

ZEPTER

HYPER LIFE

ZEPTER INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS CONFERENCE

PRAGUE, 18TH JULY 2018



ZEPTER INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CONFERENCE

PRAGUE, 18TH JULY 2018

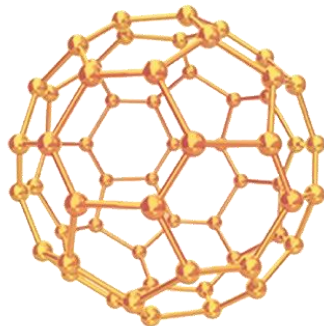
Name: _____

Title: _____

Company: _____

Subject: _____

BIOPTRON[®] 
LIGHT THERAPY SYSTEM *By Zepter Group*



WHAT IS A PHOTON?

The word photon derives from the Greek word -photos (*φωτός*), which means “light”.

It is an fundamental particle, a quantum of electromagnetic radiation.

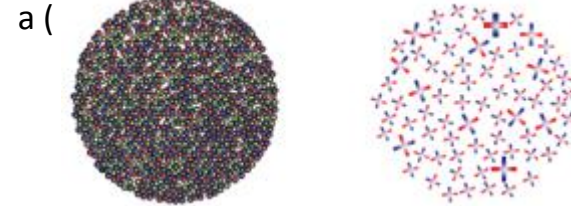
Properties:

- 1) dualistic properties – acts both as a particle and a wave
- 2) consists of an electrical and magnetic component which induce each other
- 3) the energy of photons determines their wavelength
- 4) spin (i.e. mechanical angular momentum – the particle acts like a little spinning top)
- 5) moves at a speed of 3×10^8 m/s in a vacuum
- 6) a photon which passes through various environments slows down, can be absorbed, reflected or dispersed in interaction with matter

PROPERTIES

- If photons have the same wavelength (i.e. the same energy), the light is monochromatic
- If photon wavelengths differ, the light is polychromatic.
- If the direction of the photon's electrical and magnetic component is randomly scattered, the light is diffuse
- If the direction is fixed instead, the light is linearly polarised
- If the vectors of the direction of electric and magnetic fields oscillate, the light is circularly polarised

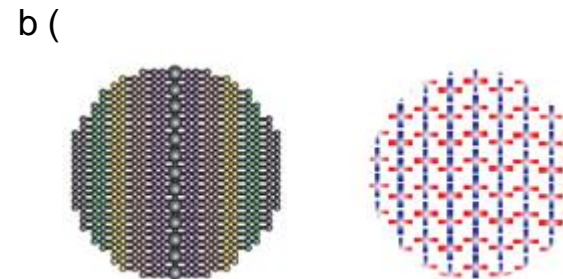
a) Diffuse light – random distribution of photons in terms of energy, position and orientation in the electromagnetic field



b) Polarised light – arranged distribution of photons' energy in parallel planes

Vertical orientation and arrangement of the electromagnetic field

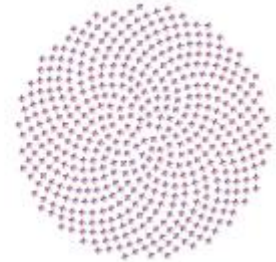
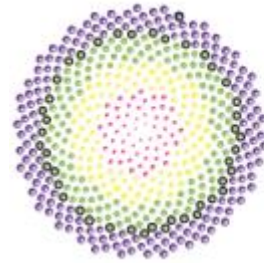
Polarised light can also be arranged horizontally (in relation to the direction of the electric field – blue)



c) In hyperpolarised light electromagnetic fields of phonons are arranged in successive curved surfaces following the Fibonacci Principle

The difference between diffuse, polarised and hyperpolarised light relates to the arrangement of the electromagnetic field of the photons

c (



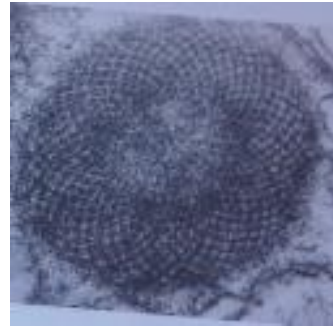
FIBONACCI STRUCTURE

- The medicine of the future is increasingly taking advantage of individual-based treatment on the basis of analysing of the condition of the body via genes (Fibonacci structure).
- 75% of the human body (clathrin, collagen, microtubules, cilia, water, etc.) also has a Fibonacci structure – these parts are arranged following the principles of *icosahedral (twenty-sided) symmetry*.

