

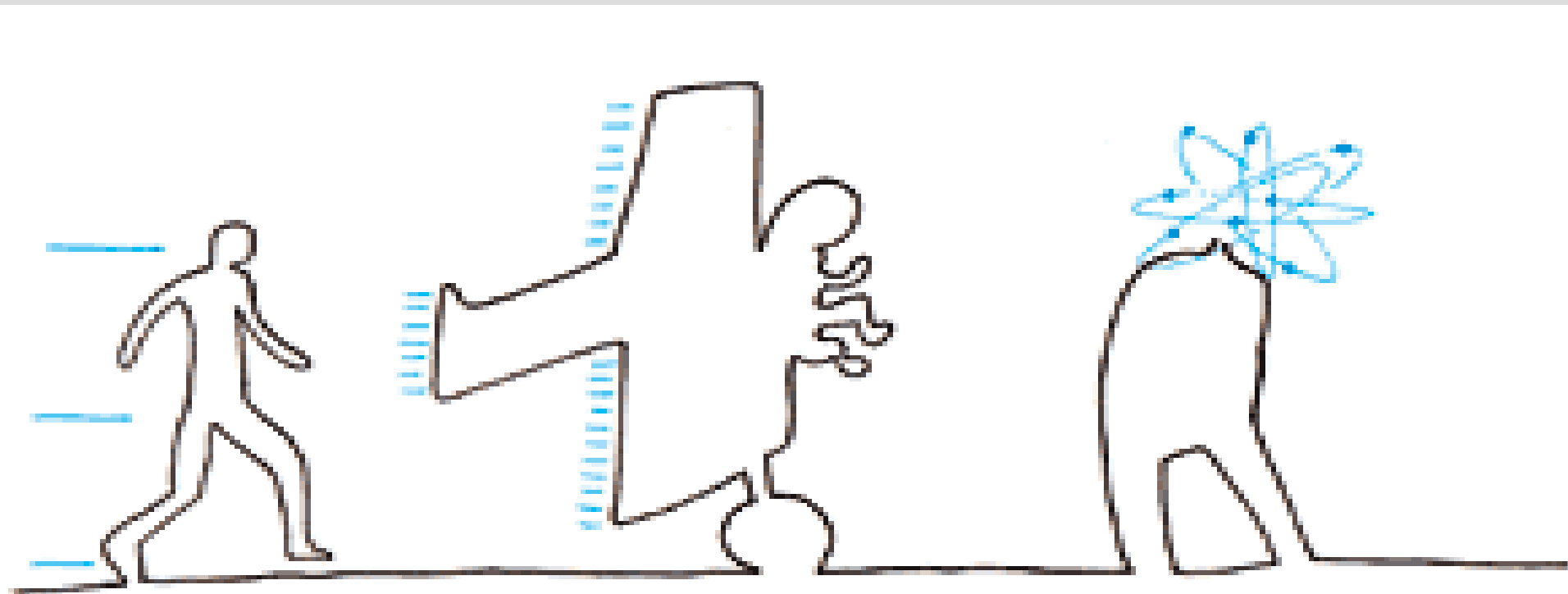
The Psychology of Mobility



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University of Toronto

ITU-MIC Workshop:
Shaping the Future
Mobile Information
Society
Seoul, March 5, 2004

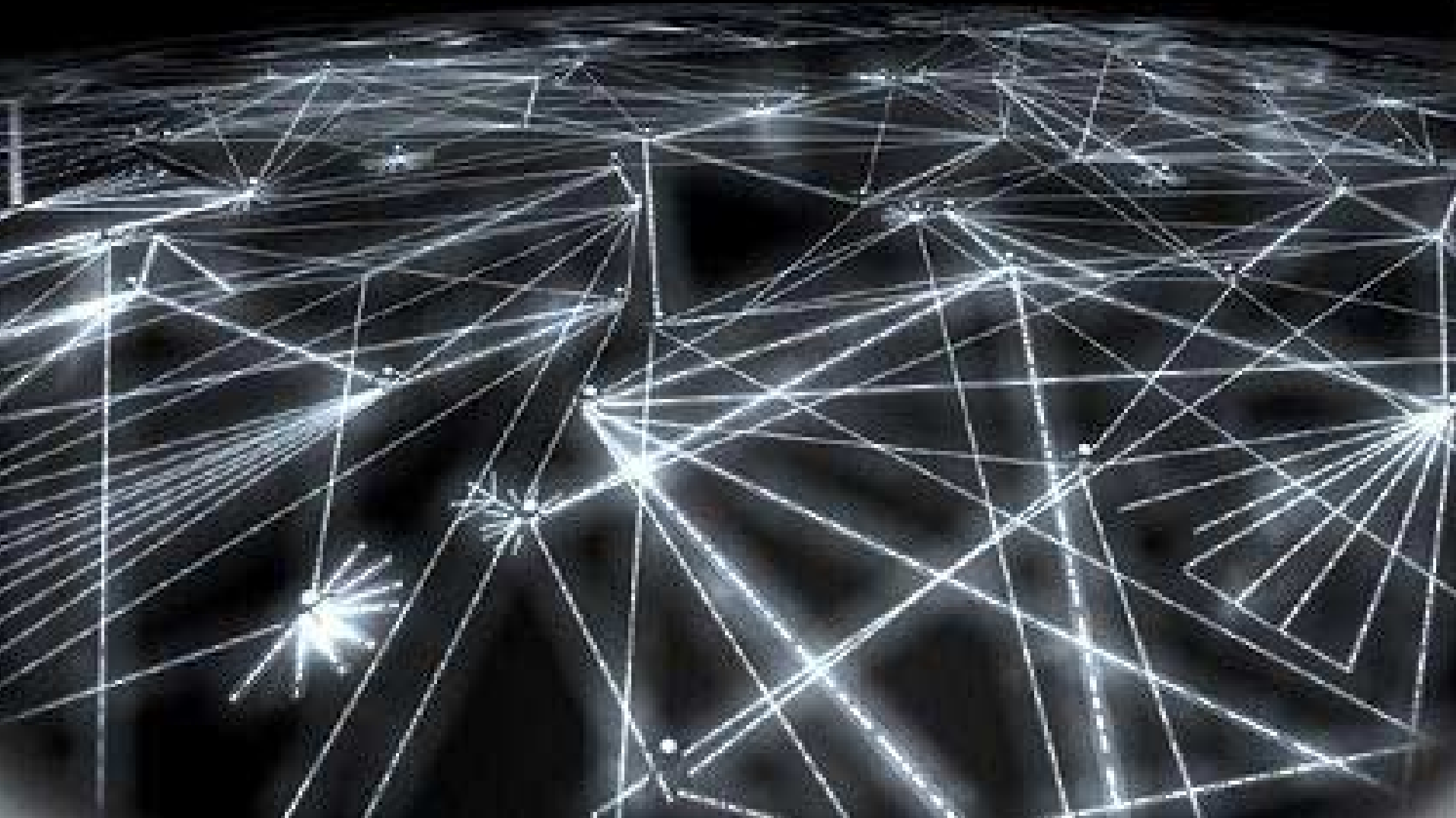
The three eras of mobility



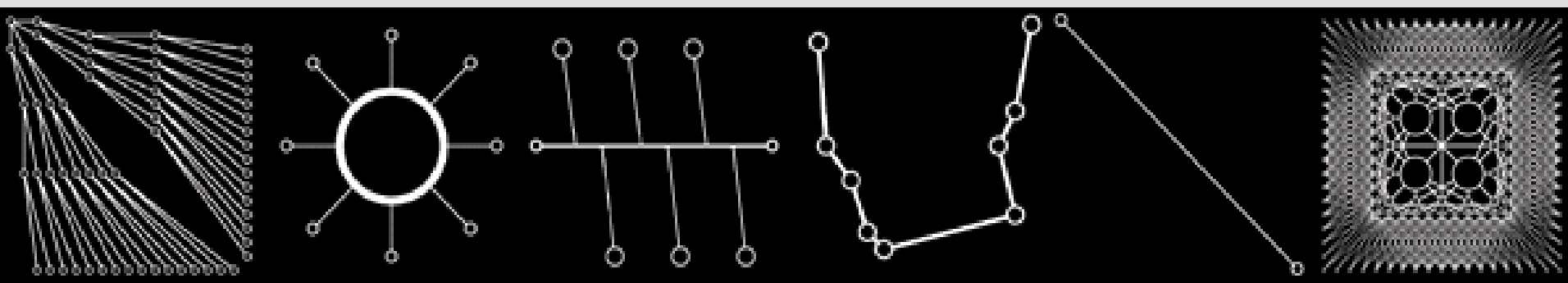
Why mobility is destiny

- The need and the drive towards autonomy (technical “weaning”)
- An ever greater independence of movement and place
- “just-in-time everything” (permanent as well as instant gratification)
- A better use of the available time and even of some of the “down-time”
- Accelerated lives (a perhaps more dubious benefit)

