



Pattern Recognition

Coursework
Overview
2025

Coursework

- Work in pairs
- 4 page report (overleaf template provided)
- Non-key figures can be placed in appendix (please reference carefully)
- Submit Matlab code
- Deadline – 14th February 23:59
- Topic – **Robotics & Haptics**
- This session we'll talk about the **background** and **motivation** for the coursework



Haptics

Science and Technology related to the
Sense of Touch



Haptics

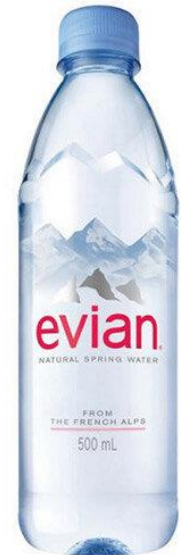
```
graph TD; Haptics --> Kinaesthetic; Haptics --> Tactile;
```

A diagram illustrating the components of Haptics. At the top is a rounded orange rectangle labeled 'Haptics'. Two orange arrows point downwards from this rectangle to two separate rounded orange rectangles below it. The left rectangle is labeled 'Kinaesthetic' and the right rectangle is labeled 'Tactile'.

Kinaesthetic

Tactile

Looking for keys



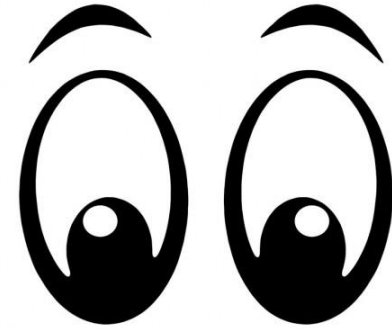
Haptics

- Haptics can help us when vision fails
- He can **augment** the **occluded view** by using his sense of touch to identify key-like object properties
 - Hard
 - Cold
 - Articulated (keys can move independently to key ring)



Haptics

- We often use **vision** to identify objects and infer information
- Touch has generally been much less researched than vision in artificial systems
- Touch gives us different types of information
- Touch sensing is often associated with manipulation



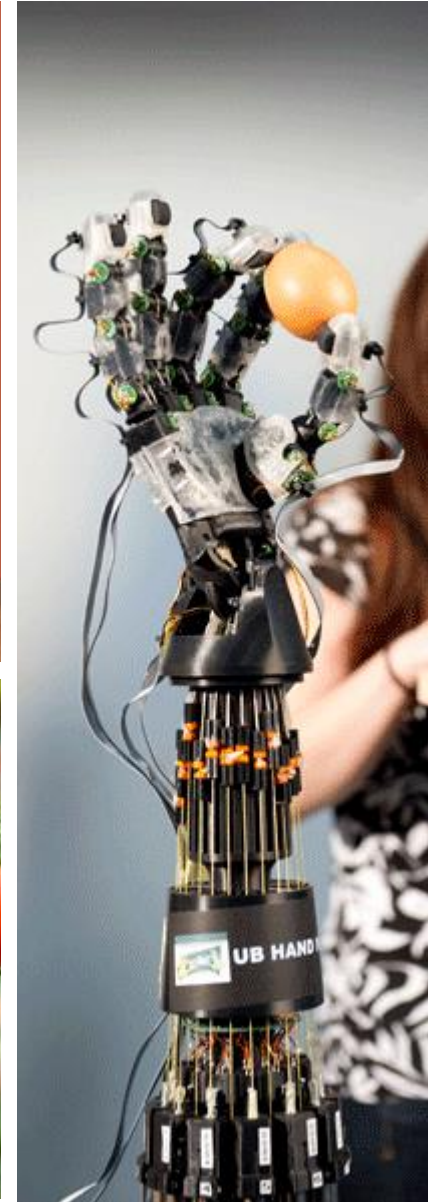
Haptics

- Some properties cannot be determined only by vision
- For example, how soft something is
- It's hard to guess which towel is the softest only from this image
- It's natural to want to touch items when choosing them



Robots + Haptics

- Robots that can perform haptic sensing is a growing area of interest
- Close local control loops
 - Grasping & manipulation
- Make up for otherwise incomplete sensory data about the world
 - Identify objects by touch
 - Identify object properties by touch
 - E.g. weight, firmness, inertia



Haptics is an active sense

- You can watch stuff passively
- Time for an experiment...
- Find any nearby object
 1. Put a finger on it
 - What do you feel?
 2. Push / Squeeze it
 - What do you feel?
 3. Slide your finger back and forth
 - What do you feel?



