

Fine-grained differentiable physics: A Yarn-level Model for Fabrics

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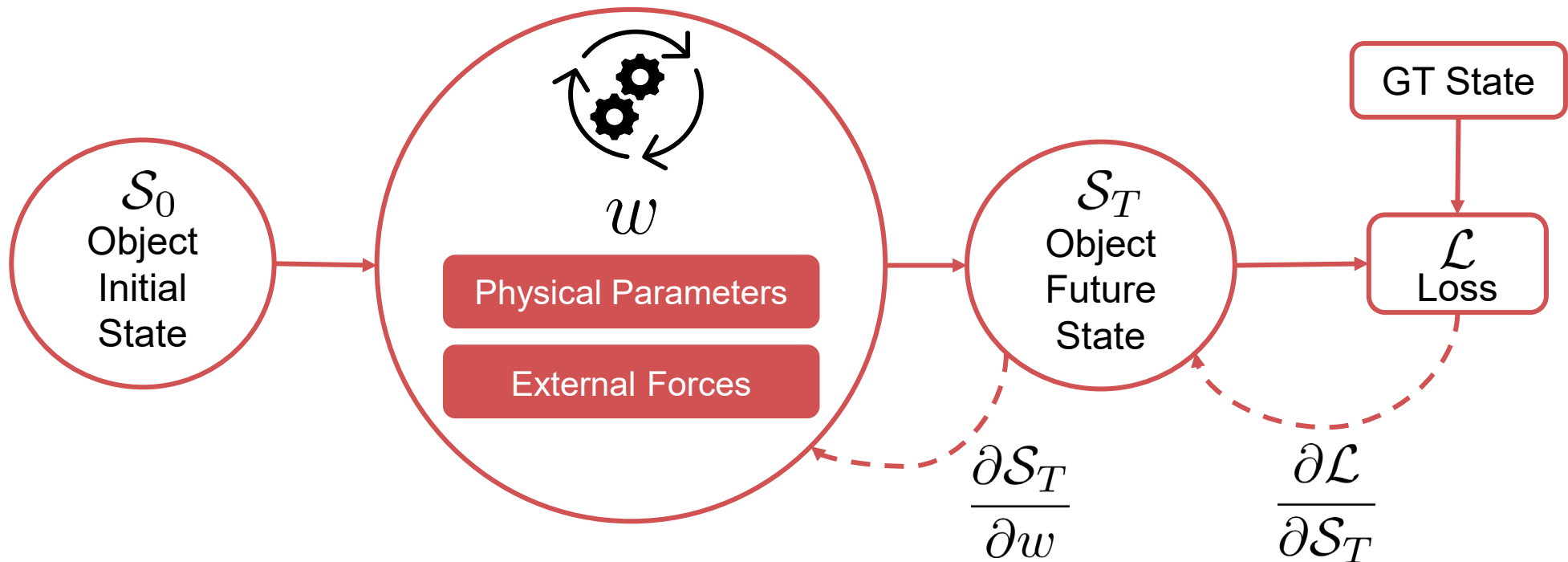


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Background

- Differentiable physics model combines physical-based simulator with machine learning.

