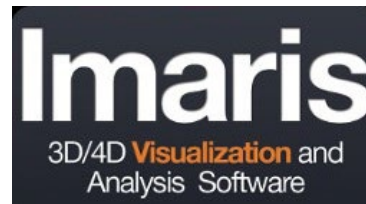
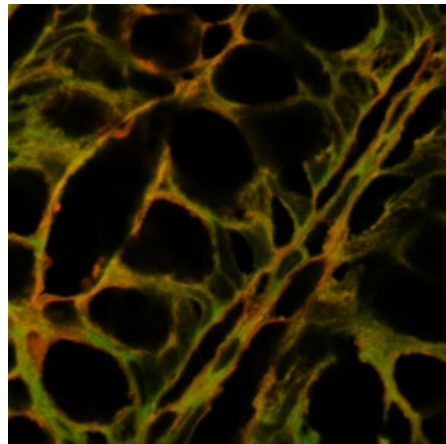


Things you need to know about figure-making for publication

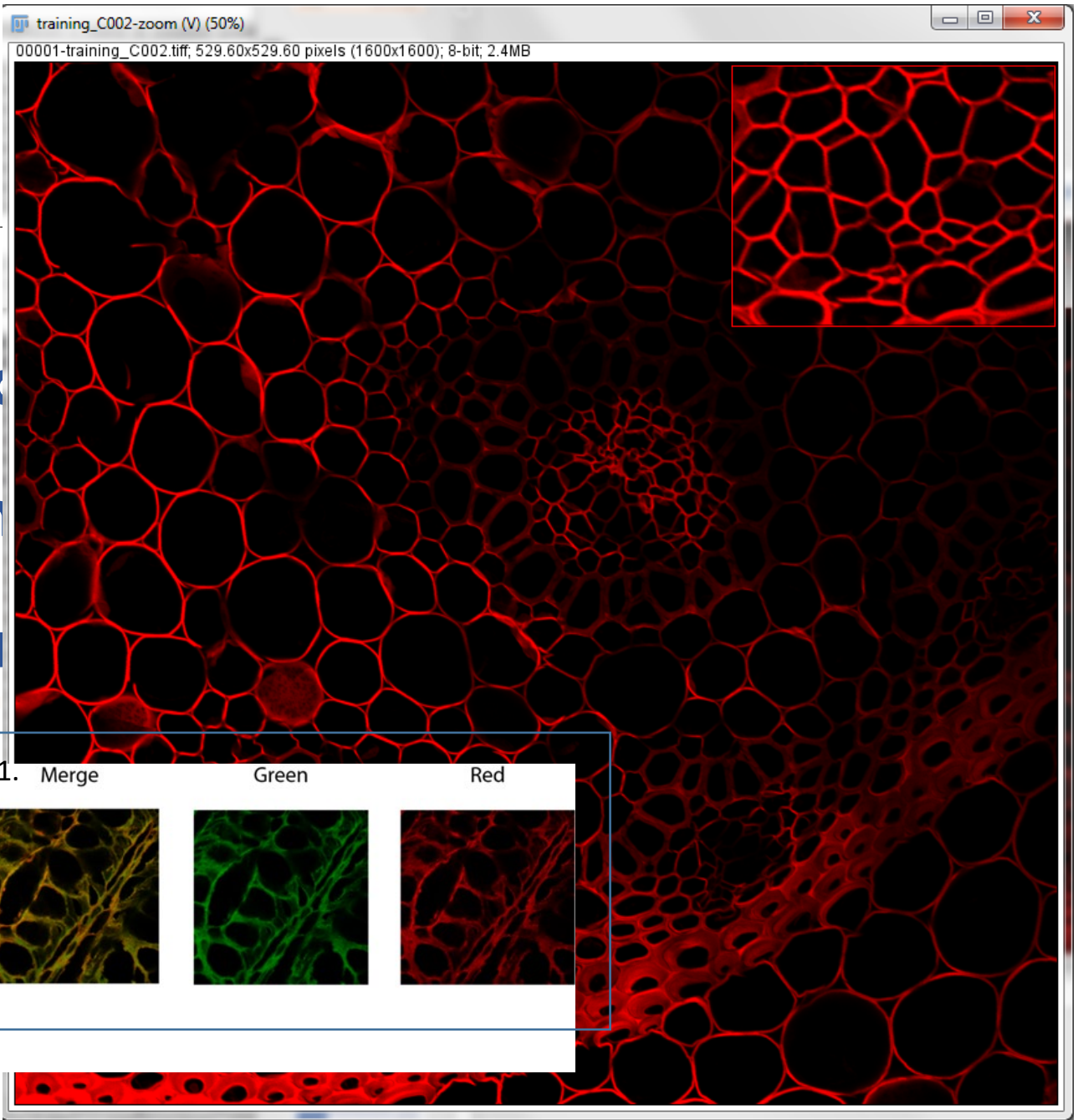


Digital Imaging Solutions
iTEM
Solutions for TEM Applications



Outlines

- Basic co
- What m
- How to r
- How t



What is a digital microscope image?

