RFID: A Bibliographical Literature Review with Future Research Directions

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Bibliographical Literature Review, EPC Technology, RFID Tags, RFID applications, Challenges and Effectiveness.

ABSTRACT
The purpose of this article is to review some of the most prominent applications of RFID in industries and to provide a comprehensive review of the work done from 1985 through 2012 and the research trend on that. The effectiveness of RFID and the challenges facing with are also discussed. Some applications of radio frequency identification in supply chain are briefly discussed. Articles are classified by the year of publications and each case is discussed very briefly. To obtain a good understanding of the level of the researches completed up to the end of 2012 a table and graph are used to demonstrate the summary of results. In this research, author came up with 550 articles on RFID as all are listed in a single table. The findings point to this fact that research on RFID has started to pick up on year 2002 with 16 publications and then reached to its pick at year 2005 with 112 publications, and then trend went down to 42 and then up to 66 publications for years 2006 and 2007, respectively.

1. Introduction
If RFID is to achieve the level of adoption that has been forecasted, it is important to understand the capabilities and limitations of the technology as evolves, its applications areas, and various types of applications. Besides that it is important to know how various enterprises are thinking about that as it progresses and how much they will invest on the components of that and when they are going to get into RFID technology. Manufacturers can use RFID solutions to reduce operating costs through decreasing the labor costs, claims and returns. This will help them to increase the operating income. They also can reduce working capital by enabling reductions in inventory and lowering the inventory write-off from the return goods and those items that are un-saleable at the end.

The purpose of this article is to review the works published on RFID technology from 1985 through 2012. To provide a meaningful survey the following criteria are considered in this paper:
1. Works published in all journals.
2. Work done in the United States as well as abroad
3. Application areas as well as theoretical and introductory works related to the subject
4. Special articles thought to be important to the field of RFID.
A total of 401 published references on RFID technology have been compiled in this research. To make the foregoing criteria operational, a survey was made using following sources:

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RFID is a term used for technologies utilizing radio waves for identifying individual items automatically. The most common way is storing a serial number related information on a microchip attached to an antenna. RFID is used very similar to bar codes. It is designed to track items in the supply chain without requiring a line of sight. To read a bar code its lines had to stay in sight of the scanner to identify product correctly. Food and drug industries have enormous potential for utilizing RFID technology. This is largely because each chip is unique to the specific box of medication or food it is attached to. Therefore, tracking where each product is located becomes relatively simple. When a chip is attached to a box and manufacturer recalls a batch of products, then the RFID tags for the containers affected can be flagged electronically. Eventually, food and/or drug retailers will not be able to sell recalled products because cash register and store’s computer system will not allow it. Once this technology is coupled with the power of the Internet and there is a real-time product recalls, where retailers’ own inventory control systems, tied into RFID databases, alert the store manager to pull specific type of drug off the shelves while leaving the rest [Kumar and Budin [235]. Automatic identification and data collection (AIDC) had made large contributions to many companies bottom line. Radio Frequency Identification is one of the most wanted technologies in the today’s large successful enterprise like Wal-Mart, Dell, Automobile Part makers, Food Stores, Computer Stores, Bookstores and so on with the hope that operating costs will decrease and products will get more accurate in both data collection and reporting. More organizations from manufacturers to government agencies, retailers to healthcare providers are introducing RFID technologies into their supply chains, for asset tracking and on time management, and for the security and regulatory purposes. However, as companies explore these significant advantages through pilot programs the impacts of RFID technologies on the company wide network must be considered.

Wal-Mart has asked its large suppliers to begin tagging all shipments starting from January 1st 2005 (Zare-Mehrjerdi, 2007). It is important to note that Wal-Mart with its enormous purchasing power can force not only its suppliers to tag the shipments, to its warehouses all around the US, but makes it customary for all the shipments all around the world. US Department of Defense (DoD) [81, 127, 366] is another big player with the influential voice that can have its words play big in the tagging and RFID business. The process of RFID developments and activities for 95 years (1906 through 2001) is listed in table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Authors/Companies</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Ernst F.W. Alexanderson [239]</td>
<td>Showed how the first radio wave could be generated continuously and how radio signals could be transmitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During WWII</td>
<td>British [239]</td>
<td>A system called Identity Friend or Foe (IFF) that was the first use of RFID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Harry Stockman [344]</td>
<td>Communication by means of reflected power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Harrington, R.F. [171]</td>
<td>Examines the electromagnetic theory related to RFID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late ’60</td>
<td>Three Companies called Knogo [239]</td>
<td>Developed electronic article Surveillance equipment to face the theft of merchandise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Raytheon Co.</td>
<td>Developed electronic identification systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2-1. Active vs. Passive RFID Tags
RFID is not a new phenomenon. It has been around for decades. It was used initially for proximity access control. Thereafter, it was evolved to be used in supply chain tracking, toll barrier control, and even protecting automobiles (Potter, 2005). There are four types of tags in industry that are known as: (1) Passive tags; (2) Active tags; (3) Semi Passive tags; and (4) Semi Active tags. Passive tags get their energy from a remote RFID reader.

An active tag uses a battery for both the chip and the transmission of data on the antenna. Semi-passive tags use a small onboard battery to power the chip. Semi-active tags use the battery for powering the antenna but the chip relies on the Radio Frequency (RF) energy from the reader (Potter, 2005). To conserve power, the active tag remains “asleep” until awakened by a low frequency radio signal. This activation signal is generated by a small low frequency radio transmitter called an “Activator” connected to an application specific antenna. The power level of the Activator and the type/size of antenna determine the size/density of the activation field.

The life of active tags are limited while of passive tags are unlimited. Active tags are heavier than the passive tags and more costly as well. The use of different tags varies with the scope of applications. Active RFID tags are reusable but more expensive; they are often used in a fixed geographical location. In contrast, passive RFID tags are cheaper and disposable, often adopted in a mobile scenario (Hoffmann, 2006). Active tags, because of their power also have the ability to act autonomously (i.e. without an external activation). A tag can be configured to alarm and send an alert signal if removed.

Active tags are also used for wireless sensor monitoring. They can be integrated with different sensor types to monitor the change of conditions of such things as temperature, humidity, and pressure, as well as hazardous chemicals or radiation (Axcessinc.com [79]).

