



# DEHANCER

FINAL CUT PRO PLUGIN QUICK GUIDE



# **Dehancer FCP video plugin Quick Guide**

2023-02-15

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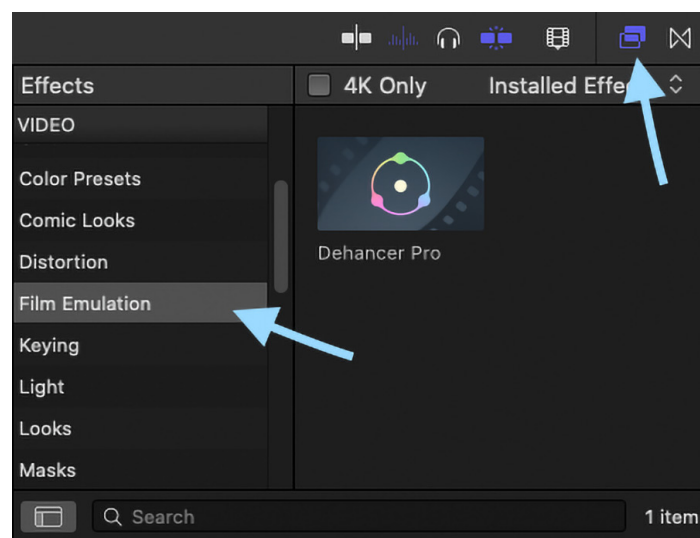
## Installation, configuration, and first launch

The installation, initial configuration and activation of the plugin is described in the **Quick Setup Guide**, which is also included with the installation package.

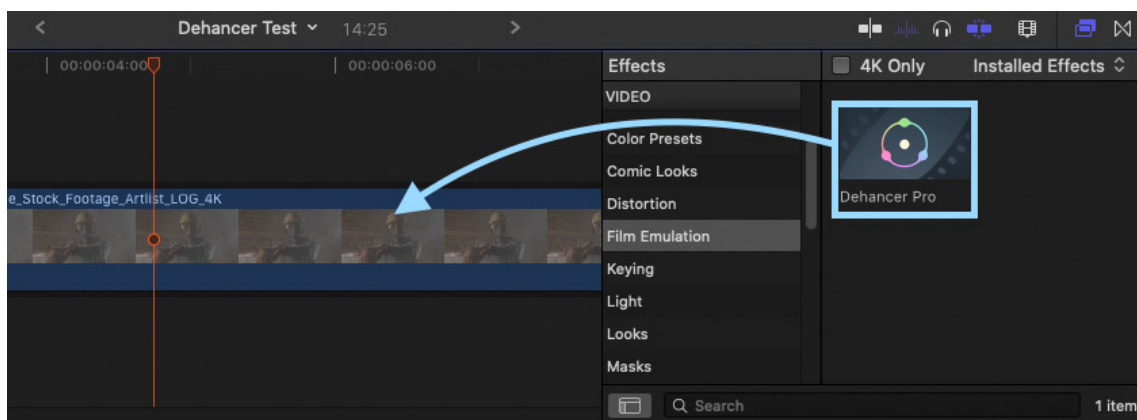
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## Adding Dehancer to the Project

1. After Dehancer installation, **restart Final Cut Pro** if it was already running.
2. Open a Project or Event.
3. Click the **Effects icon** in the top-right corner of the timeline (or press Cmd + 5).
4. In the **Effects tab**, open the **'Film emulation' group** and find **Dehancer Pro**.



5. Select a clip on the timeline, then **drag and drop Dehancer to the clip**. Also, you can **double-click the effect** to apply it to the selected clip.



→ Related article:  
[Apple Support: Add video effects in Final Cut Pro](#)



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## Applying Dehancer to multiple clips at once

Unfortunately, Final Cut Pro does not provide as many options for adding an effect to multiple clips at once, compared to DaVinci Resolve, for example.

However, there are several workarounds.

### Copy and Paste

You can configure Dehancer on a single clip and copy the effect to the rest of your sequence.

1. Select a clip with already configured Dehancer plugin.
2. Press **Cmd + C** or select **Edit → Copy** in the FCP Menu.
3. Select the clip(s) on which you want to apply the effect.
4. Press **Shift + Cmd + V** or select **Edit → Paste Attributes...** in the Menu.
5. In the dialogue check all the effects you want to transfer, including Dehancer.
6. Revise the plugin settings to compensate for possible difference between the clips.

### Compound Clip

Working with 'groups' always helps in the classic way.

1. Select multiple clips on the timeline.
2. In the clip right mouse button menu select **New Compound Clip...** or press **Option + G**.
3. All clips will be combined in a single 'group'.
4. Apply Dehancer or any other correction or FX to the Compound Clip, as if it were an ordinary video footage. All clips inside the Compound Clip will be affected.

## Adjustment Layer

Although this functionality is not included with Final Cut, it is easy to add it manually.

1. Install **Apple Motion app** and run it for the first time to complete the integration.
2. Create new Motion project with the blank **Final Cut Title** template.
3. In the **Layers Tab** locate the 'Type Text Here' text Layer and delete it.
4. Press **Cmd + S** to save the Project and give it a recognisable name, for example, 'Adjustment Layer', then press Publish.

