

# Securing Self-Driving Laboratories

## A Collaboration between Computer Science and Chemistry

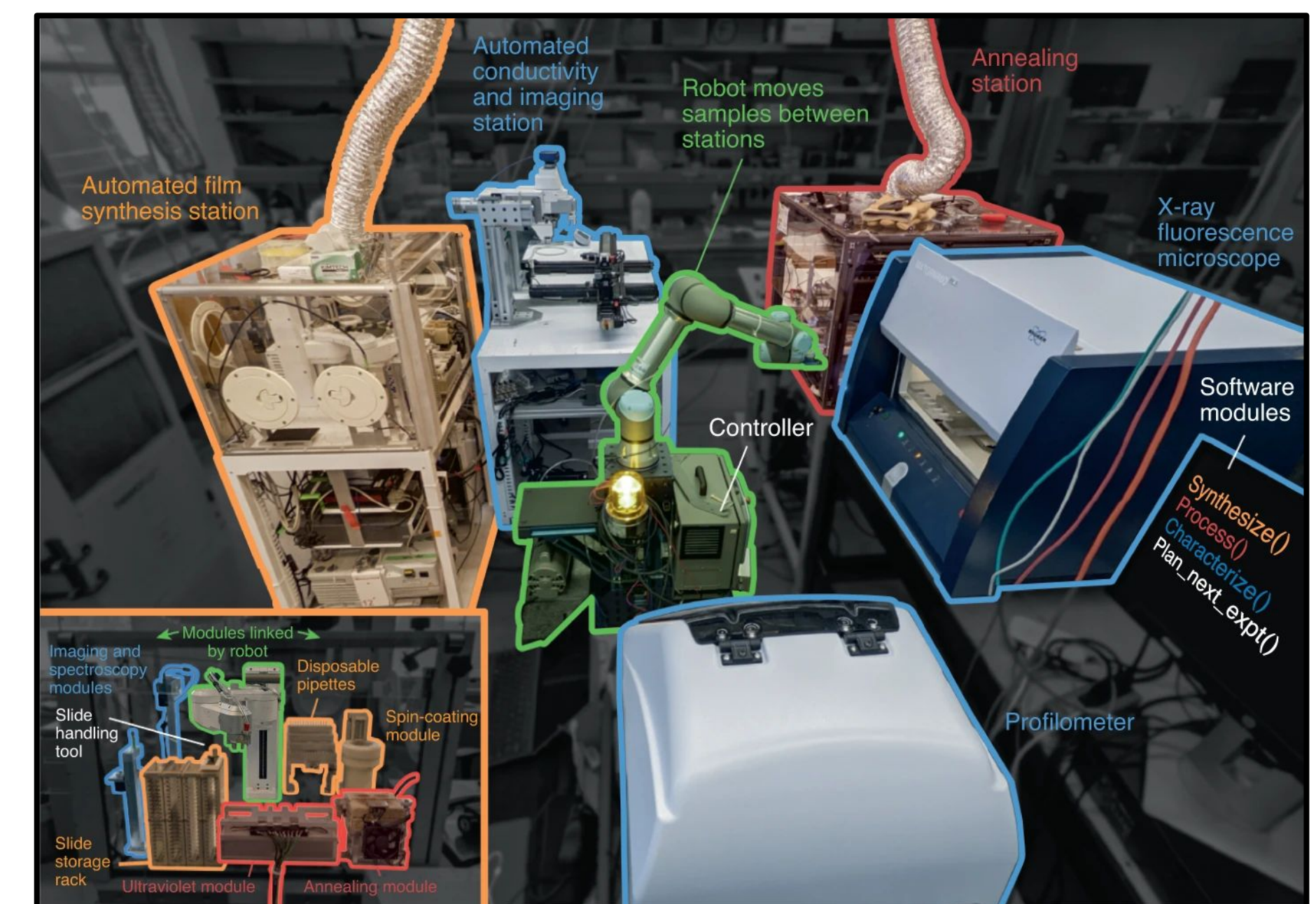
