



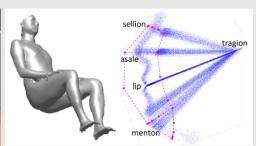
3D Scan to Product Design: Methods, Techniques, and Cases











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Contents

- Introduction
- 3D Scan to Product Design
 - ✓ Establishment of 3D Scan DB
 - ✓ Anthropometric Analysis
 - ✓ Sizing System
 - ✓ Representative Models
 - ✓ Product Design Methods
- Discussion

Considerations on '3D Scan to Product Design'

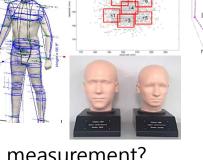
3D scanning

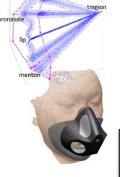


- target user?
 - no. of sample size
 - cost
- which body part?
- posture?
- how to scan?
- editing time

"Analysis & Design"

sizing system









- dimensions & landmarks
- length/curvature/shape/volume
- mean, SD, range, percentile
- sizing system?
 - type of sizing system
 - no. of sizes
 - accommodation percentage
- representative model?
 - representativeness
 - no. of models
- how to design?
 - virtual prototype
 - parametric design
 - fit simulation

Product



- which product?
- target user?
 - age, gender, ethnicity
- no. of sizes?
- fit?
 - tight fit
 - loose fit
 - comfortable fit
- specifications?
- type of production?
 - mass product
 - customized product
 - mass customization

S1. Establishment of 3D Scan Images

Heads and faces

Korean Air Force pilot

(N = 336)



oxygen mask



N95 mask

CAESAR North American (N = 2,299)



head-related products

Dutch children (N = 307)



medical mask

<u>Ear</u>

Korean and Caucasian (N = 296)



earphones

Body (torso)

Size Korea elderly woman (N = 271)



hip protector

Korean Air Force Pilots

N = 336

- Rexcan 560 (2006; Solutionix, South Korea), white light projection scanner
 - **✓** High resolution
 - ✓ Required a dark room
 - ✓ Time consumed for processing
- Edited, measured, then compared to US Air Force facial measurements
- For pilot oxygen mask design



3D scanned images (>15 min/person)



image alignment

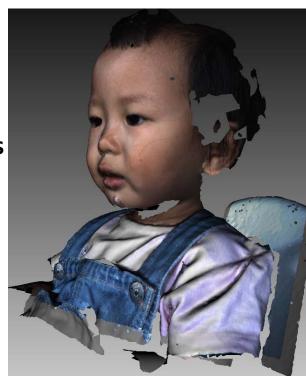
Dutch Children

N = 307

- Applied 3dMD face scanner
 - ✓ Very fast (<1s)
 - ✓ Colored
- Merged and edited by Artec Studio
- Identified landmarks by 3dMD software
- Measured and analyzed by MATLAB
- Compared to existing children facial measurements by statistic tools
- For medical mask design for Dutch children









Ear Scanning

N = 296

Artec Eva scanner



Ear Casting & Scanning

N = 296

Casting concha & ear canal (<5 min)





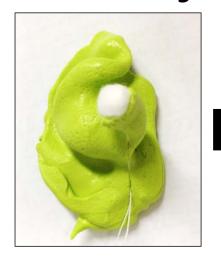


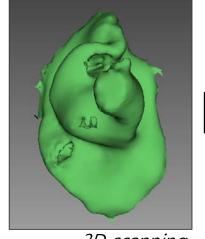




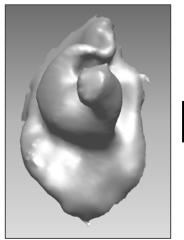


3D scanning of cast (20 ~ 40 min)

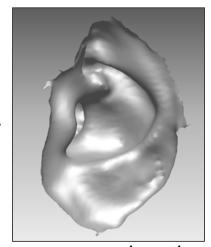








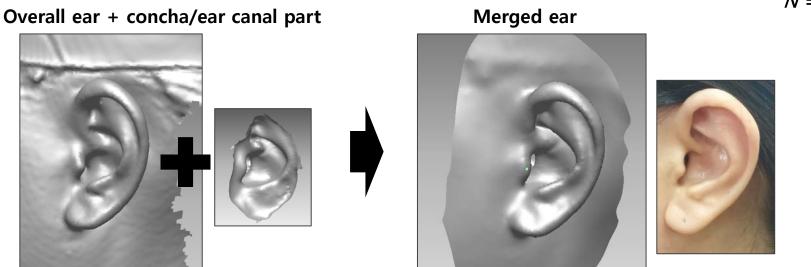
editing



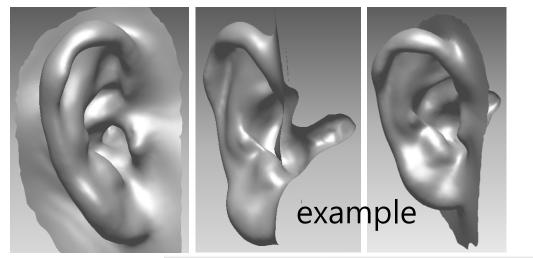
inverting

Detailed 3D Ear

N = 296



200 Koreans & 96 Caucasians (aged 20~50s, 1:1 gender ratio)

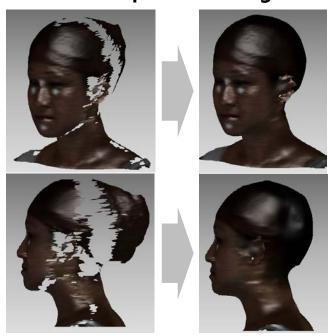




Manual Editing of Existing 3D Scan DB

- Hole-filling
- Smoothing/Defeaturing
- Rotation/Alignment

CAESAR heads (N = 2,299) for head product designs



(processing time: 260h)

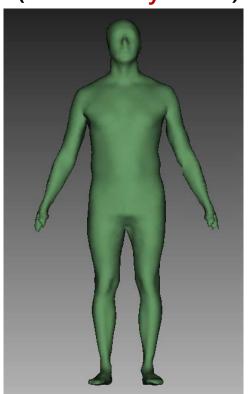
- Elimination of unnatural features
 - hair style,
 - beard,
 - clothes, etc.

