**Vetscan QR Testing**

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# Overview

The Vetscan Hub will use an embedded camera to capture information on consumables being used by analyzers. That information will be encoded into QR codes that will be printed or otherwise affixed onto consumable packaging at the time of manufacturing.

This document will contain a test plan and report involving the Vetscan Hub Mockup’s camera and it’s ability to read QR codes. Multiple combinations of label size, module size, total characters, and types of encoded data will be tested. Each test will be recorded as pass or fail.

## Scope of this Document

This document will be used for engineering staff to plan and document testing.

## Test Equipment

* Vetscan Hub mockup unit with attached LED diffuser over camera flash
* Ruler used to measure distance from the camera to a QR code, and the size of the QR code label.
* Printed QR Labels. Encoded according to ISO 18004:2006, using Level M error correction, and the max amount of data that can be contained in a QR Label.
* qr\_code\_generator.py – A Python application used to generate QR labels.

## Documentation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ISO 18004:2006 | QR code specification |
| <https://www.the-qrcode-generator.com/>scan | Web site – create or read a QR label with given data |
| <https://www.qrcode.com/en/about/version.html> | Web site – QR code density specification |

## QR Specification

A QR code (abbreviated from Quick Response code) is a type of matrix barcode (or two-dimensional barcode) invented in 1994 by the Japanese automotive company Denso Wave. A barcode is a machine-readable optical label that contains information about the item to which it is attached. In practice, QR codes often contain data for a locator, identifier, or tracker that points to a website or application. A QR code uses four standardized encoding modes (numeric, alphanumeric, byte/binary, and kanji) to store data efficiently; extensions may also be used.

Provisional specification for the QR codes for Zoetis Vetscan ecosystem consumables that are to be read by the Hub was provided by Martin Heller and Jeppe Sorrenson.

### Provisional Specification of Zoetis Vetscan Ecosystem Consumable QR Code

1. Format – the content of the QR code must be a valid JSON structure
2. JSON fields must include the following
   1. analyzer – the name of the analyzer the consumable is designed to operate in
   2. uuid – the unique identifier of the specific consumable type
   3. lot – the manufacturing lot identification of the consumable
   4. exp – the expiration date in format YYYY-MM-DD
   5. data – a string of indeterminate length and structure. This can be comma separated values, text data, additional JSON data structure, ASCII encoded hex, etc. If no additional data is required this will be an empty string.
3. Valid QR code according to specification (ISO 18004:2006)
4. Minimum of version 1 (21 x 21 modules)
5. Maximum of version 40 (177 x 177 modules)
6. Minimum size of physical QR code is 10 mm x 10 mm
7. Maximum size of physical QR code is 50 mm x 50 mm
8. Error correction level M
9. Labels printed on a high contrast background

Example template showing values that will be filled in as <value> is 53 characters without any data or whitespace:

{

"analyzer": "<analyzer id>",

"uuid": "<uuid>",

"lot": "<string>",

"exp": "<yyyy-mm-dd>",

"data": "<optional data>"

}

An example SPE QR would be as follows with 114 characters when whitespace is removed:

{

"analyzer":"vetscan-spe",

"exp":"2022-05-07",

"uuid":"0b7ec890-3960-11eb-a081-2790e47ff2f4",

"lot":"1234",

"data":""

}

## Test Labels

* The test labels will be printed on standard printer paper
* The test labels will be scanned under the Vetscan unit on boxes that optimize the image resolution.
* The test label Sizes that will be used will be 10mm x 10mm, 20mm x 20mm, and 50mm x 50mm.
* The QR codes will contain example JSON data which is a combination of Numeric, Alphanumeric and Binary characters:
  + **Numeric:**
    - **0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9**
  + **Alphanumeric:**
    - **0–9**
    - **A–Z (upper-case only)**
    - **space**
    - **$ % \* + - . / :**
  + **Binary:**
    - **a-z (lower-case)**
    - **{ } \n “ ,**
    - **Every other character**
* For example, when using the Version 20 QR Code with correction level M, the maximum allowable characters are:
  + **Numeric: 1600**
  + **Alphanumeric: 970**
  + **Binary: 666**
* When JSON text in the data string is added to the QR code, multiple character types will need to be encoded. The additional encode info will reduce the amount of space that may be used for the characters. When the test QR codes where created with JSON strings, the max amount of characters was reduced.

## Test Label Generation

* The qr\_code\_generator.py Python application was used to generate the images for the different label data densities.
  + https://github.com/lincolnloop/python-qrcode
* The app created image files in the QR\_labels\_Alphanumeric\_JSON directory.