FIBONACCI SEQUENCE IN NATURE AND IN HUMAN BODY



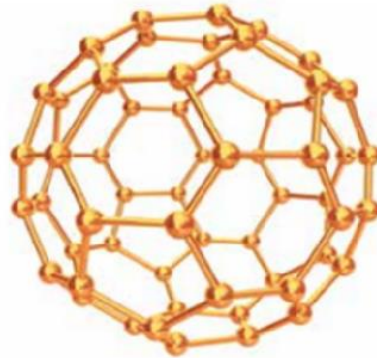
a) Sunflower



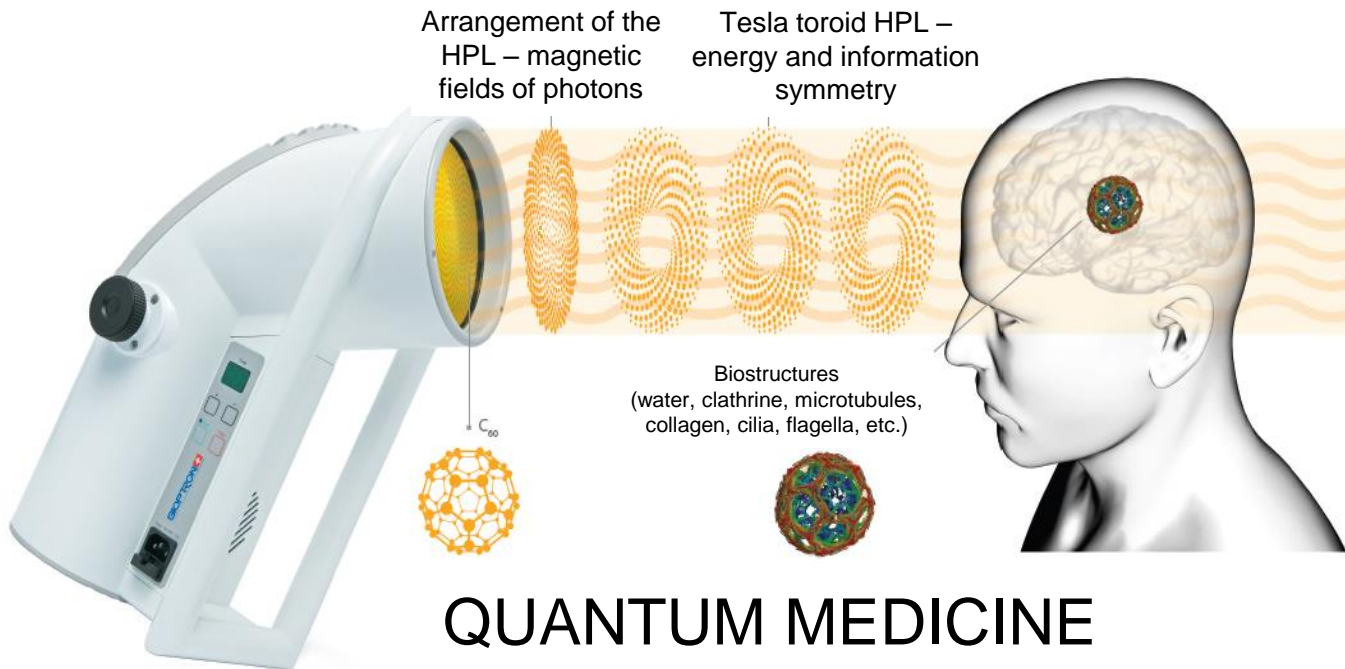
b) Distribution of organelle in a
human eye night vision cell

C₆₀ FULLERENE molecule

- The C₆₀ molecule is a nanomaterial with simple icosahedral (20-sided) symmetry required for the purposes of a nanophoton apparatus.



SYNERGY OF LIGHT AND MATTER



QUANTUM MEDICINE FOR QUANTUM BODY!

HYPERPOLARISED LIGHT GENERATION SYSTEM

Three main constituents:

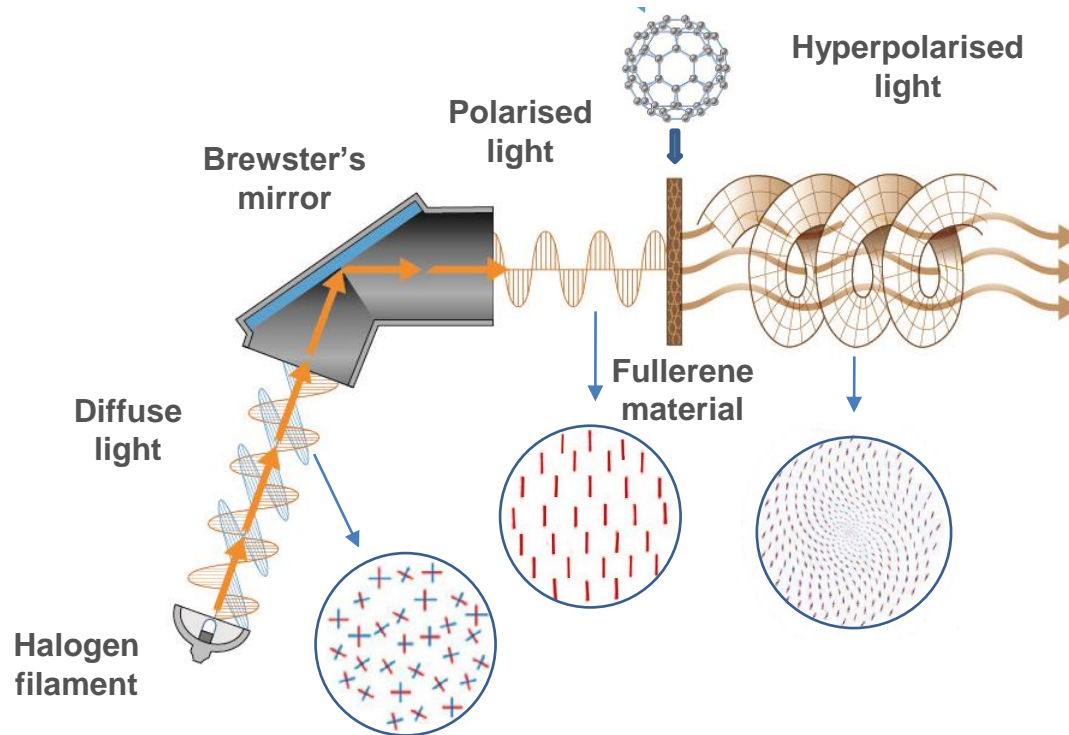
- 1) Diffuse light source
- 2) Polariser (transforms diffuse light to vertically polarised light)
- 3) Nanophoton polariser (C60) transforms linearly polarised light to hyperpolarised light.

