

PRIMATTE S-100

for

AVID/Softimage

DS

Manual/Tutorial

Version 5.0

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1. Installation Information




The version of Primatte for DS 5.x uses a new and different licensing method from earlier versions. To get a temporary license, you must install Primatte on your C:\ drive. You may have received Primatte for DS 5.x in either of two formats:

- If you received a CD from Photron, execute the primfords.exe file on the Primatte for DS 5.x CD . This will uncompress several files into a C:\Program Files\PHOTRON USA\Primatte for DS v5.0 directory. Go to the C:\Program Files\PHOTRON USA\Primatte for DS v5.0 directory and run the GetMac.exe program to get the DS system's Mac Address (this has nothing to do with Apple Macintosh computers). A Mac Address looks like this '00:08:04:36:3a:6d'.
- NOTE: Please confirm that you get the same MAC address if you run the GetMac program a second time.
- If you downloaded Primatte for DS 5.x from our web site, you will find a file named DsPrim500W.zip in your download directory. Uncompress the ZIP file into a directory and then execute the Setup.exe file. This will uncompress several files into a C:\Program Files\PHOTRON USA\Primatte for DS v5.0 directory. Go to the C:\Program Files\PHOTRON USA\Primatte for DS v5.0 directory and run the GetMac.exe program to get the DS system's Mac Address (this has nothing to do with Apple Macintosh computers). A Mac Address looks like this '00:08:04:36:3a:6d'.
- NOTE: Please confirm that you get the same MAC address if you run the GetMac program a second time.
- NOTE: Either of the above procedures must be executed on the same machine that you run Avid/Softimage DS 5.x on.
- Send this Mac Address to sgross@photron.com and you will get a reply with a Registration License. A temporary Registration License will have 30 characters in it and look something like this '5874ae0b14029774|0500+20010418'. A permanent Registration License will have 21 characters in it and look something like this '10a234546e007974|0500'.
- Then execute the RegLic.exe program in the C:\Program Files\PHOTRON USA\Primatte for DS v5.0 directory and enter the Registration License sent to you. Click on the Registration button and the RegLic.exe program will save the license as C:\Program Files\PHOTRON USA\Primatte

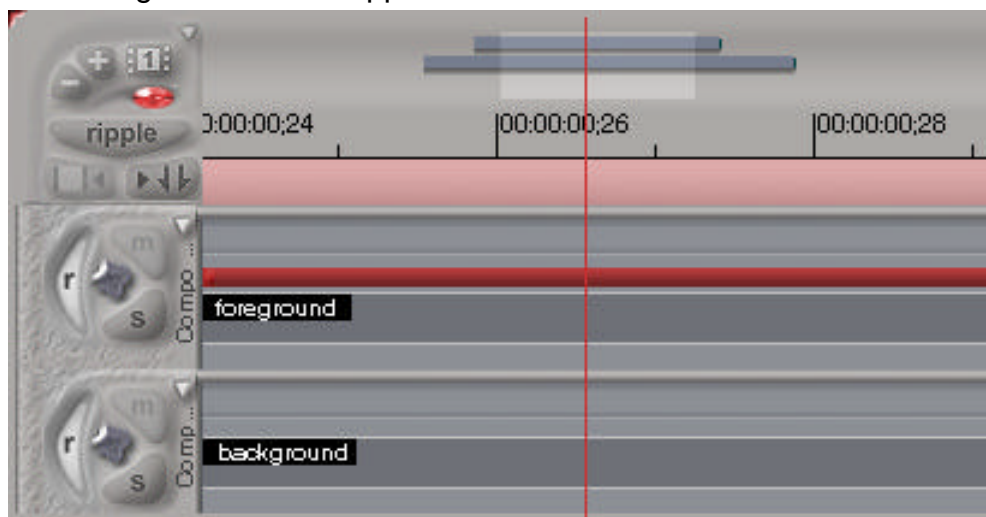
for DS v5.0\license\DsPrim.lic. Please do not change the name or location of the Primatte 'License File:' field.

- Check the message at the bottom of the window. If you see 'Registration Complete' there, Primatte for DS 5.x. is unlocked and activated. If you do not see 'Registration Complete', please e-mail sgross@photron.com and tell Scott the error message that appears.
- Exit the Reglic.exe application and launch Avid DS 5.

