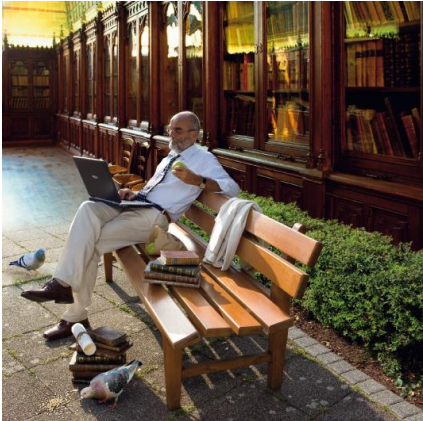
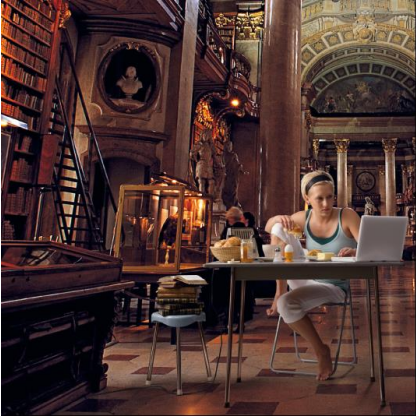




Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Frank J. EPPLE
Zeuschel GmbH

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



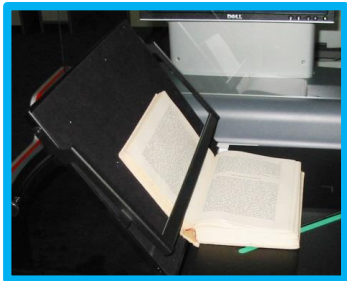
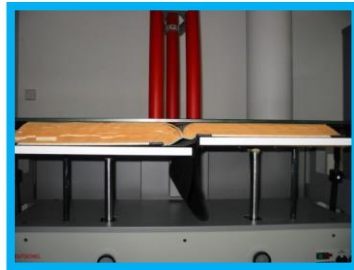
Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



**For your written treasures,
choose the best only...**

They deserve nothing else!

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



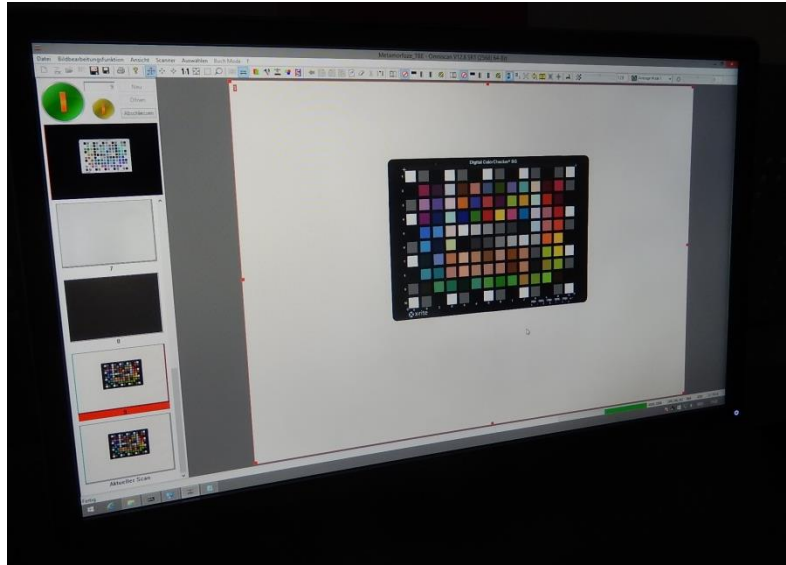
**Make sure your documents
will be handled most
carefully during
processing...**

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



**Make sure your documents
receive enough light for
homogeneous scans, scan
by scan...**

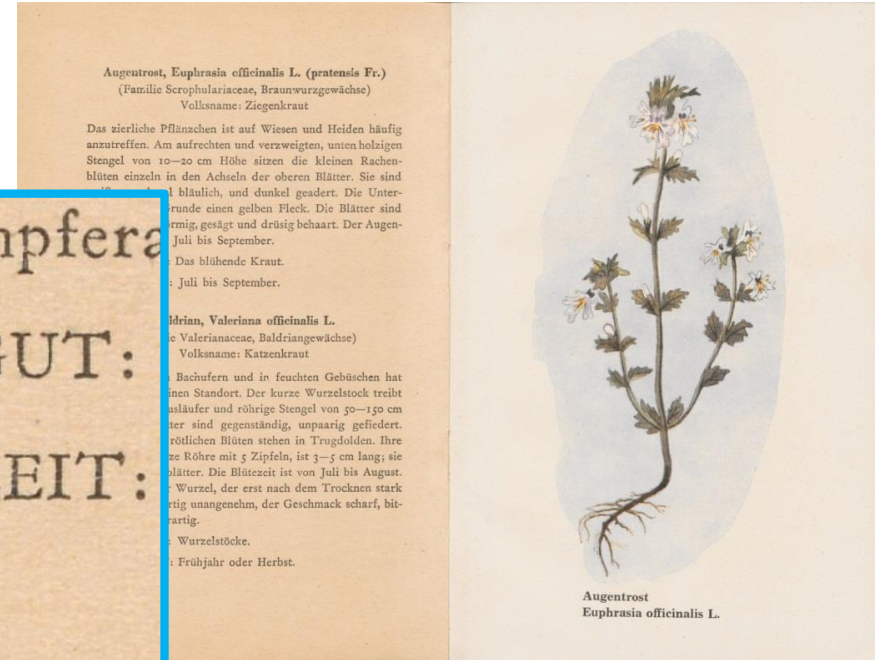
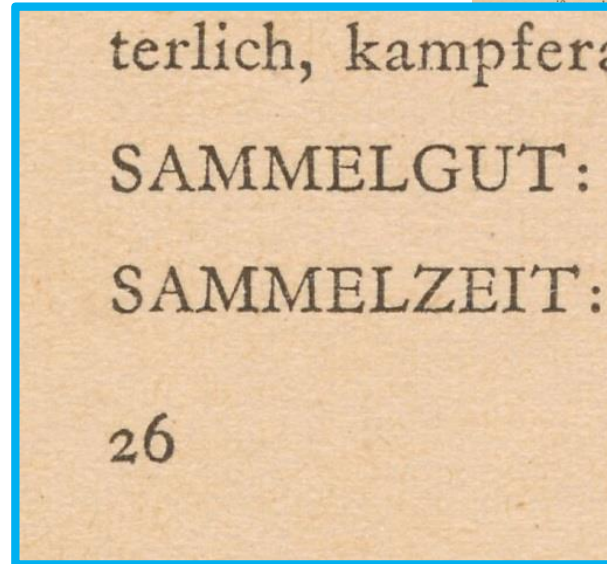
Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



