

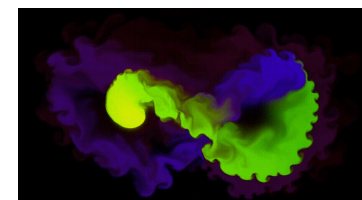
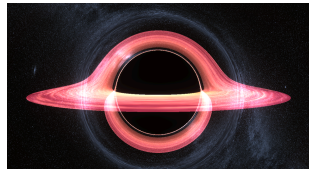
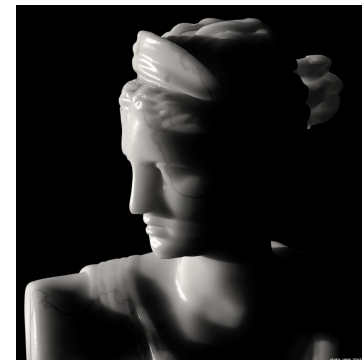
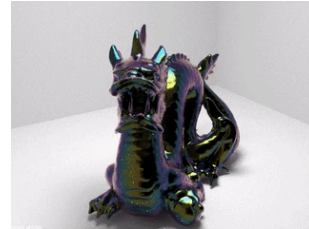
# Primer on Final Project - Spring 2021

Today is just to get you thinking  
Project

- Build something interesting to you
- Teams of four - choose your team
- 20% for 184, 40% for 284A

Timeline: 4 weeks

- April 8 Proposals due
- April 27 Milestone Due
- May 6 Presentations
- May 11 Final reports due



# Inspirations

Past show case winners:

<https://cs184.eecs.berkeley.edu/sp18/article/38>

<https://cs184.eecs.berkeley.edu/sp20/article/39/final-project-showcase>

Ideas:

<https://cs184.eecs.berkeley.edu/sp20/article/35/final-project-ideas>

This year's spec will be up soon.

# Be creative!

Go browse <https://www.shadertoy.com/>

Incorporate your hobby / passion

**Lecture 25:**

# **Intro to Animation**

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**Computer Graphics and Imaging**  
**UC Berkeley CS184/284A**



# Topic Plan

History, goals and principles of Animation

.....

Procedural animation: physical simulation

Cloth simulation

.....

Artist-driven animation: Rigging, Skinning, Posing

Data-driven animation: Motion Capture

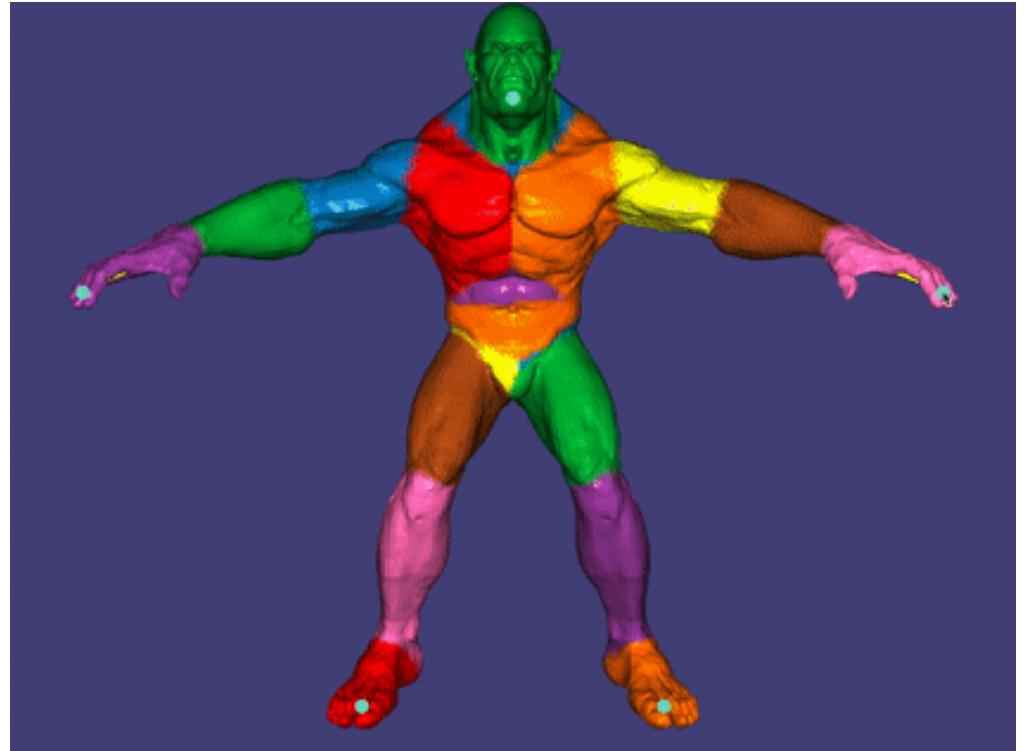
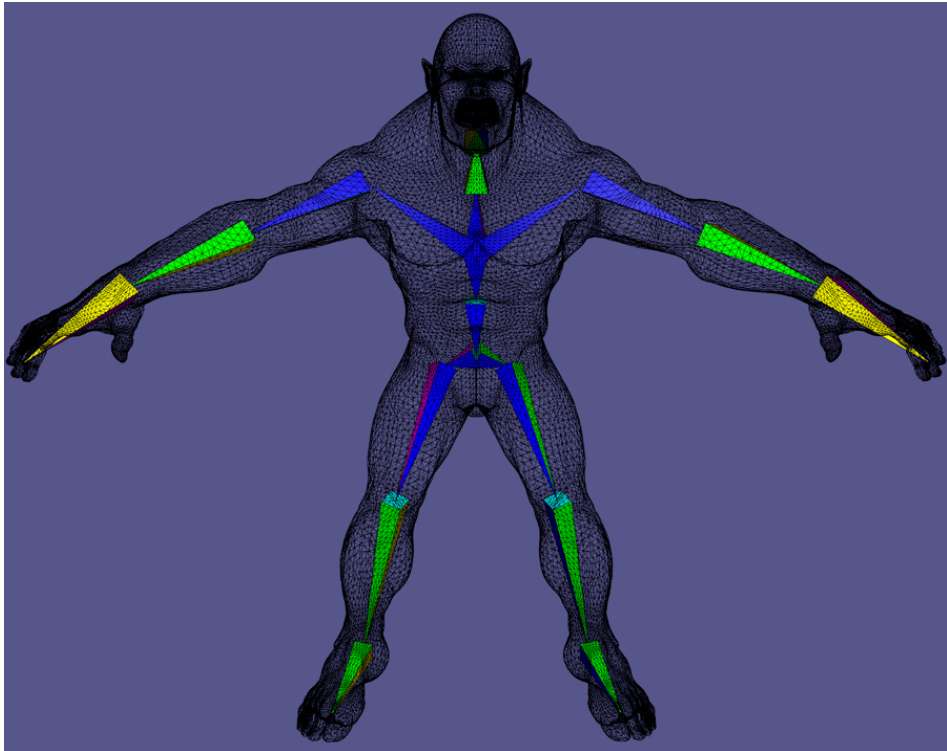
# Principles of Animation



