

Hacking Driverless Vehicles



Zoz

















Intelligent Ground Vehicle Competition

Student Unmanned Aerial Systems

RoboBoat

RoboSub

International Aerial Robotics Competition



The Revolution Is Coming

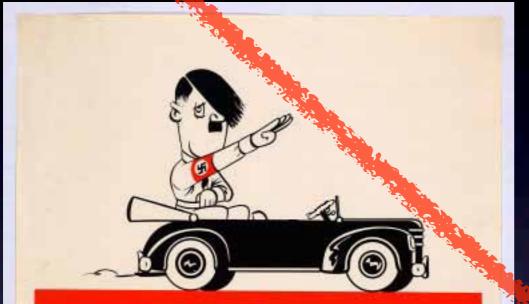


- Advantages:
 - Energy efficiency
 - Time efficiency
 - New applications

The Revolution Is Coming







HITLER RIDES IN THE EMPTY CAR DRIVE YOU SOFF PUBLIC ROADS

When the car drives itself you ride with Hitler !

> Keep your hands on the WHEEL!

Autonomous/Unmanned Systems



Autonomous/Unmanned Systems

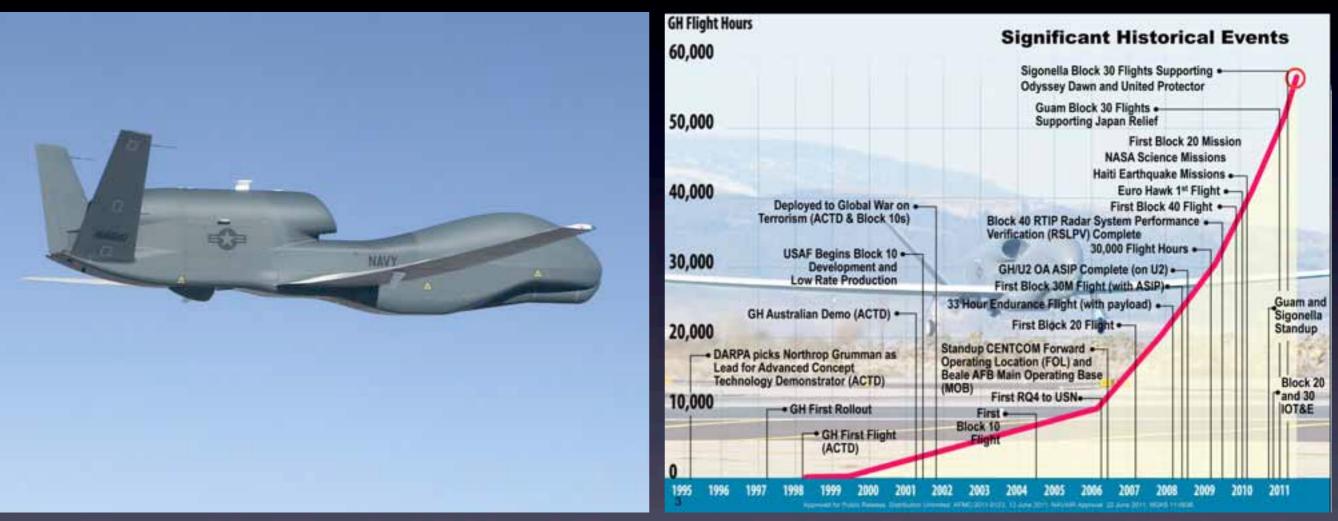


Autonomous/Unmanned Systems



- No human driver/pilot on-board
- May have off-board controller/supervisor
- May have on-board safety pilot/passengers
- Military early adopters

UAS Uptake



Northrop Grumman

"Unmanned Advanced Capability Aircraft and Ground Combat Vehicles It shall be a goal of the Armed Forces to achieve the fielding of unmanned, remotely controlled technology such that by 2015, one-third of the operational ground combat vehicles of the Armed Forces are unmanned." —National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (S. 2549, Sec. 217)

Some UGVs are designed with threats in mind...



Civil Applications



Transportation



Oceanography



Mapping



Filmmaking





Powerline Inspection

Logistics

Civil Applications

- Priorities:
 - Precision Agriculture
 - Self-Driving Cars
- Roadblocks:
 - Shared Infrastructure (Airspace, Roads)
 - Acceptance (Safety, Robustness)
- Let's Talk Failure!





Classic Failures





RQ-3 DarkStar

\$10m Unit Procurement Cost (Units 11-20, 1994 \$)

On its second flight, due to a software fault in the flight control system the aircraft's porpoising oscillations increased to a nose-high stall as it left the ground and the vehicle crashed. —International Journal of Unmanned Systems Engineering, Vol. 1, No. S3, 1–5

- Expectations of the designers are critical!
- Exploitation happens at expectation boundary "cracks"

