



# Dynamic Guidance with Pseudoadmittance Virtual Fixtures

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# Motivation

Expert user

Novice user



## 1 Motivation

## 2 Pseudoadmittance

- Haptic Device Types
- Pseudoadmittance Framework

## 3 Our Task

## 4 Solutions

- Active Fixture
- Passive Fixture

## 5 Tests

- Vision and Haptics Speed Matching
- Haptics-only Speed Matching
- Haptics-only Trajectory Matching

## 6 Conclusion



## Haptic Device Types

### Impedance

Sense position, output force

### Admittance

Sense force, output position

### Pseudoadmittance\*

Admittance control on an impedance-type device



PHANTOM Omni impedance-type device,  
©Sensible Robotics

\* J. J. Abbott and A. M. Okamura, "Pseudo-admittance Bilateral Telemanipulation with Guidance Virtual Fixtures." IEEE Symposium on Haptic Interfaces for Virtual Environment and Teleoperator Systems, pp. 169-175, 2006.

# Pseudoadmittance Framework

## Virtual Coupling\*

### Position-Force Transducer

$x_p$  = Proxy position

$x_m$  = Master position

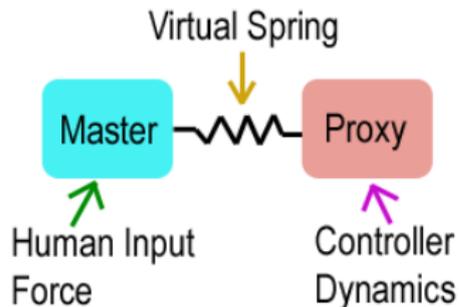
$f_{cm}$  = Controller force on master

$f_h$  = Human input force

$k_r$  = Spring constant

$M$  = Inertia

- $f_{cm} = k_r (x_p - x_m)$
- $M\ddot{x}_m = f_{cm} + f_h$



\* J. Edward Colgate, Michael C. Stanley, and J. Michael Brown. "Issues in the Haptic Display of Tool Use." Proceedings of the IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS), vol. 3, 140-145, 1995.



# Trajectory Following

## Desired Trajectory

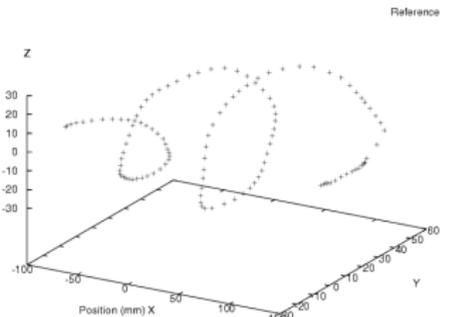
$$T(s) = [x(s), y(s), z(s)]^T \quad s \in [0, 1],$$

$$\frac{dT}{ds} \neq 0$$

$c(T, \vec{\mathbf{x}})$  –  $s$ -value of closest point to  $\vec{\mathbf{x}}$   
on trajectory  $T$

Preferred direction  $\delta_p(s) = \left. \frac{\frac{dT}{ds}}{\left\| \frac{dT}{ds} \right\|} \right|_s$

Desired velocity  $\vec{\mathbf{v}}_d(s) = v(s)\delta_p(s)$



## Guidance

Correction vector  $\delta_c(\vec{\mathbf{x}}_m) = T(c(T, \vec{\mathbf{x}}_m)) - \vec{\mathbf{x}}_m$

Desired direction  $\delta_f(\vec{\mathbf{x}}_m) = \delta_p(c(T, \vec{\mathbf{x}}_m)) + k_e \delta_c(\vec{\mathbf{x}}_m)$

$$\delta_d(\vec{\mathbf{x}}_m) = \frac{\delta_f(\vec{\mathbf{x}}_m)}{\|\delta_f(\vec{\mathbf{x}}_m)\|}$$





