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(54) **A device of development of concentration comprising three modes and a computer-implemented method used in the same**

(57) A device 100 for development of concentration, the device comprising:
an optical sensing unit, the optical sensing unit 201 comprising a plurality of one or more lenses 201, 202 capable of holding sensitive elements, wherein the plurality of sensitive elements are configured to sense a biological signal provided by a user in at least three operational modes, three switches for switching between the plurality of operation modes; a plurality of lightning units configured to indicate each of the plurality of operation modes by emitting a predetermined light signal; a processing unit for processing information using artificial intelligence.

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A device of development of concentration comprising three modes and a computer-implemented method used in the same

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates generally to optical devices and computer-implemented methods in a device for developing concentration and can be used in various applications including education, training and therapeutic settings.

BACKGROUND

[0002] There is a variety of devices that for instance use laser beams as communication channels between the transmitter and a receiver of signals. Each transmitting signal is then generated by a laser generator with a device for modulating the laser beam with a data signal connected to a source of data signals. Each receiving signal is received by a photo detector and a device for converting the perceived laser modulated radiation into electrical data signals.

[0003] A disadvantage of this kind of known data transmission system is its low operational reliability, due to the complexity of the system design including a large number of complex signal transmitters and receivers with multifunctional connection and complex precision guidance system with moving elements. In a known system, when transmitting information between a transmitter and a signal receiver located at considerable distances from each other, for example, when transmitting information over hundreds or thousands kilometres using several repeaters, the delay in transmitting information can be tenths of a second. Such a known system has insufficiently high noise immunity, since when any obstacle appears on the laser communication line, interference occurs in the operation of the system or disruption of transmitted signals.

[0004] It is therefore important to focus on the principle of similarity. The principle of similarity is based on the theory of wave synthesis in combination with the unified reality theory (see Ph.D. Thesis in Physical and Mathematical Sciences, G.P. Grabovoi, “Research and Analysis of Fundamental Definitions of Optical Systems for Prediction of Industrial Nature Earthquakes and Disasters”, Moscow, RAEN publishing House, 1999, pp.9-19. The below mentioned methods are further based on physical and mathematical theories, experimental

results, physical and mathematical calculations, and the results of these calculations set forth in the publication titled “Research and Analysis of the Fundamental Definitions of Optical Systems in Disaster Prevention and Predictive Microprocessor Control”, “Electronic Equipment, Series 3, Microelectronics”, 1999, edition 1 (153), and other scientific materials.

[0005] There are as well two other patent documents forming the ground to the claimed device and claimed method: RU2148845C1 titled “Method of Prevention of Catastrophes and Equipment for its realization”, published on 10 May, 2000 relating to an optical system incorporating components produced from crystals distributed along direction of propagation of emission and positioned in glass sphere for anticipating catastrophe in a zone; and RU2163419C1 titled “Data transmission System”, published on 20 February, 2001 based on the principle of similarity and relating to a data transmission system having a signal transmitter including spherical glass sensing elements and a signal receiver mounted at certain distance from transmitter having a spherical module spaced apart from the latter for improving operating reliability and noise immunity of the system.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] By deviating from the above-mentioned logical and widely accessible way of solving the problem, makes the constitution of the present disclosure both unique and relevant. The present disclosure meets all the criteria listed above.

[0007] The objective of the present invention is to provide a device for development concentration of a user by using an information transmission system which increase the operational reliability and at the same time ensures the transmission of information without delays and immune to noise. Further, the concentration of a user may be defined as a mental strength of a person concentrating on a specific goal, e.g. on an eternal life.

[0008] The present disclosure overcomes all the above-mentioned problems by providing a device, method and computer-implemented method for development of concentration of a user. The device is a three-mode device, may also be referred as device of concentration on eternal life PRK-1UM three-mode device.

[0009] There is provided a device for development of concentration, the device comprising: an optical sensing unit, the optical sensing unit comprising a plurality of one or

more lenses capable of holding sensitive elements, wherein the plurality of sensitive elements are configured to sense a biological signal provided by a user in at least three operational modes, the signal being associated with a plurality of electromagnetic fields; and an outgoing signal obtained based on the biological signal and the plurality of electromagnetic fields; an optical emitting unit configured to emit the outgoing signal; wherein the optical emitting unit emits the outgoing signal in a form of at least an optical signal; three switches for switching between the plurality of operation modes; a plurality of lightning units configured to indicate each of the plurality of operation modes by emitting a predetermined light signal; and further comprising: at least two lasers placed inside the device, wherein a first laser is constantly turned on during a second operation mode representing the emittance of a static light signal by one of the plurality of the lightning units; the second laser being connected to a motion sensor capable of turning on and off when a user is in a range proximity and representing the emittance of a repetitively-pulsed light signal by another lightning unit; and a processing unit for processing information from at least one of a motion sensor, a SD-card, a laser, a DC/DC converter, a switch selector, and a USB-adapter by using artificial intelligence.

Preferably, the device may comprise a power source in communication with the optical sensing unit and the optical emitting unit. The plurality of sensitive elements may be spherical. The device may comprise a housing and a lid and there may be a plurality of numbers or letters placed on one of the housing and the lid, wherein the numbers or letters are symbols for focusing concentration of the user. The first set numbers may include digits 1, 4 and 5 and a second set of numbers includes digits 2, 7, 8 and 9, 0, 6, 3.

[0010] Preferably, the one or more lenses may be disposed on the lid.

[0011] Further, the device may comprise a converting unit configured to convert the outgoing signal into an electrical signal.

[0012] Further, the device may comprise a SD-card adapter. In accordance with the wave synthesis process, an SD-card adapter may be installed for realizing the transition of an electron to an infinite medium through a number on the display. The third operation mode, due to the operation of the artificial intelligence may therefore require the use of an SD-card. The concentration on the numbers read from the SD-card when monitored on a display will allow a user to simulate the operation of the third operation mode. Thereby, by comparing the operation of the third operation mode and the simulated operation of the third operation

mode, the user will be able to accelerate the development of concentration and strengthening the concentration of mental models of events.

[0013] Further, an OLED display may monitor the number series read from a SD-card inserted in the SD-card adapter.

[0014] Further, there may be provided a compass installed on the lid for directing the laser beams in a specific direction.

[0015] Further, there may be provided a USB connector installed on the rear of the device for connecting for example external power to the device.

[0016] Further, there may be provided LED-lights for displaying number series from a SD-card in the form of light pulses.

[0017] Another object of the present invention is providing a method for development of concentration, the method comprising the steps of: providing one or more lenses for focusing concentration of a user, the one or more lenses being part of an optical sensing unit, the optical sensing unit comprised in the device; switching between a plurality of operation modes using three switches; indicating, by a lightning unit, each of the plurality operation modes by emitting a predetermined light signal; sensing, by a plurality of sensitive elements of the optical sensing unit, a biological signal provided by a user in at least three operational modes, the signal being associated with a plurality of electromagnetic fields; and obtaining an outgoing signal based on the biological signal and the plurality of electromagnetic fields; converting the biological signal by a converting unit to obtain an outgoing signal; processing the outgoing signal by a processing unit to obtain an optical signal generated by an optical emitting unit.

[0018] Preferably, the method may comprise the step of providing a power source, wherein the power source is in communication with the optical sensing unit and the optical emitting unit.

[0019] Preferably, the optical emitting unit may include an optical lens.

Another third object of the present invention is to provide a computer-implemented method of developing concentration loadable into the claimed device, comprising the steps of: receiving an electrical signal converted by a converting unit from at least an outgoing signal; the outgoing signal is obtained from the optical sensing unit upon a biological signal associated with a plurality of electromagnetic fields provided by a user; processing the

electrical signal by a processing unit using artificial intelligence for outputting an optical signal generated by the optical emitting unit associated with the concentration of a user.

DESRICPTION OF FIGURES

[0020] In the following, the disclosure will be described in further detail with references to the exemplary device, methods and systems in the drawings, in which:

FIG 1. shows a top left front side view of a device according to a first object of the present disclosure.

FIG 2. shows a top view of the device according to the first object of the present disclosure.

FIG 3. shows an internal view of the first object of the present disclosure.

FIG 4. shows an overview of the components of the first object of the present disclosure.

FIG 5. shows a block scheme of the first object of the present disclosure.

FIG 6. shows a computing system adapted to a computer-implemented method according to a third object of the present disclosure.

FIG 7. shows an electrical scheme of the first object of the present disclosure.

FIG 8. shows a flow chart illustrating a method of the second object of the present disclosure.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENT

[0021] When concentrating, the user may imagine user consciousness as a sphere of sensitive elements around the user´s body supported by the user´s body itself. In a next step, the user may imagine that the sphere transforms into a shape similar to the shape of the user´s body and then this shape is absorbed into the surface of each sensitive element by the reflection of the light that radiates the body. The user may imagine that the radiation of the body-like shape comes to contact with the surface of this body-like shape spreads to all external infinite space relative to the user´s body. The infinite space is considered to be the eternal reality connected with the organism of the user, which results in development of concentration on eternal life.

