



# ME 327: Design and Control of Haptic Systems

## Spring 2020

# Lecture 2: Tactile and Kinesthetic Devices

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Stanford University

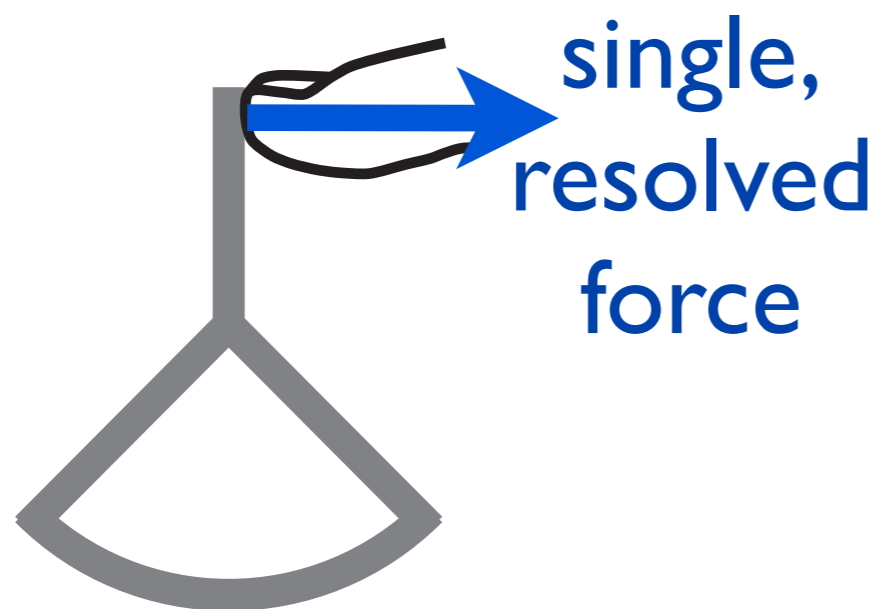
# today's objectives

explain the fundamentals of  
kinesthetic and tactile devices

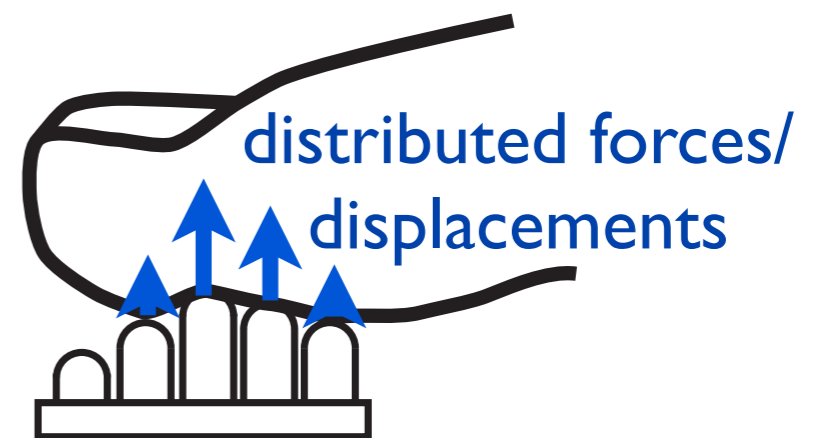
consider what haptic devices  
are good for

