Research Article

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Nonlinear discrete system model of tobacco supply chain information

https://doi.org/10.1515/nleng-2022-0029
received December 13, 2021; accepted February 27, 2022

Abstract: In order to understand the real environment and specific needs of China’s current tobacco industry, track the signal information in the tobacco supply chain, and timely discover the source of the tobacco supply chain, this paper puts forward the detection method of anti-counterfeiting at the source of the tobacco supply chain. Based on this, this article constructs a nonlinear discrete system model, which mainly studies the logistics information existing in the tobacco supply chain, utilizes the noise existing in the tobacco supply chain information obtained by EKF filtering, and combines it with Support vector machine data analysis method. The results showed that out of 450 sample tests, 0 real sample errors and 1 misuse of 49 false samples, with a total detection rate of up to 100% was achieved. The results show that the nonlinear discrete system model is better, has higher detection effect of tobacco supply source, and improves the detection accuracy.

Keywords: tobacco supply chain, nonlinear discrete system, model

1 Introduction

China is a country of large tobacco consumption. Regardless of its tobacco planting area, total production or consumption is first in the world, about 1/3 of total production or consumption in the world. In 2009, with about 350 million smoking people, tobacco industry throughout the country paid a tax of 513.111 billion yuan, accounting for more than 8% of the national tax revenue, which realizes taxes (including state-owned capital management income) of 416.34 billion yuan, which is the second largest industry of tax payment (second only to the petroleum industry). In 2011, China’s tobacco industry output value estimates were around 700 billion yuan. It can be seen that the tobacco industry has a very important status in China’s economic and social life to ensure a positive contribution to the national fiscal revenue. However, from the system, the Chinese tobacco industry still has a strong planning economy, which also leads to a series of problems caused by mechanisms and operations from planning system curing, especially some issues related to supply chain operations. For consumers, the demand is the main factor in the tobacco industry, mainly including the identification of the authenticity of tobacco products. As the tobacco industry is booming, the quality of tobacco products is also becoming increasingly visible. Through the statistics and research of tobacco industry in recent years, the integration trend of traditional tobacco industry and high-tech is increasingly obvious. The construction of informationization in tobacco industry is conducive to improving tobacco production efficiency and ensuring tobacco quality [1].

Tracing to build tobacco information is huge for the entire tobacco industry, which is conducive to achieving unified coordination and management of the entire tobacco industry. Traditional anti-counterfeiting means is generally achieved by special processes, such as discoloration inks, uneven print, adding watermarking, etc. Although these means have achieved anti-counterfeiting purposes to some extent, the cost is high and easy to copy. The information-based two-dimensional code cost is low, easy to carry, and share, and has high recognition rate, wide application range, and large development potential. Among them, the information-based QR code is more common in the mobile phone, and can effectively store and interpret information. In the tobacco industry, the main significance of the use of informationized QR code technology is: first to manage the
circulation channels and means of tobacco, and ensure stand-
dardization of production and processing in tobacco busi-
ness; second, make consumers to participate in the process
of tobacco quality supervision and management, consumers
can query the authenticity and traceability of tobacco pro-
ducts at any time, to ensure the legitimate rights and inter-
ests of the consumers.

In the above context, it is urgent to detect the trace-
ability of tobacco supply chain. However, the current
 tobacco supply chain traceability anti-counterfeiting detec-
tion method has the problems of poor denoising effect, low
detection efficiency, and low detection accuracy. Therefore,
this work proposes the tobacco supply chain traceability
 anti-counterfeiting detection method based on vector
tracking.

2 Literature review

By using the tobacco supply chain industry as an object,
and integrating the logistic business process between
industry and commerce, there are two points in the rea-
listic meaning of tobacco supply chain information: first,
through research on tobacco supply chain integration,
we can reduce logistics, information flow, and flow costs
inside the supply chain, minimize the internal consump-
tion and waste of supply chains, improve the operational
efficiency and operational effect of the supply chain, and
shorten the response speed of the supply chain to the
demand market. Second, through breaking of the organi-
zation’s boundaries, integration of industry logistics dock-
ing business processes to promote the integration of tobacco
industry logistics information and can be achieved realizing
seamless docking of logistics of tobacco industrial enter-
prises. This will build the core competitive structure of the
tobacco supply chain to improve the competitiveness of the
tobacco supply chain in the market.

