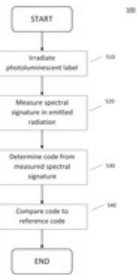
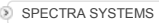
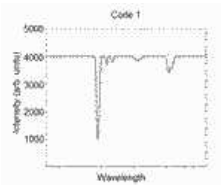
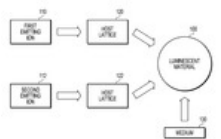
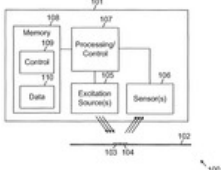
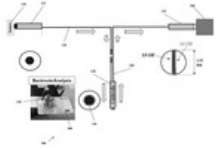
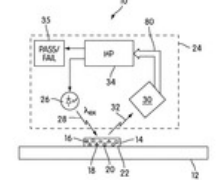
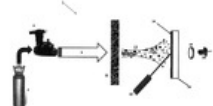
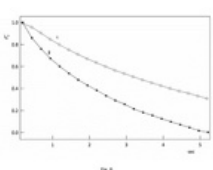
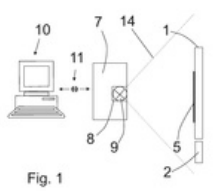


40385 results for Similar patents - Collection: FAMPAT

#	  Title	Publication number	Publ. date	Applicant/Assignee	
1.	Photoluminescent authentication devices, systems, and methods	EP3332242	2018-06-13	 SPECTRA SYSTEMS	
A system and method for authentication includes a photoluminescent label including a photoluminescent material having a decay time, the photoluminescent material being configured to absorb an incident radiation from a radiation source and to emit an emitted radiation having a spectral signature after removal of the radiation source, and a sensor configured to measure the spectral signature in the emitted radiation during the decay time.					
2.	Photoluminescent authentication devices, systems, and methods	US10140494	2018-11-27	 SPECTRA SYSTEMS	
A system and method for authenticating an item, including a photoluminescent material disposed on or in a substrate and capable of absorbing an incident radiation from a radiation source and emitting an emitted radiation having a spectral signature with a decay time after removal of the radiation source, and a photoauthentication device capable of being disposed in contact with the substrate and including the radiation source and a camera, where, in connection with providing the incident radiation and measuring the emitted radiation, the photoauthentication device is translated across the substrate while the photoauthentication device is disposed in contact with the substrate, and after translation across or over the substrate and the radiation source is not providing the incident radiation, the photoauthentication device is static with respect to the substrate and the camera is disposed over the photoluminescent material emitting the emitted radiation when the emitted radiation is measured.					
3.	Coded polymer substrates for banknote authentication	WO2018/160805	2018-09-07	 SPECTRA SYSTEMS	
A method and system for authenticating an item includes irradiating the item, the item including a polymer substrate including a polymer material and a doping material and configured to emit a radiation spectrum having a spectral signature in response to the irradiating, the doping material capable of absorbing or scattering radiation at a specific wavelength to generate the spectral signature, detecting the spectral signature, and determining a code associated with the spectral signature.					
4.	Luminescent materials, articles incorporating luminescent materials, and methods for performing article authentication	EP2794815	2014-10-29	 HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL	
Embodiments of luminescent materials and articles include first and second particles of first and second inorganic host lattices. The first particles are capable of producing first emissions having one or more first emission peaks at one or more first wavelengths. The first emissions have a first decay half-life that is long enough for the first emissions to be perceptible to the human eye for a first time period that begins when appropriate excitation of the luminescent material is discontinued. The second particles are capable of producing second emissions having one or more second emission peaks at one or more second wavelengths. The second emissions have a second decay half-life that is longer than the first decay half-life by a decay time difference that is sufficient for the second emissions to be perceptible to the human eye for a second time period that begins after the first time period.					
5.	Security aspects of multiexponential decays	US20140001351	2014-01-02	 AUTHENTIX	
At least two luminescent materials are intermingled within a security feature. The materials are selected from among a larger set of luminescent materials each having a different individual exponential decay characteristic (decay constant and initial amplitude response to the degree of excitation) for photo-luminescent emission from the respective material following excitation. The ratio of the decay constants for any two materials is greater than or equal to about 1.5. The selected materials are mixed in one of a plurality of predetermined ratios. The combined emissions from the intermingled materials appear, to an unsophisticated measuring device, to have a single exponential decay constant. Based on measurements for the decay of the combined emissions following excitation, estimates of the individual decay constants and associated initial emission amplitudes allow decoding of the particular combination of materials and/or their ratios to validate the security feature, authenticating the article.					
6.	Smart anti-counterfeiting optical system (sacos) for the detection of fraud using advanced spectroscopy-based technique	US20170301169	2017-10-19	 AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT	
The SACOS apparatus solves counterfeiting issues instantaneously and develops new security features in order to improve the role that international regulatory commissions, governments, and central banks play to effectively fight counterfeiting.					
7.	Phosphor based authentication system	EP2350525	2011-08-03	 INTEMATIX	
A phosphor (photo-luminescent) material based authentication system in which a blend (mixture) of at least two, preferably three or more, phosphor materials are used as a photo-luminescent security marking which is applied to or incorporated within an article/document to be authenticated. Preferably, the phosphor materials are each excitable by "eye safe" excitation radiation comprising visible light of wavelength 380nm to 780nm. Moreover, when excited the security marking preferably also emits visible light thereby minimizing any risk of damage to an operator's eye in the event of accidental exposure to the excitation radiation and/or light generated by the photo-luminescent marking. The authenticity of the article/document can be authenticated by verification of the composition of the phosphor by exciting the marking and comparing one or more selected parameters of light emitted by the security marking with corresponding parameters of the characteristic emission spectrum of the authentic phosphor blend.					

