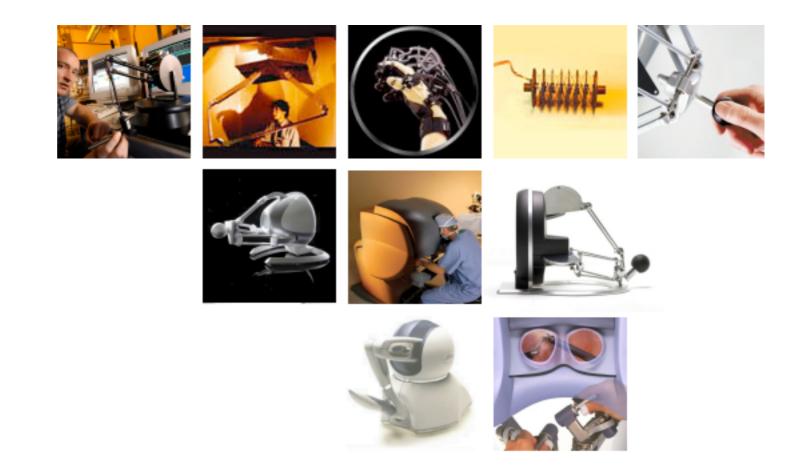
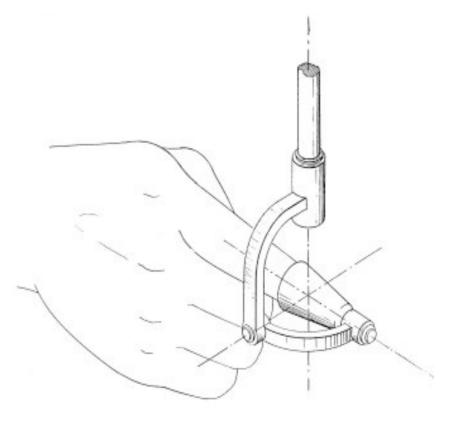
CS277 - Experimental Haptics Lecture I

Introduction to Haptics



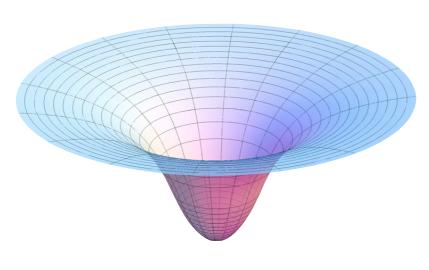
Haptic Interfaces





Enables physical interaction with virtual objects

Haptic Rendering



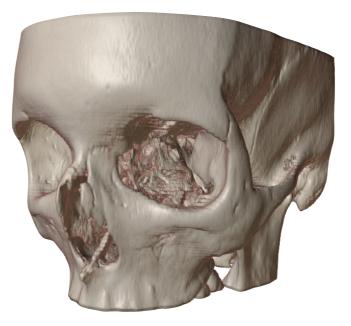
Potential Fields



Implicit Surfaces



Polygonal Meshes



Volumetric Data

Applications



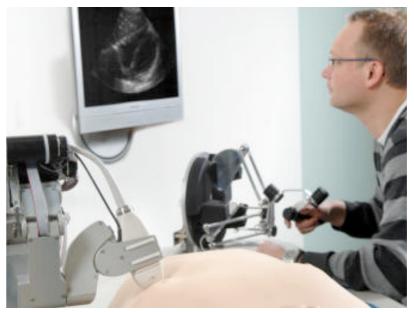
CAD (Geomagic / 3D Systems)



