

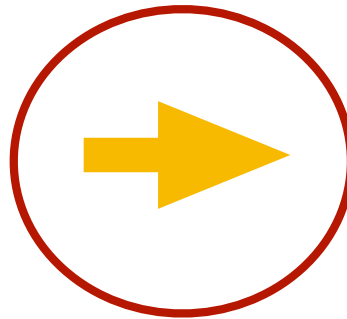
Psychophysics and contact mechanics to study the boundaries of tactile perception

Outline

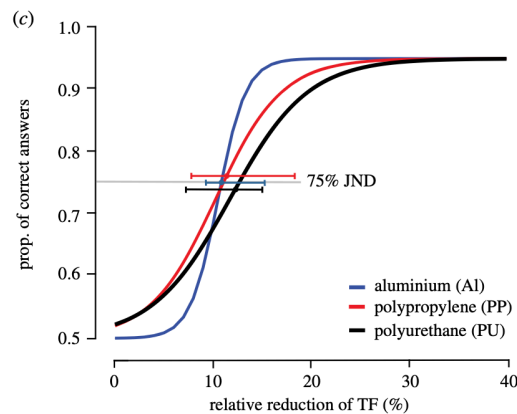
- What psychophysics can do, and what it can't
- Testing the boundaries of tactile acuity
- Expert plucking of guitar strings
- Feeling isoenergetic ultrasonic signals
- When perception is multisensory

From physics to perception

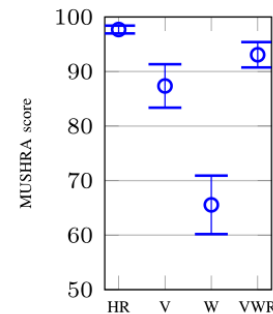
Physics on the skin



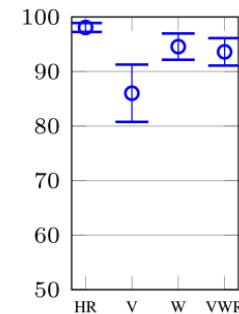
Reported sensation



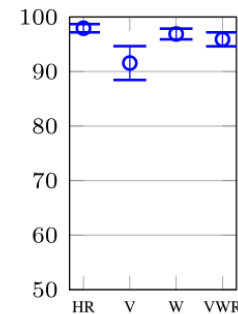
Gueorguiev et al.



(a) 2kb/s



(b) 8kb/s



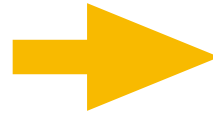
(c) 16kb/s

Guillotet et al.

- The perception results are empirical
- Might be enough if you are testing the device rather than the person
- Can hint towards the cognitive mechanisms at play

Adding Neuroscience

Physics on the skin

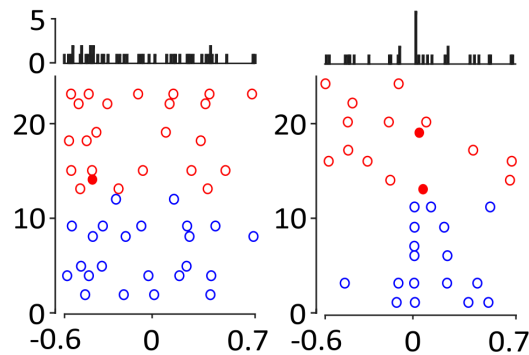


Reported sensation

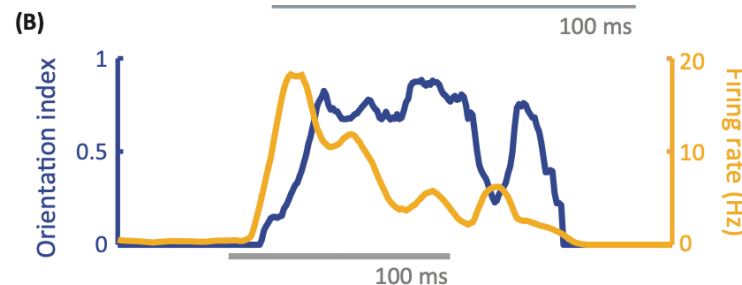
**Peripheral
receptors**

**Somatosensory
neurons**

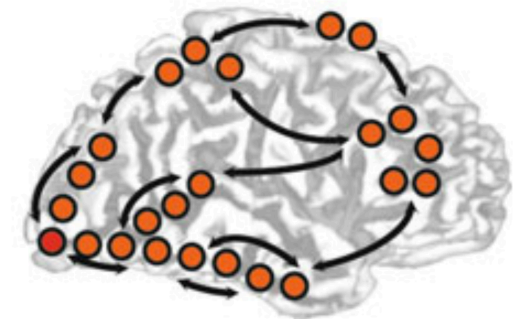
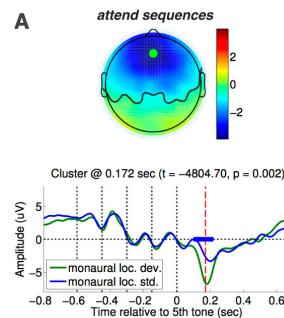
**Metacognitive
phenomena**



Dione et al.



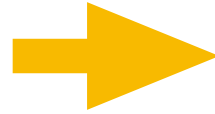
Sall et al.



Dehaene et al.

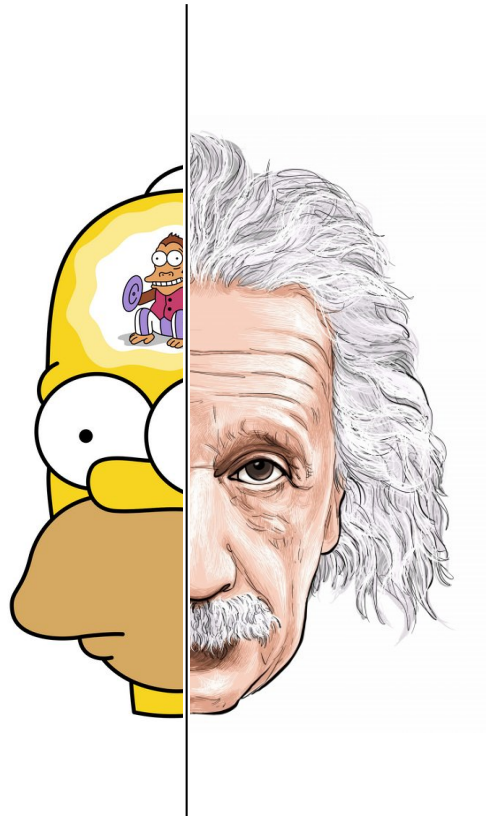
Perceptual boundaries to build hypotheses

Physics on the skin



Reported sensation

Coarse limits

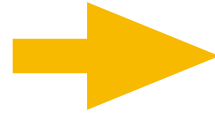


Hyperacuity

Fradin J, Dione M, Mouraux A, Ackerley R, Gueorguiev D. Boundaries of tactile acuity when exploring surfaces. Surface Topography: Metrology and Properties. 2025

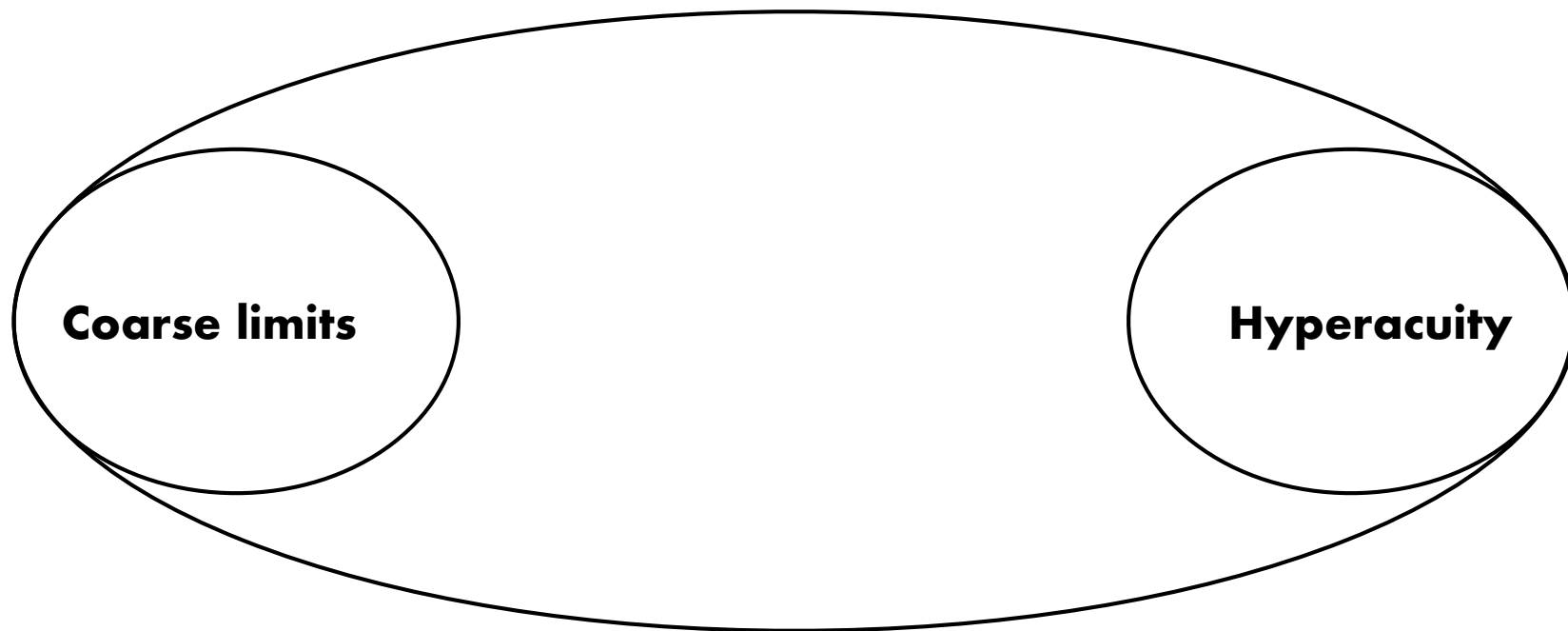
Perceptual boundaries to build hypotheses

