

## Haptic and Tactile Feedback

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## Haptics

### ■ Haptic :

*Relating to or based on the sense of touch.*

Force feedback } Haptic feedback  
Tactile feedback }

- Surgical simulation as haptic interaction with virtual surgical environments

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## Research Issues in Haptic Interfacing to Virtual Environments

- Haptic interface devices
- Stability of haptic interaction with virtual environments
- Simulation of stiff walls
- Haptic rendering of surface texture
- Haptic interaction with deformable bodies
- Realistic modeling of tool-tissue interaction
  - Cutting, suturing, needle insertion
- Tactile sensing and display

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## Force Feedback Haptic Devices

Commercial Systems:

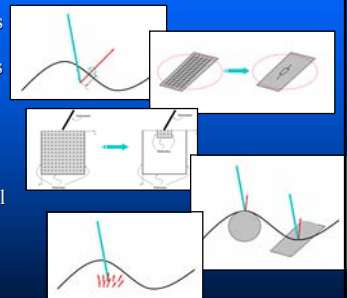
- Phantom
  - 3 DOF and 6 DOF versions
- Immersion
  - Impulse Engine
  - CathSim AccuTouch
    - » Endovascular
    - » Bronchoscopy
  - Laparoscopic Interface
- Freedom 6S
  - 6 DOF force feedback



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## Generation of Force Feedback

- Constraint-Based Methods (Zilles and Salisbury 1995)
- Norton Equivalent Models (Astley and Hayward 1998)
- Multirate Simulation with Local Low Order Approximation (Cavusoglu and Tendick 2000)
- Planar and Spherical Local Approximations (d'Aulignac et al. 2000)
- Force Fields (Montgomery et al. 2002)



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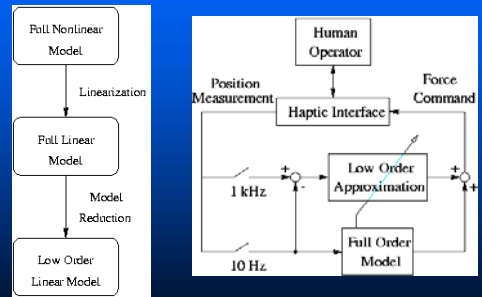
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## Haptic Interaction with Deformable Bodies in VE's

- Deformable bodies are simulated with very high order dynamical models
- Haptic interaction require bandwidth of ~1kHz, but these high order models can only be simulated at ~10Hz
- This affects the stability and fidelity of interaction

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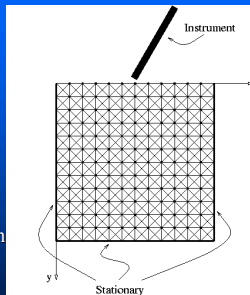
## Low Order Linear Approximation to Model Intersample Behavior



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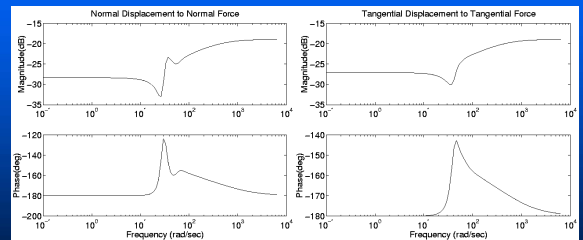
## Model Reduction

- 12x12 2-D lumped element model
  - 2 input 2 output dynamical system
  - 524<sup>th</sup> order dynamics
- Balanced model reduction
  - 10<sup>th</sup> order approximation with less than 1% error



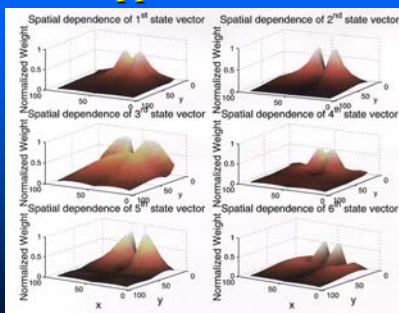
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## Model Reduction



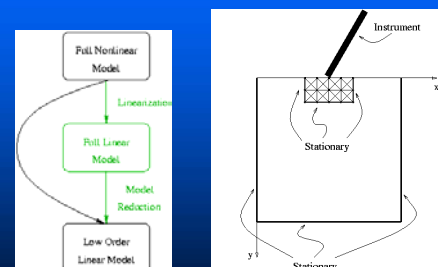
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## Reduced Order Model Is a Local Approximation



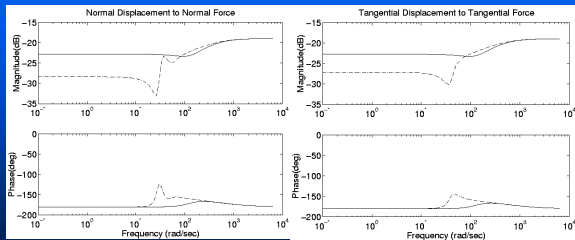
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## Constructing a Local Model in Real Time



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## Constructing a Local Model in Real Time



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## Discussion

- This method is applicable only if the local modes are dominant.
- Interaction stability is improved significantly.
- It is informative to study other local models.

