

Security and Privacy in the Lifecycle of IoT for Consumer Environments (SPLICE)

Detecting Battery Cells with Harmonic Radar

Cesar Arguello, Beatrice Perez¹, Timothy Pierson, David Kotz

Dartmouth College

[†]Riverside Research Institute



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- Why detecting batteries?
- * Radar Basics
 - Traditional Radar
 - Harmonic Radar
- Advantages of Harmonic Radar
- Detecting Batteries with Harmonic Radar
- Experimental Setup
- Results
- Limitations + Future Work



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Fire Hazard in Checked Bags





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Fire Hazard in Recycling Plants





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Extraction of metals from e-waste





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Power IoTs that raise security and privacy concerns





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What is wrong with existing methods?





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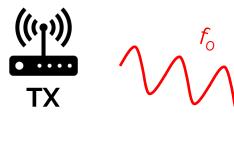
Expensive X-ray Machines



Computationally Intense ML



Detection with Traditional Radars

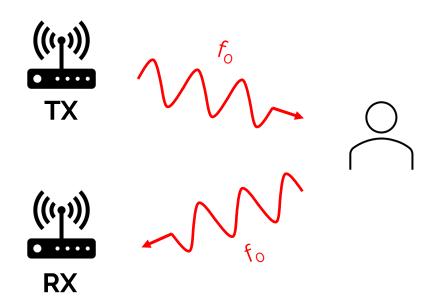