The hidden ground



Electricity

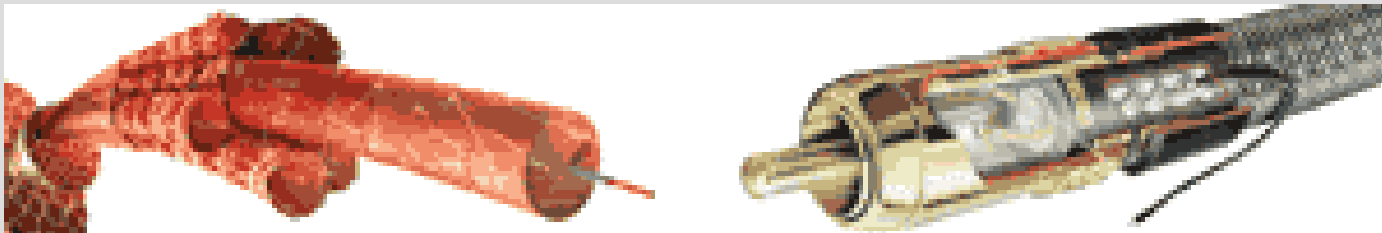


The cellular phone is but one of the extensions of our central nervous system
in the electronic grid of the world

- **1834: Electricity weds the alphabet**
- **Telegraph = Language accelerated, amplified, redistributed by electricity**
- **Maximum speed multiplying and distributing maximum complexity**
- **Relentless refinement of the code from the 26 letters of the alphabet to 0/1 via Morse's "long, short, naught"**
- **0/1 becomes the smallest common denominator of all our experiences, physical and mental (actual and virtual)**

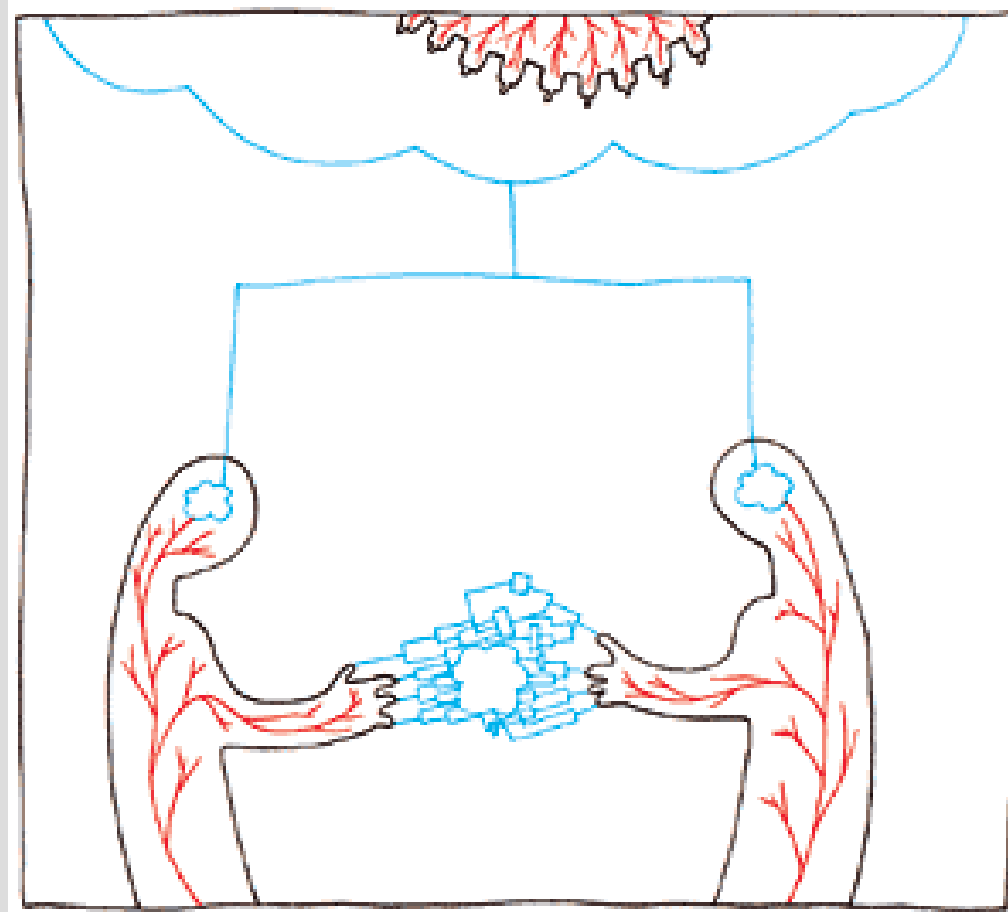
The technobiology of electricity

- **Electricity is both within and without the human body**
- **In the analogue mode, electricity emulates muscular functions of the body**
- **In the digital mode, it emulates cognition**
- **All digital appliances are extensions of our senses and our communications capabilities**
- **Some of them such as the cell phone bring electric back to the body...**



The technobiology of wirelessness

- **Wireless means permanent, ubiquitous access to all our extensions**
- **The cellular phone spells the integration of the whole world within the body of the user**
- **Wearable computing heralds the quasi internalization of this process**



The technopsychology of mobility

Globalization

**Change of self-image
(body-image)**

Change of scale

**Change of physical
distribution**

**Change of time (macro
and micro scales)**



Living at nanospeed

1600: invention of the 10th of a second

1800: 100th of a second

1850: the millisecond

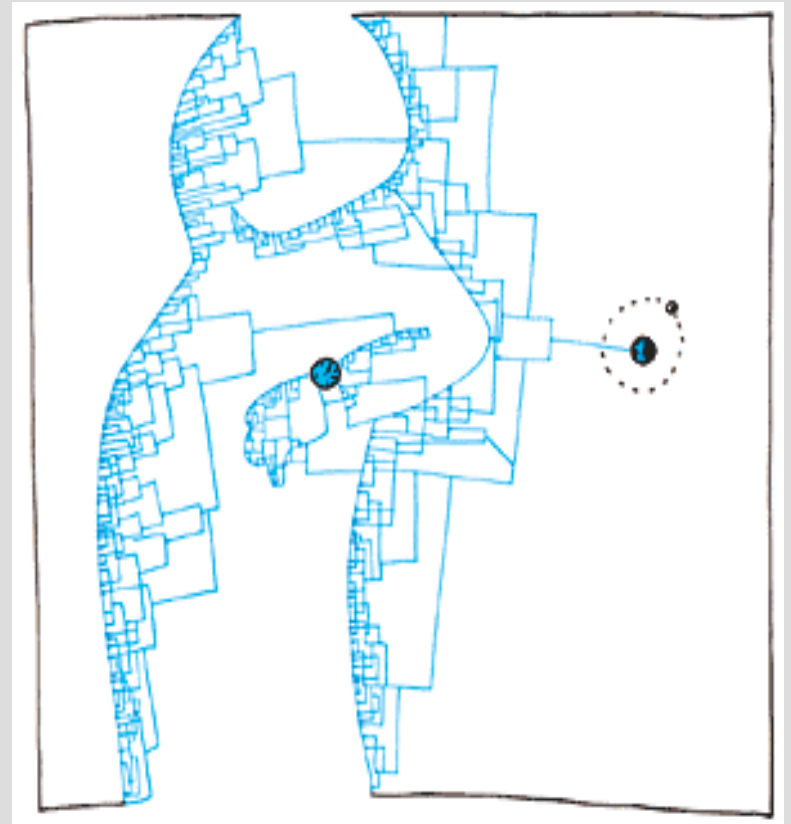
1950: the microsecond (a millionth of a second)

