# CS5245 Vision & Graphics for Special Effects

# A Day in School



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#### Content

- Introduction
- Storyline
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- Output Video

#### Scene Outline

3 scenes

- 1<sup>st</sup> scene: Actors interacting normally
- 2<sup>nd</sup> scene : Objects motion immobilised
- 3<sup>rd</sup> scene: Objects resume motion

#### Main Effect

Immobilise moving ball & actor moves the suspended ball. Motion resumes with a different reaction.

#### **Techniques**

- Compositing
- Keying
- Masking
- Time remapping

- A late night in the classroom
- Xavier was busying debugging software bugs
- His good friend Gary came into the scene with a smiley ball in his hand
- Gary was jesting at Xavier for being stress up
- Xavier oblivious to Gary's entree
- Gary sat down and threw the ball at Xavier

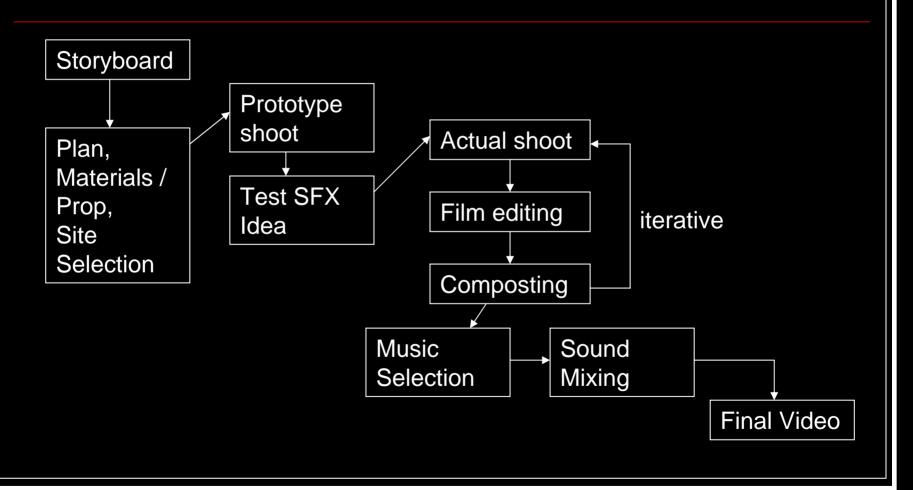
- Gary intended to hit Xavier's head with the smiley ball
- His aim was very good and the ball was heading down toward the unknowing Xavier
- The ball was following the intended trajectory
- Suddenly, the ball stops in the mid air

- Apparently Gary wasn't aware that Xavier had the ability to immoblise objects within 3m radius
- At this instance, a person walked into the scene
- He looked like the split-image of Xavier
- He peruse the situation and looked at the ball that was hanging in the mid air and Gary

- Gary was shocked at this sight and realized that he had been immobilised by him too and he could only move his mouth
- He plug the ball from mid air and shifted it towards Gary and place the ball above Gary's head
- Letting go of the ball, he left the scene with the ball hanging in the mid air
- Suddenly, the motion resume and the ball landed on Gary's head and taking him completely by surprise

