

# CORGO IN WONDERLAND

CS 174C W24 FINAL DEMO

made by a team of dog lovers:

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# EXPLORE A SURREAL WORLD WITH CORGO!

Travel plans:

- Making Corgo and friends
- Rickety Rope Bridge
- Frogs in Mushroomia
- Flower Dance
- The Underground



# FEATURES:

- Splines
- Forward and Inverse Kinematics
- Mass-Spring-Damper systems
- Symplectic integration
- Fluid Dynamics and Marching Cubes
- Physics - Position, Velocity, Acceleration
- Collision Detection
- Corgo (the most important future)

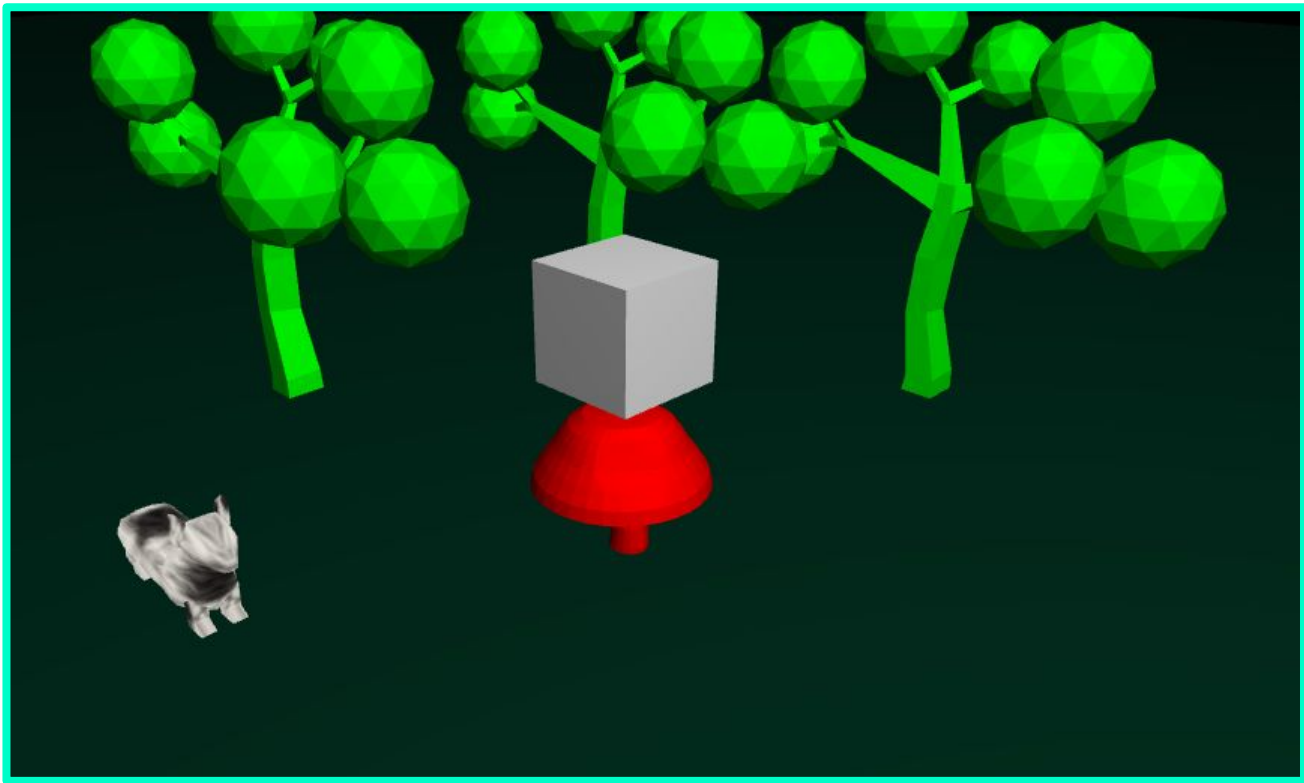


Last known photo of specimen  
CORG-0



# MAKING CORGO AND FRIENDS



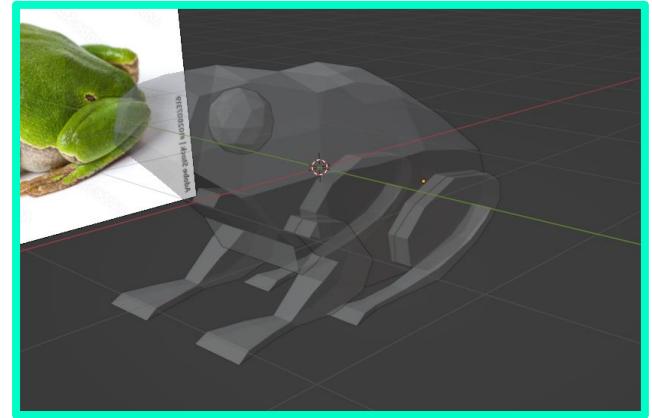


LAST TIME, WE SAW CORGO IN WONDERLAND LIKE THIS... LET'S SEE WHAT'S CHANGED!

