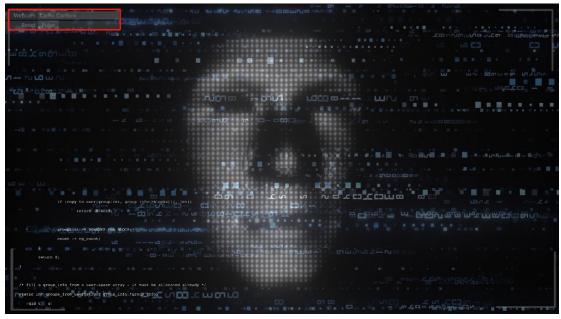
Instructions



1. Starting the Program:

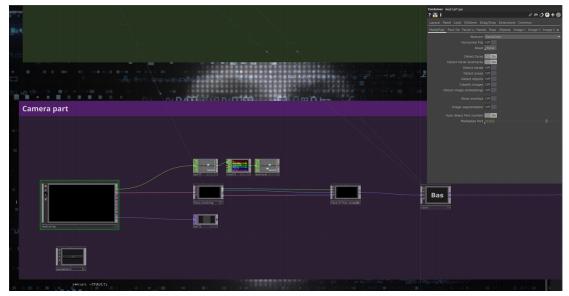
- Open the program to enter the standby screen. If the webcam is not automatically selected, choose your webcam from the top-left corner.
- o Press the "Reset" button next to "pulse" to initialize the camera (if needed).
- To exit the playback mode, press the ESC key to return to the editing interface.

2. Interaction:

- o The program activates when the webcam detects a face.
- In the **first phase**, your face will appear as a model on the screen, mirroring your movements.
- After a few seconds, distortions will begin, transitioning to the second phase, where live video from the camera is processed with noise, motion, and blurring effects. Few seconds later, it would introduce further distortions, such as liquefaction and disintegration, creating a chaotic and fragmented view.
- Once you step out of the camera's view, the program resets to the standby screen.

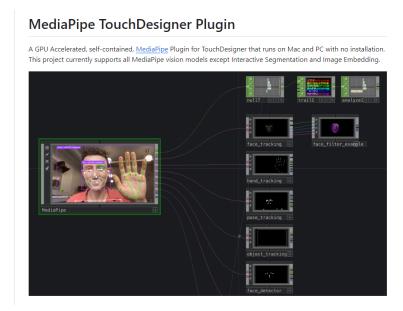
Technical Explanation

This interactive program was developed in **TouchDesigner** using open-source tools and components to enable real-time face recognition and visual effects. Below is a detailed breakdown of the technical components:



1. Face Recognition:

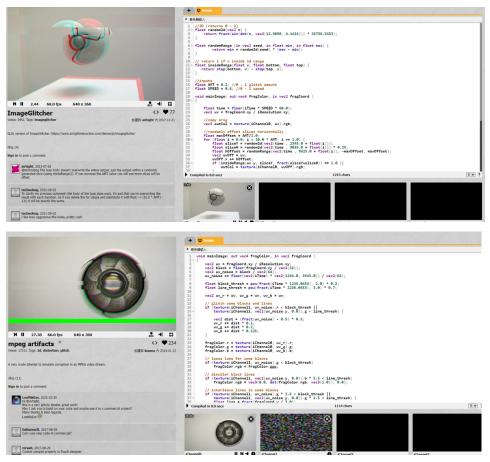
Tool: MediaPipe TouchDesigner Plugin by Torin Blankensmith



Purpose: Detects and tracks facial features using a machine learning model. This
data drives the program's interactivity by controlling the facial model and triggering
transitions between program phases.

2. Visual Effects:

- Shaders: Visual distortion effects such as noise, movement, and liquefaction are adapted from open-source shaders on Shadertoy:
 - Original Shader by Airtight
 - <u>Distortion Effect by Md2GDw</u>



 Integration: These shaders were customized and integrated into TouchDesigner to manipulate the video feed in real time, achieving the desired aesthetic of distortion and chaos.

3. Scene Transitions:

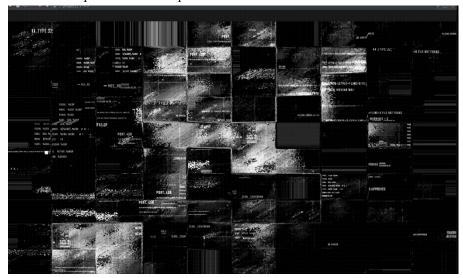
 Transitions between phases are controlled using CHOP trigger components, mapped to a switch index for smooth phase switching.



 Filters were applied to create easing effects for smoother visual transitions between distortion levels.

4. Rendering and Mapping:

 A Grid structure is used for geometric instancing, with UV mapping applied to project live video footage onto the grid for dynamic particle effects. Feedback elements were added to enhance texture and depth, amplifying the chaotic atmosphere of the later phases.



Standby Screen Design



- The standby screen is composed of:
 - o A pre-recorded transparent PNG facial image.
 - Overlaid with noise and text line effects to create a dynamic visual.
- Logic operators detect the presence of a face in the camera feed, triggering the program's start when a face is detected.

