G06K COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

G PHYSICS
(NOTES omitted)

INSTRUMENTS

G06 COMPUTING; CALCULATING; COUNTING
(NOTES omitted)

G06K RECOGNITION OF DATA; PRESENTATION OF DATA; RECORD CARRIERS;
HANDLING RECORD CARRIERS

NOTES
1. This subclass covers:
   • marking, sensing, and conveying of record carriers;
   • recognising characters or other data;
   • presenting visually or otherwise the data recognised or the result of a computation.
2. This subclass does not cover printing per se.

WARNING
In this subclass non-limiting references (in the sense of paragraph 39 of the Guide to the IPC) may still be displayed in the scheme.

1/00 Methods or arrangements for marking the record carrier in digital fashion (interpreting G06K 3/02)
   1/02 . by punching (punching in general B26F)
   1/05 . High-speed punches, e.g. controlled by electric computer
   1/06 . Manually-controlled devices
   1/08 . Card punches
   1/10 . otherwise than by punching (printing in general B41, e.g. B41J)
1/12 . [by printing code marks (applying code marks to labels B65C 9/46; marking or coding completed packages B65B 61/26)]
1/13 . [for colour code marks]
1/15 . [by magnetic means]
1/16 . [by photographic or thermographic registration (recording apparatus for measuring instruments G01D 15/00)]
1/18 . by transferring data from one type of record carrier on to another type of record carrier, e.g. from magnetic tape to punched card

1/20 . Simultaneous marking of record carrier and printing-out of data, e.g. printing-punch
1/22 . Simultaneous marking and printing on different record carriers, e.g. on different types of record carrier

3/00 Methods or arrangements for printing of data in the shape of alphanumeric or other characters from a record carrier, e.g. interpreting, printing-out from a magnetic tape
   3/02 . Translating markings on a record carrier into printed data on the same record carrier, i.e. interpreting

5/00 Methods or arrangements for verifying the correctness of markings on a record carrier; Column detection devices
   5/02 . the verifying forming a part of the marking action
   5/04 . Verifying the alignment of markings

7/00 Methods or arrangements for sensing record carriers, (e.g. for reading patterns) (G06K 9/00 takes precedence)
   7/0004 . [Hybrid readers]
   7/0008 . [General problems related to the reading of electronic memory record carriers, independent of its reading method, e.g. power transfer]
   7/0013 . [by galvanic contacts, e.g. card connectors for ISO-7816 compliant smart cards or memory cards, e.g. SD card readers (connectors in general H01R 13/00; connectors for SIM cards used in mobile phones or the like H04B 1/3816)]
   7/0017 . [the reading head of the connector being removably attached to the housing]
   7/0021 . [for reading/sensing record carriers having surface contacts]
by mechanical means, e.g. by pins operating electric contacts

NOTE

This group covers electromagnetic interrogation as radiated by the antenna of an interrogation device while interrogating a plurality of wireless electronic memory record carriers, e.g. non-contact smart cards, RFID tags or labels, or transponders.

7/1019 . . . [resolving collision on the communication channels between simultaneously or concurrently interrogated record carriers. (collision between the communication channels used by wireless communication devices, where the solution is not particularly adapted for RFID’s or the like, H04W 74/08)]

7/1009 . . . [sensing by radiation using wavelengths larger than 0.1 mm, e.g. radio-waves or microwaves]
(the interrogation device using at least one directional antenna or directional interrogation field to resolve the collision (direction or location finding, such as triangulation techniques. \textit{G01S} 13/00))

(the directional field being used for pinpointing the location of the record carrier, e.g. for finding or locating an RFID tag amongst a plurality of RFID tags, each RFID tag being associated with an object, e.g. for physically locating the RFID tagged object in a warehouse)

(interrogating only those RFIDs that fulfill a predetermined requirement, e.g. selecting all RFIDs having the same speed and moving in a cloud like fashion, e.g. on the same train; interrogating only RFIDs having a certain predetermined temperature, e.g. in the same fridge, another possibility being the active ignoring of a group of tags that fulfill a predetermined requirement, equivalent to the Boolean NOT operation)

(the sensing being preceded by at least one preliminary step)

(the step consisting of detection of the presence of one or more record carriers in the vicinity of the interrogation device)

(the step consisting of determining the type of record carrier, e.g. to determine if the record carrier is an RFID tag of the long or short range type, or to determine the preferred communication protocol of the RFID tag)

(the step consisting of dynamically tuning the resonant circuit of the interrogation device that is emitting the interrogation signal, e.g. for impedance matching inside of the interrogation device (for tuning related to loop aerials in general \textit{H01Q} 7/00))

(methods and means used by the interrogation device for reliably powering the wireless record carriers using an electromagnetic interrogation field)

(the powering being adversely affected by environmental influences, e.g. unwanted energy loss in the interrogation signal due to metallic or capacitive objects in the proximity of the interrogation device or in the proximity of the interrogated record carrier)

(including auxiliary means for focusing, repeating or boosting the electromagnetic interrogation field (\textit{comparable booster antennas integrated on the record carrier itself \textit{G06K} 19/07794)})

(the repeating consisting of intelligently propagating data from record carriers via intermediate stations to the interrogation device, e.g. a distant RFID or RFID falling in a “shadow” region sending its identification data to an interrogation device using at least the help of one further RFID that is positioned in a region “visible” to the interrogation device, the further RFID therefore functioning as a relay station)

(setting parameters for the interrogator, e.g. programming parameters and operating modes)

(parameter settings related to power consumption of the interrogator)

(parameter settings controlling the transmission power of the interrogator)

/loading programming parameters or programs into the interrogator, e.g. for configuring the interrogator)

(the reader and the record carrier being capable of selectively switching between reader and record carrier appearance, e.g. in near field communication [NFC] devices where the NFC device may function as an RFID reader or as an RFID tag)

(issues specific to the use of single wire protocol [SWP] in NFC like devices)

(arrangements for protecting the interrogation against piracy attacks (computer security in general \textit{G06F} 21/00; jamming of communication, countermeasures \textit{H04K} 3/00; secret communication \textit{H04K} 1/00))

(the arrangement comprising a circuit inside of the interrogation device)

(the arrangement being mechanical, such as reinforced housings or protective cages against unlawful entry)

(the arrangement including a further device in the proximity of the interrogation device, e.g. signal scrambling devices)

(arrangements for handling protocols designed for non-contact record carriers such as RFIDs NFCs, e.g. ISO/IEC 14443 and 18092 (protocols for data communication in general, see \textit{H04L} 29/06))

(\textit{ultra wide band})

(using at least one antenna particularly designed for interrogating the wireless record carriers (antennas in general \textit{H01Q} 1/22))

(the antenna being of the very-near field type, e.g. capacitive)

(the antenna being of the near field type, inductive coil)

(the antenna being of the far field type, e.g. HF types or dipoles)

(using a plurality of antennas, e.g. configurations including means to resolve interference between the plurality of antennas)

(the interrogation device being adapted for miscellaneous applications)

(the interrogation device being adapted for being moveable)
Hand-held scanners

Data fields affixed to objects or articles

Circuits for pulse forming, amplifying

Arrangement of optical elements

Moving beam scanning

Source control

Beam path

Basic scanning using moving elements

by rotation, e.g. polygon

by oscillation

Activating means

using flexible or piezoelectric means

using hologram

Parallel lines

Arrangement of fixed elements

for omnidirectional scanning

Particularities of propagating elements, e.g. lenses, mirrors (G06K 7/10831 takes precedence)

Fixed beam scanning

Photodetector array or CCD scanning

Light sources

including a diffuser for diffusing the light from the light source to create substantially uniform illumination of the target record carrier

Exposure time control

Relative movement

Moved readers, e.g. pen, wand

Slot readers

Special measures in relation to the object to be scanned

Multidistance reading

Focalisation

further details of bar or optical code scanning devices

Arrangement of optical elements, e.g. lenses, mirrors, prisms (optical elements perse G02B1)

