

# Master Thesis Presentation

Henk Jekel



Cognitive  
Robotics

Cognitive Robotics, 3mE, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands



Supervisors:  
Luka Peternel  
Alejandro Diaz Rosales



## Visio-Verbal Teleimpedance: A Gaze and Speech-Driven VLM Interface for Human-Centric Semi-Autonomous Robot Stiffness Control

Revision date: 23.3.2025

All slides and images were created by Henk Jekel (unless indicated otherwise).

Master Thesis Presentation  
h.a.jekel@student.tudelft.nl

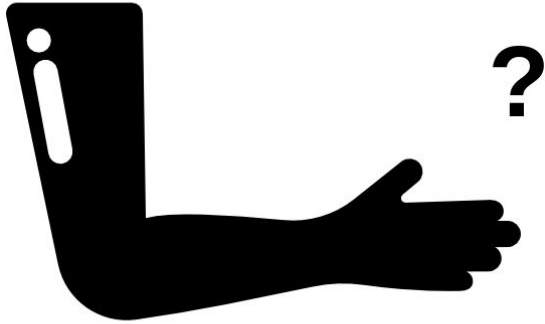
# Outline

After this presentation, the should be able to:

1. **Understand** teleimpedance
2. **Compare** existing teleimpedance interfaces to the proposed *visio-verbal* approach
3. **Understand** the hardware and software architecture of the *visio-verbal* interface
4. **Understand** prompting a vision language model
5. **Understand** the prompt engineering experiment and **reflect** on the results and finally the **voice only** interface results sofar

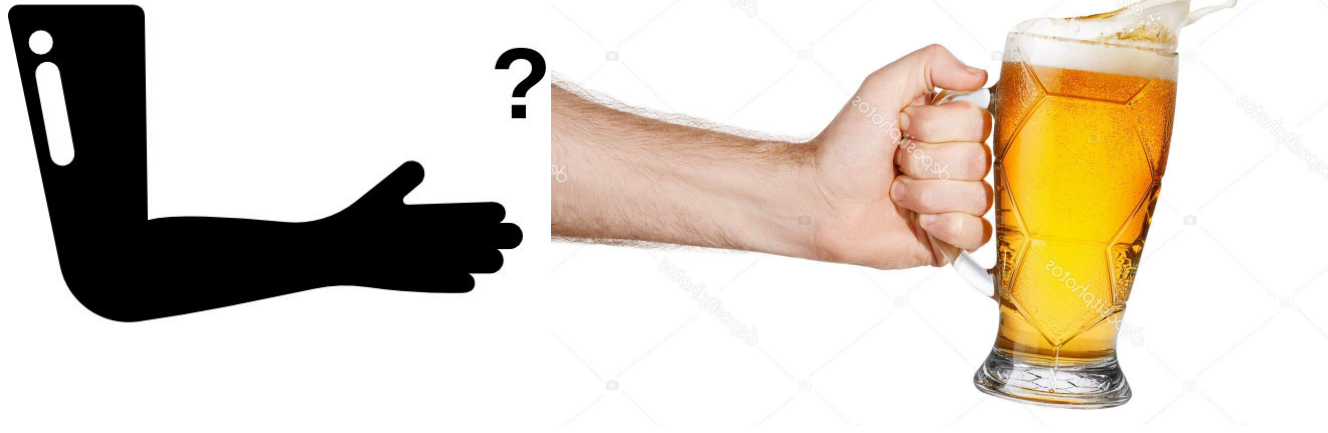
# 1 Impedance control - Relevance

- Humans regulate arm impedance to simplify and improve the control of interaction with **unknown** and unpredictable environments.



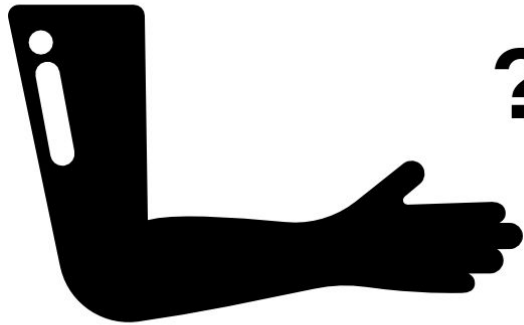
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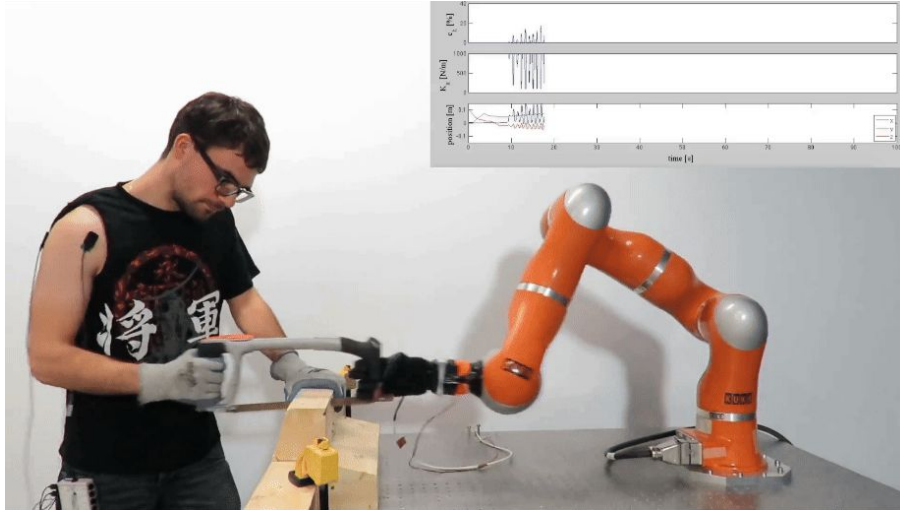


# 1 Impedance control - Relevance

- Humans regulate arm impedance to simplify and improve the control of interaction depending on the task requirements.

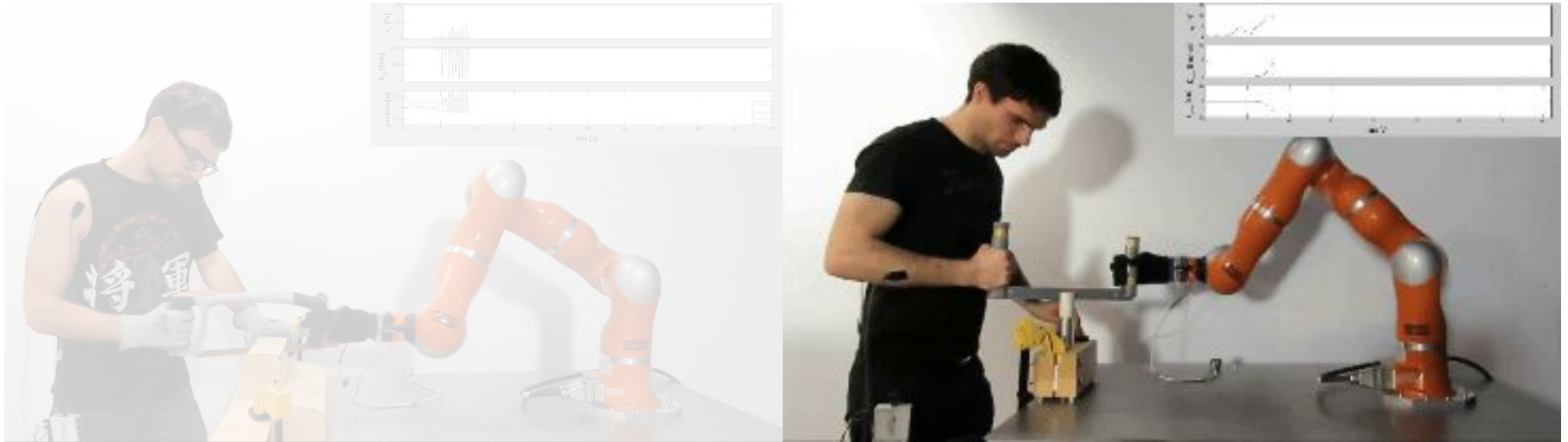


# 1 Impedance control - Relevance



- 1) Peternel L, Tsagarakis N, Ajoudani A (2017), A human–robot co-manipulation approach based on human sensorimotor information. IEEE Transactions on Neural Systems and Rehabilitation Engineering, 25(7):811-22.

