

Camera Control



Screenshot from "World in Conflict"

Pikmin



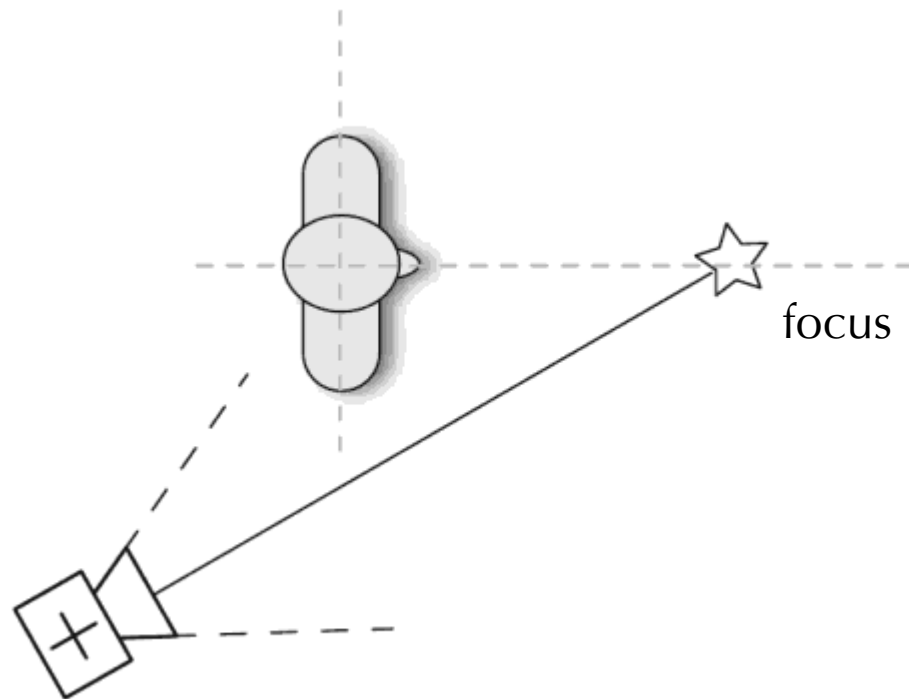
Camera in Game

- First person view
 - the player controls the camera
- Third person view
 - Player is busy controlling the character(s)
 - An autonomous camera is usually implemented to track the character(s)
- Second person view??



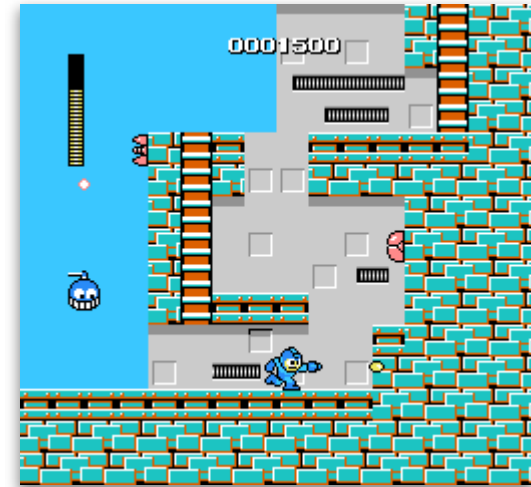
Camera in Game

- 3rd person view



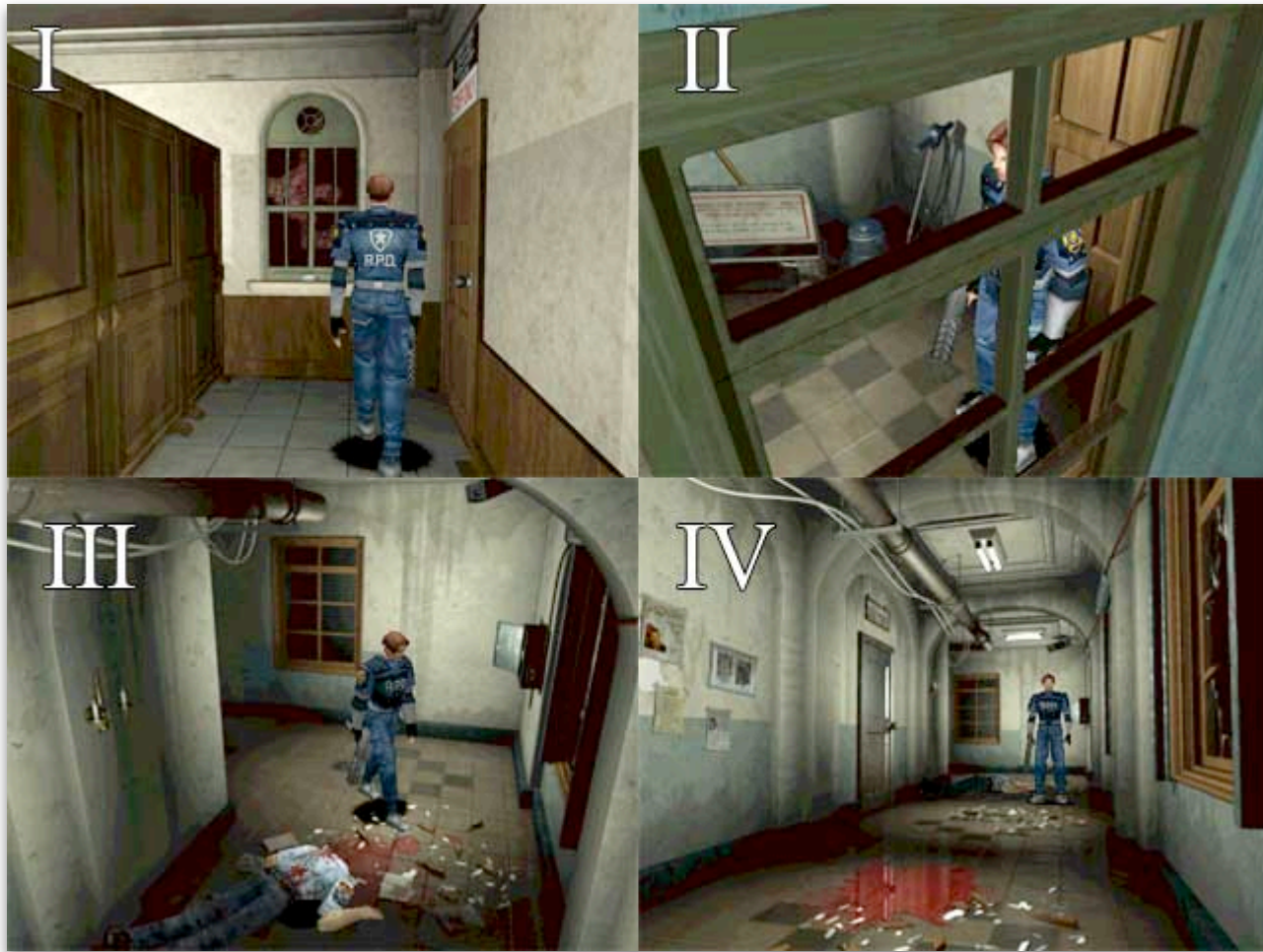
Earlier Approaches

- Bird's-eye view (helicopter view)
 - most 2-d games
 - war games
 - construction games
- Side-scrolling view
- No camera planning is needed



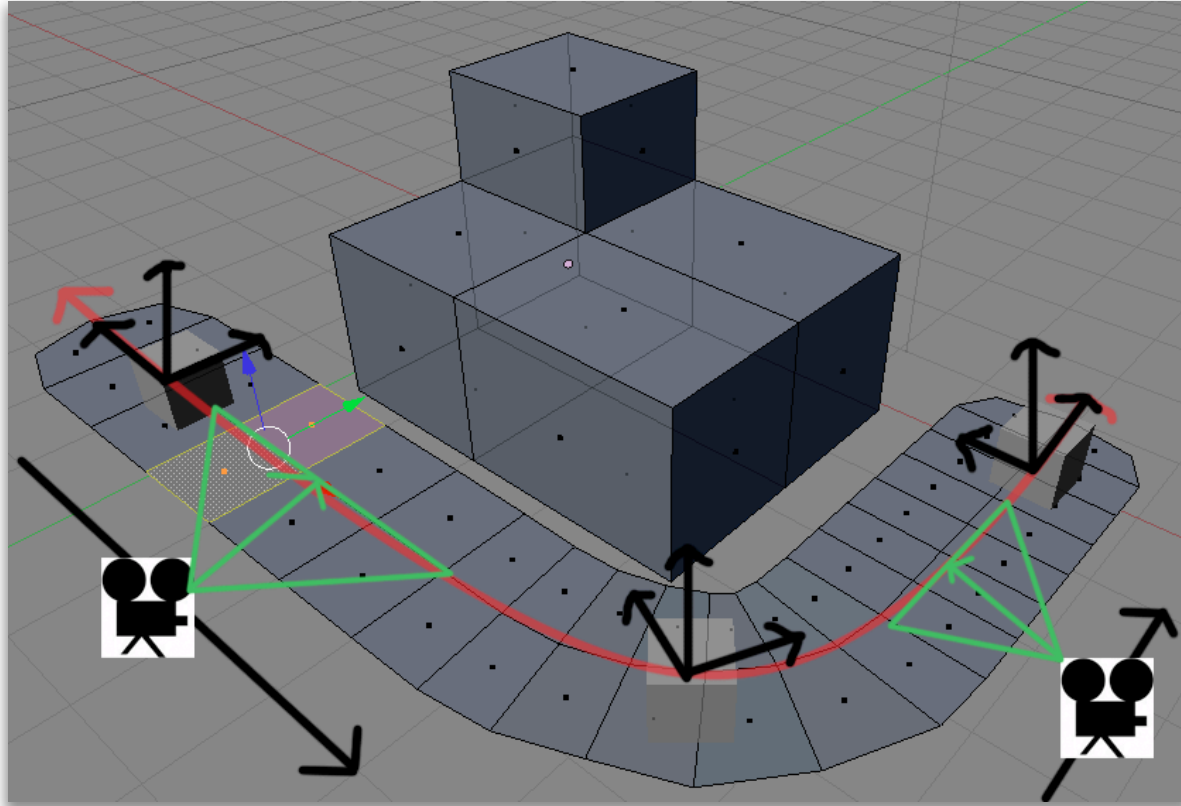
Earlier Approaches

- Fixed shots



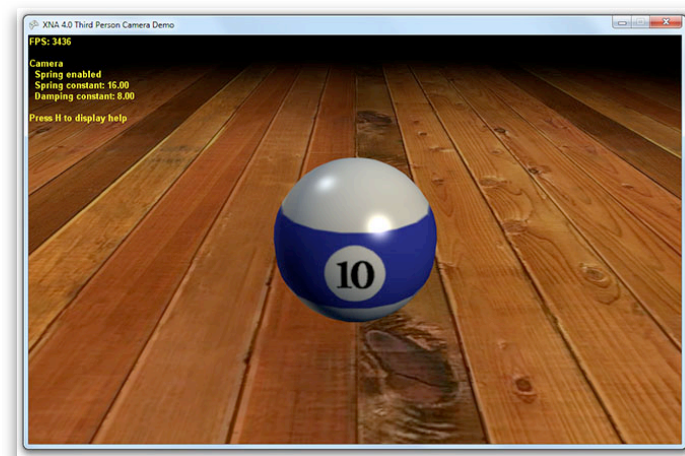
Earlier Approaches

- Scripted to follow a predefined path



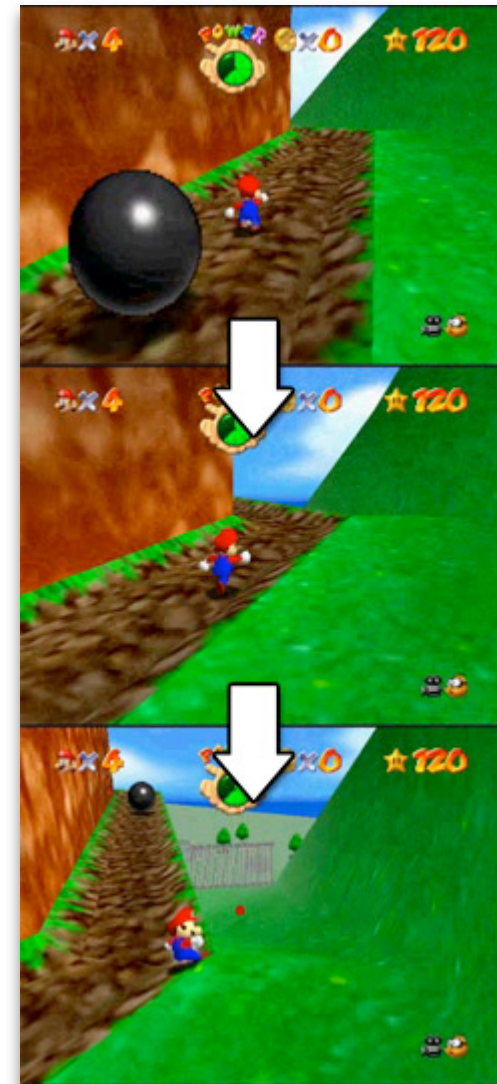
Earlier Approaches

- Tracking using a string damping system
 - the camera and the 3D model are attached to each other by a spring
 - As the user moves the 3D model around the scene the camera is dragged along with it
 - When the user stops moving the 3D model the camera slowly moves back to its resting position behind the 3D model.