2.2 RFID Frequencies
RFID systems work at a number of different frequencies including 125 KHz, 13.56 MHz, 2.45 GHz and 5.8 GHz and for UHF 860-950 MHz. Low frequency tags work along 120 KHz-140 KHz frequencies while high frequency tags work along the 13.56MHz radio frequencies. Ultra high frequency (UHF) tags work along the 850-900 MHz. Low frequency tags are less expensive and use less power compare to other kinds of tags.

High and ultra high tags have better ranges and transfer data faster. These two types of tags use more power and are more expensive. Table 2 summarizes the areas of application of various Chips for different frequencies (Anonymous, 2004). Knowing that producers target specific industries once begin to produce a tag and try to expand to other areas as well it is important to know the producers and users at the same time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Authors/Companies</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>International Bridge Turnpike and Tunnel Association and the US Federal highway Administration</td>
<td>Held the first conference on Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>RCA Co.</td>
<td>Developed electronic identification systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During ‘70s</th>
<th>Research Laboratories and Universities</th>
<th>RFID research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>R.J. King [226]</td>
<td>A book on microwave homodyne techniques was published that were used as the basis for the development of the theory and practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>First commercial application of RFID was developed in Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Dallas North Turnpike, USA</td>
<td>First commercial application of RFID was developed in USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During ‘90</th>
<th>USA, Kansas and Georgia</th>
<th>Adopted a traffic management system which was based on the use of readers that could detect protocol tags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>USA, Canada, Japan, Europe</td>
<td>RFID tagging for electronic toll collection had expanded to 3500 traffic lanes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. 2. Tag frequencies used by different countries [300]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequencies</th>
<th>Tags application Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>125-134 KHz</td>
<td>USA, Canada, Japan, Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.56 MHz</td>
<td>USA, Canada, Japan, Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>433.05-434.79 MHz</td>
<td>USA, Canada, Japan, Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>865-868 MHz</td>
<td>In most of USA and Europe and under consideration in Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>866-869 and 923-969 MHz</td>
<td>Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>902-928 MHz</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>952-954 MHz</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2400-2500 and 5.725-5.875 GHz</td>
<td>Japan (for passive tag after 2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA, Canada, Japan, Europe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2-3. RFID Costs
The RFID reader acts as a transmitter/receiver. The reader transmits an electromagnetic field that “wakes-up” the tag and provides the power required for the tag to operate RFID readers usually cost around $1,000 - $2,000 and RFID tags costs are as discussed below. The tag cost can be broken down into following components: (1) Chip Cost; (2) Inlay/Substance with Antenna cost; (3) Assembly cost; and (4) Licensing cost. Chips cost is about $0.25 to $0.35 while inlay cost ranges from $0.02 to $0.10 and assembly from 0.02 to 0.04. In comparison with the price of one chip being estimated to reach $0.05 in year 2004 it is still very high (Chao, 2007).

The cost of RFID tags by frequencies is given in table 3. There exits few ways to reduce costs significantly: (1) Utilization of a universal RFID chip that can be used for many applications; (2) Capable of handling multiple applications; (3) Reducing the cost of packaging antenna to the chip; and (4) Automatic handling versus manual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency range</th>
<th>Cost ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low (120-140 KHz)</td>
<td>$3 - $10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High (13.56 MHz)</td>
<td>$0.50-$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultra-High (868-956 MHz)</td>
<td>$0.75 and up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2-4. Tag Producers
RFID is a method for sending and receiving data without any contacts occurs between the interrogators and tags using electromagnetic waves (Anonymous, 2004). RFID tags can hold more information than data carrier systems such as bar code system. OMRON has announced that it will get into the RFID technology by year 2005. The technology is called “Jomful”. Pictures presented by the OMRON company show two types of RFID tags with 13.56MHz and 850-960MHz (Anonymous, OMRON Report 2005). The company had received a patent for “Jomful” in the US, Europe, Korea, Taiwan, and Japan (Anonymous, OMRON Report 2005). Savi Technology has developed sensor-based security seals called SensorTag ST-646 for securing ocean shipping containers. This tag can detect both tampering and potential theft, as well as spoilage or damage of goods. The information is collected in real time (Chao, 2007).

MachineTalker a maker of active RFID tags designed to serve as wireless network nodes has partnered with Sense-Comm Technology, a developer, distributor and integrator of wireless sensor networks, to test a network of intelligent RFID-enabled tags at several large oil refineries (Bacheldor, June 2007).

Germany expands its leadership position as Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) provider for the automobile industry. Audi AG recently awarded IDENTEC SOLUTIONS a contract to provide its OIS-P RFID System for the production of the Audi TT (Anonymous, 2006).

2-5. RFID vs Bar Codes
To date, RFID technology is still developing, standards are still converging, and costs are still being brought down in order to attach tags to individual customer products. However, the barcode system is deeply entrenched and will not be replaced any time soon (Wu, Nystrom, Lin, and YU, Technovation 2006). RFID is another supporting tool for automating processes and improve the operation management. It can bring powers to the decision making team by providing on time information. This technology is more sophisticated than the bar code. This is because of the following facts:

1. It will be embedded and read with no requirement for line of sight
2. Tags can be reprogrammed easily
3. Capable of working in suitable and harsh environments
4. Ready to carry 96 bits of information – compare with 16 bits for bar code
5. Fraud controlling increases
6. Cloning become non existence
7. Improves antitheft protection
8. Better supply chain efficiency
9. Cost saving
10. Profit enhancement
11. Better supply chain and inventory management
12. Reducing counterfeiting
13. Tracking work-in progress
14. Reducing administrative errors
15. Reducing rework
16. Better management of warrantee claims

Once above factors are available to users it can be seen that why stock handling, traceability and warranty also improves. Please notice that the fourth property of RFID tag gives it more power to be considered as a read or read/write device only. Regarding this technology, it is most important to be able to do the following simultaneously:

1. Reducing the cost of each chip to under $0.10
2. Producing in large quantities
3. Having customers with big demands
4. Keeping high the level of quality and reliability
5. Being ecologically concerned about the materials used in the product

The main detractors for this technology can be listed as:
1. Costs may overweight the benefits
2. Return on investment may not be possible in about 12 months
3. Customer finds difficulty to understand how RFID works
4. Difficulty in implementing RFID