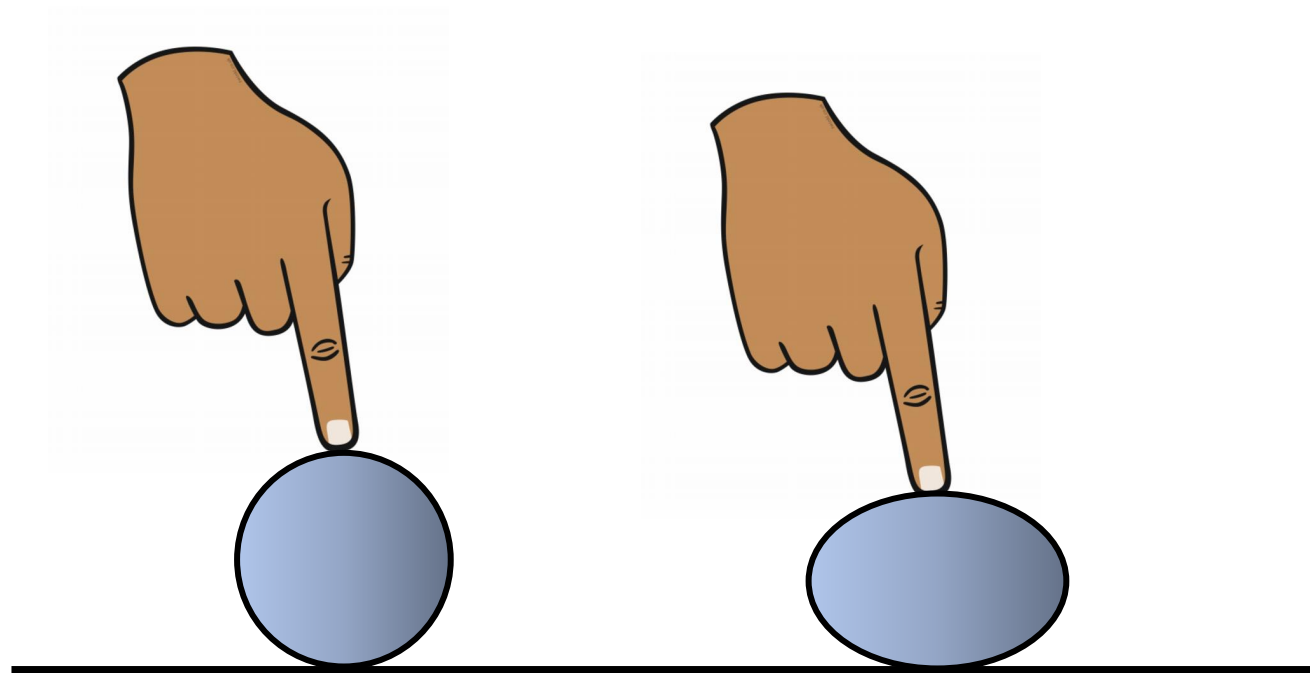
Time Series (Haptic) Data

- Touch is an active sense
- The *way* we touch something affects what we feel

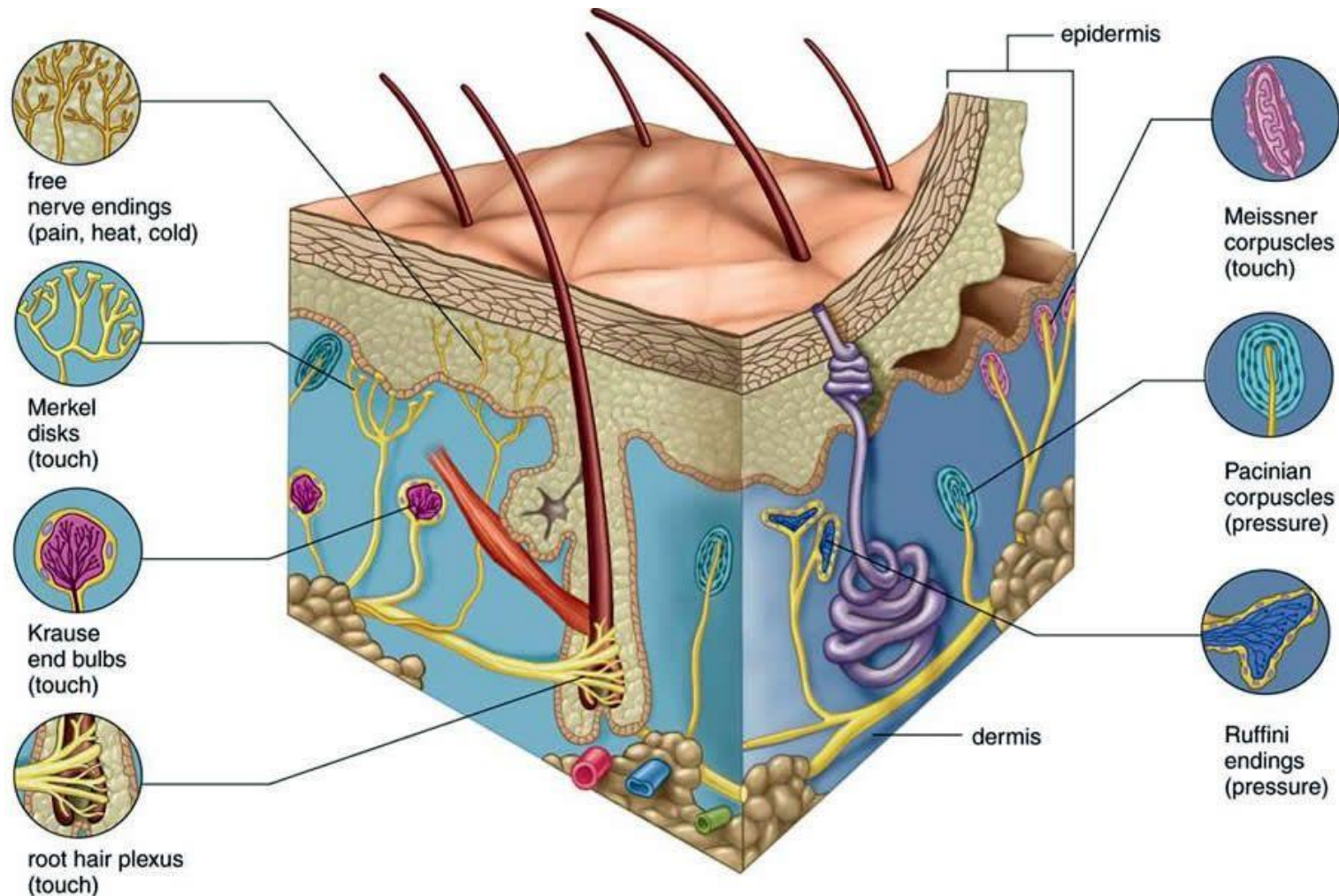


Time Series (Haptic) Data