CS277 - Experimental Haptics, Stanford University, Spring 2014

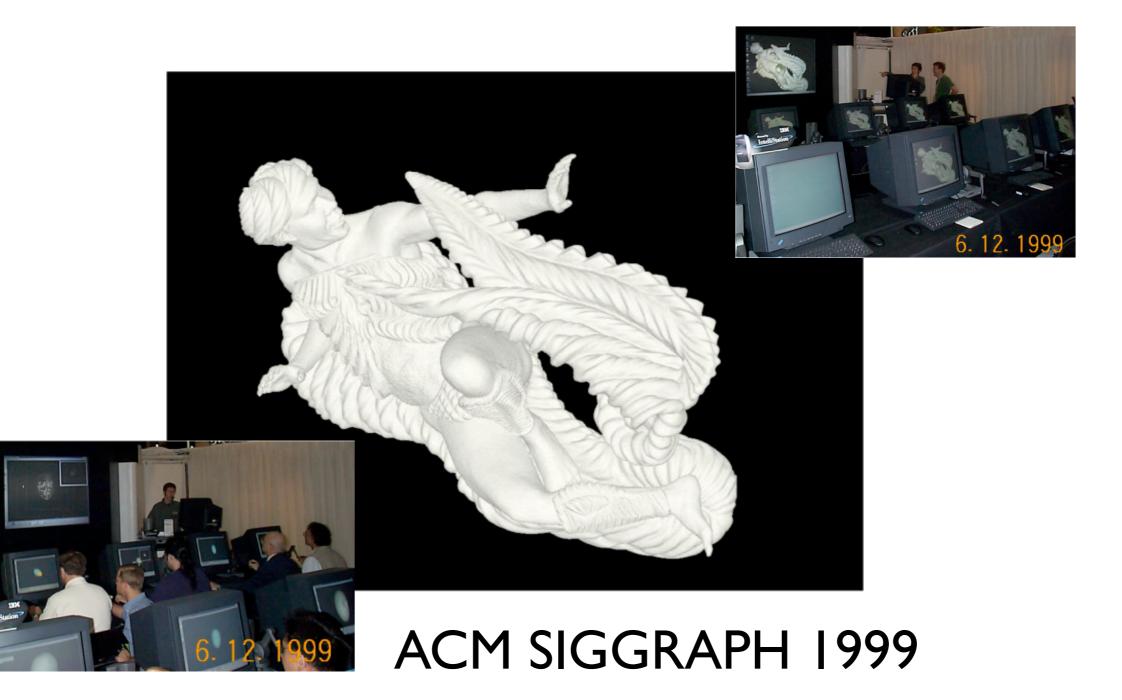


Entertainment (Novint)



Medical (Philips)

Collaborative Haptics



Today's Outline

- Course objectives
- Organization, policies, logistics
- What is haptics?
- Haptic interfaces, past and present

Course Objectives

- Understand major topics in haptics
- Experience rendering virtual objects using a variety of techniques
- Improve your paper reading and presentation skills
- Have fun!

Course Content

- Haptic interfaces
- Haptic rendering
 - Basic algorithms
 - Collision detection
 - Dynamics simulation
 - Advanced methods

Human haptics and psychophysics

Administrative Information

- Instructors
 - Ken Salisbury, Sonny Chan, François Conti
- Course Information
 - http://cs277.stanford.edu
 - https://piazza.com/stanford/spring2014/cs277
 - email: cs277-spr1314-staff@lists.stanford.edu

Grading

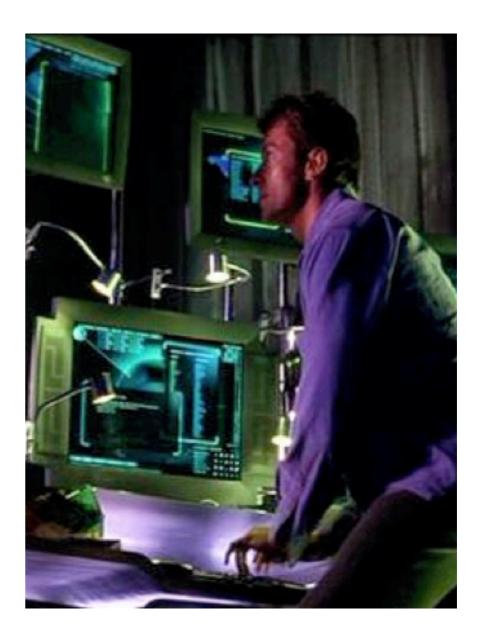
- Grading breakdown:
 - Programming assignments (4 x 15%)
 - Project proposal / milestone (10%)
 - Final course project (30%)
- Assignments to be completed individually
- Teams of two for final project

Class Enrollment

- ► ~20 students (as many as we have devices)
- Prerequisites:
 - Object-oriented programming in C++
 - CSI48/248 or CS223 recommended
- Information form
 - To determine your level of interest and ability

Programming Assignments

- Four assignments in four weeks...
- And a course project!
- If your interest is in devices and control, please consider ME327 instead.





