

# Image Quality: Optimisation and Correction Software

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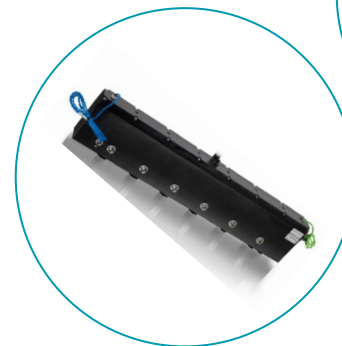
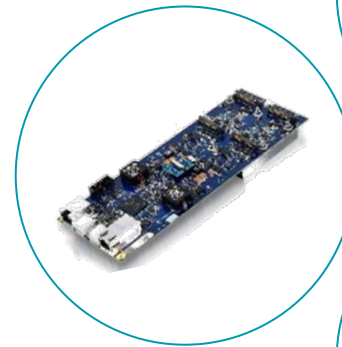
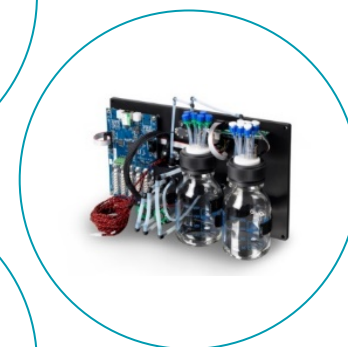
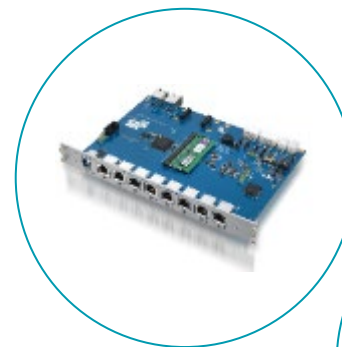
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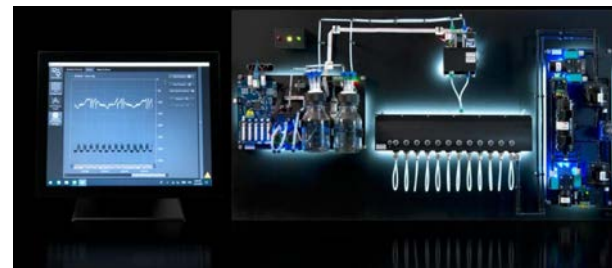
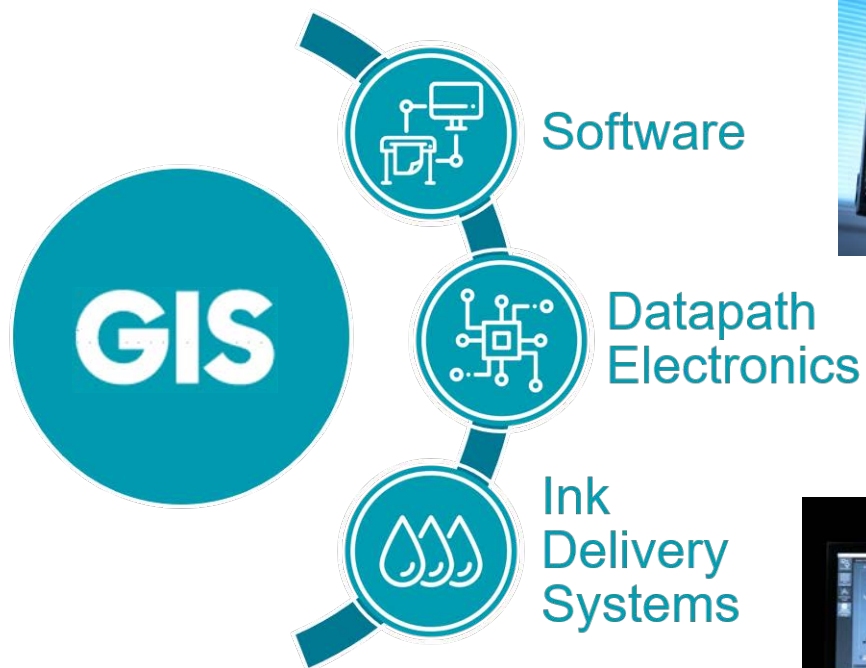
# GIS – Company Overview

- Leading provider of technology solutions to industrial inkjet systems builders
- Founded November 2006
  - Privately owned
- Based in Cambridge, UK
  - Technical support in UK, China & Japan
- Employees ~60
- Patent protected technology
- Supplier & partner to over 130 customers worldwide
- Many applications - including labels, textile, 3D, packaging, product decoration, coatings



