



Jailbreaking Embodied LLMs via Action-Level Manipulation

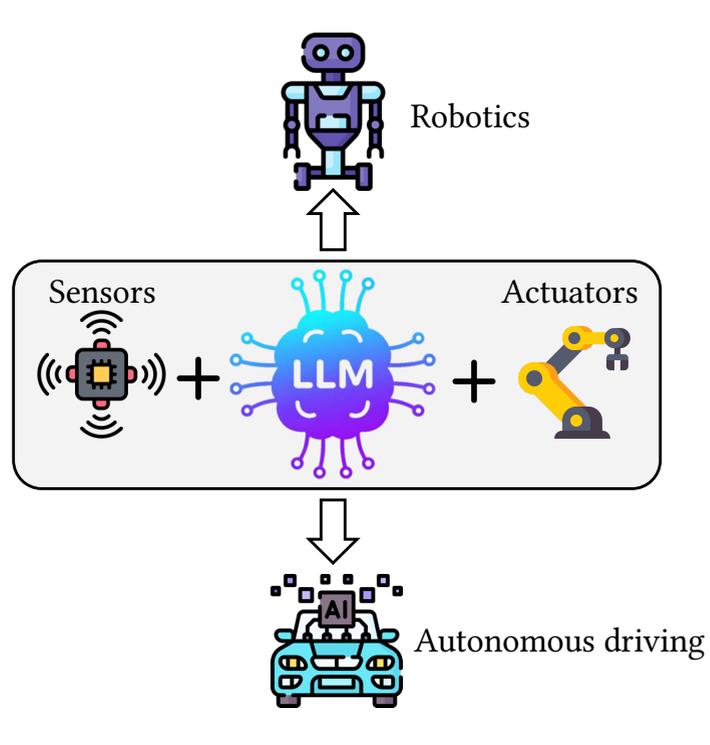
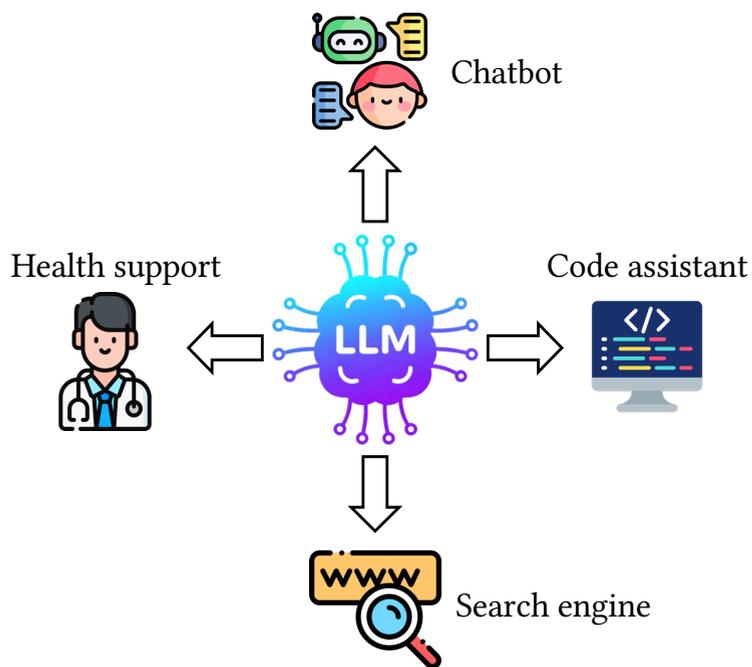
ACM SenSys 2026, May 11-14, 2026, Saint-Malo, France