[0022] In accordance with the wave synthesis theory, reality can be considered as a periodic intersection of stationary regions with dynamic regions, while in the intersection zones a synthesis of a dynamic wave and a stationary wave occurs. Any reality phenomenon

can be defined in a form of optical systems. Human perception is performed using image-bearing elements of light containing information. In case of transmitting information from a person generating information to be transmitted to an optical sensing element, the person may be considered to be a transmitting optical system. The transmitted information generated by thoughts of the person is received by an optical sensing unit to which the person directs the generated thoughts. As a thought is an electromagnetic wave, it can be transmitted as an element of an optical system. Sensitive elements of the optical sensing unit preferably have the shape of a sphere, as the spherical shape of the sensitive element provides the maximum activation of the sensitive element due to the internal reflection of biological signals. Biological signals or also called biosignals can be generated from electrical, electromagnetic or non-electrical fields and may be brain waves or other type of signals generated by the human body.

[0023] The three-mode device for development of concentration performs the detection of the generation of biological signals and electromagnetic fields from electromagnetic waves generated by the user according to the principle of universal connection with control of the purpose of concentration by using artificial intelligence, AI.

[0024] In the wave synthesis theory, it is known that a thought generated in a form of radiation simultaneously has two quantum states. The first state is located on one of the sensing elements of a signal transmitter, and the second state is located on a signal receiver. Based on these principles, the device for interacting with thoughts to develop the concentration as described herein was created.

[0025] The device works universally to develop the following concentrations to ensure eternal life:

Control 1:

- Development of concentrations of eternal life for any event.

Control 2:

- Development of concentrations of eternal life according to controlling clairvoyance.

Control 3:

- Development of concentrations of eternal life according to control forecasting.

Control 4:

- Development of eternal life concentrations for rejuvenation. Developing concentrations of eternal life with the help of the present device, in order to

master the implemented technologies through spiritual development or controlling clairvoyance.

[0026] Referring to the figures, FIG. 1 is a general view of a three mode device 100 for development of concentration, hereinafter referred as a device 100. The device may comprise a housing having a substantially rectangular shape. The device shows an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. This embodiment shows three lenses 101 that may be attached to an outer surface of the lid of the device. However, the embodiment requires at least one lens 101 and the other two could therefore be removed. Each of the lenses 101 may be placed in a plate (e.g. metal plate). The diameter of the lenses 101 may be 20mm, 25mm, 60mm, and any other diameter applicable for a particular embodiment of the device 100. The diameter of the plate may be 60mm, 64mm, 70mm, and any other diameter applicable for a particular embodiment of the device 100.

[0027] The device may have a further plate 120, 220 for placing stones, such as diamonds, attached to the housing or to the lid of the device.

[0028] On the top of the lid of the device there is further at least two lasers, wherein a first laser is constantly turned on when the device is turned on. The second laser is operating in conjunction with a motion sensor for detecting a user less than three meters from the device. However, other types of motion sensors may also be used detecting other ranges.

[0029] As seen in Figure 1, symbols as numbers 140 but also as letters may be placed on the cover. For example, the numbers 1, 4, 5 may be placed near a large lens 101 as depicted. The developments of concentration using the presence of figures near the lenses can be made by concentrating on the lenses in a way describe above and adding concentration on the specific symbols.

[0030] The device further comprises three switches 132, 131, 130, wherein a first switch 132 is for turning on the device and the operational mode “universal”, a light is then turned on. In this embodiment, the switch button for the first operational mode is illuminated red. When the second switch 131 is turned on, the switch button of the second operational mode is illuminated green and the stationary phase of reality is considered to be strengthened. The second mode is manifested by static light emission from a LED-light on the left side of the device.

[0031] The last switch button 130 is for turning on the third operational mode which strengthens the dynamic phase of reality (pulse-periodic). However, the first switch mode needs to be switched off in order for the third switch button 130 to be activated. The second switch button 131 starts then flashing and the third switch button 130 is lighted up as blue. The third mode manifests itself by pulsed-periodic light emission from the LED-light on the left side of the device 100. The third switch button 130 enables also additional functions of the device. The third operational mode turns on two lasers, a motion sensor, a SD card adapter or module and an OLED display 160. When the third switch button is turned on, power 5 Volt is supplied to the circuit.

[0032] The activation of the lasers may be observed from the back of the device through the ventilation slots (not shown). The technical effect of the third switch button is to allow the user to interact with the user´s electromagnetic field being near the first laser or approaching the device just before the second laser is turned on by the motion sensor. When the first laser is on and when the second laser is on, interactions with the human electromagnetic field occur in light beams of higher intensity and radiation density within the laser beam, which normalizes the characteristics of this field, and which allows the user to more actively develop concentration on the events that ensure a target, such as eternal life and, therefore, to quickly implement these events. This effect is further enhanced by the operation of the LED-lights.

[0033] It is also possible to remotely monitoring the device via the Internet. The above-mentioned effect is then realised on the most remote participants or users in the presence of the electromagnetic field due to the radiation of human thought and the parameters of the electromagnetic field of a user associated with the electromagnetic field of the planet.

[0034] Additionally, an OLED display can be turned on in the mode of reading number series. This is made by clicking on the large button 170 to the right of the OLED display. The LED-light located on the front panel of the device on the right side pulsates during the mode of reading number series with a frequency and intensity corresponding to the digits on the display. The digits or number series may be read from a SD-card inserted in a SD-card adapter in the front of the device 100.

[0035] By using the number series on the SD card, concentrations can be carried out with the desired control at the required level. Number series may be periodically added to the SD card. The number series recorded on the SD card is not deleted during factory assembly of the device. Specific number series may ensure the development of concentrations of eternal

life for the user. Clicking the button on the right of the OLED-display will access the file from the SD-card. The numbers recorded on the SD card appear then on the screen.

[0036] In FIG.2, on the upper surface of the device body or lid, there is a compass 204 with a mark for the location of the compass needle parallel to the beams of the lasers 210 located inside the device 200. The compass 204 allows determining the angle between the geographic North-South direction and the beam direction of the laser beams 210 which each is indicated by an arrow.

[0037] The lasers transmit a beam of red light to a large lens located inside the device. The beams are directed from the front panel to the rear wall strictly parallel to the side plane of the device. The lasers turn on activating the third switch button. One of the lasers is constantly on, and the other is connected to a motion sensor. In the absence of the user, this laser turns off 30 seconds after turning on and turns on when approaching the device at a distance of less than 2 meters.

[0038] The first laser beam 210 operates as a static wave of reality dispersing through the lens 450 into infinity, into the eternal environment. The dynamic reality wave function operates from a second laser beam also inside the device which is activated by a motion sensor 203. The second laser beam, which is activated by a motion sensor forms with the first laser beam a space between these laser beams in which an increase in intensity of thought radiation occurs due to the scattering and reflection of the laser beams in a large lens inside the device. When one laser beam operates, this effect is realized inside the lens in reflected and scattered sections of one laser beam.

[0039] During operation of the third mode of the device, each switching on of the LED light is produced by a physical process in the converter that is similar to a powerful impact process. The impact action, as known, has the characteristics of an explosive one. There are corresponding physical and mathematical calculations that implement the theory of the wave synthesis of reality in the initial region of intersection of the static and dynamic waves of reality.

[0040] According to the physical and mathematical equations of this theory, in the initial region of intersection of the static and dynamic waves of reality, physical processes similar to the well-known Big Bang theory occur. According to these physical and mathematical equations, the Big Bang theory refers to a special case of the wave fusion theory. The Big Bang is a generally accepted cosmological model [1] that describes the early development of the

Universe [2], namely, the beginning of the expansion of the Universe, before which the Universe was in a singular state [3].

[1]https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9A%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%BC%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B5_%D0%BC%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%B8

[2] https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%92%D1%81%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%8F

[3]https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9A%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%BC%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F_%D1%81%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B3%D1%83%D0%BB%D1%8F%D1

[0041] According to the Big Bang theory, further evolution depends on an experimentally measurable parameter - the average density of matter in the modern Universe. If the density does not exceed a certain (known from theory) critical value [4], the Universe will expand forever, but if the density is greater than the critical value, then the expansion process will someday stop and the reverse phase of compression will begin, returning to the original singular state. Modern (2015) observational data show that the average density within the experimental error (a fraction of a per cent) is equal to the critical density.

[0042] There are a number of questions that the Big Bang theory cannot yet have an answer, but its main provisions are substantiated by reliable experimental data, and the modern level of theoretical physics makes it possible to quite reliably describe the evolution of such a system in time, with the exception of the very initial stage - about a hundredth of a second from “the beginning of the world".

