

CHIP SUPPLY + BLOCK CHAIN

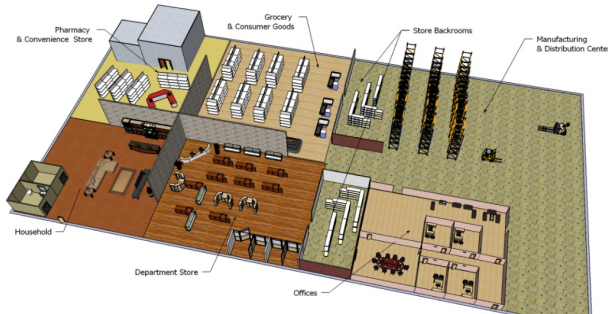


Intro to the RFID Lab at Auburn University

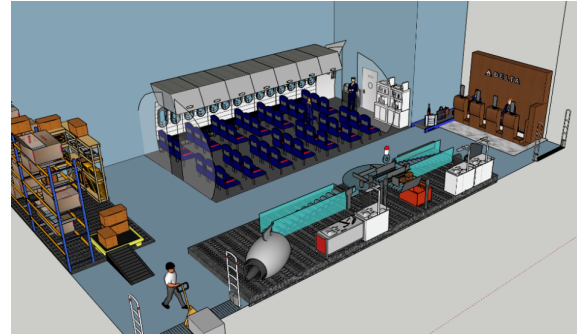
MISSION:

Develop the *business case* & *technical implementation* for emerging technologies in the supply chain through research, support, and education

