



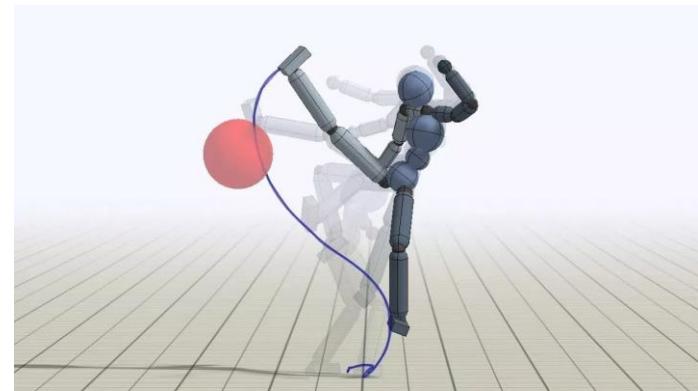
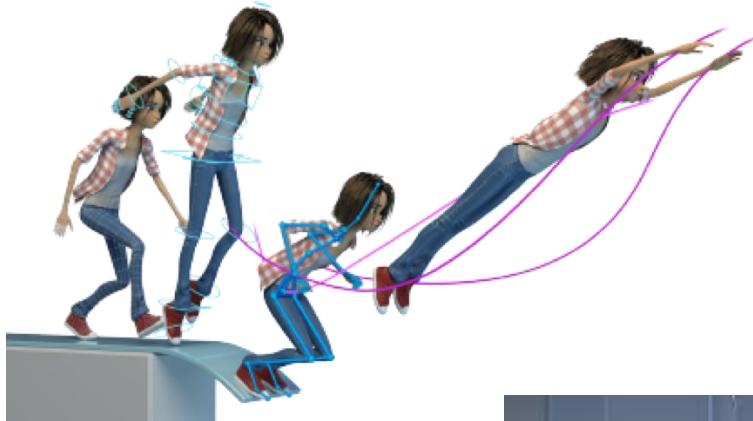
# **Animation (with Blender)**

**Multimedia Techniques & Applications**

**Yu-Ting Wu**

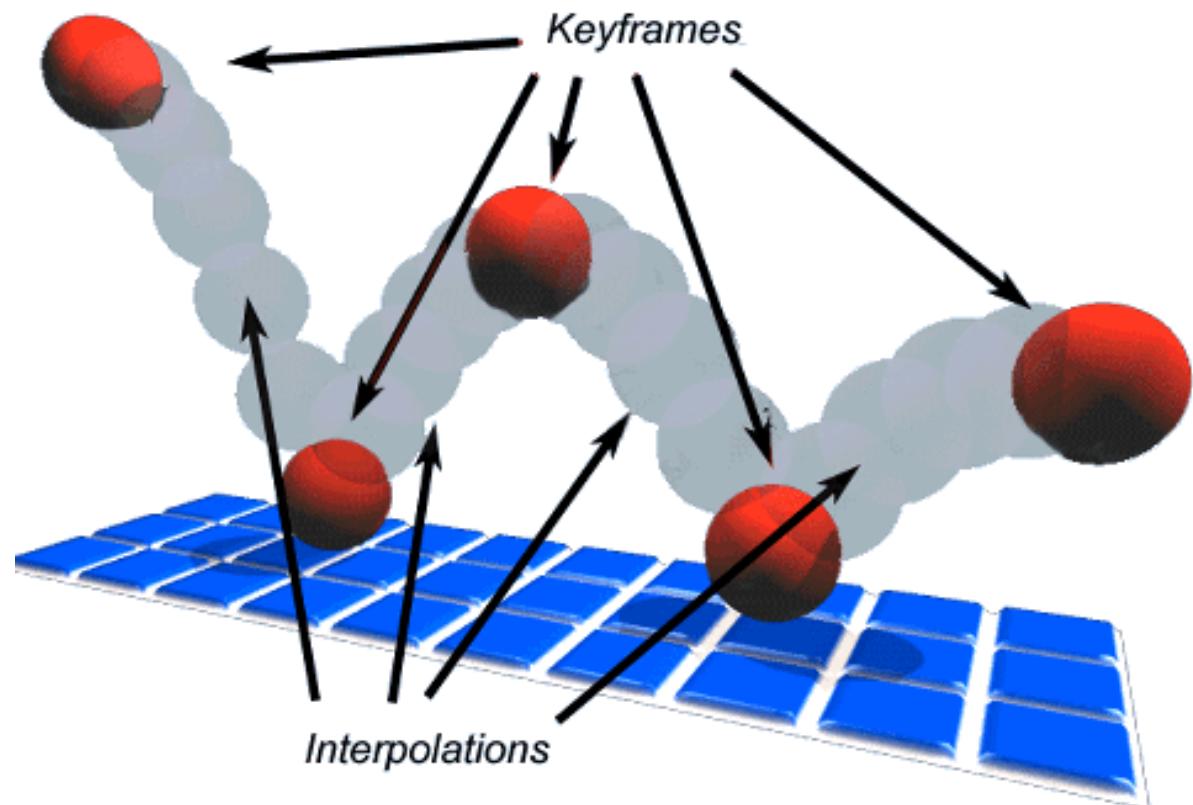
# Recap.

- **The goal of animation:**
  - Describe how do geometry/objects change/move with time



# Recap.

- Keyframe Interpolation

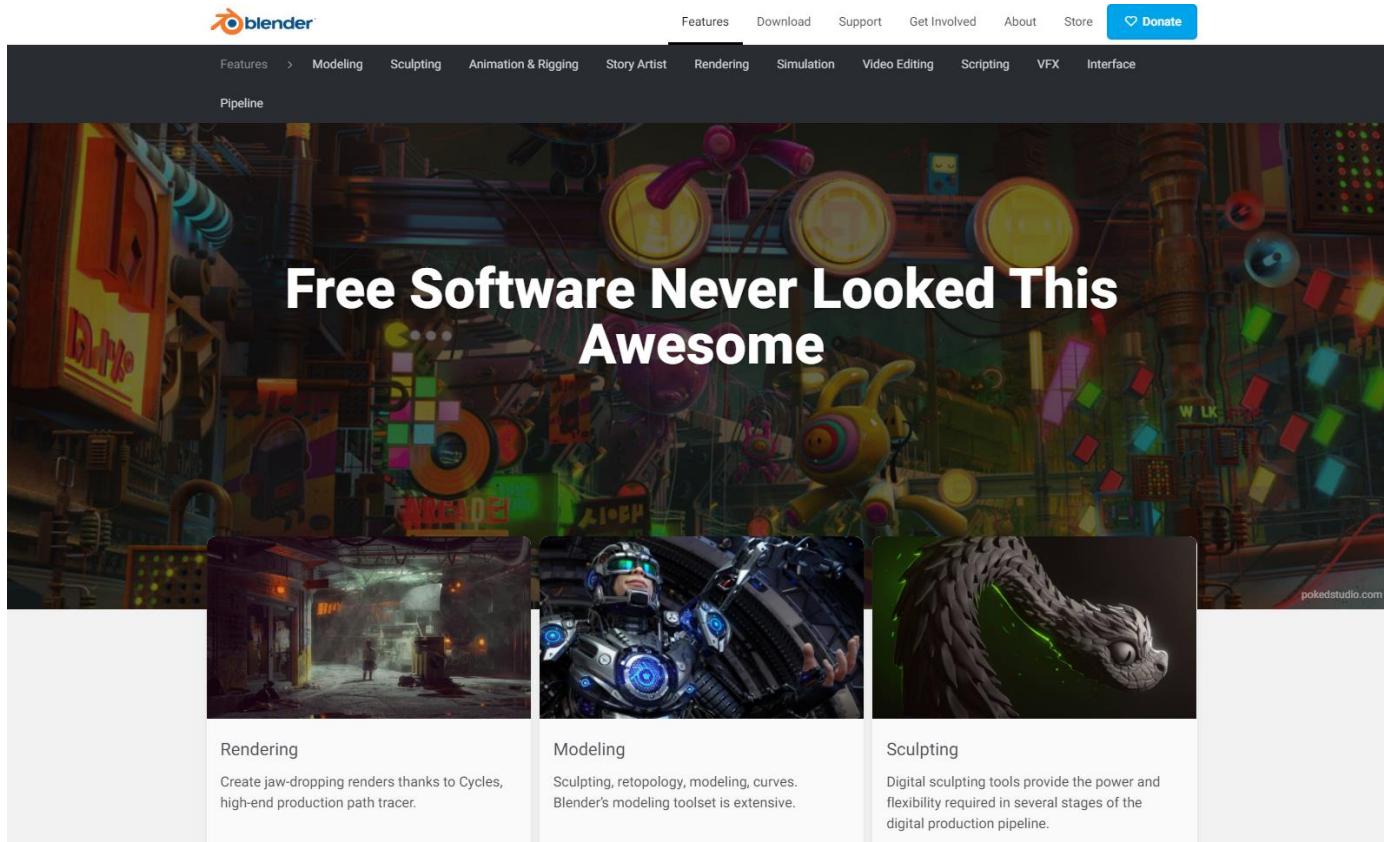


# This Week's Course

- We will introduce the minimal knowledges for creating an animation in **Blender**
  - Remember it is better to add “virtual objects” in your final project
  - We will introduce:
    - Basic operations
    - 3D models loading
    - Materials and lighting
    - Keyframes insertion
    - Animation rendering
- There are lots of resources on the internet !

# blender

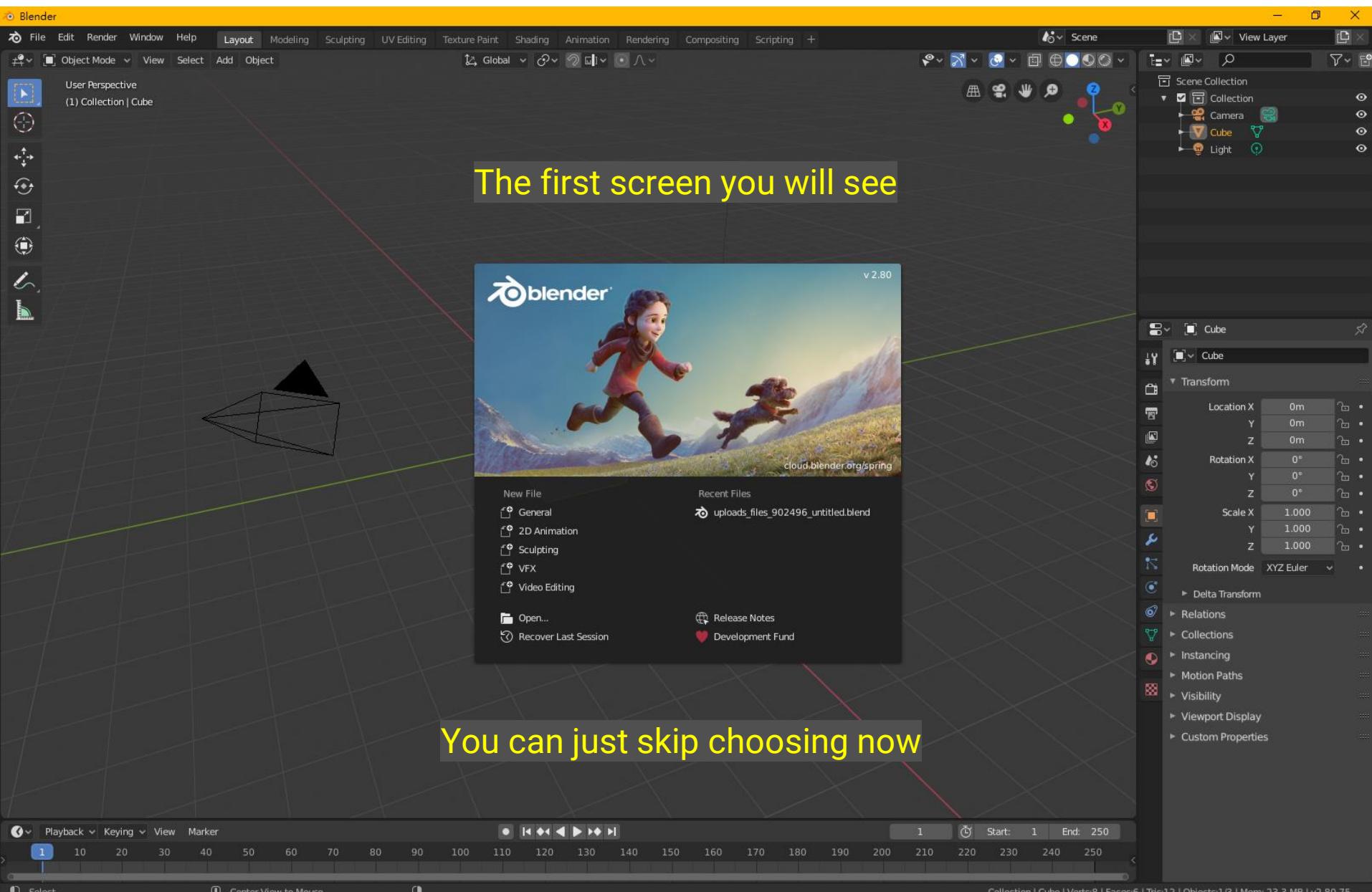
- One of the most popular professional **modeling tool**
- Most important, it is **free!**

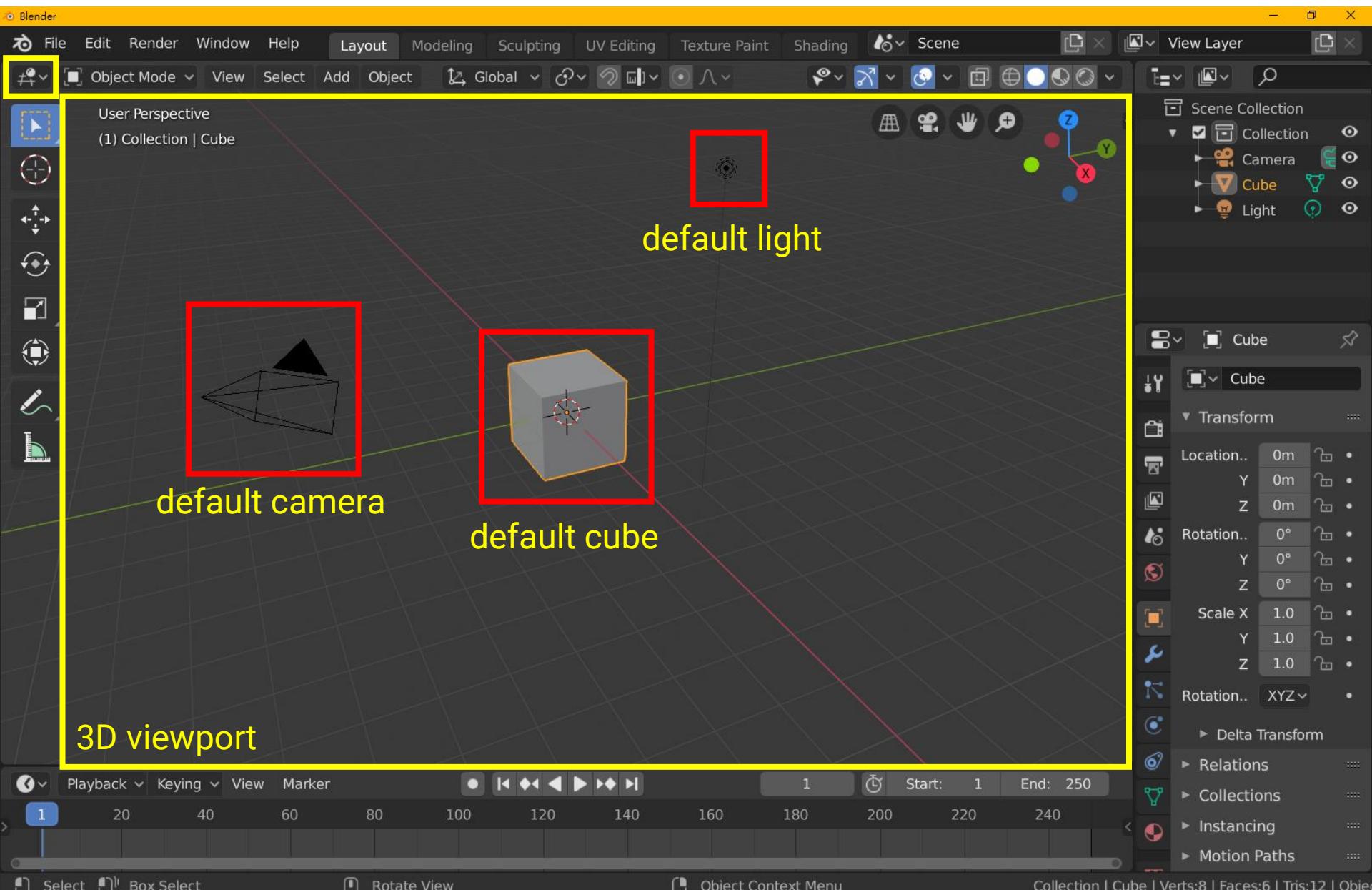


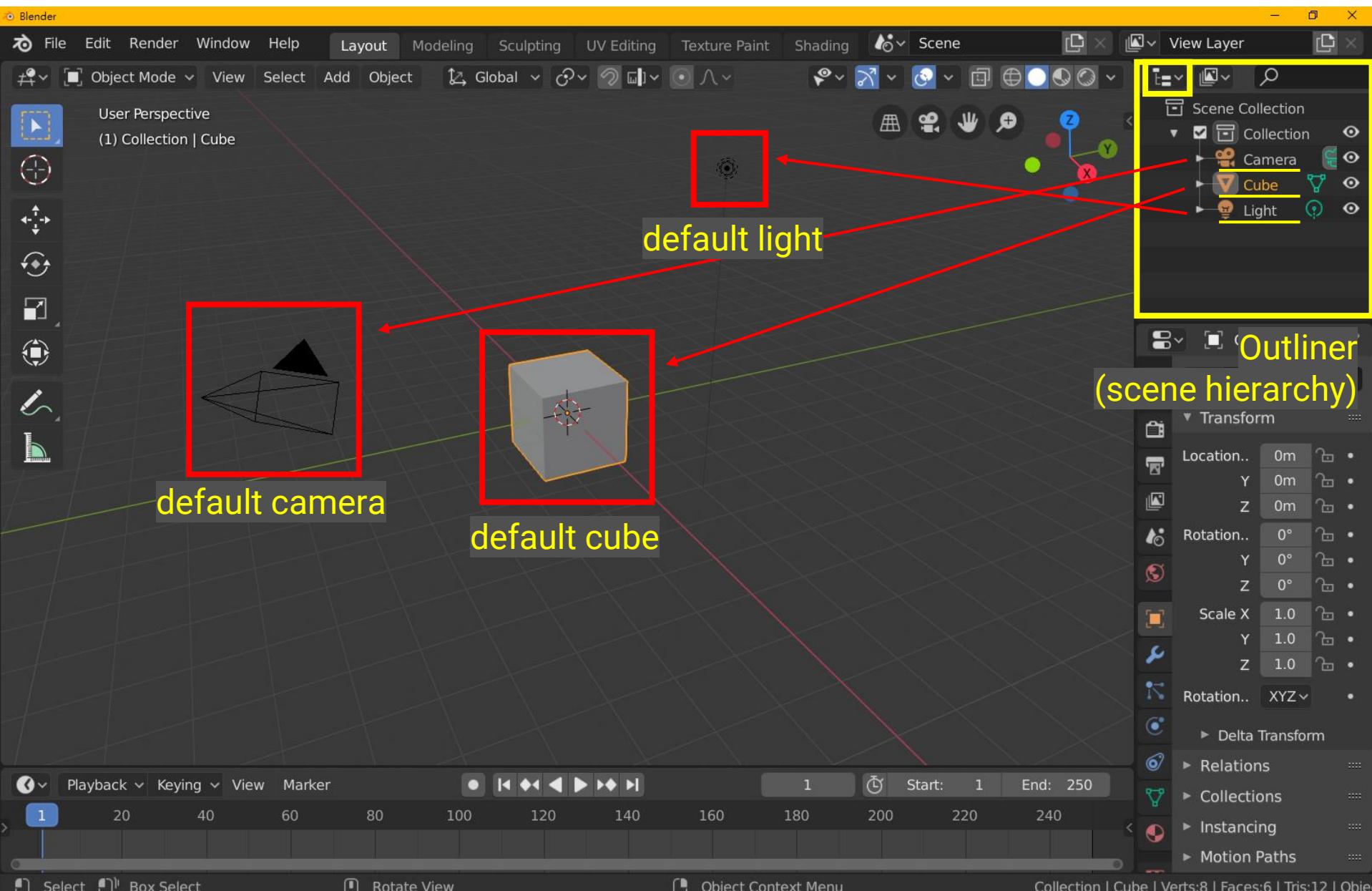
# Installation

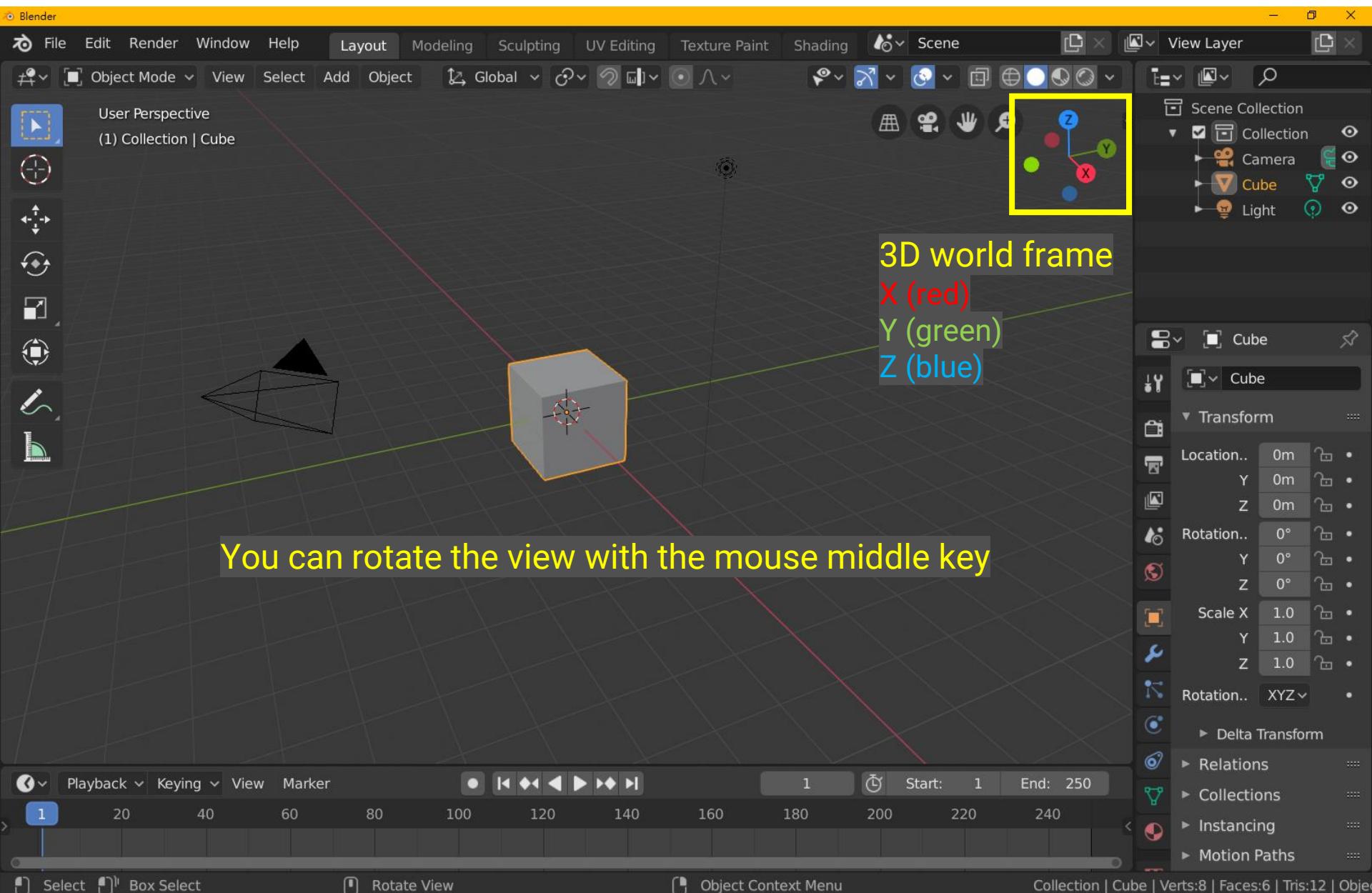
- The newest version: 3.1
- However, I suggested to install **ver. 2.80** because it is guaranteed to work for **Matchmove**, which will be taught next week
  - <https://download.blender.org/release/Blender2.80/>
- TA has also installed Blender ver. 2.80 on the computers in the classroom (B1F-04)