[0043] In the device of the present disclosure, the shock type of action is explosive and the physical principle of the evolution of such a system in time is implemented, including, in accordance with the theory and equations of wave synthesis, the initial stage, that is, the “beginning of the world”. The physical-mathematical equations that allow calculating the characteristics of an explosion from measurements of the blast wave parameters were compiled and worked out in practice.

[0044] On the subject of protection against continuous or periodic laser radiation, the powerful laser radiation facility available in its sector was used to carry out experiments that confirm its physical and mathematical equations and calculations. Periodic pulses with extrapolation of the results to 10 minus 2 powers of a second and 10 minus 17 powers of a second made it possible to calculate using mathematical methods of the theory of functions of a complex variable and two other mathematical methods of the same initial stage of the

development of the world: about one hundredth of a second from the “beginning of the world” to about one hundredth of a second in the development of the world.The propagation of thought radiation through the operation of the device, together with some elements of the electromagnetic field and a person in the direction of the reverse flow of current until its shutdown, allows contact with relic radiation, which is relates to the physical structure of eternal reality.

[0045] The reverse cycle, already rarefied by the radiation of human thought and controlled by the electromagnetic field, from the region of the cosmic microwave background radiation allows us to reduce the average density of matter in the Universe, which contributes to the eternal expansion of the Universe, which is necessary for the eternal life of all. Consequently, it also contributes to the development of concentrations of eternal life that normalize events towards the achievement of eternal life for all.

[0046] A cyclical work of the third switch mode develops human consciousness in the fundamental control of reality for eternal life and, due to interaction with the relict level of radiation, making it possible to preserve residual processes in electromagnetic and other processes for a long time. After turning off the third mode and turning on the first or second laser, the indicated residual processes are intensified after turning off the third mode. The laser radiation within a monochrome beam, where many areas have a higher density than neighboring elements of the beam. Higher density creates an effect similar to a denser wave, which has characteristics similar to the wave resulting from an explosion. Thus, the explosive characteristics taken under control enhance the characteristics of the physical process promoting the eternal life of biological organisms in their physical bodies.

[0047] The new level of technology consists in the fact that physical parameters similar to the wave arise as a result of an explosion interacting at the level of the electromagnetic field and monochromatic radiation in the laser beam through a time interval when residual processes still exist after the operation of the third switch mode of the device. This allows for long-term continuous development of target control even at individual concentrations and short concentrations.

[0048] In the future, this method will make it possible to create computers based on “delayed” power supply for each element. Due to the fact that “delayed” energy sources can be harvested in large quantities and used at one initial moment in time to power a controlled super-powerful pulse, the power of the computer can be increased many times over.

Technology that provides eternal life to everyone, with the condition of the development of consciousness allowing a living organism to ensure eternal life in the physical body of this organism, has priority at the present time.

[0049] Fig. 3 shows the internal device of the present embodiment. On the lid, two lasers 310 are installed and at least one laser is connected to a sensor board 399 activating the motion sensor on the lid.

[0050] The device 300 is further configured to activate an artificial intelligence, AI, function programmed in two processing units 391, 392. These processing units may be of microcontrollers or similar for processing and transmitting information contained on the SD-card to the OLED-display or LED-light. These processing units 391, 392 are receiving electrical signals from the converter 380 which increase the input voltage from 5 V to the required 9-12V and transfers the signal to a larger converter 480 shown in FIG. 4 which converts the optical signal emitted by the optical emitting unit.

[0051] The AI function enables the device 300, depending on the activity of generation of thoughts by the user and depending on the degree of development of concentration on eternal life in respect to specific events, to independently switch off the operation modes of the device 300 and then, after a time period determined by the device 300, again switch on any of three operation modes. Accordingly, the procedure of activation of this artificial intelligence function was developed.

[0052] Specifically, the first processing unit 391 process and transmits information on SD-card to the display and the second processing unit 392 process and transmits information on the SD-card to a LED-light 398, in the form of light pulses of varying brightness and duration. The read information, containing number series, is then transmitted to the LED, which, depending on what numbers are contained in the card file, changes the pulsation (glow) mode. Each number corresponds to its own pulsation frequency and glow strength (brightness). The SD-card, in accordance with the wave synthesis process, realizes the transition of an electron to an infinite medium through periodic pulses of light in an LED-light through the dynamics of light scattering in space. Accordingly, the radiation of thought translates the information of the concentration goal corresponding to the number series into an infinite, eternal environment in which there is a systemic level of goal realization.

[0053] The device 300 may also comprise mini-buttons 170 for controlling the information that appears on the display 360. A short press on the top button moves the

cursor from the top line down to the file we need (1.TXT). A short press on the lower button opens the file and the numbers written on the SD-Card appear on the display 360.

[0054] Further, the device 300 provides the capability to combine three modes of operation, thereby creating better concentration. The switch buttons 330 are connected to a switch 9-pin 397 for switching the signals from the SD-card to any of the processing units.

[0055] The output from the processing units containing a series of numbers for developing concentration is monitored in an OLED-display 360 but it could be any other display as a LED-display or LCD display.

[0056] There is also an SD-adapter or SD module 396, where a SD-card may be read if inserted for transferring information contained on the SD-card to the processing units or microcontrollers. As explained above, the device has an operation mode that allows the device to read the number series from the SD-card. The number series displayed on the display, in accordance with the process of wave synthesis, allow a transition of an electron into an infinite eternal environment or medium via the SD-card and via the software of the processing units.

[0057] Accordingly, the radiation of thought transfers the information of the concentration target corresponding to the number series into an infinite, eternal environment in which there is a systemic level of goal realization.

[0058] Each operating mode of the device, in connection with the operation of artificial intelligence, is enhanced by an SD card. By using the numbers on the SD card, the user may perform concentration with the desired control at the required level. Number series may be periodically added to the SD card. The number series recorded on the SD card is not deleted during factory assembly of the device. It is also possible to add individual number series, or any other pre-selected number series.

[0059] When the device is in the SD-reading mode, the light-emitting diode, LED, light on the right front side of the device is lighted up by a signal LED-diode 398 and pulsates with a frequency and intensity corresponding to the read numbers.

[0060] On the rear side of the device, there is a USB connector 395 for connecting for example external power to the device from a 5 V source. Moreover, there are mini-connector-USBs which supply 5 V to the second processing unit 392 by connecting to its connector.

[0061] Fig. 4 discloses an overview of the main components of one of the embodiment of the present disclosure. The lens-biconvex 450 may be 60mm but could of other sizes. This

figure shows the same components than in previous figures, such as the sensor board 499 and the laser 410 installed on the lid 403, the OLED display 460, the LED lamp 493, the processing units 491, 493 , a converter 480,etc. In this embodiment, the processing units used are Arduino 1 and 2. However, there are many other microcontrollers and microcontroller platforms available for physical computing. Some examples are Parallax Basic Stamp, Netmedia's BX-24, Phidgets, MIT's Handyboard, and many others offer similar functionalities. All of these tools allow programming in an easy-to-use package. Arduino also simplifies the process of working with microcontrollers, and offers some advantage for teachers, students, and interested amateurs over other systems.

[0062] Fig. 5 is a block diagram showing various units of a three-mode device 500 for development of concentration, in accordance with certain embodiments. Specifically, the device 500 may include an optical sensing unit 550, optical emitting unit 510, one or more lenses 501, three switches 530, and a lighting unit 593. The device may include a housing and a lid. The one or more lenses 501 and the lasers may be disposed on the cover.

[0063] Fig. 6 shows a diagrammatic representation of a computing device for a device 600 according to the present disclosure within which a set of instructions for causing the device to perform any one or more of the methodologies discussed herein can be executed. In a networked deployment, the machine can operate in the capacity of a server or a client machine in a server-client network environment. This computer system includes at least one processor 671, main memory 673, static memory 675, which communicate with each other via a bus 678. The computing device may also include a network interface device 677. The hard disk drive 679 may include a computer-readable medium 681, which stores one or more sets of instructions 682 embodying or utilized by any one or more of the methodologies or functions described herein.

[0064] The instructions may be a software program such as attached in Annex 1 comprising a computer-implemented method of developing concentration loadable into the claimed device 100, 300. The instructions involve receiving an electrical signal converted by a converting unit from at least an outgoing signal. The outgoing signal is obtained from the optical sensing unit upon a biological signal associated with a plurality of electromagnetic fields provided by a user. In the next step the electrical signal is processed by a processing unit using artificial intelligence, AI, for outputting an optical signal emitted by the optical emitting

unit, which is associated with the concentration of a user in the form of a blinking LED light. The AI may be any type of artificial algorithms.

[0065] Fig. 7 shows an electrical scheme showing the electrical connections of all the components in the device. Components that are for instance connected between the converter LB-10 and the DC/DC converter but are not previously mentioned are ferrits 783a, 783b.

