

ANIMATION

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OVERVIEW

- Define animation and describe how it can be used in multimedia
- Discuss the principles of animation
- Discuss the animation techniques of cel and computer animation and choose the correct file types for animations
- Create computer-generated animations from multiple still image



THE POWER OF MOTION







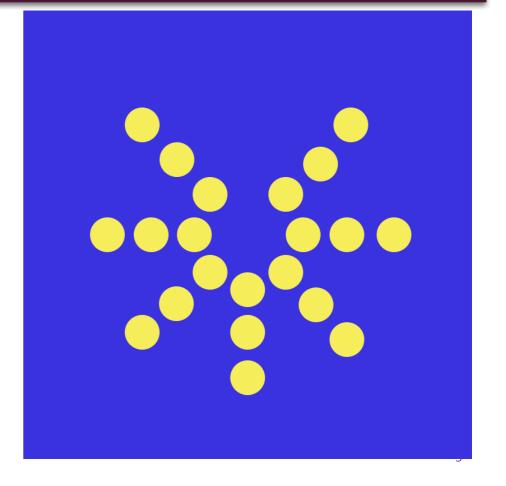


THE POWER OF MOTION

- It makes static presentations come live
- Animation grabs attention
- Transitions are simple forms of animation: wipes, fades, zooms, dissolves
- These can be used for primitive animation

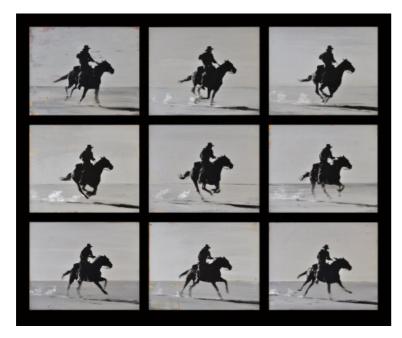


- Still images are flashed in sequence
- Frame rate measures the speed of change





Frames



Flickering





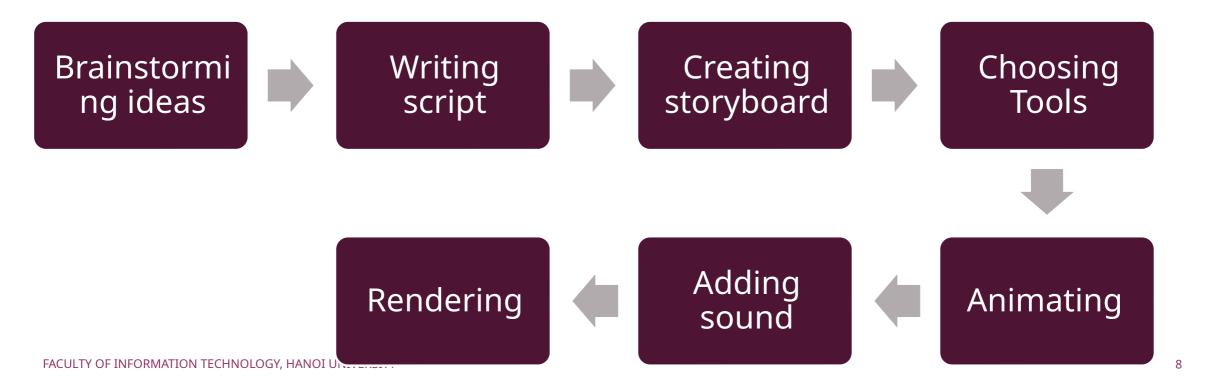
ANIMATION BY COMPUTERS

- **2D animation**: the visual changes that bring an image alive occur on the flat Cartesian x and y axes of the screen.
- 2 ½ D animation (2.5D animation): where shadowing, highlights, and forced perspective provide an illusion of depth, the third dimension.
- **3D animation:** software creates a virtual realm in three dimensions, and changes (motion) are calculated along all three axes (x, y, and z).



ANIMATION TECHNIQUES

Basic steps to create animations:



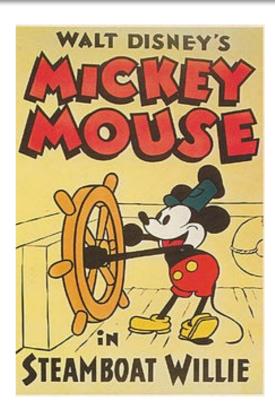


ANIMATION TECHNIQUES

- Cel animation
- Computer animation











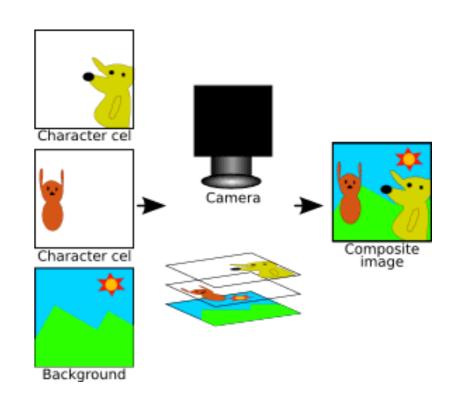
CEL ANIMATION

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NWiGFCAFuHU



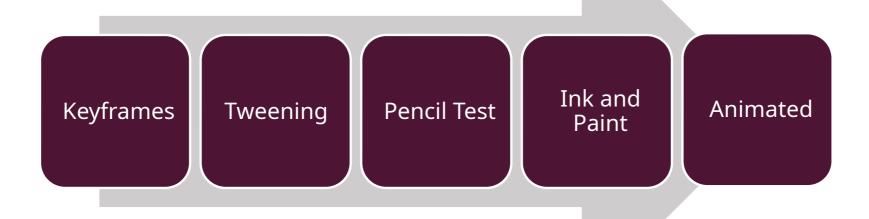
CEL ANIMATION

- Cel animation: Also known as handdrawn animation uses a number of celluloid sheets to drawn frames.
- One minute of cel animation requires 1,440 frames to be drawn (24 frames/sec. * 60 sec/min) = 1440)
- Each frame may be composed of many layers of cels



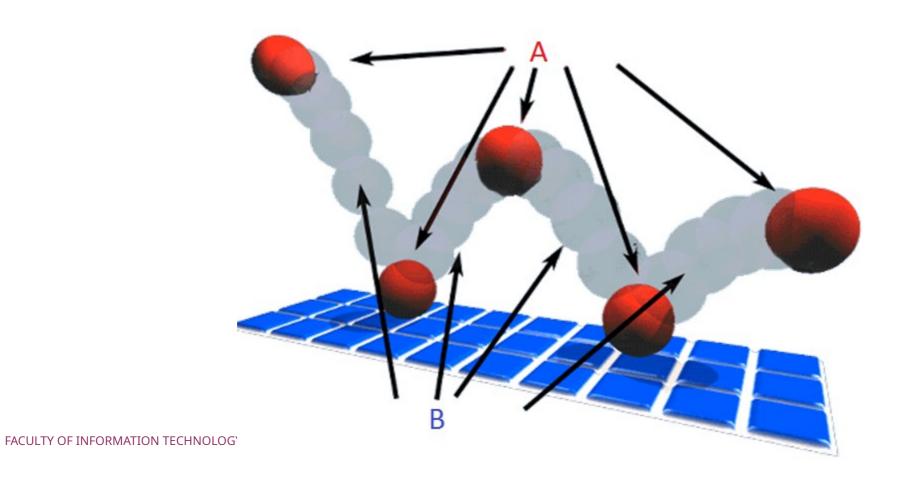


CEL ANIMATION PROCESS





KEYFRAMES AND TWEENING





PENCIL TEST



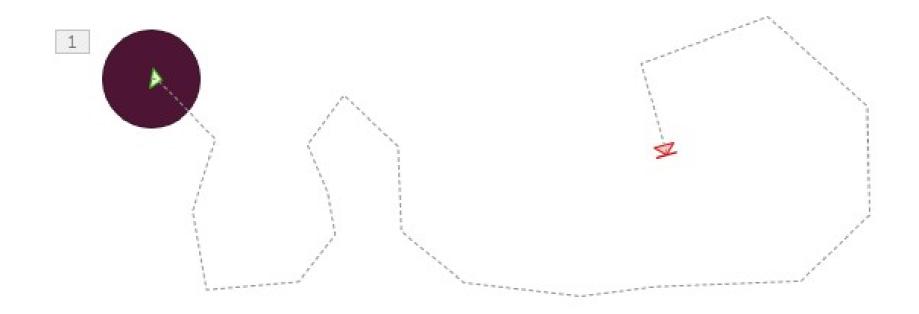


COMPUTER ANIMATION

- Computer animation uses the principles of cel animation
- In path-based 2-D animation:
 - Animators create an object and describe a path for the object to follow.
 - The computer software creates the animation based on defined paths.
 - The animation can be programmed to be interactive.
- In cel-based 2-D animation
 - Animators provides each frame of an animation
 - The frames are then composited into a single file of images to be played in sequence



PATH-BASED ANIMATION





PATH-BASED ANIMATION





COMPUTER ANIMATION

- In computer 3D animations
 - More complicated
 - Animators mostly focus on modeling and designing the characteristics of shapes and surfaces.
- Speed of the animation depends on the speed and power of computers
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2xTgUDdvc_A



COMPUTER ANIMATION

- **Kinematics** is the study of the movement and motion of structures that have joints, such as a walking man.
- What is Kinematic
- Inverse kinematics: is the process by which you link objects such as hands to arms and define their relationships and limits (for example, elbows cannot bend backward).





