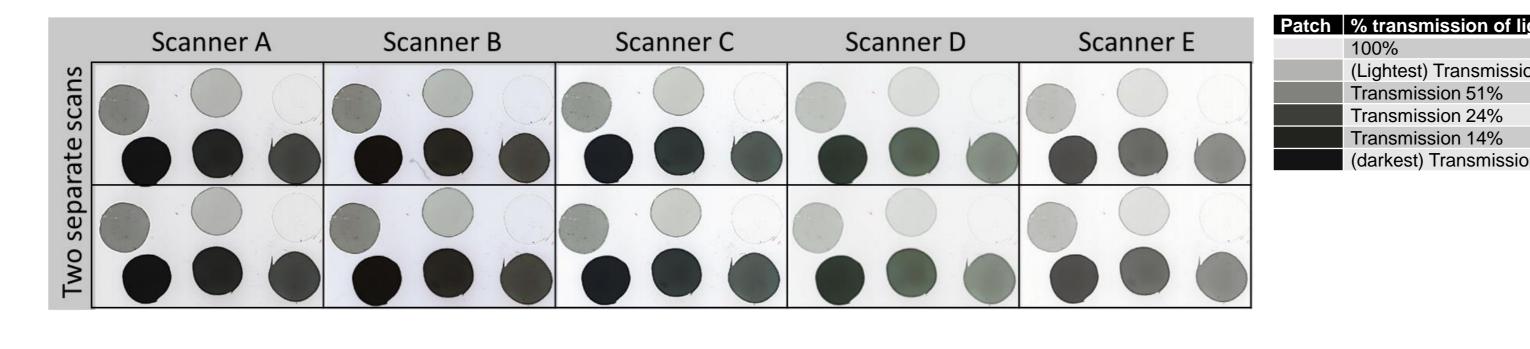
Physical metrics of scanner introduced variation across 5 different makes and models of WSI scanner. Hayley Pye<sup>1\*</sup>, David Brettle<sup>1</sup>, Danny Kaye<sup>1</sup>, Catriona M. Dunn<sup>1,2</sup>, Matthew P. Humphries<sup>1</sup>, and Darren Treanor<sup>1,2,3</sup>

1. Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust, Leeds, UK; 2. University of Leeds, Leeds, UK; 3. Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden

## Contrast

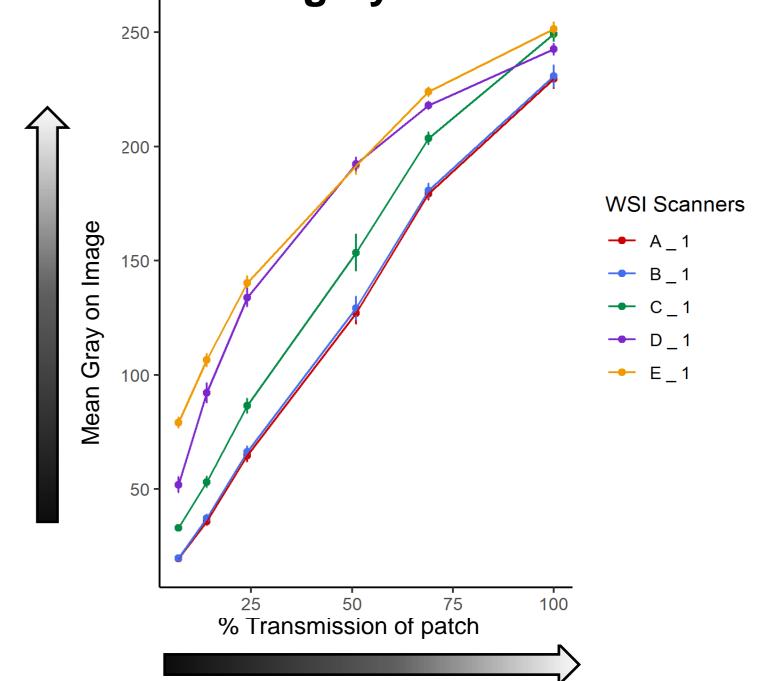
**Test object 1:** A slide prepared with materials representing a range of contrast (neutral density filters between 100%

