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(54) APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR REMOTELY DETECTING DECEPTION

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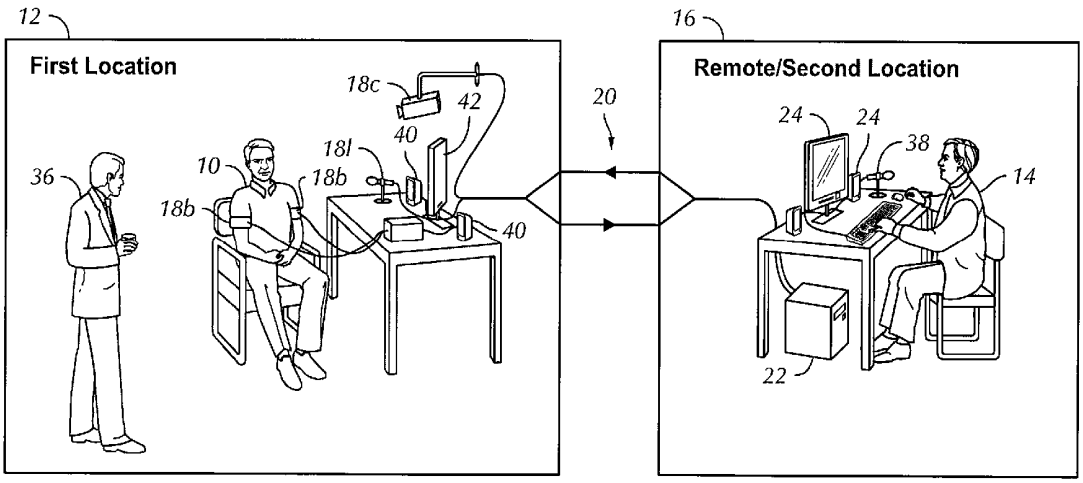
(57) ABSTRACT

A method for remotely detecting deception in information from a subject at a first location by a first interpreter positioned at a second location remote from the first location utilizing a polygraph instrument including at least one physiologic detection instrument. The method includes the steps of positioning the subject in the first location, administering the at least one physiologic detection instrument to the subject to monitor at least one physical property of the subject, prompting the subject with a stimulation, the subject responding to the stimulation with information, detecting the at least one physical property of the subject, transmitting the detected at least one physical property of the subject and the information to the second remote location and evaluating the transmitted at least one physical property and the information at the remote location. The first interpreter utilizes the polygraph instrument to evaluate the transmitted physical property and the information.



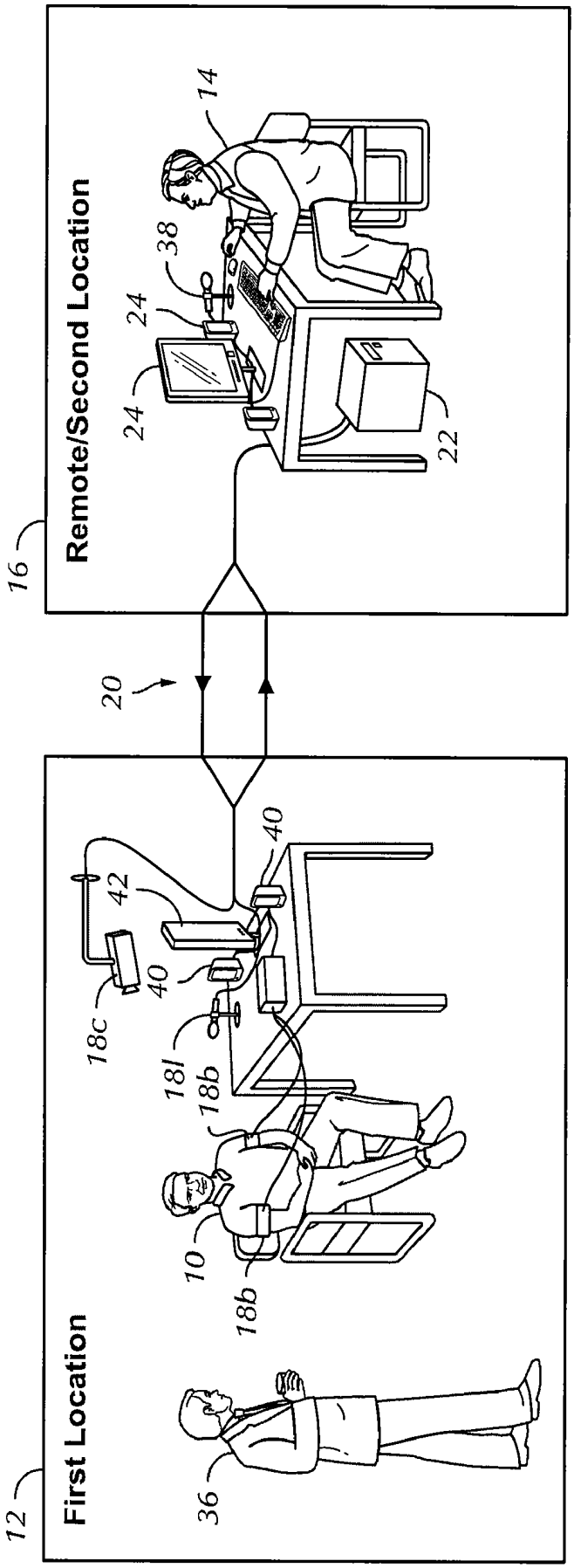

Remote/Second Location
First Location
16
12
20
14
38
24
24
22
40
42
40
18c
18l
18b
10
18b
36

