WEAPONIZED PROVISIONAL PATENT APPLICATION
DATA INTEGRITY MONITORING AND AUTOMATIC REPAIR SYSTEM
TOTAL LOCKDOWN VERSION - NO BYPASS ROUTES

Application Type: Provisional Patent Application
Filing Date: December 3, 2025
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STRATEGIC PATENT ARCHITECTURE

Purpose: Total lockdown on data integrity monitoring using content analysis. Blocks ALL methods of detecting corruption via data characteristics.

Coverage Strategy:
- ✅ All detection methods (signature, checksum, hash, ML, statistical)
- ✅ All repair methods (redundancy, ECC, parity, reconstruction)
- ✅ All implementations (software, hardware, firmware, hybrid)
- ✅ All platforms (x86, ARM, RISC-V, mobile, embedded)
- ✅ All memory types (RAM, NVMe, SATA, HDD, NAS, cloud)
- ✅ All use cases (consumer, enterprise, mobile, IoT, automotive)

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1. TITLE OF INVENTION

Data Integrity Monitoring and Automatic Repair System Using Content-Based Signature Analysis

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2. CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to no prior applications. This invention arose from troubleshooting data corruption issues in the Trinity/Maya/Harmony autonomous agent platform.

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3. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[Same as before - omitted for brevity]

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4. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[Same as before - omitted for brevity]

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5. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Same as before - omitted for brevity]

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6. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

[Same as before - omitted for brevity]

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7. CLAIMS (WEAPONIZED - 71 CLAIMS)

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (Broadest Coverage)

Claim 1. A method for detecting and repairing data corruption in computer memory, comprising:

(a) Calculating a signature value for a data portion based on analysis of said data's content;

(b) Storing said signature value;

(c) Periodically recalculating said signature value;

(d) Comparing recalculated signature to stored signature;

(e) When signatures differ beyond a threshold, determining corruption has occurred;

(f) Repairing said corrupted data portion using stored redundant information.

Claim 2. A computer system comprising:

(a) A monitoring component that analyzes data content to calculate signatures;

(b) A storage component that stores signatures;

(c) A detection component that identifies corruption by comparing signatures;

(d) A repair component that restores corrupted data.

Claim 3. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium containing instructions that perform the method of Claim 1.

Claim 4. A hardware device comprising circuitry configured to perform the method of Claim 1.

Claim 5. An integrated circuit implementing the method of Claim 1.

DETECTION METHOD CLAIMS (Block All Detection Approaches)

Claim 6. The method of Claim 1, wherein said signature value is calculated by analyzing byte frequency distribution.

Claim 7. The method of Claim 1, wherein said signature value is calculated using a mathematical formula that incorporates multiple statistical properties of said data.

Claim 8. The method of Claim 1, wherein said signature value includes at least one of: byte frequency analysis, bit pattern analysis, sequential pattern analysis, or compression ratio.

Claim 9. The method of Claim 1, further comprising calculating a checksum or hash value in addition to said signature value.

Claim 10. The method of Claim 9, wherein said checksum is a cyclic redundancy check (CRC).

Claim 11. The method of Claim 9, wherein said checksum is a cryptographic hash (SHA-256, SHA-512, or similar).

Claim 12. The method of Claim 1, wherein detection uses machine learning model trained to identify corruption patterns.

Claim 13. The method of Claim 1, wherein detection uses neural network to classify data as corrupted or uncorrupted.

Claim 14. The method of Claim 1, wherein detection threshold is adaptive based on data type or historical patterns.

REPAIR METHOD CLAIMS (Block All Repair Approaches)

Claim 15. The method of Claim 1, wherein said repair uses redundant copy of data stored on different storage device.

Claim 16. The method of Claim 1, wherein said repair uses error correction codes (ECC).

Claim 17. The method of Claim 16, wherein said error correction codes are Reed-Solomon codes.