# Physical Simulation: Cloth



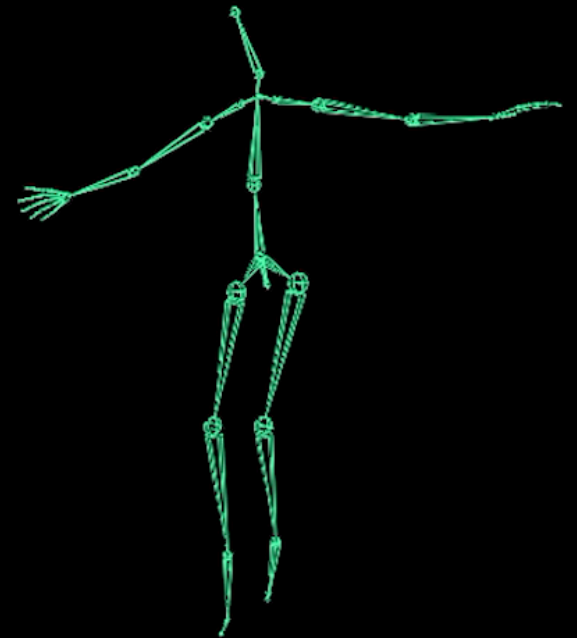
# Rigging & Skinning



# Parametric Models



# Motion Capture



# Animation

“Bring things to life”

- Communication tool
- Aesthetic issues often dominate technical issues

An extension of modeling

- Represent scene models as a function of space

Output: sequence of images that when viewed sequentially provide a sense of motion

- Film: 24 frames per second
- Video: 30 fps
- Virtual reality: 90 fps

# **Historical Points in Animation**

**(slides courtesy Keenan Crane)**

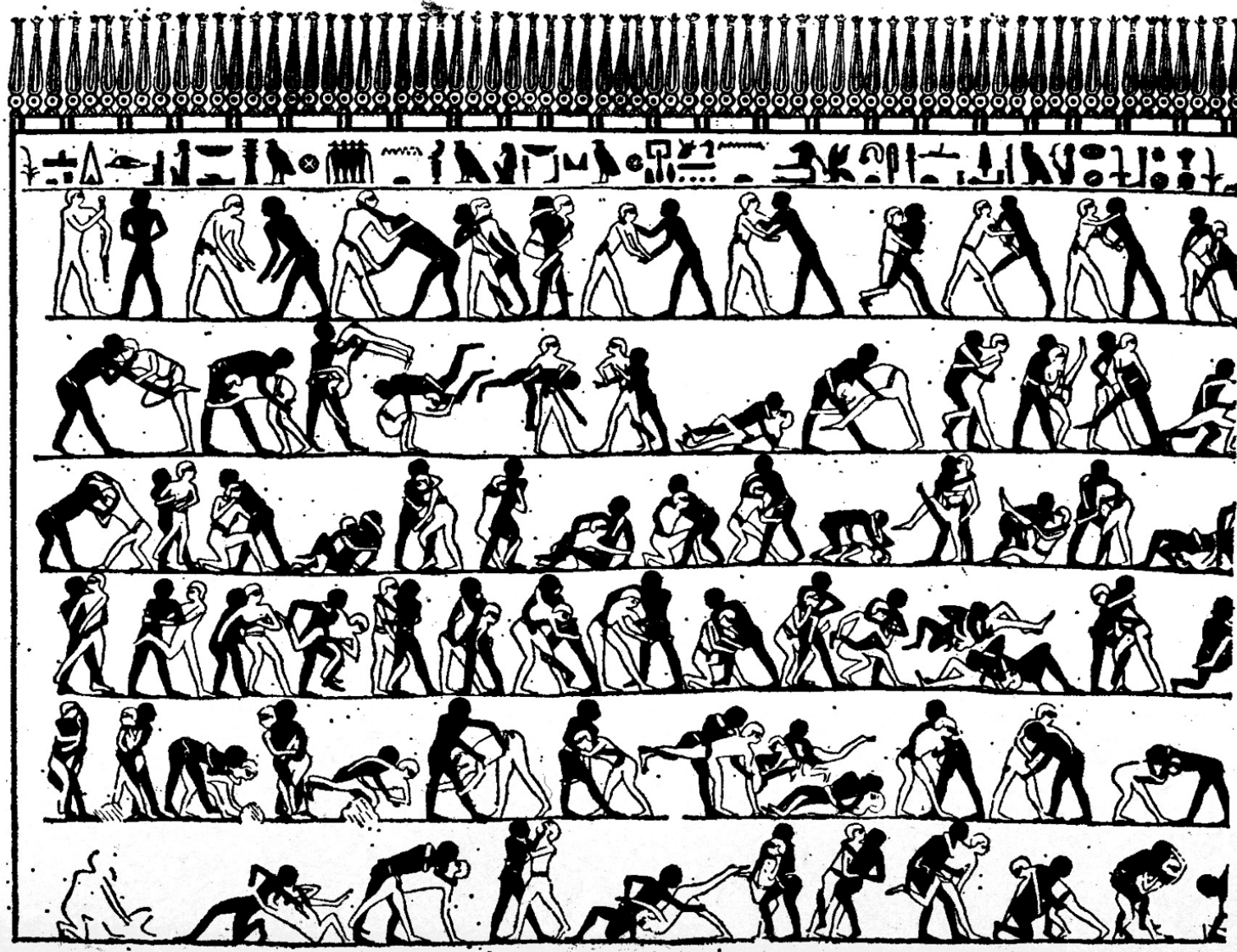


# First Animation



(Shahr-e Sukhteh, Iran 3200 BCE)

# History of Animation



(tomb of Khnumhotep, Egypt 2400 BCE)