FIG. 1

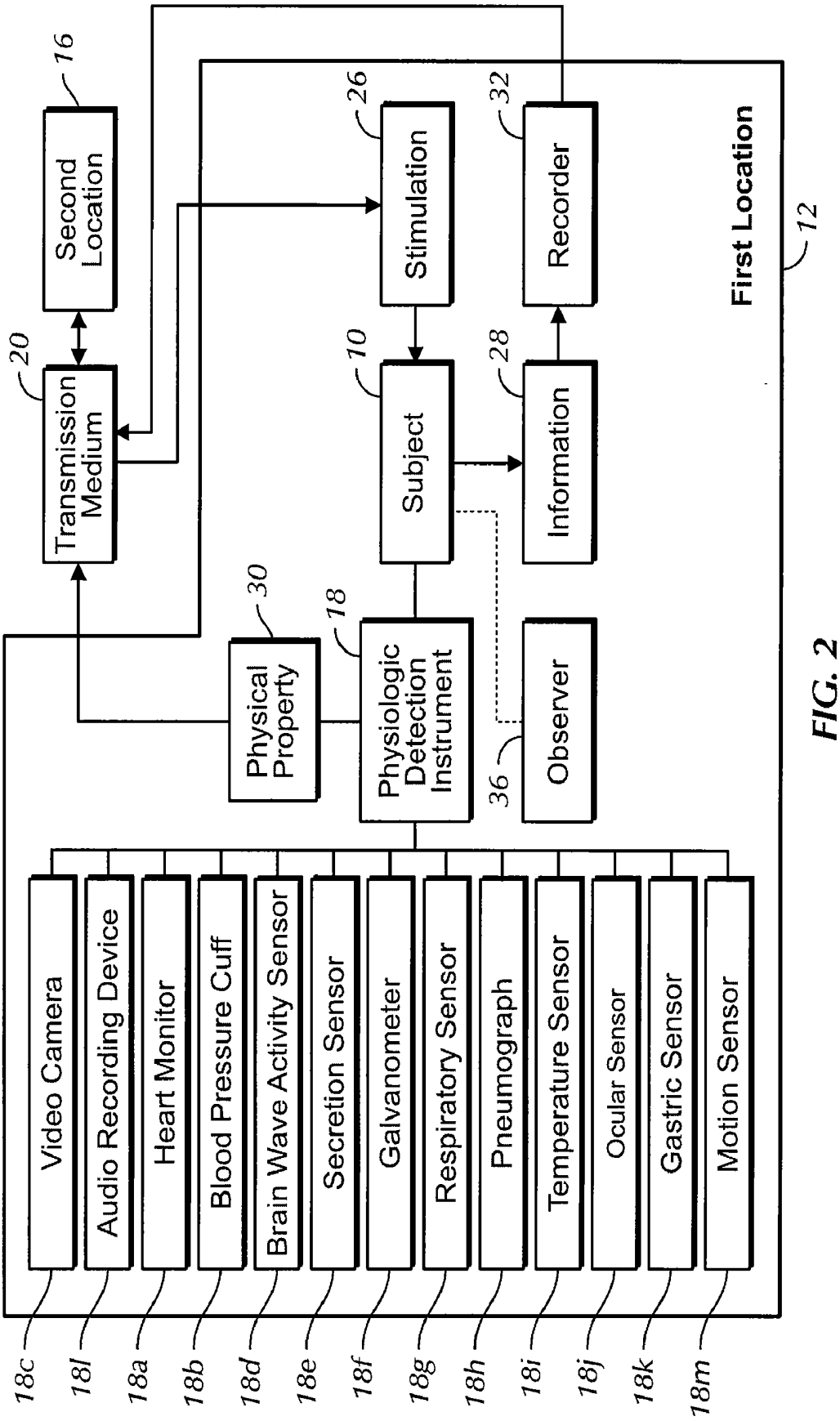

First Location
12
Second Location
16
Stimulation
26
Recorder
32
Transmission Medium
20
Subject
10
Information
28
Physical Property
30
Physiologic Detection Instrument
18
Observer
36
Video Camera
Audio Recording Device
Heart Monitor
Blood Pressure Cuff
Brain Wave Activity Sensor
Secretion Sensor
Galvanometer
Respiratory Sensor
Pneumograph
Temperature Sensor
Ocular Sensor
Gastric Sensor
Motion Sensor
18c
18l
18a
18b
18d
18e
18f
18g
18h
18i
18j
18k
18m

