# **PHILIPS** sense and simplicity

# Calibrating the Philips Slide Scanner

Bas Hulsken, PhD Philips Digital Pathology November 12, 2013

# Contents

# •Calibrating a Slide Scanner:

- Scanner description: sources of variation
- Color calibration method
- •How to make a color calibration slide
- •What affects color reproduction
- Other calibrations: Resolution



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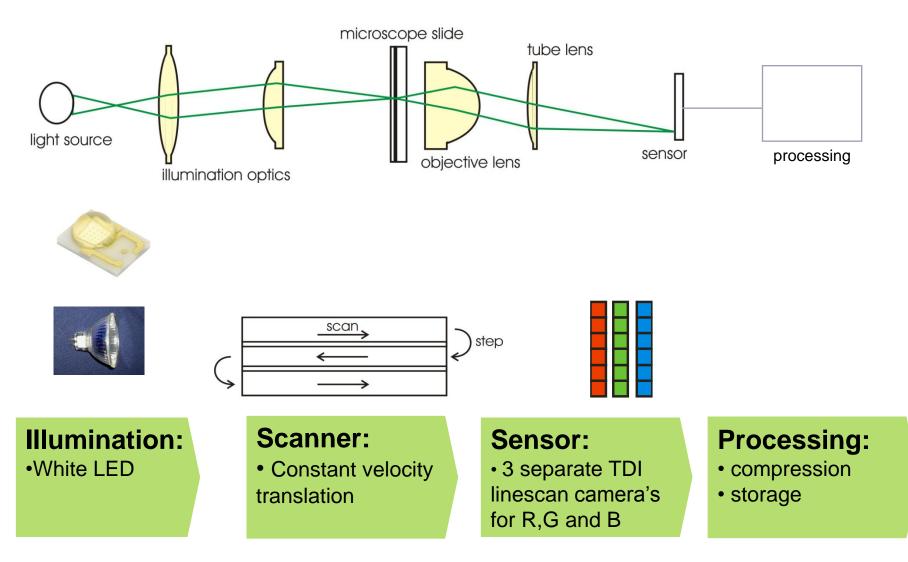


# Our Product: The Philips Ultra Fast Scanner

- 30 sec scan time
- 50 sec total time
- 300 slide loader
- Random access
- 40x magnification
- Continuous autofocus
- Philips PACS compatible
- >400MB per second data transfer