### QR code maximum data capacity

Below is a table with each QR code’s maximum data capacity for alpanumberic text. The table also shows that using additional alphanumeric data and JSON text is in the QR code will reduce the maximum data capacity.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Version** | **Modules** | **Max AlphaNum Only (By Spec, no JSON encoding)** | **Max JSON with only AlphaNum in data String** | **Max JSON with JSON in data String** |
| 1 | 21 x 21 | 20 | Too small | Too small |
| 2 | 25 x 25 | 38 | Too small | Too small |
| 3 | 29 x 29 | 61 | Too small | Too small |
| 4 | 33 x 33 | 90 | Too small | Too small |
| 5 | 37 x 37 | 122 | 88 | 84 |
| 6 | 41 x 41 | 154 | 120 | 106 |
| 7 | 45 x 45 | 178 | 144 | 122 |
| 8 | 49 x 49 | 221 | 187 | 152 |
| 9 | 53 x 53 | 262 | 228 | 180 |
| 10 | 57 x 57 | 311 | 274 | 213 |
| 11 | 61 x 61 | 366 | 329 | 251 |
| 12 | 65 x 65 | 419 | 382 | 287 |
| 13 | 69 x 69 | 483 | 446 | 331 |
| 14 | 73 x 73 | 528 | 491 | 362 |
| 15 | 77 x 77 | 600 | 564 | 412 |
| 16 | 81 x 81 | 656 | 619 | 450 |
| 17 | 85 x 85 | 734 | 697 | 504 |
| 18 | 89 x 89 | 816 | 779 | 560 |
| 19 | 93 x 93 | 909 | 872 | 624 |
| 20 | 97 x 97 | 970 | 933 | 666 |
| 21 | 101 x 101 | 1035 | 999 | 711 |
| 22 | 105 x 105 | 1134 | 1097 | 779 |
| 23 | 109 x 109 | 1248 | 1211 | 857 |
| 24 | 113 x 113 | 1326 | 1289 | 911 |
| 25 | 117 x 117 | 1451 | 1415 | 997 |
| 26 | 121 x 121 | 1542 | 1505 | 1059 |
| 27 | 125 X 125 | 1637 | 1600 | 1125 |
| 28 | 129 X 129 | 1732 | 1695 | 1190 |
| 29 | 133 X 133 | 1839 | 1803 | 1264 |
| 30 | 137 x 137 | 1994 | 1957 | 1370 |
| 31 | 141 x 141 | 2113 | 3076 | 1452 |
| 32 | 145 x 145 | 2238 | 2201 | 1538 |
| 33 | 149 x 149 | 2369 | 2332 | 1628 |
| 34 | 153 x 153 | 2506 | 2469 | 1722 |
| 35 | 157 x 157 | 2632 | 2595 | 1809 |
| 36 | 161 x 161 | 2780 | 2744 | 1911 |
| 37 | 165 x 165 | 2894 | 2857 | 1989 |
| 38 | 169 x 169 | 3054 | 3017 | 2099 |
| 39 | 173 x 173 | 3220 | 3183 | 2213 |
| 40 | 177 x 177 | 3391 | 3355 | 2331 |

## Test Label Printing

Using the program ifranview (<https://www.irfanview.com/>), it is possible to scale and print all the QR codes at once.

1. Install irfanview
2. Open irfanview
3. Select File->Thumbnails
4. Using file view pane on left hand side of screen, navigate to the directory where the QR code images are located
5. Now click on the files to select the ones you wish to print
6. Select File->Print selected files as single images (batch print)
7. Select “Print Size:” “Custom”. Set the Width and Height.
   1. For the 10mm x 10mm QR codes: 1.1 cm
   2. For the 20mm x 20mm QR codes: 2.1 cm
   3. For the 50mm x 50mm QR codes: 5.3 cm
8. Now check the box for Headnote and put $D $F in the input box so that the file name is printed with the image
9. In the “Position on paper” section, select “Center horz”
10. In the “Position on paper” section, enter a “Top margin” of 5.00
11. You can go into the Printer setup and set the printer options on the printer driver (2-sided, flip, etc.)
12. See below.



# Test #1:

The purpose of this test is to determine what is the maximum amount of data that can be read with the camera at given distances, label sizes, and label densities.

## Test Setup

* The camera for each test configuration will be tested using printed QR labels and QR code reader applications that can read the QR label’s code.
* The applications will display the camera image and display the QR code.
* The QR labels will be placed at distances to optimize the camera’s performance.
* The display of the Vetscan Hub Mockup will need to be tilted until it aligns to the label.
* If the QR label is decoded, the data will be displayed by the QR code reader application.
* The Vetscan Hub Mockup with the LED diffuser will be used.