[0066] Fig. 8 depicts a flow diagram explaining every method steps of the method according to the present disclosure. The device 100-700 comprises an optical sensing unit and an optical emitting unit. The first method step 811 is therefore providing one or more lenses as a part of the optical sensing unit for sensing biological signals also called biosignals provided by a user. The second method step 812 is to switching between three operation modes using three switch buttons. The third method step 813 involves indicating, by a lighting unit or LED, each of the three operation modes by emitting a predetermined light signal. The fourth method step 814 involves sensing by a plurality of sensitive elements of the optical sensing unit, a biological signal associated with a plurality of electromagnetic fields provided by a user in one of the selected operation modes. The fifth method step 815 involves converting the biological signal to an outgoing signal by processing the signal by a processing unit to emit as a last step 816 the outgoing signal by an optical emitting unit. Whilst the invention has been described with respect to illustrative embodiments thereof, it will be understood that various changes may be made in the apparatus and means herein described without departing from the scope and the teaching of the invention. Accordingly, the described embodiments are to be considered merely exemplary and the invention or disclosure is not to be limited except as specified in the attached claims.

Annex 1

The text of the sketch program which is in the device of the present disclosure displays number series from SD - Card to LED (LED – diode):

```
#define FILE_NAME   "1.txt"       // file to open
#define LED_PIN     7             // pin led is connected to

// functions for every number 0-9
#define NUM_0_FUNC        blinkLed(2, 500)
#define NUM_1_FUNC        blinkLed(3, 250)
#define NUM_2_FUNC        pulseLed(2, 100, 500)
#define NUM_3_FUNC        pulseLed(3, 10, 300)
#define NUM_4_FUNC        pulseLedUp(2, 100, 500)
#define NUM_5_FUNC        pulseLedUp(3, 10, 400)
#define NUM_6_FUNC        pulseLedUp(4, 10, 300)
#define NUM_7_FUNC        pulseLedDown(2, 100, 1000)
#define NUM_8_FUNC        pulseLedDown(3, 10, 750)
#define NUM_9_FUNC        pulseLedDown(4, 10, 500)
/*
* blinkLed(num, delay) - just blinking. Num - number of blinks, delay - delay between blinks (ms)
 *
 * pulseLed(num, delay, speed) - pulsates (smoothly flares up and fades out)
 * pulseLedUp(num, delay, speed) - pulsates upward (flares up smoothly, then goes out abruptly)
 * pulseLedDown(num, delay, speed) - pulsates down (lights up sharply and goes out smoothly)
 * num - number of blinks, delay - delay between blinks (ms), speed - speed at which it lights up and goes out (the higher the number, the slower) */

#include <SPI.h>
#include <SD.h>
```

```
byte tmp;
bool errorFlag = 1;


void setup() {

  delay(300);

  Serial.begin(9600);

  //pinMode(14, OUTPUT);          // DELETE LATER !!!! Used that pin as gnd for testing

  pinMode(LED_PIN, OUTPUT);
}

void loop()
{
  if(errorFlag)                             // if errof happened or boot up
  {
    Serial.print("Initializing SD card...");


    if (SD.begin(10))                       // try to ini SD card
    {
      Serial.println("card initialized.");
      errorFlag = 0;                        // reset flag is OK, so go into reading loop
    }
    else
    {
      Serial.println("Card failed, or not present");    // else - just wait to try again
      delay(3000);
    }
  }
  else
```

```
{
  File dataFile = SD.open(FILE_NAME);          // open file


  if (dataFile)                          // if ok - run reading loop
  {
    Serial.println("file opened ");
    Serial.println();
    while (dataFile.available())
    {
      tmp = dataFile.read();
      if((tmp>0x2F) & (tmp<0x3A))            // check is character is a 0-9 num
      {
        tmp -= 0x30;                       // get num from an ascii
        Serial.println(tmp, DEC);
        switch(tmp)                        // switch between 0-9
        {
          case 0:
            NUM_0_FUNC;
            break;

          case 1:
            NUM_1_FUNC;
            break;

          case 2:
            NUM_2_FUNC;
            break;

          case 3:
            NUM_3_FUNC;
            break;

          case 4:
```

```
            NUM_4_FUNC;
            break;

          case 5:
            NUM_5_FUNC;
            break;

          case 6:
            NUM_6_FUNC;
            break;

          case 7:
            NUM_7_FUNC;
            break;

          case 8:
            NUM_8_FUNC;
            break;

          case 9:
            NUM_9_FUNC;
            break;
        }
      }
    }

    Serial.println("end of file");
    Serial.println();

    dataFile.close();                    // end if file - close it, to open again
  }
  else                                   // if file has filed to be opened - set flag and wait
  {
    Serial.println("file open error ");
```

```
      Serial.println();

      errorFlag = 1;

      delay(1000);
    }
  }
}

void blinkLed(byte num, uint16_t del)
{
  for(byte i=0; i<num; i++)
  {
    digitalWrite(LED_PIN, HIGH);
    delay(del);
    digitalWrite(LED_PIN, LOW);
    delay(del);
  }
}


void pulseLed(byte num, uint16_t del, uint16_t spd)
{
  while(num--)
  {
    for(uint16_t j=1; j<spd; j++)
    {
      digitalWrite(LED_PIN, HIGH);
      delayMicroseconds(j);
      digitalWrite(LED_PIN, LOW);

      delayMicroseconds(spd-j);
    }
```

```
    delay(del);

    for(uint16_t j=spd; j; j--)
    {
      digitalWrite(LED_PIN, HIGH);
      delayMicroseconds(j);
      digitalWrite(LED_PIN, LOW);
      delayMicroseconds(spd-j);
    }

    delay(del);
  }
}


void pulseLedUp(byte num, uint16_t del, uint16_t spd)
{
  while(num--)
  {
    for(uint16_t j=1; j<spd; j++)
    {
      digitalWrite(LED_PIN, HIGH);
      delayMicroseconds(j);
      digitalWrite(LED_PIN, LOW);
      delayMicroseconds(spd-j);
    }

    delay(del);
  }
}


void pulseLedDown(byte num, uint16_t del, uint16_t spd)
```

```
{
  while(num--)
  {
    for(uint16_t j=spd; j; j--)
    {
      digitalWrite(LED_PIN, HIGH);
      delayMicroseconds(j);
      digitalWrite(LED_PIN, LOW);
      delayMicroseconds(spd-j);
    }

    delay(del);

  }
}
```

Conclusies

1. Een apparaat (100) voor het ontwikkelen van concentratie, waarbij het apparaat (100) omvat:

- een optische detectie-eenheid, waarbij de optische detectie-eenheid (201) meerdere van één of meer lenzen (201, 202) omvat die in staat zijn gevoelige elementen vast te houden, waarbij de meerdere gevoelige elementen zijn geconfigureerd om een biologisch signaal waar te nemen dat wordt geleverd door een gebruiker in ten minste drie operationele modi, waarbij het signaal geassocieerd is met meerdere elektromagnetische velden; en een uitgaand signaal wordt verkregen op basis van het biologische signaal en het aantal elektromagnetische velden;
- een optische emitterende eenheid die is geconfigureerd om het uitgaande signaal uit te zenden; waarbij de optische emitterende eenheid het uitgaande signaal uitzendt in de vorm van ten minste een optisch signaal;
- drie schakelaars voor het schakelen tussen het aantal werkingsmodi;
- een aantal bliksemeenheden die zijn geconfigureerd om elk van het aantal werkingsmodi aan te geven door het uitzenden van een vooraf bepaald lichtsignaal;

gekenmerkt door verder te omvatten:

- ten minste twee lasers die in het apparaat zijn geplaatst, waarbij een eerste laser voortdurend wordt ingeschakeld tijdens een tweede werkingsmodus die de uitstraling van een statisch lichtsignaal door een van de meerdere bliksemeenheden vertegenwoordigt; waarbij de tweede laser is verbonden met een bewegingssensor die kan worden in- en uitgeschakeld wanneer een gebruiker zich in de nabijheid bevindt en die de uitstraling vertegenwoordigt van een herhaaldelijk gepulseerd lichtsignaal door een andere bliksemeenheid; En
- een verwerkingseenheid voor het verwerken van informatie van ten minste één van een bewegingssensor, een SD-kaart, een laser, een DC/DC-omzetter, een schakelaarkiezer en een USB-adapter, door gebruik te maken van kunstmatige intelligentie.

2. Inrichting volgens conclusie 1, verder omvattende een stroombron die in communicatie staat met de optische detectie-eenheid en de optische emitterende eenheid.

3. Inrichting volgens een van de voorgaande conclusies, waarbij het aantal gevoelige elementen bolvormig is.

4. Inrichting volgens een van de voorgaande conclusies, verder omvattende een behuizing en een deksel.

5. Inrichting volgens conclusie 4, waarbij de inrichting een aantal cijfers of letters omvat, geplaatst op een van de behuizingen en een deksel, waarbij de cijfers of letters symbolen zijn voor het scherpstellen van de concentratie van de gebruiker.

