Psinergy Intro Class on the **Human Biofield** **ALWAYS FREE**

"The photon generating dna wave propogating electrical homeostasis facilitating body part formerly known as the 'aura' is 80% of the Immune System and 40-60% of the Endocrine system."

Biophotons as defined in NIH :
Int J Yoga. 2017 May-Aug; 10(2): 57–58.
doi: 10.4103/ijoy.IJOY_18_17
PMCID: PMC5433113
PMID: 28546674

Biophotons as Subtle Energy Carriers

In the tangible domain, two subtle energy carriers come to mind: biophotons and bioelectrons. **Biophotons are photons (light particles) that are generated within the body, and these could be measured as they emanate from the skin.** Similarly, bioelectrons are available from within the body; these are measured in instruments such as electro-photonic imaging. This aspect will be taken in a later presentation.

Making an Energy Ball - SATURDAY

- Projection of a pattern = Ball
  - Generate energy for the projection
  - Begin the Flow of energy into the projection
  - Balance the energy around the projection
- Begin to generate the field
- Stabilize by adjusting the energy
- Flux field into a different projection, which changes the pattern

Balancing Chakras – center and focus/har alein
Subtle Bodies or 4 layer clearing (physical, emotional, mental and spiritual ongoing)
One on one field theory – near another body field theory (near field effect in RF)
Group field
Phasing in and out (walking physically near until your biofield picks up on the body)
Partner to partner energy ball exchange
Personal shield, block effect shield & shunt

"Energy not used in creation inevitably will lead to destructive behavior. The font of creativity is inherent within human souls."

The creation process can be painful. The satisfaction comes when creativity is complete.

YOU HAVE TO BELIEVE IN IEEE 802.15.4 and the NIH since 2015 & 1924 measuring the human bio electric field at its scalar levels as well as the whole of the electrical field of the human body to regard the full electrical homeostasis of an organism in preparation for morphology and transhumanism.

You have to believe in drone warfare.
You have to believe in electromagnetic warfare.

You have to believe in your common sense again and regard the world as what it is: a world built to abscond with a body part from your knowledge at every vector of human existence, vocation and association in order to participate in the pseudo sciences built to insulate a human body part from the larger academic and scientific environments most people are allowed into. Then you must keep the secret of the body part by participating in horror filled rituals, whether in college or at work or on the side and inside these ritual you bring harm to anyone who would speak about the body part or how it works with wireless technology to anyone and call it rosicrucianism or some other masonic handle.

It's still the human biofield connecting through the wireless or naturally at the quantum level through our own biofield and then calling it magic and executing wireless bio electric biological mrna weapons in order to endogenously stimulate a cellular reaction that eventually spreads body wide through the same intra cellular networks morphogenetic biologists study and manipulate.

You have to believe in yourself and your own body part and stop believing you shit ham sandwiches.

You have to believe Raytheon, Northrupp Gruman, Android and even Verizon all work jobs that regard your body as NODE on a BODY AREA NETWORK. (Wikipedia, ieee 802.15.6 for WBAN = wide body area network).

They did not offer a new technology. They digitally bound up the human electrical homeostasis known as the biofield, formerly known as the aura into a series of soft robotics, dna analyte biosensors and crafted libraries for database curation and labeling, sold them to Department of Defense vendor companies for years and continue issuing software to anyone who wishes to utilize it for biological electronic weaponry on the same wireless systems as our cell phones and call it havanna syndrome, targeted individuals, or just call you crazy and take your property and vocation by assassinating your character OR you arkancide style.

They get paychecks for doing all of this every day and until we as individuals start being accountable to our own body parts, there is no way to hold the other humans among us accountable and their level of violence and hostility is escalating, not abating.

Mark 5:36
Amen.

Supervised Machine Learning Algorithms for Bioelectromagnetics: Prediction Models and Feature Selection Techniques Using Data from Weak Radiofrequency Radiation Effect on Human and Animals Cells

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC 3010, Australia
Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health **2020**, *17*(12), 4595; **https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17124595**
Received: 31 March 2020 / Revised: 10 June 2020 / Accepted: 18 June 2020 / Published: 26 June 2020
(This article belongs to the Special Issue **Machine Learning, Stochastic Modelling and Applied Statistics for EMF Exposure Assessment**)

Abstract

The emergence of **new technologies to incorporate and analyze data with high-performance computing has expanded our capability to accurately predict any incident.** Supervised Machine learning (ML) can be utilized for a fast and consistent prediction, and to obtain the underlying pattern of the data better. We develop a prediction strategy, for the first time, using supervised ML to observe the possible impact of **weak radiofrequency electromagnetic field (RF-EMF) on human and animal cells without performing in-vitro laboratory experiments.** We extracted laboratory experimental data from 300 peer-reviewed scientific publications (1990–2015) describing 1127 experimental case studies of human and animal cells response to RF-EMF. We used domain knowledge, Principal Component Analysis (PCA), and the Chi-squared feature selection techniques to select six optimal features for computation and cost-efficiency. We then develop grouping or clustering strategies to allocate these selected features into five different laboratory experiment scenarios. The dataset has been tested with ten different classifiers, and the outputs are estimated using the k-fold cross-validation method. The assessment of a classifier's prediction performance is critical for assessing its suitability. Hence, a detailed comparison of the percentage of the model accuracy (PCC), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), precision, sensitivity (recall), 1 − specificity, Area under the ROC Curve (AUC), and precision-recall (PRC Area) for each classification method were observed. Our findings suggest that the Random Forest algorithm exceeds in all groups in terms of all performance measures and shows AUC = 0.903 where k-fold = 60. A robust correlation was observed in the **specific absorption rate (SAR) with frequency and cumulative effect or exposure** time with SAR×time (impact of accumulated SAR within the exposure time) of RF-EMF. In contrast, the relationship between frequency and exposure time was not significant. In future, with more experimental data, the sample size can be increased, leading to more accurate work.

Keywords:
RF-EMF exposure assessment; machine learning; supervised learning; Bioelectromagnetics; human and animal cells; in-vitro studies

REFERENCE ON THE INTERNET IS FROM MDPI – JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC HEALTH
Journals

