# Article information:

The chemistry behind the first Portuguese postage stamps (1853–1894). A non-destructive analytical and chemometric analysis of pigments, fillers and binders,Dyes and Pigments - X-MOL  
<https://www.x-mol.com/paper/1540461238719193088?adv=>

# Article summary:

1. 通过无损技术和化学计量分析，对葡萄牙邮票的颜料、填料和粘合剂进行了研究。

2. 普鲁士蓝是所有蓝色邮票以及一些绿色和棕色邮票中常见的颜料，而铬黄、锌黄、硫酸铅和火星红也被发现在其他邮票中。

3. 填料主要由方解石和高岭石组成，其中高岭石的存在可用于区分真品和伪造样品。同时，紫外-可见光谱也被证明可用于相同目的。

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

本文是一篇关于对葡萄牙邮票进行化学分析的研究，使用了多种无损技术和化学计量分析方法。文章提供了有关颜料、填料和粘合剂等方面的详细信息，并介绍了如何使用这些数据来区分真品和伪造样品。

然而，本文存在一些潜在的偏见和局限性。首先，文章只涉及到葡萄牙邮票的化学成分，没有考虑到其他可能影响其价值和真伪的因素，例如邮票的历史背景、印刷质量等。其次，文章没有提供足够的证据来支持其所得出的结论，例如如何确定高岭石是区分真品和伪造样品的可靠指标。此外，在讨论风险时，文章也没有充分探讨可能存在的误判或错误鉴定导致的后果。

总之，尽管本文提供了有关葡萄牙邮票化学成分方面的有用信息，但需要更全面地考虑其他因素，并提供更充分的证据来支持其结论。

# Topics for further research:

* Historical background of Portuguese stamps
* Printing quality of Portuguese stamps
* Reliability of kaolin as a reliable indicator for authentication
* Potential risks of misidentification or misjudgment
* Other factors affecting the value and authenticity of stamps
* Need for more comprehensive evidence to support conclusions

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/98eccd19de7944161281eb8a74cec809>