Now you are all set.

### To apply the Adjustment Layer in FCP:

1. Open the **Titles and Generator** sidebar and find your new template.
2. Drag and drop the **Adjustment Layer** on the Timeline, just above the clips that should be impacted.
3. Adjust the length of the Adjustment Layer to match your video.
4. Apply Dehancer or any other effect to the Adjustment Layer, as if it were an ordinary video footage. All the clips below will be affected.

**Tip:** Even if you don't have Apple Motion installed, you can search and download one of the ready-to-use Adjustment Layer templates available for free online.

Then just put it in this folder:

Users/{user}/Movies/Motion Templates/Titles/Custom/Adjustment Layer

## Dehancer presets

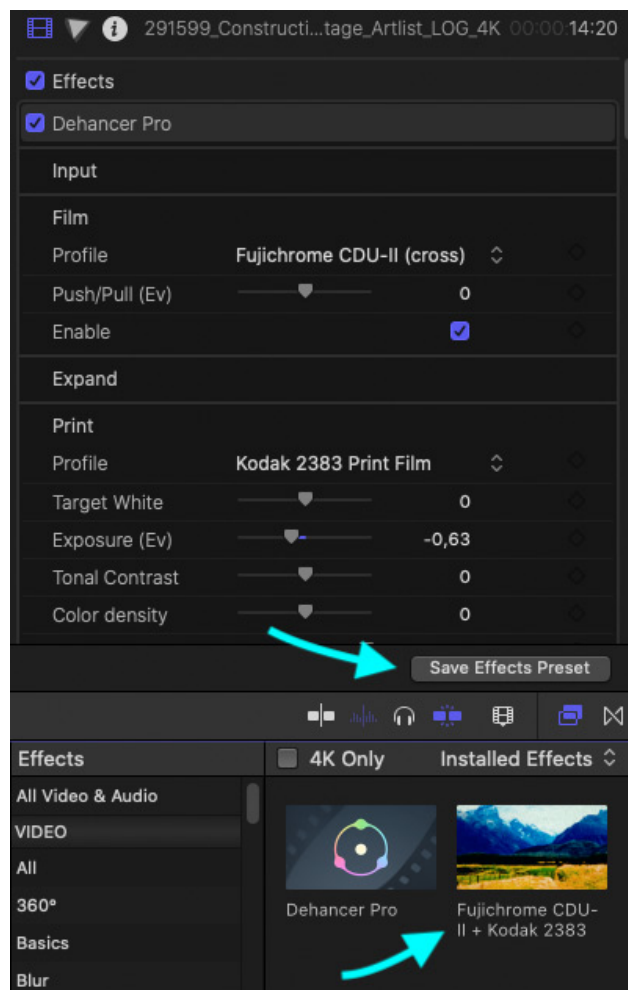
Final Cut Pro lets you save any combination of clip effects as a preset, which can then be applied to any clip within the current or any other project.

### To create a new Preset

1. Select a clip with already configured Dehancer plugin.
2. Click the **Save Effects Preset** button in the **Color inspector** panel.
3. In the dialogue check all the effects you want to be included in the preset, and click Save.

### To apply a Preset

1. Select the clip(s) on which you want to apply the effect.
2. Locate the newly created preset in the **Effects** tab.
2. **Drag and drop the preset to the clip** or **double-click the preset** to apply it to the selected clip.





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## Dehancer plugin in the effects sequence

Normally Dehancer plugin should be placed in the end of the processing chain, at the bottom of the effects. Then other additional correction (Color Board, Color Wheels, Curves, etc) and masks can be added **before** Dehancer.

Occasionally some specific effects not related to color correction may be placed **after** Dehancer (for example, Sharpen filters, etc).

To better understand the workflow integration principles treat Dehancer as a virtual film on which you are shooting an already prepared and properly lit scene. This makes it easier to figure out why all basic corrections and masks should be applied before Dehancer or in the Input section of the plugin.

### Typical effects sequence example:

(HDR Tools effect) → Primary Corrections → Masks → **Dehancer** → (Sharpen)

**Tip:** If your source requires noise reduction or any other heavy preprocessing, we recommend to perform it prior to the grading stage, then render your clip to ProRes and use this clip as a new source. Thus you will significantly reduce the computational load, allowing you to use Dehancer with better preview performance.

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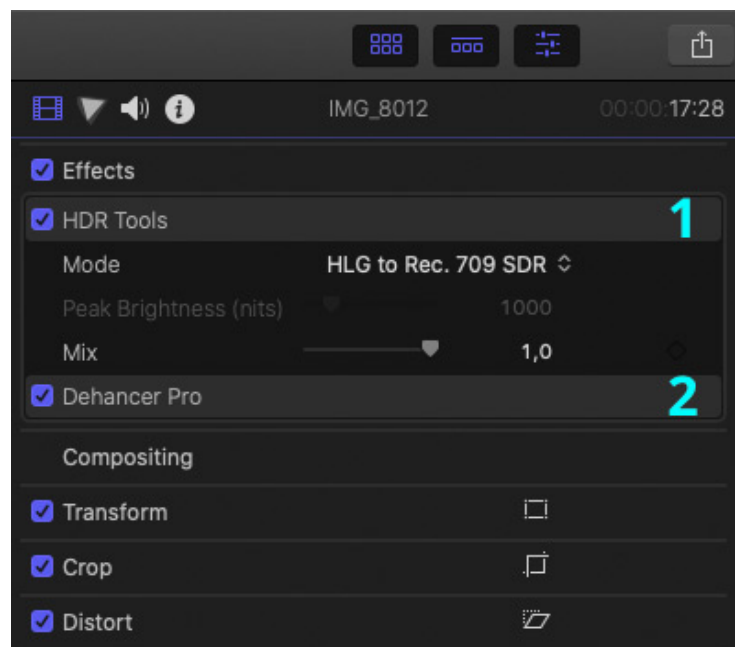
## Standard SDR and Wide Gamut HDR color space