# kinesthetic vs. tactile haptic devices

Kinesthetic haptic devices  
display forces or motions  
through a tool

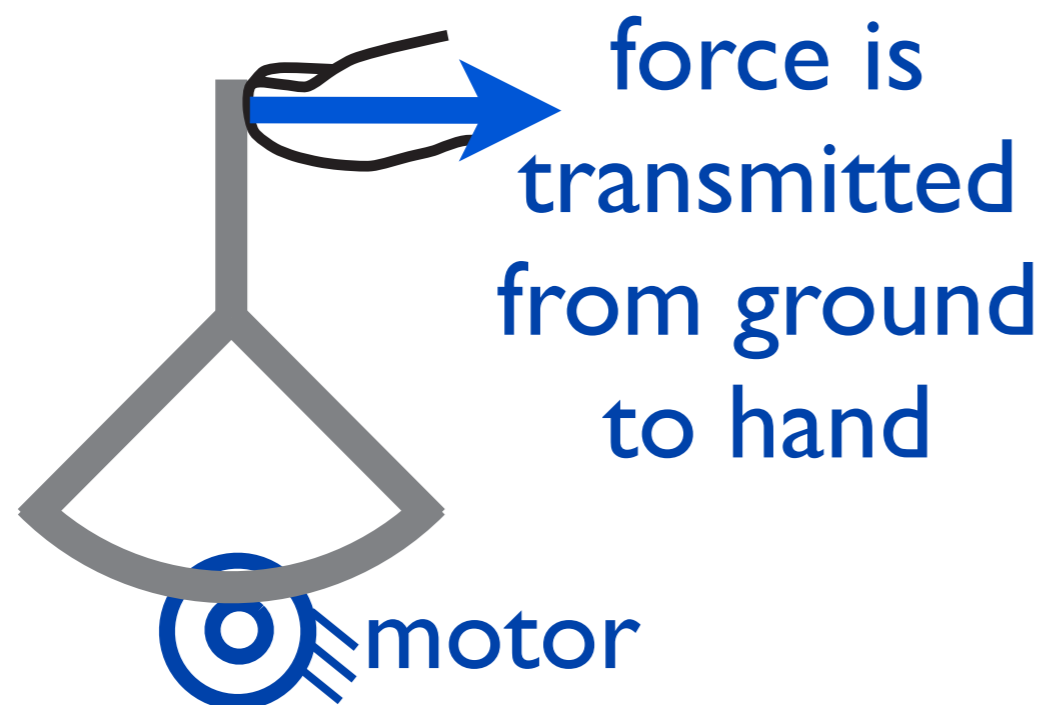


Tactile haptic devices stimulate  
the skin



# kinesthetic vs. tactile haptic devices

Kinesthetic haptic devices  
are usually **grounded**



Tactile haptic  
devices can more  
easily be **wearable**

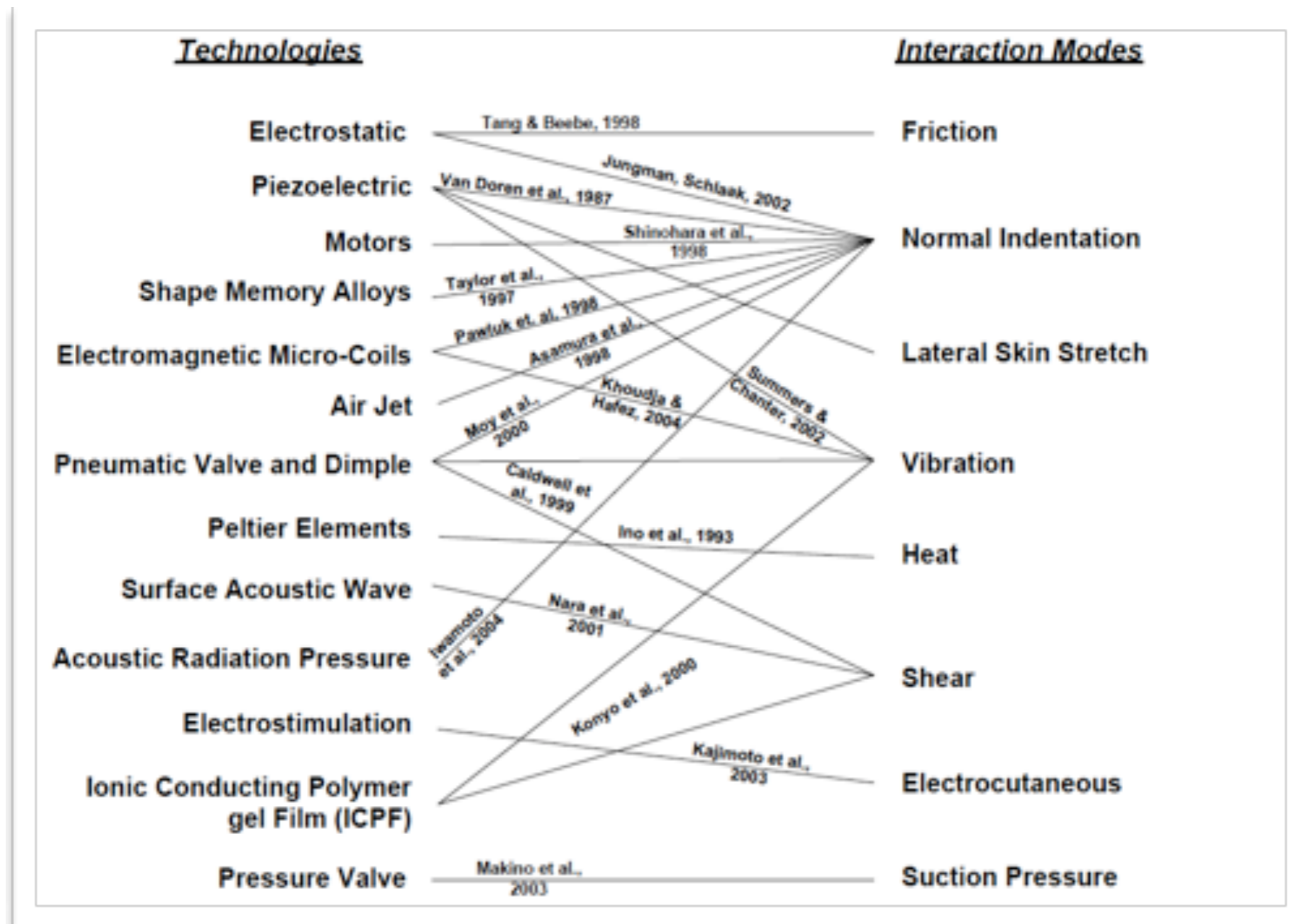


tactile  
(cutaneous)  
device basics

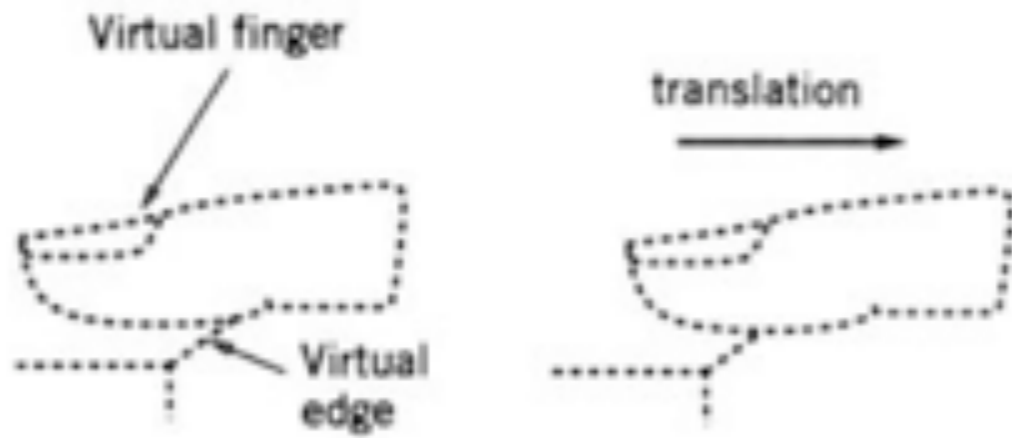
# tactile feedback

- goal is to stimulate the **skin** in a programmable manner to create a desired set of sensations
- *sometimes* **distributed** tactile feedback is provided
- tactile feedback is generated by a **tactile device**, sometimes called a **tactile display**
- not usually called a **tactile interface**  
*why not?*
- can aim to recreate real sensations, create novel ones, or communicate information