Table 4 compares RFID and Bar Code on key dimensions as such as read rate, line of sight, human capital, read/write capability, durability, security, and event triggering.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>RFID</th>
<th>Bar Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Read Rate</td>
<td>Many tags can be read simultaneously – High productivity</td>
<td>Read one tag at a time and manually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line of Sight</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>Certainly required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Capital</td>
<td>Once system is designed and set up then it is completely automated and do not need too much human help</td>
<td>Needs human capital to scan each tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read/Write Capability</td>
<td>Ability to read, write, modify and update</td>
<td>Read ability only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durability</td>
<td>High – It can be used in harsh environments</td>
<td>Low – It cannot used when it is dirty or greasy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Triggering</td>
<td>Capable to trigger certain events</td>
<td>Not capable of triggering events</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides of retailers like Wal-Mart and outlet stores there are many other companies that have already started using the RFID technology. We may learn from big industry users such as Wal-Mart, Deloitte Global Technology Innovation Centers, Target Corporation, The Boeing Company, U.S. Navy, Michelin, Americas R&D Corporation, Delta Airlines, United Postal Service (UPS), Sonic Software, Tyco Safety Products, and DHL Worldwide Networks to mention some.

3. Classification of Data, Results and Discussions

In the following sections, this author classifies the data into three tables as are listed below:

Table 5: Articles classification by author names and years of publications
Table 6: Published articles by year
Table 7: Top 25 Journals published articles on RFID subjects

3-1. Articles Distribution by Authors Name and Year of Publication

Table 5 lists 401 articles by the year of publication, the authors name and the characteristics of each article. These articles are all listed in the reference section of the article.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Characteristics of Articles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Schwind</td>
<td>On RFID Concepts. RFID frequency identification gets smarts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anonymous</td>
<td>RFID- a rundown on the basics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Greenberg</td>
<td>An automated bibliography of computer supported cooperation works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Udoko</td>
<td>Automated data capture technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Legg</td>
<td>RFID tags connects smart cars to smart highways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fernie</td>
<td>Quick response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Jaselskis et al.</td>
<td>Construction industry. Construction applications and limitations of RFID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Olliver, M.</td>
<td>Describes developments in RFID techniques using existing examples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Dos, S., et al.</td>
<td>Rewards to investors in innovative technology applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Byfield, L.</td>
<td>Development in RFID - examines the increase of RFID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Tuttle, T.</td>
<td>Integrated circuit simplifies design of RFID systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Bassi, R.</td>
<td>Technology review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Schweber</td>
<td>On RFID Concepts. RFID components get more sophisticated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Harvey, J.</td>
<td>Flexibility and technology in services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Legg</td>
<td>RFID tags shrink and gain flexibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Anonymous, 1997a</td>
<td>Savi supplies military with RFID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Anonymous, 1997b</td>
<td>Technology improves RFID equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Heftman</td>
<td>RFID systems help manufacturers keep track of products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Artmann</td>
<td>State of art on electronic identification system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Wismans</td>
<td>Identification and registration of animals in the European Union.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Hicks</td>
<td>RFID and the book trade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Jansen and Eradus</td>
<td>Future developments on devices for animal identifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Kamers et al</td>
<td>The ISO standards for RFID animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Burrell</td>
<td>A study predicts users will overcome obstacles and use RFID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Gilkee</td>
<td>Low cost flip chip assembly on polyester flex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Goldberg</td>
<td>Smart labels use RFID technology to speed airline baggage handling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Jones, J.</td>
<td>Working without wires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Kossel</td>
<td>Antennas for a 2.4 GHZ RFID system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Lee, M.</td>
<td>Nano-Power RFID receiver yields high sensitivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Moore, et al.</td>
<td>Barcode or RFID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Nie, W., et al</td>
<td>How professors of operations management view service operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Troyk, P.R.</td>
<td>Injectable electronic identification, monitoring, and simulation system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Anonymous, 1999</td>
<td>RFID technology tracks sugar cane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>AIM</td>
<td>Draft paper on the characteristics of RFID system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Baxall</td>
<td>Using RFID in retail supply chain logistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Bushnell</td>
<td>RFID’s wide range of possibilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Bylinsky</td>
<td>Hot new technologies for American factories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Stewart, T.A.</td>
<td>How Cisco and Alcoa make real time work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Gyger and Desjuec</td>
<td>Transportation. RFID tags are used for monitoring passengers access to public transportation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Hum</td>
<td>Fabric area network - a new wireless communication technology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Ruff and Hession-Kunz</td>
<td>Applications of RFID systems in metal/nonmetal mines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Chia</td>
<td>Transformation of libraries in Singapore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Yorkovich</td>
<td>At the forefront of technology with 3M digital ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Riso, F.</td>
<td>Intelligence chip technology - an RFID updates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Rogn</td>
<td>RFID gets the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Sarma, S.</td>
<td>Toward the 5 Cents tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Kuldeep, K.</td>
<td>Technology for Supply Chain Management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>Automobile SCM. RFID is used for improving quality control on a Ford automobile production line in Mexico.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Frisk et al.</td>
<td>Chip on flex attachment with thermoplastic ACF for RFID applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Deville et al.</td>
<td>Have your objects call my objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Ferguson</td>
<td>RFID primer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>Technology guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Auto-ID center</td>
<td>RFID and PC technology pave way to increase profits in industries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Callahan</td>
<td>Using 3M&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; Digital identification system in the UNLV Library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Fabbri</td>
<td>The future of business services in the age of ubiquitous computing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Fano</td>
<td>The smart label revolution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Harrop</td>
<td>Wireless product identification, enabler for handling efficiency, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>McFarlane, D.</td>
<td>An on-site inspection support system using RFID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Yabuki, et al.</td>
<td>RFID systems, security and privacy implications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Title</td>
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3-2. Distribution of Articles by the Years of Publications
Table 6 shows the list of articles published in various journals from 1985 through 2012 by the years of the publication. This table is developed based upon 550 articles about RFID listed in the reference section. Excluding fifteen articles not related to the RFID topic from the list author came up with 535 articles on RFID as table 6 shows. Figure 1 and table 7 together indicate that research on RFID has started to pick up on year 2005 (112 publications) and then trend went down to 42 and up to 66 publications for years 2006 and 2007, respectively.

