RFID in the Wild

Analyzing Stocktake Data to Determine Detection Probabilities of Products

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Motivation

Traditional Stock-keeping Methods

- stock accuracy as low as 50%
- prevents adoption of state-of-the-art retail technologies

RFID-based Stocktakes

- · items are uniquely identifiable
- · read without direct line-of-sight
- stock accuracy well above 90%



Motivation

Readability of Products can be Influenced by Various Factors

- · material composition
- product placement
- RFID tag placements

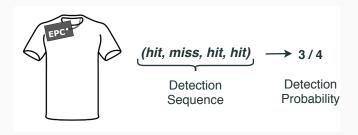
• ..

→ identifying products with such unfavorable characteristics is the key to further improve stock accuracy close to 100%

Approach

Stocktake Data

- recorded items in a store (read events)
- each item is associated with a unique product
- items are usually observed over multiple stocktakes
- · sequence of hits and misses for each item



Approach

Item Detection Probabilities

 valuable but only limited information (broken RFID tags, unintentional shielding,...)

Product Detection Probabilities

- aggregation (i.e., mean) of item detection probabilities belonging to the same product
 - across all stores (global)
 - for individual stores (local)

Data Set Characteristics

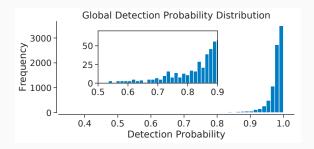
- stocktake data of 407 stores
- · stores located in different regions (USA, Europe, and Asia)
- · 32,256 completed stocktakes
- 564,022,373 read events of 8,728 distinct products

	# stores	# stocktakes	stock accuracy	stock size
USA	196 (48.16%)	19,541 (6.4)	92.45%	22,808
Europe	199 (48.89%)	11,465 (5.2)	92.30%	8,492
Asia	12 (2.950%)	1,250 (7.3)	94.44%	4,340
Overall	407 (100.0%)	32,256	92.47%	17,004

Analyzing Frequently Missed Products

Global Product Detection Probability

- · detectability already high: 0.971 (0.048)
- frequently missed products can be identified



· tops are in general more problematic

Analyzing Frequently Missed Products

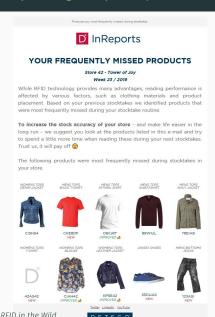
Difference between Global and Local Detection Probabilities

- reading performance is rather homogeneous
- average difference: 0.0041 (0.036)

Similarities within Regions

- · top 20 most often missed products per store
- 18 (23) products in at least 10% of US (EU) stores
- · some products in more than 80% of stores
- core-groups of frequently missed products exist

Reporting Frequently Missed Products



Controlled User Study

- 16 European stores
- 15 weekly e-mail reports
- 630 products reported
- 51% products did improve (change in trend)

Conclusion

Contributions

- · methodology to identify frequently missed products
- · we find core-groups within regions and stores
- insights from real-world implementation (user study)
- extensive real-world dataset¹

Future Work

- · real-time feedback on RFID handheld device
- experiment with different detectability measures

https://github.com/detegoDS/stocktake_reads_dataset