Particularities of the light-sensitive elements (semiconductor devices H01L1)

Circuits for pulse shaping, amplifying, eliminating noise signals, checking the function of the sensing device (basic electronic circuitry H03)

sensing of data fields affixed to objects or articles, e.g. coded labels (postal sorting B07C 3/14, conveying articles B65G 47/48)

randomly oriented data-fields, code-marks therefore, e.g. concentric circles-code

constructional details of hand-held scanners

the scanner to be worn on a finger or on a wrist

adaptations to make the hand-held scanner useable as a fixed scanner

means to wake up the scanner from a sleep mode, e.g. using an acceleration sensor indicating that the scanner is being picked up by a user

sensing by means of TV-scanning

sensing, after transfer of the image of the data-field to an intermediate store, e.g. storage with cathode ray tube

the record carrier being at least partially of the hologram type

the scanner comprising adaptations for scanning a record carrier that is displayed on a display-screen or the like

the scanner having more than one scanning window, e.g. two substantially orthogonally placed scanning windows for integration into a check-out counter of a super-market

Arrangement of fixed elements to facilitate interaction with electrical circuits in general G01R 31/28

self-diagnosis, e.g. in addition to or as part of the actual interrogation process (testing of electrical circuits in general G01R 31/28)

arrangements to facilitate interaction with further interrogation devices, e.g. such that at least two interrogation devices may function and cooperate in a network of such devices

sensing by means of TV-scanning

thus, e.g. concentric circles-
Methods or arrangements for reading or recognising printed or written characters or for recognising patterns, e.g. fingerprints (processing or analysis of tracks of nuclear particles G01T 5/02; information retrieval G06F 16/00; radio frequency identification G06K 7/00; recognition of barcodes and similar code images G06K 7/10; computer systems based on specific computational models G06N; image analysis, inspection, positioning or tracking G06T 7/00; recognition of acoustic speech signals G10L 15/00; acoustic speaker identification G10L 17/00)

NOTES

1. In this group, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:
   - “recognising” includes several functions such as extracting features, clustering, classifying or matching.

2. IPC subgroups G06K 9/20, G06K 9/36, G06K 9/62 and G06K 9/74 refer to methods or arrangements that can be applied to a pattern independently of its nature or to that are applied to specific patterns not included in the subgroups in the range G06K 9/00006 - G06K 9/00852. The CPC subgroups in the range G06K 9/00006 - G06K 9/00852 refer to the same methods or arrangements when applied or specially adapted to the specific patterns to which these subgroups relate.

3. The present group does not cover the use of recognised patterns in specific applications, e.g. the use of traced gestures recognised as commands to be input to a computer is covered by the groups under G06F 3/00.

Acquiring or recognising fingerprints or palmprints (non-computerised biometric identification A61B 5/00; means for preventing unauthorised use of vehicles B60R 25/00; security in computer systems G06F 21/00; secure access to buildings G07C 9/00; secret or secure communication H04L 9/00; means for preventing unauthorised telephone calls H04M 1/667)

Image acquisition (materials for developing fingerprints, means for visual identification A61B 5/1172)

(by non-optical methods, e.g. by ultrasonic or capacitive sensing)

(by combining adjacent partial images (e.g. slices) to create a composite input or reference pattern; tracking a sweeping finger movement (for specific swipe sensing hardware the groups G06K 9/0002, G06K 9/0033, G06K 9/0004 and G06K 9/00046 take precedence))

(by direct reading, i.e. contactless reading)

(by using electro-optical elements or layers, e.g. electroluminescent sensing)

(by using geometrical optics, e.g. using prisms (G06K 9/00033 takes precedence))
9/00053 . . . [Protecting the fingerprint sensor against
damage caused by the finger (protecting
semiconductor devices against mechanical
damage in general H01L 23/562;
encapsulations of semiconductor devices
H01L 23/28; protecting semiconductor devices
against electrostatic discharges in general
H01L 23/60; H01L 27/0248)]

9/00067 . . . [Preprocessing; Feature extraction (minutiae)]
9/00073 . . . [Extracting features related to minutiae and
pores]
9/0008 . . . [Extracting features related to ridge properties;
determining the fingerprint type, e.g. whorl,
loop]
9/00087 . . . [Matching; Classification]
9/00093 . . . [Matching features related to minutiae and
pores]
9/001 . . . [Matching features related to ridge properties
or fingerprint texture]
9/000107 . . . [Detecting the live character of the finger, i.e.
distinguishing from a fake or cadaver finger
(fingerprint spoof detection by analysing
recognition results G06K 9/00087)]
9/00114 . . . [using image processing]
9/0012 . . . [using acquisition arrangements]
9/00127 . . . [Acquiring and recognising microscopic objects,
e.g. biological cells and cellular parts (apparatus for
measuring microbiological properties G12M 1/34;
optical analysis of chemical or physical properties
of particles, e.g. investigation of dimensions
G01N 15/14; biomedical image inspection
G06T 7/0012)]
9/00134 . . . [Acquisition, e.g. centering the image field
(fluorescence analysis G01N 21/64; scanning
microscopes G02B 21/002; processing of multiple
slides G02B 21/365)]
9/0014 . . . [Pre-processing, e.g. image segmentation
(segmentation for general image processing
G06T 7/10; Feature extraction]
9/00147 . . . [Matching; Classification]
9/00154 . . . [Reading or verifying signatures; Writer
recognition]
9/00161 . . . [based only on signature image, e.g. static
signature recognition]
9/00167 . . . [based only on signature signals such as velocity
or pressure, e.g. dynamic signature recognition]
9/00174 . . . [Acquisition]
9/00181 . . . [Matching; classification]
9/00187 . . . [Preprocessing; feature extraction]
9/00194 . . . [Sampling; contour coding; stroke
extraction]
9/00201 . . . [Recognising three-dimensional objects, e.g.
using range or tactile information (arrangements
for measuring depth G01B 11/22, for measuring
curvatures G01B 11/24; processing image data for
depth or shape recovery G06T 7/50; registration of
range data G06T 7/30)]
9/00208 . . . [by matching two-dimensional images to three-
dimensional objects]
9/00214 . . . [by matching three-dimensional models, e.g.
conformal mapping of Riemann surfaces]
9/00221 . . . [Acquiring or recognising human faces, facial parts,
facial sketches, facial expressions]
9/00389 . . . [Static hand gesture recognition]

2009/00395 . . . [Biometrics derived from hands; static hand pose gestures]

9/00402 . . . [Recognising digital ink, i.e. recognising temporal sequences of handwritten position coordinates (G06K 9/00154) takes precedence; interaction arrangements using gestures traced on a digitiser G06F 3/04883; acquisition of digital ink as far as essentially related to recognition (G06K 9/222)]

9/00409 . . . [Preprocessing; Feature extraction]

9/00416 . . . [Sampling; contour coding; stroke extraction]

9/00422 . . . [Matching; classification]

9/00429 . . . [using a special pattern or subpattern alphabet]

9/00436 . . . [using human interaction, e.g. selection of the best displayed recognition candidate]

9/00442 . . . [Document analysis and understanding; Document recognition]

9/00449 . . . [Layout structured with printed lines or input boxes, e.g. business forms, tables (tables without printed lines or boxes G06K 9/00463; identification of document type using identifier or marker G06K 9/0054)]

9/00456 . . . [Classification of image contents, e.g. text, photographs, tables (discrimination based on image tones H04N 1/4002)]

9/00463 . . . [Document analysis by extracting the geometrical structure, e.g. layout tree; Block segmentation, e.g. bounding boxes for graphics, paragraphs, words or letters]

9/00469 . . . [Document understanding by extracting the logical structure, e.g. chapters, sections, columns, titles, paragraphs, captions, page number, and identifying its elements, e.g. author, keywords, ZIP code, money amount]