3-3. Distribution of Articles by Top 25 Journals
Table 7 list top 35 journals published 1 or more articles on RFID technology from 1985 to 2012. Using the results of our finding as shown by table 7 Microwave and Radio Frequency journal has published 18 articles and all IEEE journals combined published 20 articles. In the third, fourth, and fifth places are RFID Journal, International journal of production economics, Assembly Automation, Library High Tech, and communications of ACM with 16, 16, 13, 12 and 12 articles, respectively. The international journal of supply chain management is tied with Technovation with 7 articles as well.

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4. Classification of RFID Application Areas
4-1. Airline Industry
Hong Kong Airport is one of the largest and busiest in the Asia. It handles about 35 million passengers each year. To have satisfied customers with languages on time with them airport is in need of a reliable tracking system. The head of Hong Kong’s Technical Services and Procurement believes that selected technology is right for the Airport and it is wise to invest on that (Das, 2006). Many other Airlines such as British Airways, United, Japanese, and Southwest have experiences with the RFID tracking systems. Delta is leader in using this technology. Delta’s experience shows that only about 85% of the time scanners were successful in correct reading of bar codes. However, some Airports have reported some 70% accuracy for wet luggage. A pilot program tested by Delta using 40,000 bags with RFID technology reached a correct answer between 96.7% and 98%.

4-2. Railways
Canadian National Railways implemented RFID technology in its 195 acre inter-modal yard to improve asset tracking, reducing asset cycle time from six days to three days (Chapin [101]).

4-3. Manufacturing Industries
Procter & Gamble and Gillette Companies are the big users of the RFID technology. Gillette announced that its estimations indicate that sales would be about 15% higher if stores have always products in the shelves. International Paper Company that is located in the state
of Connecticut uses passive EPC tags in its several internal programs. It also uses at its 300,000-square-foot warehouse where it stores very large amount of its products [4]. Genco uses EPC-compliant tags and readers from Intermec. Provia in Michigan, USA, a provider of warehouse management software, also is working on ways to use RFID to improve the accuracy and efficiency of picking. Combining RFID with voice recognition technology would speed this process even more, says Don Lazzari, director of marketing at Vocoolct, Pittsburgh. Van Donselaar, and Van Woensel [125] have discussed ‘A Break-Even Analysis of RFID Technology for Inventory Sensitivity to Shrinkage’ through adapting inventory policy by including both the shrinkage fraction and the impact of RFID technology. By comparing the situation with and without RFID in terms of costs, an exact analytical expression is derived for the break-even price of an RFID tag.

The authors reveal that these break-even prices are highly related to the value of the items that are lost, the shrinkage fraction, and the remaining shrinkage after the implementation of RFID. A simple rough-cut approximation to determine the maximum amount of money a manager should be willing to invest in RFID technology is presented and evaluated.

Tzeng et al. [360] have presented an in-depth analysis of the business value components that an organization can gain from the adoption of RFID. They proposed a framework to determine the business value of RFID technology emphasizing the delivering of value through the refinement of business processes and the expansion of the business model. They have illustrated these concepts by drawing on the experience of five early RFID adopters from the Taiwan healthcare industry, and formulate this framework as a set of propositions based on the relevant literature, cases from pioneers in the field, and intuition.

4-4. Agriculture
Although, the “Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection” in USA has no intention of mandating animal identification, it has looked to its neighbor, Michigan—and that state’s incentive program of a 50 percent payment for tags—for a way to help modernize the cost to farmers while still ensuring that the majority of livestock are tagged. Approximately 1.2 million head of dairy cattle and a slightly smaller number of beef cattle live on 14,000 Wisconsin farms (Fourdraine, 2007).

4-5. Health Industry
Washington Hospital Center is planning to quadruple its RFID expansion soon. The MedStar hospital is using 700 active RFID tags; by spring, it will have more than 2,500 in operation across its entire campus (Das, 2007[121]). El Camino hospital in Mountain View, California has established a state of the art healthcare system using RFID. A 1988 study of the developed system for the hospital had shown that the system helped to reduce medication error rates by 55%. Due to automation of the pharmacy system of their hospital it takes less than 15 minutes to verify. According to the EL Camino Hospital CIO, reducing medical errors not only improves patient safety but also provides a huge benefit to the hospital. The average cost of an error can range from $4,000 to $12,000 per instance.

4-6. Blood and Plasma Applications
Usually, RFID system is used for blood and plasma applications including tracking and tracing blood transfusions with a donor [365].

4-7. Dietetic Applications
Applications of RFID for dietetics professionals will be innumerable. Dietetics professionals can anticipate personal digital assistants and other handheld devices to be equipped with RFID transceivers. Research opportunities will emerge as future applications, advantages, and pitfalls of these new technologies surface. Like all health professionals, dietetics professionals will quickly incorporate RFID into daily practice as new uses arise and radio devices appear in places never before seen or imagined [170].

4-8. Material Management
A 2004 survey of vehicle manufacturers by AMR found that more than 35 percent use RFID technology for material management and more than 22 percent use it for tracking racks or totes. Automotive plants including BMW use a real-time locating system from WhereNet for tracking and managing the location of vehicles during and after production.

4-9. Livestock
RFID tagging of livestock is also a big issue and huge business. For instance, the European Community and New Zealand will join together in years 2008 through 2010 to create a market for tagging sheep, goats, pigs and cows. It is estimated that the total demand for these two regions is about 150 millions tags yearly at about $2 each. Another area to be considered is the largest book seller in the Netherlands BGN that is ordering for several million tags yearly (Das, 2005 [23]).

4-10. Pharmaceutical Industry
A critical tool for fighting with drug counterfeiting and making any improvement for the public, in general, can be achieved today through the RFID technology. The question that this industry is facing with is where they should start and how they should employ RFID technology for complex supply chains. It is estimated that between 5%-8% of the trade in drug industry is counterfeit. Given that the pharmaceutical market is over $500 billion across the world, counterfeiting becomes a very large amount and hence a huge problem. In February 2004 report, the U.S. Food and
Drug Administration (FDA) stated that RFID represents one of the most important tools to help improve the safety of the drug supply chain. Then, FDA has asked the industry players to pilot the track-and-trace solutions based on the RFID and related technologies by the end of 2007. Key industry players are already invested considerable amount of money on the related technologies [1, 3, 25, 26, 30, 33, 111, and 399].

