BUSINESS BREAKDOWN

How this patent separates itself from traditional AI Factories:

Traditional AI Factories:

1. **Following Instructions**: Traditional AI systems wait for humans to give them specific instructions at each step. They don't take initiative or ask questions.

2. **Data Processing**: They can process data and perform tasks based on predefined rules, but they don't understand the context or meaning behind the data.

3. **Limited Interaction**: Communication with traditional AI is often limited to commands and responses. If there's a problem or something is unclear, humans need to figure it out and provide more instructions.

This Patent's 'Talking Helpers' (CSSS):

1. **Active Participation**: The talking helpers don't just wait for instructions. They actively participate in the process. When you give them an idea, they try to understand it and take the initiative to suggest the next steps.

2. **Understanding Conversations**: These conversational semantic support systems (CSSS) understand 'the context' and meaning behind what you say. This means they can have meaningful conversations with you, asking clarifying questions if something is unclear.

3. **Semantic Mapping**: They use something called "semantic mapping," which means they translate your words into detailed plans and instructions. This helps make sure nothing gets lost in translation.

4. **Knowledge Integration**: The CSSS integrates knowledge from different areas, like materials, manufacturing steps, and marketing. They can connect all this information to create a comprehensive plan.

5. **Continuous Learning**: As you use the system, it learns and becomes smarter. It remembers past conversations and solutions, making future projects faster and more efficient.

6. **Collaboration Among Helpers**: Each conversational semantic support system specializes in a different area, but they work together seamlessly. If one helper doesn't know something, it can ask another helper or find new information from the internet.

Key Differences:

- **Proactive vs. Reactive**: Traditional AI is reactive (waiting for instructions), while these helpers are proactive (taking initiative).

- **Understanding vs. Processing**: Traditional AI processes data based on rules, but these helpers understand the context and meaning behind your words.

- **Integration vs. Isolation**: Traditional AI often works in isolated steps, while these helpers integrate knowledge from different areas to create a cohesive plan.

- **Learning and Adaptation**: These helpers continuously learn from each project, improving over time.

Example: Making a Toy Car:

- **Traditional AI**: You would need to give the traditional AI step-by-step instructions, like "Find materials for a toy car," "Design the car," and "Assemble the car." If there's a problem, you must figure it out and tell the AI what to do next.

- **Development Factory Patent's 'Helpers'**: You tell the helpers, "I want to make a toy car." They ask you questions to get more details, like "What color?" and "How big?" They then create a detailed plan, find the materials, designing the car, and helping to assemble it. If there's a problem, they ask you for more information and then suggest solutions.

In summary, the transition from traditional factories to AI factories involves moving from physical production processes to data-driven intelligence generation. This transformation leverages advanced computing infrastructure, integrated ecosystems, and scalable AI solutions to revolutionize how businesses operate and create value. However, in its current form, human interaction is required in each step of the process.

Adding our Development Factory Patent's talking helpers (CSSS) are like adding smart, interactive partners that make the development and manufacturing process much smoother, faster, and more efficient compared to the current traditional AI systems.

BREAKDOWN OF EACH PATENT CLAIM WITH EXAMPLES:

The Development Factory Patent has 14 parts(claims):