Size Korea elderly woman (N = 271) for hip protector design



Automatic Editing by Template Fitting (on-going)

Reorplate 30mpladel (automatically edited)



- Features of template model
 - Automatic landmark identification
 - Automatic measurement & feature extraction
 - Calculation of area/volume of body parts
 - Posture change

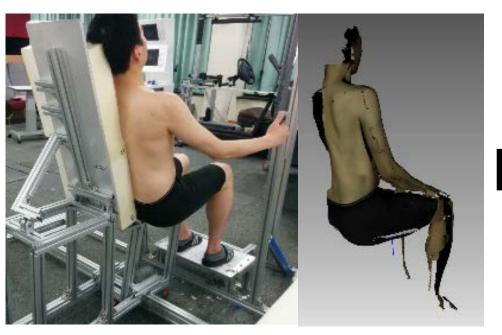
Target 3D image (required to be edited)



- Applications
 - Design considered skin deformation
 - Pressure estimation
 - Parametric design

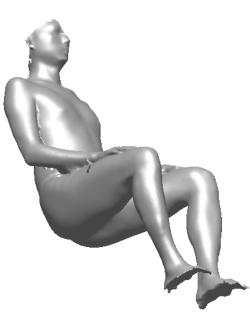
Specialized Scans: Seated Posture

- Developed specialized equipment for scanning
- Scanned left and right side separately, then merged (Artec)





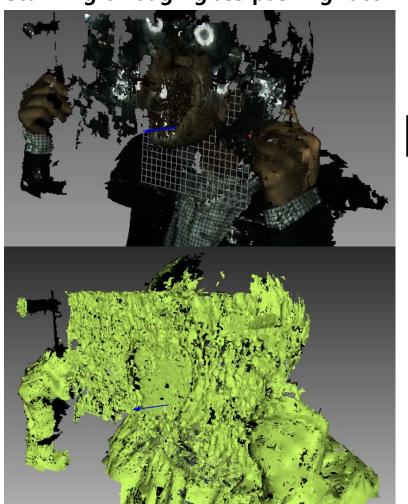




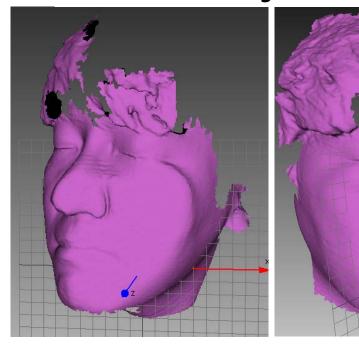
Specialized Scans: Deformed Skin

3D scanning for skin deformation study (Artec)

scanning through glass pushing face

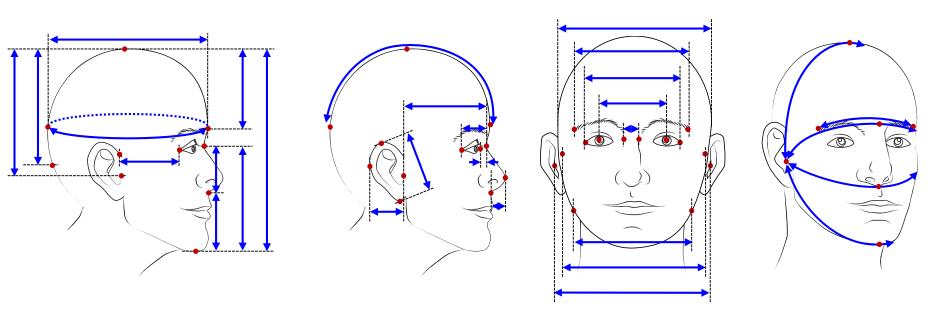


noise filtering & editing



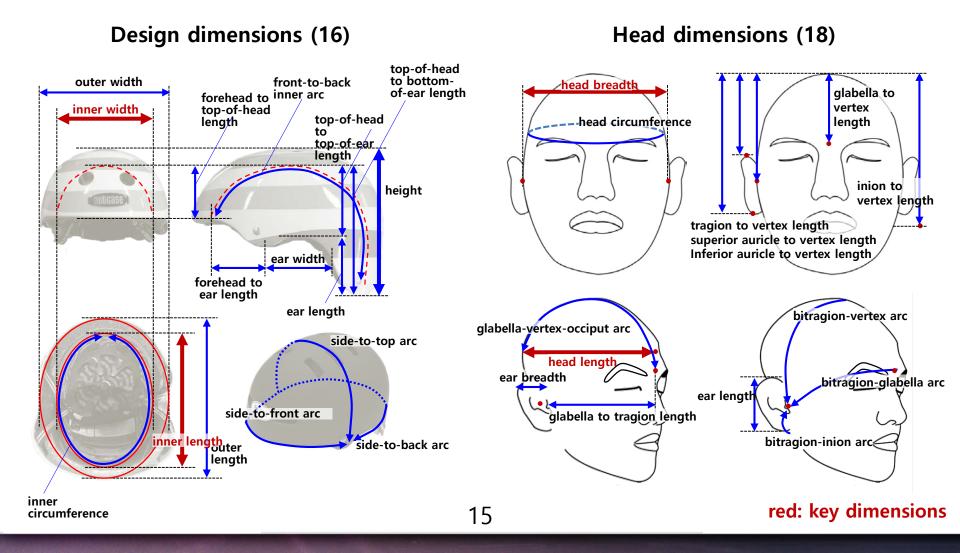
S2. Anthropometric Dimensions: Head and Face