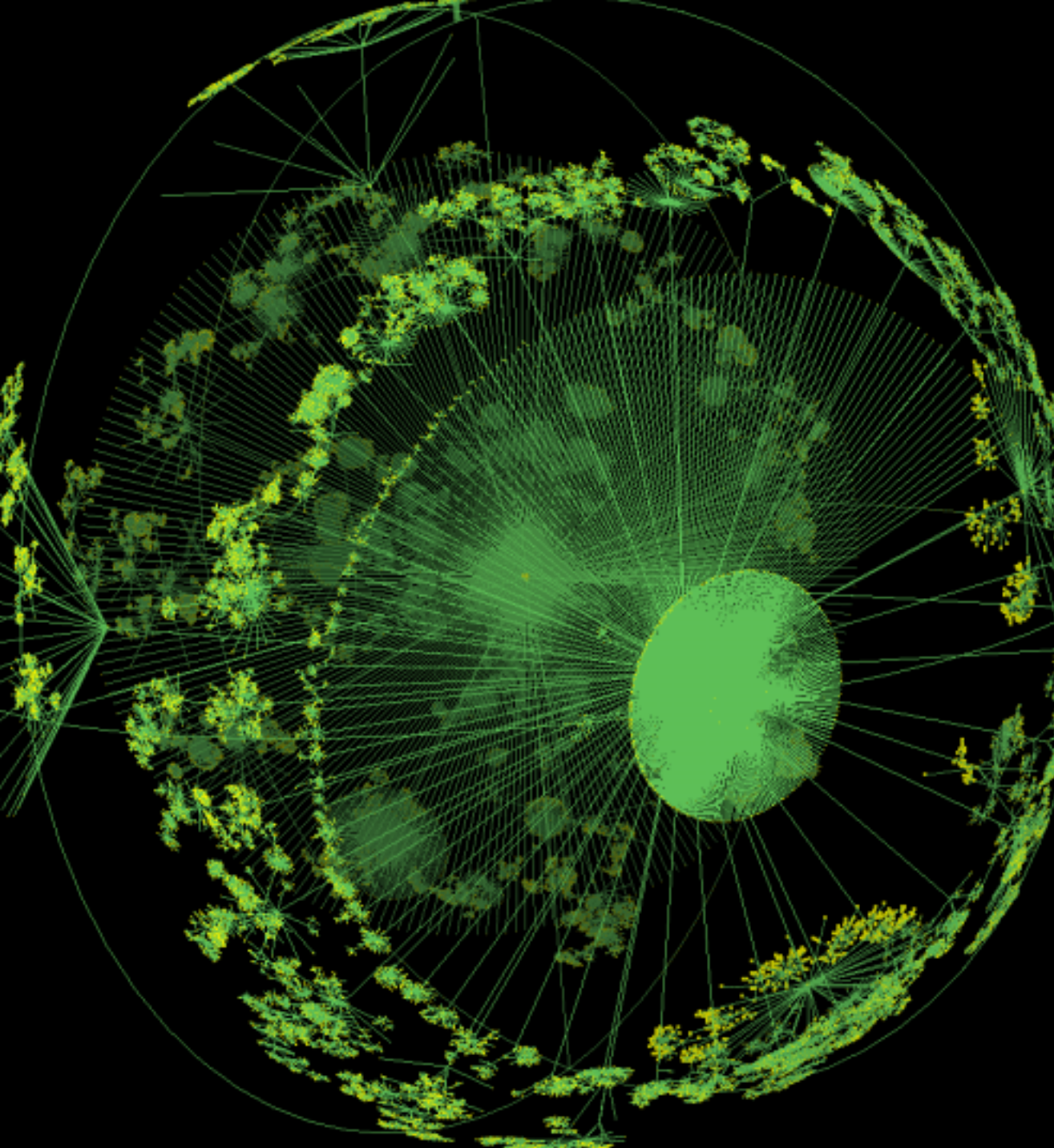
1965: the nanosecond (a billionth of a second)

1970: the picosecond (a thousandth of a billionth of a second)

1990: The femtosecond (a millionth of a billionth of a second)

