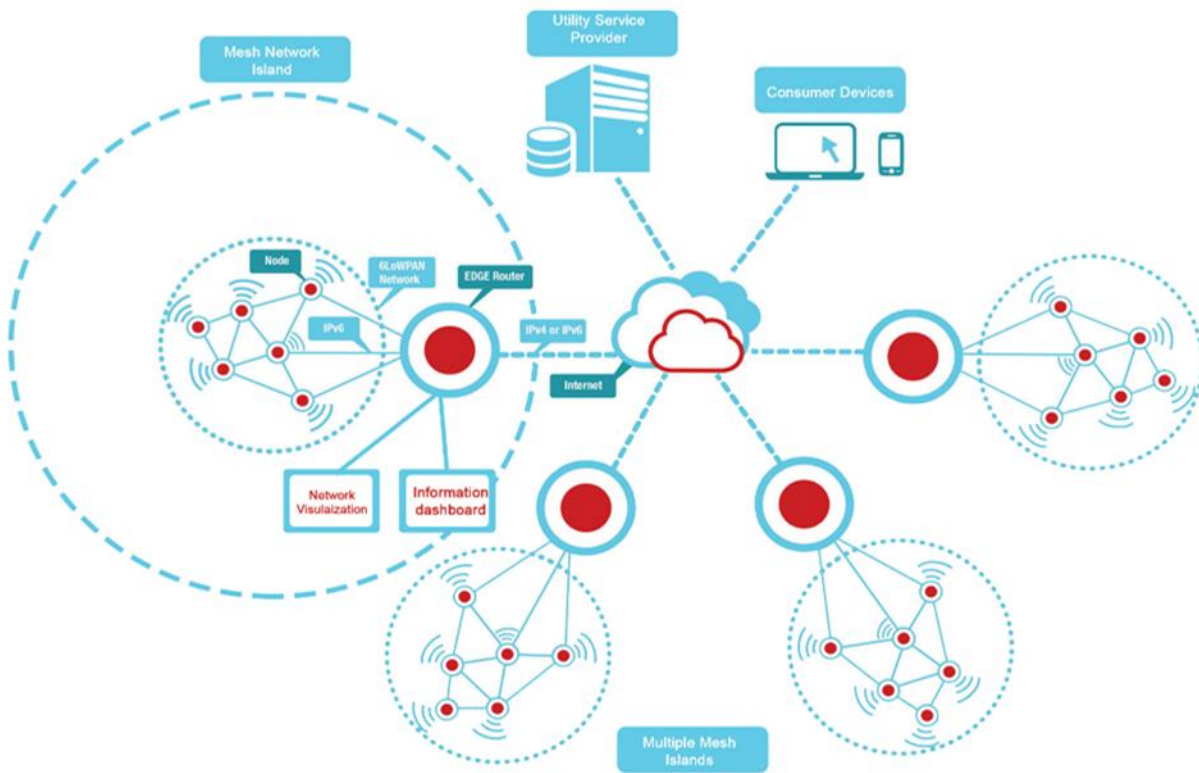


Low PAN is actually 6LoWPAN which is an IPv6 protocol that is mandated to be used by government agencies and stands for Low Power Personal Area Network. These type of networks work on wireless protocols, is considered short-range (200 m-656.168 ft), low memory/bite rate, connects to edge routers and sensor nodes. The 6LoWPAN can also connect to IoT (Internet of Things) and even connect to LED streetlights or anything outside within the short-range. When working with cellphones it connects to the different sensors such as ultrasonic, fingerprint, accelerometer, gyro, proximity, compass, barometer, and ultra-wideband support.

802.11 a & b work with 2.4 GHz frequencies, g/n work 4 GHz frequencies, ac is 5 GHz frequencies, and 6e gives the benefits of all plus 6 GHz Wi-Fi and frequencies. The operating system and functionality of the cellphone allow a mesh network and can be easily gained access into with the basic requirements for 6LoWPAN. There are disadvantages to the 6LoWPAN which it is less secure and more comprisable than Zigbee, it is easy to be interfered with the Bluetooth and Wi-Fi, and if the mesh network is not used it only supports the short-range capability causing connectivity issues.

