



Industrial Technology and Strategy Review Board Meeting (Taipei, 2005 August 15-18)  
The Science and Technology Advisory Group, Government of Taiwan

# Strategic Policy - A I D

## Agnostic Infrastructure Deployment

**ENABLE CONFLUENCE OF PARTNERSHIPS TO ACCESS  
AVAILABLE DATA TO FACILITATE GLOBAL BUSINESS  
PROCESSES AND MAINTAIN GEOGRAPHIC SECURITY**

RFID is neither a panacea nor a solution. RFID is an enabler. RFID technology is a century old. RFID has potential. RFID itself will change.

## Shoumen Datta

Research Scientist, Engineering Systems Division, School of Engineering, MIT and Executive Director, MIT Forum for Supply Chain Innovation

# MIT

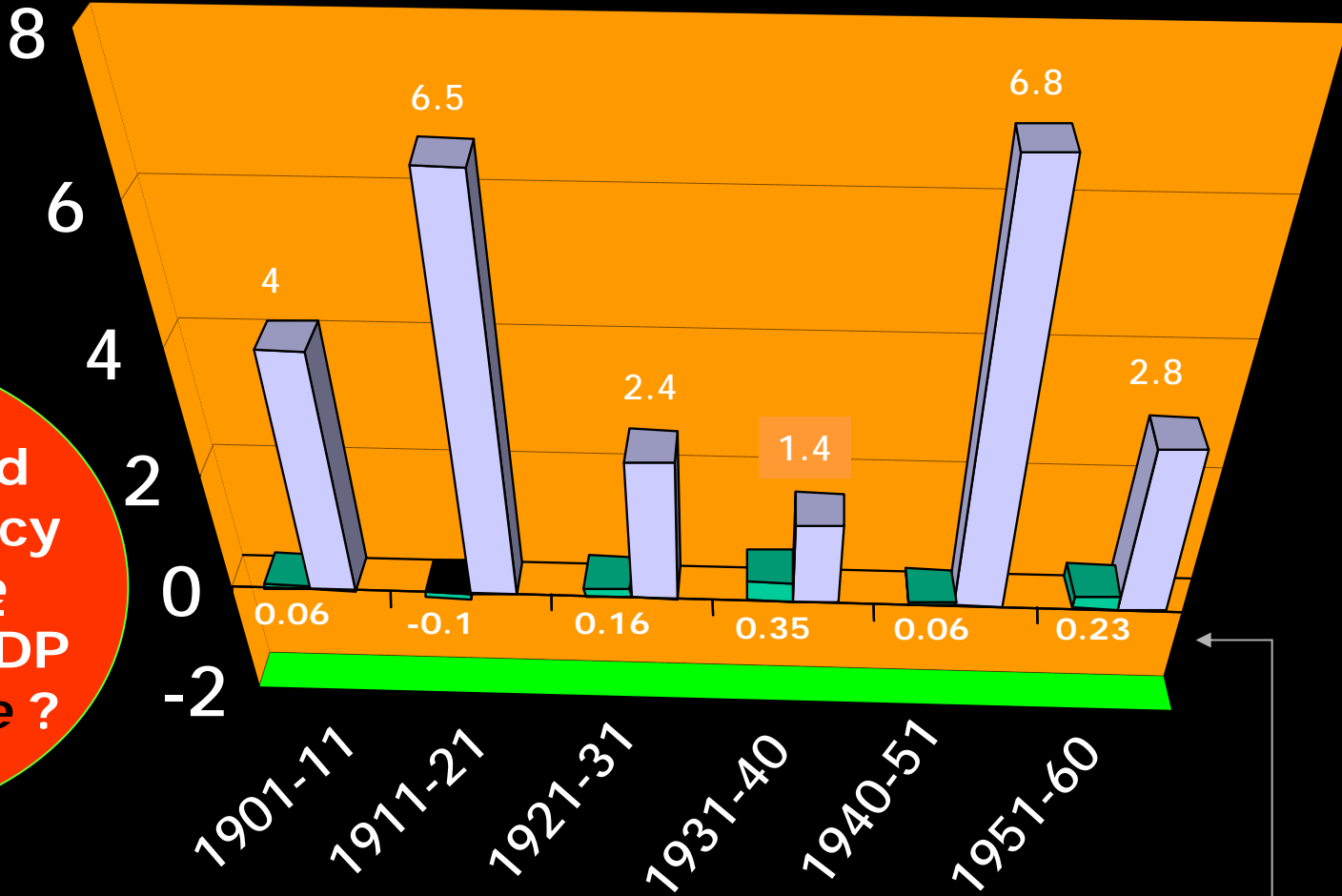
I invented nothing new. I simply assembled into a car the discoveries of other men behind whom were centuries of work.

HENRY FORD





What caused life expectancy to increase even when GDP was *negative* ?



GDP

Longevity

Percentage Decadal Growth of GDP Per Capita in UK

Decadal Increases in Life Expectancy at Birth in England & Wales (Improvement in Years)

S. Preston, N. Keyfitz and R. Schoen (1992) Causes of Death: Life Tables for National Population (Seminar Press, NY)  
 A. Madison (1982) Phases of Capitalist Development (Oxford University Press, NY)  
 A. Sen (1999) Development as Freedom (Knopf, NY)





Agnostic Infrastructure Deployment [AID]:  
Why AID is necessary as a national strategic policy

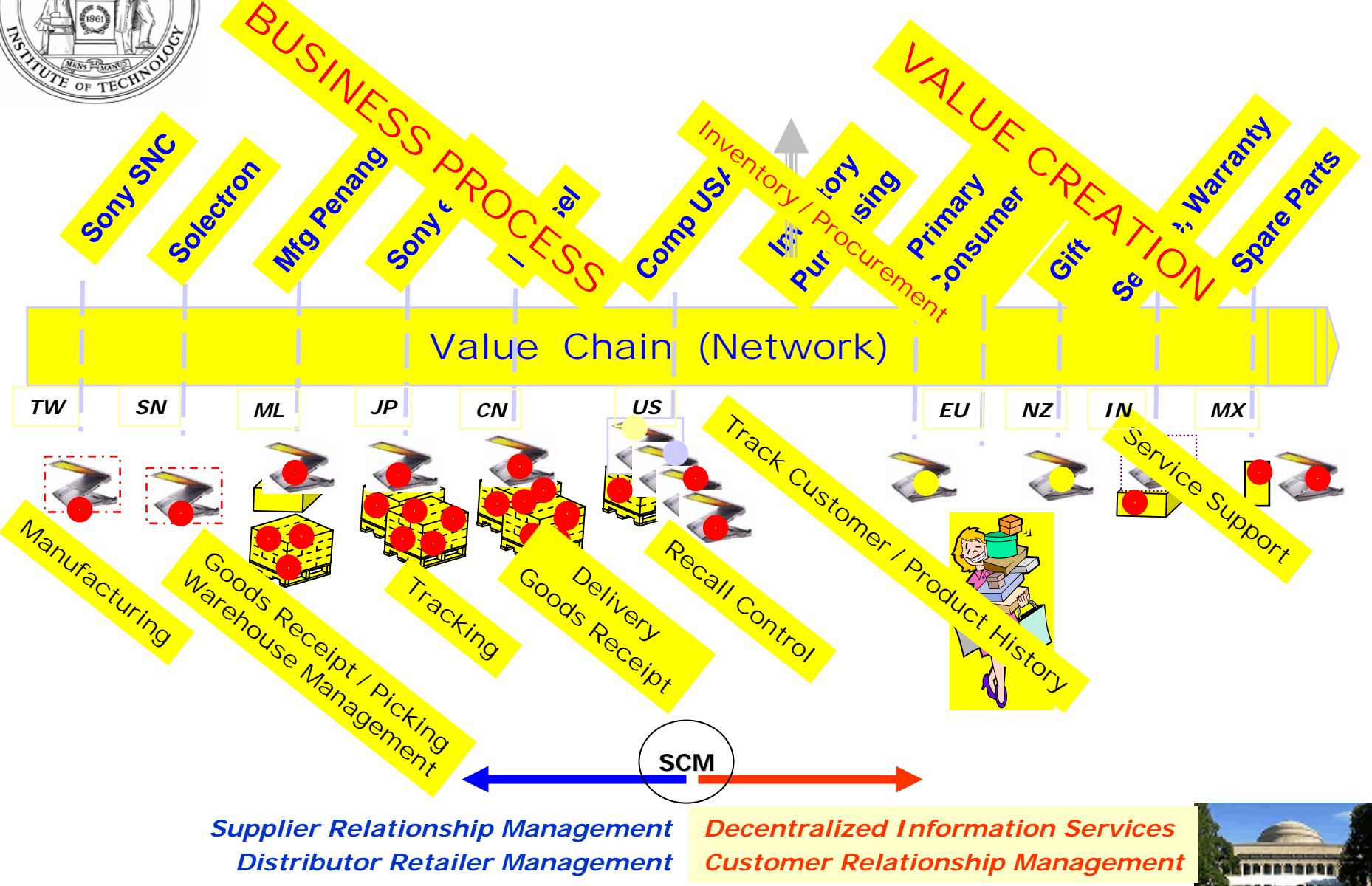
# PROBLEM





# Global Commerce: Is Policy a Facilitator or Inhibitor ?

Government in Corporate Value Chain Management : Why Public-Private AID Partnerships are Necessary





