# **RFID Case Study**

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#### 26. Outline

- Progress of RFID research
- RFID background and basics
- Evolving coreness of control points
- The future of RFID IP Hourglass analogy

# 27. Progress of RFID Research

- June-September 2004
  - Pre-methodology overview of RFID
  - Focus on 1<sup>st</sup> wave applications and ID resolution schemes
  - Introduced 2<sup>nd</sup> wave applications
- June-September 2005
  - Broaden application scope
  - Deeper investigation into individual cases
  - Apply methodology to general findings

# 28. A brief history of RFID

# RFID is the "oldest new technology"

Reductions in **Mandates announced** size and cost **Emergence of** RFID marketplace emerges of technology RFID is **Early RFID Development of** Intense RFID standards & **RFID Application innovation** invented in experiments **RFID theory &** development wider deployment applications about 1948 early field trials 2005: "year of the pilot" Early adopter **Auto ID Center** enter the implementations founded in 1999 RFID integrated into daily life mainstream 1970 1980 1990 2000 1950 1960

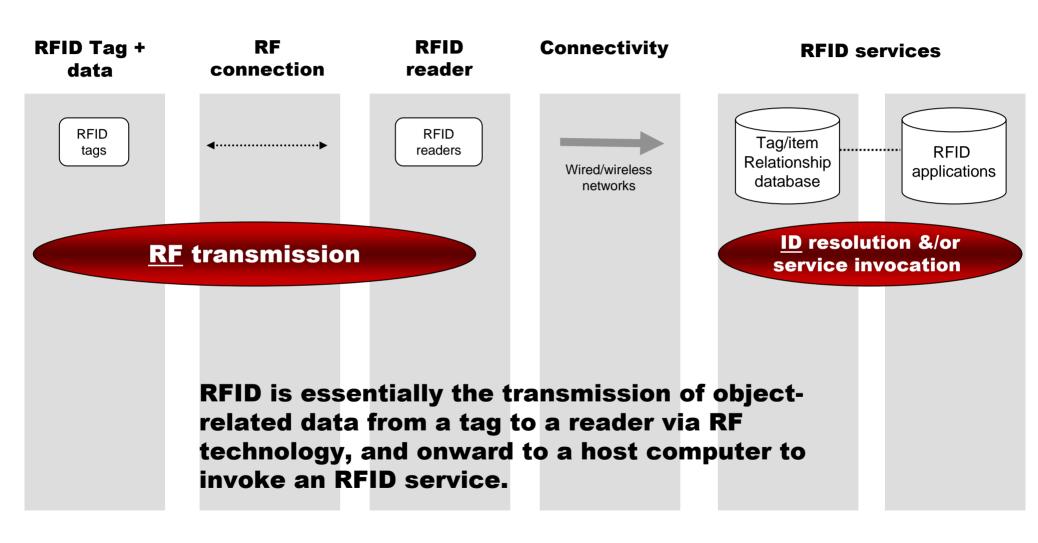
> 1959 Aircraft tracking (military)

1980s Livestock tracking 1990s Toll collection Railcar tracking 2000s
Supply chain
Transportation/logistics
Security & access control
Passports
Library systems
Pet tracking
Toll road control
Healthcare
Digital Card Mall
Toys
Child tracking
Mobile phone apps

