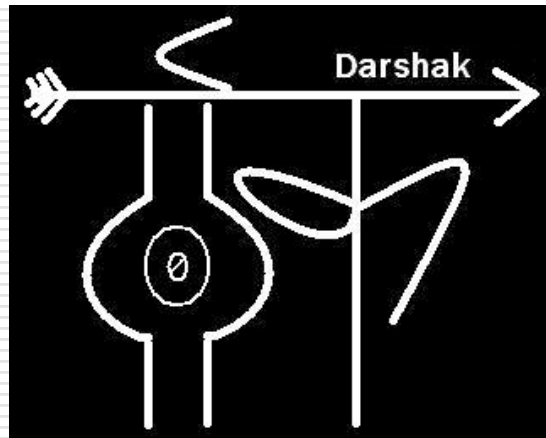


Darshak: An Intelligent Cinematic Camera Planning System



Darshak (Sanskrit) = Viewer

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Introduction

- 3D Environments
 - Simulation and Training environments
 - Immersive 3D virtual worlds (video games, animated movies, virtual tours etc.)
- Virtual Camera: Tool for communicating information from within 3D environments
- Challenges
 - Dynamic environments
 - Communicating dynamic storylines
 - Navigation in complex environments

The Problem

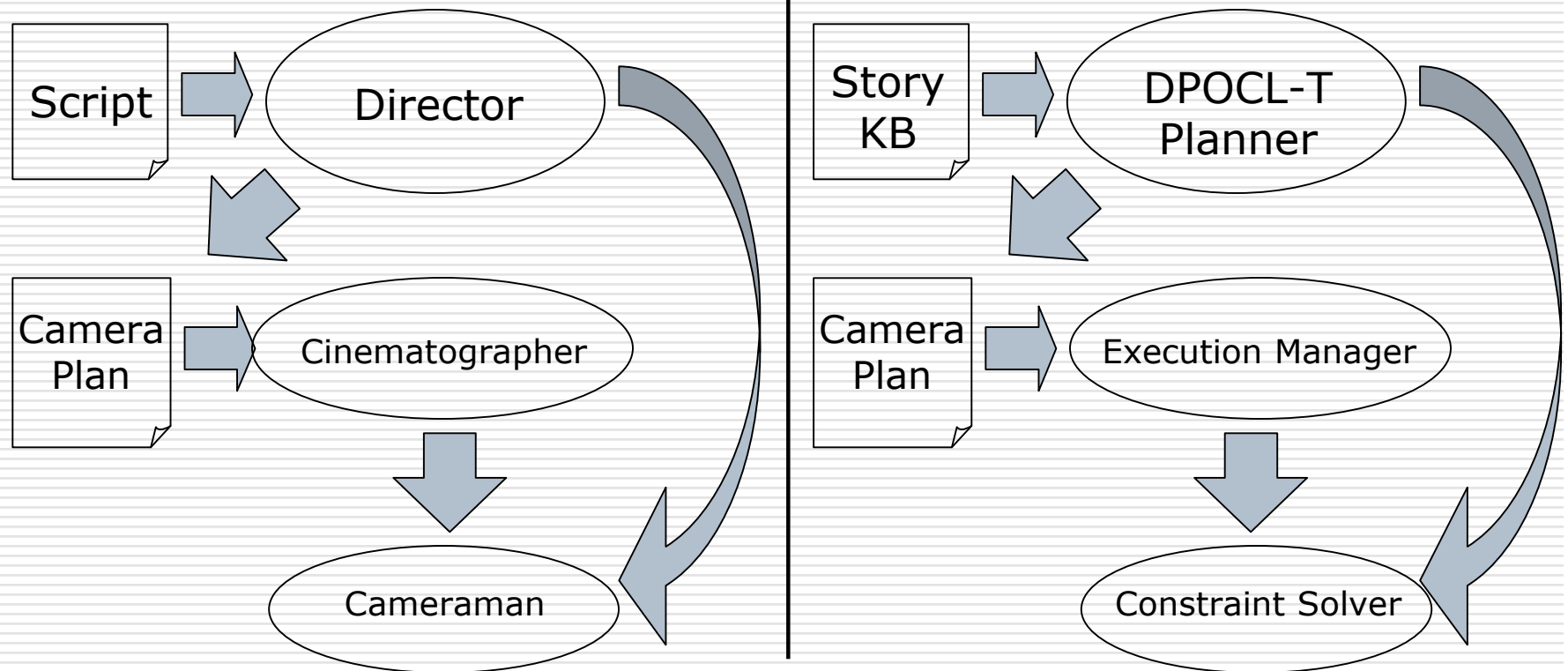
- ❑ Automatic placement of a virtual camera in a 3D environment with dynamic storylines
 - *Where* to place the camera?
 - ❑ Determined by the context and underlying 3D world layout
 - *How* to place the camera?
 - ❑ Solving equations to determine location, orientation, field of view and other camera parameters
 - *Why* to place the camera?
 - ❑ Satisfying the communicative goals to be conveyed to the viewer