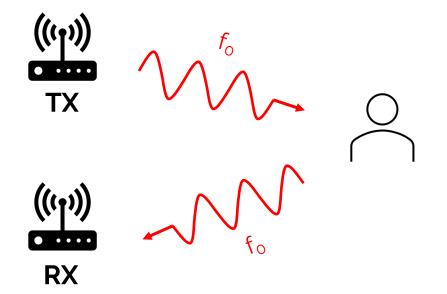


Detection with Traditional Radars

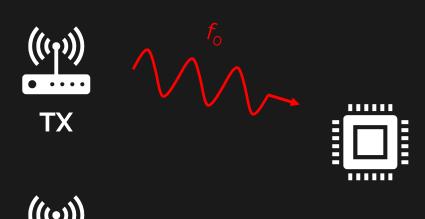




Detection with Traditional Radars



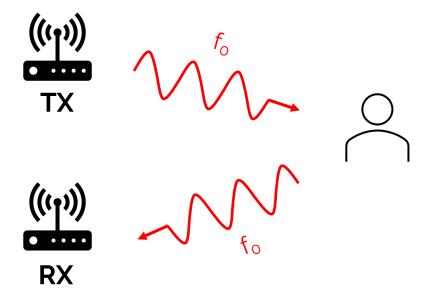
Detection with Harmonic Radars



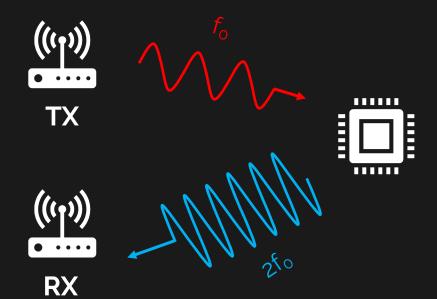
RX



Detection with Traditional Radars

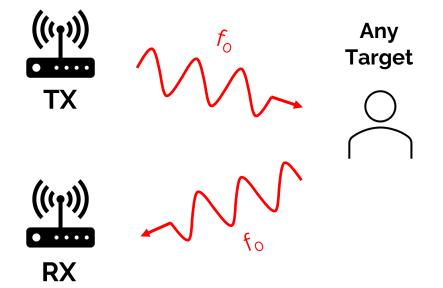


Detection with Harmonic Radars

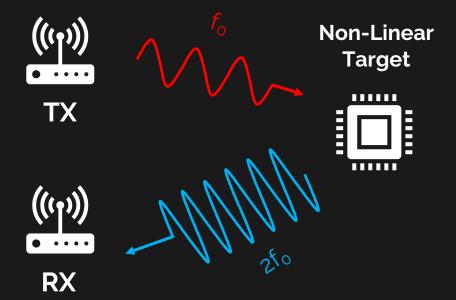




Detection with Traditional Radars



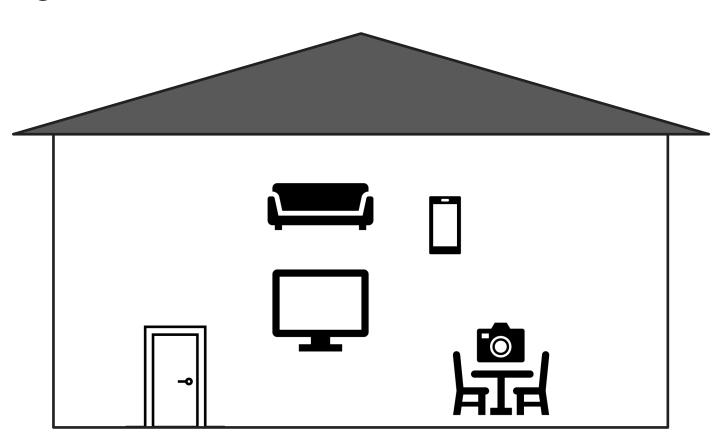
Detection with Harmonic Radars





Advantages of Harmonic Radar

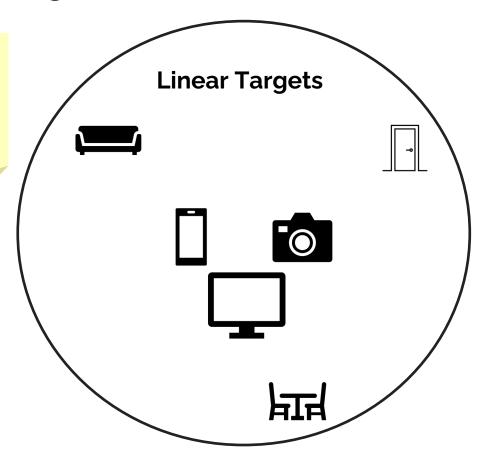
Task
Detect ALL
electronic
devices in a
smart home





Advantages of Harmonic Radar

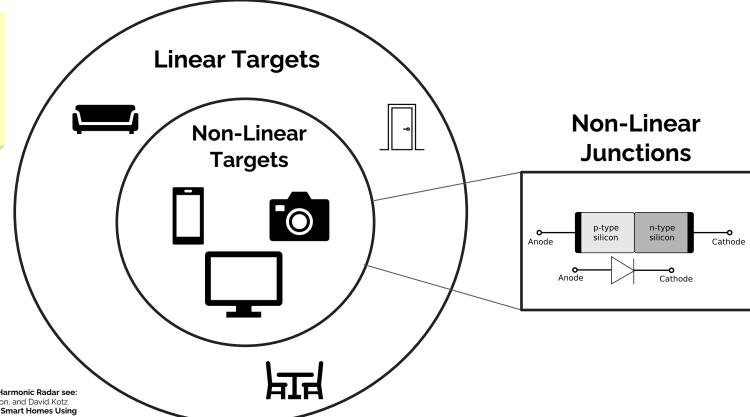
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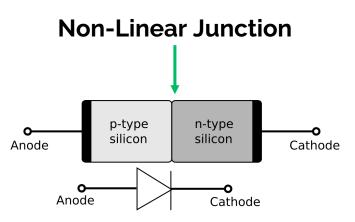


For more information on device detection with Harmonic Radar see: Beatrice Perez, Gregory Mazzaro, Timothy J. Pierson, and David Kotz. Detecting the Presence of Electronic Devices in Smart Homes Using Harmonic Radar. Remote Sensing, volume 14, number 2, article 327, 18 pages. MDPI, January 2022. doi:10.3390/rsi4020327. Special issue on

Nonlinear Junction Detection and Harmonic Radar.

