



Safe and secure robots

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Seminar at ISAE-SUPAERO, July 7th, 2022



Outline

Introduction

Rover #1

Rover #2

Safe and secure design

- System and components modeling
- Models mutation
- Countermeasure(s) assessment
- Feedback

Already the conclusion



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Safe and secure design

Already the conclusion

Introduction

Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS) are often...

- (Highly) complex

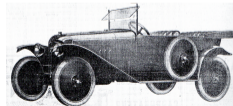


Introduction



Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS) are often...

- (Highly) complex
- Safety-critical



Introduction



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- (Highly) complex
- Safety-critical
 - Cyberattacks on CPS can result in intolerable human or environmental consequences...



Introduction

Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS) are often...

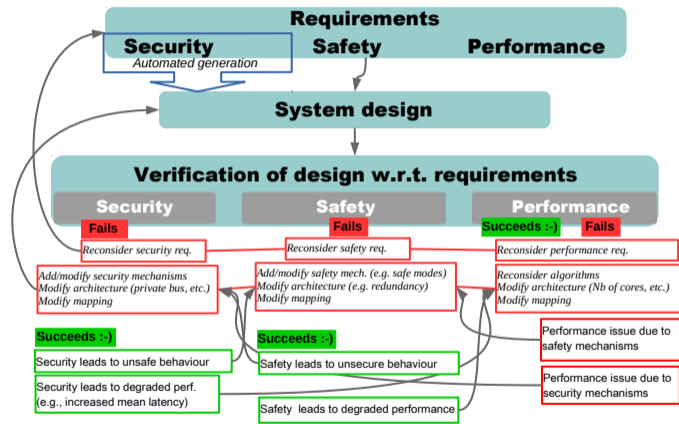
- (Highly) complex
- Safety-critical
 - Cyberattacks on CPS can result in intolerable human or environmental consequences. . .
 - ... so do badly chosen countermeasures!

Assessment of security countermeasures:

- The **most efficient**
- The ones with the less important side effects



Why not use SysML-Sec? (2/2)



AN OPEN SOURCE TOOLBOX PROVIDER BY
MATHIAS
MISSE
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Fully supported by TTool



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Rover #1

Rover #2

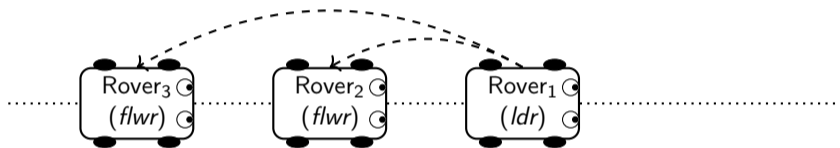
Safe and secure design

Already the conclusion

Rover #1. SPARTA platoon



SPARTA



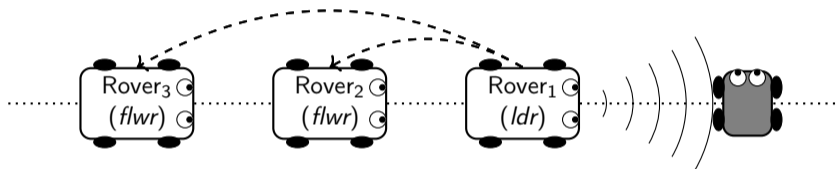
Update messages from the leader

- Speed update messages

Rover #1. SPARTA platoon



SPARTA



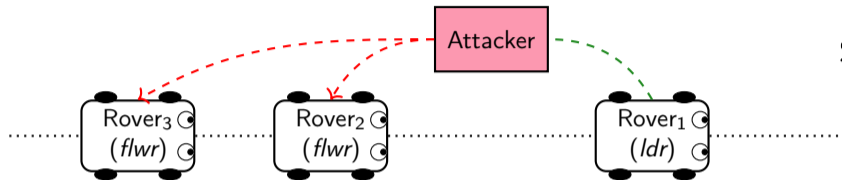
Update messages from the leader

- Speed update messages
- Emergency brake message if an obstacle is detected

Rover #1. SPARTA platoon



SPARTA



Attack scenarios

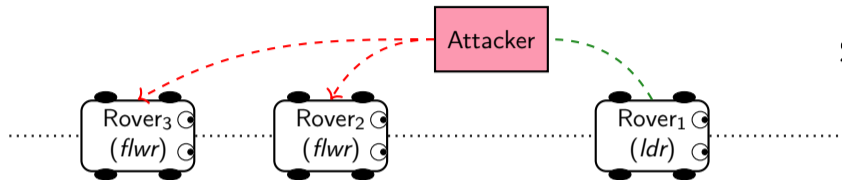
att1 speed \leftarrow legitimate speed $\times 1.2$

