New hardware/software: implications for smaller digital libraries

The plan:

- Hardware Trends
- Software Trends
- Digitization Trends and Implications

Hardware Changes

- Fully automated scanner: Kirtas 2400
- Table scanner: HPScanjet8390
- Photocopier scanner: Kyocera TASKalfa820
- Specialty camera: Nikon DX3
- Nonspecialty camera: Sony DSC-H1

Price-Quality Transition

- Constant price model (1980–2008) Byte, December 1991
- One Laptop per Child: OLPC XO
- Netbooks
- E-readers
- Tablets
- Smart phones
- Mini ITX

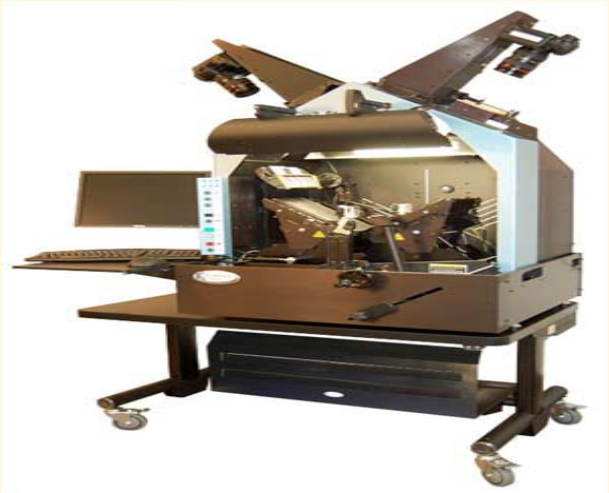
Software changes (Scanning and Metadata)

- Large commercial services
- Offshore equivalents
- Small scale scanning, eg, ABBYY FineReader
- Photocopier scanner + OCR
- OCR open source software (tesseract)
- Tesseract front ends
- Crossref PDF-extract

BYTE magazine, December 1991:

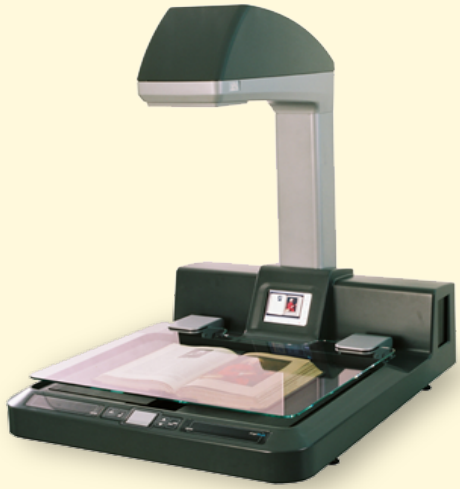
Although the 7.9-pound color notebook Epson showed at Comdex was a prototype, the final version is expected to use a 25-MHz 386SL, include 4 MB of RAM, and sell for roughly $8000. Epson wouldn't say how much the display might cost. For now, Epson is the only company with MIM technology, but it may license the patents to others.

Document Scanning — Hardware



Kirtas APT Book Scan 2400

Document Scanning — Hardware



Kirtas Copibook 12S

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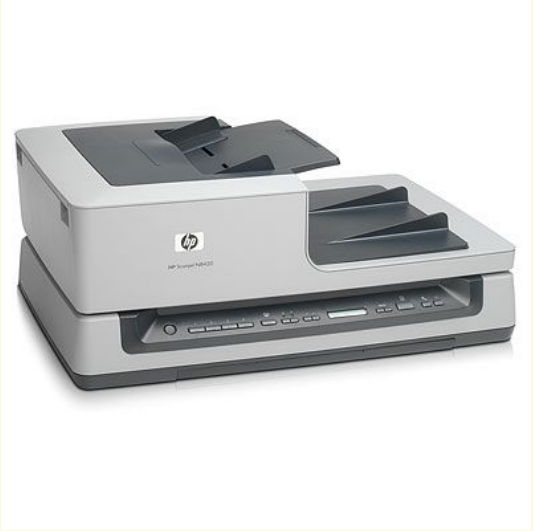
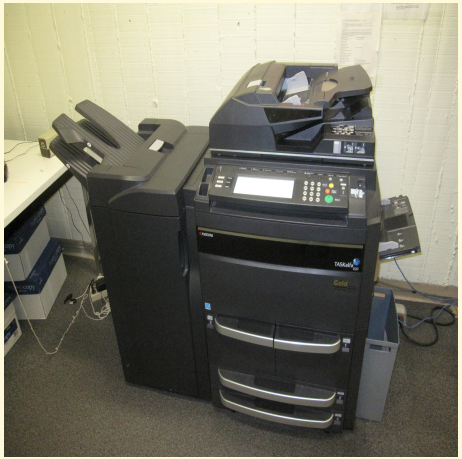
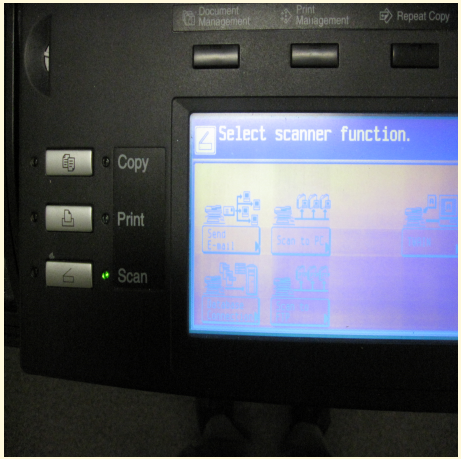


