

Human-machine interaction in virtual reality

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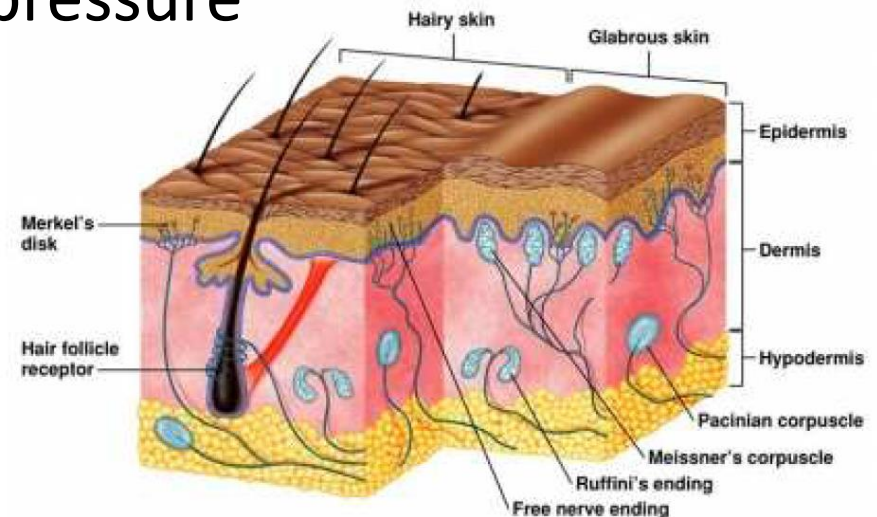


Frontiers

- 13.1: Touch and proprioception
- 13.2: Smell and Taste
- 13.3: Robotic interfaces
- 13.4: Brain-machine interfaces

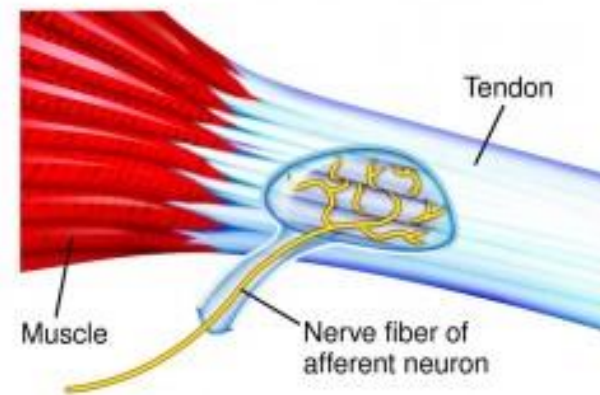
Somatosensory

- Receptors in the skin
 - Free nerve endings – pain
 - Ruffini's endings – stretch
 - Pacinian corpuscle – vibration
 - Merkel's disks – static pressure
 - Meissner's corpuscles
 - Hair follicle receptors



Proprioception

- Receptors in muscles, tendons
 - Muscle spindles
 - Golgi tendon organs
 - Joint receptors

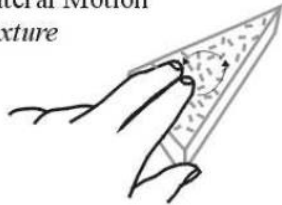


Rendering in VR?

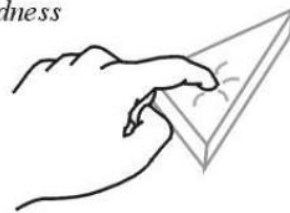


Haptic perception

Lateral Motion
Texture



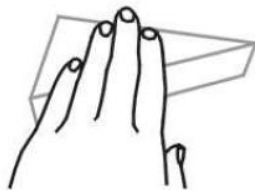
Pressure
Hardness



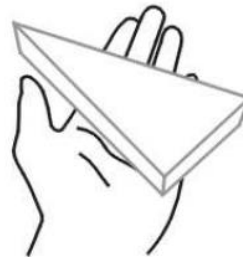
Enclosure
Global shape/Volume



Static Contact
Temperature



Unsupported Holding
Weight



Contour Following
Shape

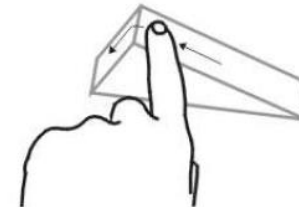


Figure 13.2: Haptic exploration involves several different kinds interaction between the hand and an object to learn the object properties, such as size, shape, weight, firmness, and surface texture. (Figure by Allison Okamura, adapted from Lederman and Klatzky.)