Classic Failures



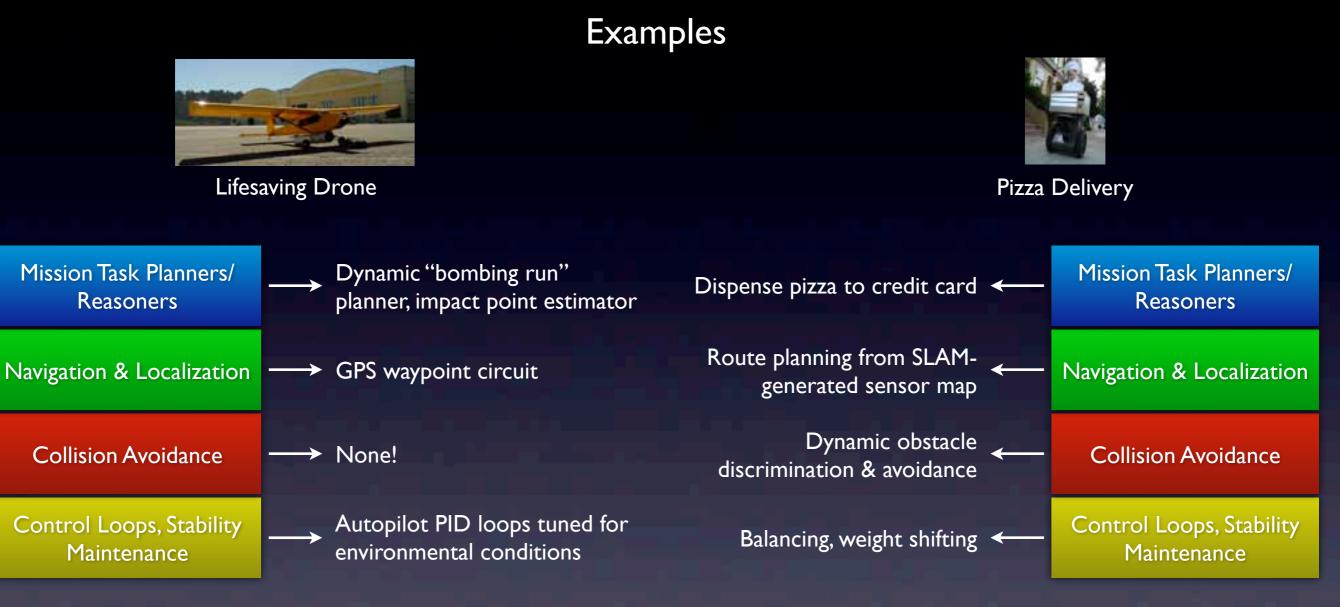


- Deciding what the robot "knows" is a constant battle
- Correct state estimation is key to decision making
- Successful exploits will most likely subvert state estimation

Activity Hierarchy



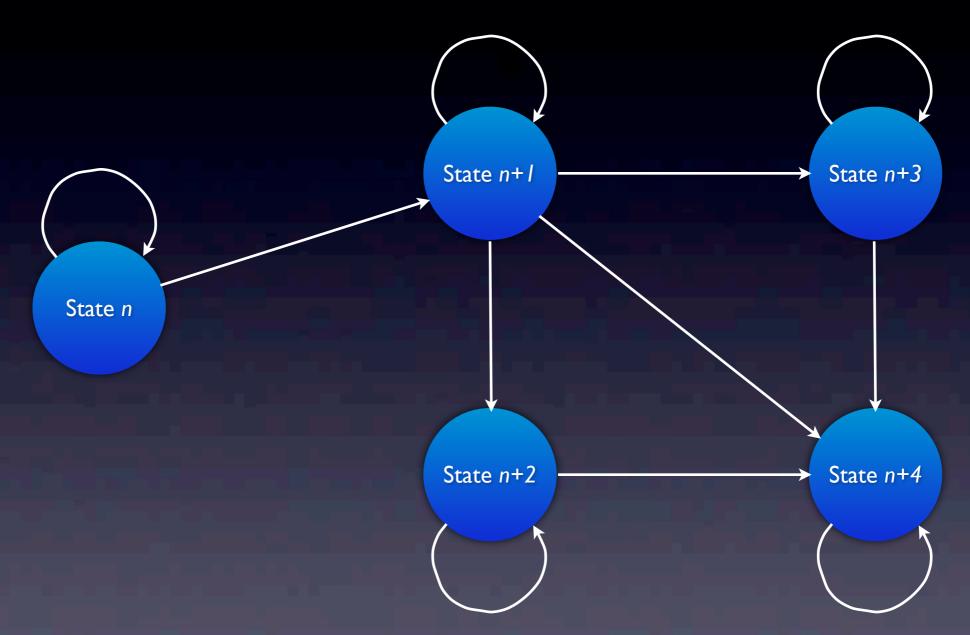
- Attacks lower in the stack defeat everything above
- More engineering effort spent on guaranteed robustness at lower levels
 - Lower layers may be juicier but harder targets