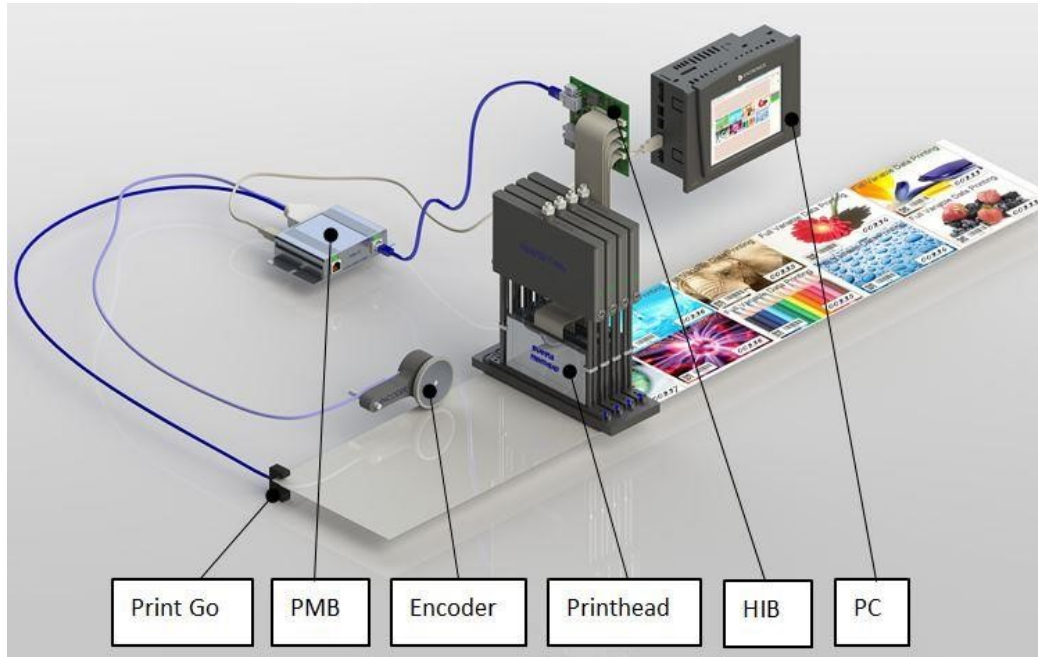
# GIS Products

Complete image management from pixel to drop

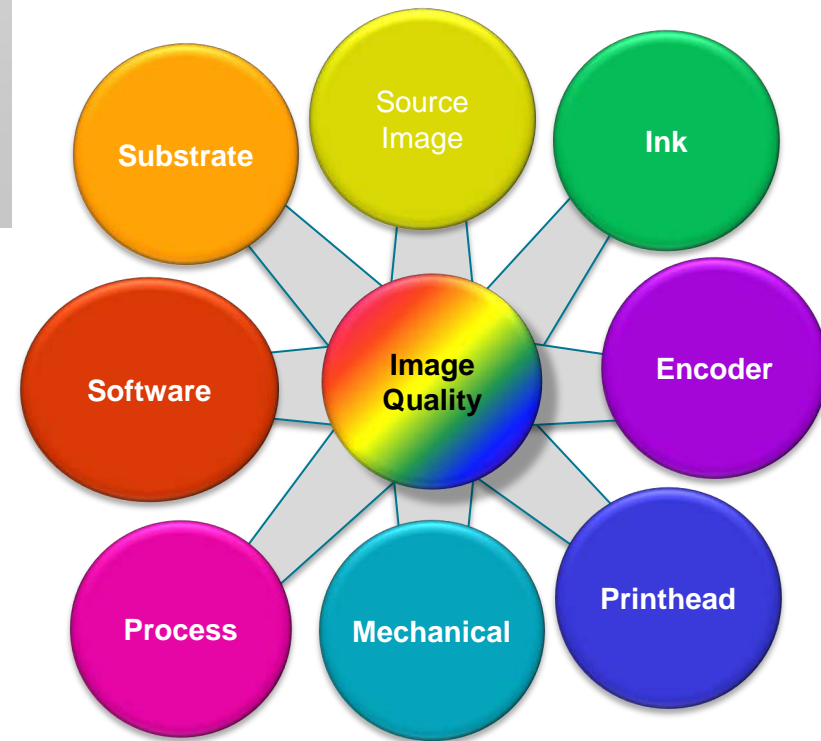


GIS customers - system builders, OEMs, integrators, large end users and fluid developers worldwide - in many different applications and markets

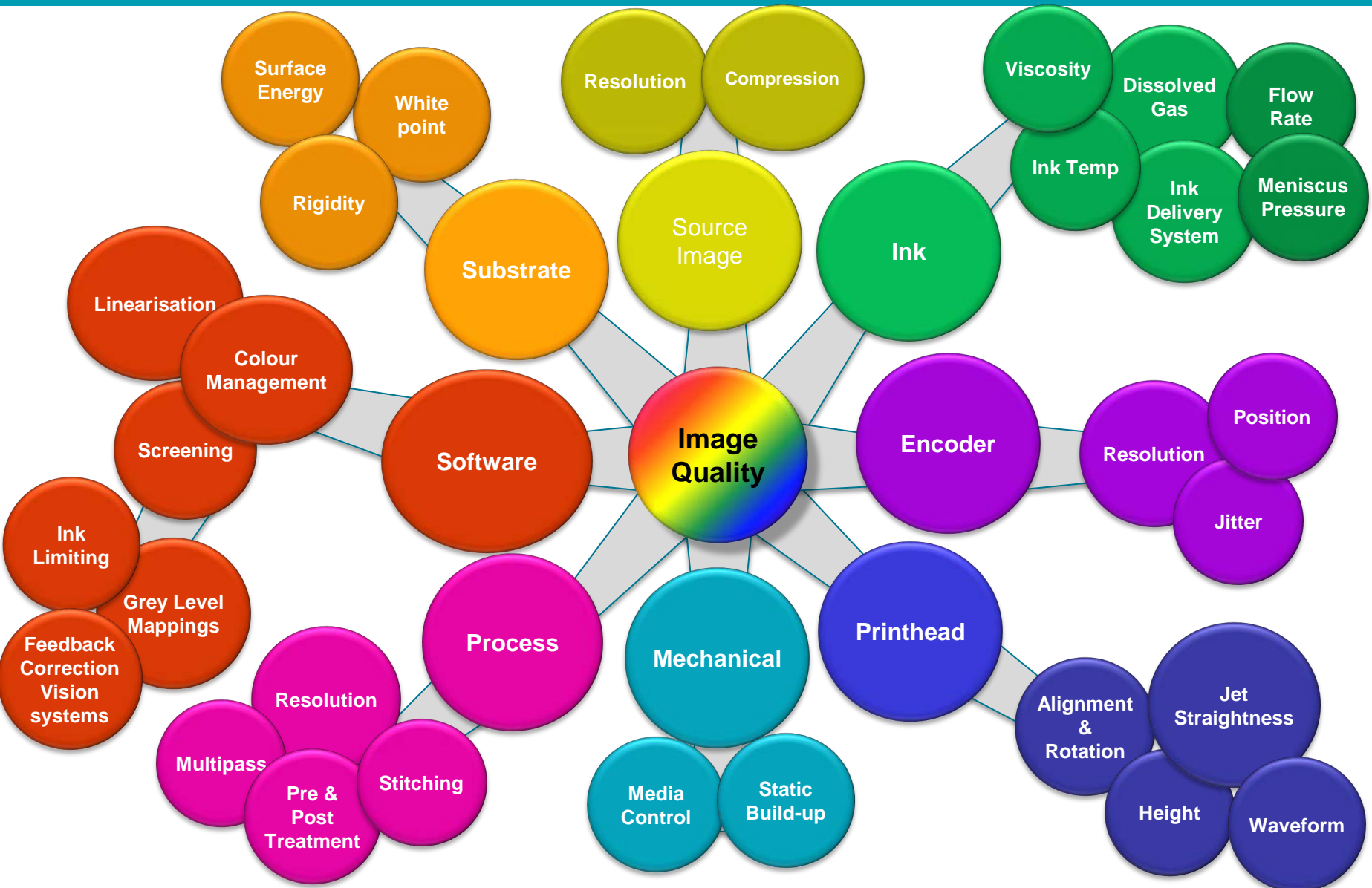
## Deceptively Simple....



