

LIT Middleware: Design and Implementation of RFID Middleware based on the EPC Network Architecture

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Introduction

☑ RFID Middleware needed for

- > Track & Trace item automatically throughout the supply chain.
- > Safe & Secure supply chain.
- > Fast & Accurate data collection.
- Business process automation.

- Supply Chain Management (SCM) in transportation
- e-Government
- e-Health
- Waste management
- Documents identification & tracking



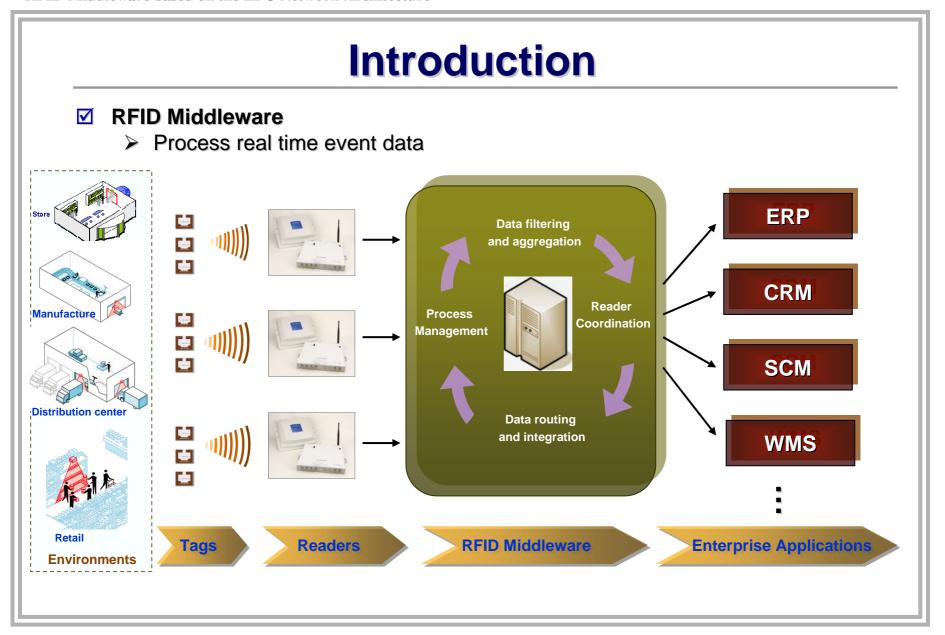












Requirements of RFID Middleware

Data Management

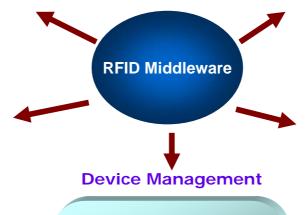
- Data Filtering
- Redundant data removing
- Sending data to right destination

Extensibility

- Support new RFID Readers
- Support new event data
- Support global standard

High Performance

- Need to process enormous event data
- Have to serve a lot of applications



- Dynamic configuration
- Monitor and control
- Reader Deployment

Application Integration

- Support heterogeneous applications
- Support standard and widely used technology such as JMS, XML, and SOAP
- Reliable connectivity

Standard for RFID Middleware

☑ EPCglobal Standard

- Joint venture between EAN international and UCC Inc.
- Developed by Auto-ID center
- Objectives
 - Achieving worldwide adoption and standardization of EPC technology
- Suggests
 - EPC network architecture for RFID technology
 - Standard for RFID Middleware
 - Roles and Interfaces
 - Standard Data format
- Benefits
 - True visibility of items in supply chain
 - More accurate and immediate information

Standard for RFID Middleware Overview of EPC Network Architecture* **Enterprise Apps Local ONS Partner Apps EPCIS Query Interface EPCIS Repository EPCIS Capture Interface** SW / HW Role **EPCIS Capturing Apps Standard Interface** ALE Interface Filtering & Collection (ALE) Reader Protocol READER READER **RFID Tag** *EPCglobal Architecture Framework, EPCglobal Inc. http://www.epcglobalinc.org

Standard for RFID Middleware

☑ Roles of Application Level Events (ALE)

- Receiving EPCs from one or more data sources
- Accumulating, filtering and grouping EPCs
- > Reporting in various forms

☑ Roles of EPC Information Services (EPCIS)

