



Project Title

Optional Subtitle

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Supervisor: Nadia Berthouze

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Abstract

Summarise your report concisely.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Instructions for section: What is the problem and why is it interesting. State very clearly the problem that you are investigating. If your examiner cannot even understand the first few pages of your thesis, there is no chance that you will obtain a high mark.

1.1 Motivation

1.1.1 Fast Fashion and its environmental impact

Fast Fashion

‘Fast fashion’ refers to speedily and mass-produced, low-quality clothing that is quickly circulated through high street stores to satisfy the latest trends and maximise consumer demand. Fast fashion garments are cheaply produced and priced and replicate the latest celebrity or catwalk styles [1,2,3].

Fast fashion involves swift design, production, distribution, and marketing. This allows retailers to obtain a larger quantity of assorted designs, and in turn, consumers are presented with a more extensive choice of inexpensive clothing [1,2].

The term ‘Fast fashion’ was first coined in the early 1990s by the New York Times to describe how Zara, the Spanish apparel giant, only took 15 days between designing the garment and selling it in their stores. The most prominent names in the current fast fashion industry include Zara, H&M (Hennes and Mauritz), Uniqlo and Gap. All four apparel manufacturers sold over \$15 billion worth of clothes in the 2021 fiscal year [1,2,4].

As fast fashion relies on cheap and quick production, it promotes overproduction. Fast fashion also encourages overconsumption because consumers are attracted to cheap and trendy clothing that copies current trends compared to relatively expensive, long-lasting items that fall out of style shortly. This toxic system of constantly buying clothing and almost immediately discarding them due to its low quality is the most significant pitfall of fast fashion. As a result, fast fashion harms the environment [2,3].

Environmental impact of fast fashion

The environmental impact of fast fashion includes large-scale emission of greenhouse gases, the use of massive amounts of water and energy, and the depletion of non-renewable resources. Fast

fashion is also one of the world's largest polluters.

According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), textile production accounts for up to 10% of total global carbon emissions (1.2 billion tonnes). This figure is larger than the emissions from all international flights and maritime shipping combined. As per the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, global carbon emissions are estimated to skyrocket by more than 60% by 2030 [1, 5, 6].

The fashion industry is also the second largest consumer of the world's water supply. Approximately 700 gallons (3182.26 litres) of water is required to produce a single cotton shirt; this is enough water for an individual to drink at least eight cups per day for three-and-a-half years. Roughly 2 000 gallons (9092.18 litres) of water is used to produce a pair of jeans; this is more than enough for one person to drink eight cups per day for ten years. Further, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) discovered that the fashion industry produces 20% of the world's wastewater and that fabric dyeing is the second largest water polluter because the water leftover from the dyeing process is dumped into rivers, streams, and other water bodies. This severely affects marine life and the aquatic ecosystem [1, 7, 8].

Textile production is also highly energy intensive and requires large quantities of petroleum. According to STAND.earth, the largest component of the fashion supply chain still relies on coal for electricity generation and heat used in apparel manufacturing. Burning coal releases greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, and such gases are the leading cause of global warming and climate change. Further, the global textile and apparel industry consumes 98 million tonnes of non-renewable resources [1, 13, 14, 15].

Synthetic materials such as nylon, polyester and acrylic are created from fossil fuels and currently comprise over two-thirds of the materials used in the apparel industry. Such materials take over hundreds of years to biodegrade. A 2017 report from the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) estimated that 35% of all microplastics (tiny pieces of plastics that never biodegrade) in the ocean came from laundering synthetic textiles like polyester. It is also estimated that microplastics cause up to 31% of plastic pollution in the ocean [1, 7, 12, 13].

There is also massive amounts of monetary and resource wastage resulting from fast fashion. According to Business Insider, 85% of textiles of all textiles go to the landfills each year – this is enough to fill the Sydney harbour each year. Further, the equivalent of one garbage truck full of clothes is dumped in a landfill or burned every second [7, 9, 10, 11].

