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RESEARCH ON THE DEPLOYMENT OF RFID TECHNOLOGY TO ENHANCE SUPPLY CHAIN INVENTORY PERFORMANCE

MOUAD BEN-FARESS[1] , ABDELMAJID ELOUADI[2]

[1] Supply chain Engineer & Phd. Student, Department of System engineering, National school of applied sciences, Ibn tofail university, Kenitra, Morocco

[2] Professor and advisor, Department of System engineering, Logistics and Computing, National school of applied sciences, Ibn tofail university, Kenitra, Morocco

E-mail: [1] mouad.benfaress@uit.ac.ma, [2] abdelmajid.elouadi@uit.ac.ma
[1]ORCID Profil: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3518-743X

ABSTRACT

We give in this research the significance of innovation advancement and its effect on the improvement of store network the executives execution, for example, distribution center administration frameworks, mechanical technology, RFID innovation which is our principle center in this paper by introducing Using a Newsvendor model, specialists looked different strategies to utilize RFID to forestall stock misfortune. We analyze the effect of request satisfaction rate, RFID improvement rate, and label cost in an examination of two situations reliant upon whether or not to embrace RFID. The findings reveal that the choice to install RFID is influenced by the order fulfillment rate; when the order fulfillment rate falls below a certain point, the store profits more from RFID deployment. We also present an analytical critical tag cost, which reduces the cost of RFID adoption.

Keywords: *RFID Technology, Inventory Accuracy, Newsvendor Model*

1. INTRODUCTION

In many stockpile organizations, stock issues is a not kidding functional danger. Robbery, harm, misrepresentation, and different elements can cause stock shrinkage, bringing about a critical hole between stock records and genuine inventory.

In three ways, RFID might help forestall stock misfortune. To start, having the option to viably oversee stock can assist with decreasing stock misfortune by wiping out robbery and misrepresentation. RFID works on the precision of data as of now assembled by standardized tag checking, which is more powerless to human misstep, contingent upon the read exactness accomplished. At last, perceivability takes into consideration more exact topping off, which lessens stockouts. Furthermore still to mirror the effect of incorrectness on stock framework execution by sorting out what causes physical and data stream befuddles,

In this paper we will start our diagnosis by a literature review of the previous researches, with a reflection on the RFID main issues, then we will deploy the NEWSVENDOR model to respond to RFID investments challenges and case study to validate the numerical model.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Following [1] “The plan procedures for building a RFID-empowered nonlinear store network framework, with an accentuation on the correspondences foundation important to convey constant information and data stream so RFID databased direction might be refined at all levels of the store network. By giving perceivability between the shop floor and upper-level tasks, successful RFID sending in an inventory network might assist with overcoming any issues”. [2] ” Utilizing RFID information, did a reproduced study on stock administration for time-touchy wares. They propose three RFID-based stock models and utilize five gauge pointers to make a pattern changed stock estimate model. The outcome shows that the framework execution vital might be reached by accurately setting the two smoothing boundaries (an and b). The RFID/EPC innovation was additionally effectively tried on labeled beds by Wal-Mart and its main 100 providers. The University of Arkansas

examines Wal-achievement Mart and observes that in the wake of conveying the RFID/EPC framework, the unavailable rate diminished by 16%." [3] "played out an examination on the retail locales of Wal-24 Mart, which were separated into two gatherings of 12 each. When contrasted with the gathering that doesn't utilize RFID, the result shows that the gathering that utilizes RFID has a 26 percent decreased unavailable rate and has improved by 63%." [4] "concentrate on RFID information procured from inventory network retailers and providers, and figure out how to use RFID to expect the time important to go from the operations community to the retailers." [5] "To show the expected utilization of RFID in bringing down stock and improving assistance levels, IBM utilizes reenactment approaches in light of genuine information. A three-level production network is utilized in the model.

