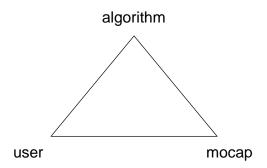


# Introduction to Computer Animation

### Michiel van de Panne

**Animation Sources** 





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# **Motion Notation**



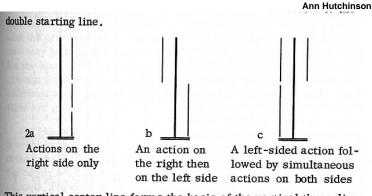
- 1700 "Choregraphie", Feuillet
- 1852 "Stenochoregraphie", Arthur Saint Leon
- 1928 "Notation of Movement", Margaret Morris
- 1928 "Schrifttanz", Rudolf von Laban
- 1940 "Kinetography Laban" (Labanotation)
- 1950's Eshkol & Wachmann: mathematical notation
- 1956 "Choreology", Joan and Rudolf Benesh

# **Motion Notation**



"Labanotation",





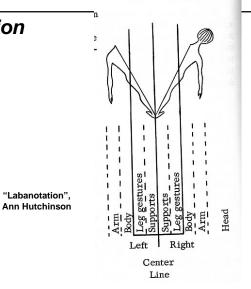
This vertical center line forms the basis of the vertical three-line staff on which structured description is written.

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# **Motion Notation**



### Labanotation

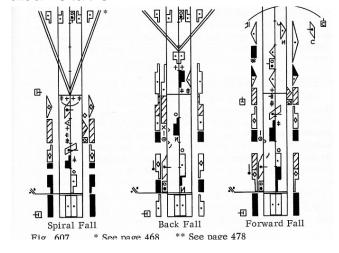


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### **Motion Notation**



### Labanotation



"Labanotation", **Ann Hutchinson** 

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# **Animation History**

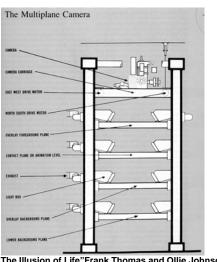


### Film Animation

- 1914 Windsor McCay Gertie the Dinosaur
- 1923 Walt Disney, "Alice in Wonderland"
- 1928 Walt Disney, "Mickey Mouse"
- 1969 Burtnyk & Wein, NRCC, computer keyframing
- 1988 Pixar "Tin Toy"
- 1995 Pixar "Toy Story", full-length CG film
- 2001 Square "Final Fantasy", CG people

# **Traditional Animation**





(from "The Illusion of Life"Frank Thomas and Ollie Johnson)

# **Traditional Animation**



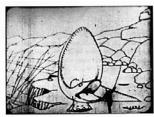








Cartoonist Winsor McCay was the first to recognize animation as an art form. His best remembered film is Gertie the Dinosaut, done in 1914. Historian John Canemaker points out that Gertie was the first animated personality, showing shyness and stubbornness and eventually weeping big tears when she was criticized. The audience loved it, but ten years later both the film and the techniques had been forgotten.





(from "The Illusion of Life"Frank Thomas and Ollie Johnson)

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(from "The Illusion of Life"Frank Thomas and Ollie Johnson)

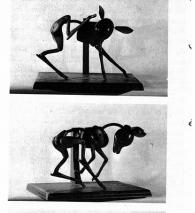
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# **Traditional Animation**



Expert model-makers constructed a jointed armature of a young deer for the animators to study while working on Bambi. Based on Rico Lebrun's drawings, everything moved correctly, right down to the toes.

(from "The Illusion of Life" Frank Thomas and Ollie Johnson)

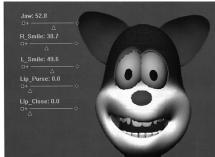


# 3D Animation (keyframing)





p. 151, "[digital] character animation 2", G. Maestri



p. 44, "[digital] character animation 2", G. Maestri

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# 3D Animation (keyframing)



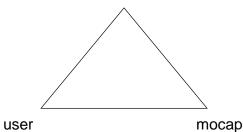
### Issues

- complete control over motion
- rigging character
- · time consuming
- not real-time

**Animation Sources** 



algorithm



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University of

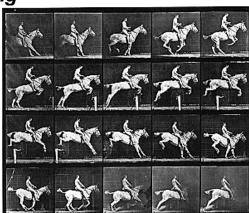
British Columbia

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# **Motion Capture**



Muybridge, 1884 Rotoscoping



(Figure from "Animals in Motion", Muybridge)

(Figure from "Animals in Motion", Muybridge)

© Michiel van de Panne

# **Motion Capture**

# Muybridge

# **Motion Capture**





(Figure from Ascension Inc.)

© Michiel van de Panne

# **Motion Capture**











(Figure from Northern Digital Inc.)

© Michiel van de Panne

# **Motion Capture**

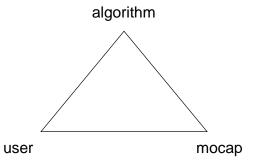
## Issues

- modifying mocap data
- building graphs
- · annotation of data
- data cleanup
- data compression



# **Animation Sources**





# **Physics-based Simulation**



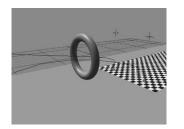
# **Simulation of Passive Motion**



### Issues

- realistic
- simulation parameters?
- · difficult to control



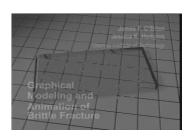


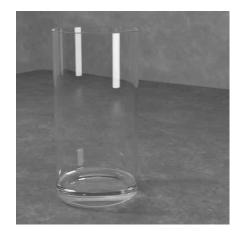
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© Michiel van de Panne

# **Simulation of Passive Motion**







### **Active Motions**



### •multidisciplinary

- biomechanics
- brain sciences
- kinesiology
- robotics
- machine learning
- · control theory

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# **Simulation of Active Motion**