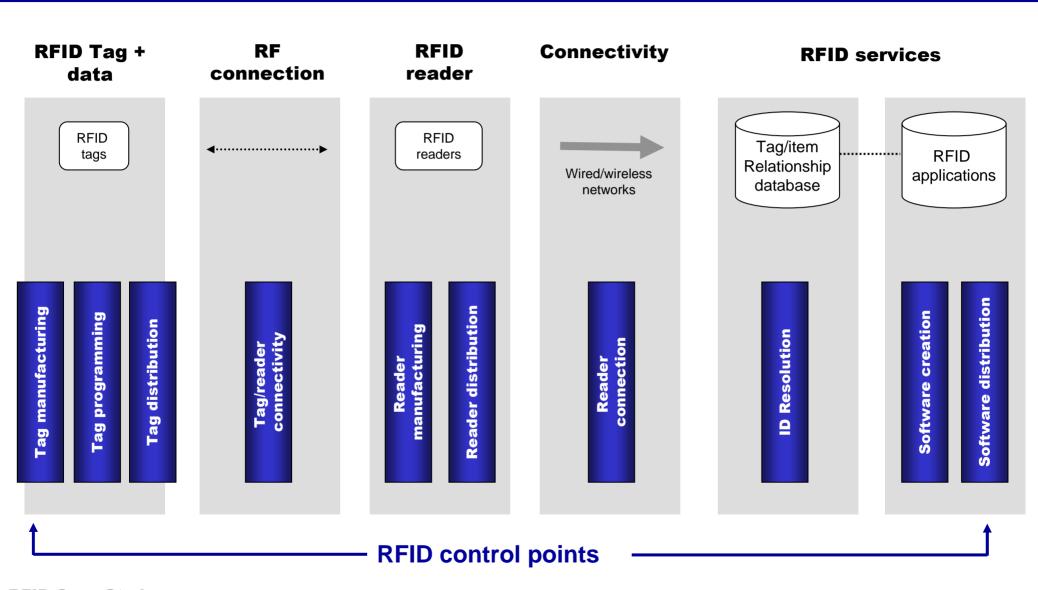
#### 29. The evolution of RFID networks

- Today's RFID technology has a huge legacy in closed loop, highly specialized, and costly applications
- RFID has thus evolved into mostly proprietary technology characterized by closed standards<sup>1</sup>
- Today's RFID landscape is dominated by islands of single-purpose, custom RFID networks

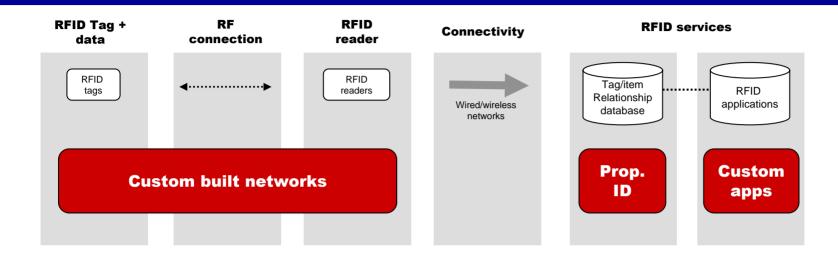
# 30. RFID key components



# 31. RFID key components – control points



# 32. Evolving coreness of control points



#### High scarcity

- Most of today's RFID implementations are proprietary, closed-loop (internal) systems
- Hardware & software components are application-specific
- Control points are vertically integrated & non-interchangeable

#### Low demand

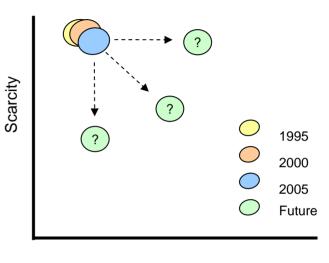
- Demand is growing, but RFID remains immature
- Supply chain (EPC) apps have generated hype, but most implementations are slap & ship (minimal compliance)
- Most other (non-EPC) implementations remain experimental
- Consumer apps on the horizon