- > Store biz events
- Respond queries from various clients
- > Provides a uniform programmatic interface to various clients

Overview of LIT Middleware

☑ Objectives of LIT Middleware

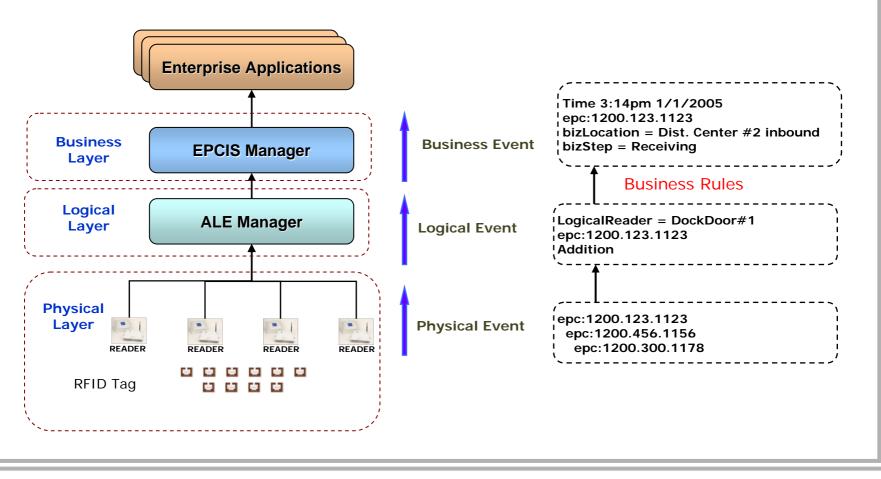
- > To provide highest level of extensibility
- > To provide fast & accurate data collection
- > To support heterogeneous applications
- > To support diverse logistics devices

☑ Layered Architecture

- Physical Layer
 - RFID tag & Reader
- Logical Layer
 - ALE Manager
 - Standard reader interface and reader integration module
 - Smoothing filter & Continuous Query Processor
- Business Layer
 - EPCIS Manager
 - Data Source Access Component
 - Continuous query processor
 - Track & Trace query module

Overview of LIT Middleware

☑ Top level Architecture of LIT Middleware



Design concepts of LIT Middleware

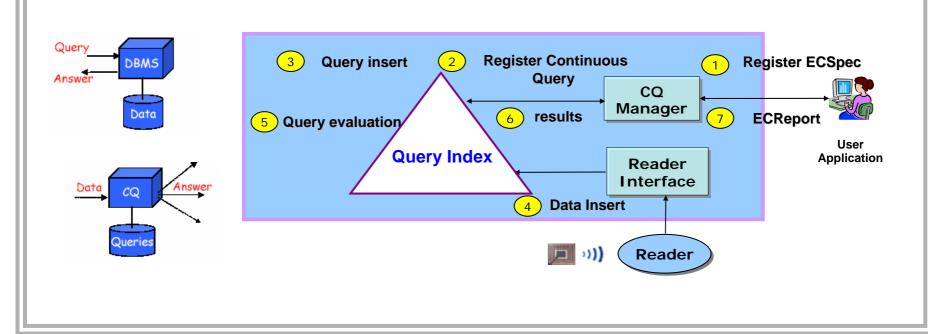
☑ Features from Requirements

- Analyzed Requirements of Middleware
- Analyzed EPCglobal Standard
- Deduced Features of Middleware

Requirements	Features
High Performance	Continuous Query Process
	Duplicate Data Removal Technique
<u></u>	Track & Trace query module
Scalability	State-based execution
	Standard Application Interface
Application Abstraction	Commercial legacy DB support
Reader Abstraction	Common Reader Management Interface
	Logical Reader mapping module
Extensibility	Integration of new Readers
	■ New Event adaptation