These examinations just concentration at a subset of the inventory network levels and don't consider the entire inventory network's interconnections. Accordingly, utilizing test plan strategies, this review utilizes Company A's worldwide TFT-LCD store network for instance, making a reproduction model to emulate the activity cycle of a RFID-empowered worldwide store network and showing the possible adequacy of RFID in further developing store network stock administration." [6] "Research the genuine advantages of RFID innovations on inventory network execution utilizing exact information. The examination of RFID in the inventory network is isolated into three segments: RFID outline, experimental examinations, and scientific investigations. As indicated by this report, RFID's mechanization suggestions on functional tasks incorporate less expensive costs, higher delivery and getting productivity, further developed stock administration, lower stock expenses, and quicker throughput. Perhaps the most significant computerization repercussion is stock control." [7] "Innovation issues, application areas, strategy and security issues, and different topics should be generally tended to in RFID research. Store network the executives is one subcategory of RFID applications. They arrive at the resolution that little review has been done on the ramifications on deals and showcasing."[8]

"As per the creators, the bullwhip impact, future benefits, stock error difficulties, and recharging procedures are the significant examination on the effect of RFID on production network the board. Reenactments are one of the essential methodologies that has been explored." [9] "Make a primary model to explore the effect of RFID innovation and inventory network information sharing on inventory network execution." [9] "Take on an investigation changed base-stock (IABS) technique for stock renewal to diminish stock costs in the single-time frame issue. They show that the IABS heuristic can remove a lot of significant worth from RFID frameworks' exact stock information."[9]

The past review's discoveries prodded the current assessment. In a RFID-empowered production network, we're especially inspired by the worldwide inventory network costs decreases, by for the most part diminishing stock expenses, increment stock precision, and have a reflexion on the evaluating the advantages on consumer loyalty and generally speaking stock expense decrease. Subsequently, our examination joined the investigates the effect of request satisfaction rate, RFID improvement rate, and label estimating. a RFID-empowered production network and recreated their effect on by and large inventory network stock expenses.

3. RFID CONSEPT ELEMENT :

As shown in the figure 1 below, an RFID system is made up of four primary components. [10] :

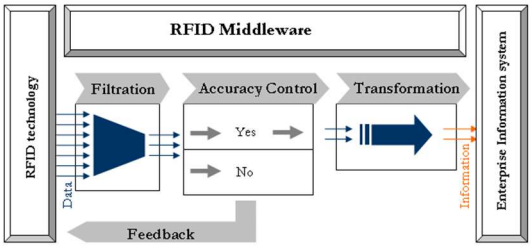

Figure 1. The RFID system's main elements

The radio wire fills in as an association and point of interaction between the tag and the reader for signal transmission.

• The significant target of labels is to ensure that the module and radio recurrence module are controlled, and the label's character adjusts to an indistinguishable electronic code. The auxiliary point of labels is to ensure that data related with everything is put away. We had the option to recognize two kinds of labels: detached and dynamic. Thus, aloof labels without batteries might be made for a minimal price; in any case, reader ranges are restricted. Dynamic labels, then again,

require their own battery power and take into account longer ranges with phenomenal accuracy, however their battery duration is restricted. [2].

• In RFID applications, RFID middleware is needed to work as a broker, guaranteeing that the reader are in stage and that the sign information is separated. [12]

• A PC the board framework's significant occupation is to guarantee the capacity and handling of data information, which is urgent as a component of an enormous PC organization.[11]

• The RFID reader occupation as a reader and cross examiner is to process and store the sign data from the labels, just as to guarantee transmission and association with the PC framework the executives for additional handling. The sign data is conveyed through the radio wire in RFID frameworks using a coupling instrument that is either electromagnetic or attractive. [2]

4. RFID TECHNOLOGY'S MAIN ISSUES :

RFID innovation has been utilized in the car area for over 15 years for vehicle checking, on-time distinguishing proof, and recording; notwithstanding, the current spotlight is on inventory network the executives for items following. Various barriers lie in the method of far and wide RFID use in the production network. The greatest danger with RFID innovation is that assuming RFID labels are used wrongly, it might subvert one's protection and security.[4] Since you may have full data about the area and continuous detectability without the proprietor's assent since it could screen and recognize anyone essentially by appending a tag to any object, and those activities could be viewed as a break of individual security and protection.