# 33. Evolving coreness of control points

# **Key trends moving forward**

#### EPCglobal Network

 Universal standards enable the global supply chain

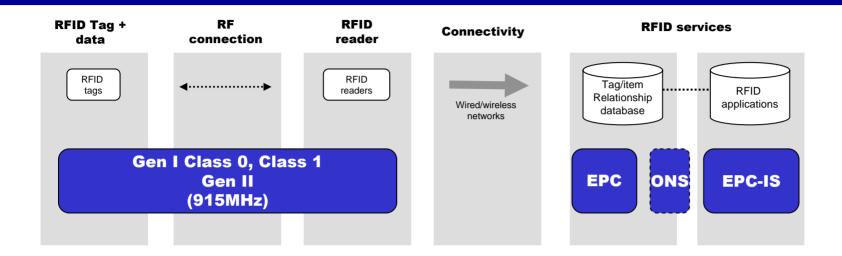


Demand

#### Other RFID systems

- Non-EPC tag data & resolution schemes
- Non-EPC wireless technologies

# 34. EPCglobal Network

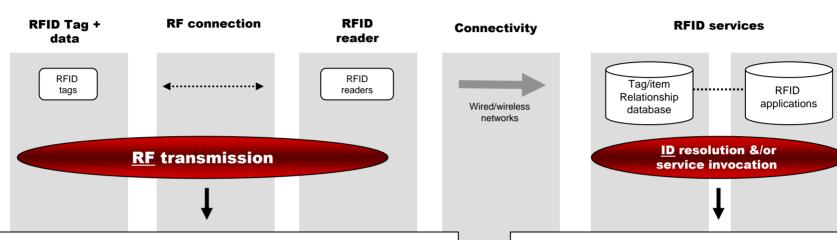


- The vision is to standardize all RFID technology components and centralize ID resolution
- Tags are encoded with an EPC number
- Tagged objects pass through standardized networks across the supply chain
- Current implementations subscribe to EPC numbering and tag/reader network standards only
- The original ONS (Object Naming Service) design is obsolete

# 35. EPCglobal Network (con't)

- The EPC platform was intended to drive adoption of low-cost, passive RFID technology
- But demand could stagnate
  - Extra cost (to suppliers & DoD)
  - Lack of short-term ROI for suppliers
    - Efficiencies (out of stocks) not compelling
    - Asset management shows higher short-term gains
  - Standards are not yet fully defined
    - Gen II standards not ratified by ISO
    - Standards for 13.56MHz tags not ratified
  - Non-retail industry resistance (e.g., healthcare industry)
  - Cost/performance profile addresses supply chain needs primarily

# 36. Other (non-EPC) RFID systems



#### **Non-EPC RF technologies**

- Custom RFID networks
  - E.g., 433MHz ISM (industrial, scientific, medical) band
- Pre-existing short-range wireless networks
  - E.g., Kidspotter child tracking app uses active Wi-Fi tags
  - MAC address serves as unique identifier
- NFC (Near Field Communication)
  - Very short range RFID (13.56MHz, 106/202 kbps, 0-20 centimeter range)
  - Contactless smartcards & mobile phones (50% of phones NFC-enabled by 2009)

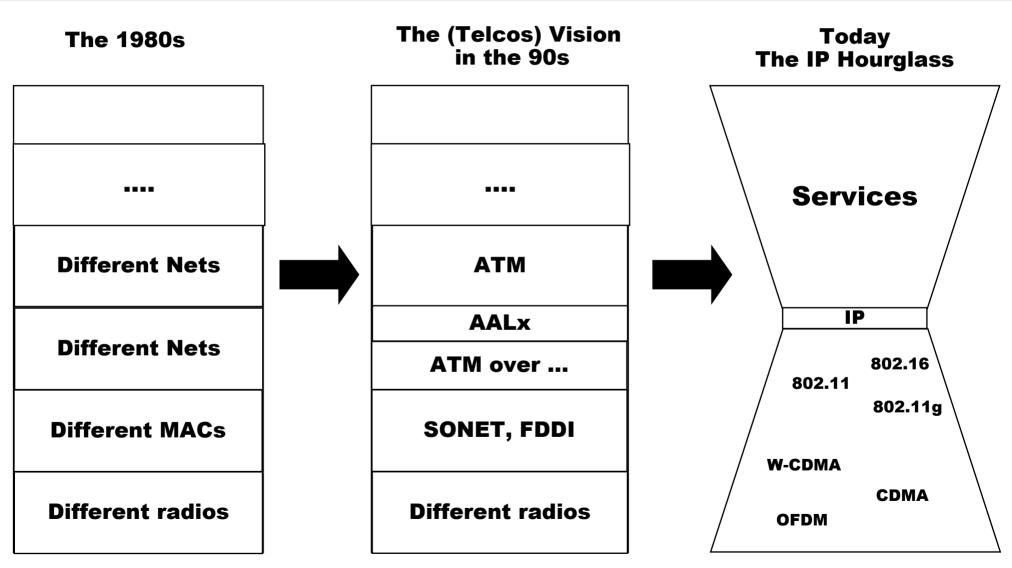
# Non-EPC tag data & ID resolution schemes