FIG. 2

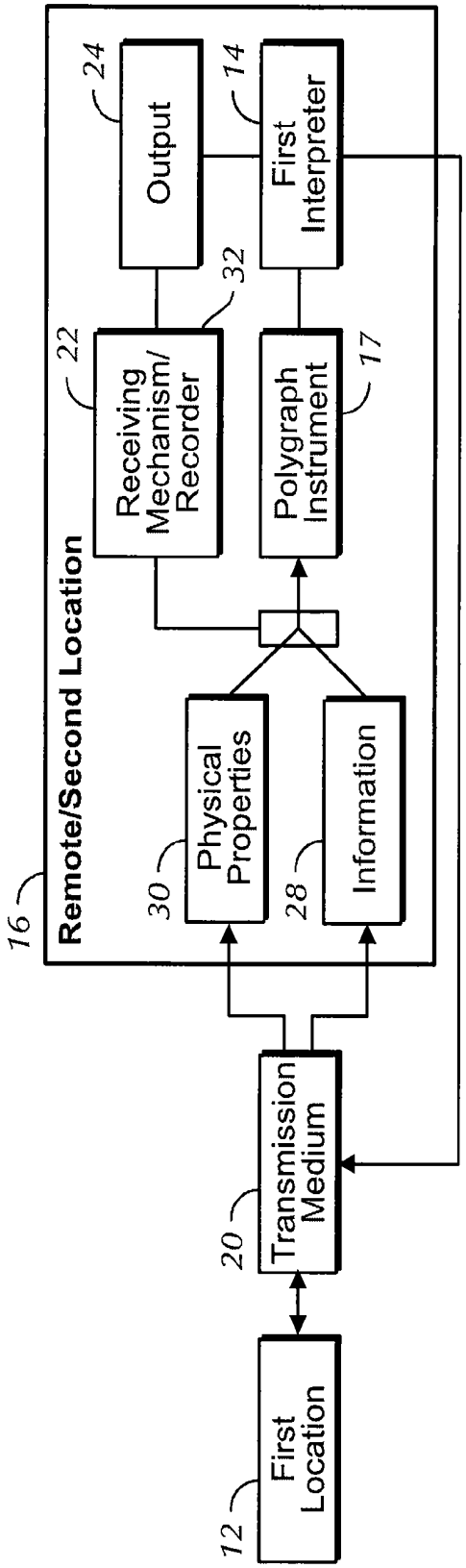

Remote/Second Location
16
First Location
12
Transmission Medium
20
Physical Properties
30
Information
28
Receiving Mechanism/ Recorder
22
Output
24
First Interpreter
14
32
Polygraph Instrument
17

FIG. 3

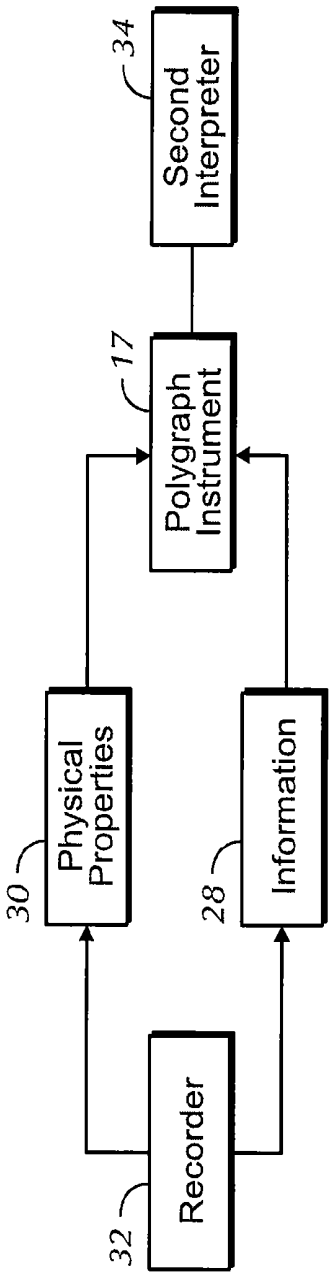

Second Interpreter
34
Polygraph Instrument
17
Physical Properties
30
Information
28
Recorder
32

FIG. 4

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR REMOTELY DETECTING DECEPTION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention is directed to a mechanism and method for detecting deception in a subject or for remotely administering a lie detector test. More particularly, the present invention is directed to a method and mechanism for detecting deception in information from a subject located at a first location by a first interpreter positioned at a location remote from the first location.