A matrix of pixels

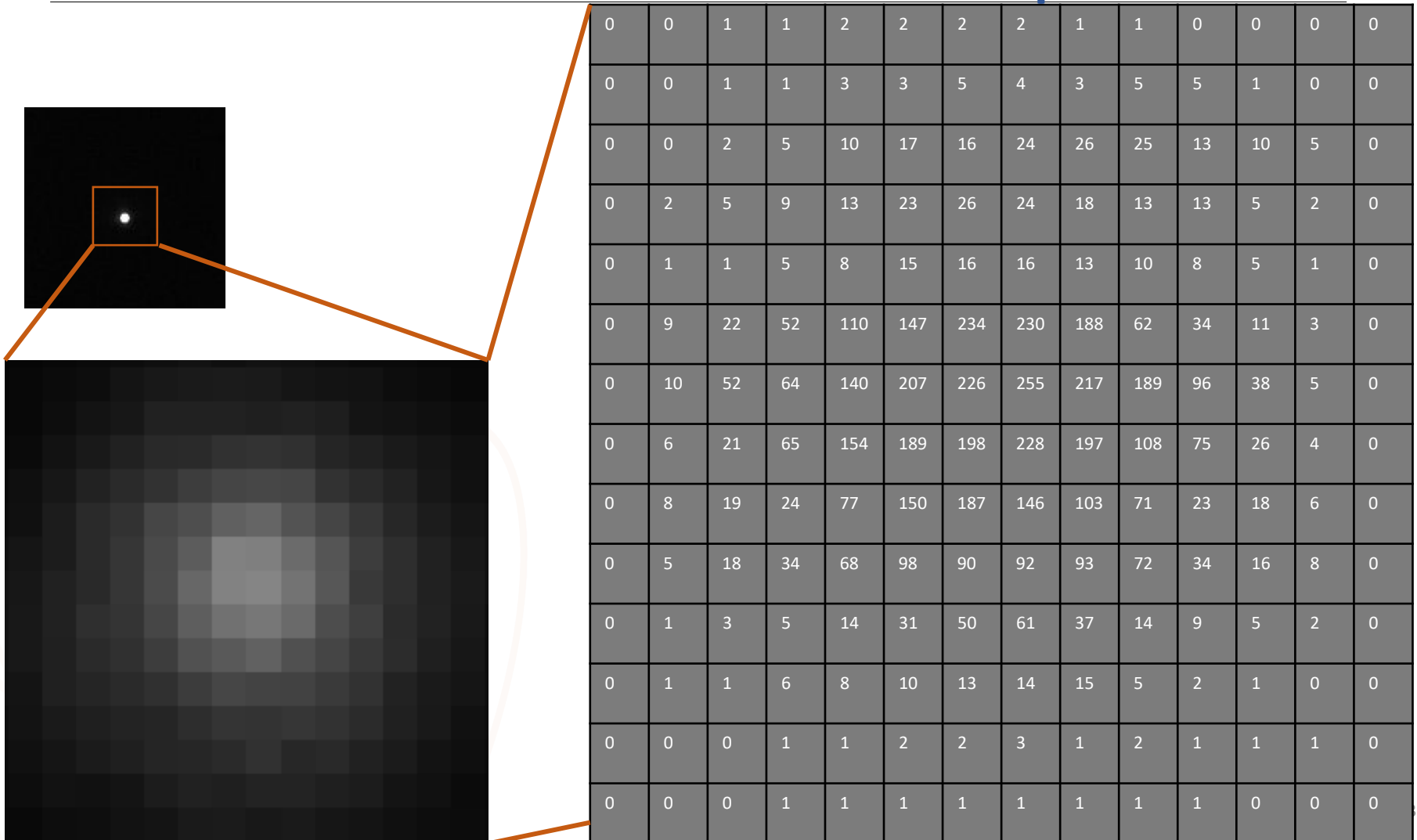
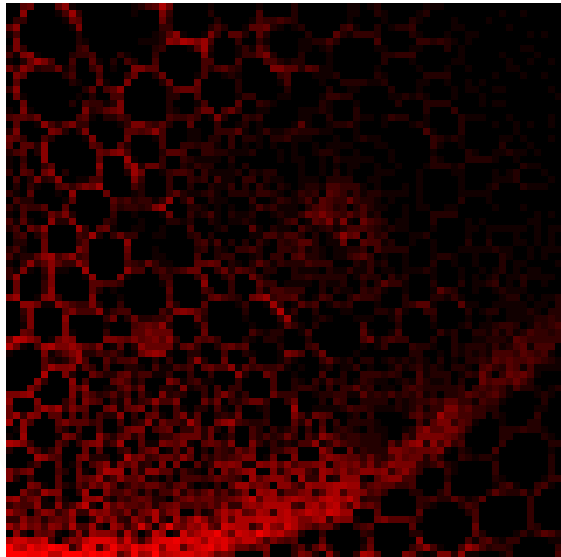


Image size & image resolution

- Size (dimension)
in pixels (i.e. 512 X 512)—pixel dimension or
in inches/ums (i.e. 2.2 um X 2.2 um)—document dimension
- Resolution (pixel density): in DPI/PPI, pixel size (i.e. 50 nm/px)

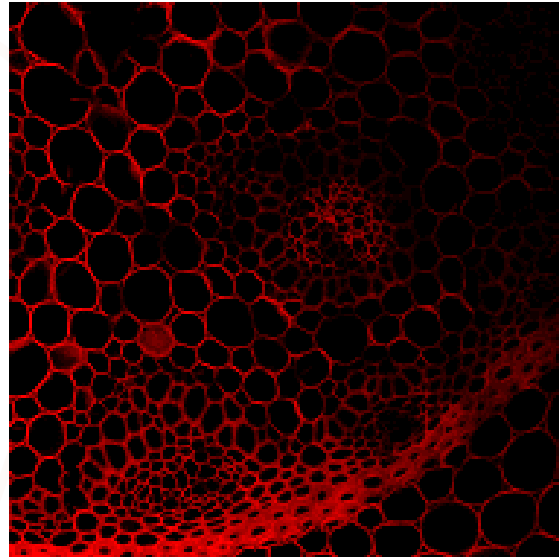
2.67 inches

PPI: 30 80X80 6K



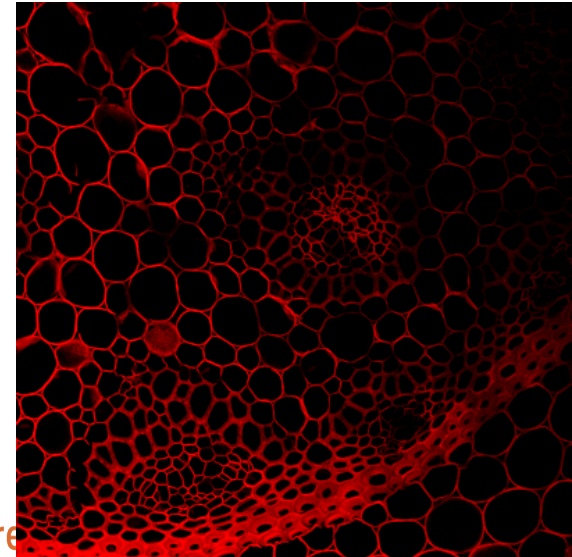
2.67 inches

PPI: 72 192X192 36K



2.67 inches

PPI: 150 400X400 156k



2.67 inches

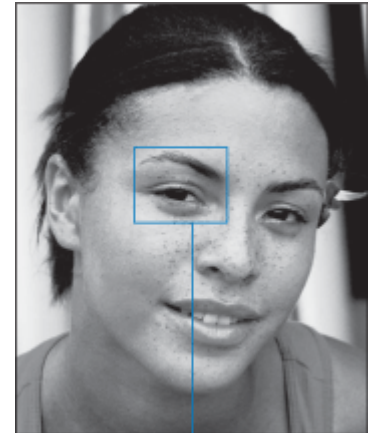
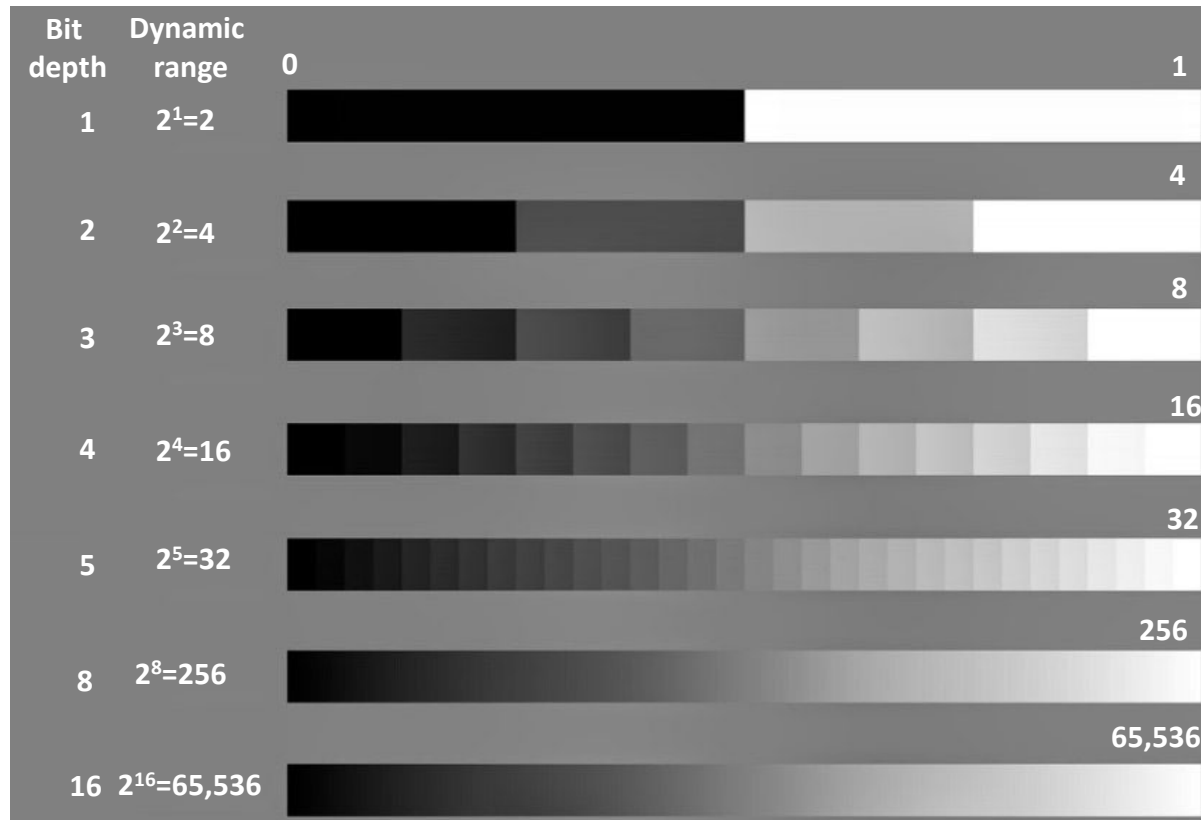
g cure