**Make sure you get the right
colours, not just coloured
images...**












Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

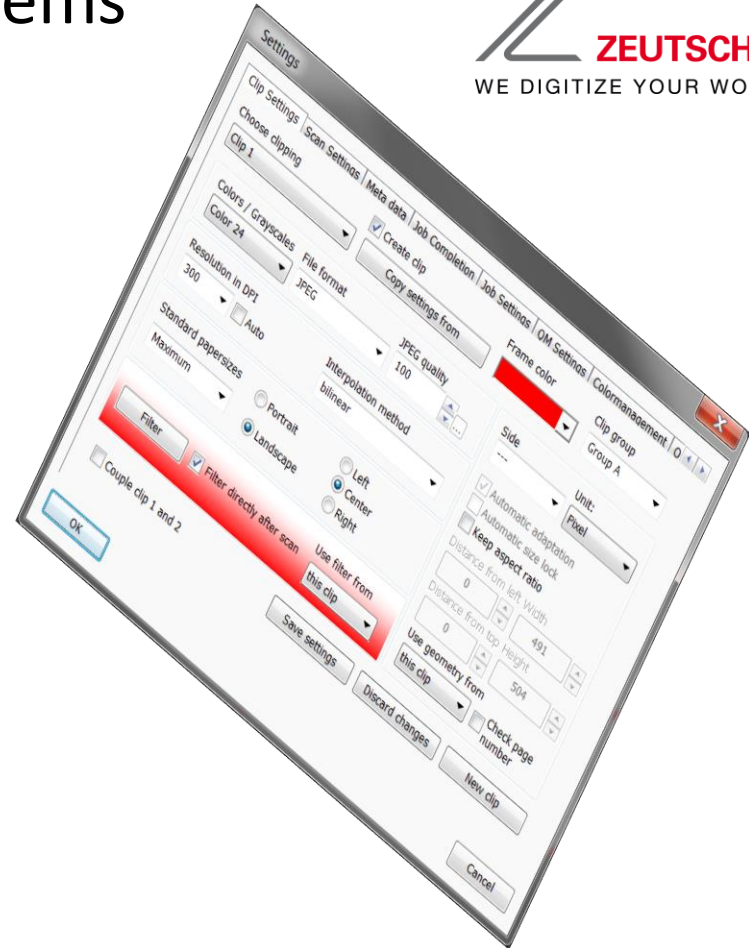
Make sure you can also catch fine details during scanning...



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Make sure you need to scan your valuable originals only once...

 Heine_01_033.tif	Typ: TIF-Datei Abmessungen: 1358 x 2089	Größe: 8,75 MB
 Heine_01_034.tif	Typ: TIF-Datei Abmessungen: 1358 x 2089	Größe: 8,75 MB
 Heine_01_035.jpg	Typ: JPG-Datei Abmessungen: 1358 x 2089	Größe: 1,14 MB
 Heine_01_036.jpg	Typ: JPG-Datei Abmessungen: 2581 x 4015	Größe: 1,29 MB
 Heine_01_037.tif	Typ: TIF-Datei Abmessungen: 1358 x 2089	Größe: 347 KB
 Heine_01_038.tif	Typ: TIF-Datei Abmessungen: 2581 x 4015	Größe: 1,23 MB
 Heine_01_039.tif	Typ: TIF-Datei Abmessungen: 1357 x 2096	Größe: 8,77 MB
 Heine_01_040.tif	Typ: TIF-Datei Abmessungen: 1357 x 2096	Größe: 8,77 MB
 Heine_01_041.jpg	Typ: JPG-Datei Abmessungen: 1357 x 2096	Größe: 1,15 MB
 Heine_01_042.jpg	Typ: JPG-Datei Abmessungen: 2581 x 4015	Größe: 1,31 MB
 Heine_01_043.tif	Typ: TIF-Datei Abmessungen: 1357 x 2096	Größe: 348 KB



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Typical specifications in tenders



- Size of originals: dimensions, thickness;
- Resolution (“200 ppi”, “600 ppi”);
- Colour depth (b/w, grey scales, color);

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Typical specifications in tenders



- Scan speed (scan time or cycle time);
- File format(s): tif, jpg; pdf;

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Typical specifications in tenders



- Scan speed (scan time or cycle time);
- File format(s): tif, jpg; pdf;

... but often as not there is no measurable, hard data about image quality.

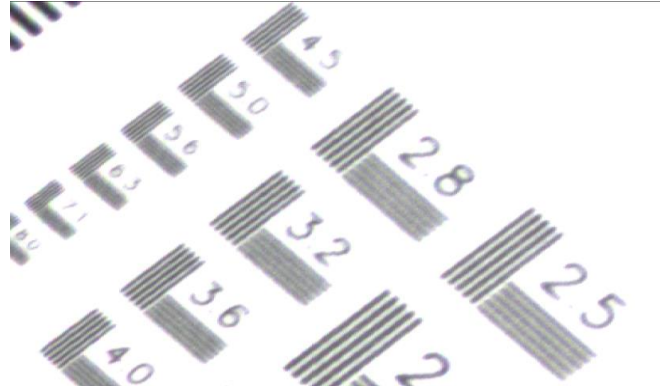
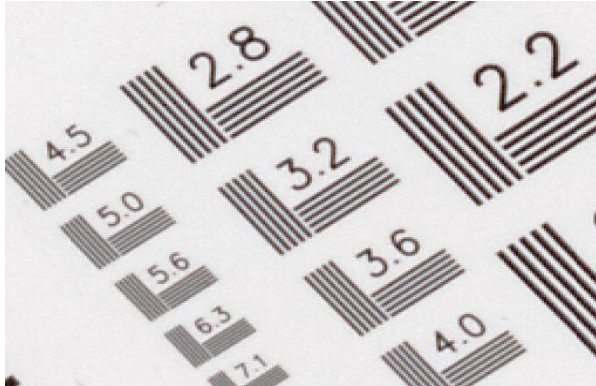
Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



This leaves the door open
for free interpretation of the
image quality:

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Both images may show 300 ppi
in the technical metadata:

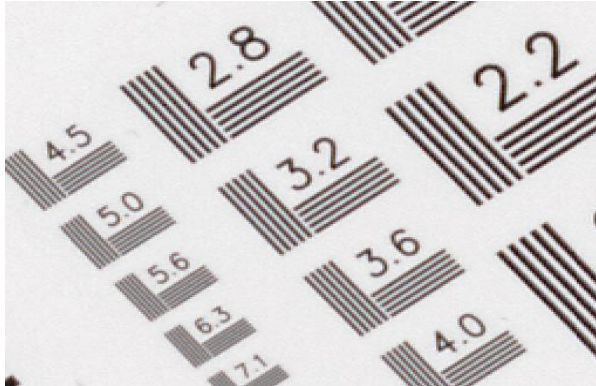


Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Both images may show 300 ppi
in the technical metadata:

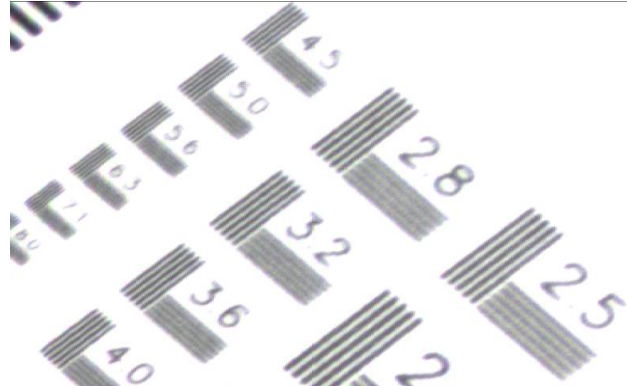
300 ppi scan resolution

300 ppi image resolution



127 ppi scan resolution

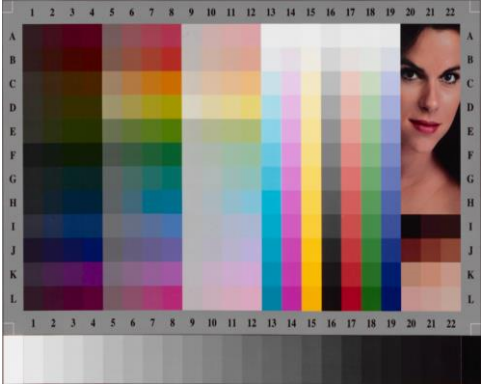
300 ppi image resolution



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



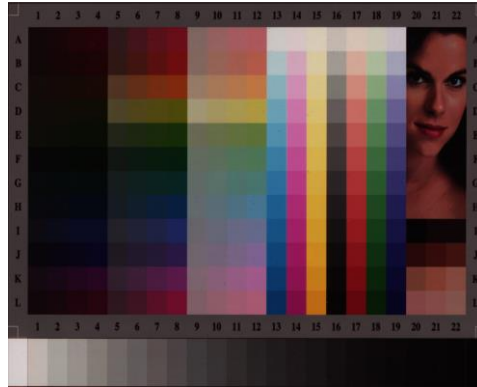
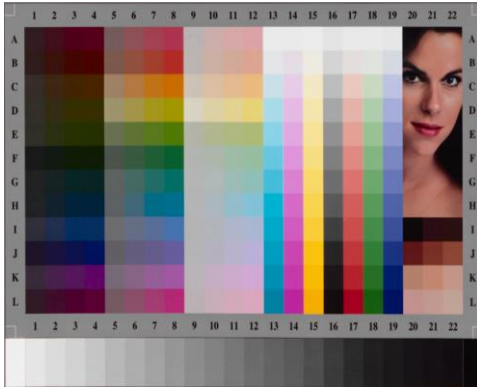
Both images are colour



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Both images are colour

But colour reproduction of the original is quite different!

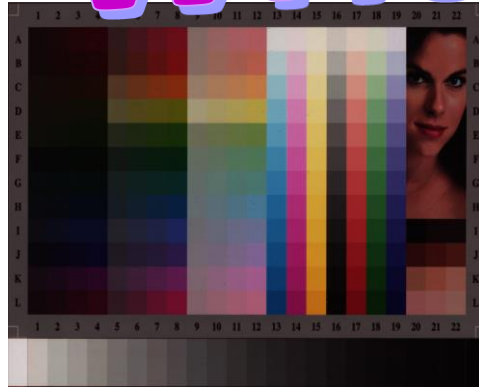
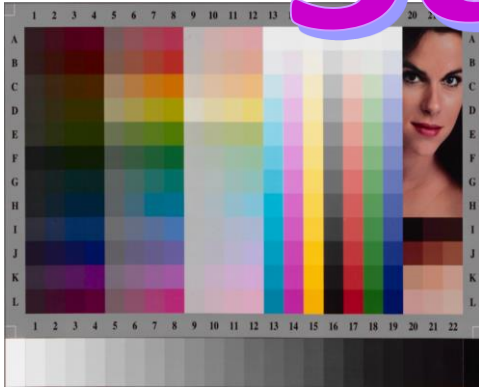


Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Both images are colour

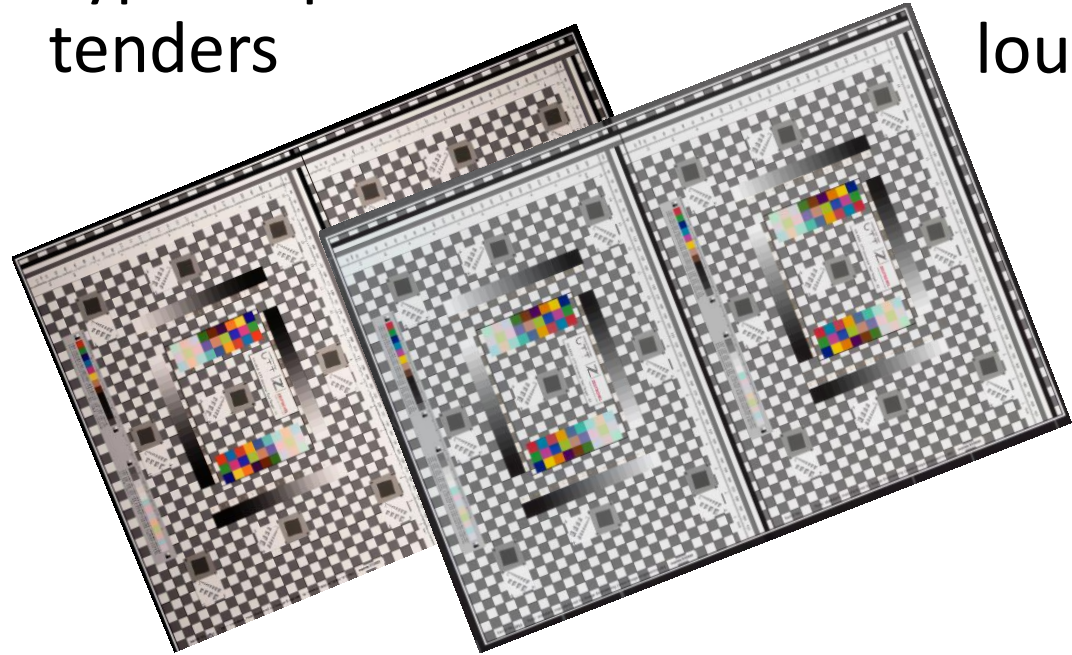
But colour reproduction of the original is quite different

So what???



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Typical specifications in tenders

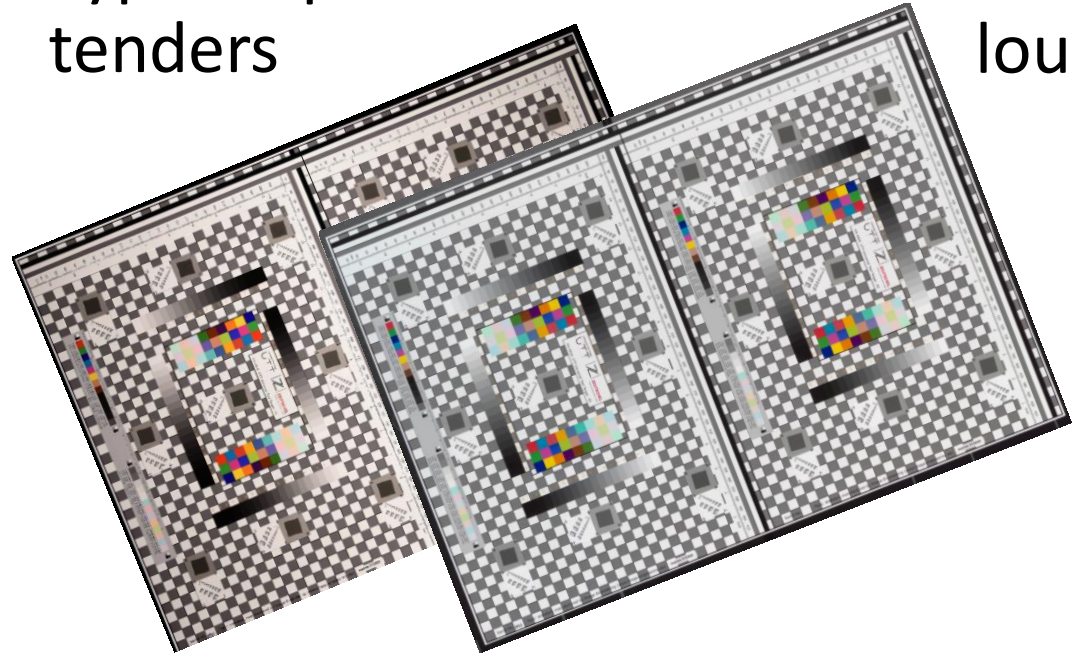


The tenderer risks to get lousy results if image quality is not clearly defined.