# Strategic Policy : A I D

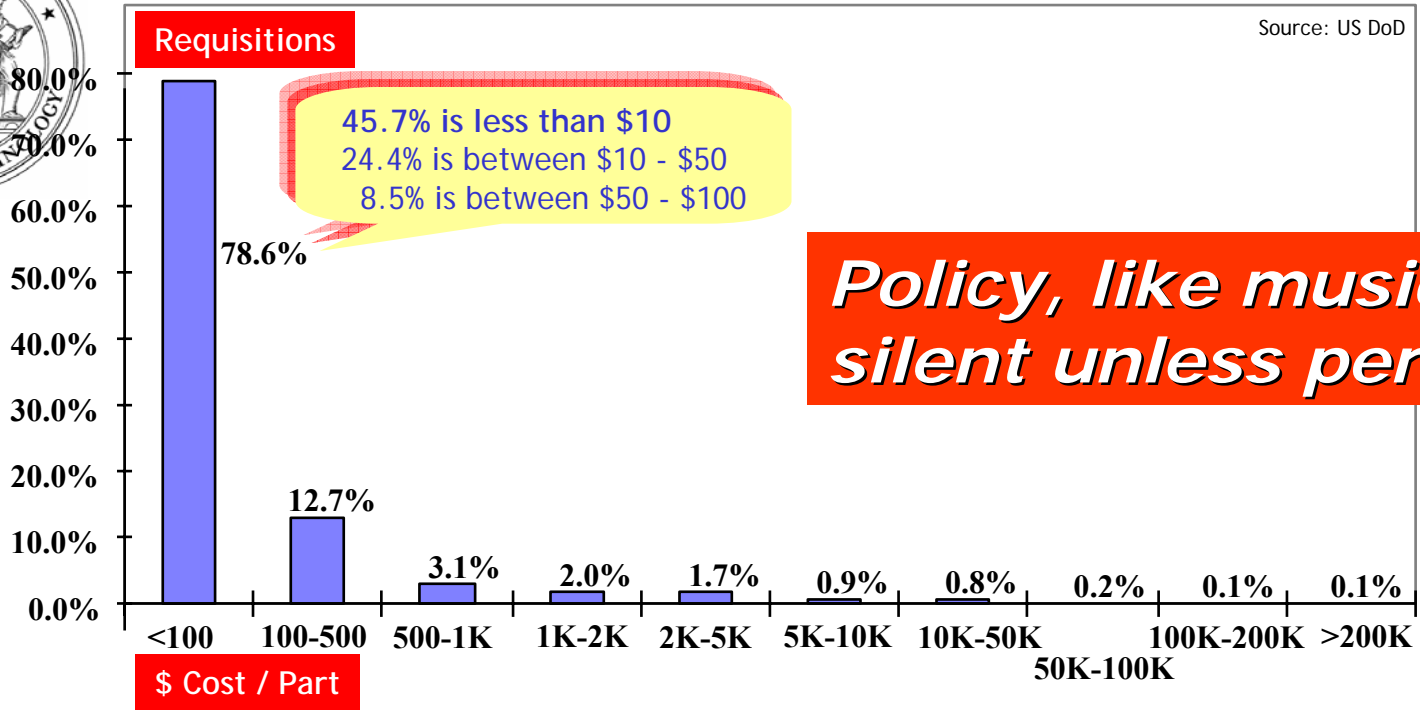
- Data
- Process
- Software
- Hardware
- Technology



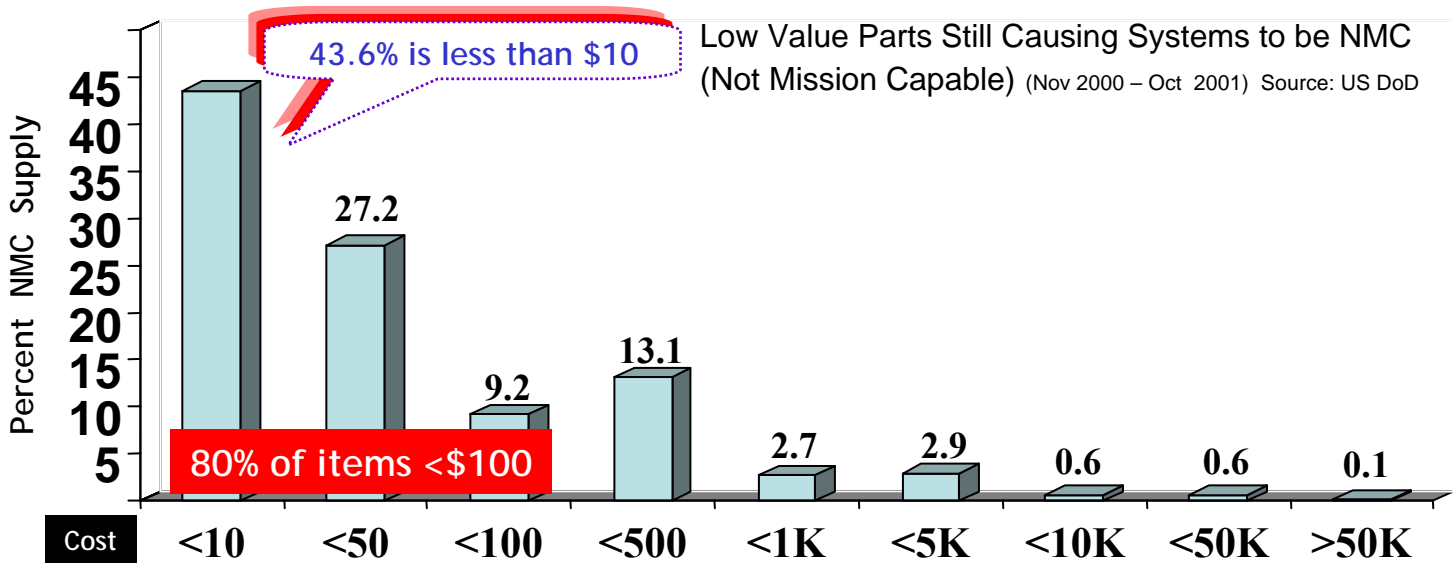


# Cost of Part vs High Priority Requisitions (June 1995 – February 1996)

Source: US DoD



*Policy, like music, is silent unless performed*





Is **A I D** the

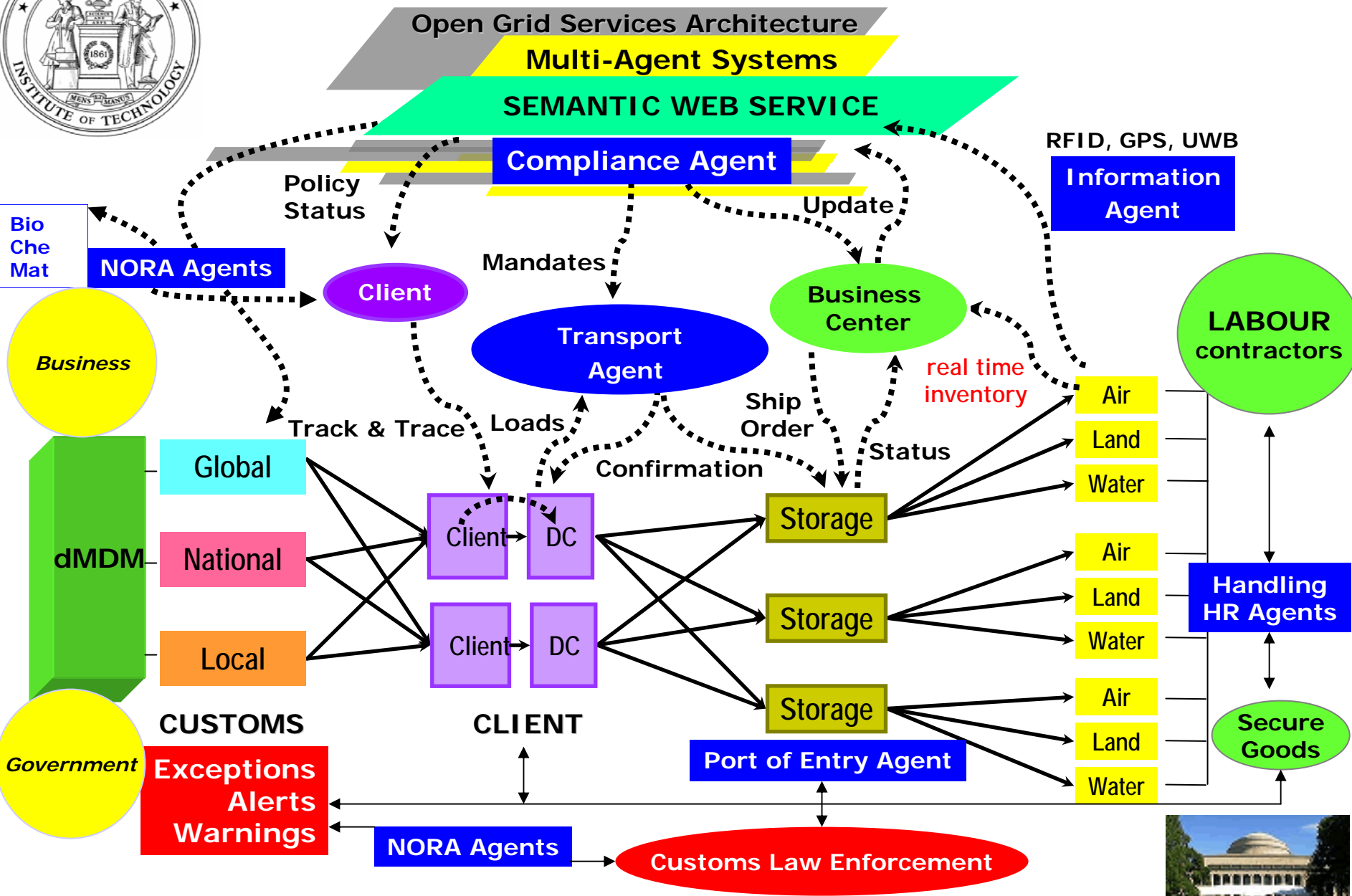
**P R O B L E M**

or the

**S O L U T I O N ?**



# Right-Time Distributed Information Management





## Infrastructure to facilitate decisionable information ?

### Key Drivers

- Data
- Status
- Information
- Decisionable – Actionable Information
- Intelligent Information
- Services – Quality of Service (QoS)

Reality Check: Data is not Information





# Adopt - "the" - Standard ?

Is left-hand drive better than right-hand drive ?

