
Scalable Technology

1
00:00:09,480 --> 00:00:07,590
for more than 50 years scientists and

2
00:00:11,360 --> 00:00:09,490
engineers at NASA's Johnson Space Center

3
00:00:13,799 --> 00:00:11,370
have pioneered breakthroughs in medicine

4
00:00:17,220 --> 00:00:13,809
computing thermal materials and systems

5
00:00:19,169 --> 00:00:17,230
engineering NASA technologies are

6
00:00:21,269 --> 00:00:19,179
innovative solutions that help complex

7
00:00:22,919 --> 00:00:21,279
problems these patented core

8
00:00:24,329 --> 00:00:22,929
technologies are available through a

9
00:00:26,669 --> 00:00:24,339
license agreement that can enable

10
00:00:32,100 --> 00:00:26,679
entrepreneurs to create new products and

11
00:00:35,100 --> 00:00:32,110
new market opportunities for business so

12
00:00:37,350 --> 00:00:35,110
the technology right now that seems to

13
00:00:39,750 --> 00:00:37,360

most enable our concept of autonomous

14
00:00:43,049 --> 00:00:39,760
logistics man is radio frequency

15
00:00:44,569 --> 00:00:43,059
identification technology or RFID a lot

16
00:00:47,490 --> 00:00:44,579
of the inventory that we want to track

17
00:00:50,729 --> 00:00:47,500
design behind the talent enclosure so it

18
00:00:52,170 --> 00:00:50,739
might be drawers such as this and in the

19
00:00:54,810 --> 00:00:52,180
truck they typically have fairly high

20
00:00:56,610 --> 00:00:54,820
densities of tank items and so the

21
00:00:58,259 --> 00:00:56,620
challenge is getting in the field into

22
00:01:00,630 --> 00:00:58,269
all of those items to where they can

23
00:01:02,009 --> 00:01:00,640
rectify the energy and respond back so

24
00:01:04,910 --> 00:01:02,019
we think a better approach is to

25
00:01:07,499 --> 00:01:04,920
increase the size of the tag antenna

26
00:01:09,690 --> 00:01:07,509
that allows the tag to receive more

27
00:01:12,090 --> 00:01:09,700
energy card integrated circuit and then

28
00:01:14,760 --> 00:01:12,100
respond back and so if the technology

29
00:01:16,620 --> 00:01:14,770
that we develop as the tag is rotating

30
00:01:18,510 --> 00:01:16,630
is the beam automatically steers back

31
00:01:21,270 --> 00:01:18,520
towards the interrogator and maintains

32
00:01:23,819 --> 00:01:21,280
longer range so this is what we call our

33
00:01:26,580 --> 00:01:23,829
RFID dispenser allows us to track

34
00:01:29,190 --> 00:01:26,590
inventories of very small items without

35
00:01:30,749 --> 00:01:29,200
having to put a tag on each item so this

36
00:01:32,460 --> 00:01:30,759
technology what we have in the dispenser

37
00:01:34,770 --> 00:01:32,470
keeping track of the inventory can be

38
00:01:37,370 --> 00:01:34,780

scale it to any level we can drive all

39
00:01:40,910 --> 00:01:37,380
types of objects without having it

40
00:01:43,310 --> 00:01:40,920
RFID tags each item extended-range RFID

41
00:01:45,139 --> 00:01:43,320
and sensor tags are a suite of patented

42
00:01:46,969 --> 00:01:45,149
Johnson Space Center technologies

43
00:01:49,550 --> 00:01:46,979
available for use through a license

44
00:01:52,130 --> 00:01:49,560
agreement with NASA extended-range RFID

45
00:01:54,380 --> 00:01:52,140
can benefit a wide range of inventory

46
00:01:57,380 --> 00:01:54,390
management applications and can be sold

47
00:01:59,569 --> 00:01:57,390
to a wide range of markets to find out

48
00:02:01,910 --> 00:01:59,579
more about nasa-developed rfid

49
00:02:06,169 --> 00:02:01,920
technology and other technology license