9/00476 . . . [Reading or recognising technical drawings or geographical maps]

9/00483 . . . [Document matching]

2009/00489 . . . [Editing text-bitmaps, e.g. alignment, spacing; Semantic analysis of bitmaps of text without OCR]

9/00496 . . . [Recognising patterns in signals and combinations thereof (signature verification G06K 9/00154; analysing specific medical signals, e.g. bioelectric signals, blood pressure A61B 5/00; processing radar and similar signals G01S; analysis of chromatographic signals G01N 30/86; processing seismic signals G01V 1/28; acoustic speech processing G10L; transmission systems H04B 1/00)]

9/00503 . . . [Preprocessing, e.g. filtering (electrical circuits for filtering H03H; adaptive filters H03H 21/00; convolution-based filters H03H 17/00, H03H 21/00)]

9/0051 . . . [Denoising]

9/00516 . . . [by applying a scale-space analysis, e.g. using wavelet analysis]

9/00523 . . . [Feature extraction (arrangements for measuring frequencies and for spectral analysis G01R 23/16; algorithms for spectral analysis, digital electric mathematical transforms per se G06F 17/14)]

9/0053 . . . [by analysing the shape of a waveform, e.g. extracting parameters relating to peaks]

9/00536 . . . [Classification; Matching (digital electric correlation G06F 17/15; electronic classification and matching per se G06K 9/62)]
9/00711 . . . [Recognising video content, e.g. extracting audiovisual features from movies, extracting representative key-frames, discriminating news vs. sport content (information retrieval in video databases G06F 16/70); recognition of movements or behaviour G06K 9/00335; extracting overlay text (G06K 9/3266); fusion techniques G06K 9/6288; speech recognition G10L 15/00; indexing of audio and video or audiovisual data on record media using extracted features or characteristics (G11B 27/226)]

9/00718 . . . [Higher-level, semantic clustering; classification or understanding of video scenes, e.g. detection, labelling or Markovian modelling of sport events or news items (segmenting video sequences G06K 9/00765; clustering techniques per se G06K 9/6218; classification techniques per se G06K 9/6267)]

9/00724 . . . . . . [of sport video content (determination of trajectories G06T 7/20)]

9/00731 . . . . . . [of news video content]

2009/00738 . . . . . . [Event detection]

9/00744 . . . . . . [Extracting features from the video content, e.g. video "fingerprints", or characteristics, e.g. by automatic extraction of representative shots or key frames (segmentation for general image processing G06T 7/10; use of extracted content features in video information retrieval G06F 16/783; automated annotation of image based on image contents G06K 9/00671; determination of region of interest for recognition G06K 9/3233; extraction of image features or characteristics G06K 9/46; determining representative patterns G06K 9/6255)]

9/00751 . . . . . . [Detecting suitable features for summarising video content (presentation in the form of a video summary G06F 16/739; editing video summary G11B 27/034; programmed access to video content G11B 27/105)]

9/00758 . . . . . . [Matching video sequences (aligning the image field G06K 9/32; image matching techniques G06K 9/00701; G06K 9/62; registration of image sequences G06T 7/38)]

9/00765 . . . . . . [Segmenting video sequences, i.e. computational techniques such as parsing or cutting the sequence, low-level clustering or determining units such as shots and scenes (segmentation of touching or overlapping patterns in the image field G06K 9/34; segmentation for general image processing G06T 7/10; segmentation of an image based on motion information G06T 7/215; picture signal circuitry for scene change detection H04N 5/147)]

9/00771 . . . . . . [Recognising scenes under surveillance, e.g. with Markovian modelling of scene activity (G06K 9/00785 takes precedence; recognition of movements or behaviour G06K 9/00335; motion analysis using general image processing G06T 7/220; intruder alarms using image scanning and comparing systems G06B 13/194; circuitry for movement detection and estimation for pictorial communication H04N 5/144; closed circuit television systems H04N 7/18)]

9/00778 . . . . . . [Recognition or static of dynamic crowd images, e.g. recognition of crowd congestion (recognition of individual pedestrians G06K 9/00306; recognition of whole body movements G06K 800342; counting mechanisms G06M; analysis of motion G06T 7/20); individual entry or exit registers G07C 9/00)]

9/00785 . . . . . . [Recognising traffic patterns acquired by static cameras (measuring or analysing of parameters relative to traffic conditions G08G 1/0104; analysing traffic situation by means of optical sensors G08G 1/04)]

9/00791 . . . . . . [Recognising scenes perceived from the perspective of a land vehicle, e.g. recognising lanes, obstacles or traffic signs on road scenes (vehicle signalling devices B60Q 9/005; B60Q 1/525; viewing systems for vehicles being directed to the improvement of the driver's vision B60R 1/00; means for informing the driver B60W 15/04; control of position of land vehicles using camera and image processing G05D 1/0246; traffic control for road vehicles, e.g. involving several vehicles or traffic rules G08G 1/00)]

9/00798 . . . . . . [Recognition of lanes or road borders, e.g. of lane markings, or recognition of driver's driving pattern in relation to lanes perceived from the vehicle: Analysis of car trajectory relative to detected road (determination of trajectories G06T 7/20)]

9/00805 . . . . . . [Detecting potential obstacles (recognising people G06K 9/00362)]

9/00812 . . . . . . [Recognition of available parking space]

9/00818 . . . . . . [Recognising traffic signs]

9/00825 . . . . . . [Recognition of vehicle or traffic lights]

9/00832 . . . . . . [Recognising scenes inside a vehicle, e.g. related to occupancy, driver state, inner lighting conditions]

9/00838 . . . . . . [Recognising seat occupancy, e.g. forward or rearward facing child seat]

9/00845 . . . . . . [Recognising the driver's state or behaviour, e.g. attention, drowsiness (anti-dozing alarms G08B 21/06; safety device responsive to condition of driver B60K 28/02; psychotechnic devices for vehicle drivers A61B 5/18)]

9/00852 . . . . . . [Recognising whole cursive words]

9/00859 . . . . . . [using word shape]

9/00865 . . . . . . [using stroke segmentation]

9/00872 . . . . . . [with lexical matching]

9/00879 . . . . . . [with probabilistic networks, e.g. hidden Markov models]

9/00885 . . . . . . [Biometric patterns not provided for under G06K 9/00006, G06K 9/00154, G06K 9/00335, G06K 9/00362, G06K 9/00597; Biometric specific functions not specific to the kind of biometric]

9/00892 . . . . . . [Use of multiple biometrics (sensor fusion G06K 9/0289)]

9/00899 . . . . . . [Spoof detection (G06K 9/00107 takes precedence)]

9/00906 . . . . . . [Detection of body part being alive]

9/00912 . . . . . . [Interactive means for assisting the user in correctly positioning the object of interest]

9/00919 . . . . . . [Static means for assisting the user in correctly positioning the object of interest]
Image acquisition