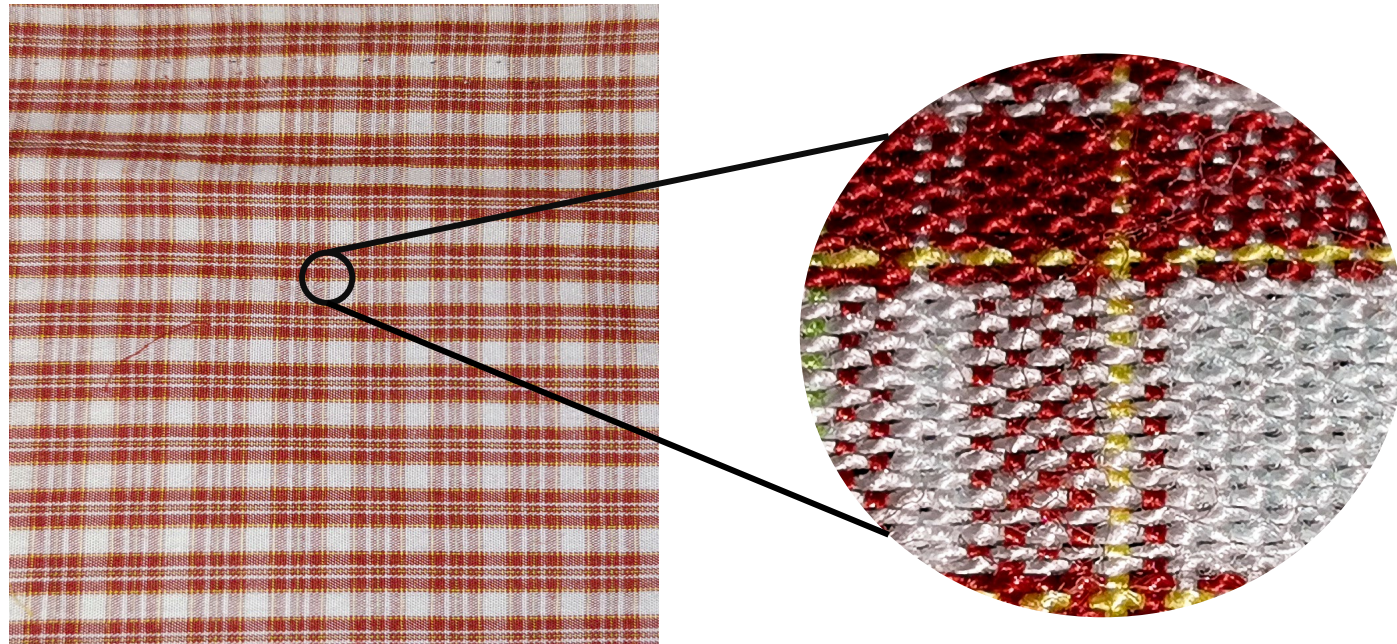


Introduction

- Current problems
 - Too general for cloth.
- The First Fine-grained for Woven cloth
 - Yarn-level modeling, different woven pattern, blend woven
 - More explainable physical parameters, high data efficiency, and accurate prediction