Physics on the skin



Reported sensation

Mechanisms underlying tactile perception

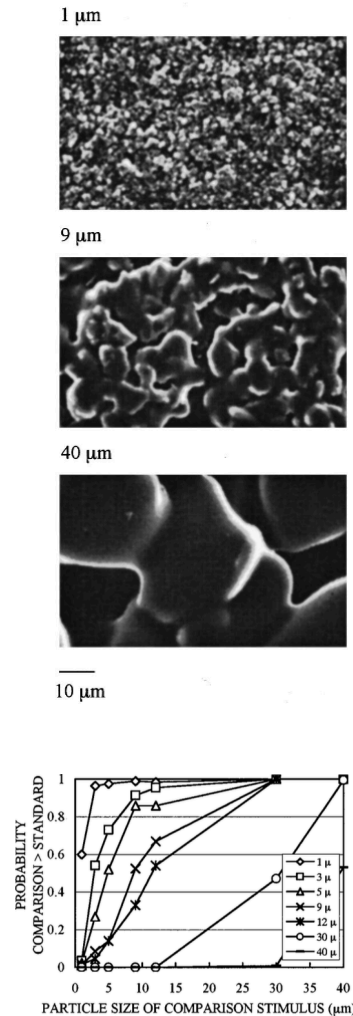


Outline

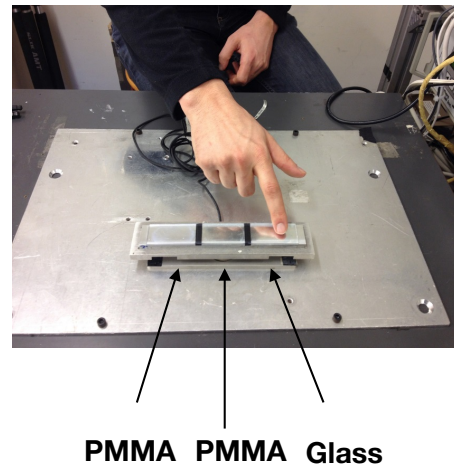
- What psychophysics can do, and what it can't
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Feeling the microscopic world

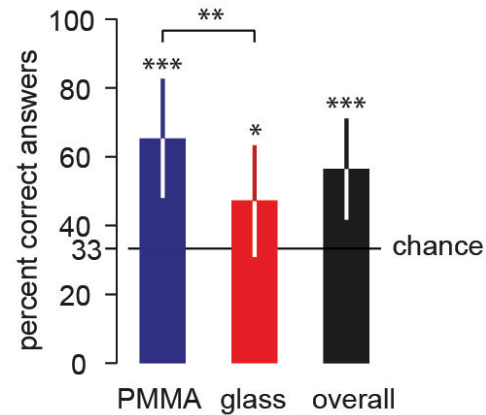
Miyaoka et al. 1999



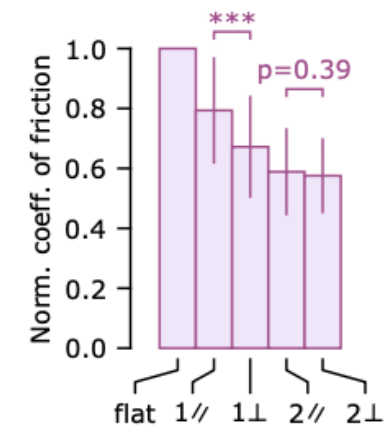
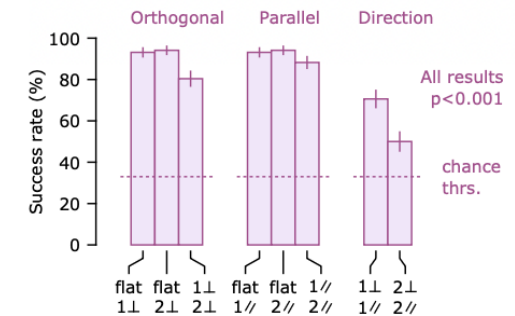
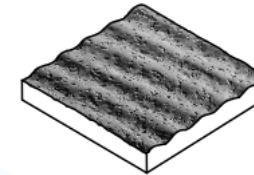
Gueorguiev et al. 2016



free exploration
(33.4 °C — experiment 1)

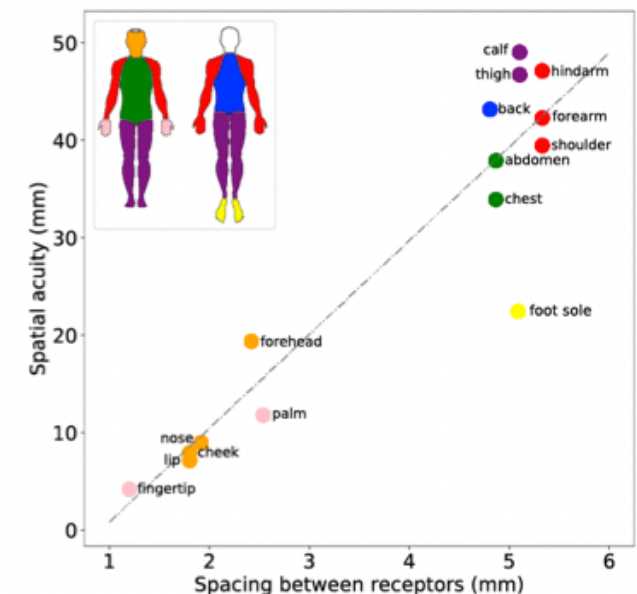
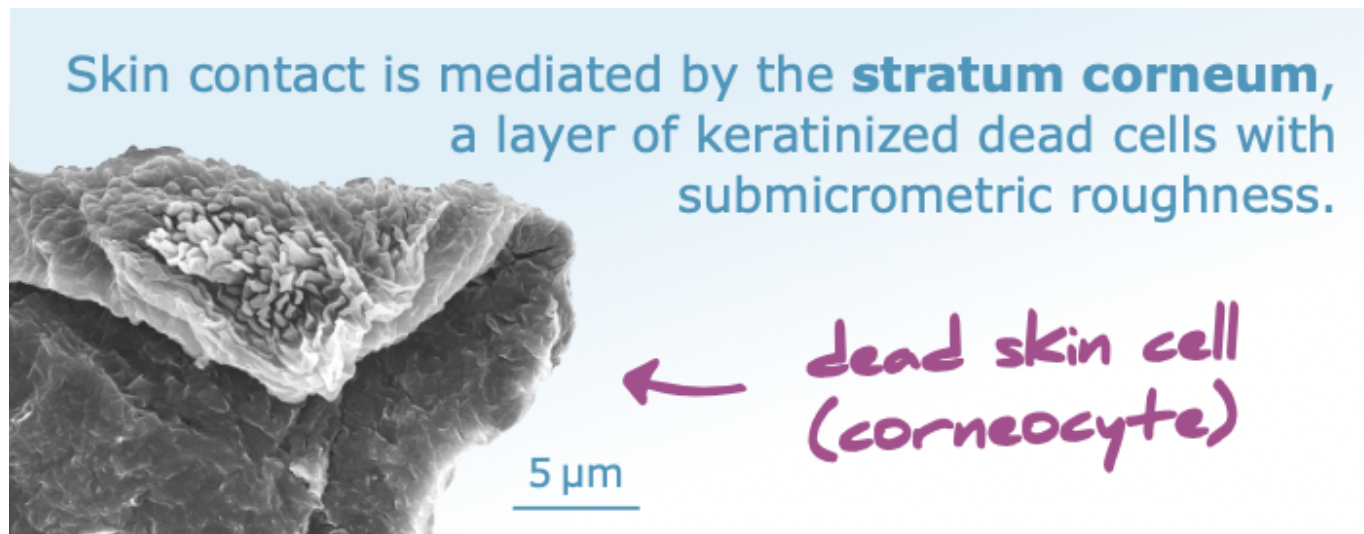