Recording Natural Stimulation

- We do not have knowledge to simulate these complex experiences
- But research is going in that direction
 - Video [here](#)
 - “Haptography” – recoding haptic/tactile stimuli

Texture simulation

- Link [here](#)



Haptic simulation

- Actuators for fingers and thumb



Haptic / tactile Interfaces



Interaction with Tools

- Well-suited for VR – introduces some separation between user and environment



Sword simulation

- Easier to simulate, but still resembles everyday interaction

Rubber Hand Illusion

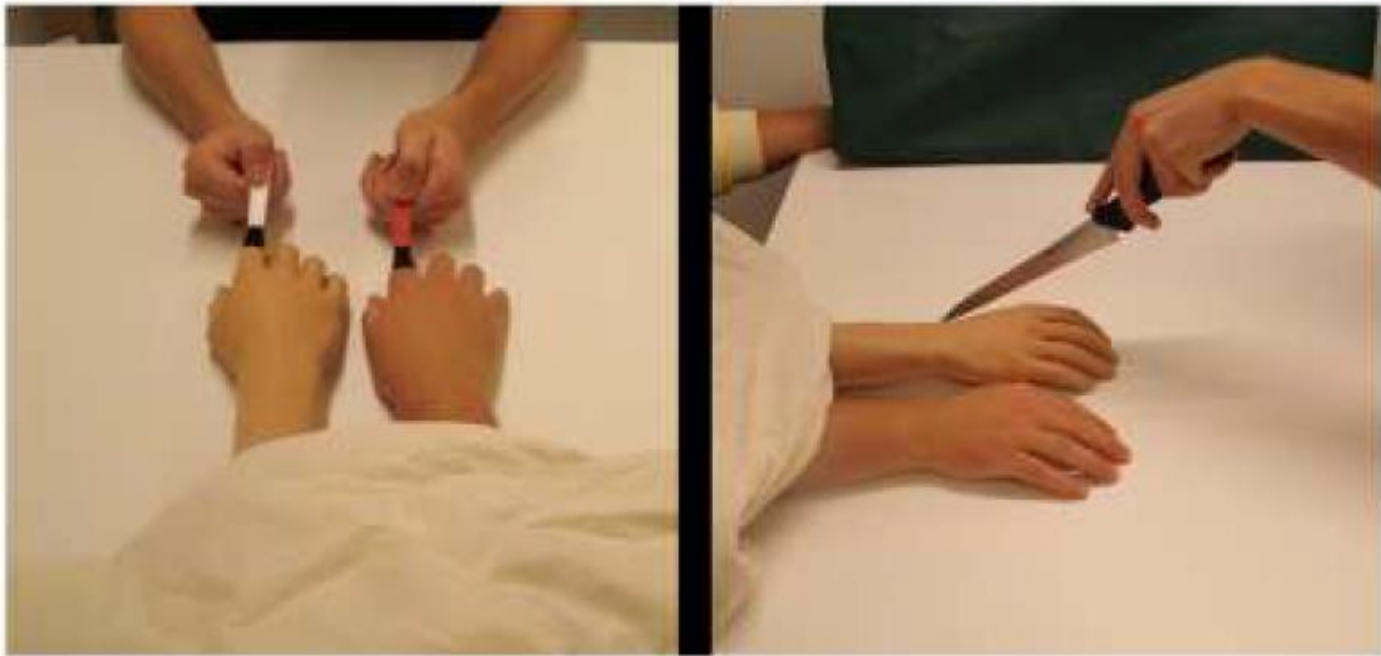


Figure 13.3: The *rubber hand illusion*, in which a person reacts to a fake hand as if it were her own. (Figure from Guterstam, Petkova, and Ehrsson, 2011 [108])



