Research Article

Deconstruction of Immersive Animation Image Interaction Design under Virtual Reality Technology

Xiaoxia Li,1 Chen Zhang,1 and Yonghui Wu2

1School of Fine Arts and Design, Hainan University, Haikou, 570228 Hainan, China
2Wenzhou Vocational College of Science and Technology, Wenzhou, 325000 Zhejiang, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Yonghui Wu; wuyonghui@wzvcst.edu.cn

Received 14 June 2022; Revised 22 July 2022; Accepted 1 August 2022; Published 13 August 2022

Academic Editor: Kapil Sharma

Copyright © 2022 Xiaoxia Li et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

With the increasing pressure of social life, people generally have different degrees of psychological problems, which brings serious troubles to people’s life and work. As one of the main forms of art, animation is a good medicine for breaking fantasy and returning to reality. Animation is one of the ways of art therapy, and animation art design is the soul of animation therapy. However, the art design of traditional animation cannot bring a strong sense of resonance and cannot arouse people’s inner emotions. Virtual reality can bring users an immersive experience, so it can really immerse the audience and release psychological pressure. The article firstly reoptimizes animation modeling technology and then combines it with art design, comprehensively uses art design and interactive technology to generate virtual space, and finally puts forward the concept of animation art design based on virtual reality technology. It aims to construct virtual animation from animation art design to help patients relieve psychological barriers. After repeated comparison experiments, it can be found that in the process of watching interactive animations on the virtual reality platform, if the overall style of the animation is more comfortable and warm, the user’s psychological perception will reach 78%, and the emotional fluctuation range will be less than 10%. When the animation style is relatively dark and depressing, the user’s psychological perception is only 45%, and the audience is very likely to think of a bad life experience, and the possibility of causing psychological disorders is 69.1%. This shows that the warm and comfortable animation art design can smooth people’s emotional fluctuations and relieve psychological obstacles.

1. Introduction

With the rapid development of modern civilization, there has been an imbalance between people and their lives, and many contradictions and conflicts have arisen in their hearts. This has brought great psychological pressure to people and is very likely to form psychological disorders or mental illnesses. Art appreciation can transform people’s emotions and relieve psychological barriers by allowing people to release pressure from the depths of their hearts. There are many ways of art therapy, among which animation, as a kind of film and television art, is one of the most important methods in art therapy. However, the traditional animation design process does not pay attention to the interactive design of animation, which cannot mobilize users to participate in empathy, so it cannot fundamentally alleviate the psychological problems of the audience. Moreover, the art design of traditional animation does not pay attention to the influence of factors such as color on the audience’s emotions, so it cannot find the essence of the problem from the perspective of animation art design. Virtual reality technology can connect virtual and reality, so it can become an important tool in immersive animation interaction design. At the same time, virtual reality technology can simulate real scenes in reality, so the animation interaction design based on this can directly hit the user’s heart, so as to achieve the effect of empathy. Virtual reality technology provides people with a new type of animation viewing option, but the intervention of technology is only a means to add icing on the cake for the expressive power of animation, not the ultimate goal. And from the perspective of animation art design, it can design scenes that are more in line with the user’s heart, so that the effect of virtual realization technology is more significant, so as to subtly change the audience’s heart, and
finally release their psychological pressure and break psychological barriers.

After a series of experiments, we can know that in the overall bright and warm animation scene, the audience’s perception level is relatively high, up to 85%. This evokes the good in users and makes them feel longing. When the interactive animation style is more comfortable and simple, the user’s psychological perception reaches 78%. This shows that in such an environment, the user’s brain will also release more comfortable signals to help the audience get rid of the fetters of reality. Immersive interactive animations based on virtual reality can greatly attract users, with an appeal of 92.67%, and 81.6% of people say they feel relaxed, happy, and comfortable after watching such animations. This shows that the interactive animation design based on virtual reality can provide the audience with an immersive visual experience, which can achieve a good effect of art therapy.

