

# 21<sup>st</sup> Century Materials, Processes, Technologies



## Photographic Process Identification Webinar #3

Image Permanence Institute  
2017-2018

# Resources

## Web Resources

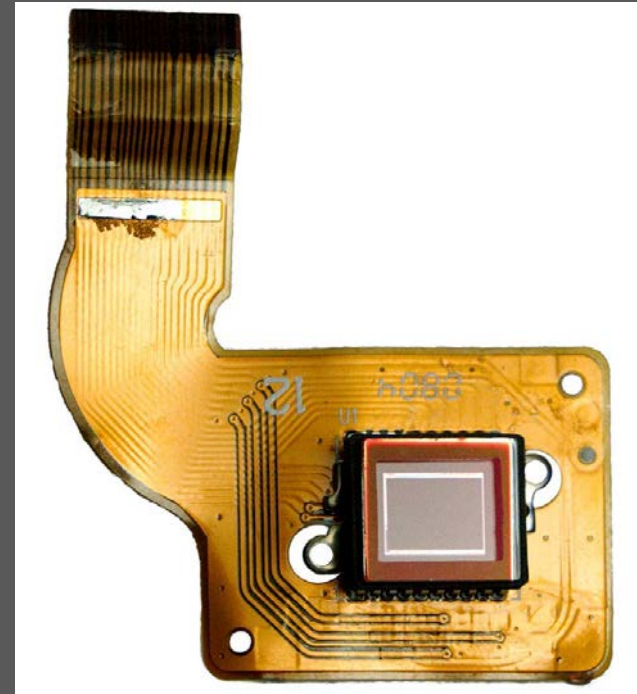
- Graphics Atlas
  - [www.graphicsatlas.org](http://www.graphicsatlas.org)
- Digital Print Preservation Portal
  - [www.dp3project.org](http://www.dp3project.org)
- George Eastman Museum Photographic Processes Series
  - YouTube
- How Digital Camera Sensor Capture Image - Charge Couple Device (CCD)
  - YouTube

## Print Resources

- *The Digital Print: Identification and Preservation* by Martin Jurgens

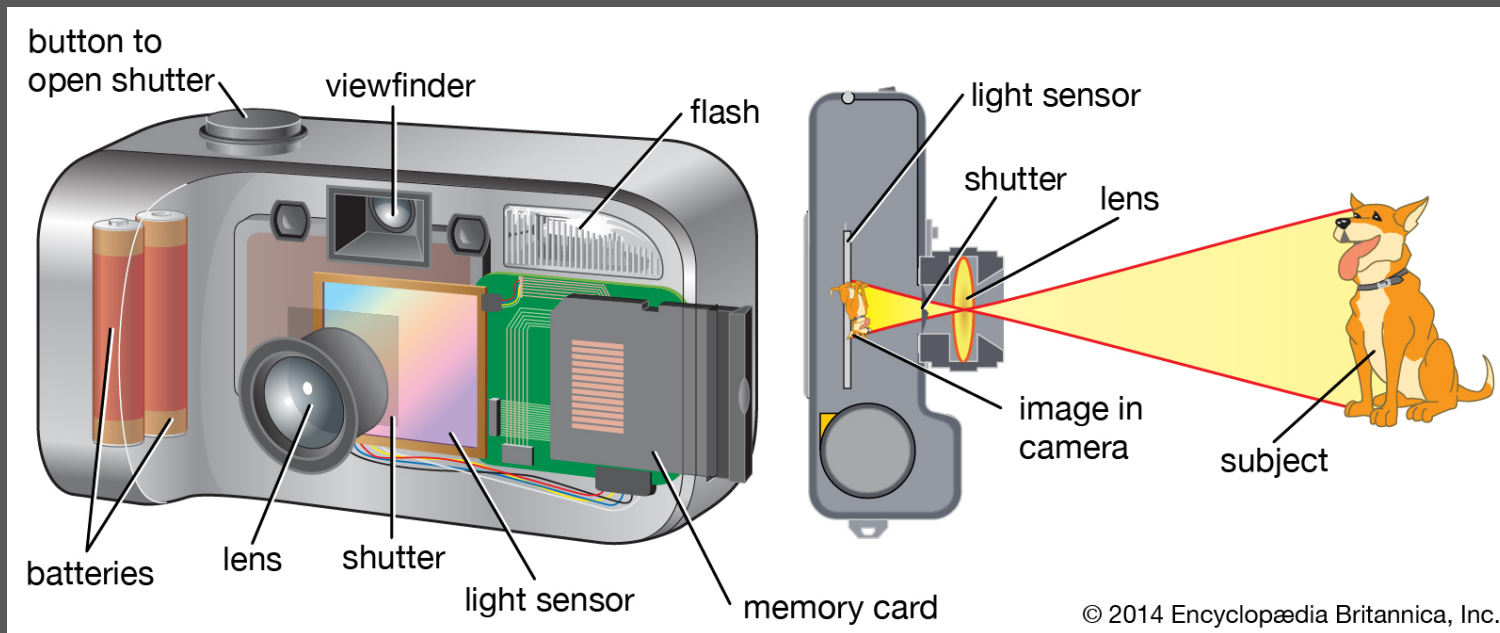
# What is a Photograph?

- An image captured by an image sensor
  - Charged-coupled device (CCD)
  - Complimentary Metal Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS)



# Digital Imaging Technology

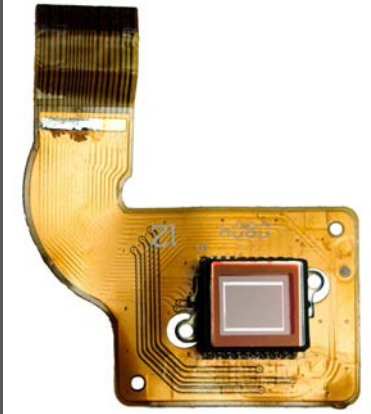
Light enters the camera and the scene is recorded with an image sensor



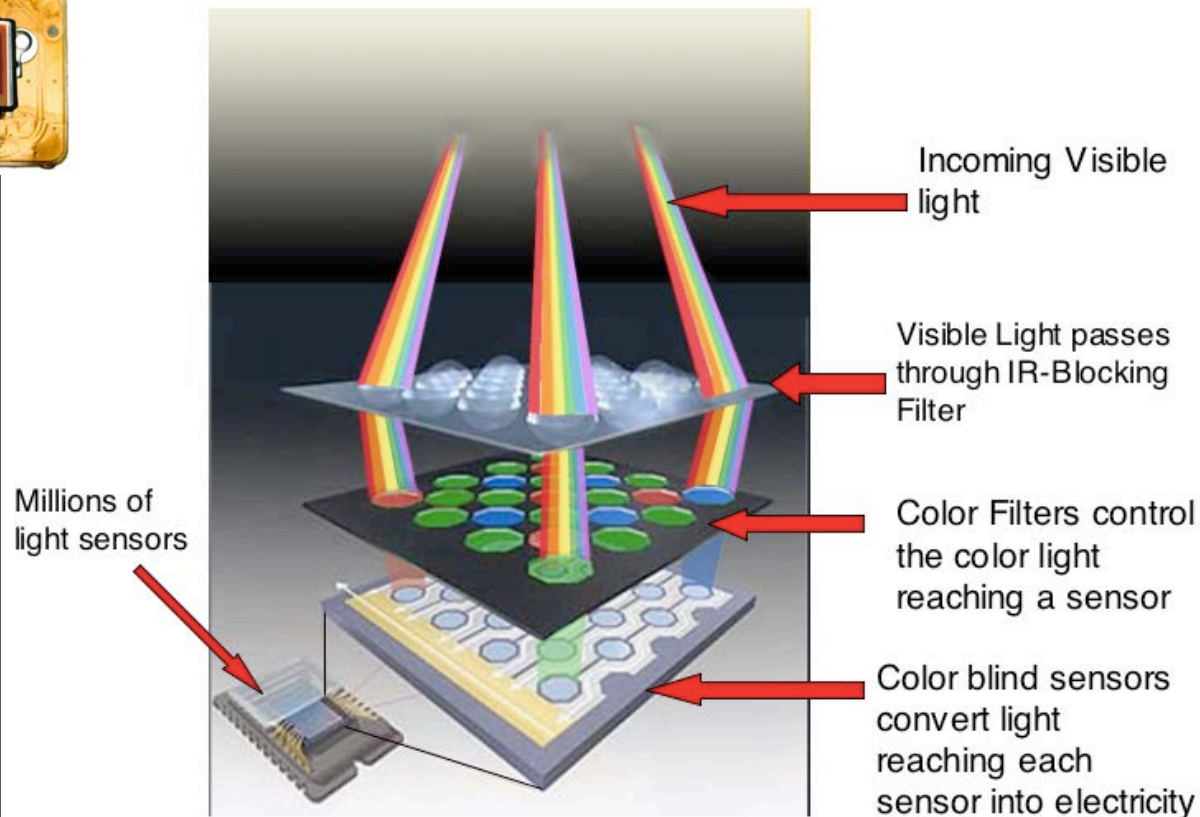
[kids.britannica.com](http://kids.britannica.com)



