



Q-BOOTH[®]

PHOTOBOOTH SYSTEM



v1.5.0



LumaQube
TECHNOLOGY

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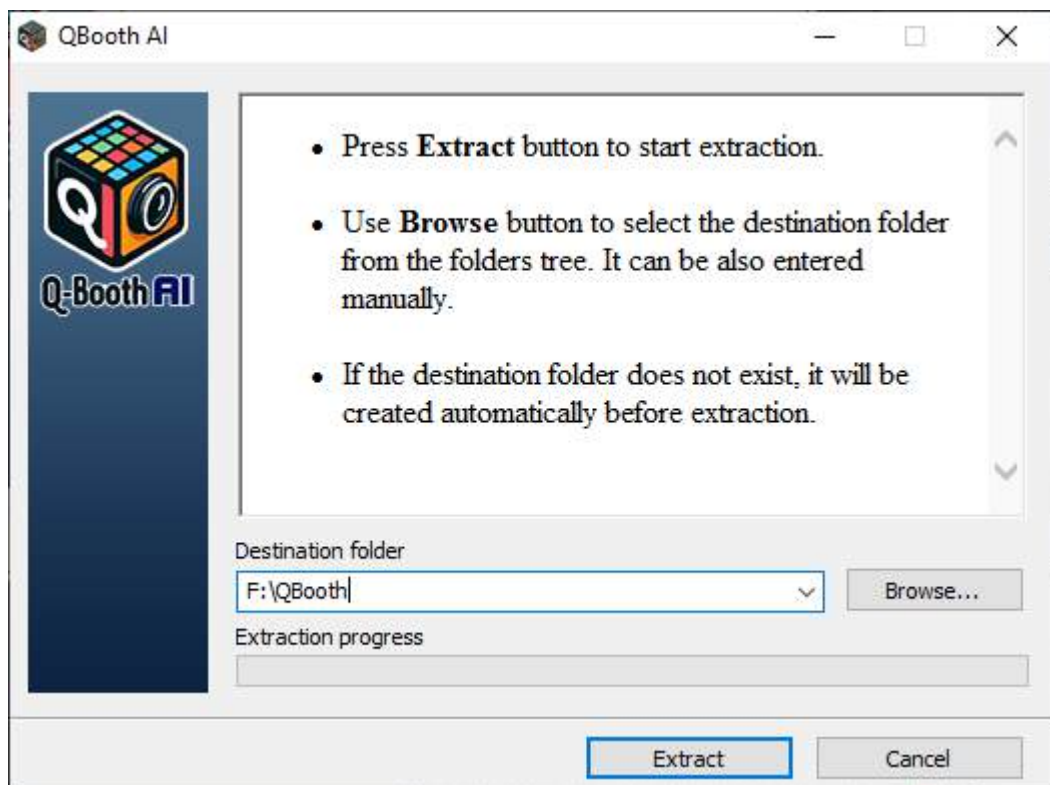
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A. QBooth Installation and First-Time Setup Guide

Welcome to QBooth! Follow these steps to install and run QBooth for the first time.

1. Download and Install QBooth

- Download QBooth:
 - Visit the official QBooth website and download the latest version of the software.
- Run the Installer:
 - Locate the downloaded installer file and double-click to run it.
 - Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the installation process.



2. Choose an Installation Directory

- **Recommended Folder Name:**
 - It is recommended to use a short folder name without spaces, such as **C:\QBooth** or **C:\QBoothAI**.

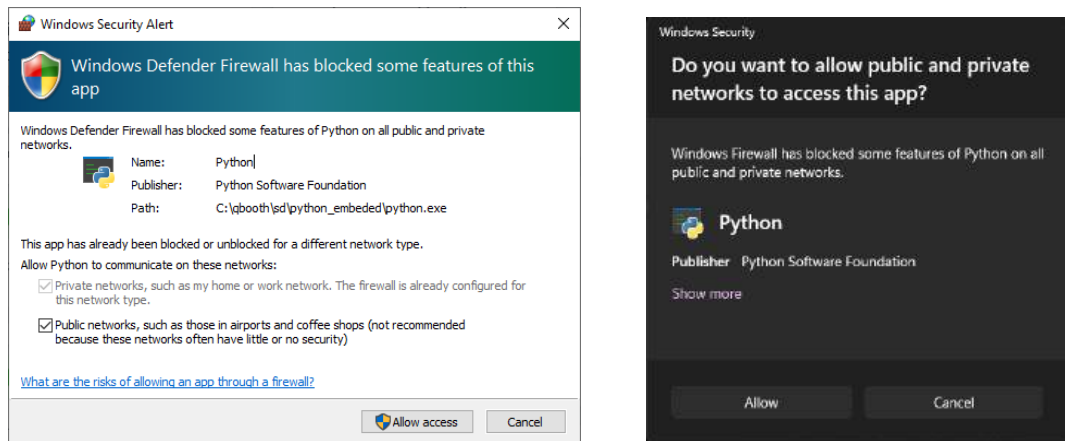
3. First-Time Running

1. Launch QBooth:

- Open QBooth.exe.

2. Allow Python Server:

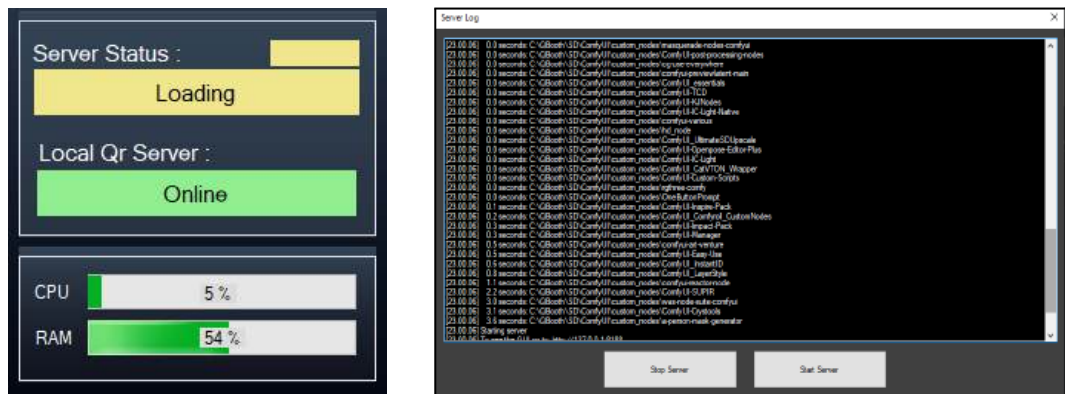
- On the first launch, if a message box appears asking for confirmation to allow Python, please allow it. This is necessary for the local QR sharing server to function properly.



(picture: the Windows Firewall confirmation dialog on Windows 10 and Windows 11)

3. Loading the Servers:

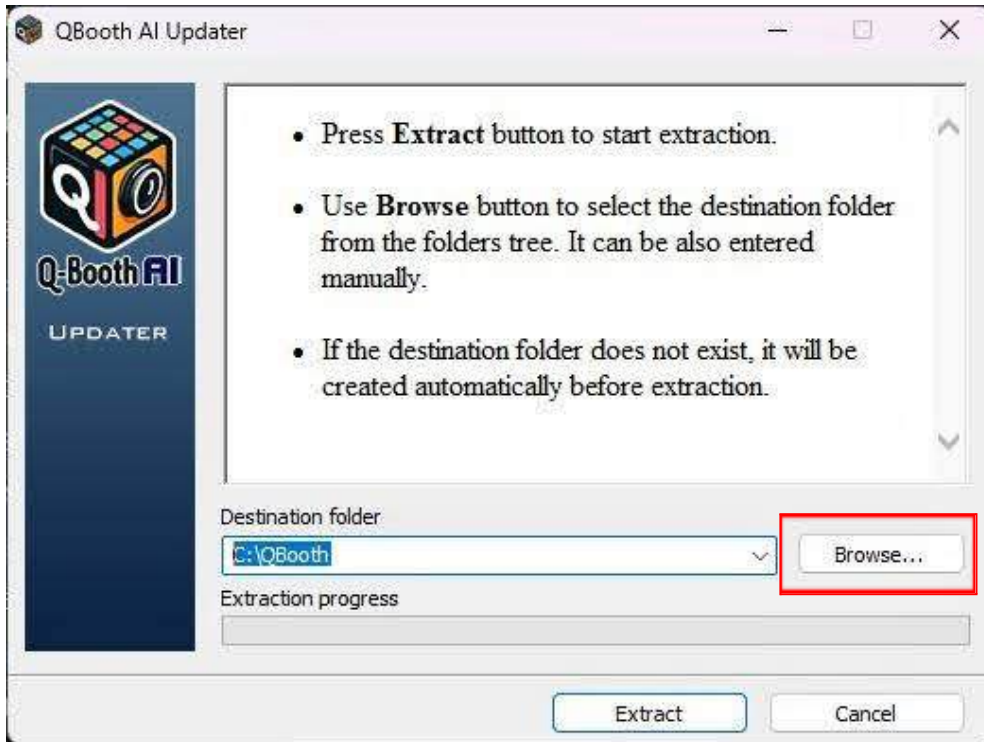
- Wait until the Server Status is Online. If it's been a long time and the status is still loading, you can double-click on the "Loading" text to launch server info window.



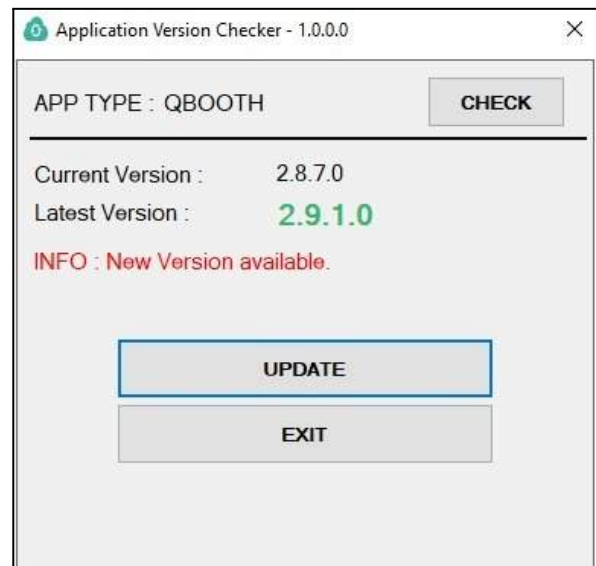
You can observe the error message in the log and pass to our technical-support for further assistance.

4. Updating Q-Booth

- Get the Q-Booth Updater from website or technical support. Run the updater and select the folder where you installed Q-Booth.



- For small EXE updates, you can check new version with AVC.exe (Application Version Checker). If there is new version, you can download. The previous versions are kept in “update_version” folder, you can move one of it to QBooth main folder, in case there’s something wrong with the new update.



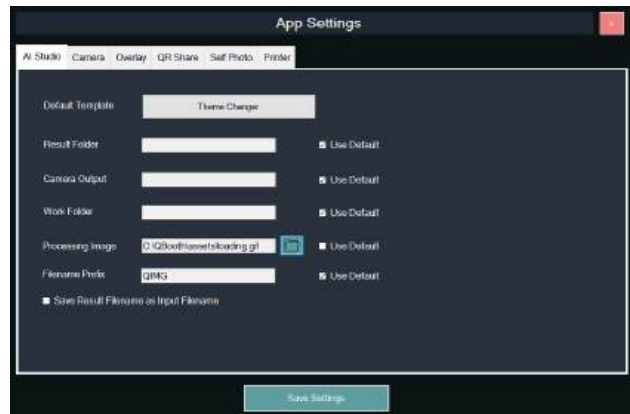
5. Uninstalling Q-Booth

Once installed, Q-Booth is a standalone application, it will not have an uninstaller and will not appear in the list of installed applications, you just need to delete the folder that you extracted.

B. Settings

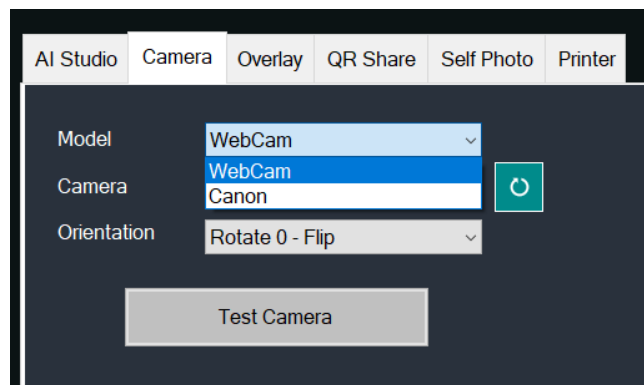
1. Set Data Directory

Go to Settings - AI Studio and set the Data Directory where QBooth will store and read images. Ensure this directory is easily accessible and has sufficient storage space



2. Camera Settings

Q-Booth supports WebCam and Canon cameras at the moment.



3. Overlay

You can change the image for overlay on top of the result image. The image must be PNG transparent.



4. QR Share

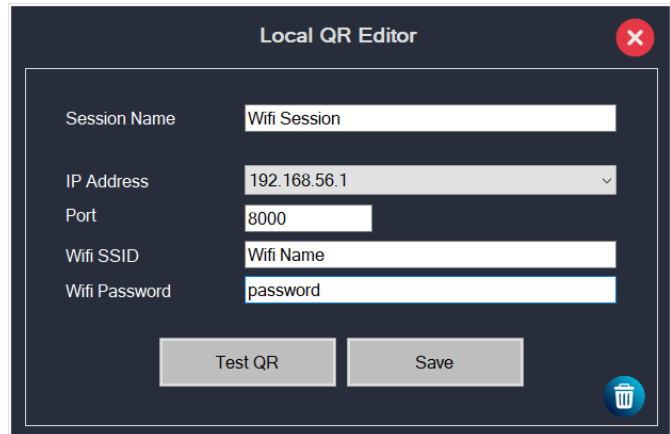
You can configure the settings for local QR sharing and Web QR sharing function. For the local QR, you must



input the name of your wifi network and the password.

How to Setup Local QR:

- On the Settings/QR Share/Local QR, click plus icon (Add New) and fill the form with your Wifi information.

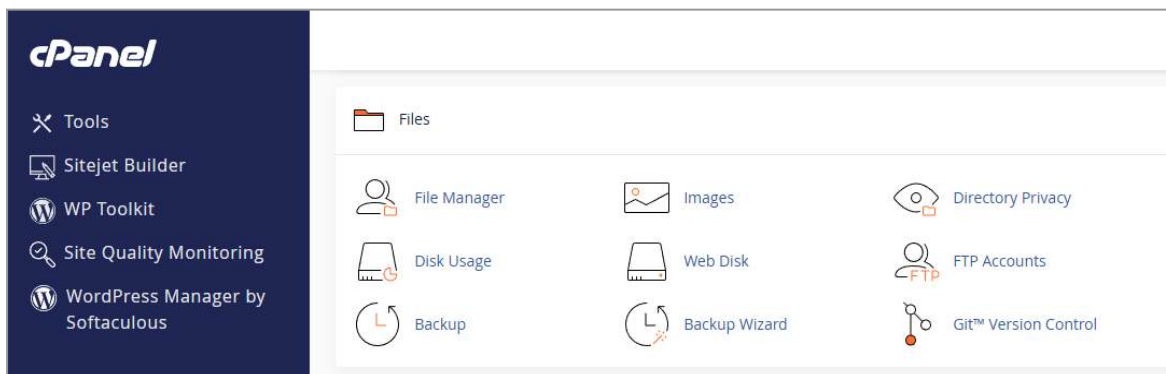


The screenshot shows a 'Local QR Editor' window with the following fields: Session Name (Wifi Session), IP Address (192.168.56.1), Port (8000), Wifi SSID (Wifi Name), and Wifi Password (password). There are 'Test QR' and 'Save' buttons at the bottom.

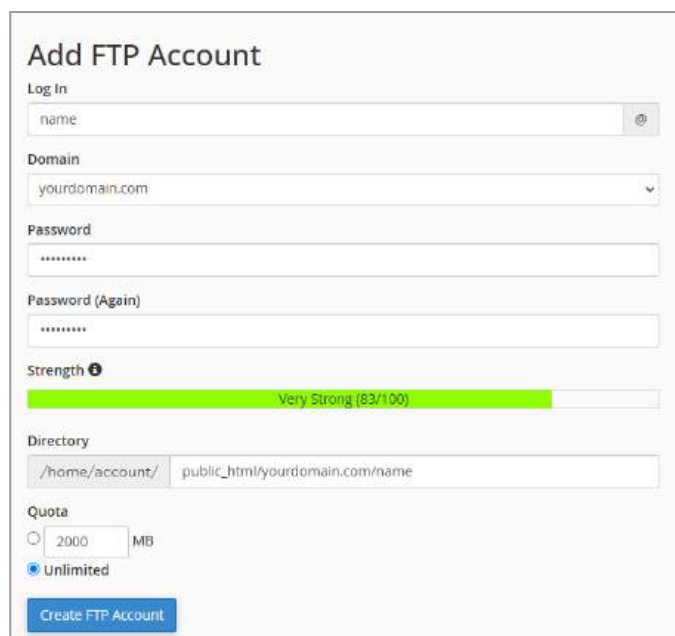
How to Setup Web QR via FTP:

- Get an FTP account, you can use FTP account that you obtain from your web hosting or VPS provider rent services.

If you have access to your webhosting's cPanel, you can create new FTP account (check your webhosting package features).

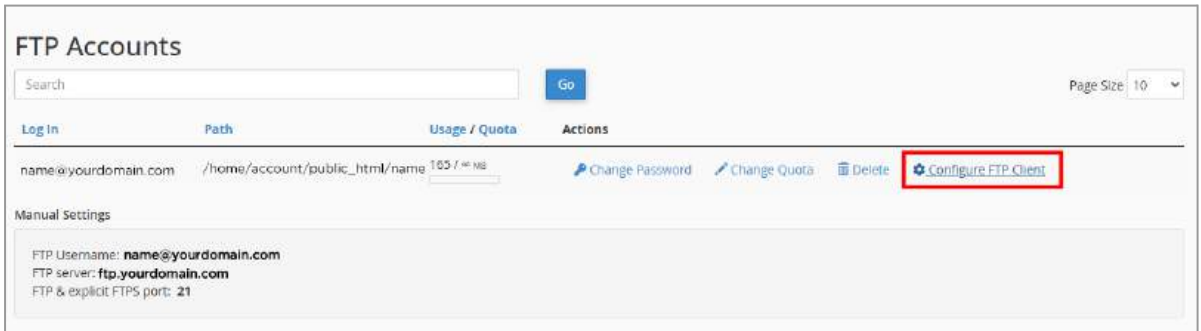


- Create a new FTP account, fill in the form with your log in name, choose the domain (if you got multiple domain/subdomain), password, directory name/path and quota. Click on Create FTP Account.

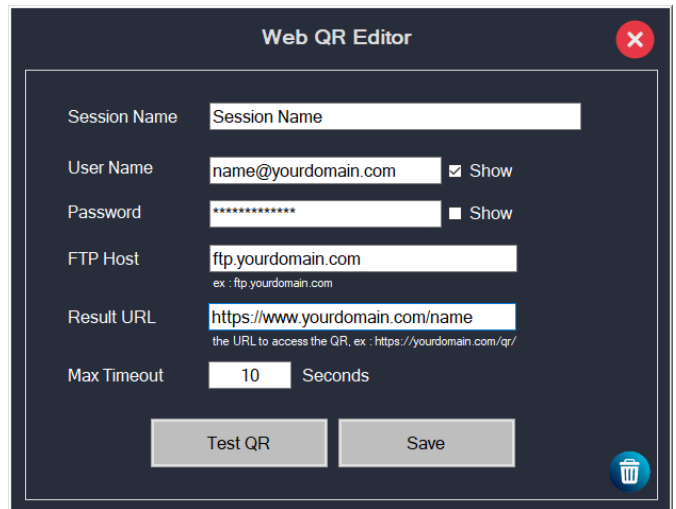


The screenshot shows the 'Add FTP Account' form with the following fields: Log In (name), Domain (yourdomain.com), Password (masked), Password (Again) (masked), Strength (Very Strong (83/100)), Directory (/home/account/ public_html/yourdomain.com/name), and Quota (Unlimited selected). A 'Create FTP Account' button is at the bottom.

