Relion® Protection and Control

611 series
Cyber Security Deployment Guideline
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</table>
Section 1  Introduction

1.1  This manual

The cyber security deployment guideline describes the process for handling cyber security when communicating with the protection relay. The cyber security deployment guideline provides information on how to secure the system on which the protection relay is installed. The guideline can be used as a technical reference during the engineering phase, installation and commissioning phase, and during normal service.

1.2  Intended audience

This guideline is intended for the system engineering, commissioning, operation and maintenance personnel handling cyber security during the engineering, installation and commissioning phases, and during normal service.

The personnel is expected to have general knowledge about topics related to cyber security.

• Protection and control relays, gateways and Windows workstations
• Networking, including Ethernet and TCP/IP with its concept of ports and services
• Security policies
• Firewalls
• Antivirus protection
• Application whitelisting
• Secure remote communication
1.3 Product documentation

1.3.1 Product documentation set

Figure 1: The intended use of manuals in different lifecycles


1.3.2 Document revision history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document revision/date</th>
<th>Product series version</th>
<th>History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A/2016-02-22</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>First release</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3.3 Related documentation

1.4 Symbols and conventions

1.4.1 Symbols

The caution icon indicates important information or warning related to the concept discussed in the text. It might indicate the presence of a hazard which could result in corruption of software or damage to equipment or property.

The information icon alerts the reader of important facts and conditions.

The tip icon indicates advice on, for example, how to design your project or how to use a certain function.

Although warning hazards are related to personal injury, it is necessary to understand that under certain operational conditions, operation of damaged equipment may result in degraded process performance leading to personal injury or death. Therefore, comply fully with all warning and caution notices.

1.4.2 Document conventions

A particular convention may not be used in this manual.

- Abbreviations and acronyms are spelled out in the glossary. The glossary also contains definitions of important terms.
- Push button navigation in the LHMI menu structure is presented by using the push button icons.
  To navigate between the options, use and .
- Menu paths are presented in bold.
  Select Main menu/Settings.
- LHMI messages are shown in Courier font.
  To save the changes in nonvolatile memory, select Yes and press .
- Parameter names are shown in italics.
  The function can be enabled and disabled with the Operation setting.
- Parameter values are indicated with quotation marks.
  The corresponding parameter values are "On" and "Off".
- Input/output messages and monitored data names are shown in Courier font.
  When the function starts, the START output is set to TRUE.
- This document assumes that the parameter setting visibility is "Advanced".
Section 2 Security in distribution automation

2.1 General security in distribution automation

Technological advancements and breakthroughs have caused a significant evolution in the electric power grid. As a result, the emerging “smart grid” and “Internet of Things” are quickly becoming a reality. At the heart of these intelligent advancements are specialized IT systems – various control and automation solutions such as distribution automation systems. To provide end users with comprehensive real-time information, enabling higher reliability and greater control, automation systems have become ever more interconnected. To combat the increased risks associated with these interconnections, ABB offers a wide range of cyber security products and solutions for automation systems and critical infrastructure.

The new generation of automation systems uses open standards such as IEC 60870-5-104, DNP3 and IEC 61850 and commercial technologies, in particular Ethernet and TCP/IP based communication protocols. They also enable connectivity to external networks, such as office intranet systems and the Internet. These changes in technology, including the adoption of open IT standards, have brought huge benefits from an operational perspective, but they have also introduced cyber security concerns previously known only to office or enterprise IT systems.

To counter cyber security risks, open IT standards are equipped with cyber security mechanisms. These mechanisms, developed in a large number of enterprise environments, are proven technologies. They enable the design, development and continual improvement of cyber security solutions also for control systems, including distribution automation applications.

ABB understands the importance of cyber security and its role in advancing the security of distribution networks. A customer investing in new ABB technologies can rely on system solutions where reliability and security have the highest priority.

2.2 Reference documents

Information security in critical infrastructure like electrical distribution and transmission networks has been in high focus for both vendors and utilities. This together with developing technology, for example, appliance of Ethernet and IP based communication networks in substations, power plants and network control centers creates a need of specifying systems with cyber security.