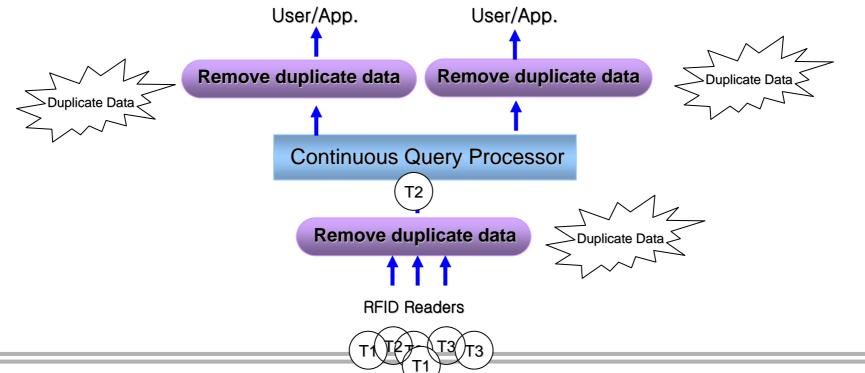
High performance

- Continuous Query Process
 - RFID data are gathered continuously by many readers
 - EPCglobal mentions standard specification (ECSpec) for filtering and collecting data during fixed time interval
 - Query Index representing query using spatial data structure



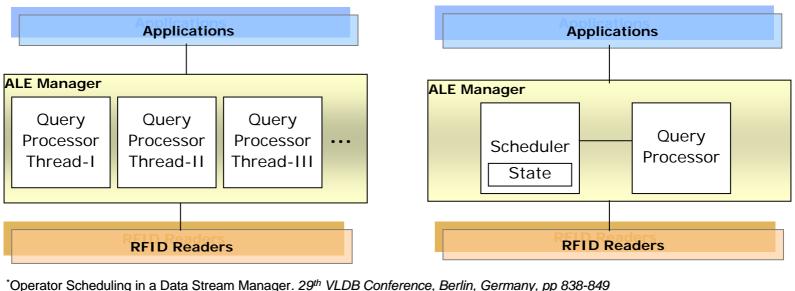
High performance

- Duplicate data removal technique
 - Time duration of each query called event cycle.
 - During event cycle reader may read same tag many times



☑ Scalability

- ➤Thread-based execution VS. State-based execution*
- >Thread-based execution model incurs significant overhead due to
 - Cache misses
 - Lock contention
 - Switching
- ➤ State-based execution model
 - Single scheduler
 - Avoids the limitation of thread-based model



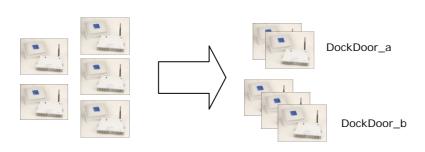
☑ Application Abstraction

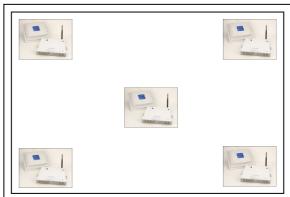
- > Provides independence from different types of applications
- > EPCglobal proposed extensible application interface
 - API for <u>Management</u>
 - API for Reader Management
 - API for Middleware Management
 - API for <u>Query</u>
 - Define, Undefine, Subscribe, Unsubscribe
 - Immediate, Poll
- Common Application Query & Response (by EPCglobal)
 - ECSpec, ECReports

☑ Reader Abstraction

- Common Reader Management Interface
 - Manage heterogeneous RFID Reader
 - Using EPCglobal Reader Protocol standard
- Logical Reader Mapping
 - Independent from
 - Number of RFID Readers
 - Arrangement of RFID Readers

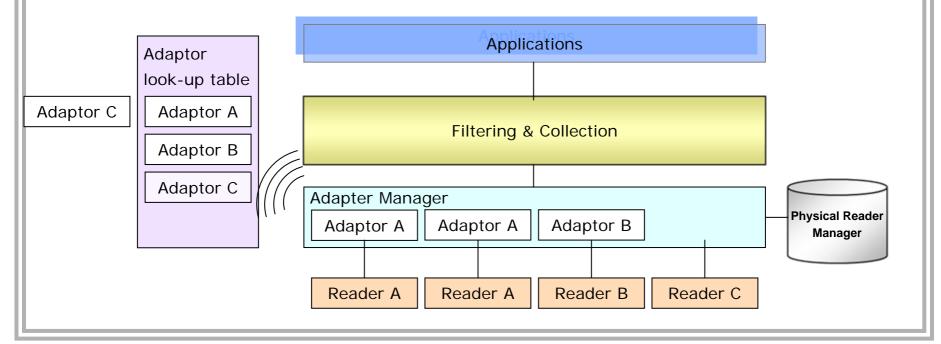
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☑ Reader Extensibility