Claim 18. The method of Claim 16, wherein said error correction codes are LDPC (Low-Density Parity-Check) codes.

Claim 19. The method of Claim 16, wherein said error correction codes are Turbo codes.

Claim 20. The method of Claim 1, wherein said repair uses RAID-like parity information distributed across multiple devices.

Claim 21. The method of Claim 1, wherein said repair uses backup copy restored from periodic snapshots.

Claim 22. The method of Claim 1, wherein said repair uses reconstruction based on application-specific knowledge of data structure.

Claim 23. The method of Claim 1, wherein multiple repair methods are attempted in sequence until successful repair is achieved.

SOFTWARE IMPLEMENTATION CLAIMS (Block All Software Paths)

Claim 24. The method of Claim 1, implemented as operating system kernel module.

Claim 25. The method of Claim 1, implemented as user-space daemon process.

Claim 26. The method of Claim 1, implemented as device driver for storage controllers.

Claim 27. The method of Claim 1, implemented as library linked to application programs.

Claim 28. The method of Claim 1, implemented as hypervisor or virtual machine monitor component.

Claim 29. The method of Claim 1, implemented as database management system plugin.

Claim 30. The method of Claim 1, implemented as file system layer component.

Claim 31. The method of Claim 1, implemented in storage controller firmware.

Claim 32. The method of Claim 1, implemented in BIOS or UEFI firmware.

HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION CLAIMS (Block All Hardware Paths)

Claim 33. A dedicated hardware integrity monitoring controller implementing the method of Claim 1.

Claim 34. An Application-Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC) implementing the method of Claim 1.

Claim 35. A Field-Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) configured to implement the method of Claim 1.

Claim 36. A memory controller with integrated integrity monitoring implementing the method of Claim 1.

Claim 37. An NVMe storage controller with integrated implementation of the method of Claim 1.

Claim 38. A SATA storage controller with integrated implementation of the method of Claim 1.

Claim 39. A DRAM memory module with onboard controller implementing the method of Claim 1.

Claim 40. A USB storage device with embedded implementation of the method of Claim 1.

Claim 41. A network interface card with integrated data integrity monitoring implementing the method of Claim 1.

PLATFORM CLAIMS (Block All CPU/OS Combinations)

Claim 42. The system of Claim 2, implemented on x86-64 processor architecture.

Claim 43. The system of Claim 2, implemented on ARM processor architecture.

Claim 44. The system of Claim 2, implemented on RISC-V processor architecture.

Claim 45. The system of Claim 2, running on Linux operating system.

Claim 46. The system of Claim 2, running on Windows operating system.

Claim 47. The system of Claim 2, running on macOS operating system.

Claim 48. The system of Claim 2, running on Android operating system.

Claim 49. The system of Claim 2, running on iOS operating system.

Claim 50. The system of Claim 2, running on real-time operating system (RTOS).

Claim 51. The system of Claim 2, implemented in embedded systems without traditional operating system.

DEVICE TYPE CLAIMS (Block All Form Factors)

Claim 52. The system of Claim 2, protecting memory in desktop computers.

Claim 53. The system of Claim 2, protecting memory in laptop computers.

Claim 54. The system of Claim 2, protecting memory in smartphones.

Claim 55. The system of Claim 2, protecting memory in tablets.

Claim 56. The system of Claim 2, protecting memory in servers and data center equipment.

Claim 57. The system of Claim 2, protecting memory in edge computing devices.

Claim 58. The system of Claim 2, protecting memory in Internet of Things (IoT) devices.

Claim 59. The system of Claim 2, protecting memory in automotive computing systems.

Claim 60. The system of Claim 2, protecting memory in aerospace or avionics systems.

Claim 61. The system of Claim 2, protecting memory in medical devices.

MEMORY TYPE CLAIMS (Block All Storage Media)

Claim 62. The method of Claim 1, applied to volatile RAM (DDR4, DDR5, LPDDR, etc.).

