

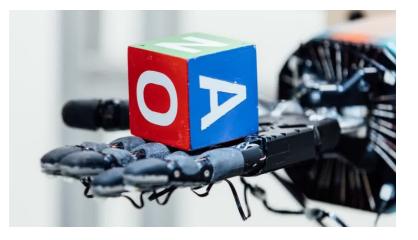


Towards Effective Tactile Identification of Textures using Hybrid Touch Approach

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Motivation

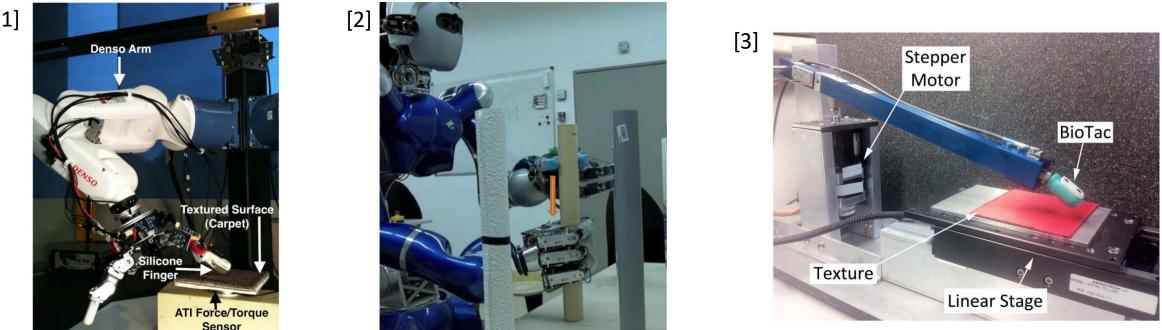




In Hand Manipulation Object Grasping Texture classification is important

State-of-the-art Setup





- Imposing constant force and velocity during motion
- Linear trajectory
- No tactile dataset available •

[1] Jamali, Nawid, and Claude Sammut. "Majority voting: Material classification by tactile sensing using surface texture." IEEE Transactions on Robotics 27.3 (2011): 508-521. [2] Baishya, Shiv S., and Berthold Bäuml. "Robust material classification with a tactile skin using deep learning." 2016 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS). IEEE, 2016.

[3] Fishel, Jeremy A., and Gerald E. Loeb. "Bayesian exploration for intelligent identification of textures." Frontiers in neurorobotics 6 (2012): 4.

Sliding features

• Discrete Fourier transform (DFT) for tactile signal $y^{(k)}(t)$ within range $[t_n, t_m]$: $Y_f^{(k)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{t=t_m}^{t=t_n} e^{-\frac{j2\pi ft}{N}} y^{(k)}(t)$

where N is signal length and $k \in [1,23]$ are classes.

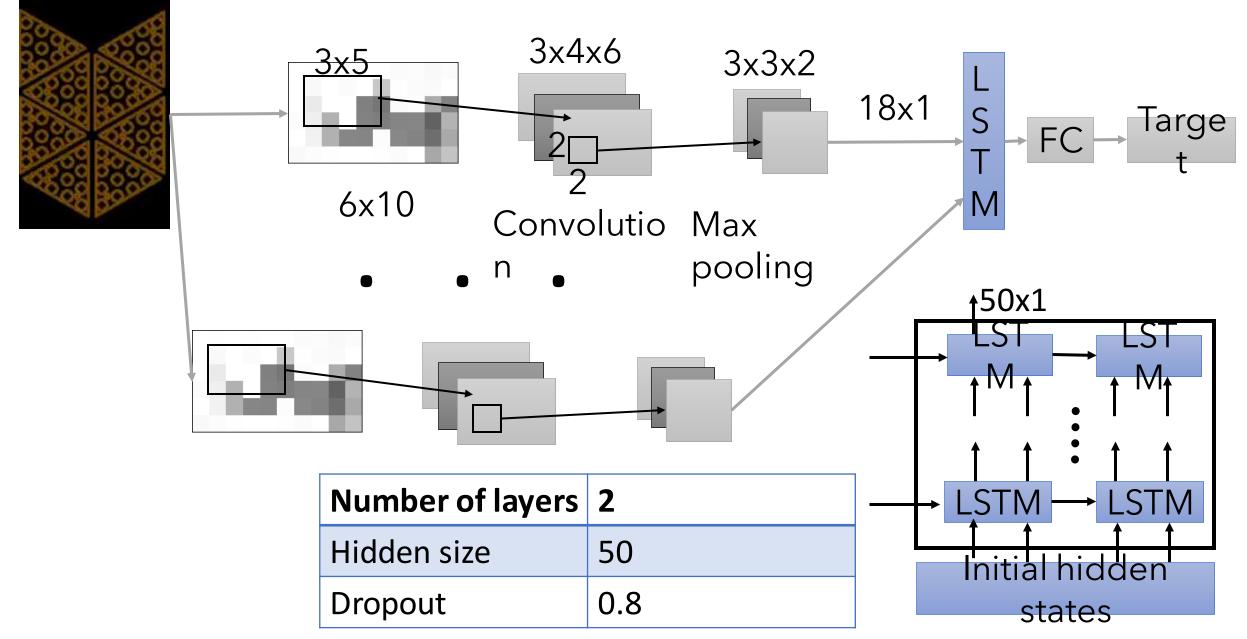
• **Roughness** is defined as the logarithm of sum of power in the interval of [A, B]