When photons interact with the C60 molecule, they become filtered following the Fibonacci's Principle, which gives rise to a Fibonacci sphere – an object compatible with the so-called Tesla torus.

UV and blue high-energy radiation that interacts with the C60 molecule is partially absorbed and partially converted to light with higher wavelength (lower energy)

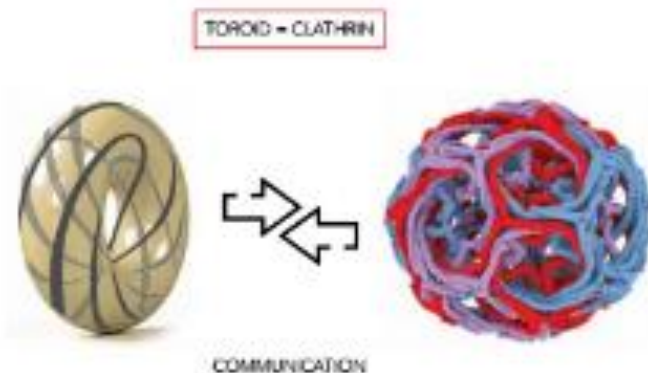
As the conversion of radiation into heat is minimal, the nanophoton filter heats up insignificantly.

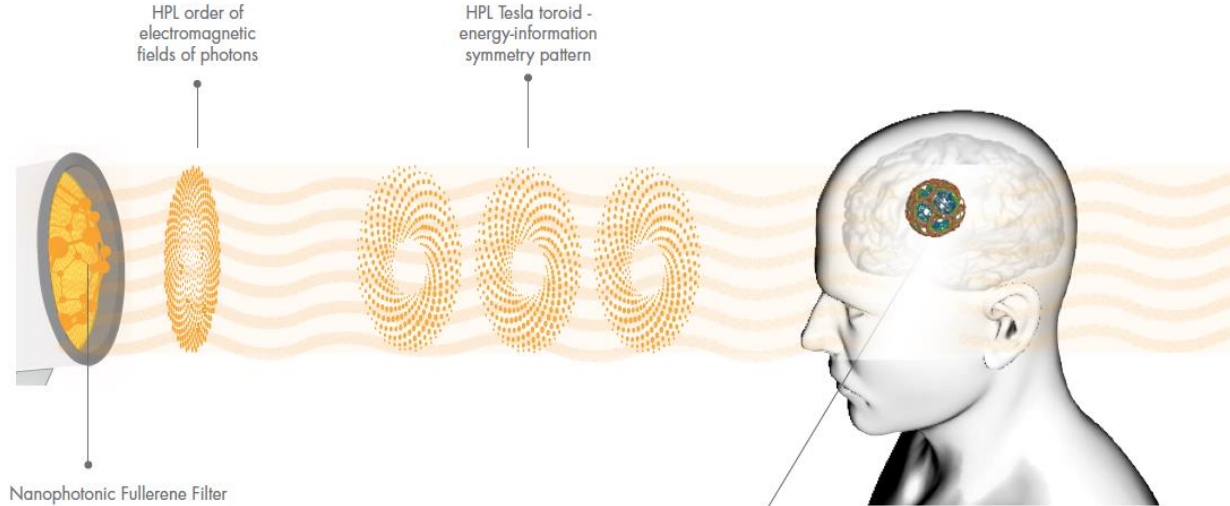
NANOMODIFICATION OF LIGHT



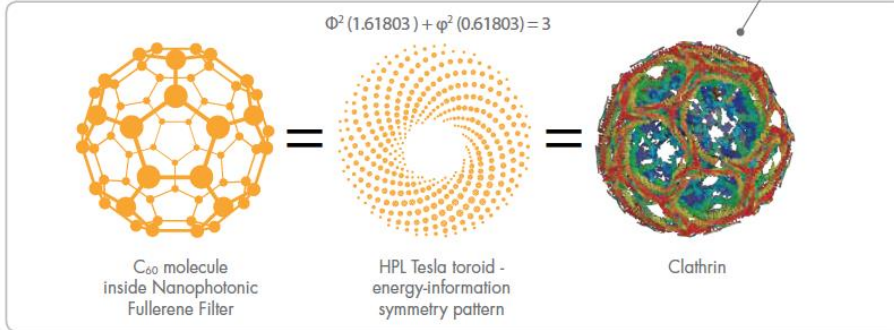
BIOLOGICAL STRUCTURES THAT FOLLOW THE FIBONACCI PRINCIPLE

- **Clathrin** – a complex protein structure present in the brain and responsible for the secretion of neurotransmitters at neuronal synapses. It has icosahedral symmetry
- Initial experiences with twelve volunteers demonstrated that EEG signals change when exposed to hyperpolarised light.
- This effect can be applied in the treatment of depression

