

Automatic Installation

For a hassle-free installation, use the *aescripts + aeplugins manager app*:

<https://aescripts.com/learn/aescripts-aeplugins-manager-app/>

Manual Installation

MacOS

- The plugin is a folder `SplitBlur.plugin` located in `Install/macOS`
- Open a new Finder window and navigate to:
`/Library/Application Support/Adobe/Common/Plug-ins/7.0/MediaCore/`
- Drag & drop `SplitBlur.plugin` into this folder, enter your password to confirm writing to a protected folder.
- Restart After Effects and/or Premiere.

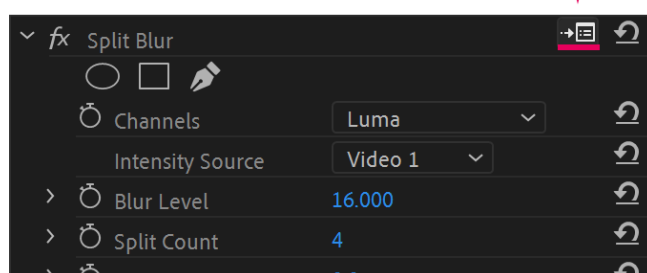
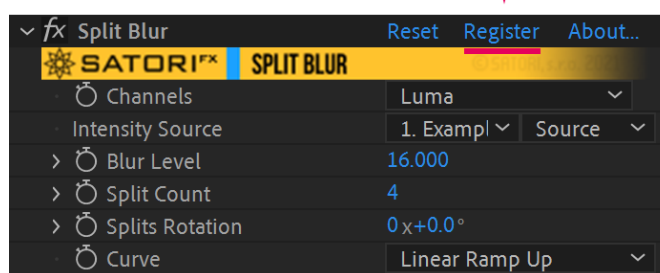
Windows

- The plugin is located in `Install\Windows\SplitBlur.aex`
- Open Windows Explorer and navigate to:
`C:\Program Files\Adobe\Common\Plug-ins\7.0\MediaCore\`
- Drag & drop `SplitBlur.aex` into this folder, confirm you want to make changes.
- Restart After Effects and/or Premiere.

The plugin should be visible in the Effects panel (Visual Effects in Premiere) under the category **Satori** after a successful installation.

Registration

To remove the watermark, register the plugin using the Register button (After Effects) or the "Setup" icon (Premiere). Enter the code you received when you purchased the plugin on aescripts.com.

