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16.1 Flex Support

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Index
The following documentation is split into four parts. *About Bio-Formats* explains the goal of the software, discusses how it processes metadata, and provides other useful information such as version history and how to report bugs. *User Information* focuses on how to use Bio-Formats as a plugin for ImageJ and Fiji, and also gives details of other software packages which can use Bio-Formats to read and write microscopy formats. *Developer Documentation* covers more in-depth information on using Bio-Formats as a Java library and how to interface from non-Java codes. Finally, *Formats* is a guide to all the file formats currently supported by Bio-Formats.
Part I

About Bio-Formats
Bio-Formats is a standalone Java library for reading and writing life sciences image file formats. It is capable of parsing both pixels and metadata for a large number of formats, as well as writing to several formats.

The primary goal of Bio-Formats is to facilitate the exchange of microscopy data between different software packages and organizations. It achieves this by converting proprietary microscopy data into an open standard called the OME data model\(^1\), particularly into the OME-TIFF\(^2\) file format.

We believe the standardization of microscopy metadata to a common structure is of vital importance to the community. You may find LOCI’s article on open source software in science\(^3\) of interest.

\(^1\)http://genomebiology.com/2005/6/5/R47
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/ome-tiff
\(^3\)http://loci.wisc.edu/software/oss
There is a guide for reporting bugs here.

For help relating to opening images in ImageJ or FIJI or when using the command line tools, refer to the users documentation. You can also find tips on common issues with specific formats on the pages linked from the supported formats table.

Please contact us\(^1\) if you have any questions or problems with Bio-Formats not addressed by referring to the documentation.

Other places where questions are commonly asked and/or bugs are reported include:

- OME Trac\(^2\)
- ome-devel mailing list\(^3\) (searchable using google with ‘site:lists.openmicroscopy.org.uk’)
- ome-users mailing list\(^4\) (searchable using google with ‘site:lists.openmicroscopy.org.uk’)
- ImageJ mailing list (for ImageJ/Fiji issues) forum archive\(^5\) and mailing list\(^6\)
- ImageJ developer mailing list\(^7\)
- Fiji Bugzilla (for ImageJ/Fiji issues)\(^8\)
- Fiji developer google group\(^9\)
- Confocal microscopy mailing list\(^10\)

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\(^1\) http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/community/mailing-lists
\(^2\) https://trac.openmicroscopy.org/ome
\(^3\) http://lists.openmicroscopy.org.uk/pipermail/ome-devel
\(^4\) http://lists.openmicroscopy.org.uk/pipermail/ome-users
\(^5\) http://imagej.1557.n6.nabble.com/
\(^6\) http://imagej.nih.gov/ij/list.html
\(^7\) http://imagej.net/mailman/listinfo/imagej-devel
\(^8\) http://fiji.sc/cgi-bin/bugzilla/index.cgi
\(^9\) https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/fiji-devel
\(^10\) http://lists.umn.edu/cgi-bin/wa?A0=confocalmicroscopy
Bio-Formats is now decoupled from OMERO with its own release schedule rather than being updated whenever a new version of OMERO\(^1\) is released. We expect this to result in more frequent releases to get fixes out to the community faster.

The version number is three numbers separated by dots e.g. 4.0.0. See the version history for a list of major changes in each release.

\(^1\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/omero5.1/
From a practical perspective, Bio-Formats is written in Java because it is cross-platform and widely used, with a vast array of libraries for handling common programming tasks. Java is one of the easiest languages from which to deploy cross-platform software. In contrast to C++, which has a large number of complex platform issues to consider, and Python, which leans heavily on C and C++ for many of its components (e.g., NumPy and SciPy), Java code is compiled one time into platform-independent byte code, which can be deployed as is to all supported platforms. And despite this enormous flexibility, Java manages to provide time performance nearly equal to C++, often better in the case of I/O operations (see further discussion on the comparative speed of Java on the LOCI site\(^1\)).

There are also historical reasons associated with the fact that the project grew out of work on the VisAD Java component library\(^2\). You can read more about the origins of Bio-Formats on the LOCI Bio-Formats homepage\(^3\).

---

1. [http://loci.wisc.edu/faq/isnt-java-too-slow](http://loci.wisc.edu/faq/isnt-java-too-slow)
2. [http://visad.ssec.wisc.edu](http://visad.ssec.wisc.edu)
3. [http://loci.wisc.edu/software/bio-formats](http://loci.wisc.edu/software/bio-formats)
CHAPTER FOUR

BIO-FORMATS METADATA PROCESSING

Pixels in microscopy are almost always very straightforward, stored on evenly spaced rectangular grids. It is the metadata (details about the acquisition, experiment, user, and other information) that can be complex. Using the OME data model enables applications to support a single metadata format, rather than the multitude of proprietary formats available today.

Every file format has a distinct set of metadata, stored differently. Bio-Formats processes and converts each format’s metadata structures into a standard form called the OME data model\(^1\), according to the OME-XML\(^2\) specification. We have defined an open exchange format called OME-TIFF\(^3\) that stores its metadata as OME-XML. Any software package that supports OME-TIFF is also compatible with the dozens of formats listed on the Bio-Formats page, because Bio-Formats can convert your files to OME-TIFF format.

To facilitate support of OME-XML, we have created a library in Java\(^4\) for reading and writing OME-XML metadata.

There are three types of metadata in Bio-Formats, which we call core metadata, original metadata, and OME metadata.

1. **Core metadata** only includes things necessary to understand the basic structure of the pixels: image resolution; number of focal planes, time points, channels, and other dimensional axes; byte order; dimension order; color arrangement (RGB, indexed color or separate channels); and thumbnail resolution.

2. **Original metadata** is information specific to a particular file format. These fields are key/value pairs in the original format, with no guarantee of cross-format naming consistency or compatibility. Nomenclature often differs between formats, as each vendor is free to use their own terminology.

3. **OME metadata** is information from #1 and #2 converted by Bio-Formats into the OME data model. **Performing this conversion is the primary purpose of Bio-Formats.** Bio-Formats uses its ability to convert proprietary metadata into OME-XML as part of its integration with the OME and OMERO servers—essentially, they are able to populate their databases in a structured way because Bio-Formats sorts the metadata into the proper places. This conversion is nowhere near complete or bug free, but we are constantly working to improve it. We would greatly appreciate any and all input from users concerning missing or improperly converted metadata fields.

4.1 Reporting a bug

4.1.1 Before filing a bug report

If you think you have found a bug in Bio-Formats, the first thing to do is update your version of Bio-Formats to the latest version to check if the problem has already been addressed. The Fiji updater will automatically do this for you, while in ImageJ you can select **Plugins → Bio-Formats → Update Bio-Formats Plugins**.

You can also download the [latest version of Bio-Formats\(^6\)](http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/). If you are not sure which version you need, select the latest build of the Bio-Formats package bundle from the components table.

---

1[^1]: http://genomebiology.com/2005/6/5/R47
2[^2]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/ome-xml
3[^3]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/ome-tiff
4[^4]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/ome-xml/java-library.html
5[^5]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/ome-xml
6[^6]: http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/
4.1.2 Common issues to check

- If your 12, 14 or 16-bit images look all black when you open them, typically the problem is that the pixel values are very, very small relative to the maximum possible pixel value (4095, 16383, and 65535, respectively), so when displayed the pixels are effectively black. In ImageJ/Fiji, this is fixable by checking the “Autoscale” option; with the command line tools, the “-autoscale-fast” options should work.

- If the file is very, very small (4096 bytes) and any exception is generated when reading the file, then make sure it is not a Mac OS X resource fork\(^7\). The ‘file’ command should tell you:

```
$ file /path/to/suspicious-file
suspicious-file: AppleDouble encoded Macintosh file
```

- If you get an OutOfMemory or NegativeArraySize error message when attempting to open an SVS or JPEG-2000 file then the amount of pixel data in a single image plane exceeds the amount of memory allocated to the JVM (Java Virtual Machine) or 2 GB, respectively. For the former, you can increase the amount of memory allocated; in the latter case, you will need to open the image in sections. If you are using Bio-Formats as a library, this means using the `openBytes(int, int, int, int, int)` method in loci.formats.IFormatReader. If you are using Bio-Formats within ImageJ, you can use the Crop on import option.

Note that JPEG-2000 is a very efficient compression algorithm - thus the size of the file on disk will be substantially smaller than the amount of memory required to store the uncompressed pixel data. It is not uncommon for a JPEG-2000 or SVS file to occupy less than 200 MB on disk, and yet have over 2 GB of uncompressed pixel data.

4.1.3 Sending a bug report

If you can still reproduce the bug after updating to the latest version of Bio-Formats, and your issue does not relate to anything listed above or noted on the relevant file format page, please send a bug report to the OME Users mailing list\(^8\). You can upload files to our QA system\(^9\) or for large files (>2 GB), we can provide you with an FTP server address if you write to the mailing list.

To ensure that any inquiries you make are resolved promptly, please include the following information:

- **Exact error message.** Copy and paste any error messages into the text of your email. Alternatively, attach a screenshot of the relevant windows.

- **Version information.** Indicate which release of Bio-Formats, which operating system, and which version of Java you are using.

- **Non-working data.** If possible, please send a non-working file. This helps us ensure that the problem is fixed for next release and will not reappear in later releases. Note that any data provided is used for internal testing only; we do not make images publicly available unless given explicit permission to do so.

- **Metadata and screenshots.** If possible, include any additional information about your data. We are especially interested in the expected dimensions (width, height, number of channels, Z slices, and timepoints). Screenshots of the image being successfully opened in other software are also useful.

- **Format details.** If you are requesting support for a new format, we ask that you send as much data as you have regarding this format (sample files, specifications, vendor/manufacturer information, etc.). This helps us to better support the format and ensures future versions of the format are also supported.

Please be patient - it may be a few days until you receive a response, but we reply to every email inquiry we receive.

4.2 Version history

4.2.1 5.1.4 (2015 September 7)

- Bug fixes, including:
  - Command line tools

\(^7\)http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resource_fork#The_Macintosh_file_system
\(^8\)http://lists.openmicroscopy.org.uk/mailman/listinfo/ome-users
\(^9\)http://qa.openmicroscopy.org.uk/qa/upload/
* fixed display of usage information

- **Automated testing**
  * fixed problems with symlinked data on Windows
  * added unit tests for checking physical pixel size creation

- **Cellomics**
  * fixed reading of sparse plates

- **SlideBook**
  * fixed a few lingering issues with native library packaging

- **SimplePCI/HCImage TIFF**
  * fixed bit depth parsing for files from newer versions of HCIImage

- **SimplePCI/HCImage .cxd**
  * fixed image dimensions to allow for extra padding bytes

- **Leica LIF**
  * improved reading of image descriptions

- **ICS**
  * fixed to use correct units for timestamps and physical pixel sizes

- **MicroManager**
  * fixed to use correct units for timestamps

- **Gatan .dm3/.dm4**
  * fixed problems with reading double-precision metadata values

- **Hamamatsu NDPI**
  * fixed reading of mask images

- **Leica .lei**
  * fixed reading of bit depth and endianness for datasets that were modified after acquisition

- **FEI TIFF**
  * updated to read metadata from files produced by FEI Titan systems

- **QuickTime**
  * fixed to handle planes with no stored pixels

- **Leica .scn**
  * fixed reading of files that contain fewer images than expected

- **Zeiss .czi**
  * fixed channel colors when an alpha value is not recorded
  * fixed handling of pre-stitched image tiles

- **SDT**
  * added support for Zip-compressed images

- **Nikon .nd2**
  * fixed to read image dimensions from new non-XML metadata

- **OME-XML**
  * fixed writing of integer metadata values

**Native C++ updates:**

- completed support for building on Windows
• Documentation updates, including:
  – updated instructions for running automated data tests
  – clarified JVM versions currently supported

4.2.2 5.1.3 (2015 July 21)

• Native C++ updates:
  – Added cmake superbuild to build core dependencies (zlib, bzip2, png, icu, xerces, boost)
  – Progress on support for Windows
• Bug fixes, including:
  – Fixed segfault in the showinf tool used with the C++ bindings
  – Allow reading from https URLs
  – ImageJ
    * improved performance of displaying ROIs
  – Command line tools
    * fixed bconvert to correctly create datasets with multiple files
  – Metamorph
    * improved detection of time series
    * fixed .nd datasets with variable Z and T counts in each channel
    * fixed .nd datasets that contain invalid TIFF/STK files
    * fixed dimensions when the number of planes does not match the recorded Z, C, and T sizes
  – SlideBook
    * improved native library detection (thanks to Richard Myers)
  – JPEG
    * fixed decompression of lossless files with multiple channels (thanks to Aaron Avery)
  – Inspector OBF
    * updated to support version 2 files (thanks to Bjoern Thiel)
  – Inspector MSR
    * improved detection of Z stacks
  – PerkinElmer Opera Flex
    * improved handling of multiple acquisitions of the same plate
  – Zeiss CZI
    * fixed error when opening single-file datasets whose names contained “(“ and “)”
  – TIFF
    * improved speed of reading files with many tiles
  – AVI
    * updated to read frame index (idx1) tables
  – Nikon ND2
    * fixed channel counts for files with more than 3 channels
  – PNG
    * fixed decoding of interlaced images with a width or height that is not a multiple of 8
- PSD
  * improved reading of compressed images

- Documentation improvements, including:
  - updated instructions for writing a new file format reader
  - updated usage information for command line tools
  - new Javadocs for the MetadataStore and MetadataRetrieve interfaces

**4.2.3 5.1.2 (2015 May 28)**

- Added OME-TIFF writing support to the native C++ implementation
- OME-TIFF export: switch to BigTIFF if .ome.tf2, .ome.tf8, or .ome.btf extensions are used
- Improved MATLAB developer documentation
- Added SlideBook reader that uses the SDK from 3I (thanks to Richard Myers and 3I - Intelligent Imaging Innovations)
- Preliminary work to make MATLAB toolbox work with Octave
- Many bug fixes, including:
  - ImageJ
    * fixed regression in getPlanePosition* macro extension methods
    * fixed display of composite color virtual stacks
  - Nikon ND2
    * improved parsing of plane position and timestamp data
  - TIFF
    * reduced memory required to read color lookup tables
  - Zeiss LSM
    * improved parsing of 16-bit color lookup tables
  - Zeiss CZI
    * fixed ordering of original metadata table
    * fixed reading of large pre-stitched tiled images
  - AIM
    * fixed handling of truncated files
  - Metamorph/MetaXpress TIFF
    * improved UIC1 metadata tag parsing

**4.2.4 5.1.1 (2015 April 28)**

- Add TIFF writing support to the native C++ implementation
- Fixed remaining functional differences between Windows and Mac/Linux
- Improved performance of ImageJ plugin when working with ROIs
- TIFF export: switch to BigTIFF if .tf2, .tf8, or .btf extensions are used
- Many bug fixes, including:
  - fixed upgrade checking to more accurately report when a new version is available
  - Zeiss CZI

10https://www.intelligent-imaging.com

4.2. Version history
* fixed ordering of multiposition data
* improved support for RGB and fused images

- **Nikon ND2**
  * improved ordering of multiposition data

- **Leica LIF**
  * improved metadata validity checks
  * improved excitation wavelength detection

- **Metamorph STK/TIFF**
  * record lens numerical aperture
  * fixed millisecond values in timestamps

- **Gatan DM3**
  * correctly detect signed pixel data

- **Imaris HDF**
  * fix channel count detection

- **ICS export**
  * fix writing of files larger than 2GB

### 4.2.5 5.1.0 (2015 April 2)

- Improvements to performance with network file systems
- Improvements to developer documentation
- Initial version of native C++ implementation
- Improved support for opening and saving ROI data with ImageJ
- Added support for CellH5 data (thanks to Christophe Sommer)
- Added support for Perkin Elmer Nuance data (thanks to Lee Kamentsky)
- Added support for Amnis FlowSight data (thanks to Lee Kamentsky and Sebastien Simard)
- Added support for Veeco AFM data
- Added support for Zeiss .lms data (not to be confused with .lsm)
- Added support for I2I data
- Added support for writing Vaa3D data (thanks to Brian Long)
- Updated to OME schema 2015-01
- Update RandomAccessInputStream and RandomAccessOutputStream to read and write bits
- Many bug fixes, including:
  - **Leica SCN**
    * fix pixel data decompression
    * fix handling of files with multiple channels
    * parse magnification and physical pixel size data
  - **Olympus/CellSens .vsi**
    * more thorough parsing of metadata
    * improved reading of thumbnails and multi-resolution images

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- **NDPI**
  - * fix reading of files larger than 4GB
  - * parse magnification data

- **Zeiss CZI**
  - * improve parsing of plane position coordinates

- **Inveon**
  - * fix reading of files larger than 2 GB

- **Nikon ND2**
  - * many improvements to dimension detection
  - * many improvements to metadata parsing accuracy
  - * update original metadata table to include PFS data

- **Gatan DM3**
  - * fix encoding when parsing metadata
  - * fix physical pixel size parsing

- **Metamorph**
  - * fix off-by-one in metadata parsing
  - * fix number parsing to be independent of the system locale

- **JPEG**
  - * parse EXIF data, if present (thanks to Paul Van Schayck)

- **OME-XML/OME-TIFF**
  - * fix handling of missing image data

- **PrairieView**
  - * improved support for version 5.2 data (thanks to Curtis Rueden)

- **DICOM**
  - * fix dimensions for multi-file datasets
  - * fix pixel data decoding for files with multiple images

- **PNG**
  - * reduce memory required to read large images

- **InspectoR OBF**
  - * fix support for version 5 data (thanks to Bjoern Thiel)

- **PCORAW**
  - * fix reading of files larger than 4 GB

- **AIM**
  - * fix reading of files larger than 4 GB

- **MRC**
  - * add support for signed 8-bit data

- **Fix build errors in MIPAV plugin**

- **ImageJ**
  - * fix export from a script/macro
  - * fix windowless export
  - * allow exporting from any open image window
* allow the “Group files with similar names” and “Swap dimensions” options to be used from a script/macro
  – **bfconvert**
  * fix writing each channel, Z section, and/or timepoint to a separate file
  * add options for configuring the tile size to be used when saving images

### 4.2.6 5.0.8 (2015 February 10)

- No changes - release to keep version numbers in sync with OMERO

### 4.2.7 5.0.7 (2015 February 5)

- Several bug fixes, including:
  - ND filter parsing for DeltaVision
  - Timepoint count and original metadata parsing for Metamorph
  - Build issues when Genshi or Git are missing
  - LZW image decoding

### 4.2.8 5.0.6 (2014 November 11)

- Several bug fixes, including:
  - Pixel sign for DICOM images
  - Image dimensions for Zeiss CZI and Nikon ND2
  - Support for Leica LIF files produced by LAS AF 4.0 and later

### 4.2.9 5.0.5 (2014 September 23)

- Documentation improvements
- Support for non-spectral Prairie 5.2 datasets

### 4.2.10 5.0.4 (2014 September 3)

- Fix compile and runtime errors under Java 1.8
- Improvements to Nikon .nd2 metadata parsing
- Added support for PicoQuant .bin files (thanks to Ian Munro)

### 4.2.11 5.0.3 (2014 August 7)

- Many bug fixes for Nikon .nd2 files
- Several other bug fixes, including:
  - LZW image decoding
  - Stage position parsing for Zeiss CZI
  - Exposure time units for ScanR
  - Physical pixel size units for DICOM
  - NDPI and Zeiss LSM files larger than 4GB
  - Z and T dimensions for InCell 6000 plates
– Export of RGB images in ImageJ
  • Improved metadata saving in MATLAB functions

4.2.12 5.0.2 (2014 May 28)
  • Many bug fixes for Zeiss .czi files
  • Several other bug fixes, including:
    – Gatan .dm3 units and step count parsing
    – Imspector .msr 5D image support
    – DICOM reading of nested tags
  • Update native-lib-loader version (to 2.0.1)
  • Updates and improvements to user documentation

4.2.13 5.0.1 (2014 Apr 7)
  • Added image pyramid support for CellSens .vsi data
  • Several bug fixes, including:
    – Woolz import into OMERO
    – Cellomics file name parsing (thanks to Lee Kamentsky)
    – Olympus FV1000 timestamp support (thanks to Lewis Kraft and Patrick Riley)
    – (A)PNG large image support
    – Zeiss .czi dimension detection for SPIM datasets
  • Performance improvements for Becker & Hickl .sdt file reading (thanks to Ian Munro)
  • Performance improvements to directory listing over NFS
  • Update slf4j and logback versions (to 1.7.6 and 1.1.1 respectively)
  • Update jgoodies-forms version (to 1.7.2)

4.2.14 5.0.0 (2014 Feb 25)
  • New bundled ‘bioformats_package.jar’ for ImageJ
  • Now uses logback as the slf4j binding by default
  • Updated component names, .jar file names, and Maven artifact names
  • Fixed support for Becker & Hickl .sdt files with multiple blocks
  • Fixed tiling support for TIFF, Hamamatsu.ndpi, JPEG, and Zeiss .czi files
  • Improved continuous integration testing
  • Updated command line documentation

4.2.15 5.0.0-RC1 (2013 Dec 19)
  • Updated Maven build system and launched new Artifactory repository (http://artifacts.openmicroscopy.org)
  • Added support for:
    – Bio-Rad SCN
    – Yokogawa CellVoyager (thanks to Jean-Yves Tinevez)
    – LaVision Inspector
- **PCORAW**
- **Woolz** (thanks to Bill Hill)

- Added support for populating and parsing ModuloAlong\{Z, C, T\} annotations for FLIM/SPIM data
- Updated netCDF and slf4j version requirements - netCDF 4.3.19 and slf4j 1.7.2 are now required
- Updated and improved **MATLAB users** and **developers** documentation
- Many bug fixes including for Nikon ND2, Zeiss CZI, and CellWorX formats

### 4.2.16 5.0.0-beta1 (2013 June 20)

- Updated to **2013-06 OME-XML schema**\(^{12}\)
- Improved the performance in tiled formats
- Added support for:
  - Aperio AFI
  - Inveon
  - MPI-BPC Inspector
- Many bug fixes, including:
  - Add ZEN 2012/Lightsheet support to Zeiss CZI
  - Improved testing of autogenerated code
  - Moved OME-XML specification into Bio-Formats repository

### 4.2.17 4.4.10 (2014 Jan 15)

- Bug fixes including CellWorx, Metamorph and Zeiss CZI
- Updates to MATLAB documentation

### 4.2.18 4.4.9 (2013 Oct 16)

- Many bug fixes including improvements to support for ND2 format
- Java 1.6 is now the minimum supported version; Java 1.5 is no longer supported

### 4.2.19 4.4.8 (2013 May 2)

- No changes - release to keep version numbers in sync with OMERO

### 4.2.20 4.4.7 (2013 April 25)

- Many bug fixes to improve support for more than 20 formats
- Improved export to multi-file datasets
- Now uses slf4j for logging rather than using log4j directly, enabling other logging implementations to be used, for example when Bio-Formats is used as a component in other software using a different logging system.

\(^{12}\) [http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/](http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/)
4.2.21 4.4.6 (2013 February 11)

• Many bug fixes
• Further documentation improvements

4.2.22 4.4.5 (2012 November 13)

• Restructured and improved documentation
• Many bug fixes, including:
  – File grouping in many multi-file formats
  – Maven build fixes
  – ITK plugin fixes

4.2.23 4.4.4 (2012 September 24)

• Many bug fixes

4.2.24 4.4.2 (2012 August 22)

• Security fix for OMERO plugins for ImageJ

4.2.25 4.4.1 (2012 July 20)

• Fix a bug that prevented BigTIFF files from being read
• Fix a bug that prevented PerkinElmer .fex files from importing into OMERO

4.2.26 4.4.0 (2012 July 13)

• Many, many bug fixes
• Added support for:
  – .nd2 files from Nikon Elements version 4
  – PerkinElmer Operetta data
  – MJPEG-compressed AVIs
  – MicroManager datasets with multiple positions
  – Zeiss CZI data
  – IMOD data

4.2.27 4.3.3 (2011 October 18)

• Many bug fixes, including:
  – Speed improvements to HCImage/SimplePCI and Zeiss ZVI files
  – Reduce memory required by Leica LIF reader
  – More accurately populate metadata for Prairie TIFF datasets
  – Various fixes to improve the security of the OMERO plugin for ImageJ
  – Better dimension detection for Bruker MRI datasets
  – Better thumbnail generation for histology (SVS, NDPI) datasets
– Fix stage position parsing for Metamorph TIFF datasets
– Correctly populate the channel name for PerkinElmer Flex files

4.2.28 4.3.2 (2011 September 15)

• Many bug fixes, including:
  – Better support for Volocity datasets that contain compressed data
  – More accurate parsing of ICS metadata
  – More accurate parsing of cellSens .vsi files

• Added support for a few new formats
  – .inr
  – Canon DNG
  – Hitachi S-4800
  – Kodak .bip
  – JPX
  – Volocity Library Clipping (.acff)
  – Bruker MRI

• Updated Zeiss LSM reader to parse application tags
• Various performance improvements, particularly for reading/writing TIFFs
• Updated OMERO ImageJ plugin to work with OMERO 4.3.x

4.2.29 4.3.1 (2011 July 8)

• Several bug fixes, including:
  – Fixes for multi-position DeltaVision files
  – Fixes for MicroManager 1.4 data
  – Fixes for 12 and 14-bit JPEG-2000 data
  – Various fixes for reading Volocity .mvd2 datasets

• Added various options to the ‘showinf’ and ‘bfconvert’ command line tools
• Added better tests for OME-XML backwards compatibility
• Added the ability to roughly stitch tiles in a multi-position dataset

4.2.30 4.3.0 (2011 June 14)

• Many bug fixes, including:
  – Many fixes for reading and writing sub-images
  – Fixes for stage position parsing in the Zeiss formats
  – File type detection fixes

• Updated JPEG-2000 reading and writing support to be more flexible

• Added support for 9 new formats:
  – InCell 3000
  – Trestle
  – Hamamatsu .ndpi

4.2. Version history
• Updated to 2011-06 OME-XML schema
• Minor speed improvements in many formats
• Switched version control system from SVN to Git
• Moved all Trac tickets into the OME Trac: https://trac.openmicroscopy.org
• Improvements to testing frameworks
• Added Maven build system as an alternative to the existing Ant build system
• Added pre-compiled C++ bindings to the download page

4.2.31 4.2.2 (2010 December 6)

• Several bug fixes, notably:
  – Metadata parsing fixes for Zeiss LSM, Metamorph STK, and FV1000
  – Prevented leaked file handles when exporting to TIFF/OME-TIFF
  – Fixed how BufferedImages are converted to byte arrays

• Proper support for OME-XML XML annotations
• Added support for SCANCOMedical .aim files
• Minor improvements to ImageJ plugins
• Added support for reading JPEG-compressed AVI files

4.2.32 4.2.1 (2010 November 12)

• Many, many bug fixes
• Added support for 7 new formats:
  – CellWorX .pnl
  – ECAT7
  – Varian FDF
  – Perkin Elmer Densitometer
  – FEI TIFF
  – Compix/SimplePCI TIFF
  – Nikon Elements TIFF

• Updated Zeiss LSM metadata parsing, with generous assistance from Zeiss, FMI, and MPI-CBG
• Lots of work to ensure that converted OME-XML validates
• Improved file stitching functionality; non-numerical file patterns and limited regular expression-style patterns are now supported
4.2.33 4.2.0 (2010 July 9)

- Fixed many, many bugs in all aspects of Bio-Formats
- Reworked ImageJ plugins to be more user- and developer-friendly
- Added many new unit tests
- Added support for approximately 25 new file formats, primarily in the SPM domain
- Rewrote underlying I/O infrastructure to be thread-safe and based on Java NIO
- Rewrote OME-XML parsing/generation layer; OME-XML 2010-06 is now supported
- Improved support for exporting large images
- Improved support for exporting to multiple files
- Updated logging infrastructure to use slf4j and log4j

4.2.34 4.1.1 (2009 December 3)

- Fixed many bugs in popular file format readers

4.1 (2009 October 21):

- Fixed many bugs in most file format readers
- Significantly improved confocal and HCS metadata parsing
- Improved C++ bindings
- Eliminated references to Java AWT classes in core Bio-Formats packages
- Added support for reading Flex datasets from multiple servers
- Improved OME-XML generation; generated OME-XML is now valid
- Added support for Olympus ScanR data
- Added OSGi information to JARs
- Added support for Amira Mesh files
- Added support for LI-FLIM files
- Added more informative exceptions
- Added support for various types of ICS lifetime data
- Added support for Nikon EZ-C1 TIFFs
- Added support for Maia Scientific MIAS data

4.2.35 4.0.1 (2009 June 1)

- Lots of bug fixes in most format readers and writers
- Added support for Analyze 7.1 files
- Added support for Nifti files
- Added support for Cellomics .c01 files
- Refactored ImageJ plugins
- Bio-Formats, the common package, and the ImageJ plugins now require Java 1.5
- Eliminated native library dependency for reading lossless JPEGs
- Changed license from GPL v3 or later to GPL v2 or later
- Updated Olympus FV1000, Zeiss LSM, Zeiss ZVI and Nikon ND2 readers to parse ROI data
- Added option to ImageJ plugin for displaying ROIs parsed from the chosen dataset
• Fixed BufferedImage construction for signed data and unsigned int data

4.2.36 4.0.0 (2009 March 3)

• Improved OME data model population for Olympus FV1000, Nikon ND2, Metamorph STK, Leica LEI, Leica LIF, InCell 1000 and MicroManager
• Added TestNG tests for format writers
• Added option to ImageJ plugin to specify custom colors when customizing channels
• Added ability to upgrade the ImageJ plugin from within ImageJ
• Fixed bugs in Nikon ND2, Leica LIF, BioRad PIC, TIFF, PSD, and OME-TIFF
• Fixed bugs in Data Browser and Exporter plugins
• Added support for Axon Raw Format (ARF), courtesy of Johannes Schindelin
• Added preliminary support for IPLab-Mac file format

4.2.37 2008 December 29

• Improved metadata support for DeltaVision, Zeiss LSM, MicroManager, and Leica LEI
• Restructured code base/build system to be component-driven
• Added support for JPEG and JPEG-2000 codecs within TIFF, OME-TIFF and OME-XML
• Added support for 16-bit compressed Flex files
• Added support for writing JPEG-2000 files
• Added support for Minolta MRW format
• Added support for the 2008-09 release of OME-XML
• Removed dependency on JMagick
• Re-added caching support to data browser plugin
• Updated loci.formats.Codec API to be more user-friendly
• Expanded loci.formats.MetadataStore API to better represent the OME-XML model
• Improved support for Nikon NEF
• Improved support for TillVision files
• Improved ImageJ import options dialog
• Fixed bugs with Zeiss LSM files larger than 4 GB
• Fixed minor bugs in most readers
• Fixed bugs with exporting from an Image5D window
• Fixed several problems with virtual stacks in ImageJ

4.2.38 2008 August 30

• Fixed bugs in many file format readers
• Fixed several bugs with swapping dimensions
• Added support for Olympus CellR/APL files
• Added support for MINC MRI files
• Added support for Aperio SVS files compressed with JPEG 2000
• Added support for writing OME-XML files

4.2. Version history
- Added support for writing APNG files
- Added faster LZW codec
- Added drag and drop support to ImageJ shortcut window
- Re-integrated caching into the data browser plugin

4.2.39 2008 July 1

- Fixed bugs in most file format readers
- Fixed bugs in OME and OMERO download functionality
- Fixed bugs in OME server-side import
- Improved metadata storage/retrieval when uploading to and downloading from the OME Perl server
- Improved Bio-Formats ImageJ macro extensions
- Major updates to MetadataStore API
- Updated OME-XML generation to use 2008-02 schema by default
- Addressed time and memory performance issues in many readers
- Changed license from LGPL to GPL
- Added support for the FEI file format
- Added support for uncompressed Hamamatsu Aquacosmos NAF files
- Added support for Animated PNG files
- Added several new options to Bio-Formats ImageJ plugin
- Added support for writing ICS files

4.2.40 2008 April 17

- Fixed bugs in Slidebook, ND2, FV1000 OIB/OIF, Perkin Elmer, TIFF, Prairie, Openlab, Zeiss LSM, MNG, Molecular Dynamics GEL, and OME-TIFF
- Fixed bugs in OME and OMERO download functionality
- Fixed bugs in OME server-side import
- Fixed bugs in Data Browser
- Added support for downloading from OMERO 2.3 servers
- Added configuration plugin
- Updates to MetadataStore API
- Updates to OME-XML generation - 2007-06 schema used by default
- Added support for Li-Cor L2D format
- Major updates to TestNG testing framework
- Added support for writing multi-series OME-TIFF files
- Added support for writing BigTIFF files

4.2.41 2008 Feb 12

- Fixed bugs in QuickTime, SimplePCI and DICOM
- Fixed a bug in channel splitting logic
4.2.42 2008 Feb 8

- Many critical bugfixes in format readers and ImageJ plugins
- **Newly reborn Data Browser for 5D image visualization**
  - some combinations of import options do not work yet

4.2.43 2008 Feb 1

- Fixed bugs in Zeiss LSM, Metamorph STK, FV1000 OIB/OIF, Leica LEI, TIFF, Zeiss ZVI, ICS, Prairie, Openlab LIFF, Gatan, DICOM, QuickTime
- Fixed bug in OME-TIFF writer
- Major changes to MetadataStore API
- Added support for JPEG-compressed TIFF files
- **Added basic support for Aperio SVS files**
  - JPEG2000 compression is still not supported
- Improved “crop on import” functionality
- Improvements to bfconvert and bfview
- Improved OME-XML population for several formats
- Added support for JPEG2000-compressed DICOM files
- EXIF data is now parsed from TIFF files

4.2.44 2007 Dec 28

- Fixed bugs in Leica LEI, Leica TCS, SDT, Leica LIF, Visitech, DICOM, Imaris 5.5 (HDF), and Slidebook readers
- Better parsing of comments in TIFF files exported from ImageJ
- Fixed problem with exporting 48-bit RGB data
- Added logic to read multi-series datasets spread across multiple files
- Improved channel merging in ImageJ - requires ImageJ 1.39i
- Support for hyperstacks and virtual stacks in ImageJ - requires ImageJ 1.39i
- Added API for reading directly from a byte array or InputStream
- Metadata key/value pairs are now stored in ImageJ’s “Info” property
- Improved OMERo download plugin - it is now much faster
- Added “open all series” option to ImageJ importer
- ND2 reader based on Nikon’s SDK now uses our own native bindings
- Fixed metadata saving bug in ImageJ
- Added sub-channel labels to ImageJ windows
- Major updates to 4D Data Browser
- Minor updates to automated testing suite
4.2.45 2007 Dec 1

- Updated OME plugin for ImageJ to support downloading from OMERO
- Fixed bug with floating point TIFFs
- Fixed bugs in Visitech, Zeiss LSM, Imaris 5.5 (HDF)
- Added alternate ND2 reader that uses Nikon’s native libraries
- Fixed calibration and series name settings in importer
- Added basic support for InCell 1000 datasets

4.2.46 2007 Nov 21

- Fixed bugs in ND2, Leica LIF, DICOM, Zeiss ZVI, Zeiss LSM, FV1000 OIB, FV1000 OIF, BMP, Evotec Flex, BioRad PIC, Slidebook, TIFF
- Added new ImageJ plugins to slice stacks and do “smart” RGB merging
- Added “windowless” importer plugin
  - uses import parameters from IJ_Prefs.txt, without prompting the user
- Improved stack slicing and colorizing logic in importer plugin
- Added support for DICOM files compressed with lossless JPEG
  - requires native libraries
- Fixed bugs with signed pixel data
- Added support for Imaris 5.5 (HDF) files
- Added 4 channel merging to importer plugin
- Added API methods for reading subimages
- Major updates to the 4D Data Browser

4.2.47 2007 Oct 17

- Critical OME-TIFF bug fixes
- Fixed bugs in Leica LIF, Zeiss ZVI, TIFF, DICOM, and AVI readers
- Added support for JPEG-compressed ZVI images
- Added support for BigTIFF
- Added importer plugin option to open each plane in a new window
- Added MS Video 1 codec for AVI

4.2.48 2007 Oct 1

- Added support for compressed DICOM images
- Added support for uncompressed LIM files
- Added support for Adobe Photoshop PSD files
- Fixed bugs in DICOM, OME-TIFF, Leica LIF, Zeiss ZVI, Visitech, PerkinElmer and Metamorph
- Improved indexed color support
- Addressed several efficiency issues
- Fixed how multiple series are handled in 4D data browser
- Added option to reorder stacks in importer plugin
• Added option to turn off autoscaling in importer plugin
• Additional metadata convenience methods

4.2.49 2007 Sept 11

• Major improvements to ND2 support; lossless compression now supported
• Support for indexed color images
• Added support for Simple-PCI .cxd files
• Command-line OME-XML validation
• Bugfixes in most readers, especially Zeiss ZVI, Metamorph, PerkinElmer and Leica LEI
• Initial version of Bio-Formats macro extensions for ImageJ

4.2.50 2007 Aug 1

• Added support for latest version of Leica LIF
• Fixed several issues with Leica LIF, Zeiss ZVI
• Better metadata mapping for Zeiss ZVI
• Added OME-TIFF writer
• Added MetadataRetrieve API for retrieving data from a MetadataStore
• Miscellaneous bugfixes

4.2.51 2007 July 16

• Fixed several issues with ImageJ plugins
• Better support for Improvision and Leica TCS TIFF files
• Minor improvements to Leica LIF, ICS, QuickTime and Zeiss ZVI readers
• Added searchable metadata window to ImageJ importer

4.2.52 2007 July 2

• Fixed issues with ND2, Openlab LIFF and Slidebook
• Added support for Visitech XYS
• Added composite stack support to ImageJ importer

4.2.53 2007 June 18

• Fixed issues with ICS, ND2, MicroManager, Leica LEI, and FV1000 OIF
• Added support for large (> 2 GB) ND2 files
• Added support for new version of ND2
• Minor enhancements to ImageJ importer
• Implemented more flexible logging
• Updated automated testing framework to use TestNG
• Added package for caching images produced by Bio-Formats
4.2.54 2007 June 6

- Fixed OME upload/download bugs
- Fixed issues with ND2, EPS, Leica LIF, and OIF
- Added support for Khoros XV
- Minor improvements to the importer

4.2.55 2007 May 24

- Better Slidebook support
- Added support for Quicktime RPZA
- Better Leica LIF metadata parsing
- Added support for BioRad PIC companion files
- Added support for bzip2-compressed files
- Improved ImageJ plugins
- Native support for FITS and PGM

4.2.56 2007 May 2

- Added support for NRRD
- Added support for Evotec Flex (requires LuraWave Java SDK with license code)
- Added support for gzip-compressed files
- Added support for compressed QuickTime headers
- Fixed QuickTime Motion JPEG-B support
- Fixed some memory issues (repeated small array allocations)
- Fixed issues reading large (> 2 GB) files
- Removed “ignore color table” logic, and replaced with Leica-specific solution
- Added status event reporting to readers
- Added API to toggle metadata collection
- Support for multiple dimensions rasterized into channels
- Deprecated reader and writer methods that accept the ‘id’ parameter
- Deprecated IFormatWriter.save in favor of saveImage and saveBytes
- Moved dimension swapping and min/max calculation logic to delegates
- Separate GUI logic into isolated lociformats.gui package
- Miscellaneous bugfixes and tweaks in most readers and writers
- Many other bugfixes and improvements

4.2.57 2007 Mar 16

- Fixed calibration bugs in importer plugin
- Enhanced metadata support for additional formats
- Fixed LSM bug
4.2.58 2007 Mar 7

- Added support for Micro-Manager file format
- Fixed several bugs – Leica LIF, Leica LEI, ICS, ND2, and others
- Enhanced metadata support for several formats
- Load series preview thumbnails in the background
- Better implementation of openBytes(String, int, byte[]) for most readers
- Expanded unit testing framework

4.2.59 2007 Feb 28

- Better series preview thumbnails
- Fixed bugs with multi-channel Leica LEI
- Fixed bugs with “ignore color tables” option in ImageJ plugin

4.2.60 2007 Feb 26

- Many bugfixes: Leica LEI, ICS, FV1000 OIB, OME-XML and others
- Better metadata parsing for BioRad PIC files
- Enhanced API for calculating channel minimum and maximum values
- Expanded MetadataStore API to include more semantic types
- Added thumbnails to series chooser in ImageJ plugin
- Fixed plugins that upload and download from an OME server

4.2.61 2007 Feb 7

- Added plugin for downloading images from OME server
- Improved HTTP import functionality
- Added metadata filtering – unreadable metadata is no longer shown
- Better metadata table for multi-series datasets
- Added support for calibration information in Gatan DM3
- Eliminated need to install JAI Image I/O Tools to read ND2 files
- Fixed ZVI bugs: metadata truncation, and other problems
- Fixed bugs in Leica LIF: incorrect calibration, first series labeling
- Fixed memory bug in Zeiss LSM
- Many bugfixes: PerkinElmer, DeltaVision, Leica LEI, LSM, ND2, and others
- IFormatReader.close(boolean) method to close files temporarily
- Replaced Compression utility class with extensible Compressor interface
- Improved testing framework to use .bioformats configuration files
4.2.62 2007 Jan 5

- Added support for Prairie TIFF
- Fixed bugs in Zeiss LSM, OIB, OIF, and ND2
- Improved API for writing files
- Added feature to read files over HTTP
- Fixed bugs in automated testing framework
- Miscellaneous bugfixes

4.2.63 2006 Dec 22

- Expanded ImageJ plugin to optionally use Image5D or View5D
- Improved support for ND2 and JPEG-2000 files
- Added automated testing framework
- Fixed bugs in Zeiss ZVI reader
- Miscellaneous bugfixes

4.2.64 2006 Nov 30

- Added support for ND2/JPEG-2000
- Added support for MRC
- Added support for MNG
- Improved support for floating-point images
- Fixed problem with 2-channel Leica LIF data
- Minor tweaks and bugfixes in many readers
- Improved file stitching logic
- Allow ImageJ plugin to be called from a macro

4.2.65 2006 Nov 2

- Bugfixes and improvements for Leica LIF, Zeiss LSM, OIF and OIB
- Colorize channels when they are split into separate windows
- Fixed a bug with 4-channel datasets

4.2.66 2006 Oct 31

- Added support for Imaris 5 files
- Added support for RGB ICS images

4.2.67 2006 Oct 30

- Added support for tiled TIFFs
- Fixed bugs in ICS reader
- Fixed importer plugin deadlock on some systems
4.2.68 2006 Oct 27

- Multi-series support for Slidebook
- Added support for Alicona AL3D
- Fixed plane ordering issue with FV1000 OIB
- Enhanced dimension detection in FV1000 OIF
- Added preliminary support for reading NEF images
- Added option to ignore color tables
- Fixed ImageJ GUI problems
- Fixed spatial calibration problem in ImageJ
- Fixed some lingering bugs in Zeiss ZVI support
- Fixed bugs in OME-XML reader
- Tweaked ICS floating-point logic
- Fixed memory leaks in all readers
- Better file stitching logic

4.2.69 2006 Oct 6

- Support for 3i SlideBook format (single series only for now)
- Support for 16-bit RGB palette TIFF
- Fixed bug preventing import of certain Metamorph STK files
- Fixed some bugs in PerkinElmer UltraView support
- Fixed some bugs in Leica LEI support
- Fixed a bug in Zeiss ZVI support
- Fixed bugs in Zeiss LSM support
- Fixed a bug causing slow identification of Leica datasets
- Fixed bugs in the channel merging logic
- Fixed memory leak for OIB format
- Better scaling of 48-bit RGB data to 24-bit RGB
- Fixed duplicate channels bug in “open each channel in a separate window”
- Fixed a bug preventing PICT import into ImageJ
- Better integration with HandleExtraFileTypes
- Better virtual stack support in Data Browser plugin
- Fixed bug in native QuickTime random access
- Keep aspect ratio for computed thumbnails
- Much faster file stitching logic

4.2.70 2006 Sep 27

- PerkinElmer: support for PE UltraView
- Openlab LIFF: support for Openlab v5
- Leica LEI: bugfixes, and support for multiple series
- ZVI, OIB, IPW: more robust handling of these formats (eliminated custom OLE parsing logic in favor of Apache POI)
• OIB: better metadata parsing (but maybe still not perfect?)
• LSM: fixed a bug preventing import of certain LSMDs
• Metamorph STK: fixed a bug resulting in duplicate image planes
• User interface: use of system look & feel for file chooser dialog when available
• Better notification when JAR libraries are missing

4.2.71 2006 Sep 6

• Leica LIF: multiple distinct image series within a single file
• Zeiss ZVI: fixes and improvements contributed by Michel Boudinot
• Zeiss LSM: fixed bugs preventing the import of certain LSM files
• TIFF: fixed a bug preventing import of TIFFs created with Bio-Rad software

4.2.72 2006 Mar 31

• First release
Part II

User Information
The following sections explain the features of Bio-Formats and how to use it within ImageJ and Fiji:

### 5.1 ImageJ overview

ImageJ\(^1\) is an image processing and analysis application written in Java, widely used in the life sciences fields, with an extensible plugin infrastructure. You can use Bio-Formats as a plugin for ImageJ to read and write images in the formats it supports.

#### 5.1.1 Installation

Download `bioformats_package.jar`\(^2\) and drop it into your `ImageJ/plugins` folder. Next time you run ImageJ, a new Bio-Formats submenu with several plugins will appear in the Plugins menu, including the Bio-Formats Importer and Bio-Formats Exporter.

#### 5.1.2 Usage

The Bio-Formats Importer plugin can display image stacks in several ways:

- In a standard ImageJ window (including as a hyperstack)
- Using the LOCI Data Browser\(^3\) plugin (included)
- With Joachim Walter’s Image5D\(^4\) plugin (if installed)
- With Rainer Heintzmann’s View5D\(^5\) plugin (if installed)

ImageJ v1.37 and later automatically (via HandleExtraFileTypes) calls the Bio-Formats logic, if installed, as needed when a file is opened within ImageJ, i.e. when using `File → Open` instead of explicitly choosing `Plugins → Bio-Formats → Bio-Formats Importer` from the menu.

For a more detailed description of each plugin, see the Bio-Formats page\(^6\) of the Fiji wiki.

#### 5.1.3 Upgrading

To upgrade, just overwrite the old `bioformats_package.jar` with the latest one\(^7\).

You may want to download the latest version of ImageJ first, to take advantage of new features and bug-fixes.

As of the 4.0.0 release, you can also upgrade the Bio-Formats plugin directly from ImageJ. Select `Plugins → Bio-Formats → Update Bio-Formats Plugins` from the ImageJ menu, then select which release you would like to use. You will then need to restart ImageJ to complete the upgrade process.

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\(^1\)[http://rsb.info.nih.gov/ij/]
\(^2\)[http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/artifacts/bioformats_package.jar]
\(^3\)[http://loci.wisc.edu/software/data-browser]
\(^4\)[http://developer.imagej.net/plugins/image5d]
\(^5\)[http://www.nanoimaging.de/View5D]
\(^6\)[http://fiji.sc/Bio-Formats]
\(^7\)[http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/]
5.1.4 Macros and plugins

Bio-Formats is fully scriptable in a macro, and callable from a plugin. To use in a macro, use the Macro Recorder to record a call to the Bio-Formats Importer with the desired options. You can also perform more targeted metadata queries using the Bio-Formats macro extensions.

Here are some example ImageJ macros and plugins that use Bio-Formats to get you started:

- basicMetadata.txt8 - A macro that uses the Bio-Formats macro extensions to print the chosen file’s basic dimensional parameters to the Log.
- planeTimings.txt9 - A macro that uses the Bio-Formats macro extensions to print the chosen file’s plane timings to the Log.
- recursiveTiffConvert.txt10 - A macro for recursively converting files to TIFF using Bio-Formats.
- bfOpenAsHyperstack.txt11 - This macro from Wayne Rasband opens a file as a hyperstack using only the Bio-Formats macro extensions (without calling the Bio-Formats Importer plugin).
- zvi2HyperStack.txt12 - This macro from Sebastien Huart reads in a ZVI file using Bio-Formats, synthesizes the LUT using emission wavelength metadata, and displays the result as a hyperstack.
- dvSplitTimePoints.txt13 - This macro from Sebastien Huart splits timepoints/channels on all DV files in a folder.
- batchTiffConvert.txt14 - This macro converts all files in a directory to TIFF using the Bio-Formats macro extensions.
- Read_Image15 - A simple plugin that demonstrates how to use Bio-Formats to read files into ImageJ.
- Mass_Importer16 - A simple plugin that demonstrates how to open all image files in a directory using Bio-Formats, grouping files with similar names to avoiding opening the same dataset more than once.

5.1.5 Usage tips

- “How do I make the options window go away?” is a common question. There are a few ways to do this:
  - To disable the options window only for files in a specific format, select Plugins > Bio-Formats > Bio-Formats Plugins Configuration, then pick the format from the list and make sure the “Windowless” option is checked.
  - To avoid the options window entirely, use the Plugins > Bio-Formats > Bio-Formats Windowless Importer menu item to import files.
  - Open files by calling the Bio-Formats importer plugin from a macro.

- A common cause of problems having multiple copies of bioformats_package.jar in your ImageJ plugins folder, or a copy of bioformats_package.jar and a copy of formats-gpl.jar. It is often difficult to determine for sure that this is the problem - the only error message that pretty much guarantees it is a NoSuchMethodException. If you downloaded the latest version and whatever error message or odd behavior you are seeing has been reported as fixed, it is worth removing all copies of bioformats_package.jar (and loci_tools.jar or any other Bio-Formats jars) and download a fresh version.

5.2 Fiji overview

Fiji17 is an image processing package. It can be described as a distribution of ImageJ together with Java, Java 3D and a lot of plugins organized into a coherent menu structure18. Fiji compares to ImageJ as Ubuntu compares to Linux.

Fiji works with Bio-Formats out of the box, because it comes bundled with the Bio-Formats ImageJ plugins.

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8https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/bio-formats-plugins/utils/macros/basicMetadata.txt
9https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/bio-formats-plugins/utils/macros/planeTimings.txt
10https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/bio-formats-plugins/utils/macros/recursiveTiffConvert.txt
11https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/bio-formats-plugins/utils/macros/bfOpenAsHyperstack.txt
12https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/bio-formats-plugins/utils/macros/zvi2HyperStack.txt
14https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/bio-formats-plugins/utils/macros/batchTiffConvert.txt
15https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/bio-formats-plugins/utils/Read_Image.java
16https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/bio-formats-plugins/utils/Mass_Importer.java
17http://fiji.sc
18http://fiji.sc/Plugins_Menu
For further details on Bio-Formats in Fiji, see the Bio-Formats Fiji wiki page.

### 5.2.1 Upgrading

Upgrading Bio-Formats within Fiji is as simple as invoking the “Update Fiji” command from the Help menu. By default, Fiji even automatically checks for updates every time it is launched, so you will always be notified when new versions of Bio-Formats (or any other bundled plugin) are available.

#### Using Bio-Formats daily builds

Fiji currently shipping with the 5.1.x release versions of Bio-Formats. However, if you have encountered a bug which has been fixed by the Bio-Formats team but not yet released, you can use the Bio-Formats update site to access the daily build as described in the Fiji documentation.

**Warning:** These builds are not yet released and should be considered beta in quality. In particular, you should avoid exporting data using the Bio-Formats Exporter in case you write incompatible files which cannot be read by released versions of Bio-Formats or other OME-compliant tools. We recommend waiting for a fully tested release version of Bio-Formats if possible.

#### Manual upgrade

Manually updating your Fiji installation should not be necessary but if you need to do so, the steps are detailed below. Note that although we assume you will be upgrading to the latest release version, all previous versions of Bio-Formats are available from http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/bio-formats/ so you can revert to an earlier version using this guide if you need to.

1. Fiji must first be fully updated
2. Close Fiji
3. Open the Fiji installation folder (typically named ‘Fiji.app’)
4. Remove bio-formats_plugins.jar from the ‘plugins’ sub-folder
5. Remove all of the .jars from the ‘jars/bio-formats’ sub-folder:
   - jai_imageio.jar
   - formats-gpl.jar
   - formats-common.jar
   - turbojpeg.jar
   - ome-xml.jar
   - formats-bsd.jar
   - ome-poi.jar
   - specification.jar
   - mdbtools-java.jar
   - metakit.jar
   - formats-api.jar
6. Download bio-formats_plugins.jar (from the latest release http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/bio-formats/) and place it in the ‘plugins’ sub-folder
7. Download each of the following (from the latest release http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/bio-formats/) and place them in the ‘jars/bio-formats’ sub-folder:
   - jai_imageio.jar

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8. To Check Version of Bio-Formats Select Help > About Plugins > Bio-Formats Plugins... Check that the version of Bio-Formats matches the freshly downloaded version.


Note: It is vital to perform all of those steps in order; omitting even one will cause a problem. In particular, make sure that the old files are fully removed; it is not sufficient to add the new files to any sub-directory without removing the old files first.

5.3 Bio-Formats features in ImageJ and Fiji

When you select Bio-Formats under the Plugin menu, you will see the following features:

• The **Bio-Formats Importer** is a plugin for loading images into ImageJ or Fiji. It can read over 140 proprietary life sciences formats and standardizes their acquisition metadata into the common **OME data model**. It will also extract and set basic metadata values such as spatial calibration\(^{21}\) if they are available in the file.

• The **Bio-Formats Exporter** is a plugin for exporting data to disk. It can save to the open **OME-TIFF**\(^{22}\) file format, as well as several movie formats (e.g. QuickTime, AVI) and graphics formats (e.g. PNG, JPEG).

• The **Bio-Formats Remote Importer** is a plugin for importing data from a remote URL. It is likely to be less robust than working with files on disk, so we recommend downloading your data to disk and using the regular Bio-Formats Importer whenever possible.

• The **Bio-Formats Windowless Importer** is a version of the Bio-Formats Importer plugin that runs with the last used settings to avoid any additional dialogs beyond the file chooser. If you always use the same import settings, you may wish to use the windowless importer to save time (Learn more [here](#)).

• The **Bio-Formats Macro Extensions** plugin prints out the set of commands that can be used to create macro extensions. The commands and the instructions for using them are printed to the ImageJ log window.

• The **Stack Slicer** plugin is a helper plugin used by the Bio-Formats Importer. It can also be used to split a stack across channels, focal planes or time points.

• The **Bio-Formats Plugins Configuration** dialog is a useful way to configure the behavior of each file format. The Formats tab lists supported file formats and toggles each format on or off, which is useful if your file is detected as the wrong format. It also toggles whether each format bypasses the importer options dialog through the “Windowless” checkbox. You can also configure any specific option for each format. The Libraries tab provides a list of available helper libraries used by Bio-Formats.

• The **Bio-Formats Plugins Shortcut Window** opens a small window with a quick-launch button for each plugin. Dragging and dropping files onto the shortcut window opens them quickly using the **Bio-Formats Importer** plugin.

• The **Update Bio-Formats Plugins** command will check for updates to the plugins. We recommend you update to the newest Trunk build as soon as you think you may have discovered a bug.

\(^{21}\)[http://fiji.sc/SpatialCalibration]

\(^{22}\)[http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/ome-tiff]
5.4 Installing Bio-Formats in ImageJ

Note: Since FIJI is essentially ImageJ with plugins like Bio-Formats already built in, people who install Fiji can skip this section. If you are also using the OMERO plugin for ImageJ, you may find the set-up guide on the new user help site useful for getting you started with both plugins at the same time.

Once you download and install ImageJ, you can install the Bio-Formats plugin by going to the Bio-Formats download page.

For most end-users, we recommend downloading the bioformats_package.jar complete bundle.

However, you must decide which version of it you want to install. There are three primary versions of Bio-Formats: the latest builds, the daily builds, and the release versions. Which version you should download depends on your needs:

- **The latest build** is automatically updated every time any change is made to the source code on the main "dev_5_0" branch in Git, Bio-Formats' software version control system. This build has the latest bug fixes, but it is not well tested and may have also introduced new bugs.

- **The daily build** is a compilation of that day’s changes that occurs daily around midnight. It is not any better tested than the latest build; but if you download it multiple times in a day, you can be sure you will get the same version each time.

- **The release** is thoroughly tested and has documentation to match. The list of supported formats on the Bio-Formats site corresponds to the most recent release. We do not add new formats to the list until a release containing support for that format has been completed. The release is less likely to contain bugs.

The release version is also more useful to programmers because they can link their software to a known, fixed version of Bio-Formats. Bio-Formats’ behavior will not be changing “out from under them” as they continue developing their own programs.

Note: There are currently two release version of Bio-Formats as we are maintaining support for the 4.4.x series while only actively developing the new 5.x series. Unless you are using Bio-Formats with the OMERO ImageJ plugin and an OMERO 4.4.x server, we recommend you use Bio-Formats 5. A new 4.4.x version will only be released if a major bug fix is required.

We often recommend that most people simply use the latest build for two reasons. First, it may contain bug-fixes or new features you want anyway; secondly, you will have to reproduce any bug you encounter in Bio-Formats against the latest build before submitting a bug report. Rather than using the release until you find a bug that requires you to upgrade and reproduce it, why not just use the latest build to begin with?

Once you decide which version you need, go to the Bio-Formats download page and save the appropriate bioformats_package.jar to the Plugins directory within ImageJ.

You may have to quit and restart ImageJ. Once you restart it, you will find Bio-Formats in the Bio-Formats option under the Plugins menu:

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23http://help.openmicroscopy.org/imagej.html
25http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/
26http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/
You are now ready to start using Bio-Formats.

5.5 Using Bio-Formats to load images into ImageJ

This section will explain how to use Bio-Formats to import files into ImageJ and how to use the settings on the Bio-Formats Import Options screen.

5.5.1 Opening files

There are three ways you can open a file using Bio-Formats:

1. Select the Bio-Formats Importer under the Bio-Formats plugins menu.
2. Drag and drop it onto the Bio-Formats Plugins Shortcut window.
3. Use the Open command in the File menu.

Unless you used the Bio-Formats Plugins Configuration dialog to open the file type windowlessly, you know you used Bio-Formats to open a file when you see a screen like this:
If you used the File > Open command and did not see the Bio-Formats Import Options screen, ImageJ/Fiji probably used another plugin instead of Bio-Formats to open the file. If this happens and you want to open a file using Bio-Formats, use one of the other two methods instead.

### 5.5.2 Opening files windowlessly

When you open a file with Bio-Formats, the Import Options Screen automatically recalls the settings you last used to open a file with that specific format (e.g., JPG, TIF, LSM, etc.). If you always choose the same options whenever you open files in a specific file format, you can save yourself time by bypassing the Bio-Formats Import Options screen. You can accomplish this two ways:

1. You can select the **Bio-Formats Windowless Importer**, located in the Bio-Formats menu under ImageJ’s Plugin menu. When you select this option, Bio-Formats will import the file using the same settings you used the last time you imported a file with the same format.

2. If you invariably use the same settings when you open files in a specific format, you can always bypass the Import Options Screen by changing the settings in the **Bio-Formats Plugins Configuration** option, which is also located in the Bio-Formats menu under ImageJ’s Plugin menu.

Once you select this option, select the file format you are interested in from the list on the left side of the screen. Check both the **Enabled** and **Windowless** boxes. Once you do this, whenever you open a file using the **Bio-Formats Windowless Importer**, the **Bio-Formats Importer**, or the drag-and-drop method described in the previous section, the file will always open the same way using the last setting used.

Please note that if you want to change any of the import settings once you enable this windowless option, you will have to go back to the **Bio-Formats Plugins Configuration** screen, unselect the windowless option, open a file using the regular **Bio-Formats Importer**, select your settings, and re-select the windowless option.

### 5.5.3 Group files with similar names

One of the most important features of Bio-Formats is to combine multiple files from a data set into one coherent, multi-dimensional image.

To demonstrate how to use the **Group files with similar names** feature, you can use the **dub** data set available under LOCI’s **Sample Data** page. You will notice that it is a large dataset: each of the 85 files shows the specimen at 33 optical sections along the z-plane at a specific time.

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27http://loci.wisc.edu/sample-data/dub

28http://loci.wisc.edu/software/sample-data
If you open just one file in ImageJ/Fiji using the **Bio-Formats Importer**, you will get an image incorporating three dimensions \((x, y, z)\). However, if you select **Group files with similar names** from the Bio-Formats Import Options screen, you will be able to create a 4-D image \((x, y, z, \text{and t})\) incorporating the 85 files.

After clicking OK, you will see a screen like this:

![ImageJ/Fiji Import Options](image)

This screen allows you to select which files within the 85-file cluster to use to create that 4-D image. Some information will be pre-populated in the fields. Unless you want to change the settings in that field, there is no need to change or delete it. If you click OK at this point, you will load all 85 files.

However, you can specify which files you want to open by adjusting the “axis information”, the file “name contains”, or the “pattern” sections. Even though there are three options, you only need to need to make changes to one of them. Since Bio-Format’s precedence for processing data is from top to bottom, only the uppermost section that you made changes to will be used. If you change multiple boxes, any information you enter into lower boxes will be ignored.

To return to the example involving the dub dataset, suppose you want to open the first image and only every fifth image afterwards (i.e. dub01, dub06, dub11 . . . dub81). This would give you 17 images. There are different ways to accomplish this:

You can use the **Axis Settings** only when your files are numbered in sequential order and you want to open only a subset of the files that have similar names. Since the dub data set is numbered sequentially, you can use this feature.

**Axis 1 number of images** refers to the total number of images you want to open. Since you want to view 17 images, enter 17. **Axis 1 axis first image** specifies which image in the set you want to be the first. Since you want to start with dub01, enter 1 in that box. You also want to view only every fifth image, so enter 5 in the **Axis 1 axis increment** box.

The **File name contains** box should be used if all of the files that you want to open have common text. This is especially useful when the files are not numbered. For example, if you have “Image_Red.tif”, “Image_Green.tif”, and “Image_Blue.tif” you could enter “Image_” in the box to group them all.

To continue the example involving the dub data set, you cannot use the **file name contains** box to open every fifth image. However, if you only wanted to open dub10 thorough dub19, you could enter “dub1” in the **file name contains** box.

The **pattern** box can be used to do either of the options listed above or much more. This box can accept a single file name like “dub01.pic”. It can also contain a pattern that use “<” and “>” to specify what numbers or text the file names contain.

There are three basic forms to the “< >” blocks:

- **Text enumeration** - “Image_<Red,Green,Blue>.tif” is the pattern for Image_Red.tif, Image_Green.tif, Image_Blue.tif. (Note that the order you in which you enter the file names is the order in which they will be loaded.)
- **Number range** - “dub<1-85>.pic” is the pattern for “dub1-pic”, “dub2-pic”, “dub3-pic” . . . “dub85-pic”.
- **Number range with step** - “dub<1-85:5>.pic” is the pattern for “dub1.pic”, “dub6.pic”, “dub11.pic”, “dub11.pic” . . . “dub85.pic”.

It can also accept a [Java regular expression](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.5.0/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html).

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29http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.5.0/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html
5.5.4 Autoscale

Autoscale helps increase the brightness and contrast of an image by adjusting the range of light intensity within an image to match the range of possible display values. Note that Autoscale does not change your data. It just changes how it is displayed.

Each pixel in an image has a numerical value ascribed to it to describe its intensity. The bit depth—the number of possible values—depends on the number of bits used in the image. Eight bits, for example, gives 256 values to express intensity where 0 is completely black, 255 is completely white, and 1 through 254 display increasingly lighter shades of grey.

ImageJ can collect the intensity information about each pixel from an image or stack and create a histogram (you can see it by selecting Histogram under the Analyze menu). Here is the histogram of a one particular image:

Notice that the histogram heavily skews right. Even though there are 256 possible values, only 0 through 125 are being used.

Autoscale adjusts the image so the smallest and largest number in that image or stack’s histogram become the darkest and brightest settings. For this image, pixels with the intensity of 125 will be displayed in pure white. The other values will be adjusted too to help show contrast between values that were too insignificant to see before.