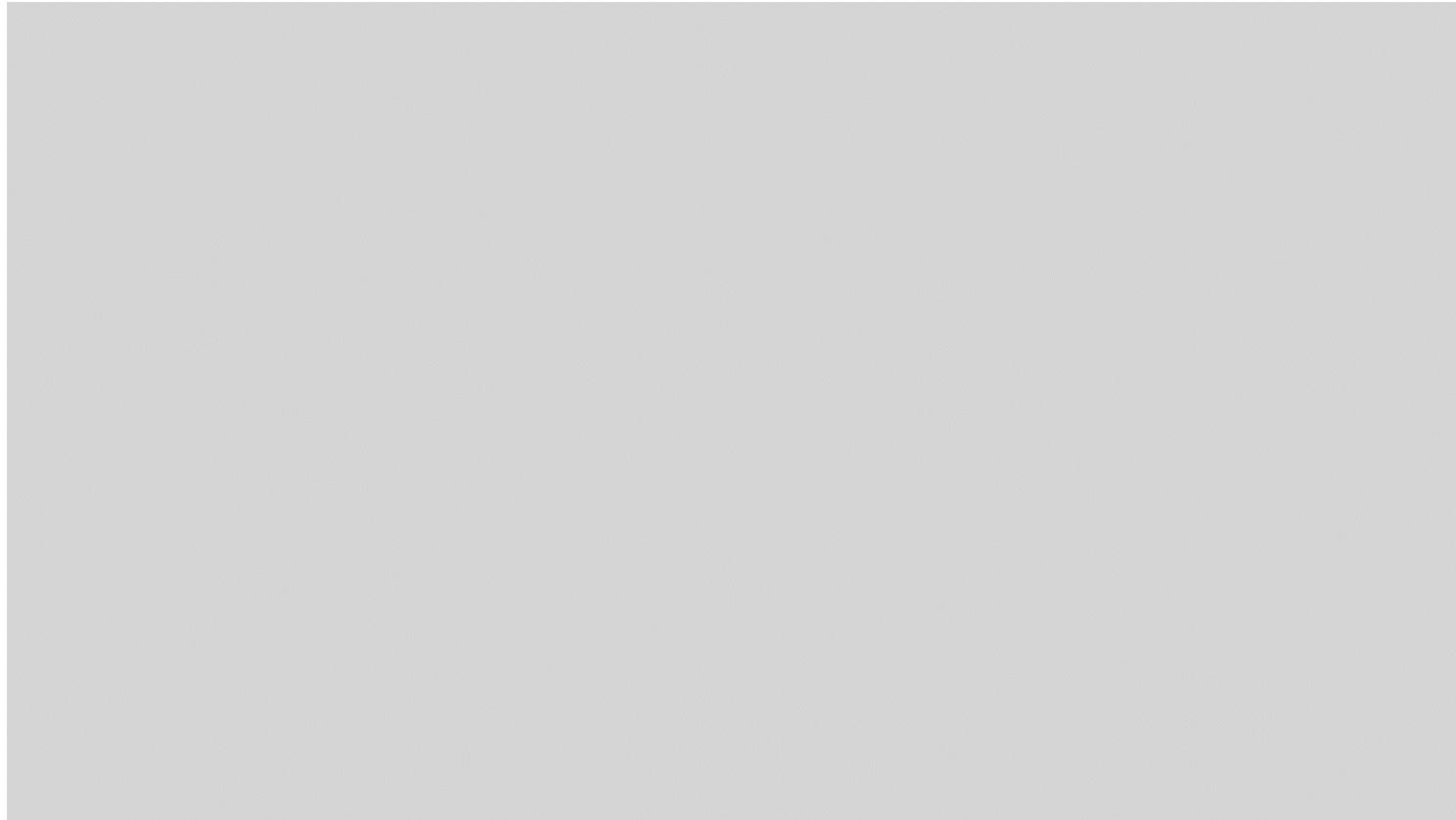
Real Cloths have Complex Microstructure

- Microstructure affects dynamics (Vassiliadia et al., 2011).
- Previous work used simplified elastic sheet model.



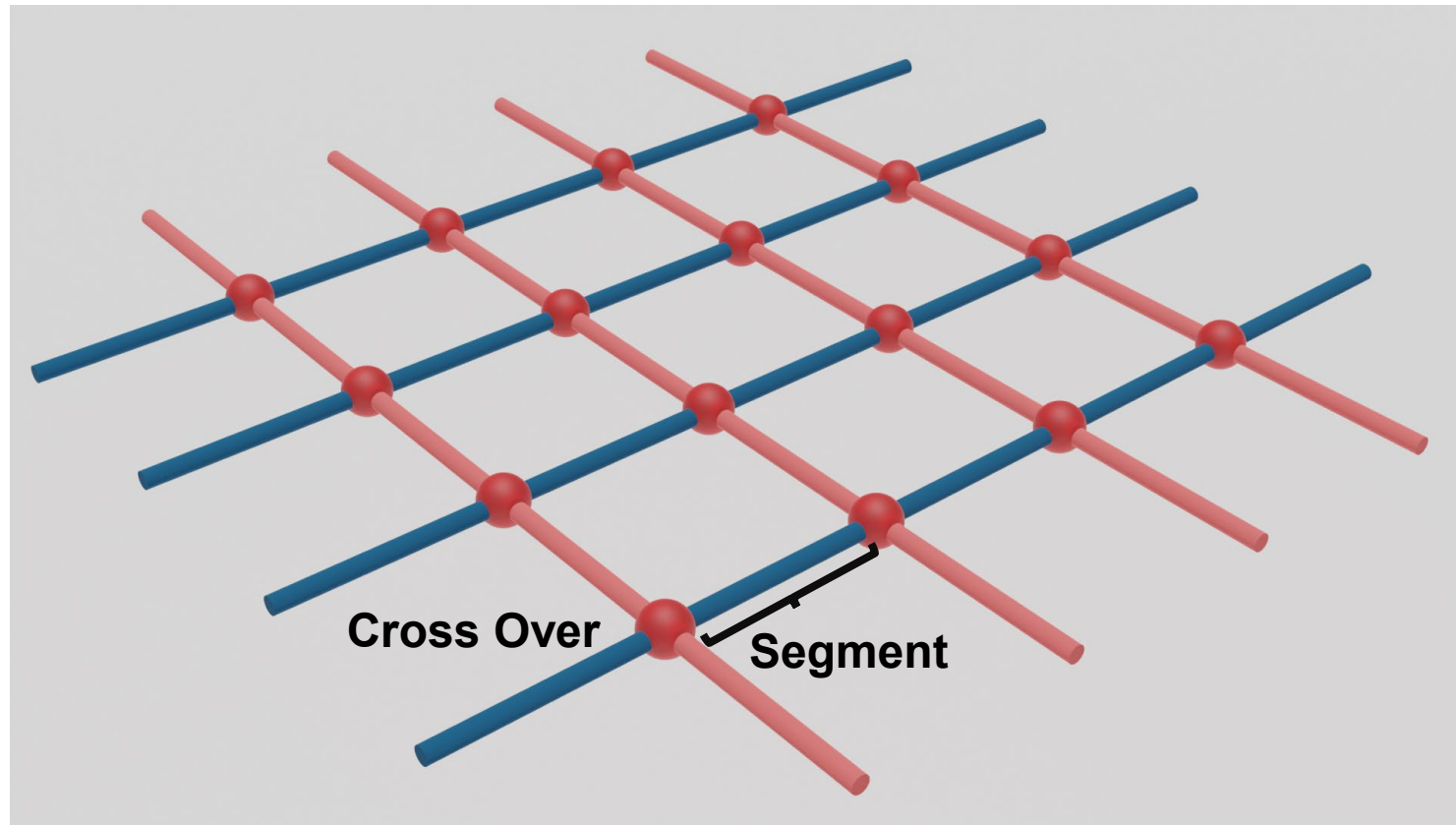
Cloth Modeling

- The same as real cloth, the simulator models a piece of cloth as perpendicular yarns.



