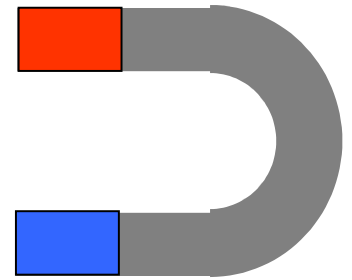
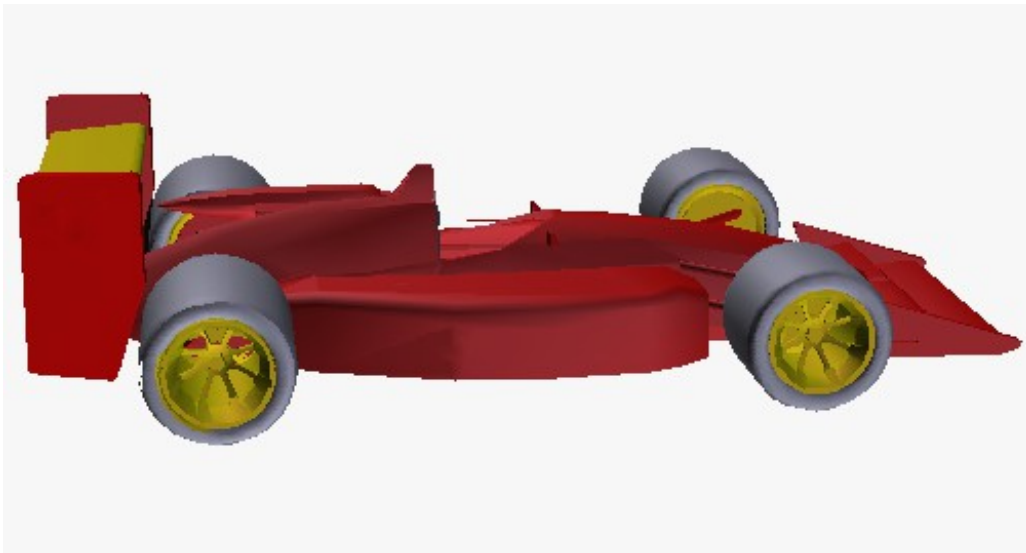


Drugi načini animacije

Kako še povzročimo gibanje

Zaradi zakonov fizike



Posebni efekti: fizika, animacija delcev

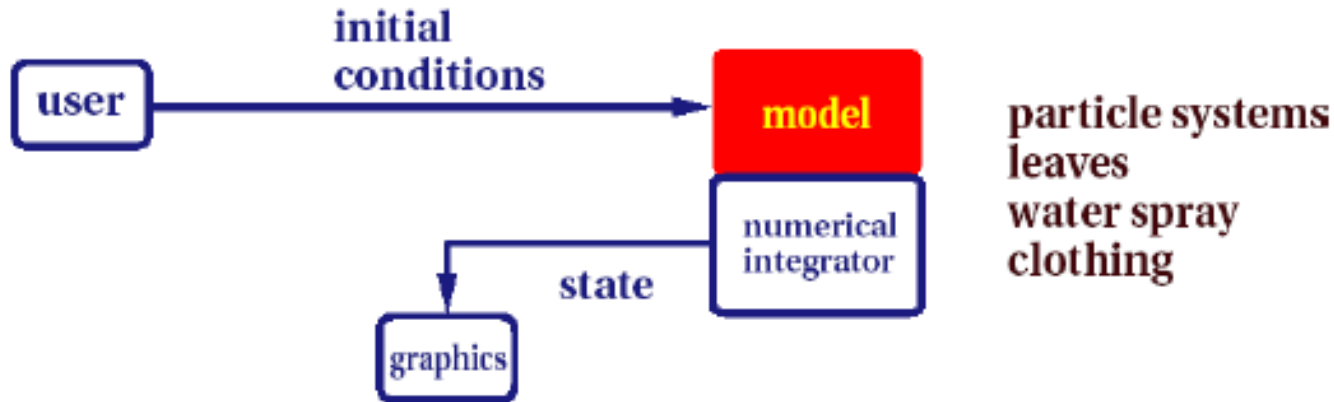


Proceduralna animacija

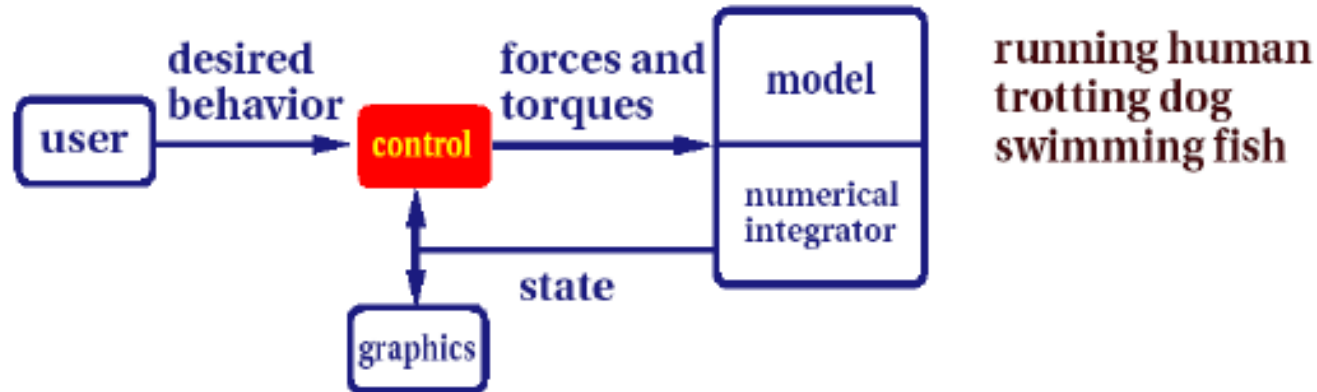
- Gibanje definiramo s formulami
 - Napisanimi lastnoročno
 - Temelječimi na fiziki
- Animator mora biti programer
- Tehnika ključnih slik (keyframing) postane proceduralna, ko dodajamo izraze
- Pri določenem nivoju kompleksnosti postane proceduralna animacija bolj učinkovita