- Identified 122 head dimensions by referring to 18 previous studies
 - ✓ Length dimensions: 53
 - ✓ Depth dimensions: 29
 - ✓ Width dimensions: 18
 - ✓ Circumference/arc dimensions: 22
- Selected dimensions related to product design
- Identified new dimensions based on existing facial landmarks



Selection of Anthropometric Dimensions: Helmet

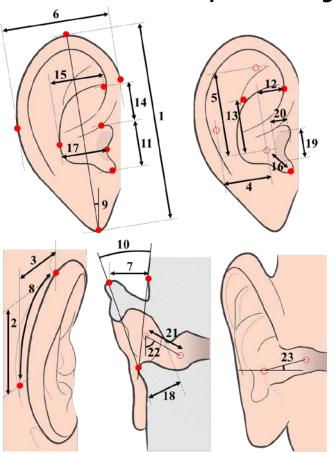
By analysis of design dimensions and related head dimensions



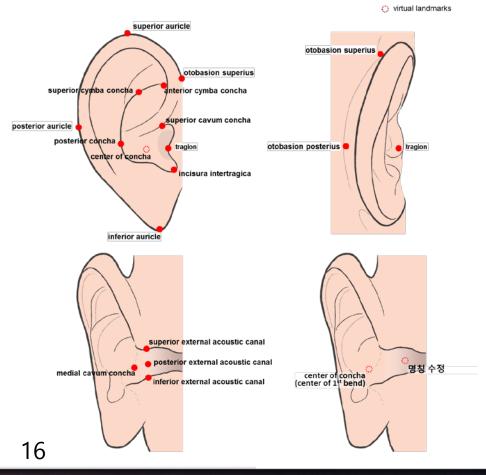
Anthropometric Dimensions: Ear

- Identified 22 ear dimensions by referring to 15 previous studies
- Proposed additional 14 ear dimensions for earphone design

Ear dimensions for earphone design



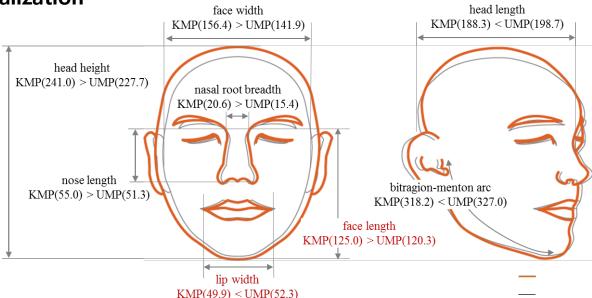
Related ear landmarks



Measurement & Comparison

Automatic measurement & analysis by an in-house software developed using MATLAB

- Automatic alignment
- Landmark classification
- Measurement (dimensions, curvature, area, volume)
- Shape analysis (e.g., curvature extraction)
- Comparison of measurement
- Visualization



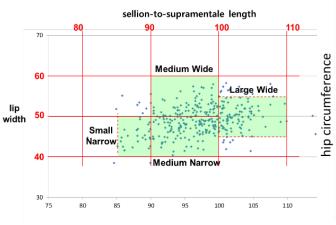
Korean Air Force pilots vs. US Air Force personnel

S3. Sizing System

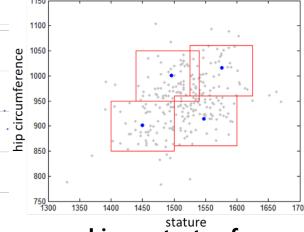
Statistic-based sizing system generation

Stature Chest circumference	Small < 168	Medium < 173	Large < 178	Special < 183	Special large < 190
85 (82.5~87.4)	0.9 %	3.2 %	2.1 %		
90 (87.5~92.4)	1.6 %	7.2 %	8.1 %	2.9 %	
95 (92.5~97.4)	1.9 %	10.1 %	12.2 %	5.5 %	1.1 %
100 (97.5~102.4)	0.9 %	5.3 %	10.8 %	6.8 %	2.1 %
105 (102.5~107.4)		2.2 %	4.2 %	3.5 %	1.2 %
110 (107.5~112.4)			1.5 %	1.2 %	

Korean Air Force pilots flight suit (23 sizes)



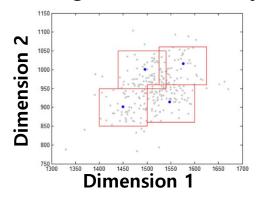
Air Force pilot oxygen mask (4 sizes)

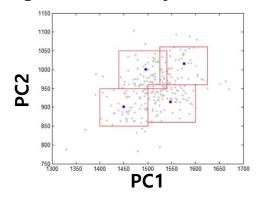


hip protector for Korean elders (4 sizes)

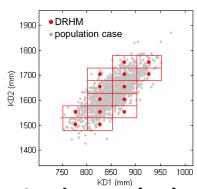
Considerations for Sizing System Generation

- Key dimensions selection method
 - Selection by designer
 - Selection through statistical analysis (e.g., factor analysis, PCA, regression)

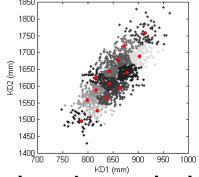




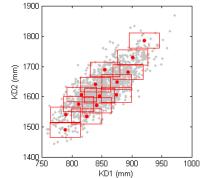
Grid formation method



Lattice method (traditional method for apparel design)



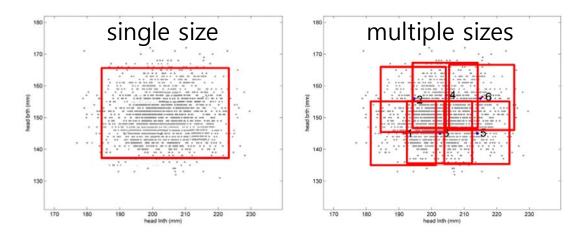
clustering method (Laing et al., 1999)