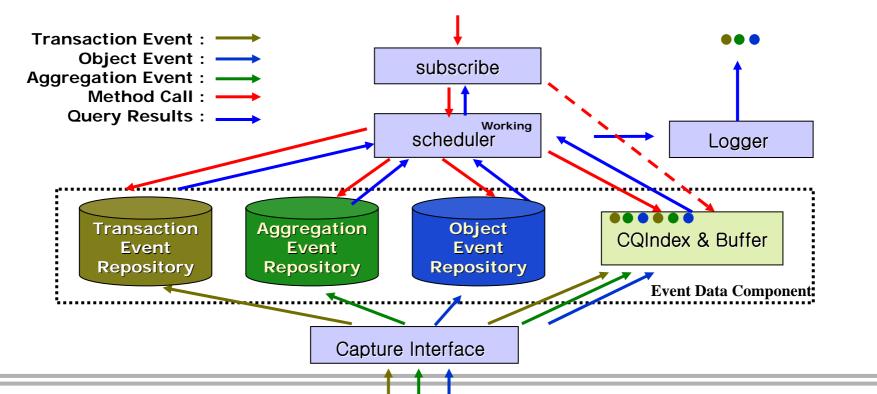
- > To support different types of RFID Readers from various vendors
- UNIX Device Driver, Jini architecture
- Adaptor look-up table



Features of EPCIS Manager

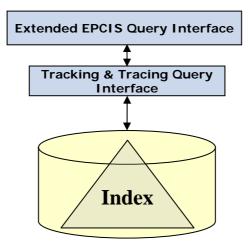
High performance and scalability

- Efficient Subscribe operation (using CQ Index technique)
 - Reduce processing time
 - Only first time access repository



Features of EPCIS Manager

- Spatial index query for track & trace RFID tag object
- Example of query
 - Where is the product #1? (present query)
 - Which products left warehouse B two hours ago? (past query)
- > Extended query interface
- Fixed Interval R-tree*

