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Xing et al.

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(54) **WEARABLE DIGITAL DEVICE FOR PERSONAL HEALTH USE FOR SALIVA, URINE, AND BLOOD TESTING AND MOBILE WRIST WATCH POWERED BY USER BODY**

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Related U.S. Application Data

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
A61B 5/0205 (2006.01)
G16H 10/00 (2018.01)
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CPC **G16H 20/10** (2018.01); **A61B 5/0024** (2013.01); **A61B 5/02007** (2013.01);
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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC G16H 20/10; A61B 5/0024; A61B 5/02;
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See application file for complete search history.

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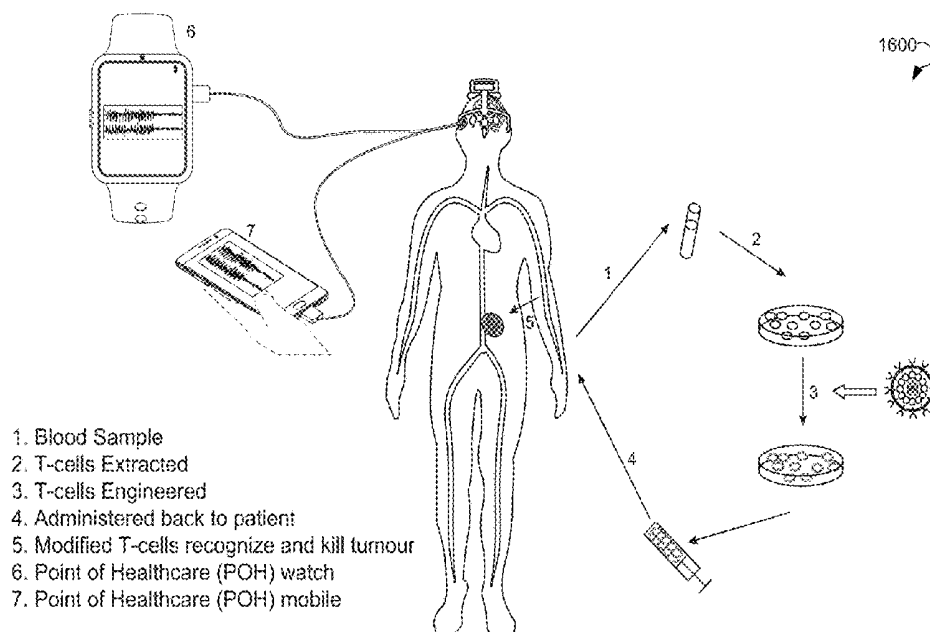
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided are a wearable personal digital device and related methods. The wearable personal digital device may comprise a processor, a display, biometric sensors, activity tracking sensors, a memory unit, a communication circuit, a housing, an input unit, a projector, a timepiece unit, a haptic touch control actuator, and a band. The processor may be operable to receive data from an external device, provide a notification to a user based on the data, receive a user input, and perform a command selected based on the user input. The communication circuit may be communicatively coupled to the processor and operable to connect to a wireless network and communicate with the external device. The housing may be adapted to enclose the components of the wearable personal digital device. The band may be adapted to attach to the housing and secure the wearable personal digital device on a user body.

3 Claims, 19 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

which is a continuation of application No. 15/632,737, filed on Jun. 26, 2017, now Pat. No. 10,073,953, which is a continuation of application No. 15/439,276, filed on Feb. 22, 2017, now Pat. No. 9,704,154, said application No. 16/126,548 is a continuation-in-part of application No. 14/695,256, filed on Apr. 24, 2015, now Pat. No. 9,100,493, said application No. 16/126,548 is a continuation-in-part of application No. 15/343,227, filed on Nov. 4, 2016, now Pat. No. 9,704,151, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 15/345,349, filed on Nov. 7, 2016, now Pat. No. 9,652,758, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 14/957,644, filed on Dec. 3, 2015, now Pat. No. 9,489,671, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 14/815,988, filed on Aug. 1, 2015, now Pat. No. 9,342,829, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 13/760,214, filed on Feb. 6, 2013, now Pat. No. 9,016,565, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 10/677,098, filed on Sep. 30, 2003, now Pat. No. 7,702,739.

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G10L 15/18 (2013.01)
G06F 3/0488 (2013.01)
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A61B 5/00 (2006.01)
G06F 3/041 (2006.01)
G06F 3/16 (2006.01)
A61B 5/11 (2006.01)
A61B 5/02 (2006.01)
A61B 5/145 (2006.01)
G06F 21/32 (2013.01)
G07C 9/00 (2020.01)
A61B 10/00 (2006.01)
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A61B 5/1172 (2016.01)
G06Q 20/36 (2012.01)
A61B 5/0402 (2006.01)
G06Q 20/32 (2012.01)
G06F 21/62 (2013.01)
G06K 7/10 (2006.01)
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G16H 40/63 (2018.01)
G06Q 20/38 (2012.01)
H04L 29/08 (2006.01)
G06Q 20/20 (2012.01)
G06Q 20/34 (2012.01)
G06Q 20/10 (2012.01)
G06Q 30/06 (2012.01)
G06Q 30/02 (2012.01)
G06F 1/16 (2006.01)
G06Q 20/40 (2012.01)
H04M 1/725 (2006.01)
H04B 1/3827 (2015.01)
H04W 4/33 (2018.01)
G06F 21/35 (2013.01)
G06F 3/0484 (2013.01)
G06F 3/042 (2006.01)
A61B 5/024 (2006.01)

A61B 5/01 (2006.01)
G06F 3/01 (2006.01)
A61B 5/021 (2006.01)
G06K 9/00 (2006.01)
A61B 5/08 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC *A61B 5/02055* (2013.01); *A61B 5/0402* (2013.01); *A61B 5/112* (2013.01); *A61B 5/1112* (2013.01); *A61B 5/1117* (2013.01); *A61B 5/1118* (2013.01); *A61B 5/1172* (2013.01); *A61B 5/14507* (2013.01); *A61B 5/14532* (2013.01); *A61B 5/14546* (2013.01); *A61B 5/4818* (2013.01); *A61B 5/4848* (2013.01); *A61B 5/4866* (2013.01); *A61B 5/681* (2013.01); *A61B 5/6804* (2013.01); *A61B 5/7405* (2013.01); *A61B 5/746* (2013.01); *A61B 5/7425* (2013.01); *A61B 5/7455* (2013.01); *A61B 5/7495* (2013.01); *A61B 10/0051* (2013.01); *G06F 1/163* (2013.01); *G06F 1/1639* (2013.01); *G06F 3/0414* (2013.01); *G06F 3/0426* (2013.01); *G06F 3/04842* (2013.01); *G06F 3/04883* (2013.01); *G06F 3/167* (2013.01); *G06F 21/32* (2013.01); *G06F 21/35* (2013.01); *G06F 21/6245* (2013.01); *G06K 7/10762* (2013.01); *G06N 20/00* (2019.01); *G06Q 20/102* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/204* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/206* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/32* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/322* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/327* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/3221* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/3224* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/3229* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/3274* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/3276* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/3278* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/351* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/36* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/3821* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/3829* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/401* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/4012* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/40145* (2013.01); *G06Q 30/0226* (2013.01); *G06Q 30/0267* (2013.01); *G06Q 30/06* (2013.01); *G06Q 30/0601* (2013.01); *G06Q 30/0641* (2013.01); *G07C 9/00309* (2013.01); *G10L 15/18* (2013.01); *G10L 15/22* (2013.01); *G16H 10/00* (2018.01); *G16H 10/60* (2018.01); *G16H 40/63* (2018.01); *G16H 50/20* (2018.01); *H04B 1/385* (2013.01); *H04L 67/04* (2013.01); *H04L 67/10* (2013.01); *H04L 67/12* (2013.01); *H04M 1/72527* (2013.01); *H04W 4/33* (2018.02); *A61B 5/01* (2013.01); *A61B 5/021* (2013.01); *A61B 5/02433* (2013.01); *A61B 5/0816* (2013.01); *A61B 2560/0252* (2013.01); *A61B 2562/028* (2013.01); *A61B 2562/0219* (2013.01); *G06F 3/016* (2013.01); *G06F 3/017* (2013.01); *G06K 9/00087* (2013.01); *G06K 9/00335* (2013.01); *G06K 9/00892* (2013.01); *G06K 2007/10534* (2013.01); *G06K 2009/00939* (2013.01); *G06K 2209/01* (2013.01); *G06Q 2220/00* (2013.01); *G10L 2015/223* (2013.01); *H04B 2001/3861* (2013.01); *H04M 1/7253* (2013.01)

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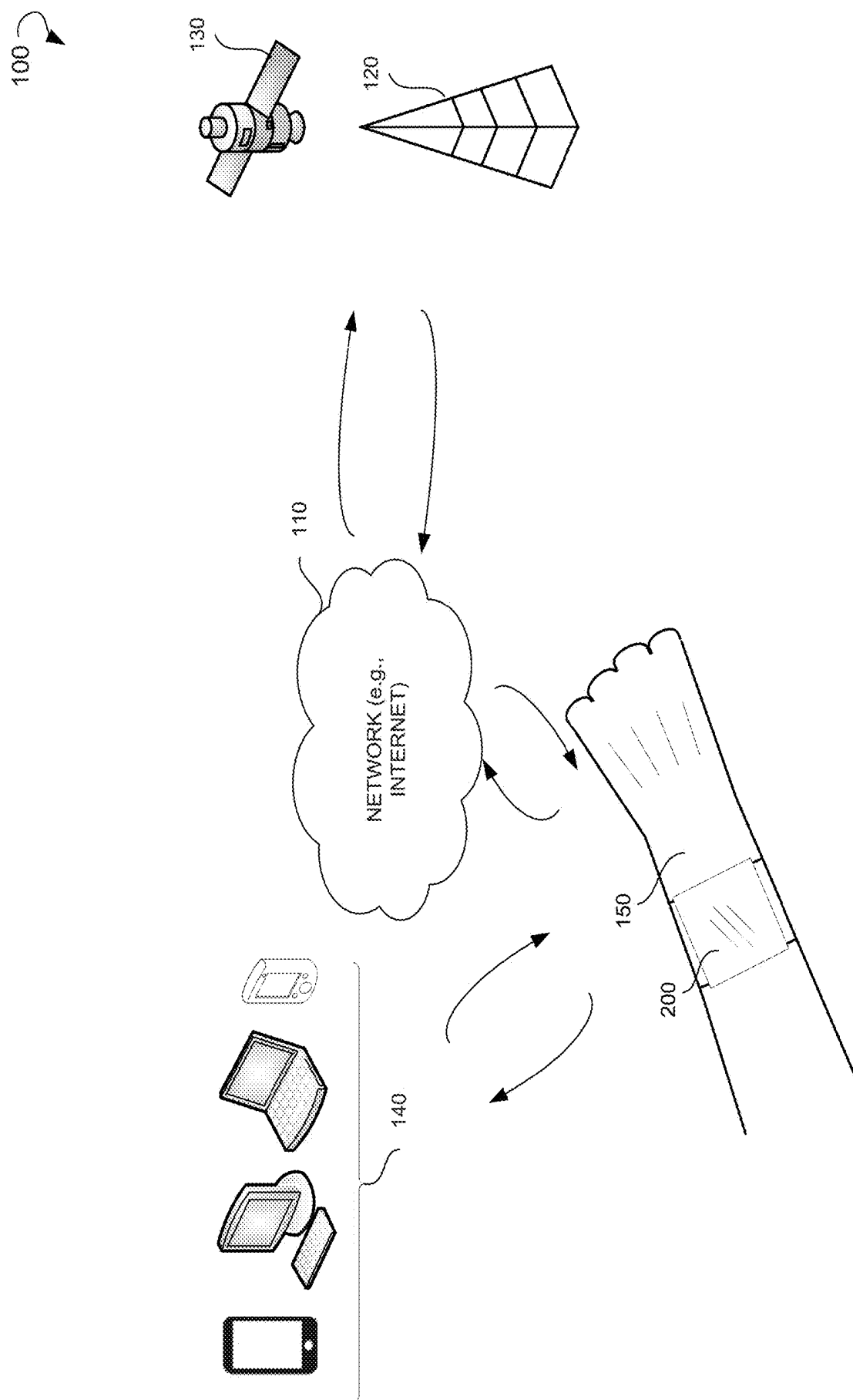
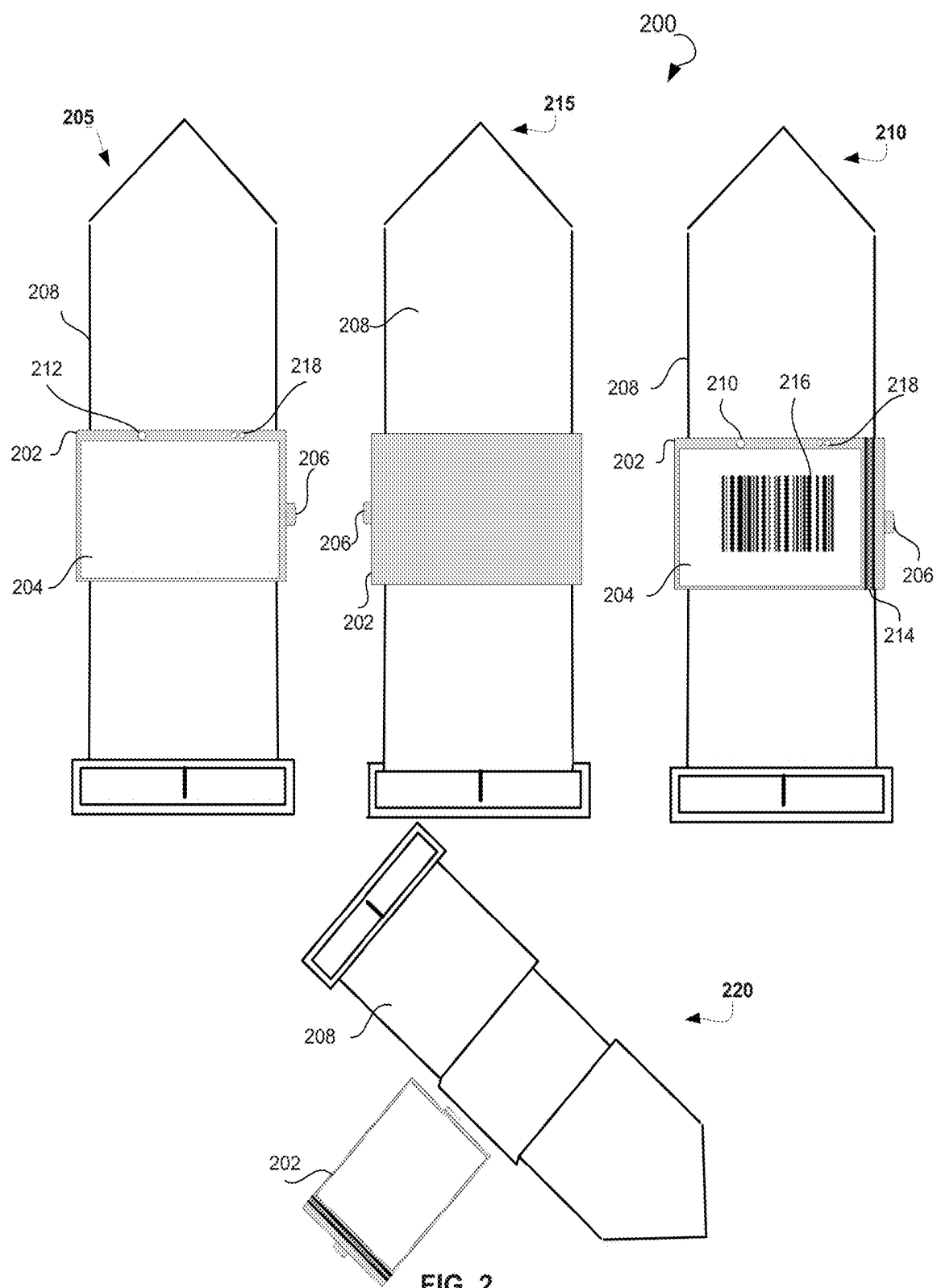