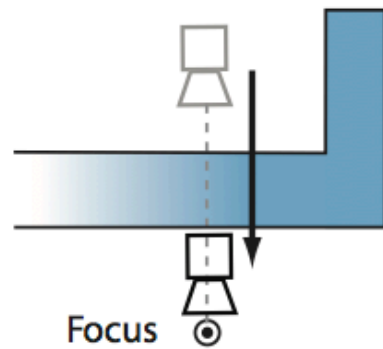
Earlier Approaches

- Camera AI
 - anticipate/predict motion
 - occlusion from scene objects
- However, camera can still be very frustrating
- Other tricks
 - make occlusion transparent
 - jump through walls

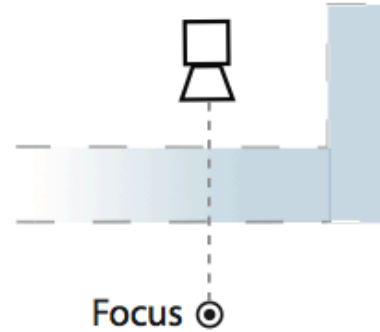


Earlier Approaches

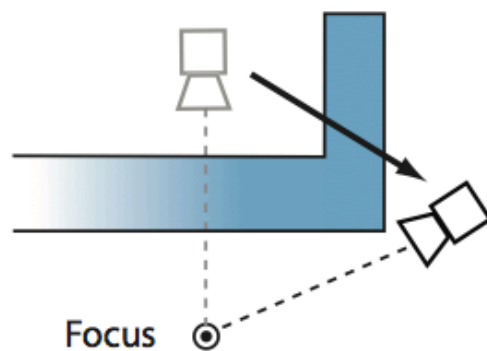
a) Camera teleports through geometry



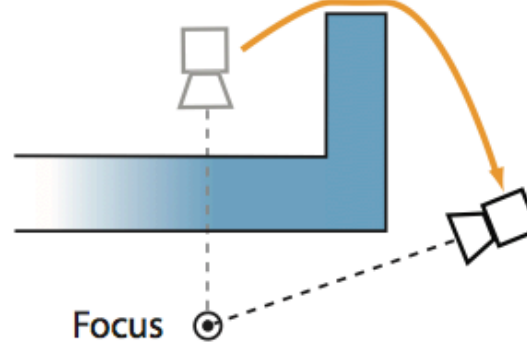
b) Geometry is made transparent



c) Movement from point-based visibility

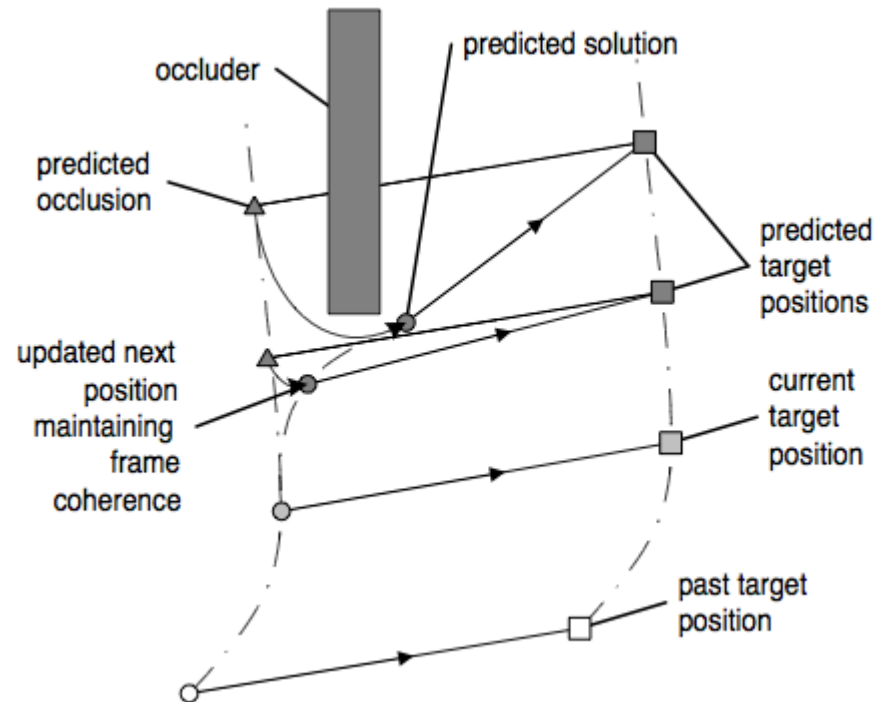


d) Camera movement with visibility transition planning



Earlier Approaches

- Camera AI



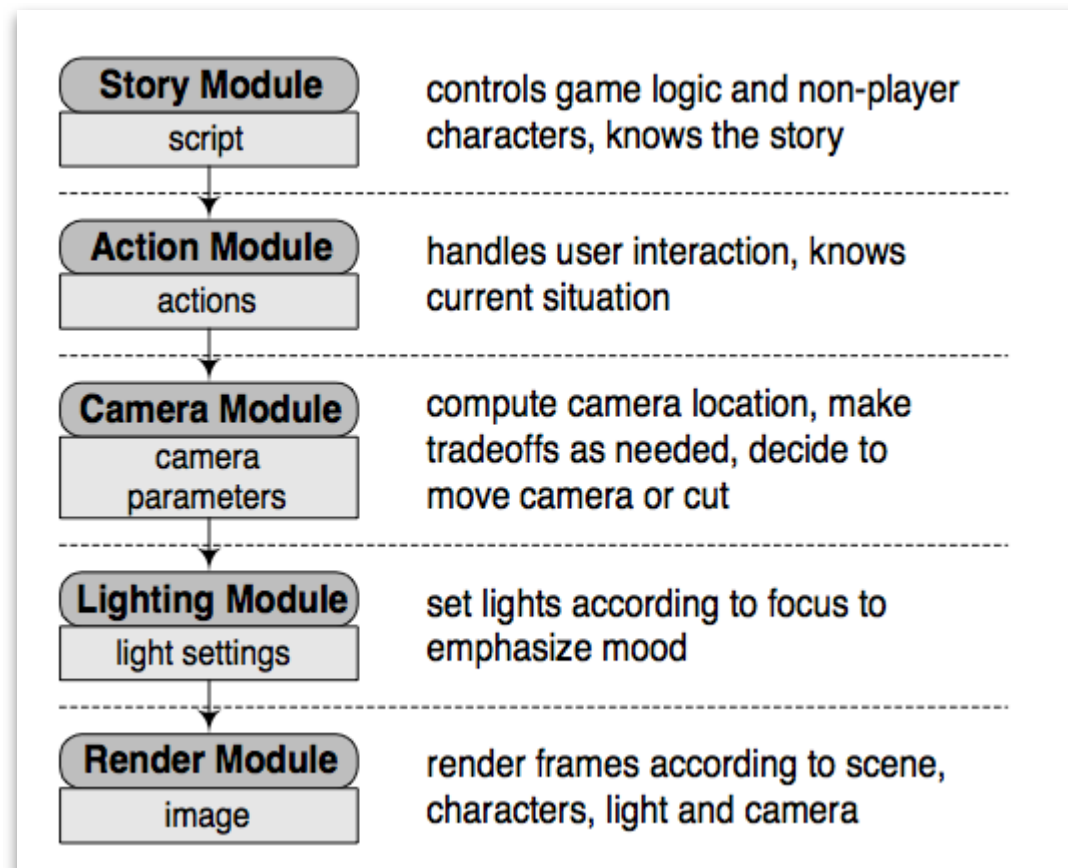
Earlier Approaches

- Interactive camera
 - allows user to change the camera view
 - may put too much burden on the player, e.g., Super Mario Sunshine

GameStop: Needless to say, you spend most of your time in Super Mario Sunshine controlling Mario. But you'll also have to spend time controlling the game's camera. **Actually, much of the game's difficulty comes from having to keep the camera in check while performing Mario's otherwise simple tasks.**