Here is one image Bio-Formats imported with and without using Autoscale:
Autoscale readjusts the image based on the highest value in the entire data set. This means if the highest value in your dataset is close to maximum display value, Autoscale’s adjusting may be undetectable to the eye.

ImageJ/Fiji also has its own tools for adjusting the image, which are available by selecting Brightness/Contrast, which is under the Adjust option in the Image menu.

5.6 Managing memory in ImageJ/Fiji using Bio-Formats

When dealing with a large stack of images, you may receive a warning like this:
This means the allotted memory is less than what Bio-Formats needs to load all the images. If you have a very large data set, you may have to:

- View your stack with Data Browser
- Crop the view area
- Open only a subset of images
- Use Virtual Stack
- Increase ImageJ/Fiji’s memory.

If your files contain JPEG or JPEG-2000 images, you may see this memory warning even if your file size is smaller than the amount of allocated memory. This is because compressed images like JPEG need to be decompressed into memory before being displayed and require more memory than their file size suggests. If you are having this issue, try utilizing one of the memory management tools below.

### 5.6.1 View your stack with Data Browser

Data Browser is another part of Bio-Formats that enables users to view large 3, 4, or 5-D datasets by caching a subset of all the images available. This enables users to view a stack that is bigger than the computer's memory.

You can select Data Browser as an option for View stack with, the leftmost, uppermost option in the Bio-Formats Import Options screen.
Note that when you use Data Browser, other features like cropping and specifying range are not available. You can, however, adjust the size of the image cache in the Data Browser after you open the files. You can read more about it on LOCI’s Data Browser page30.

### 5.6.2 Cropping the view area

**Crop on Import** is useful if your images are very large and you are only interested in one specific section of the stack you are importing. If you select this feature, you will see a screen where you can enter the height and width (in pixels) of the part of image you want to see. Note that these measurements are from the top left corner of the image.

### 5.6.3 Opening only a subset of images

The **Specify Range for Each Series** option is useful for viewing a portion of a data set where all the plane images are encapsulated into one file (e.g. the Zeiss LSM format). If your file has a large quantity of images, you can specify which channels, Z-planes, and times you want to load.

### 5.6.4 Use Virtual Stack

**Virtual Stack** conserves memory by not loading specific images until necessary. Note that unlike Data Browser, Virtual Stack does not contain a buffer and may produce choppy animations.

### 5.6.5 Increasing ImageJ/Fiji’s memory

Finally, you can also increase the amount of the computer memory devoted to ImageJ/Fiji by selecting **Memory & Threads** under the **Edit** menu.

30[http://loci.wisc.edu/software/data-browser](http://loci.wisc.edu/software/data-browser)
Generally, allocating more than 75% of the computer’s total memory will cause ImageJ/Fiji to become slow and unstable.

**Please note** that unlike the other three features, ImageJ/Fiji itself provides this feature and not Bio-Formats. You can find out more about this feature by looking at ImageJ’s [documentation](http://rsbweb.nih.gov/ij/docs/menus/edit.html#options).
Chapter Six

Command Line Tools

The Bio-Formats Command line tools (bftools.zip) provide a complete package for carrying out a variety of tasks:

6.1 Command line tools introduction

There are several scripts for using Bio-Formats on the command line.

6.1.1 Installation

Download bftools.zip¹, unzip it into a new folder.

Note: As of Bio-Formats 5.0.0, this zip now contains the bundled jar and you no longer need to download loci_tools.jar or the new bioformats_package.jar separately.

The zip file contains both Unix scripts and Windows batch files.

6.1.2 Tools available

Currently available tools include:

showinf  Prints information about a given image file to the console, and displays the image itself in the Bio-Formats image viewer (see Displaying images and metadata for more information).

ijview  Displays the given image file in ImageJ using the Bio-Formats Importer plugin. See Display file in ImageJ for details.

bfconvert  Converts an image file from one format to another. Bio-Formats must support writing to the output file (see Converting a file to different format for more information).

formatlist  Displays a list of supported file formats in HTML, plaintext or XML. See List supported file formats for details.

xmlindent  A simple XML prettifier similar to xmllint --format but more robust in that it attempts to produce output regardless of syntax errors in the XML. See Format XML data for details.

xmlvalid  A command-line XML validation tool, useful for checking an OME-XML document for compliance with the OME-XML schema.

tiffcomment  Dumps the comment from the given TIFF file’s first IFD entry; useful for examining the OME-XML block in an OME-TIFF file (also see Editing XML in an OME-TIFF).

domainlist  Displays a list of imaging domains and the supported formats associated with each domain. See List formats by domain for more information.

mkfake  Creates a “fake” high-content screen with configurable dimensions. This is useful for testing how HCS metadata is handled, without requiring real image data from an acquired screen. See Create a high-content screen for testing for more information.

¹http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/artifacts/bftools.zip
Some of these tools also work in combination, for example Validating XML in an OME-TIFF uses both tiffcomment and xmlvalid.

Running any of these commands without any arguments will print usage information to help you. When run with the -version argument, showinf and bfconvert will display the version of Bio-Formats that is being used (version number, build date, and Git commit reference).

6.1.3 Using the tools directly from source

Firstly, obtain a copy of the sources and build them (see Obtaining and building Bio-Formats). You can configure the scripts to use your source tree instead of bioformats_package.jar in the same directory by following these steps:

1. Point your CLASSPATH to the checked-out directory and the JAR files in the jar folder.
   - E.g. on Windows with Java 1.6 or later, if you have checked out the source at C:\code\bio-formats, set your CLASSPATH environment variable to the value C:\code\bio-formats\jar\*;C:\code\bio-formats. You can access the environment variable configuration area by right-clicking on My Computer, choosing Properties, Advanced tab, Environment Variables button.
2. Compile the source with ant compile.
3. Set the BF_DEVEL environment variable to any value (the variable just needs to be defined).

6.1.4 Version checker

If you run bftools outside of the OMERO environment, you may encounter an issue with the automatic version checker causing a tool to crash when trying to connect to upgrade.openmicroscopy.org.uk. The error message will look something like this:

```
Failed to compare version numbers
java.io.IOException: Server returned HTTP response code: 400 for URL: http://upgrade.openmicroscopy.org.uk?version=4.4.8;os.name=Linux;os.version=2.6.32-358.6.2.el6.x86_64;os.arch=amd64;java.runtime.version=1.6.0_24-b24;java.vm.vendor=Sun+Microsystems+Inc.;bioformats.caller=Bio-Formats+utilities
```

To avoid this issue, call the tool with the -no-upgrade parameter.

6.1.5 Profiling

For debugging errors or investigating performance issues, it can be useful to use profiling tools while running Bio-Formats. The command-line tools can invoke the HPROF2 agent library to profile Heap and CPU usage. Setting the BF_PROFILE environment variable allows to turn profiling on, e.g.:

```
BF_PROFILE=true showinf -nopix -no-upgrade myfile
```

6.2 Displaying images and metadata

The showinf command line tool can be used to show the images and metadata contained in a file.

If no options are specified, showinf displays a summary of available options.

To simply display images:

```
showinf /path/to/file
```

2http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/technotes/samples/hprof.html
All of the images in the first ‘series’ (or 5 dimensional stack) will be opened and displayed in a simple image viewer. The number of series, image dimensions, and other basic metadata will be printed to the console.

- **series SERIES**
  Displays a different series, for example the second one:

  ```
  showinf -series 1 /path/to/file
  ```

  Note that series numbers begin with 0.

- **omexml**
  Displays the OME-XML metadata for a file on the console:

  ```
  showinf -omexml /path/to/file
  ```

- **nopix**
  Image reading can be suppressed if only the metadata is needed:

  ```
  showinf -nopix /path/to/file
  ```

- **range START END**
  A subset of images can also be opened instead of the entire stack, by specifying the start and end plane indices (inclusive):

  ```
  showinf -range 0 0 /path/to/file
  ```

  That opens only the first image in first series in the file.

- **crop X,Y,WIDTH,HEIGHT**
  For very large images, it may also be useful to open a small tile from the image instead of reading everything into memory. To open the upper-left-most 512x512 tile from the images:

  ```
  showinf -crop 0,0,512,512 /path/to/file
  ```

  The parameter to `-crop` is of the format `x, y, width, height`. The `(x, y)` coordinate `(0, 0)` is the upper-left corner of the image; `x + width` must be less than or equal to the image width and `y + height` must be less than or equal to the image height.

- **-no-upgrade**
  By default, `showinf` will check for a new version of Bio-Formats. This can take several seconds (especially on a slow internet connection); to save time, the update check can be disabled:

  ```
  showinf -no-upgrade /path/to/file
  ```

- **-no-valid**
  Similarly, if OME-XML is displayed then it will automatically be validated. On slow or missing internet connections, this can take some time, and so can be disabled:

  ```
  showinf -novalid /path/to/file
  ```

- **-no-core**
  Most output can be suppressed:

  ```
  showinf -nocore /path/to/file
  ```
-omexml-only
Displays the OME-XML alone:

showinf -omexml-only /path/to/file

This is particularly helpful when there are hundreds or thousands of series.

-debug
Enables debugging output if more information is needed:

showinf -debug /path/to/file

-fast
Displays an image as quickly as possible. This is achieved by converting the raw data into a 8 bit RGB image:

showinf -fast /path/to/file

| Note: | Due to the data conversion to a RGB image, using this option results in a loss of precision. |

-autoscale
Adjusts the display range to the minimum and maximum pixel values:

showinf -autoscale /path/to/file

| Note: | This option automatically sets the -fast option and suffers from the same limitations. |

-cache
Caches the reader under the same directory as the input file after initialization:

showinf -cache /path/to/file

-cache-dir DIR
Specifies the base directory under which the reader should be cached:

showinf -cache-dir /tmp/cachedir /path/to/file

6.3 Converting a file to different format

The bfconvert command line tool can be used to convert files between supported formats.

bfconvert with no options displays a summary of available options.

To convert a file to single output file (e.g. TIFF):

bfconvert /path/to/input output.tiff

The output file format is determined by the extension of the output file, e.g. .tiff for TIFF files, .ome.tiff for OME-TIFF, .png for PNG.

-series SERIES
All images in the input file are converted by default. To convert only one series:
bfconvert -series 0 /path/to/input output-first-series.tiff

**-timepoint TIMEPOINT**  
To convert only one timepoint:

bfconvert -timepoint 0 /path/to/input output-first-timepoint.tiff

**-channel CHANNEL**  
To convert only one channel:

bfconvert -channel 0 /path/to/input output-first-channel.tiff

**-z Z**  
To convert only one Z section:

bfconvert -z 0 /path/to/input output-first-z.tiff

**-range START END**  
To convert images between certain indices (inclusive):

bfconvert -range 0 2 /path/to/input output-first-3-images.tiff

**-tilex TILEX, -tiley TILEY**  
All images larger than 4096x4096 will be saved as a set of tiles if the output format supports doing so. The default tile size is determined by the input format, and can be overridden like this:

bfconvert -tilex 512 -tiley 512 /path/to/input output-512x512-tiles.tiff

- **tilex** is the width in pixels of each tile; -**tiley** is the height in pixels of each tile. The last row and column of tiles may be slightly smaller if the image width and height are not multiples of the specified tile width and height. Note that specifying -**tilex** and -**tiley** will cause tiles to be written even if the image is smaller than 4096x4096.

Also note that the specified tile size will affect performance. If large amounts of data are being processed, it is a good idea to try converting a single tile with a few different tile sizes using the -**crop** option. This gives an idea of what the most performant size will be.

Images can also be written to multiple files by specifying a pattern string in the output file. For example, to write one series, timepoint, channel, and Z section per file:

bfconvert /path/to/input output_series_%s_Z%z_C%c_T%t.tiff

%s is the series index, %z is the Z section index, %c is the channel index, and %t is the timepoint index (all indices begin at 0). For large images in particular, it can also be useful to write each tile to a separate file:

bfconvert -tilex 512 -tiley 512 /path/to/input output_tile_%x_%y_%m.jpg

%x is the row index of the tile, %y is the column index of the tile, and %m is the overall tile index. As above, all indices begin at 0. Note that if %x or %y is included in the file name pattern, then the other must be included too. The only exception is if %m was also included in the pattern.

**-compression COMPRESSION**  
By default, all images will be written uncompressed. Supported compression modes vary based upon the output format, but when multiple modes are available the compression can be changed using the -**compression** option. For example, to use LZW compression in a TIFF file:
bfconvert -compression LZW /path/to/input output-lzw.tiff

-overwrite
If the specified output file already exists, bfconvert will prompt to overwrite the file. When running bfconvert non-interactively, it may be useful to always allow bfconvert to overwrite the output file:

bfconvert -overwrite /path/to/input /path/to/output

-nooverwrite
To always exit without overwriting:

bfconvert -nooverwrite /path/to/input /path/to/output

-bigtiff
This option forces the writing of a BigTiff file:

bfconvert -bigtiff /path/to/input output.ome.tiff

New in version 5.1.2: The -bigtiff option is not necessary if a BigTiff extension is used for the output file, e.g.:

bfconvert /path/to/input output.ome.btf

6.4 Validating XML in an OME-TIFF

The XML stored in an OME-TIFF file can be validated using the command line tools.

Both the tiffcomment and xmlvalid commands are used; tiffcomment extracts the XML from the file and xmlvalid validates the XML and prints any errors to the console.

For example:

tiffcomment /path/to/file.ome.tiff | xmlvalid -

will perform the extraction and validation all at once.

Typical successful output is:

[~/.Work/bftools]$ ./xmlvalid sample.ome
Parsing schema path
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/OME/2010-06/ome.xsd
Validating sample.ome
No validation errors found.
[~/.Work/bftools]$

If any errors are found they are reported. When correcting errors it is usually best to work from the top of the file as errors higher up can cause extra errors further down. In this example the output shows 3 errors but there are only 2 mistakes in the file:

[~/.Work/bftools]$ ./xmlvalid broken.ome
Parsing schema path
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/OME/2010-06/ome.xsd
Validating broken.ome
cvc-complex-type.4: Attribute ‘SizeY’ must appear on element ‘Pixels’.
cvc-enumeration-valid: Value ‘Non Zero’ is not facet-valid with respect
to enumeration ‘[EvenOdd, NonZero]’. It must be a value from the enumeration.
cvc-attribute.3: The value ‘Non Zero’ of attribute ‘FillRule’ on element
‘ROI:Shape’ is not valid with respect to its type, ‘null’.
Error validating document: 3 errors found

If the XML is found to have validation errors, the **tifcomment** command can be used to overwrite the XML in the OME-TIFF file with corrected XML. The XML can be displayed in an editor window:

```bash
tiffcomment -edit /path/to/file.ome.tiff
```

or the new XML can be read from a file:

```bash
tiffcomment -set new-comment.xml /path/to/file.ome.tiff
```

### 6.5 Editing XML in an OME-TIFF

To edit the XML in an OME-TIFF file you can use **tifcomment**, one of the Bio-Formats tools.

To use the built in editor run:

```bash
tiffcomment -edit sample.ome.tif
```

To extract or view the XML run:

```bash
tiffcomment sample.ome.tif
```

To inject replacement XML into a file run:

```bash
tiffcomment -set 'newmetadata.xml' sample.ome.tif
```

### 6.6 List formats by domain

Each supported file format has one or more imaging domains associated with it. To print the list of formats associated with each imaging domain:

```bash
domainlist
```

The command does not accept any arguments. The known image domains are defined by:

- ASTRONOMY_DOMAIN
- FLIM_DOMAIN
- GEL_DOMAIN

---

6.7 List supported file formats

A detailed list of supported formats can be displayed using the `formatlist` command.

The default behavior is to print a plain-text list of formats:

```
formatlist
```

- `txt`
  Prints the list of formats as plain-text:

  ```
  formatlist -txt
  ```

- `html`
  Prints the list of formats as HTML:

  ```
  formatlist -html
  ```

- `xml`
  Prints the list of formats as XML:

  ```
  formatlist -xml
  ```

- `help`
  Displays the usage information:

  ```
  formatlist -help
  ```

6.8 Display file in ImageJ

Files can be displayed from the command line in ImageJ. The Bio-Formats importer plugin for ImageJ is used to open the file.

The command takes a single argument:

If the input file is not specified, ImageJ will show a file chooser window.
The Bio-Formats import options window will then appear, after which the image(s) will be displayed.
If the BF_DEVEL environment variable is set, the ImageJ jar <jars/ij.jar> must be included in the classpath.

6.9 Format XML data

The xmlindent command formats and adds indenting to XML so that it is easier to read. Indenting is currently set to 3 spaces.
If an XML file name is not specified, the XML to indent will be read from standard output. Otherwise, one or more file names can be specified:

xmlindent /path/to/xml
xmlindent /path/to/first-xml /path/to/second-xml

The formatted XML from each file will be printed in the order in which the files were specified.
By default, extra whitespace may be added to CDATA elements. To preserve the contents of CDATA elements:

xmlindent -valid /path/to/xml

6.10 Create a high-content screen for testing

The mkfake command creates a high-content screen for testing. The image data will be meaningless, but it allows testing of screen, plate, and well metadata without having to find appropriately-sized screens from real acquisitions.
If no arguments are specified, mkfake prints usage information.
To create a single screen with default plate dimensions:

mkfake default-screen.fake

This will create a directory that represents one screen with a single plate containing one well, one field, and one acquisition of the plate (see PlateAcquisition15).

-plates PLATES
  To change the number of plates in the screen:

  mkfake -plates 3 three-plates.fake

-runs RUNS
  To change the number of acquisitions for each plate:

  mkfake -runs 4 four-plate-acquisitions.fake

-rows ROWS
  To change the number of rows of wells in each plate:

15http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#PlateAcquisition_ID
mkfake -rows 8 eight-row-plate.fake

-**columns** COLUMNS
   To change the number of columns of wells in each plate:

   mkfake -columns 12 twelve-column-plate.fake

-**fields** FIELDS
   To change the number of fields per well:

   mkfake -fields 2 two-field-plate.fake

It is often most useful to use the arguments together to create a realistic screen, for example:

mkfake -rows 16 -columns 24 -plates 2 -fields 3 two-384-well-plates.fake

-**debug** DEBUG
   As with other command line tools, debugging output can be enabled if necessary:

   mkfake -debug debug-screen.fake
OMERO 5 uses Bio-Formats to read original files from over 140 file formats. Please refer to the OMERO documentation\(^1\) for further information.

\(^1\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/omero5.1/
CHAPTER EIGHT

IMAGE SERVER APPLICATIONS

8.1 BISQUE

The BISQUE\(^1\) (Bio-Image Semantic Query User Environment) Database, developed at the Center for Bio-Image Informatics at UCSB, was developed for the exchange and exploration of biological images. The Bisque system supports several areas useful for imaging researchers from image capture to image analysis and querying. The bisque system is centered around a database of images and metadata. Search and comparison of datasets by image data and content is supported. Novel semantic analyses are integrated into the system allowing high level semantic queries and comparison of image content.

Bisque integrates with Bio-Formats by calling the \textit{showinf command line tool}.

8.2 OME Server

OME\(^2\) is a set of software that interacts with a database to manage images, image metadata, image analysis and analysis results. The OME system is capable of leveraging Bio-Formats to import files.

Please note - the OME server is no longer maintained and has now been superseded by the \textit{OMERO server}\(^3\). Support for the OME server has been entirely removed in the 5.0.0 version of Bio-Formats; the following instructions can still be used with the 4.4.x versions.

8.2.1 Installation

For OME Perl v2.6.1\(^4\) and later, the command line installer automatically downloads the latest \texttt{loci_tools.jar} and places it in the proper location. This location is configurable, but is \texttt{/OME/java/loci_tools.jar} by default.

For a list of what was recognized for a particular import into the OME server, go to the Image details page in the web interface, and click the “Image import” link in the upper right hand box.

Bio-Formats is capable of parsing original metadata for supported formats, and standardizes what it can into the OME data model. For the rest, it expresses the metadata in OME terms as key/value pairs using an OriginalMetadata custom semantic type. However, this latter method of metadata representation is of limited utility, as it is not a full conversion into the OME data model.

Bio-Formats is enabled in OME v2.6.1 for all formats except:

- OME-TIFF
- Metamorph HTD
- Deltavision DV
- Metamorph STK
- Bio-Rad PIC
- Zeiss LSM
- TIFF

\(^{1}\)\url{http://www.bioimage.ucsb.edu/bisque}
\(^{2}\)\url{http://openmicroscopy.org/site/support/legacy/ome-server}
\(^{3}\)\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/omero5.1/}
\(^{4}\)\url{http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/ome/2.6.1/}
The above formats have their own Perl importers that override Bio-Formats, meaning that Bio-Formats is not used to process them by default. However, you can override this behavior (except for Metamorph HTD, which Bio-Formats does not support) by editing an OME database configuration value:

% psql ome
To see the current file format reader list:

ome=# select value from configuration where name='import_formats';
value
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
["OME::ImportEngine::OMETIFFreader","OME::ImportEngine::MetamorphHTDFormat",
"OME::ImportEngine::DVreader","OME::ImportEngine::STKreader",
"OME::ImportEngine::BioradReader","OME::ImportEngine::LSMreader",
"OME::ImportEngine::TIFFreader","OME::ImportEngine::BMPreader",
"OME::ImportEngine::DICOMreader","OME::ImportEngine::XMLreader",
"OME::ImportEngine::BioFormats"]
(1 row)
To remove extraneous readers from the list:

ome=# update configuration set value='["OME::ImportEngine::MetamorphHTDFormat",
"OME::ImportEngine::XMLreader","OME::ImportEngine::BioFormats"]' where
name='import_formats';
UPDATE 1
ome=# select value from configuration where name='import_formats';
value
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
["OME::ImportEngine::MetamorphHTDFormat","OME::ImportEngine::XMLreader",
"OME::ImportEngine::BioFormats"]
(1 row)
To reset things back to how they were:

ome=# update configuration set value='["OME::ImportEngine::OMETIFFreader",
"OME::ImportEngine::MetamorphHTDFormat",
"OME::ImportEngine::DVreader",
"OME::ImportEngine::STKreader",
"OME::ImportEngine::BioradReader",
"OME::ImportEngine::LSMreader",
"OME::ImportEngine::TIFFreader",
"OME::ImportEngine::BMPreader",
"OME::ImportEngine::DICOMreader",
"OME::ImportEngine::XMLreader","OME::ImportEngine::BioFormats"]' where
name='import_formats';
Lastly, please note that Li-Cor L2D files cannot be imported into an OME server (see this Trac ticket5 for details). Since the OME perl server has been discontinued, we have no plans to fix this limitation.

8.2.2 Upgrading

You can upgrade your OME server installation to take advantage of a new Bio-Formats release6 by overwriting the old loci_tools.jar with the new one.

---

5http://dev.locl.wisc.edu/trac/software/ticket/266
6http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/
8.2.3 Source Code

The source code for the Bio-Formats integration with OME server spans three languages, using piped system calls in both directions to communicate, with imported pixels written to OMEIS pixels files. The relevant source files are:

- **OmeisImporter.java**\(^7\) – omebf Java command line tool
- **BioFormats.pm**\(^8\) – Perl module for OME Bio-Formats importer
- **omeis.c**\(^9\) – OMEIS C functions for Bio-Formats (search for “bioformats” case insensitively to find relevant sections)

\(^7\)[http://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/tree/v4.4.10/components/scifio/src/loci/formats/ome/OmeisImporter.java]
\(^8\)[http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/ome/code/BioFormats.pm]
\(^9\)[http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/ome/code/omeis.c]
9.1 FARSIGHT

FARSIGHT\(^1\) is a collection of modules for image analysis created by LOCI’s collaborators at the University of Houston\(^2\). These open source modules are built on the ITK library and thus can take advantage of ITK’s support for Bio-Formats to process otherwise unsupported image formats.

The principal FARSIGHT module that benefits from Bio-Formats is the Nucleus Editor\(^3\), though in principle any FARSIGHT-based code that reads image formats via the standard ITK mechanism will be able to leverage Bio-Formats.

See also:
- FARSIGHT Downloads page\(^4\)
- FARSIGHT HowToBuild tutorial\(^5\)

9.2 i3dcore

i3dcore\(^6\), also known as the CBIA 3D image representation library, is a 3D image processing library developed at the Centre for Biomedical Image Analysis\(^7\). Together with i3dalgo\(^8\) and i4dcore\(^9\), i3dcore forms a continuously developed templated cross-platform C++ suite of libraries for multidimensional image processing and analysis.

i3dcore is capable of reading images with Bio-Formats using Java for C++\(^10\) (java4cpp).

See also:
- Download i3dcore\(^11\)
- CBIA Software Development\(^12\)

9.3 ImgLib

ImgLib\(^13\) is a multidimensional image processing library. It provides a general mechanism for writing image analysis algorithms, without writing case logic for bit depth\(^14\), or worrying about the source of the pixel data (arrays in memory, files on disk, etc.).

---

\(^1\)http://www.farsight-toolkit.org/
\(^2\)http://www.uh.edu/
\(^3\)http://www.farsight-toolkit.org/wiki/NucleusEditor
\(^4\)http://www.farsight-toolkit.org/wiki/FARSIGHT_HowToBuild
\(^5\)http://cbia.fimuni.cz/user_dirs/i3dlib_doc/i3dcore/index.html
\(^6\)http://cbia.fimuni.cz/user_dirs/i3dlib_doc/i3dcore/index.html
\(^7\)http://cbia.fimuni.cz/software-development.html
\(^8\)http://cbia.fimuni.cz/user_dirs/i3dlib_doc/i3dalgo/index.html
\(^9\)http://cbia.fimuni.cz/user_dirs/i3dlib_doc/i3dcore/index.html
\(^10\)http://java4cpp.kapott.org/
\(^11\)http://cbia.fimuni.cz/user_dirs/i3dlib_doc/i3dcore/index.html#download
\(^12\)http://cbia.fimuni.cz/software-development.html
\(^13\)http://imglib2.net/
\(^14\)http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color_depth
The SCIFIO\textsuperscript{15} project provides an ImgOpener\textsuperscript{16} utility class for reading data into ImgLib2 data structures using Bio-Formats.

9.4 ITK

The Insight Toolkit\textsuperscript{17} (ITK) is an open-source, cross-platform system that provides developers with an extensive suite of software tools for image analysis. Developed through extreme programming methodologies, ITK employs leading-edge algorithms for registering and segmenting multidimensional data.

ITK provides an ImageIO plug-in structure that works via discovery through a dependency injection scheme. This allows a program built on ITK to load plug-ins for reading and writing different image types without actually linking to the ImageIO libraries required for those types. Such encapsulation automatically grants two major boons: firstly, programs can be easily extended just by virtue of using ITK (developers do not have to specifically accommodate or anticipate what plug-ins may be used). Secondly, the architecture provides a distribution method for open source software, like Bio-Formats, which have licenses that might otherwise exclude them from being used with other software suites.

The SCIFIO ImageIO\textsuperscript{18} plugin provides an ITK imageIO base that uses Bio-Formats to read and write supported life sciences file formats. This plugin allows any program built on ITK to read any of the image types supported by Bio-Formats.

9.5 Qu for MATLAB

Qu for MATLAB\textsuperscript{19} is a MATLAB toolbox for the visualization and analysis of N-dimensional datasets targeted to the field of biomedical imaging, developed by Aaron Ponti.

- Uses Bio-Formats to read files
- Open source software available under the Mozilla Public License

See also:

Qu for MATLAB download page\textsuperscript{20}

9.6 Subimager

Subimager\textsuperscript{21}, the SUBprocess IMAGE servER, is an HTTP server that uses Bio-Formats as a back-end to serve .TIF images. Subimager is designed to be run as a subprocess of CellProfiler to provide CellProfiler with the capability to read and write a variety of image formats. It can be used as a stand-alone image server. It was developed by the Broad Institute\textsuperscript{22} to facilitate integration with their CellProfiler\textsuperscript{23} image analysis application.

\textsuperscript{15}http://scif.io/
\textsuperscript{16}https://github.com/scifio/scifio/blob/master/src/main/java/io/scif/img/ImgOpener.java
\textsuperscript{17}http://itk.org/
\textsuperscript{18}https://github.com/scifio/scifio-imageio
\textsuperscript{19}http://www.scs2.net/home/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=46%3Aqu-for-matlab&catid=34%3Aqu&Itemid=55
\textsuperscript{20}http://www.scs2.net/home/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=46%3Aqu-for-matlab&catid=34%3Aqu&Itemid=55&limitstart=3
\textsuperscript{21}https://github.com/CellProfiler/subimager
\textsuperscript{22}http://www.broadinstitute.org/
\textsuperscript{23}http://www.cellprofiler.org/
NUMERICAL DATA PROCESSING APPLICATIONS

10.1 IDL

IDL\(^1\) (Interactive Data Language) is a popular data visualization and analysis platform used for interactive processing of large amounts of data including images.

IDL possesses the ability to interact with Java applications via its IDL-Java bridge. Karsten Rodenacker has written a script that uses Bio-Formats to read in image files to IDL.

10.1.1 Installation

Download the \texttt{ij\_read\_bio\_formats.pro}\(^2\) script from Karsten Rodenacker’s IDL goodies (\texttt{IDL goodies})\(^3\) web site. See the comments at the top of the script for installation instructions and caveats.

10.1.2 Upgrading

To use a newer version of Bio-Formats, overwrite the requisite JAR files with the newer version\(^4\) and restart IDL.

10.2 KNIME

KNIME\(^5\) (Konstanz Information Miner) is a user-friendly and comprehensive open-source data integration, processing, analysis, and exploration platform. KNIME supports image import using Bio-Formats using the KNIME Image Processing\(^6\) (a.k.a. KNIP) plugin.

10.3 MATLAB

MATLAB\(^7\) is a high-level language and interactive environment that facilitates rapid development of algorithms for performing computationally intensive tasks.

Calling Bio-Formats from MATLAB is fairly straightforward, since MATLAB has built-in interoperability with Java. We have created a set of scripts\(^8\) for reading image files. Note the minimum supported MATLAB version is R2007b (7.5).

\(^{1}\)http://www.exelisvis.com/ProductsServices/IDL.aspx
\(^{2}\)http://karo03.bplaced.net/karo/IDL/\_pro/ij\_read\_bio\_formats.pro
\(^{3}\)http://karo03.bplaced.net/karo/ro\_embed.php?file=IDL/index.html
\(^{4}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/
\(^{5}\)http://www.knime.org/
\(^{6}\)http://tech.knime.org/community/image-processing
\(^{7}\)http://www.mathworks.com/products/matlab/
\(^{8}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/tree/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/matlab
10.3.1 Installation

Download the MATLAB toolbox from the Bio-Formats downloads page. Unzip `bfmatlab.zip` and add the unzipped `bfmatlab` folder to your MATLAB path.

Note: As of Bio-Formats 5.0.0, this zip now contains the bundled jar and you no longer need to download `loci_tools.jar` or the new `bioformats_package.jar` separately.

10.3.2 Usage

Please see Using Bio-Formats in MATLAB for usage instructions. If you intend to extend the existing `.m` files, please also see the developer page for more information on how to use Bio-Formats in general.

10.3.3 Performance

In our tests (MATLAB R14 vs. java 1.6.0_20), the script executes at approximately half the speed of our `showinf` command line tool, due to overhead from copying arrays.

10.3.4 Upgrading

To use a newer version of Bio-Formats, overwrite the content of the `bfmatlab` folder with the newer version of the toolbox and restart MATLAB.

10.3.5 Alternative scripts

Several other groups have developed their own MATLAB scripts that use Bio-Formats, including the following:

- https://github.com/prakatmac/bf-tools/
- `imread` for multiple life science image file formats

10.4 VisAD

The VisAD visualization toolkit is a Java component library for interactive and collaborative visualization and analysis of numerical data. VisAD uses Bio-Formats to read many image formats, notably TIFF.

10.4.1 Installation

The `visad.jar` file has Bio-Formats bundled inside, so no further installation is necessary.

10.4.2 Upgrading

It should be possible to use a newer version of Bio-Formats by putting the latest `bioformats_package.jar` or `formats-gpl.jar` before `visad.jar` in the class path. Alternately, you can create a “VisAD Lite” using the `make lite` command from VisAD source, and use the resultant `visad-lite.jar`, which is a stripped down version of VisAD without sample applications or Bio-Formats bundled in.

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9 http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/
10 http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/
12 http://www.ssec.wisc.edu/~billh/visad.html
13 http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/artifacts/bioformats_package.jar
14 http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/artifacts/formats-gpl.jar
11.1 Bitplane Imaris

Imaris\(^1\) is Bitplane’s core scientific software module that delivers all the necessary functionality for data visualization, analysis, segmentation and interpretation of 3D and 4D microscopy datasets. Combining speed, precision and ease-of-use, Imaris provides a complete set of features for working with three- and four-dimensional multi-channel images of any size, from a few megabytes to multiple gigabytes in size.

As of version 7.2\(^2\), Imaris integrates with Fiji overview, which includes Bio-Formats. See this page\(^3\) for a detailed list of Imaris’ features.

11.2 CellProfiler

CellProfiler\(^4\)—developed by the Broad Institute Imaging Platform\(^5\)—is free open-source software designed to enable biologists without training in computer vision or programming to quantitatively measure phenotypes from thousands of images automatically. CellProfiler uses Bio-Formats to read images from disk, as well as write movies.

11.2.1 Installation

The CellProfiler distribution comes with Bio-Formats included, so no further installation is necessary.

11.2.2 Upgrading

It should be possible to use a newer version of Bio-Formats by replacing the bundled loci_tools.jar with a newer version.

- For example, on Mac OS X, Ctrl+click the CellProfiler icon, choose Show Package Contents, and replace the following files:
  - Contents/Resources/bioformats/loci_tools.jar
  - Contents/Resources/lib/python2.5/bioformats/loci_tools.jar

See also:

CellProfiler\(^6\) Website of the CellProfiler software

Using Bio-Formats in Python Section of the developer documentation describing the Python wrapper for Bio-Formats used by CellProfiler

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\(^1\)http://www.bitplane.com/
\(^2\)http://www.bitplane.com/releasenotes.aspx?product=Imaris&version=7.2&patch=0
\(^3\)http://www.bitplane.com/imaris/imaris
\(^4\)http://www.cellprofiler.org
\(^5\)http://www.broadinstitute.org/science/platforms/imaging/imaging-platform
11.3 Comstat2

Comstat2 is a Java-based computer program for the analysis and treatment of biofilm images in 3D. It is the Master’s project of Martin Vorregaard⁷.

Comstat2 uses the Bio-Formats Importer plugin for ImageJ to read files in TIFF and Leica LIF formats.

11.4 Endrov

Endrov⁸ (or http://www.endrov.net) (EV) is a multi-purpose image analysis program developed by the Thomas Burglin group⁹ at Karolinska Institute¹⁰, Department of Biosciences and Nutrition.

11.4.1 Installation

The EV distribution comes bundled with the core Bio-Formats library (bio-formats.jar), so no further installation is necessary.

11.4.2 Upgrading

It should be possible to use a newer version of Bio-Formats by downloading the latest formats-gpl.jar¹¹ and putting it into the libs folder of the EV distribution, overwriting the old file.

You could also include some optional libraries, to add support for additional formats, if desired.

11.5 FocalPoint

FocalPoint¹² is an image browser, similar to Windows Explorer¹³ or other file manager¹⁴ application, specifically designed to work with more complex image types. FocalPoint uses Bio-Formats to generate thumbnails for some formats.

11.5.1 Installation

FocalPoint is bundled with Bio-Formats, so no further installation is necessary.

11.5.2 Upgrading

It should be possible to use a newer version of Bio-Formats¹⁵ by overwriting the old loci_tools.jar within the FocalPoint distribution. For Mac OS X, you will have to control click the FocalPoint program icon, choose “Show Package Contents” and navigate into Contents/Resources/Java to find the loci_tools.jar file.

11.6 Graphic Converter

Graphic Converter¹⁶ is a Mac OS application for opening, editing, and organizing photos. Versions 6.4.1 and later use Bio-Formats to open all file formats supported by Bio-Formats.

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⁷ http://www.comstat.dk/
⁸ https://github.com/mahogany/Endrov
⁹ http://www.biosci.ki.se/groups/tbu
¹⁰ http://www.ki.se/
¹¹ http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/artifacts/formats-gpl.jar
¹² http://www.bioinformatics.bbsrc.ac.uk/projects/focalpoint/
¹³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_Explorer
¹⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File_manager
¹⁵ http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/
¹⁶ http://www.lemkesoft.com
11.7 Icy

Icy\textsuperscript{17} is an open-source image analysis and visualization software package that combines a user-friendly graphical interface with the ability to write scripts and plugins that can be uploaded to a centralized website. It uses Bio-Formats internally to read images and acquisition metadata, so no further installation is necessary.

11.8 imago

Mayachitra imago\textsuperscript{18} is an advanced desktop image management package that enables scientists to easily store, manage, search, and analyze 5D biological images and their analysis results. imago integrates flexible annotation and metadata management with advanced image analysis tools.

imago uses Bio-Formats to read files in some formats, including Bio-Rad PIC, Image-Pro Workspace, Metamorph TIFF, Leica LCS LEI, Olympus Fluoview FV1000, Nikon NIS-Elements ND2, and Zeiss LSM.

A free 30-day trial version of imago is available here\textsuperscript{19}.

11.9 Iqm

Iqm\textsuperscript{20} is an image processing application written in Java. It is mainly constructed around the Java JAI library and furthermore it incorporates the functionality of the popular ImageJ image processing software.

Because iqm integrates with ImageJ, it can take advantage of the Bio-Formats ImageJ plugin to read image data.

11.10 Macnification

Macnification\textsuperscript{21} is a Mac OS X application for organizing, editing, analyzing and annotating microscopic images, designed for ease of use. It is being developed by Orbicule\textsuperscript{22}.

Macnification uses Bio-Formats to read files in some formats, including Gatan DM3, ICS, ImagePro SEQ, ImagePro IPW, Meta- morph STK, OME-TIFF and Zeiss LSM.

See also:
Free trial download\textsuperscript{23}

11.11 MIPAV

The MIPAV\textsuperscript{24} (Medical Image Processing, Analysis, and Visualization) application—developed at the Center for Information Technology\textsuperscript{25} at the National Institutes of Health\textsuperscript{26}—enables quantitative analysis and visualization of medical images of numerous modalities such as PET, MRI, CT, or microscopy. You can use Bio-Formats as a plugin for MIPAV to read images in the formats it supports.

\textsuperscript{17}http://icy.bioimageanalysis.org/
\textsuperscript{18}http://mayachitra.com/imago/index.html
\textsuperscript{19}http://mayachitra.com/imago/download-trial.php
\textsuperscript{20}http://code.google.com/p/iqm/
\textsuperscript{21}http://www.orbicule.com/macnification/
\textsuperscript{22}http://www.orbicule.com
\textsuperscript{23}http://www.orbicule.com/macnification/download
\textsuperscript{24}http://mipav.cit.nih.gov/
\textsuperscript{25}http://cit.nih.gov/
\textsuperscript{26}http://nih.gov/
11.11.1 Installation

Follow these steps to install the Bio-Formats plugin for MIPAV:

1. Download bioformats_package.jar\(^{27}\) and drop it into your MIPAV folder.
2. Download the plugin source code\(^{28}\) into your user mipav/plugins folder.
3. From the command line, compile the plugin with:
   
   ```
   cd mipav/plugins
   javac -cp $MIPAV:$MIPAV/bioformats\_package.jar \ 
   PlugInBioFormatsImporter.java
   ```

4. where $MIPAV is the location of your MIPAV installation.
5. Add bioformats_package.jar to MIPAV’s class path:
   - How to do so depends on your platform.
   - E.g., in Mac OS X, edit the mipav.app/Contents/Info.plist file.

See the readme file\(^{29}\) for more information.

To upgrade, just overwrite the old bioformats_package.jar with the latest one\(^{30}\). You may want to download the latest version of MIPAV first, to take advantage of new features and bug-fixes.

11.12 Vaa3D

Vaa3D\(^{31}\), developed by the Peng Lab\(^{32}\) at the HHMI Janelia Farm Research Campus\(^{33}\), is a handy, fast, and versatile 3D/4D/5D Image Visualization & Analysis System for Bioimages & Surface Objects.

Vaa3D can use Bio-Formats via the Bio-Formats C++ bindings\(^{34}\) to read images.

11.13 VisBio

VisBio\(^{35}\) is a biological visualization tool designed for easy visualization and analysis of multidimensional image data. VisBio uses Bio-Formats to import files as the Bio-Formats library originally grew out of our efforts to continually expand the file format support within VisBio.

11.13.1 Installation

VisBio is bundled with Bio-Formats, so no further installation is necessary.

11.13.2 Upgrading

It should be possible to use a newer version of Bio-Formats\(^{36}\) by overwriting the old bio-formats.jar and optional libraries within the VisBio distribution. For Mac OS X, you’ll have to control click the VisBio program icon, choose “Show Package Contents” and navigate into Contents/Resources/Java to find the JAR files.

\(^{27}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/artifacts/bioformats_package.jar
\(^{28}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/utils/mipav/PlugInBioFormatsImporter.java
\(^{29}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/utils/mipav/readme.txt
\(^{30}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/
\(^{31}\)http://vaa3d.org
\(^{32}\)http://penglab.janelia.org/
\(^{33}\)http://www.hhmi.org/janelia/
\(^{35}\)http://loci.wisc.edu/software/visbio
\(^{36}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/
11.14 XuvTools

XuvTools\textsuperscript{37} is automated 3D stitching software for biomedical image data. As of release 1.8.0, XuvTools uses Bio-Formats to read image data.

\textsuperscript{37}\url{http://www.xuvtools.org}
Part III

Developer Documentation
The following sections describe various things that are useful to know when working with Bio-Formats. It is recommended that you obtain the Bio-Formats source by following the directions in the Source code section. Referring to the Javadocs as you read over these pages should help, as the notes will make more sense when you see the API.

For a complete list of supported formats, see the Bio-Formats supported formats table.

For a few working examples of how to use Bio-Formats, see these Github pages.

38http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/
39https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/tree/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/utils
12.1 Overview for developers

From the rest of the Bio-Formats developer documentation one may piece together a correct and useful understanding of what Bio-Formats does and how it does it. This section gives a high-level tour of these technical details, for those new to working on Bio-Formats itself, making it easier to understand how the information from the other sections fits into the big picture.

12.1.1 Terms and concepts

Bio-Formats can read image data from files for many formats, and can write image data to files for some formats. An image may have many two-dimensional “planes” of pixel intensity values. Each pixel on a plane is identified by its \( x \), \( y \) values. Planes within an image may be identified by various dimensions including \( z \) (third spatial dimension), \( c \) (channel, e.g. wavelength) or \( t \) (time). Planes may be divided into tiles, which are rectangular subsections of a plane; this is helpful in handling very large planes. A file (or set of related files) on disk may contain multiple images: each image is identified by a unique series number.

An image is more than a set of planes: it also has metadata. Bio-Formats distinguishes core metadata, such as the \( x \), \( y \), \( z \), \( c \), \( t \) dimensions of the image, from format-specific original metadata, e.g. information about the microscope and its settings, which is represented as a dictionary of values indexed by unique keys. Metadata apply to the image data as a whole, or separately to specific series within it.

Bio-Formats is able to translate the above metadata into a further form, OME metadata. The translation may be partial or incomplete, but remains very useful for allowing the metadata of images from different file formats to be used and compared in a common format defined by the OME data model.

12.1.2 Implementation

Bio-Formats is primarily a Java project. It can be used from MATLAB, and there are C++ bindings and an ongoing C++ implementation effort. The source code is available for download and sometimes the user community contributes code back into Bio-Formats by opening a pull request on GitHub. Bio-Formats is built from source with Ant or Maven and some of the Bio-Formats source code is generated from other files during the build process. The resulting JARs corresponding to official Bio-Formats releases are available for download.

Readers and writers for different image file formats are implemented in separate Java classes. Readers for related formats may reflect that relationship in the Java class hierarchy. Simple standalone command-line tools are provided with Bio-Formats, but it is more commonly used as a third-party library by other applications. Various examples show how one may use Bio-Formats in different ways in writing a new application that reads or writes image data. A common pattern is to initialize a reader based on the image data’s primary file, then query that reader for the metadata and planes of interest.

The set of readers is easily modified. The readers.txt\(^1\) file lists the readers to try in determining an image file’s format, and there are many useful classes and methods among the Bio-Formats Java code to assist in writing new readers and writers.

\(^1\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-api/src/loci/formats/readers.txt
12.2 Obtaining and building Bio-Formats

12.2.1 Source code

The source code for this Bio-Formats release is available from the download page\(^2\). This release and the latest Bio-Formats source code are also available from the Git repository. This may be accessed using the repository path:

\[ \text{git@github.com:openmicroscopy/bioformats.git} \]

More information about Git and client downloads are available from the Git project website\(^3\). You can also browse the Bio-Formats source on GitHub\(^4\)

**Note:** Windows users must set git to use `core.autocrlf=input` to ensure that Bio-Formats uses LF rather than CRLF line endings, otherwise the build will fail (Genshi can’t process code templates with CRLF line endings, leading to broken sources being generated). This can be set globally in the registry when installing `msysgit` or by editing `etc/gitconfig` in the git installation directory. Annoyingly, these settings appear to override per-user and per-repository configuration values, requiring these to be set globally.

Lastly, you can browse the Bio-Formats Javadocs online\(^5\), or generate them yourself using the “docs” Ant target.

12.2.2 Source code structure

The Bio-Formats code is divided into several projects. Core components are located in subfolders of the `components` folder, with some components further classified into `components/forks` or `components/stubs`, depending on the nature of the project. See the Component overview for more information, including associated build targets for each component.

Each project has a corresponding Maven POM file, which can be used to work with the project in your favorite IDE, or from the command line, once you have cloned the source.

12.2.3 Building from source

Instructions for several popular options follow. In all cases, make sure that the prerequisites are installed before you begin.

If you are interested in working on the Bio-Formats source code itself, you can load it into your favorite IDE, or develop with your favorite text editor.

Prerequisites

In addition to the Bio-Formats source code, the following programs and packages are also required:

- **Python**\(^9\), version 2.6 or later (note: not version 3)
- **Genshi**\(^10\) 0.5 or later (0.7 recommended)

**Note:** Genshi may be installed (in order of decreasing preference) with some Linux distributions’ package managers, **pip** (\texttt{pip install genshi}), by downloading a compatible .egg for your system from the Genshi download page\(^11\), or from source. If using a .egg, make sure it is added to your PYTHONPATH environment variable.

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\(^2\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/
\(^3\)http://git-scm.com/
\(^4\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats
\(^5\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/
\(^6\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/tree/v5.1.4/components/
\(^7\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/tree/v5.1.4/components/forks/
\(^8\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/tree/v5.1.4/components/stubs/
\(^9\)http://python.org
\(^10\)http://genshi.edgewall.org
\(^11\)http://genshi.edgewall.org/wiki/Download
**NetBeans**

NetBeans comes with Maven support built in. To import the Bio-Formats source, perform the following steps:

1. Select **File → Open Project** from the menu - choose the top-level path to bioformats.git and click **Open Project**
2. In the ‘Projects’ tab on the left-hand side, expand the ‘Bio-Formats projects’ entry - you should now have a series of folders including ‘Other Sources’, ‘Modules’ and ‘Dependencies.’
3. Expand the ‘Modules’ folder to give a list of components and then double-click the desired project(s) to work with them.

Alternately, you can clone the source directly from NetBeans into a project by selecting **Team → Git → Clone Other...** from the menu.

**Eclipse**

Eclipse uses the “Maven Integration for Eclipse” (m2e) plugin to work with Maven projects. It is more flexible than Eclipse’s built-in project management because m2e transparently converts between project dependencies and JAR dependencies (stored in the Maven repository in ~/.m2/repository) on the build path, depending on which projects are currently open.

We recommend using Eclipse 4.3 (Kepler), specifically - “Eclipse IDE for Java developers”. It comes with m2e installed ([http://eclipse.org/downloads/compare.php?release=kepler](http://eclipse.org/downloads/compare.php?release=kepler)).

You can then import the Bio-Formats source by choosing **File → Import → Existing Maven Projects** from the menu and browsing to the top-level folder of your Bio-Formats working copy. Alternatively, run the Eclipse Maven target with **mvn eclipse:eclipse** to create the Eclipse project files, then use **File → Import → Existing Projects into Workspace**.

To remove post-import errors, either close the **ome-xml** project or run:

```
ant jars & mvn generate-sources
```

**See also:**

[ome-devel] Importing source into eclipse[^12]

Command line

If you prefer developing code with a text editor such as vim or emacs, you can use the Ant or Maven command line tools to compile Bio-Formats. The Bio-Formats source tree provides parallel build systems for both Ant and Maven, so you can use either one to build the code.

For a list of Ant targets, run:

```
ant -p
```

In general, `ant jars` or `ant tools` is the correct command.

When using Maven, Bio-Formats is configured to run the “install” target by default, so all JARs will be copied into your local Maven repository in `~/.m2/repository`. Simply run:

```
mvn
```

With either Ant or Maven, you can use similar commands in any subproject folder to build just that component.

12.2.4 Using Gradle, Maven or Ivy

All released .jar artifacts may be obtained through the OME Artifactory server\textsuperscript{13}. The “Client Settings” section of the Artifactory main page provides example code snippets for inclusion into your Gradle, Maven or Ivy project, which will enable the use of this repository.

Example snippets for using the Bio-Formats `$\{release.major\}.\{release.minor\}$-SNAPSHOT formats-gpl artifact are available for Gradle and for Maven. These may be copied into your project to enable the use of the Bio-Formats library components, and may be adjusted to use different components or different release or development versions of Bio-Formats.

12.3 Component overview

The Bio-Formats code repository is divided up into separate components.

The Ant targets to build each component from the repository root are noted in the component descriptions below. Unless otherwise noted, each component can also be built with Maven by running `mvn` in the component’s subdirectory. The Maven module name for each component (as it is shown in most IDEs) is also noted in parenthesis.

12.3.1 Core components

The most commonly used and actively modified components.

- `formats-common`
- `formats-api`
- `formats-bsd`
- `formats-gpl`
- `specification`
- `ome-xml`

12.3.2 Internal testing components

These components are used heavily during continuous integration testing, but are less relevant for active development work.

- `autogen`
- `test-suite`

\textsuperscript{13}http://artifacts.openmicroscopy.org/artifactory
12.3.3 Forks of existing projects

- mdbtools
- jai
- turbojpeg
- poi

12.3.4 All components

autogen (Bio-Formats code generator)\(^{14}\):

**Ant:** jar-autogen

Contains everything needed to automatically generate documentation for supported file formats. format-pages.txt\(^{15}\) should be updated for each new file format reader or writer, but otherwise manual changes should be unnecessary. The following Ant targets are used to regenerate the documentation for all formats:

```
gen-format-pages
gen-meta-support
gen-original-meta-support
```

bio-formats-plugins (Bio-Formats Plugins for ImageJ)\(^{16}\):

**Ant:** jar-bio-formats-plugins

Everything pertaining to the Bio-Formats plugins for ImageJ lives in this component. Note that when built, this component produces bio-formats_plugins.jar (instead of bio-formats-plugins.jar) to be in keeping with ImageJ plugin naming conventions. bio-formats-tools (Bio-Formats command line tools)\(^{17}\):

**Ant:** jar-bio-formats-tools

The classes that implement the showinf, bfconvert, and mkfake command line tools are contained in this component. Note that this is built with the jar-bio-formats-tools Ant target, and not the tools target (which is the Ant equivalent of bundles). bundles (bioformats_package bundle, LOCI Tools bundle, OME Tools bundle)\(^{18}\):

**Ant:** tools

This is only needed by the Maven build system, and is used to aggregate all of the individual .jar files into bioformats_package.jar. There should not be any code here, just build system files. forks/jai (JAI Image I/O Tools)\(^{19}\):

**Ant:** jar-jai

This is a fork of JAI ImageIO\(^{20}\) which adds support for decoding YCbCr JPEG-2000 data. This is primarily needed for reading images from histology/pathology formats in formats-gpl. There are no dependencies on other components. forks/mdbtools (MDB Tools (Java port))\(^{21}\):

**Ant:** jar-mdbtools

This is a fork of the mdbtools-java\(^{22}\) project. There are numerous bug fixes, as well as changes to reduce the memory required for large files. There are no dependencies on other components. forks/poi (Apache Jakarta POI)\(^{23}\):

**Ant:** jar-ome-poi

\(^{14}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/autogen

\(^{15}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/autogen/src/format-pages.txt

\(^{16}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/bio-formats-plugins

\(^{17}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/bio-formats-tools

\(^{18}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/bundles

\(^{19}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/forks/jai

\(^{20}\)http://java.net/projects/jai-imageio-core

\(^{21}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/forks/mdbtools

\(^{22}\)http://mdbtools.cvs.sourceforge.net/viewvc/mdbtools/mdbtools-java

\(^{23}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/forks/poi
This is a fork of Apache POI\textsuperscript{24}, which allows reading of Microsoft OLE document files. We have made substantial changes to support files larger than 2GB and reduce the amount of memory required to open a file. I/O is also handled by classes from \texttt{formats-common}, which allows OLE files to be read from memory. forks/turbojpeg (libjpeg-turbo Java bindings)\textsuperscript{25}:

\textbf{Ant: jar-turbojpeg}

This is a fork of libjpeg-turbo\textsuperscript{26}. There are not any real code changes, but having this as a separate component allows us to package the libjpeg-turbo Java API together with all of the required binaries into a single .jar file using native-lib-loader\textsuperscript{27}. There are no dependencies on other components. \texttt{formats-api (Bio-Formats API)}\textsuperscript{28}:

\textbf{Ant: jar-formats-api}

This defines all of the high level interfaces and abstract classes for reading and writing files. There are no file format readers or writers actually implemented in this component, but it does contain the majority of the API that defines Bio-Formats. \texttt{formats-bsd} and \texttt{formats-gpl} implement this API to provide file format readers and writers. \texttt{formats-common} and \texttt{ome-xml} are both required as part of the interface definitions. \texttt{formats-common (Common)}\textsuperscript{29}:

\textbf{Ant: jar-formats-common}

Provides I/O classes that unify reading from files on disk, streams or files in memory, compressed streams, and non-file URLs. The primary entry points are \texttt{Location}\textsuperscript{30}, \texttt{RandomAccessInputStream}\textsuperscript{31} (for reading), and \texttt{RandomAccessOutputStream}\textsuperscript{32} (for writing).

In addition to I/O, there are several classes to assist in working with XML (XMLTools\textsuperscript{33}), date/timestamps (DateTools\textsuperscript{34}), logging configuration (DebugTools\textsuperscript{35}), and byte arithmetic (DataTools\textsuperscript{36}).

This does not depend on any other components, so can be used anywhere independent of the rest of the Bio-Formats API. \texttt{formats-bsd} (BSD Bio-Formats readers and writers)\textsuperscript{37}:

\textbf{Ant: jar-formats-bsd, jar-formats-bsd-tests}

This contains readers and writers for formats which have a publicly available specification, e.g. TIFF. Everything in the component is BSD-licensed. \texttt{formats-gpl (Bio-Formats library)}\textsuperscript{38}:

\textbf{Ant: jar-formats-gpl}

The majority of the file format readers and some file format writers are contained in this component. Everything in the component is GPL-licensed (in contrast with \texttt{formats-bsd}). Most file formats represented in this component do not have a publicly available specification. metakit (Metakit)\textsuperscript{39}:

\textbf{Ant: jar-metakit}

Java implementation of the Metakit database specification\textsuperscript{40}. This uses classes from \texttt{formats-common} and is used by \texttt{formats-gpl}, but is otherwise independent of the main Bio-Formats API. \texttt{ome-jxr (OME JPEG XR codec library)}\textsuperscript{41}:

\textbf{Ant: jar-ome-jxr}

Experimental implementation of JPEG-XR\textsuperscript{42} in Java. This uses classes from \texttt{formats-common}, but is otherwise independent of Bio-Formats. \texttt{ome-xml (OME-XML Java library)}\textsuperscript{43}:

\textbf{Ant: jar-ome-xml}
This component contains classes that represent the OME-XML schema. Some classes are committed to the Git repository, but the majority are generated at build time by using xsd-fu to parse the OME-XML schema files. Classes from this component are used by Bio-Formats to read and write OME-XML, but they can also be used independently.

Ant: jar-specification

All released and in-progress OME-XML schema files are contained in this component. The specification component is also the location of all XSLT stylesheets for converting between OME-XML schema versions, as well as example OME-XML files in each of the released schema versions. stubs (Luratech LuraWave stubs, MIPAV stubs):

Ant: jar-hwf-stubs, jar-mipav-stubs

This component provides empty classes that mirror third-party dependencies which are required at compile time but cannot be included in the build system (usually due to licensing issues). The build succeeds since required class names are present with the correct method signatures; the end user is then expected to replace the stub .jar files at runtime.

Ant: jar-tests

All tests that operate on files from our data repository (i.e., integration tests) are included in this component. These tests are primarily run by the continuous integration jobs, and verify that there are no regressions in reading images or metadata.

xsd-fu

xsdfu is a Python framework for turning the schema files in the specification component into the classes that represent the OME-XML schema in the ome-xml component.

12.4 Reading files

12.4.1 Basic file reading

Bio-Formats provides several methods for retrieving data from files in an arbitrary (supported) format. These methods fall into three categories: raw pixels, core metadata, and format-specific metadata. All methods described here are present and documented in loci.formats.IFormatReader. In general, it is recommended that you read files using an instance of loci.formats.ImageReader. While it is possible to work with readers for a specific format, ImageReader contains additional logic to automatically detect the format of a file and delegate subsequent calls to the appropriate reader.

Prior to retrieving pixels or metadata, it is necessary to call setId(java.lang.String) on the reader instance, passing in the name of the file to read. Some formats allow multiple series (5D image stacks) per file; in this case you may wish to call setSeries(int) to change which series is being read.

Raw pixels are always retrieved one plane at a time. Planes are returned as raw byte arrays, using one of the openBytes methods.

Core metadata is the general term for anything that might be needed to work with the planes in a file. A list of core metadata fields is given in the table below together with the appropriate accessor method:

https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/specification
https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/stubs
https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/test-suite
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/contributing/ci-bio-formats.html
https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/xsd-fu
http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#setSeries(int)
### Core metadata field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>API method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Image width</td>
<td>getSizeX()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image height</td>
<td>getSizeY()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of series per file</td>
<td>getSeriesCount()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of images per file</td>
<td>getImageCount()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of slices in the current series</td>
<td>getSizeZ()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of timepoints in the current series</td>
<td>getSizeT()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of actual channels in the current series</td>
<td>getSizeC()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ordering of the images within the current series</td>
<td>getDimensionOrder()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whether each image is RGB</td>
<td>isRGB()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whether the pixel bytes are in little-endian order</td>
<td>isLittleEndian()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whether the channels in an image are interleaved</td>
<td>isInterleaved()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The type of pixel data in this file</td>
<td>getPixelType()</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All file formats are guaranteed to accurately report core metadata.

Format-specific metadata refers to any other data specified in the file - this includes acquisition and hardware parameters, among other things. This data is stored internally in a `java.util.Hashtable`, and can be accessed in one of two ways: individual values can be retrieved by calling `getMetadataValue(java.lang.String)`\(^{66}\), which gets the value of the specified key. Note that the keys in this Hashtable are different for each format, hence the name “format-specific metadata”.

See [Bio-Formats metadata processing](#) for more information on the metadata capabilities that Bio-Formats provides.

See also:

IFTFormatReader\(^{67}\)  Source code of the `loci.formats.IFormatReader` interface

### 12.4.2 File reading extras

The previous section described how to read pixels as they are stored in the file. However, the native format is not necessarily convenient, so Bio-Formats provides a few extras to make file reading more flexible.

- The `loci.formats.ReaderWrapper`\(^{68}\) API that implements `loci.formats.IFormatReader` allows to define “wrapper” readers that take a reader in the constructor, and manipulate the results somehow, for convenience. Using them is similar to the java.io InputStream/OutputStream model: just layer whichever functionality you need by nesting the wrappers.

The table below summarizes a few wrapper readers of interest:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wrapper reader</th>
<th>Functionality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>loci.formats.BufferedImageReader</code>(^{69})</td>
<td>Allows pixel data to be returned as BufferedImages instead of raw byte arrays(^{53})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>loci.formats.FileStitcher</code>(^{70})</td>
<td>Uses advanced pattern matching heuristics to group files that belong to the same dataset(^{68})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>loci.formats.ChannelSeparator</code>(^{71})</td>
<td>Merges grayscale images to RGB if the number of channels is greater than 1(^{72})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>loci.formats.ChannelMerger</code>(^{71})</td>
<td>Converts indexed color images to RGB(^{73})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>loci.formats.ChannelFiller</code>(^{74})</td>
<td>Provides an API for changing the dimension order of a file(^{74})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>loci.formats.DimensionSwapper</code>(^{75})</td>
<td>Caches the state of the reader into a memoization file(^{75})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{63}\)[http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isLittleEndian()](http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isLittleEndian())
\(^{64}\)[http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isInterleaved()](http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isInterleaved())
\(^{65}\)[http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isLittleEndian()](http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isLittleEndian())
\(^{67}\)[http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isRGB()](http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isRGB())
\(^{68}\)[http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isLittleEndian()](http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isLittleEndian())
\(^{69}\)[http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isInterleaved()](http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isInterleaved())
\(^{70}\)[http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isLittleEndian()](http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isLittleEndian())
\(^{71}\)[http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isInterleaved()](http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isInterleaved())
\(^{72}\)[http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isRGB()](http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isRGB())
\(^{73}\)[http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isLittleEndian()](http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isLittleEndian())
\(^{74}\)[http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isInterleaved()](http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isInterleaved())
\(^{75}\)[http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isRGB()](http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isRGB())
\(^{76}\)[http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isLittleEndian()](http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isLittleEndian())
Bio-Formats Documentation, Release 5.1.4

- `loci.formats.ImageTools`\(^77\) and `loci.formats.gui.AWTImageTools`\(^78\) provide a number of methods for manipulating Buffered-Images and primitive type arrays. In particular, there are methods to split and merge channels in a BufferedImage/array, as well as converting to a specific data type (e.g. convert short data to byte data).

### 12.4.3 Troubleshooting

- Importing multi-file formats (Leica LEI, PerkinElmer, FV1000 OIF, ICS, and Prairie TIFF, to name a few) can fail if any of the files are renamed. There are “best guess” heuristics in these readers, but they are not guaranteed to work in general. So please do not rename files in these formats.
- If you are working on a Macintosh, make sure that the data and resource forks of your image files are stored together. Bio-Formats does not handle separated forks (the native QuickTime reader tries, but usually fails).
- Bio-Formats file readers are not thread-safe. If files are read within a parallelized environment, a new reader must be fully initialized in each parallel session. See *Improving reading performance* about ways to improve file reading performance in multi-threaded mode.

### 12.5 Writing files

The `loci.formats.IFormatWriter`\(^79\) API is very similar to the reader API, in that files are written one plane at a time (rather than all at once).

The file formats which can be written using Bio-Formats are marked in the *supported formats table* with a green tick in the ‘export’ column. These include, but are not limited to:

- TIFF (uncompressed, LZW, JPEG, or JPEG-2000)
- OME-TIFF (uncompressed, LZW, JPEG, or JPEG-2000)
- JPEG
- PNG
- AVI (uncompressed)
- QuickTime (uncompressed is supported natively; additional codecs use QTJava)
- Encapsulated PostScript (EPS)
- OME-XML (not recommended)

All writers allow the output file to be changed before the last plane has been written. This allows you to write to any number of output files using the same writer and output settings (compression, frames per second, etc.), and is especially useful for formats that do not support multiple images per file.

