

Minesoft Origin - Export

Query: atac=(polariz* and light and source and (Glass or lense) and bright and reduction) AND
pd<=20230907

Date Exported: 2025-10-21

Group By: Minesoft Families

Sort order: Relevance

BRPI0900537 B1

processos de obtenção de dispositivos eletrônicos a base de nanoeletrodos e dispositivos eletrônicos obtidos a partir dos mesmos

Title [MT]

processes for obtaining nanoelectrode-based electronic devices and electronic devices obtained from them

Current Assignee

Universidade Estadual de Campinas UNICAMP

Application Number

BRPI0900537

Publication Date

2018-11-21

Application Date

2009-03-26

Abstract

processos de obtenção de dispositivos eletrônicos a base de nanoeletrodos e dispositivos eletrônicos obtidos a partir dos mesmos a presente invenção refere-se a um processo de desenvolvimento de obtenção de um conjunto de dispositivos eletrônicos, os quais podem ser configurados para detectar espécies de natureza química e/ou biológicas. mais especificamente, referidos dispositivos eletrônicos compreendem sensores do tipo transistores de efeito de campo sensíveis a ions (isfets), nos quais por meio de deposição química foram implementados nanocristais de ouro (au) e prata (ag) para formação de nanoeletrodos de porta de um conjunto de isfets ligados em paralelo.

Abstract [MT]

Processes for obtaining nanoelectrode-based electronic devices and electronic devices derived therefrom The present invention relates to a process for developing a set of electronic devices which can be configured to detect chemical and / or chemical species. or biological. more specifically, said electronic devices comprise **lense**-sensitive field effect transistors (isfets) sensors, in which gold (au) and silver (ag) nanocrystals have been implemented to form one-door gate nanoelectrodes. set of isfets connected in parallel.

Minesoft Family

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
BRPI0900537 A2	Alive	2011-08-23	BRPI0900537	2009-03-26
BRPI0900537 B1	Alive	2018-11-21	BRPI0900537	2009-03-26

US10012835 B2

Image display device

Current Assignee

Sharp Corp

Application Number

US 15/508,148

Publication Date

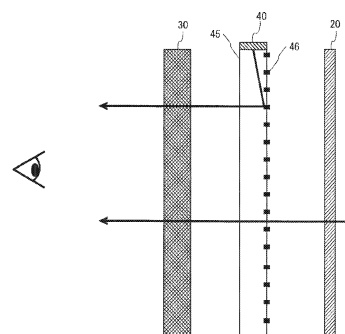
2018-07-03

Application Date

2015-07-06

Abstract

Provided is an image display device with a see-through type display capable of inhibiting the **reduction** of the visibility of a background seen through a screen due to **light** emission from **bright** spots resulting from scratches and stains on a **light** guiding plate. In this image display device, a liquid crystal panel 30, a **light** guiding plate 45 with a **light source** 40 attached thereto, and a transparent plate 20 are disposed, from the display surface (front) side to the rear side, so as to be parallel to one another, and therefore, the surface of the **light** guiding plate 45 is inhibited from being scratched or stained by the transparent plate 20. Thus, the visibility of the image display device 100 is prevented from being reduced by **bright** spots.



Minesoft Family

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
US20170255009 A1	Alive	2017-09-07	US15508148	2015-07-06
US10012835 B2	Alive	2018-07-03	US15508148	2015-07-06
WO2016038999 A1	Dead	2016-03-17	WOJP2015069424	2015-07-06

[JPS62237429 A](#)

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY ELEMENT

Current Assignee

Hitachi Ltd

Application Number

JP7991286

Publication Date

1987-10-17

Application Date

1986-04-09

Abstract

PURPOSE:To reduce the size of a liquid crystal display element by using a solar battery in place of a reflective plate of said element so that the solar battery can be utilized in the area of the liquid crystal display element as well. CONSTITUTION:A liquid crystal 5 sandwiched by a **glass** plate 3 and a **glass** plate 4 is disposed between a **polarizing** plate 1 and a **polarizing** plate 2 and the solar battery 10 is placed in the lowermost part. Incident **light** 9 arrives at the solar battery 10 and the element looks **bright** with the **light** reflected by the solar battery 10 when a voltage is not impressed between a transparent electrode 7 and a transparent electrode 8 attached to the **glass** plates. Electricity is generated by the **light** absorbed by the solar battery and can be used as a driving power **source**. The area part of a display pattern is shielded of **light** and the **light** does not arrive at the solar battery 10 when the voltage is impressed, but the **light** arrives similarly at the other part and electric power is generated. The need for separately providing areas to the liquid crystal display element and the solar battery is thereby eliminated and the **reduction** of the size is attained.

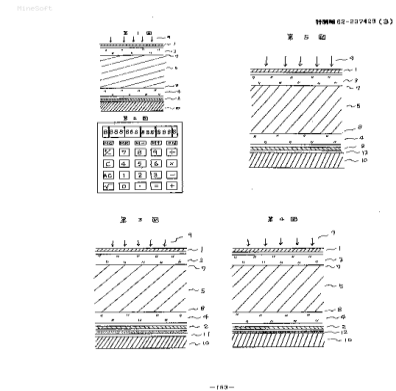
(57) 【要約】 本公報は電子出願前の出願データであるため要約のデータは記録されません。

Abstract [MT]

(57) [Summary] This bulletin contains application data before electronic filing, so abstract data is not recorded.

Minesoft Family

Publication Number	Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
JPS62237429 A Dead	1987-10-17	JP7991286	1986-04-09



CN2485623 Y

飞镖靶显示改良结构

Title [MT]

Dart board showing improved structure

Current Assignee

Individual - YOU ZHIHAO

Application Number

CN01222872U

Publication Date

2002-04-10

Application Date

2001-04-29

Abstract

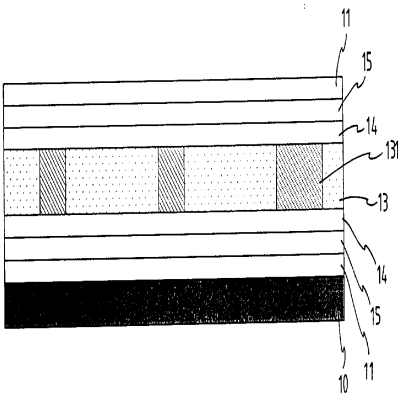
本实用新型是关于一种飞镖靶显示改良结构,其主要是在于改良现有飞镖靶其计分显示若采用液晶构件时,受限于LCD的显示内容是为不主动发光的,所以当环境光线较昏暗或游戏者较远距离时,均无法直接视出显示内容,而必须趋近察看,导致游戏进行的不顺畅及游戏乐趣的大幅降低;因此,本实用新型,该液晶显示幕是设置于飞镖靶作为靶块着镖计分显示,将液晶显示幕其反射板设以主动光源,并将偏光板转九十度,俾使液晶层所显示的显示内容,得以发亮点型态呈现。

Abstract [MT]

The utility model relates to an improved display structure of a dart board, which is mainly to improve the scoring display of the existing dart board. If a liquid crystal component is used for the score display, the display content of the LCD is limited to non-active **light** emission, so when the ambient **light** When it is dark or the player is far away, the displayed content cannot be viewed directly, but must be approached to view, resulting in the unsmooth progress of the game and the significant **reduction** in the fun of the game; therefore, the utility model, the liquid crystal display screen is set When the dart board is used as the target block to display the dart score, an active **light source** is set on the reflector of the liquid crystal display screen, and the **polarizer** is turned 90 degrees, so that the display content displayed on the liquid crystal layer can be presented in the form of **bright** spots.