## How to build a slide scanner



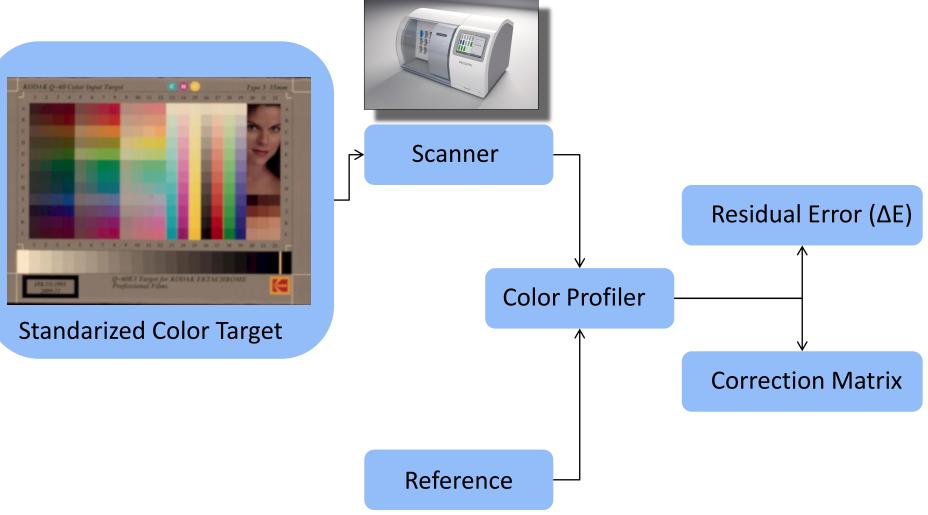
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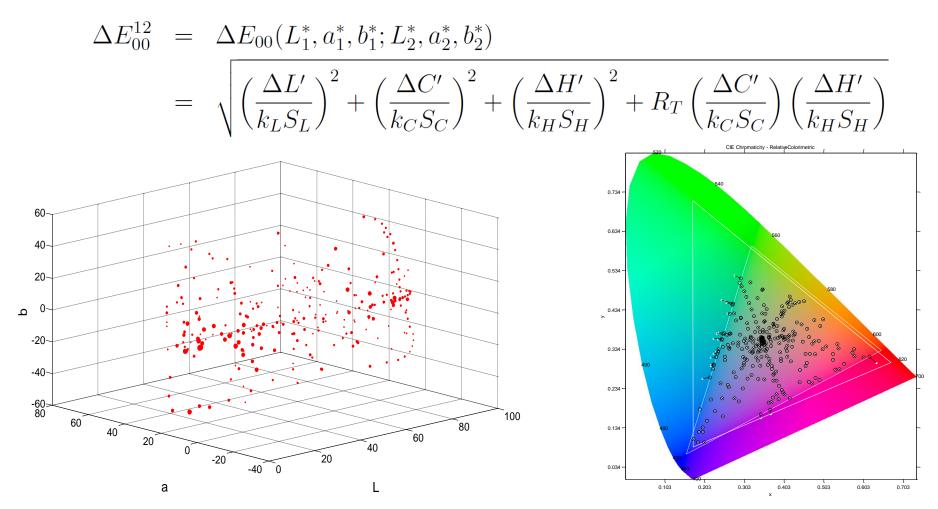
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# **Color Calibration**

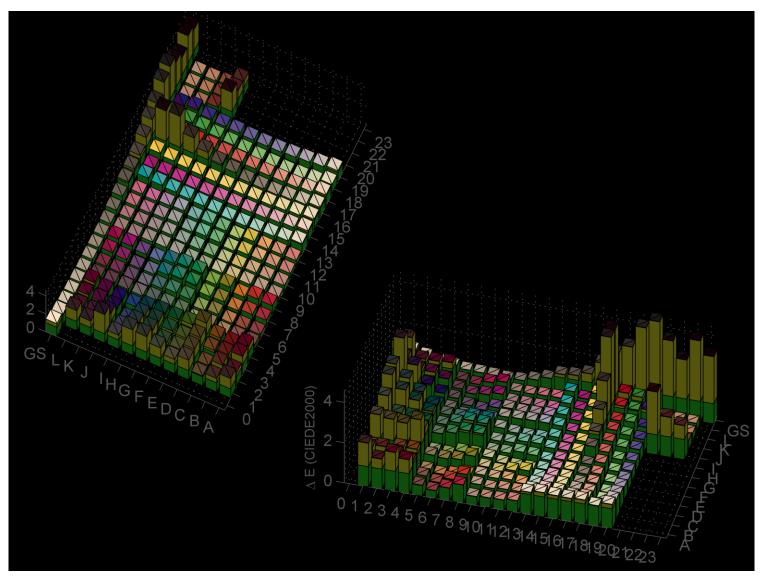


# Color difference: $\Delta E_{CIE2000}$



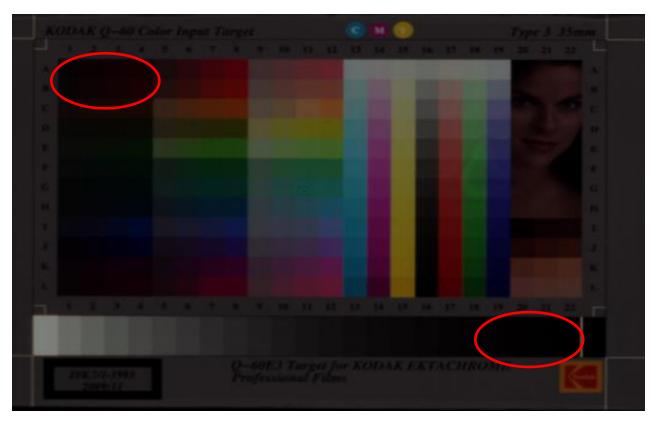
ΔE between a scanner colors and a reference colors represented by the size of a circle