ABB is involved in the standardization and definition of several cyber standards, the most applicable and referred ones are ISO 2700x, IEC 62443, IEEE P1686 and IEC
62351. Besides standardization efforts there are also several governments initiated requirements and practices like NERC CIP and BDEW. ABB fully understands the importance of cyber security for substation automation systems and is committed to support users in efforts to achieve or maintain compliance to these.
Section 3  Secure system setup

3.1 Basic system hardening rules

Today's distribution automation systems are basically specialized IT systems. Therefore, several rules of hardening an automation system apply to these systems, too. Protection and control relays are from the automation system perspective on the lowest level and closest to the actual primary process. It is important to apply defense-in-depth information assurance concept where each layer in the system is capable of protecting the automation system and therefore protection and control relays are also part of this concept. The following should be taken into consideration when planning the system protection.

• Recognizing and familiarizing all parts of the system and the system's communication links
• Removing all unnecessary communication links in the system
• Rating the security level of remaining connections and improving with applicable methods
• Hardening the system by removing or deactivating all unused processes, communication ports and services
• Checking that the whole system has backups available from all applicable parts
• Collecting and storing backups of the system components and keeping those up-to-date
• Removing all unnecessary user accounts
• Changing default passwords and using strong enough passwords
• Checking that the link from substation to upper level system uses strong enough encryption and authentication
• Separating public network from automation network
• Segmenting traffic and networks
• Using firewalls and demilitarized zones
• Assessing the system periodically
• Using antivirus software in workstations and keeping those up-to-date
3.2 Relay communication interfaces

All physical ports dedicated for station bus communication can be opened and closed in relay configuration. Front port is used for engineering and it can be used only for point-to-point configuration access with PCM600 or WHMI. Front port should not be connected to any Ethernet network.

### Table 1: Physical ports on relay’s communication cards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Default state</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X1...X3</td>
<td>RJ-45 or fiber optic</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Ethernet station bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X5</td>
<td>RS-485</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Serial station bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X6</td>
<td>RS-232/RS-485</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Serial station bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front port</td>
<td>RJ-45</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>LHMI service access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the protection relay is ordered with station bus option, serial ports are closed by default and Ethernet ports are open. All protocol instances except for IEC 61850 are by default off and do not respond to any protocol requests in serial or Ethernet ports.
IEC 61850 protocol and rear Ethernet ports are by default activated as those are used for engineering of the protection relay. Front port is segregated from rear ports’ station bus communication.

### 3.3 TCP/IP based protocols and used IP ports

IP port security depends on specific installation, requirements and existing infrastructure. The required external equipment can be separate devices or devices that combine firewall, router and secure VPN functionality. When the network is divided into security zones, it is done with substation devices having firewall functionality or with dedicated firewall products. Security zone boundaries are inside the substation or between the substation and the outside world.

The relay supports an option with multiple station communication Ethernet ports. In this case, all ports use the same IP and MAC address regardless of what redundancy option is activated in the relay configuration.

To set up an IP firewall the following table summarizes the IP ports used by the device. All closed ports can be opened in the configuration. Ports which are by default open are used for configuring the protection relay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Default state</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20, 21</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>File Transfer protocol (FTP and FTPS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>IEC 61850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Web Server HTTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Web Server HTTPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>Client service not active by default in relay</td>
<td>Simple Network Time Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>502</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Modbus TCP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FTP and IEC 61850 are primary services needed for relay configuration and those cannot be disabled. Additionally, the protection relay uses layer 2 communications in GOOSE, IEEE 1588 (PTP) and HSR/PRP supervision services, which needs to be taken into account when designing the network.

In addition to the HTTP and FTP protocols, the relay supports the Ethernet-based substation automation communication protocol Modbus. IEC 61850 is always enabled, and the relay can be ordered with one additional station bus protocol. Additional protocols must be enabled in the configuration, otherwise the communication protocol TCP/UDP port is closed and unavailable. If the protocol service is configured, the corresponding port is open all the time.
See the relay series technical manual and the corresponding protocol documentation for configuring a certain communication protocol.

In Modbus it is possible to assign the TCP or UDP port number if required and it is also possible to allow connection requests only from configured client IP address.

3.4 Secure communication

The protection relay supports encrypted communication according to the principles of IEC 62351 in secured communication for WHMI and file transfer. If the Secure Communication parameter is activated in the relay, protocols require TLS protocol based encryption method support from the clients. In this case WHMI must be connected from a Web browser using the HTTPS protocol. In case of file transfer, the client must use FTPS. PCM600 supports FTPS and is able to download and upload configuration files in encrypted format from relay.