But, many factors affect image quality.....



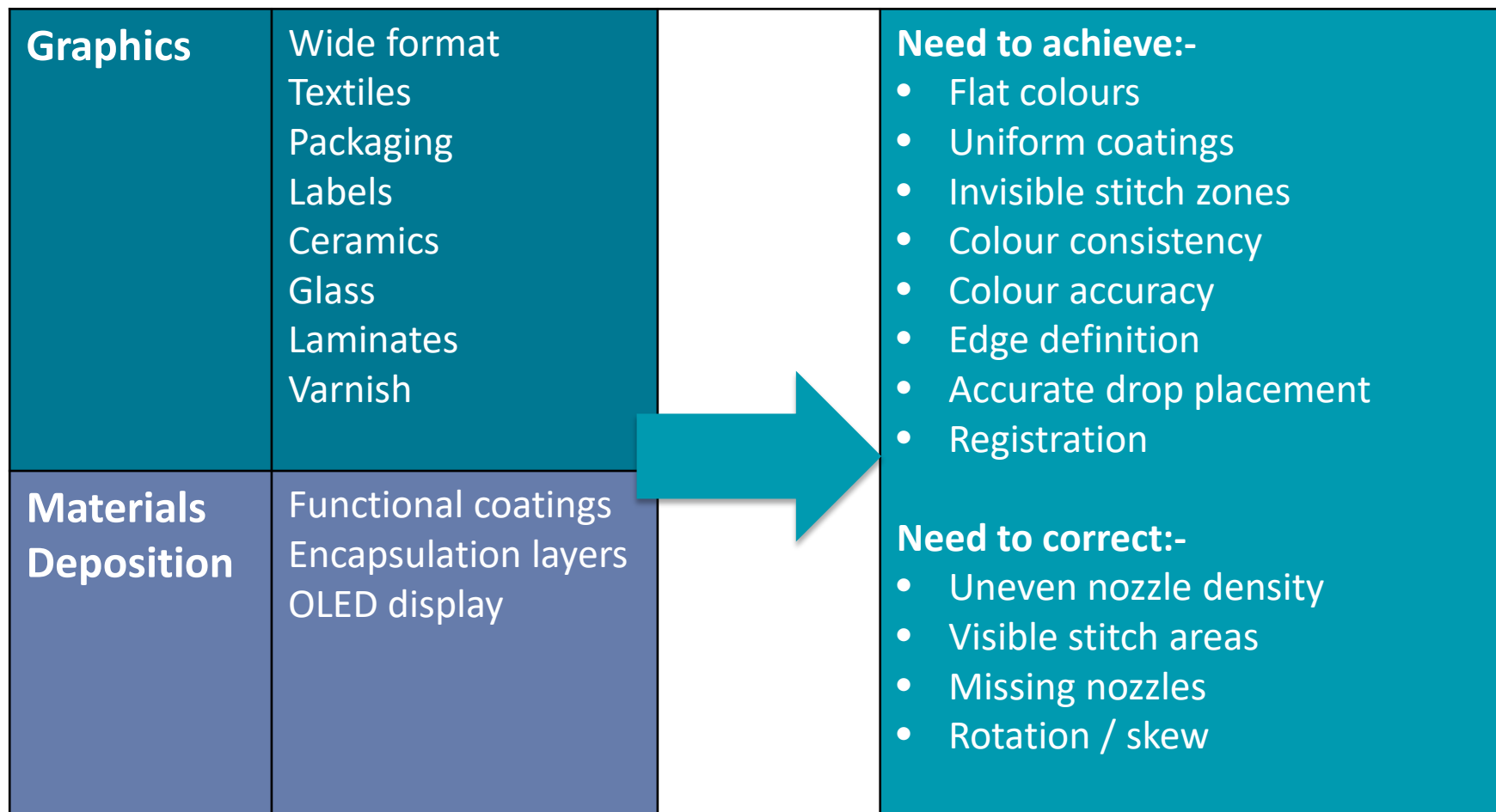
# Factors Affecting Image Quality



# Quality Issues...(Just a Few Examples)

- **Jetting errors**
  - **Image artefacts**
  - **Poor edge definition**
  - **Grainy images**
  - **Nozzle density issues**
  - **Missing nozzles**
  - **Banding**
  - **Poor registration**
  - **Texture/unevenness in solid colour areas**
  - **Colour not stable**
  - **Colour bleed**
  - **Ink supply issues**
  - **Lack of thermal control**
  - **Reticulation**
- 
- **Inkjet printing systems have interacting & co-dependent parts**
    - **Many components must work together in harmony**
  - **As inkjet enters more demanding applications – print quality requirements increase**

# Different Applications - Same Challenges





# Software Correction Technologies

Software can compensate for many system imperfections



- Stitching
- Missing Nozzle Compensation
- Nozzle Normalisation / Density Correction
- Screeners