At the moment Dehancer only supports SDR color grading in Final Cut Pro. It means that your working color space should be set to **'Standard'**.

To check this, select your Library in the **Libraries Sidebar**, then click the **Modify** button in the **Library Properties** panel. A dialogue will pop-up, showing current color space settings.

If there are any HDR source clips in your project, they should be conformed to **Rec.709 SDR** to be properly processed with Dehancer.

Use the built-in **HDR Tools** effect, prior to Dehancer plugin:



Input Source interpretation is covered deeper in the next chapter.

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## Input source, camera profiles

If your source clip has been shot in **Rec.709 color space**, it already has the ‘normal’ contrast and do not require any transformation. It’s just enough to select the **Rec.709** option in the **Source** settings of the plugin.

However, professional production is usually based upon shooting in different types of **Log Gamma** and **RAW**, which gives you a greater dynamic range and more flexibility in postprocessing but requires a thoughtful interpretation.

There are several ways to do the Log to Rec.709 transformation:

- Input camera profiles in Dehancer
- FCP built-in camera LUTs
- Camera vendor and custom LUTs
- Camera RAW plugins
- manual de-Log with FCP color correction tools
- etc.

Each method has its own benefits and drawbacks. You can choose and adjust your interpretation, according to the characteristics of the particular clip or movie concept.

The proper Dehancer Input settings are crucial for both the source interpretation and the timeline integration of the plugin.

### Source

The Source parameter should either match your timeline color space or an output color space of a particular source clip:

#### **SDR clips with normal contrast** (not captured in Log or RAW)

Select the Rec.709 Input option.

#### **HDR clips with wide gamut** (Dolby Vision, etc)

Transform to Rec.709 SDR with the built-in HDR Tools, prior to Dehancer.

Then Select the Rec.709 Input option.

#### **Log or RAW clips**

Option 1: De-Log with any convenient tools (LUTs, RAW plugins, manual correction) and select the Rec.709 Input option in Dehancer.

Option 2: Use the Dehancer built-in camera profiles (as described below).

## Choose Camera

The Choose Camera option allows you to select from the range of high quality custom camera profiles built by the Dehancer team.

**Dehancer camera profiles can only be applied correctly if all of the following conditions are met:**

1. The source clip has been captured in Log or RAW format.
2. Final Cut Pro Library has the Standard (SDR) color gamut.
3. All other color conversions are turned off in the processing chain before Dehancer (except for the HDR Tools used with wide gamut HDR clips).

### Notice:

Camera profiles are custom made to meet our high aesthetic standards instead of just technically matching. Therefore, our profiles may and will differ from the factory-made or built-in LUTs and camera profiles.



Related articles:

[How to manage image contrast and avoid clipping](#)

[Complete list of Dehancer camera profiles](#)

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## Input corrections

Input corrections are meant to quickly compensate for obvious technical issues of a source material.

### Exposure Comp.

This setting can be used to compensate for the exposure errors of the source media.

Unlike the Exposure setting in Print tool, this is a technical correction of the original image before any Dehancer effects are applied. Conversely, Print Exposure is rather a creative setting, the results of which largely depend on the selected profile, print media, and other settings within the plugin.

Exposure Compensation is technically applied with the source color conversion. Therefore it may produce better results than adjusting exposure with conventional tools. The only exception is RAW video, for which it is better to apply exposure compensation in the corresponding RAW plugin (if available).

### Temperature Comp., Tint Comp.

These settings technically work in a similar manner but in relation to the temperature and tint of the source.

### Defringe

Defringe helps to deal with the chromatic aberrations visible at the edges that may interfere with some of the Dehancer effects, such as Halation and Bloom. In Dehancer Pro, Defringe settings are located in the Input parameters group. In the Dehancer Halation plugin, they are located in a dedicated group.

**Tip 1:** Temperature and Tint compensation are better suited for strong deviations of a source, while Color Head is designed mostly for creative application and more subtle adjustments.

**Tip 2:** In some particular cases Defringe may lead to visible halos around the edges in combination with the Bloom or Halation effects. Lowering the Defringe amount and radius settings helps to deal with this issue.

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## Film Profiles, Push/Pull

Film Profiles are heart and soul of Dehancer. Each film is accurately sampled with all of its characteristics. If you are ready to bet on years of film experience – then you can simply scroll and try film profiles in the list until you get the most interesting or desired results.