Maybe this is okay for the cost controller.

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Typical specifications in tenders

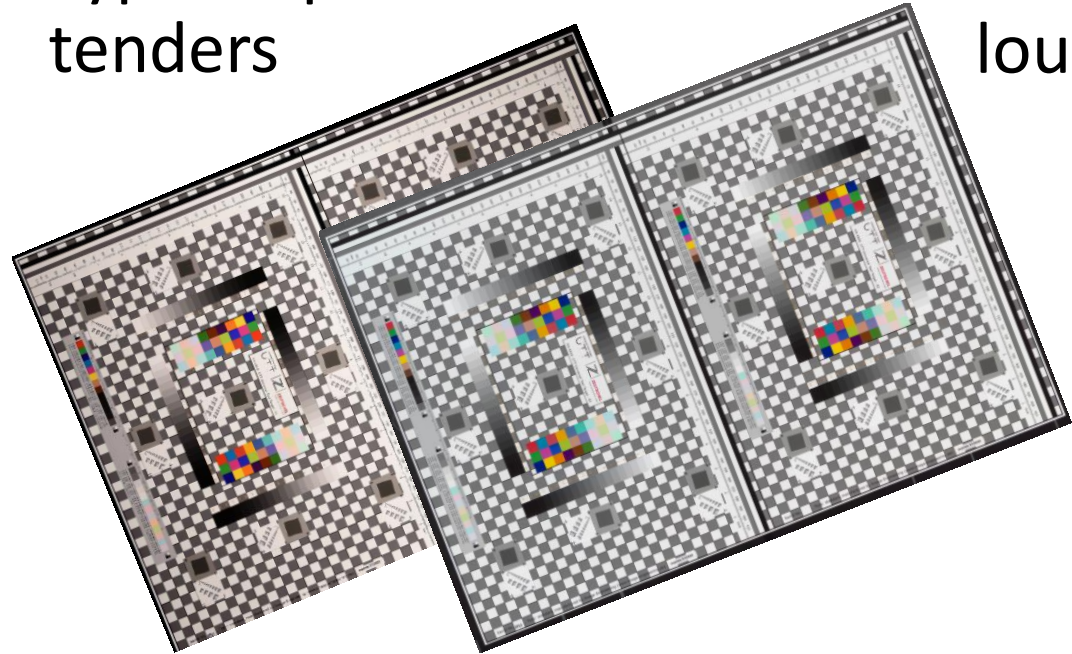


The tenderer risks to get lousy results if image quality is not clearly defined.

But shouldn't it be the objective of important digitization work to produce highest quality images?

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Typical specifications in tenders



The tenderer risks to get lousy results if image quality is not clearly defined.

How much will it cost to re-scan the whole project because the image quality is not sufficient?

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

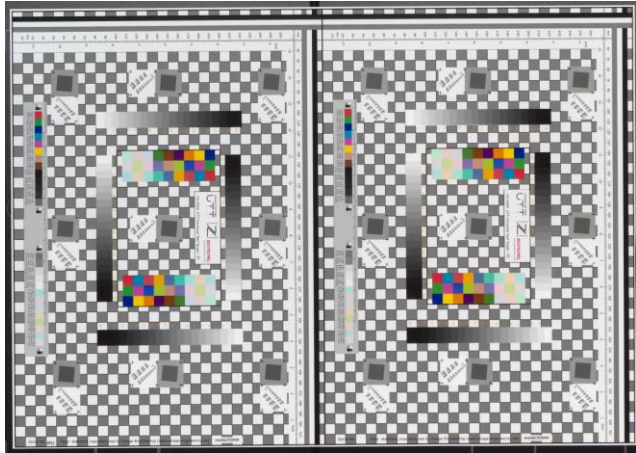


For your written treasures,
choose the best only!

They deserve nothing else!

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

How define a project with quality in mind?

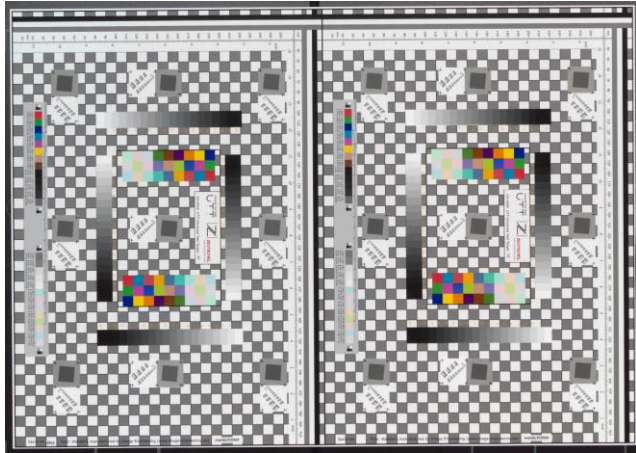


Tenders for digitization projects should specify more than just size of the documents, a colour mode and a resolution.

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

How tender with quality in mind?

Describe image quality very clearly, and with “measurable” criteria.



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

You can check:

- Effective resolution;
- Geometry and distortion;
- Color channel coverage;
- Image noise;

Measurable quality criteria

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

You can check:

- Linearity;
- Dynamic range;
- Color reproduction;
- Homogeneity.

Measurable quality criteria

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Effective resolution:

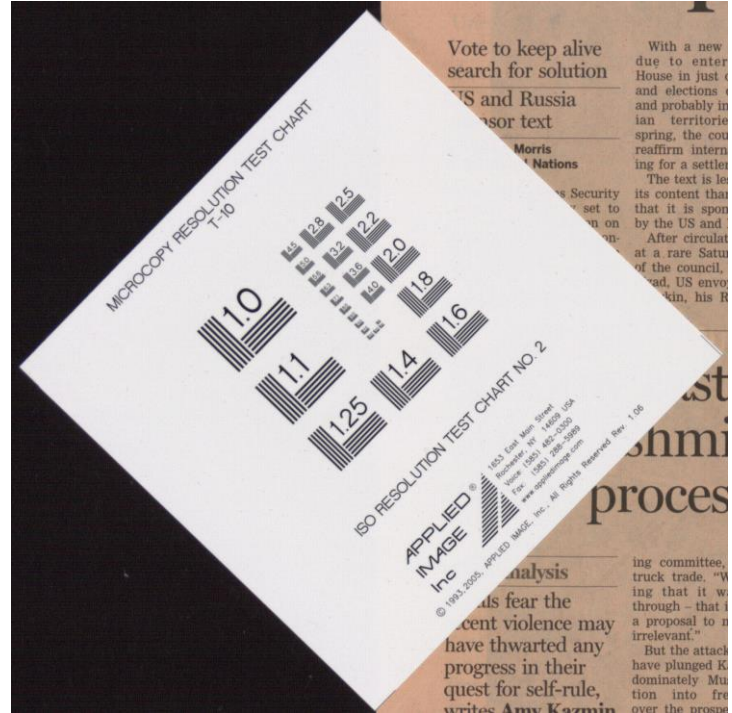
Which details can you resolve with the scanner?