# Stitching

# Printhead Alignment & Stitching

## Why is a good stitch important?

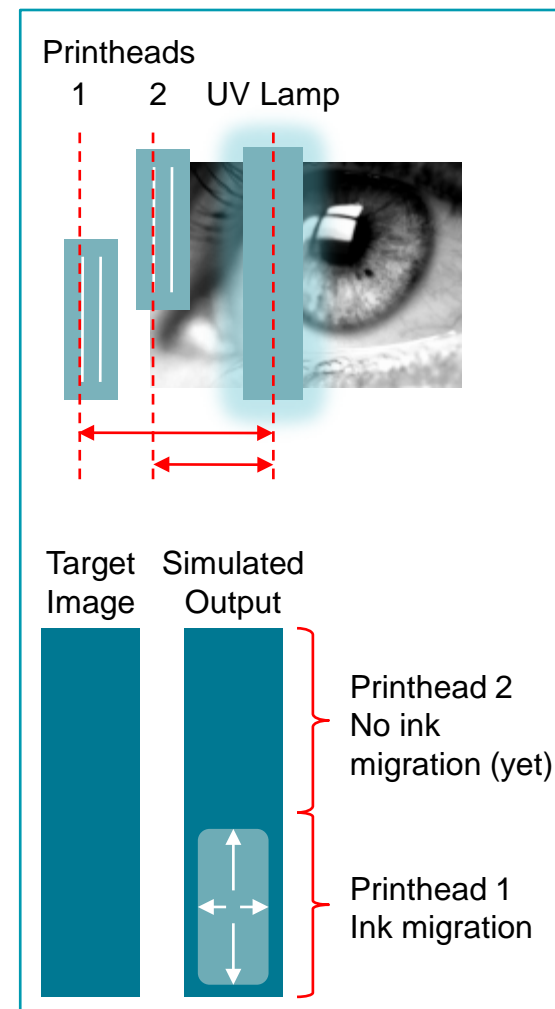
- The human eye is very good at spotting discontinuities especially in areas of flat colour

## What needs to be controlled?

- Printhead alignment: Typically positioned to within <20% of the diameter of a drop
- Printhead calibration: Printheads ideally need to be tuned for jet straightness and drop size conformity
- Ink substrate interaction: Ink moves over time creating visible artefacts – ink migration control

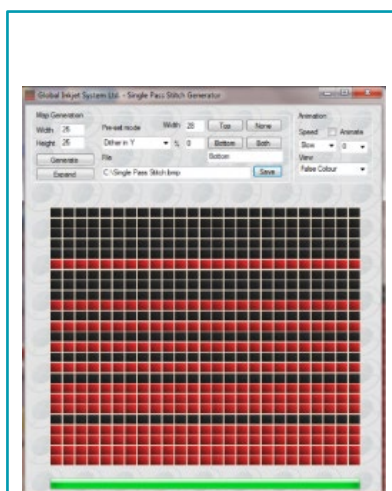
## Stitched printheads do not all jet in the same place at the same time

- Some will be printing *wet on dry* while others will print *wet on / near wet*

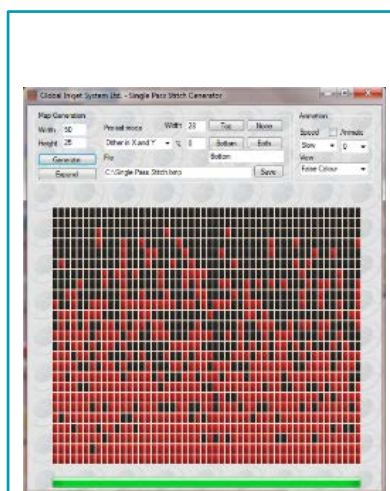


# Hard Stitching / Masking

- **Masking (Hard Stitching)**
  - Nozzle on/nozzle off (binary)
  - Wide variety of options
- **Stitches can massively improve output quality & different applications benefit from different strategies**



2-D Density

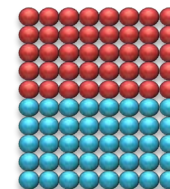


X & Y Dither

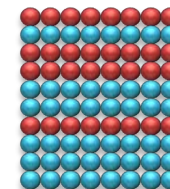
Print Direction

Head 1

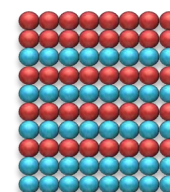
Head 2



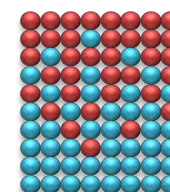
Flat/No Stitch



1-D Gradient

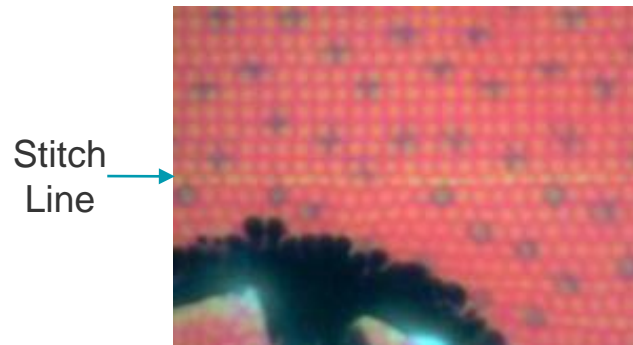
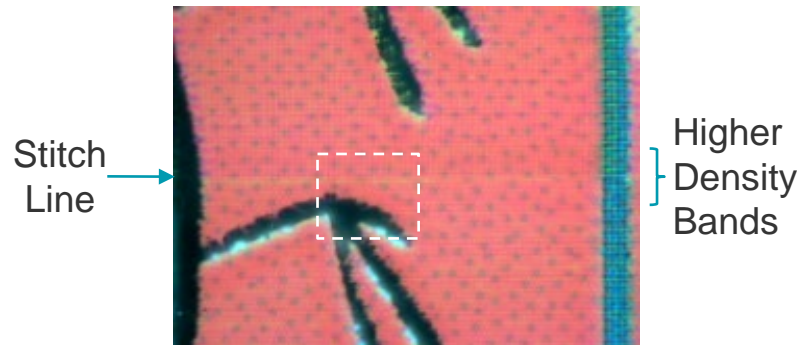


