

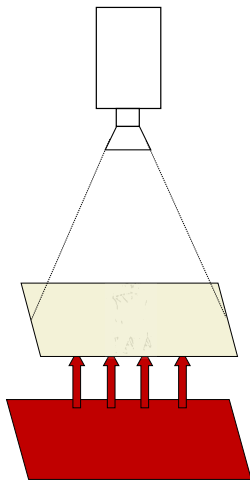
From Thermographic Data to Watermark Images

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- Digitization, Recognition, and Automated Clustering of Watermarks in the Music Manuscripts of Franz Schubert
- Use a thermographic imaging device to digitize the music manuscripts
- Focus on capturing the whole page, not only the watermark
- Digitization of “raw data” as a goal
- As objective as possible

- IR-source (heating plate) emits IR-radiation
- IR-radiation traverses manuscript
- Intensity of IR-radiation is detected by IR-camera
- No direct conduction of heat



- Most writing materials are invisible in the IR spectrum
- No hazardous radiation
- Poor resolution (640 x 512 pixels)
- Challenging acquisition procedure
- Expensive components
- Difficult to capture watermarks close to binding
- No standardized procedure

- Gap between manuscript and IR source necessary
- Short exposure to IR radiation gives best contrast
- Difficult to locate watermarks in advance
- Only two to three seconds to place manuscript and record image

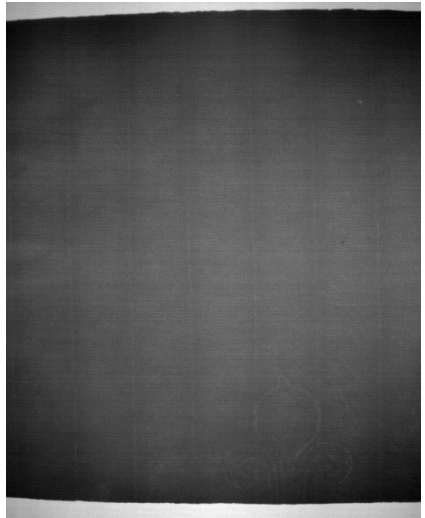
- Matrix of intensity values
0–65553
- Visualization as gray scale
image
- White is the highest value,
black the smallest



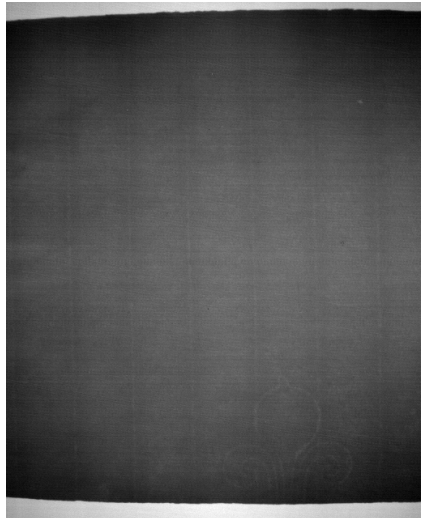
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- Radial brightness effect
(lens)



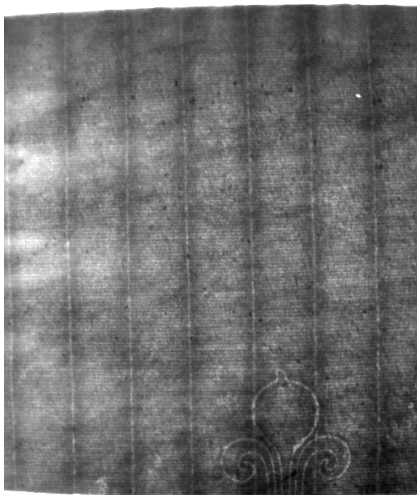
- Subtract reference image



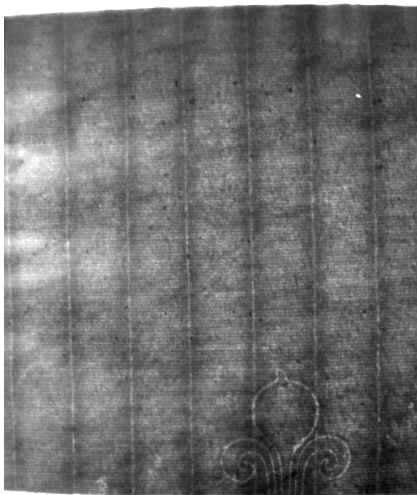
- Subtract reference image
- Huge gap between background and foreground