6. Inrichting volgens conclusie 5, waarbij een eerste reeks cijfers de cijfers 1, 4 en 5 omvat en een tweede reeks cijfers de cijfers 2, 7, 8 en 9, 0, 6, 3 omvat.

7. Inrichting volgens conclusie 4, waarbij de één of meer lenzen (201, 202) op het deksel zijn geplaatst.

8. Inrichting volgens een der voorgaande conclusies, waarbij de optische emitterende eenheid een optische lens omvat.

9. Inrichting volgens een van de voorgaande conclusies, verder omvattende een omzeteenheid die is geconfigureerd om het uitgaande signaal om te zetten in een elektrisch signaal.

10. Inrichting volgens een der voorgaande conclusies, waarbij een SD-kaartlezer is geïnstalleerd.

11. Inrichting volgens conclusie 10, waarbij een OLED-scherm de nummerreeks weergeeft die is gelezen van een SD-kaart die is gelezen van de SD-kaartadapter.

12. Inrichting volgens een van de voorgaande conclusies, waarbij een kompas is geïnstalleerd op een deksel van de inrichting om de laserstralen in een specifieke richting te richten.

13. Inrichting volgens een van de voorgaande conclusies, waarbij een USB-connector aan de achterkant van het apparaat is geïnstalleerd.

14. Inrichting volgens conclusie 10 of 11, waarbij LED-verlichting is voorzien voor het weergeven van nummerreeksen vanaf een SD-kaart in de vorm van lichtpulsen.

15. Werkwijze voor het ontwikkelen van concentratie, waarbij de werkwijze de volgende stappen omvat:

- het verschaffen van één of meer lenzen voor het scherpstellen van de concentratie van een gebruiker, waarbij de één of meer lenzen deel uitmaken van een optische detectie-eenheid, waarbij de optische detectie-eenheid en een optische emitterende eenheid zijn opgenomen in de inrichting volgens één van de conclusies 1-14;
- schakelen tussen meerdere werkingsmodi met behulp van drie schakelaars;
- het door een bliksemeenheid aangeven van elk van de meerdere werkingsmodi door het uitzenden van een vooraf bepaald lichtsignaal;
- het waarnemen, door een aantal gevoelige elementen van de optische detectie-eenheid (210), van een biologisch signaal dat wordt geleverd door een gebruiker in ten minste drie operationele modi, waarbij het signaal is geassocieerd met een aantal elektromagnetische velden; en het verkrijgen van een uitgaand signaal gebaseerd op het biologische signaal en het aantal elektromagnetische velden;
- het omzetten van het biologische signaal door een omzeteenheid om een uitgaand signaal te verkrijgen; En
- het verwerken van het uitgaande signaal door een verwerkingseenheid om een optisch signaal te verkrijgen dat is gegenereerd door de optische emitterende eenheid.

16. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 15, verder omvattende de stap van het verschaffen van een stroombron, waarbij de stroombron in communicatie staat met de optische detectie-eenheid en de optische emitterende eenheid.

17. Werkwijze volgens één der conclusies 15-16, waarbij het aantal gevoelige elementen bolvormig is in de detectiestap.

18. Werkwijze volgens een der conclusies 15-17, waarbij de optische emitterende eenheid een optische lens omvat.

19. Een computergeïmplementeerde werkwijze voor het ontwikkelen van concentratie die kan worden geladen in de inrichting volgens een van de conclusies 1-14, omvattende de stappen van:
- het ontvangen van een elektrisch signaal dat door een omzeteenheid is omgezet uit ten minste een uitgaand signaal; het optische signaal wordt verkregen van de optische detectie-eenheid op basis van een biologisch signaal geassocieerd met meerdere elektromagnetische velden geleverd door een gebruiker;
- het verwerken van het elektrische signaal door een verwerkingseenheid die kunstmatige intelligentie gebruikt voor het uitvoeren van een optisch signaal gegenereerd door de optische emitterende eenheid geassocieerd met de concentratie van een gebruiker.