2. Related Work

Animation therapy is the most important form of art therapy, which can create the most intuitive feeling for users. Robert pointed out that the current research on animation effects mainly focuses on online advertising; to broaden its application, he studied the effect of animation effects on people’s psychology. In the course of his research, he explored the role of animation in emotional and cognitive processes using an extended SOR model and finally determined that animated images are an important tool for creating atmosphere [1]. Starting from the creative background of Makoto Shinkai, Laplante and Delaney analyzed the composition and self-expression of animation context and provided materials and references for the study of Makoto Shinkai’s films and similar films [2]. Rowe R took the animation column of CCTV Children’s Channel as an example to study the multidimensionality of animation image dynamic design. By analyzing the application of animation elements in dynamic animation images, he summed up the advantages and characteristics of dynamic animation images and the skills and methods of animation elements. And the application methods, principles, application effects, and advantages of animation elements in dynamic animation images are studied [3]. Javadi N experimented with the Remote Immersion Platform (TIP) in order to study the application of immersive technology in animation. During the investigation, he conducted qualitative analysis of group interviews of animation learners, field notes of researchers, and recordings of test sessions, as well as descriptive statistics of questionnaires. During the experiment, learners expressed positive feelings of surprise and excitement and believed that the technology enabled them to participate in the entire course [4]. The above experts and scholars have analyzed the role and development of animation from different perspectives, but they have not analyzed another layer of animation applications from the perspective of interactive animation.

Virtual reality technology can achieve the greatest degree of interaction, and in recent years, more and more scholars have turned their attention to this. The Aliyu F study discussed the latest applications of virtual reality technology (VRT) in educational settings. In the process, he highlighted the benefits of VRT for preservice chemistry teachers. These teachers face content knowledge difficulties in teaching abstract chemical concepts such as organic structure, molecular structure, chemical reactions, and stoichiometry [5]. Maples-Keller J L focuses on the existing literature on the effectiveness of incorporating VR into the treatment of various psychiatric disorders, with a particular focus on exposure-based interventions for anxiety disorders. To identify studies implementing VR-based treatments for anxiety or other psychiatric disorders, he conducted a systematic literature search. Among them, he reviewed the history of VR-based technology and its application in psychiatry, as well as the benefits of using VR for psychiatric research and treatment. After reading extensive literature, he made recommendations for incorporating VR into psychiatric care and discussed future directions for VR-based therapy and clinical research [6]. Cao D pointed out that the previous 3D intelligent image display system could not meet the needs of users due to its large size and poor accuracy. Therefore, he designed a three-dimensional image embedded intelligent display system based on virtual reality technology [7]. Lan L noted that fire safety education is critical to every student on campus. At the same time, he also pointed out that the existing VR-based fire safety education system has some shortcomings, such as lack of interactivity and high equipment complexity, resulting in low practicability. In order to improve the effect of campus fire safety education, he established a fire safety education system model and architecture based on VR technology [8]. The above experts and scholars have analyzed the application of virtual reality technology from different angles, but they have not extended it to the field of animation images, so the research is not very comprehensive.

3. Virtual Reality Technology and Animation Interaction Design

3.1. Animation Image and Art Design. Animation is an art that integrates many technologies, and its earliest birth was in the first half of the nineteenth century [9]. After years of development, the trend of combining animation with science and technology is becoming more and more obvious, which further promotes the vigorous development of animation. The principle of animation is the same as that of video, which uses the persistence of vision of the human eye. Therefore, in the actual production process of animation, designers often only need to decompose the expressions and movements of animation images and then use specific techniques to create continuous animation effects. Many categories have also been derived during the development of animation [10]. For example, according to technology, animation can be divided into hand-drawn animation, virtual animation, and real animation, and if divided according to media, animation can be divided into TV animation, science and education animation, and so on.

Art design is the soul of animation. The style of art design is not only visual; it even affects the rhythm and style.
of the entire animation. In animation, the style of art design directly determines the style of the entire animation, so art design is also the visual externalization of animation [11]. The art style of animation generally includes the image design, background, and color of animation, but in the actual choreography process, the art style of animation is also reflected in the shooting techniques and evolution of animation. Therefore, the art of animation not only shows the color characteristics of the animated characters, but also shows the artistic form and aesthetic direction of the whole animation. Animation art design is an important part of animation. It not only reflects the creativity and positioning of the entire animation, but also the projection of the designer’s own values and intentions. It is a unique form of artistic creation. Under the combined influence of these factors, animation art design plays an increasingly important role in animation design and presentation, and at the same time, it also puts on a gorgeous coat for the presentation of the inner meaning of animation [12].

