

# Haptic Systems

## 530-655

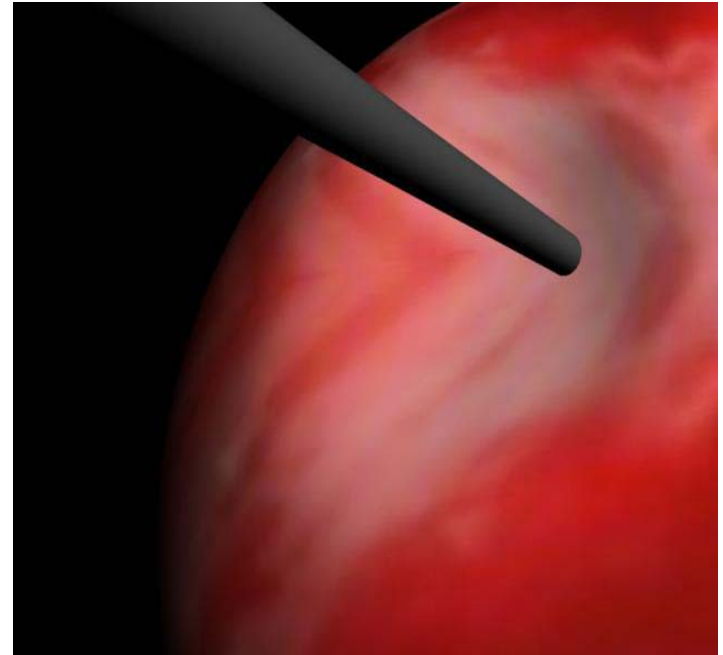
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Lecture 9  
20/1/06

# Haptic rendering of deformable bodies

- Problem statement
- Theory of deformation
- Methods for calculating deformation
- Finite Element Method
- Pre-computation
- Tool-based pre-computation
- References

# Problem statement

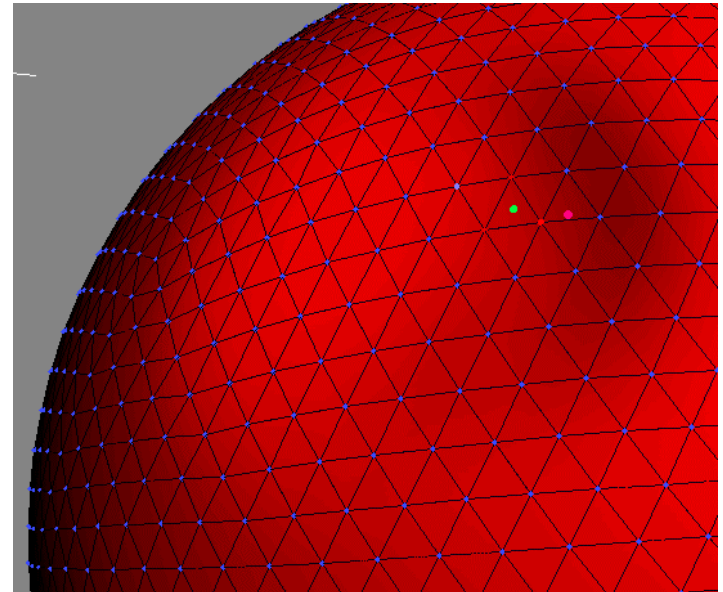
- Real-time computation of deformation (30 Hz for graphic rendering)
- Real-time computation of contact forces (1000 Hz for haptic rendering)