# 1 Impedance control - Relevance

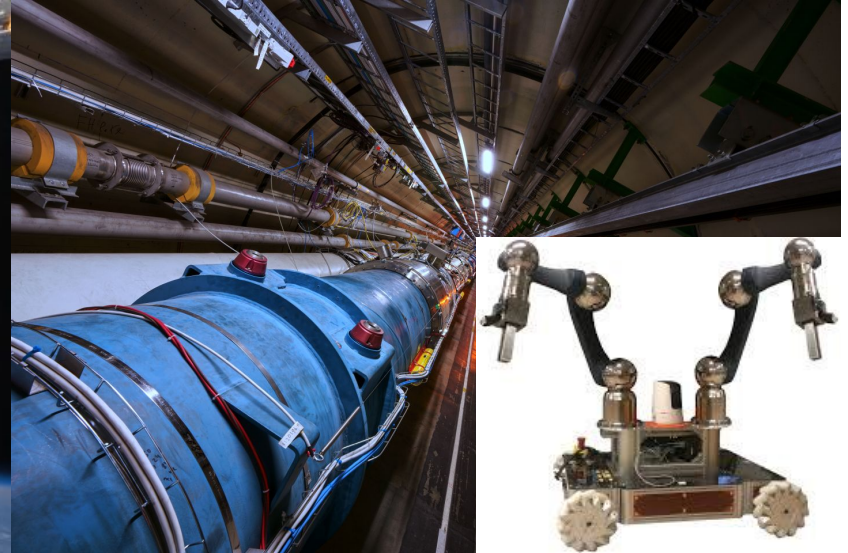


- 1) Peternel L, Tsagarakis N, Ajoudani A (2017), A human–robot co-manipulation approach based on human sensorimotor information. IEEE Transactions on Neural Systems and Rehabilitation Engineering, 25(7):811-22.

# 1 Teleoperation - Relevance



International Space Station: DEXTR E  
(Image: NASA)



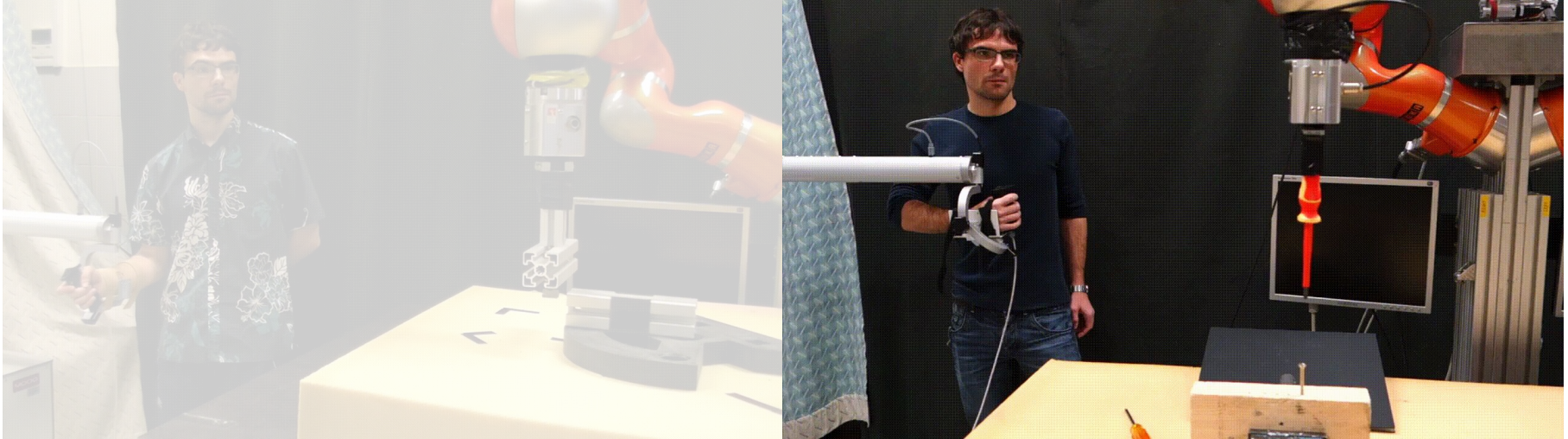
Large Hadron Collider: CERNbot  
(Image: NASA)

# 1 Relevance - Tele-Impedance



2) Peternel, L., Petrič, T., & Babič, J. (2018). Robotic assembly solution by human-in-the-loop teaching method based on real-time stiffness modulation. *Autonomous Robots*, 42(1), 1-17.

# 1 Relevance - Tele-Impedance



2) Peternel, L., Petrič, T., & Babič, J. (2018). Robotic assembly solution by human-in-the-loop teaching method based on real-time stiffness modulation. *Autonomous Robots*, 42(1), 1-17.

## 2. Existing Methods:

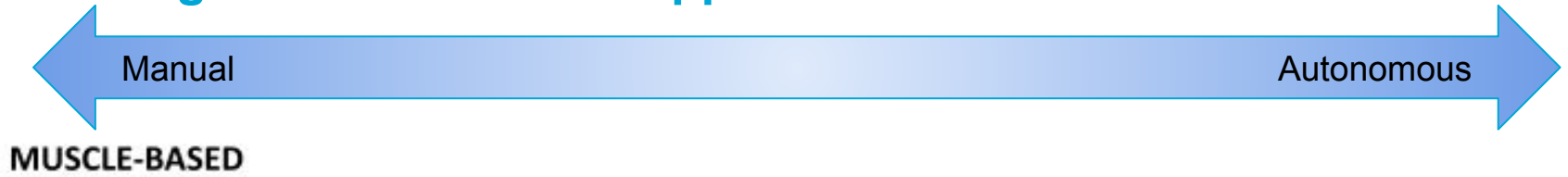
## 2. Existing Methods: Manual Approaches



- **Direct human input**

3) Peternel, L., & Ajoudani, A. (2022). After a decade of teleimpedance: A survey. IEEE Transactions on Human-Machine Systems, PP(99), 1–16.

## 2. Existing Methods: Manual Approaches



3) Peternel, L., & Ajoudani, A. (2022). After a decade of teleimpedance: A survey. IEEE Transactions on Human-Machine Systems, PP(99), 1–16.

## 2. Existing Methods: Manual Approaches

Manual

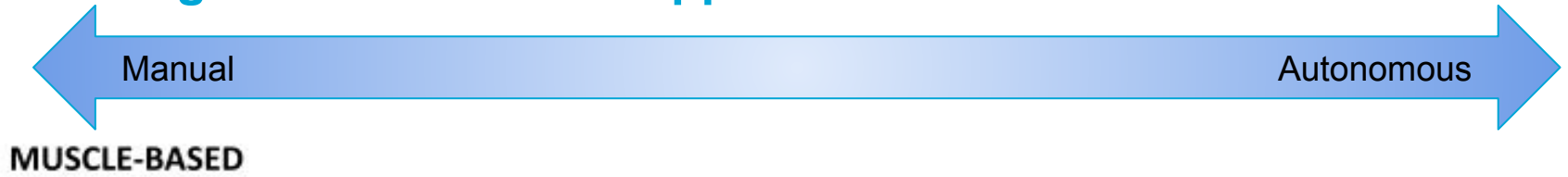
Autonomous

MUSCLE-BASED



3) Peternel, L., & Ajoudani, A. (2022). After a decade of teleimpedance: A survey. IEEE Transactions on Human-Machine Systems, PP(99), 1–16.

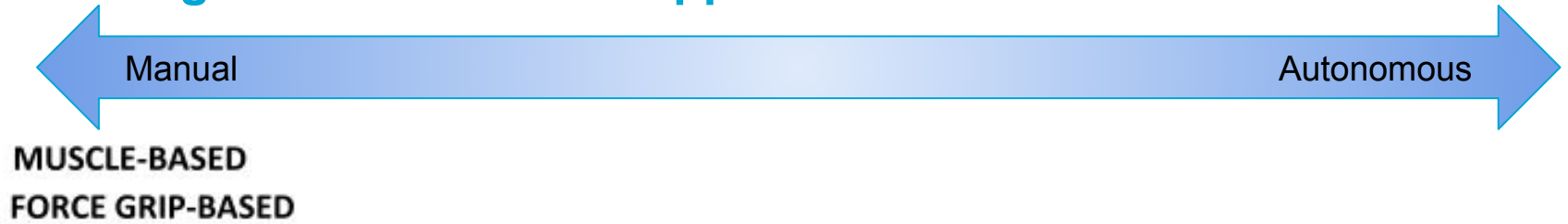
## 2. Existing Methods: Manual Approaches



- Coupling Effect
- Complex Setup

3) Peternel, L., & Ajoudani, A. (2022). After a decade of teleimpedance: A survey. IEEE Transactions on Human-Machine Systems, PP(99), 1–16.