What is Haptics?

What is Haptics?

- Physical interaction via touch
- Uniquely bi-lateral sensory modality
- Touching and interacting with real, virtual, and remote environments

Why is Haptics Interesting?

- Primal
- Intuitive
- Pervasive
- Expressive
- Unexplored...

Definition

hap•tic (adjective) \'hap-tik\

- I. relating to or based on the sense of touch
- 2. characterized by a predilection for the sense of touch « a *haptic* person »

Etymology:

- International Scientific Vocabulary, from Greek
 haptesthai to touch
- First Known Use: ca.1890

Nomenclature

- haptic: an adjective, as in "a haptic interface"
- haptic interaction: the act of touching objects
- haptics: use as a noun, the study/practice of haptic interaction
- haptically: making use of touch interaction
- haptic interface: device permitting human to have touch interaction with real or virtual environments
- haptisize: bad English :-) but, like sensorize, found
- haptical: yikes, no, no.

Nomenclature

- Human Haptics
 - human touch perception and manipulation
- Machine Haptics
 - concerned with robot arms and hands
- Computer Haptics
 - concerned with computer-mediated haptics

Many Contexts

Human haptics

Machine Haptics

 every-day manipulation

tools, controls

music, art, etc.

autonomous robots

 remote manipulator systems

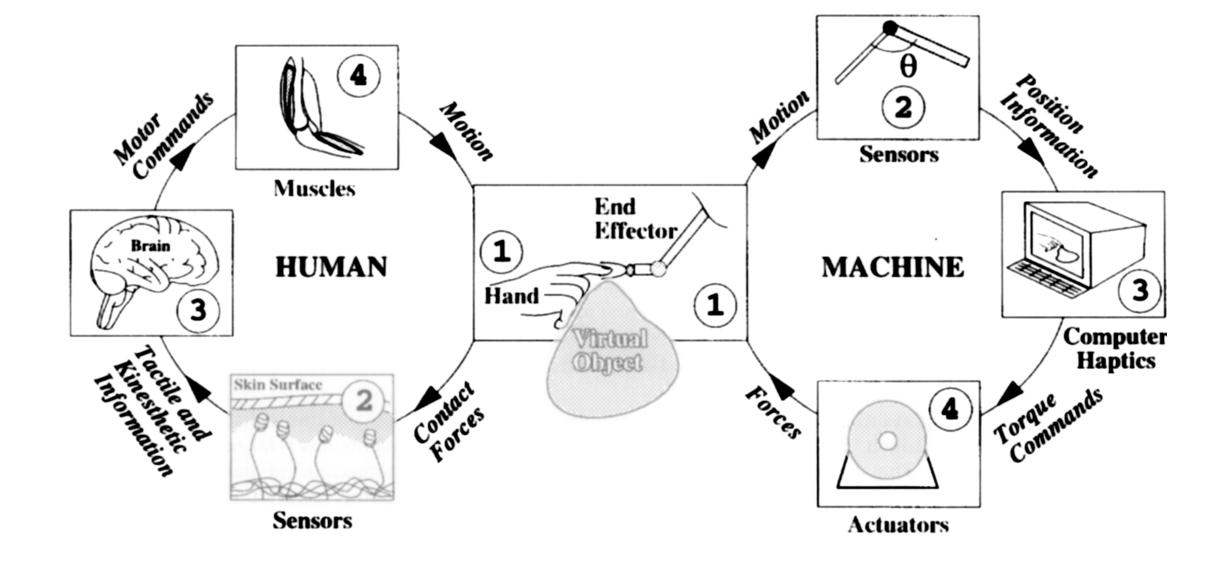
 surgical robots, etc. **Computer Haptics**

training

design

entertainment

Information & Power Flows



CS277 - Experimental September Stanford Univer Blassbrigg A, Comput. & Graphics 21(4), 1997.]



Haptic Interfaces

Haptic Devices - Outline

- Haptic stimulation modalities
- Basic device characteristics
- Example devices: passive
- Example devices: active
- What makes a good haptic interface?