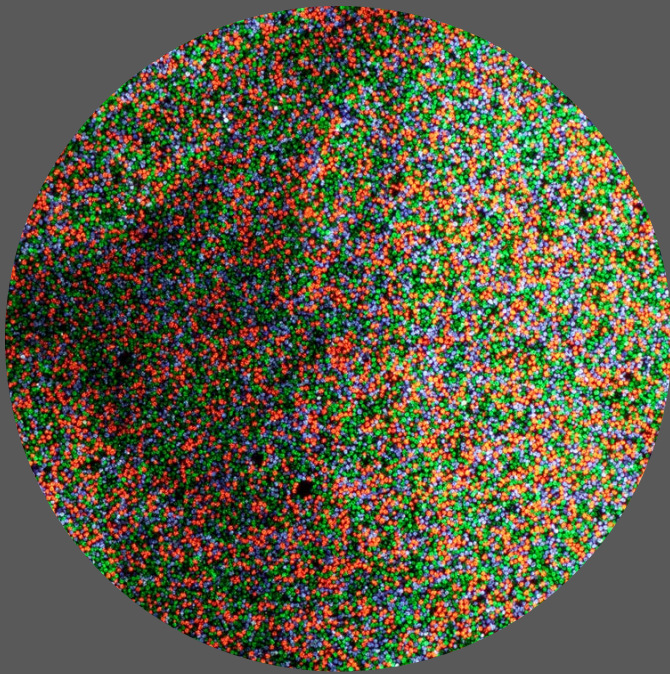
# Digital Imaging Technology



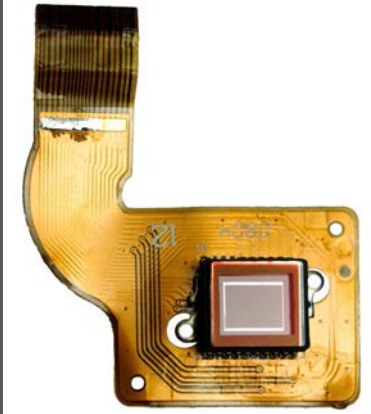
## RGB Inside the Camera



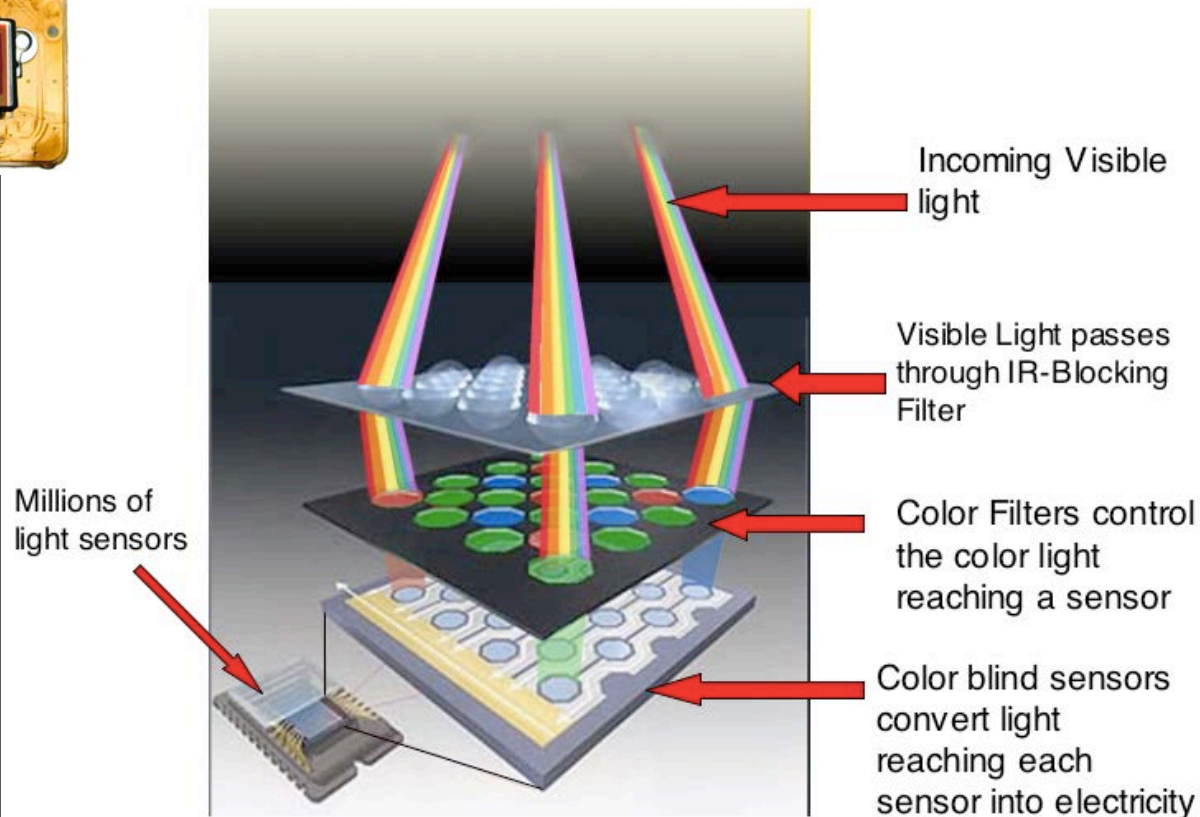
# Autochrome Screen Plate



# Digital Imaging Technology



## RGB Inside the Camera



# Digital Imaging Technology

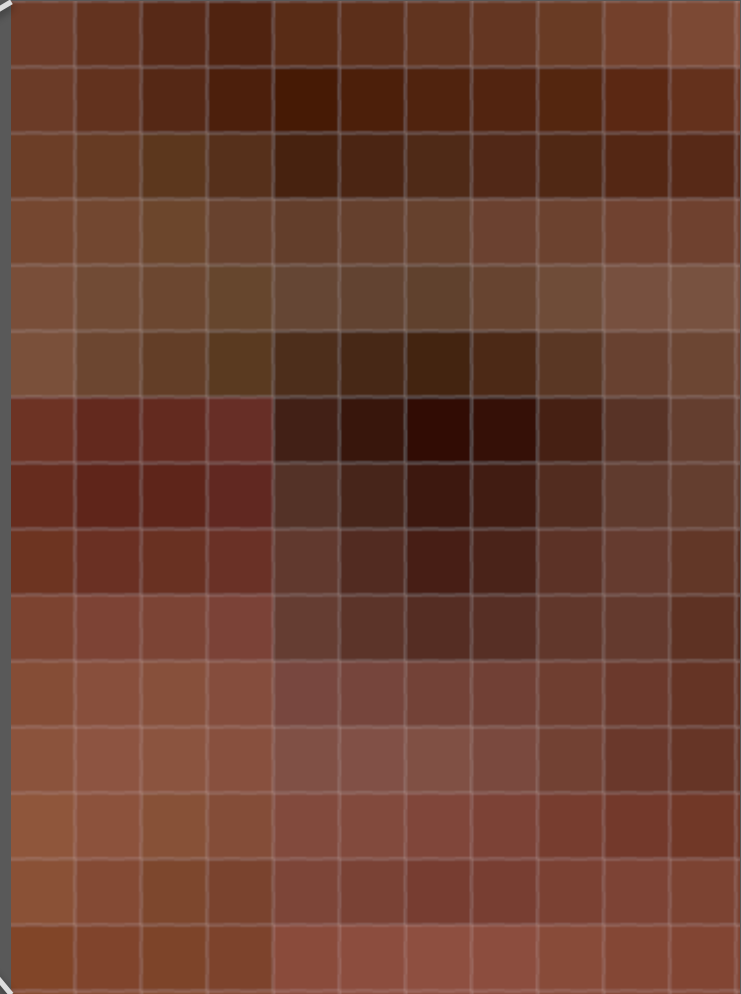




Image from digital camera



Silver halide  
negative/positive material



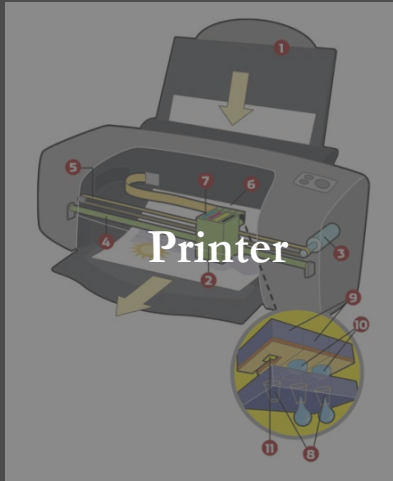
Direct Input

Scanner

Computer



Printer

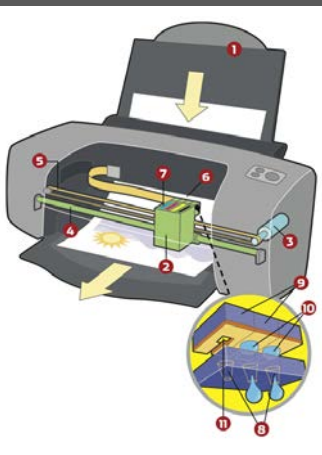


Digitally Exposed Photographic  
Materials



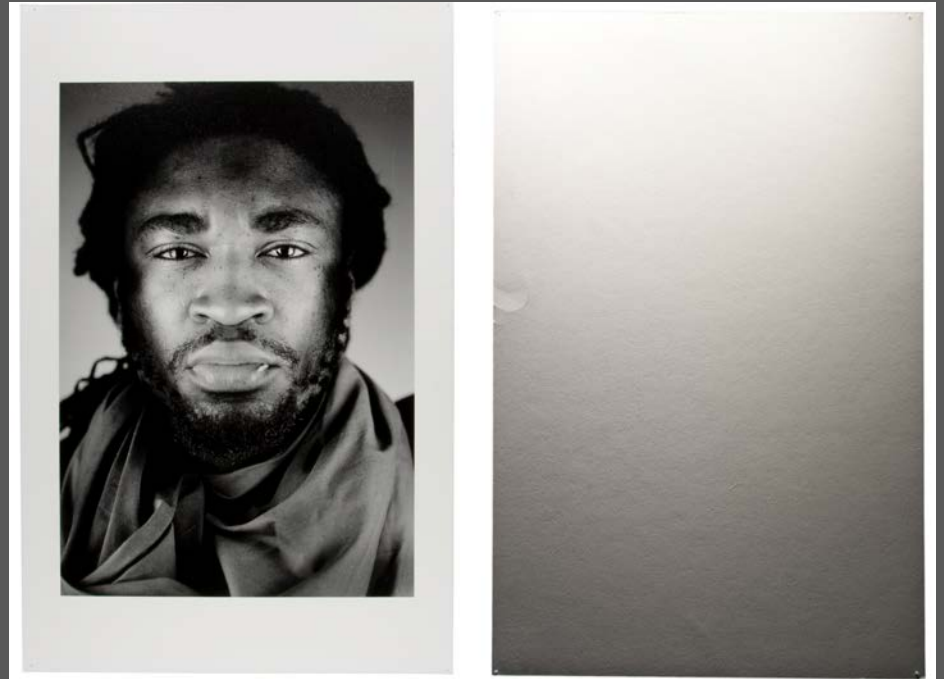
# Printing Technologies

- 4 Major Kinds...for now
  - Inkjet
  - Electrophotography
  - Dye Diffusion Thermal Transfer
  - Digitally Exposed Photographic Materials



# Inkjet

- Materials
- Printing Technology

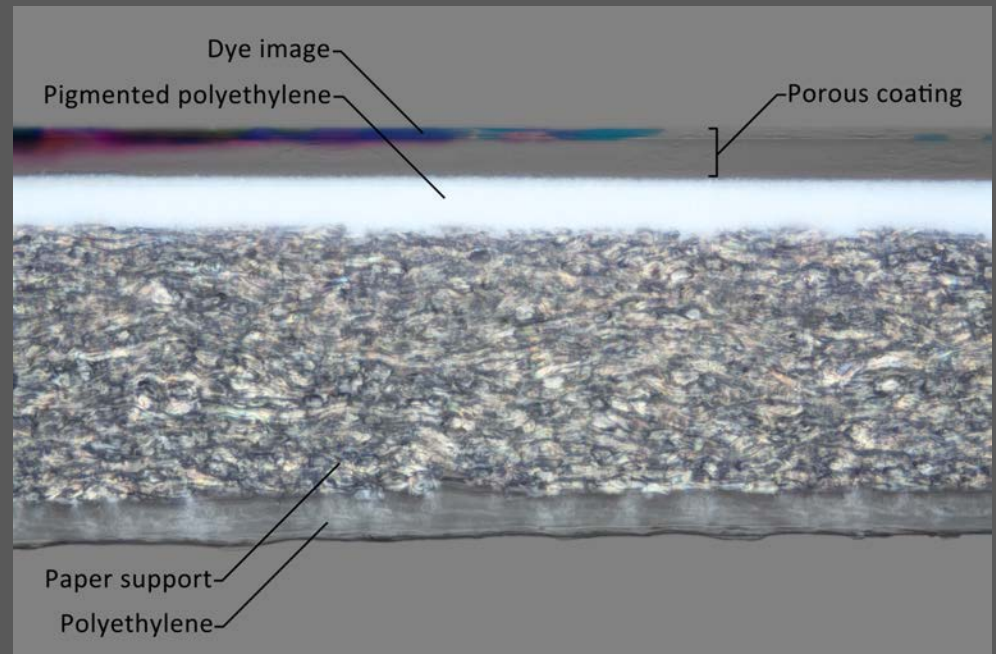




# Materials: Inkjet

- Image Material (Ink)
- Ink Receiving Layer\*
- Support
- Support Coating(s)\*
- Additives to support, receiving layer\*

\*not always present



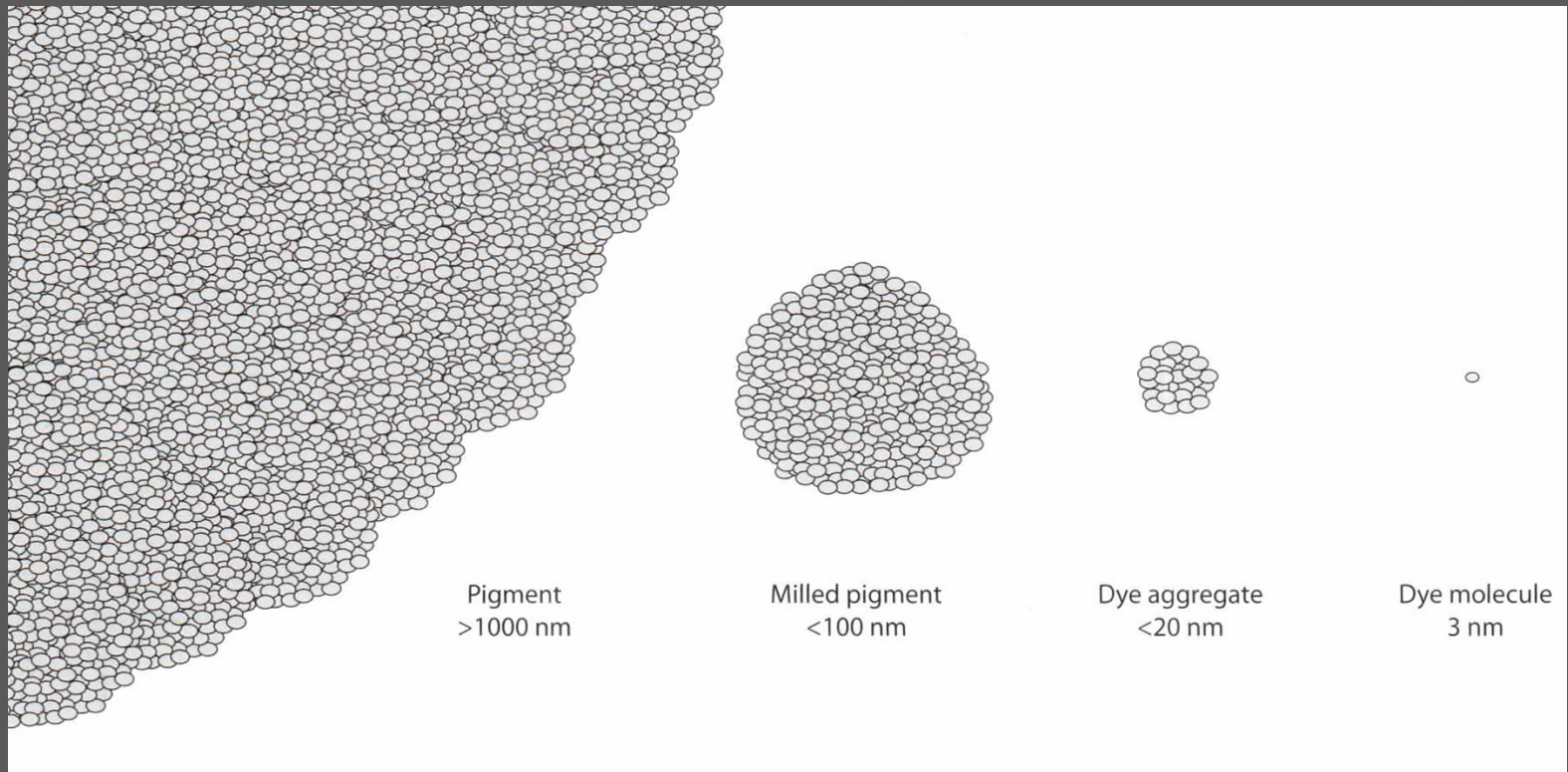
# Materials: Inkjet



Ink: pigment-based or dye-based

# Materials: Inkjet

## Dye vs. Pigment



From Martin Jürgens, *The Digital Print, Identification and Preservation*, 2009

# Materials: Inkjet

Supports: paper, plastic, canvas, cloth

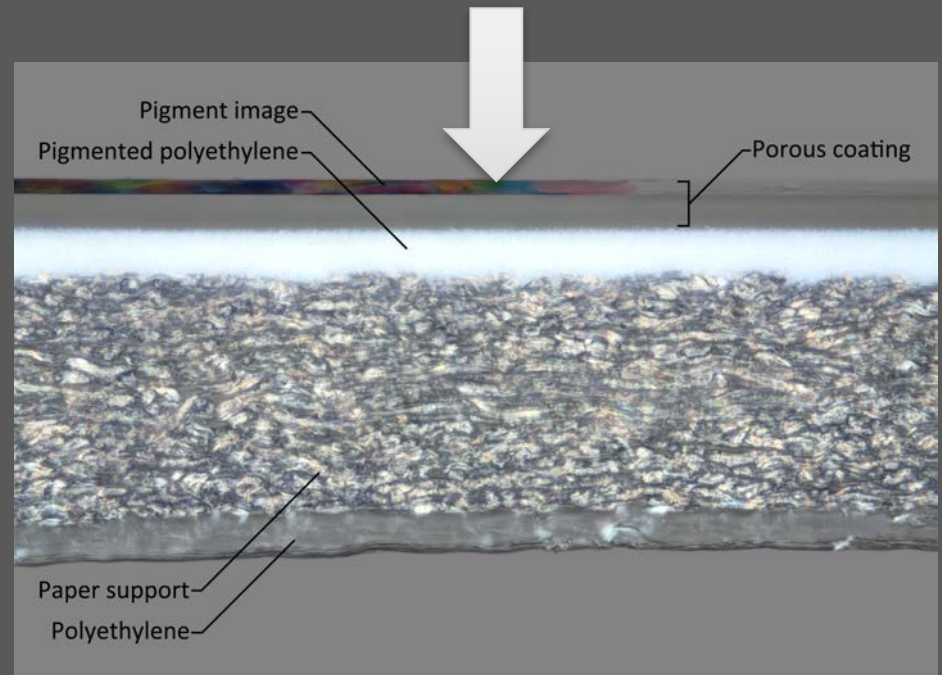




# Materials: Inkjet

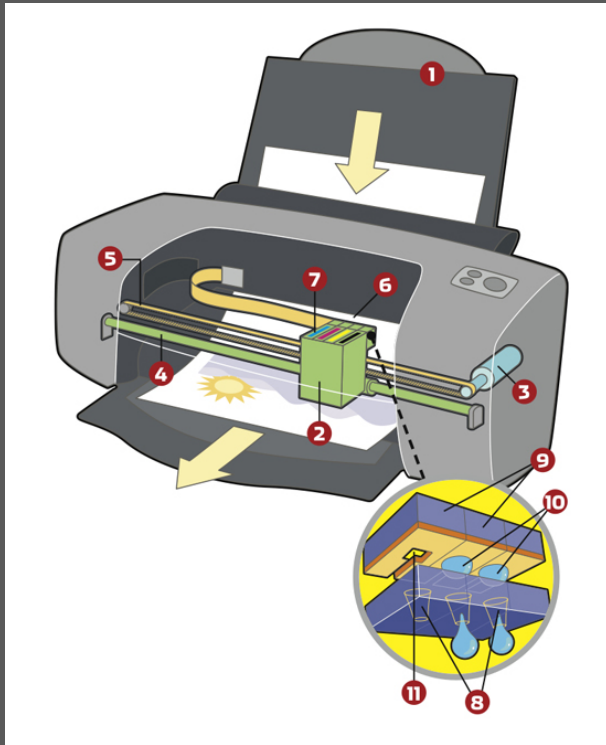
## Ink Receiving Layer (IRL)