Daunizeau and Hayward



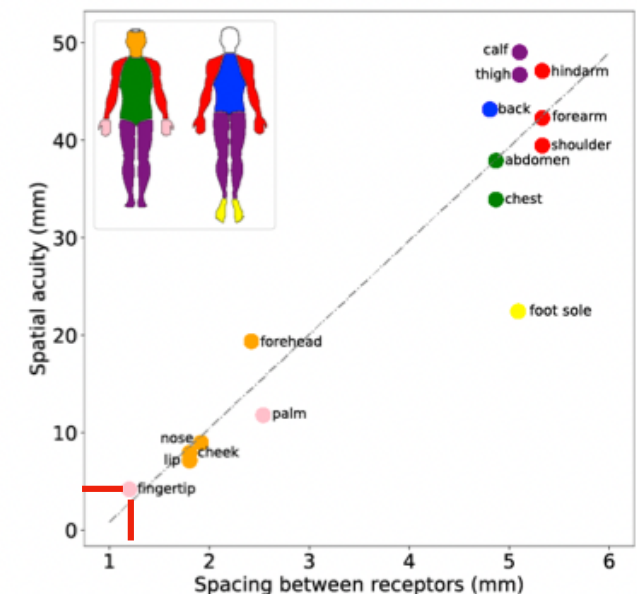
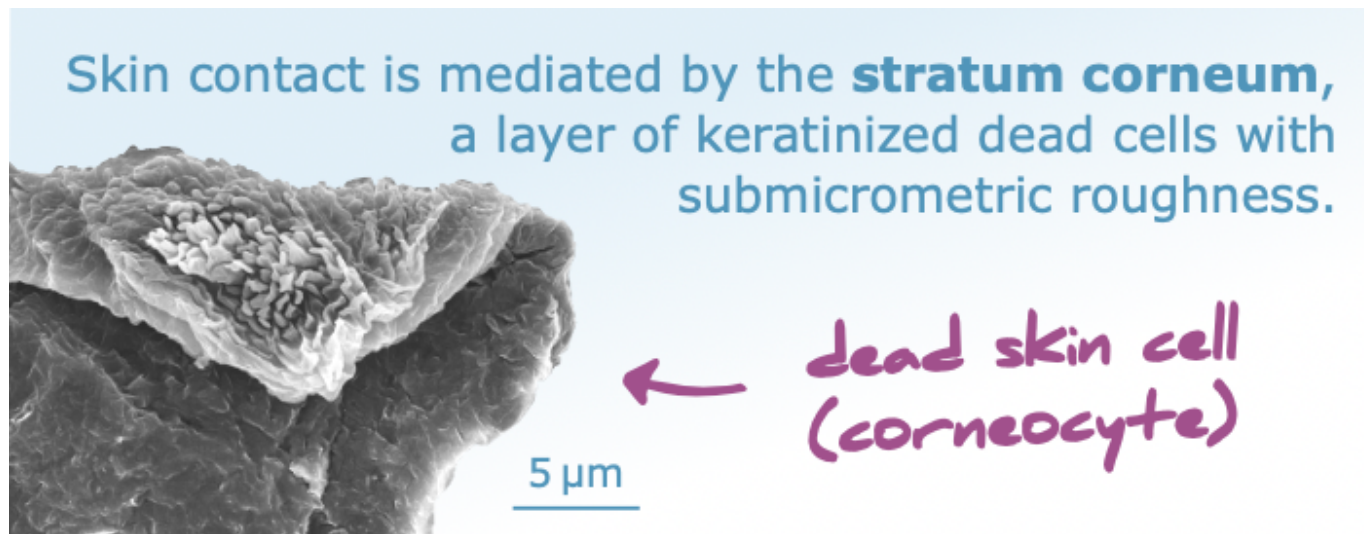
Feeling the microscopic world

- How is such accuracy possible considering that skin structures are order of magnitudes larger?



Feeling the microscopic world

- **How is such accuracy possible considering that skin structures are order of magnitudes larger?**



The potential mechanisms

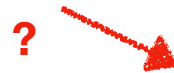


- **Molecular bonding between the skin and surfaces**
- **Occurrence of distinct strain patterns on different materials and topographies**
- **Still, very puzzling**

Outline

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How to create a virtual guitar