## Objects with surface meshes

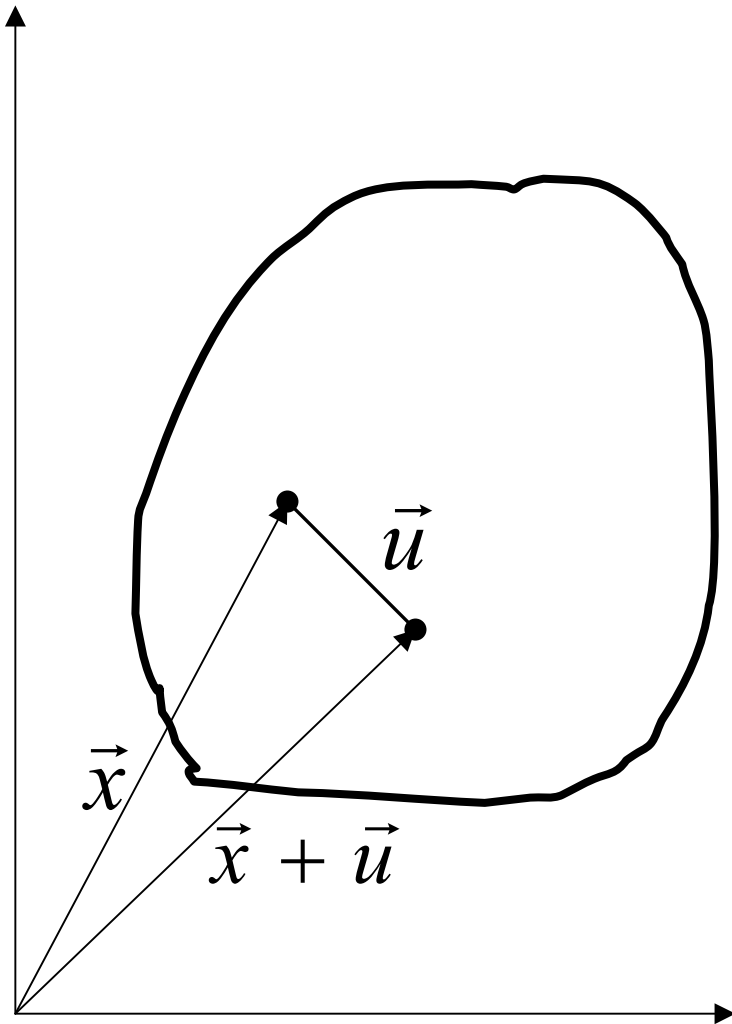
Graphic rendering: updating the positions of the vertices of the object (for example 500 vertices)

Haptic rendering: updating the applied forces to the tip of a haptic device



# Theory of Deformation

Displacement:  $\vec{u}(\vec{x}) = [u(\vec{x}), v(\vec{x}), w(\vec{x})]$



Strain:  $\epsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \epsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \epsilon_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \gamma_{xz} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$

$$\epsilon = Bu$$

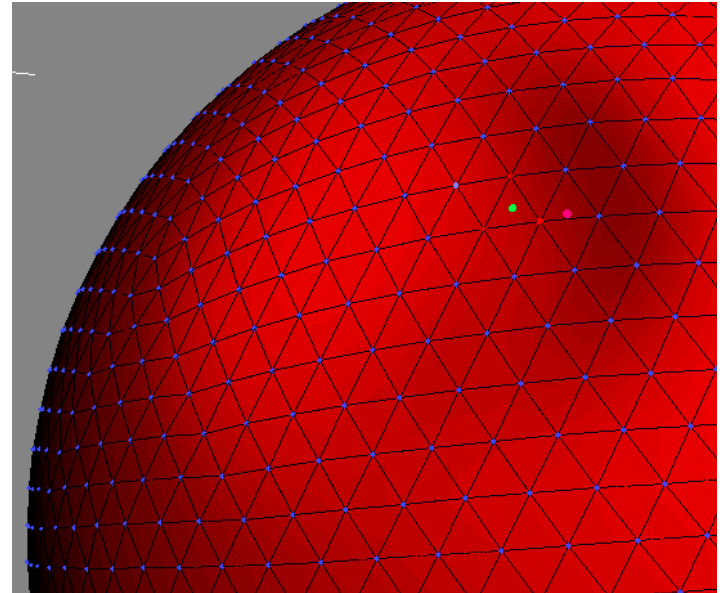
Material:  $\sigma = D\epsilon$

Stress:  $T^n = \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta A} \quad T^n = \sigma \cdot n$