- Purpose
  - Ink absorption mechanisms act like traditional “binder” layer in photographic prints
  - Holds image material



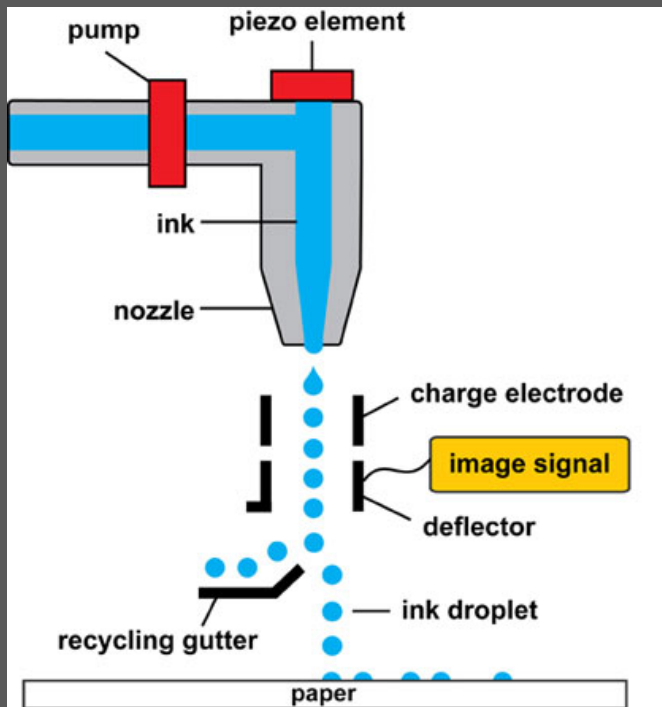
# Inkjet

Ink is ejected from the nozzle onto substrate

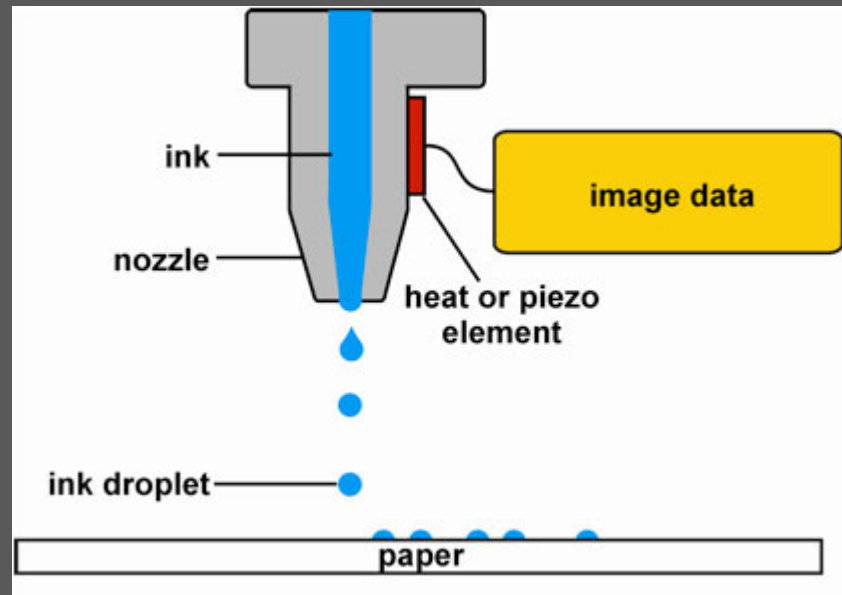


# Inkjet

## Continuous Inkjet

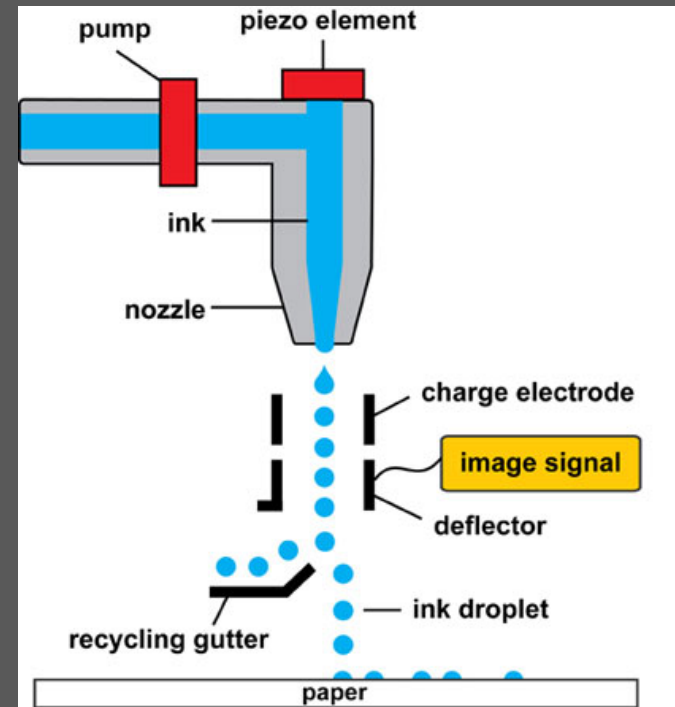


## Drop on Demand



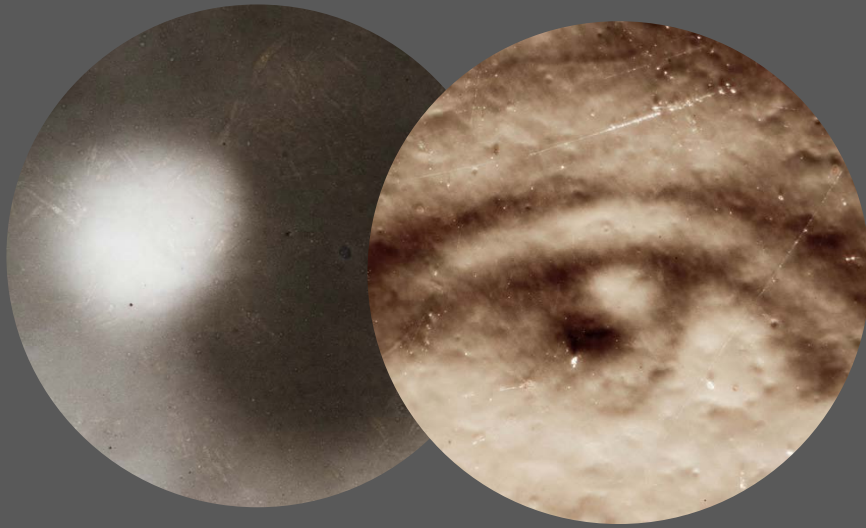


# Continuous Inkjet

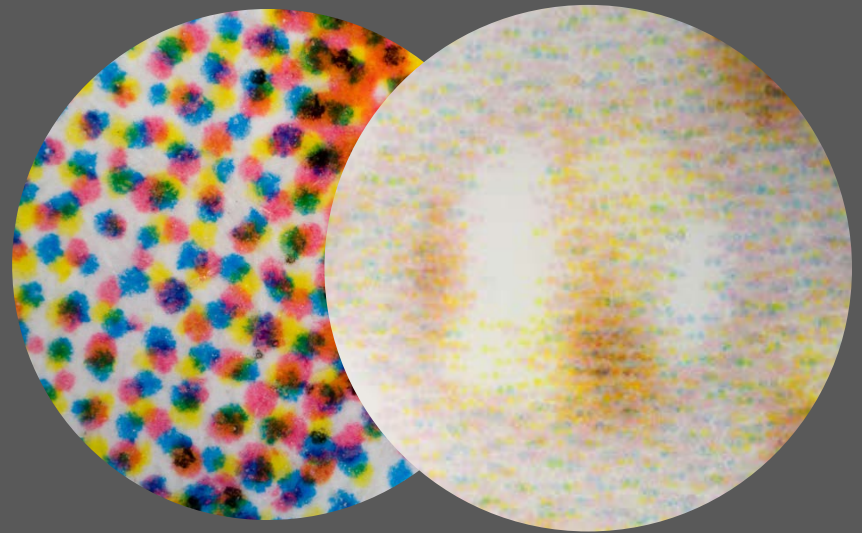




# Continuous in Tone vs Patterned



Photographic  
Continuous in tone

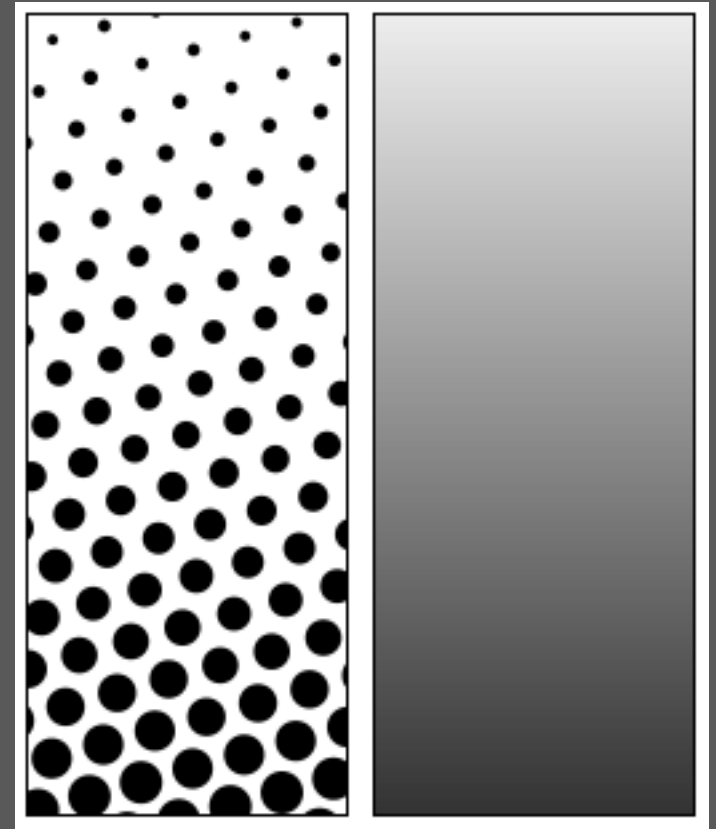


Photomechanical or Digital  
Patterned

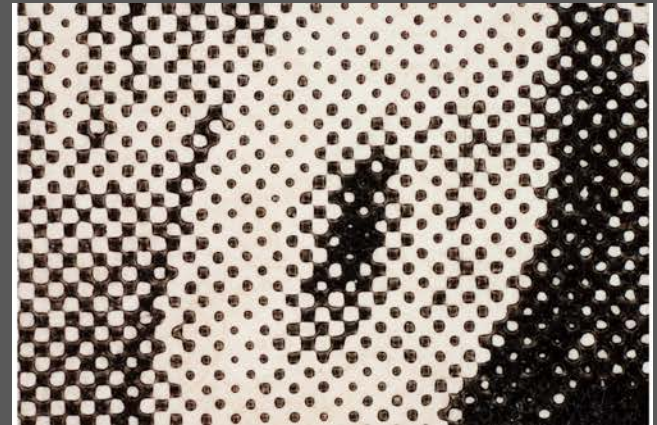
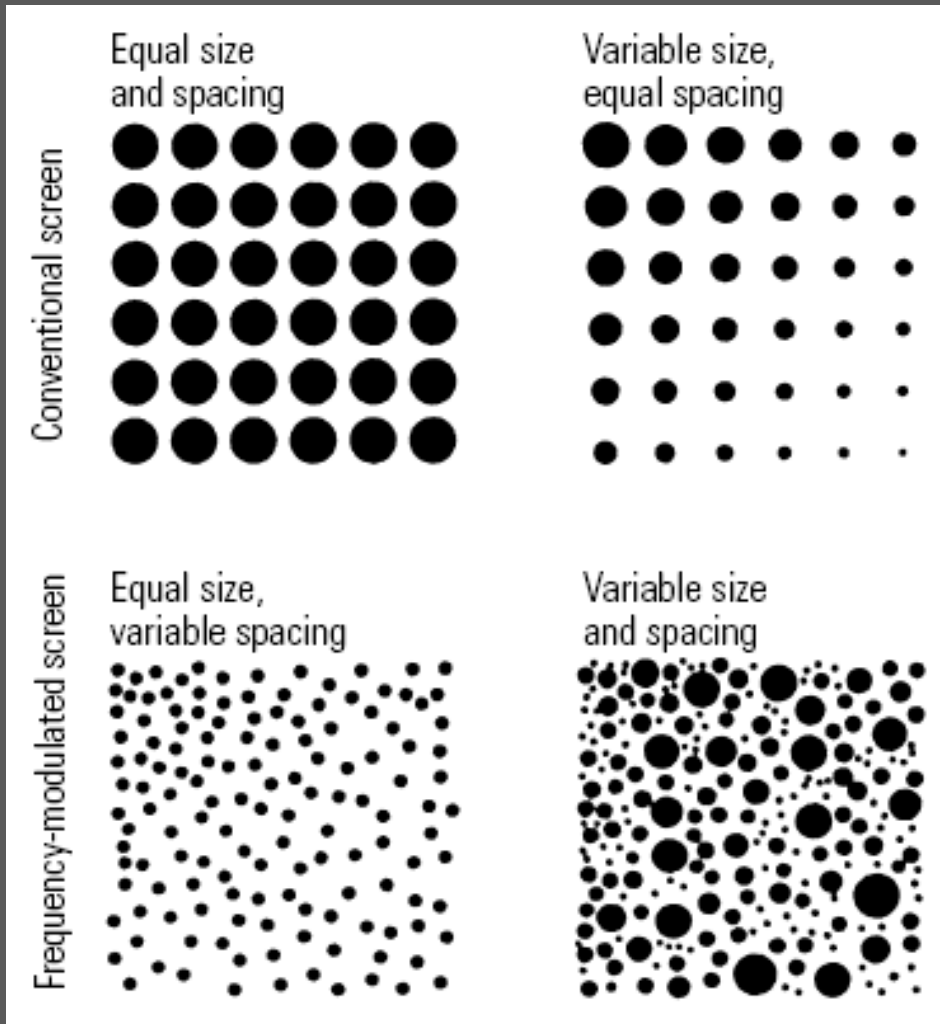
50x magnification

# Halftone Reproduction

- Halftone – tone is created by varying the white space between maximum density spots
- This reproduction relies on a basic optical illusion...that these tiny halftone dots are blended into smooth tones by the human eye