- Your FTP account will be created. Click on “Configure FTP Client” to see the information.

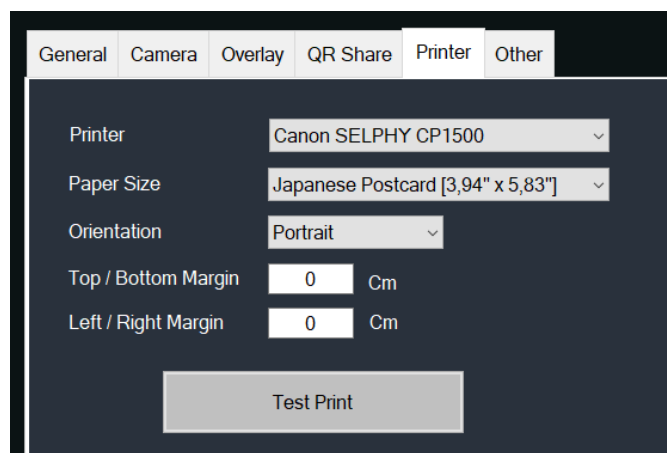


- On the Settings/QR Share/Web QR, click plus icon (Add New) and fill the form with your FTP information.



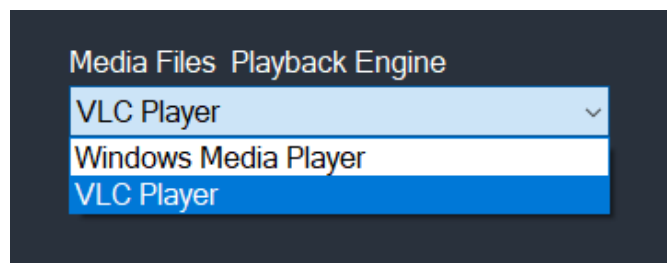
5. Printer

This is for setting the printer, paper size, orientation and margin. You can click on Test Print button to print a test page.



6. Other

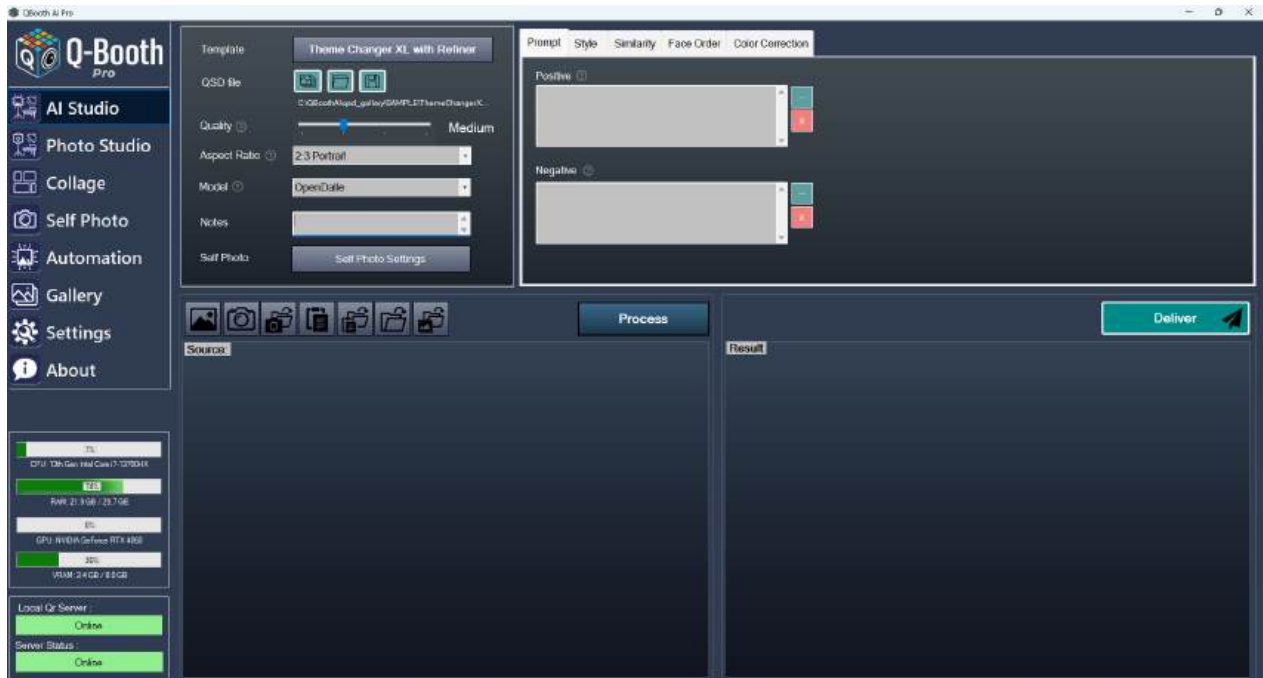
If you encounter error with video playing in Self-Photo (Welcome Screen, Shutter Release, etc), you can try to change the



playback engine to either WMP (Windows Media Player) or VLC.

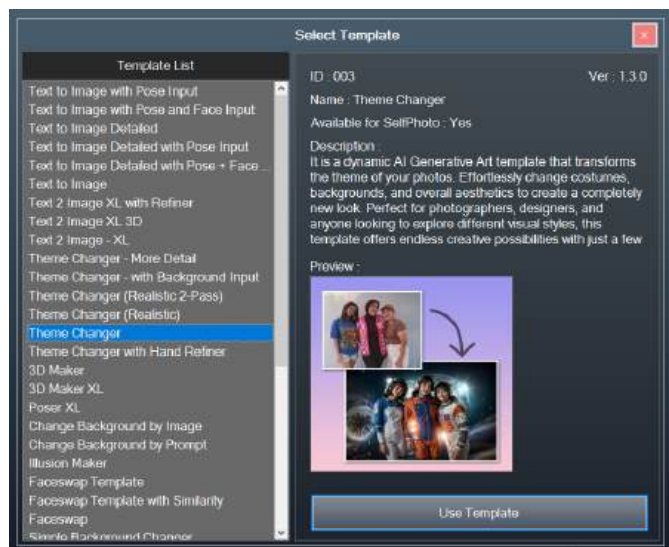
C. AI Studio

This is the main interface of QBooth AI, or you can say it as the back-end. Where you design your prompts and template slots for the Self-Photo (Front-End). You can also use this as operator-assisted photo session. Think about this as a sandbox, where you can play with different settings and achieve whatever you want to make by using the available tools.



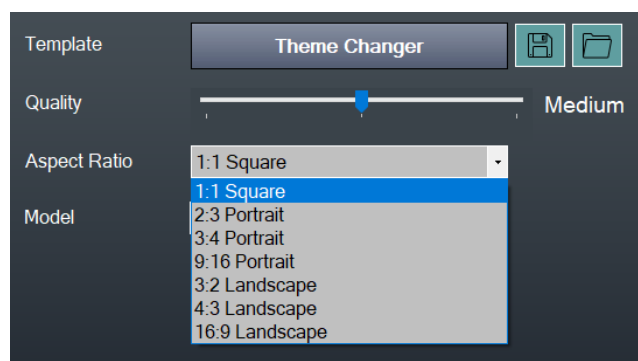
1. Template Selection

There are ready-to-use templates that you can use to play with Gen-AI capability in Q-Booth. One of the most versatile is Theme Changer, that can turn your portrait photos into anything just by typing prompts.



2. Aspect-Ratio Selector

You can change the aspect ratio here. Please match the aspect ratio with the output you want to get. For example, you want to print on 4R paper, so the aspect ratio must be 2:3 (Portrait) or 3:2

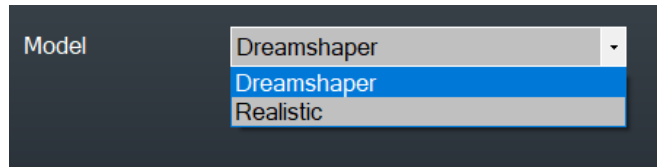


(Landscape).

Or if you want the result for social media story, you can set it to 9:16.

3. Model Selection

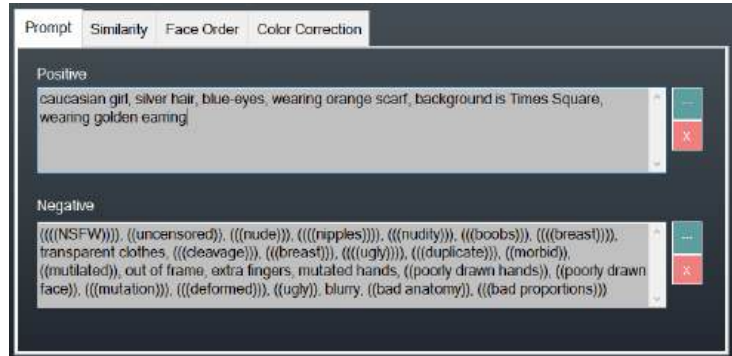
Some templates allow selection of diffusion models



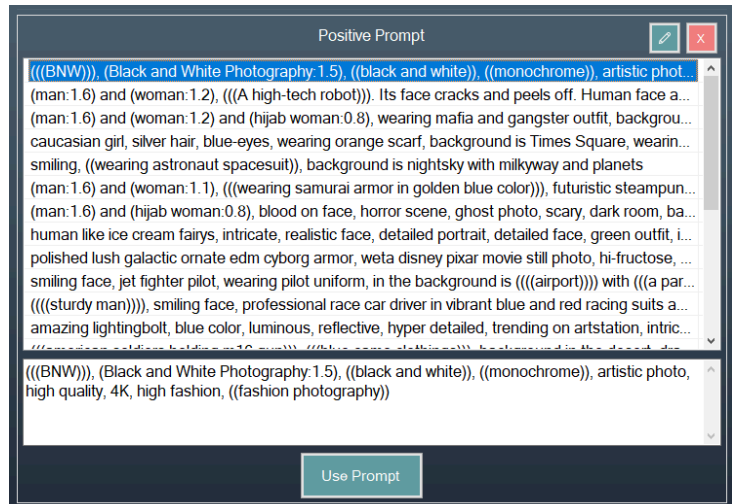
4. Prompt Inputs

Positive prompt: what you want to see in the generated image.

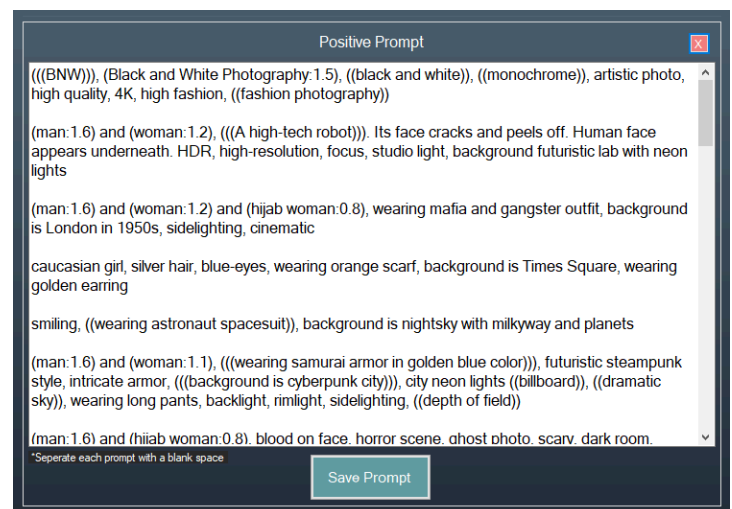
Negative prompt: what you don't want to see in the generated image.



You can also save and load prompts using the small button (three-dots) on the right of textbox input.



To add or edit entry, click on pencil icon (edit). Use blank space (enter) to separate between prompts.



5. Similarity

The more similar (higher value), the less change to the image. The result

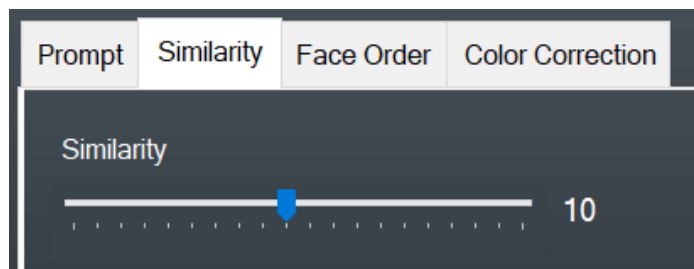


image will look more similar to the source image.

6. Face Order

Written in index value, starting from 0. Faces are read left to right.

For example, you have a photo of 2 person and want to swap their face. You input 0,1 into Source textbox and 1,0 to Target textbox.



7. Color Correction

You can adjust temperature, hue, brightness, contrast and saturation of the result image.



8. Save/Load Adjustment

After you find the result that you want, you can save it. So, next time you can just load it and start processing new photo based on the saved adjustments. The saved file can also be loaded in Self-Photo as slot.



9. Sources

There are several source of image that you can use for processing: Open image file, Camera, Clipboard, Work Folder and Result Images (yes, you can re-process the resulting image).

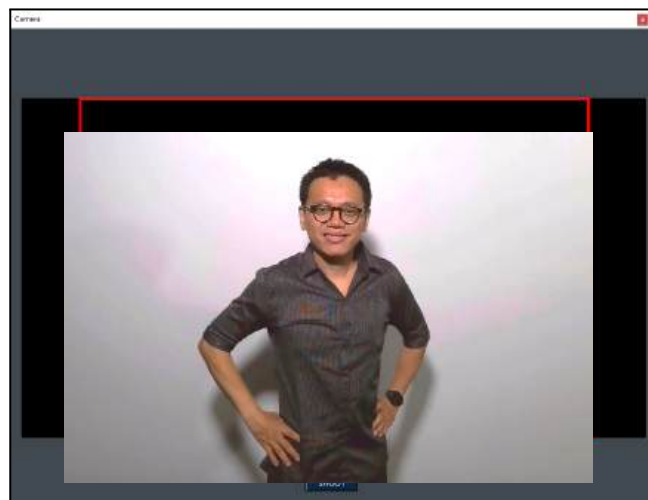
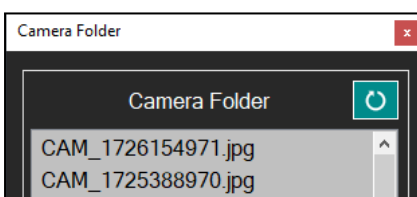


10. Camera Button

When clicked, a camera window will pop-out with liveview of the selected camera input in Settings. Click on shutter button (camera icon) to take photo.

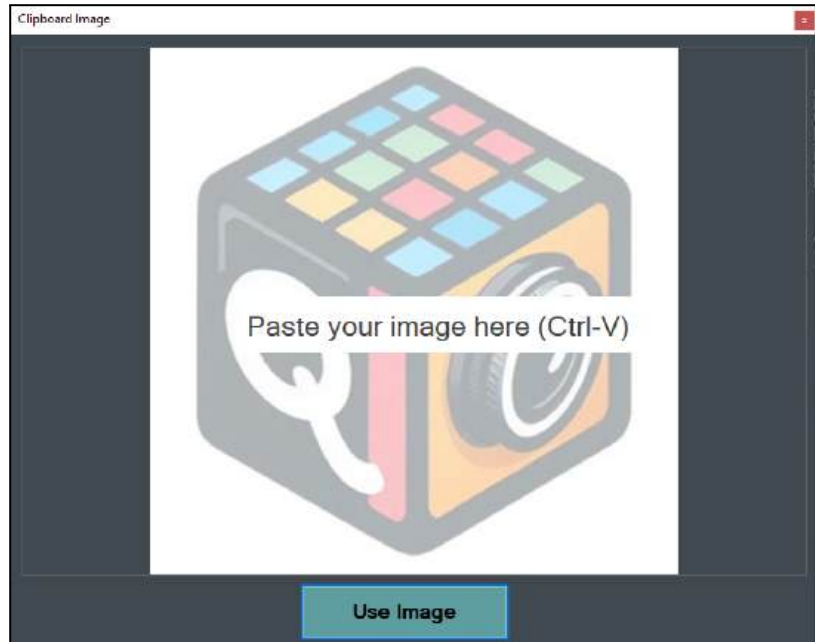


Below the Camera button, there is camera Folder that contains the previous captured images.



11. Clipboard Button

If you are experimenting and playing around finding good prompt settings, sometimes you need to input image from internet. You can just right-click the image on the browser then select Copy Image. Then, click on Clipboard button and press Ctrl+V to paste the image into the Q-Booth.



12. Work Folder Button

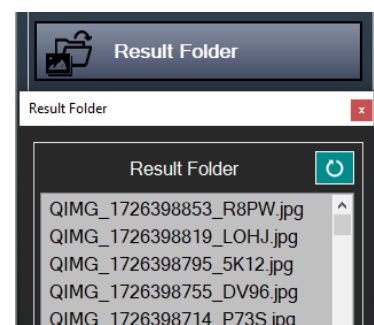
This is like “Hot Folder” or “Watch Folder” on other software. If you work with camera that is not supported by Q-Booth, you can use tethering software (look section **G. Camera Operation**) that pointing the result to this folder.

The processed images will be moved to “Processed” list.



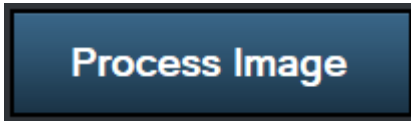
13. Result Folder Button

You can load the previous result image as source image and re-process it.



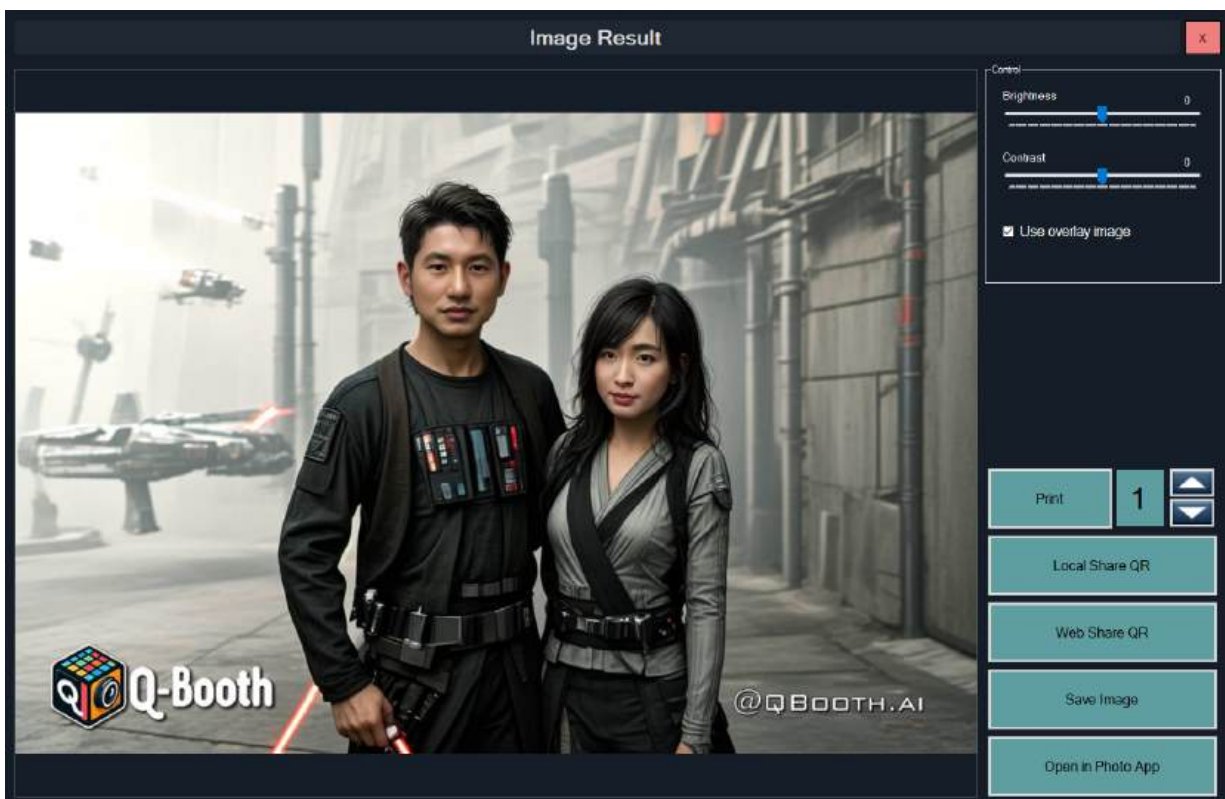
14. Process Button

Click on this button to begin processing the source image.