- Competing supply chain ID
  - e.g., Japan's UCode vs EPC
- EPC Alternatives
  - URL + DNS
  - IP address + DNS
  - XPath expression + DNS/local query
- Proprietary codes
  - e.g., DoD's UID + internal registry
  - Any internal system

#### 37. The future of RFID networks?

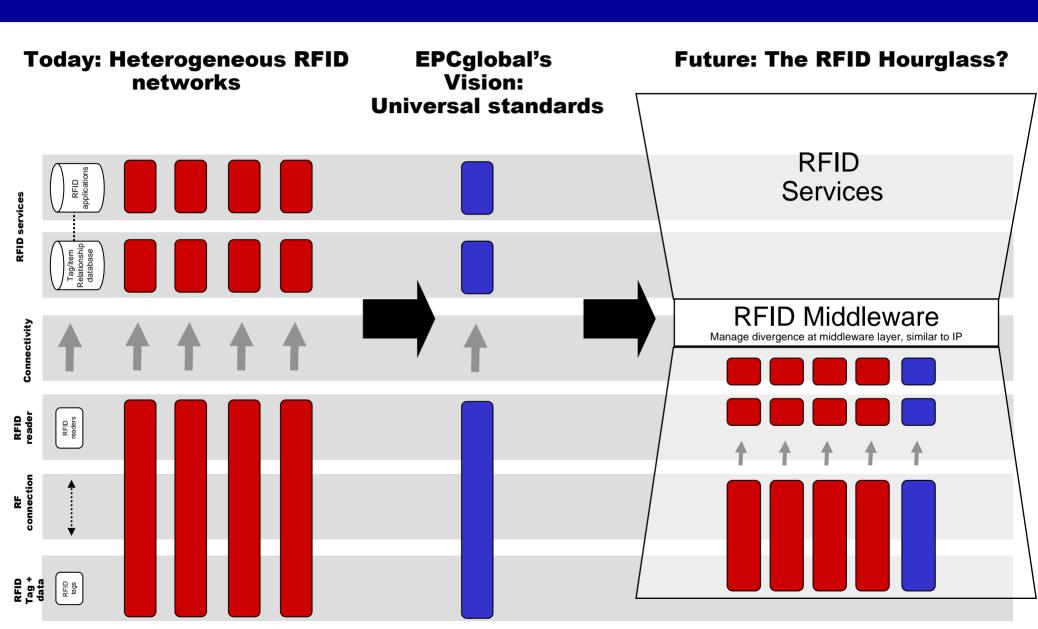
- The RFID landscape will remain heterogeneous
  - Multiple ID schemes
  - Multiple wireless networks
  - Multiple application platforms
- How can multiple RFID systems be managed?
  - The IP Hourglass analogy

# 38. The future of RFID – IP Hourglass analogy



with the ATMForum as the controlling body

# 39. The future of RFID - IP Hourglass analogy



# 40. The future of RFID – IP Hourglass analogy

### How does the hourglass model apply to RFID?

- Who is the next IP-like player, i.e., who will be the Cisco of RFID?
- Who will be the IETF of the RFID world?
- Are certain constructs in EPCglobal accelerating this trend?
  - E.g., licensing/registration scheme (imagine similar scheme had been in place for IP)
- Will this trend accelerate through increased usage of other radios and tagging techniques (even re-used ones such as IMEIs)?