att2 speed \leftarrow legitimate speed $\times 5$

Rover #1. SPARTA platoon



SPARTA



Attack scenarios

att1 speed \leftarrow legitimate speed $\times 1.2$

att2 speed \leftarrow legitimate speed $\times 5$

Countermeasures

c1 plausibility check: $\left| \frac{\text{speed}}{\text{mean}} \right| < 1.3$

c2 symmetric encryption and nonce



Outline

Introduction

Rover #1

Rover #2

Safe and secure design

Already the conclusion

Rover #2. Context: disasters

- Disaster means chaotic scenario
- Lives in danger → time matters
 - Chance to survive strongly decreases after 72 h



Rover #2. Problematic and our proposal

Mission

- Intervention in large devastated areas
 - Global and quick mapping
- Detection of victims
 - Use of EM from personal objects
 - GPR — Ground Penetration Radar
- Handling of hostile environments
 - Fire, heat, water... and attackers!



Our idea: rover with (fast) mission-configurable payload

- Autonomous
- Many positioning sensors (Optical, IR, sonars, etc.)
- Electromagnetic features (radars, including GPR)

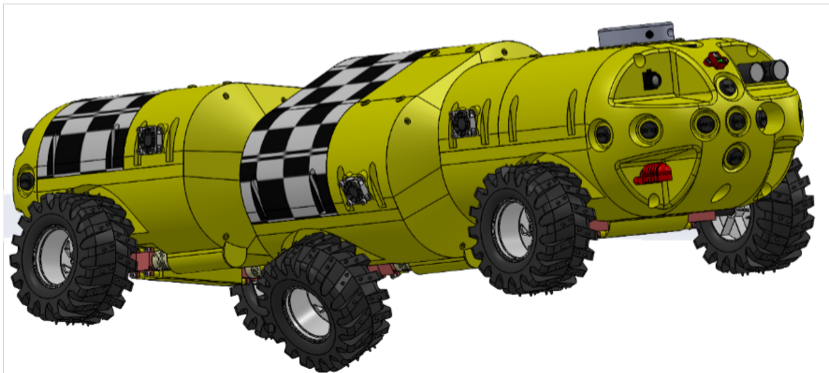


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CHEMNITZ

Prof. Madhu Chandra

Rover #2. Let's welcome ArcTurius!

- Modular
- Configurable payload
 - Configurable slots for custom sensor
- Embedded power: from 1 to 3 kWh
- Weight: 10 kg for classical configuration, up to 15 kg



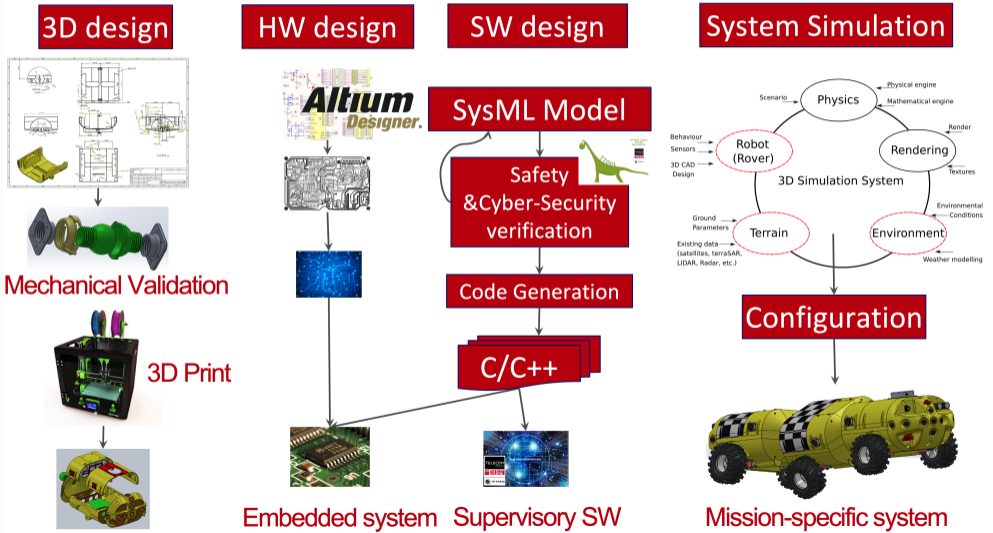
Rover #2. Typical sensors

- Inertial unit
- Temperature, pressure, humidity
 - Internal (LiPo, motors), external (environment)
- Magnetometer
- Surroundings capture (LIDAR, Sonar, camera, etc.)
- Wheel rotation control for better traction control
 - 3592 ticks per wheel revolution, 2 encoders per wheel
- Power consumption tracking
- Attitude (anti-overturn control)
- ...