See also:

**IFormatWriter**\(^80\) Source code of the `loci.formats.IFormatWriter` interface

**loci.formats.tools.ImageConverter**\(^81\) Source code of the `loci.formats.tools.ImageConverter` class

*Further details on exporting raw pixel data to OME-TIFF files* Examples of OME-TIFF writing

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\(^72\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/ChannelMerger.html  
\(^73\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/ChannelFiller.html  
\(^74\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/MinMaxCalculator.html  
\(^75\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/DimensionSwapper.html  
\(^76\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/Memoizer.html  
\(^77\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/ImageTools.html  
\(^78\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/gui/AWTImageTools.html  
\(^79\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatWriter.html  

12.5. Writing files 78
13.1 Using Bio-Formats as a Java library

If you wish to make use of Bio-Formats within your own software, you can download `formats-gpl.jar` to use it as a library. Just add `formats-gpl.jar` to your CLASSPATH or build path. You will also need `common.jar` for common I/O functions, `ome-xml.jar` for metadata standardization, and `SLF4J` for logging.

There are also certain packages that if present will be utilized to provide additional functionality. To include one, just place it in the same folder.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Filename</th>
<th>License</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apache Jakarta POI³</td>
<td>ome-poi.jar⁴</td>
<td>Apache</td>
<td>OME fork; for OLE-based formats (zvi, oib, ipw, cxd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDB Tools⁵</td>
<td>mdbtools-java.jar⁶</td>
<td>LGPL</td>
<td>Java port, OME fork; for Olympus CellR and Zeiss LSM metadata (mdb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAI Image I/O Tools⁷</td>
<td>jai_imageio.jar⁸</td>
<td>BSD</td>
<td>Pure Java implementation, OME fork; for JPEG2000-based formats (nd2, jp2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NetCDF⁹</td>
<td>netcdf-4.3.19.jar¹⁰</td>
<td>LGPL</td>
<td>Java library; for HDF5-based formats (Imaris 5.5, MINC MRI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QuickTime for Java¹¹</td>
<td>QTJava.zip</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>For additional QuickTime codecs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the list in the Bio-Formats toplevel build file¹² for a complete and up-to-date list of all optional libraries, which can all be found in our Git repository¹³.

### 13.1.1 Examples of usage

**MinimumWriter¹⁴** - A command line utility demonstrating the minimum amount of metadata needed to write a file.

**ImageConverter¹⁵** - A simple command line tool for converting between formats.

**ImageInfo¹⁶** - A more involved command line utility for thoroughly reading an input file, printing some information about it, and displaying the pixels onscreen using the Bio-Formats viewer.

**PrintTimestamps¹⁷** - A command line example demonstrating how to extract timestamps from a file.

**Simple_Read¹⁸** - A simple ImageJ plugin demonstrating how to use Bio-Formats to read files into ImageJ (see ImageJ overview).
Read_Image\textsuperscript{19} - An ImageJ plugin that uses Bio-Formats to build up an image stack, reading image planes one by one (see ImageJ overview).

Mass_Importer\textsuperscript{20} - A simple plugin for ImageJ that demonstrates how to open all image files in a directory using Bio-Formats, grouping files with similar names to avoiding opening the same dataset more than once (see ImageJ overview).

### 13.1.2 A Note on Java Web Start (bioformats_package.jar vs. formats-gpl.jar)

To use Bio-Formats with your Java Web Start application, we recommend using \texttt{formats-gpl.jar} rather than \texttt{bioformats_package.jar}—the latter is merely a bundle of \texttt{formats-gpl.jar} plus all its optional dependencies.

The bioformats_package.jar bundle is intended as a convenience (e.g. to simplify installation as an ImageJ plugin), but is by no means the only solution for developers. We recommend using \texttt{formats-gpl.jar} as a separate entity depending on your needs as a developer.

The bundle is quite large because we have added support for several formats that need large helper libraries (e.g. Imaris’ HDF-based format). However, these additional libraries are optional; Bio-Formats has been coded using reflection so that it can both compile and run without them.

When deploying a JNLP-based application, using bioformats_package.jar directly is not the best approach, since every time Bio-Formats is updated, the server would need to feed another 15+ MB JAR file to the client. Rather, Web Start is a case where you should keep the JARs separate, since JNLP was designed to make management of JAR dependencies trivial for the end user. By keeping formats-gpl.jar and the optional dependencies separate, only a <1 MB JAR needs to be updated when formats-gpl.jar changes.

As a developer, you have the option of packaging formats-gpl.jar with as many or as few optional libraries as you wish, to cut down on file size as needed. You are free to make whatever kind of “stripped down” version you require. You could even build a custom formats-gpl.jar that excludes certain classes, if you like.

For an explicit enumeration of all the optional libraries included in bioformats_package.jar, see the package.libraries variable of the ant/toplevel.properties\textsuperscript{21} file of the distribution. You can also read our notes about each in the source distribution’s Ant build.xml\textsuperscript{22} script.

### 13.2 Exporting files using Bio-Formats

This guide pertains to version 4.2 and later.

#### 13.2.1 Basic conversion

The first thing we need to do is set up a reader:

```java
// create a reader that will automatically handle any supported format
IFormatReader reader = new ImageReader();
// tell the reader where to store the metadata from the dataset
MetadataStore metadata;

try {
    ServiceFactory factory = new ServiceFactory();
    OMEXMLService service = factory.getInstance(OMEXMLService.class);
    metadata = service.createOMEXMLMetadata();
} catch (DependencyException exc) {
    throw new FormatException("Could not create OME-XML store.", exc);
} catch (ServiceException exc) {
    throw new FormatException("Could not create OME-XML store.", exc);
}
```

\textsuperscript{19}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/bio-formats-plugins/utils/Read_Image.java

\textsuperscript{20}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/bio-formats-plugins/utils/Mass_Importer.java

\textsuperscript{21}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/ant/toplevel.properties

\textsuperscript{22}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/build.xml#L240
reader.setMetadataStore(metadata);
// initialize the dataset
reader.setId("/path/to/file");

Now, we set up our writer:

// create a writer that will automatically handle any supported output format
IFormatWriter writer = new ImageWriter();
// give the writer a MetadataRetrieve object, which encapsulates all of the
// dimension information for the dataset (among many other things)
writer.setMetadataRetrieve(MetadataTools.asRetrieve(reader.getMetadataStore()));
// initialize the writer
writer.setId("/path/to/output/file");

Note that the extension of the filename passed to ‘writer.setId(…)’ determines the file format of the exported file.

Now that everything is set up, we can start writing planes:

for (int series=0; series<reader.getSeriesCount(); series++) {
  reader.setSeries(series);
  writer.setSeries(series);

  for (int image=0; image<reader.getImageCount(); image++) {
    writer.saveBytes(image, reader.openBytes(image));
  }
}

Finally, make sure to close both the reader and the writer. Failure to do so can cause:

- file handle leaks
- memory leaks
- truncated output files

Fortunately, closing the files is very easy:

reader.close();
writer.close();

13.2.2 Converting large images

The flaw in the previous example is that it requires an image plane to be fully read into memory before it can be saved. In many cases this is fine, but if you are working with very large images (especially > 4 GB) this is problematic. The solution is to break each image plane into a set of reasonably-sized tiles and save each tile separately - thus substantially reducing the amount of memory required for conversion.

For now, we’ll assume that your tile size is 1024 x 1024, though in practice you will likely want to adjust this. Assuming you have an IFormatReader and IFormatWriter set up as in the previous example, let’s start writing planes:

int tileWidth = 1024;
int tileHeight = 1024;

for (int series=0; series<reader.getSeriesCount(); series++) {
  reader.setSeries(series);
  writer.setSeries(series);
// determine how many tiles are in each image plane
// for simplicity, we’ll assume that the image width and height are
// multiples of 1024

int tileRows = reader.getSizeY() / tileHeight;
int tileColumns = reader.getSizeX() / tileWidth;

for (int image=0; image<reader.getImageCount(); image++) {
  for (int row=0; row<tileRows; row++) {
    for (int col=0; col<tileColumns; col++) {
      // open a tile - in addition to the image index, we need to specify
      // the (x, y) coordinate of the upper left corner of the tile,
      // along with the width and height of the tile

      int xCoordinate = col * tileWidth;
      int yCoordinate = row * tileHeight;
      byte[] tile =
        reader.openBytes(image, xCoordinate, yCoordinate, tileWidth, tileHeight);
      writer.saveBytes(
        image, tile, xCoordinate, yCoordinate, tileWidth, tileHeight);
    }
  }
}

As noted, the example assumes that the width and height of the image are multiples of the tile dimensions. Be careful, as this is
not always the case; the last column and/or row may be smaller than preceding columns/rows. An exception will be thrown if you
attempt to read or write a tile that is not completely contained by the original image plane. Most writers perform best if the tile
width is equal to the image width, although specifying any valid width should work.

As before, you need to close the reader and writer.

### 13.2.3 Converting to multiple files

The recommended method of converting to multiple files is to use a single IFormatWriter, like so:

```java
// you should have set up a reader as in the first example
ImageWriter writer = new ImageWriter();
writer.setMetadataRetrieve(MetadataTools.asRetrieve(reader.getMetadataStore()));
// replace this with your own filename definitions
// in this example, we’re going to write half of the planes to one file
// and half of the planes to another file
String[] outputFiles =
  new String[] {"/path/to/file/1.tif", "/path/to/file/2.tif"};
writer.setId(outputFiles[0]);

int planesPerFile = reader.getImageCount() / outputFiles.length;
for (int file=0; file<outputFiles.length; file++) {
  writer.changeOutputFile(outputFiles[file]);
  for (int image=0; image<planesPerFile; image++) {
    int index = file * planesPerFile + image;
    writer.saveBytes(image, reader.openBytes(index));
  }
}

reader.close();
writer.close();
```

The advantage here is that the relationship between the files is preserved when converting to formats that support multi-file datasets
internally (namely OME-TIFF). If you are only converting to graphics formats (e.g. JPEG, AVI, MOV), then you could also use
a separate IFormatWriter for each file, like this:
// again, you should have set up a reader already
String[] outputFiles = new String[] {"/path/to/file/1.avi", "/path/to/file/2.avi"};
int planesPerFile = reader.getImageCount() / outputFiles.length;
for (int file=0; file<outputFiles.length; file++) {
    ImageWriter writer = new ImageWriter();
    writer.setMetadataRetrieve(MetadataTools.asRetrieve(reader.getMetadataStore()));
    writer.setId(outputFiles[file]);
    for (int image=0; image<planesPerFile; image++) {
        int index = file * planesPerFile + image;
        writer.saveBytes(image, reader.openBytes(index));
    }
    writer.close();
}

13.2.4 Known issues

List of Trac tickets\(^\text{23}\)

13.3 Further details on exporting raw pixel data to OME-TIFF files

This document explains how to export pixel data to OME-TIFF using Bio-Formats version 4.2 and later.

The first thing that must happen is we must create the object that stores OME-XML metadata. This is done as follows:

```
ServiceFactory factory = new ServiceFactory();
OMEXMLService service = factory.getInstance(OMEXMLService.class);
IMetadata omexml = service.createOMEXMLMetadata();
```

The `omexml` object can now be used in our code to store OME-XML metadata, and by the file format writer to retrieve OME-XML metadata.

Now that we have somewhere to put metadata, we need to populate as much metadata as we can. The minimum amount of metadata required is:

- endianness of the pixel data
- the order in which dimensions are stored
- the bit depth of the pixel data
- the number of channels
- the number of timepoints
- the number of Z sections
- the width (in pixels) of an image
- the height (in pixels) of an image
- the number of samples per channel (3 for RGB images, 1 otherwise)

We populate that metadata as follows:

```
omexml.setImageID("Image:0", 0);
omexml.setPixelsID("Pixels:0", 0);
// specify that the pixel data is stored in big-endian order
// replace 'TRUE' with 'FALSE' to specify little-endian order
```

omexml.setPixelsBinDataBigEndian(Boolean.TRUE, 0, 0);

omexml.setPixelsDimensionOrder(DimensionOrder.XYCZT, 0);
omexml.setPixelsType(PixelType.UINT16, 0);
omexml.setPixelsSizeX(new PositiveInteger(width), 0);
omexml.setPixelsSizeY(new PositiveInteger(height), 0);
omexml.setPixelsSizeZ(new PositiveInteger(zSectionCount), 0);
omexml.setPixelsSizeC(new PositiveInteger(channelCount * samplesPerChannel), 0);
omexml.setPixelsSizeT(new PositiveInteger(timepointCount), 0);

for (int channel=0; channel<channelCount; channel++) {
  omexml.setChannelID("Channel:0:" + channel, 0, channel);
  omexml.setChannelSamplesPerPixel(new PositiveInteger(samplesPerChannel), 0, channel);
}

There is much more metadata that can be stored; please see the Javadoc for loci.formats.meta.MetadataStore for a complete list.

Now that we have defined all of the metadata, we need to create a file writer:

```
ImageWriter writer = new ImageWriter();
```

Now we must associate the ‘omexml’ object with the file writer:

```
writer.setMetadataRetrieve(omexml);
```

The writer now knows to retrieve any metadata that it needs from ‘omexml’.

We now tell the writer which file it should write to:

```
writer.setId("output-file.ome.tiff");
```

It is critical that the file name given to the writer ends with ”.ome.tiff” or ”.ome.tif”, as it is the file name extension that determines which format will be written.

Now that everything is set up, we can save the image data. This is done plane by plane, and we assume that the pixel data is stored in a 2D byte array ‘pixelData’:

```
int sizeC = omexml.getPixelsSizeC(0).getValue();
int sizeZ = omexml.getPixelsSizeZ(0).getValue();
int sizeT = omexml.getPixelsSizeT(0).getValue();
int samplesPerChannel = omexml.getChannelSamplesPerPixel(0).getValue();
sizeC /= samplesPerChannel;
int imageCount = sizeC * sizeZ * sizeT;
for (int image=0; image<imageCount; image++) {
  writer.saveBytes(image, pixelData[image]);
}
```

Finally, we must tell the writer that we are finished, so that the output file can be properly closed:

```
writer.close();
```

There should now be a complete OME-TIFF file at whichever path was specified above.
13.4 Converting files from FV1000 OIB/OIF to OME-TIFF

This document explains how to convert a file from FV1000 OIB/OIF to OME-TIFF using Bio-Formats version 4.2 and later.

The first thing that must happen is we must create the object that stores OME-XML metadata. This is done as follows:

```java
ServiceFactory factory = new ServiceFactory();
OMEXMLService service = factory.getInstance(OMEXMLService.class);
IMetadata omexml = service.createOMEXMLMetadata();
```

The ‘omexml’ object can now be used by both a file format reader and a file format writer for storing and retrieving OME-XML metadata.

Now that we have somewhere to put metadata, we need to create a file reader and writer:

```java
ImageReader reader = new ImageReader();
ImageWriter writer = new ImageWriter();
```

Now we must associate the ‘omexml’ object with the file reader and writer:

```java
reader.setMetadataStore(omexml);
writer.setMetadataRetrieve(omexml);
```

The reader now knows to store all of the metadata that it parses into ‘omexml’, and the writer knows to retrieve any metadata that it needs from ‘omexml’.

We now tell the reader and writer which files will be read from and written to, respectively:

```java
reader.setId("input-file.oib");
writer.setId("output-file.ome.tif");
```

It is critical that the file name given to the writer ends with ".ome.tiff” or ”.ome.tif”, as it is the file name extension that determines which format will be written.

Now that everything is set up, we can convert the image data. This is done plane by plane:

```java
for (int series=0; series<reader.getSeriesCount(); series++) {
    reader.setSeries(series);
    writer.setSeries(series);
    byte[] plane = new byte[FormatTools.getPlaneSize(reader)];
    for (int image=0; image<reader.getImageCount(); image++) {
        reader.openBytes(image, plane);
        writer.saveBytes(image, plane);
    }
}
```

The body of the outer ‘for’ loop may also be replaced with the following:

```java
reader.setSeries(series);
writer.setSeries(series);
for (int image=0; image<reader.getImageCount(); image++) {
    byte[] plane = reader.openBytes(image);
    writer.saveBytes(image, plane);
}
```

But note that this will be a little slower.
Finally, we must tell the reader and writer that we are finished, so that the input and output files can be properly closed:

```java
reader.close();
writer.close();
```

There should now be a complete OME-TIFF file at whichever path was specified above.

# 13.5 Using Bio-Formats in MATLAB

This section assumes that you have installed the MATLAB toolbox as instructed in the MATLAB user information page. Note the minimum supported MATLAB version is R2007b (7.5).

As described in Using Java Libraries\(^{24}\), every installation of MATLAB includes a JVM allowing use of the Java API and third-party Java libraries. All the helper functions included in the MATLAB toolbox make use of the Bio-Formats Java API. Please refer to the Javadocs\(^ {25}\) for more information.

## 13.5.1 Increasing JVM memory settings

The default JVM settings in MATLAB can result in `java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space exceptions` when opening large image files using Bio-Formats. Information about the Java heap space usage in MATLAB can be retrieved using:

```java
java.lang.Runtime.getRuntime.maxMemory
```

Default JVM settings can be increased by creating a `java.opts` file in the startup directory and overriding the default memory settings. We recommend using `-Xmx512m` in your `java.opts` file. Calling:

```java
bfCheckJavaMemory()
```

will also throw a warning if the runtime memory is lower than the recommended value.

If errors of type `java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: PermGen space` are thrown while using Bio-Formats with the Java bundled with MATLAB (Java 6 or 7), you may try to increase the default values of `-XX:MaxPermSize` and `-XX:PermSize` via the `java.opts` file.

See also:

http://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/answers/92813 How do I increase the heap space for the Java VM in MATLAB 6.0 (R12) and later versions?

[ome-users] Release of OMERO & Bio-Formats 5.1.1\(^ {26}\)

## 13.5.2 Opening an image file

The first thing to do is initialize a file with the `bfopen`\(^ {27}\) function:

```java
data = bfopen(’/path/to/data/file’);
```

This function returns an \(n\)-by-4 cell array, where \(n\) is the number of series in the dataset. If \(s\) is the series index between 1 and \(n\):

- The \(\text{data}(s, 1)\) element is an \(m\)-by-2 cell array, where \(m\) is the number of planes in the \(s\)-th series. If \(t\) is the plane index between 1 and \(m\):

---


\(^{25}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/

\(^{26}\)http://lists.openmicroscopy.org.uk/mailman/listinfo/ome-users/2015-April/005331.html

\(^{27}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/matlab/bfopen.m
– The data{s, 1}{t, 1} element contains the pixel data for the t-th plane in the s-th series.
– The data{s, 1}{t, 2} element contains the label for the t-th plane in the s-th series.

• The data{s, 2} element contains original metadata key/value pairs that apply to the s-th series.
• The data{s, 3} element contains color lookup tables for each plane in the s-th series.
• The data{s, 4} element contains a standardized OME metadata structure, which is the same regardless of the input file format, and contains common metadata values such as physical pixel sizes - see OME metadata below for examples.

### Accessing planes

Here is an example of how to unwrap specific image planes for easy access:

```matlab
seriesCount = size(data, 1);
series1 = data{1, 1};
series2 = data{2, 1};
series3 = data{3, 1};
metadataList = data{1, 2};
% etc
series1_planeCount = size(series1, 1);
series1_plane1 = series1{1, 1};
series1_label1 = series1{1, 2};
series1_plane2 = series1{2, 1};
series1_label2 = series1{2, 2};
series1_plane3 = series1{3, 1};
series1_label3 = series1{3, 2};
```

### Displaying images

If you want to display one of the images, you can do so as follows:

```matlab
series1_colorMaps = data{1, 3};
figure('Name', series1_label1);
if (isempty(series1_colorMaps{1}))
    colormap(gray);
else
    colormap(series1_colorMaps{1}(1,:),);
end
imagesc(series1_plane1);
```

This will display the first image of the first series with its associated color map (if present). If you would prefer not to apply the color maps associated with each image, simply comment out the calls to `colormap`.

If you have the image processing toolbox, you could instead use:

```matlab
imshow(series1_plane1, []);
```

You can also create an animated movie (assumes 8-bit unsigned data):

```matlab
v = linspace(0, 1, 256)';
cmap = [v v v];
for p = 1 : size(series1, 1)
    M(p) = im2frame(uint8(series1(p, 1)), cmap);
end
if feature('ShowFigureWindows')
    movie(M);
end
```
Retrieving metadata

There are two kinds of metadata:

- **Original metadata** is a set of key/value pairs specific to the input format of the data. It is stored in the `data{s, 2}` element of the data structure returned by `bfopen`.

- **OME metadata** is a standardized metadata structure, which is the same regardless of input file format. It is stored in the `data{s, 4}` element of the data structure returned by `bfopen`, and contains common metadata values such as physical pixel sizes, instrument settings, and much more. See the OME Model and Formats\textsuperscript{28} documentation for full details.

**Original metadata**

To retrieve the metadata value for specific keys:

```matlab
% Query some metadata fields (keys are format-dependent)
metadata = data{1, 2};
subject = metadata.get('Subject');
title = metadata.get('Title');
```

To print out all of the metadata key/value pairs for the first series:

```matlab
metadataKeys = metadata.keySet().iterator();
for i=1:metadata.size()
    key = metadataKeys.nextElement();
    value = metadata.get(key);
    fprintf('%s = %s
', key, value)
end
```

**OME metadata**

Conversion of metadata to the OME standard is one of Bio-Formats’ primary features. The OME metadata is always stored the same way, regardless of input file format.

To access physical voxel and stack sizes of the data:

```matlab
omeMeta = data{1, 4};
stackSizeX = omeMeta.getPixelsSizeX(0).getValue(); % image width, pixels
stackSizeY = omeMeta.getPixelsSizeY(0).getValue(); % image height, pixels
stackSizeZ = omeMeta.getPixelsSizeZ(0).getValue(); % number of Z slices
voxelSizeXdefaultValue = omeMeta.getPixelsPhysicalSizeX(0).value(); % returns value in default unit
voxelSizeXdefaultUnit = omeMeta.getPixelsPhysicalSizeX(0).unit().getSymbol(); % returns the default unit type
voxelSizeX = omeMeta.getPixelsPhysicalSizeX(0).value(ome.units.UNITS.MICROM); % in µm
voxelSizeY = omeMeta.getPixelsPhysicalSizeY(0).value(ome.units.UNITS.MICROM); % in µm
voxelSizeZ = omeMeta.getPixelsPhysicalSizeZ(0).value(ome.units.UNITS.MICROM); % in µm
voxelSizeXdoubleValue = voxelSizeX.doubleValue(); % The numeric value represented by this object after conversion to type double
voxelSizeYdoubleValue = voxelSizeY.doubleValue(); % The numeric value represented by this object after conversion to type double
voxelSizeZdoubleValue = voxelSizeZ.doubleValue(); % The numeric value represented by this object after conversion to type double
```

For more information about the methods to retrieve the metadata, see the MetadataRetrieve\textsuperscript{29} Javadoc page.

To convert the OME metadata into a string, use the `dumpXML()` method:

```matlab
omeXML = char(omeMeta.dumpXML());
```

\textsuperscript{28}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/  
\textsuperscript{29}http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/meta/MetadataRetrieve.html
13.5.3 Reading from an image file

The main inconvenience of the `bfopen.m` function is that it loads all the content of an image regardless of its size. To access the file reader without loading all the data, use the low-level `bfGetReader.m` function:

```matlab
reader = bfGetReader('path/to/data/file');
```

You can then access the OME metadata using the `getMetadataStore()` method:

```matlab
omeMeta = reader.getMetadataStore();
```

Individual planes can be queried using the `bfGetPlane.m` function:

```matlab
series1_plane1 = bfGetPlane(reader, 1);
```

To switch between series in a multi-image file, use the `setSeries(int)` method. To retrieve a plane given a set of \((z, c, t)\) coordinates, these coordinates must be linearized first using `getIndex(int, int, int)`:

```matlab
% Read plane from series iSeries at Z, C, T coordinates (iZ, iC, iT)
% All indices are expected to be 1-based
reader.setSeries(iSeries - 1);
iPlane = reader.getIndex(iZ - 1, iC - 1, iT - 1) + 1;
I = bfGetPlane(reader, iPlane);
```

13.5.4 Saving files

The basic code for saving a 5D array into an OME-TIFF file is located in the `bfsave.m` function.

For instance, the following code will save a single image of 64 pixels by 64 pixels with 8 unsigned bits per pixels:

```matlab
plane = zeros(64, 64, 'uint8');
bfsave(plane, 'single-plane.ome.tiff');
```

And the following code snippet will produce an image of 64 pixels by 64 pixels with 2 channels and 2 timepoints:

```matlab
plane = zeros(64, 64, 1, 2, 2, 'uint8');
bfsave(plane, 'multiple-planes.ome.tiff');
```

By default, `bfsave` will create a minimal OME-XML metadata object containing basic information such as the pixel dimensions, the dimension order and the pixel type. To customize the OME metadata, it is possible to create a metadata object from the input array using `createMinimalOMEXMLMetadata.m`, add custom metadata and pass this object directly to `bfsave`:

```matlab
plane = zeros(64, 64, 1, 2, 2, 'uint8');
metadata = createMinimalOMEXMLMetadata(plane);
pixelSize = ome.units.quantity.Length(java.lang.Double(.05), ome.units.UNITS.MICROM);
metadata.setPixelsPhysicalSizeX(pixelSize, 0);
metadata.setPixelsPhysicalSizeY(pixelSize, 0);
bfsave(plane, 'custom-ome-tiff.xml', metadata);
```
pixelSizeZ = ome.units.quantity.Length(java.lang.Double(.2), ome.units.UNITS.MICROM);
metadata.setPixelsPhysicalSizeZ(pixelSizeZ, 0);
bfsave(plane, 'metadata.ome.tiff', 'metadata', metadata);

For more information about the methods to store the metadata, see the MetadataStore Javadoc page.

13.5.5 Improving reading performance

Initializing a Bio-Formats reader can consume substantial time and memory. Most of the initialization time is spend in the setId(java.lang.String) call. Various factors can impact the performance of this step including the file size, the amount of metadata in the image and also the file format itself.

One solution to improve reading performance is to use Bio-Formats memoization functionalities with the loci.formats.Memoizer reader wrapper. By essence, the speedup gained from memoization will only happen after the first initialization of the reader for a particular file.

The simplest way to make use the Memoizer functionalities in MATLAB is illustrated by the following example:

```matlab
% Construct an empty Bio-Formats reader
r = bfGetReader();
% Decorate the reader with the Memoizer wrapper
r = loci.formats.Memoizer(r);
% Initialize the reader with an input file
% If the call is longer than a minimal time, the initialized reader will
% be cached in a file under the same directory as the initial file
% name .large_file.bfmemo
r.setId(pathToFile);

% Perform work using the reader

% Close the reader
r.close()

% If the reader has been cached in the call above, re-initializing the
% reader will use the memo file and complete much faster especially for
% large data
r.setId(pathToFile);

% Perform additional work

% Close the reader
r.close()
```

If the time required to call setId(java.lang.String) method is larger than DEFAULT_MINIMUM_ELAPSED or the minimum value passed in the constructor, the initialized reader will be cached in a memo file under the same folder as the input file. Any subsequent call to setId() with a reader decorated by the Memoizer on the same input file will load the reader from the memo file instead of performing a full reader initialization.

More constructors are described in the Memoizer javadocs allowing to control the minimal initialization time required before caching the reader and/or to define a root directory under which the reader should be cached.

As Bio-Formats is not thread-safe, reader memoization offers a new solution to increase reading performance when doing parallel work. For instance, the following example shows how to combine memoization and MATLAB parfor to do work on a single file in a parallel loop:

37http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/meta/MetadataStore.html
39http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/Memoizer.html
40http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/Memoizer.html#setId(java.lang.String)
41http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/Memoizer.html#DEFAULT_MINIMUM_ELAPSED
42http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/Memoizer.html
% Construct a Bio-Formats reader decorated with the Memoizer wrapper
r = loci.formats.Memoizer(bfGetReader(), 0);
% Initialize the reader with an input file to cache the reader
r.setId(pathToFile);
% Close reader
r.close()

nWorkers = 4;

% Enter parallel loop
parfor i = 1 : nWorkers
    % Initialize a new reader per worker as Bio-Formats is not thread safe
    r2 = javaObject('loci.formats.Memoizer', bfGetReader(), 0);
    % Initialization should use the memo file cached before entering the
    % parallel loop
    r2.setId(pathToFile);
    % Perform work

    % Close the reader
    r2.close()
end

13.6 Using Bio-Formats in Python

OME does not currently provide a Python implementation for Bio-Formats.
The CellProfiler project has implemented a Python wrapper around Bio-Formats used by the CellProfiler software which can be installed using pip:

pip install python-bioformats

See also:
https://pypi.python.org/pypi/python-bioformats Source code of the CellProfiler Python wrapper for Bio-Formats

13.7 Interfacing with Bio-Formats from non-Java code

Bio-Formats is written in Java, and is easiest to use with other Java code. However, it is possible to call Bio-Formats from a program written in another language. But how to do so depends on your program’s needs.

Technologically, there are two broad categories of solutions: in-process approaches, and inter-process communication.

For details, see LOCI’s article Interfacing from non-Java code.43

Recommended in-process solution: JACE C++ bindings for the Java API

Recommended inter-process solution: Subimager

13.7.1 JACE C++ bindings for the Java API

To make Bio-Formats accessible to software written in C++, we have created a Bio-Formats C++ interface (BF-CPP for short). It uses LOCI’s jar2lib program to generate a C++ proxy class for each equivalent Bio-Formats Java class. The resulting proxies are then compiled into a library, which represents the actual interface from C++ to Bio-Formats. Using this library in your projects gives you access to the image support of Bio-Formats.

BF-CPP comes with some standalone examples which you can use as a starting point in your own project:

43http://loci.wisc.edu/software/interfacing-non-java-code
44http://loci.wisc.edu/software/jar2lib
Other projects using BF-CPP include:

- **WiscScan** which uses BF-CPP to write OME-TIFF files.
- **XuvTools** which uses an adapted version of BF-CPP called BlitzBioFormats.

See the build instructions (Windows, Mac OS X, Linux) for details on compiling BF-CPP from source. Once this is done, simply include it in your project as you would any other external library.

### 13.7.2 Build instructions for C++ bindings

This package provides language bindings for calling into the Bio-Formats Java library from C++ in a cross-platform manner. As of this writing the bindings are functional with GCC on Linux and Mac OS X systems, as well as with Visual C++ 2005 and Visual C++ 2008 on Windows.

**Note:** The JACE C++ bindings require Java 6 or Java 7 to build and run. They do not currently work with Java 8.

#### Compile-time dependencies

To build the Bio-Formats C++ bindings from source, the following modules are required:

- **Apache Maven** Maven is a software project management and comprehension tool. Along with Ant, it is one of the supported build systems for the Bio-Formats Java library, and is used to generate the Bio-Formats C++ bindings.

- **CMake** CMake is a cross-platform, open source build system generator, commonly used to build C++ projects in a platform-independent manner. CMake supports GNU make as well as Microsoft Visual Studio, allowing the Bio-Formats C++ bindings to be compiled on Windows, Mac OS X, Linux and potentially other platforms.

- **Boost Thread** Boost is a project providing open source portable C++ source libraries. It has become a suite of de facto standard libraries for C++. The Bio-Formats C++ bindings require the Boost Thread module in order to handle C++ threads in a platform independent way.

- **Java Development Kit** Version 6 or 7 is required; version 8 is not currently supported. At runtime, only the Java Runtime Environment (JRE) is necessary to execute the Bio-Formats code. However, the full J2SE development kit is required at compile time on some platforms (Windows in particular), since it comes bundled with the JVM shared library (jvm.lib) necessary to link with Java.

For information on installing these dependencies, refer to the page for your specific platform: [Windows](#), [Mac OS X](#), [Linux](#).

#### How to build

The process of building the Bio-Formats C++ bindings is divided into two steps:

1. Generate a C++ project consisting of “proxies” which wrap the Java code. This step utilizes the Maven project management tool, specifically a Maven plugin called cppwrap.

2. Compile this generated C++ project. This step utilizes the cross-platform CMake build system.

For details on executing these build steps, refer to the page for your specific platform: [Windows](#), [Mac OS X](#), [Linux](#).

#### Build results

If all goes well, the build system will:

1. Generate the Bio-Formats C++ proxy classes;
2. Build the Jace C++ library;
3. Build the Java Tools C++ library;
4. Build the Bio-Formats C++ shared library;
5. Build the showinf and minimum_writer command line tools, for testing the functionality.

Please be patient, as the build may require several minutes to complete.

Afterwards, the dist/formats-bsd subdirectory will contain the following files:

1. libjace.so / libjace.jnilib / jace.dll : Jace shared library
2. libformats-bsd.so / libformats-bsd.dylib / formats-bsd.dll : C++ shared library for BSD-licensed readers and writers
3. jace-runtime.jar : Jace Java classes needed at runtime
4. bioformats_package.jar : Bio-Formats Java library needed at runtime
5. libjtools.so / libjtools.jnilib / jtools.dll : Java Tools shared library
6. showinf / showinf.exe : Example command line application
7. minimum_writer / minimum_writer.exe : Example command line application

Items 1-4 are necessary and required to deploy Bio-Formats with your C++ application. Item 5 (jtools) is a useful helper library for managing the Java virtual machine from C++, but is not strictly necessary to use Bio-Formats. All other files, including the example programs and various build files generated by CMake, are not needed.

If you prefer, instead of using the bioformats_package.jar bundle, you can provide individual JAR files as appropriate for your application. For details, see using Bio-Formats as a Java library.

Please direct any questions to the OME team on the forums54 or mailing lists55.

### 13.7.3 Building C++ bindings in Windows

#### Compile-time dependencies – Windows

Windows users will need to visit the appropriate web sites and download and install the relevant binaries for all the dependencies. To configure the tools, you will need to edit or create several environment variables on your system. Access them by clicking the “Environment Variables” button from Control Panel, System, Advanced tab. Use semicolons to separate multiple directories in the PATH variable.

#### Compile-time dependencies – Windows – Maven

Download Maven56.

Unpack the Maven archive into your Program Files, then add the folder’s bin subdirectory to your PATH environment variable; e.g.:

```
C:\Program Files\apache-maven-3.0.4\bin
```

Once set, new Command Prompts will recognize “mvn” as a valid command.

#### Compile-time dependencies – Windows – CMake

Download and run the CMake installer57.

During installation, select the “Add CMake to the system PATH for all users” option to ensure that Bio-Formats build system can find your CMake executable.

Once installed, new Command Prompts will recognize “cmake” and “cmake-gui” as valid commands.

---

54[http://www.openmicroscopy.org/community/](http://www.openmicroscopy.org/community/)
57[http://cmake.org/](http://cmave.org/)
Compile-time dependencies – Windows – Boost

Download [Boost](http://www.boost.org/users/download/)

You can either build and install from source using the instructions in the Boost documentation, or follow the link under ‘Other downloads’ to the prebuilt binaries for several Visual Studio versions.

Compile-time dependencies – Windows – Java Development Kit

Download and install the [JDK](http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/)

After the installation is complete, create a new environment variable called JAVA_HOME pointing to your Java installation; e.g.:

C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.6.0_25

Setting JAVA_HOME is the easiest way to ensure that Maven can locate Java.

You will also need to append your JDK’s client or server VM folder to the PATH; e.g.:

%JAVA_HOME%\jre\bin\client

This step ensures that a directory containing jvm.dll is present in the PATH. If you do not perform this step, you will receive a runtime error when attempting to initialize a JVM from native code.

Optionally, you can add the bin subdirectory to the PATH; e.g.:

%JAVA_HOME%\bin

Once set, new Command Prompts will recognize (e.g.) “javac” as a valid command.

Compile-time dependencies – Windows – Visual C++

In addition to the other prerequisites, you will also need a working copy of Visual C++. We have tested compilation with Visual C++ 2005 Professional and Visual C++ 2008 Express; other versions may or may not work.

You can download [Visual C++ Express](http://www.microsoft.com/express/) for free.

You must launch the environment at least once before you will be able to compile the Bio-Formats C++ bindings.

How to build - Windows

Run Command Prompt and change to your Bio-Formats working copy. Then run:

```
# generate the Bio-Formats C++ bindings
cd components\formats-bsd
mvn -DskipTests package dependency:copy-dependencies cppwrap:wrap

# build the Bio-Formats C++ bindings

cd target\cppwrap
mkdir build
cd build
cmake-gui ..
```

The CMake GUI will open. Click the Configure button, and a dialog will appear. Select your installed version of Visual Studio, and click Finish.

When configuring, you can use the J2L_WIN_BUILD_DEBUG flag to indicate if this will be a Debug or Release build. If the flag is checked it will build as Debug, unchecked will build as Release.

Once configuration is complete, click Configure again, repeating as necessary until the Generate button becomes available. Then click Generate. Once generation is complete, close the CMake window.

58[http://www.boost.org/users/download/](http://www.boost.org/users/download/)
60[http://www.microsoft.com/express/](http://www.microsoft.com/express/)
Back at the Command Prompt, type:

```
start jace.sln
```

The solution will then open in Visual Studio. Select Release or Debug as appropriate from the drop-down menu. Press F7 to compile (or select Build Solution from the Build menu).

### 13.7.4 Building C++ bindings in Mac OS X

#### Compile-time dependencies – Mac OS X

To install dependencies on Mac OS X, we advise using Homebrew⁶¹:

```
brew install maven cmake boost
```

Unless otherwise configured, this will install binaries into /usr/local/.

#### How to build – Mac OS X

The following commands will generate and build the Bio-Formats C++ bindings:

```
# generate the C++ bindings
cd components/formats-bsd
mvn -DskipTests package dependency:copy-dependencies cppwrap:wrap

# compile the C++ bindings
cd target/cppwrap
mkdir build
cd build
cmake ..
make
```

### 13.7.5 Building C++ bindings in Linux

#### Compile-time dependencies – Linux

The following directions are specific to Ubuntu Linux. Other Linux distributions may have similar packages available; check your package manager.

To install dependencies on Ubuntu Linux, execute:

```
# install code generation prerequisites
sudo aptitude install maven2

# install build prerequisites
sudo aptitude install build-essential cmake libboost-thread-dev

# install Java Development Kit
sudo aptitude install sun-java6-jdk
sudo update-alternatives --config java
```

Then select Sun’s Java implementation as the system default.

It may be possible to use a different Java compiler (i.e., omit the sun-java6-jdk package and update-alternatives step), but we have only tested the compilation process with Sun’s Java compiler.

⁶¹ https://github.com/mxcl/homebrew/
How to build – Linux

The following commands will generate and build the Bio-Formats C++ bindings:

```bash
# generate the Bio-Formats C++ bindings
cd components/formats-bsd
mvn -DskipTests package dependency:copy-dependencies cppwrap:wrap

# build the Bio-Formats C++ bindings
cd target/cppwrap
mkdir build
cd build
cmake ..
make
```
CHAPTER
FOURTEEN

USING BIO-FORMATS AS A NATIVE C++ LIBRARY

14.1 C++ overview

A completely native Bio-Formats C++ interface is now available. Unlike the JACE bindings, this does not wrap the Java implementation. With this release, TIFF reading and writing, and OME-TIFF reading are available. OME-TIFF writing will be available soon. All other readers and writers from the Java implementation are currently unavailable; the intention is that support for these will be added over time.

Note: The C++ implementation is functional in Bio-Formats version 5.1. However, API stability will not be guaranteed until version 5.2 since it may be necessary to refactor certain parts of the API for optimal usability, robustness and performance. Applications built against version 5.1 of the API may require updating to work with version 5.2, if they make use of any part of the API which is changed incompatibly.

14.1.1 Prebuilt packages

MacOS X Homebrew

Run:

```
brew tap homebrew/science
brew install bioformats-cpp [--without-docs] [--with-qt5]
```

`--without-docs`

Do not build the HTML version of this manual (built by default).

`--with-qt5`

Build the Qt5 OpenGL viewer widget library `ome-qtwidgets` and `bf-test view image viewer` (not built by default).

14.1.2 Prerequisites

In order to build the C++ library and its documentation, a number of packages are required to be installed. Note that the minimum version is the minimum version we regularly test with; older versions may work but are not supported. Some packages are required only for building Bio-Formats (BF [super]build). A subset of these are required for building client applications making use of Bio-Formats (Client build). For end-user deployment (Deploy), the library packages rather than the development packages should be preferred; in some cases such as for Boost and Qt5, these are split up into a separate package for each library.

Bio-Formats may be built in two ways. The first (BF build) requires the prerequisites to be installed in advance, for example using your operating system’s package manager. The second (BF superbuild), builds the prerequisites in addition to Bio-Formats, and is useful on systems where the prerequisites are unavailable, for example on Windows which lacks a package manager or on older systems where the versions available through a package manager are too old. Note that the superbuild cannot provide all prerequisites; some will still need installing before building, shown in the table below. On Windows, the superbuild is enabled by default.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>When required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boost</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>HDF5</td>
<td>1.8.x</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>PNG</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TIFF</td>
<td>4.0.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Xerces-C</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GLM</td>
<td>0.9.6</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Qt5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CMake</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Python</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Git</td>
<td>2.1.x</td>
<td></td>
<td>Python Genshi</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GTest</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Doxygen</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Graphviz</td>
<td>2.x</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>Python SphinX</td>
<td>1.2.x</td>
<td>$§$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TeX(XeLaTeX)</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>TeXLive</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$§$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Required for Bio-Formats build; headers may be needed for client build; libraries and any data files required for deployment

* Optional for Bio-Formats build; if used for the Bio-Formats build, headers may be required for client build and libraries and any data files required for deployment

* Optional, needed to build the OpenGL image viewer and client applications

† Optional, needed to build the API reference

‡ Optional, needed to build the manual pages

§ Optional, needed to build the manual (HTML and PDF)

Quick start

Install the following packages to build Bio-Formats C++. A subset of these packages (or their dependencies) may be used for deployment, where the development package headers and tools for building documentation etc. are not required. Run the appropriate command below for your platform to install the build dependencies:

**BSD Ports**

```
 pkg install devel/boost-all devel/cmake science/hdf5 graphics/png lang/python
textproc/py-genshi graphics/tiff textproc/xerces-c3 devel/git devel/googletest
math/glm devel/qt5 graphics/graphviz devel/apache-ant java/openjdk7 textproc/py-
sphinx print/texlive-full
```

**Debian/Ubuntu**

```
 apt-get install build-essential libboost-all-dev cmake libhdf5-dev
libpng12-dev python python-genshi libtiff5-dev libxerces-c-dev git libgtest-dev
libgslm-dev qt5-default libqt5-opengl5-dev libqt5-svg5-dev graphviz ant ant-contrib
antoptional openjdk-7-jdk openjdk-7-jre python-sphinx texlive-full
```

Partial quick starts

Homebrew and RedHat/CentOS do not provide packages for everything that is needed. The commands listed will install most of the dependencies, but further dependencies will need to be installed as described in various sections below.

**Homebrew**

```
 brew install boost cmake hdf5 libpng python libtiff xerces-c git glm qt5
```

**RedHat/CentOS**

```
 yum install libhdf5-devel libpng-devel python python-genshi libtiff-devel
xerces-c-devel git gtest-devel graphviz java-1.7.0-openjdk See the Boost section for installing
a newer version of Boost.
```

Basic toolchain

A functional compiler, assembler and linker are required to build C++ code.
If possible, install the following packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>build-essential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RedHat/CentOS</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Available by default
† Install Xcode
‡ Run `yum groupinstall “Development Tools”`
§ Install Visual Studio or Visual Studio Express

**Boost**

If possible, install one of the following packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>devel/boost-all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>libboost-all-dev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>boost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RedHat/CentOS</td>
<td>boost-devel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.48 or later needed for Boost.Geometry; 1.54 or later needed for Boost.Geometry spatial indexes. RHEL/CentOS 6 users might want to look at the Boost 1.48 SCL or build a more recent Boost release.

**CMake**

If possible, install the following packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>devel/cmake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>cmake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>cmake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RedHat/CentOS</td>
<td>cmake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Website
• Download

**HDF5**

If possible, install the following packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>science/hdf5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>libhdf5-dev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>hdf5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RedHat/CentOS</td>
<td>libhdf5-devel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PNG**

If possible, install the following packages:

---

Python

If possible, install the following packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>graphics/png</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>libpng12-dev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>libpng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RedHat/CentOS</td>
<td>libpng-devel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Website
- Download
- Extra packages for Windows

For Python on Windows, either download separate installers for each package, or install `setuptools` and `pip` for Python, then `pip install` needed packages; ensure downloaded packages are 64-bit if using 64-bit Python.

Python Genshi

If possible, install the following packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>lang/python</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>python</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>python</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RedHat/CentOS</td>
<td>python</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use `pip install genshi` if a packaged version is not available.

TIFF

If possible, install the following packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>graphics/tiff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>libtiff4-dev*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>libtiff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RedHat/CentOS</td>
<td>libtiff-devel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* libtiff4-dev with older releases

4.0.2 and earlier do not have TIFF field accessor functions.

Xerces-C

If possible, install the following packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>textproc/xerces-c3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>libxerces-c-dev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>xerces-c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RedHat/CentOS</td>
<td>xerces-c-devel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5[https://www.python.org/](https://www.python.org/)
6[https://www.python.org/download/releases/2.7.8/](https://www.python.org/download/releases/2.7.8/)
**Git**

If possible, install the following packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>devel/git</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>git</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>git</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RedHat/CentOS</td>
<td>git</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Website\(^8\)  
- Download\(^9\)

**Google Test (gtest)**

If possible, install the following packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>devel/googletest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>libgtest-dev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>N/A*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RedHat/CentOS</td>
<td>gtest-devel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* gtest is not available in homebrew\(^10\)

An embedded copy of GTest is provided; it is only necessary to use a system-provided or self-built copy of GTest if the embedded copy is not functional on a specific system.

If using an external GTest, make sure that **GTEST_ROOT** is set in the environment, or that `-DGTEST_ROOT=/path/to/gtest` is passed to **make** and that this points to the location where the **gtest** library was installed. If the library is located on the default library search path, this is not necessary.

- Website\(^11\)  
- Zip download\(^12\)  
- SVN tag\(^13\)

**GLM**

If possible, install the following packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>math/glm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>libglm-dev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>glm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RedHat/CentOS</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Older versions will allow compilation but use degrees rather than radians, which will lead to unexpected results.

- Website\(^14\)  
- Download\(^15\)

---

\(^8\)http://www.git-scm.com/  
\(^9\)http://www.git-scm.com/downloads  
\(^10\)http://answers.ros.org/question/42335/mac-os-x-install-error-no-available-formula-for-gtest/  
\(^11\)https://code.google.com/p/googletest/  
\(^12\)https://code.google.com/p/googletest/downloads/detail?name=gtest-1.7.0.zip  
\(^13\)http://googletest.googlecode.com/svn/tags/release-1.7.0  
\(^14\)http://glm.g-truc.net/0.9.6/index.html  
\(^15\)http://sourceforge.net/projects/ogl-math/files/
Qt5

If possible, install the following packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>devel/qt5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>qt5-default libqt5-opengl5-dev libqt5-svg5-dev qt5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>q5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RedHat/CentOS</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Add /usr/local/opt/qt5/bin to PATH
  - Website\(^{16}\)
  - Download\(^{17}\)

Doxygen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>devel/doxygen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>doxygen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>doxygen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RedHat/CentOS</td>
<td>doxygen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  - Website\(^{18}\)
  - Download\(^{19}\)

Graphviz

If possible, install the following packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>graphics/graphviz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>graphviz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>graphviz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RedHat/CentOS</td>
<td>graphviz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  - Website\(^{20}\)
  - Download (for Windows)\(^{21}\)

Apache Ant

If possible, install one of the following packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>devel/apache-ant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>ant ant-contrib ant-optional ant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  - Website\(^{22}\)
  - Download\(^{23}\)

\(^{16}\)http://www.qt.io/
\(^{17}\)http://www.qt.io/download/
\(^{18}\)http://www.stack.nl/dimitri/doxygen/
\(^{19}\)http://www.stack.nl/dimitri/doxygen/download.html
\(^{20}\)http://graphviz.org/
\(^{21}\)http://graphviz.org/Download_windows.php
\(^{22}\)http://ant.apache.org/
\(^{23}\)http://ant.apache.org/bindownload.cgi
Java

If possible, install one of the following packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>java/openjdk7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>openjdk-7-jdk openjdk-7-jre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RedHat/CentOS</td>
<td>java-1.7.0-openjdk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Download

Python Sphinx

If possible, install the following packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>textproc/py-sphinx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>python-sphinx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>N/A (use pip)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RedHat/CentOS</td>
<td>N/A (use pip)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use `pip install sphinx` if a packaged version is not available.

TeX

If possible, install the following packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSD Ports</td>
<td>print/texlive-full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian/Ubuntu</td>
<td>texlive-full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homebrew</td>
<td>N/A*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RedHat/CentOS</td>
<td>N/A†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Provides an obsolete version; install TeXLive

† Provides an obsolete version; install TeXLive

- TeXLive website (for Unix)
- TeXLive quick install (for Unix)
- MacTeX website (for MacOS X)
- MacTeX download (for MacOS X)
- MikTeX website (for Windows)
- MikTeX download (for Windows)

Local font configuration may be required to make the TeX Gyre fonts available:

- Linux and FreeBSD: Use the provided fontconfig template or create your own
- MacOS X: Add to system using FontBook
- Windows: May need adding to the system fonts if not found automatically

25 [https://www.tug.org/texlive/](https://www.tug.org/texlive/)
26 [https://www.tug.org/texlive/quickinstall.html](https://www.tug.org/texlive/quickinstall.html)
27 [https://tug.org/macTeX/](https://tug.org/macTeX/)
28 [http://mirror.ctan.org/systems/mac/mactex/MacTeX.pkg](http://mirror.ctan.org/systems/mac/mactex/MacTeX.pkg)
30 [http://www.miktex.org/download](http://www.miktex.org/download)
14.1.3 Build environment

General

Custom configuration is needed primarily on Windows, where the needed tools may not be on the search path by default. There are several possible approaches here:

- Add to the system environment (globally)
- Add to the user environment (affects a single user)
- Set in a batch file and run this to set up the environment on demand (local to the command shell)

The first will affect all programs running on the system and so may cause problems, particularly if multiple configurations or tool versions are to be used. The last offers the greatest flexibility and safety, and can be sourced automatically when starting a shell if a console replacement such as ConsoleZ is used.

- Activate a python virtualenv if needed
- Ensure that needed tools are on the user PATH (e.g. ant, cmake, doxygen, dot, git, python, java, sphinx, xelatex)
- Set CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH if some libraries and tools are not on the default search path. Not all tools need to be on the default path; some will be discovered automatically by cmake

Homebrew

If qt5 and glm are installed, for building the Qt image viewer, ensure that /usr/local/opt/qt5/bin is on the PATH to allow Qt to be autodetected by cmake.

14.1.4 Source tree layout

Source tree layout:

cpp
  -- cmake
  -- ext
  -- lib
  |   -- ome
  |   |   -- bioformats
  |   |   |   -- detail
  |   |   |   -- in
  |   |   |   -- out
  |   |   |   -- tiff
  |   |   -- common
  |   |   |   -- endian
  |   |   |   -- xml
  |   |   |   -- dom
  |   |   -- compat
  |   |   -- internal
  |   |   -- qtwidgets
  |   -- test
  |   -- xml
  -- libexec
  |   -- info
  |   -- view
  -- share
  -- test

Top-level directories inside cpp:

cmake CMake build infrastructure
ext External third-party code
lib Bio-Formats library headers and sources
**libexec**  Bio-Formats internal binaries (not direct public API)

**share**  Bio-Formats architecture-independent data files

**test**  Bio-Formats unit tests

Components in **lib** and **test**:  

**bioformats**  Bio-Formats reader and writer interfaces and implementations  

**common**  Common functionality used by all other components  

**compat**  Compatibility workarounds  

**internal**  Private implementation details  

**qtwidgets**  Qt5 widgets for image rendering with OpenGL  

**test**  Unit test common functions  

**xml**  OME XML model and metadata

### 14.1.5 Configuring

Bio-Formats uses **cmake**, a generic cross-platform build system which generates build files for a large number of common build systems and IDEs. For example, on BSD, Linux and MacOS X, Unix **make** Makefile files may be created. On Windows, Visual Studio **msbuild** .sln solution files and .vcxproj project may be created. However, Eclipse, Sublime Text or several other IDEs or alternative build systems may be used instead, if desired.

Start by creating a temporary build directory. This directory may be in any location inside or outside the Bio-Formats source tree. However, the source directory cannot be used as the build directory. (This fills the source tree full of autogenerated files.)

**Run cmake** from the temporary build directory:

```
% mkdir build  
% cd build  
% cmake /path/to/bioformats
```

**Run cmake** -LH to see the configurable project options; use -LAH to see advanced options. The following basic options are supported:

- **bioformats-superbuild=(ON|OFF)**  Build Bio-Formats as part of a “super-build” project. This will download and build all needed library dependencies (Boost, libtiff etc.) prior to building Bio-Formats. This option is disabled by default since most platforms provide all the libraries by default. However, it is enabled by default when using Microsoft Visual C++, since this platform does not provide libraries unless you have built your own. The cache variable source-cache may be set to specify a directory in which to store downloaded source files; this is useful if you need to repeat the build since the source files will not need downloading again.

- **cxxstd-autodetect=(ON|OFF)**  Enable or disable (default) C++ compiler standard autodetection. If enabled, the compiler will be put into C++11 mode if available, otherwise falling back to C++03 or C++98. If disabled, the default compiler standard mode is used, and it is the responsibility of the user to add the appropriate compiler options to build using the required standard. This is useful if autodetection fails or a compiler is buggy in certain modes (e.g. GCC 4.4 or 4.6 require -std=gnu++98 or else stdarg support is broken).

- **doxygen=(ON|OFF)**  Enable doxygen documentation. These will be enabled by default if doxygen is found.

- **embedded-gtest=(ON|OFF)**  Enable the use of an embedded copy of the Google Test (gtest) library. This is off by default but will be enabled automatically if a system copy is not found. This may be enabled explicitly to override the autodetection.

- **extended-tests=(ON|OFF)**  Some of the unit tests are comprehensive and run many thousands of tests. These are enabled by default, but by setting to OFF a representative subset of the tests will be run instead to save time.

- **extra-warnings=(ON|OFF)**  Enable or disable additional compiler warnings in addition to the default set. These are disabled by default since they trigger a large number of false positives, particularly in third-party libraries outside our control.

- **fatal-warnings=(ON|OFF)**  Make compiler warnings into fatal errors. This is disabled by default.

- **sphinx=(ON|OFF)**  Build manual pages and HTML documentation with Sphinx. Enabled by default if Sphinx is autodetected.

- **sphinx-pdf=(ON|OFF)**  Build PDF documentation with Sphinx. Enabled by default if Sphinx and XeLaTeX are autodetected.

### 14.1. C++ overview
test=(ON|OFF)  Enable unit tests. Tests are enabled by default.

For example, to disable tests, run cmake -Dtest=OFF. Options will typically be enabled by default if the prerequisites are available.

The installation prefix may be set at this point using -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=prefix. The build system and compiler to use may also be specified. Please see the cmake documentation for further details of all configurable options, and run cmake --help to list the available generators for your platform.

**C++11**

C++11 features such as std::shared_ptr are used when using a C++11 or C++14 compiler, or when -Dcxxstd-autodetect=ON is used and the compiler can be put into a C++11 or C++14 compatibility mode. When using an older compatibility mode such as C++98, the Boost equivalents of C++11 library features will be used as fallbacks to provide the same functionality. In both cases these types are imported into the ome::compat namespace, for example as ome::compat::shared_ptr, and the types in this namespace should be used for portability when using any part of the API which use types from this namespace.

**Linux and MacOS X**

The default generator is Unix Makefiles, and the standard CXX, CXXFLAGS and LDFLAGS environment variables may be set to explicitly specify the compiler, compiler flags and linker flags, respectively. These may be useful for adding additional -I and -L include and library search paths, for example.

If you wish to use an IDE such as Eclipse or KDevelop, an alternative generator may be used.

**Windows**

On Windows, the generator will require specifying by hand, and this will configure the version of Visual Studio (or other compiler) to use. For example, -G "Visual Studio 11 Win64" will configure for generating Visual Studio 2012 64-bit build files for use with the Visual C++ compiler.

Note:  There is no need to use the Visual Studio command shell when running cmake.

### 14.1.6 Building

For all platforms and generators, it should usually be possible to build using:

```
% cmake --build
```

which will invoke the platform- and generator-specific build as appropriate.

To build the API reference documentation, run:

```
% cmake --build . --target doc
```

**Linux and MacOS X**

If using Unix Makefiles, simply run:

```
% make
```

with any additional options required, for example -j to enable parallel building, or VERBOSE=1 to show the details of every command being executed.

To build the API reference documentation, run:
% make doc

If using an IDE, open the generated project file and proceed using the IDE to build the project.

**Windows**

If using Visual Studio, the generated project files may be opened using the IDE and then built within the IDE. Alternatively, the project files may be built directly using the `msbuild` command-line tool inside a Visual Studio command prompt (or an appropriately configured command prompt which has run `VCVARSALL.BAT` or equivalent to configure the environment).

### 14.1.7 Testing

For all platforms and generators, it should usually be possible to run all tests using `ctest`. Run:

```
% ctest
```

or to run verbosely:

```
% ctest -V
```

Additional flags allow specification of the build configuration to use, logging, parallel building and other options. Please see the `ctest` documentation for further details.

Individual test programs may be run by hand if required.

**Linux and MacOS X**

To run all tests, run:

```
% cmake --build . --target test
```

or verbosely:

```
% cmake --build . --target test -- ARGS=-V
```

If using Unix Makefiles, simply run:

```
% make test
```

or verbosely:

```
% make test ARGS=-V
```

**Windows**

To run all tests, run:

```
> msbuild RUN_TESTS.vcproj
```
14.1.8 Installation

Linux and MacOS X

To install the headers and libraries directly on the system into the configured prefix:

% cmake --build . --target install

Alternatively, to install into a staging directory:

% cmake --build . --target install -- DESTDIR=/path/to/staging/directory install

If using Unix Makefiles, simply run:

% make install

Alternatively, to install into a staging directory:

% make DESTDIR=/path/to/staging/directory install

Windows

When using Visual Studio, there should be an INSTALL.vcxproj project which may be run using msbuild, for example:

> msbuild INSTALL.vcxproj /p:platform=x64

Installation layout

A typical installation layout:

$CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX
-- bin
-- include
| -- ome
| | -- ome
| -- bioformats
| | -- common
| | -- compat
| | -- xml
-- lib
-- libexec
-- share
| -- icons
| -- man
| -- xml

14.1.9 Using the library

The Doxygen API reference\(^\text{31}\) is used to document all aspects of the Bio-Formats API.

\(^{31}\text{http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/annotated.html}\)
14.2 C++ conversion details

The C++ codebase has been primarily a conversion of the original Java codebase, with some additional helper functions and classes added where needed. The intention is that the basic interfaces and classes should be identical between the two languages unless this is prevented by fundamental differences between the languages.

This section is intended to be useful for

• Users of the existing Java interface, who wish to understand the differences between the two implementations
• Developers who wish to work on the C++ interface

In addition to documenting the specific language and class compatibility issues, this section also documents the idioms in use in the C++ code which might not be immediately clear by looking at the API reference, and which may not be familiar to Java developers.

14.2.1 C++ and Java type incompatibility

While C++ and Java have some basic syntactical similarities, there are several basic differences in their type systems.

Java types

Java has primitive types and classes.

```java
int i;
double d;
```

• No unsigned primitive integer types

```java
Pixels pixels = new Pixels();
```

• All classes are derived from root `Object`
• Objects are by reference only
• Objects and arrays are always allocated with `new`
• Destruction is non-deterministic
• All passing is by value (primitives and object references)

```java
Pixels[] array = new Pixels[5];
```

• Arrays have an intrinsic size.
• Arrays are safe to index out of bounds (an exception is thrown).

C++ types

C++ has primitive types, structures and classes.

```c++
int16_t i1;
uint32_t i2;
double d;
```

• Primitive integer types may be signed or unsigned.
• Integer types are of defined size.
// Allocate on the stack, or as a struct or class member:
Pixels pixels;

// Allocate on the heap
Pixels *pixelsptr1 = new Pixels();

// Pointer to existing instance
const Pixels *pixelsptr2 = &pixels;

// Reference to existing instance
Pixels & pixelsref(pixels);

• Classes have no common root
• All types may be instances, pointers or references
• Object construction may be on the stack, on the heap using new or in place using placement new.
• Pointers and references may refer to const type
• Pointers may be const
• References are implicitly const (similar to final)
• Destruction is deterministic
• new should never be used in modern C++ code (see below)

Pixels array[5];

• Arrays “decay” to bare pointers
• Arrays are not safe to index out of bounds
• Size information lost at runtime
• Never use arrays outside static initializers

Simplified type names

typedef is used to create an alias for an existing type.

typedef std::vector<std::string> string_list;
string_list l;
string_list::const_iterator i = l.begin();
// NOT std::vector<std::string>::const_iterator

typedef std::vector<Pixels> plist;
plist pl(6);
plist::size_type idx = 2;
// size_type NOT unsigned int or uint32_t
pl.at(idx) = ...;

Used in standard container types e.g. size_type, value_type and in classes and class templates in Bio-Formats. Consistency is needed for generic programming—use the standard type names to enable interoperability with standard algorithms.

14.2.2 Exception handling

Java

throws details which exceptions are thrown by a method. Java exceptions are also “checked”, requiring the caller to catch and handle all exceptions which might be thrown, aside from RuntimeException and its subclasses.
C++

C++ has exception specifications like Java, however they are useless aside from `nothrow`. This is because if an exception is thrown which does not match the specification, it will abort the program with a `bad_exception` which makes them unusable in practice.

Exceptions can be thrown at any point with the exception that they should **never be thrown in a destructor**. It is not necessary or typical to check exceptions except where needed. All code must be exception-safe given that an exception could be thrown at any point; the design considerations for exception safety are covered below.

### 14.2.3 Interfaces

Java supports single-inheritance, plus interfaces. C++ supports true multiple-inheritance, which is rather more flexible, at the expense of being rather more complicated and dangerous. However, the Java single-inheritance-plus-interfaces model can be implemented in C++ using a subset of the facilities provided by multiple inheritance. Rather than being enforced by the language, it is a set of idioms. These must be rigorously followed or else things will fail horribly!

C++ interfaces are classes with:

- No instance variables
- Pure virtual methods
- `protected` default constructor
- `public virtual` destructor
- Deleted copy constructor and assignment operator

C++ classes implementing interfaces:

- Use `public` inheritance for parent class
- Use `virtual public` inheritance for implemented interfaces
- Have a `virtual` destructor

When compiled with optimization enabled, the interface classes should have zero storage overhead. If implementing classes do not use `virtual public` inheritance, compilation will fail as soon as a second class in the inheritance hierarchy also implements the interface.

### 14.2.4 Reference handling and memory management

**Pointer problems**

Plain (or “dumb”) C++ pointers can be dangerous if used incorrectly. The Bio-Formats API make a point of never using them unless absolutely necessary. For automatic objects allocated on the stack, allocation and deallocation is automatic and safe:

```cpp
{  
    Image i(filename);  
    i.read_plane();  
    // Object destroyed when i goes out of scope 
}
```

In this case, the object’s destructor was run and the memory freed automatically.

Looking at the case where a pointer is used to reference manually-allocated memory on the heap:

```cpp
{  
    Image *i = new Image(filename);  
    i->read_plane();  
}
```
In this case `new` was not paired with the corresponding `delete`, resulting in a memory leak. This is the code with the “leak” fixed:

```cpp
{
  Image *i = new Image(filename);
  i->read_plane(); // throws exception; memory leaked
  delete i; // never called
}
```

`new` and `delete` are now paired, but the code is not exception-safe. If an exception is thrown, memory will still be leaked. Manual memory management requires correct clean up for every exit point in the function, including both all return statements and thrown exceptions. Here, we handle this correctly:

```cpp
{
  Image *i = new Image(filename);
  try {
    i->read_plane(); // throws exception
  } catch (const std::runtime_error &e) {
    delete i; // clean up
    throw; // rethrow
  }
  delete i; // never called for exceptions
}
```

However, this does not scale. This is painful and error prone when scaled to an entire codebase. Even within this simple function, there is only a single variable with a single exception and single return to deal with. Imagine the combinatorial explosion when there are several variables with different lifetimes and scopes, multiple return points and several exceptions to handle—this is easy to get wrong, so a more robust approach is needed.