9/00926 . . [Maintenance of references; Enrolment]
9/209 . . [Subcutaneous biometric features; Blood vessel patterns]
9/209/0932 . . [Biometric patterns based on physiological signals, e.g. heartbeat, blood flow]
9/209/0939 . . [for forensic purposes]
9/209/0946 . . [Measures to keep reference information secret, e.g. cancellable biometrics]
9/209/0953 . . [Performing matching on a personal external card, e.g. to avoid submitting reference information]
9/209/0966 . . [Solutions for unknown imposter distribution]
9/00973 . . [Hardware and software architectures for pattern recognition, e.g. modular organisation]
9/00979 . . [structured as a network]
9/00986 . . [using specific electronic processors]
9/00993 . . [Management of recognition tasks]
9/03 . Detection or correction of errors, e.g. by rescanng the pattern ((validation or performance evaluation G06K 9/6261))
9/033 . . [with the intervention of an operator]
9/036 . . [Evaluation of quality of acquired pattern]
9/18 . . [using printed characters having additional code marks or containing code marks, e.g. the character being composed of individual strokes of different shape, each representing a different code value]
9/183 . . [Characters composed of bars, e.g. CM7-7 (bar code forming unreadable characters, e.g. UPC, G06K 7/00)]
9/186 . . [Recognition of characters printed with magnetic ink (G06K 9/183 takes precedence)]
9/20 . Image acquisition
9/209 . . [Construction of image pick-up using regular bi-dimensional dissection]
9/2018 . . [Identifying/ignoring parts by sensing at different wavelengths]
9/2027 . . [Illumination control]
9/2036 . . [Special illumination such as grating, reflections, deflections, e.g. for characters with relief]
9/2045 . . [using multiple overlapping images]
9/2054 . . [Selective acquisition/locating/processing of specific regions, e.g. highlighted text, fiducial marks, predetermined fields, document type identification (G06K 9/2018, G06K 9/209 take precedence; recognising the document type with the paragraph layout G06K 9/00442; recognising the document type with the layout of printed lines or input boxes G06K 9/00449)]
9/2063 . . [based on a marking or identifier characterising the document or the area (markings for centering the field of view on the document G06K 9/3216)]
9/2072 . . [based on positionally close symbols, e.g. amount sign or URL-specific characters (recognition with lexical or semantic context G06K 9/72)]
9/2081 . . [based on user interaction]
9/209 . . [Sensor details, e.g. position, configuration, special lenses (G06K 9/2018 takes precedence)]
9/22 . . [using hand-held instruments]
9/222 . . [the instrument generating sequences of position coordinates corresponding to handwriting; preprocessing or recognising digital ink (pen or stylus type devices inputting position G06F 3/03545, light pens G06F 3/03542; interaction arrangements using gestures traced on a digitiser G06F 3/04883)]
9/224 . . [in three dimensions]
9/226 . . [by sensing position defining codes on a support]
9/228 . . [Hand-held scanners; Optical wands]
9/24 . . [Construction of the instrument]
9/26 . . [using a slot moved over the image]
9/28 . . [using discrete sensing elements at predetermined points]
9/30 . . [using automatic curve following means]
9/32 . . [Aligning or centering of the image pick-up or image-field]
9/3208 . . [Orientation detection or correction, e.g. rotation of multiples of 90 degrees]
9/3216 . . [by locating a pattern (G06K 9/3208, G06K 9/3275 take precedence; centering within a document with a marking G06K 9/2063)]
9/3225 . . [Special marks for positioning]
9/3233 . . [Detection of region of interest (segmentation for general image processing G06T 7/10)]
9/3241 . . [Recognising objects as potential recognition candidates based on visual cues, e.g. shape]
9/325 . . [Detection of text region in scene imagery, real life image or Web pages, e.g. licenses plates, captions on TV images]
9/3258 . . [Scene text, e.g. street name]
9/3266 . . [Overlay text, e.g. embedded caption in TV program]
9/3275 . . [Inclination (skew) detection or correction of characters or of image to be recognised (determining orientation of objects in general G06T 7/70)]
9/3283 . . [of characters or characters lines]
9/3291 . . [Pattern tracking]
9/34 . . [Segmentation of touching or overlapping patterns in the image field (segmentation by quantisation, e.g. thresholding, G06K 9/38; edge detection for image feature extraction G06K 9/46D4; extraction of connected components or edge linking G06K 9/4638; segmentation or edge detection for general image processing G06T 7/10)]
9/342 . . [Cutting or merging image elements, e.g. region growing, watershed, clustering-based techniques (smoothing or thinning of patterns G06K 9/44; clustering techniques G06K 9/6218; region-based segmentation for general image processing G06T 7/11)]
9/344 . . [using recognition of characters or words (lexical postprocessing of segmented characters G06K 9/72)]
9/346 . . [Removing patterns interfering with the pattern to be recognised, such as ruled lines, underlines (extracting table structures G06K 9/00442; document recognition G06K 9/2054)]
9/348 . . [using character size, text spacings, pitch estimation]
G06K

9/36 . . . Image preprocessing, i.e. processing the image information without deciding about the identity of the image (image data processing or generation, in general G06T)

NOTE

Group G06K 9/58 takes precedence over groups G06K 9/38 - G06K 9/54

2009/363 . . . [Correcting image deformation, e.g. trapezoidal deformation caused by perspective]

2009/366 . . . [Interactive preprocessing or shape modelling, e.g. assignment of feature points by a user]

9/38 . . . Quantising the analogue image signal (e.g. histogram thresholding for discrimination between background and foreground patterns (region-based segmentation of touching or overlapping patterns G06K 9/342; image segmentation for general image processing G06T 7/11)]

9/40 . . . Noise filtering (restoration for general image processing G06T 5/001; morphologic operations for general image enhancement G06T 5/30)

9/42 . . . Normalisation of the pattern dimensions

9/44 . . . Smoothing or thinning of the pattern (restoration for general image processing G06T 5/001; morphologic operations for general image enhancement G06T 5/30)

9/46 . . . Extraction of features or characteristics of the image (segmentation of touching or overlapping patterns G06K 9/34; edge detection for feature extraction G06K 9/4604; segmentation or edge detection for general image processing G06T 7/11)

9/4604 . . . [Detecting partial patterns, e.g. edges or contours, or configurations, e.g. loops, corners, strokes, intersections (extracting features by contour coding G06K 9/468; edge-based segmentation for general image processing G06T 7/12; edge detection for general image processing G06T 7/13)]

9/4609 . . . [by matching or filtering]

9/4614 . . . . . . [filtering with Haar-like subimages, e.g. computation thereof with the integral image technique (biologically-inspired filters such as Gabor wavelets or local ICA kernels G06K 9/4619; local approaches in face detection or representation G06K 9/00248, G06K 9/00281)]

9/4619 . . . . . . . . . [Biologically-inspired filters, e.g. receptive fields]

9/4623 . . . . . . . [with interaction between the responses of different filters]

9/4628 . . . . . . . . . [Integrating the filters into a hierarchical structure]

9/4633 . . . . . . . . . [by mapping characteristic values of the pattern into a parameter space, e.g. Hough transformation]

9/4638 . . . . . . . . . [by analysing connectivity relationships of elements of the pattern, e.g. by edge linking, by connected component or neighbouring slice analysis, by Markov Random Field [MRF] analysis (segmentation of touching or overlapping patterns involving probabilistic approaches G06K 9/34; MRF and other Markovian models in general G06K 9/6296; computing shortest geodesic path G06K 9/6215; segmentation involving probabilistic approaches for general image processing G06T 7/143)]

9/4642 . . . . . . . . . [by performing operations within image blocks or by using histograms (G06K 9/4652 and G06K 9/4671 take precedence; matching image histograms G06K 9/6212)]

9/4647 . . . . . . . . . . . [summing image-intensity values; Projection and histogram analysis (intersections with "scanning" patterns G06K 9/50; G06K 9/4652 takes precedence)]

9/4652 . . . . . . . . . . . . [related to colour (G06K 9/4671 takes precedence; colour-based face detection G06K 9/00234; colour analysis in general G06T 7/90; region-based segmentation for general image processing G06T 7/11; colour conversion and processing H04N 1/46; coding colour pictures signals using a reduced set of representative colours H04N 1/644)]

2009/4657 . . . . . . . . . [involving specific hyperspectral computations of features]

9/4661 . . . . . . . . . . . . [related to illumination properties, e.g. according to a reflectance or lighting model (depth from shading G06T 7/507; image rendering with lighting effects G06T 15/50)]

2009/4666 . . . . . . . . . [regional/local feature not essentially salient, e.g. local binary pattern]