$$r^{(k)} = \log(\sum_{k=A}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{B-A}) \sum_{f=A}^{D} Y_{f}^{(k)})$$

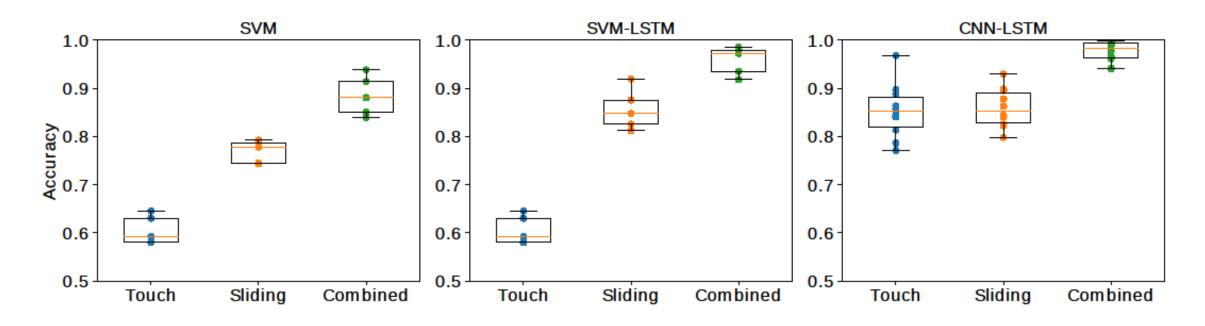
• Fineness is defined as the centroid of the spectrum in the interval (*M* taxels):

$$c^{(k)} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{\substack{f=A}}^{D} Y_f^{(k)}$$

CNN-LSTM

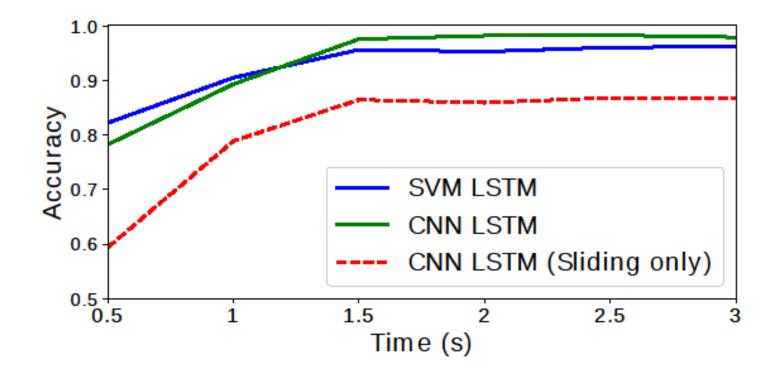


Results



- CNN-LSTM performs best overall
- Touch gives distinguishing information about texture than sliding
- Combining Touch and Sliding gives the most accurate result

Results



Sliding about ~1.5 s is enough for texture recognition

Download

• Please download the dataset and let me know how it's been used S

