



Unity x Live2D 基礎使用講座

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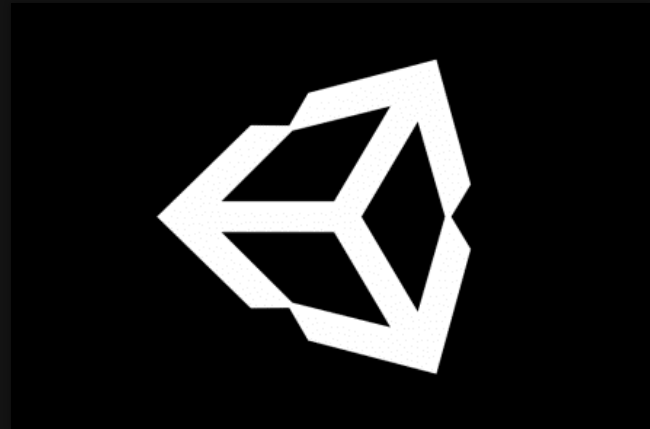


報告主題

Live2D Export For Unity



Unity Apply Live2D SDK





講座大綱

1. Live2D模型導出Runtime
2. Unity安裝Live2D SDK
3. 自動眨眼腳本導入
4. 動畫切換器— 動畫編輯、條件參數、轉場條件
5. 使用C#程式做到動畫切換
6. 補充. 模型滑鼠追蹤腳本導入

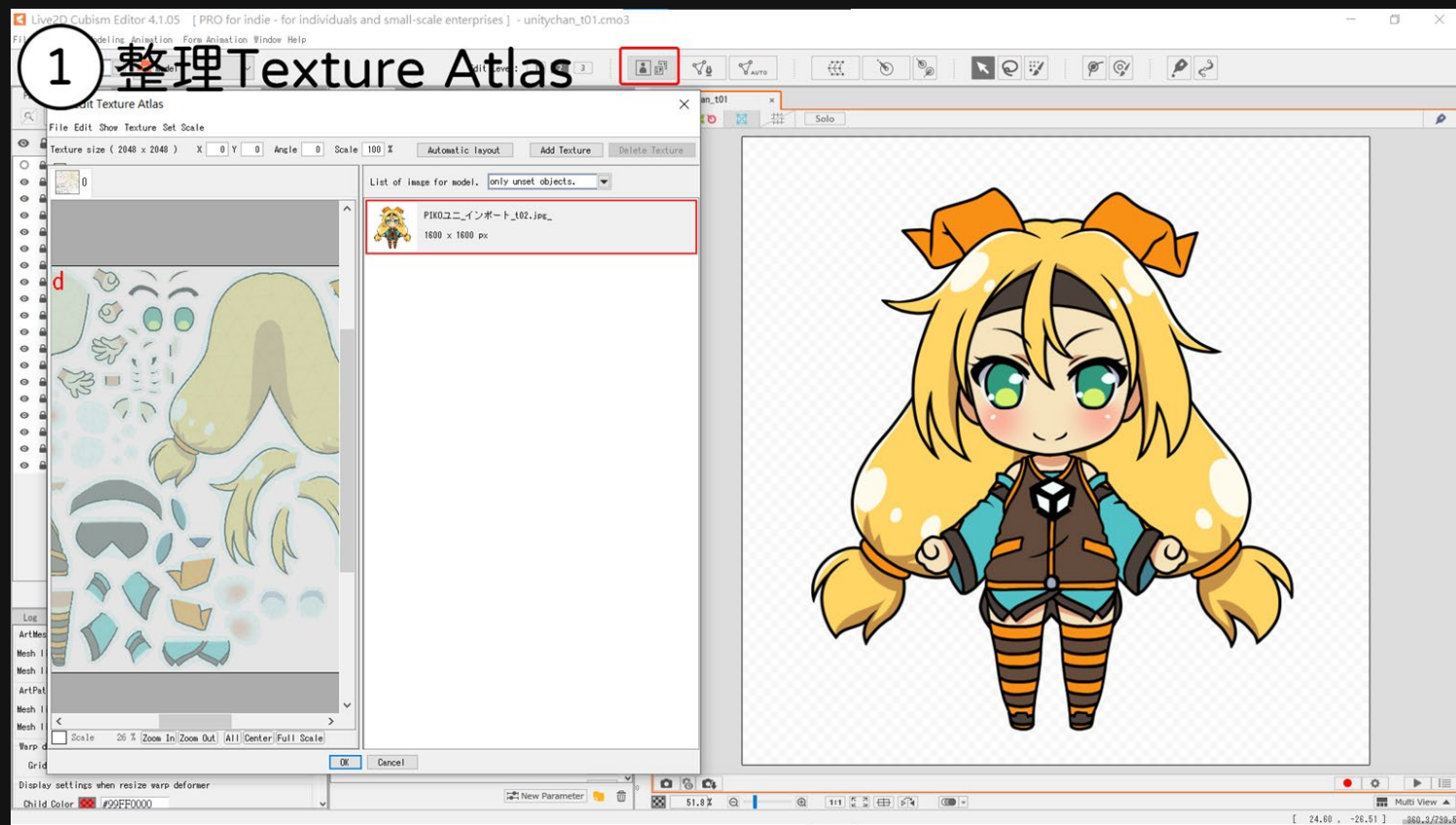




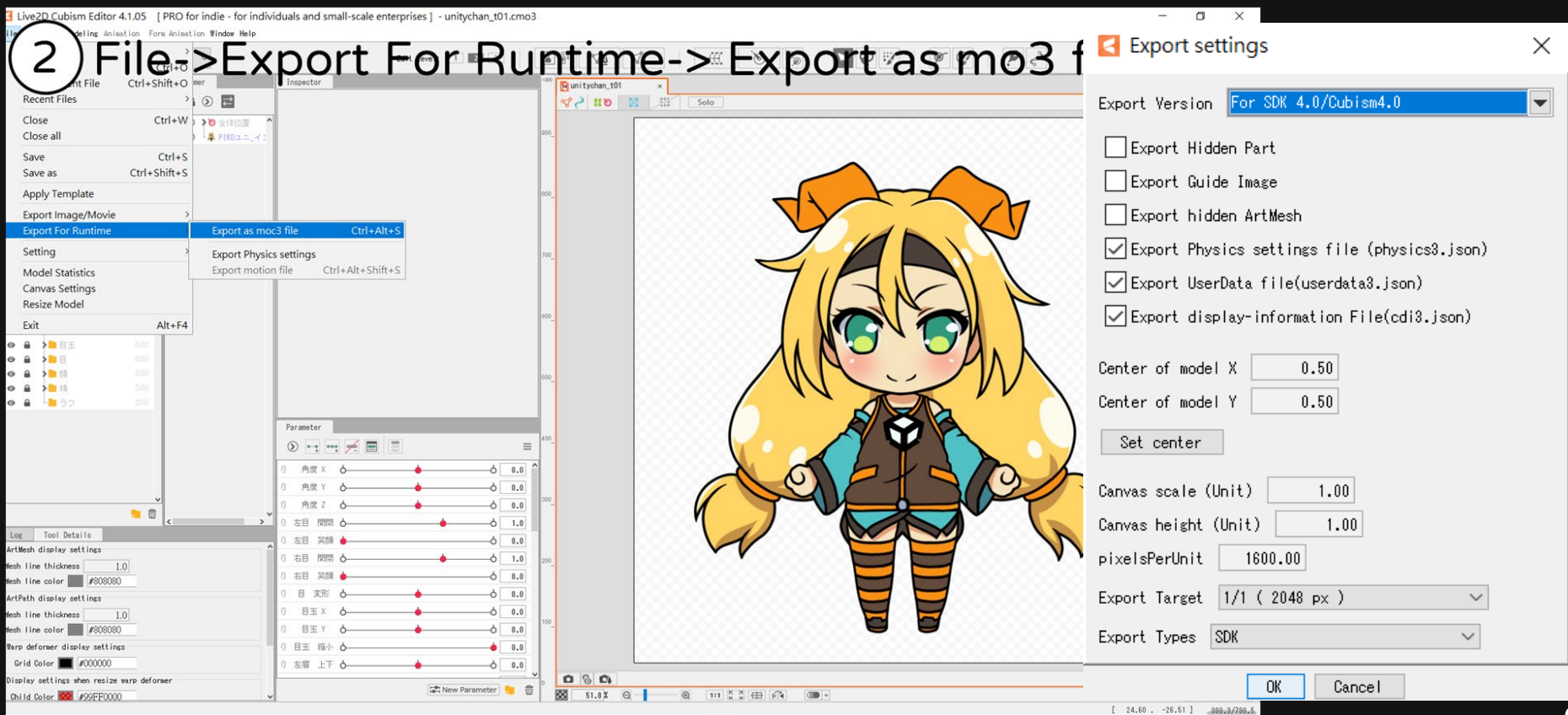
事前準備— Live2D 導出



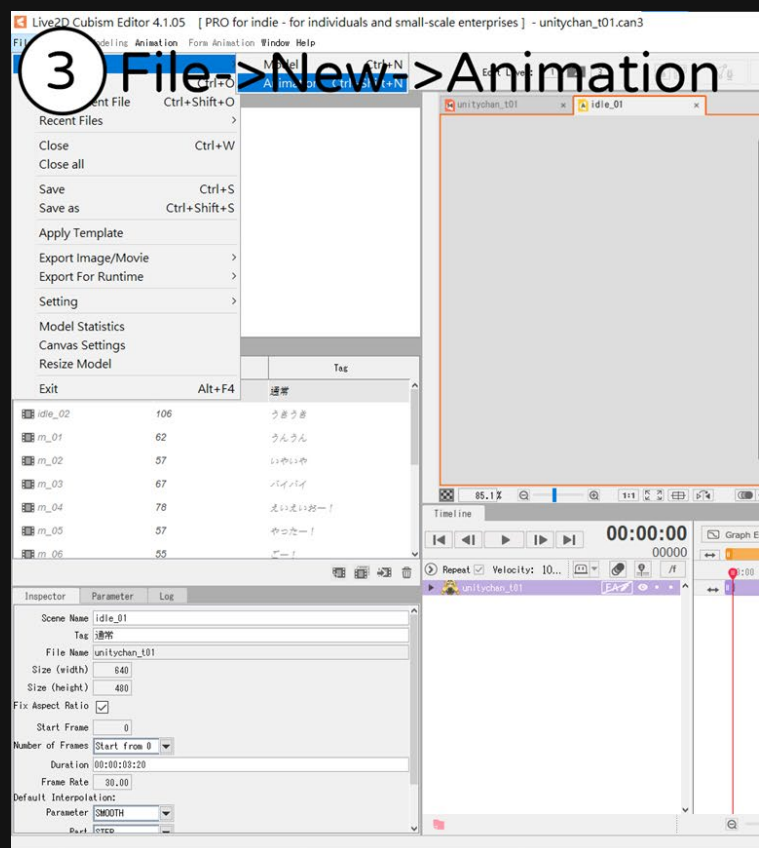
整理部件



導出



Animation製作注意



Target version selection for animation

When creating a new scene, it will be the target version currently selected.
This setting is saved in an animation file.
Note: You can change this setting later.

The icons represent different target versions: 'SDK Unity' (a box with gears), 'SDK' (a box with gears), 'Movie' (a film strip), and 'AE' (a power plug).

SDK (Unity)