Contributions

- ❑ Extending discourse planning techniques to a new medium
- ❑ Formalizing film idioms as plan operators and capturing the reasoning behind established techniques from cinema
- ❑ Improving navigation and storytelling in simulation and game environments

Approach

□ Modeling the film production pipeline



Story Representation

□ Knowledge base containing declarative description of the story

■ Story-world domain knowledge

```
(character Royce) (location living_room)
```

■ Story events and actions

```
(step s1) (act-type s1 speak)
(agent s1 Marguerite) (secondary s1 Royce)
(mood Marguerite angry (during s1))
```

■ Scene Boundary Markers

```
(Conversation c1) (Conv-Steps (s1 s2 s3))
(Conversation-Type Remote) (Conv-Start s1) (Conv-End s3)
```

Representing Cinematic Knowledge

- Camera shots are defined as *intentional* communicative acts *planned* by the camera planner to influence the *beliefs* and *mental states* of the *viewer (V)*
- Language of Film
 - Small set of well-defined primitive shots
 - Hierarchical nature
 - Causal relationships between shots
 - Composition and continuity rules

Primitive Operators (Shots)

Type: PanWithActor

Parameters: ?focus, ?shot-type, ?dir,
?T_{start}, ?T_{end}

Preconditions:

(infocus ?focus)@[?T_{start})
(not (panning ?shot-type ?dir))@[?T₁,
?T_{start}]

Constraints:

(> T_{end} T_{start}) (< (- T_{end} T_{start}) 10)

Effects:

(infocus ?focus)@[
(panning ?shot-type ?dir)

Look-At

Extreme-Close-Up
Close-Up
Med-Shot
Long-Shot
Extreme-Long-Shot

Pan

Pan-With-Actor
Pan-ActorToActor

Track

Track-Relative
Track-Absolute

POV

Dolly

Tilt

Transitions

Cut
Fade In/Out
Dissolve

Conversation Shots

Internal
External
Reverse
Master-Shot

Type: LookAt

Parameters: ?focus, ?shot-type, ?dir, ?T_{start}, ?T_{end}

Preconditions:

(not (infocus ?focus))@[?T_{start})

Constraints:

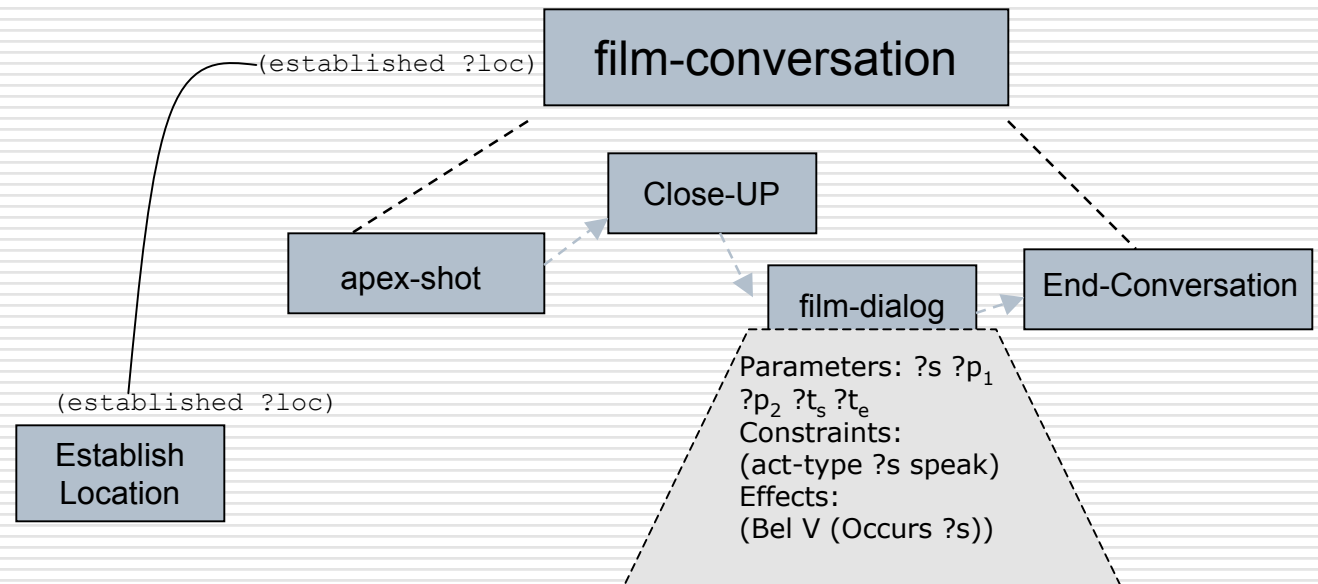
(> T_{end} T_{start})

Effects:

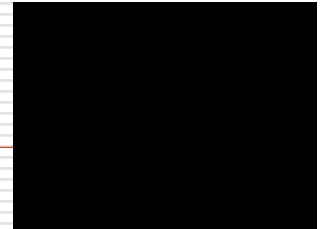
(infocus ?focus)@[?T_{start}, ?T_{end})

Abstract Operators (Scenes)

