



Paper# 283

### PID-Piper: Recovering Robotic Vehicles from Physical Attacks

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### Autonomous Robotic Vehicles: An Overview

Robotic Vehicles (RV) are becoming popular in many industrial sectors.

Safeguard RVs, Safe missions.











# Physical Attacks Against Robotic Vehicles (RV)

GPS Spoofing. Transmit malicious GPS Signals Signal Injection. Optical, Magnetic or Acoustic noise



*Tippenhauer et. al. On the requirements for successful GPS spoofing attacks. CCS'11 Son et. al. Rocking Drones with Intentional Sound Noise on Gyroscopic Sensors. Usenix Security'2015* 

# Physical Attacks and Consequences

#### Iran–U.S. RQ-170 incident





*Iran–U.S. RQ-170 incident -* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran–U.S.\_RQ-170\_incident *Ingenuity Flight Anomaly - https://www.space.com/mars-helicopter-ingenuity-sixth-flight-anomaly* 

# Detecting Attacks Against RVs



# Detection is not enough...



# Detection is not enough...



# Detection is not enough...



# SRR[RAID'20]: Recovery Approach



Choi et. al., Software Sensor based Real-Time Recovery from Sensor Attacks on Robotic Vehicles. RAID'2020

# Remediation is not enough...



Choi et. al., Software Sensor based Real-Time Recovery from Sensor Attacks on Robotic Vehicles. RAID'2020



#### Recover from Attacks and Complete Mission





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### Goals

#### Recover from Attacks and Complete Mission

#### Limit impacts of Stealthy Attacks

#### **PID-Piper**

Feed-Forward Control Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)

# Sensor → PID Control → Actuator Signal



# Sensor → PID Control → Actuator Signal













### PID Compensation under Attacks













![](_page_28_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### Recovering RVs from Attacks

![](_page_31_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Figure_2.jpeg)

#### **Feedforward Control**

((•))

y'(t)

y(t)

![](_page_33_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Figure_2.jpeg)

#### Feedforward Control

![](_page_34_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Figure_2.jpeg)

# Experimental Setup

![](_page_37_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Picture_5.jpeg)

# Experimental Setup

#### **PID-Piper Implementation**

- FFC built using LSTM model (Python)
- Trained (Python)
- Plugged into Autopilot  $\rightarrow$  Firmware (C++)

Training

- 30 RV mission profile data
- Circular, Polygonal, Straight line.

## Metric for Mission Success

![](_page_39_Figure_1.jpeg)

## PID-Piper: False Positives

Analysis Type	SRR [RAID'20]	PID-Piper [This work]
Recovery Activated	20%	10%
Missions Failed	50%	0%
FPR	10%	0%

$$FPR = \frac{Number \ of \ missions \ failed}{Total \ number \ of \ missions}$$

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# PID-Piper: Recovery under Attacks

Analysis Type	SRR [RAID'20]	PID-Piper [This work]
Mission Success	13%	83%
Mission Failed (no Crash)	50%	17%
Crash/Stall	37%	0%

 $Mission \ Success = \frac{No. \ of \ missions \ with \ deviation < 10 \ meters}{Total \ number \ of \ missions}$ 

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Mission Success	13%	83%
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#### Recovery Successful in 83% of the cases with 0 crashes.

# PID-Piper: Overheads

Analysis Type	PID-Piper [This work]
CPU Overhead	~7%
Energy Overhead	~0.9%
Mission delays	Negligible

# Summary Paper# 283

#### • PID-Piper: A framework to recover Robotic Vehicles from attacks

- Feed-forward Control to address overcompensation.
- 3 real and 3 simulated RV systems.
- 83% mission success from attacks, 0% false positives.

Artifacts <a href="https://github.com/DependableSystemsLab/pid-piper">https://github.com/DependableSystemsLab/pid-piper</a>

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PID-Piper Recovery Videos

![](_page_46_Picture_8.jpeg)