# History of Animation

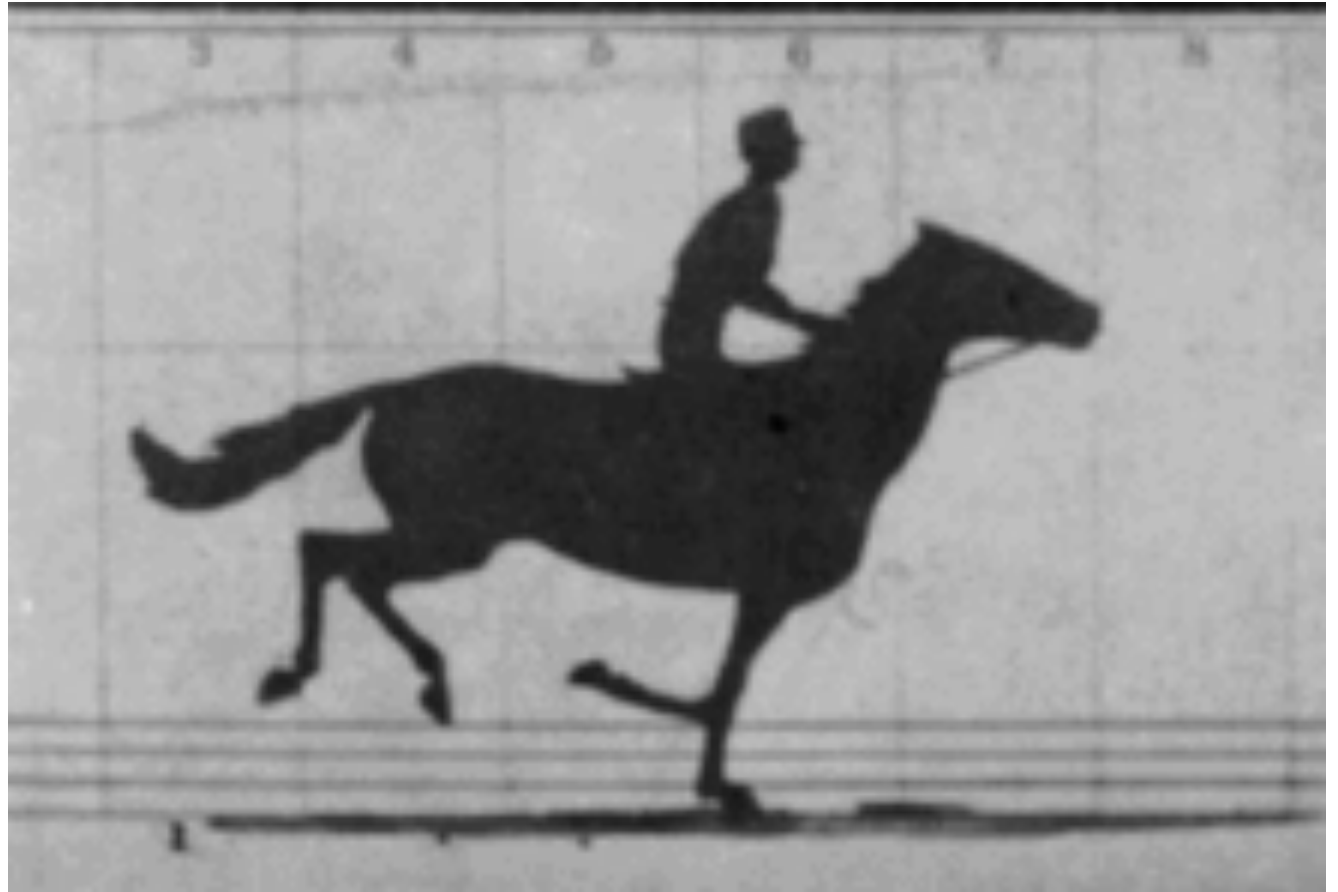


(Phenakistoscope, 1831)

# First Film

Originally used  
as scientific tool  
rather than for  
entertainment

Critical  
technology that  
accelerated  
development of  
animation



Edward Muybridge, "*Sallie Gardner*" (1878)



# First Hand-Drawn Feature-Length Animation



Disney, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" (1937)

# Hand-Drawn Animation - Present Day



Studio Ghibli, "Ponyo" (2008)



# First Digital-Computer-Generated Animation



Ivan Sutherland, "Sketchpad" (1963) – Light pen, vector display

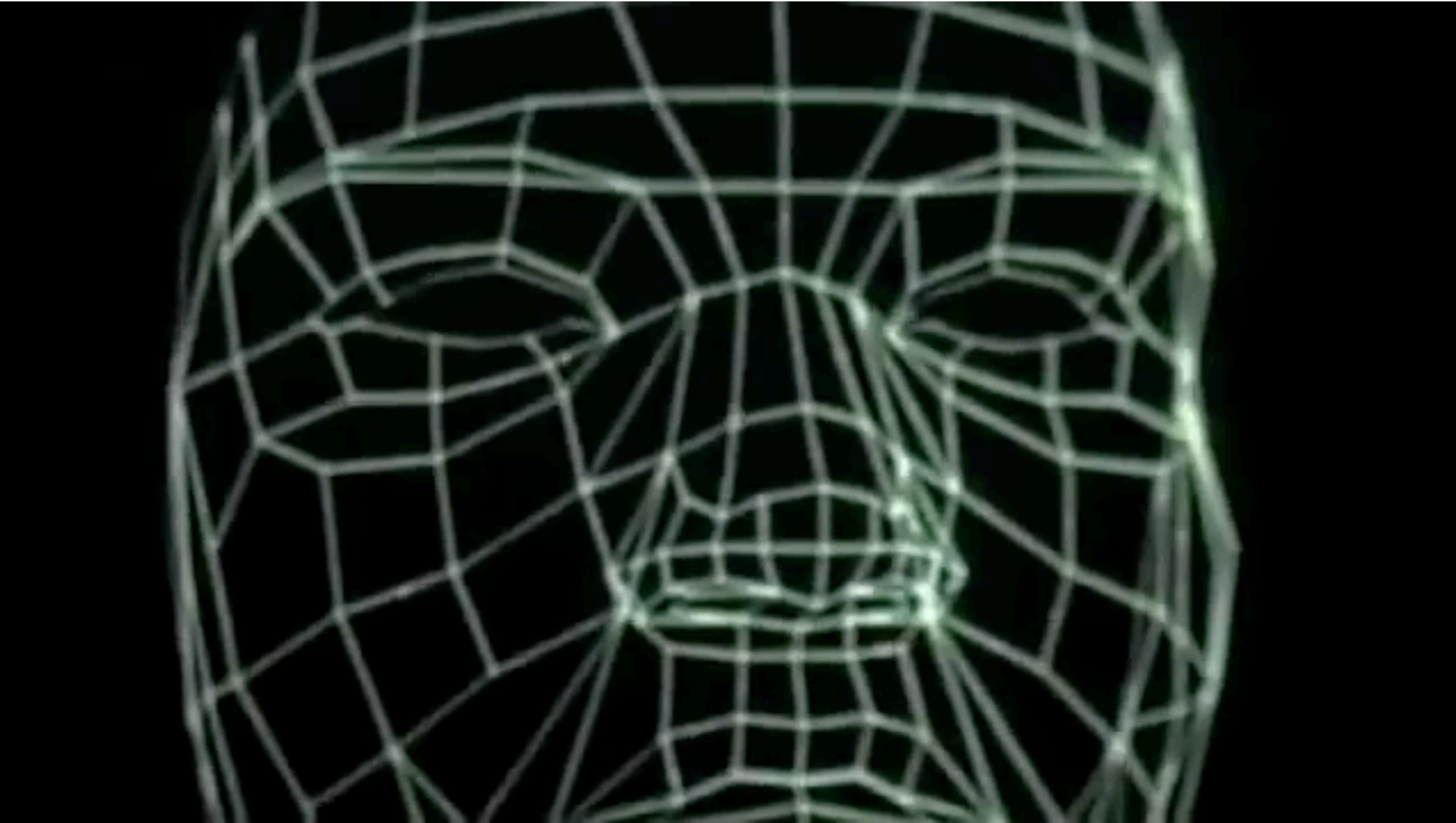
# Early Computer Animation



Nikolay Konstantinov, "Kitty" (1968)



