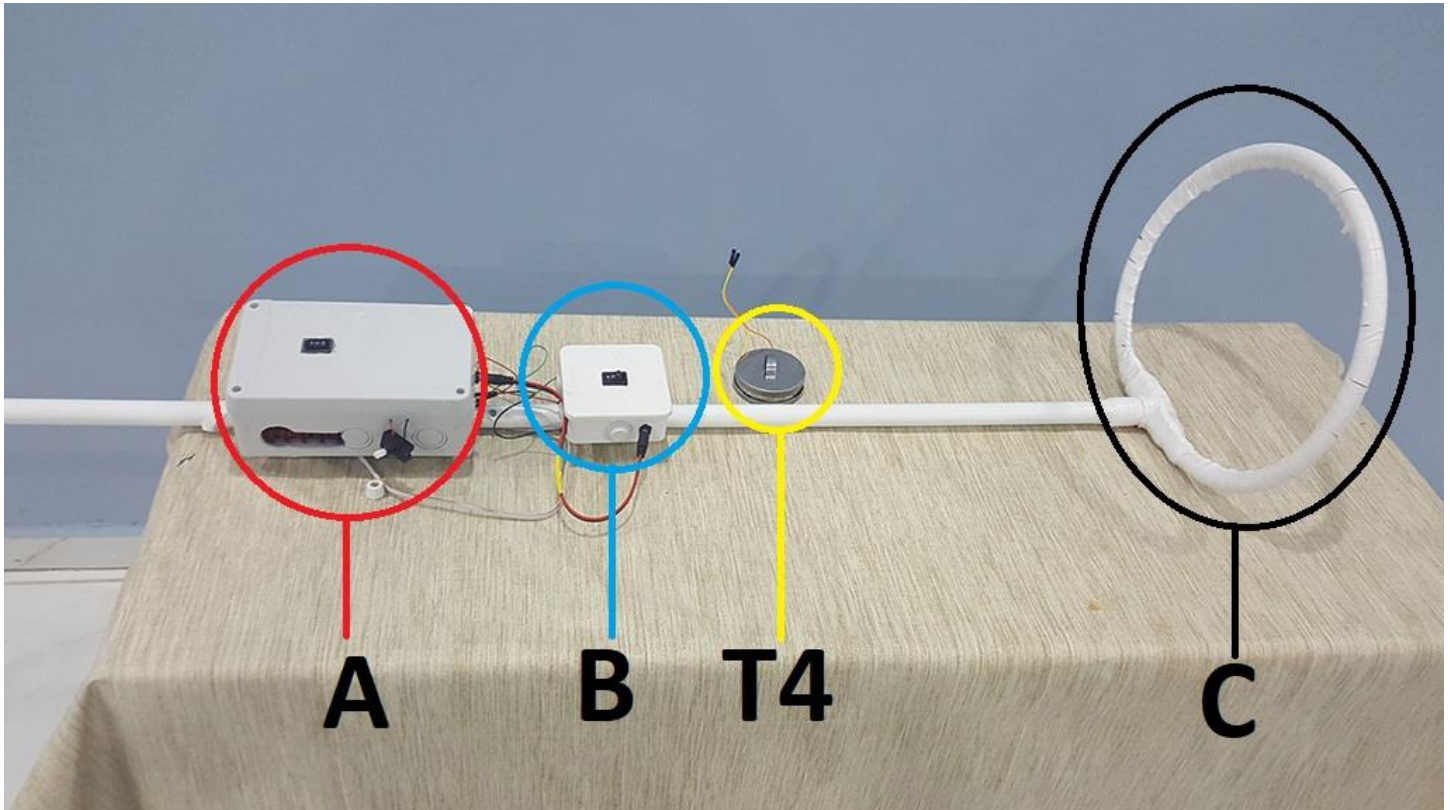


TRUFFLE AND TERFEZIA SENSOR SIMPLIFIED SCHEME

Picture 1 shows the entire device below.



