

Virtual fashion design


European Supply Chain Linking Conference
23.10.2007

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Prof. Nadia Magnenat-Thalmann**

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MIRALab - Geneva University

- founded by Prof. Nadia Magnenat-Thalmann
- 15+ years of 3D cloth simulation R&D
- 30+ researchers and developers
- 50+ commercial shows, installations, productions

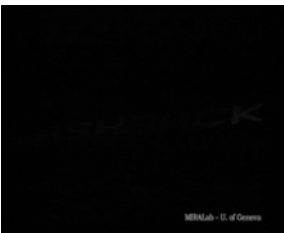
1989 

- novel type of 3D fashion
- state-of-the-art clothing simulation
- 3D visualization, animation, and validation
- bringing existing digital workflow to the next level

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A bit of MIRALab history...

- Flashback (1990)



Flashback - MIRALab / University of Geneva - 1990

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Fashion Museum, Geneva
"Mode, Passion & Collection"

Yves Saint Laurent	Pacoco Rabanne	Alaia	Christian Lacroix	Larvin	Nina Ricci
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Yves Saint Laurent







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Pacoco Rabanne 

Alaia 

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Research projects

1989 → 2007

- Industrial driven projects:

Clothing/apparel/textile industry

EU projects:

- E-Tailor
- Tex-map
- Fashion online
- E-merit
- Leapfrog IP (current research project)

Applications:
Virtual garment prototyping
&
Virtual Try-On

Objective:
Comfort and fit

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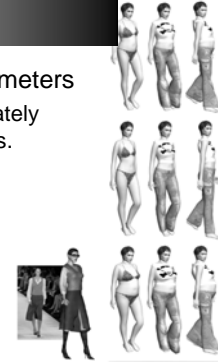
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Virtual Fashion Design

Garment Prototyping

- Accurate Simulation of Parameters

- Draping and animating accurately garments on virtual characters.
- Taking into account:
 - Precise patterns
 - High-accuracy garment surface representation
 - Accurate simulation of mechanical properties
 - Precise body measurements



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Garment Simulation

- Highly challenging topic:

- Large garments
- Intricate shapes
- Highly deformable materials
- Nonlinear anisotropic mechanics
- Collisions on complex shapes
- Millimeter simulation accuracy



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Garment Simulation

- Mechanical Properties of Cloth
 - How to describe the mechanical behavior of cloth.
- Mechanical Cloth Modeling
 - How to simulate these properties on virtual cloth.
- Numerical Integration
 - How to solve the differential equations resulting from the mechanical model.
- Collision Detection and Response
 - How to detect efficiently contacts between cloth and other objects and take them in account in the simulation.
- Garment Design and Prototyping
 - Interactive tools using state-of-the-art techniques for creating high-quality virtual garments.

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Virtual Fashion Design

Ongoing Research

- Accurate Mechanical Models
 - New accurate formulations
- Efficient Numerical Integration
 - Adding performance and robustness

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Virtual Fashion Design

Ongoing Research

- Collision Methods
 - Efficient collision resolution and repair.
- Haptic Simulation
 - Real-time interaction with cloth.
- Garment Design and Prototyping
 - Interactive prototyping tools
 - Real-Time visualization

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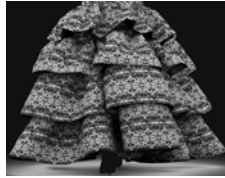
Mechanical Properties

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- Simulation of Cloth or other Thin Shells

- Decomposition of elastic forces into:

- Tensile Elasticity
 - In-plane forces.
- Bending Elasticity
 - Out-of-plane forces.



