CS-184: Computer Graphics

Lecture #17: Introduction to Animation

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Introduction to Animation

- Generate perception of motion with sequence of image shown in rapid succession
- Real-time generation (e.g. video game)
- Off-line generation (e.g. movie or television)

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Introduction to Animation

- Key technical problem is how to generate and manipulate motion
 - Human motion
- Inanimate objects
- Amorphous objects
- Control

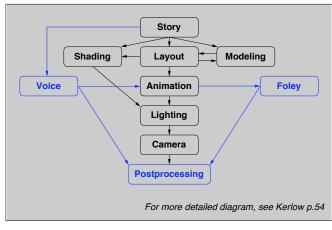
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Introduction to Animation

- Technical issues often dominated by aesthetic ones
- Violation of realism desirable in some contexts
- Animation is a communication tool
- Should support desired communication
- There should be something to communicate

Introduction to Animation

Computer Animation Pipeline (v 1.1)

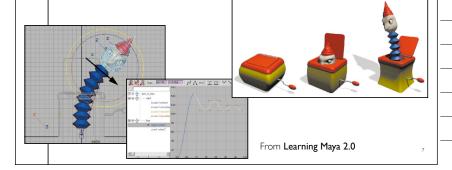


Introduction to Animation

- Key-frame animation
- Specification by hand
- Motion capture
 - Recording motion
- Procedural / simulation
- Automatically generated
- Combinations
- e.g. mocap + simulation

Key-framing (manual)

- Requires a highly skilled user
- Poorly suited for interactive applications
- High quality / high expense
- Limited applicability



Motion Capture (recorded)

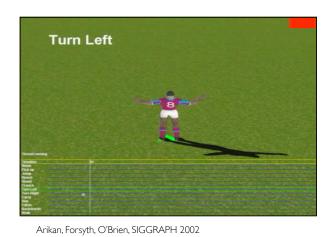
- Markers/sensors placed on subject
- Time-consuming clean-up
- Reasonable quality / reasonable price
- Manipulation algorithms an active research area





Okan Arikan

Motion Editing



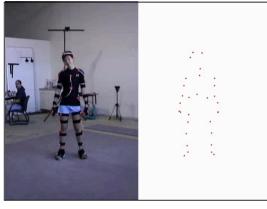
Motion Editing



Arikan, Forsyth, O'Brien, SIGGRAPH 2002

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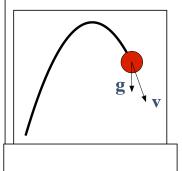
Model Construction

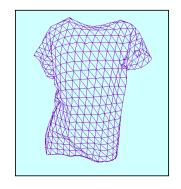


Kirk, O'Brien, Forsyth, CVPR 2005

Simulation

Generate motion of objects using numerical simulation methods





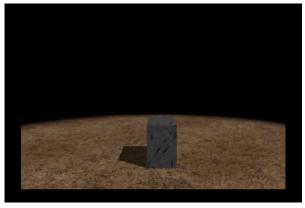
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Simulation

- Perceptual accuracy required
- Stability, easy of use, speed, robustness all important
- Predictive accuracy less so
- Control desirable

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Simulation



Feldman, Arikan, O'Brien, SIGGRAPH 2003

• Video tape • Digital video • Print it on yellow sticky notes

NTSC Standard

- Used by DVD, DV, and VHS
- 720x486 resolution (sort of)
- 1.33 aspect ratio
- Limited color range
- 30 frames per second (sort of 29.97)
- Interlaced video
- Overscan regions

Digital Video

- Wide range of file formats
 - QuickTime
 - MS Audio/Visual Interleaved (AVI)
 - DV Stream
- Bunch 'o images
- Some formats accommodate different CODECs
- Quicktime: Cinepak, DV, Sorenson, DivX, etc.
- AVI: Cinepak, Indeo, DV, MPEG4, etc.
- Some formats imply a given CODEC
 - MPEG
 - DV Streams

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Digital Video

- Nearly all CODECs are lossy
 - Parameter setting important
 - Different type of video work with different CODECs
 - Compressors not all equally smart
 - Compression artifacts are cumulative in a very bad way
- Playback issues
 - Bandwidth and CPU limitations
 - Hardware acceleration
- Missing CODECs (avoid MS CODECs and formats)

Editing

- Old way:
- Multiple expensive tape decks
- Slow
- Difficult
- Error prone
- New way:
- Non-linear editing software
 - Premiere, Final Cut Pro, others...
- Beware compressed solutions
- May take a long time for final encoding

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Interactive Animation

Video Games

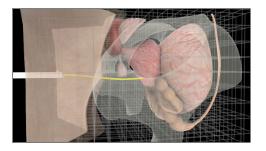


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Interactive Animation • "Serious" Games

Interactive Animation

• "Serious" Games



Motion Blur

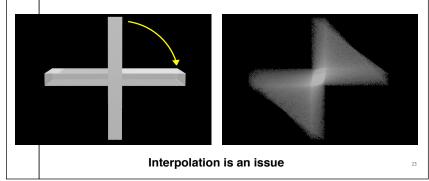
- Fast moving things look blurry
- Human eye
- Finite exposure time in cameras
- Without blur: strobing and aliasing
- Blur over part of frame interval
- Measured in degrees (0..360)
- 30 tends to often look good

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Motion Blur

• Easy to do in a sampling framework

·Motion at in is accossite



Motion Blur

Velocity based blur often works poorly