Bit depth & dynamic range

Bit: short for binary digit 0 or 1, smallest unit of intensity data

Bit depth: the number of bits. i.e. 8-bit, 00000000-11111111

Dynamic range: possible grey shades, $=2^X$ (X: bit depth)



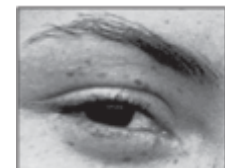
1 bit



2 bits



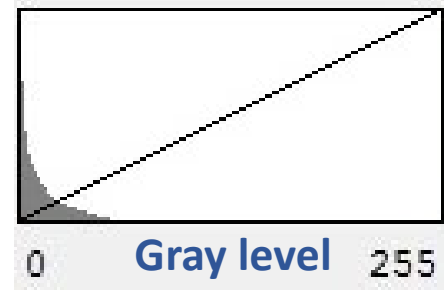
4 bits



8 bits

Histogram & manipulation

Pixel counts

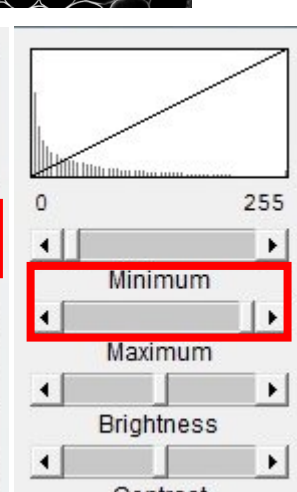
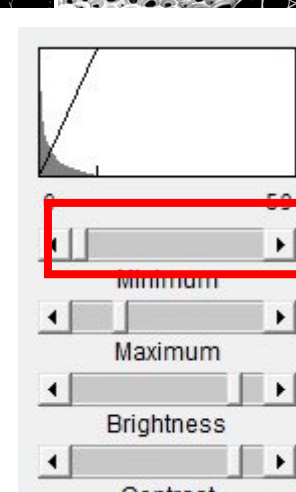
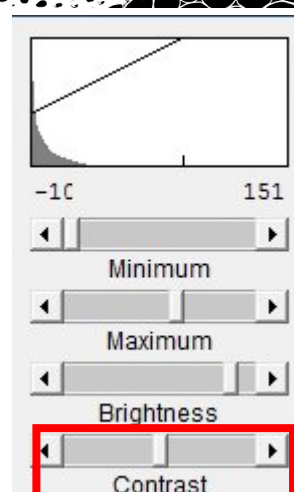
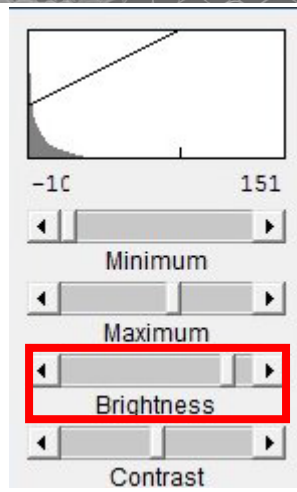
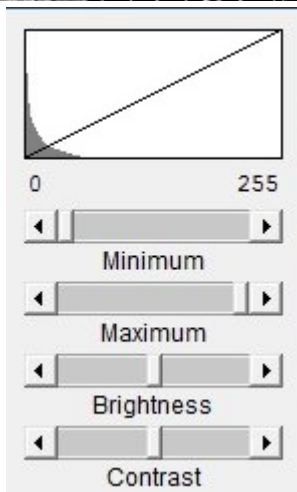
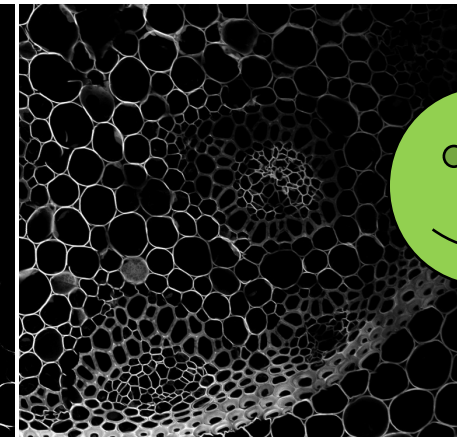
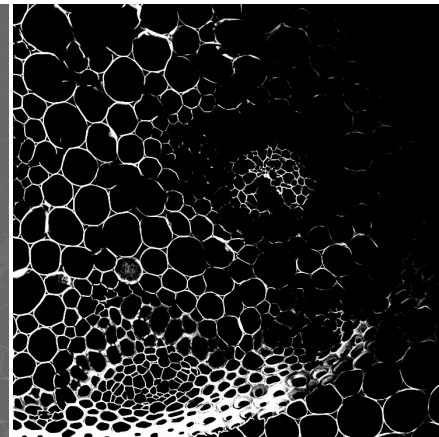
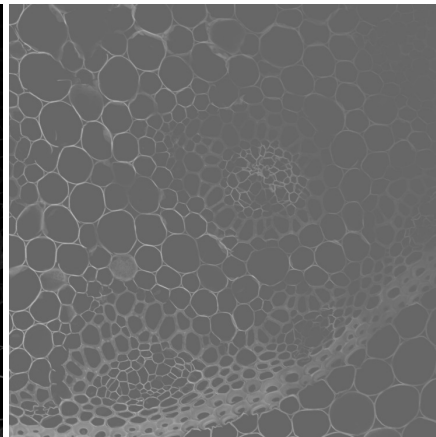
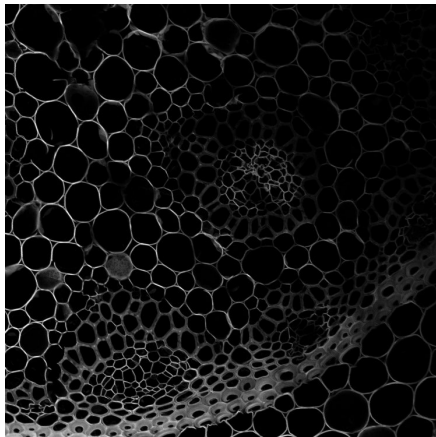