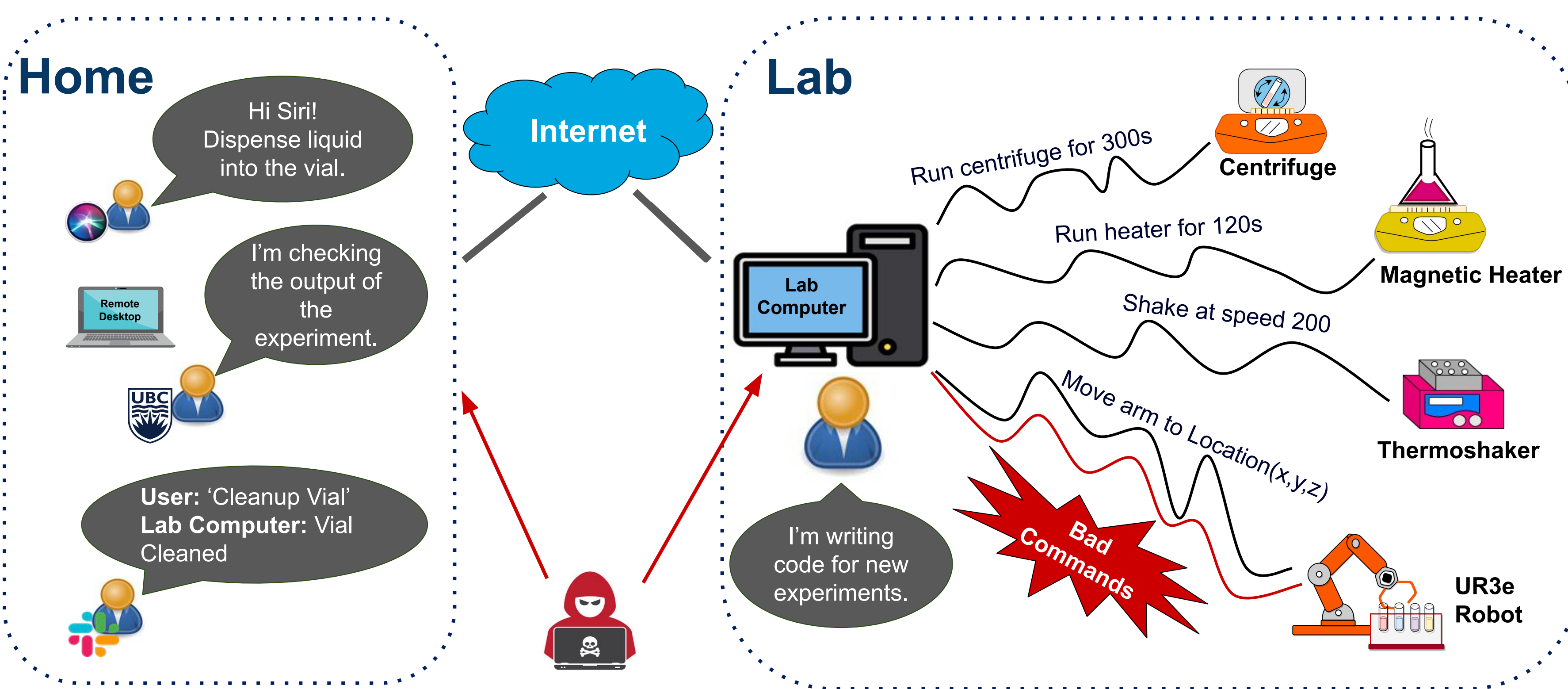
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## 1 Attacks on Cyber-Physical Systems Cause Real-World Physical Damage