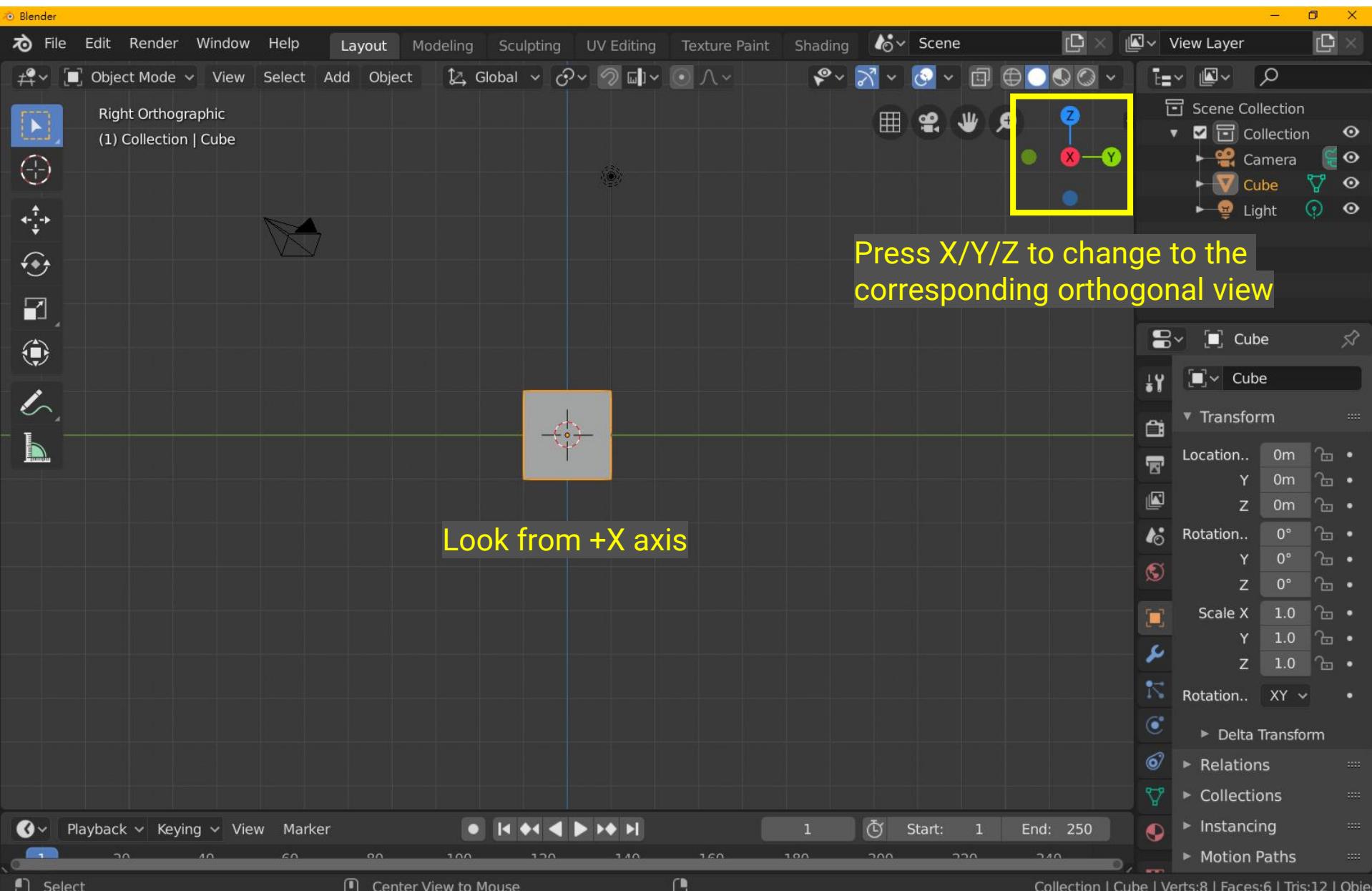
# **Blender Editor Overview**

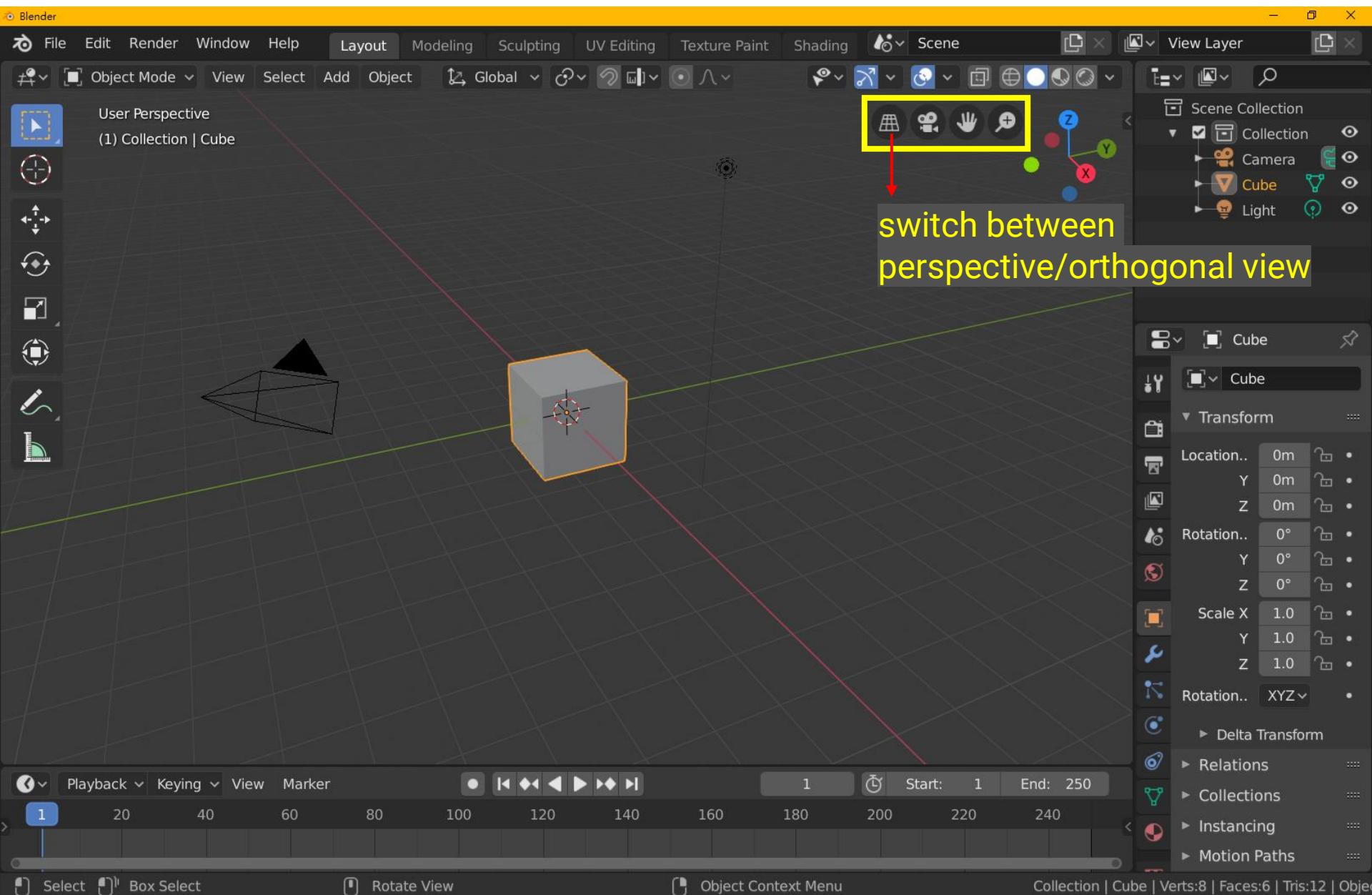




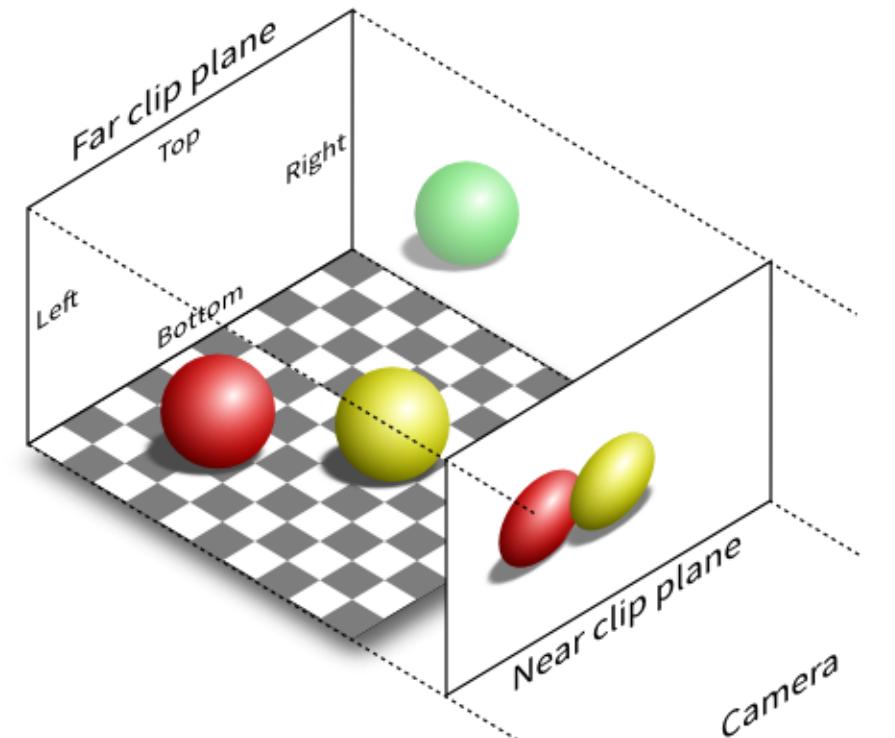
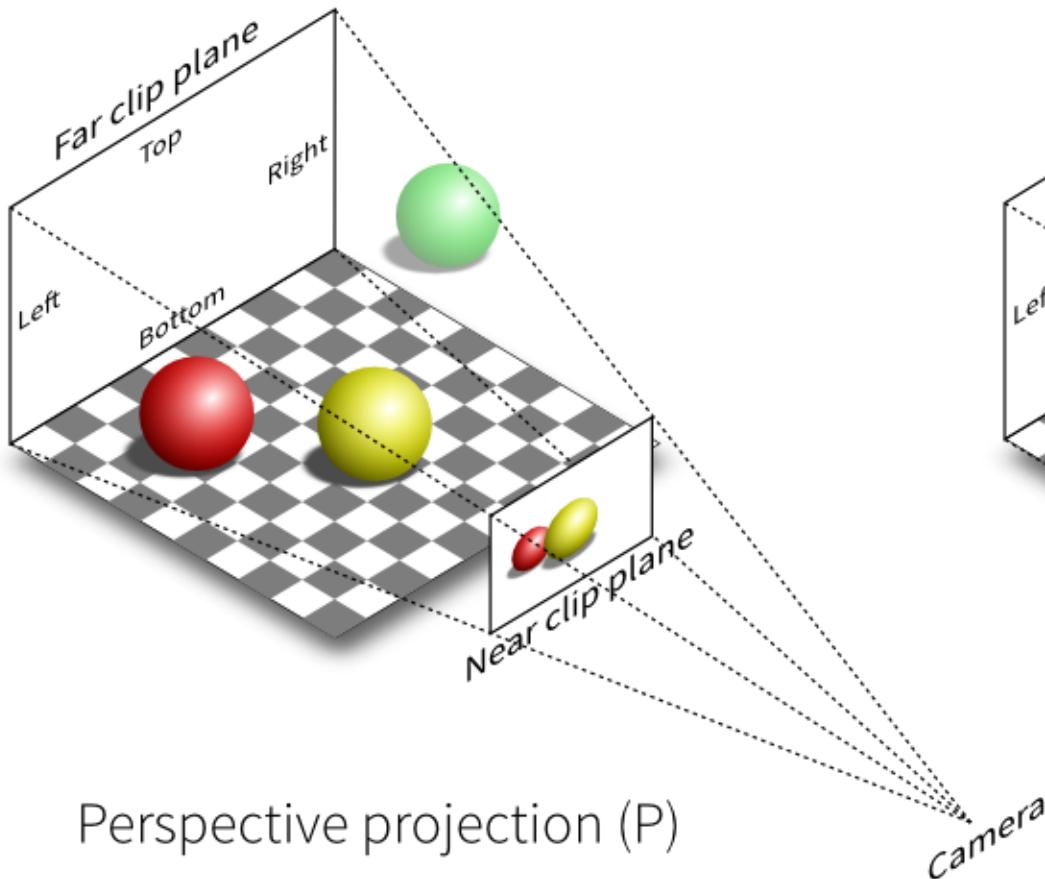








# What is Orthogonal Projection

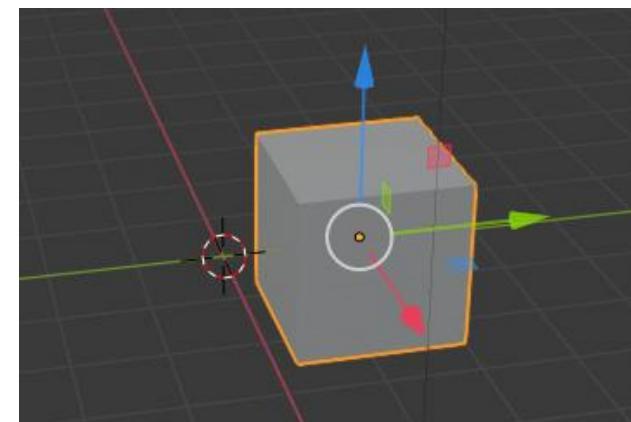
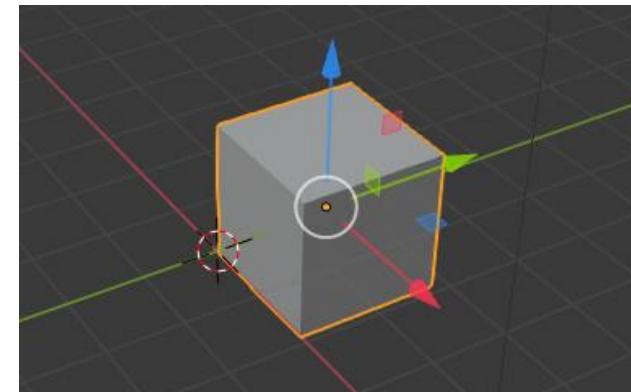
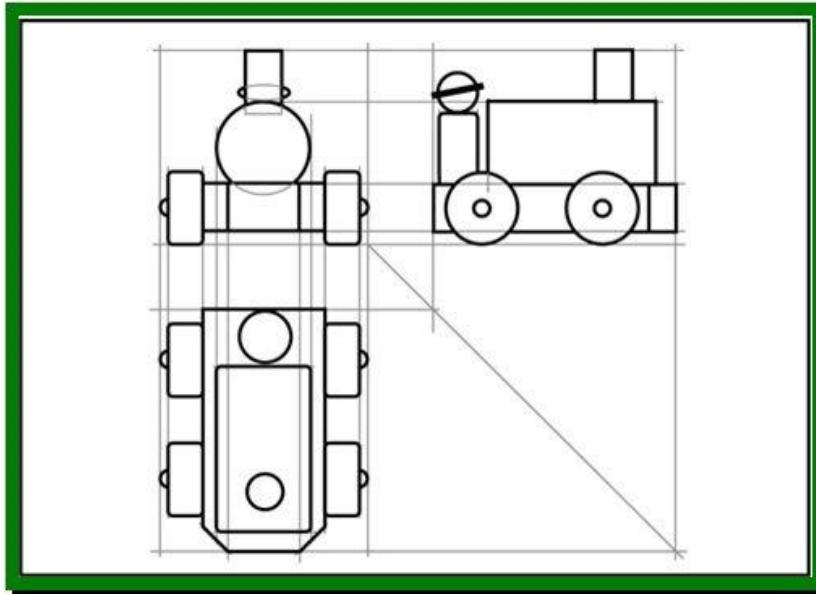


Perspective projection (P)

Orthographic projection (O)

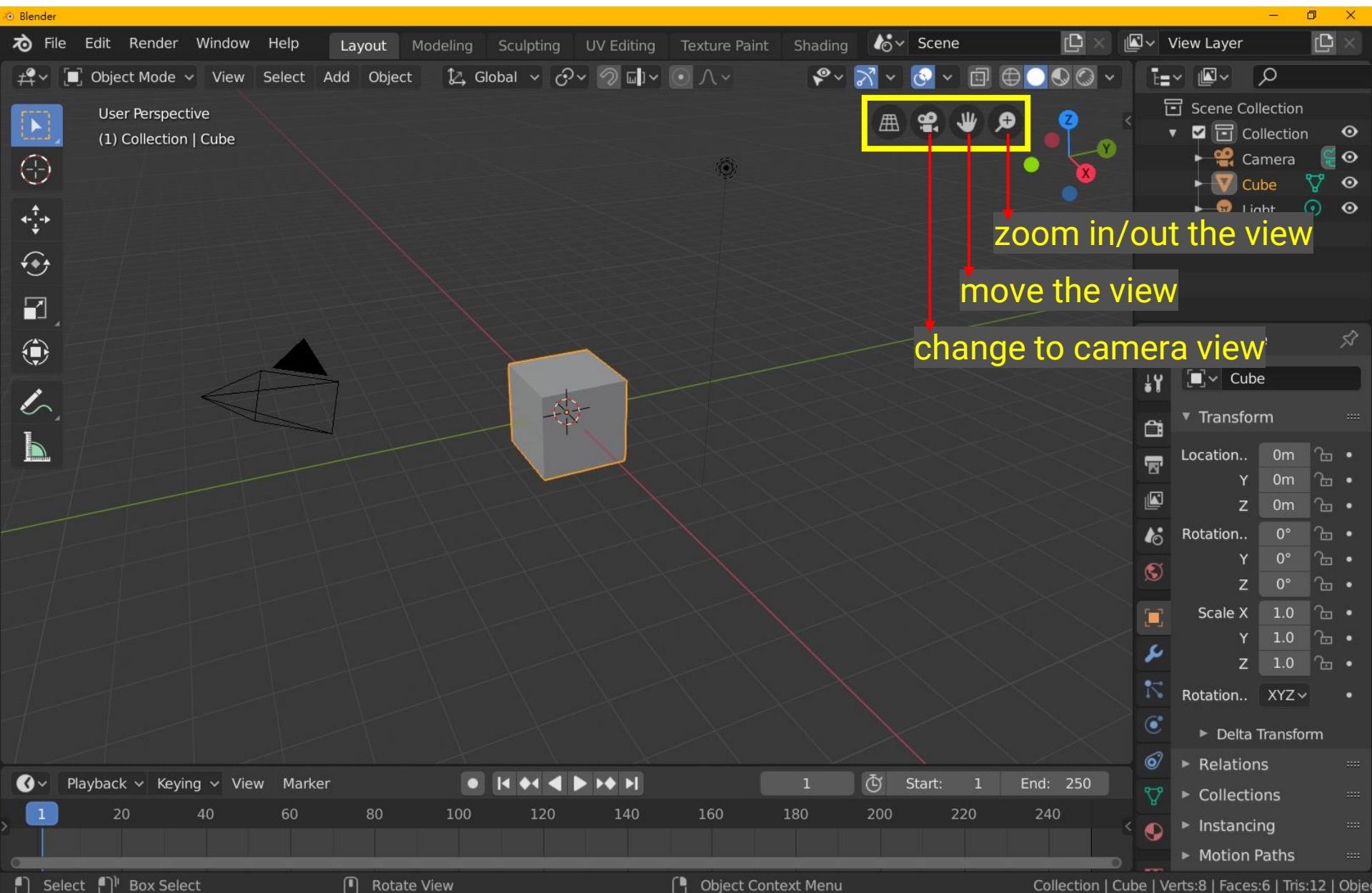
# Why Orthogonal Projection

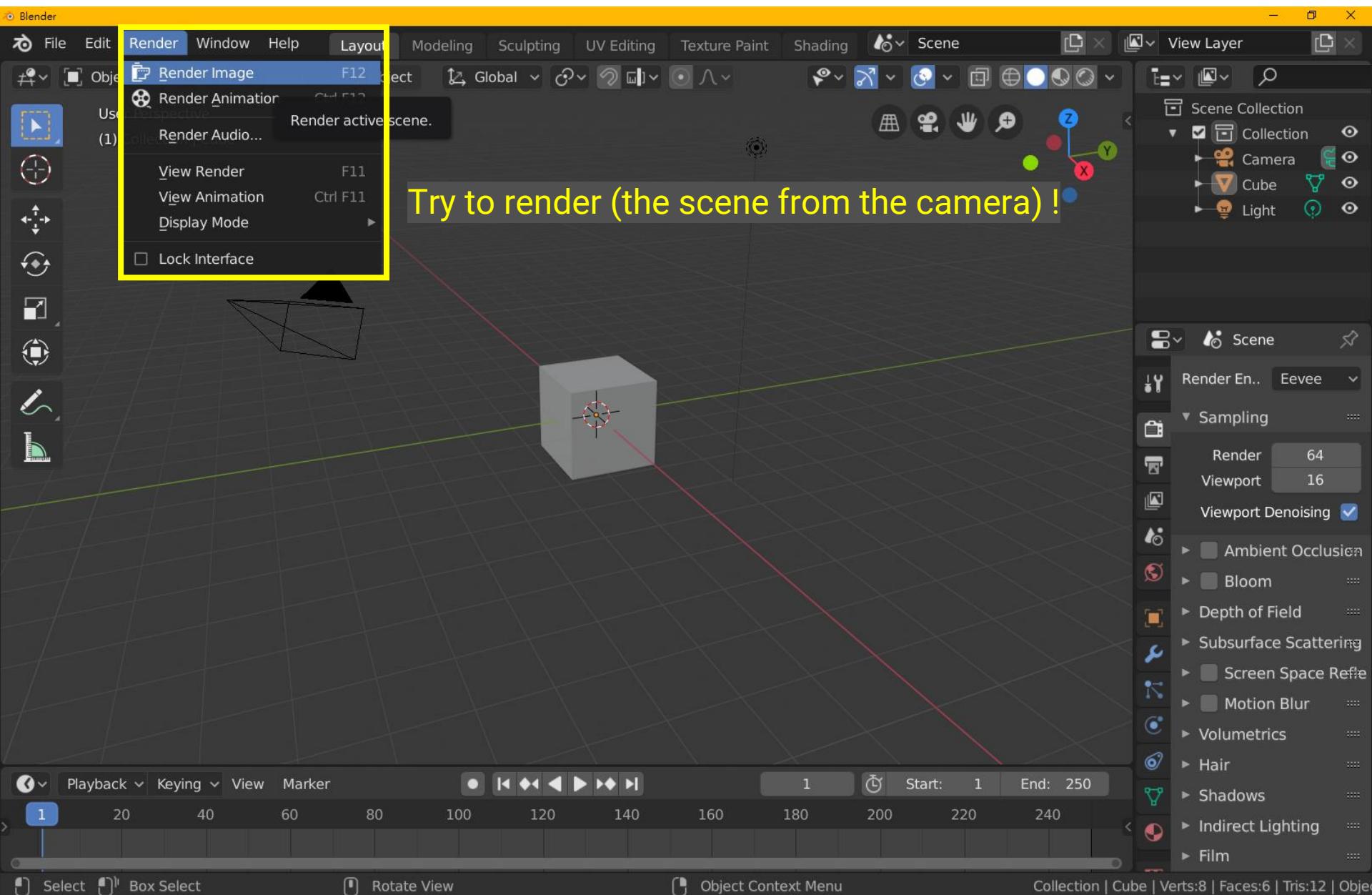
- Sometimes it is easier to make the geometry right in the orthogonal projection

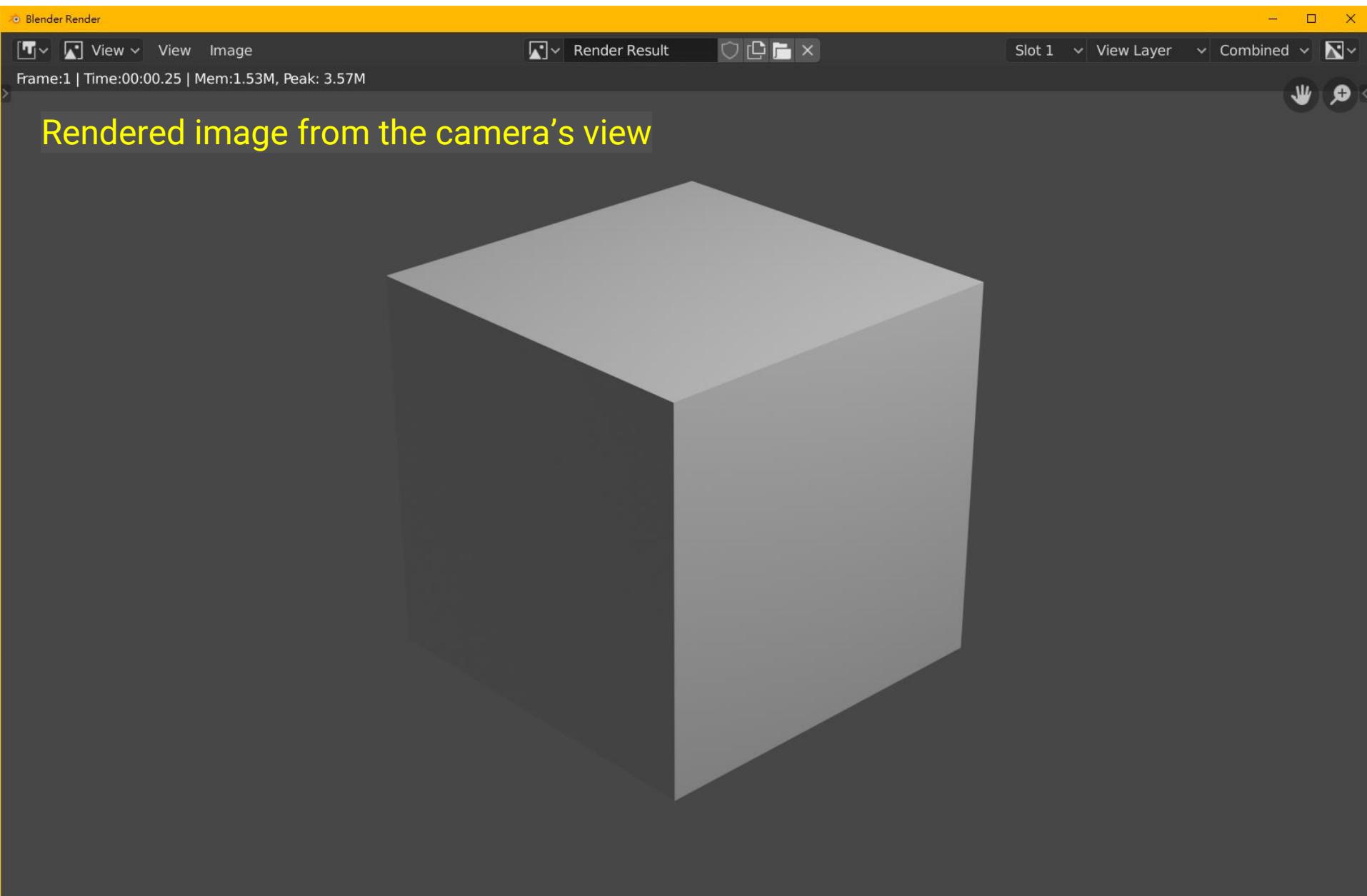


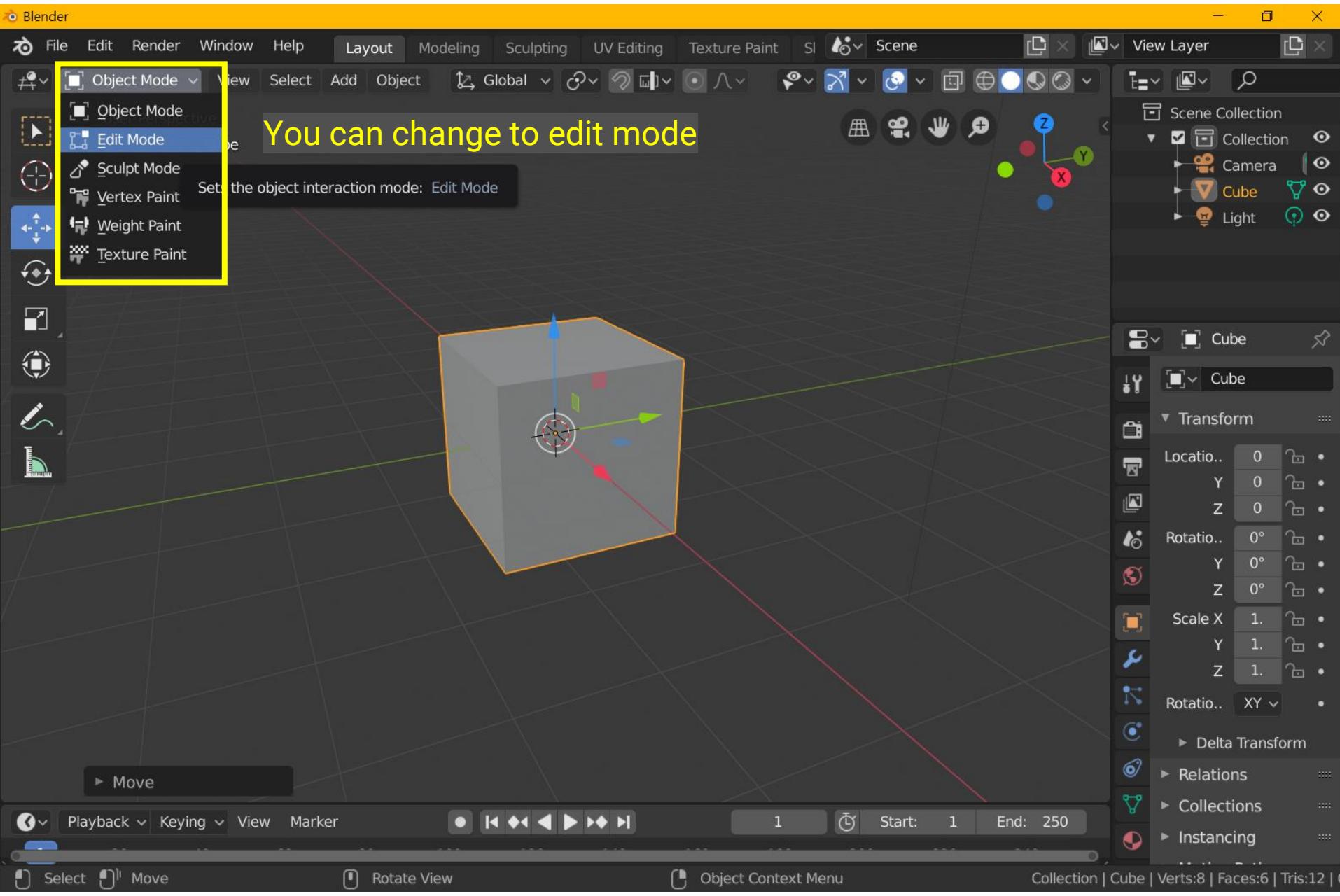
# Orthogonal v.s. Perspective Projection