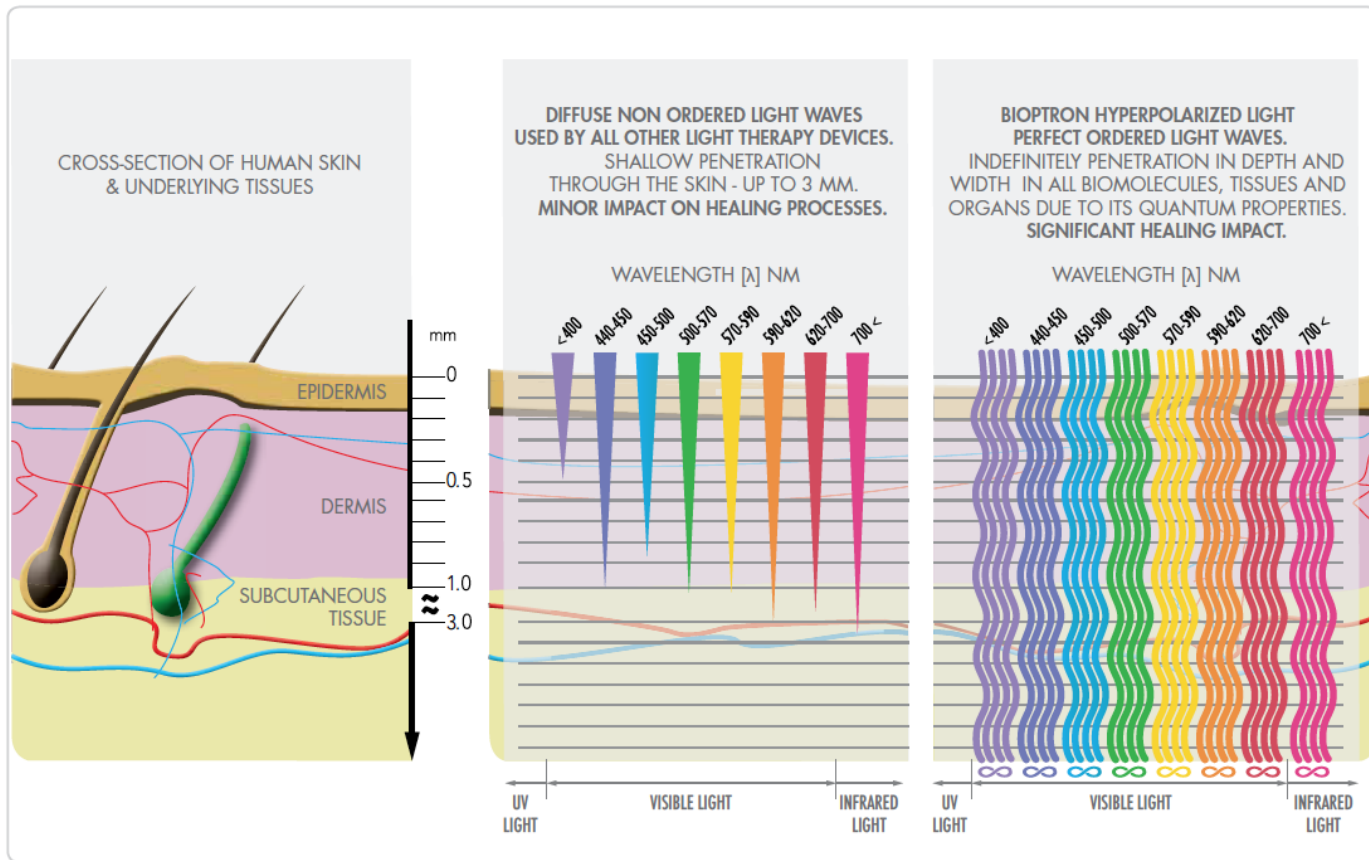




It is capable of restoring the balance and harmony of energy-related processes in biostructures, and can harmonise the operation of cells and restore their initial state of natural equilibrium.



Fullerene is a miniature nano-generator



Interactions between hyperpolarised light and the body



Within the process of self-recognition hyperpolarised light interacts with self-like biomolecules, biostructures and bioprocesses that can initiate the recovery of disturbed symmetry. The expected outcome of this process is the impact of hyperpolarised light on brain waves and clathrin (a highly complex protein structure in the brain responsible for spatial and temporal synchronisation of the activity of neurotransmitters), and on specialised eye cells that collect the most energy for the purposes of night vision.