## 2. Existing Methods: Manual Approaches



3) Peternel, L., & Ajoudani, A. (2022). After a decade of teleimpedance: A survey. IEEE Transactions on Human-Machine Systems, PP(99), 1–16.

## 2. Existing Methods: Manual Approaches

Manual

Autonomous

**MUSCLE-BASED  
FORCE GRIP-BASED**



3) Peternel, L., & Ajoudani, A. (2022). After a decade of teleimpedance: A survey. IEEE Transactions on Human-Machine Systems, PP(99), 1–16.

## 2. Existing Methods: Manual Approaches



**MUSCLE-BASED  
FORCE GRIP-BASED**

- **Coupling Effect**
- **Limited Control**



3) Peternel, L., & Ajoudani, A. (2022). After a decade of teleimpedance: A survey. IEEE Transactions on Human-Machine Systems, PP(99), 1–16.

## 2. Existing Methods: Manual Approaches



**MUSCLE-BASED  
FORCE GRIP-BASED  
EXTERNAL DEVICE**



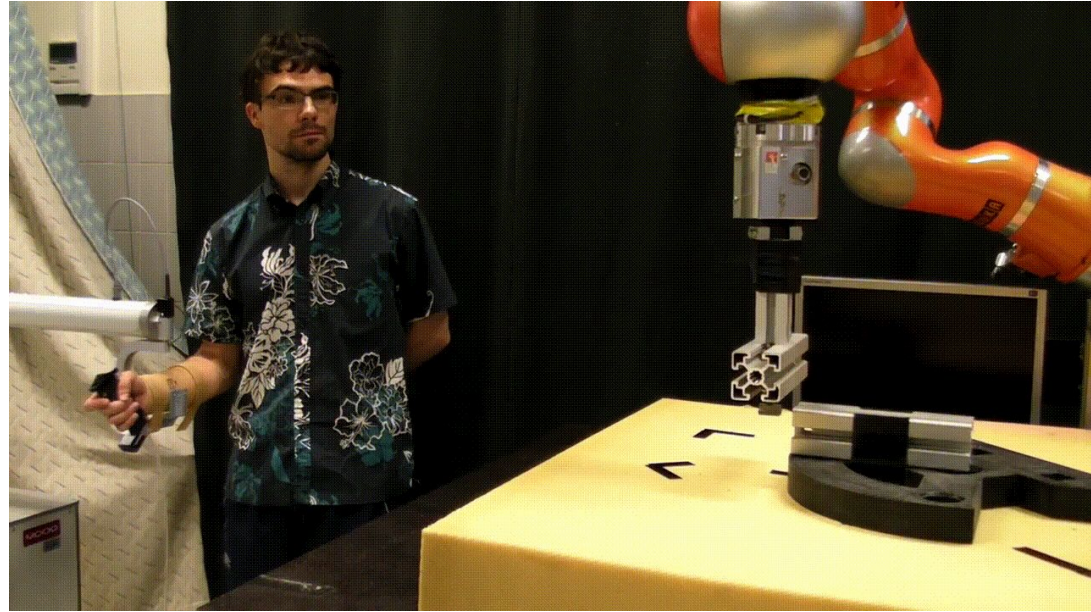
3) Peternel, L., & Ajoudani, A. (2022). After a decade of teleimpedance: A survey. IEEE Transactions on Human-Machine Systems, PP(99), 1–16.

## 2. Existing Methods: Manual Approaches

Manual

Autonomous

MUSCLE-BASED  
FORCE GRIP-BASED  
EXTERNAL DEVICE



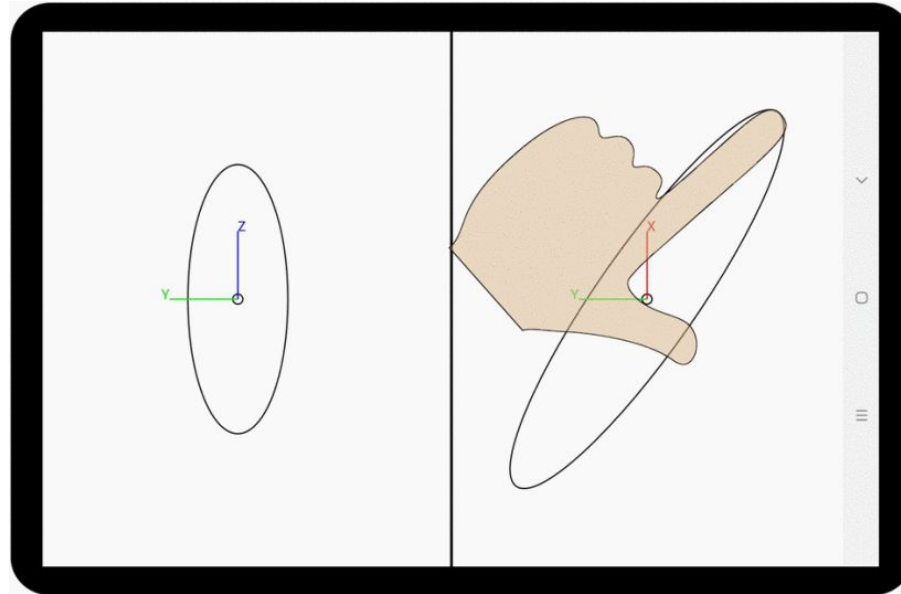
2) Peternel, L., Petrič, T., & Babič, J. (2018). Robotic assembly solution by human-in-the-loop teaching method based on real-time stiffness modulation. *Autonomous Robots*, 42(1), 1-17.

## 2. Existing Methods: Manual Approaches

Manual

Autonomous

MUSCLE-BASED  
FORCE GRIP-BASED  
EXTERNAL DEVICE



4) Peternel, L., & Ajoudani, A. (2020). Independently commanding size, shape and orientation of robot endpoint stiffness in tele-impedance by virtual ellipsoid interface. \*IEEE Transactions on Haptics\*, 13(4), 699–704.

## 2. Existing Methods: Manual Approaches



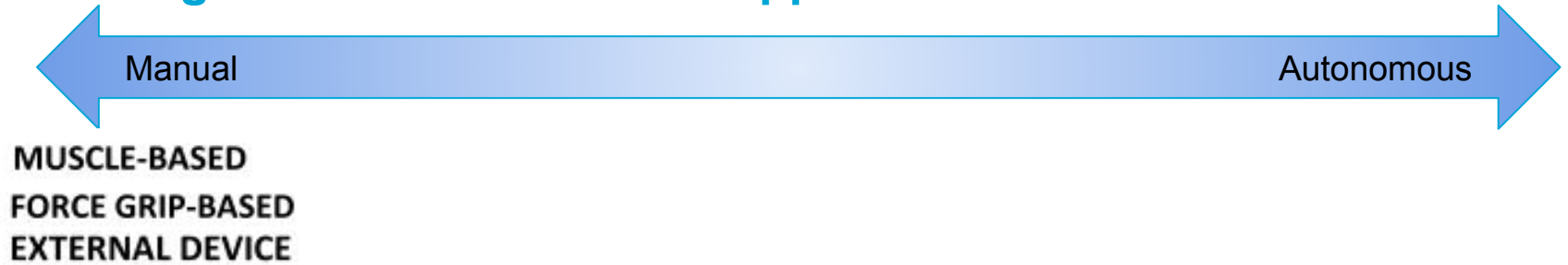
**MUSCLE-BASED  
FORCE GRIP-BASED  
EXTERNAL DEVICE**

