

Authenticatable Tracking for Secure Nuclear Containers



Using Broadband Delay Between Multiple Points



Jack Schedel¹, Jim Younkin²

¹University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; ²Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN

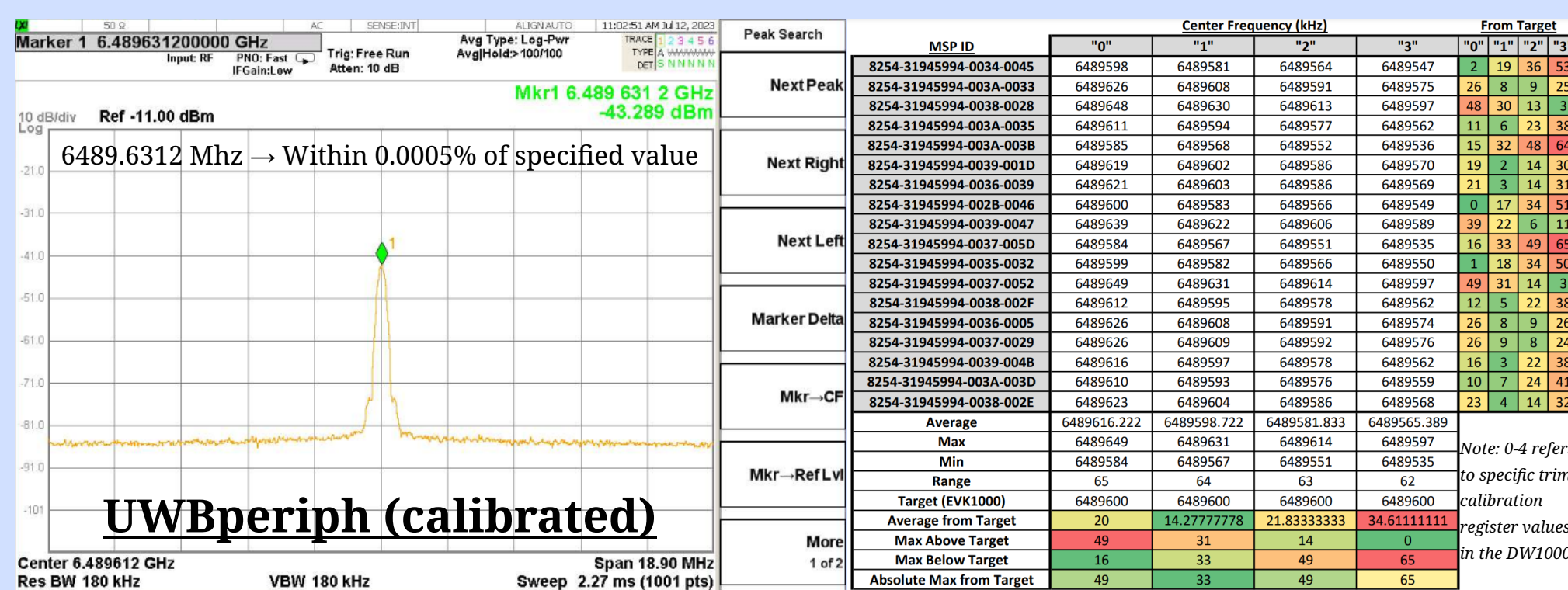
Introduction

The Authenticatable Container Tracking System (ACTS) project aims to provide a system that allows verifiable tracking of nuclear containers using communication between custom tags attached to assets and anchor stations placed around a target tracking area. This tracking would be accomplished by utilizing the delay in ultra-wideband ping signals between devices to calculate a one-dimensional distance. Distances between different anchor devices would then be combined to calculate a final position. Because we are using broadband, there are numerous regulations limiting allowable transmit power levels, so as not to interfere with other devices. To calibrate the transmission power, we must characterize and match a demo board, the EVB1000, which produces signals that have been verified to be below the legal limit.

