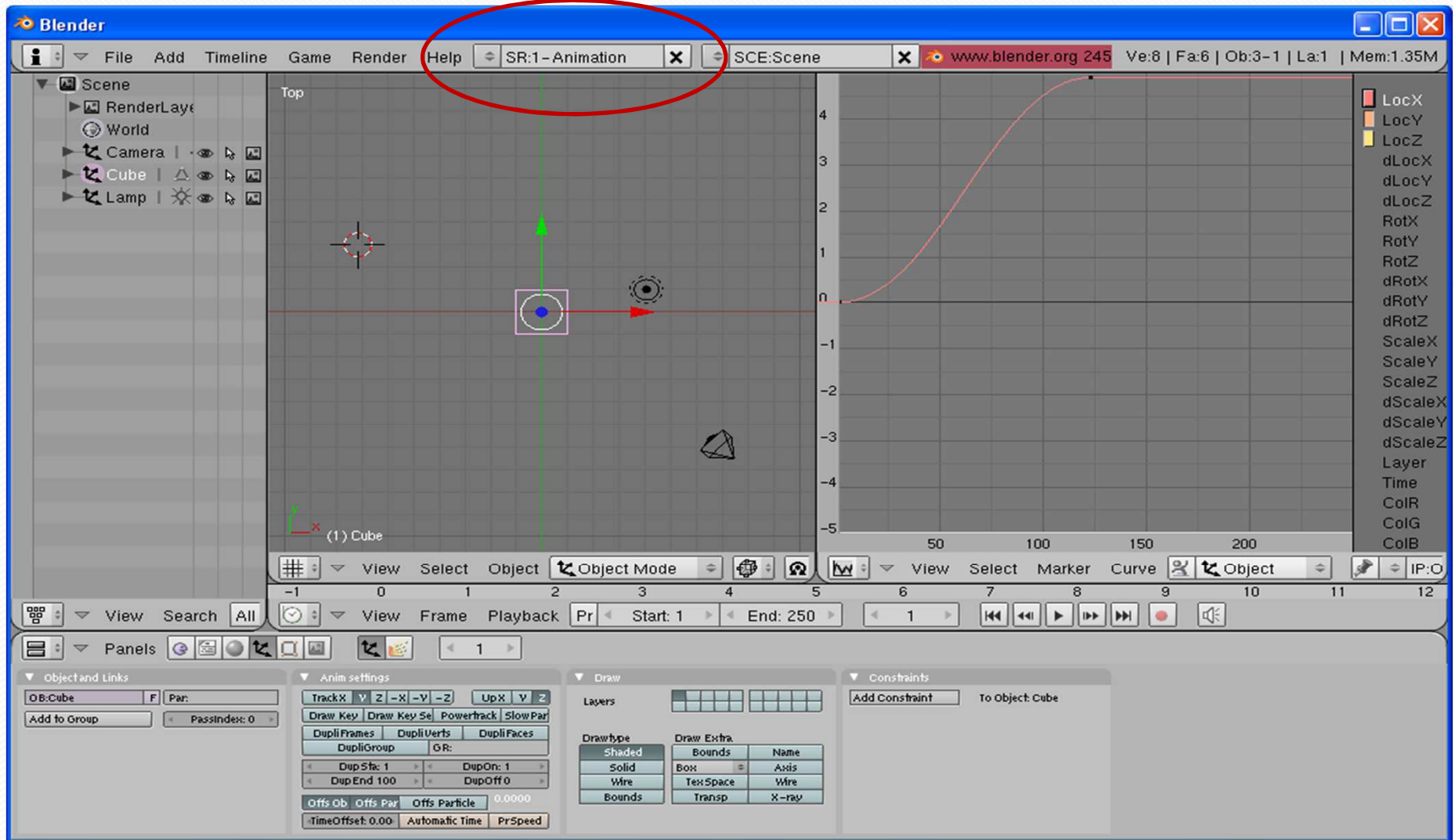


Blender. Animations

Carlos Andujar

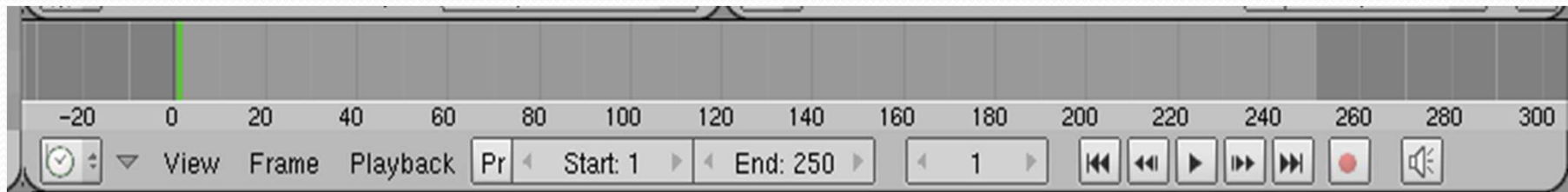
May 2013

Animations



Timeline window

- Represents all the frames of the animation
 - The horizontal axis is time (in frame units)
 - Green line: current frame
- **View → show seconds** to show in sec units
- Select a given frame: **LMB**