- **Limited Control**
- **Visual Attention**

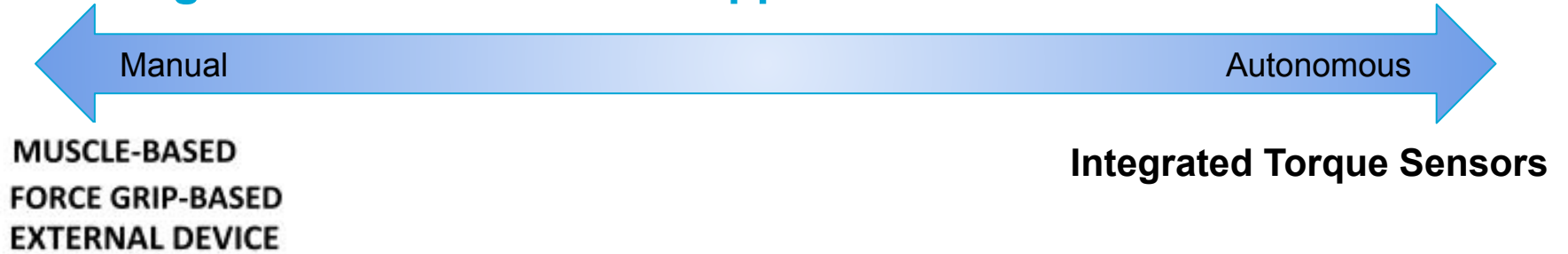


3) Peternel, L., & Ajoudani, A. (2022). After a decade of teleimpedance: A survey. IEEE Transactions on Human-Machine Systems, PP(99), 1–16.

## 2. Existing Methods: Automated Approaches



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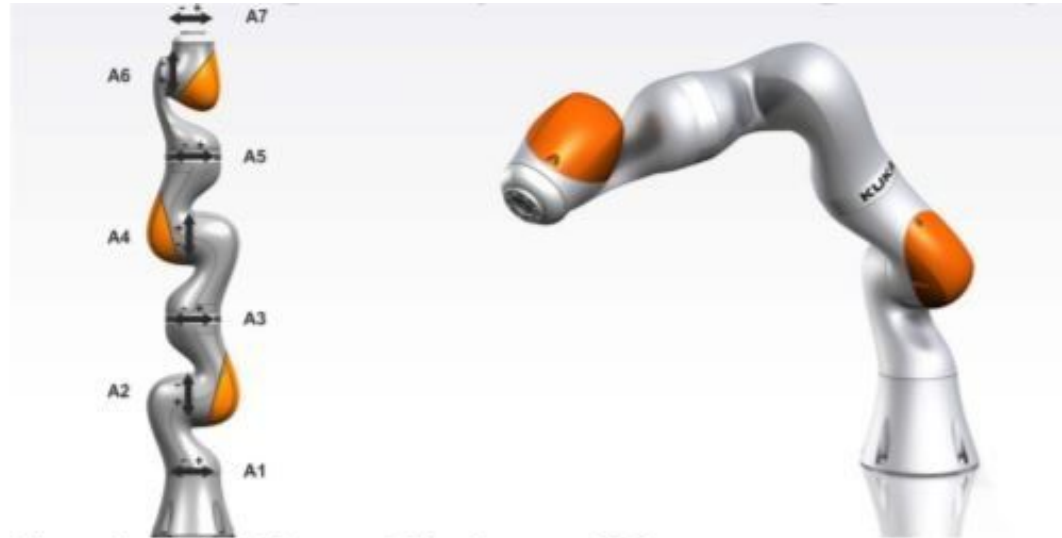
## 2. Existing Methods: Automated Approaches

Manual

Autonomous

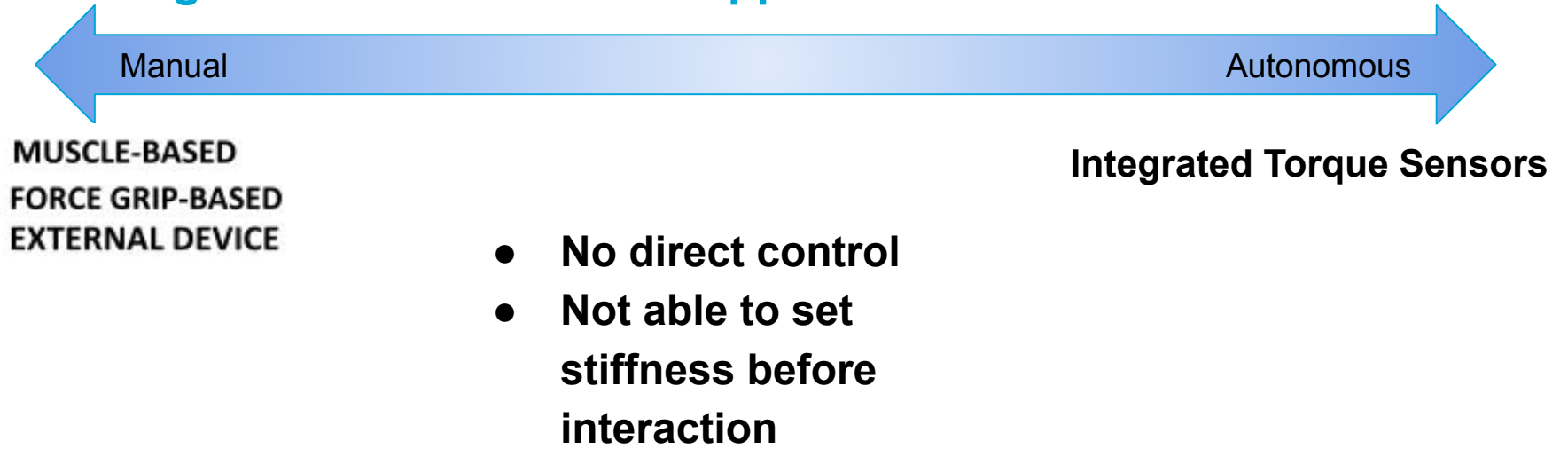
MUSCLE-BASED  
FORCE GRIP-BASED  
EXTERNAL DEVICE

Integrated Torque Sensors

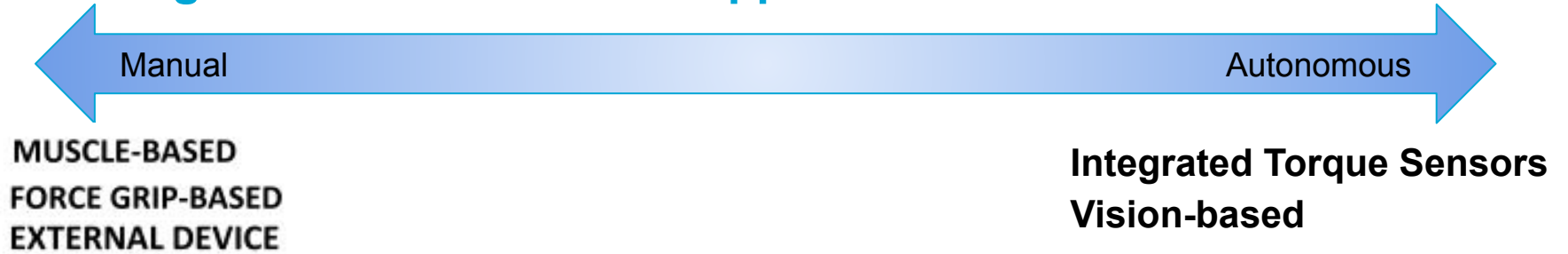


5) Michel, Y., Rahal, R., Pacchierotti, C., Robuffo Giordano, P., & Lee, D. (2022). Bilateral teleoperation with adaptive impedance control for contact tasks. \*IEEE Transactions on Robotics\*, 38(6), 3647–3666.