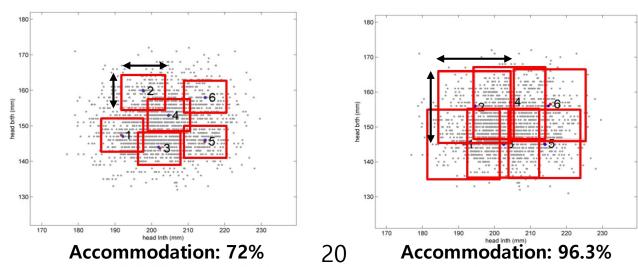
optimization method (McCulloch et al., 1998)

Considerations for Sizing System Generation (cont'd)

Number of size categories

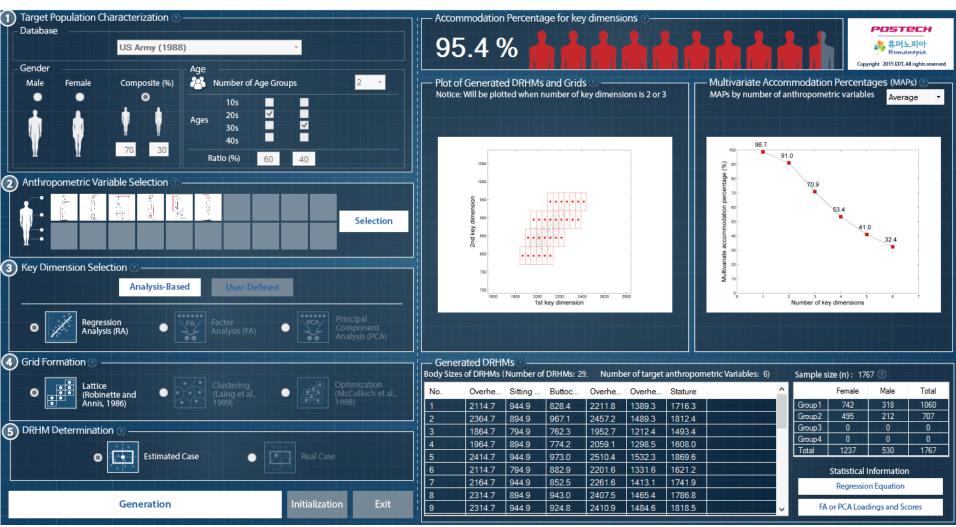


- Accommodation percentage
- Tolerance of each category (static product vs. flexible/adjustable product)



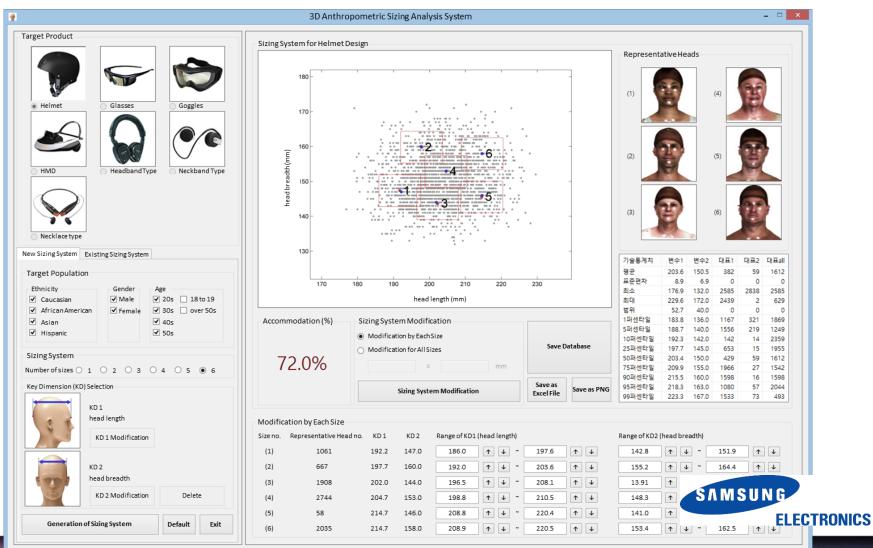
Computerized Program for Sizing System Analysis

To make statistical analyses easy and simple

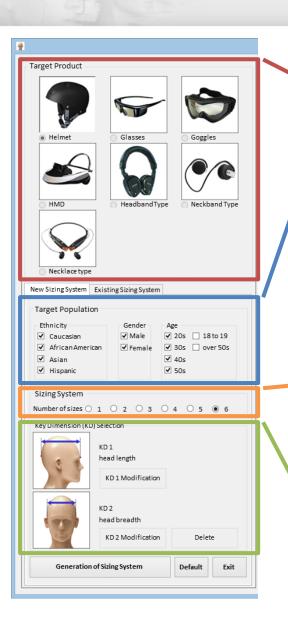


Development of 3D Anthropometric Sizing Analysis System

- Simplified version of sizing analysis program for designers in SAMSUNG
- Based on CAESAR head measurements

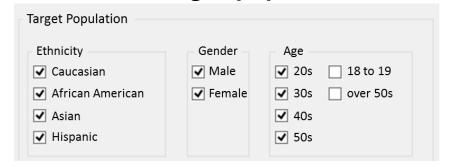


User Interface: Input



S1. Selection of target product

S2. Selection of target population



S3. Selection of number of size categories in sizing system



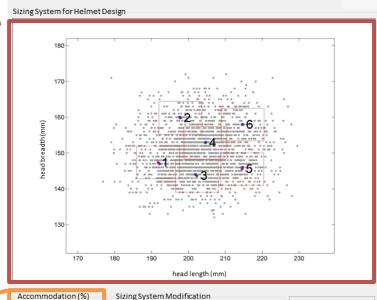
S4. Selection of key anthropometric dimensions