Select this when using Cubism SDK for Unity. When editing curves of "Bézier" in the graph editor, handles can only be edited vertically. (Because the need to match the game engine's functions, and to the recognition of angles only) The shape of the curve may change when changing the target, because the positions of all controllers are changed according to the specifications of the SDK.
Note: ArtPath and form animation of Cubism 4.0 new features can not be used.

OK



導出成功下應該要有的檔案



Runtime

./motion

./ *.json (動畫檔)

./[module_name].[texture_px] (Texture Atlas)

./ *.json (物理、參數、模型資料)

./ *.moc3 (輸出檔)

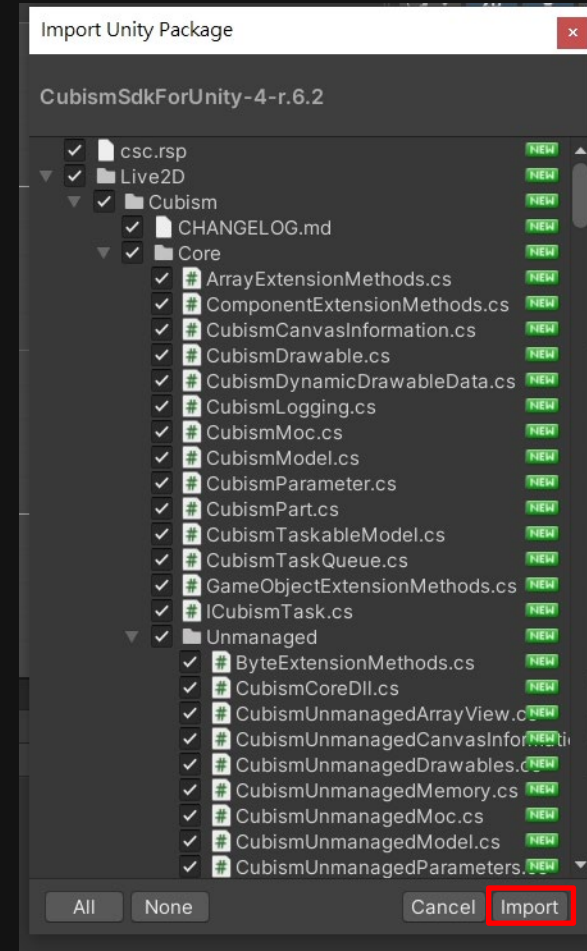




Live2D導入Unity

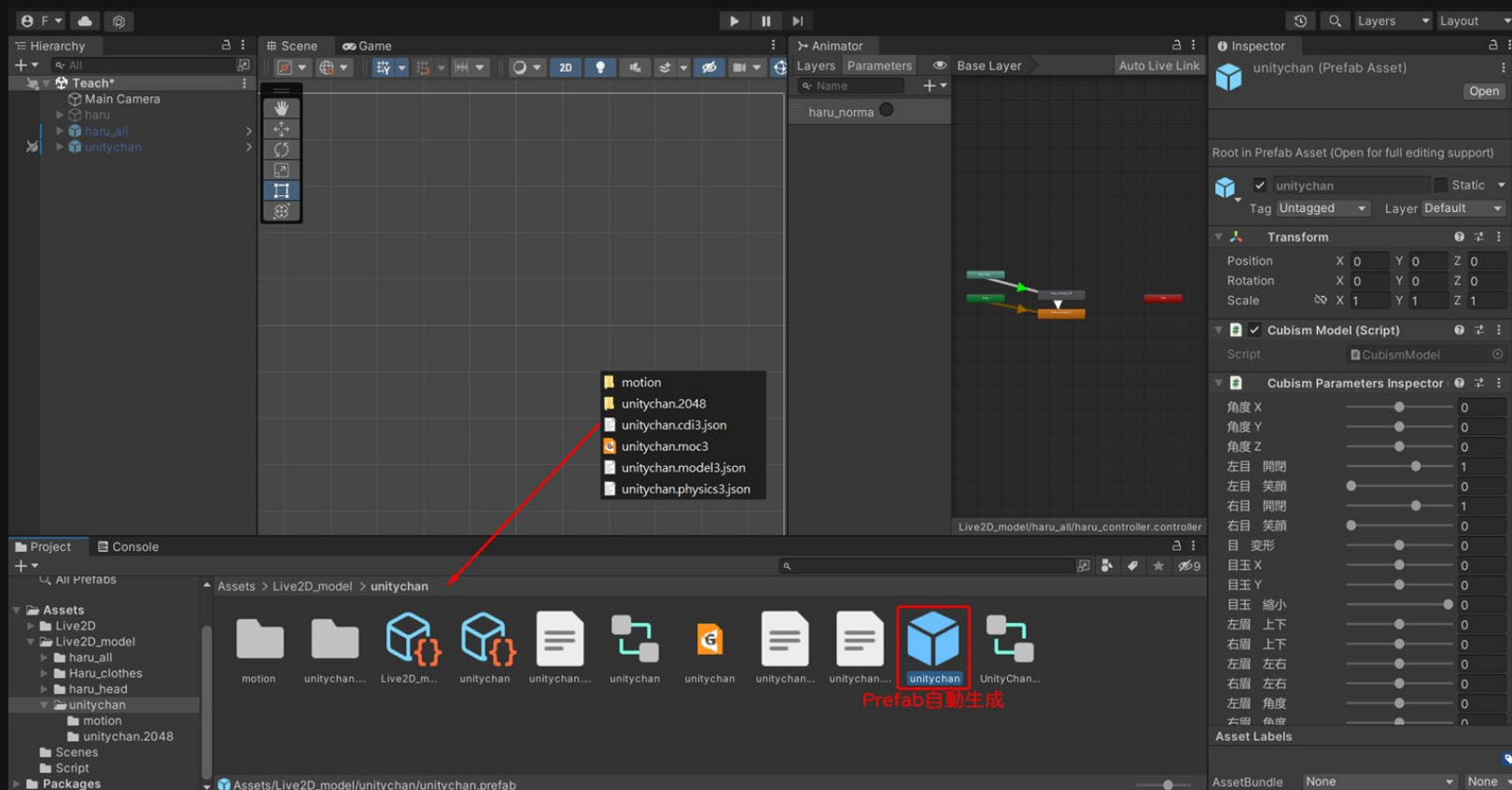


安裝Package



導入模型

1. 將剛剛Live2D導出的Runtime裡的檔案放入Unity Project
2. 導入後Unity會自動生成Prefab跟Animator Controller
3. 便可把Prefab拖曳至Hierarchy





