Grigori Grabovoi

Patent
“Information-Carrying System”
in realization of eternal development

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The system of conversion of thought into luminous radiation, which appears during thinking and concentrations in the process of use of the works of Grigori Grabovoi, for transfer of information for the purpose of normalizing control and training, is protected by patent for invention of Grigori Grabovoi "Information-Carrying System". The patent specification mentions that "It follows from the theory of wave synthesis and laws of quantum mechanics that a thought converted into radiation can simultaneously have two quantum states" (see Grigori Grabovoi "Issledovaniya i analiz fundamentalnykh opredelenii opticheskikh system v predotvraschenii katastroph i prognozno-orientirovannom upravlenii mikroprocessami" (Grigori Grabovoi "Research and Analysis of Fundamental Definitions of Optical Systems in Prevention of Catastrophes and Forecast Oriented Control of Microprocesses"), "Electronic engineering, series 3, Microelectronics", 1999, iss. 1 (153), p. 10). "The declared information-carrying system works in the following way. Man, who generates thought, acts as an operator (is not indicated), that transmits information." Thus, transfer of data with the help of thought to any system has been patented out. This makes it possible to direct normalizing radiation of thought, formed by the works of Grigori Grabovoi in the field of organism and environment, into the field of eternal development and to create eternal life in this way. Patent specification for invention of Grigori Grabovoi "Information-Carrying System" No 2163419 of 20th February, 2001, is available in the Internet at the official site of the Federal Service of Russia for Intellectual Property, Patents and Trade Marks www1.fips.ru. Address: Berezhkovskaya nab., 30, build.1, Moscow, Russia, G-59, GSP-5, 123995, telephone: +7 (499) 240-60-15, fax: +7 (499) 243-33-37.

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(12) **DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**
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BODYAKIN V.I. Kuda idesh ty, chelovek. Osnovy evolutsiologii. - Moscow.: SINTEG, 1998, s .29-45, 79-95, 249.
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(54) INFORMATION-CARRYING SYSTEM

The invention relates to communication engineering and can be used in the systems of wireless transmission of information. The technical result includes the increase of serviceability of the system with simultaneous increase of its interference immunity. In the proposed system the transmitter of signals contains a sensing unit, which consists of spherical sensing elements manufactured from glass, which by means of glue connections are rigidly fixed on the supporting element, and installed on it spherical module, manufactured in the form of a glass sphere with sensing elements fixed in it; the sensing elements are produced in the form of identical cubes made of crystal.

The receiver of signals is spaced from the transmitter and contains similar to the equivalent components sensing unit and spherical module spaced from it, which is supplied with the device of conversion of radiation into output signals. The diameters of all sensing elements, which form a part of any sensing unit, must be different, for example, gradually increase. With transmission of information the operator activates the sensing elements of the transmitter of signals. Then practically instantly radiation of activation is

reproduced in the sensing elements of the receiver of signals and is normalized by the sensing elements of the spherical module. The outgoing normalized radiation is converted by the sensor into electrical signals and after working in the processor the transmitted information enters the recorder.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to the field of communication engineering and can be used in the information-carrying systems, which use wireless connection between the transmitter and the receiver of information, mainly for transmission of information to significant distances (thousands of kilometers).

The closest according to the technical essence to the declared one is information-carrying system, which contains a transmitting block, which includes a supporting element, with rigidly fixed on it transmitters of signals, and spaced from it receiving block, which consists of a supporting element with rigidly fixed on it receivers of signals and a device, which converts radiation into output signals (see patent RF No 2111617, cl. H 04 B 10/00). This system uses laser beams as communication channels between the transmitter and the receiver of signals. Each transmitter of signals is manufactured in the form of a laser generator with the device of modulation of the laser beam by the data signal, connected with the source of the data signals. Each receiver of signals is manufactured in the form a photo-receiving device and a device, which converts the received laser modulated radiation into electrical data signals.

A disadvantage of this data-transmission system is its low serviceability, caused by complexity of construction of the system that includes a big number of complex transmitters and receiver of signals with multifunctional connections and complex systems of precise guidance with moving elements. When information is transmitted by means of this system between located at a significant distances from one another transmitter and receiver of signals, for example, with the transmission of information to thousands of kilometers with the use of an automatic spacecraft with a re-transmitter, the delay of transmission of information might be tenths of second. This system has insufficient interference immunity, since, as any obstacle appears on the line of laser communication, interferences in the work of the system or disruption of the transferred signals take place.

