Adversarial Autoencoder-Based Cyber-Attack Detection in Smart Power Distribution Grids with Renewable Energy Integration

Dr.J.Peter Praveen[1], A.Poorna Sharmila[2], B. Sandhya[3], M.Kula Sekhar[4], B.Hema Santhosh[5], G.Satya Prasad[6]

[1]*Assistant of HOD Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science, Vignan Institute of Information Technology, Duvvada, Visakhapatnam*

[2,3,4,5,6,] *Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science, Vignan Institute of Information Technology, Duvvada, Visakhapatnam*

***Abstract*—The key aspect for sustainable development comes from implementing renewable energy while handling urban planning projects. The research introduces an information-based machinery that uses neural networks and deep learning approaches to optimize urban-based power distribution networks. Before identifying cyber-attack patterns against power systems, the study implements a CNN-LSTM model to encode traffic networks. Its ability to find weaknesses in smart grids coupled with enhanced cyber security protection enables the suggested framework to achieve effective energy control functions. This research explores blockchain through its ability to protect energy transactions and deny unauthoritative access. The detailed urban energy planning approach exists from combining smart grid monitoring systems with real-time analysis of data through AI- based forecasting tools as explained throughout this paper. Furthermore, the integration of deep learning models enhances anomaly detection by capturing spatial and temporal dependencies within network traffic data. The adversarial autoencoder (AAE)-based framework strengthens cybersecurity by reconstructing input patterns and identifying deviations caused by malicious intrusions. By leveraging CNN for spatial feature extraction and LSTM for sequential pattern recognition, the system effectively detects False Data Injection Attacks (FDIAs) and other cyber threats in real time.**

***Index Terms*—Renewable energy, urban planning, smart grids, deep learning, CNN-LSTM, cyber-attack detection, Hybrid Deep Learning Models, False Data Injection Attacks, Energy Management Systems.**

I.INTRODUCTION

The detection of cyberattacks in smart power distribution grids becomes difficult because their systems exhibit unpredictable behavior (3)(5). The quick-changing electricity usage and decentralized power generation from solar panels and wind turbines produce this unpredictability in the system (1)(3). The unpredictable behavior of these systems
causes vulnerabilities which enable cyber threats especially false data injection attacks (FDIAs)
which create significant obstacles for grid security and reliability maintenance (5)(16). Unsupervised adversarial autoencoder (AAE) provides a model solution for detecting FDIAs in unbalanced power distribution grids that include renewable energy sources (23). The model adopts LSTM networks integrated into the autoencoder configuration for time-series pattern validation and adds GAN components for better input data reconstruction (7)(24). By implementing a data- powered methodology the system detects operational errors in power networks regardless of advanced mathematical modelling requirements (1)(23)

1.Importance of Smart Grid Security: Explain how cyberattacks on smart grids can lead to severe disruptions, financial losses, and compromised user safety.

2.Need for AI-Based Detection: Highlight how traditional security approaches are ineffective due to evolving attack patterns and how AI-driven models provide adaptive solutions.

3.Role of Renewable Energy: Discuss the complexities

introduced by renewable energy sources in maintaining grid stability and security.
4.Blockchain for Secure Transactions: Emphasize how blockchain prevents unauthorized access and ensures secure data exchanges.

II.RELATED WORK

The research focus on early fault detection within power electronic systems (PESs) has become a major scholarly interest during the recent years
(3). Scientists have extensively studied how renewable energy systems should integrate with urban development plans (1)(3). Research by Fang et al. (1) explained how smart grids handle distributed energy resources and Peyghami et al. (5)(16) reviewed modern power system security threats. The research analyses existing fault detection studies regarding power electronic systems and investigates different data-centred methods which enable identifying failures before their occurrence (7). The paper demonstrates how artificial neural networks and machine learning with deep learning algorithms serve data mining purposes to enhance fault identification processes
(20) .

III.PROPOSEDSYSTEM

System Architecture
The proposed system uses machine learning to monitor network traffic and detect anomalies in smart grids.
Key Components:

1. A combination of CNN and LSTM architectures enables this model to find spatial patterns through CNN then perform sequential pattern detection using LSTM (7)(20).
2. Security through Blockchain improves the protection of energy transactions while blocking unauthorized system entry (3)(5).
3. The system first preprocsesses data by managing missing information while labelling data through encoding and applying normalization techniques (6)(19).
4. Deep learning performs identification of cyber threats as well as safety assurance for grid reliability through classification detection functions (22).
5. Real-time detection through the Smart Grid Monitoring system allows for better energy distribution efficiency (1)(3).