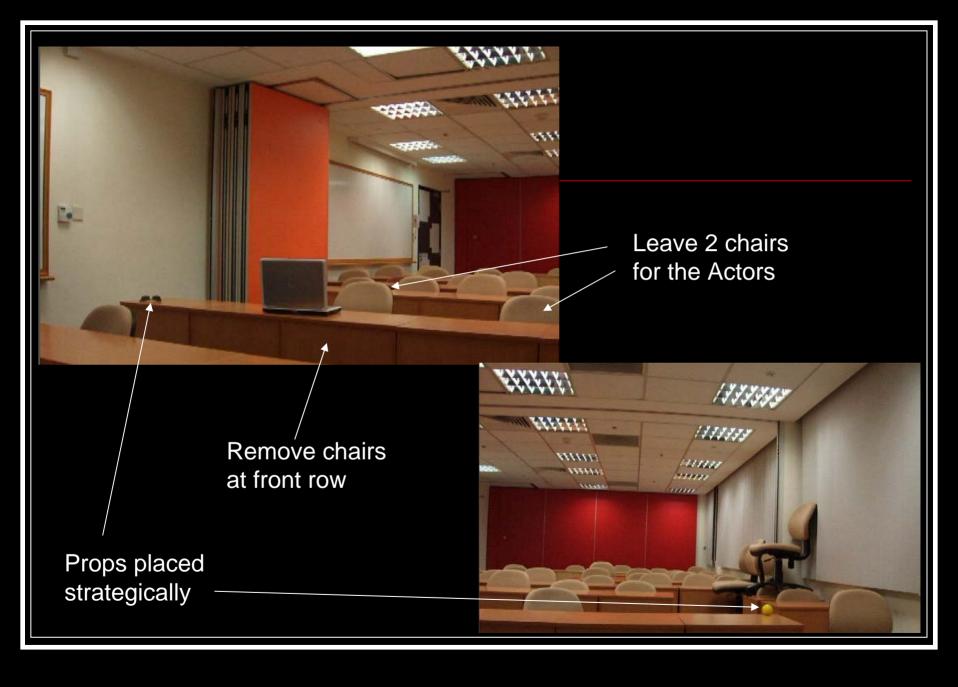
# Effect Explanation

#### **Production Process**



#### Planning

- Prop (Sunglasses, Smiley ball)
- Site layout
- Wide shot is used at eye level is used to give headroom space for actors
  & leave walking space strategically
- Actors enter the scene from right & left
- Walk from left to right across the room





headroom for walking space

Wide shot is used at eye level

#### Avoid Frontal Angle

The camera angle is intentionally tilted at an oblique angle to present a sense of depth

## Lighting

- Choose an indoor shooting environment rather than an outdoor environment so that lighting will be constant throughout
  - important consideration to do re-shoot

High-Key lighting is used, room is brightly lit



High-Key lighting

oblique angle presents a sense of depth

#### Continuous Camera Action

Take video in one shot sequence

 Ensure camera angle and perspective remain constant throughout the video

Prevent misalignment error during compositing



Shoot in one sequence - same camera angle and perspective

No misalignment during compositing



#### **Transition**

- Hands, body posture & position remains constant during the transition of the frame with & without the ball
- Trim away the actual placement of ball frames
- Smooth transition between frames

