

Design Considerations for Digital Image Libraries

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Outline

- Issues in constructing digitized photographic collections
- Design criteria based on image characteristics and usage
- Modelling information content using importance maps
- Apply modelling to Morija Museum and Archives example









Issues



- Emphasis on "fixed choice" for physical image properties
- Variety of usage and viewer situations and purposes
- Control of access efficiency and scalability (eg mobile)





Vary image physical properties according to content

Tune library implementation to suit usage/viewer needs

Provide hierarchy of library content representation





Digital Image Library Design









- **Input/Scan:** spatial resolution, greyscale/colour gamut
- Processing: noise, blur, contrast, crop, warp
- Storage: compression, purpose, content, multiple
- Display/Print: map to screen/page size and characteristics





DIL Data - Perceptual Factors



Spatial: pixel density, spacing, aspect ratio, shape, size

Intensity: pixel brightness, contrast, colour values, gamut

Quality: visual appearance, sharpness, clarity, aliasing

*Information: visual content density, localization, spread





Human Visual Perception



1 Sensations in Eyes

2 Processing in Brain

3 Models in Mind







Eye tracking



Successive eye positions and saccades. Positions of fixation of gaze.

Image Content "Importance"





Fig. 2. Constructing an importance map.

Importance Mapping





DIL Hierarchy – Image Versions





Morija Mission





Morija Museum and Archives





MMA User Group Needs



- Citizens and Tourists: curiosity and browsing
- School Students: education and awareness
- Scholars and Researchers: content analysis
- Sponsors and Agencies: aggregation and publicity





- Missionary history: buildings, people, scenery
- **Sotho culture**: clothing, household, hunting
- **Geological items**: dinosaur bones, fossils, samples
- *** Other materials**: maps, drawings, rock paintings













Example: Missionary History



- Prints range from 3x4 inch to 6x8 inch monochrome
- Digitize on flatbed scanner 400dpi x 8bpp (4-5MB raw)
- Reduce in software to 200dpi and 100dpi JPEG versions





Example: Missionary History



- Store with text and tags in Microsoft Access database
- Browsing software "eMuse" to retrieve thumbnails first
- Screen quality versions obtained by clickthrough
- Reproduction quality versions held for access on request



Conclusion

- The project is still in an "investigation" phase
- The design principles have been useful for decisions
- Applicability needs to be tested on some other cases

Contact Information



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