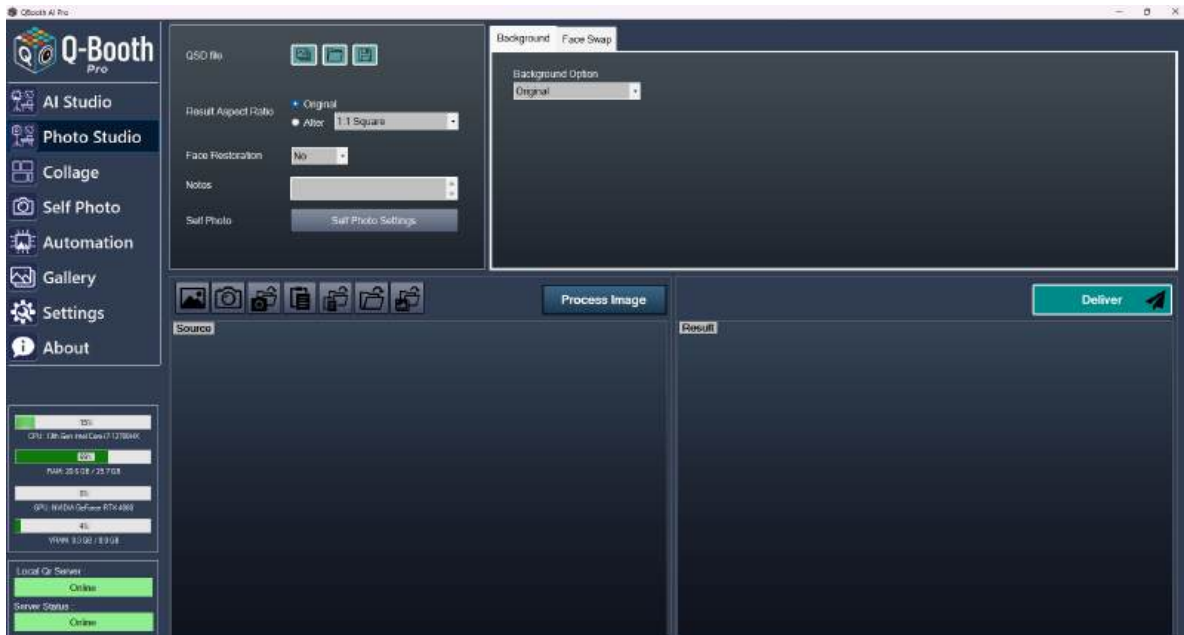


15. Deliver Button

This will open Deliver window, where you can send the result to printer or sharing via QR code.



D. Photo Studio





Overview

The Photo Studio module in Q-Booth allows users to process individual images using AI features such as face restoration and background options. It supports flexible image output (aspect ratio, annotations, delivery) and integrates with QSD templates and self-photo features.

Step-by-Step Instructions

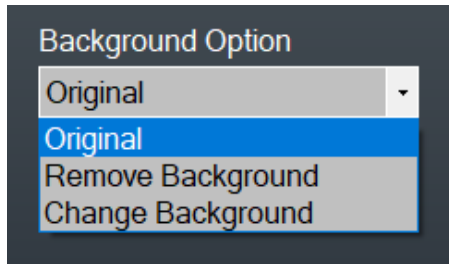
1. Load a QSD File (Template)

- Use one of the top three buttons:
 -  Open QSD – Load from QSD Samples Gallery.
 -  Open Folder – Load a QSD file.
 - Save QSD – Save the current settings as QSD file.

2. Adjust Image Settings

- Result Aspect Ratio
 - **Original**: Keeps the original aspect ratio of the image.
 - **Alter**: Allows selecting a new aspect ratio from the dropdown (e.g., 1:1 Square).
- Face Restoration
 - Toggle between **Yes** and **No** depending on whether you want the AI to enhance facial details. This process is relying on CPU power, no GPU needed. But it will increase the processing time, depends on your CPU.
- Notes
 - Add any notes for documentation to the saved QSD file.
- Self Photo
 - Click Self Photo Settings to set caption and thumbnail/cover image of the QSD file.

Background Tab

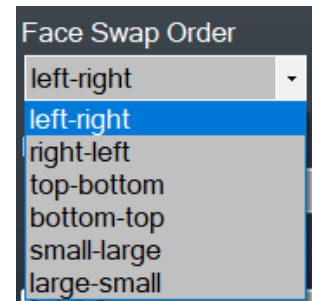


The Background Tab allows you to change the photo background or remove the background (output will be transparent PNG).

Face Swap Tab

The Face Swap tab allows you to swap faces from a source image with faces from a target image using AI-powered face mapping. This is particularly useful for group photos, custom expressions, or thematic transformations.

The "**Face Swap Order**" dropdown menu in Q-Booth's Photo Studio module controls **how detected faces are matched** between the source and target images during face swapping. It determines the **sorting logic** used to automatically pair faces without requiring manual index input. Here's a breakdown of each option:



Face Swap Order Options

1. left-right

- Faces are sorted from **left to right** based on their horizontal position (X-axis).
- First face on the left in the source swaps with the first face on the left in the target, and so on.

2. right-left

- Faces are sorted from **right to left**.
- Useful when the group orientation is mirrored or reversed.

3. top-bottom

- Faces are sorted **vertically**, from top to bottom (Y-axis).
- First face at the top in source swaps with the first face at the top in target.

4. bottom-top

- Faces sorted **from bottom to top**.
- Typically used for vertical arrangements (e.g., stacked group selfies).

5. small-large

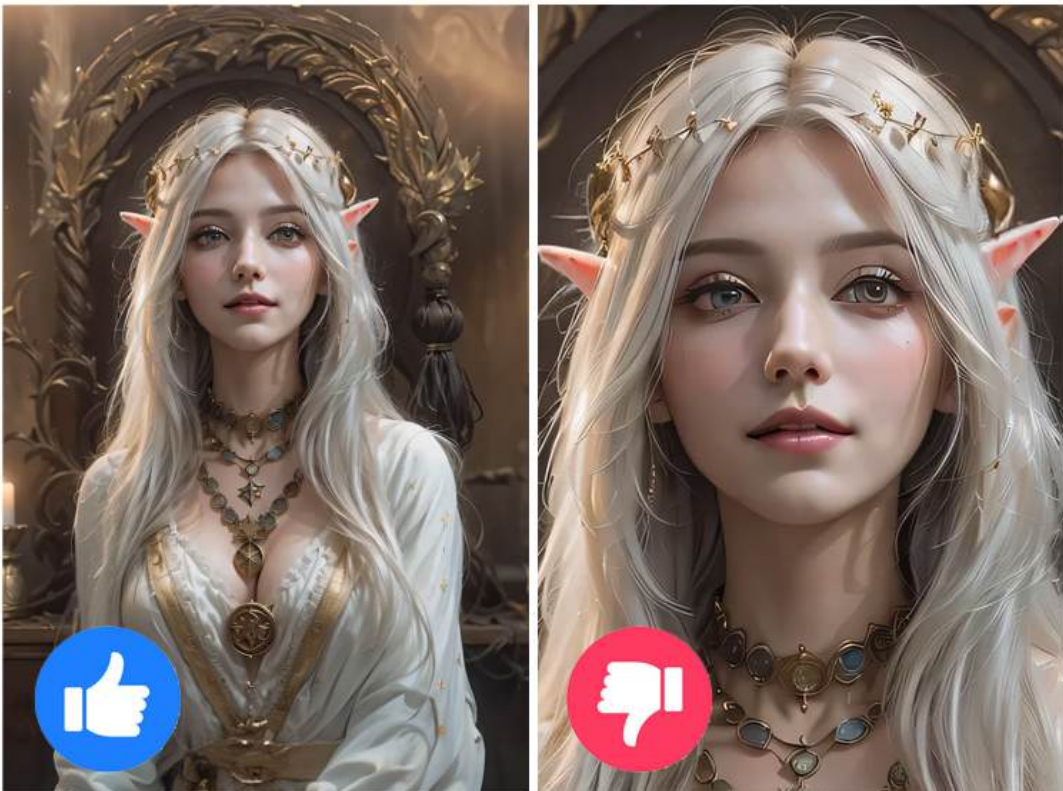
- Faces are sorted based on **bounding box size**, from **smallest face to largest**.
- Helps in aligning child/adult swaps or distant/close faces.

6. large-small

- Faces sorted from **largest to smallest**.
- Useful when the focus is on prominent or front-facing subjects.

🧠 Use Case Tips

- Use **left-right** or **right-left** for standard group photos.
- Use **size-based** options when people are at different distances from the camera. One use-case example: you can use it at an event where you can't setup backdrop and the place is crowded with people roaming the area in the background. In this case, use "LARGE-SMALL" to allow the closest face to be read.
- If face matching seems incorrect, consider switching to a different order or use **manual index input**.
- For optimal result, please use the template photo with medium shot or wider. If the face area is too large, may result in blurry photo. This is caused by how the face selection is shaped (rectangle) and how large is the face model can render image. These are the examples:



⚙️ Processing

- Click Process Image to begin rendering the using current settings.
- Processed results will appear in the Result panel (bottom-right).

✈️ Deliver

After confirming the result: Click the Deliver button (paper plane icon) to export or save the final image to the designated output: Print, QR Sharing, Save Image.

Tips:

- 🎯 Choose the correct aspect ratio for intended use (e.g., 2:3 for 4x6 inch printout).
- 🗑️ Consider the face restoration toggle, it can significantly affect output quality at the price of increased processing time..

E. Collage Studio

The Collage Studio module allows you to combine multiple photos into a single, well-designed layout using a .QSC template. It is commonly used for event photo layouts such as graduation boards, wedding themes, or magazine-style posters.

Overview

Collage Studio supports rich, layered templates with editable decorations and multiple photo slots. Each slot can be filled manually or through a guided photo-taking flow. Users can select themes per session or allow guests to choose different templates during self-service mode.

Basic Operation in Collage Studio

To open Collage Studio:

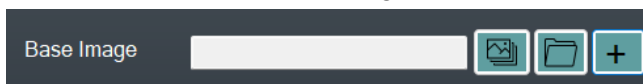
1. Launch the Q-Booth application.
2. On the Home screen, select **Collage Studio** menu.
3. The Collage Studio interface will appear.



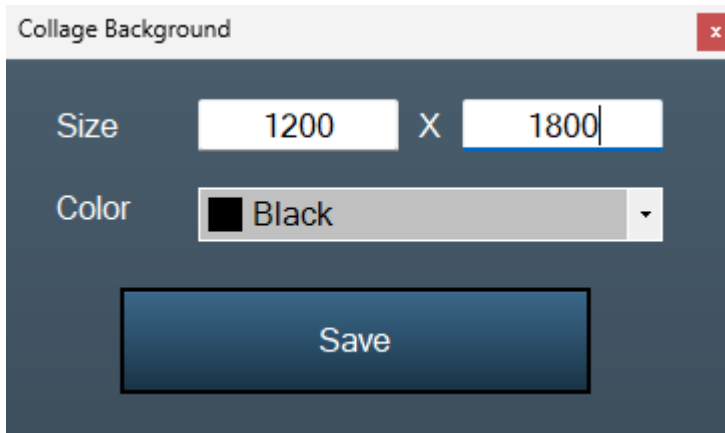
4. There are three buttons on top. Click the left button (QSC Sample Gallery) to load available sample file. Click the middle button to load .QSC template file. And the last one is for saving your collage settings to a .QSC file..



5. You can browse for base image or create a blank one (+ icon).

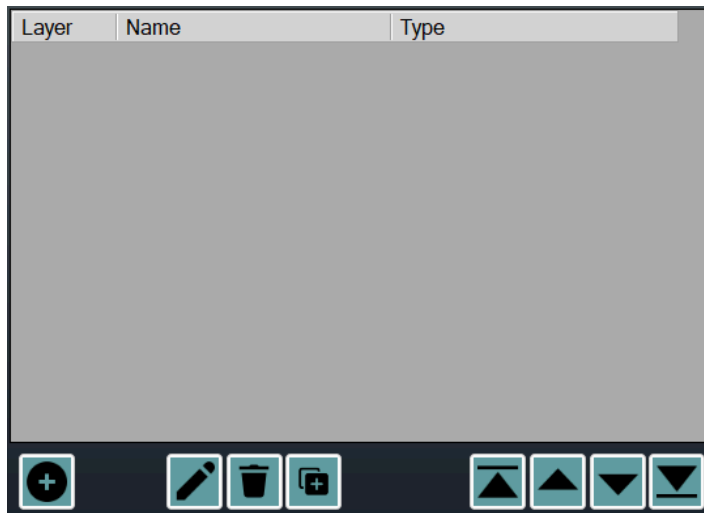


After clicking the + button, a window will appear:



Input your desired resolution, for example 1200x1800 pixels (2:3 aspect ratio).

Layers



There are several types of layer that you can choose, each with their own specific properties:

- Image File
- QSD File
- Plain Photo
- Faceswap (Non-GPU)
- Result From another layer
- Static Text
- User Input Text

QSD File layer:

Show Layer Name
 Show Layer Area Line

Layer Name: Layer_1_ICG
 Type: QSD File
 Size Mode: Fit
 Visibility: Show

QSD Settings
 Open QSD File:
 Create from Studio
 Input Image: Independent

Border Settings
 Use Border: No
 Size: 1
 Color: Black
 Position: Inside
 Corner Radius: 0

Save

Static image layer:

Show Layer Name
 Show Layer Area Line

Layer Name: Layer_1_ICG
 Type: Image File
 Size Mode: Fit
 Visibility: Show

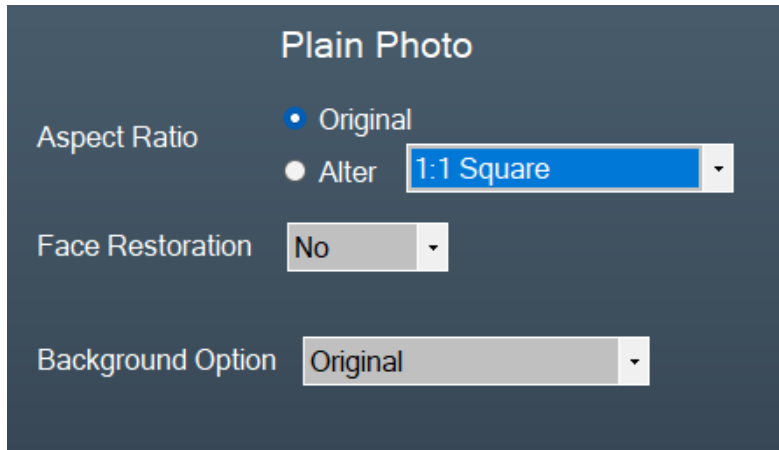
Open Image File:

Border Settings
 Use Border: No
 Size: 1
 Color: Black
 Position: Inside
 Corner Radius: 0

Save

Plain Photo layer:

Click on “Create” Button to open Plain Photo settings.



Plain Photo

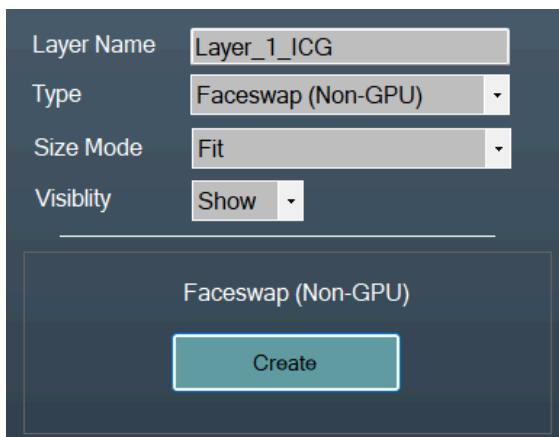
Aspect Ratio Original Alter 1:1 Square

Face Restoration No

Background Option Original

Faceswap (CPU processing):

Click on “Create” Button to open Faceswap settings.



Layer Name Layer_1_ICG

Type Faceswap (Non-GPU)

Size Mode Fit

Visibility Show

Faceswap (Non-GPU)

Create



Faceswap (Non-GPU)

Aspect Ratio Original Alter 1:1 Square

Face Restoration No

Gallery

File

Clipboard

Face Swap Order left-right

Face Index 0,1,2,3 x

Target Index 0,1,2,3 x

Save

Text layer:

Show Layer Name
 Show Layer Area Line

Layer Name: Layer_1_ICG
 Type: Static Text
 Text: Q-Booth AI Pro
 Visibility: Show

Font Settings
 Font: Arial
 Font Style: Regular
 Size: 92
 Color: Black
 R 0 G 0 B 0
 Alignment: Left

Border Settings
 Use Border: No
 Size: 1
 Color: Black
 R 0 G 0 B 0
 Position: Inside
 Corner Radius: 0

Save

Layer Name: Layer_1_ICG
 Type: User Input Text
 Text Title: Email
 Visibility: Show

Font Settings
 Font: Arial
 Font Style: Regular
 Size: 92
 Color: Black
 R 0 G 0 B 0
 Alignment: Left

Border Settings:

On each layer type, you can add and configure border.

Layer Name

Type

Size Mode

Visibility

Faceswap (Non-GPU)

Border Settings

Use Border

Size

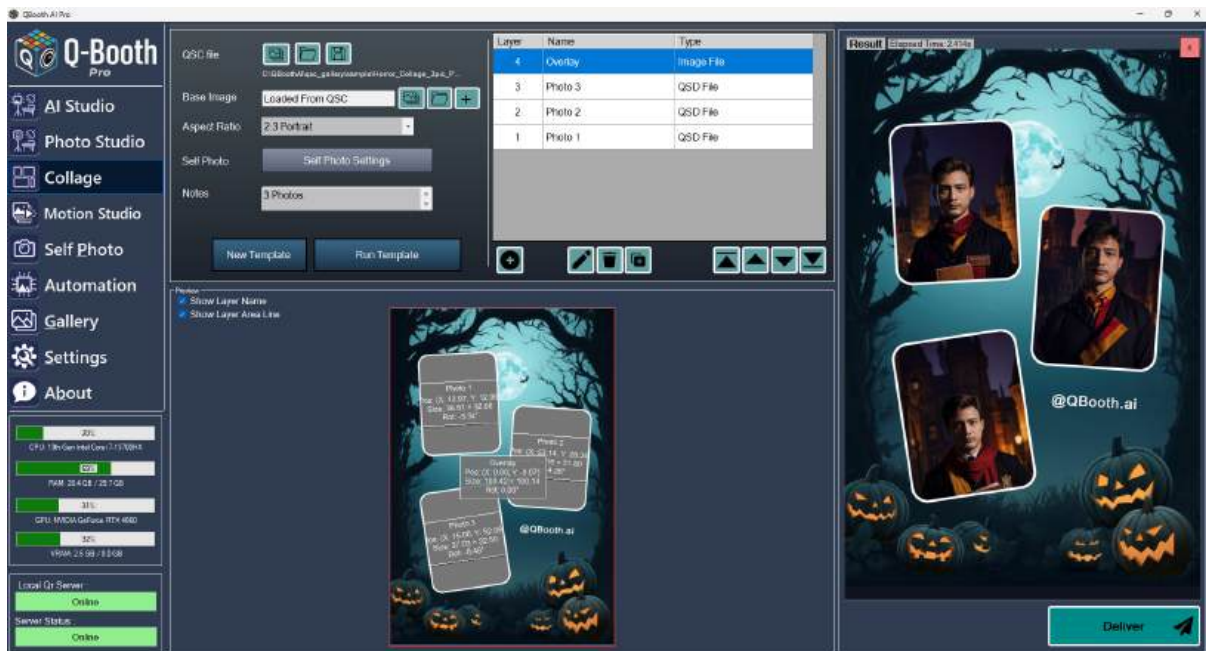
Color

R G B

Position

Corner Radius

Click **Run Template** to test-run the collage.