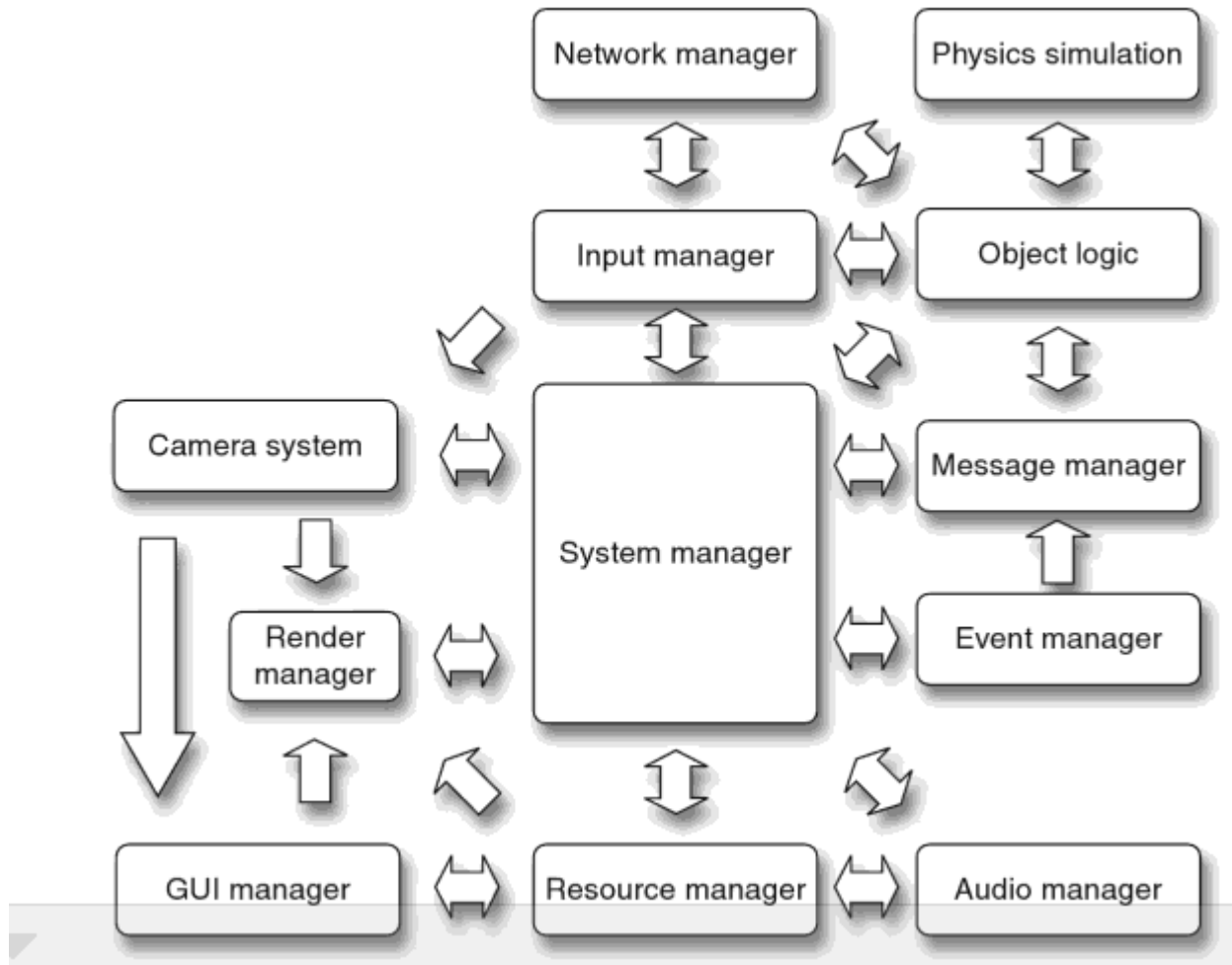
High-level Camera System

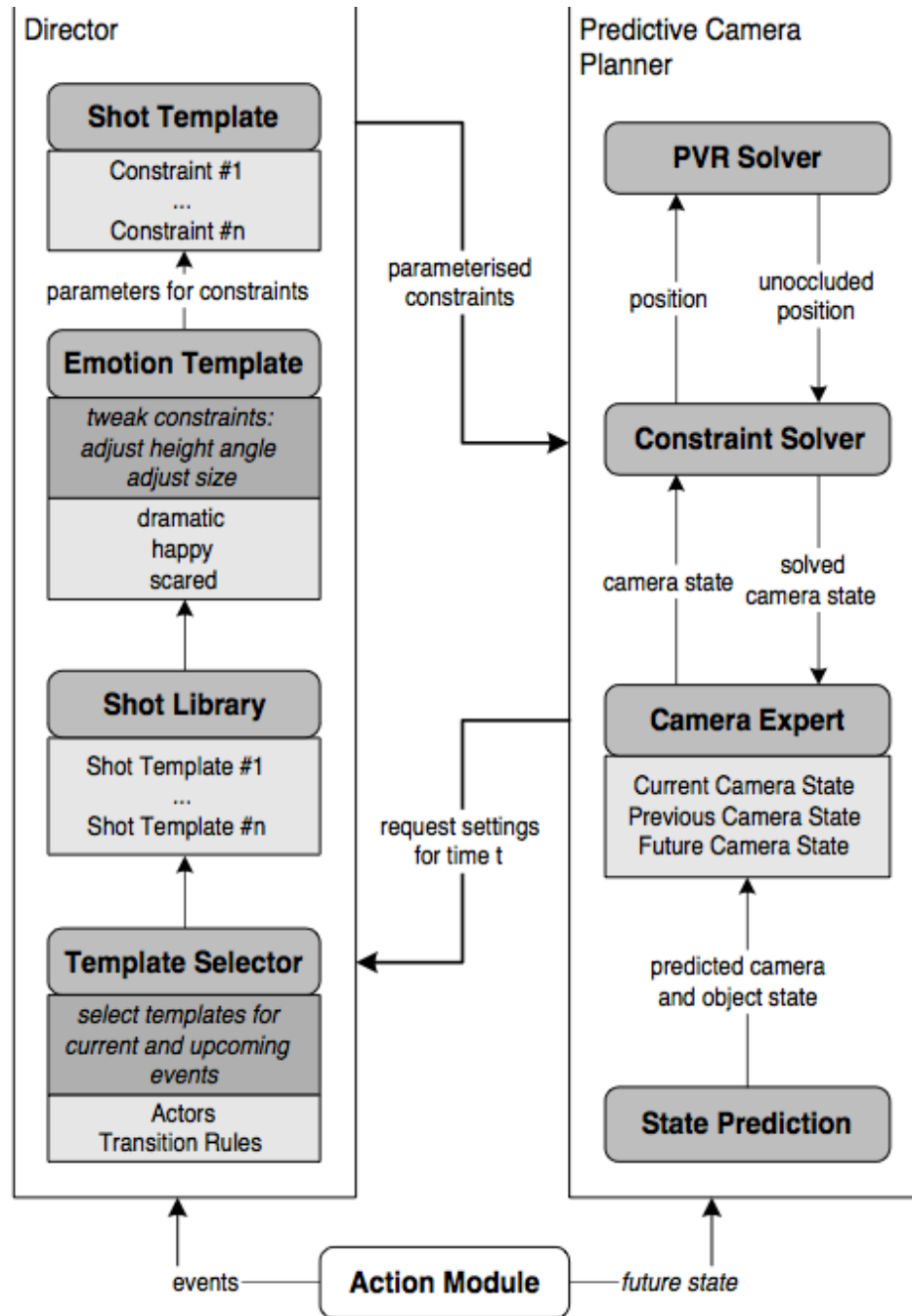
- Game pipeline



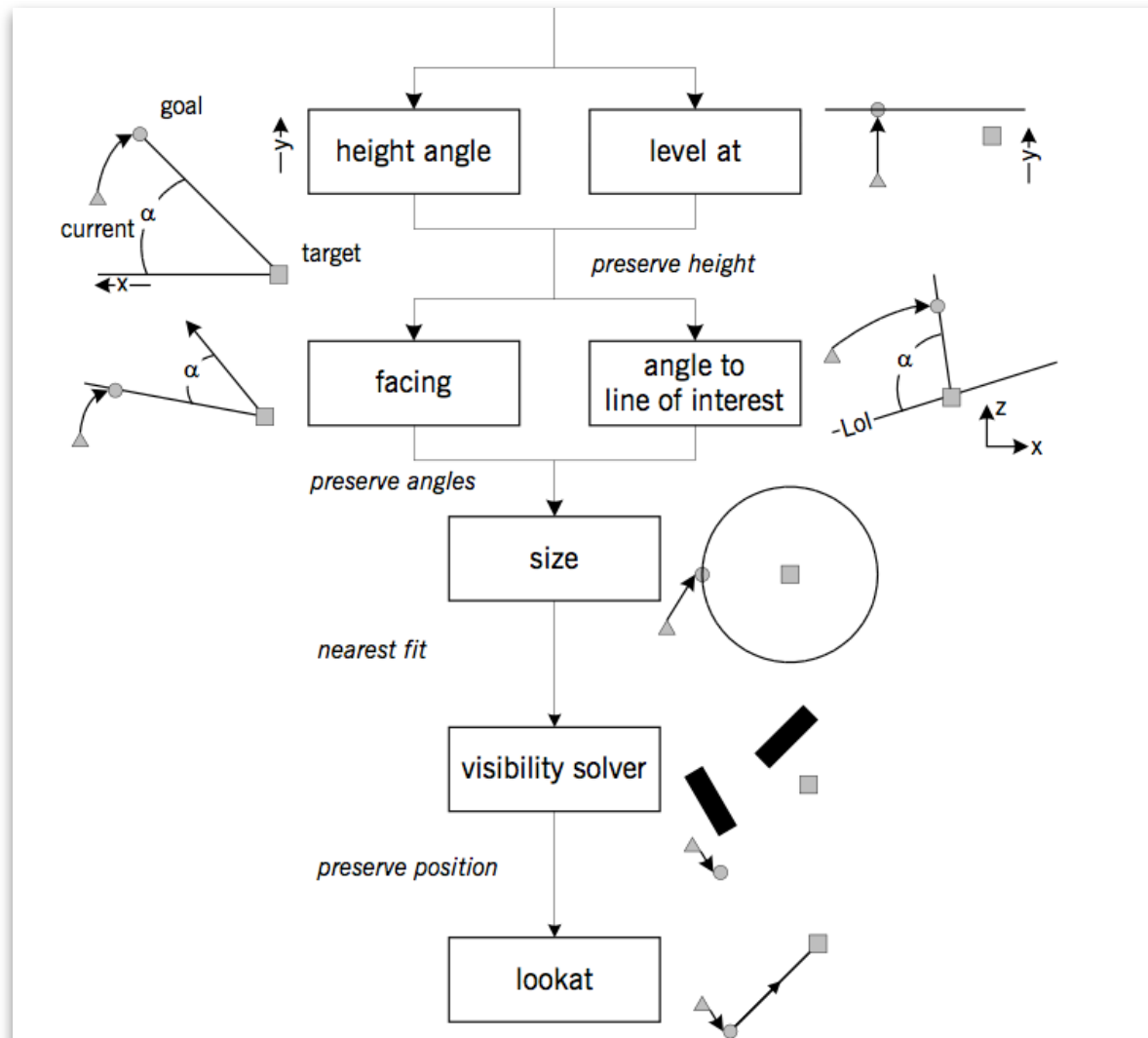
High-level Camera System

- another example





Constraints



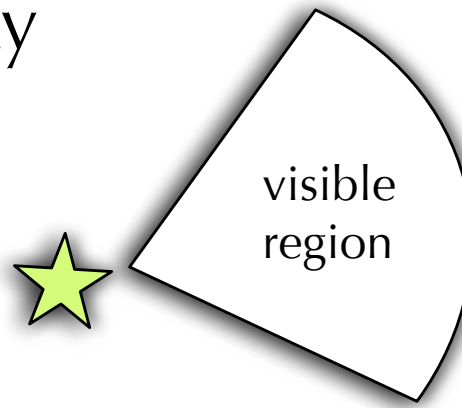
Camera Tracking in Game

- **Objective**

Formulate motion strategy for mobile **camera** to track a **target** with **unknown trajectory** through a complex, but known environment

- **Constraints**

- bounded velocity (both camera and target)
- limited camera visibility
 - viewing angle
 - viewing range

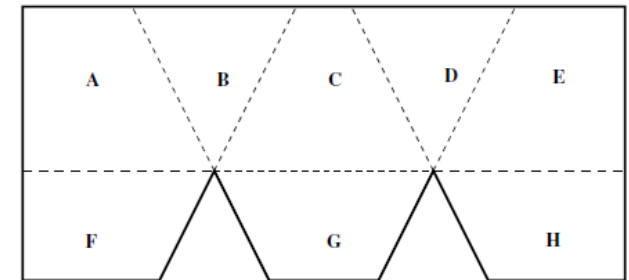


Camera Tracking in Game

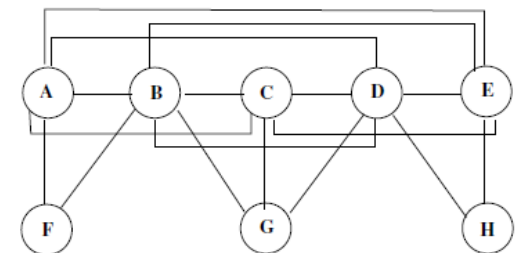
- **Characteristics of a Good Camera**
 - real-time tracking
 - maintain visibility of the targets as long as possible
 - predict and proactively cover occlusion risks
 - smooth motion
 - maintain the size of the target
 - provide good camera emotion (?)
 - use cinematography
- Many methods proposed in robotics and in computer graphics

Recent Work: Bad News

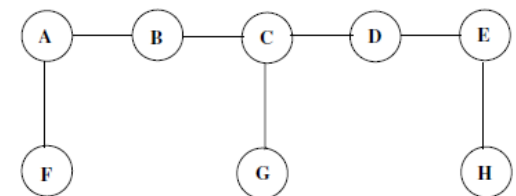
- *A complexity result for the pursuit-evasion game of maintaining visibility of a moving evader*
 - Murrieta-Cid, Paul Monroy, Seth Hutchinson, Jean-Paul Laumond
 - Defines the notion of Strong Mutual Visibility
 - The problem of deciding whether strong mutual visibility can be maintained for a given space is NP-complete



Polygon and region decomposition



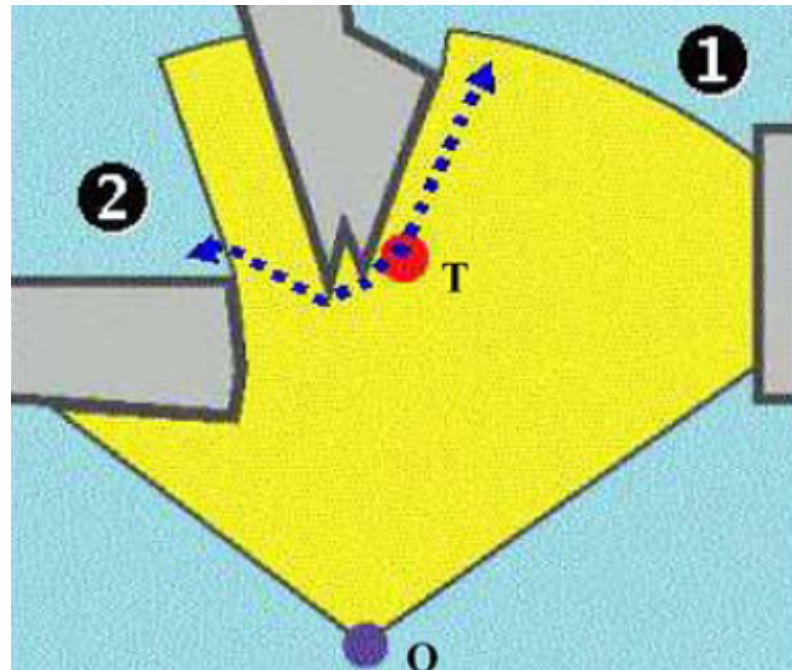
Mutual Visibility Regions Graph



Accessibility Graph

Recent Work

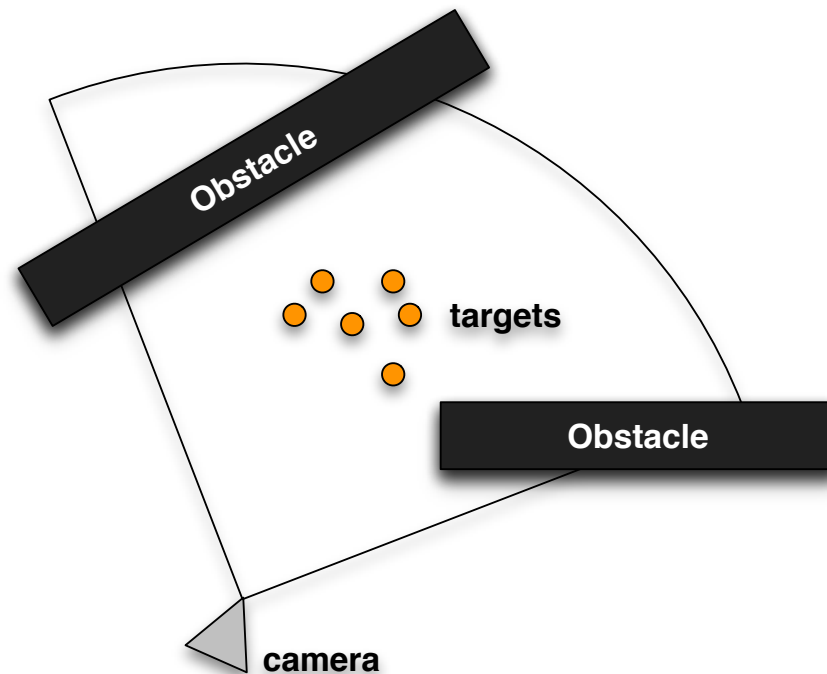
- *A Sampling-Based Motion Planning Approach to Maintain Visibility of Unpredictable Targets* [Murieta-Cid, Tovar, Hutchinson AuRo 2005]
 - Uses idea of shortest distance to escape (SDE)
 - Sample paths to maximize SDE



Recent Work

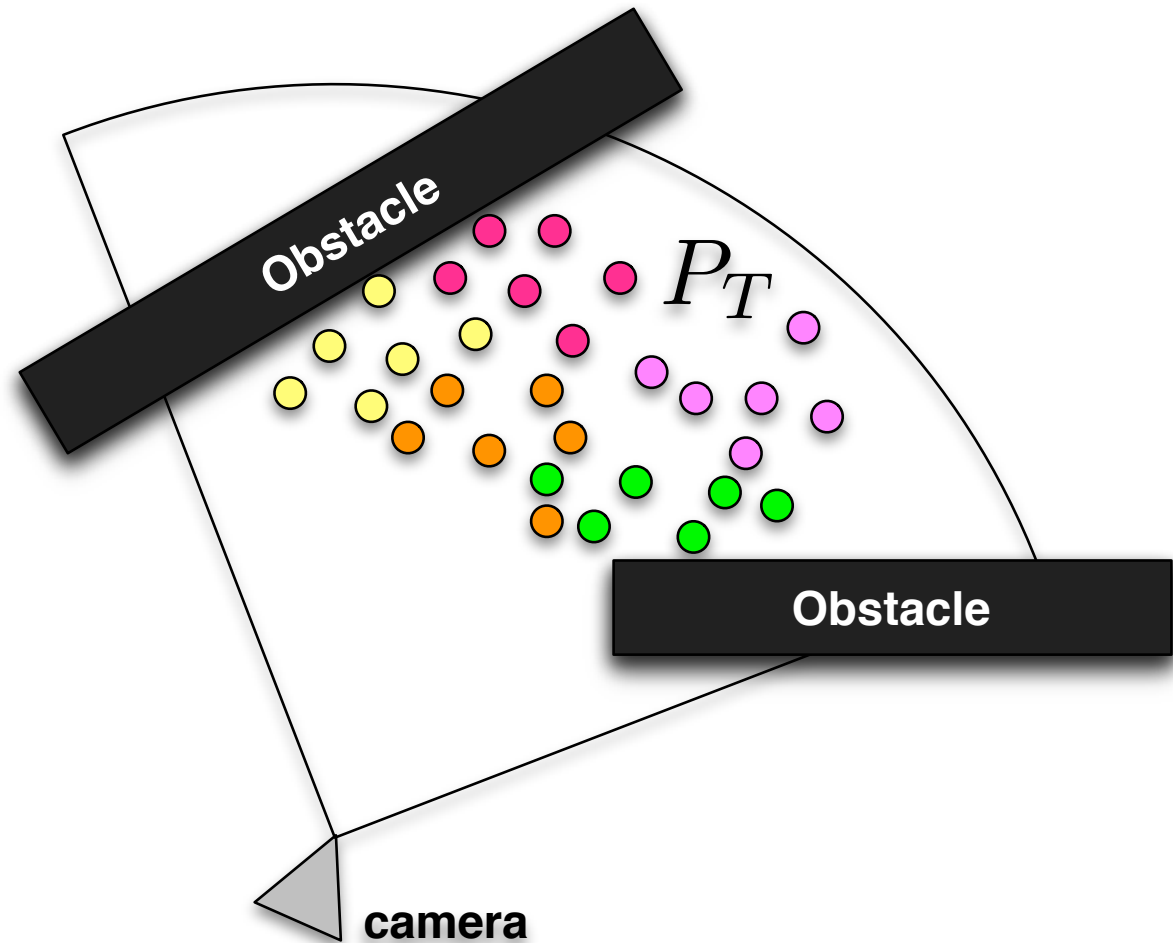
- **IO Camera**

- Based on Becker et. al., *An Intelligent Observer* (1997)
- Sample possible target and camera locations
- Find the camera location that can see most targets