In fact, because many of large pharmaceuticals are working on multiple RFID projects, Sun Microsystems is helping them in developing a global RFID approach and architecture instead of implementing separate solutions for each RFID project (Anonymous, 2005 [24, 25]): “FDA estimates that counterfeit and substandard product represents $32bn of the global pharmaceutical business,” says Kara Romanow, research director at AMR Research, Boston. “So RFID for Pharmacy represents a unique opportunity to address the counterfeit problem” [67]. Drug makers Pfizer and GlaxoSmithKline have announced that they also are preparing to launch RFID pilots (O’Connor, January 2007[271]).

Today, the safety of working locations, products, transportations and customers are the main things to managers. In Pharmaceutical industry that is even more important. This is because the safety of the people and nations also must be taken into consideration. Refreshable goods often require strict control of storage/transportation environments such as high and low temperature.

The expiration date must be taken into consideration as well. Tracking and tracing processes offer the documentation needed to ensure these safety requirements. Tracking and tracing are ineffective most often. This is because they are reactive instead of proactive. If we use EPC technology, products can be tracked and traced very easily. Any person who has access to information along the supply chain can find out the historical background on a particular drug, as well as its current location. EPC technology verifies information at every point along the supply chain helping to ensure product integrity (Anonymous, 2005 [3, 25]).

EPC technology [44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 61, 62, 89, 132, 156, 172, 187, 215, 328, 356, 376, and 377] employs RFID tags, which are physically placed on bottles, boxes, cases and pallets at the beginning of the supply chain. RFID tags are read by RFID readers. In EPC verification, goods are scanned and status is checked. Status can come back as okay, expired or recalled. As products move through the supply chain, the RFID tags enable them to be tracked. Information is gathered about the current location of the shipment and other vital statistics (Anonymous, 2005 [25, 26]).

4.11 Parking Cars
To help employees find parking spaces once they entered the garage, Infosys Company has installed a combination of ultrahigh-frequency RFID tags and magnetic sensors. Now, interrogators detect RFID tags embedded in windshield stickers attached to employee cars from as far as 3 meters in front of the gate. The readers send each tag’s unique ID number to a middleware layer, which verifies that the employee associated with that ID has access to the garage. The middleware then sends a trigger for the gate to lift (O’Connor, February 2007[272]).

Each time a car drives onto one of the parking levels, a magnetic sensor embedded under the entrance sends a signal to middleware that is part of a device-management and decision-making engine designed by Infosys for the application, just as an identical sensor embedded under the pavement leading off the parking level does. The middleware keeps track of the number of cars driving onto and off each level. When a given floor reached to its capacity, the middleware triggers a message saying that “level is full” to let people know (O’Connor, February 2007[271]). As part of a pilot program recently launched by the automaker’s USA division, selected Mini drivers in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Miami can utilize RFID to initiate personalized messages on billboards containing LED displays (O’Connor, January 2005[272]).

4.12. e-Passports
The value of chips used in the United States e-Passports is 3 Dollars per US passport. This is needed to make each passport safe and physically robust. This by itself will bring revenue of 120 million Dollars in year 2010.

4.13. Supply Chain Coupled with RFID
Supply chain management is a link between planning and control of the supply process and corporate competitiveness. Supply chain management is an effort to win economic advantage by expert deployment of supply chain resources. In simplest terms, an integrated supply chain is a connected series of organizations, resources and activities involved in the creation and delivery of value in the form of finished products and services to end customers. Management of a supply chain involves the integration of all decisions that affect the design and flow of purchased items/materials/services into and through a corporate entity to finished products.

In the application of supply chain management, internal and external materials decisions become part of a focused sourcing strategy aimed at winning customers and increasing competitiveness [3, 6, 18, 22, 25, 26, 31, 32, 75, 77, 84, 89, 90, 99, 137, 164, 174, 175, 186, 201, 203, 218, 219, 220, 234, 240, 269, 281, 286, 287, 301, 309, 310, 324, 331, 345, 347, 353, 357, 359, 364, 377, 378, 380, 382, 399, 407, and 408].

A research conducted by AMR indicates that early adopters of RFID can cut supply chain costs by about 3-5% (Anonymous, 2005 [407]). The same study points out that these users of RFID can reduce costs by about 2-7%. Generally speaking, RFID can have a
huge impact on the entire supply chain processes. Hence, it is important for the big supply chain players to learn about this technology and to take its effectiveness into consideration. Companies considered to be the best in the class for their supply chain performance must be able to operate their network efficiently at 4 to 7 percent of revenue less than the average company in their industry. Bottani and Rizzi [89] have described “Economical Assessment of the Impact of RFID Technology and EPC System on the Fast-Moving Consumer Goods Supply Chain”. They described a research that aims to quantitatively assess the impact of RFID technology and electronic product code (EPC) systems on the main processes of the fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) supply chain.

A three-tier supply chain that is composed of manufacturers, distributors, and retailers is examined, and the results of the feasibility study show that RFID and EPC implementation is still not profitable for all of the tiers in the chain. Wang et al. [382] simulated the impact of an RFID system on the inventory replenishment of the thin film transistor liquid crystal display (TFT-LCD) supply chain in Taiwan, and examined global operations and logistics through a case study of a well-known LCD monitor manufacturer. The results of the experiment show that an RFID-enabled pull-based supply chain can be effectively achieved with a 6.19% decrease in the total inventory cost and a 7.60% increase in the inventory turnover rate.

4-14. Food Industry
Estefania et al. [140] have discussed the enabling of technologies for developing a flexible tag microlab for food monitoring during the logistic chain. The realization of the system includes the integration of physical and chemical sensors with Radio Frequency Identification communication capabilities. The first ISO 15693 compliant semi-active tag prototype, including low power control electronics, RFID antenna, commercial sensors, memory and a thin film battery, is shown together with the development of novel ultra-low power hotplates required for this application and the process, based on the use of anisotropic conductive adhesive (ACA) flip chip technology, for gas sensors integration onto flexible substrates. As the demand for food quality, health benefits, and safety increases harsh scrutiny on the inspection of agricultural-food products would become mandatory. One think that also being increasingly demanded is “traceability”, which requires not only careful inspections, but also systematic detection, labeling and recording of quality and safety parameters while archiving the entire agricultural-food production chain, from farms to consumers’ tables. RFID has been considered the most important identification tool to establish an effective “traceability system” (Sahin et al. 2002 [310]).