After the animation art design is basically completed, the prototype of an animation work is born. With the development of the times, the cultural concepts presented in animation works have become more and more intense, and the forms of expression of the works have become more and more diversified [13]. But no matter how it develops, animation art design is always the basis for the eternal vitality and vitality of the work. The production of animation is a technology and a comprehensive art. Under the collision of many ideas, a formed animation work is often a fusion of ideas and culture, which reflects the externalization of collective will. Similarly, like music and other art forms, animation works also come from life, which is a highly condensed and concentrated expression of attitude towards life. The basic elements of animation works are shown in Figure 1.

A mature animation work is often composed of three parts: storyline, art design, and sound [14]. In these three parts, the storyline is the backbone of animation, the basis and reason for animation’s existence. Among them, art design is the soul of animation works, and it is the confidence for animation to better go to the world. Finally, sound is the media medium of animation works and an inevitable product of the self-development of animation works.

With the emergence and development of new media and interactive technology, animation images have gradually formed a new form of animation. In the process of continuous development, modern animation mode has changed the circular narrative mode of traditional animation. On the one hand, traditional animation forms focus on rhythm, so they do not pay much attention to the interactivity of animation. Therefore, the art design of animated characters will also directly express people's emotions. At the same time, the art design of animated characters will also directly express people’s emotions.

Interactive animation is another form of animation developed based on emerging technologies, which is a break-through and innovation to traditional animation [16]. First, interactive animations give the viewer the power to choose and control the direction of the animation, which creates an immersive atmosphere for the user. Secondly, the interactive animation makes full use of the advantages of art design and brings a wonderful psychological experience to the audience. Lastly, interactive animation is emotionally oriented, so it can tap into the minds of the audience. However, the animated images in the immersive space only reflect the pure visual picture and sense of form, but ignore the psychological experience of the audience immersed in it. The schematic diagram of the interactive animation image is shown in Figure 2.

In the interactive animation design process, the designer uses multimedia and other technologies to realize the interaction between the animation image and the audience. For example, while watching the animation, participants can set up a virtual character to enter and participate in the development of the animation’s storyline. On this basis, the interactive animation image realizes the innovation of traditional animation and realizes the development and progress of animation [17]. However, by observing the above-mentioned interactive animation images, we can find that the interactive animation images do not pay attention to the influence of animation colors and other factors on the audience’s emotions, so they cannot find the essence of the problem. In the figure, the color and overall style of the interactive animation images do not give people a comfortable feeling, so the audience often cannot really open themselves from the inside when interacting with such animations, which makes it impossible to achieve emotional resonance. At the same time, the art design of animated characters will also directly express people’s emotions.

3.2. Virtual Reality Technology. Virtual reality is a composite subject that integrates multiple technologies, and it has virtual characteristics beyond reality. Virtual reality technology is an emerging computer technology that can generate realistic virtual reality spaces. In the process of continuous development, three main characteristics of virtual reality technology have emerged: multisensing, immersion, and interactivity [18]. Under the combined effect of these characteristics, people can create a fully human-friendly
multidimensional information space based on virtual reality. For example, the experiencer can directly touch the simulated object in the virtual environment with his hand. At this time, the hand has the feeling of holding something and can feel the weight of the object. With the continuous development of this technology, it is widely used in simulation reconstruction and human-computer interaction. The main application areas of virtual reality technology are shown in Figure 3.

To put it simply, virtual reality is to use the power of technology to let people experience a virtual environment [19]. The changes of virtual reality technology to animation are increasingly and profoundly affecting the creation method, presentation form, viewing experience, and audience psychology of animation. In the context of the rapid development of science and technology, the animation technology revolution has not only changed the technology, but also brought very profound changes to the entire animation art. In particular, the entry of digital technology into all aspects of animation production has a huge impact on the creation, dissemination, and viewing of animation. With the innovation of virtual reality technology and its promotion and application in various fields, a new era of virtual reality is slowly unveiling its mysterious veil, which also makes virtual reality technology have an opportunity to apply to animation [20]. Virtual reality technology provides people with a new option for watching animations, but the intervention of technology is only a means to add icing on the cake for the expressiveness of animation, not the ultimate goal. What really embodies the value of animation is the value coordinates of truth, goodness, and beauty behind the magnificent imagination of the animation world, public values, and its actual effect on the audience.