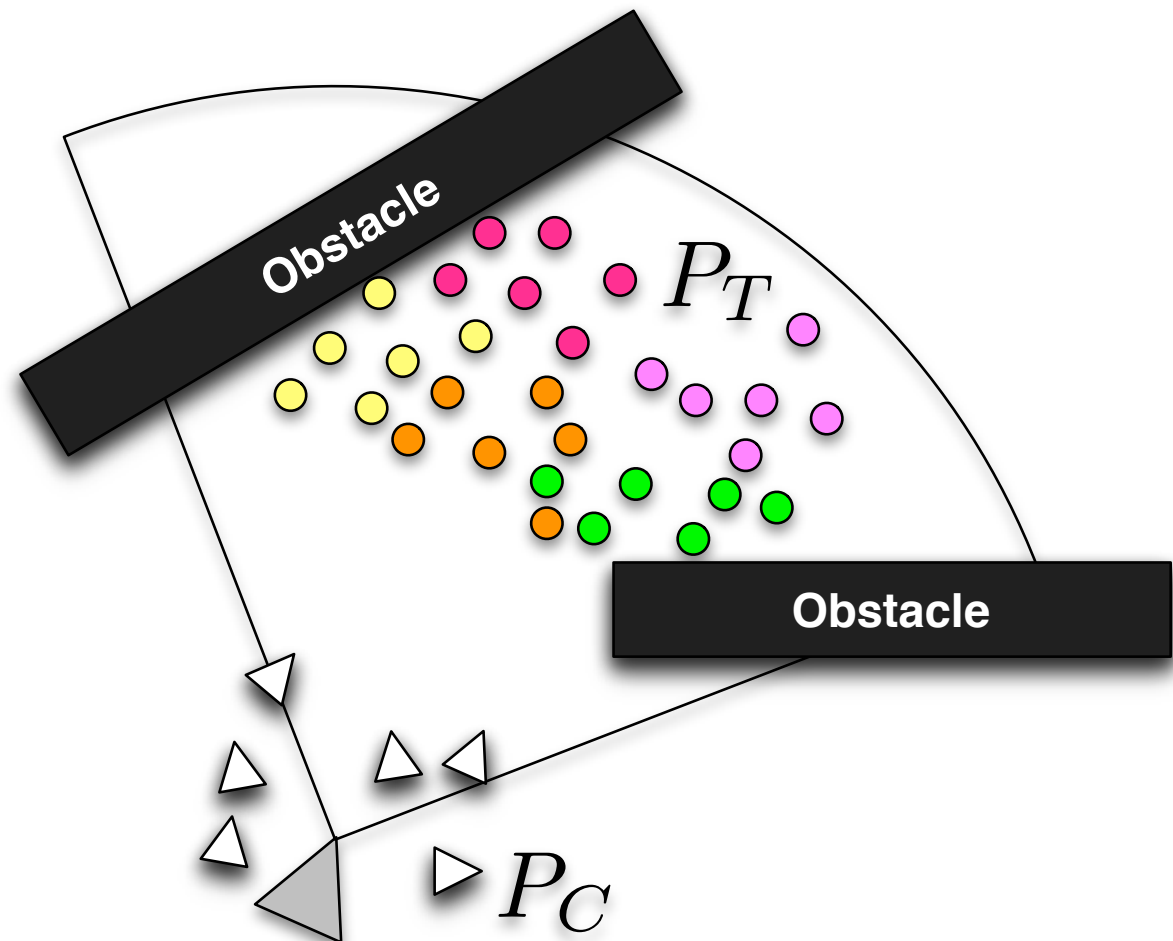
IO Camera

- sample around the targets



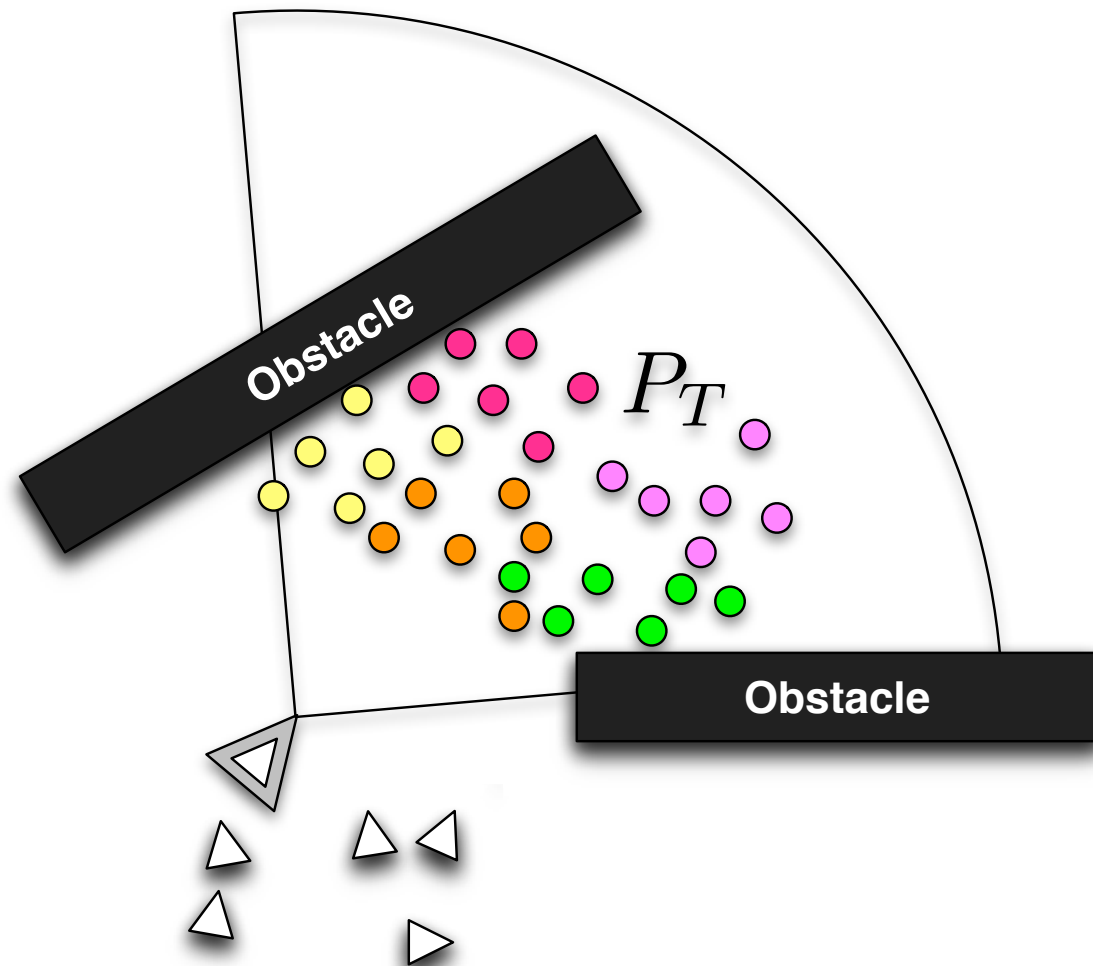
IO Camera

- sample around the camera



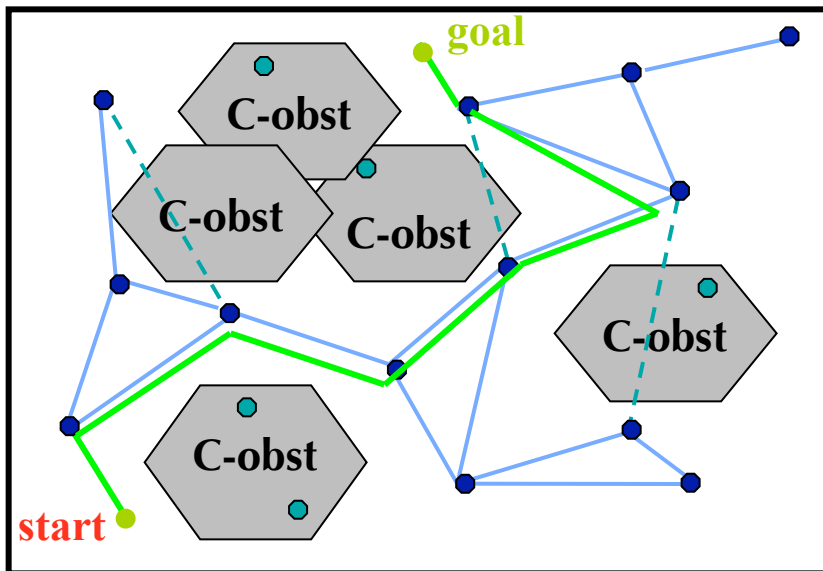
IO Camera

- move to the best position



Motion Planning

C-space



Roadmap Construction (Pre-processing)

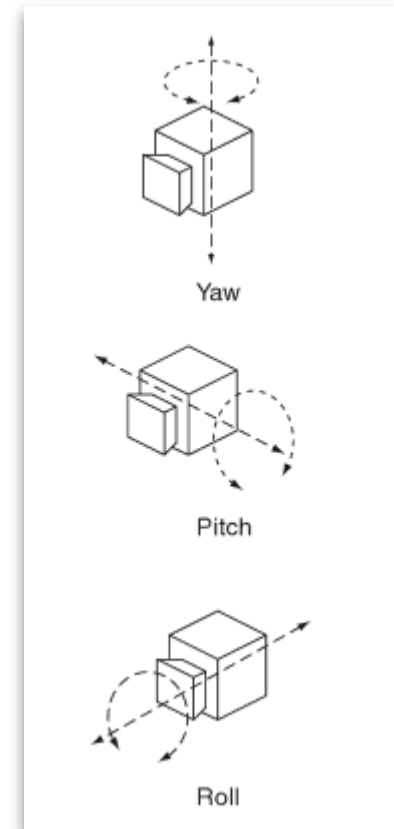
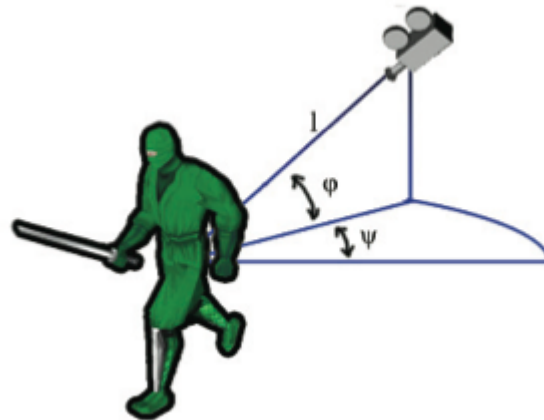
1. Randomly generate robot configurations (nodes)
 - discard nodes that are invalid
2. Connect pairs of nodes to form **roadmap**
 - simple, deterministic *local planner* (e.g., straightline)
 - discard paths that are invalid

Query processing

1. Connect *start* and *goal* to roadmap
2. Find path in roadmap between *start* and *goal*
 - regenerate plans for edges in roadmap

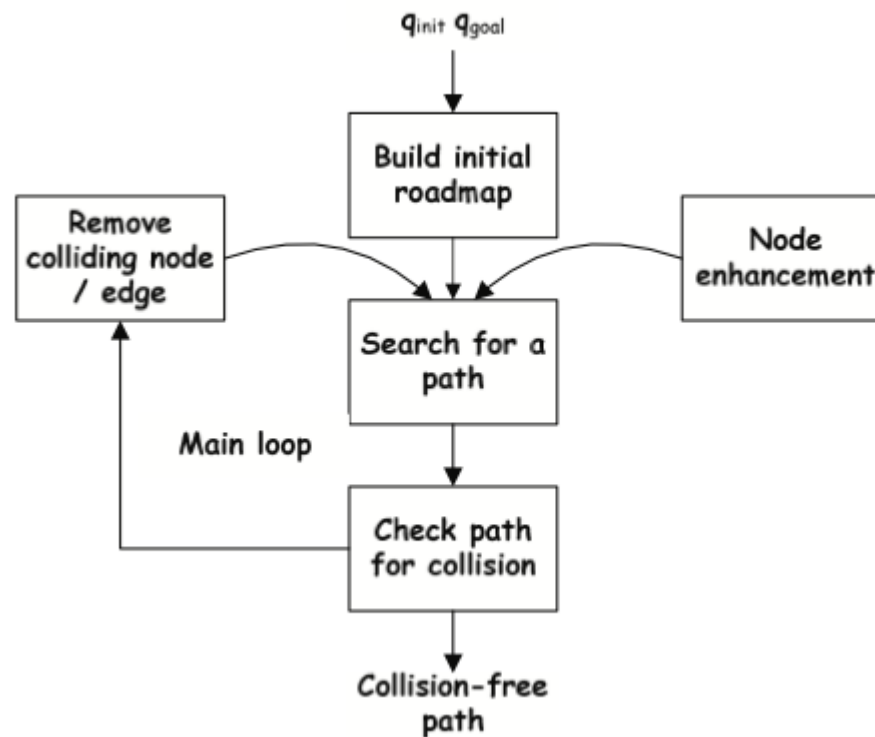
Recent Work

- Camera Configuration
 - two rotational angles
 - distance to the character



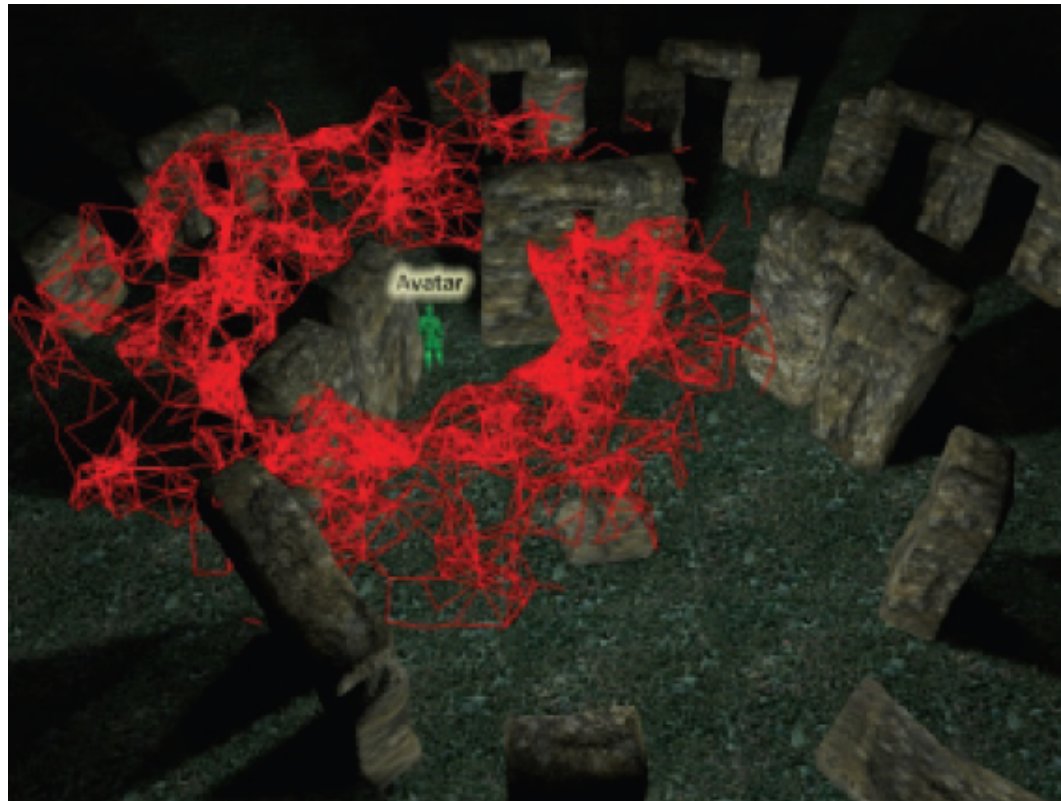
Recent Work

- Camera Planning



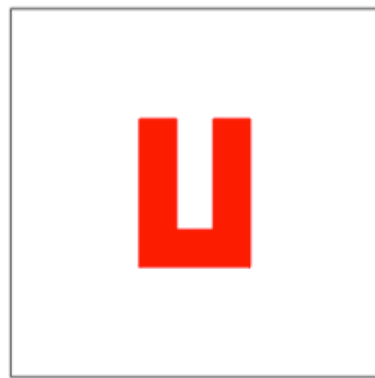
Recent Work

- *Real-Time Camera Planning for Navigation in Virtual Environments* [Li and Cheng Smart Graphics 2009]
 - Uses Lazy PRM, updated in real time