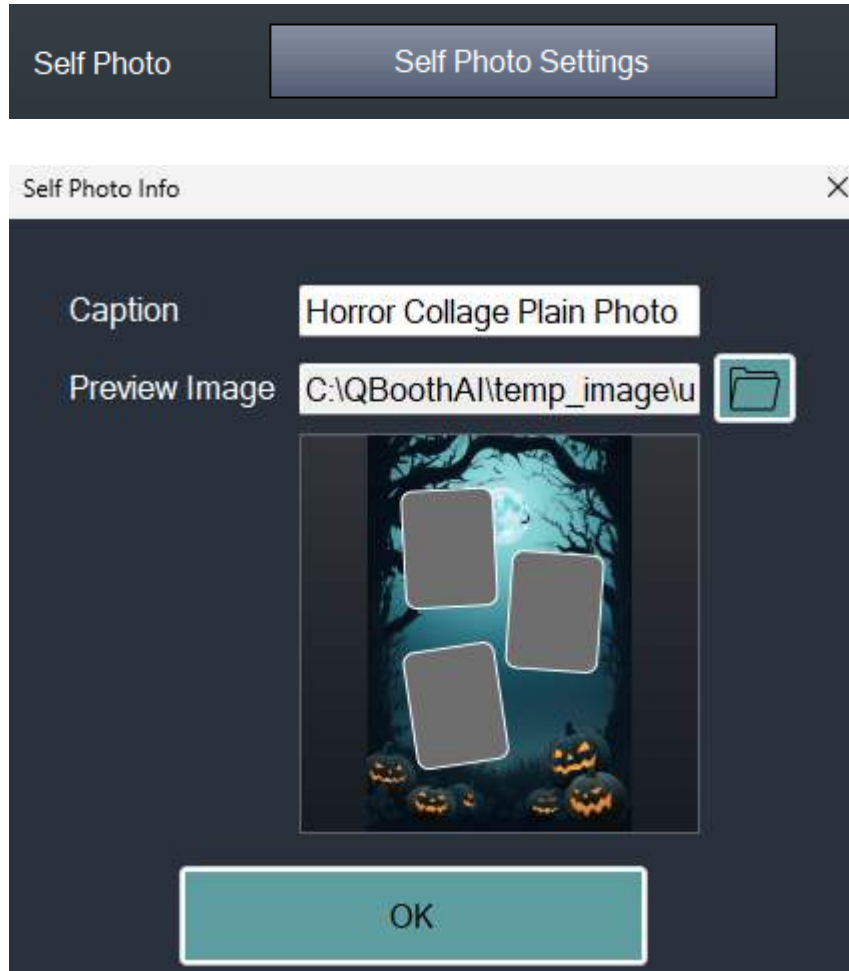


The screenshot shows the Q-Booth Pro interface with a Halloween-themed collage template. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation options like AI Studio, Photo Studio, Collage, Motion Studio, Self Photo, Automation, Gallery, Settings, and About. The main workspace displays a collage of three photos with a black border, set against a background of pumpkins and a full moon. A 'Run Template' button is visible at the bottom of the workspace. On the right, a 'Result' preview window shows the final collage with the text '@QBooth.ai' and a 'Deliver' button.

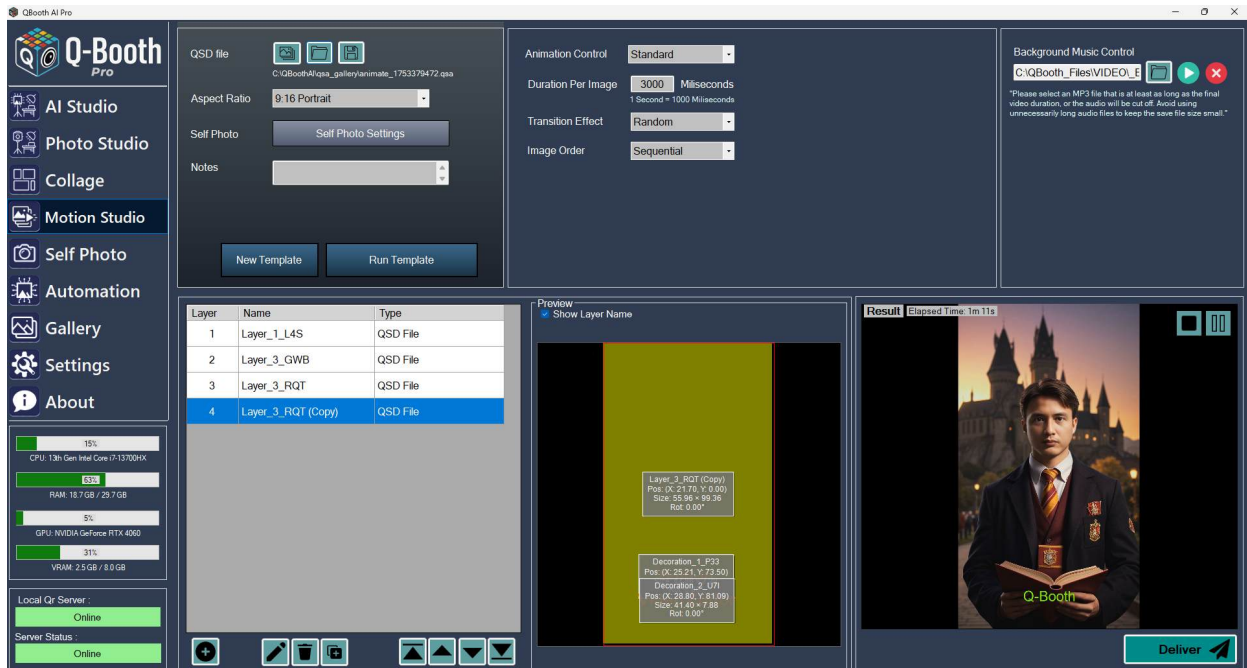
| Layer | Name | Type |
|-------|---------|------------|
| 4 | Overlay | Image File |
| 3 | Photo 3 | QSD File |
| 2 | Photo 2 | QSD File |
| 1 | Photo 1 | QSD File |

Settings for Self-Photo:

For easier loading/setting in Self-Photo module, you can set the Caption and Preview Image (thumbnail) here. So, when the QSC file loaded in Self-Photo, it will automatically use the Caption and Thumbnail you set.



F. Motion Studio



Motion Studio is used to generate animated MP4 videos from a sequence of images. It is commonly used to create slideshow-style highlights, cinematic reels, or AI-generated avatar transformations.

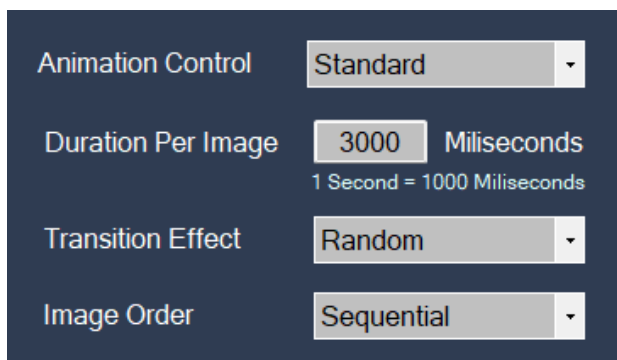
Overview

Motion Studio accepts still image frames and outputs a polished video complete with:

- Transition effects between frames
- Custom delay durations
- Optional background music
- High-resolution export (up to 1080p)

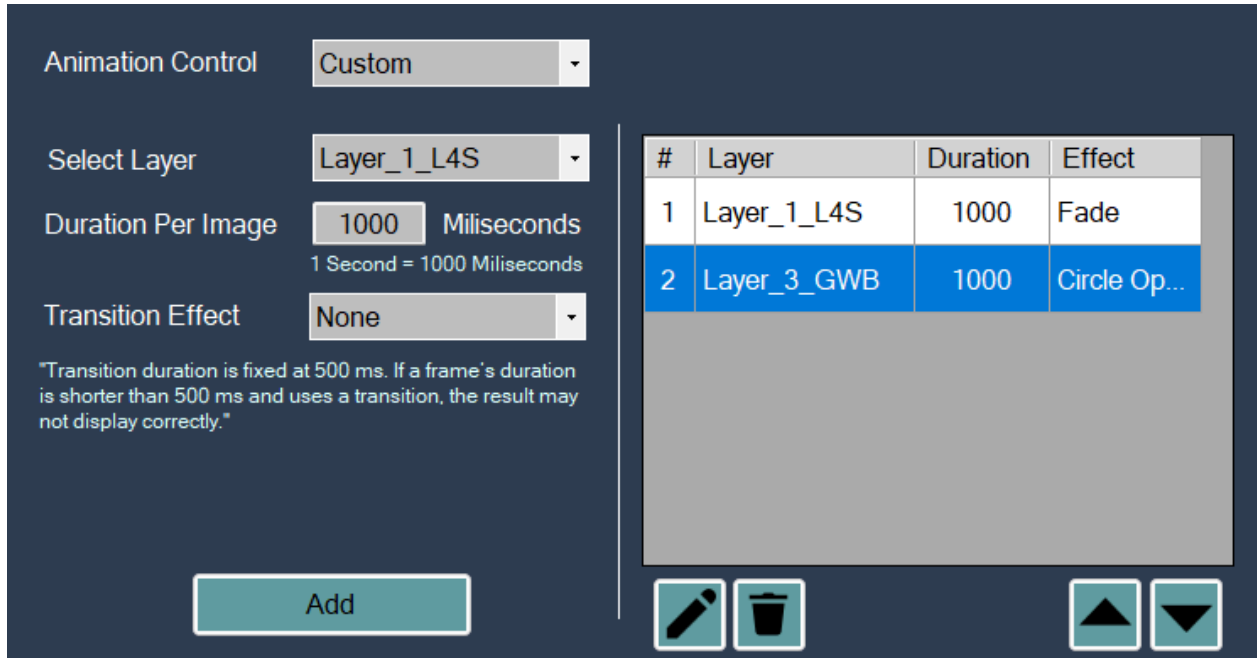
Basic Operation in Motion Studio

To begin, from the Q-Booth main screen, choose **Motion Studio**.



You can set random transition effects or define different transition effect for each image. Each frame has three editable parameters:

- **Transition Effect:** Choose from fade, slide, pixelize, radial, circle, and others.
- **Image Duration:** in milliseconds.



Animation Control: Custom

Select Layer: Layer_1_L4S

Duration Per Image: 1000 Milliseconds
1 Second = 1000 Milliseconds

Transition Effect: None

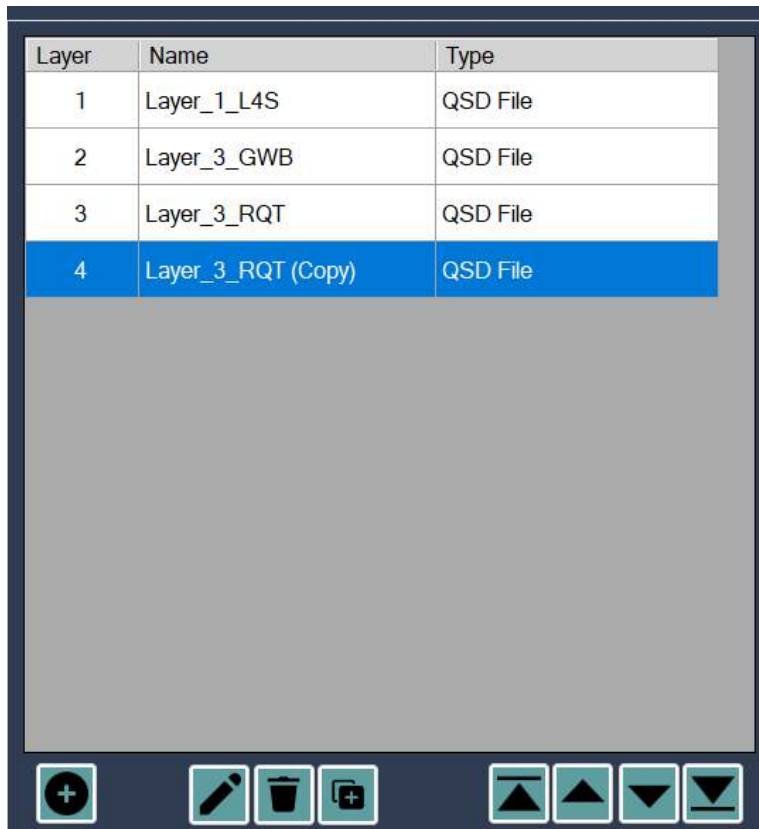
Transition duration is fixed at 500 ms. If a frame's duration is shorter than 500 ms and uses a transition, the result may not display correctly.

| # | Layer | Duration | Effect |
|---|-------------|----------|--------------|
| 1 | Layer_1_L4S | 1000 | Fade |
| 2 | Layer_3_GWB | 1000 | Circle Op... |

Buttons: Add, Edit, Delete, Up, Down

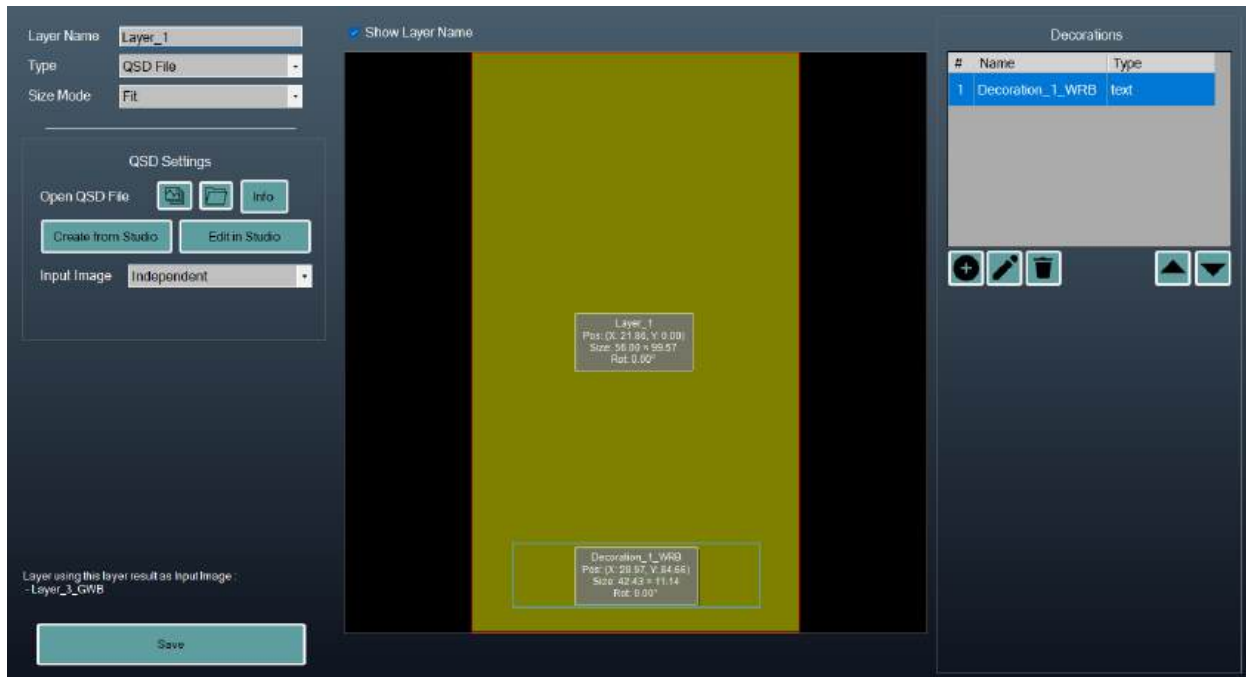
Image Sequence:

Set the image sequence here, similar to setting up layers in Collage.



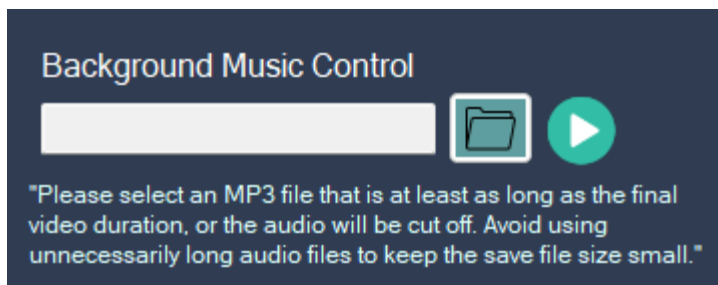
| Layer | Name | Type |
|-------|--------------------|----------|
| 1 | Layer_1_L4S | QSD File |
| 2 | Layer_3_GWB | QSD File |
| 3 | Layer_3_RQT | QSD File |
| 4 | Layer_3_RQT (Copy) | QSD File |

Buttons: +, Edit, Delete, Add, Up, Down



Adding Background Music

- Click **Browse** button to select an audio file.
- Ensure the audio file is longer than the total video duration; excess length will be trimmed.
- Audio is embedded as base64; avoid large files to prevent bloated output size.