FIG. 1



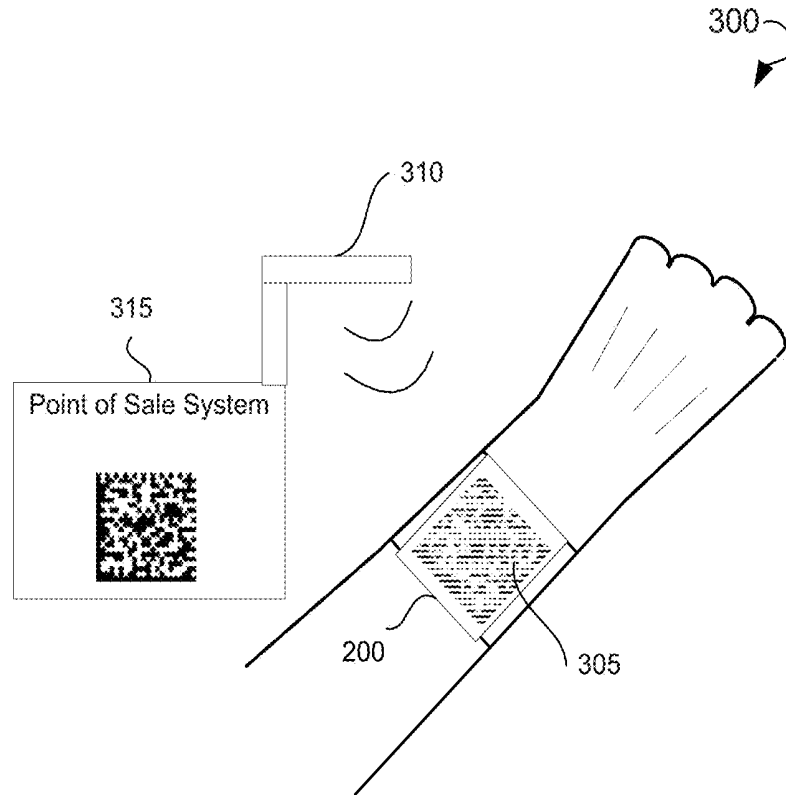


FIG. 3

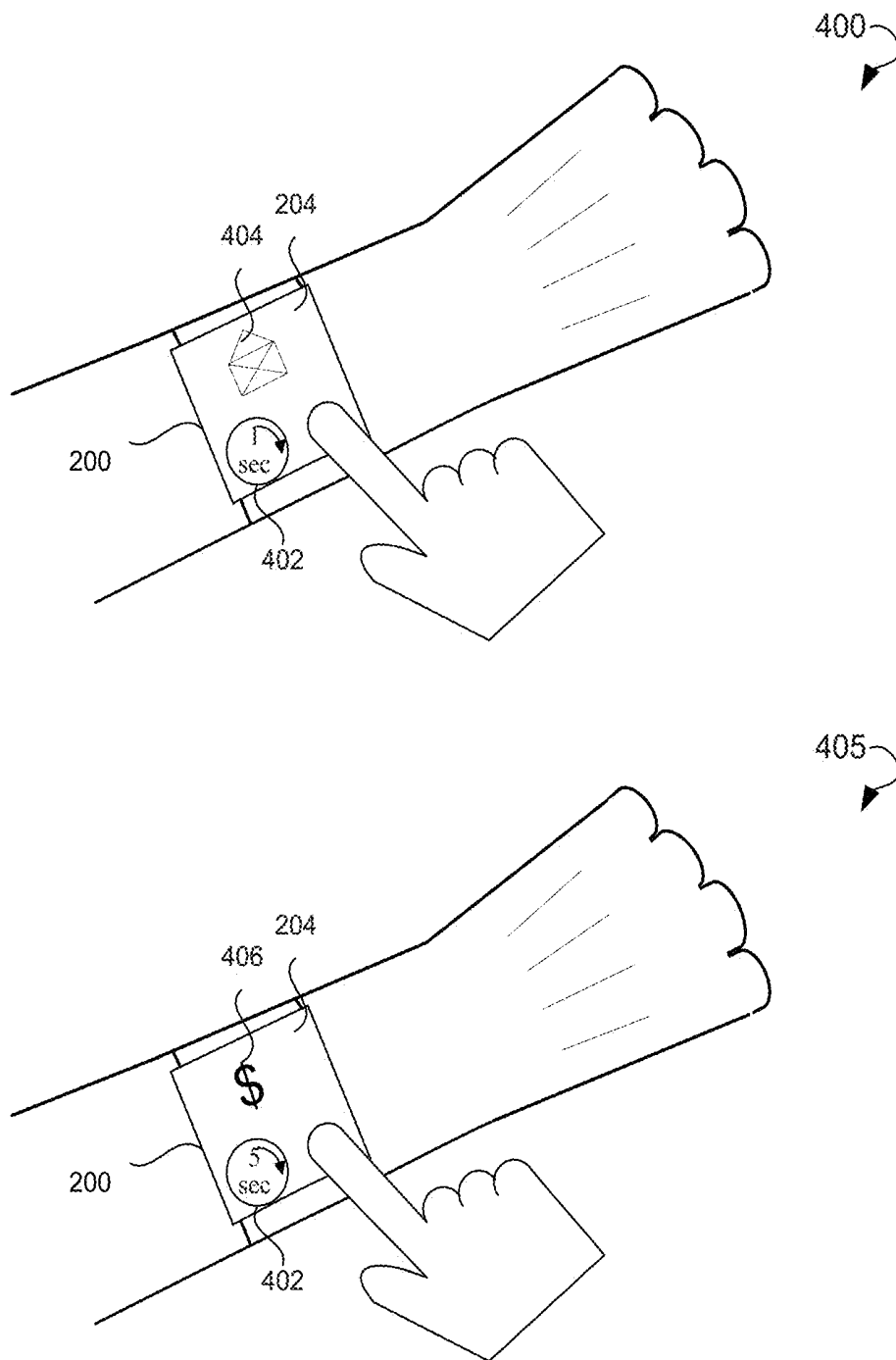


FIG. 4

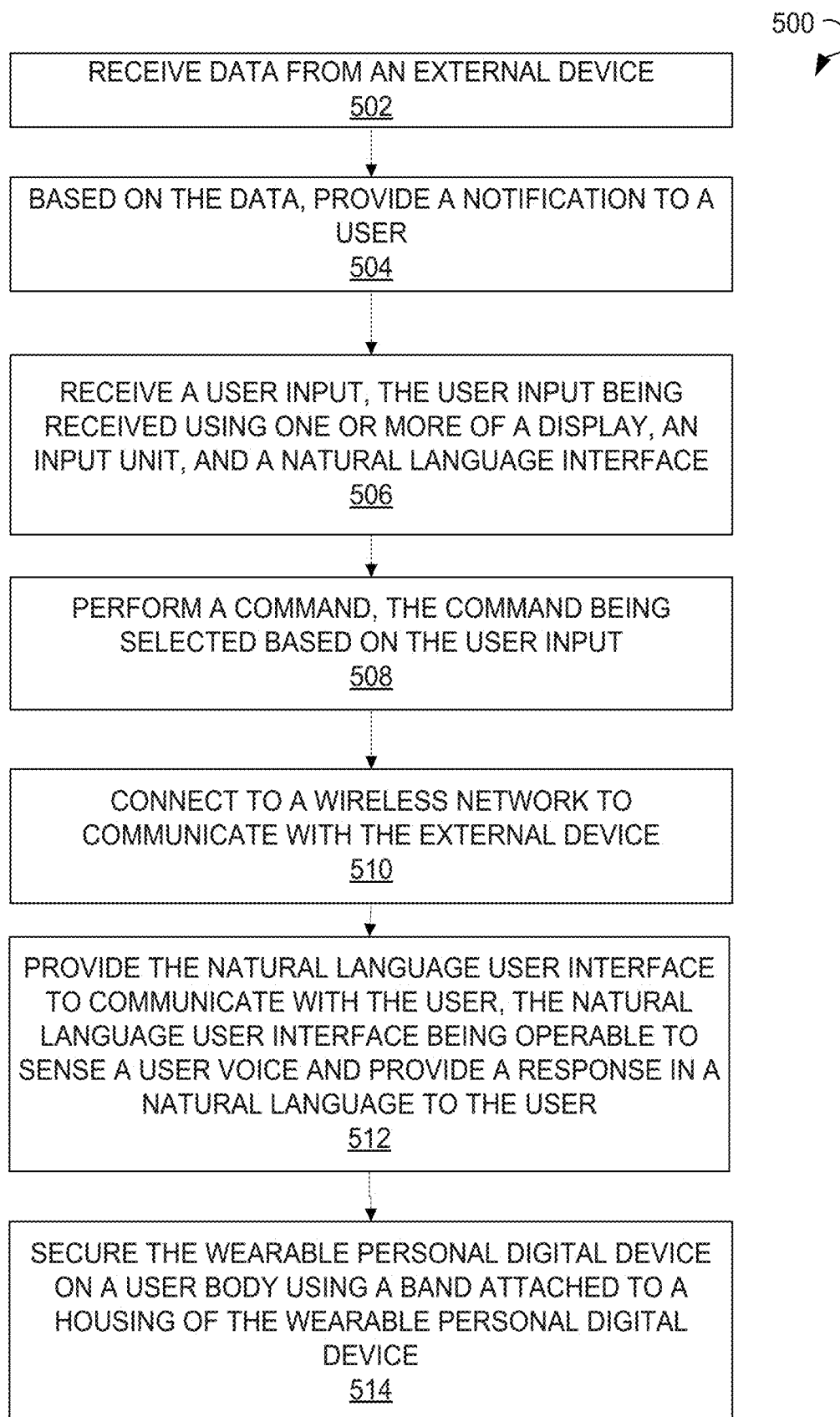


FIG. 5

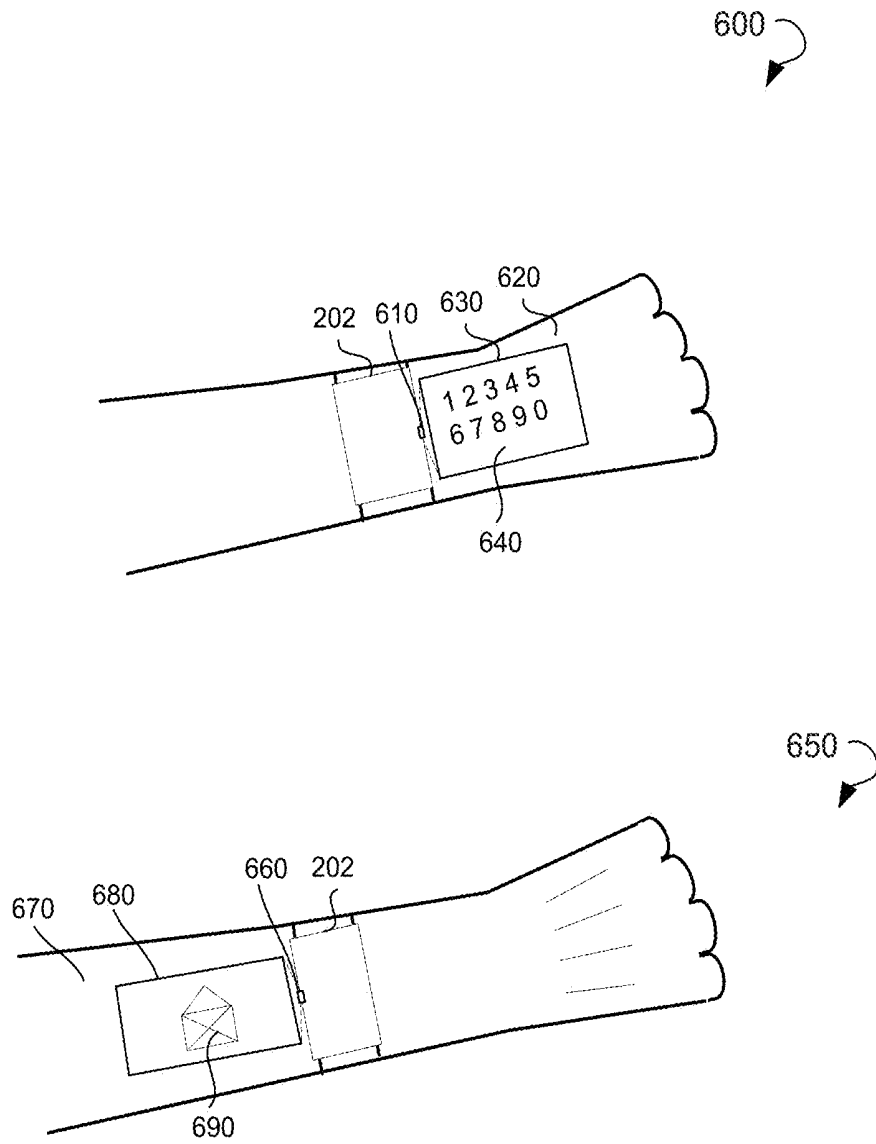
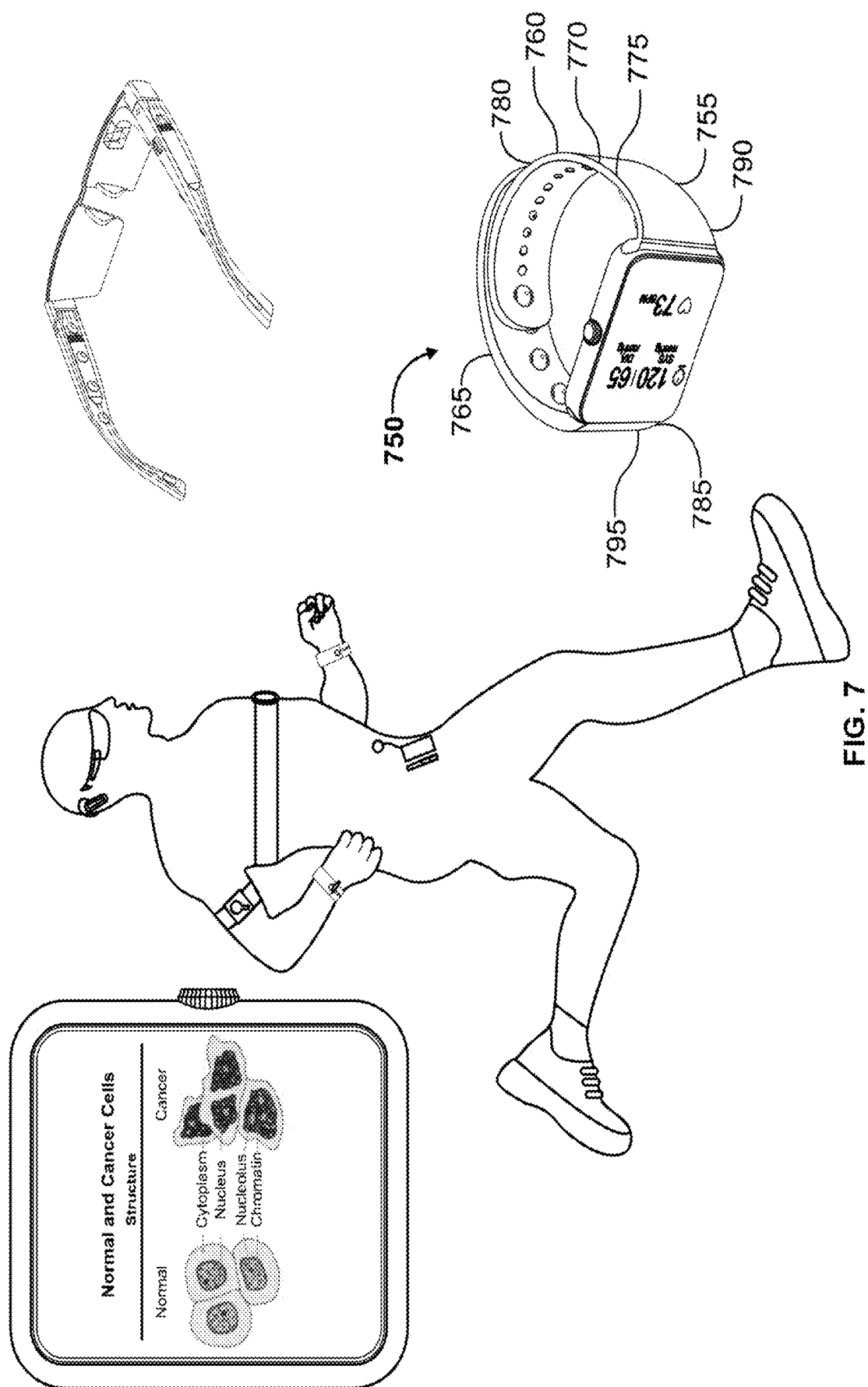