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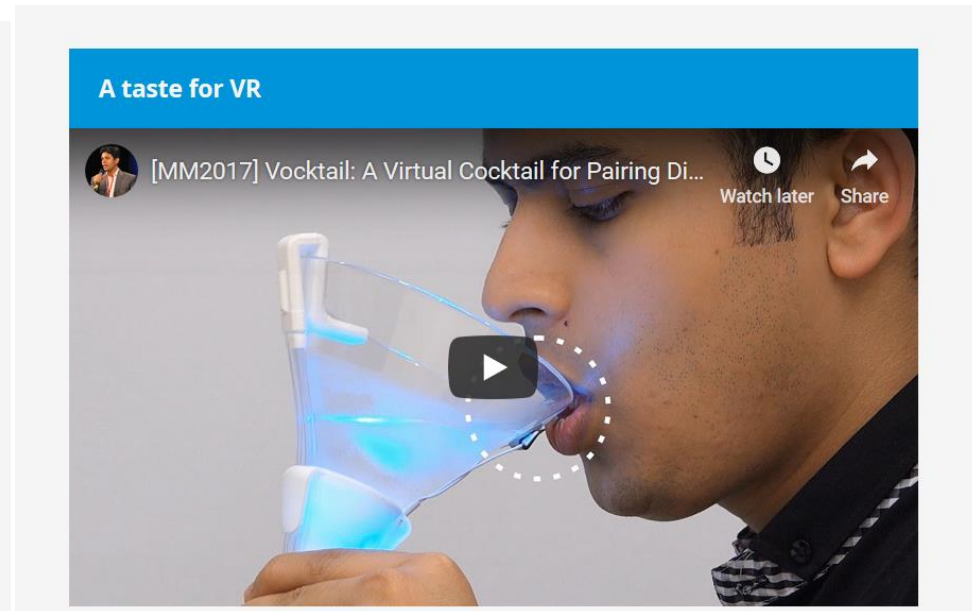
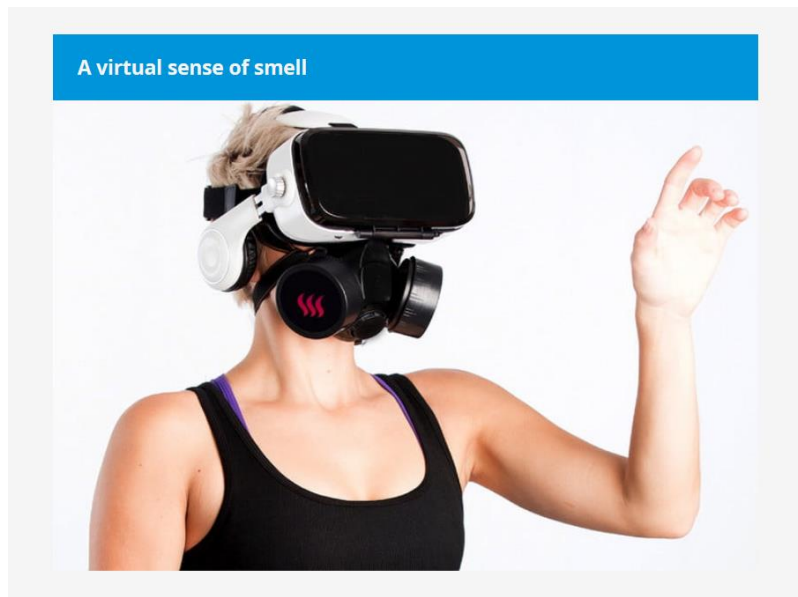


Taste and smell

- Gustation and olfaction
- Relies on chemoreceptors
- Taste dimensions:
 - Sweet
 - Sour
 - Salty
 - Bitter
 - Umami

VR for taste and smell

- Article [here](#)





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Avatar Mechs





Teleoperation

- Controlling robots remotely
- Control actions lead to sensory feedback for the user
- Examples:
 - Flying drones
 - Remote surgery
 - Controlling a lunar or mars rover or undersea robot



Telepresence

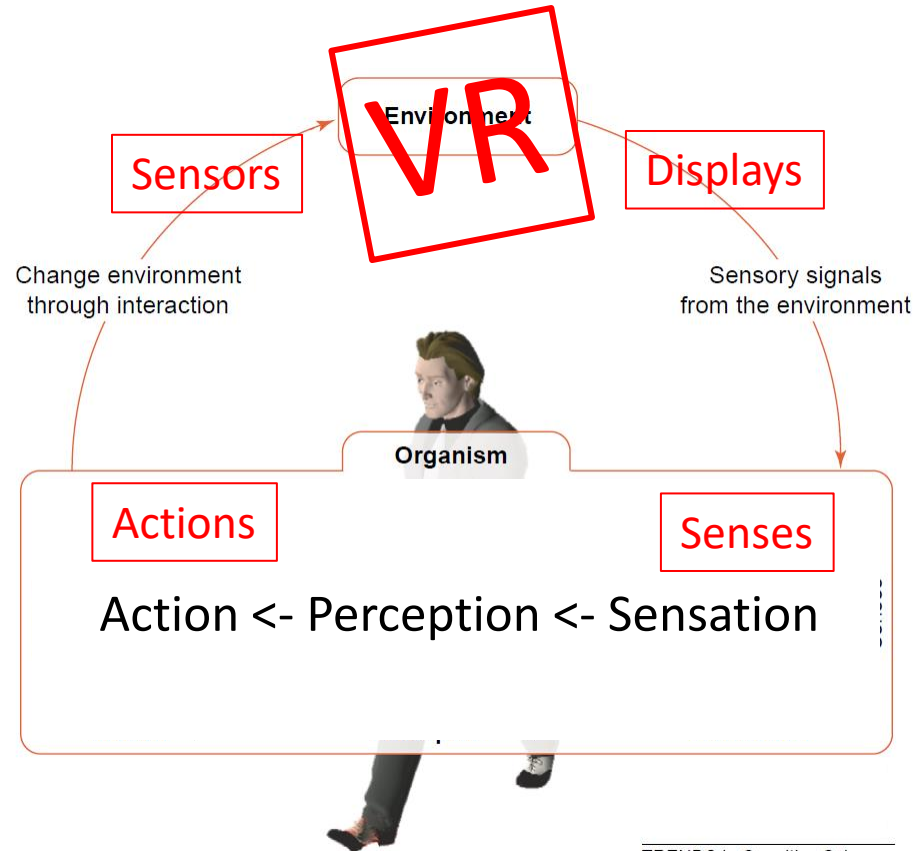
- Feeling present in the remote environment
- Like VR presence, but the remote environment is real, not virtual
- Hindered by:
 - Remote sensing capabilities
 - Remote action capabilities
 - Communication latency
 - Display quality



