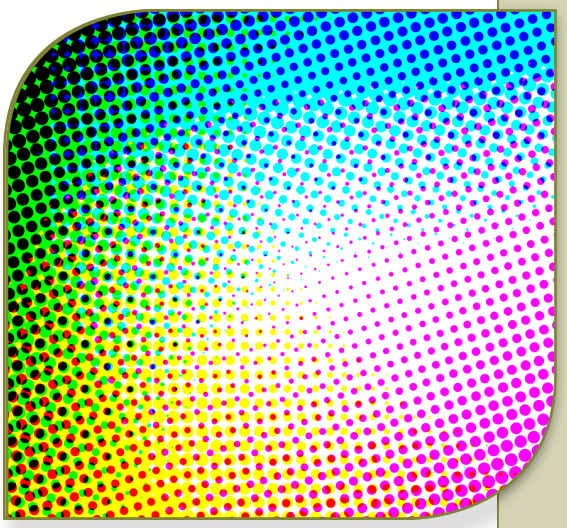


DPI, DPI, LPI

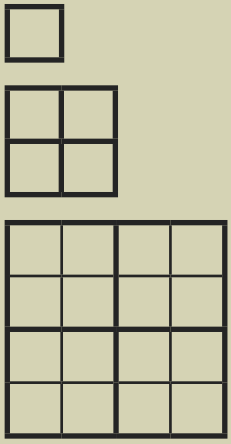
Rick Burress | ARTISTEC Inc. | (602) 332-1300 | rick@artistec.com | www.artistec.com

HALFTONES
refer to "half" how?

PPI, DPI, LPI

Let's play a game...

One square, grid.



Extrapolate.

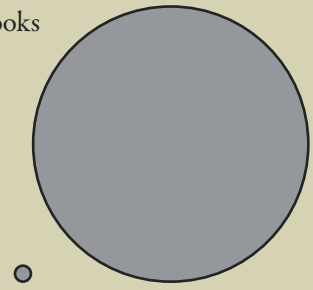
3 formulas

$$\left(\frac{DPI}{LPI}\right)^2 + 1 = \text{Max. number of shades}$$

$$\frac{DPI}{16} = \text{Max. LPI Printable}$$

$$(LPI \times 1.42) \times \text{Scale from Original to final Print size} = \textit{Resolution necessary to print}$$

Low LPI=Big dots
Low paper quality. E.g., Comic books
To compensate for "Dot Gain."



The bigger the dot, the lower the proportionate gain. Easier to control color, saturation, highlights, shadow detail, etc.

AM vs. FM
Halftones vs. Stochastic

HOT: The smaller the print dot, the harder it is to control for color variances.