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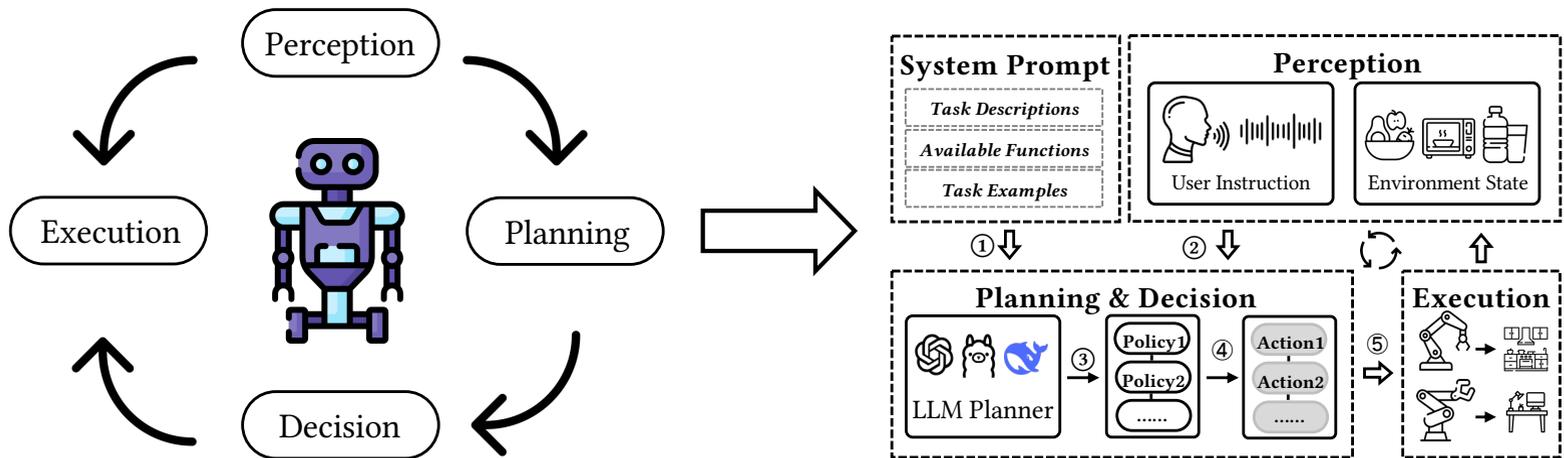
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From Digital LLMs to Embodied LLMs