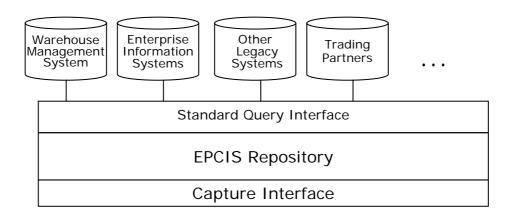


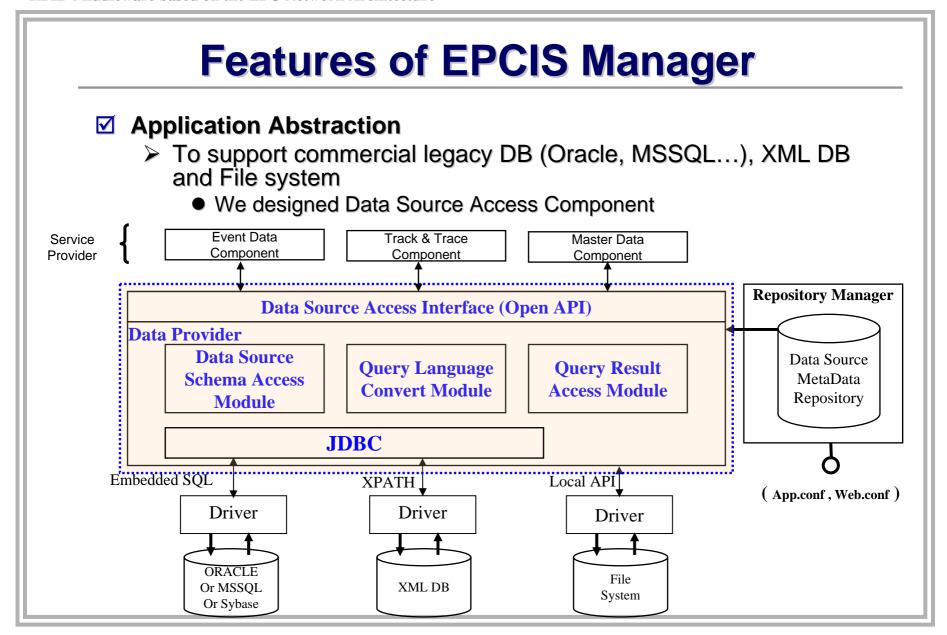
Track & Trace Component

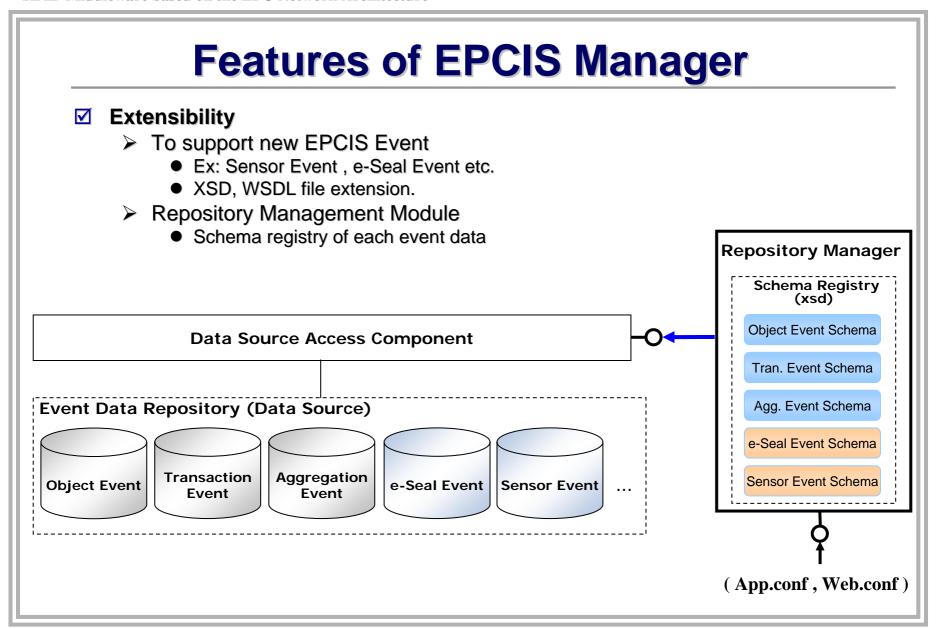
*Design and Implementation of an Index Structure Using Fixed Intervals for Tracing of RFID Tags. ICCSA, LNCS 3981, pp175-185

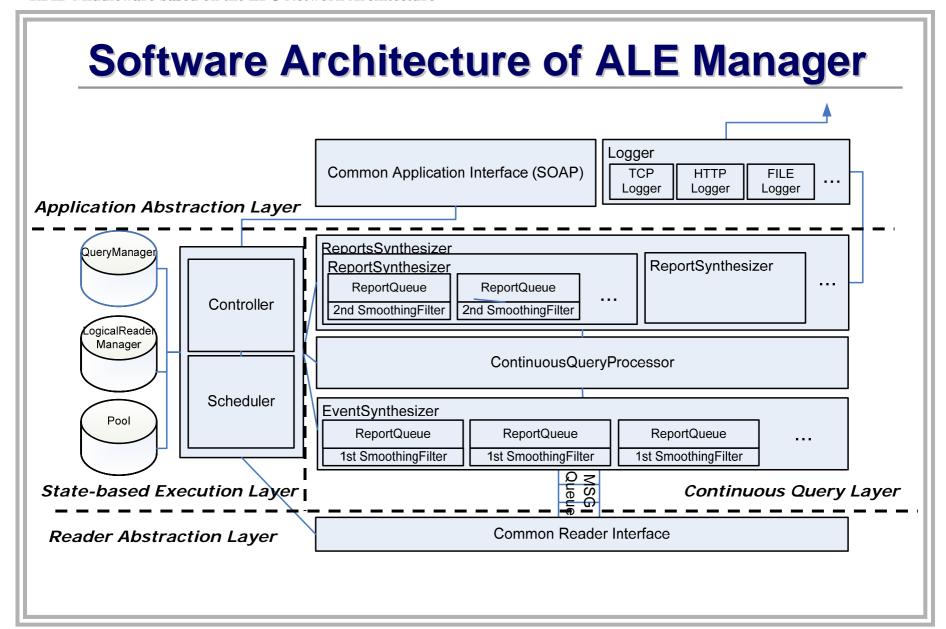
Features of EPCIS Manager

- Independent from types of applications
- > Persistent & compatible to store different types of EPCIS event.
- Standard Query Interface (proposed by EPCglobal)
 - Standard data format
 - XML
 - Standard communication protocols : Query/Capture Service
 - HTTP
 - TCP
 - Web Service (wsdl)