FIG. 6



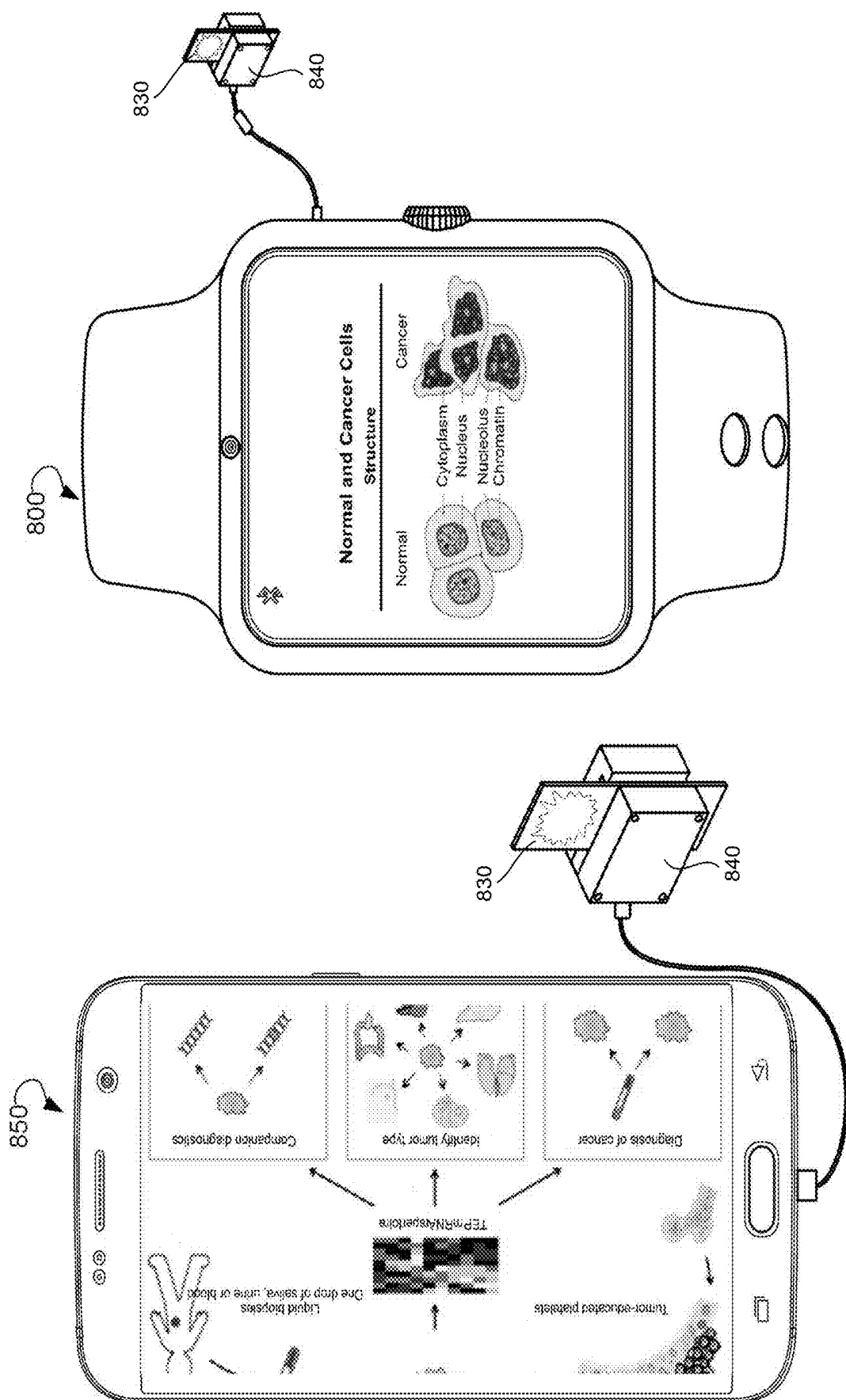


FIG. 8

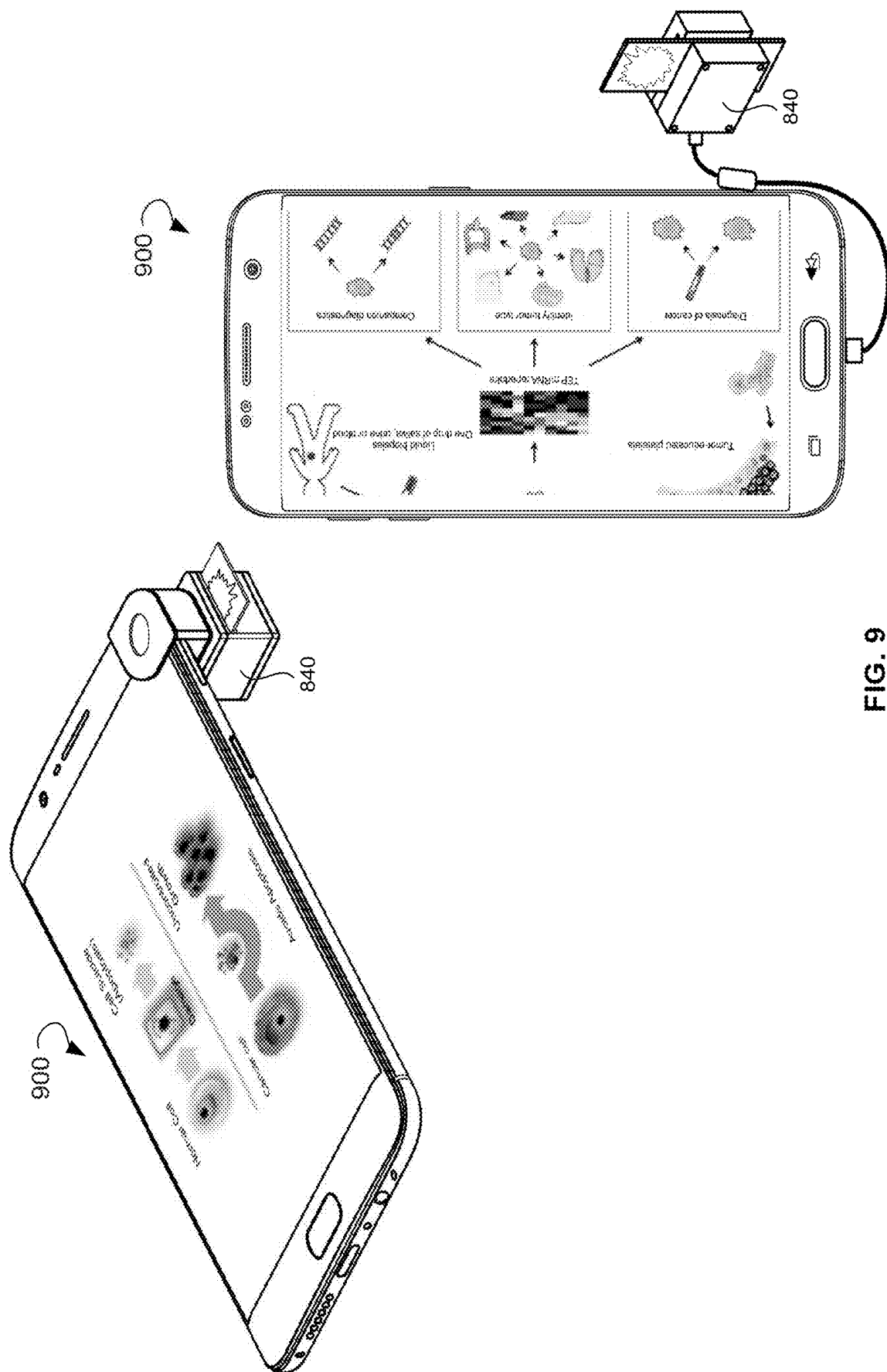


FIG. 9

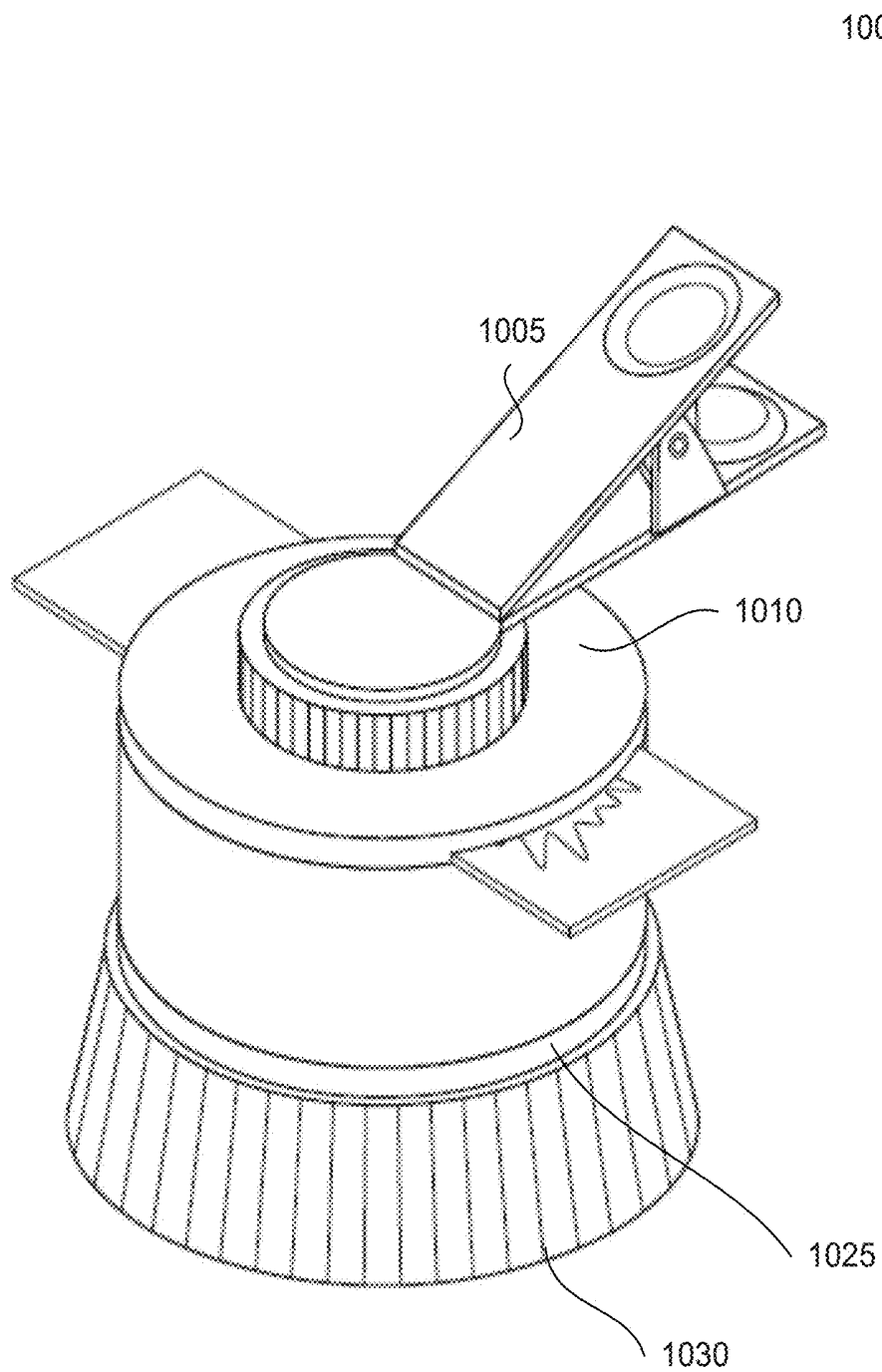


FIG. 10

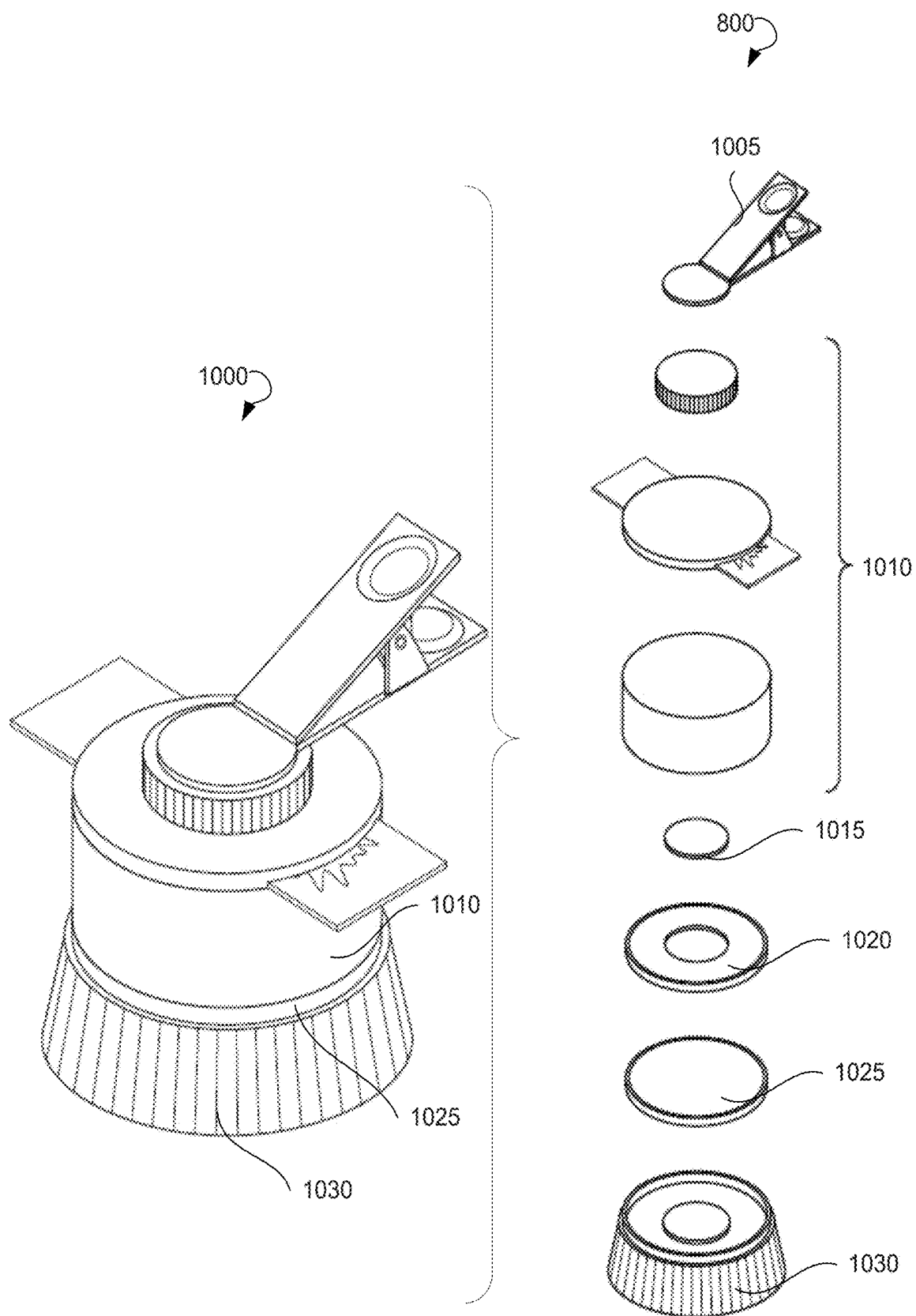


FIG. 11

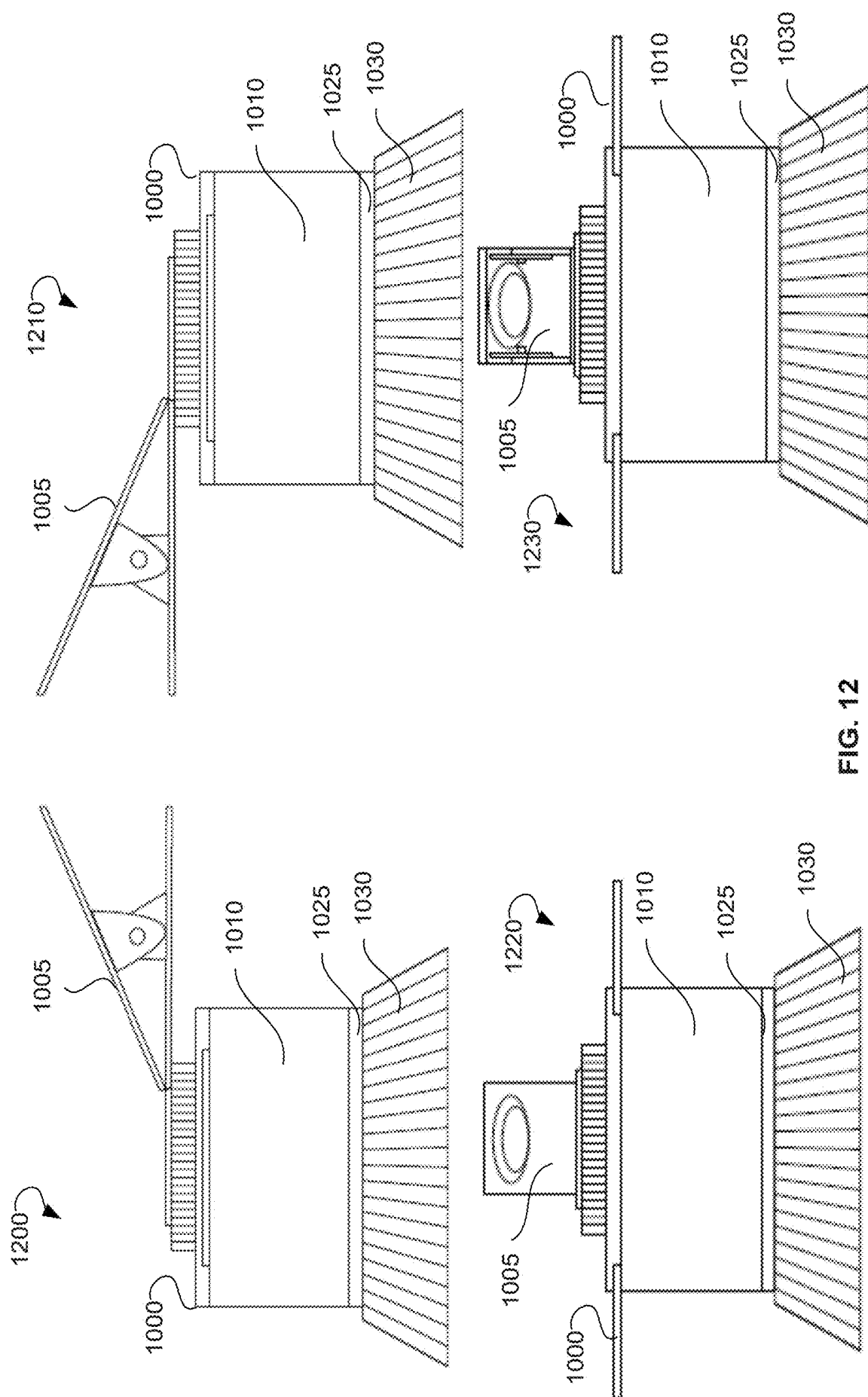


FIG. 12

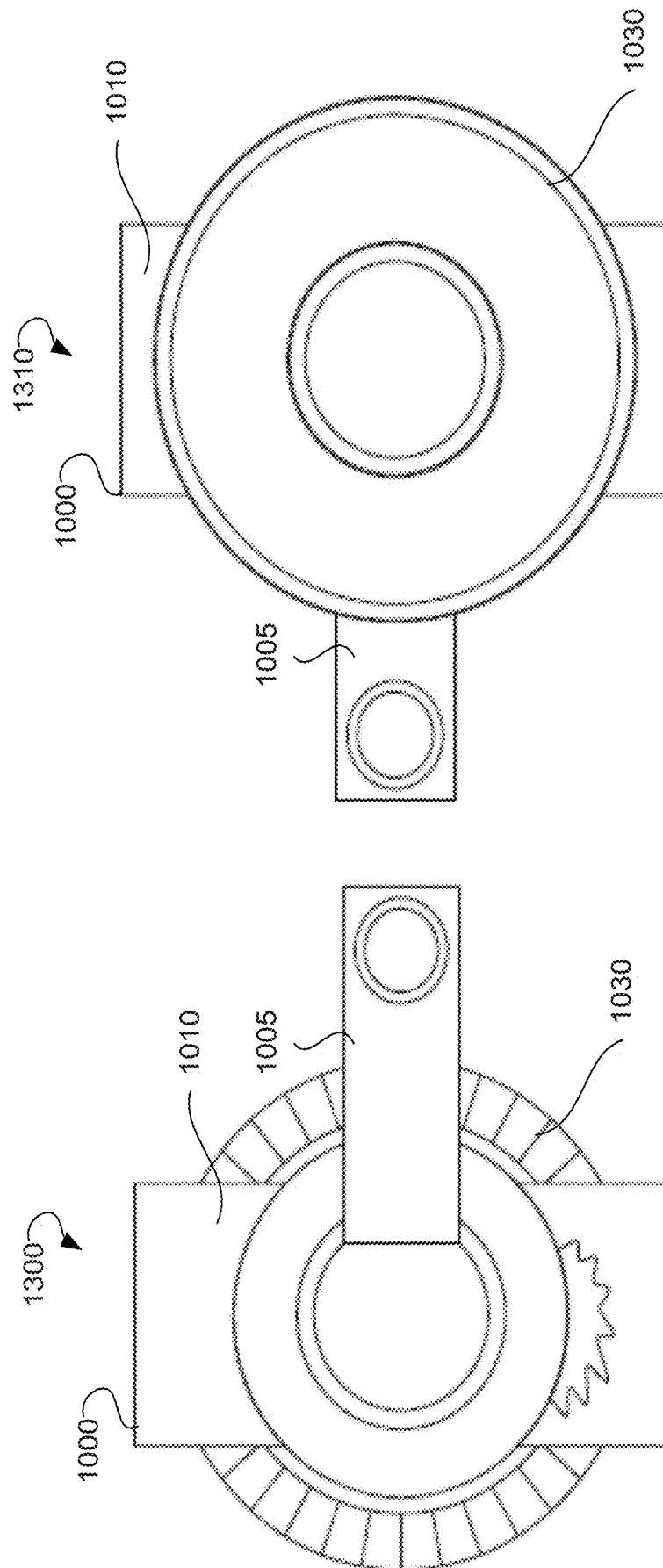


FIG. 13

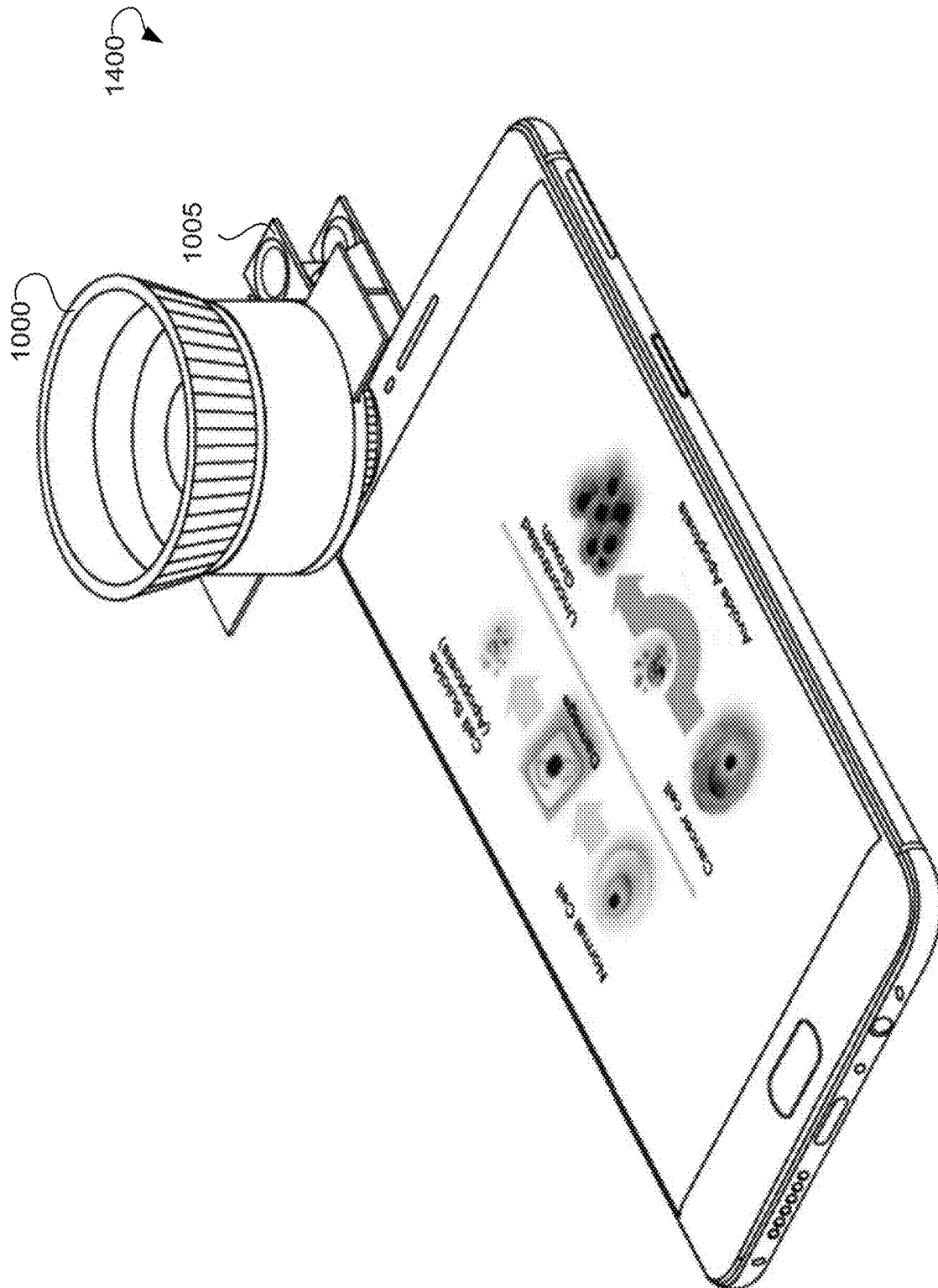


FIG. 14

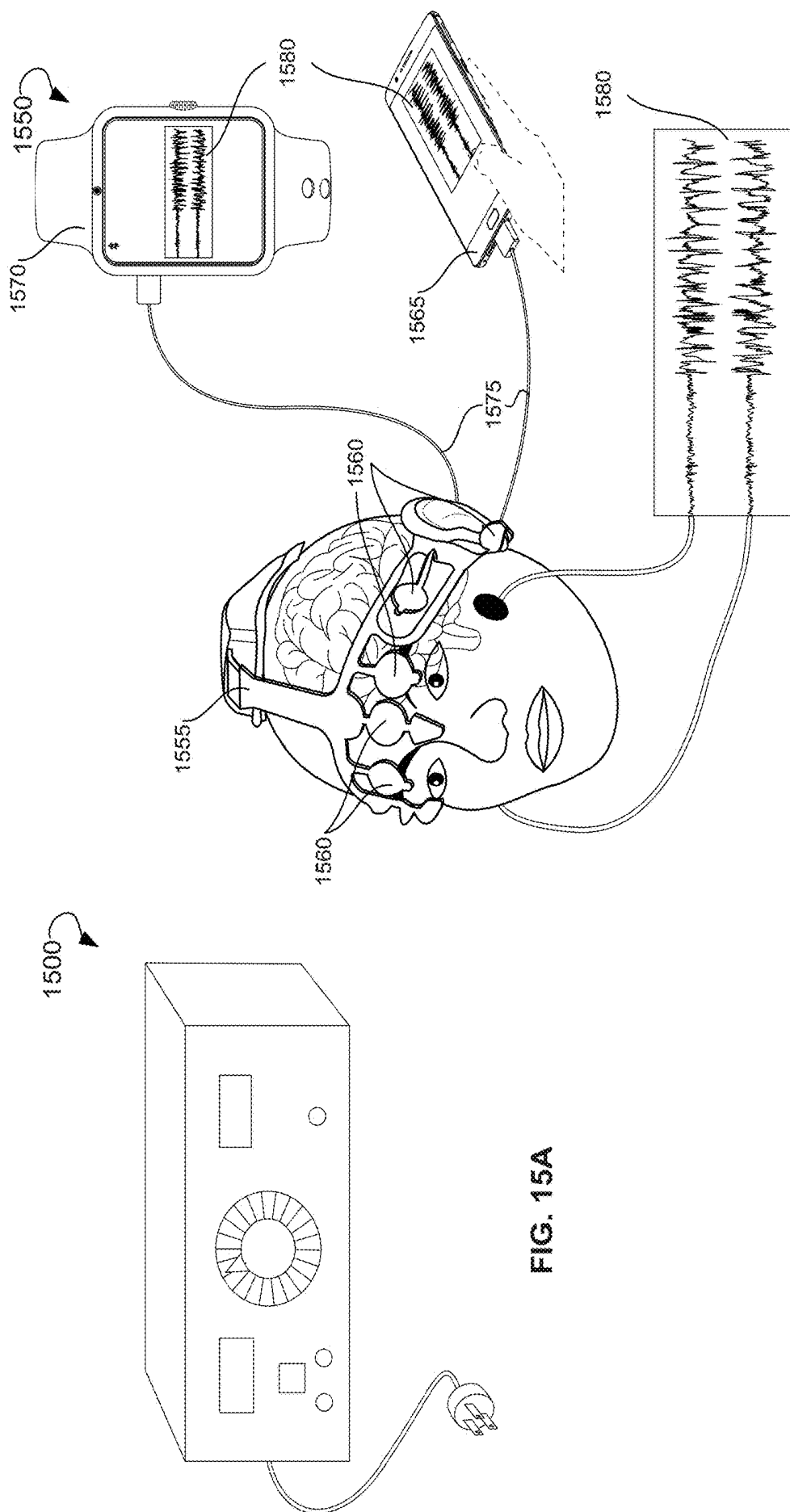


FIG. 15A

FIG. 15B

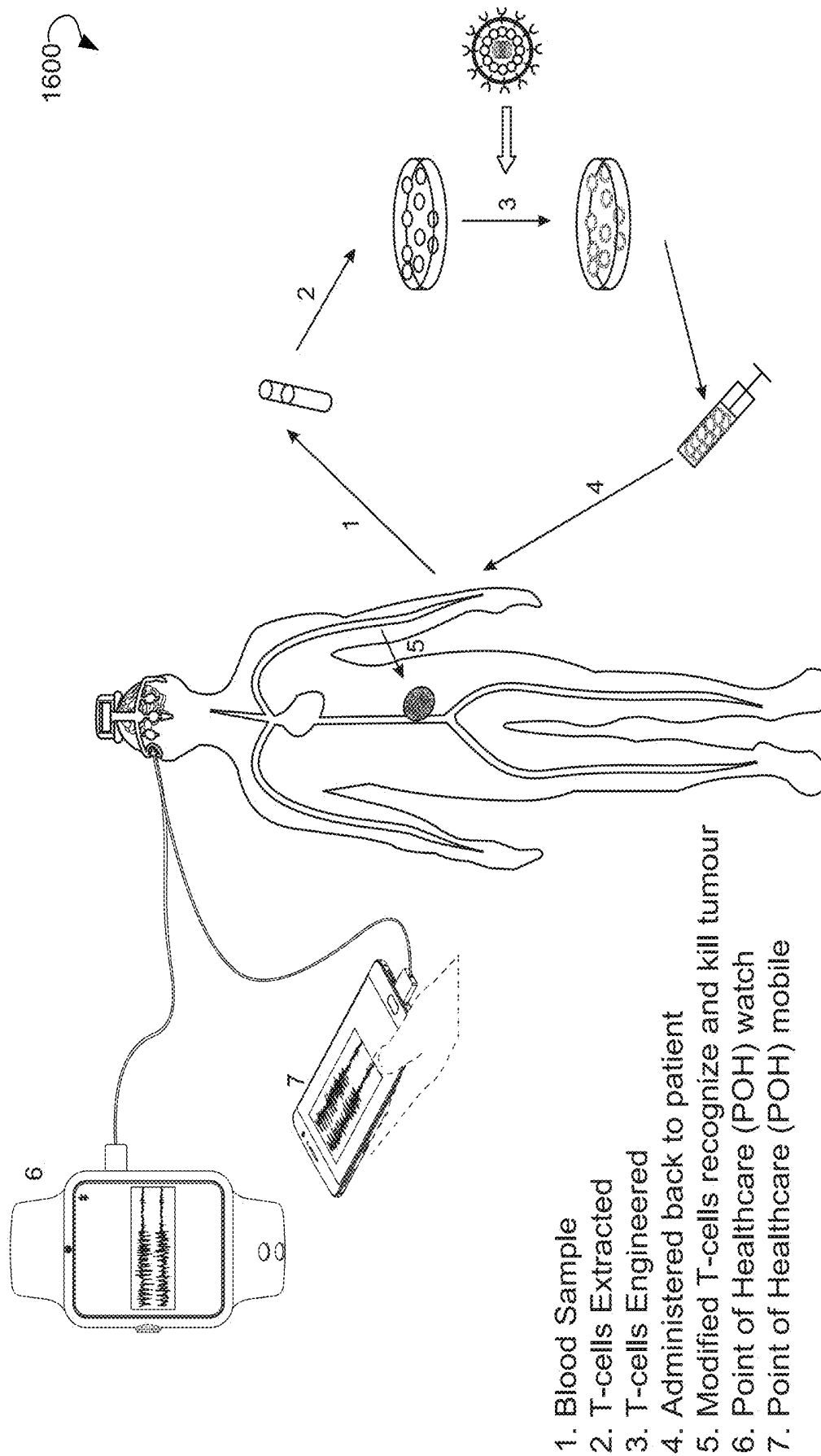


FIG. 16

1. Blood Sample
2. T-cells Extracted
3. T-cells Engineered
4. Administered back to patient
5. Modified T-cells recognize and kill tumour
6. Point of Healthcare (POH) watch
7. Point of Healthcare (POH) mobile

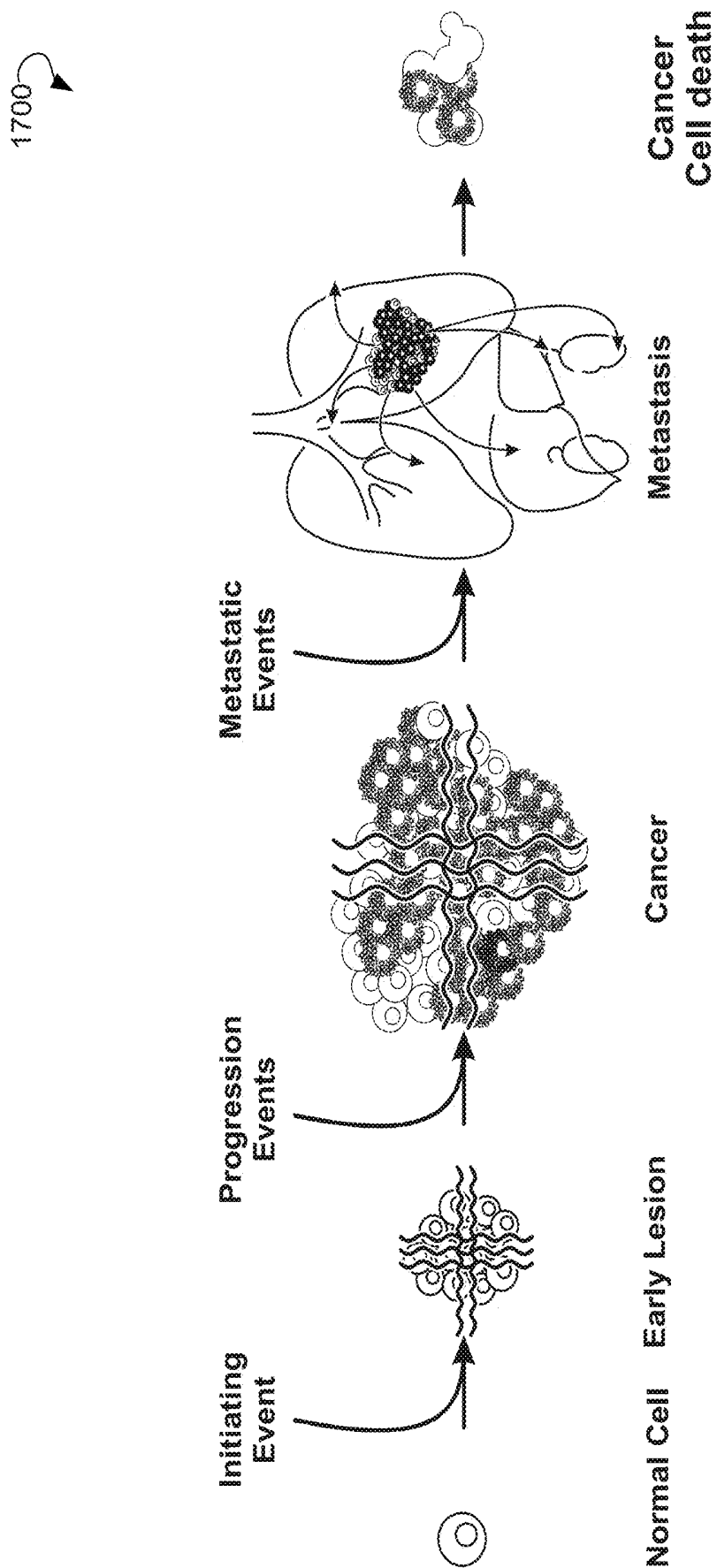


FIG. 17

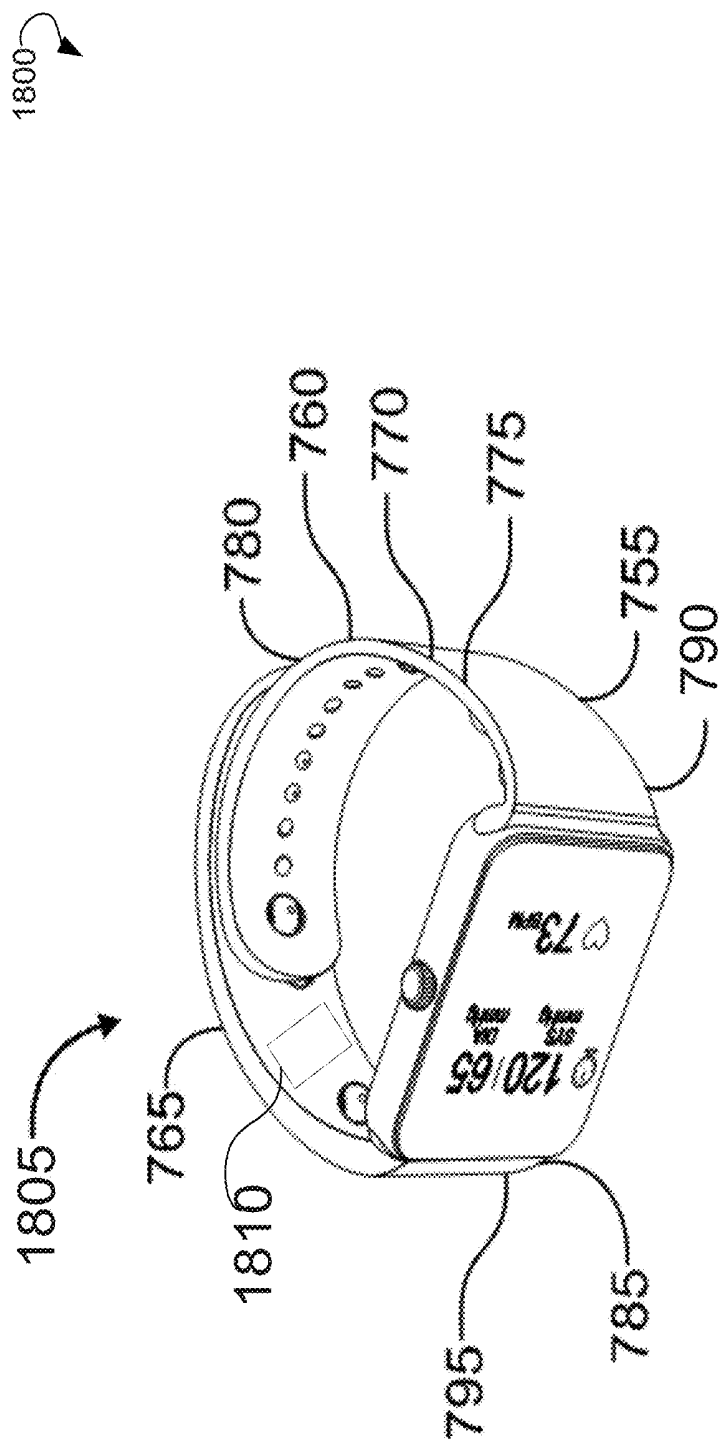


FIG. 18

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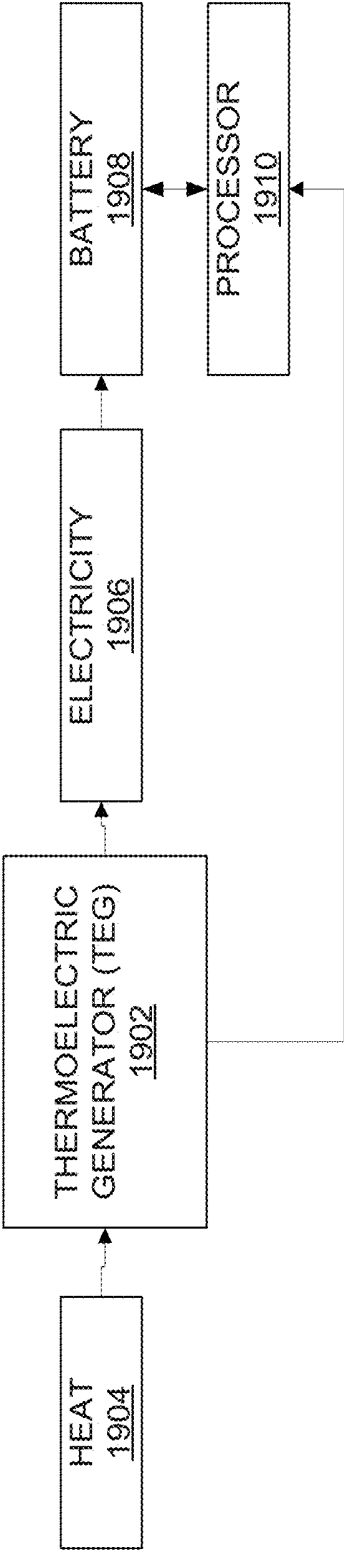


FIG. 19

**WEARABLE DIGITAL DEVICE FOR
PERSONAL HEALTH USE FOR SALIVA,
URINE, AND BLOOD TESTING AND
MOBILE WRIST WATCH POWERED BY
USER BODY**

**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS**

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/126,548, entitled “WEARABLE DIGITAL DEVICE FOR PERSONAL HEALTH USE FOR SALIVA, URINE, AND BLOOD TESTING AND MOBILE WRIST WATCH POWERED BY USER BODY”, filed on Sep. 10, 2018, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/632,737, entitled “WEARABLE PERSONAL DIGITAL DEVICE FOR FACILITATING MOBILE DEVICE PAYMENTS AND PERSONAL USE”, filed on Jun. 26, 2017, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/439,276, entitled “WEARABLE PERSONAL DIGITAL DEVICE FOR FACILITATING MOBILE DEVICE PAYMENTS AND PERSONAL USE”, filed on Feb. 22, 2017, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/695,256, entitled “WEARABLE PERSONAL DIGITAL DEVICE FOR FACILITATING MOBILE DEVICE PAYMENTS AND PERSONAL USE”, filed on Apr. 24, 2015, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/343,227, entitled “SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR MOBILE APPLICATION, WEARABLE APPLICATION, TRANSACTIONAL MESSAGING, CALLING, DIGITAL MULTIMEDIA CAPTURE AND PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS”, filed on Nov. 4, 2016, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/345,349, entitled “SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR MESSAGING, CALLING, DIGITAL MULTIMEDIA CAPTURE AND PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS”, filed on Nov. 7, 2016; which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/957,644, entitled “SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR MOBILE APPLICATION, WEARABLE APPLICATION, TRANSACTIONAL MESSAGING, CALLING, DIGITAL MULTIMEDIA CAPTURE AND PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS”, filed on Dec. 3, 2015, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/815,988, entitled “SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR MOBILE APPLICATION, WEARABLE APPLICATION, TRANSACTIONAL MESSAGING, CALLING, DIGITAL MULTIMEDIA CAPTURE AND PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS”, filed on Aug. 1, 2015, which claims priority to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/760,214, entitled “WEARABLE PERSONAL DIGITAL DEVICE FOR FACILITATING MOBILE DEVICE PAYMENTS AND PERSONAL USE”, filed on Feb. 6, 2013, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/677,098, entitled “EFFICIENT TRANSACTIONAL MESSAGING BETWEEN LOOSELY COUPLED CLIENT AND SERVER OVER MULTIPLE INTERMITTENT NETWORKS WITH POLICY BASED ROUTING”, filed on Sep. 30, 2003, which claims priority to Provisional Application No. 60/415,546, entitled “DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM”, filed on Oct. 1, 2002, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

FIELD

This application relates generally to personal mobile devices and, more specifically, to wearable personal digital devices for facilitating mobile device payments and personal use.

