



DEHANCER

BASELIGHT PLUGIN QUICK GUIDE



Dehancer for Baselight video plugin Quick Guide

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Baselight Dehancer plugin basics

Dehancer plugin integrates seamlessly into the Baselight and offers the complete film emulation toolset. However, there are some specifics:

Source Interpretation and Camera Support

In Baselight the consistency of source interpretation is ensured by the built-in camera support, providing the perfect source for accurate film emulation. In this way, Dehancer supports every camera that Baselight does, and you can apply additional Input corrections or Film Developer tool for deviated sources.

For technical and practical reasons, custom camera profiles by Dehancer are not included with the Baselight version of the plugin.

Color Spaces and Processing Pipeline

Unlike the other Dehancer products, there's no input space selection in the plugin for Baselight. The input and output color transformations are managed automatically by the host and powered by ACES.

Dehancer performs internal processing in a virtually unlimited gamut with 64 bit floating point precision.

Grading Workflow Integration

Dehancer is applied as a Layer to the clips or to the whole timeline (Grade → Layer) and supports Layer features like opacity and keyframes.

Normally Dehancer should be placed on top of the processing chain, just to make all basic corrections before film emulation. Occasionally some specific FX may be placed after the plugin (for example, delivery sharpen, mastering curves, etc.)

Also you can save and reuse Dehancer film looks with the native Baselight presets functionality.

Dehancer Performance

Baselight keeps the bar for decades, yet a good workstation certainly requires professional grade hardware to present the 4K footage in realtime with consuming effects like Film Grain or Halation.

Baselight uses smart cache processing in background to make your grading experience smoother. In some cases you can lower the preview resolution (Cursors → Resolution).

Upcoming Render Assist support will also greatly improve the performance.

→ Related article:
[Dehancer performance tips](#)

LUT Generator

Baselight provides the Export LUTs feature, therefore the proprietary Dehancer LUT Generator is not included with the Baselight version of the plugin.

Notice that the 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 it cannot be used as the complete grading look. Baselight presets are better for this task.

Dehancer plugin must be activated to generate LUTs, otherwise Baselight will produce an identity (empty) LUT that does not effect any change in the image.

Plugin Activation

Dehancer for Baselight is distributed with two types of subscription plans:

Business plan requires **online** user login to activate the plugin.

Production plan involves the local **offline** activation server and doesn't require internet connection on the end-user workstations.

Note that installation and activation of the plugin must be performed by the same system User. Otherwise, activation and profiles update will be impossible.

Input correction

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.

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.

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.

Tool Profiles

Several Dehancer tools have a drop-down list of **Tool Profiles** that makes them much easier and simpler to use.

Tool Profiles are the sets of pre-configured parameters designed to recreate the typical look of **8 mm**, **16 mm**, **35 mm** and **65 mm** films.

You will find more specific information on Tool Profiles in the dedicated tool specifications in this manual:

Film Grain

Halation

Bloom

Film Damage

Film Breath

Gate Weave

Tip: In order to change the parameters of any profile, you must first select the most suitable one and then switch to Custom mode. All the usual effect settings will be available to you, and the parameter values will match the last selected profile.

→ Related article:
[Dehancer Tool Profiles](#)

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.

Film color temperature and source white balance

When creating film profiles, we illuminate the color target using the light source with the color temperature for which a particular film is intended by the manufacturer. Thus, Daylight films are shot under the reference light source with a temperature of about 5300K, while Tungsten emulsions require 3200K incandescent bulbs. Therefore, we get the neutral color reproduction with minimal deviations in white balance at the shooting stage.

When printing the negative optically, we additionally correct the white balance using color filters in the enlarger, bringing the neutrals to the reference value with great accuracy.

This means that technically any film profile is designed for source material with neutral white balance.

Remember that you can use the **Temperature Comp.** and **Tint Comp.** settings in the **Input** section to additionally compensate for the source white balance.

Tip 1: 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.