Software Architecture of ALE Manager

☑ Reader Abstraction Layer

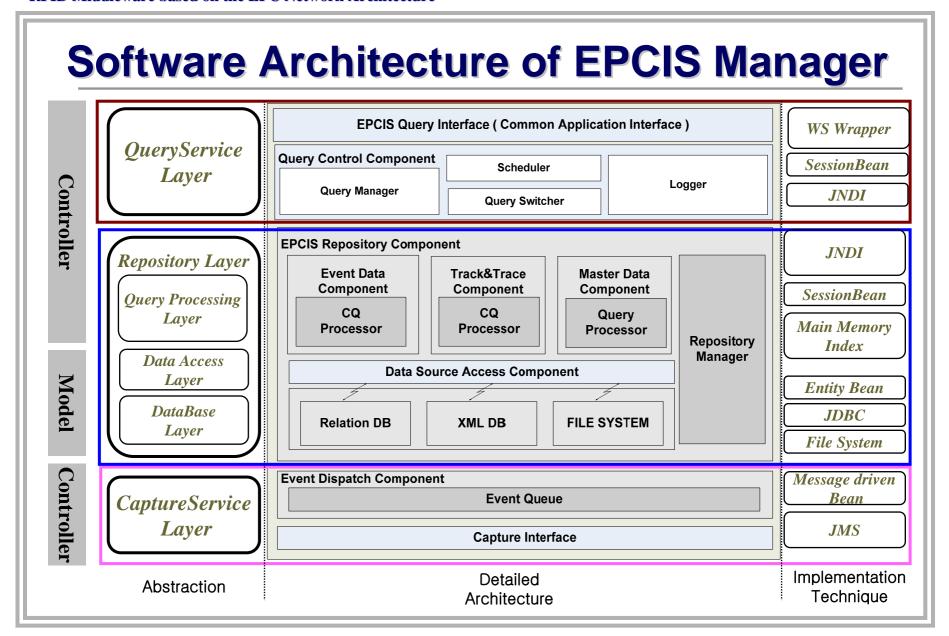
- Support different types of Readers from various vendors
- Can integrate new Readers at runtime

☑ State-based execution and Continuous Query Layer

- Control and manage ALE
- > CQ processor is implemented using query index
 - To support query defined by application
- Query manager stores and manages query information
- Reader manager keeps information of logical and physical reader mapping
- Smoothing filter is used to remove duplicate data

☑ Application Abstraction Layer

- Provides RFID data access by Standard Interface
- Used standard protocol
 - TCP, HTTP, FTP, WSDL.
- Support standard format (XML)



Software Architecture of EPCIS Manager

- Provides standard interface
 - To capture events from EPCIS capturing application
- Support standard format (XML)

☑ Repository Layer

- Continuous Query processor for efficient subscribe operation
 - Implemented using query index
- Implemented Fixed Interval R-tree for Track & Trace query
- Implemented Data Source Access component
 - To support File system, Legacy DB and XML DB.

☑ Query Service Layer

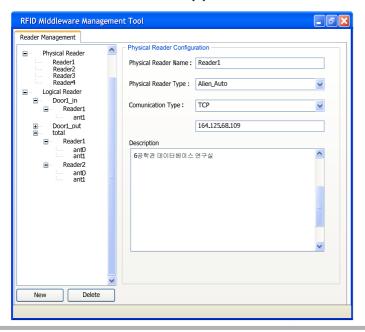
- Control and manage query processing
- Provides Standard query interface
- Used standard protocol
 - HTTP, WSDL