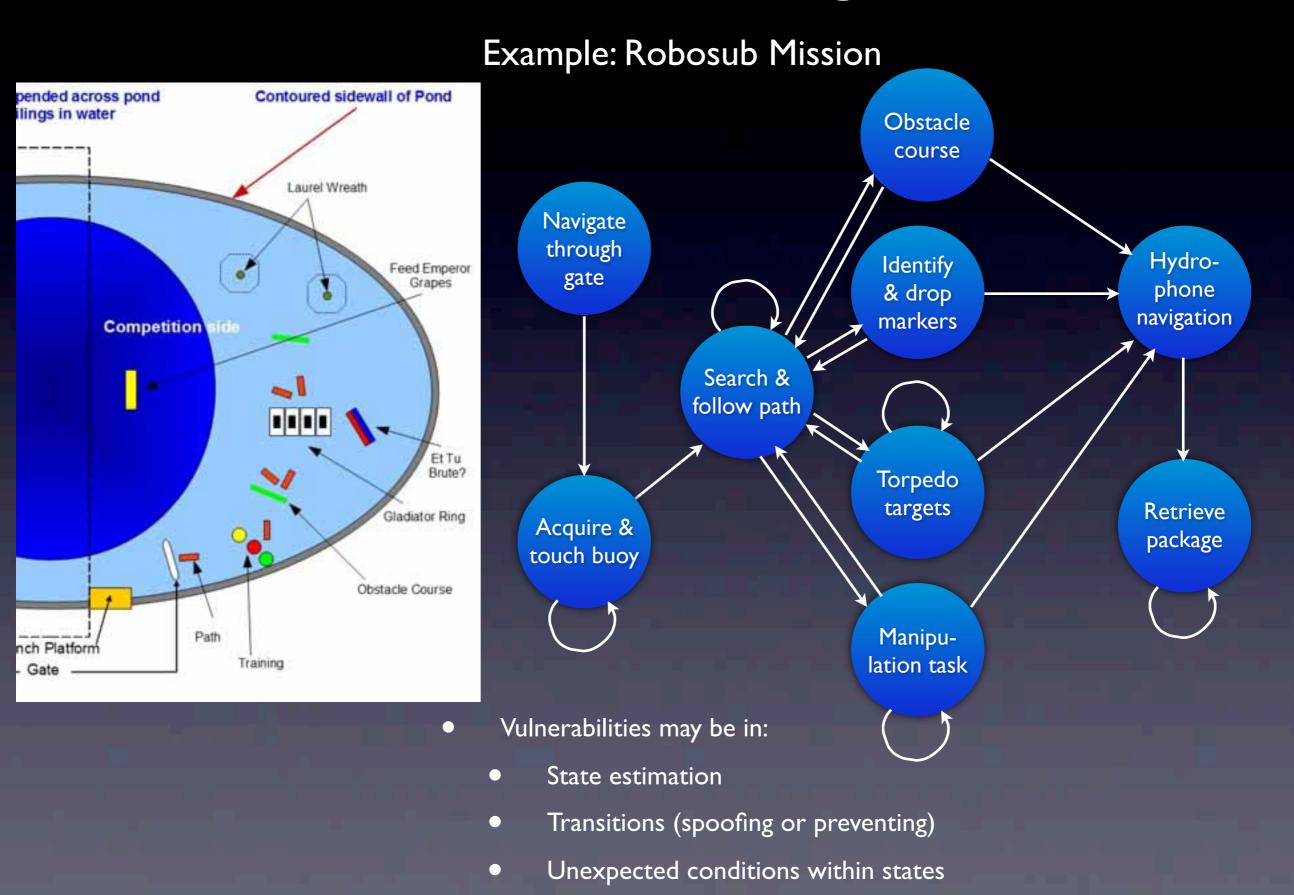
- Extremely vulnerable to collision
- High level logic depends on single sensor

 Vulnerable to redirection, trapping and map-confusion attacks

Mission Oriented State Machines



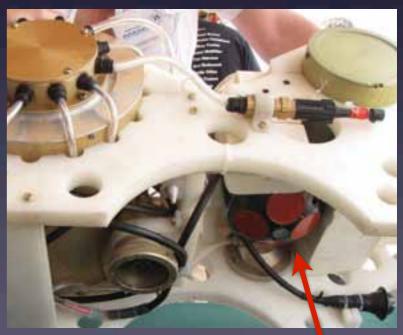
- States may correspond to tasks
- Transitions may be task completions, context switches or timeouts
- States may themselves contain state machines, reasoners, planners etc



Sensors

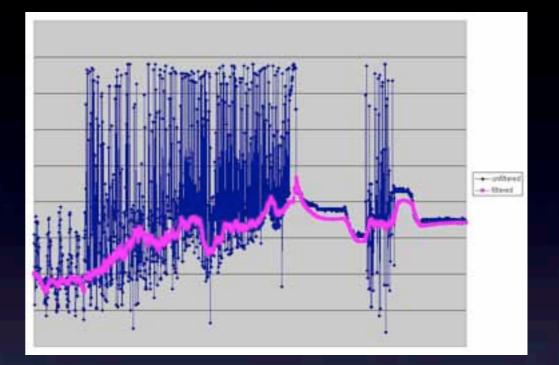
- Active vs Passive
- Common sensors:
 - GPS
 - LIDAR
 - Cameras
 - Millimeter Wave Radar
 - Digital Compass
 - IMU
 - Wheel Encoders
 - Doppler Velocity Logger (subsurface)
 - Scanning SONAR (subsurface)
 - Pressure Transducers (air & subsurface)





Sensors

- Sources of uncertainty:
 - Noise
 - Drift
 - Latency & update rate



- Uncertainty must be modeled under assumptions
- Sensor fusion:
 - Fused/registered data can be more useful than separate
 - What to do when sensors disagree?
- Robot robustness may come down to:
 - How smart is it at discounting I bad/spoofed sensor?