Research on the supply chain originates from research
on logistics management, but most scholars in recent
years have turned to research on the management of supplies from the research of logistics management. At
present, foreign scholars’ research on supply chain man-
age is mainly focused on the following representative
directions. Cuong in his published paper proposed “defini-
tion of supply chain quality management and its theoretical
and practical analysis”: quality management should not be
limited to the management of internal product quality, but
should be quality management concepts from traditional
single enterprises, focusing on quality management tools
and technologies, based on supply chain, focusing on the
communication and coordination of supply chain members,
and the capacity of quality assurance system [2]. Ramesh
et al. introduced game theory into the research of supply
chain management in their papers “Game theory in supply
chain management,” and research in the field can be divided
into inventory game, production and pricing game, inven-
tory, production, pricing, and other types of games such as
comprehensive decision-making [3]. Game theory in supply
chain management has proved to help solve the effectiveness
of various problems in the supply chain, including inventory
decisions, product pricing and product quantity, inventory,
pricing, quality, advertising, etc., and competitive coopera-
tion between supply chain members. With the complexity of
the supply chain network, it is also necessary to use game
theory to solve the problem of related networks. Silva ana-
alyzed the characteristics and distribution of tobacco industry
logistics information resources, summarized the problem of
tobacco industry logistics information resource management,
and studied the integration mode of tobacco industry
logistics information resources, and constructed SOA-
based tobacco industry logistics collaborative information
platform, and described the key technologies of the plat-
form, the overall architecture, access mechanisms, and
functional effects [4]. Balwicki et al. through the specificity
of the tobacco industry and the analysis of tobacco supply
chain structure, found out the reasons for the supply chain
information of the tobacco industry, and then solved the
information technology application, established a strategic
partnership, designed a scientific sampling mechanism,
etc., a series of corresponding countermeasures for the pro-
blem [5]. Maulidah analyzed the risk priorities in the
tobacco supply chain and developed risk mitigation strate-
gies for the tobacco supply chain by business process mod-
ing methods. The analysis methods are the Delphi Law
and the House of Risk (HoR). Business processes use the
Supply chain operational reference (SCOR) model. The
results show that the priorities of tobacco supply chain
risk are: economic uncertainty, the unavailability of tobacco
at the farm level, the location of tobacco ingredients away
from production activities, rising product prices from cus-
toms, and a sharp increase in product demand. Strategies to
mitigate supply chain risks include increasing the informa-
tion flow in the tobacco supply chain, managing inventory/
 supply of tobacco raw materials and processed products,
evaluating distributors’ options, forming partnerships with
tobacco farmers, implementing marketing portfolio strate-
gies (product, price, location, and promotion), strengthening
coordination with relevant governments, and management
of information systems and technologies [6]. To explore how
tobacco manufacturing companies can improve their sus-
tainable performance through effective supplier relationship
management, Adesanya et al. provided insights into the various SRM methods used in the tobacco industry to ensure compliance and improve sustainability performance. However, further studies are needed to explore the generalizability of the conclusions we draw from individual case studies. The tobacco industry is an under-researched industry, particularly in sustainable operations and supply chain management practices. Our results also seem to apply to those comparable industries with strict regulation. Keywords—sustainability, supplier relationship management, and sustainability risk management [7]. Jianyong et al. identified nutrient soil composed of cake fertilizer, mushroom residue, cow dung, and calcium-magnesium phosphate fertilizer as an alternative to traditional flue-cured tobacco. According to the principle of feed crushing, mixing, and processing integration, cured tobacco nutrient soil processor was developed. The problem of mixing box blockage is solved by improving the grinding and mixing methods of the mixing system. Trials have been carried out trials for mechanized large-scale production and commercial supply of flue-cured tobacco nutrient soil, simplified the production process of flue-cured tobacco nutrient soil, reduced production costs, met the needs of the green development of tobacco production, and created good social and economic benefits [8].

