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Photography — Electronic scanners for photographic images — Dynamic range measurements

Photographie — Scanners électroniques pour images photographiques — Mesurages d'intervalles dynamiques

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Foreword

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ISO 21550 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*.

Introduction

The use of scanners to provide digital image files is rapidly growing. A standard is needed in order to measure the ability of scanners to capture tones especially in the dark areas of the original. At the present time most manufacturers calculate the dynamic range from the bit depth of the implemented A/D conversion which is usually higher than the actual capabilities of the scanner. This International Standard can be used for photofinishing, professional, graphic arts and consumer scanners.

This International Standard specifies methods for measuring the ability of scanners to capture tones especially in the dark areas of the original. The scanner measurements described in this International Standard are performed in the digital domain, using digital analysis techniques. A test chart of appropriate size and characteristics is scanned and the resulting data is analysed. The test chart described in this International Standard is designed specifically to evaluate continuous tone film and reflection scanners. It is not designed for evaluating electronic still-picture cameras, video cameras, or bi-tonal document scanners.

Photography — Electronic scanners for photographic images — Dynamic range measurements

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies methods for measuring and reporting the dynamic range of electronic scanners for continuous tone photographic media. It applies to scanners for reflective and to scanners for transmissive media.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 5-2, *Photography — Density measurements — Part 2: Geometric conditions for transmission density*

ISO 5-4, *Photography — Density measurements — Part 4: Geometric conditions for reflection density*

ISO 554, *Standard atmospheres for conditioning and/or testing — Specifications*

ISO 12231, *Photography — Electronic still-picture cameras — Terminology*

ISO 12232:1998, *Photography — Electronic still-picture cameras — Determination of ISO speed*

ISO 14524, *Photography — Electronic still-picture cameras — Methods for measuring opto-electronic conversion functions (OECFs)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 12231 and the following apply.

3.1
addressable photoelements
number of active photoelements in an image sensor

NOTE This is equal to the number of active lines of photoelements, multiplied by the number of active photoelements per line.

3.2
aliasing
output image artefacts that occur in a sampled imaging system for input images having significant energy at frequencies higher than the Nyquist frequency of the system

3.3
digital output level
numerical value assigned to a particular output level, also known as the digital code value

3.4
edge spread function
ESF
normalized spatial signal distribution in the linearized output of an imaging system resulting from imaging a theoretical infinitely sharp edge

3.5
effectively spectrally neutral
characteristic of an imaging system whereby the output is the same as that produced from a spectrally neutral object

3.6
electronic scanners for photographic film
scanner that incorporates an image sensor whose output is a digital signal that represents a still film image

3.7
fast scan direction
scan direction corresponding to the direction of the alignment of the addressable photoelements in a linear array image sensor

3.8
gamma correction
process that alters the image data in order to modify the tone reproduction

3.9
image sensor
electronic device that converts incident electromagnetic radiation into an electronic signal; e.g. a charge coupled device (CCD) array

3.10
incremental gain function
change in output level (digital code value) divided by the change in input level (luminance or exposure) as a function of input level

NOTE 1 For the determination of incremental gain values, log input values are not used.

NOTE 2 If the input exposure points are very finely spaced and the output noise is small compared to the quantization interval, the incremental gain function may have a jagged shape. Such behaviour is an artefact of the quantization process and should be removed by using an appropriate smoothing algorithm, or by fitting a smooth curve to the data. In some cases it may be desirable to fit a curve to the input-output data and then determine the incremental gain function by taking the first derivative of the function used for the curve fit.

3.11
incremental output signal
input level multiplied by the system incremental gain at that level

3.12
incremental signal to noise ratio
ratio of the incremental output signal to the root-mean-squared (rms) noise level, at a particular signal level

NOTE This is typically expressed as a graph or table showing the rms noise level versus output signal level for the full range of output signal levels.

3.13
ISO scanner dynamic range
difference of the maximum density where the incremental gain is higher than 0,5, as determined according to ISO 21550 to the minimum density that appears unclipped

3.14
noise
unwanted variations in the response of an imaging system

3.15
resolution
measure of the ability of a digital image capture system, or a component of a digital image capture system, to capture fine spatial detail

NOTE Resolution measurement metrics include resolving power, limiting visual resolution, SFR, Modulation Transfer Function (MTF) and Contrast Transfer Function (CTF).

3.16
sampled imaging system
imaging system or device which generates an image signal by sampling an image at an array of discrete points, or along a set of discrete lines, rather than a continuum of points

NOTE The sampling at each point is done using a finite size sampling aperture or area.

3.17
sample spacing
physical distance between sampling points or sampling lines

NOTE 1 The sample spacing may be different in the two orthogonal sampling directions.

NOTE 2 Measured in units of distance (e.g. microns, mm).

3.18
sampling frequency
reciprocal of sample spacing

NOTE This is expressed in samples per unit distance [e.g. dots per inch (dpi)].