Sensor Attacks



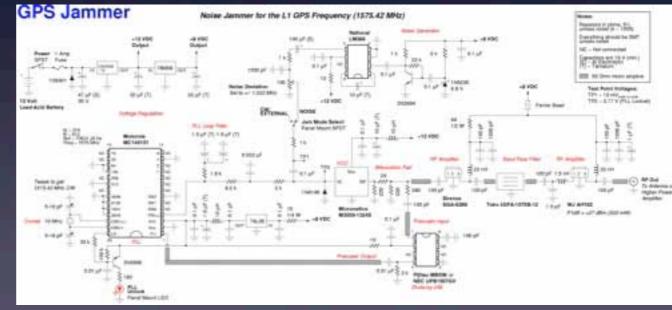
- 2 kinds:
 - Denial
 - Preventing sensor from recovering useful data
 - Spoofing
 - Causing sensor to retrieve specifically incorrect data
- Basic attack mode choice:
 - Attack sensors directly
 - Attack aggregated sensor data

GPS



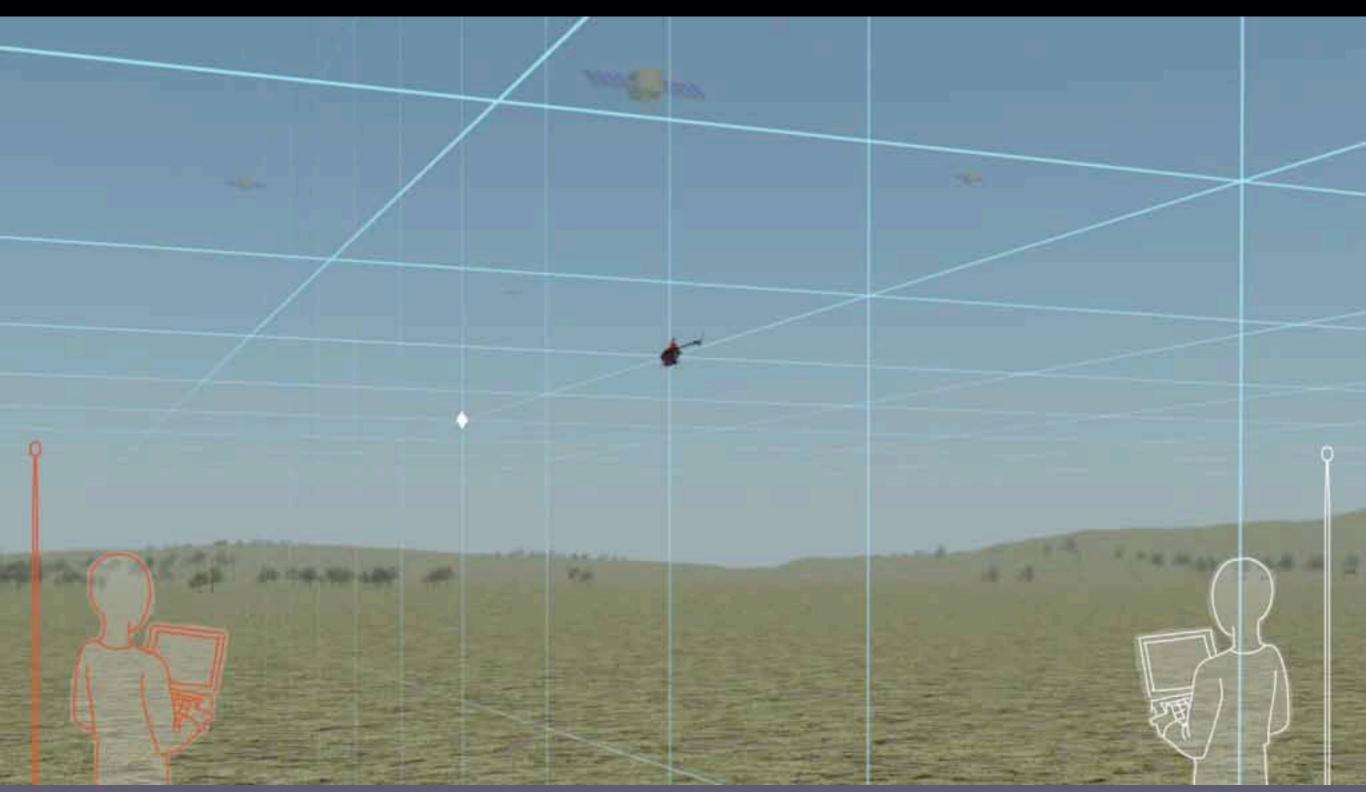
• Denial:

- Jamming
- Spoofing:



• Fake GPS satellite signals at higher power

GPS



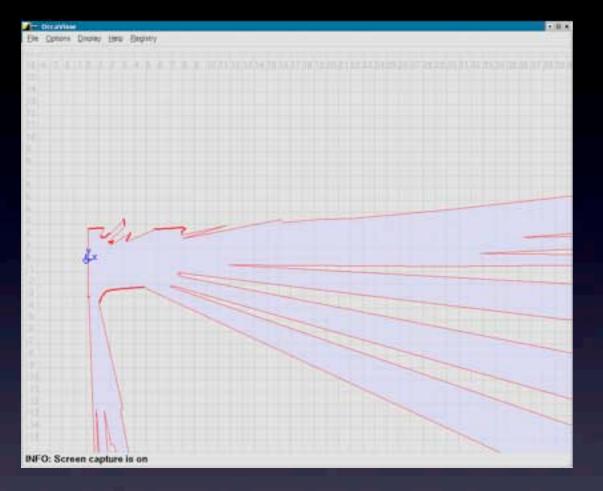
UT Austin Radionavigation Laboratory





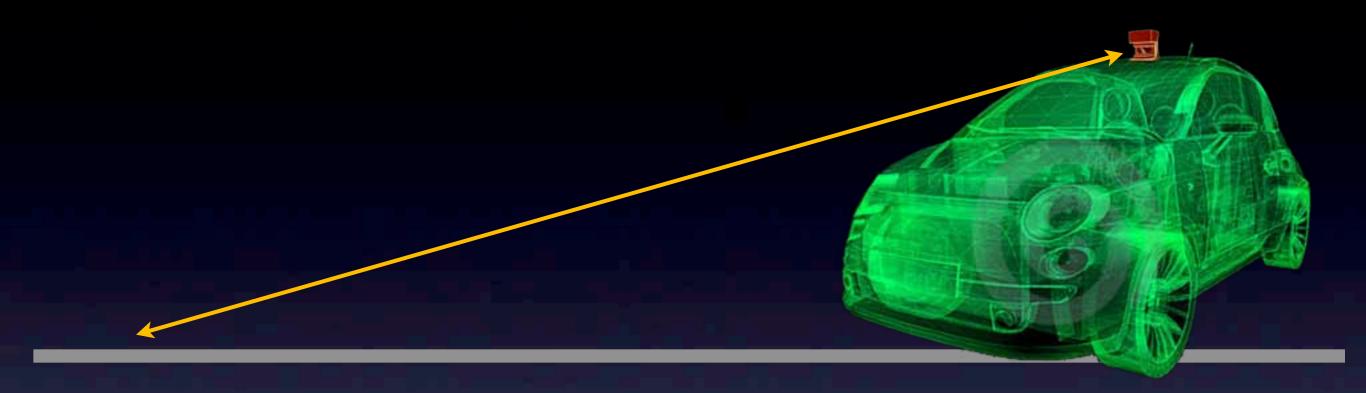


- Originally industrial monitoring sensors
- Mechanically scanned operation
- Primarily for collision avoidance & map building
- Denial:
 - Active overpowering
 - Preventing return signal
- Spoofing:
 - Manipulating absorbence/reflectivity

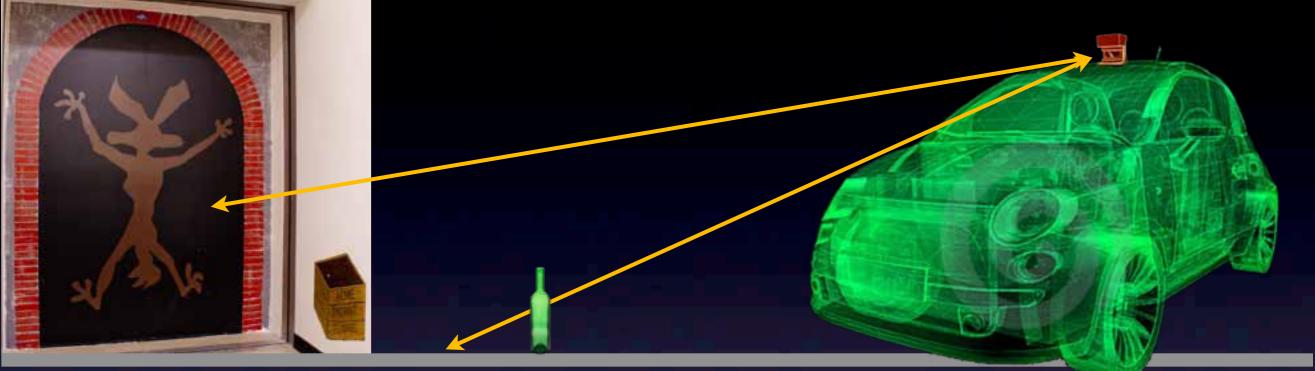




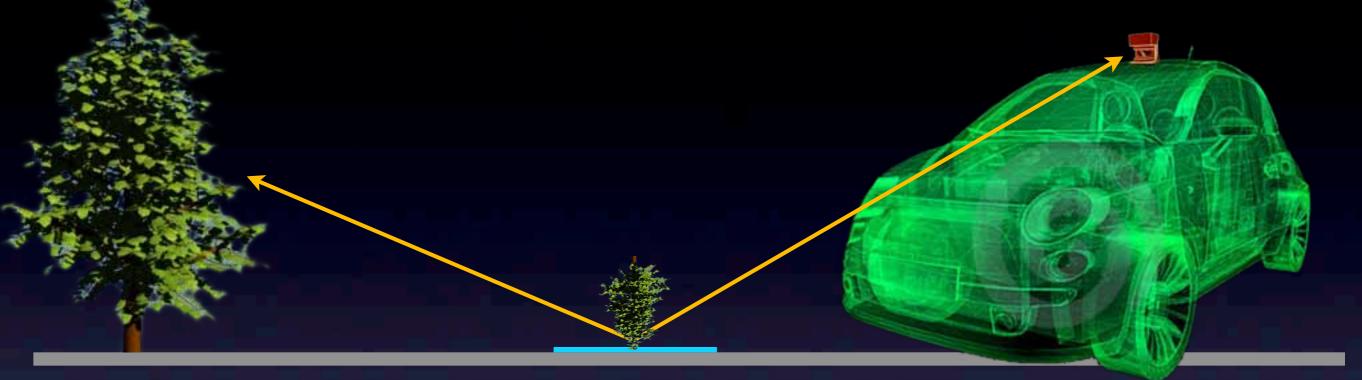
2D sensor highly orientation dependent
Inclines can look like obstacles
May miss low obstacles & discontinuities



- Active emission sensor
 - Can only see what returns a signal
 - No return = nothing there
 - Most of the world returns no data