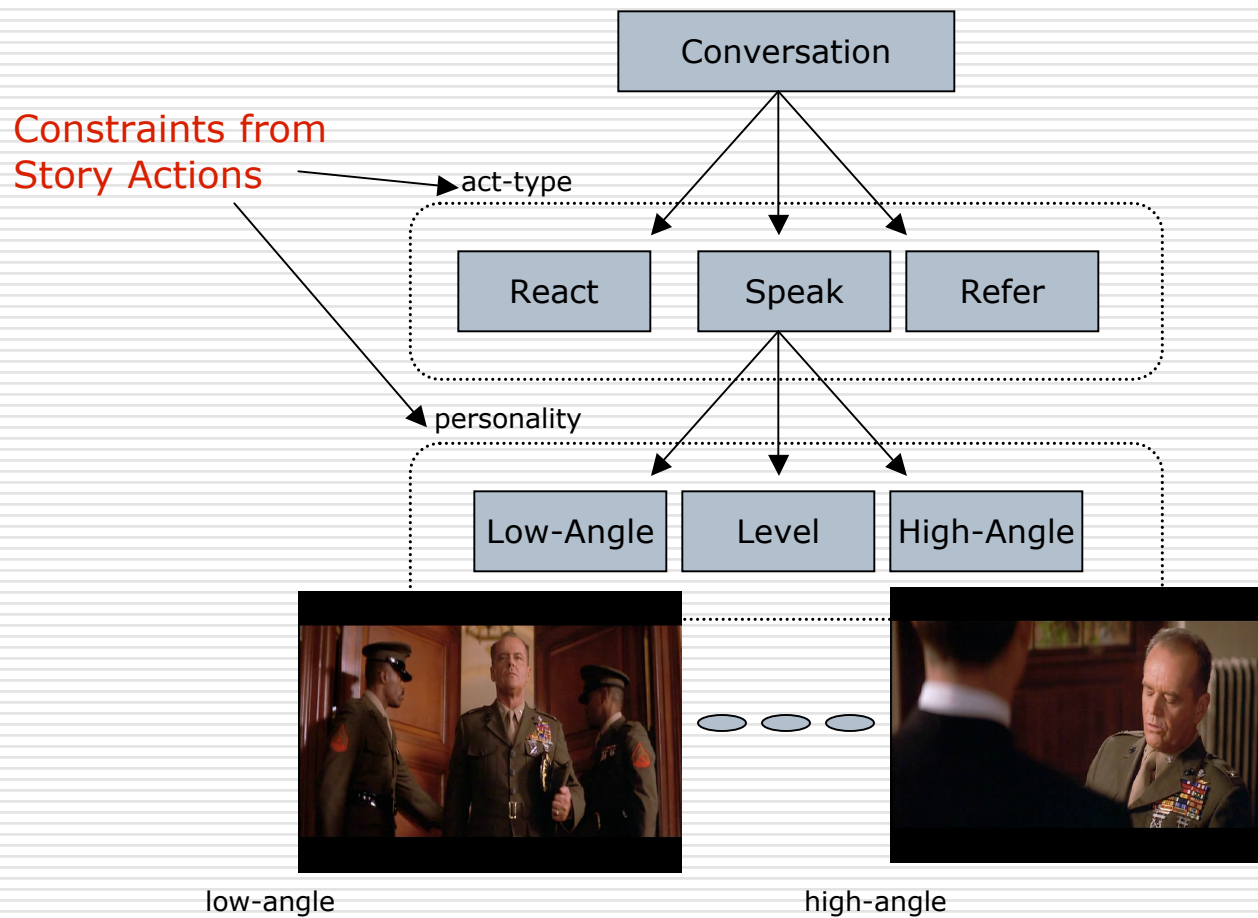
```
(define (decomposition film-conversation)
  :parameters (?c)
  :constraints ((conversation ?c) (conv-
    steps ?c ?slist))
  :tconstraints((starts-at ?st (start (first
    ?slist)))
  :steps (
    (step1 (apex-shot ?c))
    (forall ?step in ?slist
      (step2 (film-dialog ?step)))
  )
  :orderings ((step1 step2))
  :rewrites (((BEL V (Occurs ?c))
    ((forall ?step in ?slist
      (BEL V (Occurs ?step)
    ))))
  )
)
```



t1 | t2 | t3 | t4 | t5



Hierarchical Nature of Film Idioms



Planning Algorithm

- Decompositional Partial Order Causal-Link Temporal Planning (DPOCL-T)
- Camera actions are durative
 - e.g. shot-length affects tempo of the story
- Temporal Links between camera plan steps and story events
 - Camera actions are tied to time of execution of the event they film

Planning Process

Input Story: Bank Robbery (Annotated)

[S1] Guard leaves bank to go to starbucks

(effect S1 (not (at bank guard)))

(emotion guard neutral)
(mood s1 neutral)

[S2] Thief enters bank

(prec S2 (not (at bank guard)))

(effect S3 (at bank thief))

(knows thief (not (at bank guard)))

[S3] Thief steals gold

(prec S3 (at bank thief))

(effect S3 (has gold thief))