Do you buy the same shoe size in the UK and the US ?

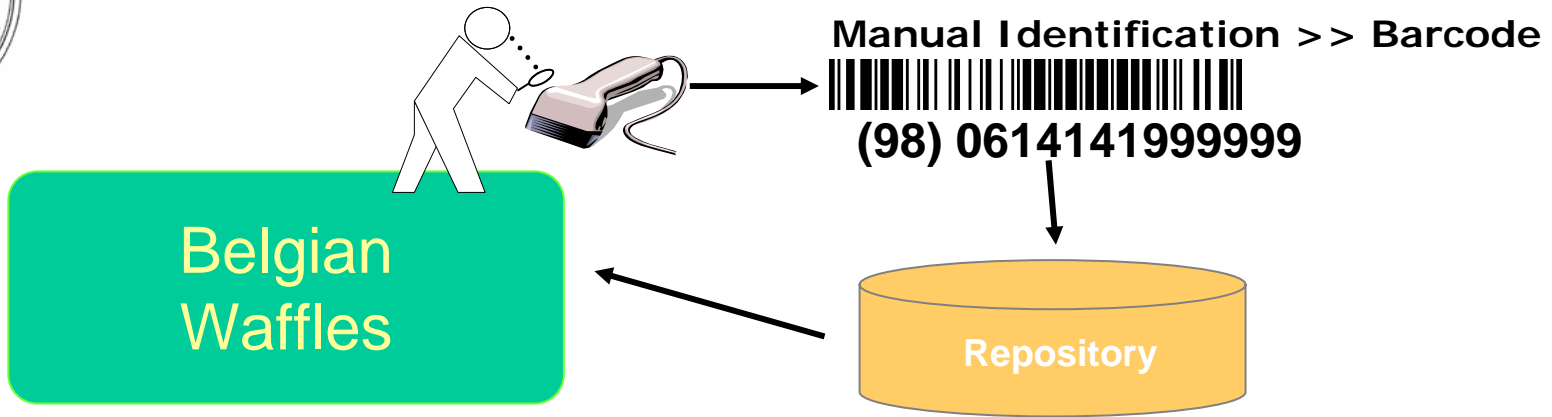
How many power plug adaptors do you need for global travel ?





# Data Acquisition Agnostic ?

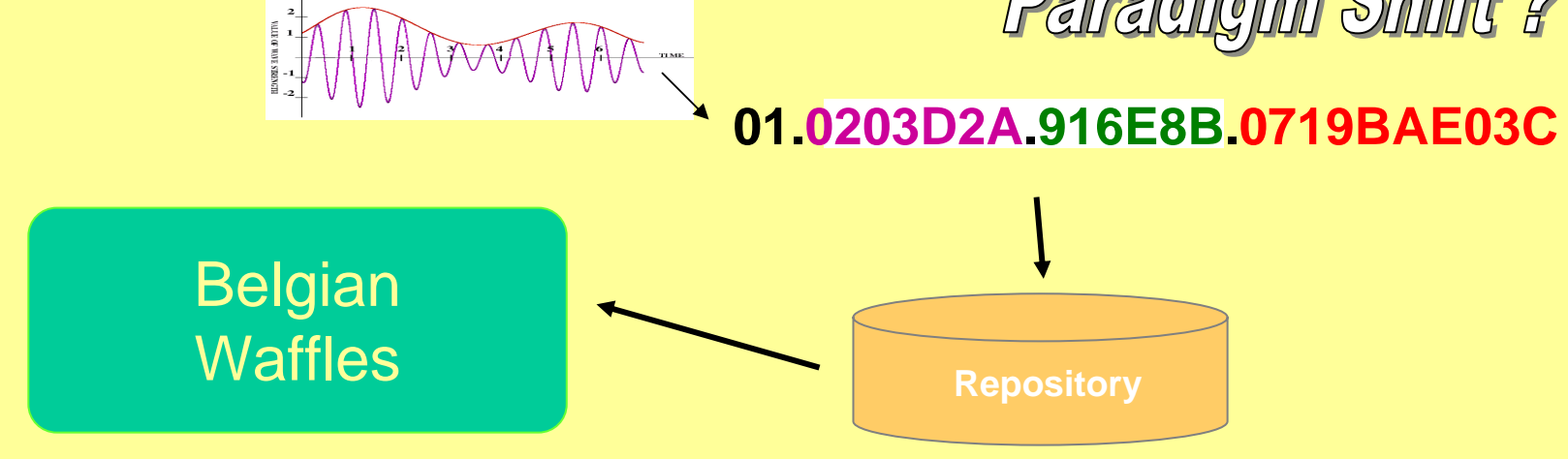
Then



## Automatic Identification >> RFID

## Paradigm Shift ?

Now



## Dynamic Systems Adaptability ?





**Boston to Taipei**

***151.193.204.72***





# Which Data Standard ?

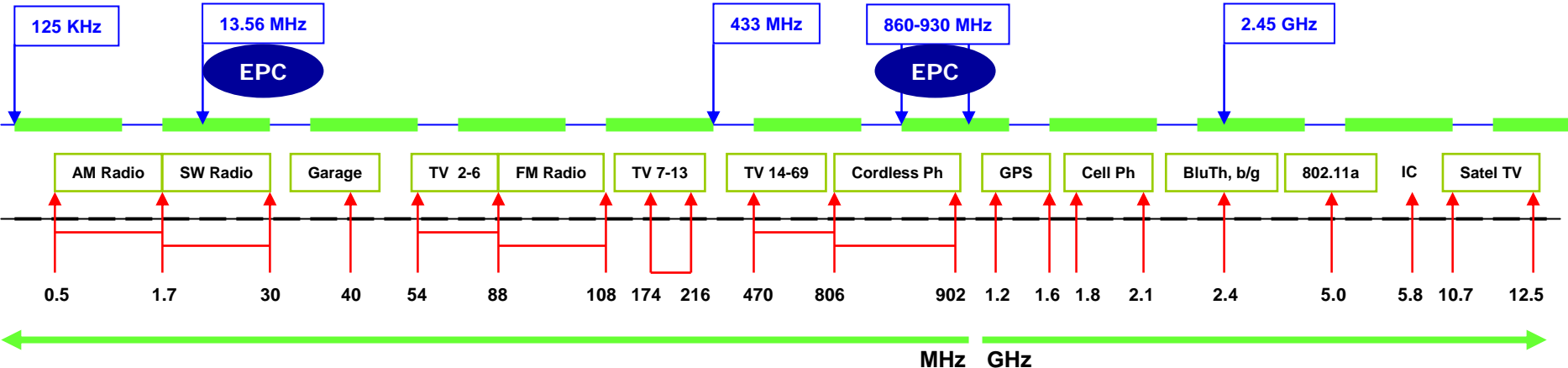
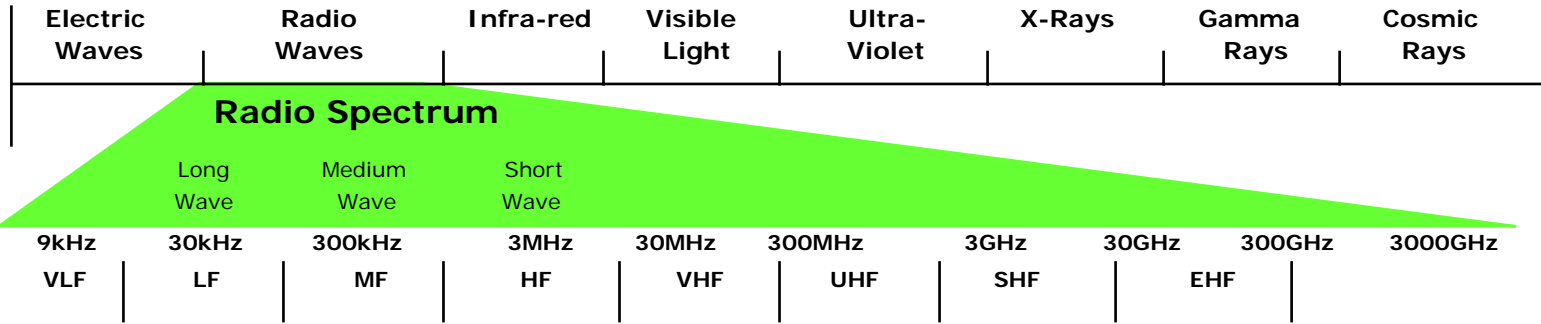
*Aren't you are asking the wrong question ?*

- **UCR - WCO**
- **GIAI – Global Individual Asset Identifier**
- **GLN – Global Location Number**
- **SSCC – Serialized Shipping Container Code**
- **GTIN – Global Trade Item Number**
- **GTAG**
- **Global EPC – Global Electronic Product Code**  
**64 bits, 96 bits, 128 bits**
- **IPv6 – Internet Protocol version 6 (128 bits)**





# Frequency Standard !!



## ULTRAWIDEBAND

**PRC** 13.553 MHz to 13.567 MHz is used for micro-power (short distance) radio equipments (toys, car doors, garages, alarms, RFID).

~915 MHz is used for non-central controlling, multi-channel point-to-point system for local wireless audio or data communication for internal management (emitted power of individual devices not to exceed 3W). Band is used for GSM and unlikely to be used for RFID.

2.4 GHz to 2.4835 GHz is ISM license-free, EIRP limited to 500mW. WLAN and BlueTooth (802.11b) use this band. Available for RFID.