Absorbent things look like nothing
Also transparent



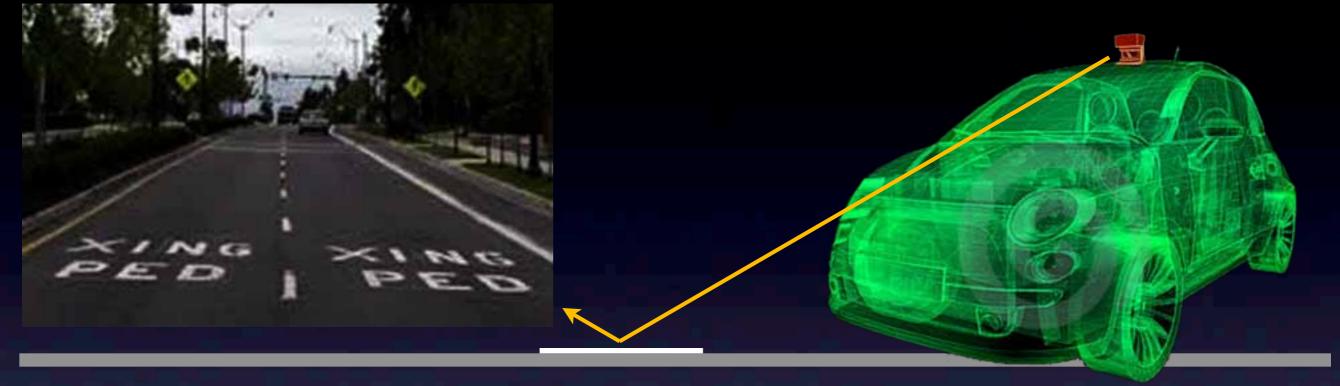
Reflective things can confuse laser
Faraway things brought near
Loss of return looks like ditch

Reflective things can confuse laser
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في اعتفادي أن إفساد هذه الإستر اليجيه يعلمه على تكنه أسياء السحين رأي عام مناهض للهجمات - ردع الجواسيس - تكتيكات التمويه والتضليل [وهي كالتالي . [1] تكتيكات التمويه والتضليل هي محموعة خبر ات جمعتها من تجارب ين - 1 لكثف نوايا ومهمة الطائرة يمكن من خلال جهاز " سكاي كرابر " روسي الصنع الدخول على موجات وترددات الطائرة بدون طيار والجهاز متوفر في الأسواق وبسعر 2595 دولار ويتطلب خبرة في الحاسوب - 2 إستخدام أجهزة تبث تريدات أو حزمة ترددات لأجل قطع الإتصال أو التشويش على الترددات التي تستخدم في السيطرة على الطائرة وقد كان للمجاهدين تجارب ناجحة باستخدام جهاز " الراكال " روسي الصنع . - 3 وضع الرجاج العاكس فوق السيارة أو فوق المبنى أو تكسيره ونشره في المكان - 4 توزيع تشكيلة من القناصين المهرة لإصطياد الطائرات بدون طيار وخاصة الإستطلاعية لأنها تطير على علو منخفض 6 كيلو وما دون . - 5 للتشويش على الإتصالات الألكترونية يمكن استخدام " دينموا " رفع المياة العادي وتزويده بعمود نحاسي بكثر من 30 متر . - 6 استخدام التشويش والتضليل بأجهزة الإتصال وتكون في وضع إتصال دائم وخاصة الأجهزة القديمة جدا حيث أن نبنباتها قوية جدا ويمكن استخدام أشراك خداعية لجذب أجهزة البحث الألكتروني فأفكار بسيطة كالذي فعله الجيش اليو غسلافي عندما استخدمو أجهزة الميكر وويف " الفرن " في جذت وتضليل صواريخ النيتو المزودة بأجهزة بحث كهرومغناطيسي . - 7 التمويه العام وعدم استخدام المقرات الكانمة - 8 أخذ العلم بوجود الطائرة عبر شبكات إستطلاع موزعة بشكل جيد ثم التعميم على كافة التشكيلات بإيقاف كل الدحركات في المنطقة . - 9 الإختفاء عن الرؤية المباشرة وغير المباشرة وخاصة في الليل .
 - 10 الإختفاء في الأماكن كثيفة الأشجار الأنها قضل وسيلة للإختفاء من الطائرات . - 11 اللجوء إلى الأماكن غير المضاءة بأشعة الشمس كظل المباني والأشجار.