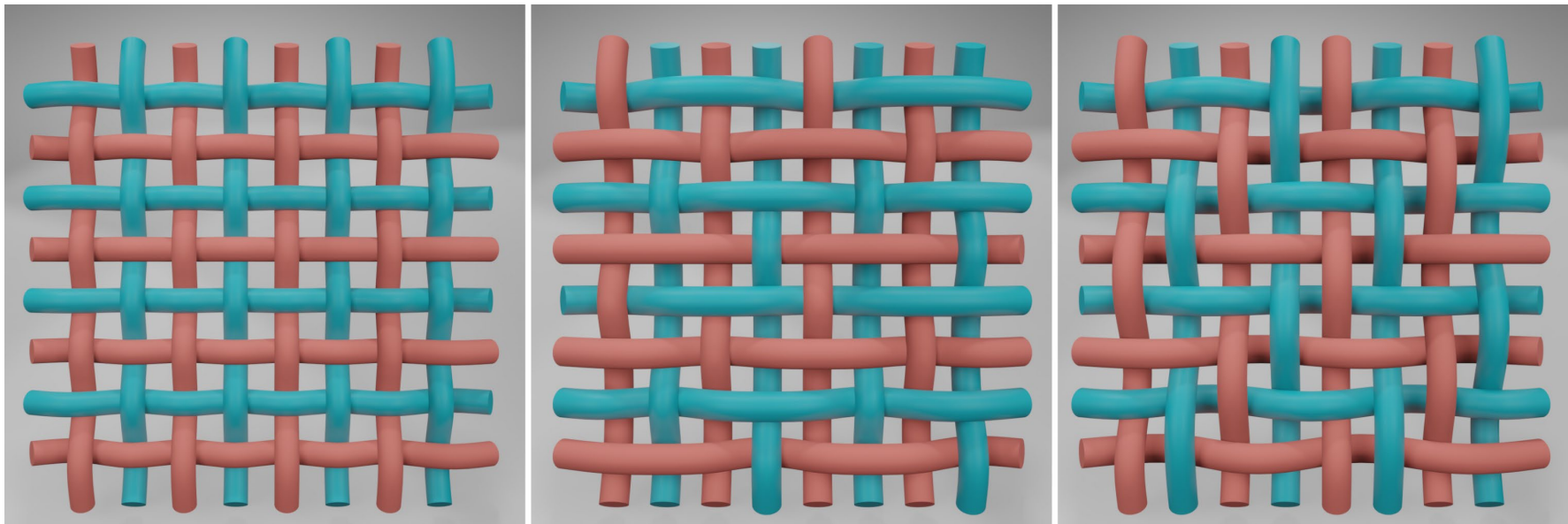
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Plain