Unprocessed

Brightness adjustment

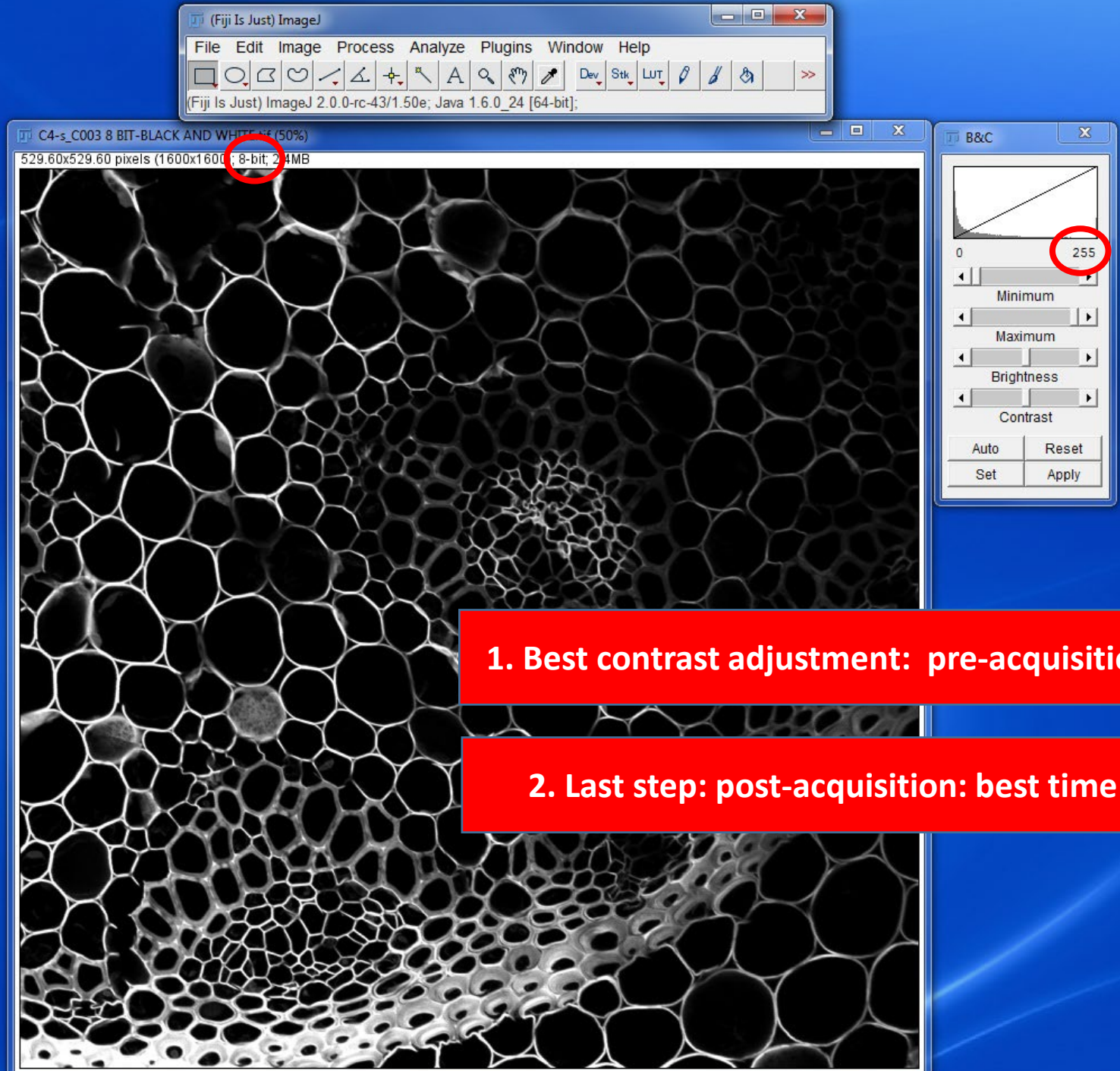
Contrast adjustment

Contrast stretch



Conv

- Imaging
- Low sign
- Journals



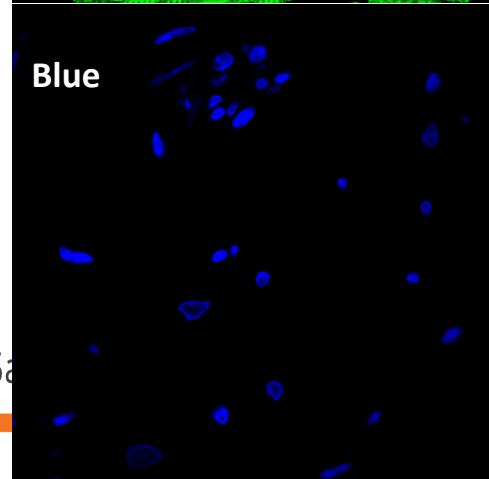
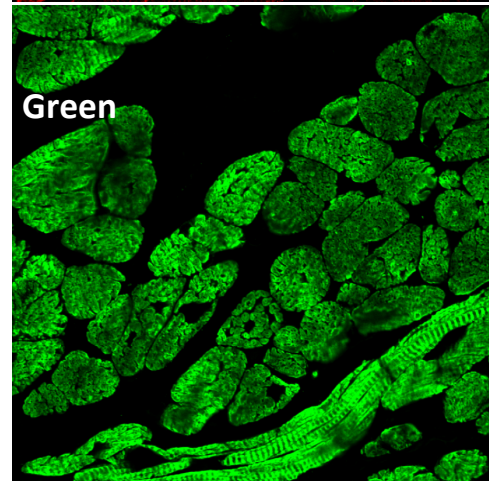
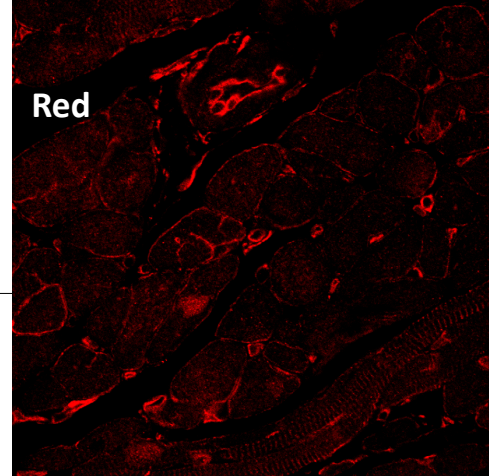
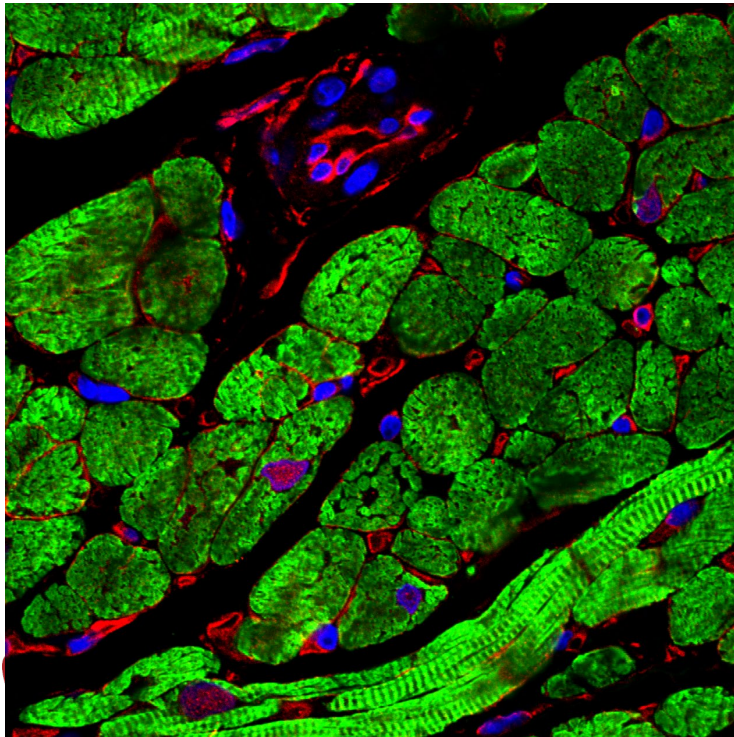
1. Best contrast adjustment: pre-acquisition