The integration between virtual reality technology and animation is getting closer and closer. In general virtual reality platforms, designers often use spatial coordinates to locate the target, so as to complete the reproduction of reality on this basis. In the process of platform design and implementation, designers often use 3D modeling technology to build animation models, but this does not guarantee that what is ultimately presented to people is a highly interactive animation model. In order to make the concept of interaction deeply rooted in people’s hearts from the beginning, we decided to start with the scene, and let the interactive experience integrate into every corner of the animation scene.

\[
X = x^a + d \cdot \text{col}(\omega)^\beta, \quad (1)
\]

\[
Y = y^a + \delta \cdot \text{row}(\theta)^\gamma, \quad (2)
\]

\[
Z = z^\theta + \mu \cdot \text{del}(\sigma)^a. \quad (3)
\]

Among them, \(X\), \(Y\), and \(Z\), respectively, express the three-dimensional coordinates of any point in the 3D modeling, and the establishment of its position is mainly affected by the joint influence of the abscissa and ordinate. Next, the interaction design should be based on this, but there is still a key problem that needs to be solved before that. In the just-established coordinate position, with the establishment of the target position, the field of view of the target is also established, so it is necessary to analyze the range of interactive animation changes before interactive design. The schematic diagram of the variation range of the interactive animation elements is shown in Figure 4.

By observing the changes of the above-mentioned interactive animation elements, it can be known that different interactive elements have different interactive effects, all of which serve the overall interactive animation. Therefore, a set of animation models are redesigned for interactive animation elements with different characteristics.

\[
D = \sqrt{\text{col}(|\Delta x - \Delta y| \cdot |\Delta y - \Delta z|)}, \quad (4)
\]

\[
\theta = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^i + y^i + z^i) \cdot \sin D^i, \quad (5)
\]

\[
\Delta x = \lim_{x \to 0} \|x_n - x_i\|. \quad (6)
\]

Among them, \(D\) represents the reconstructed animation scene, \(\theta\) represents the distribution of interactive animation elements in this process, and \(\Delta x\) represents the animation.

![Figure 2: Interactive animated images.](image_url)
interaction trend in the process of changing the target coordinates. In this process, extreme operations are performed on the situation where the target position changes, in order to simulate the best and worst results of the animation interaction.

In the process of interaction, users can achieve different interaction effects by triggering certain nodes. Among them, the sensor nodes in the virtual reality model will monitor the user's actions in real time and then deploy different interaction modes.

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
x_d & 1 \\
y_d & 1 \\
z_d & 0 \\
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
a_x & 0 & 0 \\
0 & a_y & 0 \\
0 & 0 & a_z \\
\end{bmatrix}. \tag{7}
\]

Among them, \(a_x\), \(a_y\), and \(a_z\), respectively, refer to the coordinate axis factor in the interactive animation scene, and \(x_d\) represents the abscissa pixel point in the animation scene. If set \(x_m\) expresses the coordinates of the interactive animation scene that has undergone certain processing, then in the virtual reality environment, the calculation process of its dynamic coordinate position is as follows:

\[
x_m = \begin{bmatrix}
x & x_a & 0 \\
y & y_a & 0 \\
\rho & y_a & 1 \\
\end{bmatrix} . \tag{8}
\]

\[
\rho = \sum_{x_m \epsilon D} (x_m \ast \omega \Delta x). \tag{9}
\]

Among them, \(\rho\) represents the tangential distortion value of the abscissa, and its value range is between \([0, 1]\). Based on this, people can perform the same recursion on the ordinate and spatial coordinates, and finally get a dynamic interactive animation model.