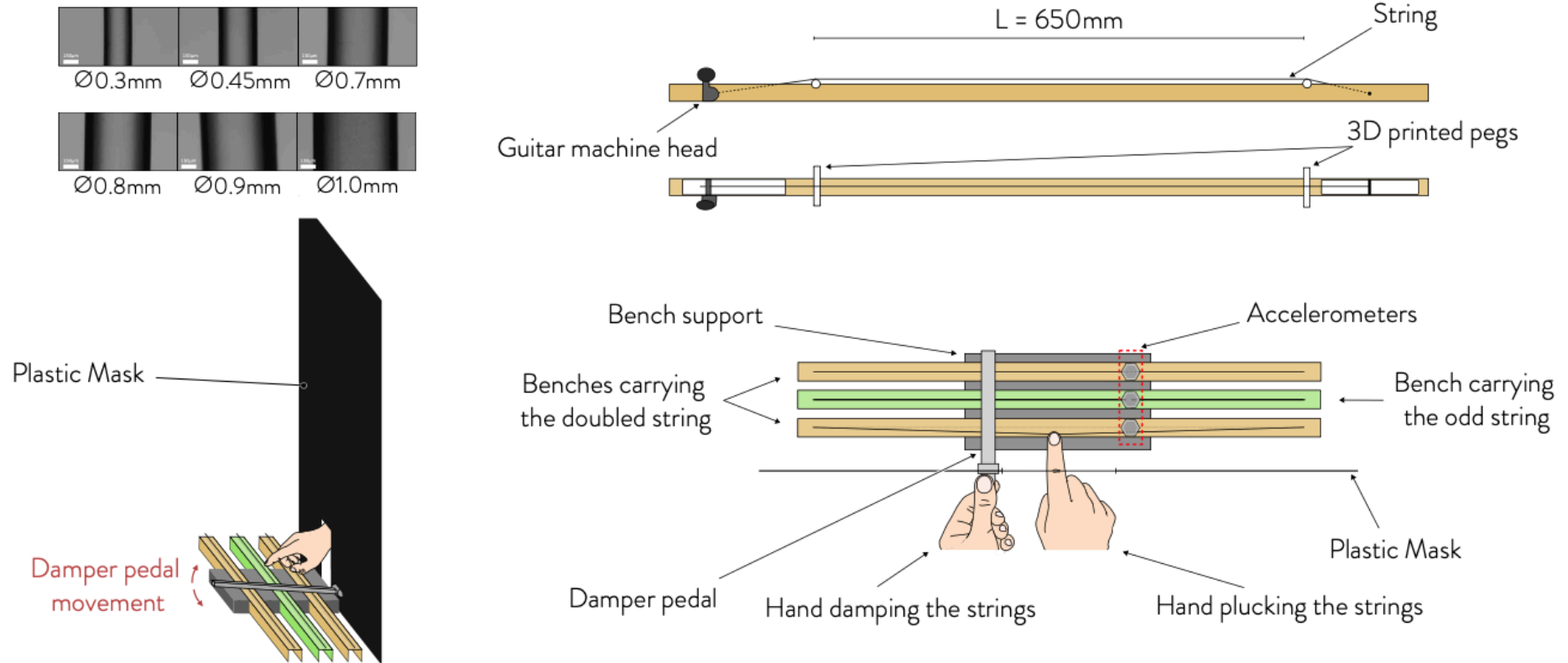


Perception of guitar strings properties



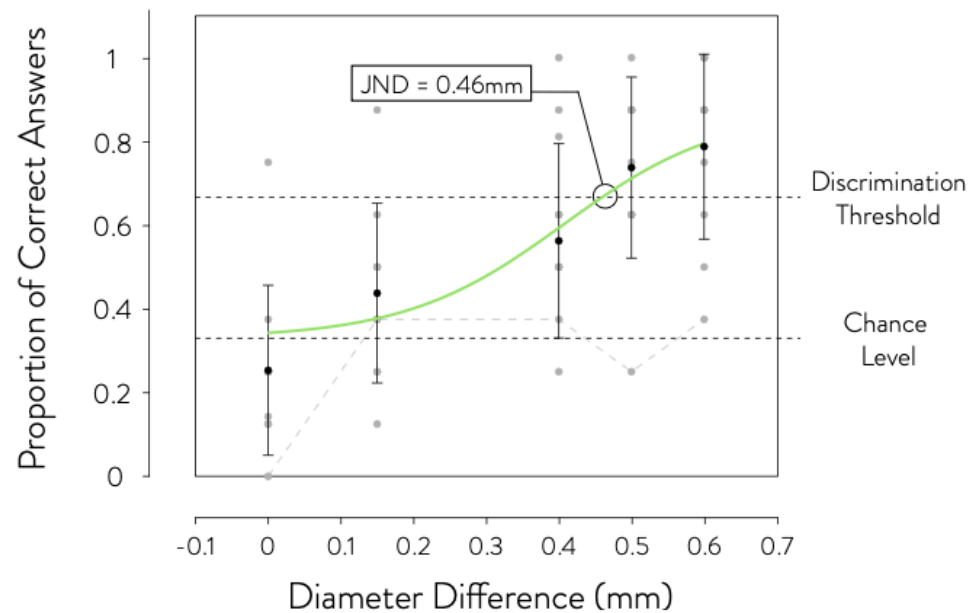
Matej Mayet

- Is haptic feedback different depending on the string?

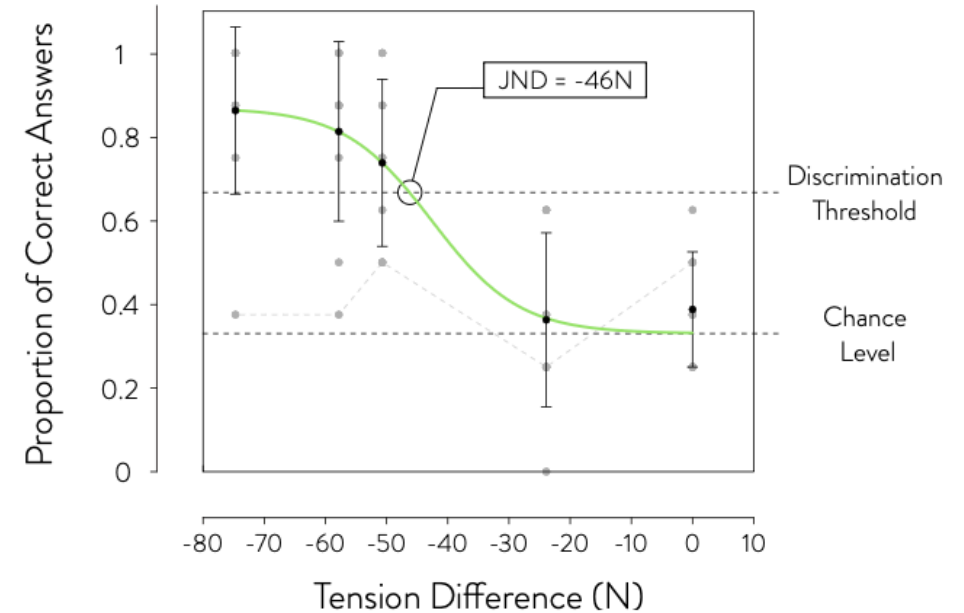


JND for string diameter and tension

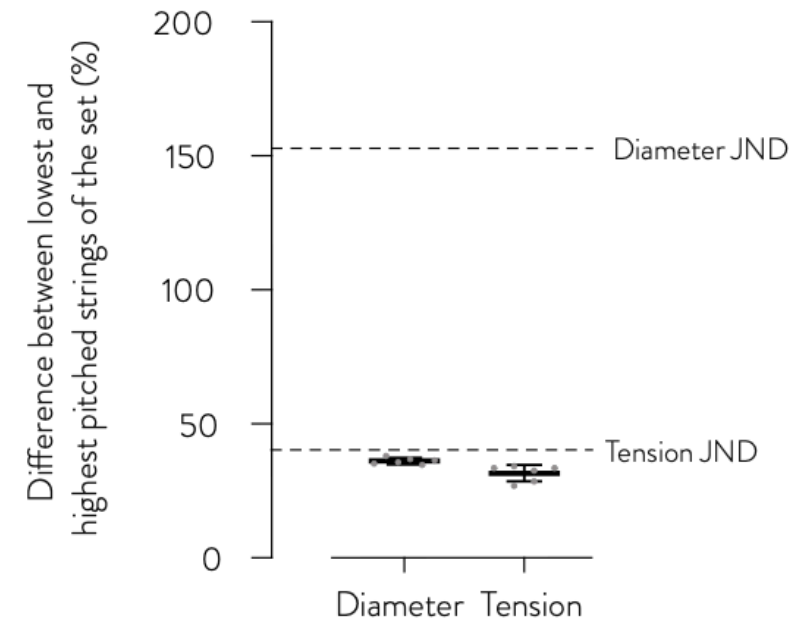
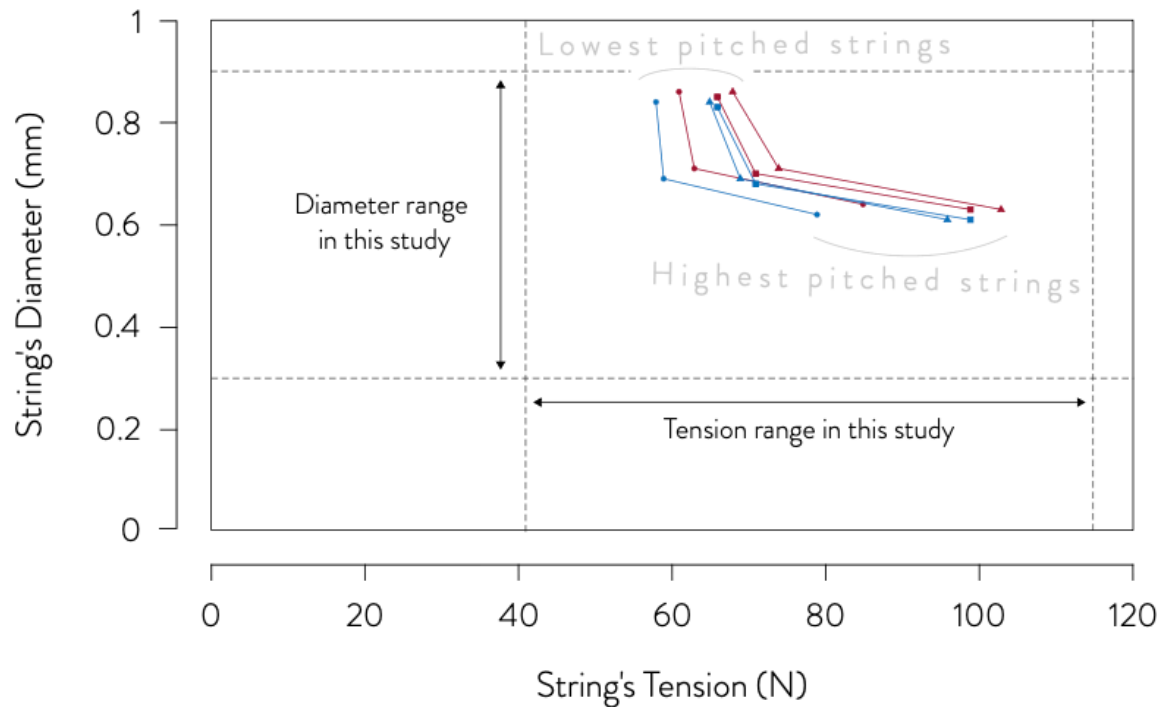
Ref. diameter = 0.3 mm