Retail, Apparel, CPG



Aviation & Aerospace



RFID Lab Sponsors



RFID 101



RFID serves as a
serialization solution

It assigns a
unique digital identity
to
each physical item

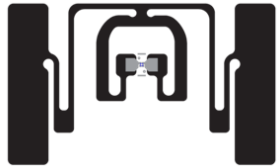
SGTIN = Serial # + GTIN



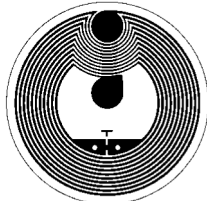
QR Code



2D Data Matrix



RFID Tag

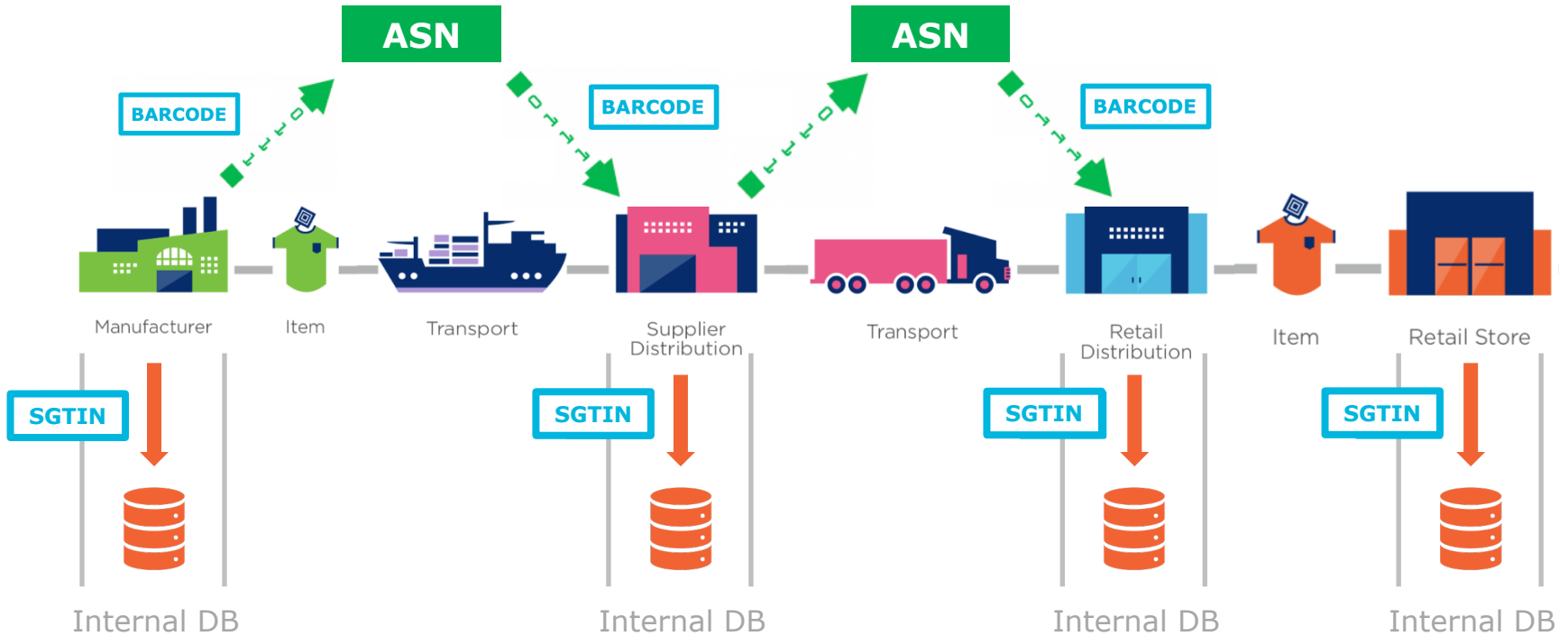


NFC Tag

There are multiple **SGTIN** data carriers:

Data carriers used by optical scanning solutions include QR Codes and 2D Data Matrices.

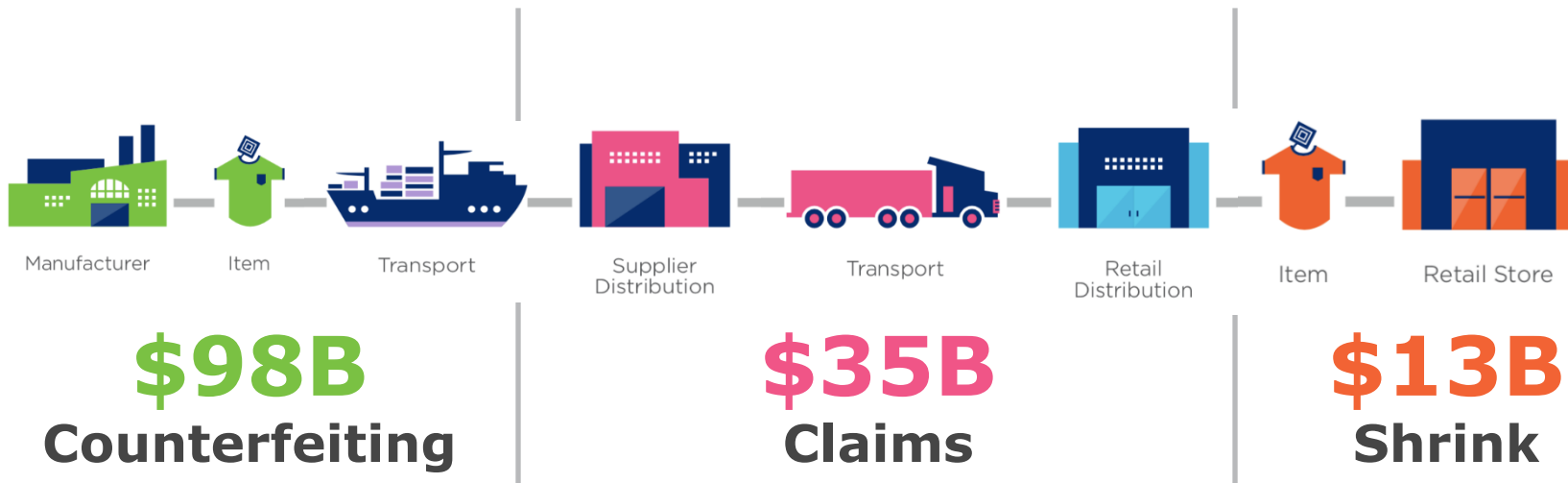
Data carriers like RFID Tags and NFC Tags utilize radio-wave technology to capture **SGTIN** information