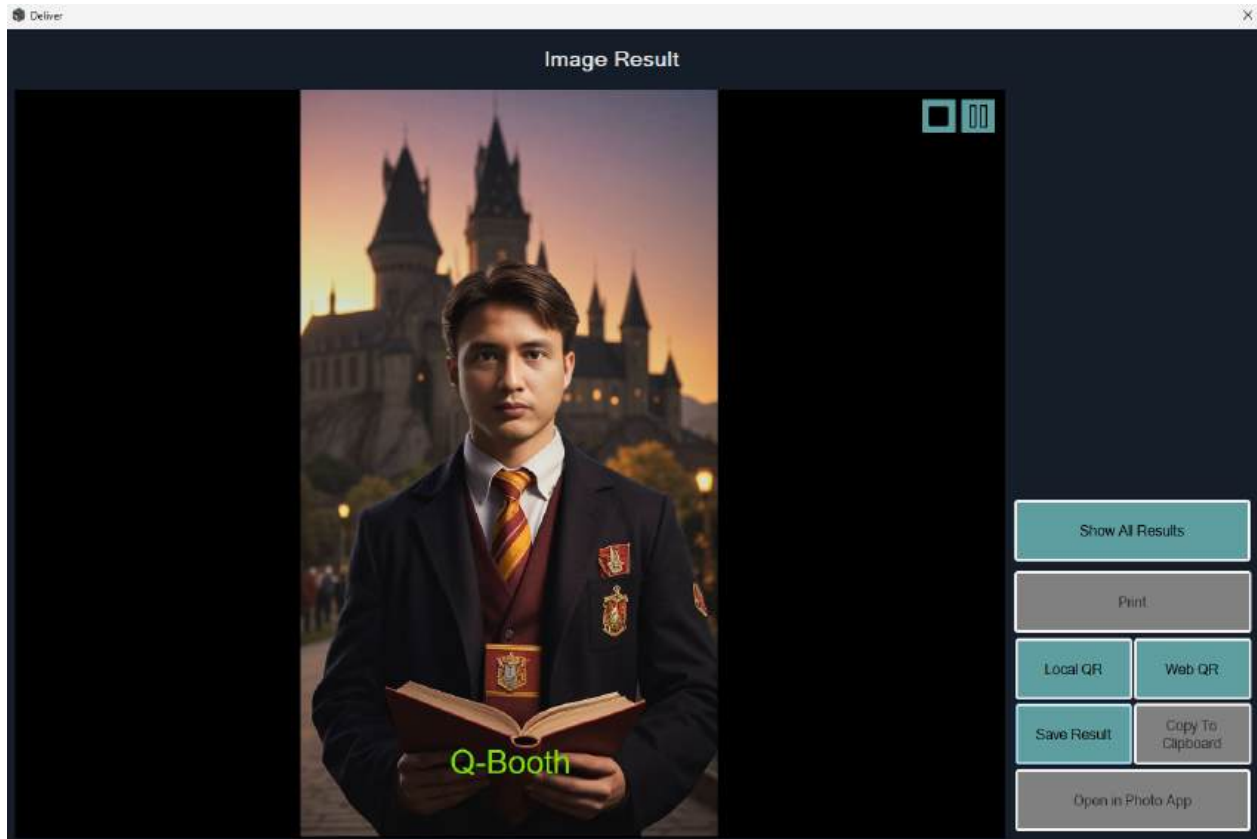
Generating the Video

Click **Run Template** to start rendering the test-run:

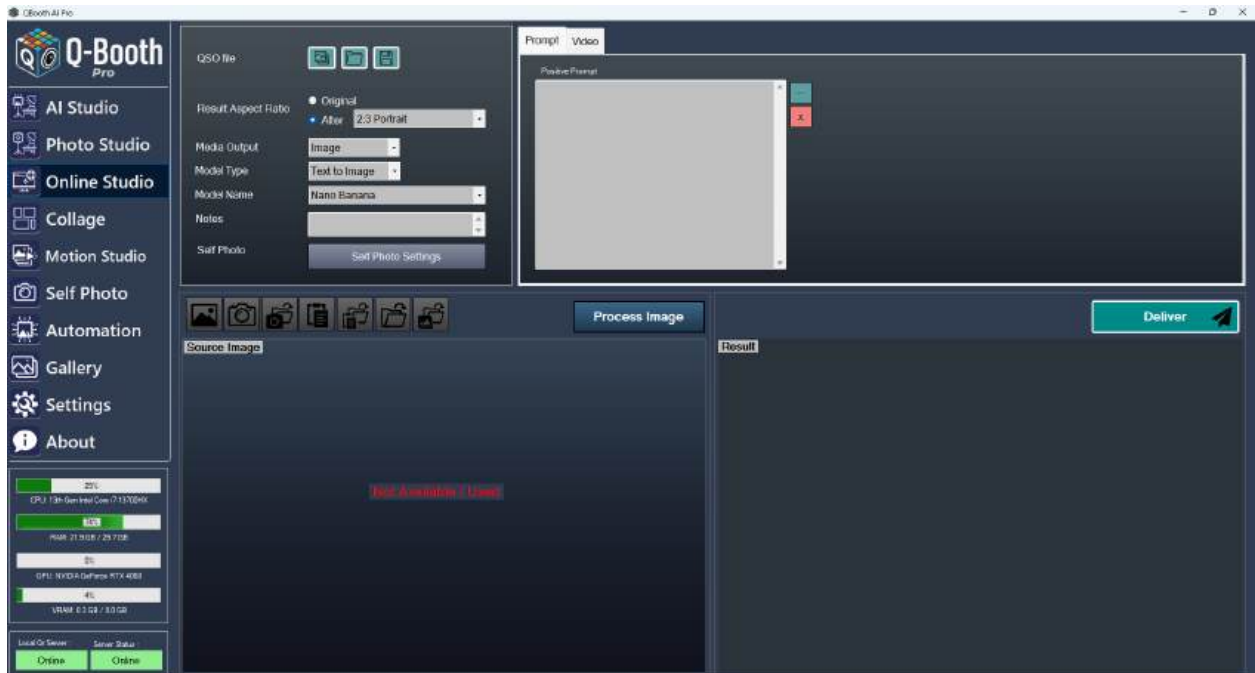
1. Q-Booth will segment the frame list based on transition types.
2. Each segment is processed individually.
3. Segments are stitched together into a single **.mp4** file.
4. The result is saved in the output directory, and a preview is shown.

Output & Sharing

- Output is saved in **.mp4** format.
- Compatible with Q-Booth's QR Share module, or can be shared via FTP/Cloud.
- Videos can be shown on preview kiosks or uploaded to client galleries.



G. Online Studio



The **Online Studio** module in Q-Booth allows you to generate AI images and videos using **cloud-based models** through the **Fal.AI API**. This is useful if:

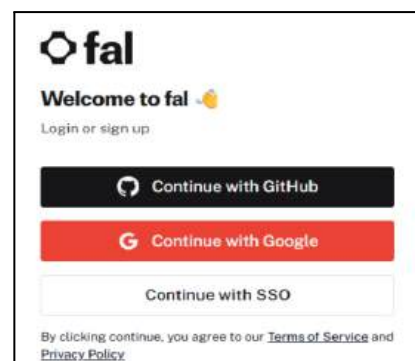
- Your local GPU is not strong enough for AI generation.
- You want to use advanced online-only models such as **Flux**, **Seedream**, **Kling**, or **Google Nano-Banana**.
- You need fast, scalable rendering during events.

🔑 Requirements

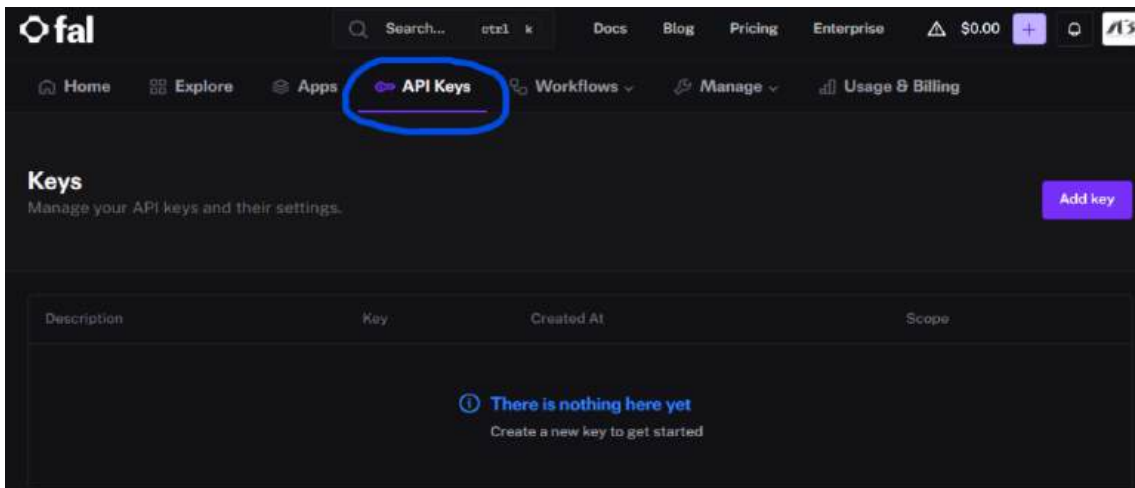
1. **Q-Booth Faceswap or Pro License.**
2. **Stable internet connection.**
3. **Fal.AI account and API key.**

🔧 Getting a Fal.AI API Key

1. Go to <https://fal.ai> and click **Login**.
 - You may log in with **Google**, **GitHub**, or **SSO**.
 - For simple access, use your **Google account**.
2. Once logged in, click **API Keys** from the dashboard menu.



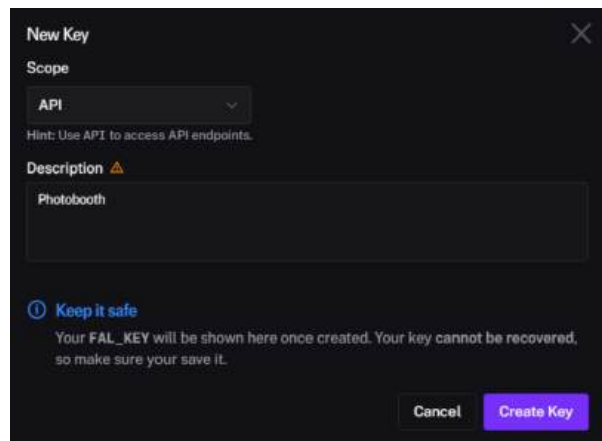
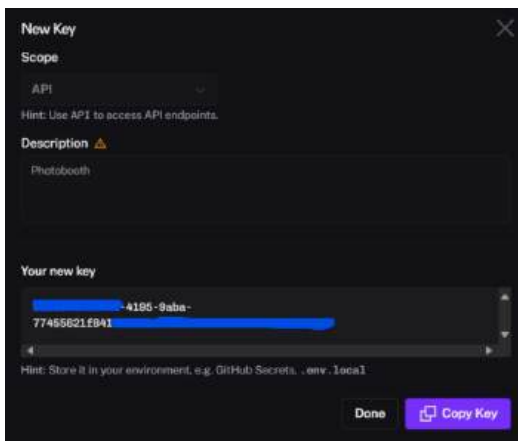
3. Click **Add Key**.



- Enter a description (e.g., *Q-Booth Online Studio*).
- Click **Create Key**.

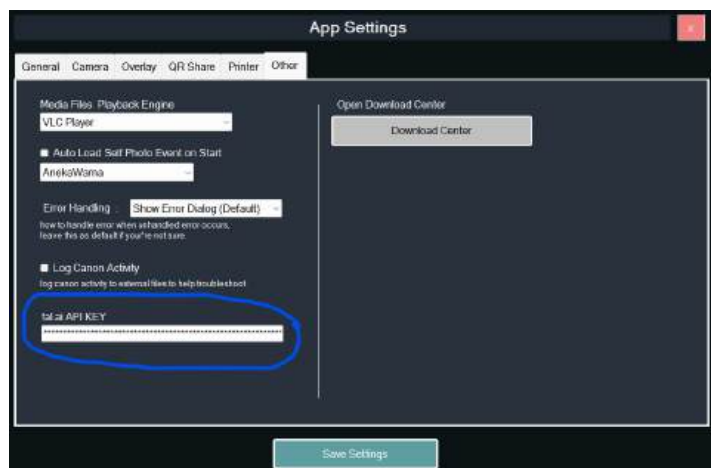
4. Copy the generated API key and save it securely.

⚠ Note: You cannot retrieve the same key again once the window is closed.



 **Inputting the API Key into Q-Booth**

1. Open **Settings** → **Other**.
2. Locate the field **Fal.AI API Key**.
3. Paste your copied key into the field.
4. Click **Save Settings**.
5. Restart Q-Booth to activate the API connection.

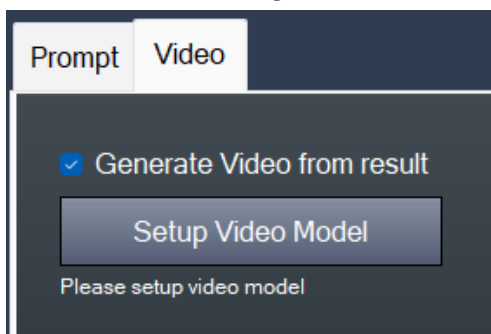


Generating Images with Online Studio

1. Open **Online Studio** from the left panel.
2. Configure options:
 - **Result Aspect Ratio** → *Original* or *Alter* (choose preset ratios such as 2:3, 9:16, 1:1).
 - **Media Output** → *Image*.
 - **Model Type** → *Text to Image* or *Image to Image*.
 - **Model Name** → choose from models such as *Nano Banana*, *Flux Schnell*, *Flux Kontext*, *Seedream*.
3. Write a **Prompt** (e.g., “studio portrait of a smiling couple, wedding theme, cinematic lighting”).
4. Click **Process Image**.
5. Preview results in the **Result panel**.
6. Use **Deliver** to save, print, or share via QR code.

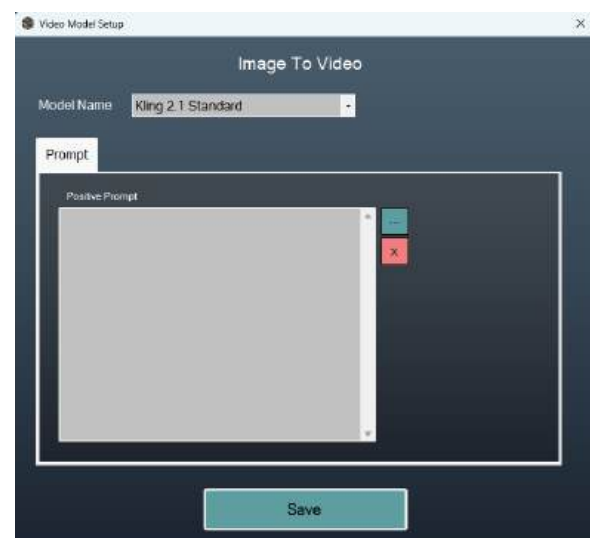
Generating Videos with Online Studio

1. In Online Studio, go to the **Video Tab**.



2. Enable **Generate Video from Result**.
3. Click **Setup Video Model**.


- Choose a model (e.g., *Kling 2.5 Turbo Pro*, *Seedance V1 Pro*).
- Enter your **Prompt** (e.g., “cinematic camera zoom, smooth motion”).
- Save settings.



4. After generating an image, Q-Booth will automatically process it into a video.
 5. Export results as **MP4**.
-

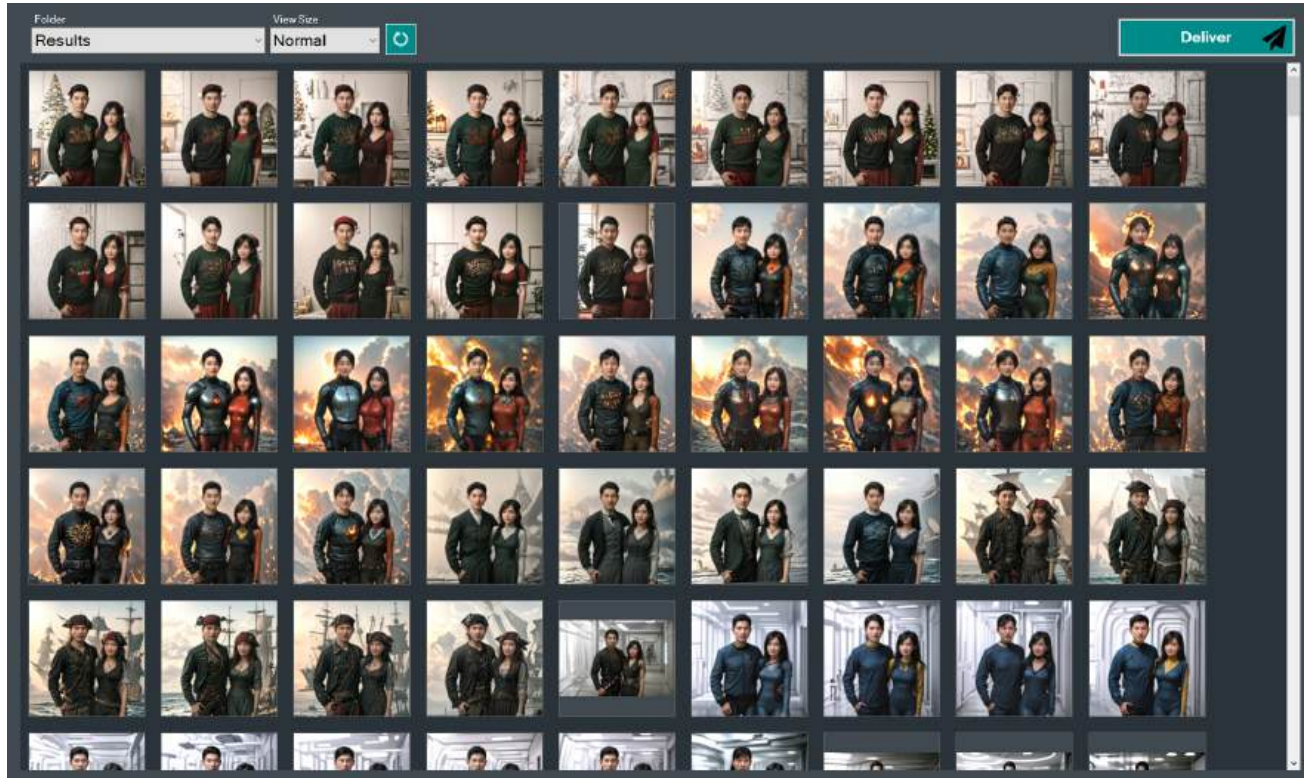
Deliver Options

- **Save File** → Store images/videos locally.
 - **Print Output** → If connected to a printer.
 - **QR Sharing** → Share results instantly via Local QR, FTP, or Q-Booth Cloud.
-

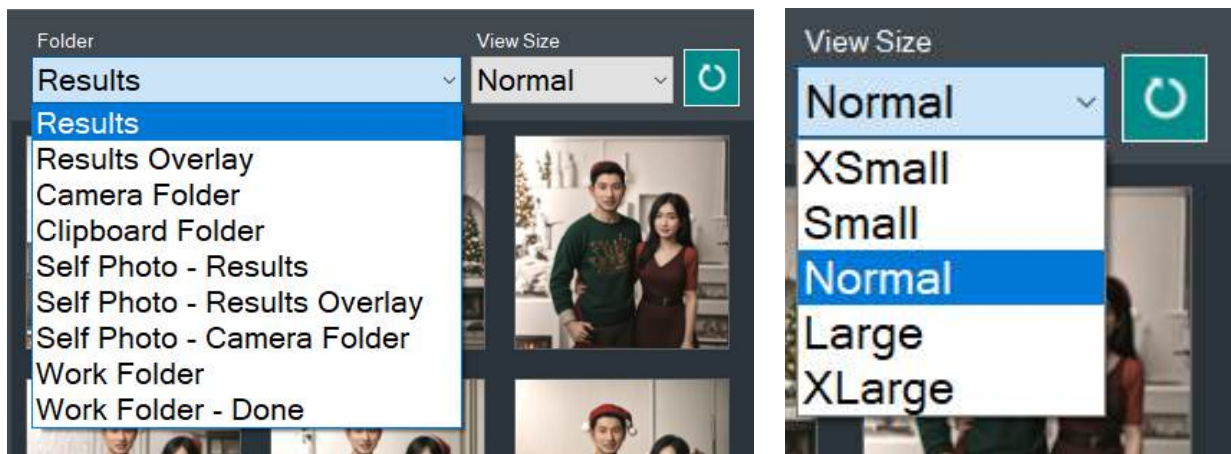
 With **Online Studio + Fal.AI integration**, Q-Booth gives you the flexibility to combine **local GPU rendering** with **powerful cloud-based AI models**, ensuring professional results in any environment.

H. Gallery

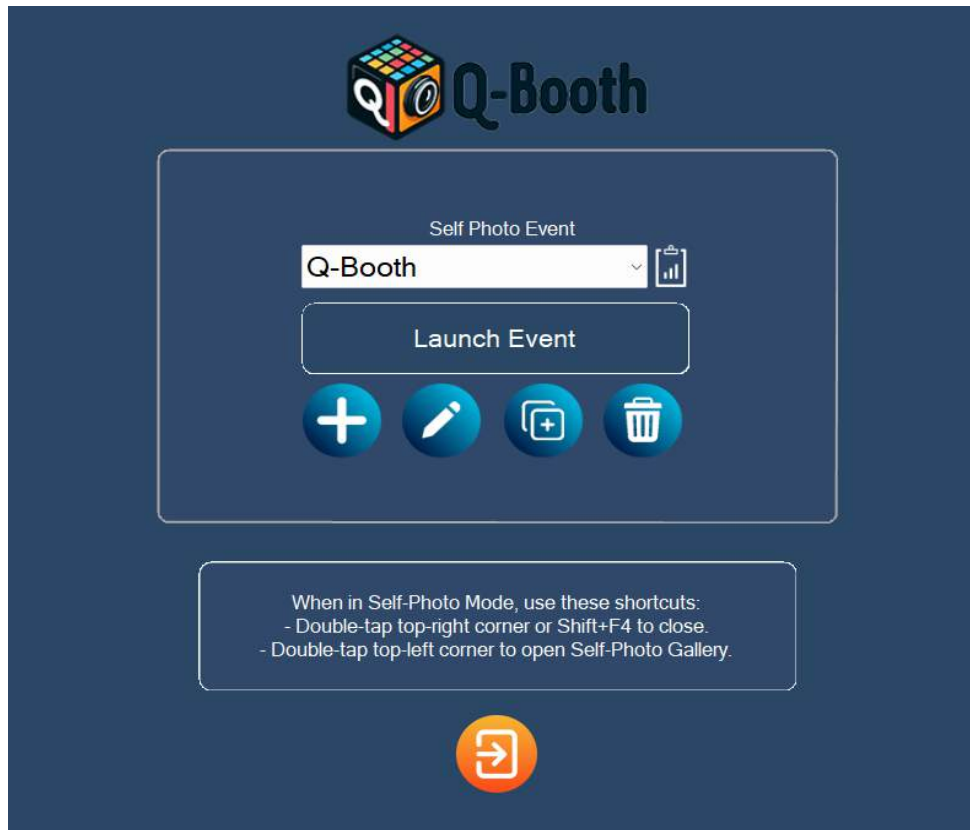
If you want to see all the images, you can go to Gallery. This contains image browser for the result images, as well as the source images (camera, clipboard, work folder, etc).