Ref tension = 115 N

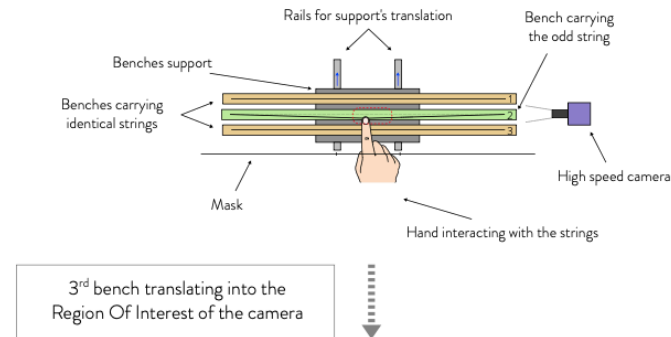
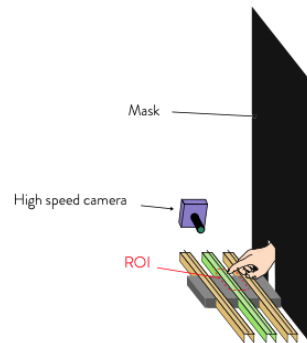
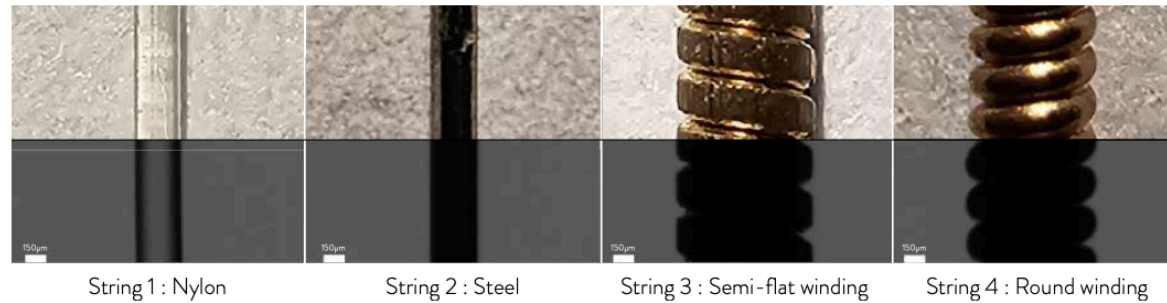


Comparison with actual guitar practice



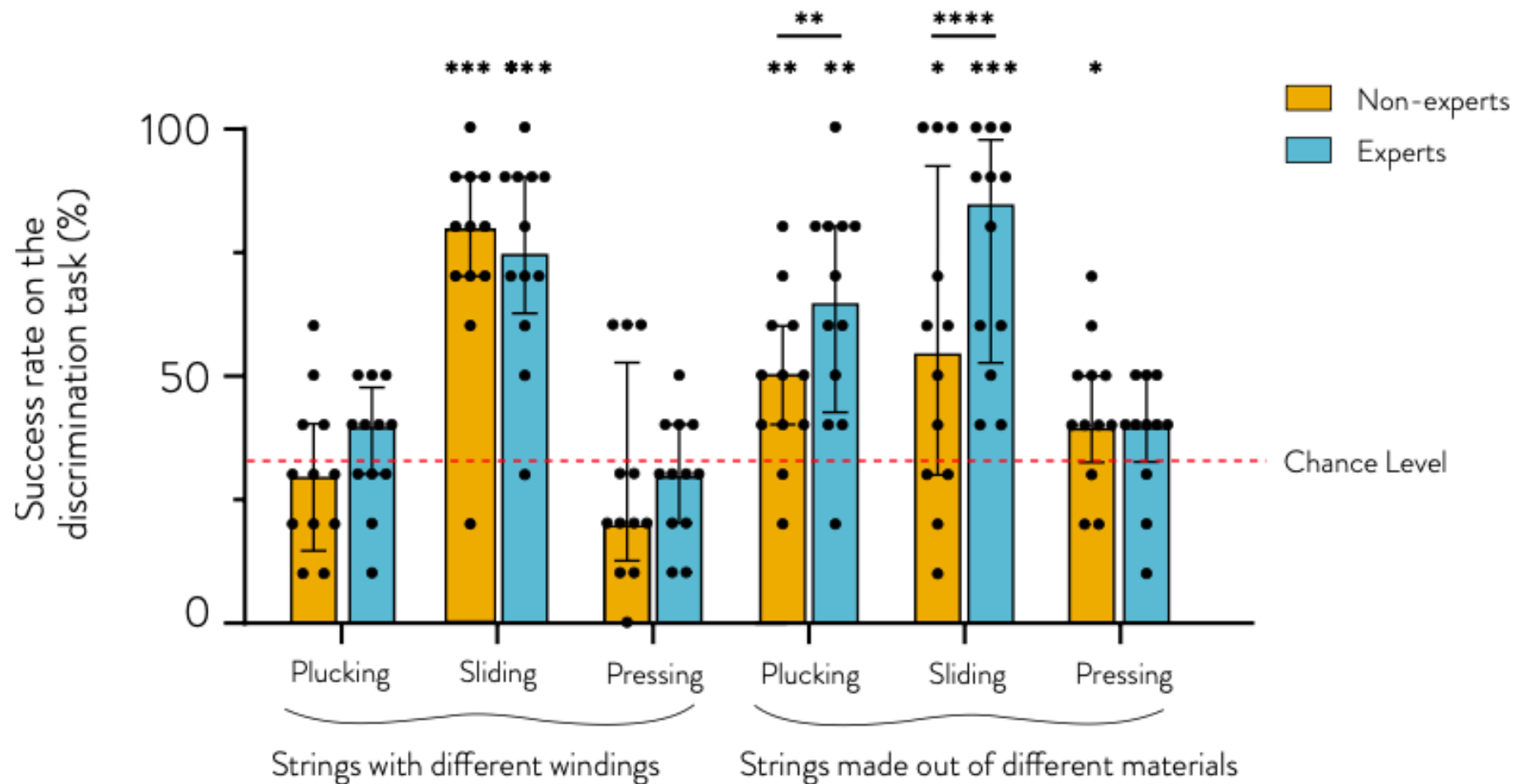
Doesn't seem that strings' diameter or tension provide differentiated haptic feedback