Scientific research

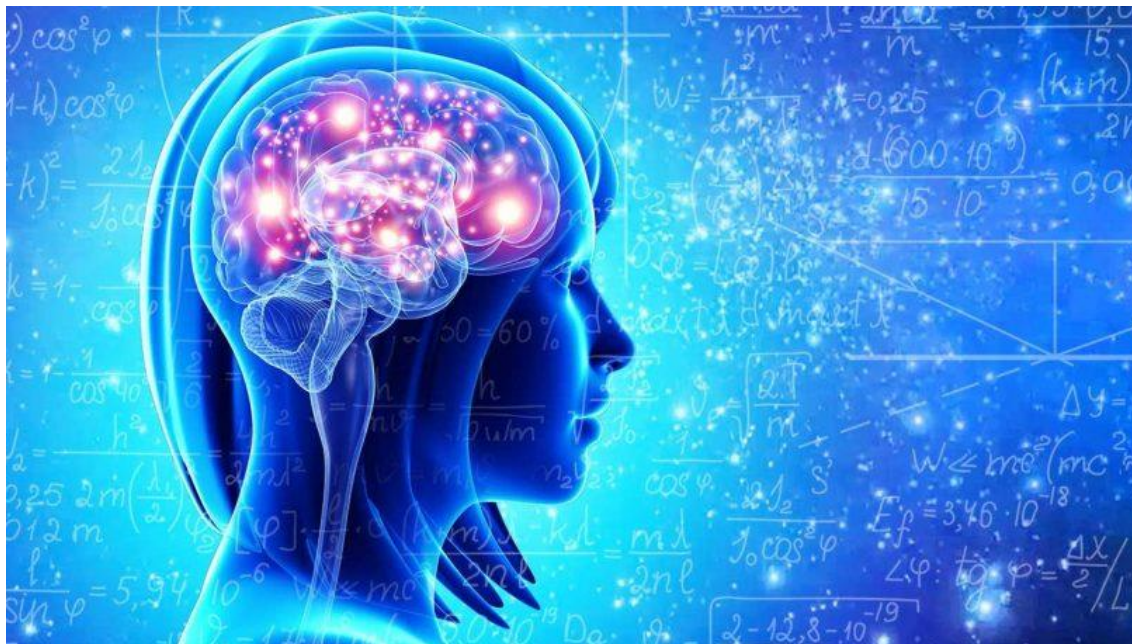
Another of our studies revealed significant differences in the activity of the human brain when exposed to hyperpolarised light.

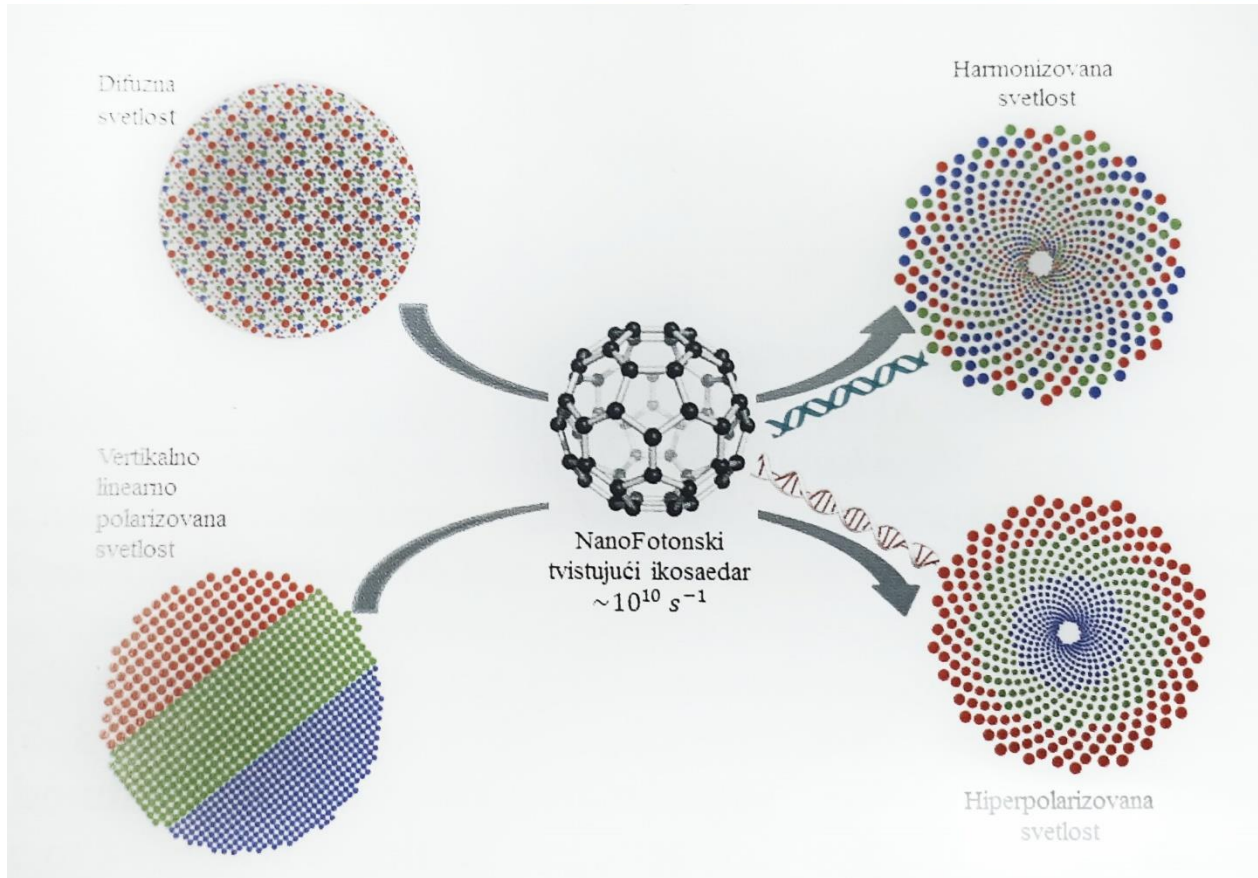
The differences in the activity of the delta and theta bands of the brain point to the changes in the activity of cognitive networks under the influence of fullerene. The reduced activity in the alpha band in the right frontal area point to an increase in inter-regional synchronisation involving the use of figurative information in internal thinking processes.