Haptic Stimulation

- Force and position
- Tactile
- Vibration
- Thermal
- Electrical

Device Characteristics

- Degrees of freedom: number of joints
- Active/passive: force reflecting or not
- Grounding: grounded vs. exo-skeletal
- Sensing quality: resolution, max, range
- Actuator quality: resolution, max, range
- Bandwidth

Passive Devices

Solution of the second



- Keyboards, knobs
- Trackballs, mice, pens
- Joysticks



MicroScribe 3D (Immersion)

Passive Devices



Exo-skeletal

- Gloves, etc.
- Hand-held
 - Optical
 - Electromagnetic
 - Accelerometer



Atari Hard Drivin'

• Grounded, I-DOF

- Steering wheels
- knobs, etc.

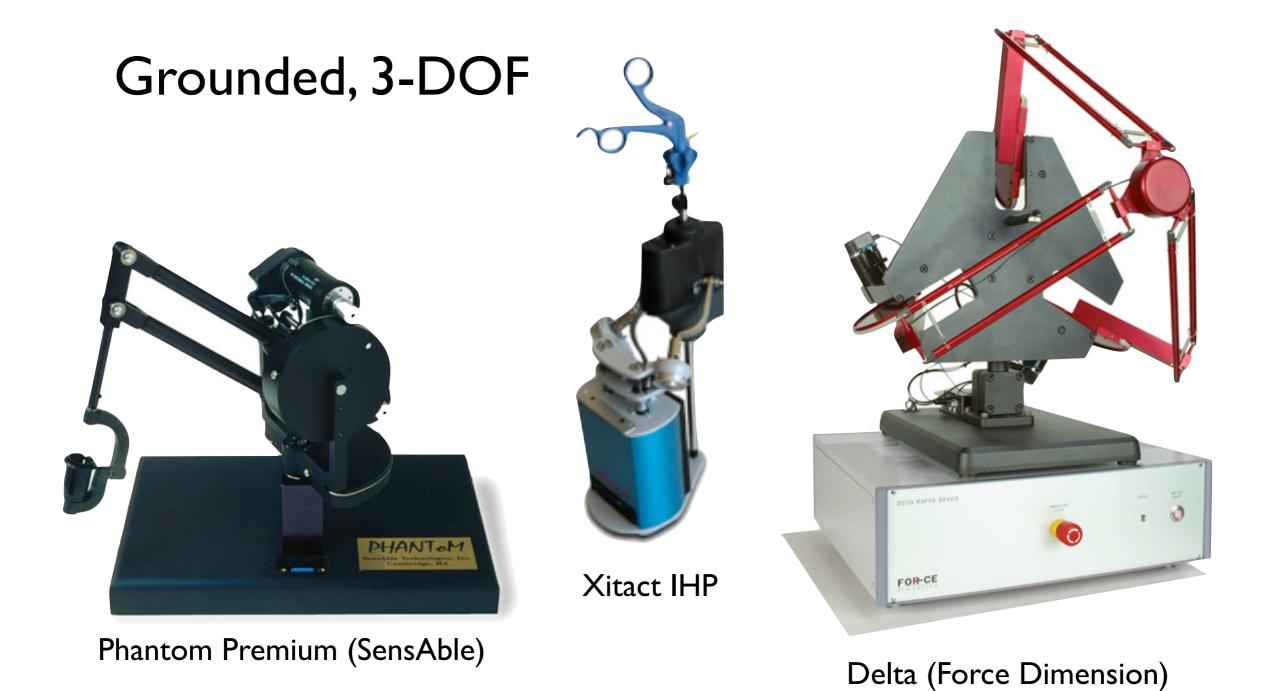


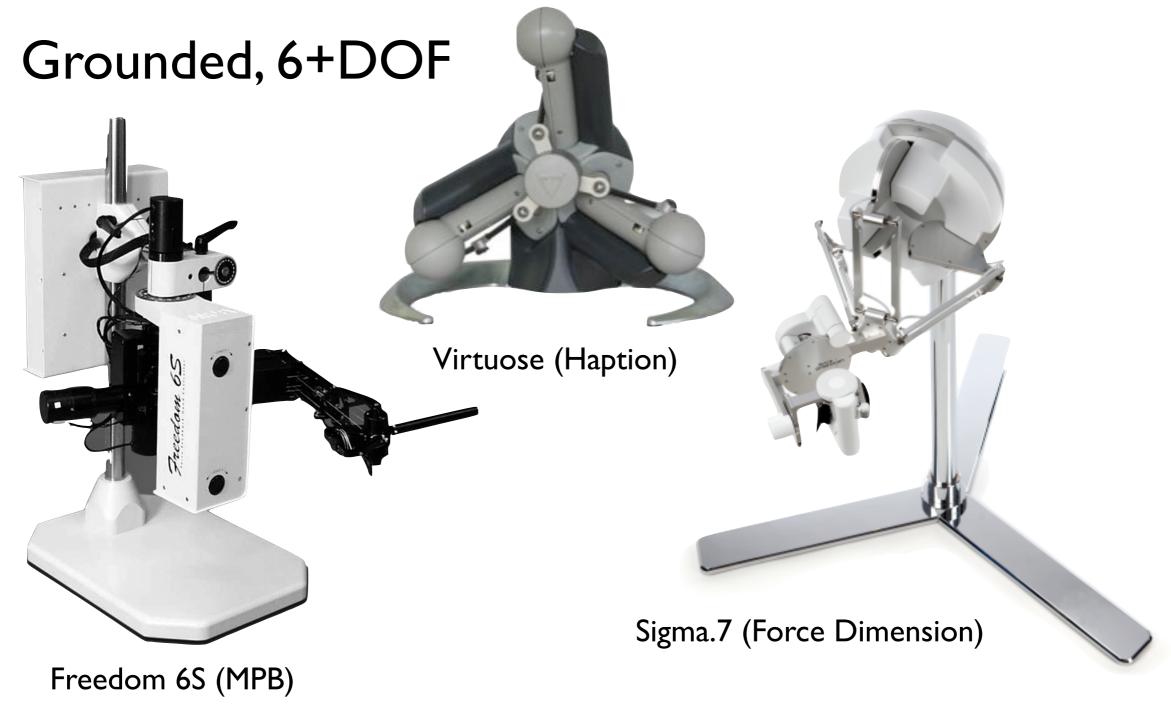
Ultimate Per4mer (SC&T)



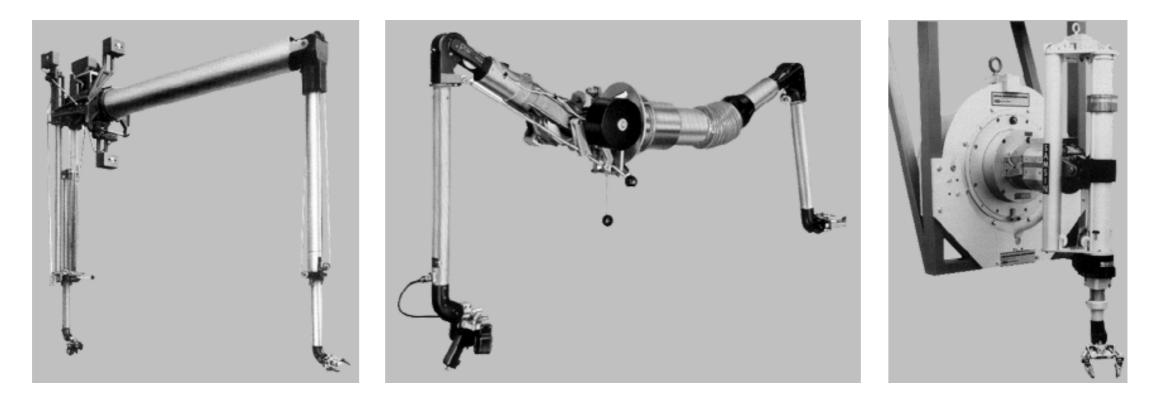
(IntuiTek)







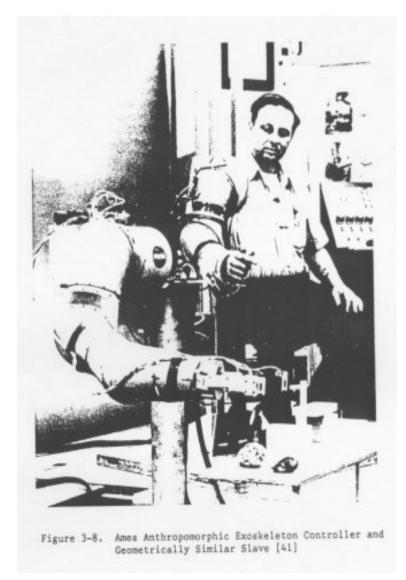
Historically...