3 Information denoising treatment based on vector tracking

Vector-tracked tobacco supply linked source anti-counterfeiting detection method extracts the logistics information present in the tobacco supply chain by vector tracking algorithm, and denoises the obtained information. Let $T$ describe the status update time; $X_k = [x, y, z, \dot{x}, \dot{y}, \dot{z}, \ddot{x}, \ddot{y}, \ddot{z}, b, d]^T$ describes the state vector, where $[x, y, z]$ describes the user’s three-dimensional position in the Earth-Center-Solid coordinate system, $[\dot{x}, \dot{y}, \dot{z}]$ describes the user’s velocity in the Earth-Center-Solid coordinate system, and $[\ddot{x}, \ddot{y}, \ddot{z}]$ describes the user’s acceleration in the Earth-Center-Solid coordinate system. D stands for clock drift, and B stands for clock deviation and builds a nonlinear discrete system model:

$$
\begin{align*}
X_k &= \Phi X_{k-1} + W_{k-1} \\
S_k &= d(X_k) + V_k.
\end{align*}
$$

In the formula, $S_k$ describes the observed vector, which is a vector that occurs during the actual observation process; $d$ describes the observable satellite number; $V_k$ is a observed noise vector; $\Phi$ describes a state transfer matrix; $W_{k-1}$ a is system noise vector.

The expression of the state transfer matrix $\Phi$ is as follows:

$$
\Phi = 
\begin{bmatrix}
I_{3 \times 3} & T_{3 \times 3} & 0.5T^2H_{3 \times 3} & 0_{3 \times 1} & 0_{3 \times 1} \\
0_{3 \times 3} & I_{3 \times 3} & T_{3 \times 3} & 0_{3 \times 1} & 0_{3 \times 1} \\
0_{3 \times 3} & 0_{3 \times 3} & I_{3 \times 3} & 0_{3 \times 1} & 0_{3 \times 1} \\
0_{3 \times 3} & 0_{3 \times 3} & 0_{3 \times 3} & 0_{3 \times 1} & 1_T \\
0_{3 \times 3} & 0_{3 \times 1} & 0_{1 \times 3} & 1_1 & 1_1
\end{bmatrix}.
$$

The average value of the system noise vector $W_{k-1}$ is 0, and there is a formula:

$$
E[W_k W_k^T] = Q_k \delta_{d_j}, Q_k \geq 0,
$$

$$
Q = \text{diag}([\sigma_u^2, \sigma_v^2, \sigma_c^2, \sigma_d^2, \sigma_e^2]),
$$

where $[\sigma_d^2, \sigma_e^2]$ can be calculated by Allan variance parameter $Q_k, \delta_{d_j}$. The mean of observing the noise vector $V_k$ is 0, and there is a formula:

$$
E[V_k V_k^T] = R_k \delta_{b_j}, R_k \geq 0,
$$

$$
R = \text{diag}([\sigma_n^2, \sigma_p^2, \ldots, \sigma_d^2, \sigma_e^2]).
$$

In the formula, $\sigma_d^2$ describes the variance corresponding to $\Delta \rho_d$; $\sigma_p^2$ describes the variance corresponding to $\Delta \phi$. According to the constructed nonlinear discrete system model, the information existing in the tobacco supply chain is extracted by the vector tracking method [9]:

$$
\begin{align*}
\sigma_n^2 &= \left(\frac{c}{R_c}\right)^2 \times \frac{2\eta(1 - \frac{d}{2})^2 + 1}{8\eta(1 - \frac{d}{2})^2 + 1^2} \times X_k \\
\sigma_p^2 &= \left(\frac{c}{f_l}\right)^2 \times \frac{\eta(1 + \frac{1}{\eta})}{\eta(\pi T)^2} \times Z_k, \\
\eta &= (C/N_0) \times T.
\end{align*}
$$