The increased activity in the delta band in the temporal area indicates the activation of symbolic processes of modelling the future, while reduced activity in the rear temporal area points to reduced focus on processes.

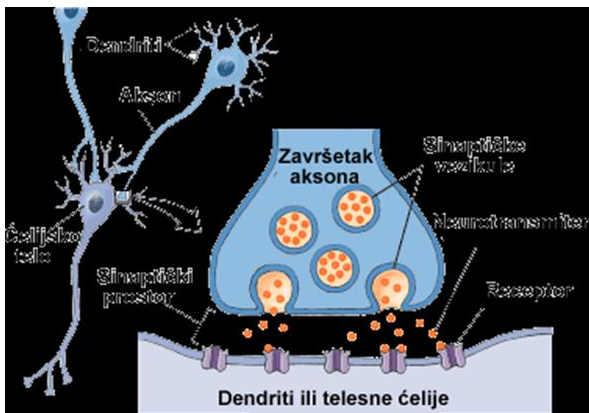


Effects of harmonised light on central nervous system





LIGHT, ACTING VIA THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, CAN AFFECT THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM AND IMMUNE SYSTEM, CONSIDERING THAT THE REGULATORY SYSTEM IS A WHOLE AND INCLUDES THE NEUROLOGICAL-ENDOCRINE-IMMUNE SYSTEM



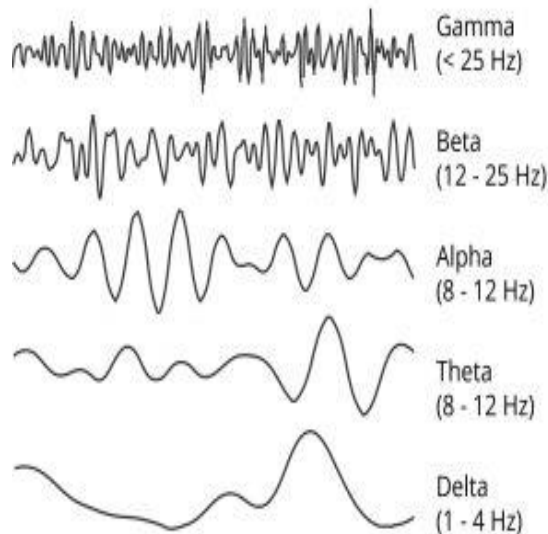
Most brain disorders, i.e. headaches, depression, etc. are caused by inadequate secretion of neurotransmitters at synapses

Study



- During tests with volunteers EEG signals were recorded for 10 minutes before putting on the glasses, and a graph with mean values was plotted.
- In the same conditions the test subjects wore nanophoton glasses, and their EEG signals were recorded for 10 minutes. The mean values were once again plotted as a graph.
- The analysis of the graph revealed that wearing glasses affected the EEG signals in all the subjects.
- Harmonised light therefore interacted, via visual cortex, with CLATHRIN – a protein whose structure is identical with that of the light.

- Nanophoton glasses were made for the purpose of the study.
- 1.5mm thick glass was coated with a thin 100nm film of C60 molecules. The film was covered with a 1mm layer of glass.
- **The results revealed that harmonised light affects brain function – it regulates the secretion of neurotransmitters at synapses.**
- Such impact of light on the central nervous system can be used in the treatment of all diseases, both those with organic causes and psychosomatic ones (e.g. psoriasis).



Scientific research

A pilot study of the EEG activity of the brain demonstrated that glasses equipped with nanophotonic lenses with an addition of fullerene fostered the activation of the posterior cortex in the brain, which points to the improvement in inter-regional interactions related to the coordination of visual information, attention, assessment of body position, inhibition of irrelevant information, and optimisation of decision-making processes, thus leading to the increase in the speed of central information processing.



Compared to glasses with a monochrome filter (neutral density filter, control sample), the focus shifted from image processing to decision making. Future research will focus on possible faster reactions.

How smartphone light affects the brain and the body

By disturbing melatonin levels, **smartphone light disrupts the sleep schedule.**
This in turn leads to a variety of health issues:



In the long run, sleep deprivation can lead to **the accumulation of neurotoxins**, which makes it even harder to have a good night's sleep.



Poor quality of sleep caused by smartphone light leads to **learning difficulties.**

Disrupting the sleep schedule may cause disorientation and **impair the efficiency of memory function** on the following day.