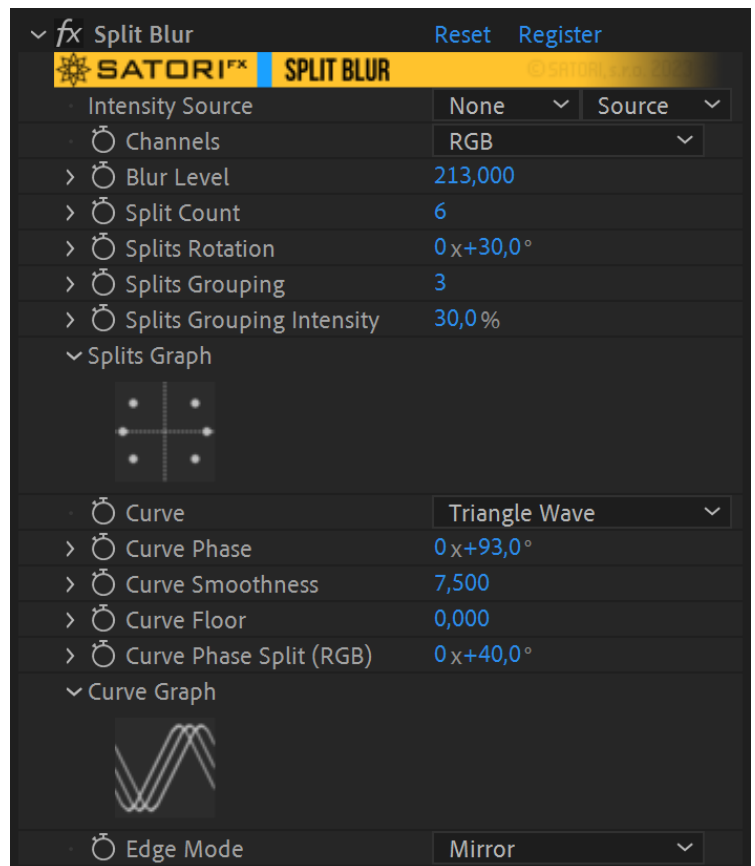


How it works

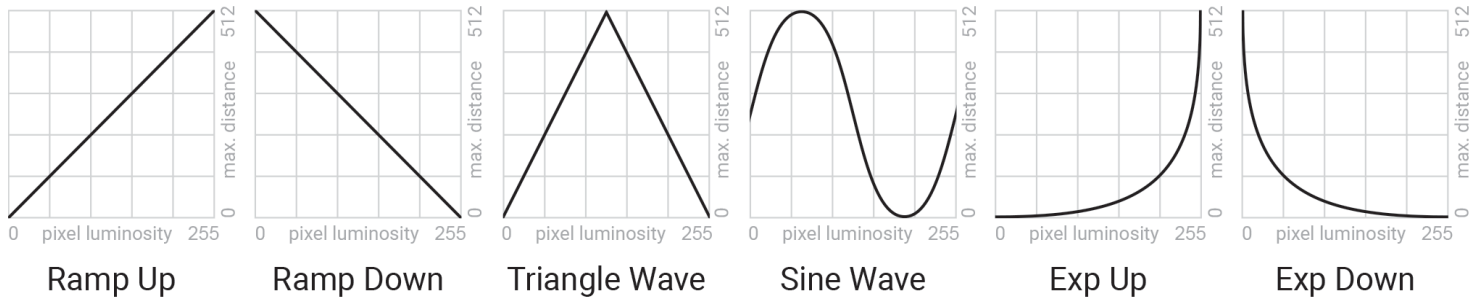
The effect splits the image into multiple blended copies of itself. The distance of the splits is dynamically calculated according to the luminosity of each pixel and can be modulated in many ways. Split Blur looks like a regular gaussian blur on small blur levels, but gradually transforms into a unique kaleidoscopic image split with greater distances.

Parameters guide

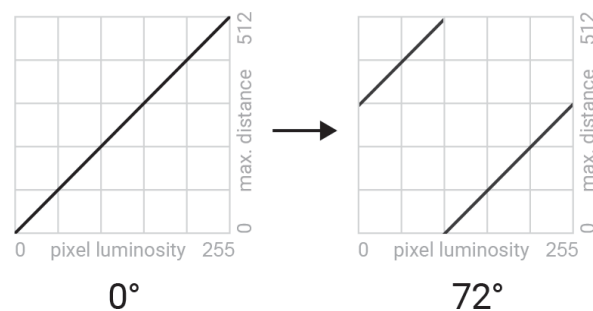
- **Channels** - allows you to specify which color channels should the effect be applied to.
 - Luma - the effect is applied to all channels equally using the overall luminance of a pixel.
 - RGB - the effect is applied on each of the RGB components separately.
 - Red, Green, Blue, Alpha - affects just the selected channel.
- **Intensity Source** - the splitting effect is calculated using the image itself by default, but you can provide a completely different layer/track, as an input, for unconventional results. If the secondary layer has different dimensions, it's stretched to match the primary layer.
- **Blur Level** - the strength of the blur effect - i.e. the maximum distance of split pixels from the origin pixel.
- **Split Count** - how many copies the image should be split into. The splits are spaced out evenly on a circle around the original image.
- **Splits Rotation** - changes the angle of the splits.
- **Splits Grouping** - adds the ability to converge split directions into fewer groups and disrupt the even distribution around the circle. The value defines the maximum number of points belonging to one group.
- **Splits Grouping Intensity** - determines how much the grouping feature is applied and gradually changes evenly spaced splits into smaller numbers of groups. With a value of 100%, the points in the groups converge to one point, which is in their angular center. The number of groups derives from the number of splits in use and the size of the groups defined by the Splits Grouping parameter.
- **Splits Graph** - is visual representation of split configuration to help you understand how Split Count, Splits Rotation, and grouping parameters work. (not available in CC2014 or earlier)



- **Curve** - specifies how the pixel luminosity is mapped to blur distance. See the image below for a visual reference.



- **Curve Phase** - offsets the curve by a set amount of degrees.



- **Curve Smoothness** - helpful for smoothly connecting the beginning and the end of discontinuous curves (linear ramps and exponentials) or smoothing out a triangular curve.
- **Curve Floor** - defines the minimum split distance.
- **Curve Phase Split (RGB)** - can be used when filtering RGB channels for an extra colorizing effect by utilizing an additional shift of curve phase for R and B channels.
- **Curve Graph** - visualizes the curve mapping for your convenience.
(not available in CC2014 or earlier)
- **Edge Mode** - when the image is offset by the effect a number of pixels on the edges will always be missing, this specifies how they're filled in.
 - **Wrap** - wraps around the image.
 - **Mirror** - mirrors the edge pixels.
 - **Repeat Last** - repeats the last edge pixel.
 - **Transparent** - leaves the missing pixels empty.



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