### Color Calibration, same colors on all scanners



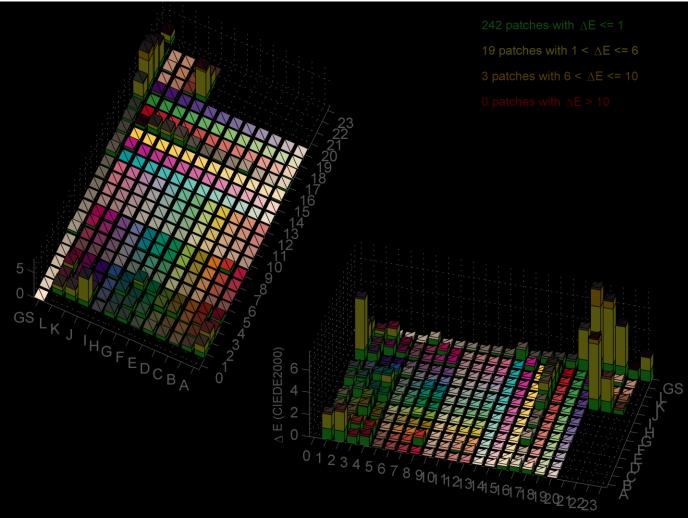
### First problem, dark patches

 $\Delta Es$  are consistently high in the darker color regions.



