

Mitigating Container Security Risk Using Real-Time Monitoring with Active Radio Frequency Identification and Sensors

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The Problem

- Global trade is on the rise
- ~90% of the world's cargo is transported by container
- Large enough to hold multiple nuclear warheads, many tons of Anthrax, and other mass-destruction devices
- A terrorist attack could bring this trade to a halt
- The threat itself poses challenges that create inefficiencies in the global supply chain



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Research

- Determine major global transport risks
- E-Container proposition
 - New angle on the e-seal
- Relation framework
 - Sensor-identified signatures and phenomena
 - Behaviors representing breaches in container security
- Theoretical model
 - Which sensors are required to identify breaches
- Goal → Mitigate global transport risk



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Four Major Container Categories



– Dry Freight



– Insulated



– Temperature Controlled



– Open Top



Source: Isocontainer.com

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Modes of Transportation



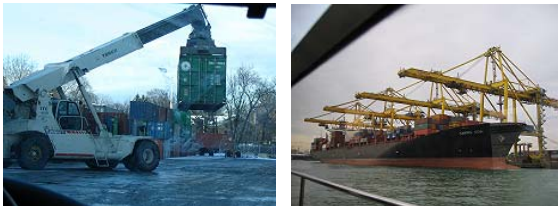
– Land (Chassis)



– Rail (Rail car)



– Sea (Ship)



– Handled (Individually)



Picture taken at Intransit Rail Yards, December 2004 and Port of Barcelona, January 2005. Source of chassis: Isocontainer.com
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The Risks



Source: <http://msnbc.com/news/354340.asp?cp1=1>

Theft Cost Breakdown by Percentage

Transportation Method	% of Total	\$30 Billion Estimate
Road Transport (Truck)	87%	\$26.1 Billion
Maritime Cargo (Container Ship)	8%	\$2.4 Billion
Rail Cargo	4%	\$1.2 Billion
Air Cargo	1%	\$300 Million

Source: DeGeneste & Sullivan, 1994

- Stowaways & Human Smuggling
- Weapons Smuggling
- Injection of Chemical and Biological Agents
- Nuclear Materials
- Drug Smuggling
- Theft of Containers and their Contents (Piracy)
- Explosion or Leakage of Dangerous Materials
- Size of Maritime Vessels



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Current Security Standard

Security Seals:



- Rubber and metal locks and/or bolts
- If broken, container will be inspected
- Known issues:
 - Rough treatment
 - Seals often damaged accidentally
- Causes unnecessary inspection

X-Ray Machines:



- Truck moves along side container
- Not proactive
- What can you actually detect?
 - Low-level radiation source penetrates cargo
 - Drugs, humans, dangerous cargo



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Picture taken at Intransit Rail Yards, December 2004.

X-Ray Photo Source: <http://www.copybook.com/images/publications/AirportInt/articleimages/L3detection3.jpg>

Current Technology Standard “e-Seal”



Photo Source: http://www.geindustrial.com/ge-interlogix/docs/2004-2838_Sell.pdf

- Few Sensors
- Downloaded data
 - Not Real-Time
- Conspicuous
- Remove the hinge...
- Breach the side or roof...
- Proprietary software



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Available Sensors

- **Ambient Temperature:** Fahrenheit, Celsius, Kelvin
- **Light:** EM intensity
- **Humidity:** Moisture Density
- **Pressure:** Mass/Volume (typically air)
- **Vibration:** small-scale linear velocity, spatial displacement, acceleration
- **Sound:** decibels
- **Acceleration:** $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$
- **Existence:** RFID tagged objects (RFID!)
- **Current Draw:** on the Tag
- **Motion**
- **Air Exchange**
- **Explosives**
- **Location**
- **Radioactivity**



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Relate: Sensors to Behaviors

Ambient Temperature:

- Determine if a container has been opened
- Determine if a chemical reaction is occurring
- Determine if a person is moving in the container and generating heat

Light:

- Determine if a container door has been opened
- Determine if a fire has started
- Determine if lights are changing (electronic devices such as a timer)

Humidity:

- Determine if a person is breathing
- Determine if a liquid is leaking inside the container
- Determine if the container itself is leaking

Pressure:

- If a container is sealed air-tight, determine if the seal is broken
- Determine if pressure is building inside the container from heat etc.