Pasivna in aktivna dinamika

Passive--no muscles or motors



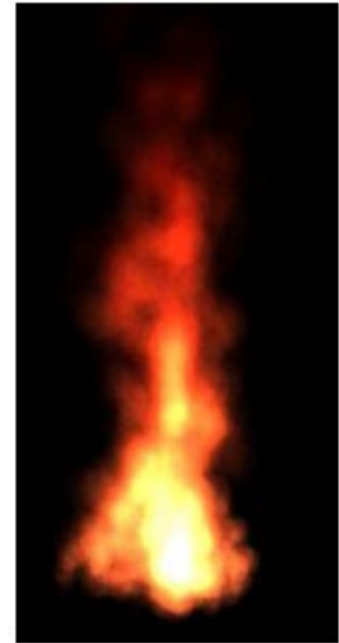
Active--internal source of energy



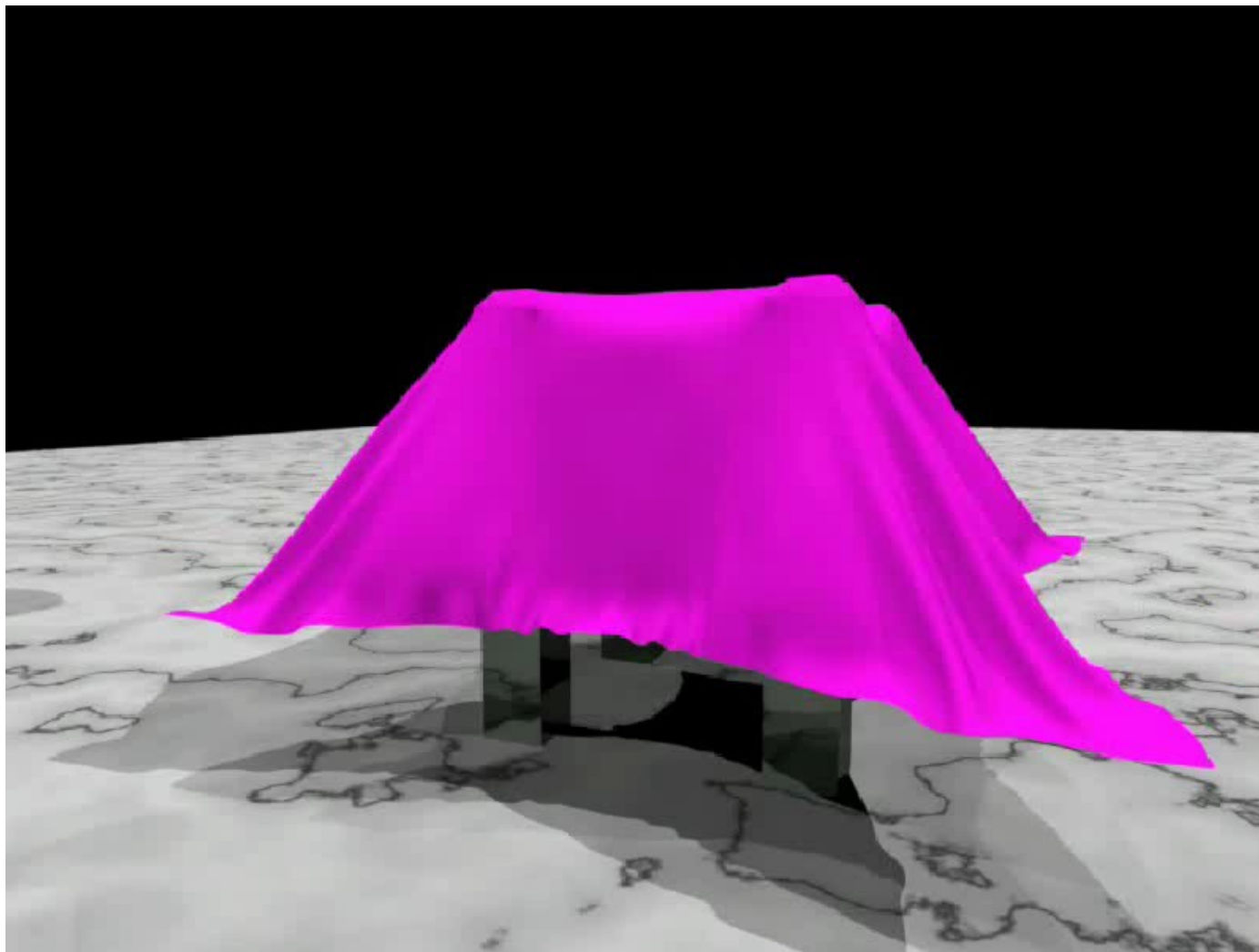
Pasivna dinamika

No muscles or motors

- Smoke
- Water
- Cloth
- Fire
- Fireworks



Prt na mizi

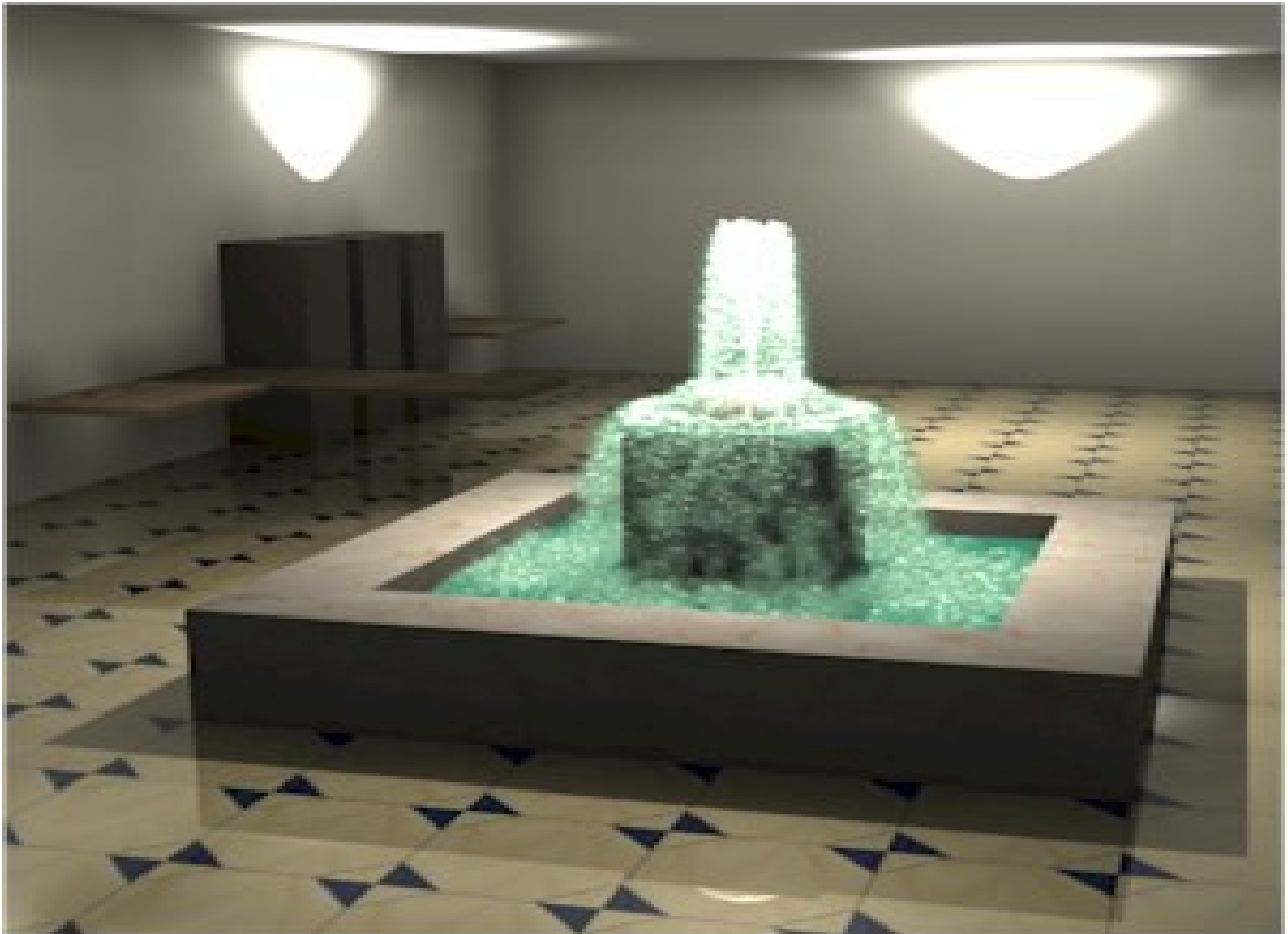


Demo

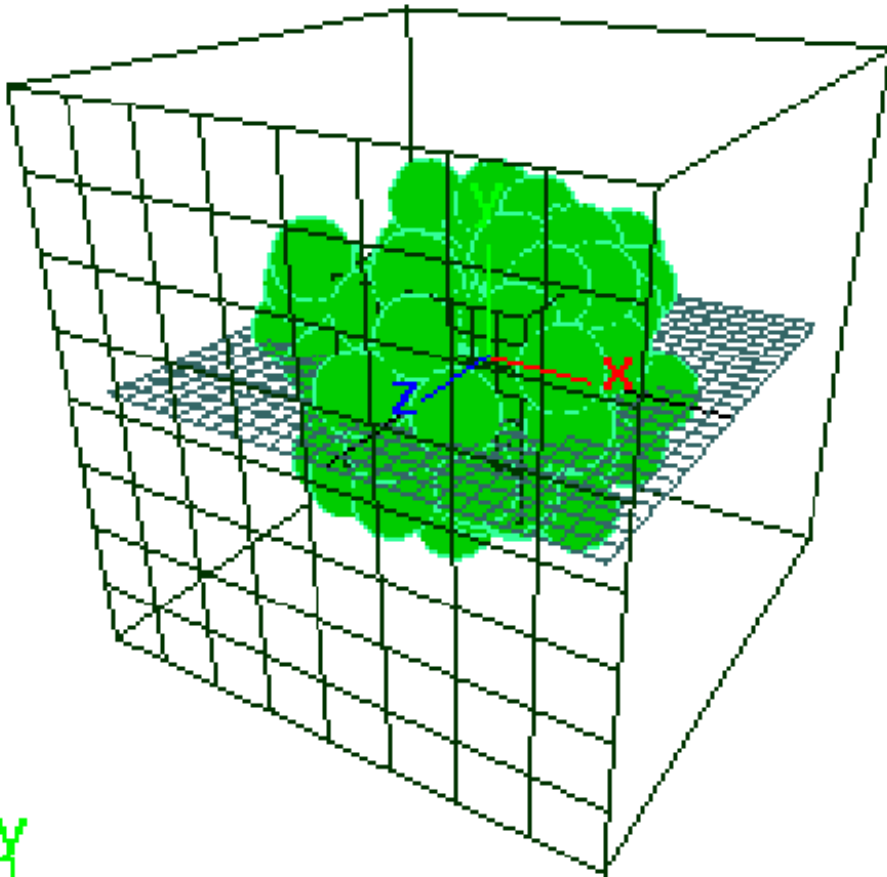
Oblačila – animacija oblačil



Delci (particles)



Animacija dima, ognja z animacijo delcev



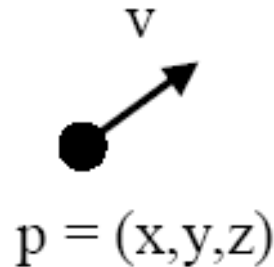
persp



O delcih

- A particle is a point mass

- Mass
- Position
- Velocity
- Acceleration
- Color
- Lifetime



- Use lots of particles to model complex phenomena
 - Keep array of particles

Fizikalna simulacija

Simuliramo dinamiko realnega sveta – drugi Newtonov zakon

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathbf{F} = m\mathbf{a} & \\ \text{sila} \swarrow & & \nwarrow \text{pospešek} \\ & \uparrow \text{masa} & \end{array}$$

where $x(t)$ denotes position as a function of time

$$v(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \quad \text{denotes velocity}$$