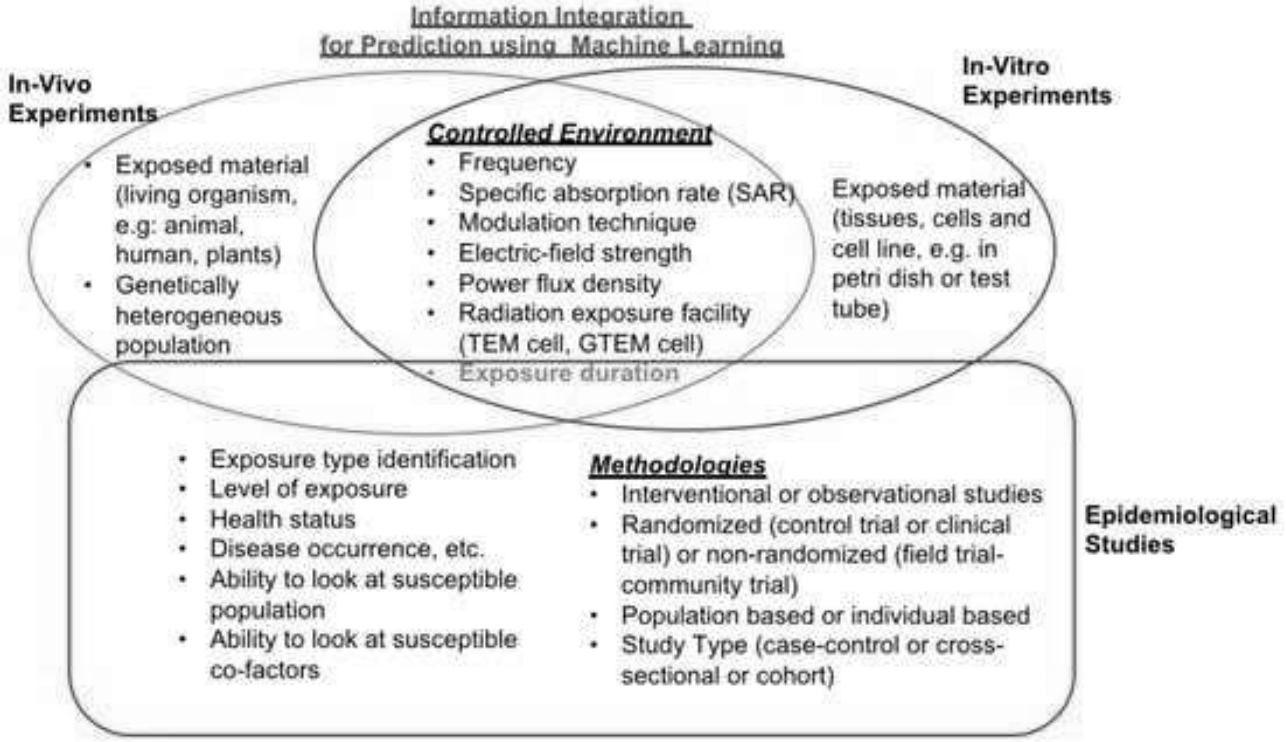
IJERPH

Volume 17

Issue 12

10.3390/ijerph17124595

https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/17/12/4595



The ten supervised ML algorithms that were used for this analysis are (Table A1 in Appendix A): **Random Forest, Bagging, J48, Decision Table, BayesNet, k-Nearest Neighbour (kNN), JRip, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Naive Bayes and Logistic Regression, and six different features (species, frequency of RF-EMF, SAR, exposure time, SAR×exposure time, and cellular response (presence or absence)). By applying dimensionally reduction techniques or feature selection methods, six major features were chosen out of all collected features. We removed two features or attributes using (i) domain knowledge, (ii) Principal Component Analysis (PCA), and (iii) the Chi-squared feature selection method**. Using these techniques, we aim to gain more profound insights into the features (such as year, species, frequency of weak RF-EMF, SAR, exposure time, SAR×exposure time, and cellular response (presence or absence)) of weak RF-EMF exposure scenarios on human and animal cells. The outputs are estimated using the k-fold cross-validation method for each classifier. The most efficient classifiers have been chosen by considering the prediction accuracy and computation time.

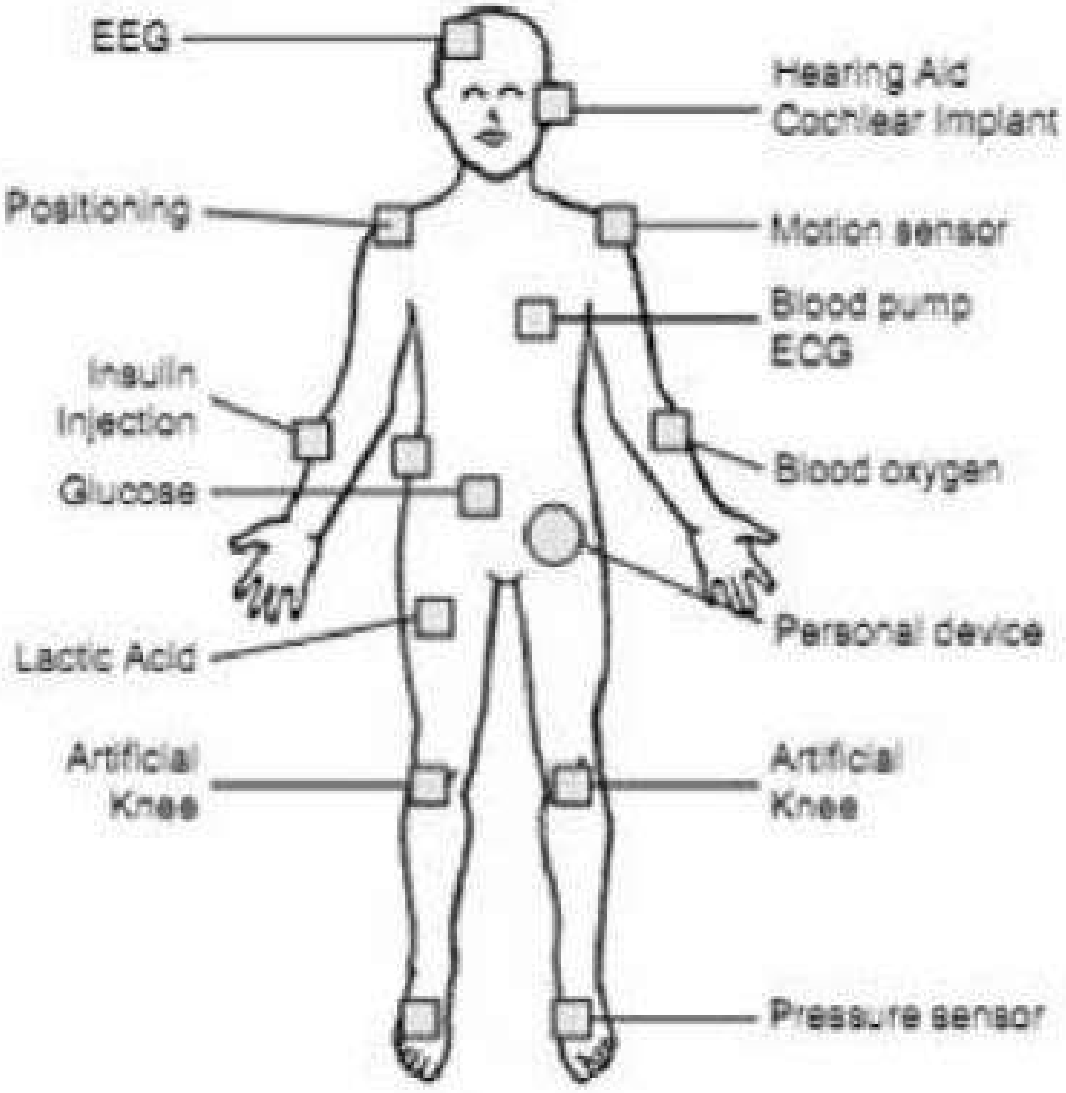
54. Allen, D.M. The Relationship between Variable Selection and Data Agumentation and a Method for Prediction. *Technometrics* **1974**, *16*, 125–127. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]
55. LaRegina, M.; Moros, E.; Pickard, W.; Straube, W.; Baty, J.; Roti, J. The effect of chronic exposure to 835.62 MHz FDMA or 847.74 MHz CDMA radiofrequency radiation on the incidence of spontaneous tumors in rats. *Radiat. Res.* **2003**, *160*, 143–151. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]

References

1. World Health Organization (WHO). *WHO Research Agenda for Radiofrequency Fields*; Technical Report; World Health Organization (WHO): Geneva, Switzerland, 2010. [**Google Scholar**]

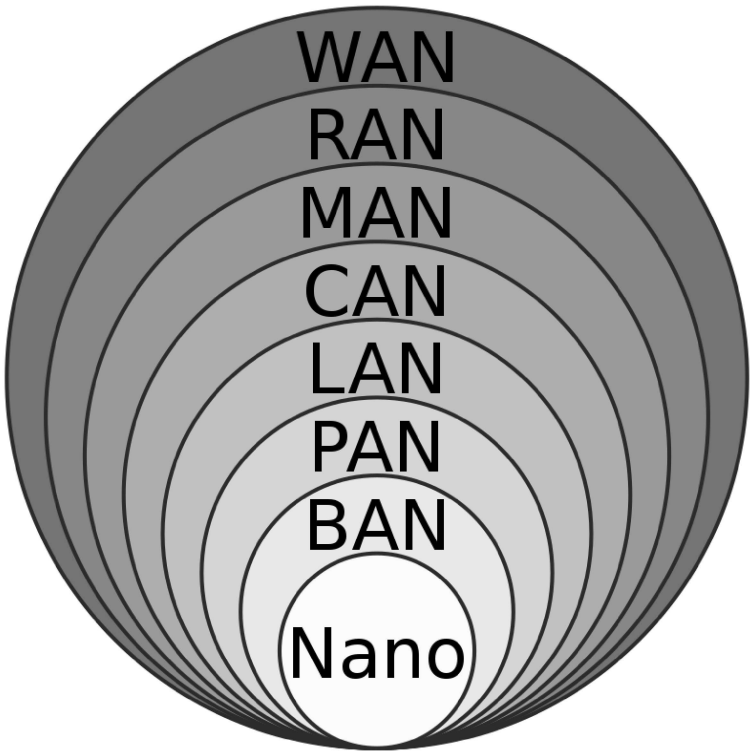
So it's good enough for the WHO back in 2010 and there is 1974 and 2003 from a whole list of references. Why won't you admit to the body part involved with all of these references?