User Interface: Output

3D Anthropometric Sizing Analysis System

Representative heads related to the sizing system

Sizing system suggested by the software



Modification by Each Size

Modification for All Sizes

Sizing System Modification



Accommodation percentage of the generated sizing system

User interface for adjustment of the sizing system

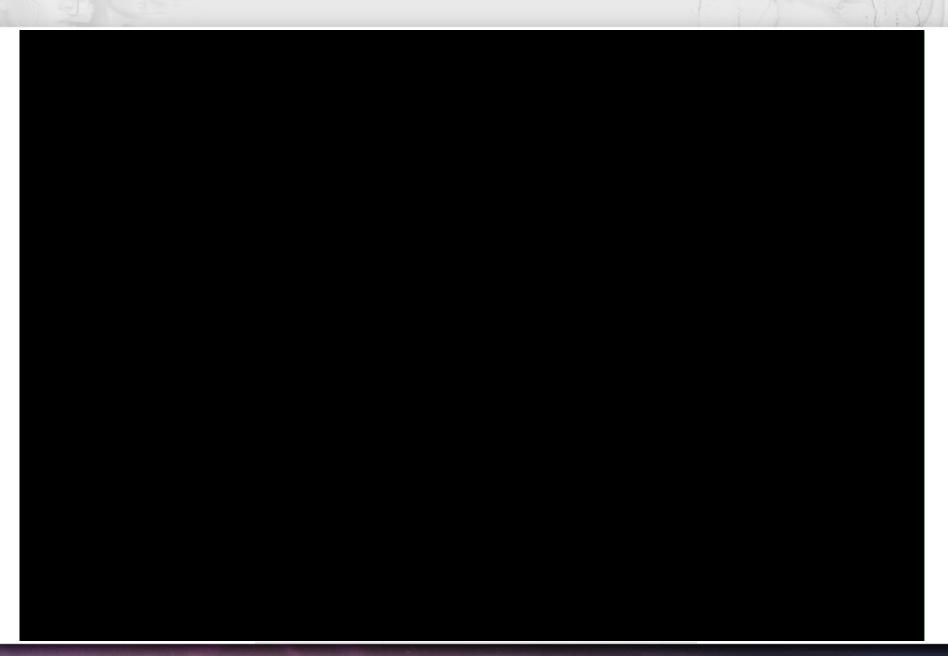
Modification by Each Size								
Size no.	Representative Head no.	KD1	KD 2	Range of KD1 (head length)	Range of KD2 (head breadth)			
(1)	1061	192.2	147.0	186.0 ↑ ↓ ~ 197.6 ↑ ↓	142.8			
(2)	667	197.7	160.0	192.0 ↑ ↓ ~ 203.6 ↑ ↓	155.2 ↑ ↓ ~ 164.4 ↑ ↓			
(3)	1908	202.0	144.0	196.5	13.91 148.2			
(4)	2744	204.7	153.0	198.8 ↑ ↓ ~ 210.5 ↑ ↓	148.3 ↑ ↓ ~ 157.5 ↑ ↓			
(5)	58	214.7	146.0	208.8 ↑ ↓ ~ 220.4 ↑ ↓	141.0 ↑ ↓ ~ 150.1 ↑ ↓			
(6)	2035	214.7	158.0	208.9	153.4			

Save Database

Excel File

72.0%

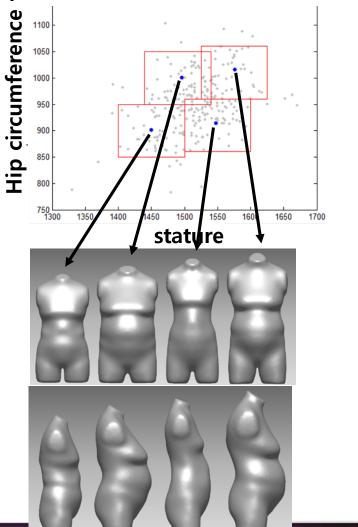
Demonstration of 3D-ASAS



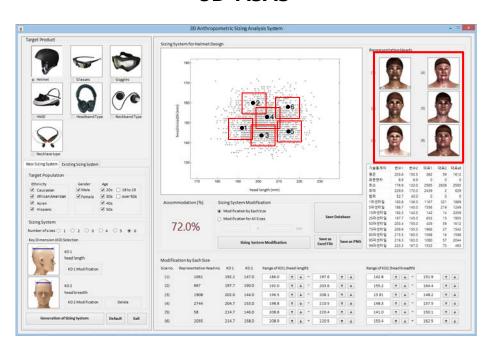
S4. Representative Human Models (RHMs)

Usually RHMs are centroid of sizing system

hip protector for Korean elders (4 sizes)

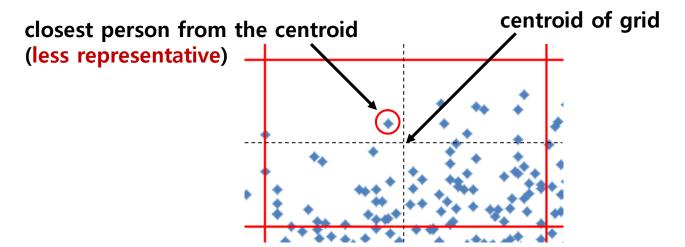


3D-ASAS

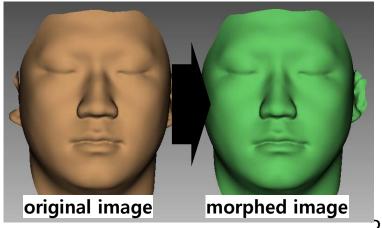


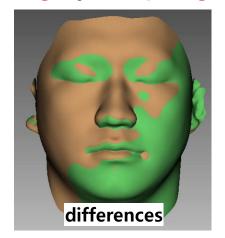
Improvement of Representativeness

Representative model can be different from centroid



Minor adjustment for dimensions matching by morphing technique





7

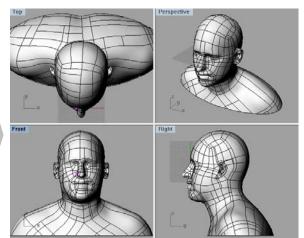
Headforms for Head-Related Product Designs

