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

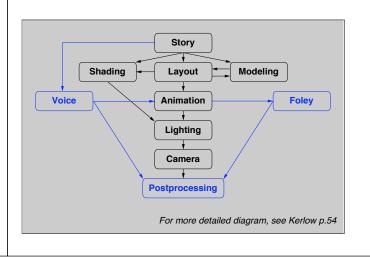
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Introduction to Animation

- 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

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Introduction to Animation

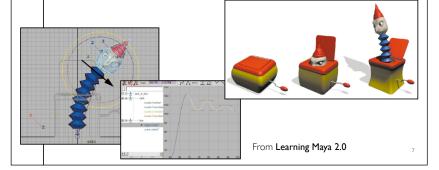


Introduction to Animation

- 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



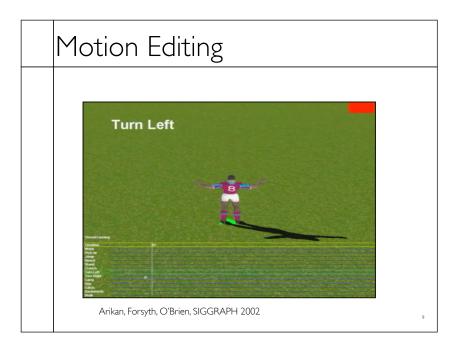
Motion Capture (recorded)

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





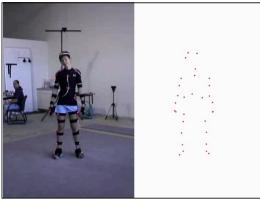
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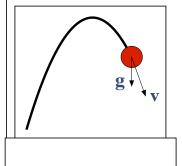
Model Construction

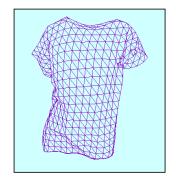


Kirk, O'Brien, Forsyth, CVPR 2005

Simulation

• Generate motion of objects using numerical simulation methods





Simulation

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

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Simulation



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What to do with animations?

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

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Video Tape

- Analog tape formats
- VHS/SVHS
- Beta SP
- 3/4" U-matic
- Digital tape formats
- Digi Beta
- DV Tape
- DVD (yes, I know DVDs are not tapes)

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NTSC Standard

- Used by DVD, DV, and VHS
- 720×486 resolution (sort of)
- 1.33 aspect ratio
- Limited color range
- 30 frames per second (sort of 29.97)
- Interlaced video
- Overscan regions

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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)

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Path to Tape

- Not much of an issue any longer
- Cheap (< \$100) devices can give good amateur quality output
- Pro quality also cheap (< \$5000)
- Beware many cheap solutions over use compression
- Good analog tape decks still expensive

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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

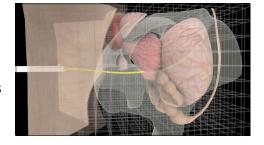


Interactive Animation

• "Serious" Games

Interactive Animation

• "Serious" Games



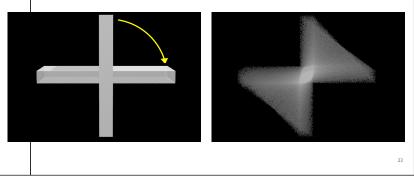
Motion Blur

- 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
- Interpolation is an issue



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Motion Blur • Velocity based blur often works poorly