#### How it looks within the same image viewer:



#### The measured greyscale variation:

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**Teaching Hospitals** 

NHS

The Leeds

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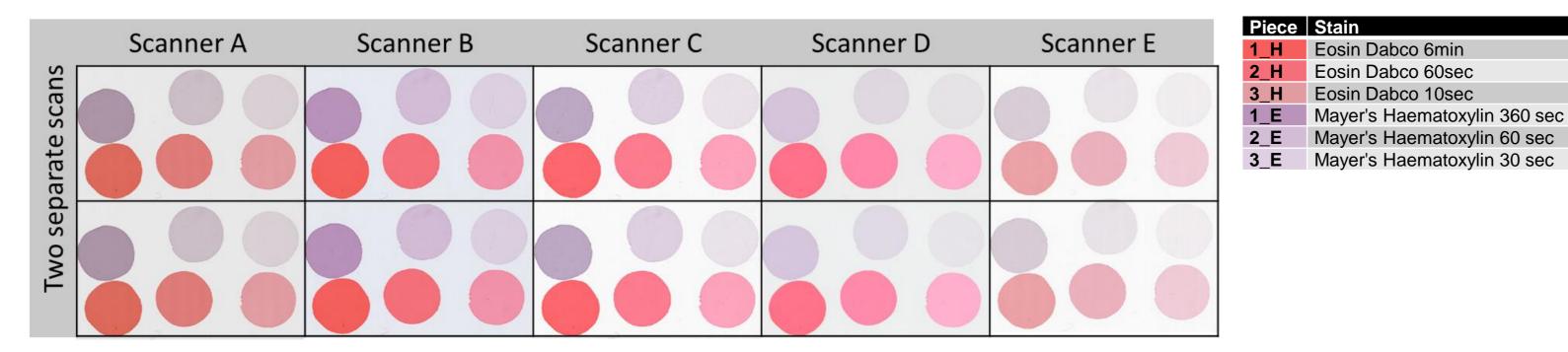
transmission and 7% transmission),

<u>Summary:</u> The range of contrast is digitised differently between scanners. In some, darker tones are shifted to a brighter intensity. Two scanners demonstrate a curved relationship and three a linear relationship across the contrast range.

### Colour

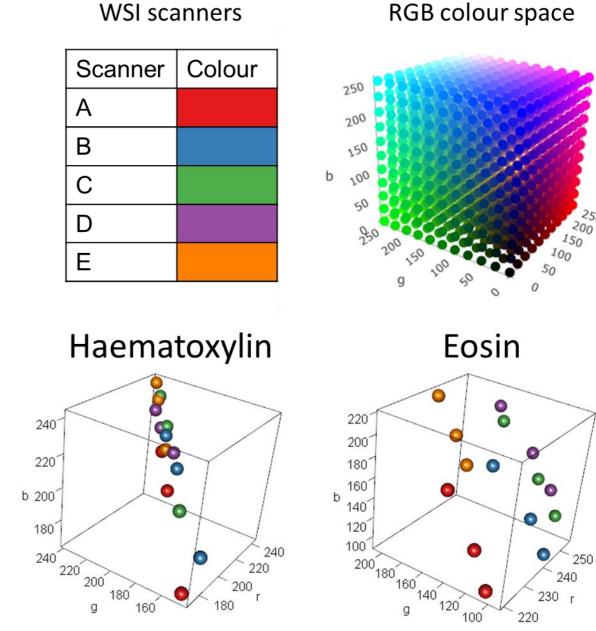
#### How it looks within the same image viewer:

**Test object:** A slide prepared with materials representing a range of colour in relation to H&E staining (stained biopolymer representing 3 intensities of haematoxylin stain and 3 intensities of eosin stain)



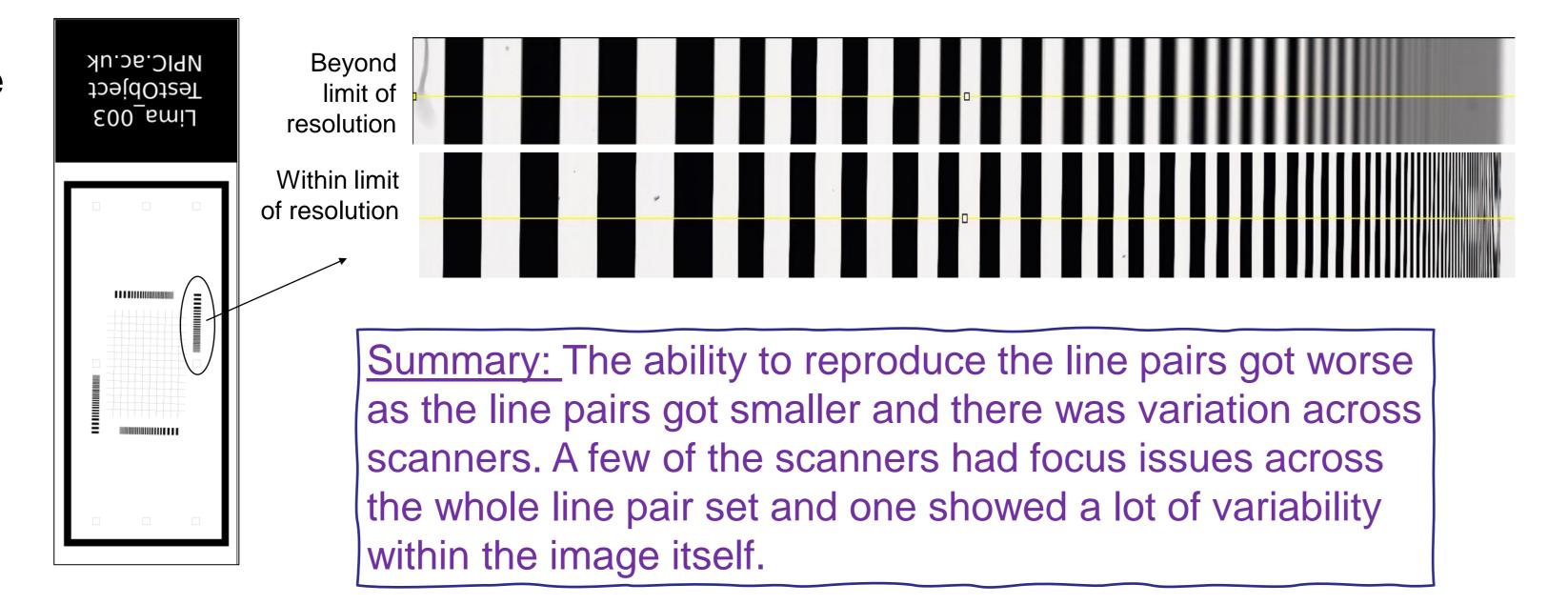
Summary: The range of colour is digitised differently between scanners. For the haematoxylin patches, shifts are limited to changes in brightness not colour, whereas the eosin patches show shifts within the colour space as well as in brightness