CHIP

Retail / Apparel Pain Points





\$98B

Counterfeiting
Gray Market

\$35B

Claims or
Chargebacks

\$13B

Shrink or
Unaccounted
for Inventory

\$146B

TOTAL

\$146B

=

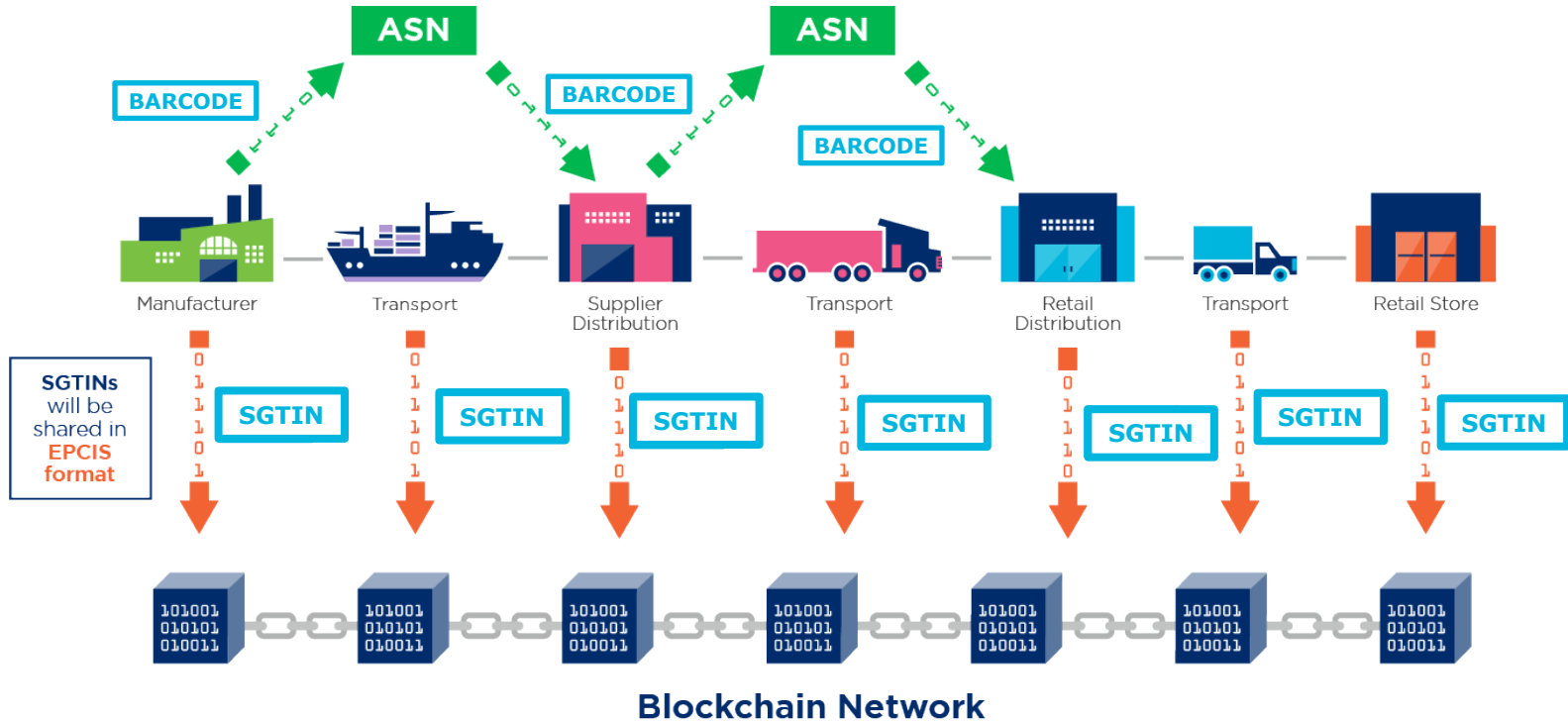
4.2%

of Retail Sales



CHIP

Uniting Supply Chain & Blockchain



CHIP

SUPPLY
+
BLOCK CHAIN

The first blockchain proof-of-concept for *serialized* supply chain data in the retail apparel industry