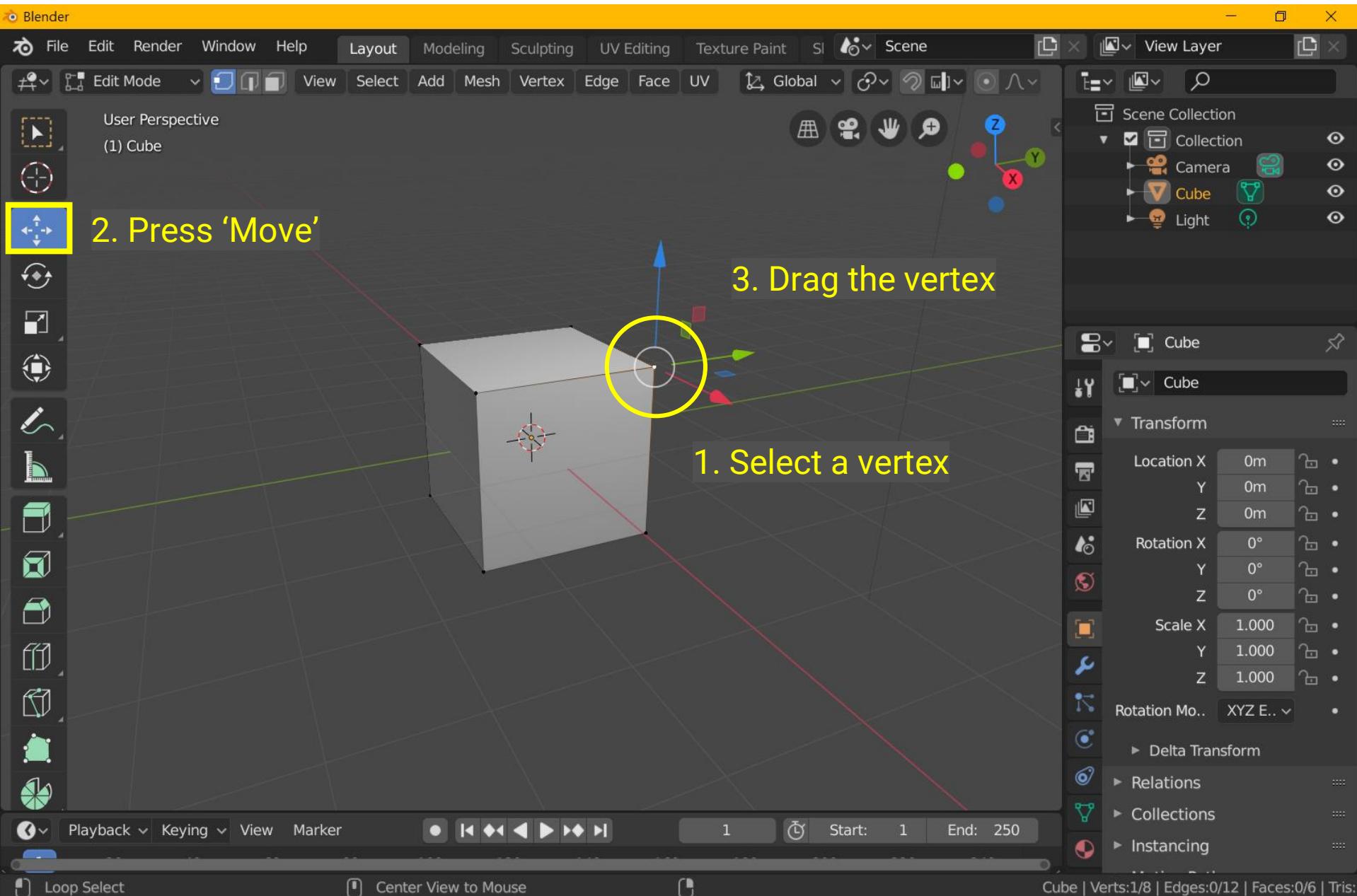




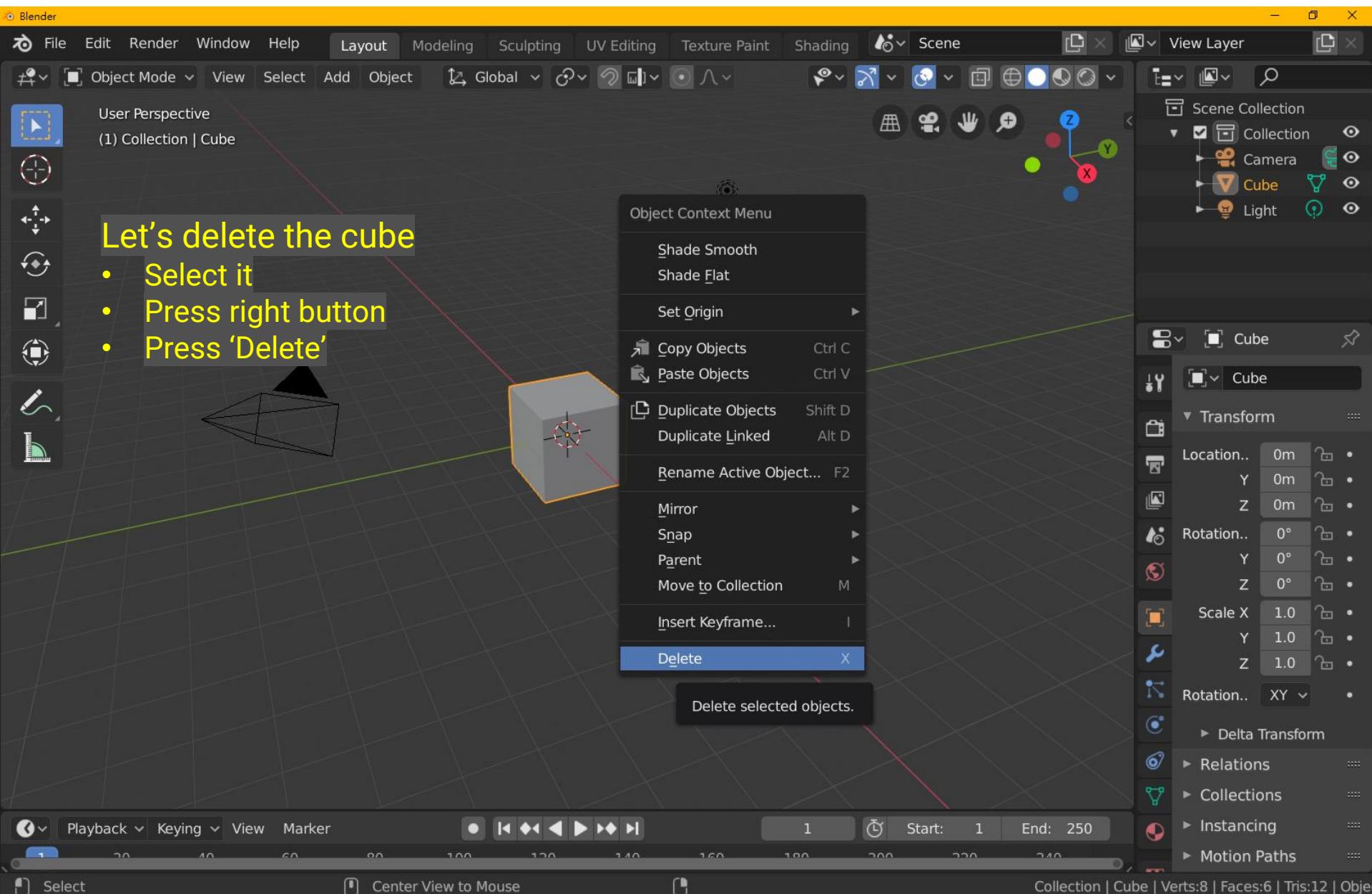






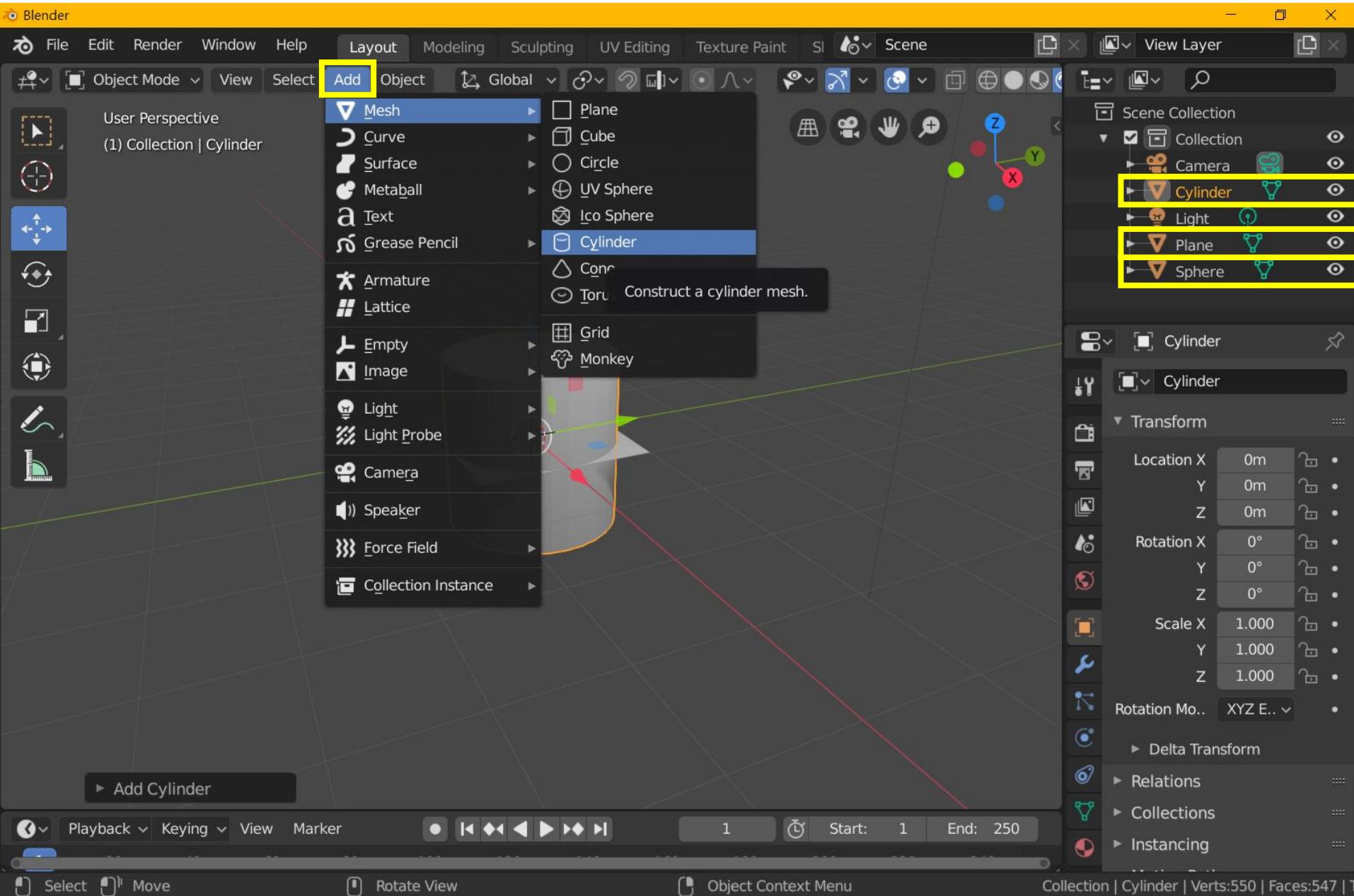


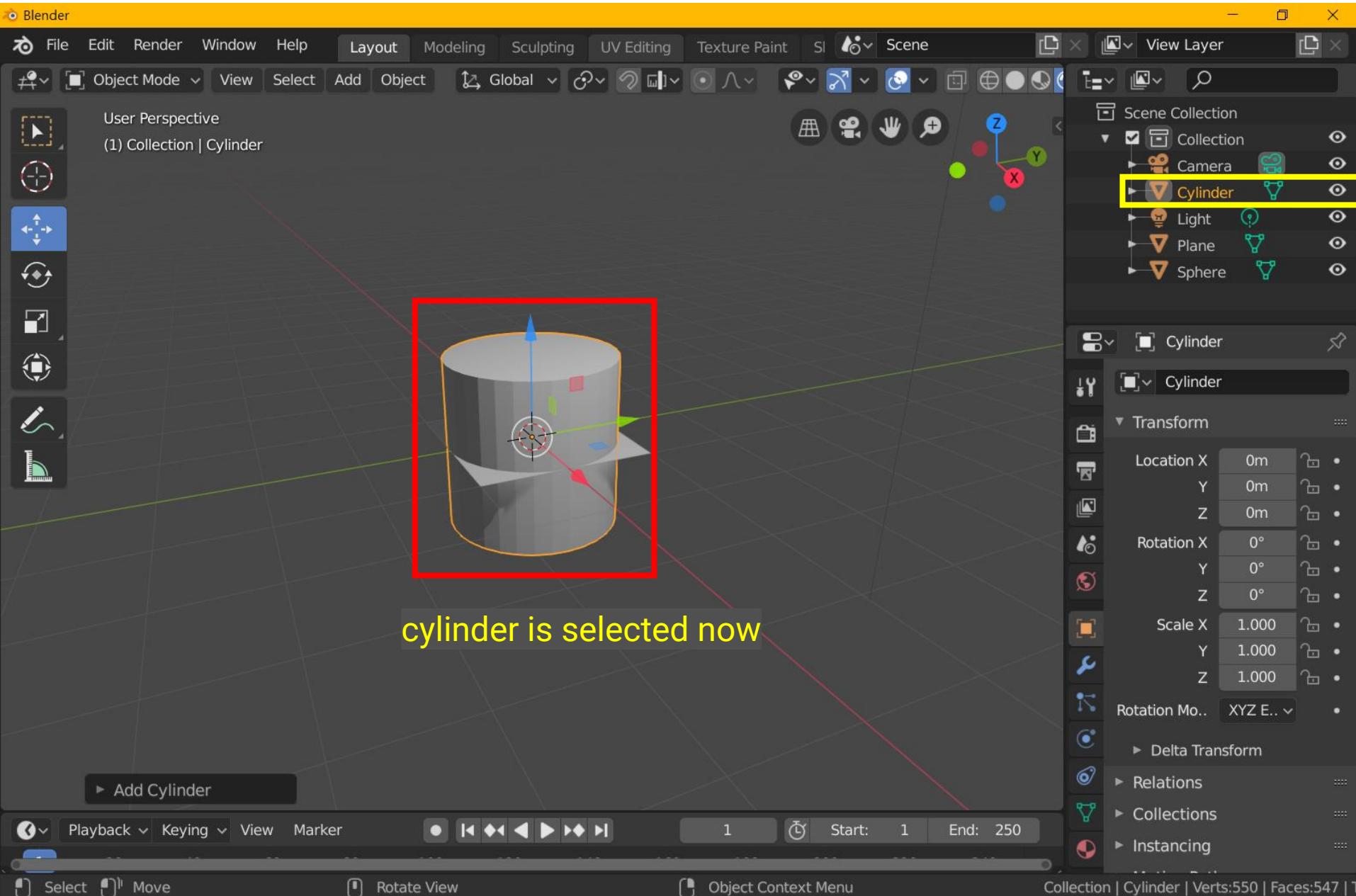
# Transform

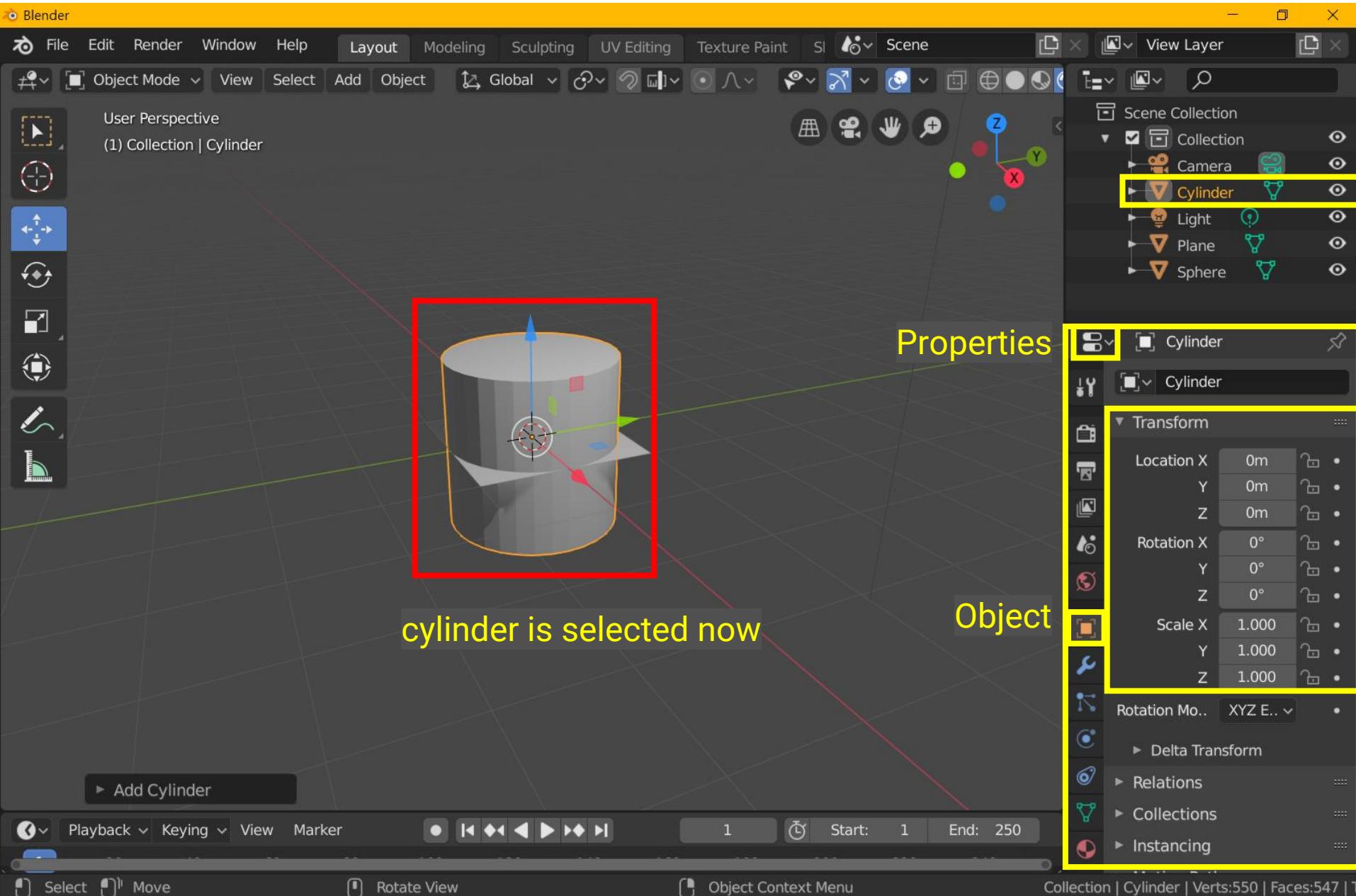


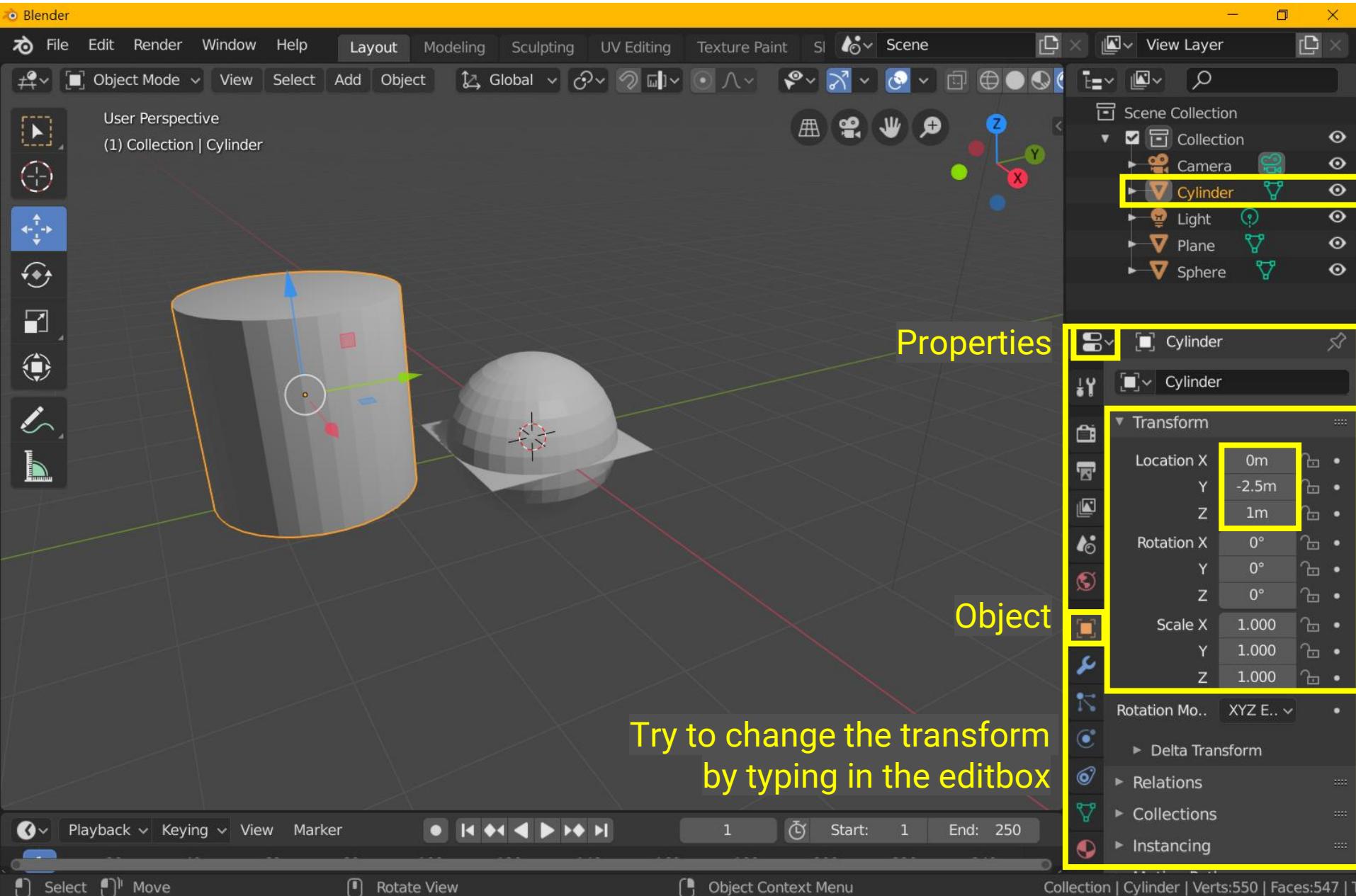
Let's delete the cube

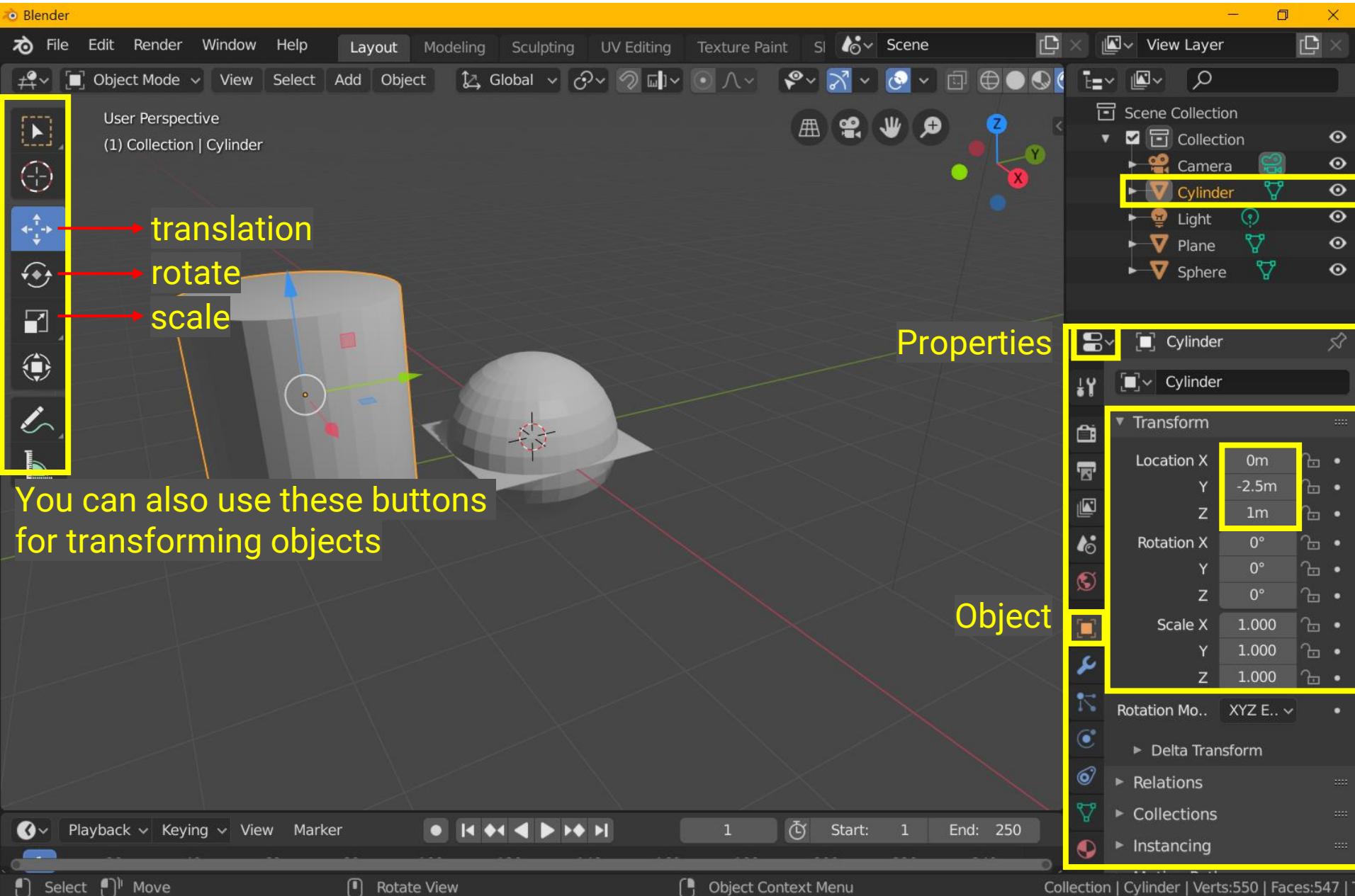
- Select it
- Press right button
- Press 'Delete'







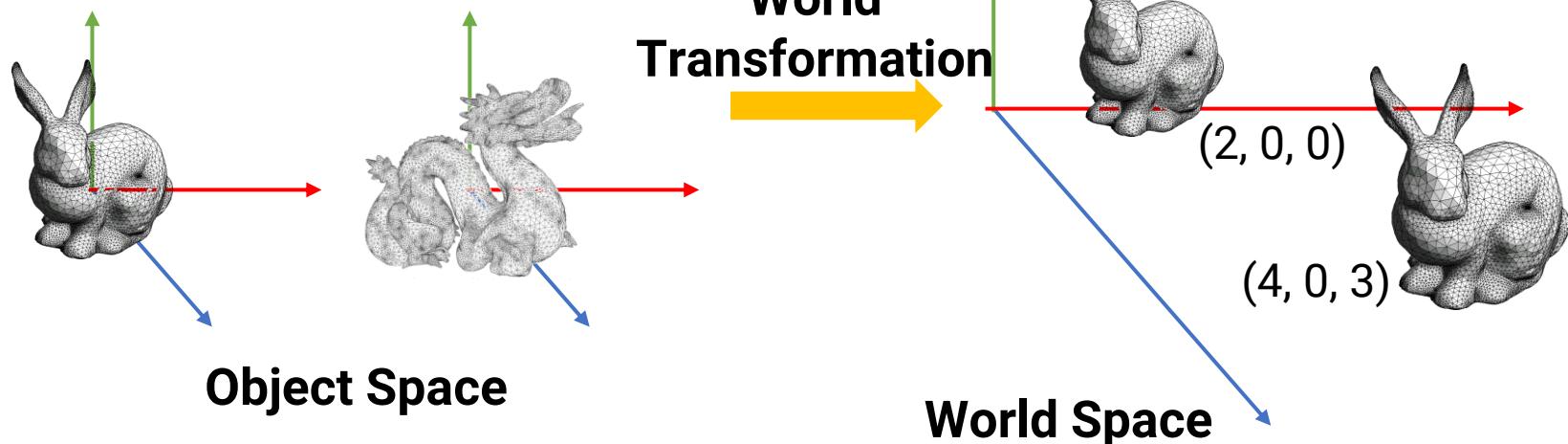


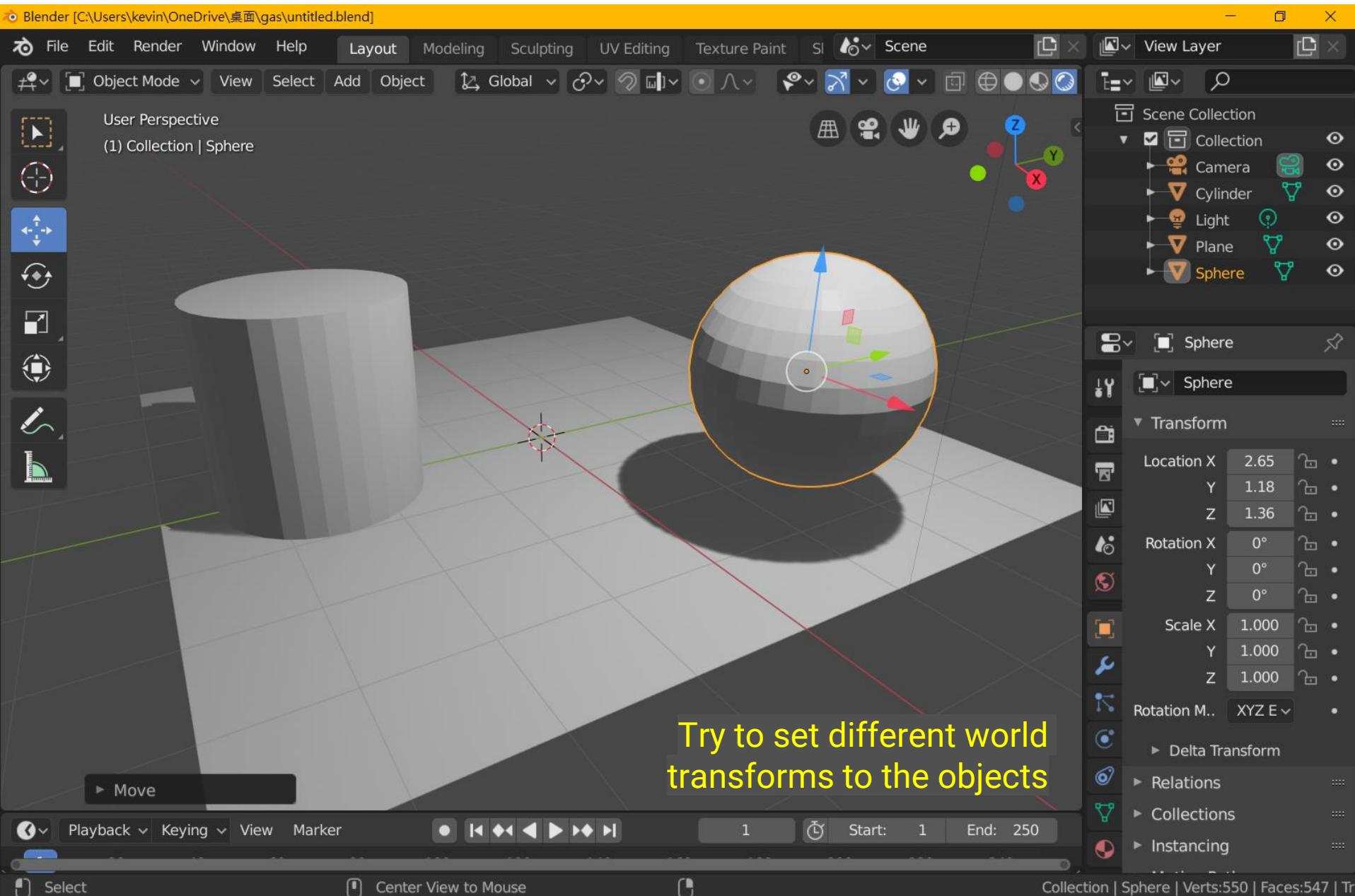


# Recap: Object Space and World Space

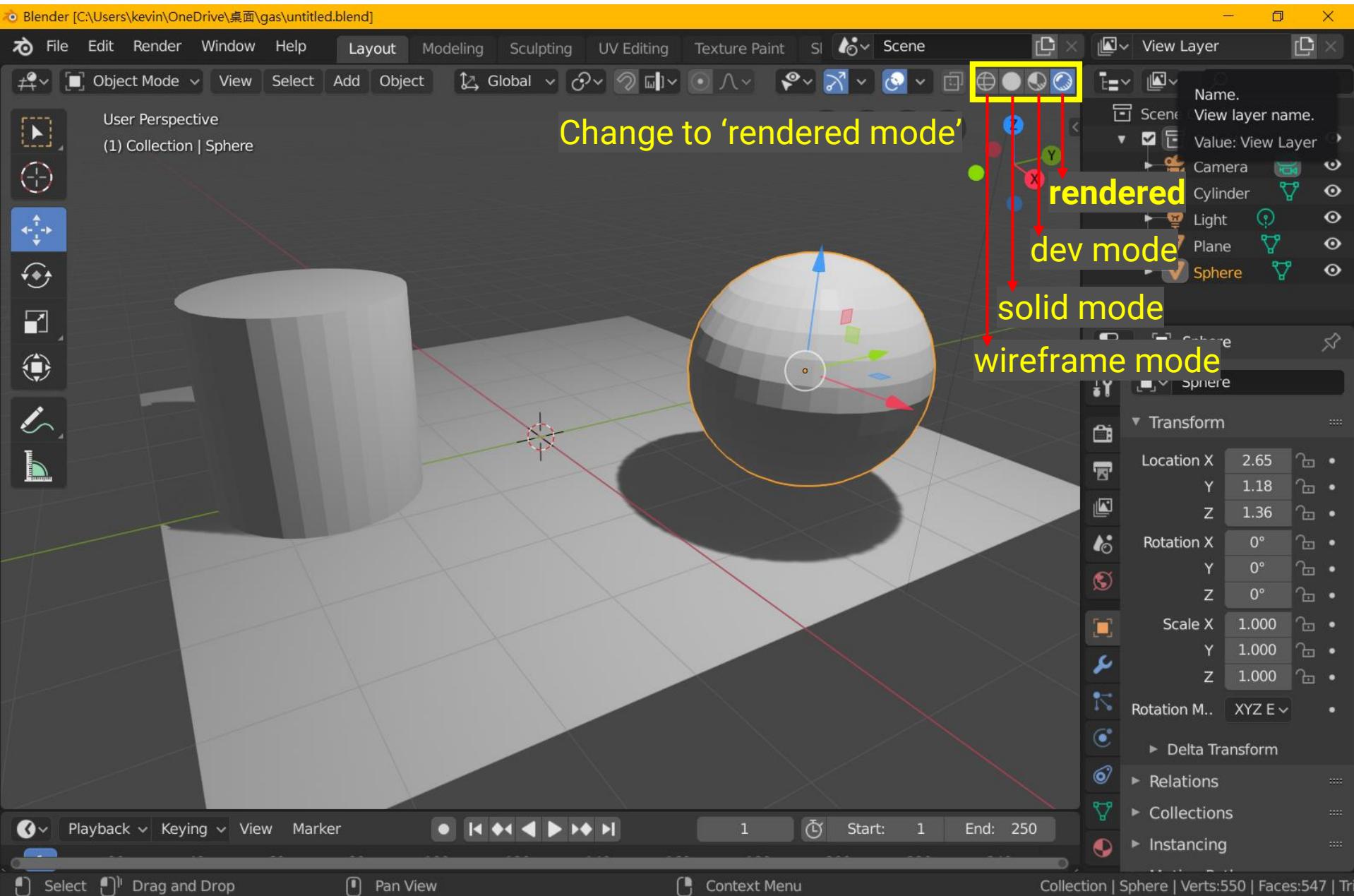
- Shapes (or objects) are defined in **object space** and transformed to **world space**
- Why?
  - Reuse model
  - Object instancing