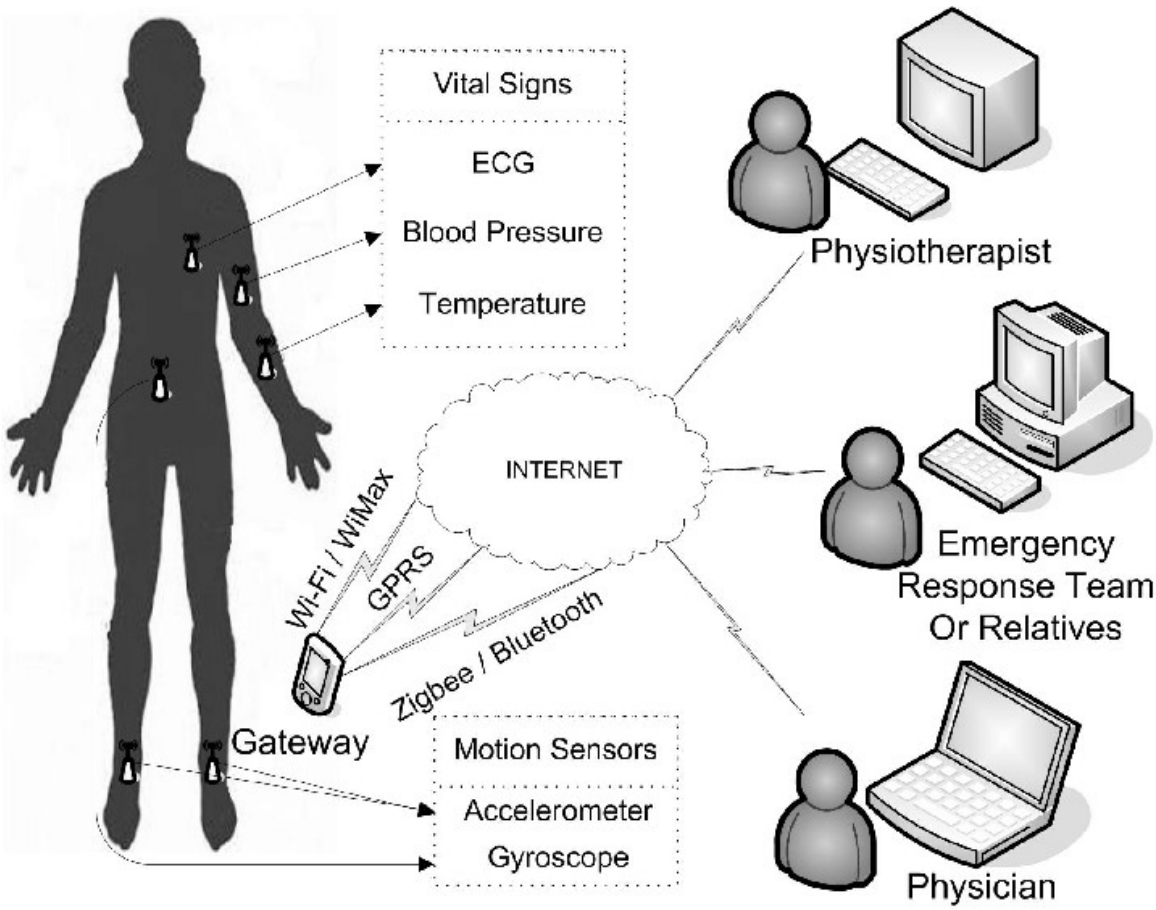
IT'S human body part not your personal antenna .. right?