Tip 2: There is no dedicated Opacity control for Film Profile by technical reasons but mostly by design – one cannot shoot on film ‘halfway’. However you can apply two Dehancer Layers – first with the Film Profile enabled, second with other FX and adjustments. It’s rather flexible as you can set the desired ‘film opacity’ with Total Impact slider, available in the common plugin controls.

- 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](#)

Film Developer

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 Baselight.**
- **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](#)

Film Compression

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 greyed 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](#)

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](#)

Print Medium Selection

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](#)

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](#)

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 for exposure changes, introduced by any 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](#)

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.

Grain Profiles

We've created grain profiles for **8, 16, 35 and 65 mm**, each in three versions: **ISO 50, 250 and 500**.

In order to change the parameters of any profile, you must first select the most suitable one and then switch to **Custom** mode. All the usual effect settings will be available to you, and the parameter values will match the last selected profile.

Custom settings

The **Custom** settings allow you to configure Film Grain as you like.

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. **Noise** 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 dailies 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](#)

Halation

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.

Halation Profiles

There is **8 basic profiles** with average values for the main film formats that solve most creative tasks and provide a convenient basis for creative adjustments.

Each Halation simulation profile has two versions – a standard emulsion and a film of the same format, but with the anti-halation layer removed (**No Remjet**). On films without remjet, Halation is usually excessively pronounced.

In order to change the parameters of any profile, you must first select the most suitable one and then switch to **Custom** mode. All the usual effect settings will be available to you, and the parameter values will match the last selected profile.

Custom settings

The **Custom** settings allow you to configure Halation as you like:

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: Basic Adjustment

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: Enhance Portraiture

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: Mask Mode visibility

Mask visibility depends on the exposition and contrast of the image. If Halation appears too dim or invisible in Mask Mode, try to temporarily increase the Amplify and Impact values.

Tip 4: Simple way

There is a simple way to fine tune these effects:

Dial Amplify to max, adjust limiting and details, then lower Amplify to the reasonable value and the Impact slider to the desirable amount.

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

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.

Bloom Profiles

To simulate the Bloom diffuse glow effect, we have created four versatile profiles for **8, 16, 35 and 65 mm** film formats. We have selected the average settings, which reflect the general image character.

In order to change the parameters of any profile, you must first select the most suitable one and then switch to **Custom** mode. All the usual effect settings will be available to you, and the parameter values will match the last selected profile.

Custom settings

The **Custom** settings allow you to configure Bloom as you like:

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: Basic Adjustment

Bloom effect is most pronounced when Source Limiter is at its lowest and Highlights 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: Reducing halo artifacts

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 3: Mask Mode visibility

Mask visibility depends on the exposition and contrast of the image. If Halation 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](#)

Film Damage

Dust, hair, scratches, stains, and emulsion irregularities damage inevitably appear on film. Natural ‘dirt’ enhances the impression.

Film Damage Profiles

We have created profiles of the most characteristic defects for the four major film formats. The smaller the film format, the greater the scale of the artifacts relative to the frame size and the more frequently they appear.

In order to change the parameters of any profile, you must first select the most suitable one and then switch to **Custom** mode. All the usual effect settings will be available to you, and the parameter values will match the last selected profile.

Custom settings

The **Custom** settings allow you to configure Film Damage as you like.

Film Damage tool consists of several modules, each responsible for a different type of artifact:

1. Dust

Dust Amount

The total number of dust particles that can be present within the frame at the same time.

Scale

The parameter sets the scale of dust, i.e., the single coefficient of magnification for all particles.

Size Balance

The Size Balance slider adjusts the ratio between artifacts of different sizes. At the minimum value only the smallest particles are added, at the maximum – the largest ones, and in the middle position – about the same amount of dust of different sizes.

White-Black

The White-Black parameter adjusts the quantitative ratio between light and dark artifacts. In the leftmost position only light particles will appear, in the rightmost position – the dark ones, and in the middle position both light and dark particles will appear equally.

Dust Enabled

The Dust Enabled checkbox turns dust on or off completely.

2. Hairs

Hairs Amount

The total number of hairs that can be present within the frame at the same time.