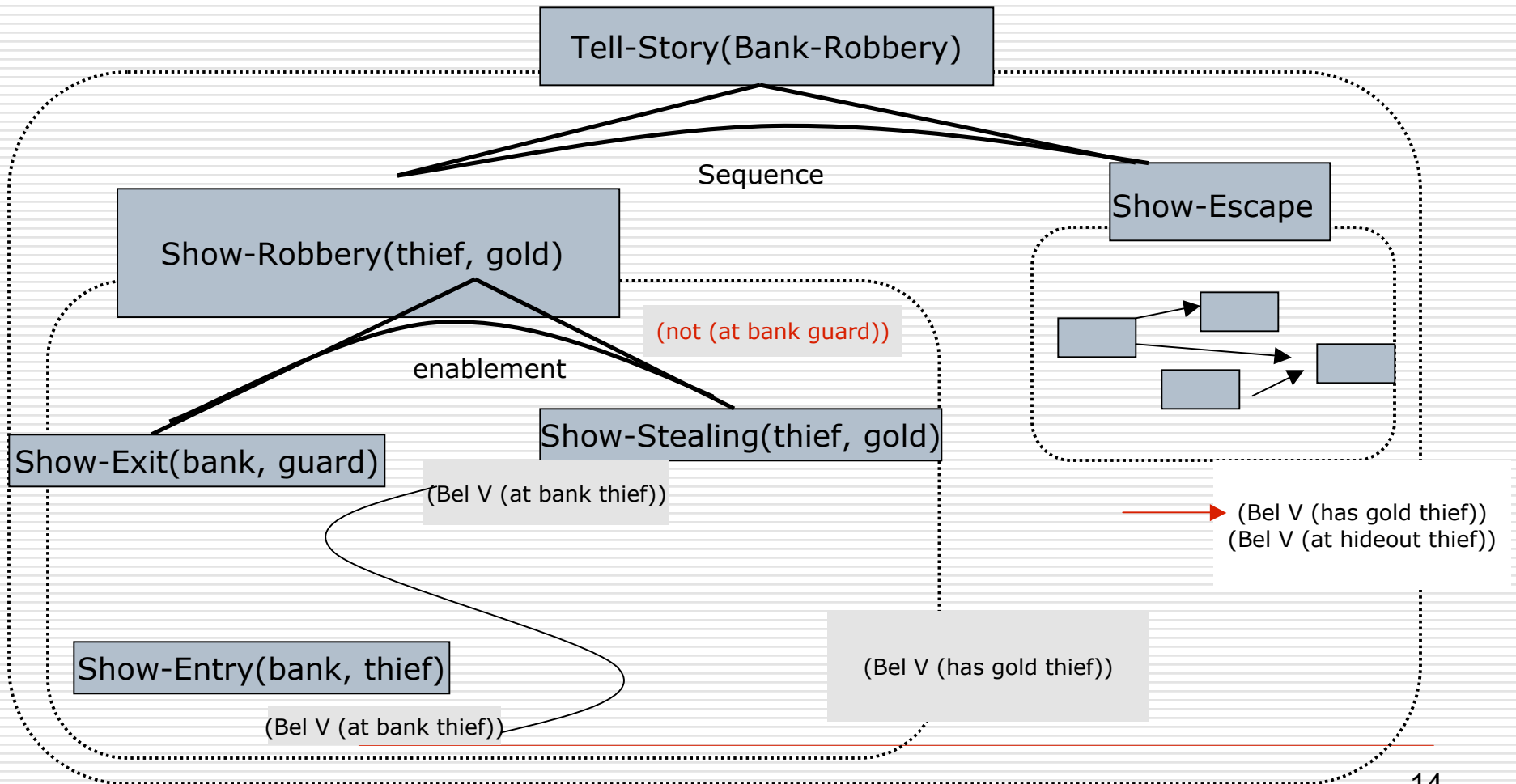
(mood s3 tense)

(emotion thief excited)
(mood s1 neutral)

[S4] Thief runs away

(effect S4 (at hideout thief))

Discourse Planning



Show-Exit(bank, guard)

Over-The-Shoulder (thief, s1)

(Bel V (Knows thief (not (at bank guard))))

Over-The Shoulder

Parameters: ?p, ?a, ?e, ?ts, ?te

Constraints:

(character ?p) (step ?a) (effect ?a ?e)