$$a(t) = \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = \frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} \quad \text{is acceleration}$$

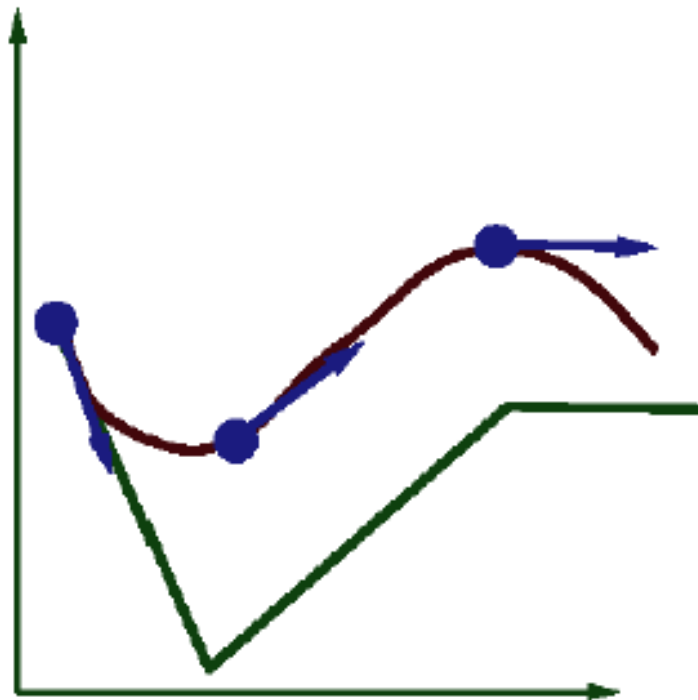
$X(t)$ računamo z numerično integracijo

Enačba gibanja

- Newton's Law for a point mass
 - $f = ma$
- Update every particle for each time step
 - $a(t+\Delta t) = g$
 - $v(t+\Delta t) = v(t) + a(t)*\Delta t$
 - $p(t+\Delta t) = p(t) + v(t)*\Delta t + a(t)^2*\Delta t/2$

Reševanje enačbe gibanja

- Euler integration
 - $p(t+\Delta t) = p(t) + \Delta t f(x,t)$

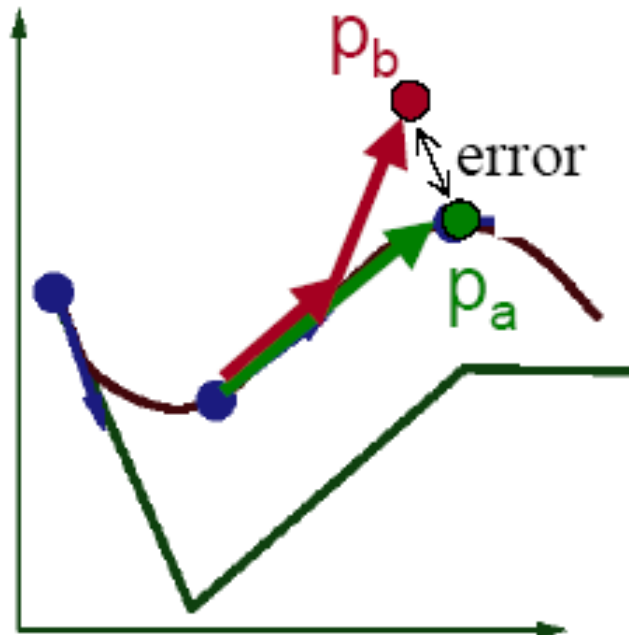


Problem:

- Accuracy decreases as Δt gets bigger

Prilagajanje koraka

- Adapting step size
 - Compute p_a by taking one step of size h
 - Compute p_b by taking 2 steps of size $h/2$
 - Error = $|p_a - p_b|$
 - Adjust step size by factor $(\text{epsilon}/\text{error})^{1/f}$



Sile pri sistemih z delci

- Force fields
 - Gravity, wind, pressure
- Viscosity/damping
 - Liquids, drag
- Collisions
 - Environment
 - Other particles
- Other particles
 - Springs between neighboring particles (mesh)
 - Useful for cloth