You can select the folder and thumbnail size.



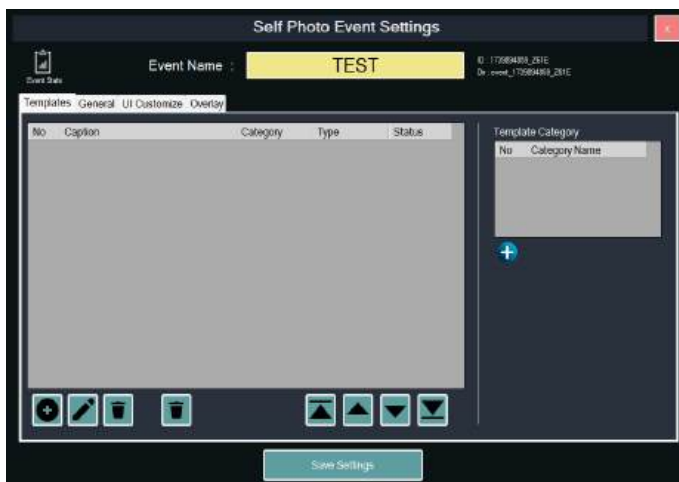
I. Self-Photo



The Self-Photo feature in QBooth allows users to take photos of themselves using a connected camera. This section will guide you through setting up and using the Self-Photo feature effectively.

Things to check before running Self-Photo:

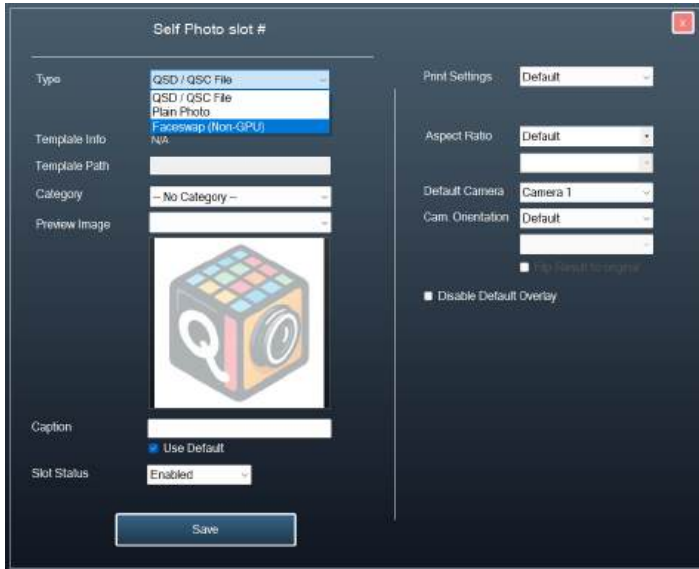
- Ensure your camera is properly configured for tethering and liveview (refer to the camera-specific instructions in the G section).
- Ensure that you already setup the template slots in Self-Photo.



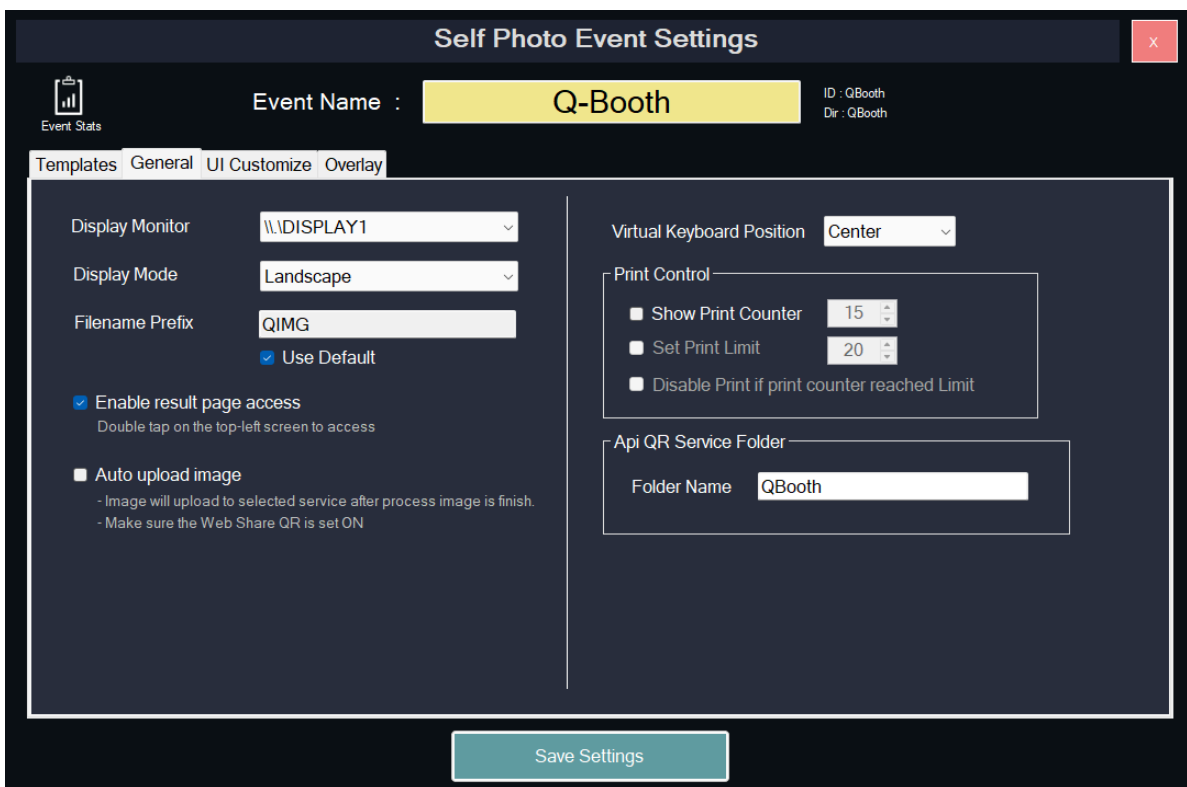
Click **Plus button** to add new event and click the Pencil button to edit existing event.

On **Templates tab**, you can configure the slots for the Self-Photo session. Click on Add Slot for adding a new slot.

Select the QSD file that you save from the AI Studio interface, you can give a custom preview image and caption.



You can also setup the Plain Photo and Faceswap directly without using QSD file.



General Tab

This tab configures basic event-level settings for Self Photo mode, affecting display, printing, filenames, and upload behavior.

Display Configuration

► Display Monitor

Dropdown to choose which screen to show the user interface (UI).

► Display Mode

- Landscape or Portrait depending on your screen orientation/setup.

Filename Prefix

- Field: e.g., QIMG
- All processed images will be saved with this prefix.
- When “Use Default” is checked, it uses the default Q-Booth naming logic.

Enable Result Page Access

- When enabled, users can double-tap the top-left screen during self-photo session to access the result page manually.
- Useful for quick access in non-automated workflows.

Auto Upload Image

- When enabled:
 - Images are automatically uploaded to the Web Share QR service after processing.
 - Note: Requires that Web Share QR option is enabled in related settings.

Virtual Keyboard Position

- Defines where the on-screen keyboard appears during user input:
 - Options: Center, Top, Bottom, etc.
- Use Center for fullscreen kiosks or touch-friendly layouts.

Print Control Options

► Show Print Counter

- Displays how many times the current session has printed.

► Set Print Limit

- Allows setting a maximum number of prints for the session (e.g., 20).

► Disable Print if Limit Reached

- When checked, disables printing automatically once the print count reaches the set limit.

API QR Service Folder

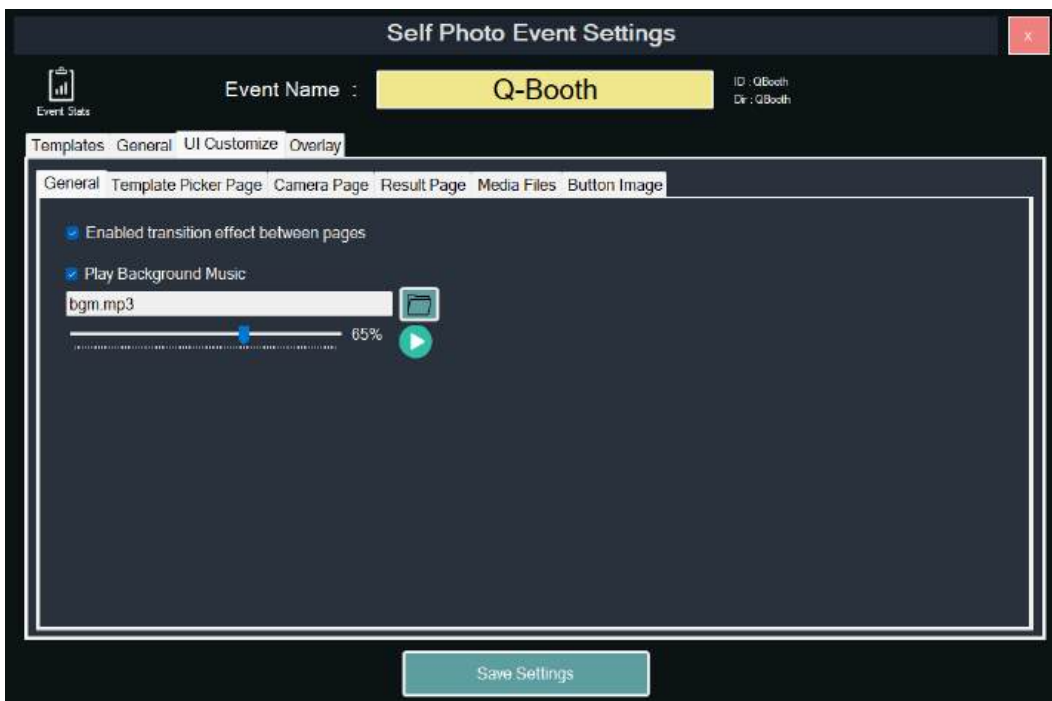
► Folder Name


- Defines which subfolder will be used to serve QR-based sharing content via the local QR server.
- Must match folder monitored by the API/web module.

Self Photo Event Settings

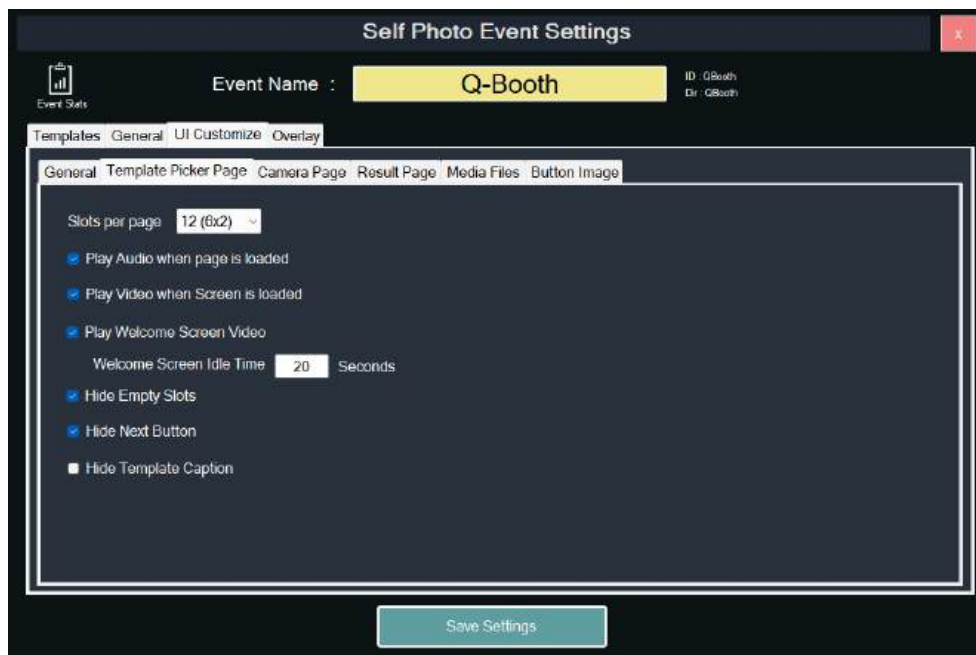
This section controls the behavior, appearance, audio-visual effects, button graphics, and activity statistics of a self-photo event.

1 UI Customize > General Tab



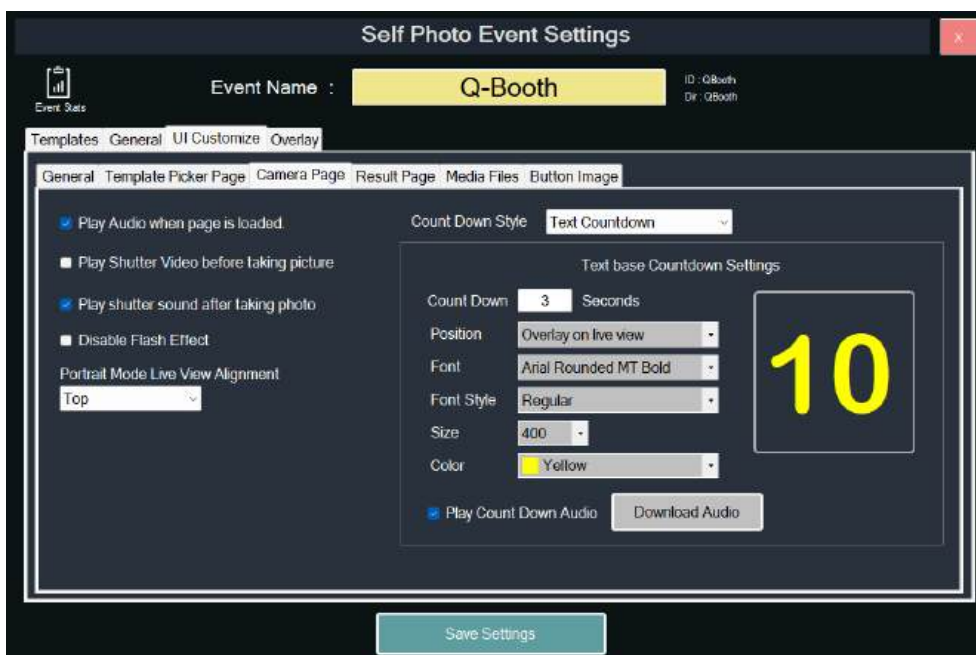
- **Enabled transition effect between pages**
Adds smooth page animations during navigation.
- **Play Background Music**
Loops a background audio file (for example, `bgm.mp3`).
 - Use folder icon to choose file.
 - Adjust volume (0–100%).
 -  button previews the audio.

2) UI Customize > Template Picker Page



- **Slots per page**
Determines how many template thumbnails to display. E.g., 12 (6x2).
- **Play Audio / Video when this page is loaded**
Allows audio and video intro when entering template selection.
- **Play Welcome Screen Video**
Plays a video when idle. Idle time is defined by:
 - Welcome Screen Idle Time (e.g., 20s)
- **Hide Empty Slots / Next Button / Template Caption**
Fine-tunes UI to reduce clutter or streamline template presentation.

3) UI Customize > Camera Page

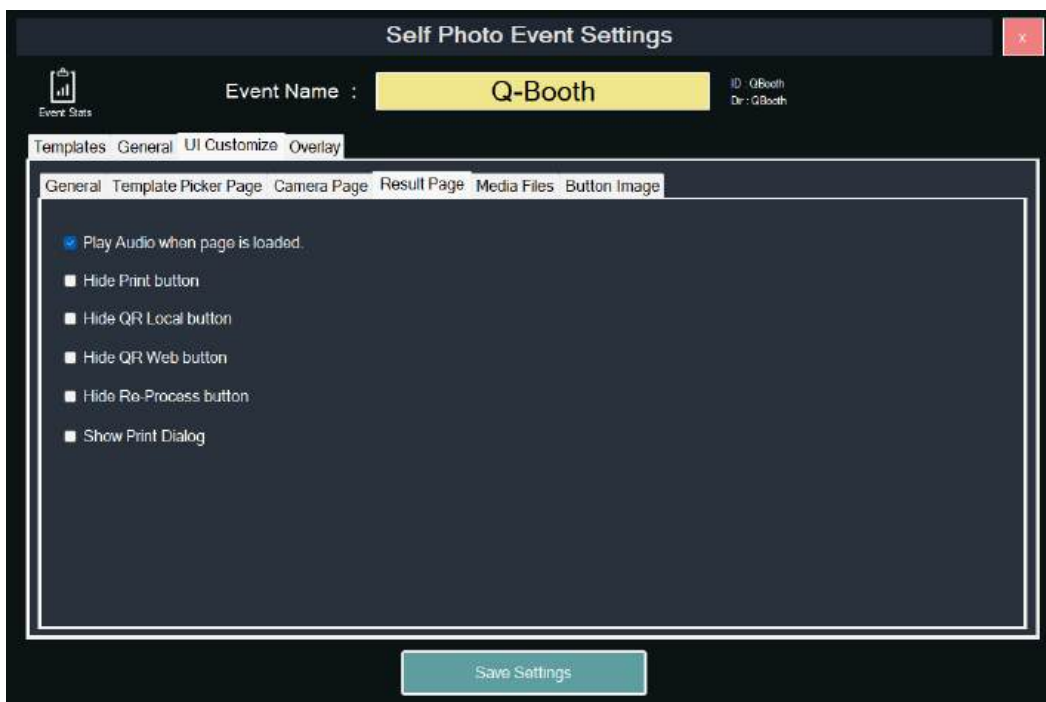


- **Play Audio:** Audio cue when this page is loaded.
- **Play Shutter Video / Disable Flash**
Toggle shutter animation or physical flash effect.
- **Play Shutter Sound:** Plays a click sound after photo is taken.
- **Portrait Mode Live View Alignment:** Top, Center, or Bottom alignment for vertical screens.