In the formula, $C/N_0$ describes the signal-to-noise ratio of the signal corresponding to the signal; the optical speed is described; $f_l$ describes the carrier frequency; $R_c$ describes the code rate corresponding to the C/A code. The error corresponding to the observation vector is calculated by the acquired tobacco supply chain information:

$$
Z_{c,k} = H_k \hat{X}_{c,k} + V_k.
$$

In the formula, $X_{c,k}$ described is an estimate error corresponding to the state vector; $Z_{c,k}$ described is an error corresponding to the observation vector; $H_k$ describes a linear observation matrix, its expression is as follows:
In the formula, $H_k = \begin{pmatrix} -\hat{a}_1 & 0_{1 \times 3} & 0_{1 \times 3} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\partial \hat{p}_1}{\partial \hat{u}} & -\hat{a}_1 & 0_{1 \times 3} & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{\partial \hat{p}_2}{\partial \hat{u}} & -\hat{a}_2 & 0_{1 \times 3} & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -\hat{a}_N & 0_{1 \times 3} & 0_{1 \times 3} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\partial \hat{p}_N}{\partial \hat{u}} & -\hat{a}_N & 0_{1 \times 3} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. \quad (10)

In the formula, $a_i = [a_{x,i}, a_{y,i}, a_{z,i}]$ describes the direction cosine corresponding to the unit vector, and a deflection process is performed:

$$\frac{\partial \hat{p}_i}{\partial \hat{u}} = \delta_i - \hat{u} + \frac{(\hat{s}_i - \hat{u}) \times \hat{a}_i}{R_i} \times \hat{a}_i.$$ \quad (11)

In the formula, $R_i$ describes a geometric distance; $u$ describes a three-dimensional position in a coordinate system; $\hat{u}$ describes the user's speed in coordinates; $s$ is a three-dimensional coordinate; $\hat{s}$ is the speed of the satellite in the coordinate system. The EKF filtering process is usually as follows:

$$\hat{A}_{f|f-1} = \Phi \hat{A}_{f-1},$$ \quad (12)

$$P_{f|k-1} = \Phi P_{f|k-1} \Phi^T + Q,$$ \quad (13)

$$k_f = P_{f|f-1} H_k^T (H_k P_{f|f-1} H_k^T + R_k)^{-1},$$ \quad (14)

$$\hat{A}_f = \hat{A}_{f|f-1} + K_f [Z_{c|f} - \{h(\hat{A}_{f|f-1}) - \hat{Z}_f]\},$$ \quad (15)

$$P_f = (I - K_f H_k) P_{f|f-1}.$$ \quad (16)

In the formula, $K_f$ describes a filter gain matrix; $P_f$ describes an estimated error covariance matrix \[10,11].

With EKF filtering, the noise existing in the obtained tobacco supply chain information is treated, and the calculation formula for tobacco supply chain stroke source anti-counterfeiting detection accuracy is as follows:

$$\hat{Z}_{c|f} = \{h(\hat{A}_{f|f-1}) - \hat{Z}_f\} + H_k \hat{A}_{c|f}.$$ \quad (17)

### 4 Tobacco supply chain stroke source anti-counterfeiting detection method

Based on the above information denoising treatment, the support vector machine (SVM) method is used to detect the supply of tobacco supply.

Setting $\psi$ as a non-linear mapping between the input space and the output space, and the data present in the sample set $(x_i, y_i)$ and $(x_0, y_0)$ are mapped to high dimensional space $f$ through non-linear mapping $\psi$. Linear regression in the feature space by the following linear functions:

$$f(x) = w \cdot \psi(x) + s, \; \psi : R^n \rightarrow F, \; w \in F,$$ \quad (18)

where $S$ is described as the threshold. Since nonlinear mapping $\psi$ is fixed, the high dimensional space flat $|w|^2$ and the sum of experience risks will have an impact on $W$, namely:

$$R(w) = \frac{1}{2} |w|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{l} \varepsilon[f(x_i) - y_i].$$ \quad (19)

In the formula, $l$ describes the total number of samples; $\varepsilon()$ is a loss function, its expression is as follows:

$$\varepsilon[f(x_i) - y_i] = \begin{cases} 0, & |f(x_i) - y_i| < \varepsilon \\ |f(x_i) - y_i| - \varepsilon, & \text{else} \end{cases}.$$ \quad (20)

Try to make the linear regression function flat, control the complexity of the function, and minimize the ease field $|w|^2$ of corresponding $W$.