- Digital and 3D-printed headforms
- 15 general representative heads (5 ethnic group × 3 gender group)
- Developed based on RHMs extracted through 3D-ASAS system

Original CAESAR scan (format: point cloud mesh)



Edited model (format: NURBS)



3D printed model





Representative 3D Ear and Torso Models

Ear models of Korean and Caucasian for earphone designs

Smallest (2.5%ile)



Small (25%ile)



Medium (50%ile)



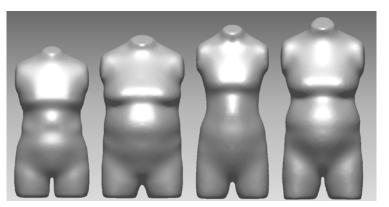
Large (75%ile)



Largest (97.5%ile)



• Physical mannequins of Korean elderly woman for draping of hip protector







S5. Product Design Methods

Design based on RHMs/individual scans



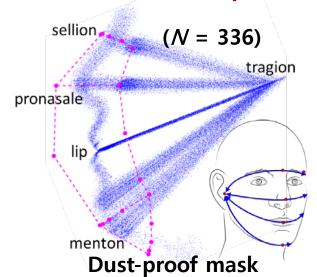


Earphone

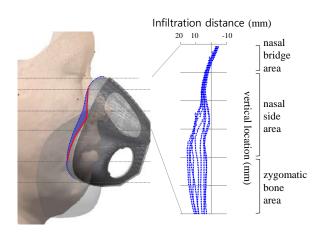
Hip protector

- loose fit product
- adjustable/flexible product
- product with many sizes
- for less varied/simply shaped body part
- e.g., clothes, shoes, helmet, earphone, smart watch
- traditional approach

Design based on massive 3D shapes



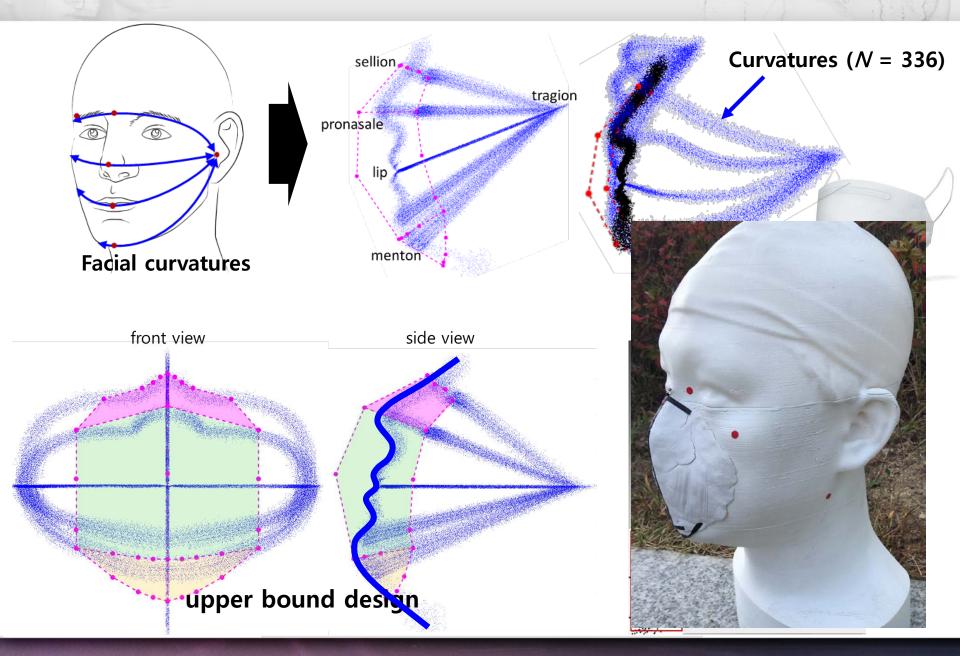
Design based on virtual fit simulation



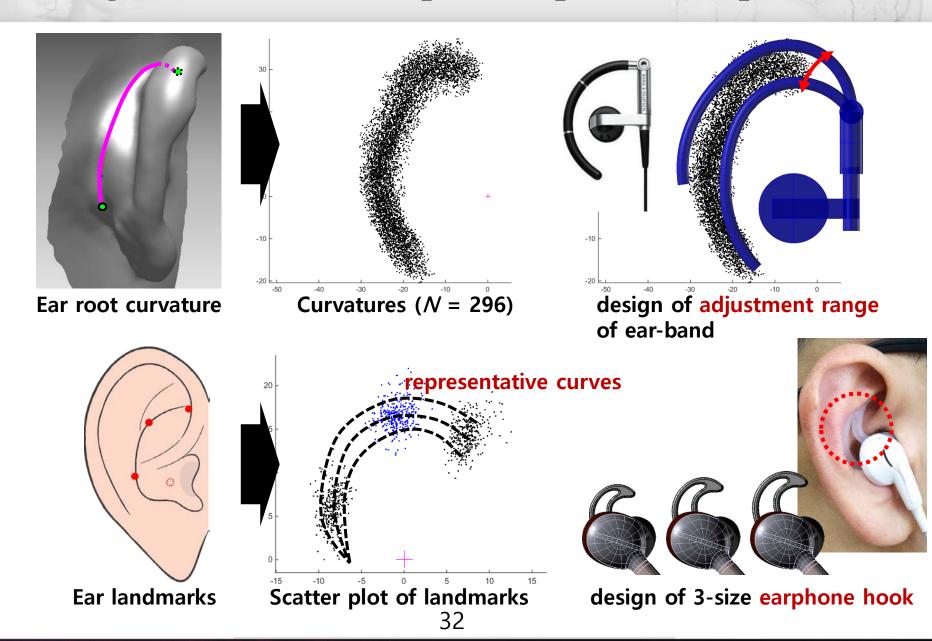
Pilot oxygen mask

- if fit is important
- product with precise shape
- less adjustable/flexible product
- product with a few sizes
- for complexly shaped body part
- e.g., mask, car seat