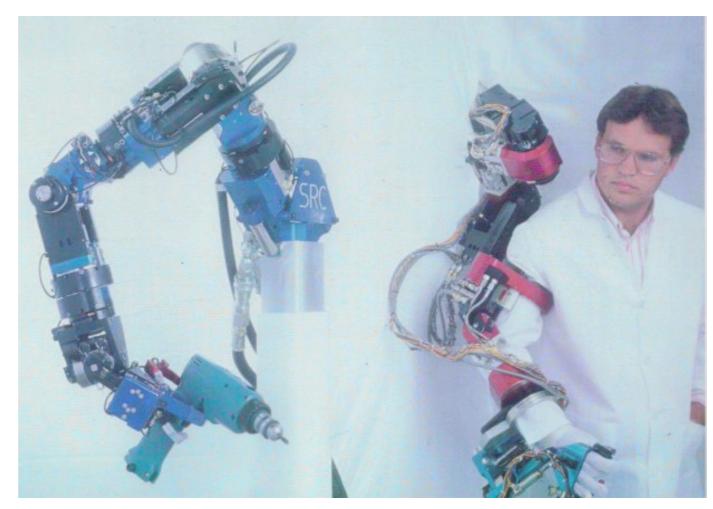




CENTRAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES







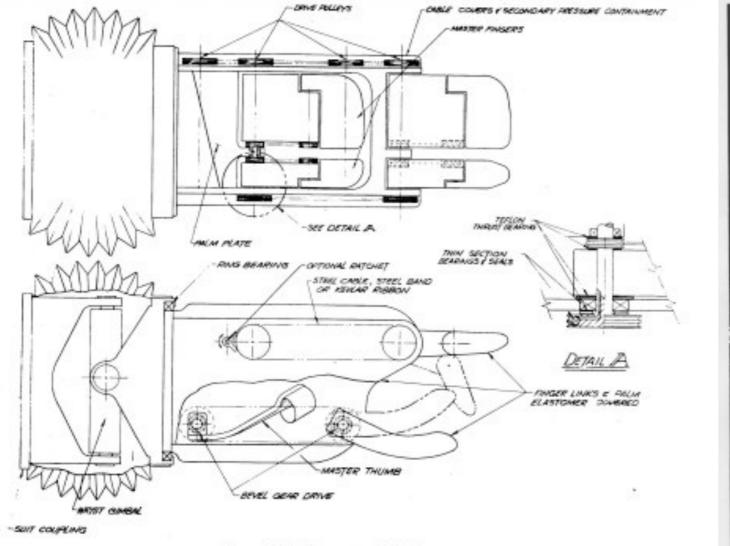
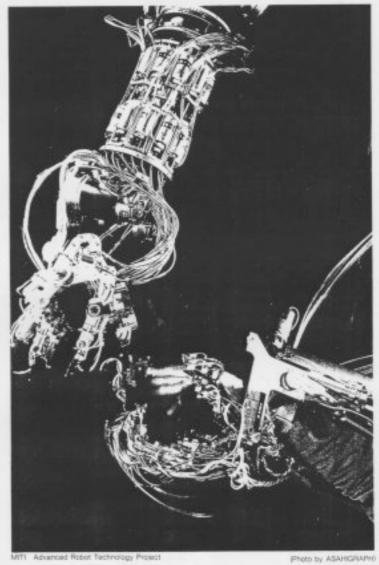
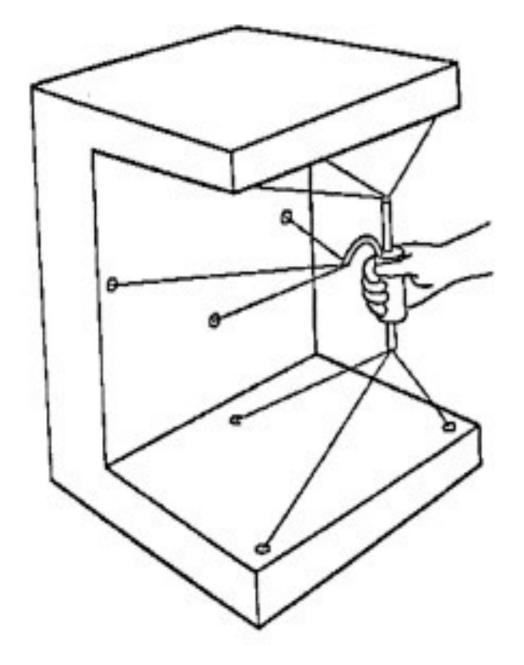
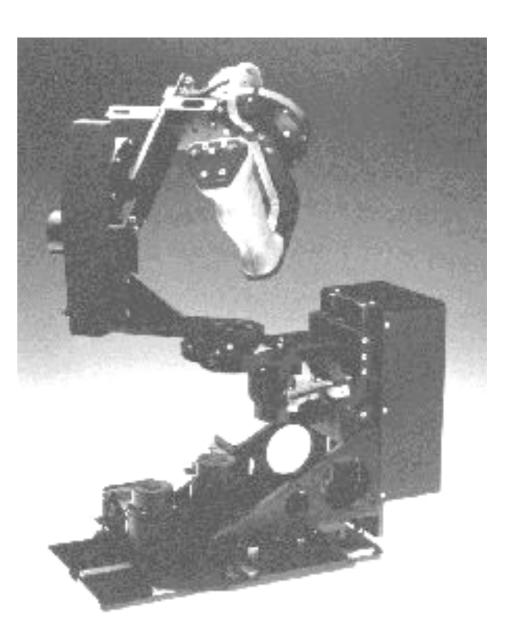