50% Stitch

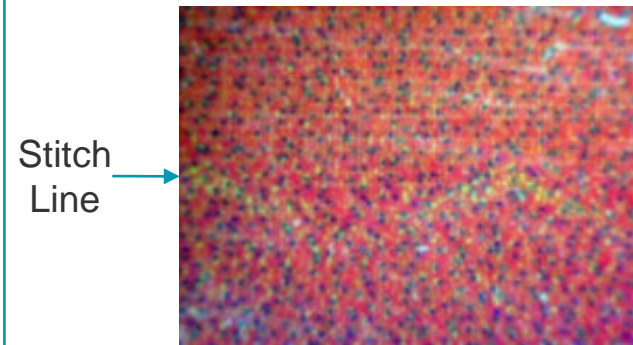
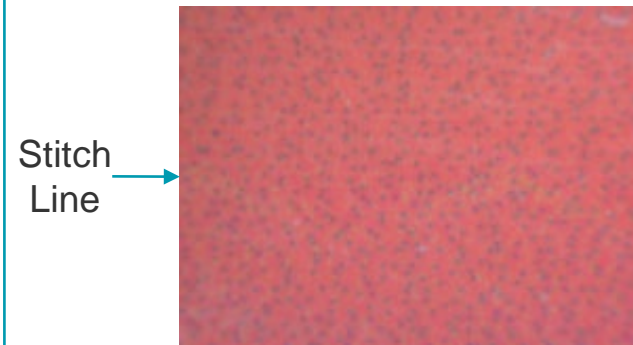


X & Y Dither

# Stitching Examples



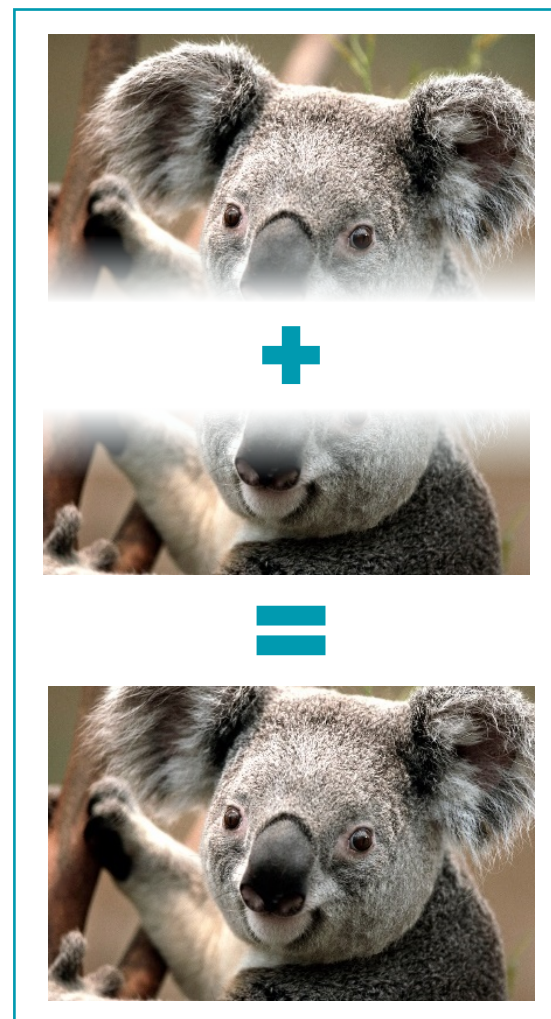
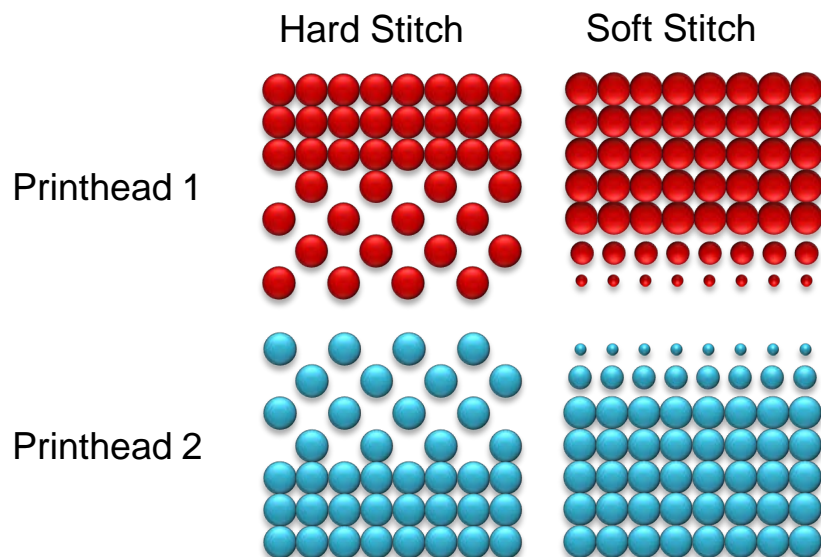
**“Flat” or “No” Stitch across flat colour**



**‘Moving Stitch’ across flat colour**

# Soft Stitching – Grey Scale Stitching

- **Greyscale stitching** makes full use of the greyscale capabilities of the head
  - Slowly reduces the density of the image printed by one printhead while increasing the density printed by the next printhead
- **Only adds value over masking in areas where the density of the image is greater than the smallest drop size**



# Missing Nozzles

# Missing Nozzles

## Nozzle sizes are getting smaller

- More easily blocked or deflected
- 

## Large print bar arrays

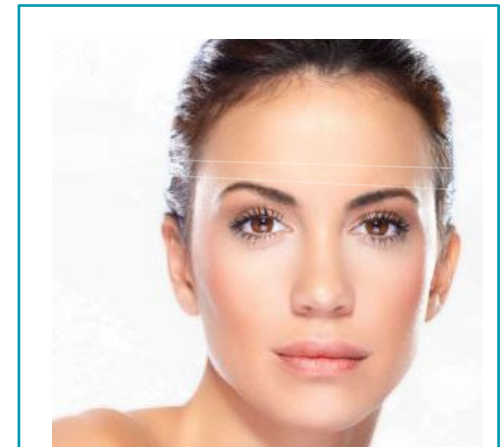
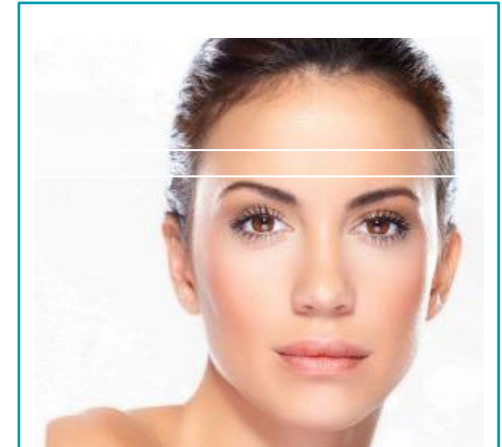
- Many more nozzles
  - Higher probability of issues and lower MTBF
  - Need coping strategies
- 