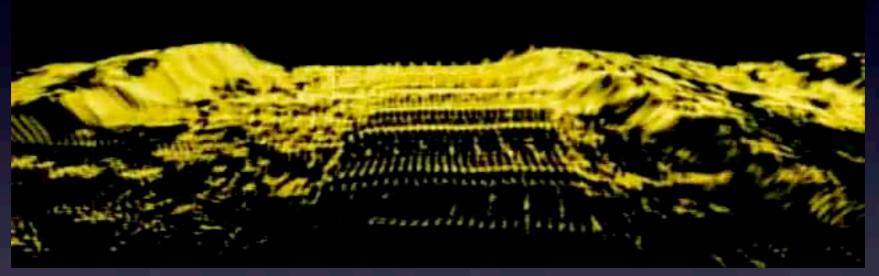
Use of reflective materials

to thwart laser deignators



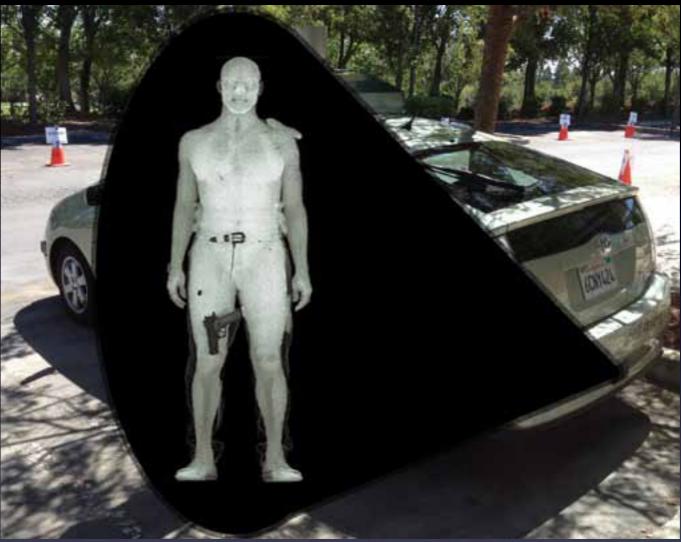
- Reflectance is also a feature
 - Road line detection
 - Can fake road markings invisibly to human

Cameras



- Specialized object detection
- Sometimes stereo for (noisy!) depth map
- Colorizing LIDAR
- Denial:
 - Easily dazzled
- Spoofing:
 - Camouflage techniques
 - Color assumptions
 - Repeating patterns

MMW RADAR



- Collision avoidance
- Lower resolution than laser
- Most things very reflective
- Denial/spoofing:
 - Chaff
 - Overhead signs

IMU & Compass



- Primary navigation sensor for some systems
- High fidelity models available
 - Typical cumulative error: 0.1% of distance traveled
- Denial/spoofing:
 - Extremely difficult to interfere with
 - Physical attack with magnetic fields

Wheel Odometry



- Encoders
- Useful to know true speed & when stopped
- Attacks:
 - Change wheel diameter
 - Slippery surface
 - Removal may cause unpredictable behavior or stoppage

Bond vs Robots



- GPS Jammer
- Smoke/Dust/Vapor
- Chaff
- Glass caltrops
- Oil slick

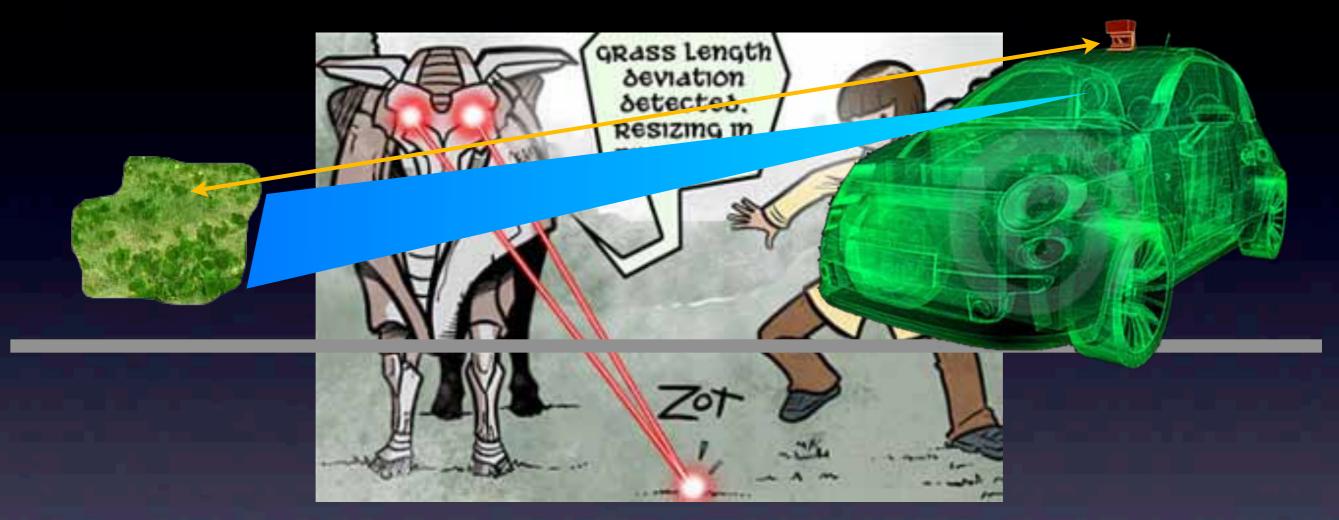


- Great emphasis on preacquired map data
- Often considered to be reference ground truth
- Reduces recognition load
 - Traffic lights
 - Vegetation
 - Other speed control & traffic management features

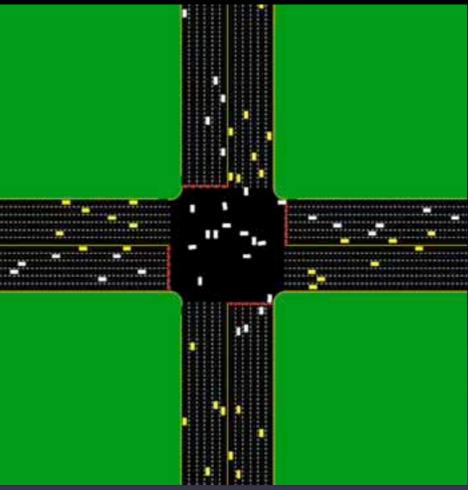


Camera knows where to look

• Difference in robot vs human assumptions



- Vegetation
 - Colorized LIDAR
 - Transmission classifier
- Overhanging foliage
- Map dependence may exacerbate brittleness of discrimination rules