Countdown Style

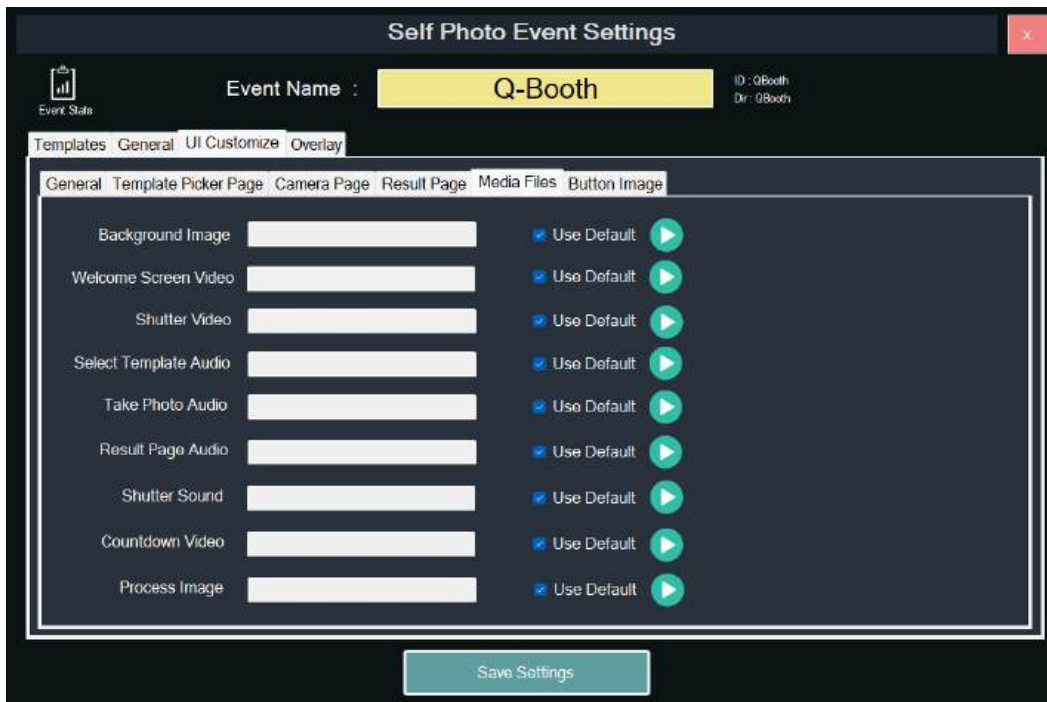
- Type: **Text Countdown** or **Video File**
- Countdown: how many seconds
- Position: Overlaid on live view
- Font, Style, Size, and Color customizable
- Play Count Down Audio — with audio selection support.

4 UI Customize > Result Page



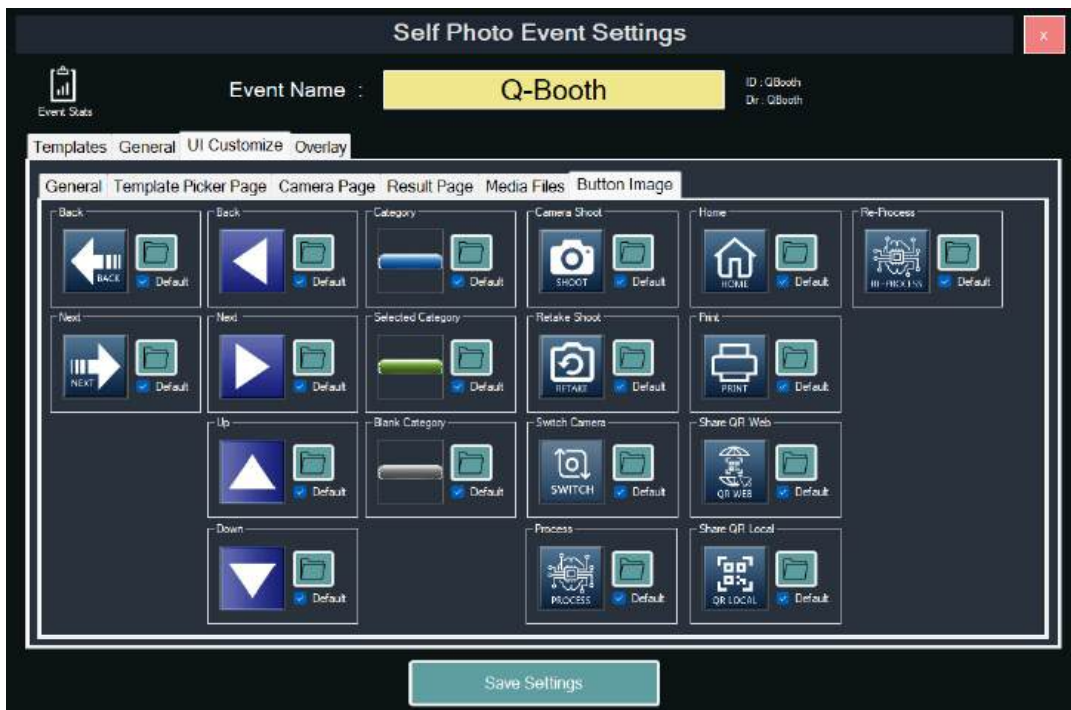
- **Play Audio** when page is loaded
- **Hide Print / QR / Re-Process Buttons**
Hide unused features for kiosk simplicity.
- **Show Print Dialog** forces print dialog to appear.

5) UI Customize > Media Files



Set custom multimedia for Background image, Welcome screen video, Shutter video, etc.

6) UI Customize > Button Image



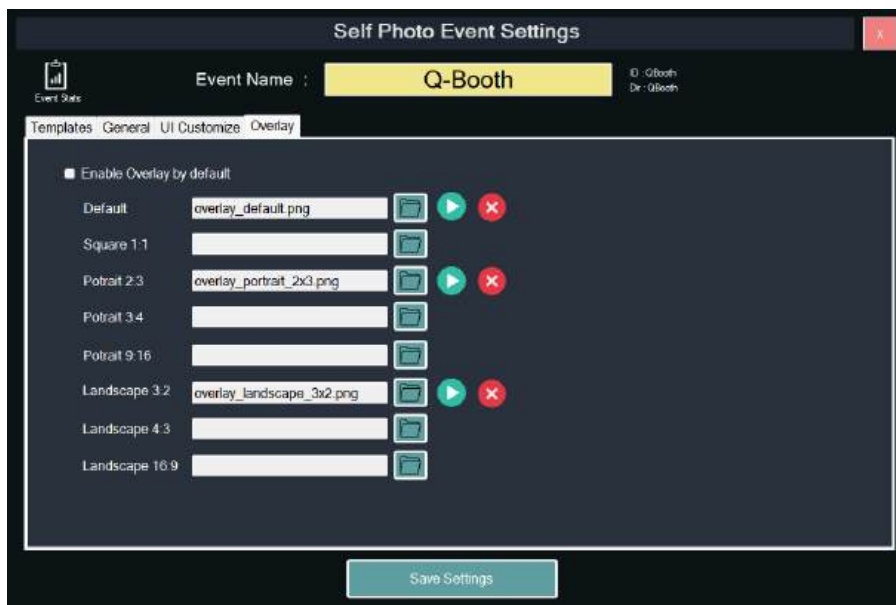
Customize UI button appearance:

- Each button (Back, Next, Shoot, Home, Re-Process, etc.) can be replaced with custom PNGs.
- Default toggle reverts to standard icon.
- Folder icon used to select replacement.

Covers both navigation and control buttons:

- Navigation: Back, Next, Up, Down
- Camera Actions: Shoot, Retake, Switch
- Sharing: QR Web, QR Local
- Print & Process flow

7 UI Customize > Overlay



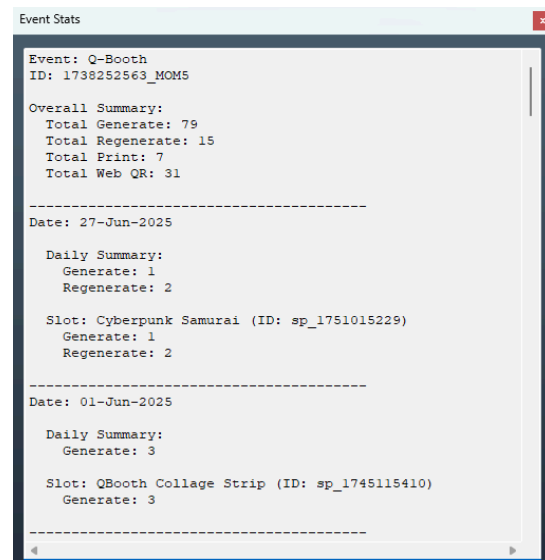
Event Stats (Small Button On the Right Side of Event List)

Summarizes all event activity:

- Overall Summary:
 - Total generated, regenerated, printed, and QR shared images.
- Daily Summary (per date):
 - Breakdown of generation/regeneration counts
 - Lists slots used and template ID per action.

Useful for:

- Event performance tracking
- Print quota validation

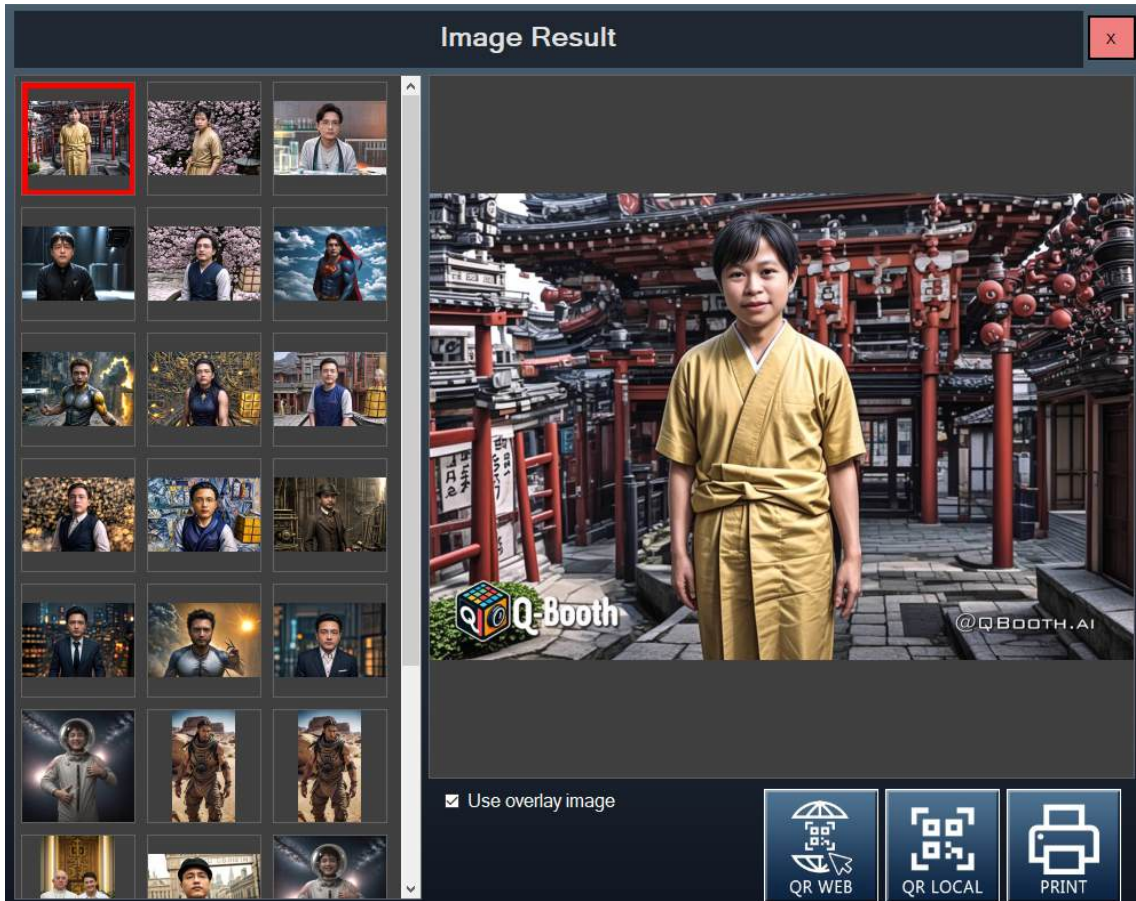


When all set, launch the event. You will see the Self-Photo interface with the slots.



To open the generated results, you can double-tap on the top-left corner of the screen to open mini-gallery window.

To exit the Self-Photo interface, double-tap on top-right corner area of the screen or press **Shift + F4**.



J. Automation

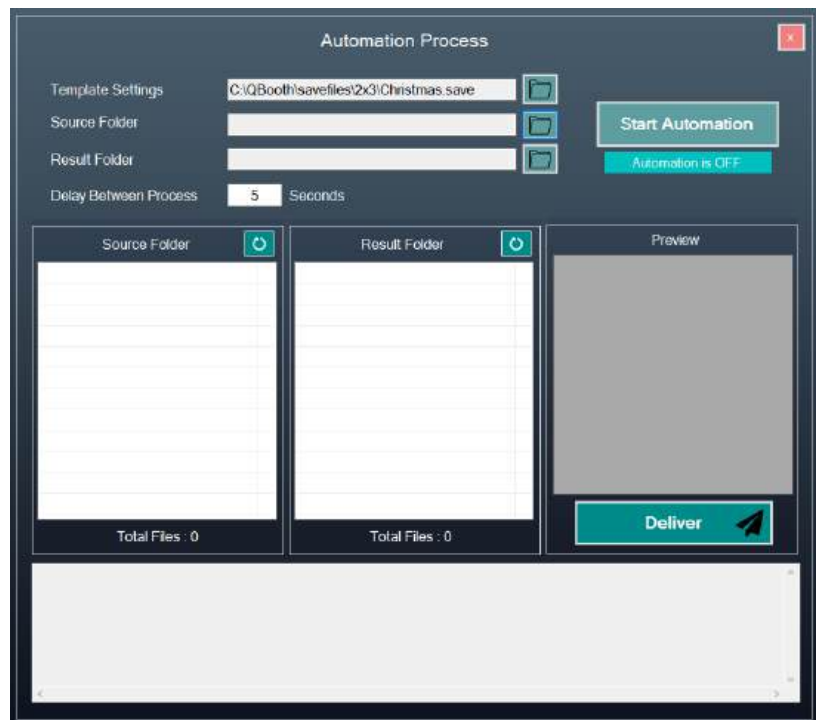
Automation in QBooth, our AI photobooth software, allows you to batch process multiple images with ease. It Lets you apply the same settings to many photos automatically, saving time and ensuring consistency. Here’s a quick guide to get you started:

1. Setting Up Automation

- Select Template Settings (.save) File:
 - Choose the .save file from AI Studio that contains your desired settings.
- Source and Result Folders:
 - **Source Folder:** Enter the path where your original images are stored.
 - **Result Folder:** Enter the path where processed images will be saved.
- Delay Between Processes:
 - Set a delay (in seconds) between processing each image to manage system load.

2. Running Automation

- Click Start Automation to begin processing images in the source folder using the selected template settings. Processed images will be saved to the result folder.
- Click Stop Automation to halt the batch processing at any time.

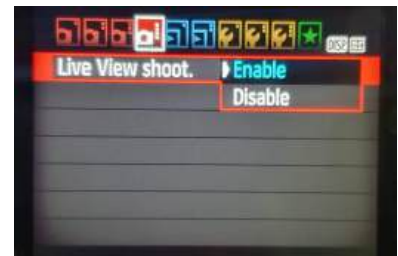


K. Camera Operation

Connecting Canon Camera to Q-Booth

For those using Canon cameras, here are a few extra tips to ensure smooth operation:

- Ensure the EOS Utility software (or any other software using Canon SDK) is not connected to the camera.
- Make sure the camera has an **SD card inserted**.
- Set Live View to ENABLE.
- Adjust the aspect ratio on the camera to 3:2.
- Use good quality USB cable.
- Set the camera to Manual (M) mode.



These settings will allow Q-Booth to use Canon cameras in liveview mode and take pictures and download it directly to cam_output folder.

For some Canon cameras (for example, Canon 7D), there is a button that you must set:

3. Set the < Live View shooting/Movie shooting > switch to <  >.



4. Press the < START / STOP > button to display the Live View image.



Connecting to Cameras Beyond Supported Canon Cameras via Tethering Software

QBooth is designed to seamlessly connect with most Canon cameras from recent years. If your camera isn't directly supported, don't worry, there's still a way to make it work. Follow these steps:

1. **Initial Setup:** Launch QBooth, navigate to settings, and take note of the work_folder directory.

2. **Connect Your Camera:** Use a USB cable to connect your camera to your computer.
3. **Tethering Software:** Open the software that came with your camera and set it up to tether to your laptop, ensuring that pictures are downloaded to the same data folder used by QBooth (Settings > Work Folder). Alternatively, you can use Adobe Lightroom, Canon EOS Utility, or other compatible tethering software.

Specific Camera Instructions:

- **Canon Cameras:** If your Canon camera isn't directly supported, you can use the EOS Utility, which is free software provided by Canon. Follow the setup instructions to connect your camera to your laptop. Ensure the Destination Folder is the same as the Data Folder in QBooth.
- **Pentax Cameras:** Pentax users can use third-party free software like PK_Tether or Pentax Remote Assistant. Set the Destination Folder to match the Data Folder in QBooth.
- **Sony Cameras:** Sony users with cameras compatible with Remote Camera Control (Part of Sony Imaging Edge) can use this software to download pictures to QBooth's Data Folder.
- **Nikon Cameras:** For Nikon users, NX Tether is a great option. It's a free, easy-to-use software that allows you to tether your Nikon camera to a computer, either wirelessly or via a wired connection.
- **Fujifilm Cameras:** Fujifilm users can utilize Fujifilm X Acquire. This software allows you to connect your camera via USB or Wi-Fi and automatically download photos to a specified folder as they are taken.
- **Olympus Cameras:** For Olympus cameras, OM Capture is the go-to tethering application. It connects compatible OM SYSTEM (Olympus) products to a computer, allowing you to control the shutter release, camera settings, and photo transfer either from the camera or the computer.
- **Lumix Cameras:** Lumix users can rely on LUMIX Tether. This software allows you to control various camera settings and record remotely, saving images directly to your PC.

Note: By default, the Data Folder is set to **<QBooth Folder>\work_folder**

Q-Booth will now read and process the images in that directory.

Limitations:

When using third-party software, QBooth won't be able to communicate directly with your camera, meaning you won't be able to use direct liveview from the camera to Q-Booth. If you want liveview with those cameras, you can try connecting them as webcam, using USB HDMI Capture device. You can still trigger the camera using the shutter button or a camera remote.

Canon DSLR Cameras:

- Canon EOS R7, R8, R10, R50 (v7)
- Canon EOS R6 Mark II (v7)
- Canon R100 (v7)
- Canon M50 Mark II/Kiss M II
- Canon EOS-1D X Mark III
- Canon EOS R6
- Canon EOS R5
- Canon EOS RP
- Canon EOS Ra
- Canon EOS R
- Canon EOS M6 Mark II
- Canon EOS 1D C
- Canon EOS-1D X Mark II
- Canon EOS-1D Mark III / EOS 1D X
- Canon EOS-1Ds Mark III
- Canon EOS-1D Mark IV
- Canon EOS 5D Mark II/Mark III, IV
- Canon EOS 5DS, 5DS R
- Canon EOS 6D Mark II
- Canon EOS 6D
- Canon EOS 7D / 7D Mark II
- Canon EOS 80D
- Canon EOS 70D
- Canon EOS 77D
- Canon EOS 90D
- Canon EOS 60D/60Da, 50D, 40D* (See note below)
- Canon EOS Rebel T8i / 850D / Kiss X10i
- Canon EOS Rebel SL3 / EOS 250D / Kiss X10 / EOS 200D Mark II
- Canon EOS Rebel T7i / 800D / Kiss X9i
- Canon EOS Rebel SL2 / 200D / Kiss X9
- Canon EOS Rebel SL3 / 250D / 200D II
- Canon EOS Rebel T6s / 760D / 8000D
- Canon EOS Rebel T6i / 750D / Kiss X8i
- Canon EOS Rebel T6 / 1300D / Kiss X8
- Canon EOS Rebel T5 / 1200d / Kiss X7
- Canon EOS Rebel T4i / 650d / Kiss X6i
- Canon EOS Rebel T3i / 600d / Kiss X5
- Canon EOS Rebel T3 / 1100d / Kiss X50
- Canon EOS Rebel XS / 1000D / Kiss F
- Canon EOS Rebel T2i / 550D / Kiss X4
- Canon EOS 9000D / EOS 77D
- Canon EOS M50 / EOS Kiss M
- Canon EOS T100 / 4000D / 3000D
- Canon PowerShot SX70 HS

The following cameras will work but are not recommended for professional use as they have been found not to be reliable:

- Canon EOS T7 / 2000D / 1500D / Kiss X90 - Not recommended for professional use as the camera overheats.
- Canon EOS Rebel T1i / 500D / Kiss X3
- Canon EOS Rebel XSi / 450D
- Canon EOS 400D/Rebel XTi (does not support Live View)
- Canon EOS 100D / SL1 (Has occasional hang-up issues caused by the camera).
- Canon PowerShot G7X Mark III (No AC adapter available).
- Canon PowerShot G5X Mark II (Customer reported as not working).
- Canon EOS Rebel T5i / 700D / Kiss X7i (Live View is lagging)
- Canon EOS 60D/60Da, EOS 50D, EOS 40D, EOS T3, and other Canon DSLR cameras older than 2013 cannot set manual camera settings while recording video. Video will be recorded in auto exposure set by the camera. This might be fine for customers who only do photo and not video booths. Video will be recorded with the white balance set in the video settings for Canon 60D.