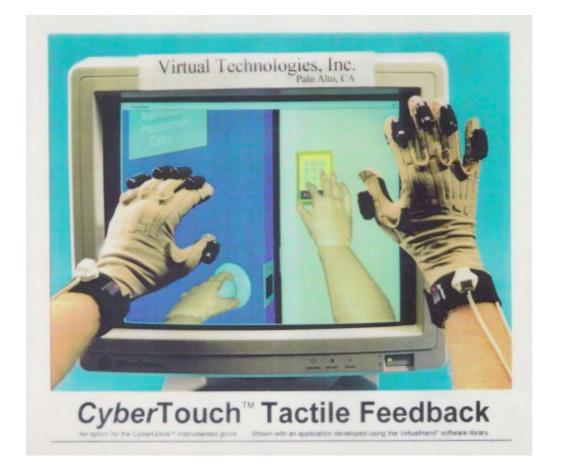
FIGURE 6.7 DISPLACED FINGERS

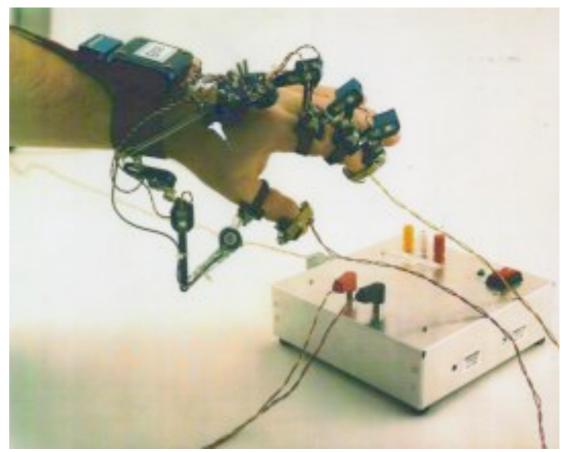


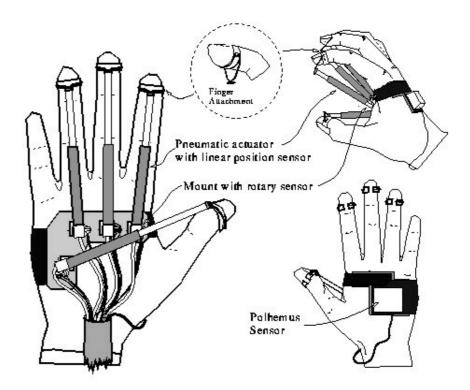














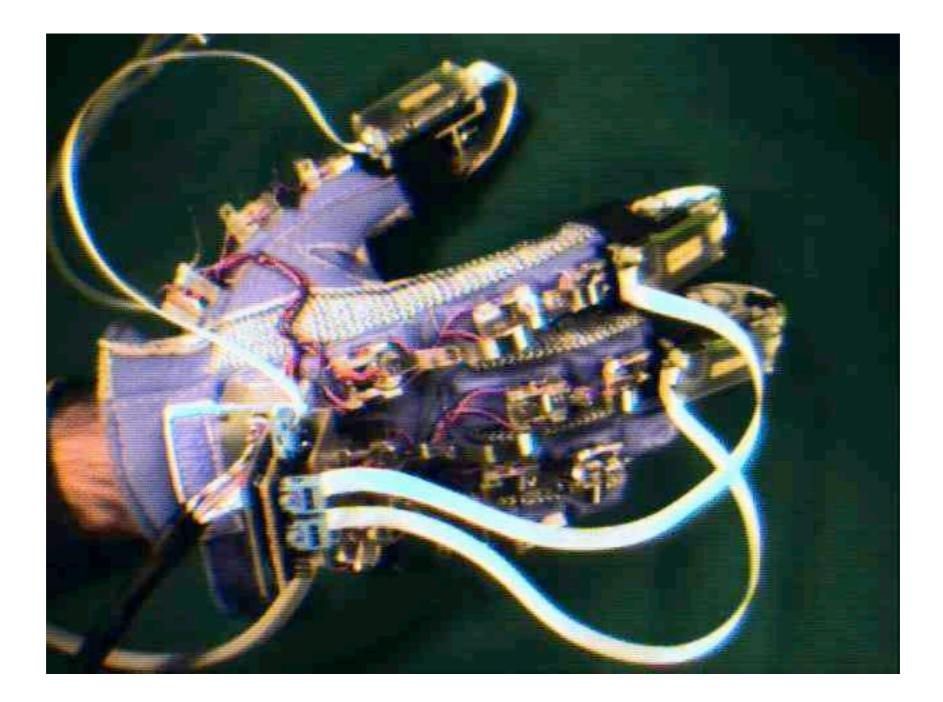
VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES INC.



Other Stimulation Modalities

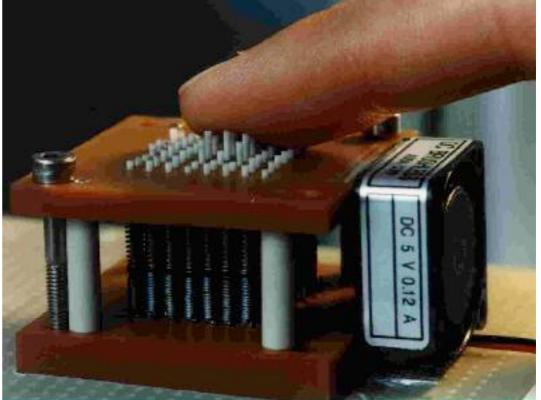
- Vibration and tactile arrays (Howe)
- Thermal stimulation (Ottensmeyer)
- Tactile/thermal glove (Scuola Superiore)
- Electrical (Bach-y-Rita)
- Tangential, haptic flow (Hayward, Bicchi)

Other Modalities



Other Modalities





Don't Forget! - Survey Form

STUDENT INFORMATION FORM

CS277 - Experimental Haptics Spring 2013-2014 Stanford University

	ail:
Background Department Comp. Science Mechanical Eng. Electrical E Program Undergraduate Masters Ph.D. Courses taken cs148 or equiv. cs248 or equiv. cs223 or equiv. Other relevant courses:	Year: Please
Object-oriented programming in C++ 3D graphics programming and OpenGL Linear algebra and vector geometry Mechatronic systems design and implementation Environment Please describe your preferred software development platform and environment. Platform Linux Mac OS X Windows Development tool Emacs/vi Xcode Visual Studi Motivation My level of interest and motivation for taking this course is most appropriately descr I 've got all the time and energy for it! This is my find	at? Passable Got Skillz 1337 you have access to your own haptic device device ed by t choice for my major or research. mainly course shopping.