Minesoft Family

Publication Number	Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
CN2485623 Y Dead	2002-04-10	CN01222872U	2001-04-29



CN2473645 Y

彩扩机数码曝光装置

Title [MT]

Color expander digital exposure device

Current Assignee

SHANGHAI LIBAO SCI-TECH Co Ltd

Application Number

CN01238952U

Publication Date

2002-01-23

Application Date

2001-04-20

Abstract

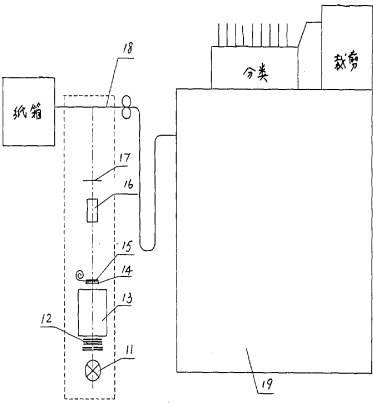
本实用新型彩扩机数码曝光装置,包括光源、隔热、降色温玻璃、混色筒、滤色镜、聚光镜、硅基微晶成像芯片、以及反光镜一、二、三。利用硅基微晶成像芯片,通过光源组合,可分别产生红、绿、蓝三色光,再通过偏振分光棱镜,分别将硅基微晶成像芯片晶片产生的红、绿、蓝三色图像投影到普通银盐彩色相纸上曝光,使其合成得到一张数码彩色照片。具有分辨率高,亮度高,彩色鲜艳,成本低等特点。

Abstract [MT]

The utility model digital exposure device of a color expansion machine comprises a **light source**, heat insulation, **glass** for reducing color temperature, a color mixing cylinder, a color filter, a condenser mirror, a silicon-based microcrystal imaging chip, and mirrors one, two, and three. Using the silicon-based microcrystalline imaging chip, through the combination of **light** sources, the red, green, and blue three-color **light** can be generated respectively, and then the red, green, and blue three-color images generated by the silicon-based microcrystalline imaging chip chip can be respectively projected through the **polarization** beam splitter. Exposure on ordinary silver salt color photographic paper to synthesize a digital color photo. It has the characteristics of high resolution, high brightness, **bright** color and low cost.

Minesoft Family

Publication Number	Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
CN2473645 Y Dead	2002-01-23	CN01238952U	2001-04-20



JPH09270520 A

THIN-FILM TRANSISTOR, MANUFACTURE THEREOF, LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND PROJECTION DEVICE

Current Assignee

Hosiden Corp

Application Number

JP13320796

Publication Date

1997-10-14

Application Date

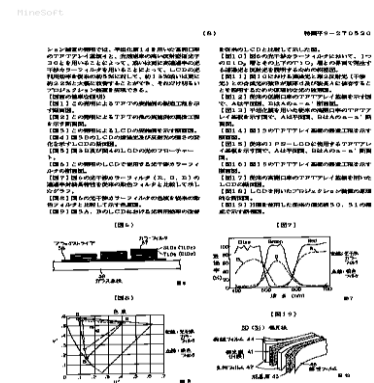
1996-05-28

Abstract

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve productivity of a thin-film transistor by **reduction** in the number of processes and improvement in yield, and to realize a **bright** projection device by increasing the **light** utilization efficiency of an LCD. SOLUTION: A TFT array substrate has an ohmic contact layer 12 made of n<+> a-Si and formed on the interface between an a-Si layer 11, and a **source** bus 5 and a drain electrode 20 made of metals. A flat film 14 is formed on one surface of the substrate on which the TFT is formed, and a pixel electrode 2 is formed thereon and connected to the drain electrode 20 through a contact hole 15. A **light** shield 7 and an insulating film 8 may be omitted. This LCD has the TFT array substrate of a high aperture ratio and a common electrode substrate which are arranged to closely face each other with a liquid crystal layer provided between these substrates. A reflective **polarizer** having a high optical transmittance is provided on the outer surface of one of the TFT array substrate and the common electrode substrate, and an analyzer is provide don the outer surface of the other. In the case of color display, it is preferred to provide an optical interference color filter having a high optical transmittance on the inner surface of the common electrode substrate. Thus, the **light** utilization efficiency may be increased to 22% from the conventional **light** utilization efficiency of 5%. (57)【要約】 【課題】

工数の短縮と歩留りの向上により薄膜トランジスタの生産性を上げる。LCDの光利用効率を改善して明るいプロジェクション装置を実現する。【解決手段】

TFTアレイ基板はa-Si層11と金属製のソースバス5及びドレイン電極20との界面にn+a-Siより成るオーミックコンタクト層12が形成される。TFTの形成された基板上に平坦化膜14が一面に形成され、その上に画素電極2が形成され、コンタクトホール15を通じてドレイン電極20に接続される。ライトシールド7及び絶縁膜8は省略する場合もある。この発明のLCDは上記の高開口率のTFTアレイ基板と、共通電極基板とを液晶層を挟んで近接対向して



配する。TFTアレイ基板または共通電極基板のいずれか一方の外面に光透過率のよい反射型偏光子を配し、他方の外面に検光子を配する。カラー表示の場合、共通電極基板の内面に光透過率のよい光干渉カラーフィルタを用いるのが望ましい。このようにして光利用効率を従来の5%から22%に改善できる。

Abstract [MT]

(57) [Abstract] [PROBLEMS] To improve productivity of thin film transistors by shortening man-hours and improving yield. The **light** utilization efficiency of the LCD is improved to realize a **bright** projection device. A TFT array substrate has an n-type layer at an interface between an a-Si layer and a metal **source** bus and a drain electrode. The ohmic contact layer 12 made of + a-Si is formed. A flattening film 14 is formed on one surface of the substrate on which the TFT is formed, the pixel electrode 2 is formed thereon, and the drain electrode 20 is connected through a contact hole 15. The write shield 7 and the insulating film 8 may be omitted. In the LCD of the present invention, the above-mentioned TFT array substrate having a high aperture ratio and a common electrode substrate are arranged in close proximity to each other with a liquid crystal layer interposed therebetween. A reflective **polarizer** having a good **light** transmittance is arranged on the outer surface of either the TFT array substrate or the common electrode substrate, and an analyzer is arranged on the other outer surface. In the case of color display, it is desirable to use an optical interference color filter having good **light** transmittance on the inner surface of the common electrode substrate. In this way, the **light** utilization efficiency can be improved from the conventional 5% to 22%.