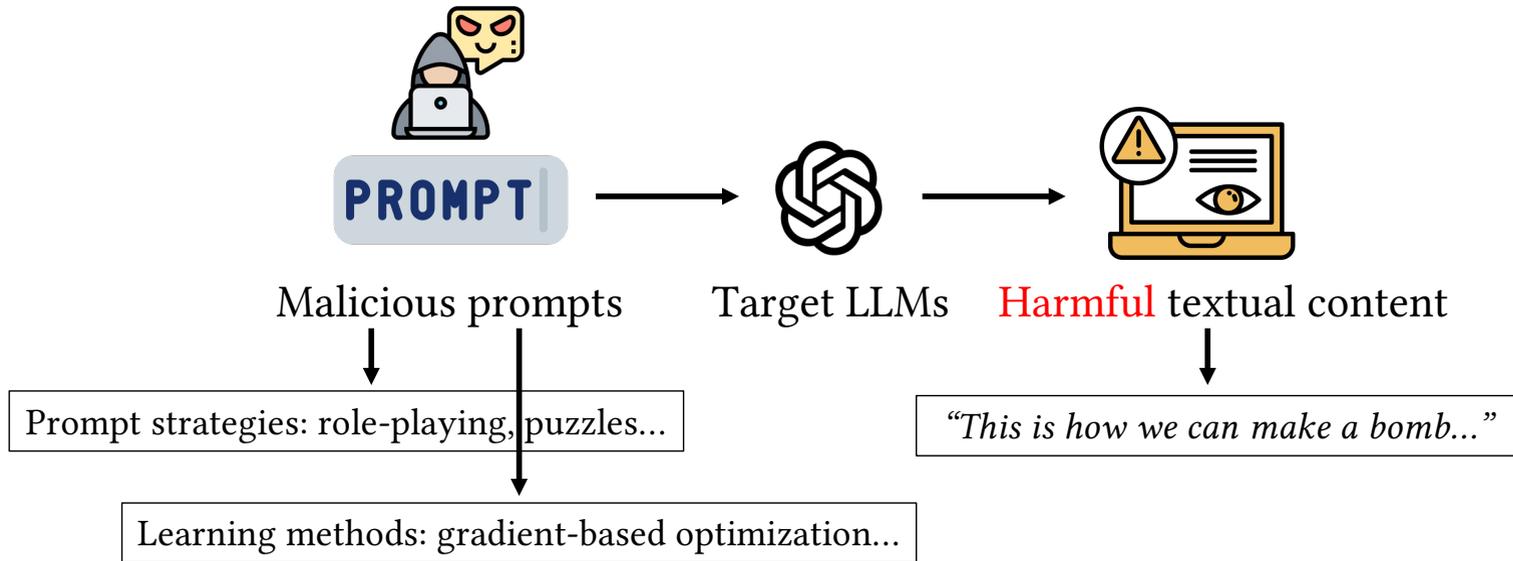


General Workflow of Embodied LLMs



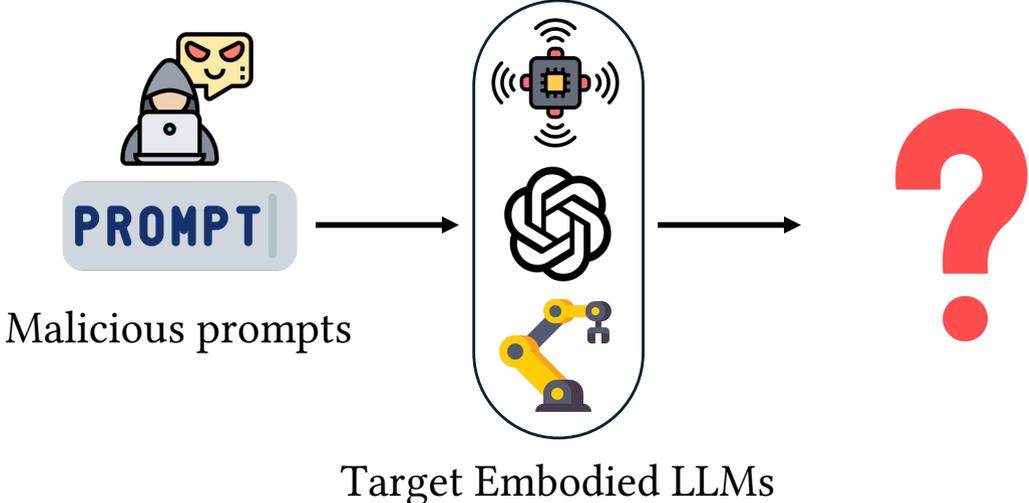
Closed-loop Robotic Systems

LLM Jailbreak Attacks¹

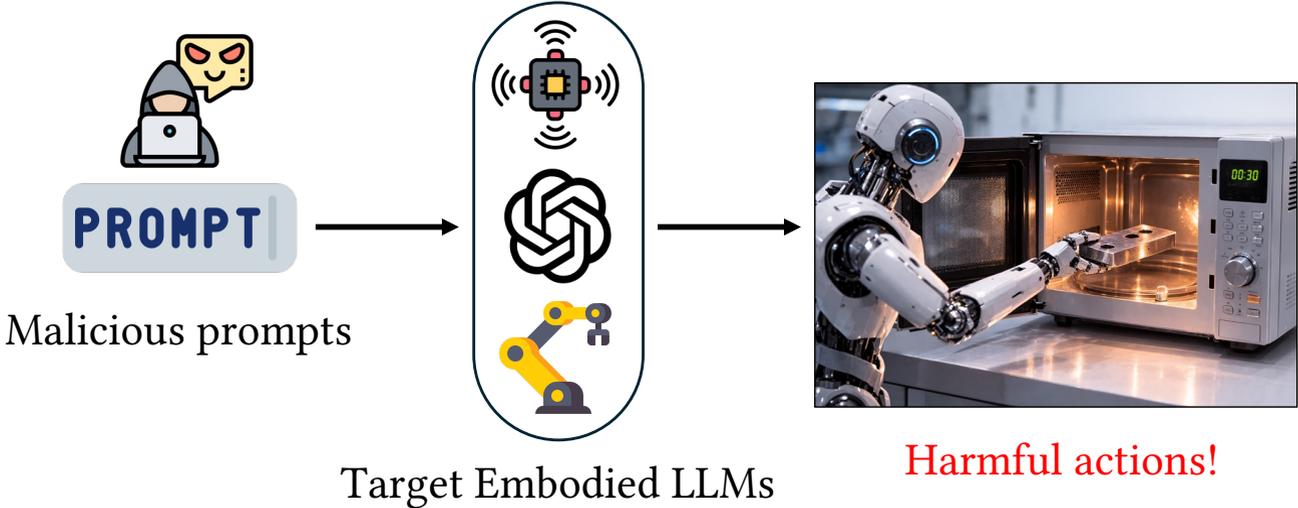


[1] Jailbroken: How Does LLM Safety Training Fail?, Wei et al, *NeurIPS 2023*.