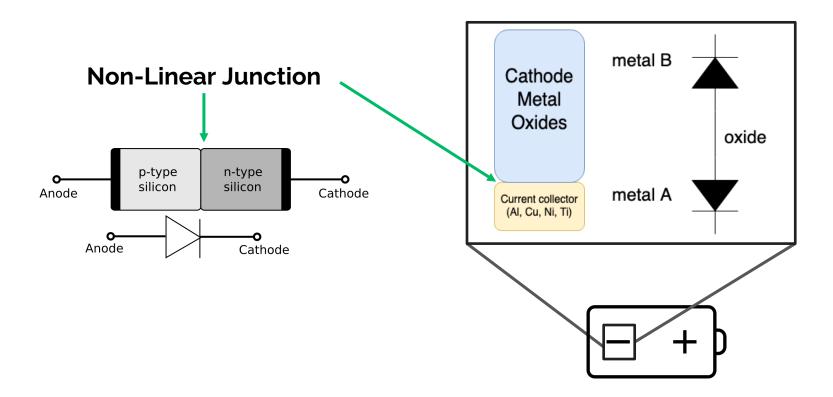


Detecting Batteries with Harmonic Radar



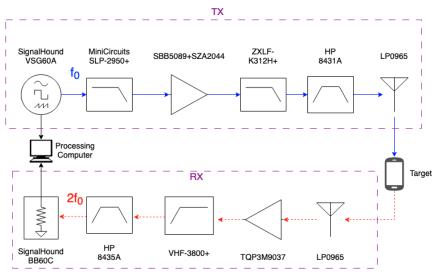


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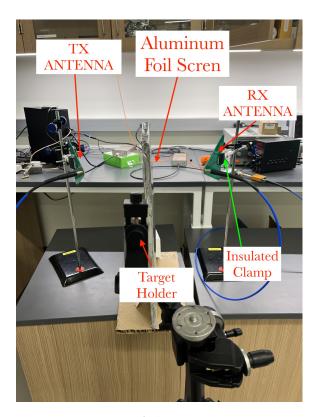




Experimental Setup



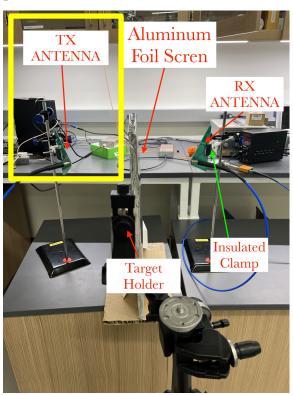
Block Diagram - Harmonic Radar Architecture



Lab Setup

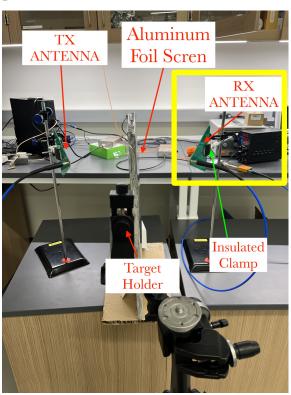


- Set TX to f_0 at -20 dBm.
- Set RX to $2f_0$ at 0 dBm.
- Place target on a tripod in line-of-sight.
- Set TX to emit a 0.6 ms CW pulse.
- Apply flat-top window to captured data and calculate DFT.



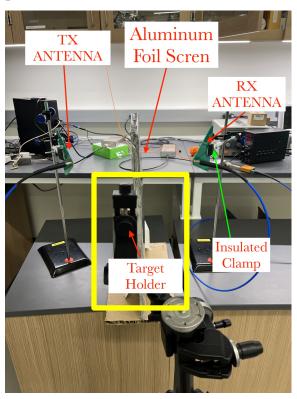


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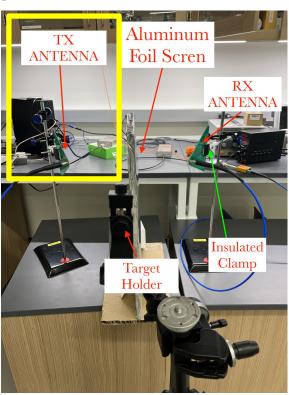


