

8. Tips & Tricks

Here are some things you should remember when using the ICS software:

Speed and LUT Cache

ICS does use several types of LUTs (Look Up Tables) and interpolation in order to speed up color correction. Without LUTs even on a 68040 with FPU it could take days to color correct a DIN A4 sized scan. In order to get the job done much faster, ICS does precalculate a relatively small number of colors and all other colors are then interpolated during runtime.

Everytime you start ICS with altered preferences, the LUT has to be recalculated causing a delay of up to several minutes. Once calculated the LUTs are stored in a file in the `ICS_Profiles:ICS_CACHE` drawer. Next time you color correct an image it only takes 1-2 seconds to load the LUT from disk again.

If the drawer does not exist, no LUT will be saved on disk causing the library to recreate the LUT in memory on each run.

Output to bright or dark

If you do get too dark or too bright images using ICS, it is extremely unlikely a fault of the scanner calibration. Most likely the monitor settings are not correct. As a first step, you should adjust your Display Gamma setting of your monitor in `ICSPrefs` until the output has the correct brightness. Also check the Surround Relative Luminance setting. Only then start judging the hue and saturation of colors scanned.

Precision

The minimum precision of ICS is currently 16 Bit per channel. Basically all internal calculations of ICS are done using IEEE 64 Bit floating point. So you don't have to worry about color faults because of low precision when using ICS.

Currently the characterization of the scanner is done with an average fault below CIE Lab dE 1.

There have been no test on the quality of the monitor characterization and gamut mapping used by ICS. But test performed on similar routines indicate an average fault of dE 2 up to dE 6 depending on the circumstances. So if you do see a color fault after using ICS, it's most likely your monitor settings or a bad viewing environment that should get fixed.

Grayscale Images

It is recommended to let ICS convert color data to grayscale data if grayscale output is wanted. Using a scanner in grayscale mode might cause differences compared to the calibration target scanned using the scanners color mode. As a result, there might be certain (usually very minor) correction faults. In case your scanner software does not allow scanning using ICS with the scanners source mode being color and the output from ICS being grayscale: use `ICSCovert` to convert the scanned color files to grayscale. `ICSCovert` does offer a `GRAYSCALE` startup argument for this purpose.