The main minimization target function is used to calculate the $W$ and $S$, which minimizes the formula:

$$L(w, b, a, \xi) = \frac{1}{2} |w|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^{l} (\xi_i + \xi_i^*)$$

$$- \sum_{i=1}^{l} a_i (\varepsilon + \xi_i - y_i + w \cdot \psi(x_i) - s)$$

$$- \sum_{i=1}^{l} a_i^* (\varepsilon + \xi_i^* + y_i - w \cdot \psi(x_i) - s)$$

$$- \sum_{i=1}^{l} (\lambda_i \cdot \xi_i + \lambda_i^* \cdot \xi_i^*).$$ \quad (21)

In the formula, $a_i, a_i^*, \xi_i, \xi_i^*$ represent the Lagrangian multiplier, set the deflection of the parameter $w, s, \xi_i, \xi_i^*$ to zero, and obtain the minimum value of the above formula, namely:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = w - \sum_{i=1}^{l} (a_i - a_i^*) \cdot \psi(x_i) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_i} = C - a_i^* - \lambda_i^* = 0 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_i^*} = C - a_i^* - \lambda_i^* = 0.$$

}\quad (23)
Combined with the above formula, obtain a dual optimization problem:

\[
\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^{l} (a_i - a_i^*) &= 0 \\
(a_i, a_i^*) &= [0, C].
\end{aligned}
\]  

(24)

The number of functional regressions of the SVM can be used, and \( W \):

\[
w = \sum_{i=1}^{l} (a_i - a_i^*)\psi(x_i).
\]  

(25)

The minimum solution of \( R(w) \) is \( a_i, a_i^* \). Solving the linear regression function by \( a_i, a_i^* \), to obtain abnormal data:

\[
f(x) = w \cdot (x_i) + s \\
= \sum_{i=1}^{l} (a_i + a_i^*)[\psi(x_i) + \psi(x)] + s \\
= \sum_{i=1}^{l} (a_i - a_i^*)K(x, x_i) + b.
\]  

(26)

The specific testing steps of the anti-counterfeiting detection method based on vector tracking tobacco supply chain are as follows [12,13]:

1. Constructing the support vector regression estimation model by the data processing by vector tracking algorithm.

2. If \( a_i = C \) or \( a_i^* = C \) is consistent, the residual corresponding to the sample point is calculated by the model:

\[ E_i = |y_i - \hat{y}_i|. \]  

(27)

In the formula, \( \hat{y}_i \) describes the actual measurement value, and \( y_i \) describes the regression estimate.

3. Set constant \( \sigma \) according to the requirements of the measurement data and the actual requirements, set \( \sigma = [-1,1] \), when \( \sigma = 0 \), the detection result is optimal.

When \( E_i > \sigma \), the \( y \)th sample is abnormal data, and the tobacco supply is retroactive anti-counterfeiting detection.

In combination, the detection flow chart of the anti-counterfeiting detection method based on vector tracking tobacco supply is shown in Figure 1.

5 Results and analysis

An internal network Linux server and MATLAB software were used to test this work.

5.1 Extract tobacco supply chain information

Extract tobacco supply chain information, which contains genuine information and fake information.

5.2 Denoising treatment

Since there is some noise in the tobacco supply chain information, the detection result is interfered, and the noise present in the tobacco supply chain information is processed using a vector tracking tobacco supply. On the basis of vector tracking tobacco supply, the signal is denoised by vector tracking, and the signal frequency fluctuation is obtained. The signal tends to stabilize, indicating that vector tracking tobacco supply linked source anti-counterfeiting detection method can effectively remove noise in the signal [14,15].

5.3 Detection effect

Based on the above, the method of supplying the tobacco supply chain is used, and the test results are shown in Figure 2.
According to Figure 2, when $\sigma = 0$, the vector tracking method is used, and the accuracy of the tobacco supply chain source anti-counterfeiting is 100%, the detection effect is optimal.

5.4 Detection time

The detection time and test results of monitoring tobacco supply chain with and without vector tracking method are shown in Figure 3.