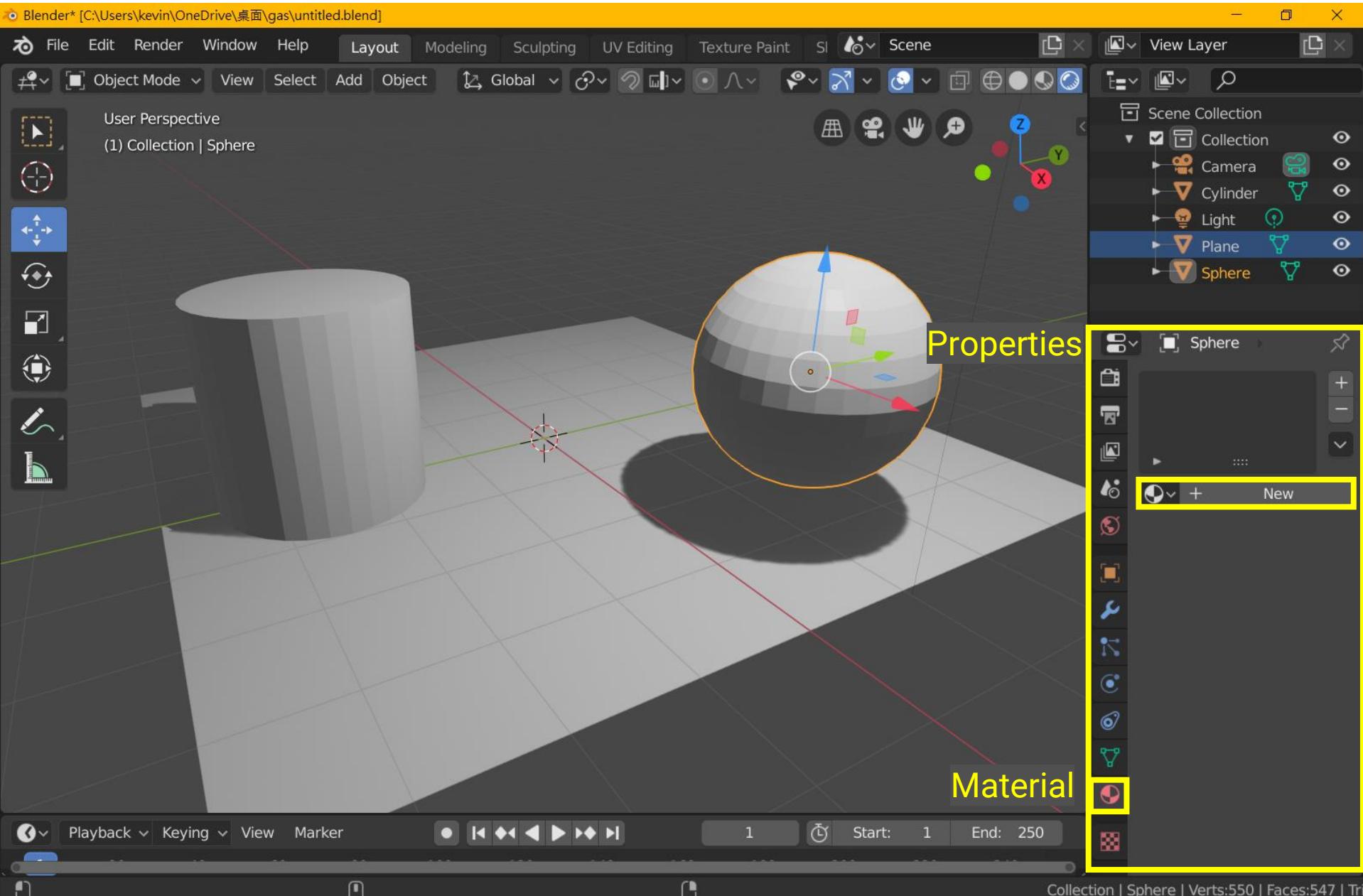
Store a 4x4 matrix instead of  
an entire model

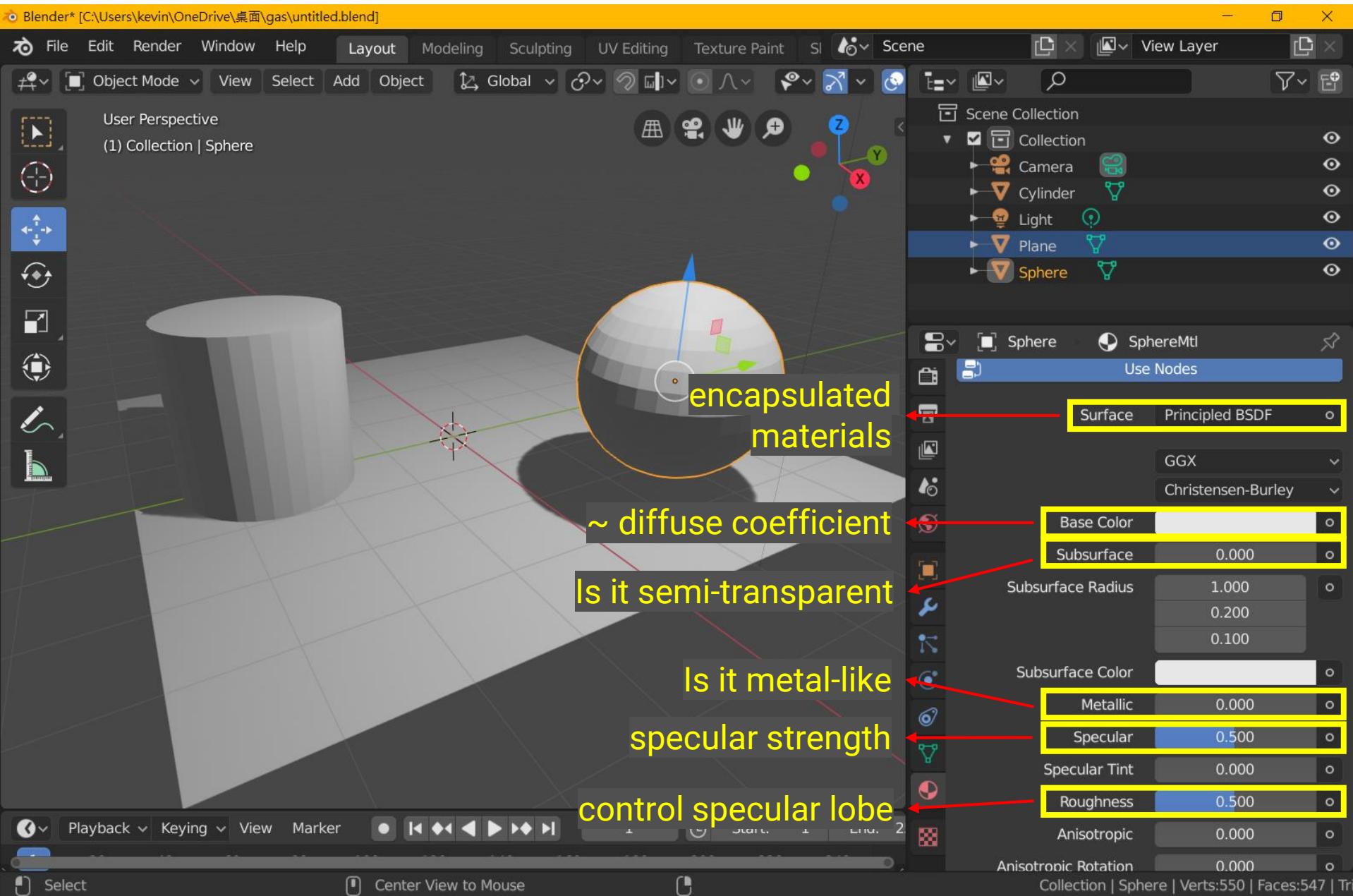




# **Materials**







# Recap: Basics of Local Shading

- **Diffuse reflection**

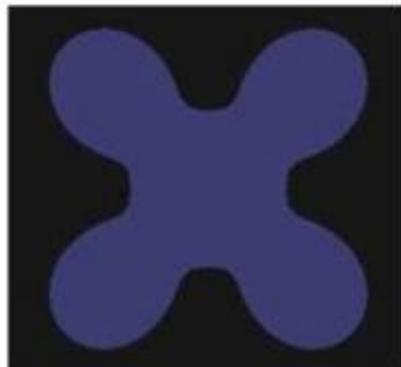
- Light goes everywhere; colored by object color

- **Specular reflection**

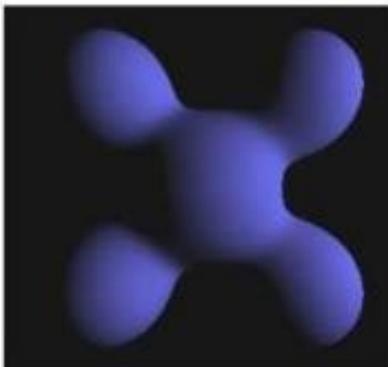
- Happens only near mirror configuration; usually white

- **Ambient reflection**

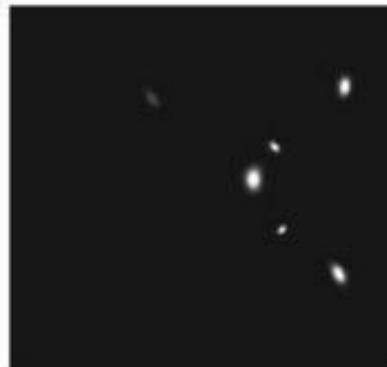
- Constant accounted for other source of illumination



ambient



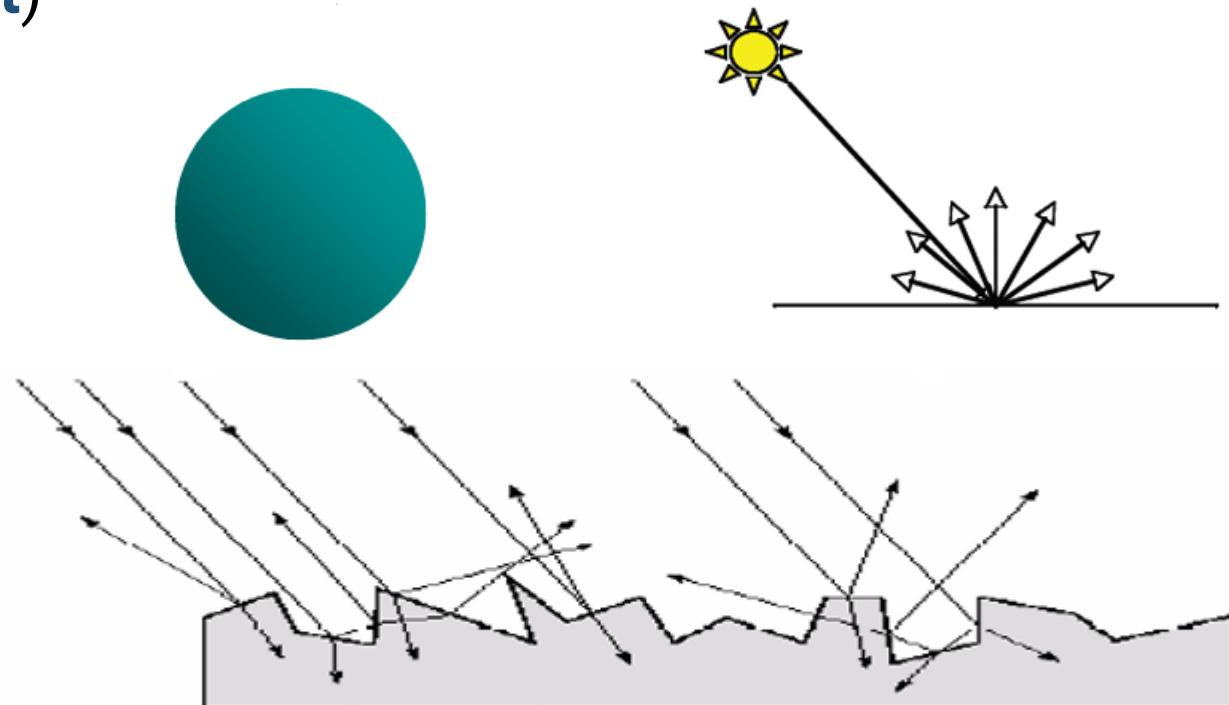
diffuse



specular

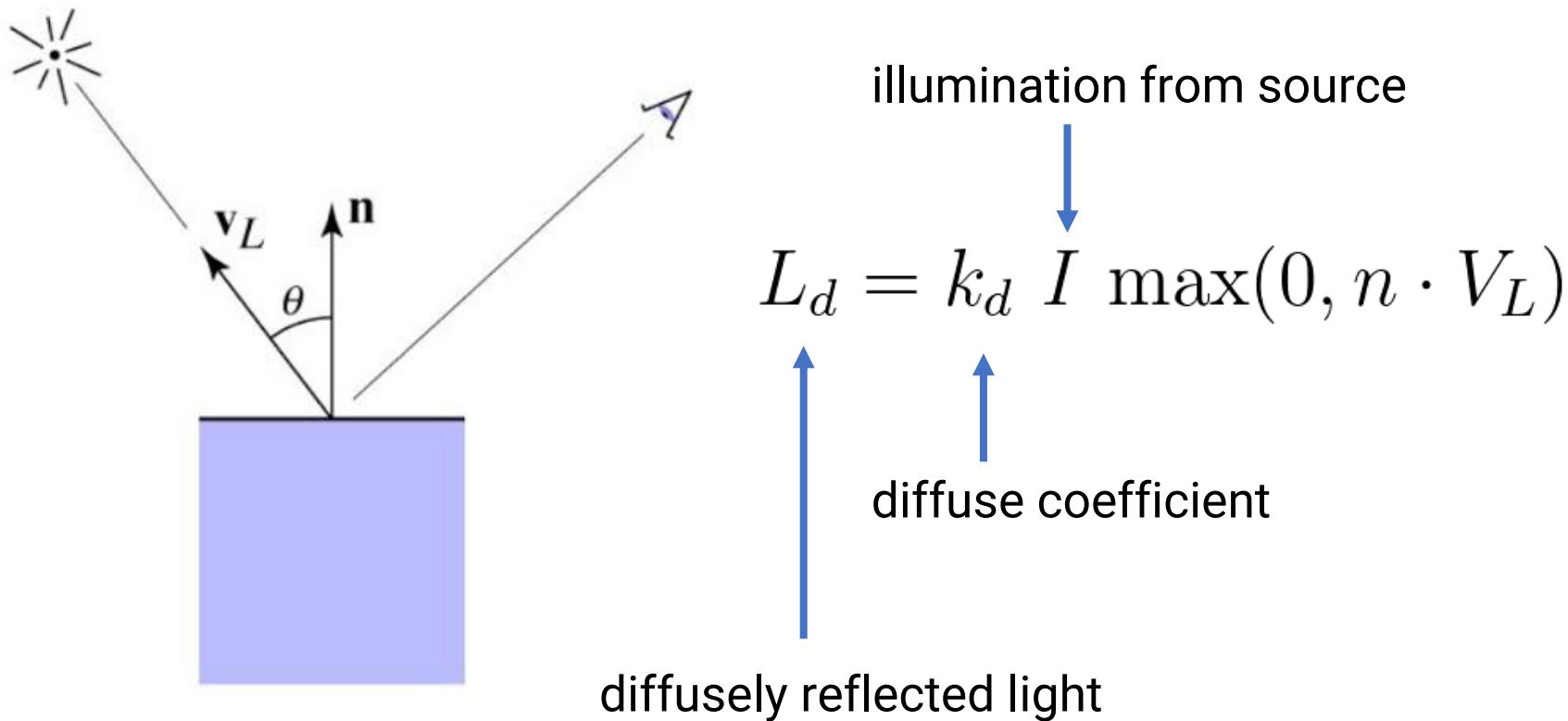
# Recap: Diffuse Shading

- Assume light reflects **equally in all directions**
  - The surface is rough with lots of tiny microfacets
- Therefore, surface looks same color from all views (**view independent**)



# Recap: Diffuse Shading (cont.)

- Applies to diffuse, Lambertian or matte surface



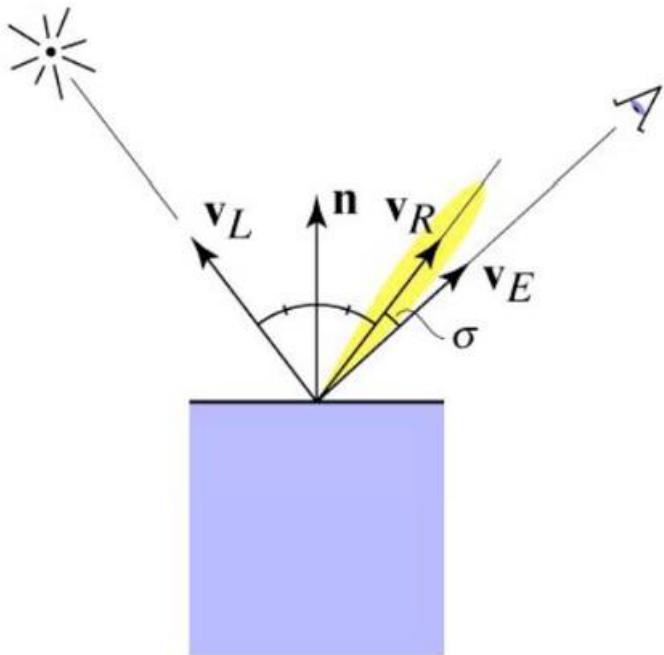
# Recap: Specular Shading

- Some surfaces have highlights, mirror-like reflection
- **View direction dependent**
- Especially obvious for smooth shiny surfaces



# Recap: Specular Shading (cont.)

- Also known as glossy
- Phong specular model [1975]
  - Fall off gradually from the perfect reflection direction



$$\begin{aligned}V_R &= V_L + 2((\mathbf{n} \cdot V_L) \mathbf{n} - V_L) \\&= 2(\mathbf{n} \cdot V_L) \mathbf{n} - V_L\end{aligned}$$

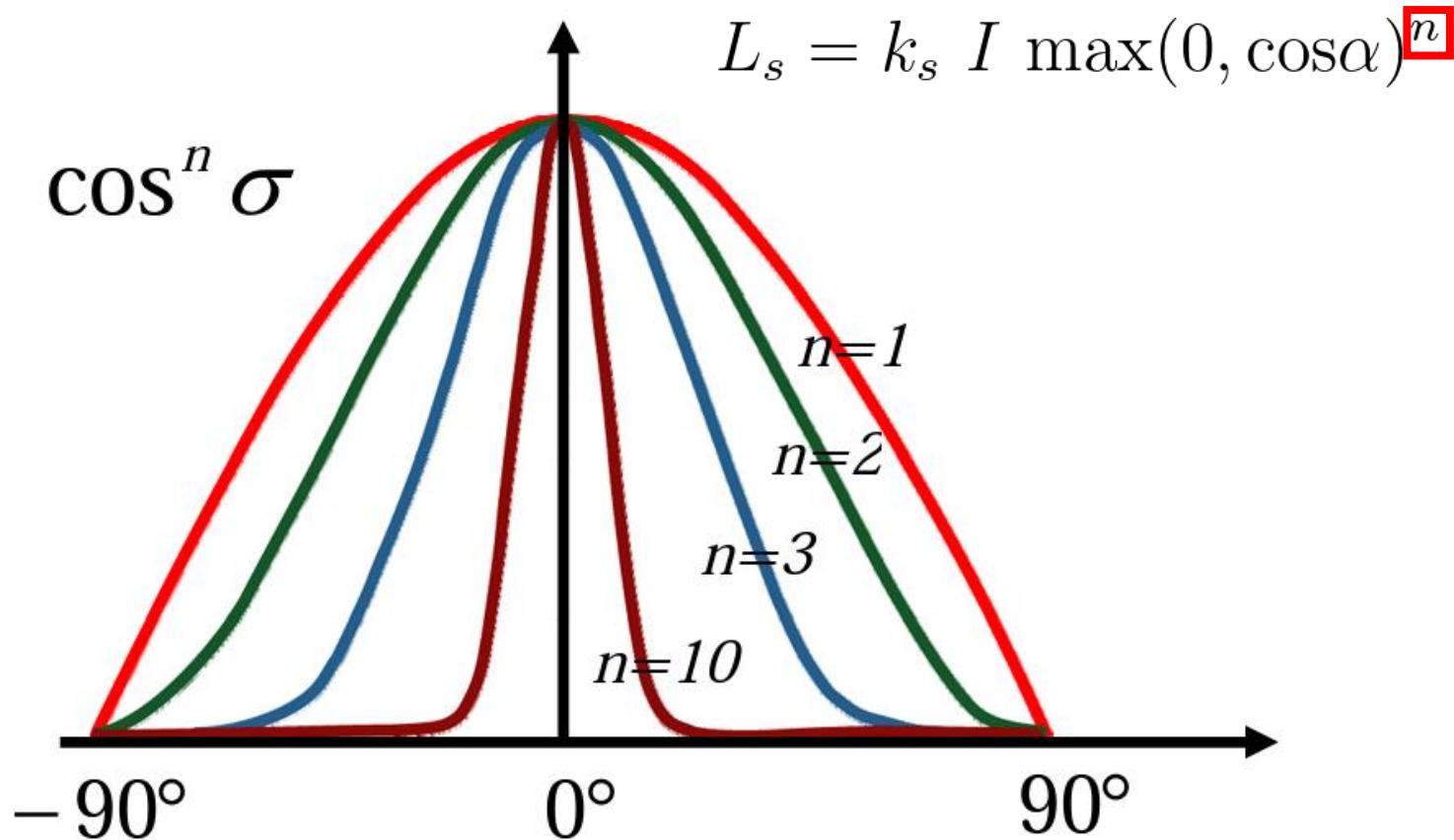
$$\begin{aligned}L_s &= k_s I \max(0, \cos\sigma)^n \\&= k_s I \max(0, V_E \cdot V_R)^n\end{aligned}$$