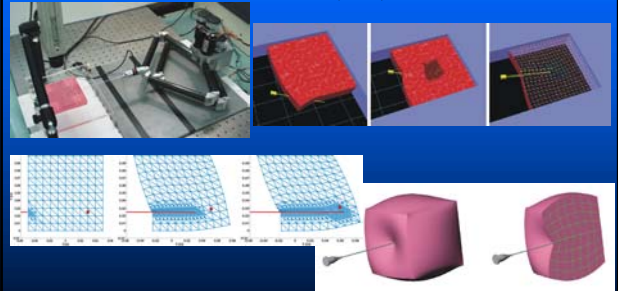
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## Needle Insertion

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## Needle Insertion

- S.P. Dimaio & S.E. Salcudean (2003)

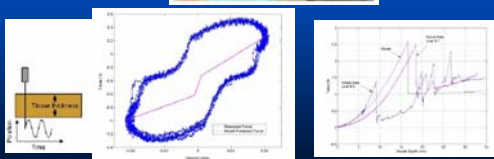


Images from DiMaio and Salcudean (2003)

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## Needle Insertion

- C. Simone and A. Okamura (2002)



Images and Figures from Simone and Okamura (2002)

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## Human Factors for Enhanced Force Feedback in MIS

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## Simulated Surface Compliance Discrimination

- Psychophysics literature on compliance has measured difference thresholds
- Surgeons often need to detect spatial variation in surface compliance, e.g. to detect embedded lesion
- Two tasks:
  - spatial variation in compliance
  - temporal oscillation in force



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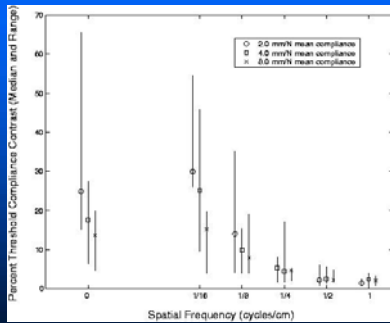
## Methods



- Phantom 1.5 haptic interface
- Adaptive 2-down 1-up procedure (corresponds to 71% accuracy)
- 8 subjects
- 3 mean compliance levels: 2, 4, and 8 mm/N
- 3 mean force levels: 0.5, 1, and 2 N

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## Compliance Discrimination and Contrast Sensitivity



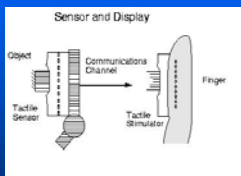
Experimental Results from Dhruv and Tendick (2000)

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## Tactile Sensing and Display

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## Tactile Sensing and Display



8x8 1mm<sup>2</sup> Tactile Sensor Array

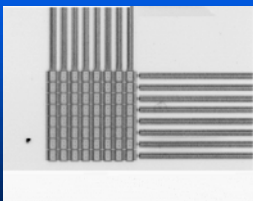
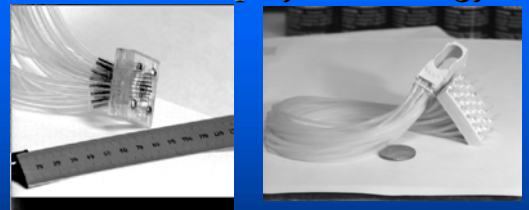


Image courtesy of Gray and Fearing

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## Tactile Display Technology

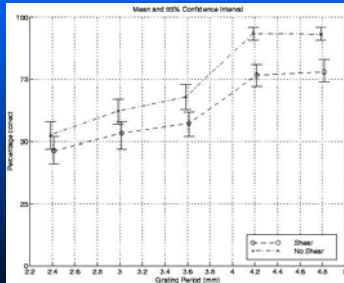


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Images courtesy of Fearing et al.

## Human Factors in Tactile Sensing and Display

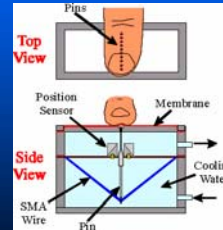
- Do we need a tactile display capable of displaying shear stress?



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## Tactile Feedback

- SMA based tactile display
- DC servomotor based tactile display

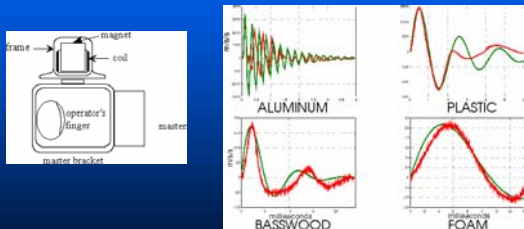


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Images courtesy of Howe et al.

## Tactile Feedback

- Vibrotactile Feedback



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## References

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