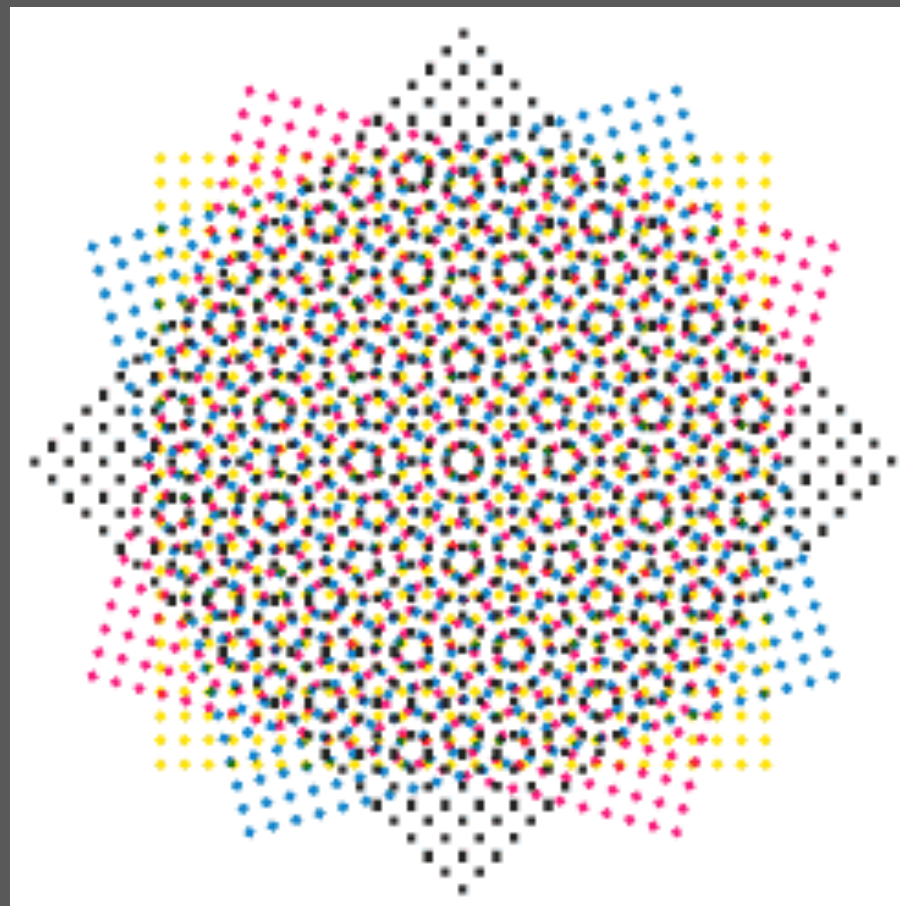


# Halftone: AM and FM Screen





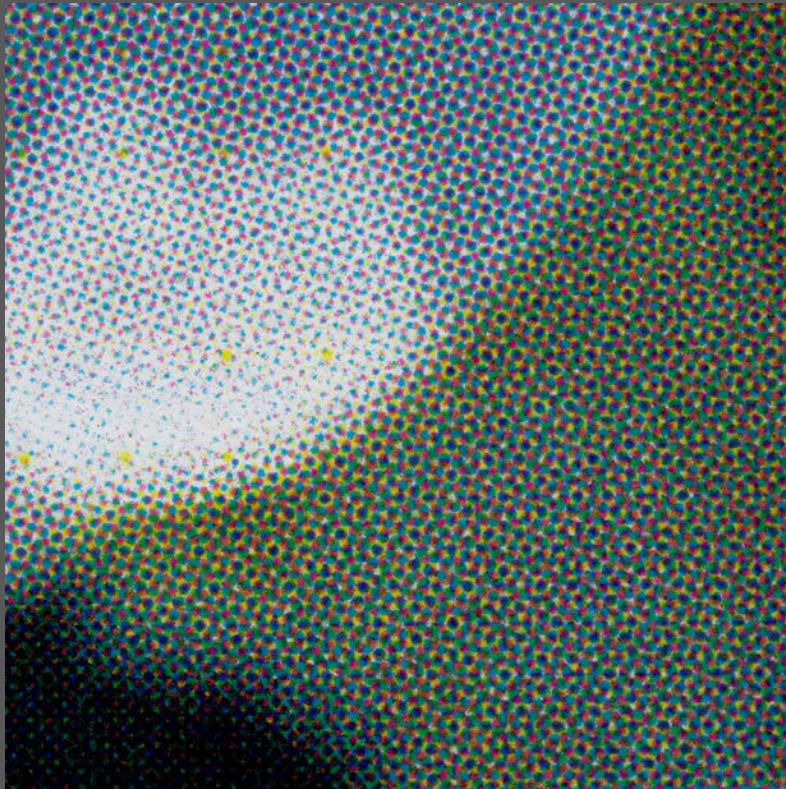
# AM Screen: Color



[scottishprintarchive.org](http://scottishprintarchive.org)

# Halftone Screens

AM



10x magnification

FM



10x magnification

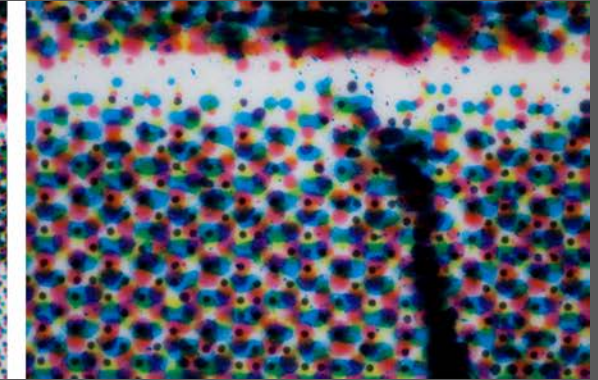




# Continuous Inkjet



Coated Paper



Uncoated Paper



10x

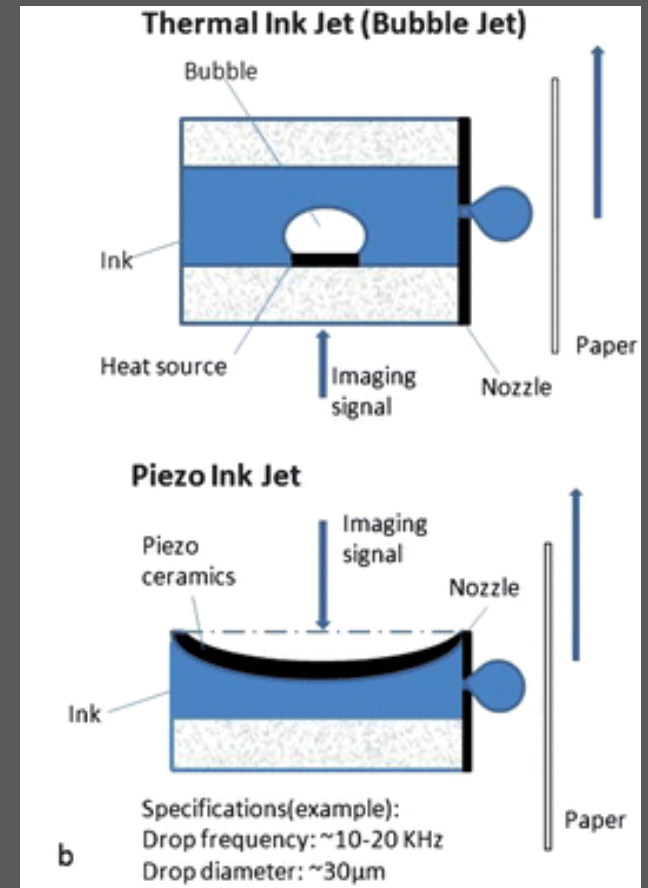
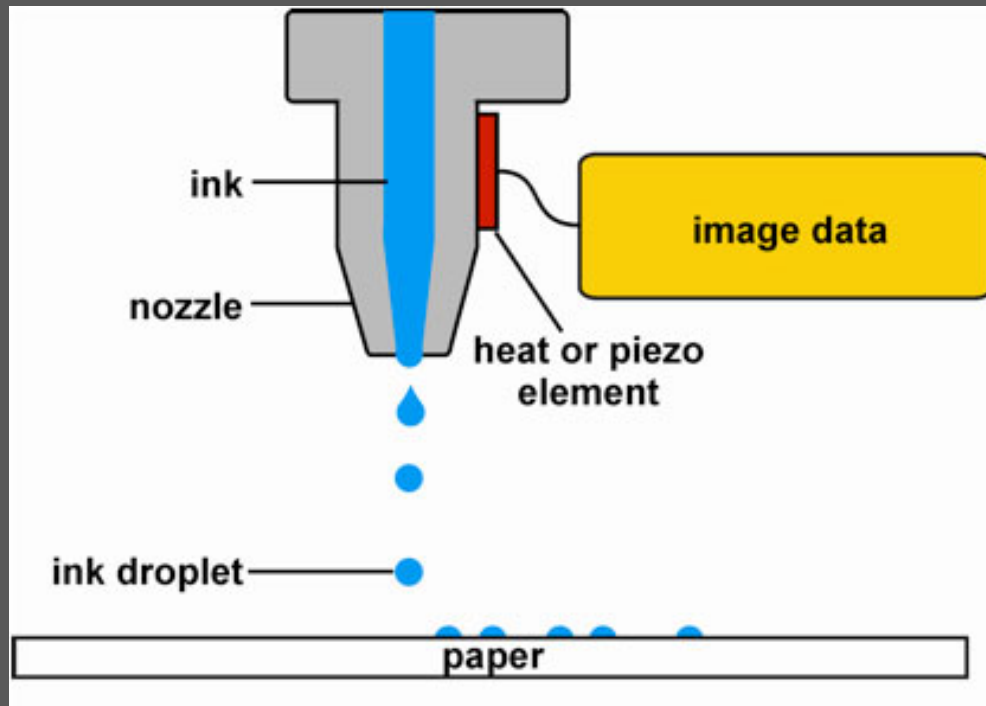


30x



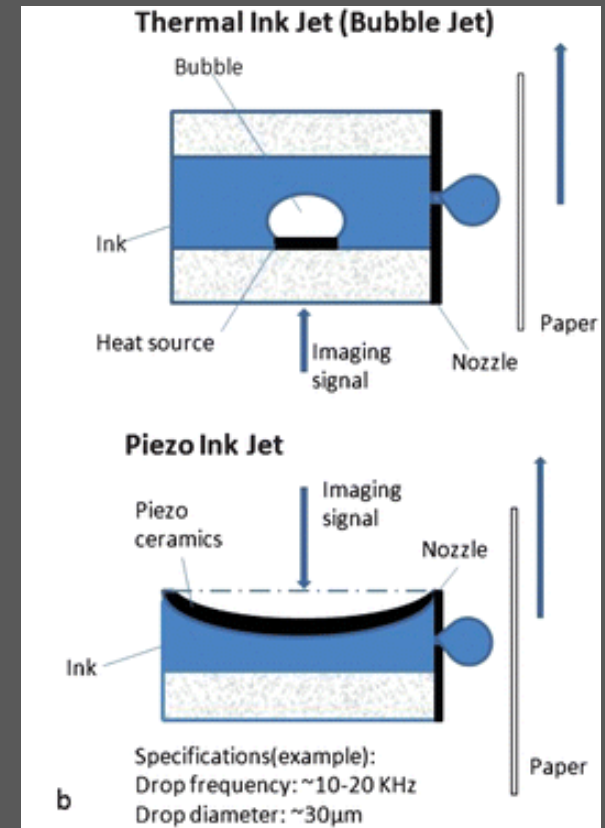
50x

# Drop On Demand (DOD)





# Drop On Demand (DOD)

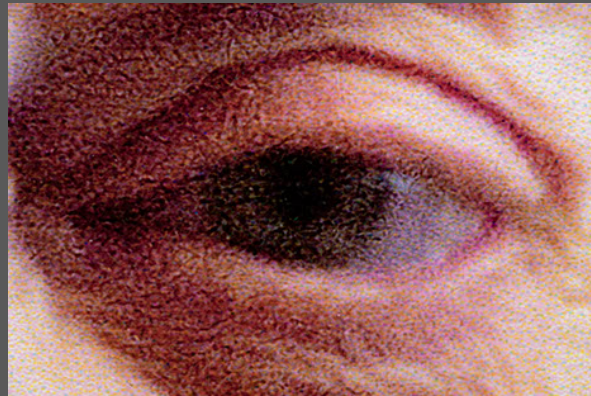


# Drop On Demand (DOD)

## FM Screen



10x



30x

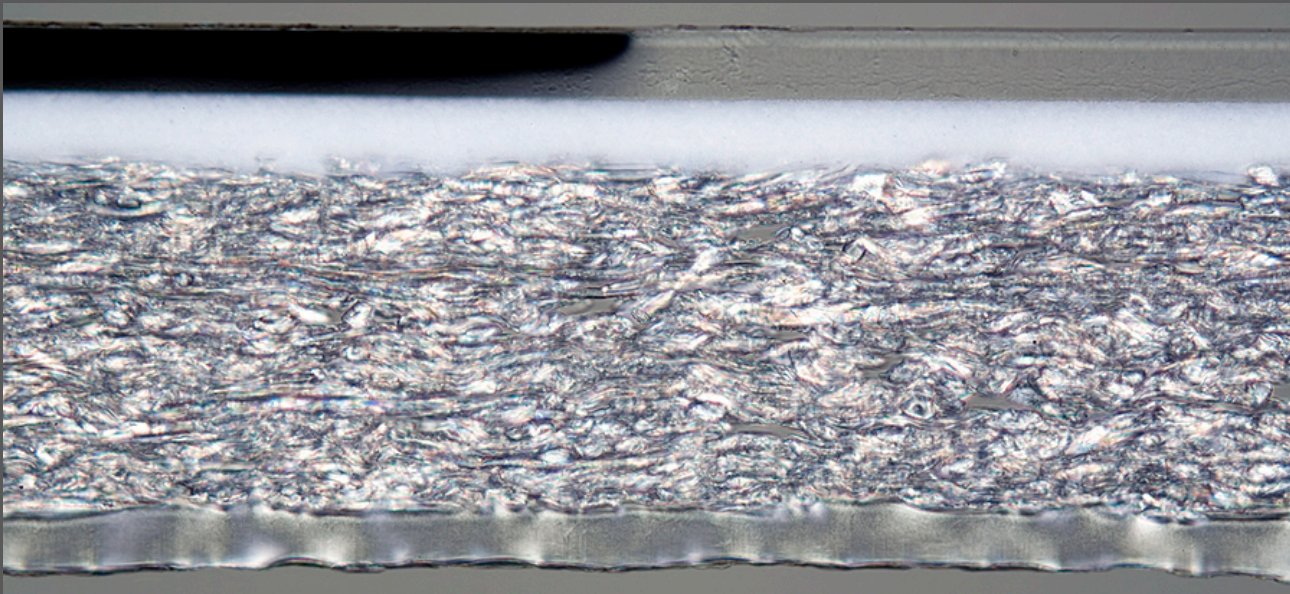


50x

# Materials: Inkjet

## Swellable/Polymer Ink Receiving Layer

- Layer swells when in contact with ink
- Layer shrinks when drying
- Slow drying
- Worked best with dye-based inks