String's material and winding

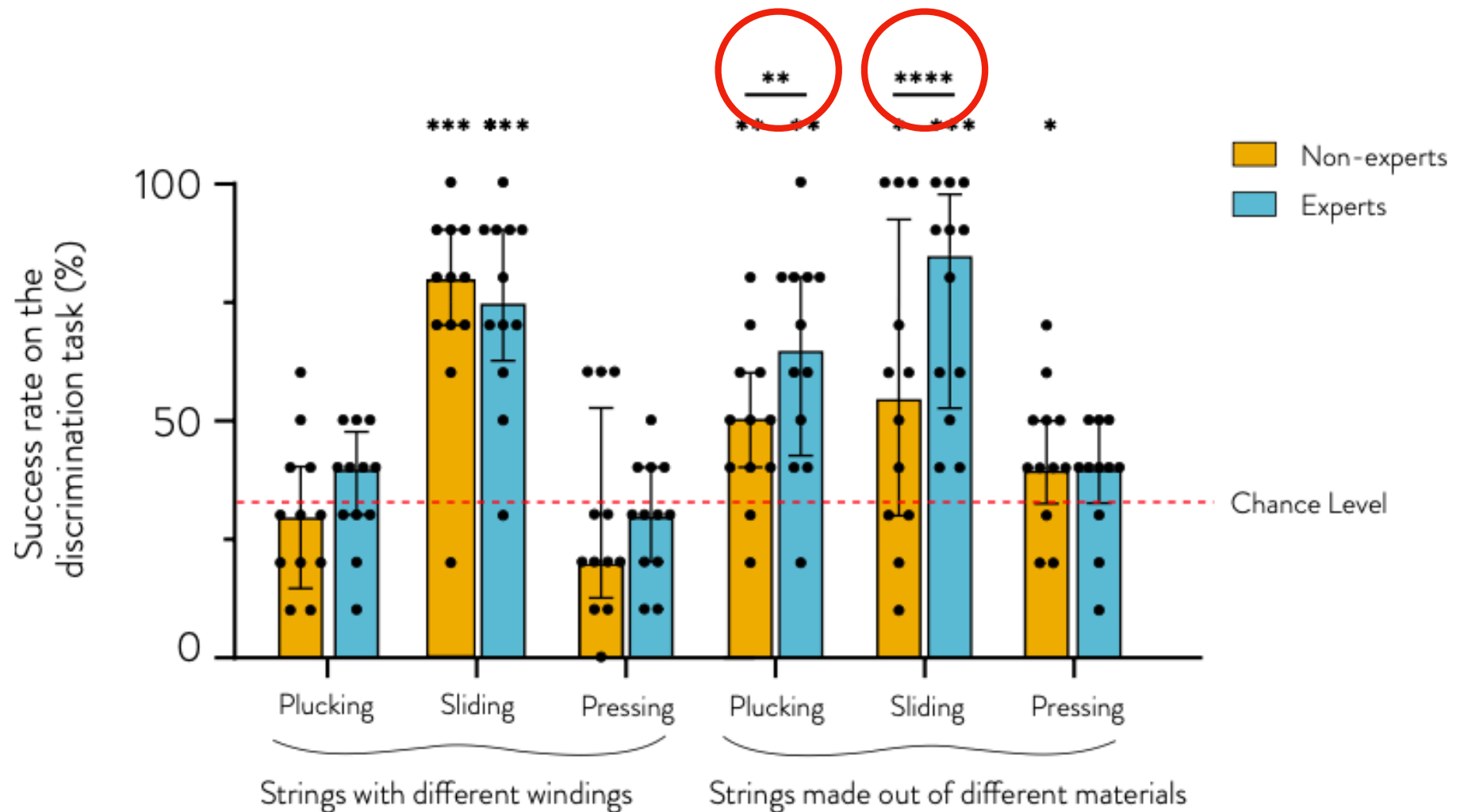


► Discrimination experiments with experts and novices

Capacity to discriminate string properties



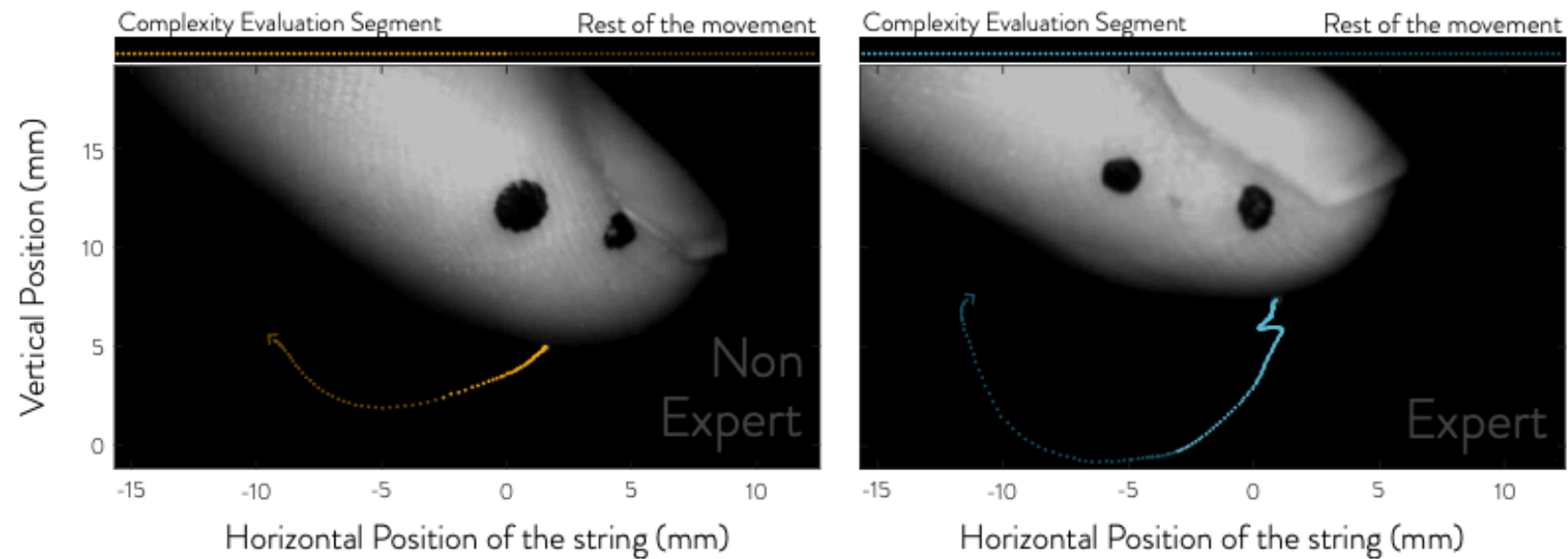
Capacity to discriminate string properties



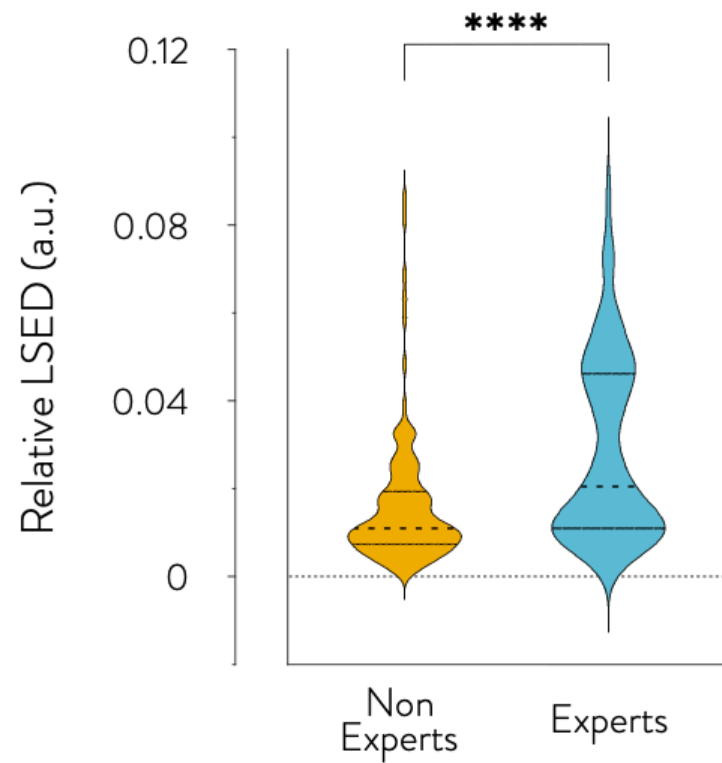
Dynamics of the contact



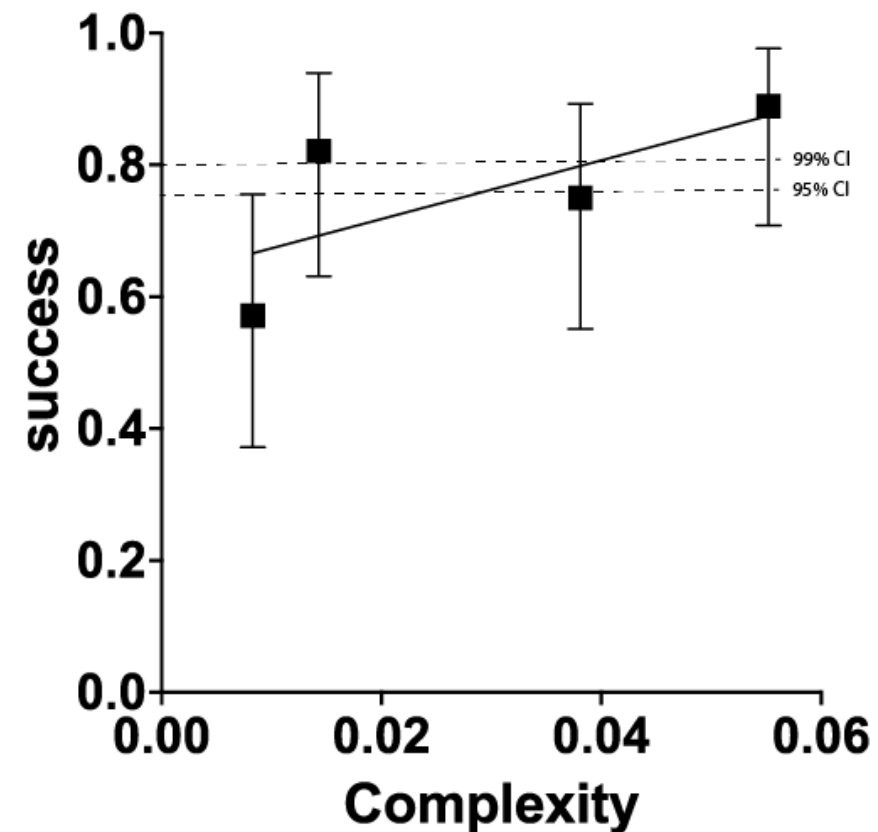
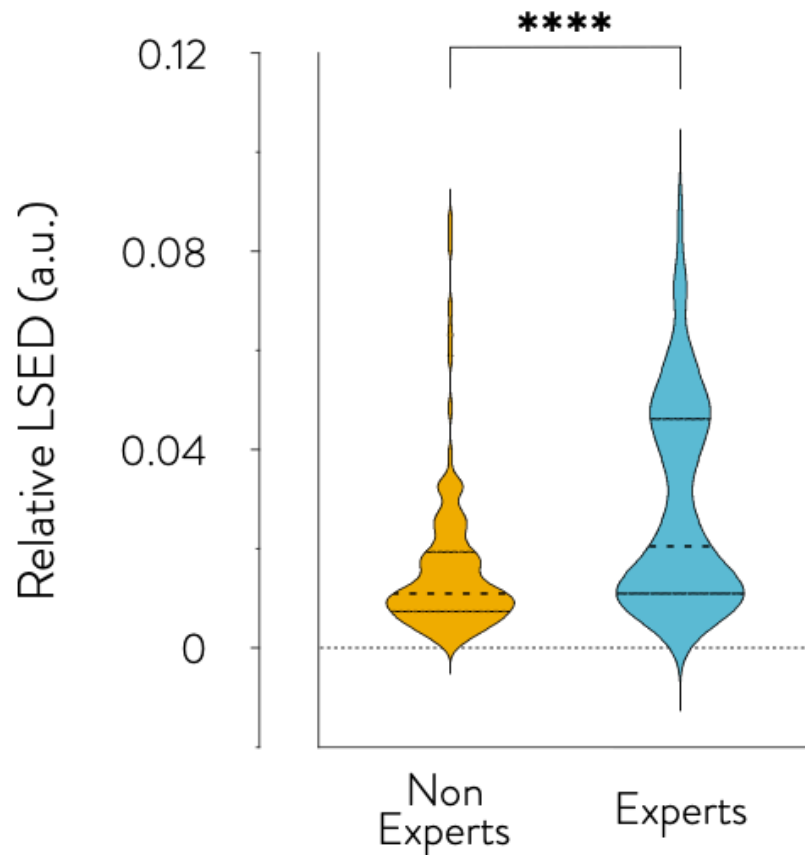
Complexity of the interaction