The objective of this invention is to increase serviceability of the information-carrying system with simultaneous guarantee of transmission of information without delays and an increase of the interference immunity of the system. Achievement of the indicated objective is ensured by the new information-carrying system, which consists of a transmitter of signals and a receiver of signals spaced from it, with a sensing unit in each of them; the sensing unit is made in the form of sensing elements of spherical form, which have different diameters and are rigidly fixed on the surface of the supporting element; and a spherical module, manufactured in the form of a glass sphere with sensing elements distributed in it in one direction and displaced in two mutually perpendicular planes; the sensing elements are manufactured in the form of identical cubes made of crystal; moreover the elements of the transmitter are similar to the elements of the receiver of signals, the spherical module of the transmitter of signals is located on the surface of the supporting element, the spherical module of the receiver of signals is spaced from its sensing unit and is supplied with the device of conversion of radiation into output signals.

In this case it is preferable to distribute evenly the spherical sensing elements on the surface of the supporting element with the centers of these elements placed in parallel planes, place the image of a certain letter of all letters of the alphabet, either the image of a certain number of the entire series of natural numbers, or the image of a certain symbol on the surface of the supporting element of the transmitter of signals, close to each spherical sensing element, locate on the surface of the supporting element the spherical sensing elements in the form of identical rows, manufacture the spherical sensing elements with the gradually increased diameters, manufacture the device of conversion of radiation into output signals in the form of a sensor, connected by means of an optical fiber with the cube of the spherical module, which is the outermost from the sensing unit of the radiation detector, connect the sensor with the amplifier with a processor connected to its output.

The present invention is based on the similarity principle determined by the author, which is based on the developed by the author theory of wave synthesis in combination with the formula of general reality (see the Doctor's of Physics and Mathematics thesis by Grigori Grabovoi, "Research and Analysis of Fundamental Definitions of Optical Systems for Forecast of Earthquakes and Catastrophes of Production Facilities", Moscow, publishing house of the Russian Academy of Natural sciences, 1999, pp. 9-19)

In accordance with the theory of wave synthesis the reality can be considered as periodic intersection of stationary areas with dynamic ones, in this case the synthesis of the dynamic wave with the stationary one takes place in the zones of intersection. Any phenomenon of reality can be determined in the form optical systems, and since the perception of man is achieved by images-elements of light, which contain

information, with the transmission of information at the first stage from man generating transferred information to the optical sensing element receiving information, man can be considered as a peculiar transmitting optical system. The transferred information, generated by the thoughts of the operator-man, is received by the optical sensing element, to which the operator directs generated by him thought.

There are different optical devices, for example, the apparatus "Camera-3000", which makes it possible to record a change in the aura of man (see Komkov V.N. "Sensory biopolya i aury (The sensors of biofield and aura)". "Electronic Engineering, series 3, Microelectronics", 1999. issue 1 (153), p. 23). Since a thought is a part of aura, it can be transmitted in the form an element of a "weak" optical system. It is preferable to make the receiving information sensing element in the form of a sphere, since this is exactly the spherical form of the sensing element that contributes to the maximum activation of the sensing element due to internal reflection. Radiation of the activated sensing elements of the spherical form is light, in this case individual characteristics of this radiation will correspond to each operator who transmits information, and this determines high interference protection of the declared system. The achievement of individual activation of the sensing elements of spherical form is ensured due to use of a set of such elements, which have different diameters that determine the difference in radiation emitted by different elements. It is preferable to use a set of sensing elements of spherical form the diameters of which gradually increase. The number of sensing elements of spherical form in the set might be different. It is preferable to choose the number of elements in the set that is equal to the sum of letters, which form a part of an alphabet, and to the sum of numbers, which form a part of the natural series of numbers.

All spherical sensing elements, included in the set of such elements, are rigidly fixed to the surface of the supporting element that is made, for example, in the form of a plate. The supporting element with fixed on its surface spherical sensing elements form the sensing unit. The transmitter and the receiver of signals have similar sensing units that ensure reproduction of the transferred information.