L. Prompting

Prompts are best written in English, with comma-separated keywords. There are some modifiers to learn when writing prompts:

| Modifiers | Function | Example |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Commas (,) | As soft separator | a cat, dog |
| Semicolon (;) | As hard separator | River; mountain |
| Full stop(.) | As hard separator | Lion. Tiger |
| Exclamation Mark (!) | convey a sense of emphasis | cityscape at night! |
| Colon (:) | Increases the weight of the subject | a cat eye:2 |
| Parentheses (()) | Increases the weight of the subject | ((egg)), bread |
| Bracket Notation[] | Decrease the weight of the subject | a [cat] eye |
| Pipe() | blends multiple concepts | vivid sunset over mountain |

Prompt Syntax

It is the linguistic blueprint that guides the AI model in understanding and responding to your input. The basics of prompt syntax involve clear and concise language, specifying context, and incorporating relevant details.

So, let's go through the process of gradually refining a prompt:

Step 1: Specify Style and Theme:

Prompt: "A landscape in a surrealistic style."

**Step 2: Add Descriptive Elements:**

"A surrealistic landscape with swirling clouds and bold, contrasting colors."



Incorporating descriptive elements like "swirling clouds," and "bold, contrasting colors", I am trying to add more clarity to the image.

And you can see this step really helps in setting the mood and visualizing specific features.

Step 3: Experiment with Techniques:

We also can add specific artistic techniques, like impasto brush strokes.

So, the prompt will be “A surrealistic landscape with swirling clouds and bold, contrasting colors using impasto brush strokes.”

This actually encourages the model to incorporate a particular texture into the artwork, adding an additional layer of detail.

So, after implementing the process, we can ensure that a syntax may resemble the following:

[Style and Theme], [Descriptive Elements], [Techniques].

As I already told you that we avoid proper prompt punctuation in the above discussion, so now let's address it.

Prompt Punctuation

Engaging with my team and actively participating in various AI art forums, I've observed that we employ a range of punctuation marks to instruct and steer the model's creativity.

Here are some commonly used punctuation marks:

- Commas (,),
- Semicolon (;), and Full stop(.),
- Exclamation Mark (!),
- Colon (:),
- Parentheses (()),
- and Bracket Notation[].

So, let's start with comma(), as well as a very basic question:

Does The Prompt Need Comma(,)?

No, commas are not strictly necessary, but they can be used to improve the readability and organization of your prompts. Commas are generally used to separate concepts in the prompt to make it easier for the model to understand what you are trying to generate.

For example, the prompt “a cow, a pig, and a goat” is clearer than the prompt “a cow pig goat.”

Now, let's see how commas affect prompts as well as images.

1. Separate Concepts with Commas:

Initial Prompt: “A serene landscape with mountains, a flowing river, and a clear blue sky.”



In this prompt, commas are used to separate distinct elements, such as mountains, a flowing river, and a clear blue sky.

2. Control Ordering for Token Interaction:

Enhanced Prompt:

“Mountains, a flowing river, and a clear blue sky compose a serene landscape.”



Observe how the ordering of words influences token interaction. However, its impact is minimal in my end.

3. Consider Context for Meaning:

Contextual Prompt:

“An image featuring a serene landscape with mountains, a flowing river, and a clear blue sky.”



So, it is clear that adding context helps guide the model in understanding the specific requirements, resulting in a more meaningful generated image.

4. Combine Words Effectively with Commas:

Effective Combination Prompt:

“Majestic mountains, a gently flowing river, and a vividly clear blue sky define the tranquil beauty of the landscape.”



It actually acts like separate concepts, with commas. Until now, you can observe that all the techniques generate almost the same result. Only “Context for Meaning” is proving to be slightly more effective.

5. To separate adjectives that modify a noun:

Example Prompt:

“A mysterious, ancient artifact lies hidden in the dark, forgotten chambers of the ancient temple.”



Here, commas are used to separate adjectives (“mysterious” and “ancient”) modifying the nouns “artifact” and “dark” and “forgotten” and modifying the noun “chambers.”

6. Commas to set off non-essential clauses:

Example Prompt:

“The protagonist, who had faced numerous challenges, emerged victorious in the end.”



So, the concept is providing additional information about the protagonist without altering the core meaning of the sentence.

Semicolon (;), and Full stop(.)

Both semicolons (;) and full stops (.) are considered hard separators in prompts, meaning they create clear and distinct breaks between different elements or concepts.

Example Prompt using Semicolon (;):

“Depths of the ancient cavern; discover hidden treasures and unravel the secrets within.”



As both modifiers have almost the same specialty, I only tested one, and it is clear that you can choose either one depending on your prompt structure.

Exclamation Mark (!) and Pipe(|)

Using a pipe “|” in prompts allows you to blend multiple concepts or ideas into a single prompt, giving the model a more comprehensive set of instructions.

Actually, each segment separated by the pipe is treated as a distinct prompt within the overall instruction.

Example Prompt with Pipe:

“A vivid sunset over the mountains | Include a calm lake reflecting the colors of the sky | Integrate a silhouette of a lone tree on the horizon.”



In this example, the pipe “|” is used to blend three distinct prompts into one cohesive instruction for the model.

The exclamation mark “!” in a prompt is typically used to convey a sense of emphasis or urgency.

Example Prompt:

“A dynamic cityscape at night! Emphasize the bright lights of skyscrapers, bustling streets, and the energetic atmosphere.”



You can see the exclamation mark inject a sense of enthusiasm or urgency into the prompt, guiding the model to prioritize certain aspects.

Now, as Colon (:), Parentheses (), and Bracket Notation[] are generally used for **prompt weights**, we discuss them in the prompt weight section below.

Prompt Weights

1. Colon (:): The colon is used to assign a weight or importance to a specific word or concept in the prompt.

Prompt: `cat:2.0, playful, eyes:1.8, curious`



In this prompt, “cat” is assigned a weight of 2.0, emphasizing its importance.

The term “playful” is included without explicit weighting. The word “eyes” is given a weight of 1.8, suggesting a focus on the cat’s eyes, the prompt actually did its work.

2. Parentheses (): Parentheses are also used to increase the attention of the subject.

Prompt: `(((mysterious cat))), ((River in a dark forest)), (moonlight)`



As the overall theme of the image is dark, the attention on the cat is not good. However, the focus on the river is excellent and brings its use to life.

3. Bracket Notation []: Bracket notation is used to decrease the attention of a subject.

Prompt: `[sunset], (palm trees), (calm atmosphere), waves:1.5`



This prompt uses bracket notation to transition from “sunset” to “beach” at step 12.

The concepts “palm trees” and “calm atmosphere” are included throughout the prompt.

And the word “waves” is given extra emphasis with a weight of 1.5, suggesting a focus on the beach’s waves.

Hence, this notation allows for a controlled progression from a sunset to a beach scene with specified elements, culminating in a focus on the waves.

These notations can be combined and adjusted based on your specific goals.

How to change Prompt Weights

Combining modifiers allows you to have more fine-grained control over attention and emphasis in your prompts. Here’s how you can combine modifiers with examples:

1. Combining Parentheses and Colon:

Example: a (cat:2.0), ((playful)), a (eyes:1.5), (curious)

In this example, “cat” and “playful” are given a weight of 2.0 for increased attention, but used different modifiers.

The “eyes” have increased attention (factor of 1.5) and emphasis, and “curious” has increased attention by 1.0.

2. Combining Square Brackets and Colon:

Example: a [cat:0.8], [playful], (eyes), curious

In this context, “cat” has reduced attention (factor of 0.8), “playful” also has reduced attention, “eyes” has heightened attention (factor of 1.0), and the default emphasis is on ‘curious’.

3. Combining Multiple Modifiers on a Single Prompt:

Example: a (cat:2.0), ((playful)), a [eyes:0.7], (curious)

In this case, “cat” has increased attention and emphasis, “playful” has increased attention, “eyes” has decreased attention (factor of 0.7), and “curious” has default attention.

The order of modifiers matters. For example, `(word:1.5)` would increase attention by a factor of 1.5, but `((word))` would increase attention by a factor of 1.21.

Summary

Weighting Syntax:

- keyword:value (Colon Syntax):
 - Directly controls the importance of a word or phrase.
 - value 1 = normal weight, >1 = more important, <1 = less important, 0 = no effect.
 - **Examples:**
 - red dress:1.5 (emphasizes "red dress")
 - blue sky:0.7 (de-emphasizes "blue sky")
 - tree:2 (makes tree very important)
- (keyword) (Parentheses):
 - Groups words together, implies a slight increase in importance.
 - **Examples:**
 - (beautiful sunset) (groups "beautiful sunset" and gives it slight emphasis)
- (keyword:value) (Parentheses with Value):
 - Groups words together, and sets the importance of that group using value.
 - **Examples:**
 - (detailed face:1.3) (groups "detailed face" and emphasizes it with weight 1.3)
 - (old building:0.6) (groups "old building" and de-emphasizes it with weight 0.6)
- ((keyword)) etc. (Nested Parentheses):
 - Groups with multiple layers, each layer increases importance (implied weighting).
 - Estimates: () = ~1.1, (() = ~1.2-1.3, (((() = ~1.3-1.4 etc. (approximate, model dependent).
 - **Examples:**
 - ((vibrant colors)) flowers (emphasizes "vibrant colors" more than "flowers")
 - (((mountain landscape))) forest (emphasizes "mountain landscape" strongly)

Key Differences:

1. : (colon): Direct and precise control of weight.
2. () (parentheses): Groups words, can give them slight or specific weight.
3. (), (((())) etc.: Groups with layers, creating a tiered emphasis.

When to Use Which:

- Use :value: to precisely set the weight of a specific word or phrase.
- Use (): to group related words or phrases.
- Use () with :value: to group and also set weight.

- Use nested parentheses (()): to create tiered emphasis.

Important Notes:

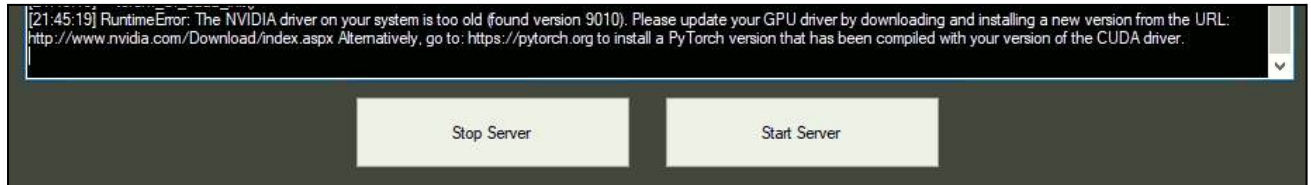
- You can mix and match all of these methods. **Example:** ((detailed face:1.5)) and (red hair:1.3), (blue dress) in a (fantasy forest:0.8)
- The ideal weights often require experimentation.
- Parentheses make complex prompts more organized.
- Weights represent the model's priorities.

Key Points:

- : (colon) = sets the direct weight of a term.
- () (parentheses) = groups terms, may give a slight increase of weight.
- (), (()) (nested parentheses) = groups terms with tiered emphasis.
- :value provides precision, () is more convenient for levels.

M. Troubleshooting

1. GPU Driver is Too Old



If you see a message indicating your GPU driver is too old, update your NVidia GPU driver:

Steps to Update NVidia GPU Driver:

1. Identify Your GPU Model:
 - Press Win + R, type dxdiag, and press Enter.
 - Check the Display tab for your GPU model.
2. Download the Latest Driver:
 - Visit the NVidia Driver Download page.
 - Enter your GPU model and OS details, then download the latest driver.
3. Install the Driver:
 - Run the installer, follow the instructions, and restart your computer.

Updating your GPU driver ensures QBooth can utilize the latest features and performance improvements.

2. Server Loading Failed (No CUDA core found)

Please check your BIOS settings and activate the discrete GPU (NVidia). On some laptops, it tends to use the internal Intel GPU instead of the NVidia GPU.

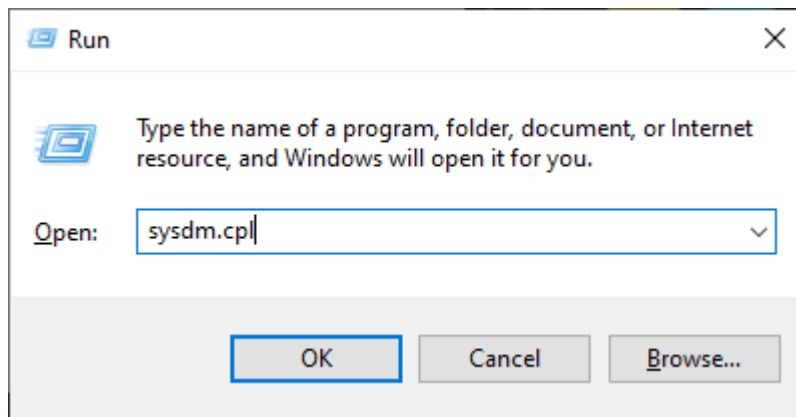
3. Out of Memory

If you encounter an “Out of Memory” error while using QBooth, increasing the pagefile size on your computer can help. The pagefile, also known as the virtual memory, acts as an extension of your computer’s physical memory (RAM). Here’s how to increase the pagefile size:

Steps to Increase Pagefile Size

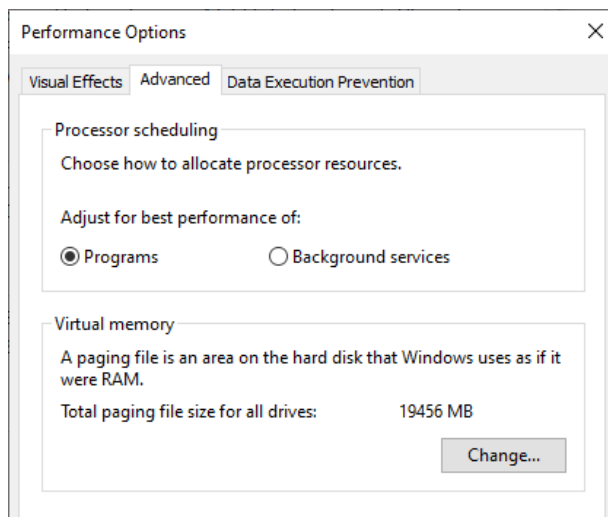
1. Open System Properties:
 - Press Win + R to open the Run dialog box.

- Type `sysdm.cpl` and press Enter.



2. Access Performance Options:

- In the System Properties window, go to the Advanced tab.
- Under the Performance section, click on Settings.

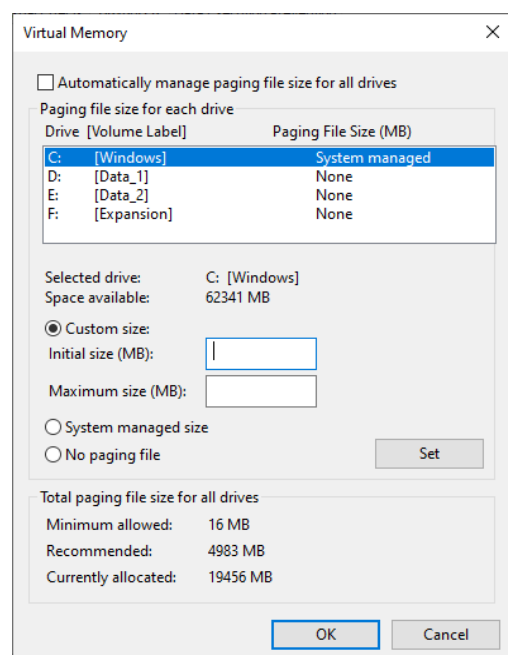


3. Adjust Virtual Memory:

- In the Performance Options window, go to the Advanced tab.
- Under the Virtual Memory section, click on Change.

4. Modify Pagefile Settings:

- Uncheck the box that says `Automatically manage paging file size for all drives`.
- Select the drive where you want to increase the pagefile size (usually C:).



- Choose Custom size and enter the initial and maximum size in megabytes (MB). A good rule of thumb is to set the initial size to 1.5 times your RAM and the maximum size to 3 times your RAM.
 - For example, if you have 8GB of RAM (8192 MB), set the initial size to 12288 MB and the maximum size to 24576 MB.

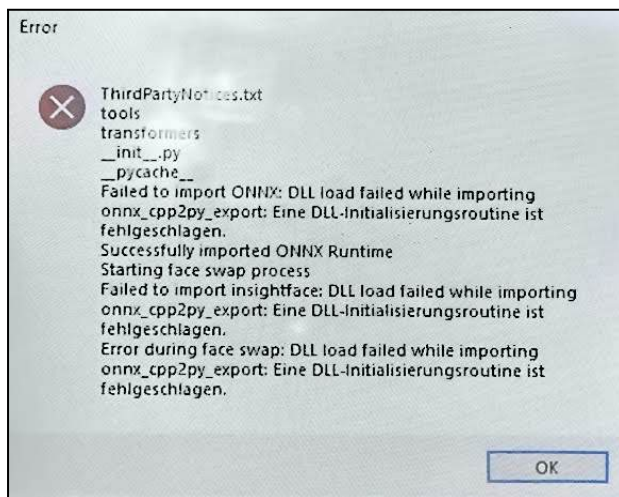
5. Apply and Restart:

- Click Set, then OK to apply the changes.
- Restart your computer for the changes to take effect.

4. QBooth CPU Facewap Error When Processing

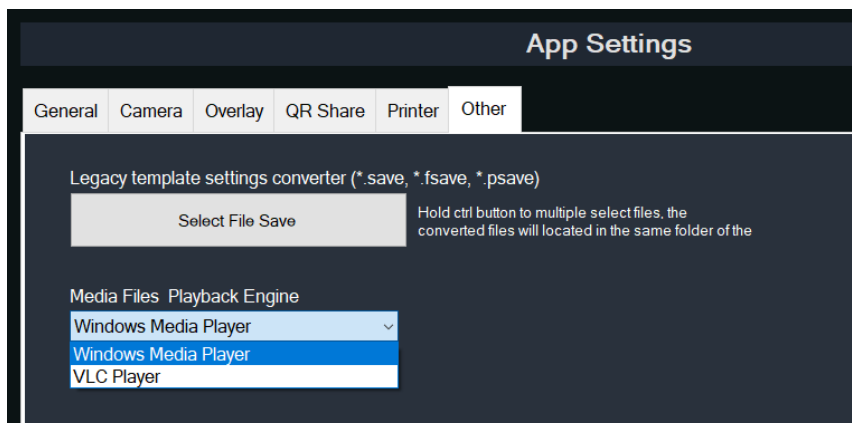
“Failed to import ONNX: DLL load failed while importing onnx_cpp2py_export”, this can be fixed by installing Visual C++ Redistributable from:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cpp/windows/latest-supported-vc-redist>



5. Welcome Video Not Played

If you see black blank screen when launching the Self-Photo event, it might be caused by the welcome video failure to play. You can try changing the media player library in Global Settings (Others Tab). There are two media libraries available: Windows Media Player and VLC. You can select one of these and see which one runs well on your system.



6. Camera Image Rotated

Images captured with auto rotation set to [Off] will not rotate during playback even if you later set auto rotation to [On].