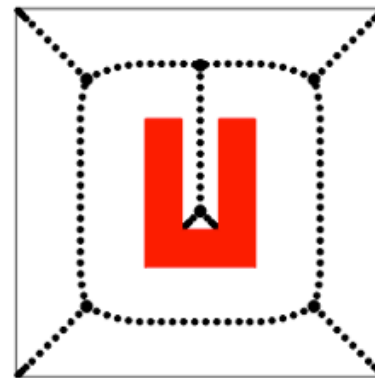


Recent Work

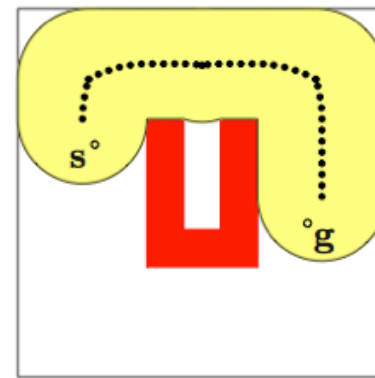
- *Camera Planning in Virtual Environments Using the Corridor Map Method* [Roland Geraerts MIG 2009]



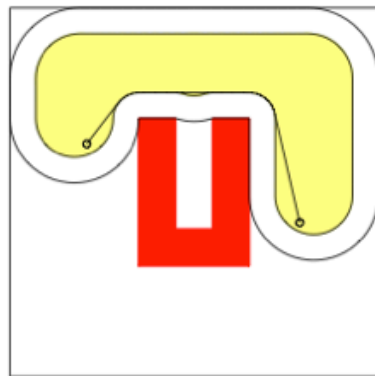
(a) Footprint



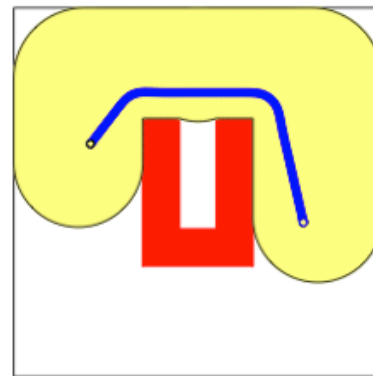
(b) Corridor map



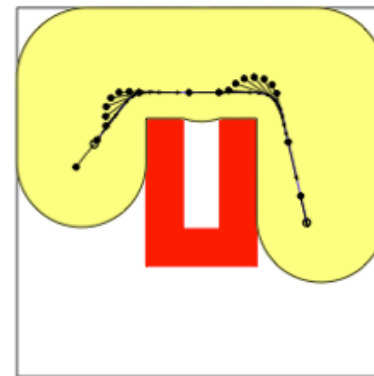
(c) Corridor and query



(d) Control path



(e) Smooth path



(f) Camera & aim path

Recent Work

- *Camera Planning in Virtual Environments Using the Corridor Map Method*
[Roland Geraerts MIG 2009]

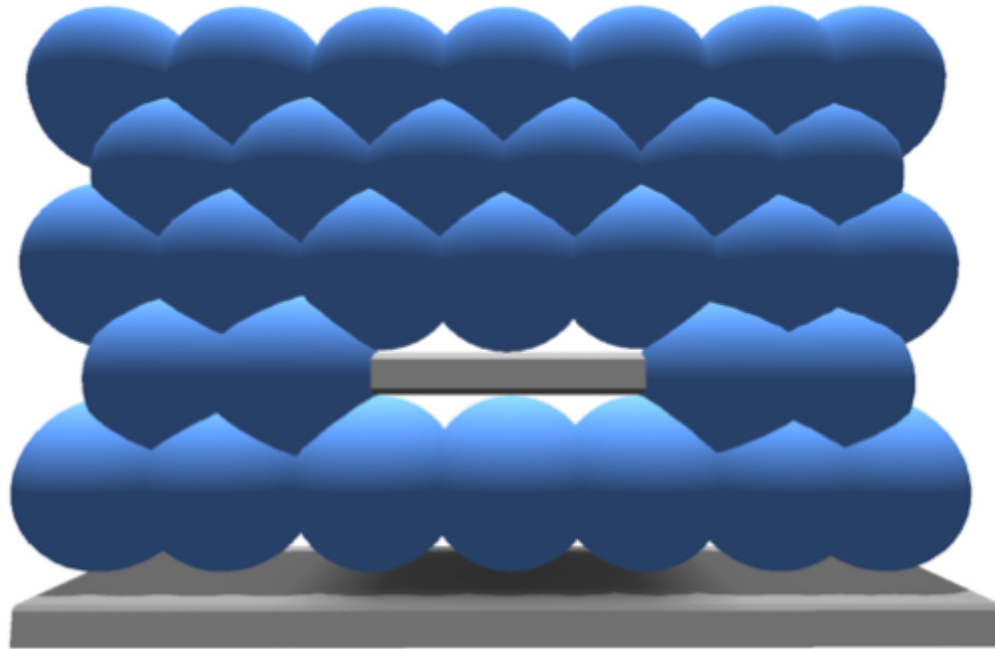


Recent Work

- *Visibility transition planning for dynamic camera control* [Oskam et. al SCA 2009]
 - Sample visibility between spherical regions
 - Use visibility graph to plan “visibility-aware” paths

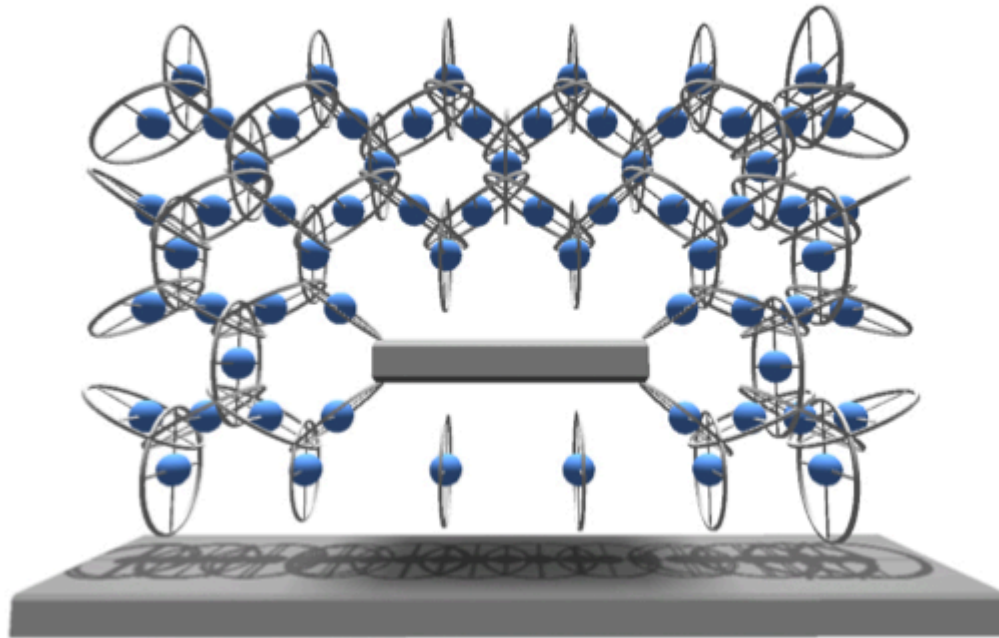
Visibility-aware Roadmap

- Free space sampled with spheres



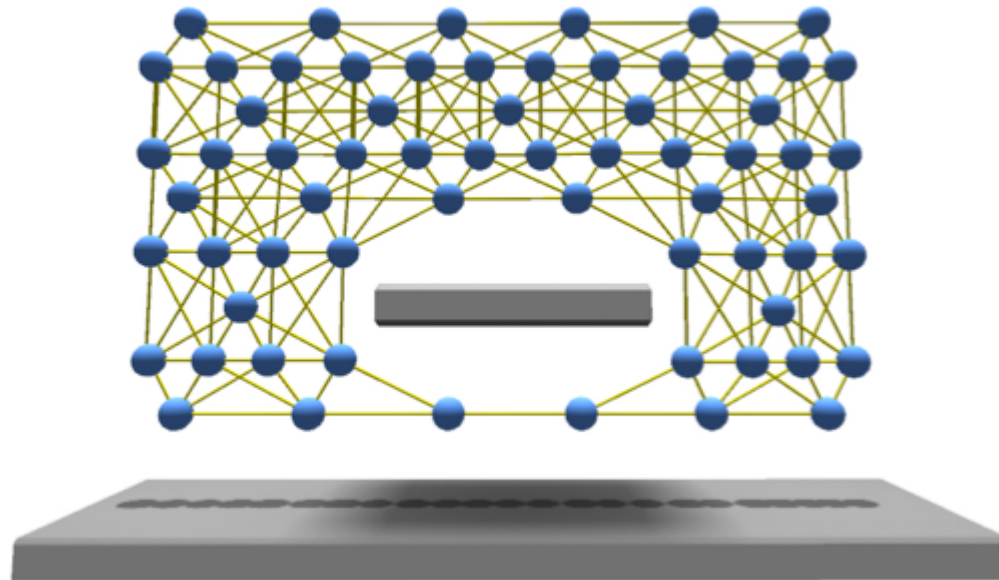
Visibility-aware Roadmap

- Compute portal regions for overlapping spheres



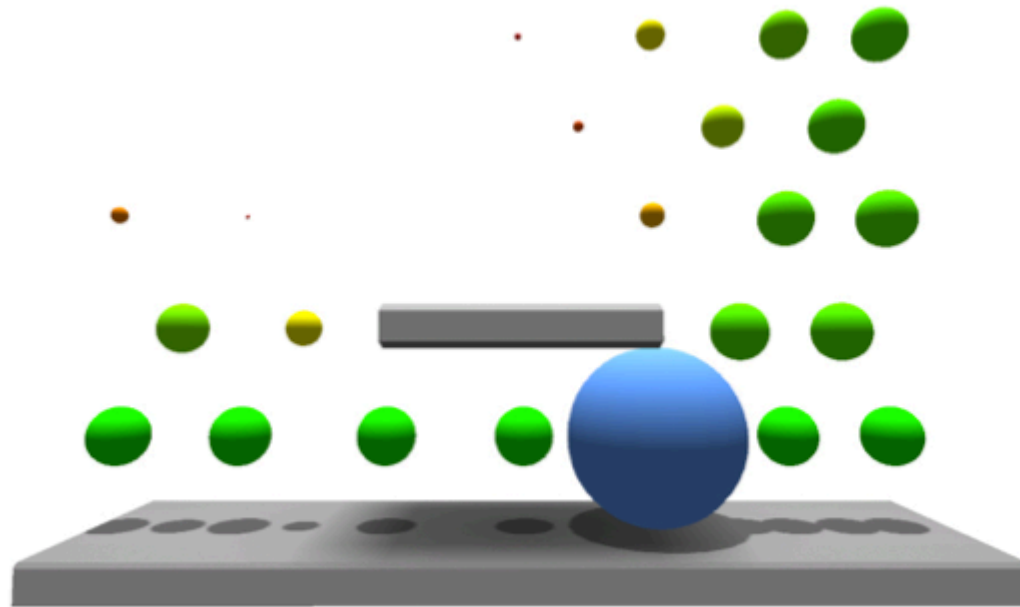
Visibility-aware Roadmap

- Construct roadmap from portals

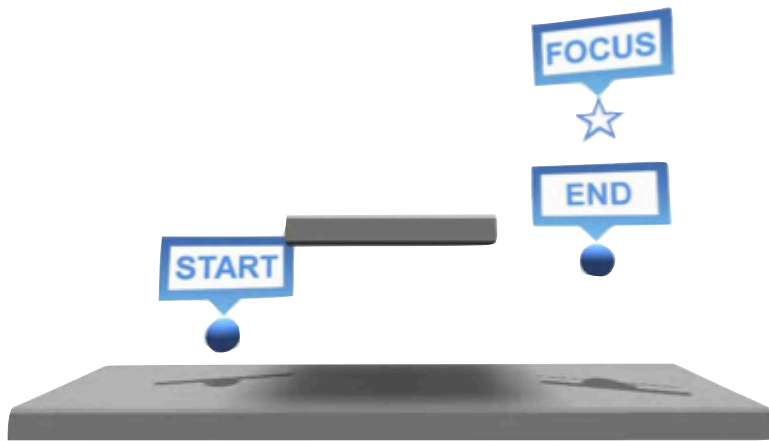


Visibility-aware Roadmap

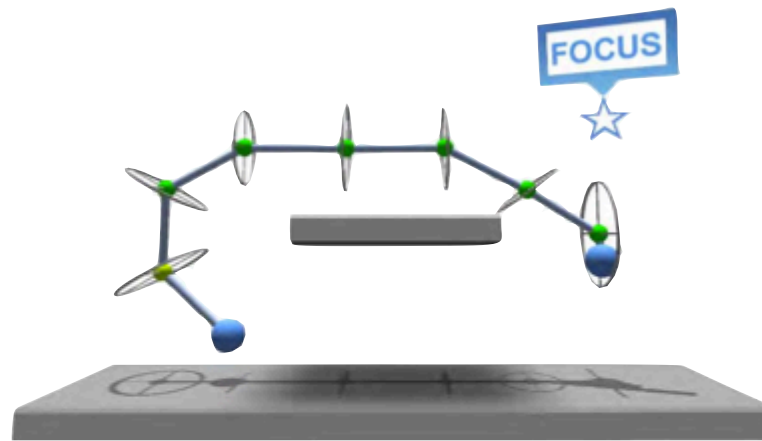
- Compute visibility for each pair of spheres



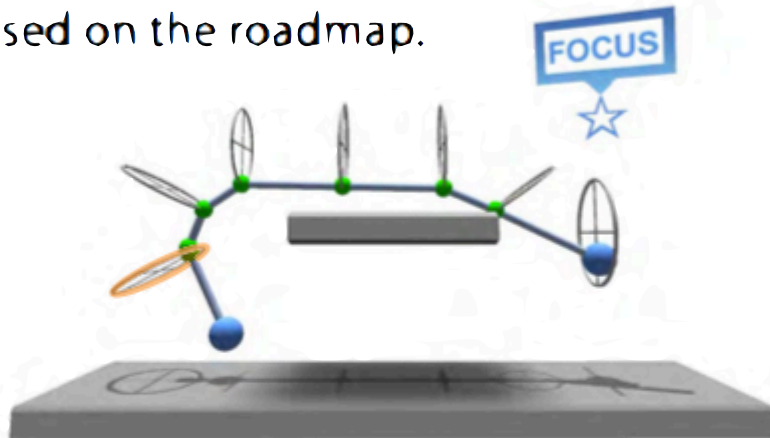
Visibility-aware Roadmap



Compute visibility aware path based on the roadmap.



Construct initial path along overlap regions.



Post-processed path within the overlap regions.



Traverse path with camera, recompute if the focus is moving.