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Relate: Sensors to Behaviors

Vibration:

- Determine if something mechanical is running inside the container
- Determine if the container is being treated in a violent fashion

Sound:

- Determine if a person is speaking inside the container
- Determine if a machine is running inside the container
- Determine if items inside the container are banging or breaking

Acceleration:

- Determine shock and vibration

Existence:

- Determine if RFID tagged items are being added to the container
- Determine if RFID tagged items are being removed from the container



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Relate: Sensors to Behaviors

Current Draw:

- Determine if someone/something is tampering with the RFID tag

Motion:

- Determine if someone/something is moving inside the container

Air Exchange:

- Determine if a substance is being piped into or out of the container

Explosives:

- Determine if there are explosives inside the container

Location:

- Through GPS, determine the exact location of the container

Radioactivity:

- Determine the existence of radioactive materials
- Determine the intensity of the radioactive materials



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Risk to Sensor Model

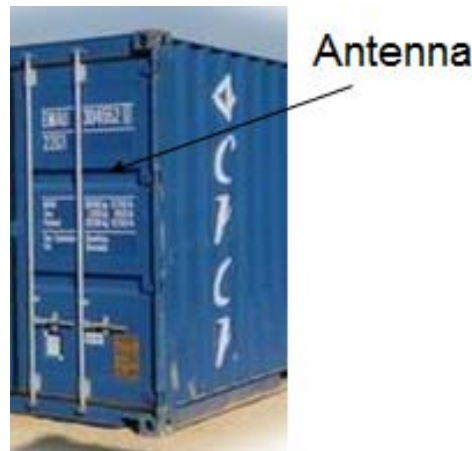
Sensor Choice Model for Container Risk Mitigation	Ambient Temperature	Light	Humidity	Air Pressure	Vibration	Sound	Acceleration	RFID Existence	Current Draw	Air Exchange	Location	Explosives	Motion	Vibration
Stowaways & Human Smuggling														
Weapons Smuggling														
Injection of Chemical and Biological Agents														
Nuclear Materials														
Drug Smuggling														
Theft of Containers and their Contents (Piracy)														
Breakin to Container														
Explosion or Leakage of Dangerous Materials														
Tampering with the RFID tag														



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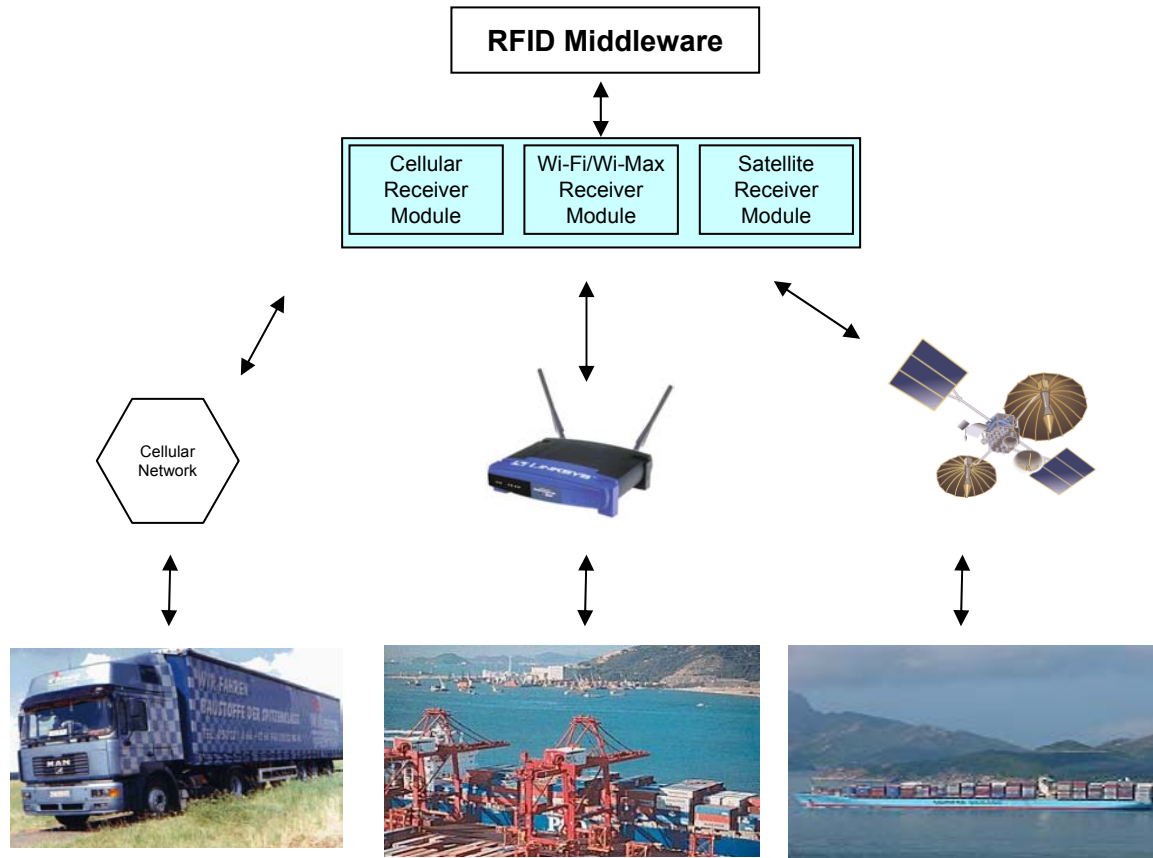
The e-Container