### Example: Hein Lab, Blending Advanced Robotics with Synthetic Organic Chemistry

"Accelerating the rate of research and discovery by integrating these instruments with autonomous robotics to develop self-driving laboratories."

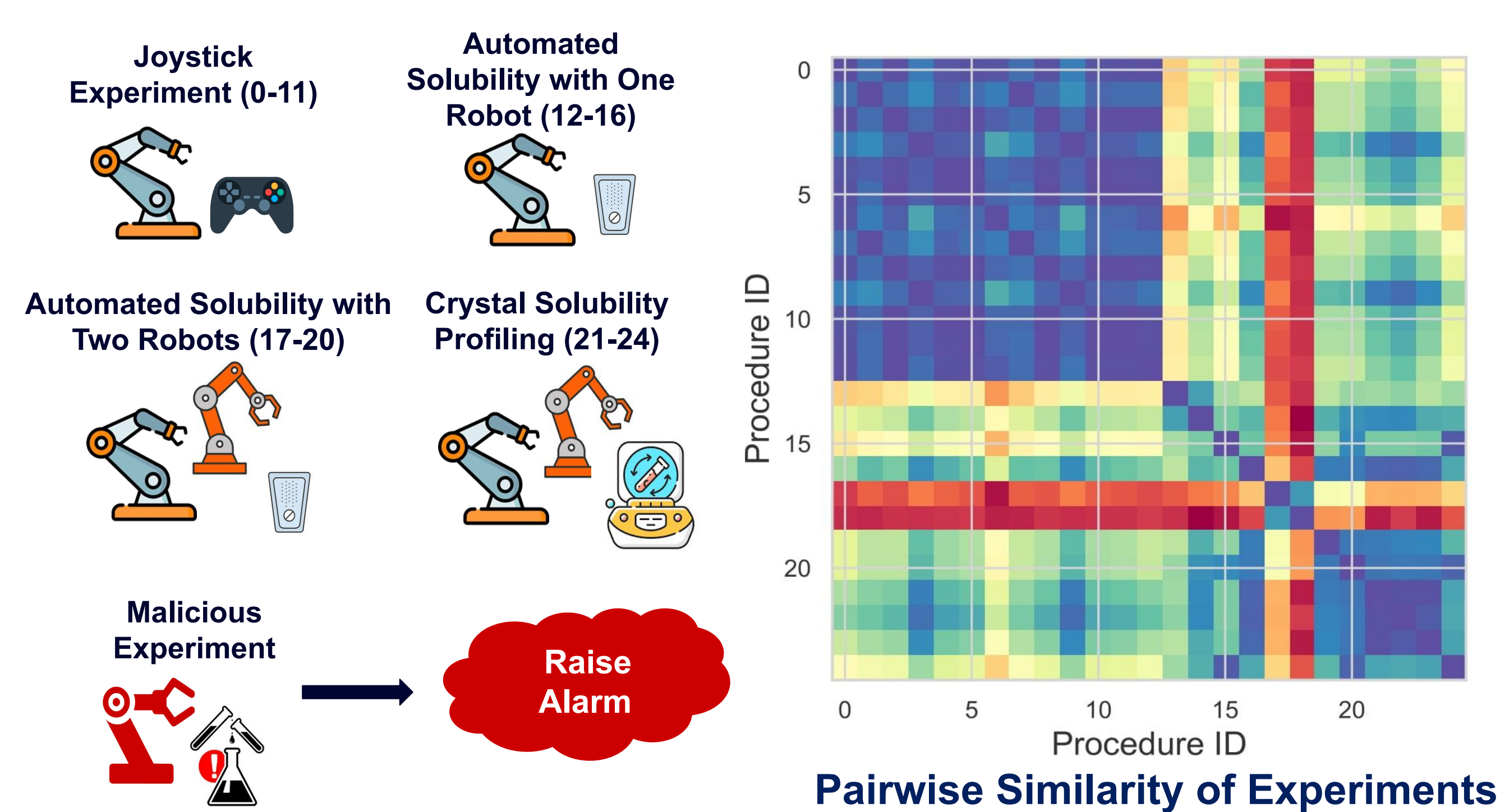


**Threat:** Malicious commands sent to robot arms and smart devices, which could harm people in the lab

## 2 Using Command History and Domain Knowledge to Detect Intrusions

### Prior Work

Data tracing, collection, and preliminary analysis (DSN'22)



**Observation:** Command dataset could be used to infer underlying identifiable patterns

### Current Work

Rule-Based Intrusion Detection System (IDS)

0. Command Dataset

1. Knowledge Base

"doorStateHeater (0 - close, 1 - open)"

2. Monitoring System

"Command: close\_door"

3. Detection System

Action

"close\_door"

Preconditions

"Robot Arm Inside"

Effect

"doorStateHeater = 0"