3.19
scanner
electronic device that converts a fixed image, such as a film or film transparency, into an electronic signal

3.20
scanner opto-electronic conversion function
Scanner OECF
relationship between the input density and the digital output levels for a scanner

3.21
slow scan direction
direction in which the scanner moves the photoelements (perpendicular to the lines of active photoelements in a linear array image sensor)

3.22
spatial frequency response
SFR
measured amplitude response of an imaging system as a function of relative input spatial frequency

NOTE The SFR is normally represented by a curve of the output response to an input sinusoidal spatial luminance distribution of unit amplitude, over a range of spatial frequencies. The SFR is normalized to yield a value of 1,0 at a spatial frequency of 0.

3.23
spectrally neutral
test chart equality of the relative spectral power distributions of the incident and reflected (or transmitted) light

3.24
test chart
arrangement of test patterns designed to test particular characteristics

3.25
test pattern
specified arrangement of spectral reflectance or transmittance characteristics used in measuring an image quality attribute

3.26
test pattern types

3.26.1
bi-tonal patterns
patterns that are spectrally neutral or effectively spectrally neutral, and consist exclusively of two reflectance or transmittance values in a prescribed spatial arrangement

NOTE Bi-tonal patterns are typically used to measure resolving power, limiting resolution and SFR.

3.26.2
grey scale patterns
patterns that are spectrally neutral or effectively spectrally neutral, and consist of a large number of different reflectance or transmittance values in a prescribed spatial arrangement

NOTE Grey scale patterns are typically used to measure opto-electronic conversion functions.

3.26.3
spectral patterns
patterns that are specified by the spatial arrangement of features with differing spectral reflectance or transmittance values

NOTE Spectral patterns are typically used to measure colour reproduction.

4 Test chart

4.1 Representation and recommended size

This section defines the type and specifications of the test chart depicted in Figure 1. This test chart can be made at various sizes to correspond to popular film sizes. The recommended size for the reflective version is 100 × 150 mm and for the transparent version it is 24 × 36 mm that corresponds to the 35 mm film format. The patches shall be arranged to minimize flare. Flare can be measured as specified in IEC 61966-8 Clause 13.

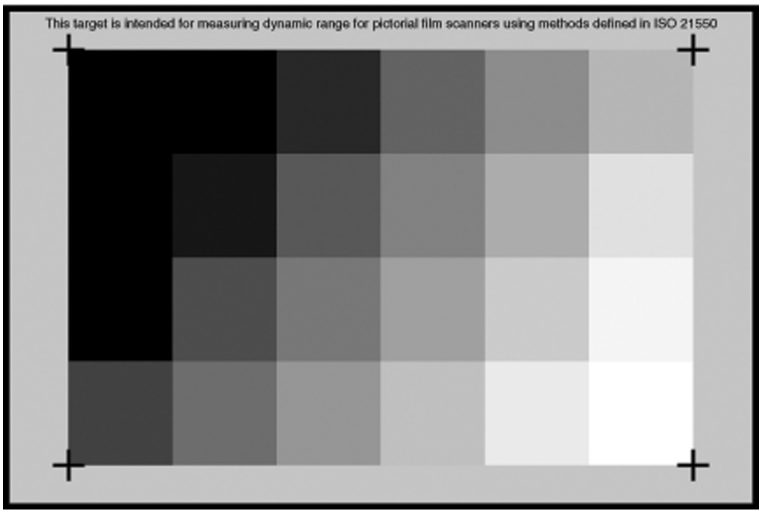

Figure 1 — Representation of the test chart

4.2 The reflective test chart

4.2.1 General characteristics of the test chart

The test chart shall be a reflection test chart based on a current monochrome photographic print material. The print material shall be spectrally neutral with tolerances as specified in ISO 14524, and resistant to fading.

The height and width of the reflection test chart should be no less than 100 mm. Additional white space may be added to the width or height to include target management data or other test chart elements not defined by this International Standard.

4.2.2 Grey scale patterns

The test chart shall include no less than 15 grey scale patterns which are necessary to measure the opto-electronic conversion function of the scanner. The density values of the grey patches shall if possible be in accordance with Annex A. The lowest density shall not be higher than 0,15 and the highest density shall be no less than 2,0. The densities shall be measured as visual densities specified in ISO 5-4.

The grey patches shall consist of a homogeneous density. The target manufacturer should state the density of each patch in a table, the density difference between the darkest and the lightest patch. The suggested form of the density table is given in Table A.1. The suggested wording for the density difference is, “This target suitable for measuring Dynamic ranges up to X.X”. For reflective targets the density range shall not be less than 1,8.

4.2.3 Fiducial marks to aid in Scanner OECF measurement

The test chart should include fiducial marks in the corners of the central target features. These marks can aid in the automatic analysis of grey patch and slanted edge features for Scanner OECF measurements.

NOTE The vertical/horizontal distance between fiducial marks in Figure 1 is 83,3/12,5 mm. This distance can be used to verify scanner sampling frequency.

4.2.4 Administrative elements

The test chart should include administrative elements to aid in tracking the genealogy and characteristics of the test chart being used. These may be items such as manufacturer's insignia, creation date, or barcode that aids in populating metadata elements.