Energy:  $E(\vec{u}) = 1/2 \iiint \epsilon^T \sigma dV$

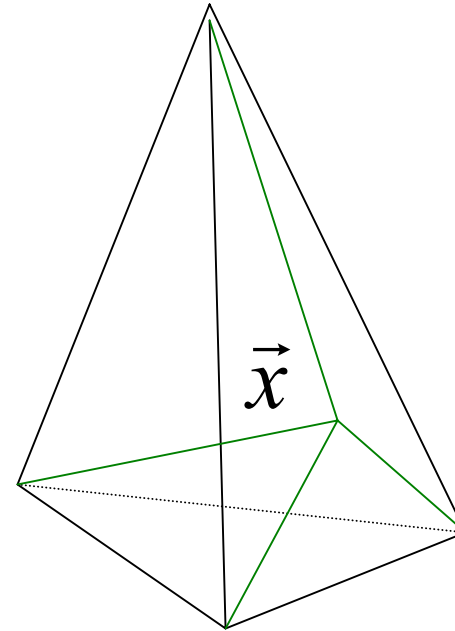
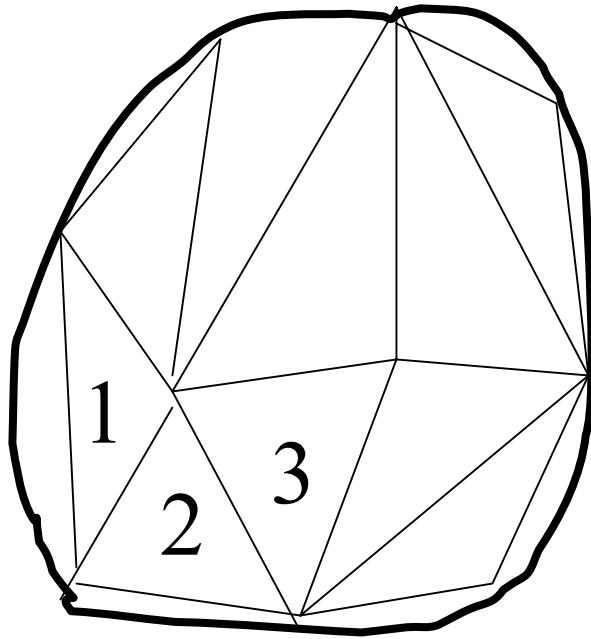
# Computational Approaches

- ❖ Continuum models
  - Finite element method
  - Boundary element method
  - Finite difference method
  
- ❖ Mass-spring method



# Finite Element Method

Body



$$\vec{u}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^4 N_i^e(\vec{x}) \vec{u}_i^e(\vec{x})$$

$$E(\vec{u}) = 1/2 \iiint u^e B^{eT} D B^e u^e dV - \iint f^e du^e$$

$$\text{Virtual work: } \partial E(\vec{u}) = 0 \quad K^e u^e = f^e$$

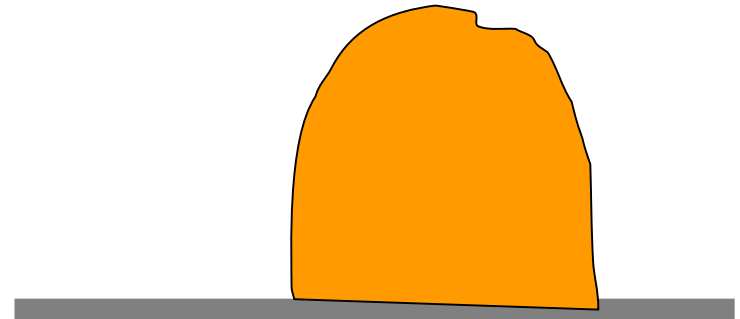
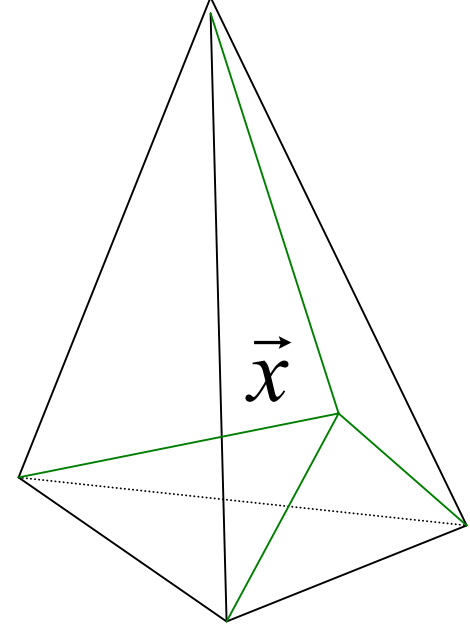
## Surface nodes responses