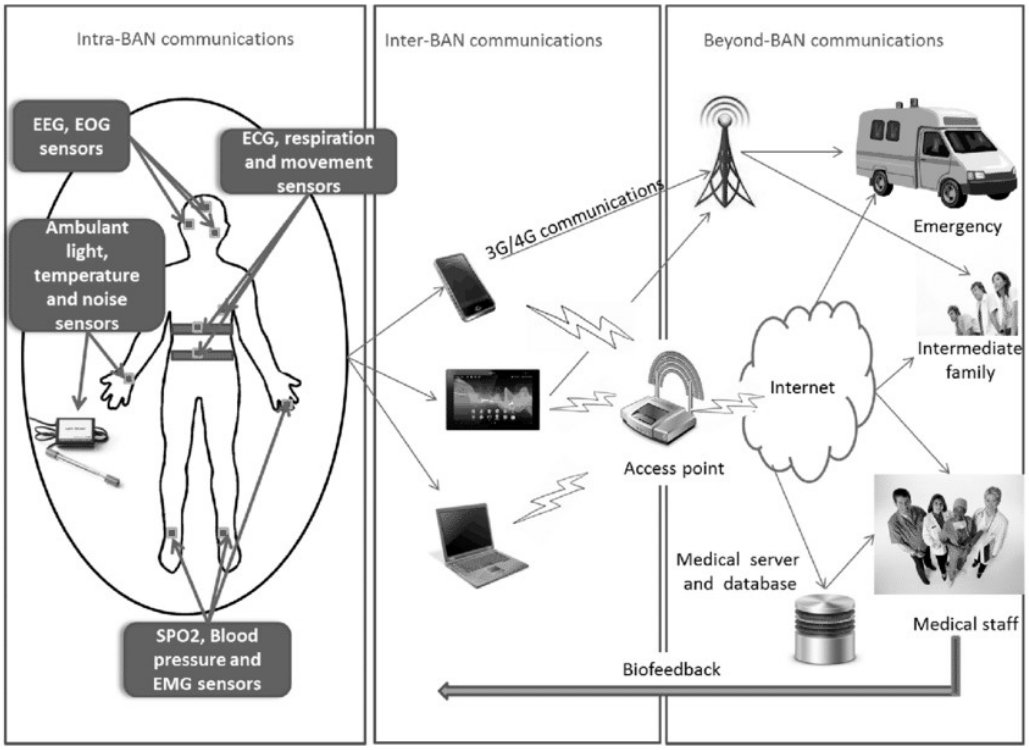


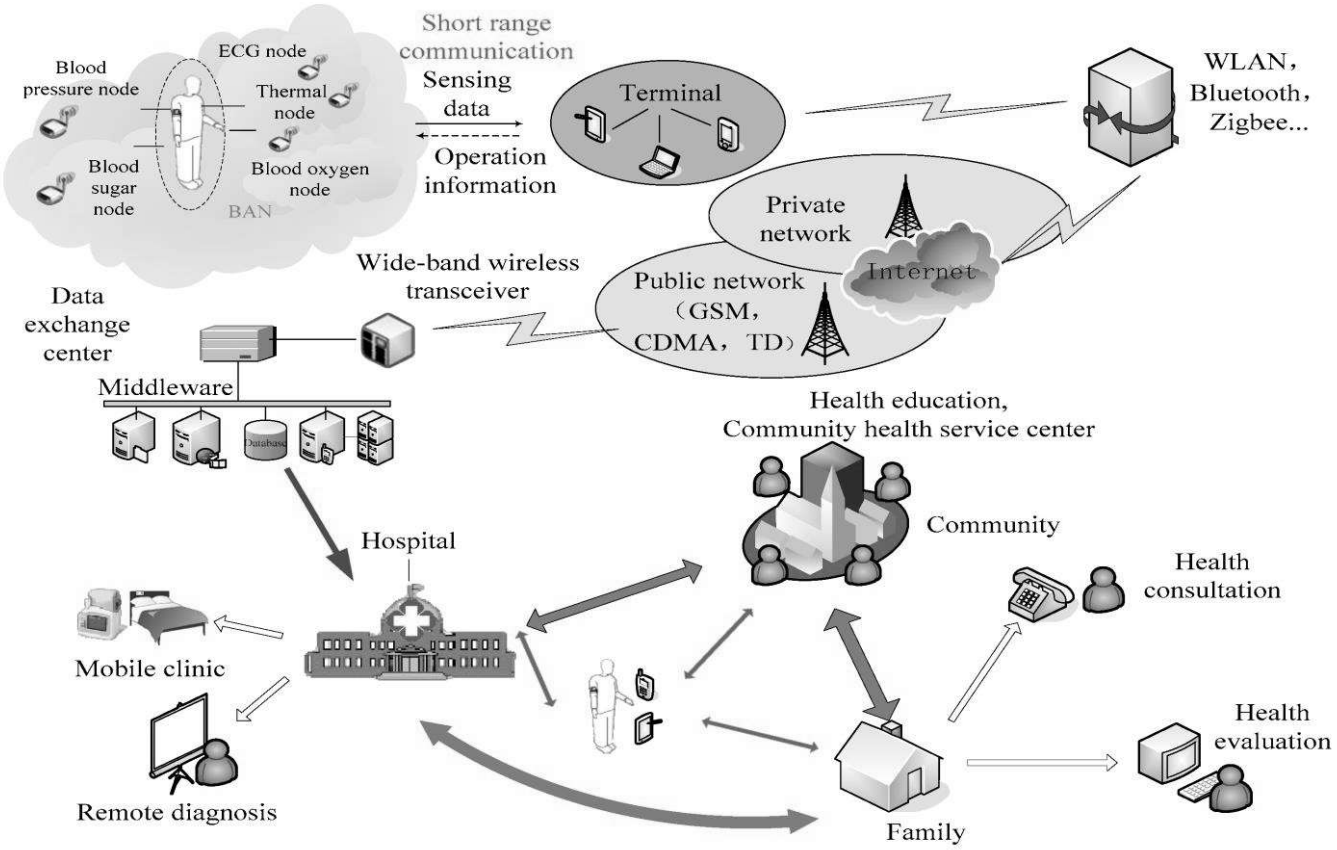
Challenges	Wireless Sensor Network	Wireless Body Area Network
Scale	Monitored environment (meters / kilometers)	Human body (centimeters / meters)
Node Number	Many redundant nodes for wide area coverage	Fewer, limited in space
Result accuracy	Through node redundancy	Through node accuracy and robustness
Node Tasks	Node performs a dedicated task	Node performs multiple tasks
Node Size	Small is preferred, but not important	Small is essential
Network Topology	Very likely to be fixed or static	More variable due to body movement
Data Rates	Most often homogeneous	Most often heterogeneous
Node Replacement	Performed easily, nodes even disposable	Replacement of implanted nodes difficult
Node Lifetime	Several years / months	Several years / months, smaller battery capacity
Power Supply	Accessible and likely to be replaced more easily and frequently	Inaccessible and difficult to replaced in an implantable setting
Power Demand	Likely to be large, energy supply easier	Likely to be lower, energy supply more difficult
Energy Scavenging Source	Most likely solar and wind power	Most likely motion (vibration) and thermal (body heat)
Biocompatibility	Not a consideration in most applications	A must for implants and some external sensors
Security Level	Lower	Higher, to protect patient information
Impact of Data Loss	Likely to be compensated by redundant nodes	More significant, may require additional measures to ensure QoS and real-time data delivery.
Wireless Technology	Bluetooth, ZigBee, GPRS, WLAN, ...	Low power technology required

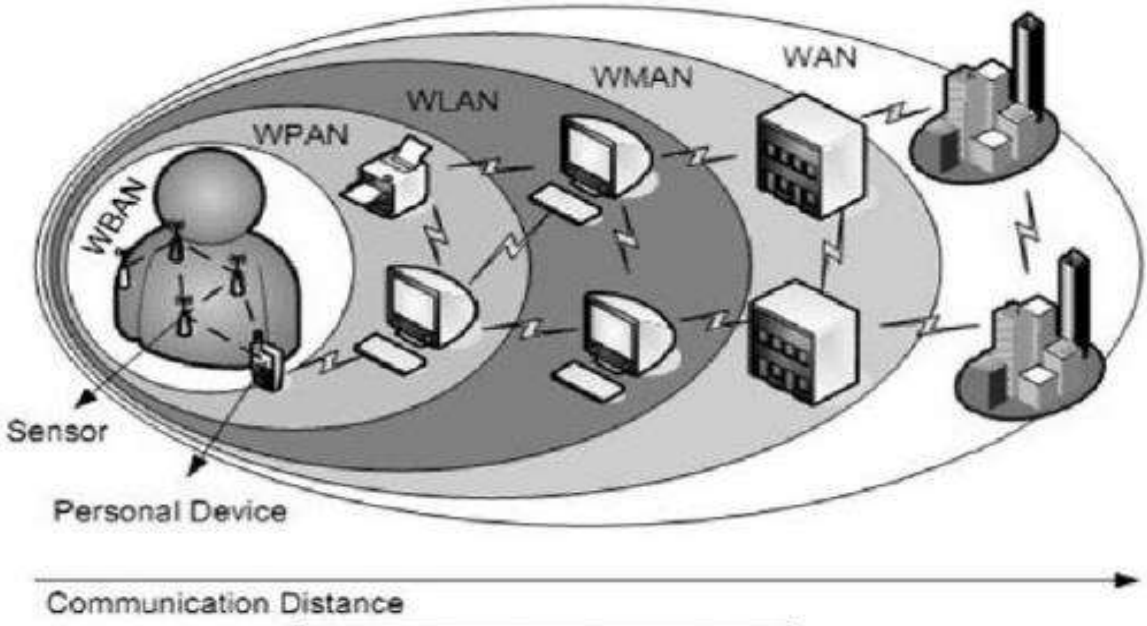
Application	Data Rate	Bandwidth	Accuracy
ECG (12 leads)	288 kbps	100-1000 Hz	12 bits
ECG (6 leads)	71 kbps	100-500 Hz	12 bits
EMG	320 kbps	0-10,000 Hz	16 bits
EEG (12 leads)	43.2 kbps	0-150 Hz	12 bits
Blood saturation	16 bps	0-1 Hz	8 bits
Glucose monitoring	1600 bps	0-50 Hz	16 bits
Temperature	120 bps	0-1 Hz	8 bits
Motion sensor	35 kbps	0-500 Hz	12 bits
Cochlear implant	100 kbps	–	–
Artificial retina	50-700 kbps	–	–
Audio	1 Mbps	–	–
Voice	50-100 kbps	–	–