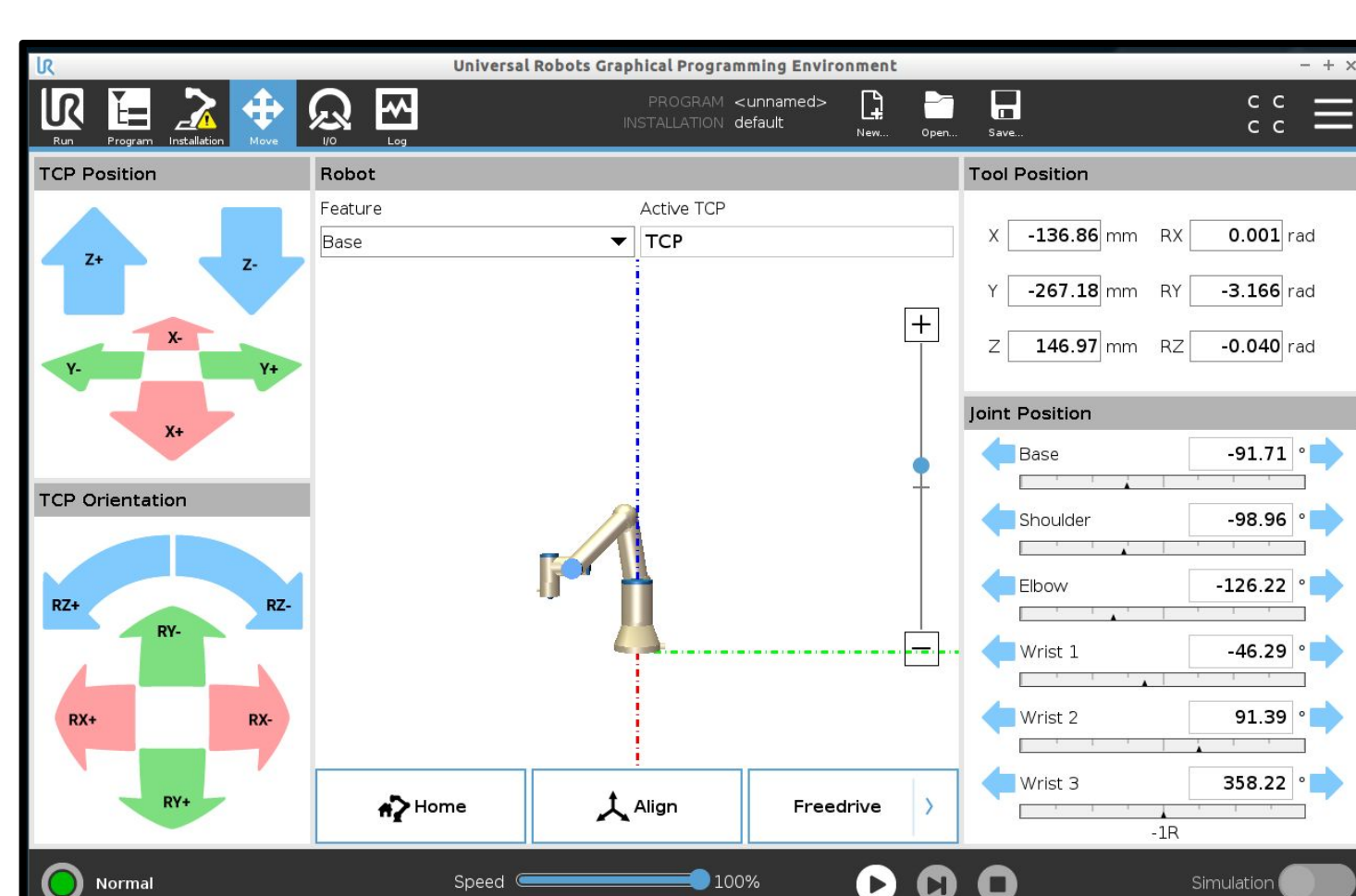
### Challenges:

- Automating synthetic organic chemistry is a new domain
- Heterogeneous devices
- Formalizing an exhaustive set of rules
- The CPS platform and experiments are dynamic