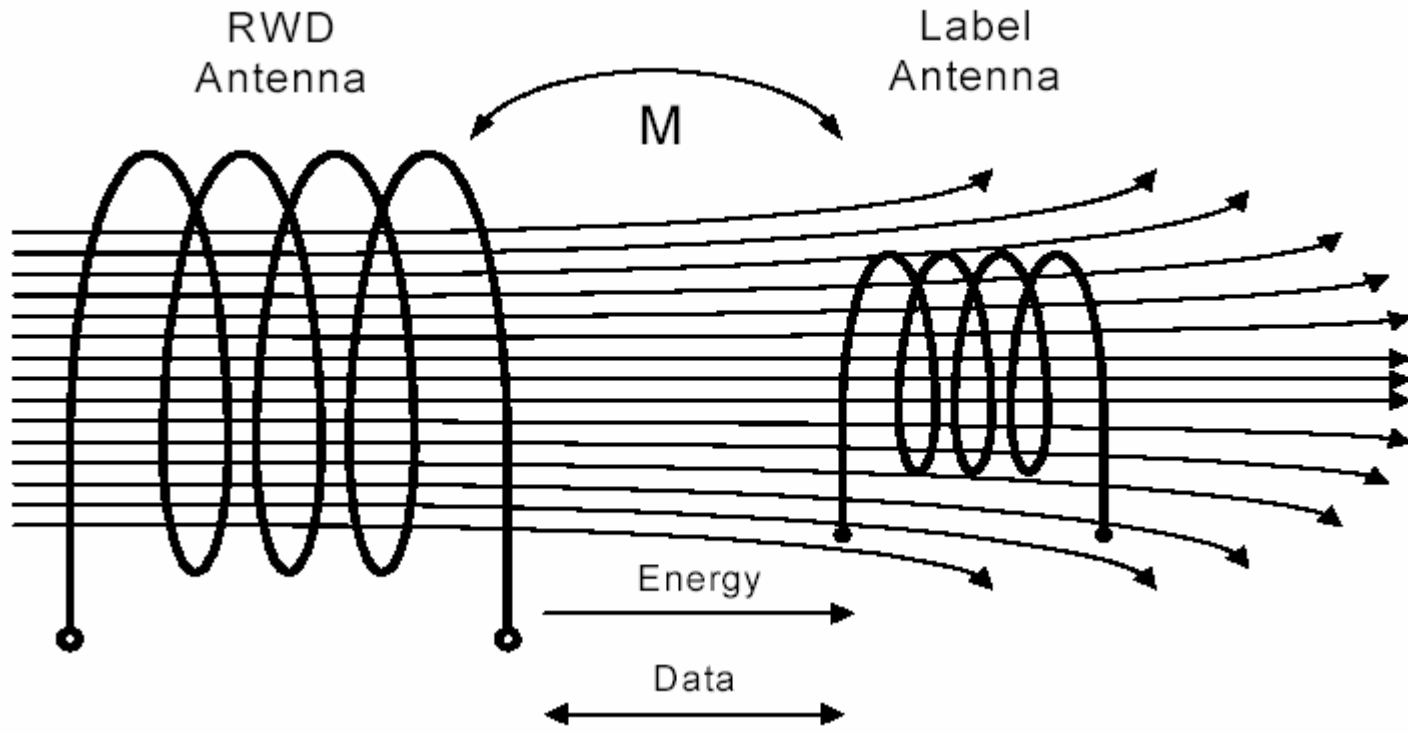
5.725 GHz to 5.850 GHz is ISM but authorized use, emitted power limited to 500mW and EIRP to 2W. WLAN and BlueTooth use this as expanded bands (802.11a). In China, 5.8 GHz is available for RFID.





# Frequency Agnostic ?

## Inductive Passive RFID 13.56 MHz and <135 KHz



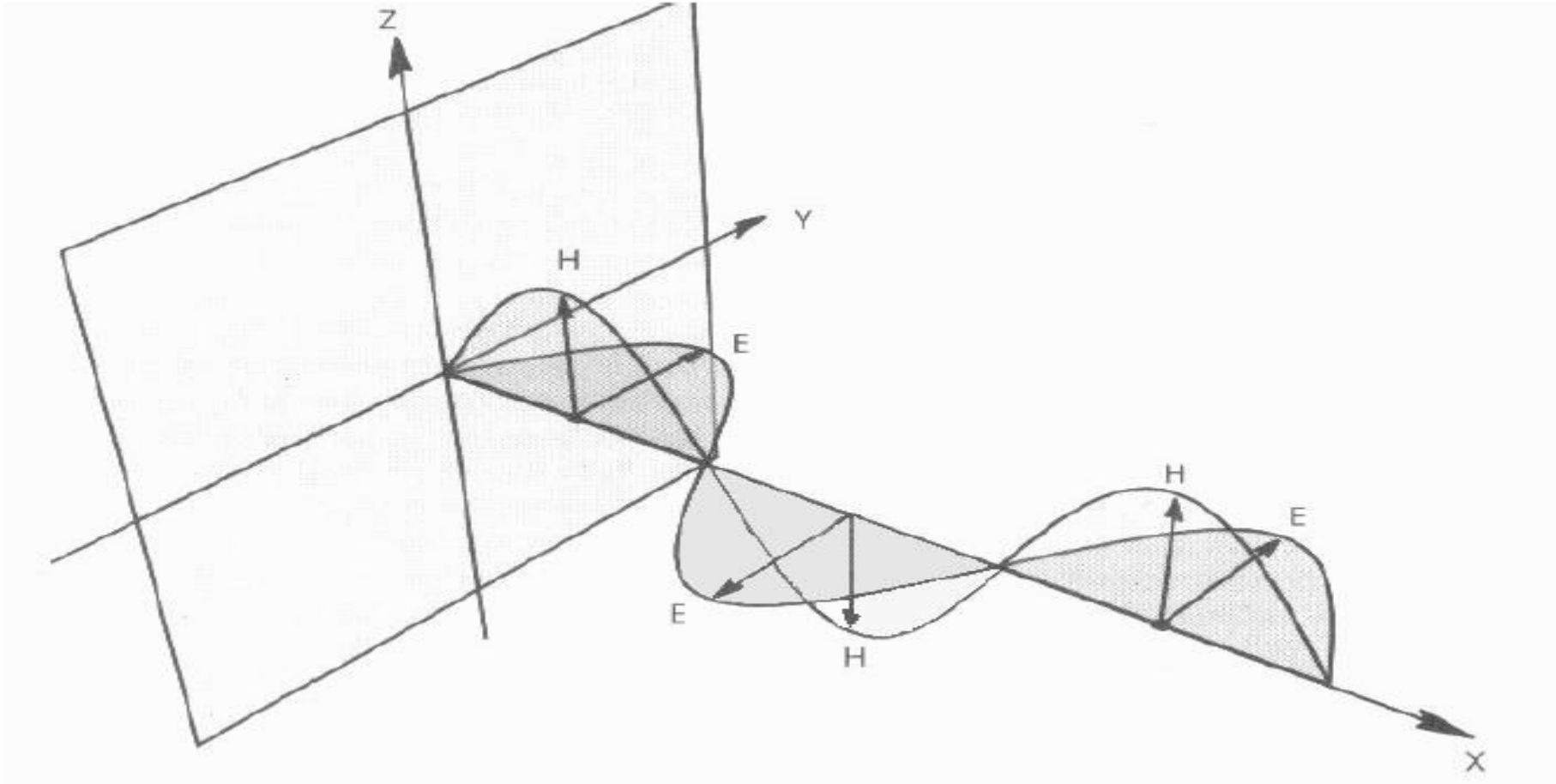
Near Field  
ASK, PSK





# Frequency Agnostic ?

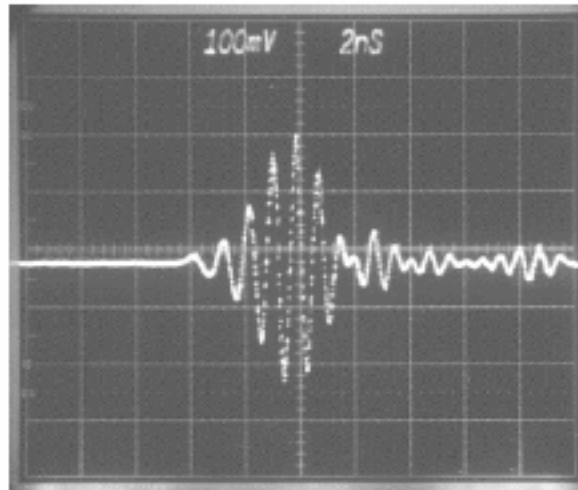
## EM Field UHF RFID





## Frequency Agnostic ?

# UWB – Pulse Transmission Marconi's (1894) "Spark-Gap"





# Country Specific Power Agnostic ?

## Global Power Regulation in RFID Technology Impacts Business Processes

### UHF (400-1000 MHz)

Band	Region	Max. Power EIRP
433.05-434.79 MHz	Europe	25mW
865-868 MHz	Europe	4 Watts FHSS (proposed by ETSI for Europe)
868-870 MHz	Europe	500mW* Still under consideration
870-875.4 MHz	Europe	4 Watts FHSS (proposed by ETSI for Europe)
902-928Mhz	USA/Canada	50mV/m at 3 meters (Single freq. Systems)
	USA/Canada	4W using spread spectrum
	USA/Canada	30W FCC Part 90, LMS (3W conducted)
918-926MHz	Australia	1W all new equipment designs
915.3-915.6 MHz	South Africa	15W (5 Watt conducted)
915-921 MHz	Europe	4 Watts FHSS (proposed by ETSI for Europe)

### Microwave

2.4-2.4835 GHz	Europe	25 mW
	Europe	500mW spread spectrum
	USA/Canada	50mV/m at 3 meters (Single freq. Systems)

Where	Approved EIRP* Radiated Power from Reader	Distance
EU	0.5 Watt	0.7 metres
US & Canada	4.0 Watt	2.0 metres
US site license	30 Watt	5.5 metres

