## technology today

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## Touching a 3D Object on a New Type of 2D Touch Screen

When I read the Disney press release that described a new technology that the company's Pittsburgh research division had just created, have discovered a way to fool our sense of touch so your fingers can feel the surface texture, ridges, bumps, and crevices of an object as

> your eyes view it on a screen that is perfectly flat. It sounds crazy, so let me take some time to explain how they made possible something that seems completely impossible.

> When you run your fingers along a flat, smooth surface, you sense its surface texture and the fact that it is perfectly smooth and flat. If this surface happens to have a sticky substance on it from a

spill, your fingers will sense a change in the surfaces texture in the area where the sticky stuff lies. If the spill contained a thick, gooey substance,



Photo 1—If you were touching this special computer screen, you would be able to feel the texture and crevices of the actual fossil that you are touching.

my initial impression was that the technology the release described was impossible. We see our threedimensional (3D) world with our

eyes and feel the depth of the objects in this world when our fingers and skin come in contact with the physical things around us. The press release described a technological breakthrough that would let you feel the shape of 3D objects with your fingers even

Photos: Disney Research Pittsburgh

though you are actually touching a flat 2D computer touch screen.

For centuries, artists have known how to fool the human eye into seeing depth even though a work of art existed on a flat surface. The Disney research scientists and engineers

its other attributes, your fingers might be able to easily feel its physical characteristics even though your eyes might not see it without very

To fool your sense of touch so

that you feel surface features from an image on a flat screen, the Disney

research group created an electri-

cal vibration display that creates a

variety of surface tensions at all the

appropriate locations on the screen.

(See Photo 1.) In the same way that

cause you to sense surface features

a sticky spill on a flat surface can

that actually exist, the varying re-

sistance to the movement of your

fingers on their special screen is

interpreted as surface features of the

object in the picture. Their electrical

vibration display causes your sense

are moving up and down across a

of touch to perceive that your fingers

surface with ridges, crevices, bumps,

and textures. Users feel like they are

touching the physical characteristics

of the object they see in the picture.

work, the Disney researchers had to

develop a way to match the change

fingers and the screen in a way that

it presents the actual sensory data

image. If what you touch matches

what your eyes see, your brain will

that your eyes see as you gaze at the

in surface tension between your

To make this false sense of touch

careful inspection.

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Photo 2—To let you feel the apples in this color photo (A), the system automatically analyzes the black-and-white pixels of the image. The pattern you see in (B) on the apples is the surface disturbances that you will feel if you could touch the image on the screen

you would feel both stickiness and ridges, textures, bumps, and crevices that are created by the dry gunk. There is no magic trick here; you are feeling what is actually on the surface. The possibility exists that because of the color of the spill and

combine the visual image with your sense of touch, letting you feel depth

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Photo 3—This photo of a set of DVDs shows the image you see (left side) and a rendering of the tactile disturbances that you would feel (right side) if you were running your fingers across the screen.

where only the illusion of depth actually exists.

To convert the image on the screen to touch sensory data, the researchers developed an automatic interpretation system they call a tactile rendering algorithm. The system automatically determines how much surface disturbance to place under your fingers at each point on

the screen to match the features of the object on the display. The color photo of the apples in Photo 2 (picture A) shows what you will view on the touch screen. The black-andwhite image of the apples (picture B) shows how their tactile rendering

algorithm selected specific surfaces that would receive varying tactile feedback.

Let's look specifically at an image on the screen and what is taking place below the image to give you a 3D tactile representation of what you are seeing. On the left side of Photo 3, you see the screen image of a set of DVDs. The right side of

this image shows the DVDs stripped away. You now see a rendering of the disturbance on the screen that gives your fingers the sensory feeling that they are moving up and down as they touch the different DVDs in the picture. You can watch a Disney video that describes how the system works at www.disneyresearch.com/ project/3d-touch-surfaces.

The Disney system is a major advance to a technology called haptics (tactile feedback). At the consumer end, you might be experiencing haptics through a video game controller that you own or an arcade game that you like to play. These controllers all provide physical feedback to your hands to increase your total immersion in the game you are playing.

## Recalling the Facts

- 1. How does the Disney system know where to apply a specific tactile feeling?
- 2. Haptics already plays a significant role in robotics and medicine. Research its many current uses in different fields of technology. @