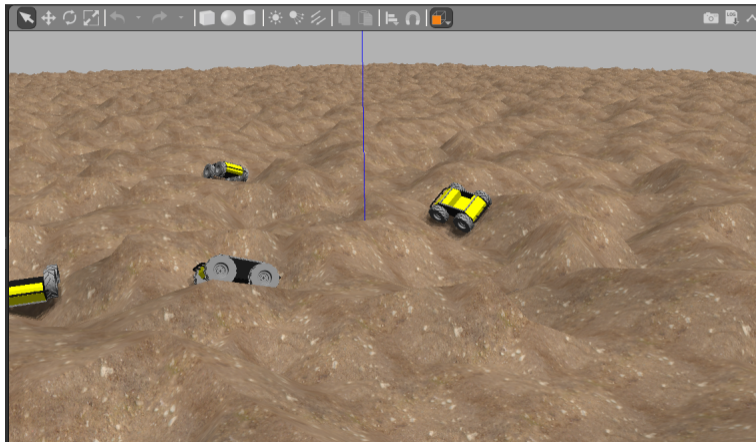




Rover #2. Design approach

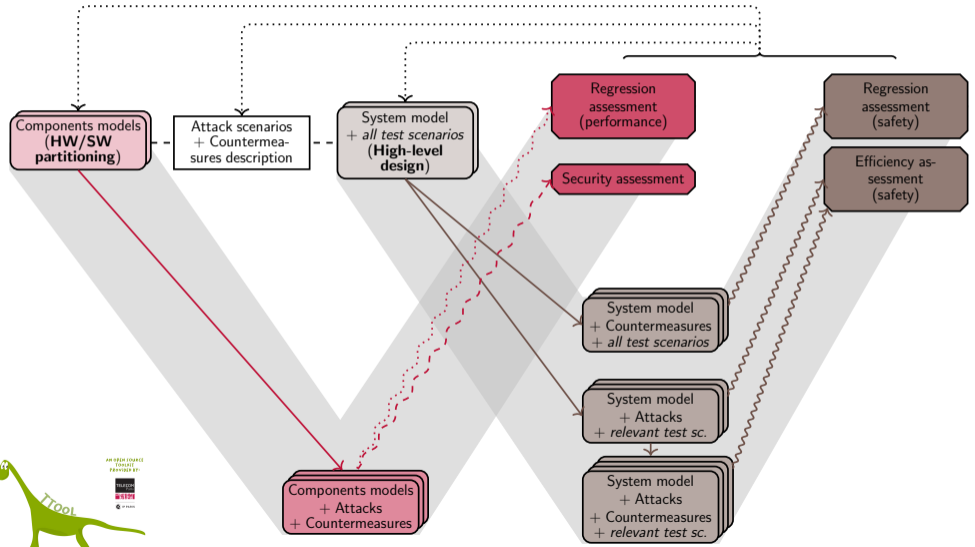


Rover #2. Design approach (Gazebo)



