1		1
	1	1
	2	5
	3	7
2		8
	1	8
	2	11
	3 RFID	15
	1. RFID tag	16
	2. RFID	19
	4 RFID	22
	1. RFID	22
	2. RFID	24
3	RFID	29
3		
	1	RFID
	2	RFID
	3	RFID42
4	RFID	48
	1	50
	1. RFID tag	50
	2.	51
	2 /	53
	1. RFID tag	53
	2. RFID	54

50		3 RFID	
5		RFID	5
5	To -Be	1. As -Is	
5	ilot testing)	2. (
5	Л	3. Cross -SC	
6			6
6			
6		stract	А

1

.

가 ¹, ERP, SEM, CRM

가

(information technology)

", Telecommunications review 13 1 82 , 2003.

2 가 가 가 가 (ubiquitous computing) . 가 가 5C, computing, communication, connectivity, contents, calm (time), (where), (network), (service), (device) (every) 3 , 4 . 2 cross-industrial , SCM(supply chain management)

2

", NTT

가 가 Radio Frequency Identification(RFID) tag 5 가 **RFID** (automatic identification, Auto-ID) 가 **RFID** 가 RFID RFID RFID 가 **RFID RFID**

, 2003.

⁴ Anytime, Anywhere, Anynetwork, Anydevice, Anyservice 5 Any

⁵ Person -to -person(P2M), Person -to -material (M2M)

가 RFID RFID RFID RFID (NRI) 가 RFID Accenture RFID IBM IT

가 .

가 RFID 가 ,

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, RFID

RFID .

RFID

RFID

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, RFID ,

, RFID

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RFID

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RFID .

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, RFID가 ,

RFID

. 가 가

RFID가 가 RFID

가 .

, RFID . RFID

RFID

, RFID .

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가 ., < 2-1> RFID RFID

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RFID

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가 .

< 2-1> RFID

	(2003)
	(2003)
RFID tag	(2004)
RFID	(2003)
RFID tag	(2003)
RFID	(2002)
	(2003)
RFID	(2004)
RFID	(2003)
RFID	(2002)
	(2003)
	(2003)
	(2003)
	(2002)
	(2002)
RFID 가	(2002)
RFID	(2003)
RFID	(2003)
	(2003)

(ubiquitou	s)		í	
	,		6 .	1991
Xerox Parc Mark Weis	er가			
Ubiquitous	Compu	ting		
⁷ . Mark V	Weiser가			
가	가			
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	,			
		,		(calm
technology)			(invisible)	. ,
가				가 .
, (, ID,	,	, ,)
가 8.				
Mark Weiser				
, 2003.	,	, "		", NTT
Nomura Research Institut Information Appliances", 20	te, "Creatin 000.	g a Ubiq	uitous Network N	Narket:
8 , "			"	, 2002.

Weiser가 가 9,10 , TV, 가 , 가 mobile Weiser가 1 1 가 2-2> 가 9 (UIT) , 2002. 1 0 ubiquitous computing pervasive computing, ambient computing, nomadic computing, disappearing computing, invisible computing, intelligent computing, embedded computing, silent computing, calm technology, wearable computing, wireless computing, augmented reality

12

, 2002.

12, , , , 'Ubiquitous Computing ", http://kidbs.itfind.or.kr/kicbin/admin, 2002.

^{13 , , &}quot; (UIT) ", , 2002.

^{14 ,} 群

< 2-2>

Ubiquitous Computing (Pervasive Computing)	Disappearing Computer (Ambient Computing)	Ubiquitous Network	Ubiquitous Appliance			
		,				
		,	가			
			가			
(Computer Devices)	(Everyday Objects)	(Network)	가 (Appliance)			
+	+ + (Smart+Networking+Mobility)					
	,	, MEMS, ()			

: , "u-Commerce " , 2003.

Radio Frequency Identification(RFID)

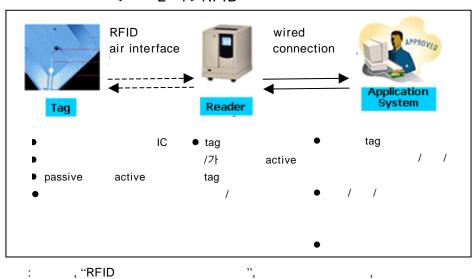
(labeling) 7†

15 (tag)

(reader/controller)

(software/application)

< 2 - 1 > RFID



: , "RFID ", 16 6 , 344 , 2004.