1. **Development Factory Setup**:
   - **Explanation**: Imagine a large workshop where experts use advanced tools like 3-D printers and special computers called CSSS to talk and create things. These tools help experts turn their ideas into real products quickly.
   - **Example**: Think of a toy factory where designers create new toy designs. The factory has machines that can build these toys based on conversations between the designers and the machines.
2. **Talking and Planning**:
   - **Explanation**: This claim describes how the factory starts conversations between machines and experts using scripts. These conversations help create a plan using decision trees, which are like flowcharts that help decide the next steps. It also ensures everything fits together properly.
   - **Example**: Imagine a chef talking to a kitchen robot. The chef says, "We need to make a pizza." The robot asks questions and follows a flowchart to understand all the steps needed, like making dough, adding toppings, and baking.
3. **Task Manager**:
   - **Explanation**: One of the CSSS can take on the role of a task manager, organizing and coordinating everything that needs to be done for a specific task.
   - **Example**: In a classroom, the teacher assigns different roles to students for a project. One student becomes the project leader, making sure everyone knows their tasks and coordinates their efforts.
4. **Cluster of Conversations**:
   - **Explanation**: Multiple CSSS can connect and work together through a big network, sharing information and tasks to accomplish the overall goal.
   - **Example**: Think of a team of doctors and nurses in a hospital using walkie-talkies to communicate and coordinate patient care across different departments.
5. **Detailed Instructions**:
   - **Explanation**: This claim focuses on how to turn ideas into specific actions for machines to follow, like which materials to use and how to print objects.
   - **Example**: A car designer inputs the design into the system, which then tells the machines what materials to use and how to assemble each part of the car.
6. **Data Formats**:
   - **Explanation**: Different data formats (like OWL or JSON) are used to make sure all the information can be read and understood by the CSSS.
   - **Example**: Imagine writing a recipe in different languages. The CSSS can read these recipes in any language and understand how to make the dish
7. **Development Method**:
   - **Explanation**: Steps to start conversations, set goals, and turn those goals into detailed plans and instructions, checking for missing information and filling in gaps.
   - **Example**: A teacher assigns a science project, and students discuss their ideas. They then break down the project into steps, ensuring they have all the materials and information needed to complete it.
8. **Mapping and Checking**:
   - **Explanation**: The system maps information to graphs and checks if everything is correct, asking for more details if needed.
   - **Example**: When building a new playground, the planners create a map showing where everything goes. They check the map to make sure all equipment is included and ask for more details if something is missing.
9. **Rules and Scenarios**:
   - **Explanation**: Finds and fills in missing information by navigating through the graphs of business rules and scenarios.
   - **Example**: If a school is planning a field trip, they create a list of rules and plans. If something is missing, they look at past field trips to find similar rules and fill in the gaps.
10. **Manufacturing Steps**:
    - **Explanation**: Similar to claim 9 but focuses on the steps to make the product, checking and mapping details to ensure everything is correct.
    - **Example**: In a bakery, the system checks all the steps to bake a cake, from mixing ingredients to decorating. If a step is missing, it asks the baker for details.
11. **Execution and Marketing**:
    - **Explanation**: Turns the plans into specific actions for machines and evaluates the market demand for the products, including pricing and terms.
    - **Example**: After designing a new gadget, the system tells the machines how to make it and then checks if people want to buy it, deciding on the price and terms.
12. **Market Evaluation**:
    - **Explanation**: Stores and negotiates terms and values, keeping track of product requests and calculating demand and pricing.
    - **Example**: A toy company keeps track of how many toys are sold and at what price, adjusting the production and pricing based on demand.
13. **Semantic Graph Network**:
    - **Explanation**: Processes and communicates over a network of knowledge graphs, connecting different knowledge areas and perspectives.
    - **Example**: Think of a huge library where books are connected by topics. The system helps find connections between books on different subjects, like history and science.
14. **Initiator Cluster**:
    - **Explanation**: Manages conversations and balances the workload among CSSS, requesting additional resources if needed.
    - **Example**: In a busy restaurant, the head chef coordinates the kitchen staff, making sure everyone is working efficiently and calling for extra help if needed.

The number of all the companies both pubic and private are significant! This is just a short list.

LIST OF INFRINGERS - TOP 20+ COMPANIES

- **Microsoft Bot Framework:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 2, 7
  - **Market:** AI and Cloud Services, valued at $300 billion.
  - **Sources:** Hubtype, Capacity
- **Google (Dialogflow and Gemini):**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 6, 14
  - **Market:** AI and conversational AI, valued at $32.62 billion by 2030.
  - **Sources:** Built In, Capacity
- **Oracle:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 3, 11
  - **Market:** Enterprise Software, valued at $150 billion.
  - **Sources:** Hubtype, Capacity
- **IBM Watson:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 2, 7
  - **Market:** AI and Cognitive Computing, valued at $30 billion.
  - **Sources:** Hubtype, Capacity
- **Salesforce:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 2, 10
  - **Market:** CRM and Marketing Automation, valued at $100 billion.
  - **Sources:** Hubtype, Capacity
- **Siemens (SIMATIC IT):**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 5, 13
  - **Market:** Industrial Automation, valued at $250 billion.
  - **Sources:** Built In, Capacity
- **GE Digital (Proficy MES):**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 4, 12
  - **Market:** Industrial Software, valued at $200 billion.
  - **Sources:** Hubtype, Cognigy
- **Amazon (Alexa):**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 5, 13
  - **Market:** Smart home market, valued at $79.9 billion in 2023.
  - **Sources:** Built In
- **Twilio:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 4, 12
  - **Market:** Communication APIs, valued at $30 billion.
  - **Sources:** Hubtype, Cognigy
- **HubSpot:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 4, 12
  - **Market:** Marketing Automation, valued at $50 billion.
  - **Sources:** Hubtype, Cognigy
- **Uniphore:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 6, 14
  - **Market:** Conversational Automation, valued at $15 billion.
  - **Sources:** Built In, Capacity
- **Duolingo:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 2, 7
  - **Market:** Online education and language learning, valued at approximately $4.8 billion in 2022.
  - **Sources:** Hubtype, Cognigy
- **UnitedHealth Group:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 3, 11
  - **Market:** Global health insurance market, valued at $2.2 trillion in 2023.
  - **Sources:** Hubtype, Capacity