HPScanjet 8390

Document Scanning — Hardware





Kyocera TASKalfa 820

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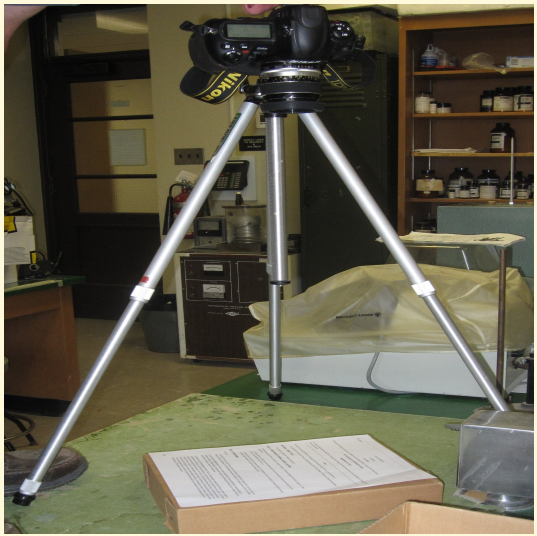
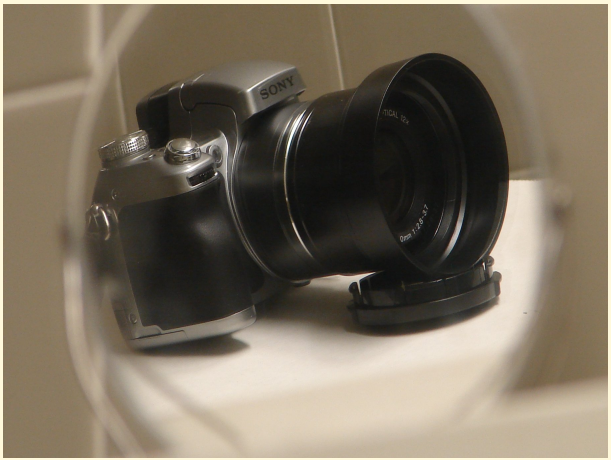


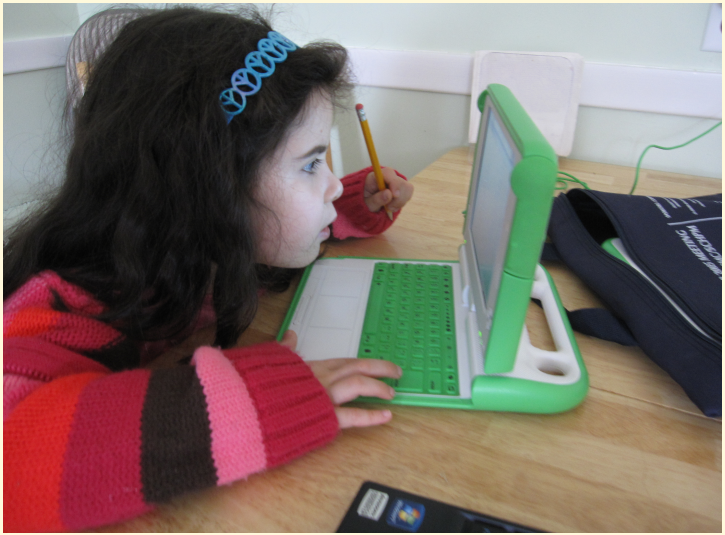
Nikon DX3

Document Scanning — Hardware



Sony DCS-H1

Computer hardware — the One Laptop per Child XO



The OLPC XO