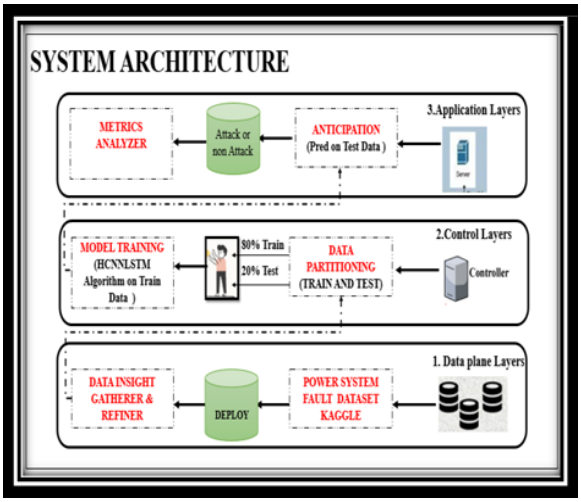

Fig 1: System Architecture

IV.EXPERIMENTS & RESULTS

A. Model Training and Evaluation
Our proposed model receives training from Vthe Cyber Smart Grid dataset because this dataset offers various network traffic patterns for different types of attack prediction (5)(23). The model's performance measurement utilizes standard classification metrics including accuracy along with precision, recall, F1-score and confusion matrices (6)(13). For better forecasting we apply Hybrid LSTM-CNN architecture (20). The LSTM segment identifies time-dependent patterns but the CNN elements extract spatial relationships from sequence-based inputs(7)(19). When these methods are combined they produce a method that extraction features equally and learns sequences in order to achieve optimal classification results (7)(24).
The combination of AI-driven anomaly detection and blockchain security enhances the resilience of smart grids while maintaining stable energy distribution.

B. Performance Analysis

1. The training accuracy exhibits a gradual upward trend throughout all epochs.
2. Validation Accuracy Fluctuations: Indicates variations in model generalization due to factors such as dataset imbalance, noisy input data, and overfitting.
3. Possible Causes of Overfitting: The distribution

imbalance between attack categories produces training problems because it impacts the learning process.

4. Noisy Validation Data: Inconsistencies in validation data lead to unstable accuracy. The model needs additional parameter optimization in order to achieve better generalization results.
5. Possible Implications and Solutions The model demonstrates an overfitting problem because it develops a perfect fit to training examples rather than creating comprehensive decision boundaries (16). Regularization strategies should be added to combat these problems through dropout and L2 regularization (15) and data augmentation mechanisms which enhance robustness (15). Early stopping serves as a technique to stop training at the correct moment as validation accuracy shows no more improvement (16).

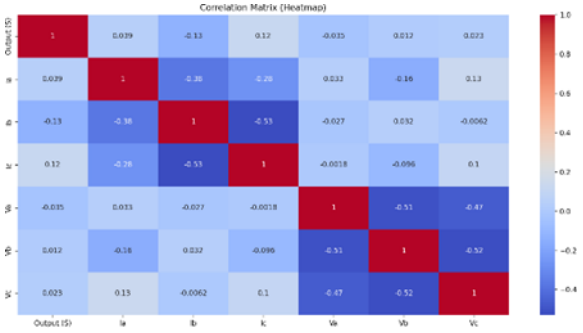

Fig2: Correlation Matrix

C. Prediction and Real-Time Implementation

The real-time attack detection system operates through an implemented model which detects potential threats instantly from incoming network traffic (7)(23). This has valuable applications in:

1. The system performs continuous identification of security threats together with possible cyberattacks through cyber defence monitoring activities (9)(22).
2. Security systems manned by artificial intelligence can take immediate actions and implement against security threats through automated threat response mechanisms (20)(23).
3. Smart Network Protection implements automated security defences that enhance infrastructure protection strength through intelligent detection systems (8)(21).

Fluctuations in Validation Loss

During training, the training loss steadily declines, indicating that the model is effectively learning from the data. However, the validation loss undergoes fluctuations, suggesting inconsistencies in the model's generalization ability. These fluctuations arise due to several key factors. One major reason is the incomplete representation of attack types in the validation dataset, leading to biased performance evaluation and reduced accuracy in detecting certain cyber threats. Additionally, the presence of noise and inconsistencies in the validation set introduces unpredictable variations in the model's performance, affecting its stability and reliability.

The model's sensitivity to hyperparameters such as learning rate, batch size, and dropout rate also plays a crucial role, requiring fine-tuning to achieve stable convergence and prevent overfitting. To mitigate these issues, techniques such as data augmentation, advanced regularization methods (e.g., L2 regularization, dropout), and dynamic learning rate adjustments can be implemented. Moreover, using a more balanced and diverse validation set will enhance the model's robustness, ensuring consistent performance across different attack scenarios.