### Push/Pull (Ev)

All films behave differently depending on how much light they received during exposure. In Dehancer film exposure is implemented with the Push/Pull (Ev) parameter. In fact there are 3 different film exposures sampled to build each film profile in Dehancer.

As a creative tool Push/Pull allows you to vary color-contrast look of a scene within a selected film profile. Also, Push/Pull can be a good helper in clipping control, since contrast greatly depends on film exposure. With negative films it affects overall color and contrast. With positive films Push/Pull allows to set the desired slide exposure, opening blocked shadows or protecting blown-out highlights.

**Tip:** We optically print negative B&W films on the famous Slavich Bromportrait paper known for its noble warm tone. If you need a pure black and white look, you may set the Saturation = 0 in the Print section at any time. Also you can try CMY Color Head and Print Toning parameters to adjust tint and split-toning at your taste.



Related articles:

[How we build film profiles](#)

[What is Push/Pull and how it works?](#)

[Modern motion picture color negative films](#)

[Complete list of Dehancer film profiles](#)



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## Film Developer

### Featured in: Dehancer Pro

The conventional analogue approach makes it possible to process film by individually configuring the formula of the developer solution and the development process. **Film Developer tool** allows to make your own development recipe depending on the source material, shooting conditions and creative tasks.

### Contrast Boost

This parameter controls the developer contrast. In analogue processes, development contrast is determined by developer temperature and concentration. In Dehancer this parameter can take both positive values (contrast increases) and negative values (contrast decreases).

### Gamma Correction

In film processing gamma correction controls the contrast ratio of a negative, in relation to the exposure time. This parameter determines how much the midtones are shifted towards shadows or highlights. Gamma correction is possible with any Contrast Boost value other than zero.

### Color Separation

The color separation of the negative film is determined by the color filters in the emulsion layers, the sensitisation of each layer and their order. In Dehancer you can control the 'chemical component' of the developer, which affects the sensitisation of the emulsion layers.

When Color Separation value is reduced, saturation of the most intense colors is reduced first, while medium and low saturation colors remain almost unaffected.

By default, the Color Separation setting has a maximum value of +100. It affects the image at any Contrast Boost value other than zero.

## Color Boost

Some color development processes allow saturation to be controlled by the properties of the dyes that are introduced into the emulsion at the development stage. In Dehancer, this feature is implemented in the Color Boost parameter, which increases or decreases the overall saturation of the image (not only the most saturated colors, as with Color Separation). This type of color enhancement is gentle and does not lead to clipping, i.e. all colors remain inside the color gamut.

### **Practical tasks that can be solved with Film Developer:**

- Grading a source with an unknown gamma, contrast and color, for example, a Flat or Log video footage from an unknown camera.
- Working with a non-standardised videos, for example, the D-Cinelike that looks different on different DJI drones, depending on the specific camera and exposure conditions.
- Dealing with a camera that doesn't have a dedicated profile in Dehancer.
- Making additional adjustments to the interpretation of the source material.
- Adjusting the excessive or insufficient contrast, which you want to normalise and make more flexible for further processing.
- Increasing the overall saturation, while avoiding oversaturation and color clipping where possible.

→ **Related article:**  
[Film Developer – a new Dehancer tool](#)

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## Film Compression

### Featured in: Dehancer Pro

Usually on a negative film, clipping in the highlights occurs much later than on a digital camera.

To emulate the film-like compressed tonal range, we invented the **Film Compression tool**. It lets you fine-tune the redistribution of the highlights. The resulting image looks more analogue and becomes more flexible for further manipulation with exposure, contrast, film/print profiles, etc.

### Impact

This parameter determines the degree of compression. The higher the Impact value, the more the highlights are pushed towards the midtones.

### White Point

The White Point parameter defines the ‘film clipping threshold’, and directly affects contrast because it determines the steepness of the transition to the clipping area. As the white point gets closer to the midtones, the more contrast the image appears.

By default, White Point = 100. This means that it stays at its initial position.

The White Point can be lowered, thereby increasing the overall contrast of the compressed range. The minimum possible value is 50. The lower the White Point is, the more likely clipping will occur in the highlights.

Alternatively, the white point value can be increased. In this case, the overall contrast of the compressed range is reduced. The maximum possible value is 120. The higher the White Point is, the more flat and grayed the highlights appear.

### Tonal Range

This parameter represents the width of the tonal range affected by Film Compression tool. A minimum value = 0 means no compression. A maximum value = 100 means that the compression affects the wide range from the brightest highlights almost all the way down to the deepest shadows.

## Color Density

Different films reproduce color differently as they get closer to the highlights. Negative films tend to noticeably lose saturation in the highlights. Slides remain more vibrant, even though the clipping occurs earlier.

The Color Density parameter controls the color intensity of the compressed range. Color Density = 0 produces the lowest saturation in the highlights, which is more typical for negative films. Color Density = 100 provides maximum saturation, and the image looks more like positive films.

**Tip:** Although the Film Compression tool is not designed to restore highlights lost in the source file, you can still use it effectively to make the highlights more textured and smooth out the clipping.

→ Related article:  
[Film Compression — new Dehancer tool](#)

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## Expand

Expand tool provides a separate manual control for black and white points in relation to the output color space.