The primary test of RFID innovation is large information control, on the grounds that, in contrast with standardized identifications, RFID requires and gives a great deal of data and information progressively, so the test is information recording and capacity limit, which requires venture and charges. Furthermore, for each examining, a great deal of information is produced and should be treated through registering assets to handle the checked information, bringing about enormous sums and expenses.[12]

Besides, on the grounds that stock records for 33% of transportation costs, further developing stock precision is one of the most fundamental uses of RFID innovation.[2] Consequently, RFID empowers for continuous checking and distinguishing proof of articles as far as amount and area, particularly for basic items as far as stock worth, to have a reasonable picture of stock and forestall shrinkage and oldness because of stock incorrectness.[13]Additionally, utilizing the Kanban framework, RFID could give a structure and worldwide association between the main provider in the discrete assembling studio process and the last client, guaranteeing material stream following after the different strides from reader in entry to export reader as displayed in the beneath figure 2. [14]

Figure 2. An RFID-based in manufacturing environment [15]

5. NEWSVENDOR MODEL INVESTEMENT

In this model we use the following parameters to implement the NEWSVENDOR model

N(Q0) The determined benefit of the Newsvendor model

N(Qi) The estimated benefit of situation i (i = 1, 2)

E(x) The combined dissemination capacity of x

Q_0 The recharged amount of the Newsvendor model

Q_i The recharged amount of situation i (i = 1, 2)

x The variable of interest

α The request fulfillment rate

b The improvement proportion of RFID

c The unit product purchase amont

p address the unit of selling cost

g address the unit of deficiency cost

s address the unit of item rescue cost

t address the unit of RFID label cost

basing on stock shrinkage issues, we characterized the beneath suspicions:

- Supposition 1.

s<c<p, so to characterize the retailers will sell items in first rang as opposed to straightforwardly rescuing in the consummation of a period,

s<c. individually, c must be not as much as p, with the goal that the retailer could be positive benefits.

- Supposition 2.

So the expense of the organization of RFID is a component of the label cost t.[16]

- Supposition 3.

Basing on the created model in , the two circumstances are something very similar since the characterized of the request satisfying rate and retail location information will give data about the acknowledgment of interest for shrinkage.

moreover, as represented on Fig. 1, where RFID is carried out, there is a division b (1-α) Q of the interest for shrinkage that can be rescued toward the finish of a period. [5]

the division (1-b) (1-α) Q is still shrinkage[19]

execution of examination model basing on the two situations and investigates the effect of request satisfaction rate, RFID improvement rate, and label evaluating.

The supposition that will be that no stock shrinkage will happen, and that stock arrangements will follow the Newsvendor model.

The retailer's benefit is portrayed in the outline underneath.[17]

$N(Q0) = p(\mu + Q0\infty(Q0 - x)dE(x)) + s\int_0^{Q0}(Q0 - x)dE(x) - g\int_{Q0}^{\infty}(x - Q0)dE(x) - CQ0$ (1)[4]

The retailer's profit as below :

$N(Q0) = \int_0^{Q0}(px + s(Q0 - x))dE(x) + \int_{Q0}^{\infty}(pQ0 - g(x - Q0))dE(x) - cQ0$ (2)

$\mu = \int_0^{\infty} xdE(x)$ (3)

The capacity N(Q0*) is a boundary of Q0, and decide the ideal request amount just as the ideal benefit conjecture, individually

$Q_0^* = E^{-1}(1 - \frac{c-s}{p+g-s})$ (4)

$N(Q_0^*) = (p+g-s) + \int_0^{Q_0^*} xdE(x) - g\mu$ (5)

As indicated by the principal situation, the shipper knows about stock shrinkage and essentially changes its cycles to represent it, however doesn't utilize RFID. The benefit of the store not entirely set in stone.

$N(Q1) = p(\mu + \int_{\alpha Q_1}^{\infty}(\alpha Q_1 - x)dE(x)) + s\int_0^{\alpha Q_1}(\alpha Q1 - x)dE(x) - g\int_{\alpha Q_1}^{\infty}(x - \alpha Q1)dE(x) - cQ1$ (6)

The ideal request amount and the ideal anticipated benefit in the essential situation as underneath.[17]

$Q_1^* = \frac{1}{\alpha}E^{-1}(1 - \frac{c-\alpha s}{\alpha(p+g-s)})$ (7)

And $Q_1^* > 0\ if\ \alpha > \frac{c-s}{(p+g-s)}$

$N(Q_1^*) = (p+g-s)\int_0^{\alpha Q_1^*} x\,dE(x) - g\mu$ (8)

As indicated by the subsequent situation, the store carries out RFID to further develop the stock framework. The overall revenue for the retailer not entirely set in stone by [17]

$N(Q_2) = p(\mu + \int_{\alpha Q_2}^{\infty}(\alpha Q_2 - x)dE(x)) + s\int_0^{\alpha Q_2}(\alpha Q_2 - x)dE(x) - g\int_{\alpha Q_2}^{\infty}(x - \alpha Q_2)dE(x) - (c+t)Q_2 + sb(1-\alpha)Q_2$ (9)