Use of `new` is not in the general case safe or sensible. The Bio-Formats API never passes pointers allocated with `new`, nor requires any manual memory management. Instead, “smart” pointers are used throughout to manage memory safely and automatically.

**ome::compat::shared_ptr as a “smart” pointer**

The unsafe example above, has been rewritten to use `ome::compat::shared_ptr`:

```cpp
// Start of block
{
  ome::compat::shared_ptr<Image> i(ome::compat::make_shared<Image>(filename));
  i->read_plane(); // throws exception

  // Memory freed when i’s destructor is run at exit of block scope
}
```

Rather than managing the memory by hand, responsibility for this is delegated to a “smart” pointer, `ome::compat::shared_ptr`. The memory is freed by the `ome::compat::shared_ptr` destructor which is run at the end of the block scope, on explicit `return`, or when cleaned up by exception stack unwinding.

**Note:** `ome::compat::shared_ptr` is either a `std::shared_ptr` or a `boost::shared_ptr`, depending upon whether C++11 features are available or not, respectively.
- `shared_ptr` object lifetime manages the resource
- `new` replaced with `ome::compat::make_shared`
- May be used as class members; lifetime is tied to class instance
- Clean up for all exit points is automatic and safe
- Allows ownership transfer and sharing
- Allows reference without ownership using `weak_ptr`
- `weak_ptr` references the object but does not prevent it being freed when the last `shared_ptr` reference is lost; this is useful for cycle breaking and is used by the OME XML model objects for references

**Resource Acquisition Is Initialization**

Resource Acquisition Is Initialization (RAII) is a programming idiom used throughout modern C++ libraries and applications, including the Standard Library,

- A class is a proxy for a resource
- The resource is acquired when object is initialised
- The resource is released when object is destroyed
- Any resource may be managed (e.g. memory, files, locks, mutexes)
- The C++ language and runtime guarantees make resource management deterministic and reliable
- Safe for use in any scope
- Exception safe
- Used throughout modern C++ libraries and applications

Because this relies implicitly upon the deterministic object destruction guarantees made by the C++ language, this is not used widely in Java APIs which often require manual management of resources such as open files. Used carefully, RAII will prevent resource leaks and result in robust, safe code.

The `FormatReader` API is currently not using RAII due to the use of the `FormatHandler::setId()` interface.

**C++ reference variants**

```cpp
// Non-constant
// ------------------------------------- ----------------------------------------------
// Pointer
Image *i;
Image * const i;

// Reference
Image& i;
const Image& i;

// Shared pointer
ome::compat::shared_ptr<Image> i;
const ome::compat::shared_ptr<Image> i;

// Shared pointer reference
ome::compat::shared_ptr<Image>& i;
const ome::compat::shared_ptr<Image>& i;

// Weak pointer
ome::compat::weak_ptr<Image> i;
const ome::compat::weak_ptr<Image> i;

// Weak pointer reference
ome::compat::weak_ptr<Image>& i;
const ome::compat::weak_ptr<Image>& i;
```
Java has one reference type. Here, we have 22. Clearly, not all of these will typically be used. Below, a subset of these are shown for use for particular purposes.

Class member types:

```cpp
Image i;           // Concrete instance
const ome::compat::weak_ptr<Image> &i;   // Reference
ome::compat::weak_ptr<Image> &i;          // Weak reference
```

Wherever possible, a concrete instance should be preferred. This is not possible for polymorphic types, where a reference is required. In this situation, an `ome::compat::shared_ptr` is preferred if the class owns the member and/or needs control over its lifetime. If the class does not have ownership then an `ome::compat::weak_ptr` will allow safe access to the object if it still exists. In circumstances where manual lifetime management is required, e.g. for performance, and the member is guaranteed to exist for the duration of the object’s lifetime, a plain pointer or reference may be used. A pointer will be used if it is possible for it to be `null`, or it may be reassigned more than once, or if it is assigned after initial construction. If properly using RAII, using references should be possible and preferred over bare pointers in all cases.

Argument types:

```cpp
void read_plane(const Image &image);   // Ownership retained
void read_plane(const ome::compat::shared_ptr<Image> &image); // Ownership shared or transferred
```

Passing primitive types by value is acceptable. However, passing a struct or class by value will implicitly copy the object into the callee’s stack frame, which may be expensive (and requires a copy constructor which will not be guaranteed or even possible for polymorphic types). Passing by reference avoids the need for any copying, and passing by `const` reference will prevent the callee from modifying the object, also making it clear that there is no transfer of ownership. Passing using an `ome::compat::shared_ptr` is possible but not recommended—the copy will involve reference counting overhead which can kill multi-threaded performance since it requires synchronization between all threads; use a `const` reference to an `ome::compat::shared_ptr` to avoid the overhead. If ownership should be transferred or shared with the callee, use a non-`const` reference.

To be absolutely clear, plain pointers are never used and are not acceptable for ownership transfer. A plain reference also makes it clear there is no ownership transfer.

Return types:

```cpp
Image get_image();       // Ownership transferred
Image& get_image();      // Ownership retained
ome::compat::shared_ptr<Image> get_image(); // Ownership shared/trans
ome::compat::shared_ptr<Image>& get_image(); // Ownership shared
```

If the callee does not retain a copy of the original object, it can’t pass by reference since it can’t guarantee the object remaining in scope after it returns, hence it must create a temporary value and pass by value. If the callee does retain a copy, it has the option of passing by reference. Passing by reference is preferred when possible. Passing by value implies ownership transfer. Passing by reference implies ownership retention. Passing an `ome::compat::shared_ptr` by value or reference implies sharing ownership since the caller can retain a reference; if passing by value ownership may be transferred since this implies the callee is not retaining a reference to it (but this is not guaranteed).

Again, to be absolutely clear, plain pointers are never used and are not acceptable for ownership transfer. A plain reference also makes it clear there is no ownership transfer.

- Safety: References cannot be `null`
- Storing polymorphic types requires use of a `shared_ptr`
- Referencing polymorphic types `may` require use of a `shared_ptr`
• Safety: To avoid cyclic dependencies, use `weak_ptr`
• Safety: To allow object destruction while maintaining a safe reference, use `weak_ptr`
• `weak_ptr` is not directly usable
• `weak_ptr` is convertible back to `shared_ptr` for use if the object is still in existence
• C++11 move semantics (`&&`) improve the performance of ownership transfer

14.2.5 Containers

Safe array passing

C++ arrays are not safe to pass in or out of functions since the size is not known unless passed separately.

```cpp
class Image
{
    // Unsafe; size unknown
    uint8_t[] getLUT();
    void setLUT(uint8_t[]& lut);
};
```

C++ arrays “decay” to “bare” pointers, and pointers have no associated size information.

`ome::compat::array` is a safe alternative. This is either a C++11 `std::array` or `boost::array` with older compilers.

```cpp
class Image
{
    typedef ome::compat::array<uint8_t, 256> LUT;

    // Safe; size defined
    const LUT& getLUT() const;
    void setLUT(const LUT&);
};
```

`ome::compat::array` is an array-like object (a class which behaves like an array). Its type and size are defined in the template, and it may be passed around like any other object. Its `array::at()` method provides strict bounds checking, while its index `array::operator[]()` provides unchecked access.

14.2.6 Storing and passing unrelated types

Types with a common base

```cpp
std::vector<ome::compat::shared_ptr<Base>> v;
v.push_back(ome::compat::make_shared<Derived>());
```

This can store any type derived from `Base`. An `ome::compat::shared_ptr` is essential. Without it, bare pointers to the base would be stored, and memory would be leaked when elements are removed from the container (unless externally managed [generally unsafe]). The same applies to passing polymorphic types.

Java containers can be problematic:

• Java can store root `Object` in containers
• Java can pass and return root `Object` in methods.
• This is not possible in C++: there is no root object.
• An alternative approach is needed.
**Arbitrary types**

`boost::any` may be used to store any type:

```cpp
class std::vector<boost::any> v;
v.push_back(Anything);
```

- Assign and store any type
- Type erasure (similar to Java generics)
- Use for containers of arbitrary types
- Flexible, but need to cast to each type used to extract
- Code will not be able to handle all possible types meaningfully

This is the most flexible solution, but in order to get a value back out, requires casting it to its specific type. This can mean a situation could arise where values are stored of types which cannot be handled since it is not possible to write the code to handle every single possibility ahead of time. However, if the open-ended flexibility is needed, this is available.

**A fixed set of types**

`boost::variant` may be used to store a limited set of different types: This avoids the `boost::any` problem of not being able to handle all possible types, since the scope is limited to a set of allowed types, and a `static_visitor` can ensure that all types are supported by the code at compile time.

```cpp
typedef boost::variant<int, std::string> variants;
class std::vector<variants> v;
v.push_back(43);
v.push_back("ATTO 647N");
```

- Store a set of discriminated types
- “External polymorphism” via `static_visitor`
- Used to store original metadata
- Used to store nD pixel data of different pixel types

This is not an alternative to a common root object. Instead, this is a discriminated union, which can store one of a defined set of “variant” types. A static visitor pattern may be used to generate code to operate on all of the supported types. The variant type may be used as a class member, passed by value, passed by reference or stored in a container like any other type. Due to the way it is implemented to store values, it does not necessarily need wrapping in an `oms::compat::shared_ptr` since it can behave as a value type (depending upon the context).

Java uses polymorphism to store and pass the root `Object` around. The `boost::variant` and `boost::any` approaches use templates to (internally) create a common base and manage the stored objects. However, the end user does not need to deal with this complexity directly—the use of the types is quite transparent.

**Variant example: MetadataMap**

This example demonstrates the use of variants with a simple expansion for two different categories of type (scalars and vectors of scalars).

The `MetadataMap` class stores key-value pairs, where the value can be either a string, Boolean, or several integer and floating point types, or vectors of any of these types. When converting the data to other forms, it is necessary to flatten the vector types to a set of separate key-value pairs with the key having a numbered suffix, one for each element in the vector.
A flattened map is created using the following method:

```cpp
MetadataMap MetadataMap::flatten() const {
    MetadataMap newmap;
    for (MetadataMap::const_iterator i = oldmap.begin(); i != oldmap.end(); ++i) {
        MetadataMapFlattenVisitor v(newmap, i->first);
        boost::apply_visitor(v, i->second);
    }
    return newmap;
}
```

The `MetadataMapFlattenVisitor` is derived from `boost::static_visitor`, and its templated operator method is specialized and expanded once for each type supported by the variant type used by the map. In the above example, two separate overloaded operators are provided, one for scalar values which is a simple copy, and one for vector values which splits the elements into separate keys in the new map. The important part is the call to `apply_visitor()`, which takes as arguments the visitor object and the variant to apply it to.

This could be done with a large set of conditionals using `boost::get<T>(value)` for each supported type. The benefit of the `boost::static_visitor` approach is that it ensures that all the types are supported at compile time, and in effect results in the same code. If any types are not supported, the code will fail to compile.
Variant example: VariantPixelBuffer equality comparison

This example demonstrates the use of variants with a combinatorial expansion of types.

The VariantPixelBuffer class can contain PixelBuffer classes of various pixel types. Comparing for equality is only performed if the pixel types of the two objects are the same:

```cpp
{  
    VariantPixelBuffer a, b;  
    if (a == b) {  
        // Buffers are the same.  
    }  
}
```

This is implemented using an overloaded equality operator:

```cpp
bool VariantPixelBuffer::operator ==  
    (const VariantPixelBuffer & rhs) const  
{  
    return boost::apply_visitor(PBCompareVisitor(),  
                              buffer, rhs.buffer);  
}
```

As before, this is implemented in terms of a boost::static_visitor, but note that this time it is specialized for bool, meaning that the return type of apply_visitor() will also be bool, and the operator methods must also return this type.

```cpp
struct PBCompareVisitor : public boost::static_visitor<bool> {  
    template<typename T, typename U>  
    bool operator() (const T & /* lhs */,  
                     const U & /* rhs */) const {  
        return false;  
    }

    template<typename T>  
    bool operator() (const T & lhs,  
                     const T & rhs) const {  
        return lhs == rhs;  
    }
};
```

Unlike the last example, the operator methods now have two arguments, both of which are variant types, and the apply_visitor() call is passed two variant objects in addition to the visitor object. This causes the templates to be expanded for all pairwise combinations of the possible types. When the types are not equal, the first templated operator is called, which always returns false. When the types are equal the second operator is called; this checks both operands are not null and then performs an equality comparison using the buffer contents. Given that all the operators are inline, we would hope that a good compiler would cause all the false cases to be optimized out after expansion.

Variant example: VariantPixelBuffer SFINAE

This example demonstrates the use of variants with SFINAE.

C++ has a concept known as Substitution Failure Is Not An Error (SFINAE), which refers to it not being an error for a candidate template to fail argument substitution during overload resolution. While this is in and of itself a fairly obscure language detail, it enables overloading of a method not just on type, but different categories of type, for example integer and floating point types, signed and unsigned integer types, simple and complex types, or combinations of all of these. This is particularly useful when writing algorithms to process pixel data.

Use of SFINAE has been made accessible through the creation of boost::enable_if (std::enable_if in C++11), and type traits (type category checking classes such as is_integer). The following code is an example of how one might write a visitor for adapting an algorithm to separate integer, floating point, complex floating point and bitmask cases.
struct TypeCategoryVisitor : public boost::static_visitor<>
{
    typedef ::ome::bioformats::PixelProperties<::ome::xml::model::enums::PixelType::BIT>::std_type bit_type;

    TypeCategoryVisitor()
    {}  

    // Integer pixel types
    template <typename T>
    typename boost::enable_if_c
        < boost::is_integral<T>::value, void
    >::type
    operator() (ome::compat::shared_ptr<::ome::bioformats::PixelBuffer<T>> & buf)
    {
        // Integer algorithm.
    }

    // Floating point pixel types
    template <typename T>
    typename boost::enable_if_c
        < boost::is_floating_point<T>::value, void
    >::type
    operator() (ome::compat::shared_ptr<::ome::bioformats::PixelBuffer<T>> & buf)
    {
        // Floating point algorithm.
    }

    // Complex floating point pixel types
    template <typename T>
    typename boost::enable_if_c
        < boost::is_complex<T>::value, void
    >::type
    operator() (ome::compat::shared_ptr<::ome::bioformats::PixelBuffer<T>> & buf)
    {
        // Complex floating point algorithm.
    }

    // BIT/bool pixel type. Note this is a simple overload since it is
    // a simple type, not a category of different types.
    void
    operator() (ome::compat::shared_ptr<::ome::bioformats::PixelBuffer<bit_type>> & buf)
    {
        // Boolean algorithm.
    }
};

This visitor may be used with apply_visitor() in a similar manner to the previously demonstrated visitors.

enable_if has two parameters, the first being a conditional, the second being the return type (in this example, all the methods return void). If the conditional is true, then the type expands to the return type and the template is successfully substituted. If the conditional is false (types do not match), then the substitution fails and the template will not be used. Note that the conditional is itself a type, which can be confusing, since all this logic is driven by conditional template expansion.

Normal templates are specialized for a type. This approach allows specialization for different categories of type. Without this approach it would be necessary to write separate overloads for each individual type (each integer type, each floating point type, each complex type, etc.), even when the logic would be identical for e.g. the different integer types. This approach therefore removes the need for unnecessary code duplication, and the type traits checks make each type category explicit to the reader.
14.3 Tutorial

14.3.1 Metadata

Bio-Formats supports several different classes of metadata, from very basic information about the image dimensions and pixel type to detailed information about the acquisition hardware and experimental parameters. From simplest to most complex, these are:

**Core metadata** Basic information describing an individual 5D image (series), including dimension sizes, dimension order and pixel type

**Original metadata** Key-value pairs describing metadata from the original file format for the image. Two forms exist: global metadata for an entire dataset (image collection) and series metadata for an individual 5D image

**Metadata store** A container for all image metadata providing interfaces to get and set individual metadata values. This is a superset of the core and original metadata content (it can represent all values contained within the core and original metadata). It is an alternative representation of the OME-XML data model objects, and is used by the Bio-Formats reader and writer interfaces.

**OME-XML data model objects** The abstract OME-XML data model is realized as a collection of model objects. Classes are generated from the elements of the OME-XML data model schema, and a tree of the model objects acts as a representation of the OME data model which may be modified and manipulated. The model objects may be created from an OME-XML text document, and vice versa.

For the simplest cases of reading and writing image data, the core metadata interface will likely be sufficient. If specific individual parameters from the original file format are needed, then original metadata may also be useful. For more advanced processing and rendering, the metadata store should be the next source of information, for example to get information about the image scale, stage position, instrument setup including light sources, light paths, detectors etc., and access to plate/well information, regions of interest etc. Direct access to the OME-XML data model objects is an alternative to the metadata store, but is more difficult to use; certain modifications to the data model may only be made via direct access to the model objects, otherwise the higher-level metadata store interface should be preferred.

The header file `ome/bioformats/MetadataTools.h` provides several convenience functions to work with and manipulate the various forms of metadata, including conversion of Core metadata to and from a metadata store.

**Core metadata**

Core metadata is accessible through the getter methods in the `FormatReader` interface. These operate on the current series, set using the `setSeries()` method. The `CoreMetadata` objects are also accessible directly using the `getCoreMetadataList()` method. The `FormatReader` interface should be preferred; the objects themselves are more of an implementation detail at present.

```cpp
void readMetadata(const FormatReader& reader, std::ostream& stream)
{
  // Get total number of images (series)
  dimension_size_type ic = reader.getSeriesCount();
  stream << "Image count: " << ic << '
';

  // Loop over images
  for (dimension_size_type i = 0 ; i < ic; ++i)
  {
    // Change the current series to this index
    reader.setSeries(i);

    // Print image dimensions (for this image index)
    stream << "Dimensions for Image " << i << ':'
    << "\n\nX = " << reader.getSizeX()
    << "\n\nY = " << reader.getSizeY()
    << "\n\nZ = " << reader.getSizeZ();
}
```

---

32http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/MetadataTools_8h_source.html
If implementing a reader, it is fairly typical to set the basic image metadata in CoreMetadata objects, and then use the fillMetadata() function in ome/bioformats/MetadataTools.h to fill the reader’s metadata store with this information, before filling the metadata store with additional (non-core) metadata as required. When writing an image, a metadata store is required in order to provide the writer with all the metadata needed to write an image. If the metadata store was not already obtained from a reader, fillMetadata() may also be used in this situation to create a suitable metadata store:

```cpp
shared_ptr< ::ome::xml::meta::OMEXMLMetadata> createMetadata()
{
    // OME-XML metadata store.
    shared_ptr< ::ome::xml::meta::OMEXMLMetadata> meta(make_shared< ::ome::xml::meta::OMEXMLMetadata>());

    // Create simple CoreMetadata and use this to set up the OME-XML metadata. This is purely for convenience in this example; a real writer would typically set up the OME-XML metadata from an existing MetadataRetrieve instance or by hand.
    std::vector<shared_ptr<CoreMetadata> > seriesList;
    shared_ptr<CoreMetadata> core(make_shared<CoreMetadata>());
    core->sizeX = 512U;
    core->sizeY = 512U;
    core->sizeC.clear(); // defaults to 1 channel with 1 subchannel; clear this
    core->pixelType = ome::xml::model::enums::PixelType::UINT16;
    core->interleaved = false;
    core->bitsPerPixel = 12U;
    core->dimensionOrder = DimensionOrder::XYZTC;
    seriesList.push_back(core);
    
    // Get total number of planes (for this image index)
    dimension_size_type pc = reader.getImageCount();
    stream << "\tPlane count: " << pc << '\n';

    // Loop over planes (for this image index)
    for (dimension_size_type p = 0 ; p < pc; ++p)
    {
        // Print plane position (for this image index and plane index)
        ome::compat::array<dimension_size_type, 3> coords = reader.getZCTCoords(p);
        stream << "\tPosition of Plane " << p << '\':''
               << "\n\t\tTheZ = " << coords[0]
               << "\n\t\tTheT = " << coords[2]
               << "\n\t\tTheC = " << coords[1]
               << '\n';
    }
}
```

33http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/MetadataTools_8h_source.html
fillMetadata(“meta, seriesList);

        return meta;
    }

Full example source: metadata-formatreader.cpp, metadata-formatreader.cpp

See also:
• CoreMetadata\(^{34}\)
• FormatReader\(^{35}\)

Original metadata

Original metadata is stored in two forms: in a MetadataMap which is accessible through the FormatReader interface, which offers access to individual keys and the whole map for both global and series metadata. It is also accessible using the metadata store; original metadata is stored as an XMLAnnotation. The following example demonstrates access to the global and series metadata using the FormatReader interface to get access to the maps:

```cpp
void readOriginalMetadata(const FormatReader& reader, std::ostream& stream)
{
    // Get total number of images (series)
    dimension_size_type ic = reader.getSeriesCount();
    stream << "Image count: " << ic << \n;

    // Get global metadata
    const MetadataMap& global = reader.getGlobalMetadata();
    // Print global metadata
    stream << "Global metadata:\n" << global << \n;

    // Loop over images
    for (dimension_size_type i = 0; i < ic; ++i)
    {
        // Change the current series to this index
        reader.setSeries(i);

        // Print series metadata
        const MetadataMap& series = reader.getSeriesMetadata();
        // Print image dimensions (for this image index)
        stream << "Metadata for Image " << i << ":\n" << series << \n;
    }
}
```

It would also be possible to use getMetadataValue() and getSeriesMetadataValue() to obtain values for individual keys. Note that the MetadataMap values can be scalar values or lists of scalar values; call the flatten() method to split the lists into separate key-value pairs with a numbered suffix.

Full example source: metadata-formatreader.cpp

See also:
• MetadataMap\(^{36}\)

\(^{34}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1bioformats_1_1CoreMetadata.html
\(^{35}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1bioformats_1_1FormatReader.html
\(^{36}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1bioformats_1_1MetadataMap.html
Metadata store

Access to metadata is provided via the MetadataStore and MetadataRetrieve interfaces. These provide setters and getters, respectively, to store and retrieve metadata to and from an underlying abstract metadata store. The primary store is the OMEXMLMetadata which stores the metadata in OME-XML data model objects (see below), and implements both interfaces. However, other storage classes are available, and may be used to filter the stored metadata, combine different stores, or do nothing at all. Additional storage backends could also be implemented, for example to allow metadata retrieval from a relational database, or JSON/YAML.

When using OMEXMLMetadata the convenience function createOMEXMLMetadata() is the recommended method for creating a new instance and then filling it with the content from an OME-XML document. This is overloaded to allow the OME-XML to be obtained from various sources. For example, from a file:

```cpp
// Create metadata directly from file
shared_ptr<Meta::OMEXMLMetadata> filemeta(createOMEXMLMetadata(filename));
```

Alternatively from a DOM tree:

```cpp
// XML platform (required by Xerces)
xml::Platform xmlplat;
// XML DOM tree containing parsed file content
xml::dom::Document inputdoc(ome::xml::createDocument(filename));
// Create metadata from DOM document
shared_ptr<Meta::OMEXMLMetadata> dommeta(createOMEXMLMetadata(inputdoc));
```

The convenience function getOMEXML() may be used to reverse the process, i.e. obtain an OME-XML document from the store. Note the use of convert(). Only the OMEXMLMetadata class can dump an OME-XML document, therefore if the source of the data is another class implementing the MetadataRetrieve interface, the stored data will need to be copied into an OMEXMLMetadata instance first.

```cpp
meta::OMEXMLMetadata *omexmlmeta = dynamic_cast<meta::OMEXMLMetadata *>(meta);
shared_ptr<meta::OMEXMLMetadata> convertmeta;
if (!omexmlmeta)
{
    convertmeta = make_shared<meta::OMEXMLMetadata>();
    meta::convert(meta, *convertmeta);
    omexmlmeta = &convertmeta;
}
// Get OME-XML text from metadata store (and validate it)
std::string omexml(getOMEXML(*omexmlmeta, true));
```

Conceptually, the metadata store contains lists of objects, accessed by index (insertion order). In the example below, getImageCount() method is used to find the number of images. This is then used to safely loop through each of the available images. Each of the getPixelsSizeA() methods takes the image index as its only argument. Internally, this is used to find the Image model object for the specified index, and then call the getSizeA() method on that object and return the result. Since objects can contain other objects, some accessor methods require the use of more than one index. For example, an Image object can contain multiple Plane objects. Similar to the above example, there is a getPlaneCount() method, however since it is contained by an Image it has an additional image index argument to get the plane count for the specified image. Likewise its accessors such as getPlaneTheZ() take two arguments, the image index and the plane index. Internally, these indices will be used to find the Image, then the Plane, and then call getTheZ(). When using the MetadataRetrieve interface with an OMEXMLMetadata store, the methods are simply a shorthand for navigating through the tree of model objects.

---

37http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1bioformats_1_1FormatReader.html
38http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1xml_1_1model_1_1OriginalMetadataAnnotation.html
void
queryMetadata(const meta::MetadataRetrieve meta,
const std::strings state,
std::ostream& stream)
{
// Get total number of images (series)
index_type ic = meta.getImageCount();
stream << "Image count: " << ic << '\n';

// Loop over images
for (index_type i = 0; i < ic; ++i)
{
  // Print image dimensions (for this image index)
  stream << "Dimensions for Image " << i << ' ' << state << ':'
  << '\n\t' << meta.getPixelsSizeX(i)
  << '\n\t' << meta.getPixelsSizeY(i)
  << '\n\t' << meta.getPixelsSizeZ(i)
  << '\n\t' << meta.getPixelsSizeT(i)
  << '\n\t' << meta.getPixelsSizeC(i)
  << '\n';

  // Get total number of planes (for this image index)
  index_type pc = meta.getPlaneCount(i);
  stream << '\n\tPlane count: " << pc << '\n';

  // Loop over planes (for this image index)
  for (index_type p = 0; p < pc; ++p)
  {
    // Print plane position (for this image index and plane
    // index)
    stream << '\n\tPosition of Plane " << p << ':'
    << '\n\t' << meta.getPlaneTheZ(i, p)
    << '\n\t' << meta.getPlaneTheT(i, p)
    << '\n\t' << meta.getPlaneTheC(i, p)
    << '\n';
  }
}
}

The methods for storing data using the MetadataStore interface are similar. The set methods use the same indices as the get methods, with the value to set as an additional initial argument. The following example demonstrates how to update dimension sizes for images in the store:

void
updateMetadata(meta::Metadata& meta)
{
  // Get total number of images (series)
  index_type ic = meta.getImageCount();

  // Loop over images
  for (index_type i = 0; i < ic; ++i)
  {
    // Change image dimensions (for this image index)
    meta.setPixelsSizeX(12, i);
    meta.setPixelsSizeY(24, i);
    meta.setPixelsSizeZ(6, i);
    meta.setPixelsSizeT(30, i);
    meta.setPixelsSizeC(4, i);
  }
}

When adding new objects to the store, as opposed to updating existing ones, some additional considerations apply. An new object is added to the store if the object corresponding to an index does not exist and the index is the current object count (i.e. one past
the end of the last valid index). Note that for data model objects with a setID() method, this method alone will trigger insertion and must be called first, before any other methods which modify the object. The following example demonstrates the addition of a new Image to the store, plus contained Plane objects.

```cpp
void addMetadata(Metadata& meta)
{
    // Get total number of images (series)
    index_type i = meta.getImageCount();

    // Size of Z, T and C dimensions
    index_type nz = 3;
    index_type nt = 1;
    index_type nc = 4;

    // Create new image; the image index is the same as the image count, i.e. one past the end of the current limit; createID creates a unique identifier for the image
    meta.setImageID(createID("Image", i), i);

    // Set Pixels identifier using createID and the same image index
    meta.setPixelsID(createID("Pixels", i), i);

    // Now set the dimension order, pixel type and dimension sizes for this image, using the same image index
    meta.setPixelsDimensionOrder(model::enums::DimensionOrder::XYZTC, i);
    meta.setPixelsType(model::enums::PixelType::UINT8, i);
    meta.setPixelsSizeX(256, i);
    meta.setPixelsSizeY(256, i);
    meta.setPixelsSizeZ(nz, i);
    meta.setPixelsSizeT(nt, i);
    meta.setPixelsSizeC(nc, i);

    // Plane count
    index_type pc = nz * nc * nt;

    // Loop over planes
    for(index_type p = 0; p < pc; ++p)
    {
        // Get the Z, T and C coordinate for this plane index
        array<dimension_size_type, 3> coord =
            getZCTCoords("XYZTC", nz, nc, nt, pc, p);

        // Set the plane position using the image index and plane index to reference the correct plane
        meta.setPlaneTheZ(coord[0], i, p);
        meta.setPlaneTheT(coord[2], i, p);
        meta.setPlaneTheC(coord[1], i, p);
    }

    // Add MetadataOnly to Pixels since this is an example without TiffData or BinData
    OMEXMLMetadata* omexmlmeta = dynamic_cast<OMEXMLMetadata*>(meta);
    if (omexmlmeta)
        addMetadataOnly("omexmlmeta", i);
}
```

Full example source: metadata-io.cpp

See also:

- Metadata classes
- createID

39) http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/namespacemoe_1_1xml_1_1meta.html
40) http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/namespacemoe_1_1bioformats.html#ab3bf0ec03bcf20b199ce2761d48fe01
OME-XML data model objects

The data model objects are not typically used directly, but are created, modified and queried using the Metadata interfaces above, so in practice these examples should not be needed.

To create a tree of OME-XML data model objects from OME-XML text:

```cpp
// XML DOM tree containing parsed file content
xml::dom::Document inputdoc(ome::xml::createDocument(filename));
// OME Model (needed only during parsing to track model object references)
model::detail::OMEModel model;
// OME Model root object
shared_ptr<model::OME> modelroot(make_shared<model::OME>{});
// Fill OME model object tree from XML DOM tree
modelroot->update(inputdoc.getDocumentElement(), model);
```

In this example, the OME-XML text is read from a file into a DOM tree. This could have been read directly from a string or stream if the source was not a file. The DOM tree is then processed using the OME root object’s `update()` method, which uses the data from the DOM tree elements to create a tree of corresponding model objects contained by the root object.

To reverse the process, taking a tree of OME-XML model objects and converting them back of OME-XML text:

```cpp
// Schema version to use
const std::string schema("http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/OME/2013-06");
// XML DOM tree (initially containing an empty OME root element)
xml::dom::Document outputdoc(xml::dom::createEmptyDocument(schema, "OME"));
// Fill output DOM document from OME-XML model
modelroot->asXMLElement(outputdoc);
// Dump DOM tree as text to stream
xml::dom::writeDocument(outputdoc, stream);
```

Here, the OME root object’s `asXMLElement()` method is used to copy the data from the OME root object and its children into an XML DOM tree. The DOM tree is then converted to text for output.

Full example source: model-io.cpp

See also:

- OME model classes
- OME

14.3.2 Pixel data

The Bio-Formats Java implementation stores and passes pixel values in a raw byte array. Due to limitations with C++ array passing, this was not possible for the C++ implementation. While a vector or other container could have been used, several problems remain. The type and endianness of the data in the raw bytes is not known, and the dimension ordering and dimension extents are also unknown, which imposes a significant burden on the programmer to correctly process the data. The C++ implementation provides two types to solve these problems.

The `PixelBuffer` class is a container of pixel data. It is a template class, templated on the pixel type in use. The class contains the order of the dimensions, and the size of each dimension, making it possible to process pixel data without need for externally-provided metadata to describe its structure. This class may be used to contain and process pixel data of a specific pixel type. Internally, the pixel data is contained within a `boost::multi_array` as a 9D hyper-volume, though its usage in this release

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41http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/namespamelone_1_1bioformats.html#a61f12958973765e8328348874a85731
42http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/namespamelone_1_1bioformats.html#a32e5424991ce09b857ddc0d5be37c4f1
43http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/namespamelone_1_1xml_1_1model.html
44http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1xml_1_1model_1_1OME.html
of Bio-Formats is limited to 5D. The class can either contain its own memory allocation for pixel data, or it can reference memory allocated or mapped externally, allowing use with memory-mapped data, for example.

In many situations, it is desirable to work with arbitrary pixel types, or at least the set of pixel types defined in the OME data model in its PixelType enumeration. The VariantPixelBuffer fulfills this need, using boost::variant to allow it to contain a PixelBuffer specialized for any of the pixel types in the OME data model. This is used to allow transfer and processing of any supported pixel type, for example by the FormatReader class’ getLookupTable() and openBytes() methods, and the corresponding FormatWriter class’ setLookupTable() and saveBytes() methods.

An additional problem with supporting many different pixel types is that each operation upon the pixel data, for example for display or analysis, may require implementing separately for each pixel type. This imposes a significant testing and maintenance burden. VariantPixelBuffer solves this problem through use of boost::apply_visitor() and boost::static_visitor, which allow algorithms to be defined in a template and compiled for each pixel type. They also allow algorithms to be specialized for different classes of pixel type, for example signed vs. unsigned, integer vs. floating point, or simple vs. complex, or special-cased per type e.g. for bitmasks. When boost::apply_visitor() is called with a specified algorithm and VariantPixelBuffer object, it will select the matching algorithm for the pixel type contained within the buffer, and then invoke it on the buffer. This permits the programmer to support arbitrary pixel types without creating a maintenance nightmare, and without unnecessary code duplication.

The 9D pixel buffer makes a distinction between the logical dimension order (used by the API) and the storage order (the layout of the pixel data in memory). The logical order is defined by the values in the Dimensions enum. The storage order is specified by the programmer when creating a pixel buffer.

The following example shows creation of a pixel buffer with a defined size, and default storage order:

```cpp
// Language type for FLOAT pixel data
typedef PixelProperties< PixelType::FLOAT >::std_type float_pixel_type;
// Create PixelBuffer for floating point data
// X=512 Y=512 Z=16 T=1 C=3 S/z/t/c=1
PixelBuffer< float_pixel_type > buffer
  ( boost::extents[512][512][16][1][3][1][1][1][1], PixelType::FLOAT);
```

The storage order may be set explicitly. The order may be created by hand, or with a helper function. While the helper function is limited to supporting the ordering defined by the data model, specifying the order by hand allows additional flexibility. Manual ordering may be used to allow the indexing for individual dimensions to run backward rather than forward, which is useful if the Y-axis requires inverting, for example. The following example shows creation of two pixel buffers with defined storage order using the helper function:

```cpp
// Language type for UINT16 pixel data
typedef PixelProperties< PixelType::UINT16 >::std_type uint16_pixel_type;
// Storage order is XYCTZtzc; subchannels are not interleaved
// ("planar") after XY; lowercase letters are unused Modulo // dimensions
PixelBufferBase::storage_order_type order1
  ( PixelBufferBase::make_storage_order ( DimensionOrder::XYCTZ, false ));
// Create PixelBuffer for unsigned 16-bit data with specified // storage order
// X=512 Y=512 Z=16 T=1 C=3 S/z/t/c=1
PixelBuffer< uint16_pixel_type > buffer1
  ( boost::extents[512][512][16][1][3][1][1][1][1],
    PixelType::UINT16,
    ome::bioformats::ENDIAN_NATIVE,
    order1);
```

```cpp
// Language type for INT8 pixel data
typedef PixelProperties< PixelType::INT8 >::std_type int8_pixel_type;
// Storage order is XYCTZtzc; subchannels are interleaved
// ("chunky") before XY; lowercase letters are unused Modulo // dimensions
```

45http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/namesp...a91a
46http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome...fa74b56380b
47http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome...fcaeb69
Note that the logical order of the dimension extents is unchanged.

In practice, it is unlikely that you will need to create any `PixelBuffer` objects directly. The `FormatReader` and `FormatWriter` interfaces use `VariantPixelBuffer` objects, and in the case of the reader interface the `getLookupTable()` and `openBytes()` methods can be passed a default-constructed `VariantPixelBuffer` and it will be set up automatically, changing the image dimensions, dimension order and pixel type to match the data being fetched, if the size, order and type do not match. For example, to read all pixel data in an image using `openBytes()`:

```cpp
void readPixelData(const FormatReader& reader,
   std::ostream& stream)
{
  // Get total number of images (series)
  dimension_size_type ic = reader.getSeriesCount();
  stream << "Image count: " << ic << '\n';

  // Loop over images
  for (dimension_size_type i = 0; i < ic; ++i)
  {
    // Change the current series to this index
    reader.setSeries(i);

    // Get total number of planes (for this image index)
    dimension_size_type pc = reader.getImageCount();
    stream << "\tPlane count: " << pc << '\n';

    // Pixel buffer
    VariantPixelBuffer buf;

    // Loop over planes (for this image index)
    for (dimension_size_type p = 0; p < pc; ++p)
    {
      // Read the entire plane into the pixel buffer.
      reader.openBytes(p, buf);

      // If this wasn’t an example, we would do something
      // exciting with the pixel data here.
      stream << "Pixel data for Image " << i
         << " Plane " << p << " contains "
            << buf.num_elements() << " pixels\n";
    }
  }
}
```

To perform the reverse process, writing pixel data with `saveBytes()`:

```cpp
void writePixelData(FormatWriter& writer,
   std::ostream& stream)
{

// Total number of images (series)
dimension_size_type ic = 1;
stream << "Image count: " << ic << '\n';

// Loop over images
for (dimension_size_type i = 0 ; i < ic; ++i)
{
    // Change the current series to this index
    writer.setSeries(i);
    // Total number of planes.
dimension_size_type pc = 1;
    stream << "Plane count: " << pc << '\n';
    // Loop over planes (for this image index)
    for (dimension_size_type p = 0 ; p < pc; ++p)
    {
        // Pixel buffer; size 512 × 512 with 3 subchannels of type
        // uint16_t. It uses the native endianness and has a
        // storage order of XYZTC without interleaving
        // (subchannels are planar).
        shared_ptr<PixelBuffer<PixelProperties<PixelType::UINT16>::std_type>> buffer(make_shared<PixelBuffer<PixelProperties<PixelType::UINT16>::std_type>>(boost::extents[512][512][1][1][1][1][1][1],
            PixelType::UINT16, ome::bioformats::ENDIAN_NATIVE,
            PixelBufferBase::make_storage_order(DimensionOrder::XYZTC, false));

        // Fill each subchannel with a different intensity ramp in
        // the 12-bit range. In a real program, the pixel data
        // would typically be obtained from data acquisition or
        // another image.
        for (dimension_size_type x = 0; x < 512; ++x)
            for (dimension_size_type y = 0; y < 512; ++y)
                {  // PixelBufferBase::indices_type idx;
                    std::fill(idx.begin(), idx.end(), 0);
                    idx[DIM_SPATIAL_X] = x;
                    idx[DIM_SPATIAL_Y] = y;
                    idx[DIM_SUBCHANNEL] = 0;
                    buffer->at(idx) = (static_cast<float>(x) / 512.0f) * 4096.0f;
                    idx[DIM_SUBCHANNEL] = 1;
                    buffer->at(idx) = (static_cast<float>(y) / 512.0f) * 4096.0f;
                    idx[DIM_SUBCHANNEL] = 2;
                    buffer->at(idx) = (static_cast<float>((x+y) / 1024.0f) * 4096.0f;
                }
        VariantPixelBuffer vbuffer(buffer);
        stream << "PixelBuffer PixelType is " << buffer->pixelType() << '\n';
        stream << "VariantPixelBuffer PixelType is " << vbuffer.pixelType() << '\n';
        stream << std::flush;

        // Write the the entire pixel buffer to the plane.
        writer.saveBytes(p, vbuffer);
        stream << "Wrote " << buffer->num_elements() << ' ' << buffer->pixelType() << " pixels\n";
    }
}

Both buffer classes provide access to the pixel data so that it may be accessed, manipulated and passed elsewhere. The PixelBuffer class provides an at method. This allows access to individual pixel values using a 9D coordinate:
// Set all pixel values for Z=2 and C=1 to 0.5
// 9D index, default values to zero if unused
PixelBuffer<float_pixel_type>::indices_type idx;
  // Set Z and C indices
idx[ome::bioformats::DIM_SPATIAL_Z] = 2;
idx[ome::bioformats::DIM_CHANNEL] = 1;
idx[ome::bioformats::DIM_TEMPORAL_T] =
  idx[ome::bioformats::DIM_SUBCHANNEL] =
idx[ome::bioformats::DIM_MODULO_Z] =
idx[ome::bioformats::DIM_MODULO_T] =
idx[ome::bioformats::DIM_MODULO_C] = 0;

for (uint16_t x = 0; x < 512; ++x)
  {
    idx[ome::bioformats::DIM_SPATIAL_X] = x;
    for (uint16_t y = 0; y < 512; ++y)
      {
        idx[ome::bioformats::DIM_SPATIAL_Y] = y;
        buffer.at(idx) = 0.5f;
      }
  }

Conceptually, this is the same as using an index for a normal 1D array, but extended to use an array of nine indices for each of the nine dimensions, in the logical storage order. The VariantPixelBuffer does not provide an at method for efficiency reasons. Instead, visitors should be used for the processing of bulk pixel data. For example, this is one way the minimum and maximum pixel values could be obtained:

// Visitor to compute min and max pixel value for pixel buffer of
// any pixel type
// The static_visitor specialization is the required return type of
// the operator() methods and boost::apply_visitor()
struct MinMaxVisitor : public boost::static_visitor<std::pair<double, double> >
{
  // The min and max values will be returned in a pair. double is
  // used since it can contain the value for any pixel type
  typedef std::pair<double, double> result_type;

  // Get min and max for any non-complex pixel type
  template<typename T>
  result_type operator() (const T& v)
  {
    typedef typename T::element_type::value_type value_type;

    value_type *min = std::min_element(v->data(), v->data() + v->num_elements());
    value_type *max = std::max_element(v->data(), v->data() + v->num_elements());

    return result_type(static_cast<double>(*min),
                        static_cast<double>(*max));
  }

// Less than comparison for real part of complex numbers
template <typename T>
static bool
complex_real_less(const T& lhs, const T& rhs)
{
  return std::real(lhs) < std::real(rhs);
}

// Greater than comparison for real part of complex numbers
template <typename T>
static bool
complex_real_greater(const T& lhs, const T& rhs)
{
    return std::real(lhs) > std::real(rhs);
}

// Get min and max for complex pixel types (COMPLEX and
// DOUBLECOMPLEX)
// This is the same as for simple pixel types, except for the
// addition of custom comparison functions and conversion of the
// result to the real part.
template <typename T>
typename boost::enable_if_c<
    boost::is_complex<T>::value, result_type
>::type
operator() (const ome::compat::shared_ptr<PixelBuffer<T>> & v)
{
    typedef T value_type;

    value_type *min = std::min_element(v->data(),
                                       v->data() + v->num_elements(),
                                       complex_real_less<T>);
    value_type *max = std::max_element(v->data(),
                                        v->data() + v->num_elements(),
                                        complex_real_greater<T>);

    return result_type(static_cast<double>(std::real(*min)),
                        static_cast<double>(std::real(*max)));
}

void applyVariant()
{
    // Make variant buffer (int32, 16×16 single plane)
    VariantPixelBuffer variant(boost::extents[16][16][1][1][1][1][1][1][1][1][1][1][1][1][1][1][1],
                                 PixelType::INT32);
    // Get buffer size
    VariantPerPixelBuffer::size_type size = variant.num_elements();
    // Create sample random-ish data
    std::vector<int32_t> vec;
    for (VariantPerPixelBuffer::size_type i = 0; i < size; ++i)
    {
        int32_t val = static_cast<int32_t>(i + 42);
        vec.push_back(val);
    }
    std::random_shuffle(vec.begin(), vec.end());
    // Assign sample data to buffer.
    variant.assign(vec.begin(), vec.end());

    // Create and apply visitor
    MinMaxVisitor visitor;
    MinMaxVisitor::result_type result = boost::apply_visitor(visitor, variant.vbuffer());

    std::cout << "Min is " << result.first
              << ", max is " << result.second << 'n';
}

This example demonstrates several features:

- The visitor operators can return values to the caller (for more complex algorithms, the visitor class could use member variables and additional methods)
- The operator is expanded once for each pixel type
The operators can be special-cased for individual pixel types; here we use the SFINAE rule\(^{48}\) to implement a specialization for an entire category of pixel types (complex numbers), but standard function overloading and templates will also work for more common cases.

Pixel data can be assigned to the buffer with a single `assign()` call.

The Bio-Formats source uses pixel buffer visitors for several purposes, for example to load pixel data into OpenGL textures, which automatically handles pixel format conversion and repacking of pixel data as needed.

While the pixel buffers may appear complex, they do permit the Bio-Formats library to support all pixel types with relative ease, and it will allow your applications to also handle multiple pixel types by writing your own visitors. Assignment of one buffer to another will also repack the pixel data if they use different storage ordering (i.e., the logical ordering is used for the copy), which can be useful if you need the pixel data in a defined ordering.

If all you want is access to the raw data, as in the Java API, you are not required to use the above features. Simply use the `data()` method on the buffer to get a pointer to the raw data. Note that you will need to multiply the buffer size obtained with `num_elements()` by the size of the pixel type (use `bytesPerPixel()` or `sizeof()` on the buffer `value_type`).

Alternatively, it is also possible to access the underlying `boost::multi_array` using the `array()` method, if you need access to functionality not wrapped by `PixelBuffer`.

Full example source: `pixeldata.cpp`

See also:

- `PixelType`\(^{49}\)
- `PixelBuffer`\(^{50}\)
- `VariantPixelBuffer`\(^{51}\)
- `FormatReader::getLookupTable`\(^{52}\)
- `FormatReader::openBytes`\(^{53}\)
- `FormatWriter::setLookupTable`\(^{54}\)
- `FormatWriter::saveBytes`\(^{55}\)

### 14.3.3 Reading images

Image reading is performed using the `FormatReader` interface. This is an abstract reader interface implemented by file-format-specific reader classes. Examples of readers include `TIFFReader`, which implements reading of Baseline TIFF (optionally with additional ImageJ metadata), and `OMETIFFReader` which implements reading of OME-TIFF (TIFF with OME-XML metadata).

Using a reader involves these steps:

1. Create a reader instance.
2. Set options to control reader behavior.
3. Call `setId()` to specify the image file to read.
4. Retrieve desired metadata and pixel data.
5. Close the reader.

These steps are illustrated in this example:

---


\(^{49}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1xml_1_1model_1_1enums_1_1PixelType.html

\(^{50}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1bioformats_1_1PixelBuffer.html

\(^{51}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1bioformats_1_1VariantPixelBuffer.html

\(^{52}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1bioformats_1_1FormatReader.html#a75ad99e400c31ccb9e52da8eb991b73

\(^{53}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1bioformats_1_1FormatReader.html#aae4d2b9475b078f7ba2378ed505e864c

\(^{54}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1bioformats_1_1FormatWriter.html#a00ae3dc46c205e64f782c7b6f47bd52

\(^{55}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1bioformats_1_1FormatWriter.html#ad1e8b427214f7cfd19ce2251d38e24f5
Here we create a reader to read TIFF files, set two options (metadata filtering and file grouping), and then call `setId()`. At this point the reader has been set up and initialized, and we can then read metadata and pixel data, which we covered in the preceding sections. You might like to combine this example with the `MinMaxVisitor` example to make it display the minimum and maximum values for each plane in an image; if you try running the example with TIFF images of different pixel types, it will transparently adapt to any supported pixel type.

Note: Reader option-setting methods may only be called before `setId()`. Reader state changing and querying methods such as `setSeries()` and `getSeries()`, metadata retrieval and pixel data retrieval methods may only be called after `setId()`. If these constraints are violated, a `FormatException` will be thrown.

Full example source: metadata-formatreader.cpp

See also:

- FormatReader[^56]
- TIFFReader[^57]
- OMETIFFReader[^58]

### 14.3.4 Writing images

Image writing is performed using the `FormatWriter` interface. This is an abstract writer interface implemented by file-format-specific writer classes. Examples of writers include `MinimalTIFFWriter`, which implements writing of Baseline TIFF and `OMETIFFWriter` which implements writing of OME-TIFF (TIFF with OME-XML metadata).

Using a writer involves these steps:

1. Create a writer instance.
2. Set metadata store to use.
3. Set options to control writer behavior.
4. Call `setId()` to specify the image file to write.
5. Store pixel data for each plane of each image in the specified dimension order.
6. Close the writer.

[^56]: http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1bioformats_1_1FormatReader.html
[^57]: http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1bioformats_1_1in_1_1TIFFReader.html
[^58]: http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1bioformats_1_1in_1_1OMETIFFReader.html
These steps are illustrated in this example:

```cpp
// Create metadata for the file to be written.
shared_ptr< ::ome::xml::meta::MetadataRetrieve> meta(createMetadata());

// Create TIFF writer
shared_ptr<FormatWriter> writer(make_shared<OMETIFFWriter>());

// Set writer options before opening a file
writer->setMetadataRetrieve(meta);
writer->setInterleaved(false);

// Open the file
writer->setId(filename);

// Write pixel data
writePixelData(*writer, std::cout);

// Explicitly close writer
writer->close();
```

Here we create a writer to write OME-TIFF files, set the metadata store using metadata we create, then set a writer option (sample interleaving), and then call `setId()`. At this point the writer has been set up and initialized, and we can then write the pixel data, which we covered in the preceding sections. Finally we call `close()` to flush all data.

**Note:** Metadata store setting and writer option-setting methods may only be called before `setId()`. Writer state changing and querying methods such as `setSeries()` and `getSeries()`, and pixel data storage methods may only be called after `setId()`. If these constraints are violated, a `FormatException` will be thrown.

**Note:** `close()` should be called explicitly to catch any errors. While this will be called by the destructor, the destructor can’t throw exceptions and any errors will be silently ignored.

Full example source: `metadata-formatwriter.cpp`

See also:
- `FormatWriter`
- `TIFFWriter`
- `OMETIFFWriter`

### 14.4 Environment

The Bio-Formats libraries and programs are configured and built to use a set of search paths for different components. It should not be necessary to override these defaults. The `bf` command will be able to autodetect the installation directory configure paths on most platforms, and the Bio-Formats libraries are also able to determine the paths on most platforms so long as the library search path is configured correctly. However, the following environment variables may be used to override the defaults if this proves necessary:

#### 14.4.1 Installation root

**BIOFORMATS_HOME**

   The root of the installation (if applicable). Setting this will allow the installation to be used in a location other than the one configured. It will also default all the following variables unless they are explicitly overridden individually. This is not useful if an absolute installation path has been configured (e.g. if using `/usr/local`).

---

59. http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1bioformats_1_1IFormatWriter.html
60. http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1bioformats_1_1Iout_1_1MinimalTIFFWriter.html
61. http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/classome_1_1bioformats_1_1Iout_1_1OMETIFFWriter.html
14.4.2 Basic paths

These may be shared with other packages if configured to do so (e.g. if using /usr/local). See GNUInstallDirs\(^{62}\) for more details. Not all of these paths are currently used, but may be used in the future.

**BIOFORMATS_BINDIR** Programs invocable directly by an end user (on the default PATH)

**BIOFORMATS_SBINDIR** Programs invocable directly by an end user or admin (not on the default PATH)

**BIOFORMATS_SYSLIBEXECDIR** Programs not typically invoked directly (called internally by the Bio-Formats tools and libraries as needed)

**BIOFORMATS_SYSCONFDIR** Configuration files

**BIOFORMATS_SHAREDSTATEDIR** Shared state

**BIOFORMATS_LOCALSTATEDIR** Local state

**BIOFORMATS_LIBDIR** Libraries

**BIOFORMATS_INCLUDEDIR** C and C++ include files

**BIOFORMATS_OLDINCLUDEDIR** C and C++ include files (system)

**BIOFORMATS_DATAROOTDIR** Read-only architecture-independent data (root)

**BIOFORMATS_SYSDATADIR** Read-only architecture-independent data

**BIOFORMATS_INFODIR** GNU Info documentation files

**BIOFORMATS_LOCALEDIR** Locale data

**BIOFORMATS_MANDIR** Manual pages

**BIOFORMATS_DOCDIR** Documentation files

14.4.3 Bio-Formats package-specific paths

These are used only by Bio-Formats and are not shared with other packages. They are all subdirectories under the basic paths, above.

**BIOFORMATS_DATADIR** Bio-Formats data files

**BIOFORMATS_ICONDIR** Bio-Formats icons

**BIOFORMATS_LIBEXECDIR** Bio-Formats program executables

**BIOFORMATS_SCHEMADIR** Bio-Formats OME-XML model schemas

**BIOFORMATS_TRANSFORMDIR** Bio-Formats OME-XML model transforms

14.5 OME-XML Schema

The Bio-Formats C++ implementation currently uses schema version 2013-06\(^{63}\) of the OME-XML data model. The model\(^{64}\) and metadata\(^{65}\) interfaces and classes are generated from this schema and will read and write OME-XML and OME-TIFF files using this version of the schema. See the Tutorial section for further details of these interfaces.

The implementation will be updated to use a newer version of the OME-XML schema in a future release.

---

\(^{62}\)http://www.cmake.org/cmake/help/v3.0/module/GNUInstallDirs.html

\(^{63}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/schemas/june-2013.html

\(^{64}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/namespaceroot_1_1xml_1_1model.html

\(^{65}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats-cpp5.1/api/namespaceroot_1_1xml_1_1meta.html
14.6 bf-test

14.6.1 Synopsis

bf-test command [options]

14.6.2 Description

bf-test is a front end for running the Bio-Formats (C++) command-line tools.
This takes care of setting up the environment to ensure that all needed libraries, programs and data files are made available. It is of course possible to run the tools directly if desired.

14.6.3 Options

-h, --help
  Show this manual page.

-u, --usage
  Show usage information.

-V, --version
  Print version information.

14.6.4 Commands

Commonly-used commands are:

info (or showinf)  Display and validate image metadata

view (or glview)  View image pixel data

14.6.5 See also

Environment, bf-test info, bf-test view.

14.7 bf-test info

14.7.1 Synopsis

bf-test info [options] file

14.7.2 Description

bf-test info displays the metadata for an image file, including the core and original metadata, and can optionally display and validate the OME-XML metadata.

Note: Viewing is currently restricted to the first series of an OME-TIFF file using the 2013-06 schema. Future releases will extend this to multiple series, all schema versions and additional file formats.
14.7.3 Options

- **h, --help**
  Show this manual page.

- **u, --usage**
  Show usage summary.

- **V, --version**
  Print version information.

- **--debug**
  Show debug output.

- **--quiet**
  Show less output.

- **--verbose**
  Show more output.

- **--format=reader**
  Use the specified format reader (UNIMPLEMENTED).

- **--flat**
  Flatten subresolutions.

- **--no-flat** (default)
  Do not flatten subresolutions.

- **--merge**
  Combine separate channels into an RGB image (UNIMPLEMENTED).

- **--no-merge**
  Do not combine separate channels into an RGB image (UNIMPLEMENTED) (default).

- **--group**
  Group files in multi-file datasets into a single dataset.

- **--no-group**
  Files in multi-file datasets are not into a single dataset (default).

- **--stitch**
  Group files with similar names (UNIMPLEMENTED).

- **--no-stitch**
  Do not group files with similar names (UNIMPLEMENTED) (default).

- **--separate**
  Separate an RGB image into separate channels (UNIMPLEMENTED).

- **--no-separate**
  Do not separate an RGB image into separate channels (UNIMPLEMENTED) (default).

- **series=n**
  Use the specified series (UNIMPLEMENTED).

- **resolution=n**
  Use the specified sub-resolution (only if not flattened with --flat) (UNIMPLEMENTED).

- **--input-order=XY[ZTC]**
  Override the dimension input order (UNIMPLEMENTED).

- **--output-order=XY[ZTC]**
  Override the dimension output order (UNIMPLEMENTED).

- **--core**
  Display core metadata (default).

- **--no-core**
  Do not display core metadata.
--orig
   Display original format-specific global and series metadata (default).

--no-orig
   Do not display original format-specific global and series metadata.

--filter
   Filter original format-specific global and series metadata.

--no-filter
   Do not filter original format-specific global and series metadata (default).

--omexml
   Display OME-XML metadata.

--no-omexml
   Do not display OME-XML metadata (default).

--validate
   Validate OME-XML metadata (default). Note this will only have an effect if --omexml is used.

--no-validate
   Do not validate OME-XML metadata.

--sa
   Display structured annotations (default) (UNIMPLEMENTED).

--no-sa
   Do not display structured annotations.

--used
   Display used files (default).

--no-used
   Do not display used files.

14.8 bf-test view

14.8.1 Synopsis

bf-test view [options] file

14.8.2 Description

bf-test view renders the pixel data of an image file using OpenGL. Open an image using File → Open.

Note: Viewing is currently restricted to the first series of an OME-TIFF file using the 2013-06 schema. Future releases will extend this to multiple series, all schema versions and additional file formats.

Note: The viewer currently supports viewing of multi-dimensional greyscale planes; RGB images are not yet supported. This will be rectified in a future update.

14.8.3 Navigation

The Navigation dock allows navigation between the constituent planes of an image. The Plane slider allows the absolute plane number to be changed, while individual Z, T, C sliders permit the Z slice, timepoint or channel to be changed, respectively. These sliders will only be available for images using these dimensions. Additional ModuloZ, ModuloT and ModuloC sliders may be present for images with Modulo annotations, for example with certain FLIM datasets.
14.8.4 Rendering

The Rendering dock allows the rendering settings to be adjusted. This is currently limited to Min and Max sliders to specify the lower and upper bounds of the display range for linear contrast adjustment. This range is used to render with a HiLo lookup table.

Note: The rendering settings will be improved in a future update to allow alternate lookup tables and per-channel rendering settings.

14.8.5 2D Camera

The view may be zoomed, panned and rotated. Select the desired operation using View → Zoom, View → Pan or View → Rotate, or use the corresponding toolbar icon.

- **zoom** Press and hold the first mouse button anywhere in the image view, then drag up or down to zoom out or zoom in, respectively.
- **pam** Press and hold the first mouse button anywhere in the image view, then drag to move the image.
- **rotate** Press and hold the first mouse button anywhere in the image view, then drag up or down to rotate the image counterclockwise or clockwise, respectively.

14.8.6 Environment

**BIOFORMATS_OPENGL_DEBUG** If set (to any value), create an OpenGL debugging context and verbosely log all OpenGL activity.
15.1 Testing code changes

15.1.1 Automated tests

The Bio-Formats testing framework\(^1\) component contains most of the infrastructure to run automated tests against the data repository.

After checking out source code and building all the JAR files (see *Obtaining and building Bio-Formats*), switch to the testsuite component and run the tests using the ant test-automated target:

```
$ cd components/test-suite
$ ant -Dtestng.directory=$DATA/metamorph test-automated
```

where $DATA is the path to the full data repository.

Multiple options can be passed to the ant test-automated target by setting the testng.$\{option\} option via the command line. Useful options are described below.

**testng.directory**  Mandatory option. Specifies the root of the data directory to be tested:

```
$ ant -Dtestng.directory=$DATA/metamorph test-automated
```

On Windows, the arguments to the test command must be quoted:

```
> ant "-Dtestng.directory=$DATA\metamorph" test-automated
```

**testng.configDirectory**  Specifies the root of the directory containing the configuration files. This directory must have the same hierarchy as the one specified by testng.directory and contain .bioformats configuration files:

```
$ ant -Dtestng.directory=/path/to/data -Dtestng.configDirectory=/path/to/config test-automated
```

If no configuration directory is passed, the assumption is that it is the same as the data directory.

**testng.configSuffix**  Specifies an optional suffix for the configuration files:

```
$ ant -Dtestng.directory=/path/to/data -Dtestng.configSuffix=win test-automated
```

**testng.memory**  Specifies the amount of memory to be allocated to the JVM:

```
$ ant -Dtestng.directory=$DATA -Dtestng.memory=4g test-automated
```

\(^1\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/test-suite
Default: 512m.

**testng.threadCount** Specifies the number of threads to use for testing:

```bash
$ ant -Dtestng.directory=$DATA -Dtestng.threadCount=4 test-automated
```

Default: 1.

You should now see output similar to this:

Buildfile: build.xml

```groovy
init-title:
    [echo]  --------------------- bio-formats-testing-framework ---------------------
...

test-automated:
    [testng] 17:05:28,891 |-INFO in ch.qos.logback.classic.joran.action.LoggerAction - Setting level of logger [loci.tests.testng] to DEBUG
    [testng] 17:05:28,891 |-INFO in ch.qos.logback.classic.joran.action.RootLoggerAction - Setting level of ROOT logger to INFO
    [testng] 2015-08-18 17:05:28,963 [main] testng.multiplier = 1.0
    [testng] 2015-08-18 17:05:28,964 [main] testng.in-memory = false
    [testng] 2015-08-18 17:05:28,964 [main] user.language = en
    [testng] 2015-08-18 17:05:28,964 [main] user.country = US
    [testng] Scanning for files...
    [testng] 2015-08-18 17:05:32,258 [main] Scan time: 3.293 s (6 ms/file)
    [testng] 2015-08-18 17:05:32,258 [main] Building list of tests...

and then eventually:

```
```

BUILD SUCCESSFUL
Total time: 16 minutes 42 seconds

In most cases, test failures should be logged in the main console output as:

```
[2015-08-18 17:13:13,625] SizeZ: FAILED (Series 0 (expected 2, actual 1))
```

To identify the file, look for the initialization line preceding the test failures under the same thread:

15.1. Testing code changes
15.1.2 MATLAB tests

Tests for the Bio-Formats MATLAB toolbox are written using the xunit framework and are located under components/formats-gpl/test/matlab².

To run these tests, you will need to download or clone matlab-xunit³, a xUnit framework with JUnit-compatible XML output. Then add this package together with the Bio-Formats MATLAB to your MATLAB path:

```plaintext
$ Add the matlab-xunit toolbox to the MATLAB path
addpath('/path/to/matlab-xunit');
$ Add the Bio-Formats MATLAB source to the MATLAB path
$ For developers working against the source code
addpath('/path/to/bioformats/components/formats-gpl/matlab');
addpath('/path/to/bioformats/artifacts');
$ For developers working against a built artifact, e.g. a release
$ addpath('/path/to/bfmatlab');
```

You can run all the MATLAB tests using `runxunit`:

```plaintext
cd /path/to/bioformats/components/formats-gpl/test/matlab
runxunit
```

Individual test classes can be run by passing the name of the class:

```plaintext
cd /path/to/bioformats/components/formats-gpl/test/matlab
runxunit TestBfsave
```

Individual test methods can be run by passing the name of the class and the name of the method:

```plaintext
cd /path/to/bioformats/components/formats-gpl/test/matlab
runxunit TestBfsave:testLZW
```

Finally to output the test results under XML format, you can use the `-xmlfile` option:

```plaintext
cd /path/to/bioformats/components/formats-gpl/test/matlab
runxunit -xmlfile test-output.xml
```

²[https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/tree/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/test/matlab](https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/tree/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/test/matlab)
³[https://github.com/psexton/matlab-xunit](https://github.com/psexton/matlab-xunit)
15.2 Public test data

Most of the data-driven tests would benefit from having a comprehensive set of public sample data (see also #4086\(^4\)).

Formats for which we already have public sample data:

A ‘*’ indicates that we could generate more public data in this format.