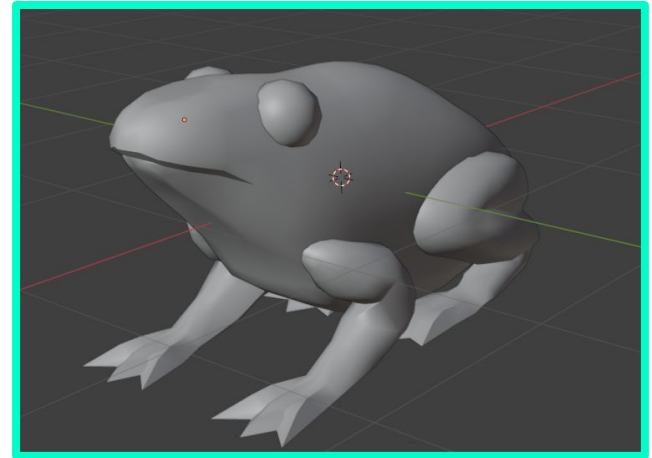
Not a dog ->

# BLENDER-TINYGRAPHICS WORKFLOW

- Models were created in a 2-step process.
- First, initial, low-poly models.
- Then, refined the models into the final versions for use.
- Also, fixing issues with object importation for non-triangulated faces
- The rest of the models will be shown in the upcoming slides / demo



low-poly ~~for~~ frog



Final ~~frange~~ frog



# RICKETY ROPE BRIDGE

# ROPE BRIDGE

$$\mathbf{f}_{ij}^s = k_{ij}^s(d_{ij} - l_{ij})\hat{\mathbf{d}}_{ij}; \quad \mathbf{f}_{ij}^d = -k_{ij}^d(\mathbf{v}_{ij} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{d}}_{ij})\hat{\mathbf{d}}_{ij}$$

- Uses a mass-spring-damper system
  - Ropes consist of particles connected by springs
    - Some particles' locations are perturbed slightly during their initial creation to make the movement of the bridge more interesting
  - Planks are springs as well, with higher spring stiffness constants so their lengths do not noticeably change
    - This allows the bridge to sway naturally, as if in the wind
- Corgo moves along a Hermite spline whose control points are the locations of the planks
- The camera also moves along a spline and aims at Corgo's position







# FROGS IN MUSHROOMIA

# HOW DOES IT WORK?

- The frog is a mass-spring-damper system that treats the top of the mushroom as the "ground"
- Camera changed at set time intervals
- Corgo's position, velocity and acceleration are determined by a Hermite spline

$$\mathbf{f}_{ij}^s = k_{ij}^s(d_{ij} - l_{ij})\hat{\mathbf{d}}_{ij}; \quad \mathbf{f}_{ij}^d = -k_{ij}^d(\mathbf{v}_{ij} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{d}}_{ij})\hat{\mathbf{d}}_{ij}$$





# FLOWER DANCE



# FLOWY

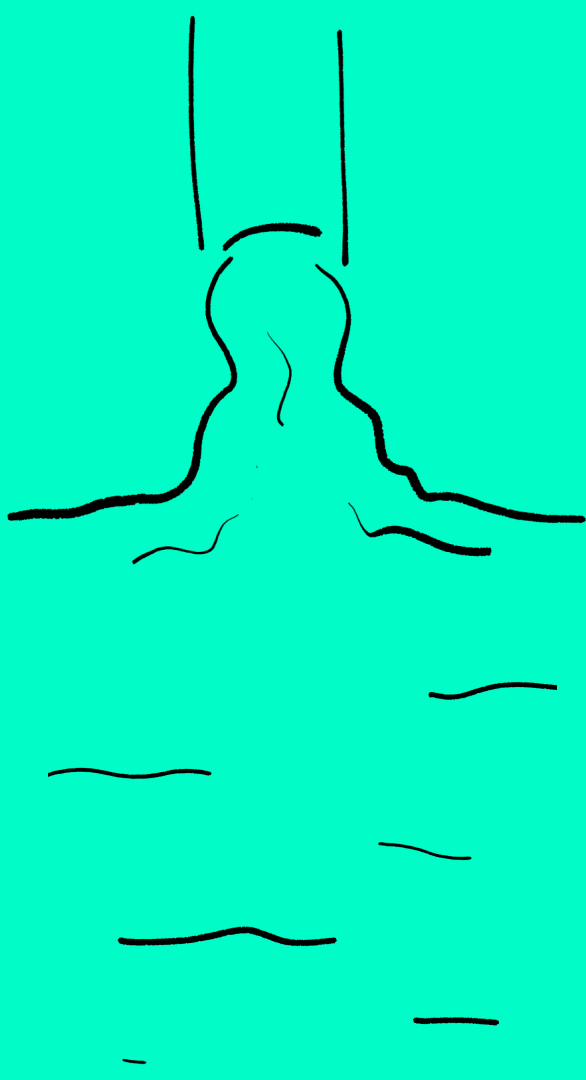
- Flowy's animation uses inverse kinematics.
- The head and both "arms" have associated splines that generate positions.
- These positions are fed to the IK system to create the animation.

$$\dot{x} = J\dot{\theta}$$

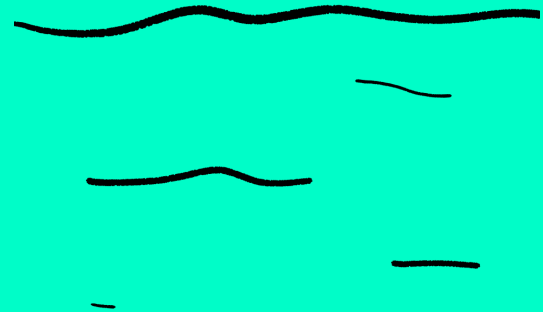


# CORGO

- Corgo's animation uses forward kinematics.
- Angles are calculated over time to adjust the tail and feet.



# THE UNDERGROUND



# FLUID SIM

$$\mathbf{g}_{ij}(t) = m_i m_j \left( \frac{\alpha}{(d_{ij} + \varepsilon)^a} - \frac{\beta}{d_{ij}^b} \right) \mathbf{d}_{ij}$$

- Marching cubes
  - Looked better than particles but trickier to implement
- Optimization trick: calculate fluid physics only just some particles each frame
  - Raise force of attraction to achieve identical look



SEE THE DEMO FOR YOURSELF!

WOOF! —

