

# Haptic Teaching using Opposite Force Presentation

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**Notice:**  
This poster is associated  
with a Hands-On Demo

## 1. Abstract

We propose a haptic teaching system that uses haptic devices to teach hand skills. Specifically, we chose some tasks with pencil-like devices and examined how to teach an expert's hand skills. We proposed a new haptic teaching method, in which the haptic device produces force that is in the opposite in direction. The trainee tries to cancel the force and consequently, necessary force is "proactively" generated. Our hypothesis is that this "proactiveness" is essential for haptic teaching. We made a prototype system and compared our methods with existing teaching methods.

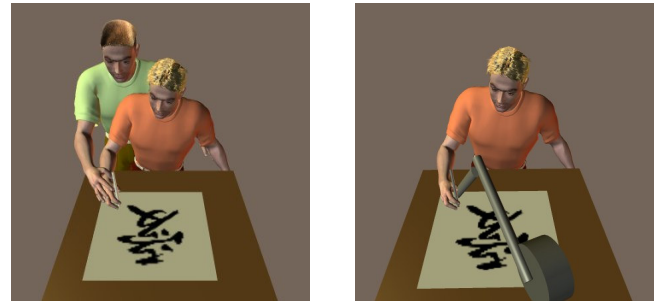


Fig.1: Existing methods

## 2. Description

Let  $F_E$  and  $F_T$  be output force of the expert and the trainee. "Proactive" operation means that a trainee outputs the force that is necessary for operation and equal to the force  $F_E$ . We propose the following methods to realize this situation.

**Expert's Phase:** The expert's model motion and force  $F_E$  are recorded. The haptic device with a tool attached at the tip is used as a measuring machine.

**Trainee's Phase:** Following two methods are combined.

A) Opposite presentation of expert's force along trajectory ( $F_{inv}$ )

- The haptic device generates the force that has the same amplitude of the expert, but in opposite direction. The trainee tries to cancel the force and consequently, necessary internal force is "proactively" generated.

$$F_T = -F_{inv} = F_E$$

B) The utilization of Virtual Fixtures [2] orthogonal to the trajectory ( $F_{vf}$ )

- Information of the expert's motion is given (figure2), and the pathway is used as a ruler by using Virtual Fixtures technique.

$$F_{vf} = -k(x_T - x_E)$$

$$F_{disp} = F_{inv} + F_{vf}$$

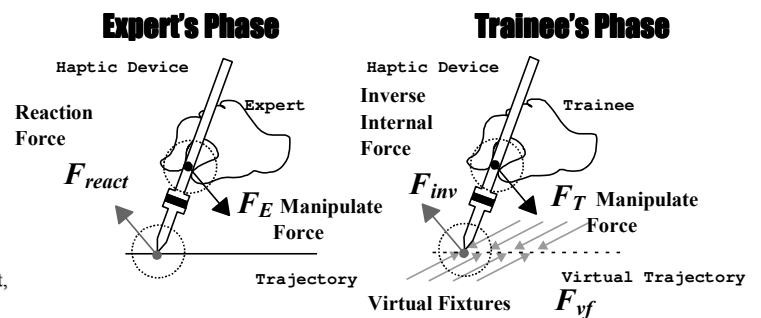


Fig.2: Proposed method

## 3. Experiment / Result

The proposed method was compared with the following existing method, through an experiment of letter writing tasks.

• [Existing method] (**Slaved-Tracking Mode**)

Passively following the expert's positional information as presented by the haptic device.

We recorded force history data while subjects wrote "mirror reversed" Greek letters with both the proposed and existing methods. To estimate the effect of these methods, we calculate these correlations between the subject's and expert's history data. Three components of the force (tangential, normal vertical, normal horizontal part(Fig.4)) were separately evaluated.

The result is shown in Fig.5. Through comparison, we found our method can transmit tangential and normal horizontal force history to the trainee better than the existing method.

## 4. References

[1] Gibson J.J.: Observations on active touch. *Psychol. Rev.*, 69: pages 477-491, 1962.  
 [2] L. Rosenberg. Virtual fixtures: Perceptual tools for telerobotic manipulation. In *Proc. of IEEE Virtual Reality Int'l. Symposium*, pages 76-82, 1993.  
 [3] Y. Kuroda, M. Nakao, T. Kuroda, H. Oyama, M. Komori and T. Matsuda, "Interaction Model between Elastic Objects for Accurate Haptic Display", *International Conference of Artificial Reality and Tele-Existence (ICAT)*, pages. 148-153, 2003  
 [4] C. L. Teo, E. Burdet, and H. P. Lim. A robotic teacher of Chinese handwriting. In *Proc. of 10th Symposium on Haptic Interfaces for Virtual Environment and Teleoperator Systems*, pages 335-341, 2002.

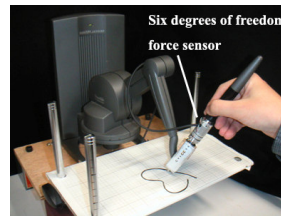


Fig.3: System overview

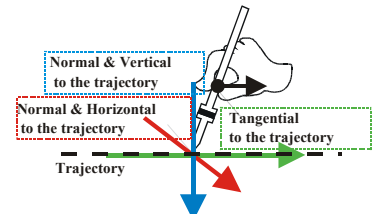


Fig.4: Separating force

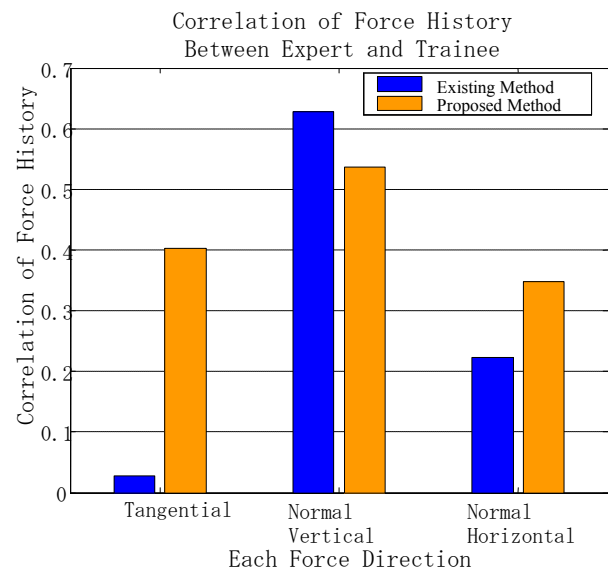


Fig.5: Correlations of force history