The Secure Communication parameter is enabled by default. It can be accessed via HMI path Main menu/Configuration/Authorization/Security.

3.4.1 Certificate handling

For encryption and secure identification, HTTPS and FTPS protocols in protection relay use public key certificates that bind together a public key with an identity (information such as the name of an organization, their address and so on). The server certificate used by the protection relay is generated by itself as self-signed certificate and not issued by any certification authority (CA).

The certificate is used to verify that a public key belongs to an identity. In case of HTTPS, the WHMI server in protection relay presents the certificate to the Web client giving the client the public key and the identity of the server. The public key is one part of an asymmetric key algorithm, where one key is used to encrypt a message and another key is used to decrypt it. Public private key pair (asymmetric key) is used to exchange the symmetric key, which is used to encrypt and decrypt the data, that is exchanged between server and client.

Messages encrypted with the public key can only be decrypted with the other part of the algorithm the private key. Public and private key are related mathematically and represent a cryptographic key pair. The private key is kept secret and stored safely in the protection relay, while the public key may be widely distributed.

The protection relay certificate is trusted in communication between the relay and PCM600. For WHMI use, certificate signed by the relay must be accepted in the Web browser when opening the connection to WHMI.

Web browser displays a warning because WHMI uses self-signed certificates.
3.4.2 Encryption algorithms

TLS connections are encrypted with either AES 256 or AES 128. At start-up a negotiation decides between these two options.

No passwords are stored in clear text within the IED. A hashed representation of the passwords with SHA 256 is stored in the IED. These are not accessible from outside via any ports.

3.5 Web HMI

The WHMI is one of the available user access services in the protection relay. By default the service is enabled and the HTTP and HTTPS TCP ports are open. WHMI can be disabled with the Web HMI mode parameter via LHMI menu path Main menu/Configuration/HMI.

The relay supports HTTPS protocol to provide encryption and secure identification in the communication to the WHMI. The Secure Communication parameter is active by default, and WHMI access is automatically opened in HTTPS mode. When the Secure Communication parameter is inactive, both HTTP and HTTPS protocols can be used for WHMI.

The WHMI requires that certain technical features must be supported and enabled by the used Web client.

- HTTP 1.1
- HTML 4 and HTML 5
- XSLT 2.0
- CSS1 and CSS2.1
- AJAX
- JavaScript 1.2
- DOM 1.0
- HTTP Digest Access Authentication
- HTTP session cookies
- HTTP compression
- SVG 1.1 [1]

In case of HTTPS access the Web client must support HTTPS via TLS 1.0 or TLS 1.1/1.2. The WHMI is verified with Internet Explorer 8.0, 9.0, 10.0 and 11.0.

The access to the relay's WHMI is protected by the HTTP Digest Access Authentication (DAA) that requires a user name and password. DAA ensures that the user credentials are encrypted secure before sending over the network. See RFC2617 "HTTP Authentication: Basic and Digest Access Authentication" for detailed information about DAA.

[1] SVG Viewer is required for Internet Explorer 8.0

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User authentication is always required in WHMI.

If the Internet Explorer is used as Web client the advanced option "Show friendly HTTP error messages" might be enabled by default. It is recommended to disable this option. If this option is enabled, detailed error information of the WHMI is shown. The option can be found in the "Advanced" tab of the "Internet Options".
Section 4 User management

4.1 User roles

Four user categories have been predefined for the LHMI and the WHMI, each with different rights and default passwords.

The default passwords in the protection relay delivered from the factory can be changed with Administrator user rights. Relay user passwords can be changed using LHMI, WHMI or the IED User Management tool in PCM600 and the user information is stored to the protection relay’s internal memory.

User authorization is disabled by default for the LHMI and can be enabled with the Local override parameter via the LHMI path Main Menu/Configuration/Authorization/Passwords. WHMI always requires authentication. Changes in user management settings do not cause the protection relay to reboot. The changes are taken into use immediately after committing the changed settings on menu root level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Username</th>
<th>User rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIEWER</td>
<td>Read only access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| OPERATOR  | • Selecting remote or local state with (only locally)  
             • Changing setting groups  
             • Controlling  
             • Clearing indications |
| ENGINEER  | • Changing settings  
             • Clearing event list  
             • Clearing disturbance records  
             • Changing system settings such as IP address, serial baud rate or disturbance recorder settings  
             • Setting the protection relay to test mode  
             • Selecting language |
| ADMINISTRATOR  | • All listed above  
                    • Changing password  
                    • Factory default activation |

If the Remote override parameter from the Main menu/Configuration/Authorization/Passwords menu has been disabled, changes have to be made in the IED’s object properties in PCM600. When the protection relay uses remote
authentication, the activated user level and its password are required when the protection relay is configured using PCM600.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Properties field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is Authentication Disabled</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Password used</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Write the correct password</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When communicating with the protection relay with PCM600 tools and with the relay authentication enabled, the relay username and password must be given when prompted. When setting the technical key, the username and password must be given twice.