100

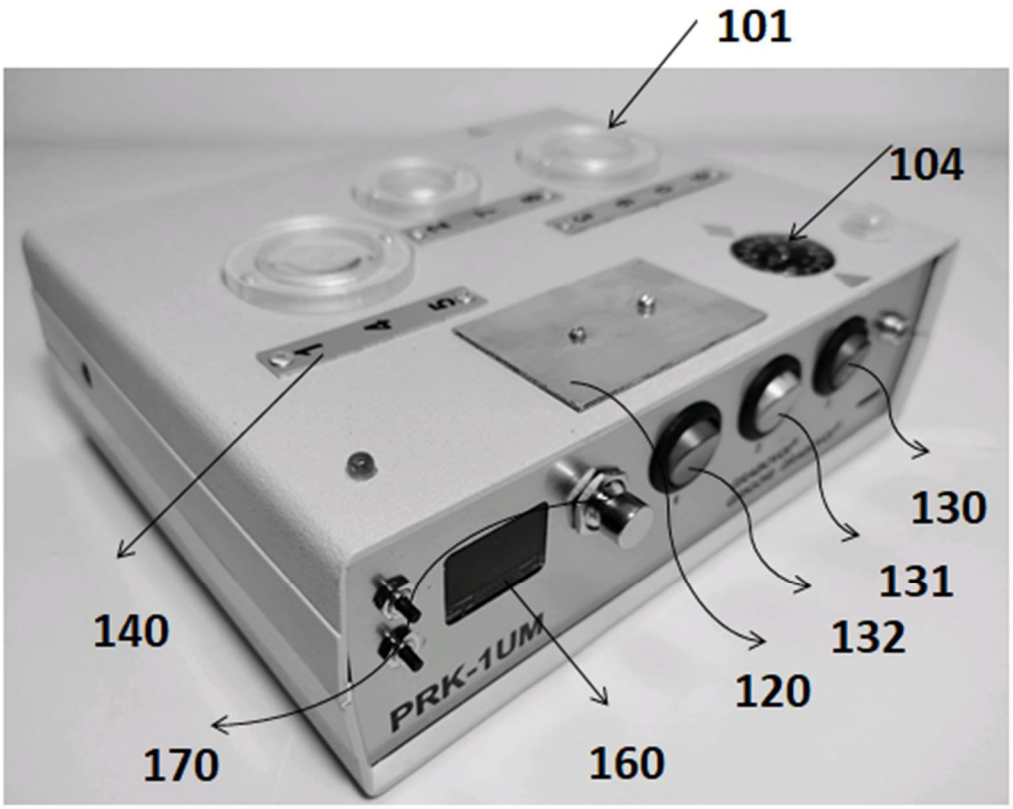

FIG. 1

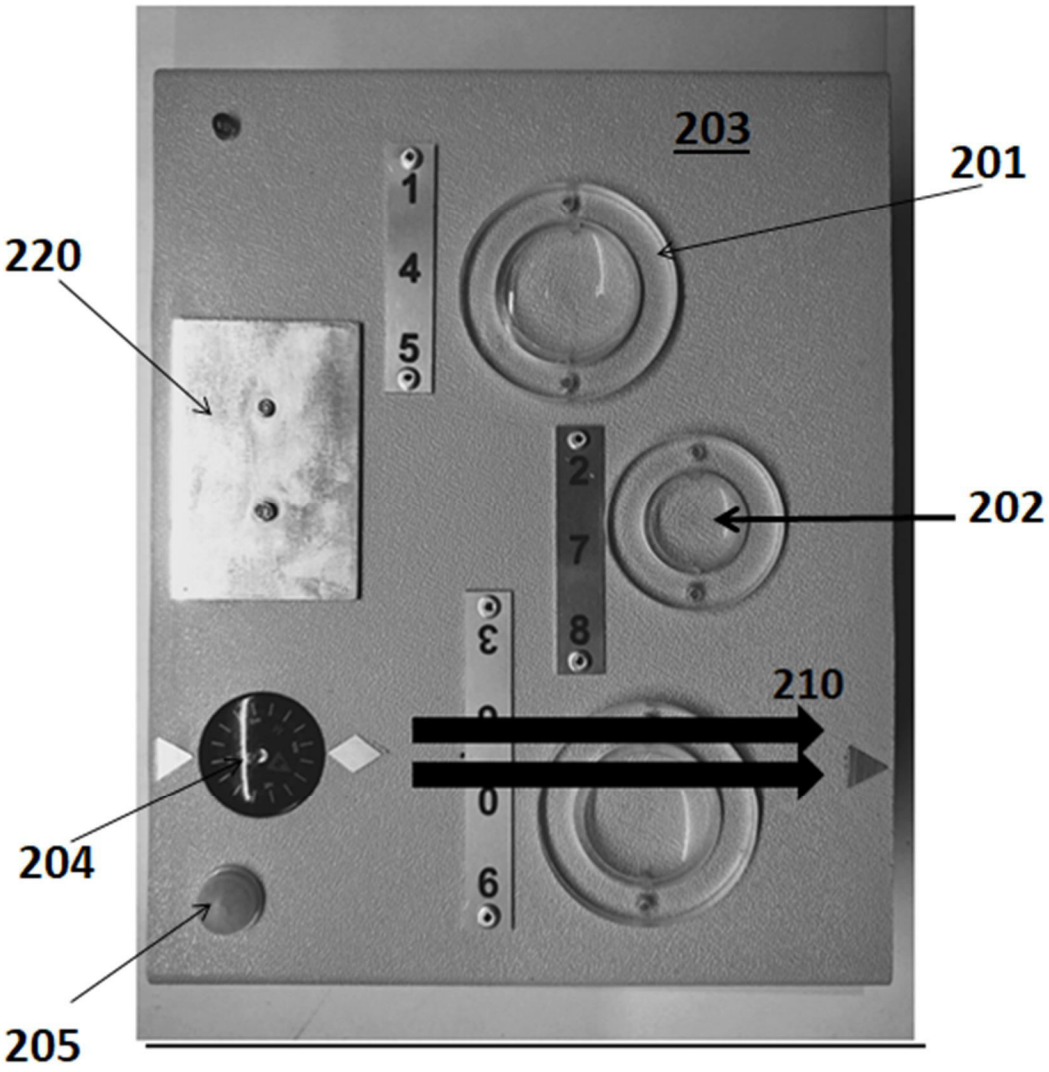

FIG. 2

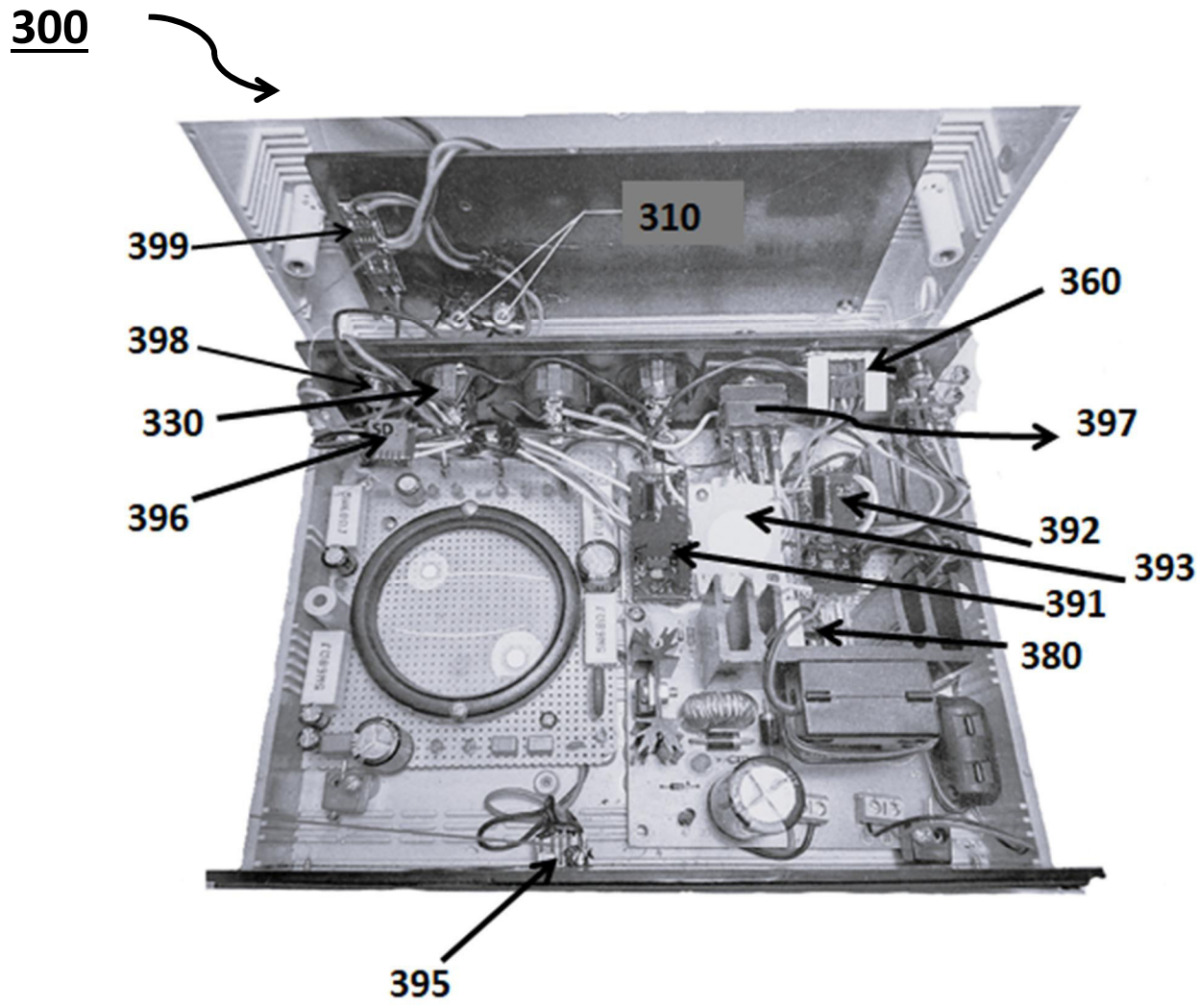

FIG. 3

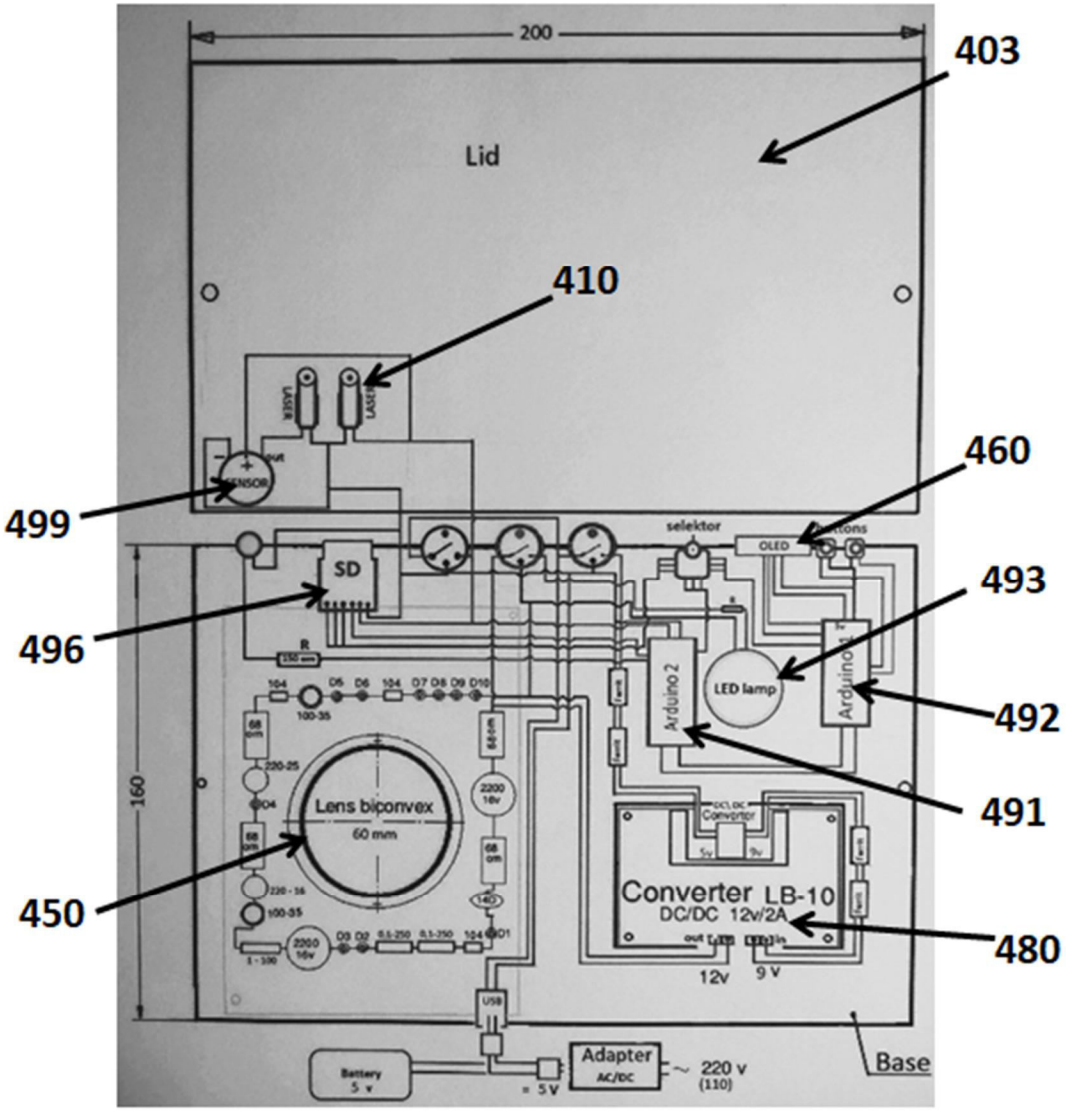
200
403
Lid
410
499
460
496
493
492
491
450
480
160
SD
selektor
OLED
LED lamp
Arduino 2
Lens biconvex
60 mm
Converter LB-10
DC/DC 12v/2A
12v
9 V
Adapter
AC/DC
220 v
(110)
Battery
5 v
Base

