Human Implantable RFID Tags
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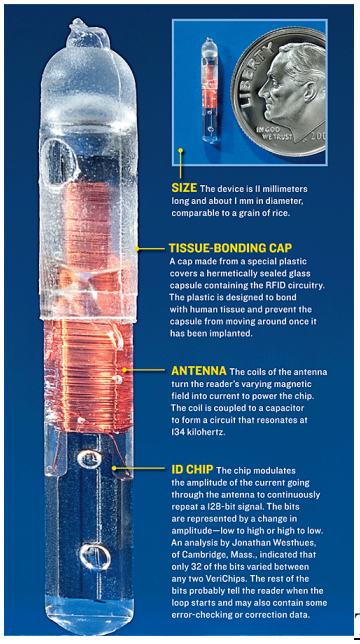
RFID: Radio-Frequency Identification
- A RFID acts like a key which can ultimately unlock a series of information
- There are only two parts to the equation, the RFID reader and the tag
- The tag and the reader checks for a matching code which can then be used to unlock anything- locks, inventory, medical records, etc.

There are always challenges when facing new technology, some of which include:
-Having a complex and encrypted tool
-Range of RFID reader for fear or hacking
-Medical Restrictions like MRI
-Ethical Restrictions

There are 5 simple steps for the basic RFID
1) A RFID reader emits radio waves within range and power up the implanted tag. The reader then sends an encryption password
2) The tag checks to see if the password matches, then unlocks it's memory
3) The tag transmits a code store in the memory back to the reader
4) The reader compares codes. Once matched, the lock opens
5) The reader generates a new key and synchronizes that key with the tag

Lead Human Implantable Manufacturers
- Philips
- VeriChip
- Samsung
- Quantique
- MangiQ
- And many more



<u>The Tag Itself</u>
- Tags can cost as little as $2
- Readers cost $30-$600 and take only 30 seconds to inject
- It is FDA approved to be used in humans
- Not only cover humans
- THERE IS NO GLOBAL PUBLIC BODY THAT GOVERNS THE USE OF RFID
- Fear of becoming a Spy Chip
- Tag can be read at a distance without being known
- There is an outcry about ethics

<u>Sources:</u>
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