

Approaches to Animation

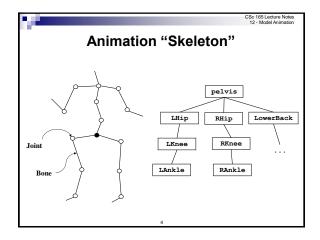
Traditional or "Cel" animation

Developed (and still used) for cartooning

Rigid Hierarchy

Per-Vertex
Morph Targets

Skeletal



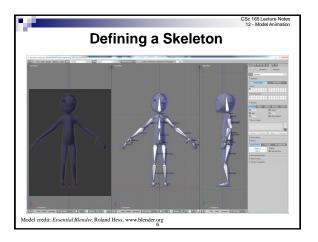
Skeletal Animation Process

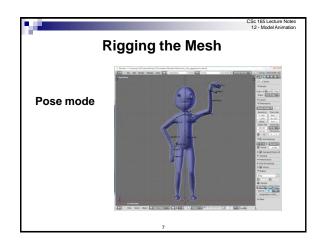
- Define model
- vertices/faces/groups

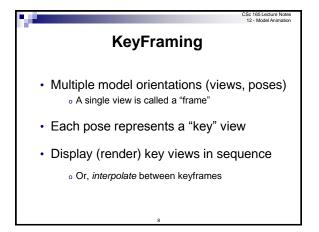
- Define skeleton
- Bones and Joints

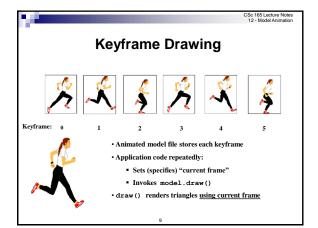
- Associate model vertices with joints
- "Rigging" the model

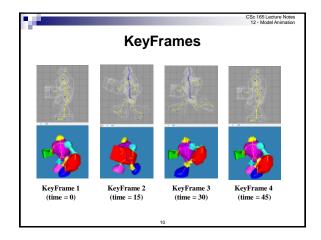
- Create movement poses (keyframes)
- Move joints (vertices follow)
- Save skeleton position/orientation data as keyframes

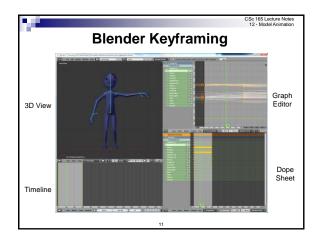


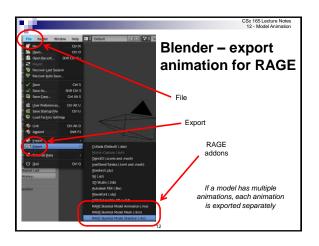


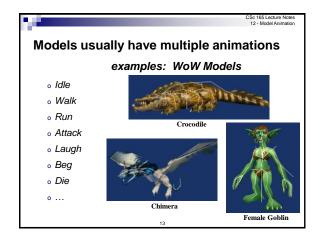


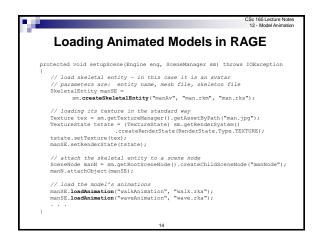


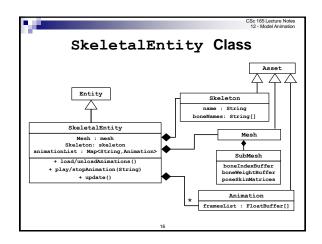


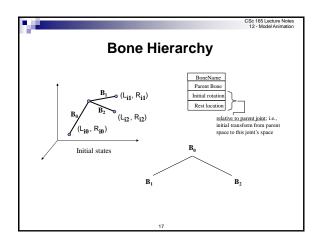


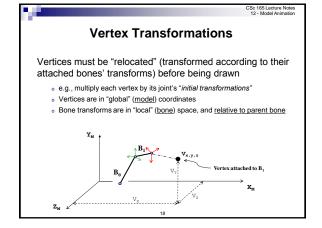


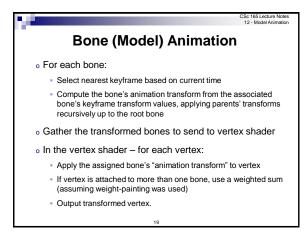


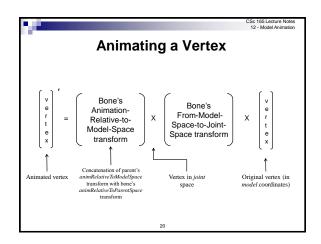


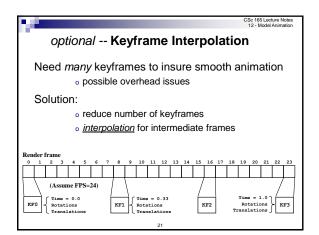


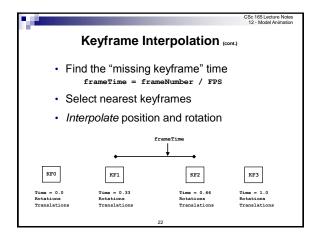


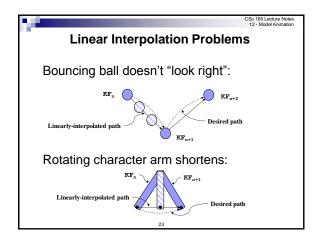


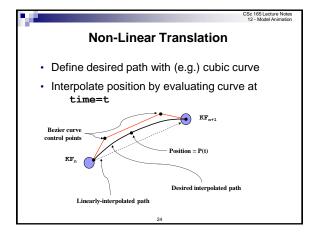












CSc 165 Lecture Notes

Keyframe Interpolation vs. Lots of Keyframes

- _o Keyframe interpolation allows for a smaller model file
- Having the DCC export more keyframes allows the animation to capture advanced DCC animation capabilities
- RAGE export (.rks) files export a keyframe for each frame, to allow taking full advantage of Blender's animation tools.

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