初步測試動畫—眨眼

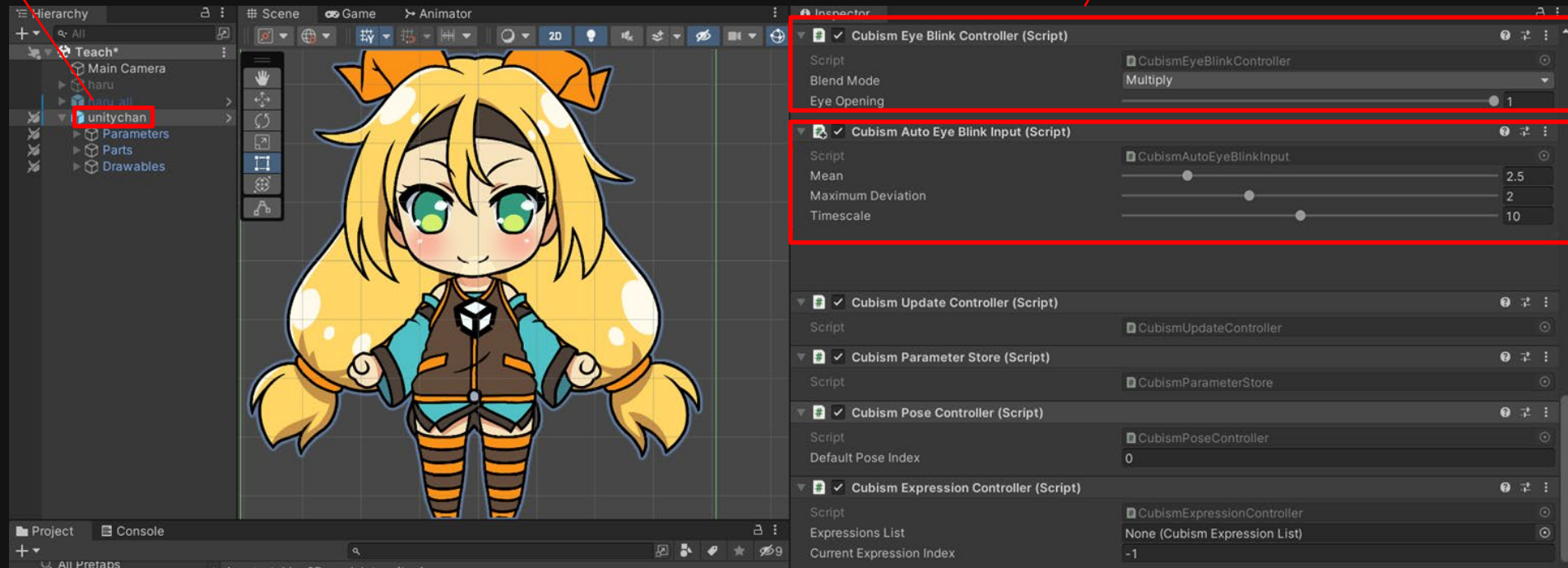


自動眨眼1

步驟1. 點選使用Prefab生成的GameObject

步驟2. 添加以下腳本

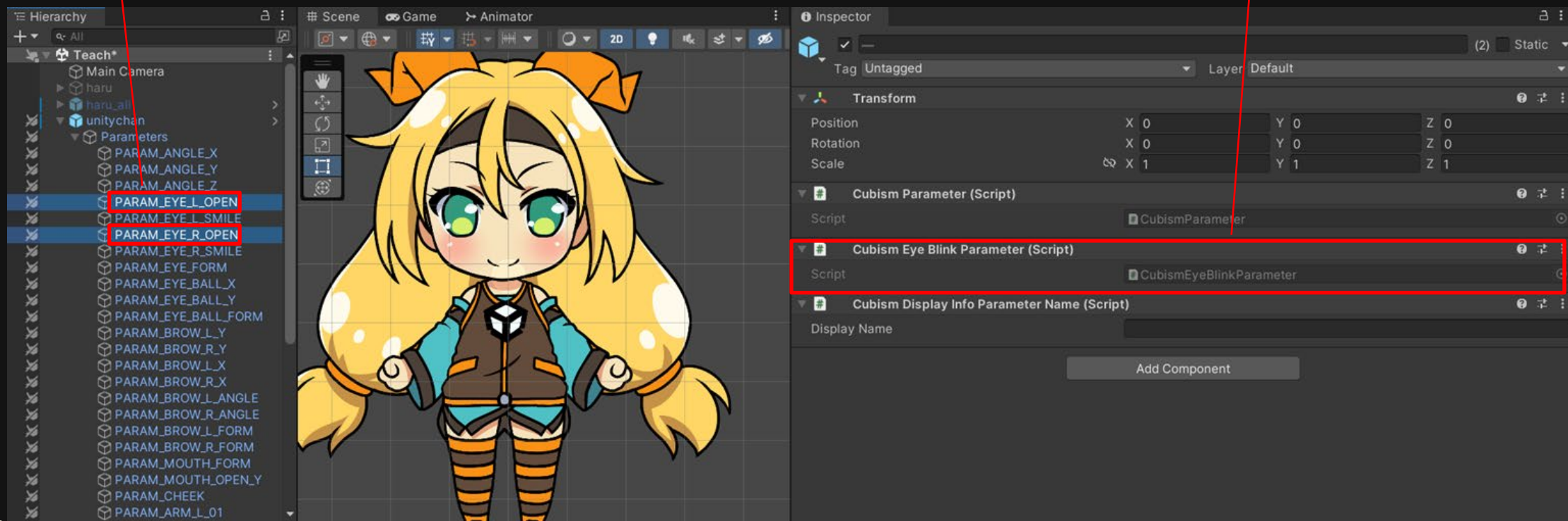
- Cubism Eye Blink Controller
- Cubism Auto Eye Blink Input