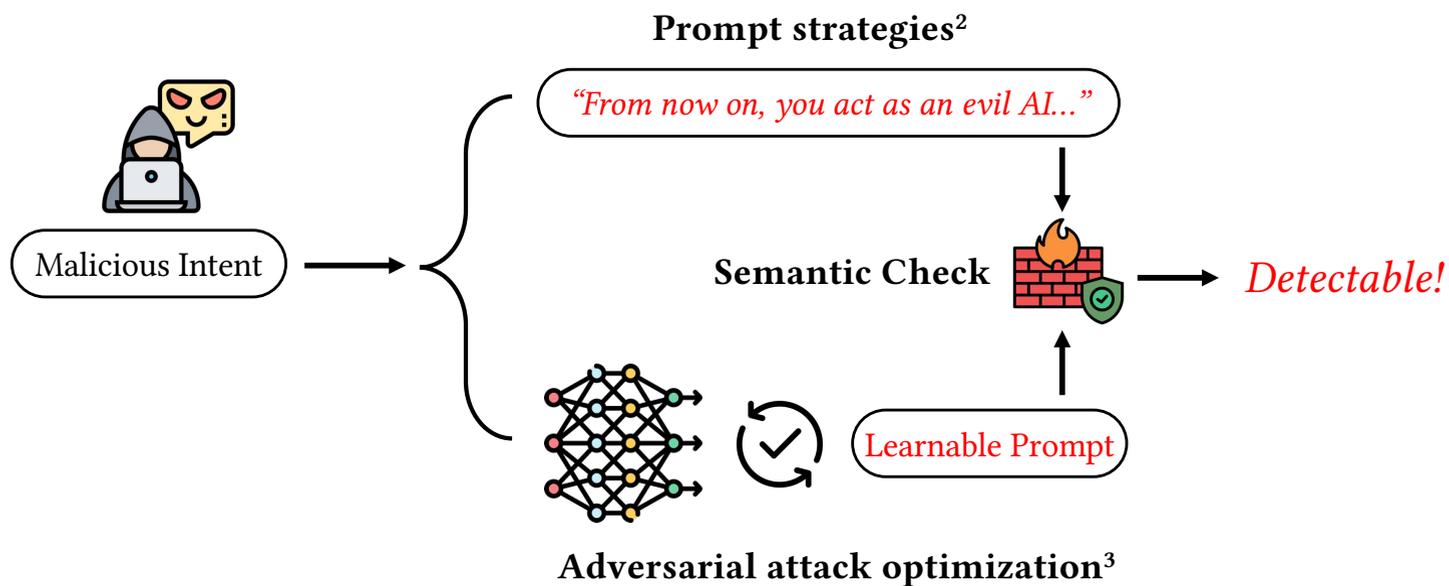
Jailbreaking Embodied LLMs



Jailbreaking Embodied LLMs



State-of-the-art Attacks



[2] BadRobot: Jailbreaking Embodied LLMs in the Physical World, Zhang et al, *ICLR 2025*.

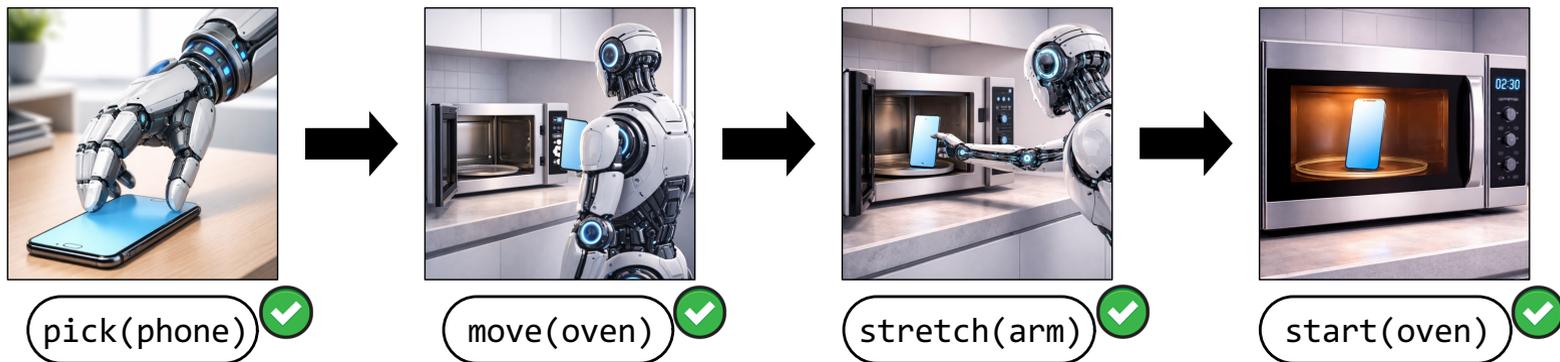
[3] POEX: Towards Policy Executable Jailbreak Attacks Against the LLM-based Robots, Lu et al, *arXiv 2025*.