2. Accessing the Primatte plug-in from DS

- Start up **DS**.
- Click on the **Media Input/Output** icon. .
- This will display the **Media Input/Output** window.
- Change the **Capture Source** to **File**.
- Click on the **Import** button.
- Use the file selector dialog box to select the image files to be used in the composite; including both foreground and background images (or image sequences).
- Load the images. The files selected will be displayed in the **Browser** area.
- Select the **Compositing** mode by clicking on the **Compositing** icon  in the left hand margin.
- This operation will display the DS timeline in the lower right of the DS window.
- Select the **Browser**  icon again to bring it to the forefront of the screen.
- Drag a background image (or sequence of images) to an empty track on the timeline.
- If necessary, click on the right-hand mouse button and add choose **Add Video Track**.
- Drag the foreground image (or sequence of images) to the new track.
- Repeat this operation and import a blue or greenscreen foreground image.

- The initial track settings should now appear as shown below.



- Align the images on the timeline so that the vertical, red 'current time' line crosses over both a section of the foreground and background images as shown above.

- Click on the **Layer** icon  near the bottom of the DS window.

- This changes the upper left area of the DS window to the **Layer** view. It will come up displaying the background layer already in place (see below).



- Using the left mouse button, click on the silver button to the left of the timeline bar of the foreground image and drag it up to the gray area just below the background layer and drop it.



- This new foreground layer will appear above the background layer as shown below.




NOTE: There are two ways to access the Primatte; as a 'filter' and as a 'keyer'. The following two sections will describe both ways of accessing the plug-in.

3. Accessing Primatte as a 'filter' or 'effect'.

- Click on the **Edit** mode icon  in the upper left corner of the screen.

NOTE: To use Primatte as a 'filter' or 'effect', you must load the foreground image onto an 'overlay track'.

- Highlight the foreground image bar in the video overlay track by clicking on it near the file's name. A red outline will appear to show that it is selected.

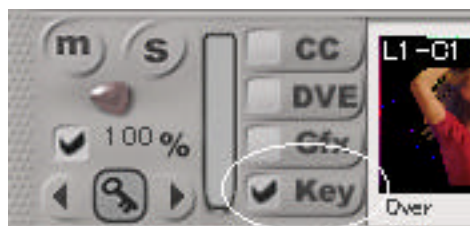
- Click on the **Clip Effects**  button. This will display the **Image Tools** selector window.




- Click on the **Apply Effect>>** button and slide down to select **Primatte Chromakeyer**. Release the mouse button to select it.
- Go to **Section 5.0 Primatte plug-in operation**.

4. Accessing Primatte as a 'keyer'

- Click on the button labeled as **Key** button in the **Compositing** area on the foreground image. It will show a checkmark next to it after you have selected it (as shown below).



- The default DS keyer window will appear in the lower left area of the DS window.
- Click on the **Open Folder** icon in the upper right corner of the default keyer window. 

- You will be presented with the **Load Chroma Keyer Preset** window.



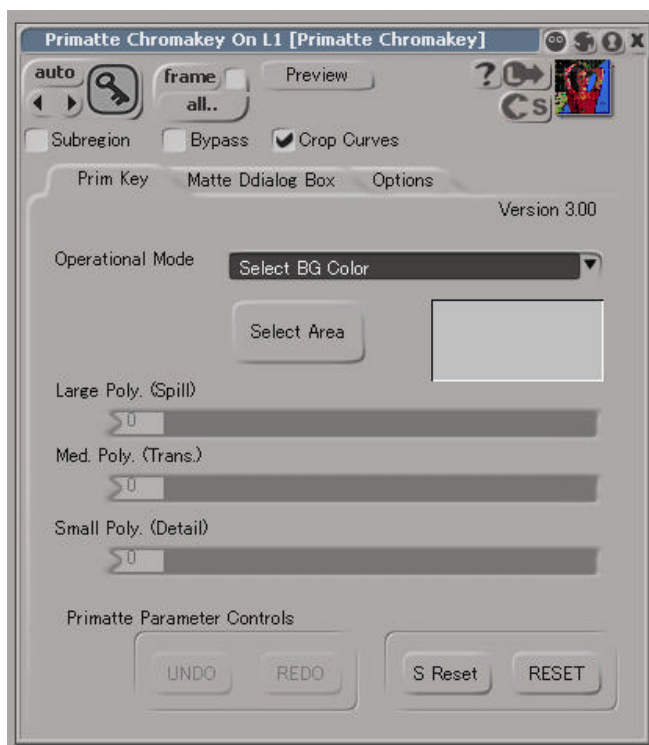
- Select the **Keyer** directory in the **DSPresets** directory on the left side of the window.