# Materials: Inkjet

## Swellable/Polymer

- Anti-blocking
- Back feels like sandpaper

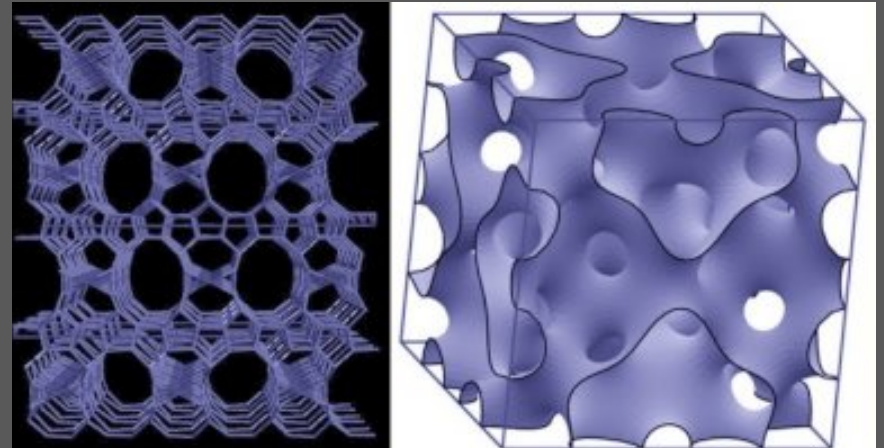
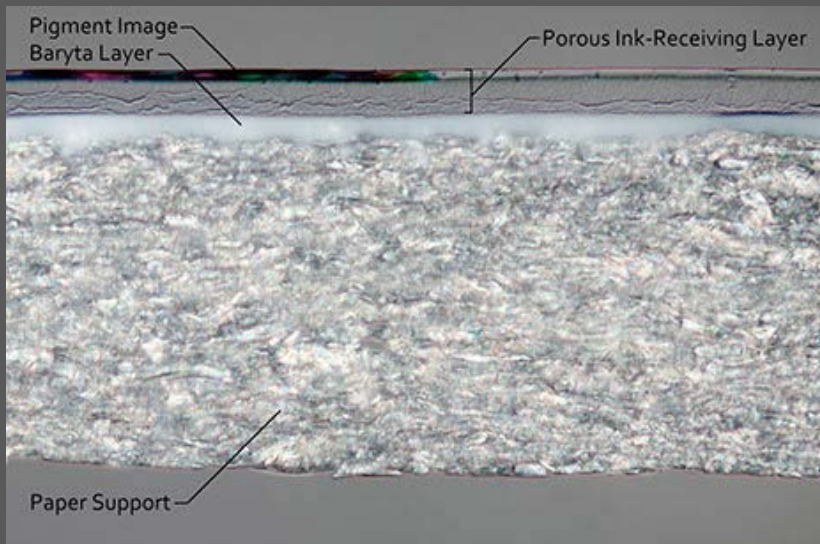




# Materials: Inkjet

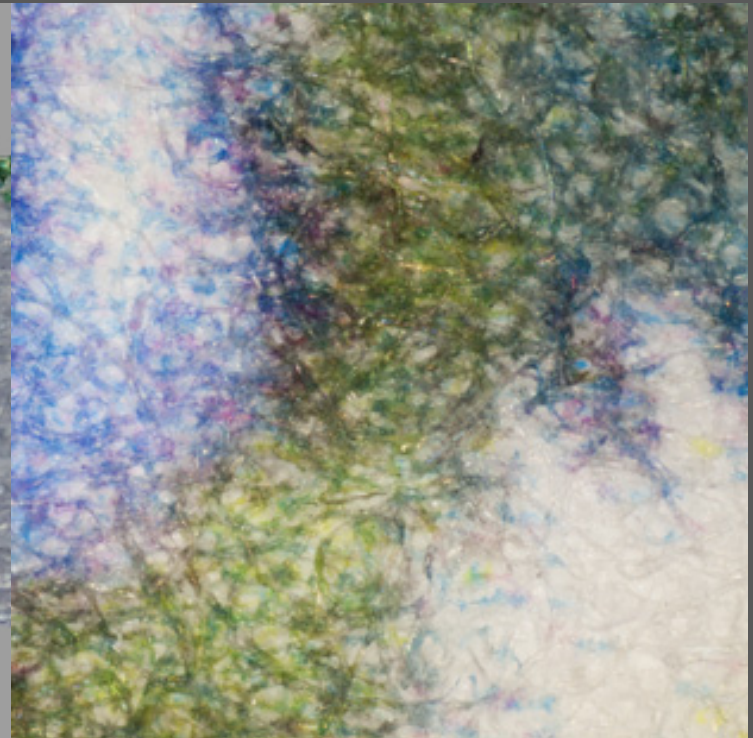
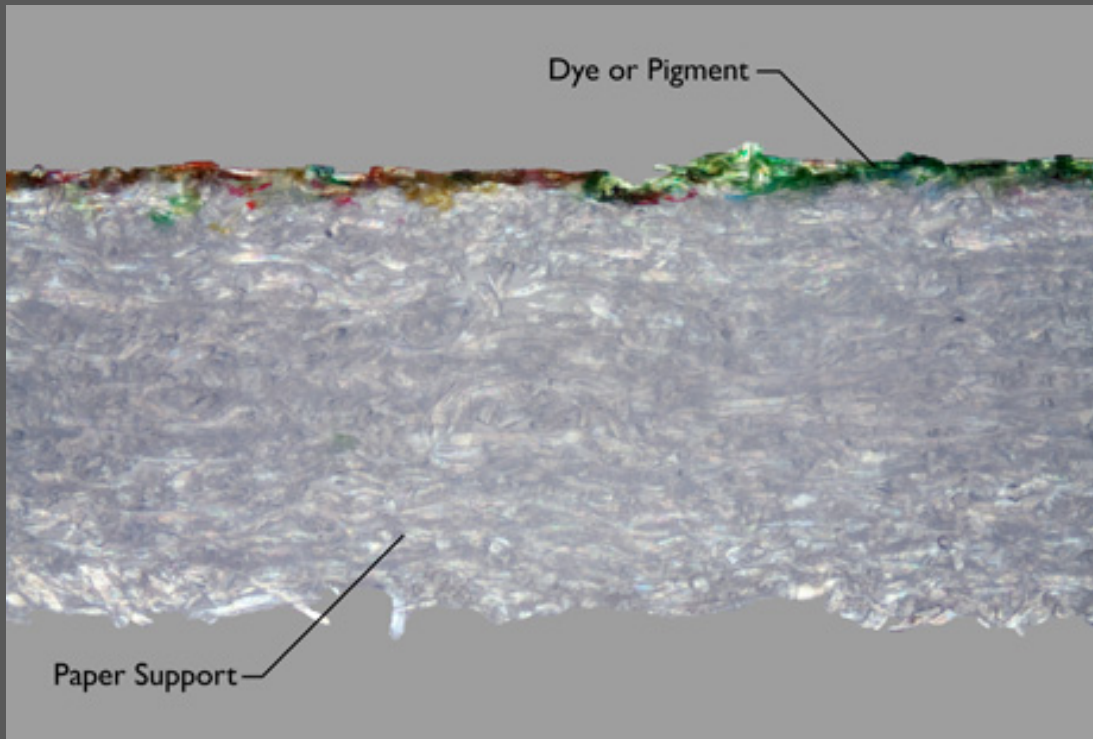
## Porous/Mineral Ink Receiving Layer

- Like a sponge
- Various components
- Layer does not swell
- Very fast drying
- Dye-based or pigment-based inks