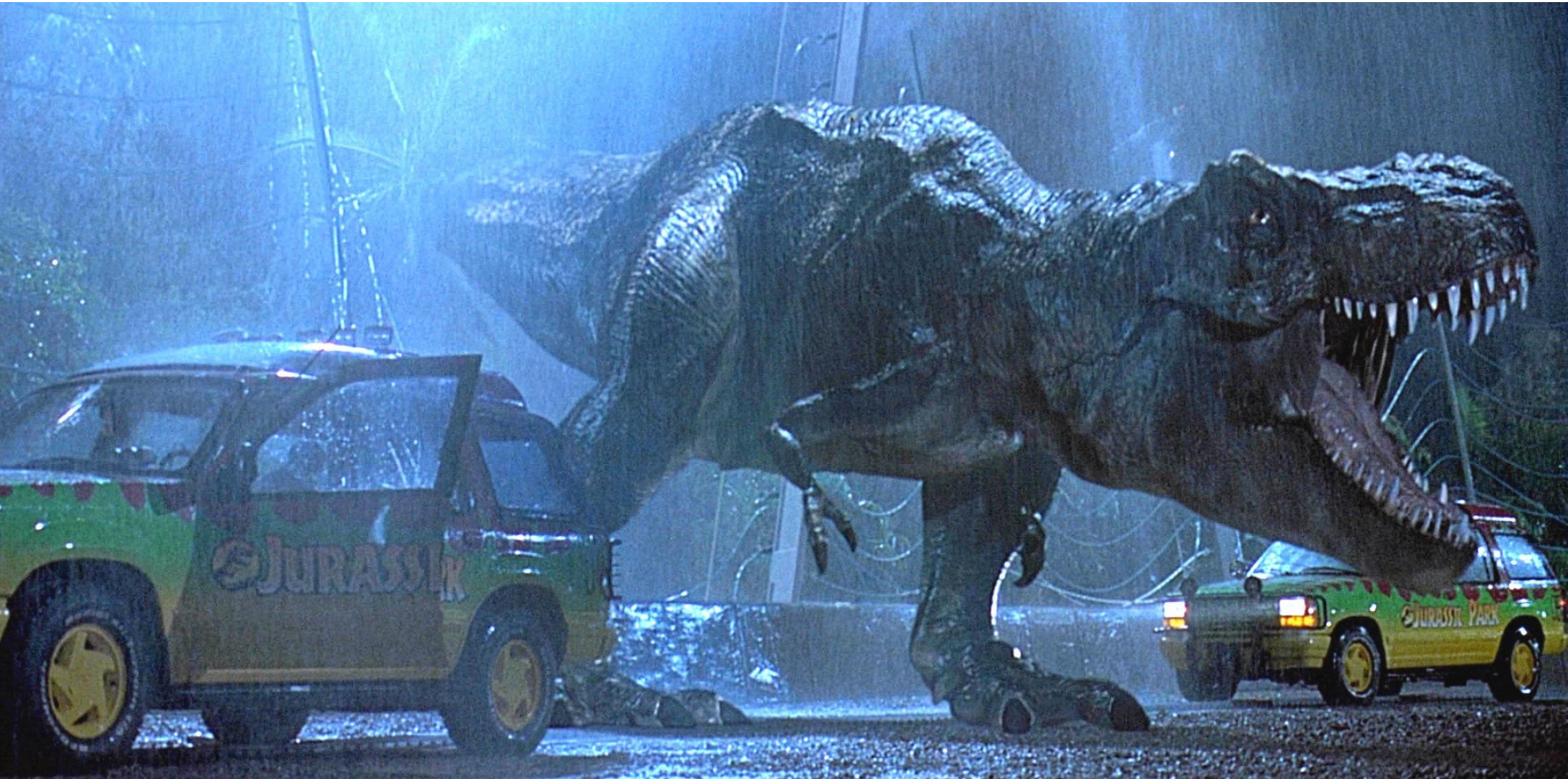
# Early Computer Animation



Ed Catmull & Frederick Parke, "Computer Animated Faces" (1972)



# Digital Dinosaurs!



Jurassic Park (1993)



# First CG Feature Film



Pixar, "Toy Story" (1995)

# Computer Animation - Present Day



Sony Pictures Animation, "Cloudy With a Chance of Meatballs" (2009)

# Computer Animation - Present Day



# **Animation Principles**

**(slides courtesy Mark Pauly)**



# Animation Principles

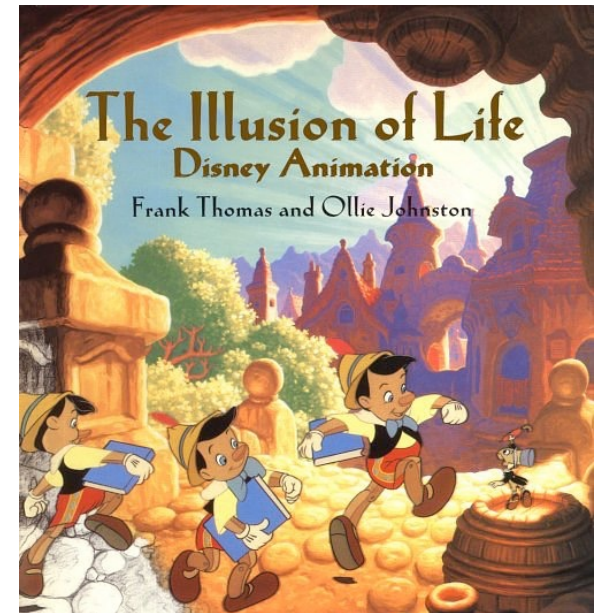
From

- “Principles of Traditional Animation Applied to 3D Computer Animation” - John Lasseter, ACM Computer Graphics, 21(4), 1987

In turn from

- “The Illusion of Life”  
Frank Thomas and Ollie Johnson

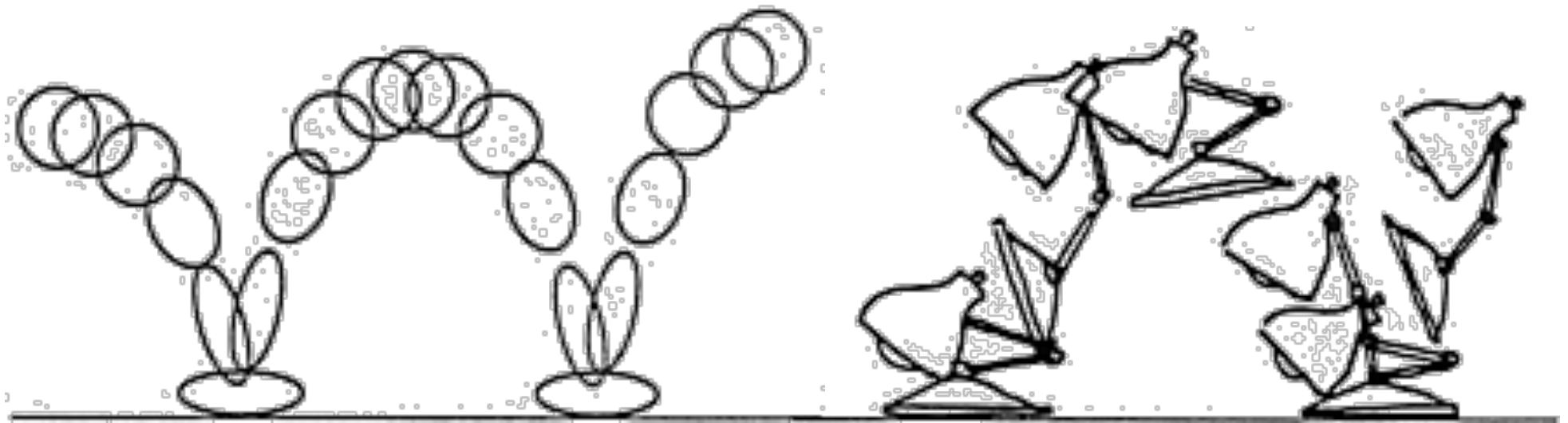
Same for 2D and 3D



# Squash and Stretch

Refers to defining the rigidity and mass of an object by distorting its shape during an action.

Shape of object changes during movement, but not its volume.