## Plan Transition Shots



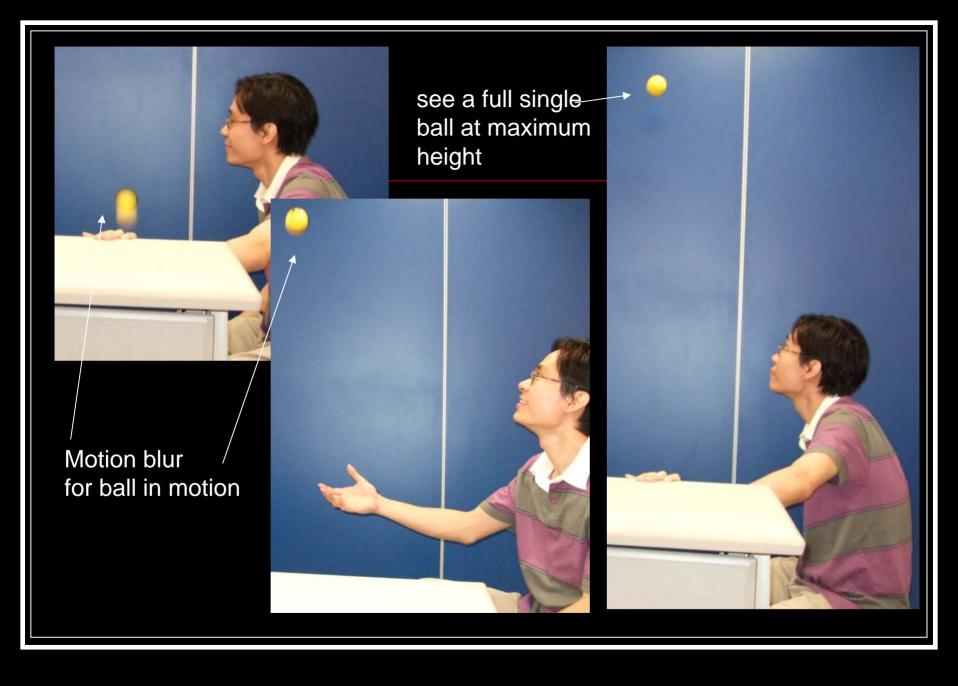




Edit away this frame

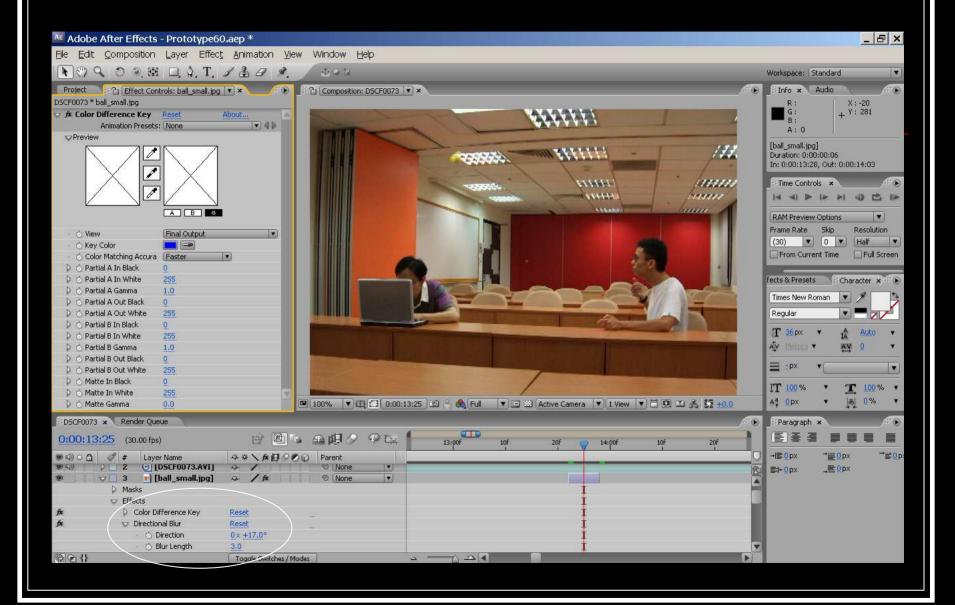
## Keying

- Observe and take shoots of ball over blue screen (make use of blue wall)
- Motion blur for ball in motion
- Able to see a full single ball only at the maximum height turning point
- Ensure relative size of ball is preserved (stay the same) during compositing



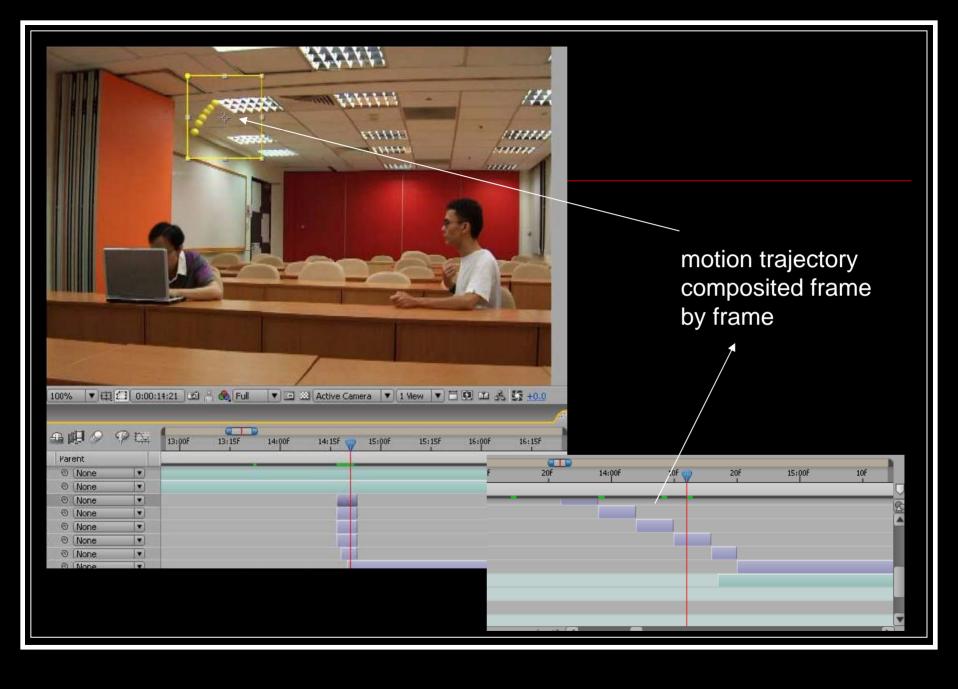
## Difference Keying

- Chroma keying leaves undesired blue spill
- Difference keying used as blue screen not 100% perfect due to reflection of lights
- Apply Directional Blur 17° length 3.0
  - ~ remove crisp effect for visual realism