Characterizing the EVB1000 Signal

EVB1000 ID	Power Peak Average (dBm)	Center Frequency (kHz)	From Target Power	From Target Frequency
EVB106090	-41.3	6502065	0	12465
EVB106092	-41.4	6493986	0.1	4386
EVB105873	-41.2	6487903	0.1	1697
EVB106137	-41.4	6507081	0.1	17481
EVB106009	-41.3	6493117	0	3517
EVB106587	-42	6491406	0.2	1806
EVB106107	-42.1	6495113	0.8	5513
Average	-41.45714286	6495810.143		
Max	-41.2	6507081		
Min	-42.1	6487903		
Range	0.9	19178		
Target	-41.3	6489600		
Average from Target	0.185714286	6695		
Max Above Target	0.1	17481		
Max Below Target	0.8	1697		
Absolute Max from Target	0.8	17481		
Standard Deviation	0.299205297	6571.927227		

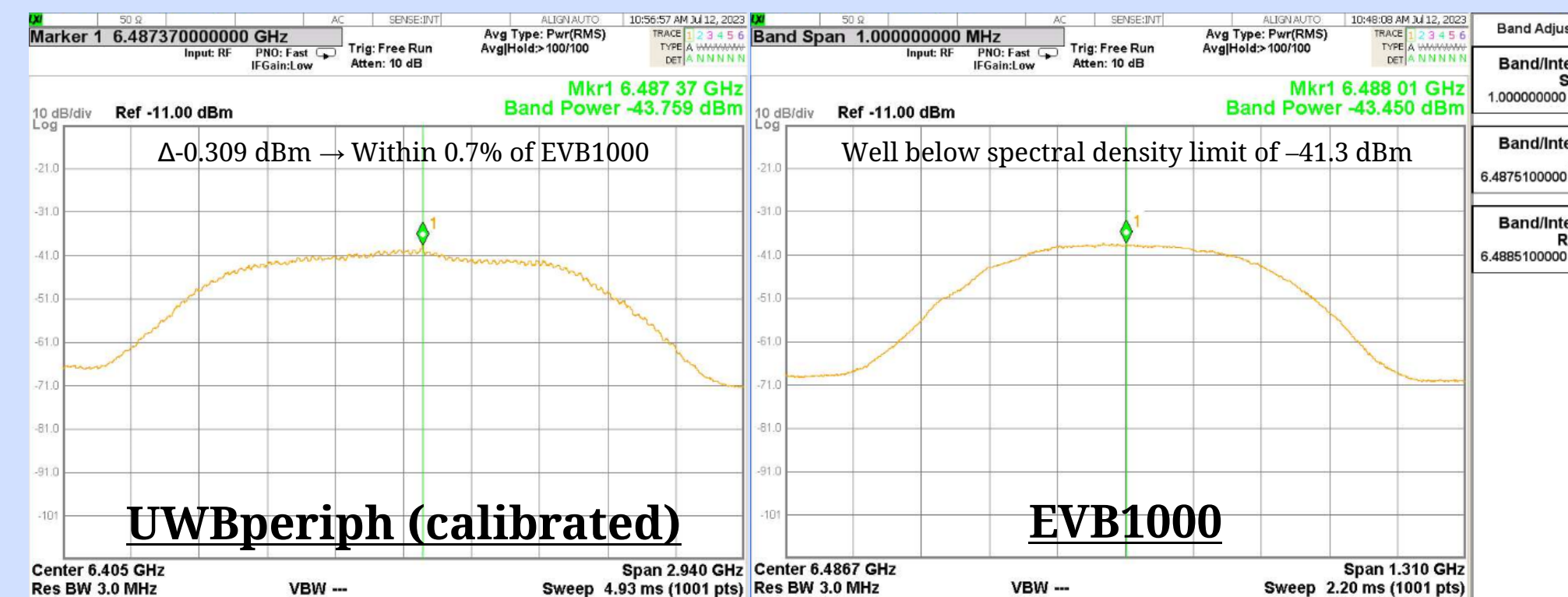
In addition to transmit power, we also characterized the center frequencies for each demo board. This gives us a baseline of what is an acceptable level of frequency error.



Center Frequency of Peak Trace Average for UWBperiph in Continuous Wave Mode (very precise frequency span); target frequency for Channel 5 = 6,489.6 MHz.