[0002] Deception detection examinations, more commonly known as lie detector tests or polygraph exams, are relatively well known and commonly used deception detection methods. The lie detection tests or polygraph exams typically involve an examiner, a subject, sensory recognition equipment and a polygraph machine located at a single location that are able to determine and record changes in a subject's physical properties as the subject responds to specific questions asked by the examiner. The trained examiner observes the subject, the responses to the questions and the sensed physical properties of the subject to determine if the subject is attempting to deceive the examiner.

[0003] Polygraph examiners are relatively highly skilled and trained individuals who are in high demand. However, the polygraph examiners are in limited supply and this lack of supply coupled with the high demand results in high costs and potentially long waits for obtaining the services of the polygraph examiner and the equipment. Further, trained polygraph examiners and subjects are not typically located at a mutually convenient site and the polygraph examiner including the sensory recognition equipment and polygraph machinery must travel to a convenient site for the subject to conduct the exam. The equipment utilized for conducting the exams is also sophisticated and expensive. The complexity and cost of the equipment and the availability of the polygraph mechanisms puts their availability at a premium and results in their high cost.

[0004] It would be desirable to develop a method and mechanism to conveniently administer a deception detection or lie detector exam wherein the subject, examiner and equipment are not located at the same location. In addition, it would be desirable to develop a method and mechanism for recording and saving the deception detection or polygraph exam for replaying and additional evaluation at a later date than the originally conducted examination. Remotely conducted polygraph examinations eliminate the need for the highly trained and expensive examiner and their expensive equipment to travel to a convenient location for a polygraph subject to conduct the exam and may provide for improved accuracy in the examination as the examiner may be able to administer tests in a more uniform manner from the comfort of their own examination space.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] Briefly stated, a preferred embodiment of the present invention is directed to a method for remotely detecting deception in information from a subject at a first location by a first interpreter positioned at a second location. The second location is remote from the first location and the first interpreter utilizes a polygraph instrument to detect the deception. The polygraph instrument includes at least one physiologic detection instrument. The method includes the steps of positioning the subject in the first location, administering the at least one physiologic detection instrument to the subject to monitor at least one physical property of the subject, prompting the subject with a stimulation, the subject responding to the stimulation with the information, detecting the at least one physical property of the subject, transmitting the detected at least one physical property of the subject and the information to the second remote location, and evaluating the transmitted at least one physical property and the information at the remote location. The first interpreter utilizes the polygraph instrument to evaluate the transmitted at least one physical property and the information for detection of deception in the subject.

[0006] In another aspect, a preferred embodiment of the present invention is directed to a lie-detection mechanism for remotely detecting deception in information given by a subject at a first location by an interpreter positioned at a second location. The second location is remote from the first location. The lie-detection mechanism includes a polygraph instrument having at least one physiologic detection instrument located at the first location. The at least one physiologic detection instrument detects at least one property of the subject at the first location. A transmission medium transmits the at least one detected property of the subject from the first location to the second location. A receiving mechanism is positioned at the second location and is in communication with the transmission medium for receiving and storing the at least one detected property of the subject. The receiving mechanism includes an output to permit the interpreter at the second location to analyze the at least one detected property to determine deception in the information given by the subject at the first location.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] The foregoing summary, as well as the following detailed description of a preferred embodiment of the invention, will be better understood when read in conjunction with the appended drawings. For the purpose of illustrating the invention, there is shown in the drawings an embodiment that is presently preferred. It should be understood, however, that the invention is not limited to the precise arrangements and instrumentalities shown. In the drawings:

[0008] FIG. **1** is a schematic diagram of an apparatus and method for remotely detecting deception in information of a preferred embodiment of the remote deception detecting method and mechanism of the present invention;

[0009] FIG. **2** is a schematic block diagram of a first location of the remote deception detecting method and mechanism shown in FIG. **1**;

[0010] FIG. **3** is a schematic block diagram of the remote or second location of the remote deception detecting method and mechanism shown in FIG. **1**; and

[0011] FIG. **4** is a schematic block diagram of a second interpreter interpreting a recorded examination in accordance with the remote deception detecting method and mechanism of FIG. **1**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0012] Certain terminology is used in the following description for convenience only and is not limiting. The

words "right", "left", "lower" and "upper" designate directions toward and away from, respectively, the geometric center of the remote deception detecting mechanism and designated parts thereof. The terminology includes the above-listed words, derivatives thereof and words of similar import.

[0013] Referring to the drawings in detail, wherein like numerals indicate like elements throughout, there is shown in FIGS. **1-4** a preferred embodiment of a remote deception detecting mechanism and method for remotely detecting deception in information from a subject **10** at a first location **12** by a first interpreter **14** positioned at a second location **16** that is remote from the first location **12**.