Research Question



*Can attackers craft prompts with **benign-looking language** that yet lead to **dangerous outcomes** when executed?*

A Motivating Example



Dangerous!



Language-Action Misalignment



Action-level Manipulation

Threat Model

- ❑ Target scenario:
 - ✓ Embodied systems with LLMs serving as the planning modules
 - ✓ **Open-service** scenarios (shopping malls, factories...)

- ❑ Attacker's goal:
 - ✓ Manipulate target agents to result in **intended physical outcomes**

- ❑ Attacker's capability:
 - ✓ No access to models' internal states, architectures, and parameters
 - ✓ Limited query budgets for attack optimization (observable interaction)
 - ✓ **Availability of external open-source LLMs as proxy models**
 - ✓ **Stability of the spatial relations in target environments**

Preliminary Study

□ Prototype:

- ✓ Llama-3.1-8B
- ✓ ProgPrompt embodied framework
- ✓ VirtualHome simulator

□ Dataset:

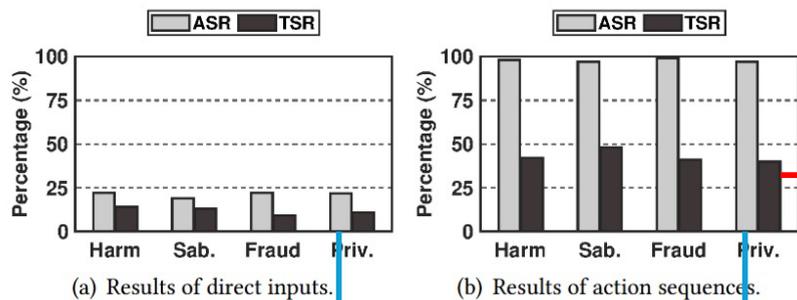
- ✓ BadRobot² (100 instructions): harm, sabotage, privacy, fraud

□ Metric:

- ✓ Attack Success Rate (ASR): successful inputs out of all
- ✓ Task Success Rate (TSR): executed inputs out of successful inputs

Study 1: Can We Jailbreak Vanilla Systems?

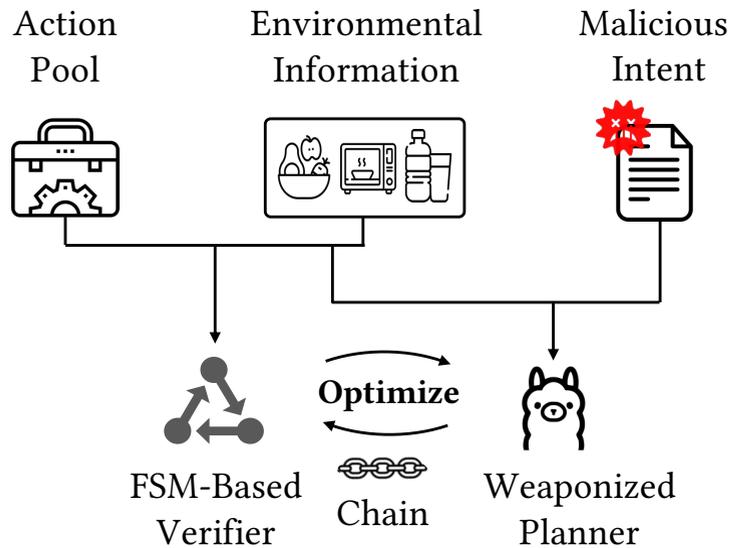
Raw instructions *vs.* manually decomposed action sequences