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Effective resolution:

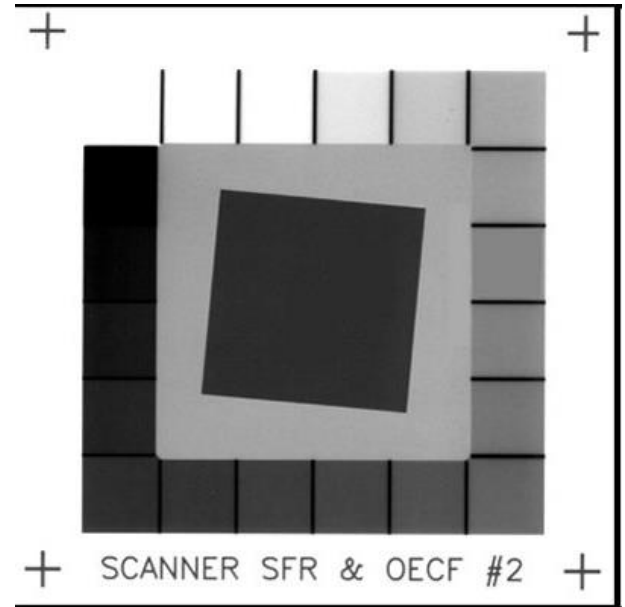
With the T10 test chart, you can optically verify how many line pairs per mm are resolved.



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Effective resolution:

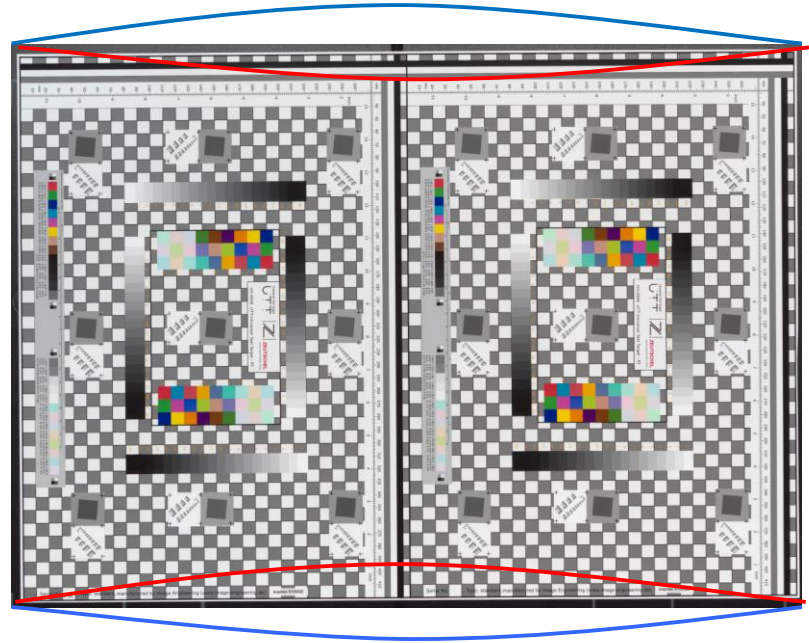
If we don't want to trust our eyes, the Modulated Transfer Function (MTF) can be measured with the "Slanted Edge" test target (QA62) and software.



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Geometry and distortion:

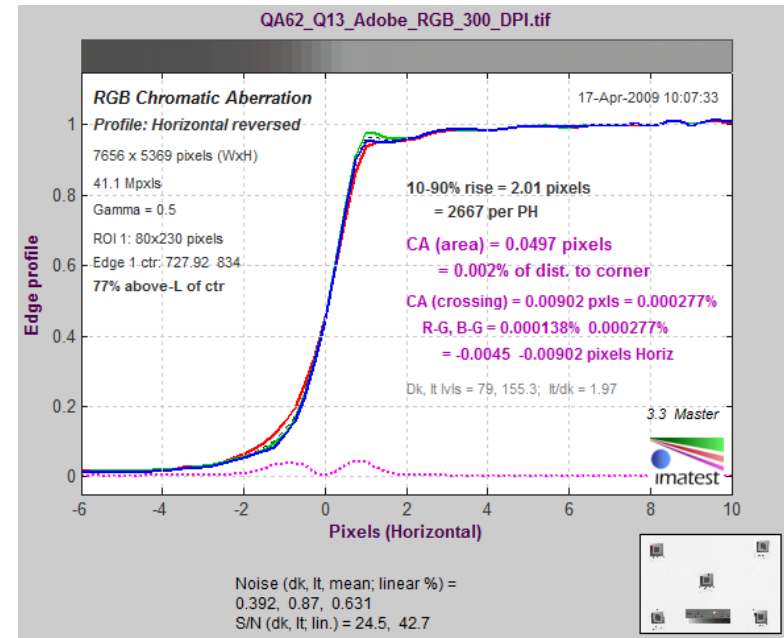
Make sure the square image remains a square and will not be distorted in any way!



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Colour channel coverage:

The colour channel sensors must be very finely tuned together for good image quality – there is a software measuring the deviation of colour channels .



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

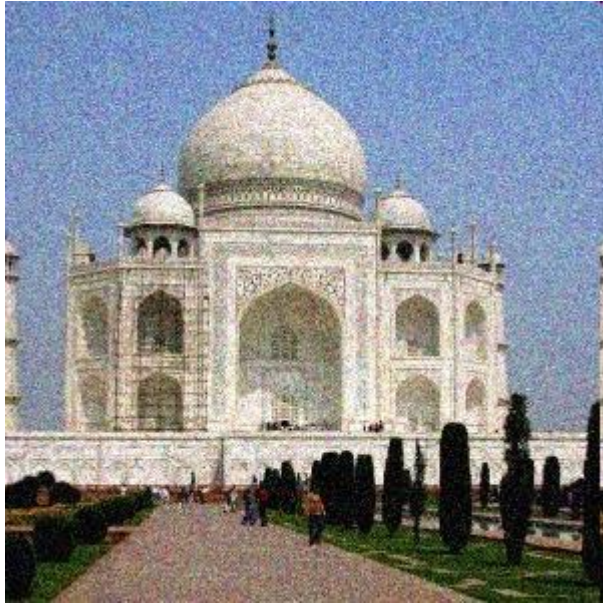


Image noise:

Noise in an image are pixels in the wrong colour in an image.

The image does not look well.