## 2. Existing Methods: Automated Approaches



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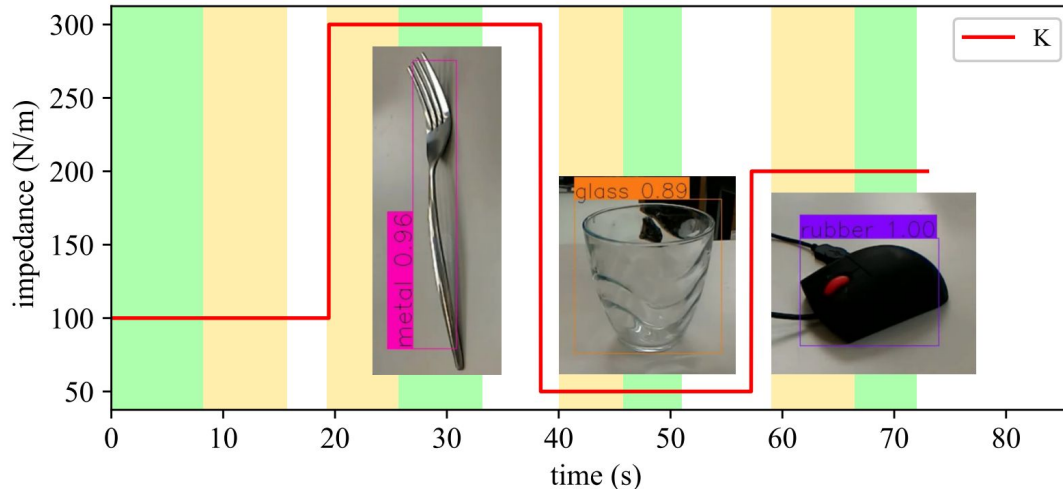


## 2. Existing Methods: Automated Approaches



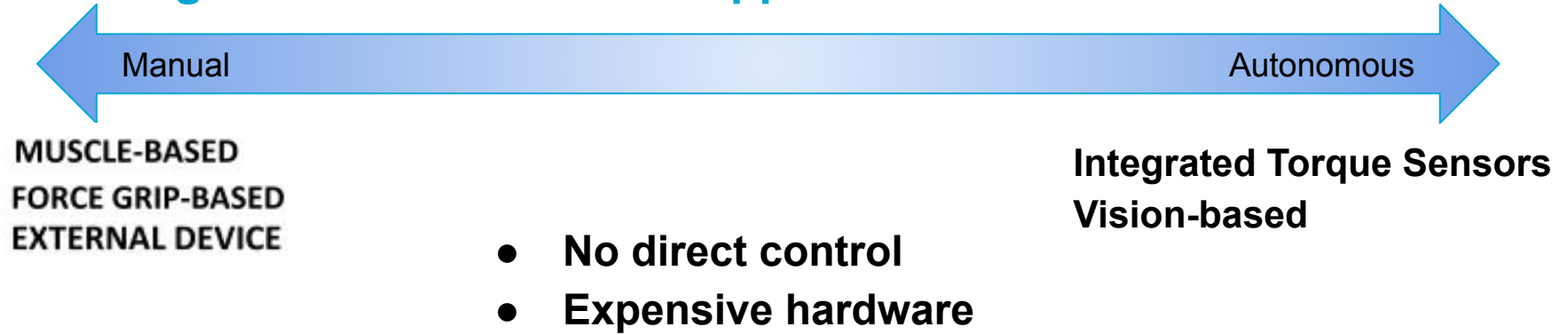
MUSCLE-BASED  
FORCE GRIP-BASED  
EXTERNAL DEVICE

Integrated Torque Sensors  
Vision-based

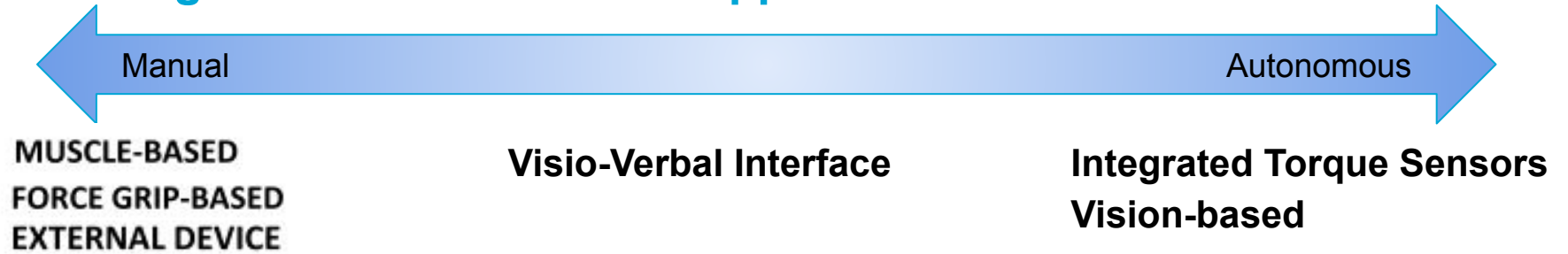


6) Huang, Y.-C., Abbink, D. A., & Peternel, L. (2021). A semi-autonomous tele-impedance method based on vision and voice interfaces. IEEE Transactions on Haptics, 14(4), 845–856.

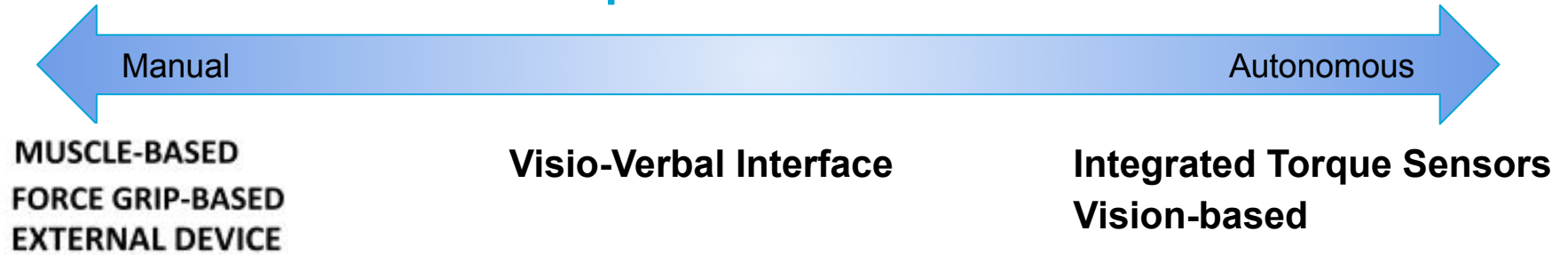
## 2. Existing Methods: Automated Approaches



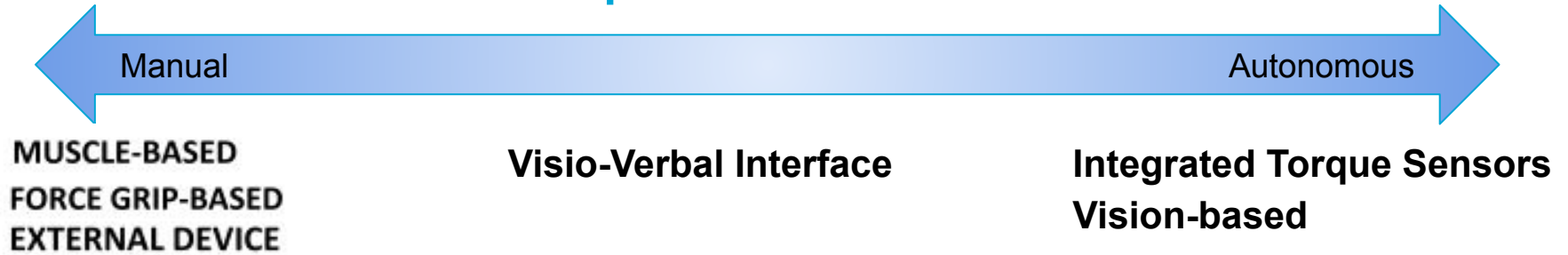
## 2. Existing Methods: Automated Approaches