Data: AIM

**Radiated Power  $\approx$  Energy Field » Read Range**

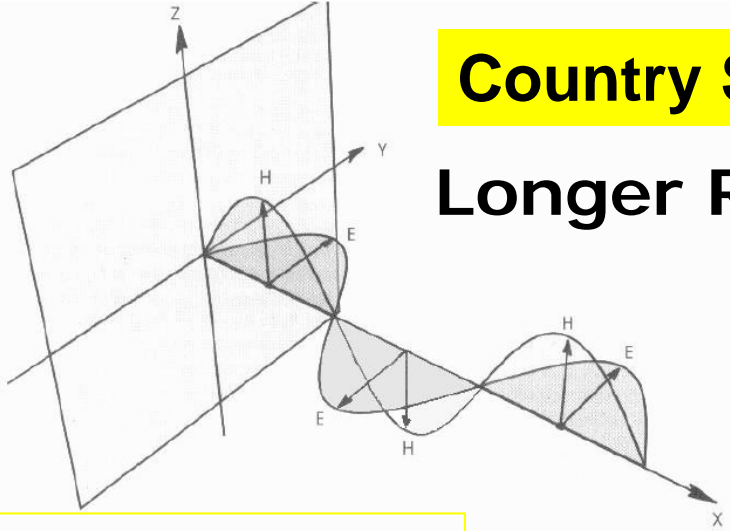
\* **EIRP** - effective isotropic radiated power





# Country Specific Power Agnostic ?

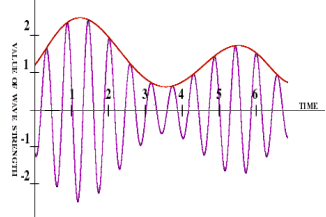
## Longer Range from Less Power



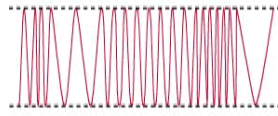
Continuous wave RF modulates data signals over carrier waves.



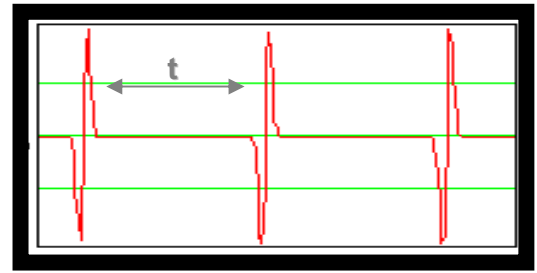
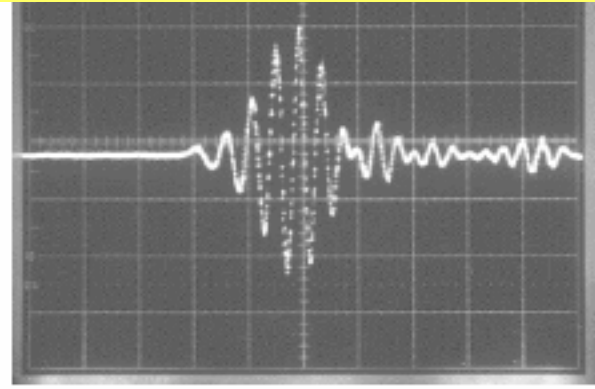
Amplitude Modulation (AM)



Frequency Modulation (FM)



- UWB encodes information as pulse of RF energy
- Timing of pulses is used to relay information



Ultrawideband is carrier-less RF





# AID Strategic Policy : **Balanced Oxymoron**

- **Standards Compliant**
- **Standards Agnostic**
  - **Data**
  - **Software**
  - **Hardware**
  - **Infrastructure**
  - **Process**

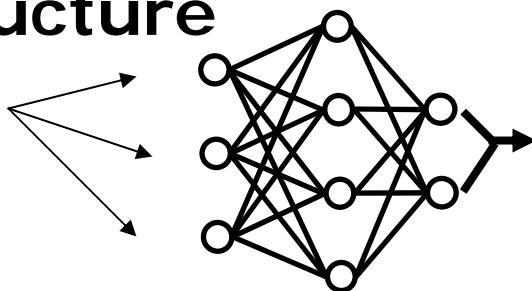




# Fundamental Strategic Policy Objective: How to AID Citizens Make Better Decisions

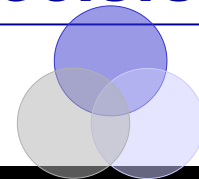
- **Standards** >> Reasonable Freedom of Choice

- Data
- Software
- Hardware
- Infrastructure
- Process



*Information  
Intelligence*

*Better*  
**Decisions**



**Agnosticism = Adaptability + Productivity**

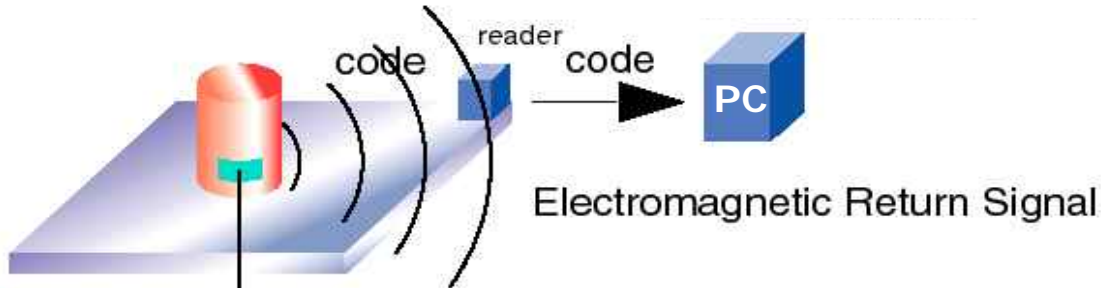




RFID >> Data

(Data is not Information)

Status >> Information ?



**RFID**

**+**

Temperature



**= Status**

Light



Universal Identifier (UI)  
with  
Sensors

Moisture



Magnetic Field S



Weight



Tilt

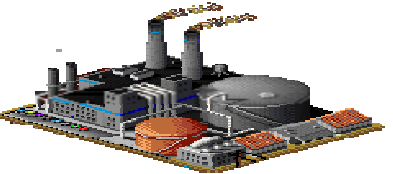
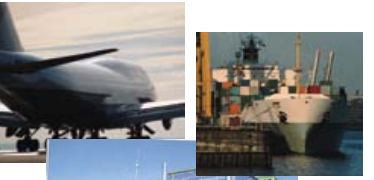


Chemical





# AID for Data vs Information Flow in Near Real-Time

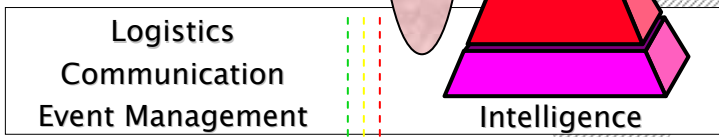


Reporting →

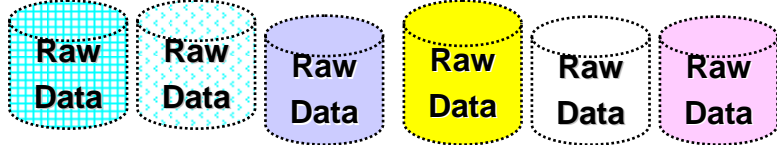


- SCM-ASDNP
- PLM
- SEM
- CRM
- BI
- Markets
- Procurement
- Portals
- Digital Rights Management

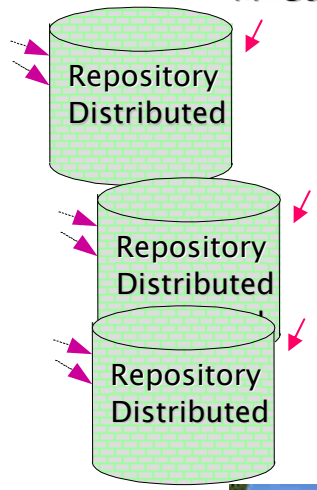
Bloomberg  
Reuters



Adaptive Data					
Manual	AWARE	Interrogatr	Scanner	Sensors	GPS/GSM
Keyboard	Voice	Trnsceiver			
RFID, UWB		Bar Code		Others	