# technologies and interaction modes



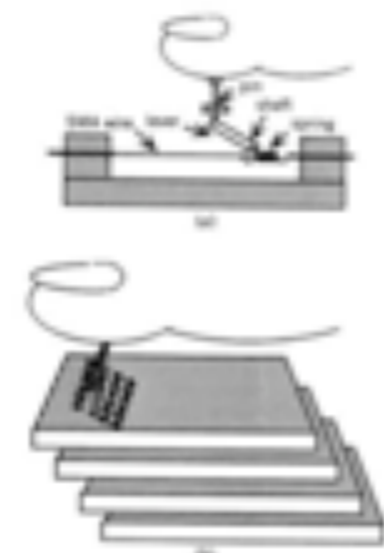
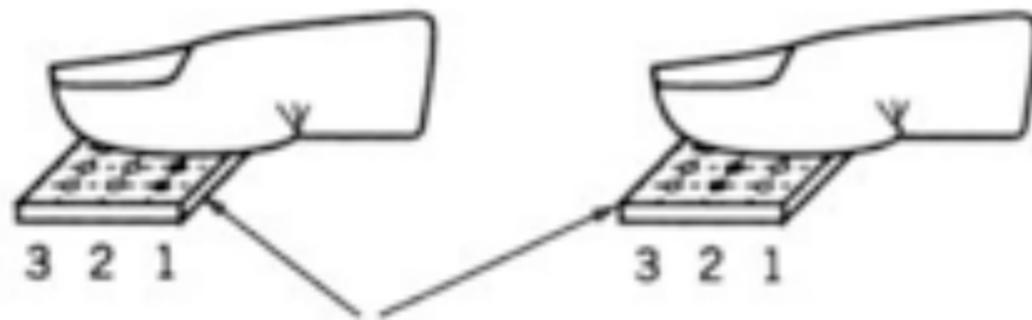
Jerome Pasquero, Survey on Communication through Touch, Technical Report:TR-CIM 06.04, 2006



Burdea & Coiffet (1994)



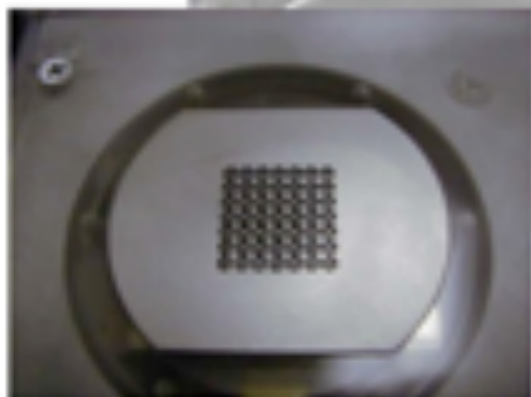
Wagner & Howe (2002)



Kontarinis, et al. (1995)

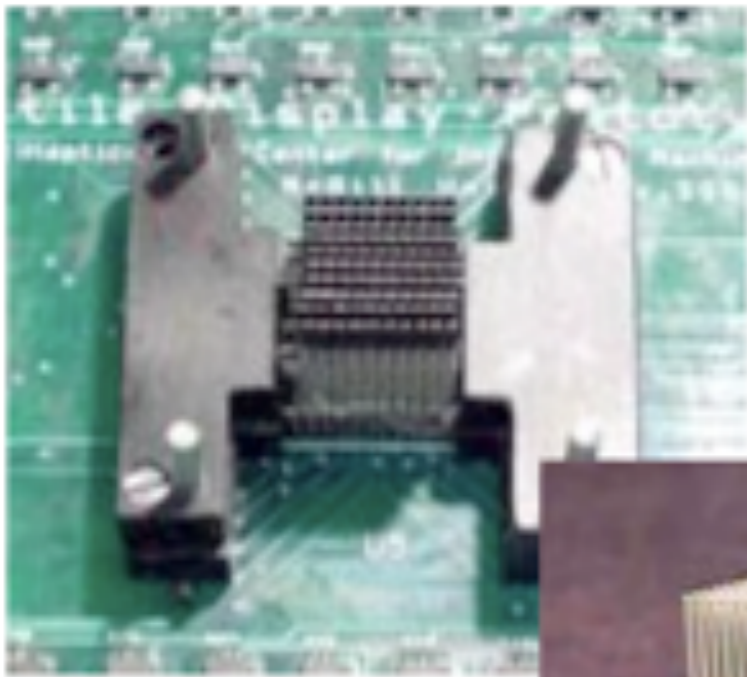


Kaczmarek, et al. (1995)



Russell





Hayward, et al. (2003-7)