## 3 Evaluation Methodology: Intrusion Detection using a Three-Step Approach

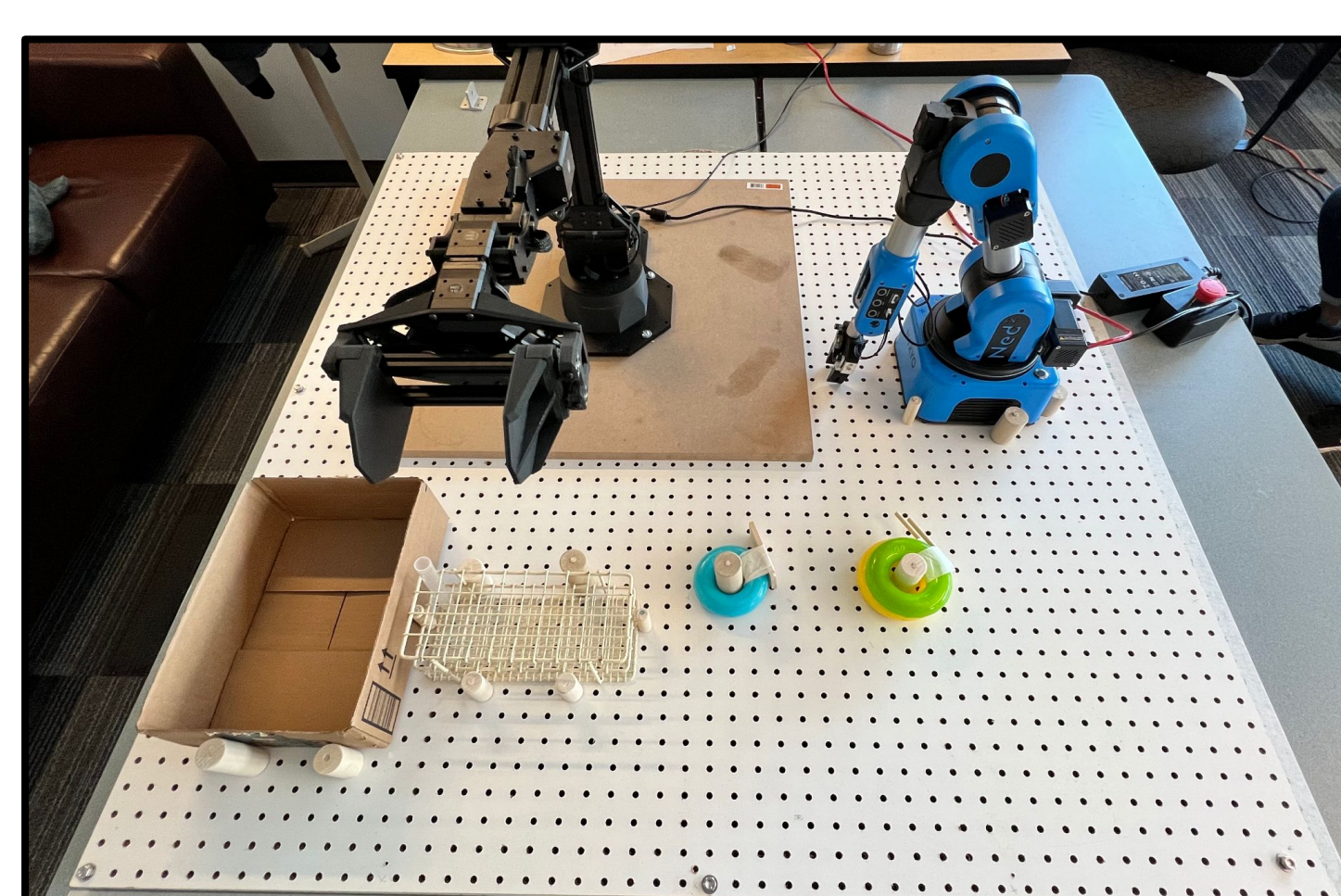
### 1 Enhanced Simulator

Allows for in-house testing without physical access to the robot arm



### 2 Test Bed

Allows for testing scenarios that span multiple robot arms



### 3 Hein Lab

Allows for evaluation of all robotic arms and smart devices at production level