9/4671 . . . . . . . . . . . . [Extracting features based on salient regional features, e.g. Scale Invariant Feature Transform [SIFT] keypoints (determination of region of interest for recognition [ROI] G06K 9/2323; extraction of specific shape primitives, e.g. corner or loop, or of configurations thereof, G06K 9/4604; biologically-inspired systems integrating saliency maps, e.g. for modelling visual attention G06K 9/4628; global invariant features G06K 9/52)]

9/4676 . . . . . . . . . . . . [Extracting features based on a plurality of salient regional features, e.g. "bag of words" (saliency map with interactions such as reinforcement or inhibition G06K 9/4623)]

9/468 . . . . . . . . . . . . [related to a structural representation of the pattern]

9/4685 . . . . . . . . . . . . [Syntactic representation, e.g. using a grammatical approach (syntactic pattern recognition G06K 9/6878)]

9/469 . . . . . . . . . . . . [Graphical representation, e.g. directed attributed graph (graph matching G06K 9/6892)]

2009/4695 . . . . . . . . . . . [sparse representation]

9/48 . . . . . . . . . . . . by coding the contour of the pattern {contour related features or features from contour like patterns, e.g. hand-drawn point-sequence}

9/481 . . . . . . . . . . . . [using vector-coding]

9/482 . . . . . . . . . . . . [analysing the spectrum of the contour, e.g. Fourier expansion]
by analysing segments intersecting the pattern (segments obtained by the intersection of the pattern with a scanning pattern, e.g. random scanning, circular scanning (G06K 9/4638 takes precedence))

9/52 . . . by deriving mathematical or geometrical properties from the whole image

9/522 . . . [Frequency domain transformation; Autocorrelation]

9/525 . . . [Computation of moments (moments not relevant for pattern recognition G06T 7/66)]

9/527 . . . [Scale-space domain transformation, e.g. with wavelet analysis (wavelet transform as such G06F 17/148; compression of images with wavelet transform H04N 19/00)]

9/54 . . . Combinations of preprocessing functions

9/56 . . . using a local operator, i.e. means to operate on an elementary image point in terms of the immediate surroundings of this point (local operators for general image enhancement G06T 5/20)

9/58 . . . using optical means

2009/585 . . . [using a wedge-ring detector, e.g. in Fourier space]

9/60 . . . Combination of image acquisition and preprocessing functions

9/605 . . . [the combination being locally implemented within the sensing arrangement, e.g. artificial retina (receptive fields G06K 9/4619; enhancement in image sensors H04N 3/15, H04N 5/217, H04N 5/232, H04N 5/235)]

9/62 . . . Methods or arrangements for recognition using electronic means (machine learning G06N 20/00; digital correlation G06F 17/15; analogue correlation G06G 7/19)

9/6201 . . . [Matching; Proximity measures]

9/6202 . . . [Comparing pixel values or logical combinations thereof; or feature values having positional relevance, e.g. template matching (specially adapted for image alignment G06T 7/30; specially adapted for position determination G06T 7/70; specially adapted for the calculation of depth from stereo images G06T 7/50; specially adapted for image segmentation G06T 7/10; specially adapted for the analysis of motion G06T 7/20)]

9/6203 . . . [Shifting or otherwise transforming the patterns to accommodate for positional errors]

9/6204 . . . [Matching of contours (G06K 9/6206, G06K 9/6211 take precedence)]

9/6205 . . . [by mapping curve parameters onto an accumulator array, e.g. generalised Hough Transform (detecting primitive shapes such as lines and circles by accumulating parameters of a known equation G06K 9/4633)]

9/6206 . . . [involving a deformation of the sample or reference pattern; Elastic matching (segmentation of touching or overlapping patterns involving deformable models G06K 9/34; segmentation involving deformable models for general image processing G06T 7/149)]

9/6207 . . . [based on a local optimisation criterion, e.g. "snakes", i.e. active contour models of the pattern to be recognised]

9/6209 . . . [based on shape statistics, e.g. active shape models of the pattern to be recognised]

9/621 . . . [based also on statistics of image patches, e.g. active appearance models of the pattern to be recognised]

9/6211 . . . [Matching configurations of points or features, e.g. constellation matching (G06K 9/00087 takes precedence)]

9/6212 . . . [Comparing statistics of pixel or of feature values, e.g. histogram matching]

2009/6213 . . . [region based matching]

9/6214 . . . [based on a parametric eigenspace representation, e.g. eigenspace representation using pose or illumination parameters; Shape manifold]

9/6215 . . . [Proximity measures, i.e. similarity or distance measures]

9/6217 . . . [Design or setup of recognition systems and techniques; Extraction of features in feature space; Clustering techniques; Blind source separation (regression analysis G06F 17/18)]

9/6218 . . . [Clustering techniques]

9/6219 . . . [Hierarchical techniques, i.e. dividing or merging pattern sets so as to obtain a dendrogram]

9/622 . . . [Non-hierarchical partitioning techniques]

9/6221 . . . [based on statistics]

9/6222 . . . [with an adaptive number of clusters, e.g. ISODATA technique]

9/6223 . . . [with a fixed number of clusters, e.g. K-means clustering]

9/6224 . . . [based on graph theory, e.g. Minimum Spanning Trees [MST], graph cuts, spectral clustering techniques (segmentation of touching or overlapping patterns involving graph-based approaches G06K 9/342; graph embedding G06K 9/6252; segmentation involving graph-based approaches for general image processing G06T 7/162)]

9/6226 . . . [based on the modelling of probability density functions]

9/6227 . . . [Selection of pattern recognition techniques, e.g. of classifiers in a multi-classifier system]

9/6228 . . . [Selecting the most significant subset of features (G06K 9/6232 takes precedence)]

9/6229 . . . [by using evolutionary computational techniques, e.g. genetic algorithms (genetic algorithms per se G06N 3/120)]

9/623 . . . [by ranking or filtering the set of features, e.g. using a measure of variance or of feature cross-correlation]
Methods, e.g. bagging, boosting
{ Obtaining sets of training patterns; Bootstrap

dictionaries, e.g. user dictionaries }
{ Determining representative reference patterns,
teacher ) ; Environments; Tool boxes }
{ User interactive design ( G06K 9/6263
feature space, e.g. multidimensional scaling;

cascade ( feature selection by floating search
characterised by the organisation or the
characteristic or the
boundary of the class cluster, e.g. support
vector machines ) }
{ involving a first projection stage, e.g.
Fishertace techniques }
{ involving an optimisation, e.g. using
regularisation techniques }
{ involving a subspace restriction, e.g.
nullspace techniques }
{ based on a naturality criterion, e.g.
with non-negative factorisation or negative
correlation ( matrix computation G06F 17/16 ) }
{ of statistical independence, i.e.
minimising mutual information or maximising
nongaussianity }  
{ of decorrelation or non-stationarity, e.g.
minimising lagged cross-correlations }  
{ enforcing sparsity or involving a domain
transformation }  
{ characterised by a domain
transformation }  
{ overcoming non-stationarity or
permutations ( using non-stationarity for
separation G06K 9/6249 ) }  
{ based on an approximation criterion, e.g.
principal component analysis }  
{ non-linearly, e.g. embedding a manifold
in a Euclidean space ( principal curves
G06K 9/6251 ) }  
{ based on a sparsity criterion, e.g. with
an overcomplete basis ( specific for
source separation G06K 9/6244 ; pictorial
communication involving matching pursuit
H04N 19/97 ) }  
{ based on a criterion of topology
preservation, e.g. multidimensional scaling,
self-organising maps }  
{ involving differential geometry, e.g.
embedding of pattern manifold }  
{ User interactive design ( G06K 9/6263 takes
precedence ) ; Environments; Tool boxes }  
{ Interactive pattern learning with a human
teacher }  
{ Determining representative reference patterns,
e.g. averaging or distorting patterns; Generating
dictionaries, e.g. user dictionaries }  
{ Obtaining sets of training patterns; Bootstrap
methods, e.g. bagging, boosting }  
{ characterised by the organisation or the
structure of the process, e.g. boosting
cascade ( feature selection by floating search
G06K 9/6231 ) }
9/6287 . . . [Non-linear, e.g. polynomial classifier (G06K 9/6284 takes precedence; classifier with multiple radial basis functions G06K 9/6273)]