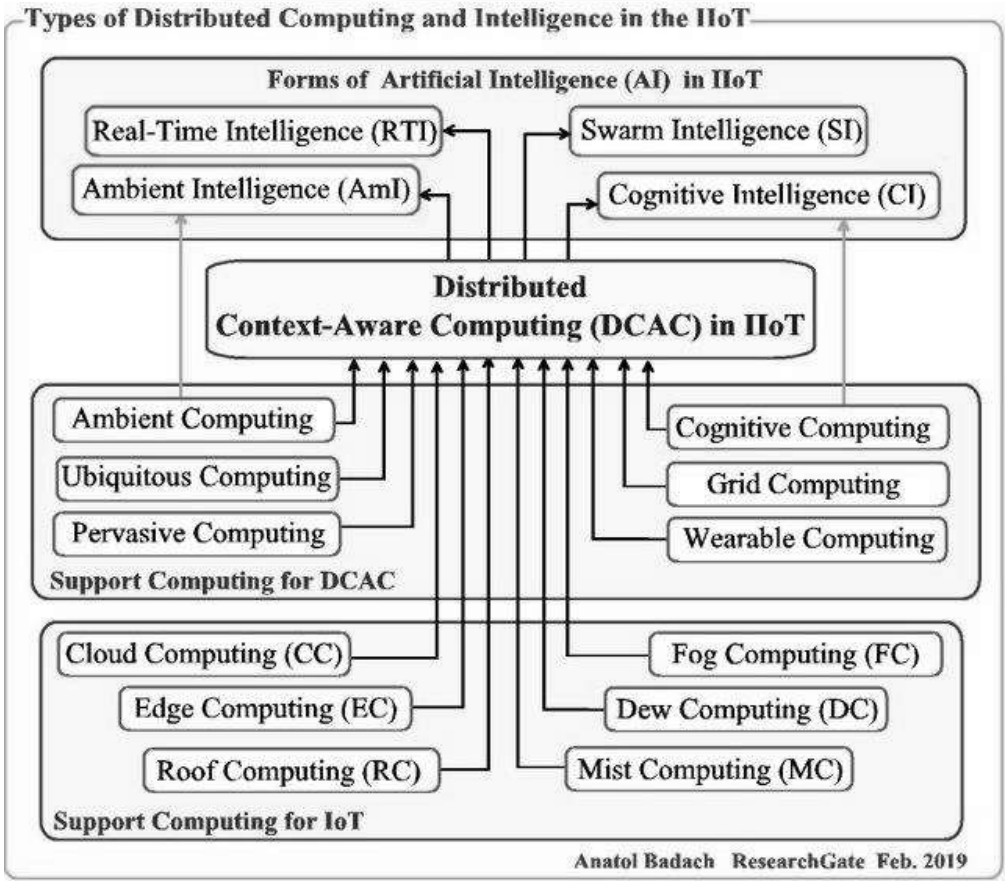

WAN
RAN
MAN
CAN
LAN
PAN
BAN
Nano

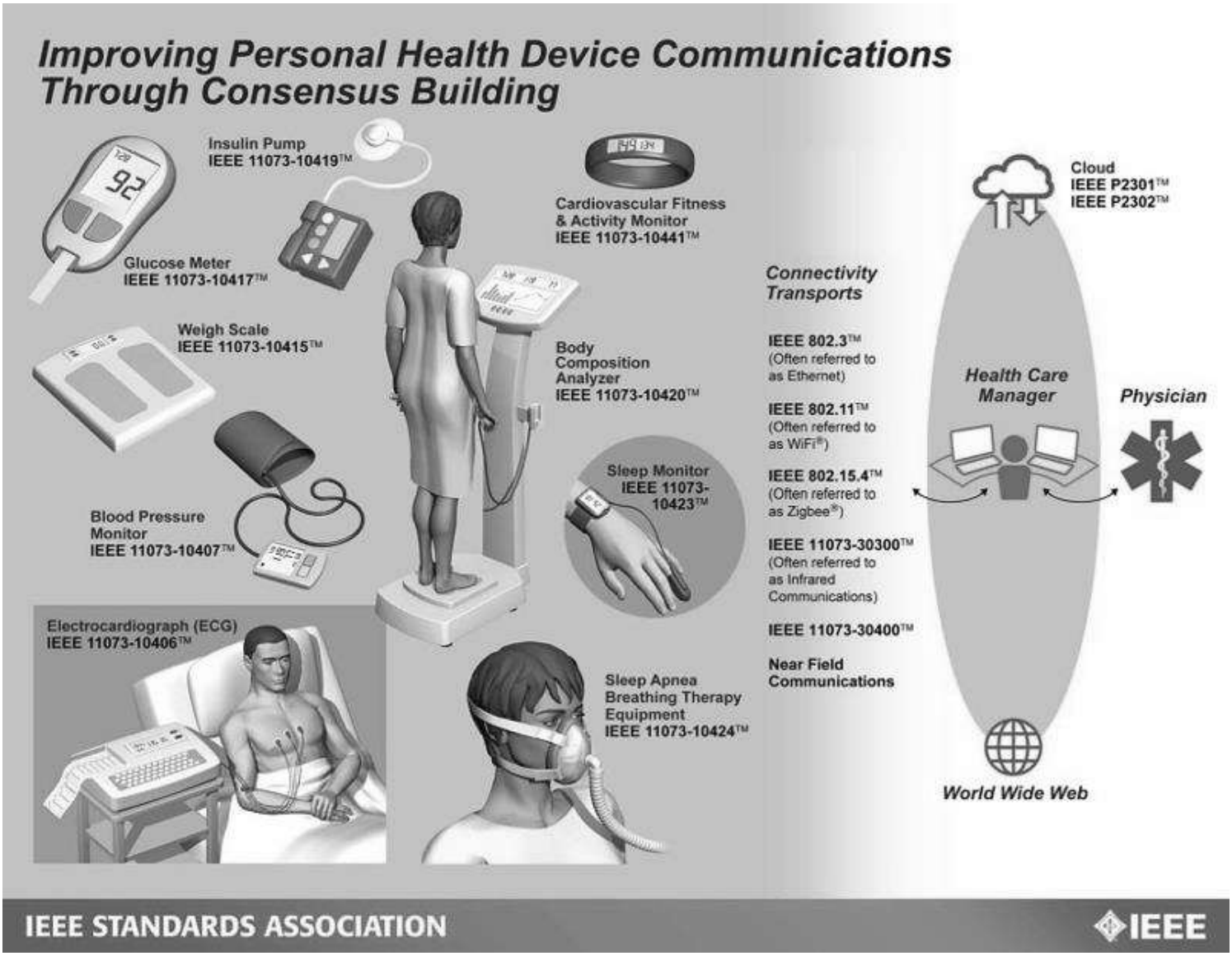

Vital Signs
ECG
Blood Pressure
Temperature
Physiotherapist
INTERNET
Wi-Fi / WiMax
GPRS
Zigbee / Bluetooth
Emergency
Response Team
Or Relatives
Gateway
Motion Sensors
Accelerometer
Gyroscope
Physician


Intra-BAN communications
Inter-BAN communications
Beyond-BAN communications
EEG, EOG sensors
ECG, respiration and movement sensors
Ambulant light, temperature and noise sensors
SPO2, Blood pressure and EMG sensors
3G/4G communications
Emergency
Intermediate family
Internet
Access point
Medical server and database
Medical staff
Biofeedback

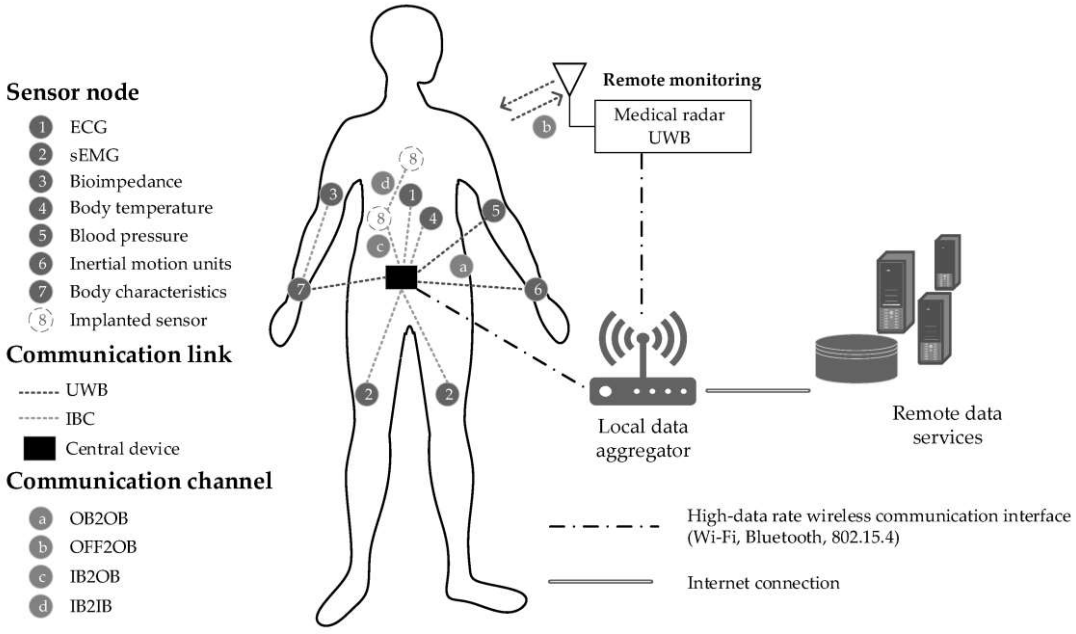

Blood pressure node
ECG node
Thermal node
Blood sugar node
Blood oxygen node
BAN
Short range communication
Sensing data
Operation information
Terminal
WLAN, Bluetooth, Zigbee...
Private network
Internet
Public network (GSM, CDMA, TD)
Wide-band wireless transceiver
Data exchange center
Middleware
Health education, Community health service center
Community
Hospital
Health consultation
Mobile clinic
Remote diagnosis
Health evaluation
Family