¹⁵ Accenture, "Radio Frequency Identification", 2001.

1. RFID tag

RFID tag 가

가 . . .

RFID tag

.

RFID tag 2 7

가 .

tag

, 가 , , 20

. 가 가

가 . RFID tag

< 2-3> .

< 2-3>RFID tag

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	_		-1			
	•		가			
1						
	• ,		,	,		

: , , , " (RFID) ", 19 2,2004.

RFID tag

RFID tag

. RFID tag

¹⁶ , , " ", LG , 2002.

< 2-4> .

< 2 - 4 > RFID tag

		RFID tag	
	1 ~ 100	128 ~ 8K	
가	가	가	
	Visual Contact	Visual Contact	
	(가)	(tag)	
	가		
	가	가	

: Intermec, "Automating industrial supply chain", 2002.

2. RFID

RFID RFID tag

,

RFID tag ,

RFID tag

. RFID PDA

,

RFID tag

RFID Control Unit

. 가 Control Unit

, RFID tag

. RFID

가 .

(anticollision algorithms) 17 (1) **RFID RFID** tag tag 가 . **RFID** (spatial), (frequency), (time) RFID tag (2) (authentification) RFID tag key

¹⁷ Accenture, 'Radio Frequency Identification', 2001.

(3)	(data encoding/decoding)	
RFID		
	tag -	
	RFID tag	
key	RFID	
	key	,

1. RFID

RFID

,

.

RFID 가 ,

가

. Allied Business Intelligence Inc.

RFID tag 2007 가 \$0.09

32%

RFID tag 가 가

RFID tag

4% . software

service RFID tag

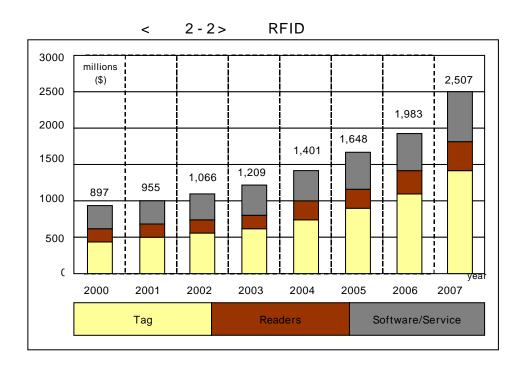
RFID 가

 $^{^{1\,8}}$ http://www.abiresearch.com/marketresearch/rfid.jsp

가 20.

 $^{^{1.9}\,}$ IBM, "The path to a successful RFID -enabled store environment: integrating processes to create value", 2004.

 $^{^{\}rm 2~0}~$ IBM, "Smart tags: RFID becomes the new bar code. ", 2003.



: http://www.abiresearch.com/marketresearch/rfid.jsp

2. RFID

RFID 가 가 가 가 , , (recall) ,

< 2-5> .

< 2-5>RFID (5)

Finished	Better shipping and receiving productivity	3.23
goods	Increased order accuracy	2.94
inventory visibility	Better returns processing	3.07
	Improved raw materials receipts accuracy	2.62
Production visibility	Better WIP inventory management	2.72
Visibility	Better receiving labor productivity	2.77
	Better asset use through tracking of vehicles	2.41
Asset visibility	Reusable containers	2.38
	Visibility of other high - value assets	2.36
	Improved recall management	3.42
Safe and secure	Improved lot track and trace	3.70
supply chain	Better expiration date management	3.03
	Improvements in shrink	2.78
	Reduction in inventory and working capital	2.39
supply chain planning	Improved revenue through reduction in out - of - stocks	2.47
	Reduced expediting costs	2.38

: Accenture, "High Performance Enabled through Radio Frequency Identification", 2004

, 21

가 RFID

•

< 2-6>RFID가

		•	, ,
		tag	, ,
1		•	
		•	
		0 0510	/
	1	• RFID	ID ,
		,	,
		•	, check - in check - out ,
1			
		• ID	,
			가
		•	
		• ,	, TQM JIT
		• , ,	,
		, CRM	
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SI	RFID	• RFID			
		• RFID			
		•	,		
		•		,	
1		•			
		• GRP	,		
1	/	•			
	/	• , ,			
:	, "RFI	D	"	16 6 , 2	004;
	, , , , , , ,				
		"	, 2002; ETRI, "2015		"

, 2002 NTT

RFID 50% RFID tag **RFID** TI, Infineon 90

² ¹. RFID

 $^{^{2\ 1}} http://www.ulogistics.co.kr/comm_board/content.asp?id=2706\&board_gubu$ n=special

RFID ,

RFID

. RFID 가

cross-SCM RFID

. 가

cross-SCM 7 .