9/6288 . . . [Fusion techniques, i.e. combining data from various sources, e.g. sensor fusion (bootstrap techniques, e.g. boosting G06K 9/6256; data unmixing G06K 9/624; image matching G06K 9/64; fusion of acoustic speaker inputs G10L 17/10)]

9/6289 . . . [of input or preprocessed data (imaging spectrometers G01J 3/2823; image fusion in general and biomedical image fusion G06T 5/50; processing and conversion of colour signals H04N 1/40)]

9/629 . . . [of extracted features]

9/6292 . . . [of classification results, e.g. of classification results related to same input data (G06K 9/6256 takes precedence)]

9/6293 . . . [of classification results relating to different input data, e.g. multimodal recognition]

2009/6294 . . . [belief theory, e.g. Dempster-Shafer]

2009/6295 . . . [fusion by voting]

9/6296 . . . [Graphical models, e.g. Bayesian networks (probabilistic networks per se G06N 7/005)]

9/6297 . . . [Markov models and related models, e.g. semi-Markov models; Markov random fields; networks embedding Markov models (segmentation of touching or overlapping patterns involving probabilistic approaches G06K 9/34; image connectivity analysis involving probabilistic approaches, e.g. Markov Random Fields, G06K 9/4638; application of Markov models to acoustic speech recognition G10L 15/00; segmentation involving probabilistic approaches for general image processing G06T 7/143)]

9/6298 . . . [Statistical pre-processing, e.g. techniques for normalisation or restoring missing data]

9/64 . . . [using simultaneous comparisons or correlations of the image signals with a plurality of references, e.g. resistor matrix]

9/645 . . . [using a resistor matrix]

9/66 . . . [references adjustable by an adaptive method, e.g. learning]

9/68 . . . [using sequential comparisons of the image signals with a plurality of references {in which the sequence of the image signals or the references is relevant}, e.g. addressable memory]

9/6807 . . . [Dividing the references in groups prior to recognition, the recognition taking place in steps; Selecting relevant dictionaries]

9/6814 . . . [according to the graphical properties]

9/6821 . . . [Alphabet recognition, e.g. Latin, Kanji, Katakana]

9/6828 . . . [Font recognition]

9/6835 . . . [Discrimination between machine-print, hand-print and cursive writing]

9/6842 . . . [according to the linguistic properties, e.g. English, German]

9/685 . . . [Involving plural approaches, e.g. verification by template match; resolving confusion among similar patterns, e.g. O & Q (G06K 9/6807 takes precedence)]

9/6857 . . . [Coarse/fine approaches, e.g. resolution of ambiguities, multiscale approaches]

2009/6864 . . . [Combination of methods, e.g. classifiers, working on the same input data]

2009/6871 . . . . [Combination of methods, e.g. classifiers, working on different input data, e.g. sensor fusion]

9/6878 . . . [Syntactic or structural pattern recognition, e.g. symbolic string recognition]

9/6885 . . . [Syntactic analysis, e.g. using a grammatical approach (syntactic image representation G06K 9/4685)]

9/6892 . . . [Graph matching (graphical image representation G06K 9/469)]

9/70 . . . [the selection of the next reference depending on the result of the preceding comparison]

9/72 . . . [using context analysis based on the provisionally recognised identity of a number of successive patterns, e.g. a word]

9/723 . . . [Lexical context (G06K 9/00872 takes precedence)]

9/726 . . . [Syntactic or semantic context, e.g. balancing]

9/74 . . . [Arrangements for recognition using optical reference masks (optical analogue correlation G06E 3/00); {arrangements for optically extracting non-holistic features, e.g. optical wedge-ring detectors, G06K 9/058}]

9/741 . . . [using frequency domain filters, e.g. Fourier masks implemented on spatial light modulators (spatial light modulators per se G02B 26/00, G02F)]

9/743 . . . [characterised by the kind of filter]

9/745 . . . . [the filter being related to phase processing, e.g. phase-only filters]

9/746 . . . . [the filter being related to the combination of filters, e.g. synthetic discriminant filters]

9/748 . . . [using spatial domain filters, e.g. joint transform correlators]

9/76 . . . [using holographic masks]

9/78 . . . [Combination of image acquisition and recognition functions]

9/80 . . . [Combination of image preprocessing and recognition functions]

9/82 . . . [using optical means in one or both functions]

11/00 Methods or arrangements for graph-reading or for converting the pattern of mechanical parameters, e.g. force or presence, into electrical signal (combined with character or pattern recognition G06K 9/00); feelers for copying devices on machine tools B23Q 35/00; arrangements for measuring areas G01B; measuring force G01L; adapted as input devices to computers G06F 3/00; systems for transmitting the position of an object with respect to a predetermined reference system, e.g. tele-autographic system, G08C 21/00)

WARNING
This group and its subgroups are no longer used for the classification of new documents as from 1 January 2006. Documents relating to methods and arrangements for input to a computer are classified under G06F 3/033 and G06F 3/041.
Conveying record carriers from one station to another, e.g. from stack to punching mechanism (transport devices in general B65G; handling thin or filamentary material in general B65H)

- the record carrier having longitudinal dimension comparable with transverse dimension, e.g. punched card
- Details, e.g. flaps in card-sorting apparatus
- Capstans; Pinch rollers

Guiding cards; Checking correct operation of card-conveying mechanisms

- Aligning cards
- Checking presence, absence, correct position, or moving status of cards
- Transporting of cards between stations
- with continuous movement
- with intermittent movement; Braking or stopping movement

Feeding or discharging cards

- [using an arrangement for ejection of an inserted card]
- [the ejection arrangement utilizing a push bar for manipulation by hand in order to eject the inserted card]
- (the push bar comprising a pivotable push button)
- [the ejection arrangement being of the push-push kind]
- [the ejection arrangement comprising a slide, carriage or drawer]
- [the ejection arrangement using a heart-shaped cam]
- [from or back into the same magazine (automatic card files G06K 17/0003)]
- [using an arrangement for locking the inserted card]
- [the locking arrangement comprising a notch in the card and a complementary locking means in the card reading station]
- [the locking arrangement being of the rotate-slide and lock type, such as, e.g. common in mobile phones]
- [using an arrangement for keeping the feeding or insertion slot of the card station clean of dirt, or to avoid feeding of foreign or unwanted objects into the slot]
- [the arrangement comprising a shutter for blocking at least part of the card insertion slot]
- (the shutter arranged to open only if the record carrier has been authenticated to enter the insertion slot)
- [the arrangement comprising a size filter for filtering out only cards having the proper size]
by photographic printing [. e.g. by laser printers]

[involving the fast moving of an optical beam in the main scanning direction (G06K 15/1233 - G06K 15/129 take precedence)]

[Intensity control of the optical beam (G06K 15/1223 takes precedence)]

[by feedback]

[Detection, control or error compensation of scanning velocity or position, e.g. synchronisation (G06K 15/1223 takes precedence)]

[Resolution control, enlarging or reducing, edge or detail enhancement]

[involving the fast moving of a light beam in two directions (G06K 15/1233 - G06K 15/129 take precedence)]

[using a cathode-ray tube or an optical-fibre tube]

[simultaneously exposing more than one point]

[on one main scanning line]

[using an array of light sources, e.g. a linear array]

[using an array of light modulators, e.g. a linear array]

[on more than one main scanning line]

[using an array of light sources]

[using a moving array]

[by light beam splitting]

[adding two or more images, e.g. texturing, shading, form overlay]

[generating or processing printable items, e.g. characters]

[Holographic scanning (in general G02B)]