### 3. Visio-Verbal Interface: Requirements

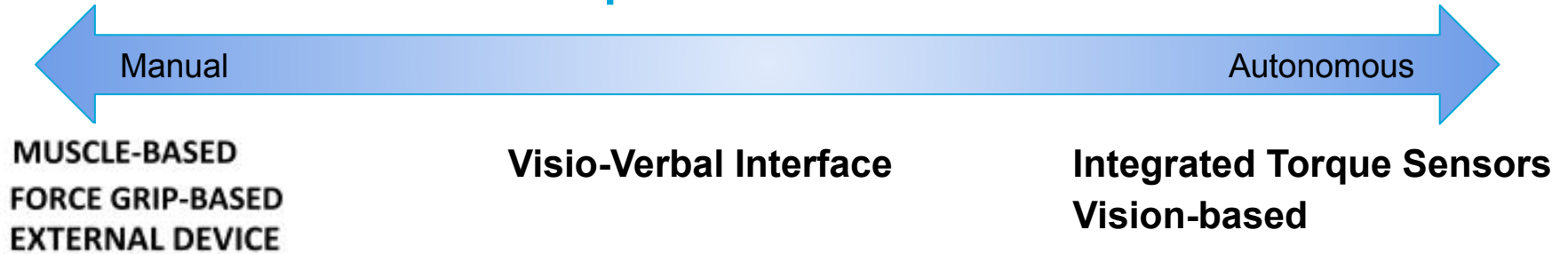


### 3. Visio-Verbal Interface: Requirements



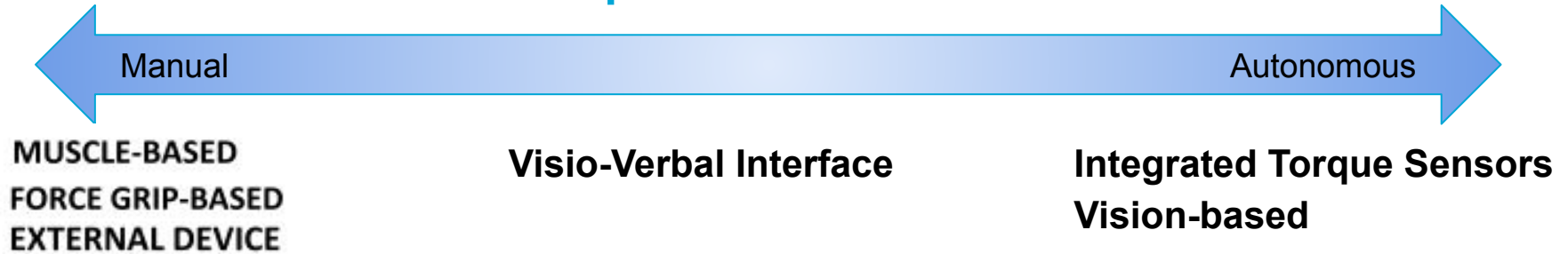
- R1: Combine eye-tracking with verbal interaction for stiffness matrix generation.

### 3. Visio-Verbal Interface: Requirements



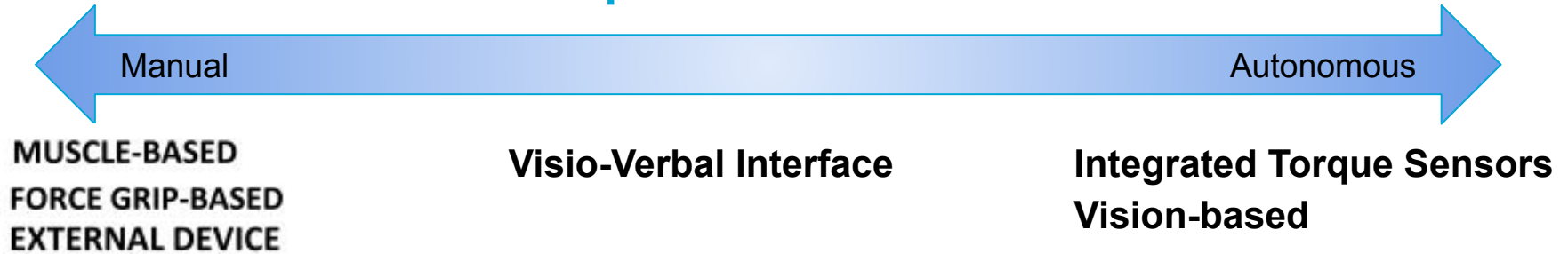
- R1: Combine eye-tracking with verbal interaction for stiffness matrix generation.
- R2: Enable the operator to control the full 3D translational endpoint stiffness.

### 3. Visio-Verbal Interface: Requirements



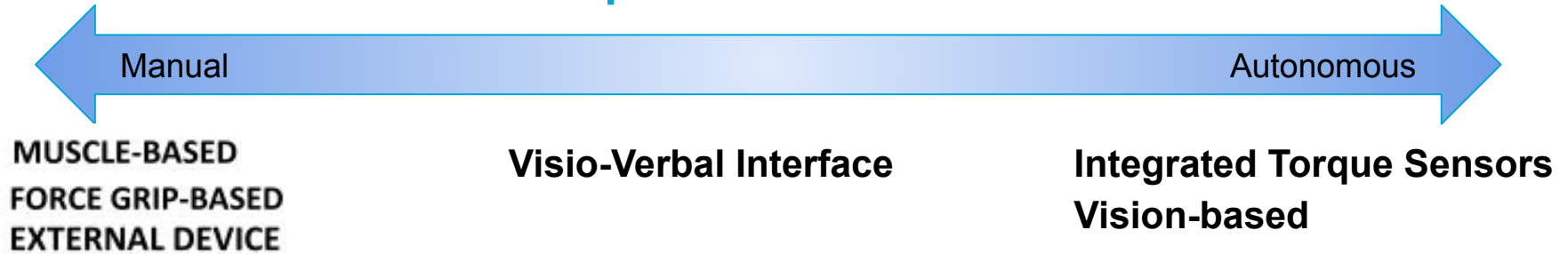
- **R1: Combine eye-tracking with verbal interaction for stiffness matrix generation.**
- **R2: Enable the operator to control the full 3D translational endpoint stiffness.**
- **R3: Allow stiffness adjustments without diverting visual attention from position tracking.**

### 3. Visio-Verbal Interface: Requirements



- **R1: Combine eye-tracking with verbal interaction for stiffness matrix generation.**
- **R2: Enable the operator to control the full 3D translational endpoint stiffness.**
- **R3: Allow stiffness adjustments without diverting visual attention from position tracking.**
- **R4: Minimize setup and calibration procedures.**

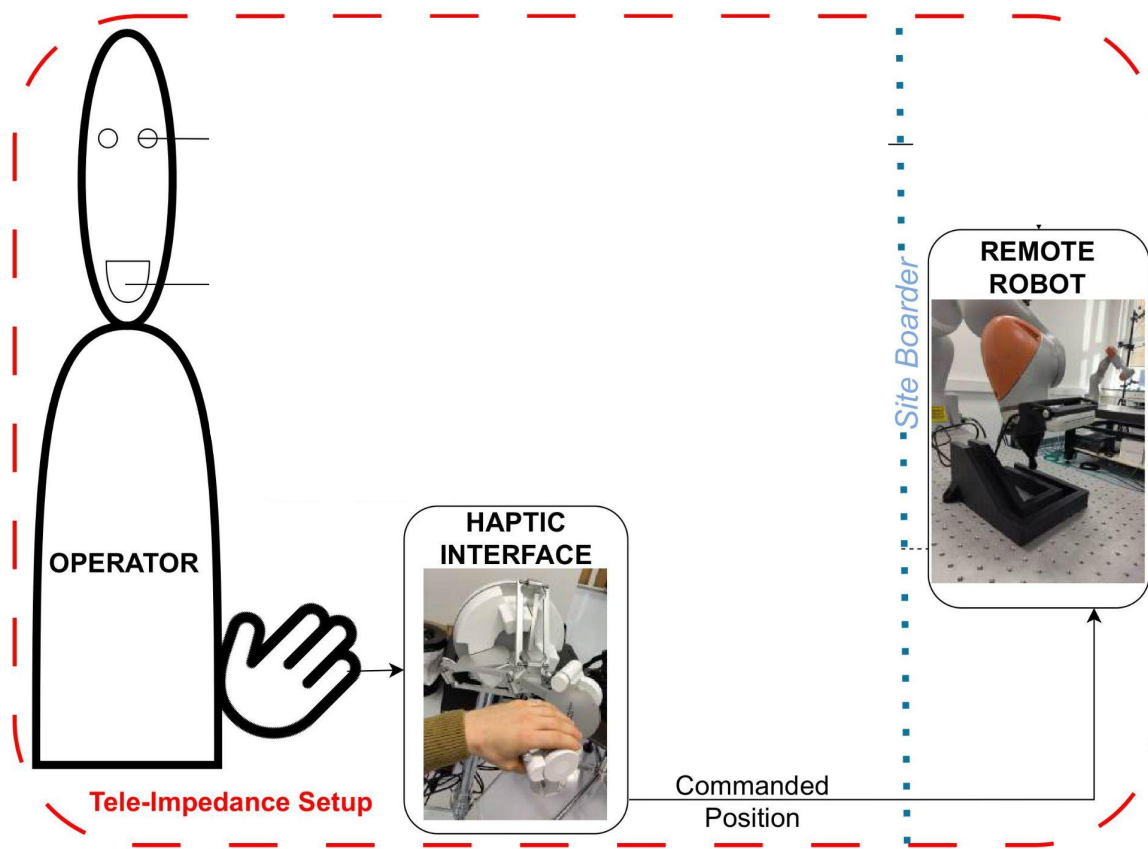
### 3. Visio-Verbal Interface: Requirements