- ICS (*)
- Leica LEI
- IPLab
- BMP (*)
- Image-Pro SEQ
- QuickTime (*)
- Bio-Rad PIC
- Image-Pro Workspace
- Fluoview/ABD TIFF (*)
- Perkin Elmer Ultraview
- Gatan DM3
- Zeiss LSM
- Openlab LIFF (*)
- Leica LIF (*)
- TIFF (*)
- MNG (Download\(^5\)) (*)

Formats for which we can definitely generate public sample data:

- PNG/APNG
- JPEG
- PGM
- FITS
- PCX
- GIF
- Openlab Raw
- OME-XML
- OME-TIFF
- AVI
- PICT
- LIM
- PSD
- Targa
- Bio-Rad Gel
- Fake

---

\(^4\)https://trac.openmicroscopy.org/ome/ticket/4086
• ECAT-7 (minctoecat)
• NRRD
• JPEG-2000
• Micromanager
• Text
• DICOM
• MINC (rawtominc)
• NIfTI (dicomnifti)
• Analyze 7.5 (medcon)
• SDT
• FV1000 .oib/.oif
• Zeiss ZVI
• Leica TCS
• Aperio SVS
• Imaris (raw)

Formats for which I need to check whether or not we can generate public sample data:
• IPLab Mac (Ivision)
• Deltavision
• MRC
• Gatan DM2
• Imaris (HDF)
• EPS
• Alicona AL3D
• Visitech
• InCell
• L2D
• FEI
• NAF
• MRW
• ARF
• LI-FLIM
• Oxford Instruments
• VG-SAM
• Hamamatsu HIS
• WA-TOP
• Seiko
• TopoMetrix
• UBM
• Quesant
• RHK
• Molecular Imaging
• JEOL
• Amira
• Unisoku
• Perkin Elmer Densitometer
• Nikon ND2
• SimplePCI .cdx
• Imaris (TIFF)
• Molecular Devices Gel
• Imacon .iff
• LEO
• JPK
• Nikon NEF
• Nikon TIFF
• Prairie
• Metamorph TIFF/STK/ND
• Improvision TIFF
• Photoshop TIFF
• FEI TIFF
• SimplePCI TIFF
• Burleigh
• SM-Camera
• SBIG

Formats for which we definitely cannot generate public sample data:

• TillVision
• Olympus CellR/APL
• Slidebook
• Cellomics
• CellWorX
• Olympus ScanR
• BD Pathway
• Opera Flex
• MIAS

15.3 Generating test images

Sometimes it is nice to have a file of a specific size or pixel type for testing. To generate a file (that contains gradient images):

```
touch "my-special-test-file&pixelType=uint8&sizeX=8192&sizeY=8192.fake"
```

Whatever is before the & is the image name; remaining key value pairs should be pretty self-explanatory. Just replace the values with whatever you need for testing.

Additionally, you can put such values in a separate .ini file:
touch my-special-test-file.fake
echo "pixelType=uint8" >> my-special-test-file.fake.ini
echo "sizeX=8192" >> my-special-test-file.fake.ini
echo "sizeY=8192" >> my-special-test-file.fake.ini

In fact, just the .fake.ini file alone suffices:

echo "pixelType=uint8" >> my-special-test-file.fake.ini
echo "sizeX=8192" >> my-special-test-file.fake.ini
echo "sizeY=8192" >> my-special-test-file.fake.ini

If you include a “[GlobalMetadata]” section to the ini file, then all the included values will be accessible from the global metadata map:

echo "[GlobalMetadata]" >> my-special-test-file.fake.ini
echo "my.key=some.value" >> my-special-test-file.fake.ini

There are a few other keys that can be added as well:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thumbSizeX</td>
<td>number of pixels wide, for the thumbnail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thumbSizeY</td>
<td>number of pixels tall, for the thumbnail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physicalSizeX</td>
<td>real width of the pixels, supports units defaulting to microns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physicalSizeY</td>
<td>real height of the pixels, supports units defaulting to microns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physicalSizeZ</td>
<td>real depth of the pixels, supports units defaulting to microns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizeZ</td>
<td>number of Z sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizeC</td>
<td>number of channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizeT</td>
<td>number of timepoints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitsPerPixel</td>
<td>number of valid bits (&lt;= number of bits implied by pixel type)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquisitionDate</td>
<td>timestamp formatted as “yyyy-MM-dd_HH-mm-ss”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rgb</td>
<td>number of channels that are merged together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimOrder</td>
<td>dimension order (e.g. XYZCT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>whether or not the pixel data should be little-endian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interleaved</td>
<td>whether or not merged channels are interleaved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indexed</td>
<td>whether or not a color lookup table is present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falseColor</td>
<td>whether or not the color lookup table is just for making the image look pretty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>series</td>
<td>number of series (Images)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lutLength</td>
<td>number of entries in the color lookup table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exposureTime</td>
<td>time of exposure, supports units defaulting to seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plates</td>
<td>number of plates to generate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plateAcqs</td>
<td>number of plate runs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plateRows</td>
<td>number of rows per plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plateCols</td>
<td>number of rows per plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fields</td>
<td>number of fields per well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annLong, annDouble, annMap, annComment, annBool, annTime, annTag, annTerm, annXml</td>
<td>number of annotations of the given type to generate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can often work with the .fake file directly, but in some cases support for those files is disabled and so you will need to convert the file to something else. Make sure that you have Bio-Formats built and the JARs in your CLASSPATH (individual JARs or just bioformats_package.jar):

`bfconvert test&pixelType=uint8&sizeX=8192&sizeY=8192.fake test.tiff`

If you do not have the command line tools installed, substitute `loci.formats.tools.ImageConverter` for `bfconvert`.

---

15.4 Writing a new file format reader

This document is a brief guide to writing new Bio-Formats file format readers. All format readers should extend either `loci.formats.FormatReader` or an existing reader.

15.4.1 Methods to override

- `isSingleFile(java.lang.String)` Whether or not the named file is expected to be the only file in the dataset. This only needs to be overridden for formats whose datasets can contain more than one file.
- `isThisType(loci.common.RandomAccessInputStream)` Check the first few bytes of a file to determine if the file can be read by this reader. You can assume that index 0 in the stream corresponds to the index 0 in the file. Return true if the file can be read; false if not (or if there is no way of checking).
- `fileGroupOption(java.lang.String)` Returns an indication of whether or not the files in a multi-file dataset can be handled individually. The return value should be one of the following:
  - `FormatTools.MUST_GROUP`; the files cannot be handled separately
  - `FormatTools.CAN_GROUP`; the files may be handled separately or as a single unit
  - `FormatTools.CANNOT_GROUP`; the files must be handled separately

This method only needs to be overridden for formats whose datasets can contain more than one file.

- `getSeriesUsedFiles(boolean)` You only need to override this if your format uses multiple files in a single dataset. This method should return a list of all files associated with the given file name and the current series (i.e. every file needed to display the current series). If the `noPixels` flag is set, then none of the files returned should contain pixel data. For an example of how this works, see `loci.formats.in.PerkinElmerReader`. It is recommended that the first line of this method be `FormatTools.assertId(currentId, true, 1) - this ensures that the file name is non-null.

- `openBytes(int, byte[], int, int, int, int)` Returns a byte array containing the pixel data for a subimage specified from the given file. The dimensions of the subimage (upper left X coordinate, upper left Y coordinate, width, and height) are specified in the final four int parameters. This should throw a `FormatException` if the image number is invalid (less than 0 or >= the number of images). The ordering of the array returned by `openBytes` should correspond to the values returned by `isLittleEndian` and `isInterleaved`. Also, the length of the byte array should be `[image width * image height * bytes per pixel]`. Extra bytes will generally be truncated. It is recommended that the first line of this method be `FormatTools.checkPlaneParameters(this, no, buf.length, x, y, w, h) - this ensures that all of the parameters are valid.

- `initFile(java.lang.String)` The majority of the file parsing logic should be placed in this method. The idea is to call this method once (and only once!) when the file is first opened. Generally, you will want to start by calling `super.initFile(String)`. You will also need to set up the stream for reading the file, as well as initializing any dimension information and metadata. Most of this logic is up to you; however, you should populate the `core` variable (see `loci.formats.CoreMetadata`).

Note that each variable is initialized to 0 or null when `super.initFile(String)` is called. Also, `super.initFile(String)` constructs a `Hashtable` called `metadata` where you should store any relevant metadata.

---

7 http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/FormatReader.html
10 http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isThisType(loci.common.RandomAccessInputStream)
12 http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/FormatTools.html#MUST_GROUP
13 http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/FormatTools.html#CAN_GROUP
14 http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/FormatTools.html#CANNOT_GROUP
15 http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#getSeriesUsedFiles(boolean)
16 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/PerkinElmerReader.java
17 http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#openBytes(int, byte[], int, int, int, int)
18 http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/FormatException.html
19 http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isLittleEndian()
20 http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isInterleaved()
22 http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#core
23 http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/CoreMetadata.html
24 http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/FormatReader.html#metadata
The most common way to set up the OME-XML metadata for the reader is to initialize the MetadataStore using the `makeFilterMetadata()` method and populate the Pixels elements of the metadata store from the `core` variable using the `MetadataTools.populatePixels(MetadataStore, FormatReader)` method:

```java
// Initialize the OME-XML metadata from the core variable
MetadataStore store = makeFilterMetadata();
MetadataTools.populatePixels(store, this);
```

If the reader includes metadata at the plane level, you can initialize the Plane elements under the Pixels using `MetadataTools.populatePixels(MetadataStore, FormatReader, doPlane)`:

```java
MetadataTools.populatePixels(store, this, true);
```

Once the metadata store has been initialized with the core properties, additional metadata can be added to it using the setter methods. Note that for each of the model components, the `setObjectID()` method should be called before any of the `setObjectProperty()` methods, e.g.:

```java
// Add an oil immersion objective with achromat
String objectiveID = MetadataTools.createLSID("Objective", 0, 0);
store.setObjectiveID(objectiveID, 0, 0);
store.setObjectiveImmersion(getImmersion("Oil"), 0, 0);
```

- `close(boolean)` cleans up any resources used by the reader. Global variables should be reset to their initial state, and any open files or delegate readers should be closed.

Note that if the new format is a variant of a format currently supported by Bio-Formats, it is more efficient to make the new reader a subclass of the existing reader (rather than subclassing `loci.formats.FormatReader`). In this case, it is usually sufficient to override `initFile(java.lang.String)` and `isThisType(byte[])`.

Every reader also has an instance of `loci.formats.CoreMetadata`. All readers should populate the fields in CoreMetadata, which are essential to reading image planes.

If you read from a file using something other than `loci.common.RandomAccessInputStream` or `loci.common.Location`, you must use the file name returned by `Location.getMappedId(String)`, not the file name passed to the reader. Thus, a stub for `initFile(String)` might look like this:

```java
protected void initFile(String id) throws FormatException, IOException {
    super.initFile(id);
    RandomAccessInputStream in = new RandomAccessInputStream(id);
    // alternatively,
    // FileInputStream in = new FileInputStream(Location.getMappedId(id));
    // read basic file structure and metadata from stream
}
```

For more details, see `loci.common.Location.mapId(java.lang.String, java.lang.String)` and `loci.common.Location.getMappedId(java.lang.String)`.

---

31. http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/IFormatReader.html#isThisType(byte[])
34. http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/common/Location.html
15.4.2 Variables to populate

There are a number of global variables defined in `loci.formats.FormatReader` that should be populated in the constructor of any implemented reader. These variables are:

- `suffixNecessary`\(^{38}\) Indicates whether or not a file name suffix is required; true by default
- `suffixSufficient`\(^{39}\) Indicates whether or not a specific file name suffix guarantees that this reader can open a particular file; true by default
- `hasCompanionFiles`\(^{40}\) Indicates whether or not there is at least one file in a dataset of this format that contains only metadata (no images); false by default
- `datasetDescription`\(^{41}\) A brief description of the layout of files in datasets of this format; only necessary for multi-file datasets
- `domains`\(^{42}\) An array of imaging domains for which this format is used. Domains are defined in `loci.formats.FormatTools`\(^{43}\).

15.4.3 Other useful things

- `loci.common.RandomAccessInputStream`\(^{44}\) is a hybrid RandomAccessFile/InputStream class that is generally more efficient than either RandomAccessFile or InputStream, and implements the DataInput interface. It is recommended that you use this for reading files.
- `loci.common.Location`\(^{45}\) provides an API similar to java.io.File, and supports File-like operations on URLs. It is highly recommended that you use this instead of File. See the Javadocs for additional information.
- `loci.common.DataTools`\(^{47}\) provides a number of methods for converting bytes to shorts, ints, longs, etc. It also supports reading most primitive types directly from a RandomAccessInputStream (or other DataInput implementation).
- `loci.formats.ImageTools`\(^{48}\) provides several methods for manipulating primitive type arrays that represent images. Consult the source or Javadocs for more information.
- If your reader relies on third-party code which may not be available to all users, it is strongly suggested that you make a corresponding service class that interfaces with the third-party code. Please see `Bio-Formats service and dependency infrastructure` for a description of the service infrastructure, as well as the `loci.formats.services` package\(^{49}\).
- Several common image compression types are supported through subclasses of `loci.formats.codec.BaseCodec`\(^{50}\). These include JPEG, LZW, LZO, Base64, ZIP and RLE (PackBits).
- If you wish to convert a file’s metadata to OME-XML (strongly encouraged), please see `Bio-Formats metadata processing` for further information.
- Once you have written your file format reader, add a line to the `readers.txt` file with the fully qualified name of the reader, followed by a `#` and the file extensions associated with the file format. Note that `loci.formats.ImageReader`\(^{52}\), the master file format reader, tries to identify which format reader to use according to the order given in `readers.txt`, so be sure to place your reader in an appropriate position within the list.
- The easiest way to test your new reader is by calling “java loci.formats.tools.ImageInfo <file name>”. If all goes well, you should see all of the metadata and dimension information, along with a window showing the images in the file.

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\(^{37}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/FormatReader.html
\(^{38}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/FormatReader.html#suffixNecessary
\(^{39}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/FormatReader.html#suffixSufficient
\(^{40}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/FormatReader.html#hasCompanionFiles
\(^{41}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/FormatReader.html#datasetDescription
\(^{42}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/FormatReader.html#domains
\(^{43}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/FormatTools.html
\(^{44}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/common/RandomAccessInputStream.html
\(^{45}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/common/Location.html
\(^{46}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/
\(^{47}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/common/DataTools.html
\(^{49}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/services/package-summary.html
\(^{50}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats codec/BaseCodec.html
\(^{51}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-api/src/loci/formats/readers.txt
\(^{52}\)http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/ImageReader.html
\(^{53}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-api/src/loci/formats/readers.txt

15.4. Writing a new file format reader
loci.formats.ImageReader\textsuperscript{54} can take additional parameters; a brief listing is provided below for reference, but it is recommended that you take a look at the contents of loci.formats.tools.ImageInfo\textsuperscript{55} to see exactly what each one does.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-version</td>
<td>print the library version and exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>the image file to read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nopix</td>
<td>read metadata only, not pixels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nocore</td>
<td>do not output core metadata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nometa</td>
<td>do not parse format-specific metadata table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nofilter</td>
<td>do not filter metadata fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-thumbs</td>
<td>read thumbnails instead of normal pixels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-minmax</td>
<td>compute min/max statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-merge</td>
<td>combine separate channels into RGB image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nogroup</td>
<td>force multi-file datasets to be read as individual files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-stitch</td>
<td>stitch files with similar names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-separate</td>
<td>split RGB image into separate channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-expand</td>
<td>expand indexed color to RGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-omexml</td>
<td>populate OME-XML metadata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-normalize</td>
<td>normalize floating point images*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-fast</td>
<td>paint RGB images as quickly as possible*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-debug</td>
<td>turn on debugging output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-range</td>
<td>specify range of planes to read (inclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-series</td>
<td>specify which image series to read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-swap</td>
<td>override the default input dimension order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-shuffle</td>
<td>override the default output dimension order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-map</td>
<td>specify file on disk to which name should be mapped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-preload</td>
<td>pre-read entire file into a buffer; significantly reduces the time required to read the images, but requires more memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-crop</td>
<td>crop images before displaying; argument is ‘x,y,w,h’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-autoscale</td>
<td>used in combination with ‘-fast’ to automatically adjust brightness and contrast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-novalid</td>
<td>do not perform validation of OME-XML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-omexml-only</td>
<td>only output the generated OME-XML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-format</td>
<td>read file with a particular reader (e.g., ZeissZVI)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* = may result in loss of precision

- If you wish to test using TestNG, loci.tests.testng.FormatReaderTest\textsuperscript{56} provides several basic tests that work with all Bio-Formats readers. See the FormatReaderTest source code for additional information.
- For more details, please look at the source code and Javadocs\textsuperscript{57}. Studying existing readers is probably the best way to get a feel for the API; we would recommend first looking at loci.formats.in.ImarisReader\textsuperscript{58} (this is the most straightforward one), loci.formats.in.LIFReader\textsuperscript{59} and InCellReader\textsuperscript{60} are also good references that show off some of the nicer features of Bio-Formats.

If you have questions about Bio-Formats, please contact the OME team\textsuperscript{61}.

### 15.5 Bio-Formats service and dependency infrastructure

#### 15.5.1 Description

The Bio-Formats service infrastructure is an interface driven pattern for dealing with external and internal dependencies. The design goal was mainly to avoid the cumbersome usage of ReflectedUniverse where possible and to clearly define both

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\textsuperscript{54}http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/formats/ImageReader.html

\textsuperscript{55}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/bio-formats-tools/src/loci/formats/tools/ImageInfo.java

\textsuperscript{56}http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/loci/tests/testng/FormatReaderTest.html

\textsuperscript{57}http://downloads.openmicroscopy.org/latest/bio-formats5.1/api/

\textsuperscript{58}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/ImarisReader.java

\textsuperscript{59}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/LIFReader.java

\textsuperscript{60}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/InCellReader.java

\textsuperscript{61}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/community
service dependency and interface between components. This is generally referred to as dependency injection\(^{62}\), dependency inversion\(^{63}\) or component based design\(^{64}\).

It was decided, at this point, to forgo the usage of potentially more powerful but also more complicated solutions such as:

- Spring (http://spring.io)
- Guice (http://code.google.com/p/google-guice/)
- ...

The Wikipedia page for dependency injection\(^{65}\) contains many other implementations in many languages.

An added benefit is the potential code reuse possibilities as a result of decoupling of dependency and usage in Bio-Formats readers. Implementations of the initial Bio-Formats services were completed as part of BioFormatsCleanup and tickets \#463\(^{66}\) and \#464\(^{67}\).

### 15.5.2 Writing a service

- **Interface** – The basic form of a service is an interface which inherits from loci.common.services.Service\(^{68}\). Here is a very basic example using the (now removed) OMENotesService

```java
public interface OMENotesService extends Service {
    /**
     * Creates a new OME Notes instance.
     * @param filename Path to the file to create a Notes instance for.
     */
    public void newNotes(String filename);
}
```

- **Implementation** – This service then has an implementation, which is usually located in the Bio-Formats component or package which imports classes from an external, dynamic or other dependency. Again looking at the OMENotesService:

```java
public class OMENotesServiceImpl extends AbstractService
    implements OMENotesService {
        /**
         * Default constructor.
         */
        public OMENotesServiceImpl() {
            checkClassDependency(Notes.class);
        }
        /* (non-Javadoc)
         * @see loci.formats.dependency.OMENotesService#newNotes()
         */
        public void newNotes(String filename) {
            new Notes(null, filename);
        }
    }
```

- **Style**

  - Extension of AbstractService to enable uniform runtime dependency checking is recommended. Java does not check class dependencies until classes are first instantiated so if you do not do this, you may end up with Class-
Not Found or the like exceptions being emitted from your service methods. This is to be strongly discouraged. If a service has unresolvable classes on its CLASSPATH instantiation should fail, not service method invocation.

- Service methods should not burden the implementer with numerous checked exceptions. Also external dependency exception instances should not be allowed to directly leak from a service interface. Please wrap these using a ServiceException.

- By convention both the interface and implementation are expected to be in a package named loci.*.services. This is not a hard requirement but should be followed where possible.

  • **Registration** – A service’s interface and implementation must finally be registered with the loci.common.services.ServiceFactory via the services.properties file. Following the OMENotesService again, here is an example registration:

  ```
  ...
  # OME notes service (implementation in legacy ome-notes component)
  loci.common.services.OMENotesService=loci.ome.notes.services.OMENotesServiceImpl
  ...
  ```

See also:

loci.common.services.Service. Source code for loci.common.services.Service interface

loci.common.services.ServiceFactory. Source code for loci.common.services.Service interface

## 15.5.3 Using a service

OMENotesService service = null;
try {
    ServiceFactory factory = new ServiceFactory();
    service = factory.getInstance(OMENotesService.class);
} catch (DependencyException de) {
    LOGGER.info("", de);
    }

...  

## 15.6 Code generation with xsd-fu

**xsd-fu** is a Python application designed to digest OME XML schema and produce an object-oriented Java infrastructure to ease work with an XML DOM tree. It is usually run automatically when building from source (see Building from source) and so running it by hand should not be needed. **xsd-fu** is primarily used to generate the OME-XML model objects, enums and enum handlers, plus the MetadataStore and MetadataRetrieve interfaces and implementations.

### 15.6.1 Available options

- **-d, --dry-run**
  Run all source generation processing, but don’t write output files. In combination with --print-depends or --print-generated, this option may be used to dynamically introspect command dependencies and output to create build rules on the fly for e.g. cmake.

- **--debug**
  Enable xsd-fu debugging messages and template debugging. The code templates contain diagnostic messages to debug the template processing, which are normally suppressed in the code output; enabling debugging will add these diagnostic messages to the generated code.

- **-l language, --language=language**
  Generate code for the specified language. Currently supported options are C++ and Java.

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--metadata-package=package
    Package or namespace for the metadata store and retrieve classes.

--ome-xml-metadata-package
    Package or namespace for the OME-XML metadata classes.

--ome-xml-model-package=package
    Package or namespace for the OME-XML model classes.

--ome-xml-model-enums-package=package
    Package or namespace for the OME-XML model enum classes.

--ome-xml-model-enum-handlers-package=package
    Package or namespace for the OME-XML model enum handler classes.

-o dir, --output-directory=dir
    Output generated code into the specified directory. The directory will be created if it does not already exist. Note that the
directory is the root of the source tree; generated classes will be placed into the appropriate module-specific locations under
this root.

--print-depends
    Print a list of the files required during template processing, including schema files, templates and custom template fragments.
    Particularly useful with --dry-run to introspect command dependencies.

--print-generated
    Print a list of the files generated during template processing. Particularly useful with --dry-run to determine what a
given command would generate.

-q, --quiet
    Do not print names of generated files.

-t path, --template-path=path
    Path to search for Genshi template files. Defaults to the language-specific template directory in components/xsd-fu.

-n, --xsd-namespace
    XML schema namespace to use. Defaults to xsd://.

-v, --verbose
    Print names of generated files as they are processed.

15.6.2 Available commands

- doc_gen
- metadata
- omero_metadata
- omero_model
- omexml_metadata
- omexml_metadata_all
- omexml_model
- omexml_model_all
- omexml_model Enums
- omexml_model_enum_handlers
- omexml_model_enum_includeall
- tab_gen

15.6.3 Running the code generator

Run xsd-fu script with no arguments to examine the syntax:
./components/xsd-fu/xsd-fu
Error: Missing subcommand

xsd-fu: Generate classes from an OME-XML schema definition
Usage: ./components/xsd-fu/xsd-fu command [options...] -o output_dir schema_files...

Options:
- d, --dry-run  Do not create output files
- d, --debug  Enable xsd-fu and template debugging
- l, --language=lang  Generated language
- m, --metadata-package=pkg  Metadata package
- o, --ome-xml-metadata-package=pkg  OME-XML metadata class package
- o, --ome-xml-model-package=pkg  OME-XML model package
- o, --ome-xml-model-enums-package=pkg  OME-XML model enum package
- o, --ome-xml-model-enum-handlers-package=pkg  OME-XML model enum handler package
- o, --output-directory=dir  Generated output directory
- q, --quiet  Do not output file names
- t, --template-path=path  Genshi template path
- v, --verbose  Output generated file names
- n, --xsd-namespace XML schema namespace

Available subcommands:
  debug
doc_gen
  omexml_model_enum_handlers
  omexml_model_enums
  omexml_model
  metadata
  omero_metadata
  omero_model
  omexml_metadata
tab_gen

Default XSD namespace: "xsd:"

Default Java OME-XML package: "ome.xml.model"
Default Java OME-XML enum package: "ome.xml.model.enums"
Default Java OME-XML enum handler package: "ome.xml.model.enums.handlers"
Default Java metadata package: "loci.formats.meta"
Default Java OME-XML metadata package: "loci.formats.ome"

Default C++ OME-XML package: "ome::xml::model"
Default C++ OME-XML enum package: "ome::xml::model::enums"
Default C++ metadata package: "ome::xml::meta"
Default C++ OME-XML metadata package: "ome::xml::meta"

Examples:
  ./components/xsd-fu/xsd-fu -l Java -n 'xsd:' --ome-xml-model-package=ome.xml.model -o omexml /path/to/schemas/ome.xsd
  ./components/xsd-fu/xsd-fu -l C++ -n 'xsd:' --ome-xml-model-package=ome::xml::model -o omexml /path/to/schemas/ome.xsd

Report bugs to OME Devel <ome-devel@lists.openmicroscopy.org.uk>

Note: It should not be necessary to run it by hand for a normal Bio-Formats build. xsd-fu is run automatically as part of the main Bio-Formats build from version 5.0 when building the ome-xml and scifio components. It is still useful to run by hand when debugging, or using non-standard targets.

## 15.6.4 Generating the OME-XML Java model and metadata classes

The following sections outline how to generate parts of the OME-XML Java interfaces and implementations for the object model and metadata store, which are composed of:

- OME model objects
• enumerations for OME model properties
• enumeration handlers for regular expression matching of enumeration strings
• Metadata store and Metadata retrieve interfaces for all OME model properties
• various implementations of Metadata store and/or Metadata retrieve interfaces

All of the above can be generated by this Ant command:

```
$ cd components/ome-xml
$ ant generate-source
```

Run:

```
$ ant generate-source -v
```

to see the command-line options used.

### 15.6.5 Working with Enumerations and Enumeration Handlers

XsdFu code generates enumeration regular expressions using a flexible configuration file\(^{72}\).

Each enumeration has a key-value listing of regular expression to exact enumeration value matches. For example:

```text
[Correction]
".*Pl.*Apo.*" = "PlanApo"
".*Pl.*Flu.*" = "PlanFluor"
"^\s*Vio.*Corr.*" = "VioletCorrected"
".*S.*Flu.*" = "SuperFluor"
".*Neo.*flu.*" = "NeoFluar"
".*Flu.*tar.*" = "Fluotar"
".*Fluo.*" = "Fluor"
".*Flua.*" = "Fluar"
"^\s*Apo.*" = "Apo"
```

### 15.6.6 Generate OMERO model specification files

Run `xsd-fu` with the `omero_model` subcommand.

### 15.6.7 Special thanks

A special thanks goes out to Dave Kuhlman\(^{73}\) for his fabulous work on `generateDS`\(^{74}\) which `xsd-fu` makes heavy use of internally.

### 15.7 Scripts for performing development tasks

The `tools` directory contains several scripts which are useful for building and performing routine updates to the code base.

\(^{72}\) [https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/xsd-fu/cfg/enum_handler.cfg](https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/xsd-fu/cfg/enum_handler.cfg)

\(^{73}\) [http://www.davekuhlman.org/](http://www.davekuhlman.org/)

\(^{74}\) [http://www.davekuhlman.org/generateDS.html](http://www.davekuhlman.org/generateDS.html)
15.7.1 bump_maven_version.py

This updates the Maven POM version numbers for all pom.xml files that set groupId to ome. The script takes a single argument, which is the new version. For example, to update the POM versions prior to release:

```
./tools/bump_maven_version.py 5.1.0
```

and to switch back to snapshot versions immediately after release:

```
./tools/bump_maven_version.py 5.1.1-SNAPSHOT
```

15.7.2 test-build

This is the script used by Travis to test each commit. It compiles and runs tests on each of the components in the Bio-Formats repository according to the arguments specified. Valid arguments are:

- **clean**: cleans the Maven build directories
- **maven**: builds all Java components using Maven and runs unit tests
- **cpp**: builds the native C++ code alone
- **cppwrap**: builds the auto-generated C++ bindings for the Java API
- **sphinx**: builds the Sphinx documentation alone
- **ant**: builds all Java components using Ant and runs unit tests
- **all**: equivalent of clean maven cppwrap sphinx ant

15.7.3 update_copyright

This updates the end year in the copyright blocks of all source code files. The command takes no arguments, and sets the end year to the current year. As update_copyright is a Bash script, it is not intended to be run on Windows.

See open Trac tickets for Bio-Formats\(^75\) for information on work currently planned or in progress.

For more general guidance about how to contribute to OME projects, see the Contributing developers documentation\(^76\).

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\(^75\)https://trac.openmicroscopy.org/ome/report/44

\(^76\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/contributing/index.html
Part IV

Formats
Bio-Formats supports over 140 different file formats. The **Dataset Structure Table** explains the file extension you should choose to open/import a dataset in any of these formats, while the **Supported Formats** table lists all of the formats and gives an indication of how well they are supported and whether Bio-Formats can write, as well as read, each format. The **Summary of supported metadata fields** table shows an overview of the **OME data model** fields populated for each format.

**We are always looking for examples of files to help us provide better support for different formats.** If you would like to help, you can upload files using our QA system uploader[^77]. If you have any questions, or would prefer not to use QA, please email the [ome-users mailing list][^78]. If your format is already supported, please refer to the ‘we would like to have’ section on the individual page for that format, to see if your dataset would be useful to us.

[^77]: http://qa.openmicroscopy.org.uk/qa/upload/
[^78]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/community/mailing-lists
This table shows the extension of the file that you should choose if you want to open/import a dataset in a particular format.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format name</th>
<th>File to choose</th>
<th>Structure of files</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIM</td>
<td>.aim</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARF</td>
<td>.arf</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adobe Photoshop</td>
<td>.psd</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adobe Photoshop TIFF</td>
<td>.tiff, .tif</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alicaona AL3D</td>
<td>.al3d</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amersham Biosciences GEL</td>
<td>.gel</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amira</td>
<td>.am, .amiramesh, .grey, .hx, .labels</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analyze 7.5</td>
<td>.img, .hdr</td>
<td>One .img file and one similarly-named .hdr file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andor SIF</td>
<td>.sif</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animated PNG</td>
<td>.png</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aperio SVS</td>
<td>.svs</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio Video Interleave</td>
<td>.avi</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BD Pathway</td>
<td>.exp, .tif</td>
<td>Multiple files (.exp, .dye, .ltp, …) plus one or more directories containing .tif and .bmp files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bio-Rad GEL</td>
<td>.1sc</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bio-Rad PIC</td>
<td>.pic, .xml, .raw</td>
<td>One or more .pic files and an optional lse.xml file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitplane Imaris</td>
<td>.ims</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitplane Imaris 3 (TIFF)</td>
<td>.ims</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitplane Imaris 5.5 (HDF)</td>
<td>.ims</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruker</td>
<td>(no extension)</td>
<td>One ‘fid’ and one ‘acqp’ plus several other metadata files and a ‘pdata’ directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burleigh</td>
<td>.img</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canon RAW</td>
<td>.cr2, .crw, .jpg, .thm, .wav</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CellSens VSI</td>
<td>.vsi, .ets</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CellWorx</td>
<td>.pnl, .htd, .log</td>
<td>One .pnl file plus one or more .pnl or .tif files and optionally one or more .log files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellomics C01</td>
<td>.c01, .dib</td>
<td>One or more .c01 files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compix Simple-PCI</td>
<td>.cxd</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DICOM</td>
<td>.dic, .dcm, .dicom, .jp2, .j2ki, .j2kr, .raw, .ima</td>
<td>One or more .dcm or .dicom files</td>
</tr>
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<td>DNG</td>
<td>.cr2, .crw, .jpg, .thm, .wav, .tif, .tif</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltavision</td>
<td>.dv, .r3d, .r3d_d3d, .dv.log, .r3d.log</td>
<td>One .dv, .r3d, or .d3d file and up to two optional .log files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECAT7</td>
<td>.v</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encapsulated PostScript</td>
<td>.eps, .epsi, .ps</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format name</td>
<td>File to choose</td>
<td>Structure of files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evotec Flex</td>
<td>.flex, .mea, .res</td>
<td>One directory containing one or more .flex files, and an optional directory containing an .mea and .res file. The .mea and .res files may also be in the same directory as the .flex file(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEI TIFF</td>
<td>.tif, .tiff</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEI/Philips</td>
<td>.img</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexible Image Transport System</td>
<td>.fits, .fts</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fujifilm 3000</td>
<td>.img., .inf</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gatan DM2</td>
<td>.dm2</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gatan Digital Micrograph</td>
<td>.dm3</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphics Interchange Format</td>
<td>.gif</td>
<td>Single file</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamamatsu HIS</td>
<td>.his</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamamatsu NDPI</td>
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<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamamatsu NDPSIS</td>
<td>.npps</td>
<td>One .npps file and at least one .ndpi file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamamatsu VMS</td>
<td>.vms</td>
<td>One .vms file plus several .jpg files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitachi</td>
<td>.txt</td>
<td>One .txt file plus one similarly-named .tif, .bmp, or .jpg file</td>
</tr>
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<td>IMAGIC</td>
<td>.hed, .img</td>
<td>One .hed file plus one similarly-named .img file</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPLab</td>
<td>.ipl</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVision</td>
<td>.ipm</td>
<td>Single file</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imacon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Image Cytometry Standard</td>
<td>.ics, .ids</td>
<td>One .ics and possibly one .ids with a similar name</td>
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<td>Single file</td>
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<td>Image-Pro Workspace</td>
<td>.ipw</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvision TIFF</td>
<td>.tif, .tiff</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InCell 1000/2000</td>
<td>.xdce, .xml, .tiff, .tif</td>
<td>One .xdce file with at least one .tif/.tiff or .im file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InCell 3000</td>
<td>.frm</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEOL</td>
<td>.dat, .img, .par</td>
<td>A single .dat file or an .img file with a similarly-named .par file</td>
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<tr>
<td>JPEG</td>
<td>.jpg, .jpeg, .jpe</td>
<td>Single file</td>
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<td>JPEG-2000</td>
<td>.jp2, .j2k, .jpf</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPX</td>
<td>.jp4</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khoros XV</td>
<td>.xv</td>
<td>Single file</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kodak Molecular Imaging</td>
<td>.bip</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEO</td>
<td>.xml, .tif, .tiff</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LI-FLIM</td>
<td>.fli</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory Imaging</td>
<td>.lim</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leica</td>
<td>.lei, .tif, .tiff, .raw</td>
<td>One .lei file with at least one .tif/.tiff file and an optional .txt file</td>
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<td>Leica Image File Format</td>
<td>.lif</td>
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<td>Leica SCN</td>
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<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leica TCS TIFF</td>
<td>.tif, .tiff, .xml</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li-Cor L2D</td>
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<td>One .l2d file with one or more directories containing .tif/.tiff files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIAS</td>
<td>.tif, .tiff, .txt</td>
<td>One directory per plate containing one directory per well, each with one or more .tif/.tiff files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINC MRI</td>
<td>.mnc</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Research Council</td>
<td>.mrc, .st, .ali, .map, .rec</td>
<td>Single file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metamorph STK</td>
<td>.stk, .nd, .tif, .tiff</td>
<td>One or more .stk or .tif/.tiff files plus an optional .nd file</td>
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<th>Structure of files</th>
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Table 16.1 – continued from previous page

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16.1 Flex Support

OMERO.importer supports importing analyzed Flex files from an Opera system.

Basic configuration is done via the `importer.ini`. Once the user has run the Importer once, this file will be in the following location:

- C:\Documents and Settings\<username>\omero\importer.ini

The user will need to modify or add the `[FlexReaderServerMaps]` section of theINI file as follows:

```
[FlexReaderServerMaps]
CIA-1 = \hostname1\mount;\archivehost1\mount
CIA-2 = \hostname2\mount;\archivehost2\mount
```

where the key of the INI file line is the value of the “Host” tag in the .mea measurement XML file (here: `<Host name="CIA-1">`) and the value is a semicolon-separated list of escaped UNC path names to the Opera workstations where the Flex files reside.

Once this resolution has been encoded in the configuration file and you have restarted the importer, you will be able to select the .mea measurement XML file from the Importer user interface as the import target.
## Supported Formats

### Ratings legend and definitions

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<th>Format</th>
<th>Extensions</th>
<th>Pixels</th>
<th>Metadata</th>
<th>Openness</th>
<th>Presence</th>
<th>Utility</th>
<th>Export</th>
<th>BSD</th>
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<td>▶️</td>
<td>▶️</td>
<td>✘</td>
<td>✘</td>
<td>✘</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PerkinElmer Operetta</td>
<td>.tiff, .xml</td>
<td>▶️</td>
<td>▶️</td>
<td>✘</td>
<td>✘</td>
<td>✘</td>
<td>✘</td>
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<tr>
<td>PerkinElmer UltraView</td>
<td>.tif, .2, .3, .4, etc.</td>
<td>▶️</td>
<td>▶️</td>
<td>✘</td>
<td>✘</td>
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<td>PGM (Portable Gray Map)</td>
<td>.pgm</td>
<td>▶️</td>
<td>▶️</td>
<td>✘</td>
<td>✘</td>
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<td>Adobe Photoshop PSD</td>
<td>.psd</td>
<td>▶️</td>
<td>▶️</td>
<td>✘</td>
<td>✘</td>
<td>✘</td>
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<td>Photoshop TIFF</td>
<td>.tif, .tiff</td>
<td>▶️</td>
<td>▶️</td>
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<td>PicoQuant Bin</td>
<td>.bin</td>
<td>▶️</td>
<td>▶️</td>
<td>✘</td>
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<td>PICT (Macintosh Picture)</td>
<td>.pict</td>
<td>▶️</td>
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</table>

<sup>1</sup>http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/ome-tiff/index.html

<sup>2</sup>http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/ome-xml/index.html

Continued on next page
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<th>Format</th>
<th>Extensions</th>
<th>Pixels</th>
<th>Metadata</th>
<th>Openness</th>
<th>Presence</th>
<th>Utility</th>
<th>Export</th>
<th>BSD</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Technologies TIFF</td>
<td>.tif, .xml, .cfg</td>
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</table>

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³http://www.zeiss.com/czi
### Table 17.1 – continued from previous page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Extensions</th>
<th>Pixels</th>
<th>Metadata</th>
<th>Openness</th>
<th>Presence</th>
<th>Utility</th>
<th>Export</th>
<th>BSD</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zeiss LSM (Laser Scanning Microscope) 510/710</td>
<td>.lsm, .mdb</td>
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<td>🟢</td>
<td>🟢</td>
<td>🟢</td>
<td>🟢</td>
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</table>

Bio-Formats currently supports 143 formats

#### Ratings legend and definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🟢</td>
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<tr>
<td>🟡</td>
<td>Very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🟠</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🟤</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🟥</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pixels**  
Our estimation of Bio-Formats’ ability to reliably extract complete and accurate pixel values from files in that format. The better this score, the more confident we are that Bio-Formats will successfully read your file without displaying an error message or displaying an erroneous image.

**Metadata**  
Our certainty in the thoroughness and correctness of Bio-Formats’ metadata extraction and conversion from files of that format into standard OME-XML. The better this score, the more confident we are that all meaningful metadata will be parsed and populated as OME-XML.

**Openness**  
This is not a direct expression of Bio-Formats’ performance, but rather indicates the level of cooperation the format’s controlling interest has demonstrated toward the scientific community with respect to the format. The better this score, the more tools (specification documents, source code, sample files, etc.) have been made available.

**Presence**  
This is also not directly related to Bio-Formats, but instead represents our understanding of the format’s popularity, and is also as a measure of compatibility between applications. The better this score, the more common the format and the more software packages include support for it.

**Utility**  
Our opinion of the format’s suitability for storing metadata-rich microscopy image data. The better this score, the wider the variety of information that can be effectively stored in the format.

**Export**  
This indicates whether Bio-Formats is capable of writing the format (Bio-Formats can read every format on this list).

**BSD**  
This indicates whether format is BSD-licensed. By default, format readers and writers are GPL-licensed.

### 17.1 3i SlideBook

Extensions: .sld

Developer: Intelligent Imaging Innovations⁴

Owner: Intelligent Imaging Innovations⁵

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ✗

Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions: 4.1, 4.2

Supported Metadata Fields: 3i SlideBook

We currently have:

⁴http://www.intelligent-imaging.com/
⁵http://www.intelligent-imaging.com/
• Numerous SlideBook datasets

We would like to have:

• A SlideBook specification document
• More SlideBook datasets (preferably acquired with the most recent SlideBook software)

Ratings

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▲
Utility: ▼

Additional Information

Source Code: SlidebookReader.java

Notes:

We strongly encourage users to export their .sld files to OME-TIFF using the SlideBook software. Bio-Formats is not likely to support the full range of metadata that is included in .sld files, and so exporting to OME-TIFF from SlideBook is the best way to ensure that all metadata is preserved. Free software from 3I can export the files to OME-TIFF post-acquisition, see https://www.slidebook.com/reader.php

See also:

Slidebook software overview

17.2 3i SlideBook6

Extensions: .sld

Developer: Intelligent Imaging Innovations

Owner: Intelligent Imaging Innovations

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions: 4.1, 4.2, 5.0, 5.5, 6.0

Supported Metadata Fields: 3i SlideBook6

We currently have:

• Numerous SlideBook datasets

We would like to have:

• A SlideBook specification document
• More SlideBook datasets (preferably acquired with the most recent SlideBook software)

Ratings

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▼
Additional Information
Source Code: SlideBook6Reader.java

Notes:
As of Bioformats 5.1.2 the native binary file SlideBook6Reader.dll of the proper architecture (x32 or x64) must be in the java binary path for this reader to work. This file is available from 3i Support and is currently only available for Windows systems.
See also:
Slidebook software overview

17.3 Andor Bio-Imaging Division (ABD) TIFF

Extensions: .tif
Developer: Andor Bioimaging Department
Owner: Andor Technology

Support
BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Andor Bio-Imaging Division (ABD) TIFF

We currently have:
• an ABD-TIFF specification document (from 2005 November, in PDF)
• a few ABD-TIFF datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings
Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ■
Presence: ▼
Utility: ■

Additional Information
Source Code: FluoviewReader.java

Notes:
Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.

With a few minor exceptions, the ABD-TIFF format is identical to the Fluoview TIFF format.

---
11 support@intelligent-imaging.com
12 https://www.slidebook.com
13 http://www.andor.com/
14 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/FluoviewReader.java
17.4 AIM

Extensions: .aim
Developer: SCANCO Medical AG

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: AIM

We currently have:
- one .aim file

We would like to have:
- an .aim specification document
- more .aim files

Ratings

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information

Source Code: AIMReader.java

Notes:

17.5 Alicona 3D

Extensions: .al3d
Owner: Alicona Imaging

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions: 1.0
Supported Metadata Fields: Alicona 3D

We currently have:
- an AL3D specification document (v1.0, from 2003, in PDF)
- a few AL3D datasets

We would like to have:

---

15http://www.scanco.ch
16https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/AIMReader.java
17http://www.alicona.com/
• more AL3D datasets (Z series, T series, 16-bit)

**Ratings**

**Pixels:**

**Metadata:**

**Openness:**

**Presence:**

**Utility:**

**Additional Information**

**Source Code:** AliconaReader.java

**Notes:**

**Known deficiencies:**

• Support for 16-bit AL3D images is present, but has never been tested.

• Texture data is currently ignored.

### 17.6 Amersham Biosciences Gel

**Extensions:** .gel

**Developer:** Molecular Dynamics

**Owner:** GE Healthcare Life Sciences

**Support**

**BSD-licensed:**

**Export:**

**Officially Supported Versions:**

**Supported Metadata Fields:** *Amersham Biosciences Gel*

We currently have:

• a GEL specification document (Revision 2, from 2001 Mar 15, in PDF)

• a few GEL datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

**Pixels:**

**Metadata:**

**Openness:**

**Presence:**

**Utility:**

**Additional Information**

**Source Code:** GelReader.java

**Notes:**


[^20]: http://www.gelifesciences.com/

[^21]: https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/GelReader.java
Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.

See also:
GEL Technical Overview

17.7 Amira Mesh

Extensions: .am, .amiramesh, .grey, .hx, .labels
Developer: Visage Imaging

Support
BSD-licensed: 
Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Amira Mesh
We currently have:
• a few Amira Mesh datasets
We would like to have:
• more Amira Mesh datasets

Ratings
Pixels: 
Metadata: 
Openness: 
Presence: 
Utility: 

Additional Information
Source Code: AmiraReader.java

Notes:

17.8 Amnis FlowSight

Extensions: .cif
Owner: Amnis

Support
BSD-licensed: ✔
Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Amnis FlowSight
We currently have:

---

22http://www.awaresystems.be/imaging/tiff/tifftags/docs/gel.html
23http://www.amiravis.com/
24https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/AmiraReader.java
25http://www.amnis.com/
• a few sample datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

Pixels:  ▼
Metadata:  ▼
Openness:  ▼
Presence:  ▼
Utility:  ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: FlowSightReader.java

Notes:

---

**17.9 Analyze 7.5**

Extensions: .img, .hdr

Developer: Mayo Foundation Biomedical Imaging Resource

**Support**

BSD-licensed:  ▼
Export:  ▼

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Analyze 7.5

We currently have:

• an Analyze 7.5 specification document

• several Analyze 7.5 datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

Pixels:  ▲
Metadata:  ▲
Openness:  ▲
Presence:  ▲
Utility:  ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: AnalyzeReader.java

Notes:

---


27[http://www.mayo.edu/bir](http://www.mayo.edu/bir)


17.10 Animated PNG

Extensions: .png
Developer: The Animated PNG Project

Support

BSD-licensed: 🟢
Export: 🟢

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Animated PNG

Freely Available Software:
- Firefox 3+[^31]
- Opera 9.5+[^32]
- KSquirrel[^33]

We currently have:
- a specification document[^34]
- several APNG files

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: 🟢
Metadata: 🟢
Openness: 🟢
Presence: 🟥
Utility: 🟥

Additional Information

Source Code: APNGReader.java[^35]

Notes:

17.11 Aperio AFI

Extensions: .afi, .svs
Owner: Aperio

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Aperio AFI

[^30]: http://www.animatedpng.com/
[^31]: http://www.mozilla.com/firefox
[^32]: http://www.opera.com/download
[^33]: http://ksquirrel.sourceforge.net/download.php
[^34]: http://wiki.mozilla.org/APNG_Specification
[^35]: https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/APNGReader.java
[^36]: http://www.aperio.com/
We currently have:

- several AFI datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▲
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: AFIReader.java

Notes:

See also:

Aperio ImageScope

### 17.12 Aperio SVS TIFF

**Extensions**: .svs

**Owner**: Aperio

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions: 8.0, 8.2, 9.0

Supported Metadata Fields: Aperio SVS TIFF

We currently have:

- many SVS datasets
- an SVS specification document
- the ability to generate additional SVS datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▲
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: SVSReader.java

---

37 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/AFIReader.java
38 http://www.leicabiosystems.com/index.php?id=8991
39 http://www.aperio.com/
40 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/SVSReader.java
Notes:

Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.

See also:

Aperio ImageScope

17.13 Applied Precision CellWorX

Extensions: .htd, .pnl
Developer: Applied Precision

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Applied Precision CellWorX

We currently have:

• a few CellWorX datasets

We would like to have:

• a CellWorX specification document
  • more CellWorX datasets

Ratings

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information

Source Code: CellWorxReader.java

Notes:

17.14 AVI (Audio Video Interleave)

Extensions: .avi
Developer: Microsoft

Support

BSD-licensed: ✔
Export: ✔

Officially Supported Versions:

41http://www.leicabiosystems.com/index.php?id=8991
42http://www.api.com
44http://www.microsoft.com/
Supported Metadata Fields: AVI (Audio Video Interleave)

Freely Available Software:

- AVI Reader plugin for ImageJ
- AVI Writer plugin for ImageJ

We currently have:

- several AVI datasets

We would like to have:

- more AVI datasets, including:
  - files with audio tracks and/or multiple video tracks
  - files compressed with a common unsupported codec
  - 2+ GB files

Ratings

Pixels:

Metadata:

Openness:

Presence:

Utility:

Additional Information

Source Code: AVIReader.java

Notes:

- Bio-Formats can save image stacks as AVI (uncompressed).
- The following codecs are supported for reading:
  - Microsoft Run-Length Encoding (MSRLE)
  - Microsoft Video (MSV1)
  - Raw (uncompressed)
  - JPEG

See also:

AVI RIFF File Reference, AVI on Wikipedia

17.15 Axon Raw Format

Extensions: .arf

Owner: INDECBioSystems

Support

BSD-licensed: 

Export: 

---

47https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/AVIReader.java
49http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Audio_Video_Interleave
50http://www.indecbiosystems.com/
Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: *Axon Raw Format*

We currently have:

- one ARF dataset
- a specification document

We would like to have:

- more ARF datasets

**Ratings**

Pixels: [▲]

Metadata: [▼]

Openness: [▲]

Presence: [▼]

Utility: [▼]

**Additional Information**

Source Code: [ARFReader.java](https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/ARFReader.java)

Notes:

### 17.16 BD Pathway

Extensions: .exp, .tif

Owner: **BD Biosciences**

**Support**

BSD-licensed: [✗]

Export: [✗]

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: *BD Pathway*

We currently have:

- a few BD Pathway datasets

We would like to have:

- more BD Pathway datasets

**Ratings**

Pixels: [▲]

Metadata: [▲]

Openness: [■]

Presence: [▼]

Utility: [■]

**Additional Information**

[51](http://www.indecbiosystems.com/imagingworkbench/ApplicationNotes/IWAppNote11-ARF_File_Format.pdf)

[52](https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/ARFReader.java)

[53](http://www.bdbiosciences.com)
Source Code: BDReader.java

Notes:

### 17.17 Becker & Hickl SPCImage

Extensions: .sdt

Owner: Becker-Hickl

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ❌

Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Becker & Hickl SPCImage

We currently have:

- an SDT specification document (from 2008 April, in PDF)
- an SDT specification document (from 2006 June, in PDF)
- Becker & Hickl’s SPCImage software
- a large number of SDT datasets
- the ability to produce new datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

Pixels: ▲

Metadata: ▲

Openness: ▲

Presence: ▼

Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: SDTReader.java

Notes:

Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.

### 17.18 Bio-Rad Gel

Extensions: .1sc

Owner: Bio-Rad

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ❌

Export: ❌
Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: *Bio-Rad Gel*

We currently have:

- software that can read Bio-Rad Gel files
- several Bio-Rad Gel files

We would like to have:

- a Bio-Rad Gel specification
- more Bio-Rad Gel files

**Ratings**

- Pixels: 
- Metadata: ▼
- Openness: ▼
- Presence: ▼
- Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: BioRadGelReader.java

Notes:

**17.19 Bio-Rad PIC**

Extensions: .pic, .raw, .xml

Developer: Bio-Rad

Owner: Carl Zeiss, Inc.

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ✗

Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: *Bio-Rad PIC*

Freely Available Software:

- Bio-Rad PIC reader plugin for ImageJ

We currently have:

- a PIC specification document (v4.5, in PDF)
- an older PIC specification document (v4.2, from 1996 December 16, in DOC)
- a large number of PIC datasets
- the ability to produce new datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

- Pixels: ▲

---

60 http://www.zeiss.com/
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▲
Presence: ▲
Utility: ▲

Additional Information
Source Code: BioRadReader.java

Notes:

Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.

- Commercial applications that support this format include:
  - Bitplane Imaris
  - SVI Huygens

17.20 Bio-Rad SCN

Extensions: .scn
Developer: Bio-Rad
Owner: Bio-Rad

Support
BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Bio-Rad SCN
We currently have:
- a few Bio-Rad .scn files
We would like to have:

Ratings
Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information
Source Code: BioRadSCNReader.java

Notes:

63 http://www.bitplane.com/
64 http://svi.nl/
65 http://www.bio-rad.com
17.21 Bitplane Imaris

Extensions: .ims
Owner: Bitplane[67]

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions: 2.7, 3.0, 5.5
Supported Metadata Fields: Bitplane Imaris

We currently have:

• an Imaris (RAW) specification document[68] (from no later than 1997 November 11, in HTML)
• an Imaris 5.5 (HDF) specification document[69]
• Bitplane’s bfFileReaderImaris3N code (from no later than 2005, in C++)
• several older Imaris (RAW) datasets
• one Imaris 3 (TIFF) dataset
• several Imaris 5.5 (HDF) datasets

We would like to have:

• an Imaris 3 (TIFF) specification document
• more Imaris 3 (TIFF) datasets

Ratings

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▲
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information

Source Code: ImarisHDFReader.java[70], ImarisTiffReader.java[71], ImarisReader.java[72]

Notes:

• There are three distinct Imaris formats:
  1. the old binary format (introduced in Imaris version 2.7)
  2. Imaris 3, a TIFF variant (introduced in Imaris version 3.0)
  3. Imaris 5.5, an HDF variant (introduced in Imaris version 5.5)

[70]https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/ImarisHDFReader.java
[71]https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/ImarisTiffReader.java
17.22 Bruker MRI

Developer: Bruker\textsuperscript{73}

Support

BSD-licensed: \xmark
Export: \xmark

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Bruker MRI

Freely Available Software:

- Bruker plugin for ImageJ\textsuperscript{74}

We currently have:

- a few Bruker MRI datasets

We would like to have:

- an official specification document

Ratings

Pixels: 
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▼
Presence: 
Utility: ▼

Additional Information

Source Code: BrukerReader.java\textsuperscript{75}

Notes:

17.23 Burleigh

Extensions: .img

Owner: Burleigh Instruments

Support

BSD-licensed: \xmark
Export: \xmark

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Burleigh

We currently have:

- Pascal code that can read Burleigh files (from ImageSXM)
- a few Burleigh files

We would like to have:

- a Burleigh file format specification

\textsuperscript{73}http://www.bruker.com/
\textsuperscript{74}http://rsbweb.nih.gov/ij/plugins/bruker.html
\textsuperscript{75}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/BrukerReader.java
• more Burleigh files

Ratings
Pixels: ▼
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information
Source Code: BurleighReader.java

Notes:

17.24 Canon DNG

Extensions: .cr2, .crw
Developer: Canon

Support
BSD-licensed: ×
Export: ×

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Canon DNG
Freely Available Software:
• IrfanView

We currently have:
• a few example datasets
We would like to have:
• an official specification document

Ratings
Pixels: ▼
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information
Source Code: DNGReader.java

Notes:

^76https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/BurleighReader.java
^77http://canon.com
^78http://www.irfanview.com/
^79https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/DNGReader.java
17.25 CellH5

Extensions: .ch5
Developer: CellH5

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: CellH5

Freely Available Software:

• CellH5

We currently have:

• a few CellH5 datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ★
Openness: ▲
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▲

Additional Information

Source Code: CellH5Reader.java

Notes:

17.26 Cellomics

Extensions: .c01
Developer: Thermo Fisher Scientific

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Cellomics

We currently have:

• a few Cellomics .c01 datasets

We would like to have:

• a Cellomics .c01 specification document
• more Cellomics .c01 datasets

### Ratings

- **Pixels:**
- **Metadata:**
- **Openness:**
- **Presence:**
- **Utility:**

### Additional Information

**Source Code:** [CellomicsReader.java](https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/CellomicsReader.java)

**Notes:**

### 17.27 cellSens VSI

**Extensions:** .vsi

**Developer:** Olympus

### Support

- **BSD-licensed:**
- **Export:**

**Officially Supported Versions:**

**Supported Metadata Fields:** *cellSens VSI*

We currently have:

- a few example datasets

We would like to have:

- an official specification document

### Ratings

- **Pixels:**
- **Metadata:**
- **Openness:**
- **Presence:**
- **Utility:**

### Additional Information

**Source Code:** [CellSensReader.java](https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/CellSensReader.java)

**Notes:**

---

84 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/CellomicsReader.java

85 http://www.olympus.com/

17.28 CellVoyager

Extensions: .xml, .tif
Owner: Yokogawa

Support
BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: CellVoyager

We currently have:
• a few example datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings
Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence:▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information
Source Code: CellVoyagerReader.java

Notes:

17.29 DeltaVision

Extensions: .dv, .r3d
Owner: GE Healthcare (formerly Applied Precision)

Support
BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: DeltaVision

Freely Available Software:
• DeltaVision Opener plugin for ImageJ

We currently have:
• a DV specification document (v2.10 or newer, in HTML)
• numerous DV datasets

87http://www.yokogawa.com/
We would like to have:

**Ratings**

- Pixels: ▲
- Metadata: ▼
- Openness: ▼
- Presence: ▼
- Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

**Source Code:** DeltavisionReader.java\(^91\)

**Notes:**

Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.

- The Deltavision format is based on the Medical Research Council (MRC) file format.
- Commercial applications that support DeltaVision include:
  - Bitplane Imaris\(^92\)
  - SVI Huygens\(^93\)
  - Image-Pro Plus\(^94\)

### 17.30 DICOM

**Extensions:** .dcm, .dicom

**Developer:** National Electrical Manufacturers Association\(^95\)

**Support**

- BSD-licensed: ✔
- Export: ✗

**Officially Supported Versions:**

**Supported Metadata Fields:** *DICOM*

**Freely Available Software:**

- OsiriX Medical Imaging Software\(^96\)
- ezDICOM\(^97\)
- Wikipedia’s list of freeware health software\(^98\)

**Sample Datasets:**

- MRI Chest from FreeVol-3D web site\(^99\)
- Medical Image Samples from Sebastien Barre’s Medical Imaging page\(^100\)
- DICOM sample image sets from OsiriX web site\(^101\)

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\(^92\) [http://www.bitplane.com/](http://www.bitplane.com/)

\(^93\) [http://svi.nl/](http://svi.nl/)

\(^94\) [http://www.mediaicy.com/](http://www.mediaicy.com/)

\(^95\) [http://www.nema.org/](http://www.nema.org/)

\(^96\) [http://www.osirix-viewer.com/](http://www.osirix-viewer.com/)

\(^97\) [http://www.sph.sc.edu/comd/orden/ezdicom.html](http://www.sph.sc.edu/comd/orden/ezdicom.html)


\(^99\) [http://members.tripod.com/%7Eclunis_immensus/free3d/hk-40.zip](http://members.tripod.com/%7Eclunis_immensus/free3d/hk-40.zip)

\(^100\) [http://www.barre.nom.fr/medical/samples/](http://www.barre.nom.fr/medical/samples/)

We currently have:

- DICOM specification documents\(^{102}\) (PS 3 - 2007, from 2006 December 28, in DOC and PDF)
- numerous DICOM datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▲
Presence: □
Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: DicomReader.java\(^{103}\)

Notes:

- DICOM stands for “Digital Imaging and Communication in Medicine”.
- Bio-Formats supports both compressed and uncompressed DICOM files.

If you have a problematic DICOM file which you cannot send us for privacy reasons, please send us the exact error message and be aware that it may take several attempts to fix the problem blind.

See also:

DICOM homepage\(^{104}\)

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### 17.31 ECAT7

Extensions: .v

Developer: Siemens\(^{105}\)

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: ECAT7

We currently have:

- a few ECAT7 files

We would like to have:

- an ECAT7 specification document
- more ECAT7 files

**Ratings**

Pixels: □
Metadata: □

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\(^{102}\)http://medical.nema.org/dicom/2007/

\(^{103}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/DicomReader.java

\(^{104}\)http://medical.nema.org/

\(^{105}\)http://www.siemens.com

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17.31. ECAT7
17.32  EPS (Encapsulated PostScript)

Extensions: .eps, .epsi, .ps
Developer: Adobe\textsuperscript{[107]}

Support
BSD-licensed: ✔
Export: ✔

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: \textit{EPS (Encapsulated PostScript)}
Freely Available Software:
\begin{itemize}
  \item EPS Writer plugin for ImageJ\textsuperscript{[108]}
\end{itemize}

We currently have:
\begin{itemize}
  \item a few EPS datasets
  \item the ability to produce new datasets
\end{itemize}

We would like to have:

\textbf{Ratings}

Pixels: 
Metadata: 
Openness: 
Presence: 
Utility: 

Additional Information
Source Code: EPSReader.java\textsuperscript{[109]}  Source Code: EPSWriter.java\textsuperscript{[110]}

Notes:
\begin{itemize}
  \item Bio-Formats can save individual planes as EPS.
  \item Certain types of compressed EPS files are not supported.
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{[106]}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/Ecat7Reader.java
\textsuperscript{[107]}http://www.adobe.com/
\textsuperscript{[108]}http://rsb.info.nih.gov/ij/plugins/eps-writer.html
\textsuperscript{[109]}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/EPSReader.java
\textsuperscript{[110]}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/out/EPSWriter.java
17.33 Evotec/PerkinElmer Opera Flex

Extensions: .flex, .mea, .res

Developer: Evotec Technologies, now PerkinElmer\textsuperscript{111}

Support

BSD-licensed: 

Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Evotec/PerkinElmer Opera Flex

We currently have:

- many Flex datasets

We would like to have:

- a freely redistributable LuraWave LWF decoder

Ratings

Pixels: 

Metadata: 

Openness: 

Presence: 

Utility: 

Additional Information

Source Code: FlexReader.java\textsuperscript{112}

Notes:

The LuraWave LWF decoder library (i.e. lwf_jsdk2.6.jar) with license code is required to decode wavelet-compressed Flex files.

See also:

LuraTech (developers of the proprietary LuraWave LWF compression used for Flex image planes)\textsuperscript{113}

17.34 FEI

Extensions: .img

Developer: FEI\textsuperscript{114}

Support

BSD-licensed: 

Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: FEI

We currently have:

- a few FEI files

\textsuperscript{111}\url{http://www.perkinelmer.com/}

\textsuperscript{112}\url{https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/FlexReader.java}

\textsuperscript{113}\url{http://www.luratech.com/}

\textsuperscript{114}\url{http://www.fei.com/}
We would like to have:

- a specification document
- more FEI files

Ratings

Pixels: ▼
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information
Source Code: FEIReader.java\textsuperscript{115}

Notes:

17.35 FEI TIFF

Extensions: .tiff
Developer: FEI\textsuperscript{116}

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: \textit{FEI TIFF}

We currently have:

- a few FEI TIFF datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ◼
Openness: ◼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information
Source Code: FEITiffReader.java\textsuperscript{117}

Notes:

\textsuperscript{115}\url{https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/FEIReader.java}
\textsuperscript{116}\url{http://www.fei.com}
\textsuperscript{117}\url{https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/FEITiffReader.java}
17.36 FITS (Flexible Image Transport System)

Extensions: .fits

Developer: National Radio Astronomy Observatory

Support

BSD-licensed: ✔

Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: FITS (Flexible Image Transport System)

We currently have:

• a FITS specification document (NOST 100-2.0, from 1999 March 29, in HTML)
• several FITS datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: 🔺
Metadata: 🔻
Openness: 🔺
Presence: 🔻
Utility: 🔻

Additional Information

Source Code: FitsReader.java

Notes:

See also:

MAST: FITS homepage FITS Support Office

17.37 Gatan Digital Micrograph

Extensions: .dm3

Owner: Gatan

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗

Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions: 3

Supported Metadata Fields: Gatan Digital Micrograph

Freely Available Software:

• DM3 Reader plugin for ImageJ

References:

118 http://www.nrao.edu/
119 http://archive.stsci.edu/fits/fits_standard/
120 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/FitsReader.java
121 http://archive.stsci.edu/fits/
122 http://fits.gsfc.nasa.gov/
123 http://www.gatan.com/
• EMAN\textsuperscript{125}

We currently have:

• Gatan’s ImageReader2003 code (from 2003, in C++)
• numerous DM3 datasets

We would like to have:

• a DM3 specification document

\textbf{Ratings}

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

\textbf{Additional Information}

Source Code: GatanReader.java\textsuperscript{126}

Notes:

Commercial applications that support .dm3 files include Datasse\textsuperscript{127}.

