

STON: SofTware for petrOgraphic visualisation

Romain Thomas^{1*} and Evgenia Dammer^{2*}

¹ RSE team, The University of Sheffield, Regent Court, The University of Sheffield, 211 Portobello St, Sheffield S1 4DP ² Rathgen Research Laboratory, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Schloßstrasse 1A, 14059 Berlin * These authors contributed equally.

DOI: [10.xxxxxx/draft](https://doi.org/10.xxxxxx/draft)

Software

- [Review](#)
- [Repository](#)
- [Archive](#)

Editor: [Open Journals](#)

Reviewers:

- [@openjournals](#)

Submitted: 01 January 1970

Published: unpublished

License

Authors of papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License ([CC BY 4.0](#))

Summary

STON (SofTware for petrOgraphic visualisation) is a graphical user interface developed with the objective to ease the inspection of images taken from microscopes. It has been developed in the framework of petrography, with images of minerals but it can be used for whatever images. This tool allows you the user to inspect image in detail, modify image parameters (contrast, brightness, sharpness), compare images side by side, combine images, etc. Designed to be user friendly, STON is fully customizable. It is developed in Python using the (PySide6)[https://wiki.qt.io/Qt_for_Python] library for the GUI, Pillow ([Murray et al., 2025](#)) and matplotlib ([Hunter, 2007](#)) for image display and operation and scikit-image ([Walt et al., 2014](#)) for deeper image processing.

Statement of need

Thin-section petrography is a widely used technique in archaeology for analysing the composition of ceramic and stone objects, as well as investigating their production technology and provenance. This method involves studying thin sections mounted on glass slides under a polarised light microscope to examine microscopic features. A critical aspect of archaeological study is comparing and identifying patterns within these features across multiple samples. However, it is typically only possible to view one sample at a time under the microscope. Therefore, this method relies heavily on visual memory and repeated observations, making the process inefficient and time-consuming, particularly when dealing with hundreds of samples.

This tool is designed to address these challenges by enabling users to observe multiple photomicrographs simultaneously in a single, convenient interface. It facilitates detailed comparisons, clustering, and data recording, which is especially important in ceramic paste analysis. By allowing users to view multiple samples side by side, the software supports efficient sample grouping and evaluation of composition characteristics.

While tailored for the specific requirements of petrographic analysis in archaeology, the software has broader applications for other research fields that rely on visual image analysis. By providing an efficient and scalable tool for comparative analysis, it enhances research processes across various disciplines.

The graphical user interface

GUI: Main window

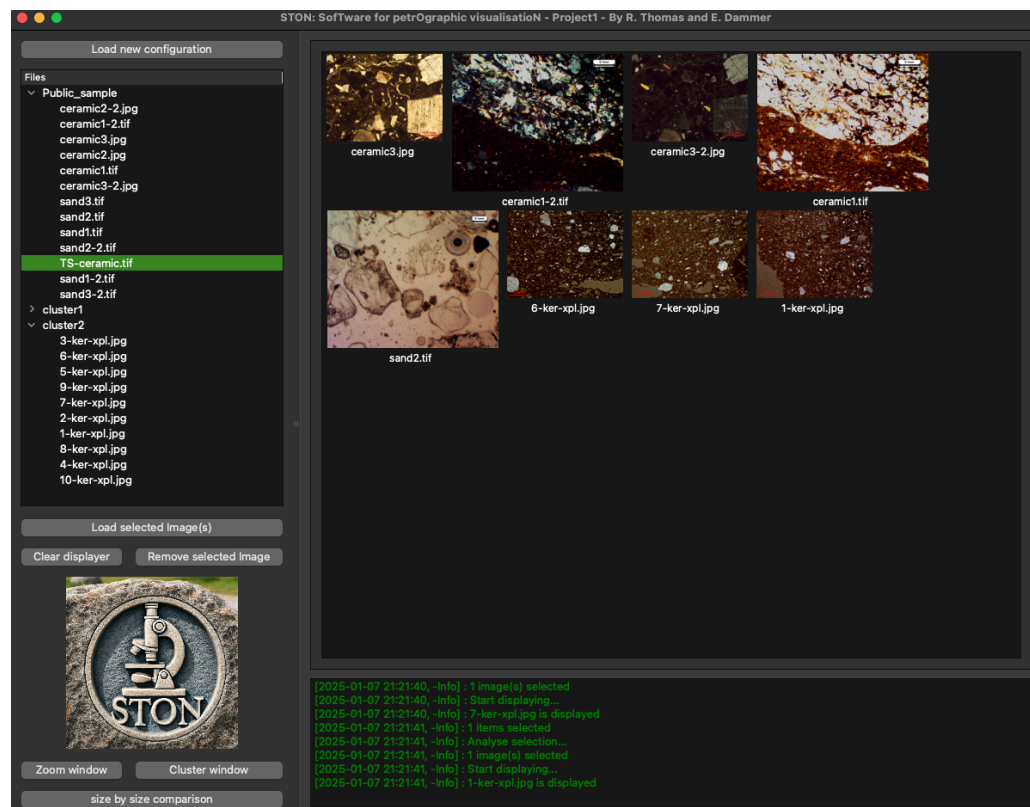


Figure 1: Main window of STON.

Secondary windows

STON was designed to simplify researchers' work by providing powerful tools for image analysis and observation. The main window offers access to several visualization tools, including:

- **Zoom Window:** Enhances image inspection by allowing closer examination and note-taking. It also displays image metadata (currently supported for .tif files only) and provides options to adjust color, sharpness, brightness, and contrast. Additionally, it includes access to the analysis tool (see next section).
- **Side-by-Side Comparison Tool:** Enables users to compare images directly.
- **Image Cluster Tool:** Facilitates the creation of image mashups—combining multiple images into a single composite, which is particularly useful for merging images of the same material sample. It also supports generating meta-images, where all selected images are combined into one comprehensive view.

Image analysis

STON provides the user with a quick and easy analysis tool that will identify region of interest in the image it is based on the [measure module](#) of the skimage library.

51 **Citations**

52 **Acknowledgements**

53 This work was support by....

54 **References**

- 55 Hunter, J. D. (2007). Matplotlib: A 2D graphics environment. *Computing in Science &*
56 *Engineering*, 9(3), 90–95. <https://doi.org/10.1109/MCSE.2007.55>
- 57 Murray, A., Kemenade, H. van, wiredfool, Clark, J. A., Karpinsky, A., Baranovič, O., Gohlke,
58 C., Yay295, Dufresne, J., Brett, M., DWesl, Schmidt, D., Kopachev, K., Houghton, A.,
59 REDxEYE, Mani, S., Landey, S., Koskela, A., Keith-Magee, R., ... Kossouho, S. (2025).
60 *Python-pillow/pillow: 11.1.0* (Version 11.1.0). Zenodo. [https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14586647)
61 [14586647](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14586647)
- 62 Walt, S. van der, Schönberger, J. L., Nunez-Iglesias, J., Boulogne, F., Warner, J. D., Yager,
63 N., Gouillart, E., Yu, T., & contributors, the scikit-image. (2014). Scikit-image: Image
64 processing in Python. *PeerJ*, 2, e453. <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.453>

DRAFT