Satin

Twill

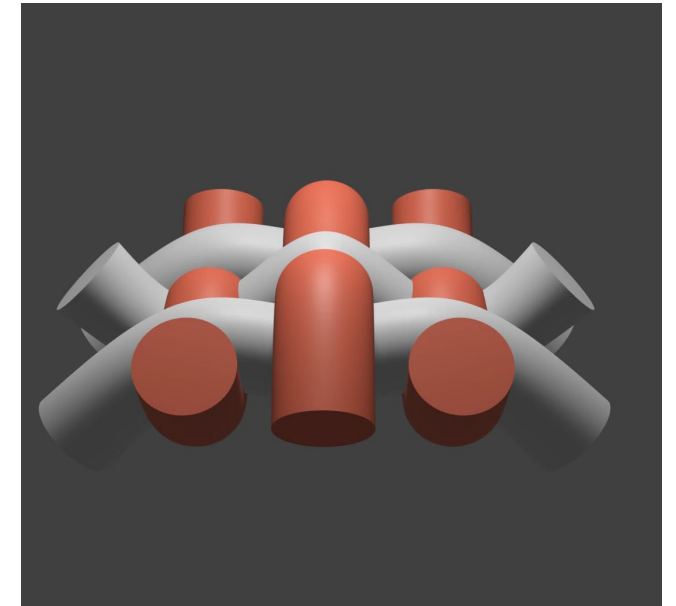
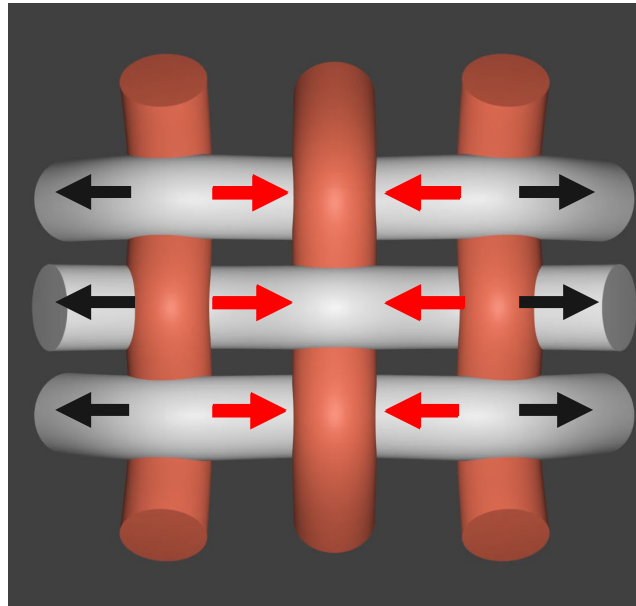
Forces

Internal force: Stretching and Bending

- Resistant to deformation along segments' axis.
- Bending appears when the angle between two adjacent segments is not equal to zero.

$$V = \frac{1}{2} Y \pi R^2 \Delta u (\|\mathbf{w}\| - 1)^2$$

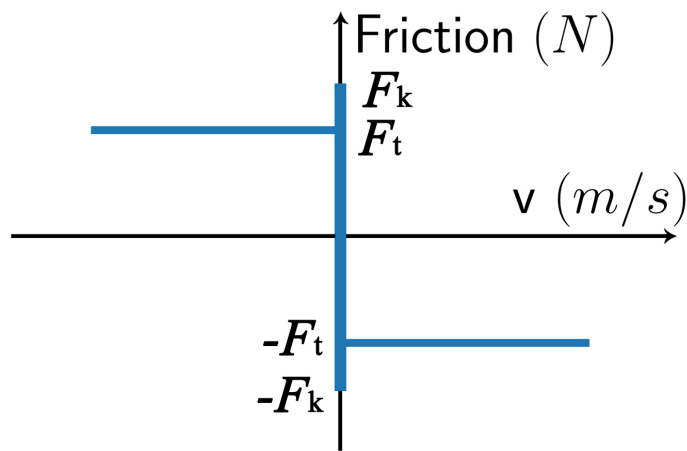
$$V = B \pi R^2 \frac{\theta^2}{u_1 - u_2}$$



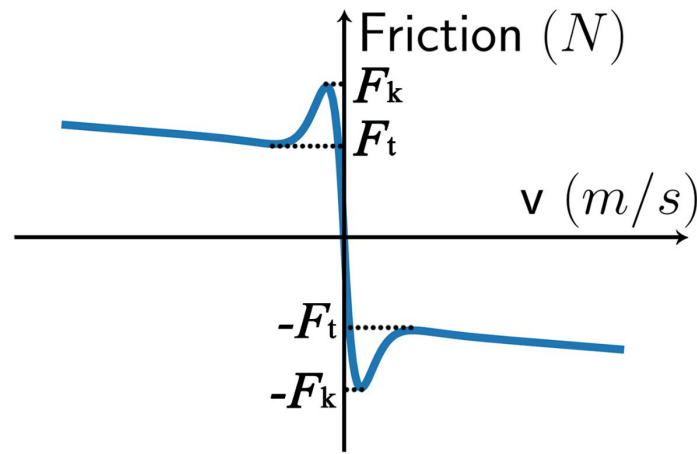
Internal force: Slide friction

- Prohibit the relative sliding at cross overs.