[Colour printing]

[using a particular photoconductive medium]

by electrographic printing, e.g. xerography; by magnetographic printing (G06K 15/12 takes precedence)

Means for paper feeding or form feeding

[Conditioning data for presenting it to the physical printing elements (for data conditioning specific to a type of printer see subgroups G06K 15/028 - G06K 15/13; print job translation or parsing G06F 3/1244)]

[Input data handling means]

[Receiving generic data, e.g. fonts, colour palettes]

[Receiving particular commands]

[Receiving printer configuration commands]

[Receiving job control commands]

[relating to the print image preparation]

[relating to the printing process]

[Receiving print data characterized by its formatting, e.g. particular page description languages]

[including high level document description only]

[Page description language recognition]

[including print-ready data, i.e. data already matched to the printing process]

[Receiving print data in mixed format]

[Buffers]

[Adaptations for accepting data from more than one source (managing interfaces G06K 15/4045)]

[for a same print job]

[Sending feedback on the reception process to the data source, e.g. indication of full buffer]

[Analysing the received data before processing]

[for evaluating the resources needed, e.g. rasterizing time, ink, paper stock]

[Adapting the print data to an output condition, e.g. object trapping (trapping on rasterized data H04N 1/58)]

[Object trapping]

[Accessing generic data, e.g. fonts]

[characterized by the kind of storage accessed]

[Removable memories, e.g. font cartridges]

[characterized by the format of the data]

[Compressed bitmaps]

[Outline coded data]

[Transforming generic data]

[Rasterization]

[from outline-coded data]

[from skeleton-coded data]

[from compressed bitmap data]

[Geometric transformations, e.g. on raster data]

[Changing size or raster resolution]

[Anti-aliasing raster data (G06K 15/1843 takes precedence)]

[Depleting generic raster data, e.g. characters (G06K 15/1843 takes precedence)]

[with provisions for image feature conservation or enhancement, e.g. character edge]

[Generation of the printable image]

[using an intermediate representation, e.g. a list of graphical primitives]

[parted in a plurality of segments per page]

[involving combining data of different types]

[Combining raster data of different resolutions]

[Combining raster data and graphic primitives]

[characterized by its workflow]

[involving parallel processing in the same printing apparatus]

[involving data processing distributed amongst different data processing apparatus]

[taking account of feedback from an output condition, e.g. available inks, time constraints]

[taking account of a limited available memory space or rasterization time]

[by rasterizing in sub-page segments]

[by reducing the depth of some image elements' definition]
Methods or arrangements for effecting co-operative working between equipments covered by two or more of the preceding main groups, e.g. automatic card files incorporating conveying and reading operations

17/0003 . [Automatic card files incorporating selecting, conveying and possibly reading and/or writing operations]
17/0006 . {with random access selection of a record carrier from the card-file, e.g. the carriers are suspended on the selection device which in part of the card magazine]
17/0009 . {with sequential access selection of a record carrier from the card-file, e.g. relative movement between selecting device and card-file]
17/0012 . {with more than one selection steps, e.g. selection of a record carrier from a selected compartment of a compartmented storage (storage devices for articles B65G 1/0407)]
17/0016 . {Selecting or retrieving of images by means of their associated code-marks, e.g. coded microfilm or microfiche (microfilm reading G03B 21/11; computers therefor G06F 16/00; teaching devices for articles B65G 1/0407)
17/0019 . {for images on filmstrips]
17/0022 . {arrangements or provisous for transferring data to distant stations, e.g. from a sensing device ("transfer between computer elements G06F 13/00 "; data- transmission H04L)]
17/0025 . {the arrangement consisting of a wireless interrogation device in combination with a device for optically marking the record carrier]
Record carriers for use with machines and with at least a part designed to carry digital markings (record carriers adapted for controlling specific machines, see the appropriate subgroup for the machine, e.g. B23Q, D03C, G10F, H04L; form printing B41; file cards B42F 19/00; record carriers in general G11)

- characterised by the selection of materials, e.g. to avoid wear during transport through the machine
- (Processes or apparatus therefor)
- (the material being flexible or adapted for folding, e.g. paper or paper-like materials used in luggage labels, identification tags, forms or identification documents carrying RFIDs (methods for testing the genuineness of valuable papers, e.g. banknotes or passports G07D 7/00; constructional features of booklets and the like B42D))
- (the material being suitable for use as a textile, e.g. woven-based RFID-like labels designed for attachment to laundry items (markings attached to laundry items in general D06F 93/00))

- characterised by the shape
- (Constructional details (G06K 19/06 takes precedence))
- (the record carrier having a form factor of a card and including a small sized disc, e.g. a CD or DVD (disc shaped data carriers in general, see G11B 20/00 and G11B 23/00))

- comprised of galvanic contacts for contacting an integrated circuit chip thereon
- (the record carrier being of the non-contact type, e.g. RFID, and being specially adapted for attachment to a disc, e.g. a CD or DVD)
- (the record carrier being shaped as a coin or a gambling token)
- (the record carrier being shaped as a key)

- characterised by the kind of the digital marking, e.g. shape, nature, code
- (with optically detectable marking (G06K 19/063, G06K 19/08 take precedence))
- (one-dimensional coding)
- (using bar codes)
- (multi-dimensional coding)
- (Constructional details)
- (the marking comprising a further embedded marking, e.g. a 1D bar code with the black bars containing a smaller sized coding)
- (the marking being at least partially represented by holographic means (holographic marking in general, see G06K 19/16))

- (the marking containing means for error correction)
- (the marking being based on nanoparticles or microbeads)
- (the marking being constructed out of a plurality of similar markings, e.g. a plurality of barcodes randomly oriented on an object)
- (the marking being embedded in a human recognizable image, e.g. a company logo with an embedded two-dimensional code)
- (the marking being simulated using a light source, e.g. a barcode shown on a display or a laser beam with time-varying intensity profile)
- (the marking having been punched or cut out, e.g. a barcode machined in a metal work-piece)
- (the marking comprising a target pattern, e.g. for indicating the center of the bar code or for helping a bar code reader to properly orient the scanner or to retrieve the bar code inside of an image)
- (the marking being selective to wavelength, e.g. color barcode or barcodes only visible under UV or IR (methods or arrangements for sensing record carriers using a selected wavelength, see G06K 7/12))
- (the marking being of the rewritable type, e.g. thermo-chronic barcodes)
- (the marking being relief type, e.g. three-dimensional bar codes engraved in a support)

- (the marking being a concentric barcode)
- (the marking having a feature size being smaller than can be seen by the unaided human eye)

- (with magnetically detectable marking)
- (Constructional details)
- (the magnetic marking being emulated)
- (Aspects not covered by other subgroups)

- (using wavelength selection, e.g. colour code)
- (miniature-code)
- (concentric-code)
- (for a specific application)

- (with target- or other orientation-indicating feature)
- (Relief-type marking)
- (rewritable)

- (Holographic, diffractive or retroreflective recording)

- the carrier being marginally punched or notched, e.g. having elongated slots
- (the marking being constructed of a plurality of similar markings, e.g. a plurality of barcodes randomly oriented on an object)

- (the marking being embedded in a human recognizable image, e.g. a company logo with an embedded two-dimensional code)
- (the marking being simulated using a light source, e.g. a barcode shown on a display or a laser beam with time-varying intensity profile)
- (the marking having been punched or cut out, e.g. a barcode machined in a metal work-piece)
- (the marking comprising a target pattern, e.g. for indicating the center of the bar code or for helping a bar code reader to properly orient the scanner or to retrieve the bar code inside of an image)
- (the marking being selective to wavelength, e.g. color barcode or barcodes only visible under UV or IR (methods or arrangements for sensing record carriers using a selected wavelength, see G06K 7/12))
- (the marking being of the rewritable type, e.g. thermo-chronic barcodes)
- (the marking being relief type, e.g. three-dimensional bar codes engraved in a support)