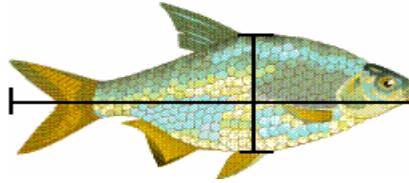
M-Commerce





# Data vs Decisionable Information

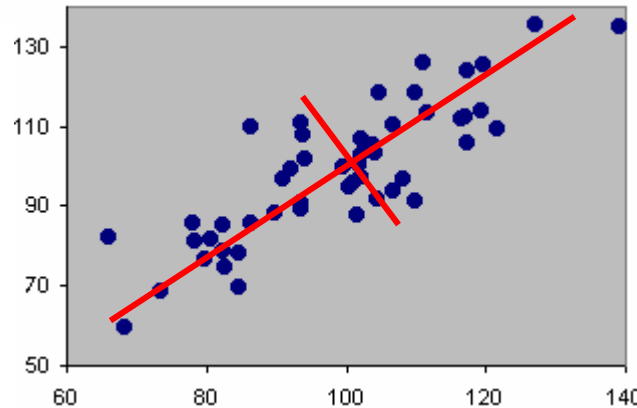
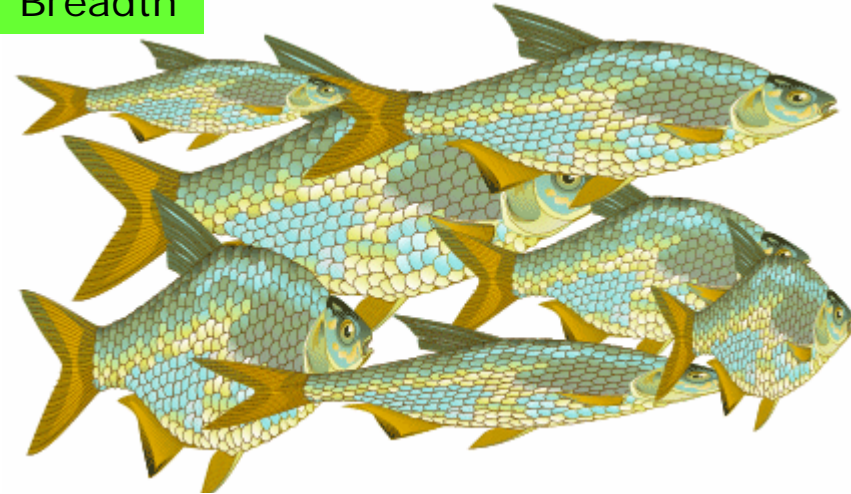
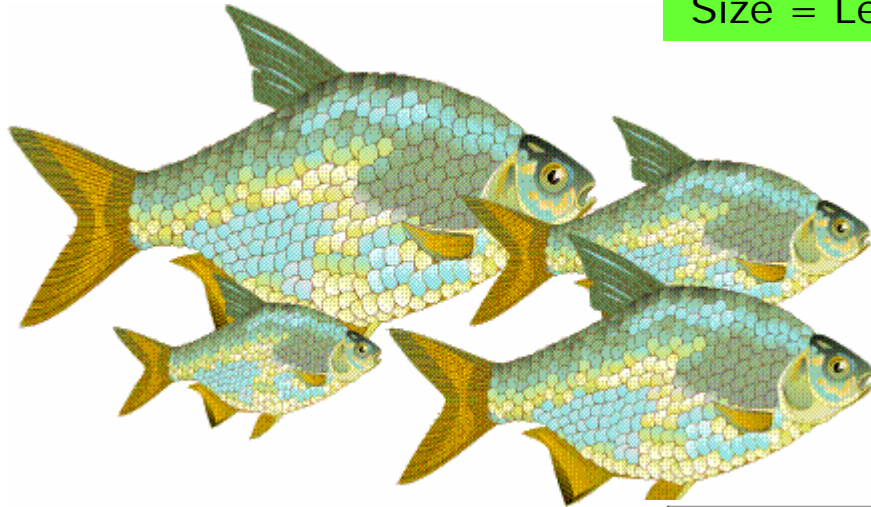
## Artifacts and Inaccuracies Reduce Value of Information (not Data)



Retain 87.5% of the information

Retain 62.5% of the information

Size = Length + Breadth





SOLUTION  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  AID





# Where is the ROI ?





# Data ...





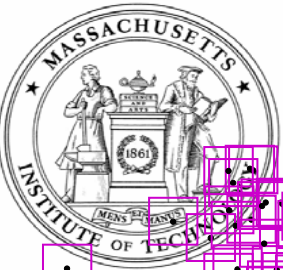
**More data points ...**





# Data shows emerging pattern ...

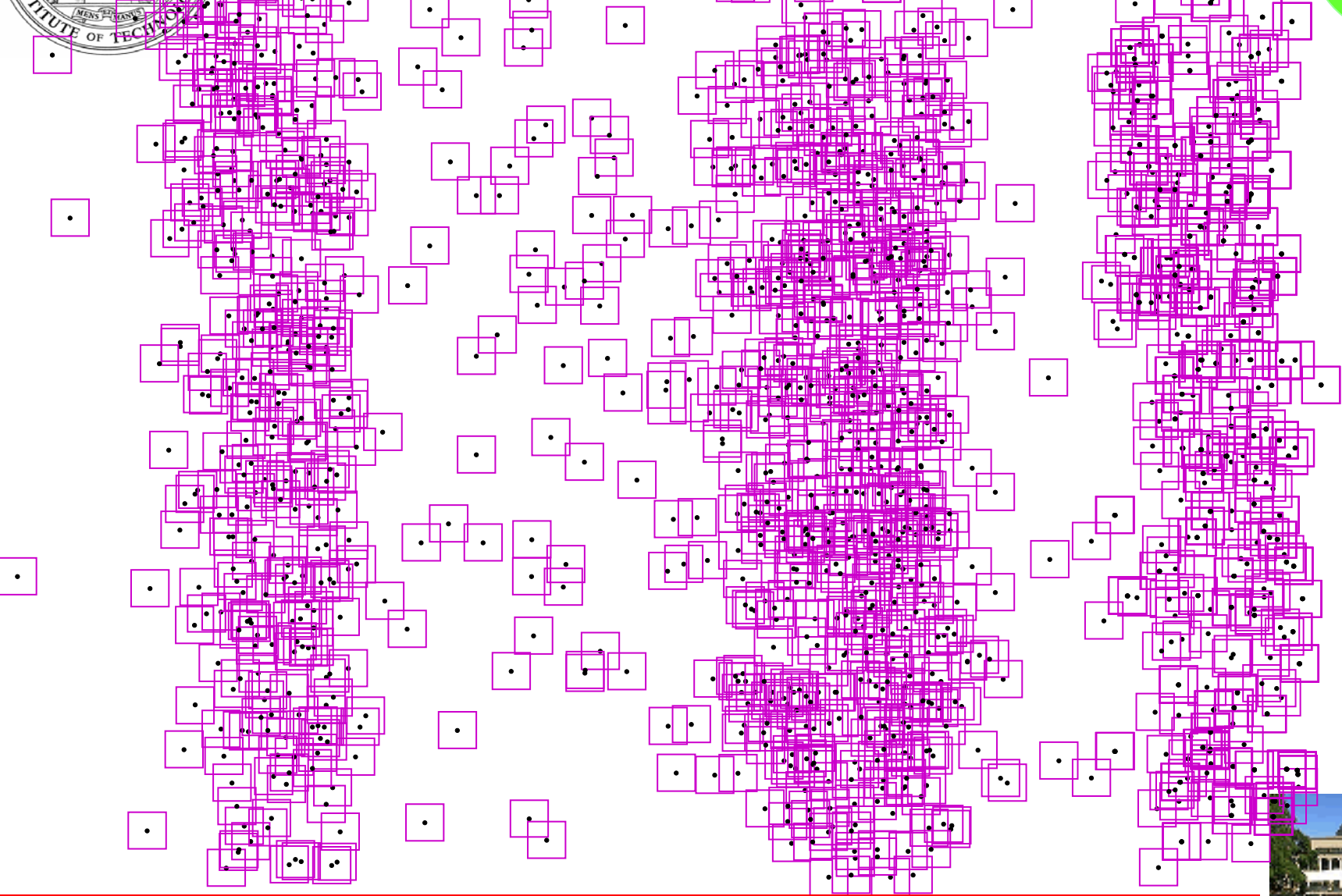




# Young's Double Slit Experiment with Electrons

## Akira Tonomura, Hitachi Research Lab, Tokyo

Activation Energy in Enzyme Kinetics



*With enough data, patterns emerge and help optimize processes.*

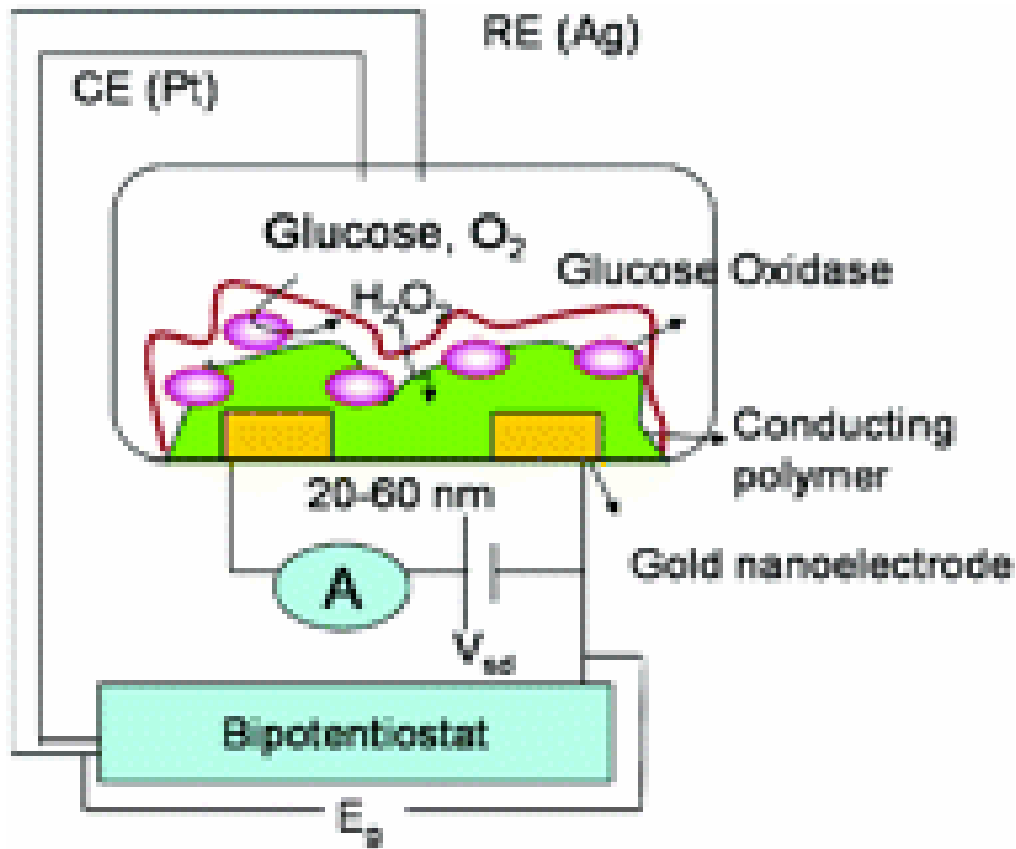


Where is the ROI ?