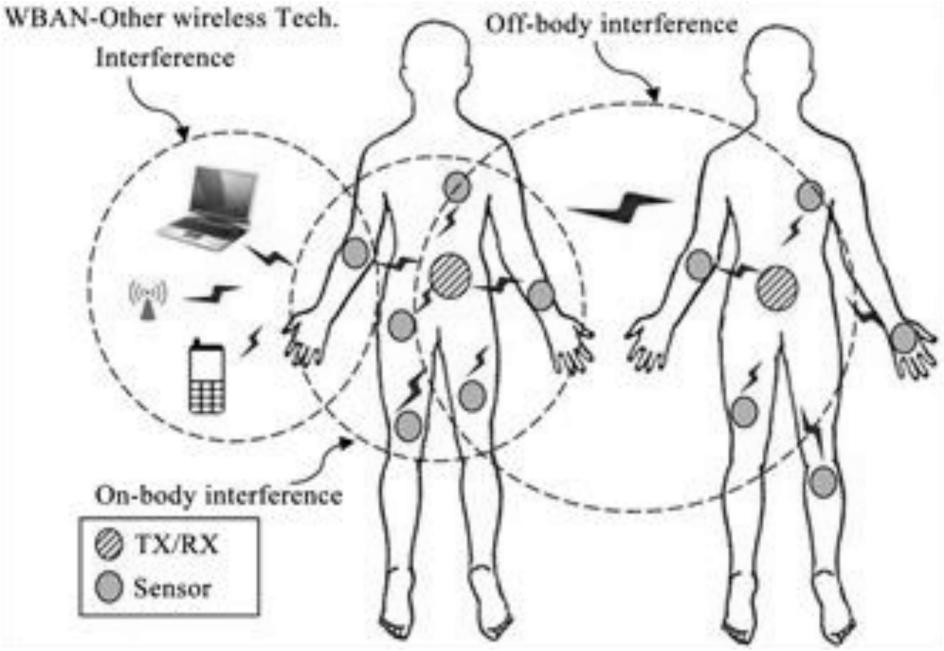

WAN
WMAN
WLAN
WPAN
WBAN
Sensor
Personal Device
Communication Distance
Wireless communication link


Types of Distributed Computing and Intelligence in the IIoT
Forms of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in IIoT
Real-Time Intelligence (RTI)
Swarm Intelligence (SI)
Ambient Intelligence (AmI)
Cognitive Intelligence (CI)
Distributed
Context-Aware Computing (DCAC) in IIoT
Ambient Computing
Ubiquitous Computing
Pervasive Computing
Cognitive Computing
Grid Computing
Wearable Computing
Support Computing for DCAC
Cloud Computing (CC)
Edge Computing (EC)
Roof Computing (RC)
Fog Computing (FC)
Dew Computing (DC)
Mist Computing (MC)
Support Computing for IoT
Anatol Badach ResearchGate Feb. 2019



https://lifesciences.ieee.org/lifesciences-newsletter/2013/june-2013/ieee-standard-supports-development-of-innovative-body-area-networks/





Wireless Engineering and Technology > Vol.9 No.2, April 2018

Hybrid IEEE 802.15.6 Wireless Body Area Networks Interference Mitigation Model for High Mobility Interference Scenarios

Anthony Mile, George Okeyo, Ann Kibe
School of Computing and Information Technology, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Nairobi, Kenya.

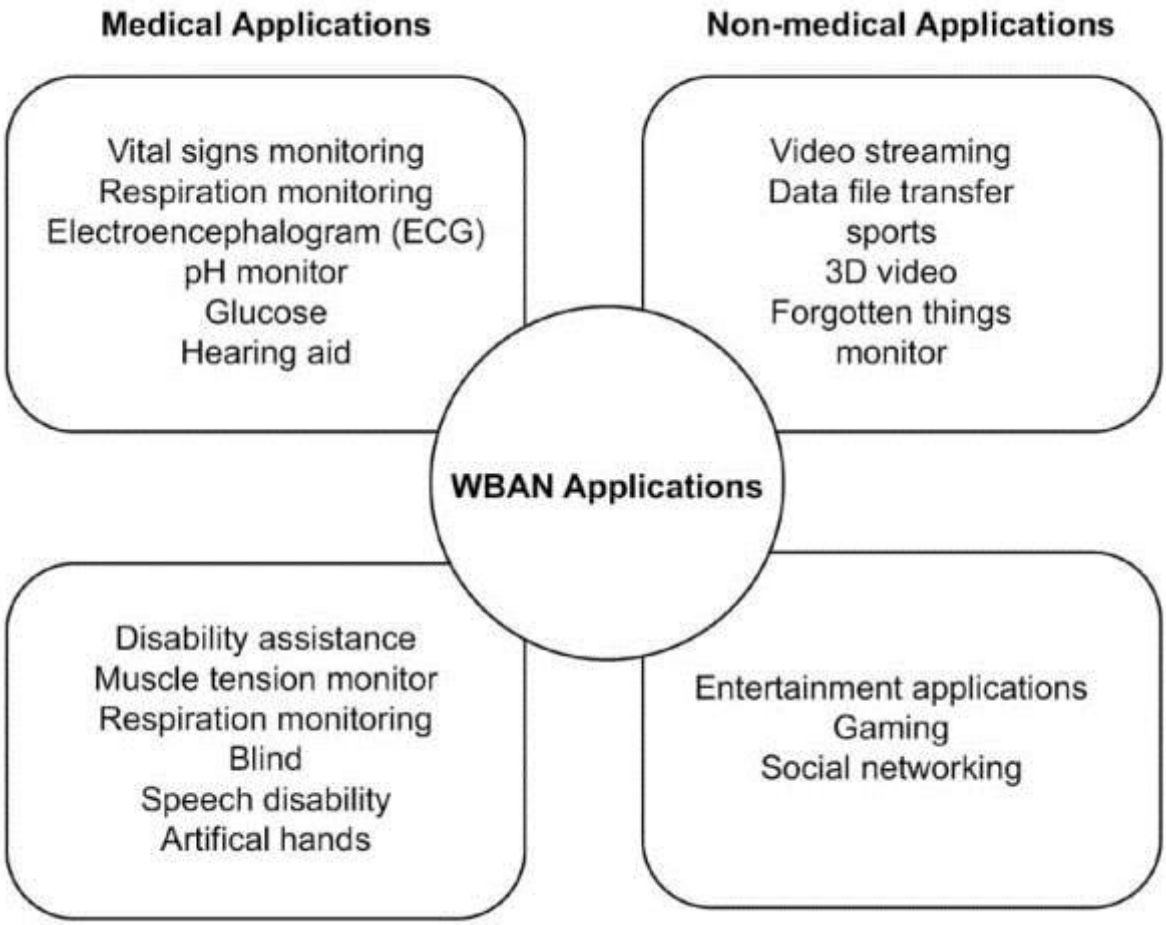
DOI: 10.4236/wet.2018.92004 **PDF** **HTML** **XML** **1,347** Downloads **3,030** Views Citations

Abstract

The field of Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) has revolutionized tremendously in the recent past with its major application in Wireless Body Area Networks (WBANs). This has in the same dimension attracted immense interests from the researchers and technology providers. The operational modality of the WBANs is that a few sensor nodes are placed in or around the body and that they are meant to operate within a limited condition while providing high performance in terms of WBAN life time, high throughput, high data reliability, minimum or no delay and low power consumption. As most of the WBAN operates within the universal Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) Narrow Band (NB) wireless band (2.4 Ghz) frequency band, this has posed a challenge in respect to inter, intra and co-channel interference especially in dense areas and high mobility scenarios. As well the body posture changes dynamically due to these mobility effects. In this paper, we propose a hybrid WBAN interference mitigation model based on Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance (CSMA/CA) Contention Window (CW) approach and User Priority (UP) queues. Using Omnet++ simulation, a comparison to the IEEE 802.15.6 based WBAN protocol is presented under the standing, walking sitting and Lying postural mobility scenarios. The results show that the proposed hybrid model outperforms IEEE 802.15.6 based CSMA/CA protocol in areas of network throughput, bandwidth efficiency and network delay in these mobility postures.