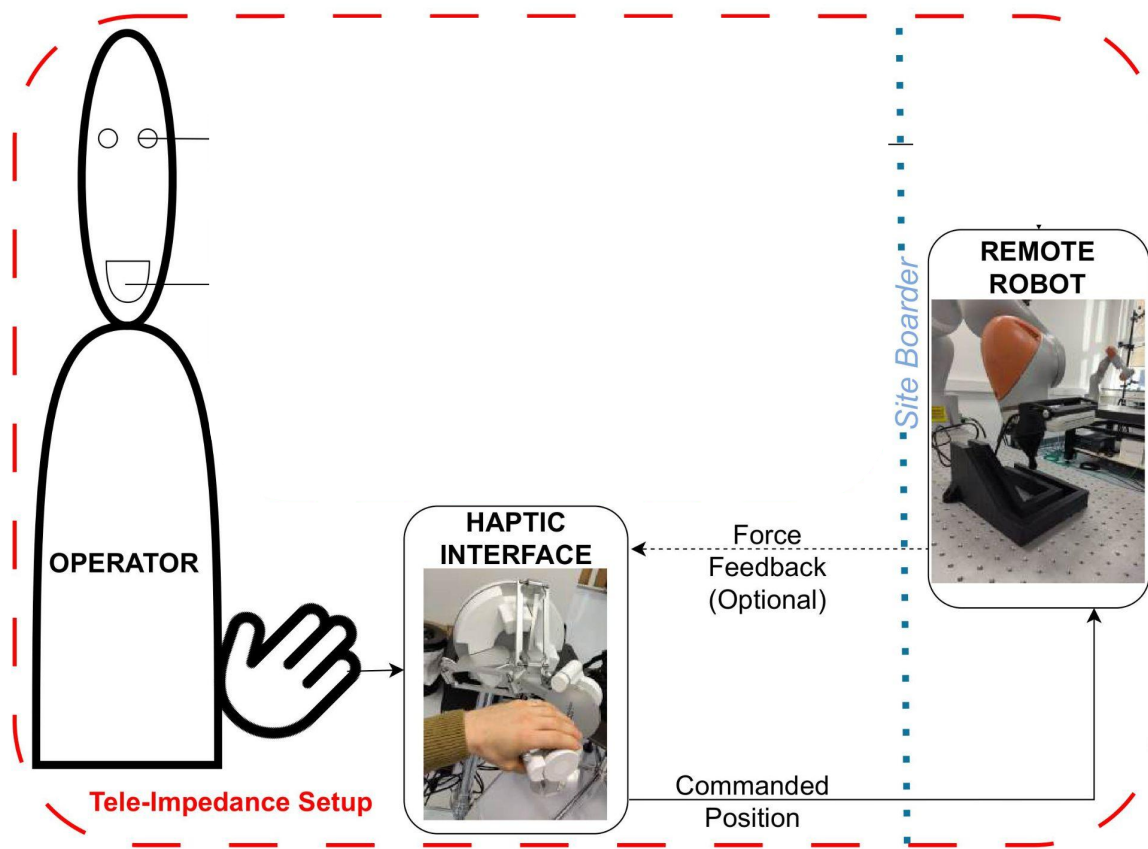


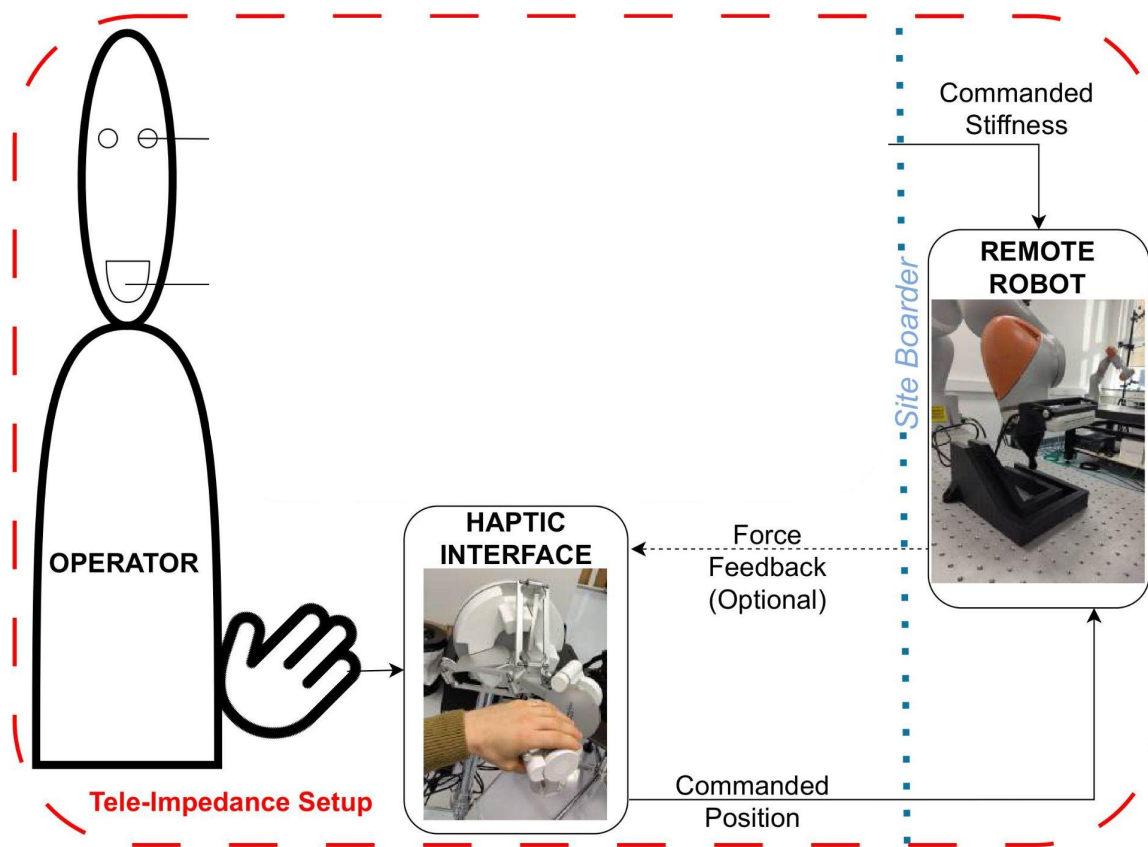
- **R1: Combine eye-tracking with verbal interaction for stiffness matrix generation.**
- **R2: Enable the operator to control the full 3D translational endpoint stiffness.**
- **R3: Allow stiffness adjustments without diverting visual attention from position tracking.**
- **R4: Minimize setup and calibration procedures.**
- **R5: Prevent coupling between force feedback and commanded stiffness**