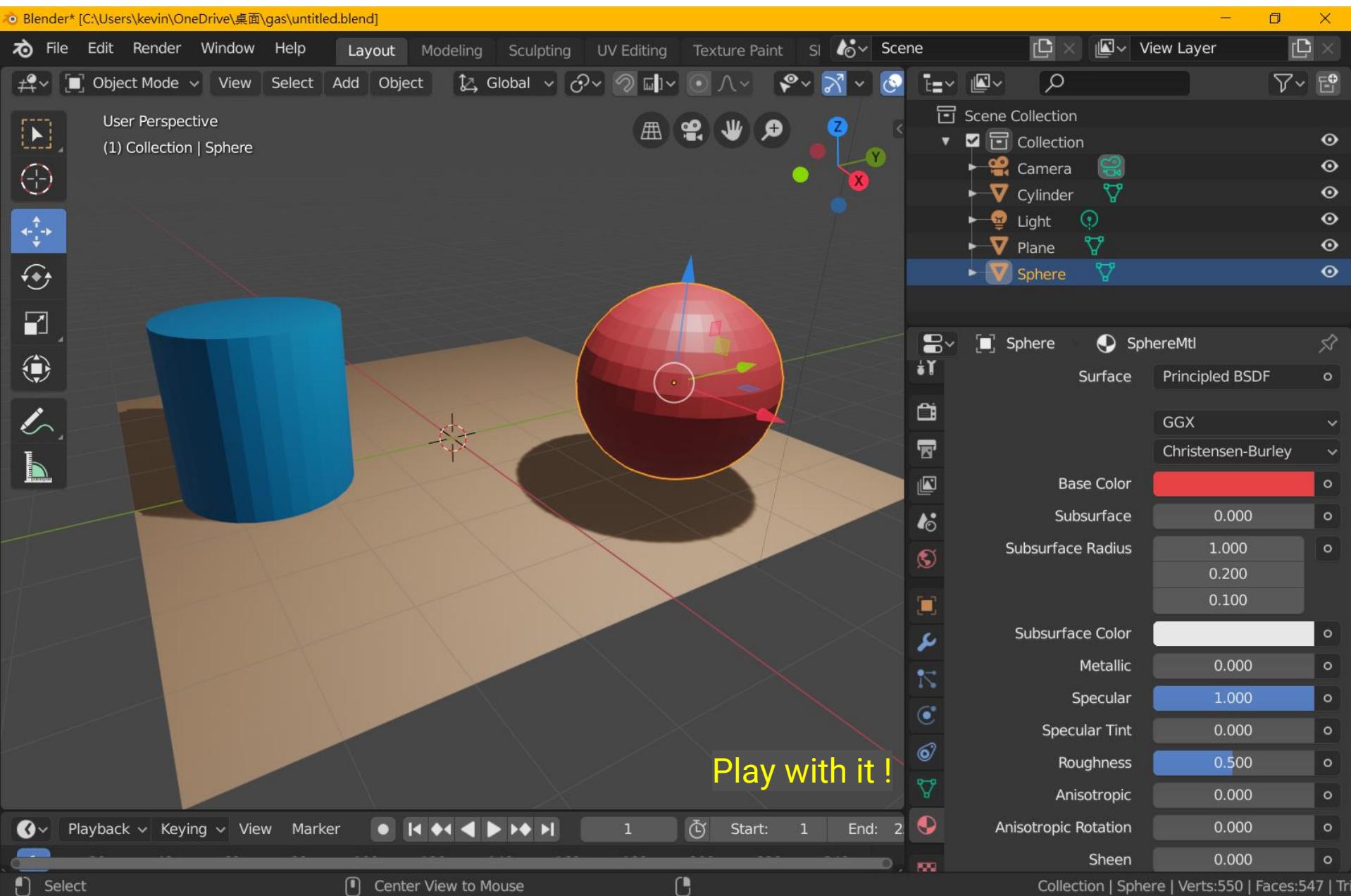
specularly reflected light

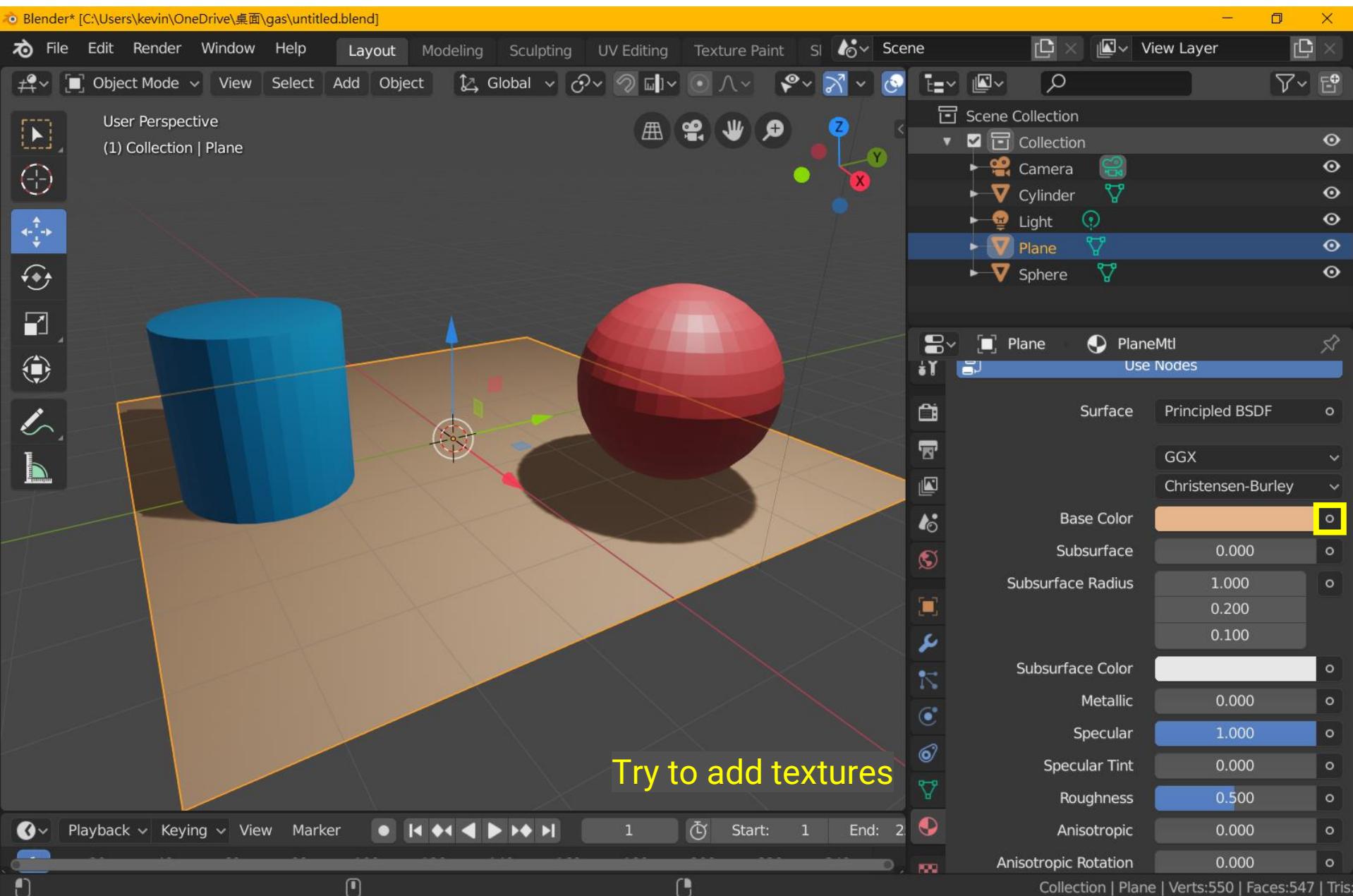
specular coefficient

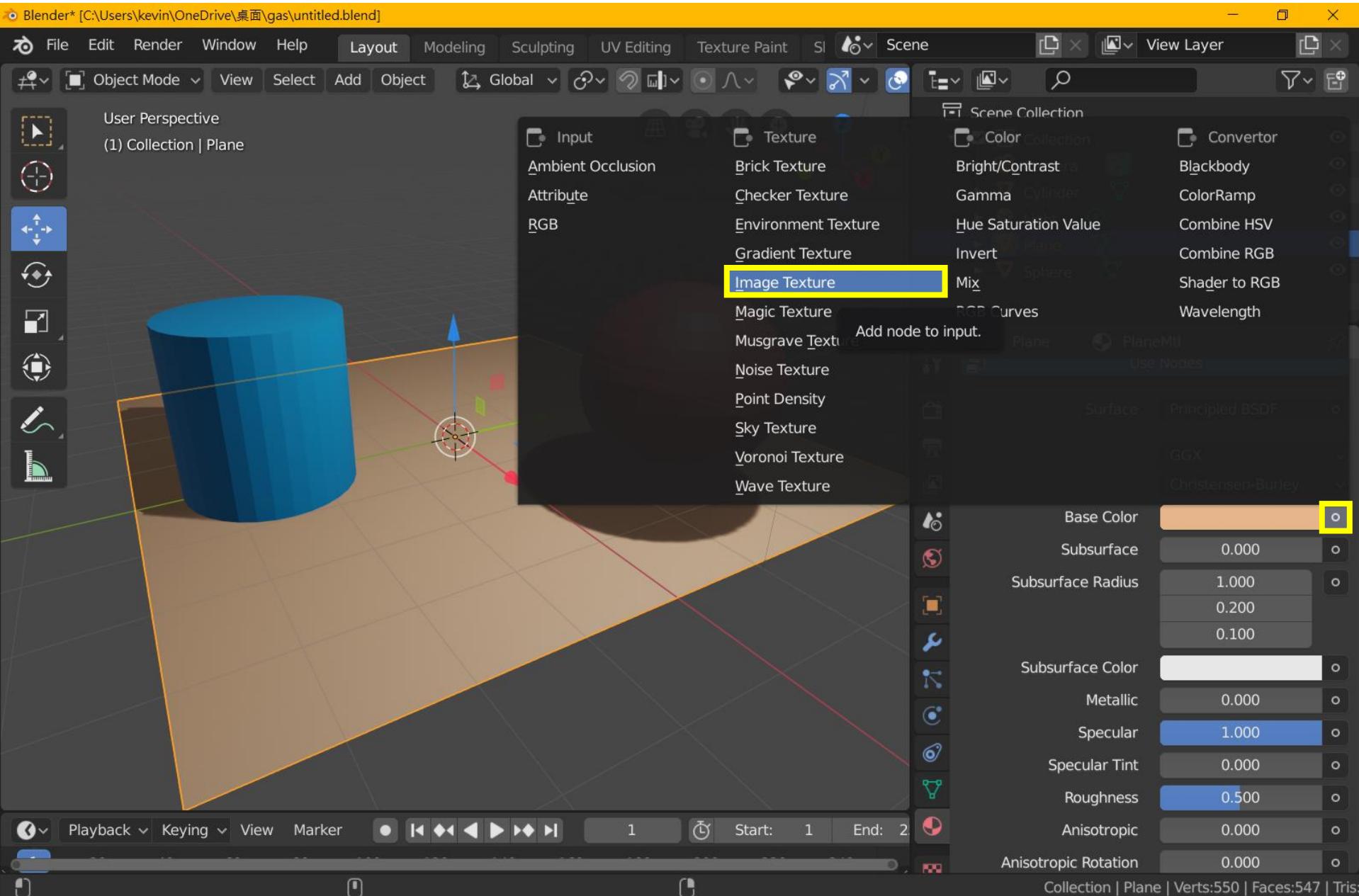
# Recap: Specular Shading (cont.)