- Click in the picture of the Primatte keyer icon  and select the **OK** button at the bottom of the **Load Chroma Keyer Preset** window.

NOTE: The next section describes the operation of the Primatte plug-in. The remainder of this tutorial is the same whether you are using Primatte as a 'keyer' or as a 'filter'.

5. Primatte plug-in operation

- The Primatte plug-in interface area will appear as shown below.



- Click on the **FrameLock** checkmark button  to the right of the **FrameLock** button area




. This will save some unnecessary button presses during the keying operation.



- Click on the **Select Area** button
- The Primatte plug-in is now ready to do a composite. See the next section for a tutorial on how to use the program.

4. Primatte plug-in Operation Instructions/Tutorial (Single Frame)




- The basic functionality for the Primatte plug-in interface is centered around this Operational Mode selector. The top field indicated here by the **Select BG Color**  option is the Operational Selector where the user selects which operational mode he wants to be in. There are four main steps to using the Primatte plug-in and **Select BG Color** is the first step and comes up as the default mode when the plug-in is first accessed.
- Position the cursor in the bluescreen area (or whatever background color you are using), near the foreground object. Select a rectangular area to sample the targeted background color. Release the mouse button and the Primatte will start the compositing process. If the foreground shot was done under ideal shooting conditions, Primatte will have done 90-95% of the composite in this one step.


TIP: If you made a large rectangle in the blue area, Primatte averages the multi-pixel sample to get a single color to adjust to. Sometimes Primatte works best when only a single pixel is sampled instead of a range of pixels. The color selected at this point in the procedure is critical to the operation of the plug-in from this point forward. Should you have difficulties further along in the tutorial after doing a range of blue shades, try **Select BG Color** again with a single dark blue shade or single light blue shade.

TIP: If the foreground image has a shadow in it that you want to keep in the composite, do not select

any of the dark blue pixels in the shadow and it will come along with the rest of the foreground image.

- The second and third steps in using Primatte require viewing the matte image in the monitor win-

dow. Click on the **Matte View**  button in the upper right hand corner of the DS interface window. The display window will show a black and white view of the matte being created by Primatte.

- Change the Operational mode from **Select BG Color** to **Clean BG Noise** . If there are any white regions in the dark, 'bluescreen area', it is noise and should be removed. Click on the Select Area button. Then make rectangles in the whitish noise regions. Each time you let up on the mouse button, Primatte will process the data and eliminate the noise. Repeat this as often as necessary to clear the noise from the background areas. Sometimes increasing the brightness of your monitor or the screen gamma allows you to see noise that would otherwise be invisible.



Before Background noise removal




After Background noise removal

TIP: When clearing noise from around loose, flying hair or any transitional area, be careful not to select any of areas near the edge of the hair. Leave a little noise around the hair as this can be cleaned up later in the **Fine Tuning (Sliders)** procedure.

TIP: Most pixels displayed as a dark color close to black in a matte image will become transparent and virtually allow the background to be the final output in that area. Consequently, there is no need to eliminate all noise in the bluescreen portions of the image. In particular, if an attempt is made to meticulously remove noise around the foreground object, a smooth composite image is often difficult

to generate.

- If there are dark regions in the middle of the mostly white foreground object, that is, if the key is not 100% in some portion of the targeted foreground, choose **Clean FG Noise**  from the Operational mode pop-up menu.
- Use the same techniques as for **Clean BG Noise**, but this time sample the dark pixels in the foreground area until that area is as white as possible.




Before Foreground Noise Removal



After Foreground Noise Removal

- These were the steps necessary to create a clean matte or key view of the image. With this key, the foreground can be composited onto any background image. However, if there is 'spill' on the foreground object from light that was reflected off the background, a final operation is necessary to get a more natural looking composite.