- (the marking being a concentric barcode)
- (the marking having a feature size being smaller than can be seen by the unaided human eye)

- (with magnetically detectable marking)
- (Constructional details)
- (the magnetic marking being emulated)
- (Aspects not covered by other subgroups)

- (using wavelength selection, e.g. colour code)
- (miniature-code)
- (concentric-code)
- (for a specific application)

- (with target- or other orientation-indicating feature)
- (Relief-type marking)
- (rewritable)

- (Holographic, diffractive or retroreflective recording)
{ the record carrier comprising an arrangement for non-contact communication, e.g. wireless communication circuits on transponder cards, non-contact smart cards or RFID tags }

{ the arrangement being a circuit for communicating at a plurality of frequencies, e.g. for managing time multiplexed communication over at least two antennas of different types }

{ the arrangement being a circuit for emulating a plurality of record carriers, e.g. a single RFID tag capable of representing itself to a reader as a cloud of RFID tags }

{ the arrangement including a circuit for tuning the resonance frequency of an antenna on the record carrier }

{ the arrangement being a circuit facilitating integration of the record carrier with a hand-held device such as a smart phone of PDA }

{ the arrangement being an optical or sound-based communication interface }

{ Special arrangements for circuits, e.g. for protecting identification code in memory (protection against unauthorised use of computer memories G06F 12/14) }

{ Means for preventing undesired reading or writing from or onto record carriers }

{ by hindering electromagnetic reading or writing (jamming of communication, counter-measures H04K 3/00; secret communication H04K 1/00) }

{ Passive means, e.g. Faraday cages (Faraday-type protection of electric circuits in general H05K 9/00) }

{ Active means, e.g. jamming or scrambling of the electromagnetic field }

{ by activating or deactivating at least a part of the circuit on the record carrier, e.g. ON/OFF switches }

{ by biometrically sensitive means, e.g. fingerprint sensitive (fingerprint sensors in general G06K 9/0006; biometrically activated access control G07C 9/25) }

{ by preventing analysis of the circuit, e.g. dynamic or static power analysis or current analysis }

{ by detecting tampering with the circuit }

{ (with deactivation or otherwise incapacitation of at least a part of the circuit upon detected tampering) }

{ the incapacitated circuit being part of an antenna }

{ Constructional details, e.g. mounting of circuits in the carrier }

{ the record carrier comprising an interface suitable for human interaction }

{ the interface being visual }
[the visual interface being a single light or small number of lights capable of being switched on or off, e.g. a series of LEDs]

[the visual interface being a display, e.g. LCD or electronic ink]

{the interface being a keyboard}

{the interface being an audio interface}

{the interface, upon reception of an interrogation signal, being capable of signaling to indicate its position to a user or a detection device}

{the interface being used to indicate that the record carrier is active, e.g. a blinking light to indicate that the record carrier is busy communicating with a secondary device or busy computing}

{the record carrier comprising means for customization, e.g. being arranged for personalization in batch}

{the record carrier being manufactured in a continuous process, e.g. using endless rolls}

{Physical layout of the record carrier}

{the record carrier being multilayered, e.g. laminated sheets (flat articles in general, see B32B 37/00)}

{the record carrier being at least partially made by a molding process (molding in general B29C 45/14)}

{the record comprising means for indicating first use, e.g. a fragile layer}

{the record carrier comprising means for protection against impact or bending, e.g. protective shells or stress-absorbing layers around the integrated circuit}

{the record carrier comprising means to protect itself against external heat sources}

{the record carrier having a housing or construction similar to well-known portable memory devices, such as SD cards, USB or memory sticks ( housings for electrical equipment in general, see H05K 5/02)}

{the record carrier containing at least one further contact interface not conform ISO-7816}

{the record carrier comprising means for protecting against electrostatic discharge}

{the record carrier consisting of two or more mechanically separable parts}

{comprising a first part capable of functioning as a record carrier on its own and a second part being only functional as a form factor changing part, e.g. SIM cards type ID 0001, removably attached to a regular smart card form factor}

{comprising a first part operating as a regular record carrier and a second attachable part that changes the functional appearance of said record carrier, e.g. a contact-based smart card with an adapter part which, when attached to the contact card makes the contact card function as a non-contact card}

{External electrical contacts}

{Mounting details of integrated circuit chips}

{at least one of the integrated circuit chips being mounted as a module}

{the record carrier being capable of non-contact communication, e.g. constructional details of the antenna of a non-contact smart card}

{arrangements for connecting the integrated circuit to the antenna}

{using an interposer}

{the connection being galvanic}

{the connection being non-galvanic, e.g. capacitive}

{arrangements for adhering the record carrier to further objects or living beings, functioning as an identification tag}

{the adhering arrangement being a layer of adhesive, so that the record carrier can function as a sticker}

{the adhering arrangement making the record carrier wearable, e.g. having the form of a ring, watch, glove or bracelet (record carriers for insertion in the human body for medical purposes A61B 90/00; record carriers adapted for attachment to animals A01K 11/00)}

{the adhering arrangement making the record carrier attachable to a tire ( tire temperature or pressur control arrangements, see B60C 23/00 )}

{comprising at least a second communication means being two different antennas types, e.g. dipole and coil type, or two antennas of the same kind but operating at different frequencies}

{the further communication means being a galvanic interface, e.g. hybrid or mixed smart cards having a contact and a non-contact interface}

{the record carrier comprising means for minimising adverse effects on the data communication capability of the record carrier, e.g. minimising Eddy currents induced in a proximate metal or otherwise electromagnetically interfering object}
and the other by magnetic means
carrier, e.g. one marking being sensed by optical
one marking of the same kind } in the same record
using markings of different kinds { or more than
with a machine B42D 25/00
similar identification-bearing cards not for use
by them G07F 7/12
identity or credit cards in mechanisms actuated
machine B42D 25/00
({ identification cards not to be read by a
authentication, e.g. of credit or identity cards
} at least one kind of marking being used for
{ ; printed identity or
the marking being sensed by radiation
the marking being sensed by magnetic means
or magnetic particles in the body of a credit
card }
unique identifying signature of the record
of the elements being useable for generating
{ with markings consisting of randomly
placed or oriented elements, the randomness
of the elements being useable for generating
a unique identifying signature of the record
carrier, e.g. randomly placed magnetic fibers
or magnetic particles in the body of a credit
card }

{ arrangements on the record carrier to allow stacking of a plurality of similar
record carriers, e.g. to avoid interference between the non-contact communication
of the plurality of record carriers]

{ part of the antenna or the integrated
circuit being adapted for rupturing or
breaking, e.g. record carriers functioning
as sealing devices for detecting non-
authenticated opening of containers
(electronic seals G09E 3/03)

using markings of different kinds { or more than
one marking of the same kind } in the same record
carrier, e.g. one marking being sensed by optical
and the other by magnetic means

{ Constructional details }

{ with markings consisting of randomly
placed or oriented elements, the randomness
of the elements being useable for generating
a unique identifying signature of the record
carrier, e.g. randomly placed magnetic fibers
or magnetic particles in the body of a credit
card }

at least one kind of marking being used for
authentication, e.g. of credit or identity cards
({ identification cards not to be read by a
machine B42D 25/00: } verification of coded
identity or credit cards in mechanisms actuated
by them G07F 7/12 ; { printed identity or
similar identification-bearing cards not for use
with a machine B42D 25/00})

the marking being sensed by magnetic means

the marking being sensed by radiation
{ at least one of the further markings being
adapted for galvanic or wireless sensing,
e.g. an RFID tag with both a wireless
and an optical interface or memory,
or a contact type smart card with ISO
7816 contacts and an optical interface or memory}
**Computational image acquisition in electron microscopy**

**Indexing scheme for indicating the type of disclosure document**

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**Arrangements for producing a permanent visual presentation of the output data**

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