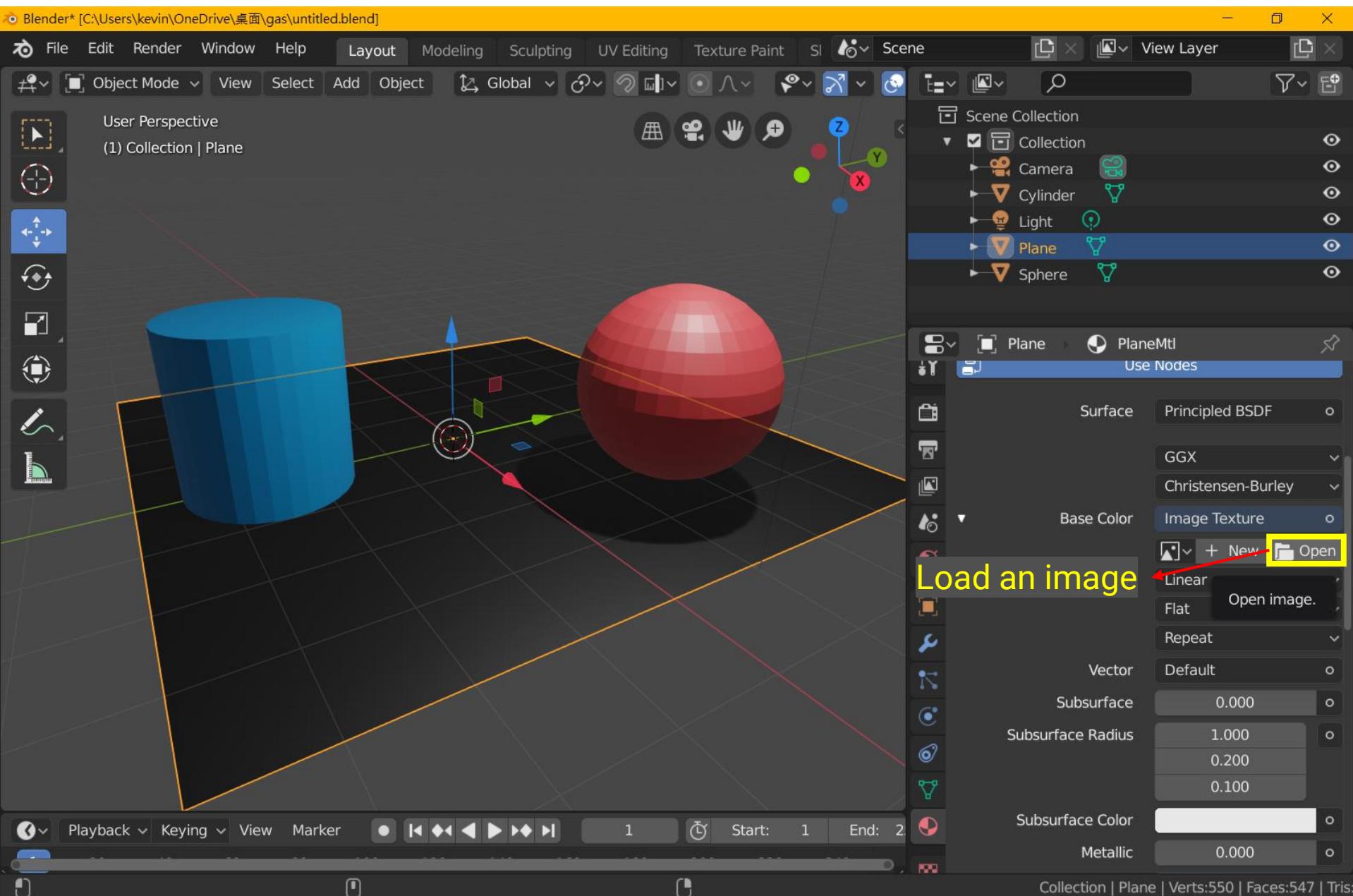
- Increase  $n$  narrows the lobe

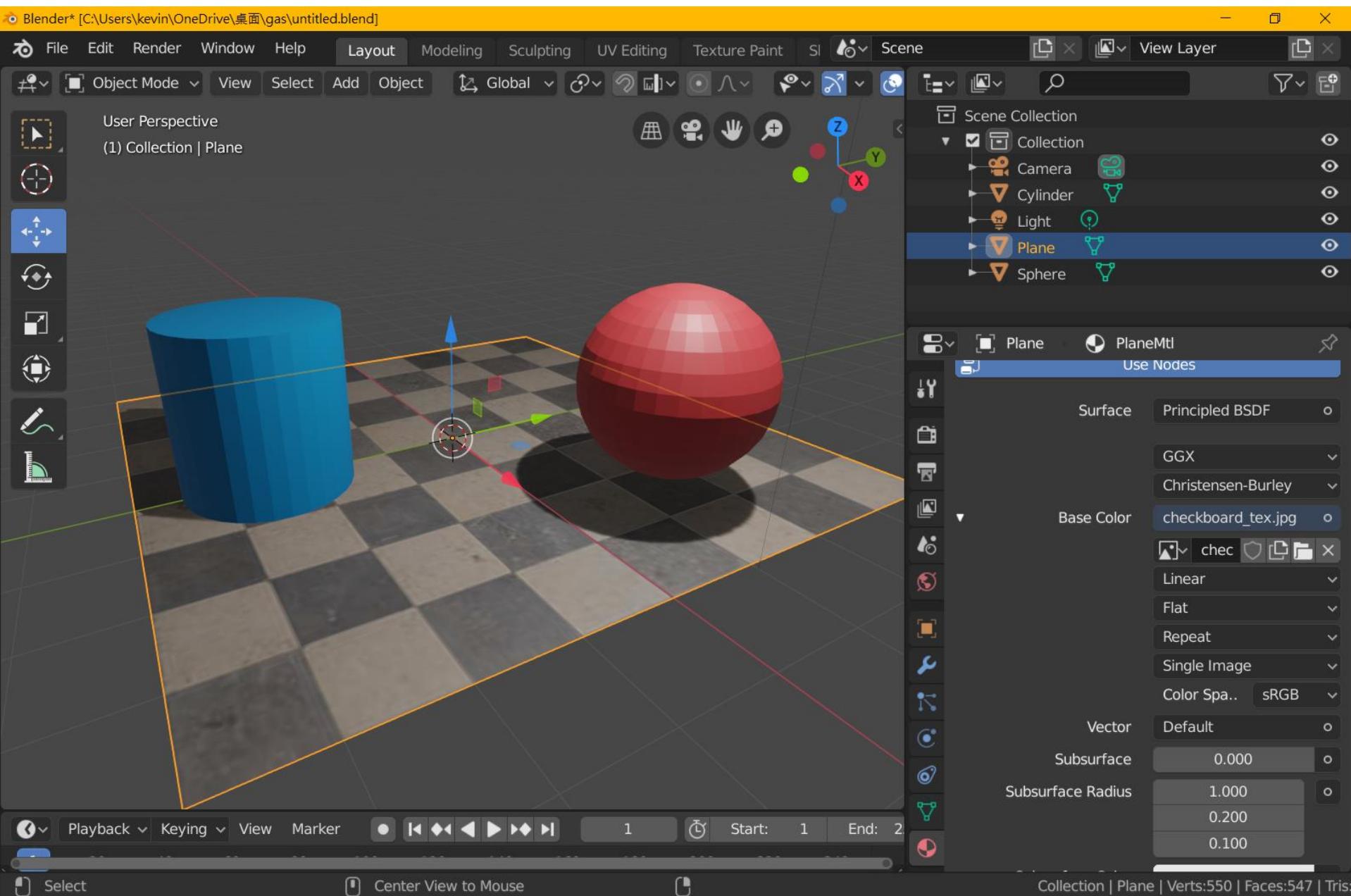


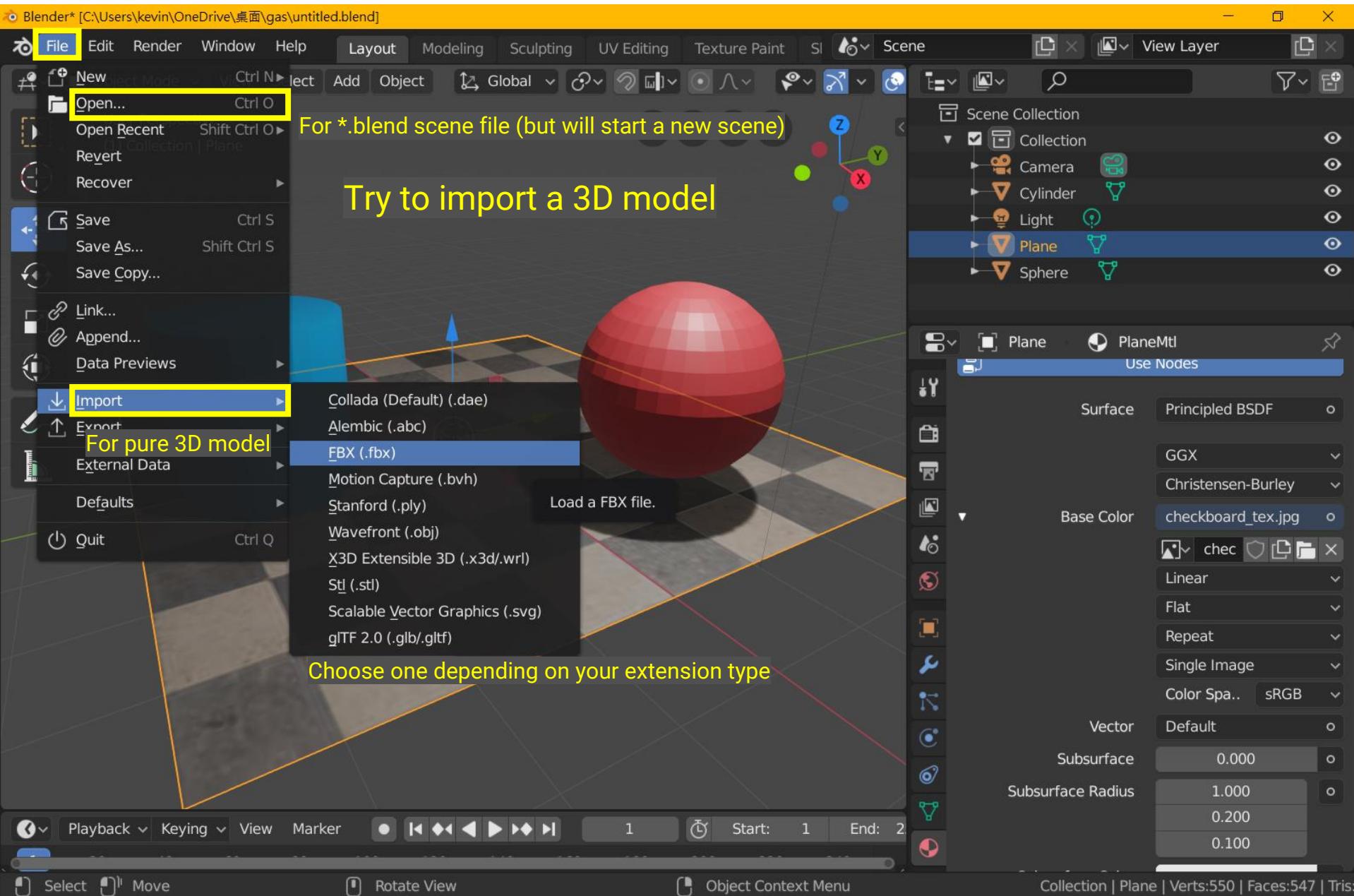


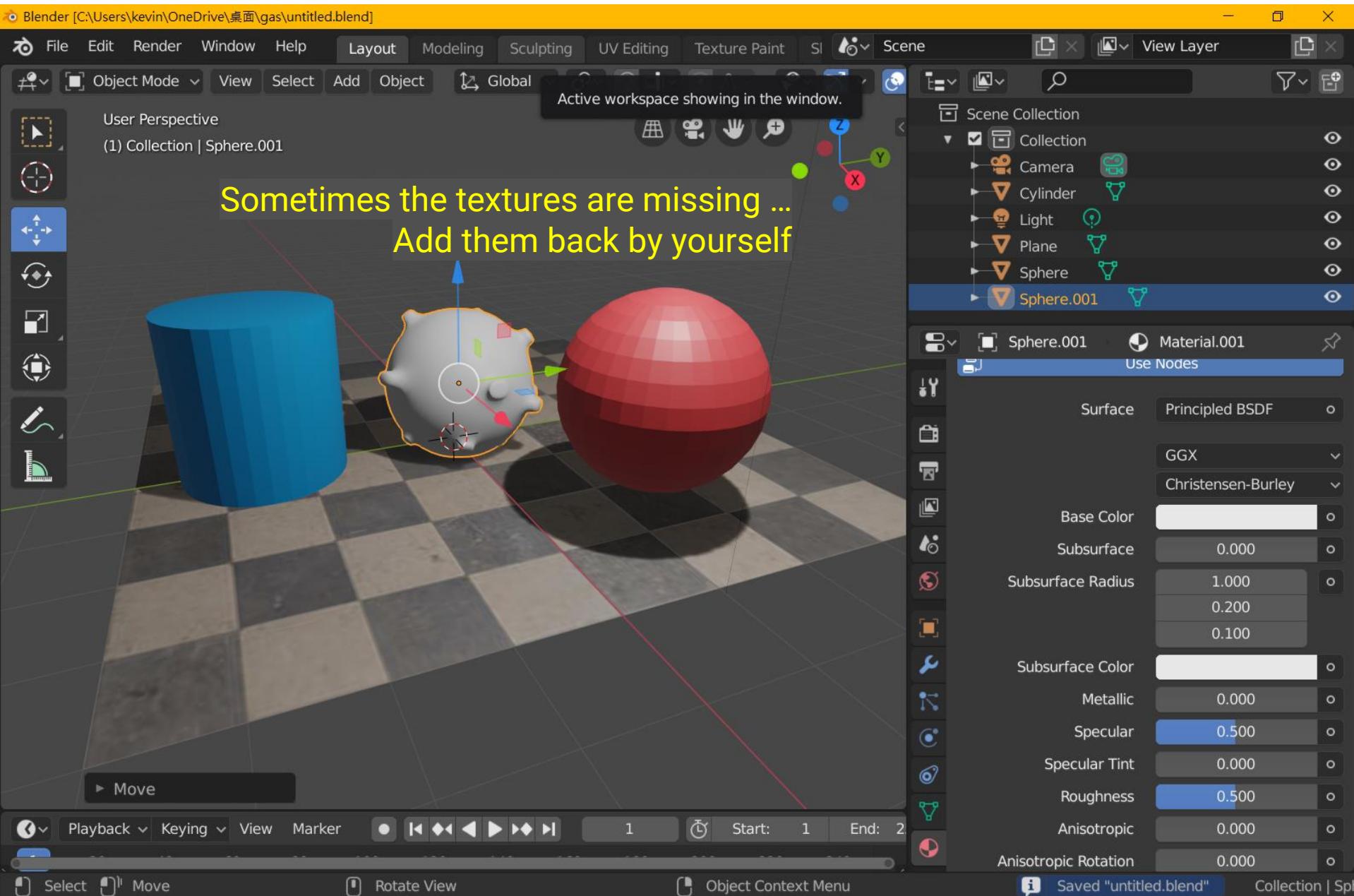


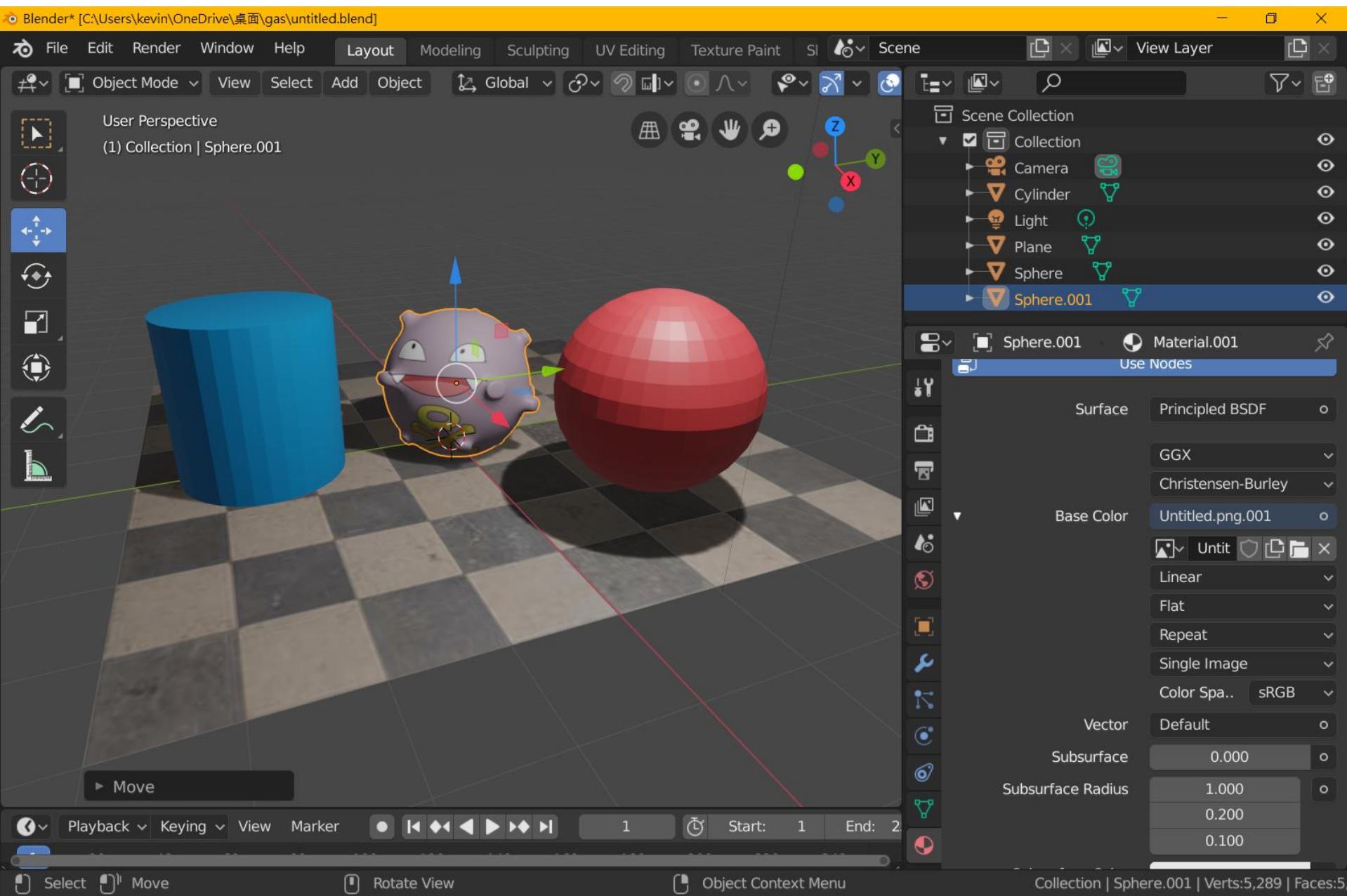


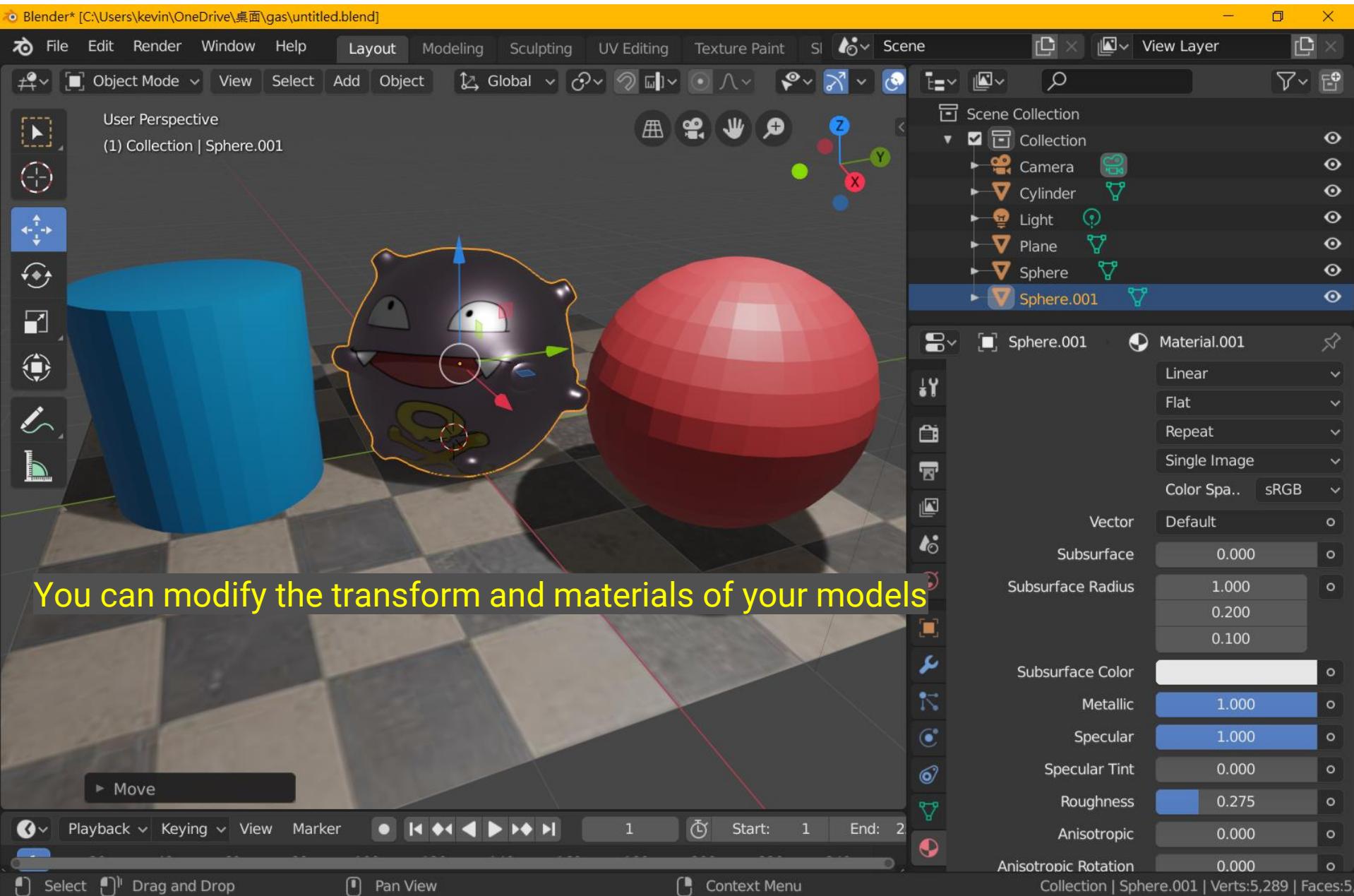


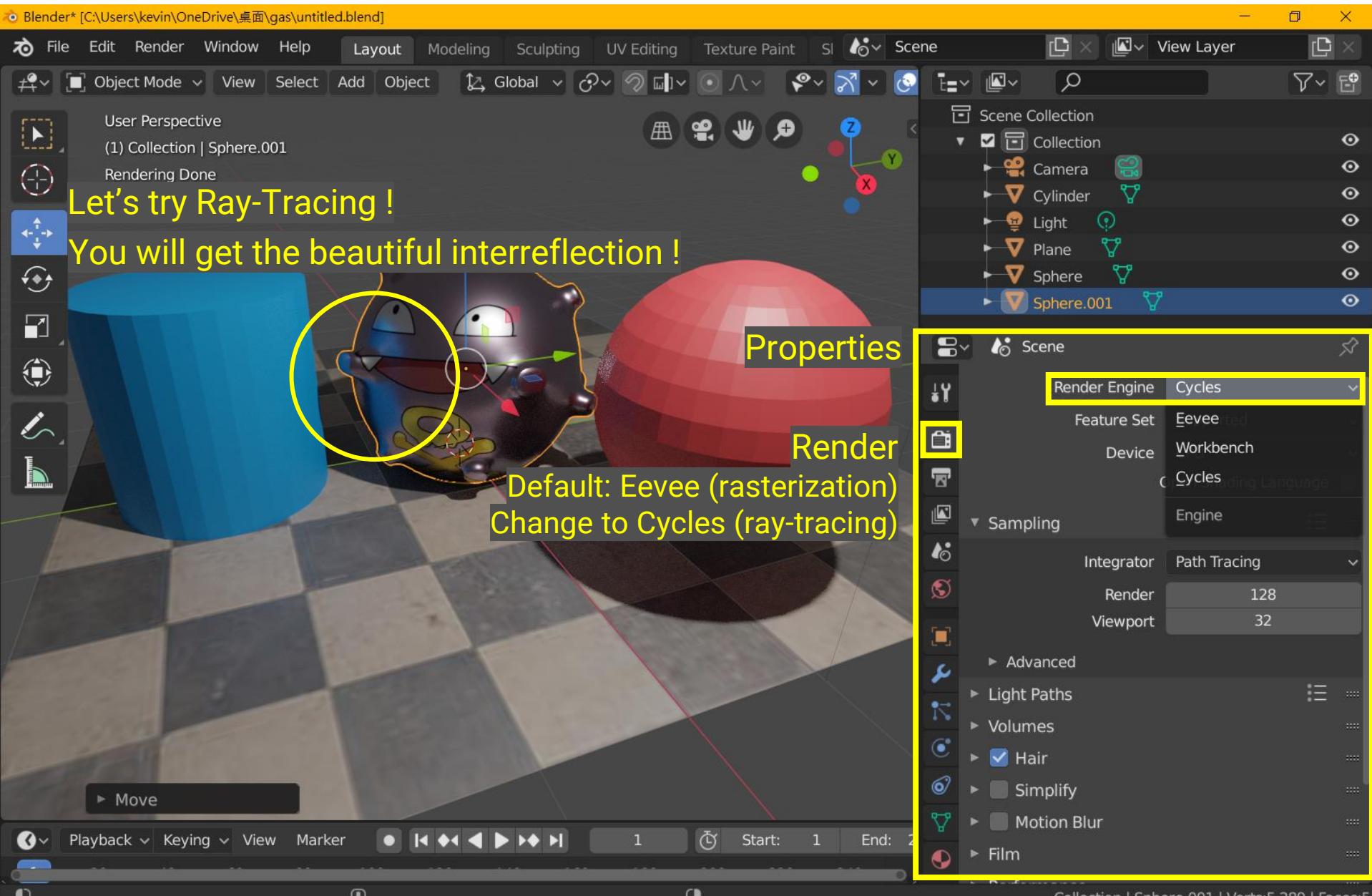






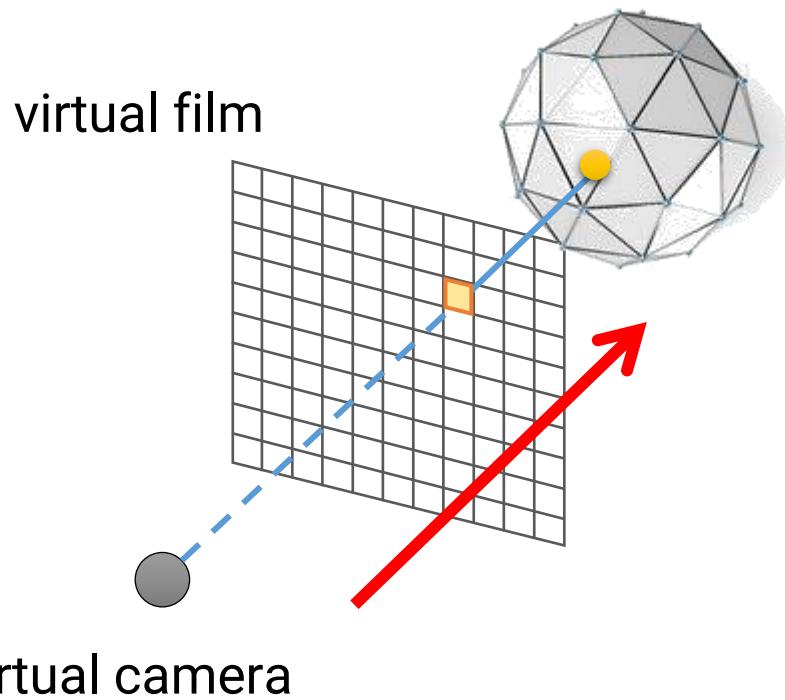




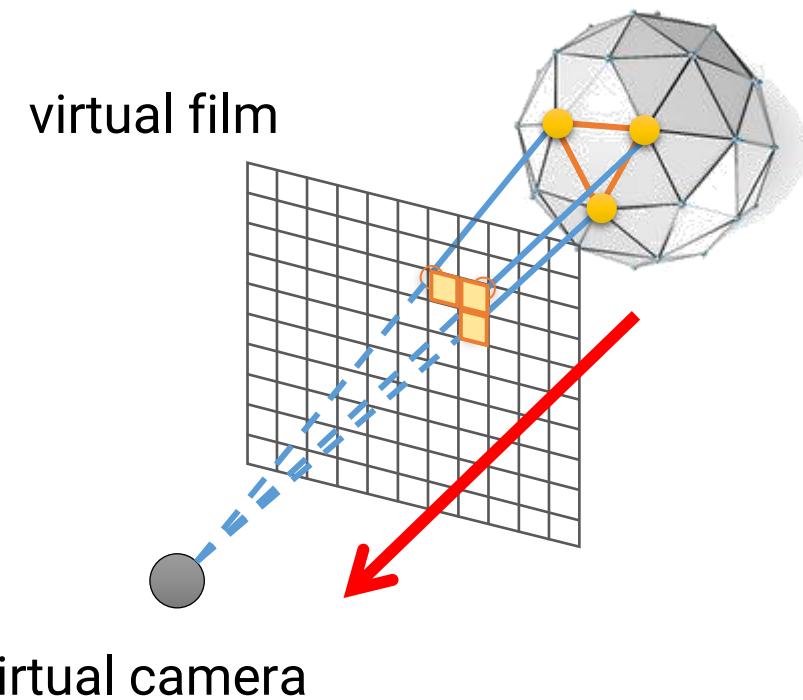


# Recap: Bring Triangles into Pixels

**Ray Tracing**

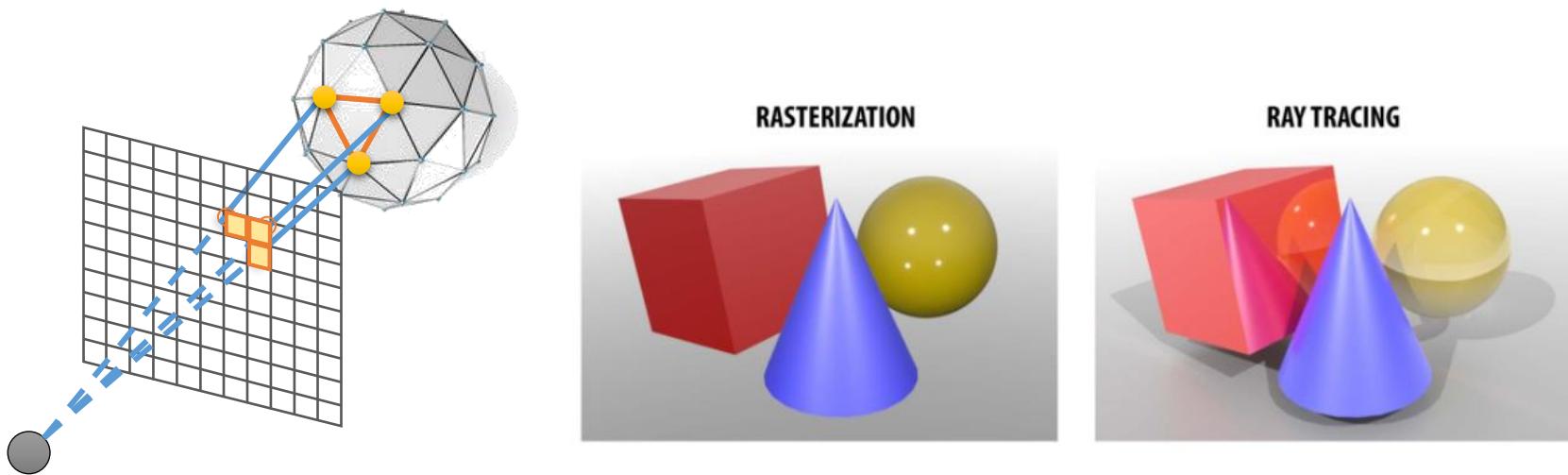


**Rasterization**

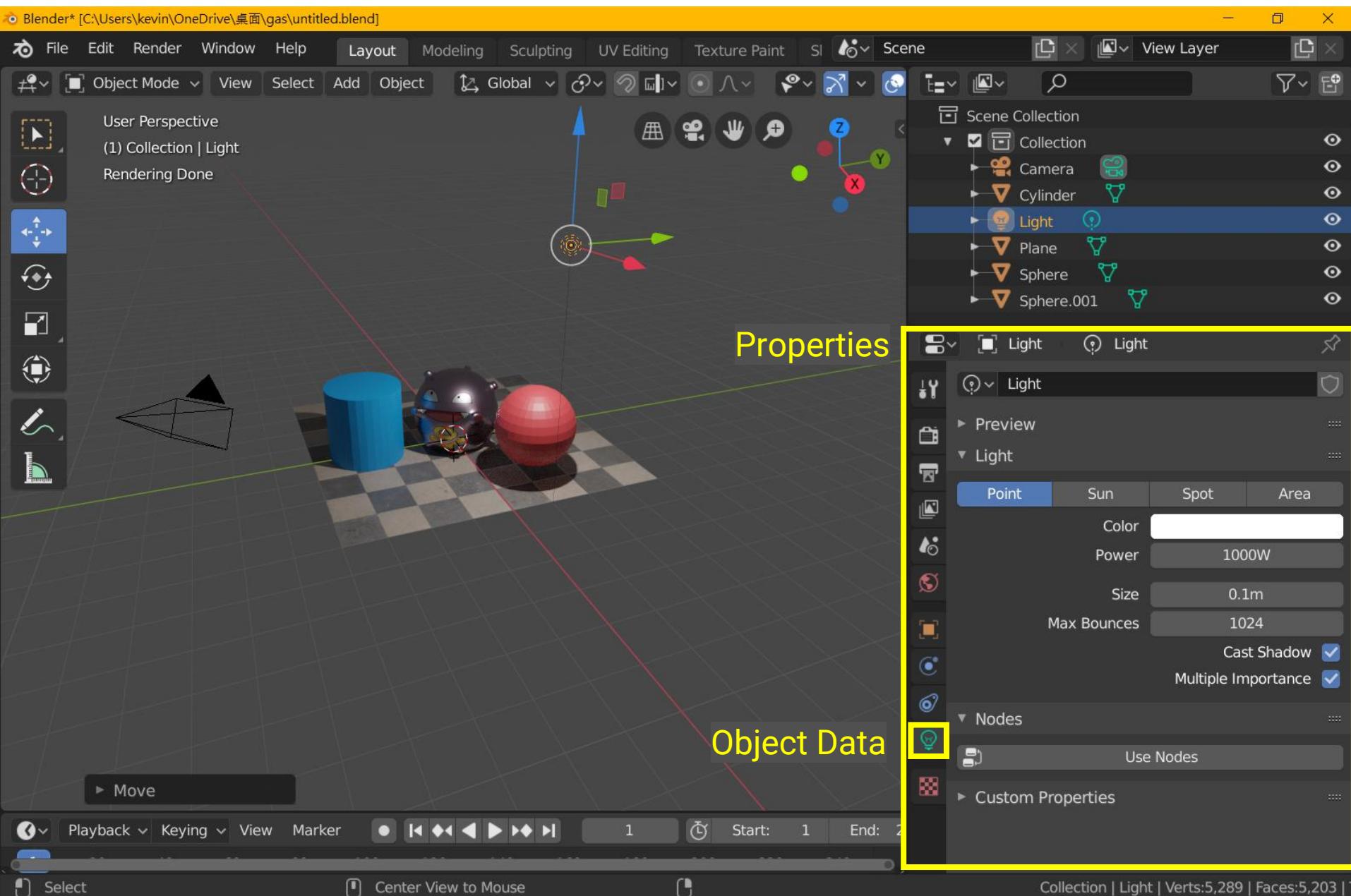


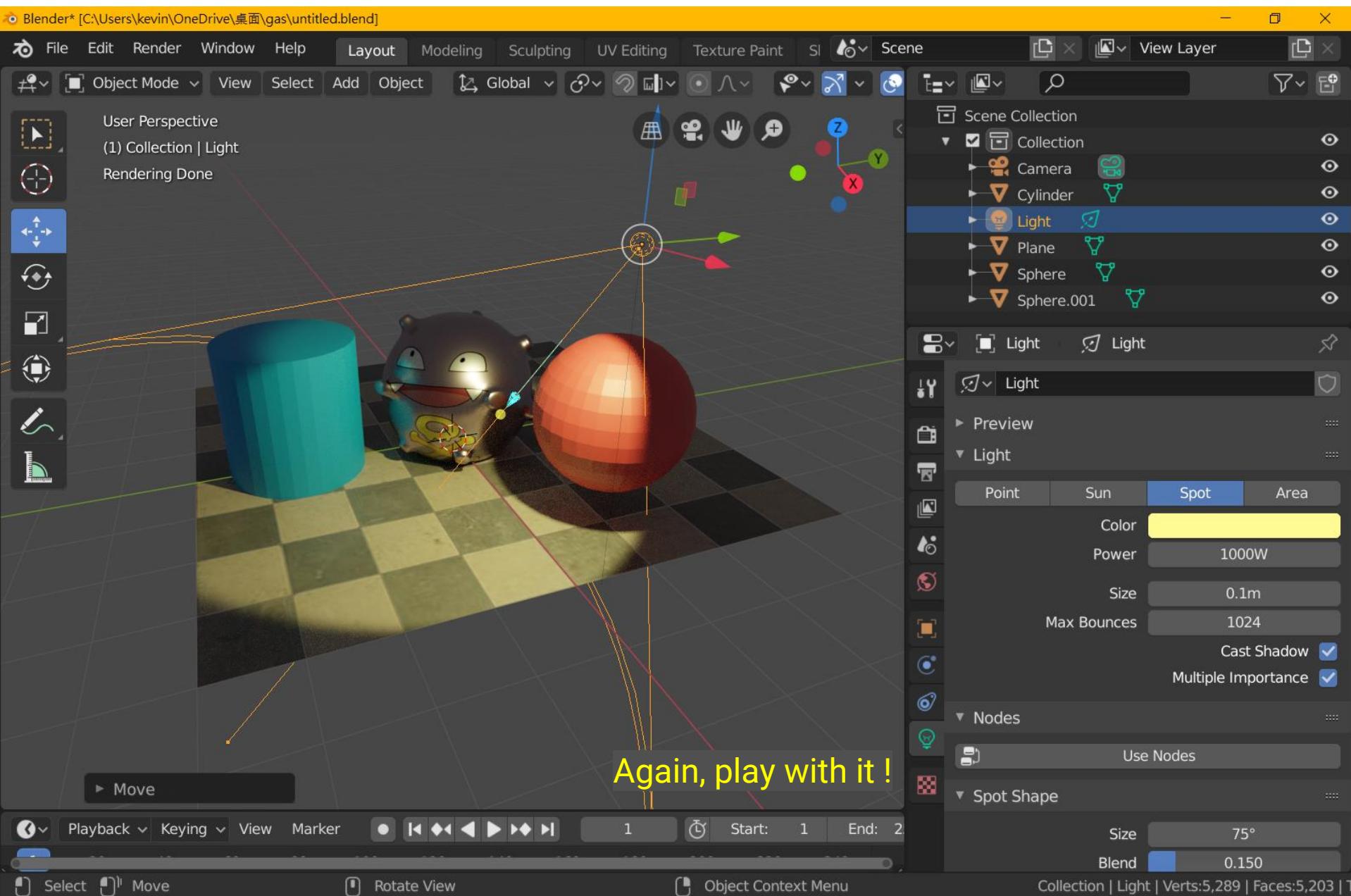
# Recap: Rasterization v.s. Ray Tracing

- Rasterization is more friendly to hardware and usually has higher parallelism
- But it is more difficult to simulate effects such as reflection, refraction, shadows, and global illumination
  - Need specialized algorithms



# Lights



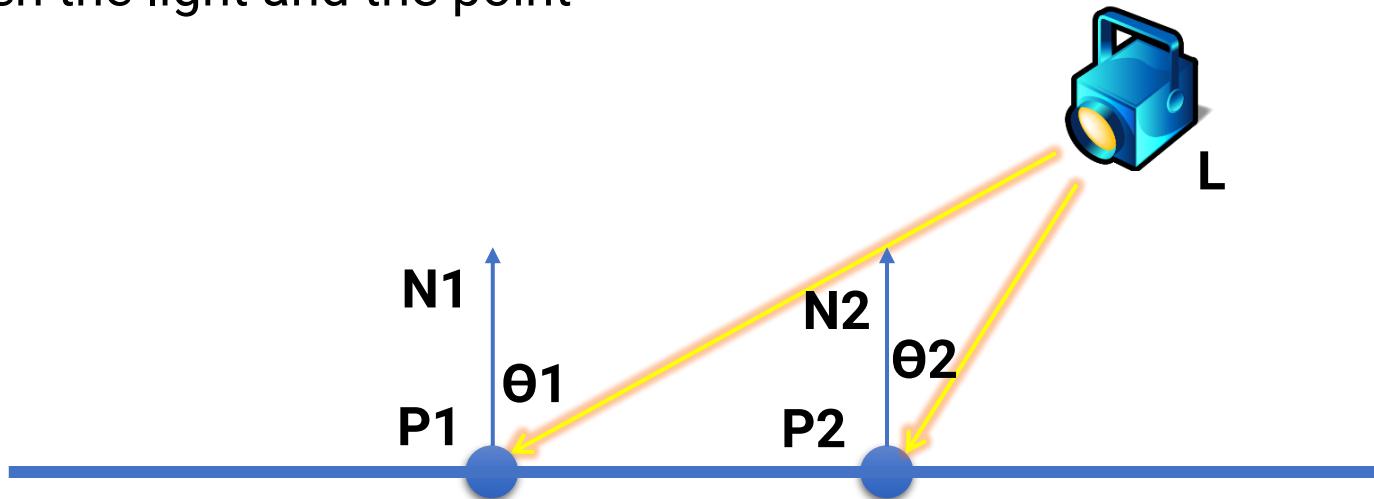


# Recap: Lights in Computer Graphics

- Point light
  - Spot light
  - Area light
  - Directional light
  - Environment light
- 
- The diagram illustrates the classification of lights in computer graphics. On the left, five types of lights are listed: Point light, Spot light, Area light, Directional light, and Environment light. A large blue brace on the right groups the first three types under the heading 'local lights'. Another large blue brace groups the last two types under the heading 'distant lights'.
- local lights
- distant lights

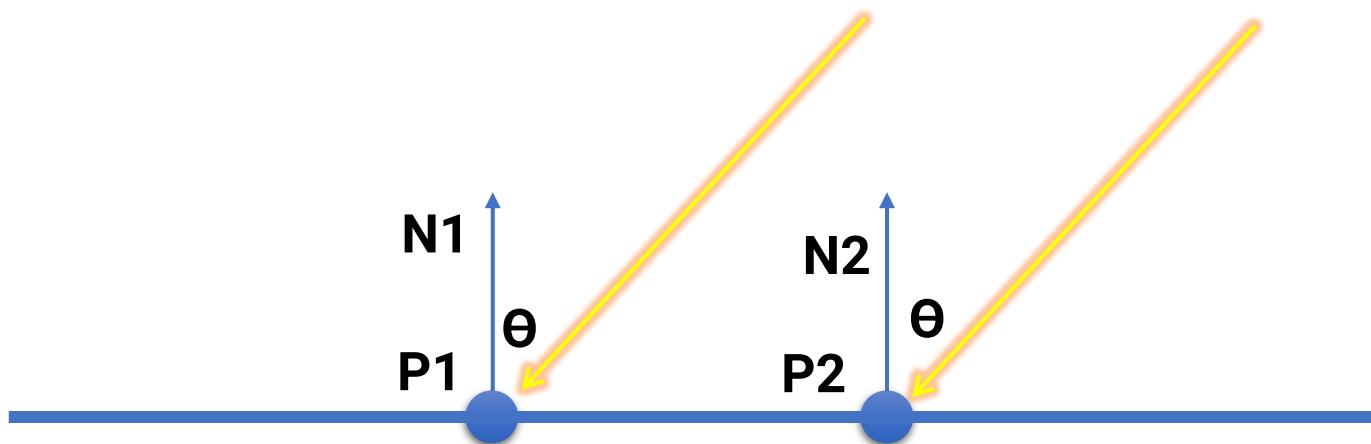
# Recap: Local Lights

- The distance between a light and a surface is **not** long enough compared to the scene scale
- The position of a light need to be taken into account during shading
  - **Lighting direction** =  $|L - P|$
  - **Lighting attenuation** is proportional to the square of distance between the light and the point

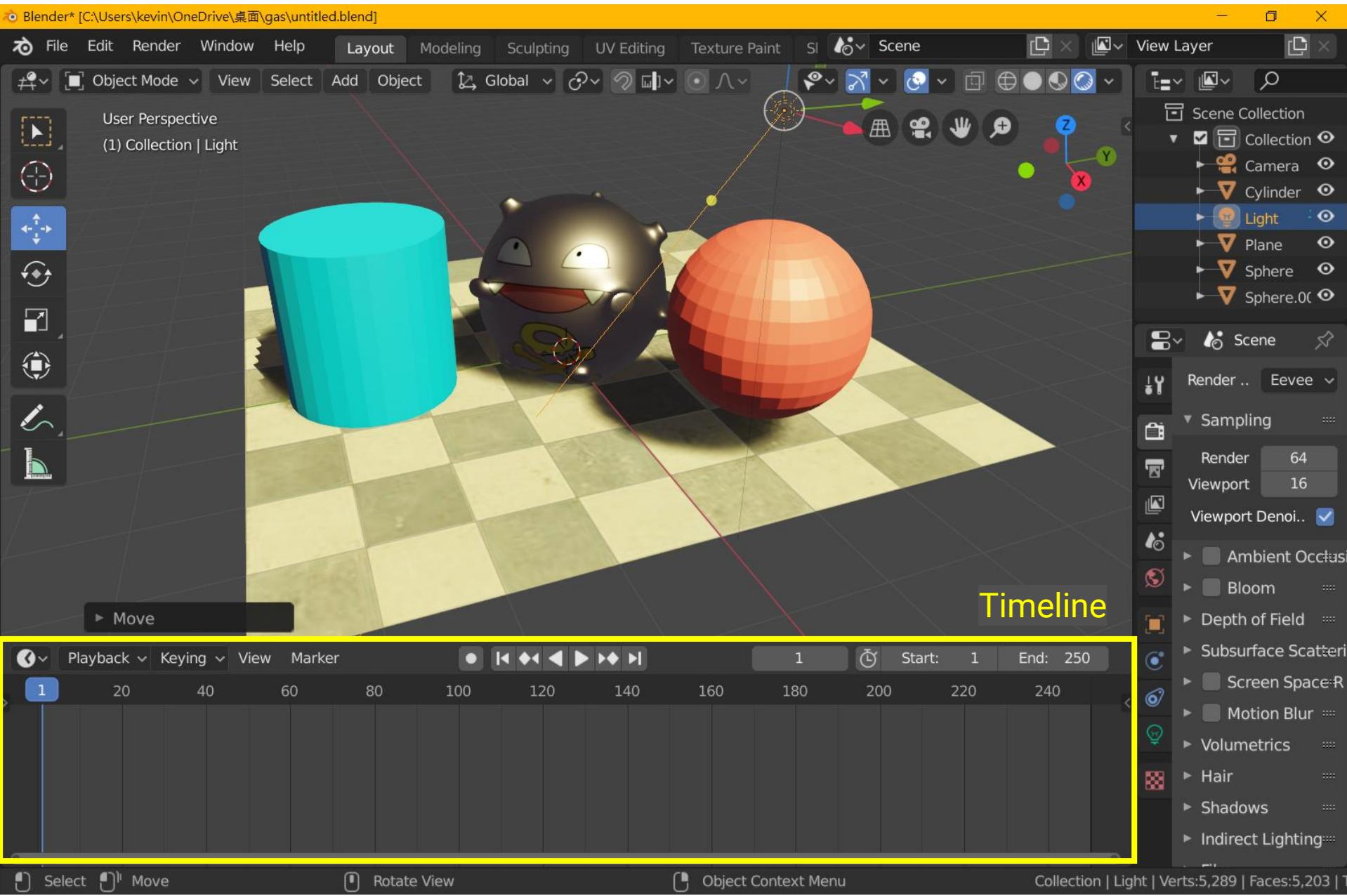


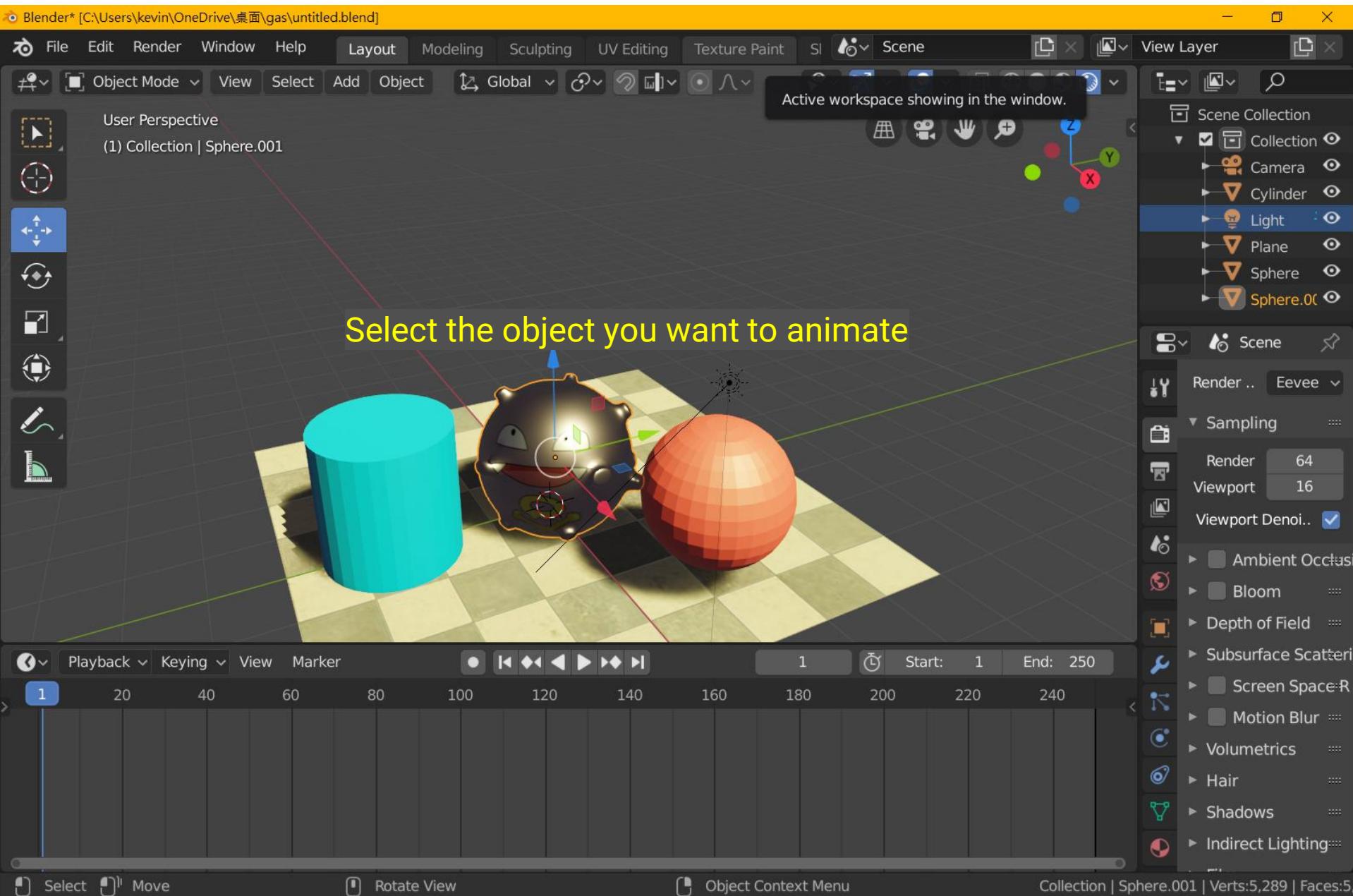
# Recap: Distant Lights

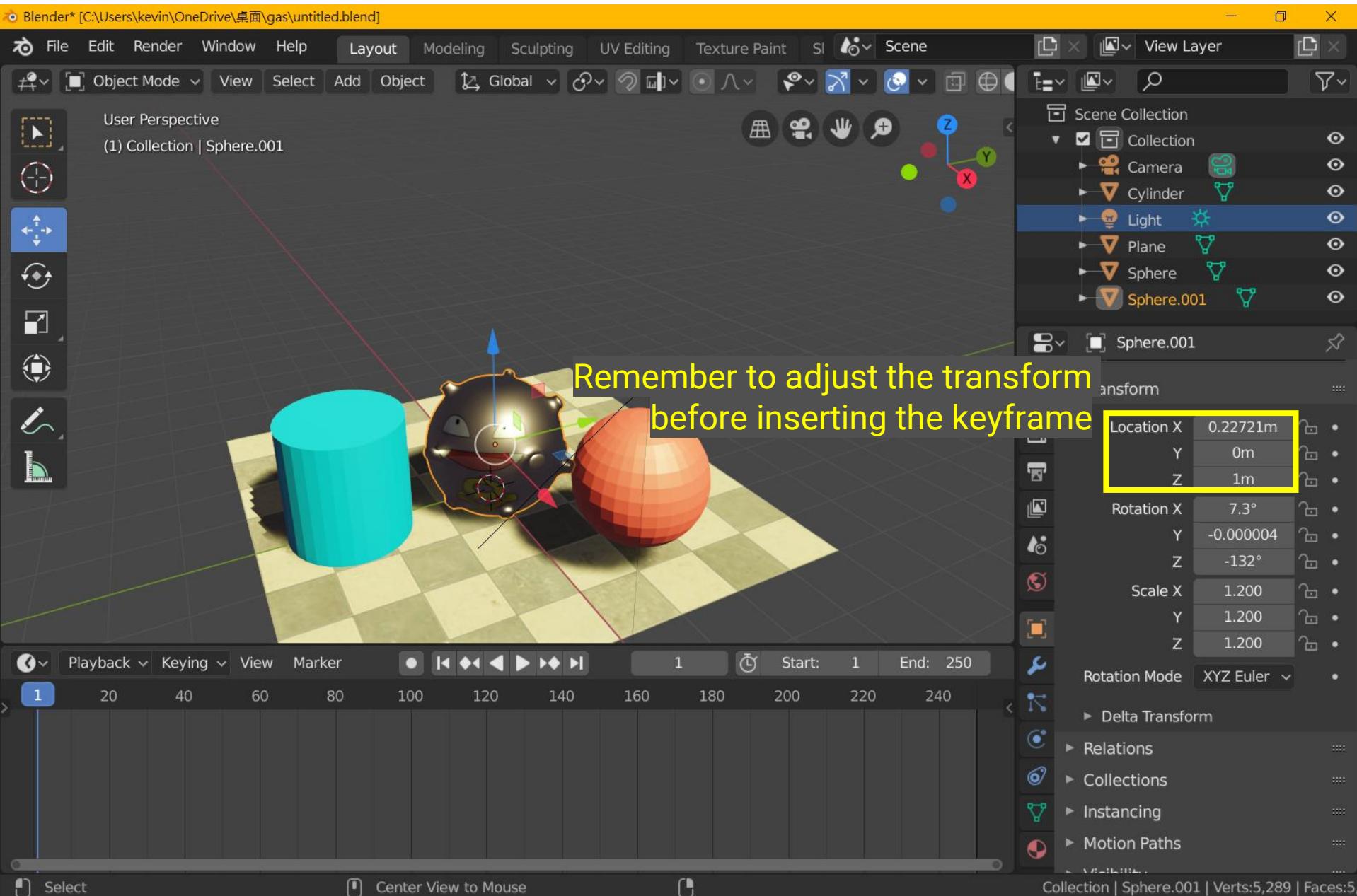
- The distance between a light and a surface is long enough compared to the scene scale and **can be ignored**
  - **Lighting direction** is **fixed**
  - **No lighting attenuation**
- **Directional light (sun)** is the most common distant light