- 3 Brands
- 2 Retailers
- 1 Logistics Provider

+ **2 million**

items accounted for
with SGTINs



CHIP

Partner Pairs

**Vertical
Brand**

**Wholesale
Brand**

&

Retailer

**Wholesale
Brand**

&

Retailer



Vertical Brand



Manufacturing
Facility



Domestic DC



Retail Store



Wholesale Brands & Retailers



Manufacturing
Facility



Domestic
DC

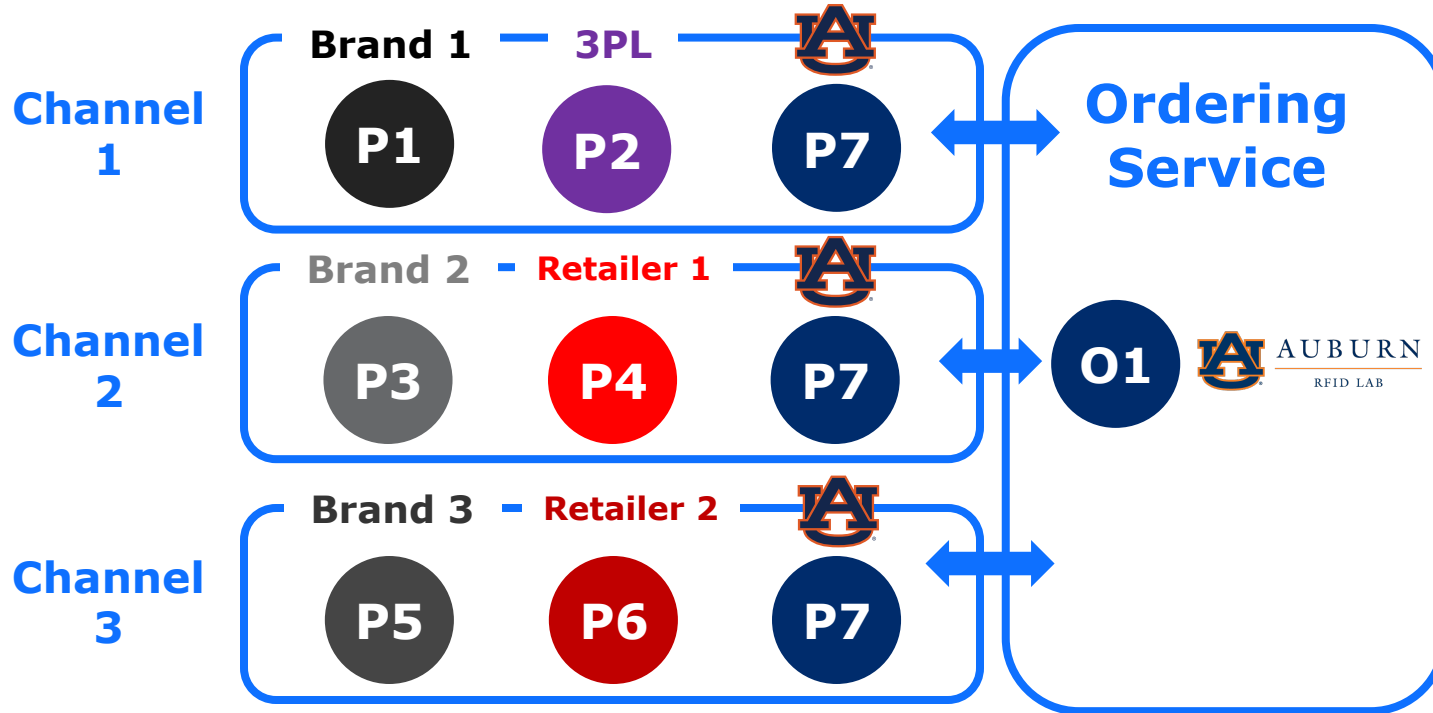


Retailer
DC



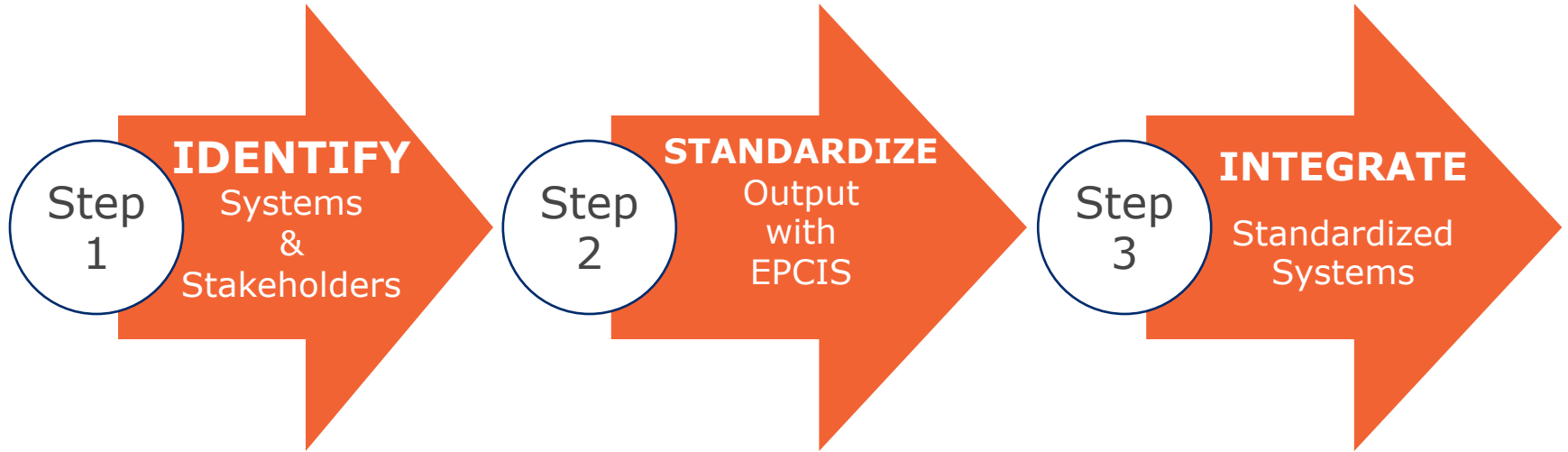
Retail
Store

Hyperledger Fabric: Architecture





Project Steps





Step
1

IDENTIFY

Serialized Systems Stakeholders

- Serialized Systems:
 - SGTIN (RFID) & SSCC
 - Capabilities at Manufacturing, DC, Store, etc.
- System Stakeholders:
 - Solution Provider support?
 - Control of the software stack



Step
2

STANDARDIZE

System Output
with *EPCIS*

- Identify the Key Data Elements (KDEs) and Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) that current systems support
- Transform current data output into EPCIS-compliant format