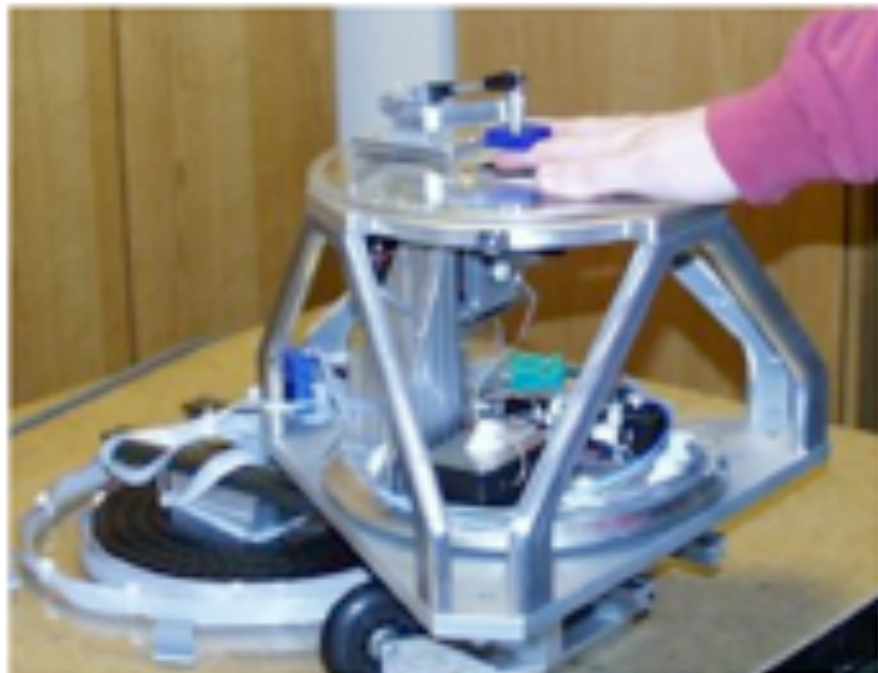
Glassmire thesis (2006)



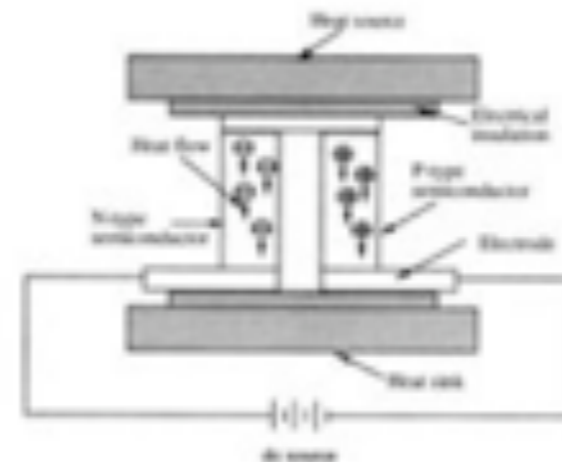
Winfield & Colgate (2007)



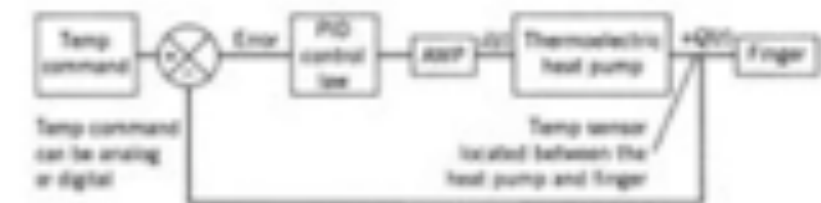
Samsung, et al.

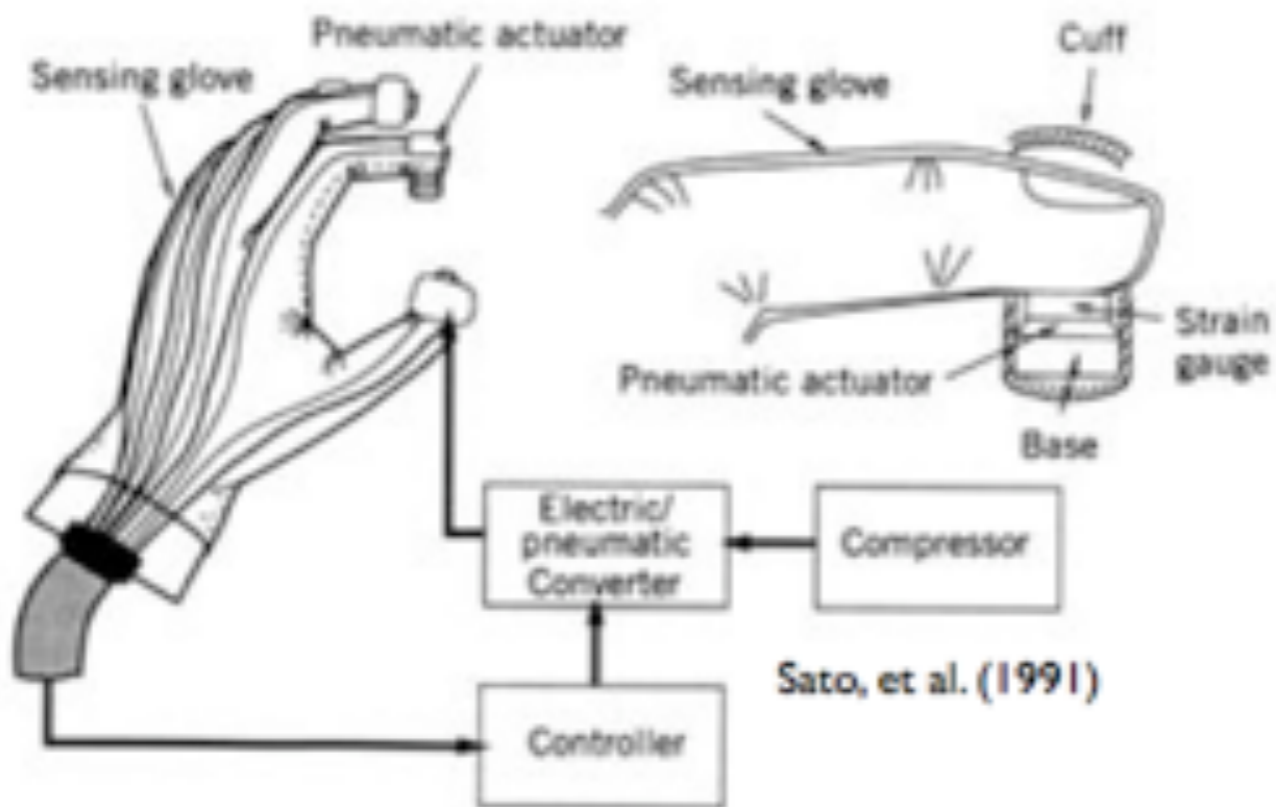


Salada, et al. (2002-5)