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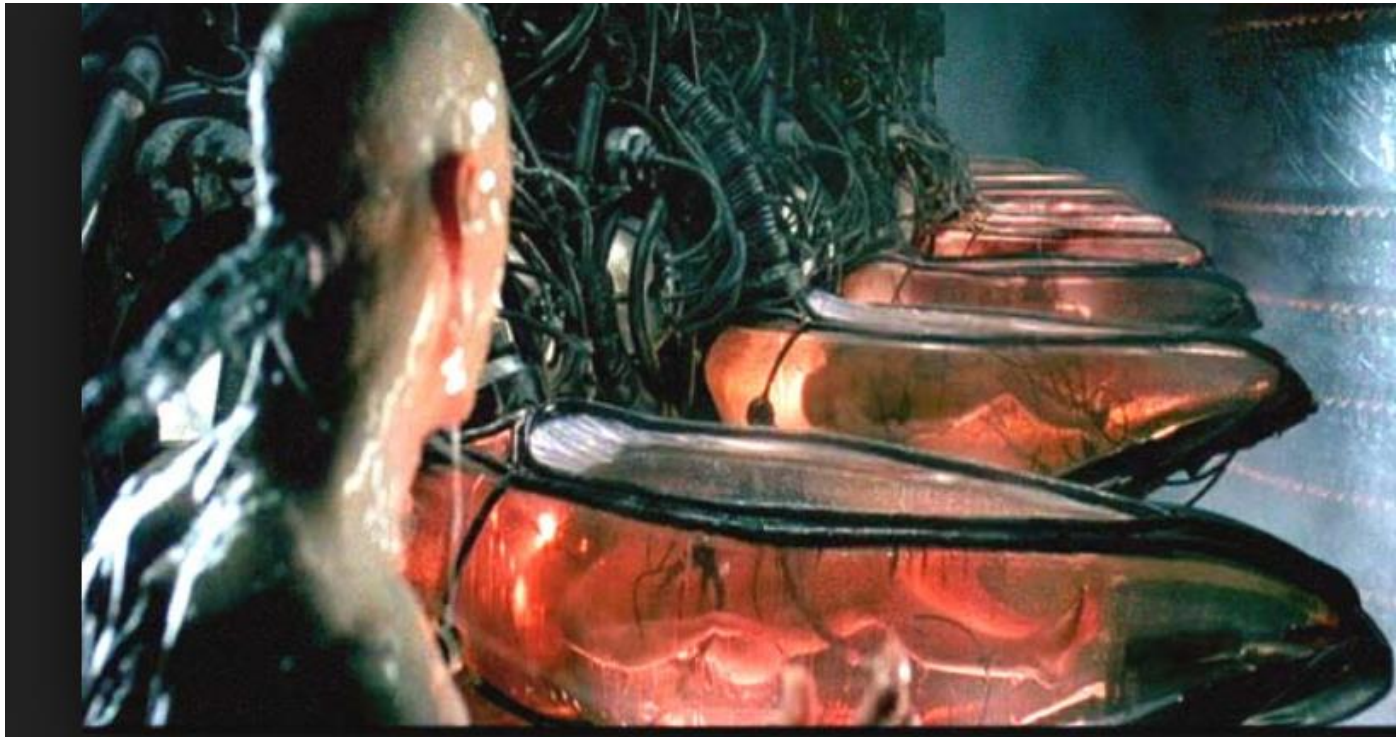
Bypassing the body



The Brain in a Vat



The Brain in a Vat





Brain-machine Interface

- Mental control of robotic arm
 - Video [here](#)