Minesoft Family

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
JPH09270520 A	Dead	1997-10-14	JP13320796	1996-05-28
JPH09269497 A	Dead	1997-10-14	JP3819297	1997-02-21

CN112420900 B

一种贵金属纳米颗粒-量子棒阵列的偏振器件制备方法

Title [MT]

A kind of polarization device preparation method of noble metal nanoparticle-quantum rod array

Current Assignee

University of Electronic Science and Technology of China

Application Number

CN202011223576

Publication Date

2021-09-24

Application Date

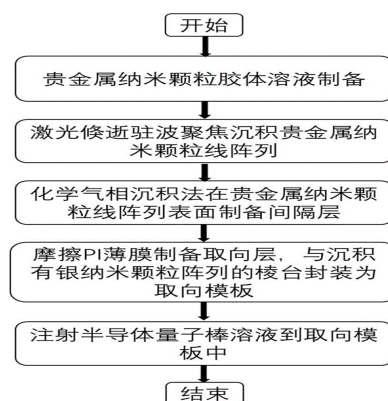
2020-11-05

Abstract

本发明提供了一种贵金属纳米颗粒-量子棒阵列的偏振器件制备方法，属于光电技术领域。所述方法利用激光倏逝驻波聚焦沉积技术，制备极化固定的贵金属银纳米颗粒线阵列基底，该银纳米颗粒线阵列基底与附有聚酰亚胺PI取向层的玻片复合作为量子棒的定向模板，在制备的复合定向结构中注射半导体量子棒溶液，制备贵金属纳米颗粒阵列-定向半导体量子棒复合发光器件，同时实现量子棒阵列的荧光增强与偏振发光。该方法制备的贵金属阵列-量子棒定向排列的复合结构，荧光强度可调且具有较高的偏振度，有助于为液晶显示技术、纳米表征技术、固态偏振光源技术提供新的原理和方法。

Abstract [MT]

The invention provides a method for preparing a **polarization** device of a noble metal nanoparticle-quantum rod array, belonging to the field of optoelectronic technology. The method utilizes the laser evanescent standing wave focused deposition technology to prepare a noble metal silver nanoparticle wire array substrate with fixed **polarization**, and the silver nanoparticle wire array substrate is compounded with a **glass** slide attached with a polyimide PI alignment layer as a quantum rod The directional template of the prepared composite directional structure is injected into the semiconductor quantum rod solution, the noble metal nanoparticle array-directional semiconductor quantum rod composite **light**-emitting device is prepared, and the fluorescence enhancement and **polarized light** emission of the quantum rod array are realized at the same time. The noble metal array-quantum rod oriented composite structure prepared by this method has adjustable fluorescence intensity and high **polarization** degree, which helps to provide new principles and methods for liquid crystal display technology, nano-characterization technology, and solid-state **polarized light source** technology.



Minesoft Family

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
CN112420900 A	Alive	2021-02-26	CN202011223576	2020-11-05
CN112420900 B	Alive	2021-09-24	CN202011223576	2020-11-05

[IN2007CN04068 A](#)

OPTICAL COUPLING TO IC CHIP

Current Assignee

Applied Materials Inc

Application Number

IN4068CHN2007

Publication Date

2007-11-23

Application Date

2007-09-17

Abstract

OPTICAL COUPLING TO IC CHIP An optoelectronic circuit including: an IC chip made up of a substrate in which an optical waveguide and a mirror have been fabricated, the substrate having a first lens formed thereon, wherein the mirror is aligned with the optical waveguide and the first lens is aligned with the mirror to form an optical path connecting the first lens, the mirror, and the optical waveguide; and an optical coupler including a second lens, the optical coupler affixed to the substrate and positioned to align the second lens with the first lens so as to couple an optical signal into or out of the optical waveguide within the IC chip.

Minesoft Family

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
CN101147088 A	Dead	2008-03-19	CN200680009101	2006-02-14
CN101147088 B	Dead	2011-08-17	CN200680009101	2006-02-14
IN2007CN04068 A	Alive	2007-11-23	IN4068CHN2007	2007-09-17
KR20070110882 A	Dead	2007-11-20	KR20077021348	2007-09-17
TW200636312 A	Alive	2006-10-16	TW95105155	2006-02-15
US20060239605 A1	Dead	2006-10-26	US11354267	2006-02-14
US7298941 B2	Dead	2007-11-20	US11354267	2006-02-14
WO2006088859 A2	Dead	2006-08-24	WOUS2006005160	2006-02-14
WO2006088859 A3	Dead	2007-06-28	WOUS2006005160	2006-02-14

KR20190130147 A

디스플레이 시스템들을 위한 깊이 기반 포비티드 렌더링

Title [MT]

Depth-based provided rendering for display systems

Current Assignee

Magic Leap Inc

Application Number

KR20197031052

Publication Date

2019-11-21

Application Date

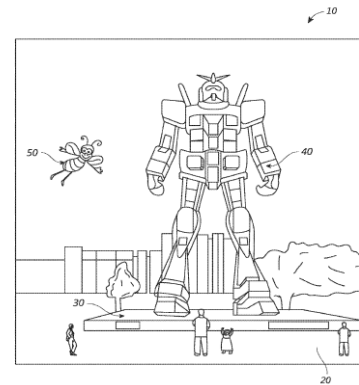
2018-03-21

Abstract

디스플레이 시스템에서 깊이-기반 포비티드 렌더링을 위한 방법들 및 시스템들이 개시된다. 디스플레이 시스템은 상이한 파면 발산을 사용하여 복수의 깊이 평면들 상의 가상 콘텐츠를 제공하도록 구성된 증강 현실 디스플레이 시스템일 수 있다. 일부 실시예들은 검출된 센서 정보에 기반하여 디스플레이 시스템의 사용자의 눈 배향들을 모니터링하는 것을 포함한다. 응시 포인트는 눈 배향들에 기반하여 결정되며, 응시 포인트는 시야에 대한 3-차원 위치를 표현한다. 제공할 가상 오브젝트들의 위치 정보가 획득되며, 이 위치 정보는 가상 오브젝트들의 3-차원 포지션들을 표시한다. 적어도 하나의 가상 오브젝트의 해상도들은 응시 포인트에 대한 적어도 하나의 가상 오브젝트의 근접도에 기반하여 조정된다. 가상 오브젝트들은 디스플레이 시스템에 의해 사용자에게 제공되며, 적어도 하나의 가상 오브젝트는 조정된 해상도에 따라 렌더링된다.