Keyframe animation

- An object might have several keys
- Key = (frame, attribute, value)
- Example: (240, Rotation angle around Z , 180 degrees)
- Many properties support animation:
 - GT (position, orientation, scale...)
 - Layer (showing/hiding an object during the animation)
 - Material
 - ...

Adding Keyframes - FMI

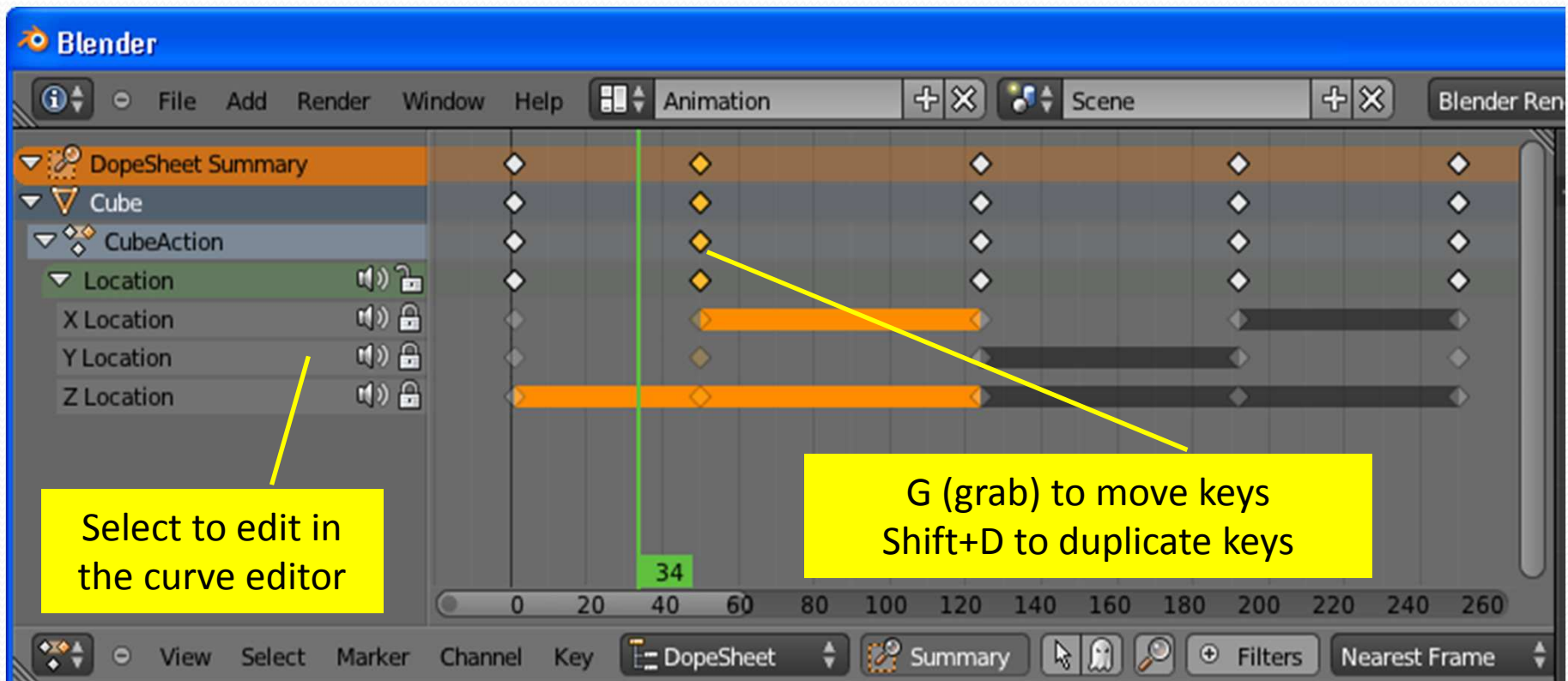
- Adding a keyframe:
 - Select the **frame**
 - Select the object and **move** it (or edit the desired property)
 - Insert a new keyframe pressing **I** (on the 3D view)
 - Choose the property (eg. Rot) for the key
- Note: once the object has a key, any change in the associated property will be lost when changing to another frame (unless we rewrite the key)
- Example: a cube following a quad path