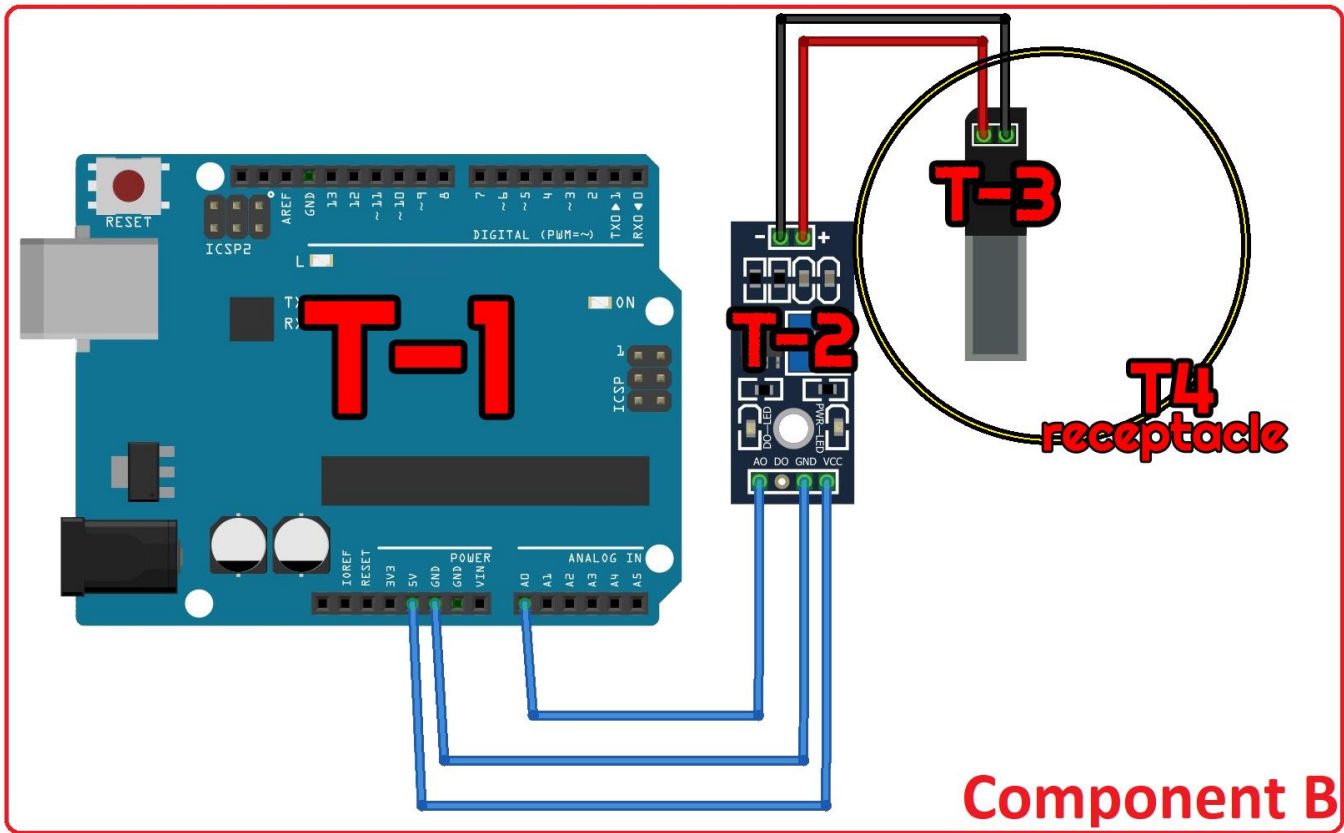
Picture 1

Component B

The part that forms the backbone of our device is the B component. Component B consists of 4 subcomponents. These are T1, T2, T3 and T4 components.

T4 component is a receptacle. This receptacle contains the T3 component. In this chamber, you place the mushroom pulp that you have left in the solution for 24 hours. Thanks to T3, information received from mushroom pulp is transmitted to T2.

T2, on the other hand, digitizes this information and transmits it to T1. There is now a digital signal in the T1 circuit.



