

# Literature review

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Nurkanov Zhalgas

# Outline of the project

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- Literature review:
- Aubert, H., Ip, R., Warwick, K.
- Facts and Opinions about chipping people
- References

# Aubert, H., (2011).

## RFID technology for human implant devices.

Research problem	Methodology	Findings
Can we implant GPS devices into the human body ? (H1).	<p><b>Instrument:</b> Academy of Sciences. Published by Elsevier Masson SAS.</p> <p><b>Researched:</b> <b>Name:</b> Hervé Aubert <b>Country:</b> France <b>Age:</b> 56 years old.</p>	GPS is <b>not achievable</b> using the nowadays technology. A GPS device that would be required for the real-time tracking on Earth presents dimensions that are too large for implanting inside the human body.

Ip, R. (2008).

**Amal Graafstra- The Do-It-Yourself RFID Implantee: The culture, values and ethics of hobbyist implantees: a case study**

Research problem	Methodology	Findings
Do bruises, pain and bleeding appear when implantation process?	<p><b>Instrument:</b> A primary interview with the case subject, complemented by secondary documentary evidence available mainly in online form.</p> <p><b>Researched:</b> <b>Name:</b> Amal Graafstra <b>Country:</b> Seattle, WA <b>Age:</b> 46 years old</p>	<p><b>No bruising</b> on either hand and very <b>little bleeding</b> also there was <b>no pain</b> involved in the implantation process</p>

# Warwick, K. (2016)

## Transhumanism: Some Practical Possibilities

Research problem	Methodology	Findings
Raises issues as to the corresponding human/machine percentages which make up the novel creature.	<p><b>Instrument:</b> Transhuman experimentation His own experiment in practice</p> <p><b>Researched:</b> <b>Name:</b> Kevin Warwick <b>Country:</b> Keresley, United Kingdom <b>Age:</b> 68 years old</p>	Linking technology with humankind can be seen as humans acting as <b>eccentric living beings</b> .

# References

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Aubert, H. (2011). RFID Technology For Human Implant Devices. *Comptes Rendus Physique, Volume 12, Issue 7, Pp 675-683.*

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.crhy.2011.06.004>

Ip, R. (2008). Amal Graafstra- The Do-It-Yourselfer RFID Implantees: *The culture, values and ethics of hobbyist implantees. pp. 1-15.*

<https://ro.uow.edu.au/infopapers/582/>

Warwick, K. (2016) Transhumanism: *Some Practical Possibilities. Fiff Kommunikation, volume 2016, Pp 24-27*

<https://www.fiff.de/publikationen/fiff-kommunikation/fk-2016/fk-2016-2/fk-2016-2-content/fk-2-16-p24.pdf>

# Facts & Opinions about chipping people

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20 October 2022

# Facts about chipping people

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- Such a device transmits by radio a sequence of pulses that represent a unique number. The number can be preprogrammed to function rather like a PIN number on a credit card. If someone has an implant of this type inserted and activated, the code can be checked by computer and the identity of the carrier determined.
- RFID technology for human implants is generally based on battery-less (passive) devices and allows achieving very short read range, typically 10 cm or much less
- In 1998, academic and cybernetics researcher Professor Kevin Warwick of the University of Reading conducted the first official RFID implant trial which he called Cyborg 1.0.



# Opinions about chipping people

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- The remote control of human biological functions by using RFID technology seems to be more realistic.
- The use of implant technology to monitor people opens up a considerable range of issues. It is not realistic to talk of tracking individuals by means of implants using the Global Positioning System, a wide area network or even a mobile telephone network. From an ethical point of view it raises considerable questions when it is children, the elderly (e.g. those with dementia) or prisoners who are subjected to tracking, even though this might be deemed to be beneficial for some people
- Graafstra described the implant under his skin as an “odd feeling” and how it has made him realize: “how utilitarian our bodies actually are and how separate everything is — how separate the skin layer really is from the muscle layer under it. It really is just a rubbery protective coating.

# References

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