All films naturally have different contrast, different black and white points. At the sampling stage, we avoid digital correction to preserve the individual features of the films, which ensures a fair and convincing simulation. Thus, film profiles in Dehancer, without additional adjustment, usually lack contrast, but at the same time they have a lot of headroom for creative adjustments.

**We recommend adjusting Expand immediately after a film profile selection.** Set the black and white points to 'fit' an image into a dynamic range of your timeline color space. Clipping control is essential at this point, so keep an eye on the Waveform.

During a grading session you will probably revisit this tool several times.

### Color Mode

The Color Mode option can be useful if you encounter unwanted color shift or oversaturation. In the Luma mode Expand affects only the luminance component of an image, but does not affect its color, so the changes in contrast have no effect on the saturation.

**Tip:** If your source doesn't have enough headroom for the Expand adjustments try to enable the **Analogue Range Limiter** checkbox in the **Print** toolset which gives more 'relaxed' extremes.

Also you can use the **Film Compression** tool to make the highlights more textured and smooth out the clipping.



Related article:

[How to manage image contrast and avoid clipping](#)

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## Print Medium

### Featured in: Dehancer Pro

Optical printing is the last stage of the analogue production. As the result we get a paper print for direct viewing or a positive film for screen projection. Both can be scanned for digital delivery. Optical printing is the only analogue solution that can be used for proper interpretation of the negative films.

Beyond the technical significance, any print medium has its own tint, photo latitude and contrast curve that makes it a useful creative tool.

In the **Print** parameters group, you have a choice of the print mediums:

### Linear

Only a 'pure' profile of a selected film is used, without the influence of the characteristics of photographic paper.

### Cineon Film Log

Selected film is 'printed' into **Cineon film scan format**. This parameter also makes it possible to 'print-out' negatives outside Dehancer.

### Kodak 2383 Print Film, Fujifilm 3513 Print Film

Selected film is 'printed' onto **Kodak Vision Color Print Film 2383** or **Fujicolor Positive Film Eterna-CP 3513DI**.

### Kodak Endura Glossy Paper

Selected film is 'printed' onto **Kodak Endura Premier Glossy Paper**.

**Tip:** It is convenient to follow the analogue pipeline when matching the print medium with the film. Use the Linear profile with positive films, Kodak 2383 or Fujifilm 3513 for corresponding movie stocks and Kodak Endura paper for photographic negative films. However, experiments are always welcome.

→ Related article:  
[Print Film Profiles in Dehancer](#)



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## Print Settings

Relying on our experience in optical printing and our research into the psychophysiology, we have developed the dedicated print settings that faithfully reproduce the analog processes:

### Target White

Only available when **Kodak 2383 Print Film** or **Fujifilm 3513 Print Film** is selected. Allows to adjust the temperature of the printing light source in the 5500-6500 K range.

### Exposure (Ev)

The Exposure tool is based on characteristic curves of optical prints. With the analogue approach to the exposure correction it naturally affects the image contrast too. This parameter is measured in the exposure value steps (Ev).

### Tonal Contrast

The Tonal Contrast tool inherits a nonlinear nature of analogue processes. Increase the value to give more punch or apply negative correction to visually ‘soften’ an image. Notice that changing the contrast also visually affects the exposure, which is also typical for analogue media.

### Color Density

Traditional ‘digital’ saturation affects all hues equally and linearly. On the contrary, the Color Density tool provides perceptual saturation control, i.e. it affects aesthetically significant colors in a higher degree.

Color Density can be used to quickly solve many specific problems – for example, to mitigate oversaturated accents or emphasise meaningful colors without painstaking adjustment.

## Saturation

This is a more "traditional" saturation control based on altering the chroma components in YCrCb space. This correction is available only in the reduction way due to the fact that oversaturation usually degrades the aesthetics.

## Analogue Range Limiter

By default, Print adjustments work within the boundaries of the 'digital' contrast range. Black and white points are normalised to the digital brightness values of 0 and 100, respectively.

To obtain a softer image and improve the detail at the extremes of the tonal range, enable the Analogue Range Limiter which uses the uncorrected black and white point values as they were measured on the reference prints.

**Tip 1:** Even though Tonal Contrast uses sophisticated nonlinear compression, it may lead to some clipping at high values. If this happens, revisit Expand to set a more 'relaxed' cutoff for black and white points or enable the Analogue Range Limiter checkbox to get more headroom for processing. Also you can use the [Film Compression](#) tool to make the highlights more textured and smooth out the clipping.

**Tip 2:** To get a saturated and expressive image, we recommend starting with increasing the contrast and simultaneously slightly decreasing the exposure. You can also adjust the Color Density to emphasise your colors.

**Tip 3:** Some combinations of the print settings may produce colors falling out of the gamut, with visible artefacts, especially when Color Density is increased. In this case lower the contrast and saturation or try another film or print media profile.

→ Related article:

[How to manage image contrast and avoid clipping](#)

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## CMY Color Head and Print Toning

Subtractive CMY Color Head is based upon the analogue color correction tool integrated in photo enlargers. The similar method is used in Printer Lights – a special device for optical movie printing to a positive film. Both have the same principle – changing the color of light used for print exposure.