Abstract [MT]

Methods and systems for depth-based focused rendering in a display system are disclosed. The display system can be an augmented reality display system configured to provide virtual content on a plurality of depth planes using different wavefront divergence. Some embodiments include monitoring eye orientations of a user of the display system based on the detected sensor information. The gaze point is determined based on eye orientations, and the gaze point represents a three-dimensional position relative to the field of view. Location information of the virtual objects to be provided is obtained, which indicates the three-dimensional positions of the virtual objects. The resolutions of the at least one virtual object are adjusted based on the proximity of the at least one virtual object to the



gaze point. Virtual objects are provided to the user by the display system and at least one virtual object is rendered according to the adjusted resolution.

Minesoft Family

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
AU2018239511 A1	Dead	2019-10-17	AU2018239511	2018-03-21
CA3057109 A1	Alive	2018-09-27	CA3057109	2018-03-21
CN110679147 A	Alive	2020-01-10	CN201880033609	2018-03-21
CN110679147 B	Alive	2022-03-08	CN201880033609	2018-03-21
CN114578562 A	Alive	2022-06-03	CN202210150664	2018-03-21
EP3603058 A1	Alive	2020-02-05	EP18770261	2018-03-21
EP3603058 A4	Alive	2020-12-30	EP18770261	2018-03-21
EP3603058 B1	Alive	2024-07-03	EP18770261	2018-03-21
EP4411519 A2	Alive	2024-08-07	EP24184497	2018-03-21
EP4411519 A3	Alive	2025-01-08	EP24184497	2018-03-21
IL269386 A	Alive	2019-11-28	IL26938619	2019-09-16
IL269386 B1	Alive	2023-03-01	IL26938619	2019-09-16
IL269386 B2	Alive	2023-07-01	IL26938619	2019-09-16
IL300511 A	Alive	2023-04-01	IL30051123	2023-02-08
IN201947042578 A	Alive	2019-11-01	IN201947042578	2019-10-21
JP2020514926 A	Alive	2020-05-21	JP2019552200	2018-03-21
JP2020514926 A5	Alive	2021-04-30	JP2019552200	2018-03-21
JP7096836 B2	Alive	2022-07-06	JP2019552200	2018-03-21
JP2022118025 A	Alive	2022-08-12	JP2022087594	2022-05-30
JP2022118025 A5	Alive	2022-09-15	JP2022087594	2022-05-30
JP7329105 B2	Alive	2023-08-17	JP2022087594	2022-05-30
JP2023126616 A	Alive	2023-09-07	JP2023118193	2023-07-20

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
JP2023126616 A5	Alive	2024-04-22	JP2023118193	2023-07-20
JP7667824 B2	Alive	2025-04-23	JP2023118193	2023-07-20
JP2025041611 A	Alive	2025-03-26	JP2024205320	2024-11-26
JP2025041611 A5	Alive	2025-06-24	JP2024205320	2024-11-26
KR20190130147 A	Alive	2019-11-21	KR20197031052	2018-03-21
KR102524006 B1	Alive	2023-04-20	KR20197031052	2018-03-21
KR20230056067 A	Alive	2023-04-26	KR20237013033	2018-03-21
KR102653388 B1	Alive	2024-04-01	KR20237013033	2018-03-21
KR20240046291 A	Alive	2024-04-08	KR20247010343	2018-03-21
US20180275410 A1	Alive	2018-09-27	US15927808	2018-03-21
US11644669 B2	Alive	2023-05-09	US15927808	2018-03-21
US20230251492 A1	Alive	2023-08-10	US18297191	2023-04-07
US12189128 B2	Alive	2025-01-07	US18297191	2023-04-07
US20250093661 A1	Alive	2025-03-20	US18959036	2024-11-25
WO2018175625 A1	Dead	2018-09-27	WOUS2018023619	2018-03-21

JP2002282478 A

STEREOSCOPIC IMAGE DISPLAY GAME MACHINE

Current Assignee

Sammy Corp Sammy KK

Application Number

JP2001082488

Publication Date

2002-10-02

Application Date

2001-03-22

Abstract

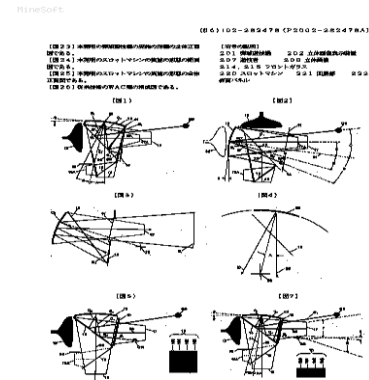
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a stereoscopic image display game machine such as a pachinko game machine and a slot machine reducing ghosts and enabling a player to sufficiently view stereoscopic images even in a **bright** environment. SOLUTION: The pachinko game machine 201 is provided with a stereoscopic image display device 202 displaying the stereoscopic image 208 to the player 207. For the stereoscopic image display device 202, an actual object or a target object 16 for emitting and propagating or reflecting **light** is provided along a target **light** beam path or a target axis 25. The target **light** beam path or the 'target axis' 25 indicates a virtual line between the target object 16 and the nearly physical center of a concave mirror surface 30. A concave mirror 12 is inclined so as to turn the optical axis 31 of the concave mirror to the angle (A) of 5 to 20 degrees (E) to the perpendicular of the target axis 25. (57) 【要約】

【課題】ゴーストを減少し、遊技者が明るい環境においても立体像を十分に見ることができる弾球遊技機、スロットマシン等の立体画像表示遊技機を提供する。 【解決手段】

弾球遊技機201は、立体画像208を遊技者207に表示する立体画像表示装置202を備え、立体画像表示装置202は、光を放射し、伝播させ、又は反射させる現実の目的物又はターゲット目的物16はターゲット光線路又はターゲット軸25に沿って設けられている。ターゲット光線路又は「ターゲット軸」25は前記ターゲット目的物16と凹面鏡表面30の概略の物理的中心との間の仮想線を表している。凹面鏡12はその凹面鏡の光学軸31がターゲット軸25の垂線に対する5度から20度(E)の角度(A)となるように傾斜している。

Abstract [MT]

(57) [Summary] [PROBLEMS] To provide a three-dimensional image display game machine such as a ball game machine, a slot machine, etc., which can reduce a ghost and allow a player to sufficiently view a three-dimensional image even in a **bright** environment. A ball game machine includes a stereoscopic image display device for displaying a stereoscopic image to a player, and the



stereoscopic image display device emits, propagates, or reflects **light**. Object or target purpose 1 6 is provided along the target optical line or target axis 25. Target optical line or "target axis" Reference numeral 25 denotes a virtual line between the target object 16 and the approximate physical center of the concave mirror surface 30. Concave mirror 1 2 is inclined such that the optical axis 31 of the concave mirror is at an angle (A) of 5 to 20 degrees (E) with respect to a perpendicular to the target axis 25.