\section*{17.38 Gatan Digital Micrograph 2}

Extensions: .dm2
Developer: Gatan\textsuperscript{128}

\textbf{Support}

BSD-licensed: ×
Export: ×

Officially Supported Versions: 2

Supported Metadata Fields: Gatan Digital Micrograph 2

We currently have:

• Pascal code that can read DM2 files (from ImageSXM)
• a few DM2 files

We would like to have:

• an official DM2 specification document
• more DM2 files

\textbf{Ratings}

Pixels: ▼
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼

\textsuperscript{125}http://blake.bcm.edu/EMAN/
\textsuperscript{126}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/GatanReader.java
\textsuperscript{127}http://www.datasqueezesoftware.com/
\textsuperscript{128}http://www.gatan.com
17.39 GIF (Graphics Interchange Format)

Extensions: .gif
Developer: CompuServe\textsuperscript{130}
Owner: Unisys\textsuperscript{131}

Support
BSD-licensed: ✔
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: GIF (Graphics Interchange Format)

Freely Available Software:
• Animated GIF Reader plugin for ImageJ\textsuperscript{132}
• GIF Stack Writer plugin for ImageJ\textsuperscript{133}

We currently have:
• a GIF specification document\textsuperscript{134} (Version 89a, from 1990, in HTML)
• numerous GIF datasets
• the ability to produce new datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings
Pixels: 🔴
Metadata: 🔴
Openness: 🔴
Presence: 🔴
Utility: 🔴

Additional Information

Source Code: GIFReader.java\textsuperscript{135}

Notes:

\textsuperscript{129}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/GatanDM2Reader.java
\textsuperscript{130}http://www.compuserve.com/
\textsuperscript{131}http://www.unisys.com/
\textsuperscript{132}http://rsb.info.nih.gov/ij/plugins/agr.html
\textsuperscript{133}http://rsb.info.nih.gov/ij/plugins/gif-stack-writer.html
\textsuperscript{134}http://tronche.com/computer-graphics/gif/
\textsuperscript{135}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/GIFReader.java
17.40 Hamamatsu Aquacosmos NAF

Extensions: .naf
Developer: Hamamatsu

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Hamamatsu Aquacosmos NAF

We currently have:
  • a few NAF files

We would like to have:
  • a specification document
  • more NAF files

Ratings

Pixels: 🟢
Metadata: 🟠
Openness: 🟠
Presence: 🟠
Utility: 🟠

Additional Information

Source Code: NAFReader.java

Notes:

17.41 Hamamatsu HIS

Extensions: .his
Owner: Hamamatsu

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Hamamatsu HIS

We currently have:
  • Pascal code that can read HIS files (from ImageSXM)
  • several HIS files

We would like to have:
  • an HIS specification

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136 http://www.hamamatsu.com/
137 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/NAFReader.java
138 http://www.hamamatsu.com
• more HIS files

Ratings

Pixels: ▼
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information

Source Code: HISReader.java\textsuperscript{139}

Notes:

17.42 Hamamatsu ndpi

Extensions: .ndpi
Developer: Hamamatsu\textsuperscript{140}

Support

BSD-licensed: ×
Export: ×

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Hamamatsu ndpi
Freely Available Software:

• NDP.view\textsuperscript{141}

Sample Datasets:

• OpenSlide\textsuperscript{142}

We currently have:

• many example datasets

We would like to have:

• an official specification document

Ratings

Pixels: ▼
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information

Source Code: NDPIReader.java\textsuperscript{143}

\textsuperscript{139}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/HISReader.java
\textsuperscript{140}http://www.hamamatsu.com
\textsuperscript{141}http://www.olympusamerica.com/seg_section/seg_vm_downloads.asp
\textsuperscript{142}http://openslide.cs.cmu.edu/download/openslide-testdata/Hamamatsu/
\textsuperscript{143}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/NDPIReader.java
Notes:

### 17.43 Hamamatsu VMS

**Extensions:** .vms
**Developer:** Hamamatsu

**Support**

- **BSD-licensed:** ✗
- **Export:** ✗

**Officially Supported Versions:**

**Supported Metadata Fields:** *Hamamatsu VMS*

**Sample Datasets:**

- *OpenSlide*

We currently have:

- a few example datasets
- developer documentation from the OpenSlide project

We would like to have:

- an official specification document
- more example datasets

**Ratings**

- **Pixels:** ▼
- **Metadata:** ▼
- **Openness:** ▼
- **Presence:** ▼
- **Utility:** ▼

**Additional Information**

**Source Code:** [HamamatsuVMSReader.java](http://www.hamamatsu.com)

**Notes:**

17.44 Hitachi S-4800

**Extensions:** .txt, .tif, .bmp, .jpg
**Developer:** Hitachi

**Support**

- **BSD-licensed:** ✗
- **Export:** ✗

**Officially Supported Versions:**

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144 http://www.hamamatsu.com
145 http://openslide.cs.cmu.edu/download/openslide-testdata/Hamamatsu-vms/
146 http://openslide.org/Hamamatsu%20format/
147 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/HamamatsuVMSReader.java
Supported Metadata Fields: *Hitachi S-4800*

We currently have:

- several Hitachi S-4800 datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

- Pixels: ◀
- Metadata: ✔
- Openness: ◀
- Presence: ◀
- Utility: ◀

**Additional Information**

Source Code: *HitachiReader.java*

Notes:

### 17.45 I2I

Extensions: .i2i

Developer: Biomedical Imaging Group, UMass Medical School

**Support**

- BSD-licensed: ❌
- Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: *I2I*

We currently have:

- several example datasets
- a specification document
- an ImageJ plugin that can read I2I data

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

- Pixels: ◀
- Metadata: ◀
- Openness: ◀
- Presence: ◀
- Utility: ◀

**Additional Information**

Source Code: *I2IReader.java*

Notes:


150[http://invitro.umassmed.edu/](http://invitro.umassmed.edu/)

17.46 ICS (Image Cytometry Standard)

Extensions: .ics, .ids
Developer: P. Dean et al.

Support

BSD-licensed: ✔
Export: ✔

Officially Supported Versions: 1.0, 2.0

Supported Metadata Fields: ICS (Image Cytometry Standard)

Freely Available Software:

- Libics (ICS reference library)¹⁵²
- ICS Opener plugin for ImageJ¹⁵³
- IrfanView¹⁵⁴

We currently have:

- numerous ICS datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▲
Presence: ▲
Utility: ▲

Additional Information

Source Code: ICSReader.java¹⁵⁵ Source Code: ICSWriter.java¹⁵⁶

Notes:

- ICS version 1.0 datasets have two files - an .ics file that contains all of the metadata in plain-text format, and an .ids file that contains all of the pixel data.
- ICS version 2.0 datasets are a single .ics file that contains both pixels and metadata.

Commercial applications that can support ICS include:

- Bitplane Imaris¹⁵⁷
- SVI Huygens¹⁵⁸

17.47 Imacon

Extensions: .fff

Owner: Hasselblad¹⁵⁹

¹⁵²http://libics.sourceforge.net/
¹⁵³http://valelab.ucsf.edu/~Enstuurman/IJplugins/Ics_Opener.html
¹⁵⁴http://www.irfanview.com/
¹⁵⁵https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/ICSReader.java
¹⁵⁶https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/out/ICSWriter.java
¹⁵⁷http://www.bitplane.com/
¹⁵⁸http://svi.nl/
¹⁵⁹http://www.hasselbladusa.com/
Support

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Imacon

We currently have:
• one Imacon file

We would like to have:
• more Imacon files

Ratings

Pixels: ▼
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information

Source Code: ImaconReader.java

Notes:

17.48 ImagePro Sequence

Extensions: .seq
Owner: Media Cybernetics

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: ImagePro Sequence

We currently have:
• the Image-Pro Plus software
• a few SEQ datasets
• the ability to produce more datasets

We would like to have:
• an official SEQ specification document

Ratings

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲

Notes:

161http://www.mediacy.com/
Openness: 
Presence: 
Utility: 

Additional Information
Source Code: SEQReader.java
Notes:

17.49 ImagePro Workspace

Extensions: .ipw
Owner: Media Cybernetics

Support
BSD-licensed: 
Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: ImagePro Workspace

We currently have:
- the Image-Pro Plus software
- a few IPW datasets
- the ability to produce more datasets

We would like to have:
- an official IPW specification document
- more IPW datasets:
  - multiple datasets in one file
  - 2+ GB files

Ratings
Pixels: 
Metadata: 
Openness: 
Presence: 
Utility: 

Additional Information
Source Code: IPWReader.java
Notes:

Bio-Formats uses a modified version of the Apache Jakarta POI library to read IPW files.

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163 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/SEQReader.java
164 http://www.mediacy.com/
165 https://jakarta.apache.org/poi/
166 https://sf.net/projects/imagej-ips
17.50 IMAGIC

Extensions: .hed, .img
Developer: Image Science

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: IMAGIC

Freely Available Software:
  • em2em

We currently have:
  • one example dataset
  • official file format documentation

We would like to have:
  • more example datasets

Ratings

Pixels: 🟢
Metadata: 🟢
Openness: 🟢
Presence: ⬤
Utility: ⬤

Additional Information

Source Code: ImagicReader.java

Notes:

See also:
IMAGIC specification

17.51 IMOD

Extensions: .mod
Developer: Boulder Laboratory for 3-Dimensional Electron Microscopy of Cells

Owner: Boulder Laboratory for 3-Dimensional Electron Microscopy of Cells

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

168http://www.imagescience.de
169http://www.imagescience.de/em2em.html
171http://www.imagescience.de/em2em.html
172http://bio3d.colorado.edu
173http://bio3d.colorado.edu
Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: **IMOD**

Freely Available Software:

- **IMOD**\(^{174}\)

We currently have:

- a few sample datasets
- official documentation\(^{175}\)

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

Pixels: 
Metadata: 
Openness: 
Presence: 
Utility:  

**Additional Information**

Source Code: [IMODReader.java]\(^{176}\)

Notes:

**17.52 Improvision Openlab LIFF**

Extensions: `.liff`

Developer: [Improvision]\(^{177}\)

Owner: [PerkinElmer]\(^{178}\)

**Support**

BSD-licensed: 
Export: 

Officially Supported Versions: 2.0, 5.0

Supported Metadata Fields: **Improvision Openlab LIFF**

We currently have:

- an Openlab specification document (from 2000 February 8, in DOC)
- Improvision’s XLIFFFileImporter code for reading Openlab LIFF v5 files (from 2006, in C++)
- several Openlab datasets

We would like to have:

- more Openlab datasets (preferably with 32-bit integer data)

**Ratings**

Pixels: 
Metadata: 

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\(^{174}\)http://bio3d.colorado.edu/imod/

\(^{175}\)http://bio3d.colorado.edu/imod/doc/binspec.html

\(^{176}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/IMODReader.java

\(^{177}\)http://www.improvision.com/

\(^{178}\)http://www.perkinelmer.com/
Openness: ▲
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information
Source Code: OpenlabReader.java\textsuperscript{179}
Notes: Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.
See also: Openlab software review\textsuperscript{180}

\section*{17.53 Improvision Openlab Raw}

Extensions: .raw
Developer: Improvision\textsuperscript{181}
Owner: PerkinElmer\textsuperscript{182}

\subsection*{Support}
BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Improvision Openlab Raw

We currently have:
\begin{itemize}
  \item an Openlab Raw specification document\textsuperscript{183} (from 2004 November 09, in HTML)
  \item a few Openlab Raw datasets
\end{itemize}

We would like to have:

\subsection*{Ratings}
Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▲
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information
Source Code: OpenlabRawReader.java\textsuperscript{184}
Notes: See also: Openlab software review\textsuperscript{185}

179 \url{https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/OpenlabReader.java}
180 \url{http://www.improvision.com/products/openlab/}
181 \url{http://www.improvision.com/}
182 \url{http://www.perkinelmer.com/}
183 \url{http://cellularimaging.perkinelmer.com/support/technical_notes/detail.php?id=344}
184 \url{https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/OpenlabRawReader.java}
185 \url{http://www.improvision.com/products/openlab/}
17.54 Improvision TIFF

Extensions: .tif
Developer: Improvision
Owner: PerkinElmer

Support

BSD-licensed: 
Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Improvision TIFF

We currently have:

• an Improvision TIFF specification document
• a few Improvision TIFF datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: 
Metadata: 
Openness: 
Presence: 
Utility: 

Additional Information

Source Code: ImprovisionTiffReader.java

Notes:

Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.

See also:

Openlab software overview

17.55 Imspector OBF

Extensions: .obf, .msr
Developer: Department of NanoBiophotonics, MPI-BPC
Owner: MPI-BPC

Support

BSD-licensed: 
Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Inspector OBF
We currently have:

- a few .msr datasets
- a specification document\textsuperscript{192}

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

- Pixels: ▲
- Metadata: ▲
- Openness: ▲
- Presence: ▼
- Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: OBFReader.java\textsuperscript{193}

Notes:

\section*{17.56 InCell 1000}

Extensions: .xdce, .tif

Developer: GE\textsuperscript{194}

**Support**

- BSD-licensed: ✗
- Export: ✗

**Officially Supported Versions:**

**Supported Metadata Fields: InCell 1000**
We currently have:

- a few InCell 1000 datasets

We would like to have:

- an InCell 1000 specification document
- more InCell 1000 datasets

**Ratings**

- Pixels: ▲
- Metadata: ▲
- Openness: ▲
- Presence: ▼
- Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: InCellReader.java\textsuperscript{195}

\textsuperscript{192}https://imspector.mpibpc.mpg.de/documentation/fileformat.html
\textsuperscript{193}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/OBFReader.java
\textsuperscript{194}http://gelifesciences.com/
\textsuperscript{195}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/InCellReader.java
Notes:

**17.57 InCell 3000**

Extensions: .frm
Developer: GE

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: *InCell 3000*
Sample Datasets:
  - Broad Bioimage Benchmark Collection

We currently have:
  - a few example datasets

We would like to have:
  - an official specification document

**Ratings**

Pixels: 
Metadata: 
Openness: 
Presence: 
Utility: 

**Additional Information**

Source Code: `InCell3000Reader.java`

Notes:

**17.58 INR**

Extensions: .inr

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: *INR*
We currently have:
  - several sample .inr datasets

Notes:

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196 http://gelifesciences.com/
197 http://www.broadinstitute.org/bbbc/BBBC013/
We would like to have:

**Ratings**

- Pixels: ▲
- Metadata: ▼
- Openness: ▼
- Presence: ▼
- Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: INRReader.java\(^{199}\)

Notes:

### 17.59 Inveon

**Extensions:** .hdr

**Support**

- BSD-licensed: ✗
- Export: ✗

**Officially Supported Versions:**

**Supported Metadata Fields:** *Inveon*

We currently have:

- a few Inveon datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

- Pixels: ▲
- Metadata: ▲
- Openness: ▼
- Presence: ▼
- Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: InveonReader.java\(^{200}\)

Notes:

### 17.60 IPLab

**Extensions:** .ipl

**Developer:** Scanalytics

**Owner:** was BD Biosystems\(^{201}\), now BioVision Technologies\(^{202}\)

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\(^{199}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/INRReader.java

\(^{200}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/InveonReader.java

\(^{201}\)http://www.bdbiosciences.com/

\(^{202}\)http://www.biovis.com/iplab.htm
Support

BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: IPLab

Freely Available Software:
• IPLab Reader plugin for ImageJ\(^{203}\)

We currently have:
• an IPLab specification document (v3.6.5, from 2004 December 1, in PDF)
• several IPLab datasets

We would like to have:
• more IPLab datasets (preferably with 32-bit integer or floating point data)

Ratings

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▲
Presence: ◯
Utility: ◯

Additional Information

Source Code: IPLabReader.java\(^{204}\)

Notes:

Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.

Commercial applications that support IPLab include:
• Bitplane Imaris\(^{205}\)
• SVI Huygens\(^{206}\)

See also:
IPLab software review\(^{207}\)

17.61 IPLab-Mac

Extensions: .ipm
Owner: BioVision Technologies\(^{208}\)

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

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\(^{203}\)https://rsb.info.nih.gov/ij/plugins/iplab-reader.html

\(^{204}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/IPLabReader.java

\(^{205}\)http://www.bitplane.com/

\(^{206}\)http://svi.nl/

\(^{207}\)http://www.biovis.com/iplab.htm

\(^{208}\)http://biovis.com/
Supported Metadata Fields: *IPLab-Mac*

We currently have:

- a few IPLab-Mac datasets
- a specification document

We would like to have:

- more IPLab-Mac datasets

**Ratings**

Pixels: 🟢

Metadata: 🟢

Openness: 🟢

Presence: 🔴

Utility: 🔴

**Additional Information**

Source Code: [IvisionReader.java](https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/IvisionReader.java)

Notes:

Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.

**17.62 JEOL**

Extensions: .dat, .img, .par

Owner: JEOL[^210]

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ✗

Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: *JEOL*

We currently have:

- Pascal code that reads JEOL files (from ImageSXM)
- a few JEOL files

We would like to have:

- an official specification document
- more JEOL files

**Ratings**

Pixels: 🟢

Metadata: 🔴

Openness: 🔴

Presence: 🔴

Utility: 🔴


[^210]: [http://www.jeol.com](http://www.jeol.com)
Additional Information
Source Code: JEOLReader.java

Notes:

17.63 JPEG

Extensions: .jpg
Developer: Independent JPEG Group

Support
BSD-licensed: ✔
Export: ✔

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: JPEG

We currently have:
- a JPEG specification document (v1.04, from 1992 September 1, in PDF)
- numerous JPEG datasets
- the ability to produce more datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings
Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ✔
Presence: ✔
Utility: ▼

Additional Information
Source Code: JPEGReader.java Source Code: JPEGWriter.java

Notes:
Bio-Formats can save individual planes as JPEG. Bio-Formats uses the Java Image I/O API to read and write JPEG files. JPEG stands for “Joint Photographic Experts Group”.

See also:
JPEG homepage

17.64 JPEG 2000

Extensions: .jp2
Developer: Independent JPEG Group

Notes:

17.63. JPEG
Support

BSD-licensed: ✔️
Export: ✔️

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: JPEG 2000

Freely Available Software:
  • JJ2000 (JPEG 2000 library for Java)²¹⁹

We currently have:
  • a JPEG 2000 specification document (free draft from 2000, no longer available online)
  • a few .jp2 files

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: 🟢
Metadata: 🔴
Openness: 🟢
Presence: 🔴
Utility: 🔴

Additional Information


Notes:
Bio-Formats uses the JAI Image I/O Tools²²² library to read JP2 files. JPEG stands for “Joint Photographic Experts Group”.

17.65 JPK

Extensions: .jpk
Developer: JPK Instruments²²³

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: JPK

We currently have:
  • Pascal code that can read JPK files (from ImageSXM)
  • a few JPK files

We would like to have:
  • an official specification document
  • more JPK files

²¹⁹ http://code.google.com/p/jj2000/
²²² https://java.net/projects/jai-imageio
²²³ http://www.jpk.com
Ratings
Pixels: ▼
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information
Source Code: JPKReader.java\textsuperscript{224}
Notes:

17.66 JPX

Extensions: .jpx
Developer: JPEG Committee\textsuperscript{225}

Support
BSD-licensed: ×
Export: ×

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: JPX
We currently have:
• a few .jpx files
We would like to have:

Ratings
Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▲
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information
Source Code: JPXReader.java\textsuperscript{226}
Notes:

17.67 Khoros VIFF (Visualization Image File Format) Bitmap

Extensions: .xv
Developer: Khoral\textsuperscript{227}
Owner: AccuSoft\textsuperscript{228}

\textsuperscript{224}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/JPKReader.java
\textsuperscript{225}http://www.jpeg.org/jpeg2000/
\textsuperscript{226}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/JPXReader.java
\textsuperscript{227}http://www.khoral.com/company/
\textsuperscript{228}http://www.accusoft.com/company/
Support

BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Khoros VIFF (Visualization Image File Format) Bitmap

Sample Datasets:
  • VIFF Images

We currently have:
  • several VIFF datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: 
Metadata: 
Openness: 
Presence: 
Utility: 

Additional Information

Source Code: KhorosReader.java

Notes:

17.68 Kodak BIP

Extensions: .bip
Developer: Kodak/Carestream

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Kodak BIP

We currently have:
  • a few .bip datasets

We would like to have:
  • an official specification document

Ratings

Pixels: 
Metadata: 
Openness: 

17.68. Kodak BIP
17.69 Lambert Instruments FLIM

Extensions: .fli
Developer: Lambert Instruments

Support
BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Lambert Instruments FLIM
We currently have:
• an LI-FLIM specification document
• several example LI-FLIM datasets
We would like to have:

Ratings
Pixels: 🔺
Metadata: 🔺
Openness: 🔺
Presence: 🔻
Utility: 🔻

Additional Information
Source Code: LiFlimReader.java

Notes:
Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.

17.70 LaVision Imspec

Extensions: .msr
Developer: LaVision BioTec

Support

233http://carestream.com/PublicContent.aspx?langType=1033&id=448953
234http://www.lambert-instruments.com
235https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/LiFlimReader.java
236http://www.lavisionbiotec.com/
BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: LaVision Inspect

We currently have:

• a few .msr files

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

Pixels: ▼
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: InspectorReader.java\(^{237}\)

Notes:

## 17.71 Leica LCS LEI

**Extensions**: .lei, .tif

**Developer**: Leica Microsystems CMS GmbH\(^{238}\)

**Owner**: Leica\(^{239}\)

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Leica LCS LEI

**Freely Available Software:**

• Leica LCS Lite\(^{240}\)

We currently have:

• an LEI specification document (beta 2.000, from no later than 2004 February 17, in PDF)
• many LEI datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲

Openness: ▲

\(^{237}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/InspectorReader.java

\(^{238}\)http://www.leica-microsystems.com/

\(^{239}\)http://www.leica.com/

\(^{240}\)ftp://ftp.llt.de/softlib/LCSLite/LCSLite2611537.exe
Presence: ▲
Utility: ▲

Additional Information

Source Code: LeicaReader.java

Notes:

Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties. LCS stands for “Leica Confocal Software”. LEI presumably stands for “Leica Experimental Information”.

Commercial applications that support LEI include:

- Bitplane Imaris
- SVI Huygens
- Image-Pro Plus

17.72 Leica LAS AF LIF (Leica Image File Format)

Extensions: .lif

Developer: Leica Microsystems CMS GmbH

Owner: Leica

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌

Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions: 1.0, 2.0

Supported Metadata Fields: Leica LAS AF LIF (Leica Image File Format)

Freely Available Software:

- Leica LAS AF Lite (links at bottom of page)

We currently have:

- a LIF specification document (version 2, from no later than 2007 July 26, in PDF)
- a LIF specification document (version 1, from no later than 206 April 3, in PDF)
- numerous LIF datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: ▲

Metadata: ▲

Openness: ▲

Presence: ▲

Utility: ▲

Additional Information

241 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/LeicaReader.java
242 http://www.bitplane.com/
243 http://svi.nl/
244 http://www.mediacy.com/
245 http://www.leica-microsystems.com/
246 http://www.leica.com/
247 http://www.leica-microsystems.com/products/microscope-software/software-for-life-science-research/las-x/
Source Code: LIFReader.java

Notes:

Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties. LAS stands for “Leica Application Suite”. AF stands for “Advanced Fluorescence”.

Commercial applications that support LIF include:

- Bitplane Imaris
- SVI Huygens
- Amira

17.73 Leica SCN

Extensions: .scn

Developer: Leica Microsystems

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗

Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions: 2012-03-10

Supported Metadata Fields: Leica SCN

We currently have:

- a few sample datasets

We would like to have:

- an official specification document
- sample datasets that cannot be opened

Ratings

Pixels:

Metadata:

Openness:

Presence: ▼

Utility:

Additional Information

Source Code: LeicaSCNReader.java

Notes:

249 http://www.bitplane.com/
250 http://svi.nl/
251 http://www.amira.com/
252 http://www.leica-microsystems.com/
253 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/LeicaSCNReader.java
17.74 LEO

Extensions: .sxm
Owner: Zeiss

Support

BSD-licensed: 
Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: LEO

We currently have:
• Pascal code that can read LEO files (from ImageSXM)
• a few LEO files

We would like to have:
• an official specification document
• more LEO files

Ratings
Pixels:
Metadata:
Openness:
Presence:
Utility:

Additional Information
Source Code: LEOReader.java

Notes:

17.75 Li-Cor L2D

Extensions: .l2d, .tif, .scn
Owner: LiCor Biosciences

Support

BSD-licensed: 
Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Li-Cor L2D

We currently have:
• a few L2D datasets

We would like to have:
• an official specification document

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254 http://www.zeiss.de
256 http://www.licor.com/
• more L2D datasets

Ratings

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▼
Openness: □
Presence: □
Utility: □

Additional Information

Source Code: L2DReader.java

Notes:
L2D datasets cannot be imported into OME using server-side import. They can, however, be imported from ImageJ, or using the omeul utility.

17.76 LIM (Laboratory Imaging/Nikon)

Extensions: .lim
Owner: Laboratory Imaging

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: LIM (Laboratory Imaging/Nikon)

We currently have:

• several LIM files
• the ability to produce more LIM files

We would like to have:

• an official specification document

Ratings

Pixels: □
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information

Source Code: LIMReader.java

Notes:

Bio-Formats only supports uncompressed LIM files.

Commercial applications that support LIM include:

257 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/L2DReader.java
258 http://www.lim.cz/
259 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/LIMReader.java
17.77 MetaMorph 7.5 TIFF

Extensions: .tiff
Owner: Molecular Devices

Support
BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: MetaMorph 7.5 TIFF
We currently have:
• a few Metamorph 7.5 TIFF datasets
We would like to have:

Ratings
Pixels: 🔺
Metadata: 🔺
Openness: 🔺
Presence: 🔻
Utility: 🔻

Additional Information
Source Code: MetamorphTiffReader.java

Notes:

17.78 MetaMorph Stack (STK)

Extensions: .stk, .nd
Owner: Molecular Devices

Support
BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: MetaMorph Stack (STK)
We currently have:
• an STK specification document (from 2006 November 21, in DOC)
• an older STK specification document (from 2005 March 25, in DOC)
• an ND specification document (from 2002 January 24, in PDF)
• a large number of datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▲
Presence: ▲
Utility: ▲

Additional Information

Source Code: MetamorphReader.java

Notes:

Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.

Commercial applications that support STK include:

• Bitplane Imaris
• SVI Huygens
• DIMIN

See also:

Metamorph imaging system overview

17.79 MIAS (Maia Scientific)

Extensions: .tif

Developer: Maia Scientific

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: MIAS (Maia Scientific)

We currently have:

• several MIAS datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼

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264 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/MetamorphReader.java
265 http://www.bitplane.com/
266 http://svi.nl/
267 http://dimin.net/
268 http://www.metamorph.com/
269 http://www.selectscience.net/supplier/maia-scientific/?compID=6088
Utility: 

**Additional Information**

Source Code: MIASReader.java

Notes:

### 17.80 Micro-Manager

Extensions: .tif, .txt, .xml

Developer: Vale Lab

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ✓

Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: *Micro-Manager*

Freely Available Software:

- *Micro-Manager*

We currently have:

- many Micro-manager datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

Pixels: ![Up](<image_url>)

Metadata: ![Up](<image_url>)

Openness: ![Up](<image_url>)

Presence: ![Down](<image_url>)

Utility: ![Down](<image_url>)

**Additional Information**

Source Code: MicromanagerReader.java

Notes:

### 17.81 MINC MRI

Extensions: .mnc

Developer: McGill University

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ✗

Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

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270: https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/MIASReader.java

271: http://valelab.ucsf.edu/

272: http://micro-manager.org/

273: https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/MicromanagerReader.java

274: http://www.bic.mni.mcgill.ca/ServicesSoftware/MINC
Supported Metadata Fields: *MINC MRI*

Freely Available Software:

- **MINC**

We currently have:

- a few MINC files

We would like to have:

### Ratings

- Pixels: ![▲](image)
- Metadata: ![▼](image)
- Openness: ![▼](image)
- Presence: ![▼](image)
- Utility: ![▼](image)

### Additional Information

Source Code: [MINCReader.java](http://www.bic.mni.mcgill.ca/ServicesSoftware/MINC)

Notes:

## 17.82 Minolta MRW

Extensions: .mrw

Developer: Minolta

### Support

- BSD-licensed: ![X](image)
- Export: ![X](image)

Officially Supported Versions:

- **Minolta MRW**

Freely Available Software:

- **dcraw**

We currently have:

- several .mrw files

We would like to have:

### Ratings

- Pixels: ![▲](image)
- Metadata: ![▼](image)
- Openness: ![▼](image)
- Presence: ![▼](image)
- Utility: ![▼](image)

### Additional Information

- [Minolta MRW](http://www.konicaminolta.com/)
- [dcraw](http://www.cybercom.net/%7Edcoffin/dcraw/)

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275 http://www.bic.mni.mcgill.ca/ServicesSoftware/MINC
276 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/MINCReader.java
277 http://www.konicaminolta.com/
278 http://www.cybercom.net/%7Edcoffin/dcraw/
Source Code: MRWReader.java

Notes:

17.83 MNG (Multiple-image Network Graphics)

Extensions: .mng
Developer: MNG Development Group

Support

BSD-licensed: ✔
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: MNG (Multiple-image Network Graphics)

Freely Available Software:

- libmng (MNG reference library)

Sample Datasets:

- MNG sample files

We currently have:

- the libmng-testsuites package (from 2003 March 05, in C)
- a large number of MNG datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels:
Metadata:
Openness:
Presence:
Utility:

Additional Information

Source Code: MNGReader.java

Notes:

See also:

MNG homepage, MNG specification
17.84 Molecular Imaging

Extensions: .stp
Owner: Molecular Imaging Corp, San Diego CA (closed)

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Molecular Imaging

We currently have:
• Pascal code that reads Molecular Imaging files (from ImageSXM)
• a few Molecular Imaging files

We would like to have:
• an official specification document
• more Molecular Imaging files

Ratings

Pixels: ▼
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information

Source Code: MolecularImagingReader.java

Notes:

17.85 MRC (Medical Research Council)

Extensions: .mrc
Developer: MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: MRC (Medical Research Council)
Sample Datasets:
• golgi.mrc

We currently have:
• an MRC specification document (in TXT)

287 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/MolecularImagingReader.java
288 http://www2.mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk/
289 http://bio3d.colorado.edu/imod/files/imod_data.tar.gz
290 http://bio3d.colorado.edu/imod/doc/mrc_format.txt
• a few MRC datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: ▲

Metadata: ▲

Openness: ▲

Presence: ▼

Utility: ▼

Additional Information

Source Code: MRCReader.java\(^{291}\)

Notes:

Commercial applications that support MRC include:

• Bitplane Imaris\(^{292}\)

See also:

MRC on Wikipedia\(^{293}\)

17.86 NEF (Nikon Electronic Format)

Extensions: .nef, .tif

Developer: Nikon\(^{294}\)

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌

Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: NEF (Nikon Electronic Format)

Sample Datasets:

• neffile1.zip\(^{295}\)

• Sample NEF images\(^{296}\)

We currently have:

• a NEF specification document (v0.1, from 2003, in PDF)

• several NEF datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: ▲

Metadata: ▲

Openness: ▼

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\(^{291}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/MRCReader.java

\(^{292}\)http://www.bitplane.com/

\(^{293}\)http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MRC_%28file_format%29

\(^{294}\)http://www.nikon.com/

\(^{295}\)http://www.outbackphoto.com/workshop/NEF_conversion/neffile1.zip

\(^{296}\)http://www.nikondigital.org/articles/library/nikon_d2x_first_impressions.htm
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

**Source Code:** NikonReader.java

**Notes:**

Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.

**See also:**

NEF Conversion

### 17.87 NIfTI

**Extensions:** .img, .hdr

**Developer:** National Institutes of Health

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ❌

Export: ❌

**Officially Supported Versions:**

**Supported Metadata Fields:** NIfTI

**Sample Datasets:**

- Official test data

**We currently have:**

- NIfTI specification documents

**We would like to have:**

**Ratings**

**Pixels:** ▲

**Metadata:** ▲

**Openness:** ▲

**Presence:** ▼

**Utility:** ▼

**Additional Information**

**Source Code:** NiftiReader.java

**Notes:**

297 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/NikonReader.java

298 http://www.outbackphoto.com/workshop/NEF_conversion/nefconversion.html

299 http://www.nih.gov/

300 http://nifti.nimh.nih.gov/nifti-1/data

301 http://nifti.nimh.nih.gov/nifti-1/

302 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/NiftiReader.java
17.88 Nikon Elements TIFF

Extensions: .tiff
Developer: Nikon

Support
BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Nikon Elements TIFF
We currently have:
  • a few Nikon Elements TIFF files
We would like to have:
  • more Nikon Elements TIFF files

Ratings
Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information
Source Code: NikonElementsTiffReader.java

Notes:

17.89 Nikon EZ-C1 TIFF

Extensions: .tiff
Developer: Nikon

Support
BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Nikon EZ-C1 TIFF
We currently have:
  • a few Nikon EZ-C1 TIFF files
We would like to have:

Ratings
Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲

Notes:

303 http://www.nikon.com
304 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/NikonElementsTiffReader.java
305 http://www.nikon.com/
17.90 Nikon NIS-Elements ND2

Extensions: .nd2
Developer: Nikon USA

Support
BSD-licensed: 
Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Nikon NIS-Elements ND2

Freely Available Software:

- NIS-Elements Viewer from Nikon

We currently have:
- many ND2 datasets

We would like to have:
- an official specification document

Ratings
Pixels: 
Metadata: 
Openness: 
Presence: 
Utility: 

Additional Information
Source Code: NativeND2Reader.java

Notes:

There are two distinct versions of ND2: an old version, which uses JPEG-2000 compression, and a new version which is either uncompressed or ZIP-compressed. We are not aware of the version number or release date for either format.

Bio-Formats uses the JAI Image I/O Tools library to read ND2 files compressed with JPEG-2000.

There is also an ND2 reader that uses Nikon’s native libraries. To use it, you must be using Windows and have Nikon’s ND2 reader plugin for ImageJ installed. Additionally, you will need to download LegacyND2Reader.dll and place it in your ImageJ plugin folder.

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307 http://www.nikonusa.com/
308 http://www.nikoninstruments.com/Products/Software/NIS-Elements-Advanced-Research/NIS-Elements-Viewer
309 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/NativeND2Reader.java
310 http://java.net/projects/jai-imageio
312 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/lib/LegacyND2Reader.dll?raw=true
17.91 NRRD (Nearly Raw Raster Data)

Extensions: `.nrrd`, `.nhdr`, `.raw`, `.txt`
Developer: Teem developers\(^{313}\)

Support

BSD-licensed: ✓
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: **NRRD (Nearly Raw Raster Data)**

Freely Available Software:

- [nrrd (NRRD reference library)](http://teem.sourceforge.net/nrrd/)

Sample Datasets:

- [Diffusion tensor MRI datasets](http://www.sci.utah.edu/~gk/DTI-data/)

We currently have:

- [an nrrd specification document](http://teem.sourceforge.net/nrrd/format.html) (v1.9, from 2005 December 24, in HTML)
- A few nrrd datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▲
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▲

**Additional Information**

Source Code: [NRRDReader.java](https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/NRRDReader.java)

Notes:

17.92 Olympus CellR/APL

Extensions: `.apl`, `.mtb`, `.tnb`, `.tif`, `.obsep`
Owner: Olympus\(^{318}\)

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: **Olympus CellR/APL**

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\(^{314}\) [http://teem.sourceforge.net/nrrd/](http://teem.sourceforge.net/nrrd/)
\(^{315}\) [http://www.sci.utah.edu/~gk/DTI-data/](http://www.sci.utah.edu/~gk/DTI-data/)
\(^{316}\) [http://teem.sourceforge.net/nrrd/format.html](http://teem.sourceforge.net/nrrd/format.html)
\(^{318}\) [http://www.olympus.com/](http://www.olympus.com/)
We currently have:

- a few CellR datasets

We would like to have:

- more Cellr datasets
- an official specification document

**Ratings**

Pixels: ▲

Metadata: ▼

Openness: ▼

Presence: ▼

Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: APLReader.java

**Notes:**

### 17.93 Olympus FluoView FV1000

**Extensions:** .oib, .oif

**Owner:** Olympus

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ✗

Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions: 1.0, 2.0

**Supported Metadata Fields:** *Olympus FluoView FV1000*

**Freely Available Software:**

- FV-Viewer from Olympus

We currently have:

- an OIF specification document (v2.0.0.0, from 2008, in PDF)
- an FV1000 specification document (v1.0.0.0, from 2004 June 22, in PDF)
- older FV1000 specification documents (draft, in DOC and XLS)
- many FV1000 datasets

We would like to have:

- more OIB datasets (especially 2+ GB files)
- more FV1000 version 2 datasets

**Ratings**

Pixels: ▲

Metadata: ▲

Openness: ▲

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319 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/APLReader.java

320 http://www.olympus.com/

321 http://www.olympus.co.uk/microscopy/22_FluoView_FV1000__Confocal_Microscope.htm
Bio-Formats Documentation, Release 5.1.4

Presence: ▲
Utility: ▲

Additional Information
Source Code: FV1000Reader.java

Notes:
Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.

Bio-Formats uses a modified version of the Apache Jakarta POI library to read OIB files. OIF stands for “Original Imaging Format”. OIB stands for “Olympus Image Binary”. OIF is a multi-file format that includes an .oif file and a directory of .tif, .roi, .pty, .lut, and .bmp files. OIB is a single file format.

Commercial applications that support this format include:

• Bitplane Imaris
• SVI Huygens

See also:
Olympus FluoView Resource Center

17.94 Olympus FluoView TIFF

Extensions: .tif
Owner: Olympus

Support
BSD-licensed: X
Export: X

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Olympus FluoView TIFF

Freely Available Software:
• DIMIX

We currently have:
• a FluoView specification document (from 2002 November 14, in DOC)
• Olympus’ FluoView Image File Reference Suite (from 2002 March 1, in DOC)
• several FluoView datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings
Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▲

Presence:

323 http://jakarta.apache.org/poi/
324 http://www.bitplane.com/
325 http://svi.nl/
326 http://www.olympusfluoview.com
327 http://www.olympus.com/
328 http://www.dimin.net/
Utility:

Additional Information

Source Code: FluoviewReader.java

Notes:

Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.

Commercial applications that support this format include:

• Bitplane Imaris
• SVI Huygens

17.95 Olympus ScanR

Extensions: .xml, .dat, .tif

Developer: Olympus

Owner: Olympus

Support

BSD-licensed: 

Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Olympus ScanR

We currently have:

• several ScanR datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: 

Metadata: 

Openness: 

Presence: 

Utility: 

Additional Information

Source Code: ScanrReader.java

Notes:

17.96 Olympus SIS TIFF

Extensions: .tiff

Developer: Olympus

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329 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/FluoviewReader.java
330 http://www.bitplane.com/
331 http://svi.nl/
332 http://www.olympus.com/
333 http://www.olympus-sis.com/
335 http://www.olympus-sis.com/
Support

BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Olympus SIS TIFF

We currently have:

• a few example SIS TIFF files

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: ▼
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information

Source Code: SISReader.java

Notes:

17.97 OME-TIFF

Extensions: .ome.tiff

Developer: Open Microscopy Environment

Support

BSD-licensed: ✓
Export: ✓


Supported Metadata Fields: OME-TIFF

We currently have:

• an OME-TIFF specification document (from 2006 October 19, in HTML)
• many OME-TIFF datasets
• the ability to produce additional datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▲

Presence: ▼
Utility: ✿

Additional Information

Source Code: `OMETiffReader.java`\(^{340}\) Source Code: `OMETiffWriter.java`\(^{341}\)

Notes:

Bio-Formats can save image stacks as OME-TIFF.

Commercial applications that support OME-TIFF include:

- Bitplane Imaris\(^{342}\)
- SVI Huygens\(^{343}\)

See also:

OME-TIFF technical overview\(^{344}\)

17.98 OME-XML

Extensions: `.ome`\(^{345}\)

Developer: Open Microscopy Environment\(^{346}\)

Support

BSD-licensed: ✅

Export: ✅


Supported Metadata Fields: `OME-XML`

We currently have:

- OME-XML specification documents\(^{347}\)
- many OME-XML datasets
- the ability to produce more datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: ✿

Metadata: ✿

Openness: ✿

Presence: ❌

Utility: ✿

Additional Information

Source Code: `OMEXMLReader.java`\(^{348}\) Source Code: `OMEXMLWriter.java`\(^{349}\)

Notes:

\(^{340}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/OMETiffReader.java

\(^{341}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/out/OMETiffWriter.java

\(^{342}\)http://www.bitplane.com/

\(^{343}\)http://svi.nl/

\(^{344}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/ome-tiff/index.html

\(^{345}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/ome-xml/index.html

\(^{346}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/

\(^{347}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/

\(^{348}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/OMEXMLReader.java

\(^{349}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/out/OMEXMLWriter.java
Bio-Formats uses the OME-XML Java library\textsuperscript{350} to read OME-XML files.

Commercial applications that support OME-XML include:

- Bitplane Imaris\textsuperscript{351}
- SVI Huygens\textsuperscript{352}

### 17.99 Oxford Instruments

Extensions: .top  
Owner: Oxford Instruments\textsuperscript{353}  

**Support**  
BSD-licensed: 
Export: 

**Officially Supported Versions:**

**Supported Metadata Fields:** *Oxford Instruments*

We currently have:

- Pascal code that can read Oxford Instruments files (from ImageSXM)
- a few Oxford Instruments files

We would like to have:

- an official specification document
- more Oxford Instruments files

**Ratings**  
Pixels: 
Metadata: 
Openness: 
Presence: 
Utility: 

**Additional Information**

**Source Code:** OxfordInstrumentsReader.java\textsuperscript{354}

**Notes:**

### 17.100 PCORAW

Extensions: .pcoraw, .rec  
Developer: PCO\textsuperscript{355}  

**Support**  
BSD-licensed: 

\textsuperscript{350}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/ome-xml/java-library.html  
\textsuperscript{351}http://www.bitplane.com/  
\textsuperscript{352}http://svi.nl/  
\textsuperscript{353}http://www.oxinst.com  
\textsuperscript{354}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/OxfordInstrumentsReader.java  
\textsuperscript{355}http://www.pco.de/
Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: **PCORAW**

We currently have:

- a few example datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

- Pixels: 
- Metadata: 
- Openness: 
- Presence: 
- Utility: 

**Additional Information**

Source Code: PCORAWReader.java\(^{356}\)

Notes:

---

**17.101  PCX (PC Paintbrush)**

Extensions: .pcx

Developer: ZSoft Corporation

**Support**

- BSD-licensed: ✔
- Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: **PCX (PC Paintbrush)**

We currently have:

- several .pcx files
- the ability to generate additional .pcx files

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

- Pixels: ✔
- Metadata: 
- Openness: 
- Presence: 
- Utility: 

**Additional Information**

Source Code: PCXReader.java\(^{357}\)

Notes:

\(^{356}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/PCORAWReader.java

\(^{357}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/PCXReader.java
Commercial applications that support PCX include Zeiss LSM Image Browser\footnote{http://www.zeiss.com/microscopy/en_de/downloads/lsm-5-series.html}.

### 17.102 Perkin Elmer Densitometer

Extensions: .pds  
Developer: Perkin Elmer\footnote{http://www.perkinelmer.com}  

**Support**  
BSD-licensed: \xmark  
Export: \xmark  

Officially Supported Versions:  
Supported Metadata Fields: *Perkin Elmer Densitometer*  
We currently have:  
- a few PDS datasets  
We would like to have:  
- an official specification document  
- more PDS datasets  

**Ratings**

Pixels: ⬤  
Metadata: ⬤  
Openness: ⬤  

Presence: ⬤  
Utility: ⬤  

**Additional Information**

Source Code: PDSReader.java\footnote{https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/PDSReader.java}  
Notes:

### 17.103 PerkinElmer Nuance

Extensions: .im3  
Developer: PerkinElmer\footnote{http://www.perkinelmer.com/}  

**Support**  
BSD-licensed: ✔️  
Export: \xmark  

Officially Supported Versions:  
Supported Metadata Fields: *PerkinElmer Nuance*  
We currently have:  
- a few sample datasets

\footnote{http://www.zeiss.com/microscopy/en_de/downloads/lsm-5-series.html}  
\footnote{http://www.perkinelmer.com}  
\footnote{https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/PDSReader.java}  
\footnote{http://www.perkinelmer.com/}
We would like to have:

**Ratings**

- Pixels: 
- Metadata: ▼
- Openness: ▼
- Presence: ▼
- Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: IM3Reader.java

Notes:

**17.104 PerkinElmer Operetta**

Extensions: .tiff, .xml

Developer: PerkinElmer

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ❌

Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: *PerkinElmer Operetta*

We currently have:

- a few sample datasets

We would like to have:

- an official specification document
- more sample datasets

**Ratings**

- Pixels: ▲
- Metadata: ▲
- Openness: ▲
- Presence: ▼
- Utility: ▲

**Additional Information**

Source Code: OperettaReader.java

Notes:

---


17.105 PerkinElmer UltraView

Extensions: .tif, .2, .3, .4, etc.

Owner: PerkinElmer

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗

Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: *PerkinElmer UltraView*

We currently have:

- several UltraView datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

Pixels: ▲

Metadata: ▼

Openness: ▼

Presence: ▼

Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: [PerkinElmerReader.java](http://www.perkinelmer.com/)

Notes:

Other associated extensions include: .tim, .zpo, .csv, .htm, .cfg, .ano, .rec

Commercial applications that support this format include:

- Bitplane Imaris
- Image-Pro Plus

See also:

[PerkinElmer UltraView system overview](http://www.perkinelmer.com/pages/020/cellularimaging/products/ultraviewvoxsystemsoverview.xhtml)

17.106 PGM (Portable Gray Map)

Extensions: .pgm

Developer: Netpbm developers

Support

BSD-licensed: ✔

Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: *PGM (Portable Gray Map)*

---

365 http://www.perkinelmer.com/
366 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/PerkinElmerReader.java
367 http://www.bitplane.com/
368 http://www.mediacy.com/
369 http://www.perkinelmer.com/pages/020/cellularimaging/products/ultraviewvoxsystemsoverview.xhtml
Freely Available Software:

- Netpbm graphics filter[^70]

We currently have:

- a PGM specification document[^71] (from 2003 October 3, in HTML)
- a few PGM files

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels:

Metadata:

Openness:

Presence:

Utility:

Additional Information

Source Code: PGMReader.java[^72]

Notes:

17.107 Adobe Photoshop PSD

Extensions: .psd

Developer: Adobe[^373]

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌

Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions: 1.0

Supported Metadata Fields: Adobe Photoshop PSD

We currently have:

- a PSD specification document (v3.0.4, 16 July 1995)
- a few PSD files

We would like to have:

- more PSD files

Ratings

Pixels:

Metadata:

Openness:

Presence:

Utility:

Additional Information

[^70]: http://netpbm.sourceforge.net/

[^71]: http://netpbm.sourceforge.net/doc/pgm.html

[^72]: https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/PGMReader.java

[^373]: http://www.adobe.com/
Source Code: PSDReader.java

Notes:

17.108 Photoshop TIFF

Extensions: .tif, .tiff
Developer: Adobe

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Photoshop TIFF

We currently have:
• a Photoshop TIFF specification document
• a few Photoshop TIFF files

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels:
Metadata:
Openness:
Presence:
Utility:

Additional Information

Source Code: PhotoshopTiffReader.java

Notes:

17.109 PicoQuant Bin

Extensions: .bin
Developer: PicoQuant

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: PicoQuant Bin

Freely Available Software:

• SymphoTime64

---

We currently have:

- a few example datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

- Pixels: ▼
- Metadata: ▼
- Openness: ▼
- Presence: ▼
- Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: PQBinReader.java

Notes:

### 17.110 PICT (Macintosh Picture)

Extensions: .pict

Developer: Apple Computer

**Support**

- BSD-licensed: ✔
- Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: **PICT (Macintosh Picture)**

We currently have:

- many PICT datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

- Pixels: ▲
- Metadata: ▼
- Openness: ▼
- Presence: ▲
- Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: PictReader.java

Notes:

**QuickTime for Java** is required for reading vector files and some compressed files.

**See also:**

379 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/PQBinReader.java
380 http://www.apple.com
381 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/PictReader.java
PICT technical overview\textsuperscript{383} Another PICT technical overview\textsuperscript{384}

\section*{17.111 PNG (Portable Network Graphics)}

Extensions: .png

Developer: PNG Development Group\textsuperscript{385}

\subsection*{Support}

BSD-licensed: ✓

Export: ✓

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: \textit{PNG (Portable Network Graphics)}

Freely Available Software:

\begin{itemize}
  \item PNG Writer plugin for ImageJ\textsuperscript{386}
\end{itemize}

We currently have:

\begin{itemize}
  \item a PNG specification document\textsuperscript{387} (W3C/ISO/IEC version, from 2003 November 10, in HTML)
  \item several PNG datasets
\end{itemize}

We would like to have:

\subsection*{Ratings}

Pixels: ▲

Metadata: ▲

Openness: ▲

Presence: ▲

Utility: ■

\subsection*{Additional Information}

Source Code: APNGReader.java\textsuperscript{388}

Notes:

Bio-Formats uses the Java Image I/O\textsuperscript{389} API to read and write PNG files.

\textbf{See also:}

PNG technical overview\textsuperscript{390}

\section*{17.112 Prairie Technologies TIFF}

Extensions: .tif, .xml, .cfg

Developer: Prairie Technologies\textsuperscript{391}

\subsection*{Support}

\begin{itemize}
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{384}http://www.prepressure.com/formats/pict/fileformat.htm
\textsuperscript{385}http://www.libpng.org/pub/png/pngnews.html
\textsuperscript{386}http://rsb.info.nih.gov/ij/plugins/png-writer.html
\textsuperscript{387}http://www.libpng.org/pub/png/spec/iso/
\textsuperscript{388}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/APNGReader.java
\textsuperscript{389}http://docs.oracle.com/javase/6/docs/technotes/guides/imageio/
\textsuperscript{390}http://www.libpng.org/pub/png/
\textsuperscript{391}http://www.prairie-technologies.com/
BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Prairie Technologies TIFF

We currently have:

• many Prairie datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼

Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: PrairieReader.java

Notes:

17.113 Quesant

Extensions: .afm

Developer: Quesant Instrument Corporation

Owner: KLA-Tencor Corporation

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Quesant

We currently have:

• Pascal code that can read Quesant files (from ImageSXM)
• several Quesant files

We would like to have:

• an official specification document
• more Quesant files

**Ratings**

Pixels: ▼
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼

Presence: ▼

---

392 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/PrairieReader.java
Utility: 📉

Additional Information

Source Code: QuesantReader.java

Notes:

17.114 QuickTime Movie

Extensions: .mov

Owner: Apple Computer

Support

BSD-licensed: ✅

Export: ✅

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: QuickTime Movie

Freely Available Software:

• QuickTime Player

We currently have:

• a QuickTime specification document (from 2001 March 1, in HTML)
• several QuickTime datasets
• the ability to produce more datasets

We would like to have:

• more QuickTime datasets, including:
  – files compressed with a common, unsupported codec
  – files with audio tracks and/or multiple video tracks

Ratings

Pixels: 📉

Metadata: 📉

Openness: 📉

Presence: ❌

Utility: 📉

Additional Information

Source Code: NativeQTReader.java Source Code: QTWriter.java

Notes:

Bio-Formats has two modes of operation for QuickTime:

• QTJava mode requires QuickTime to be installed (32-bit JVM only, not supported with 64-bit).
• Native mode works on systems with no QuickTime (e.g. Linux).

---

395 http://www.apple.com/
397 http://developer.apple.com/documentation/Quicktime/QTFF/
398 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/NativeQTReader.java
399 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/out/QTWriter.java
400 http://www.apple.com/quicktime/download/
Bio-Formats can save image stacks as QuickTime movies. The following table shows supported codecs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codec</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>QTJava</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>raw</td>
<td>Full Frames (Uncompressed)</td>
<td>read &amp; write</td>
<td>read &amp; write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iraw</td>
<td>Intel YUV Uncompressed Animation (run length encoded RGB)</td>
<td>read only</td>
<td>read &amp; write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rle</td>
<td>Still Image JPEG DIB</td>
<td>read only</td>
<td>read only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jpeg</td>
<td>Animation (run length encoded RGB)</td>
<td>read only</td>
<td>read only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rpza</td>
<td>Apple Video 16 bit “road pizza”</td>
<td>read only (partial)</td>
<td>read only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mjpb</td>
<td>Motion JPEG codec</td>
<td>read only</td>
<td>read only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvid</td>
<td>Cinepak</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>read &amp; write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>svq1</td>
<td>Sorenson Video</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>read &amp; write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>svq3</td>
<td>Sorenson Video 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>read &amp; write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mp4v</td>
<td>MPEG-4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>read &amp; write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h263</td>
<td>H.263</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>read &amp; write</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also:

QuickTime software overview[^401]

### 17.115 RHK

Extensions: .sm2, .sm3

Owner: RHK Technologies[^402]

Support

BSD-licensed: 

Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: RHK

We currently have:

- Pascal code that can read RHK files (from ImageSXM)
- a few RHK files

We would like to have:

- an official specification document
- more RHK files

Ratings

Pixels: 

Metadata: 

Openness: 

Presence: 

[^401]: http://www.apple.com/quicktime/
[^402]: http://www.rhk-tech.com
Utility: 

Additional Information

Source Code: RHKReader.java  

Notes:

17.116 SBIG

Owner: Santa Barbara Instrument Group (SBIG)  

Support

BSD-licensed: 

Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: SBIG

We currently have:

• an official SBIG specification document

• a few SBIG files

We would like to have:

• more SBIG files

Ratings

Pixels: 

Metadata: 

Openness: 

Presence: 

Utility: 

Additional Information

Source Code: SBIGReader.java

Notes:

17.117 Seiko

Extensions: .xqd, .xqf

Owner: Seiko  

Support

BSD-licensed: 

Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Seiko

Notes:

403 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/RHKReader.java

404 http://www.sbig.com

405 http://sbig.impulse.net/pdf/files/file.format.pdf


We currently have:

- Pascal code that can read Seiko files (from ImageSXM)
- a few Seiko files

We would like to have:

- an official specification document
- more Seiko files

**Ratings**

- Pixels: ▼
- Metadata: ▼
- Openness: ▼
- Presence: ▼
- Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: SeikoReader.java

Notes:

17.118 SimplePCI & HCImage

Extensions: .cxd

Developer: Compix

**Support**

- BSD-licensed: ✗
- Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: SimplePCI & HCImage

We currently have:

- several SimplePCI files

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

- Pixels: ▲
- Metadata: ▼
- Openness: ▲
- Presence: ▼
- Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: PCIReader.java

Notes:

17.118. SimplePCI & HCImage
Bio-Formats uses a modified version of the Apache Jakarta POI library\(^{411}\) to read CXD files.

See also:

SimplePCI software overview\(^{412}\)

## 17.119 SimplePCI & HCIImage TIFF

Extensions: .tiff

Developer: Hamamatsu\(^{413}\)

### Support

- BSD-licensed: ✗
- Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: *SimplePCI & HCIImage TIFF*

We currently have:

- a few SimplePCI TIFF datasets

We would like to have:

- more SimplePCI TIFF datasets

### Ratings

- Pixels: ▲
- Metadata: ▼
- Openness: ▲
- Presence: ▼
- Utility: ▼

### Additional Information

Source Code: SimplePCITiffReader.java\(^{414}\)

Notes:

## 17.120 SM Camera

### Support

- BSD-licensed: ✗
- Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: *SM Camera*

We currently have:

- Pascal code that can read SM-Camera files (from ImageSXM)
- a few SM-Camera files

---

\(^{411}\) [http://jakarta.apache.org/poi/](http://jakarta.apache.org/poi/)

\(^{412}\) [http://hcimage.com/simple-pci-legacy/](http://hcimage.com/simple-pci-legacy/)

\(^{413}\) [http://hcimage.com/simple-pci-legacy/](http://hcimage.com/simple-pci-legacy/)

We would like to have:

- an official specification document
- more SM-Camera files

**Ratings**

Pixels: 

Metadata: 

Openness: 

Presence: 

Utility: 

**Additional Information**

Source Code: SMCameraReader.java

Notes:

**17.121 SPIDER**

Extensions: .spi, .stk

Developer: Wadsworth Center

**Support**

BSD-licensed: 

Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: SPIDER

Freely Available Software:

- SPIDER

We currently have:

- a few example datasets
- official file format documentation

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

Pixels: 

Metadata: 

Openness: 

Presence: 

Utility: 

**Additional Information**

Source Code: SpiderReader.java

---


416 http://www.wadsworth.org/spider_doc/spider/docs/spider.html

417 http://www.wadsworth.org/spider_doc/spider/docs/spider.html

418 http://www.wadsworth.org/spider_doc/spider/docs/image_doc.html

Notes:

17.122 Targa

Extensions: .tga
Developer: Truevision\(^{420}\)

Support

BSD-licensed: 
Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Targa

We currently have:
- a Targa specification document
- a few Targa files

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: 
Metadata: 
Openness: 
Presence: 
Utility: 

Additional Information

Source Code: TargaReader.java\(^{421}\)

Notes:

17.123 Text

Extensions: .txt

Support

BSD-licensed: 
Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Text

We currently have:

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: 
Metadata: 

\(^{420}\)http://www.truevision.com  
\(^{421}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/TargaReader.java
17.124  TIFF (Tagged Image File Format)

Extensions: .tif
Developer: Aldus and Microsoft
Owner: Adobe

Support
BSD-licensed: ✔
Export: ✔

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: TIFF (Tagged Image File Format)

Sample Datasets:
- LZW TIFF data gallery
- Big TIFF

We currently have:
- a TIFF specification document (v6.0, from 1992 June 3, in PDF)
- many TIFF datasets
- a few BigTIFF datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings
Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▲
Presence: ▲
Utility: ◼

Additional Information
Source Code: TextReader.java
Source Code: TiffReader.java
Source Code: TiffWriter.java

Notes:
Reads tabular pixel data produced by a variety of software.

423 http://www.adobe.com
424 http://marlin.life.utsa.edu/Data_Gallery.html
425 http://www.awaresystems.be/imaging/tiff/bigtiff.html#samples
427 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/TiffReader.java
Bio-Formats can also read BigTIFF files (TIFF files larger than 4 GB). Bio-Formats can save image stacks as TIFF or BigTIFF.

See also:
- TIFF technical overview
- BigTIFF technical overview

17.125 TillPhotonics TillVision

Extensions: .vws

Developer: Till Photonics

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗

Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: TillPhotonics TillVision

We currently have:
- several TillVision datasets

We would like to have:
- an official specification document

Ratings

Pixels: ☹

Metadata: ☹

Openness: ☹

Presence: ☹

Utility: ☹

Additional Information

Source Code: TillVisionReader.java

Notes:

17.126 Topometrix

Extensions: .tfr, .ffr, .zfr, .zfp, .2fl

Owner: TopoMetrix (now Veeco)

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗

Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Topometrix

We currently have:

---

429 http://www.awaresystems.be/imaging/tiff/faq.html#q3
430 http://www.awaresystems.be/imaging/tiff/bigtiff.html
431 http://www.till-photonics.com/
433 http://www.veeco.com/
• Pascal code that reads Topometrix files (from ImageSXM)
• a few Topometrix files

We would like to have:
• an official specification document
• more Topometrix files

Ratings
Pixels: ▼
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information
Source Code: TopometrixReader.java

Notes:

17.127 Trestle

Extensions: .tif, .sld, .jpg

Support
BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Trestle

Sample Datasets:
• OpenSlide

We currently have:
• a few example datasets
• developer documentation from the OpenSlide project

We would like to have:

Ratings
Pixels: ▼
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information
Source Code: TrestleReader.java

Notes:

17.127. Trestle
Notes:

17.128 UBM

Extensions: .pr3

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌

Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: UBM

We currently have:

• Pascal code that can read UBM files (from ImageSXM)
• one UBM file

We would like to have:

• an official specification document
• more UBM files

Ratings

Pixels:

Metadata:

Openness:

Presence:

Utility:

Additional Information

Source Code: UBMReader.java\textsuperscript{438}

Notes:

17.129 Unisoku

Extensions: .dat, .hdr

Owner: Unisoku\textsuperscript{439}

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌

Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Unisoku

We currently have:

• Pascal code that can read Unisoku files (from ImageSXM)
• a few Unisoku files

\textsuperscript{438}https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/UBMReader.java

\textsuperscript{439}http://www.unisoku.com
We would like to have:

- an official specification document
- more Unisoku files

Ratings

Pixels: ▼
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information

Source Code: UnisokuReader.java

Notes:

17.130. Varian FDF

Extensions: .fdf
Developer: Varian, Inc.

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Varian FDF

We currently have:

- a few Varian FDF datasets

We would like to have:

- an official specification document
- more Varian FDF datasets

Ratings

Pixels:
Metadata: ▼
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

Additional Information

Source Code: VarianFDFReader.java

Notes:


http://www.varianinc.com

https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/VarianFDFReader.java
17.131 Veeco AFM

Extensions: .hdf
Developer: Veeco

Support
BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Veeco AFM

We currently have:
   • a few sample datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings
Pixels: ☐
Metadata: ☐
Openness: ☑
Presence: ☐
Utility: ☐

Additional Information
Source Code: VeecoReader.java

Notes:

17.132 VG SAM

Extensions: .dti

Support
BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: VG SAM

We currently have:
   • a few VG-SAM files

We would like to have:
   • an official specification document
   • more VG-SAM files

Ratings
Pixels: ☐
Metadata: ☐

---

443 http://www.veeco.com
444 https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/VeecoReader.java
Openness: 
Presence: 
Utility: 

Additional Information
Source Code: VGSAMReader.java

Notes:

17.133 VisiTech XYS

Extensions: .xys, .html
Developer: VisiTech International

Support
BSD-licensed: 
Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: VisiTech XYS
We currently have:
• several VisiTech datasets
We would like to have:
• an official specification document

Ratings
Pixels: 
Metadata: 
Openness: 
Presence: 
Utility: 

Additional Information
Source Code: VisitechReader.java

Notes:

17.134 Volocity

Extensions: .mvd2
Developer: PerkinElmer

Support
BSD-licensed: 
Export: 

https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/VGSAMReader.java
http://www.visitech.co.uk/
https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/VisitechReader.java
http://www.perkinelmer.com/pages/020/cellularimaging/products/volocity.xhtml
Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: *Volocity*
Sample Datasets:
  - PerkinElmer Downloads\(^{449}\)
We currently have:
  - many example Volocity datasets
We would like to have:
  - an official specification document
  - any Volocity datasets that do not open correctly

**Ratings**

Pixels: 
Metadata: 
Openness: 
Presence: 
Utility: 

**Additional Information**

Source Code: *VolocityReader.java*\(^{450}\)
Notes:
.mvd2 files are Metakit database files\(^{451}\).

---

**17.135 Volocity Library Clipping**

Extensions: .acff
Developer: PerkinElmer\(^{452}\)

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ❌
Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: *Volocity Library Clipping*
We currently have:
  - several Volocity library clipping datasets
We would like to have:
  - any datasets that do not open correctly
  - an official specification document

**Ratings**

Pixels: 
Metadata: 

---

\(^{449}\)http://cellularimaging.perkinelmer.com/downloads/
\(^{450}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/VolocityReader.java
\(^{451}\)http://equi4.com/metakit/
\(^{452}\)http://www.perkinelmer.com/pages/020/cellularimaging/products/volocity.xhtml
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▼
Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: [VolocityClippingReader.java](https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/VolocityClippingReader.java)

Notes:

RGB .acff files are not yet supported. See [#6413](https://trac.openmicroscopy.org/ome/ticket/6413).

---

**17.136 WA-TOP**

Extensions: .wat

Developer: WA Technology

Owner: Oxford Instruments[^455]

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ❌

Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: **WA-TOP**

We currently have:

- Pascal code that can read WA-TOP files (from ImageSXM)
- a few WA-TOP files

We would like to have:

- an official specification document
- more WA-TOP files

**Ratings**

Pixels: ▼

Metadata: ▼

Openness: ▼

Presence: ▼

Utility: ▼

**Additional Information**

Source Code: [WATOPReader.java](https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/WATOPReader.java)

Notes:

[^454]: [https://trac.openmicroscopy.org/ome/ticket/6413](https://trac.openmicroscopy.org/ome/ticket/6413)
[^455]: [http://www.oxinst.com](http://www.oxinst.com)
17.137 Windows Bitmap

Extensions: .bmp
Developer: Microsoft and IBM

Support

BSD-licensed: ✔
Export: ✗

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Windows Bitmap

Freely Available Software:
  • BMP Writer plugin for ImageJ

We currently have:
  • many BMP datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings

Pixels: ▲
Metadata: ▲
Openness: ▼
Presence: ▲
Utility: ◼

Additional Information

Source Code: BMPReader.java

Notes:
Compressed BMP files are currently not supported.