Other detrimental effects of fast fashion

There is also a significant human cost resulting from fast fashion. Garment workers in the global South pay a large price so fast fashion brands can keep their profit margins high and price tags low. Garment workers are paid well below the liveable wage and are forced to work long, strenuous hours in abysmal conditions. An Oxfam 2019 report discovered that 0% of Bangladeshi and 1% of Vietnamese garment workers earned a living wage. Nine of 10 Bangladeshi workers starve because they cannot afford food, and three-quarters cannot afford medical treatment. In Vietnam, more than half of workers cannot afford medical treatment, and three-quarters of workers cannot afford to make ends meet in general. Garment workers are often forced to work 14 to 16 hours a day, seven days a week. The devastating Rana Plaza collapse in 2013, which killed 1134 people and injured 2500 others, is a testament to the unacceptable working conditions in the fashion industry. Employees usually work without ventilation and inhale toxic substances such as fibre dust or

blasting sand. Accidents, fires, injuries, and diseases frequently occur on apparel production sites. [16, 17, 18]

Animals are also adversely affected by fast fashion. The toxic dyes and microplastics released into waterways are ingested by animals, most often resulting in their deaths. Using animal products such as leather, fur, and wool directly risks animal welfare [3].

1.1.2 Affective Touch when purchasing clothes

Fast fashion - look into the amount of waste it creates, enviromental cost of online shopping - <https://www.goodhousekeeping.com/uk/consumer-advice/a30926876/environmental-cost-of-online-shopping-returns/>

online shopping returns rates compared to in store - <https://www.shopify.co.uk/enterprise/ecommerce-returns> ——— The Influence of Visual and Tactile Inputs on Denim Jeans Evaluation by Osmud Rahman: According to Peck and Childers (2003), touching a product can increase consumers' confidence on product evaluation and the tactile input is often used to judge a product's substance (i.e., stiffness, roughness, softness and smoothness) rather than its macro-spatial aspects (i.e., shape and size, unless the visual judgment is unavailable) (Klatzky, Lederman, Reed, 1987; Lederman, Thorne, Jones, 1986). According to a study conducted by Holbrook (1983), tactile cues were more influential than visual cues in consumers' evaluations and perceptions of sweaters. However, the salient effect of tactile cues can vary from one product type to another (McCabe Nowlis, 2003). For instance, consumers rely more often on tactile inputs when evaluating a jacket with diverse material properties (e.g., temperature, weight and texture) than when assessing a rewritable compact disk with limited textual properties. Therefore, sense of touch is often considered as important criterion for the evaluation of products that varied in their textual properties (Grohmann, Spangenberg, Sprott, 2007). Given this perspective, it is reasonable to suggest that conscious or unconscious tactile feelings play a prominent role in consumers' perceptions of clothing.

In addition, it is interesting to note that many studies (Citrin, Stem, Spangenberg, Clark, 2003; Lester, Forman, Loyd, 2005) on Internet-based retailing demonstrate that the main shortcoming of Internet buying is the inability of the consumer to touch the products, making a holistic evaluation impossible to accomplish through this method of shopping. Consumers may feel frustrated or disappointed if they do not have the opportunity to touch and examine the products (Citrin, Stem, Spangenberg, Clark, 2003; Peck Childers, 2003); this is particularly true for those consumers where the need for touch (NFT) is higher. ——— Studies confirm that consumers heavily rely on their tactile experience when purchasing textiles. **Tactile process definition** With the development of the internet, purchasing clothes online is becoming increasingly popular. However, this comes with the caveat that individuals can't touch the clothes they are purchasing. They have to rely on the photos and reviews provided regrading the garment. This method is not always successful and results in a wastage of monetary and energy resources.

1.2 Objectives

Chapter 2

Related Work

Describe here work that is connected to your thesis. This should include references to published work. There is no fixed rule, but I would expect a student to have read around 50 published research papers and reference them in a thesis.

This project builds on the work of xxxxx.

Lili's project

The aim was twofold:

1. Identify if the captured electromyography (EMG) and motion data can be used to detect what property an individual is assessing.
2. Identify if the hand motion data is able to predict the given property ratings

Electromyography (EMG) and motion data captured from both hands via wearable sensors can be used to automatically detect what property a person is assessing.

Tactile

Chapter 3

Methodology

Describe your method in detail and with great clarity, distinguishing it from other works (if it is indeed a novel idea). It is very important to clearly motivate your method. Describe the results of your method here in this chapter.

3.1 Dataset

3.2 Methods

3.3 Results

Chapter 4

Extensions of methodology

It is unlikely that everything you tried worked well, so in this chapter you may wish to describe a modified version of your method and the associated results. Explain why you were motivated to try this extension and how you think it might help to address some of the shortcomings of the method in Chapter 3.

Chapter 5

Conclusion

Summarise what you have achieved and evaluate honestly if you feel the approach has been largely successful. Explain what could be improved still and perhaps why the method is not working well (if that is the case).

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