2001: the attosecond, that is, precisely a billionth of a billionth of a second





**The
message of
mobility:
an entirely
different
way of
being in the
world**

Steve Mann



Three cyborgs

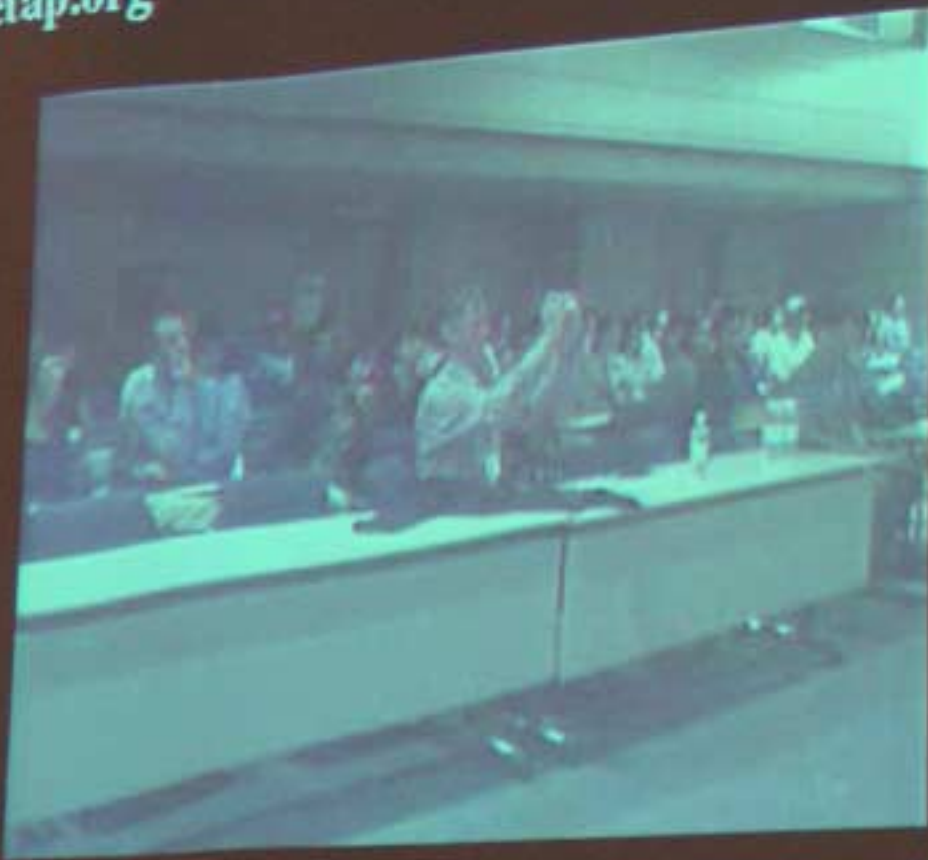
Stelarc



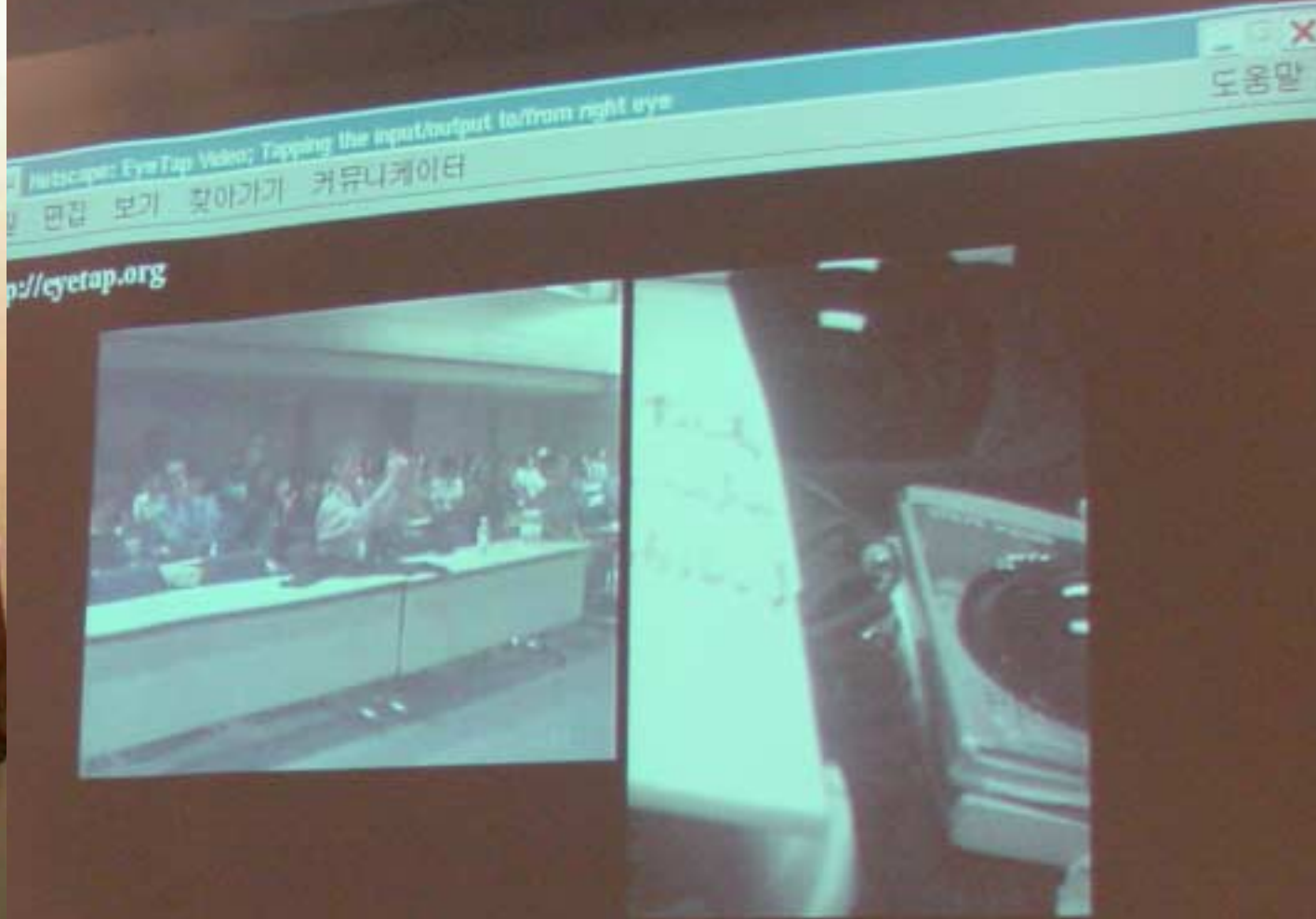
Kevin Warwick



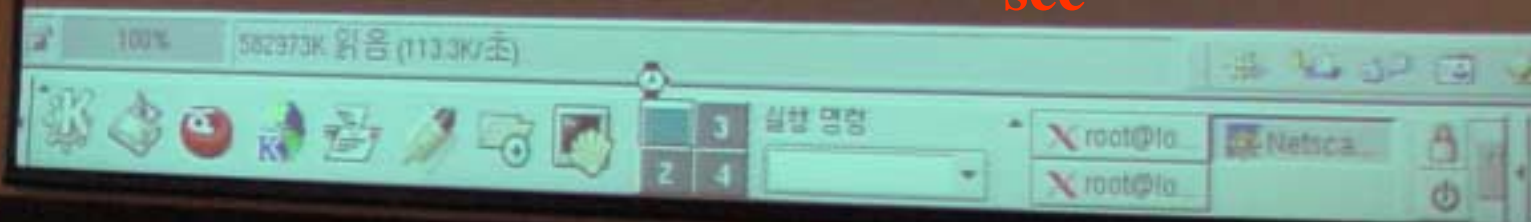
://eyetap.org

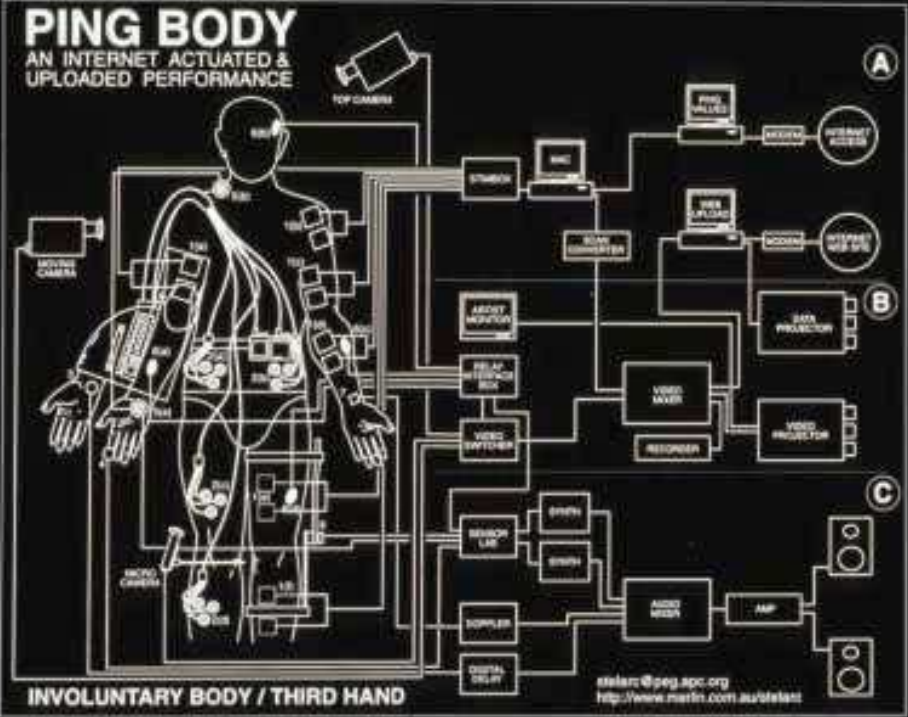


Steve Mann sends what his eyetap sees to the web...permanently

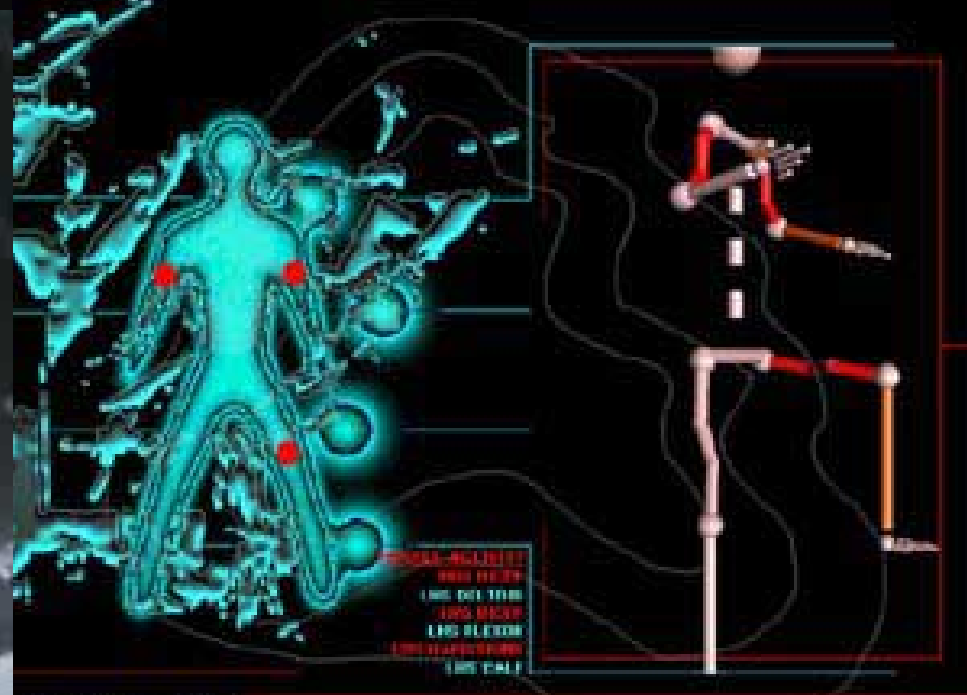


Whatever he is looking at goes on line for anyone to see





**Stelarc connects
his CNS to
someone else's
via the www**



WIRE

FEBRUARY 2000

AGGUMENT OR JUST

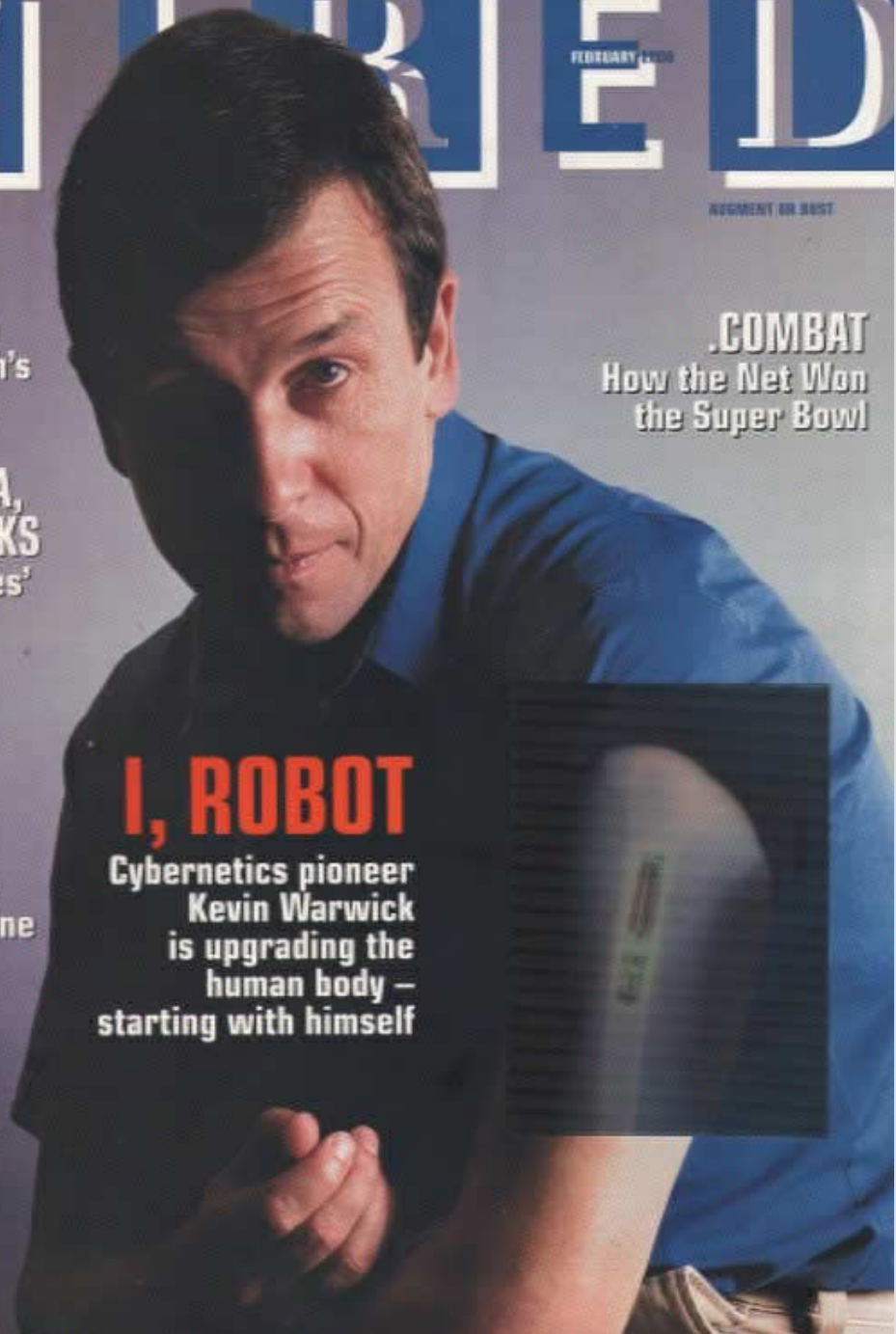
CLUB TED
Muscling in
on High Tech's
Power Fest