(= ?ts (start ?a))

Effects:

(Bel V (Knows ?p ?e))

S1



Cinematographer and Cameraman

☐ Cinematographer

- Manages execution
- Sets geometric constraints
- Interface with the constraint solver

☐ Cameraman

- Continuously maintains the camera at a solution that satisfies all the current constraints

Evaluation

- Viewer comprehension
 - The planner selects shots that convey intended information
 - Challenge: Removing voice-overs, facial expressions and other extra-diegetic communicative factors
- Can viewers pick out system generated movies from expert generated ones
 - Can the system generated movie be differentiated from expert generated ones
 - Experts use the same primitive operators that are available to the planner

Status

☐ Completed

- Planning algorithm with interval temporal reasoning
- Static idioms with limited moving camera shots
- Toy domains

☐ In-Progress/Future Work

- Point-based temporal reasoning
- Testing more complex idioms
- Applying to a larger domain
- Evaluation

Open Issues

- ☐ Cinematic operators and heuristics
- ☐ Evaluation strategies
- ☐ Handling interactivity
- ☐ Incorporating feedback from the graphics engine

Related work: Geometric placement

- Visual primitives[Drucker et al. 94]
- Film Idioms[He li wei et al. 96]
- Constraint Solver[Bares, Lester 97]
- Genetic Algorithms [Halper, Olivier 01]
- Neural Networks [Hornung 03]

Drucker Steven *Intelligent Camera Control for Graphical Environments*, PhD Dissertation, MIT 1994

He Li-wei, Cohen Michael, Salesin David *The Virtual Cinematographer: A Paradigm for Automatic Real-Time Camera Control and Directing*, Computer Graphics Proceedings, 1996

Bares William, Lester James, *Cinematographic User Models for Automated Realtime Camera Control in Dynamic 3D Environments*, Proceedings of Sixth International Conference, UM-97

Nicolas Halper, Ralf Helbing, and Thomas Strothotte. *A Camera Engine for Computer Games: Managing the Trade-Off Between Constraint Satisfaction and Frame Coherence*. Computer Graphics Forum: Proceedings Eurographics 2001, 20(3):174-183, 2001.

Alexander Hornung, Gerhard Lakemeyer, Georg Trogemann: *An Autonomous Real-Time Camera Agent for Interactive Narratives and Games*. IVA 2003: 236-243

Related Work: Discourse Generation

- Theory of Discourse Structure[Grosz et al. 86]
- Rhetorical Structure Theory[Mann et al. 87]
- Planning approaches [Moore and Paris 89, Maybury 92, Hovy 93]
- Speech Acts for dialogue agents[Traum 99]

Grosz Barbara, Sidner Candace, *Attention, Intention and Structure of Discourse*, Proceedings of ACL 1986

W. C. Mann and S. A. Thompson. *Rhetorical Structure Theory: A Theory of Text Organization*. TR- ISI/RS-87- 190, USC ISI, Marina Del Rey, CA., June 1987

Moore, J.D. & Paris, C.L., *Planning text for advisory dialogues*. In Proceedings of the 27 th Annual Meeting of the ACL, pg. 203--211, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, 1989.

Maybury M, *Communicative acts for explanation generation*, IJMMS (1992) 37, 135-172

Hovy, E. *Automated Discourse Generation Using Discourse Structure Relations*. Artificial Intelligence 63, pp. 341-385, 21 1993

David R. Traum, *Speech Acts for Dialogue Agents*, in Michael Wooldridge and Anand Rao, editors, "Foundations And

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- **A Discourse Planning Approach to Cinematic Camera Control for Narratives in Virtual Environments**, A Jhala, R M Young, *Proceedings of the 20th National Conference on Artificial Intelligence (AAAI-05)*, Pittsburgh, PA, 2005.
- **An Intelligent Camera Planning System for Dynamic Narratives**, A Jhala, *Masters thesis*, Department of Computer Science, North Carolina State University, 2004.