

haptics technology and applications



EPF, Lausanne, Switzerland
28.02.2023

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human perception
company

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challenges
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software

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simulation
tele-operation

human perception



human perception

Lateral Motion
(Texture)



Pressure
(Hardness)



Static Contact
(Temperature)



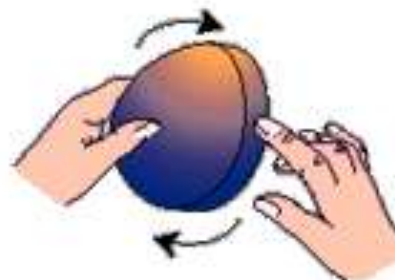
Unsupported Holding
(Weight)



Enclosure
(Global Shape)
(Volume)



Contour Following
(Global Shape)
(Exact Shape)



Susan Lederman and Roberta Klatzky

human perception

what is haptics?

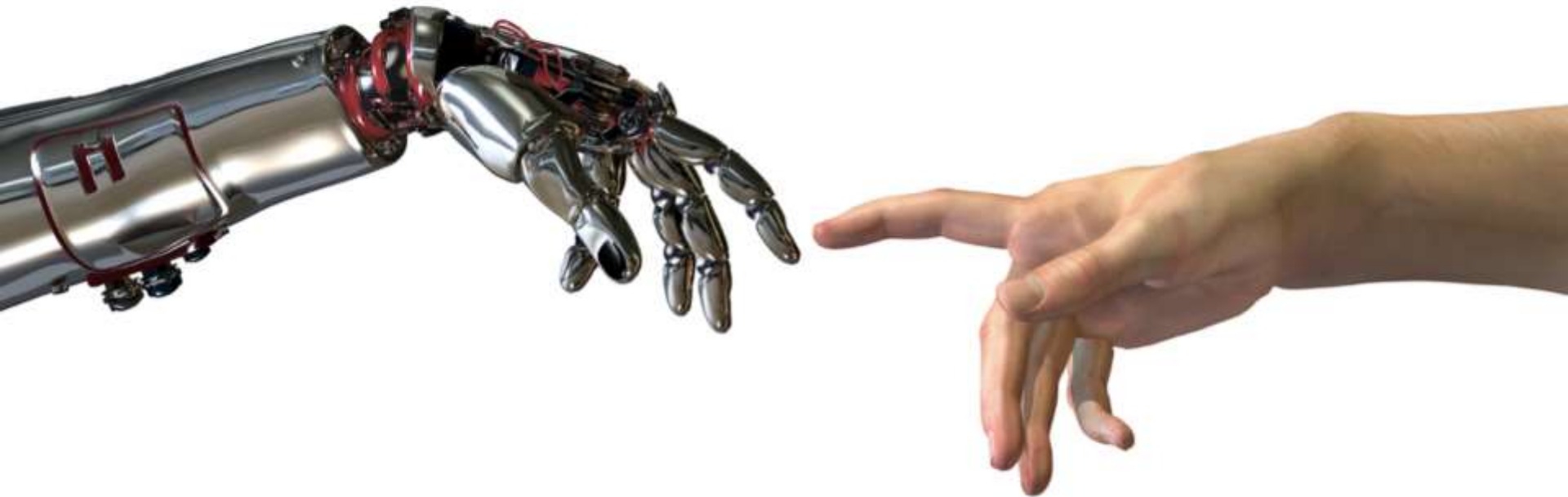
- I physical interaction via the sense of touch



human perception

what is haptics?

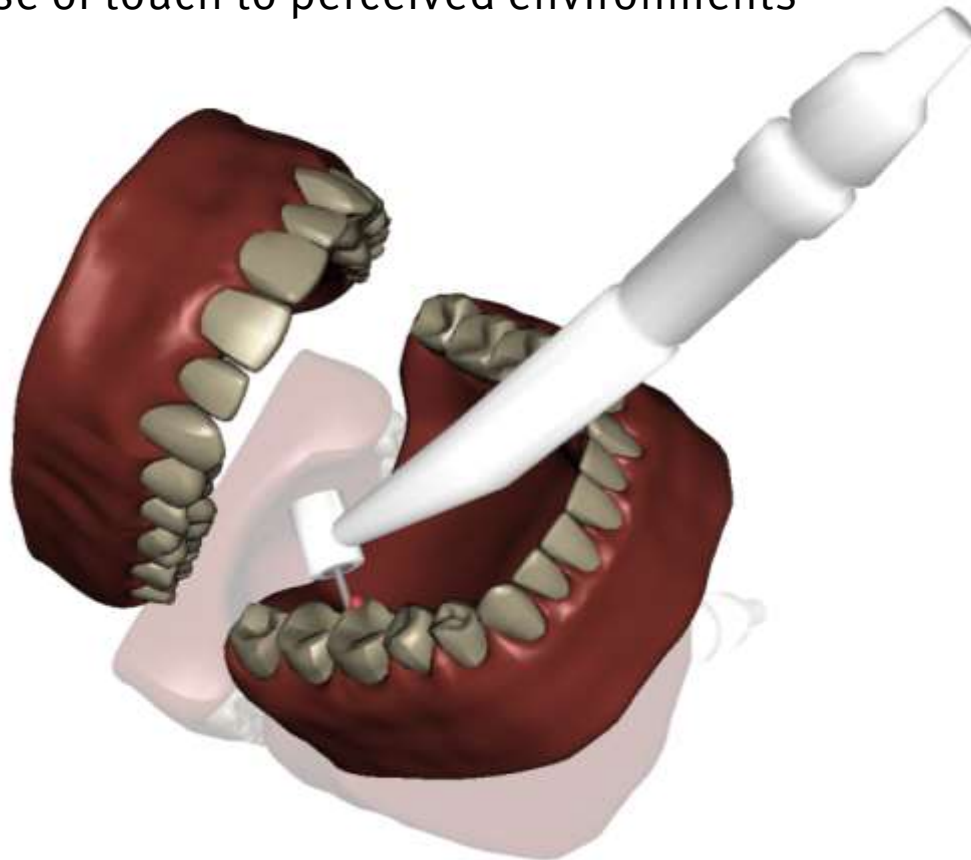
- | using the sense of touch to interact with machines



human perception

why use haptics?

- | to add the sense of touch to perceived environments



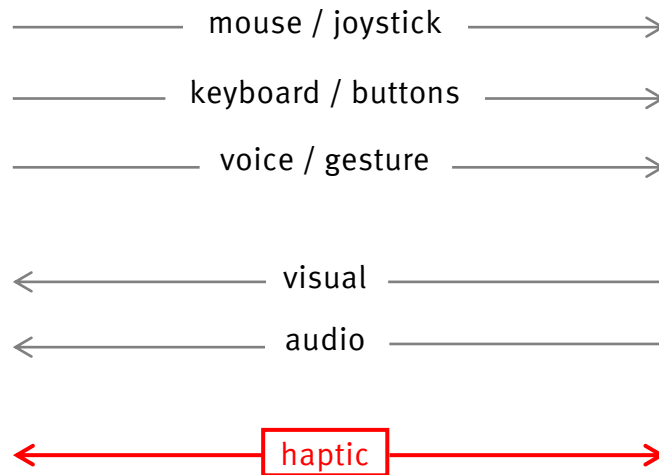
human perception

why use haptics?

- to allow real-time co-operation between man and machine



analysis
intelligence



human in the loop !