가

, , RFID

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RFID . 가 , ,

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RFID 가

, , RFID 가

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1 RFID

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RFID

. RFID 가

, RFID

가 . 가 가

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가 . RFID 가 가

가 가 .

RFID .

RFID RFID

RFID

가 . RFID

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가 가

가 가 가 가 22. 가 RFID 가 가 가 2 3 RFID 가 RFID 가 2 2 가 가

RFID

99%

^{2 3} Accenture

Marks and Spencer 24 RFID **RFID** 가 RFID tag 45 Marks and Spencer社 **RFID** Marks and Spencer社 1 2 가 8 5 가 . RFID Marks and Spencer社 RFID tag tag가 Marks and Spencer社 **RFID**

 $^{\rm 2.4}$ http://www.intellident.co.uk/Solutions/Supplychaindistribution/msrollout

가 400 , 8 , 300 775 **RFID** $M2M^{25}$ Ford社 가 가 Ford社 RFID tag 2 6 ExxonMobil社 RFID tag PDA ^{2 5} RFID 가 가

 $^{2\ 6}\$ http://www.idsystems.com/reader/1995_05/less0599.htm

28.

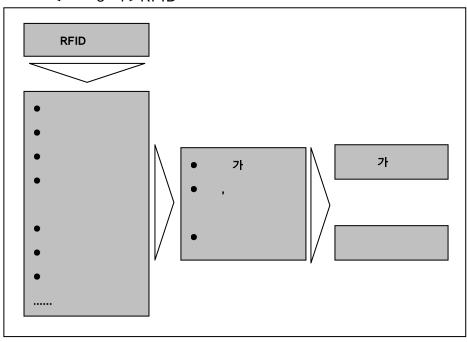
RFID

.

 $^{^{2\,7}}$ http://construction -institute.org/cpi2000/cpi2000_proc.pdf

 $^{^{\}rm 2.8}\,$ Texas Instrument Press Release, 'Opel enhances smart production safety. ", 2002.

< 3-1>RFID



2 RFID , RFID

가 .

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RFID 가 ,

RFID . ,

,

, ,

가

가 . RFID

가 RFID AFS(Associated Food Stores) AFS Utah州 Salt Lake City 600 30 RFID **RFID** tag 가 (Real Time Locating System, RTLS) 2001 8 AFS 500 32가 가

 $^{2\ 9}\ \ http://www.mobileinfo.com/News_2001/Issue41/Wherenet_AFS.htm$

가

4

19 가 RFID tag

1

RTLS

가 .

RFID

.

Goldwin社³⁰ gray market³¹

, RFID

. Goldwin社 , batch number,

^{3 0} Texas Instrument Press Release, "TI s RFID Smart Labels Track Leading Brand Sportswear Through Production, Shipping, and Distribution - and Reduce Shrinkage and Grey 'Importing.", 2001.

^{3 1} (black market) .

			RFID ta	ıg		
			RFID		,	
				•		RFID
1			,			
			RFID	tag	Goldwin社	
		가				
			grey mark	et	,	
						RFID
	가					
	•					

 $^{3\ 2}$ http://www.frontlinemagazine.com/rfidonline/c -s/1014.htm

RFID tag

32.

RFID tag

RFID 가

3 RFID

RFID **RFID** 가 가 RFID 가 **RFID** 33. Figleaves.com^{3 4} RFID **RFID**

 $^{\rm 3~3}\,$ Brian Eccles, "Countering the counterfeit with RFID and ePCs", GID, 2003.