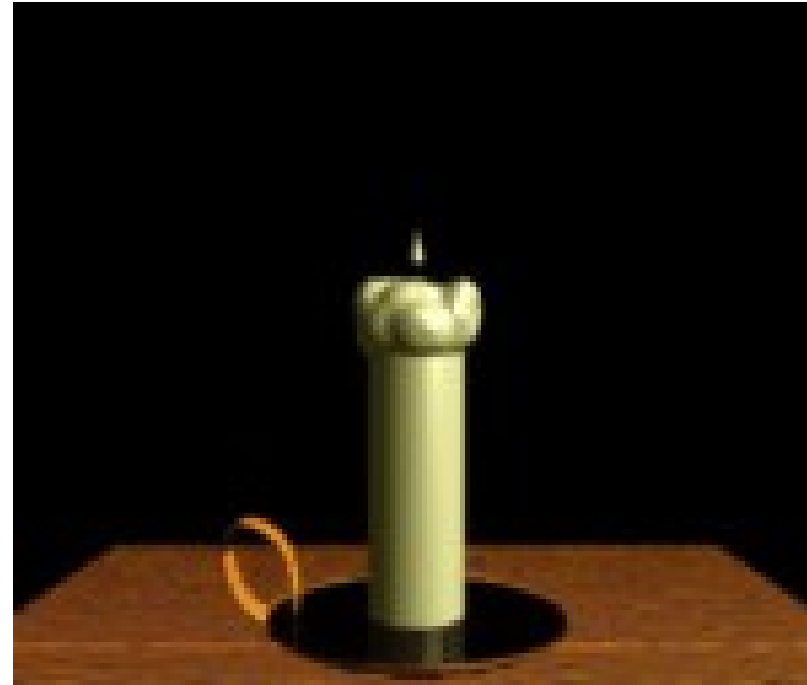
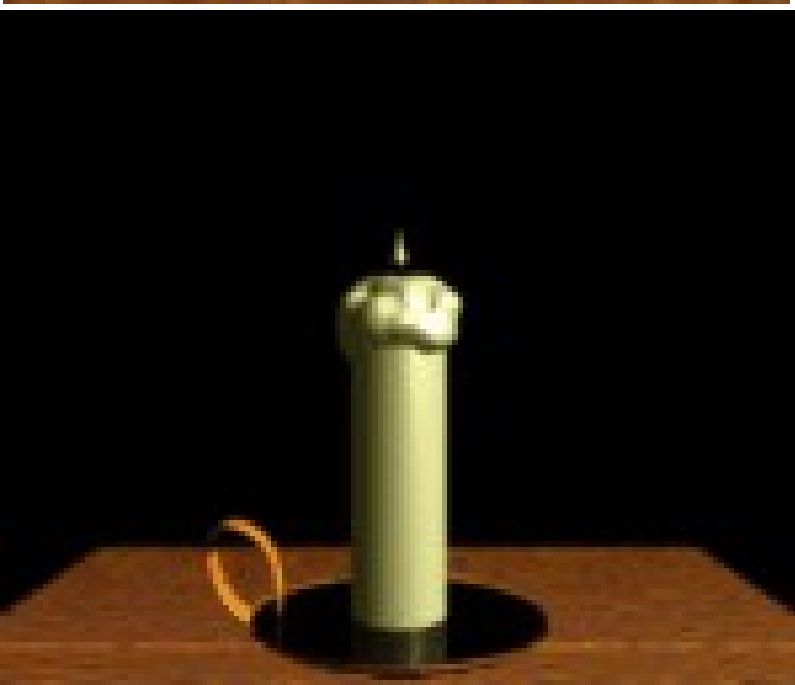
Oblačila, ogenj, fizika



Kako to napravimo



Animacija delcev: sveča



For each frame:

- Create new particles and assign attributes
- Delete any expired particles
- Update particles based on attributes and physics
- Render particles



Tvorba/brisanje delcev

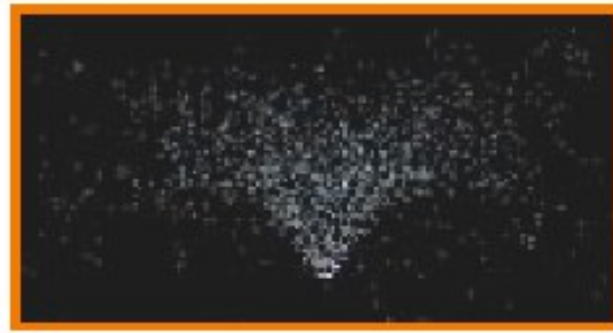
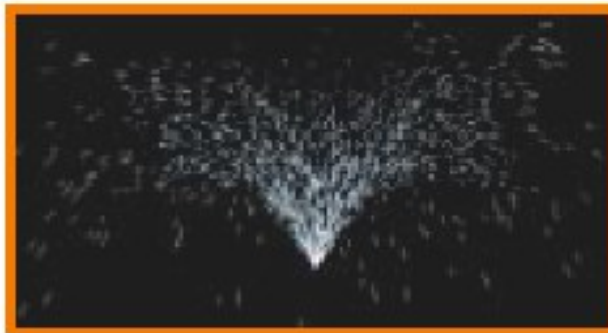
- Where to create particles?
 - Around some center
 - Along some path
 - Surface of shape
 - Where particle density is low
- When to delete particles?
 - Where particle density is high
 - Life span
 - Random

This is where user controls animation



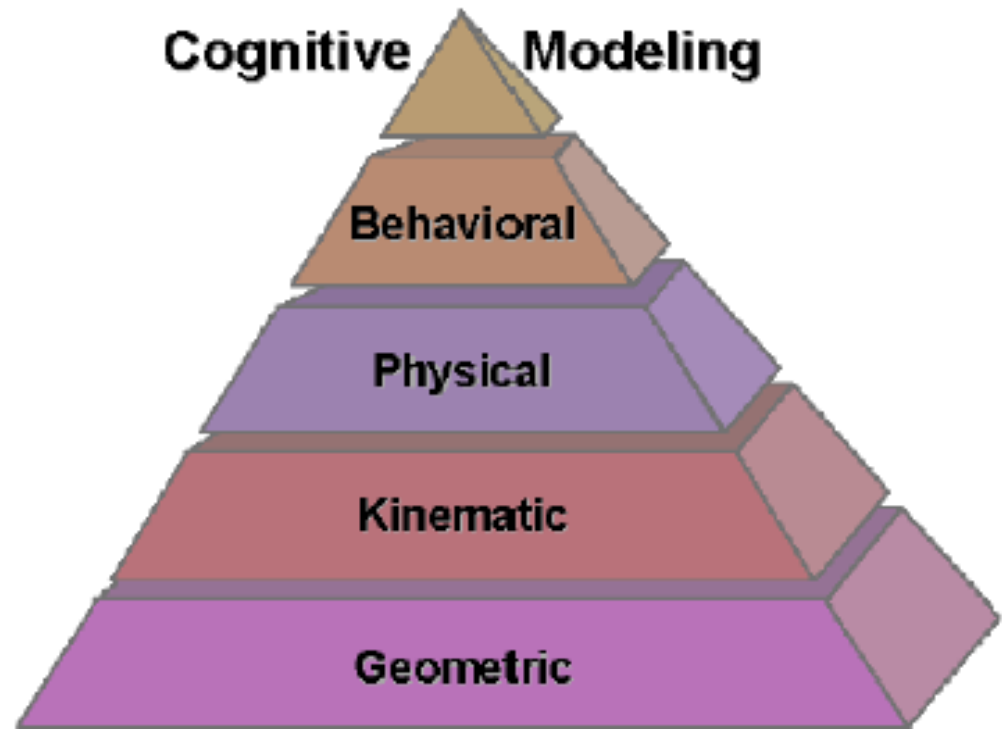
Upodabljanje delcev

- Volumes
 - Ray casting, etc.
- Points
 - Render as individual points
- Line segments
 - Motion blur over time