2. Last step: post-acquisition: best time



Color images

- Simplest color representation is grayscale
- Made up of 3 gray scale channels (RGB)
- Can be 8 or 16 bits per channel (255/65536)

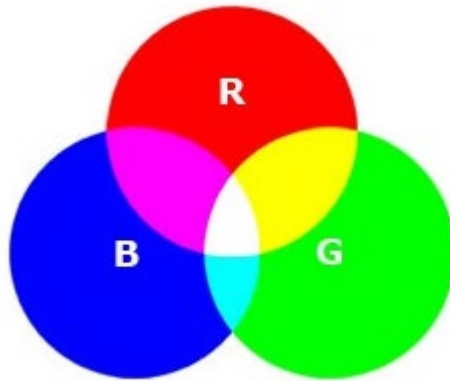


Finding cures. Sa

Color models: RGB & CMYK

RGB

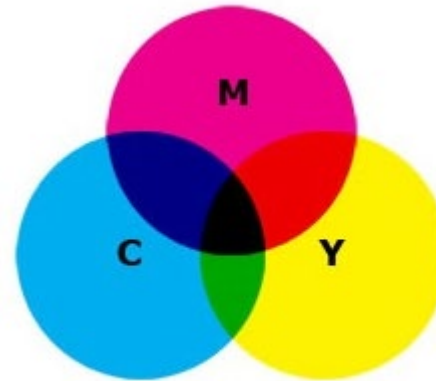
Red Green Blue



RGB - Additive Colors

CMYK

Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Black



CMYK - Subtractive Colors

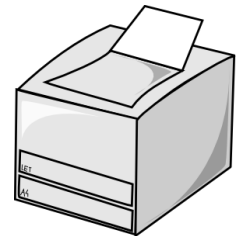


Image formats

The contents of an image file

- Image data: pixel values (numbers, only numbers)
- Metadata: data about data (image type, bit depth, pixel size, microscope settings etc)

File saving

For analysis: formats best preserving data

Display: general formats



**Always keep
your original
data!**

Commonly-used general formats

Recommended (lossless): **Tiff**

Generally good (lossless): JPEG2000, BMP, PNG

Generally bad (lossy): JPEG, JPG, GIF



Avoid JPEG!

Bitmap (raster) & vector images

🔒 sciencemag.org/authors/instructions-preparing-revised-manuscript

Format

Figure files at the revision stage must be in one of the following formats (in preferred order):

Vector illustrations and diagrams (preferred): Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) Encapsulated PostScript (EPS), or Adobe Illustrator (AI).

Raster illustrations and diagrams: Tagged Image File Format (TIFF)(minimum 300 dpi).

Vector and raster combinations for photographs or microscopy images: Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) or Encapsulated PostScript (EPS)

Raster photographs or microscopy images: Tagged Image File Format (TIFF)

Please keep an archive of all original images used in figures as *Science* may request delivery of these images for production purposes. Save these at the highest resolution possible, preferably as the original file in its native format.

At this stage in the process, we cannot accept files in formats other than those specified above; in particular, we cannot accept:

- Figures embedded in Microsoft Word files.
- Microsoft PowerPoint files.

What manipulations are “legal”?



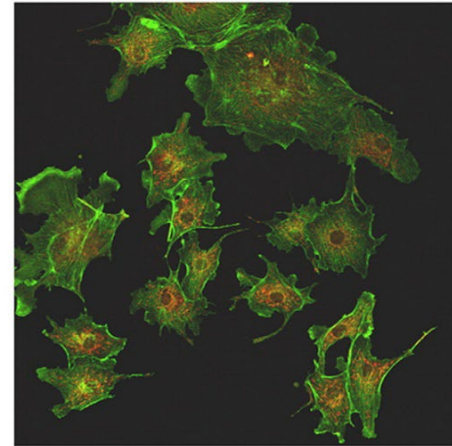
- Linear adjustment of brightness, contrast, color balance in moderation
- Background subtraction
- Cropping
- Reduce image resolution



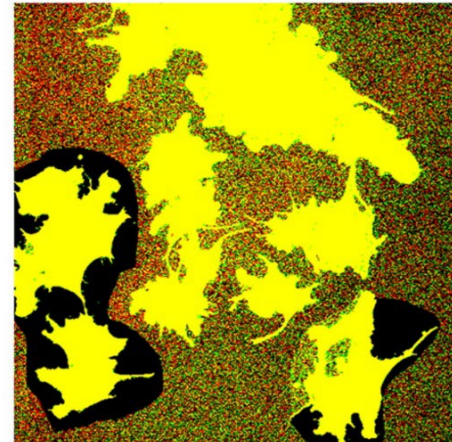
- Increasing image resolution
- Adjusting only a specific part of an image or erasing spots
- No cutting/pasting into a single picture
- Control and experiment are not treated identically



Manipulated image



Manipulation revealed by contrast adjustment



Suggestions on image manipulations

- Keep original data as it was acquired
- Perform adjustments on a copy of the unprocessed image
- Save processed images separately with important processes or adjustments
- Disclose handling software and specific processing
- Do not increase the resolution of an image when exporting
- Ethical guidelines <http://jcb.rupress.org/content/166/1/11>, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4114110/>

Figures: increase clarity of data

Meet Journal formatting requirements!