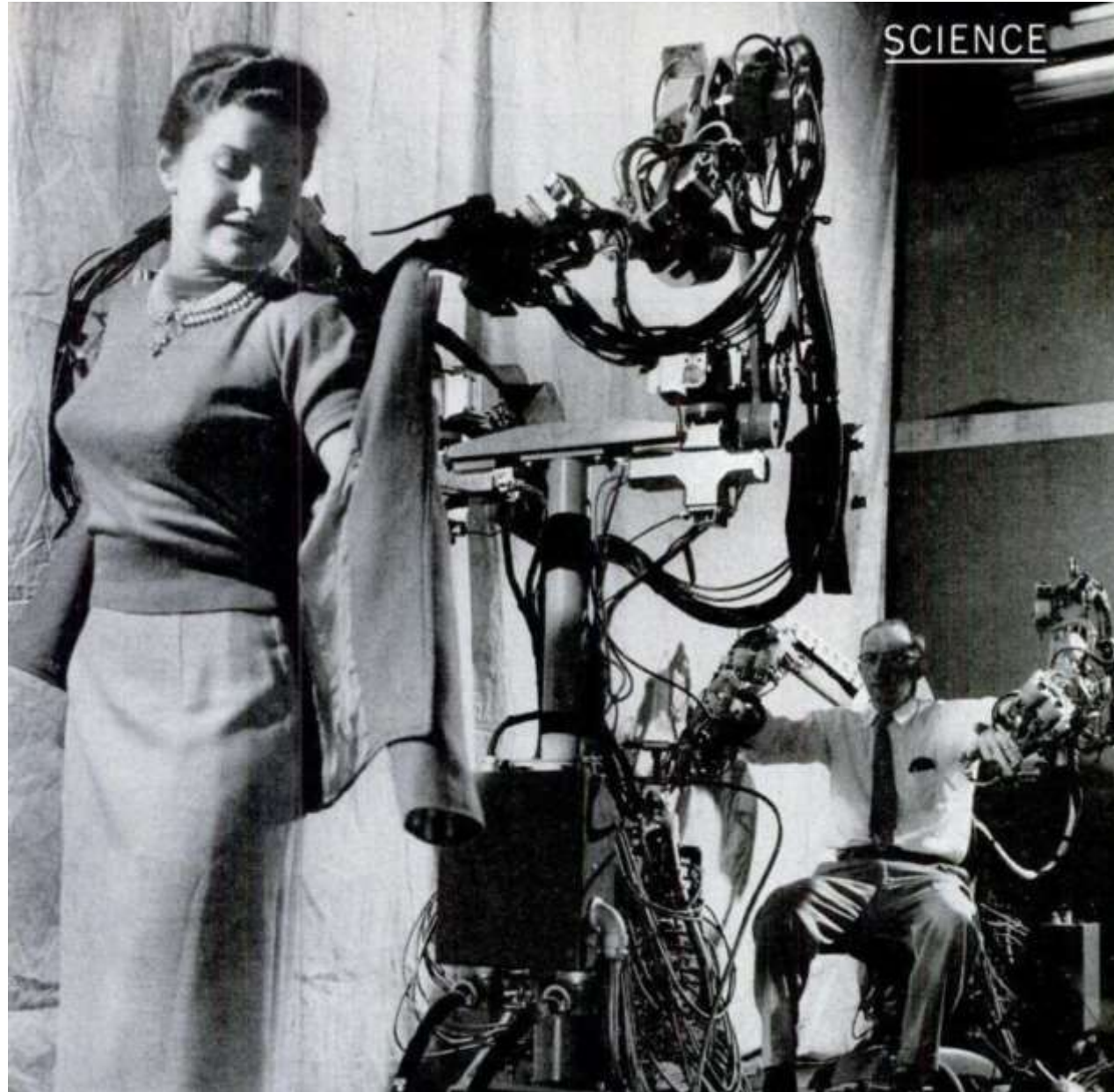
performance
task adaptation

robots and humans

I Life Magazine
1956

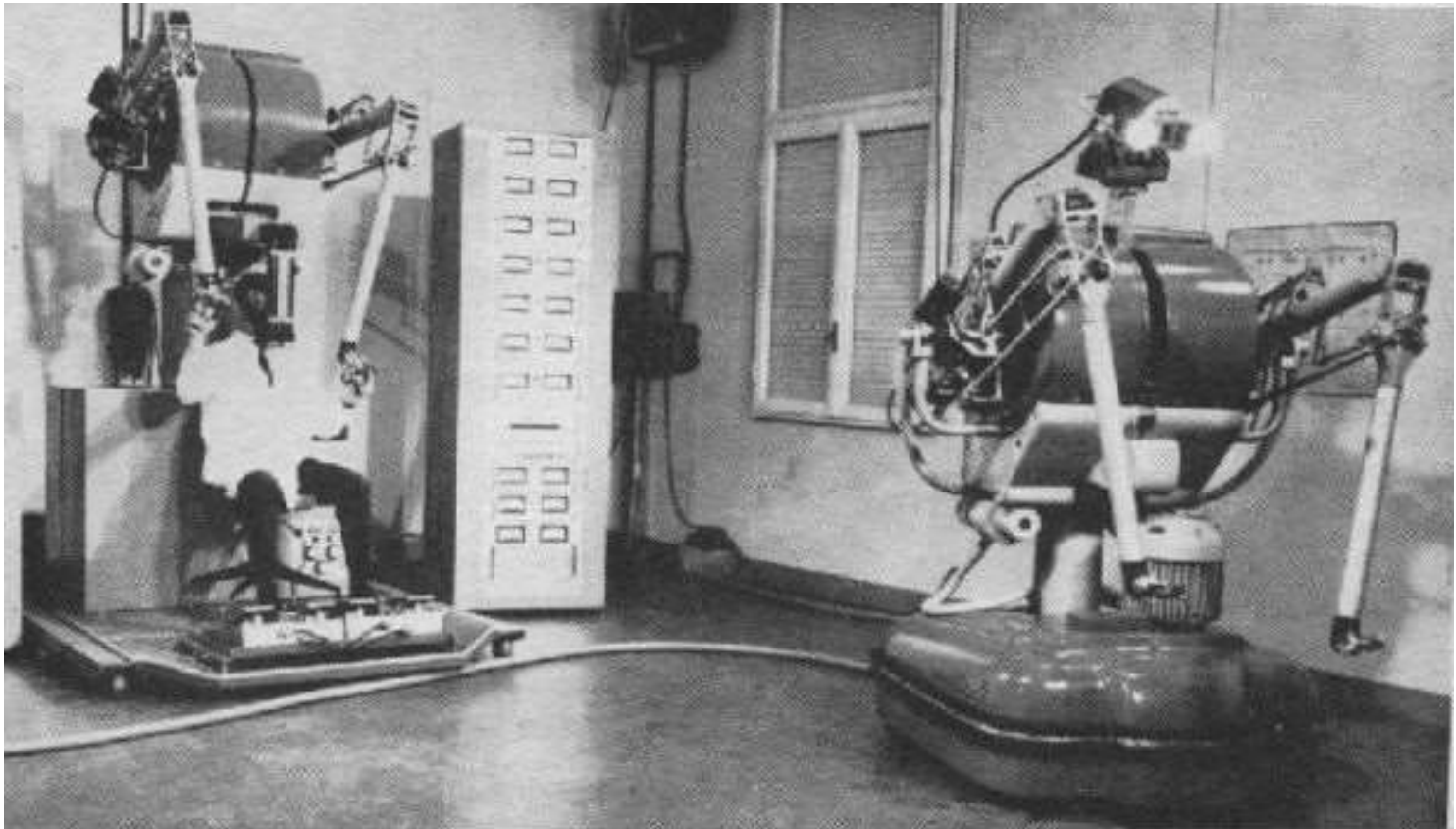
Yes-Man
Teleoperator

Ralph Mosher
G.E.



telemanipulators

- I MASCOT remote servo-manipulator - 1958
Carlo Mancini et al.