- Active RFID tags connected to sensors in the container
- Connect to a network and share real-time telemetry



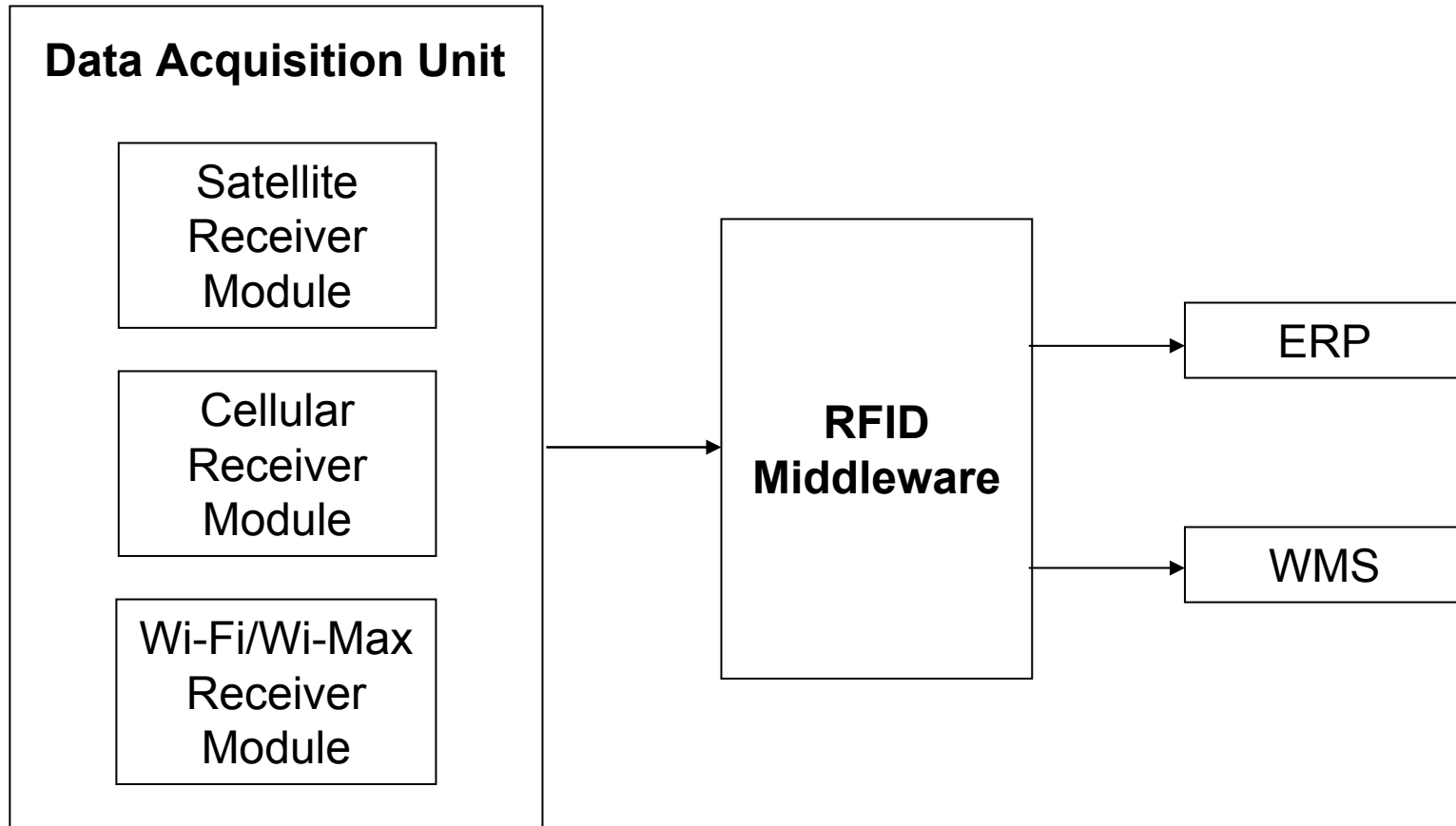
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Architecture



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Centralized Data Center



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Communication

1. Heart Beat
2. Tampering Message
3. Threshold Break
4. Scheduled Scan
5. Manual Scan



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Customs Technology Issues

- Searches are secret and random
- Evidence in prosecution



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Additional Uses for the Technology

- Food perishability notices
 - Re-order
- Placement of Goods
 - Animal Hides & Food
 - Hot & Cold
- Unloading of Containers



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Thanks

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