



TASHKENT UNIVERSITY OF
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES
NAMED AFTER MUHAMMAD AL-KHWARIZMI

MUHAMMAD AL-XORAZMIY NOMIDAGI
TOSHKENT AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARI
UNIVERSITETI

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Prospects for the development of telecommunication technologies in logistics

Malikova Nodira,
Computer engineering,
Tashkent university of information
technologies named after Muhammad al-
Khwarizmi Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Malikova.nodira2020@gmail.com

Kuvnakov Avaz,
Computer engineering,
Tashkent university of information
technologies named after Muhammad al-
Khwarizmi Tashkent, Uzbekistan
avaz_a@yahoo.com

Djuraev Tulkindjon,
Computer engineering,
Tashkent university of
information technologies named
after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi
Tashkent, Uzbekistan
tulqindjurayev2@gmail.com

Abstract- At the development of telecommunication technologies has a significant impact on the logistics industry, contributing to the automation of processes, increased efficiency and cost reduction. This article examines current trends and prospects for the application of telecommunication solutions in logistics, including the implementation of the Internet of Things (IoT), 5G, blockchain and artificial intelligence. The advantages, challenges and possible directions for further development are analyzed.

Keywords- telecommunication technologies, logistics, Internet of things, 5G, automation, digitalization..

1. INTRODUCTION

Logistics is one of the key sectors of the economy, directly affecting business development and meeting consumer needs. Modern challenges, such as globalization, the growth of e-commerce and the need for sustainable solutions, require the use of innovative technologies. Telecommunication technologies, which provide fast data exchange and automation of processes, are becoming an integral part of the logistics infrastructure. As is known, information and communication technologies are general-purpose technologies and are effectively used in all spheres of modern society, investments in which significantly exceed the effectiveness of investments in short-term and long-term assets.[1]

In modern conditions, to achieve a significant effect in the field of logistics, maximum coordination of material and information flows is necessary when combining them. As logistics systems in business entities improve, the issue of widespread use of such information systems that will allow organically combining all logistics subsystems into a single whole becomes relevant. According to the World Bank, logistics costs in the country are high, which is due to the inefficient use of freight transport, low technical equipment, insufficient development of logistics systems, poor coordination in the implementation of transportation by different modes of transport, the lack of effective transport technologies, etc. One of the possibilities for solving the above problems is the use of information technologies, which will reduce logistics costs, obtain information for making decisions on supply chain management, ensure the exchange of operational information between business process

participants, and monitor the efficiency of the business process elements to make prompt corrective decisions.

2. RELATED WORKS

In a number of logistics companies, information exchange is carried out using telephones, faxes or e-mail, which reduces efficiency and increases the likelihood of errors. And all this is happening against the backdrop of an increase in the volume of document flow in logistics supply chains. Taxes and payments paid for personnel maintenance, risks borne by employees, force company management to expand the automation of processes subject to mathematical algorithmization. For example, electronic technologies for managing warehouse operations and transport dispatching, unmanned stackers, etc. are used in the logistics of Belarusian companies [2].

3.1. METHODS

The widespread introduction of information and communication technologies significantly improves business processes in logistics, which ultimately affects the reduction of costs and the increase in the company's profitability. This effect is achieved due to the fact that the use of ICT ensures work in the "24/7" mode, guarantees the accuracy of inventory accounting and reduces the number of errors, significantly simplifies document flow and information management. In addition, the use of ICT requires fewer personnel and reduces auxiliary costs associated with lighting and heating, which directly affect the reduction of labor costs. Issues related to the human factor are removed, for example, the level of petty theft is reduced, work is ensured in a dangerous operating environment.

The purpose of this article is to explore the prospects for the development of telecommunication technologies in logistics and their impact on the industry.

1. The role of telecommunication technologies in logistics

1.1. Acceleration of data exchange

Modern telecommunication solutions allow for the prompt processing of large volumes of information, which is critical for supply chain management. Data exchange between participants in the logistics process occurs in real time, which reduces the likelihood of errors and increases the accuracy of planning.

1.2. Improving coordination in supply chains

Telematics systems, cloud platforms and mobile applications enable seamless integration between suppliers, carriers and customers, promoting transparency and reducing lead times.

2. Modern telecommunication technologies in logistics

2.1. Internet of Things (IoT)

IoT devices such as temperature and humidity sensors and GPS trackers are used to monitor and control the condition of goods at all stages of their delivery. Warehouse Management Applications: Smart sensors help automate inventory management and optimize product placement.

Monitoring the condition of cargo: IoT allows you to track transportation conditions, preventing spoilage of goods.

2.2. 5G Technologies

The advent of 5G networks provides high data speeds and low latency, which is critical for applications such as:

Autonomous transport. Driverless trucks and drones require a stable and fast connection to operate in real time.

Real-time management: 5G enables instant response to changes in supply chains.

To create a mathematical model for leveraging new telecommunications technologies in logistics, we will focus on optimizing logistics operations through modern tools such as IoT, 5G networks, and cloud computing. Below is a structured approach to the mathematical model.