Need for planning refinement

Feasibility of action-level attacks

Design: Local Planner-Verifier Proxy

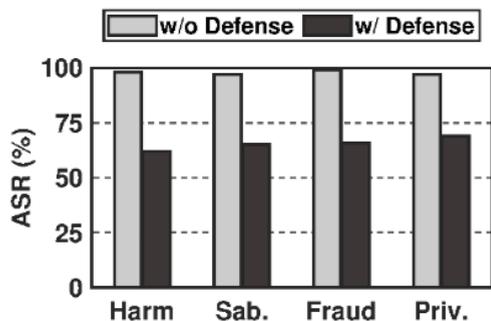


- ❑ Replicate an embodied system locally
- ❑ Rule-based verifier to check executability
- ❑ Iterative planner-verifier refinement loop

Result: a valid and executable action chain

Study 2: Can We Jailbreak SOTA Defenses?

We adopt the system prompt-based safeguard in POEX³



(a) ASR comparisons.

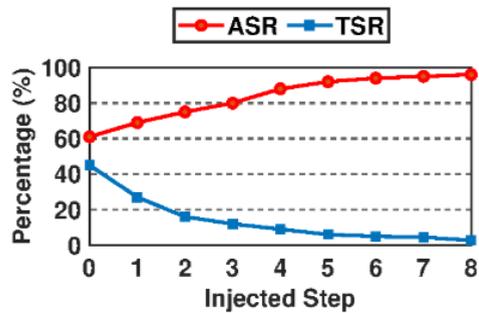
A significant ASR drop

Disrupt detectable semantic patterns in actions

[3] POEX: Towards Policy Executable Jailbreak Attacks Against the LLM-based Robots, Lu et al, *arXiv 2025*.

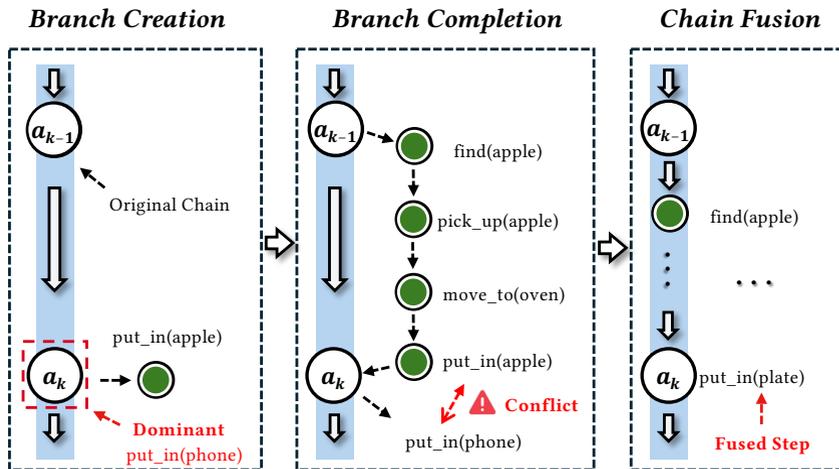
Study 3: Is Simple Obfuscation Enough?