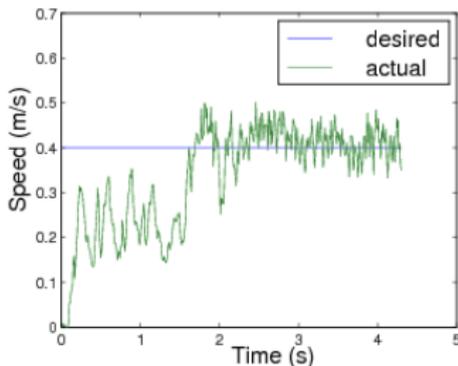




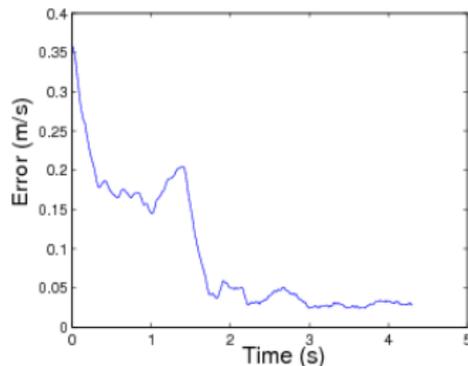
# Haptics-only Speed Matching

Unknown speed profile

User's and desired speed



Error

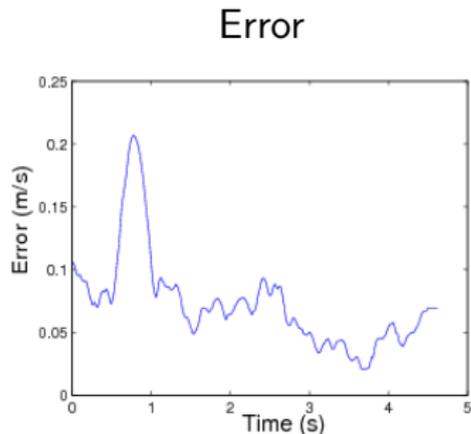
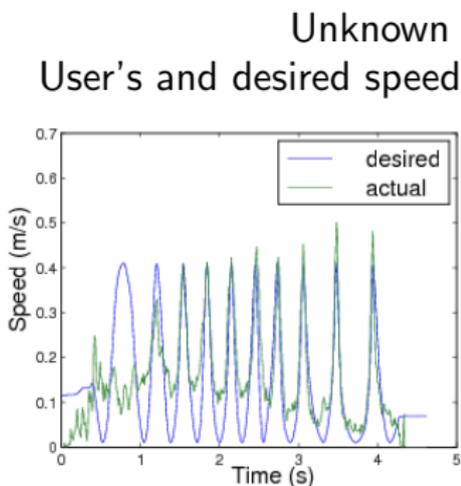


Constant



# Haptics-only Speed Matching

Sinusoid





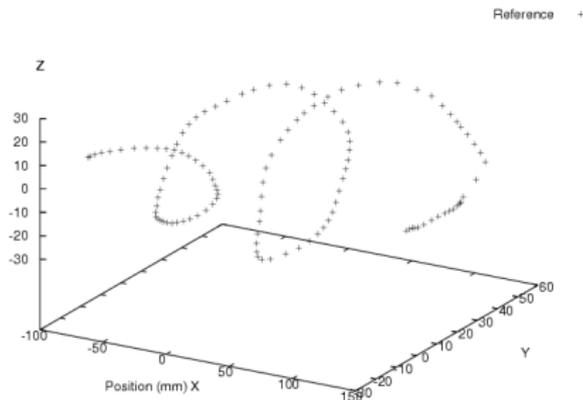
# Haptics-only Trajectory Matching

## Error Metrics

Position error:  $Err_p = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_R (R(c(R, \vec{x}_m)) - \vec{x}_m) ds \quad (\text{m/s})$

Speed error:  $Err_s = \int_R (v(c(R, \vec{x}_m)) - \dot{\vec{x}}_m) ds \quad (\text{m/s})$

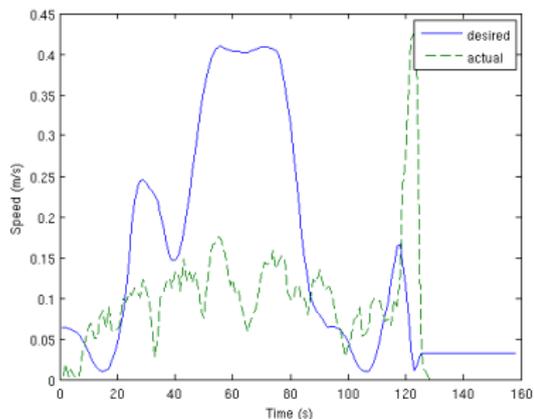
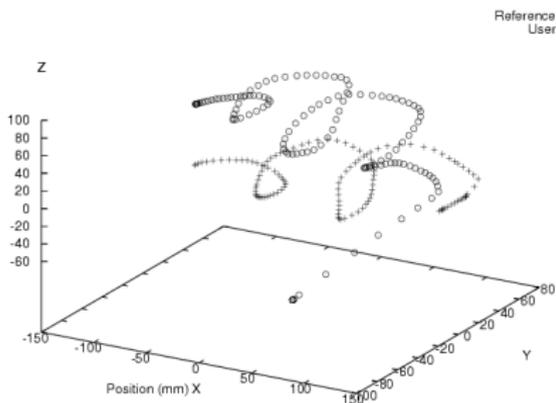
$\lambda$  – time length of user trajectory  
 $R$  – reference trajectory