Aktivna dinamika

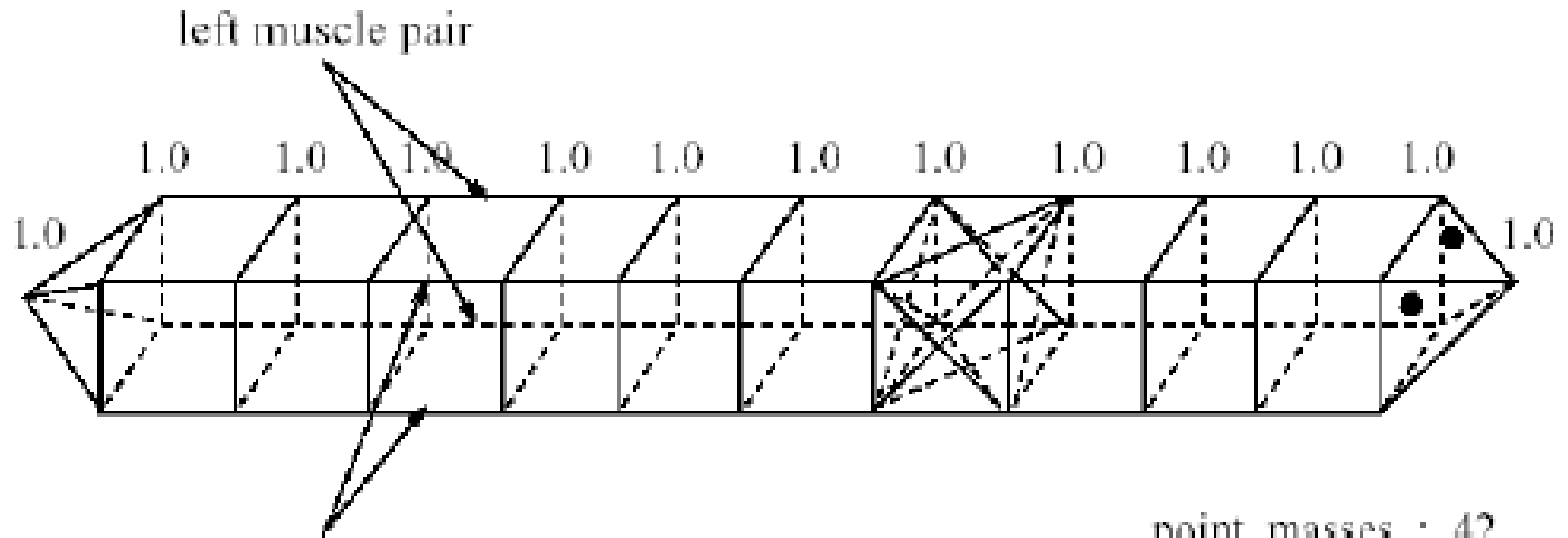
- Motions
 - Physics
 - Controllers
- Behaviors
 - Learning
- Cognition
 - Planning



Kako se premikajo črvi in kače?



Biomehaniční model črva



actuators : 20

springs' stiffness : 50.0

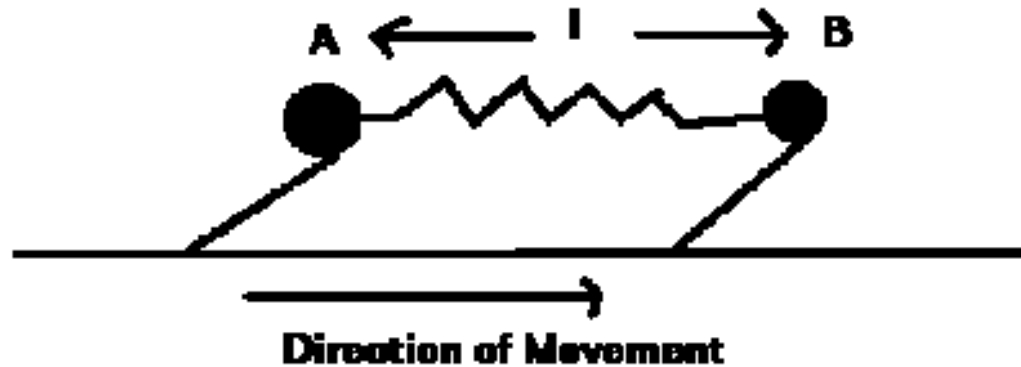
point masses : 42

DOFs : 126

size of the

state space : 252

Fizika črva



$$f = k(L - I) - D \frac{dl}{dt}$$

$$a = f / m$$

$$X = \frac{1}{m} \int \int f dt dt$$

f = force along spring direction

k = spring force constant

D = damping force

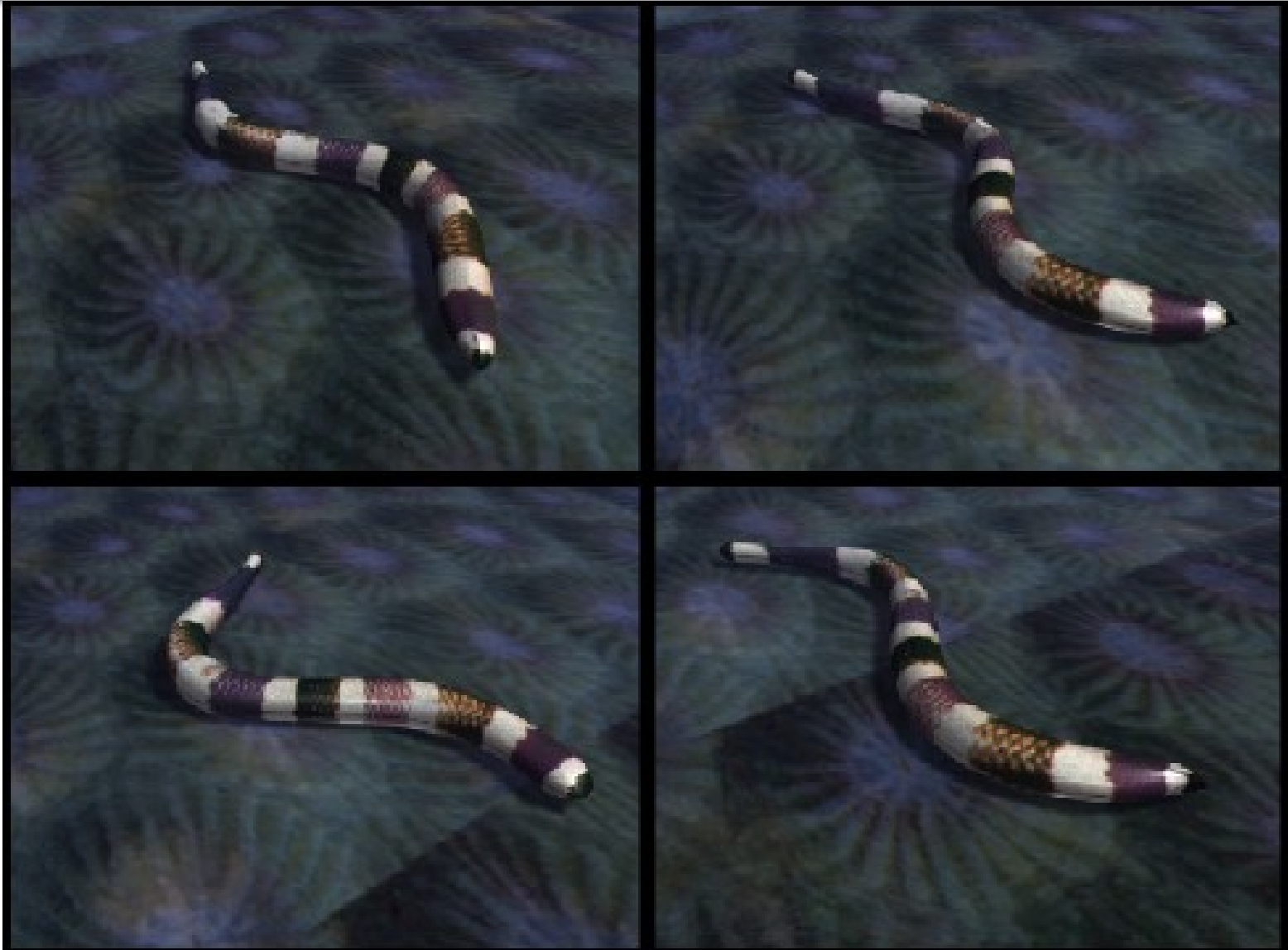
I = current spring length

L = minimum energy spring length

... plus forces due to friction with ground.