Playing animations

- Play (in 3D views)
 - Play in the current window: **Alt-A**
 - Play in all the windows: **Shift-Alt-A**
- Render: press ANIM button

DopeSheet

Shows the animated properties (location...) and their keys

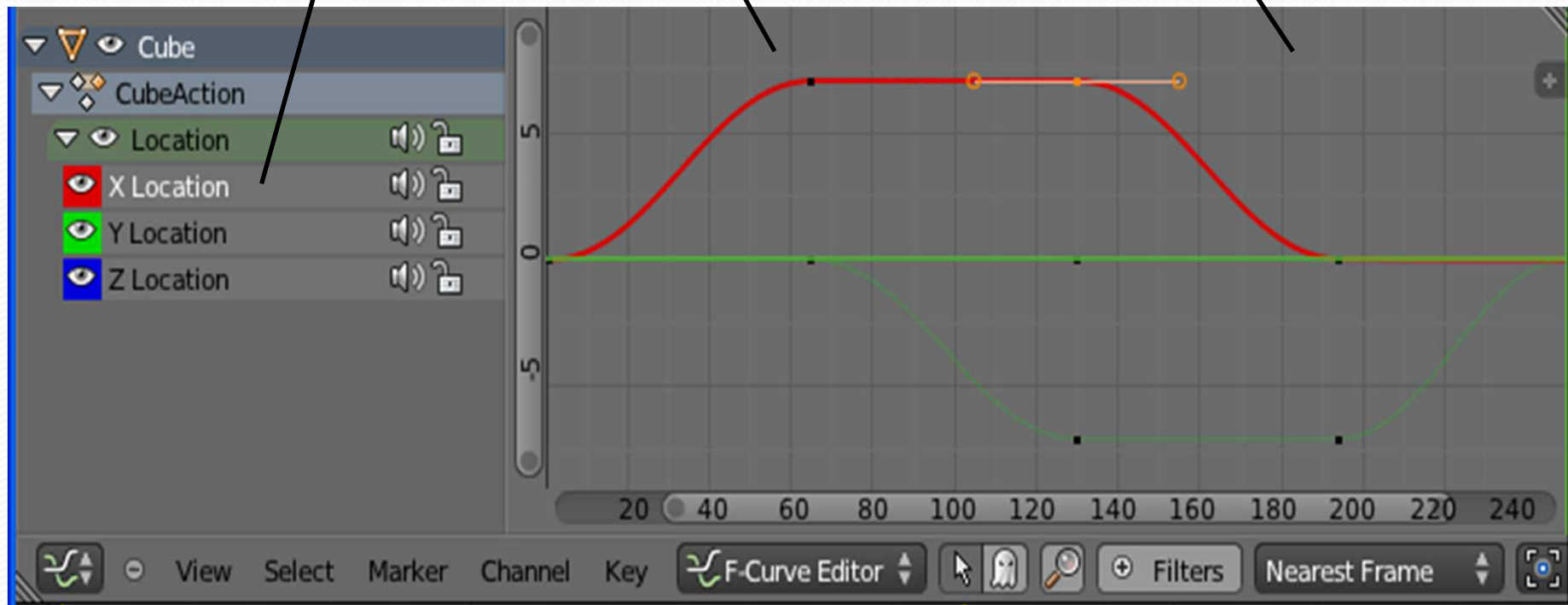


Curve editor

Select to show
the curve

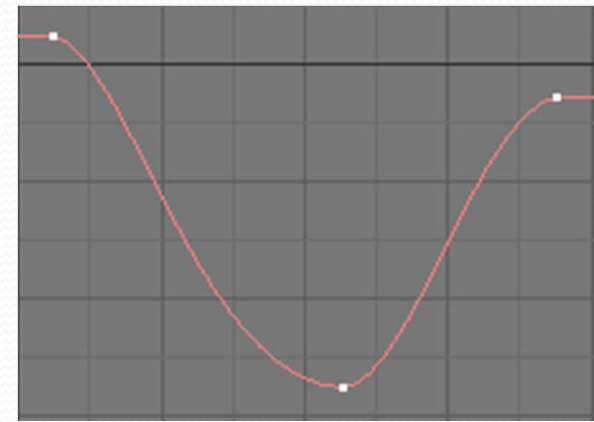
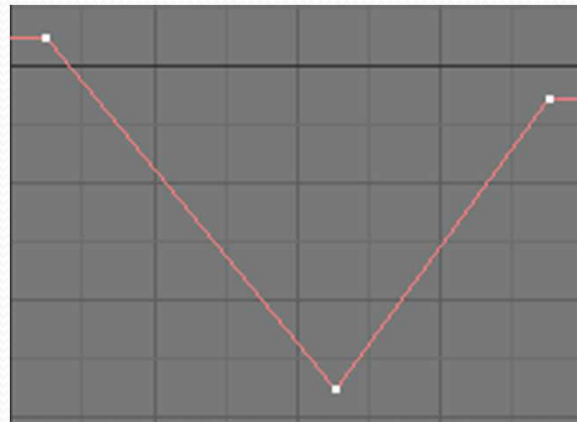
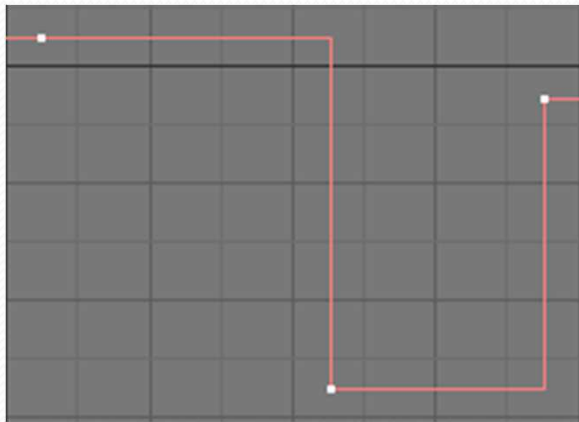
RMB to grab
LMB to release