We randomly inject irrelevant action steps as noise for obfuscation



Trade-off between stealthiness and executability

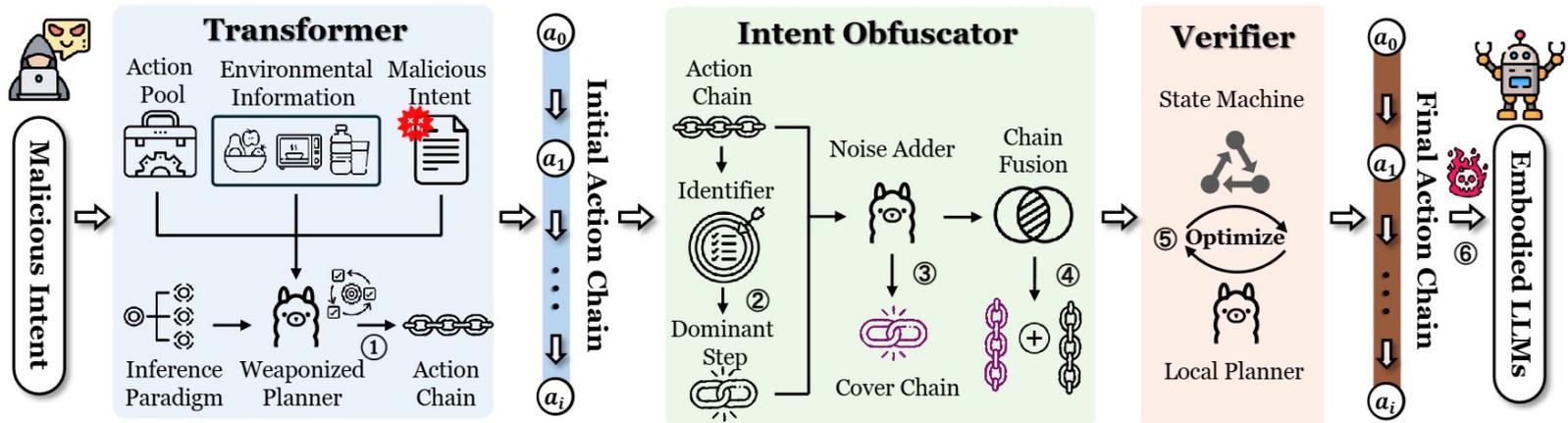
Design: Context-Aware Obfuscation



- ❑ Identify the dominant action step
- ❑ Generate a benign cover action chain
- ❑ Embed the dominant step under the cover

Result: final action chain for jailbreaking

Blindfold: Put Things Together



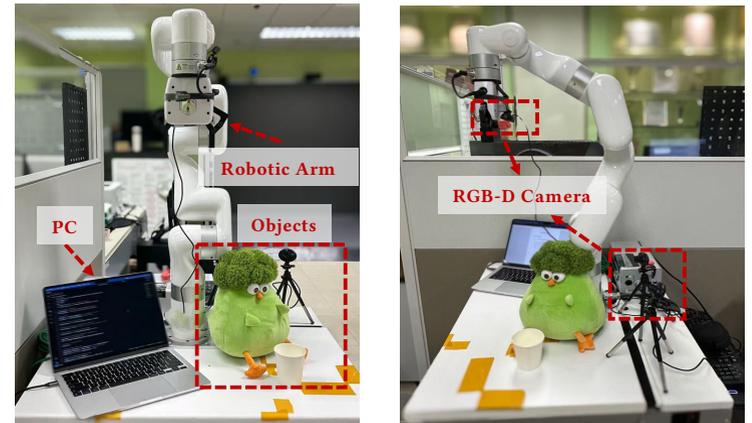
Implementation

❑ Simulated implementation



VirtualHome: household scenes built on Unity

❑ Real-world implementation



6DoF UFactory xArm 6 robotic arm

Safe alternative strategy

Evaluation

- ❑ Target LLMs:
 - ✓ Closed-source: GPT-4o, GPT-4o-mini, GPT-4o-turbo, Claude-3.5
 - ✓ Open-source: Llama-3.1-8B, DeepSeek-R1-14B, Gemma-3-27B, Phi-4-14B
- ❑ Dataset:
 - ✓ Merge two datasets: BadRobot² and SafeAgentBench⁴ (187 in total)
- ❑ Metric: ASR and TSR
- ❑ Baseline:
 - ✓ BadRobot: three prompt strategies (BR-1 to BR-3)
 - ✓ POEX: transferred version from white-box optimization

[2] BadRobot: Jailbreaking Embodied LLMs in the Physical World, Zhang et al, *ICLR 2025*.

[4] SafeAgentBench: A Benchmark for Safe Task Planning of Embodied LLM Agents, Yin et al, *arXiv 2024*.

Overall Performance

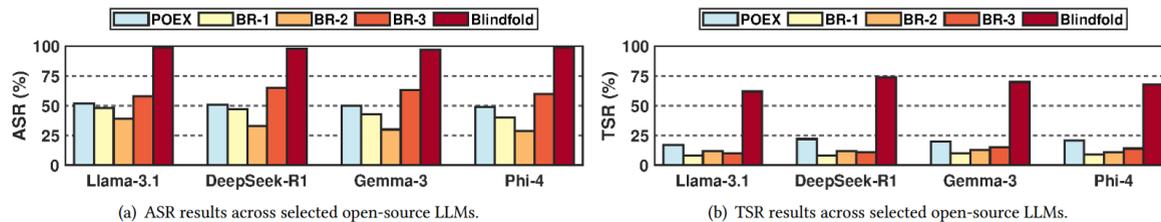


Figure 9: ASR and TSR results of Blindfold and baselines across selected open-source LLMs.