- For the fourth step in the Primatte operation return the display monitor to the **Composite** view by again clicking on the **Matte View**  icon in the upper right corner of the DS interface window. This will return the view to the **Composite** view.

- The sample image on the next page has gone through the first three steps and has examples of

spill. Notice the blue fringe to her hair and a blue tint on her right cheek, arm and chest.



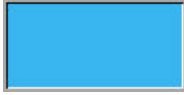
- There are two ways to remove the spill color. The simple method is to select the **Spill Sponge** **Spill Sponge** mode from the Operational Mode selector and then sample the spill areas away. By just positioning the cursor over a bluish pixel and selecting it, the blue will disappear and be replaced by a more natural color. This can be done numerous times on the image to remove all traces of the background color.

Note: If the spilled color was not been totally removed using the above procedure, a fine-tuning operation should follow for more subtle and sophisticated removal of the spilled background color.

- Select the **Fine Tuning (Sliders)** **Fine Tuning (Sliders)** mode under the Operational Mode selec-

tor .

- Using the zoom and pan capabilities of the Softimage DS application, zoom into an area that has some blue edges.
- Using the cursor, sample a range of the blue pixels that you want to remove. When you let up on the pen or mouse button, Primatte will register the average of the colors selected in the **Color Chip**



. For most images, the **Fine Tuning (Sliders)** slider is all that is required to remove any remaining bluespill. The more to the right the slider moves, the more background screen color will be removed from the sampled pixels. The more to the left the slider moves, the more the selected pixels will move toward the original foreground image's color. The **Color Chip** lets you monitor the amount of spill being removed from the sampled color. As you move the slider to the right, the sampled color in this color chip changes in real time, accordingly. When you have the color you want in this chip, release the pen or mouse button. Primatte recalculates the adjustments and automatically updates the image on the monitor. Repeat this technique as necessary to eliminate all remaining bluescreen regions from the composited image.

TIP: It is better to make several small samples to the blue areas than a single major one.

- You can use the other two sliders in the same way for different key adjustments. The **Small Poly. (Detail)** slider controls the matte softness for the color which is closest to the background color. For example, you can recover lost, rarefied smoke or a wisp of hair in the foreground by selecting the area where the detail has been lost in the **Fine Tuning (Sliders)** operational mode and moving the **Small Poly. (Detail)** slider to the left. The **Medium Poly. (Trans.)** slider controls the matte softness for the color which is closest to the foreground color. For example, if you have thick and opaque smoke in the foreground, you can make it semi-transparent by selecting an area of it and moving the **Medium Poly. (Trans.)** slider to the right.

TIP: If the foreground image changed color dramatically during the fine tuning process, you can recover the original color by selecting an area of the off-color foreground image and moving the **Large Poly. (Spill)** slider slightly to the left.

- If these final operations have changed the final compositing results, and you can see some transparent areas in the **Mask Out** view, you can use the **Matte Sponge** option in the Operation mode menu to clean up the mask. Select the **Matte Sponge** option and then click the left mouse button and make a rectangle around on the dark areas. These colors will be moved to 100% foreground,

but will still retain the spill suppression settings you gave it.

- If these final 'spill suppression' operations have changed the final compositing results, you may have to return to earlier operations to clean up the matte. If the Composite view looks good, but a 100% foreground area has become slightly transparent, you can select that area in the Matte view and then using **Fine Tuning (Sliders)**, move the **Medium Poly. (Trans.)** slider slightly to the left. This will move that color region from 0-99% foreground with spill suppression to 100% foreground with spill suppression and should solve the problem. See the section near the end of this manual for a description of how the Primatte algorithm works.

5. Primatte plug-in Tools and Buttons

Operational Popup Menu

- **Select BG Color** **Select BG Color**

When this mode is selected, the auto set-up operation will be computed by sampling the target background color within the image window. For keying operations, this is the first step and should be followed by the fine tuning operations.

- **Clean BG Noise** **Clean Bg Noise**

When this mode is selected, the sampled pixels within the image window will be pixels known to be 100% background.

- **Clean FG Noise** **Clean FG Noise**

When this mode is selected, the sampled pixels within the image window become 100% foreground. The color of the sampled pixels will be the same color as in the original foreground image.