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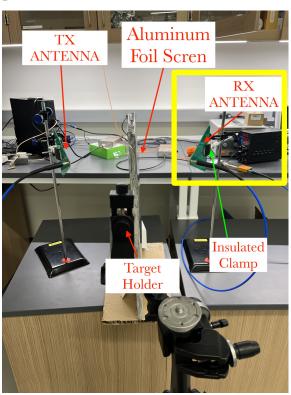


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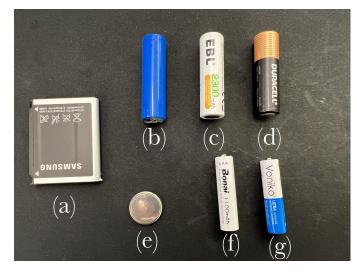
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Targets

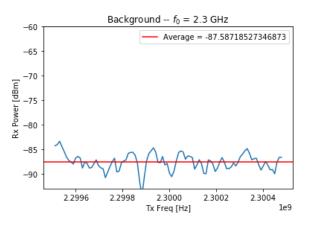


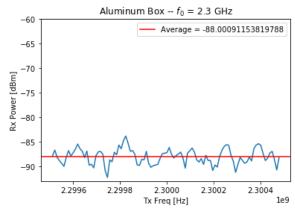
(a) Samsung Nexus S Li-Ion, (b) Li-Ion 1865, (c) NiMH AA, (d) Alkaline AA, (e) CR2032 coin cell, (f) NiMH AAA, (g) Alkaline AAA.

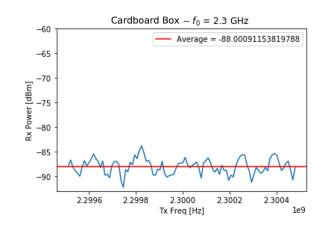




Results - Baseline

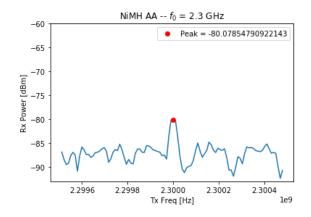


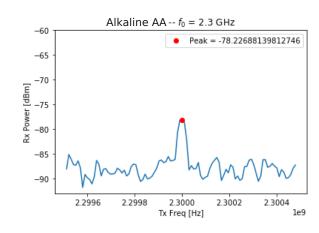


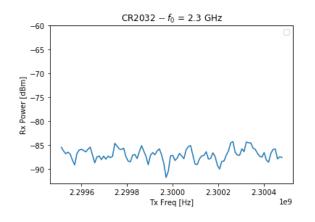




Results - Targets

















Results - Insights

 The harmonic radar detected the batteries in our testbed, except for the CR2032 coin cell.

Battery Type	Response (dBm)	Difference
Background	-87.6	0.0
NiMH AAA	-82.1	5.5
Alkaline AAA	-80.2	7.4
CR2032	-86.1	1.5
NiMH AA	-80.0	7.6
Alkaline AA	-78.2	9.4
Li-Ion 18650	-76.6	11.0
Nexus S Li-Ion	-80.6	7.0





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- The harmonic radar detected the batteries in our testbed, except for the CR2032 coin cell.
- The larger the battery (e.g., AA vs. AAA), the higher the average response.

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Results - Insights

- The harmonic radar detected the batteries in our testbed, except for the CR2032 coin cell.
- The larger the battery (e.g., AA vs. AAA), the higher the average response.
- Changing f_0 had no effect in detecting the presence of our test batteries.
 - o Tested in the range: [2.0GHz-2.8GHz]

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- We only explored a limited frequency range explored.
- We had constraints in maximum detection range.
 - Target's radar cross section
 - Material covering it.
- We did not explore multi-target arrangements.
 - Batteries installed in electronics.
 - Multiple batteries in line-of-sight.





Contributions

- A theoretical discussion about why a harmonic radar should detect batteries.
- Laboratory experiments that confirm a harmonic radar does detect batteries.



Thank You! Questions?



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Contact: cesar.n.arguello.martinez.gr@dartmouth.edu



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