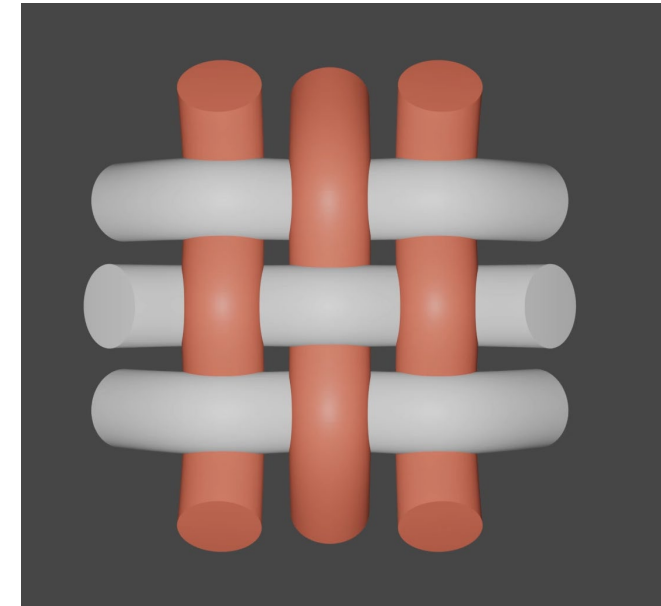
$$F_{Slide} = - \left(\frac{k_f \delta u - K(\delta u) \mu F_n}{2} K(\mu F_n - F_u) + \frac{k_f \delta u + K(\delta u) \mu F_n}{2} \right) - d_f \dot{u}_0$$



Indifferentiable Coulomb model



Our differentiable friction model

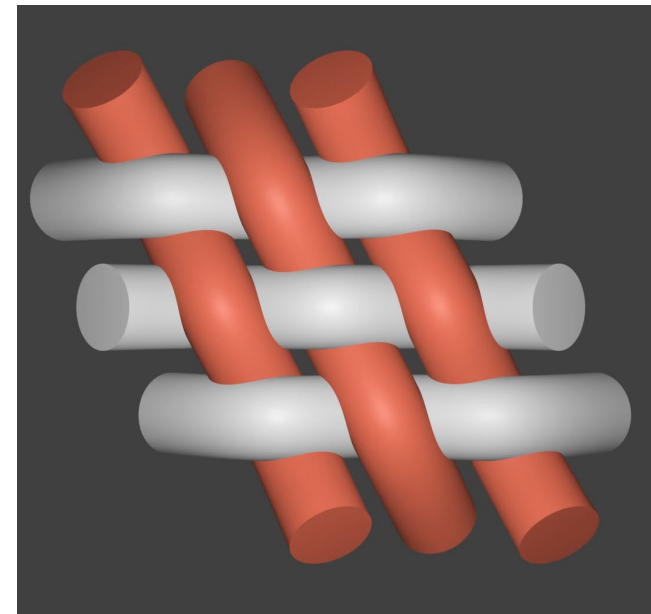
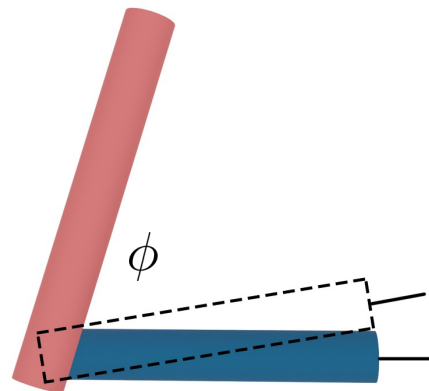
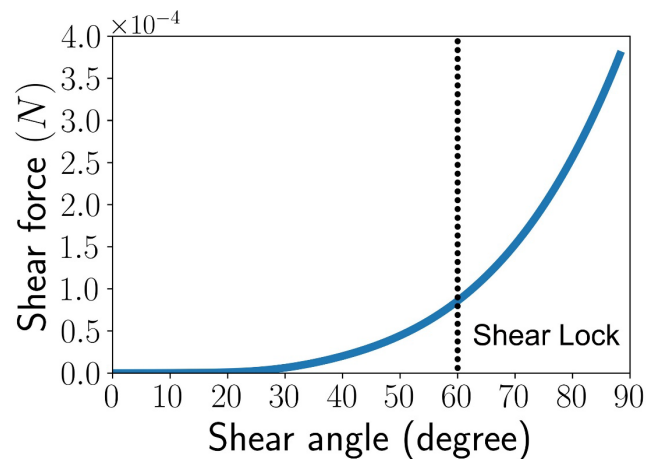


Internal force: Shearing

- Resisting relative rotation between two perpendicular segments.

$$k_s = \frac{1}{2}(F_n + 1) S \pi R^2 \left((1 + \gamma^c) + (1 - \gamma^c) \tanh \left(\frac{\bar{\phi}^5 (\phi - \phi_l)}{(\phi(\phi - \phi_l)(\phi - \bar{\phi}))^2 + \bar{\phi}^4 \sigma^2} \right) \right)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} k_s L (\phi - \bar{\phi})$$