BACKGROUND

Mobile devices gain growing importance in daily activities of their users with more and more functions being performed by mobile devices. Some of such functions may include mobile communication, mobile payments, health monitoring, and so forth. In addition to that, carrying a mobile phone, a tablet personal computer, or a laptop may not always be comfortable, for example, during physical activity or leisure time. For such purposes, wearable mobile devices, e.g. wristwatch digital devices, may be used. However, use of the wearable mobile devices may be inconvenient because of limited software functionality of such devices.

Furthermore, a wristwatch digital device may be communicatively coupled to a smartphone and display notifications related to smartphone activity, e.g. an incoming call or a message. However, a user may be unable to respond to the notification directly using the wristwatch digital device.

SUMMARY

This summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described below in the Detailed Description. This summary is not intended to identify key features or essential features of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended to be used as an aid in determining the scope of the claimed subject matter.

Provided are An Artificial Intelligence (AI) wearable personal digital device for facilitating mobile device payments, personal use, health care, AI wearable electrowave medical (AIWEM) device, point of healthcare (POH) testing, personal living T-cells drug (PLTCD), organic tetranectin natural native proteins (OTNNP), the AIWEM device and POH testing combined with PLTCD and OTNNP 3D personal healthcare and a method for facilitating user interaction with a wearable personal digital device for facilitating mobile device payments, personal use, and health care. The wearable personal digital device may comprise a processor, a near field communication (NFC) unit, a display, one or more biometric sensors, one or more electrodes, one or more activity tracking sensors, a memory unit, a communication circuit, a housing, an input unit, a band, a point of healthcare (POH) saliva testing, a thermal infrared (IR) measurement of sensor, an AC electric zone, an electrical stimulus, an engineered T-cell, an engineered DNA molecule, an adhesive sensor system, a haptic touch control actuator, a battery, a set of electrodes with electric wires. The processor may be operable to receive data from an external device, provide a notification to a user based on the data, receive a user input, and perform a command selected based on the user input. The near field communication (NFC) unit may be communicatively coupled to the processor. The user input may be received through the display (e.g., a touchscreen) or the input unit communicatively coupled to the processor. The input unit may extend from the housing and be configured to perform one or more of a rotational motion and a linear motion. A thin-film sensor made of nanoparticles and polymers, which when pressed against the skin may create changes in electrical current and light (ECL) that can be captured by a high-quality digital camera of wearable device, which may detect tumors as small as 3 millimeters, hidden up to 2-50 millimeters deep in human body, an electrometric radiation that human body emit when their temperature is above the absolute zero, the thermal infrared (IR) sensor range may extend to cover wavelengths from 800 nanometer to few hundred micrometer to detect Cancer

using Temperature Variation and Radiation Analysis (TVRA) via wearable computer device, which has grown tangibly due to many factors, such as life expectancies increase, personal habits and ultraviolet radiation exposures among others. The biometric sensors may be operable to sense one or more biometric parameters of the user which can be provided via the display, stored to the memory unit, transmitted to the external device, and so forth. The one or more activity tracking sensors may be communicatively coupled to the processor. The communication circuit may be communicatively coupled to the processor and operable to connect to a wireless network and communicate with the external device. The housing may be adapted to enclose at least the processor, the display, the one or more biometric sensors, the electrodes, the one or more activity tracking sensors, the memory unit, and the communication circuit. The band may be adapted to attach to the housing and to secure the device on a user body. The point of healthcare (POH) saliva testing may test fatal diseases including cancer. The AC electric zone may include a field operable to kill targeted zone cancer cells and Parkinson's disease. The electrical stimulus may treat for major depressive disorder, mania, and catatonia. The engineered T-cell may to grow and expand number of T-cells in human body to harness the power of user's own immune system to effectively target and kill cancer cells. The engineered DNA molecule may guide one or more DNA molecules to RNA Gerba. The adhesive sensor system may be worn on a skin of the user body may automatically detect human falls and fatal diseases. The sensor may consist of a tri-axial accelerometer, a microcontroller and a Bluetooth Low Energy transceiver. The battery may be disposed in the housing of the wearable personal digital device.

In some embodiments, the wearable personal digital device for facilitating mobile device payments, personal use, and health care may further include a camera communicatively coupled to the processor. The camera may be operable to capture a code, the codes including one or more of the following: a linear dimensional code, a two-dimensional code, a snap tag code, and a Quick Response code. The code may be read by the processor to obtain one or more of product information and merchant information encoded in the code, and initiate a payment transaction based on the merchant information.

Furthermore, the display may be operable to be activated based on one or more of the following: a movement of a user hand, a movement of the user body, a gesture performed by the user in proximity to the display, and a user voice. Additionally, the display may display data associated with the activity of the user, such as calories burned, sleep quality, breaths per minute, snoring breaks, steps walked, distance walked, and so forth.

In further exemplary embodiments, modules, subsystems, or devices can be adapted to perform the recited steps. Other features and exemplary embodiments are described below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Embodiments are illustrated by way of example and not limitation in the figures of the accompanying drawings, in which like references indicate similar elements and in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates an environment within which the wearable personal digital device for facilitating mobile device payments, personal use, and health care and methods for facilitating user interaction with the wearable personal digi-

tal device for facilitating mobile device payments and personal use can be implemented, in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 2 illustrates an example wearable personal digital device for facilitating mobile device payments, personal use, and health care, in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 3 illustrates an example of a wearable personal digital device for facilitating mobile device payments, personal use, and health care scannable by a Point-of-Sale system, in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 4 shows user interaction with a display of a wearable personal digital device for facilitating mobile device payments, personal use, and health care, in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 5 is a flow chart illustrating a method for facilitating user interaction with a wearable personal digital device for facilitating mobile device payments, personal use, and health care, in accordance with certain embodiments.

FIG. 6 illustrates an example of wearable personal digital devices for facilitating mobile device payments, personal use, and health care, in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 7 illustrates an example of wearable personal digital devices for facilitating mobile device payments, personal use, and health care, in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 8 illustrates an example of wearable personal digital devices for facilitating mobile device payments, personal use, and health care, in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 9 illustrates an example of wearable personal digital devices for facilitating mobile device payments, personal use, and health care, in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 10 shows a point of healthcare saliva testing device for point of healthcare saliva testing being a component of an artificial intelligence wearable and mobile personal digital device for facilitating mobile device payments, personal saliva testing, personal use, and health care, according to an example embodiment.

FIG. 11 shows a point of healthcare saliva testing device for point of healthcare saliva testing being a component of an artificial intelligence wearable and mobile personal digital device for facilitating mobile device payments, personal saliva testing, personal use, and health care, according to an example embodiment.

FIG. 12 shows a right side view of the point of healthcare saliva testing device, a left side view of the point of healthcare saliva testing device, a front view of the point of healthcare saliva testing device, and a rear view of the point of healthcare saliva testing device, according to an example embodiment.

FIG. 13 shows a top view of the point of healthcare saliva testing device and a bottom view of the point of healthcare saliva testing device, according to an example embodiment.

FIG. 14 shows a general view of an artificial intelligence wearable and mobile personal digital device with a POH saliva testing device for point of healthcare saliva testing, according to an example embodiment.

FIG. 15A and FIG. 15B illustrate systems for performing electroconvulsive therapy (ECT), in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 16 illustrates a healthcare method for a cancer treatment, in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 17 illustrates stages of progress of cancerous diseases.

FIG. 18 is a schematic diagram of an artificial intelligence wearable digital device having a thermoelectric generator, according to an example embodiment.

FIG. 19 shows a schematic diagram of a heat-to-electricity conversion, according to an example embodiment.

In the following description, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the presented concepts. The presented concepts may be practiced without some or all of these specific details. In other instances, well known process operations have not been described in detail so as to not unnecessarily obscure the described concepts. While some concepts will be described in conjunction with the specific embodiments, it will be understood that these embodiments are not intended to be limiting.

A wearable personal digital (WPD) device for facilitating mobile device payments, personal use, and health care and related methods are described herein. The WPD device may include a housing enclosing all components of the WPD device and a band attached to the housing. Furthermore, the WPD device may perform a function of a health and activity monitor. More specifically, the WPD device may sense biometric data associated with the user (blood pressure, heart rate, temperature, and so forth) using biometric sensors and/or receive data on user movements using accelerometers or a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit. Biometric data and user movement data may be shown on a display of the WPD device, stored in a memory unit of the WPD device, and/or processed by a processor of the WPD device to produce historical or averaged data.

The WPD device may be communicatively coupled with an external device, such as a smartphone. The WPD device and the smartphone may communicate using a wireless network, such as a Wi-Fi network or a Bluetooth network. The WPD device may display notifications from the smartphone. The notifications may represent receipt of any type of data by the smartphone, for example, a phone call, a message, an upcoming calendar event, a social network event, and the like. A user may respond to the notification directly via the WPD device, or using the smartphone. The biometric data and user movement data collected by the WPD device may be sent to the smartphone for further processing.

The display of the WPD device may be represented by a touchscreen. The user may provide commands to the WPD device by varying the time of user interaction with the touchscreen. More specifically, the user may vary the time of pressing the touchscreen. Different time of pressing the touchscreen may correspond to different commands. For example, pressing the touchscreen for 1 second may correspond to a message mode. Therefore, after the user touches the touchscreen for 1 sec and releases a user finger from the touchscreen, the message mode may be activated. Similarly, pressing the touchscreen for 5 seconds may correspond to a payment mode. The payment mode may be performed by using scanning of codes. Additionally, payment cards may be read using a swipe card reader optionally included into the WPD device.

Referring now to the drawings, FIG. 1 illustrates an environment 100 within which the WPD device 200 and methods for facilitating user interaction with the WPD device 200 can be implemented. The environment 100 may include a network 110, a WPD device 200, a mobile base station 120, a GSM satellite 130, and one or more external devices 140. The WPD device 200 may be worn by a user 150. The network 110 may include the Internet or any other network capable of communicating data between devices. Suitable networks may include or interface with any one or more of, for instance, a local intranet, a Personal Area Network, a Local Area Network, a Wide Area Network, a

Metropolitan Area Network, a virtual private network, a storage area network, a frame relay connection, an Advanced Intelligent Network connection, a synchronous optical network connection, a digital T1, T3, E1 or E3 line, Digital Data Service connection, Digital Subscriber Line connection, an Ethernet connection, an Integrated Services Digital Network line, a dial-up port such as a V.90, V.34 or V.34bis analog modem connection, a cable modem, an Asynchronous Transfer Mode connection, or an Fiber Distributed Data Interface or Copper Distributed Data Interface connection. Furthermore, communications may also include links to any of a variety of wireless networks, including Wireless Application Protocol, General Packet Radio Service, Global System for Mobile Communication, Code Division Multiple Access or Time Division Multiple Access, cellular phone networks, Global Positioning System, cellular digital packet data, Research in Motion, Limited duplex paging network, Bluetooth radio, or an IEEE 802.11-based radio frequency network. The network 110 can further include or interface with any one or more of an RS-232 serial connection, an IEEE-1394 (Firewire) connection, a Fiber Channel connection, an IrDA (infrared) port, a SCSI (Small Computer Systems Interface) connection, a Universal Serial Bus (USB) connection or other wired or wireless, digital or analog interface or connection, mesh or Digi® networking. The network 110 may be a network of data processing nodes that are interconnected for the purpose of data communication. The WPD device 200 may communicate with the GPS satellite via the network 110 to exchange data on a geographical location of the WPD device 200. Additionally, the WPD device 200 may communicate with mobile network operators using the mobile base station 120.

For the purposes of communication, the WPD device 200 may be compatible with one or more of the following network standards: GSM, CDMA, LTE, IMS, Universal Mobile Telecommunication System (UMTS), 4G, 5G, 6G and upper, RFID, and so forth.

FIG. 2 illustrates an example of the WPD device 200 in accordance with some embodiments. FIG. 2 shows a front view 205 of the WPD device 200 according to one example embodiment, a front view 210 of the WPD device 200 according to another example embodiment, a back view 215 of the WPD device 200 according to an example embodiment, and a detached view 220 of the WPD device 200 according to an example embodiment.

As shown on the front view 205 and the back view 215 of FIG. 2, the WPD device 200 may comprise a housing 202, which encloses a processor (not shown), a display 204, a memory unit (not shown) communicatively coupled to the processor, a communication circuit (not shown), biometric sensors (not shown) operable to sense one or more biometric parameters of the user, activity tracking sensors (not shown), an input unit 206, a projector (not shown), a timepiece unit (not shown), a haptic touch control actuator (not shown), a near field communication (NFC) unit (not shown) communicatively coupled to the processor, and a band 208.

The processor may be operable to receive data from an external device (not shown). Based on the data, the processor may be operable to provide a notification to a user. In an example embodiment, the notification may be provided via one or more of the following: a vibration, a sound, a light indication, and so forth. The light indication may be generated using a light indicator 218. The processor may be further operable to receive a user input provided by the user in response to reviewing the notification. Furthermore, the processor may be operable to perform a command for calculating hourly health data and related mobile devices

payment selected based on the user input. The processor may be further operable to provide a natural language user interface to communicate with the user. The natural language user interface may be operable to sense a user voice and provide a response in a natural language to the user. The WPD device **200** may further include an operating system being executed on the processor. The operating system may include Android, iOS, Firefox OS, and so forth.

The display **204** may be communicatively coupled to the processor. In an example embodiment, the display **204** includes a touchscreen. The display **204** may be used to receive the user input. More specifically, the user may provide the user input by pressing the display **204**, performing movements on the display **204** (e.g. moving a finger from left to right, from up to down, and the like). In an example embodiment, the display **204** includes a force sensor. The force sensor may be operable to sense a touch force applied by the user to the display **204** and calculate coordinates of a touch by the user. The force sensor may be further operable to analyze the touch force and, based on the touch force, select a tap command or a press command based on a predetermined criteria. The predetermined criteria may include a value of the touch force. In an example embodiment, the display **204** may be operable to be activated based on one or more of the following: a movement of a user hand, a movement of the user body, a gesture performed by the user in proximity to the display, a user voice, and so forth.

In a further example embodiment, the processor may be operable to detect absence of interaction of the user with the display. The detection may be made based on an eye tracking of the user, a head tracking of the user, and a spatial position of the housing. Based on the detecting, the processor may be operable to dim the display **204**. Additionally, the processor may be operable to activate the display **204** based on a spatial position of the housing or a gesture of the user body, such as a user hand.

In a further example embodiment, the processor may be operable to receive, using the natural language user interface, a map request from the user. In response to the map request, the processor may display via the display **204**, a map and a route depicted on the map. Additionally, the processor may be operable to provide an indication associated with the route to the user. The indication may be provided using the haptic feedback. The indication may include for example, providing haptic feedback, such as a vibration, one time for a direction to the left, two times for the direction to the right, or any other type of feedback.

In a further example embodiment, the processor may be operable to analyze a message received by the external device. The analyzing may include one or more of the following: parsing a text; reading an image, recognizing a voice, and the like. Based on the analysis, one or more possible replies may be displayed to the user using the display **204**. Furthermore, a selection of a reply from the one or more possible replies may be received from the user. Based on the selection, the processor may be operable to send the reply to the external device.

In an example embodiment, the processor may be operable to analyze the user activity. Based on the analyzing, one or more diagrams may be displayed to the user. The one or more diagrams may represent one or more activity types of the user.

The projector may be communicatively coupled to the processor. The projector may be operable to project a data onto a viewing surface. The data may include one or more of the following: a virtual keyboard, the notification of the external device, time, data requested by the user, a caller

name, a text message, a reminder, a social media alert, an email, a weather alert, and the like. The viewing surface may include a user arm, a user hand, and any surface in proximity to the WPD device **200**. In an example embodiment, the projector may project data to the left side or to the right side with respect to the wrist of the user.

The timepiece unit may be communicatively coupled to the processor and configured to provide time data.

The communication circuit may be communicatively coupled to the processor and configured to connect to a wireless network and communicate with the external device to calculate hourly health data and make related mobile devices payments. In an example embodiment, the communication circuit may include one or more of the following: a wireless transceiver, a Bluetooth module, a Wi-Fi module, a communication port, and the like. The communication port may include one or more of the following: a USB port, a parallel port, an infrared transceiver port, a radiofrequency transceiver port, and so forth.

The input unit **206** may be communicatively coupled to the processor. In an example embodiment, the input unit **206** may extend from the housing **202** and may be configured to perform a rotational motion and a linear motion. One or more motions may be operable to input commands to the processor. Therefore, the input unit **206** may be rotated around a longitudinal axis of the input unit **206**, may be pushed into the housing **202**, or may be extended from the housing **202**. Thus, the input unit **206** may be operable to receive the user input.

The band **208** may be adapted to attach to the housing **202** and to secure the WPD device **200** on a user body or clothes of the user. In various embodiments, the WPD device **200** may be secured on a wrist, an arm, a neck, a head, a leg, a waist, an ear, a finger, or any other part of the human body, or on any part of the clothes of the user. The band **208** may be adapted to secure the WPD device **200** under, within or on the clothes of the user. The band **208** may be an expansion bracelet, one piece band, two piece band, and so forth. In some embodiments, the band **208** may include a clasp adapted to fix the band **208** in a specific position to secure the WPD device **200** around the wrist.

In an example embodiment, the WPD device **200** may further include a camera **212**. The camera **212** may be configured to capture a code, such as a linear dimensional code, a two-dimensional code, a snap tag code, and a Quick Response (QR) code. Upon capturing the code by the camera **212**, the processor may be operable to read the captured code to obtain product information or merchant information encoded in the code. More specifically, the user may capture barcodes of products provided in a store. Upon reading the barcode, product information may be provided to the user on the display **204**. In an example embodiment, the product information may be displayed on the external device, such as a smartphone. Additionally, the merchant information may be retrieved from the barcode. The merchant information may include merchant payment information. Upon obtaining product information and merchant information, the processor may initiate a payment transaction based on the merchant information. During the payment transaction, an amount of money corresponding to a price of the product may be transferred from a user payment account to a merchant payment account. The price of the product may be included into the product information. The payment transaction may be performed by sending payment data by an NFC unit of the WPD device to a merchant using an NFC.

In an example embodiment, the NFC may be used for payments for purchases made online and offline. A user of

the WPD device 200 equipped with the NFC unit may perform transactions without authentication, or some authentication may be needed, such as a Personal Identification Number (PIN), before transaction is completed. The payment can be deducted from a pre-paid account of the user or charged directly to a bank account of the user. In example embodiment, the NFC unit may enable the WPD device 200 to establish radio communication with external devices by touching the WPD device 200 and the external device together or bringing them into proximity.

In an example embodiment, the camera 212 may be further operable to track a face, fingers, gestures, and other biometric personal data of the user. In turn, the processor may be operable to analyze the face, the fingers, the gestures, and the other biometric personal data tracked by the camera. Additionally, the processor may recognize speech and subtract a background noise from the speech.