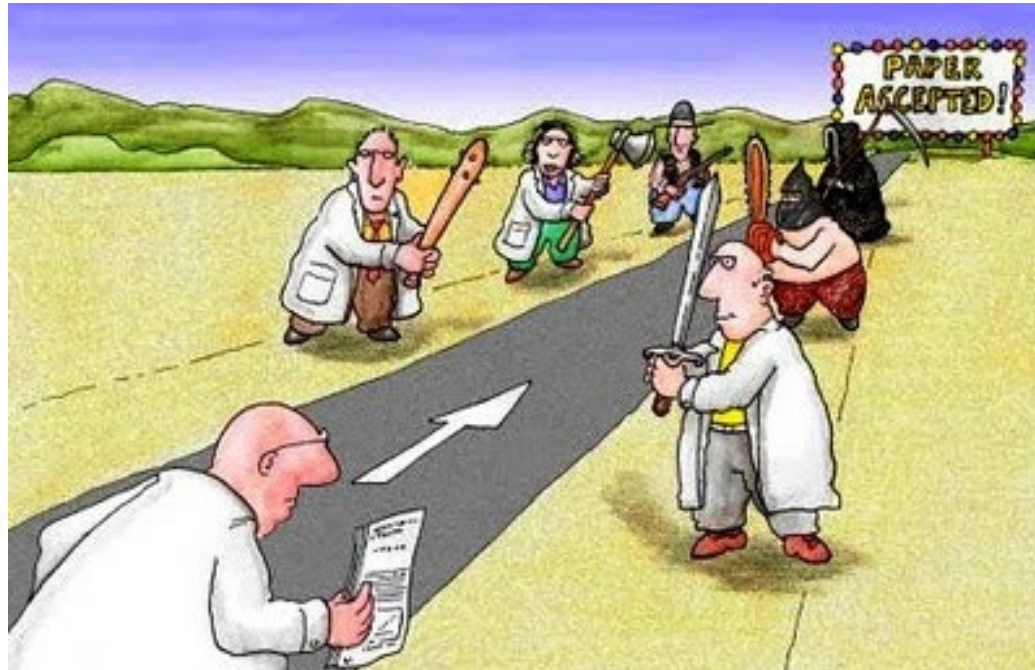


Image courtesy: <http://tripleed.com/lindberg-rantatalo-hallgren-has-article-accepted-on-making-sense-of-paradoxes/>

Figure-making rules

- Read the journal instructions **first**:

Image type: raster/vector, 8 bit, RGB/CMYK

Image size (dimensions): 1 (3.5 inch/9cm) or 2 column (7.3 inch/18.5 cm)

Image resolution—input>>> output: 300 or 600 or 1200 dpi/ppi?

File size (< 5Mb)

Format (Tiff, PDF, etc)

- Be mindful of **acquisition** resolution > 300 dpi
- Don't manipulate images excessively
- Avoid the use of lossy compression (use recommended format)
- Each figure should be submitted as a single file

Figure-making software tools

We need proper software to

- arrange, lay out, and annotate your images;
- bring in raster images;
- make/draw vector graphics;
- export the final figure.

Commonly used programs:

- **Word**: bad choice
- **Photoshop**: not recommended
- **Powerpoint**: try to avoid
- **Illustrator**: recommended
- Others: Inkscape, InDesign etc



**Maintain
resolution!**

4-step figure-making workflow: recommended

2 software tools are involved: Fiji ImageJ & Illustrator

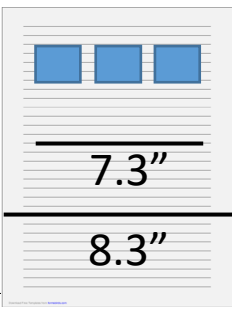


Step 1: Planning: journal requirements, raw data

Step 2: Getting individual images ready: **FIJI ImageJ** (better than Photoshop) size, res, bit depth, format, etc

Step 3. Assembling components: **Illustrator**
raster & vector images, texts & annotation (vector), etc

Step 4. Export file: **Illustrator**
resolution (300 DPI), RGB/CMYK, format (PDF/Tiff), etc



A figure-making example

Journal requirements

- Single column figure
- Output: 8 bit RGB, 300PPI, Tiff

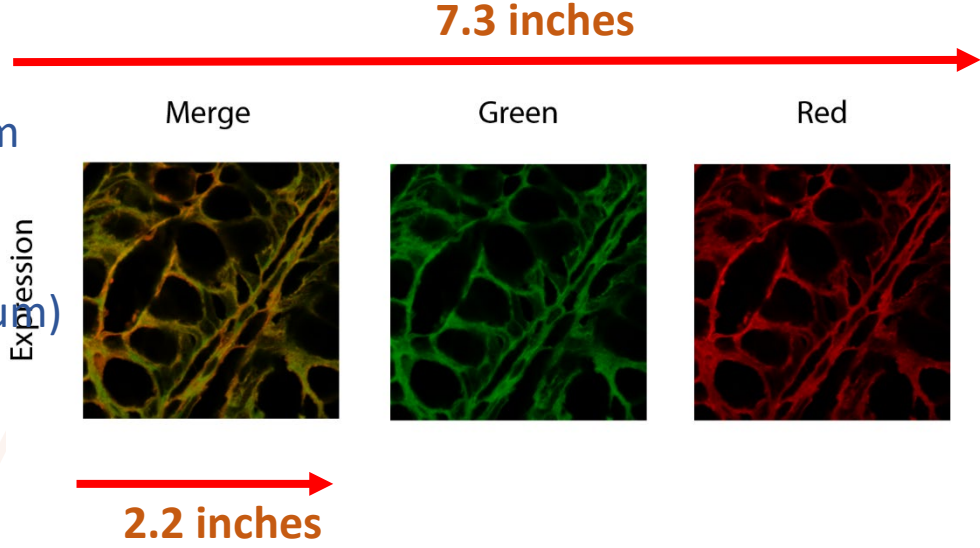
Task: make a figure embedded with 3 fluo images
Plan: A4: 8.3" x 11.7"
 single column: 8.3" → → 7.3"
 individual channel image: 7.3"/3=2.4"
 let's do **2.2"** width!