- **Humana:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 2, 10
  - **Market:** Health insurance market, part of the larger global health insurance market valued at $2.2 trillion in 2023.
  - **Sources:** Hubtype, Capacity

- **Sephora:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 4, 12
  - **Market:** Global beauty and personal care market, valued at $511 billion in 2023.
  - **Sources:** Hubtype, Cognigy

- **SoundHound:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 2, 7
  - **Market:** Voice AI, valued at $20 billion.
  - **Sources:** Hubtype, Capacity

- **LivePerson:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 3, 11
  - **Market:** Conversational Commerce, valued at $15 billion.
  - **Sources:** Hubtype, Capacity

- **Yellow.ai:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 4, 12
  - **Market:** Conversational AI, valued at $12 billion.
  - **Sources:** Hubtype, Cognigy

- **Kore.ai:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 3, 11
  - **Market:** Conversational AI, valued at $12 billion.
  - **Sources:** Hubtype, Capacity

- **Cognigy:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 2, 7
  - **Market:** Conversational AI, valued at $12 billion.
  - **Sources:** Hubtype, Capacity

- **Ontotext:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 5, 13
  - **Market:** AI and Semantic Technologies, valued at $10 billion.
  - **Sources:** Built In, Capacity

- **Starmind:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 6, 14
  - **Market:** Knowledge Management, valued at $10 billion.
  - **Sources:** Built In, Capacity

- **Speechmatics:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 5, 13
  - **Market:** Speech Recognition, valued at $10 billion.
  - **Sources:** Built In, Capacity

- **Symbl.ai:**
  - **Infringed Claims:** 1, 2, 10
  - **Market:** Conversational Intelligence, valued at $10 billion.
  - **Sources:** Hubtype, Capacity

Estimating Potential Licensing Revenue Based on Industry Norms

To estimate the potential licensing revenue for the Development Factory Patent, we need to consider industry norms for patent licensing and the specific impact of the most valuable patent claims. Here are the key steps and considerations:

Industry Norms for Patent Licensing

1. **Royalty Rates**:
   - **Typical Royalty Rates**: Royalty rates for patent licensing typically range from 0.5% to 5% of the revenue generated by the licensed technology. The rate depends on the importance of the patent, the industry, and the negotiating power of the patent holder.
   - **High-Value Patents**: For high-value patents in critical technology areas, rates might approach the upper end of this range. For foundational technologies like those described in Claim 1 and Claim 2, a rate between 2% and 3% can be reasonable.
2. **Market Penetration**:
   - **Adoption Rate**: The extent to which the patented technology is adopted within the relevant market. For widely adopted foundational technologies, penetration can be significant, affecting a large portion of the market.
3. **Revenue Base**:
   - **Market Value**: The estimated market value of the industries impacted by the patent.

Detailed Calculation of Potential Licensing Revenue:

Step 1: Identify Relevant Market Value:

- The estimated total revenue in the Global AI market between 2025 and 2039 is approximately $33.48 trillion USD.
- Using adjusted market values for the U.S. AI revenue relevant to 'The Patent' through 2039: Total Relevant Market Revenue=1.791.21trillion USD (2024-2039)

Step 2: Apply a Reasonable Royalty Rate:

- For high-value, foundational patents like Claims 1 and 2, let's use a conservative royalty rate of 2.5%.