See also:
Technical Overview

17.138 Woolz

Extensions: .wlz
Developer: MRC Human Genetics Unit

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗
Export: ✔

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Woolz

Freely Available Software:


https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-bsd/src/loci/formats/in/BMPReader.java


http://www.emouseatlas.org/emap/analysis_tools_resources/software/woolz.html
• Woolz
We currently have:
  • a few Woolz datasets
We would like to have:

Ratings
Pixels:
Metadata:
Openness:
Presence:
Utility:

Additional Information
Source Code: WlzReader.java Source Code: WlzWriter.java
Notes:

17.139 Zeiss Axio CSM

Extensions: .lms
Developer: Carl Zeiss Microscopy GmbH
Owner: Carl Zeiss Microscopy GmbH

Support
BSD-licensed: 
Export: 

Officially Supported Versions:
Supported Metadata Fields: Zeiss Axio CSM
We currently have:
  • one example dataset
We would like to have:

Ratings
Pixels:
Metadata:
Openness:
Presence:
Utility:

Additional Information
Source Code: ZeissLMSReader.java
Notes:

461http://www.emouseatlas.org/emap/analysis_tools_resources/software/woolz.html
464http://www.zeiss.com/microscopy/
465http://www.zeiss.com/microscopy/
466https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/ZeissLMSReader.java
This should not be confused with the more common Zeiss LSM format, which has a similar extension. As far as we know, the Axio CSM 700 system is the only one which saves files in the .ims format.

17.140 Zeiss AxioVision TIFF

Extensions: .xml, .tiff

Developer: Carl Zeiss Microscopy GmbH\(^{467}\)

Owner: Carl Zeiss Microscopy GmbH\(^{468}\)

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌

Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: Zeiss AxioVision TIFF

Freely Available Software:

- Zeiss ZEN Lite\(^{469}\)

We currently have:

- many example datasets

We would like to have:

- an official specification document

Ratings

Pixels: ▲

Metadata: ▲

Openness: ▼

Presence: ▼

Utility: ▼

Additional Information

Source Code: ZeissTIFFReader.java\(^{470}\)

Notes:

17.141 Zeiss AxioVision ZVI (Zeiss Vision Image)

Extensions: .zvi

Developer: Carl Zeiss Microscopy GmbH (AxioVision)\(^{471}\)

Owner: Carl Zeiss Microscopy GmbH\(^{472}\)

Support

BSD-licensed: ❌

Export: ❌

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\(^{467}\)http://www.zeiss.com/microscopy/

\(^{468}\)http://www.zeiss.com/microscopy/


\(^{470}\)https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/ZeissTIFFReader.java


\(^{472}\)http://www.zeiss.com/microscopy/
Officially Supported Versions: 1.0, 2.0

Supported Metadata Fields: Zeiss AxioVision ZVI (Zeiss Vision Image)

Freely Available Software:

- Zeiss Axiovision LE

We currently have:

- a ZVI specification document (v2.0.5, from 2010 August, in PDF)
- an older ZVI specification document (v2.0.2, from 2006 August 23, in PDF)
- an older ZVI specification document (v2.0.1, from 2005 April 21, in PDF)
- an older ZVI specification document (v1.0.26.01.01, from 2001 January 29, in DOC)
- Zeiss’ ZvImageReader code (v1.0, from 2001 January 25, in C++)
- many ZVI datasets

We would like to have:

Ratings

- Pixels: ☑️
- Metadata: ☑️
- Openness: ☑️
- Presence: ☑️
- Utility: ☑️

Additional Information

Source Code: ZeissZVIReader.java

Notes:

Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.

Bio-Formats uses a modified version of the Apache Jakarta POI library to read ZVI files. ImageJ/FIJI will use the ZVI reader plugin in preference to Bio-Formats if both are installed. If you have a problem which is solved by opening the file using the Bio-Formats Importer plugin, you can just remove the ZVI_Reader.class from the plugins folder.

Commercial applications that support ZVI include Bitplane Imaris.

See also:
Axiovision software overview

17.142 Zeiss CZI

Extensions: .czi

Developer: Carl Zeiss Microscopy GmbH

Support

BSD-licensed: ✗

Export: ✗
Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: *Zeiss CZI*

Freely Available Software:

- *Zeiss ZEN*[^480]

We currently have:

- many example datasets
- official specification documents

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

- Pixels: ▲
- Metadata: ▲
- Openness: ▲
- Presence: ▼
- Utility: ■

**Additional Information**

Source Code: *ZeissCZIReader.java*[^481]

Notes:

Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.

### 17.143 Zeiss LSM (Laser Scanning Microscope) 510/710

Extensions: .lsm, .mdb

Owner: *Carl Zeiss Microscopy GmbH*[^482]

**Support**

BSD-licensed: ❌

Export: ❌

Officially Supported Versions:

Supported Metadata Fields: *Zeiss LSM (Laser Scanning Microscope) 510/710*

Freely Available Software:

- *Zeiss LSM Image Browser*[^483]
- *LSM Toolbox plugin for ImageJ*[^484]
- *LSM Reader plugin for ImageJ*[^485]
- *DIMIN*[^486]

We currently have:

- LSM specification v3.2, from 2003 March 12, in PDF
- LSM specification v5.5, from 2009 November 23, in PDF

[^482]: http://www.zeiss.com/microscopy/
[^484]: http://imagejdocu.tudor.lu/Members/ppirrotte/lsmtoolbox
[^486]: http://www.dimin.net/
• LSM specification v6.0, from 2010 September 28, in PDF
• many LSM datasets

We would like to have:

**Ratings**

*Pixels:* ▲
*Metadata:* ▲
*Openness:* ▼
*Presence:* ▲
*Utility:* ▼

**Additional Information**

*Source Code:* [ZeissLSMReader.java](https://github.com/openmicroscopy/bioformats/blob/v5.1.4/components/formats-gpl/src/loci/formats/in/ZeissLSMReader.java)

*Notes:*

**Please note that while we have specification documents for this format, we are not able to distribute them to third parties.**

**Bio-Formats uses the MDB Tools Java port**

**Commercial applications that support this format include:**

- SVI Huygens
- Bitplane Imaris
- Amira
- Image-Pro Plus

---

489 [http://www2.svi.nl/](http://www2.svi.nl/)
# SUMMARY OF SUPPORTED METADATA FIELDS

## 18.1 Format readers

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46 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_LotNumber
50 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_SerialNumber
51 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Type
52 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Voltage
53 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Zoom
57 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#DetectorSettings_ReadOutRate
60 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_LotNumber

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240 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_Transform
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253 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_SerialNumber
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328 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_StrokeColor
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330 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_StrokeWidth
331 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_Text
332 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_TheC
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334 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_Transform
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389 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#ROI_NameSpace
393 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Reagent_Name
395 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_FillColor
396 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_FillRule
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400 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Rectangle_Height
401 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_LineCap

18.2. Metadata fields
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Continued on next page

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429 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SA_xsd.html#AnnotationRef ID
430 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SA_xsd.html#Annotation_Description
433 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SA_xsd.html#TagAnnotation_Value
438 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SA_xsd.html#TermAnnotation_Value
439 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#TiffData_FirstC
440 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#TiffData_FirstT
441 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#TiffData_FirstZ
442 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#TiffData_IFD
444 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SA_xsd.html#AnnotationRef_ID
446 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SA_xsd.html#Annotation_ID
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<tr>
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Table 18.2 – continued from previous page

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<td>0</td>
<td>167</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

18.2.1 SlidebookReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Olympus Slidebook format reader. These fields are from the OME data model\(^{476}\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

**Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:**

- The file format itself supports 34 of them (7%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 34 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Olympus Slidebook format reader:

- Channel : ID\(^{477}\)
- Channel : NDFilter\(^{478}\)
- Channel : Name\(^{479}\)
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel\(^{480}\)
- Image : AcquisitionDate\(^{481}\)
- Image : Description\(^{482}\)
- Image : ID\(^{483}\)
- Image : InstrumentRef\(^{484}\)
- Image : Name\(^{485}\)
- Instrument : ID\(^{486}\)
- Objective : Correction\(^{487}\)

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\(^{471}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSample_Timepoint
\(^{472}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SA_xsd.html#AnnotationRef_ID
\(^{473}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SA_xsd.html#Annotation_ID
\(^{474}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SA_xsd.html#Annotation_Namespace
\(^{475}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SA_xsd.html#XMLAnnotation_Value
\(^{476}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\(^{477}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\(^{478}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_NDFilter
\(^{479}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
\(^{480}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
\(^{481}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
\(^{482}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Description
\(^{486}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Correction

18.2. Metadata fields
Bio-Formats Documentation, Release 5.1.4

- Objective: ID\(^{488}\)
- Objective: Immersion\(^{489}\)
- Objective: Model\(^{490}\)
- Objective: NominalMagnification\(^{491}\)
- ObjectiveSettings: ID\(^{492}\)
- Pixels: BigEndian\(^{493}\)
- Pixels: DimensionOrder\(^{494}\)
- Pixels: ID\(^{495}\)
- Pixels: Interleaved\(^{496}\)
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX\(^{497}\)
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY\(^{498}\)
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ\(^{499}\)
- Pixels: SignificantBits\(^{500}\)
- Pixels: SizeC\(^{501}\)
- Pixels: SizeT\(^{502}\)
- Pixels: SizeX\(^{503}\)
- Pixels: SizeY\(^{504}\)
- Pixels: SizeZ\(^{505}\)
- Pixels: Type\(^{506}\)
- Plane: ExposureTime\(^{507}\)
- Plane: TheC\(^{508}\)
- Plane: TheT\(^{509}\)
- Plane: TheZ\(^{510}\)

Total supported: 34

Total unknown or missing: 441

\(^{488}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_ID
\(^{489}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Immersion
\(^{490}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Model
\(^{491}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification
\(^{492}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ObjectiveSettings_ID
\(^{493}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
\(^{494}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder
\(^{495}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID
\(^{496}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
\(^{500}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits
\(^{501}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
\(^{502}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
\(^{503}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX
\(^{504}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
\(^{505}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ
\(^{506}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
\(^{507}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_ExposureTime
\(^{508}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC
\(^{509}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
\(^{510}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ

18.2. Metadata fields
18.2.2 SlideBook6Reader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats SlideBook 6 SLD (native) format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\textsuperscript{511}. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
- The file format itself supports 37 of them (7%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 37 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats SlideBook 6 SLD (native) format reader:
- Channel: ID\textsuperscript{512}
- Channel: Name\textsuperscript{513}
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\textsuperscript{514}
- Image: AcquisitionDate\textsuperscript{515}
- Image: Description\textsuperscript{516}
- Image: ID\textsuperscript{517}
- Image: InstrumentRef\textsuperscript{518}
- Image: Name\textsuperscript{519}
- Instrument: ID\textsuperscript{520}
- Objective: Correction\textsuperscript{521}
- Objective: ID\textsuperscript{522}
- Objective: Immersion\textsuperscript{523}
- Objective: Model\textsuperscript{524}
- Objective: NominalMagnification\textsuperscript{525}
- ObjectiveSettings: ID\textsuperscript{526}
- Pixels: BigEndian\textsuperscript{527}
- Pixels: DimensionOrder\textsuperscript{528}
- Pixels: ID\textsuperscript{529}

\textsuperscript{511}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\textsuperscript{512}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\textsuperscript{513}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
\textsuperscript{514}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
\textsuperscript{515}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
\textsuperscript{516}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Description
\textsuperscript{517}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_ID
\textsuperscript{518}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#InstrumentRef_ID
\textsuperscript{519}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Instrument_Name
\textsuperscript{520}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Instrument_ID
\textsuperscript{521}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Correction
\textsuperscript{522}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_ID
\textsuperscript{523}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Immersion
\textsuperscript{524}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Model
\textsuperscript{525}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification
\textsuperscript{526}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ObjectiveSettings_ID
\textsuperscript{527}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
\textsuperscript{528}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder
\textsuperscript{529}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: DeltaT
• Plane: ExposureTime
• Plane: PositionX
• Plane: PositionY
• Plane: PositionZ
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 37
Total unknown or missing: 438

18.2.3 AIMReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats AIM format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 22 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 22 (100%).

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats AIM format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 22

Total unknown or missing: 453

References:

- http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
- http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
18.2.4 AliconaReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Alicona AL3D format reader. These fields are from the OME data model\textsuperscript{572}. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 33 of them (6%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 33 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Alicona AL3D format reader:

- Channel : ID\textsuperscript{573}
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel\textsuperscript{574}
- Detector : ID\textsuperscript{575}
- Detector : Type\textsuperscript{576}
- DetectorSettings : ID\textsuperscript{577}
- DetectorSettings : Voltage\textsuperscript{578}
- Image : AcquisitionDate\textsuperscript{579}
- Image : ID\textsuperscript{580}
- Image : InstrumentRef\textsuperscript{581}
- Image : Name\textsuperscript{582}
- Instrument : ID\textsuperscript{583}
- Objective : CalibratedMagnification\textsuperscript{584}
- Objective : Correction\textsuperscript{585}
- Objective : ID\textsuperscript{586}
- Objective : Immersion\textsuperscript{587}
- Objective : WorkingDistance\textsuperscript{588}
- ObjectiveSettings : ID\textsuperscript{589}
- Pixels : BigEndian\textsuperscript{590}

\textsuperscript{572}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\textsuperscript{573}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\textsuperscript{574}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
\textsuperscript{575}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_ID
\textsuperscript{576}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Type
\textsuperscript{577}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#DetectorSettings_ID
\textsuperscript{578}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#DetectorSettings_Voltage
\textsuperscript{579}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
\textsuperscript{580}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_ID
\textsuperscript{581}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#InstrumentRef_ID
\textsuperscript{582}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
\textsuperscript{583}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Instrument_ID
\textsuperscript{584}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_CalibratedMagnification
\textsuperscript{585}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Correction
\textsuperscript{586}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_ID
\textsuperscript{587}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Immersion
\textsuperscript{588}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_WorkingDistance
\textsuperscript{589}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ObjectiveSettings_ID
\textsuperscript{590}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 33
Total unknown or missing: 442

18.2.5 GelReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Amersham Biosciences GEL format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 21 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 21 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Amersham Biosciences GEL format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
18.2.6 AmiraReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Amira format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 22 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 22 (100%).
Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Amira format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 22

Total unknown or missing: 453

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
18.2.7 FlowSightReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats FlowSight format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 20 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 20 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats FlowSight format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: Name
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC

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651 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
653 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
654 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
655 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
658 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
661 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
663 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
664 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
666 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
668 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 20
Total unknown or missing: 455

18.2.8 AnalyzeReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Analyze 7.5 format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 24 of them (5%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 24 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Analyze 7.5 format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: Description
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
18.2.9 AFIReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Aperio AFI format reader. These fields are from the OME data model\(^697\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 30 of them (6%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 30 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Aperio AFI format reader:

- Channel : EmissionWavelength\(^698\)
- Channel : ExcitationWavelength\(^699\)
- Channel : ID\(^700\)
- Channel : Name\(^701\)
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel\(^702\)
- Image : AcquisitionDate\(^703\)
- Image : ID\(^704\)
- Image : InstrumentRef\(^705\)
• Image: Name
• Instrument: ID
• Objective: ID
• Objective: NominalMagnification
• ObjectiveSettings: ID
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: ExposureTime
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 30
Total unknown or missing: 445

18.2.10 SVSReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Aperio SVS format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model.
data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

**Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:**

- The file format itself supports 29 of them (6%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 29 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Aperio SVS format reader:

- Channel: EmissionWavelength
- Channel: ExcitationWavelength
- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: Description
- Image: ID
- Image: InstrumentRef
- Image: Name
- Instrument: ID
- Objective: ID
- Objective: NominalMagnification
- ObjectiveSettings: ID
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC

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733 [http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate](http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate)


• Pixels : SizeT
• Pixels : SizeX
• Pixels : SizeY
• Pixels : SizeZ
• Pixels : Type
• Plane : TheC
• Plane : TheT
• Plane : TheZ

Total supported: 29
Total unknown or missing: 446

18.2.11 CellWorxReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats CellWorx format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 45 of them (9%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 45 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats CellWorx format reader:

- Channel : EmissionWavelength
- Channel : ExcitationWavelength
- Channel : ID
- Channel : Name
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel
- Detector : ID
- DetectorSettings : Gain
- DetectorSettings : ID
- Image : AcquisitionDate

18.2. Metadata fields
18.2. Metadata fields

- Image: ID
- Image: InstrumentRef
- Image: Name
- Instrument: ID
- Microscope: SerialNumber
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ
- Plate: ID
- Plate: Name
- PlateAcquisition: EndTime
- PlateAcquisition: ID
- PlateAcquisition: MaximumFieldCount

772 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_SerialNumber
773 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
780 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
781 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
783 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
785 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
789 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plate_ID
790 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plate_Name
791 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#PlateAcquisition_EndTime
792 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#PlateAcquisition_ID
793 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#PlateAcquisition_MaximumFieldCount
Bio-Formats Documentation, Release 5.1.4

• PlateAcquisition: StartTime794
• PlateAcquisition: WellSampleRef795
• Well: Column796
• Well: ID797
• Well: Row798
• WellSample: ID799
• WellSample: ImageRef800
• WellSample: Index801
• WellSample: PositionX802
• WellSample: PositionY803

Total supported: 45
Total unknown or missing: 430

18.2.12 AVIReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Audio Video Interleave format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model804. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Audio Video Interleave format reader:

• Channel: ID805
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel806
• Image: AcquisitionDate807
• Image: ID808
• Image: Name809
• Pixels: BigEndian810
• Pixels: DimensionOrder811
Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.13 ARFReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats ARF format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats ARF format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.14 BDReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats BD Pathway format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 57 of them (12%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 57 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats BD Pathway format reader:
• Channel: EmissionWavelength
• Channel: ExcitationWavelength
• Channel: ID

830 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
840 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
844 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
• Channel: Name
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Detector: ID
• DetectorSettings: Binning
• DetectorSettings: Gain
• DetectorSettings: ID
• DetectorSettings: Offset
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: InstrumentRef
• Image: Name
• Image: ROIRef
• Instrument: ID
• Objective: ID
• Objective: LensNA
• Objective: Manufacturer
• Objective: NominalMagnification
• ObjectiveSettings: ID
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: DeltaT
- Plane: ExposureTime
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ
- Plate: ColumnNamingConvention
- Plate: Description
- Plate: ID
- Plate: Name
- Plate: RowNamingConvention
- PlateAcquisition: ID
- PlateAcquisition: MaximumFieldCount
- PlateAcquisition: WellSampleRef
- ROI: ID
- Rectangle: Height
- Rectangle: ID
- Rectangle: Width
- Rectangle: X
- Rectangle: Y
- Well: Column
- Well: ID
- Well: Row
- WellSample: ID

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_ColumnNamingConvention
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_Description
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_RowNamingConvention
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#PlateAcquisition_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#PlateAcquisition_MaximumFieldCount
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellColumn
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Rectangle_Height
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSample_ID
• WellSample : ImageRef
• WellSample : Index

Total supported: 57
Total unknown or missing: 418

18.2.15 SDTReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats SPCImage Data format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats SPCImage Data format reader:

• Channel : ID
• Channel : SamplesPerPixel
• Image : AcquisitionDate
• Image : ID
• Image : Name
• Pixels : BigEndian
• Pixels : DimensionOrder
• Pixels : ID
• Pixels : Interleaved
• Pixels : SignificantBits
• Pixels : SizeC
• Pixels : SizeT
• Pixels : SizeX
• Pixels : SizeY
• Pixels : SizeZ

901 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSample_Index
902 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
904 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
905 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
908 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
914 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
916 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.16 BioRadGelReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Bio-Rad GEL format reader. These fields are from the OME data model\(^\text{922}\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 21 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 21 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Bio-Rad GEL format reader:

- Channel: ID\(^\text{923}\)
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\(^\text{924}\)
- Image: AcquisitionDate\(^\text{925}\)
- Image: ID\(^\text{926}\)
- Image: Name\(^\text{927}\)
- Pixels: BigEndian\(^\text{928}\)
- Pixels: DimensionOrder\(^\text{929}\)
- Pixels: ID\(^\text{930}\)
- Pixels: Interleaved\(^\text{931}\)
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX\(^\text{932}\)
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY\(^\text{933}\)
- Pixels: SignificantBits\(^\text{934}\)
- Pixels: SizeC\(^\text{935}\)

\(^{918}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
\(^{919}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC
\(^{920}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
\(^{921}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
\(^{922}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\(^{923}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\(^{924}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
\(^{925}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
\(^{927}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
\(^{928}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
\(^{929}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder
\(^{930}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID
\(^{931}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
\(^{933}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_PhysicalSizeY
\(^{934}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits
\(^{935}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
18.2.17 BioRadReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Bio-Rad PIC format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model[^944^]. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

**Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:**

- The file format itself supports 40 of them (8%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 40 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Bio-Rad PIC format reader:

- Channel : ID[^945^]
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel[^946^]
- Detector : Gain[^947^]
- Detector : ID[^948^]
- Detector : Offset[^949^]
- Detector : Type[^950^]
- DetectorSettings : Gain[^951^]
- DetectorSettings : ID[^952^]
- DetectorSettings : Offset[^953^]

[^936^]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
[^940^]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
[^944^]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
• Experiment: ID
• Experiment: Type
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: InstrumentRef
• Image: Name
• Instrument: ID
• Objective: Correction
• Objective: ID
• Objective: Immersion
• Objective: LensNA
• Objective: Model
• Objective: NominalMagnification
• ObjectiveSettings: ID
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY

954 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Experiment_ID
955 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Experiment_Type
956 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
961 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Correction
963 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Immersion
966 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification
968 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
969 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder
975 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits
977 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
979 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
18.2.18 BioRadSCNReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Bio-Rad SCN format reader. These fields are from the OME data model\(^{985}\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g., physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 29 of them (6%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 29 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Bio-Rad SCN format reader:

- Channel: ID\(^{986}\)
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\(^{987}\)
- Detector: ID\(^{988}\)
- DetectorSettings: Binning\(^{989}\)
- DetectorSettings: Gain\(^{990}\)
- DetectorSettings: ID\(^{991}\)
- Image: AcquisitionDate\(^{992}\)
- Image: ID\(^{993}\)
- Image: Name\(^{994}\)
- Instrument: ID\(^{995}\)
- Microscope: Model\(^{996}\)
- Microscope: SerialNumber\(^{997}\)

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\(^{980}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ
\(^{981}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
\(^{983}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
\(^{984}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
\(^{985}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\(^{986}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\(^{987}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
\(^{988}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_ID
\(^{989}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#DetectorSettings_Binning
\(^{992}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
\(^{994}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
\(^{996}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Model
\(^{997}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_SerialNumber
• Pixels: BigEndian\textsuperscript{998}
• Pixels: DimensionOrder\textsuperscript{999}
• Pixels: ID\textsuperscript{1000}
• Pixels: Interleaved\textsuperscript{1001}
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX\textsuperscript{1002}
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY\textsuperscript{1003}
• Pixels: SignificantBits\textsuperscript{1004}
• Pixels: SizeC\textsuperscript{1005}
• Pixels: SizeT\textsuperscript{1006}
• Pixels: SizeX\textsuperscript{1007}
• Pixels: SizeY\textsuperscript{1008}
• Pixels: SizeZ\textsuperscript{1009}
• Pixels: Type\textsuperscript{1010}
• Plane: ExposureTime\textsuperscript{1011}
• Plane: TheC\textsuperscript{1012}
• Plane: TheT\textsuperscript{1013}
• Plane: TheZ\textsuperscript{1014}

Total supported: 29
Total unknown or missing: 446

18.2.19 ImarisHDFReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Bitplane Imaris 5.5 (HDF) format reader. These fields are from the OME data model\textsuperscript{1015}. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 23 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 23 (100%).
Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Bitplane Imaris 5.5 (HDF) format reader:

- Channel: Color
- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 23

Total unknown or missing: 452
18.2.20 BrukerReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Bruker format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 23 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 23 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Bruker format reader:

- Channel : ID
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel
- Experimenter : ID
- Experimenter : Institution
- Experimenter : LastName
- Image : AcquisitionDate
- Image : ExperimenterRef
- Image : ID
- Image : Name
- Pixels : BigEndian
- Pixels : DimensionOrder
- Pixels : ID
- Pixels : Interleaved
- Pixels : SignificantBits
- Pixels : SizeC
- Pixels : SizeT
- Pixels : SizeX
- Pixels : SizeY

References:

- http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
- http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
- http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Experimenter_LastName
- http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate

1039 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
1041 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
1044 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Experimenter_LastName
1045 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
1048 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
1049 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
• Pixels : SizeZ
• Pixels : Type
• Plane : TheC
• Plane : TheT
• Plane : TheZ

Total supported: 23
Total unknown or missing: 452

18.2.21 BurleighReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Burleigh format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 22 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 22 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Burleigh format reader:
• Channel : ID
• Channel : SamplesPerPixel
• Image : AcquisitionDate
• Image : ID
• Image : Name
• Pixels : BigEndian
• Pixels : DimensionOrder
• Pixels : ID
• Pixels : Interleaved
• Pixels : PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels : PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels : PhysicalSizeZ
Total supported: 22
Total unknown or missing: 453

18.2.22 DNGReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats DNG format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model[1086]. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats DNG format reader:

- Channel: ID[1087]
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel[1088]
- Image: AcquisitionDate[1089]
- Image: ID[1090]
- Image: Name[1091]
- Pixels: BigEndian[1092]
- Pixels: DimensionOrder[1093]
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.23 CellH5Reader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats CellH5 (HDF) format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 41 of them (8%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 41 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats CellH5 (HDF) format reader:
• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: Name

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
18.2. Metadata fields

- **Image**: ROIRef
- **Pixels**: BigEndian
- **Pixels**: DimensionOrder
- **Pixels**: ID
- **Pixels**: Interleaved
- **Pixels**: SignificantBits
- **Pixels**: SizeC
- **Pixels**: SizeT
- **Pixels**: SizeX
- **Pixels**: SizeY
- **Pixels**: SizeZ
- **Pixels**: Type
- **Plane**: TheC
- **Plane**: TheT
- **Plane**: TheZ
- **Plate**: ID
- **Plate**: Name
- **ROI**: ID
- **ROI**: Name
- **Rectangle**: Height
- **Rectangle**: ID
- **Rectangle**: StrokeColor
- **Rectangle**: Text
- **Rectangle**: TheC
- **Rectangle**: TheT
- **Rectangle**: TheZ

1112 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#ROIRef_ID
1113 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
1116 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
1118 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
1119 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
1123 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
1126 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
1127 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_ID
1128 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_Name
1130 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#ROI_Name
1131 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Rectangle_Height
1132 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_ID
1133 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_StrokeColor
1134 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_Text
1135 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_TheC
1136 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_TheT
1137 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_TheZ
• Rectangle: Width
• Rectangle: X
• Rectangle: Y
• Well: Column
• Well: ExternalIdentifier
• Well: ID
• Well: Row
• WellSample: ID
• WellSample: ImageRef
• WellSample: Index

Total supported: 41
Total unknown or missing: 434

18.2.24 CellomicsReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Cellomics C01 format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 31 of them (6%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 31 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Cellomics C01 format reader:
• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Well_ExternalIdentifier
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSample_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSample_Index
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ
• Plate: ColumnNamingConvention
• Plate: ID
• Plate: Name
• Plate: RowNamingConvention
• Well: Column
• Well: ID
• Well: Row
• WellSample: ID
• WellSample: ImageRef
• WellSample: Index

Total supported: 31
Total unknown or missing: 444

[Links to OME-2015-01 schema files]
18.2.25 CellSensReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats CellSens VSI format reader. These fields are from the OME data model\[1180\]. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 46 of them (9%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 46 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats CellSens VSI format reader:

- Channel: EmissionWavelength\[1181\]
- Channel: ID\[1182\]
- Channel: Name\[1183\]
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\[1184\]
- Detector: Gain\[1185\]
- Detector: ID\[1186\]
- Detector: Manufacturer\[1187\]
- Detector: Model\[1188\]
- Detector: Offset\[1189\]
- Detector: SerialNumber\[1190\]
- Detector: Type\[1191\]
- DetectorSettings: Binning\[1192\]
- DetectorSettings: Gain\[1193\]
- DetectorSettings: ID\[1194\]
- DetectorSettings: Offset\[1195\]
- Image: AcquisitionDate\[1196\]
- Image: ID\[1197\]
- Image: InstrumentRef\[1198\]
- Image: Name\[1199\]

\[1180\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\[1182\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\[1183\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
\[1184\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
\[1186\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_ID
\[1187\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Manufacturer
\[1188\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Model
\[1190\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_SerialNumber
\[1191\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Type
\[1195\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
\[1198\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name

18.2. Metadata fields
• Instrument: ID
• Objective: ID
• Objective: LensNA
• Objective: Model
• Objective: NominalMagnification
• Objective: WorkingDistance
• ObjectiveSettings: ID
• ObjectiveSettings: RefractiveIndex
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: ExposureTime
• Plane: PositionX
• Plane: PositionY
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_WorkingDistance
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ObjectiveSettings_RefractiveIndex
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 46
Total unknown or missing: 429

18.2.26 CellVoyagerReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats CellVoyager format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g., physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 34 of them (7%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 34 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats CellVoyager format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: Name
• Channel: PinholeSize
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
• Pixels : SizeZ
• Pixels : Type
• Plane : TheC
• Plane : TheT
• Plane : TheZ
• Plate : Columns
• Plate : Rows
• PlateAcquisition : EndTime
• PlateAcquisition : ID
• PlateAcquisition : MaximumFieldCount
• PlateAcquisition : StartTime
• Well : Column
• Well : ID
• Well : Row
• WellSample : ID
• WellSample : Index
• WellSample : PositionX
• WellSample : PositionY

Total supported: 34
Total unknown or missing: 441

18.2.27 DeltavisionReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Deltavision format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 52 of them (10%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 52 (100%).

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_Columns
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_Rows
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#PlateAcquisition_EndTime
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#PlateAcquisition_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#PlateAcquisition_MaximumFieldCount
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#PlateAcquisition_StartTime
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSample_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSample_Index
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Deltavision format reader:

- Channel: EmissionWavelength
- Channel: ExcitationWavelength
- Channel: ID
- Channel: NDFilter
- Channel: Name
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Detector: ID
- Detector: Model
- Detector: Type
- DetectorSettings: Binning
- DetectorSettings: Gain
- DetectorSettings: ID
- DetectorSettings: ReadOutRate
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: Description
- Image: ID
- Image: InstrumentRef
- Image: Name
- ImagingEnvironment: Temperature
- Instrument: ID
- Objective: CalibratedMagnification
- Objective: Correction
- Objective: ID
- Objective: Immersion


18.2. Metadata fields
- Objective: LensNA
- Objective: Manufacturer
- Objective: Model
- Objective: NominalMagnification
- Objective: WorkingDistance
- ObjectiveSettings: ID
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: DeltaT
- Plane: ExposureTime
- Plane: PositionX
- Plane: PositionY
- Plane: PositionZ
- Plane: TheC

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Manufacturer
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_WorkingDistance
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
- Plane: TheT\textsuperscript{1313}
- Plane: TheZ\textsuperscript{1314}

**Total supported:** 52

**Total unknown or missing:** 423

### 18.2.28 DicomReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats DICOM format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\textsuperscript{1315}. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

**Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:**

- The file format itself supports 23 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 23 (100%).

#### Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats DICOM format reader:

- Channel: ID\textsuperscript{1316}
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\textsuperscript{1317}
- Image: AcquisitionDate\textsuperscript{1318}
- Image: Description\textsuperscript{1319}
- Image: ID\textsuperscript{1320}
- Image: Name\textsuperscript{1321}
- Pixels: BigEndian\textsuperscript{1322}
- Pixels: DimensionOrder\textsuperscript{1323}
- Pixels: ID\textsuperscript{1324}
- Pixels: Interleaved\textsuperscript{1325}
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX\textsuperscript{1326}
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY\textsuperscript{1327}
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ\textsuperscript{1328}
- Pixels: SignificantBits\textsuperscript{1329}
- Pixels: SizeC\textsuperscript{1330}

\textsuperscript{1313}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
\textsuperscript{1314}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
\textsuperscript{1315}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\textsuperscript{1316}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\textsuperscript{1317}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
\textsuperscript{1318}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
\textsuperscript{1319}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Description
\textsuperscript{1320}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_ID
\textsuperscript{1321}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
\textsuperscript{1322}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
\textsuperscript{1323}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder
\textsuperscript{1324}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID
\textsuperscript{1325}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
\textsuperscript{1326}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_PhysicalSizeX
\textsuperscript{1327}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_PhysicalSizeY
\textsuperscript{1328}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_PhysicalSizeZ
\textsuperscript{1329}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits
\textsuperscript{1330}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 23
Total unknown or missing: 452

18.2.29 Ecat7Reader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats ECAT7 format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 23 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 23 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats ECAT7 format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: Description
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID

18.2. Metadata fields
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 23
Total unknown or missing: 452

18.2.30 EPSReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Encapsulated PostScript format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Encapsulated PostScript format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate

1355 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
1359 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
1363 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
1365 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
1366 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate

18.2. Metadata fields
18.2.31 FlexReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Evotec Flex format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model[^1383]. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 69 of them (14%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 69 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Evotec Flex format reader:

- **Channel**: ID[^1384]

[^1369]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
[^1379]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
[^1383]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
• Channel: LightSourceSettingsID
• Channel: Name
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Detector: ID
• Detector: Type
• DetectorSettings: Binning
• DetectorSettings: ID
• Dichroic: ID
• Dichroic: Model
• Filter: FilterWheel
• Filter: ID
• Filter: Model
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: InstrumentRef
• Image: Name
• Instrument: ID
• Laser: ID
• Laser: LaserMedium
• Laser: Type
• Laser: Wavelength
• LightPath: DichroicRef
• LightPath: EmissionFilterRef
• LightPath: ExcitationFilterRef
• Objective: CalibratedMagnification
• Objective: Correction

1386 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
1387 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
1389 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Type
1396 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Model
1397 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
1400 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
1404 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Laser_Type
1410 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Correction
- Objective: ID
- Objective: Immersion
- Objective: LensNA
- ObjectiveSettings: ID
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: DeltaT
- Plane: ExposureTime
- Plane: PositionX
- Plane: PositionY
- Plane: PositionZ
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ
- Plate: ColumnNamingConvention

1412: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Immersion
1415: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
1423: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
1427: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
1436: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_ColumnNamingConvention

18.2. Metadata fields
• Plate : ExternalIdentifier
• Plate : ID
• Plate : Name
• Plate : RowNamingConvention
• PlateAcquisition : ID
• PlateAcquisition : MaximumFieldCount
• PlateAcquisition : StartTime
• PlateAcquisition : WellSampleRef
• Well : Column
• Well : ID
• Well : Row
• WellSample : ID
• WellSample : ImageRef
• WellSample : Index
• WellSample : PositionX
• WellSample : PositionY

Total supported: 69
Total unknown or missing: 406

18.2.32 FEIReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats FEI/Philips format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats FEI/Philips format reader:
• Channel : ID
18.2.33 FEITiffReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats FEI TIFF format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 39 of them (8%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 39 (100%).
Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats FEI TIFF format reader:

- Channel : ID
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel
- Detector : ID
- Detector : Model
- Detector : Type
- Experimenter : ID
- Experimenter : LastName
- Image : AcquisitionDate
- Image : Description
- Image : ID
- Image : InstrumentRef
- Image : Name
- Instrument : ID
- Microscope : Model
- Objective : Correction
- Objective : ID
- Objective : Immersion
- Objective : NominalMagnification
- Pixels : BigEndian
- Pixels : DimensionOrder
- Pixels : ID
- Pixels : Interleaved
- Pixels : PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels : PhysicalSizeY

1475: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
1478: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Type
1480: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Experimenter_LastName
1481: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
1488: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Correction
1489: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Immersion
• Pixels: SignificantBits\(^{1498}\)
• Pixels: SizeC\(^{1499}\)
• Pixels: SizeT\(^{1500}\)
• Pixels: SizeX\(^{1501}\)
• Pixels: SizeY\(^{1502}\)
• Pixels: SizeZ\(^{1503}\)
• Pixels: TimeIncrement\(^{1504}\)
• Pixels: Type\(^{1505}\)
• Plane: TheC\(^{1506}\)
• Plane: TheT\(^{1507}\)
• Plane: TheZ\(^{1508}\)
• StageLabel: Name\(^{1509}\)
• StageLabel: X\(^{1510}\)
• StageLabel: Y\(^{1511}\)
• StageLabel: Z\(^{1512}\)

Total supported: 39
Total unknown or missing: 436

18.2.34 FitsReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Flexible Image Transport System format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\(^{1513}\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Flexible Image Transport System format reader:

• Channel: ID\(^{1514}\)
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel\(^{1515}\)

\(^{1498}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits
\(^{1499}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
\(^{1500}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
\(^{1501}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX
\(^{1502}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
\(^{1503}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ
\(^{1504}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_TimeIncrement
\(^{1505}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
\(^{1506}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC
\(^{1507}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
\(^{1508}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
\(^{1509}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#StageLabel_Name
\(^{1510}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#StageLabel_X
\(^{1511}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#StageLabel_Y
\(^{1512}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#StageLabel_Z
\(^{1513}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\(^{1514}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\(^{1515}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Gatan DM2 format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 30 of them (6%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 30 (100%).

18.2.35 GatanDM2Reader

- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456
Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Gatan DM2 format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Detector: ID
- DetectorSettings: Binning
- DetectorSettings: ID
- Experimenter: FirstName
- Experimenter: ID
- Experimenter: LastName
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ExperimenterRef
- Image: ID
- Image: InstrumentRef
- Instrument: ID
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels : SizeY\textsuperscript{1558}
• Pixels : SizeZ\textsuperscript{1559}
• Pixels : Type\textsuperscript{1560}
• Plane : TheC\textsuperscript{1561}
• Plane : TheT\textsuperscript{1562}
• Plane : TheZ\textsuperscript{1563}

Total supported: 30
Total unknown or missing: 445

18.2.36 GatanReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Gatan Digital Micrograph format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\textsuperscript{1564}. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 36 of them (7%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 36 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Gatan Digital Micrograph format reader:

• Channel : AcquisitionMode\textsuperscript{1565}
• Channel : ID\textsuperscript{1566}
• Channel : SamplesPerPixel\textsuperscript{1567}
• Detector : ID\textsuperscript{1568}
• DetectorSettings : ID\textsuperscript{1569}
• DetectorSettings : Voltage\textsuperscript{1570}
• Image : AcquisitionDate\textsuperscript{1571}
• Image : ID\textsuperscript{1572}
• Image : Name\textsuperscript{1573}
• Instrument : ID\textsuperscript{1574}
• Objective : Correction\textsuperscript{1575}

\textsuperscript{1558}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY}
\textsuperscript{1559}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ}
\textsuperscript{1560}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type}
\textsuperscript{1561}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC}
\textsuperscript{1562}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT}
\textsuperscript{1563}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ}
\textsuperscript{1564}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/}
\textsuperscript{1565}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_AcquisitionMode}
\textsuperscript{1566}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID}
\textsuperscript{1567}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel}
\textsuperscript{1568}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_ID}
\textsuperscript{1569}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#DetectorSettings_ID}
\textsuperscript{1570}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#DetectorSettings_Voltage}
\textsuperscript{1571}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate}
\textsuperscript{1572}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_ID}
\textsuperscript{1573}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name}
\textsuperscript{1574}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Instrument_ID}
\textsuperscript{1575}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Correction}

18.2. Metadata fields
• Objective: ID
• Objective: Immersion
• Objective: NominalMagnification
• ObjectiveSettings: ID
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: ExposureTime
• Plane: PositionX
• Plane: PositionY
• Plane: PositionZ
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 36

Total unknown or missing: 439
18.2.37 GIFReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Graphics Interchange Format format reader. These fields are from the OME data model\(^{1601}\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g., physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

**Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:**

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Graphics Interchange Format format reader:

- Channel : ID\(^{1602}\)
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel\(^{1603}\)
- Image : AcquisitionDate\(^{1604}\)
- Image : ID\(^{1605}\)
- Image : Name\(^{1606}\)
- Pixels : BigEndian\(^{1607}\)
- Pixels : DimensionOrder\(^{1608}\)
- Pixels : ID\(^{1609}\)
- Pixels : Interleaved\(^{1610}\)
- Pixels : SignificantBits\(^{1611}\)
- Pixels : SizeC\(^{1612}\)
- Pixels : SizeT\(^{1613}\)
- Pixels : SizeX\(^{1614}\)
- Pixels : SizeY\(^{1615}\)
- Pixels : SizeZ\(^{1616}\)
- Pixels : Type\(^{1617}\)
- Plane : TheC\(^{1618}\)
- Plane : TheT\(^{1619}\)

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• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.38 NAFReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Hamamatsu Aquacosmos format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Hamamatsu Aquacosmos format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.39 HISReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Hamamatsu HIS format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 27 of them (5%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 27 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Hamamatsu HIS format reader:
• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Detector: ID
• Detector: Offset
• Detector: Type
• DetectorSettings: Binning
• DetectorSettings: ID
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: InstrumentRef
• Image: Name
• Instrument: ID
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder

1641 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Site/support/ome-model/
1643 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
1646 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Type
1649 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
1654 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: ExposureTime
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 27
Total unknown or missing: 448

18.2.40 NDPIReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Hamamatsu NDPI format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 28 of them (5%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 28 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Hamamatsu NDPI format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: Description
• Image: ID\textsuperscript{1674}
• Image: InstrumentRef\textsuperscript{1675}
• Image: Name\textsuperscript{1676}
• Instrument: ID\textsuperscript{1677}
• Microscope: Model\textsuperscript{1678}
• Objective: ID\textsuperscript{1679}
• Objective: NominalMagnification\textsuperscript{1680}
• ObjectiveSettings: ID\textsuperscript{1681}
• Pixels: BigEndian\textsuperscript{1682}
• Pixels: DimensionOrder\textsuperscript{1683}
• Pixels: ID\textsuperscript{1684}
• Pixels: Interleaved\textsuperscript{1685}
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX\textsuperscript{1686}
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY\textsuperscript{1687}
• Pixels: SignificantBits\textsuperscript{1688}
• Pixels: SizeC\textsuperscript{1689}
• Pixels: SizeT\textsuperscript{1690}
• Pixels: SizeX\textsuperscript{1691}
• Pixels: SizeY\textsuperscript{1692}
• Pixels: SizeZ\textsuperscript{1693}
• Pixels: Type\textsuperscript{1694}
• Plane: TheC\textsuperscript{1695}
• Plane: TheT\textsuperscript{1696}
• Plane: TheZ\textsuperscript{1697}

Total supported: 28

Total unknown or missing: 447

\textsuperscript{1674}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_ID
\textsuperscript{1675}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#InstrumentRef_ID
\textsuperscript{1676}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
\textsuperscript{1677}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Instrument_ID
\textsuperscript{1678}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Model
\textsuperscript{1679}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_ID
\textsuperscript{1680}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification
\textsuperscript{1681}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ObjectiveSettings_ID
\textsuperscript{1682}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
\textsuperscript{1683}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#PixelsDimensionOrder
\textsuperscript{1684}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID
\textsuperscript{1685}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
\textsuperscript{1686}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_PhysicalSizeX
\textsuperscript{1687}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_PhysicalSizeY
\textsuperscript{1688}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits
\textsuperscript{1689}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
\textsuperscript{1690}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
\textsuperscript{1691}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX
\textsuperscript{1692}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
\textsuperscript{1693}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ
\textsuperscript{1694}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
\textsuperscript{1695}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC
\textsuperscript{1696}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
\textsuperscript{1697}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
### 18.2.41 HamamatsuVMSReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Hamamatsu VMS format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
- The file format itself supports 26 of them (5%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 26 (100%).

#### Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Hamamatsu VMS format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: InstrumentRef
- Image: Name
- Instrument: ID
- Objective: ID
- Objective: NominalMagnification
- ObjectiveSettings: ID
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC

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• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 26
Total unknown or missing: 449

18.2.42 HitachiReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Hitachi format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 31 of them (6%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 31 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Hitachi format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: InstrumentRef
• Image: Name
• Instrument: ID
• Microscope: Model
• Microscope: SerialNumber
• Microscope: SerialNumber

1717 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
1721 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
1725 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
1727 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
1728 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
1733 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_SerialNumber
• Objective: ID
• Objective: WorkingDistance
• ObjectiveSettings: ID
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Plane: PositionX
• Plane: PositionY
• Plane: PositionZ
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 31
Total unknown or missing: 444

18.2.43 I2IReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats I2I format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME

1736 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_WorldingDistance
1738 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
1746 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
1750 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
1755 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
1756 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats I2I format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19

Total unknown or missing: 456

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1760 [http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate](http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate)
18.2.44 ICSReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Image Cytometry Standard format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\[^{1777}\]. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 72 of them (15%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 72 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Image Cytometry Standard format reader:

- Channel: EmissionWavelength\[^{1778}\]
- Channel: ExcitationWavelength\[^{1779}\]
- Channel: ID\[^{1780}\]
- Channel: Name\[^{1781}\]
- Channel: PinholeSize\[^{1782}\]
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\[^{1783}\]
- Detector: ID\[^{1784}\]
- Detector: Manufacturer\[^{1785}\]
- Detector: Model\[^{1786}\]
- Detector: Type\[^{1787}\]
- DetectorSettings: Gain\[^{1788}\]
- DetectorSettings: ID\[^{1789}\]
- Dichroic: ID\[^{1790}\]
- Dichroic: Model\[^{1791}\]
- Experiment: ID\[^{1792}\]
- Experiment: Type\[^{1793}\]
- Experimenter: ID\[^{1794}\]
- Experimenter: LastName\[^{1795}\]

\[^{1777}\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\[^{1781}\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
\[^{1783}\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
\[^{1784}\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_ID
\[^{1785}\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Manufacturer
\[^{1786}\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Model
\[^{1787}\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Type
\[^{1791}\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Model
\[^{1792}\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Experiment_ID
\[^{1793}\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Experiment_Type
\[^{1795}\]http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Experimenter_LastName
18.2. Metadata fields
• Objective: Immersion
• Objective: LensNA
• Objective: Model
• Objective: WorkingDistance
• ObjectiveSettings: ID
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: TimeIncrement
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: DeltaT
• Plane: ExposureTime
• Plane: PositionX
• Plane: PositionY
• Plane: PositionZ
• Plane: TheC

18.2. Metadata fields
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 72
Total unknown or missing: 403

18.2.45 ImaconReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Imacon format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 23 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 23 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Imacon format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Experimenter: FirstName
• Experimenter: ID
• Experimenter: LastName
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ExperimenterRef
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC

1850 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
1852 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
1853 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Experimenter_FirstName
1855 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Experimenter_LastName
1856 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
1865 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC

18.2. Metadata fields
18.2.46 SEQReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Image-Pro Sequence format reader. These fields are from the OME data model\(^1\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g., physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

### Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Image-Pro Sequence format reader:

- Channel: ID\(^2\)
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\(^3\)
- Image: AcquisitionDate\(^4\)
- Image: ID\(^5\)
- Image: Name\(^6\)
- Pixels: BigEndian\(^7\)
- Pixels: DimensionOrder\(^8\)
- Pixels: ID\(^9\)
- Pixels: Interleaved\(^9\)

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\(^3\) [http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel](http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel)

\(^4\) [http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate](http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate)


• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.47 IPWReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Image-Pro Workspace format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 20 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 20 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Image-Pro Workspace format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: Description
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian

1885 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
1886 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
1889 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
1892 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
1894 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
1895 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
1898 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
1899 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
18.2.48 ImagicReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats IMAGIC format reader. These fields are from the OME data model\textsuperscript{1915}. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 22 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 22 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats IMAGIC format reader:

- Channel : ID\textsuperscript{1916}
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel\textsuperscript{1917}
- Image : AcquisitionDate\textsuperscript{1918}
- Image : ID\textsuperscript{1919}

\textsuperscript{1902}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder
\textsuperscript{1903}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID
\textsuperscript{1904}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
\textsuperscript{1905}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits
\textsuperscript{1906}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
\textsuperscript{1907}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
\textsuperscript{1908}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX
\textsuperscript{1909}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
\textsuperscript{1910}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC
\textsuperscript{1911}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
\textsuperscript{1912}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
\textsuperscript{1913}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Site/support/ome-model/
\textsuperscript{1914}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\textsuperscript{1915}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
\textsuperscript{1916}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
\textsuperscript{1917}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_ID

18.2. Metadata fields
This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats IMOD format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 44 of them (9%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 44 (100%).

### 18.2.49 IMODReader

This pagelistssupportedmetadatafieldsfortheBio-FormatsIMODformatreader.
Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats IMOD format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Image: ROIFRef
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ
• Point: ID

18.2. Metadata fields
• Point: StrokeColor
• Point: StrokeDashArray
• Point: StrokeWidth
• Point: TheZ
• Point: X
• Point: Y
• Polygon: ID
• Polygon: Points
• Polygon: StrokeColor
• Polygon: StrokeDashArray
• Polygon: StrokeWidth
• Polygon: TheZ
• Polyline: ID
• Polyline: Points
• Polyline: StrokeColor
• Polyline: StrokeDashArray
• Polyline: StrokeWidth
• Polyline: TheZ
• ROI: ID
• ROI: Name

Total supported: 44
Total unknown or missing: 431

18.2.50 OpenlabReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Openlab LIFF format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_StrokeColor
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_StrokeDashArray
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_StrokeWidth
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_TheZ
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Point_Y
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Polygon_Points
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_StrokeColor
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_StrokeDashArray
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_StrokeWidth
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_TheZ
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#ROI_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
- The file format itself supports 32 of them (6%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 32 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Openlab LIFF format reader:

- Channel : ID
- Channel : Name
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel
- Detector : ID
- Detector : Type
- DetectorSettings : Gain
- DetectorSettings : ID
- DetectorSettings : Offset
- Image : AcquisitionDate
- Image : ID
- Image : InstrumentRef
- Image : Name
- Instrument : ID
- Pixels : BigEndian
- Pixels : DimensionOrder
- Pixels : ID
- Pixels : Interleaved
- Pixels : PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels : PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels : SignificantBits
- Pixels : SizeC
- Pixels : SizeT
- Pixels : SizeX
Total supported: 32
Total unknown or missing: 443

18.2.51 OpenlabRawReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Openlab RAW format reader. These fields are from the OME data model\(^1\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Openlab RAW format reader:

- Channel: ID\(^2\)
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\(^3\)
- Image: AcquisitionDate\(^4\)
- Image: ID\(^5\)
- Image: Name\(^6\)
- Pixels: BigEndian\(^7\)
- Pixels: DimensionOrder\(^8\)
- Pixels: ID\(^9\)

\(^1\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ
\(^3\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
\(^7\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC
\(^8\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
\(^9\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.52 Improvision TiffReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Improvision TIFF format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 25 of them (5%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 25 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Improvision TIFF format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: Name
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: Description
• Image: ID

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: TimeIncrement
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 25

Total unknown or missing: 450

18.2.53 OBFReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats OBF format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

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2044 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
2047 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
2052 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
2053 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
2055 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
2058 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type

18.2. Metadata fields
Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats OBF format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.54 InCellReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats InCell 1000/2000 format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.
Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 67 of them (14%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 67 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats InCell 1000/2000 format reader:

- Channel : EmissionWavelength
- Channel : ExcitationWavelength
- Channel : ID
- Channel : Name
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel
- Detector : ID
- Detector : Model
- Detector : Type
- DetectorSettings : Binning
- DetectorSettings : Gain
- DetectorSettings : ID
- Experiment : ID
- Experiment : Type
- Image : AcquisitionDate
- Image : Description
- Image : ExperimentRef
- Image : ID
- Image : InstrumentRef
- Image : Name
- ImagingEnvironment : Temperature
- Instrument : ID
- Objective : Correction

2086 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
2087 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
2090 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Type
2094 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Experiment_ID
2095 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Experiment_Type
2096 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
2098 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_ExperimentRef
2101 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
2104 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Correction
• Objective: ID
• Objective: Immersion
• Objective: LensNA
• Objective: Manufacturer
• Objective: NominalMagnification
• ObjectiveSettings: ID
• ObjectiveSettings: RefractiveIndex
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: DeltaT
• Plane: ExposureTime
• Plane: PositionX
• Plane: PositionY
• Plane: PositionZ
• Plane: TheC

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Immersion
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ObjectiveSettings_RefractiveIndex
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type

18.2. Metadata fields
This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats InCell 3000 format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model[150]. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

18.2.55 InCell3000Reader

Total supported: 67

Total unknown or missing: 408

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2133 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_ColumnNamingConvention
2134 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_ID
2135 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_Name
2136 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_RowNamingConvention
2138 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_WellOriginY
2139 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#PlateAcquisition_ID
2140 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#PlateAcquisition_MaximumFieldCount
2141 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSampleRef_ID
2145 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSample_ID
2146 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSample_Index
2149 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats InCell 3000 format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.56 INRReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats INR format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 22 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 22 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats INR format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type

18.2. Metadata fields
Total supported: 22
Total unknown or missing: 453

**18.2.57 InveonReader**

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Inveon format reader. These fields are from the OME data model\(^{2193}\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 30 of them (6%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 30 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Inveon format reader:

- Channel: ID\(^{2194}\)
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\(^{2195}\)
- Experimenter: ID\(^{2196}\)
- Experimenter: Institution\(^{2197}\)
- Experimenter: UserName\(^{2198}\)
- Image: AcquisitionDate\(^{2199}\)
- Image: Description\(^{2200}\)
- Image: ExperimenterRef\(^{2201}\)
- Image: ID\(^{2202}\)
- Image: InstrumentRef\(^{2203}\)
- Image: Name\(^{2204}\)
- Instrument: ID\(^{2205}\)
- Microscope: Model\(^{2206}\)
- Pixels: BigEndian\(^{2207}\)
- Pixels: DimensionOrder\(^{2208}\)
- Pixels: ID\(^{2209}\)
- Pixels: Interleaved\(^{2210}\)

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\(^{2193}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/

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\(^{2194}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID

\(^{2195}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel

\(^{2196}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Experimenter_ID

\(^{2197}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Experimenter_Institution

\(^{2198}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Experimenter_UserName

\(^{2199}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate

\(^{2200}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Description

\(^{2201}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ExperimenterRef_ID


\(^{2204}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name


\(^{2206}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Model

\(^{2207}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian

\(^{2208}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder

\(^{2209}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID

\(^{2210}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats IVision format reader. These fields are from the OME data model\(^{2224}\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g., physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

**Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:**

- The file format itself supports 34 of them (7%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 34 (100%).

### Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats IVision format reader:

- Channel: ID\(^{2225}\)
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\(^{2226}\)
- Detector: ID\(^{2227}\)
- Detector: Type\(^{2228}\)

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\(^{2212}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_PhysicalSizeY
\(^{2213}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_PhysicalSizeZ
\(^{2214}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits
\(^{2215}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
\(^{2216}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
\(^{2217}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX
\(^{2218}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
\(^{2219}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ
\(^{2220}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
\(^{2221}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC
\(^{2222}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
\(^{2223}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
\(^{2224}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\(^{2225}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\(^{2226}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
\(^{2227}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_ID
\(^{2228}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Type
• DetectorSettings: Binning
• DetectorSettings: Gain
• DetectorSettings: ID
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: InstrumentRef
• Image: Name
• Instrument: ID
• Objective: Correction
• Objective: ID
• Objective: Immersion
• Objective: LensNA
• Objective: NominalMagnification
• ObjectiveSettings: ID
• ObjectiveSettings: RefractiveIndex
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: TimeIncrement

2232 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
2235 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
2237 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Correction
2238 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_ID
2239 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Immersion
2241 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification
2243 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ObjectiveSettings_RefractiveIndex
2244 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
2247 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
2250 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT

18.2. Metadata fields
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 34
Total unknown or missing: 441

18.2.59 IPLabReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats IPLab format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 31 of them (6%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 31 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats IPLab format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: Description
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Image: ROIRef
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#ROIRef_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
18.2.60 JEOLReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats JEOL format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\(^2\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_TimeIncrement
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_DeltaT
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#ROI_ID
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#ROI_ID
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#ROI_ID
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#ROI_ID
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Rectangle_Height
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Rectangle_Height
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Rectangle_Height
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Rectangle_Height
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Rectangle_Width
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Rectangle_Width
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Rectangle_Width
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Rectangle_Y
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Rectangle_Y
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats JEOL format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.61 JPEG2000Reader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats JPEG-2000 format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

2293 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
2294 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
2296 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
2297 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
2302 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
2303 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
2307 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
2310 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
2311 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats JPEG-2000 format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

**Total supported: 19**

**Total unknown or missing: 456**
18.2.62 JPEGReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats JPEG format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\[2331\]. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats JPEG format reader:

- Channel: ID\[2332\]
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\[2333\]
- Image: AcquisitionDate\[2334\]
- Image: ID\[2335\]
- Image: Name\[2336\]
- Pixels: BigEndian\[2337\]
- Pixels: DimensionOrder\[2338\]
- Pixels: ID\[2339\]
- Pixels: Interleaved\[2340\]
- Pixels: SignificantBits\[2341\]
- Pixels: SizeC\[2342\]
- Pixels: SizeT\[2343\]
- Pixels: SizeX\[2344\]
- Pixels: SizeY\[2345\]
- Pixels: SizeZ\[2346\]
- Pixels: Type\[2347\]
- Plane: TheC\[2348\]
- Plane: TheT\[2349\]

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18.2. Metadata fields

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Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.63 JPKReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats JPK Instruments format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g., physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats JPK Instruments format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.64 JPXReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats JPX format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g., physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats JPX format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
18.2.65 KhorosReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Khoros XV format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\(^{2391}\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Khoros XV format reader:

- Channel: ID\(^{2392}\)
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\(^{2393}\)
- Image: AcquisitionDate\(^{2394}\)
- Image: ID\(^{2395}\)
- Image: Name\(^{2396}\)
- Pixels: BigEndian\(^{2397}\)
- Pixels: DimensionOrder\(^{2398}\)
- Pixels: ID\(^{2399}\)
- Pixels: Interleaved\(^{2400}\)
- Pixels: SignificantBits\(^{2401}\)
- Pixels: SizeC\(^{2402}\)
- Pixels: SizeT\(^{2403}\)
· Pixels: SizeX
· Pixels: SizeY
· Pixels: SizeZ
· Pixels: Type
· Plane: TheC
· Plane: TheT
· Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.66 KodakReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Kodak Molecular Imaging format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
· The file format itself supports 26 of them (5%).
· Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 26 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Kodak Molecular Imaging format reader:
· Channel: ID
· Channel: SamplesPerPixel
· Image: AcquisitionDate
· Image: ID
· Image: InstrumentRef
· Image: Name
· ImagingEnvironment: Temperature
· Instrument: ID
· Microscope: Model
· Pixels: BigEndian

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2405 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
2407 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
2411 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
2413 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
2414 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
2417 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
2421 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
18.2.67 LiFlimReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats LI-FLIM format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 25 of them (5%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 25 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats LI-FLIM format reader:

- Channel : ID


http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT


http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type


http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Image: ROIRef
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: DeltaT
• Plane: ExposureTime
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ
• Polygon: ID
• Polygon: Points
• ROI: ID

Total supported: 25

Total unknown or missing: 450
18.2.68 InspectorReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Lavision Inspector format reader. These fields are from the OME data model\(^{2464}\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Lavision Inspector format reader:

- Channel: ID\(^{2465}\)
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\(^{2466}\)
- Image: AcquisitionDate\(^{2467}\)
- Image: ID\(^{2468}\)
- Image: Name\(^{2469}\)
- Pixels: BigEndian\(^{2470}\)
- Pixels: DimensionOrder\(^{2471}\)
- Pixels: ID\(^{2472}\)
- Pixels: Interleaved\(^{2473}\)
- Pixels: SignificantBits\(^{2474}\)
- Pixels: SizeC\(^{2475}\)
- Pixels: SizeT\(^{2476}\)
- Pixels: SizeX\(^{2477}\)
- Pixels: SizeY\(^{2478}\)
- Pixels: SizeZ\(^{2479}\)
- Pixels: Type\(^{2480}\)
- Plane: TheC\(^{2481}\)
- Plane: TheT\(^{2482}\)

\(^{2464}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/

\(^{2465}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID

\(^{2466}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel

\(^{2467}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate

\(^{2468}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_ID

\(^{2469}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name

\(^{2470}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian

\(^{2471}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder

\(^{2472}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID

\(^{2473}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved

\(^{2474}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits

\(^{2475}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC

\(^{2476}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT

\(^{2477}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX

\(^{2478}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY

\(^{2479}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ

\(^{2480}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type


\(^{2482}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.69 LeicaReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Leica format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 56 of them (11%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 56 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Leica format reader:

- Channel: Color
- Channel: EmissionWavelength
- Channel: ExcitationWavelength
- Channel: ID
- Channel: Name
- Channel: PinholeSize
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Detector: ID
- Detector: Offset
- Detector: Type
- Detector: Voltage
- DetectorSettings: ID
- Filter: ID
- Filter: Model
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: Description

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID\textsubscript{2501}  
  - Image: InstrumentRef\textsubscript{2502}  
  - Image: Name\textsubscript{2503}  
  - Instrument: ID\textsubscript{2504}  
  - LightPath: EmissionFilterRef\textsubscript{2505}  
  - Objective: Correction\textsubscript{2506}  
  - Objective: ID\textsubscript{2507}  
  - Objective: Immersion\textsubscript{2508}  
  - Objective: LensNA\textsubscript{2509}  
  - Objective: Model\textsubscript{2510}  
  - Objective: NominalMagnification\textsubscript{2511}  
  - Objective: SerialNumber\textsubscript{2512}  
  - ObjectiveSettings: ID\textsubscript{2513}  
  - ObjectiveSettings: RefractiveIndex\textsubscript{2514}  
  - Pixels: BigEndian\textsubscript{2515}  
  - Pixels: DimensionOrder\textsubscript{2516}  
  - Pixels: ID\textsubscript{2517}  
  - Pixels: Interleaved\textsubscript{2518}  
  - Pixels: PhysicalSizeX\textsubscript{2519}  
  - Pixels: PhysicalSizeY\textsubscript{2520}  
  - Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ\textsubscript{2521}  
  - Pixels: SignificantBits\textsubscript{2522}  
  - Pixels: SizeC\textsubscript{2523}  
  - Pixels: SizeT\textsubscript{2524}  
  - Pixels: SizeX\textsubscript{2525}  
  - Pixels: SizeY\textsubscript{2526}  

\textsuperscript{2501} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_ID  
\textsuperscript{2502} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#InstrumentRef_ID  
\textsuperscript{2503} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name  
\textsuperscript{2504} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Instrument_ID  
\textsuperscript{2505} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#FilterRef_ID  
\textsuperscript{2506} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Correction  
\textsuperscript{2507} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_ID  
\textsuperscript{2508} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification  
\textsuperscript{2509} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_LensNA  
\textsuperscript{2510} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Model  
\textsuperscript{2511} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification  
\textsuperscript{2512} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_SerialNumber  
\textsuperscript{2513} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ObjectiveSettings_ID  
\textsuperscript{2514} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ObjectiveSettings_RefractiveIndex  
\textsuperscript{2515} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian  
\textsuperscript{2516} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder  
\textsuperscript{2517} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID  
\textsuperscript{2518} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved  
\textsuperscript{2519} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_PhysicalSizeX  
\textsuperscript{2520} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_PhysicalSizeY  
\textsuperscript{2521} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_PhysicalSizeZ  
\textsuperscript{2522} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits  
\textsuperscript{2523} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC  
\textsuperscript{2524} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT  
\textsuperscript{2525} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX  
\textsuperscript{2526} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
18.2.70 LIFReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Leica Image File Format format reader. These fields are from the OME data model\(^2541\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 85 of them (17%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 85 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Leica Image File Format format reader:

- **Channel** : Color\(^2542\)
- **Channel** : ExcitationWavelength\(^2543\)
- **Channel** : ID\(^2544\)

\(^2527\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ
\(^2528\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_TimeIncrement
\(^2529\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
\(^2530\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_DeltaT
\(^2531\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_ExposureTime
\(^2533\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_PositionY
\(^2534\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC
\(^2535\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
\(^2536\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
\(^2537\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#StageLabel_Name
\(^2538\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#StageLabel_Z
\(^2539\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#TransmittanceRange_CutIn
\(^2540\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#TransmittanceRange_CutOut
\(^2541\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\(^2542\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Color
\(^2543\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ExcitationWavelength
\(^2544\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
• Channel: LightSourceSettingsAttenuation
• Channel: LightSourceSettingsID
• Channel: Name
• Channel: PinholeSize
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Detector: ID
• Detector: Model
• Detector: Offset
• Detector: Type
• Detector: Zoom
• DetectorSettings: Gain
• DetectorSettings: ID
• DetectorSettings: Offset
• Filter: ID
• Filter: Model
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: Description
• Image: ID
• Image: InstrumentRef
• Image: Name
• Image: ROIRef
• Label: FontSize
• Label: ID
• Label: StrokeWidth
• Label: Text

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Zoom
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#ROIRef_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/omexml.html#Shape_FontSize
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_StrokeWidth
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_Text

18.2. Metadata fields
• Label : X
• Label : Y
• Laser : ID
• Laser : LaserMedium
• Laser : Type
• Laser : Wavelength
• LightPath : EmissionFilterRef
• Line : ID
• Line : X1
• Line : X2
• Line : Y1
• Line : Y2
• Microscope : Model
• Microscope : Type
• Objective : Correction
• Objective : ID
• Objective : Immersion
• Objective : LensNA
• Objective : Model
• Objective : NominalMagnification
• Objective : SerialNumber
• ObjectiveSettings : ID
• ObjectiveSettings : RefractiveIndex
• Pixels : BigEndian
• Pixels : DimensionOrder
• Pixels : ID

2575 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Laser_Type
2579 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Microscope_Type
2580 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Correction
2581 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_ID
2585 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification
2586 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_SerialNumber
2587 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Settings_RefractiveIndex
2588 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
2590 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Correction
2591 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Model
2592 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Settings_RefractiveIndex
2593 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
- Pixels: Interleaved
  - Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
  - Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
  - Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
  - Pixels: SignificantBits
  - Pixels: SizeC
  - Pixels: SizeT
  - Pixels: SizeX
  - Pixels: SizeY
  - Pixels: SizeZ
  - Pixels: TimeIncrement
  - Pixels: Type
  - Plane: DeltaT
  - Plane: ExposureTime
  - Plane: PositionX
  - Plane: PositionY
  - Plane: PositionZ
  - Plane: TheC
  - Plane: TheT
  - Plane: TheZ
  - Polygon: ID
  - Polygon: Points
  - ROI: ID
  - Rectangle: Height
  - Rectangle: ID
  - Rectangle: Width

18.2. Metadata fields
• Rectangle : X
• Rectangle : Y
• TransmittanceRange : CutIn
• TransmittanceRange : CutOut

Total supported: 85
Total unknown or missing: 390

18.2.71 LeicaSCNReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Leica SCN format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 33 of them (6%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 33 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Leica SCN format reader:

• Channel : ID
• Channel : IlluminationType
• Channel : SamplesPerPixel
• Image : AcquisitionDate
• Image : Description
• Image : ID
• Image : InstrumentRef
• Image : Name
• Instrument : ID
• Objective : CalibratedMagnification
• Objective : ID
• Objective : LensNA
• Objective : NominalMagnification

2625 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/TransmittanceRange_CutIn
2627 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
2629 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/Channel_IlluminationType
2630 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/Channel_SamplesPerPixel
2631 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/Image_AcquisitionDate
2640 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/Objective_NominalMagnification

18.2. Metadata fields
• ObjectiveSettings : ID
• Pixels : BigEndian
• Pixels : DimensionOrder
• Pixels : ID
• Pixels : Interleaved
• Pixels : PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels : PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels : PhysicalSizeZ
• Pixels : SignificantBits
• Pixels : SizeC
• Pixels : SizeT
• Pixels : SizeX
• Pixels : SizeY
• Pixels : SizeZ
• Pixels : Type
• Plane : PositionX
• Plane : PositionY
• Plane : TheC
• Plane : TheT
• Plane : TheZ

Total supported: 33
Total unknown or missing: 442

18.2.72 LEOReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats LEO format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
• The file format itself supports 27 of them (5%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 27 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats LEO format reader:

• Channel : ID
• Channel : SamplesPerPixel
• Image : AcquisitionDate
• Image : ID
• Image : InstrumentRef
• Image : Name
• Instrument : ID
• Objective : Correction
• Objective : ID
• Objective : Immersion
• Objective : WorkingDistance
• Pixels : BigEndian
• Pixels : DimensionOrder
• Pixels : ID
• Pixels : Interleaved
• Pixels : PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels : PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels : SignificantBits
• Pixels : SizeC
• Pixels : SizeT
• Pixels : SizeX
• Pixels : SizeY
• Pixels : SizeZ

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Correction
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Immersion
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_WorkingDistance
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Li-Cor L2D format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g., physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 29 of them (6%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 29 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Li-Cor L2D format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: LightSourceSettingsID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: Description
- Image: ID
- Image: InstrumentRef
- Image: Name
- Instrument: ID
- Laser: ID
- Laser: LaserMedium
- Laser: Type
- Laser: Wavelength

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2685 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
2689 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
2692 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
2693 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
2697 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
2701 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Laser_Type
18.2.74 LIMReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Laboratory Imaging format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\(^2\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Laboratory Imaging format reader:

- Channel: ID\(^2\)

\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Model
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Microscope_Type
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.75 MetamorphTiffReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Metamorph TIFF format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 38 of them (8%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 38 (100%).