Video

Premikanje kače



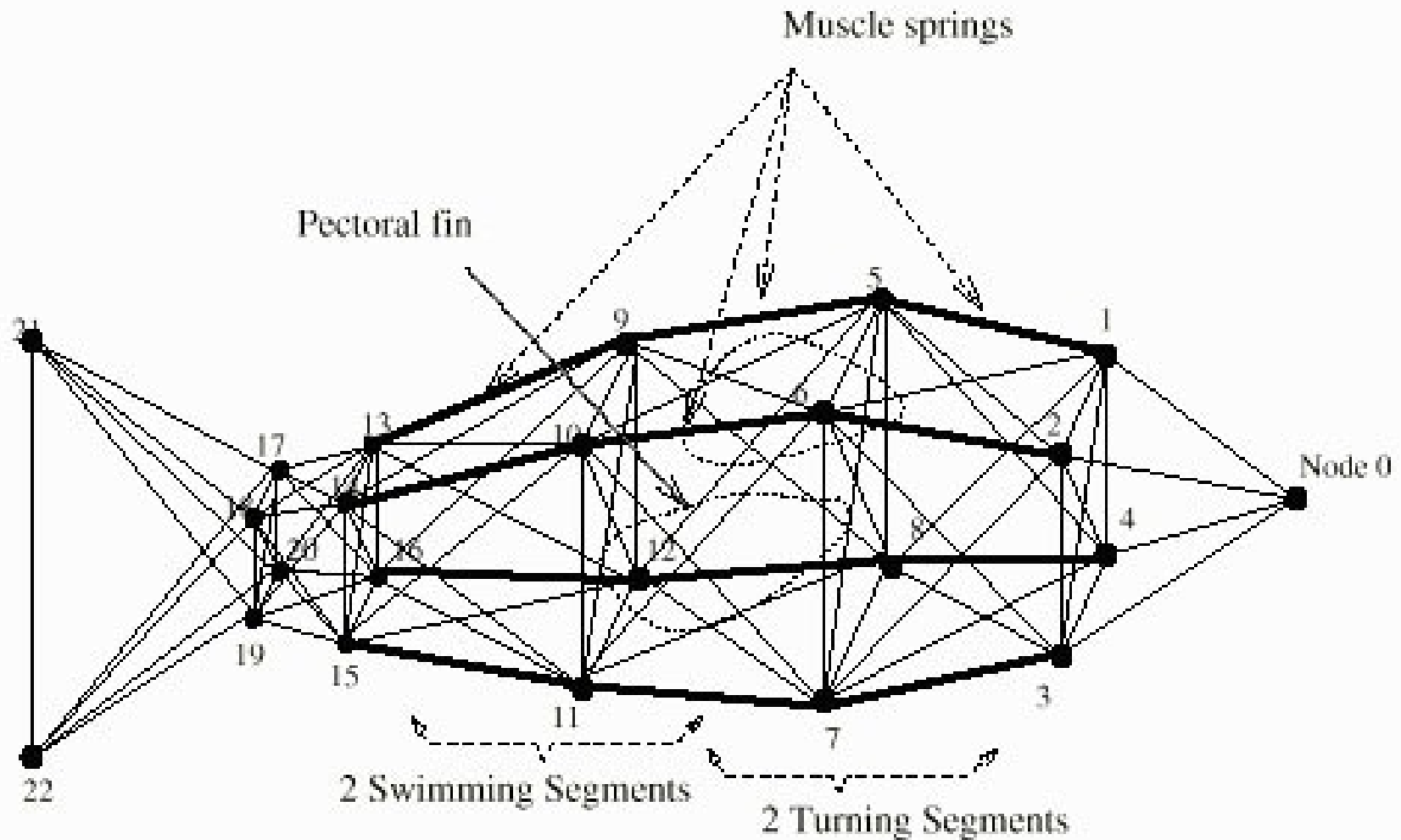
Demo

Premikanje črva

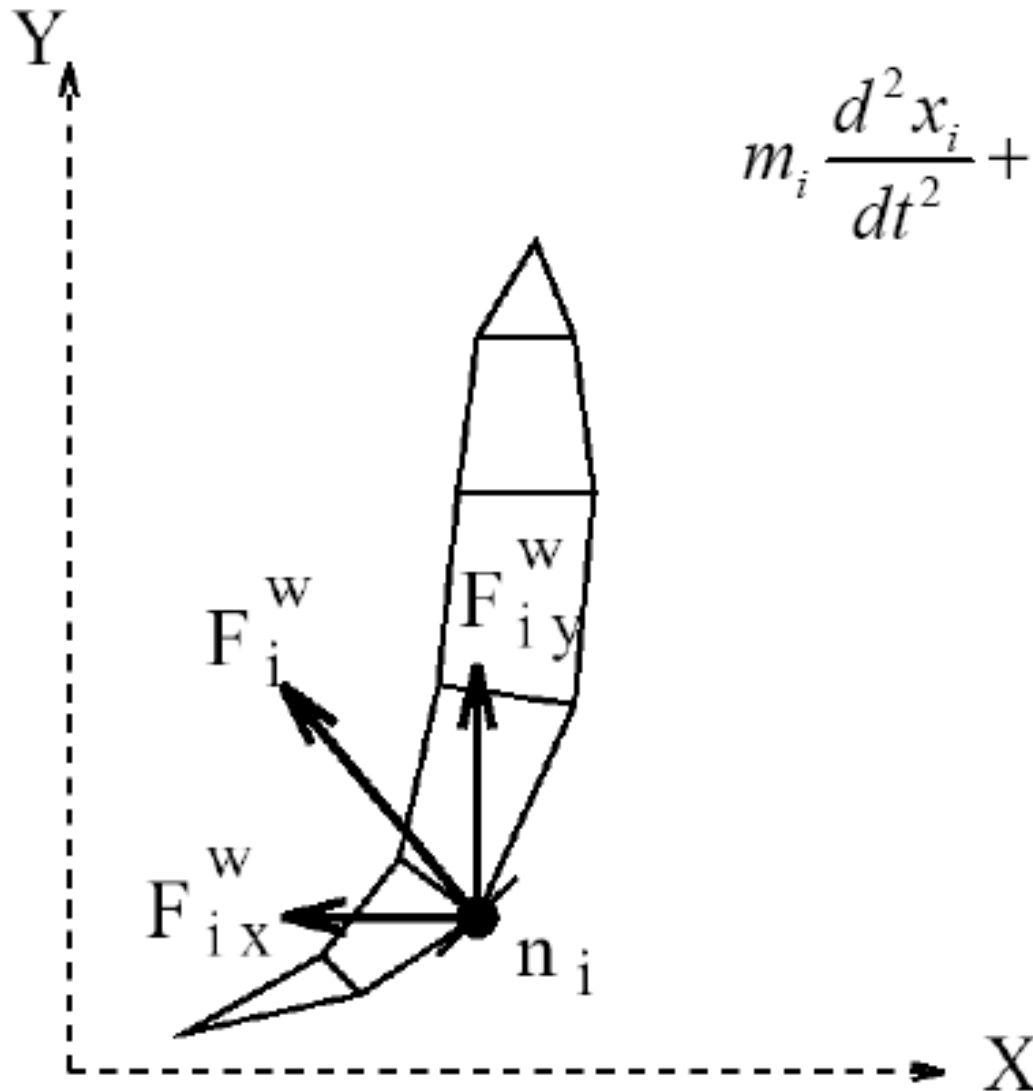


Demo

Riba – model z vzmetmi



Hidrodinamično premikanje



$$m_i \frac{d^2 x_i}{dt^2} + \zeta_i \frac{dx_i}{dt} - w_i = f_i^w$$

Plavajoče ribe



The animation system for character animation in Shrek is based on muscle movements. Fiona shown here has 90 muscles