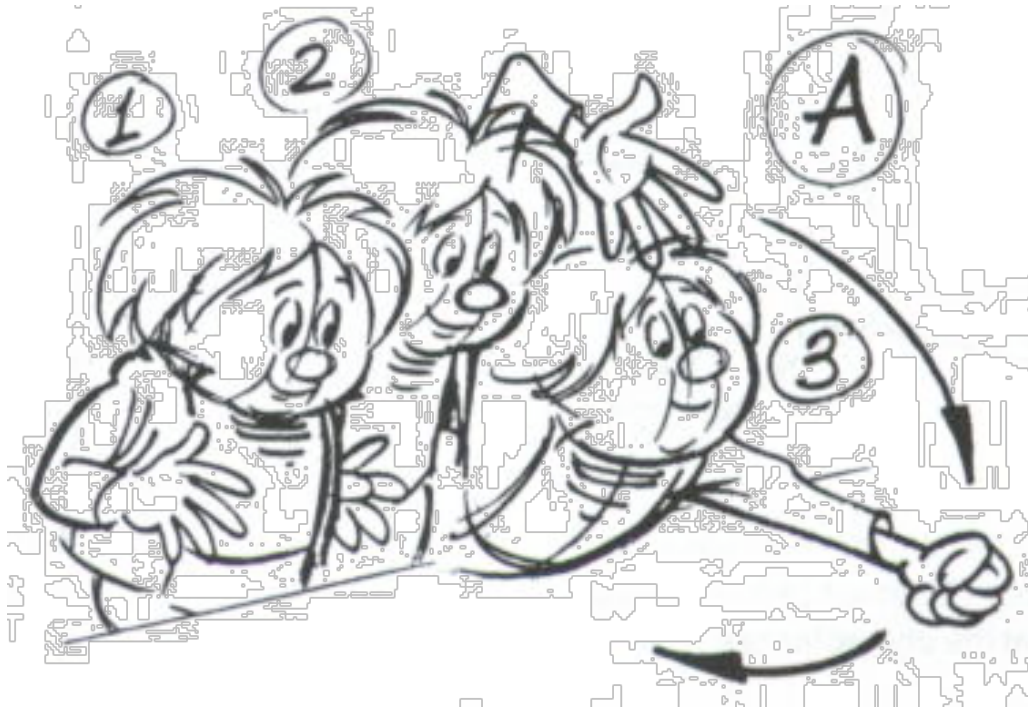


# Anticipation

Prepare for each movement

For physical realism

To direct audience's attention



Timing for Animation, Whitaker & Halas

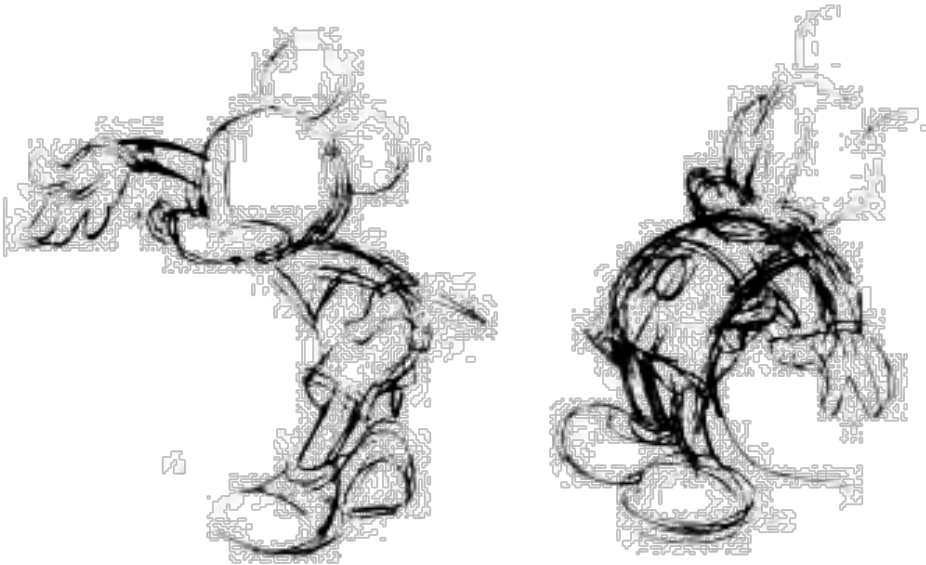
# Staging

Picture is 2D

Make situation clear

Audience looking in right place

Action clear in silhouette



Disney Animation: The Illusion of Life

# Follow Through

Overlapping motion

Motion doesn't stop suddenly

Pieces continue at different rates

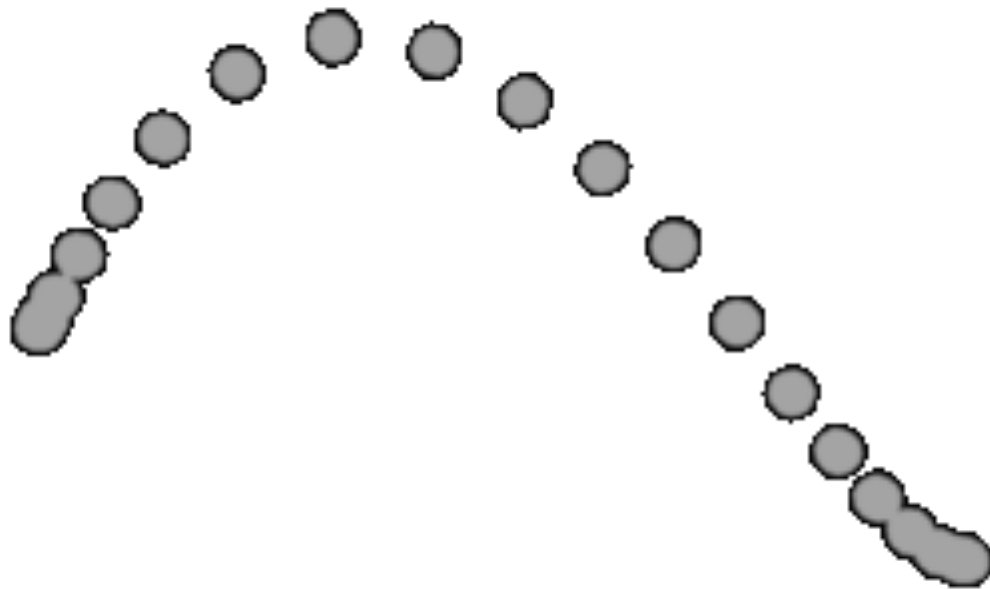
One motion starts while previous is finishing, keeps animation smooth



# Ease-In and Ease-Out

Movement doesn't start & stop abruptly.