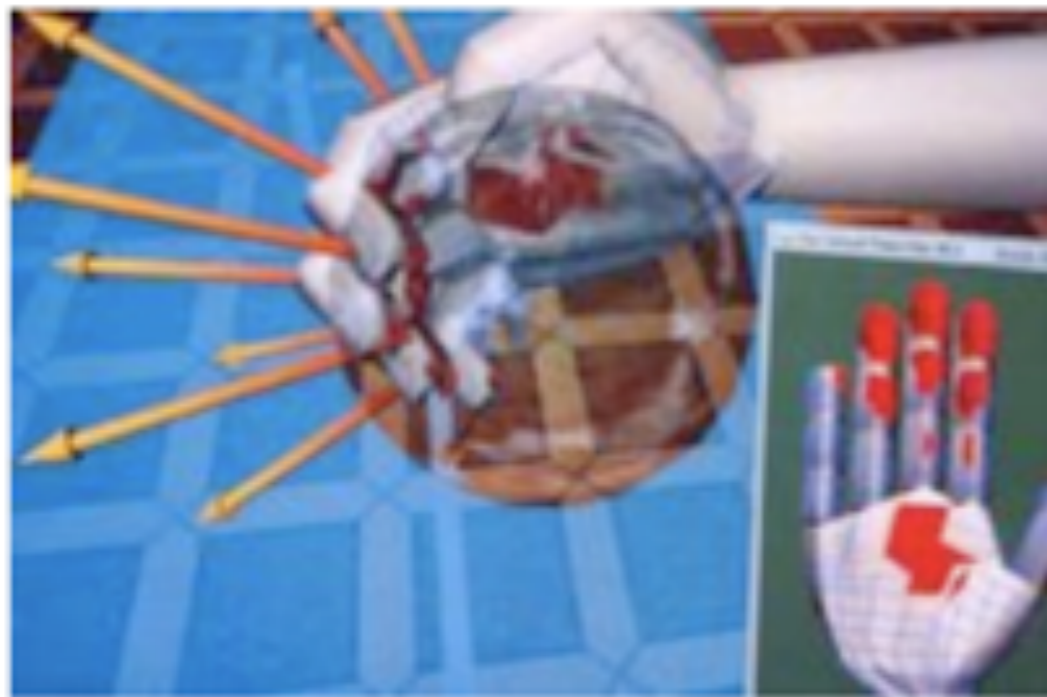


Zerkus (1993)

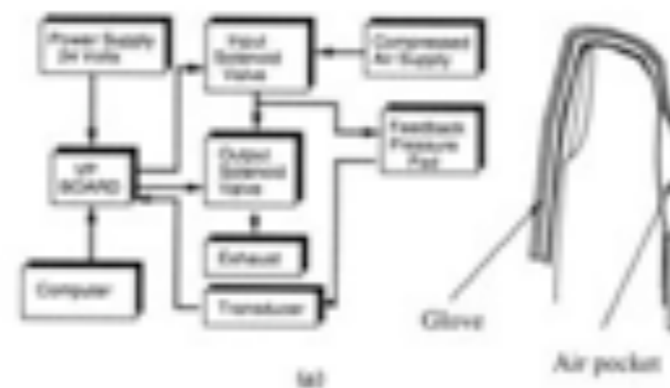




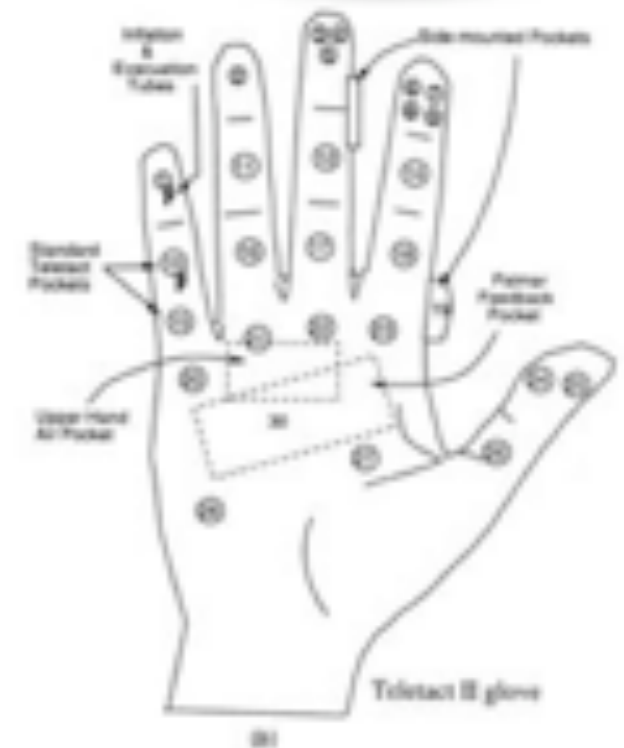
Immersion CyberTouch Glove



Burdea (1996)



Stone (1992)