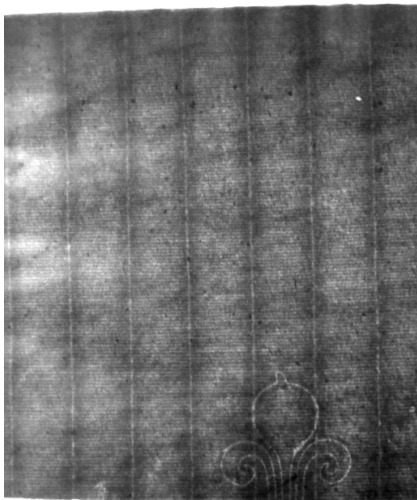
- Subtract reference image
- Huge gap between background and foreground
- Restrict to foreground values



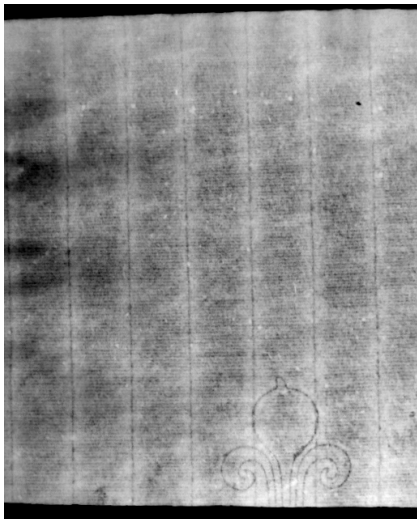
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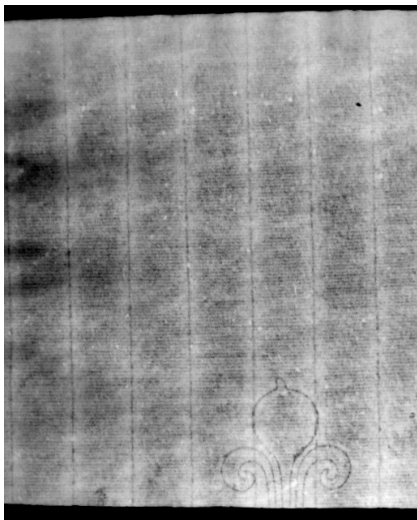
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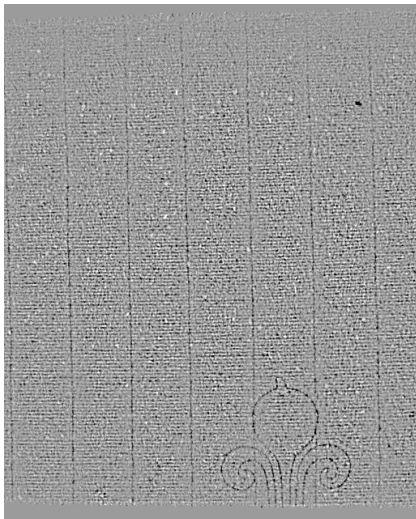
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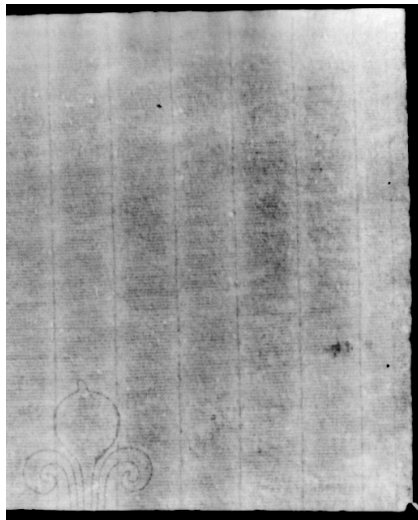
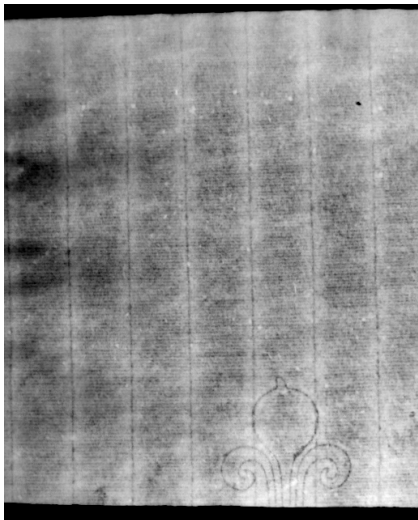