### Film based targets are darker than tissue slides!

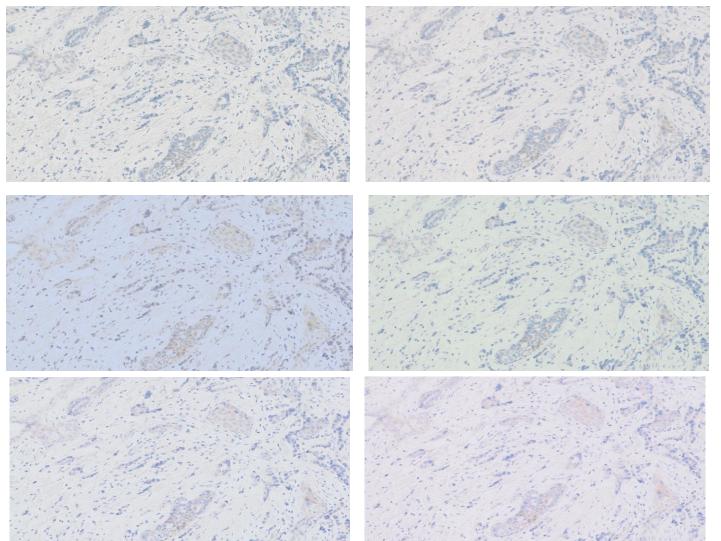
# **Correction Method**



### 3x3 Matrix 3D LUT



### **Results on Tissue**

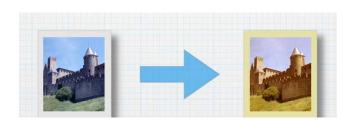


3x3 Matrix

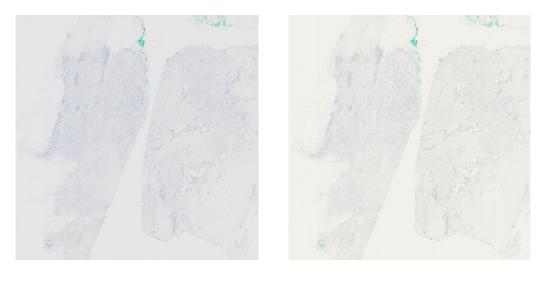
#### Shaper+ Matrix

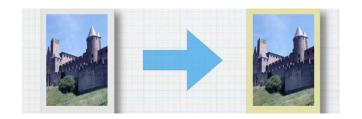
3D LUT

## Absolute versus Relative Rendering Intent

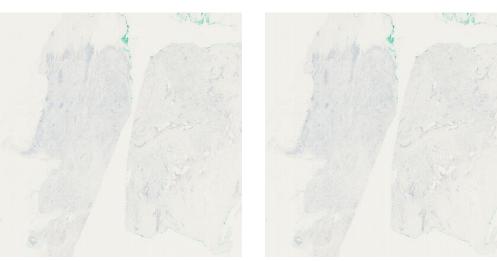


relative





absolute



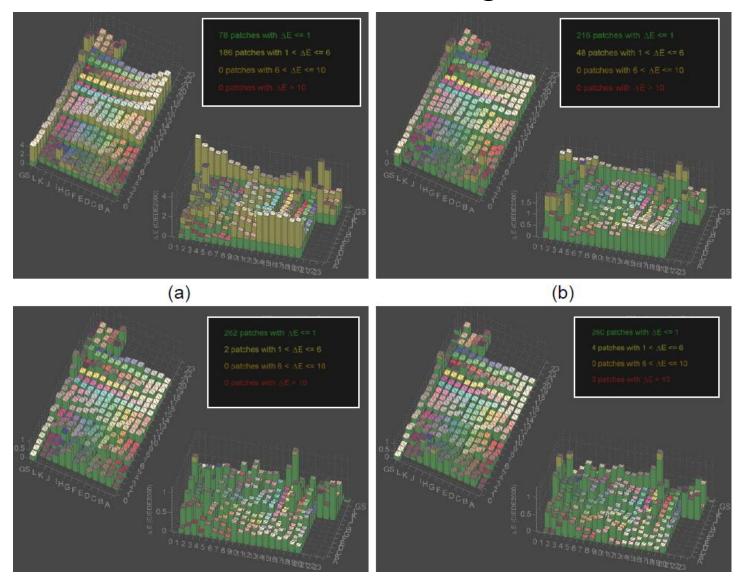
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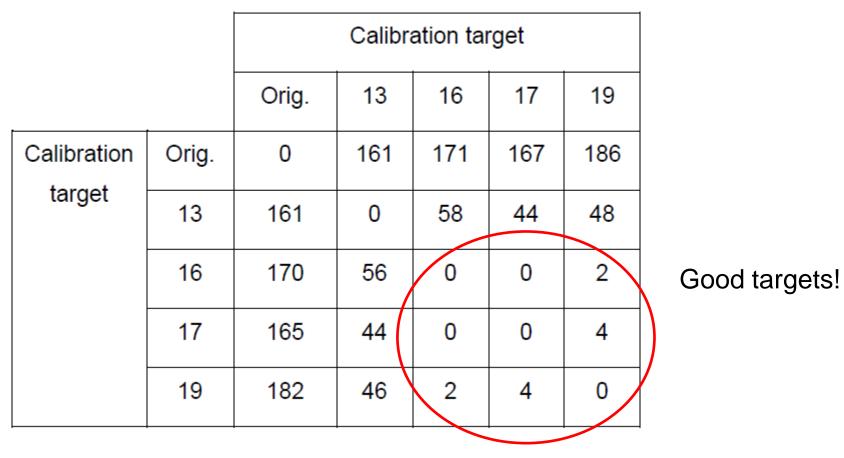