**OLD MEDIA,
NEW TRICKS**
The NY Times'
Digital IPO

**START
MAKING
SENSE!**
Meet the
Irresistible
Search Engine
PAGE 172

.COMBAT
How the Net Won
the Super Bowl

I, ROBOT
Cybernetics pioneer
Kevin Warwick
is upgrading the
human body –
starting with himself



Warwick
implants
sensors for
contextual
cues from the
environment



A change of
mind

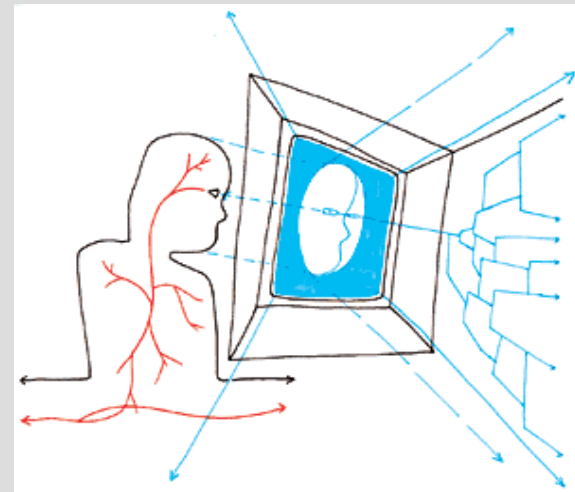


Private
Individual
Internalized
Narratized
Causal
Theory
Page
Silent
Reflexive (skin)
Linear

Connected
Group
Externalized
Navigated
Sampled
Process
Screen
Semi-oral
Interactive
Hypertextual

Mind-machine-direct-connect

- The image as close to thought as possible
- Closing the gap between the mind and external I-P
- Every move, every glance a command (hand/eye/brain ratio)
- Emigration of mind from head to screen



Mark Ngui

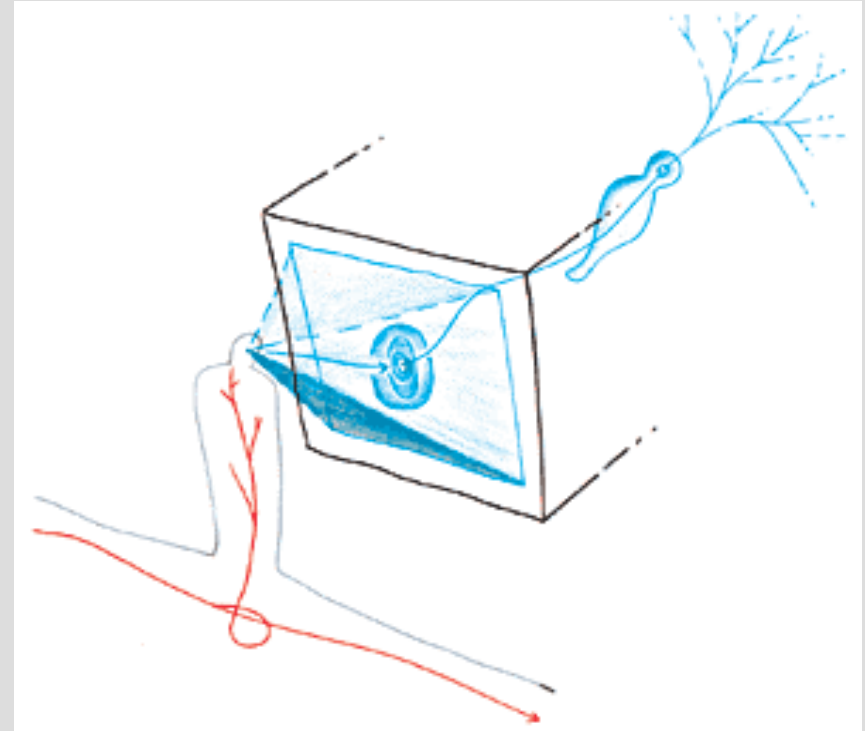
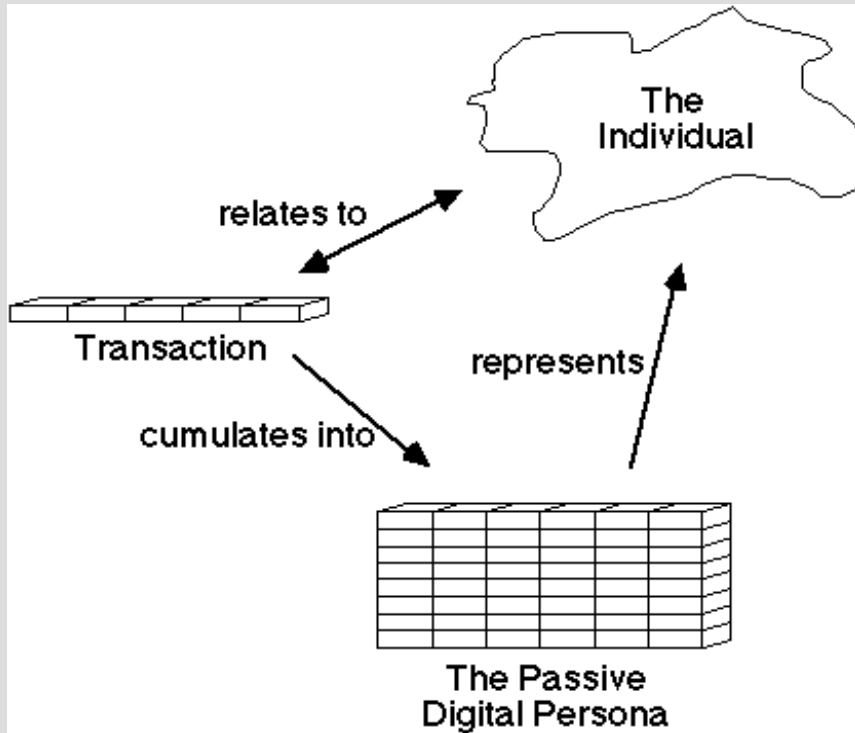
The Digital Persona: Unorganized Elements



Master
Connection Speed
Emergency Phone
Title
Remote Access?
URL
Badge Issue date
Name
Security Exp Date
Social Security Number
Phone Number
Department Name
Reports
Direct Reports
Badge Exp Date
Geographic Region
Budget Authority
Floor # Address
Remote Access
Login ID
Challenge Phrase
Response
Admin Name
Manager
Badge Photo
Directory Photo
Monitor Serial Number
Primary Dialin Number
Employee Serial Number
Employee Number
Cell Phone Serial Number
Fair Number
Project Groups
Log
Home Address
Password Expiration
Cubicle Number
Browser Version
Remote Access password
Home Phone
Mobile Phone
License Plate
MS Office Version
Room Number
Emergency Contact
Work Address
Location
Keyboard Serial Number
Serial Number
Credit Card Expiration
MS Office Version
Room Number
Emergency Contact
Work Address
Location
Active prefs
Desktop OS Version
Personal Group
Department URL
Dept # Number
Mailing Address
Network Drops