If the PCM600 authentication has been enabled in PCM600 System Settings, a relay user can be linked to the current PCM600 user by selecting the Remember me check box in the Login dialog. After that, the user credentials are no longer asked at tool communication as logging in PCM600 also provides the authentication credentials to the protection relay.

When Remote override is disabled, also MMS clients need authentication using correct password.

FTP always requires authentication.

4.2 Password policies

Passwords are settable for all predefined user categories. The LHMI password must be at least four and WHMI password at least nine characters. The maximum number of characters is 8 for the LHMI password and 20 for the WHMI password. Only the following characters are accepted.

- Numbers 0-9
- Letters a-z, A-Z
- Space
- Special characters !"#$%&'()*+,-.;<=>?@[^`\]~
User authorization is disabled by default and can be enabled via the LHMI or WHMI Main Menu/Configuration/Authorization/Passwords.

The protection relays are delivered from the factory with default passwords. It is recommended to change the default passwords.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Username</th>
<th>LHMI password</th>
<th>WHMI password</th>
<th>User rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIEWER</td>
<td>0001</td>
<td>remote0001</td>
<td>Only allowed to view</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATOR</td>
<td>0002</td>
<td>remote0002</td>
<td>Authorized to make operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGINEER</td>
<td>0003</td>
<td>remote0003</td>
<td>Allowed to change protection relay parameters, but no operation rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADMINISTRATOR</td>
<td>0004</td>
<td>remote0004</td>
<td>Full access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For user authorization for PCM600, see PCM600 documentation.

4.2.1 Setting passwords

If user authorization is off or the user is logged in as an administrator, user passwords can be set via the LHMI or WHMI or with PCM600.

Local passwords can be changed only via the LHMI. Remote passwords can be changed via the LHMI or WHMI or with PCM600.

1. Select Main menu/Configuration/Authorization/Passwords.
2. Select the password to be reset with ↑ or ↓.
3. Press ←, change the password with ↑ or ↓ and press ← again.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 to set the rest of the passwords.

If the administrator password is lost, contact ABB’s technical customer support to retrieve the administrator level access.
Section 5  Security logging

5.1 Audit trail

The protection relay offers a large set of event-logging functions. Critical system and protection relay security-related events are logged to a separate nonvolatile audit trail for the administrator.

Audit trail is a chronological record of system activities that allows the reconstruction and examination of the sequence of system and security-related events and changes in the protection relay. Both audit trail events and process related events can be examined and analyzed in a consistent method with the help of Event List in LHMI and WHMI and Event Viewer in PCM600.

The protection relay stores 2048 audit trail events to the nonvolatile audit trail. Additionally, 1024 process events are stored in a nonvolatile event list. Both the audit trail and event list work according to the FIFO principle. Nonvolatile memory is based on a memory type which does not need battery backup nor regular component change to maintain the memory storage.

Audit trail events related to user authorization (login, logout, violation remote and violation local) are defined according to the selected set of requirements from IEEE 1686. The logging is based on predefined user names or user categories. The user audit trail events are accessible with IEC 61850-8-1, PCM600, LHMI and WHMI.