### How similar are calibration targets?

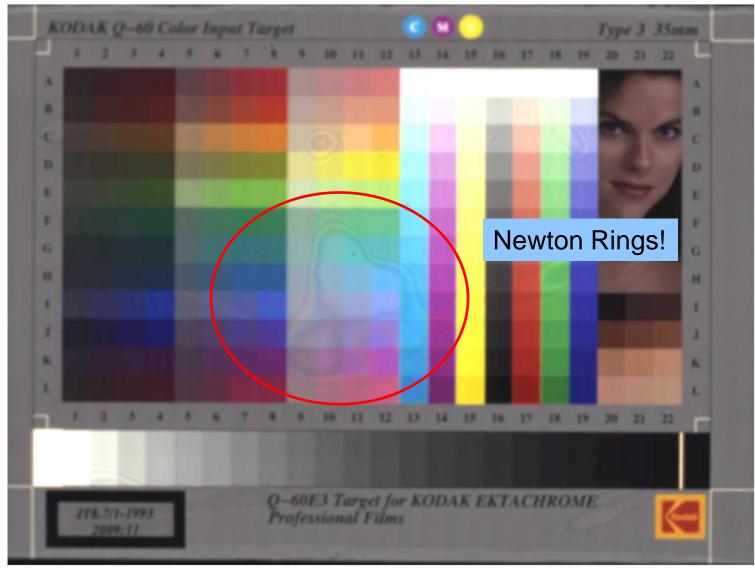


## How similar are calibration targets?

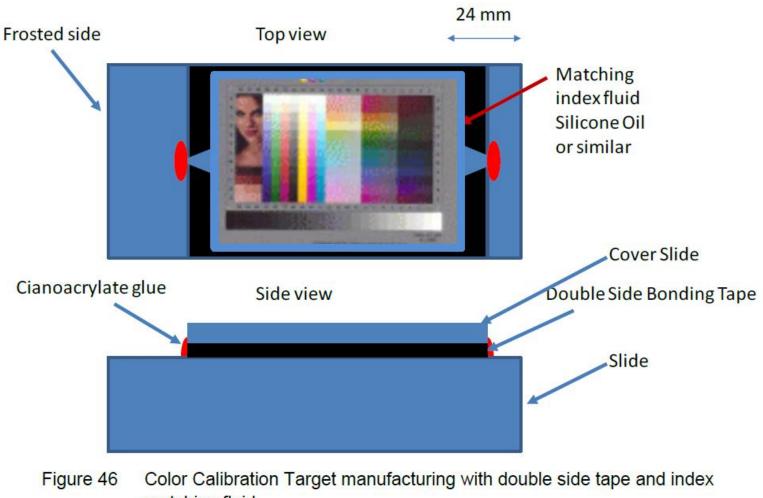
Table 7 Number of patches with E > 1 for several calibration targets, with  $\Delta E$  relative to all other targets.



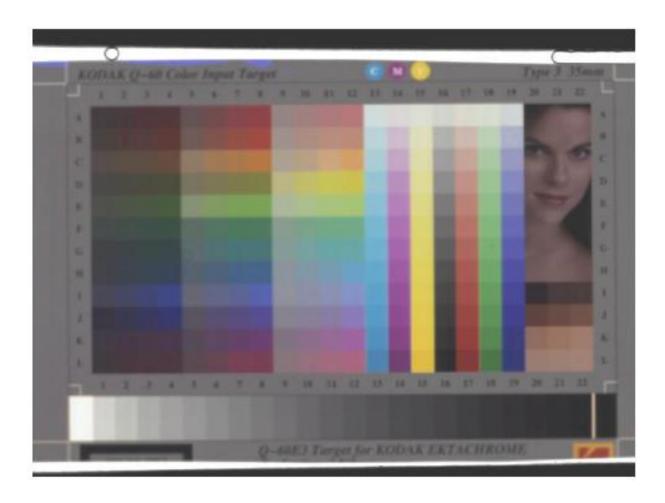
### How to manufacture a color target



# Color target with index matching fluid



# Color target with index matching fluid



- •Better transmission
- •No Newton Rings
- •Scratches less visible

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### Effect of temperature on colors