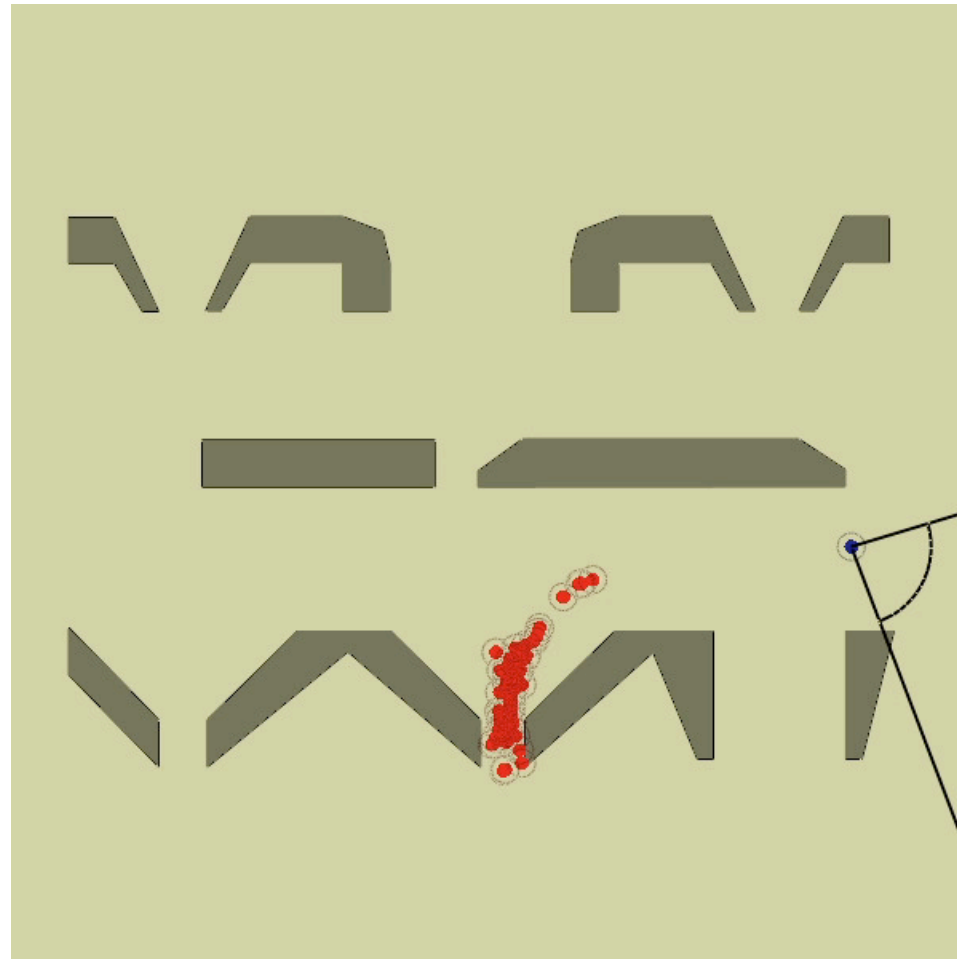
Visibility-aware Roadmap



Our Work@GMU

- Tracking a group of agents

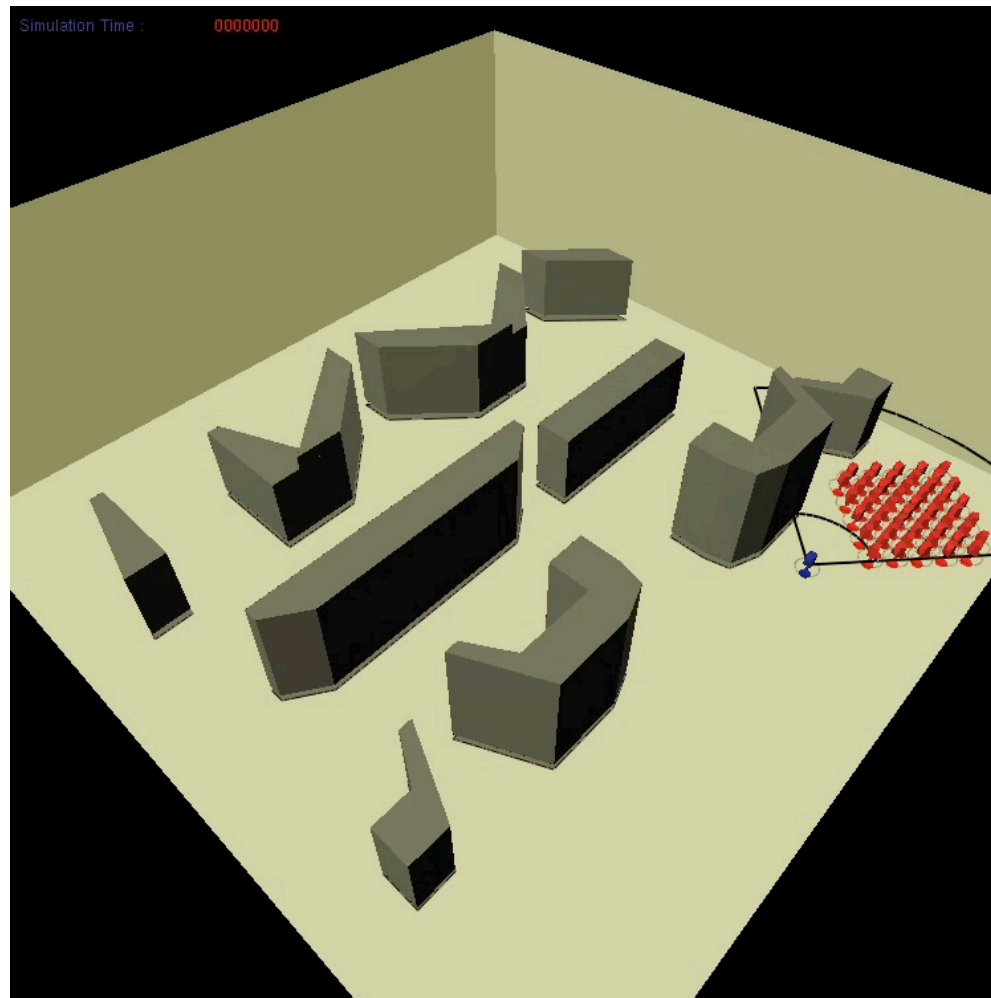
Reactive camera



Our Work@GMU

- Tracking a group of agents

Planned camera

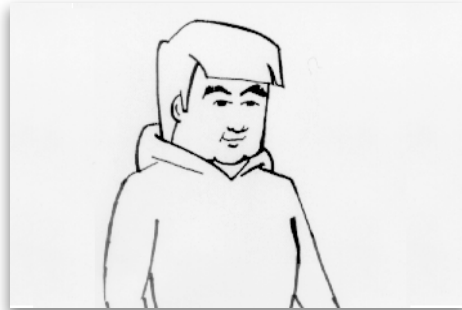


Principles of Cinematography

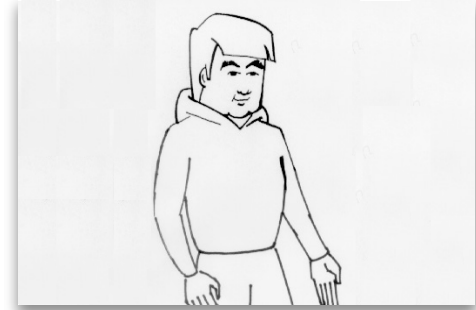
Camera distance



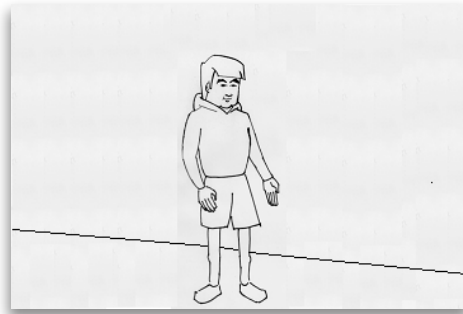
Close up



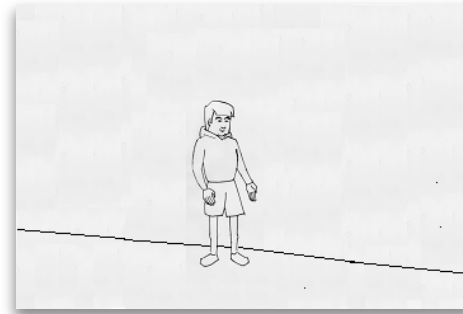
Close shot



Medium shot



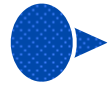
Full shot



Long shot

The Line of Interest

A



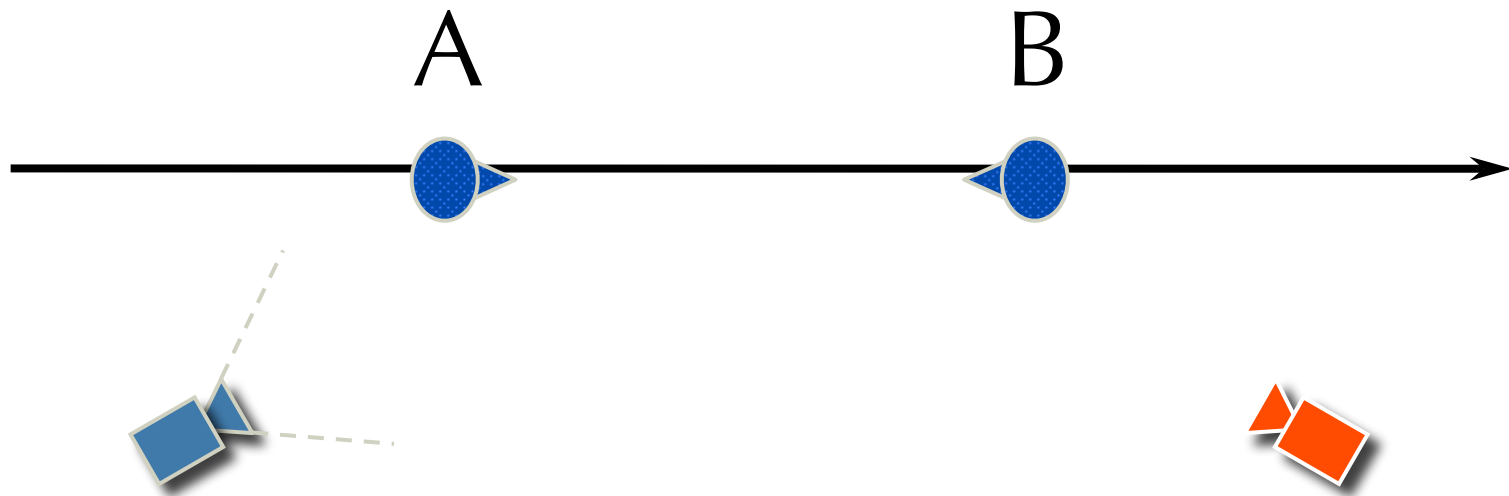
B



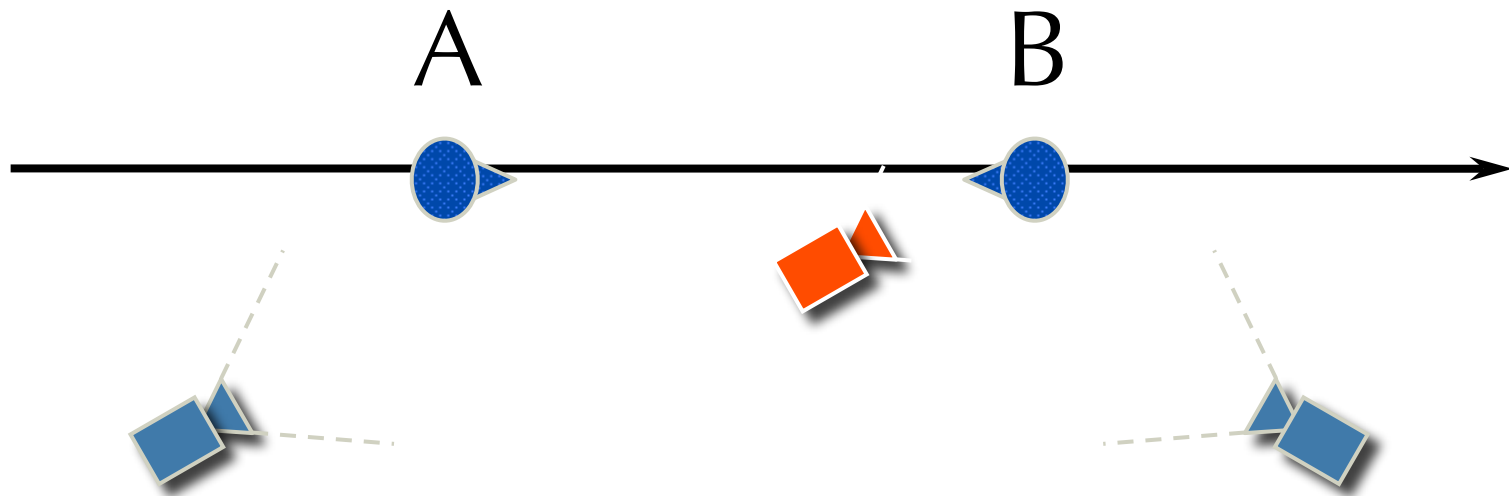
External Camera



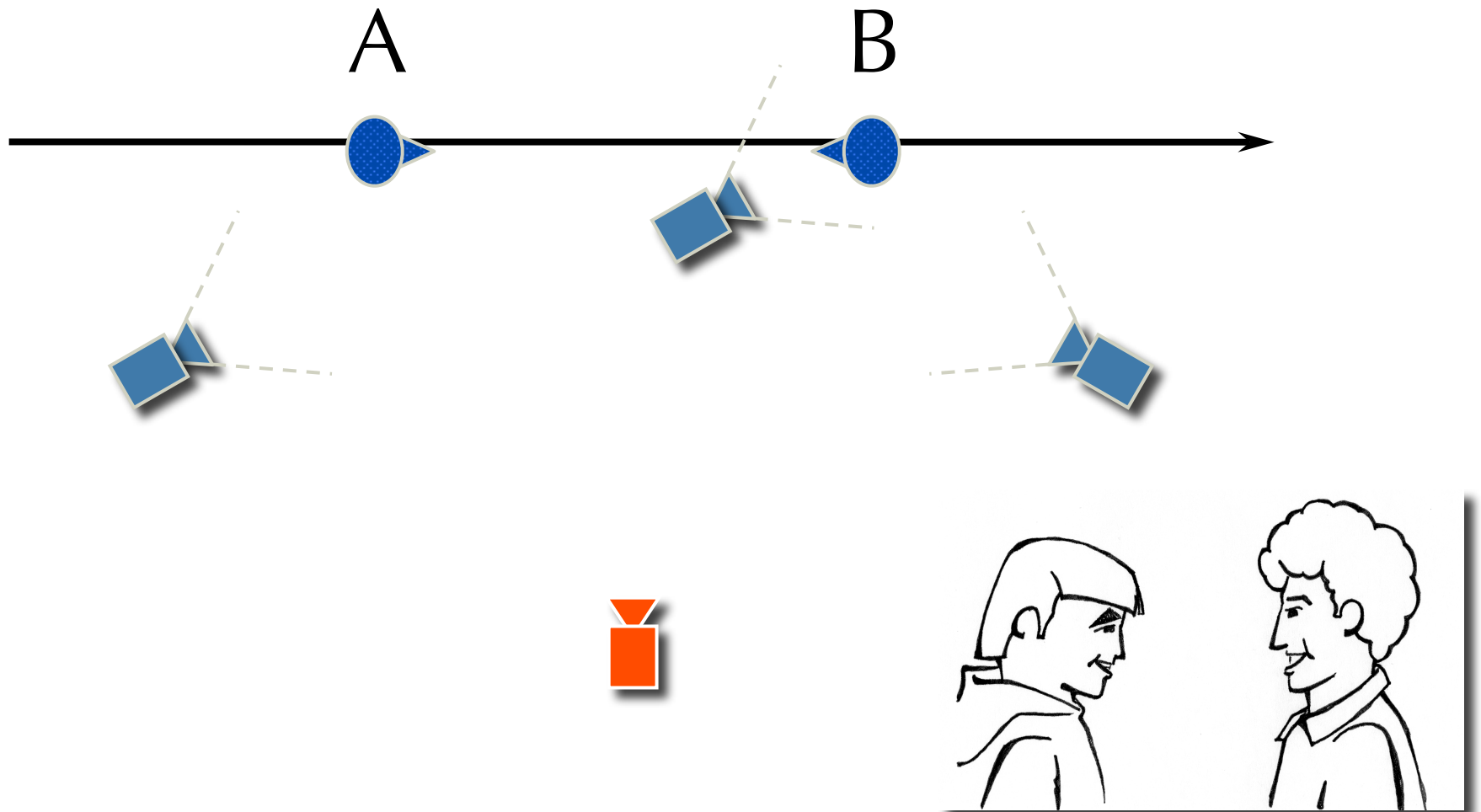
External Camera



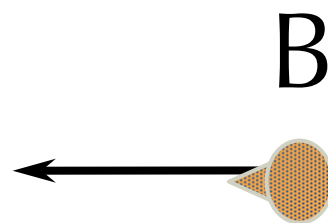
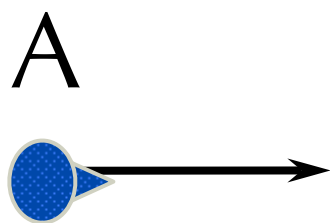
Internal Camera