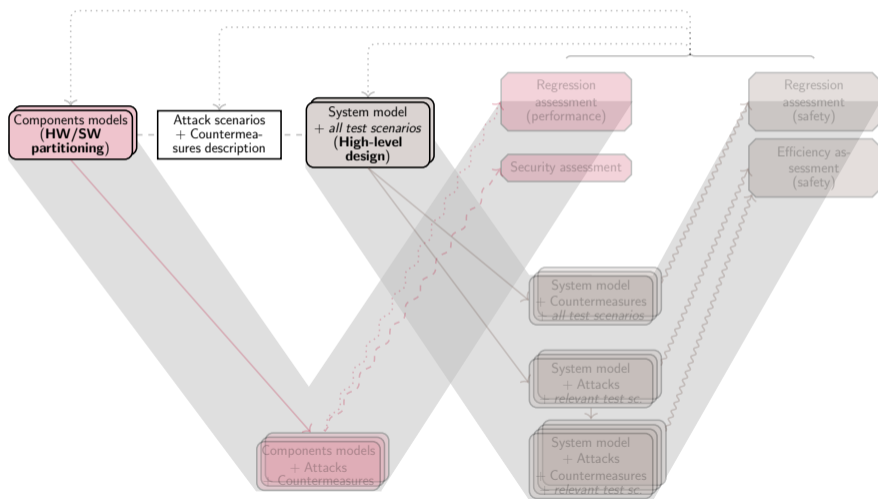
Tullio Tanzi, Matteo Bertolino. 3D Simulation to Validate Autonomous Intervention Systems Architecture for Disaster Management. 4th International Conference on Information Technology in Disaster Risk Reduction (ITDRR), Oct 2019, Kyiv, Ukraine. pp.196-211.

W-Sec: a method to design safe and secure systems





W-Sec, 1/4: modeling



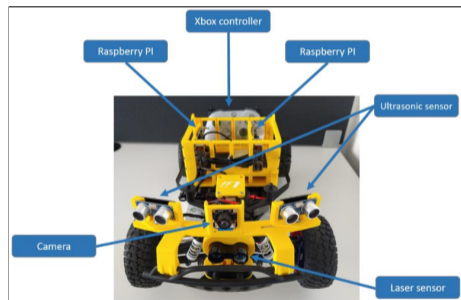
W-Sec, 1/4: models

Modeled system

A swarm of Fortiss rovers

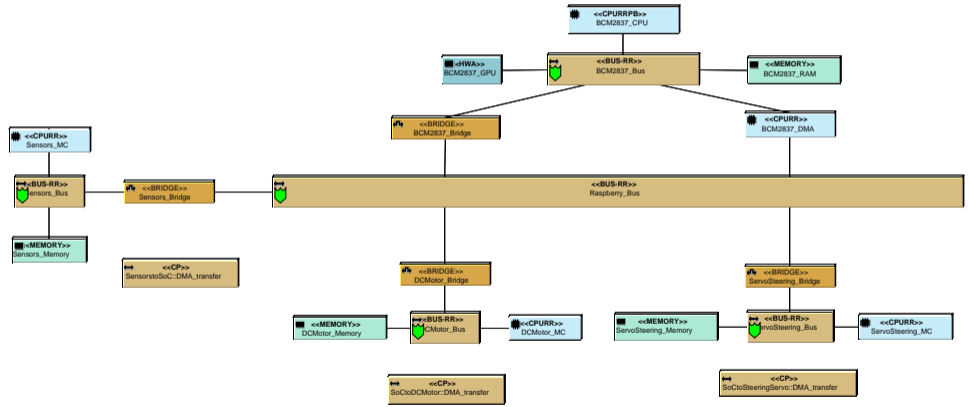
Chosen modeling granularity

- **Components:** rovers, with a focus on the Raspberry Pi executing the algorithms
 - Hardware components
 - Communications between components
 - Application components
- **System:** platoon

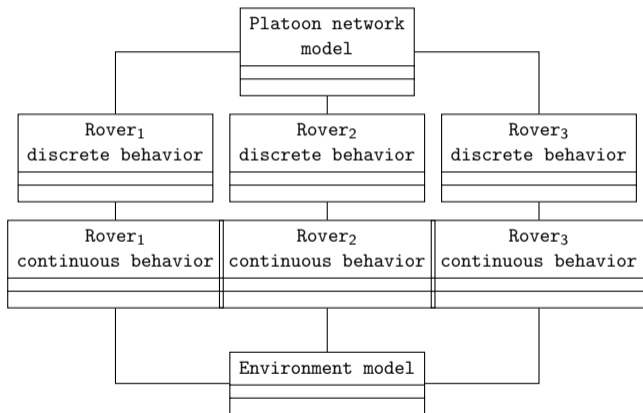


Credits: Fortiss, SPARTA deliverable D5.2

W-Sec, 1/4: modeling

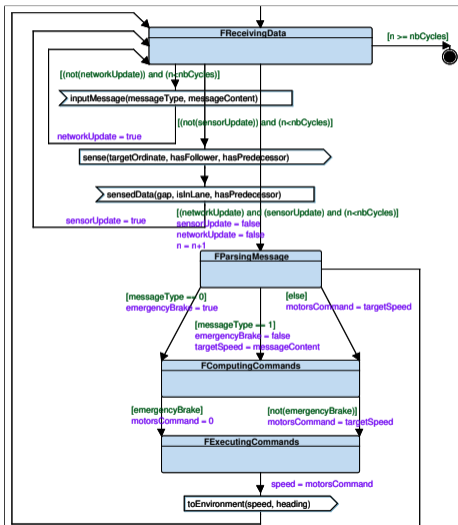


W-Sec, 1/4: modeling



- SysML-Sec blocks
- Associations depict port connections and signal associations
- Software and dynamics blocks instantiate SysML-Sec libraries