In the subsequent circumstance, the ideal request amount and assessed benefit are as per the following: [17] :

$Q_2^* = \frac{1}{\alpha}E^{-1}(1 - \frac{c+t-(\alpha+b(1-\alpha))s}{\alpha(p+g-s)})$ (10)

And $Q_2^* > 0$ if and only if $t < \alpha(p+g) + b(1-\alpha)s - c$

$N(Q_2^*) = (p+g-s)\int_0^{\alpha Q_2^*} xdE(x) - g\mu$ (11)

With brought together Distributed requirements, the Model is deciphered. [17]

We suppose that the requirements are equitably appropriated in the reach and that the ideal request amount is equivalent to [19]

$Q_1^* = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}(1 - \frac{c-\alpha s}{\alpha(p+g-s)})$ (12)

$Q_2^* = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}(1 - \frac{c+t-(\alpha+b(1-\alpha))s}{\alpha(p+g-s)})$ (13)

Proposition 1.

1. supposing $Q_1^*, Q_2^* > 0$, there exists a critical value $\alpha^* = \min\{1, \alpha 0/(1-\alpha 0)\}$, such that $Q_1^* < Q_2^*$ if and only if

$\alpha < \alpha^*$, where $\alpha_0 = \frac{c-s}{(p+g-s)}$

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2. supposing Q_1^*, Q_2^* >0, there exists an edge esteemt^*=b (1-α)s, such that $Q_1^* < Q_2^*$ if and only if t< t^*

As stock accessibility changes, Lemma 1(1) declares that the upsides of Q_1^*, Q_2^* At just one worth of, they become similar. For scopes of stock accessibility, we set up an edge esteem α of on the label cost in lemma 1(2), underneath which it is generally useful to arrange more under RFID than under stock misfortune. The best anticipated not entirely set in stone by

$$N(Q_1^*)=\frac{\beta}{2}(p+g-s)(1-\frac{c-\alpha}{\alpha(p+g-s)})-\frac{\beta}{2}g \quad (14)$$

$$N(Q_2^*)=\frac{\beta}{2}(p+g-s)(1-\frac{c+t-(\alpha+b(1-\alpha))s}{\alpha(p+g-s)})-\frac{\beta}{2}g \quad (15)$$

Proposition 2.

The parameter t^*=b (1-α)s such that $N(Q_1^*) < N(Q_2^*)$ if and only if t<t^*

In Propositio, 2, we set a value obstruction for labels beneath which the shop might get more cash-flow by utilizing RFID.[20]

5.1 Model numerical validation

This segment thinks about the aftereffects of the two situations and investigates the effect of request satisfaction rate, RFID improvement rate, and label estimating.

models, we set c=1.5, p=2.5, g=0.5, s=1, t=0.1, β=10

Investigation of Order Fulfillment Rate

Utilizing Eq. (12), (13), Under two conditions, the best requesting sums are given by [17]

$Q_1^*=\frac{10}{\alpha}(1.5-\frac{0.75}{\alpha})$ and $Q_1^* > 0\ if\ 0.5 < \alpha < 1.$

$Q_2^*=\frac{10}{\alpha}(1-\frac{1.6-(b+(1-b)\alpha}{2\alpha})$, and $Q_2^* > 0$ if and only if (1.6-b)/ (3-b) <α<1.

Basing on the Fig. 2, if α>0.5, we remark that Q_1^* is a rising capacity in α and the development pattern increasingly slow, and we notice that Q_2^* is a rising capacity in b, and is ascending with α when b=0.2, 0.5. There is a decrease trend when b=1, which we will talk about further in the following part. Basing on the examination done by [15]

Q_1^* to Q_2^* in Figure. 3, We note that there is a worth that we call a limit. α∗ = 1 − t/bs, so that Q_2^* >Q_1^*if and only if α < α∗"[21]

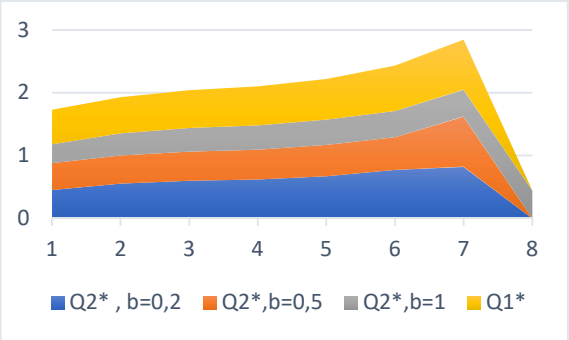

Figure 3. Compare Q_1^* to Q_2^* functions evolution.