Apex camera



Moving cameras



pan (A)



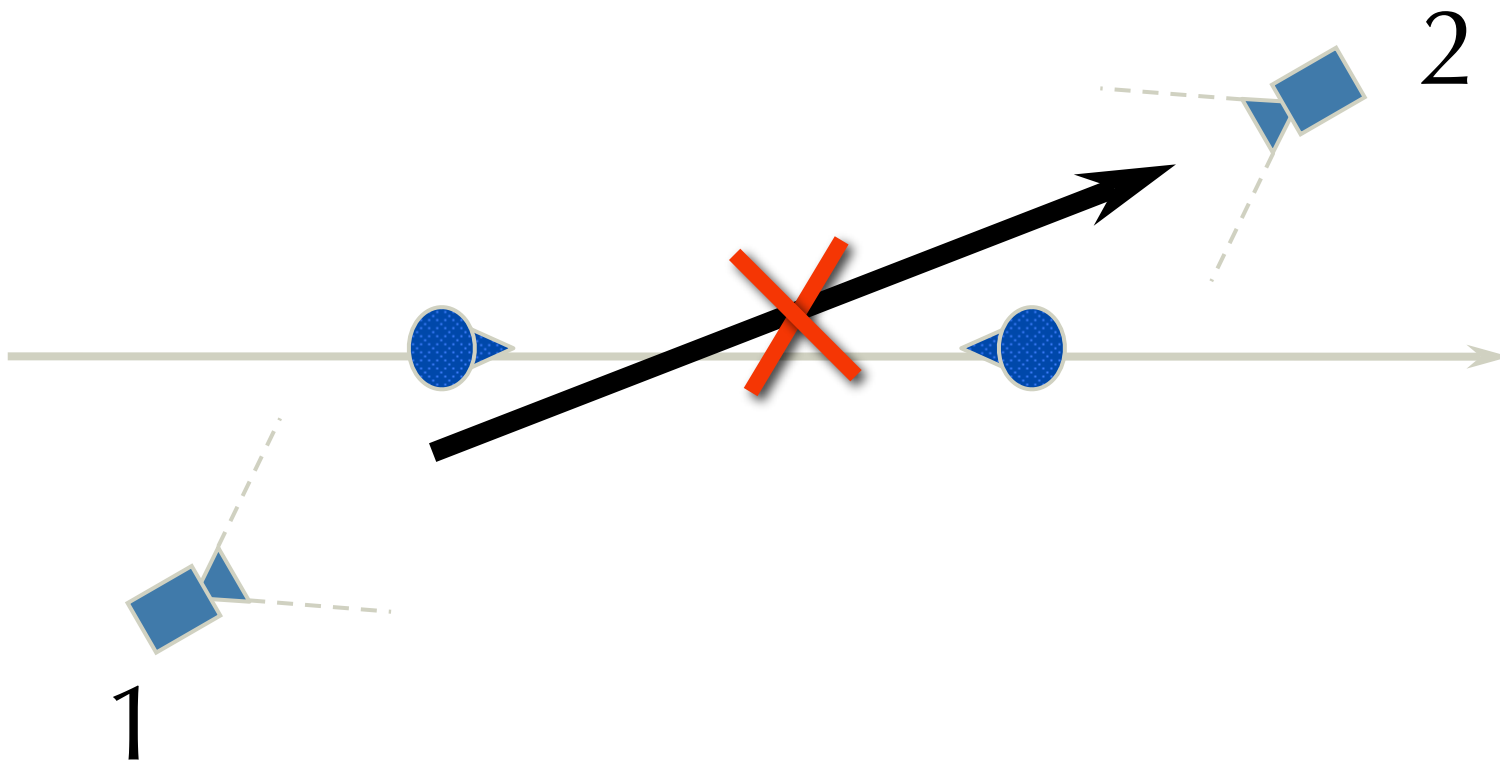
track (B)

Some rules in film editing

Don't cross the line of interest

- ◆ Avoid jump cuts
- ◆ Let the actor lead
- ◆ Break movement

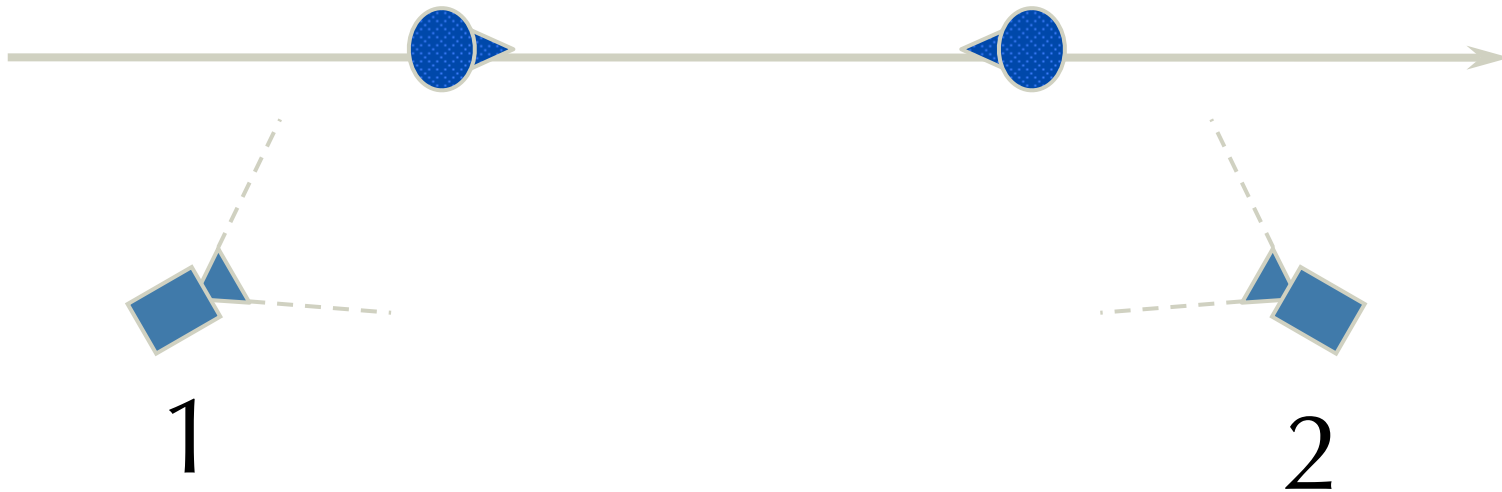
Don't cross the line of interest







Don't cross the line of interest





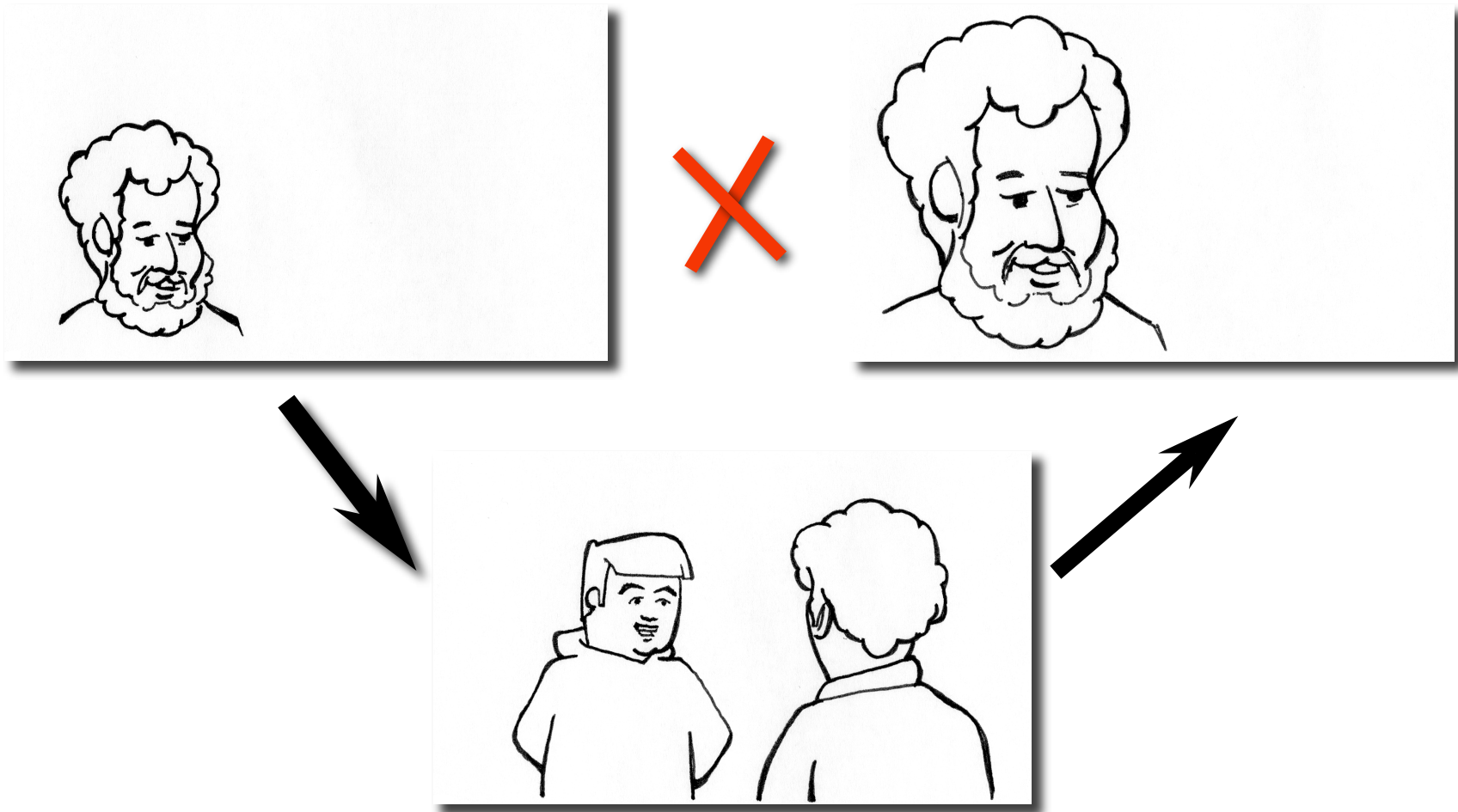


Some rules in film editing

- ◆ Don't cross the line of interest
- ▷ **Avoid jump cuts**
- ◆ Let the actor lead
- ◆ Break movement

Avoid jump cut

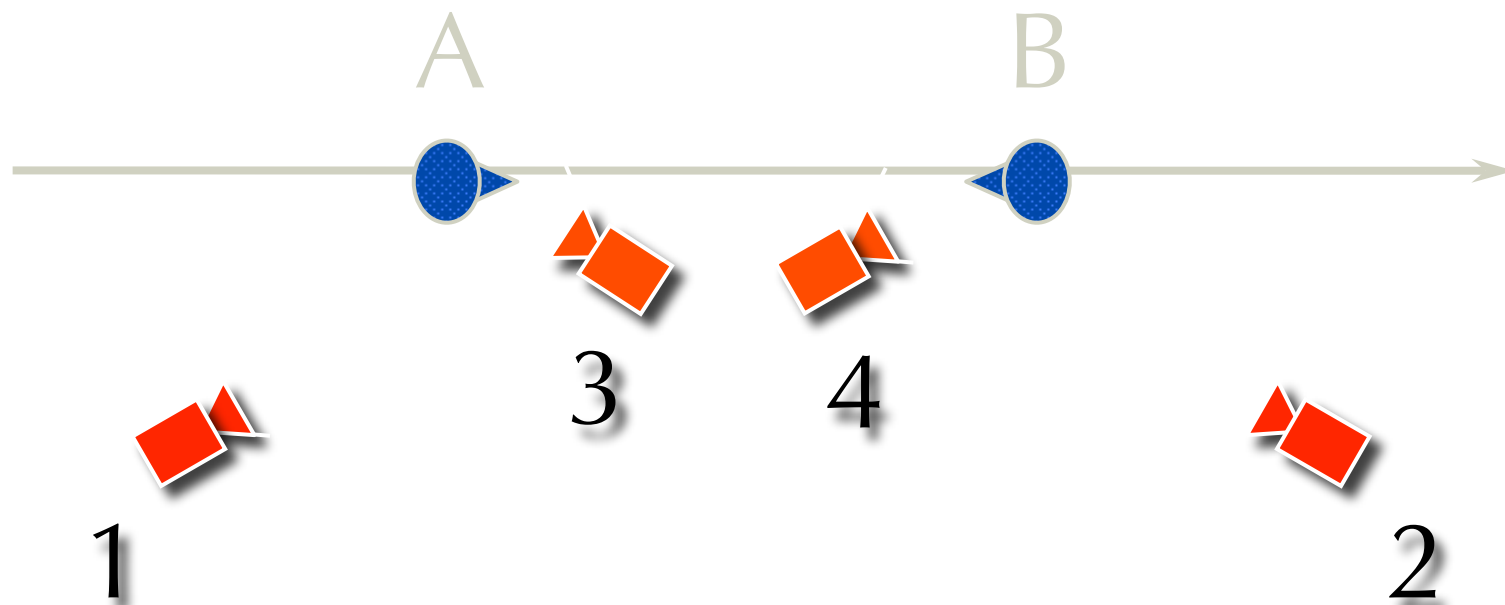
two sequential shots of the same subject are taken from camera positions that vary only slightly