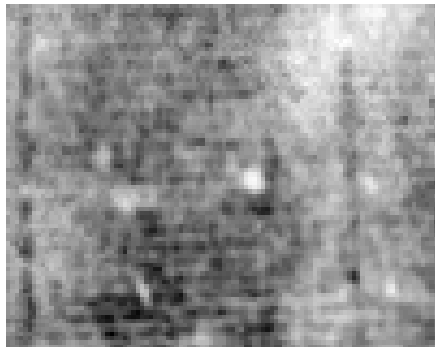
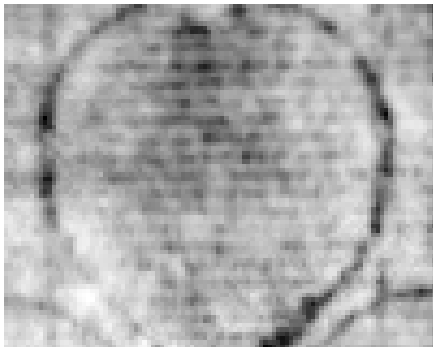
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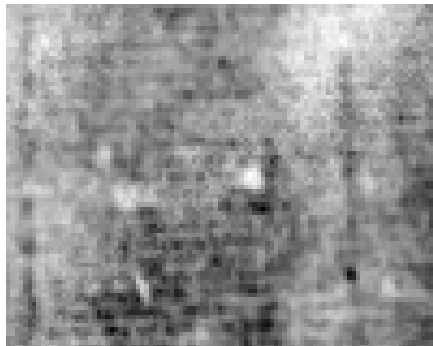
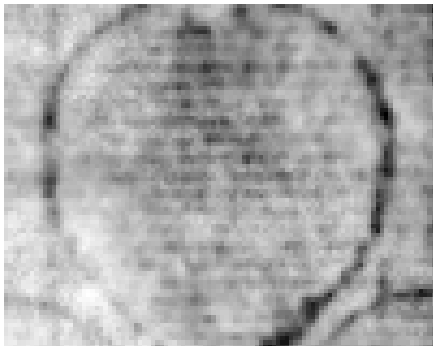
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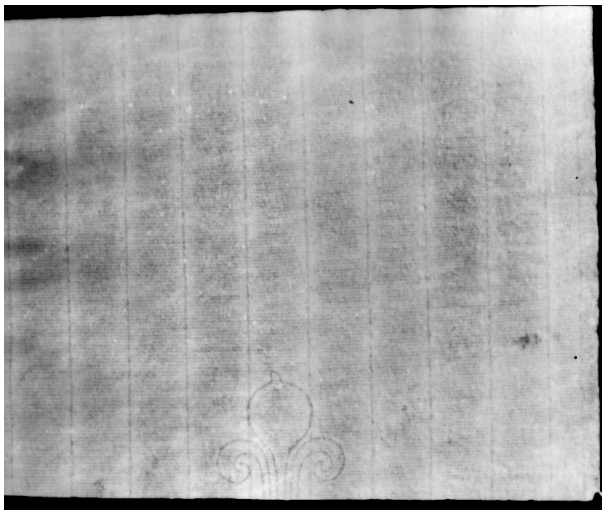
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- Had to develop our own stitching algorithm









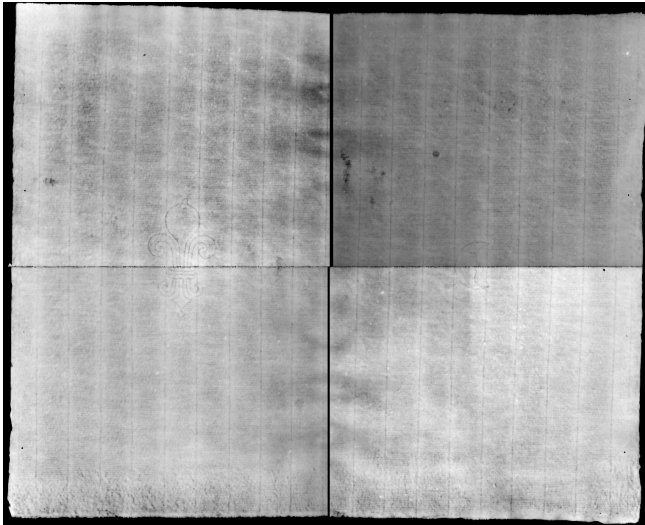
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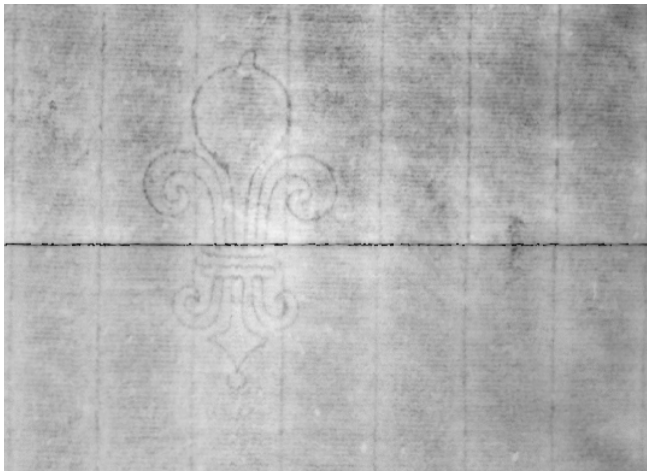
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- Process is slow, optimization seems very difficult due to many local minima/maxima

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- What does the community want? Which data should we provide?