# Materials: Inkjet

## One Layer: Ink on Paper



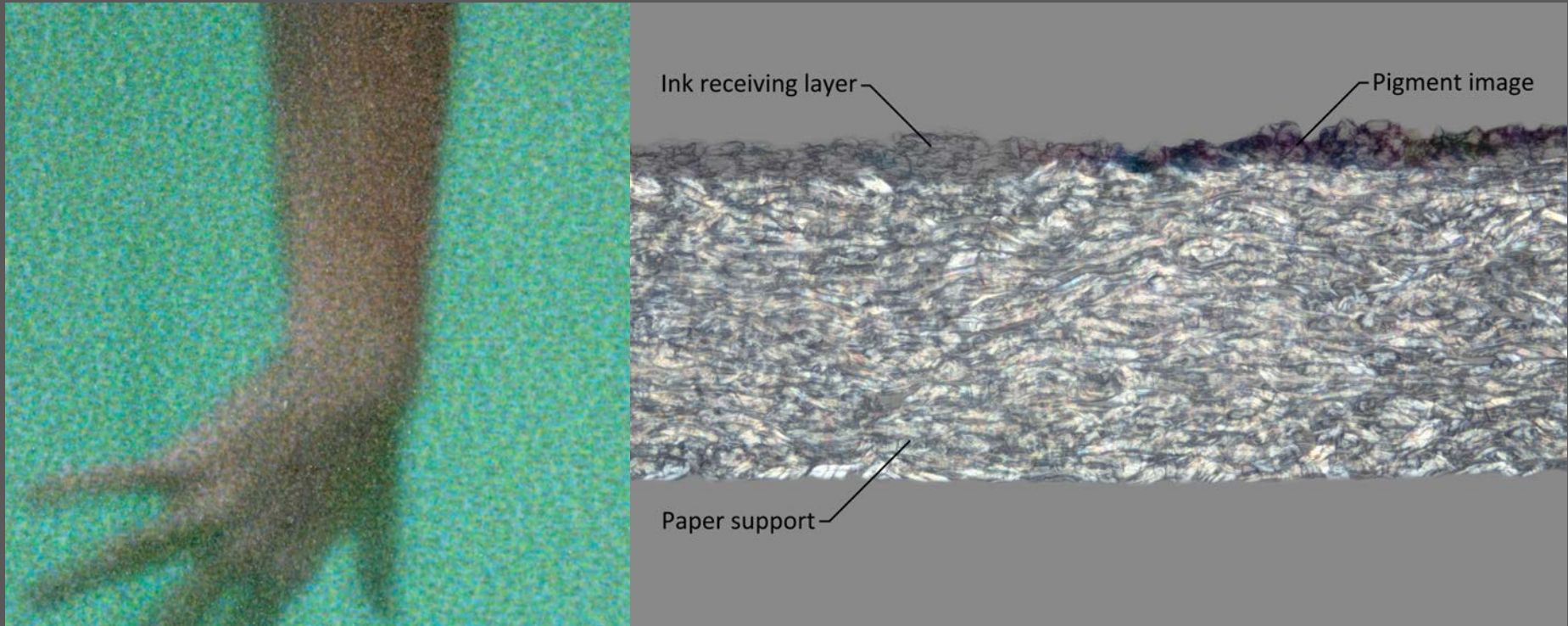
Inkjet, Uncoated Fine Art Paper

50x



# Materials: Inkjet

## Two Layers: Ink in IRL on Paper

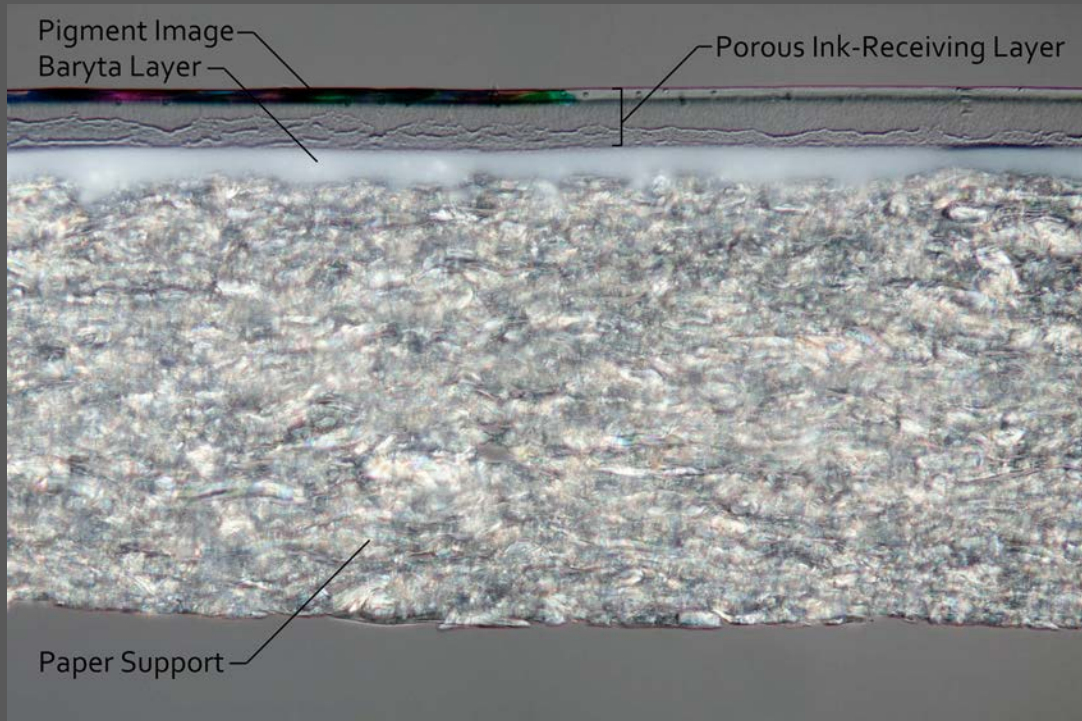


30x

Inkjet, Porous IRL on Paper

# Materials: Inkjet

## Three Layers: Ink in IRL on Coated Paper



Inkjet, Pigment on Baryta Paper

30x

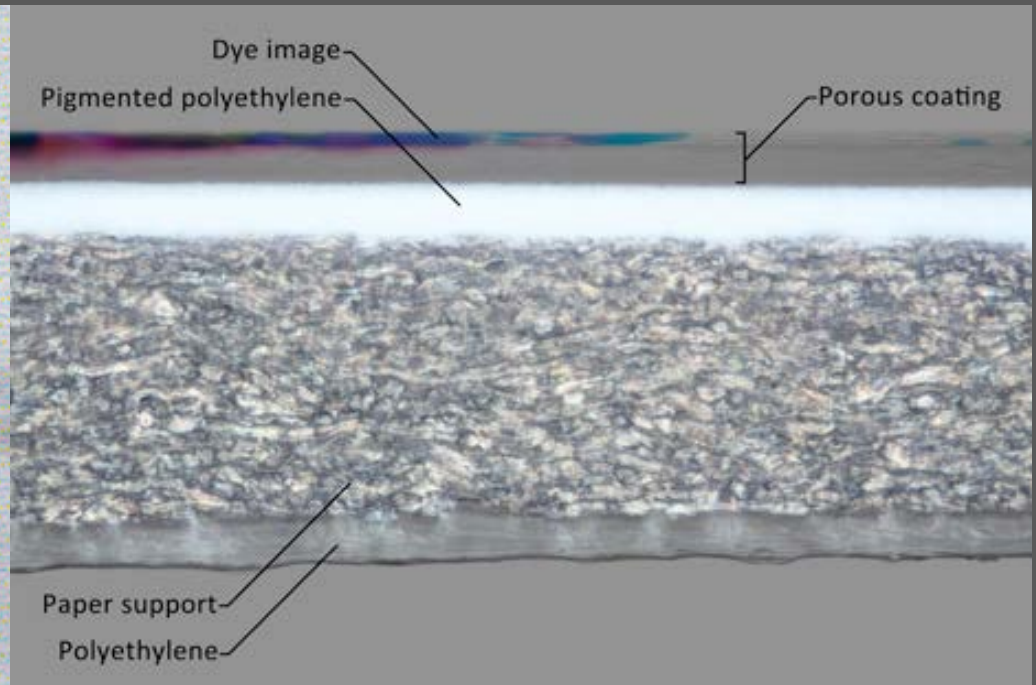


# Materials: Inkjet

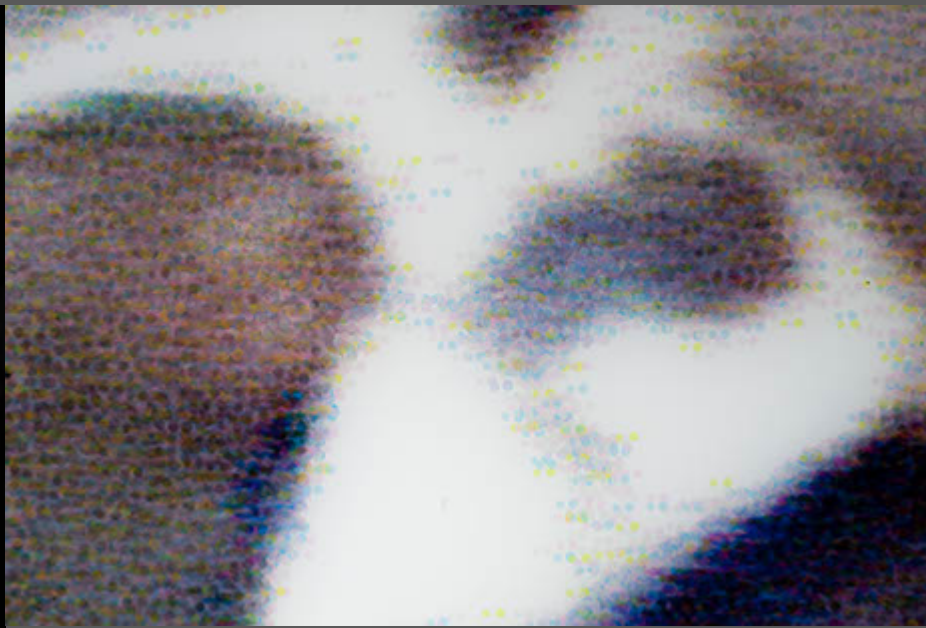
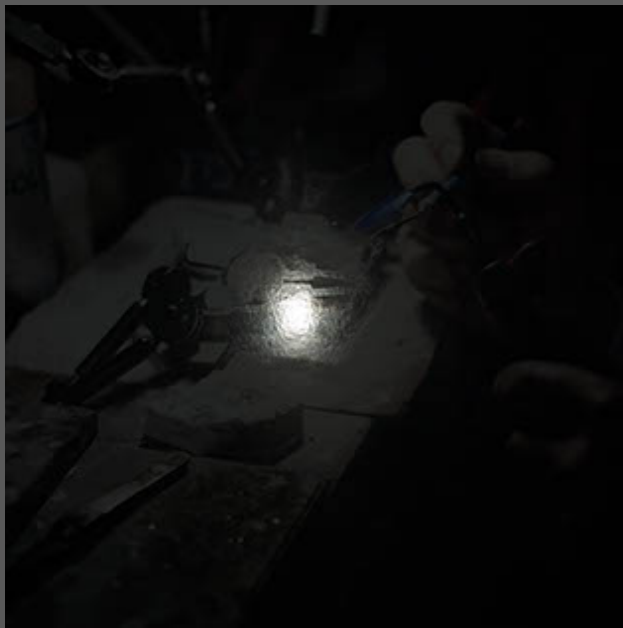
## Three or More Layers: Ink in IRL on Resin Coated Paper



30x



Inkjet, Dye on RC Paper



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE  
Humanities

IPI

IMAGE  
PERMANENCE  
INSTITUTE



# Materials: Inkjet



Pigment inks on glossy paper

- Differential Gloss
- Bronzing



# Materials: Inkjet

## Optical Brightening Agents



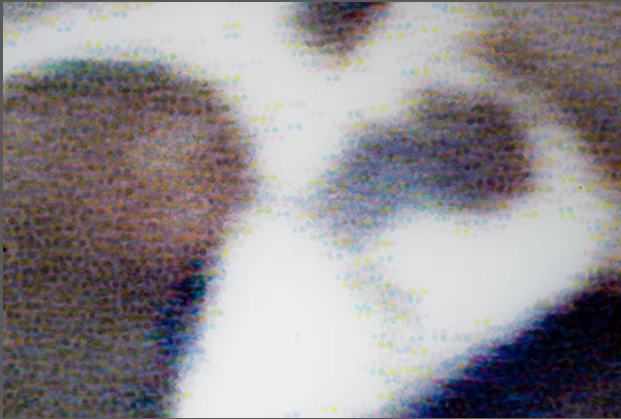
Fluoresce blue with UV light



# Inkjet ID Summary



# Inkjet ID Summary



Random dots  
(FM Screen),  
varying  
sharpness  
depending on the  
support

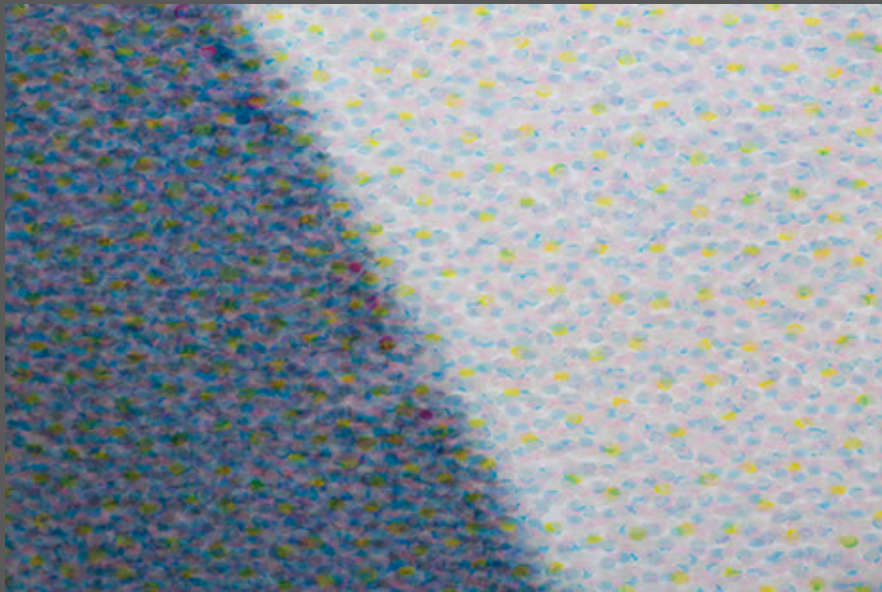


Pigment-based  
inks on glossy  
paper may have  
differential gloss  
and/or bronzing



# Inkjet vs Chromogenic

Inkjet, 50x

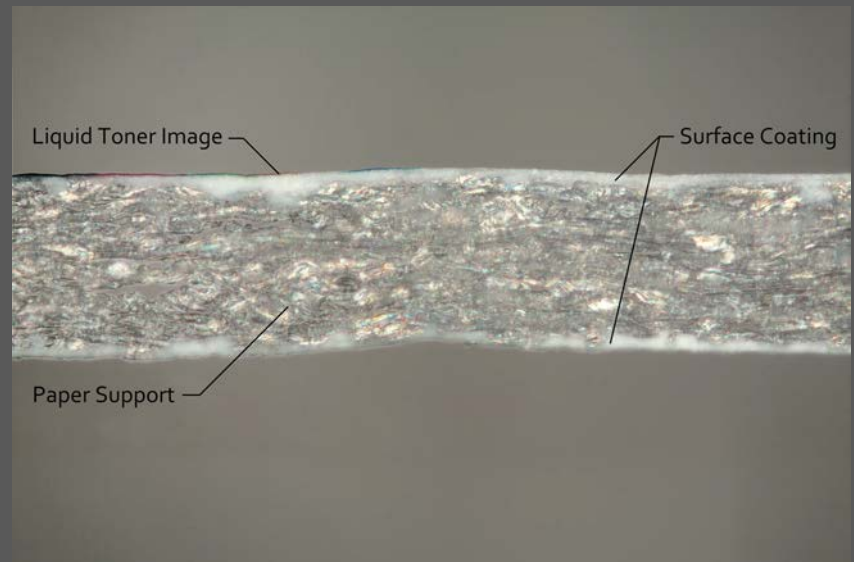
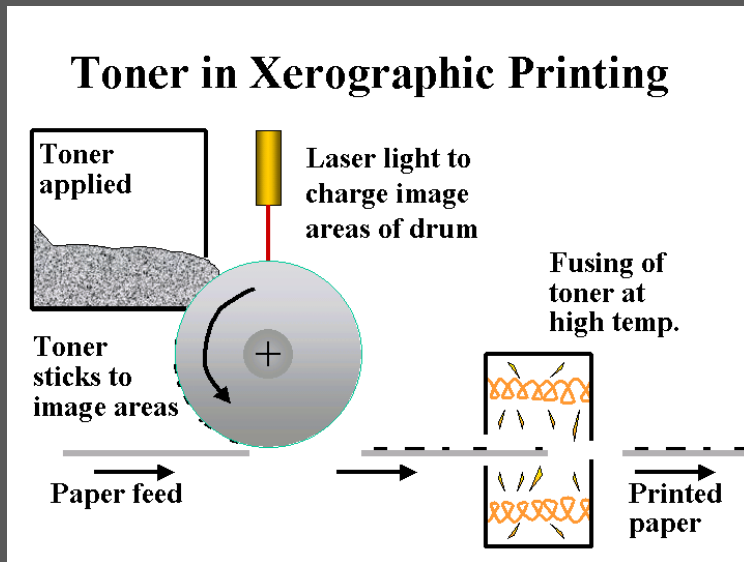