 $^{^{\}rm 3~4}~{\rm http://www.microlise.com/logistics/case/figleaves.htm}$

cross-SCM Figleaves.com

RFID

Figleaves.com

Figleaves.com

Figleaves.com RFID

Figleaves.com

가

24

RFID

RFID Figleaves.com

1/1000

ExxonMobil 35		
RFID	,	
ExxonMobil	1996 RFID	
Speedpass		ExxonMobil
Speedp	oass	가 가
	RFID tag가	
,		
Speedpass	,	50% , ,
	,	
		. ExxonMobil
Speedpa	ass	
	ExxonMobil	, 2 ~ 3%
	\$15,000	Speedpass
		가
ExxonMobil		
	RFID	가

 $^{^{3.5}\,}$ http://www.fastcompany.com/magazine/52/speedpass.html

,

RFID

tag

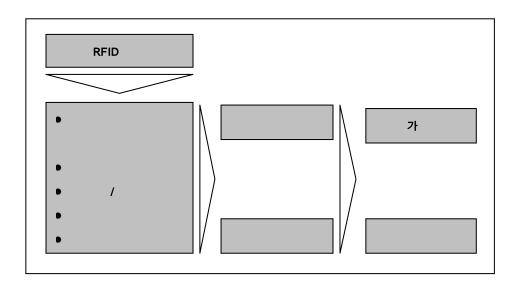
³ 6 RFID 가

.

가

 $^{^{\}rm 3~6}~{\rm http://www.ti.com/tiris/docs/solutions/logsup_bond.html}$

< 3-3>RFID



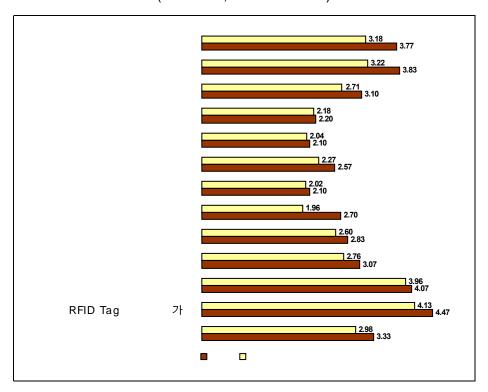
4 RFID

RFID 가 RFID 가 가 RFID 가 3 7 3 8 PC가 RFID RFID RFID tag 가 RFID **RFID**

^{3 7} George Reynolds, Kevin Lynch, '7 Critical Success Factors In RFID Deployments", Tyco Fire & Security, 2003.

^{3 8} 2 가 가 2 가 가 가 .

< 4-1>RFID 가 (5 , vs)



: Accenture, "High Performance Enabled through Radio Frequency Identification", 2004.

1

1. RFID tag

cross-SCM

, RFID tag 가

 $^{^{3\ 9}}$ Steve C. Q. Chen & Valerie Thomas, "Optimization if inductive RFID technology", IEEE, 2001.

. RFID 가

가 . , ,

,

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2.

RFID tag cross-SCM

(ERP)

. RFID tag

가 . RFID 가 , 가

.

RFID

가 .

RFID

52

2 1

1. RFID tag

RFID 가

가 \$0.01 RFID tag

가

\$0.4

가

가 RFID tag

> 가 가 \$300 ~ \$5,000

2006 RFID tag 가 \$0.05

RFID 가 \$70

40.

RFID

가

", ITFIND

1123 , , 2003. . 가

가 가 .

2. RFID

cross-SCM . RFID 가

, RFID

RFID tag가

RFID . RFID

·

RFID cross-

SCM 가

. , ,

가 .

< 4-1>RFID

	● 가				
RFID	● 가				
	● 가				
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RFID	• customization				
	● 가				
	● 가				

: Research & Consulting, "

RFID ", 2003.

3 RFID

 $^{4\,\,1}\,$ Benjamin J. Alfonsi, "Privacy debate centers on radio frequency identification.", IEEE Security & Privacy, 2004.

5 RFID

1. As - Is To - Be

RFID

То-Ве

.

가 RFID

가

. Goldwin社

가 ,

shrinkage 4 2

RFID

4 2 , ,

가 (value-creating point within business processes)

To-Be

2. (pilot testing)

RFID To-Be

. RFID 가

RFID

가

, 가

3. Cross - SCM

가 RFID RFID .

가

59

6

, ,

가 RFID

가 가

. RFID

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RFID tag 가 가 ,

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tag ,

/ 가 RFID

RFID ,

RFID

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RFID

, RFID

RFID As-Is/To-Be

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가 RFID

RFID

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61

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62

1.

