

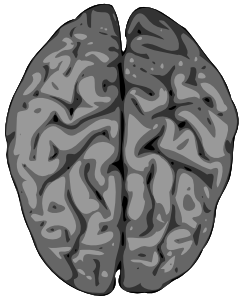


SONAR

READING YOUR THOUGHTS WITH SOUND

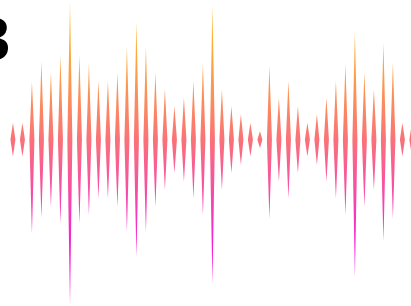
- How it works -

1



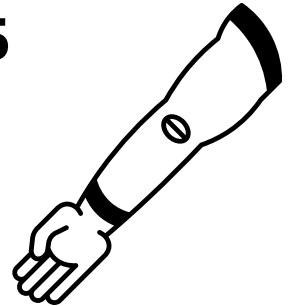
Subject

3



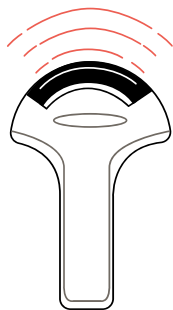
Resonance Signal

5



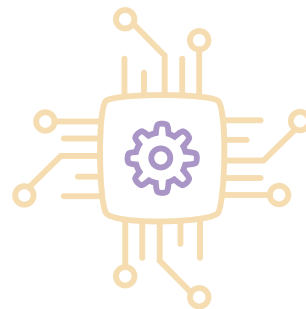
External Interface

2



Functional Ultrasound (fUS)

4

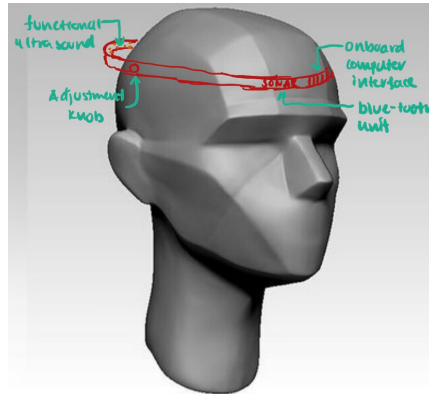


Computer Interface

The fUS device reads hemodynamic signals (changes in blood volume) from the brain after a small movement such as moving the eye. This forms a resonance signal that is fed into a computer interface that performs A.I. driven wave decomposition and interpretation. This information then controls some external interface such as Sonar's prosthetic ARM (R).



- How to use -



The design of Sonar (R) is extremely simple and human-centered. It contains an ultrasound band that fits around your head. This serves as the functional ultrasound unit and the on-board computer interface that decomposes waveforms and interprets them. These signals are communicated via blue-tooth to our prosthetic ARM (R) that carries out intended movement with minimal to no error. With our seamless, aesthetic design, the process of using Sonar (R) is easy as 1, 2, 3:

1. Adjust head band
2. Calibrate head-band and ARM (R)
3. Do what you want to do

The incredible part about Sonar (R) is that it is specifically designed to be an integrated part of your life, not an extension. This means you can control how to use Sonar (R) because the device is quite literally controlled by your thoughts read from your brain. This minimal and easy-to-use design is meant for giving our users a completely seamless experience alongside the freedom to do what they want, how they want.

- Who is it for -

As a biomedical device company, our first priority is to develop affordably BCIs for medical purposes. Our primary demographic is people who need to use Sonar (R) out of medical need:

1. Paraplegics: People who are paralyzed are unable to carry out certain motor tasks. Sonar (R) is vital to giving them this power back by allowing them to be independent.
2. Amputees: People with amputations can augment their prosthetics with Sonar (R). Instead of having dummy prosthetics, they can now use smart prosthetics that features live and accurate response to brain activity.
3. Parkinson's disease: People with Parkinson's disease also have a loss of motor function. This can be regained using Sonar (R) and its ability to carry out motor tasks using the user's own intent and thought.

There are many other groups that fit the niche of Sonar (R). Effectively, anyone and everyone with a loss of motor abilities can rely on Sonar (R) to provide them the freedom and autonomy they have lost.

However, we do want to eventually expand markets to other people. Specifically, phase 2 of Sonar (R) will focus on integrating our current head band with a different external interface such as our phones. This phase will focus on creating a seamless experience between us and our devices by reading our thoughts and mimicking what we would want to do on our phones, therefore, effectively becoming the new realm of phones.