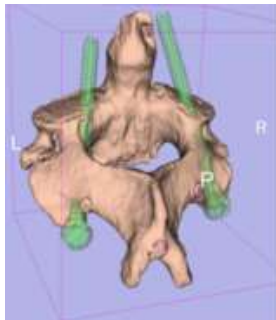
packaging industry

- I Delta – parallel kinematics robot
invented by Prof. Clavel at EPFL in 1985 – initially commercialized by Demarex SA



academic background

- EPFL, Switzerland
Department of Micro Engineering



academic background

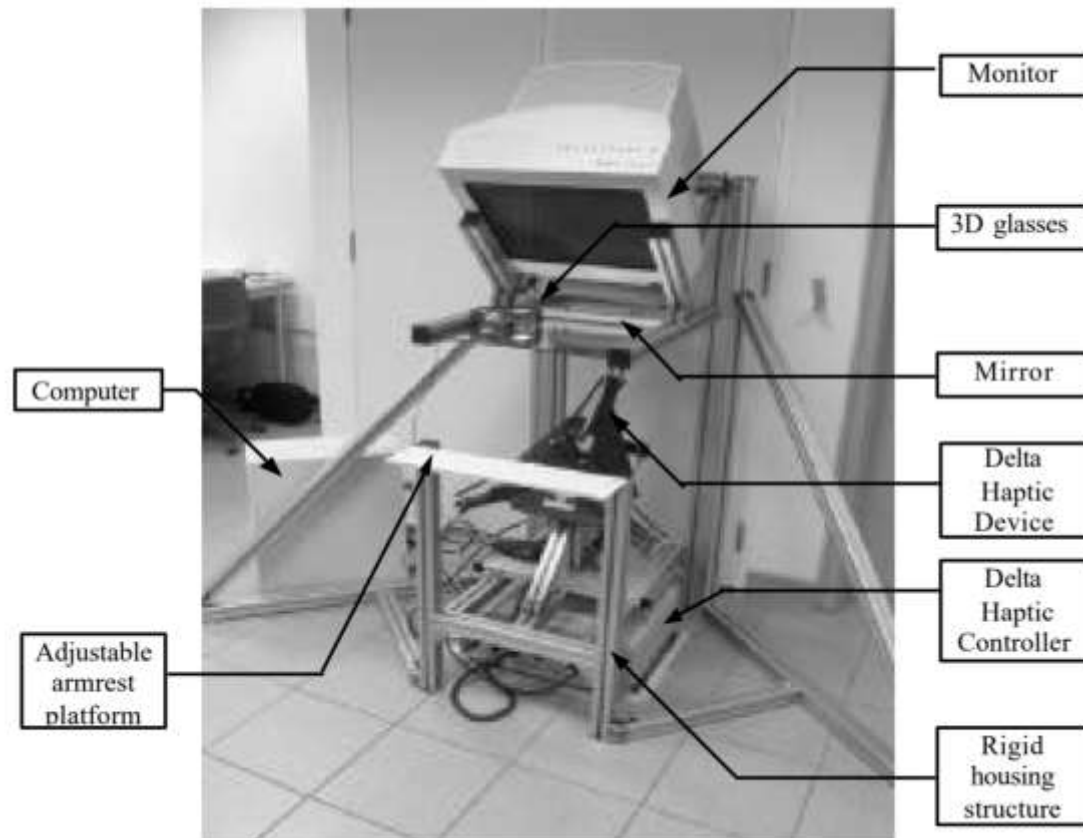
- Stanford University, USA
Department of Computer Science



first product

providing NUS with a Delta Haptic Device

the beginning of a commercial activity



company

- company founded in 2001
- privately owned – 4 founders



Force Dimension LLC

R&D facilities and headquarters

- Nyon VD, Switzerland



Baur SA (since 1948)

manufacturing site

- Saint-Aubin NE, Switzerland

core business

product design and development

- | customer requirements assessment
- | dedicated haptic hardware design
- | dedicated software interface design
- | prototyping and verification

industrialization and manufacturing

- | selection of manufacturing processes
- | compatibility with required volumes
- | quality control to customer requirements
- | contribution to product certification (CE, FDA)

technology licensing



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challenges in using haptics

- | creating the illusion of continuity



graphics rendering

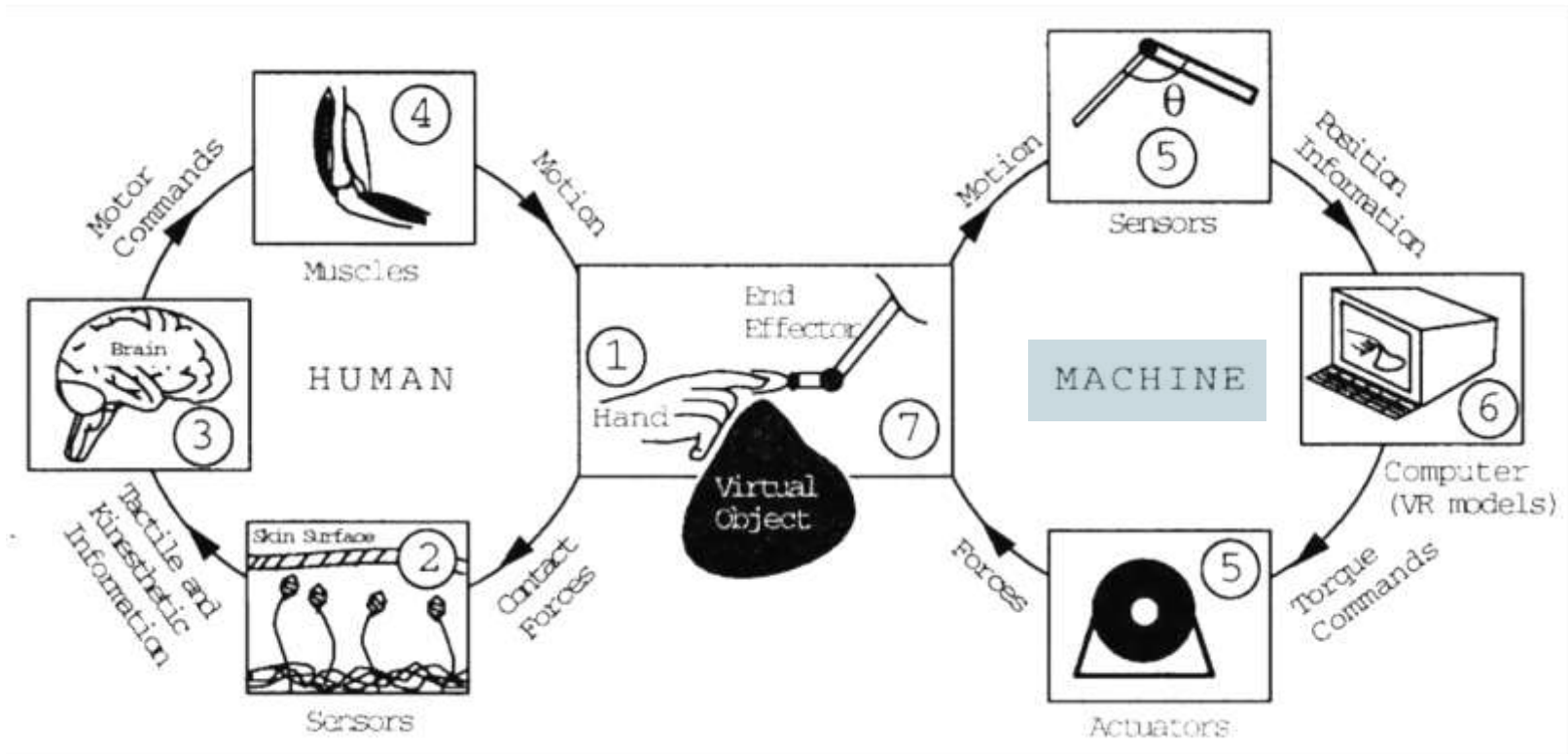
25 Hz



haptics feedback

1000 Hz

haptic interaction control loop (impedance scheme)