Forces: External Forces

- Gravity $V = \rho \Delta g^\top \frac{\mathbf{x}_0 + \mathbf{x}_1}{2}$
- Wind Force
- Control \mathbf{F}_{ctrl}
- Collision



Trained Parameters

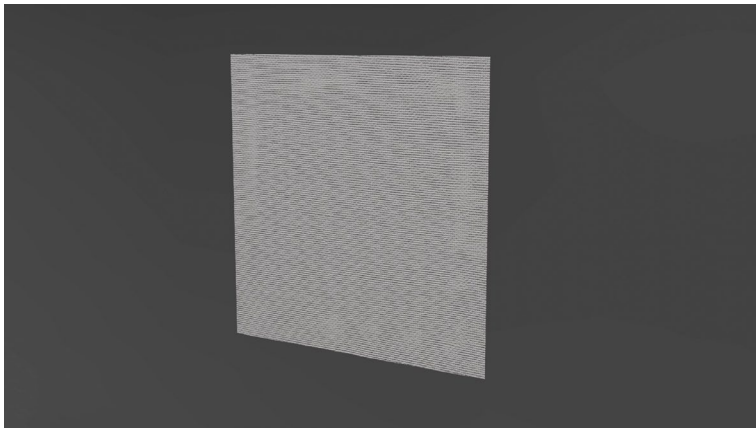
- Physical Parameters
 - Stretching Stiffness: Y
 - Bending Stiffness: B
 - Friction Coefficient: μ
 - Shearing Stiffness: S
 - Density: ρ
- Control Force F_{ctrl}

More **EXPLAINABLE** than existing cloth simulator (Liang et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2010).

Experiments

Experiments: Parameter Estimation

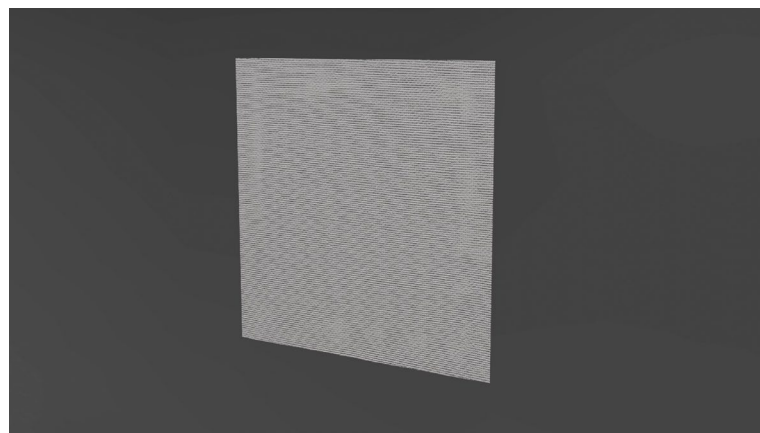
- Train Data: 25 frames simulated cloth of various sizes blown by wind (shown in error percentage. The smaller, the better).



Size	Shear	Friction	Yarn	Density	Stretch	Bend
5 x 5	5.10%	12.60%	1	1.40%	4.10%	0.93%
			2	2.00%	1.72%	1.09%
10 x 10	6.80%	9.00%	1	0.45%	3.06%	5.36%
			2	2.08%	2.26%	6.73%
17 x 17	5.30%	19.60%	1	1.55%	1.08%	5.50%
			2	2.40%	0.77%	6.00%
25 x 25	8.70%	24.00%	1	3.45%	2.04%	6.29%
			2	2.28%	2.31%	9.18%