# Haptics-only Trajectory Matching: Freehand

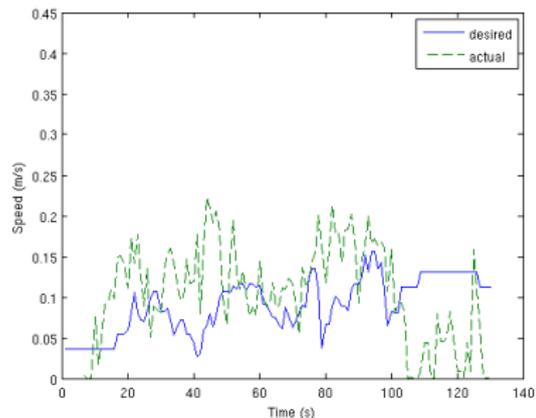
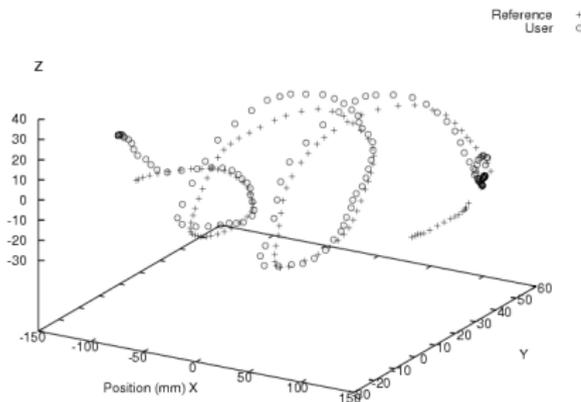
Guidance	$Err_p$ w/o Speed	$Err_s$ w/o Speed	$Err_p$ w/ Speed	$Err_s$ w/ Speed
Freehand	73.6	152.9	N/A	N/A
Active	9.8	161.5	29.21	100.6
Passive	10.1	185.3	10.1	83.1





# Haptics-only Trajectory Matching: Active Fixture

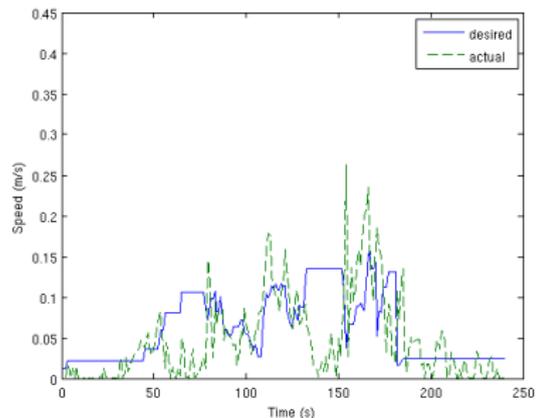
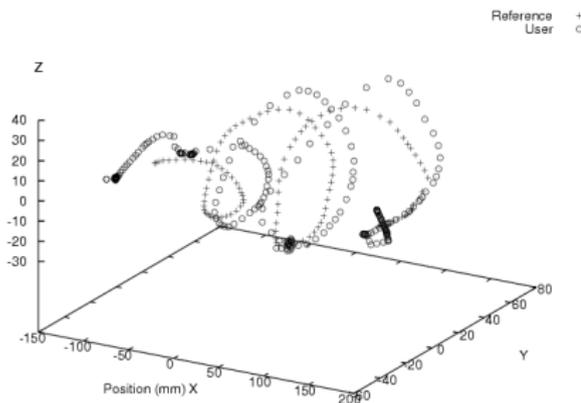
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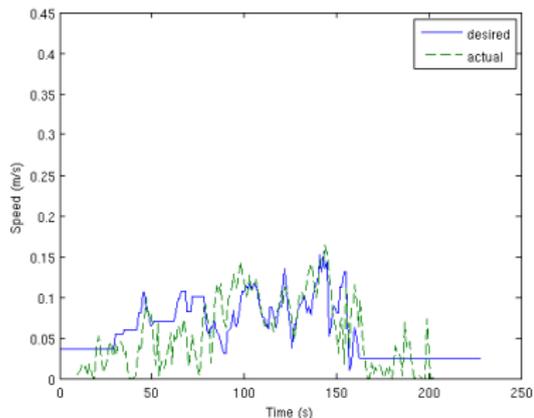
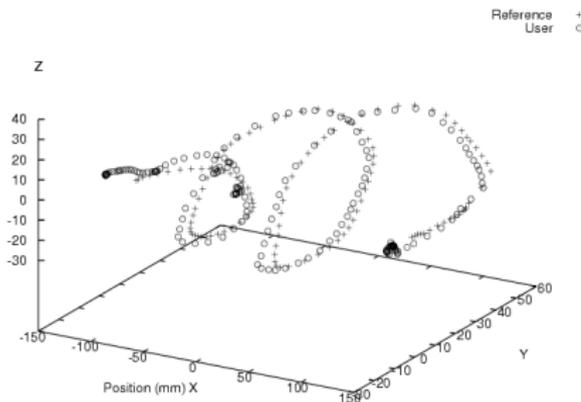






# Haptics-only Trajectory Matching: Passive Fixture

Guidance	$Err_p$ w/o Speed	$Err_s$ w/o Speed	$Err_p$ w/ Speed	$Err_s$ w/ Speed
Freehand	73.6	152.9	N/A	N/A
Active	9.8	161.5	29.21	100.6
Passive	10.1	185.3	10.1	83.1





# Conclusions

## Evaluation

- Both the active and passive fixtures show promise for guidance of both direction and speed.

## Future Work

- Experiments with many users
- Integration with context analysis
- Target tasks with dynamics
- Stability analysis



# Thanks

- Thanks for listening.
- Thanks to NSF Grant IIS-0205318 for continued support.
  
- Questions?