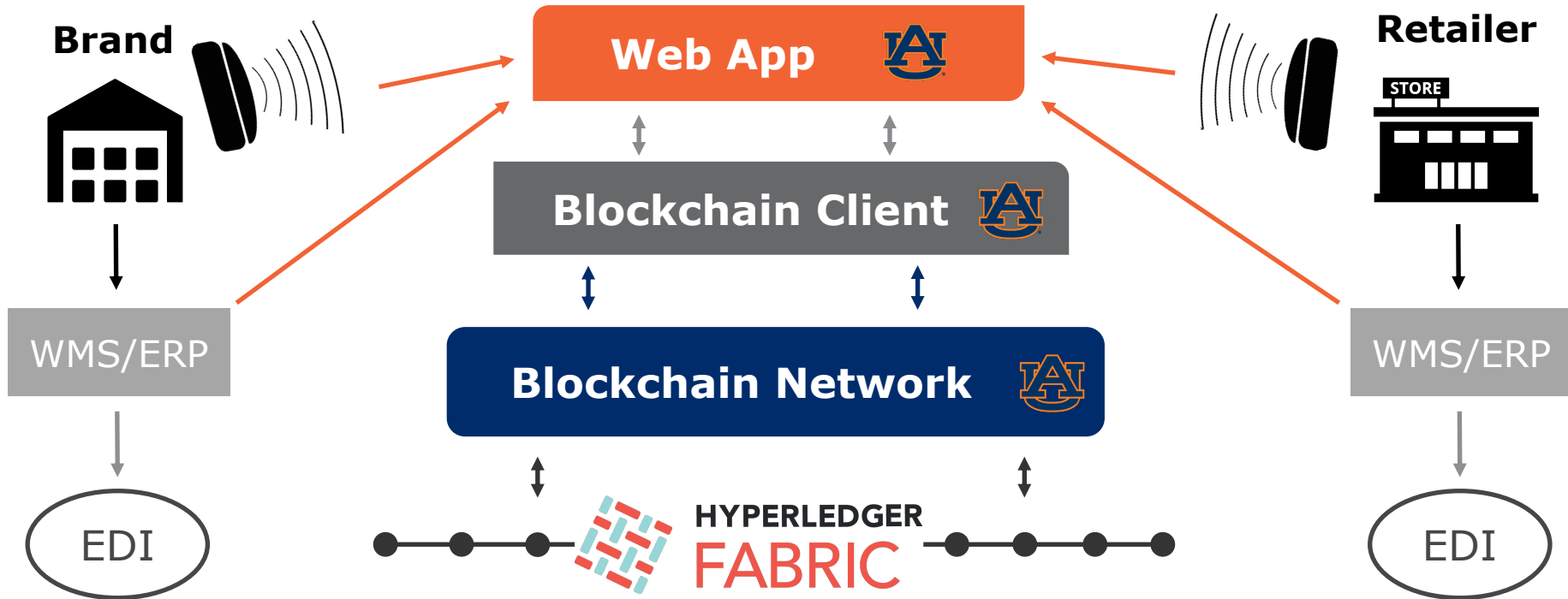
Step
3

INTEGRATE

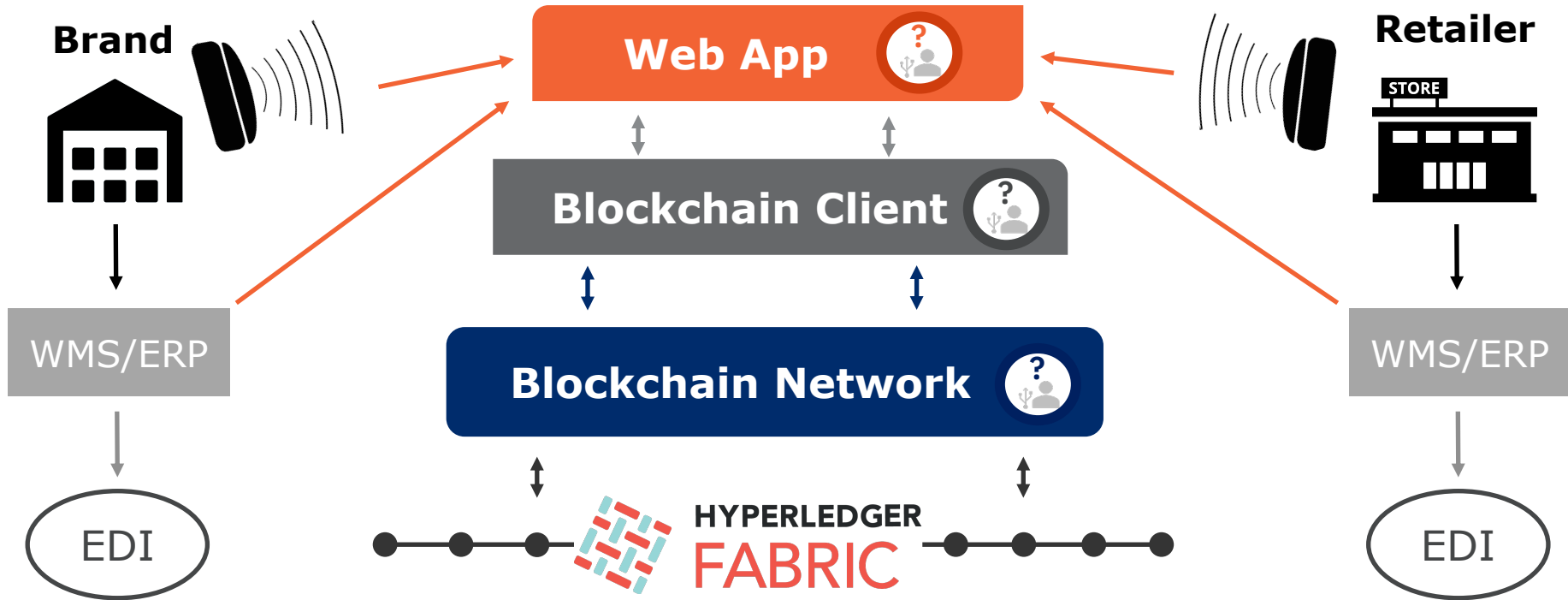
Standardized
Systems

- Utilize Auburn application via APIs for data ingestion
- Validate or translate into EPCIS format and feed through blockchain client application to blockchain network

Technology Stack: CHIP (Current)