**In Solving Problems**



# Glucose Nano-sensor



<http://pubs.acs.org/cgi-bin/article.cgi/nalefd/2004/4/i09/pdf/nl049080l.pdf>

NanoLetters (2004) 4 1785-1788

A Conducting Polymer Nanojunction Sensor for Glucose Detection

Erica S. Forzani, Haiqian Zhang, Larry A. Nagahara, Ishamshah Amlani, Raymond Tsui and Nongjian Tao

Department of Electrical Engineering and Center for Solid State Electronics Research

Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, USA

and The Microelectronics and Physical Sciences Laboratory, Motorola, Tempe, Arizona, USA



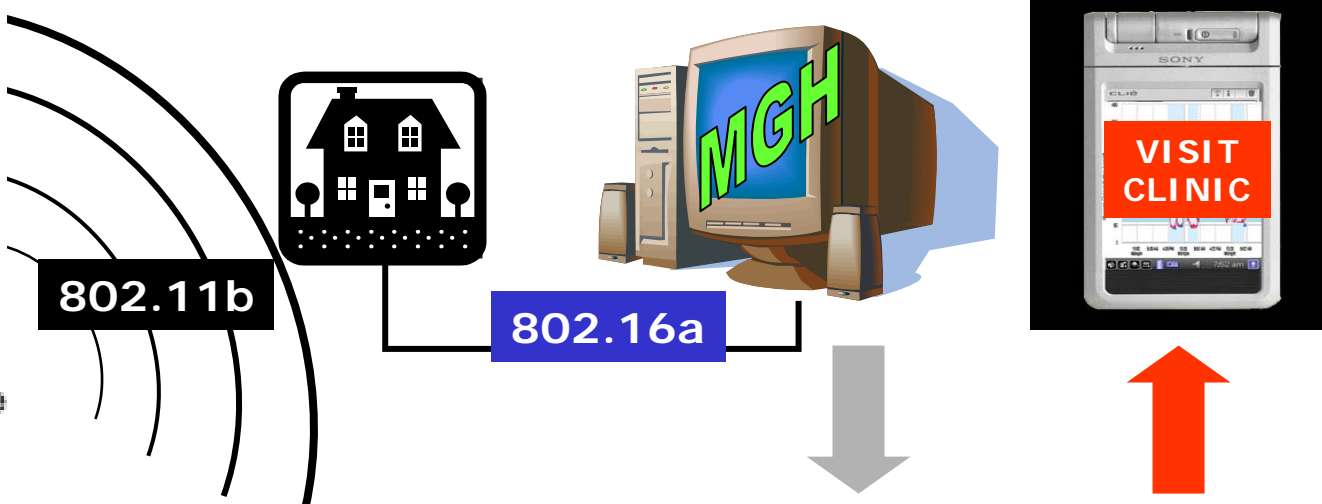
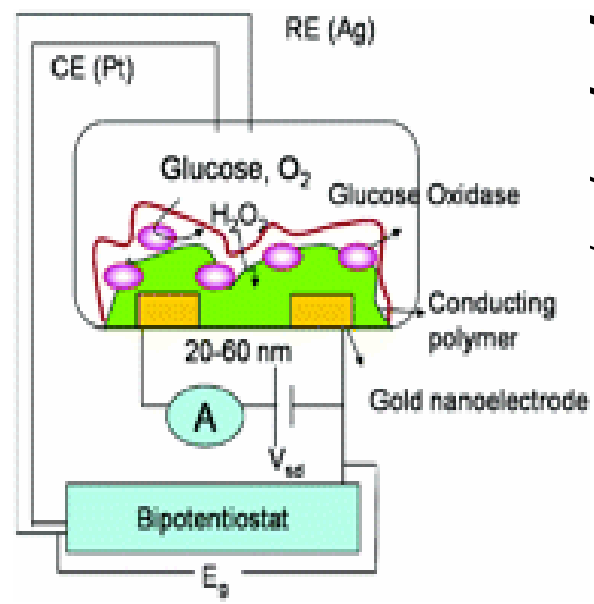


## ***Growing Older > and Wiser ? or Poorer ?***

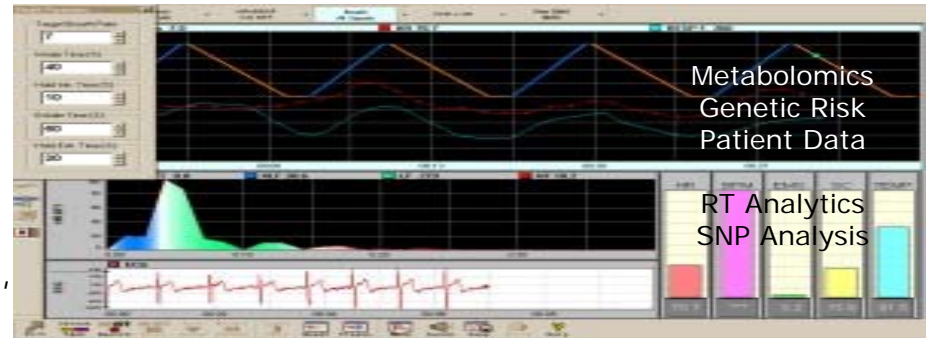
	10% = 65	20% = 65	Years
France	1943	2018	<b>75</b>
Germany	1952	2009	57
Italy	1966	2006	40
USA	1972	2036	64
Japan	1985	2006	21
China	2017	2036	<b>19</b>