The camera 212 may be further operable to perform an optical character recognition of a data. The data may include one or more of the following: a typewritten text, a printed text, an image, and the like. The data may be scanned from a document, such as a passport, an invoice, a bank statement, a computerized receipt, a business card, a mail, a printout of static-data, a book, a print publication, and so forth.

In a further example embodiment, the WPD device 200 may be adapted to display a unique code to be scanned by a Point-of-Sale (POS) system. FIG. 3 shows a schematic representation 300 of scanning a barcode 305 displayed on the WPD device 200 by a barcode scanner 310 of the POS system 315. The barcode 305 may encode user payment information, such as a bank account, a payment card number, and so forth. The barcode 305 may be generated by a payment system (not shown) associated with the WPD device 200 or the external device. Therefore, the user may use the barcode 305 instead of a debit card or a credit card.

Referring back to FIG. 2, the front view 210 of the WPD device 200 shows an example embodiment, according to which the WPD device 200 includes a swipe card reader 214 communicatively coupled to the processor. The swipe card reader 214 may be located on either side of the WPD device 200, vertically or horizontally. The swipe card reader 214 may be operable to read data of a payment card. Upon reading, the data may be transmitted to the processor of the WPD device 200 or to the external device. The swipe card reader 214 may be used, for example, during performing payments on-line. Furthermore, the swipe card reader 214 may be used for providing user payment information, which may be further encoded into a barcode 216. The barcode 216 may be displayed on the display 204, e.g., in a store, for performing the payment transaction.

The biometric parameters sensed by the biometric sensors may be stored to the memory unit of the WPD device 200. According to another embodiment, the biometric parameters sensed by the biometric sensors may be transmitted to the external device for further processing or displaying on the external device. The processor may be operable to provide data associated with biometric parameters to be displayed on the display 204. The biometric parameters may include one or more of the following: a blood pressure, a heart rate, a glucose level, a body temperature, an environment temperature, arterial properties of the user, and the like. The biometric sensors may be disposed within the band. Based on detection that the one or more of the biometric parameters of the user exceed predetermined limits, the biometric sensors may be configured to produce the alarm. In an example embodiment, the biometric sensors include lenses operable to use infrared light-emitting diodes (LED) and visible-light

LEDs to sense a heart rate of the user. In a further example embodiment, the biometric sensors may be operable to non-invasively monitor a glucose level. The glucose level may be monitored using a saliva testing. Wearable device may be integrated with one or more thin film silicon photonic biosensor that uses beams of light to detect tiny changes in the composition of a saliva or urine sample on the screen of wearable device or mobile device, which essentially looks at the level of binding between a DNA probe and target microRNA to figure out the level of microRNA in the sample. This can then provide clues to the presence of some types of cancer, cardiac disease, and other serious health issues via artificial intelligence (AI) big data analysis.

The biometric sensors may further include a skin contact sensor data engine. The skin contact sensor data processing engine may be operable to monitor a user electrocardiogram or the heart rate. The user electrocardiogram and the heart rate may serve as identification and personal data of the user. The skin contact sensor data processing engine may be further operable to prompt the user to enter a PIN after placing the WPD device 200 on the wrist. The skin contact sensor data processing engine may associate the PIN with the user electrocardiogram and the heart rate. Therefore, in case of placing the WPD device 200 on a wrist of another user, another user may be not authorized to use the WPD device 200 because a user electrocardiogram and a heart rate of another user may differ from those of the user of the WPD device 200.

A thermal infrared (IR) measurement of sensor may be used to investigate the potential of cancer detection. An adhesive sensor system worn on the skin that may automatically detect human falls and fatal diseases, the sensor, which may consist of a tri-axial accelerometer, a microcontroller and a Bluetooth Low Energy transceiver, can be worn anywhere on a human body to detect a specific biological analyte by essentially converting a biological entity into an electrical signal that can be detected and analyzed by using of biosensor in cancer and other fatal diseases detection and monitoring.

An AC electric zone may have a field strength between 1 and 12 V/cm. The AC electric zone may have a frequency between 101 kHz and 330 kHz to kill targeted zone cancer cells and Parkinson's disease.

An electrical stimulus may be used in AI wearable electrowave medical (AIWEM) device include about 800 milliamperes and up to several hundred watts, and the current flows for between one and 8 seconds may treat major depressive disorder, mania, and catatonia.

An engineered T-cells with CAR or TCR gene from white blood cells as personal living T-cells drug (PLTCD) may grow and expand number of T-cells in human body to harness the power of user's own immune system to effectively target and kill cancer cells.

An engineered DNA molecule (EDNAM) for gene based diseases and genetic disorder diseases (GDD) which encoding the gene of one or more non-naturally existing Cas system may comprise one Cas protein and one or more direct RNA, which may guide one or more DNA molecules to RNA Gerba. The one or more directing RNA may encode the targeting one or genomic locus DNA molecules. The various genes may encode the Cas protein cleavage of one or more DNA molecules genomic locus gene. The expression of one or more gene may be replaced. The Cas protein and the RNA may not be common naturally existing guidance.

The haptic touch control actuator may be operable to produce a haptic feedback in response to one or more events. The one or more events may include receiving of the alert,

receiving of a notification, a confirmation, movement of the WPD device **200**, receiving of the user input, sensing of the one or more biometric parameters, and so forth. The haptic feedback may be sensed by the user body, such as a wrist of the user. The haptic feedback may have a plurality of feedback types. More specifically, each of the one or more events may be associated with one of the plurality of feedback types. In a further example embodiment, the display **204** may be further operable to display data associated with the activity of the user. The activity of the user may include calories burned, sleep quality, breaths per minute, snoring breaks, steps walked, distance walked and the like. The activity of the user may be tracked by the activity tracking sensors of the WPD device **200**. The activity tracking sensors may be operable to monitor user movements in a three-dimensional trajectory, identify type of user activity, identify a specific motion fingerprint of an exercise, evaluate user physical form, count repetitions, calculate calories burned, and so forth. In certain example embodiments, the activity tracking sensors may sense and track position of the user to identify the snoring of the user and provide a notification to the user, e.g. using the vibration, to force the user to change the position. In an example embodiment, the activity tracking sensors are operable to track snoring of the user and, based on tracking of the snoring, produce an alarm to the user to break snoring.

In an example embodiment, the WPD device **200** may further include a microphone (not shown). The microphone may be operable to sense voice data. The voice data may be obtained from the user. For example, the user may provide a user request using user voice. The voice data may include a voice command, a voice memo, a voice message, and the like. The voice data may be transmitted to the processor for further processing. In particular, the processor may be operable to recognize the voice data in order to obtain the user request. The user request may be transmitted to the external device.

In an example embodiment, the input unit **206** may include a clock crown located on any of lateral sides of the housing, an upper side of the housing, or a bottom side of the housing. The processor may be operable to sense the rotational motion of the input unit **206**. For example, the user may rotate the input unit **206**. Based on the sensing, the data displayed on the display **204** may be scrolled. Each action performed by the user on the input unit **206**, such as direction of rotation (e.g., clockwise or counter clockwise), speed of rotation, pressing the input unit **206** towards the housing **202**, or extending the input unit **206** outwards the housing **202**, may correspond to a specific command.

In a further example embodiment, the processor of the WPD device **200** may be operable to control an operation of a camera of the external device. Furthermore, the processor may access audio files stored on the external device and wirelessly connect with earphones. Upon accessing the external device and connecting with the earphones, the processor may reproduce the audio files using the earphones. Therefore, the user of the WPD device **200** may listen to the music stored on the external device and control reproducing of the audio files using the WPD device **200**.

In an example embodiment, the processor may be further operable to generate a code encoding user payment data and user personal data. The generation may be performed based on the user payment data and the user personal data stored in the memory unit of the WPD device **200**. The processor may be further operable to prompt the user to touch the display to scan user fingerprints. Additionally, the processor may be further operable to determine a heart rate of the user

using the biometric sensors. The processor may be further operable to compare the user fingerprints and the heart rate of the user with reference fingerprints and a reference heart rate. The reference fingerprints and the reference heart rate may be stored in the memory unit. The processor may detect a match of the user fingerprints with the reference fingerprints and of the heart rate of the user with the reference heart rate. Based on the detecting, the processor may provide the code to a merchant digital device for performing a payment transaction. Upon the payment transaction, a payment confirmation may be provided to the user. The payment confirmation may be provided using the haptic feedback.

In an example embodiment, the processor may be further operable to detect current user location, e.g. using a GPS unit. The processor may be operable to detect presence of premises associated with the user in proximity to the current user location. The premises may include a home, an office, a garage, a car, and the like. Based on the detecting, the processor may be operable to initiate unlocking of the premises.

In a further example embodiment, the processor of the WPD device **200** may be operable to detect presence of another WPD device in proximity to the WPD device **200**. Based on the detecting, the processor may be operable to initiate data transmission between the WPD device **200** and another WPD device.

In an example embodiment, the processor may be further operable to receive, from the user, a content access request for at least one content item of content data stored in the memory unit of the WPD device **200**. The processor may read access rules stored in the memory unit. The access rules may be associated with use of the at least one content item. Based on the access rules, the processor may be operable to determine that an access to the at least one content item is permitted. Based on the determining, the at least one content item may be reproduced to the user.

The content data may include audio data, video data, text, software, and game data. The WPD device **200** may act as a data carrier and include an interface for sending and receiving data. The memory unit may be operable to store received content data, provide payment validation data to the external device, store a record of access made to the stored content data, and the access rules for controlling access to the stored content data. The processor may be further operable to access control data and supplementary data including hot links to websites and advertising data. Payment data, the stored content data and access rules data may be used to reduce a risk of an unauthorized access to the content data.

The WPD device **200** may further include a battery (not shown) disposed in the housing. Additionally, the WPD device **200** may include a magnetic inductive charging unit (not shown). The magnetic inductive charging unit may be operable to magnetically connect to the housing and wirelessly connect to the battery. The magnetic inductive charging unit may be operable to wirelessly transfer energy to the battery. In some example embodiments, the magnetic inductive charging unit may be integrated into the housing. Once connected magnetically to the back of the WPD device **200**, the connection of magnetic inductive charging unit may be seamless and need no additional alignment by the user.

The WPD device **200** may further include a set of electrodes with electric wires. The set of set of electrodes may be connected to a POH device.

The WPD device **200** may further include a light indicator operable to show a light indication in response to receiving data from an external device. Upon a predetermined move-

ment of the user body, such as raising a hand, the light indication may stop showing the light indication and initiate the display to display the data received from an external device.

In example embodiments, the housing may have round, square, rectangular and other shape. Therefore, when the WPD device 200 is paired with the external device, a plurality of applications running on the external device may be visualized on the display of the WPD device 200 using a form factor specific to the form and size of the housing.

FIG. 4 shows diagrams 400 and 405 that represent user interaction with the display 204 of the WPD device 200. The user may provide the user input by pressing the display 204 for a predetermined time. The processor may estimate time of the user input. The time of user input may correspond to a specific command. The memory unit may store a table representing relationship between duration of pressing and a plurality of commands. For example, as shown on the diagram 400, the user may press the display 204 for 1 second. The time of 1 second may correspond to a message mode. Therefore, based on the time of 1 second, the processor may select a command from the table, such as initiation of the message mode. The processor may further perform the selected command, namely, initiate the message mode. During the time when the user presses the display 204, a timer 402 may be displayed on the display 204. The timer 402 may show the time the user presses the display 204. Additionally, an icon 404 may be displayed. The icon 404 may represent a command corresponding to the time currently shown on the timer 402. For example, the icon 404 may represent the message mode.

In another example embodiment, as shown on the diagram 405, the user may press the display 204 for 5 seconds. The time of 5 seconds may correspond to a payment mode. Therefore, based on the time of 5 second, the processor may select a command from the table, such as initiation of the payment mode. The timer 402 may show the time the user presses the display 204, namely 5 seconds. Additionally, an icon 406 representing the payment mode may be displayed.

Referring back to FIG. 2, the WPD device 200 may further include a vibration unit (not shown) in communication with the processor. The vibration unit may be activated in response to receiving the data from the external device to notify the user about receipt of the data. For example, upon receipt of the message by the remote device, the vibration unit of the WPD device 200 may be activated.

In an example embodiment, the band 208 of the WPD device 200 may be detachable. The detached view 220 shows the band 208 detached from the housing 202 of the WPD device 200.

The WPD device 200 may further include a GPS unit (not shown) configured to track geographical location of the device. Such information may be applied for spatial and positional awareness tracking, monitoring position of a child, a senior, or a patient. In some embodiments, the WPD device 200 may connect to one or more external devices (for example, other WPD devices), synchronize with the one or more external devices in real time, tracks a geographical location of the one or more external devices in real time, and provide communication capabilities using an embedded emergency button configured to give a medical alert signal, a request for help signal, or another informational signal. Thus, users may track geographical location of each other.

In some embodiments, access to the WPD device 200 may be protected by a password, a Personal Identification Number code, biometric authorization, and so forth. Biometric authorization may be performed using one or more biomet-

ric sensors and may include fingerprint scanning, palm scanning, face scanning, retina scanning, heart rate sensing, and so forth. In some embodiments, fingerprint scanning may be performed using a fingerprint reader integrated in the WPD device 200 or detachably connected to the WPD device. The scanned fingerprint may be matched to one or more approved fingerprints stored in the memory unit of the WPD device 200. The access to the device may be granted if the scanned fingerprint matches one of the stored fingerprints, otherwise access may be denied.

The payment transaction may be associated with an NFC and be performed for purchases online and offline. A payment associated with the payment transaction may be transferred from a pre-paid account of the user or charged to a mobile account of the user or a bank account of the user. The payment may include at least a one-touch and one-scan payment for street parking in demarcated areas. The payment may be performed using a license plate, transponder tags, barcode stickers, and reading the code from the display. A merchant may use a combination of the NFC and the code on the display for performing the one-touch and one-scan payment. The NFC may be used to establish radio communication with the external device by touching the housing of the WPD device 200 and the external device or bringing the housing of the WPD device 200 and the external device into proximity, such a distance of up to 10 centimeters. The processor may be operable to operate in three modes, such as an NFC target mode when the WPD device 200 is acting as a credential, an NFC initiator mode when the WPD device 200 is acting as a reader, and an NFC peer-to-peer mode. The payment may be further associated with advertisement tags, two-dimensional barcodes, and ultra-high frequency tags. The processor may be operable to be connected to a cloud. User credentials may be provisioned over the air. The payment may be associated with a payment application associated with the processor to control transferring of the payment and access payment readers. The NFC unit may be operable to connect to a third-party NFC device with a server for data.

The processor may be associated with an operating system operable to pair with third-party applications running on the external device. The processor may integrate a third-party developer technology and the third-party applications and notifications into a form factor. The processor may be operable to download applications. The WPD device 200 may act as or be associated with smart textiles, an activity tracker, a smartwatch, smartglasses, a GPS watch, mixed reality, computer-mediated reality, clothing technology, Smart closing, healthcare, augments reality, and smart and connected devices.

The WPD device 200 may be adapted to enable a Bluetooth low energy payment. The WPD device 200 may be further associated with one or more of a transactional payment based on Unstructured Supplementary Service Data, Short Message Service, direct operator billing, a credit card mobile payment, an online wallet, a QR code payment, contactless NFC, a cloud-based mobile payment, an audio signal-based payment, a Bluetooth Low Energy signal beacon payment, an in-application payment, a Software Development Kit payment, an Application Programming Interface payment, a social networking payment, and a direct carrier and bank co-operation.

FIG. 5 is a flow chart illustrating a method 500 for facilitating user interaction with a WPD device, in accordance with certain embodiments. The method 500 may start with receiving data from an external device at operation 502. Based on the data, a notification may be provided to a user

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at operation **504**. In an example embodiment, providing of the notification includes one or more of the following: providing a vibration, providing a sound, and providing a light indication. At operation **506**, a user input may be received. In an example embodiment, the user input may be received using a display, an input unit of the WPD device, or a natural language user interface. At operation **508**, a command may be performed. In an example embodiment, the command selected based on the user input may be performed. At operation **510**, the WPD device may be connected, using a communication circuit communicatively coupled to the processor of the WPD device, to a wireless network to communicate with the external device calculating hourly health data and make related mobile devices payments.

At operation **512**, the natural language user interface may be provided to communicate with the user. The natural language user interface may be operable to sense a user voice and provide a response in a natural language to the user. The WPD device may be secured on a user body at operation **514** using a band attached to a housing of the WPD device.

In an example embodiment, the method **500** may further include capturing, by a camera communicatively coupled to the processor, a code. The code may include a linear dimensional code, a two-dimensional code, a snap tag code, or a QR code. The method **500** may further include reading the code to obtain product information and merchant information encoded in the code. Based on the merchant information, a payment transaction may be initiated.

Additionally, the method **500** may include activating the display based on one or more of the following: a movement of a user hand, a movement of the user body, a gesture performed by the user in proximity to the display, user voice, and the like. In an example embodiment, the method **500** further includes storing the biometric parameters sensed by the one or more biometric sensors to the memory unit of the WPD device. Alternatively, the biometric parameters sensed by the one or more biometric sensors may be transmitted to the external device.

Additionally, the method **500** may include sensing, by a microphone, voice data. The voice data may be obtained from the user and may include a voice command, a voice memo, or a voice message. The voice data and personal health data may be transmitted to the processor of the WPD device for further processing. Additionally, the voice data may be recognized to obtain a user request. The user request may be transmitted to the external device.

In an example embodiment, the method **500** may further include estimating time of the user input. The user input may include pressing the display by the user. Based on the time, a command may be selected from a table representing relationship between the time of pressing and a plurality of commands. The selected command may be further performed by the processor.

In an example embodiment, the methods may further display data associated with the activity of the user, the activity of the user including calories burned, sleep quality, breaths per minute, snoring breaks, steps walked, and distance walked. Tumor DNA may be used as a marker for screening, early detection, and monitoring, traces of RNA from cancer cells can be found in a drop of saliva, urine and blood with point of healthcare (POH) testing device, the RNA is a molecule that plays a key role in the transcription of DNA, the mobile and wearable device screen process by which the genetic material is read in order to detect the proteins by detecting genetic mutations in a protein from

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epidermal factor receptor, by examining RNA in samples on mobile and wearable screens. The processes may go on inside a cell by seeking out fragments of tumor RNA in saliva, urine and blood including those associated with cancer and other fatal diseases. The thin film silicon photonic biosensor may be operable to use beams of light to detect tiny changes in the composition of a saliva, urine or blood sample on the screen of wearable device or mobile device with processing data from point of health (POH) testing. The level of binding between a DNA probe and target microRNA operable to figure out the level of microRNA in the sample. Presence of some types of cancer, cardiac disease, and other serious health issues may be detected via artificial intelligence (AI) big data analysis. The biosensors may be operable to detect a specific biological analyte by essentially converting a biological entity into an electrical signal that can be detected and analyzed by using of biosensors in cancer detection and monitoring. The biosensors may be further operable to detect emerging cancer biomarkers and to determine drug effectiveness at various target sites. Furthermore, the biosensors may be operable to provide fast and accurate detection, reliable imaging of cancer cells, and monitoring of angiogenesis and cancer metastasis, and determine the effectiveness of anticancer chemotherapy agents.