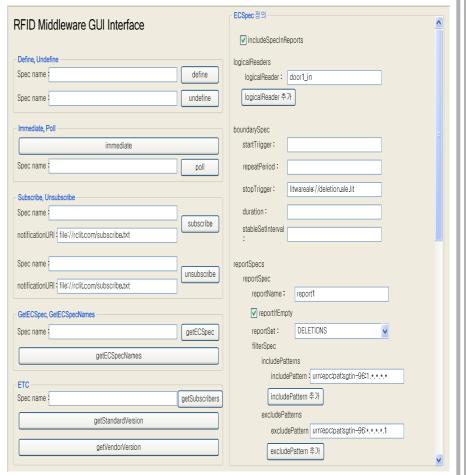
Implementation Environment

- ☑ CPU: Pentium IV 2.66 GHz.
- **☑ RAM:** 1 GB.
- **☑ OS:** Windows XP Pro. SP2
- **☑** Language: JAVA (JDK 5.0).
- ☑ Web server: SUN Application server.
- **☑** RFID Reader, Antenna and Tag:
 - Alien, Intermec, Kiscomm, KPC, LIT, Thingmagic.

Implementation

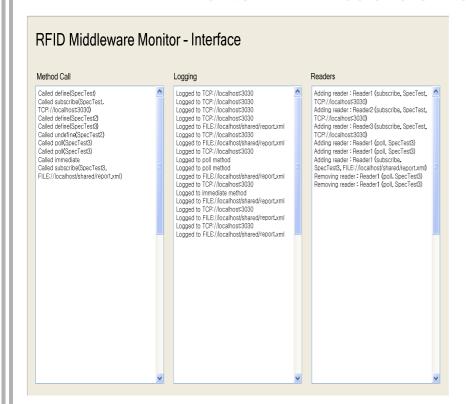
- > RFID middleware
- RFID Reader Management Tool
 - Manages physical RFID readers
 - Manages logical readers
- ➢ GUI for ALE Manager Client
 - Common Application Interface

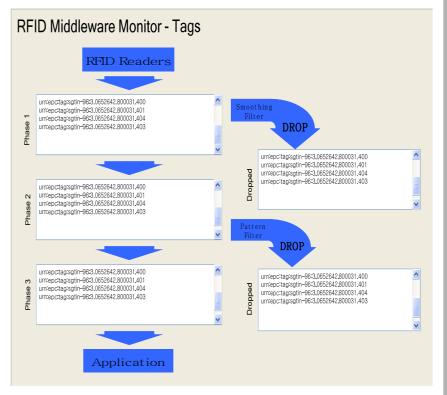




Implementation

- RFID Middleware Monitor
 - Monitor RFID tag data
 - Monitor RFID middleware interface call

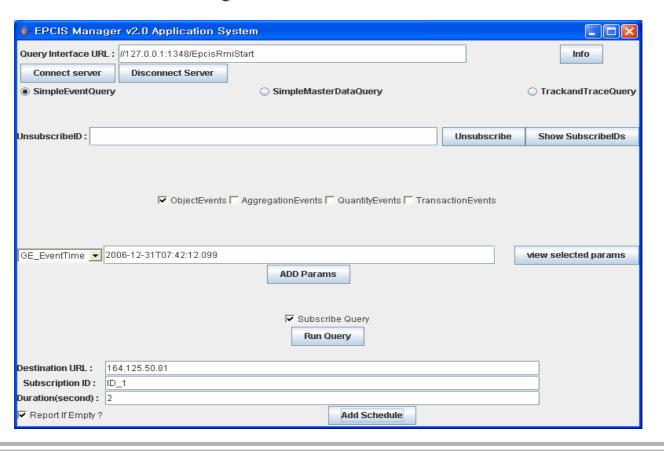




Implementation

☑ Implemented Software

➤ GUI for EPCIS Manager Client



Conclusion & Future work

Conclusion

- Studied EPCglobal Network Architecture.
- Analyzed requirements of RFID Middleware
- Design Middleware based on EPCglobal standard
 - Layered Architecture
 - Provides important features such as High performance, Scalability, Abstraction and Extensibility
- Implement Middleware with features
 - User friendly GUI
 - Real time monitoring

✓ Future work

- Requirements analysis and implementation of Middleware to support
 - RFID, RTLS (Real Time Locating System) and Sensor data

Thanks for your attention Questions?

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