Element responses  $K^e u^e = f^e$

Body responses  $\underline{K} \underline{u} = \underline{f}$

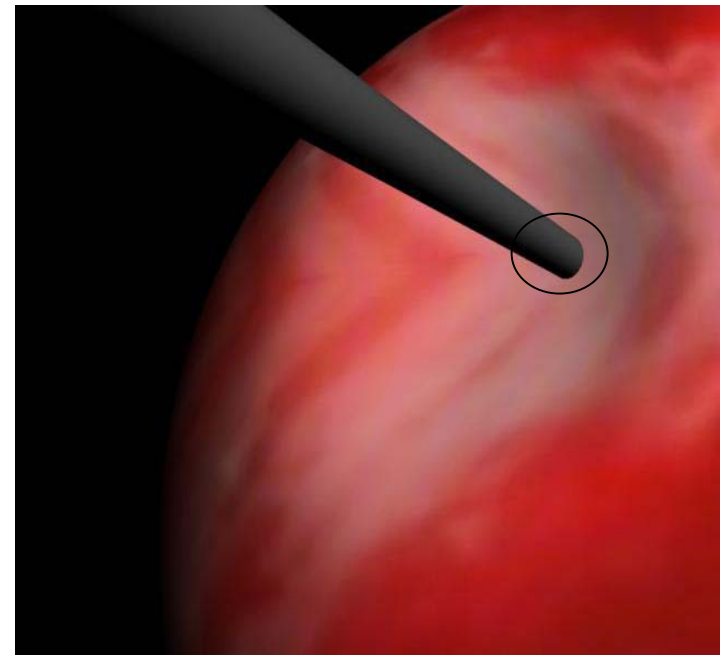
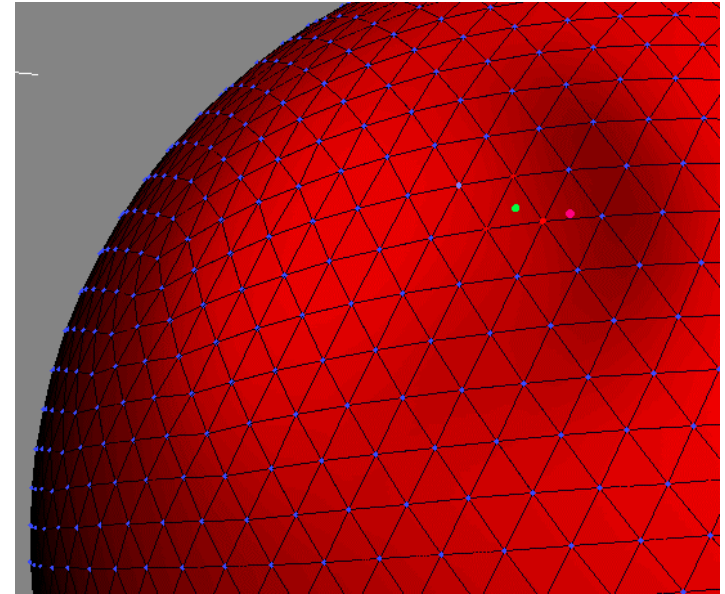
Surface responses  $\underline{K}_s \underline{u}_s = \underline{f}_s$