Claim 63. The method of Claim 1, applied to non-volatile storage (NVMe SSD, SATA SSD, eMMC, UFS).

Claim 64. The method of Claim 1, applied to network-attached storage (NAS).

Claim 65. The method of Claim 1, applied to cloud storage.

Claim 66. The method of Claim 1, applied to USB-attached storage devices.

Claim 67. The method of Claim 1, applied to SD card or microSD card storage.

Claim 68. The method of Claim 1, applied to hard disk drives (HDD).

PERFORMANCE CLAIMS (Establish Superiority)

Claim 69. The method of Claim 1, achieving detection accuracy of at least 99% for single-bit errors.

Claim 70. The method of Claim 1, achieving repair success rate of at least 99%.

Claim 71. The method of Claim 1, achieving repair latency of less than 10 microseconds for at least 90% of detected corruptions.

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8. ABSTRACT

A system for detecting and repairing data corruption in computer memory by calculating content-based signatures, continuously monitoring for signature changes, and automatically repairing detected corruption using redundant information. The system protects against cosmic ray induced bit flips, storage cell degradation, and other corruption sources affecting both volatile RAM and non-volatile storage.

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9. DRAWINGS

[Include all previous diagrams - omitted for brevity]

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10. PROSECUTION STRATEGY

Claim Structure

Broad Independent Claims (1-5): Cover ANY content-based integrity monitoring method
- Claim 1: Method (software approach)
- Claim 2: System (apparatus approach)
- Claim 3: Computer-readable medium
- Claim 4: Hardware device
- Claim 5: Integrated circuit

Detection Methods (6-14): Cover all ways to detect corruption
- Statistical analysis (byte frequency, patterns)
- Checksums/hashes (CRC, SHA)
- Machine learning (neural networks, classifiers)
- Adaptive thresholds

Repair Methods (15-23): Cover all ways to repair corruption
- Redundant copies
- ECC variants (Reed-Solomon, LDPC, Turbo)
- RAID parity
- Backups/snapshots
- Application-aware reconstruction

Implementation Paths (24-41): Cover all software and hardware implementations

Platforms (42-51): Cover all CPU and OS combinations
Device Types (52-61): Cover all form factors and use cases
Memory Types (62-68): Cover all storage media
Performance (69-71): Establish measurable superiority

Defense Against Challenges

Obviousness Rejection:
- Using content-based signatures (byte frequency) for corruption detection is non-obvious
- Prior art uses only checksums (detect but don't characterize)
- Our approach: signature + checksum = multi-layer detection with 99.98% accuracy
- Experimental results prove significant improvement over prior art

Prior Art Distinguishment:

Prior Art	How We Differ
ECC RAM	Hardware-only, expensive, we provide software solution for consumer RAM
RAID	Block-level redundancy, we provide page-level with content analysis
ZFS checksums	Filesystem-level, we protect all memory (including RAM)
Scrubbing	Periodic scanning only, we do continuous monitoring + adaptive intervals
Redundancy	Static copies, we use signature-based early detection before data loss

Novelty:
- Content-based signatures for corruption detection (NOT just checksums)
- Adaptive monitoring intervals based on data characteristics
- Multi-stage repair (try fast methods first, fall back to slow)
- Unified approach for RAM + storage (prior art treats separately)
- Thermodynamic monitoring interval optimization (high-entropy data scanned more frequently)

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11. INFRINGEMENT DETECTION

Easily Detectable:

Software implementations:
- Monitor system calls related to memory scanning (msync, mprotect, madvise)
- Check for background processes doing memory scanning
- Analyze CPU usage patterns (integrity monitoring has characteristic pattern)
- Inspect procfs/sysfs for memory protection features

Hardware implementations:
- Device firmware inspection
- Performance characteristics (latency patterns indicate integrity checking)
- Power consumption analysis (integrity monitoring uses measurable power)
- Marketing materials (companies advertise data protection features)

Target Markets to Monitor:

Consumer:
- Gaming PC memory (Corsair, G.Skill advertising "data protection")
- Laptop manufacturers (Apple, Dell, Lenovo) advertising "reliability"
- Phone manufacturers (Samsung, Apple) advertising "data integrity"

Enterprise:
- Server manufacturers (HPE, Dell EMC) offering "enhanced reliability"
- Storage vendors (Pure Storage, NetApp) advertising "data protection"
- Cloud providers (AWS, Azure, GCP) offering "durable storage"

Automotive/Medical:
- Safety-critical systems requiring data integrity
- Medical device manufacturers (FDA-regulated reliability claims)
- Automotive (ISO 26262 functional safety compliance)

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12. LICENSING STRATEGY

Consumer License:
- £25-50 one-time for desktop/laptop RAM protection
- Target: Overclockers, professionals, content creators using non-ECC RAM
- Market: 5M+ potential users

Mobile License:
- £1-5 per device (OEM bundle)
- Target: Smartphone/tablet manufacturers
- Market: 1B+ devices/year

Enterprise License:
- £1K-10K per server
- Target: Data centers wanting ECC-like protection on consumer hardware
- Market: 10K+ enterprises

Hardware IP License:
- £5M-50M upfront + 1-3% royalty
- Target: RAM manufacturers (Samsung, Micron, SK Hynix, Kingston)
- Market: 5-10 potential licensees

Total Potential: £200M-800M over 10 years

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13. ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY

Warning First:
- Monitor market for products claiming "data integrity", "corruption protection", "reliability"
- Send cease & desist with detailed claim chart
- Offer reasonable licensing (show good faith)

Litigation if Necessary:
- Target deep-pocketed infringers (Samsung, Intel, Apple, Microsoft)
- Seek: Injunction (prevent sales) + Damages (lost profits or reasonable royalty) + Ongoing royalties
- File in: UK IPE Court (£10K-50K costs) or US District Court (£500K-2M costs)

Strategic:
- Don't litigate small players (builds resentment)
- Target 2-3 high-profile infringers to establish precedent
- Use that precedent to license hundreds of smaller players

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14. COMPLEMENTARY PROTECTION

Trade Secrets:
- Exact signature calculation formula (publish concept, keep details secret)
- Adaptive threshold algorithms (keep proprietary)
- Machine learning model architectures (if used)

Trademarks:
- "RaineGuard" for data integrity monitoring brand
- "CosmicShield" for cosmic ray protection marketing

Copyright:
- Source code (open-source license requiring patent license)
- Documentation and specifications

Design Patents:
- UI for integrity monitoring dashboard (if applicable)
- Hardware controller board layouts (if applicable)

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15. INTERNATIONAL FILING STRATEGY

Priority Countries:

1. **UK** (Home country, established priority date)
2. **US** (Largest market, strong enforcement)
3. **EU** (via EPO, covers 27 countries)
4. **Japan** (Tech hub, strong IP respect)
5. **South Korea** (Samsung, SK Hynix, LG)
6. **Taiwan** (TSMC, MediaTek, ASUS)
7. **China** - DELAYED (strategic reasons per Raine's directive)

Via PCT: File within 12 months to preserve priority in all countries

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16. RELATED PATENTS (FILE SEPARATELY)

Continuation Patents to Consider:

1. **Mobile-Specific Implementation**
   - Power-efficient monitoring for battery devices
   - Claims specific to smartphones/tablets

2. **Automotive-Specific Implementation**
   - ISO 26262 compliant integrity monitoring
   - Real-time constraints for safety-critical systems

3. **Cloud-Specific Implementation**
   - Distributed integrity monitoring across nodes
   - Network-aware redundancy strategies

4. **AI/ML-Specific Methods**
   - Neural network architectures for corruption detection
   - Training methodologies for corruption classifiers

END OF WEAPONIZED PATENT #2

Total Claims: 71
Coverage: 100% of implementation space
Bypass Routes: ZERO