haptic interfaces

delta.x



haptic interfaces

omega.x



omega.6



omega.7

omega.3

medical applications

MiroSurge system



haptic interfaces

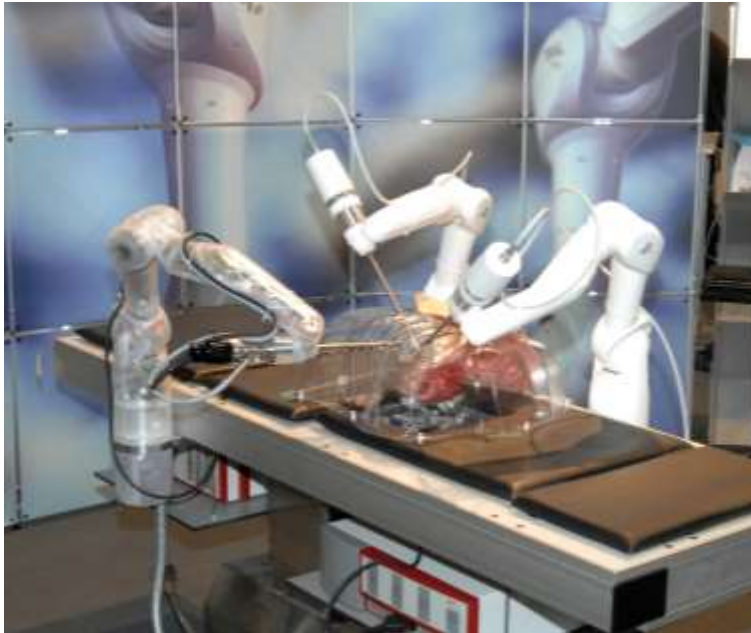
sigma.7



- | fully active on 7 degrees of freedom
 - 3 translations
 - 3 rotations
 - 1 grasping

medical applications

MiroSurge system



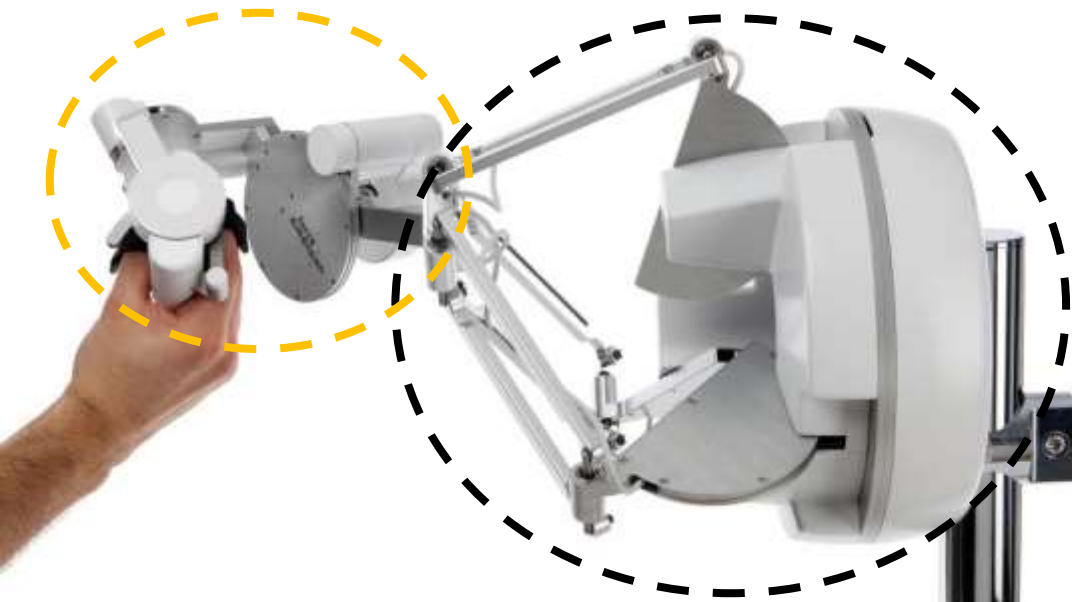
key features

wrist mechanism

- | high dexterity
- | hand-centered rotations
- | decoupled from base
- | customizable end-effectors

translation base

- | pure translations
- | high stiffness
- | high forces
- | high sensitivity
- | passively back-drivable
- | gravity compensation
- | embedded control unit
- | low-level safety features
- | real-time capable USB2.0
- | haptics and robotics SDK
- | high and low level access



consumer market - gaming

Falcon



Lunar Design



Novint Technologies

consumer market - gaming

Falcon



consumer market - gaming

Falcon



software

force dimension SDK

- | haptic SDK
 - C/C++ libraries
 - multiplatform
 - supports all force dimension haptic devices
 - supports the Novint Falcon
- | robotic SDK
 - superset of the haptic SDK
 - provides position control
 - provides trajectory control
- | extensible
 - fully compatible with CHAI3D



software

CHAI3D

- | simulation framework
 - C++ libraries
 - open source
 - multi-platform
 - multi-device
- | capabilities
 - 3D graphic rendering (OpenGL)
 - haptic force simulation
 - modeling of dynamic bodies
 - real-time deformable structures
 - volumetric models (medical imaging)
 - force control systems
- | industry and academic partners
 - Force Dimension
 - Hansen Medical
 - Stanford University
 - EPFL



software

www.CHA13D.org – application design

- I haptic interface design
 - high resolution haptic rendering
 - fusion between sensor data (force sensor) and preoperative imaging models
 - robot control and interfacing
- I medical imaging
 - volumetric data rendering
 - imaging data (ultrasound, CT, MRI, DICOM)
 - 3D modeling of rigid and deformable structures

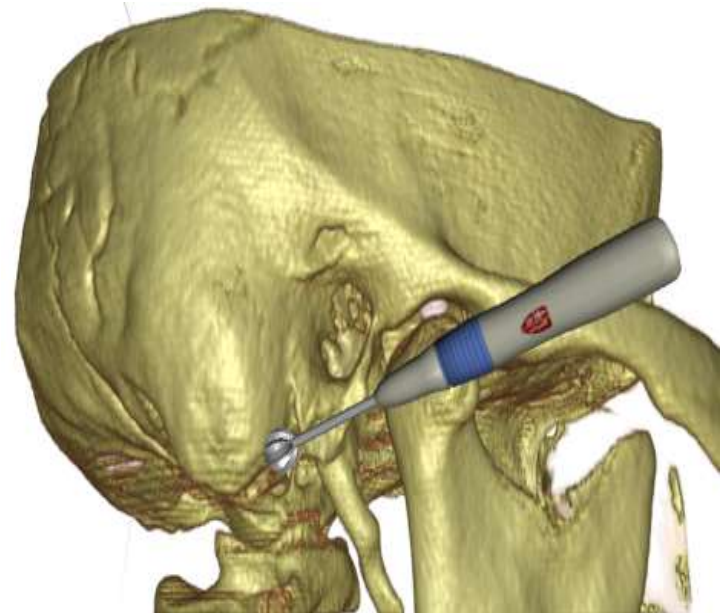
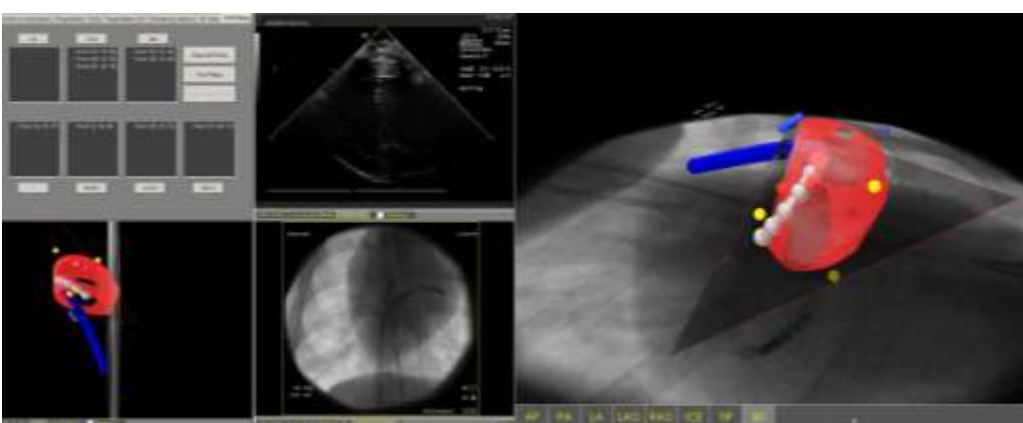