As we all know, the color and beauty of animation design will directly affect the user's emotions, so people have also improved the virtual reality platform in the interactive design of animation images.

\[
\{x_w\} = \|M\| \ast \left[ \begin{bmatrix} Y_{out}^x - Y_{int}^x \end{bmatrix} \right], \tag{10}
\]

\[
Y_{\mu}^x = \frac{\sqrt{X_m^x}}{\sqrt{Y_{\mu}^x}}, \tag{11}
\]

\[
M = \int_{x_m \ast \mu}^{x} \sin mx \ast (x_m - x_i) \ast dx. \tag{12}
\]

Among them, \(Y_{out}^x\) represents the external link of the virtual reality platform, \(Y_{int}^x\) represents the internal link of the virtual reality platform, and \(M\) represents the linear index.

In this process, the most direct way to evaluate the effect of animation interaction is to identify the user's emotion, so
the emotion factor τ is added on this basis.

\[ y = \rho \sqrt[4]{\Delta \omega}, \]  
\[ X = \sigma \xi \cdot \phi(x). \]  

Among them, y represents the user emotion index under the action of various emotions, and Δω represents the interaction effect. In the process of multiple modeling and adjustment, it can be found that scenes with bright colors will bring great emotional fluctuations to users. Therefore, people added the emotional fluctuation characterization function based on the emotional factor, which is described as follows:

\[ B = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i \mu \cdot (x_i - y_i)^2, \]  
\[ \phi = \lambda(x) + \phi(y) - B(\eta). \]  

Among them, B depicts the emotional fluctuation function, and its fluctuation will change with the change of the user’s emotional index, and φ represents the inverse function of the function, which depicts the user’s emotional stability. After these two functions are incorporated into the virtual reality platform, the platform can realize the real-time emotional state of the user, so that the interactive animation content can be continuously adjusted.

\[ C = \max_k \cos x_k, \]  
\[ K = x \circ y \cdot \sin x'. \]  

In the above formula, it can be seen that there is a parameter K in the main function C, which represents the adjustment process of the interactive animation. But just tweaking the interactive animation will not fundamentally solve the problem, so people also introduce a simple mental assessment model on top of that.

\[ E = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_x - \rho_y}}{\sum C_x}, \]  
\[ Q = \lim_{m \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left( (x_i - y_j)^{1/2} \ast (\rho_x + \rho_y) \right). \]  

Among them, E represents the user’s psychological evaluation result, and its value is always positive, and Q represents the user’s psychological index, which depicts the user’s approximate mental health. Based on this, the virtual reality platform is successfully integrated with the interactive animation, and it can also judge the basic psychological condition of the operating user in real time, so as to continuously adjust the content of the interactive animation. This can help users better face their inner fears and ultimately overcome psychological barriers.
4. Deconstruction of Interactive Animation Design Based on Virtual Reality Technology

In interactive animation, the visual scene of animation is often the most impressive. Therefore, the article explores the cognitive memory and emotional index of the audience in different scenarios. In order to explore the degree of people’s memory of different scenes and to fully study the role of visual impact on people’s inner world, four frames of animation were randomly selected from VR interactive animation, and the distribution of basic elements of the four frames of animation is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 shows that the proportion of interactive elements in different animation frames is different. The second frame of animation has fewer interactive elements, accounting for only 35%, and the first frame of animation has a higher proportion, which is 85%. In terms of color, style, and content, the differences between the four frames are not particularly obvious. The colors are mainly bright and gorgeous, the style is based on cuteness, and the content is divided into two types: realistic and anthropomorphic. Then, people repeatedly scrolled and played these four frames of animation images to explore the general cognition of different interactive animation people. The cognitive memory under different interaction modes is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 shows that in the virtual reality platform, people are able to achieve immersive animation interaction, which helps them remember the details in the animation. For four animated images, people’s memory remains around 90%. For general interaction methods, people’s memory is mainly affected by the proportion of interactive elements. The second frame of animation images accounted for only 35%, so this also led to people’s memory basically maintained at 60%.

In the above cognitive memory data, it is found that there is a big difference in the cognitive memory data of one or two frames, so the $T$ test is performed on the relevant data. The test data table based on Frame 1 and Frame 2 is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 shows that there is a significant difference in the cognitive memory scores of the above two samples. Among them, the maximum difference between the mean values of the two is 1.7, and the maximum standard error value is 0.5726. This shows that the cognitive performance of the first frame is significantly better than that of the second frame.