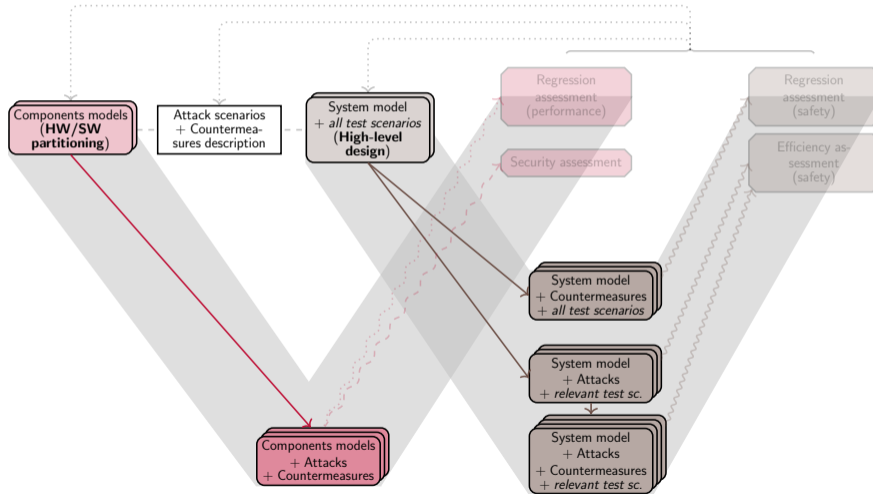
W-Sec, 1/4: modeling



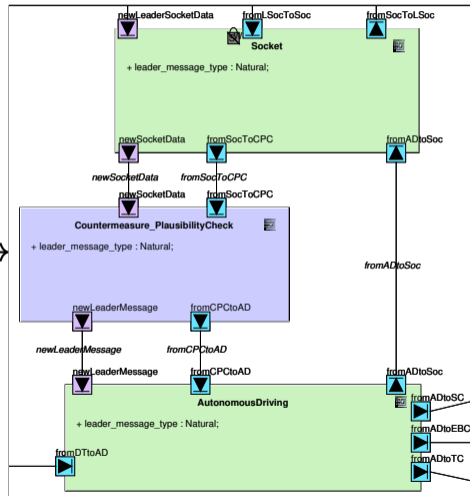
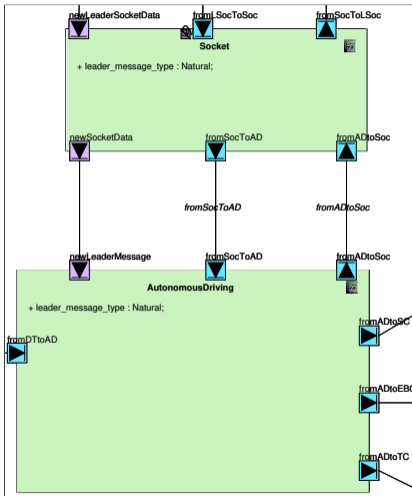
- High-level behavior
- Follower:
 - HSW view: 10 blocks
 - System view: 2 blocks



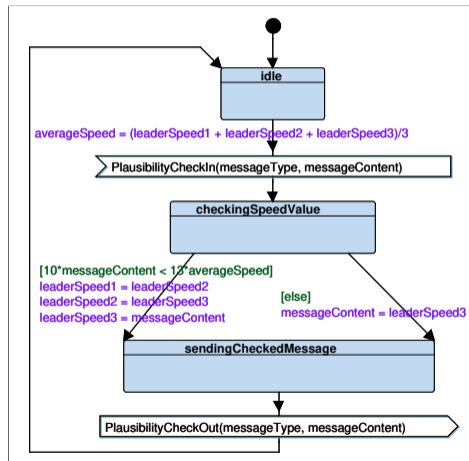
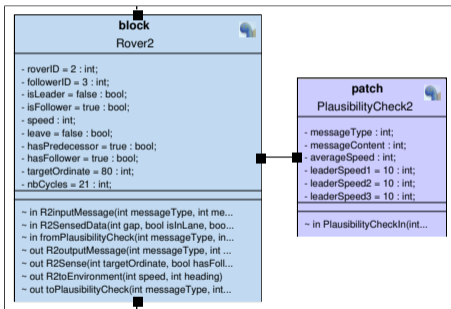
W-Sec, 2/4: enriching the models