Chromogenic, 50x



# Electrophotography (EP)

- Materials
- Printing Technology

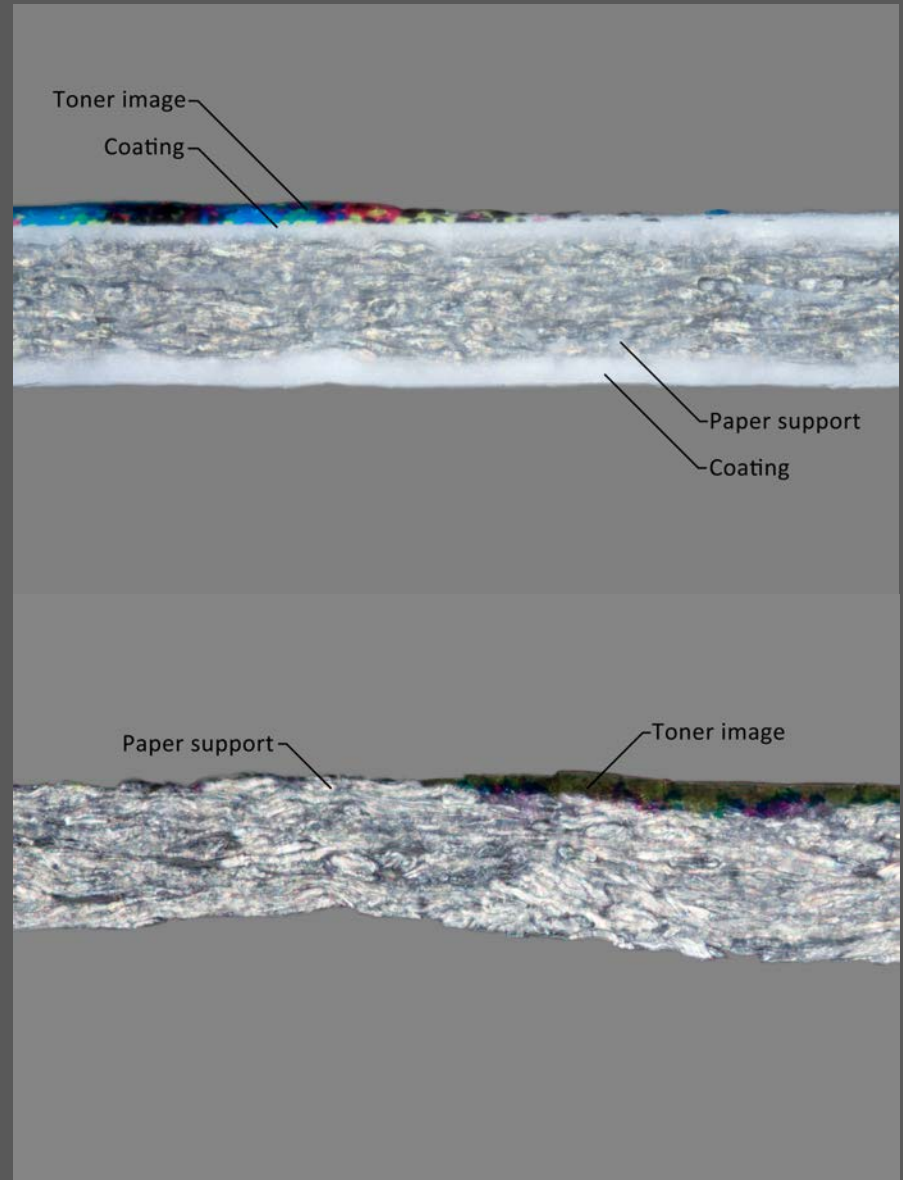




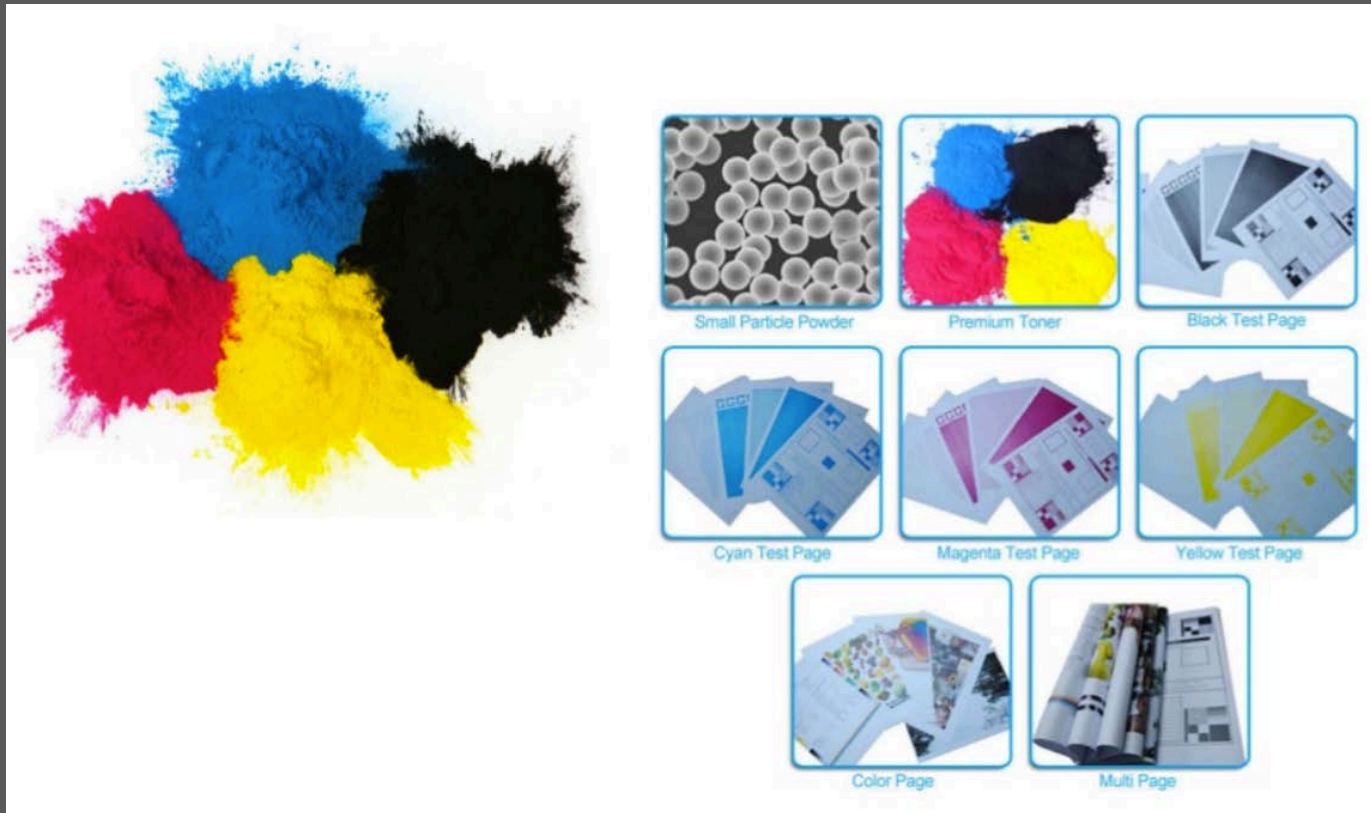
# Materials: EP

- Image Material
- Support
- Support Coating(s)\*

\*not always present



# Materials: EP



Toner: Pigment in thermoplastic resin

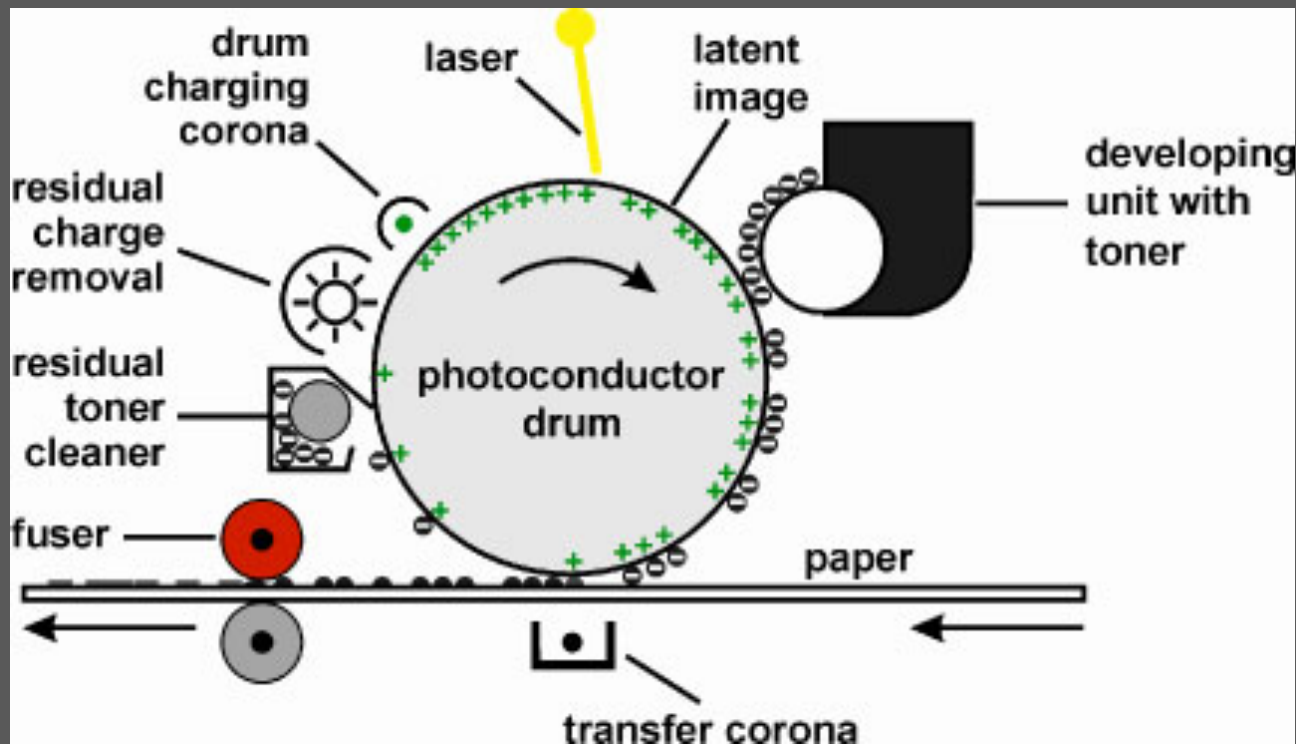
# Materials: EP

Supports: paper, plastic



# Electrophotography

Toner is heat fused to the substrate

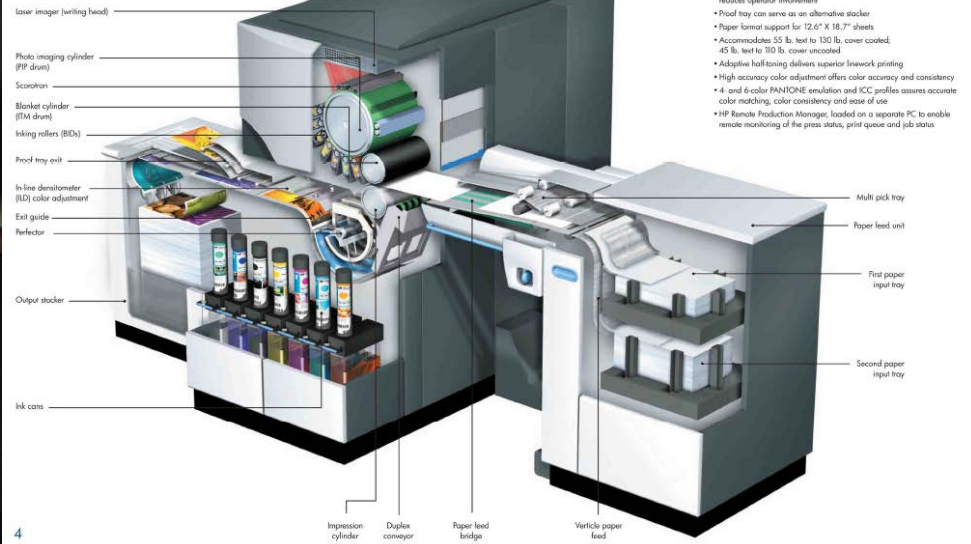




# Electrophotography



HP Indigo press 3500  
An inside look



Color laser printer

- Office printing
- Art (sometimes)

Digital Press

- Print on Demand
  - Books, Art Reproductions, etc.
- Magazines
- Packaging
- And More!

# Electrophotography



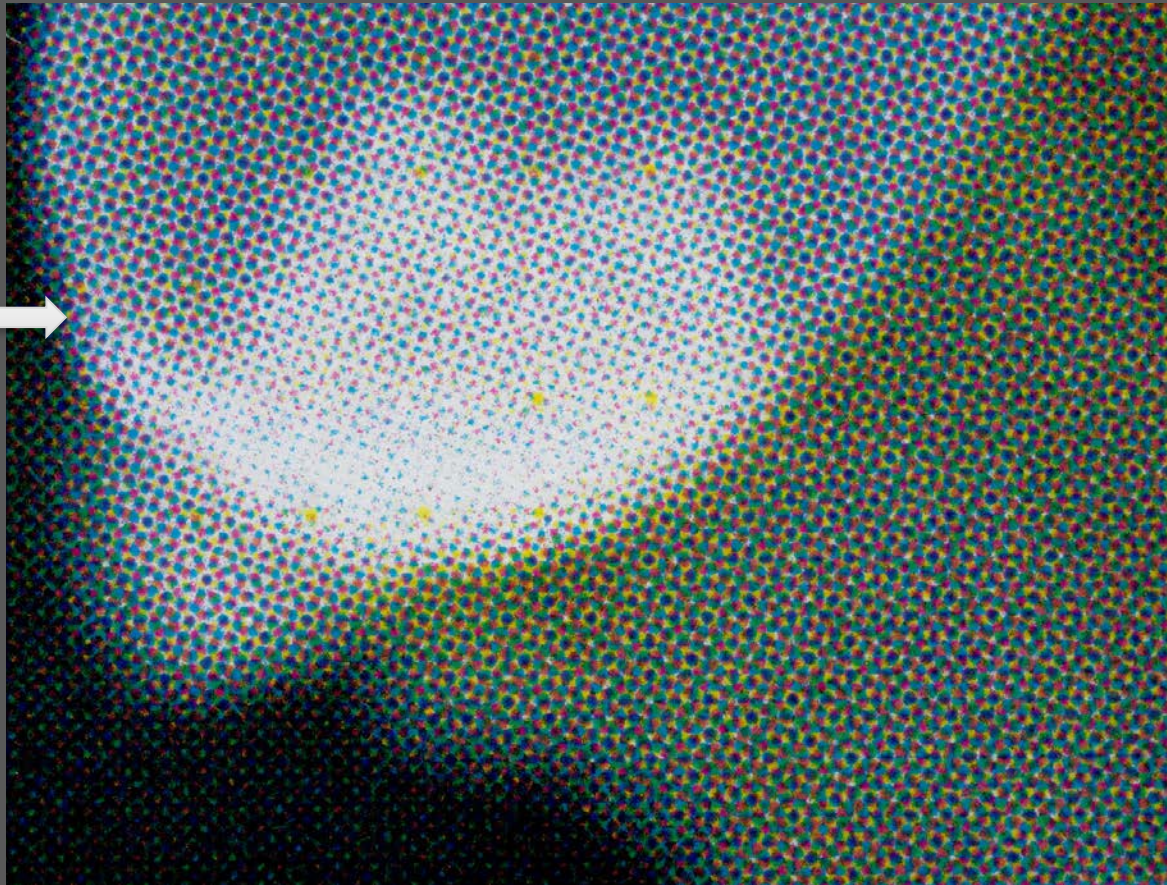
<http://www.coca-cola.co.uk/stories/share-a-coke>

# Electrophotography

AM Screen

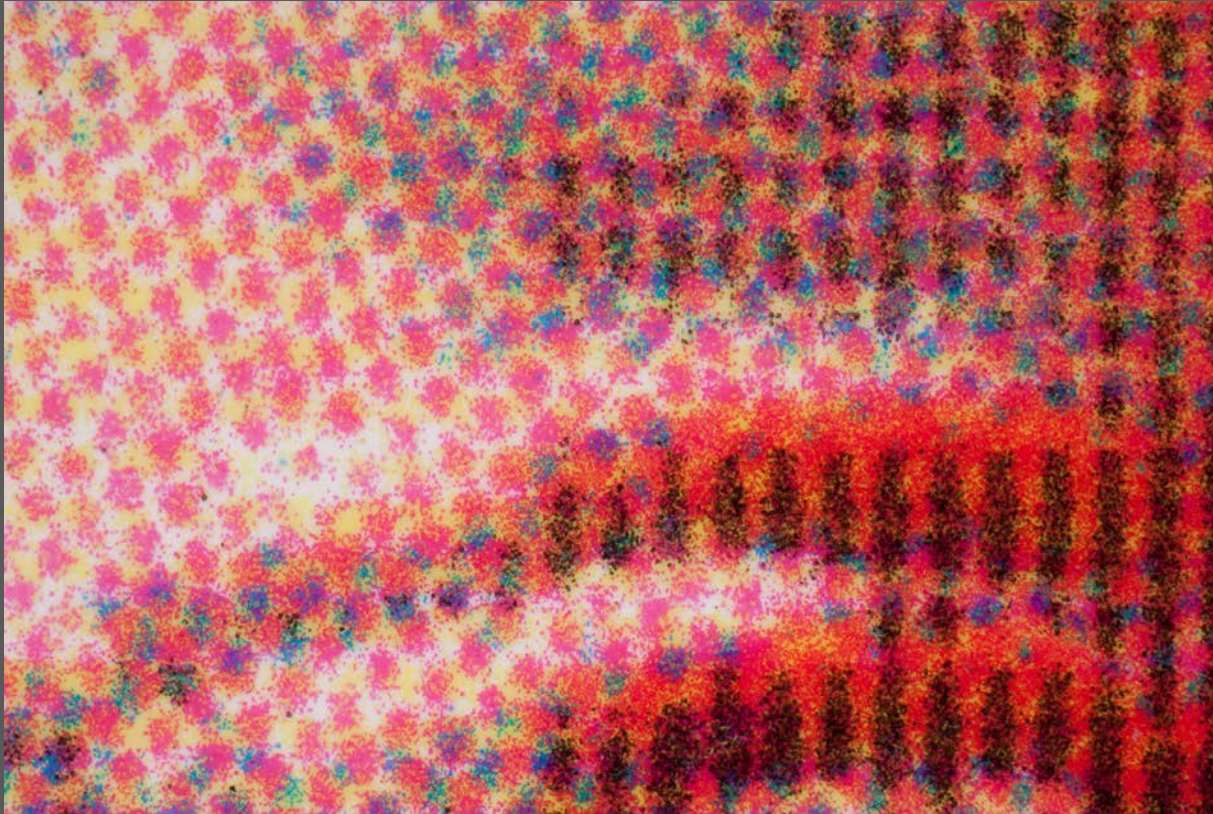
Rosette Pattern

10x





# Materials: EP

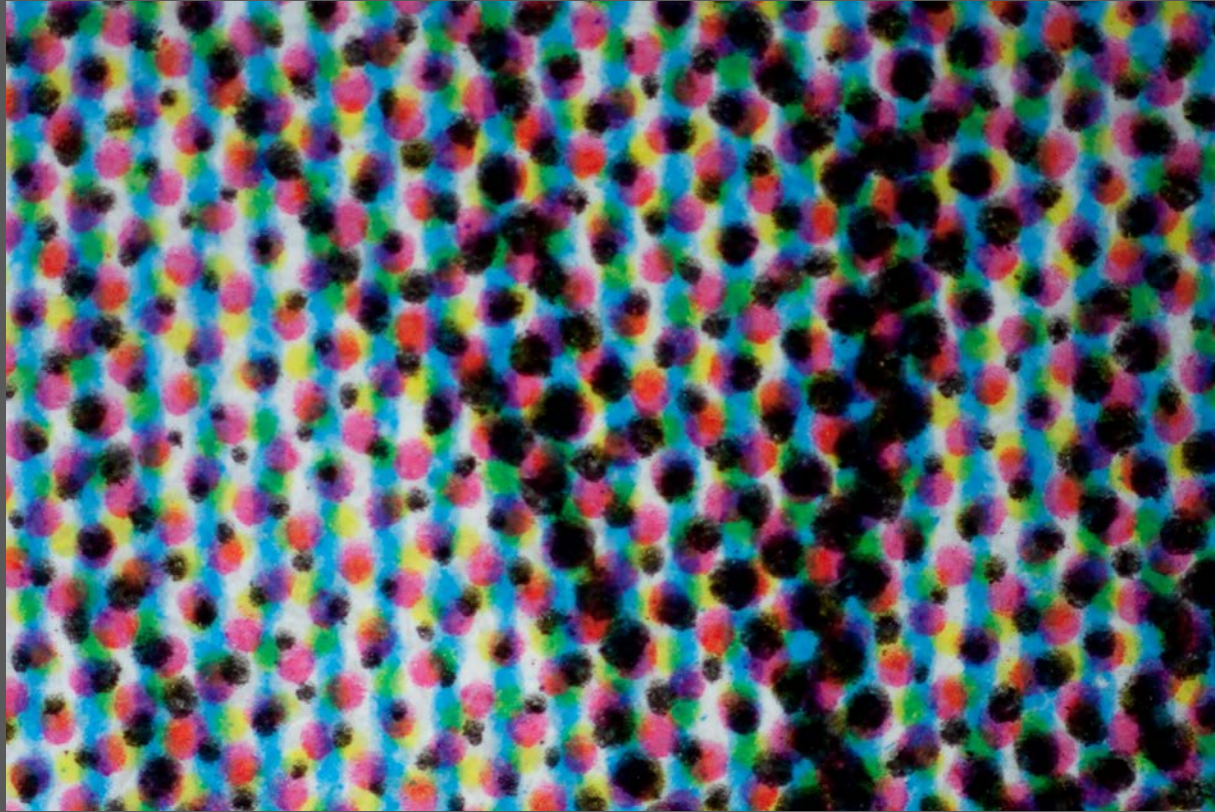


50x

Dry Toner: halftone dots composed of many smaller dots  
(toner particles)