Step 3: Calculate Potential Licensing Revenue:

1.791.21Trillion USD×0.025% Potential Licensing Revenue= $44.78025 billion USD over the life of the patent (2039).

Explanation of the Calculation:

- **Total Relevant Market Value**: The combined market size of industries where the patented technology could be applied within the U.S.
- **Royalty Rate**: A conservative rate of 2.5%, chosen to reflect the high value and foundational nature of the most valuable patent claims (Claims 1 and 2).
- **Potential Licensing Revenue**: The estimated revenue that could be generated from licensing the patent across these industries from 2025-2039.

Summary:

Based on industry norms and the impact of the most valuable patent claims, the potential licensing revenue for the Development Factory Patent, within the U.S. market though 2039(patent expiration), is approximately **$44.78 billion USD** best case scenario which works out to approximately **$3.19 billion a year in revenue over 14 years**. This estimation reflects the significant market size and the foundational importance of the patented technology, using a conservative royalty rate to provide a realistic revenue projection.

We hope you see the extraordinary potential value that is locked up in this patent. The following pages will cover some other revenue streams that we will create while generating patent licensing revenue…

There will also be several other revenue streams that will be created by the intellectual property acquisitions included along with the patent. There is our **B.A.S.E.** system as well as an educational component where we are looking to develop multiple subject matter experts (SME's) that can educate and collaborate across multiple professions and industries, transforming the way students and professionals learn and continue their education.

According to comprehensive analysis and forecasts, the Generative AI market is set to revolutionize various sectors, driving significant economic growth globally. This year alone, the average enterprise will spend $28 million dollars on Generative AI initiatives, based on data from a February IDC survey. In all, organizations will spend $150 billion on Generative AI tech initiatives by 2027, with a total economic impact of $11 trillion, according to IDC. Their reports detail how investments in AI, including generative AI, are expected to create substantial efficiency gains and new creative opportunities contributing to this potentially massive economic impact.

This is where the development of our **BASE SAAS** will generate another alternate stream of significant revenue. We plan on partnering with companies that are already imbedded with small, medium and large enterprises, managing their data on existing antiquated systems in use today. Implementing BASE will lead to efficiencies never seen before in data utilization.

Detailed Information on B.A.S.E. (Business Architecture Sandbox for Enterprise)

What is B.A.S.E.:

Business Architecture Sandbox for Enterprise (**BASE**) is a comprehensive system designed to help businesses manage and use their data more efficiently. Think of it as a toolkit that helps decision-makers make better sense of complex data using AI to help organize, analyze, and make better, faster, and more efficient decisions based on their specific data increasing efficiency gains positively impacting profitability.

Let's breakdown the key features of **B.A.S.E.**...

BASE is like having a highly intelligent, customizable assistant that helps businesses organize their data, make better decisions, and operate more efficiently. By integrating various systems and automating many tasks, it provides a powerful tool for companies looking to enhance their operations and stay competitive.

Key Features of BASE:

1. **Conversational Semantic Decision Support (CSDS):**
   - **What It Is:** Imagine a smart assistant that can talk to you, understand what you need, and help you find the right information. CSDS is like that assistant for businesses.
   - **How It Works:** If a business manager needs to decide whether to launch a new product, CSDS can guide them by asking questions, searching through company data, and presenting relevant information to make an informed decision.
2. **Web Services Integration:**
   - **What It Is:** These are services that allow BASE to connect with other software and systems a business might use.
   - **How It Works:** If a company uses different software for sales, inventory, and customer service, BASE can connect to all these systems, gather data from them, and present a unified view. This helps in understanding the overall business performance.
3. **Customizable System:**
   - **What It Is:** BASE can be tailored to meet the specific needs of any business.
   - **How It Works:** If a retail store needs to track inventory and sales data differently from a tech company, BASE can be customized to handle these unique requirements.

Internet Technology University (ITU) as an educational example of an application implemented with BASE.

https://ituniversity.us

What is Internet Technology University (ITU)?

Internet Technology University (ITU) is an educational institution dedicated to providing comprehensive learning across various fields, including but not limited to Artificial Intelligence (AI) and technology. ITU uses practical, hands-on methods to teach students how to develop and implement solutions across diverse industries, from kindergarten through PhD levels, transforming specialized education in fields such as medicine, engineering, law, and more.