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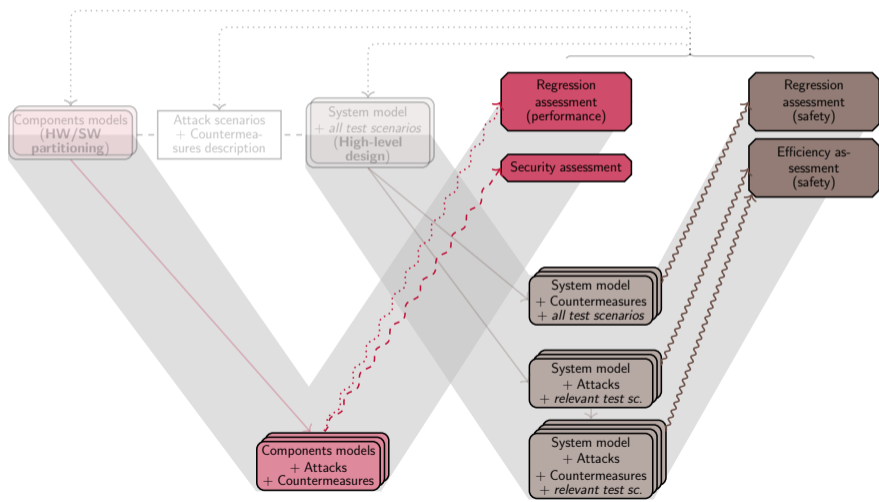


W-Sec, 2/4: enriching the models





W-Sec, 3/4: assessing the countermeasures



W-Sec, 3/4: assessing the countermeasures

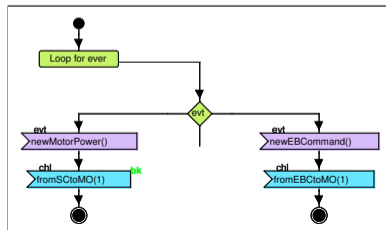
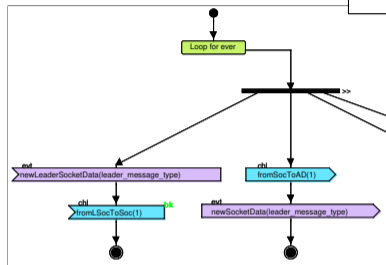
Three kinds of assessments

- Performance of the targeted component(s)
 - Simulation with TTool internal simulator, HSW view
- Security of the targeted component(s)
 - Formal verification with ProVerif, HSW view
- Safety at system level
 - Formal verification with TTool internal model checker, System view

W-Sec, 3/4: assessing the countermeasures

Performance assessment

- Two breakpoints in the activity diagrams, placed at the input/output actions of the targeted application(s)
- The "difference" between the elapsed times at bp no. 2 and bp no. 1 enables to evaluate the computational overhead



W-Sec, 3/4: assessing the countermeasures

Countermeasures (reminder)

c1 plausibility check: $|\frac{speed}{mean}| \stackrel{?}{<} 1.3$

c2 symmetric encryption and nonce

W-Sec, 3/4: assessing the countermeasures

Countermeasures (reminder)

c1 plausibility check: $|\frac{speed}{mean}|^? < 1.3$

c2 symmetric encryption and nonce

Simulation results

no 274 ns

c1 357 ns (+30%)

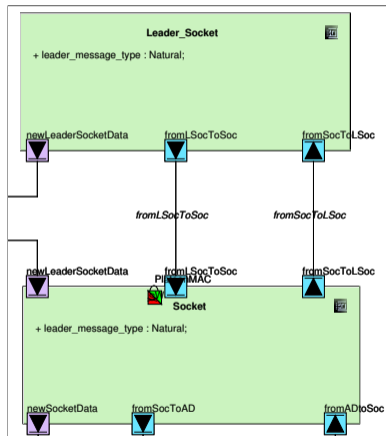
c2 646 ns (+136%)

W-Sec, 3/4: assessing the countermeasures



Security assessment

- "Ask" ProVerif to check security properties on selected data channels of the targeted application
- Evaluate the integrity, authenticity and confidentiality of sensitive data
- Evaluate if the countermeasures targeting data security are properly implemented



W-Sec, 3/4: assessing the countermeasures

Countermeasures (reminder)

c1 plausibility check: $|\frac{speed}{mean}| < 1.3$?