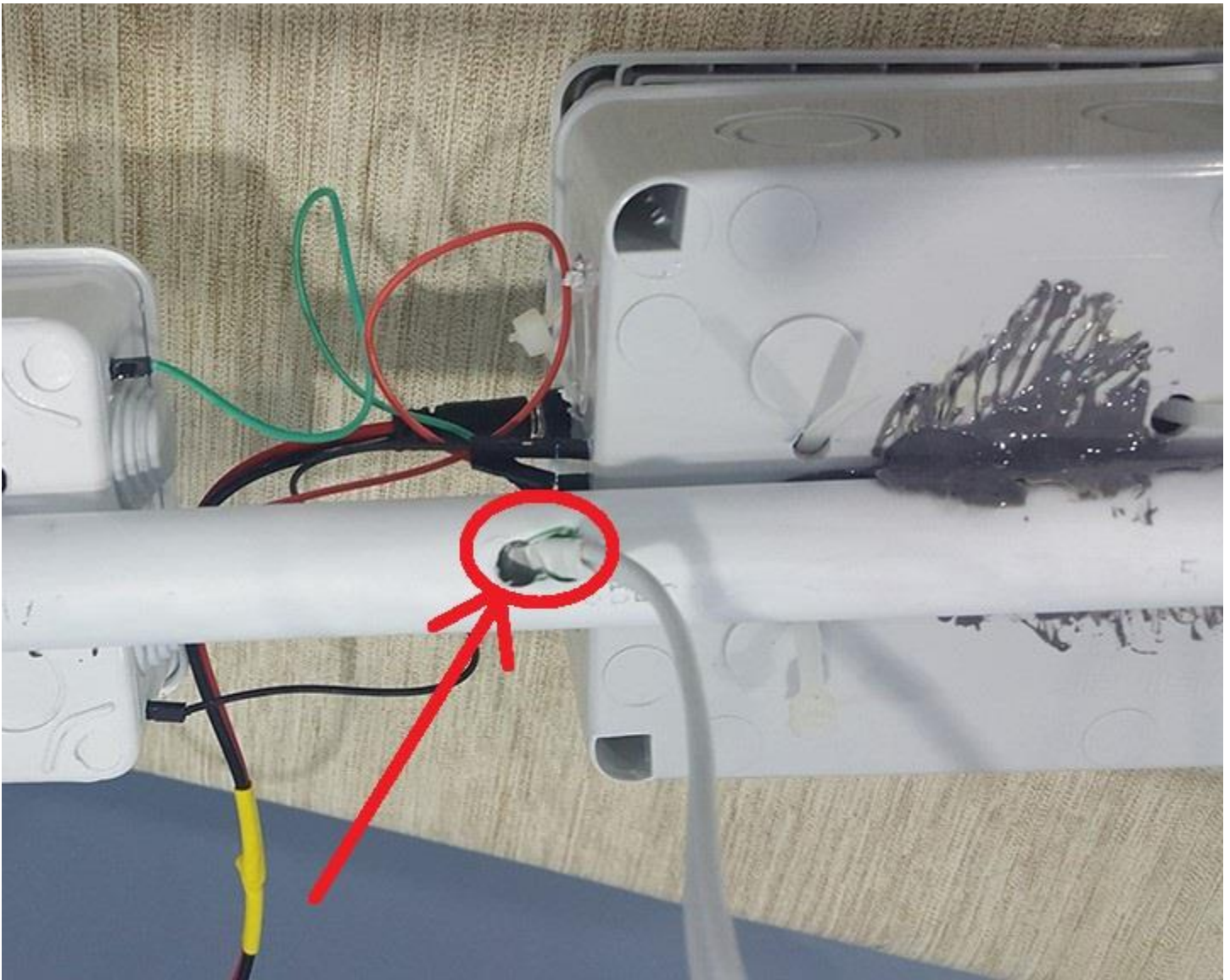
Picture 2

Component A

The microprocessor in Component A is connected to the sensor in Component C by a pure copper cable. This cable passes through the plastic pipe and reaches the sensor.

Component A detects and digitizes the chemical fluid secreted by the mushroom.
(with NIRS technology)

Note: If there is truffle or terfezia mushroom in your terrain, it will not be able to get rid of the signal emitted by this system and it will be exposed.



Final

The digitized signals in A and B are compared with each other. When the signals are equal, an alarm is issued by the A component. Since the system is discrete time unit impulse signals, its accuracy and sensitivity is very high. You see that the system is logically very simple, it is also very easy and surprising to use.