It can be seen from the above experiments that interactive animation based on virtual reality can arouse people’s hearts and can have a certain memory impact on the audience. Therefore, people decided to continue to explore the impact of interactive animation on people’s psychological emotions on this basis. The emotional effects of different interactive forms of animation are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 shows that the immersive interactive animation based on virtual reality can greatly attract users, and the attractiveness reaches 92.67%. And 81.6% of people said they felt relaxed, happy, and comfortable after watching such animations. This shows that the interactive animation design...
based on virtual reality can provide the audience with an immersive visual experience, which can achieve a good effect of art therapy.

5. Interactive Animation Art Design
Effect Deconstruction

Inner emotions directly affect people’s actual behavior and mental health. In the above, the effect of interactive animation on people’s inner emotions was initially explored, and the next article will focus on analyzing its effect on mental health. The emotion index and emotion fluctuation detection function are built into the virtual reality platform, and their basic values are tested before the experiment starts, and the results are shown in Figure 7.

It can be seen from Figure 7 that people’s emotional index is generally not high before the start of the experiment, and the average index score is around 7. Moreover, people’s emotional fluctuations in different scenarios are relatively severe, and the range of emotional fluctuations exceeds 15%. This shows that in the process of people interacting with animation, the art style of animation will directly affect the audience’s emotions, causing people’s emotional fluctuations.

Therefore, based on the above cognitive experiments and combined with the emotional changes of the audience, people studied and compared the effects of no interactive animation, ordinary interactive animation, and virtual reality-based interactive animation in animation design. Among them, the comparison of interactive animation design effects in different modes is shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8 shows that the interactive animation design effects in different modes are not the same. Among them, the interactive effect based on ordinary interactive animation design is relatively obvious, and its effect value is up to 81.2%, but its interactive effect is not stable, and the data distribution fluctuates obviously. In contrast, the immersive animation interaction effect based on virtual reality is obvious, the highest effect value reaches 92.5%, and the average value distribution is concentrated at 85%. This shows that autonomous interaction can be achieved to the greatest extent based on virtual reality.

However, at this time, the author do not know how the specific scene perceives the audience’s animation interaction, so the author selected 8 representative scenes to analyze the user’s emotional perception, and the results are shown in Figure 9.
Figure 7: Audience sentiment changes in different periods.

Figure 8: Comparison of interaction effects under different design modes.

Figure 9: Audience perception in different scenarios.
Figure 9 shows that in a scene where the animation is bright and warm as a whole, the audience’s perception level is relatively high, up to 85%, which can arouse the good side in the user’s heart and make them feel longing. When the interactive animation style is more comfortable and simple, the user’s psychological perception reaches 78%. This shows that in such an environment, the user’s brain will also release more comfortable signals to help the audience get rid of the fetters of reality. For dark and depressed styles, the user’s psychological perception is only 45%. This shows that under the influence of this style, the audience will also have relatively negative emotions, and think of unfavorable life experiences.

It can be seen from the above experiments that the interactive animation scene will be directly projected into the user’s emotions. Therefore, in the process of designing interactive animations, it is necessary to establish a relatively positive scene to guide users to form positive emotional changes. After a series of experiments, the audience’s emotional index and mood fluctuations were remeasured. The emotional changes of the audience under virtual reality are shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10 shows that after the experiment was carried out for a period of time, people’s emotional index generally improved, and the index score increased to about 8, in which people’s emotional fluctuation range was less than 10%. This shows that immersive animation interaction design based on virtual reality can smooth people’s emotional fluctuations and provide support for people to shape healthy psychology.

6. Conclusions

The continuous development of virtual reality technology is like a wonderful magic, making it possible to imagine unrestrained and unrestrained wandering into reality. Starting from the concept and characteristics of animation images, the article first analyzes the manifestations and characteristics of general animations and then explores the special features and utility of interactive animations. Then, the article analyzes the concept and characteristics of virtual reality technology and focuses on the advantages of combining virtual reality technology with interactive animation. At the same time, from the perspective of animation art design, the article clarifies the importance of virtual reality technology in the process of art therapy. Then, the article focuses on how to carry out interactive animation art design under the background of virtual reality technology and proposes some methods. Experiments show that interactive animation design based on virtual reality technology can alleviate people’s psychological problems and provide help for the treatment of psychological diseases. However, due to time reasons, the research on the interactive animation art design is not very in-depth, and its actual benefits and effects are not analyzed from the psychological level. In the future, the article will focus on studying the specific effects of animation art design in art therapy to help people face psychological problems correctly.