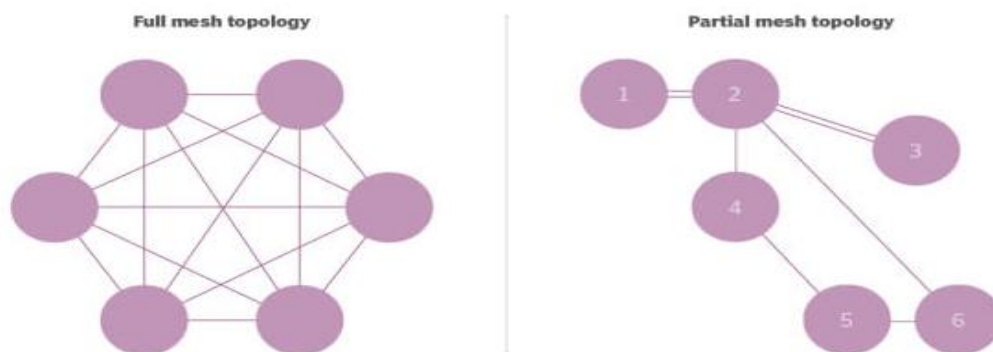


If it was hooked up into the WIFI within the home or if it was using the data with an open access point, does make a difference with a connection. Depending if the phone was hooked up into the router, modem, all-in-one, depending on the provider and how the SOHO (Small Office Home Office) network is set up, the mesh network connects to a single point. The connection of the single point can connect to multiple devices within the home from the television, speakers,

router, computers, smart devices, or other IoT devices within the home but only 1 device at a time creating a single point access. When connecting to the individual devices they are called satellites or mesh nodes where each point is a node. That node is a base station and can act as a stand-alone device within the Wi-Fi router settings, while the other additional nodes work wirelessly with the base station (router), encasing it as a blanket creating a node-to-node connection.

When a person is not connected to their own Wi-Fi (router) it creates an open AP (Access Point) expanding the nodes and connecting to any devices within range of the electronic device. Mesh networks have been around a long time, and the military has been using them prior to the 1980's. Mainly using satellite connections can connect to nodes and mapping out a topology. Connecting all products inside a home, vehicle, cell phone, computers, and work. Mesh networks can connect via Wi-Fi through optimization tactics, relays, hubs, and central routers with access points. A repeater or Extender is often used when Items within a home or business cannot be accessed. This is distributed through electricity distribution grids and transmitting and receiving data from a central point (IE the target/victim). The power supply of a mesh network can pull energy from all types of sources, from transmissions, smart grids, solar, Wi-Fi, and even connect to IoT (Internet of Things) devices as well. Interesting facts about Mesh networks is that they are controlled to find the shortest path that forms a bridge from one point to another. If that bridge gets disconnected, mesh networks have self-healing algorithms that will find a new path if there is a power failure, in a wired, wireless, or software-based operating system.

Full vs. partial mesh networks



Another fact about mesh networks is that walls usually block the wireless signals and also decrease in the strength. Using SMART technology with beamforming technology can blast through the walls and materials that block Wi-Fi signals, radio waves like copper. One of the

weapon systems that was being used such as laser beams which are beamforming and smart technology. Since most buildings, homes, apartments residences, business are forced to have 5G smart technology through mandates by the states, towns, cities, there is a forced connection onto the victim that cannot be removed for attacks.

DEWs can consist of microwave, laser, subsonic, ultrasonic, infrared, infrared, thermal, ultraviolet, and are built into cellular components into the camera, biometrics, facial recognition, texts suggestions (emails, translation tools, texts), and other components, interchanging and connecting both the neural and mesh networks.

Neural networks consist of ANN (Artificial Neural Networks), SNN (Simulated Neural Networks), CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks), and RNN (Recurrent Neural Networks). Neural networks works specifically with artificial intelligence systems, deep learning, and machine learning networks that coordinate with nodes. Neural Networks and Artificial Intelligence (AI) was born back in 1820, that is 100 years' worth of intelligence and information that is just being released today. 1 Node in Neural networks is considered a Neuron, which on average there is 100 billion neurons just in the cerebral cortex. Which means that within a Neural network or Neural link there are 100 billion nodes that include motor functions, sensory, or mixed nerves to the central nervous system of a human body. The bad thing about Neural networks is that once the neurons are damaged, they die, and new ones cannot replace them which leads to early Alzheimer's.

This causes severe damage and kills the neurons that are being used for the attacks on the human body. This is done through Oscillation tactics which includes Neural Oscillation into neural network systems. Neuro-Oscillation is “synchronized rhythmic patterns of electrical activity produced by neurons in the brain, spinal cord, and autonomic nervous system, (Buzsaki, G. (n.d).)” Meaning that criminals can access the neural networks by collecting the frequencies and attacking the human body through the brain with the electrical grid. The Neural oscillators use a synchronization process of a phase range, which correlates back to the transformers being used by the electrical grid by national standards. Neural-Oscillators also has a second phase called the receiving phase, which connects to upstream inputs and ties into neural networking along with visual feeds, optical nerves, and live streams with the statement “**the head and visuals.**”