Table 6: Audit trail events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Audit trail event</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Configuration change</td>
<td>Configuration files changed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmware change</td>
<td>Firmware changed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmware change fail</td>
<td>Firmware change failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached to retrofit test case</td>
<td>Unit has been attached to retrofit case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed from retrofit test case</td>
<td>Removed from retrofit test case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting group remote</td>
<td>User changed setting group remotely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting group local</td>
<td>User changed setting group locally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control remote</td>
<td>DPC object control remote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control local</td>
<td>DPC object control local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test on</td>
<td>Test mode on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test off</td>
<td>Test mode off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reset trips</td>
<td>Reset latched trips (TRPTRC*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting commit</td>
<td>Settings have been changed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table continues on next page
# Section 5

## Security logging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Audit trail event</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time change</td>
<td>Time changed directly by the user. Note that this is not used when the protection relay is synchronised properly by the appropriate protocol (SNTP, IRIG-B, IEEE 1588 v2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View audit log</td>
<td>Administrator accessed audit trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login</td>
<td>Successful login from IEC 61850-8-1 (MMS), WHMI, FTP or LHMI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logout</td>
<td>Successful logout from IEC 61850-8-1 (MMS), WHMI, FTP or LHMI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password change</td>
<td>Password changed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmware reset</td>
<td>Reset issued by user or tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit overflow</td>
<td>Too many audit events in the time period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation remote</td>
<td>Unsuccessful login attempt from IEC 61850-8-1 (MMS), WHMI, FTP or LHMI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation local</td>
<td>Unsuccessful login attempt from IEC 61850-8-1 (MMS), WHMI, FTP or LHMI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PCM600 Event Viewer can be used to view the audit trail events and process related events. Audit trail events are visible through dedicated Security events view. Since only the administrator has the right to read audit trail, authorization must be used in PCM600. The audit trail cannot be reset, but PCM600 Event Viewer can filter data. Audit trail events can be configured to be visible also in LHMI/WHMI Event list together with process related events.

To expose the audit trail events through Event list, define the *Authority logging* level parameter via **Configuration/Authorization/Security**. This exposes audit trail events to all users.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 7: Comparison of authority logging levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audit trail event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmware change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmware change fail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached to retrofit test case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed from retrofit test case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting group remote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting group local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control remote</td>
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<td>Violation remote</td>
<td>●</td>
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</table>
Section 6 Using the HMI

6.1 Using the local HMI

To use the LHMI, logging in and authorization are required. Password authorization is disabled by default and can be enabled via the LHMI.

To enable password authorization, select **Main menu/Configuration/Authorization/Passwords**. Set the parameter **Local override** to “False”.

6.1.1 Logging in

1. Press ➡ or ➞ or ← to activate the login procedure.
2. Press ↑ or ↓ to select the user level.

![Login](image)

*Figure 3: Selecting access level*

3. Confirm the selection with ➡.
4. Enter the password when prompted digit by digit.
   - Activate the digit to be entered with ➡ and ➞.
   - Enter the character with ↑ and ↓.

![VIEWER](image)

*Figure 4: Entering password*

5. Press ➡ to confirm the login.
   - To cancel the procedure, press esc.
6.1.2 Logging out

An automatic logout occurs 30 seconds after the backlight timeout.

1. Press \( \text{Esc} \) for three seconds in the main menu.
2. To confirm logout, select \text{Yes} and press \( \text{Esc} \).  

6.2 Using the Web HMI

WHMI is enabled by default. As secure communication is enabled by default, the WHMI must be accessed from a Web browser using the HTTPS protocol.

If the WHMI was previously disabled, it can be enabled again via the LHMI.

1. To enable the WHMI, select \text{Main menu/Configuration/HMI/Web HMI mode} via the LHMI.
2. Reboot the relay for the change to take effect.
3. Log in with the proper user rights to use the WHMI.
To establish a remote WHMI connection to the protection relay, contact the network administrator to check the company rules for IP and remote connections.

Disable the Web browser proxy settings or make an exception to the proxy rules to allow the protection relay's WHMI connection, for example, by including the relay's IP address in Internet Options/Connections/LAN Settings/Advanced/Exceptions.

### 6.2.1 Logging in

1. Open Internet Explorer.
2. Type the protection relay's IP address in the Address bar and press ENTER.
3. Type the username with capital letters.
4. Type the password.
5. Click OK.

Figure 7: Entering username and password to use the WHMI

The language file starts loading and the progress bar is displayed.

### 6.2.2 Logging out

The user is logged out after session timeout. The timeout can be set in Main menu/Configuration/HMI/Web HMI timeout.

- To log out manually, click Logout on the menu bar.
Section 7 Protection of relay and system configuration

7.1 Backup files

Backups are not directly part of the cyber security but they are important for speeding up the recovery process, for example, in case of failure of the protection relay. Backups need to be updated when there are changes in configuration.