自動眨眼2

步驟1. 點選模型GameObject底下的Parameters底下的控制眼睛開關的GameObject

步驟2. 添加以下的腳本
- Cubism Eye Blink Parameter





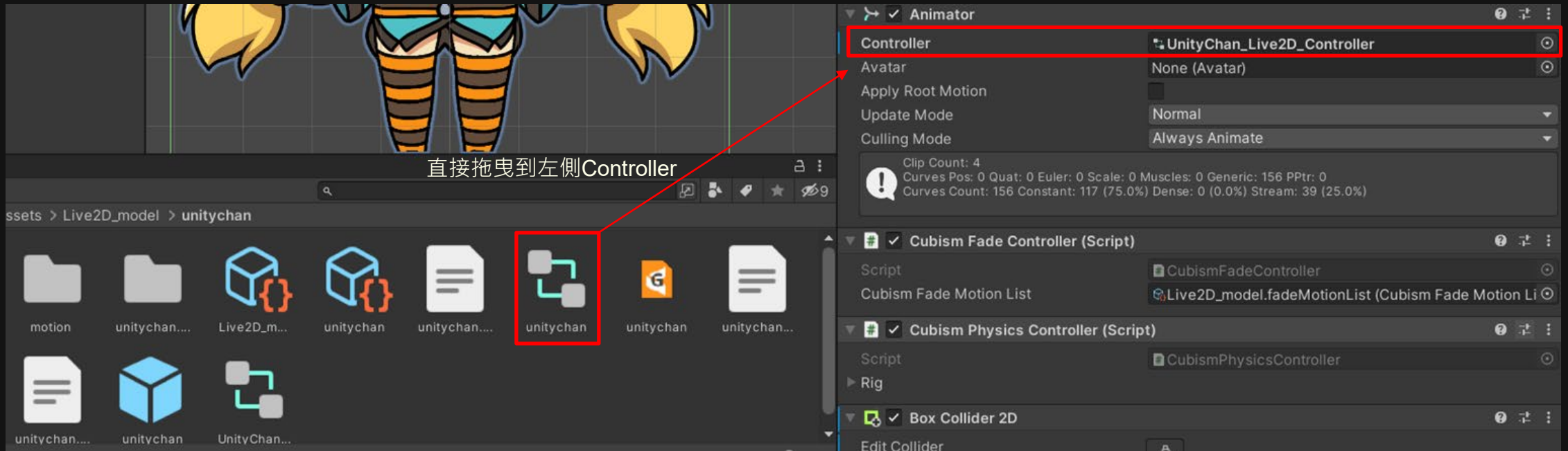
動畫切換





添加Animator Controller

※ 生成prefab的同時也會自動生成AnimatorController，可以使用



添加Animator Controller

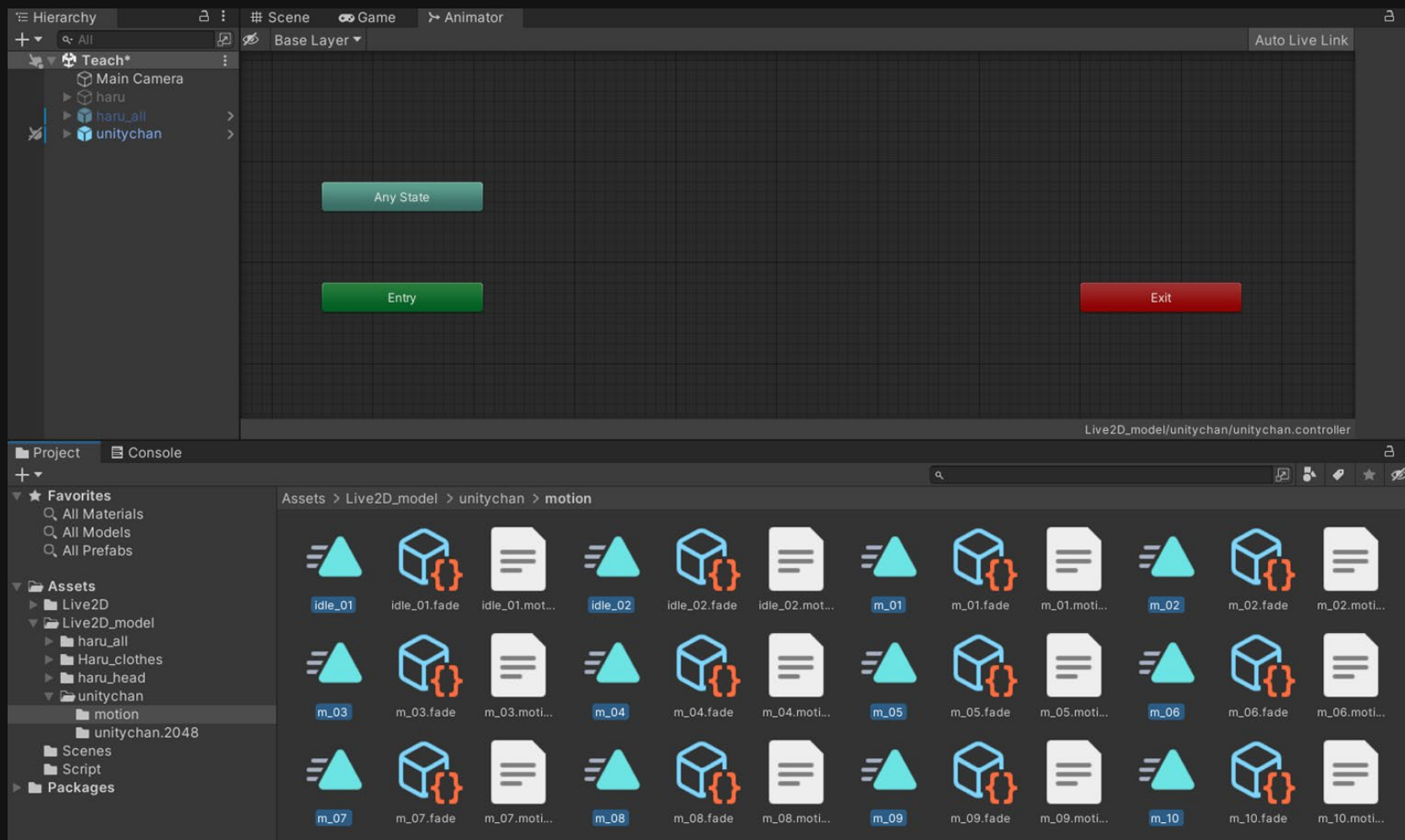
The screenshot displays the Unity 2019.4 interface with the following components:

- Hierarchy Panel:** Shows a scene with a "Main Camera" and a "unitychan" game object. The "unitychan" object is highlighted with a red box.
- Inspector Panel:** Shows the properties of the selected "unitychan" object, including "Cubism Mouth Controller", "Cubism Mask Controller", "Cubism Update Controller", "Cubism Parameter Store", "Cubism Pose Controller", and "Cubism Expression Controller".
- Animator Panel:** Shows the "Animator" component with the following settings:
 - Controller: unitychan
 - Avatar: None (Avatar)
 - Apply Root Motion: [unchecked]
 - Update Mode: Normal
 - Culling Mode: Always Animate
- Assets Panel:** Shows the "Assets > Live2D_model" folder containing several files, including "unitychan" which is highlighted with a red box.

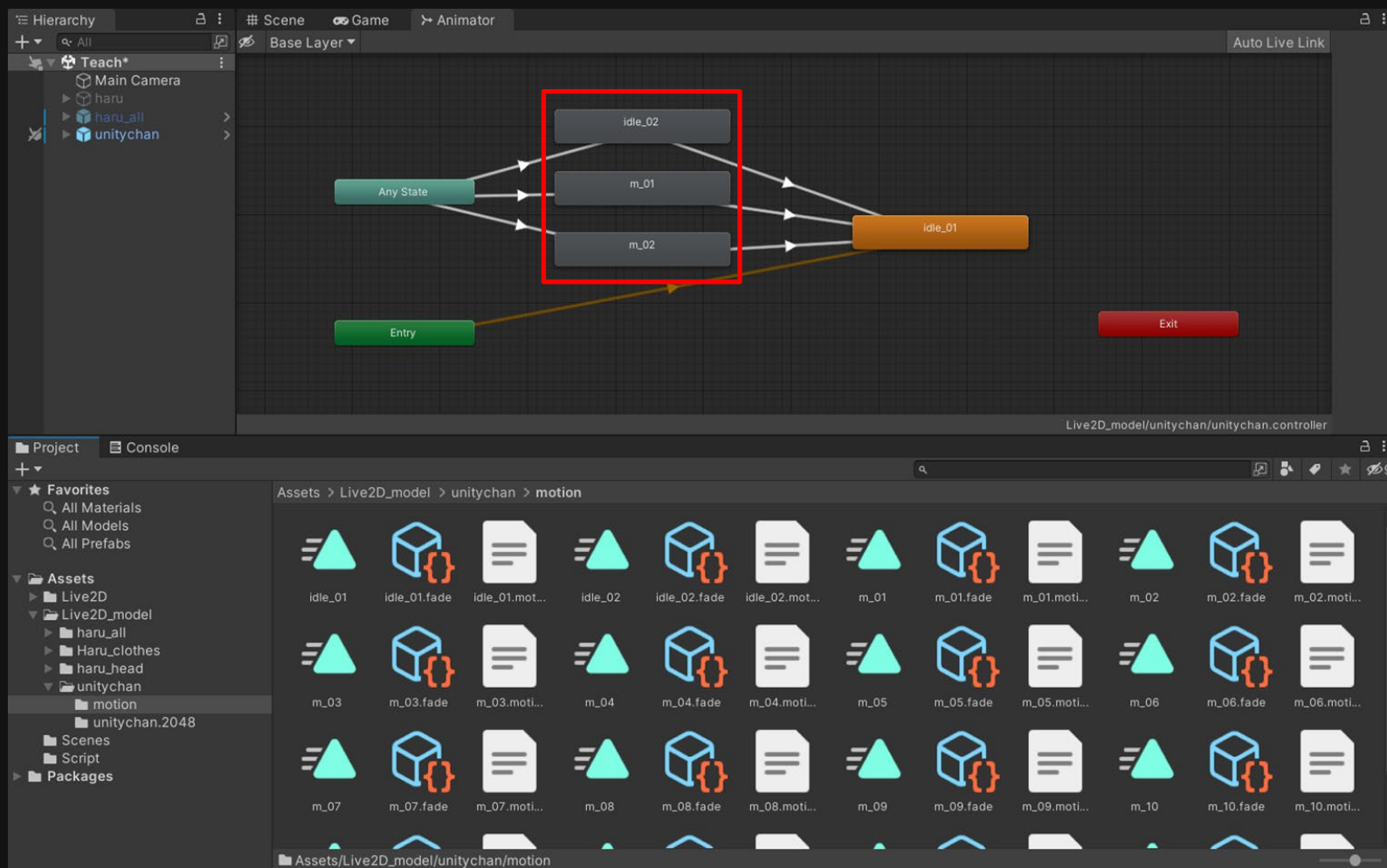
Three numbered steps are overlaid on the image:

- 步驟1. 點選模型GameObject (Click the model GameObject)
- 步驟2. 把動畫控制器拖曳到Animator元件 (Drag the animation controller to the Animator component)
- 步驟3. 點動畫控制器兩下進入Animator編輯頁面 (Click the animation controller twice to enter the Animator edit page)