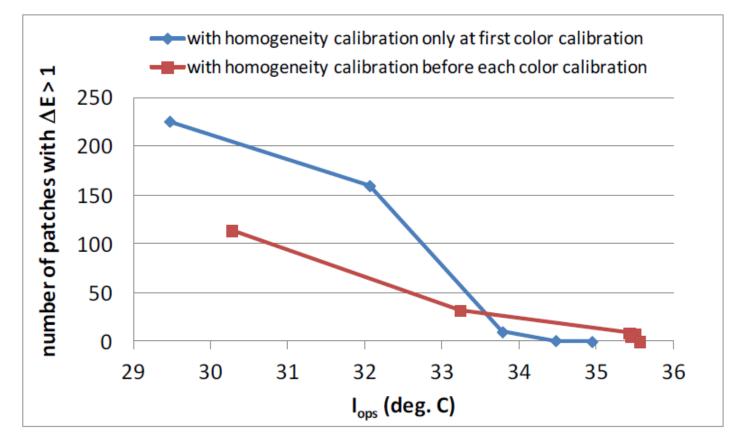
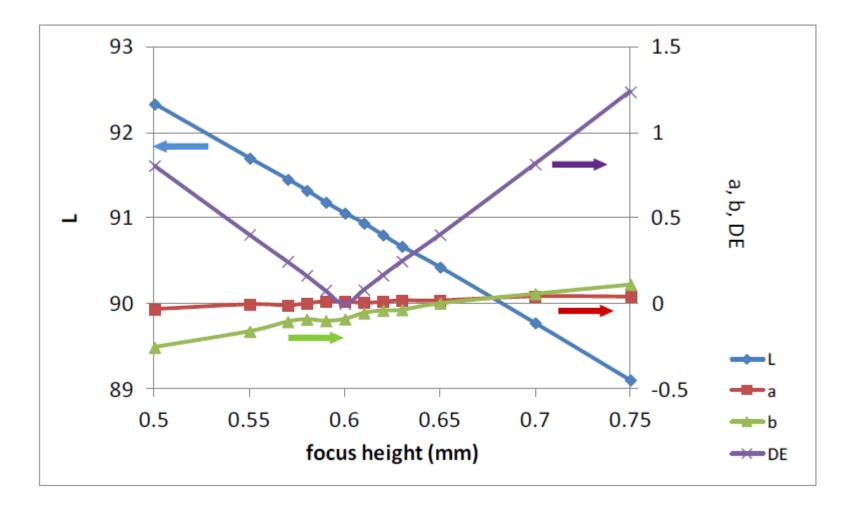


Figure 30 Number of patches with  $\Delta E > 1$  when comparing with the stabilized end situation, as function of the temperature  $I_{ops}$ , for the cases of homogeneity calibration only before the first color calibration and homogeneity calibration before each color calibration.