In Dehancer the Color Head tool is represented with three complementary color pairs (YMC-BGR or commonly used CMY-RGB), combining both analogue devices into one digital tool:

**Yellow — Blue**

**Magenta — Green**

**Cyan — Red**

The effect of changing these parameters corresponds respectively to their labels.

### Gang

Dehancer uses the real-life measured color filters values. Thus, even with the identical adjustments in all three axis, the color changes are visible. For your convenience, we have provided the Gang checkbox, which allows changing all three filters at once.

**Shadows Tone**

**Midtones Tone**

**Highlights Tone**

In a general analogue sense, toning refers to giving a paper print or film positive additional tints that are not originally characteristic of a particular media combination. This technique is widely used in movie production to give a special character or atmosphere when the original film properties are insufficient.

Unlike the digital world, where you can ‘fill’ the entire picture with a single hue, analog media is more varied. In addition to the natural variations across the tonal range, a print can be intentionally colored with different tints in the shadows, midtones, or highlights.

Toning can be achieved using a variety of methods, including special exposure and processing mode, additional treatment with various chemicals, and split printing through color filters with masking.

In Dehancer, the toning control is a natural evolution of the CMY Color Head tool. Therefore, it's based on split printing through color filters, with the only difference that masking is performed automatically.

You can control the color temperature separately within three equally quantised ranges – in shadows, midtones, and highlights.

## Preserve Exposure

During the analogue printing the exposure is affected by color filters. Dehancer inherits this behaviour. When Preserve Exposure is set to 100%, it automatically compensates any exposure changes, introduced by the Color Head corrections.

## Impact

This slider adjusts an overall impact of the effect, acting like 'opacity'.

**Tip 1:** Prefer the Color Head tool for creative adjustments, while leaving the Input Temperature and Tint compensation for strong WB deviations of a source material.

**Tip 2:** Setting the Preserve Exposure slider to zero results in exposure changes during color correction – just the way it does with the analogue printing process. This is an additional way to naturally change an image density in Dehancer.

→ Related article:  
[CMY Color Head – analogue correction for digital images](#)

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## Film Grain

Real grain on film isn't just overlaid on top of an image, but in fact the image itself entirely consists of grain. Dehancer literally reconstructs the shot, using the local color and brightness characteristics along with a complex physical modelling of a film emulsion.

There are 2 film types and 2 processing modes available in Dehancer:

### Film Type

1. **Negative** grain is more pronounced in the highlights and the image has a slightly higher microcontrast, which is more typical for negative films.
2. **Positive** grain uses the 'classic' algorithm that reproduces a softer grain, which is less pronounced in the highlights and is more typical for positive films.

### Processing Mode

1. **Analogue** is the original type of grain that requires more processing power but results in lifelike simulation.
2. **Digital (Experimental)** is the high performance simplified grain that may be useful for dithering tasks (for example, to eliminate the posterisation), for low-resolution projects and draft or daylies rendering.

### Size

This parameter determines a size of silver halide granules. A higher Size value corresponds to a more photosensitive (and therefore more granular) emulsion.

### Amount

Total amount of grain generated, corresponding to a 'film' optical density.

## Shadows, Midtones, Highlights

This parameter affects grain distribution between different zones of a tonal range to match your scene texture and grading look by setting the grain amount individually for shadows, midtones and highlights.

## Film Resolution

Usually the smallest image detail on film does not exceed the grain size. Dehancer Film Grain is considering this fact by design. Also it is possible to manually adjust this effect to mimic a specific emulsion resolution or to compensate for an excessive image softness.

Film Resolution parameter set to 100 keeps the initial sharpness of a source media. Lowering the Resolution results in gradual loss of detail, while an image becomes more blurred. Resolution set to 50 represents the detail balanced with a current grain size and amount.

## Chroma

Grain chromaticity may vary on different films. This parameter determines the saturation of the dye granules in film emulsion.

**Tip 1:** On the real film, grain can be found in both the deepest shadows and the lightest highlights. But it cannot be visible on pitch black or pure white – technically there's no detail in there. That is why Film Grain naturally affects black and white points, lowering visible contrast when enabled. Thus the **Expand** correction is recommended to regain the contrast.

**Tip 2:** Sometimes, even at the minimum Size and Amount settings, grain appears too obvious for some applications. To get even subtler and softer grain lower the **Shadows, Midtones** and **Highlights** values and use the Film Resolution to make-up the excessive sharpness. Also you can try different grain types and processing modes.

→ Related article:

[How does film grain work in Dehancer OFX plugin](#)



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## Halation

Featured in: Dehancer Pro

Halation is the film emulsion effect visible as the local red-orange halos around the bright light sources, specular highlights and contrasting edges. Also, halation may produce a well pronounced red glare in the midtones, mostly affecting the skin tones.

### Source Limiter

This setting defines the minimum light source brightness that is able to produce halation. The default value = 0 means that even the weakest source is able to produce halation. By increasing this value, you can cut the effect produced by low intensity lights.

### Background Gain

This parameter sets the range of the background tones on which halation becomes visible. Default value allows halation to appear on most backgrounds. Decreasing this value eliminates the effect over the lighter ones.