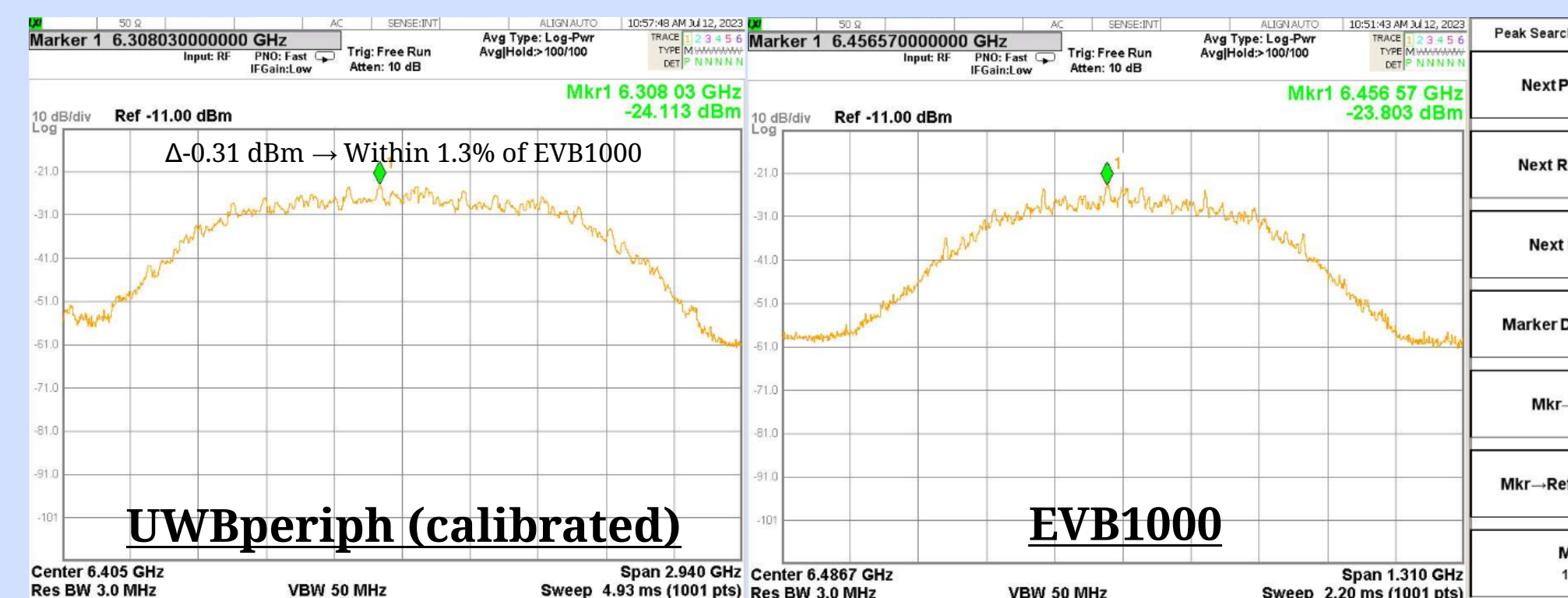
Calibrating Transmission Power

Now that our center frequency is calibrated, we will use a different transmission mode: continuously transmitting across a wide band, to better calibrate our transmission power. The specific legal requirement pertains to power over a 1MHz Band. We will first measure the waveform of the EVB1000 and then attempt to match its amplitude. (Note: the differences in span are due to test configuration, not calibration.)



Peak Band Power of Trace Average Over 1MHz for Both EVB1000 and UWBperiph; must be less than -41.3 dBm as per spectral density regulations.