- Different objects affect haptic sensation
- Different stages of touch affect haptic sensation
- Different stages of touch happen at different **times**

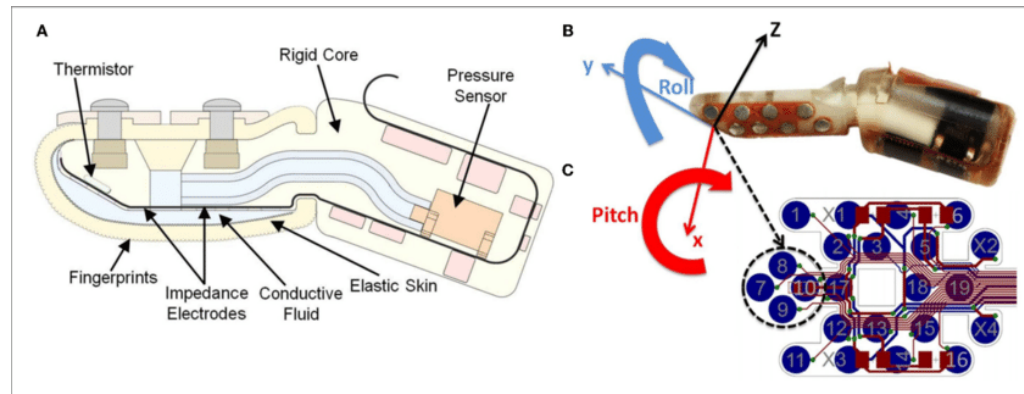


Human tactile sensors (note the plural!)