### Smoothness

This integral parameter controls the distribution of the halation effect between the large and small sources, visually smoothing smaller halation details. Increasing the Smoothness value reduces the effect around the point sources in favour of the larger areas. Setting the Smoothness to zero leads to the most detailed halos.

### Local Diffusion

This parameter defines how far the light spreads in an 'emulsion'. The higher the Local Diffusion value, the larger the geometric size (radius) of the halos.

## Global Diffusion

Global Diffusion controls the degree of the secondary glare produced by scattered light. This is a more global effect that affects mostly low-contrast midtones and also enhances the primary halation.

## Amplify

It is important not to confuse this setting with the Impact as the Amplify affects the sensitivity of an 'emulsion' to the scattered light, not the opacity of the effect. Increasing the Amplify value makes the effect more pronounced and shifts the halation toward yellow hues.

## Hue

This parameter modifies the sensitivity of the green layer of an 'emulsion' to the scattered light. Use this setting to better match halation hues to a scene in the wide range from cool reds to warm yellows.

## Blue Comp.

Cool backgrounds usually dampen the halation. Blue Compensation allows to counterbalance this effect.

## Impact

This parameter can be conventionally referred to as 'opacity', since it controls not the physical parameters of the emulation, but the overall transparency of the superimposed effect.

## Mask Mode

This checkbox enables a special preview mode which allows you to better control the settings with the effect preview isolated from the source image.

## Halation + Defringe

In some cases chromatic aberrations interfere with the Halation effect. Defringe tool helps to deal with this issue.

In Dehancer Pro, Defringe settings are located in the Input parameters group. In Dehancer Halation plugin, they are grouped in a dedicated tool.

## Halation + Bloom

Usually these effects coexist on film and mutually influence each other. Therefore, it is generally best to use Halation and Bloom in tandem to get a more accurate simulation.

**Tip 1:** Halation effect is most pronounced when Source Limiter is at its lowest and Background Gain at its highest settings, with Amplify set to maximum. It can be a good starting point – just gradually reduce the effect until getting optimal results.

**Tip 2:** Increasing the Global Diffusion can be an instant solution to naturally enhance any portraiture, filling the skin tones with a touch of vivid warm glare.

**Tip 3:** If Halation appears too dim or invisible in Mask Mode, try to temporarily increase the Amplify and Impact values.

→ Related article:  
[Halation and its simulation in Dehancer](#)

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## Bloom

Bloom emulates the combined effect of light dispersion on the boundaries of contrasting image areas, which originates in the optical system, and then amplified in the emulsion layers. Notice that bloom has little in common with optical soft-effects as it appears only around the light sources.

### Highlights

In general, this setting may be considered the ‘sensitivity’ of the effect and determines the brightness threshold for bloom to appear. The higher is the value, the wider the tonal range that produces blooming is.

### Source Limiter

Source Limiter is used to cut-off the unwanted blooming from the lower end of the tonal range defined by the Highlights setting.

### Details

This setting controls the distribution of the bloom effect between large and small light sources. Increasing the value makes the effect more detailed and precise, up to the smallest point sources. Lowering the Details results in a more global effect across a frame, affecting larger objects.

### Diffusion

Diffusion controls the extent of the bloom effect relative to the boundary where it appears. The bigger is the Diffusion value, the larger is the geometric size of the glow radius.

### Amplify

Amplify controls the overall effect strength by virtually ‘changing’ the brightness of a light source and the diffusion properties of an emulsion. The higher the value, the more obvious the whole effect becomes.

## Save Lights

Bloom affects not only the background but also increases brightness of a light source itself. In digital pipeline this may lead to visible clipping. Save Lights simply does what it's supposed to do, protecting highlights from possible clipping induced by the Bloom effect.

## Saturation

Naturally Bloom inherits the hue and saturation of a light source. This setting makes it possible to desaturate the effect at your taste..

## Impact

This parameter can be conventionally referred to as 'opacity', since it controls not the physical parameters of the emulation, but the overall transparency of the superimposed effect.

## Mask Mode

This checkbox enables a special preview mode which allows you to better control the settings with the effect preview isolated from a source image.

**Tip 1:** Sometimes with extreme settings Bloom may produce excessive halo-like artefacts. In this case try to increase the Save Lights, decrease the Amplify value and disable the Defringe tool.

**Tip 2:** If Bloom appears too dim or invisible in Mask Mode, try to temporarily increase the Amplify and Impact values.

→ Related article:  
[Bloom: what it is and how it works](#)

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## Vignette

In lens design vignetting is usually considered a flaw. However, it is also a proven creative tool that allows for better focusing on a subject and adds extra depth. Also, in digital processing vignette with positive exposure values can be used to compensate for unwanted vignetting.

### Exposure

Negative Exposure values result in dark vignette while positive values, respectively, produce the light vignette.

### Size

This setting defines a size of the vignetting circle.

### Feather

Feather controls the amount of blur applied to the vignette circle.

### Aspect Ratio

This parameter affects the proportions of the vignette, allowing to make it elliptical (in both the X and Y directions).

### Center

These fields specify the X and Y offset of a vignette relative to the center of a frame in the range of -1 to +1 (from one edge to the other where 0 represents the center).