As indicated by the Eq. (14), (15), the best-anticipated benefits under the two speculative conditions expressed as

$N(Q_1^*)=10(1.5-\frac{0.75}{\alpha})^2-2.5$, and$N(Q_1^*) < 0\ if\ 0.5 < \alpha < 0.75$, $N(Q_1^*) \geq 0\ if\ and\ only\ if\ \alpha >= 0.75$

$N(Q_2^*)=10(1-\frac{1.6-(b+(1-b)\alpha)}{2\alpha})^2-2.5$, and $N(Q_2^*)<0$ if (1.6-b)/(3-b)< α<(1.6-b)/(2-b), $N(Q_2^*) \geq 0$ if and only if α>(1.6-b)/(2-b).

In the Figure 4, if α>0.75, we notice that $N(Q_1^*)$ is positive and is an rising function in α, and if α> (1.6-b)/ (2-b), $N(Q_2^*)$ is a positive capacity that is ascending in α. In the meantime, $N(Q_2^*)$ is additionally increment with b however the hole is persistently restricted. As indicated by the Fig. 3, we determine the accompanying outcome.[22]

RESULT 1. Basing on[17] , [19] and [22]

GivenQ_1^*, Q_2^*>0, there exists a threshold value α^*=1-t/bs, such that $N(Q_1^*) < N(Q_2^*)$ if α < α^*[17]

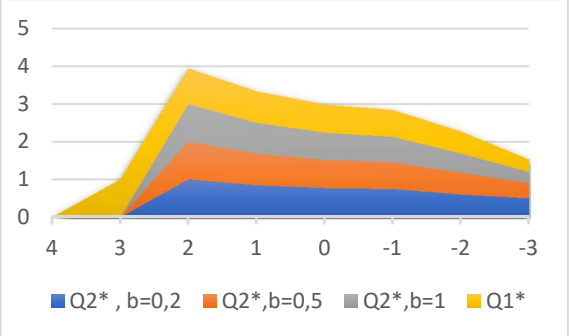

Figure 4. $N(Q_1^*)$ and evolution comparison$N(Q_2^*)$

As indicated by the Eq. (15) as characterized by [17] and [12], They impact the ideal requesting amounts and anticipated income by fluctuating the ideal

requesting sums b under the execution of RFID. In the Fig. 5, basing on [17]and [12]the Q_2^* is a rising capacity in b, however is ascending with a main when the worth of b is sufficiently little enough. As indicated by Fig. 6, the distinction of $N(Q_2^*)$ with different requesting satisfying rate is restricting as RFID improvement rate increasing, by having the underneath finding :[23]

RESULT 2.
At the point when the RFID improvement rate is near 1 the RFID label cost is higher than the benefits., subsequently, the ideal request amount diminishes as the request satisfaction rate increments.

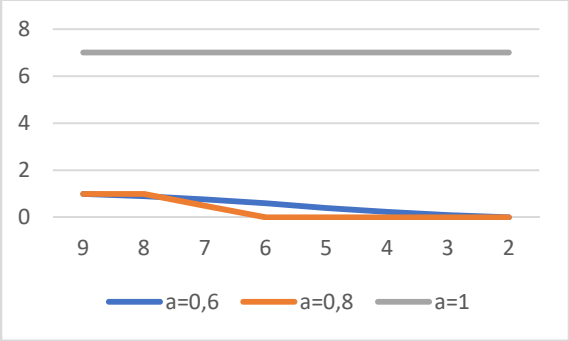

Figure 5. different values of $\boldsymbol{Q_2^*}$ *basing on the a evolutions*

2. The difference of $N(Q_2^*)$ As the speed of RFID progress rises, the quantity of orders that can be satisfied is restricted. Figure 6. Q_2^*