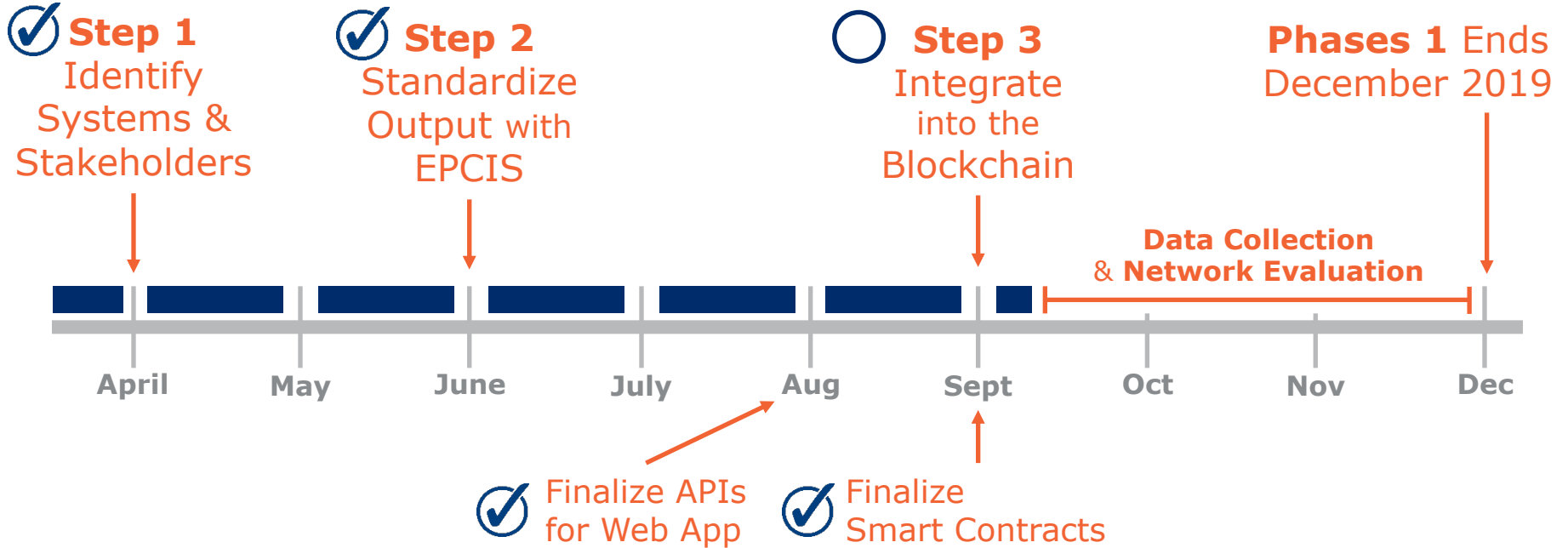
Technology Stack: CHIP (Future)





CHIP

Project Timeline



Position Paper: “Why Retail is Ready for Blockchain”



- Highlights the supply chain problems faced by the retail industry
- Details how blockchain and serialized data can address those problems
- To be released: **Oct 9th**

Privacy and Confidentiality **Hyperledger Fabric**

Four Levels of Privacy:

1. **Private** network design
2. **Permissioned** access control functions
3. **Channel** architecture
4. **Private Data Collection**

Privacy in Hyperledger Fabric: **Private Network**



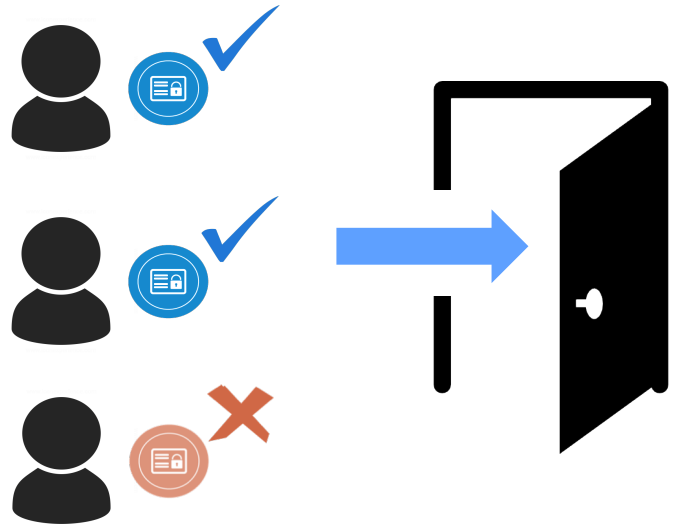
Fabric supports **PRIVATE**
blockchain networks