# kinesthetic (force-feedback) device basics

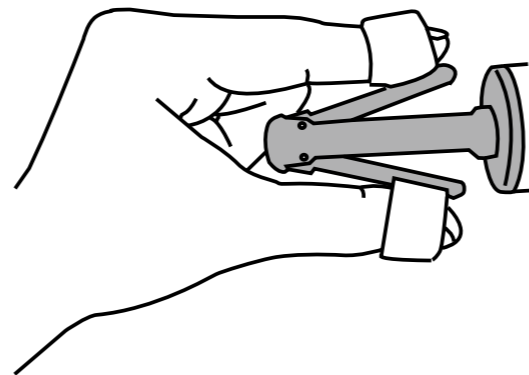
# typical kinesthetic device configurations

manipulandum



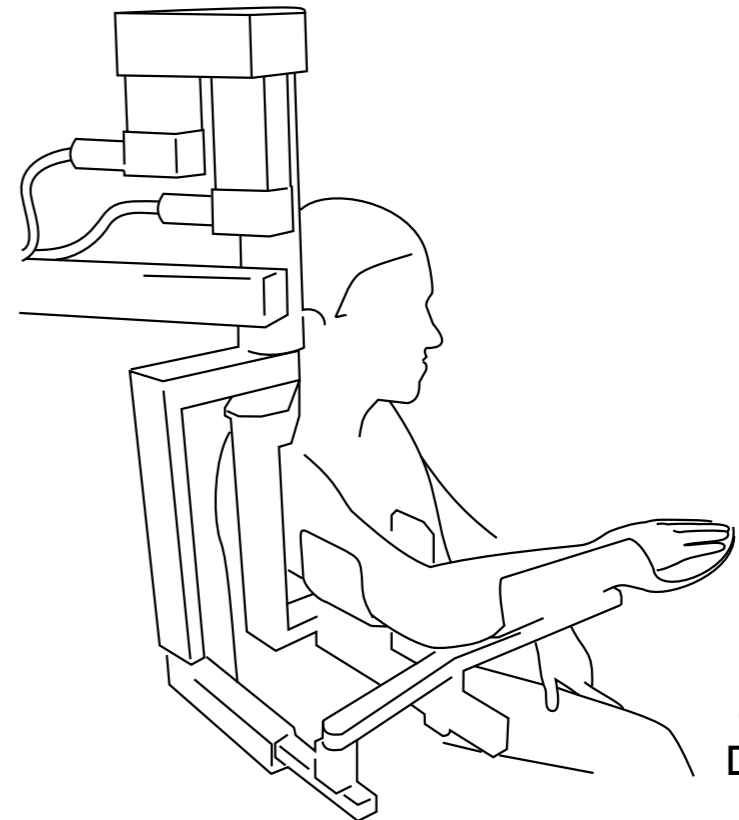
drawing by Jorge Cham

grasp



drawing by Tricia Gibo

exoskeleton



drawing by David Grow

# manipulandums (expensive)



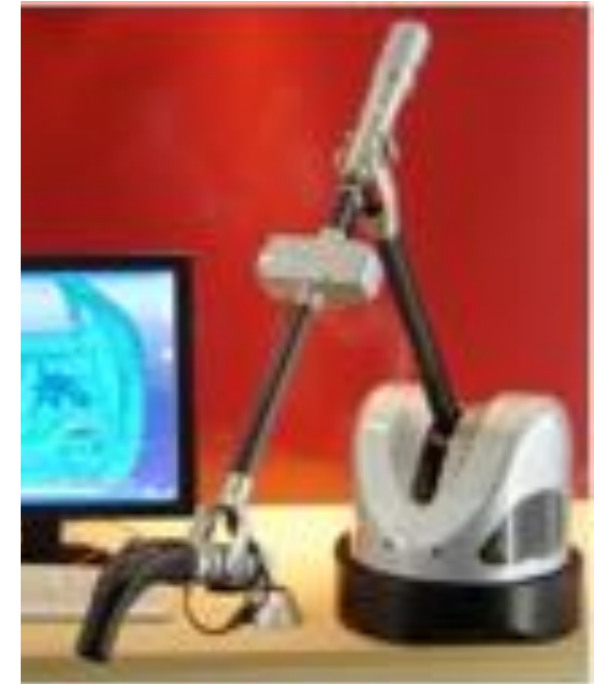
Omega  
from Force Dimension

delta configuration  
3 degrees of freedom



Phantom Premium 1.5  
from SensAble/Geomagic

5-bar + rotation  
3 degrees of freedom



Virtuose  
from Haption

additional “wrist”  
6 degrees of freedom

all images from Wikimedia  
Commons

# manipulandums (cheaper)



Falcon  
from Novint

delta configuration  
3 degrees of freedom

image from Wikimedia Commons



Phantom Omni/Touch  
from SensAble/Geomagic

5-bar + rotation  
3 degrees of freedom

photographed by Akiko Nabeshima



Sidewinder  
from Microsoft

spherical mechanism  
2 degrees of freedom

image from Wikimedia Commons

# Grip/grasp



Custom haptic gripper for  
Phantom Premium

© 2007 IEEE. Reprinted, with permission,  
from L. N. Verner and A. M. Okamura..  
Effects of Translational and Gripping Force  
Feedback are Decoupled in a 4-Degree-  
of-Freedom Telemanipulator, World  
Haptics Conference,, pp. 286-291, 2007



Single-finger Cybergrasp  
from Cyberglove Systems

photograph courtesy  
Stanford Center for Design Research



da Vinci Surgical System  
from Intuitive Surgical, Inc.  
(no programmable force  
feedback on gripper)