### The measured RGB variation:

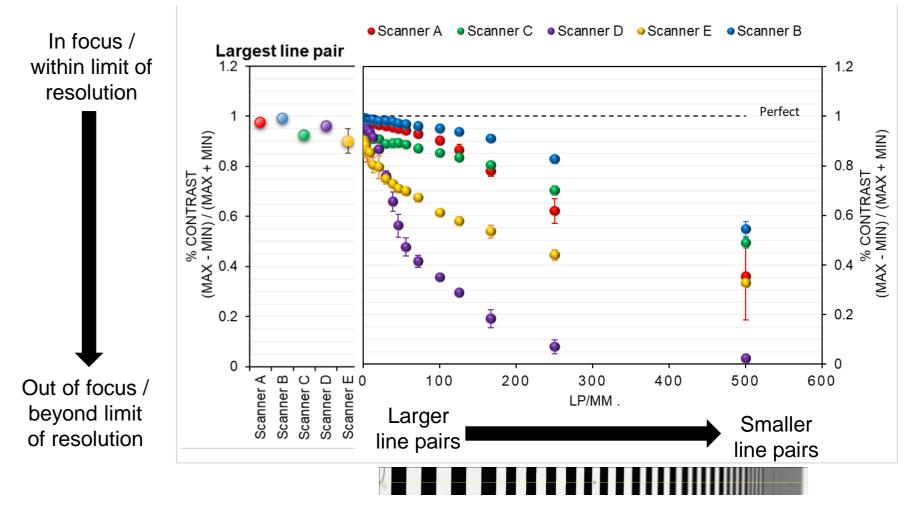


# **Resolution / Focus**

**Test object:** A bespoke test slide with Line Pairs resolution test patterns, two vertical and two horizontal. Each pattern contains 18 groups of 4 x line pairs ranging from 300um to 1um.

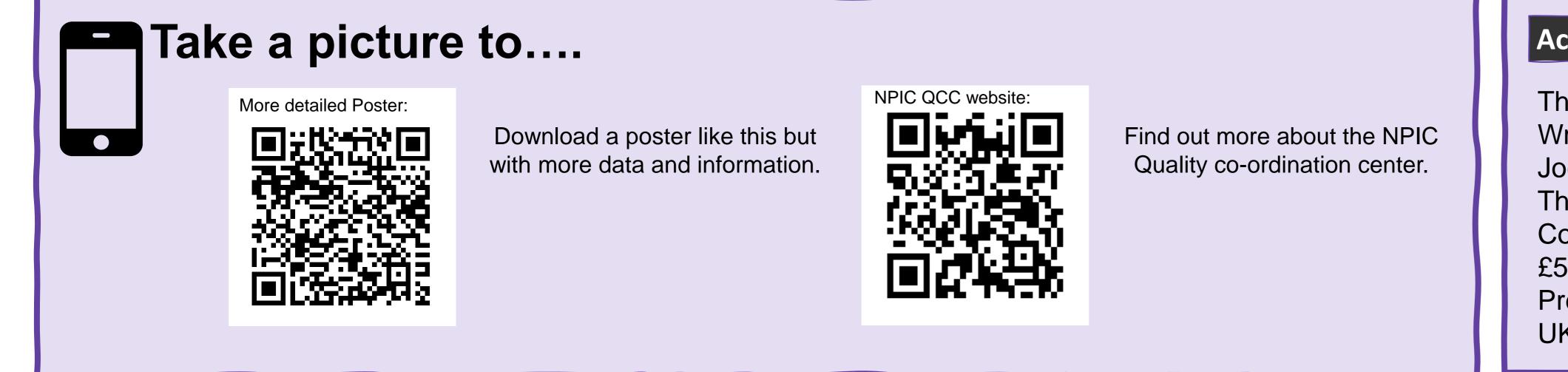


#### **Measured square wave response function:**



So what? Variation in image generation must be described to allow computational analysis and AI developers to assess any impact, the introduction of quality processes and test tools at the point of scanning will also be key to monitoring, understanding, and if needed, reducing this





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National Pathology Imaging Co-operative