By disturbing the level of melatonin/sleep, smartphone light can also negatively impact the levels hormones that regulate hunger, thus potentially increasing the **risk of developing obesity.**



Individuals with lowered levels of melatonin and not following their biological clock due to the exposure to light are more prone to **depression.**



There is a correlation between the exposure to light at night and the consequent sleep disturbance, and the increased risk of **breast and prostate cancer.**



Scientists are researching into whether blue light can lead to **cataracts.**

There is evidence that blue light can **damage our eyesight by gradually heating up the retina** – it requires more detailed research, however.

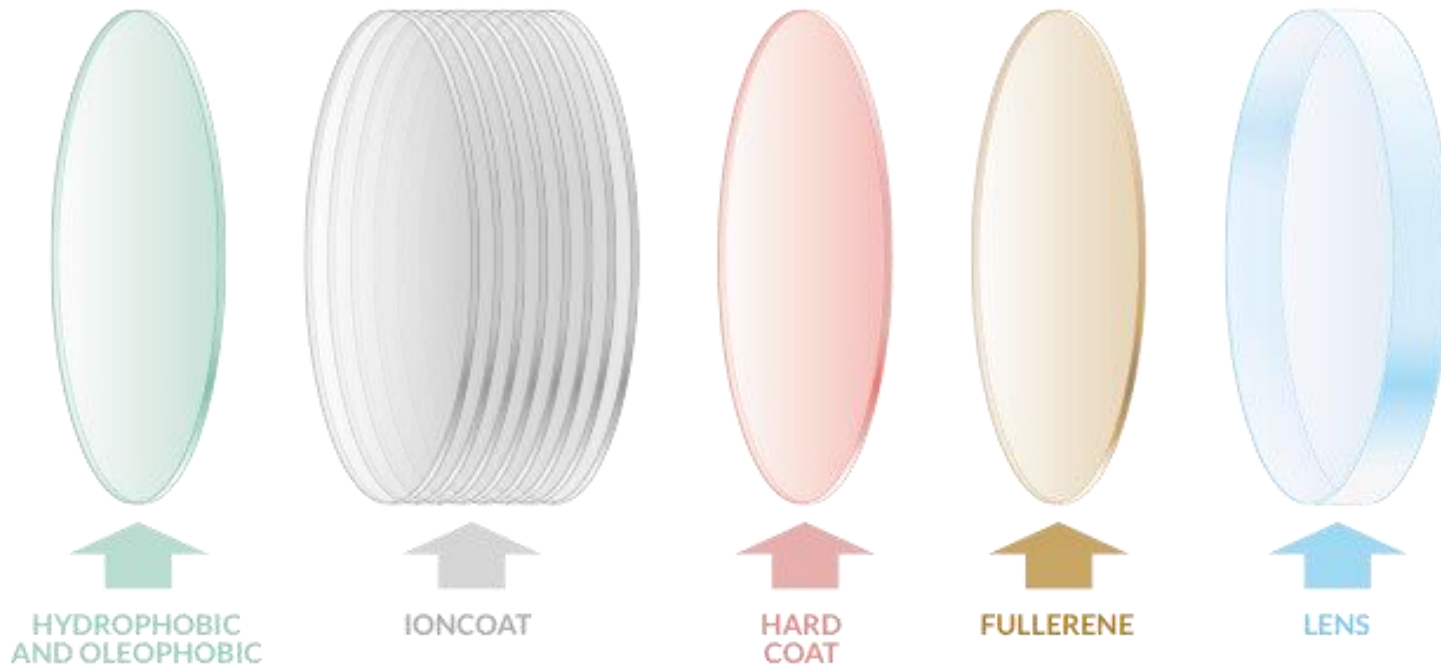


**Zepter presents:
GLASSES
with fullerene**



Nanophoton glasses

- Made of PMMA (polymethylmethacrylate) with an addition of the C60 molecule.
- Block UV radiation. As they block high-energy blue light, they are recommended as a preventive measure to be used by children older than 3, and to be worn when working with a computer screen
- Provide a sense of brighter vision through the glass
- Help to harmonise brain function (EEG signals)
- Can be used as part of a depression treatment
- Affect the daily rhythm



HYDROPHOBIC
AND OLEOPHOBIC

IONCOAT

HARD
COAT

FULLERENE

LENS

facilitates cleaning
(one sides)

eight layers
reduces reflections
below 1%
better visibility
(both sides)

protection against
scratches
(both sides)

(both sides)

LENS

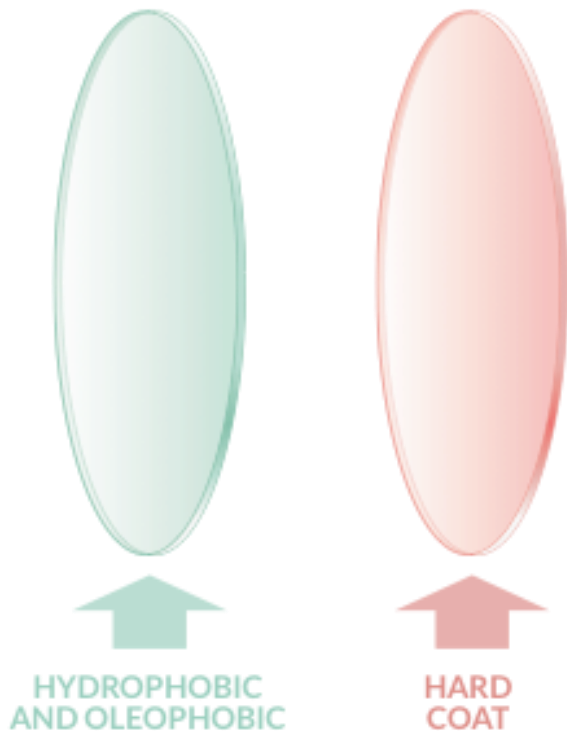


IONCOAT

eight layers
reduces reflections
below 1%
better visibility
(both sides)