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Metamorph TIFF format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: Name
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: Description
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- ImagingEnvironment: Temperature
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: DeltaT
- Plane: ExposureTime

2741 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
2742 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
2743 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
2747 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
2756 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
2760 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type

18.2. Metadata fields
• Plane: PositionX
• Plane: PositionY
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ
• Plate: ColumnNamingConvention
• Plate: ID
• Plate: RowNamingConvention
• Well: Column
• Well: ID
• Well: Row
• WellSample: ID
• WellSample: ImageRef
• WellSample: Index

Total supported: 38
Total unknown or missing: 437

18.2.76 MetamorphReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Metamorph STK format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 46 of them (9%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 46 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Metamorph STK format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: LightSourceSettingsID
• Channel: LightSourceSettingsWavelength

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_ColumnNamingConvention
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_RowNamingConvention
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSample_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSample_Index
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
• Channel: Name
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Detector: ID
• Detector: Type
• DetectorSettings: Binning
• DetectorSettings: Gain
• DetectorSettings: ID
• DetectorSettings: ReadOutRate
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: Description
• Image: ID
• Image: InstrumentRef
• Image: Name
• ImagingEnvironment: Temperature
• Instrument: ID
• Laser: ID
• Laser: LaserMedium
• Laser: Type
• Objective: ID
• Objective: LensNA
• ObjectiveSettings: ID
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX

2782 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
2783 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
2785 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Type
2789 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#DetectorSettings_ReadOutRate
2790 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
2794 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
2799 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Laser_Type
2803 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: DeltaT
• Plane: ExposureTime
• Plane: PositionX
• Plane: PositionY
• Plane: PositionZ
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 46
Total unknown or missing: 429

18.2.77 MIASReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats MIAS format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 64 of them (13%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 64 (100%).

2812 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
2814 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
2816 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
2824 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
2825 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats MIAS format reader:

- Channel: Color
- Channel: ID
- Channel: Name
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Ellipse: ID
- Ellipse: RadiusX
- Ellipse: RadiusY
- Ellipse: Text
- Ellipse: TheT
- Ellipse: TheZ
- Ellipse: X
- Ellipse: Y
- Experiment: Description
- Experiment: ID
- Experiment: Type
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ExperimentRef
- Image: ID
- Image: InstrumentRef
- Image: Name
- Image: ROIRef
- Instrument: ID
- Mask: FillColor
- Mask: Height

References:

- http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
- http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_TheZ
- http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Experiment_Type
- http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
• Mask: ID
• Mask: StrokeColor
• Mask: Width
• Mask: X
• Mask: Y
• Objective: ID
• Objective: Model
• Objective: NominalMagnification
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: ExposureTime
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ
• Plate: ColumnNamingConvention

18.2. Metadata fields

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_StrokeColor
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_ColumnNamingConvention
• Plate: ExternalIdentifier
• Plate: ID
• Plate: Name
• Plate: RowNamingConvention
• PlateAcquisition: ID
• PlateAcquisition: MaximumFieldCount
• PlateAcquisition: WellSampleRef
• ROI: ID
• Well: Column
• Well: ID
• Well: Row
• WellSample: ID
• WellSample: ImageRef
• WellSample: Index

Total supported: 64
Total unknown or missing: 411

18.2.78 MicromanagerReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Micro-Manager format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 38 of them (8%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 38 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Micro-Manager format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: Name
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_ExternalIdentifier
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_RowNamingConvention
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#PlateAcquisition_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#PlateAcquisition_MaximumFieldCount
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSampleRef_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSample_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSample_Index
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
18.2. Metadata fields

- Detector: ID
- Detector: Manufacturer
- Detector: Model
- Detector: SerialNumber
- Detector: Type
- DetectorSettings: Binning
- DetectorSettings: Gain
- DetectorSettings: ID
- DetectorSettings: Voltage
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: Description
- Image: ID
- Image: InstrumentRef
- ImagingEnvironment: Temperature
- Instrument: ID
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: DeltaT
• Plane: ExposureTime
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 38
Total unknown or missing: 437

18.2.79 MINCReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats MINC MRI format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 23 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 23 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats MINC MRI format reader:
• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: Description
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
18.2.80 MRWReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Minolta MRW format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g., physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Minolta MRW format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 23
Total unknown or missing: 452

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.81 MNGReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Multiple Network Graphics format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Multiple Network Graphics format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19

Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.82 MolecularImagingReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Molecular Imaging format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 21 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 21 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Molecular Imaging format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 21

Total unknown or missing: 454

[References]

18.2. Metadata fields
18.2.83 MRCReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Medical Research Council format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 22 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 22 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Medical Research Council format reader:

- Channel : ID
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel
- Image : AcquisitionDate
- Image : ID
- Image : Name
- Pixels : BigEndian
- Pixels : DimensionOrder
- Pixels : ID
- Pixels : Interleaved
- Pixels : PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels : PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels : PhysicalSizeZ
- Pixels : SignificantBits
- Pixels : SizeC
- Pixels : SizeT
- Pixels : SizeX
- Pixels : SizeY
- Pixels : SizeZ
- Pixels : Type

3015 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
3017 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
3018 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
3020 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
3021 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
3029 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
3030 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
3034 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
Total supported: 22
Total unknown or missing: 453

18.2.8.4 NikonReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Nikon NEF format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Nikon NEF format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY

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3038 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
3040 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
3041 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
3043 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
3044 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
3047 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
3050 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
3052 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.85 NiftiReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats NIfTI format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 24 of them (5%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 24 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats NIfTI format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: Description
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian

18.2. Metadata fields
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ\textsuperscript{3071}
- Pixels: SignificantBits\textsuperscript{3072}
- Pixels: SizeC\textsuperscript{3073}
- Pixels: SizeT\textsuperscript{3074}
- Pixels: SizeX\textsuperscript{3075}
- Pixels: SizeY\textsuperscript{3076}
- Pixels: SizeZ\textsuperscript{3077}
- Pixels: TimeIncrement\textsuperscript{3078}
- Pixels: Type\textsuperscript{3079}
- Plane: TheC\textsuperscript{3080}
- Plane: TheT\textsuperscript{3081}
- Plane: TheZ\textsuperscript{3082}

Total supported: 24

Total unknown or missing: 451

18.2.86 NikonElementsTiffReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Nikon Elements TIFF format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\textsuperscript{3083}. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
- The file format itself supports 50 of them (10%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 50 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Nikon Elements TIFF format reader:

- Channel: AcquisitionMode\textsuperscript{3084}
- Channel: EmissionWavelength\textsuperscript{3085}
- Channel: ExcitationWavelength\textsuperscript{3086}
- Channel: ID\textsuperscript{3087}
- Channel: Name\textsuperscript{3088}

\footnotesize
\textsuperscript{3071} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_PhysicalSizeZ
\textsuperscript{3072} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits
\textsuperscript{3073} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
\textsuperscript{3074} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
\textsuperscript{3075} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX
\textsuperscript{3076} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
\textsuperscript{3077} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ
\textsuperscript{3078} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_TimeIncrement
\textsuperscript{3079} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
\textsuperscript{3080} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC
\textsuperscript{3081} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
\textsuperscript{3082} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
\textsuperscript{3083} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\textsuperscript{3084} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_AcquisitionMode
\textsuperscript{3085} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_EmissionWavelength
\textsuperscript{3086} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ExcitationWavelength
\textsuperscript{3087} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\textsuperscript{3088} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
• Channel: PinholeSize
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Detector: ID
• Detector: Model
• Detector: Type
• DetectorSettings: Binning
• DetectorSettings: Gain
• DetectorSettings: ID
• DetectorSettings: ReadOutRate
• DetectorSettings: Voltage
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: InstrumentRef
• Image: Name
• ImagingEnvironment: Temperature
• Instrument: ID
• Objective: CalibratedMagnification
• Objective: Correction
• Objective: ID
• Objective: Immersion
• Objective: LensNA
• Objective: Model
• ObjectiveSettings: ID
• ObjectiveSettings: RefractiveIndex
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: ExposureTime
• Plane: PositionX
• Plane: PositionY
• Plane: PositionZ
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 50
Total unknown or missing: 425

18.2.87 NikonTiffReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Nikon TIFF format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 47 of them (9%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 47 (100%).

3121 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
3122 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
3126 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
3134 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Nikon TIFF format reader:

- Channel : EmissionWavelength
- Channel : ExcitationWavelength
- Channel : ID
- Channel : PinholeSize
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel
- Detector : Gain
- Detector : ID
- Detector : Type
- Dichroic : ID
- Dichroic : Model
- Filter : ID
- Filter : Model
- Image : AcquisitionDate
- Image : Description
- Image : ID
- Image : InstrumentRef
- Image : Name
- Instrument : ID
- Laser : ID
- Laser : LaserMedium
- Laser : Model
- Laser : Type
- Laser : Wavelength
- Objective : Correction

• **Objective**: ID
• **Objective**: Immersion
• **Objective**: LensNA
• **Objective**: NominalMagnification
• **Objective**: WorkingDistance
• **ObjectiveSettings**: ID
• **Pixels**: BigEndian
• **Pixels**: DimensionOrder
• **Pixels**: ID
• **Pixels**: Interleaved
• **Pixels**: PhysicalSizeX
• **Pixels**: PhysicalSizeY
• **Pixels**: PhysicalSizeZ
• **Pixels**: SignificantBits
• **Pixels**: SizeC
• **Pixels**: SizeT
• **Pixels**: SizeX
• **Pixels**: SizeY
• **Pixels**: SizeZ
• **Pixels**: Type
• **Plane**: TheC
• **Plane**: TheT
• **Plane**: TheZ

**Total supported:** 47

**Total unknown or missing:** 428
18.2.88 NativeND2Reader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Nikon ND2 format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\(^{3182}\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
- The file format itself supports 52 of them (10%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 52 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Nikon ND2 format reader:

- Channel: AcquisitionMode\(^{3183}\)
- Channel: Color\(^{3184}\)
- Channel: EmissionWavelength\(^{3185}\)
- Channel: ExcitationWavelength\(^{3186}\)
- Channel: ID\(^{3187}\)
- Channel: Name\(^{3188}\)
- Channel: PinholeSize\(^{3189}\)
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\(^{3190}\)
- Detector: ID\(^{3191}\)
- Detector: Model\(^{3192}\)
- Detector: Type\(^{3193}\)
- DetectorSettings: Binning\(^{3194}\)
- DetectorSettings: Gain\(^{3195}\)
- DetectorSettings: ID\(^{3196}\)
- DetectorSettings: ReadOutRate\(^{3197}\)
- DetectorSettings: Voltage\(^{3198}\)
- Image: AcquisitionDate\(^{3199}\)
- Image: ID\(^{3200}\)
- Image: InstrumentRef\(^{3201}\)
• Image : Name
• ImagingEnvironment : Temperature
• Instrument : ID
• Objective : CalibratedMagnification
• Objective : Correction
• Objective : ID
• Objective : Immersion
• Objective : LensNA
• Objective : Model
• ObjectiveSettings : ID
• ObjectiveSettings : RefractiveIndex
• Pixels : BigEndian
• Pixels : DimensionOrder
• Pixels : ID
• Pixels : Interleaved
• Pixels : PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels : PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels : PhysicalSizeZ
• Pixels : SignificantBits
• Pixels : SizeC
• Pixels : SizeT
• Pixels : SizeX
• Pixels : SizeY
• Pixels : SizeZ
• Pixels : Type
• Plane : DeltaT
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- Plane: ExposureTime
- Plane: PositionX
- Plane: PositionY
- Plane: PositionZ
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 52
Total unknown or missing: 423

18.2.89 NRRDReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats NRRD format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
- The file format itself supports 22 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 22 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats NRRD format reader:
- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
18.2.90 APLReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Olympus APL format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\(^{3258}\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 21 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 21 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Olympus APL format reader:

- Channel: ID\(^{3259}\)
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\(^{3260}\)
- Image: AcquisitionDate\(^{3261}\)
- Image: ID\(^{3262}\)
- Image: Name\(^{3263}\)

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\(^{3248}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits  
\(^{3249}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC  
\(^{3250}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT  
\(^{3251}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX  
\(^{3252}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY  
\(^{3253}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type  
\(^{3255}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT  
\(^{3256}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ  
\(^{3257}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/  
\(^{3258}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID  
\(^{3259}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel  
\(^{3260}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate  
\(^{3262}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 21
Total unknown or missing: 454

18.2.91 FV1000Reader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Olympus FV1000 format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 113 of them (23%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 113 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Olympus FV1000 format reader:

- Channel: EmissionWavelength
18.2. Metadata fields
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: InstrumentRef
- Image: Name
- Image: ROIRef
- Instrument: ID
- Laser: ID
- Laser: LaserMedium
- Laser: Type
- Laser: Wavelength
- LightPath: DichroicRef
- LightPath: EmissionFilterRef
- Line: FontSize
- Line: ID
- Line: StrokeWidth
- Line: TheT
- Line: TheZ
- Line: Transform
- Line: X1
- Line: X2
- Line: Y1
- Line: Y2
- Objective: Correction
- Objective: ID
- Objective: Immersion
- Objective: LensNA
- Objective: LensNA3333

18.2. Metadata fields
• Objective: Model

• Objective: NominalMagnification

• Objective: WorkingDistance

• ObjectiveSettings: ID

• Pixels: BigEndian

• Pixels: DimensionOrder

• Pixels: ID

• Pixels: Interleaved

• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX

• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY

• Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ

• Pixels: SignificantBits

• Pixels: SizeC

• Pixels: SizeT

• Pixels: SizeX

• Pixels: SizeY

• Pixels: SizeZ

• Pixels: TimeIncrement

• Pixels: Type

• Plane: DeltaT

• Plane: PositionX

• Plane: PositionY

• Plane: PositionZ

• Plane: TheC

• Plane: TheT

• Plane: TheZ


3335 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification

3336 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_WorkingDistance


3338 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian


3341 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved


3346 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC

3347 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT


3349 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY


3352 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type


3359 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
• Point: FontSize
• Point: ID
• Point: StrokeWidth
• Point: TheT
• Point: TheZ
• Point: X
• Point: Y
• Polygon: FontSize
• Polygon: ID
• Polygon: Points
• Polygon: StrokeWidth
• Polygon: TheT
• Polygon: TheZ
• Polygon: Transform
• Polyline: FontSize
• Polyline: ID
• Polyline: Points
• Polyline: StrokeWidth
• Polyline: TheT
• Polyline: TheZ
• Polyline: Transform
• ROI: ID
• Rectangle: FontSize
• Rectangle: Height
• Rectangle: ID
• Rectangle: StrokeWidth
18.2.92 FluoviewReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Olympus Fluoview/ABD TIFF format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g., physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 49 of them (10%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 49 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Olympus Fluoview/ABD TIFF format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: Name
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Detector: ID
- Detector: Manufacturer
- Detector: Model
- Detector: Type
- DetectorSettings : Gain
- DetectorSettings : ID
• DetectorSettings: Offset
• DetectorSettings: ReadOutRate
• DetectorSettings: Voltage
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: Description
• Image: ID
• Image: InstrumentRef
• Image: Name
• ImagingEnvironment: Temperature
• Instrument: ID
• Objective: CalibratedMagnification
• Objective: Correction
• Objective: ID
• Objective: Immersion
• Objective: LensNA
• Objective: Model
• ObjectiveSettings: ID
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
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- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: TimeIncrement
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: DeltaT
- Plane: ExposureTime
- Plane: PositionX
- Plane: PositionY
- Plane: PositionZ
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 49
Total unknown or missing: 426

18.2.93 ScanrReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Olympus ScanR format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
- The file format itself supports 43 of them (9%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 43 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Olympus ScanR format reader:
- Channel: ID
- Channel: Name
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/

18.2. Metadata fields
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: DeltaT
• Plane: ExposureTime
• Plane: PositionX
• Plane: PositionY
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ
• Plate: ColumnNamingConvention
• Plate: Columns
• Plate: ID
18.2.94 SISReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Olympus SIS TIFF format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 33 of them (6%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 33 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Olympus SIS TIFF format reader:

- **Channel**: ID
- **Channel**: Name
- **Channel**: SamplesPerPixel

References:

3474 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_Name
3475 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_RowNamingConvention
3476 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Plate_Rows
3477 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#PlateAcquisition_ID
3479 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSampleRef_ID
3482 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#Well_Row
3483 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSample_ID
3485 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/SPW_xsd.html#WellSample_Index
3490 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
3491 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
- Detector: ID
- Detector: Model
- Detector: Type
- DetectorSettings: ID
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: InstrumentRef
- Image: Name
- Instrument: ID
- Objective: Correction
- Objective: ID
- Objective: Immersion
- Objective: NominalMagnification
- ObjectiveSettings: ID
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ

3494 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Type
3496 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
3499 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
3501 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Correction
3503 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Immersion
3504 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification
3506 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
3514 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT

18.2. Metadata fields
Bio-Formats Documentation, Release 5.1.4

• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 33
Total unknown or missing: 442

18.2.95 OMETiffReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats OME-TIFF format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats OME-TIFF format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX

18.2. Metadata fields

441
Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.96 OMEXMLReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats OME-XML format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g., physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats OME-XML format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC

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3538: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
3542: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
3544: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
3545: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
3548: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
18.2.97 OxfordInstrumentsReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Oxford Instruments format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 22 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 22 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Oxford Instruments format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: Description
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

18.2. Metadata fields
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 22
Total unknown or missing: 453

18.2.98 PCORAWReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats PCO-RAW format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g., physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 26 of them (5%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 26 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats PCO-RAW format reader:
• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Detector: ID
• Detector: SerialNumber

3576http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
3577http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
3581http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
3584http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
3585http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
3587http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
3589http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_SerialNumber

18.2. Metadata fields
• DetectorSettings : Binning
• DetectorSettings : ID
• Image : AcquisitionDate
• Image : Description
• Image : ID
• Image : Name
• Instrument : ID
• Pixels : BigEndian
• Pixels : DimensionOrder
• Pixels : ID
• Pixels : Interleaved
• Pixels : SignificantBits
• Pixels : SizeC
• Pixels : SizeT
• Pixels : SizeX
• Pixels : SizeY
• Pixels : SizeZ
• Pixels : Type
• Plane : ExposureTime
• Plane : TheC
• Plane : TheT
• Plane : TheZ

Total supported: 26
Total unknown or missing: 449

18.2.99 PCXReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats PCX format reader.

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
These fields are from the OME data model\textsuperscript{3612}. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

**Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:**

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats PCX format reader:

- Channel : ID\textsuperscript{3613}
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel\textsuperscript{3614}
- Image : AcquisitionDate\textsuperscript{3615}
- Image : ID\textsuperscript{3616}
- Image : Name\textsuperscript{3617}
- Pixels : BigEndian\textsuperscript{3618}
- Pixels : DimensionOrder\textsuperscript{3619}
- Pixels : ID\textsuperscript{3620}
- Pixels : Interleaved\textsuperscript{3621}
- Pixels : SignificantBits\textsuperscript{3622}
- Pixels : SizeC\textsuperscript{3623}
- Pixels : SizeT\textsuperscript{3624}
- Pixels : SizeX\textsuperscript{3625}
- Pixels : SizeY\textsuperscript{3626}
- Pixels : SizeZ\textsuperscript{3627}
- Pixels : Type\textsuperscript{3628}
- Plane : TheC\textsuperscript{3629}
- Plane : TheT\textsuperscript{3630}
- Plane : TheZ\textsuperscript{3631}

**Total supported: 19**

**Total unknown or missing: 456**

\textsuperscript{3612}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\textsuperscript{3613}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\textsuperscript{3614}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
\textsuperscript{3615}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
\textsuperscript{3616}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_ID
\textsuperscript{3617}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
\textsuperscript{3618}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
\textsuperscript{3619}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder
\textsuperscript{3620}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID
\textsuperscript{3621}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
\textsuperscript{3622}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits
\textsuperscript{3623}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
\textsuperscript{3624}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
\textsuperscript{3625}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX
\textsuperscript{3626}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
\textsuperscript{3627}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ
\textsuperscript{3628}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
\textsuperscript{3629}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC
\textsuperscript{3630}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
\textsuperscript{3631}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
18.2.100 PDSReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Perkin Elmer Densitometer format reader. These fields are from the OME data model\(^{3632}\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 23 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 23 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Perkin Elmer Densitometer format reader:

- Channel : ID\(^{3633}\)
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel\(^{3634}\)
- Image : AcquisitionDate\(^{3635}\)
- Image : ID\(^{3636}\)
- Image : Name\(^{3637}\)
- Pixels : BigEndian\(^{3638}\)
- Pixels : DimensionOrder\(^{3639}\)
- Pixels : ID\(^{3640}\)
- Pixels : Interleaved\(^{3641}\)
- Pixels : PhysicalSizeX\(^{3642}\)
- Pixels : PhysicalSizeY\(^{3643}\)
- Pixels : SignificantBits\(^{3644}\)
- Pixels : SizeC\(^{3645}\)
- Pixels : SizeT\(^{3646}\)
- Pixels : SizeX\(^{3647}\)
- Pixels : SizeY\(^{3648}\)
- Pixels : SizeZ\(^{3649}\)
- Pixels : Type\(^{3650}\)

\(^{3632}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\(^{3633}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\(^{3634}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
\(^{3635}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
\(^{3636}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_ID
\(^{3637}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
\(^{3638}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
\(^{3639}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder
\(^{3640}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID
\(^{3641}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
\(^{3643}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_PhysicalSizeY
\(^{3644}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits
\(^{3645}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
\(^{3646}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
\(^{3647}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX
\(^{3648}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
\(^{3649}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ
\(^{3650}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
• Plane: PositionX
• Plane: PositionY
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 23
Total unknown or missing: 452

18.2.101 IM3Reader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Perkin-Elmer Nuance IM3 format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Perkin-Elmer Nuance IM3 format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels : SizeX
• Pixels : SizeY
• Pixels : SizeZ
• Pixels : Type
• Plane : TheC
• Plane : TheT
• Plane : TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.102 OperettaReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats PerkinElmer Operetta format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 43 of them (9%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 43 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats PerkinElmer Operetta format reader:

• Channel : ID
• Channel : Name
• Channel : SamplesPerPixel
• Experimenter : ID
• Experimenter : LastName
• Image : AcquisitionDate
• Image : ExperimenterRef
• Image : ID
• Image : Name
• Pixels : BigEndian

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: PositionX
• Plane: PositionY
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ
• Plate: Columns
• Plate: Description
• Plate: ExternalIdentifier
• Plate: ID
• Plate: Name
• Plate: Rows
• PlateAcquisition: ID
• PlateAcquisition: MaximumFieldCount

18.2. Metadata fields
18.2.103 PerkinElmerReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats PerkinElmer format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model[^1]. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 30 of them (6%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 30 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats PerkinElmer format reader:

- Channel: EmissionWavelength[^2]
- Channel: ExcitationWavelength[^3]
- Channel: ID[^4]
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel[^5]
- Image: AcquisitionDate[^6]
- Image: ID[^7]
- Image: InstrumentRef[^8]
- Image: Name[^9]
- Instrument: ID[^10]
- Pixels: BigEndian[^11]

[^1]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
[^5]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
[^6]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: DeltaT
- Plane: ExposureTime
- Plane: PositionX
- Plane: PositionY
- Plane: PositionZ
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 30
Total unknown or missing: 445

18.2.104 PGMReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Portable Any Map format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Portable Any Map format reader:

- Channel : ID
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel
- Image : AcquisitionDate
- Image : ID
- Image : Name
- Pixels : BigEndian
- Pixels : DimensionOrder
- Pixels : ID
- Pixels : Interleaved
- Pixels : SignificantBits
- Pixels : SizeC
- Pixels : SizeT
- Pixels : SizeX
- Pixels : SizeY
- Pixels : SizeZ
- Pixels : Type
- Plane : TheC
- Plane : TheT
- Plane : TheZ

Total supported: 19

Total unknown or missing: 456

3753 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
3754 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
3756 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
3757 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
3761 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Several
3762 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
3763 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
3767 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type

18.2. Metadata fields
Bio-Formats Documentation, Release 5.1.4

18.2.105 PSDReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Adobe Photoshop format reader. These fields are from the OME data model\(^1\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Adobe Photoshop format reader:

- Channel: ID\(^2\)
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\(^3\)
- Image: AcquisitionDate\(^4\)
- Image: ID\(^5\)
- Image: Name\(^6\)
- Pixels: BigEndian\(^7\)
- Pixels: DimensionOrder\(^8\)
- Pixels: ID\(^9\)
- Pixels: Interleaved\(^10\)
- Pixels: SignificantBits\(^11\)
- Pixels: SizeC\(^12\)
- Pixels: SizeT\(^13\)
- Pixels: SizeX\(^14\)
- Pixels: SizeY\(^15\)
- Pixels: SizeZ\(^16\)
- Pixels: Type\(^17\)
- Plane: TheC\(^18\)
- Plane: TheT\(^19\)

\(^1\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\(^2\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\(^3\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
\(^4\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
\(^6\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
\(^7\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
\(^8\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder
\(^9\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID
\(^10\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
\(^12\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
\(^13\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
\(^14\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX
\(^15\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
\(^16\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ
\(^17\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
\(^18\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC
\(^19\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.106 PhotoshopTiffReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Adobe Photoshop TIFF format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Adobe Photoshop TIFF format reader:
- Channel : ID
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel
- Image : AcquisitionDate
- Image : ID
- Image : Name
- Pixels : BigEndian
- Pixels : DimensionOrder
- Pixels : ID
- Pixels : Interleaved
- Pixels : SignificantBits
- Pixels : SizeC
- Pixels : SizeT
- Pixels : SizeX
- Pixels : SizeY
- Pixels : SizeZ
- Pixels : Type

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.107 PQBinReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats PicoQuant Bin format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 21 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 21 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats PicoQuant Bin format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
• Pixels: SizeX^{3826}
• Pixels: SizeY^{3827}
• Pixels: SizeZ^{3828}
• Pixels: Type^{3829}
• Plane: TheC^{3830}
• Plane: TheT^{3831}
• Plane: TheZ^{3832}

Total supported: 21
Total unknown or missing: 454

18.2.108 PictReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats PICT format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model^{3833}. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats PICT format reader:

• Channel: ID^{3834}
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel^{3835}
• Image: AcquisitionDate^{3836}
• Image: ID^{3837}
• Image: Name^{3838}
• Pixels: BigEndian^{3839}
• Pixels: DimensionOrder^{3840}
• Pixels: ID^{3841}
• Pixels: Interleaved^{3842}
• Pixels: SignificantBits^{3843}

^{3826} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX
^{3827} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
^{3828} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ
^{3829} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
^{3830} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC
^{3831} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
^{3832} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
^{3833} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
^{3834} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
^{3835} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
^{3836} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
^{3837} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_ID
^{3838} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
^{3839} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
^{3840} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder
^{3841} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID
^{3842} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
^{3843} http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits
18.2. Metadata fields

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.109 APNGReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Animated PNG format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model[^3853]. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Animated PNG format reader:

- Channel: ID[^3854]
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel[^3855]
- Image: AcquisitionDate[^3856]
- Image: ID[^3857]
- Image: Name[^3858]
- Pixels: BigEndian[^3859]
- Pixels: DimensionOrder[^3860]
- Pixels: ID[^3861]

[^3845]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
[^3849]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
[^3853]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
[^3855]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
[^3856]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
[^3859]: http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.110 PrairieReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Prairie TIFF format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 46 of them (9%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 46 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Prairie TIFF format reader:

• Channel: EmissionWavelength
• Channel: ID
• Channel: Name
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Detector: ID
• Detector: Type

3862 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
3864 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
3865 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
3869 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
3875 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
3876 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
3878 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Type
Bio-Formats Documentation, Release 5.1.4

18.2. Metadata fields

- Detector: Zoom
- DetectorSettings: Gain
- DetectorSettings: ID
- DetectorSettings: Offset
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: InstrumentRef
- Image: Name
- Instrument: ID
- Laser: ID
- Laser: Power
- Microscope: Model
- Objective: Correction
- Objective: ID
- Objective: Immersion
- Objective: LensNA
- Objective: Manufacturer
- Objective: NominalMagnification
- ObjectiveSettings: ID
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: SignificantBits

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Zoom
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Correction
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Immersion
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Manufacturer
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
18.2.111 QuesantReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Quesant AFM format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 22 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 22 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Quesant AFM format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate

Total supported: 46
Total unknown or missing: 429
• Image: Description
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 22
Total unknown or missing: 453

18.2.112 NativeQTReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats QuickTime format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats QuickTime format reader:

- Channel : ID
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel
- Image : AcquisitionDate
- Image : ID
- Image : Name
- Pixels : BigEndian
- Pixels : DimensionOrder
- Pixels : ID
- Pixels : Interleaved
- Pixels : SignificantBits
- Pixels : SizeC
- Pixels : SizeT
- Pixels : SizeX
- Pixels : SizeY
- Pixels : SizeZ
- Pixels : Type
- Plane : TheC
- Plane : TheT
- Plane : TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.113 RHKReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats RHK Technologies format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 22 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 22 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats RHK Technologies format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: Description
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
Total supported: 22
Total unknown or missing: 453

18.2.114 SBigReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats SBig format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\(^{3986}\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 22 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 22 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats SBig format reader:

- Channel : ID\(^{3987}\)
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel\(^{3988}\)
- Image : AcquisitionDate\(^{3989}\)
- Image : Description\(^{3990}\)
- Image : ID\(^{3991}\)
- Image : Name\(^{3992}\)
- Pixels : BigEndian\(^{3993}\)
- Pixels : DimensionOrder\(^{3994}\)
- Pixels : ID\(^{3995}\)
- Pixels : Interleaved\(^{3996}\)
- Pixels : PhysicalSizeX\(^{3997}\)
- Pixels : PhysicalSizeY\(^{3998}\)
- Pixels : SignificantBits\(^{3999}\)
- Pixels : SizeC\(^{4000}\)
- Pixels : SizeT\(^{4001}\)
- Pixels : SizeX\(^{4002}\)
- Pixels : SizeY\(^{4003}\)

\(^{3986}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\(^{3987}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\(^{3988}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
\(^{3989}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
\(^{3990}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Description
\(^{3992}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
\(^{3993}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
\(^{3994}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder
\(^{3995}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID
\(^{3996}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
\(^{3998}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_PhysicalSizeY
\(^{3999}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits
\(^{4000}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
\(^{4001}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
\(^{4002}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX
\(^{4003}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
• Pixels : SizeZ
• Pixels : Type
• Plane : TheC
• Plane : TheT
• Plane : TheZ

Total supported: 22
Total unknown or missing: 453

18.2.115 SeikoReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Seiko format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 22 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 22 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Seiko format reader:

• Channel : ID
• Channel : SamplesPerPixel
• Image : AcquisitionDate
• Image : Description
• Image : ID
• Image : Name
• Pixels : BigEndian
• Pixels : DimensionOrder
• Pixels : ID
• Pixels : Interleaved
• Pixels : PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels : PhysicalSizeY

4005 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
4008 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
4009 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
4011 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
4012 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
4015 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
4016 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
4019 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
• Pixels : SignificantBits
• Pixels : SizeC
• Pixels : SizeT
• Pixels : SizeX
• Pixels : SizeY
• Pixels : SizeZ
• Pixels : Type
• Plane : TheC
• Plane : TheT
• Plane : TheZ

Total supported: 22
Total unknown or missing: 453

18.2.116 PCIReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Compix Simple-PCI format reader.
These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 29 of them (6%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 29 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Compix Simple-PCI format reader:

• Channel : ID
• Channel : SamplesPerPixel
• Detector : ID
• Detector : Type
• DetectorSettings : Binning
• DetectorSettings : ID
• Image : AcquisitionDate

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate

18.2. Metadata fields
- Image: ID
- Image: InstrumentRef
- Image: Name
- Instrument: ID
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: TimeIncrement
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: DeltaT
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 29
Total unknown or missing: 446

18.2.117 SimplePCITiffReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats SimplePCI TIFF format reader.
These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the *metadata summary table*:

- The file format itself supports 33 of them (6%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 33 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats SimplePCI TIFF format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Detector: ID
- Detector: Model
- Detector: Type
- DetectorSettings: Binning
- DetectorSettings: ID
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: Description
- Image: ID
- Image: InstrumentRef
- Image: Name
- Instrument: ID
- Objective: ID
- Objective: Immersion
- Objective: NominalMagnification
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved

---

4070 [http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate](http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate)
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: ExposureTime
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 33
Total unknown or missing: 442

18.2.118 SMCameraReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats SM Camera format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats SM Camera format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: Name\textsuperscript{4101}
• Pixels: BigEndian\textsuperscript{4102}
• Pixels: DimensionOrder\textsuperscript{4103}
• Pixels: ID\textsuperscript{4104}
• Pixels: Interleaved\textsuperscript{4105}
• Pixels: SignificantBits\textsuperscript{4106}
• Pixels: SizeC\textsuperscript{4107}
• Pixels: SizeT\textsuperscript{4108}
• Pixels: SizeX\textsuperscript{4109}
• Pixels: SizeY\textsuperscript{4110}
• Pixels: SizeZ\textsuperscript{4111}
• Pixels: Type\textsuperscript{4112}
• Plane: TheC\textsuperscript{4113}
• Plane: TheT\textsuperscript{4114}
• Plane: TheZ\textsuperscript{4115}

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.119 SpiderReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats SPIDER format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\textsuperscript{4116}. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 21 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 21 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats SPIDER format reader:
• Channel: ID\textsuperscript{4117}
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel\textsuperscript{4118}

\textsuperscript{4101}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
\textsuperscript{4102}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
\textsuperscript{4103}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder
\textsuperscript{4104}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID
\textsuperscript{4105}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
\textsuperscript{4106}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits
\textsuperscript{4107}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
\textsuperscript{4108}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
\textsuperscript{4109}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX
\textsuperscript{4110}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
\textsuperscript{4111}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ
\textsuperscript{4112}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
\textsuperscript{4113}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC
\textsuperscript{4114}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
\textsuperscript{4115}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
\textsuperscript{4116}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\textsuperscript{4117}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\textsuperscript{4118}http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel

18.2. Metadata fields
18.2.120 TargaReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Truevision Targa format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model[^138]. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 20 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 20 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Truevision Targa format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: Description
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 20
Total unknown or missing: 455

18.2.121 TextReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Text format reader.

```
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
```
These fields are from the OME data model\(^4159\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

**Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:**

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Text format reader:

- Channel: ID\(^4160\)
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\(^4161\)
- Image: AcquisitionDate\(^4162\)
- Image: ID\(^4163\)
- Image: Name\(^4164\)
- Pixels: BigEndian\(^4165\)
- Pixels: DimensionOrder\(^4166\)
- Pixels: ID\(^4167\)
- Pixels: Interleaved\(^4168\)
- Pixels: SignificantBits\(^4169\)
- Pixels: SizeC\(^4170\)
- Pixels: SizeT\(^4171\)
- Pixels: SizeX\(^4172\)
- Pixels: SizeY\(^4173\)
- Pixels: SizeZ\(^4174\)
- Pixels: Type\(^4175\)
- Plane: TheC\(^4176\)
- Plane: TheT\(^4177\)
- Plane: TheZ\(^4178\)

Total supported: 19

Total unknown or missing: 456

\(^4159\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\(^4160\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\(^4161\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
\(^4162\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
\(^4163\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_ID
\(^4164\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
\(^4165\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
\(^4166\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder
\(^4167\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID
\(^4168\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
\(^4169\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits
\(^4170\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
\(^4171\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
\(^4172\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX
\(^4173\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
\(^4174\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ
\(^4175\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
\(^4176\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC
\(^4177\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
\(^4178\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
18.2.122 TiffReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Tagged Image File Format format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\(^{4179}\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

**Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:**

- The file format itself supports 22 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 22 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Tagged Image File Format format reader:

- Channel : ID\(^{4180}\)
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel\(^{4181}\)
- Image : AcquisitionDate\(^{4182}\)
- Image : Description\(^{4183}\)
- Image : ID\(^{4184}\)
- Image : Name\(^{4185}\)
- Pixels : BigEndian\(^{4186}\)
- Pixels : DimensionOrder\(^{4187}\)
- Pixels : ID\(^{4188}\)
- Pixels : Interleaved\(^{4189}\)
- Pixels : PhysicalSizeZ\(^{4190}\)
- Pixels : SignificantBits\(^{4191}\)
- Pixels : SizeC\(^{4192}\)
- Pixels : SizeT\(^{4193}\)
- Pixels : SizeX\(^{4194}\)
- Pixels : SizeY\(^{4195}\)
- Pixels : SizeZ\(^{4196}\)
- Pixels : TimeIncrement\(^{4197}\)
- Pixels : Type\(^{4198}\)

\(^{4179}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/

\(^{4180}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID

\(^{4181}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel

\(^{4182}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate

\(^{4183}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Description


\(^{4185}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name

\(^{4186}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian

\(^{4187}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder

\(^{4188}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID

\(^{4189}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved


\(^{4191}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits

\(^{4192}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC

\(^{4193}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT

\(^{4194}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX

\(^{4195}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY

\(^{4196}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ

\(^{4197}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_TimeIncrement

\(^{4198}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
18.2.123 TillVisionReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats TillVision format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
- The file format itself supports 22 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 22 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats TillVision format reader:
- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Experiment: ID
- Experiment: Type
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: ExposureTime
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 22
Total unknown or missing: 453

18.2.124 TopometrixReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats TopoMetrix format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 22 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 22 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats TopoMetrix format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: Description
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/

18.2. Metadata fields
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 22
Total unknown or missing: 453

18.2.125 TrestleReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Trestle format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 26 of them (5%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 26 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Trestle format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID

4235 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
4239 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
4240 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
4242 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
4247 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
4249 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
4250 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
• Image: Name
• Image: ROIRef
• Mask: Height
• Mask: ID
• Mask: Width
• Mask: X
• Mask: Y
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ
• ROI: ID

Total supported: 26
Total unknown or missing: 449

18.2.126 UBMReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats UBM format reader.
These fields are from the OME data model\textsuperscript{4275}. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

**Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:**

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats UBM format reader:

- Channel: ID\textsuperscript{4276}
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\textsuperscript{4277}
- Image: AcquisitionDate\textsuperscript{4278}
- Image: ID\textsuperscript{4279}
- Image: Name\textsuperscript{4280}
- Pixels: BigEndian\textsuperscript{4281}
- Pixels: DimensionOrder\textsuperscript{4282}
- Pixels: ID\textsuperscript{4283}
- Pixels: Interleaved\textsuperscript{4284}
- Pixels: SignificantBits\textsuperscript{4285}
- Pixels: SizeC\textsuperscript{4286}
- Pixels: SizeT\textsuperscript{4287}
- Pixels: SizeX\textsuperscript{4288}
- Pixels: SizeY\textsuperscript{4289}
- Pixels: SizeZ\textsuperscript{4290}
- Pixels: Type\textsuperscript{4291}
- Plane: TheC\textsuperscript{4292}
- Plane: TheT\textsuperscript{4293}
- Plane: TheZ\textsuperscript{4294}

**Total supported:** 19

**Total unknown or missing:** 456

\textsuperscript{4275}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/}
\textsuperscript{4276}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID}
\textsuperscript{4277}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel}
\textsuperscript{4278}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate}
\textsuperscript{4279}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_ID}
\textsuperscript{4280}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name}
\textsuperscript{4281}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian}
\textsuperscript{4282}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder}
\textsuperscript{4283}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID}
\textsuperscript{4284}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved}
\textsuperscript{4285}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits}
\textsuperscript{4286}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC}
\textsuperscript{4287}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT}
\textsuperscript{4288}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX}
\textsuperscript{4289}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY}
\textsuperscript{4290}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ}
\textsuperscript{4291}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type}
\textsuperscript{4292}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC}
\textsuperscript{4293}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT}
\textsuperscript{4294}\url{http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ}
18.2.127 UnisokuReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Unisoku STM format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\(^\text{4295}\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 22 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 22 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Unisoku STM format reader:

- Channel : ID\(^\text{4296}\)
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel\(^\text{4297}\)
- Image : AcquisitionDate\(^\text{4298}\)
- Image : Description\(^\text{4299}\)
- Image : ID\(^\text{4300}\)
- Image : Name\(^\text{4301}\)
- Pixels : BigEndian\(^\text{4302}\)
- Pixels : DimensionOrder\(^\text{4303}\)
- Pixels : ID\(^\text{4304}\)
- Pixels : Interleaved\(^\text{4305}\)
- Pixels : PhysicalSizeX\(^\text{4306}\)
- Pixels : PhysicalSizeY\(^\text{4307}\)
- Pixels : SignificantBits\(^\text{4308}\)
- Pixels : SizeC\(^\text{4309}\)
- Pixels : SizeT\(^\text{4310}\)
- Pixels : SizeX\(^\text{4311}\)
- Pixels : SizeY\(^\text{4312}\)
- Pixels : SizeZ\(^\text{4313}\)
- Pixels : Type\(^\text{4314}\)

\(^{4295}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/

\(^{4296}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID

\(^{4297}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel

\(^{4298}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate

\(^{4299}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Description


\(^{4301}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name

\(^{4302}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian

\(^{4303}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_DimensionOrder

\(^{4304}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_ID

\(^{4305}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved


\(^{4308}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SignificantBits

\(^{4309}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC

\(^{4310}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT

\(^{4311}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX

\(^{4312}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY

\(^{4313}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ

\(^{4314}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 22
Total unknown or missing: 453

18.2.128 VarianFDFReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Varian FDF format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 25 of them (5%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 25 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Varian FDF format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: PositionX
• Plane: PositionY
• Plane: PositionZ
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 25
Total unknown or missing: 450

18.2.129 VeecoReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Veeco format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\(^{4344}\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Veeco format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian

\(^{4333}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
\(^{4334}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeX
\(^{4335}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeY
\(^{4336}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeZ
\(^{4337}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
\(^{4341}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheC
\(^{4342}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheT
\(^{4343}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Plane_TheZ
\(^{4344}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
\(^{4345}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_ID
\(^{4346}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
\(^{4347}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
\(^{4349}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
\(^{4350}\)http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: Size
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.130 VGSAMReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats VG SAM format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats VG SAM format reader:
• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.131 VisitechReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Visitech XYS format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Visitech XYS format reader:

• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.132 VolocityClippingReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Volocity Library Clipping format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).
Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Volocity Library Clipping format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.133 VolocityReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Volocity Library format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 38 of them (8%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 38 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Velocity Library format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: Name
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Detector: ID
- Detector: Model
- DetectorSettings: ID
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: Description
- Image: ID
- Image: InstrumentRef
- Image: Name
- Instrument: ID
- Objective: Correction
- Objective: ID
- Objective: Immersion
- Objective: NominalMagnification
- ObjectiveSettings: ID
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX

4426 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
4427 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
4431 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
4435 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
4436 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Correction
4438 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Immersion
4439 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification
4441 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
4444 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: DeltaT
• Plane: PositionX
• Plane: PositionY
• Plane: PositionZ
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 38
Total unknown or missing: 437

18.2.134 WATOPReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats WA Technology TOP format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:
• The file format itself supports 22 of them (4%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 22 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats WA Technology TOP format reader:
• Channel: ID
• Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: Description
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 22
Total unknown or missing: 453

18.2.135 BMPReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Windows Bitmap format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g., physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 21 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 21 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Windows Bitmap format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Pixels: BigEndian
- Pixels: DimensionOrder
- Pixels: ID
- Pixels: Interleaved
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels: SignificantBits
- Pixels: SizeC
- Pixels: SizeT
- Pixels: SizeX
- Pixels: SizeY
- Pixels: SizeZ
- Pixels: Type
- Plane: TheC
- Plane: TheT
- Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 21

Total unknown or missing: 454
18.2.136 WlzReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Woolz format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 26 of them (5%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 26 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Woolz format reader:

- Channel : ID
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel
- Image : AcquisitionDate
- Image : ID
- Image : Name
- Pixels : BigEndian
- Pixels : DimensionOrder
- Pixels : ID
- Pixels : Interleaved
- Pixels : PhysicalSizeX
- Pixels : PhysicalSizeY
- Pixels : PhysicalSizeZ
- Pixels : SignificantBits
- Pixels : SizeC
- Pixels : SizeT
- Pixels : SizeX
- Pixels : SizeY
- Pixels : SizeZ
- Pixels : Type

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/site/support/ome-model/
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_Type
18.2.137 ZeissLMSReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Zeiss LMS format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 23 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 23 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Zeiss LMS format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: ID
- Image: Name
- Instrument: ID
- Objective: ID
- Objective: NominalMagnification
- ObjectiveSettings: ID
- Pixels: BigEndian
18.2.138 ZeissTIFFReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Zeiss AxioVision TIFF format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model\(^\text{4559}\). Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g., physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

**Supported fields**

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Zeiss AxioVision TIFF format reader:

- Channel: ID\(^\text{4560}\)
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel\(^\text{4561}\)
- Image: AcquisitionDate\(^\text{4562}\)
- Image: ID\(^\text{4563}\)

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\(^{4559}\) [http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Site/support/ome-model/](http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Site/support/ome-model/)


\(^{4561}\) [http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel](http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel)

\(^{4562}\) [http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate](http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate)

• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.139 ZeissZVIReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Zeiss Vision Image (ZVI) format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 19 of them (4%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 19 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Zeiss Vision Image (ZVI) format reader:

- Channel: ID
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
• Image: AcquisitionDate
• Image: ID
• Image: Name
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ

Total supported: 19
Total unknown or missing: 456

18.2.140 ZeissCZIReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Zeiss CZI format reader.

These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

• The file format itself supports 158 of them (33%).
• Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 158 (100%).

[Links to OME data model specification]
Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Zeiss CZI format reader:

- Arc: LotNumber
- Arc: Manufacturer
- Arc: Model
- Arc: Power
- Arc: SerialNumber
- Channel: AcquisitionMode
- Channel: Color
- Channel: EmissionWavelength
- Channel: ExcitationWavelength
- Channel: FilterSetRef
- Channel: Fluor
- Channel: ID
- Channel: IlluminationType
- Channel: Name
- Channel: PinholeSize
- Channel: SamplesPerPixel
- Detector: AmplificationGain
- Detector: Gain
- Detector: ID
- Detector: LotNumber
- Detector: Manufacturer
- Detector: Model
- Detector: Offset
- Detector: SerialNumber

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_LotNumber
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Manufacturer
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_SerialNumber
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_AcquisitionMode
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_Name
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_IlluminationType
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Channel_SamplesPerPixel
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_AmplificationGain
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_LotNumber
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Manufacturer
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_SerialNumber
18.2. Metadata fields

- Detector : Type
- Detector : Zoom
- DetectorSettings : Binning
- DetectorSettings : Gain
- DetectorSettings : ID
- Dichroic : ID
- Dichroic : LotNumber
- Dichroic : Manufacturer
- Dichroic : Model
- Dichroic : SerialNumber
- Ellipse : ID
- Ellipse : RadiusX
- Ellipse : RadiusY
- Ellipse : Text
- Ellipse : X
- Ellipse : Y
- Experimenter : Email
- Experimenter : FirstName
- Experimenter : ID
- Experimenter : Institution
- Experimenter : LastName
- Experimenter : MiddleName
- Experimenter : UserName
- Filament : LotNumber
- Filament : Manufacturer
- Filament : Model

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Detector_Zoom
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_LotNumber
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Manufacturer
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/Shape_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/Experimenter_Email
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/Experimenter_FirstName
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/Experimenter_LastName
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/Experimenter_MiddleName
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/Experimenter_UserName
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ManufacturerSpec_LotNumber
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ManufacturerSpec_Manufacturer
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ManufacturerSpec_Model
• Filament: Power
• Filament: Serial Number
• Filter: FilterWheel
• Filter: ID
• Filter: Lot Number
• Filter: Manufacturer
• Filter: Model
• Filter: Serial Number
• Filter: Type
• FilterSet: DichroicRef
• FilterSet: EmissionFilterRef
• FilterSet: ExcitationFilterRef
• FilterSet: ID
• FilterSet: Lot Number
• FilterSet: Manufacturer
• FilterSet: Model
• FilterSet: Serial Number
• Image: Acquisition Date
• Image: Description
• Image: ExperimenterRef
• Image: ID
• Image: InstrumentRef
• Image: Name
• Image: ROIRef
• ImagingEnvironment: Air Pressure
• ImagingEnvironment: CO2 Percent
• ImagingEnvironment : Humidity
• ImagingEnvironment : Temperature
• Instrument : ID
• Laser : LotNumber
• Laser : Manufacturer
• Laser : Model
• Laser : Power
• Laser : SerialNumber
• Light Emitting Diode : LotNumber
• Light Emitting Diode : Manufacturer
• Light Emitting Diode : Model
• Light Emitting Diode : Power
• Light Emitting Diode : SerialNumber
• Line : ID
• Line : Text
• Line : X1
• Line : X2
• Line : Y1
• Line : Y2
• Microscope : LotNumber
• Microscope : Manufacturer
• Microscope : Model
• Microscope : SerialNumber
• Microscope : Type
• Objective : CalibratedMagnification
• Objective : Correction

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/manufacturerSpec_LotNumber
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/lightSource_SerialNumber
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/manufacturerSpec_SerialNumber
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/Correction
• Objective : ID
• Objective : Immersion
• Objective : Iris
• Objective : LensNA
• Objective : LotNumber
• Objective : Manufacturer
• Objective : Model
• Objective : NominalMagnification
• Objective : SerialNumber
• Objective : WorkingDistance
• ObjectiveSettings : CorrectionCollar
• ObjectiveSettings : ID
• ObjectiveSettings : Medium
• ObjectiveSettings : RefractiveIndex
• Pixels : BigEndian
• Pixels : DimensionOrder
• Pixels : ID
• Pixels : Interleaved
• Pixels : PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels : PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels : PhysicalSizeZ
• Pixels : SignificantBits
• Pixels : SizeC
• Pixels : SizeT
• Pixels : SizeX
• Pixels : SizeY

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Immersion
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_Iris
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_LotNumber
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_Manufacturer
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ManufacturerSpec_SerialNumber
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Objective_WorkingDistance
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ObjectiveSettings_CorrectionCollar
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#ObjectiveSettings_RefractiveIndex
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeC
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Pixels_SizeT

18.2. Metadata fields
• Pixels : SizeZ
• Pixels : Type
• Plane : DeltaT
• Plane : ExposureTime
• Plane : PositionX
• Plane : PositionY
• Plane : PositionZ
• Plane : TheC
• Plane : TheT
• Plane : TheZ
• Polygon : ID
• Polygon : Points
• Polygon : Text
• Polyline : ID
• Polyline : Points
• Polyline : Text
• ROI : Description
• ROI : ID
• ROI : Name
• Rectangle : Height
• Rectangle : ID
• Rectangle : Text
• Rectangle : Width
• Rectangle : X
• Rectangle : Y
• TransmittanceRange : CutIn
18.2.141 ZeissLSMReader

This page lists supported metadata fields for the Bio-Formats Zeiss Laser-Scanning Microscopy format reader. These fields are from the OME data model. Bio-Formats standardizes each format’s original metadata to and from the OME data model so that you can work with a particular piece of metadata (e.g. physical width of the image in microns) in a format-independent way.

Of the 475 fields documented in the metadata summary table:

- The file format itself supports 101 of them (21%).
- Of those, Bio-Formats fully or partially converts 101 (100%).

Supported fields

These fields are fully supported by the Bio-Formats Zeiss Laser-Scanning Microscopy format reader:

- Channel : Color
- Channel : ID
- Channel : Name
- Channel : PinholeSize
- Channel : SamplesPerPixel
- Detector : AmplificationGain
- Detector : Gain
- Detector : ID
- Detector : Type
- Detector : Zoom
- DetectorSettings : Binning
- DetectorSettings : ID
- Dichroic : ID
- Dichroic: Model
- Ellipse: FontSize
- Ellipse: ID
- Ellipse: RadiusX
- Ellipse: RadiusY
- Ellipse: StrokeWidth
- Ellipse: Transform
- Ellipse: X
- Ellipse: Y
- Experimenter: ID
- Experimenter: UserName
- Filter: ID
- Filter: Model
- Filter: Type
- Image: AcquisitionDate
- Image: Description
- Image: ID
- Image: InstrumentRef
- Image: Name
- Image: ROIRef
- Instrument: ID
- Label: FontSize
- Label: ID
- Label: StrokeWidth
- Label: Text
- Label: X

4773 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_FontSize
4774 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_ID
4777 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_StrokeWidth
4778 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_Transform
4782 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Experimenter_UserName
4785 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Filter_Type
4786 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Image_AcquisitionDate
4793 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Shape_FontSize
4794 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Shape_ID
4795 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Shape_StrokeWidth
4796 http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Shape_Text
• Label: Y
• Laser: ID
• Laser: LaserMedium
• Laser: Model
• Laser: Type
• Laser: Wavelength
• LightPath: DichroicRef
• LightPath: EmissionFilterRef
• Line: FontSize
• Line: ID
• Line: StrokeWidth
• Line: X1
• Line: X2
• Line: Y1
• Line: Y2
• Objective: Correction
• Objective: ID
• Objective: Immersion
• Objective: Iris
• Objective: LensNA
• Objective: NominalMagnification
• ObjectiveSettings: ID
• Pixels: BigEndian
• Pixels: DimensionOrder
• Pixels: ID
• Pixels: Interleaved

http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ome_xsd.html#Laser_Type
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_FontSize
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_ID
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Shape_StrokeWidth
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Line_X1
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Line_Y1
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/ROI_xsd.html#Objective_Correction
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/roi_xsd.html#Objective_Immersion
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/roi_xsd.html#Objective_Iris
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/roi_xsd.html#Objective_NominalMagnification
http://www.openmicroscopy.org/Schemas/Documentation/Generated/OME-2015-01/roi_xsd.html#Pixels_BigEndian

18.2. Metadata fields
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeX
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeY
• Pixels: PhysicalSizeZ
• Pixels: SignificantBits
• Pixels: SizeC
• Pixels: SizeT
• Pixels: SizeX
• Pixels: SizeY
• Pixels: SizeZ
• Pixels: TimeIncrement
• Pixels: Type
• Plane: DeltaT
• Plane: PositionX
• Plane: PositionY
• Plane: PositionZ
• Plane: TheC
• Plane: TheT
• Plane: TheZ
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• ROI: ID
• Rectangle: FontSize
• Rectangle: Height
• Rectangle: ID
• Rectangle: StrokeWidth
• Rectangle: Width
• Rectangle: X
• Rectangle: Y
• TransmittanceRange: CutIn
• TransmittanceRange: CutOut

Total supported: 101
Total unknown or missing: 374
GROUPING FILES USING A PATTERN FILE

Individual files can be grouped together into a single fileset using a pattern file. This works for any single-file format that Bio-Formats supports, as long as all files are in the same format. It is most useful for sets of TIFF, JPEG, PNG, etc. files that do not have any associated metadata.

All files to be grouped together should be in the same folder. The pattern file should be in the same folder as the other files; it can have any name, but must have the .pattern extension. The pattern file is what must be opened or imported, so it may be helpful to give it a descriptive or easily-recognizable name.

The pattern file contains a single line of text that is specially formatted to describe how the files should be grouped. The file can be created in any text editor.

The text in the pattern file can take one of several forms. To illustrate, consider a folder with the following file names:

```plaintext
red.tiff
green.tiff
blue.tiff
test_Z0_C0.png
test_Z1_C0.png
test_Z0_C1.png
test_Z1_C1.png
test_Z0_C2.png
test_Z1_C2.png
test_Z00.tiff
test_Z01.tiff
```

A pattern file that groups `red.tiff`, `green.tiff`, and `blue.tiff` in that order would look like:

```plaintext
<red,green,blue>.tiff
```

A pattern that groups `test_Z0_C0.png`, `test_Z1_C0.png`, `test_Z0_C2.png`, and `test_Z1_C2.png`:

```plaintext
test_Z<0-1>_C<0-2:2>.png
```

The <> notation in general can accept a single literal value, a comma-separated list of literal values, a range of integer values, or a range of integer values with a step value greater than 1 (the range and step are separated by :). Note that inverting the values in a range (e.g. <2-0>) is not supported and will cause an exception to be thrown.

The characters immediately preceding the < can affect which dimension is assigned to the specified values. The values will be interpreted as:

- channels, if c, ch, w, or wavelength precede <
- timepoints, if t, tl, tp, or timepoint precede <
- Z sections, if z, zs, sec, fp, focal, or focalplane precede <
- series, if s, sp, or series precede <

Note that the listed dimension specifier characters are case insensitive. A separator character (underscore or space) must precede the dimension specifier if it is not at the beginning of the filename. In the above example, 2 Z sections and 2 out of 3 channels would be detected according to the dimension specifiers.
Leading zeros in the integer values must be specified. To group `test_Z00.tiff` and `test_Z01.tiff`:

```
test_Z<00-01>.tiff
```

or:

```
test_Z0<0-1>.tiff
```

Note that this pattern would not group the files correctly:

```
test_Z<0-1>.tiff
```

A pattern file that groups all PNG files beginning with `test_` would look like:

```
test_.*.png
```

This and most other Java-style regular expressions can be used in place of the `<>` notation above. See the `java.util.regex.Pattern Javadoc`\(^1\) for more information on constructing regular expressions.

\(^1\)http://docs.oracle.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html
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