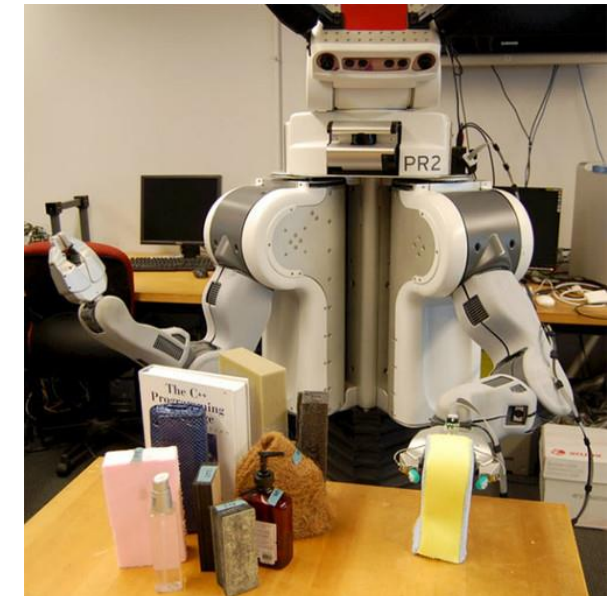


Previous Years

- **PENN Haptic Adjective Corpus**
- A PR2 robot performs five exploratory procedures
- On 51 objects
- Using multi-modal tactile sensors
- The researchers were mostly interested in adjective labelling



Pattern Recognition – Lecture 1 – Ad Spiers



This Year

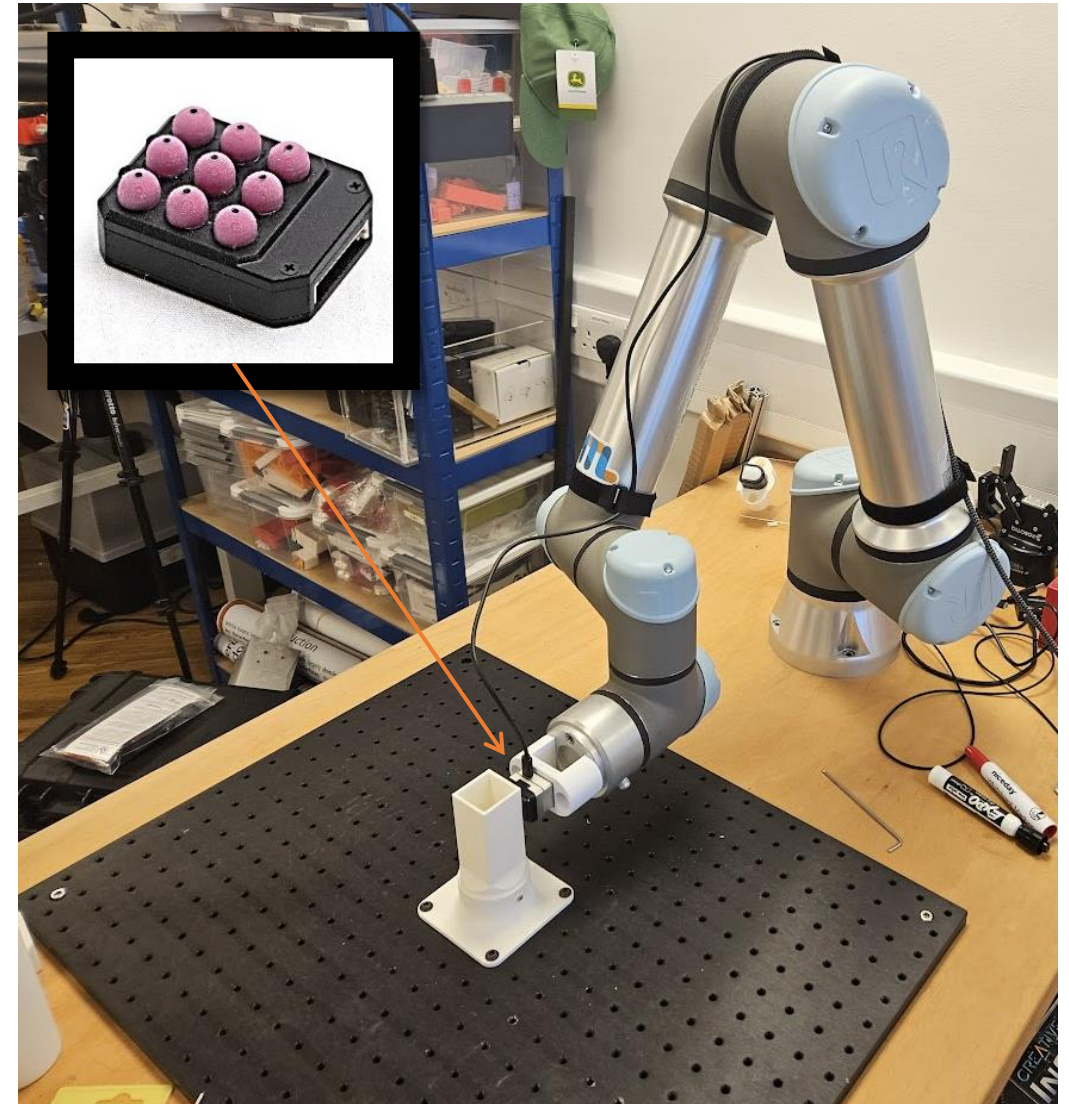
- Brand new dataset
- Created in the MTL (my lab)
- Sponsored by the Royal Society