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simulation
tele-operation

medical simulation

Ultrasound ScanTrainer



MedaPhor



simulation

advanced cockpit design

- | tactile interface design
 - gear shifts
 - buttons
 - knobs
 - levers
 - kinematics drawers
- | quantitative parameter specification
 - human metrics determination
 - user evaluation
 - on-line modification
 - reduce number of design iterations
- | virtual prototyping



simulation

ChronoSim : watch interaction simulator

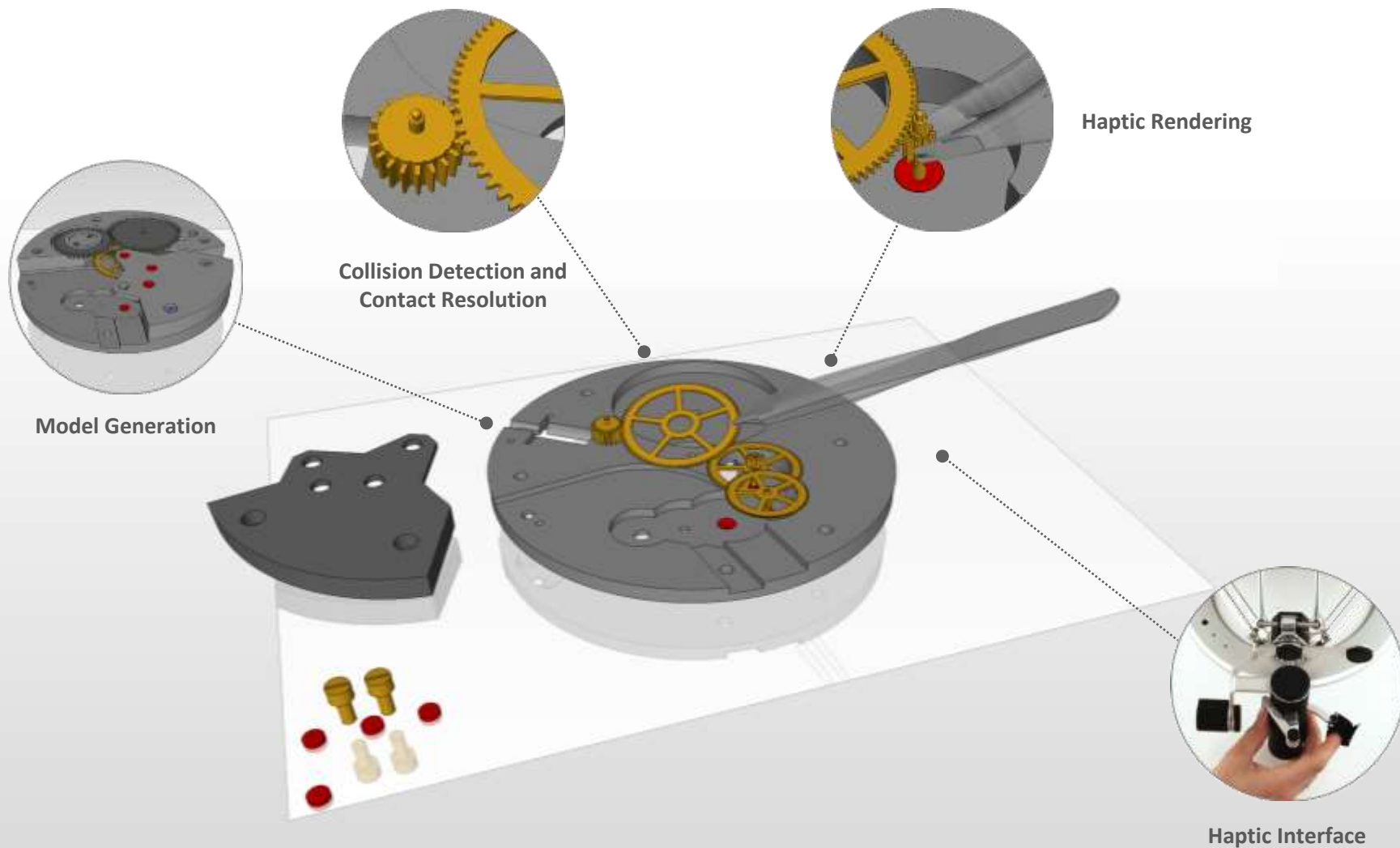


AUDEMARS PIGUET
Le Brassus

simulation

virtual assembly





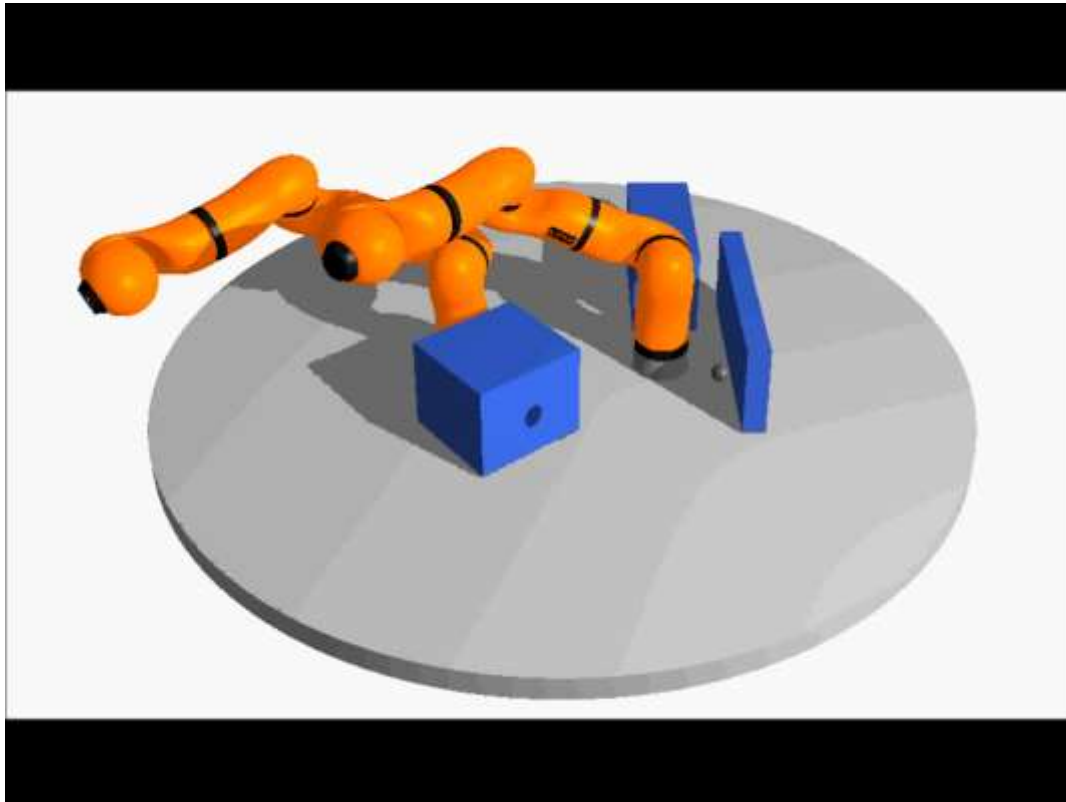
simulation

virtual assembly

- | highly immersive haptic-graphic virtual environment
- | assembly plan generation and validation
- | assembly trajectory optimization
 - real-time 3D collision rendering (tool-object, object-object)
 - haptic constraints / guides
- | accessibility validation
 - manufacturing
 - maintenance
- | tooling selection and optimization
- | task annotation in 3D
- | workplace modeling