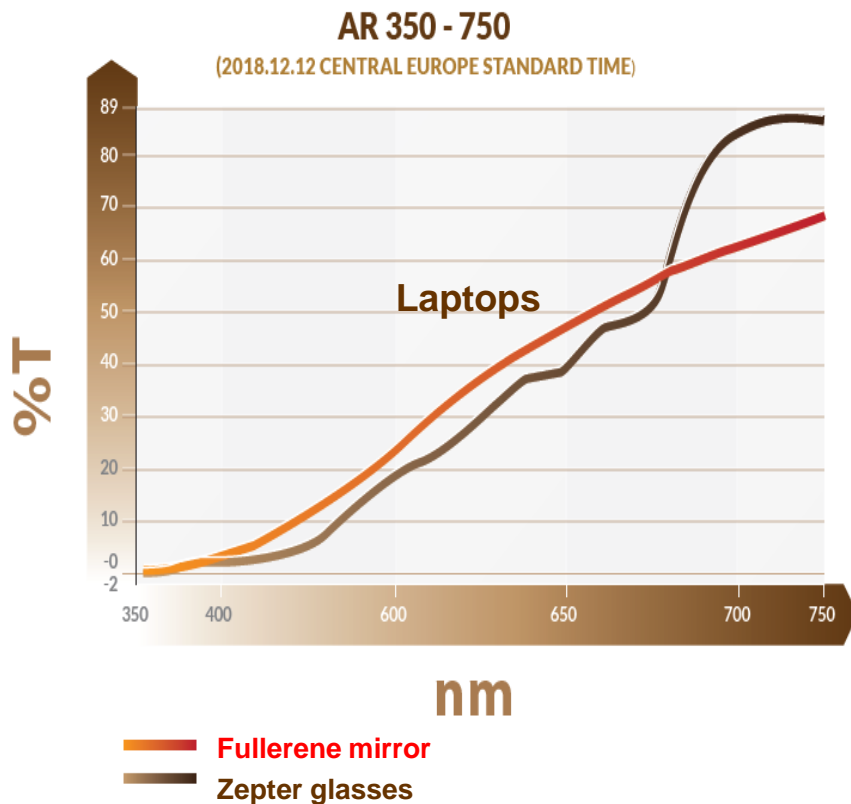
Effects of the IONcoatFC layer

IONcoatFC – an anti-reflective blue layer that eliminates harmful blue light. The layer is extremely resistant to scratching, it is easy to clean, and reflects dirt particles.



BLUEcut filter – a multilayer surface coat that reduces the impact of blue light on our eyesight. It stops more than 25% of blue light. It reflects light at wavelengths between 380 and 500 nm, in the blue part of the spectrum. At the same time, it protects the transmission from 99% in the remaining visible part of the spectrum.

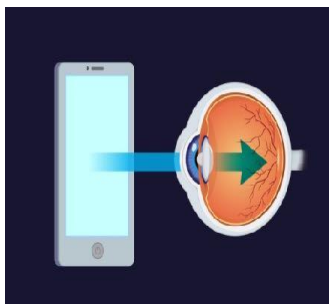
It consists of a hard layer that protects the susceptible surface of the plastic lens, a multi-layered structure that reflects blue light, and a super-hydrophobic component that speeds up the deflection of water droplets, dust particles, and other impurities away from the lens surface



The glasses block the harmful light spectrum

Protect your eyes

against harmful blue spectrum emitted by LCD and LED screens



Smartphones



Tablets



Laptops

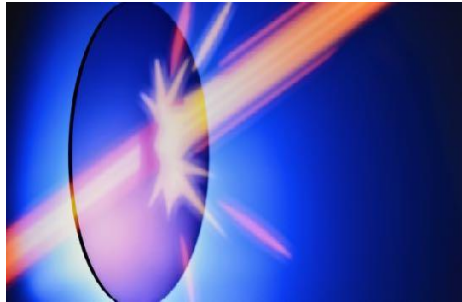


TVs



Application of fullerene layer

Fullerene filter – enables hyperpolarisation of light. Patented Bioptron nanophoton lens. Harmonises the light over time. Enables the benefits of HPL hyperpolarised light



Protect your eyes

Basing on our patented technology and initial pilot studies, we recommend wearing Biopton glasses with an addition of fullerene as a replacement for sunglasses, as they:

- block UV radiation
- block high-energy blue sunlight.
- protect against harmful blue spectrum emitted by LCD and LED screens
- stimulate intellectual potential and offer stress relief

We recommend the glasses due to their possible relaxing effect and improved decision making.





Now I know,
that it works!



Hyper LightWear

by **BIOPTRON** 
LIGHT THERAPY SYSTEMS by Zepter Group