1. Objective

3.2. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

Minimize overall logistics costs, including transportation, time delays, and communication inefficiencies.

Optimize resource utilization and delivery times using real-time data and enhanced communication technologies.

2. Model Components

Variables:

x_{ij} : Binary variable indicating if a route between nodes i and j is selected ($x_{ij} = 1$) or not ($x_{ij} = 0$).

Q_{ij} : Amount of goods transported on the route (i,j) .

T_{ij} : Transportation time on the route (i,j) .

C_{ij} : Transportation cost for the route (i,j) .

D_{ij} : Communication delay for the route (i,j) .

Parameters:

Q_{max} : Maximum capacity of the transport vehicle.

T_{max} : Maximum allowable transportation time.

D_{max} : Maximum allowable communication delay.

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$: Weights for cost, time, and delay in the objective function.

Input Data:

Network graph with nodes representing depots, warehouses, or delivery points.

Edges represent possible transportation routes, with weights for C_{ij} , T_{ij} , D_{ij} .

IoT sensors providing real-time updates on vehicle conditions, traffic, and delays.

3. Objective Function

The goal is to minimize the total logistics cost, time, and communication delay:

$$Z = \alpha \sum_{i,j} C_{ij} x_{ij} + \sum_{i,j} T_{ij} x_{ij} + \alpha_3 \sum_{i,j} D_{ij} x_{ij}$$

4. Constraints

1. Flow Conservation:

Goods must be transported to all required destinations:

$$\sum_j Q_{ij} - \sum_j Q_{ji} = d_i, \forall i$$

where d_i is the demand or supply at node i .

2. Capacity Constraint:

Transported goods on any route must not exceed the vehicle's capacity:

$$Q_{ij} \leq Q_{max} \cdot x_{ij}, \forall (i,j)$$

3. Time Constraint:

Transportation time must stay within allowable limits:

$$T_{ij} \leq T_{max}, \forall (i,j)$$

4. Communication Delay Constraint:

Communication delays should not exceed predefined thresholds:

$$D_{ij} \leq D_{max}, \forall (i,j)$$

5. Route Selection:

Each node must be connected to exactly one route:

$$\sum_j x_{ij} = 1, \quad \forall i$$

5. Technological Integration

IoT Devices:

Real-time data collection on vehicle locations, traffic, and conditions.

Inputs directly feed into parameters T_{ij} , D_{ij} , and C_{ij} for dynamic updates.

5G Networks:

Ensure low-latency communication for real-time coordination and monitoring.

Reduces D_{ij} values, improving efficiency.

Cloud Computing:

Process and store large datasets from IoT devices.

Execute computationally intensive optimization algorithms in real time.

6. Solution Techniques

Optimization Algorithms:

Use Linear Programming (LP) or Mixed-Integer Linear Programming (MILP) for solving the model.

Tools: Python's PuLP, Gurobi, or CPLEX.

Dynamic Updates:

Integrate real-time data streams using IoT and APIs for adaptive optimization.

7. Example Application

4.1. RESULTS

Scenario: A logistics company uses autonomous vehicles to deliver packages within a city. IoT sensors provide real-time traffic data, and 5G enables communication between vehicles and a central hub.

Objective: Minimize delivery costs, ensure on-time delivery, and maintain communication efficiency.

The mathematical model serves as the backbone for implementing smart logistics solutions that adapt to modern telecommunications advancements. Let me know if you'd like a Python-based implementation or simulation for this!

3. Benefits of implementing telecommunication technologies

Cost reduction. Automation of processes reduces manual labor costs and minimizes the likelihood of errors.

Increased efficiency: Faster access to data and improved coordination speed up logistics operations.

Sustainability: Route optimization and inventory management reduce carbon footprint.

4.2. DISCUSSION

4. Main challenges and limitations

Despite the obvious advantages, there are a number of challenges that hinder the large-scale implementation of telecommunication technologies:

High implementation costs. Creating infrastructure requires significant investment.

Cybersecurity: The growth of connected devices increases the risk of cyber attacks.

Lack of standards. The lack of unified protocols hinders the integration of different systems.

5. Development prospects

5.1. Development of autonomous systems

The use of unmanned vehicles and drones for delivery will be a key area in the near future. The development of 5G will accelerate their implementation.

5.2. Deeper AI Integration

The use of artificial intelligence to automate decision-making and forecasting will allow for even greater accuracy and efficiency.

5.3. Sustainable development

Optimising logistics processes with technology will help reduce energy costs and CO2 emissions.

5.4 Globalization of supply chains

Telecommunication technologies will simplify interactions between international market participants, which will accelerate global integration.

5.CONCLUSION

Telecommunication technologies play a key role in the transformation of the logistics industry. Their implementation contributes to the automation of processes, increased efficiency and cost reduction. However, to successfully implement all these prospects, it is necessary to address the issues of cybersecurity, standardization and personnel training. In the long term, the use of innovative technologies such as IoT, 5G and artificial intelligence will create a flexible and sustainable logistics system that can adapt to the challenges of the future.

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