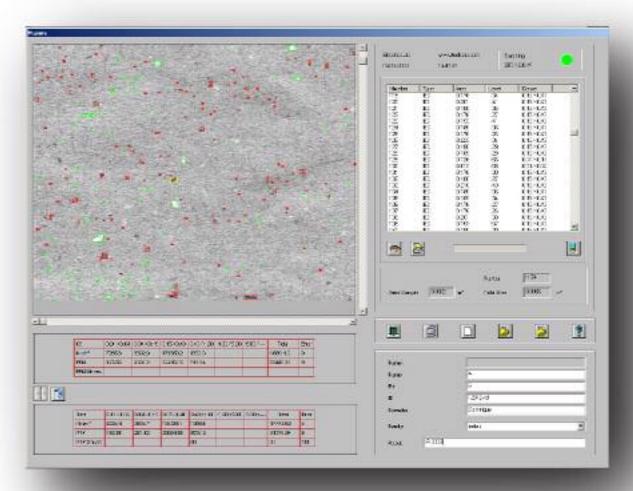


# Simpalah Dirk Analyzer

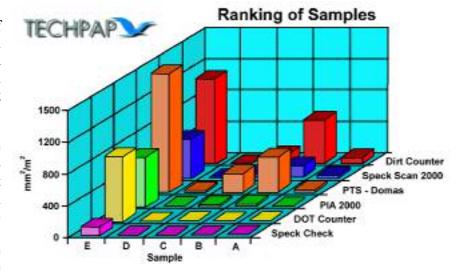


The Simpalab Laboratory Dirt Analyzer is simply the most accurate way to identify dirt, shives, ink or other type of debris in a laboratory handsheet. This system can be calibrated to compensate for changes in the scanner used, for scanner lamp age, for changes in ambient light and for changes in parameter settings. It is ISO 5350 compliant and the data output is given in equivalent square meters. The software is very easy to use and can be configured to meet nearly any requirements from measuring unbleached board to fine writing paper. The system can also provide dirt analysis using transmitted light to measure dirt inside the sheet as well as outside.

### ISO 5350 Standard

The development of an ISO standard with regard to dirt counting has exposed some wide variations in existing counting equipment.

This table shows five paper samples tested with 6 different laboratory dirt analysis systems with widely varying results. The five samples are marked A, B, C, D and E with the instruments used to make



the test. The Simpalab is labelled "Dirt Counter". As can be seen, all the instruments identified the worst sample (sample E) and generally followed the same pattern for all the samples. However, the sensitivity to the actual measurement and the relationship between the samples varied greatly. In this study, the Simpalab gave the best sensitivity and was closest to the actual dirt in the sheet.

The ISO 5350 standard imposes a set of recommendations aiming at avoiding any fluctuation due to the measurement equipment. The standard stipulates:

- Sampling management and information about the validity and relevance of the measurement data.
- Individual examination of the calculated points must be possible.
- Calibration of the system via the EFPG chart.
- The detection contrast must vary with regard to the total area of detected spots measured.
- The detection contrast must be compared to the local contrast of the spot (1 cm ring around the spot).

All these parameters have been integrated into the Simpalab Laboratory Dirt Analyzer.

# Simpalab General Operating Principle



The Simpalab is a very easy instrument to use; however, the output can be as detailed as required by the operator. A handsheet or other sample type is scanned by a standard flat bed scanner using a standard PC to obtain a detailed analysis of the dirt in the sample. This is simple enough in operation but in order to achieve this straight forward process, the program needs to be properly parametered (set-up). The Simpalab has an open architecture software design to allow for a detailed parameter setup by a system administrator. There are three levels of security to protect the developed parameters, yet give the operator adequate control to perform the tests.

# **Operator Interface**

The operator interface is set up to show an image of the measurement, the data collected for the most recent measurement, the most recent data measurements converted to equivalent M<sup>2</sup> total and the data in equivalent  $\mathbf{M}^2$ . This interface has icons for opening a new test, saving a test, opening a saved test, printing the results, scan and pre-scan, help and exit. There is also an icon for deleting any of the scanned dirt output points.

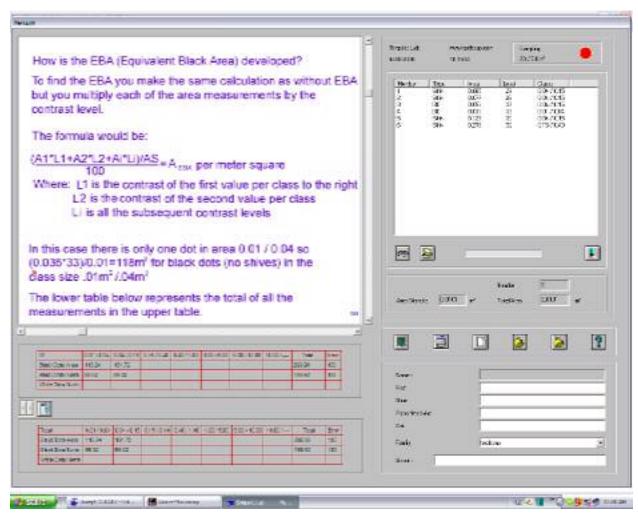


The main parameter screen is password protected and provides great flexibility in measurement family design. The image to the left shows a view of this screen and as illustrated allows for complete control of the measurement output. This screen is also used to calibrate the scanner and to set the measurement threshold for test sensitivity. There is no limit to the amount of families that can be set up using this screen.



