ChatGPT

Best practices for prompting PixVerse V5 and generating videos from images

PixVerse V5 is an AI video-generation model released in late August 2025. It builds on earlier versions by providing higher quality motion, stable styling and multi-modal generation (text-to-video, image-to-video, and start–end frame transitions). According to the VideoWeb guide, its major upgrades include cinematic realism and keyframe control, allowing users to upload their own start and end frames to guide the AI and produce smoother transitions [1]. The Runware API documentation notes that PixVerse V5 supports durations of 5–8 seconds, resolutions from 360p to 1080p and allows a first and a last frame for the `frameImages` parameter; input images must be 300–4 000 pixels on each side and under 20 MB [2]. This report summarises best practices for writing prompts and using PixVerse V5's image-to-video and start–end frame (transition) modes.

1 Crafting effective prompts for PixVerse V5

PixVerse's output depends heavily on the quality and clarity of your prompt. Guides from ImagineArt and ReelMind emphasise the following practices:

1.1 Describe the scene in detail

- **Be specific** – define the **subject**, **action**, **setting**, **visual style**, **camera movement** and **mood**. For example, instead of writing *"a dog running"*, describe *"a golden retriever joyfully chasing a red ball in a sun-drenched park, captured with a shallow depth of field"* [3]. The more detailed your description, the more control you give the AI.
- **Include cinematographic details** – specify the camera angle and movement. The ImagineArt guide suggests describing where the camera starts and how it moves (e.g., *"the video starts with a close-up shot of the woman's face from a low angle, slowly tilting up as she gazes toward the rooftops"* [4]). Mention movements such as dolly, zoom, crane or pan to obtain professional-looking shots.
- **Define style and mood** – specify the desired visual style (e.g., cinematic, anime, clay, cyberpunk) and emotional tone (nostalgic, mysterious, whimsical). Use descriptive words like *"warm colour grading inspired by 1970s European cinema"* [5] or *"melancholic"* [6].
- **Set aspect ratio and duration** – clarify the aspect ratio (vertical 9∶16 for TikTok, horizontal 16∶9 for YouTube, square 1∶1 for Instagram) and desired clip length. Failure to mention the aspect ratio can produce cropped or awkward framing [7].

1.2 Use negative prompts to exclude unwanted elements

Negative prompting allows you to tell PixVerse what *not* to include. For example, specifying *"no futuristic or sci-fi elements; avoid bright neon colours or modern skyscrapers"* helps keep the video grounded in realism [8]. Use negative prompts to avoid blurry backgrounds, unwanted objects or styles [9].

1.3 Keep prompts concise but precise

Long prompts can confuse the model, while very short prompts may be too vague. ImagineArt advises balancing detail with clarity and breaking complex scenes into separate prompts to reduce overloading [10]. Use complete sentences but avoid unnecessary adjectives.

1.4 Provide reference images when possible

Uploading a reference image helps the model understand the desired character appearance, style or colour palette. ImagineArt recommends adding images if you have a particular visual style or character in mind [11].

1.5 Iterate and refine

PixVerse generation is stochastic. Preview the output, note issues, and refine your prompt or image. Adjusting a few words or replacing a frame can significantly improve the result [12]. Use the free trial or lower-resolution modes to experiment.

1.6 Summary of prompting best practices

Key element	Recommended practice
Subject & action	Clearly specify who/what is in the scene and what is happening [3].
Setting & style	Describe the location, time of day, atmosphere and desired art style (e.g., cyberpunk, clay) [13].
Camera & motion	Mention camera angles and movements (dolly, pan, crane, tilt) to shape how the scene unfolds [4].
Mood/tone	Use emotive words (nostalgic, eerie, whimsical) to influence colour grading and lighting [14].
Aspect ratio/ duration	Specify the aspect ratio and clip length; choose 16∶9 for landscape or 9∶16 for vertical content [7].
Negative prompts	List elements to avoid (e.g., no neon lights, no modern vehicles) [8].
Reference images	Upload images to guide style, character appearance and colour palette [11].

2 Generating videos using start and end frames (transition mode)

PixVerse V5 allows you to supply a start (first) and end (last) frame. The model generates a smooth morph between them. The Eachlabs documentation emphasises using high-quality images and well-crafted prompts to get good transitions:

- **Choose clean, high-resolution input images** – Use well-lit images with clear subjects; avoid compressed or cluttered pictures that may introduce artefacts [12]. Ensure the start and end frames have similar lighting and composition to minimise jarring transitions [12].

- **Be descriptive about the motion** – In your prompt, describe the desired transformation between frames (e.g., “morph gently from a forest scene to a cityscape with flowing motion”) [12] . In the ToolPlay guide, the prompt is referred to as the script for the animation – clearly state the main action or change between the frames [15] .
- **Experiment with video settings** – Set the duration (5 or 8 seconds) and aspect ratio to match your project [16] . Try different lengths to see how the morph affects pacing.
- **Iterate** – If the output is unsatisfactory, adjust your prompt or swap one of the input frames. Small changes can have a large impact [12] .
- **Consider post-processing** – For cinematic results, use video upscalers or colour graders after generation [12] .