It follows from the theory of wave synthesis and laws of quantum mechanics that a thought converted into radiation can simultaneously have two quantum states (see "Issledovaniya i analiz fundamentalnykh opredelenii opticheskikh system v predotvraschenii katastroph i prognozno-orientirovannom upravlenii mikroprocessami" (Grigori Grabovoi "Research and Analysis of Fundamental Definitions of Optical Systems in Prevention of Catastrophes and Forecast Oriented Control of Microprocesses"), "Electronic engineering, series 3, Microelectronics", 1999, iss. 1 (153), p. 10). One of these states is on the sensing element of the transmitter of signals, and another one is on the similar to it sensing element of the receiver of signals. In order to facilitate the work of operator-man, who generates transferred information, it is preferable to distribute the spherical sensing elements evenly over the surface of the supporting element and to locate the centers of the spherical sensing elements in parallel planes, and also to locate these elements of in the form identical rows.

Furthermore, there is an image of a corresponding letter of the alphabet, number or specific symbol painted on the surface of the supporting element of the transmitter of signals near each spherical sensing element. The spherical module with fixed consecutive sensing elements inside, manufactured in the form of identical cubes made of crystal, can be used, during the first stage, together with the use of transmission of information by means of the spherical sensing elements. Provided that there is a specific mutual arrangement of the cubes, normalization of radiation, initiated by the thought of operator-man, which characterizes the combination of the specific letters of a word, will take place in the cubes.

In the second stage of transmission of information, radiation emitted by a spherical sensing element, in accordance with the similarity principle without any delay, instantly in fact, is reproduced in a similar spherical sensing element, which is a part of the sensing unit of the receiver of signals. Then radiation enters the spherical module of the receiver of signals, which is made as a one similar to the spherical module of the transmitter of signals. The spherical module of the receiver of signals is executed the in the form of a glass sphere, which contains fixed distributed in one direction and displaced in two mutually perpendicular planes sensing elements, manufactured in the form of identical cubes made of crystal.

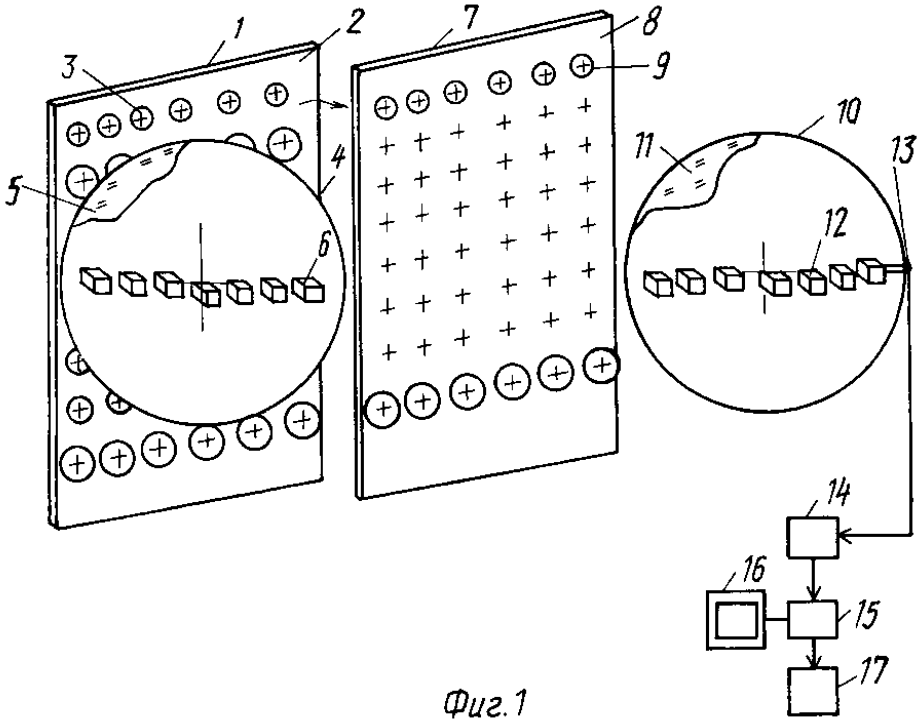
After radiation has entered the first cube, the closest to the sensing unit of the receiver, the initial normalization of radiation by the first cube will occur at the moment, when radiation emanating from the third cube, passes through the fourth cube. The following action of normalization takes place with the passage of radiation through all cubes. Light is selected as the data carrier due to the fact that this makes it possible to visualize and to record the laws of connections, determined by the formula of general reality. Radiation, which is emitted by any spherical sensing element of the receiver of signals, after normalization in the spherical module of the receiver gets out of the cube, the outermost from the sensing unit; in this case the value of the outgoing normalized radiation depends on the diameter of the spherical sensing element of the transmitter of signals that is similar to the radiating spherical sensing element of the receiver of signals.