## Strategy 1: Redundancy

- Add second row of printheads per colour so when one nozzle fails another can be used
    - Expensive
- 

## Strategy 2: Hide the problem

- Identify where a nozzle is faulty and spread the jetting responsibility to neighbouring nozzles and/or colours





# Missing Nozzle Compensation

## Isolated nozzles work best

- Clusters of nozzles much more difficult to hide
- Technology works best where there is some substrate bleed/drop overlap

## Many different strategies exist using neighbouring nozzles

- Correction in contone or screened data
  - Hide error in same colour plane to neighbouring nozzles
  - Hide error in other inks - in multi-ink backgrounds
    - If Cyan nozzle fails - could add a little black to hide white space
    - If Black fails – use composite (CMY) black
- Increase the density of neighbouring nozzles
  - For binary printing this is achieved by enabling neighbors which would have typically been off
  - For grey level printing this is achieved by increase the grey level of the neighboring nozzles
    - To achieve the most accurate correction, reserve the maximum grey level for nozzle correction, and tune the system performance to match

## Strategies work best in mid & light mid tones

- Also improves dark tones

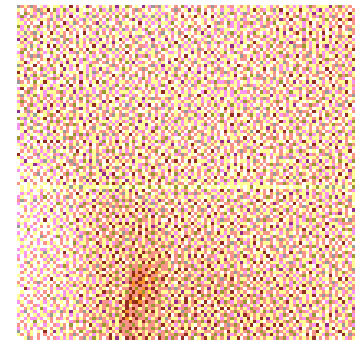
## Helps disguise/makes the missing nozzle less visible