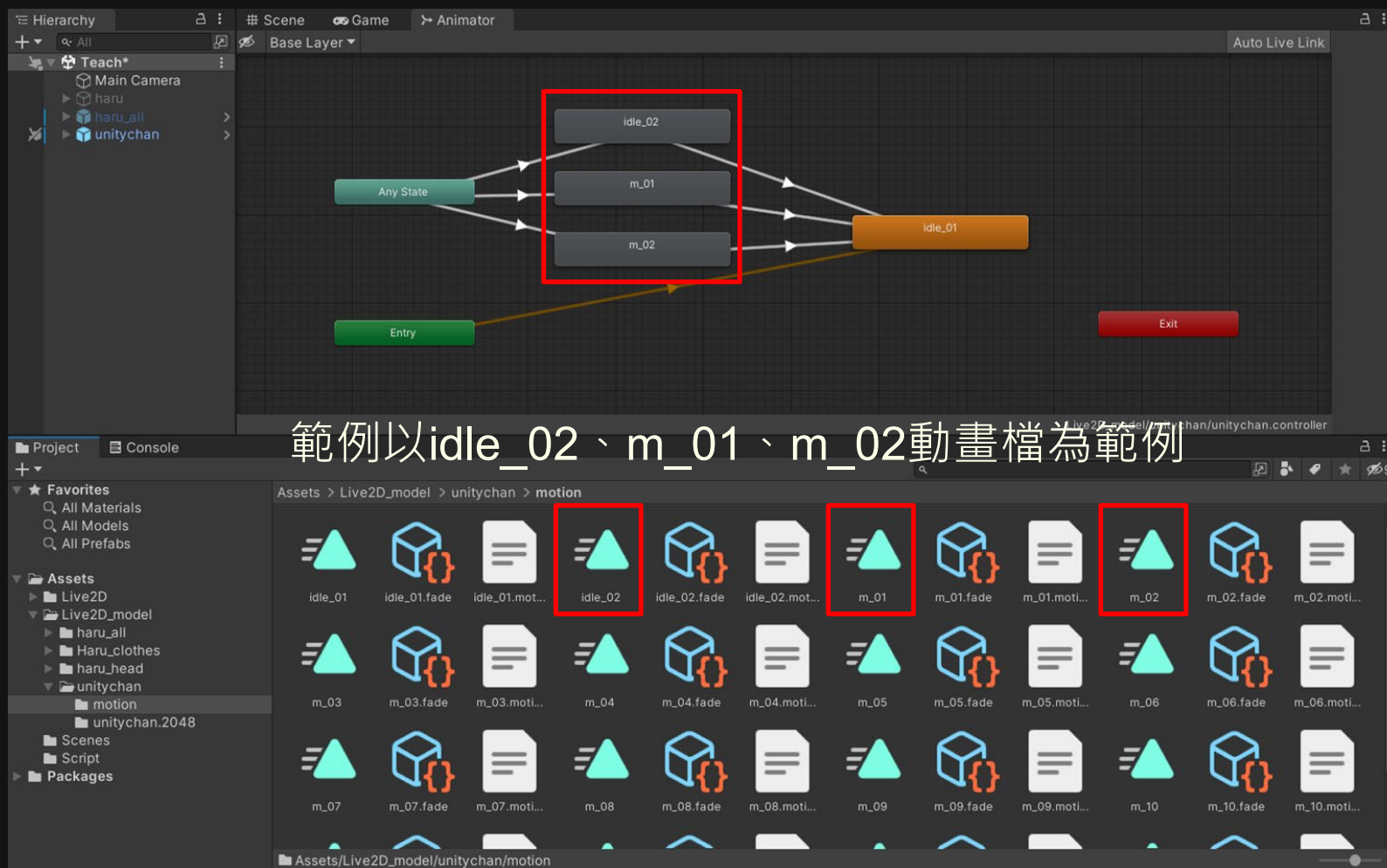
添加Animation



添加Animation



添加Animation



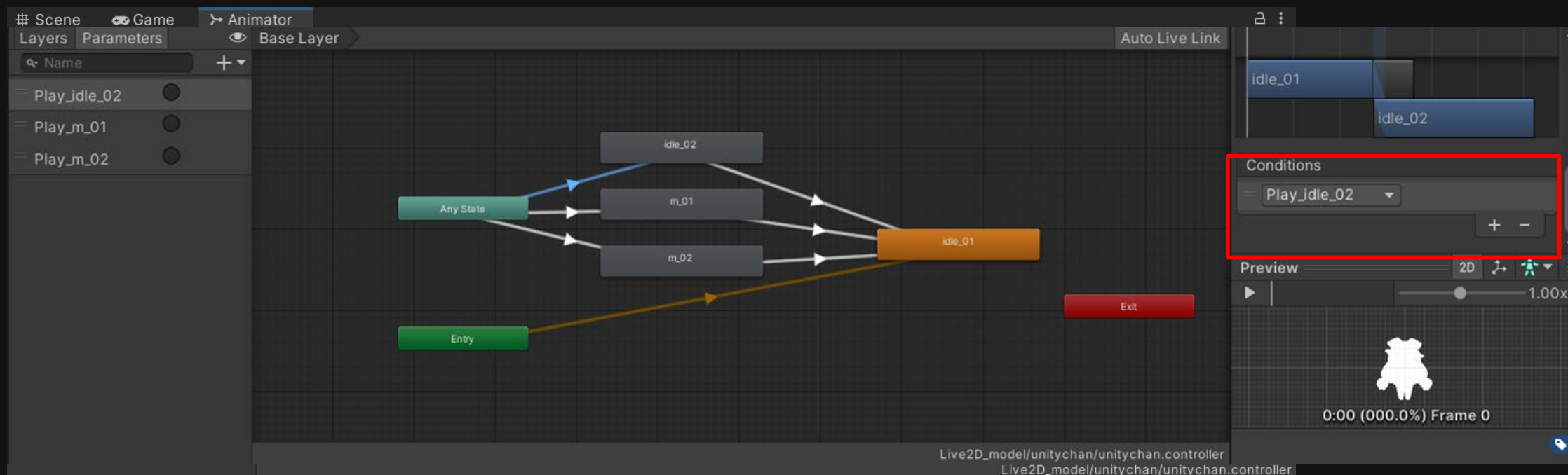
設置動畫切換條件

The screenshot displays the Unity Animator interface with the following components and annotations:

- Parameters Panel (Left):** A list of parameters including `Play_idle_02`, `Play_m_01`, and `Play_m_02`. A red box highlights this panel with the annotation: "1. 添加Trigger Parameters 並命名".
- Animator State Machine (Center):** A state machine diagram with states `Any State`, `idle_02`, `m_01`, `m_02`, and `idle_01`. A red box highlights the transition from `Any State` to `idle_02` with the annotation: "2. 點選Transition 轉場".
- Inspector Panel (Right):** The `Conditions` section is highlighted with a red box, showing a dropdown menu set to "Parameter does not" with the annotation: "3. 設置 Conditions 條件".
- Preview Window (Bottom Right):** Shows a character model in a 2D view, with a timeline at 0:00 (000.0%) Frame 0.

設置動畫切換條件-範例

※ 其他Transition同理





開始寫程式

教學檔案





步驟1. 讓腳本(Script)取得到Component (Animator)

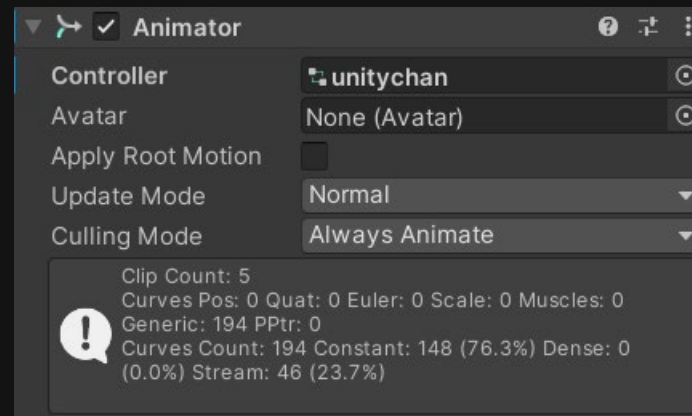
記得新建一個Script並掛載到GameObject
上

```
// define container  
6 references  
Animator UnityChan_Live2D_Animator;
```

放到已定義好的容器

```
void Start()  
{  
    this.UnityChan_Live2D_Animator = this.gameObject.GetComponent<Animator>();  
}
```

取得
Component



完整程式碼

```
// define container
```

```
6 references
```

```
Animator UnityChan_Live2D_Animator;
```

```
// Start is called before the first frame update
```

```
0 references
```

```
void Start()
```

```
{
```

```
    this.UnityChan_Live2D_Animator = this.gameObject.GetComponent<Animator>();
```

```
}
```

完整程式碼

```
// define container
```

```
6 references
```

```
Animator UnityChan_Live2D_Animator;
```

```
// Start is called before the first frame update
```

```
0 references
```

```
void Start()
```

```
{
```

```
    this.UnityChan_Live2D_Animator = this.gameObject.GetComponent<Animator>();
```

```
}
```