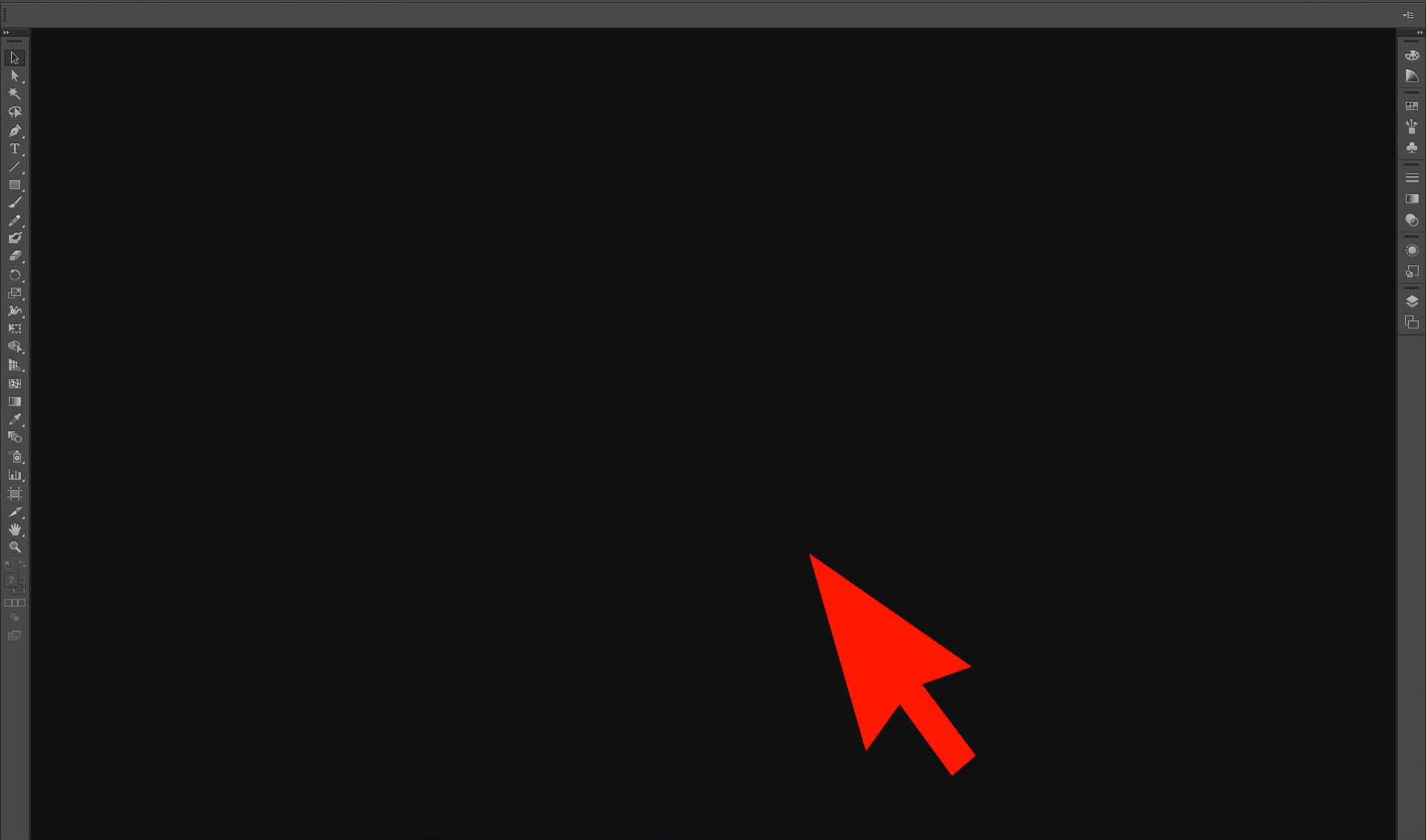
Raw images

- Size: 1600X1600 Pixel, 70.356x70.356 um
- Conversion: 1 um = 0.00003937 inch
- Resolution: 1600 pixel/70.356 um (pixel/um)
 $1600/70.356/0.00003937=577,635$ PPI
- Format: oif → → Tiff (lossless)



Reduce to 300 PPI





Why Illustrator not Powerpoint?

🔒 sciencemag.org/authors/instructions-preparing-revised-manuscript

Format

Figure files at the revision stage must be in one of the following formats (in preferred order):

Vector illustrations and diagrams (preferred): Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) Encapsulated PostScript (EPS), or Adobe Illustrator (AI).

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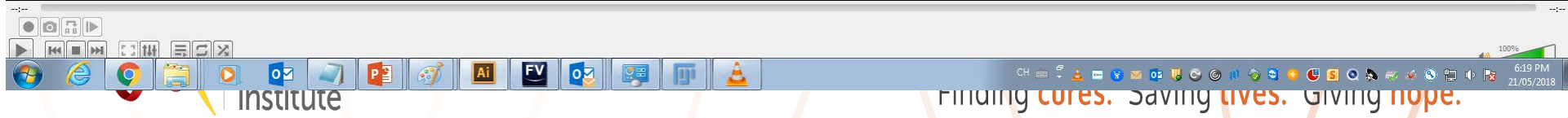
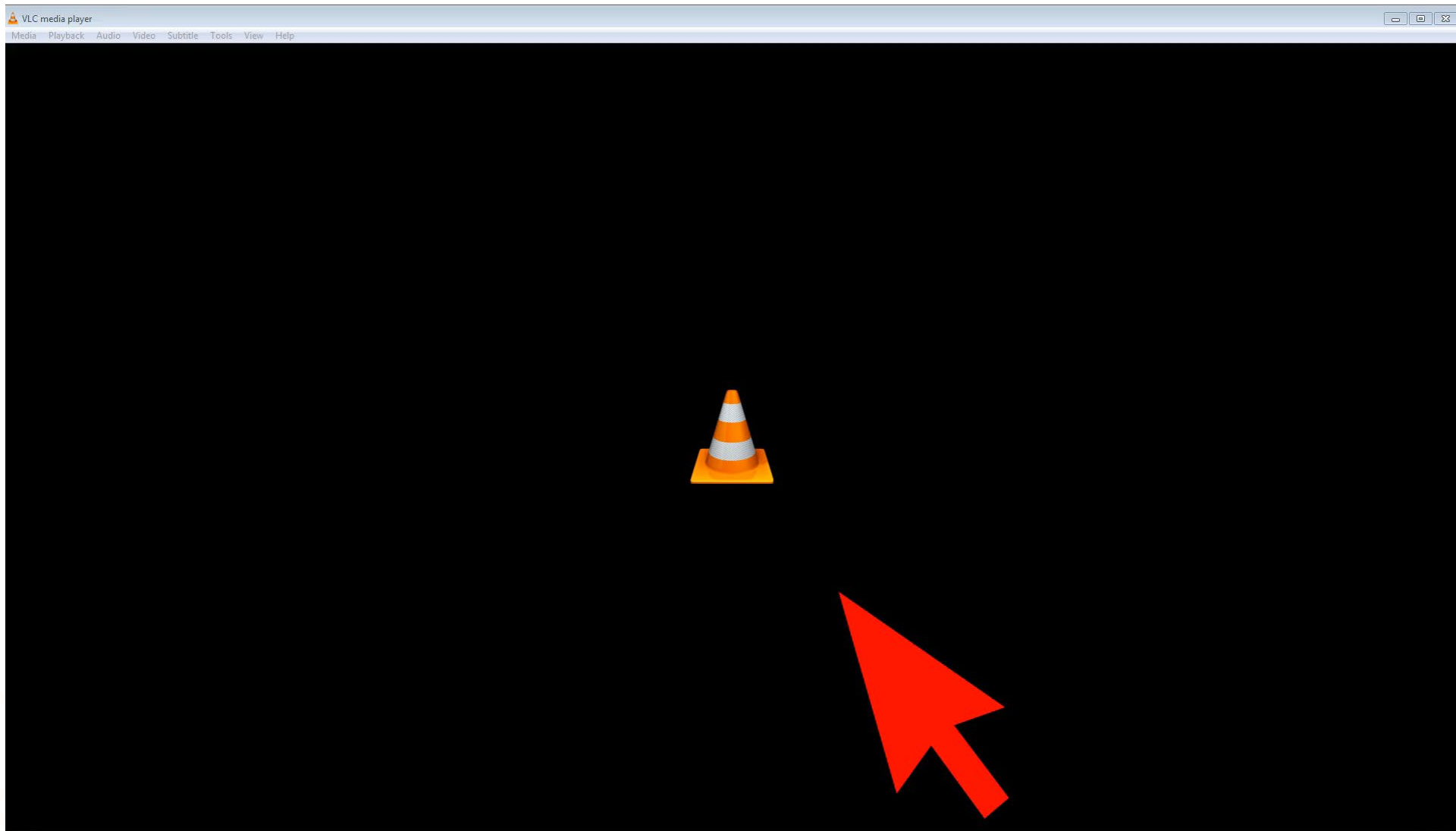
Vector and raster combinations for photographs or microscopy images: Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) or Encapsulated PostScript (EPS)

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- Microsoft PowerPoint files.