7.1.1 Creating a backup from the relay configuration

1. Use the “Read from IED” function from the IED context menu in PCM600 to back up the relay configuration.

   User authorization is needed before using the tool.

2. Enter the user credentials if the default administrator password has been changed.
   Administrator or engineer credentials are needed for authorization.

7.1.2 Creating a backup from the PCM600 project

Backup from the PCM600 project is made by exporting the project.

1. On the File menu, click Open/Manage Project to open the project management.
2. Select the project from the Currently available projects dialog box.
3. Right-click the project and select Export Project to open the Create target file for the project export dialog box.
4. Browse the target location and type the name for the exported file.
   All project related data is compressed and saved to one file, which is named and located according to the definitions.

7.2 Restoring factory settings

In case of configuration data loss or any other file system error that prevents the protection relay from working properly, the whole file system can be restored to the
original factory state. All default settings and configuration files stored in the factory are restored. Only the administrator can restore the factory settings.

1. Select Main menu/Configuration/General/Factory setting and press →.
2. Set the value with ↑ or ↓ and press →.
3. Confirm by selecting Yes with ↑ or ↓ and press →.

The protection relay restores the factory settings and restarts. Restoring takes 1...3 minutes. Confirmation of restoring the factory settings is shown on the display a few seconds, after which the relay restarts.

Avoid the unnecessary restoring of factory settings, because all the parameter settings that are written earlier to the relay will be overwritten with the default values. During normal use, a sudden change of the settings can cause a protection function to trip.

Restoring factory settings also resets the IP address for the rear port and the corresponding subnet mask to the factory default settings.

To restore factory settings from bootloader mode, press ESC + → simultaneously for 5 seconds.

7.3 Restoring the administrator password

If authentication is enabled in the protection relay and the administrator password is lost, it is no longer possible to change passwords or operate the relay with full access rights.

- Contact ABB technical customer support to retrieve back the administrator level access to the protection relay.
## Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>BDEW</td>
<td>Bundesverband der Energie- und Wasserwirtschaft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Certification authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAA</td>
<td>HTTP Digest Access Authentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNP3</td>
<td>A distributed network protocol originally developed by Westronic. The DNP3 Users Group has the ownership of the protocol and assumes responsibility for its evolution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOM</td>
<td>Binary output module, four channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPC</td>
<td>Double-point control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMC</td>
<td>Electromagnetic compatibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet</td>
<td>A standard for connecting a family of frame-based computer networking technologies into a LAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIFO</td>
<td>First in, first out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTP</td>
<td>File transfer protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTPS</td>
<td>FTP Secure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOOSE</td>
<td>Generic Object-Oriented Substation Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMI</td>
<td>Human-machine interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSR</td>
<td>High-availability seamless redundancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td>Hypertext markup language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC</td>
<td>International Electrotechnical Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 60870-5-104</td>
<td>Network access for IEC 60870-5-101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 61850</td>
<td>International standard for substation communication and modeling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 61850-8-1</td>
<td>A communication protocol based on the IEC 61850 standard series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IED</td>
<td>Intelligent electronic device (protection and control relay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE</td>
<td>Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE 1588 v2</td>
<td>Standard for a Precision Clock Synchronization Protocol for networked measurement and control systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE 1686</td>
<td>Standard for Substation Intelligent Electronic Devices' (IEDs') Cyber Security Capabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Internet protocol</td>
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IP address  A set of four numbers between 0 and 255, separated by periods. Each server connected to the Internet is assigned a unique IP address that specifies the location for the TCP/IP protocol.

IRIG-B  Inter-Range Instrumentation Group's time code format B

ISO  International Standard Organization

LHMI  Local human-machine interface

MMS  1. Manufacturing message specification
      2. Metering management system

Modbus  A serial communication protocol developed by the Modicon company in 1979. Originally used for communication in PLCs and RTU devices.

NERC CIP  North American Electric Reliability Corporation - Critical Infrastructure Protection

PCM600  Protection and Control IED Manager

PRP  Parallel redundancy protocol

PTP  Precision Time Protocol

RJ-45  Galvanic connector type

RS-232  Serial interface standard

RS-485  Serial link according to EIA standard RS485

SNTP  Simple Network Time Protocol

TCP  Transmission Control Protocol

TCP/IP  Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

UDP  User datagram protocol

VPN  Virtual Private Network

WHMI  Web human-machine interface
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