simulation

virtual KUKA LWR robot teleoperation



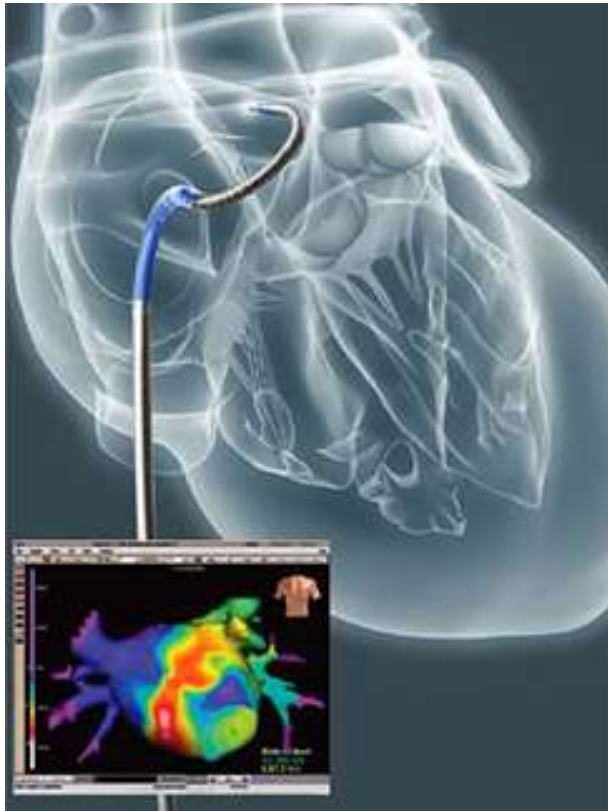
medical applications

miniaturized robot for general surgery abdominal procedures



medical application

radiofrequency catheter ablation



 **hansen**[®]
M E D I C A L
The Global Leader in Flexible Robotics



medical application

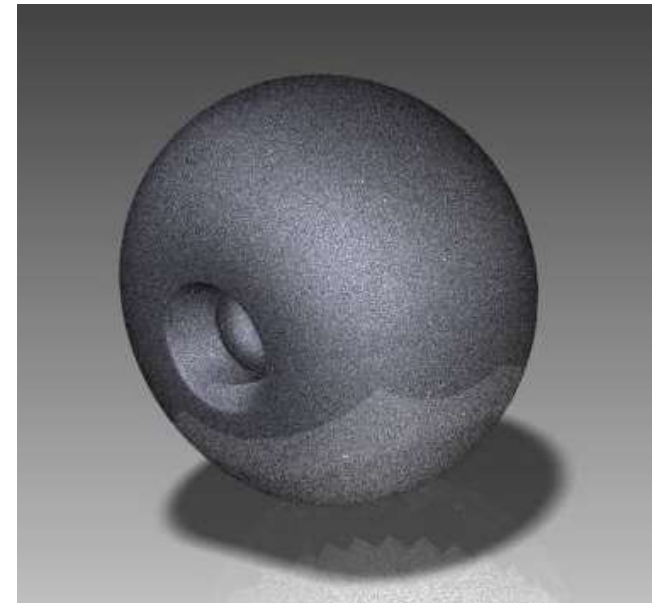
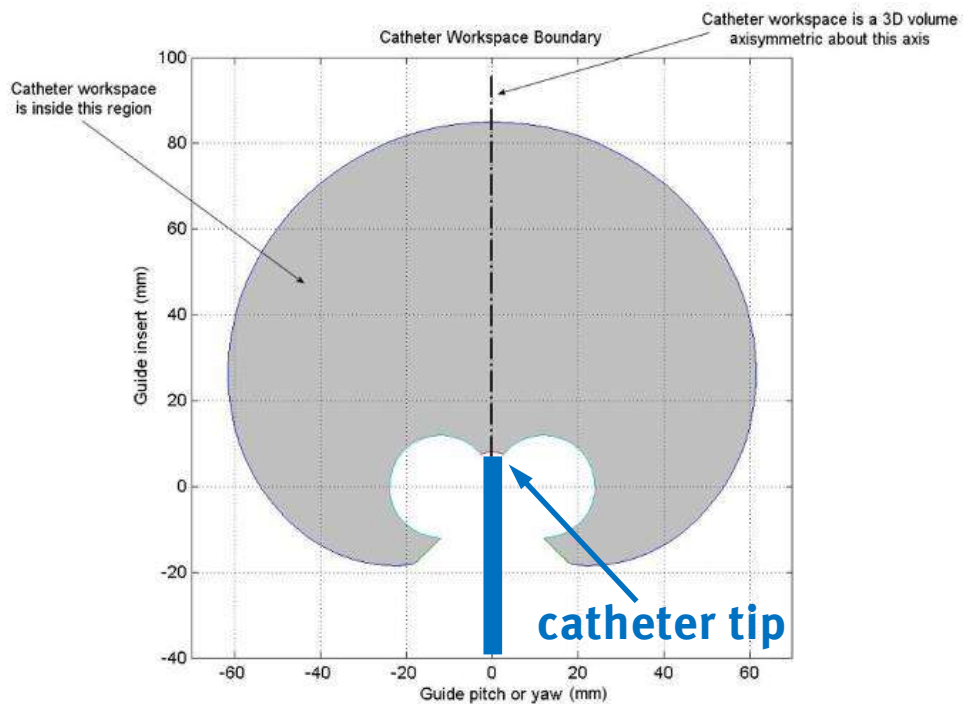
radiofrequency catheter ablation



kinesthetic feedback

force feedback is essentially used to

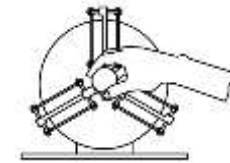
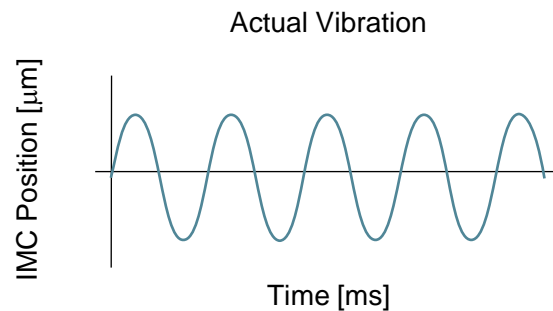
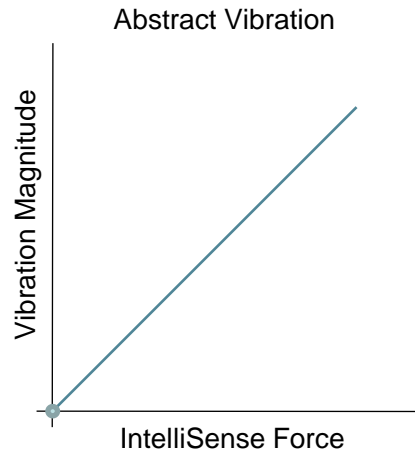
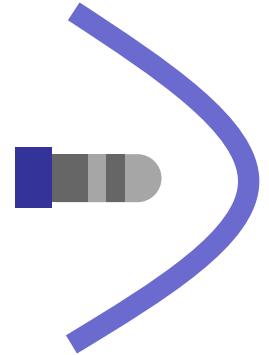
- | enforce workspace limits on the guide
- | re-center device when not actively driving



sensed force vibration feedback

Haptics Feedback

- | measured force causes master device vibration
- | vibration amplitude and frequency increase as measured IntelliSense force increases



*Movement for effect.
This vibration is visually imperceptible.
Users feel “buzzing”*

aerospace (NASA)