Data Availability

No data were used to support this study.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this article.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the Hainan Provincial Natural Science Foundation of China (721QN225) and the Hainan Province Philosophy and Social Sciences 2021 Planning Project (HNSK (ZC) 21-157).

References

[1] G. Robert, “Animated images in the analysis of zebrafish behavior,” *Current Zoology*, vol. 63, no. 1, pp. 35–44, 2017.
[2] L. H. Laplante and S. Delaney, “Male mate choice for a female ornament in a monogamous cichlid fish, *Mikrogeophagus ramirezi*,” *Journal of Fish Biology*, vol. 96, no. 3, pp. 663–668, 2020.
[3] R. Rowe, “Shaping girls: analyzing animated female body shapes,” *Animation*, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 22–36, 2019.

[4] N. Javadi, M. Rahmanian, and A. Alipour, “Comparison of effectiveness of presenting images in visual education of students on brain function,” *Journal of Medical Education Development*, vol. 11, no. 32, pp. 1–12, 2019.

[5] F. Aliyu and C. A. Talib, "Virtual reality technology," *Asia Proceedings of Social Sciences*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 66–68, 2019.

[6] J. L. Maples-Keller, B. E. Bunnell, and S. J. Kim, "The use of virtual reality technology in the treatment of anxiety and other psychiatric disorders," *Harvard Review of Psychiatry*, vol. 25, no. 3, pp. 103–113, 2017.

[7] D. Cao, G. Li, and W. Zhu, "Virtual reality technology applied in digitalization of cultural heritage," *Cluster Computing*, vol. 22, no. 4, pp. 1–12, 2017.

[8] L. Lan, Y. Fei, and D. Shi, "Application of virtual reality technology in clinical medicine," *American Journal of Translational Research*, vol. 9, no. 9, pp. 3867–3880, 2017.

[9] S. Hughes, K. Warren-Norton, P. Spadafora, and L. Tsotsos, "Supporting optimal aging through the innovative use of virtual reality technology," *Multimodal Technologies and Interaction*, vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 23–33, 2017.

[10] Z. Liang and R. Shuang, "Research on the value identification and protection of traditional village based on virtual reality technology," *Boletin Tecnico/Technical Bulletin*, vol. 55, no. 4, pp. 592–600, 2017.

[11] H. Zhang and H. Zheng, "Research on interior design based on virtual reality technology," *Boletin Tecnico/Technical Bulletin*, vol. 55, no. 6, pp. 380–385, 2017.

[12] P. Lai and W. Zou, "The application of virtual reality technology in medical education and training," *Global Journal of Information Technology Emerging Technologies*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 10–15, 2018.

[13] L. Zeming, "Design and implementation of a Korean language teaching system based on virtual reality technology," *Agro Food Industry Hi Tech*, vol. 28, no. 1, pp. 2156–2159, 2017.

[14] O. Atsz, "Virtual reality technology and physical distancing: a review on limiting human interaction in tourism," *Journal of Multidisciplinary Academic Tourism*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 27–35, 2021.

[15] J. Pang, X. Li, and X. Zhang, "Coastline land use planning and big data health sports management based on virtual reality technology," *Arabian Journal of Geosciences*, vol. 14, no. 12, pp. 1–15, 2021.

[16] H. S. Lee and J. H. Lee, "The effect of T-ball class on physical self-efficacy of elementary school students using virtual reality technology (VR)," *Korean Journal of Sports Science*, vol. 29, no. 3, pp. 613–624, 2020.

[17] D. R. Singla, R. Giuseppe, and P. Vikram, "Scaling up psychological treatments for common mental disorders: a call to action," *World Psychiatry*, vol. 17, no. 2, pp. 226–227, 2018.

[18] S. Fischer and A. J. Cleare, "Cortisol as a predictor of psychological therapy response in depressive disorders: systematic review and meta-analysis," *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*, vol. 47, no. 2, pp. 60–68, 2017.