Wentworth (2003) conducted a study aimed at inexpensive, disposable RFID biosensor tags used on food products for history checking and contamination and inventory control [76, 125, 131, 197, and 382]. Connolly [111] and Jansen et al. [195] discussed the potential of RFID tags for “smart packaging”, automatic checkout, “smart appliances”, “smart recycling” and marketing/promotional opportunities. He has pointed that this type of technology could improve security, productivity, inventory control, traceability and result in capital and operational savings.

4-15. Pets Identification
RFID technology has been used for identifying pets for years. Veterinarians frequently implant puppies and kittens with rice-sized capsules containing unique microchips. A radio signal that is sent from a reading device can then energize the tag to transmit its unique number. An animal recovered at a shelter is often scanned upon arrival, alerting caretakers of the rightful owner [68, 194, 217, and 394]. RFID has been accepted as a new technology for a well-structured traceability system on data collecting, and human, animal and product tracking (Sahin et al. 2002 [310]). It has been projected that the applications of RFID will grow rapidly in the next 10 years with a compound annual revenue growth rate (2003–2010) of 32.2% (Sangani, 2004 [312]). To support these great application potentials of RFID, much research has been conducted.

4-16. RFID as a Speed Passes Tool
Drivers in some states use RFID in the form of “speed passes” to pay for gasoline with a wave of a chip in front of the pump. Others have chips in devices that are attached to the inside of their vehicles’ windshield, allowing them to drive through tollbooths to have a charge automatically added to an account. One company has patented a washing machine that can interpret RFID devices sewn into clothing for the purpose of adjusting wash settings based on instructions provided by the microchip.

4-17. Retail Industry
Once RFID tags infiltrate the market, the retail industry will be revolutionized. Transceivers will be equipped to read multiple products simultaneously, allowing for shopping carts to be pushed through a device that seamlessly recognizes all items being purchased. Self-checkout will be commonplace, and cashless transactions will become regular practice. Product-specific promotions and coupons will be targeted and offered to consumers based on individual purchasing habits, similar to current systems that utilize customer loyalty cards [54, 56, 69, 90, 113, 137, 159, 182, 192, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 218, 233, 238, 263, 287, 295, 324, 340, 376, and 377].
4-18. Equipment Tracking
Song et al [337] presented a method extending the application areas of RFID in the construction sites intending to determine the precise location of tagged materials. For this purpose, the performance experienced with a commercially available RFID system is compared with the theoretical performance derived from an analytical discrete framework. Using this methodology useful parametric relationships between RF power, the number of reads and tag density and finally, performance trade-offs are characterized in order to propose guidelines for potential field deployments.

The problem of managing and tracking equipment has always been considered as a serious problem in both hospitals and construction sites. In hospitals, the serious problems are ranging from bed facilities, IV pumps, surgical equipments, and wheel chairs to mention a few.

By analyzing the operations and economics related to the problem of equipment tracking we can conclude that there exist (1) labor costs to find equipment, (2) staff time lost for searching the equipment, (3) increasing purchasing or renting costs for not having equipment as needed, (4) patient and experts times lost due to finding equipment late, and (5) increasing inventory costs for purchasing extra equipment due to mismanagement of equipment.

RFID tags have been employed in the construction sites to track assets. These tags are capable of gathering data related to the location of targets items [18, 101, 130, 139, 204, 323, 337, 367, and 270]. Using RFID tags, it is possible to identify the location of the equipment on the construction site and to provide security at the level necessary to the management. Current methods for identifying the exact location of water, sewage and gas pipes under the ground are a major issue for utility companies. Using RFID on the pipelines can help utility workers to identify the exact location of the pipes under the ground.

4-19. Animal Radiofrequency Identification
Animal radio frequency identification has grown rapidly during last few years to the points of acceptance that all kinds of animals (pets and zoo animals) are encompasses. There exists an ISO standardization that helps to identify all kind of animals from any country in the world to any place. ISO 11785 is an international standard on Radio Frequency Identification of Animals (RFID) transponders [Jansen and Eradus [194].

4-20. Other Application Areas
There are many other areas that researchers and practitioners have tried to implement the RFID technology. Some of these industries are oil industry [42, 80, 134], army [130], automobile industry [38, 154], libraries [94, 103, 114, 115, 117, 141, 142, 143, 144, 200, 222, 223, 279, 327], construction quality inspection [264, 379], mining industries [100], service sector [146, 176, 242, 400, 401], Inventory Control [76, 125, 131, 197, 382], increasing profit and productivity [15, 79], and water irrigation [371].

5. RFID Effectiveness
Hewlett-Packard (HP) is an early adopter of the RFID technology and now with 28 sites located around the world all are RFID capable. HP has employed RFID technology mainly to improve its supply chain efficiency. The tags that HP uses are passive EPC-compliant tags. These tags have additional memory that can be used for collecting information needed as printer go through several Quality Assurance stations. One of the managers at the HP site claims that “in the past, an operator would have to scan the printer to capture its identity, conduct the tests and then key in quite a lot of information about the test results. Today, we don’t have to do all that.”

The printer is identified automatically and the key results of the test are written back to the tag. HP sees RFID as a key to the concept that calls it “The Uninterrupted Supply Chain”. The world biggest retailer, Wal-Mart, expects to receive about four billion cartons in year 2004 and five billion in 2005 (Nogee, 2004 [270]). A decrease of 10 Pennies in cost per carton for year 2005 is about $0.1*5 000,000,000 = $500,000,000 saving for Wal-Mart. The saving for year 2008 with the same usage incremental rate is about $800,000,000. Management at Wal-Mart believes that RFID system can help them to do the following:

1. Reducing labor costs
2. Reducing inventory costs
3. Reducing human errors
4. Increasing revenues by limiting the shortages
5. Increasing the overall efficiency and productivity of the their Supply chain

RFID has been identified as one of the ten greatest contributory technologies of the 21st century. This technology has found a rapidly growing market, with global sales expected to top $7 billion by year 2008 (Chao et al, 2007 [100]). Companies lined up to use RFID and employing experts to improve the efficiency of their operations in order to gain competitive advantages over time.