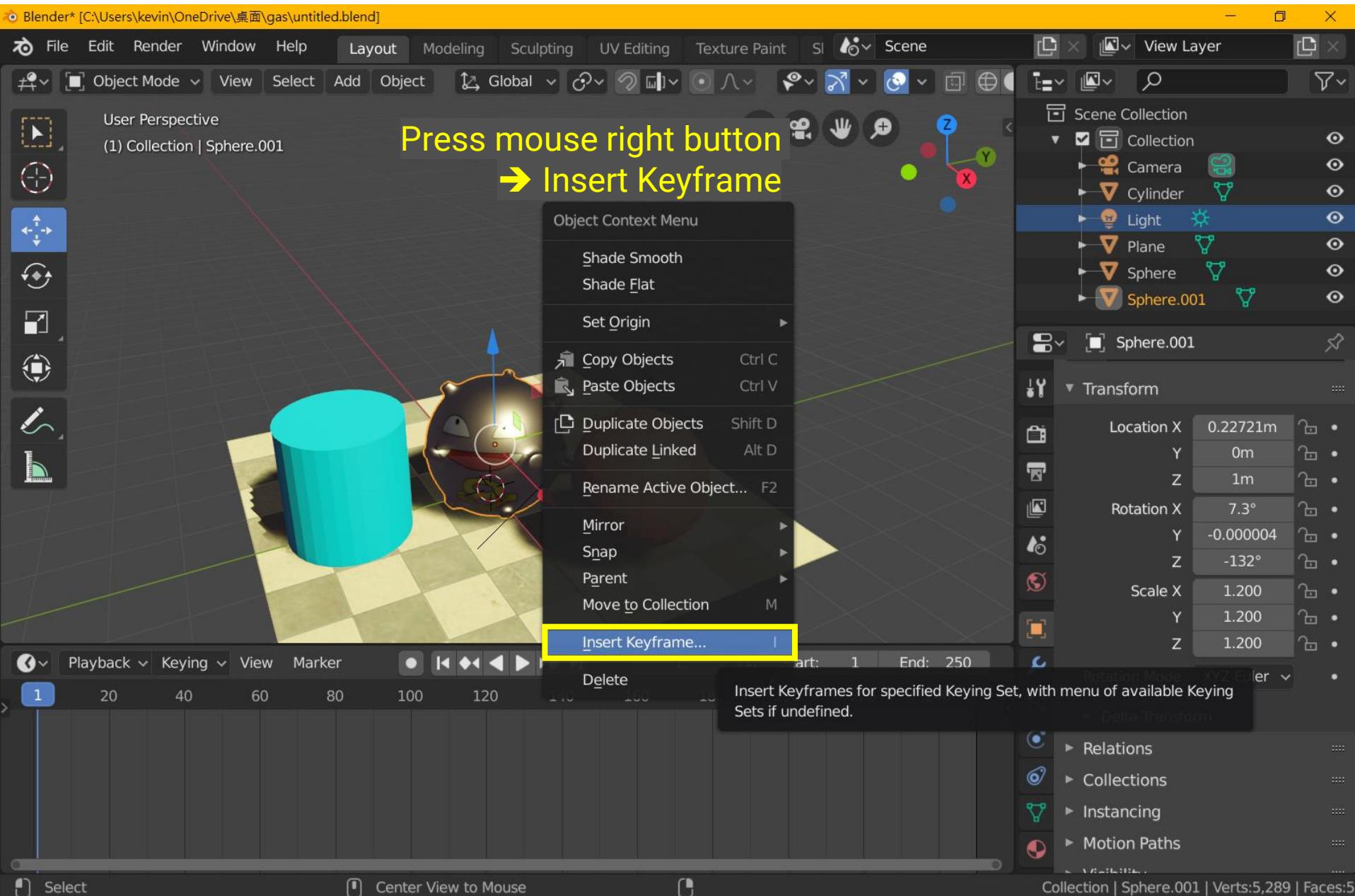


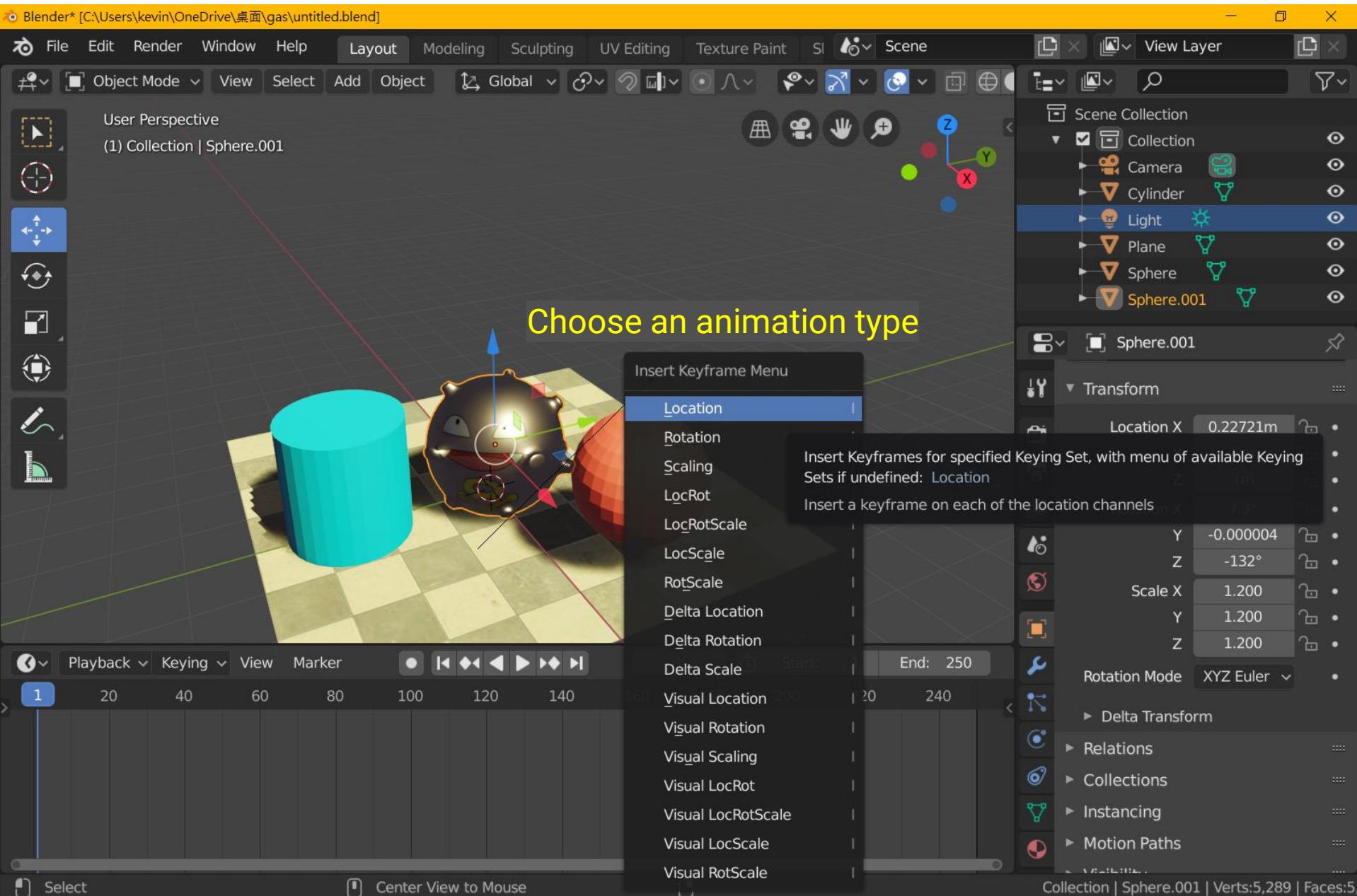
# **Animation**

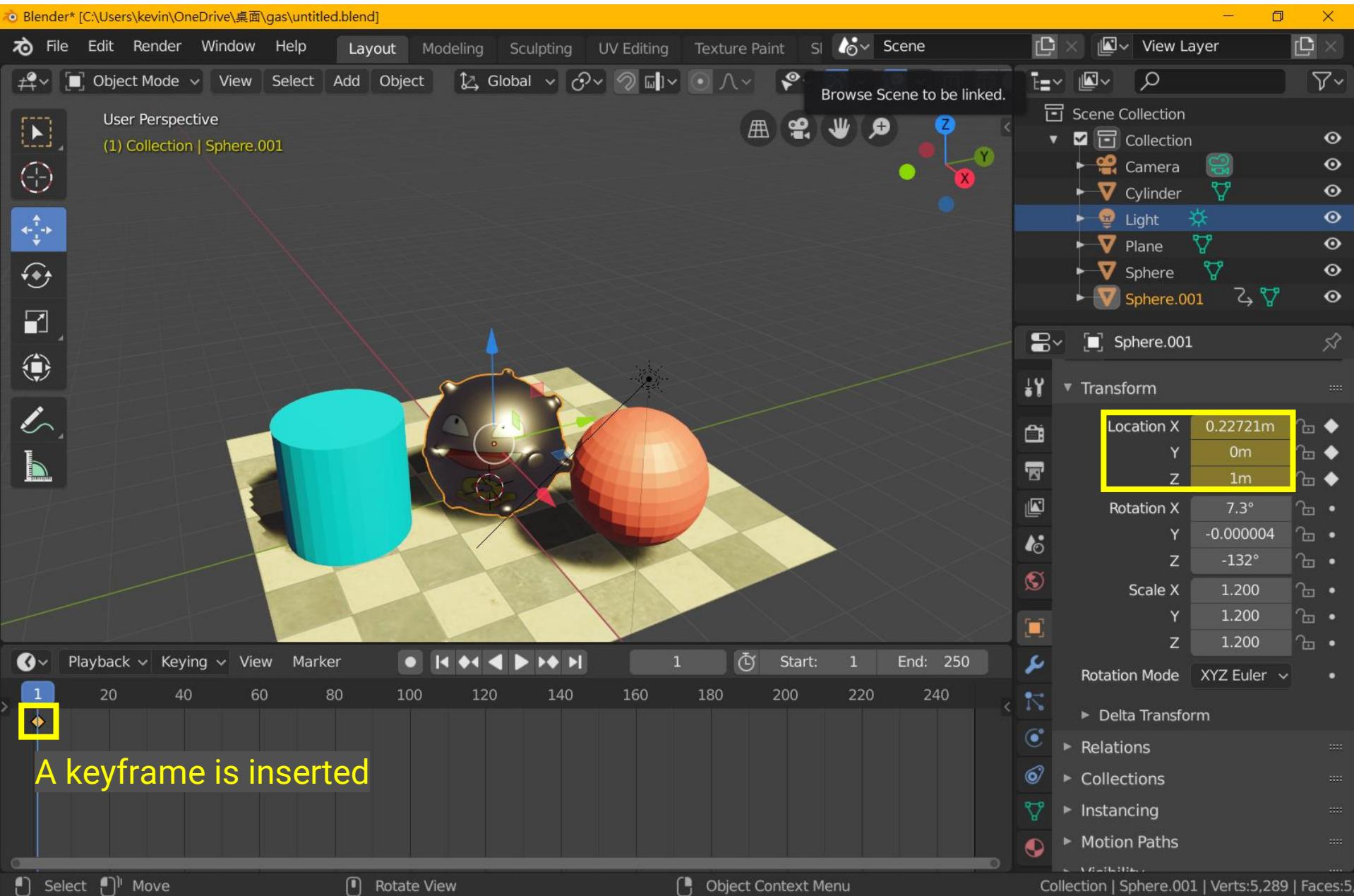


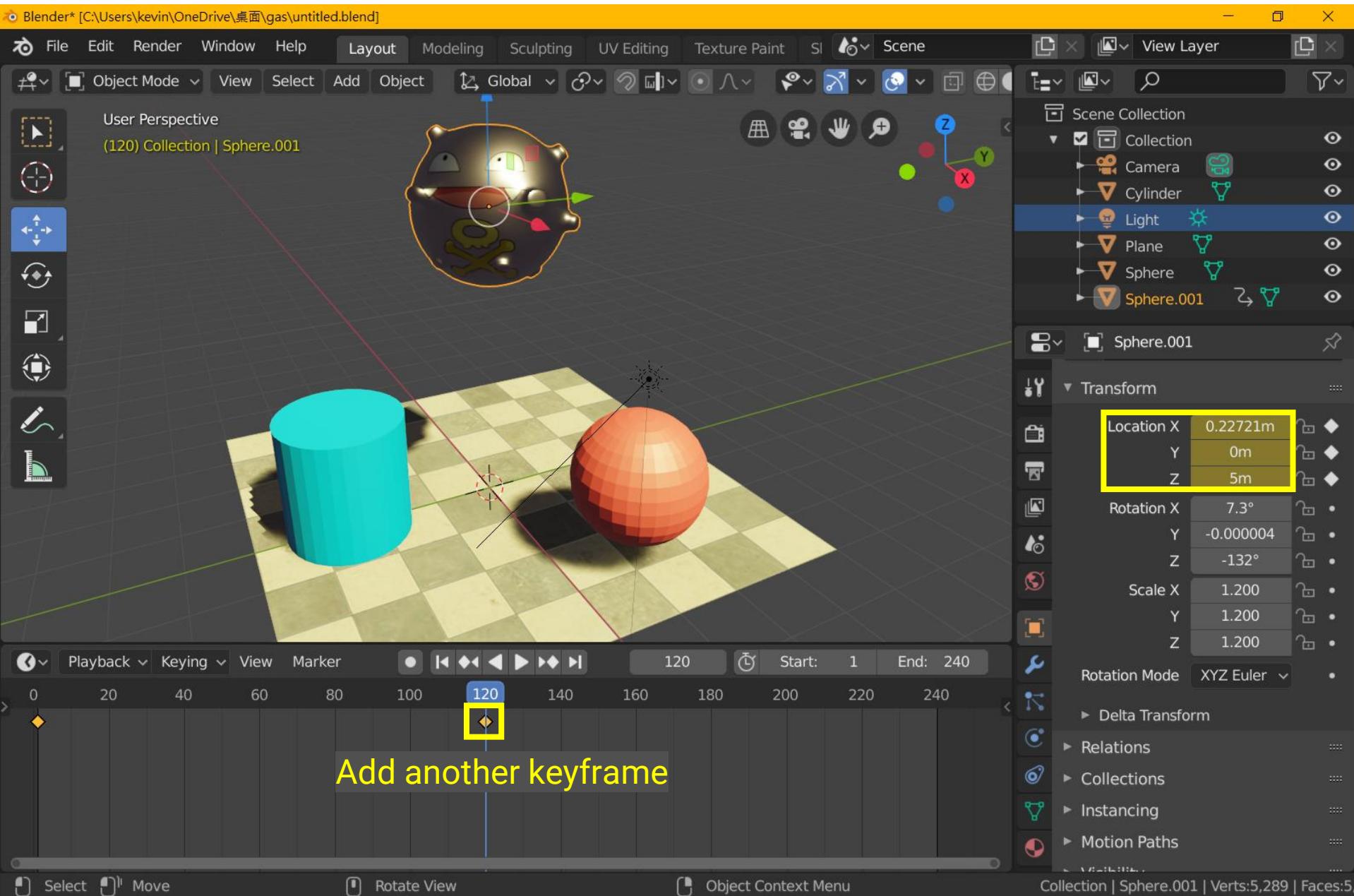


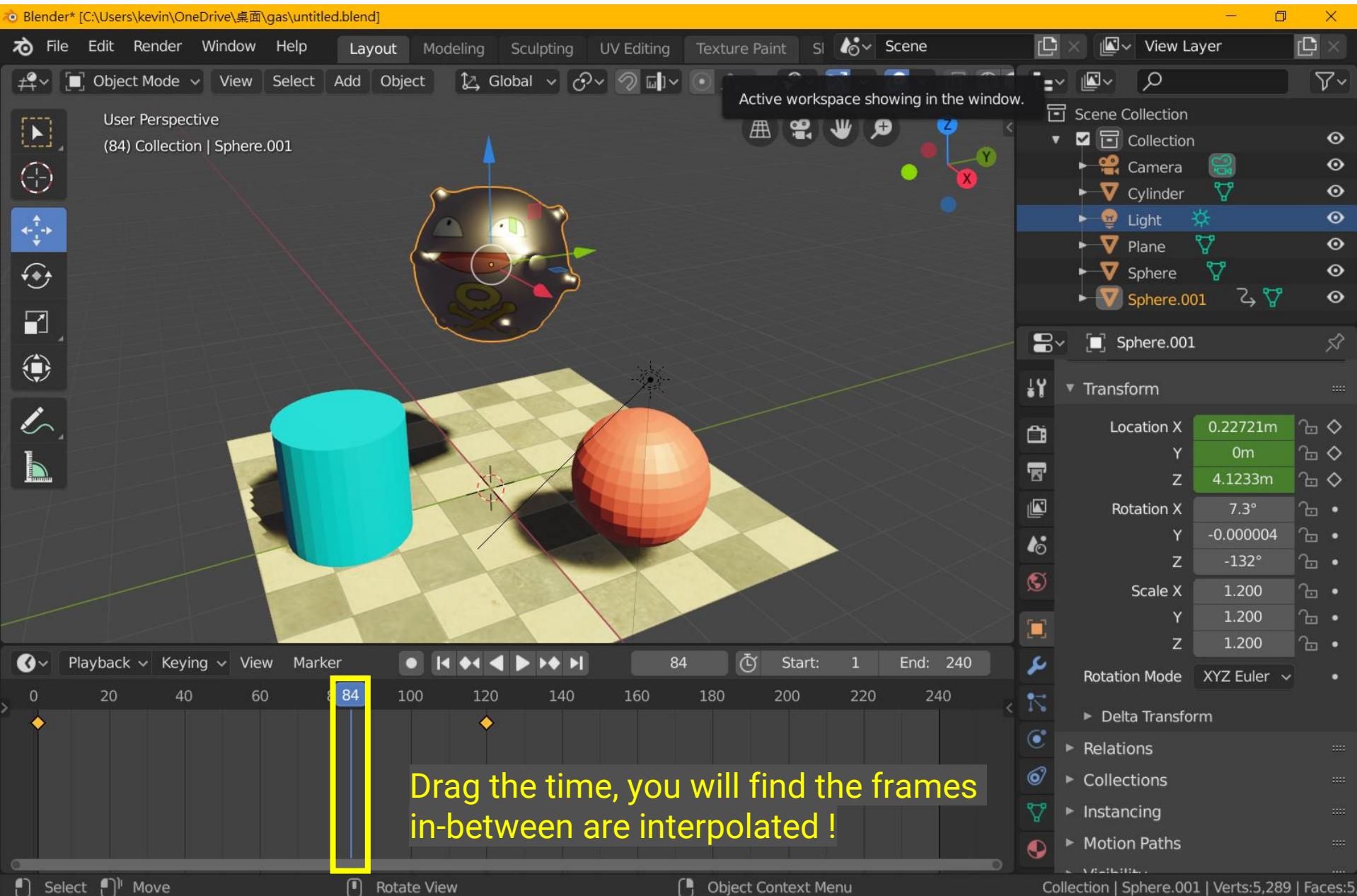


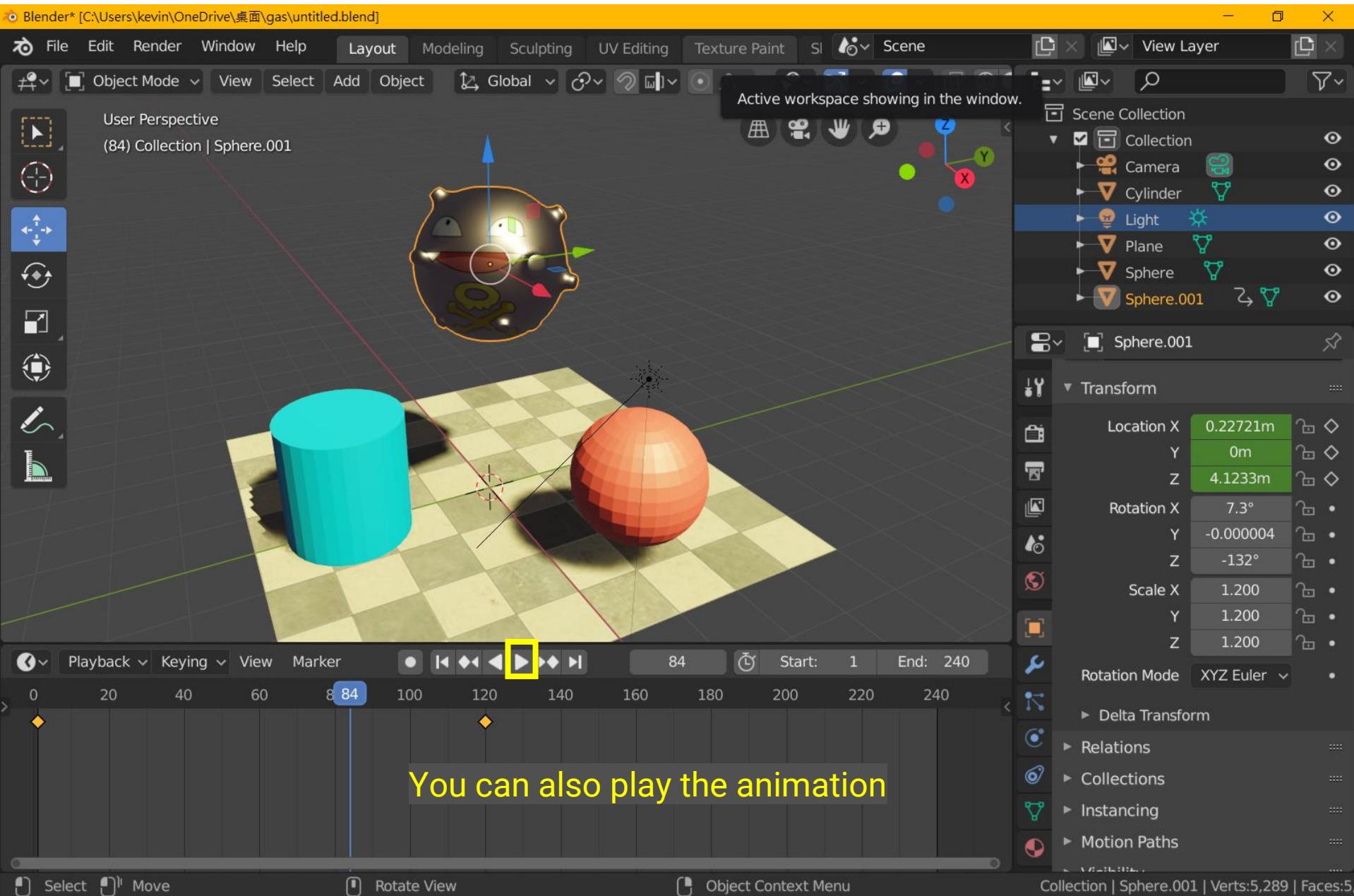












Blender [C:\Users\kevin\OneDrive\桌面\gas\untitled.blend]

User Perspective  
(84) Collection | Sphere.001

Scene Collection

- Collection
- Camera
- Cylinder
- Light
- Plane
- Sphere
- Sphere.001

Dope Sheet Context Menu

- Copy Ctrl C
- Paste Ctrl V
- Paste Flipped Shift Ctrl V
- Keyframe Type R
- Handle Type V
- Interpolation Mode T
- Insert Keyframes K
- Duplicate Shift D
- Delete Keyframes
- Mirror Ctrl M
- Snap
- Select Keyframes

You can change the type of interpolation by pressing mouse right button → Interpolation Mode

Interpolation Easing (by strength) Dynamic Effects

- Constant Sinusoidal Back Start 1 End: 240
- Linear Quadratic Bounce 220 240
- Bezier Cubic Elastic
- Quartic
- Quintic
- Exponential
- Circular

Set interpolation mode for the F-Curve segments starting from the selected keyframes: Quartic