Demo

Pros and cons of simulation

Pros:

- Very realistic motion

Cons:

- Very slow
- Very hard to control
- Not expressive

Uses:

- complex physical phenomena

Data-driven animation

Video textures



Pros and cons of data-driven animation

Pros:

- potentially best of all worlds:
 - captures specific style of real actors
 - very flexible
 - can generate new motion in real-time

Cons:

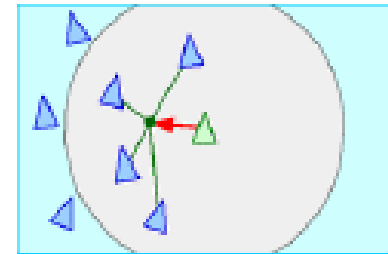
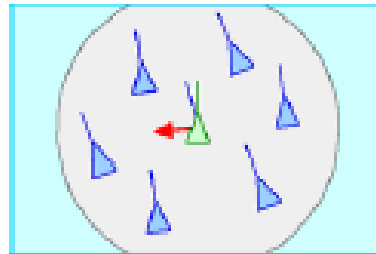
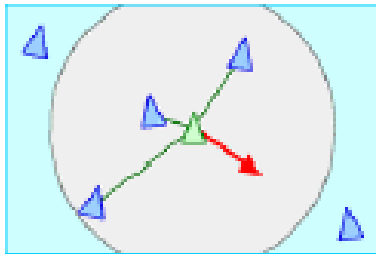
- requires good data (possibly lots of it)

Uses:

- character animation

Crowd behaviors

Particles with behavior



Visokonivojsko obnašanje

Avtonomna navidezna bitja morajo biti sposobna obnašanja:

Kar pomeni, da znajo upravljati sama s seboj.

Tipično mora navidezno bitje zaznavati objekte in druga navidezna bitja v okolju s pomočjo virtualnih čutil (vid, tip, sluh)

Glede na sprejeto informacijo mora akterjev mehanizem obnašanja določiti izvedbeno akcijo.

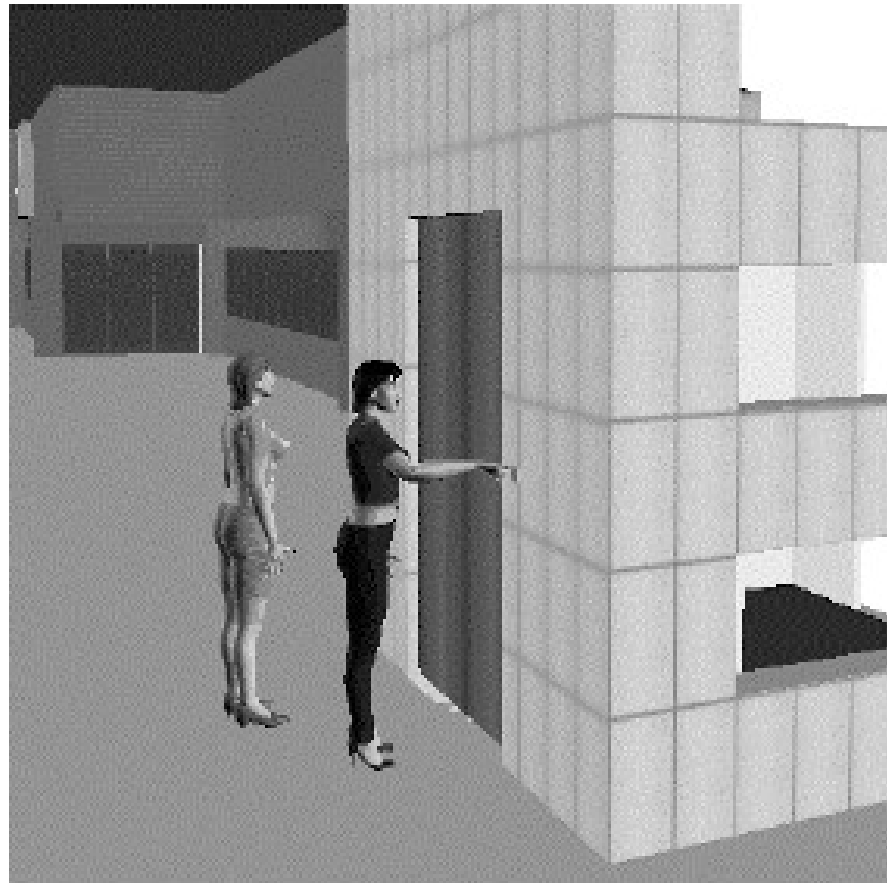
Avtonomno sprehajanje



Avtonomno gibanje



Interakcija navideznih bitij s predmeti



Vzajemna komunikacija



Obnašanje mora biti odvisno od od čustvenega stanja
akterja

Ne verbalna komunikacija upošteva izraze oziroma namige,
kaj čutijo ljudje

Izrazna komunikacija je določena s specifičnimi položaji rok,
nog in kotov telesa.

Tak način neverbalne komunikacije je bistven pri
brezkontaktni komunikaciji med ljudmi.

Velike skupine (množice)

Velika skupina posameznikov v istem fizičnem okolju, ki si deli skupni cilj (na primer odhod na neko predstavo ali tekmo)

Posamezniki v množici se obnašajo drugače, kot če so sami ali v majhni



Obnašanje množic



Obnašanje množic



Možnosti uporabe

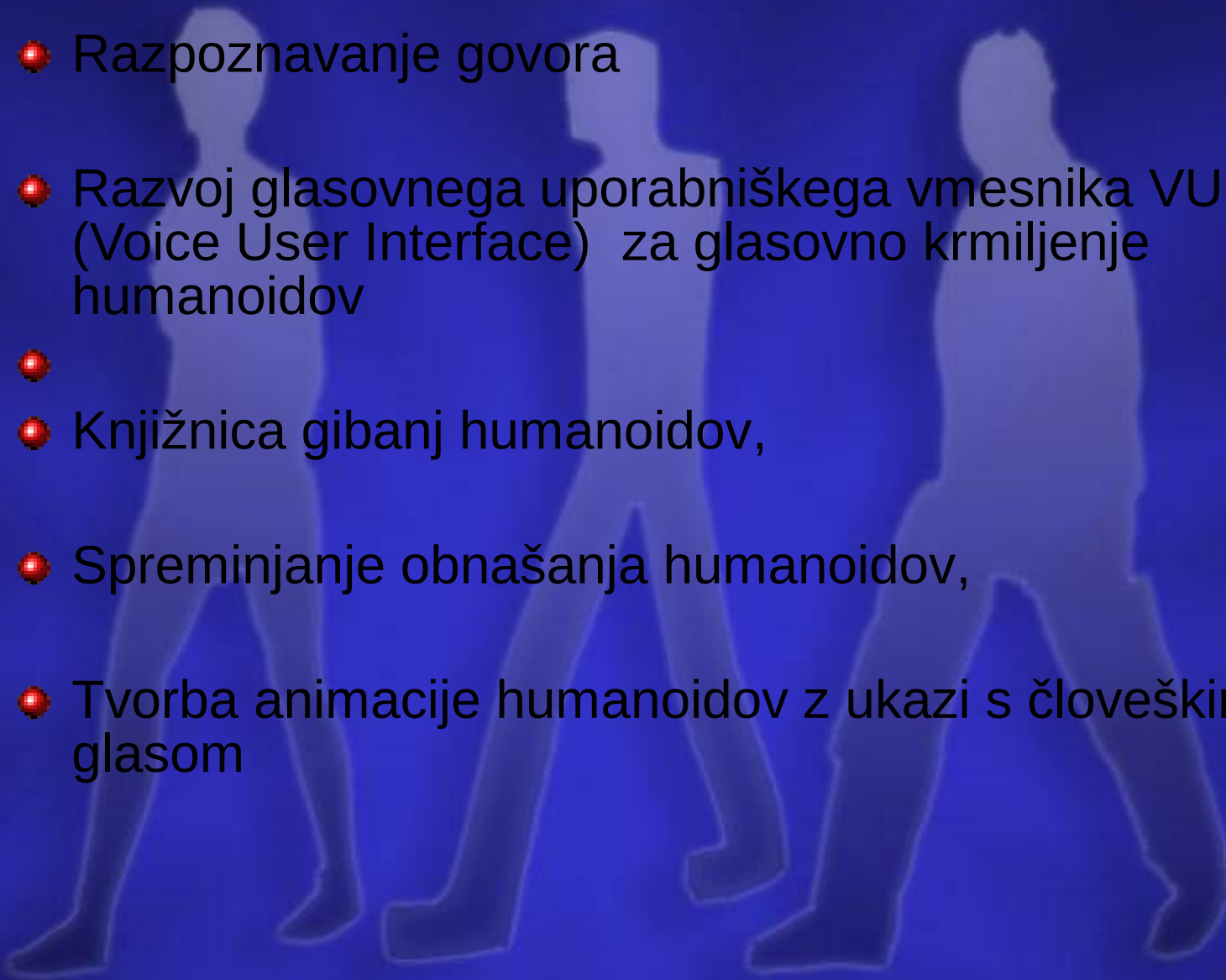
- Učenje in urjenje s pomočjo simulacij (promet, gradbeništvo itd.)
- Simulacija ergonomskih delovnih okolij
- Virtualni pacienti v kirurgiji
- Rehabilitacija invalidov, protetika
- Virtualna psihoterapija
- Arhitekturne simulacije z zgradb in pokrajin z ljudmi
- Računalniške igre z ljudmi v navideznih svetovih
- Simulacije iger in športa
- Interaktivne drame z gledalci, ki lahko interaktirajo s simuliranimi osebami in so tako aktivno vključeni v sceno.