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

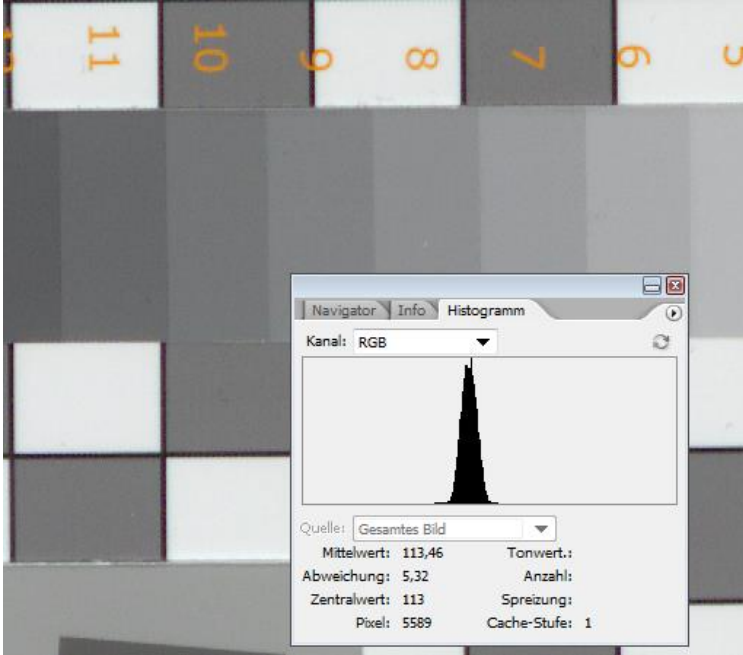


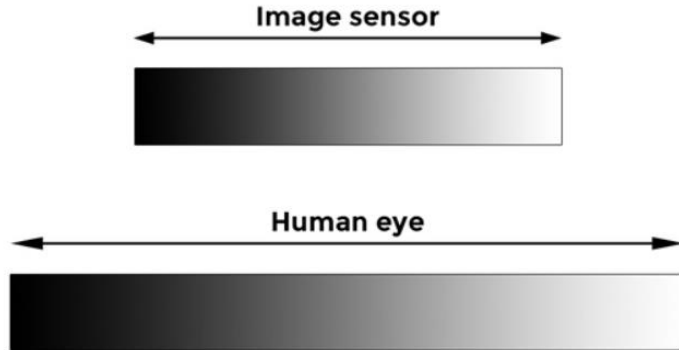
Image noise:

Typically noise is measured on the grey bar. Noise is the deviation from the central value measured.

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Dynamic range:

Dynamic range describes how well a system can reproduce brightness levels.



Dynamic range as perceived by human eye and image sensor

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Dynamic range:

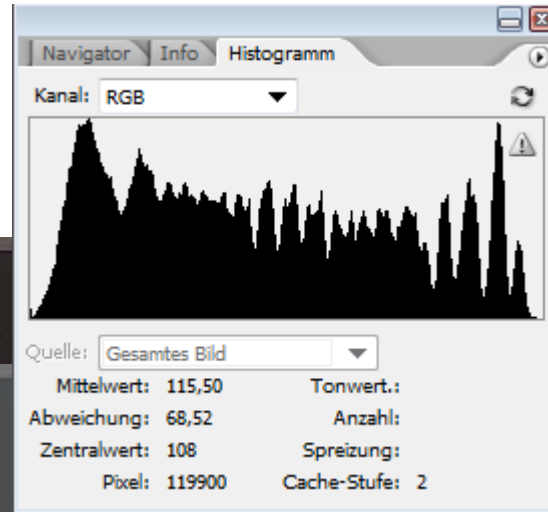
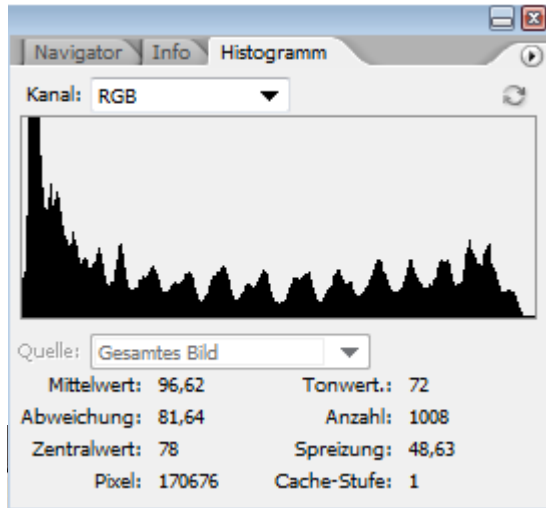
Already you will
notice a difference
using your eyes.



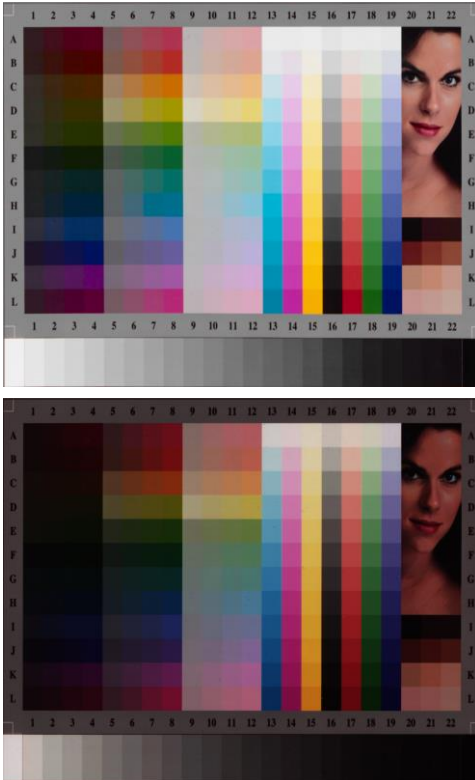
Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Dynamic range:

More neutral, the histogram shows certain patterns, too.



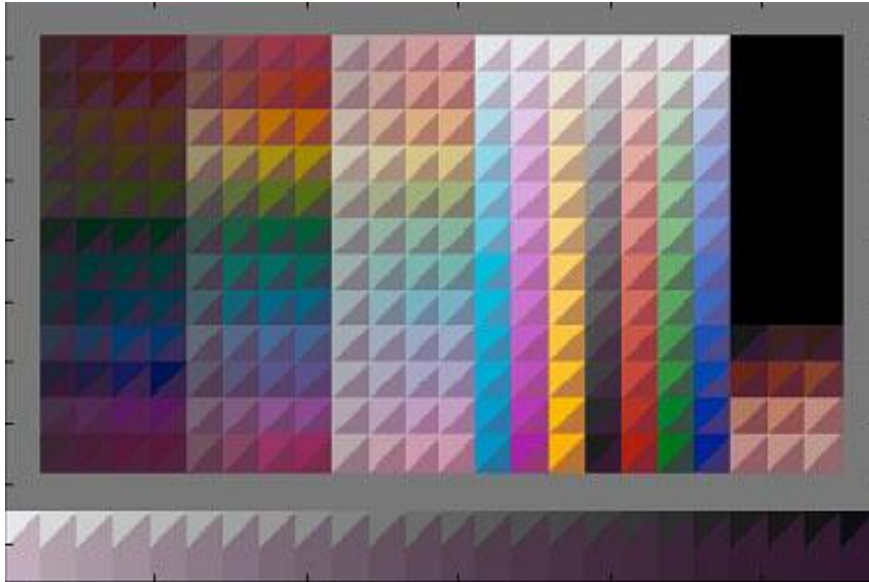
Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



True colour reproduction:

If you are working in colour,
colour reproduction should be
as accurate as possible.