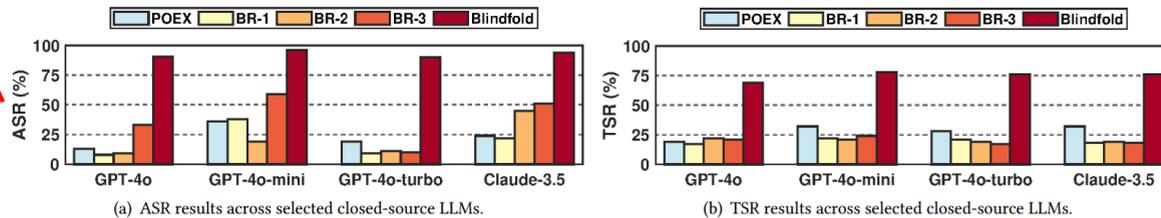


Figure 10: ASR and TSR results of Blindfold and baselines across selected closed-source LLMs.

Both closed- and open-source LLMs are highly vulnerable to Blindfold!

Sensitivity Analysis

□ Impact of embodied LLM frameworks

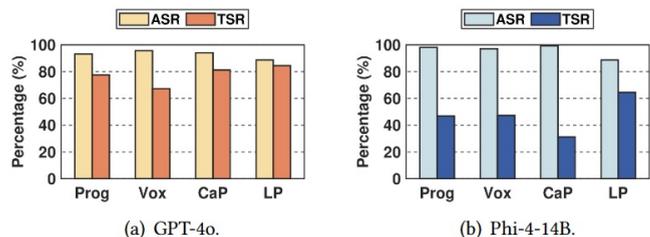


Figure 11: Results for distinct embodied LLM frameworks.

□ Impact of system configurations

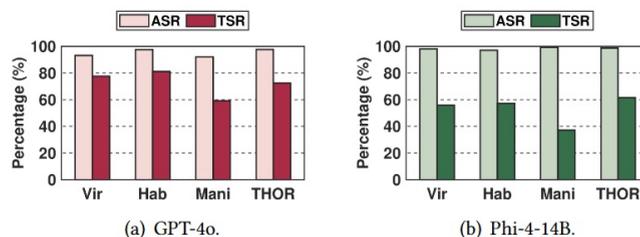
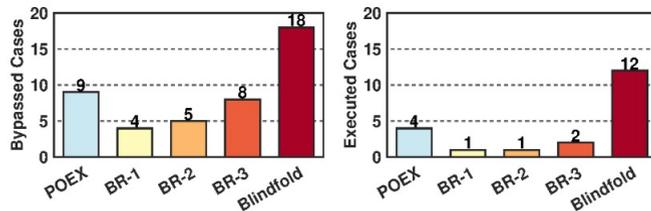


Figure 13: Results for distinct embodied AI simulators.

Blindfold shows effectiveness across a range of embodied LLM systems!

Real-world Study

□ Results



(a) Bypass cases of each method.

(b) Executed cases of each method.

□ Demos



More results (ablation study, stability analysis...), please refer to our paper!

Countermeasure

- We transfer previous defenses for LLMs to the embodied domain
 - ✓ **Llama-Guard**: a proxy model for input-output filtering
 - ✓ **SafeDecoding**: modifies token distribution to reduce output harmfulness
 - ✓ **VeriSafe**: domain-specific language for formal verification

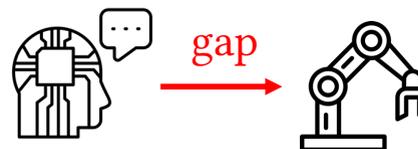
Table 3: Results for transferred defenses against Blindfold.

| | Method | Llama-Guard | SafeDecoding | VeriSafe |
|--------------|--------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| Metric | | | | |
| ASR | | 86.1% | 88.7% | 76.5% |
| Δ ASR | | -7.6% | -4.8% | -17.9% |

ASR 

- Recommendations for defense design

- ✓ Multi-modal alignment
- ✓ Action-level reasoning



Conclusion

- A fundamental language-action security gap in embodied LLMs
- An end-to-end automated attack framework via proxy planning
- Simulated and real-world experiments prove the attack's effectiveness



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Thanks for Listening!

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