Keywords

IEEE 802.15.6, Interference Mitigation, WBAN Mobility, Priority Queues, CSMA/CA



MEDICAL BODY AREA NETWORK (MBAN)

In 2014, the FCC finalized the rules for MBANs — a network of sensors/actuators worn on the human body that communicate with a controlling device via a wireless link. With a spectrum allocation in the S-band from 2360 to 2400 MHz, the ruling states that the 2360–2390 MHz band is restricted to indoor use while the rest of band is open for use in other locations (e.g., residential). The MBAN is a subset of the more general trend of wireless body area networks (WBAN) or body sensor networks (BSN) that includes nonmedical applications such as human-computer interfaces (e.g., neural interface, virtual reality), location tracking, and personal fitness tracking).

https://www.medicaldesignbriefs.com/component/content/article/mdb/features/articles/29112

Journal of Research of the National Institute of Standards and Technology

J Res Natl Inst Stand Technol. 2007 May-Jun; 112(3): 139–152.

Published online 2007 Jun 1. doi: 10.6028/jres.112.011

PMCID: PMC4656002

PMID: 27110461

Biophotonic Tools in Cell and Tissue Diagnostics

Michael Brownstein

The J. Craig Venter Institute

Robert A. Hoffman

BD Biosciences

Richard Levenson

Cambridge Research and Instrumentation

Thomas E. Milner

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M. L. Dowell, P. A. Williams, G. S. White, A. K. Gaigalas, and J. C. Hwang

National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO 80305-3328

Author information Article notes Copyright and License information Disclaimer

Go to:

Abstract

In order to maintain the rapid advance of biophotonics in the U.S. and enhance our competitiveness worldwide, key measurement tools must be in place. As part of a wide-reaching effort to improve the U.S. technology base, the National Institute of Standards and Technology sponsored a workshop titled “Biophotonic tools for cell and tissue diagnostics.” The workshop focused on diagnostic techniques involving the interaction between biological systems and photons. Through invited presentations by industry representatives and panel discussion, near- and far-term measurement needs were evaluated. As a result of this workshop, this document has been prepared on the measurement tools needed for biophotonic cell and tissue diagnostics. This will become a part of the larger measurement road-mapping effort to be presented to the Nation as an assessment of the U.S. Measurement System. The information will be used to highlight measurement needs to the community and to facilitate solutions.

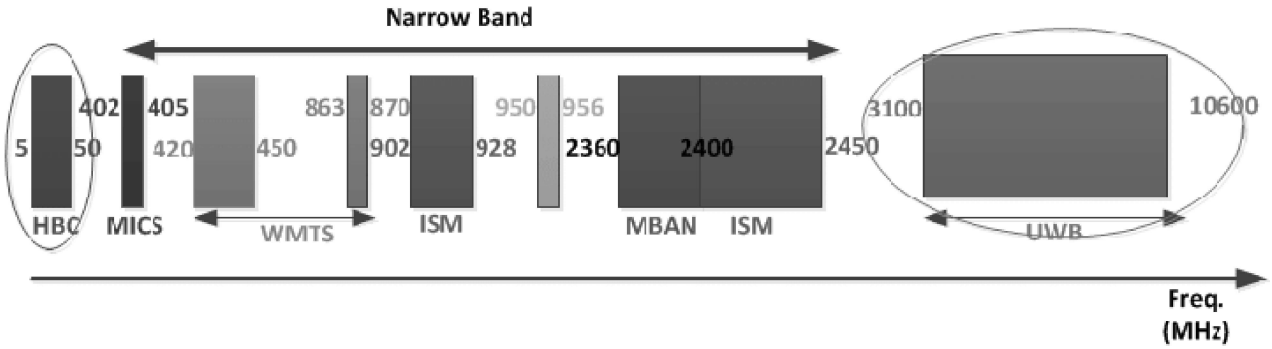
Keywords: biophotonics, flow cytome-try, imaging, microarray, optical coherence tomography

Go to:

1. Introduction

Since the invention of the microscope over 300 years ago, light has been used to probe biological samples. With the appearance of laser sources, versatile detectors (e.g., photomultipliers and CCD arrays), and optical filters, the use of light in biological and medical research has become increasingly sophisticated. The interaction between light and biological system leads to the modification of both; unraveling and understanding the changes is the purview of biophotonics [1]. The scope of biophotonic applications can be gleaned from the large number of examples described in recent books edited by Marriott and Parker [2,3].

To discuss diagnostic tools it is useful to have a clear picture of what is being measured. **On the most fundamental level, each cell has a fixed content of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) (genome) and a certain content of proteins (proteome). As currently understood, most functions of the cell are reflected in the genes that are activated, the amount of proteins expressed, and post transcription modifications that occur. Thus the meaningful measurements for elucidating the detailed state of a cell are the number and type of genes being expressed, and the proteins that are present in the cell.** Normal cells are associated with certain characteristic levels and patterns of gene transcription and certain characteristic levels of proteins. Disease states are associated with deviations from these “normal” levels and patterns. The measurement technologies which attempt to give a detailed picture of the genome and proteome are based on microarrays for DNA and proteins. With the development of microarrays there is an expectation that more detailed knowledge of gene expression and protein content can be obtained for diagnostic purposes. For example, patterns of gene expression arrays are useful in differentiating myeloid from lymphoid leukemia. They are even more useful in the classification of heterogeneous lymphoid neoplasmas that cannot be resolved with conventional morphology analysis.



https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Radio-frequency-spectrum-for-WBAN-communications-in-IEEE-802156-standard-see-online_fig1_319237624

Conferences >2017 29th International Confe...

Low power HBC PHY baseband transceiver for IEEE 802.15.6 WBAN

Publisher: IEEE

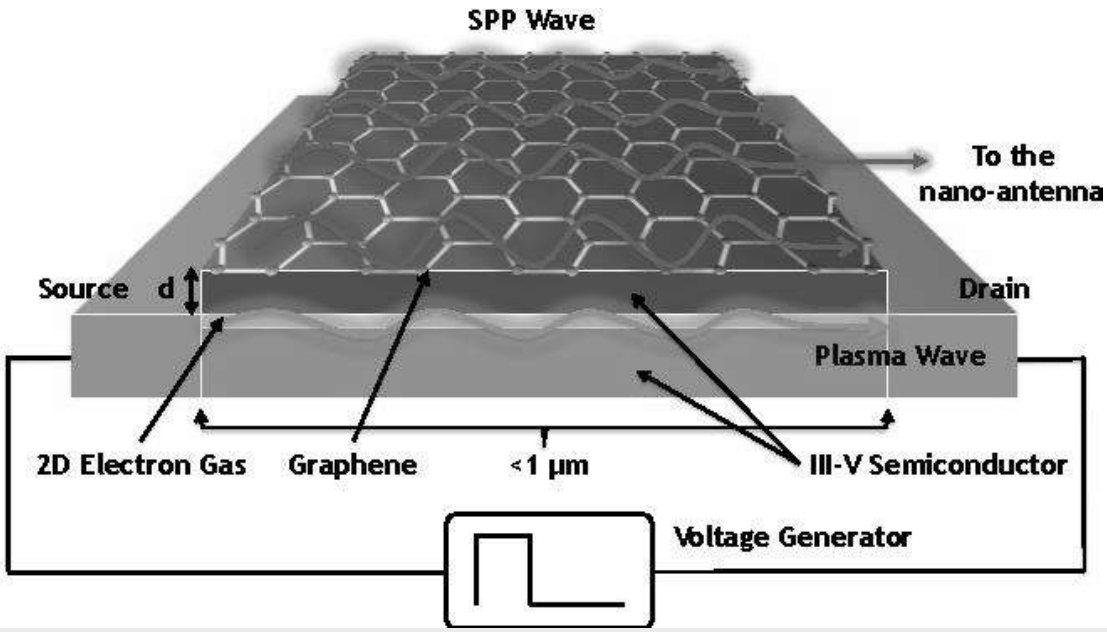
Cite This

PDF

Abdelhay Ali; Ahmed Shalaby; Mohammed S. Sayed; Mohammed Abo-Zahhad

Abstract:
The monitoring healthcare systems that can be used by patients wherever they are, has become very important for today efficient healthcare. Wireless body area network is one possible realization of these systems. Based on IEEE 802.15.6-2012 standard, this paper proposes a low power architecture of Human Body Communication transceiver for Wireless Body Area Network. A new efficient frame synchronization algorithm based on adaptive threshold is adopted. The proposed design is coded and simulated using MATLAB software. Then, the transceiver is implemented using Verilog and synthesized to 90nm CMOS technology. The implemented architecture meets all the standard requirements, consumes 0.63mW, and operates at a clock frequency of 42MHz.