- Simulated independently

Tensile Properties

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- Viscoelasticity laws of cloth surfaces:

- Relating deformation strain σ to stress ϵ and stress velocity ϵ' along weft and warp directions.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{uu} \\ \sigma_{vv} \\ \sigma_{uv} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_{uu} & \nu_{uv} E_{vv} & 0 \\ \nu_{uv} E_{uu} & E_{vv} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & G(1 - \nu_{uv}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{uu} \\ \epsilon_{vv} \\ \epsilon_{uv} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \eta_{uu} \\ \eta_{vv} \\ \eta_{uv} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon'_{uu} \\ \epsilon'_{vv} \\ \epsilon'_{uv} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Orthotropic material and null Poisson Coefficient: Independent strain-stress laws weft, warp, shear.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{uu} \\ \sigma_{vv} \\ \sigma_{uv} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_{uu} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_{vv} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & K \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{uu} \\ \epsilon_{vv} \\ \epsilon_{uv} \end{bmatrix}$$

Tensile Properties

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- Linear Elasticity (Orthorhombic material)

- Relating deformation strain σ to stress ϵ along weft and warp directions u and v .

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{uu} \\ \sigma_{vv} \\ \sigma_{uv} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_u & \nu_{uv} E_u & 0 \\ \nu_{uv} E_u & E_v & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & G(1 - \nu_{uv}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{uu} \\ \epsilon_{vv} \\ \epsilon_{uv} \end{bmatrix} \quad \nu_{uv} E_u = \nu_{vu} E_v$$

- Isotropic material:

- Orientation-independent behaviour:

$$\begin{aligned} E &= E_u = E_v \\ \nu &= \nu_{uv} = \nu_{vu} \\ G &= \frac{E}{2(1-\nu)} \end{aligned}$$

Bending Properties

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- Bending Elasticity (Orthorhombic material)

- Relating curvature strain τ to stress γ along weft and warp directions u and v .

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tau_{uu} \\ \tau_{vv} \\ \tau_{uv} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B_v & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & K \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_{uu} \\ \gamma_{vv} \\ \gamma_{uv} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Usually:

$$K = 0$$

Bending Properties

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- Typical Parameters of Cloth Materials

- Elasticity: E between 10 and 10 000 N/m.
 - Nonlinear
- Shear: G usually lower than $E/2$.
- Poisson: ν between 0.1 and 0.2.
 - Often ignored in usual standards.
- Bending: B between 1 and 100 μ N.m.
- Viscosity parameters: Unmeasured.
- Density: ρ between 10 and 500 g/m^2

Cloth Simulation

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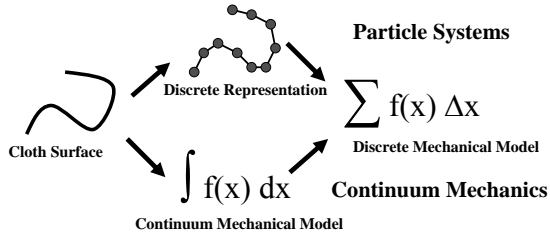
- Simulation Schemes

- Particle Systems (spring-mass systems)
 - Interactions defined between punctual masses which discretize the surface geometry.
 - Fast, but inaccurate computation.
- Continuum Mechanics
 - Numerical discretization of the mechanical laws over the continuous surface.
 - Accurate, but slow computation.

Cloth Simulation

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Simulation Schemes



Cloth Simulation

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- Particle Systems offer a good compromise between accuracy, computational speed and versatility for the simulation of complex garments.



Fabric Input Parameter

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Measuring Properties

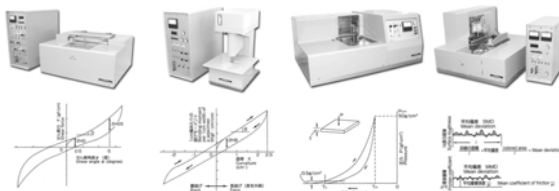
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- Mechanical Properties of Cloth:
 - Strain-Stress curves measured experimentally.
- Standards for Properties of Fabrics
 - Kawabata Evaluation System (KES)
 - Numerical values extracted from strain-stress curves and other measurements.
 - Measures stiffness and hysteresis of curves.
 - Most popular standard in the industry.
 - Other simpler alternatives
 - SiroFAST: Simple measurements of stiffness.