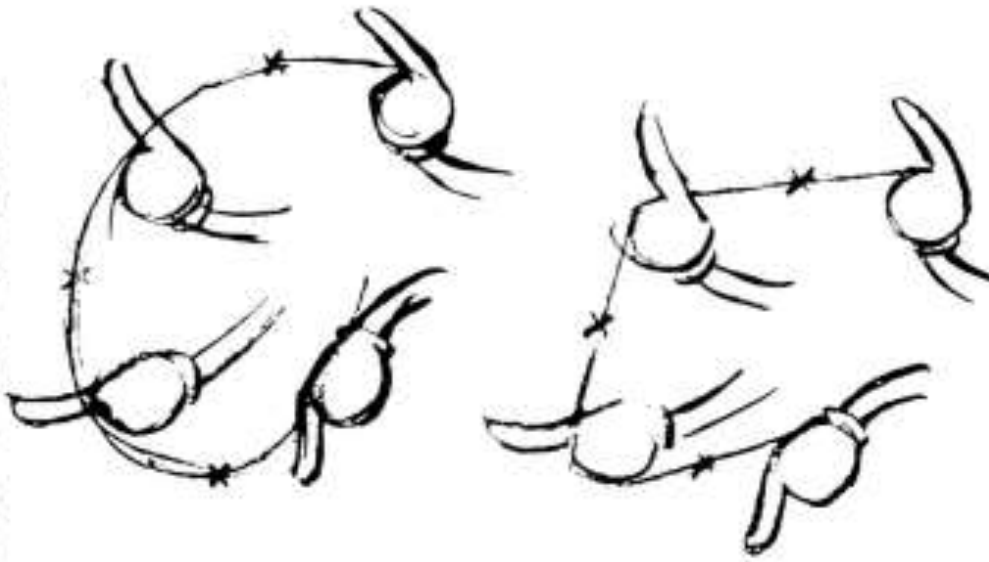
Also contributes to weight and emotion



# Arcs

Move in curves, not in straight lines

This is how living creatures move



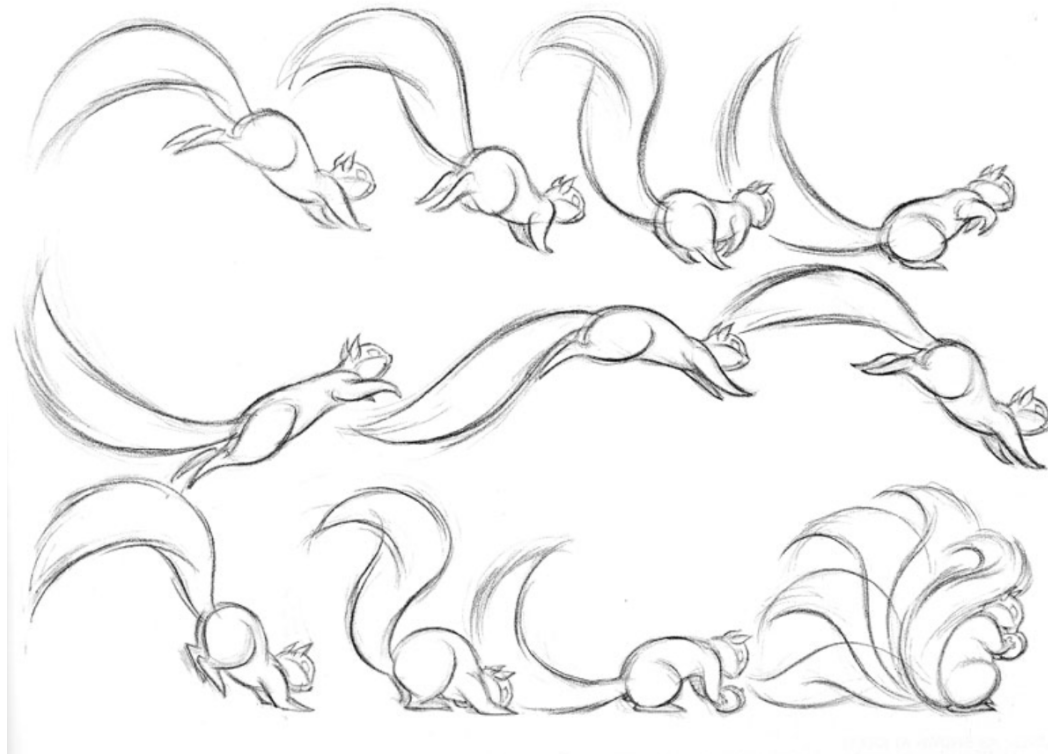
Disney Animation: The Illusion of Life

# Secondary Action

Motion that results from some other action

Needed for interest and realism

Shouldn't distract from primary motion

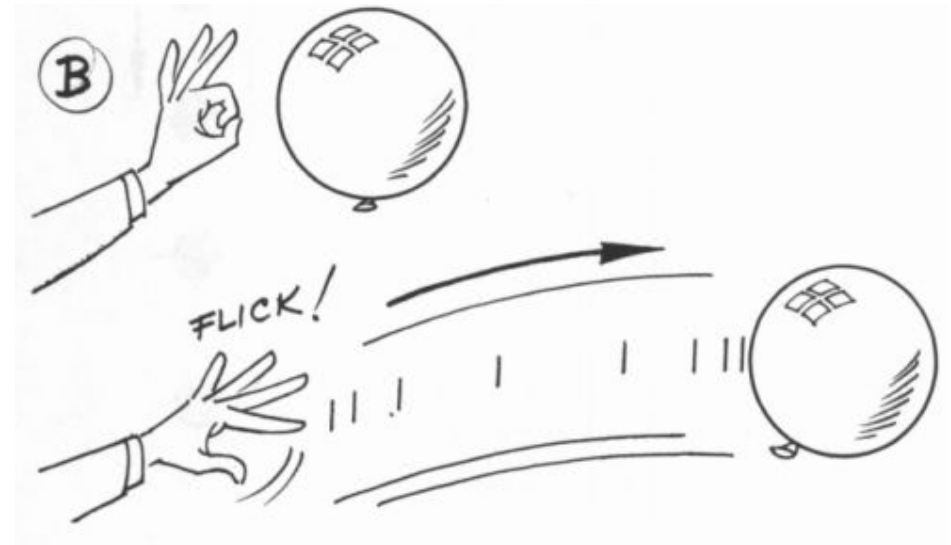
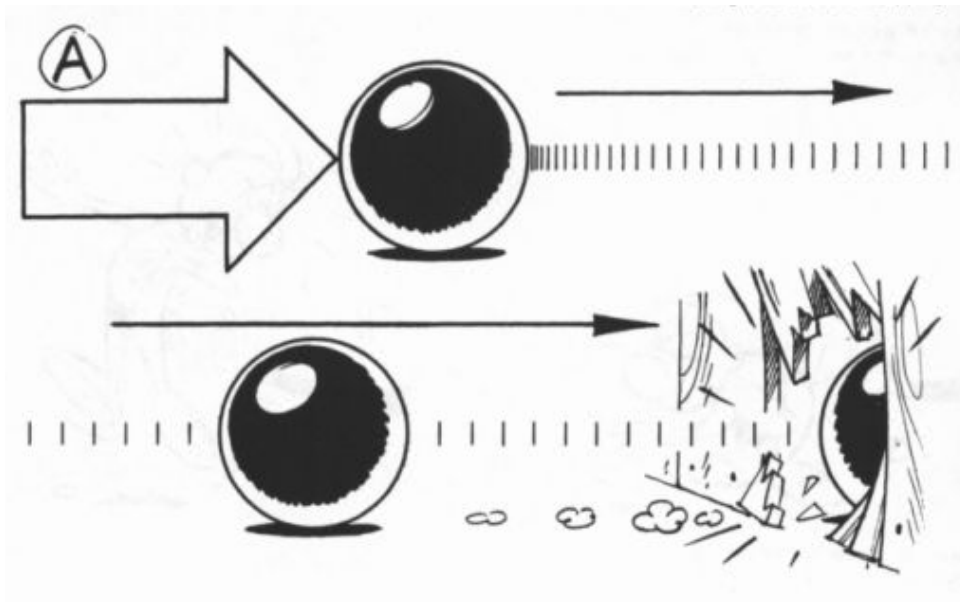