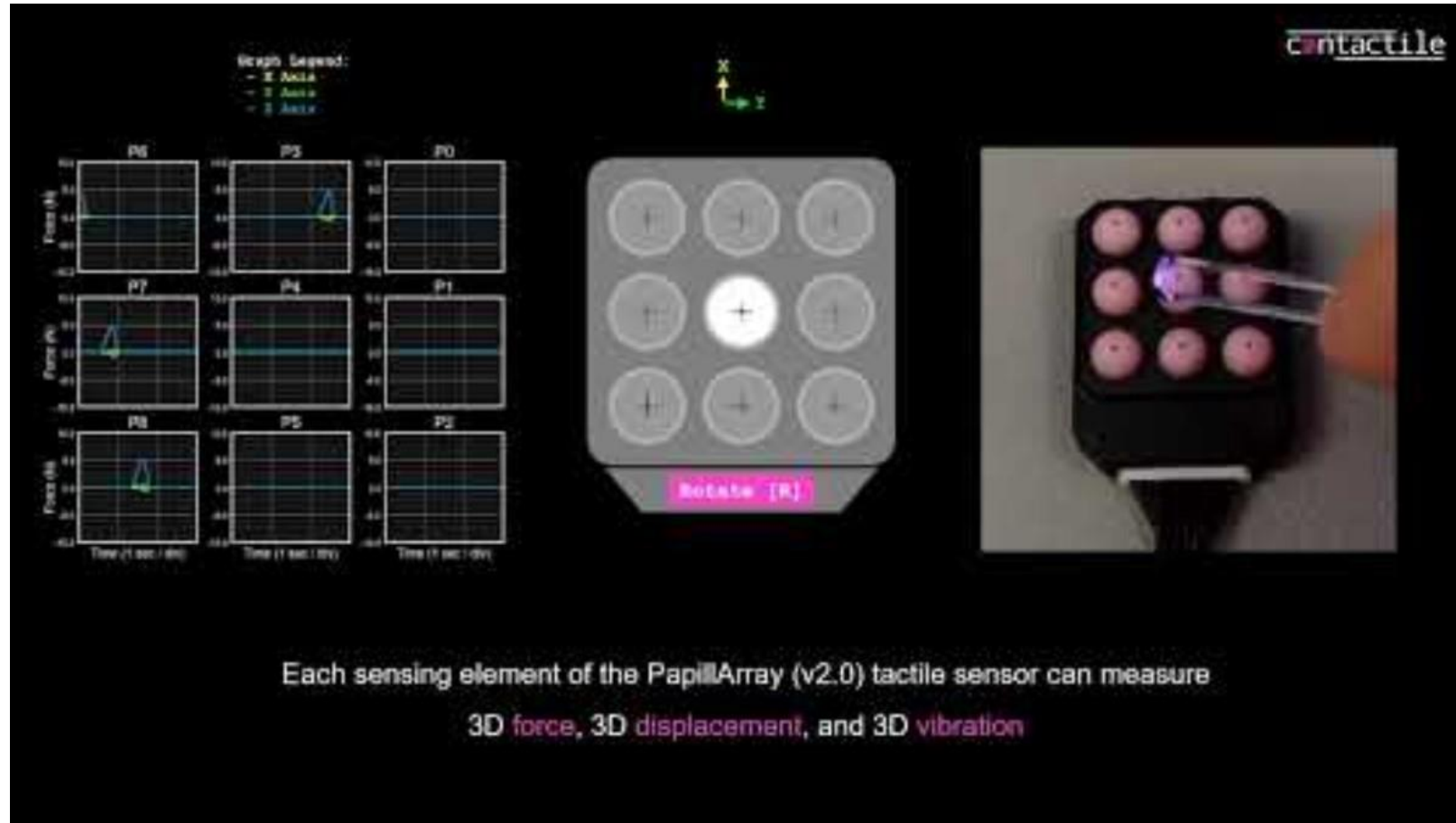
MANIPULATION & TOUCH LAB

New Dataset

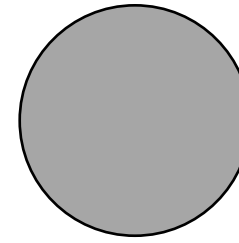
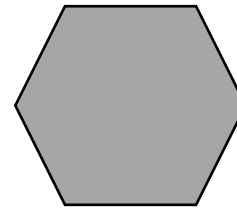
- UR5e robot
 - 6D Force / Torque sensor in the wrist
- Contactile Tactile Sensor
 - 9 individual papillae (pink domes)
 - Each papillae has 3D force and displacement sensing



