Digitisation and Digital Library Presentation System – Sheet Music to the Mix

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***Abstract*—The National Library of Finland (NLF) has done long-term work to digitise and make available our unique collections. The digitisation policy defines what is to be digitised, and it aims not only to target both rare and unique materials but also to create a large corpus of certain material types. However, as digitisation resources are scarce, the digitisation is planned annually, where prioritisation is done. This involves the library juggling the individual researcher needs with its own legal preservation and availability goals. The digital presentation system at digi.nationallibrary.fi plays a key role, since it enables fast operation by being next to the digitisation process, and it enables a streamlined flow of material via a digital chain from production and to the end users. In this paper, we will describe our digitisation process and its cost-effective improvements, which have been recently applied at the NLF. In addition, we evaluate how we could improve and enrich our digital presentation system with using research results for fixing text recognition, metadata and towards experimenting what could be done with musical notes found in collections and within digitized journals.**

Keywords—digitisation process, digital presentation system, research and development projects, open data

I. Introduction

As part of its preservation and accessibility goals, the National Library of Finland (NLF) has been digitising its collections from the year 1998, when the Centre for Digitisation and Preservation was created as a unit to Mikkeli. Since then, based on the resources available, approximately 1 million pages have been digitised annually and put into a presentation system for the public to view. At the moment, for example, the number of digitised newspapers and journals has recently exceeded 13 million pages [1], which can be viewed at the http://digi.nationallibrary.fi service. In addition to the largest material selection, the doria.fi service contains books, maps and images, and audio is also part of the National Library's digitised material.

The digitisation process, which has been formed in the National Library, has defined the key steps that are crucial for a successful digitisation workflow. The library users usually associate digitisation with only the scanning phase; however, own expertise is also needed before and after scanning to ensure a smooth digitisation workflow. In our environment, we have defined a model called a digitisation chain, which provides an overview of the digitisation process at both a high and a detailed level. It also visualises the real-life challenges faced in ensuring that each step has enough resources so that the existing quality can be maintained or improved.

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II. Digitisation – what and how?

The digitisation policy of the NLF was created in 2010 [2]. As stated in the policy, "accessibility, preservation and ongoing use" are the aims of digitisation. In essence, the idea is to preserve the unique collections – this is the reason, for example, that the most-used materials are to be digitised so that they are more easily accessible to those who need them. In the long run, this also minimizes the efforts of the customer-service personnel, since the physical materials do not need to be hauled out of physical storage and brought to the researchers' desks.

A. The Renewed Digital Chain

The duty of the NLF is to deposit and preserve everything published in Finland. According to the Legal Deposit Act, the NLF receives a copy of each newspaper and magazine published in Finland. Received publication materials are processed in the library according to an internal concept called the digital chain. Processing of the publication material in the digital chain consists of the following five phases: 1) material deposit and return (including cataloguing); 2) preparation, scanning and conservation (if needed); 3) post-processing, which includes structural analyses; 4) microfilming from digital version; and 5) deployment, use and preservation. The digital chain is schematically presented in Fig. 1.

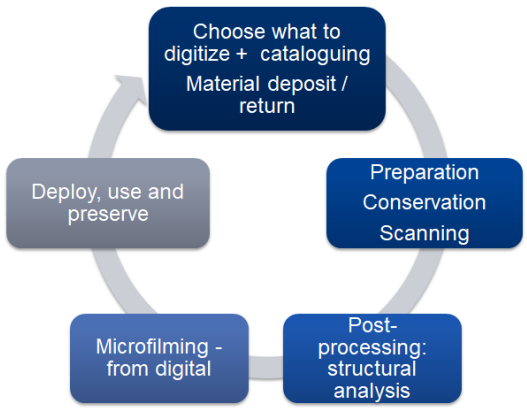

Fig. 1. The digital chain of National Library of Finland.

B. Increasing Amount of Material Types

The realm of publication is constantly changing, which requires changes also to the digital library presentation system, by providing support to new material types. Currently we are already having a project to add new

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material types, namely adding support to monographs to the digital presentation system. This expands the existing materials greatly via books, monographs, catalogue, and maybe even maps.

Second interesting development could be various music materials which are digitized within the National Library of Finland, so bringing them to same presentation system would ease processing requirements. This could include processing of the notes and scores, utilizing their metadata and processing them in a user-friendly way, i.e. by providing a separate search for musical notes. At the moment, the musical notes are recognized in the post-processing of the digitisation as illustrations. The search of the illustrations in the presentation system, gives one way to find them, which could be improved by image classification, which would enable us to add tags to the illustrations and therefore to get to more granular level of utilizing illustrations. Fig. 2 shows how the presentation system shows a page image, which happens to contain a sheet of music. On the right there are the basic functions for the page, e.g. zooming, citing tools and on the right the recognized text has been opened. At the center, the page image is visible for the user.

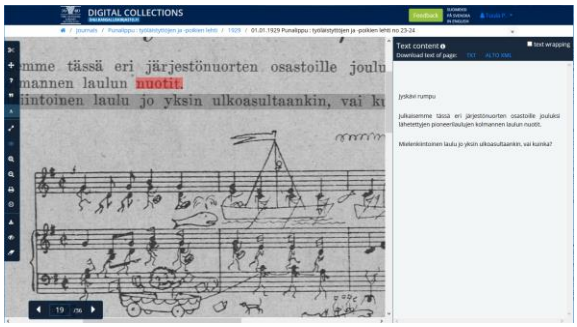

Fig. 2. A digitised page containing sheet of music at presentation system [3].

We expect that, when considering adding musical sheets and notes provide intriguing challenges for the digitisation process and to the implementation needs of the presentation system. How to classify different music document types, e.g. Bavarian state library lists monographs, musicological journals, sheet music, music manuscripts, sound carriers and libretti [4]. Some of these can in Finnish case solved with the monograph project, but the rest would require more planning. Second issue is how should the post-processing of the digitisation identify and utilize the musical notes? Then when going deeper, would optical music recognition (OMR) be something that the users would want? If so, how OMR could be utilized in the presentation system? In addition, there are multiple formats, protocols and tools to choose from [5] depending on requirements chosen. For example, the International Image Interoperability Framework (IIIF) for illustrations could be useful for the music sheets images, too. The annotation support of the IIIF standard could possibly enable crowdsourced fixes to the most complicated OMR cases, like we have previously already seen in the text recognition research [6].

III. Conclusions

The digitised collections of a library create a new kind of environment in which existing data are used in different ways [7]. This creates new challenges with regard to the copyrights, use, re-use and availability of the materials. The additional enrichment of the materials could also be done together with the researchers. In that case the library would act as content provider but also utilize the research in the presentation system. For example, in Denmark sheet music is in the top-5 search words [8], so improving access to it could increase awareness of that collection.

In the long run, in addition to the digital chain we could also create a new "enrichment chain" to include additional automatic enrichments, which are made for easing the researcher use of the materials. Sheet music could act as one more material type, which could invite more users to the collections of the National Library.

Acknowledgment

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