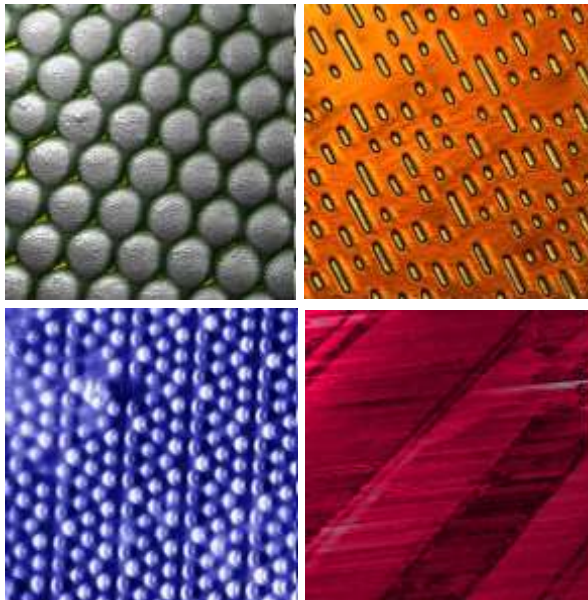
operating in critical environments

- | bi-manual control of surgical robot
with force-feedback
in micro-gravity or moving contexts
- | dynamic gravity compensation
sensors measure environment gravity
haptic device stabilizes gesture
- | tested in micro-gravity
using parabolic flights aboard NASA's C9



nanomanipulation

AFM technology



© nanosurf

nanomanipulation of carbon nanotubes

haptic user interface

- | direct control and feedback
- real-time interaction
- no visual feedback is required



Haptic User Interface

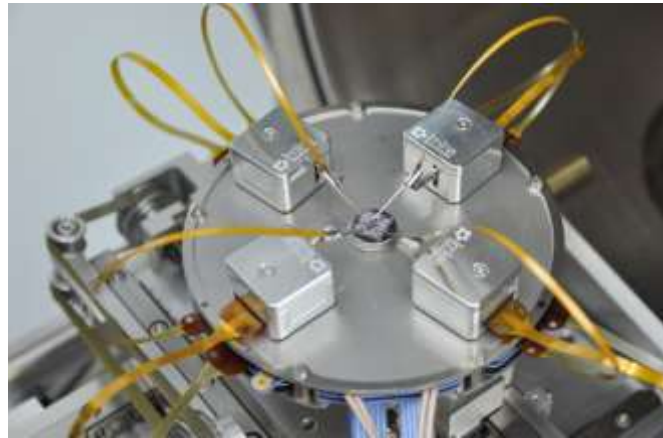
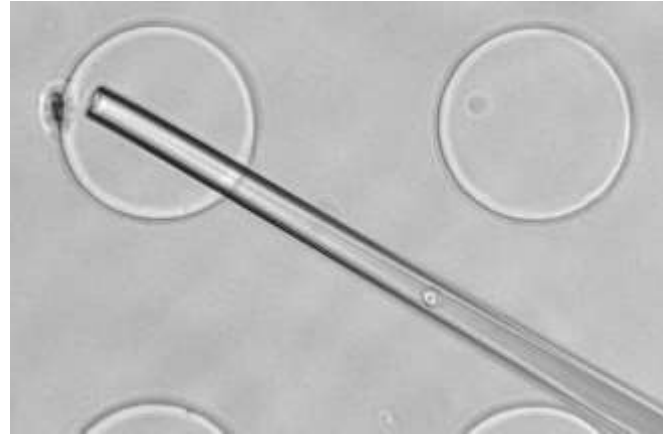
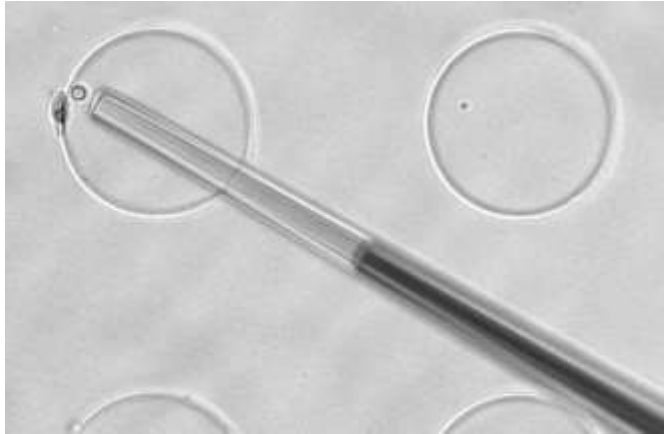
3D movements
scaled DOWN

atomic forces
scaled UP



AFM device

pharmaceuticals and microbiology



industrial applications

Vulcan Tactile System VTS

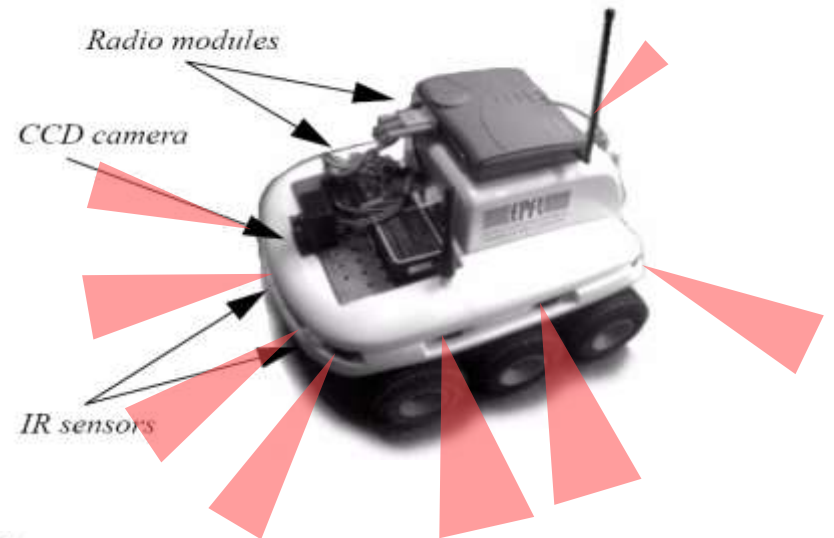


teleoperation

mobile robot driving



Baur SA



teleoperation

Twente/Canberra teleoperation (10'268 km)

- | remote operation of flying vehicle
 - pilot is in the Netherlands
 - vehicle is in Australia
- | obstacles are rendered as forces
 - calculated using optical flow from on-board camera
 - sensed directly in pilot control hand
 - even outside of vehicle camera FOV
- | network delays are managed
 - vehicle velocity is limited to avoid collision
 - vehicle autonomously avoids collisions



underwater robotics

shipwreck of “La Lune” - flagship of Louis XIV (1664)