Manufacturers can use RFID solutions to reduce operating costs through decreasing the labor costs, claims and returns. This will help them to increase the operating income. They also can reduce the working capital by enabling reductions in inventory and lowering the inventory write-off from the return goods and those items that are un-saleable at the end. Main benefits of RFID can be categorized as follow [237]:

1. Improving the speed and accuracy for tracking pallets, cartons and containers
2. Helping to reduce stock levels
3. Helping to reduce operating costs
4. Improving the management of inventory
5. Improving efficiencies in WIP reporting
6. Improving inventory visibility to feed JIT systems

The introduction of RFID technologies has brought much debate and speculation about its potential impacts. This research shows that investments in RFID infrastructure will yield significant economic benefits for manufacturers and consumers alike. A study conducted by the University of Texas at Austin and sponsored by NXP shows the financial impacts of RFID in the US healthcare and retail stores. The key finding of this study can be summarized as listed below [237]:

1. Companies in the retail and healthcare sectors have experienced, to date, a 900 percent rate of return (ROI) of their RFID investments
2. Current adoption levels of RFID at the pallet and item levels in retail currently derive $12.05 billion in benefits from existing RFID applications
3. Retail consumers see a $2.63 billion annual cost savings benefit
4. Total benefits accruing to healthcare industry manufacturers, distributors, and hospitals is equal to $45.9 billion
5. Improved patient care from RFID deployment is valued at $30.72 billion
6. Benefits to the healthcare consumer, through enhanced patient care, is estimated at $165.12 billion.

Table 8 shows RFID contributions by dollar amounts on various types of industries. Due to the fact that RFID is a very young technology in making impacts and generating revenues for industries the extent of this contribution is very low.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rows</th>
<th>Industries</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Type of Contribution by RFID</th>
<th>Amounts</th>
<th>Durations of Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Health care industry manufacturers, distributors, and hospitals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$45.9B [6]</td>
<td>To date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Patient Care Industry</td>
<td>Wal-Mart</td>
<td>Reducing labor costs, inventory costs, human errors, increasing revenues and overall efficiency and productivity of the Supply chain</td>
<td>$30.72 B [6]</td>
<td>To date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Retailing industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$12.05 B benefits, and $2.63 B cost savings to consumers (900% ROT of RFID investments) [6]</td>
<td>To date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>RFID integrated Supply Chain systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Adopters: 3%-5% and Users: 2%-7% in cost reduction</td>
<td>To-date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Automobile industry</td>
<td>Ford company</td>
<td>RFID tags improved tracking and quality of the produced cars</td>
<td></td>
<td>To-date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Future Research Directions

As this is a rapidly developing technology, it is not possible to say what capabilities may be available in one, two, or five years, much less further out. There has been significant advancements of this technology in just a few years, with no sign that limits of its potential have been reached. [Karen Coyle Sept. 2005].

RFID technology and its application have attracted much attention from academics and practitioners in recent years. This author was able to locate over 400 academic and non-academic articles in RFID from 1985-2007 where about 35% of them are the academia work related research. There are many topics related to the RFID technology that can be taken into consideration as future research areas:

1. Cost – benefit analysis for organizations using some sort of benefit estimation from the use of RFID. This may include the cost of designing, developing, maintaining and controlling, and updating the system as it becomes necessary over a specific length of time
2. How RFID can impact one industry and not the other. And, the overall impacts of that on all industries
3. RFID impact on cost of the final product as well as the return on that per each piece of product or service
4. Privacy and security issues for the users in general and the public in particular
5. Basic considerations relating to organization and RFID such as strategies and design considerations
6. Recognizing separate and distinguishable researches for service and non-service organizations. This is due to the fact that for service organizations the human being factor needs to be considered as well
7. How recognize various types and brands of RFID that might work effectively, efficiently together in an RFID network
8. Productivity, efficiency, and effectiveness study of a reinforced RFID supply chain versus a fragile one
9. RFID and information system integration into a supply chain dynamic system
10. RFID, information system and ERP integration into a supply chain dynamic system
11. RFID armored quality control systems versus regular quality control systems
12. Standardization, a topic that needs much of researcher attention
13. Employees behavior with respect to RFID armored systems and their satisfaction
14. Managements satisfaction of systems’ quality and productivity
15. Design of a smart emergency care unit, public library, customer service, and automobile of the future
16. Designing classrooms of the future with students willing to participate with better learning methodologies
17. Redesign retail, service, and food/cuisine/fast food industries to make checking and bill producing processes more operational and easy to use.

In relation to system readiness for RFID implementations the following research questions can be taken into consideration:
1. Is it necessary for an under-developed country to take the RFID path instead of using barcode technology?
2. Is my company ready to employ the RFID technology?
3. What are the critical success factors for an RFID-based system?
4. What is the performance of RFID technology in organization?
5. What are the RFID related strategies for organization?
6. What is the RFID impact on flow management of products in supply chain systems?
7. What is the RFID impact on serviceability and customer satisfaction?
8. What is the RFID impact on companies' bottom line?
9. What rules and guidelines a company should follow to get ready to implement RFID and to be a permanent user of that?
10. What are the concrete results for the ROI of RFID?

In relation to RFID integration with other systems
1. Barcode vs. RFID studies for various industrial sectors for determining whether that sector is apt to use RFID
2. RFID implementation in Robotic systems.
3. Quality Function Deployment in an RFID-based system
4. RFID-based systems and expert systems integration for better decision making purposes

In relation to RFID privacy issues and security
1. Privacy and security issues on RFID - regarding critical and sensitive issues (minority issues, gender type issues, age, and sex discrimination cases)
2. Psychological impacts of RFID utilization on employees and customers
3. The RFID true impacts on people health
4. Data collection on employees' performance.

RFID technology is still becoming mature and the industry still young. Its full impact is not yet foreseeable and there is still much promise for the future. It will simply take some time to realize its full potential. However, the potential benefits of RFID system may only be observed when the whole system is fully involved. Currently, most applications are confined within a single department or an isolated company.