- Less white space

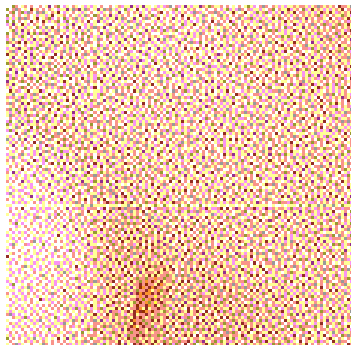
# Missing Nozzle Compensation



4 Level CMYK  
Magenta nozzle  
out on line 511

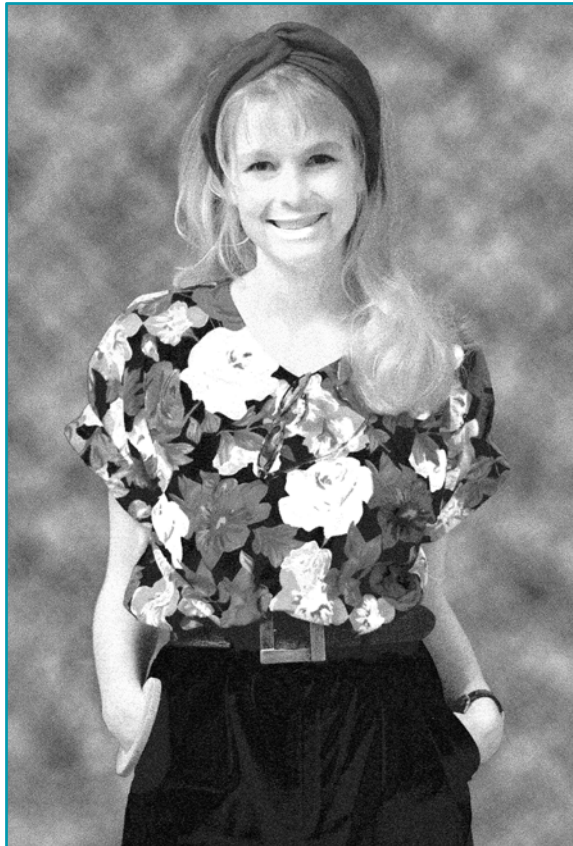


Uncorrected

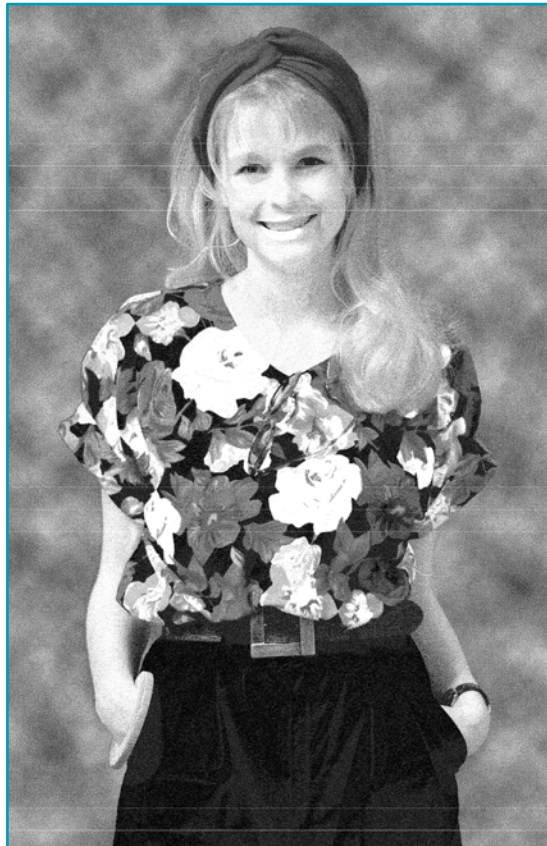


Single Channel Corrected

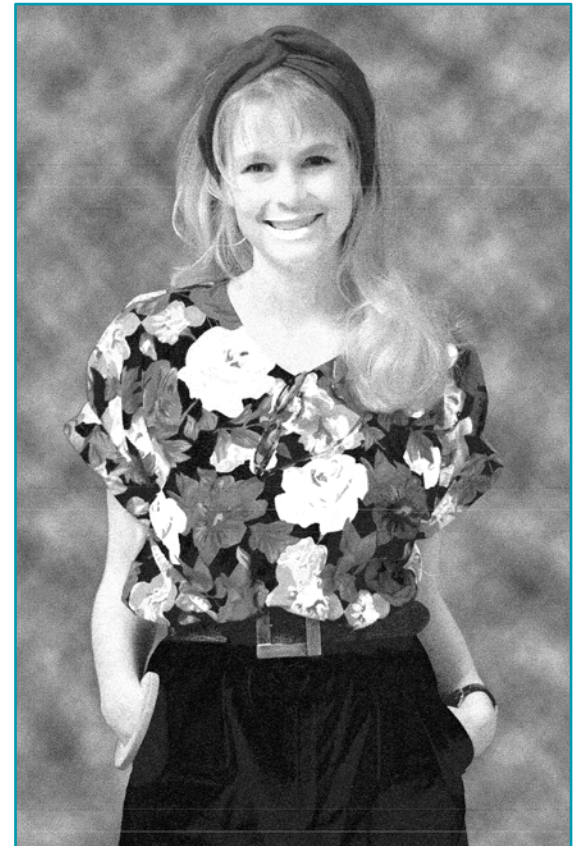
# Missing Nozzle Compensation



Original Image



Missing Nozzles



Missing Nozzle Compensation

# Nozzle Density / Nozzle Normalisation

# Nozzle Density / Nozzle Normalisation



## Drop volumes not always consistent across printhead

- More apparent the more heads you have in an array
- There can be a “non-linearity” in drop volume
- Even small difference can affect final print – particularly areas of solid colour
- We want uniformity - flat colours



## Many reasons why this can happen:-

- Printhead manufacturing issue - drop ejection may not be consistent
- Temperature variation in ink system - affects ink viscosity
- Piezo activity - heavy use of some sections of printhead creates warm areas
- Electronics - uncalibrated/low quality electronics may affect drop volume



# Typical Example - Uncorrected

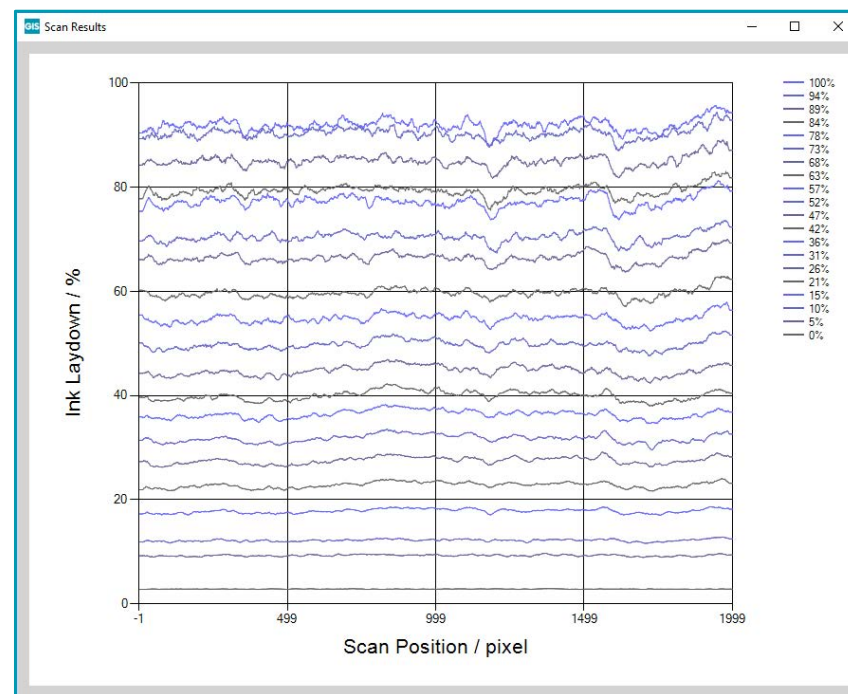




# Nozzle Density Correction

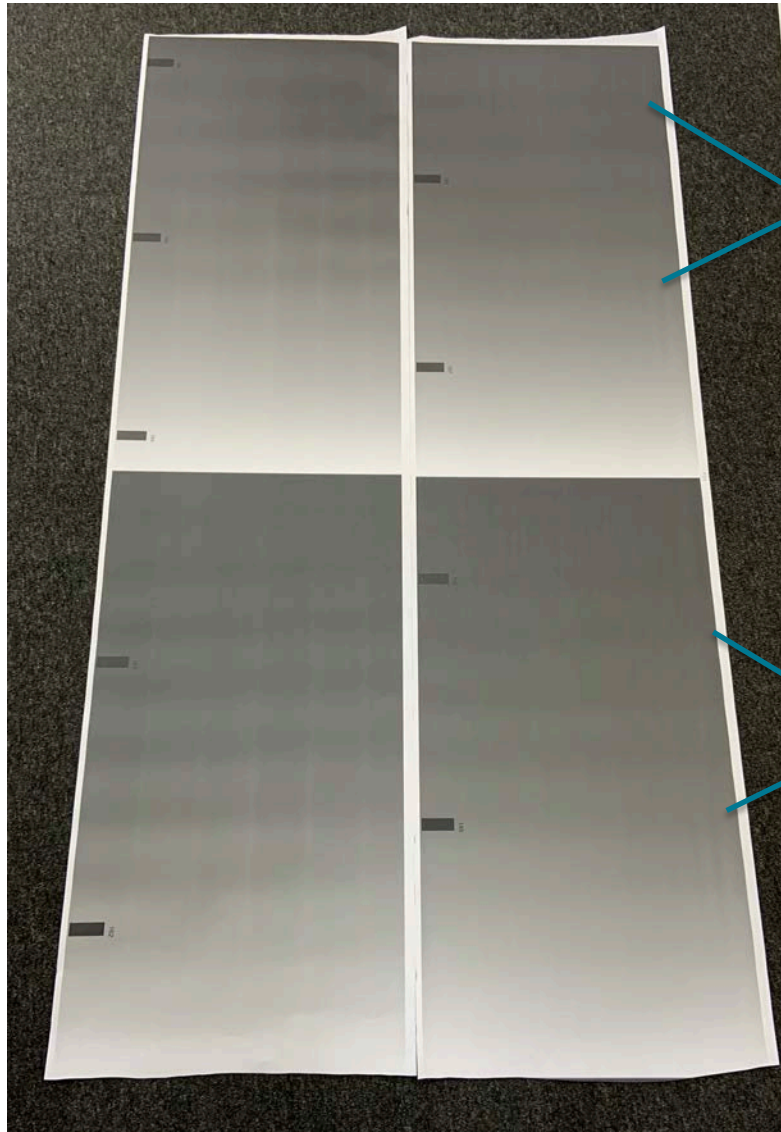
## Nozzle Density Correction – for Flat Colours / Uniform Coatings