Complexity of the interaction



Complexity of the interaction



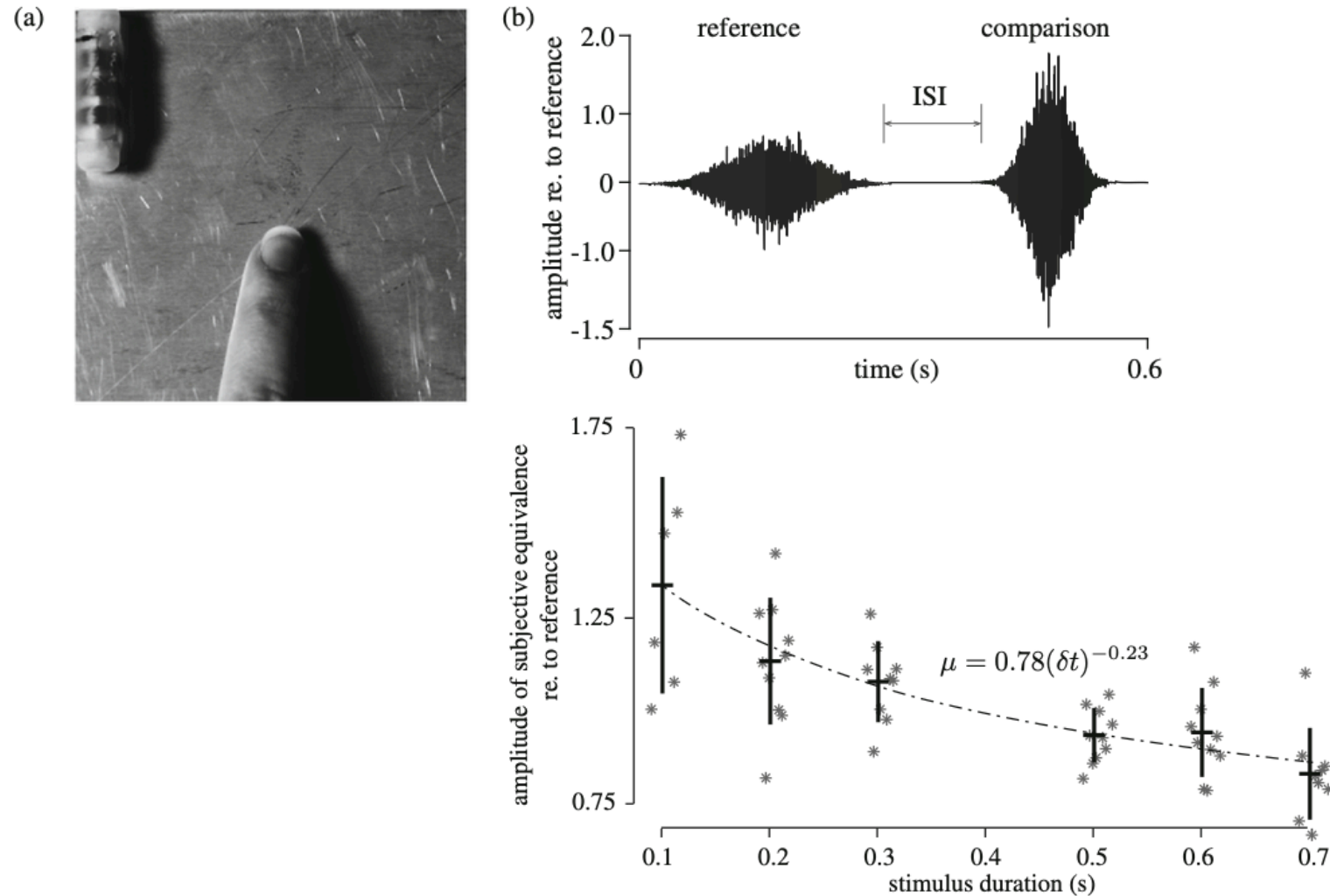
- Experts perform more complex movements than novices
- For equal expertise, success rate increases when the movement is more complex

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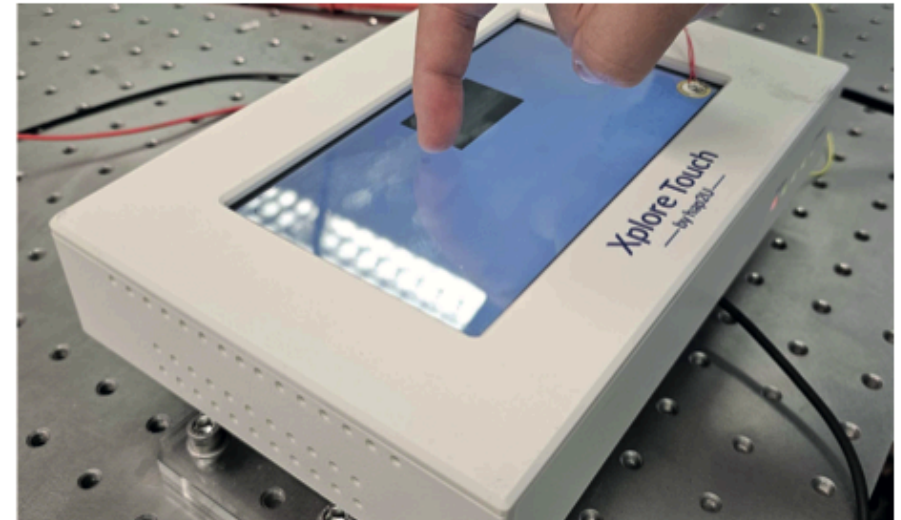
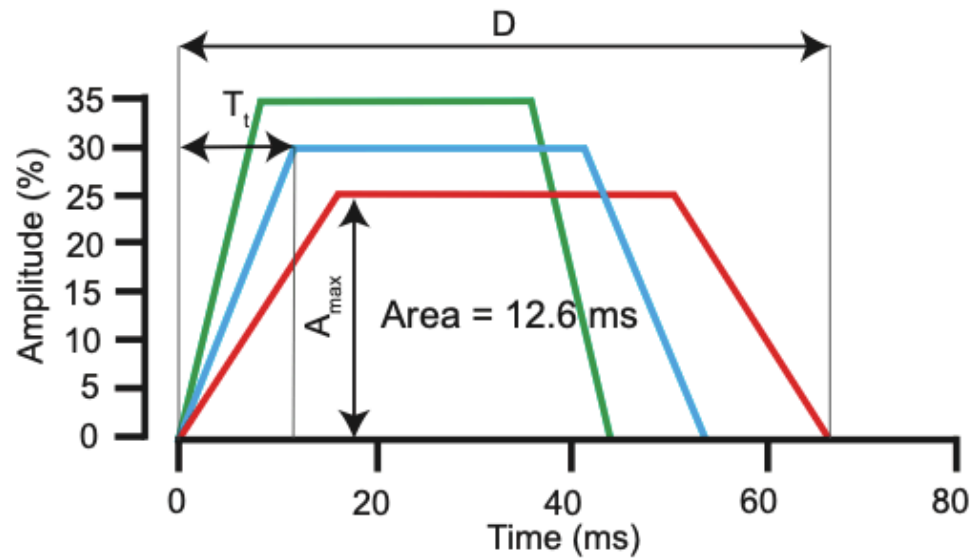
Feeling isoenergetic signals

The duration of a vibration can compensate its strength (Bochereau et al.)