Minesoft Family

Publication Number	Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
JP2002282478 A Dead	2002-10-02	JP2001082488	2001-03-22

JP2003126461 A

THREE-DIMENSIONAL IMAGE DISPLAY GAME MACHINE

Current Assignee

Sammy Corp Sammy KK

Application Number

JP2001330393

Publication Date

2003-05-07

Application Date

2001-10-29

Abstract

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide three-dimensional images easy to be seen by a player in the **bright** environment with reduced ghost. SOLUTION: A pachinko game machine 201 is provided with a three- dimensional image display device 202 for displaying three-dimensional images 208 to a player 207. A window 214 is positioned at a player side of the three- dimensional image display device 202, and the three-dimensional image 208 generated by the three-dimensional image display device 202 is formed into a real image in the window 214 at a player side thereof. (57) 【要約】

【課題】 ゴーストを減少し、遊技者が明るい環境においても立体像を十分に見ることができる。

【解決手段】 弾球遊技機 201 の内部には、立体画像

208 を遊技者 207 に表示する立体画像表示装置 202

を備えている。この立体画像表示装置 202 の遊技者

側に窓 214 を位置させ、立体画像表示装置 202 で生

成した立体画像 208 を前記窓 214 の遊技者側で実像 として形成するように構成した。

Abstract [MT]

(57) [Summary] [Problem] To reduce ghosts and allow a player to sufficiently view a stereoscopic image even in a **bright** environment. A three-dimensional image display device (20) for displaying a three-dimensional image (208) to a player (207) inside a ball game machine (201). 2 is provided. The window 214 is positioned on the player side of the stereoscopic image display device 202, and the stereoscopic image 208 generated by the stereoscopic image display device 202 is formed as a real image on the player side of the window 214.

Minesoft Family

Publication Number	Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
JP2003126461 A Dead	2003-05-07	JP2001330393	2001-10-29



IN2007CN04869 A

ILLUMINATION SYSTEM AND PROJECTION SYSTEM USING SAME

Current Assignee

3M Innovative Properties Co

Application Number

IN4869CHN2007

Publication Date

2008-01-25

Application Date

2007-10-30

Abstract

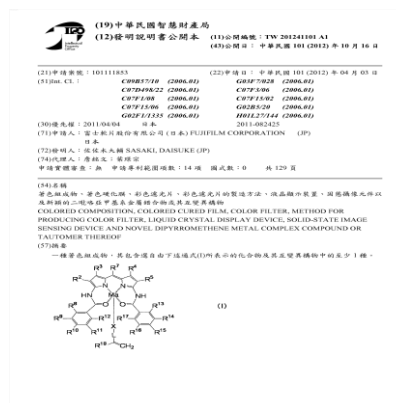
An illumination system, useful for generating illumination **light** in an image-projection system, has at least a first image-forming panel. A first array of **light** emitting elements, for example **light** emitting diodes (LEDs), generates a first **light** beam associated with a first wavelength range. A second array of **light** emitting elements generates a second **light** beam associated with a second wavelength range. The second array of **light** emitting elements comprises at least a first **light** emitting element generating **light** in the second wavelength range and a second **light** emitting element generating **light** in the first wavelength range. The center wavelength of the second **light** emitting element may be closer in value to the center wavelength of a **light** emitting element in the first array than to the center wavelength of the first **light** emitting element.

Minesoft Family

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
CN101151909 A	Dead	2008-03-26	CN200680010540	2006-03-14
EP1872592 A1	Dead	2008-01-02	EP06738341	2006-03-14
IN2007CN04869 A	Alive	2008-01-25	IN4869CHN2007	2007-10-30
JP2008537788 A	Alive	2008-09-25	JP2008504100	2006-03-14
KR20070116276 A	Dead	2007-12-07	KR20077024889	2007-10-29
TW200641401 A	Alive	2006-12-01	TW95110465	2006-03-24
US20060221305 A1	Dead	2006-10-05	US11094671	2005-03-30
US7422330 B2	Dead	2008-09-09	US11094671	2005-03-30
WO2006107546 A1	Dead	2006-10-12	WOUS2006009267	2006-03-14

TW201241101 A

Colored composition, colored cured film, color filter, method for producing color filter, liquid crystal display device, solid-state image sensing device and novel dipyrromethene metal complex compound or tautomer thereof



Current Assignee

Fujifilm Corp

Application Number

TW101111853

Publication Date

2012-10-16

Application Date

2012-04-03

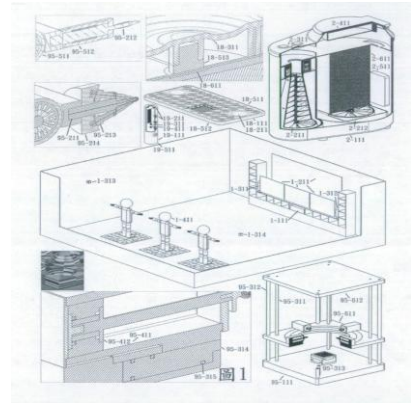
Abstract

A colored composition containing at least one of compounds represented by the following formula (I) and the tautomer thereof is provided.