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



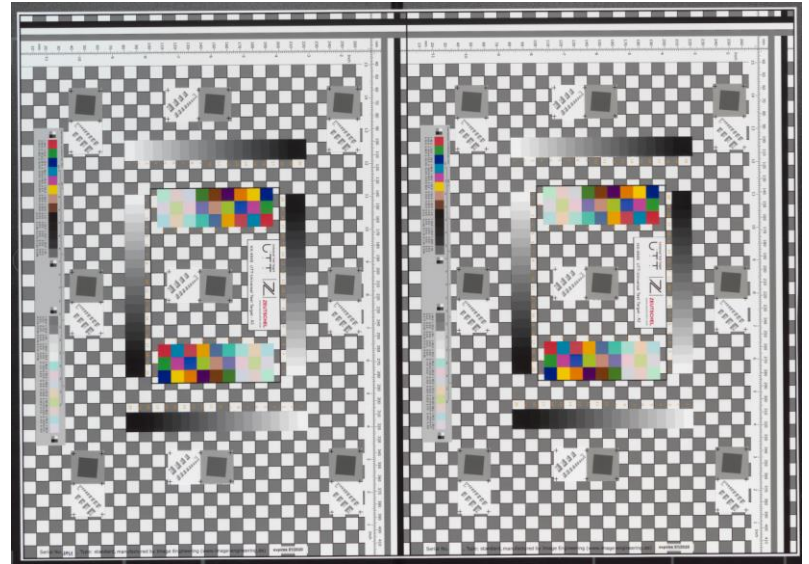
True colour reproduction:

Colour deviation can be measured as ΔE .
The smaller ΔE , the better.

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Homogeneous lighting:

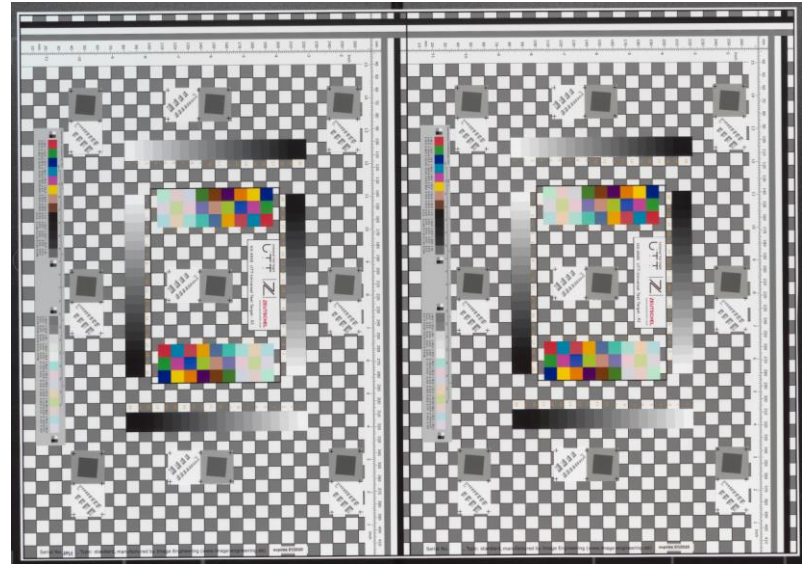
Homogeneous lighting of the scan area can be checked on white background, or with the UTT chart.



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

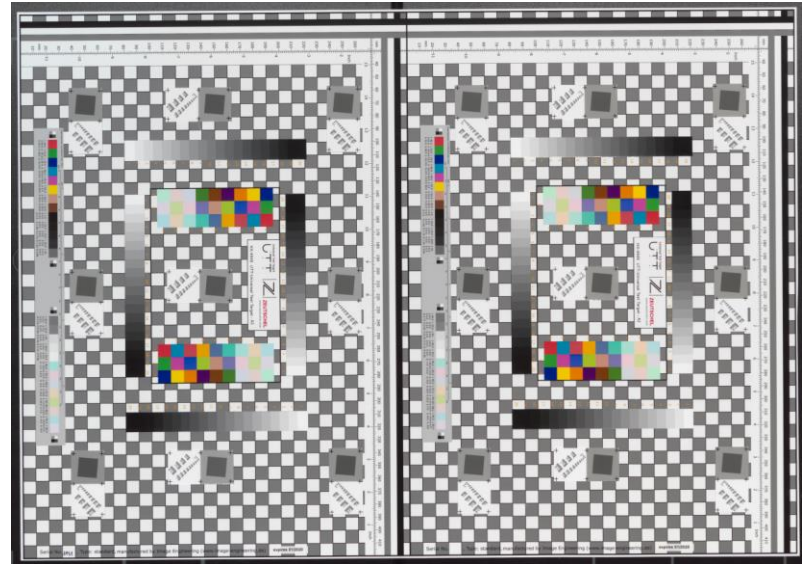
Homogeneous lighting:

The values sampled inside the white should be very close together (around 235 ± 8 , also in the different color channels).



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Targets and fields for measuring image quality are available in the Universal Test Target (UTT).



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

What do you need?

It is absolutely up to your needs to define the quality standards you need in your project...

Exposure tolerance ΔL^*	≤ 2	≤ 2	≤ 2
Exposure tolerance ΔE^*	$\leq 2,83$	$\leq 2,83$	$\leq 2,83$
Gain Modulation in the high lights	0,8 - 1,08	0,8 - 1,08	0,8 - 1,08
Gain Modulation gray scale	0,10 - 2,00	0,60 - 1,40	0,60 - 1,40
Noise (Standard deviation); 8 bit	≤ 4	≤ 4	≤ 4
Illumination > A4 to A3	$\Delta L^* 3$ eciRGBv2: PV 8	$\Delta L^* 3$ eciRGBv2: PV 8	$\Delta L^* 3$ eciRGBv2: PV 8
Illumination > A3 to A2	$\Delta L^* 4$ eciRGBv2: PV 10 AdobeRGB (1998): PV 12	$\Delta L^* 4$ eciRGBv2: PV 10 AdobeRGB (1998): PV 12	$\Delta L^* 4$ eciRGBv2: PV 10

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

What do you need?

If you need support to define your criteria, we are glad to help!



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



Metamorfoze? FADGI?
ISO 19264-1?

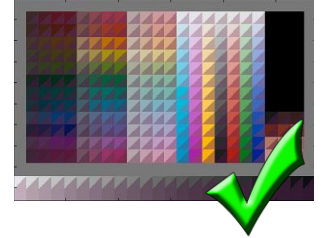
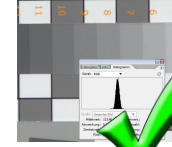
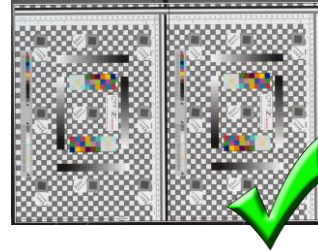
These are existing standards in which image quality is set for digitization projects.