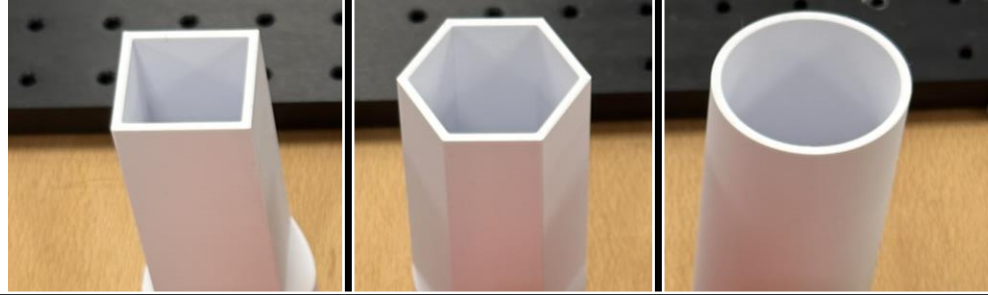
Contactile Sensor



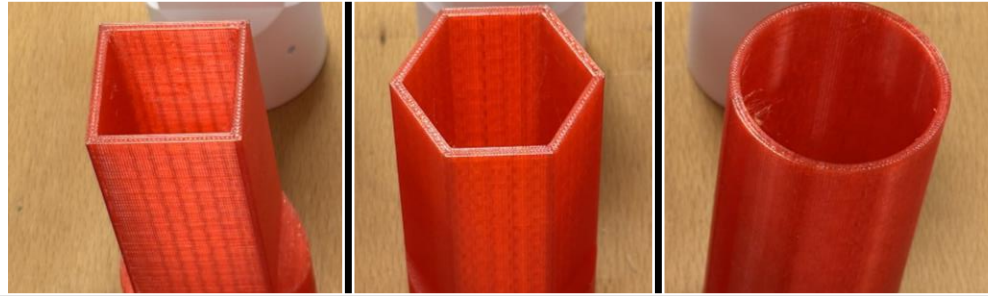
Objects



PLA



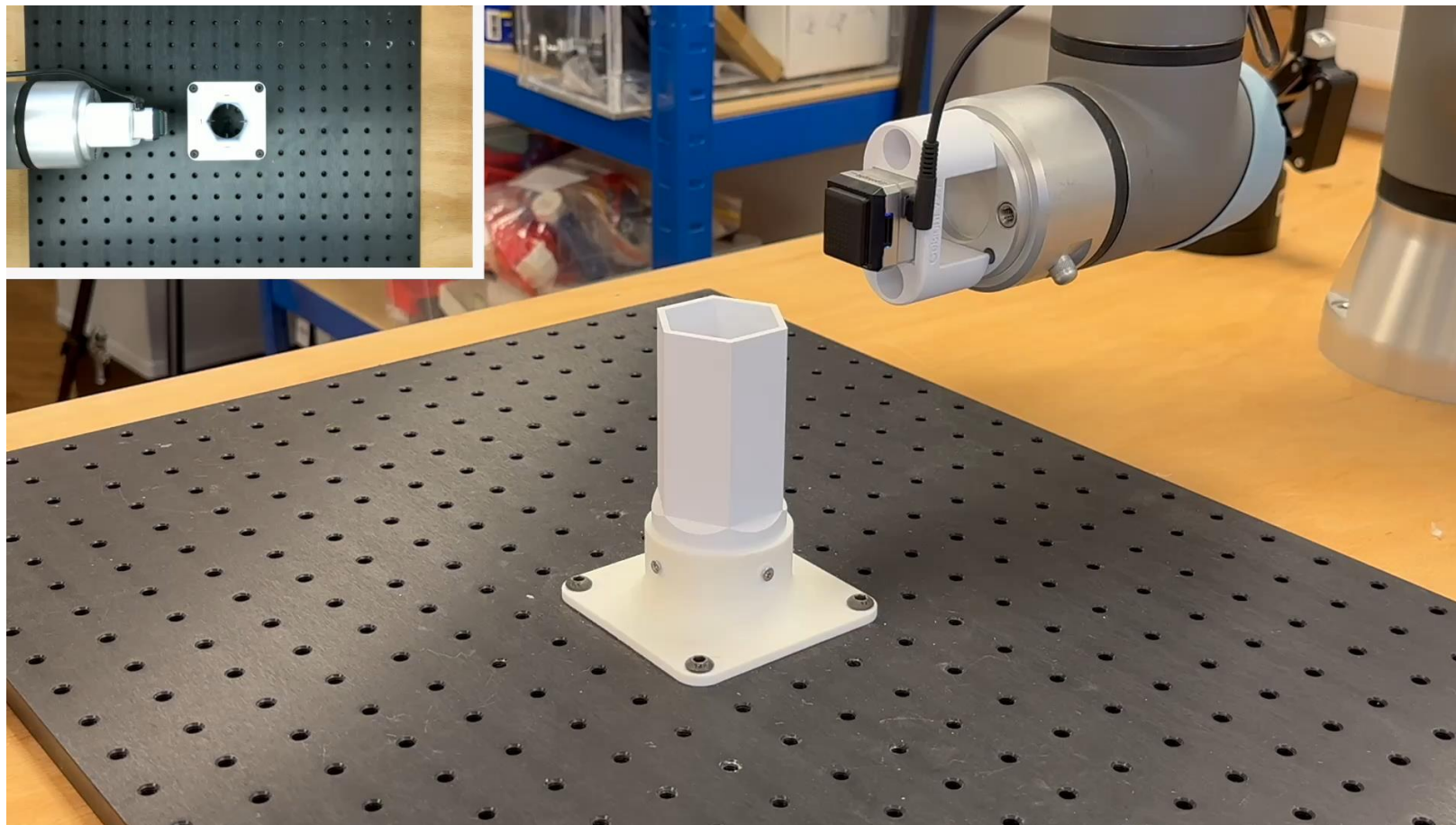
TPU



Rubber
(EcoFlex-10)



An example trial (different tactile sensor)



Other Points

- You can use Matlab's built in functions for the coursework
- You cannot use functions downloaded from Matlab File Exchange
 - It is a wild west of bad code

Pattern Recognition Course & Coursework Outline

Part 1 (on Blackboard now)

1. Data Preparation
2. Visualisation
3. Principle Component Analysis (PCA)
4. Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)

Part 2 (coming next week)

1. Clustering
2. Bagging and Boosting
3. Decision Trees
4. Confusion Matrices

Questions?