Free node responses  $\underline{K}_f \underline{u}_f = \underline{f}_f$



# Pre-computation

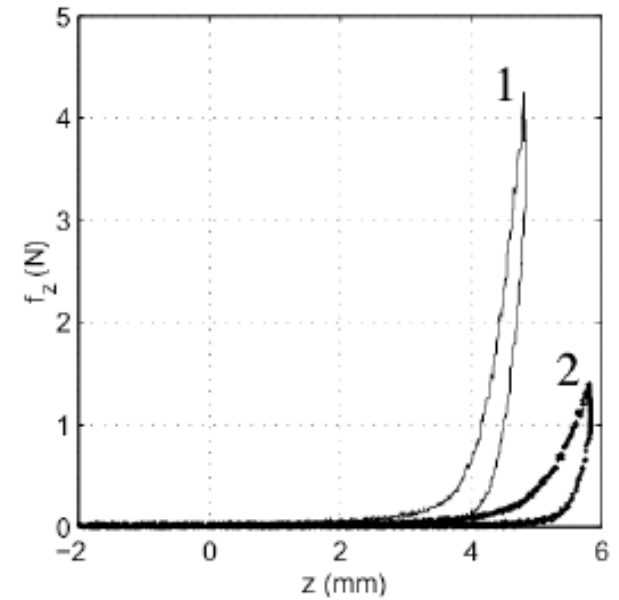
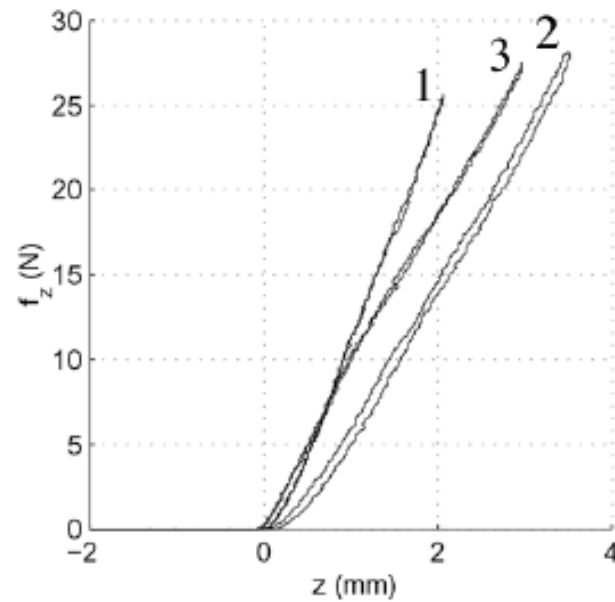
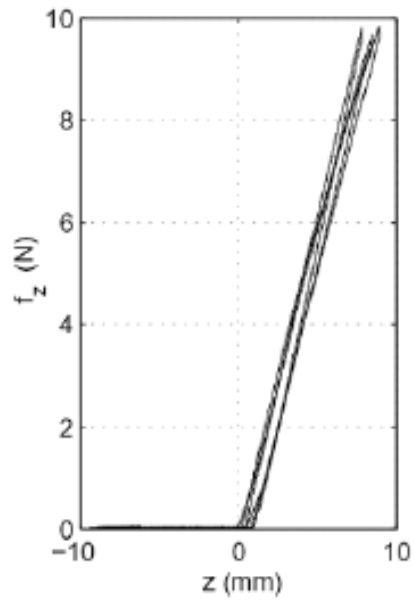
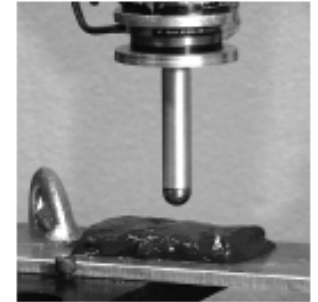
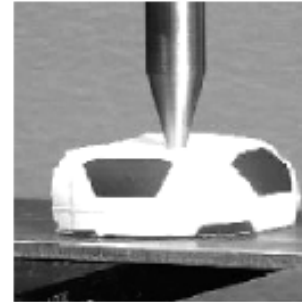
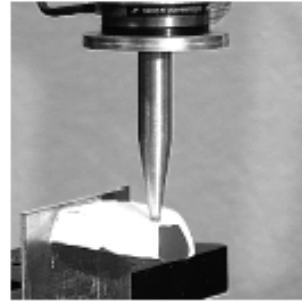
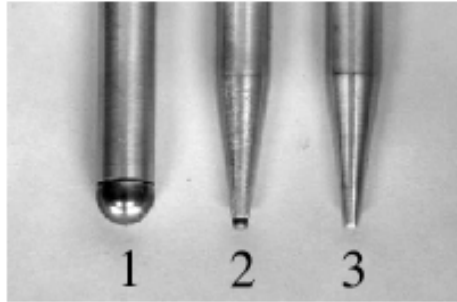
- Define free nodes and fixed nodes
- Calculate deformation response for unit displacements at each free node
- Derive a reduced-order linear system that directly relates the nodal displacements for local contact region
- Calculate contact forces