FIG. 4

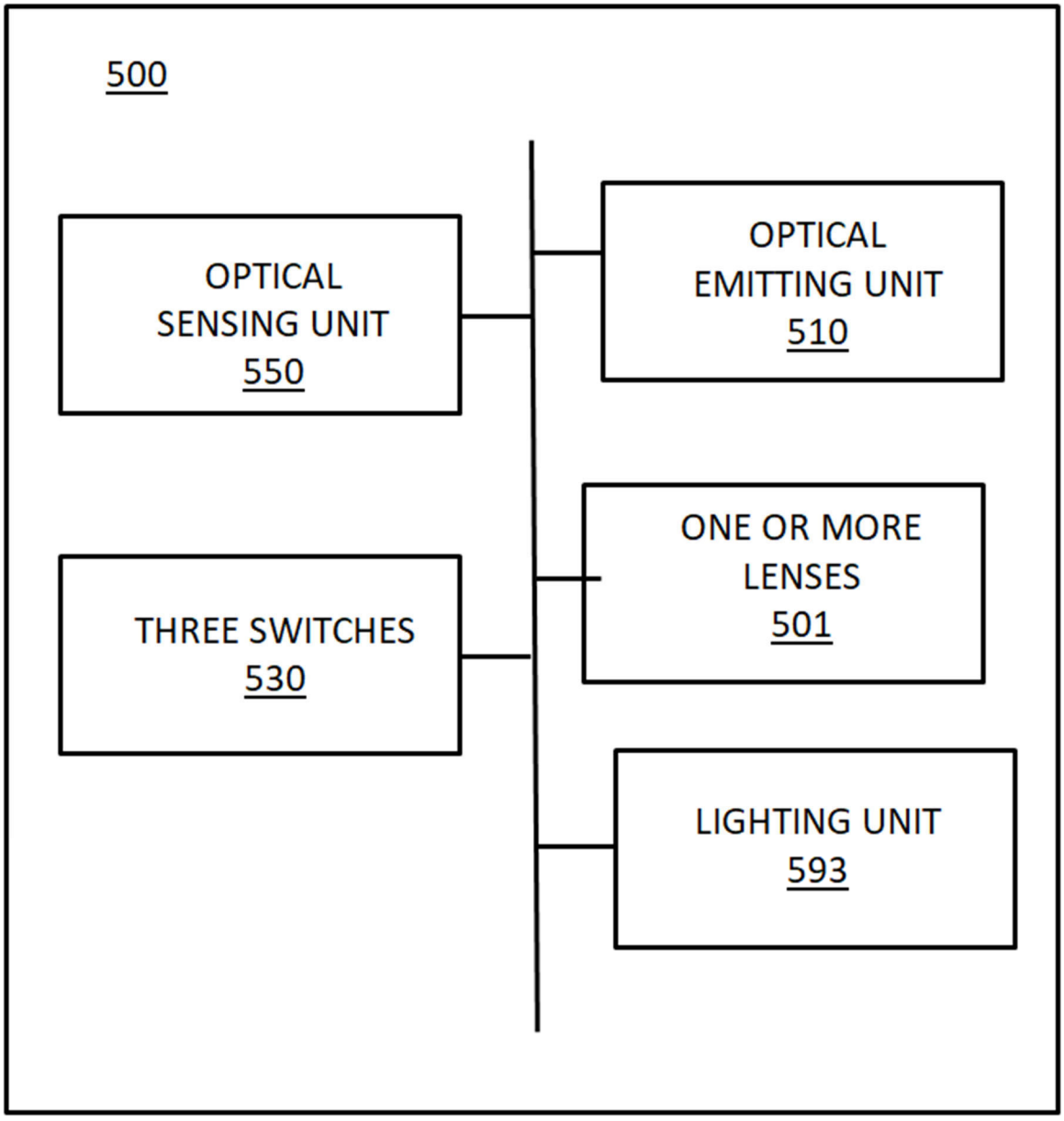
500
OPTICAL SENSING UNIT 550
OPTICAL EMITTING UNIT 510
THREE SWITCHES 530
ONE OR MORE LENSES 501
LIGHTING UNIT 593

FIG. 5

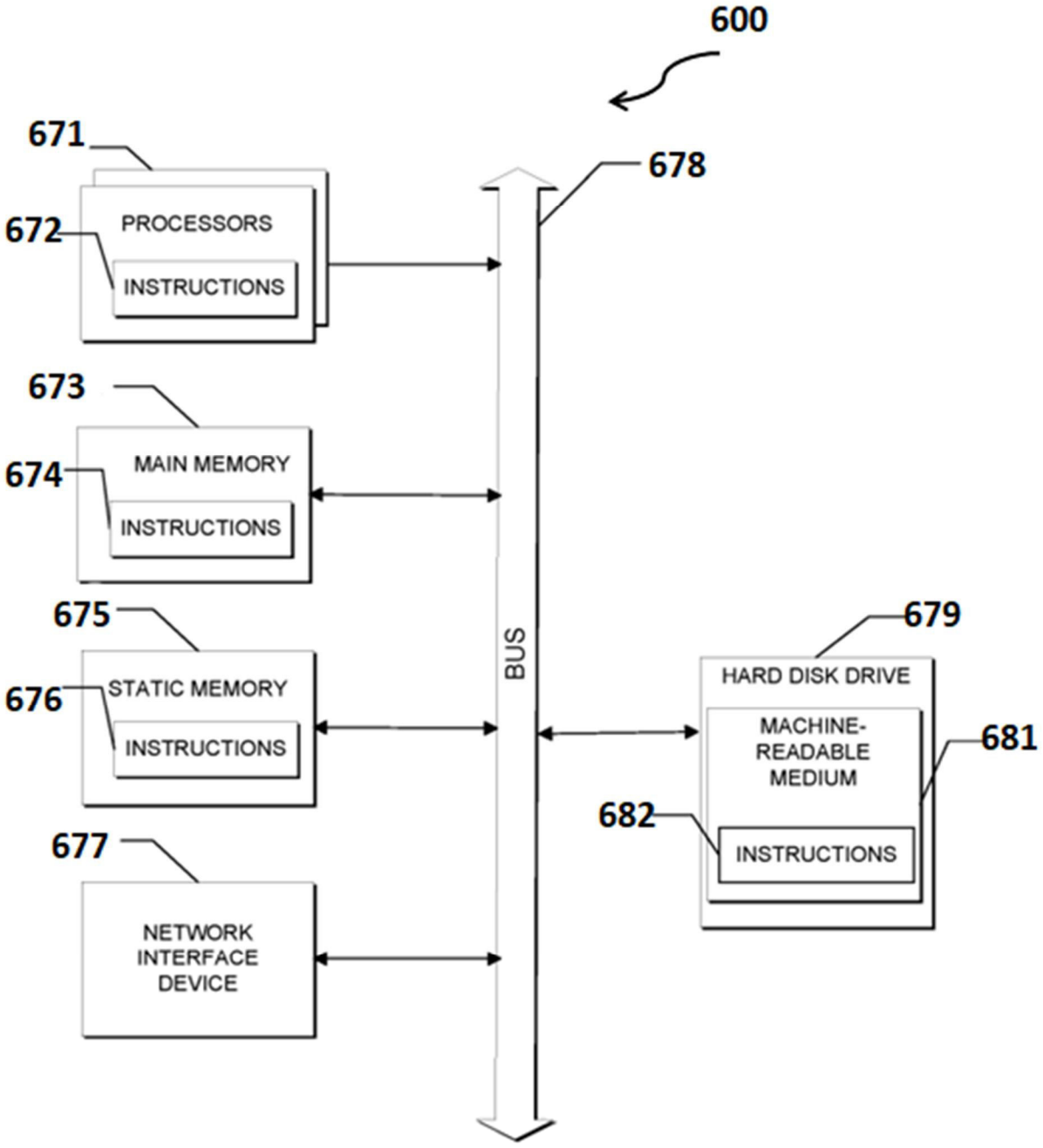
600
671
PROCESSORS
672
INSTRUCTIONS
678
673
MAIN MEMORY
674
INSTRUCTIONS
675
STATIC MEMORY
676
INSTRUCTIONS
677
NETWORK INTERFACE DEVICE
BUS
679
HARD DISK DRIVE
MACHINE-READABLE MEDIUM
681
682
INSTRUCTIONS