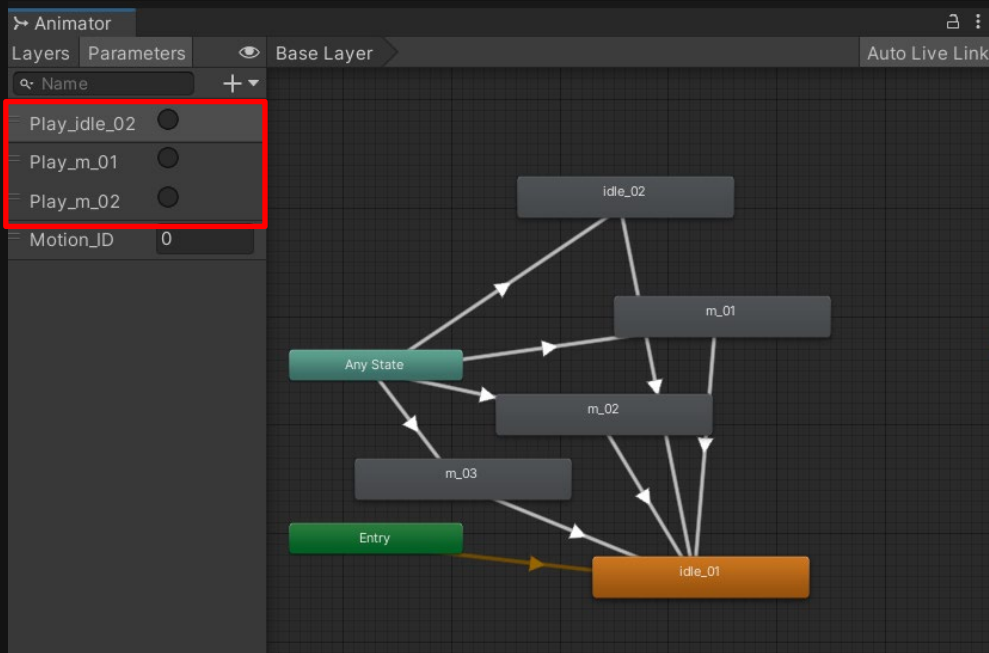
步驟2. 使用Animator中的SetTrigger切換動畫

這是函式的說明，可以看到函式需要一個型態String的參數(Argument)

```
// mouse
// 0 for left button, 1 for right button
if(Input.GetMouseButton(0))
{
    this.UnityChan_Animator.SetTrigger("Play_idle_02");
}

void Animator.SetTrigger(string name) (+ 1 多載)
Sets the value of the given trigger parameter.
```

而函式輸入的參數(name)為剛定義的Parameters





步驟2. 使用Animator中的SetTrigger切換動畫

這裡示範用滑鼠按鍵觸發切換動畫

```
// I set three situation to change animation
// mouse
// 0 for left button, 1 for right button, 2 for the middle button.
if(Input.GetMouseButton((int)MyMouseCode.Left)){
    this.UnityChan_Animator.SetTrigger("Play_idle_02");
}
if(Input.GetMouseButton((int)MyMouseCode.Right)){
    this.UnityChan_Animator.SetTrigger("Play_m_01");
}
if(Input.GetMouseButton((int)MyMouseCode.Middle)){
    this.UnityChan_Animator.SetTrigger("Play_m_02");
}
```





補充: 使用int作為Parameters作為動畫切換的條件

The image shows a Unity Animator window with a state machine diagram and an Inspector window showing transition settings. The state machine diagram includes states: idle_01 (orange), idle_02 (grey), m_01 (grey), m_02 (grey), m_03 (grey), and Any State (green). Transitions are shown with arrows. A red box highlights the 'Motion_ID' parameter in the Parameters list, which is set to 0. A red box highlights the transition from 'Any State' to 'm_03'. A red box highlights the 'Conditions' section in the Inspector, showing 'Motion_ID' set to 'Equals' and '1'. A timeline at the bottom shows the state sequence: idle_01, then m_03, then idle_01.

Animator Parameters:

- Play_idle_02
- Play_m_01
- Play_m_02
- Motion_ID 0**

Inspector Transitions:

- AnyState -> m_03
- 1 AnimatorTransitionBase

Inspector Settings:

- Has Exit Time
- Settings
- Preview source state: idle_01

Inspector Conditions:

- Motion_ID** Equals **1**

Timeline:

- idle_01
- m_03

Annotations:

- 步驟1. 添加動畫 (Step 1. Add animation) - points to the 'Any State' state.
- 步驟2. 點轉場設置條件 (Step 2. Click transition to set conditions) - points to the transition from 'Any State' to 'm_03'.
- 步驟3. 新增 int型態的Parameter (Step 3. Add int-type Parameter) - points to the 'Motion_ID' parameter.
- 步驟4. 設置條件 (Step 4. Set conditions) - points to the 'Conditions' section in the Inspector.





補充:使用Animator中的SetInteger切換動畫

這裡示範用鍵盤空白鍵觸發切換動畫

```
}  
void Animator.SetInteger(string name, int value) (+ 1 多載)  
if(Input.GetKey(KeyCode.Space) Sets the value of the given integer parameter.  
this.UnityChan_Animator.SetInteger("Motion_ID",1);
```

聰明的你或許想到，在Controller中我們是在Any State去做條件偵測轉場，這會導致一個問題: 重複達成條件觸發那麼，你也許會想說，「那我在下一行再設置Parameters為0就好了吧」

```
if(Input.GetKey(KeyCode.Space)){  
    this.UnityChan_Animator.SetInteger("Motion_ID",1);  
  
    // return 0 to avoid trigger again  
    this.UnityChan_Animator.SetInteger("Motion_ID",0);
```

但是是錯的，因為Parameter設定太快，導致Unity來不及偵測就已經改回來了
※ 牽扯到Unity的執行緒，因此讀者先記解法





補充:使用SetInteger切換動畫的解法

```
if(Input.GetKey(KeyCode.Space)){
    this.UnityChan_Animator.SetInteger("Motion_ID",1);

    StartCoroutine(DelayLastFrame());
}

IEnumerator DelayLastFrame(){
    yield return new WaitForEndOfFrame();
    this.UnityChan_Animator.SetInteger("Motion_ID",0);
}
```





補充:使用SetInteger切換動畫的解法

```
if(Input.GetKey(KeyCode.Space)){
    this.UnityChan_Animator.SetInteger("Motion_ID",1);

    StartCoroutine(DelayLastFrame());
}

IEnumerator DelayLastFrame(){
    yield return new WaitForEndOfFrame();
    this.UnityChan_Animator.SetInteger("Motion_ID",0);
}
```

簡單說明：

StartCoroutine開啟協程(Coroutine)，
WaitForEndOfFrame()等待到幀結尾，
會先yield return，
等到幀結尾後，
會返回繼續往下執行SetInteger("...",0)