photographed by Akiko Nabeshima

# Exoskeletons



KINARM Exoskeleton  
from BKIN Technologies



Harvard

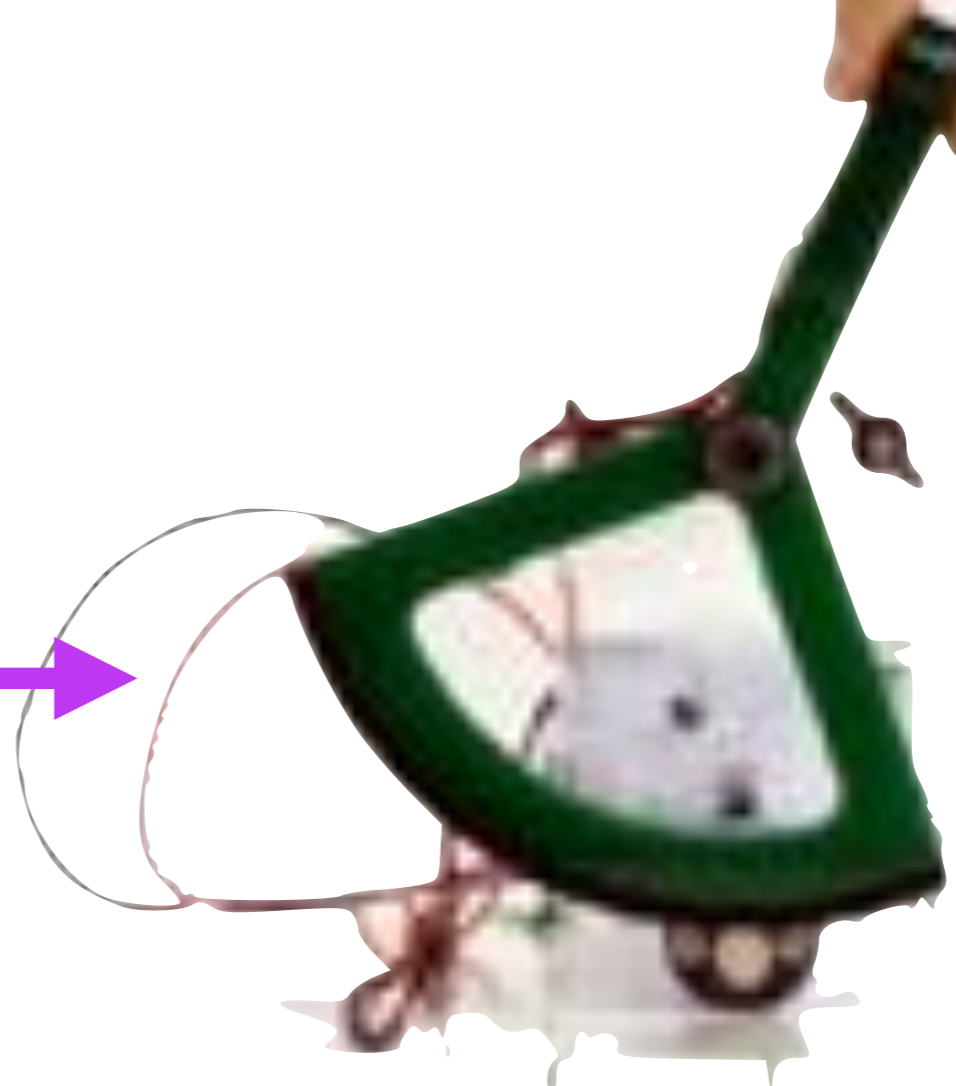
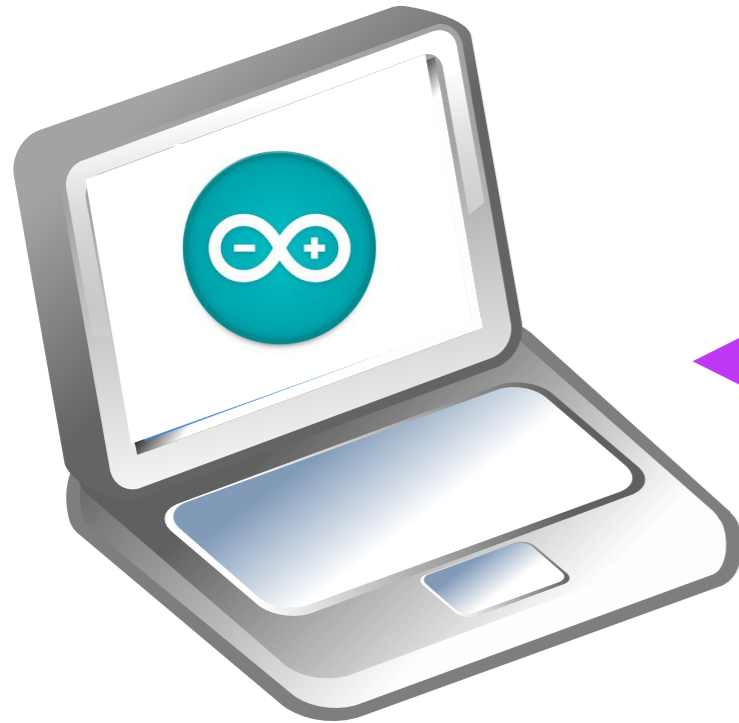