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Verification results

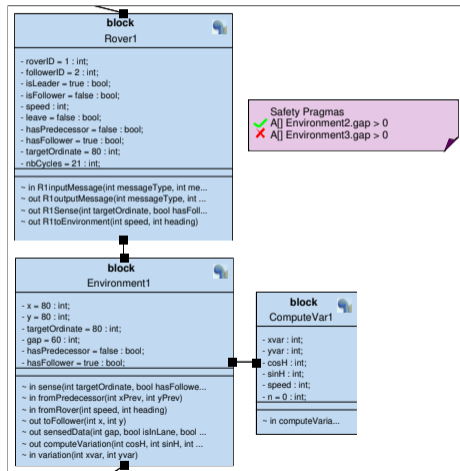
Countermeasure \ Property	Property	
	Weak auth.	Strong auth.
No countermeasure	X	X
c1	X	X
c2	✓	✓



W-Sec, 3/4: assessing the countermeasures

Safety assessment

- Evaluate the liveness/reachability of properties defined by the user
- CTL* queries (+ observer blocks if needed)
- Evaluate the safety regression/recovery induced by the countermeasures at system level



W-Sec, 3/4: assessing the countermeasures

Checked property

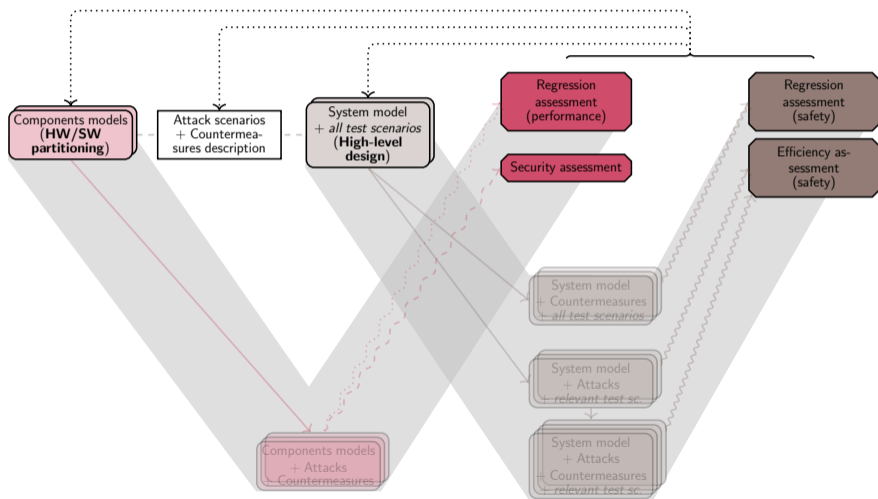
$A[] \text{ Rover}_1.x - \text{Rover}_2.x > 0 \ \&\& \ \text{Rover}_2.x - \text{Rover}_3.x > 0$

Verification results

Countermeasure \ Attack	Attack		
	No att.	att1	att2
No countermeasure			
c1			
c2			



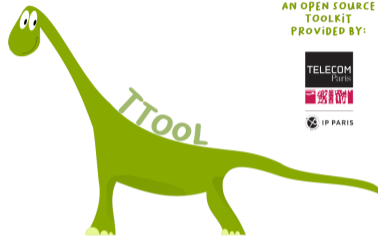
W-Sec, 4/4: feedback



Questions?

Download TTool!

- <http://ttool.telecom-paris.fr/>



- *B. Sultan, L. Apvrille, P. Jaillon, "Safety, Security and Performance Assessment of Security Countermeasures with SysML-Sec", in the Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Model-Driven Engineering and Software Development (MODELSWARD 2022).*
- *T. Tanzi, L. Apvrille, "3D Simulation for Disaster Management: toward a new approach", Proceedings of the 3rd URSI Atlantic / Asia-Pacific Radio Science Meeting, Maspalomas, Spain, May-June 2022.*