Institute

Finding cures. Saving lives. Giving hope.

```

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
x Convert Select
*Untitled.ijm.ijm
File Edit Language Templates Run Tools Tabs
*Untitled.ijm.ijm
114 Dialog.addCheckbox("Outline destination", showDestination);
115 Dialog.addNumber("Line width:", surZoom, 0, 1, "");
116 if (slices > 1) {
117     Dialog.addMessage("");
118     fromSlice=1; toSlice=slices;
119     Dialog.addNumber("First slice:", fromSlice, 0, 4, "");
120     Dialog.addNumber("Last slice:", toSlice, 0, 4, "");
121 }
122 Dialog.show();
123 zoomValue = Dialog.getNumber();
124 showInitialSelection = Dialog.getCheckbox();
125 surOri= Dialog.getNumber();
126 showDestination = Dialog.getCheckbox();
127 surZoom= Dialog.getNumber();
128 if (slices > 1) {
129     fromSlice= Dialog.getNumber(); FSlice=parseFloat (fromSlice);
130     toSlice= Dialog.getNumber(); TSlice=parseFloat (toSlice);
131 }
132 if (zoomValue < 1) zoomValue =1;
133 if ((widthSel * zoomValue) >= width || (heightSel * zoomValue) >= height) {ok=0;} else {ok=1;
134 }
135 }
136

```

Paste commands here

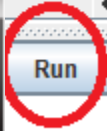


Cre

1. Open <https://>

2. In FIJI:

- Open the image, select a ROI
- Press "Ctrl+Shift+n"—you'll get an Editor window
- Paste the above copied macros command here
- Click "run"



Choose Settings

Zoom factor:

Outline source

Line width:

Outline destination

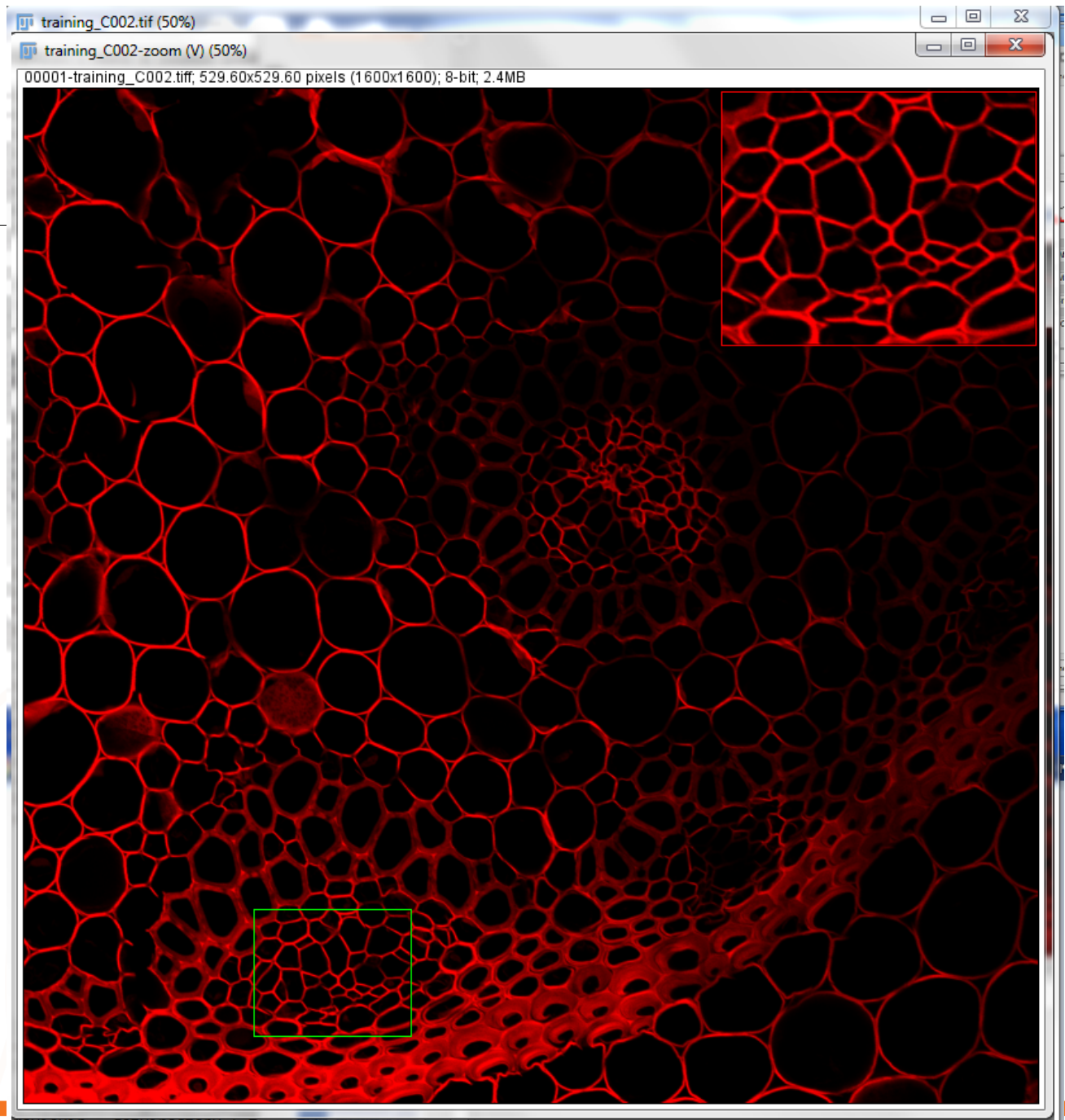
Line width:

OK Cancel

Creating an

4. Now you decide where to place your inset (red square)

5. Finally click on the red square place the inset



Converting screen:// - VLC media player

Media Playback Audio Video Subtitle Tools View Help



00:00

This block contains the playback controls and the Windows taskbar. The VLC controls include a play/pause button, stop, previous, next, full screen, playlist, and equalizer icons. The Windows taskbar below shows various application icons including Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, File Explorer, Mail, and several other background applications. The system tray on the right shows the volume icon and a battery level indicator at 100%.

Summary & take-home messages

Say

NO!

~~IPG
Powerpoint~~

Available image processing & analysis software

1. Fiji ImageJ (general, open source)
2. Aivia: general (analysis, DPL)
3. Desktop 200: general (analysis, DPL)
4. Others: ASW (Olympus VS 120), LASX (Leica), Zen (Zeiss), NDP view2 (NZ), Imagescope (Leica)

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<https://sydneyuni.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/WIF/pages/765397549/Tips+Tricks>

<https://wimr.sharepoint.com/sites/ScientificPlatform2/SitePages/Imaging%20Facility.aspx>





Thank you!