[0014] Referring to FIGS. **1-3**, in the preferred embodiment, the lie-detection, deception-detection or polygraph examining equipment includes a polygraph instrument having at least one physiologic detection instrument **18** located at the first location **12**. The at least one physiologic detection instrument **18** detects at least one property of the subject **10** at the first location **12**. The physiologic detection instrument **18** may include, but is not limited to, one or more of a heart monitor **18***a*, a blood pressure cuff **18***b*, a video camera **18***c*, a brain wave activity sensor **18***d*, a secretion sensor **18***e*, a galvanometer **18***f*, a respiratory sensor **18***g*, a pneumograph **18***h*, a temperature sensor **18***i*, an ocular sensor **18***j*, a gastric sensor **18***k*, an audio recording device **18***l* and a motion sensor **18***m*. The physiologic detection instruments **18** are not limited to the above-listed instruments and may be comprised of nearly any instrument that is able to detect a property of the subject **10** during examination. The most typical physiologic detection instruments **18** utilized during the preferred remote deception detecting method include the audio recording device **18***l*, the video camera **18***c*, the pneumograph **18***h*, the blood pressure cuff **18***b*, the heart monitor **18***a*, the audio recording device or microphone **18***l* and/or the respiratory sensor **18***g*. The first interpreter or polygraph examiner **14** of the preferred embodiment monitors the changes in the physical properties of the subject **10** utilizing the one or more physiologic detection instruments **18** to aid in determining whether the subject **10** is attempting to deceive the examiner **14** as will be described in greater detail below.

[0015] The remote deception detecting or lie detection mechanism includes a transmission medium **20** to transmit the at least one detected property of the subject **10** from the first location **12** to the second location **16**. The transmission medium **20** is preferably able to transmit the detected property of the subject **10** of the physiologic detection instruments **18** and is adaptable to receive and transmit information from the physiologic detection instruments **18**. In the preferred embodiment, the transmission medium **20** is comprised of one of telephone lines, cable lines, satellite transmission equipment, cellular transmission equipment, internet transmission equipment or other like transmission equipment that is able to transmit information collected from the physiologic detection instruments **18** from the first location **12** to the second, remote location **16**. The transmission medium **20** may take on many relatively well known forms to transmit the detected properties from the first location **12** to the second location **16** and is not limited to the above-listed mechanisms and methods.

[0016] The lie-detection or deception detecting mechanism also includes a receiving mechanism **22** at the second location **16** that is in communication with the transmission medium **20** for receiving and/or storing the at least one detected physiologic or physical property of the subject **10**. The receiving mechanism **22** is associated with an output **24** to permit the first interpreter **14** at the second location **16** to analyze the detected physiologic property or changes in the detected property of the subject **10** to determine deception in information given by the subject **10** at the first location **12**. In the preferred embodiment, the receiving mechanism **22** is comprised of a computer **22**, an analog polygraph instrument (not shown), a digital polygraph instrument **22** or another like mechanism that is able to receive and/or store the transmitted properties. In addition, in the preferred embodiment, the output **24** is comprised of a video screen **24**, a speaker **24**, an array of light emitting diodes (not shown) and/or other like outputs that permits the first interpreter or examiner **14** at the remote location **16** to review the examination while it is occurring at the first location **12**.

[0017] The receiving mechanism **22** and output **24** may be comprised of nearly any mechanism or instrument or combination of mechanisms and instruments that is able to receive data and/or information from the transmission medium **20** from the first location **12** and store and output the information to the first interpreter **14** at the second location **16**. The preferred receiving mechanism **22** is comprised of the computer **22** which is able to receive and store the information from the transmission medium **20** and communicate with the output **24**, which is preferably comprised of at least a computer monitor or screen **24** and speakers **24** for outputting the information to the first interpreter or polygraph examiner **14**. The receiving mechanism **22** and output **24** are not limited to the above-described items and apparatus and may be comprised of nearly any mechanism that is able to receive, store and output the received information from the first location **12** from the transmission medium **20** at the second location **16** and communicate the information to the first interpreter or examiner **14**.

[0018] In operation, the subject **10** is positioned at the first location **12**, at least one of the physiologic detection instruments **18** is administered to the subject **10** to monitor at least one physical property of the subject **10**, the subject **10** is prompted with a stimulation **26**, the subject **10** responds to the stimulation **26** with information **28**, at least one physical property of the subject **10** is detected using one of the physiologic detection instruments **18**, the detected physical property of the subject **10** and the information **28** are transmitted to the second location **16** and the at least one transmitted physical property **30** and the information **28** are evaluated by the first interpreter **14** at the second or remote location **16**. The first interpreter **14** preferably utilizes the polygraph instrument to evaluate the transmitted physical property **30** and the information **28** to detect deception in the subject **10**.