Minesoft Family

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
JP2012224847 A	Alive	2012-11-15	JP2012084360	2012-04-02
JP5722267 B2	Alive	2015-05-20	JP2012084360	2012-04-02
TW201241101 A	Dead	2012-10-16	TW101111853	2012-04-03
TWI619772 B	Dead	2018-04-01	TW101111853	2012-04-03
US20140027683 A1	Dead	2014-01-30	US14042730	2013-10-01
WO2012137746 A1	Dead	2012-10-11	WOJP2012059013	2012-04-02

Instant Interactive 3D stereo imitation music device



Instant Interactive 3D stereo imitation music device

Individual - TUNG FA WU

TW101100249

2014-05-11

2012-01-04

Publication Number	Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
TW201238326 A Dead	2012-09-16	TW101100249	2012-01-04
TWI437875 B Dead	2014-05-11	TW101100249	2012-01-04

Orgaic electroluminescent device and carbazole compound

Fujifilm Corp

TW99129258

2011-06-16

2010-08-31

A composition used to an organic electroluminescent device is provided. The organic electroluminescent device includes: a pair of electrodes on the substrate and at least one organic layer including a luminous layer between the electrodes, wherein the characteristic is: the composition includes the compound showed in the following formula (1). In formula (1), Ar1 represents aryl or heteroaryl group; R1 to R8 independently represent the hydrogen or substituents respectively; at least one or more of R1 to R8 are represented special structures of substituent (2) such as t-butyl groups; in addition, when R3 and R6 are represented by the same substituent (2), R3 and R6 represent different substituents.

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
JP2011051918 A	Alive	2011-03-17	JP2009201151	2009-08-31
JP5619395 B2	Alive	2014-11-05	JP2009201151	2009-08-31
TW201120006 A	Alive	2011-06-16	TW99129258	2010-08-31
WO2011024926 A1	Dead	2011-03-03	WOJP2010064535	2010-08-26

TW201245214 A

Colored composition, colored cured film, color filter, method for producing color filter, liquid crystal display device, solid-state image sensing device and novel dipyrromethene metal complex compound or tautomer thereof



Current Assignee

Fujifilm Corp

Application Number

TW101112084

Publication Date

2012-11-16

Application Date

2012-04-05

Abstract

A colored composition containing at least one of the compounds and tautomers thereof represented by the following formula (I) is provided. In formula (I), R2 to R5 represent hydrogen atoms or a monovalent substituent group. R7 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, or a hetero ring. Ma represents a metal or a metal complex. X3 and X4 represent NR, nitrogen atoms, oxygen atoms, or sulfur atoms, wherein R represents hydrogen atoms, an alkyl, an alkenyl, an alkyl, a hetero ring, an acyl, an alkylsulfonyl, or an arylsulfonyl. X5 represents a group required to neutralize the charge of Ma, and a represents 1 or 2. R8 to R17 represent a hydrogen atom or a monovalent substituent group, respectively, wherein at least one of R8 to R17 represents a specific polymerizable substituent group.

Minesoft Family

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
CN103476873 A	Dead	2013-12-25	CN201280016976	2012-04-05
CN103476873 B	Dead	2016-08-10	CN201280016976	2012-04-05
JP2012224852 A	Alive	2012-11-15	JP2012086898	2012-04-05
JP5722269 B2	Alive	2015-05-20	JP2012086898	2012-04-05

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
KR20140019398 A	Dead	2014-02-14	KR20137027747	2012-04-05
KR101703681 B1	Dead	2017-02-07	KR20137027747	2012-04-05
TW201245214 A	Dead	2012-11-16	TW101112084	2012-04-05
TWI560193 B	Dead	2016-12-01	TW101112084	2012-04-05
US20140030642 A1	Dead	2014-01-30	US14042737	2013-10-01
US8785088 B2	Dead	2014-07-22	US14042737	2013-10-01
WO2012137888 A1	Dead	2012-10-11	WOJP2012059416	2012-04-05

TW201245343 A

Colored composition, colored cured film, color filter, method for producing color filter, liquid crystal display device, solid-state image sensing device and novel dipyrromethene metal complex compound or tautomer thereof

Current Assignee

Fujifilm Corp

Application Number

TW101112082

Publication Date

2012-11-16

Application Date

2012-04-05

Abstract

A colored composition containing at least one of compounds and tautomers thereof represented by the following formula (I) is provided. In formula (I), R2-R5 represent hydrogen atoms or monovalent substituent groups. R7 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, etc. Ma represents a metal or a metal complex. X3 and X4 represent NR, nitrogen atoms, oxygen atoms, or sulfur atoms. R represents hydrogen atoms, alkyl groups, etc. Y1 and Y2 represent NRc, nitrogen atoms, or carbon atoms, Rc represents hrdrogen atom, alkyl group, etc. R8 and R9 represent alkyl groups, alkeny groups, etc. Z represents a group of atoms formed by a nitrogen-containing cyclic with a specified structure.

Minesoft Family

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
JP2012224849 A	Alive	2012-11-15	JP2012085868	2012-04-04
JP5722268 B2	Alive	2015-05-20	JP2012085868	2012-04-04
TW201245343 A	Alive	2012-11-16	TW101112082	2012-04-05
US20140038092 A1	Dead	2014-02-06	US14043827	2013-10-01



Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
US8778577 B2	Dead	2014-07-15	US14043827	2013-10-01
WO2012137852 A1	Dead	2012-10-11	WOJP2012059267	2012-04-04

TW201245147 A

Colored composition, colored cured film, color filter, method for producing color filter, liquid crystal display device, solid-state image sensing device and novel dipyrromethene metal complex compound or tautomer thereof



Current Assignee

Fujifilm Corp

Application Number

TW101112083

Publication Date

2012-11-16

Application Date

2012-04-05

Abstract

A colored composition containing at least one of compounds and tautomers thereof represented by the following formula (I) is provided.

Minesoft Family

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
JP2012224846 A	Alive	2012-11-15	JP2012084359	2012-04-02
TW201245147 A	Alive	2012-11-16	TW101112083	2012-04-05
WO2012137747 A1	Dead	2012-10-11	WOJP2012059014	2012-04-02

Verfahren und Anordnung zur 3D-Aufnahme

Title [MT]

3D recording method and arrangement

Current Assignee

Individual - KLAUS KOERNER et al.