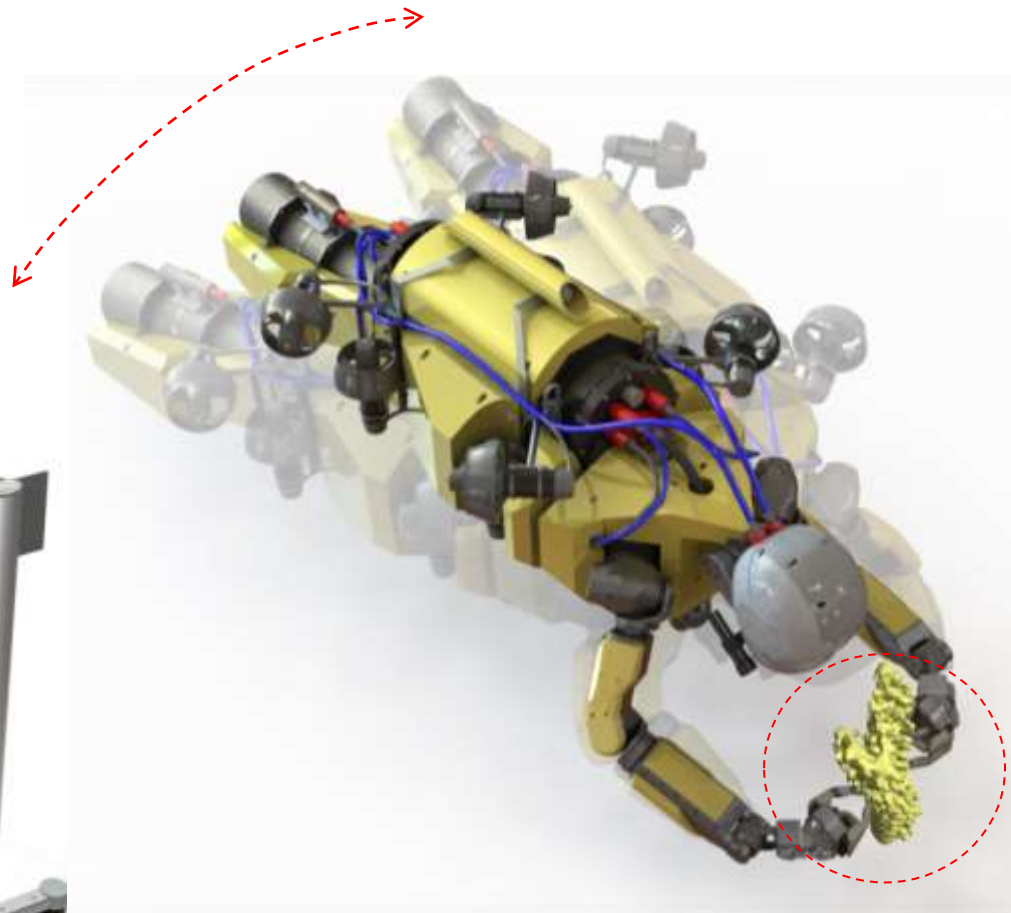
underwater robotics

DRASSM - Département des Recherches Archéologiques Subaquatiques et Sous-marines



underwater robotics

ocean one



dynamic task and
posture coordination

Stanford University - KAUST - MEKA - Google - DRASMM - Force Dimension

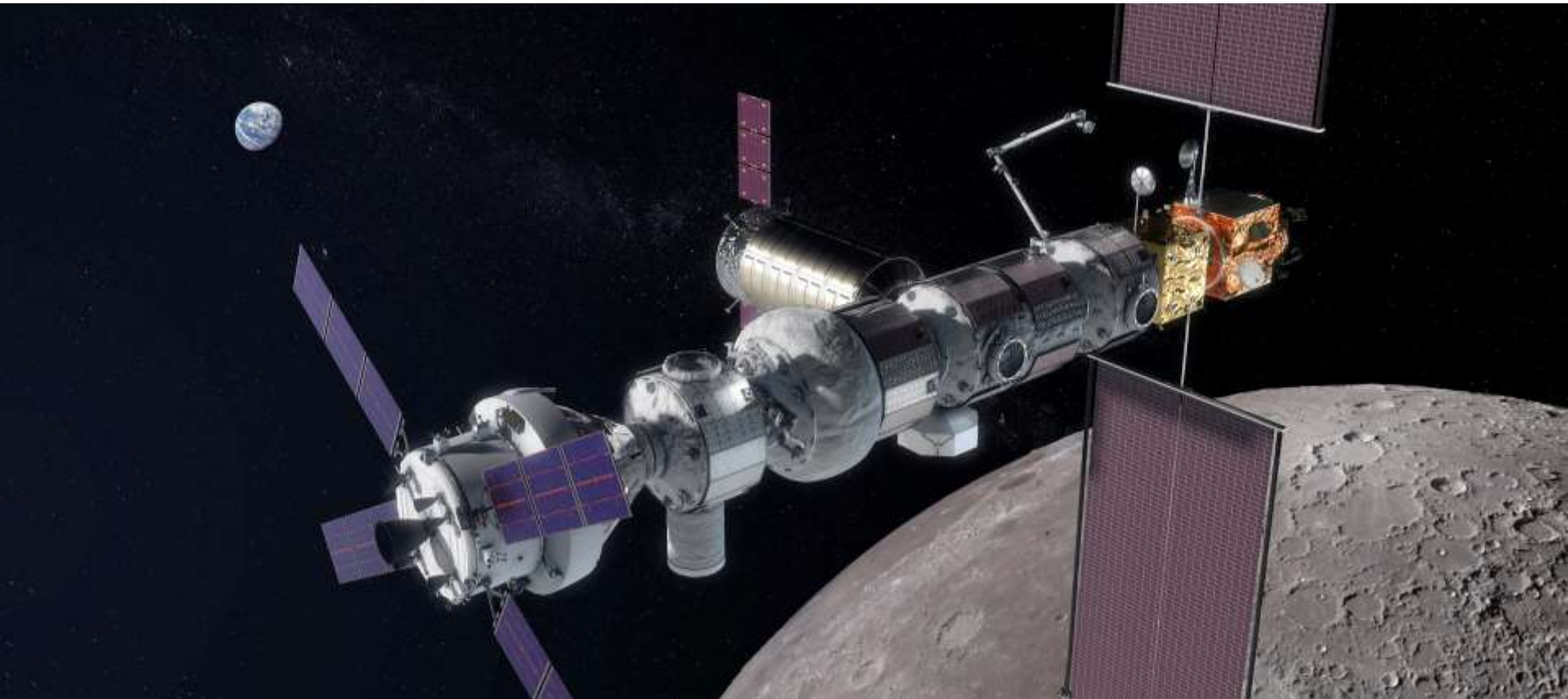
robotics

advantages of haptic robot control

- | remote operation
 - hostile / inaccessible environment
 - better ergonomics / less fatigue
- | force scaling
 - more sensitivity / strength
- | geometrical scaling
 - more precision / motion range
- | “feel” the environment
 - feel tool interaction forces from F/T sensor
 - feel obstacles before actual collisions
- | “feel” robot limitations
 - tracking errors / dynamics
 - workspace boundaries
- | augmented reality
 - display additional computer generated data
- | add/remove haptic information
 - virtual fixtures / constraints / tunnels
 - exclusion regions
 - virtual grids / attractors / trajectories
 - recording/playback/edit of a hand motion
 - interaction with simulated model
 - vibro-tactile queues (frequency / amplitude)
 - damping (tremor filtering)
 - dynamic scaling (force sensor based)



teleoperation on ISS – ESA Analog-1



teleoperation on ISS – training in Netherlands

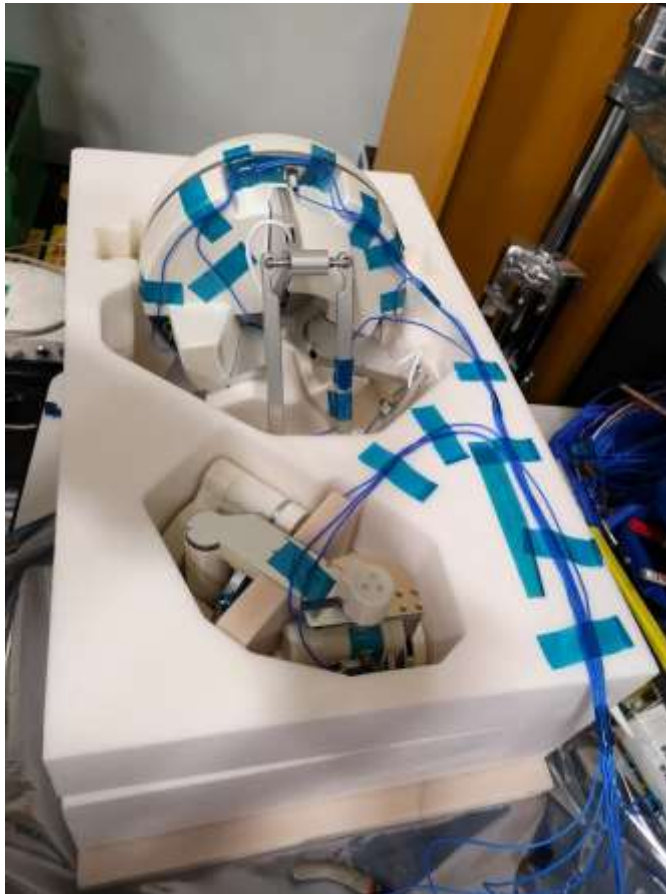


robotics

teleoperation on ISS – starting point



teleoperation on ISS – launch vibration testing



robotics

teleoperation on ISS – all tests completed successfully



robotics

teleoperation on ISS – Cygnus payload



teleoperation on ISS – Northrop Gruman NG-12



Thank you!

Time for questions & demos

contact

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