,	"	"	,
	266 , 2003.		
,	ű	",	,
	2002		
,	, , " Ubiquitous	s Computing	,,
	http://kidbs.itfind.or.kr/kicbi	n/admin , 2002	
,	1	(UIT)	
		"	, 2002
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	"	,	20
	5 , 2003.		
,	, , "LBS		",
	j	vol.10 no.4,	2003.
	,		", ITFIND
	1123 ,		, 2003
	, г	٠, , , 2	002
	Research & Consulting,	"	-
	RFID ", 2003		
,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	,
	85 , 2003.		
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NTT
                  , 2003
 NTT
                  , 2003
, "RFID
           學會 論文誌 5 1 (2004. 1) pp.6 - 12,
 信號處理·
 2004.
                                RFID
 ", , 114 pp.32 - 35, 2003.
, "RFID ", ,
                              vol.12
 no.4 40 pp.43 - 49, 2002.
, "RFID
         16 6 , 344 , 2004
         RFID
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2003.
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                            ", LG ,
2002
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, , "RFID
                         18 6 84,
2003.
                (RFID)
             19 2, 2004
, "가
                          8 2,2002.
, "125KHz
                    RFID
    , 2002.
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Telecommunications Review 13 1 82, 2003
, , "Tag and antenna design for access control system using RFID", , 2003.

ETRI, "2015 ", NTT , 2002
, "u-Commerce( )
", , 2003
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- Accenture, "The Hidden Value of Silent Commerce", 2002
- _____, "High Performance Enabled through Radio Frequency Identification", 2004
- Benjamin J. Alfonsi, "Privacy debate centers on radio frequency identification.", IEEE security & Privacy, 2004
- Brian Eccles, "Countering the counterfeit with RFID and ePCs", GID, 2003
- George Reynolds, Kevin Lynch, "7 Critical Success Factors In RFID Deployments", Tyco Fire & Security, 2003
- IBM, "Smart tags: RFID becomes the new bar code.", 2003
- _____, "The path to a successful RFID enabled store environment: integrating processes to create value", 2004
- Intermec, "Automating industrial supply chain", 2002
- Nomura Research Institute, "Creating a Ubiquitous Network

 Market: Information Appliances", 2000
- Steve C. Q. Chen & Valerie Thomas, "Optimization if inductive RFID technology", IEEE, 2001
- Texas Instrument Press Release, "Opel enhances smart production safety.", 2002
- Texas Instrument Press Release, "TI's RFID Smart Labels Track Leading Brand Sportswear Through Production, Shipping, and Distribution - and Reduce Shrinkage and 'Grey' Importing.", 2001

3.

http://www.abiresearch.com/marketresearch/rfid.jsp

http://www.ulogistics.co.kr/comm_board/content.asp?id=2706&board_gubun=special

http://www.fastcompany.com/magazine/52/speedpass.html

http://www.diamondcluster.com/work/cases/case23.asp

http://www.microlise.com/logistics/case/figleaves.htm

http://www.mobileinfo.com/News_2001/Issue41/Wherenet_AFS.htm

http://www.intellident.co.uk/Solutions/Supplychaindistribution/msroll

out

http://www.frontlinemagazine.com/rfidonline/c - s/1014.htm

http://construction - institute.org/cpi2000/cpi2000_proc.pdf

http://rfid.co.uk/detail12.htm

http://www.ti.com/tiris/docs/solutions/logsup_bond.html

http://www.idsystems.com/reader/1995_05/less0599.htm

Abstract

A Study on Expected Results by Industrial Segments

Based on Global RFID Adoption Case Analysis

by

Kyong - sub Um

Thesis Advisor: Dong-yeup Kim Ph. D.

Department of International

Trade

Graduate School of

Kyung Hee University

RFID(Radio Frequency Identification) which is regarded as a core technology of ubiquitous computing is expected to be such a efficient information technology, although now it has some technical limitations such as radio frequency standardization of RFID tags and readers, related technology development, and data and network agreement, as well as economical/operational limitations such as the costs of RFIID tags and

readers, and the companies' agreement among industrial segments. But these limitations would be overcome in a short period of time by the law of Moore and the development of information technology. This study meet with the results that the adoption of RFID technology will bring opportunities that companies' operational processes are better improved and the degree of customer satisfaction is highly risen. When these results are classified by the industrial segments, manufacturing companies would be improved especially in the field of stock management and operational process management, distribution companies would be improved in the view of cost reduction through the better assets management, and retail companies would have the advantages of improved store and place control. For these advantages, companies should follow the next procedures. Firstly, the companies should be aware of where their businesses are performed in the entire supply chain. Secondly, they should have strongly firmed long-term strategies that what they will be through the technology. Finally, they should try to diffuse the technology into the whole supply chain so that the adoption results would be greater.