FIG. 6

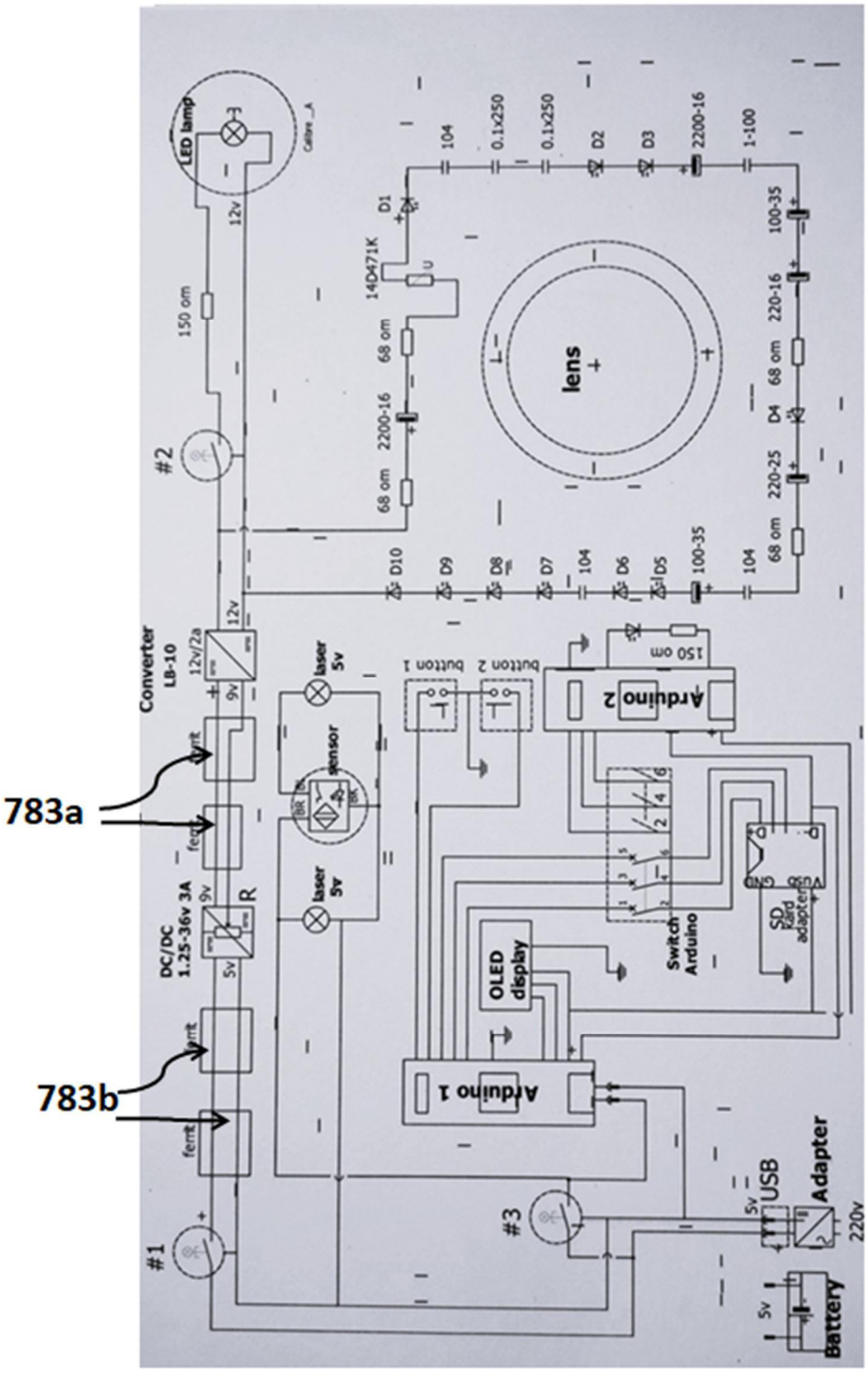
783a
783b
LED lamp
12v
150 om
#2
Converter
LB-10
12v/2a
9v
DC/DC
1.25-36v 3A
5v
R
ferrit
#1
#3
laser
5v
sensor
button 1
button 2
150 om
Arduino 2
Arduino 1
OLED
display
Switch
Arduino
SD
kard
adapter
lens
D1
D2
D3
D4
D5
D6
D7
D8
D9
D10
14D471K
104
0.1x250
2200-16
1-100
100-35
220-16
220-25
68 om
USB
Adapter
220v
Battery

FIG. 7

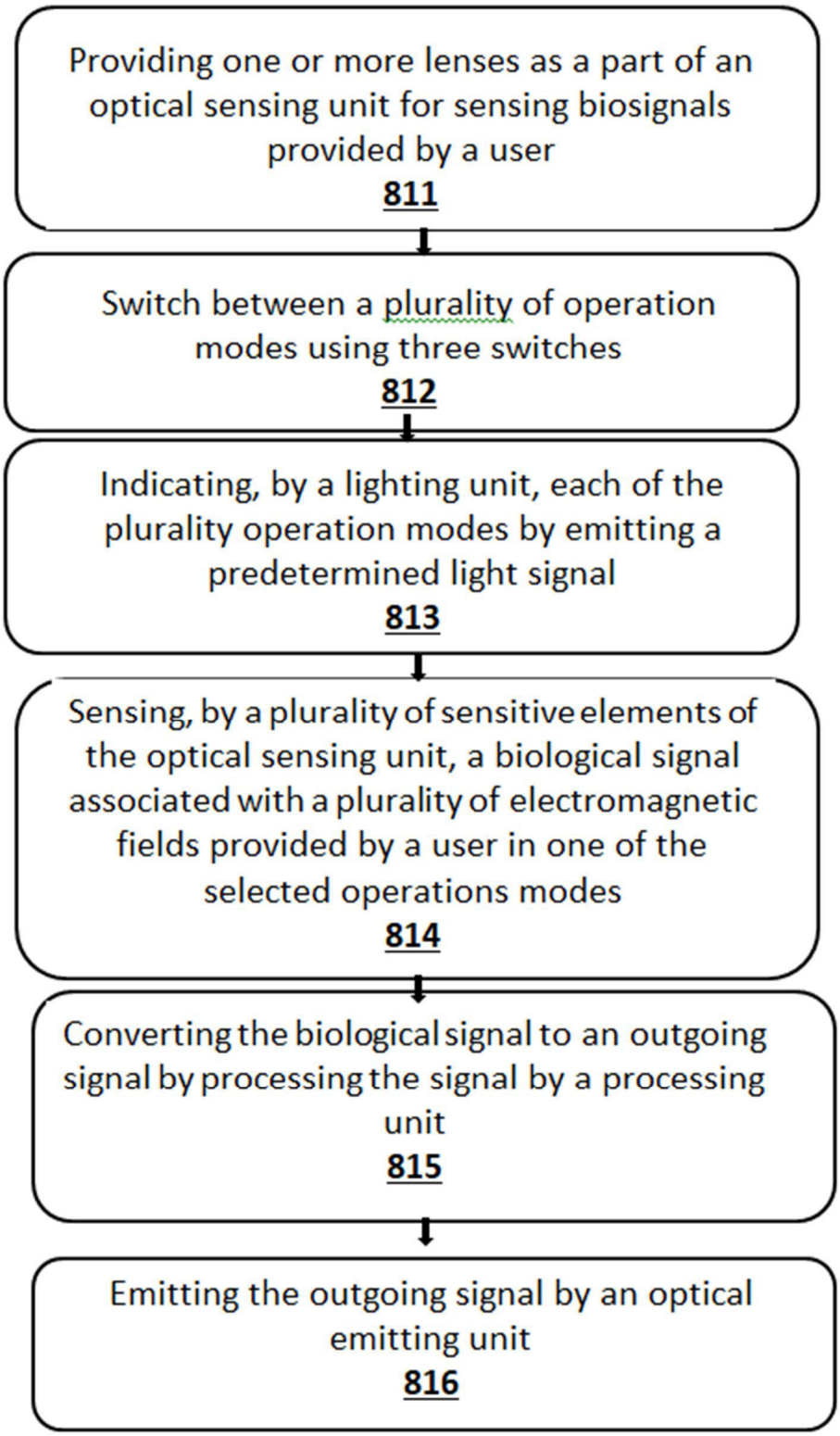
Providing one or more lenses as a part of an optical sensing unit for sensing biosignals provided by a user
811
Switch between a plurality of operation modes using three switches
812
Indicating, by a lighting unit, each of the plurality operation modes by emitting a predetermined light signal
813
Sensing, by a plurality of sensitive elements of the optical sensing unit, a biological signal associated with a plurality of electromagnetic fields provided by a user in one of the selected operations modes
814
Converting the biological signal to an outgoing signal by processing the signal by a processing unit
815
Emitting the outgoing signal by an optical emitting unit
816

FIG. 8