- Predstavitev obraza in telesa
- Funkcije avatarjev
- Krmiljenje gibanja
- Visokonivojsko obnašanje
- Interakcija s predmeti
- Interkomunikacija
- Interakcija z uporabnikom
- Sodelavna navidezna okolja
- Množice
- Upodabljanje
- Standardi
- Uporaba



Animacija humanoidov s pomočjo človeškega glasu



- 
- Razpoznavanje govora
 - Razvoj glasovnega uporabniškega vmesnika VUI (Voice User Interface) za glasovno krmiljenje humanoidov
 -
 - Knjižnica gibanj humanoidov,
 - Spreminjanje obnašanja humanoidov,
 - Tvorba animacije humanoidov z ukazi s človeškim glasom

Večuporabniško omreženo navidezno okolje

Dodatne funkcije v primeri z enouporabniškim

Zaznavanje (ali je kdo v bližini)

Lokalizacija (kje je druga oseba)

Identifikacija (razpoznavanje osebe)

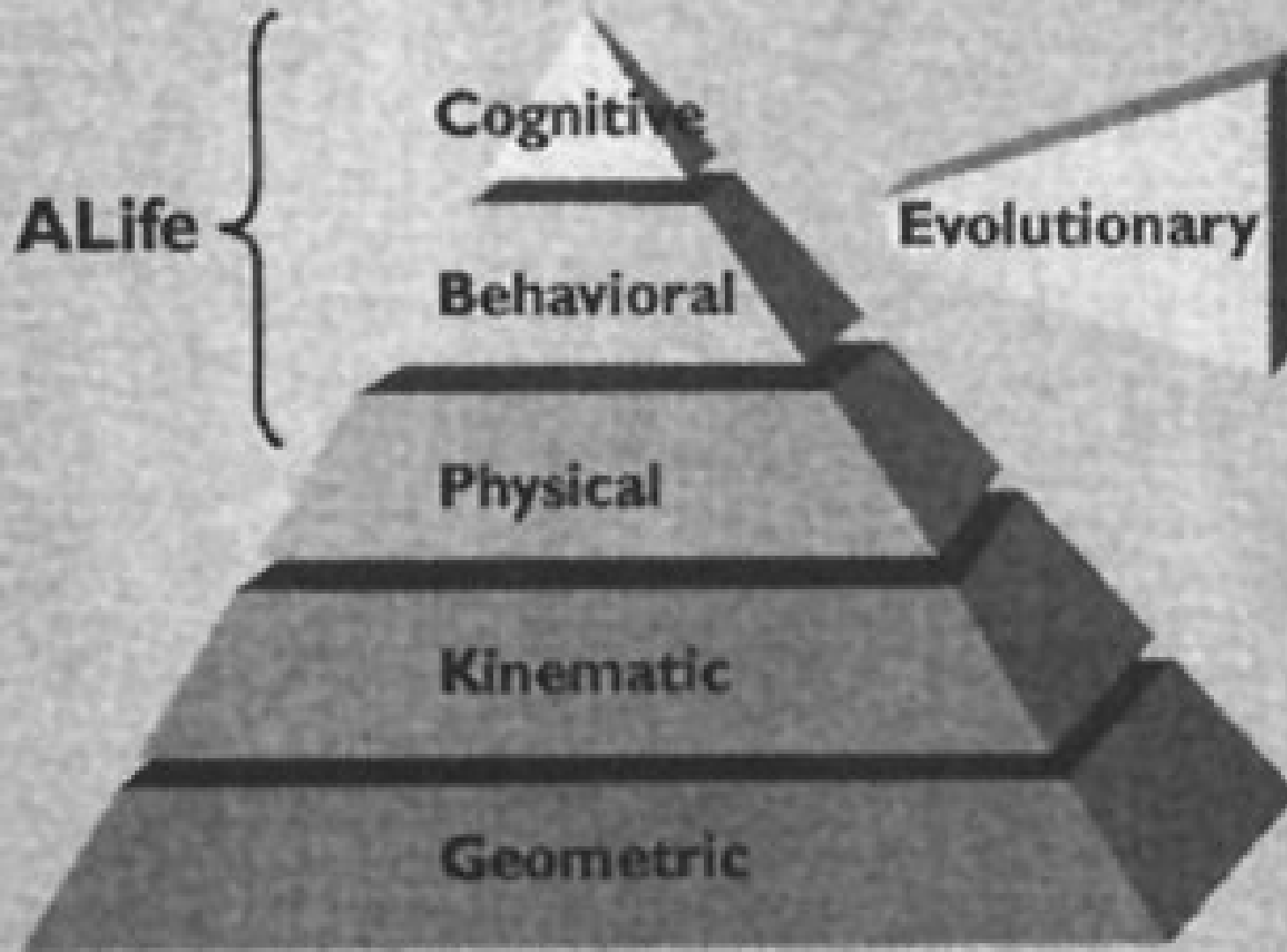
Vizualizacija fokusa interesa druge osebe (kaj jo zanima)

Vizualizacija akcij druge osebe (kaj dela)

Socialna samopredstavitel s pomočjo avatarja (kakšna je naloga in status druge osebe)

Parametrično krmiljenje osebkov

Umetno življenje



Umetno življenje

- **Biomechanical Modeling**
 - biological tissue
 - internal muscles actuators
- **Behavioral Modeling**
 - self-animating characters / objects that react to environment stimuli
- **Cognitive Modeling**
 - artificial intelligence
 - knowledge representation
 - complex perceptual mechanisms
 - reasoning
 - planning

Umetne rastline

**environmentally
sensitive L-systems**

**interaction between
plant and environment**

**light
nutrients
obstacles
etc**



Umetna evolucija

**simulate evolution from
genotypes to phenotypes**

occasional mutations