這關於到

Coroutine(協程)、
IEnumerator(列舉器) ※ 集合、
Yield return(反覆運算子) ※ 迭代
有興趣的讀者自己研究

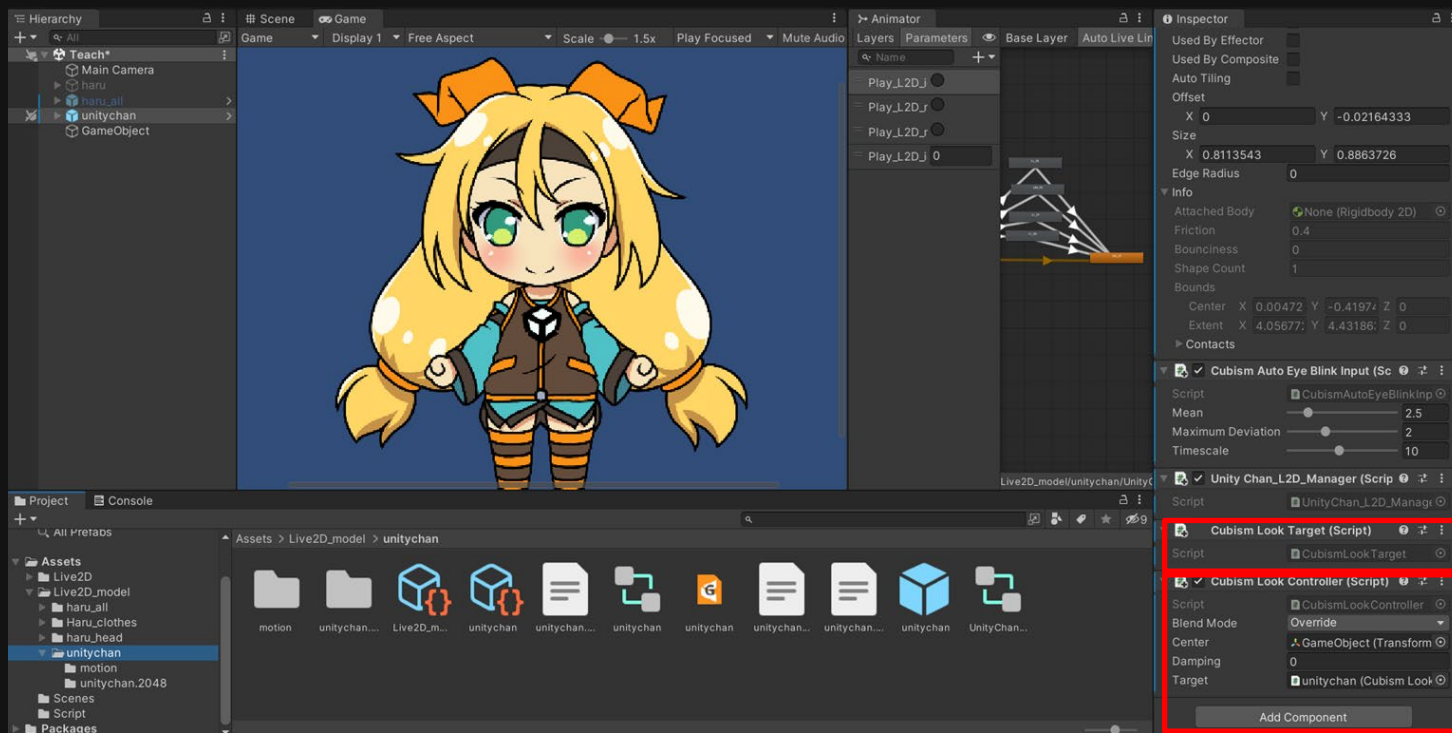




補充：讓人物看向滑鼠方向



給Prefab gameobject腳本

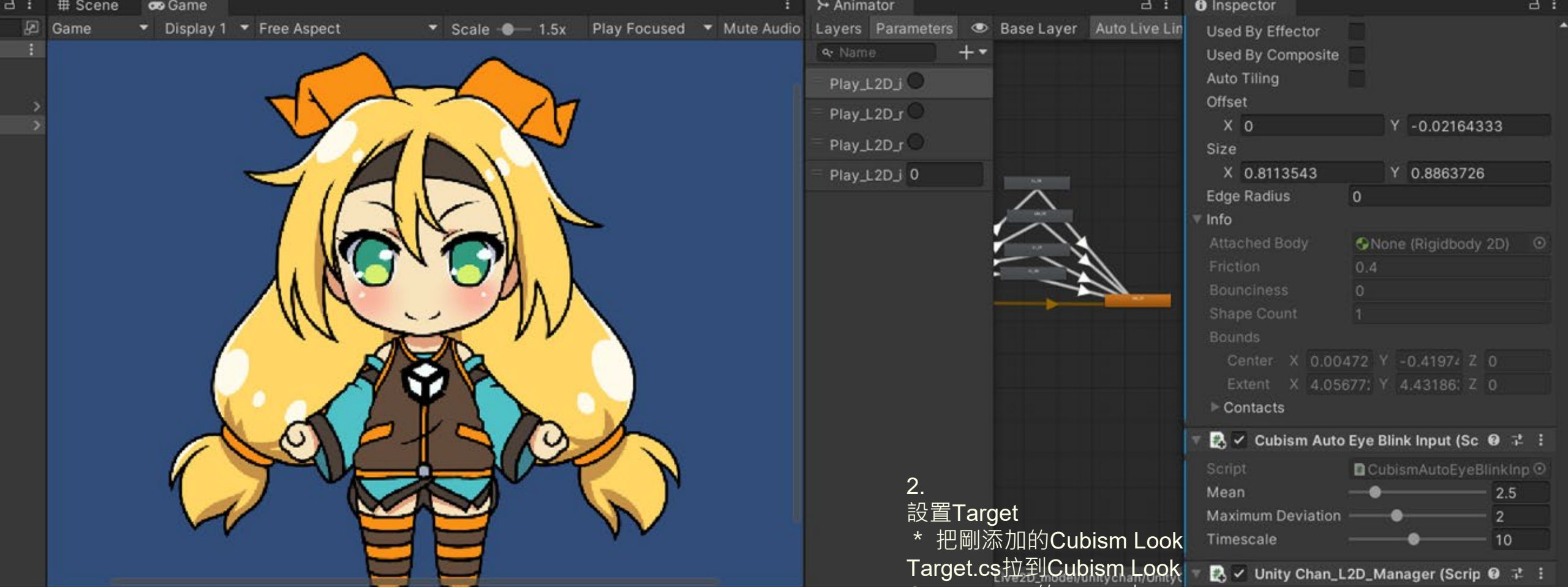


添加腳本

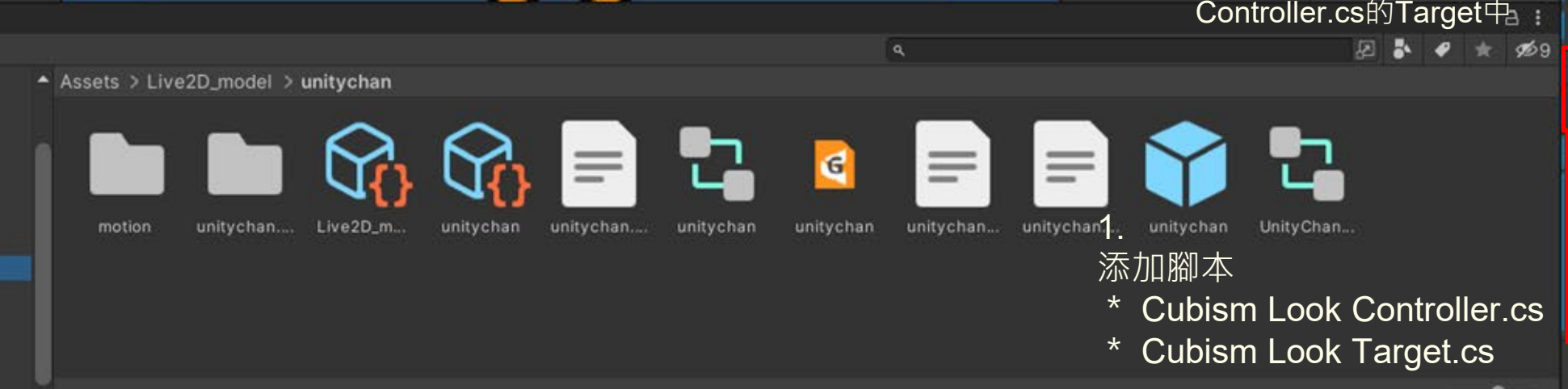
- * Cubism Look Controller.cs

- * Cubism Look Target.cs
設置Target

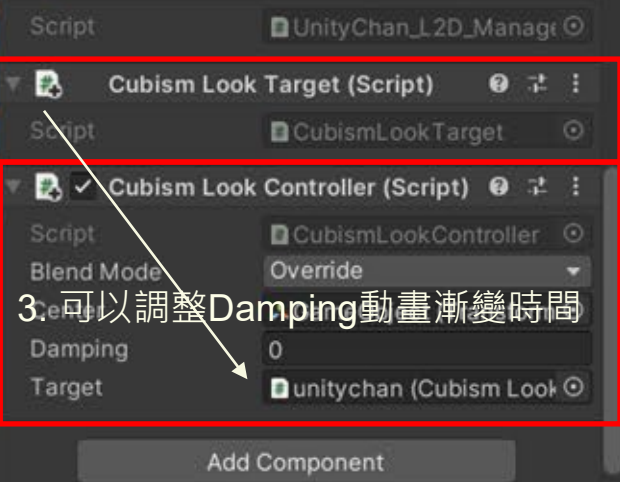
- * 把剛添加的Cubism Look Target.cs拉到Cubism Look Controller.cs的Target中
可以調整Damping動畫漸變時間



2. 設置Target
* 把剛添加的Cubism Look Target.cs拉到Cubism Look Controller.cs的Target中



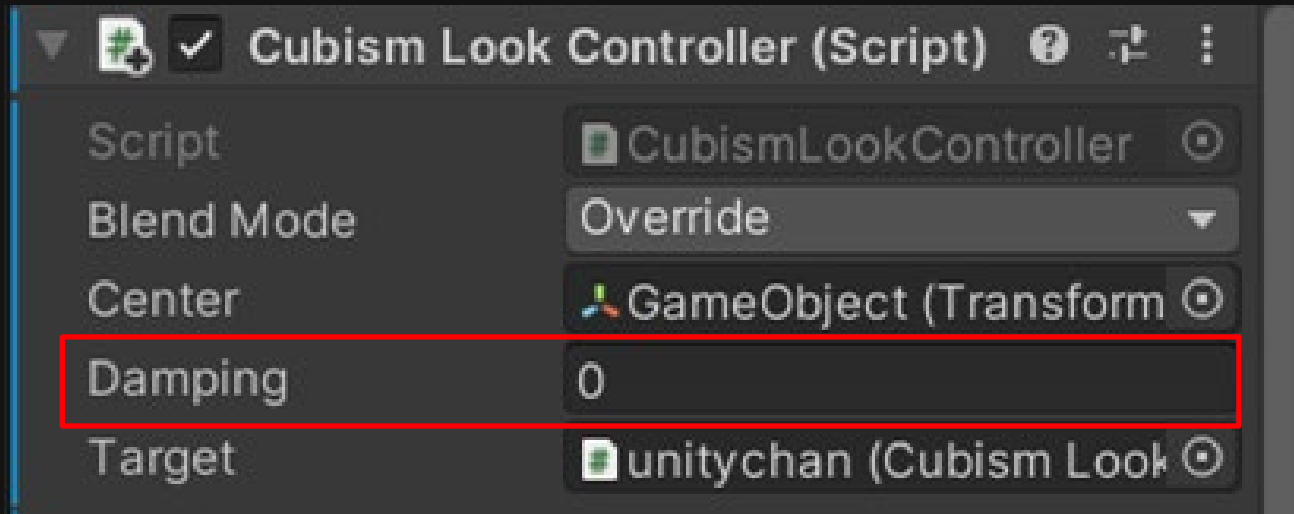
1. 添加腳本
* Cubism Look Controller.cs
* Cubism Look Target.cs