Design Based on 3D Shapes: Dust-Proof Mask

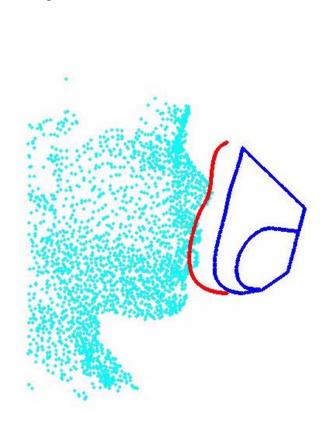


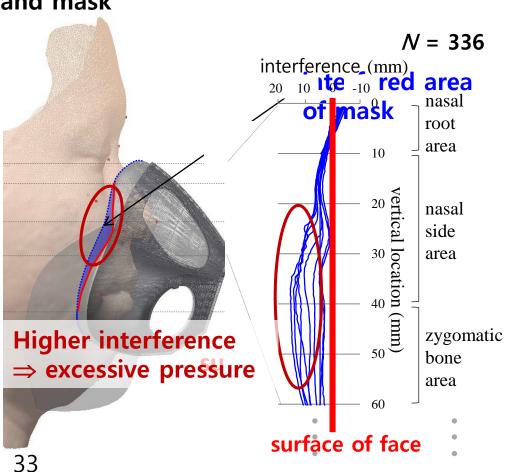
Design Based on 3D Shapes: Earphone Components



Design Based on Virtual Fit Analysis: Pilot Oxygen Mask

- Used various 3D face images (N = 336) and simplified OM CADs
- Virtual alignment and analysis
- Analyzed interference between face and mask





Iterative Design Improvement Through VF



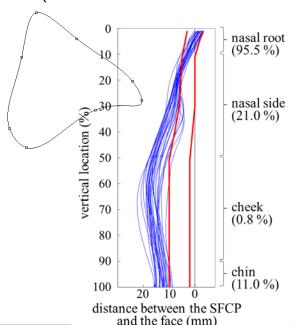
S2. Evaluation of design appropriateness through VFA

S3. Adjustment of OM shape

Iteration

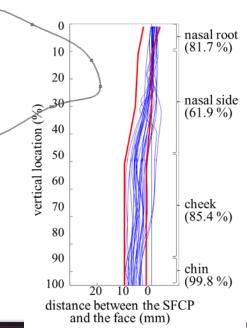
existing design

(mean accommodation: 32%)



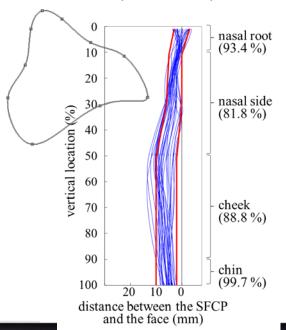
initial design

(MA: 82%)