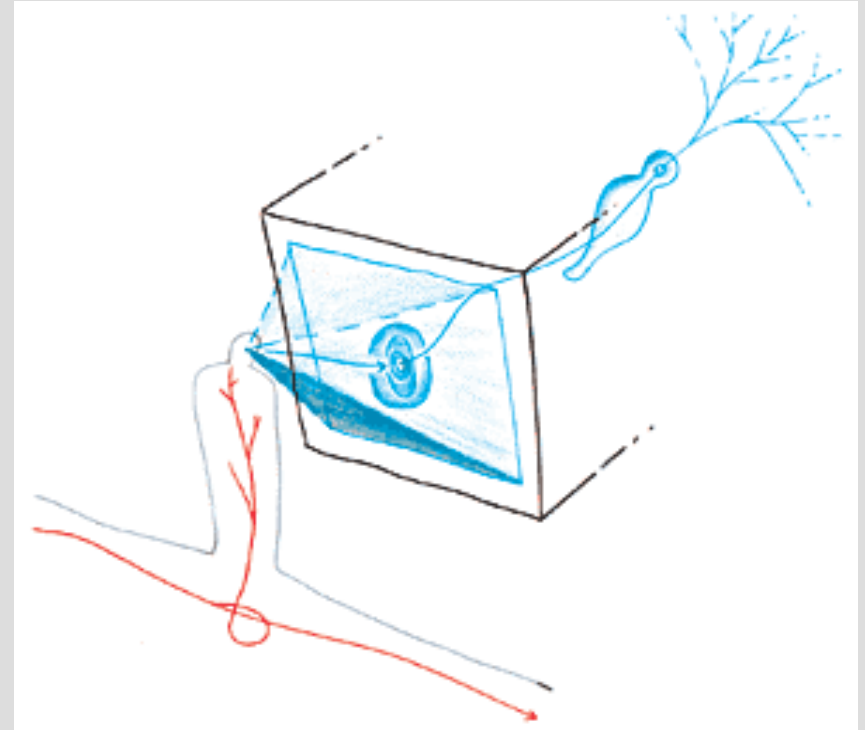
Home town

Digital persona



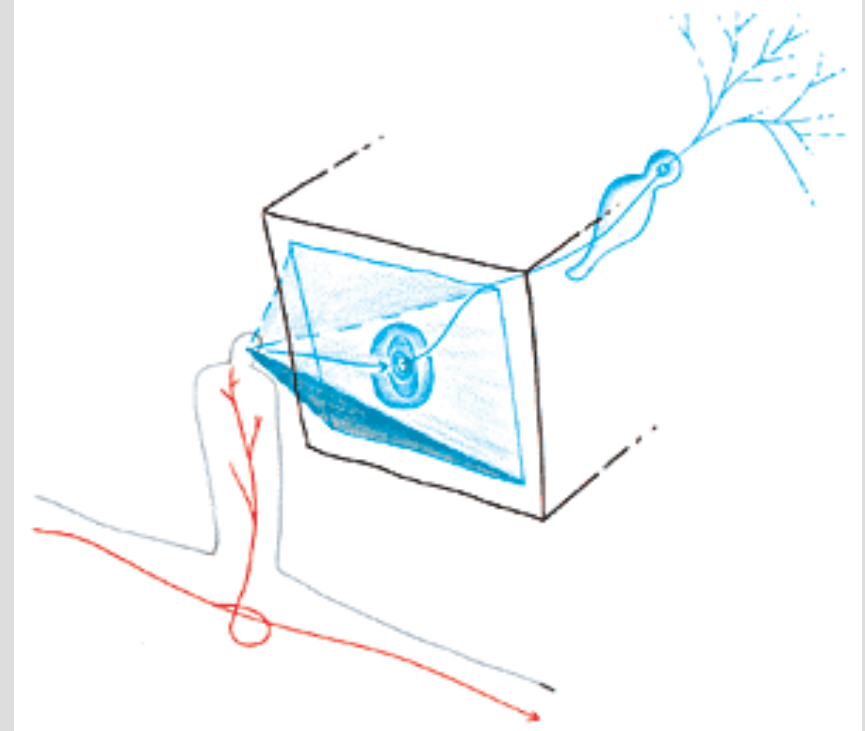
Digital persona

- The digital persona is a model of the individual established through the collection, storage and analysis of data about that person.
- (It is) intended for use as a proxy for the individual (Roger Clarke).



Digital persona

- Projected versus imposed
- Formal versus informal
- Passive versus active versus autonomous
- Private versus public



Digital community: blogging

**The blog is the soul of the
cyborg**

A connected psychology

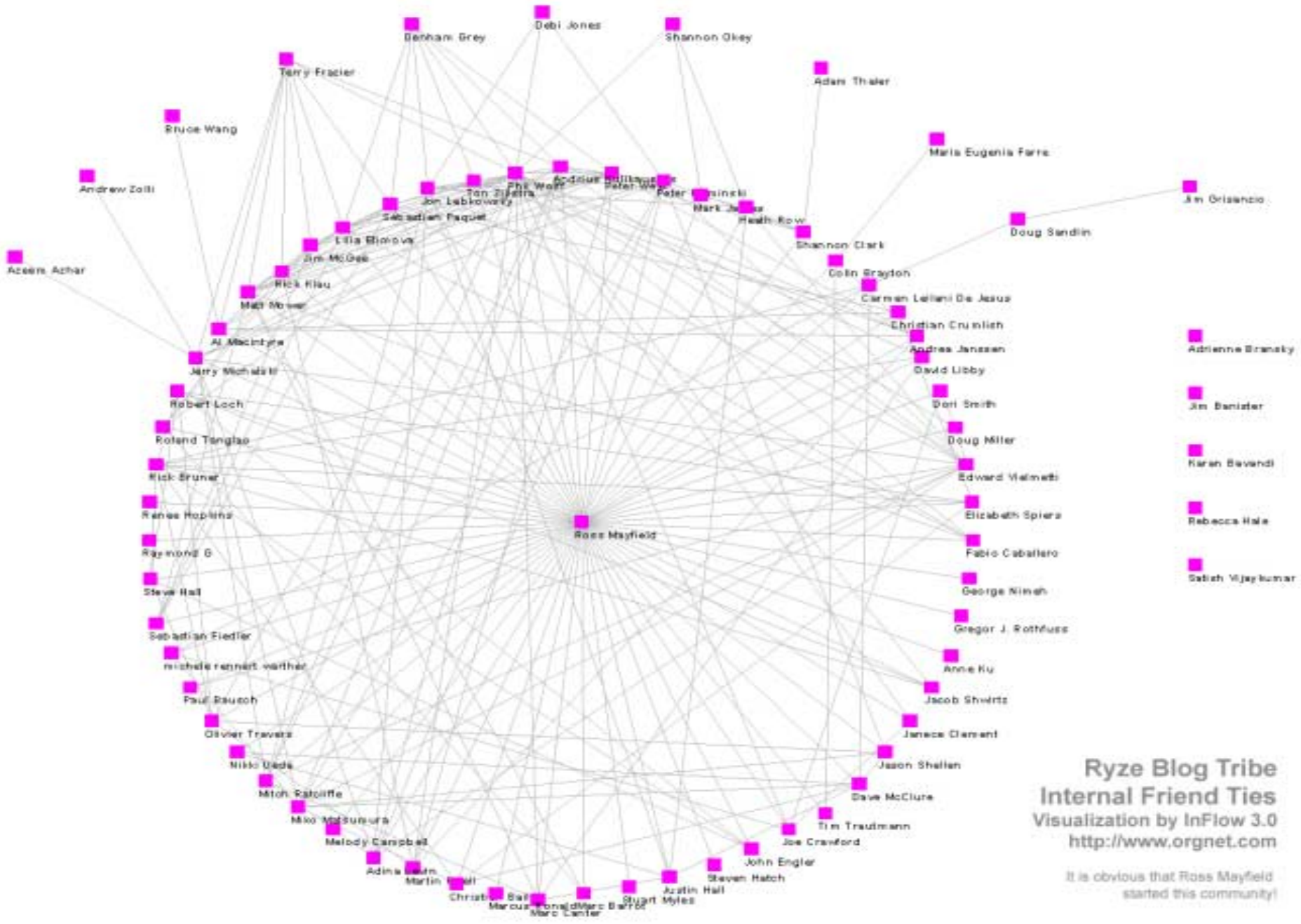
**A projected chosen self
image**

A community of interest

A new digital community

“Publicity”





Ryze Blog Tribe
Internal Friend Ties
 Visualization by InFlow 3.0
<http://www.orgnet.com>

It is obvious that Ross Mayfield started this community!



We are
immersed into
a data matrix

ENABLING IMPLICIT HUMAN COMPUTER INTERACTION

Introduction

In traditional computing hard- and software is mainly designed to support users in office environments (e.g. desktop computers with keyboard and mouse), human computer interaction (HCI) is based on an explicit metaphor – the users explicitly request actions that should be performed by the computer. In wearable computing it is much more difficult to provide input to the system. Most available input devices for explicit interaction either carry a high cognitive load (e.g. Textdiner), are hardly usable when the user is moving (e.g. pen input, arm-mounted keyboards, pointing devices), or have significant performance problems in real-world deployment (e.g. speech recognition).