Application Number

DE19919584

Publication Date

2000-11-02

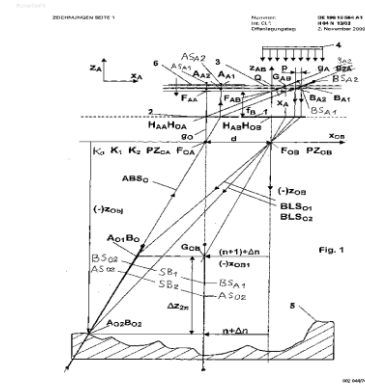
Application Date

1999-04-29

Abstract

The invention relates to a device for detecting objects in a three-dimensional manner. The inventive device comprises at least two illustration systems which are provided with projection lenses facing the object. At least one illustration system is configured as an observation system for observing objects and at least one illustration system is provided with an elementary means that can be moved in front of the projection lens. The elementary image of the elementary means moves through the object space on an image point line. According to the invention, the elementary means is configured as a moveable elementary means with a lateral component in relation to the optical axis of the projection lens. The observation system is arranged along the image point line for observation. Die Erfindung betrifft Verfahren und Anordnungen zur 3-D-Aufnahme mindestens einer Objektoberfläche eines Objektes in einer Szene mit einer Strahlungsquelle zur Beleuchtung eines Arrays, wodurch ein strukturiert leuchtendes Array mit mindestens einem leuchtenden Flächenelement gebildet ist, einem Beleuchtungsobjektiv zur Abbildung des leuchtenden Arrays in den Objektraum und einem Empfänger-Array und einem Aufnahmeobjektiv zur Abbildung von Elementen der mindestens einen Objektoberfläche auf das Empfänger-Array. Dabei werden das Schärfevolumen eines Bildes des mindestens einen leuchtenden Flächenelementes des strukturiert leuchtenden Arrays, wobei dieses Schärfevolumen im Objektraum gebildet ist, und das Schärfevolumen eines Bildes mindestens eines Elementes des Empfänger-Arrays, wobei dieses Schärfevolumen mit Hilfe des Aufnahmeobjektivs ebenfalls im Objektraum gebildet ist, und mindestens ein Element der mindestens einen Objektoberfläche zumindest näherungsweise einmal, aufgrund der Durchführung einer vorbestimmten Verschiebung des mindestens einen leuchtenden Flächenelementes des strukturiert leuchtenden Arrays auf einer Verschiebungsstrecke im Array-Raum mit einer Verschiebungskomponente parallel und einer Verschiebungskomponente senkrecht zur optischen Achse des Beleuchtungsobjektivs, zur Koinzidenz gebracht, wobei das durch das Beleuchtungsobjektiv erzeugte Bild dieser Verschiebungsstrecke im Objektraum mit dem zugehörigen Hauptstrahl des Abbildungsstrahlenbündels ...

Abstract [MT]



The invention relates to methods and arrangements for 3-D recording of at least one object surface of an object in a scene with a radiation **source** for illuminating an array, whereby a structured, luminous array is formed with at least one luminous surface element, an illuminating lens for imaging the luminous array in the Object space and a receiver array and a recording lens for imaging elements of the at least one object surface on the receiver array. The sharpness volume of an image of the at least one luminous surface element of the structured luminous array, this sharpness volume being formed in the object space, and the sharpness volume of an image of at least one element of the receiver array, this sharpness volume also being formed in the object space with the aid of the taking lens. and at least one element of the at least one object surface at least approximately once, due to the implementation of a predetermined displacement of the at least one luminous surface element of the structured luminous array on a displacement path in the array space with a displacement component parallel and a displacement component perpendicular to the optical axis of the illumination objective, for coincidence brought, the image generated by the illumination lens of this displacement path in the object space with the associated main beam of the imaging beam ...

Minesoft Family

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
AU4391300 A	Dead	2000-11-17	AU4391300	2000-04-01
DE10081176 D2	Dead	2002-03-28	DE10081176T	2000-04-01
DE19919584 A1	Dead	2000-11-02	DE19919584	1999-04-29
EP1188035 A1	Dead	2002-03-20	EP00925063	2000-04-01
WO2000066972 A1	Dead	2000-11-09	WODE2000000991	2000-04-01

TW201241565 A

Negative pattern forming method and resist pattern

Current Assignee

Fujifilm Corp

Application Number

TW100143842

Publication Date

2012-10-16

Application Date

2011-11-30

Abstract

A negative pattern forming method, includes: (i) forming a film having a film thickness of 200 nm or more from a chemical amplification resist composition containing (A) a resin capable of increasing a polarity of the resin (A) by an action of an acid to decrease a solubility of the resin (A) for a developer containing one or more organic solvents, (B) a compound capable of generating an acid upon irradiation with an actinic ray or radiation, and (C) a solvent; (ii) exposing the film, so as to form an exposed film; and (iii) developing the exposed film with a developer containing one or more organic solvents.

Minesoft Family

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
CN103229102 A	Alive	2013-07-31	CN201180057434	2011-11-29
CN103229102 B	Alive	2016-04-13	CN201180057434	2011-11-29
JP2012133329 A	Alive	2012-07-12	JP2011243961	2011-11-07
JP5690703 B2	Alive	2015-03-25	JP2011243961	2011-11-07
KR20130123396 A	Alive	2013-11-12	KR20137013957	2011-11-29
KR101351361 B1	Alive	2014-01-14	KR20137013957	2011-11-29
SG190734 A1	Alive	2013-07-31	SG2013041884	2011-11-29
TW201241565 A	Alive	2012-10-16	TW100143842	2011-11-30
TWI546623 B	Alive	2016-08-21	TW100143842	2011-11-30



Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
US20130266777 A1	Alive	2013-10-10	US13904236	2013-05-29
US8859192 B2	Alive	2014-10-14	US13904236	2013-05-29
WO2012074122 A1	Dead	2012-06-07	WOJP2011078004	2011-11-29

IN2009CN06396 A

'MEASUREMENT OF AN INSOLUBLE ANALYTE IN A SAMPLE'

Current Assignee

High Throughput Genomics Inc

Application Number

IN6396CHN2009

Publication Date

2010-02-26

Application Date

2009-10-29

Abstract

The present invention relates to compositions, apparatus and methods useful for concurrently performing singular, multiple, high throughput, biological or chemical assays, using nuclease protection molecules which specifically bind to a target of interest. The nuclease protection molecules are capable of detecting targets in complex biological samples, including, preserved, fixed, dried, and/or cross-linked specimen. The reagents and methods of the instant invention provide an effective means for analyzing a target of interest from a complex biological sample without solubilizing or disrupting the sample. Utilization of such methods in clinical and/or diagnostic applications is also described.

Minesoft Family

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
AU2008232523 A1	Dead	2008-10-09	AU2008232523	2008-03-31
AU2008232523 B2	Dead	2013-05-16	AU2008232523	2008-03-31
CA2682196 A1	Dead	2008-10-09	CA2682196	2008-03-31
CN101809165 A	Dead	2010-08-18	CN200880018023	2008-03-31
EA200901331 A1	Alive	2010-04-30	EA200901331	2008-03-31
EP2132332 A1	Dead	2009-12-16	EP08744733	2008-03-31
EP2132332 B1	Dead	2014-01-22	EP08744733	2008-03-31
IN2009CN06396 A	Alive	2010-02-26	IN6396CHN2009	2009-10-29
JP2010523943 A	Dead	2010-07-15	JP2010501276	2008-03-31

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
JP5735798 B2	Dead	2015-06-17	JP2010501276	2008-03-31
TW200907067 A	Alive	2009-02-16	TW97111752	2008-03-31
US20080268451 A1	Dead	2008-10-30	US12058205	2008-03-28
WO2008121927 A1	Dead	2008-10-09	WOUS2008058837	2008-03-31

IN2007DN00972 A

SELECTIVE INSECTICIDES BASED ON SUBSTITUTED CYCLIC KETOENOLS AND SAFENERS

Current Assignee

Bayer CropScience AG

Application Number

IN972DEN2007

Publication Date

2007-08-03

Application Date

2007-02-06

Abstract

The present invention relates to the use of selective insecticidal compositions, characterized in that they comprise an effective amount of an active compound combination comprising (a) at least one compound of the formula (I) in which CKE, W, X, Y and Z are as defined in the description, and (b) at least one crop plant compatibility-improving compound, from the group of compounds mentioned in the description, in particular cloquintocetmexyl and mefenpyrdiethyl for controlling insects and/or arachnids, and to a method for controlling insects and/or arachnids using the compositions.