Additionally, the method **500** may include displaying, by the display, data associated with the activity of the user. The activity of the user may include calories burned, sleep quality, breaths per minute, snoring breaks, steps walked, and distance walked. Tumor DNA to be used as a marker for screening, early detection, and monitoring, traces of RNA from cancer cells can be found in a drop of saliva, the RNA is a molecule that plays a key role in the transcription of DNA, the mobile and wearable device screen process by which the genetic material is read in order to detect the proteins by detecting genetic mutations in a protein from epidermal factor receptor, by examining RNA in samples on mobile and wearable screens, wherein it is therefore possible to tell what sorts of processes are going on inside a cell by seeking out fragments of tumor RNA in saliva, including those associated with cancer. Furthermore, wearable device may be integrated with one or more thin film silicon photonic biosensor that uses beams of light to detect tiny changes in the composition of a saliva or urine sample on the screen of wearable device or mobile device, wherein which essentially looks at the level of binding between a DNA probe and target microRNA to figure out the level of microRNA in the sample, wherein this may provide clues to the presence of some types of cancer, cardiac disease, and other serious health issues via artificial intelligence (AI) big data analysis. Biosensors designed to detect a specific biological analyte by essentially converting a biological entity (ie, protein, DNA, RNA) into an electrical signal that can be detected and analyzed by using of biosensors in cancer detection and monitoring. The biosensors can be designed to detect emerging cancer biomarkers and to determine drug effectiveness at various target sites. The biosensor may have the potential to provide fast and accurate detection, reliable imaging of cancer cells, and monitoring of angiogenesis and cancer metastasis, and the ability to determine the effectiveness of anticancer chemotherapy agents. The method **500** may further include providing data associated with the one or more biometric parameters to be displayed on the display. The one or more biometric parameters may include one or more of the following: a blood pressure, a heart rate, a glucose level, a body temperature, an environment temperature, and arterial properties.

The wearer may monitor CAR-T-cell therapy by separating the peripheral blood of the bearer patient immune T-cells in vitro sterile culture, and then genetically engineered and modified, it is based on the type of tumor specificity of patients suffering from genetic modification and in vitro expansion, and finally the wearer patient reinfusion body, achieve the purpose of killing tumor cells. The wearer may further monitor CAR-T-cell preparation, insert CAR molecular DNA be integrated into human chromosome 19 on the first intron AAVSI site, the donor DNA sequence provided in the CAR molecule containing a sequence upstream of the receptor sequences and AAVSI cut left arm sequence homology, CAR downstream molecule containing poly-A sequence and AAVSI the right arm sequence homology. The wearer furthermore monitor gene edited T-cells applications to use the antibody molecules of various types of tumor surface antigens into the application of human T-cell genome AAVSI sites. To avoid potential off-target effects, a mutant enzyme of Ni ckase Cas9 may be used to only cut off a strand of DNA, the single-stranded gap will promote homologous recombination, therefore, to insert CAR molecules precisely integrated into human T-cell genome specific "safe harbor" sites, which may not affect the function of any normal human gene, avoiding the use of viral vectors security risks and exogenous gene transit may insert a series of fatal risk of genetic toxicity and immunogenicity of the genome, wherein may integrate various types of tumor surface antigen receptor to human T-cell genome AAVSI site express specific receptors for all types of tumor-specific T-cells recognize and kill tumor cells. The wearer may monitor a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cells and a preparation method can allograft, aimed at resolving existing T-cell separation difficulties from patient own self, who cannot effectively kill tumor cells and mixed with the issue of tumor cells. Another kind T-cells can allograft chimeric T-cell antigen receptor, said chimeric T-cell antigen receptors including T-cell receptors and a chimeric antigen, wherein the T-cell is a genetically engineered allogeneic transplantation can T-cells. The allograft may be chimeric T-cell antigen receptor, wherein the T-cells through gene knockout in a specific point of genetically modified T-cells. The allograft may be chimeric T-cell antigen receptor, wherein said specific gene of TCR gene, including the TCR [alpha] chain and a β chain, said genetically modified specifically: α in the TCR and corresponding foreign gene encoding β -chain of one or two chain constant region exon by gene knockout point, the TCR of T-cells is not active, and thus T-cells can be allogeneic. The allograft may be chimeric T-cell antigen receptor, wherein said chimeric antigen receptor by a scFv antigen binding sequence, a transmembrane sequence, and intracellular signal transduction sequence. The allograft may be chimeric T-cell antigen receptor, wherein said scFv antigen binding sequence comprises a light chain variable region sequence and a heavy chain variable region sequence. The allograft may be chimeric T-cell antigen receptor, wherein the transmembrane sequence is CD8, wherein said intracellular signal transduction sequence comprising the CD28 extracellular domain sequence, the sequence and the intracellular domain of 4-1BB intracellular CD3G domain sequences. A species, may allograft chimeric antigen receptor T-cells, which comprises of the TCR α and β chains of one or both chains constant outside the corresponding region of the gene coding exon, the T-cells TCR is not active, and then be able to obtain allogeneic T-cells, wherein furthermore carrying the chimeric receptor antigen lentivirus infection can be obtained by the above-described allogeneic T-cells can be

obtained after completion of infection allogeneic chimeric T-cell antigen receptor. The wearer may monitor T-cells genetically engineered, in turn, can make this T-cell allografts without causing immune rejection. Then this will not produce allograft immune rejection T-cell binding third-generation CAR can prepare an allograft universal chimeric antigen receptor T-cells to tumor therapy.

In an example embodiment, the method 500 may further include sensing a rotational motion of the input unit. The input unit may be rotated by the user. Based on the sensing, the data displayed on the display may be scrolled. Additionally, the method 500 may include activating a vibration unit in response to receiving the data from the external device to notify the user about receipt of the data.

FIG. 6 shows schematic representations of WPD devices 600 and 650, according to example embodiments. The WPD device 600 may include a housing 202 that may enclose the elements of the WPD device 600 as described above with reference to FIG. 2. The WPD device 600 may include a projector 610. The projector 610 may project a data onto a viewing surface 620 to form a display area 630. The display area 630 may serve as a further display of the WPD device 600. The viewing surface 620 may include a hand of the user. The data shown on the display area 630 may include any data requested by the user or any incoming notifications or alerts, including a virtual keyboard, a notification of the external device, time, data requested by the user, a caller name, a text message, a reminder, a social media alert, an email, a weather alert, and the like. FIG. 6 shows a virtual keyboard 640 displayed on the hand of the user.

The WPD device 650 may include a housing 202 that may enclose the elements of the WPD device 600 as described above with reference to FIG. 2. The WPD device 650 may include a projector 660. The projector 660 may project a data onto a viewing surface 670 to form a display area 680. The display area 680 may serve as a further display of the WPD device 650. The data shown on the display area 680 may include a message 690.

As shown on FIG. 6, the projector may be disposed on any side of the housing 202. More specifically, the display area 630 may be provided to the right from the wrist of the user (as in the WPD device 600) or the display area 680 may be provided to the left from the wrist of the user (as in the WPD device 650).

FIG. 7 shows a man running and wearing various wearables with a sensor, e.g. smart glasses, smartwatch, etc. The sensor consists of a tri-axial accelerometer, a microcontroller and a Bluetooth Low Energy transceiver. Cancer may be detected using Temperature Variation and Radiation Analysis (TVRA) via wearable device, which has grown tangibly due to many factors, such as at least life expectancies increase, personal habits and ultraviolet radiation exposures. The smartwatch can display various medical parameters received from the wearables and also display differences between normal and cancerous cell structure.

FIG. 7 further shows the WPD device 750, which may be configured to be rolled around a wrist of the user. The WPD device 750 may include a processor 755, a projector 760, activity tracking sensors 765, a communication circuit including a Bluetooth module 770 or a Wi-Fi module 775, a haptic touch control actuator 780, a memory unit 785, an indicator 790, such as a LED, and a charging unit 795.

FIG. 8 shows a mobile device 850 and smartwatch 800, which are wire connected to a thin film silicon photonic biosensor 840. The biosensor 840 may use beams of light to detect tiny changes in the composition of a saliva or urine sample on a thin film 830. The film 830 when pressed

against the skin may create changes in electrical current and light (ECL) that can be captured by a high-quality digital camera of a wearable device. Normal and cancerous cell structures are displayed on a screen of the mobile device **850** and smartwatch **800**.

FIG. **9** shows a mobile device **900** which may be connected to a thin film silicon photonic biosensor **940** by wire or wirelessly.

FIGS. **10** and **11** show a point of healthcare (POH) saliva testing device **1000** for POH saliva testing being a component of an artificial intelligence (AI) wearable and mobile personal digital device for facilitating mobile device payments, personal saliva testing, personal use, and health care, according to an example embodiment. The POH saliva testing device **1000** may be used together with the AI wearable and mobile personal digital device for facilitating mobile device payments, personal saliva testing, personal use, and health care, as shown on FIG. **9**. The POH saliva testing device **1000** may include a mounting clip **1005**, a saliva sample insert apparatus **1010**, a pinhole **1015**, a light-emitting diode (LED) board **1020**, a battery **1025**, and a set of sensors **1030**.

FIG. **12** shows a right side view **1200** of the POH saliva testing device **1000**, a left side view **1210** of the POH saliva testing device **1000**, a front view **1220** of the POH saliva testing device **1000**, and a rear view **1230** of the POH saliva testing device **1000**, according to an example embodiment.

FIG. **13** shows a top view **1300** of the POH saliva testing device **1000** and a bottom view **1310** of the POH saliva testing device **1000**, according to an example embodiment.

FIG. **14** shows a general view of an AI wearable and mobile personal digital device **1400** with a POH saliva testing device **1000** for POH saliva testing. The POH saliva testing device **1000** may be attached using the mounting clip **1005** to the AI wearable and mobile personal digital device **1400**. In an example embodiment, the POH saliva testing device **1000** may be attached to a portion of the AI wearable and mobile personal digital device **1400** where the camera of the AI wearable and mobile personal digital device **1400** is disposed.

The processor AI wearable and mobile personal digital device **1400** may be further configured to transmit the user request to one or more of the external device, the health care center, the hospital, the emergency center, the saliva research center, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) genetic testing and analysis authorities, and the like authorities.

FIG. **15A** shows an example system **1500** for performing electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). ECT is a procedure that may be done under general anesthesia, in which small electric currents are passed through the brain, intentionally triggering a brief seizure. ECT may cause changes in brain's chemical processes that can quickly reverse symptoms of certain mental illnesses. Operation of the system **1500** may require a well-trained operator. Usage of the system **1500** may be costly due to maintenance services.

FIG. **15B** shows a system **1550** for performing ECT, which may perform functionality of the system **1500**. However, in contrast to the system **1500** the system **1550** may have compact size, and low electricity consumption.

In some embodiments, the system **1550** includes a holder **1555** covering a human head. The holder **1555** may include built-in electrodes **1560**. The electrodes **1560** may be connected to an AIWEM mobile device **1565** or AIWEM smartwatch **1570** by a communication cable **1575**. In some embodiments, the communication cable **1575** may include at least USB data cable. The mobile device **1565** or smartwatch **1570** may generate electric current shock waves **1580** to kill

early lesion and cancer cells or solid tumor and send them via electrodes **1560** into a human brain.

FIG. **16** shows a new system for cancer treatment beyond conventional surgical and radiation ones, according to an example embodiment. The method **1600** may include AI wearable electrowave medical (AIWEM) device, personal living T-cells drug (PLTCD) and organic tetranectin natural native proteins (OTNPN). The method **1600** for the cancer treatment may include, in step 1, taking a blood sample from a user. In step 2, the method **1600** may include extracting of the T-cells. The method **1600**, in step 3, may include engineering of the T-cells. In step 4, the method may include administering of modified T-cells back to a patient. The method, in step 5, may include recognizing and killing of tumor by the modified T-cells. In step 6, the method **1600** may include generating the shock waves by the AIWEM smartwatch to enhance the process of killing the tumor. In step 7, the method **1600** may include generating the shock waves by the AIWEM mobile device to enhance the process of killing the tumor.

FIG. **17** shows the multistep process of tumorigenesis. Initiating mutagenic events may convert single normal somatic cells to hyperplastic lesions. Cancer may evolve as a consequence of the selection of a diverse set of genetic drivers mutations, or progression events. Further mutations may be required to achieve an advanced primary tumor that has the capability to metastasize. Events that endow cells with the ability to leave the primary tumor site and seed new growths at distant sites may be metastatic events. These metastases may be found in the draining lymph node, adrenal glands, liver, pleural cavity, etc.

In an example embodiment, the WPD device **200**, a mobile device **850**, a smartwatch **800**, and a mobile device **900** as described above may use T cells for fighting infection. Telling the difference between a cancer cell and a normal cell may be difficult for T cells. Therefore, the cancer cells may hide away and not be recognized. The wearable and mobile digital devices may give results.

Immunotherapy of adoptive cell transfer may work as a treatment for cancer by CAR T-cell therapy to collect and make a small change to user's T cells. Thereby target the cancer cells. White blood cells called lymphocytes may fight infection and diseases, including cancer. T cells may move around the body to find and destroy defective cells. When a human body comes into contact with a new infection or disease, the body makes T cells to fight that specific infection or disease. The human body keeps some T cells in reserve, so when the human body comes across the infection again, the specific infection or disease may be recognized and attacked immediately.

CAR T-cell therapy may be performed in the following steps. First, put a tube into a vein in each arm. One tube may remove the blood and pass it into an apheresis machine. The machine may separate the different parts of the blood. For CAR T-cell therapy, the machine may take out the human T cells. The rest of the human blood cells and normal blood fluid may go back into the human body through the tube in other arm. With wearable digital device the T cells may be changed in a lab. The changed T cells may be called genetically engineered T cell. The T cell may become a CAR T-cell. CAR stands for chimeric antigen receptor. The CAR T-cells may be designed to recognize and target a specific protein on the cancer cells.

The changed T cells may grow and multiply in the lab. Once there are enough cells, the changed T cell may be returned into the human body's bloodstream. The CAR T-cells may now recognize and attack the cancer cells. The

changed T cells may stay in your body for long periods of time, recognizing and attacking the specific cancer cells.

In treatment for some leukaemias, CAR T-cells may be designed to recognize a protein called CD 19. The CD 19 may be found on the surface of most B cells. The B cells may be a type of white blood cell and, like T cells, the B cells may play an important part in fighting the infection. CAR T-cell therapy may target the CD 19 protein may also destroy the B cells. The CAR T-cell therapy may kill normal B cells as well as cancerous B cells. The CAR T-cell therapy either may reduce the number of B cells or destroy them all. The CAR T-cell therapy may make it difficult for the human body to fight infections.

The human body may need treatment for this side effect. This treatment is called immunoglobulin therapy. The immunoglobulin therapy may contain antibodies to help the human body in fighting the infection.

A deeper understanding of cancer immunology and technological improvements in genomic sequencing and bioinformatics may advance the development of mRNA-based personalized cancer vaccines (PCVs). The custom-tailored vaccines may be designed based on each patient's particular tumor mutations (neoantigens), with the goal of inducing high-affinity immune T-cell responses against cancer. As malignant tumors may grow, genetic mutations may lead to the expression of unique tumor antigens called "neoantigens," which have emerged as a promising target in oncology. In order to identify candidate neoantigens, DNA may be extracted from an individual user's tumor cells and sequenced. By comparing the sequences of the user's tumor mutations with germline DNA from normal cells, the tumor mutations may be identified.

The neoantigens may be incorporated into mRNA. Subsequently, the mRNA may be complexed with lipids to make an mRNA-lipoplex that may be delivered intravenously. Upon administration, the mRNA-lipoplex may preferentially localize to the spleen, where it may be taken up by dendritic cells. The mRNA may provide two critical components of vaccines. The mRNA may serve as an adjuvant through stimulation of TLR7 and TLR8, licensing dendritic cells to activate T cells. The mRNA may also be translated into a polypeptide. The polypeptide may be processed into neoantigens. The neoantigens may be then loaded onto MHC molecules and presented to T cells, inducing de novo generation and expansion of pre-existing T cells that in turn may recognize and kill tumor cells.

Chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cell therapy is a powerful form of immunotherapy. Using this approach, immune cells may be taken from a user's bloodstream, reprogrammed to recognize and attack a specific protein found in cancer cells, then reintroduced into the patient's system, where the changed immune cells may destroy targeted tumor cells. The proprietary CAR T technology in active preclinical and clinical programs across a range of hematologic cancers and solid tumors.

The analysis may be conducted with memory T cells, a stem cell-like subset of immune cells that remain in the human body after attacking the cancer. The T cells may then grow into an active reservoir of cancer-killing cells capable of stopping future outbreaks. The CAR T cell therapy may be a bridge to bone marrow transplant for leukemia and lymphoma patients. The diseases that may be targeted with CAR T cell are at least lymphoma, leukemia and glioblastoma, and with multiple myeloma, prostate cancer, liver cancer and breast cancer.

The human body's own stem cells may have the potential to regenerate all kind of cells of the body. Using the

developed technology, the stem cells may be differentiated into neural cell, blood cells, skin cell and hair cells. These cells may be used to replace the old cells of body with new and young cells to treat the aging related diseases. The technology may comprise isolating the maximum number of viable stem cells from adipose tissue as an autologous sources of user's own body to treat aging patients. B lymphocytes (B cells) may make antibodies to fight infection. T lymphocytes (T cells) may help B lymphocytes to make antibodies to fight infection, and directly killing infected cells in the human body. T lymphocytes may attack infected cells and eliminate viruses.

Immunotherapy treatment that utilizes the human body's own immune system may fight cancer and improve the human body's ability to detect and kill cancer cells. Immune cells or antibodies may be produced under tightly controlled conditions and then given to patients to treat cancer. The wearable and mobile devices testing results may help clinical trials to determine their effectiveness in treating various types of cancer. The therapy first may require drawing blood from patients and separating out the T cells. Next, using a disabled virus, the T cells may be genetically engineered to produce receptors on their surface called chimeric antigen receptors, or CARs. The receptors may comprise synthetic molecules, which do not exist naturally. The special receptors may allow the T cells to recognize and attach to a specific protein, or antigen, on tumor cells. The CAR T cell therapies may furthest along in development target an antigen found on B cells called CD19. Once the collected T cells have been engineered to express the antigen-specific CAR, they may be "expanded" into the hundreds of millions. The final step may comprise the infusion of the CAR T cells into the patient which is preceded by a "lymphodepleting" chemotherapy regimen. If all goes as planned, the engineered cells may further multiply in the patient's body and, with guidance from their engineered receptor, recognize and kill cancer cells that harbor the antigen on their surfaces.

In an example embodiment, the WPD device **200**, a mobile device **850**, a smartwatch **800**, and a mobile device **900** as described above may be configured in a form of an AI wearable digital device for personal health use for saliva, urine, and blood testing. The AI wearable digital device may be having a glucose metering unit configured to be attached to the housing of the AI wearable digital device. The glucose metering unit may be in communication with the processor. The glucose metering unit may be configured to accommodate a test strip for receiving a blood sample of the user. Upon insertion of the test strip having the blood sample of the user into the glucose metering unit, the glucose metering unit may measure a blood glucose level in the blood sample. The glucose metering unit may further communicate the blood glucose level to the processor.

The AI wearable digital device may further include a disposable test strip cartridge for test strips and a lancing device for cutting a finger to obtain a blood sample. The glucose metering unit may connect to the mobile device and automatically log blood glucose measurements of the user and sharing results of the user with caregivers and doctors.