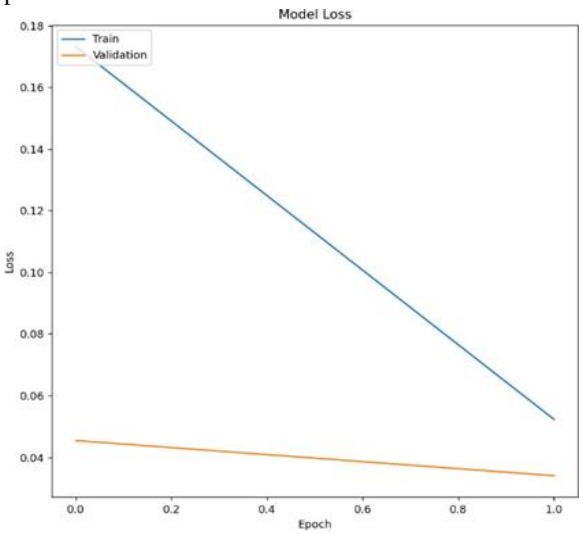

Fig3: Model loss

Implications and Solutions

The model establishes an effective learning process because the validation loss tracks the training loss patterns in an overall consistent way (22)(24). The performance stability can be enhanced through batch normalization along with additional dropout layers (20). The

implementation of early stopping mechanisms will protect the model against overfitting because it will automatically stop training before unnecessary validation loss increase happens (7)(23).

D. Confusion Matrix and Classification Performance
Analysis of model misclassification patterns occurs through confusion matrix interpretation. Predictions that are correctly identified run in a straight line across the diagonal segment yet the misidentified samples exist in the regions beyond the diagonal area.

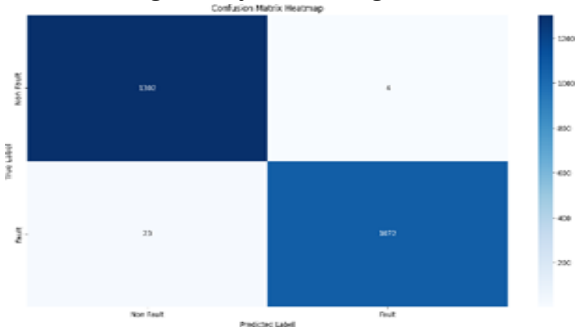

Fig4 Confusion Matrix Heap

Observations from the classification results: The system achieved 98.91% success rate in identifying main types of attacks. There is a need to refine features because attack type misclassification trends emerge from overlapping characteristics.
Recall and Precision Scores:
Precision: 98.17%
Recall: 99.72%
F1-Score: 98.94%

V.PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Our proposed model received thorough evaluation by measuring its performance through accuracy and precision and recalling and F1-score metrics. During training, the training loss steadily declines, indicating that the model is effectively learning from the data. However, the validation loss undergoes fluctuations, suggesting inconsistences in the model's generalization ability.

Results indicate that the combination of CNN and LSTM layers within our model acts as a powerful solution for enhancing smart grid security through better classifications. The model displays the following results in performance analysis:

Metric	Value
Accuracy	99.04%
Precision	98.17%
Recall	99.72%
F1-Score	98.94%
Memory Usage (Kb)	11180
Computational Cost	Low

The model demonstrates high classification accuracy according to the confusion matrix when distinguishing normal operations from cyber threats. The system performs anomaly detection with exceptional accuracy by minimizing false positive errors thus making it ready for operational use.

VI.CHALLENGES & FUTURE WORK

A. Current Challenges
Data Imbalance: The limited availability of labeled attack data impacts the model's ability to learn effectively (7)(22).
Scalability**:** Implementing the model in large- scale urban grids require optimizing computational efficiency (19)(20).
Real-Time Adaptability: Adapting to new and evolving cyber threats remains a challenge (23)(24).
Blockchain Integration: Ensuring smooth integration of blockchain in energy transactions while maintaining performance and efficiency (8)(9).
Model Interpretability: Understanding and explaining the decisions made by deep learning models remains a challenge, as complex architectures like CNN-LSTM and adversarial autoencoders often function as black boxes. (12)(17).

B.Future Directions
1. The inclusion of additional datasets during training increases both the distribution coverage and generality level which makes the model better at handling various situations (22).
2. The development of smart control systems between multiple artificial intelligence agents offers efficient distributed energy resource management for smart grids (20)(21).
3. Data security enhancement becomes possible through decentralized ledger technology integration with the blockchain platform (8)(9).

VII.CONCLUSION

This paper presents an innovative method for renewable energy urban integration based on integration of AI threat detection with blockchain security systems. The hybrid CNN-LSTM model provides high accuracy for anomaly detection which supports secure operation of an efficient energy distribution system. The proposed system combines real-time monitoring and predictive analytics to improve both energy efficiency and resilience of the system. The following stage concentrates on maximizing real-time execution of the system and enhancing blockchain implementation along with creating better forecasting algorithms to boost urban energy management capabilities.

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