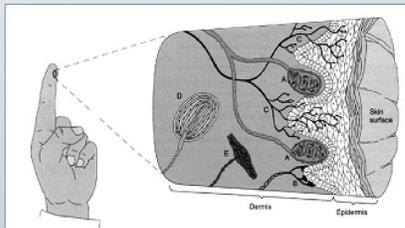


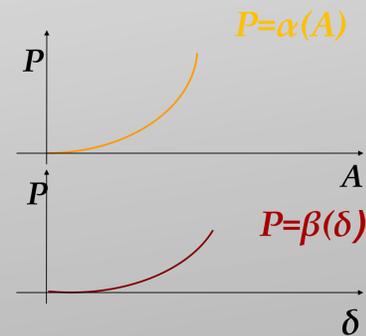
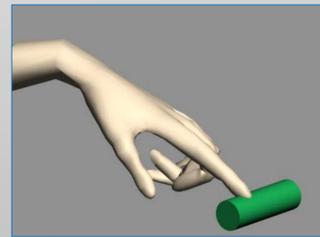
Introduction: Discrimination of Softness



From Paul Paolini's home page

The two main modalities on which relies the sense of touch:

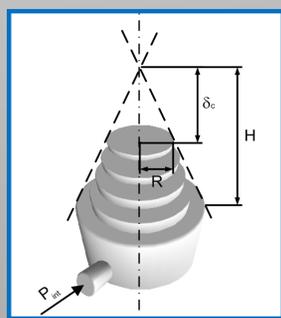
- **Cutaneous Information** : $P = \alpha(A)$
(SA1 Merkel, RA Meissner, PC-Pacini, SA2 Ruffini)
- **Kinaesthesia** : $P = \beta(\delta)$
(Articular Joints, Tendons, Muscles)



The cutaneous cues are generally predominant [1], but both information channels are fundamental for a fine perception

The Importance of Cutaneous Cues(i): CASR-based Displays

A large part of cutaneous information is described by the rate by which contact area spreads under increasing force (**CASR**)



$$A_c = \frac{\pi \delta_c^2 R^2}{H^2}$$

$$P(\delta_c) = P_{int} A_c$$

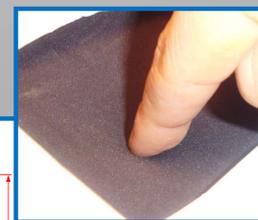
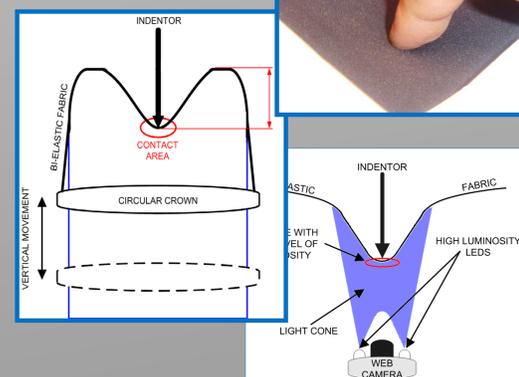


Discrete CASR Display [2]



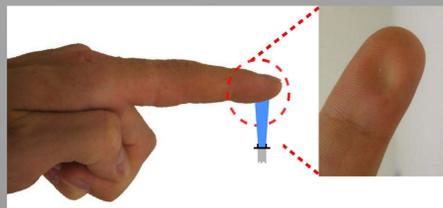
FYD: Fabric Yielding Display [3]

- Bi-elastic fabric based
- Tissue stretch
- Contact Area Measurement
- Interaction with a deformable surface

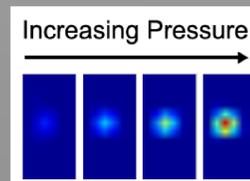


These displays improve accuracy and sensitivity in haptic rendering but, unfortunately they are not able to implement two independent $P(A)$ and $P(\delta)$ profiles

The Importance of Cutaneous Cues(ii): Lump Display for RMIS



- Surgical exploration tasks such as lump detection require distributed tactile feedback
- Weight and Size constraints in RMIS (pneumatic approach)
- Skin deformation - feels like a lump
- Control Variables: Aperture Size – Pressure [4]
- Characterization



This work has been developed at the Haptics Lab of Prof. A.M. Okamura – Johns Hopkins University

The Integrated Haptic Device: Perceptual Ambiguities

- Distinct objects which, probed for softness, provide identical kinaesthetic information but different cutaneous information (as well as the opposite)
- The integrated haptic approach [5] is fundamental, allowing to enlarge the class of stimuli that can be vehicled to subjects



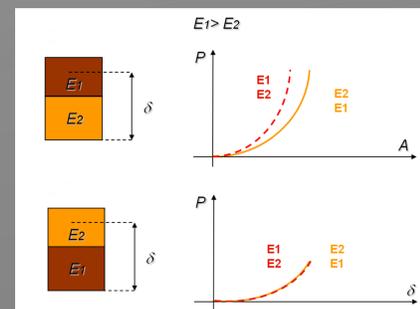
INTEGRATED DEVICE: SERIES CASR+DHD :
 $\delta = \delta_S + \delta_D$

- Two arbitrary curves: $P = \alpha_m(A_m)$ and $P = \beta_m(\delta_m)$
- Two independent controls: P_{int} , P_D
- For $A = A_m$:

$$\delta_d = \delta_m = \beta_m^{-1}(P) - \frac{H}{R} \sqrt{\frac{P}{P_{int} \pi}}$$

Reference for DHD PID Control Loop

PERFORMANCE INCREASES



Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge the work of Alessandro Serio for the design and development of FYD; Giorgio Grioli for his assistance in setting up the integrated display controller; James C. Gwilliam, Alperen Degirmenci and Prof. Allison M. Okamura for their contribution in the study of the pneumatic RMIS display

References

[1] Srinivasan M.A., LaMotte R.H.: Tactile Discrimination of Softness. J Neurophysiol, vol. 73, n. 1, 88-101,(1995)
 [2] Bicchi A., De Rossi D.E., Scilingo E.P.: The role of contact area spread rate in haptic discrimination of softness, IEEE Trans. on Robotics and Automation, vol.16, n. 5, 496-504 (2000)
 [3] Bianchi M., Serio A., Scilingo E.P., and Bicchi A.: A new fabric based softness display. In Symposium on Haptic Interfaces for Virtual Environments and Teleoperator Systems, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA, 108 - 112 (2010)
 [4] Bianchi M., Gwilliam J.C., Degirmenci A., and Okamura A.M.: Characterization of an Air Jet Haptic Lump Display. In 33rd Annual International Conference of the IEEE (EMBC 2011)
 [5] Scilingo E.P., Bianchi M., Grioli G., Bicchi A.: Rendering Softness: Integration of kinaesthetic and cutaneous information in a haptic device, IEEE Trans. on Haptics, vol. 3, n. 2, 109-118 (2010)

| | Class CL1 (I) | Class CL2 (K) | Class CL3 (C) |
|-----|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| SS1 | 0% | Rigid 0% | 0% |
| SS2 | 10% | Rigid 10% | 35% |
| SS3 | 20% | Rigid 20% | 20% |
| SS4 | 35% | Rigid 35% | 10% |
| SS5 | 45% | Rigid 45% | 0% |

CL1(I): different $P(A)$, $P(\delta)$
 CL2(K): same $P(A)$
 CL3(C): same $P(\delta)$