Shift + MMB to pan
Ctrl + MMB to zoom



Curve editor – Key interpolation

1. Select key(s)
2. Key → Interpolation Mode → Constant/Linear/Bézier



Location, rotation, scale

- You can assume that Blender applies GT in the following order:
 - Scale (w.r.t. the local axes)
 - Rotation (w.r.t. the local axes)
 - Translation (w.r.t global axes)
- How to make the camera rotate around an object?

Dummies (empties)

- Dummy (empty): empty object (with no mesh) that facilitates the animation of other objects.
- Use:
 - Create empty: **Add**→**Empty**→ **Arrows**
 - Define the animation for the empty
 - Select object to animate (e.g. camera) using **RMB**
 - Add the empty object to the selection (**Shift-RMB**)
 - Make the empty be the parent of the object: **Ctrl-P**
(Object→Parent → Object)
- Rotations (and scales) are relative to the dummy (as if a rigid bar was connecting them)

Examples

- Rotate a camera around an object (with uniform speed)
- Animate a clock's pendulum
- Animate a solar system with Sun, Earth and Moon.

Paths

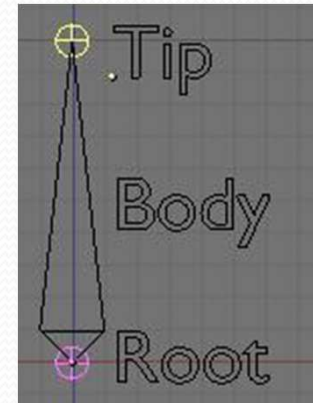
- Creating a path:
 - Add → Curve → Path
 - Add points to the path: **Ctrl-LMB** or **E**(in edit mode)
- Make an object follow a path:
 - Select the object (RMB)
 - Add path to the selection (Shift-RMB)
 - **Ctrl-P → Follow Path**

Constraints

- Constrains can be used to limit or control the location, scale and orientation values of an animated object.
- Example: let the camera aim to a moving object
 - Select the target object (RMB)
 - Add the Camera to the selection (Shift-RMB)
 - Ctrl-Shift-C (Add Constraint) → **Track to**
 - Constraint panel: **To: -Z, Up: Y**

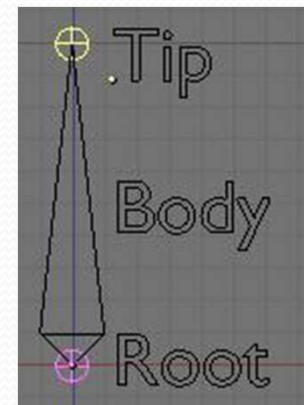
Armatures

- Armature = Skeleton
- Adding armatures: **Add → Armature**
- Adding bones:
 - **Add → Bone**
 - (better) Select a tip and press **E** (extrude)
- **Edit mode** → for editing the **skeleton**
- **Pose mode** → for editing the **pose**



Armatures

- Forward kinematics : Mode Pose + rotations
- Inverse kinematics (IK solving):
 - Mode Pose
 - Select bone
 - **SHIFT+I**, "To New Empty Object" . This would create an empty for controlling the target position of the chain.



Skinning

Associating a mesh with an armature:

- Select the mesh (RMB)
- Add armature to the selection (Shift-RMB)
- **Ctrl-P → With automatic weights**

See the region of influence of each bone:

- Select Mesh
- Set mode “Weight paint”
- Select each **vertex group**

Adjusting weights:

- Select mesh & vertex group
- **Weight Paint** mode
- Paint to increase/decrease the weight