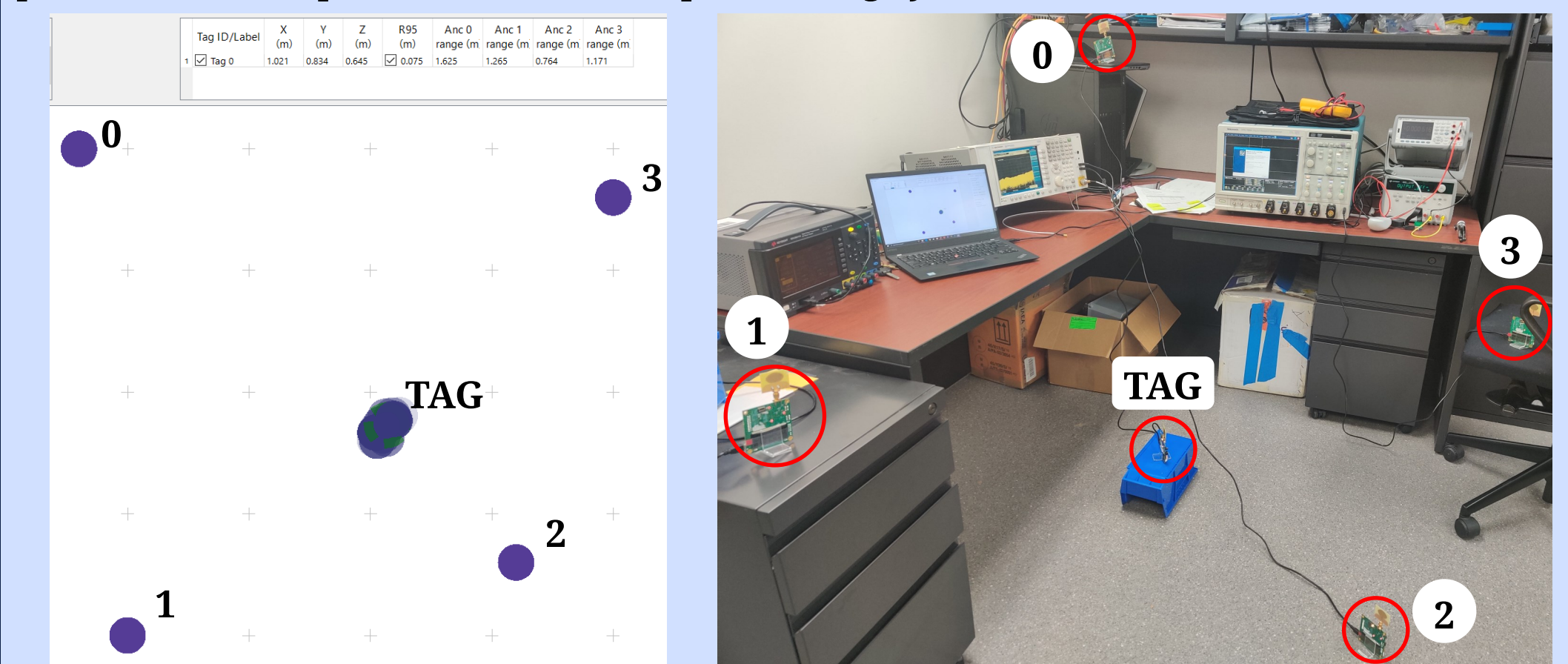
Because we are only examining the trace average of the wave, there's no real guarantee that it is properly configured. It could be possible that we have a lower transmission rate and a higher overall transmit power, resulting in an evened out curve that looks the same as the EVB1000s, yet does not properly match the signal. To ensure this is not the case, and to prevent transmitting over the legal power limit even when enabling Smart TX Power Control, we should also ensure that the maximum transmit power is the same between the two devices.



Peak power Max Hold over 30 seconds for both the EVB1000 and UWBperiph; shows that the transmission power is actually calibrated, rather than just set to a value that matches the band power at a different misconfigured pulse rate.