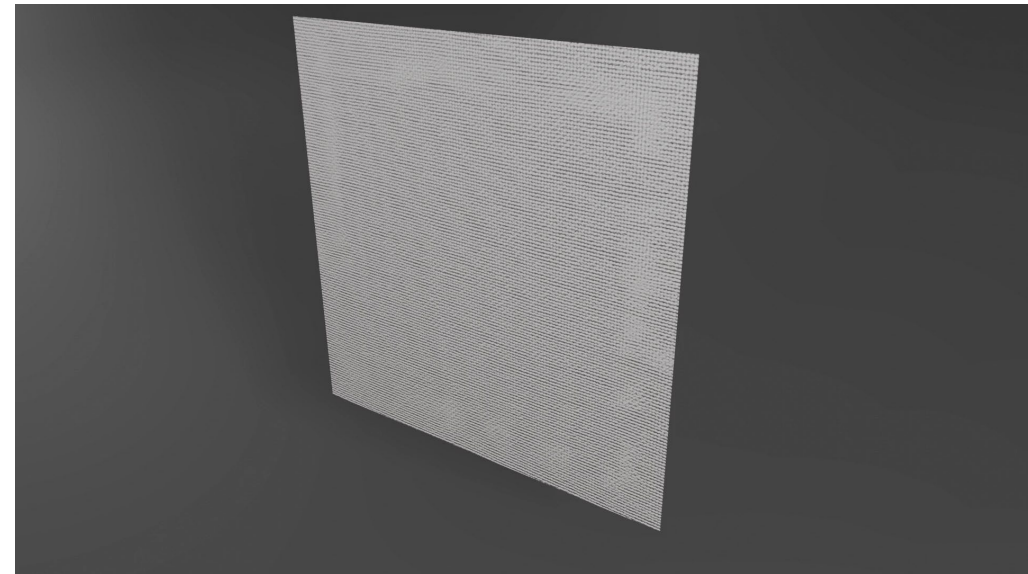
Experiments: Parameter Estimation

Scaled simulation with the parameters learned on small cloths



25 x 25

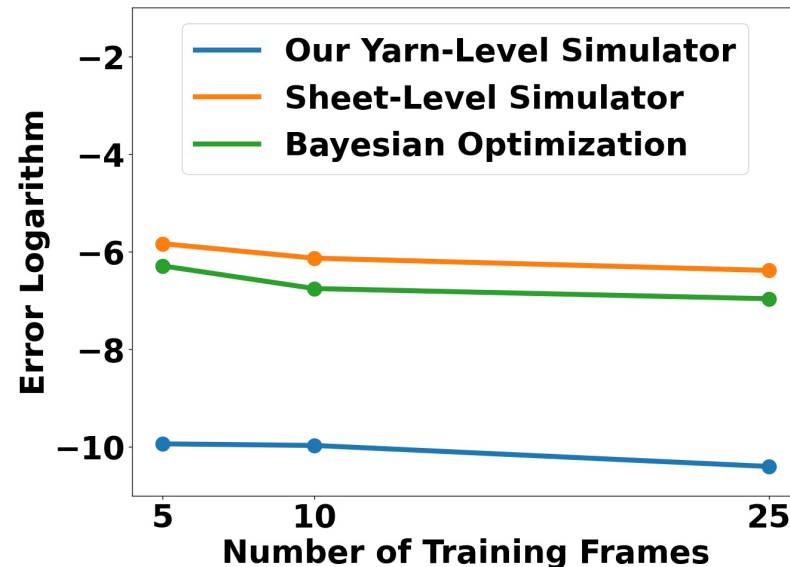
ρ
 Y
 B
 μ
 S



70 x 70

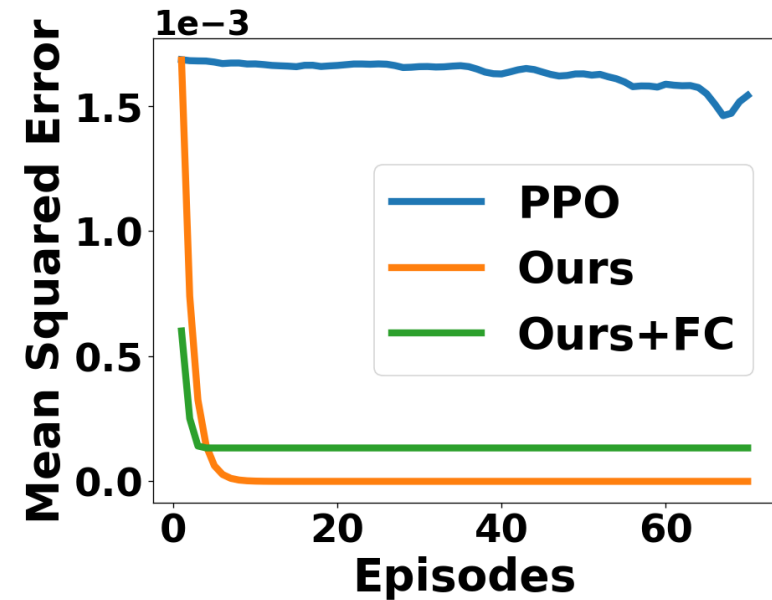
Experiments: Comparison

- Compare our model with sheet-level and Bayesian Optimization in physical parameter estimation.
- The initial 5, 10, and 25 frames from 50 frames are used for training. All 50 frames are used for evaluation.



Experiments: Control Learning

- Learning the needed forces to throw the cloth to the bin.



Thank you

More details can be found at:

<http://drhewang.com/pages/diffcloth.html>



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