Cartoon Animation, Preston Blair

# Timing

Rate of acceleration conveys weight

Speed and acceleration of character's movements convey emotion



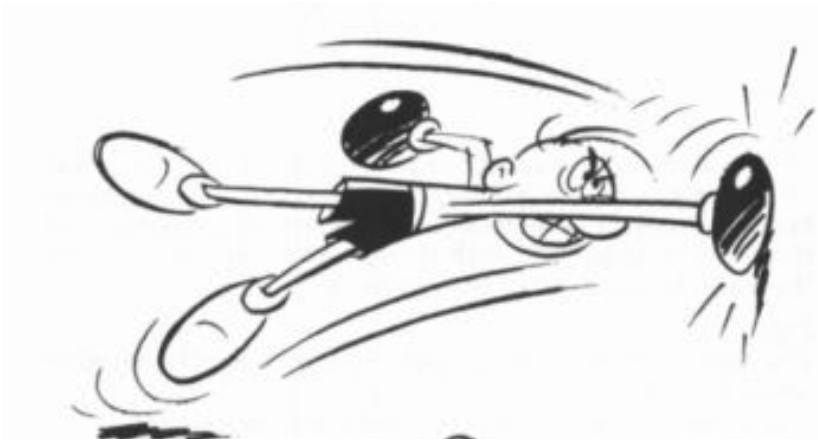
Timing for Animation, Whitaker & Halas

# Exaggeration

Helps make actions clear

Helps emphasize story points and emotion

Must balance with non-exaggerated parts



Timing for Animation, Whitaker & Halas



# Appeal

Attractive to the  
eye, strong design

Avoid symmetries



Disney Animation: The Illusion of Life

# Personality

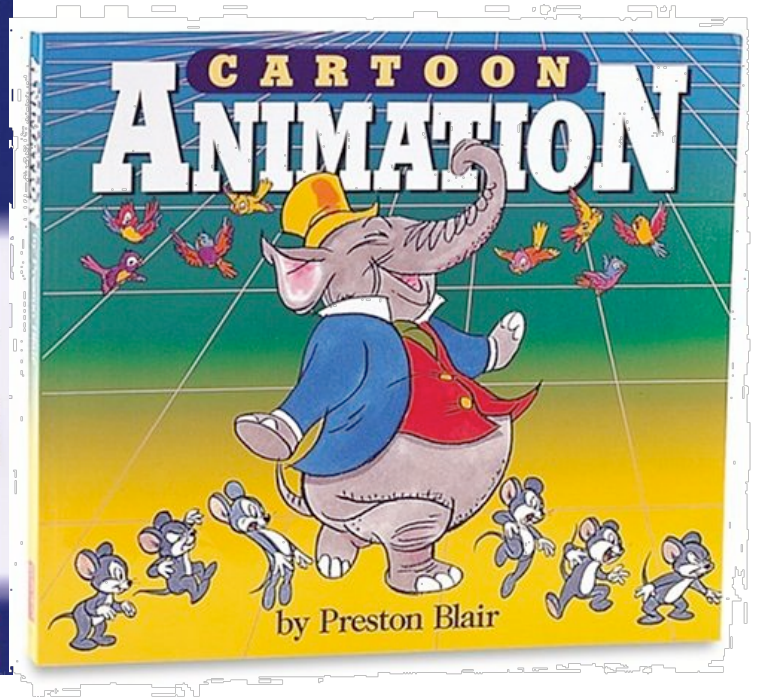
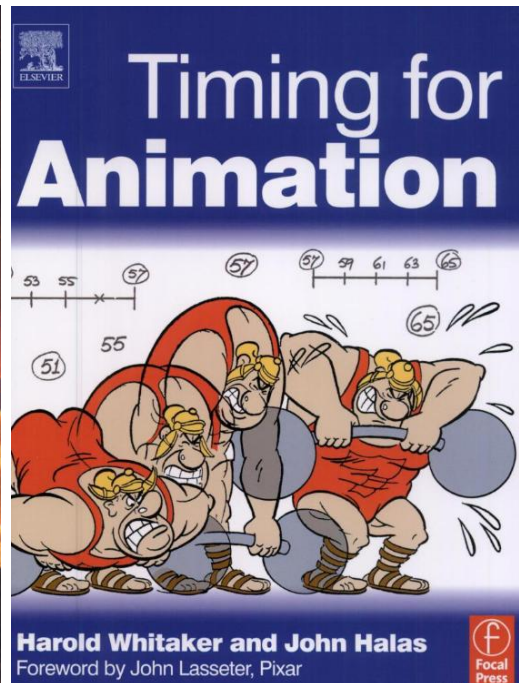
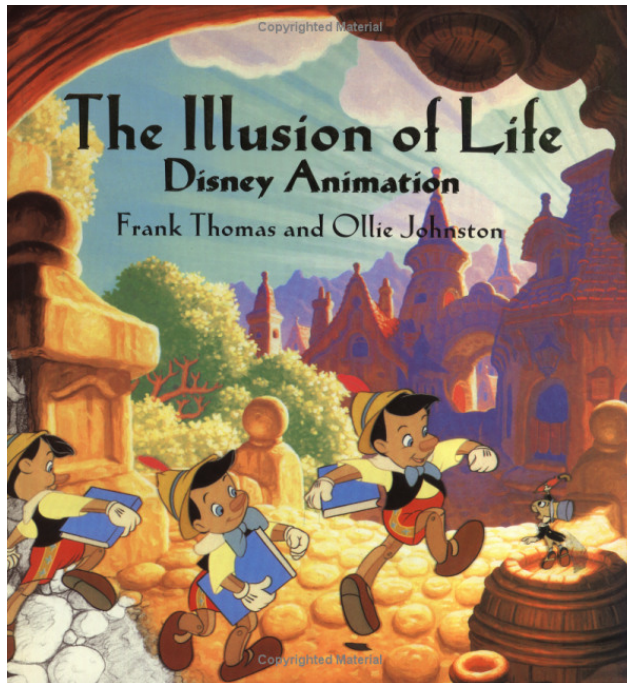
Action of character is result of its thoughts

Know purpose & mood before animating each action

No two characters move the same way



# Further Reading



# 12 Animation Principles

1. Squash and stretch
2. Anticipation
3. Staging
4. Straight ahead and pose-to-pose
5. Follow through
6. Ease-in and ease-out
7. Arcs
8. Secondary action
9. Timing
10. Exaggeration
11. Solid drawings
12. Appeal



# 12 Animation Principles

## ■ THE ILLUSION OF LIFE

Cento Lodgiani, <https://vimeo.com/93206523>

# 12 Animation Principles

## Applications:

- Movies
- Games
- User interfaces
- ...



