#### CSC 240 Computer Graphics Video 7A: Animation

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# Modeling with Transforms

Typical work flow:

- 1. Design your object
- 2. Apply transform (scale, rotate, translate) & draw in scene





Note that in code, the applications must be applied in the opposite order (translate first, rotate second, scale third)

T = I	$P' = I \cdot P$	Initial state
$T = I \cdot T$	$P' = I \cdot T \cdot P$	Apply translate
$T = I \cdot T \cdot R$	$P' = I \cdot T \cdot R \cdot P$	Apply rotate
$T = I \cdot T \cdot R \cdot S$	$P' = I \cdot T \cdot R \cdot S \cdot P$	Apply scale

Undo transforms when done if you have more objects to draw!

### Animations



The human eye has a bias towards perceiving motion

- Persistence of vision
  - Briefly presented stimulus remains perceptible for up to 1/16 second
  - If similar stimulus is presented within this time, will seem continuous
  - Animation possible by displaying sequence of slightly varying images



## Single Object Animation

We can use transforms to do animation.

Initialization: Define object appearance, initial model transform

• Infinite loop:

- 1. Erase screen / draw background
- 2. Draw object using current transform
- 3. Update transform for next iteration

Note: update can be either cumulative (applying new transform on top of existing) or replacing (creating entire transform from scratch on each update)



https://www.deviantart.com/flutterluv/art/A-Cow-Jumped-Over-The-Moor

## Buffering

- For animation, need to draw and redraw graphics
- Complex renderings take time to produce
- Don't want user to see drawing process
- Solution: double buffering



### Animation Over Time

Sometimes we want to animate one motion, followed by another, etc.

Use a counter to keep track

```
if (c < 100) {
    // move right
    graphics.translate(10,0);
} else if (c < 200) {
    // move down
    graphics.translate(0,10);
} else {
    // move up & left
    graphics.translate(-10,-10);
}
c++;
if (c>300) {
    // reset
    c = 0;
}
```



## Animation with Multiple Objects

Multiple independent motions can be achieved via transform swapping

- Each moving object has its own independent transformation matrix Prep to draw: either reverse previous transform, or wholesale replacement
- > Animation loop:
  - 1. Erase screen / draw background
  - 2. Loop over objects
    - A. Install transform for the current object
    - B. Draw object using current transform
    - C. Update transform for next iteration of this object
    - D. (Save/remove transform for the current object)



## **Hierarchical Modeling**

- Complex objects can be built up of subparts
- Overall object has one modeling transform
  - Subparts apply their own transform on top of the parent's
    - If they have subparts, they can apply yet another, etc.
  - After adding each subpart, revert to the parent transform
- When animating, a change to the transform of the overall object modifies all the subparts as well

Car transformation is  $T_c$ . Wheel transformation is  $T_c T_w R_w$ Wheels rotate, but always have same position relative to car.  $R_w$  and  $T_c$  update with time;  $T_w$  stays the same.

https://www.canstockphoto.com/kicking-mannequin-4280471.htm



PAUSE NOW & ANSWER

IP

 $T_{S_2}S_s$ 

 $T_{S_1}S_s$ 

A hierarchical model is used for a steam locomotive, with the boiler as the root and the hierarchy shown

- 1. What is the full transformation applied to driver wheel #1?  $T_B T_{W_1} R_W$
- 2. What is the full transformation applied to smoke puff #2?  $T_B T_{S_1} S_s T_{S_2} S_s$
- 3. Why can the smoke puffs use the same scale transformation but need different translations?

They grow by the same amount, but the movements are different.

#### Review

After watching this video, you should be able to...

- Outline the steps for creating a simple animation
- Customize animations with different motions over time
- Create animations involving multiple independent objects
- Understand how object part hierarchies can be used to compose transformations to get relative motion in complex multipart objects