Scale

The parameter sets the scale of hairs, i.e., the single coefficient of magnification for all particles.

Size Balance

The Size Balance slider adjusts the ratio between hairs of different sizes. At the minimum value only the smallest hairs are added, at the maximum – the largest ones, and in the middle position – about the same amount of hairs of different size.

White-Black

This parameter adjusts the quantitative ratio between light and dark artifacts.

Hairs Enabled

The Hairs Enabled checkbox turns hairs on or off completely.

3. Scratches

Scratches Amount

The total number of scratches that can be present within the frame at the same time.

Scale

The parameter sets the magnification of all scratches relative to the frame size.

Size Balance

Size Balance adjusts the ratio between large and small scratches.

White-Black

Depending on which stage of the film production the scratches appeared, they may be dark or light. The ratio between them can be adjusted with the White-Black parameter.

Scratches Enabled

The Scratches Enabled checkbox turns scratches on or off completely.

4. Global Settings

Total Amount

You can use the Total Amount slider to decrease or increase the total amount of all artifacts within the frame, with no need to reconfigure each type individually.

Global Period

The defect areas on film are irregular along its length. The Global Period parameter controls how often artifacts appear. The smaller the value, the more evenly the defects are distributed along the length of the roll.

When Global Period = 1, the amount of dirt between neighboring frames will be almost the same. When Period is increased, the areas with the maximum and minimum amount of artifacts will be more extended.

Global Opacity

Global Opacity allows you to adjust the total transparency of the effect, to make it more or less noticeable. This parameter doesn't affect the number of artifacts, but only their visual density.

Global Chromaticity

Dirt particles affect the light flow, and their transparency, thickness, distance from the film surface, depth of damage and other factors determine the affected emulsion layers and their exposure.

When transparency is reduced, light artifacts visually take on a bluish hue, while dark artifacts, on the contrary, appear warmer.

The Global Chromaticity parameter adjusts the overall saturation. When it is set to minimum, artifacts become pure black and white, regardless of their transparency.

→ Related article:
[Dehancer Film Damage](#)

Film Breath

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.

Film Breath Profiles

The most characteristic 'emulsion breath' is represented by the profiles for the four major film formats. The smaller the format, the more obvious the changes from frame to frame.

In order to change the parameters of any profile, you must first select the most suitable one and then switch to **Custom** mode. All the usual effect settings will be available to you, and the parameter values will match the last selected profile.

Custom settings

The **Custom** settings allow you to configure Film Breath as you like:

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 hardware performance is enough and the clip is played smoothly to judge the effect.



Related article:

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

Gate Weave

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.

Gate Weave Profiles

The mechanical movement of the film as it is pulled through the frame window of a film camera, projector or video encoder (film scanner) is more evident for small film formats and less evident for large ones. The ‘jitter’ character is represented by the profiles of the four main formats.

In order to change the parameters of any profile, you must first select the most suitable one and then switch to **Custom** mode. All the usual effect settings will be available to you, and the parameter values will match the last selected profile.

Custom settings

The **Custom** settings allow you to configure Gate Weave as you like:

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.

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](#)

Overscan

Usually motion picture film is scanned with additional area for further processing. In this case, the scanning area may contain the interframe space, perforations, portions of the previous and next frame.

Normally, scans are cropped using the exposed area, but sometimes information outside the film gate is intentionally included. This technique is called Overscan.

Gate Type

The type of film gate sets the film format and the type of camera. The following options are available:

Super 8mm 1.33:1

Super 8 motion picture film with aspect ratio of 1.33:1 (4:3)

Standart 16mm 1.37:1

16 mm motion picture film shot in standard aspect ratio of 1.37:1

Super 16mm 1.66:1

Super 16 mm motion picture film with a 1.66:1 aspect ratio

Ultra 16mm 1.85:1

16 mm motion picture film shot in aspect ratio of 1.85:1

Super 35mm 1.37:1

35 mm motion picture film shot in standard aspect ratio of 1.37:1

Widescreen 35mm 1.85:1

35 mm motion picture film shot in widescreen aspect ratio of 1.85:1

Ultra Panavision 65mm 2.76:1

65 mm motion picture film shot in Ultra Panavision aspect ratio of 2.76:1

Tip: The 16:9 aspect ratio is not here, since it does not exist on film. The closest film format is Widescreen 35mm 1.85:1 with a frame pitch of 3 perforation holes (3 perf), and it is cropped to 16:9 with minimal loss.