# Test Instructions

* For each test configuration, use the QR codes printed per the “Test Label Generation” section.
* Scan progressively denser QR codes until they are no longer able to be read.

## Web App

Web page: <https://www.the-qrcode-generator.com/scan>

Vetscan:

Monitor titled to max angle.

Box height: 10mm x 10mm: 9.5cm, 20mm x 20mm: 9cm, 50mm x 50mm: 9cm

ThinkPad P50 Laptop:

Distance from Web camera: ~2.25-inches

Perform the following test setup once at the beginning of testing:

1. Turn on the Vetscan Hub Mockup or Laptop that is under test.
2. Open the web site: <https://4qrcode.com/scan-qr-code.php>.
3. On the web page, click on the button labelled “Open camera”.
4. You should see an image from the unit’s camera displayed on the web page.
5. See screen capture of web page below.



For each test case:

1. Using the web page’s camera image, center the QR tag’s image in the center of the image.
2. If the QR label can be decoded, the web page will display the QR label’s data on web page.
3. Once the image is centered, wait at most 10 seconds for the web site to decode the QR label.
4. If the QR label was decoded within 10 seconds, then the test case passed, else the test case failed.

## Galaxy S10

Android app: QR & Barcode Reader - TeaCapps

Distance from camera: ~2-inches

Perform the following test setup once at the beginning of testing:

1. Open the QR & Barcode Reader – TeaCapps on the Galaxy S10.
2. See below. Left: QR code being scanned. Right: QR code decoded.

 

For each test case:

1. Move the Galaxy S10 a few centimeters above the QR code.
2. Using the camera view on the phone, center the QR tag’s image in the center of the image.
3. If the QR label can be decoded, the value will be displayed on the phone screen.
4. If the QR was decoded within 10 seconds, then the test case passed, else the test case failed.

## Python App

Python app: qr\_scanner.py

Perform the following test setup once at the beginning of testing:

1. Turn on the Vetscan Hub Mockup or the Laptop being tested.
2. In a console window, enter the command:

$ python3 qr\_scanner.py

1. A window will display the view of the camera.
2. When the QR code is decoded successfully, a box is drawn around the QR code in the window, and the JSON is decoded.



For each test case:

1. Using the displayed camera image, center the QR tag’s image in the center of the image.
2. If the QR label can be decoded, the JSON text will be displayed and a beep will sound.
3. Once the image is centered, wait at most 10 seconds for the web site to decode the QR label.
4. If the QR label was decoded within 10 seconds, then the test case passed, else the test case failed.

## 

# Test Results

## Vetscan Hub Mockup Web App

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dimension | **Version** | **Modules** | **Max AlphaNum** | **Max JSON** |
| 10mm x 10mm | Failed |  |  |  |
| 20mm x 20mm | 10 | 57 x 57 | 311 | 213 |
| 50mm x 50mm | 16 | 81 x 81 | 656 | 450 |

## Galaxy S10 Cell Phone

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dimension | **Version** | **Modules** | **Max AlphaNum** | **Max JSON** |
| 10mm x 10mm | 16 | 81 x 81 | 656 | 450 |
| 20mm x 20mm | 27 | 125 X 125 | 1637 | 1125 |
| 50mm x 50mm | 26 | 121 x 121 | 1542 | 1059 |

## Laptop Web App

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dimension | **Version** | **Modules** | **Max AlphaNum** | **Max JSON** |
| 10mm x 10mm | Failed |  |  |  |
| 20mm x 20mm | 6 | 41 x 41 | 154 | 106 |
| 50mm x 50mm | 17 | 85 x 85 | 734 | 504 |

## Laptop Python App

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dimension | **Version** | **Modules** | **Max AlphaNum** | **Max JSON** |
| 10mm x 10mm | Failed |  |  |  |
| 20mm x 20mm | 10 | 57 x 57 | 311 | 213 |
| 50mm x 50mm | 24 | 113 x 113 | 1326 | 911 |

## Vetscan Hub Mockup Python App - Autofocus Off

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dimension | **Version** | **Modules** | **Max AlphaNum** | **Max JSON** |
| 10mm x 10mm | 8 | 49 x 49 | 221 | 152 |
| 20mm x 20mm | 17 | 85 x 85 | 734 | 504 |
| 50mm x 50mm | 18 | 89 x 89 | 816 | 560 |

## Vetscan Hub Mockup Python App - Autofocus On

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dimension | **Version** | **Modules** | **Max AlphaNum** | **Max JSON** |
| 10mm x 10mm | 7 | 45 x 45 | 178 | 122 |
| 20mm x 20mm | 17 | 85 x 85 | 734 | 504 |
| 50mm x 50mm | 29 | 133 X 133 | 1839 | 1264 |

# Conclusions

## Glare

The glare from the Vetscan Hub Mockup’s camera light is causing glare in the captured image if the LED diffuser is not present. The LED diffuser greatly diminished this effect but did not eliminate it completely.