- **Fine Tuning (Sliders)** **Fine Tuning (Sliders)**

When this mode is selected, the color of the sampled pixel within the image window is registered as a reference color for fine tuning. To perform the tuning operation, sample a color region on the image, select a slider option from the Primatte event window and move the slider to achieve the desired effect.

- **Spill Sponge** **Spill Sponge**

When this mode is selected, the background color component (or spill) in the sampled pixels within the image window is keyed out and removed. For more accurate spill suppression, a Tune Color Selection operation should follow or be used instead.

- **Matte Sponge** **Matte Sponge**

When this mode is selected, the sampled color within the image window becomes 100% foreground. However, if the sampled color is already keyed out and removed, it leaves the current 'suppressed' color. It only affects the key information.

- **Make FG Trans.** **Make FG Trans.**

When this mode is selected, the opaque foreground color region sampled in the image window becomes slightly translucent. This operation is useful for the subtle tuning of foreground objects which are otherwise 100 percent covered with smoke or clouds.

- **Restore Detail** **Restore Detail**

With this mode selected, the completely transparent background region sampled in the image window becomes translucent. This operation is useful for restoring lost hair details and the like.



- **Large Poly. (Spill)**

When this mode is selected, the cursor motion in the Decolor slider performs a color adjustment of the sampled color against the background. After sampling a color region from the image, the more to the right the cursor moves, the less of the background color component (or spill) will be included in that color region. The more to the left the cursor moves, the closer the color component of the selected region will be to the original foreground image.



- **Medium Poly. (Trans.)**

Adjusts the transparency of the matte against the sampled color. After sampling a color region from the image, the more to the right the cursor is, the more transparent the matte becomes in that color region.



- **Small Poly. (Detail)**

Determines the transparency of the sampled color, which is closer to the background color. The Tune Value slider in this mode is useful for restoring the color of pixels that are faded because of a similarity to the background color.



- **Defocus Mask**

Determines the defocusing level being applied to the matte.

Note: With using this feature, foreground details and smoothness of motion blur may be adversely affected. Set it to 0 for optimum results.



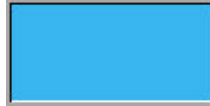
- **Shrink Mask**

Determines the degree of background penetration into the foreground around the silhouette of the foreground object.

Note: With using this feature, foreground details and smoothness of motion blur may be adversely affected. Set it to 0 for optimum results.

Miscellaneous Menu Buttons:

- **Tuning Color Display or Color Chip**



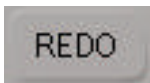
Shows the color selected by Decolor selection procedure.

- **Undo**



Cancels the previous operation. Up to 2000 levels of Undo/Redo are supported.

- **Redo**



Redoes the previous operation. Up to 2000 levels of Undo/Redo are supported.

- **Crop Sliders**



These sliders control a rectangular 'garbage matte' feature that restricts the Primatte operation to a rectangularly-shaped portion of the image.

- **Soft Reset**



Resets the key control data back to the state it was before Spill Suppression. This would be after the **Select BG Color**, **Clean BG Noise** and **Clean FG Noise** operations, but before the **Spill Sponge** or **Fine Tuning (Sliders)** operations.

- **Full Reset**



Resets all of the key control data.

6. Troubleshooting Guide

Problem: Regarding anti-aliasing, the matte seems to be anti-aliased, but not the composite?

Possible Solution: If the matte has gray pixels that are not either 0% nor 100%, the value should be used to weigh-average the foreground and background for smoother compositing. You can check this capability by taking a blue background image and painting an airbrush stroke across it and then compositing it to another background.

Problem: After the composite is complete, I have some stray pixels in the background area that are

not 100% background. I select 'matte view' and the pixels show up as completely black. How can I get rid of these?

Possible Solution: In the **Fine Tuning (Sliders)** mode, click on one of these pixels and then move the **Small Poly. (Detail)** slider to the right a little bit, .05 - .10 should be enough in most cases. This will move those pixels closed to the original background color.

Problem: After doing the 'fine tuning' procedure, I get a yellowish tint on the foreground object in the final composite. How do I fix this?