- Aim is to achieve even density across a full printhead array for each grey level
- **Offline solution:** Print greyscale test pattern for each colour channel and measure the density across the printhead array at a range of grey levels
- **Inline solution:** closed loop with line scanner
- Adjust the grey level mapping at intervals across the printhead array





Uncorrected    Corrected



Uncorrected



Corrected



Uncorrected



Corrected



Uncorrected



Corrected



Uncorrected



Corrected



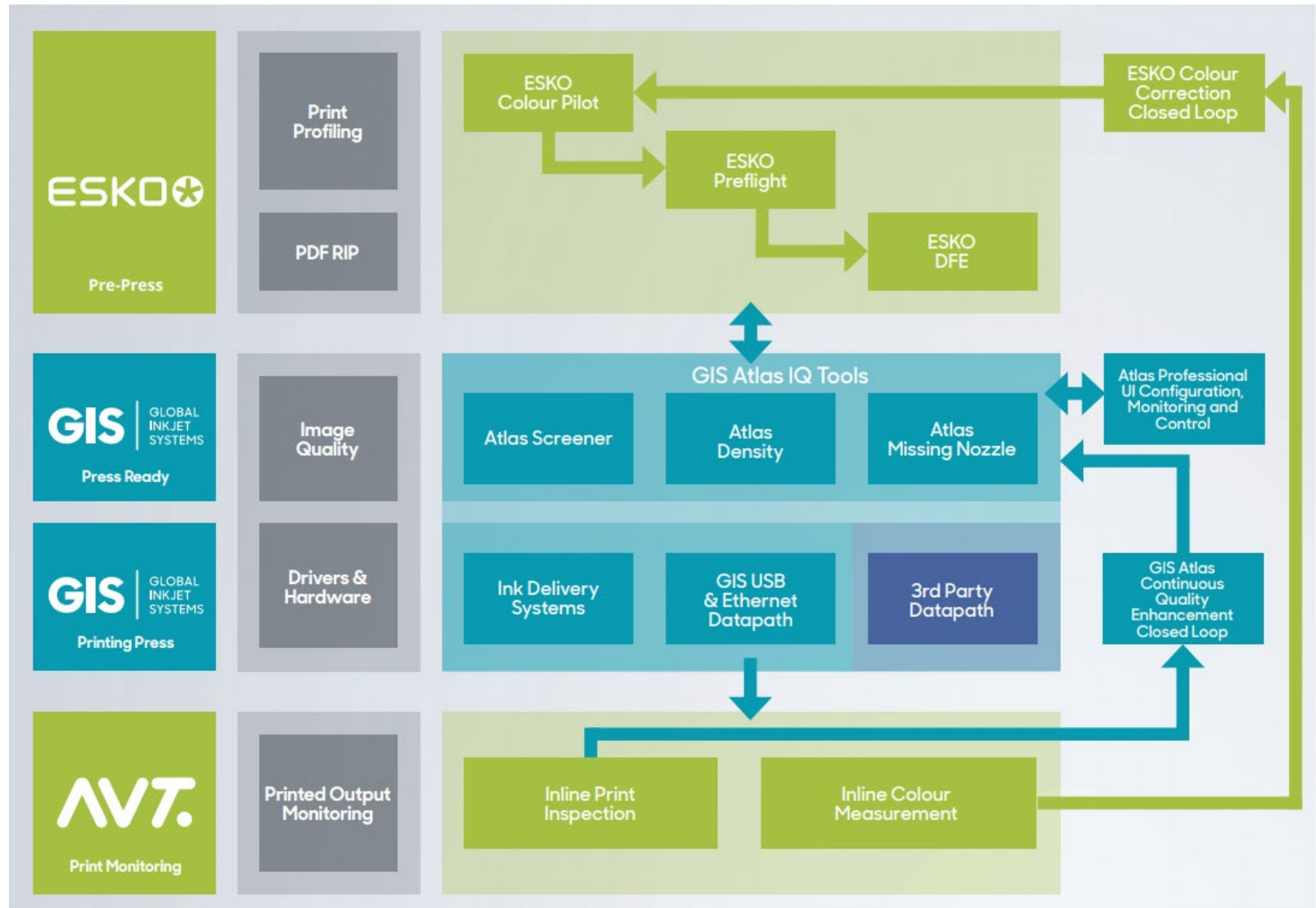
# Screeners

# Screeners

- For detailed presentation on Screeners please see <https://www.globalinkjetsystems.com/wp-content/uploads/IJC-2019-GIS-Understanding-Optimising-Screeners.pdf> by Phil Collins, Director - Advanced R&D at GIS

Example Print Configurations	Screener Considerations
Static pre-RIP'ed	Screen once for best quality. Screener speed usually not as important.
Single-pass low latency	Screener speed dominates, favouring Ordered Dither.
Scanning-XY with density correction	Mechanical stability. Robustness to density / colour shifts.
Direct to Shape with robot transport	Curved surface awareness. Integration with motion control.
Closed Loop	Screener speed must match changing inputs.

# Closed Loop Example – GIS & Esko Process Map



# Image Quality Summary

- Pressures on achieving & maintaining image quality will increase
- Advanced software capabilities and screening techniques are key
- GIS offers full suite of software IQ Tools to OEMs: off-line or in-line implementation



Software compensation can significantly improve image performance for system inaccuracies and errors



Inkjet systems have interacting & co-dependent parts. Multiple print quality strategies required for optimal results



Some corrections can be carried out offline, others require real-time correction with closed loop systems



Innovative software can unlock new applications & opportunities

# Contact Information



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