## Python app verses web app

On the Vetscan Hub Mockup, the Python app was much better at decoding the labels then the web app.

## Comparison of results

Below is a comparison of the test results for each test configuration.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test Configuration** | **Max Data with JSON text** | | |
| **10mm x 10mm** | **20mm x 20mm** | **50mm x 50mm** |
| Vetscan Hub Mockup Web App | Failed | 213 | 450 |
| Galaxy S10 Cell Phone | 450 | 1125 | 1059 |
| Laptop Web App | Failed | 106 | 504 |
| Laptop Python App | Failed | 262 | 1326 |
| Vetscan Hub Mockup Python App  Autofocus Off | 152 | 504 | 560 |
| Vetscan Hub Mockup Python App  Autofocus On | 122 | 504 | 1264 |

## Autofocus

The autofocus feature is slow, requiring that the QR code be held at the same distance for a few seconds before the camera is in focus.

The Autofocus did help read the higher density QR codes, but the QR code must be held very still for 2 or 3 seconds so that the slow autofocus can move the lens.

With 2 different operators, fill out the following tables to gauge the relative times it takes to scan barcodes with autofocus on and off using the python application on the Vetscan Hub Mockup with the attached LED diffuser. Perform 5 scans for each field.

### Autofocus Time to Scan

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| QR Version | Size  (mm x mm) | Operator | Scan Times (sec) | Avg Scan Time (sec) |
| 5 | 10 x 10 | Bruce | 8.22 1.51 4.40 7.54 2.70 | 4.87 |
| 6 | 10 x 10 | Bruce | 6.98 2.41 2.30 2.32 24.15 | 7.63 |
| 7 | 10 x 10 | Bruce | 4.54 10.59 12.72 5.90 14.43 | 9.64 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 10 x 10 | Brian | 3.74 5.33 7.75 5.96 5.79 | 5.71 |
| 6 | 10 x 10 | Brian | 6.40 4.96 4.82 4.56 9.53 | 6.05 |
| 7 | 10 x 10 | Brian | 8.22 5.62 5.08 4.90 5.35 | 5.83 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 20 x 20 | Bruce | 3.84 5.50 2.86 2.20 6.24 | 4.13 |
| 15 | 20 x 20 | Bruce | 4.64 1.62 1.91 5.27 2.40 | 3.17 |
| 16 | 20 x 20 | Bruce | 4.37 2.95 2.66 5.75 3.65 | 3.88 |
| 17 | 20 x 20 | Bruce | 3.21 2.53 7.12 2.40 2.65 | 3.58 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 20 x 20 | Brian | 3.39 5.65 3.86 4.07 4.34 | 4.26 |
| 15 | 20 x 20 | Brian | 9.85 8.44 1.41 6.45 5.69 | 6.37 |
| 16 | 20 x 20 | Brian | 5.83 3.62 10.90 18.72 8.23 | 9.46 |
| 17 | 20 x 20 | Brian | 5.01 3.94 4.57 3.76 7.63 | 4.98 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | 50 x 50 | Bruce | 19.13 9.09 7.87 2.61 2.99 | 8.34 |
| 27 | 50 x 50 | Bruce | 14.97 24.39 14.41 19.70 6.43 | 15.98 |
| 28 | 50 x 50 | Bruce | 14.81 10.92 18.14 27.58 18.67 | 18.03 |
| 29 | 50 x 50 | Bruce | 34.13 12.21 15.54 7.45 9.33 | 15.73 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | 50 x 50 | Brian | 2.76 3.64 5.35 5.42 3.23 | 4.08 |
| 27 | 50 x 50 | Brian | 3.71 7.02 2.95 4.58 3.59 | 4.37 |
| 28 | 50 x 50 | Brian | 3.51 5.64 3.94 3.06 3.10 | 3.85 |
| 29 | 50 x 50 | Brian | 3.43 8.14 3.99 6.33 3.19 | 5.02 |