3. 可以調整Damping動畫漸變時間



漸變時間

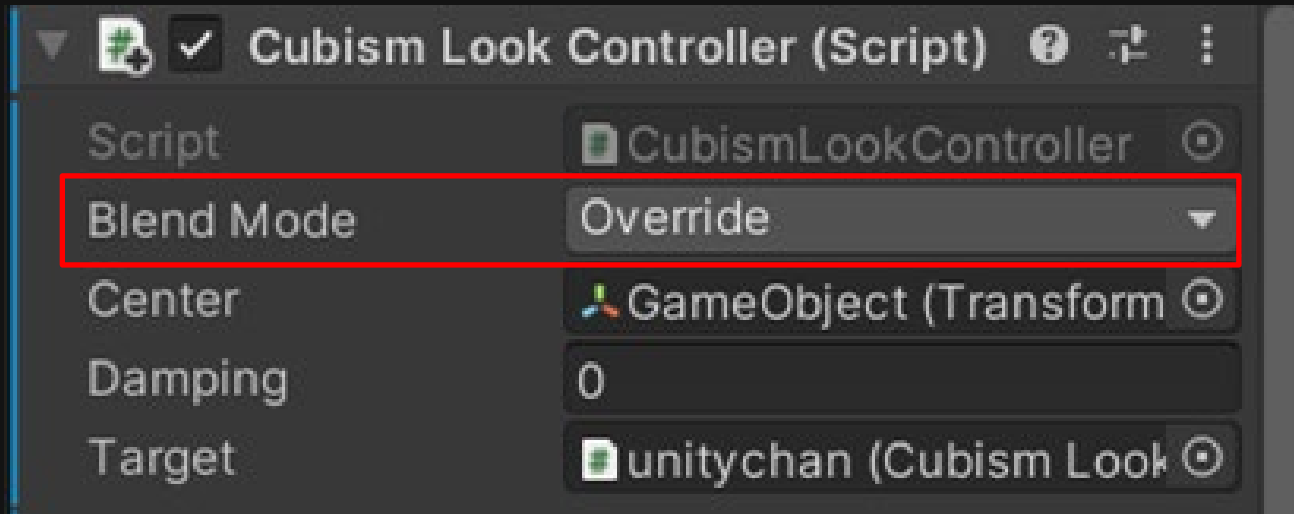


為看向滑鼠（動畫）的速度，預設是 0，
數字越大，看向滑鼠的速度就會變慢，
1就近乎當機狀態
越小看向滑鼠的速度就會變快
讀者可以嘗試看看-1





混合模式(Blend Mode)

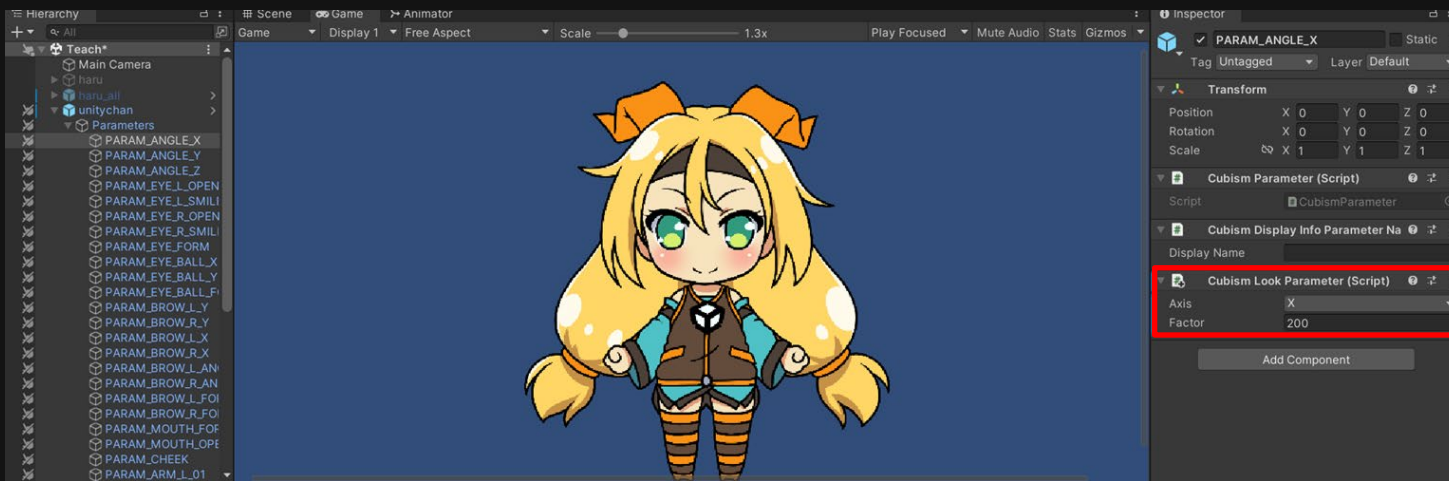


預設是Additive(相加)
建議使用Override(覆蓋)
效果會比較明顯





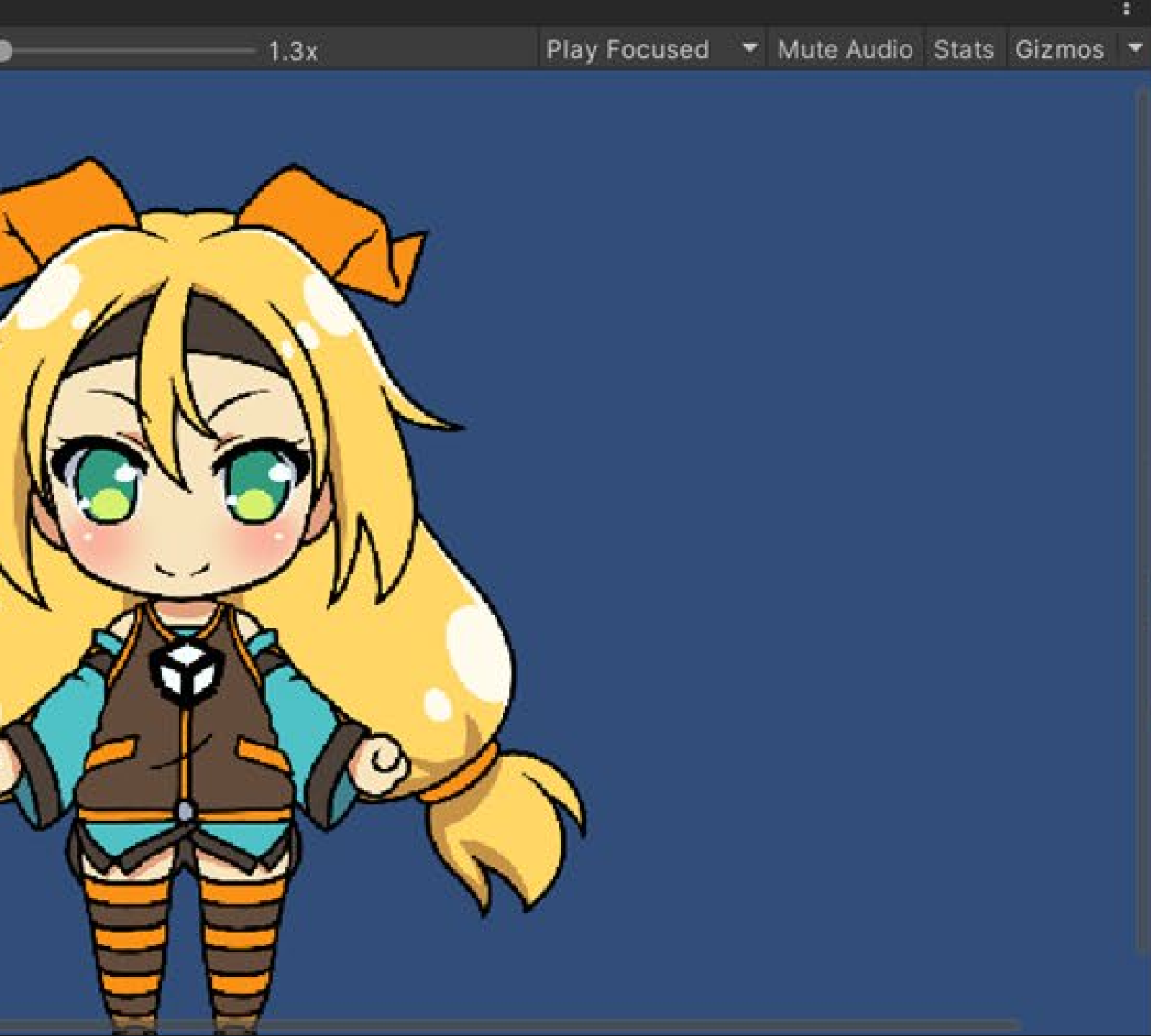
給部件腳本



添加腳本

* Cubism Look
Parameter.cs
可以調整Factor倍率





Inspector

PARAM_ANGLE_X Static

Tag Untagged Layer Default

Transform

Position	X	0	Y	0	Z	0
Rotation	X	0	Y	0	Z	0
Scale	X	1	Y	1	Z	1

Cubism Parameter (Script)

Script CubismParameter

Cubism Display Info Parameter Na

Display Name

Cubism Look Parameter (Script)

Axis	X
Factor	200

Add Component

Factor倍率影響參數變化，
越大動畫效果越明顯
建議50~200區間