Quartic easing

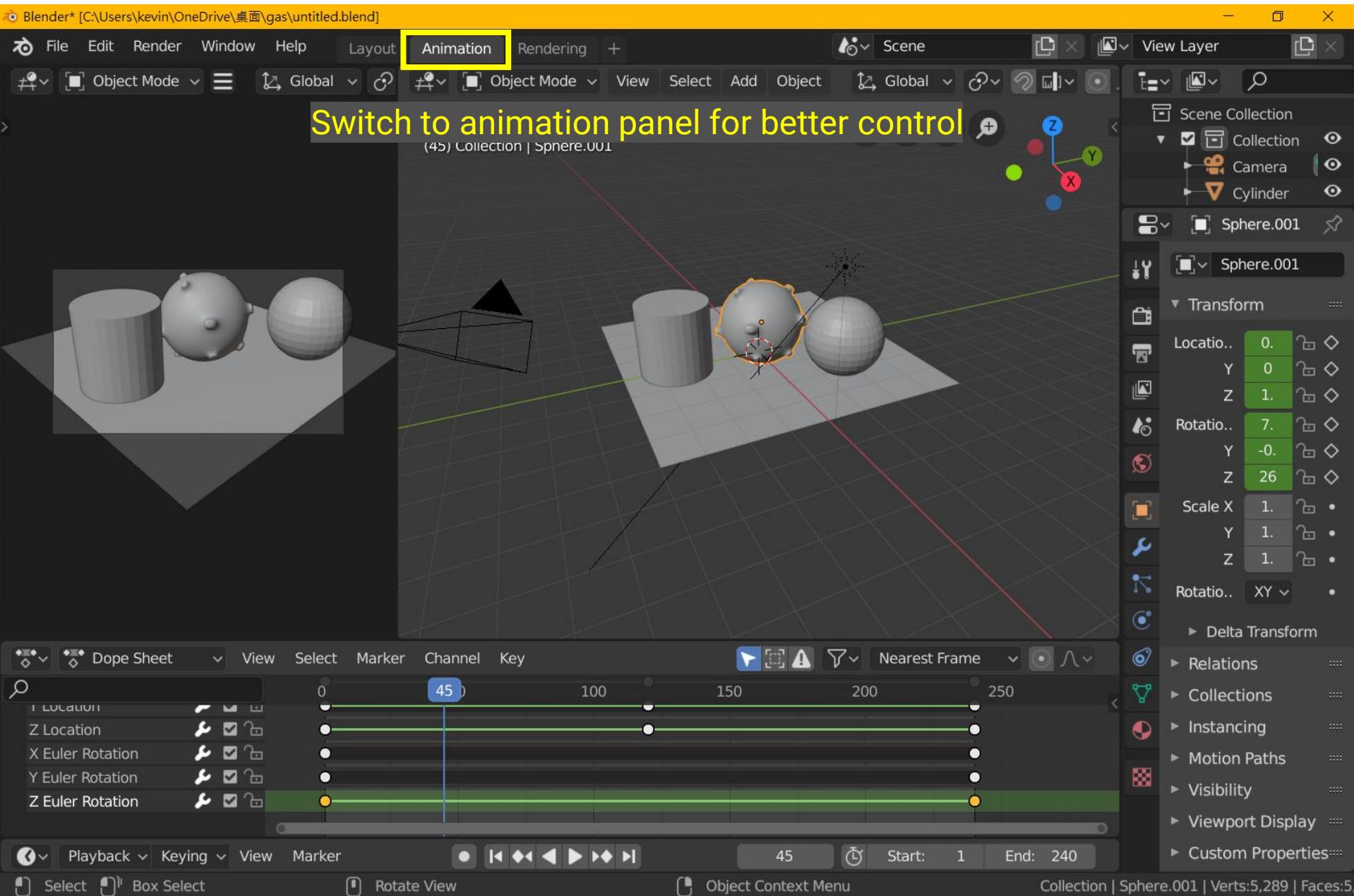
Transform

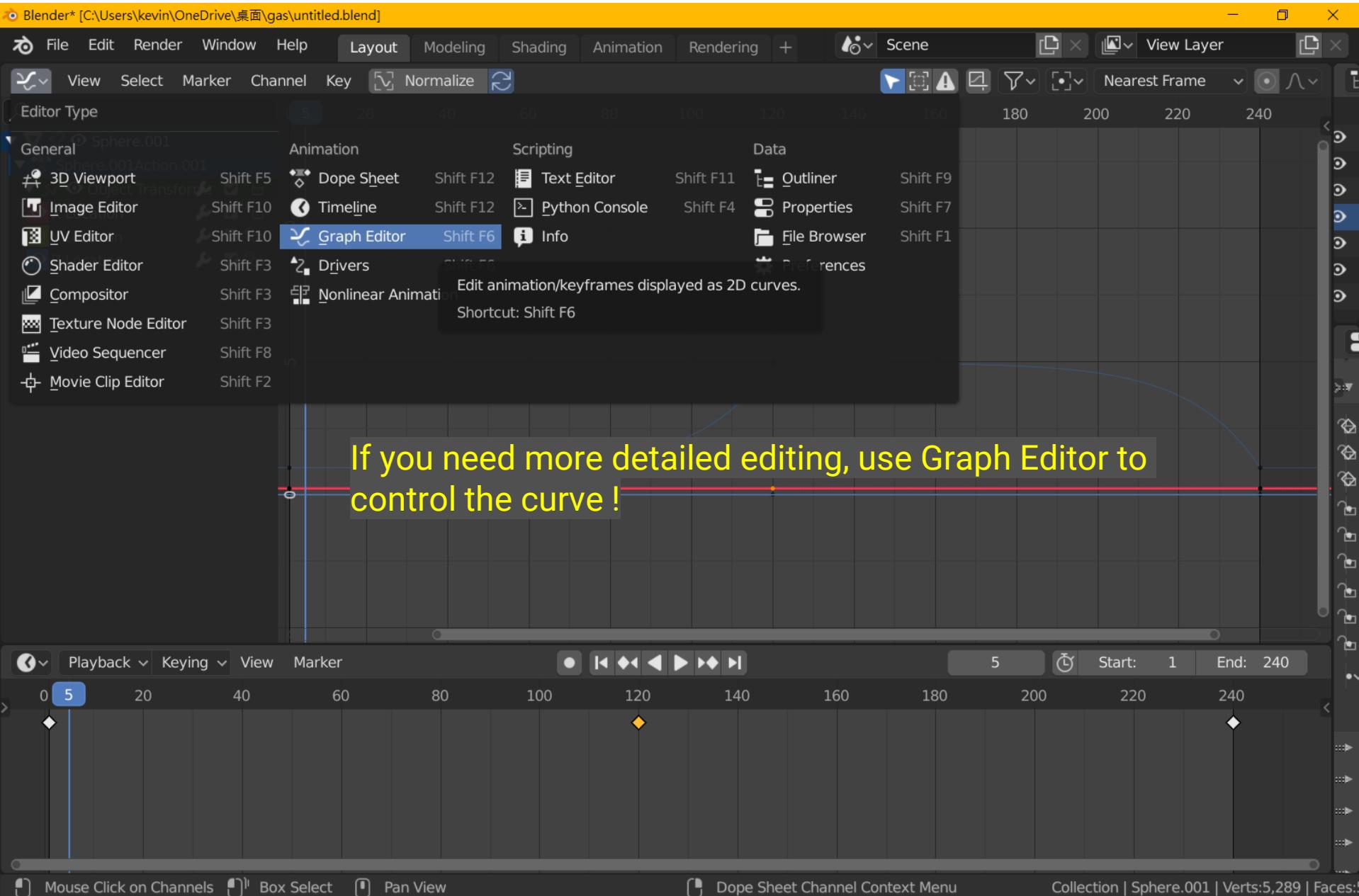
Location X	0.22721m
Y	0m
Z	4.1233m
Rotation X	7.3°
Y	-0.000004
Z	-132°
Scale X	1.200
Y	1.200
Z	1.200

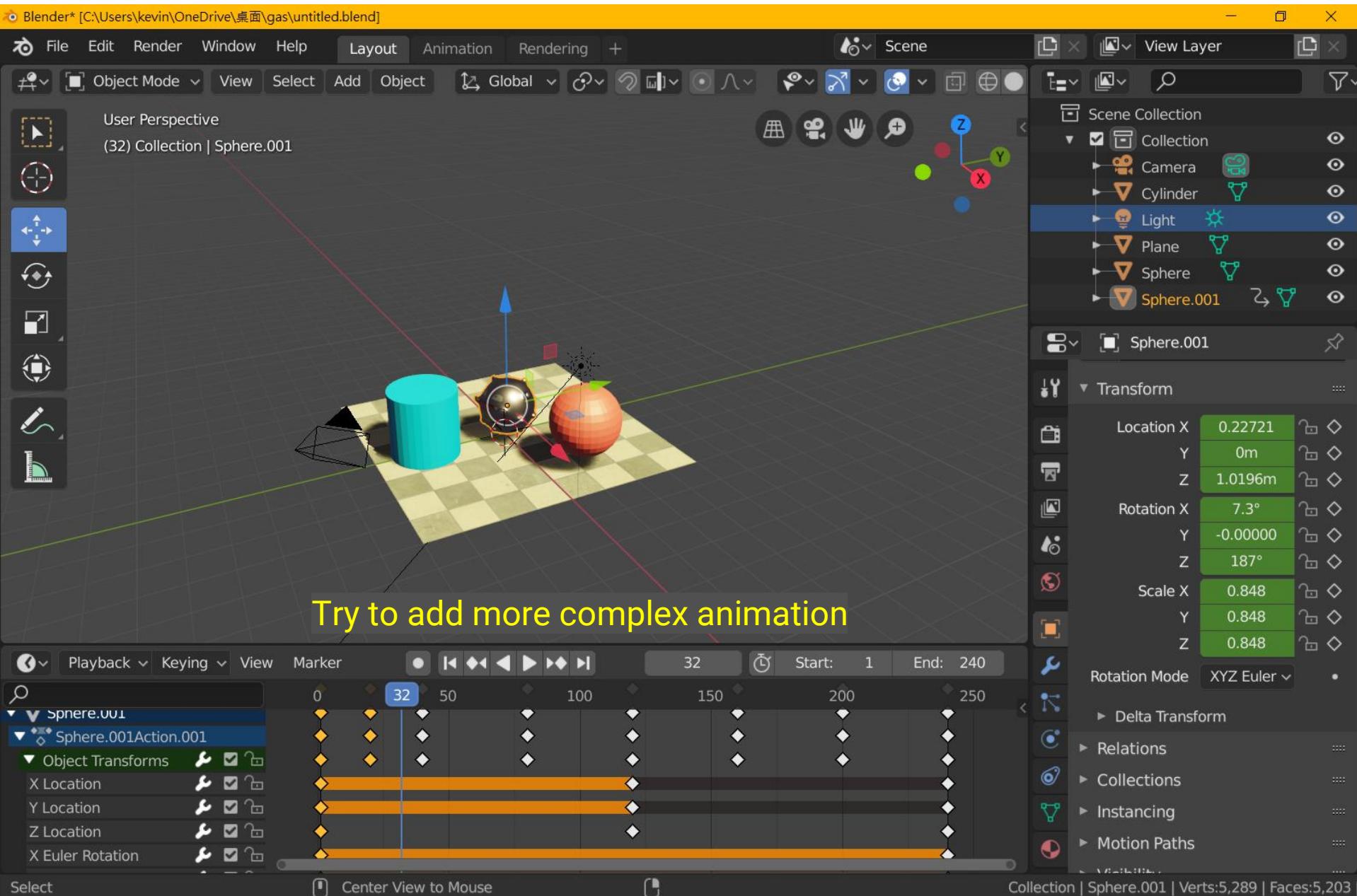
Rotation Mode XYZ Euler

- Delta Transform
- Relations
- Collections
- Instancing
- Motion Paths

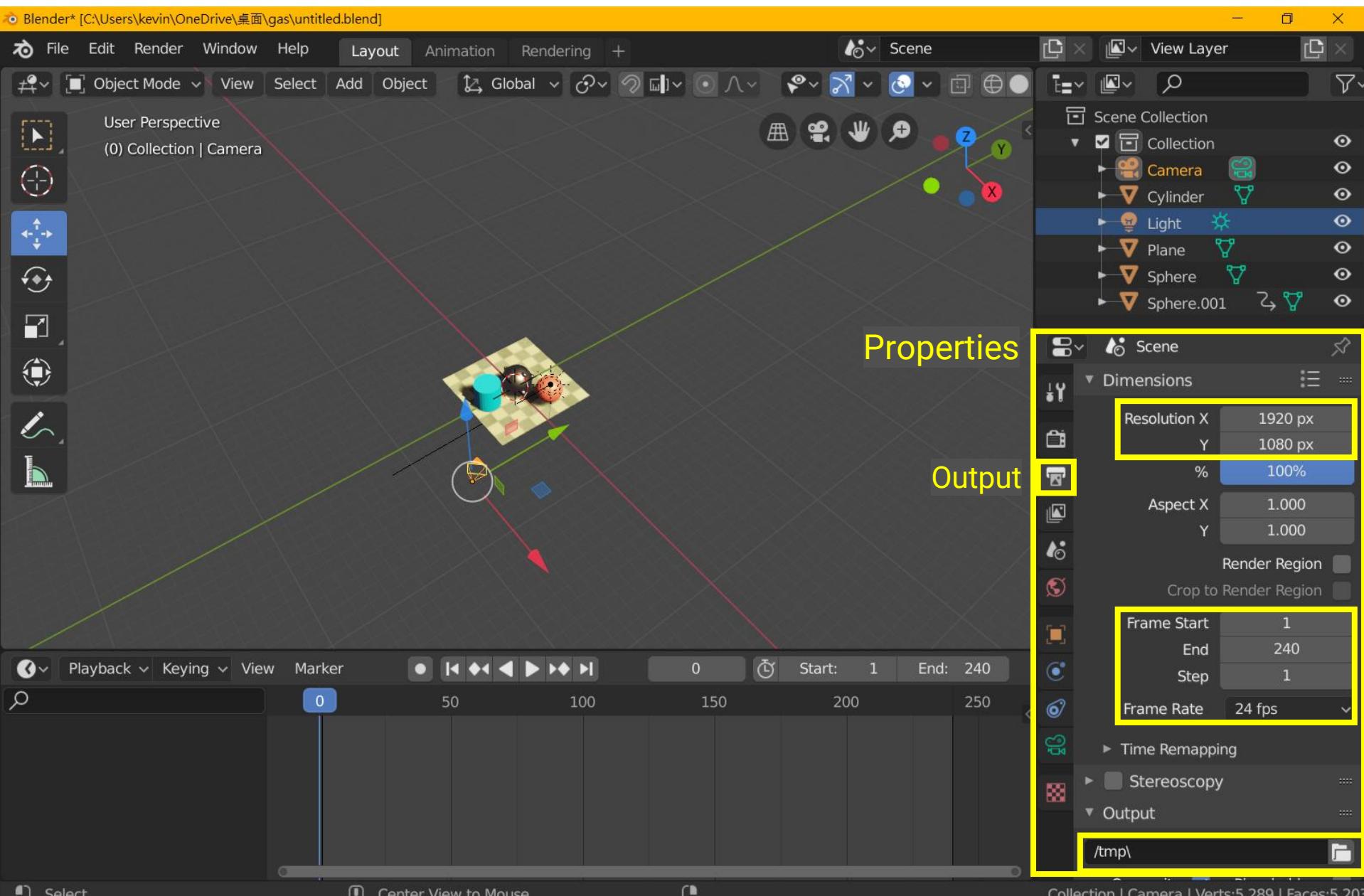
Collection | Sphere.001 | Verts:5,289 | Faces:5,

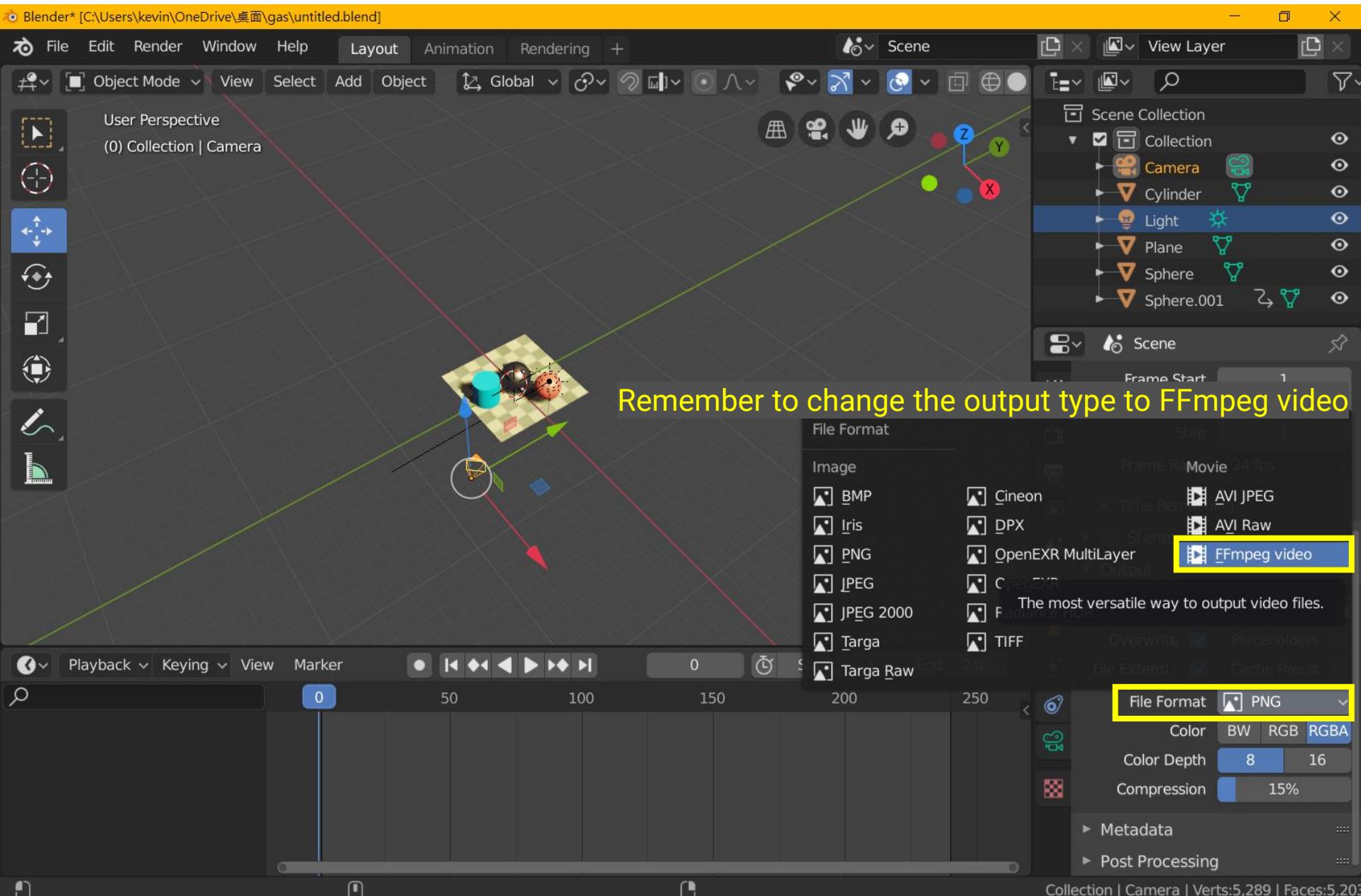


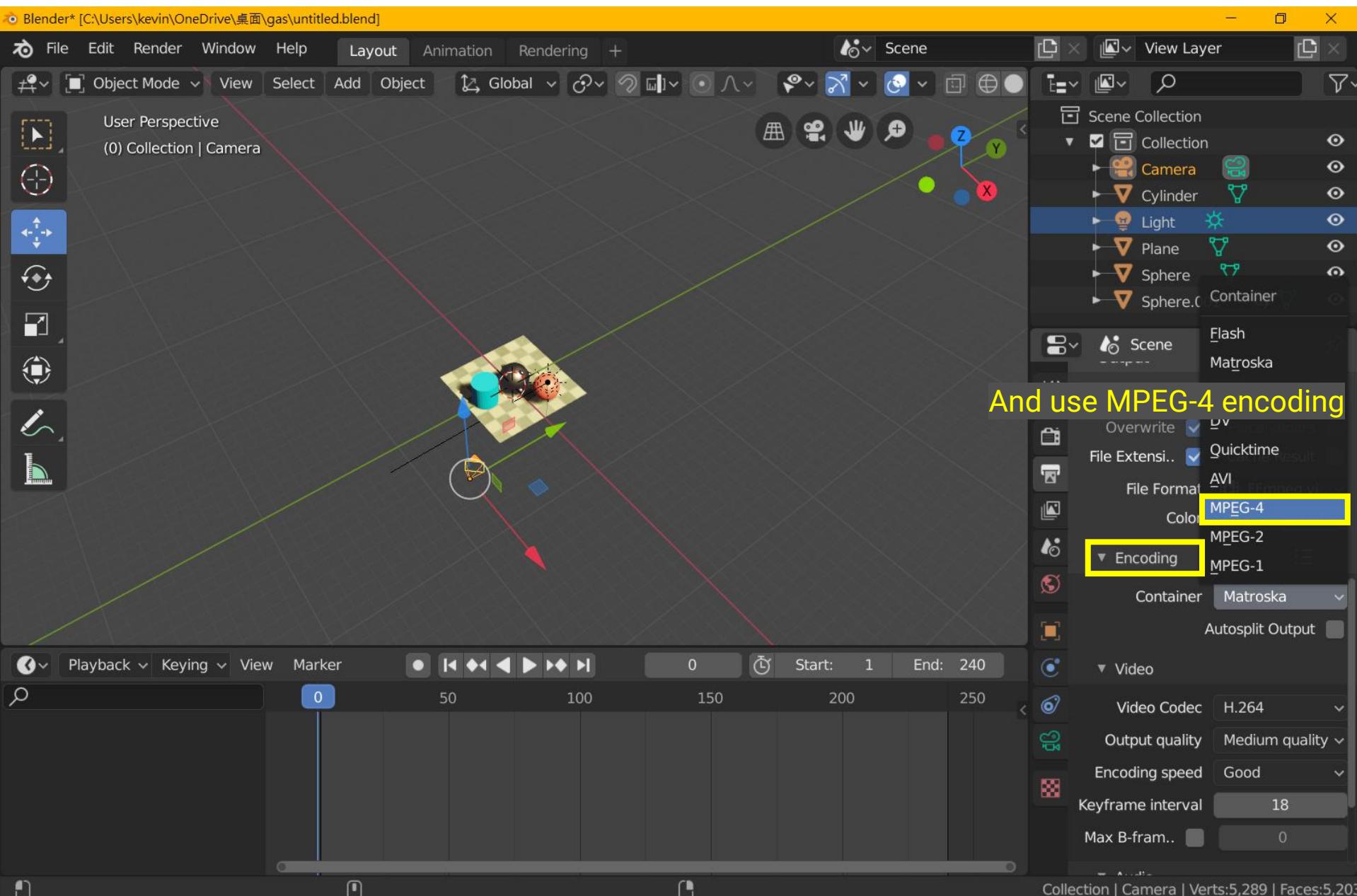


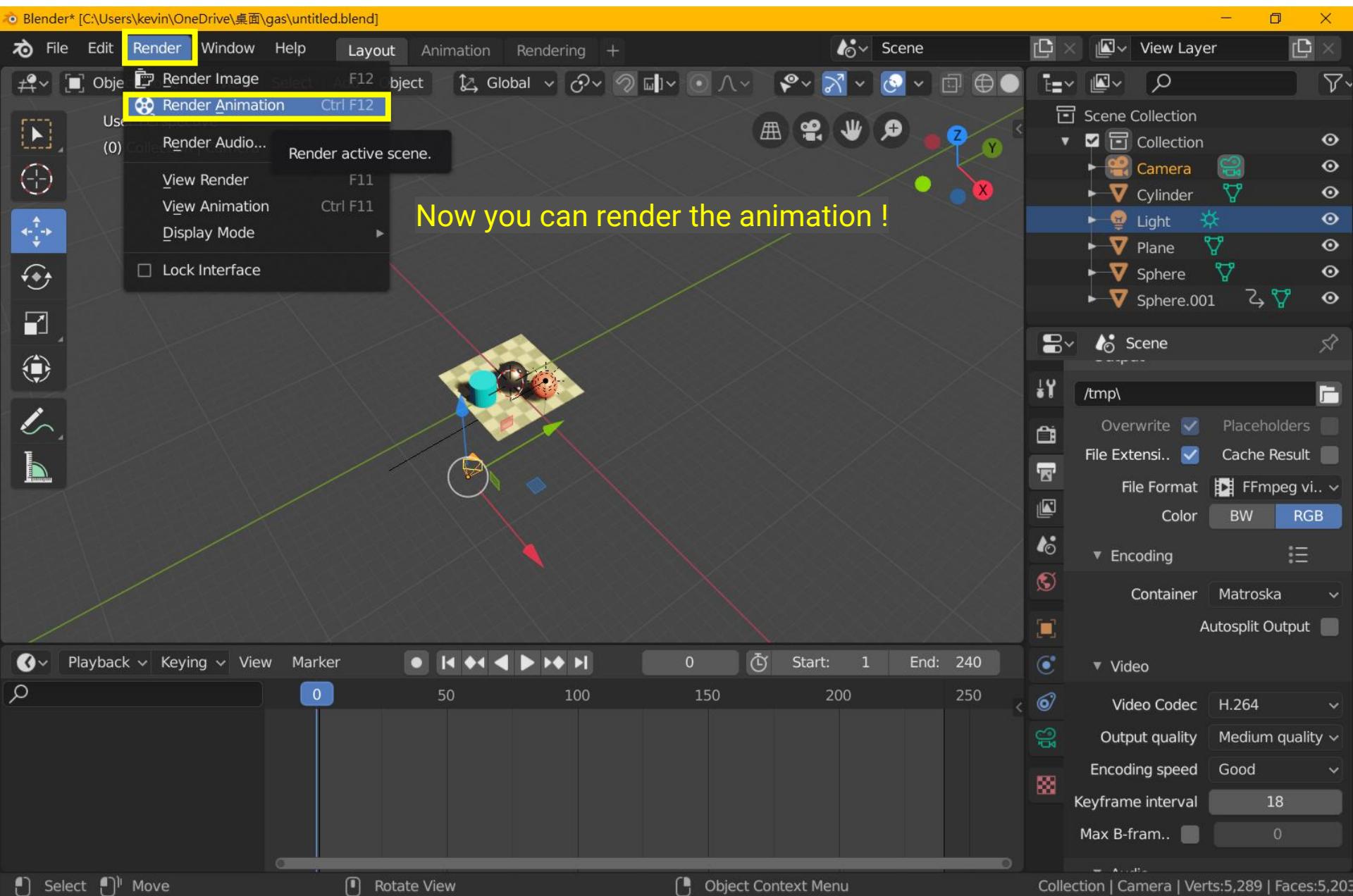


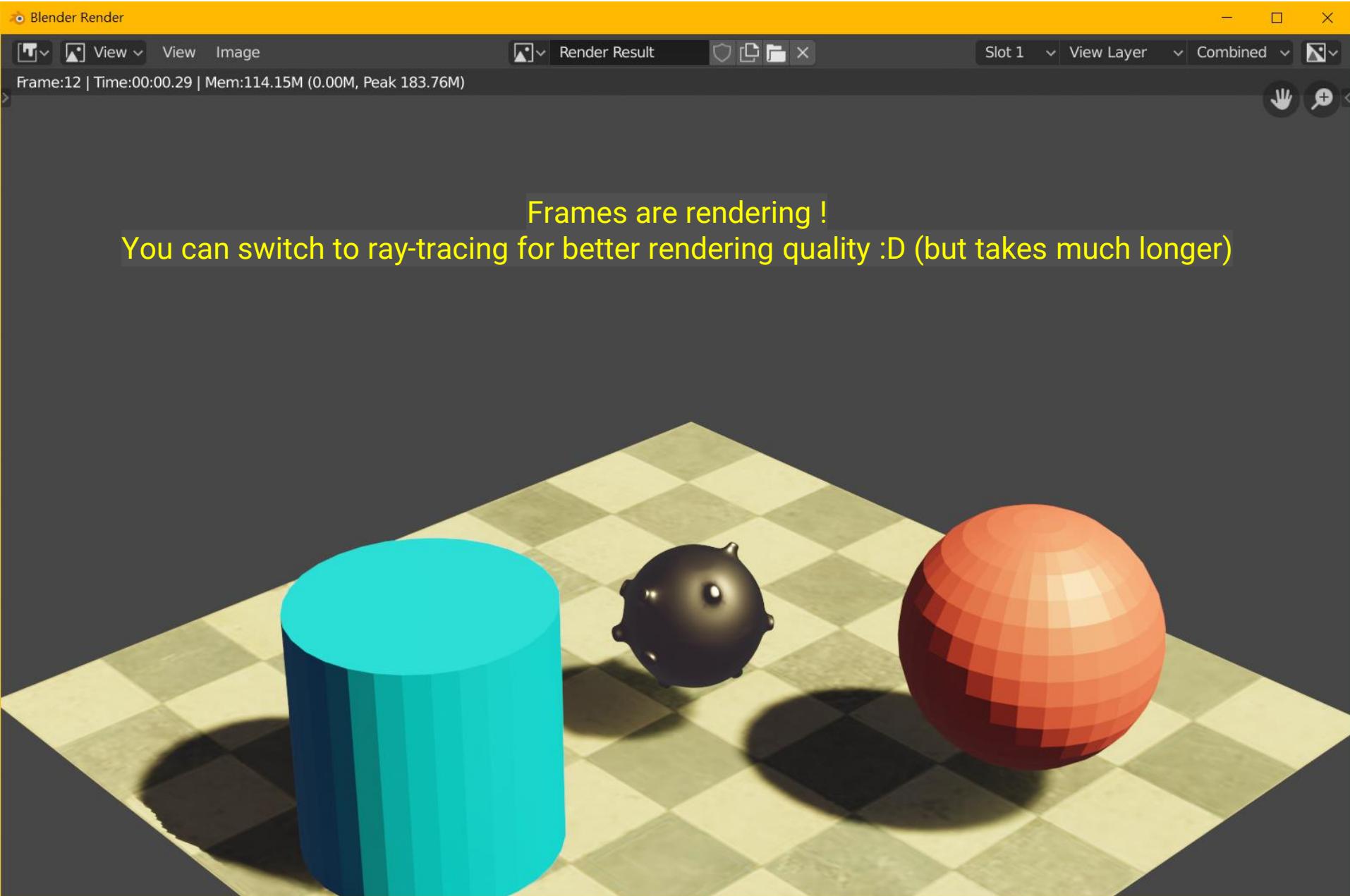
# **Output**











# Homework #2

- Create a **short animation** using blender
  - Find 3D models on the internet and load them in blender (20%)
  - Add animation of translation (20%)
  - Add animation of rotation (20%)
  - Add animation of scaling (20%)
  - A short one-page report for describing your work (10%)
  - Creativity and quality (10%)
- Personal work
- Due date: 5/29
- 15% for the final grading
- Hand in your \*.blend file and the output \*.mp4 video
  - 1920 x 1080, 24fps

# Homework #2

- Where to download the 3D models?
  - Google is your best friend
  - Search “free 3D models”
  - Some example websites:
    - Free3D: <https://free3d.com/3d-models/blender>
    - CgTrader: <https://www.cgtrader.com/free-3d-models>
    - TurboSquid: <https://www.turbosquid.com/Search/3D-Models/free>
  - A collection: <https://tw.eagle.cool/blog/post/best-websites-to-download-free-3d-model-with-high-quality>
  - You can restrict the file types to \*.blend, \*.obj, \*.fbx