Gate Shape

The shape of the film gate is determined by the specifics of a particular camera. The most common options are available:

Neat Normal - standard frame with slightly rounded corners

Neat Sharp - a frame with sharper corners with almost no rounding

Neat Rounded - a frame with the corners rounded to a large radius

OFF - Film Gate is disabled

Perforation Mode

The perforation type of the scanned film is represented by 3 options:

Negative, Positive, OFF

The negative scan is inverted and the backlit perforations become black. Positive films, on the other hand, do not need to be inverted and retain their original white perforations. At the postproduction stage, they can be filled with the film base color. This action is simulated by the OFF mode.

Film Orientation

In cinema cameras film is pulled down through the film gate vertically, while in most 35 mm photo cameras film travels horizontally.

However, in both cases, you can rotate the camera 90 degrees while shooting. The film scan can also be rotated on postproduction so that the scene will have the correct orientation when viewed.

The **Landscape/Portrait** option allows you to simulate both horizontal and vertical film movement retaining the normal orientation of the subject.

Scale

Image scaling (crop) after scanning. Varies from 0 to 100.

When Scale = 100, the film gate is completely outside the frame.

Lens Zoom

Compared to the Scale parameter, Lens Zoom allows to zoom the scene within the film gate, as if you were zooming the lens in/out at the shooting stage.

When Lens Zoom = 100 (default), the image is zoomed in to cover the entire film width, including the overscan area.

With Lens Zoom set to 0, the image fits the Film Gate area.

Offset X, Offset Y

Sometimes after applying Overscan effects, you may want to move the image to better fit the gate.

Values of +100 and -100 correspond to shifting the image by half of its width or height in the forward or opposite direction, respectively.

Gate Defocus

The frame focus depends on the tightness of the film against the film gate, the type of camera and its technical condition. In Dehancer you can control the degree of defocusing in the range from 0 to 100 conventional units.

Exposure

Depending on the backlight intensity and exposure during scanning, the Halation effect on the edges of the perforation may be visible to a greater or lesser extent. The Exposure parameter sets the exposure of the 'scan' in the range from -2 Ev to +2 Ev, which allows you to make the perforation more or less pronounced.

Static Gate

This option allows you to enable or disable dynamic variation of the film gate from frame to frame.

By default, the film gate is static and does not change throughout the clip, which corresponds to Static Gate = ON. If Static Gate is disabled, film gates with slight variations in shape will be used for each frame.

Flip

Normally, the layout of the perforations and the gate is determined by the film format and the technical standard of the camera and scanner. However, for creative tasks, we have added a Flip option that mirrors the perforations and frame horizontally while keeping the image unchanged.

Enabled

This option allows you to completely enable or disable the Overscan tool.

Notice:

Since Overscan Tool contains a number of practical simplifications, it is appropriate to call it stylization rather than imitation.

We have implemented the basic components for the most common formats. In the future, the tool will be improved by expanding the set of gates, formats and additional elements.



Related article:

[Dehancer Overscan Tool](#)

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.

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.

Tip: False Color is an ordinary image processing effect, therefore it may look unusual or corrupted when Dehancer is followed by the other effects applied on top. To get the proper False Color indication please make sure Dehancer is the last enabled FX in the chain.

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**).

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.

Options

Quality

1. **Normal - fast** quality setting engages the internal optimisations that allow to noticeably increase the plugin's performance without any visible compromise (in most cases).
2. **High - slow** enables maximum (excessive) processing quality that may be useful for some specific quality-critical work.

License Info

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

Check Profiles

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

Disable All Tools

This button allows to disable all Dehancer tools at once.

→ Learn:
[Dehancer Updates](#)
[How to buy and activate the License?](#)