**Tip:** Although the Vignette tool is located at the very bottom of the Dehancer settings, we recommend to adjust it at the beginning of color grading since it affects the exposure and usually increases contrast between the edges and a frame center, thus requiring additional adjustments of the exposure and contrast.



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## Film Breath

### Featured in: Dehancer Pro

The film breath effect is an accidental change in exposure, contrast and color from frame to frame as the film moves. Caused by uneven emulsion coating or development, instability of a camera shutter and other deviations, film breath greatly affects the viewers' experience in terms of 'analogue feeling'.

To mimic the Film Breath phenomenon, we implemented a special toolset.

### Period

Period determines the number of frames within which color, contrast and exposure varies. The larger this value is, the smoother these fluctuations are. With smaller values changes occur faster and are 'jerkier'.

### Exposure, Tonal Contrast, Color

The Exposure, Tonal Contrast and Color parameters determine the amplitude of fluctuations. With greater values, the variations of the corresponding parameters will be more pronounced.

### Impact

Impact adjusts the overall effect. All fluctuations are reduced or increased altogether.

**Tip:** Film Breath preview is demanding on playback FPS. For a precise setup, make sure that your clip is played smoothly to judge the effect. Enable the 'Better Performance' option in the 'View' dropdown options if needed.

→ Related article:

[Film Breath and Gate Weave. Introduction to the new tools](#)

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## Gate Weave

Featured in: Dehancer Pro

Gate weave stands for mechanical swinging of a film strip while it is being pulled through a frame window in a film camera, projector or video coding device. It is often simulated intentionally to 'breathe life' into a digital cinema.

### Period

The Period parameter determines the number of frames within which frame shifts occur. The larger this value is, the smoother the 'bumps' during playback are. With smaller Period mechanical shifts occur faster and 'film' yaws jerkier.

### Translation X, Translation Y

The Translation X and Translation Y settings specify an amplitude of random shifts in a frame plane in conventional units.

### Rotation

This parameter sets the maximum angle of random frame rotation in relative units.

### Auto Zoom

This option automatically zooms an image to compensate frame shifts brought in by the current Gate Weave settings to crop any black gaps left around a frame where a geometric transformation occurs.

### Impact

Within the Gate Weave tool the Impact parameter adjusts the overall impact factor, not the 'opacity' of the effect. When Impact is reduced, all shifts and geometric distortions in a frame are proportionally reduced.

**Tip 1:** Gate Weave preview is demanding on playback FPS. For a precise setup, make sure that your clip is played smoothly to judge the effect. Enable the 'Better Performance' option in the 'View' dropdown options if needed.

**Tip 2:** If you are experiencing excessive loss of detail with Gate Weave, and the Film Grain is enabled, it is possible to partially compensate the effect increasing the Film Resolution parameter.

→ Related article:

[Film Breath and Gate Weave. Introduction to the new tools](#)

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## Monitor

### False Color IRE, 16 zones

False Color tool represents different luminance values by distinct color 'zones' which gives a clear view of the exposure levels. False Color is a popular method of a technical image control that provides a foolproof clipping and exposure monitoring, emphasises details that otherwise aren't visible to the human eye and reveals hidden textures. This tool is often useful for adjusting skin tone exposure and for clip matching.

The single parameter is a checkbox which enables/disables the effect.

### Clipping Indication

The Clipping Indication allows you to perfectly see the areas of the image with minimum exposure in shadows (RGB 0-5, filled with **blue**) and with maximum exposure in highlights (RGB 250-255, filled with **red**).

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## Output

The **Total Impact** slider is the single parameter in this group that controls the overall impact of all the effects engaged in Dehancer plugin.

**Tip:** Total Impact is not equivalent to a node opacity as it properly reduces the impact of the geometric distortion effects such as Gate Weave.

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## LUT Generator

### Featured in: Dehancer Pro

Since Dehancer is a resource-demanding tool that also requires a dedicated installation, in some cases it is more convenient to export a grading look as a LUT file for further DIT on-stage or realtime dailies grading.

### LUT Size

LUT Generator allows to export a color-contrast solution achieved in Dehancer as a LUT with two quality options: **Small (17x17x17)** and **Normal (33x33x33)**.

In most cases the small LUT is enough for DIT on-stage preview tasks. Also, it reduces the processing load. If you encounter visible artefacts, try the Normal setting as a possible workaround.

### Disable Input Transform

This option excludes the effect of Input settings from a generated LUT, thus allowing for using this LUT universally, with any source and color science.

**Tip:** Notice that an exported LUT doesn't include the effects based on geometric transformation or local corrections (including Film Grain, Halation, Bloom, Vignette, Film Breath and Gate Weave) and therefore cannot be used as a grading preset. Furthermore, the quality of a simple LUT may not be sufficient for demanding delivery.

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## Options

### License Info

This button launches the Licence Info widget where you can view current activation status of the plugin and activate your License Key.

### Check Profiles

Use this button to check and download the updated Camera and Film Profiles.

→ Related articles:

[F.A.Q.: Dehancer plugin and Profiles Update](#)

[F.A.Q.: How to buy and activate the License?](#)