### Using the EBA (Equivalent Black Area) Function

The Simpalab is capable of measuring samples using the EBA, equivalent black area, principle of measurement. This allows the operator to adjust the size of spec measured to compensate for its contrast to the background color. The image below gives details on how this is done.



In the formula, [(A1\*L1+A2\*L2+Ai\*Li)/AS]/100=A eba, "A1" refers to the area of the first value per class, A2 is the area of the second value and Ai is the subsequent values in that class. The "AS" refers to the total area of that sample and "A eba" is the EBA area. The eba values are reported in the red outlined tables below the sample view. Measuring samples using EBA is very useful if the sample has many dirt specs. with different sizes and variations in their gray color level. To initiate the EBA function simply select the "with EBA" choice in the parameter screen on the results table area.



### **Error Correction on Simpalab**

There are two charts on the Simpalab operator screen below the image screen. The top chart is for the current measurement and the lower chart is for an accumulation of the results of all tests in a series. On the far right side of these charts there is a column marked "error", this is for the total error calculation for the chart. Each class in the chart can also have this error indicator which shows up as a red number beside the class number. This error indicator has to do with the "Poisson law" calculation, which means that if the error is too high, the results cannot be trusted according to the confidence interval set on the system (in upper right corner of screen). The range of these error numbers is in percent; therefore, a 0 will indicate a good trustable result and 100 will indicate an untrustworthy result. Example:

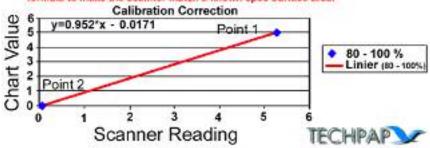
If a measurement is made on three sample sheets and the results show a count of 12, 13 & 12 in the small class size then the error number will be low (possibly 45 or 55) for that class size. If in the same three sample measurements a large class size shows a count of 3, 0 & 11 then the error correction for that class size will be high (85 or 98). In this example the likelihood that the forth measurement will be 12 or 13 is very good for the small class size and the likelihood that a repeat number will appear in the large class size is remote. This error correction feature makes it possible to more accurately determine the dirt count number in large areas by measuring much smaller areas; thus, making accurate measurements quicker.

# **Simpalab Calibration Principle**

What is the Simpalab calibration principle and how does the system read the dirt and specs? This table and chart illustrates the basic process used by the Simpalab calibrate the scanner to achieve the correct reading for the surface area and contrast of a measured spec to a known area and contrast on the calibration sheet. The Simpalab calibration is a simple process.

Cal. Contra	100% Cal. Category		100% Cal. Category		
Cal. Point	Poin	t 1	Point 2		
	The reading should be		The reading should be	Read by scanner	
Contrast	100	77.29	100	41.83	
Surface	5	5.27	0.04	0.06	

This curve shows the correction made in the calibration process to develop a formula to make the scanner match a known spec surface area.



Merely follow these steps:

- 1) Adjust the threshold to the desired level using the threshold adjustment procedure.
- 2) Place the calibration sheet on the scanner and select "Calibration" in the "Parameters" drop down menu.



- 3) Place the curser on the "point 1" calibration point and double click. When this calibration point is double clicked, the contrast for spec 1 (77.29) will be corrected to 100 effectively adjusting the scanner to the correct "known" contrast. The spec 2 contrast of 41.83 will be adjusted to 100 when double clicking on the calibration point 2. Follow this procedure for all remaining points to calibrate area and contrast. (Note: The reason the contrast for point 2 is initially much lower than point 1 is because point 2 is a measure of a much smaller point with a lighter grey level and the particular scanner being tested reads it as having a lower contrast.)
- 4) Now after calibration, each time the Simpalab records a point that has a contrast form 41 to 77 the system will know that this point belongs to the calibration contrast class 80 100. With this information the Simpalab will develop an equation to correct the scanned spec area to the "known" area. In this case the formula is y=0.952\*x 0.0171 to correct its corresponding area.

The operator can find the calibration coefficient A & B of the formula to adjust for area in the special Techpap menu under calibration (referred to as "etalon" in the Techpap menu). It is important to understand these coefficients are different and specific to each family. In the event the calibration procedures are not used, simply perform the following functions:

- For all families, uncheck the calibration matchbox (referred to as "mode etalonnage") in the special Techpap menu under parameter.
- Then open "Etalon" in the special Techpap menu and put into each specific family a "1" for all A coefficients and a "0" for all B coefficients.

The chart to the right is the ISO calibration chart for the Simpalab. This is a controlled chart and can be purchased from Techpap. It can calibrate for size and contrast. When not in use, this chart should be stored is a black envelope in a clean dry location. recommended that the calibration chart be replaced every couple of years because the plastic base sheet will vellow over time and could cause errors.

30	50	80	100	2	5	20	mm²
0	•	•	•	-	_	—	5.00
٠	٠	•		-	-	_	1.00
					-	_	.40
					-	-	.15
					-	-	.04
							.01
							.0025
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