### Effect of focus position on color



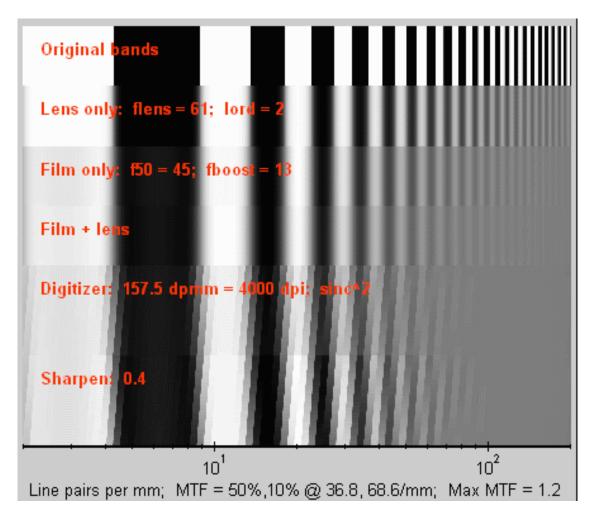
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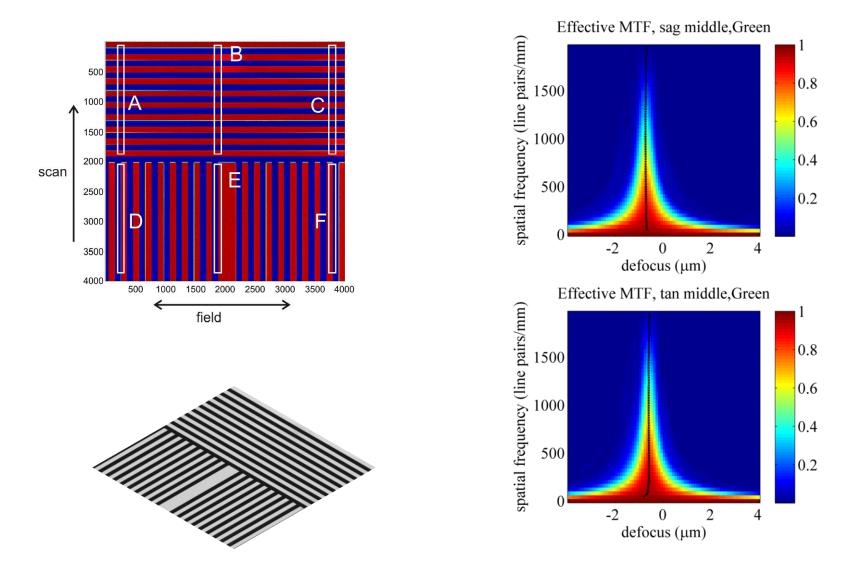


# Resolution = Modulation Transfer Function (MTF)

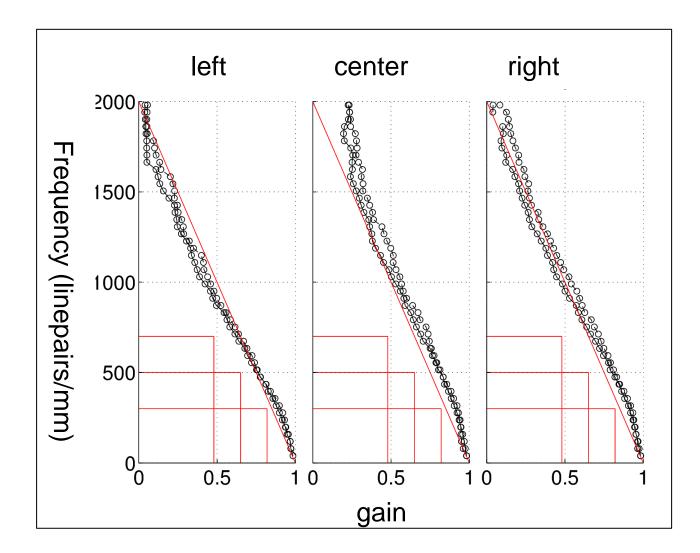


source: www.normankoren.com

### Measuring scanner resolution



# Monitoring Resolution, MTF target in Scanner



### DHIIDS

- Existing color targets are Film
  - You need to make a microscope slide from it
    - Substrate, Cover Slip, Index matching mounting medium
  - Film is less transparent than a tissue slide
  - Trying too hard to make Film targets look similar over your devices might make tissue slides look less similar
  - Film dyes are not the same (spectrally) as histopathology dyes
- <u>Reproducibility</u>
  - Film based targets reproduce well, but you need a test in your quality system to validate manufactures calibration slides.
  - May aspects in a scanner system influence color reproduction, you need continuous monitoring and calibration in your scanner
- Non color aspects that do influence color perception •
  - Resolution and contrast and noise influence color perception (and overall image quality perception) even if they don't quantitatively influence color.