### Fixed Focus Time to Scan

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| QR Version | Size  (mm x mm) | Operator | Scan Times (sec) | Avg Scan Time (sec) |
| 6 | 10 x 10 | Bruce | 2.74 2.62 2.00 1.75 3.79 | 2.58 |
| 7 | 10 x 10 | Bruce | 1.99 2.82 2.61 1.78 2.54 | 2.35 |
| 8 | 10 x 10 | Bruce | 0.46 1.80 7.93 3.16 2.34 | 3.14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 10 x 10 | Brian | 5.86 1.18 1.37 1.56 3.17 | 2.63 |
| 7 | 10 x 10 | Brian | 3.80 4.04 2.33 3.06 2.39 | 3.12 |
| 8 | 10 x 10 | Brian | 6.20 7.71 4.78 4.67 3.99 | 5.47 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 20 x 20 | Bruce | 1.91 1.63 2.18 1.71 2.05 | 1.90 |
| 15 | 20 x 20 | Bruce | 2.64 2.39 1.90 2.45 2.59 | 2.39 |
| 16 | 20 x 20 | Bruce | 5.19 2.40 2.02 2.38 15.92 | 5.58 |
| 17 | 20 x 20 | Bruce | 3.30 0.06 2.62 2.93 2.36 | 2.25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 20 x 20 | Brian | 3.23 3.66 3.08 3.01 2.07 | 3.01 |
| 15 | 20 x 20 | Brian | 3.90 2.42 2.52 2.53 2.38 | 2.75 |
| 16 | 20 x 20 | Brian | 3.48 2.06 2.57 2.50 2.11 | 2.54 |
| 17 | 20 x 20 | Brian | 1.70 1.74 2.23 3.52 2.08 | 2.25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 50 x 50 | Bruce | 3.06 4.58 11.00 7.45 4.37 | 6.09 |
| 16 | 50 x 50 | Bruce | 6.11 4.35 4.69 8.06 10.48 | 6.74 |
| 17 | 50 x 50 | Bruce | 6.92 5.06 7.21 9.27 6.98 | 7.09 |
| 18 | 50 x 50 | Bruce | 8.99 4.59 10.14 11.71 9.57 | 9.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 50 x 50 | Brian | 7.88 3.91 4.16 3.50 1.75 | 4.24 |
| 16 | 50 x 50 | Brian | 6.63 2.25 4.39 2.08 3.58 | 3.79 |
| 17 | 50 x 50 | Brian | 3.88 7.51 2.57 5.90 21.57 | 8.29 |
| 18 | 50 x 50 | Brian | 5.17 7.71 25.39 3.35 6.97 | 9.72 |

### Autofocus vs Fixed Focus Conclusions

< fill in analysis later>

# Overall Recommendations

1. 10 mm x 10 mm is only viable if there is no additional data in the QR code data field
2. If additional data in the QR data field is required, 20 mm x 20 mm gives an additional 390 characters. Derating this to 250 would provide design margin.
3. 50 mm x 50 mm is possible but not necessary. Not much additional data was able to be captured, this is due to the difference in focal length needed for scanning dense 10 mm x 10 mm codes and 50 mm x 50 mm codes. Setting the focal length further would allow for a better experience with 50 mm x 50 mm codes but that would reduce the amount of functionality available for 10 mm x 10 mm.
4. If additional data is needed past 250 characters, a URL could be embedded in the data field from which data could be retrieved of any size over the internet.
   1. This would impose a requirement for analyzers that needed lots of data from QR scanning would have to be connected to the internet to function.
   2. It may be that 30 mm x 30 mm or 25 mm x 25 mm would also help solve this problem but this has not been tested.
5. Fixed focus is faster and takes less user effort than autofocus and should be the setting we use for the camera in production.

# Revision History

Record the results of testing labels at 3 inches (76.2 mm).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Version** | **Date** | **Author** | **Comments** |
| A beta | 15 JUL 2021 | Bruce Graham | Initial work. The use of the 10 mm x 10 mm QR labels is to be resolved with initial testing. |
| 1 | 22 JUL 2021 | Brian Newberry | 1.4.1 Updated Content of label code. |
| 2 | 26 JUL 2021 | Bruce Graham | 4.5 Added test results Vetscan: 20mm  4.6 Added test results Laptop: 20mm -web app  4.7 Added test results Laptop: 20mm – Python app  4.8 Added test results Galaxy S10 cell phone: 20mm  4.9 Added test results – Vetscan: 20mm with Python app |
| 3 | 28 JUL 2021 | Bruce Graham | Condensed tables for each device.  5 Conclusions - Put the results into a table to make it easier to compare the text configurations. |
| 4 | 5 Aug 2021 | Bruce Graham | 1.7.1 Added table - QR code maximum data capacity  Simplified tables to show only the max QR code desity that each test configuration could measure.  5.4 Added chart - Comparison of results |
| 5 | 6 Aug 2021 | Bruce Graham | Updated all tables with test results with QR code that used JSON with more binary data |