8.	Method for marking nacre	WO2015/104509	2015-07-16	CNRS - CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE MONACO GEM LAB UNIVERSITE CLAUDE BERNARD LYON 1	The invention pertains to the field of jewellery, especially nacreous pearls used in jewellery. Said invention especially relates to the development of a method for marking and/or labelling cultured pearls. The invention more generally relates to a method for marking a solid comprising at least a nacre coating, said method comprising the immersion of said solid in an aqueous solution comprising a tracer which is photoluminescent in the presence of said solid for a sufficient amount of time to allow the fluorescent tracer to adhere to the nacre coating. 
9.	Device and method for gasochromic porosity sensing	EP3066650	2016-09-14	SPECTRA SYSTEMS	A method and apparatus for testing the porosity of an object, such as a secure instrument having a substrate, visual data, and a security feature, is disclosed. The method and apparatus include a fluid source, a gasochromic material, an excitation source configured to excite the gasochromic material, and a detection device configured to sense changes in emissions from the gasochromic material after it is contacted with the fluid and excited by the excitation source. The object is configured to fit within a space between the fluid source and the gasochromic material such that when the fluid is emitted from the fluid source, at least a portion of the fluid is configured to flow through the object before contacting the gasochromic material. 
10.	Method and device for identifying a photoluminescent material	US20130020504	2013-01-24	SENSOR INSTRUMENTS ENTWICKLUNGS & VERTRIEBS SENSOR INSTR ENTWICKLUNGS & VERTRIEBS	A method for identifying a photoluminescent material that, after excitation with excitation light, emits emission light having different wavelengths is disclosed. The method includes irradiating the photoluminescent material with the excitation light, detecting a temporal intensity curve of at least two emission light components having different wavelengths, which components are emitted from the photoluminescent material as a result of the excitation, calculating initial intensities of the emission light components at a common time, determining at least one intensity parameter by correlating the calculated initial intensities, determining at least one decay parameter value for each of the emission light components from a time progression of their intensity and identifying the photoluminescent material using the intensity parameter(s) and the decay parameter values. A device configured to identify the photoluminescent material includes an excitation light source, a receiving apparatus, an evaluation apparatus and a control apparatus that performs the photoluminescent material identifying method. 
11.	Method for authenticating a security marking utilizing long afterglow emission, and security marking comprising one or more afterglow compound	EP3482376	2019-05-15	SICPA	The invention relates to a method for authenticating a security marking including at a long afterglow compound capable of emitting long afterglow luminescence light in a given wavelength region, the method allowing to detect a presence and an amount of said long afterglow compound based on comparison of a measured initial intensity value of a spectral component of the emitted light within said wavelength region and associated afterglow time with corresponding reference values representative of a reference amount value of a genuine long afterglow compound. The invention also relates to a reader and system operable to implement the steps of the method. 
12.	Method for the authentication of objects	WO2018/046066	2018-03-15	TAILORLUX	The invention relates to a method for the authentication of objects, using a computer (7) having at least one camera unit (8), and using a reference map (2) onto which at least one reference colour is applied, comprising the following steps: arranging the reference map (2) and the object (1) in such a way that the reference map (2) and the object (1) are positioned at least partially in a common receiving region for a digital image; at least partially illuminating the receiving region with visible light, ultraviolet or infrared radiation; receiving a digital image mapping the receiving region using the camera unit (8); evaluating the digital image information using the computer (7), an application program and a server or computer (10) connected to the computer (7) via signals, as well as using a program on same. In order to provide a method for the authentication of objects that is cost-effective and simple to implement, as well as guaranteeing a high level of authentication security, colour locations and/or values proportional to the colour locations are assigned to the pixels of the digital image corresponding to the location points of the receiving region, in particular the individual pixels and/or individual voxels and/or domains, at least one colour is applied to the object (1), the reference colour and the colour are based on at least one colour metamerism and/or have at least partially luminescent properties, and the authentication occurs via an alignment of the colour locations based on the pixels of the digital image and/or values that are proportional to same. 
13.	Authenticatable mark, systems for preparing and authenticating the mark	EP2240888	2010-10-20	HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL	Systems for preparation of a mark and authentication of a mark vis-a-vis a counterfeit mark. Emission spectra comprising intensity versus wavelength distributions are collected from a series of taggants. One or more taggants is selected from the collected emission data such that the spectra of the selected taggants are distinguishable. The selection is also based on a consideration of the emitted radiation of a substrate and a dispersive medium. The authentication system uses multivariate statistical analysis to calculate at least one measurement statistic of a mark to be authenticated and at least one statistical limit based on a series of training marks prepared by the preparation system. Authenticity of the mark is determined based on a comparison of the measurement statistic and the statistical limit. 