Minesoft Family

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
AU2005263570 A1	Dead	2006-01-26	AU2005263570	2005-07-18
AU2005263570 B2	Dead	2010-06-03	AU2005263570	2005-07-18
BRPI0513532 A	Dead	2008-05-06	BRPI0513532	2005-07-18
BRPI0513532 B1	Dead	2014-08-26	BRPI0513532	2005-07-18
CA2574216 A1	Dead	2006-01-26	CA2574216	2005-07-18
CA2574216 C	Dead	2013-09-17	CA2574216	2005-07-18
CN101018483 A	Dead	2007-08-15	CN200580030721	2005-07-18
CN101018483 B	Dead	2013-11-06	CN200580030721	2005-07-18
CN101406184 A	Dead	2009-04-15	CN200810177587	2005-07-18
CN101406184 B	Dead	2012-08-22	CN200810177587	2005-07-18

Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
DE102004035133 A1	Dead	2006-02-16	DE102004035133	2004-07-20
EA200700317 A1	Dead	2007-08-31	EA200700317	2005-07-18
EA012504 B1	Dead	2009-10-30	EA200700317	2005-07-18
EP1771067 A1	Dead	2007-04-11	EP05776440	2005-07-18
EP1771067 B1	Dead	2014-03-12	EP05776440	2005-07-18
ES2457082 T3	Dead	2014-04-24	ES05776440T	2005-07-18
IN2007DN00972 A	Dead	2007-08-03	IN972DEN2007	2007-02-06
JP2008506743 A	Dead	2008-03-06	JP2007521877	2005-07-18
JP4966194 B2	Dead	2012-07-04	JP2007521877	2005-07-18
KR20070039145 A	Dead	2007-04-11	KR20077003784	2005-07-18
KR101236377 B1	Dead	2013-02-22	KR20077003784	2005-07-18
MX2007000676 A	Dead	2009-02-11	MX2007000676	2005-07-18
PL1771067 T3	Dead	2014-07-31	PL05776440T	2005-07-18
TW200616543 A	Dead	2006-06-01	TW94124480	2005-07-20
TWI368481 B	Dead	2012-07-21	TW94124480	2005-07-20
US20090012100 A1	Dead	2009-01-08	US11572400	2005-07-18
US8202875 B2	Dead	2012-06-19	US11572400	2005-07-18
VN14657 A1	Dead	2007-05-25	VN200700336	2005-07-18
VN10011696 B	Dead	2013-09-25	VN200700336	2005-07-18
WO2006008111 A1	Dead	2006-01-26	WOEP2005007794	2005-07-18
ZA200700498 B	Alive	2008-07-30	ZA200700498	2007-01-17

IN2005KN01866 A

METHOD FOR DETECTION OF GENETIC DISORDERS

Current Assignee

Ravgen Inc

Application Number

IN1866KON2005

Publication Date

2007-07-20

Application Date

2005-09-19

Abstract

The invention provides a method useful for detection of genetic disorders. The method comprises determining the sequence of alleles of a locus of interest, and quantitating a ratio for the alleles at the locus of interest, wherein the ratio indicates the presence or absence of a chromosomal abnormality. The present invention also provides a non-invasive method for the detection of chromosomal abnormalities in a fetus. The invention is especially useful as a non-invasive method for determining the sequence of fetal DNA. The invention further provides methods of isolation of free DNA from a sample.

Minesoft Family

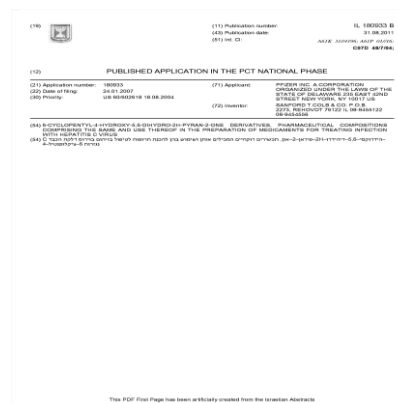
Publication Number		Publication Date	Application Number	Application Date
AU2003217826 A1	Dead	2003-09-16	AU2003217826	2003-02-28
AU2003217826 B2	Dead	2008-07-31	AU2003217826	2003-02-28
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6-CYCLOPENTYL-4-HYDROXY-5,6-DIHYDRO-2H-PYRAN-2-ONE DERIVATIVES, PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING THE SAME AND USE THEREOF IN THE PREPARATION OF MEDICAMENTS FOR TREATING INFECTION WITH HEPATITIS C VIRUS



Current Assignee

Pfizer Corp Belgium Pfizer Inc

Application Number

IL18093307

Publication Date

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Application Date

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Minesoft Family

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GC0010396 A

RORC2 منظمات بيررولو بيريدين مستبدلة مثيل و- ثالث فلورو مثيل لمستقبلات وطرق إستخدامها

Title [MT]

METHYL- AND TRIFLUOROMETHYL-SUBSTITUTED PYRROLOPYRIDINE MODULATORS OF RORC2 AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF

Current Assignee

Pfizer Corp Belgium

Application Number

GC201530129

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2019-07-31

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2015-10-04

Abstract

و/أو تخفيض RORy يقدم الاختراع الحالي بيررولو بيريدينات مستبدلة بمثيل وثالث فلورو مثيل، و تركيبات صيدلية منها، وطرق لتنظيم فعالية في كائن، وطرق لعلاج علل طبية مختلفة باستخدام مثل تلك البيررولو بيريدينات وتركيباتها الصيدلية IL-17 كمية

Abstract [MT]

The present invention provides methyl- and trifluoromethyl-substituted pyrrolopyridines, pharmaceutical compositions thereof, methods of modulating RORy activity and/or reducing the amount of IL-17 in a subject, and methods of treating various medical disorders using such pyrrolopyridines and pharmaceutical compositions thereof.

Minesoft Family

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