In the case studies described in this paper we explore implicit HCI using RFID tags and a wearable tag reader. The term implicit HCI describes user actions that are not primarily aimed to interact with a computer, but which are recognized by the computer and used as input.

In many work situations physical goods are at the center of the tasks that workers perform. We made the following assumption to enable implicit HCI: knowledge of which physical objects are handled and of the tasks that determine a work situation enables the system to reason on the intention of the user.

RFID Tags and Readers

RFID systems consist of tags and readers. These technologies have been widely applied over recent years for identification and tracking applications.

Passive RFID tags are small electronic components with an integrated circuit and a small antenna usually sealed in one small package. The tags do not need a battery; they are energized during access by the reader via electromagnetic induction. The reader is an electronic component that supplies energy to the tags for a short time and then communicates with the tag.

A Wearable Tag Reader

For our case studies we build a wearable tag reader. We also made different types of coils that are integrated into clothing or worn on the body.

We build and used different coils with the reader, which have been connected with a cable to the tag reader. The coil used in the case study described below is made of a flexible wire sewn into a work glove. The usage scenario determines the type of coil and its placement in clothing. The wearable computer is connected via serial line to the reader module.

Software – Giving Meaning to Tags

Each tag has a unique ID. The reader sends this string continuously over the serial line to the wearable computer while a tag is nearby. To build systems that are flexible and can easily make use of the information we decided to implement software that maps RFID IDs to URLs on the WWW.

The software has three parts: a module that listens on the serial port, a web browser component, and a mapping table. When a ID appears on the serial line this ID is mapped to an URL, then the web browser is called with this URL. The software is implemented using Visual Basic and runs on MS-Windows based systems.

Case Studies

We have used this system to explore implicit human computer interaction based on RFID tags. The first case describes an implementation of real world bookmarks. The second shows how complex business processes can be simplified using the suggested technology.

Real World Bookmarks

Physical objects have often a specific meaning to the user. When their identity is associated with a URL, objects can serve as real-world bookmarks. We have explored a range of examples that employ object/URL mappings:

- Objects to trigger applications: pick up pen (open editor by calling a URL with an empty document)
- Objects as bookmark to information: wooden spoon suggesting a recipe
- Personal object to access individualized information: wallet show user's stock portfolio



Integration with mySAP.com

The tag reading system is integrated with mySAP.com enterprise resource planning components like R/3 using the middleware product SAP Business Connector. By mapping the tag IDs to specific URLs the integration of business functionality accessible by remote-enabled function calls (RFCs) and IDocs (Intermediate Documents) is implemented. The output format is either XML or HTML that can be displayed by the browser. The wide range of typical applications includes data reading/recording in inventory management, warehouse management, production planning, logistics execution or quality management. As an example an employee equipped with a wearable RFID reader can check incoming deliveries against the purchase order stored in SAP R/3 by reading the tag that acts as a picking list. If the check has been successful the goods receipt could be automatically posted. In another scenario a quality inspector records inspection results in SAP R/3 by sorting out bad parts.

Conclusion

In the paper we argued in favor of implicit HCI to address the problem of user input to wearable computers. We described a hardware and software implementation of a wearable tag reading system enabling implicit HCI. In this system RFID tags attached to physical objects are associated with URLs. This mechanism makes it easy to build applications using standard web technology or to integrate the RFID system with existing systems, such as SAP/R3.



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A Wearable RFID-Tag Reader



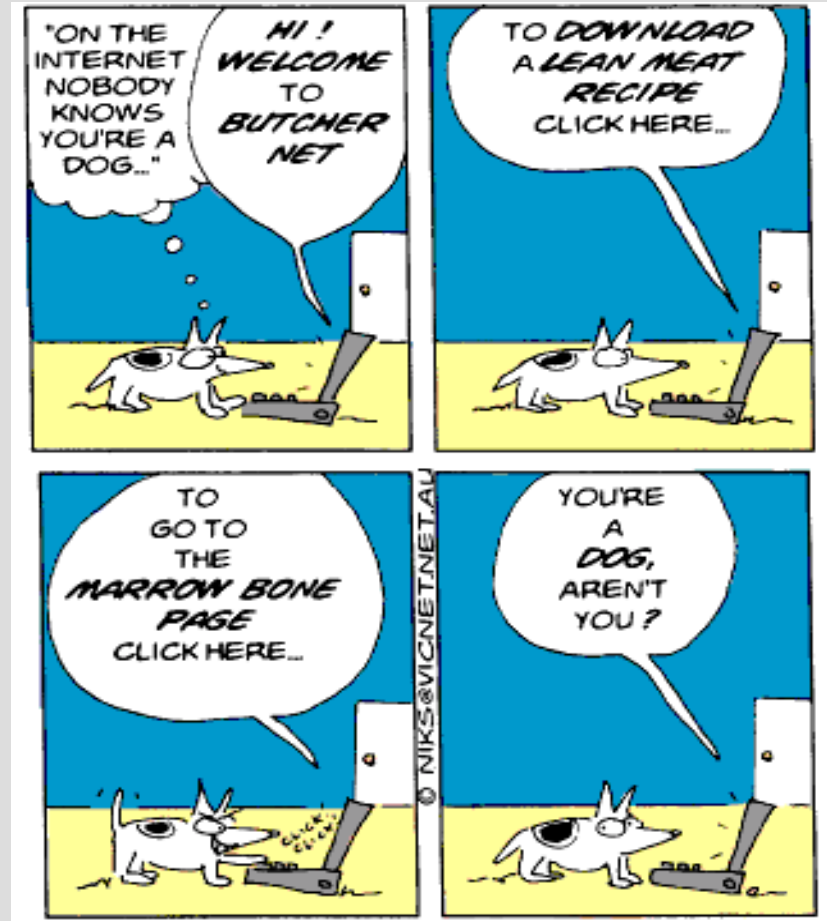
Abstract

Implicit human computer interaction is based on the concept of using user activity in the real world as input to computers. Implicit HCI can help to reduce the problem of user input to wearable computers. In this paper we report on a wearable RFID technology that facilitates applications that are triggered by handling tagged physical objects. We also report on a case study in which the technology was integrated with an enterprise resource planning system to optimize work processes that involve physical objects.

YESTERDAY'S DOG JOKE



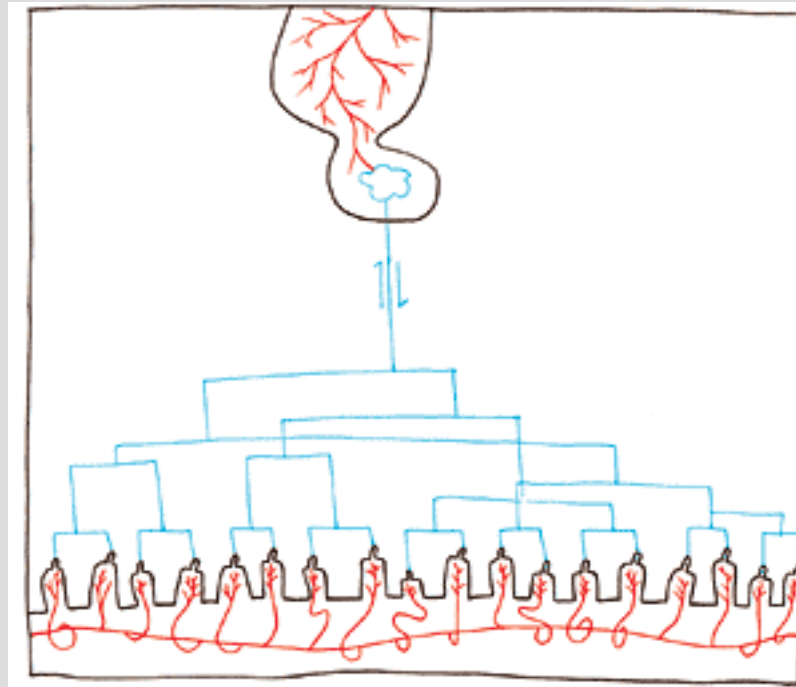
TODAY'S DOG JOKE



The big trade-off: If you have access to everything it means that...



...everything has access to you



**Anytime, anywhere, always
on...**

The image is a promotional graphic for the movie 'The Matrix'. It features a background of a digital rain effect, with green vertical lines and white dots falling from the top. In the center, there is a dark, rectangular opening that looks like a doorway or a tunnel, with a bright light at the end. The title 'THE MATRIX' is written in a large, white, serif font across the middle of the image. The word 'THE' is smaller and positioned above 'MATRIX'.