2.1 Workflow for start–end frame generation

1. **Upload start and end frames:** According to PixVerse’s API documentation, the transition feature requires two images – one for the first frame and one for the last frame [17] . Upload both images to the platform or via API, noting the returned image IDs [18] .
2. **Create the video task:** Provide a prompt describing how the scene should transform, choose your model version (v3.5 – v5), duration (5 or 8 seconds), resolution (360p–1080p) and motion mode (normal or fast). Also supply the image IDs for the first and last frames [19] .
3. **Generate and review:** The system processes your request and produces a video ID. Monitor the job status and view the output once generation is complete [20] .
4. **Refine if necessary:** If the result doesn’t match your vision, refine the prompt, swap frames, or adjust the motion mode. ToolPlay recommends rewriting the motion description or using similar-looking images for smoother transitions [12] .

2.2 Tips to improve transition quality

Tip	Explanation
Match style and lighting	Use images with similar lighting, colour palette and composition to minimise abrupt changes [12] .
Be descriptive	Clearly describe the transition motion (“the character slowly raises their hand and smiles”) [21] .
Customise duration and aspect ratio	Choose video length and aspect ratio appropriate for the platform [16] .
Use iterative refinement	Regenerate with slight prompt or frame adjustments; small tweaks can drastically improve the result [12] .
Consider multiple keyframes	The new PixVerse feature allows up to seven keyframes. You can lay out your entire visual sequence with several frames and add prompts between them to guide the transition [22] . This avoids the tedious process of generating clip-by-clip and gives you more control over the narrative [23] .

3 Image-to-video generation (single start frame)

In single-image image-to-video mode, you provide one still image and a prompt. PixVerse then animates the scene. Best practices include:

- **Use high-quality source images:** The Eachlabs document notes that high-resolution, well-lit images with clear subjects yield the best results, while compressed or cluttered images can introduce artefacts [12].
- **Write a prompt describing the movement or transformation:** When animating a portrait, describe subtle actions such as *"the portrait subject begins to smile and look around naturally"* (example from the API guide [24]). For landscapes, specify weather changes or atmospheric effects [25].
- **Set motion mode and style:** The API allows options like `fast` (quicker generation with less fidelity) and `normal` (slower but higher quality). Choose a visual style (e.g., clay, comic, 3D animation) to suit your project [2].
- **Control video dimensions:** Supported resolutions range from 360p to 1080p, and the aspect ratio should match the platform's requirements [2].
- **Iterate:** If the motion appears unnatural or includes unwanted elements, adjust your prompt or change the source image. Since the model is sensitive to wording, slight prompt modifications can yield better movements. [12]

4 Using PixVerse API features (styles, effects and camera movement)

The Runware API documentation describes provider-specific settings for PixVerse that can refine your output:

- **Style** – Sets the overall aesthetic (anime, 3D animation, clay, comic, cyberpunk, etc.). The selected style influences colour palette, rendering technique and visual characteristics [26].
- **Effect** – Applies a predefined viral effect or template (e.g., jiggle-jiggle, hug your love, kiss me, 360 microwave). Effects are designed for social-media content and cannot be used simultaneously with camera movements [26].
- **CameraMovement** – Adds professional cinematography (e.g., crane up, push in, Hitchcock effect) to make your video more dynamic [2].
- **MotionMode** – Determines how quickly the model moves between frames. `fast` mode sacrifices some detail for speed, while `normal` mode produces higher quality at a slower pace [12].

Understanding these parameters and incorporating them into your prompts helps achieve the desired cinematic effect.

5 Common mistakes and how to avoid them

The ImagineArt prompt guide lists frequent errors when using PixVerse and ways to prevent them:

1. **Generic prompts** – Vague descriptions (e.g., "generate a cityscape") leave the AI with little guidance. Always provide specific details about objects, timing and style [27].

2. **Non-descriptive language** – Simple prompts lacking emotional or sensory descriptors generate dull outputs. Enrich your prompt with descriptions of atmosphere, textures and colours [28].
3. **Missing aspect ratio** – Not selecting or mentioning video dimensions can result in stretched or cropped visuals [29].
4. **Visual overloading** – Overloading a prompt with too many characters or elements can confuse the AI and cause chaotic results. Break complex scenes into separate prompts or segments [10].
5. **No stylistic guidance** – Omitting the desired style may lead to generic or exaggerated visuals. Specify styles, levels of detail and realism [30].

6 Conclusion

PixVerse V5 empowers creators to produce cinematic videos from text and images with improved motion consistency and keyframe control. High-quality inputs, descriptive prompts and thoughtful parameter choices are essential for leveraging its capabilities. When using the start-and-end-frame feature, match the lighting and composition of the frames, describe the transition clearly and customise duration and aspect ratio. For image-to-video animation, use clean source images and specify subtle motions. Experimentation and iterative refinement are key – small changes in wording or images can significantly influence the output [12]. With the new multi-keyframe option allowing up to seven frames, PixVerse users can storyboard an entire sequence and generate it in one pass [22]. By following these best practices, you can harness PixVerse V5 to create smooth, professional-quality AI videos.

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