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Metamorfoze? FADGI?
ISO 19264-1?

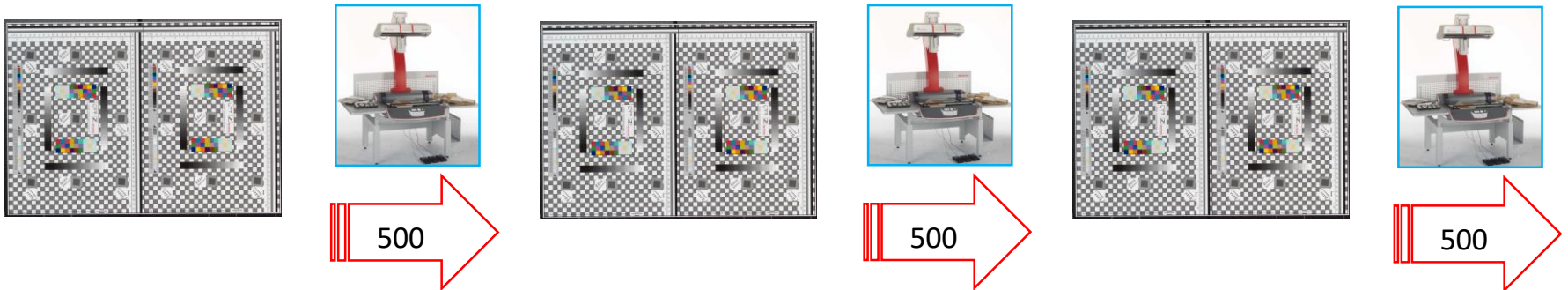
All these describe the image quality needed throughout a process, **not the characteristic of a machine.**



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Metamorfoze? FADGI?
ISO 19264-1?

Typically, you need to test the image quality at the begin of daily work, and again after a certain number of scans.





ISO 19264-1

**This standard was developed by interested parties.
It has three quality levels,**

**Level A (excellent)
Level B (very good)
Level C (good)**

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



ISO 19264-1

Level A

Defines the best imaging practical today. Images created to level A represent the state of the art in image capture and are suitable for almost any use.

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



ISO 19264-1

Level B

defines a very good professional image capable of serving almost all use cases. This includes being suitable for OCR, for reprint on the best commercially available printers.

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



ISO 19264-1

Level C

is appropriate where there is no reasonable expectation of having the ability to achieve level B or A performance. These images will have informational value only, and may or may not be suitable for OCR.

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



ISO 19264-1

The full guidelines are described in the standard, also defining the tools and how values should be measured.



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



Metamorfoze

M was developed by the Royal Dutch Library.

It has three quality levels,

**Metamorfoze
Metamorfoze light
Metamorfoze extra light**

METAMORFOZE	METAMORFOZE LIGHT	METAMORFOZE EXTRA LIGHT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- High color accuracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Good color accuracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Good color accuracy- Files can be delivered in gray scale- Using technical test charts per capture is optional- Using the UTI reference file is optional- Using the non-mounted UTI is optional
<p>Material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Works of art- Photos	<p>Material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Hand-written material- Books- Newspapers- Magazines	<p>Material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Books- Newspapers- Magazines

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



Metamorfoze

M was developed by the Royal Dutch Library.

It has three quality levels,

**Metamorfoze
Metamorfoze light
Metamorfoze extra light**

METAMORFOZE	METAMORFOZE LIGHT	METAMORFOZE EXTRA LIGHT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- High color accuracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Good color accuracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Good color accuracy- Files can be delivered in gray scale- Using technical test charts per capture is optional- Using the UTI reference file is optional- Using the non-mounted UTI is optional
<p>Material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Works of art- Photos	<p>Material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Hand-written material- Books- Newspapers- Magazines	<p>Material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Books- Newspapers- Magazines

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



Metamorfoze



Metamorfoze

is intended for digitalizing originals that are considered works of art, such as letters with drawings or maps, photo collections and paintings.



Metamorfoze



Metamorfoze light

is intended for digitalizing originals whereby color accuracy is slightly less significant, like books, newspapers, magazines and hand-written material.



Metamorfoze



Metamorfoze extra light

is intended for digitalizing books, newspaper and magazines.

Metamorfoze

The full guidelines are described in the 44 pages of the
Metamorfoze Preservation Imaging Guidelines



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



FADGI

**F are the Federal Agencies
Digital Guidelines Initiative
who published
Technical Guidelines for
Digitizing Cultural Heritage
Material
using a four star/level
system.**

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



FADGI

4 star

define the best imaging practical today. Images created to a four star level represent the state of the art in image capture and are suitable for almost any use.

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



FADGI

3 star

Three star imaging defines a very good professional image capable of serving almost all use cases. This includes being suitable for OCR as well as for reprint on the best commercially available printers.

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



FADGI

**

2 star

Two star imaging is appropriate where there is no reasonable expectation of having the capability of achieving three or four star performance. These images will have informational value only, and may or may not be suitable for OCR.

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



FADGI

*

1 star

One star imaging should only be considered informational, in that images are not of a sufficient quality to be useful for optical character recognition or other information processing techniques.

One star imaging is appropriate for applications where the intent is to provide a reference to locate the original, or the intent is textual only with no repurposing of the content.

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems



Metamorfoze? FADGI?
ISO 19264-1?

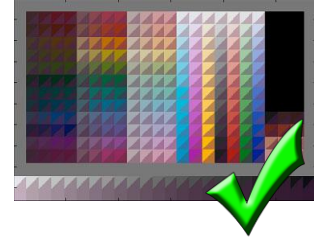
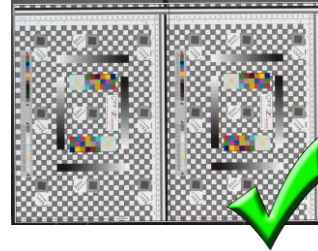
**What level do we talk
about?**



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

Metamorfoze? FADGI?
ISO 19264-1?

All these describe the image quality needed throughout a process, **not the characteristic of a machine.**



Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

What do you need?

It is absolutely up to your needs to define the quality standards you need in your project...

Exposure tolerance ΔL^*	≤ 2	≤ 2	≤ 2
Exposure tolerance ΔE^*	$\leq 2,83$	$\leq 2,83$	$\leq 2,83$
Gain Modulation in the high lights	0,8 - 1,08	0,8 - 1,08	0,8 - 1,08
Gain Modulation gray scale	0,10 - 2,00	0,60 - 1,40	0,60 - 1,40
Noise (Standard deviation); 8 bit	≤ 4	≤ 4	≤ 4
Illumination > A4 to A3	$\Delta L^* 3$ eciRGBv2: PV 8	$\Delta L^* 3$ eciRGBv2: PV 8	$\Delta L^* 3$ eciRGBv2: PV 8
Illumination > A3 to A2	$\Delta L^* 4$ eciRGBv2: PV 10 AdobeRGB (1998): PV 12	$\Delta L^* 4$ eciRGBv2: PV 10 AdobeRGB (1998): PV 12	$\Delta L^* 4$ eciRGBv2: PV 10

Quality Criteria for Scanning Systems

What do you need?

If you need support to define your criteria, we are glad to help!