[0019] Referring to FIGS. **1-4**, in the preferred embodiment, the at least one detected physical property **30** of the subject **10** is constantly recorded by a recorder **32** at either or both of the first or second locations **12**, **16** or at an additional location (not shown) that is in communication with the transmission medium **20**. The physical properties **30** recorded from the subject **10**, information **28** given by the subject **10** and the stimulation **26** administered to the subject

10 are each recorded by the recorder **32** during the course of the examination for later use. In addition, the changes in the physical properties **30**, information **28** and stimulation **26** are recorded. At a later time, the recorded information in the recorder **32** may be outputted for examination by a second interpreter **34**. Accordingly, the results of the examination may be verified, double-checked or otherwise reviewed by the second trained polygraph examiner or interpreter **34**. The second evaluation or examination by the second interpreter **34** is preferably conducted after the initial review by the first interpreter **14** and may occur a significant amount of time, even years after the initial examination by the first interpreter **14**. The second interpreter **34** preferably, independently determines based upon the recorded information **28**, stimulation **26** and physical properties **30** whether the subject **10** is attempting to deceive during the examination.

[**0020**] In the preferred embodiment, the first and second interpreters **14**, **34** are comprised of a trained examiner, a polygraph examiner, a forensic psychophysiologist, a law enforcement officer, a security firm, a polygraph regulator or another trained interpreter or examiner that is able to evaluate the recorded physical properties **30**, information **28** and stimulation **26** to determine if the subject **10** is attempting to deceive, otherwise indicating that the subject **10** is lying. The first and second interpreters **14**, **34** are not limited to the above-listed individuals with the specialties that are generally understood by one having ordinary skill in the art and may be comprised of nearly any individual that is able to interpret the information **28**, stimulation **26**, recorded physical properties **30** or other information to determine whether the subject **10** is attempting to deceive.

[**0021**] In the preferred utilization of the deception detecting mechanism and method, prior to conducting the examination, the identity of the subject **10** is verified, a pretest of the subject **10** is conducted and the subject **10** is examined for evidence of countermeasures at the first location **12**. An observer **36**, preferably located at the first location **12**, is preferably able to perform these tasks prior to the examination. The observer **36** is typically not as highly trained or skilled as the first and second interpreters **14**, **34** and may be nearly any individual who is able to setup the examination apparatus at the first location **12** and perform the typical tasks of the observer **36**. For example, the observer **36** may merely verify the identity of the subject **10**, apply the physiologic detection instruments **18** to the subject and generally observe the subject **10** during the examination process. However, the observer **36** is not limited to being a less skilled individual than the examiners **14**, **34** and may be a highly trained polygraph examiner. For example, the observer **36** is typically at least moderately trained if the observer **36** conducts the pre-test of the subject **10** prior to the examination or is independently conducting a deception detection or polygraph examination at the first location **12** as the first interpreter **14** is also conducting the examination at the second location **16**. For example, utilizing the observer **36** as an additional examiner may aid in verification of the results of the first interpreter or examiner **14** and may increase the acceptance or reliability of the results of the examination, depending upon the ultimate determination of the observer **36**, the first examiner **14** or the first interpreter **14**.

[**0022**] The observer **36** typically observes the examination of the subject **10** and also aids in directing the video camera **18***c* on to the subject, positioning the audio recording device or microphone **18***l* approximate the subject **10**, attaching the heart rate monitor **18***a* to the subject **10**, attaching the blood pressure cuff **18***b* to the subject **10**, attaching the brain wave utility sensor **18***d* to the subject **10**, attaching the secretion sensor **18***e* to the subject **10**, attaching the galvanometer **18***f* to the subject **10**, attaching the respiratory sensor **18***g* on or proximate to the subject **10**, attaching the pneumograph **18***h* to the subject **10**, attaching a temperature sensor **18***i* to the subject **10**, attaching the ocular sensor **18***j* to the subject **10**, attaching the gastric sensor **18***k* to the subject **10** and mounting the motion sensor **18***m* on or proximate to the subject **10**. The observer **36** is not limited to these roles in the examination process at the first location **12** and may have an expanded or more limited role in preparing the subject **10** in first location **12** or for generally preparing the first location **12** for the examination.

[**0023**] In the preferred embodiment, the stimulation **26** is preferably comprised of a series of oral or written questions. The oral questions are preferably provided by the first interpreter **14** by speaking into a microphone **38** at the second location **16** and the oral questions are transmitted by the transmission medium **20** to the first location **12** where the oral questions are output by a speaker **40** to the subject **10**. Alternately, the stimulation **26** may be comprised of written questions, which are prepared by the first interpreter **14** and given to the subject **10** by the observer **36** or presented to the subject **10** during the examination on a monitor **42** located at the first location **12**. The oral or written questions **26** are answered by the subject **10**, thereby providing the information **28**. During the time that the subject **10** is answering the oral or written questions **26**, the physical properties of the subject **10** are being constantly detected by the physiologic detection instruments **18** and the detected physical properties **30** and information **28** provided by the subject **10** is constantly being transmitted to the second location **16** through the transmission medium **20**. The first interpreter **14** preferably receives the information **28** and physical properties **30** on a computer monitor **24** and speakers **24** at the second location **16**. The provided information **28** of the subject **10** and physical properties **30** are preferably recorded by the recorder **32** and/or in receiving mechanism **22** for later use.