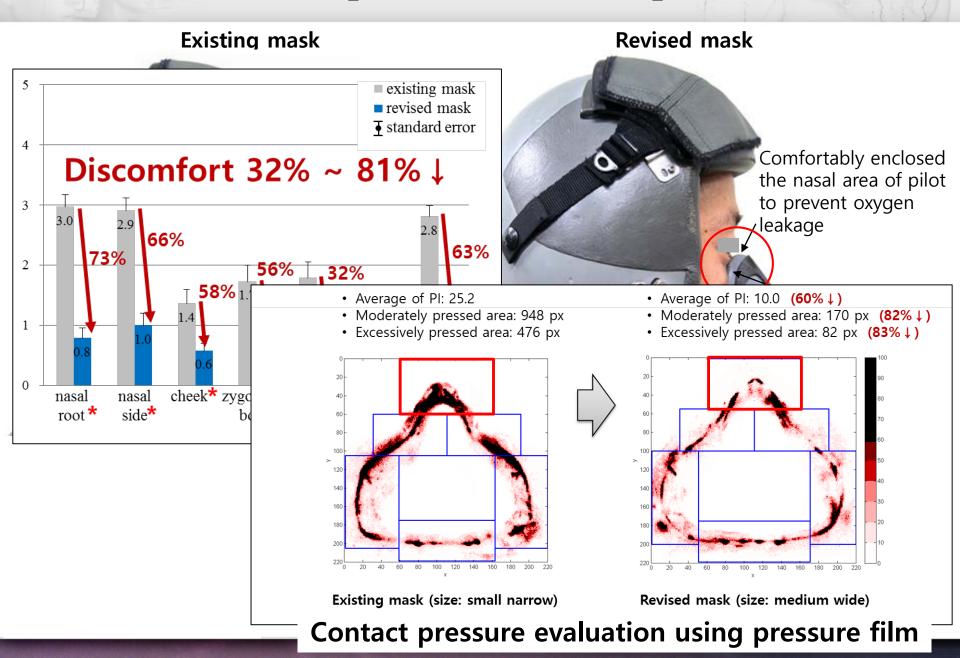


final design

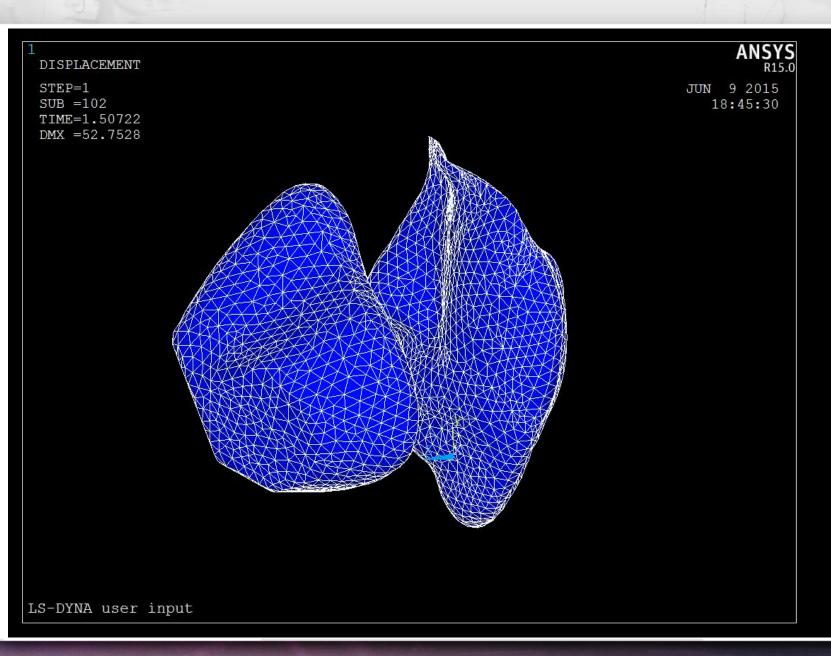
(MA: 91%)



Comparison of OM Shape

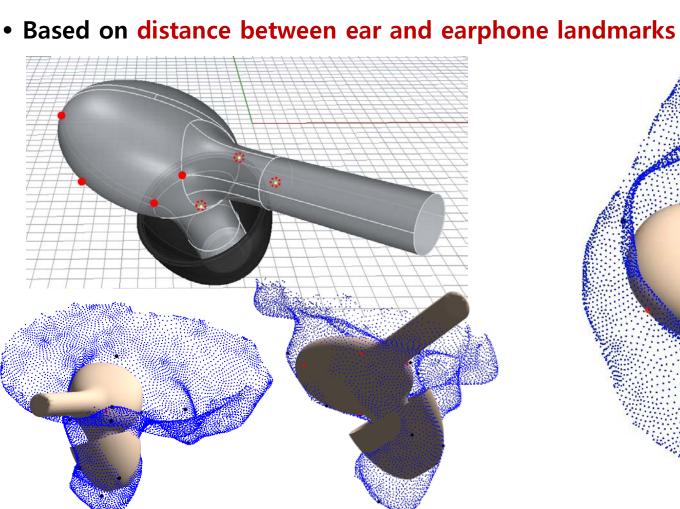


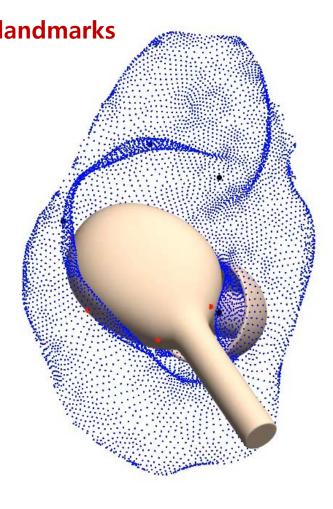
Pressure Estimation Based on Finite Element Analysis



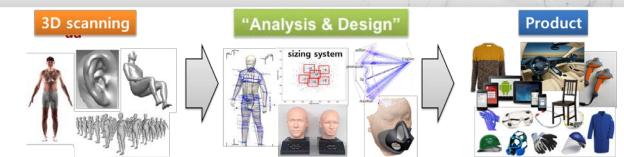
Design Based on Virtual Fit Analysis: Earphone

• Fit simulation to find best shape and size of earphone (N = 296)





Discussion: Research Issues in Product Design



• 3D scanning

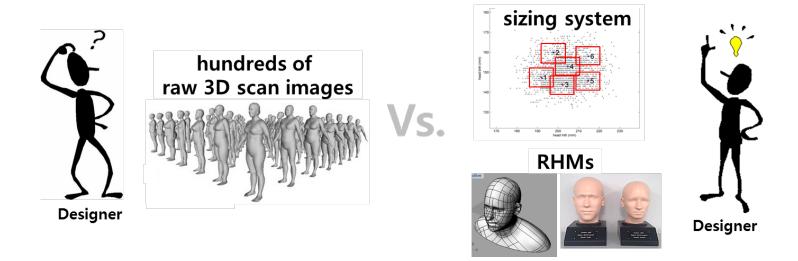
- Scanning in specialized posture
- Skin deformation in motion (4D scanning) or by wearing/touching to product
- 4D simulation based on template model
- Efficiency for post-processing (editing, landmarking, measurement, feature extraction
- Required more advance software for product design

Analysis & Design

- Analysis of deviation in complex dimensions (e.g., curvature, shape, area, volume)
- Virtual fit simulation
 - ✓ Skin deformation
 - ✓ Posture change in product usage
 - ✓ Pressure/comfort estimation
 - ✓ Validation of simulation methods by experiment
- Design methods
 - ✓ Optimal design (by virtual fit or FE simulation)
 - ✓ Parametric design
 - ✓ Rapid prototyping (3D printing)
- Efficiency of analysis ⇒ development of computerized programs

Discussion: Development of Computerized Systems

• For easy and convenient analyses to product designers



Computerized programs for sizing system and RHMs analyses

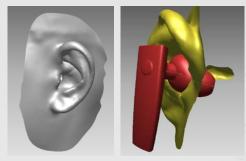


- Virtual fit analysis
- Pressure estimation
- Comfort estimation
- Parametric design

Thank you



CAESAR Head Data Improvement



Ear Anthropometry



Hip Protector



Representative Models



Virtual Fit Analysis



Sizing Analysis System