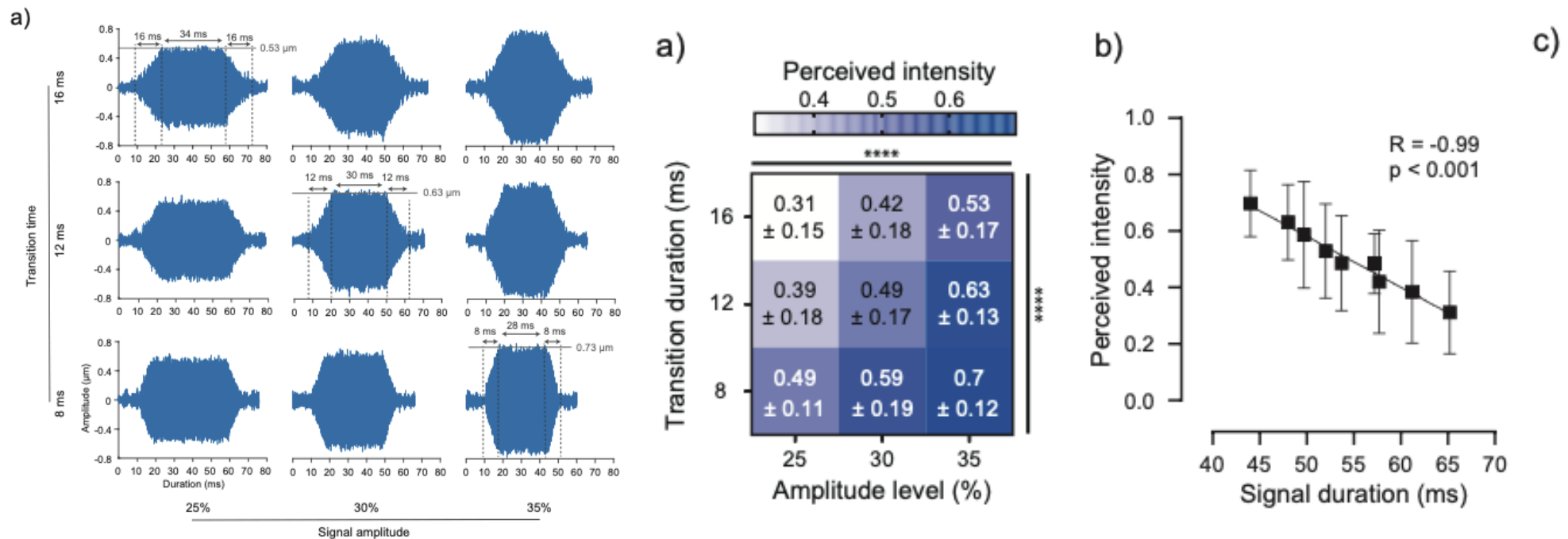
Feeling isoenergetic signals

Is the same true for ultrasonic pulse that reduce skin-surface friction?



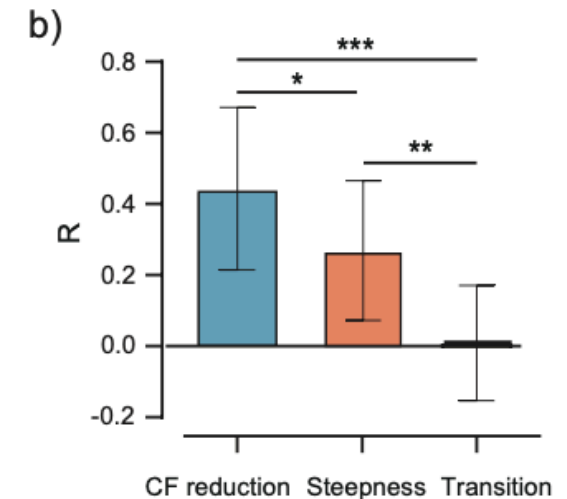
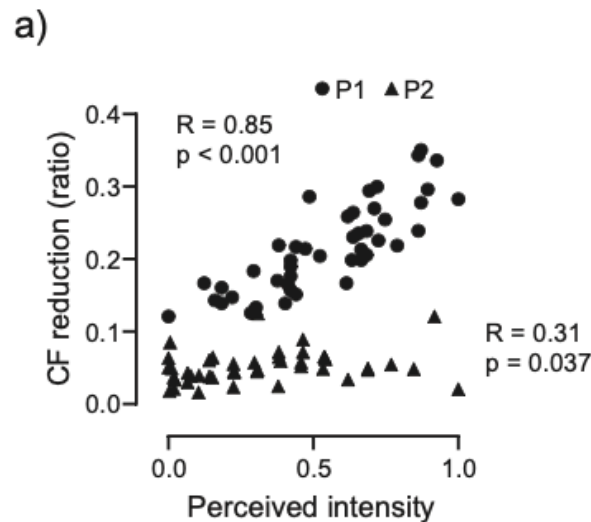
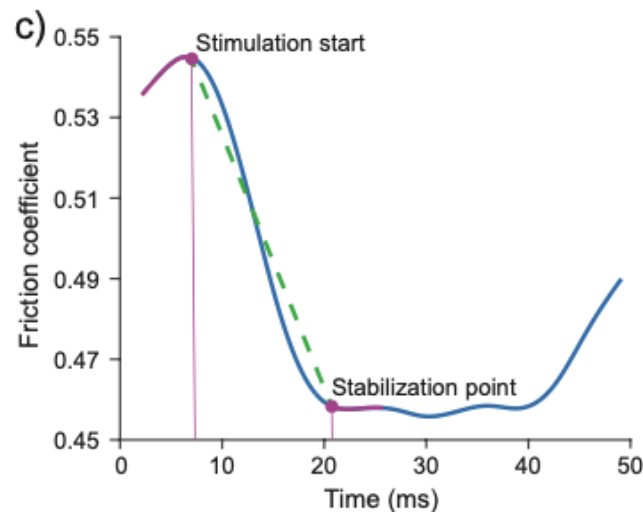
Feeling isoenergetic signals

Both the friction reduction and sharpness play a role, but no compensation occurs when the stimulus length is increased



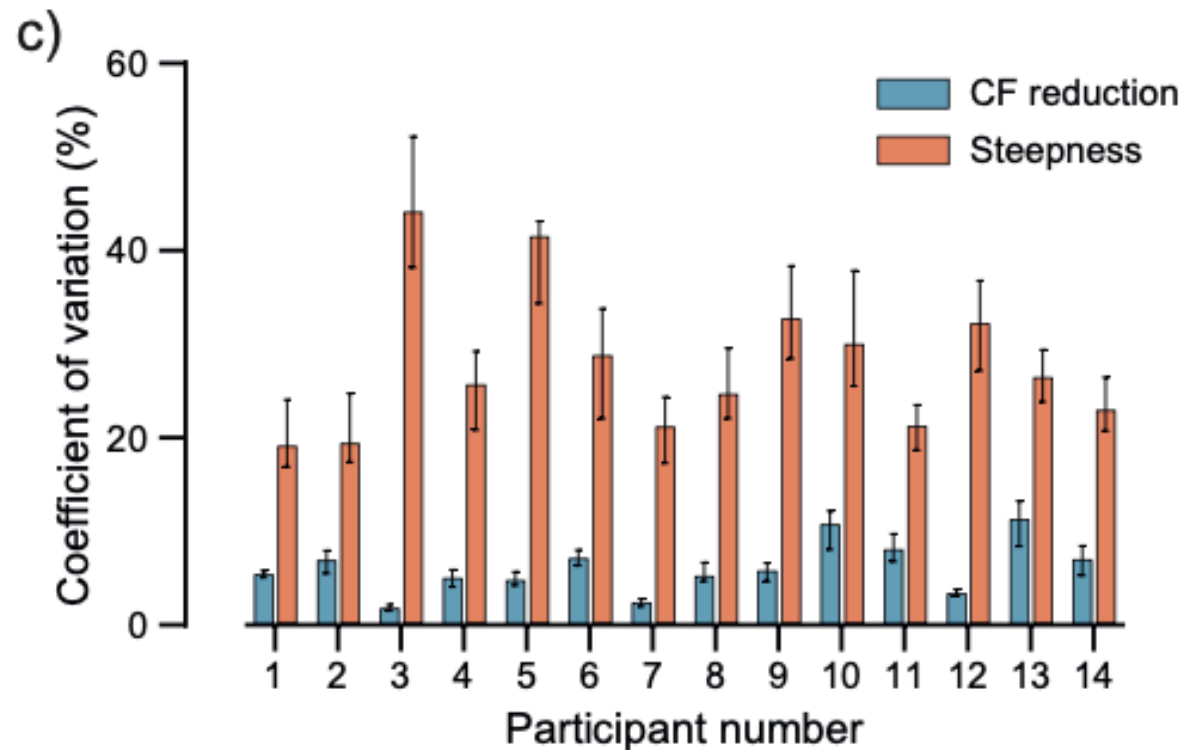
Feeling isoenergetic signals

Both the friction reduction and sharpness play a role, but no compensation occurs when the stimulus length is increased



- Computing the reduction of dynamic friction coefficient and the slope during the change
- Correlation with the the perceived intensity in each trial

Feeling isoenergetic signals



- The steepness of the change varied tremendously across the five strokes of a trial
- While the change of the coefficient of dynamic friction remained fairly stable