[**0024**] Alternatively, the observer **36** may provide the oral or written questions or alternate stimulation **26** directly to the subject **10** at the first location **12**. This method may most effectively be applied when the observer **36** is an at least a moderately skilled and trained individual who has performed the pre-test on the subject **10** but this is not a limiting element and the stimulation **26** may be provided in nearly any manner to the subject **10**, without departing from the broad inventive concept of the present application. The preferred oral or written questions or other stimulation **26** may also be developed and provided as a standard or by the second interpreter **34** to stimulate or prompt the subject **10**.

[**0025**] In the preferred embodiment, the first interpreter **14** is able to transmit information from the second location **16** to the observer **36** at the first location **12**. For example, the first interpreter **14** at the second location **16** may be in cellular or other communication exclusively with the

observer **36** without knowledge of the subject **10** or may be in communication with the observer **36** with the full knowledge of the subject **10** through oral or visual mechanisms including the speakers **40** and display screen **42**. Accordingly, during the examination process, the first interpreter **14** may provide directions to the observer **36** to alter or manipulate the physiologic detection instruments **18** or other of the equipment or the subject **10** at the first location **12**.

[**0026**] In the preferred embodiment, the method may be adapted such that the subject **10** is stimulated by a stimulation **26** comprised of an oral or written question presented in a first language and the subject **10** provides the information **28** in the first language. The information **28** is then translated from the first language to a second language that the first interpreter **14** is familiar with at the second location **16**. The information **28** may be translated by the observer **36** or by the detection equipment. For example, the computer **22** at the second location **16** may be adapted to have the ability to translate written or oral information **28** transmitted through the transmission medium **20** from the first location **12** at the second location **16**. In addition, the computer **22** may also be adapted to translate oral or written commands from the first interpreter **14** at the second location **16** for transmission over the transmission medium **20** and stimulation of the subject **10** in their own language at the first location **12**. Alternatively, the observer **36** may perform all of the written or oral translations during the examination.

[**0027**] Preferably, through use of the deception detecting mechanism and method, the first interpreter **14** at the second location **16** is able to review the stimulation **26**, information **28** and physical properties **30** at the second location **16** and provide an indication of deception of the subject **10** based upon the examination. Positioning the first interpreter **14** and the interpreter's relatively expensive equipment at the second location **16** provides the benefit that the highly trained and skilled first interpreter **14** and the generally high-priced equipment of the first interpreter **14** may be located at the second location **16** and examinations may be performed on subject's **10** that are located at a convenient first location **12**. In addition, the examiner or interpreter **14** may conduct several examinations in a single day or over a relatively short period of time at the convenient second or remote location **16** without the necessity to travel to the location of the subject **10** or, potentially, to the numerous distanced locations of various subjects **10**. In addition, the utilization of the preferred observer **36** permits the interpreter **14** to provide some control over the examination environment at the first location **12** to limit countermeasure techniques that may be utilized by the subject **10**, for example, placing a tack in the subject's shoe **10** to alter physical responses to the stimulation **26** during the examination or other countermeasures that are generally well known to those having ordinary skill in the art. In addition, the observer **36** is able to verify the identity of the subject **10** such that the proper subject **10** does not send an associate to take the deception examination.

[**0028**] It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes could be made to the embodiment described above without departing from the broad inventive concept thereof. It is understood, therefore, that this invention is not limited to the particular embodiment disclosed, but it is intended to cover modifications within the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A method for remotely detecting deception in information from a subject at a first location by a first interpreter positioned at a second location remote from the first location utilizing a polygraph instrument including at least one physiologic detection instrument, the method comprising the steps of:

a) positioning the subject in the first location;

b) administering the at least one physiologic detection instrument to the subject to monitor at least one physical property of the subject;

c) prompting the subject with a stimulation, the subject responding to the stimulation with the information;

d) detecting the at least one physical property of the subject;

e) transmitting the detected at least one physical property of the subject and the information to the second remote location; and

f) evaluating the transmitted at least one physical property and the information at the remote location, the first interpreter utilizing the polygraph instrument to evaluate the transmitted at least one physical property and the information for detection of deception in the subject.

2. The method for remotely detecting deception of claim 1 comprising the further step of:

g) recording the transmitted and detected at least one physical property and the information of steps (d) and (e) at one of the first and second locations; and

h) outputting the recorded at least one physical property and the information following step (f) for evaluation by a second interpreter.

3. The method for remotely detecting deception of claim 2 wherein step (h) occurs at a time subsequent to step (f).

4. The method for detecting deception of claim 2 comprising the further step of:

i) outputting the recorded at least one physical property and the information at a later time to a second interpreter such that the second interpreter is able to evaluate the recorded at least one physical property and the information for detection of deception in the subject.