The sensing unit and the spherical module of the transmitter of signals are manufactured similar to the corresponding elements of the receiver of signals; however, they might have different geometric dimensions. Thus, geometric dimensions of the elements of the receiver of signals might 3-5 times exceed the dimensions of the equivalent components of the transmitter. An optical converter made in the form of detector of radiation and microprocessor, which converts the intensity of radiation into numerical data, or a sensor of normalized radiation, connected with the last cube by means of the optical fiber and connected through the amplifier of electrical signal to the processor, which has programmed control, might be used as a device which converts radiation emerging from the last cube.

The enclosed drawings show: Fig.1is the general view of the information-carrying system (view in isometry), Fig. 2 is the sensing unit (front view), Fig. 3 is a separate spherical sensing element that is fixed rigidly on the supporting element.

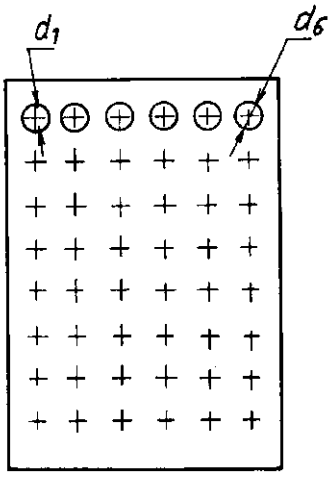
The declared information-carrying system contains sensing unit of the receiver of signals 1, which contains supporting element 2 with evenly distributed spherical sensing elements rigidly fixed over its surface 3; spherical module of transmitter of signals 4, which contains glass sphere 5, with fixed inside sensing elements 6 made in the form of identical cubes; sensing unit of receiver of signals 7, which is similar to the analogous unit of the transmitter of signals and also contains supporting element 8 and spherical sensing elements 9 rigidly fixed on it; spherical module of the receiver of signals 10, which is similar to the analogous module of the transmitter of signals and also contains glass sphere 11with fixed inside sensing elements 12, made in the form of identical cubes; sensor of normalized radiation 13 with connected to it amplifier 14, connected to the entrance of processor 15 with the programmed control with connected to it display 16 and recorder 17; in this case each spherical sensing element by means of fastening element 18 is rigidly fixed on the surface of the supporting element.

It is preferable to produce spherical sensing elements 3 and 9 from transparent material, for example, glass. The diameters of all sensing elements, included in any sensing unit, for example, into the unit of receiver of signals 1, must be different; at the same time each diameter corresponds to a certain letter, number or symbol. It is preferable to have gradually increasing diameters, for example, from 1 to 53 mm. In a similar way, the diameters of all spherical sensing elements of spherical form 9, which form part of the sensing unit of receiver of signals 7, must be different. Each spherical sensing element is fixed rigidly to the surface of the corresponding supporting element by means of fastening element 18, for example, by means of glue connection. It is preferable to locate spherical sensing elements on the surface of the supporting element in the form of identical rows (see Fig. 2, part of elements it is not indicated), in this case the diameters of the elements gradually increase in each row.