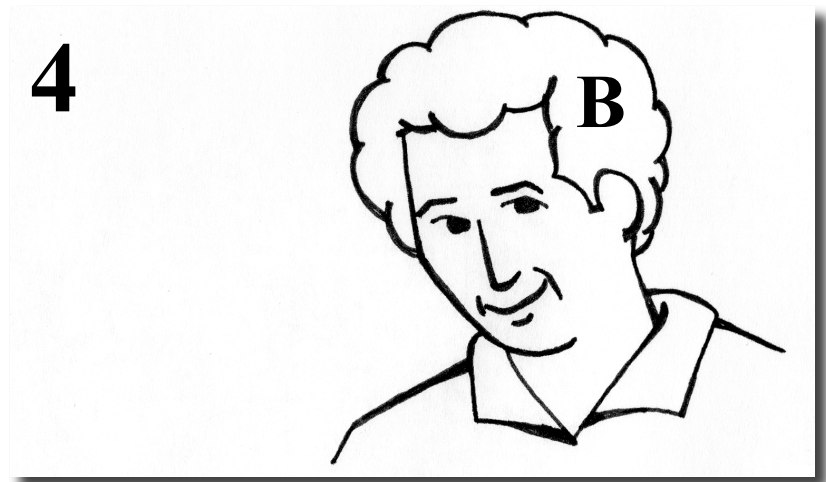
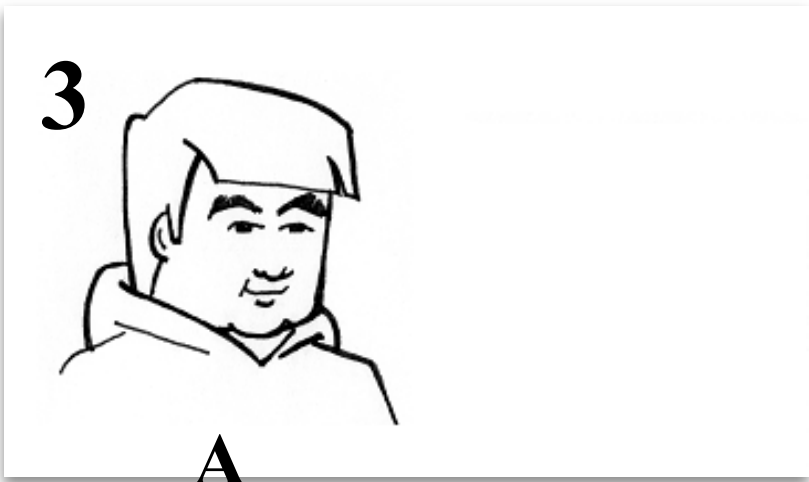
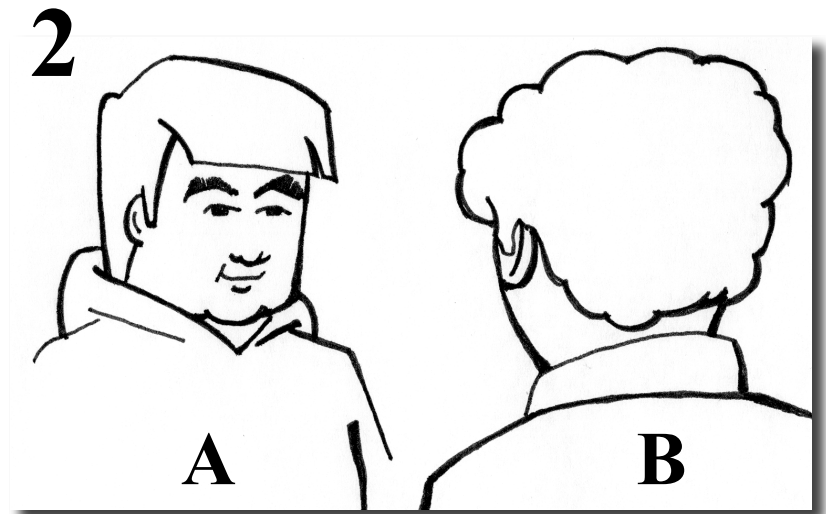
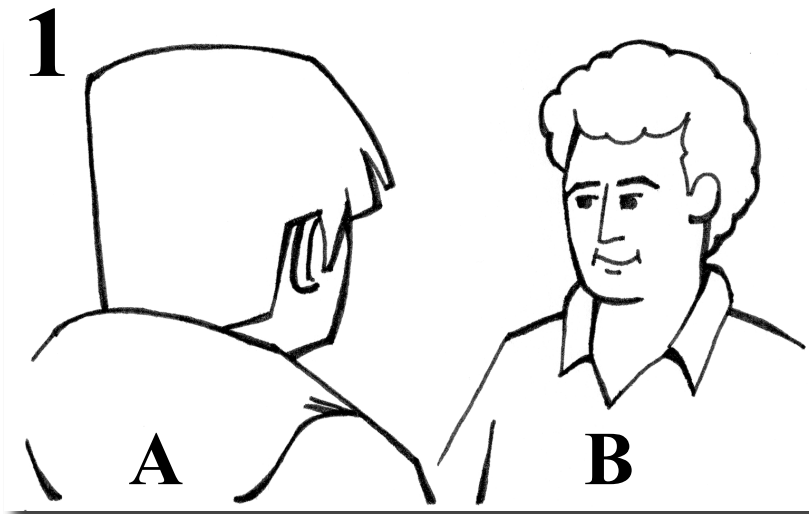


Some rules in film editing

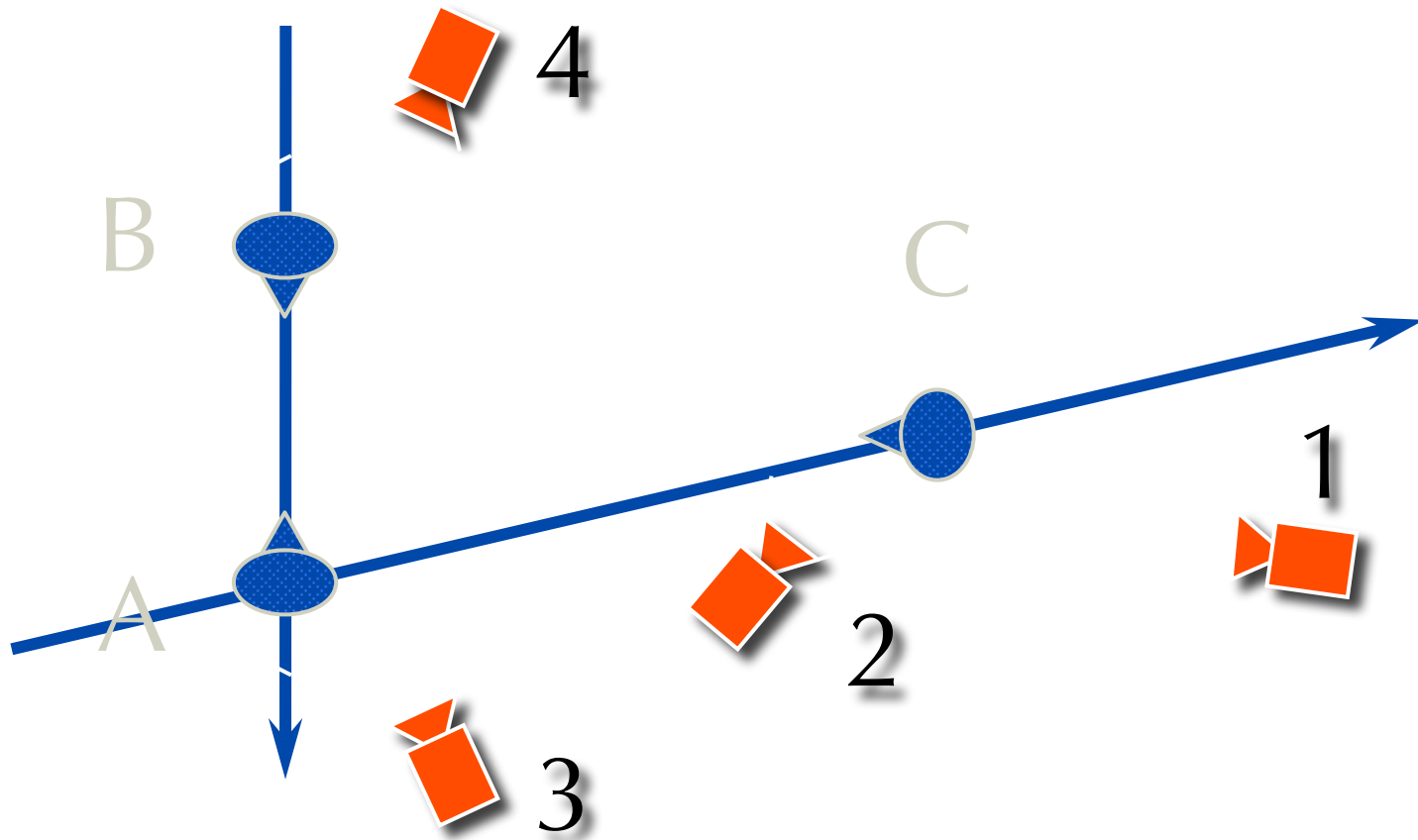
- ◆ Don't cross the line of interest
- ◆ Avoid jump cuts
 - Let the actor lead
 - Break movement

Two-person conversation

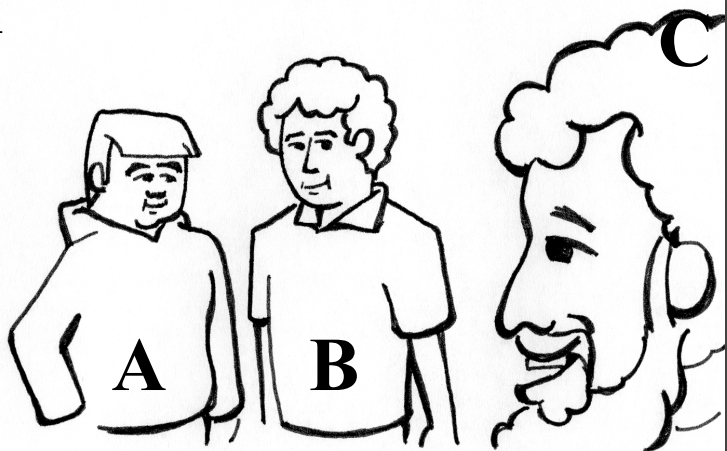




Three-person conversation



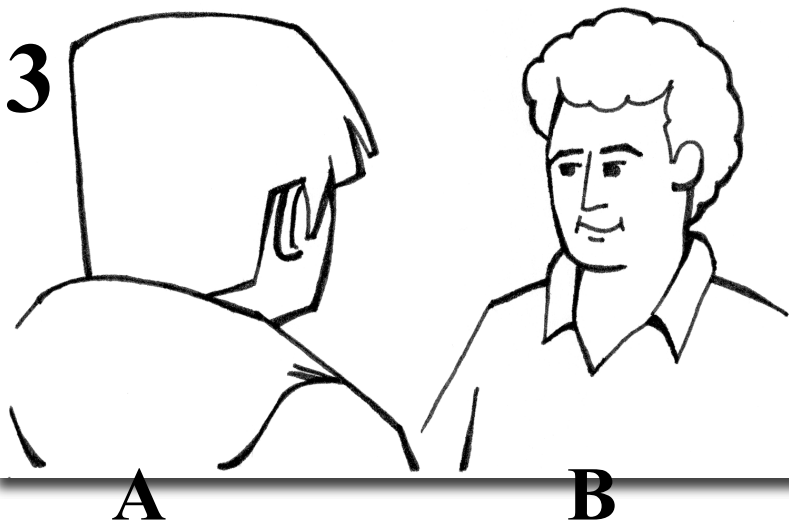
1



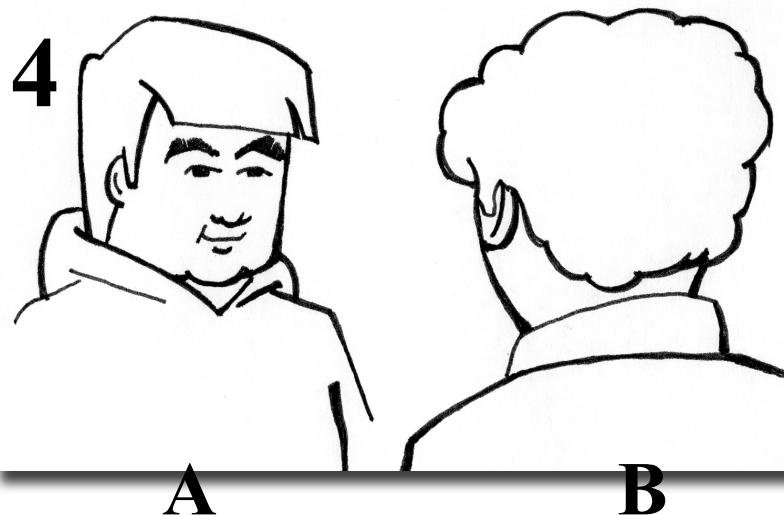
2



3



4



Bad

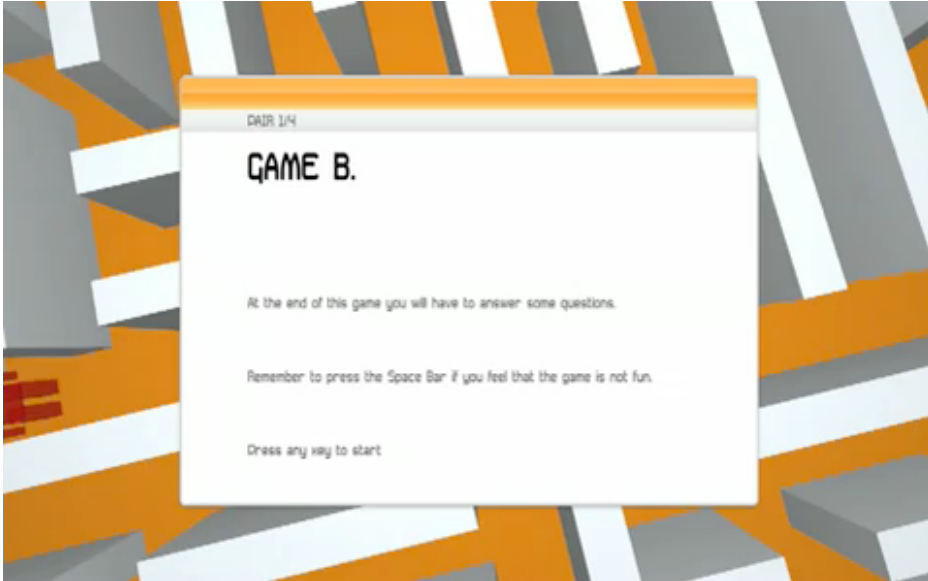


Good



Camera Tracking in Game

- Affective camera control



fixed camera profile



adaptive camera control