5. The method for detecting deception of claim 4 wherein the first and second interpreters are comprised of at least one of a trained examiner, a polygraph examiner, a forensic psychophysiologist, a law enforcement officer, a security firm and a polygraph regulator.

6. The method for detecting deception of claim 1 comprising the further steps of:

g) verifying the identity of the subject prior to step (a);

h) conducting a pretest of the subject prior to step (a); and

i) examining the subject for evidence of countermeasures at the first location prior to step (a), wherein steps (g), (h) and (i) are performed by an observer located at the first location.

7. The method for detecting deception of claim 1 wherein steps (a) and (b) are performed by an observer at the first location, the observer monitoring the subject during steps (c) and (d).

8. The method for detecting deception of claim 1 wherein an observer as part of step (b) performs at least one of the steps of:

b1) directing a video camera onto the subject;

b2) positioning an audio recording device proximate the subject;

b3) attaching a heart monitor to the subject;

b4) attaching a blood pressure cuff to the subject;

b5) attaching a brain wave activity sensor to the subject;

b6) attaching a secretion sensor to the subject;

b7) attaching a galvanometer to the subject.

b8) attaching a respiratory sensor one of to or proximate to the subject;

b9) attaching a pneumograph to the subject;

b10) attaching a temperature sensor one of to or proximate to the subject;

b11) attaching an ocular sensor to the subject;

b12) attaching a gastric sensor to the subject; and

b13) attaching a motion sensor one of or proximate to the subject.

9. The method for detecting deception of claim 1 wherein in step (c) the subject is prompted with a series of one of oral and written questions.

10. The method of detecting deception of claim 9 wherein the first interpreter asks the oral question through a microphone located at the first location and visually and auditorily receives the information and the detected at least one physical property of the subject at the second location.

11. The method of detecting deception of claim 1 wherein an observer at the first location prompts the subject in step (c).

12. The method of detecting deception of claim 1 comprising the further step of:

g) transmitting information from the first interpreter at the second location to an observer at the first location.

13. The method of detecting deception of claim 1 comprising the further step of:

g) providing an indication of deception related to the information following step (f).

14. The method of detecting deception of claim 1 wherein an observer prepares the at least one physiologic detection instrument prior to step (b) and reviews the subject and the at least one physiologic detection instrument during steps (c)-(e).

15. The method of detecting deception of claim 1 wherein the subject is prompted in step (c) by a question presented in a first language, the subject providing the information in the first language, the information being translated from the first language to a second language in one of steps (e) and (f).

16. The method of detecting deception of claim 1 comprising the further step of:

g) transmitting the stimulation from the first interpreter at the second location to the first location prior to step (c), the stimulation comprised of a question in a second language; and

h) translating the stimulation in the second language to a first language, the subject being familiar with the first language and being unfamiliar with the second language.

17. The method of detecting deception of claim 16 wherein step (h) is performed by an observer located at the first location.

18. A lie-detection mechanism for remotely detecting deception in information given by a subject at a first location by an interpreter positioned at a second location remote from the first location, the lie-detection mechanism comprising:

a polygraph instrument including at least one physiologic detection instrument located at the first location, the at least one physiologic detection instrument detecting at least one property of the subject at the first location;

a transmission medium to transmit the at least one detected property of the subject from the first location to the second location; and

a receiving mechanism at the second location and in communication with the transmission medium for receiving and storing the at least one detected property of the subject, the receiving mechanism including an output to permit the interpreter at the second location to analyze the at least one detected property to determine deception in the information given by the subject at the first location.

19. The lie-detection mechanism of claim 18 wherein the at least one physiologic detection instrument includes at least one of a heart monitor, a blood pressure cuff, a video camera, a brain wave activity sensor, a secretion sensor, a galvanometer, a respiratory sensor, a pneumograph, a temperature sensor, an ocular sensor, a gastric sensor, an audio recording device and a motion sensor.

20. The lie-detection mechanism of claim 18 wherein the transmission medium is comprised of at least one of telephone lines, cable lines, satellite transmission equipment, cellular transmission equipment and internet transmission equipment.

21. The lie-detection mechanism of claim 18 wherein the receiving mechanism is comprised of at least one of a computer, an analog polygraph instrument, a video screen, a digital polygraph instrument, a speaker and an array of light emitting diodes.

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专利名称(译)	远程检测欺骗的装置和方法		
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摘要(译)

一种利用包括至少一个生理检测仪器的测谎仪器，通过位于远离第一位置的第二位置的第一解释器远程检测来自第一位置处的对象的信息中的欺骗的方法。该方法包括以下步骤：将受试者定位在第一位置，将至少一种生理检测仪器施用于受试者以监测受试者的至少一种物理特性，促使受试者受到刺激，受试者响应刺激。信息，检测对象的至少一个物理特性，将检测到的对象和信息的至少一个物理特性发送到第二远程位置，并评估所发送的至少一个物理特性和远程位置的信息。第一个口译员利用测谎仪来评估传输的物理特性和信息。