It can be seen from Figure 3 that the detection time is very small when the vector tracking method is applied and not applied to monitor the tobacco supply chain. When the iteration time exceeds 60, the detection time after applying the vector tracking method is lower than that before applying the vector tracking method [16]. It is because the vector tracking tobacco supply is detected before the anti-counterfeiting detection method is detected, and the noise signal existing in the tobacco supply chain is removed, eliminating the interference caused by the noise signal in the source anti-counterfeiting detection process of tobacco supply, shortening the tobacco supply chain. The time used by anti-counterfeiting detection has increased detection efficiency [11].

5.5 Detection accuracy

450 samples were tested before and after the application of the vector tracking method. The detection results are shown in Table 1.

According to the analysis, 430 genuine samples were accurately detected, and 20 genuine samples were accidentally detected as fake. In the fraud sample, 45 samples were accurately detected, 5 samples were wrongly detected as genuine, and the total detection accuracy was 95.56%. After the application of vector tracking method, 450 authentic samples were accurately detected, 0 authentic samples were misused, and in the fraud sample, 49 samples were accurately detected, while 1 sample was wrongly detected. The total detection accuracy rate was 100%, the detection accuracy

Table 1: Tobacco supply chain trace source anti-counterfeiting test results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Detected as genuine</th>
<th>Detected as fake</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before applying the vector tracking</td>
<td>Count/a</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>method</td>
<td>Genuine</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fake</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>accuracy/%</td>
<td>95.56</td>
<td>4.44</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Genuine</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>88.89</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fake</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After applying the vector tracking</td>
<td>Count/a</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>method</td>
<td>Genuine</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fake</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>accuracy/%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Genuine</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>97.78</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
process of our system development, there are still de
were taken into account during this development. In the
tobacco supply chain. No special case considerations
using the anti-counterfeiting detection, the extracted tobacco
supply chain information is subjected to anti-counterfeiting
test, and the test results are known. In the application of
vector tracking method, the tobacco supply chain information
is omissible in the anti-counterfeiting test results,
reducing the detection effect, and the application of vector
tracking method after application vector tracking method
is accurate improves the detection effect [12].

Vector tracking method was used to extract logistics
information in the tobacco supply chain, and EKF filter
was used to deal with the noise in the obtained tobacco
supply chain information, which eliminated the interference
of noise signal in the detection process. SVM method
was used to carry out regression estimation, and residual
errors corresponding to sample points were calculated to
obtain the abnormal data, so as to achieve traceability and
anti-counterfeiting detection of tobacco supply chain. The experimental results show that the method proposed in
this article has higher traceability and anti-counterfeiting
detection efficiency, better detection effect, and improved
detection accuracy.

5.6 Detection effect
In order to verify the detection effect of this method, under
multiple iterations, the tobacco supply chain before and
after application of vector tracking method was applied,
using the anti-counterfeiting detection, the extracted tobacco
supply chain information is subjected to anti-counterfeiting
test, and the test results are known. In the application of
vector tracking method, the tobacco supply chain information
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this article has higher traceability and anti-counterfeiting
detection efficiency, better detection effect, and improved
detection accuracy.

6 Conclusion
This article describes the necessity of the system simula-
tion used in the tobacco supply chain distribution center.
The counterfeiting and traceability information of tobacco
products in the market is unknown. Using the nonlinear
discrete system model to analyze, we can quickly query
tobacco products, and improve the detection effect of
tobacco supply chain. No special case considerations
were taken into account during this development. In the
process of our system development, there are still deficien-
cies in the analysis of cigarette categories and characteristics. At present, we only completed the general discus-
sion in a simple way. However, in the actual operation
process, there may be some differences in the way of
operation for different types of cigarettes, which also needs
to be analyzed in terms of warehouse management.

The current coordinated operation of the supply chain
is one of the very serious problems. Because there are more
upstream and downstream enterprises in the supply
chain, and more competition between them. For example,
cigarette production enterprises mainly complete cigarette
manufacturing, and cigarette sales are carried out by com-
ercial companies, which leads to the division of procure-
ment costs in the process of applying RFID technology,
including purchasing RFID background system, RFID
label, and wireless communication equipment.

Funding information: The authors state no funding
involved.

Author contributions: All authors have accepted re-
ponsibility for the entire content of this manuscript and
approved its submission.

Conflict of interest: The authors state no conflict of
interest.

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performance through supplier relationship management in the
Development of customized production machine for flue-