ANIMATION FILE FORMAT

- .dir and .dcr director file
- .fli and .flc animatorPro files
- .max 3D studio Max file
- Ifla and .swf Flash file
- GIF89a file format:
 - It is a version of the GIF image format
 - GIF89a allows multiple images to be put into a single file and then be displayed as an animation on the web browser
 - Applications like BoxTop Software's GIFmation or Ulead's GIF Animator are needed to create GIF89a animation



ANIMATION FILE FORMAT

- Because file size is a critical factor when downloading animations to play on web pages, file compression is an essential part of preparing animation files for the web
- New with HTML5 is animation built within a .svg (scalable vector graphics) file, where graphic elements can be programmed to change over time



ANIMATION FILE FORMAT

- Some animation tools are:
 - Adobe's flash
 - Kai's Power tool's spheroid designer
 - Alias/Wavwfront's Maya
 - NewTek's lightwave



#1: Squash and stretch: makes an illusion of character's elasticity Detail



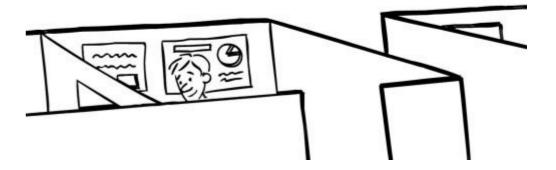


#2: Anticipation: the preparation for the main action





#3: Staging: Poses and actions, arrangement of cameras, background and stage elements shall clearly demonstrate character's temper, reaction, character's attitude to a story and continuity of the plotline





#4: Straight Ahead Action and Pose-to-Pose:

Straight ahead action: draw each frame of an action one after another

Pose-to-pose: draw the beginning and the end of action – then fill in the frames in-between

Detail:

#4
STRAIGHT AHEAD & POSE TO POSE

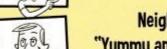


ARTISANAL CHEESEMAKER



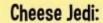
Aunt Silvia: "Must do!"





Neighbor Joe:
"Yummy and educational!"







#5: Follow Through and Overlapping Action: When a moving object such as a person comes to a stop, parts might continue to move for a while





#6: Slow In, Slow Out (speedup and slowdown): put, everything starts with a speed-up and ends with a slowdown





#7: Motions of all living beings (people, animals, birds, fish, etc.) and many other objects do not happen in straight lines, but in circular path called arcs.



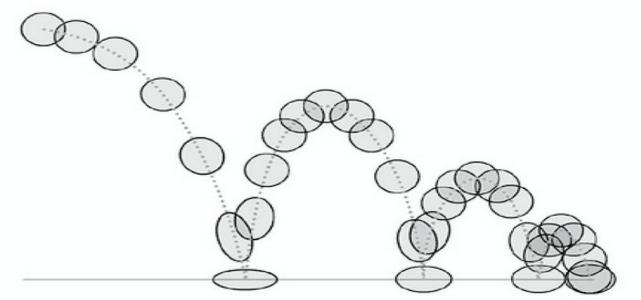
■ #8: Secondary Action: gestures that support the main action to add more dimension, personality, and insight to character animation



#9 Timing: time or number of frames you use to demonstrate an action or motion

Use less frames to make motion sharp and quick

Use more frames to make motion will be smooth and slow





#10: Exaggeration: presents a character's features and actions in an extreme form for comedic or dramatic effect. Exaggeration is a great way to increase the appeal of a character.





- #11: Solid Drawing: Poses shall clearly express thoughts, intentions, condition, wishes and feelings of a character
- #12: Appeal: be pleasing to look at and have a charismatic aspect to them



- 1. Squash and Stretch
- 2. Anticipation
- 3. Staging
- 4. Straight Ahead Action and Pose to Pose
- 5. Follow Through and Overlapping Action
- 6. Slow-in and Slow-out
- 7. Arcs FACULTY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, HANOI UNIVERSITY

- 8. Secondary Action
- 9. Timing
- 10. Exaggeration
- Straight Ahead Action and Pose to 11. Solid Drawing and Solid Posing
 - 12. Appeal



ANIMATOR SKILLS

- Technical animator skills
- Graphic design skills
- Color Theory
- Sense of timing and spacing
- Analyzing skills
- Originality







REFERENCES

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