7. RFID Main Challenges

The global challenges that RFID is facing with [Challenges to Global RFID adoption] are human expert challenges, privacy issues, technology challenges, standard challenges, pattern challenges, cost challenges, infrastructure challenges, ROI challenges, barcode to RFID migration challenges, management commitment challenges, and technical support challenges. There are not many skilled RFID professionals that can help to set up appropriate systems to construct suitable applications. In a survey conducted by the Computing Technology Industry Association revealed that 80 percent of the responding companies said that there were not sufficient numbers of skilled RFID workers. About two-third of respondents pointed that training their employees to become proficient in RFID is the biggest challenges they faced in order to succeed in the RFID market (Morrison, 2005) [259]. RFID can generate at least ten times the amount of data generated by barcodes.

It is crucial to build a secure and reliable network ecosystem to process the data collected by readers and move it across partner companies in an integrated supply chain (Chopra and Meindl, 2006). To implement RFID, gaining management commitment is another big challenge. Here, management looks into the ROI to assess RFID investment before commits to its implementation. Another challenge that companies face with is the high cost of implementation.

To justify the adoption of RFID technology into business, cost-benefit analysis is a must. At the present, the costs of RFID adoption comprise the major investment in hardware, application software, middleware, and tags, and the cost of integrating the RFID based system with the legacy systems, of consultancy fees, and of employees [266]. Main obstacles of RFID can be classified as:
1. Standardization for RFID is not yet completed.
2. Early adopters of RFID are still managing consciously
3. Many potential adopters are waiting on the sidelines for proofs of successful and safe adoptions
4. Compatibility with legacy systems is not addressed seriously
5. Security issues need to be resolved.
6. Complexity and high cost for coverage in large plants prevent fast adoption.
7. Power supply is always a great concern for wireless systems.
8. The reliability of wireless system remains unproven and it is considered too risky for process control.
9. Lack of experienced staff for troubleshooting.
10. Future trends

In relation to RFID wider abilities following research questions can be taken into consideration:

1. What are the effectiveness, efficiency, and productivity of an RFID-based system?
2. What is the RFID-based system ability?
3. What can an RFID-based system offer that a Barcode-based system cannot?
4. What can an RFID-based system offer to better implement the voice of customer?
5. What is the RFID role for improving the system Reliability?

8. Implications

Through this research, we notice that RFID is being applied in various businesses to enhance productivity, and improve the quality of the data, goods, and decision making. RFID technology is applied to various processes for monitoring the manufacturing process and tracking goods and services as they are distributed. It can be used to detect the human error and then correct it on-time and online. For instance, in the assembly line once a newly training employee is working the trainer can monitor the process, detect the mistake, and guide the employee by sending a mobile short message warning the to pay attention and to correct the error right away. The same can be done in the surgery room once the professor/team leader is watching the surgical student to do the surgery and when an error is in progress a message can be sent to warn the student of the wrong doing and taking immediate action to correct that.

9. Discussion and Conclusion

Greenberg (1991) stated that "an important part of any new research venture is the building and maintenance of a reference collection of relevant publications". To the best of this researcher knowledge this is the first literature review on RFID technology that looks into RFID from 1985 through 2007. With 401 references listed in the reference section of the article it covers various types of articles from academic published articles in conference proceedings, magazines, doctoral dissertations to white papers and case studies. With this research, author created a database of the RFID literature technology and its applications from 1985 to 2007 by classification and statistical analysis. Although the number of academic researches has started to grow we anticipate researchers and academics get more interest on the topic by the passage of time as more companies and large organizations get ready to invest on the technology. Now that we are at the verge of RFID conceptual and descriptive studies, the trend of such studies is upward and we anticipate its reduction once more of real research type studies to appear.

With this study completed here we can highlight some important implications of that:

1. RFID is a hot research topic today and it has been hot since 2003.
2. Past publication rates direct us to predicting substantial development in this area in the near future, with a significant increase in research and published literature.
3. Although, this research tracks RFID history from 1985 but the reality is that RFID has taken off in the past few years
4. The application review of articles indicates that there are now many and varied applications areas for RFID technology and soon it will expand to other areas as well.
5. Due to the fact that after a large investment on RFID implementation then tag prices is a real issue, a large number of researches that have appeared in the literature are related to tags, its various types, prices, and frequencies.
6. There are some articles that pointed to the RFID policy and security issues but the number of articles on RFID standardization is limited, however.
7. It seems there is a need for such a move, that is, to bring some of RFID standardization to the "global intention". However, this depends on more research and new thinking.
8. Organizations should take this technology serious before they want to think about what sort of impact it will have on the organization and the bottom line. This means that companies must look at the key issues of price, implementation, maintenance, and then its real impacts.
9. There are little research pointing to the after sale and services that producers actually offer.
10. There are few researches that point to the adoption of RFID and the impacts that it will have on the entire system.

RFID is an emerging technology with full benefits to be emerged in several years to all industries worldwide. It will bring a good opportunity for improving supply chain efficiency and hence the safety of the public in return. With the presence of Sun Micro-systems in the development stage of the RFID products, a series of RFID industry solution architectures will be developed and provided soon.
EPC technology employs RFID tags, which are physically placed on bottles, boxes, and cases at the beginning of the supply chain. RFID tags are read by RFID readers. Large US companies and many large worldwide companies will be the big beneficiaries of such technologies soon. This means that many companies will take the advantage of this technology to increase their profitability and enhance productivity. This is an indication that larger companies will get larger and richer companies will get richer. I am sure competitors will not sit to watch. For instance, Sears the big Wal-Mart competitor will get into the technology to increase their valuable time and energy in reading and contributing to this special issue and the reviewers for academic literature with contributions to the research community and practitioners.

We sincerely thank all the authors for their contributions to this special issue and the reviewers for their valuable time and energy in reading and commenting on the articles. In this article we reviewed some of the most prominent applications of RFID in industries and provided a comprehensive review of the work done from 1985 through 2007 and the research trend on that. The effectiveness of RFID and the challenges that it is facing with are also discussed. RFID implementation trend is upward and predicted to be one of the hottest technologies up to 2010.

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