Measuring Properties

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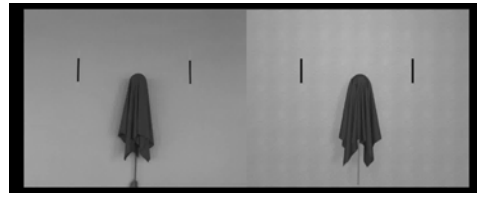
- Kawabata Evaluation System (KES)
 - Tensile, Shear, Bending, Compression, Surface properties.



Simulating Accurate Properties

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	Elasticity: N/m			Bending: μ N.m		Weight g/m ²	Friction
	Weft	Warp	Shear	Weft	Warp		
Weft knitted plain single-jersey	17 $40 \cdot 10^3 / 50$ $800 \cdot 10^2 / 450$	70 $100 \cdot 10^3 / 200$ $400 \cdot 10^2 / 3.5 \cdot 10^3$	22	0.9	1	172	0.22



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Virtual bodies

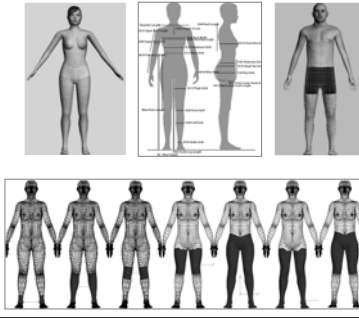
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Our Deformable Body Model

Approach:

- Start from a template model
- Defining contours according to chart table measurement
- Define distinct indice groups corresponding to each contour
- Define separate non-linear deformation curves on each indice group

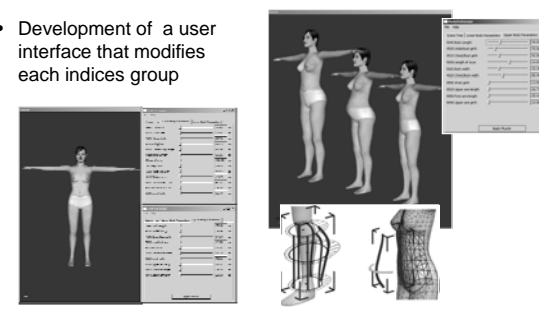


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Our Deformable Body Model

- Development of a user interface that modifies each indices group



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2D Patterns

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Garment prototyping and animation

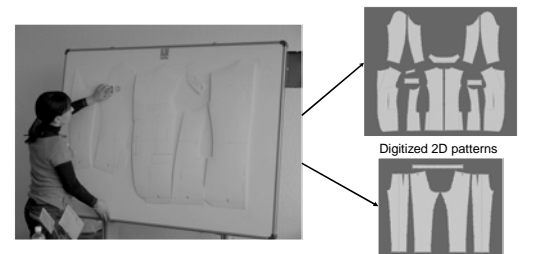


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2D Patterns

To be able to process traditional 2D patterns in CAD-applications, digitalisation methods have to be applied



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2D Pattern

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Jacket pattern pieces with interlining and facing



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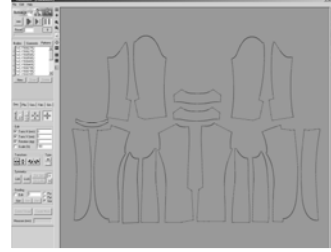
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2D Pattern

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Extraction of the jackets outer shell pattern pieces and importation into the simulation software:



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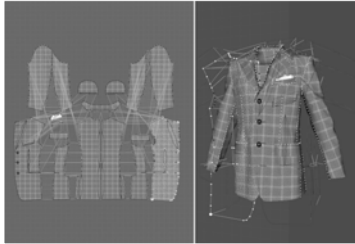
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Garment Prototyping

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Interactive 2D-3D corrections:

- Simultaneous synchronized views of pattern shape and garment drape
- Corrections can be interactively done in 2D or 3D