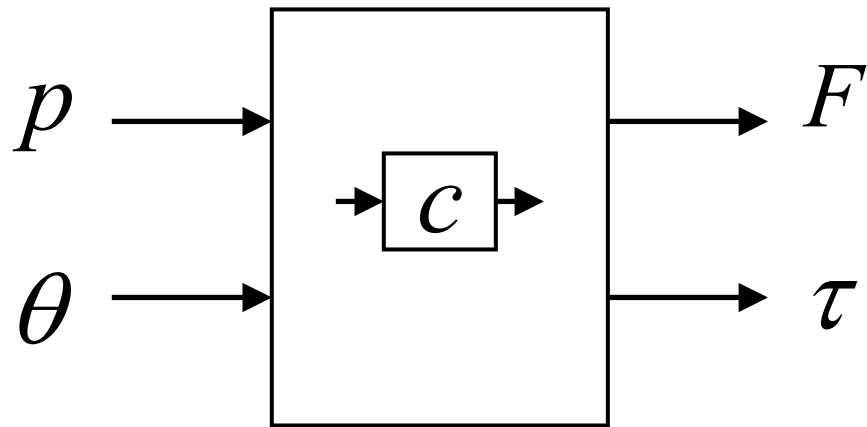
# Boundary Element Method

- Define the integral equation of elasticity over boundary
- Divide the boundary into elements
- Use FEM to solve the boundary integral equation
- Derive an algebraic equation among nodal values over boundary
- Pre-compute nodal force responses
- Calculate nodal displacements at contact area and contact forces

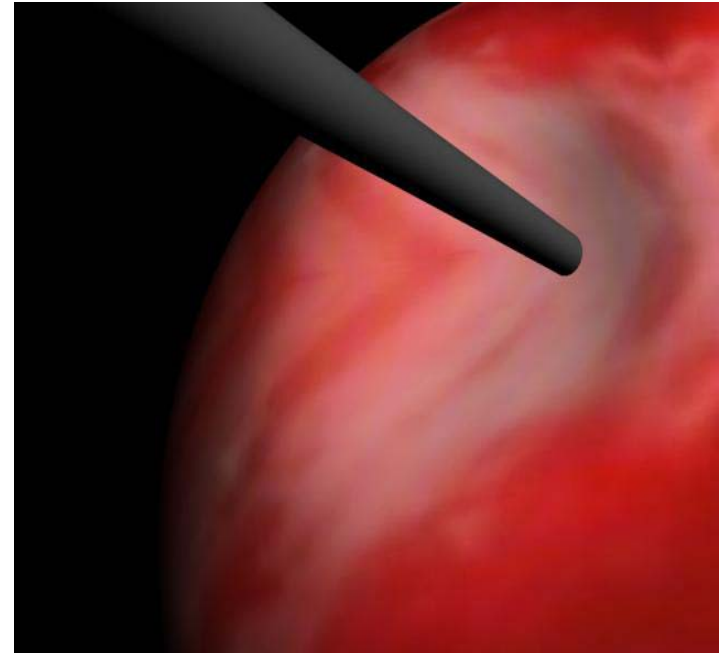
# Tool-based pre-computation (Tests)