Therefore, the glucose metering unit may act as an all-in-one smart glucose meter which includes a lancing device, a glucose meter, and test strips, and is in communication with an application that automatically records blood glucose levels of the user to share blood glucose levels with a doctor, builds charts, and determines statistics. The application may further include a carbohydrate counting tool to count carbohydrate carbs consumed by the user to provide glucose management for the user.

In an example embodiment, the AI wearable digital device may further include an electrochemical detector configured to be attached to the housing. The electrochemical detector may be in communication with the processor. The electrochemical detector may be configured to accommodate a sample, such as at least one of a blood sample, a urine sample, and a saliva sample of the user. Upon placing the sample into the electrochemical detector, the electrochemical detector may apply a predetermined amount of an electric current to the sample. Upon applying the electric current, the electrochemical detector may measure a voltage and a current generated in liquids of the sample to determine characteristic signatures of the liquids in the sample. Based on the characteristic signatures, the electrochemical detector may analyze the sample to determine a red blood cell distribution width. The electrochemical detector may further determine a variation of a size of red blood cells to predict development, progression, and risk a disease. The disease may include one of a cancer, a cardiovascular disease, HIV, and syphilis. The electrochemical detector may communicate data associated with the analysis to the processor.

More specifically, the AI wearable digital device may be configured to analyze the sample of blood, urine and saliva to determine red blood cell distribution width. Elevations in the extent of variation in the size of red blood cells may be used for prediction of the development, progression, and risk of diseases, including cancer or cardiovascular diseases.

The human body may slow down the production and destruction of red blood cells in case of some diseases. The AI wearable digital device may be used to measure the production or destruction rates of the cells in the fluid samples to identify many of diseases in their earlier stages when the diseases are most treatable. Existing measures of the production rate are far too imprecise to detect these changes in samples.

The electrochemical detector may measure the voltage or current generated in liquids for characteristic signatures of the contents of the liquids in the samples. By applying electricity to a drop of the sample mixed with a reagent, the device can measure blood glucose levels in the sample. Other measurements detected by the AI wearable digital device may include heavy metals in water, malaria antigens in blood, and sodium in urine. Electrochemistry causes chemical reactions by passing the electrical current through a solution of appropriate molecules. The measured blood glucose level glucose can be used in management of diabetes, serum electrolytes in diagnostic screening, chemiluminescent immunoassays based on production of light.

The user may collect a drop of blood, urine or saliva into a cartridge with several channels. Once the cartridge is inserted into the electrochemical detector, the electrochemical detector may suck the blood into different channels and into a number of detection zones. Each of the detection zones may be indicative of antibodies or antigens within the blood that may indicate the presence of a particular disease.

The electrochemical detector may be further configured to detect biomarkers, including a prostate-specific antigen and a human chorionic gonadotropin hormone. The electrochemical detector may be further configured to perform electronic detection of microparticles. That allows biosensors to be shrunken to the size of a wearable band or a micro-chip to detect microorganisms, including disease-causing bacteria and viruses.

In an example embodiment, the AI wearable digital device may further include a magnetic levitation unit insertable into the housing. The magnetic levitation unit may be in communication with the processor. The magnetic levita-

tion unit may include a plurality of magnets for producing a magnetic field and may be configured to, upon placing the sample into the magnetic levitation unit, separate cells in the sample into groups. The separation may be based on a type of the cells. The groups may include at least white blood cells and red blood cells. The magnetic levitation unit may be further configured to communicate data associated with the separation to the processor. The processor may be further configured to run computer imaging on a display of the device to visualize the data associated with the separation and send the data associated with the separation to a third party.

In an example embodiment, the AI wearable digital device may be placed on top of a lens so that the camera of the AI wearable digital device can look down on tubes filled with finger-prick-size volumes of blood, urine or saliva. The fluid samples may be laced with a chemical, which may be paramagnetic and slightly attracted to magnetic fields. These samples may be placed between two magnets. Cells may float up to different heights in the magnetic field depending on their density, which, in turn, may depends on their type. Therefore, the AI wearable digital device may separate red and white blood cells of the sample. Thus, the AI wearable digital device may be used as a simple blood, urine and saliva testing device for anyone and anywhere. The measurements may be sent to the doctor to check on important markers indicating whether a treatment is working for the user. Furthermore, the AI wearable digital device may be useful beyond cancer monitoring, including determining if the user has a viral or bacterial infection and for prediction of a cardiac arrest.

The use of anticoagulants has the effect of limiting the formation of blood clots. However, this treatment requires frequent monitoring of blood flow in the hospital. The AI wearable digital device may be transformed into a mini-laboratory by a single-use film, where the smartphone and wearable devices may reveal an indication of coagulation within a short period of time. The film deposited on the device may be made of a plastic layer. A drop of blood, urine or saliva may come into contact with a molecule initiating the coagulation process. The AI wearable digital device may analyze disruptions in the electric field. This change of the electric field in the film may be analyzed. As the wrong dosage of anticoagulants can cause side effects, it is important for people who take them to be monitored to prevent any inappropriate treatment. The AI wearable digital device may be used as self-monitoring devices and may send measured data directly to the doctor.

In a further example embodiment, the AI wearable digital device may be configured in a form of a wrist watch to be worn by the user. The AI wearable digital device may further include a thermoelectric generator (TEG). The TEG may be configured to collect a heat of a body of the user, convert the heat into energy, and store the energy in the battery. The battery may maintain the processor to store the medical information, time and fitness data when the user is not wearing the AI wearable digital device.

Furthermore, the AI wearable digital device may further include a sensor configured to be in contact with a skin of the user and a wire configured to be placed under the skin of the user beneath the sensor to obtain a sample, such as at least a blood sample. The sensor may be configured to analyze the sample to determine at least a blood glucose level.

The TEG may include a first side (a hot side) and a second side (a cold side). The first side is a circular aluminum plate. The first side and the second side may be separated from each other by an insulating thermoplastic layer. The TEG

may collect the heat flowing from the second side to the first side and turn the heat into an electricity. Therefore, the battery may be charged constantly whenever the user wears the AI wearable digital device.

In an example embodiment, the AI wearable digital device may be configured in a form of a waist belt having a TEG that senses body heat and converts it into energy. The TEG may be incorporated into clothes. The human body may be a constant heat source. Typically, a temperature difference exists between the body core and the environment. The TEG may use the temperature difference to generate electricity. Even if the user does not move and located in a dark place, the electricity still can be produced. Lower ambient temperatures, air convection, or increased activity of the user increase the amount of the generated electricity when using a body heat as the source of energy.

In an example embodiment, the user may need to enter a PIN to verify the identity of the user when making a purchase. The user may enter the PIN by using a touch sensor of the AI wearable digital device. The AI wearable digital device may perform a payment upon approaching a card reader automatically without opening a payment application. Pressing a finger to the sensor may verify the payment and medical information of the user. The AI wearable digital device may vibrate and produce a sound to let the user know that the payment is performed.

The TEG may generate electricity by using the temperature differential between a body and the ambient air. The TEG may generate up to $20 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ without a heat sink. The TEG may include a layer of thermally conductive material that may be attached to the skin and spread the heat. The conductive material may be topped with a polymer layer that may prevent the heat from dissipating to the ambient air. Heat that is not converted into electricity passes through the TEG into an outer layer of thermally conductive material, which dissipates the heat to the ambient air.

The TEGs incorporated into T-shirts and other textile clothes may be capable of generating $8 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ up to $18 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ of heat depending on the activity of the user. Therefore, the AI wearable digital device may be used for long-term health monitoring, such as to track heart health or monitor physical and environmental variables to predict and prevent diseases of the user.

FIG. 18 is a schematic diagram 1800 of an AI wearable digital device having a TEG, according to an example embodiment. Specifically, the AI wearable digital device 1805 may have a TEG 1805 located so as to contact a body of the user when the user wears the AI wearable digital device 1805. The TEG 1805 may collect the heat from the user body, convert the heat into the electricity, and provide the electricity to a battery of the TEG 1805. The TEG 1805 may be connected with the battery via a wire or wirelessly.

The processor may be further configured to encrypted measure data into a three-dimensional code based on three directions, i.e. length/up-to-bottom (X), width/right-to-left (Y), and height (Z). The three-dimensional code may be created by layers of a two dimensional code and allotment of additive colors of each layer.

Health and medical sensitive data and scanned images may be stored in three-dimensional codes, four dimensional codes, five dimensional codes, and six dimensional codes.

FIG. 19 shows a schematic diagram 1900 of a heat-to-electricity conversion, according to an example embodiment. The TEG 1902 may collect heat 1904 from a body of the user and convert the heat 1904 into electricity 1906. The electricity 1906 is stored into a battery 1908. The TEG 1902 may further provide data related to eat-to-electricity con-

version to a processor 1910 of the AI wearable digital device. The electricity 1906 stored in the battery 1908 may be used for powering the processor 1910 and other components of the AI wearable digital device.

Thus, various WPD devices for personal health use for saliva, urine, and blood testing and facilitating mobile device payments have been described. Although embodiments have been described with reference to specific example embodiments, it will be evident that various modifications and changes may be made to these embodiments without departing from the broader spirit and scope of the system and method described herein. Accordingly, the specification and drawings are to be regarded in an illustrative rather than a restrictive sense.

What is claimed is:

1. A system comprising a wearable digital device for adoptive cell transfer for treatment of cancer by CAR T-cell therapy, a glucose metering unit, a head wearable holder, and an electrochemical detector, the wearable digital device comprising:

a processor being operable to:

receive data from an external device;
based on the data, provide a notification to a user;
receive a user input;

perform a command, the command being selected based on the user input;

provide a natural language user interface to communicate with the user, the natural language user interface being operable to sense a user voice and provide a response in a natural language to the user;

a near field communication (NFC) unit communicatively coupled to the processor;

a display communicatively coupled to the processor, the display including a touchscreen, wherein the display includes a force sensor, wherein the force sensor is operable to sense a touch force applied by the user to the display and calculate coordinates of a touch by the user, and further operable to analyze the touch force, and based on the touch force, select a tap command or a press command based on a predetermined criteria;

a memory unit communicatively coupled to the processor; a communication circuit communicatively coupled to the processor and operable to connect to a wireless network and communicate with the external device, calculating hourly health data and make related mobile devices payments;

activity tracking sensors operable to monitor user movements in a three-dimensional trajectory, identify a type of user activity, identify a specific motion fingerprint of an exercise, evaluate user physical form, count repetitions, calculate calories burned, sense and track position of the user to identify snoring of the user and provide a haptic notification to the user to break snoring;

a housing adapted to enclose at least the processor, the display, the activity tracking sensors, the memory unit, and the communication circuit;

an input unit communicatively coupled to the processor, wherein the input unit extends from the housing and is configured to perform one or more of a rotational motion and a linear motion, wherein the one or more motions are operable to input commands to the processor; and

a band adapted to attach to the housing and to secure the wearable digital device on a user body;

biometric sensors disposed within the band and operable to sense one or more biometric parameters of the user,

wherein based on detection that the one or more of the biometric parameters exceed predetermined limits, biometric sensors are configured to produce the alarm, wherein the biometric sensors include lenses and infrared light-emitting diodes (LED) and visible-light LEDs, wherein the biometric sensors include a skin contact sensor data processing engine, the skin contact sensor data processing engine being operable to monitor a user electrocardiogram and a heart rate of the user sensed by the biometric sensors, the user electrocardiogram and the heart rate being identification and personal data of the user, wherein the skin contact sensor data processing engine is operable to prompt the user to enter a personal identification number and associate the personal identification number with both the user electrocardiogram and the heart rate obtained after the wearable digital device has been secured to a wrist of the user, wherein processor stores the obtained electrocardiogram and heart rate in the memory unit as a reference electrocardiogram and reference heart rate;

a haptic touch control actuator operable to produce a haptic feedback in response to one or more events, the one or more events including receiving of the alert, receiving of a notification, a confirmation, movement of the wearable digital device, receiving of the user input, and sensing of the one or more biometric parameters, the haptic feedback being sensed by the user body, wherein the haptic feedback includes a plurality of feedback types, each of the one or more events being associated with one of the plurality of feedback types;

a set of electrodes with electric wires disposed within the band;

a battery disposed in the housing of the wearable digital device;

a camera;

the glucose metering unit configured to be attached to the housing, the glucose metering unit being in communication with the processor, the glucose metering unit being configured to:

accommodate a test strip for receiving a blood sample of the user;

upon insertion of the test strip having the blood sample of the user into the glucose metering unit, measure a blood glucose level in the blood sample; and

communicate the blood glucose level to the processor;

the head wearable holder comprising built-in electrodes configured to be operably coupled to the wearable digital device by a communication cable, wherein when worn on a head of the user, the wearable digital device is operable to generate electric current shock waves directed to kill early lesion and cancer cells or solid tumor and send the electric current shock waves via the built-in electrodes into a human brain of the user in conjunction with application of CAR T-cell therapy;

the electrochemical detector configured to be attached to the housing, the electrochemical detector being in communication with the processor, the electrochemical detector being configured to:

accommodate a sample, the sample including at least one of a blood sample, a urine sample, and a saliva sample of the user;

upon placing the sample into the electrochemical detector, apply a predetermined amount of an electric current to the sample;

upon applying the electric current, measure a voltage and a current generated in liquids of the sample to determine characteristic signatures of the liquids in the sample,

based on the characteristic signatures, analyze the sample to determine a red blood cell distribution width and a variation of a size of red blood cells to estimate effectiveness of T cells impact in the CAR T-cell therapy of a disease used during the adoptive cell transfer, the disease including one of a cancer and a cardiovascular disease; and

communicate data associated with the analysis to the processor, wherein the wearable digital device in configured in a form of a wrist watch to be worn by the user, wherein the wearable digital device further includes:

a thermoelectric generator (TEG) configured to:

collect a heat of a body of the user;

convert the heat into energy; and

store the energy in the batter;

a sensor configured to be in contact with a skin of the user; and

a wire configured to be placed under the skin of the user beneath the sensor to obtain a sample, the sample including at least a blood sample, wherein the sensor is configured to analyze the sample to determine at least a blood glucose level;

and wherein the display is further operable to log and display results of the adoptive cell transfer for treatment of cancer by CAR T-cell therapy, electric current shock waves, the sensor, the electrochemical detector, the glucose metering unit, the activity tracking sensors, and the biometric sensors.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the camera is operable to:

track a face, fingers, and gestures; and

the processor is further operable to:

analyze the face, the fingers, the gestures, and a human body tracked by the camera;

wherein the camera is further operable to perform an optical character recognition of a data, the data processing including one or more of the following: a typewritten text, a printed text, and an image, the data being scanned from a document, the document including one or more of the following: a passport, an invoice, a bank statement, a computerized receipt, a business card, a mail, a printout of static-data, a book, and a print publication;

wherein the display is operable to be activated based on one or more of the following: a movement of a user hand, a movement of the user body, a gesture performed by the user in proximity to the display, and a user voice.

3. The system of claim 1, further comprising:

a microphone operable to:

sense voice data, the voice data being obtained from the user and including a voice command, a voice memo, or a voice message; and

transmit the voice data and personal health data to the processor; and

a light indicator being operable to show a light indication in response to receiving the data from an external device, wherein upon a predetermined movement of the user body the light indication stops showing the light

indication and initiates the display to display the data
received from the external device.

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专利名称(译)	用于个人健康的可穿戴数字设备，用于唾液，尿液和血液测试以及由用户身体驱动的移动手表		
公开(公告)号	US10607732	公开(公告)日	2020-03-31
申请号	US16/297659	申请日	2019-03-10
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	兴周田 周ANDREW H B 周老虎的Tg		
申请(专利权)人(译)	兴，周天 周，ANDREW H B 周老虎的Tg		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	兴，周天 周，ANDREW H B 周老虎的Tg		
[标]发明人	XING ZHOU TIAN ZHOU ANDREW H B ZHOU TIGER T G		
发明人	XING, ZHOU TIAN ZHOU, ANDREW H B ZHOU, TIGER T G		
IPC分类号	A61B5/0205 G10L15/18 G16H10/00 G06F3/0488 G16H40/63 G06Q20/38 H04L29/08 G06Q20/20 G06Q20/34 G06Q20/10 G06Q30/06 G06Q30/02 G06F1/16 G06Q20/40 H04M1/725 H04B1/3827 H04W4/33 G06F21/35 G06F3/0484 G06F21/32 G16H10/60 G16H50/20 G06K7/10 G06F21/62 G06Q20/32 A61B5/0402 G06Q20/36 A61B5/1172 G10L15/22 A61B10/00 G07C9/00 G06F3/042 A61B5/145 A61B5/02 A61B5/11 G06F3/16 G06F3/041 A61B5/00 G06N20/00 G16H20/10 A61B5/024 A61B5/01 G06F3/01 A61B5/021 G06K9/00 A61B5/08		
CPC分类号	G06Q30/0226 A61B5/1112 G06F3/0414 G06Q20/32 G06Q30/0601 H04L67/12 G06F3/0426 G06Q20/322 H04B1/385 H04W4/33 A61B5/14507 G16H20/10 A61B5/4866 A61B5/7425 G06F21/32 G16H50/20 H04M1/72527 A61B5/14546 H04L67/04 G06F3/04842 A61B5/7495 G06Q30/0641 A61B5/112 G06F21/35 A61B5/14532 A61B5/4818 G06Q20/401 G06Q20/102 A61B5/1172 G16H10/00 G06Q20/327 G06Q20/351 A61B10/0051 G06F1/1639 G06Q20/3224 G06Q30/0267 A61B5/0024 G06F3/167 A61B5/02007 A61B5/1117 G06Q30/06 H04L67/10 A61B5/02055 A61B5/4848 A61B5/746 G06F21/6245 G07C9/00309 G10L15/18 G10L15/22 G16H40/63 G16H10/60 G06Q20/3274 A61B5/0402 A61B5/681 G06Q20/4012 G06Q20/3276 A61B5/1118 A61B5/6804 A61B5/7455 G06Q20/204 G06Q20/206 G06Q20/3829 G06N20/00 G06Q20/3278 A61B5/7405 G06F1/163 G06F3/04883 G06K7/10762 G06Q20/36 G06Q20/3229 G06Q20/3221 G06Q20/40145 G06Q20/3821 A61B2560/0252 H04M1/7253 A61B5/0816 A61B2562/028 A61B2562/0219 G10L2015/223 G06F3/016 G06K2007/10534 G06K2009/00939 G06K9/00892 G06K9/00335 A61B5/021 G06F3/017 G06K9/00087 G06K2209/01 A61B5/02433 A61B5/01 H04B2001/3861 G06Q2220/00		
优先权	15/632737 2018-09-11 US 15/439276 2017-11-17 US 14/695256 2015-08-04 US 15/343227 2017-07-11 US 15/345349 2017-05-16 US 60/415546 2002-10-01 US		
其他公开文献	US20190206538A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

提供了一种可穿戴个人数字设备及其相关方法。可穿戴个人数字设备可以包括处理器，显示器，生物特征传感器，活动跟踪传感器，存储器单元，通信电路，壳体，输入单元，投影仪，钟表单元，触觉触摸控制致动器和带。处理器可操作为从外部设备接收数据，基于该数据向用户提供通知，接收用户输入以及执行基于该用户输入选择的命令。通信电路可以通信地耦合到处理器，并且可操作以连接到无线网络并与外部设备通信。外壳可以适于包围可穿戴个人数字设备的组件。所述带可适于附接到外壳并将可穿戴个人数字设备固定在用户身上。