Members must be
approved and identified

Privacy in Hyperledger Fabric: **Permissioned**

Each member of the network is granted certain privileges or ***permissions***

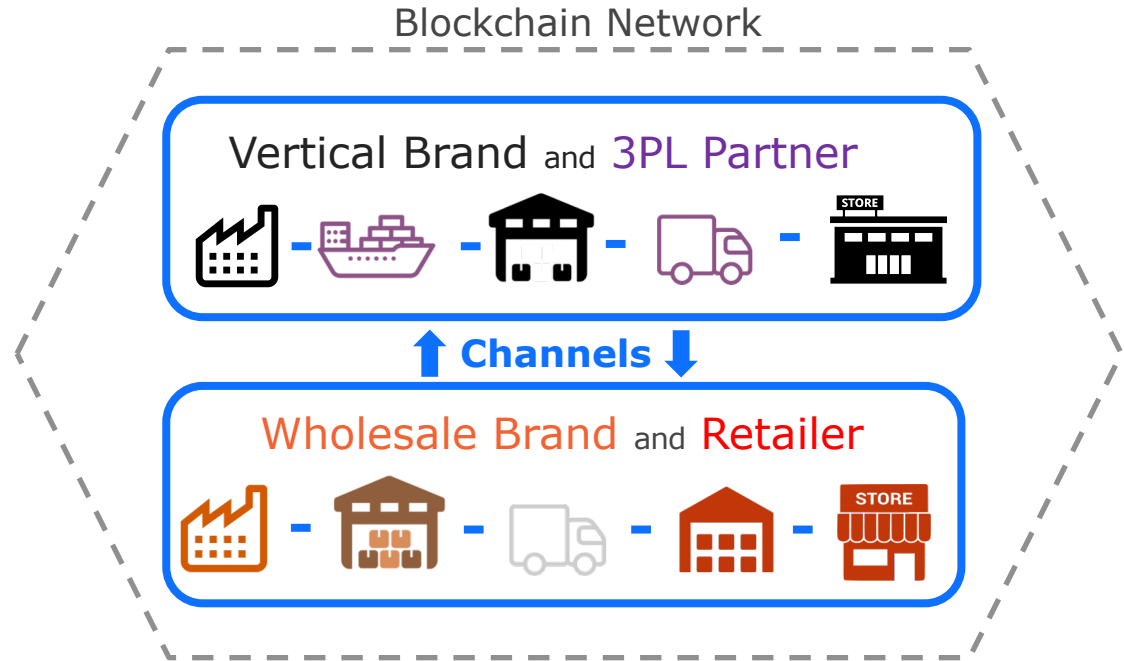
_____ serves as an access control function



Privacy in Hyperledger Fabric: Channels

Members sharing data with each other can be organized into **CHANNELS**

- Channels partition off parts of the network
- each Channel has its own private ledger

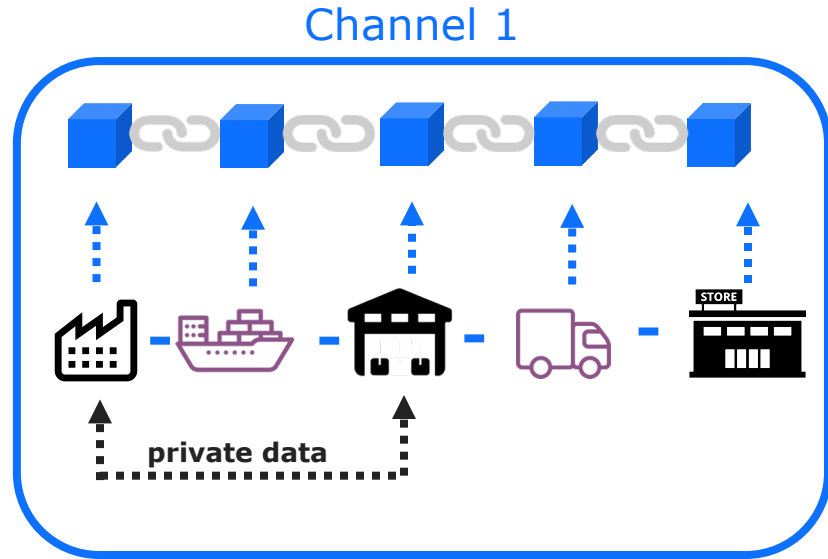


Privacy in Hyperledger Fabric: Private Data Collection

Within a Channel, participants can share data with a subset of other channel members with

PRIVATE DATA COLLECTION

- Data is shared privately between select members and a *hash* of the transaction data is stored on the channel chain



Privacy in Hyperledger Fabric: Private Data Collection