# Active Aging Academics

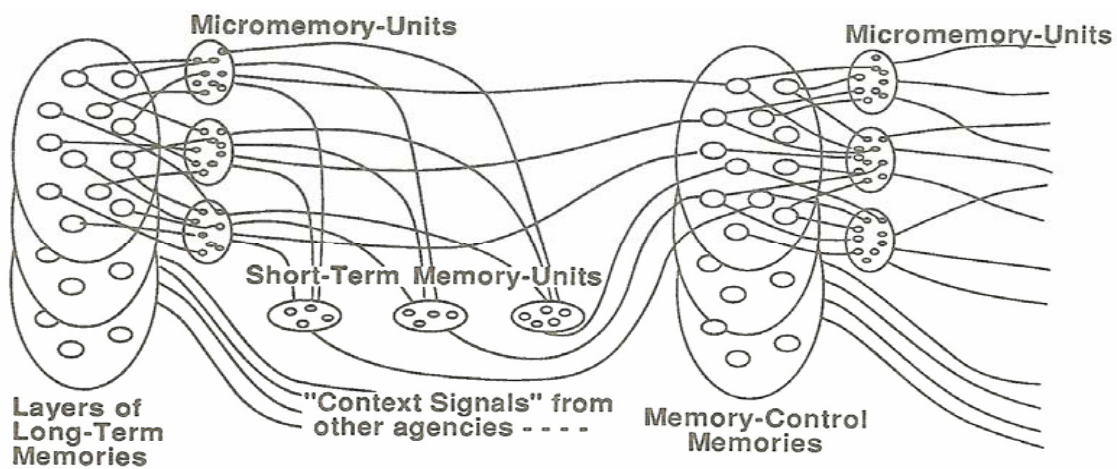


**Blood Glucose Nano-sensors**





# Basic Neural Circuits

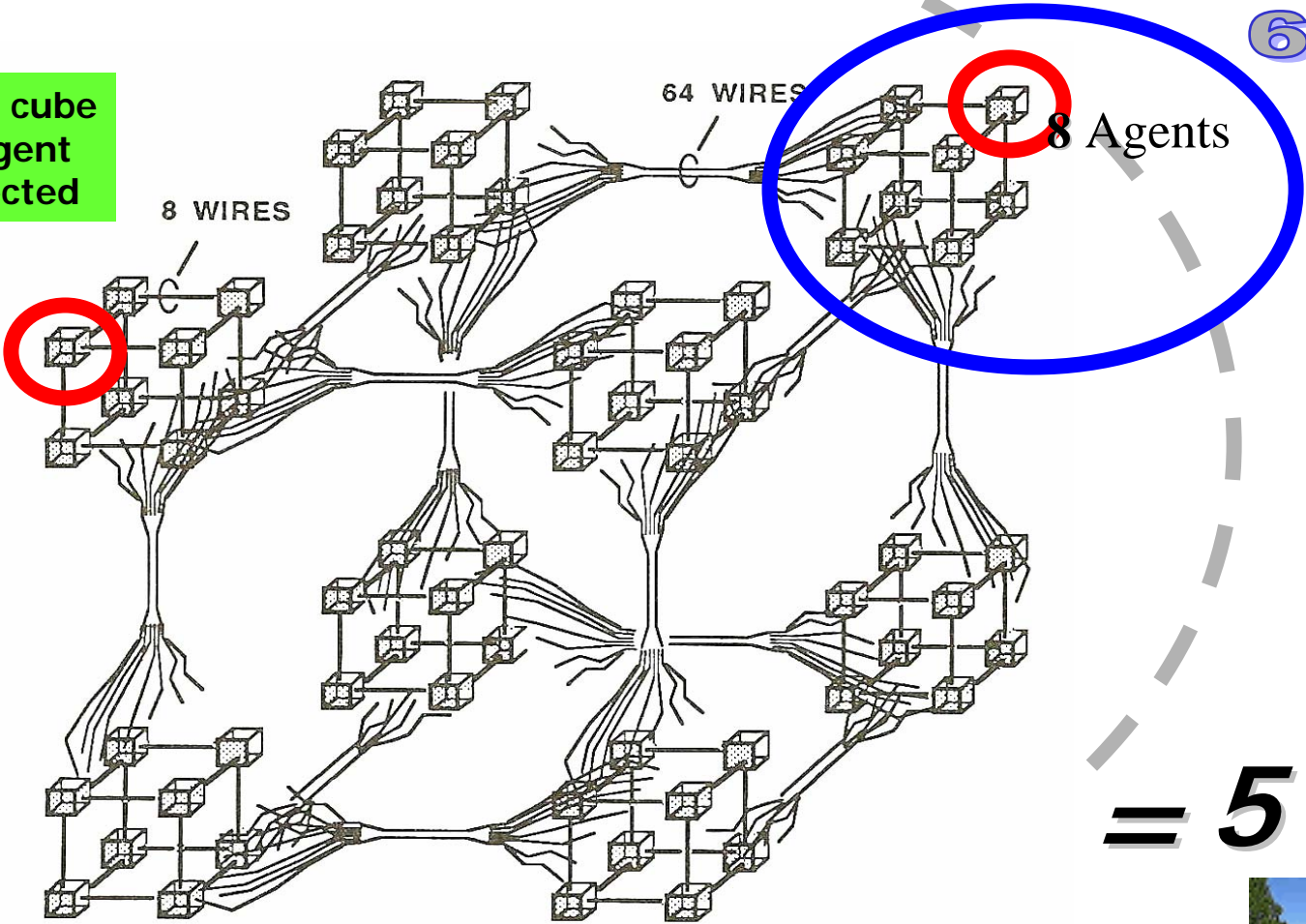




# Cube-on-Cube

8 corners of larger cube  
8 Agents repeated 8 times

8 corners of this cube  
1 corner = 1 Agent  
8 Agents connected

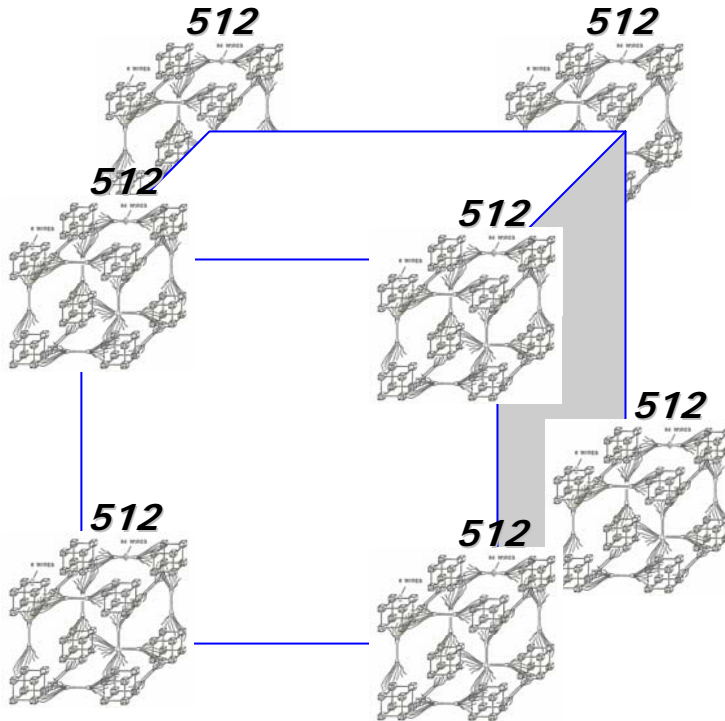


**= 512**





# Cube-on-Cube: Step 4



**Agents interconnected**

**$8 \times 512 = 4096$**





# Cube-on-Cube: Step 10

## Cube-on-Cube: Step 10

**Repeat this cube-on-cube pattern 10 times (10 steps).**

**Supercube ( $8^{10} = 1,073,741,824$ ) will contain over 1 billion Agents.**

**Each Agent in the original smallest cube (of 8 Agents) can communicate with 1 billion Agents (sources, variables) in 10 steps.**

**Link each Agent to 50 other Agents:**

**Each Agent communicates with >15 billion Agents in 6 steps ( $50^6$ ).**

**CocaCola can monitor nearly *each RFID tagged unit case* of its product. Real-time data can be collected by an Agent (Agency) in mere 6 steps for analysis (inventory, distribution, storage, transit, temperature). In 2004, CocaCola produced 19.8 billion unit cases.**





Bio, Info, Nano = Technologies

**Healthcare QoS = Problem**

*Problem of 200 outpatient visits*

**solution**

*2 patients in need of attention*

Renato Dulbecco

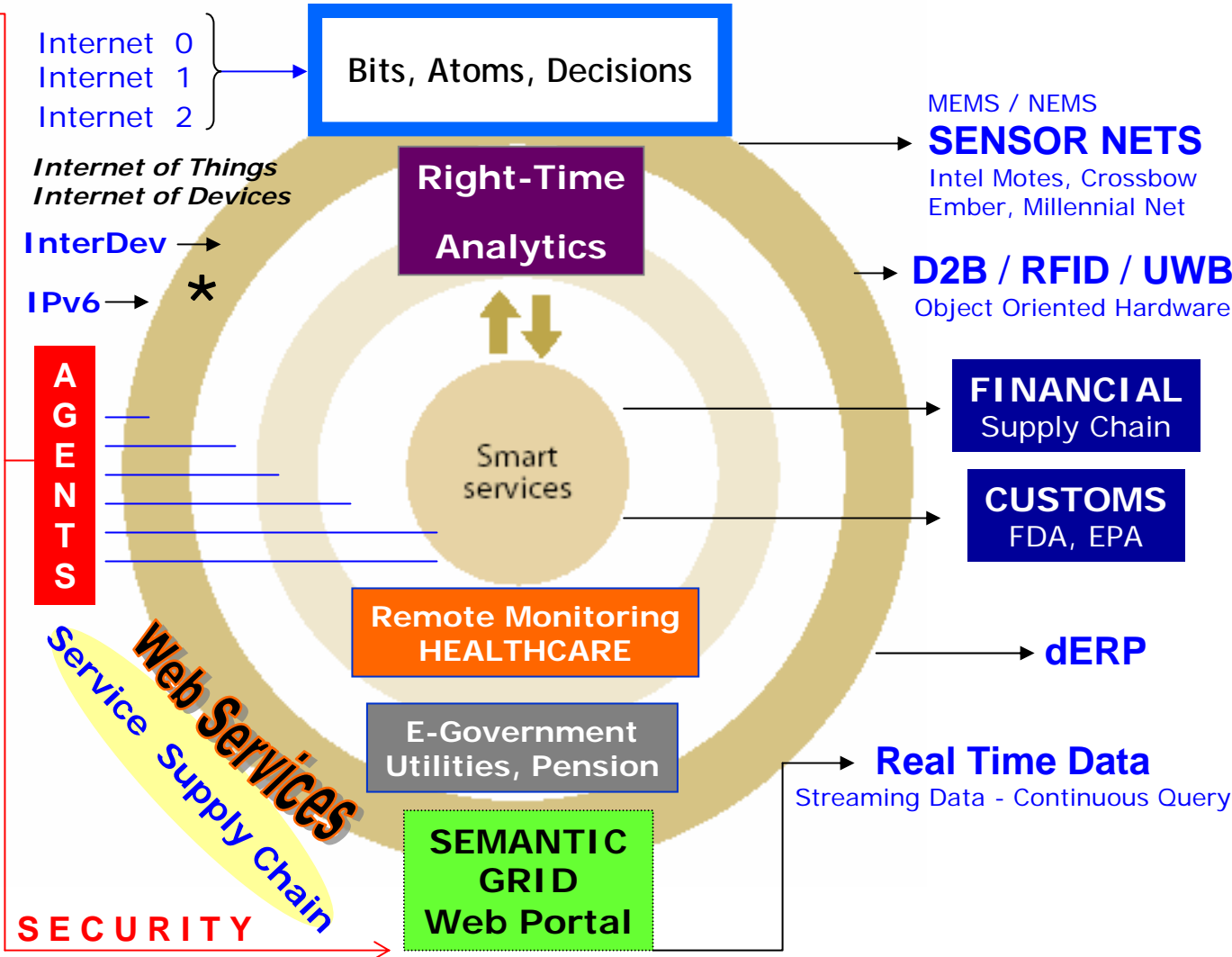
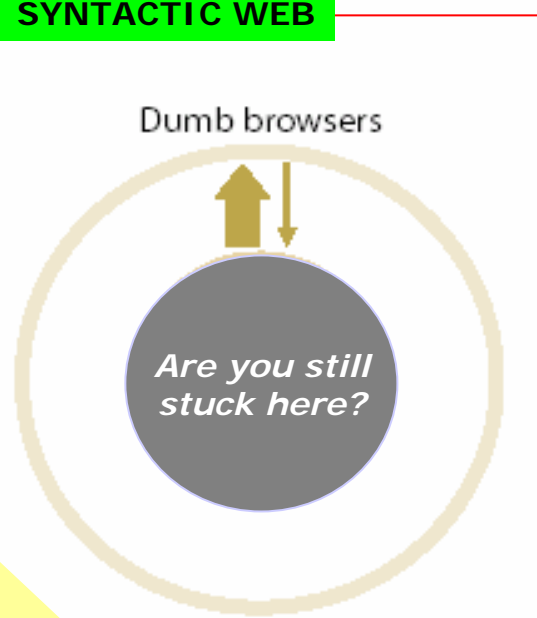
25,000 genes in Cancer ?

1 gene in Cancer



# More Innovation, Less Regulation » AID for Transparency

## SYNTACTIC WEB



From Taipei, TW you log on a Software Defined Radio reader in a LAX warehouse to check if a shipment arrived. It did and cleared customs. You also see that your distributor in Santiago, Chile and Nordic retailer in Espoo, Finland also checked the distribution status, moments before you logged on. \*

*Data Interrogators as Ubiquitous Internet of Devices*





Source:  
The Economist, April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2004

“Likewise, in the past few decades most of the companies that have created truly extraordinary amounts of wealth have done so by inventing great processes, not great products (technology). Dell, Toyota and Wal\*Mart, for example, have risen to the top of their respective industries by coming up with amazingly efficient ways of getting quite ordinary products into the hands of consumers more cheaply than their rivals.”



***Do you have the human capital competency to ascend the value chain from components manufacturing to providing global solutions?***





# *Policy : Milk or Butter ?*

## *AID Pilots & Proof of Concept*



**shoumen@mit.edu**

***Thank you***