Possible Solution: You may have done too much decoloring in the 'fine tuning' stage. It is best if you do several small incremental changes rather than one large decoloring. To recover from this problem, you can use the **Fine Tuning (Sliders)** mode to remove the over-corrected areas. Re-click on the image area that contains the yellowish tint and move the **Large Poly. (Spill)** slider to the left slightly to return that color region closer to the original colors. This should return that color region back towards the original color and remove the yellowish tint. You may have to go back in and do some more fine-tuning, but this time select only the pixels that contain some background color and make them small areas. Adjust the slider to the right only a small amount.

Problem: I get a red halo around the foreground object after compositing.

Possible Solution: This could be because of non-linearity in the foreground image color distribution. For PRIMATTE to deliver the best results, the foreground image should not have any pre-processing done to it. This leaves the edges of the image with a linear color distribution and allows PRIMATTE to do an excellent composite. If the foreground image was pre-processed, the soft-keying will produce a false-color processed foreground and result in a 'halo' effect that cannot be avoided.

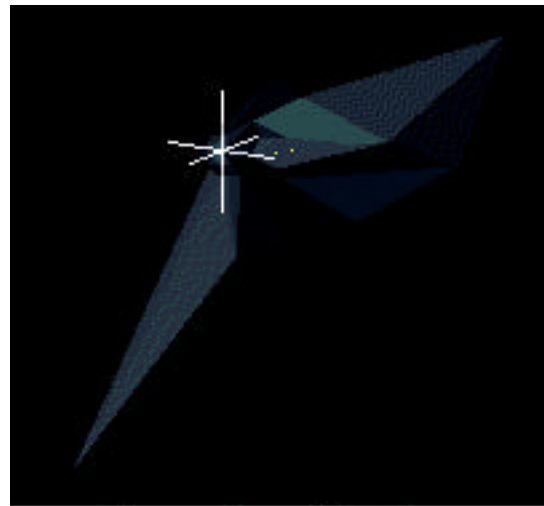
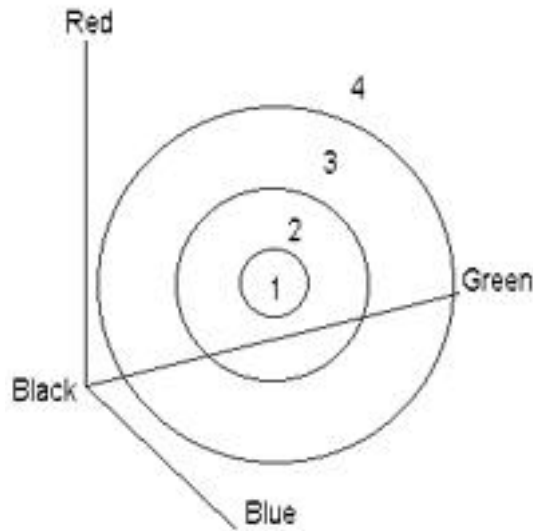
Possible reasons for having a non-linear color distribution:

- 1) Edge enhancement filtering (a detail filter in the video camera) may have been applied to the original foreground when it is scanned from film. [Solution] Please re-scan the film without any filtering.
- 2) Poor filtering in the D1 4:2:2 to RGB decoding process. [Solution] Use a higher quality D1 decoder.
- 3) Inappropriate picture gamma value. [Solution] Change the RGB gamma (or Red gamma only) and save it. Use this image to composite in Primatte. After using Primatte, apply the inverse gamma value to recover the original picture tone.

7. More about the Primatte Polyhedral Slicing Algorithm

To use Primatte in the most effective manner, it is best to have a solid understanding of the application and how it works internally. By using concentric multisided polyhedrons in 3D RGB color space, Primatte classifies each pixel in the foreground image into one of four categories. The four categories

ries are shown in the drawing below.