THE MATRIX

The paradox: even as we cut the umbilical cord, we
get the matrix in your face

Anxieties over civil liberties

HOMELAND SECURITY

National Governors Association

Prevention and Response

- **Critical infrastructure protection**
 - **Cyber security**
 - **First responder support**
 - **Preparedness training**
- **Incident monitoring and response**

Citizen Interaction

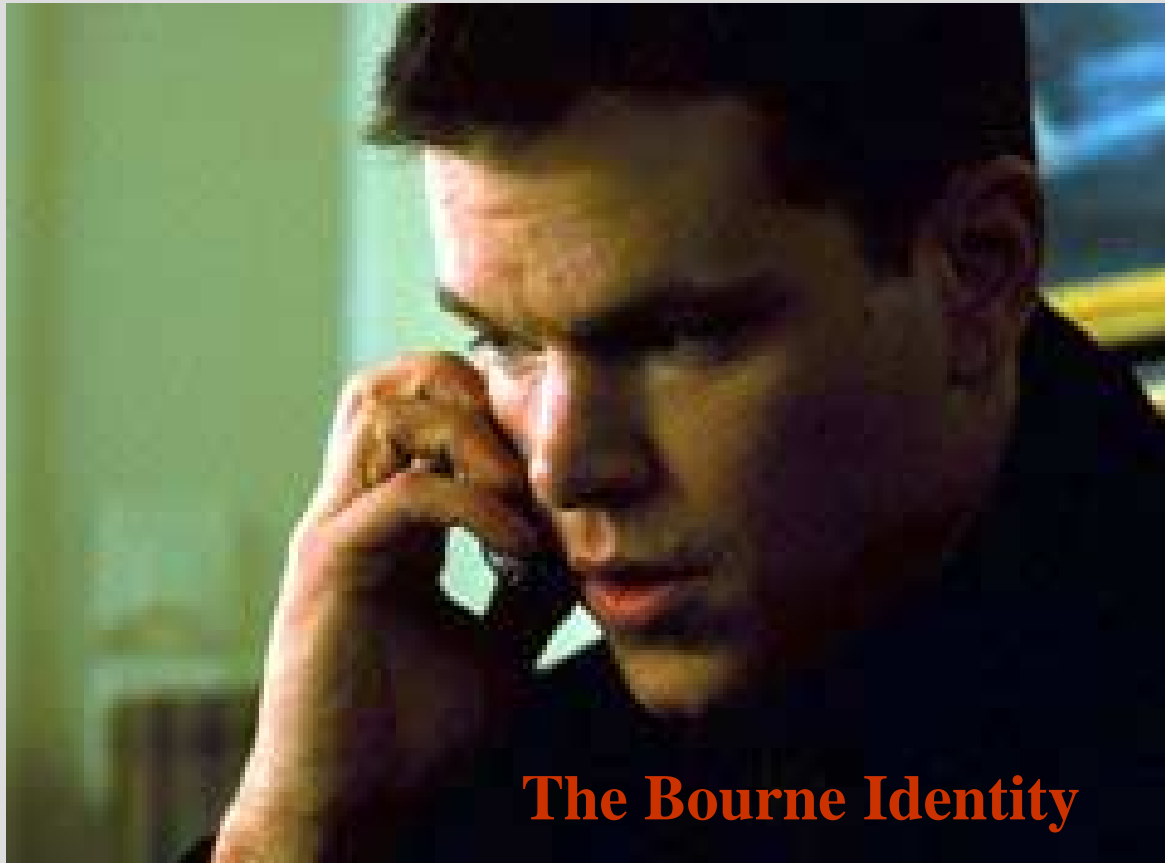
- **Public awareness & reporting**
 - **Education**
 - **Alert systems**

Information Sharing and Data Exchange

- **Regional intergovernmental information exchange**
 - **Decision support**
 - **Real-time information**
 - **Interoperability**

The NGA Center for Best Practices developed the Solutions Toolkit in cooperation with its Corporate Fellows eGovernance Advisory Group.

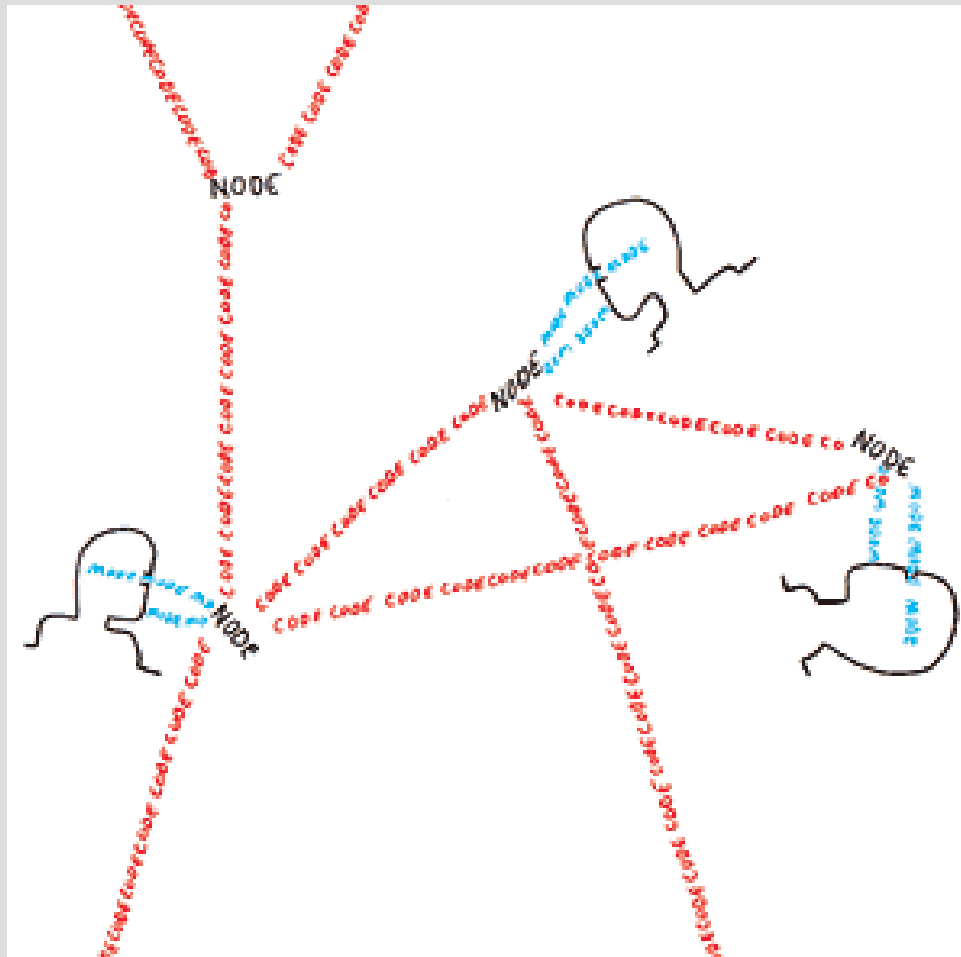
Anxieties over leaking identity



The Bourne Identity

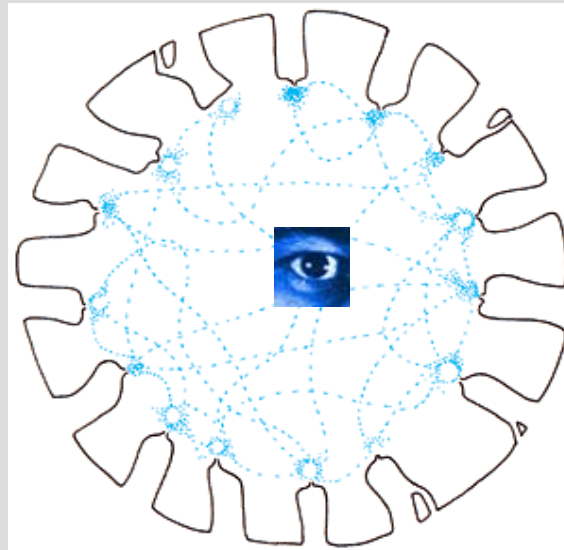
Dataveillance

**« The more they know about you, the less you exist »
(McLuhan)**



Identity verification and management in the datasphere (Shannon Smith)

- **Biometrics (fingerprints, retina, smell, face & voice)**
- **Digital Cash**
- **Prepaid Services**
- **VPNs**
- **Smartcards**
- **Virtual Desktop**
- **Policy/Legal**
- **Passwords**
- **Copyright**
- **Privacy**
- **Passports/Visa**
- **Drivers License**



- **Corporate, National, Global ID**
- **Total Information Awareness**
- **Personal Information Audit**
- **Surveillance Organizations**
- **IBM, HP, Logitec, TI**
- **ATT/BT/FT/DT**
- **big banks**
- **EFF.org**
- **Mobotix**
- **Schlumberger**
- **EU / USA / China**
- **Japan / Interpol**
- **/ FBI / CIA / NSA**

The eye of the medieval God



The bigger question: is transparency destiny ?

**For there is nothing hid,
which shall not be manifest;
neither was anything kept
secret, but that it should
come abroad.**

(Mark 4:22)



