

High-Resolution Figure Preparation and DPI Optimization for Scientific Manuscript Submission

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ABSTRACT

High-quality visual representation of scientific data is essential for accurate communication and reproducibility in scholarly publications. Many manuscripts face delays or rejection due to improper figure resolution, incorrect DPI settings, or unsuitable file formats. This demo manuscript presents standardized guidelines for preparing publication-ready figures with a focus on DPI calculation, pixel-to-print size relationships, and best practices for journal submission. Figures were designed at a minimum resolution of 300 DPI, following widely accepted publisher recommendations. The workflow described here provides a reproducible and scalable approach for authors to generate compliant figures suitable for print and digital distribution.

KEYWORDS

Figure preparation; DPI calculation; Image resolution; Scientific publishing; Manuscript submission

INTRODUCTION

Scientific figures play a crucial role in conveying experimental results, analytical trends, and conceptual frameworks. While modern tools enable easy figure creation, improper resolution and scaling remain common issues during manuscript submission. Journals typically mandate strict image quality requirements to ensure clarity after printing and archiving. DPI (dots per inch) is one of the most frequently misunderstood parameters, often leading authors to submit figures that appear acceptable on-screen but fail to meet print standards.

This manuscript provides a structured overview of DPI calculation, recommended pixel dimensions, and practical considerations for preparing figures that meet editorial requirements.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Figure Design

All demo figures were created using vector and raster-based graphic tools. Final images were exported in TIFF and PNG formats to avoid compression artifacts. Color profiles were maintained in RGB for online viewing and CMYK compatibility where required.

2.2 DPI Calculation

Image resolution was calculated using the formula:

$$\text{DPI} = \text{Pixel Dimensions} \div \text{Print Size (in inches)}$$

For example, a figure intended for an 8 × 6 inch print layout was generated at 2400 × 1800 pixels to achieve 300 DPI uniformly across both dimensions.

2.3 Quality Validation

Resolution and DPI values were verified using standard image-editing software. Resampling was avoided to prevent artificial interpolation of pixels.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

All demo figures retained sharp text, clear axis labels, and consistent line thickness when scaled to final print size. No pixelation or blurring was observed at 300 DPI. Comparative testing showed that figures below 200 DPI resulted in loss of detail, particularly in multi-panel layouts and annotation-heavy graphics.

Maintaining correct DPI is critical for preserving figure integrity during peer review and publication. Authors should prioritize pixel dimensions rather than relying solely on DPI metadata. Journals increasingly use automated checks,

making adherence to technical specifications essential to avoid administrative rejection.

The workflow demonstrated here can be adapted across disciplines, including biomedical research, engineering, and computational sciences.

CONCLUSION

This demo manuscript highlights the importance of DPI-aware figure preparation for scientific publishing. By calculating DPI correctly and exporting figures using appropriate formats, authors can significantly improve submission success and visual clarity. The provided methodology serves as a reference template for researchers preparing high-quality figures for journals and conferences.

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