DARPA

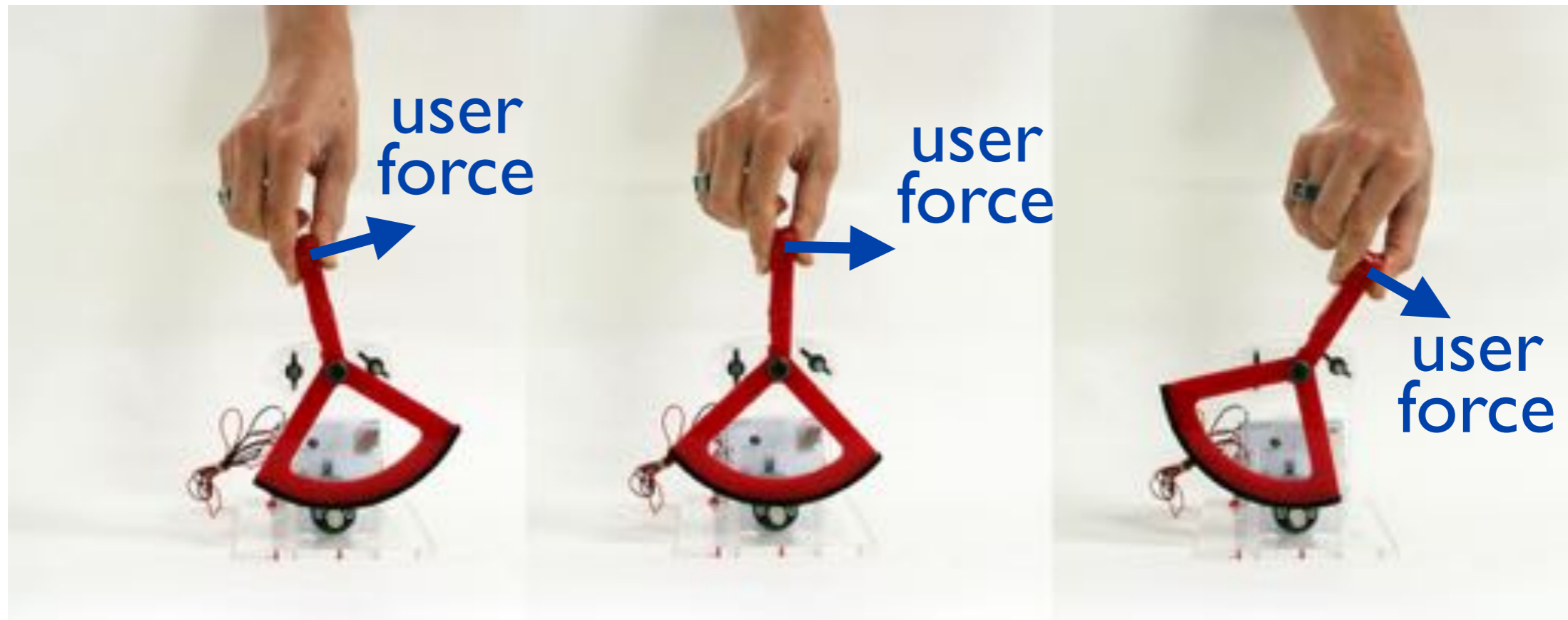
images from Wikimedia Commons



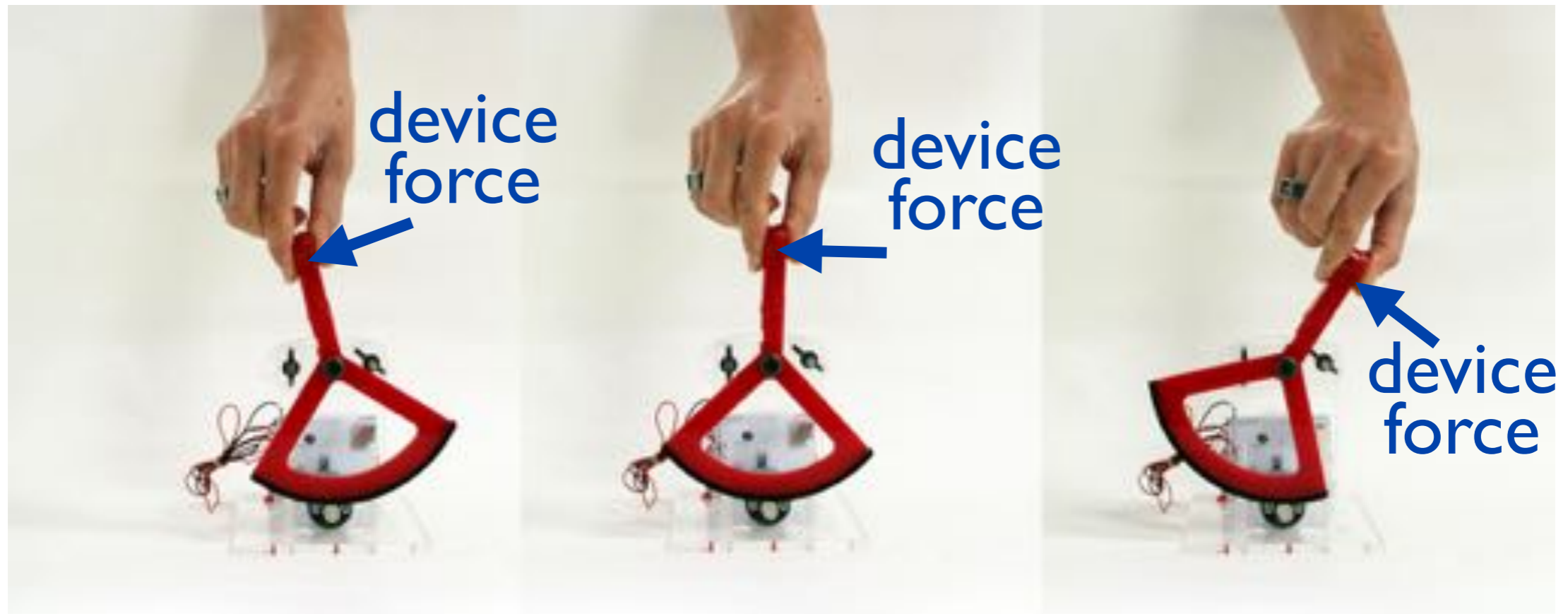
# Hapkit



# Hapkit



# Hapkit



# what are haptic devices good for?

this reviews points made in:

K. E. MacLean. Haptic interaction design for everyday interfaces. *Reviews of Human Factors and Ergonomics*, 4:149-194, 2008.

# Trends driving haptics

- Networking - constant connectivity
- Ubiquity of computing devices - beyond sparse visual real estate
- Multitasking - doing more things at once may benefit from multiple channels of communication
- Virtualization - fostering presence
- Information management - volume challenge and attention challenge
- Fragmentation - time slicing interruptions by modality

# When to use haptic feedback

- Precise force vs. position control
- Guidance (for training or shared control)
- Abstract communication and information display
- Notifications and background awareness
- Augmentation of graphical user interfaces
- Expressive control
- Communication of affect
- Mobile and handheld computing