

# 3D Lights Reference Sheets

## Types of lights and Their Parameters

Parameter / Light Type	Parallel Like an open ended box	Spot Like a cone	Point Like a sphere; like a bare hanging light bulb	Ambient It's magical because it comes from no particular direction; it illuminates everything
Intensity	*	*	*	*
Colour	*	*	*	*
Cone Angle	-	*	-	-
Cone Feather	-	*	-	-
Falloff	*	*	*	-
Radius	*	*	*	-
Fall Off Distance	*	*	*	-
Cast Shadows	*	*	*	-
Shadow Darkness	*	*	*	-
Shadow Diffusion	-	*	*	-
Transform - Point of Interest	*	*	-	-
Transform - Position	*	*	*	-
Transform - Orientation/Rotation	-	*	-	-

## The Parameters

<p><b>Light type</b> - Parallel, Spot, Point, Ambient</p> <p>Parallel light - a light at an infinite distance away like the sun</p> <p>Spot light - like a studio light with barn doors or a lamp shade</p> <p>Point light - like a light bulb hanging in space</p> <p>Ambient light - no direction, no position (illuminates all things equally)</p> <p><b>Intensity</b> - 0% to 100% or more</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- strength</li> </ul> <p><b>Colour</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- white is a good starting point</li> <li>- use a pale red/orange/yellow to warm things up</li> <li>- use a pale blue to cool things down</li> </ul> <p><b>Cone Angle</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- like the barn door which controls the light direction</li> <li>- good starting point is 90°</li> <li>- the narrow end of the cone is where the light is; the open end is where it points</li> <li>- appears as a circle where it points</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cone Feather</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- only affects the area inside the cone of light</li> <li>- 0% is the maximum cone angle; becomes a hard circle</li> <li>- increase the % to feather the light (make it more diffuse) and cut into the area of illumination</li> </ul> <p><b>Falloff</b> - None, Smooth, Inverse square clamped</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- how rapidly the cone angle falls off</li> </ul> <p>None -</p> <p>Smooth-</p> <p>Inverse Square clamped -</p> <p><b>Radius</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul> <p><b>Falloff Distance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul> <p><b>Cast Shadows</b> On or Off</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On or Off are the only 2 options</li> <li>- turn off to just illuminate the subject</li> <li>- turn on if you want to illuminate the subject <b>and</b> cast shadows</li> </ul> <p><b>Shadow Darkness</b> - how dark/light shadows are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 0% shadow gone - 100% shadow dark</li> </ul> <p><b>Shadow Diffusion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- how diffuse the shadow is measured in pixels</li> </ul>
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Keyboard shortcut to reveal just the light parameters - aa (click on a twice)

Keyboard shortcut for just Point of Interest - select the light - click a

## Working with Point lights

**keyboard shortcut** - Shift + T is Intensity

### Intensity

- the strength of a light

### Moving the light

- You can use the X, Y and Z axis to constrain moving the light on the X, Y and Z axis respectively  
- if you want to move the light freely, position your mouse behind the light - if you don't see the x, y and z axis constraint, it can move freely

**A helpful view to look at where lights are-** To see how the light is positioned in relation to the other objects in a scene, - at the bottom of the **Composition** window, click on the **Active Camera** drop down and select **"Custom View 1, 2 or 3"**

### Turning the light on or off

- TBA

## Working with Spot Lights

### General note

Cone lights are like a point lights, but with the addition of Cone Angle and Cone Feather

### Isolating just the useful parameters of a light (Getting rid of rotation parameters)

For a light, Transform has the following parameters

Position, Point of Interest, Orientation, X Rotation, Y Rotation, Z Rotation

To isolate just **Position** and **Point of Interest**,

Click on the light and press **Shift R**

### Notes on Position and Point of Interest

- 1) When you move a light freely (without constraining the x, y or z axis), the **Point of Interest** stays in one spot
- 2) When you constrain the light movement, for example, move the light on just the x axis by using the x "arm", the **Point of Interest** moves with it.
- 3) If you want to **Point of Interest** to stay where it is, press **CTRL**

## **Working with objects in combination with lights**

### **General note**

Objects can be affected by lights or not. It's your choice.