# **Computer Animation**

# Keyframe Animation

Keyframes



"Tweens"



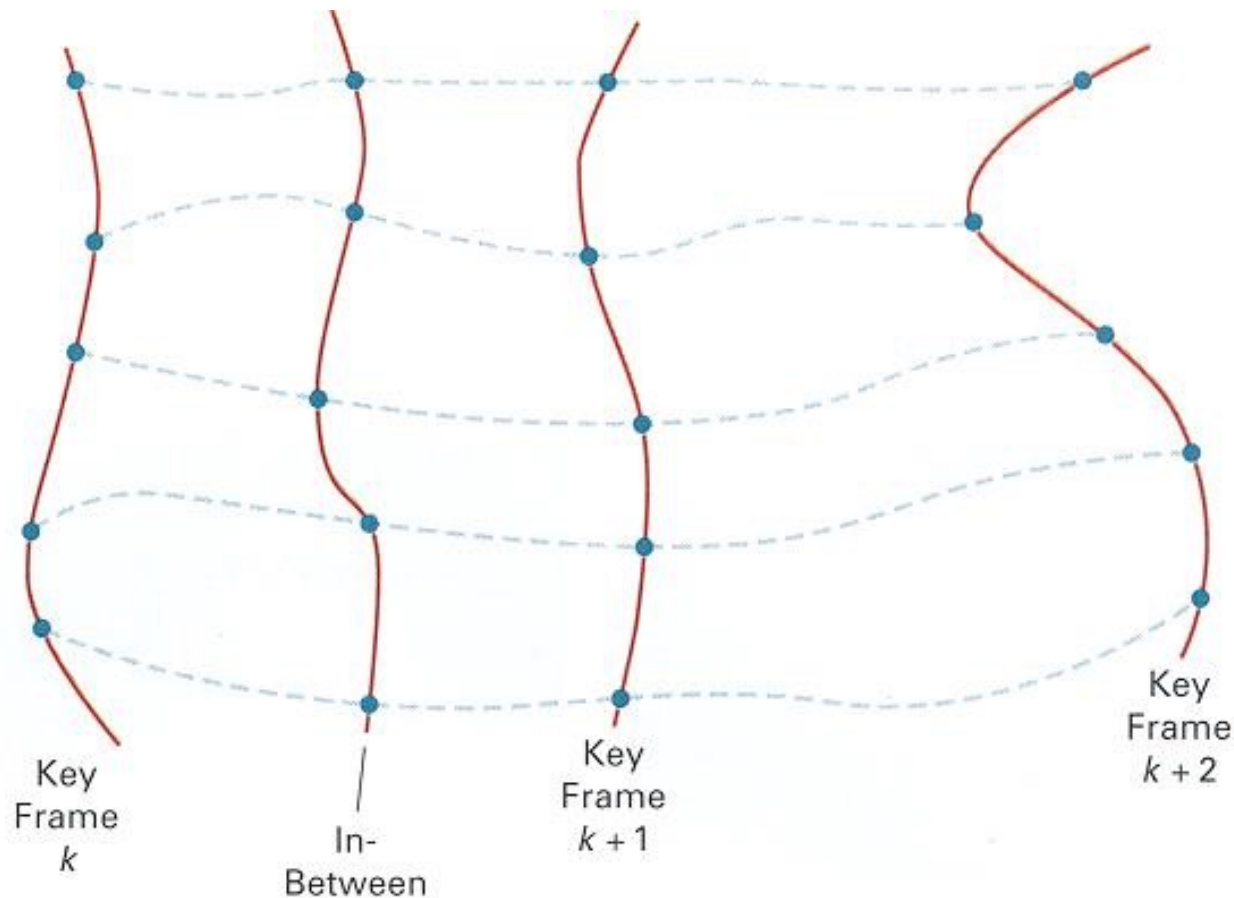
Animator (e.g. lead animator) creates keyframes

Assistant (person or computer) creates in-between frames ("tweening")



# Keyframe Interpolation

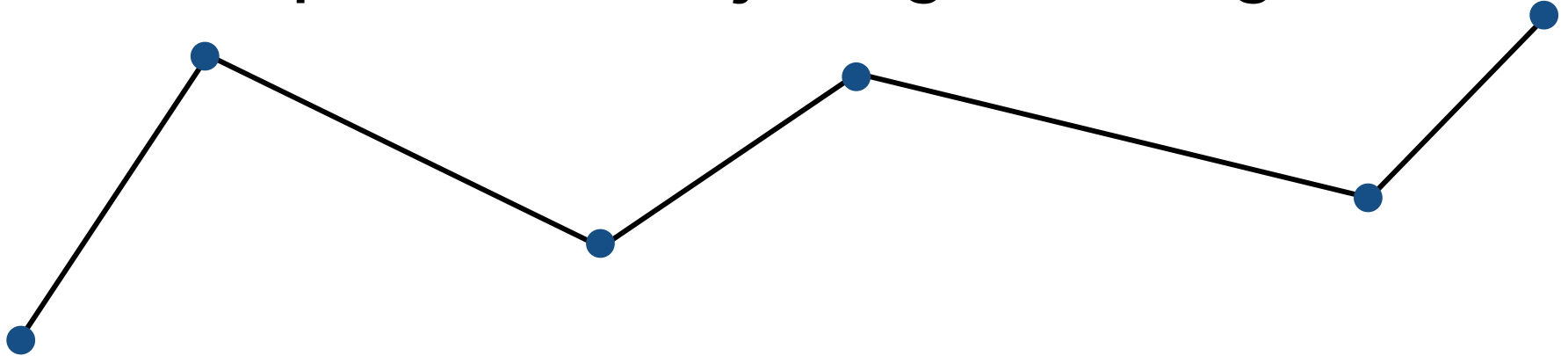
Think of each frame as a vector of parameter values



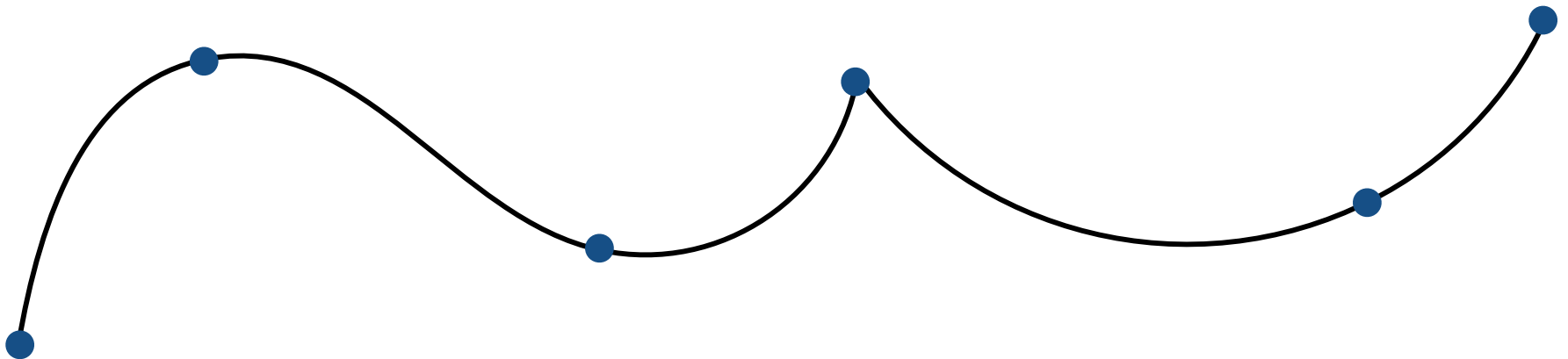
Hearn, Baker and Carithers, Figure 16.11

# Keyframe Interpolation of Each Parameter

Linear interpolation usually not good enough



Recall splines for smooth / controllable interpolation



# Next Time: Physical Simulation



# Acknowledgments

Thanks to Keenan Crane and Mark Pauly for presentation resources.