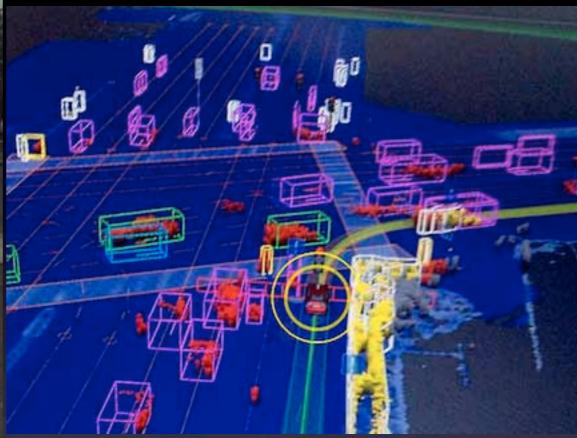


Peter Stone, UT Austin

- Map requires constant updates
- Local map:
 - Vulnerable to unexpected real world features
- Remote map:
 - Vulnerable to denial (4G jamming)
 - Vulnerable to spoofing (MITM attack, standard cellular intercept techniques)

Exploiting the Logic Structure





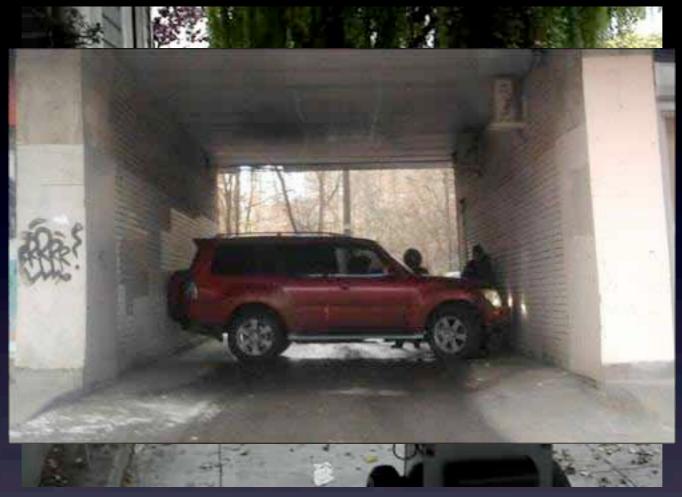
- Goal: Maximize uncertainty
 - Requiring manual assistance
 - Confusing/annoying occupants
 - Inconveniencing other road users
- Concentrate on fragile maneuvers

Logic-Based Physical Attacks



- 21st century sabotage
- Dependent on vehicle configuration & mission
- 4G, GPS-enabled electromagnet
 - Near IMU/compass/MMW
- Triggered by map location/activity

Trapping/Redirecting



- Attacks at collision avoidance & navigation layers
- Force robot to postpone high level tasks
 - Moving obstacles
 - Obstacle swarms
 - Artificial stop lights
- Human driver wouldn't notice, robot can't ignore

Clobbering



- Goal: make robot run into something
- Subvert collision avoidance
 - Incapacitate vehicle
 - Damage/remove sensors
- Subtle map deviations
- Imitate light vegetation
- Simulate obstacles at speed
- Disguise entrance walls with reflective/absorbent material within GPS noise
- Dynamic obstacles under overhead signs

Remember...



Driverless vehicles are cool! Don't do any of these things! Don't hassle the Hoff!

Don't haxOr the Bots!

Instead...





Hack on them!

SUAS



• Tasks:

- Waypoint navigation
- Search for & ID secret symbols on ground
- Connect to narrow-beam wi-fi network
- Coming soon: package drop?
- Challenges
 - Image/GPS registration
 - Panorama stitching & auto target ID

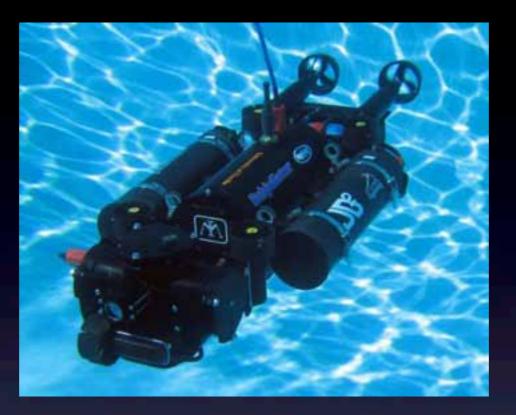
Roboboat



• Tasks:

- Channel navigation
- Direct water cannon on target
- Identify thermally hot ground item
- Disable shore-based water spray
- Deploy ground rover & retrieve package
- Challenges
 - Camera/LIDAR sensor fusion
 - Vegetation/water discrimination
 - Fouling detection

Robosub



- Tasks:
 - 3D Navigation
 - Visual target recognition
 - Torpedo shoot
 - Marker drop
 - Object manipulation
 - SONAR pinger seek & package recovery
- Challenges
 - GPS-free navigation
 - Robust color discrimination
 - Underwater constraints (e.g. thermal management)

Hack The Rules!



- Nontraditional vehicles
- Experimental power supplies
- Dimension limits apply at start only
- Vehicle swarms
- Hacker sports: find loopholes... and exploit them!