# Materials: EP

50x



Liquid Toner: halftone dots have sharp edges



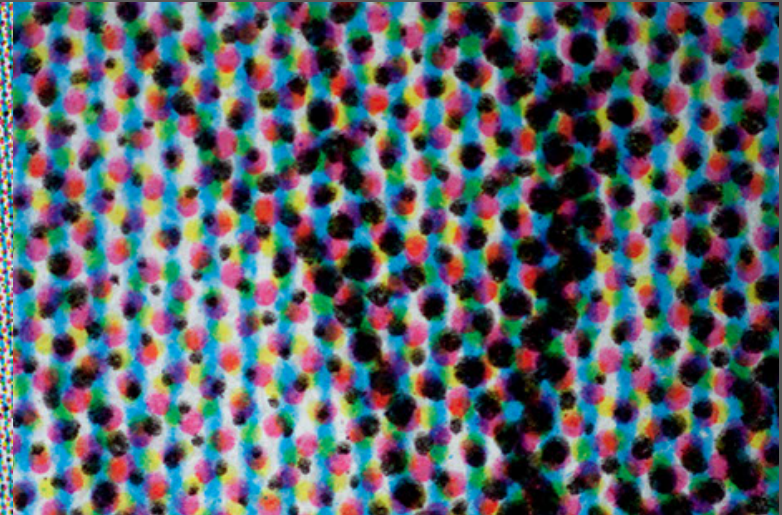
# EP ID Summary



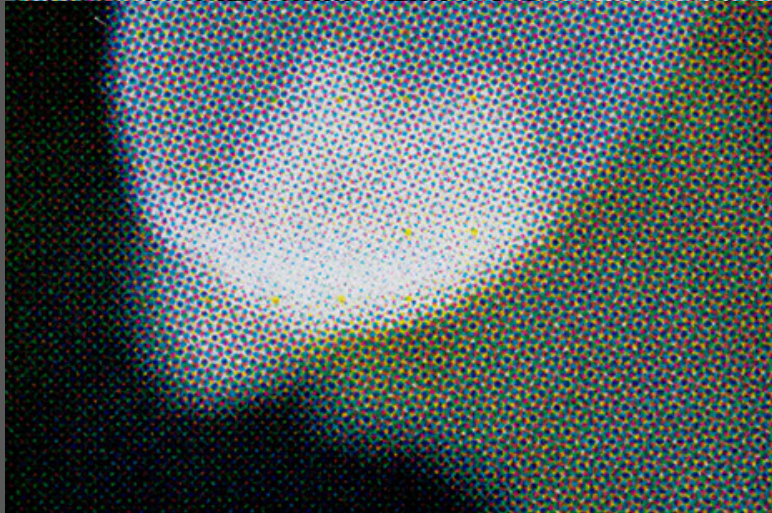


# EP ID Summary

Liquid toner  
10x, 50x

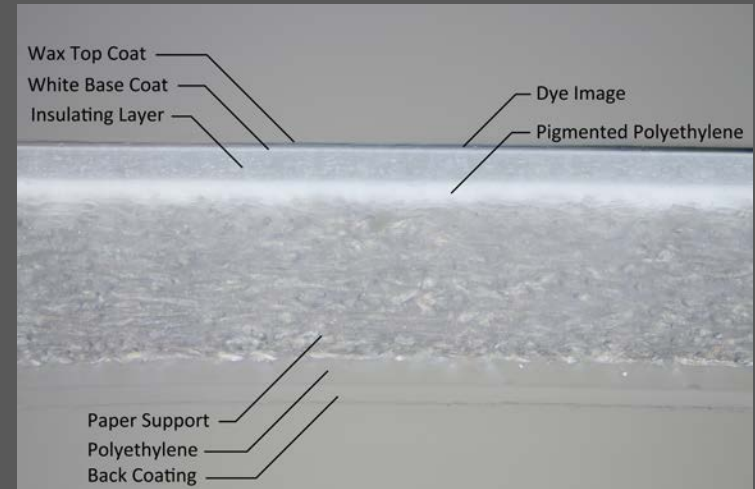
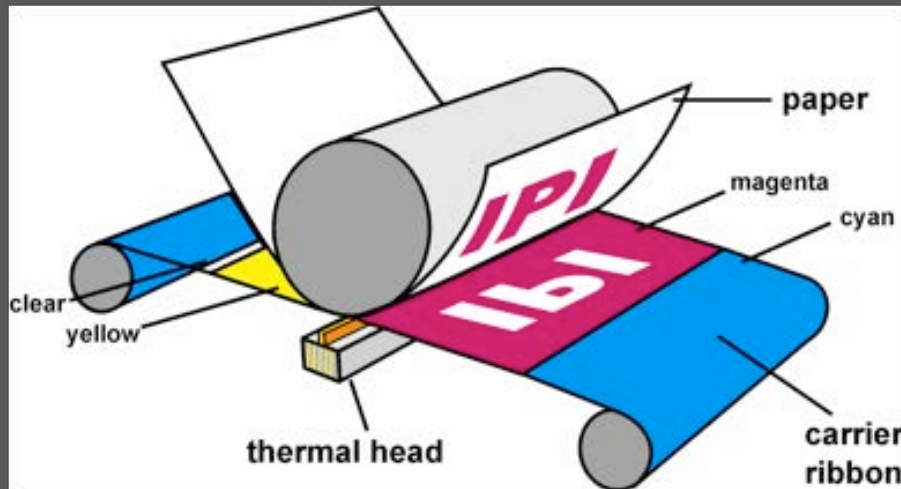


Dry toner  
10x, 50x



# Dye Diffusion Thermal Transfer (D2T2)

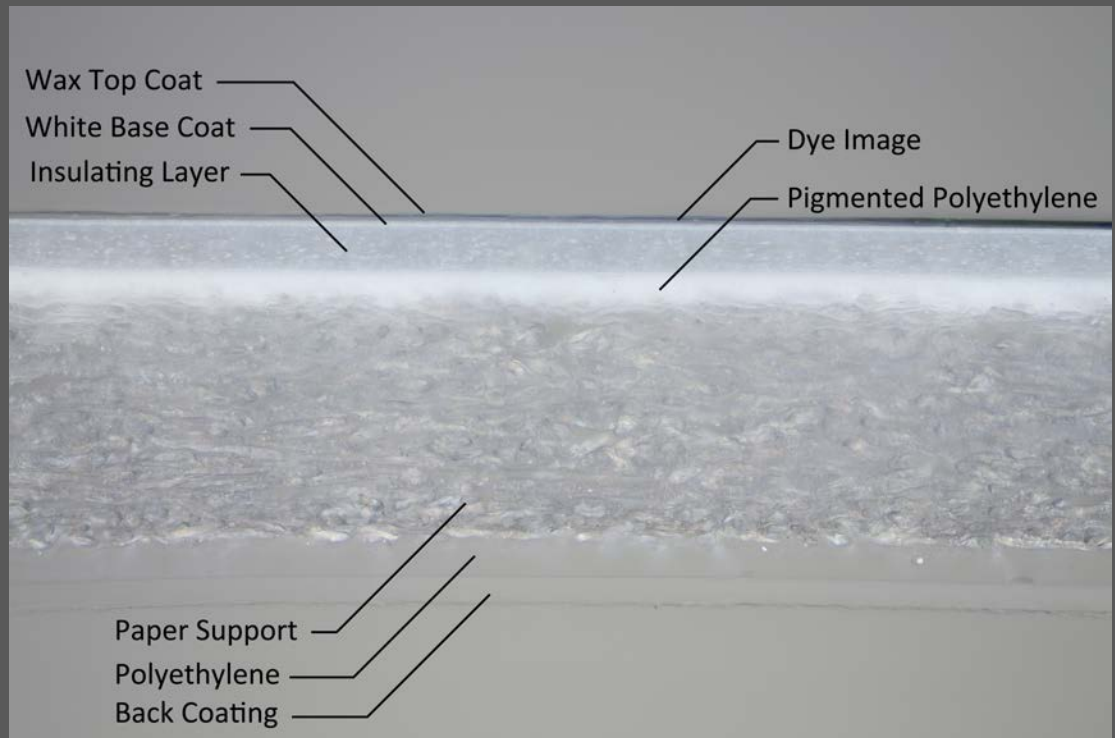
- Materials
- Printing Technology





# Materials: D2T2

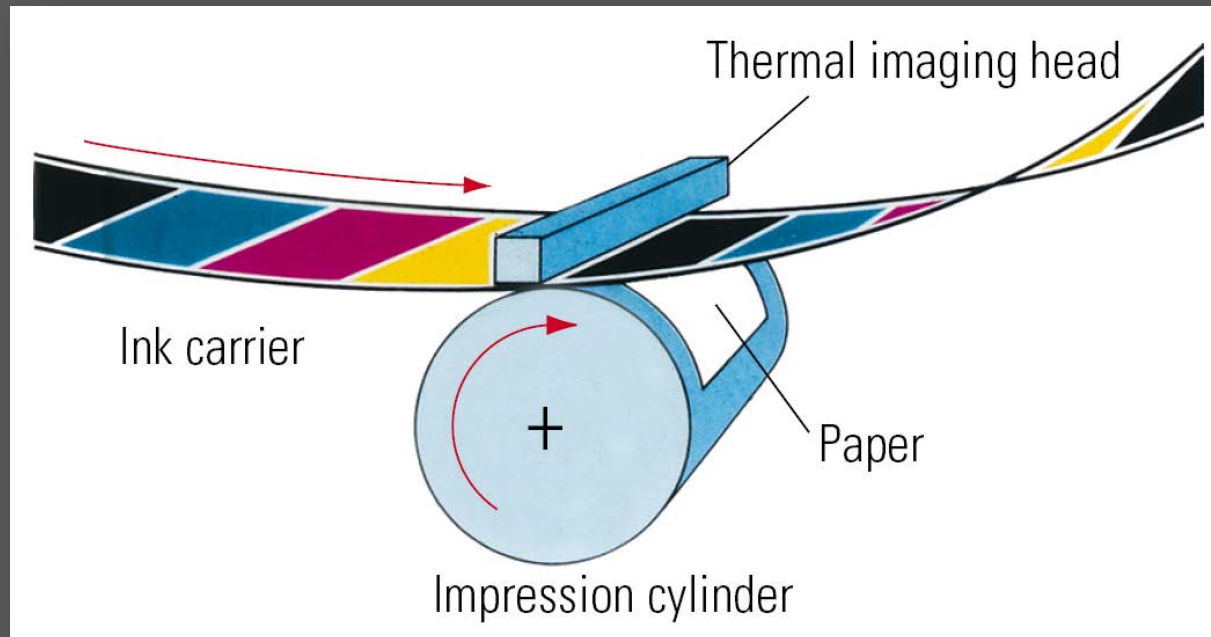
- Image Material
- Support
- Support Coating(s)





# D2T2

Dye is heat transferred to the substrate



# D2T2



10 x Magnification



50 x Magnification

# D2T2



Iridescent surface sheen under fluorescent light



# D2T2

Papers are RC and usually have a back print



# D2T2 ID Summary



# Digitally Exposed Silver Halide



3-color RGB laser exposure system  
Conventional chemical processing

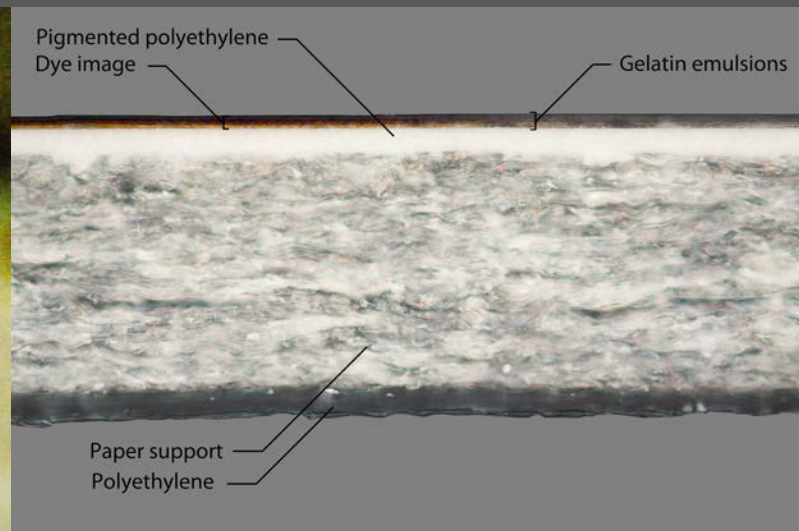


# Digitally Exposed: Materials

The chemistry and materials are the same as optically printed chromogenic prints



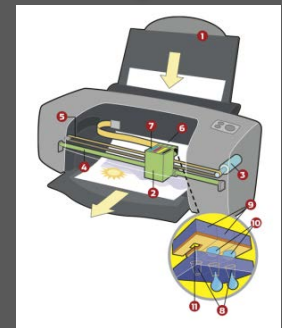
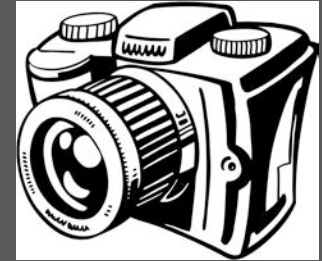
Dye Clouds, 50x magnification



Dye in Gelatin on RC Support

# Is it a Photograph?

- An image captured by an image sensor
- Image electronically/mechanically printed.



# Survey & Thank You

Thank you!

- National Endowment for the Humanities Division of Preservation and Access
- The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

Next Webinar

- Wednesday, December 13, 2:00pm EST
- A Methodology for Process Identification, Part 1

Survey!

- A brief survey will appear at the end, please give us feedback!