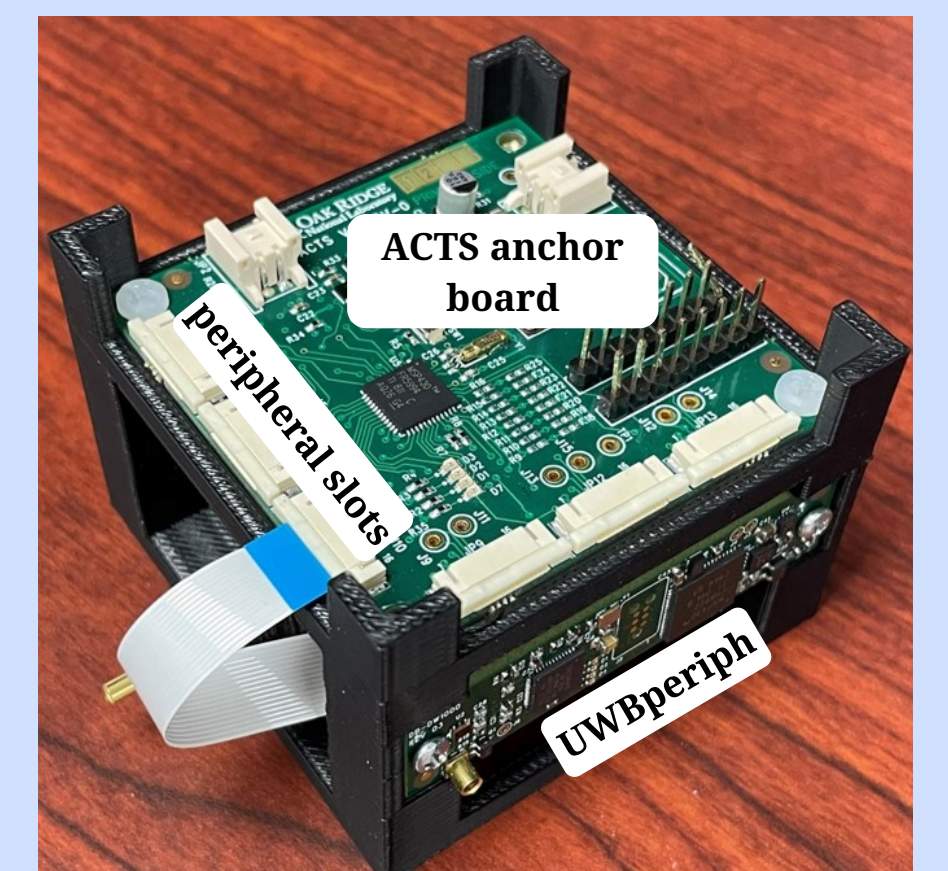
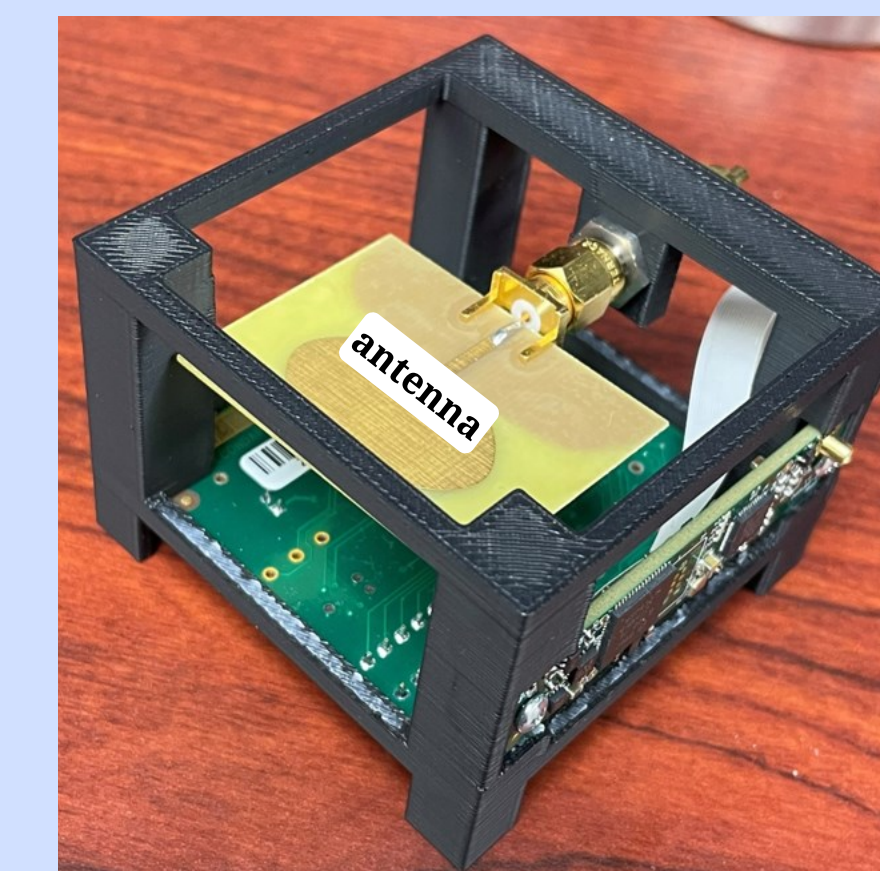
Ranging Between Devices

With our transmissions working and calibrated, we can now move on to implementing ranging between tags and anchors using trilateration, which can determine the estimated position of a target (any desired tag) given four straight-line distances from known points (our anchors) to the target. Because we will likely have a multitude of anchors scattered across the target area, we will use a technique called multilateration, which enhances the accuracy of the location determination by using multiple anchors to cross-verify the position of the tag. This method helps to reduce any potential errors and provides a more precise and reliable positioning system.



Demonstration of Trilateration Ranging Between 4 Anchor EVB1000s and 1 Tag EVB1000

Currently, we have trilateration ranging working on the EVB1000s, and are working on porting the code to our anchor and tag boards, which is fairly involved because our boards use the MSP430 microcontroller family, while the EVB1000 uses STM32.



Prototype Anchor Assembly in Custom Enclosure: ACTS anchor board attached to a UWBperiph via a SPI peripheral slot. A tag device would consist of only a UWBperiph.



This research was supported in part by an appointment to the Oak Ridge National Laboratory Undergraduate Research Student Internship, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy and administered by the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education. This project was completed under the Verification Technology Group of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Division of the ORNL National Security and Sciences Directorate. Contact: jack@schedel.io

