# Section 3: Week 7: Radio Frequency Identifiers and Data Mining

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# Radio Frequency Identifiers and Data Mining

## Overview and History

Radio Frequency Identifier (RFID) tags provide an economical solution for labeling individual items and tracking their lifecycle. Organizations have been leveraging RFID since World War II, and its popularity has surged due to mass production driving down costs (Bolic et al., 2010). For instance, a retailer can order apples from a supplier then collect per box metrics around the duration to transport and inventory holding times. When a business can monitor the supply chain with precision and granularity, it enables efficiencies across a broad spectrum of scenarios. Consider the costs associated with misplaced inventory as that ties up capital, and once found, those items require discounting. These costs can quickly become factors of magnitude larger than disposable tags, which are only a few cents in volume (Zhang et al., 2018). Alternative solutions, such as bar codes, exist at a lower price point but come with several limitations. A barcode relies on optical readers of static printed patterns, versus RFID does not require line of sight and uses reprogrammable memory. Those enhancements enable advanced scenarios, such as smart containers reporting its unique identifier, the delivery date, and item summary details. A notion of memory segment security exists so that the delivery date cannot be changed—however, removing items updates the counts.

## Project Evolution

Using RFID tags to track inventory through a supply chain, has been mainstream for some time, with many large retailers mandating the practice. More recently, businesses are extending these monitoring pipelines to include floor space and gain insights into their customers' behaviors (Sakuai et al., 2010). Traditional behavior modeling relies on point-of-sale information to understand purchasing decisions. However, with RFID, it becomes possible to track a specific customer picked up a specific garment, tried it on, and did not make the purchase. If the business can understand why the sale did not happen, it can attempt to correct the issue. Perhaps, the desired size was not in stock, and by alerting the customer when more choices are available, it can complete that transaction. Discovering these high probability sales through automated solutions both improves the bottom line and customer satisfaction versus relying on anecdotal evidence. Amazon Go is also changing the status quo by introducing grocery stores without cashiers. Customers can scan into the store, fill up their shopping cart, and *just walk out*. The solution builds upon a combination of RFID, weight sensors, streaming video, and mobile apps to reduce the friction of physical stores, similar to digit checkouts (Wankhde et al., 2018). Polacco and Backes (2018) raise concerns that this technology will negatively impact small businesses and 3.5 million cashiers across the county. However, the mission of an organization is not to protect low-level positions, but instead to provide the best customer service at the lowest cost. Some might argue that reducing the personnel is counterproductive towards that goal. Though tighter integration of solutions like RFID and mobile can deliver consistent expert assistance. For example, a purchaser can simply pick up an item from the shelf and ask the app for reviews, without needing to hunt down serial or model numbers. Buyers have come to expect these conveniences in the digital world, and traditional storefronts need to exceed those expectations. If not, why bother with the hassle of driving to the store?

## Information Generated

Along with metrics around supply chain utilization, insights into incomplete orders, and simplifying checkout experiences—RFID and related technologies can generate information about process inefficiencies and safety issues across the employee population. Norgan et al. (2020) discuss a recent case study where a laboratory transitioned from barcodes to RFID and began automatically scanning all specimens as they moved between locations. Mining the physical path through the builds could discover cross-division dependencies that slowed down processing times. Management could also gain visibility into training gaps, as different work-stations automatically report both the incoming work and employees actualized time. Consider a situation where safely completing a process takes at least sixty seconds, and a technician has a meantime of thirty seconds. Surfacing this information without granular automated metrics would be challenging to even scale across small teams. These learnings apply to other industries and professions, providing employee performance data while reducing leadership overhead. For example, a contracted maintenance crew needs to do one lap around the building every four hours. Instead of paying a supervisor to oversee this effort, RFID scanners distributed around the building can detect the crew is making their rounds.

## Decisions Using that Information

## Current and Future Advancements