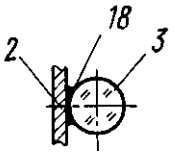


Фиг.1

Each spherical module 4 or 10 (see Fig. 1) contains a glass sphere. For example, spherical



Фиг. 2



Фиг. 3

module of transmitter of signals 4 contains glass sphere 5, with fixed inside and distributed along the straight line, perpendicular to the surface of supporting element 2, sensing elements 6, made in the form of identical cubes, which, together with the sphere, form monolithic system. The number of cubes might be equal to 7, 14 and so on. Usually seven cubes are used. Cubes 6 or 12 are made of crystal, for example, diamond or rock crystal. The cubes consecutively located in the spherical module have different orientation of optical axes. The faces of adjacent cubes are located in parallel, though the cubes are displaced in two mutually perpendicular planes. It is preferable to locate spherical module of the transmitter of signals 4 in the center of supporting element 2. The spherical module of receiver of signals 10 is spaced from the sensing unit of receiver of signals 7 preferably at a distance 200 - 1000 mm.

The declared information-carrying system works in the following way. Man, who generates thought, acts as an operator (is not indicated), that transmits information. Within 0.1-5 seconds (time depends on the bio-energetic field of man) the operator activates sensing elements 3 of the sensing unit of transmitter of signals 1. The signals entering from the optical system of the operator are intensified by spherical sensing elements 3 of the transmitter of signals and without any delay actually immediately are reproduced in corresponding sensing elements 9 of receiver of signals, in this case the signal, transferred by any element of transmitter 3, is reproduced by a similar element 9 of the receivers in accordance with the law of similitude. Radiation of sensing elements 9 of receiver of signals is converted then by sensing elements 12 of spherical module of receiver of signals 10. The volume of transferred information corresponds to the volume of information, contained in the generated optical image. For example, information, contained in the reader of CD, after its perception by the operator might be completely transmitted to the receiver of signals.

With passing of radiation through elements 12, made in the form of cubes, normalization of the form of light volume, determined by the mutual arrangement of cubes, takes place. In this case a certain value of normalized radiation, which emanates from receiver of signals 8 of cube 12, outermost from the sensing unit, corresponds to each diameter of spherical sensing element 9. Normalized radiation, which emanates from this cube, is transferred to the sensor of normalized radiation 13 through the optical fiber, and electrical signals entering from the sensor after passing through amplifier 14 enter processor 15 with the programmed control. Processed in processor 15 signals, which correspond to the transmitted information in the form of letters, numbers and (or) symbols, can be brought out to display 16 and enter the device of registration 17, which can be supplied with units of recording and storing of incoming information for its subsequent processing.

The declared transmission system in comparison with the known system has considerably higher serviceability, since the construction of the declared system is maximally simplified and there are no moving elements. The declared system in contrast to the known one ensures transmission of information to significant (many thousands of kilometers) distances without any delays. Furthermore, the declared system has higher interference immunity, since the obstacles located between its receiver and transmitter of signals are not interferences for transmission of information.

FORMULA OF THE INVENTION

The information-carrying system, which consists of transmitter of signals and spaced from it receiver of signals, with each of them containing a sensing unit, produced in the form optical spherical sensing elements, which have different diameters and are rigidly fixed on the surface of supporting element, and spherical module, produced the in the form of glass sphere, with fixed inside and distributed in one direction and displaced in two mutually perpendicular planes optical sensing elements, manufactured in the form of identical cubes made of crystal: of rock crystal or diamond; moreover the elements of the transmitter are similar to the elements of the receiver of signals, the spherical module of the transmitter is located on the surface of the supporting element of its sensing unit, and optical sensing elements of the transmitter receive generated by the operator transferred information, the spherical module of the receiver of signals is spaced from its sensing unit and is connected to the device of conversion of radiation into output signals.

The system on p.1 differs by the fact that spherical optical sensing elements are evenly distributed over the surface of supporting element with the centers of these elements located in parallel planes.

The system on p.1 either 2 differs by the fact that the image of a certain letter of all letters of the alphabet, or a certain number of the entire number of natural numbers, or a certain symbol of an arbitrary form is painted on the surface of the supporting element of the transmitter of signals near each spherical optical sensing element.

The system on p.1 differs by the fact that spherical optical sensing elements are located on the surface of the supporting element in the form identical rows.

The system on any of the previous points differs by the fact that the diameters of different spherical optical sensing elements gradually increase.

The system on p.1 differs by the fact that the surface of the supporting element is located orthogonally to the direction, in which the cubes of the spherical module are distributed.

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