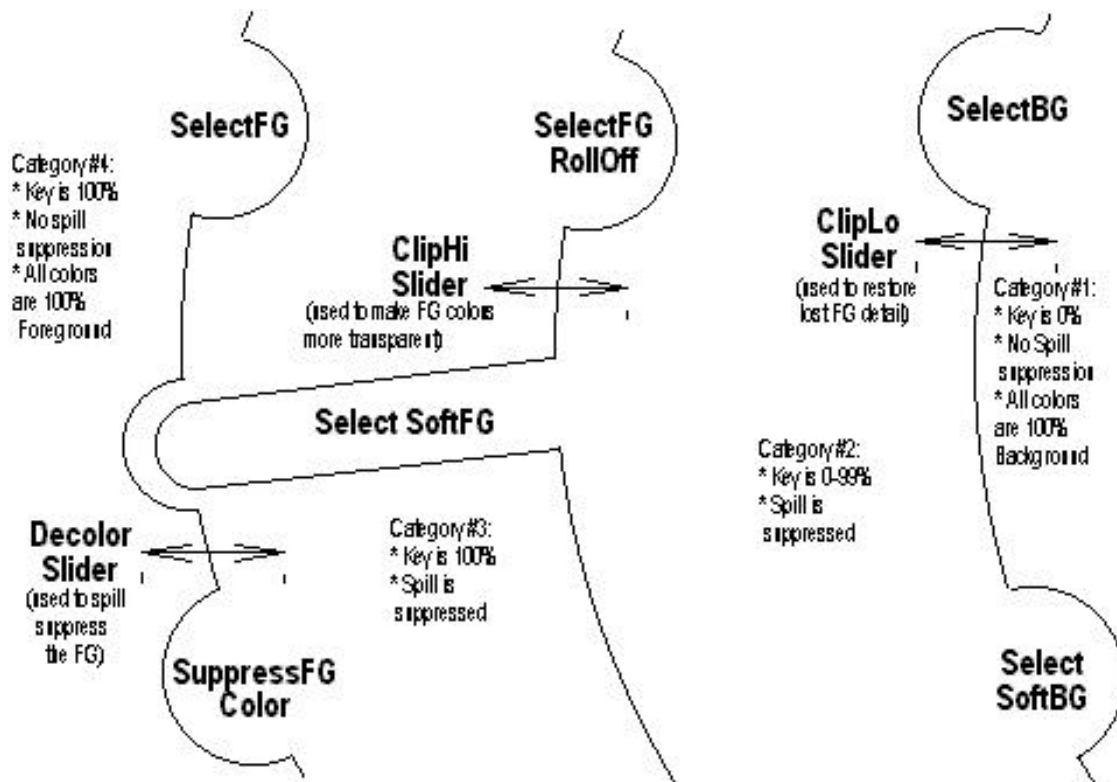


A small polyhedron

Inside the small polyhedron (Category #1) are all the blue background pixels (or green or whatever color...). They are 100% transparent and have no bluespill suppression. Between the small and medium polyhedrons (Category #2) are the edge transition pixels. These are a blend of foreground and background pixels transparently blended with blue suppression applied.

Between the medium and the large polyhedron (Category #3) are the pixels in the center of your foreground objects. These have to stay 100% foreground, but do need blue suppression applied. The last category (Category #4) is outside the large polyhedron. These are foreground pixels that are 100% foreground and do not need blue suppression.

All Primatte manipulations involve moving foreground colors between these four categories and around within them. When you used the Decolor Slider to eliminate bluespill earlier in the tutorial, you were moving those foreground colors from Category #4 to Category #3. When you use the Select BG option, you are moving colors from Category #2 to Category #3. See the drawing below for a graphical description.



The sliders do not increase the entire circumference of the polyhedron, They just bulge or dent it in the particular color region that you selected prior to moving the sliders. After you have selected a bluish pixel in the Tune Colors mode and are moving the De-color slider, you are bulging the large poly and moving the selected color region from Category #1 to Category #2. This will leave the region as 100% foreground, but suppress the blue tinge. As another example, when you are in the Select Background mode, every time you designate a region of white noise, the small poly enlarges slightly in that direction (as shown in the above drawing) and makes those pixels 100% background. All foreground colors must reside in one of the four categories.

9. If you have trouble...

Please contact our technical support person:

Scott Gross

Phone: 1-707-942-5756

FAX: 1-707-942-3978

Voice Message/Pager: 1-800-746-0854

E-mail: sgross@photron.com

Note: Standard support times are between the hours of 9AM and 6PM (Pacific Time), but he will try to help you anytime, if possible. Leave a message or a return phone number at the phone number of 1-707-942-5756 at at the pager number at 1-800-746-0854 and he will get back to you as soon as possible.