## A system view for tool-contact simulation



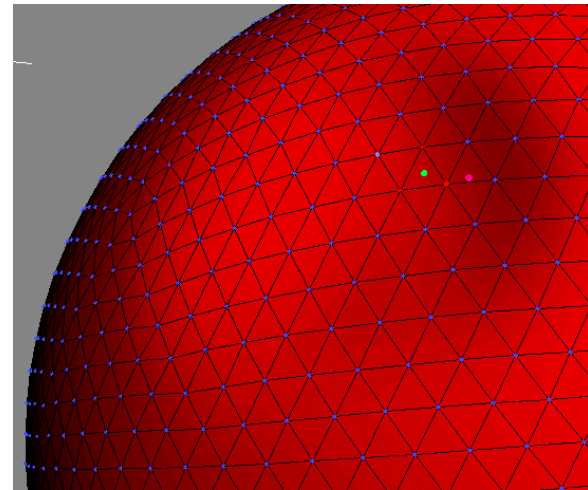
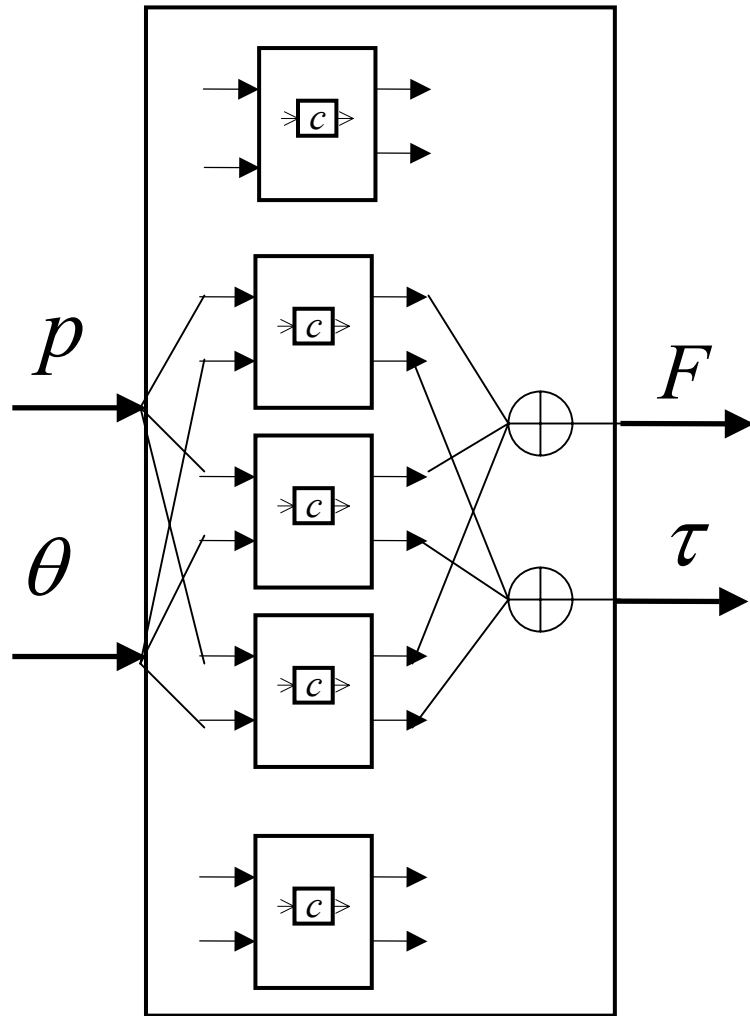
$$F = F(p, c, \theta)$$



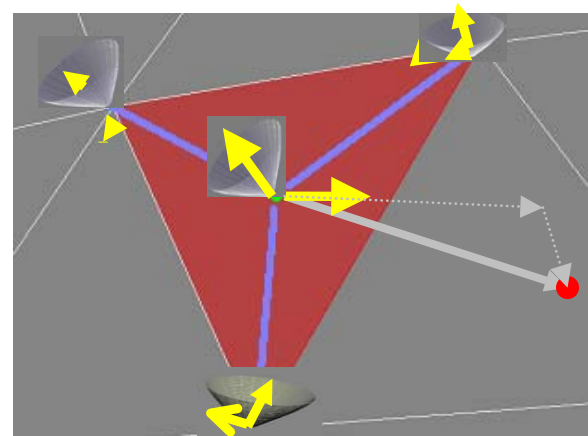
Contact forces = A mathematical function of a few external and internal variables.

# Local models

$$F = F(p, c, \theta)$$



Determination of forces at nodes of the body surface



Online interpolation of forces at nodes of the body surface

# References

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4. Mahvash, M., Hayward, V. 2004. High Fidelity Haptic Synthesis of Contact With Deformable Bodies. IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications. 24(2): 48-55, 2004
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## Monday

Haptic rendering of deformation and cutting