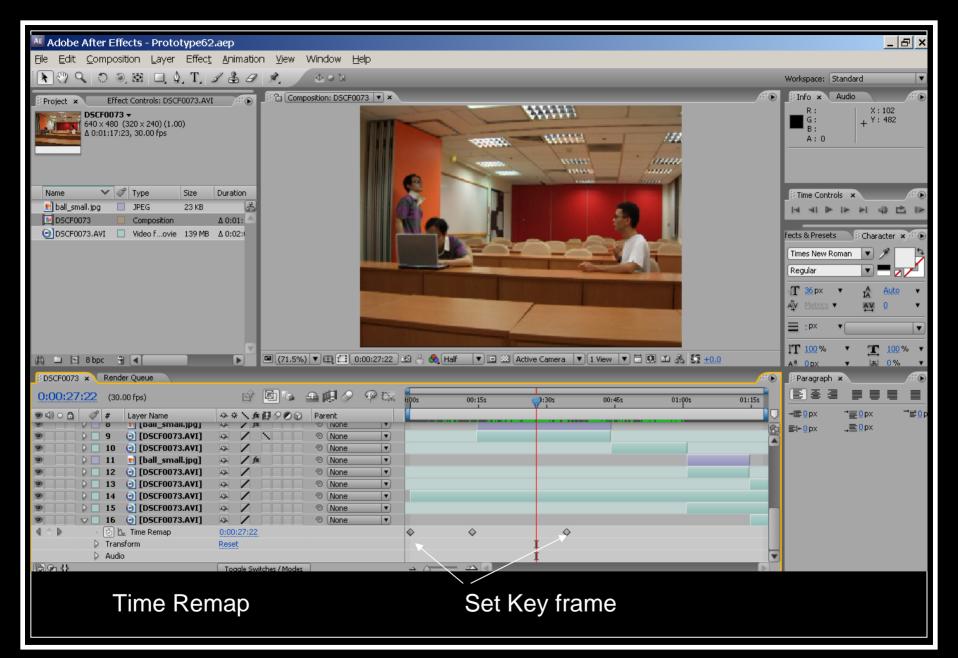
#### Ball motion & transition to freeze

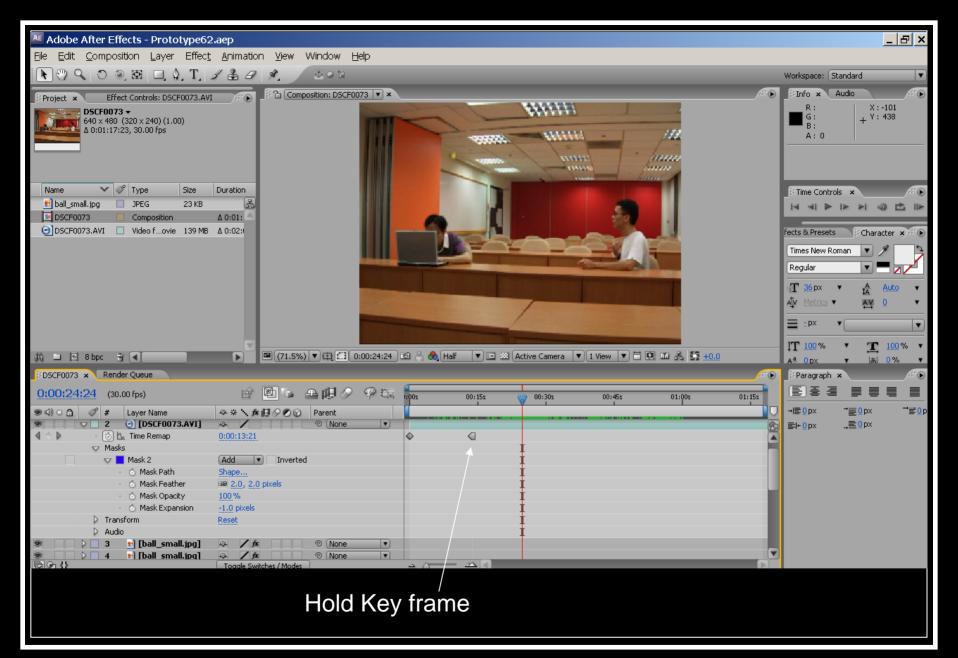
- The motion trajectory is composited frame by frame during the precursor to object immobilisation
- The effect is to portray the transition of the ball moving and slowing down to a complete halt



## Time Remap

- Set Key frame
  - Select the frames to start & end
- Hold Key frame
  - Set / toggle the key frame to hold







Temporarily set opacity to 50 % for foreground to help compositing

## Masking



Draw mask carefully



When shadow & reflection not masked properly

## Masking



Mask the shadow & reflection

#### Masking

- Enhanced Visual Realism by
- Add mask feather to give depth, and remove crisp outline after masking
- Mask feather: 2.0 pixels
- Mask Expansion : -0.971 pixels (edge thinning)



Crisp edge outline – no depth, not 3D



Mask feather 2.0 pixelsimproves Visual Realism

#### Considerations

- Maintain the distance of the ball from the camera during compositing
- Use natural blue screen in the tutorial room
- Transition planning
- Consider ball with blur motion
- Re-take the shots 73 times (Lighting)
- Masking/Edge blending for visual realism

## End