Published in: 2017 29th International Conference on Microelectronics (ICM)
Date of Conference: 10-13 December 2017
Date Added to IEEE *Xplore*: 25 January 2018
ISBN Information:
INSPEC Accession Number: 17524931
DOI: 10.1109/ICM.2017.8268857
Publisher: IEEE
Conference Location: Beirut, Lebanon
https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8268857



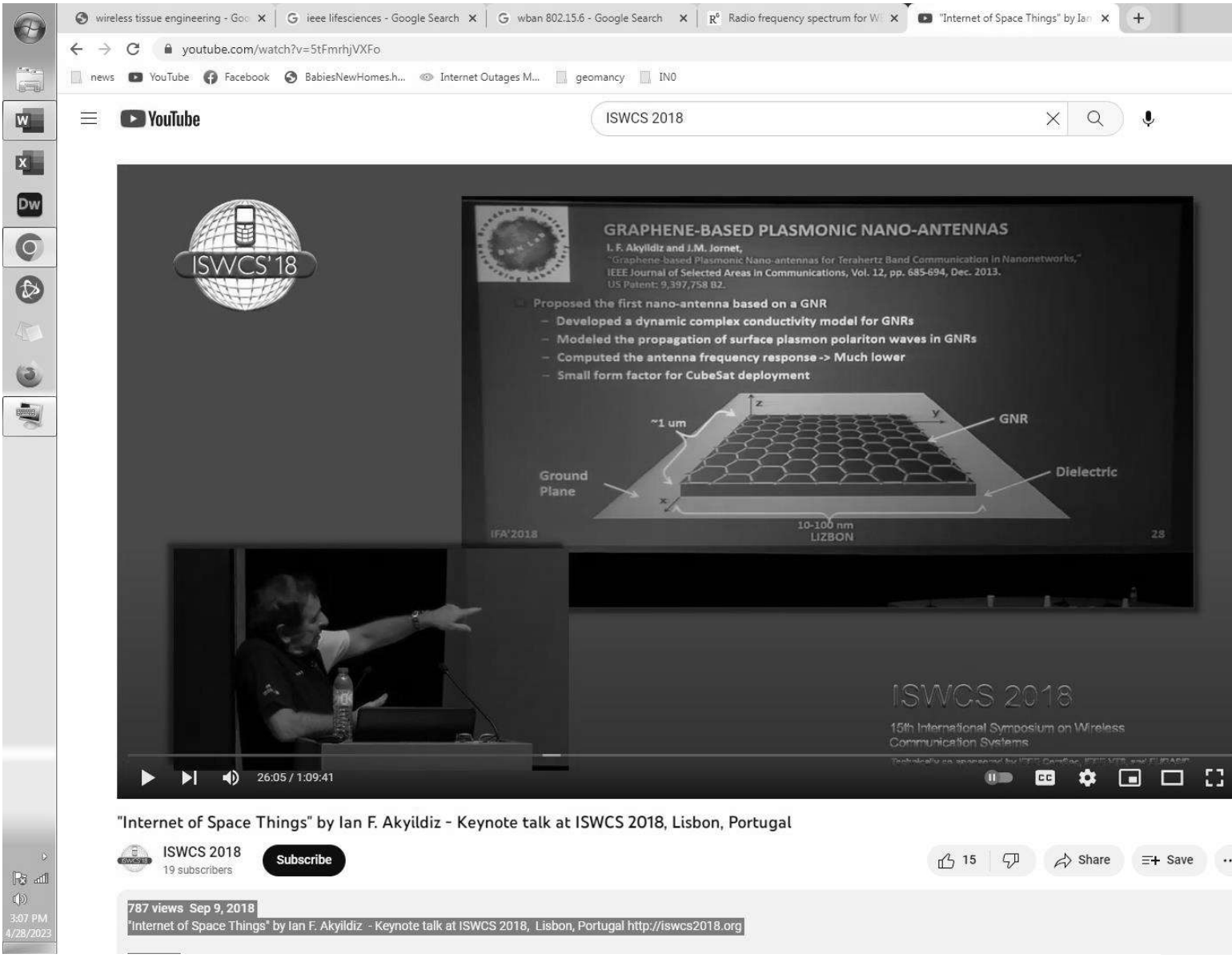
- DOI:10.1109/NANO.2015.7388948
- Corpus ID: 220644

On the feeding mechanisms for graphene-based THz plasmonic nano-antennas

- J. Jornet, A. Cabellos
- Published 27 July 2015
- Physics
- 2015 IEEE 15th International Conference on Nanotechnology (IEEE-NANO)

Graphene, thanks to its ability to support Surface Plasmon Polariton (SPP) waves in the Terahertz (THz) band (0.1- 10 THz), enables the miniaturization and electrical tunability of miniature antennas suited for wireless communication among nanosystems. Despite graphene antennas have been extensively analyzed by means of modeling and simulation, no experimental proof is available to date. One of the main reasons for this is the lack of adequate signal generators and feeding mechanisms able to contact the nano-antenna with a reasonable efficiency. In this paper, two recently proposed feeding mechanisms for graphene-based THz plasmonic antennas are described. The first technique is based on the optical excitation of SPP waves by means of optical downconversion with photoconductive materials, whereas the second approach relies on electrical excitation of SPP waves on the antenna by means of a high-electron-mobility transistor. While fundamentally different, the two feeding mechanisms are able to effectively couple to a graphene-based plasmonic nanostructure and, thus, can be utilized to excite plasmonic nano-antennas in practical setups.

https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/On-the-feeding-mechanisms-for-graphene-based-THz-Jornet-Cabellos/7c0f9d1990d43b10553dbd8492ce11160b28c547



787 views Sep 9, 2018

"Internet of Space Things" by Ian F. Akyildiz - Keynote talk at ISWCS 2018, Lisbon, Portugal http://iswcs2018.org Abstract: The Internet of Things (IoT) for terrestrial deployments is a major part of the next generation 5G wireless systems. However, there are many use cases such as monitoring remote areas, terrain monitoring including North and South poles, intelligent global transport management, etc. which require a more global, scalable, flexible and resilient solution. In this talk, a novel architecture of the Internet of Space Things (IoST) is introduced stemming from the fast development and application of newly designed CubeSats with compact hybrid THz/Ku/X band frequency transceivers and antenna arrays. The proposed IoST architecture is based on THz band communication for achieving terabit-per-second throughputs among CubeSats. Furthermore, software-defined networking (SDN), and network function virtualization (NFV) have been incorporated to effectively separate the abstraction of functionalities from the hardware by decoupling the data forwarding plane from the control plane, such separation is of prime importance given the limited onboard processing on CubeSats. Additionally, key parameters in the constellation design including the coverage footprint and number of CubeSats as well as orbital planes, etc. are investigated for feasibility and deployment studies at different altitudes in the exosphere orbit (800 km and above). Through the new IoST architecture, a much broader spatial and service domain with greatly enhanced efficacy can be served than with the traditional IoT solutions.