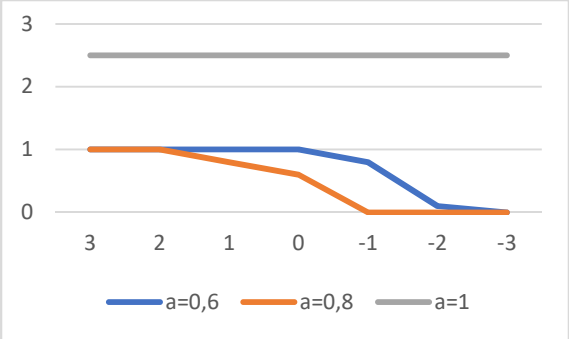

Figure 6. $\boldsymbol{N(Q_2^*)}$ *evolution basing on the a values.*

5.2 Investigation of RFID Tag Price

We also present an analytical critical tag cost, which reduces the cost of RFID adoption.
RESULT 3.
There exists a threshold value t^*= b (1 -α), which is the critical RFID tag cost. The retailer is positive to deploy RFID technology if t<t^* and is negative to deploy RFID technology if t >t^*.[17]
Factorial experiments in RFID-enabled supply chain simulation

5.3 Model simulation

The significant objective of this reproduction is to utilize RFID innovation to address the worldwide idea organization of production network by characterizing and exhibiting different conveyance, warehousing, and production network actors.[3]
Because of the various information streams communicated by RFID labels, the [3] Carry out an examination by reproducing production network foundation on a worldwide production network organization, as demonstrated underneath figure 7.[24]
Each production network entertainer's stacking, transportation, and conveyance areas are furnished with a RFID framework that incorporates one reader and two receiving wires. [23] When articles are stacked into trucks and moved to different distribution centers, the RFID framework's receiving wire peruses the EPC labels fastened to the cases, recovers the encoded data, and converts the information to the readers.[20] Each item's labeled EPC information is expeditiously imparted to the reader, along with RFID labeled records, for example, the receipt time and transportation time. Stock exchanges might be followed whenever utilizing an Internet connection.[24]

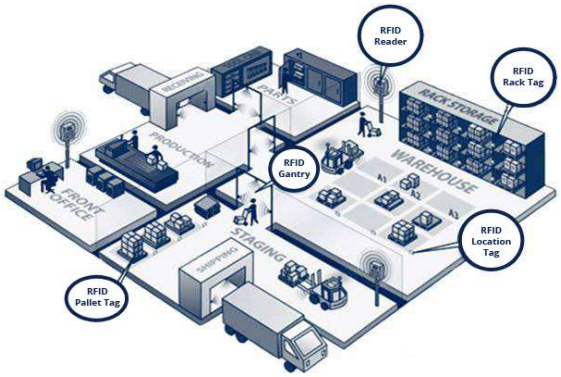

Figure 7. specialized engineering of the RFID empower store network

Organization's overall store network reproduction model incorporates a RFID innovation. a was utilized by [3] will be separately reproduced concerning the RFID empowered inventory network structure.

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In an examination of two situations in light of whether or not to convey RFID, we check out the impact of request satisfaction rate, RFID improvement rate, and label cost. The outcomes uncover that the request satisfaction rate impacts the decision to introduce RFID; when the request satisfaction rate goes under a particular edge, the shipper helps more from RFID. We additionally exhibit how to scrutinize the reenacted model in reality, just as a logical fundamental label cost that makes RFID reception savvy.

7. CONCLUSIONS

In this research, we use a Newsvendor model to examine how RFID might be used to decrease inventory loss. The findings reveal that the choice to install RFID is influenced by the order fulfillment rate; when the order fulfillment rate falls below a certain point, the store profits more from RFID deployment. As the pace of RFID advancement increases, the gap between predicted profits with differing order fulfillment rates is reducing. We also present an analytical critical tag cost, which reduces the cost of RFID adoption, improvement rate, and other variables. In this research, we look at how RFID may be used to avoid inventory loss using a Newsvendor model. According to the findings, the order fulfillment rate influences the decision to install RFID; when the order fulfillment rate goes below a specific threshold, the merchant benefits more from RFID deployment. As RFID technology advances, the gap between expected earnings and various order fulfillment rates is narrowing. We also recommend an analytical critical tag cost that reduces RFID deployment costs and provides management recommendations to supply chain companies. There are still a number of options for future research topics. One of the most promising approaches is to investigate larger supplier networks. In actuality, supply chains including a large number of merchants and/or suppliers are more common. Because they may be used in a competitive situation, these systems have a lot of practical usefulness. Alternative types of flexible contracts and additional penalties on promised orders might be incorporated into the concept.

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