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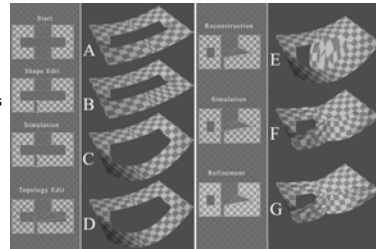
Garment Prototyping

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- Interactive 2D-3D design tool:

- Tools for pattern editing:

- Topology
- Shape
- Measurements
- Seams
- Materials
- Texture



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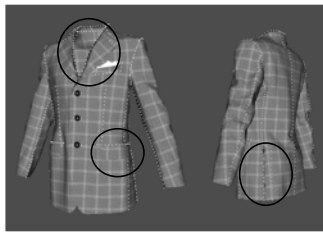
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Garment Prototyping

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Simulation of typical garment features:

- Folds
- Collars
- Pockets



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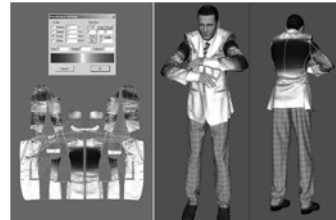
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Virtual Garment Fitting

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Interactive prototyping:

- Visualization of mechanical properties on interactively edited patterns (Comfortability)



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Comfort feedback

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Example Zegna

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Example La Redoute

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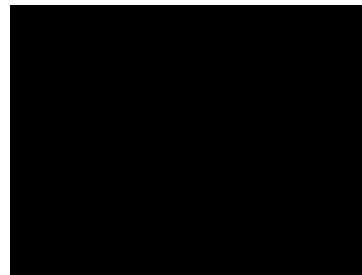
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Example La Redoute

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Real time simulation

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Real Time Garment Animation

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• Methods for Real-Time Garments

– Layered Models

- Use assumptions on the cloth motion on local areas of the garment for simulation them with specific algorithms.
 - Cloth sticking to the skin.
 - Cloth moving close to the skin.
 - Cloth moving freely without collisions.



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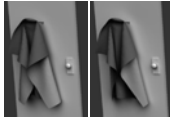
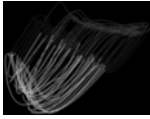
Real Time Garment Animation

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• Methods for Real-Time Garments

– Learn-By-Example Methods

- Based on interpolation schemes using precomputed example simulations.
 - Geometric interpolation methods.
 - Learning process with neural networks.



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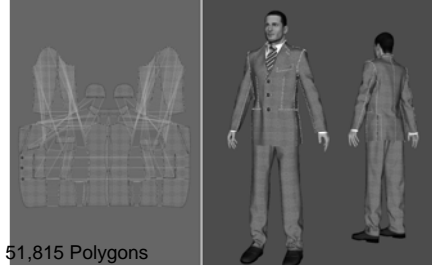
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Real Time Garment Animation

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Preparation of the static 3D cloth with typical garment features:

- Seaming
- Folds
- Collars
- Pockets



51,815 Polygons

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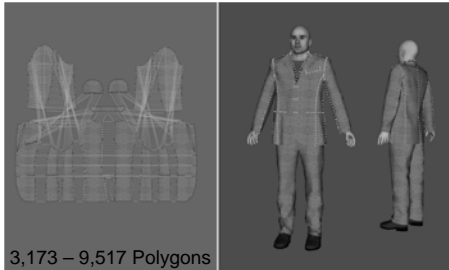
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Real Time Garment Animation

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Data optimization for real time animation:



3,173 – 9,517 Polygons

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Robot supported sewing

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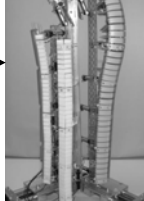
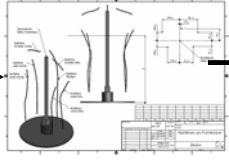
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LEAP FROG T 3.4 - Adjustable mould

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STRATEGY / CONCEPT:

Input from Miralab → Extracted seam paths → Adjusted mould



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Thank you

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