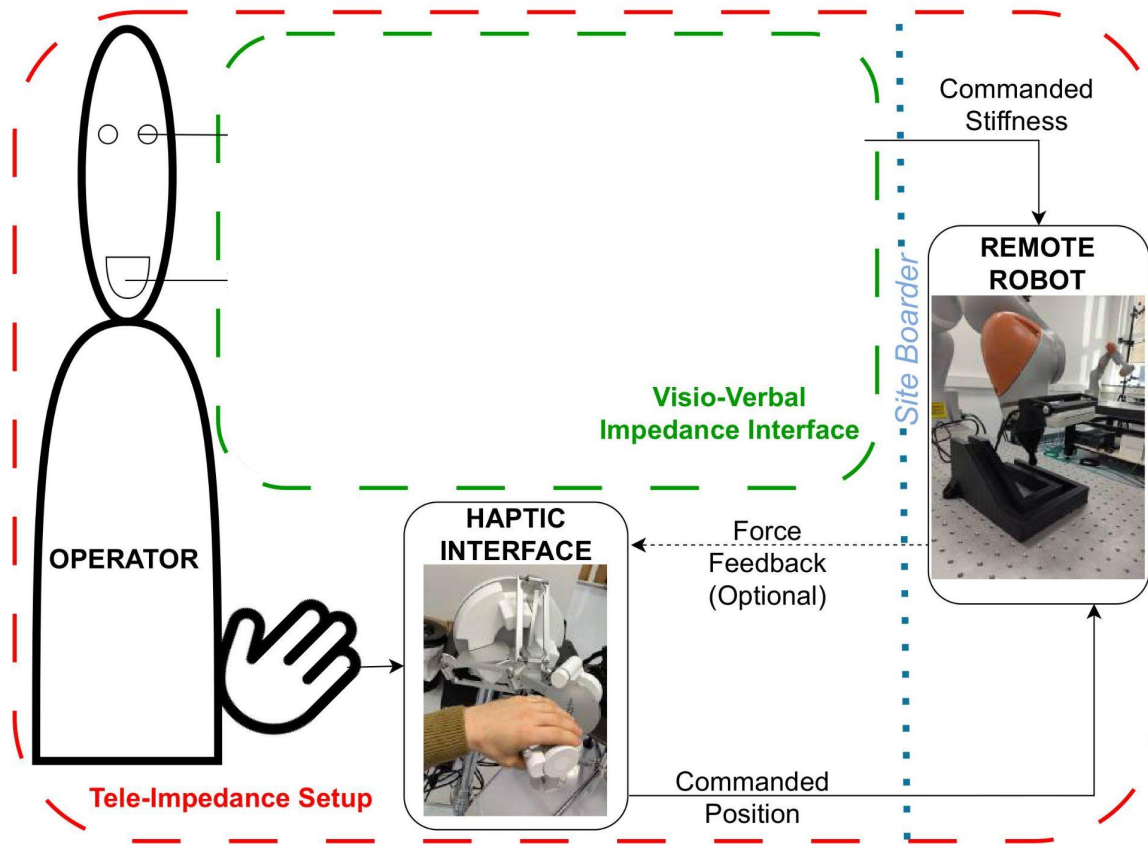


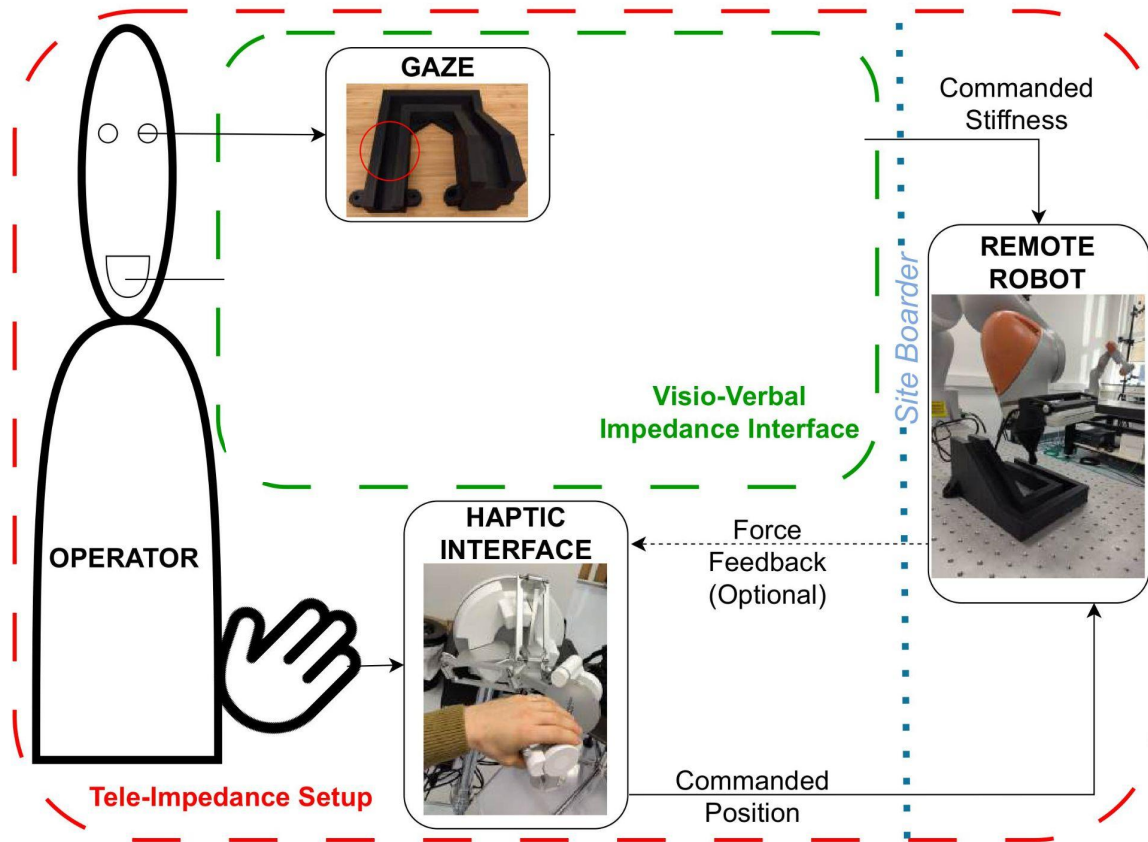
Tele-Impedance Setup

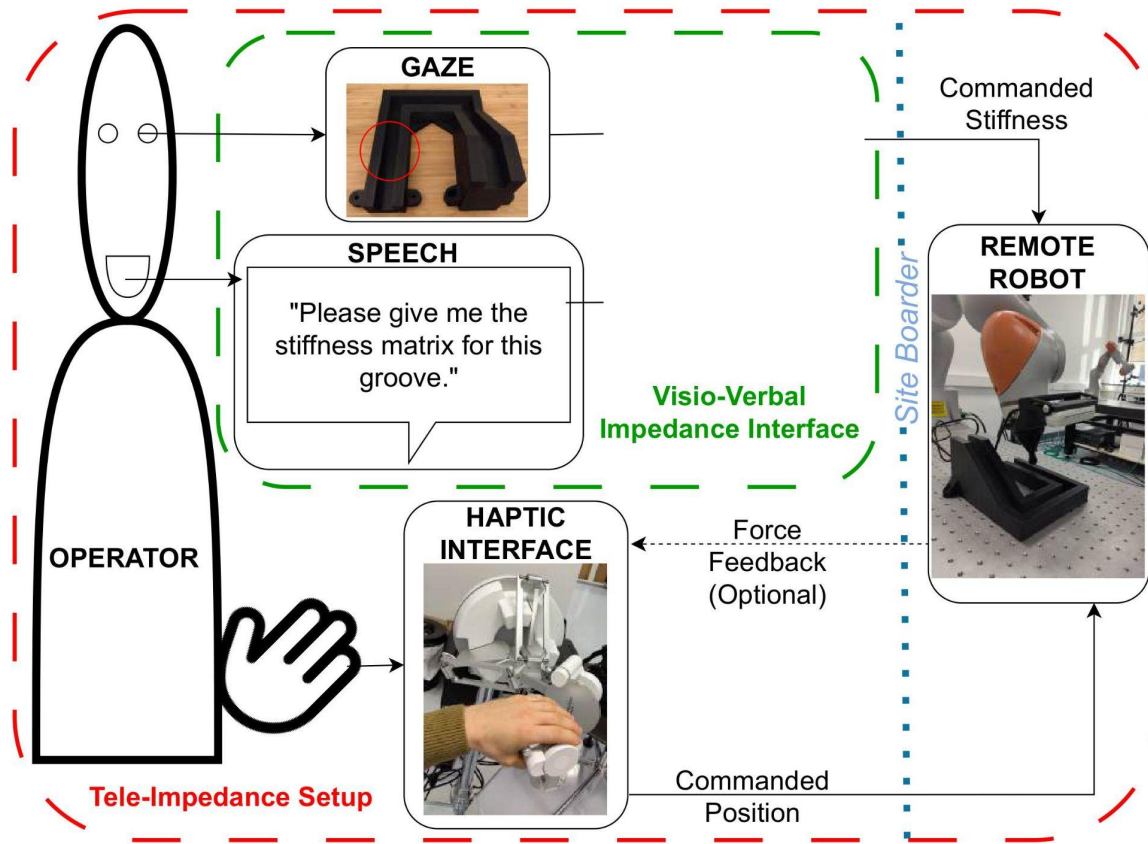


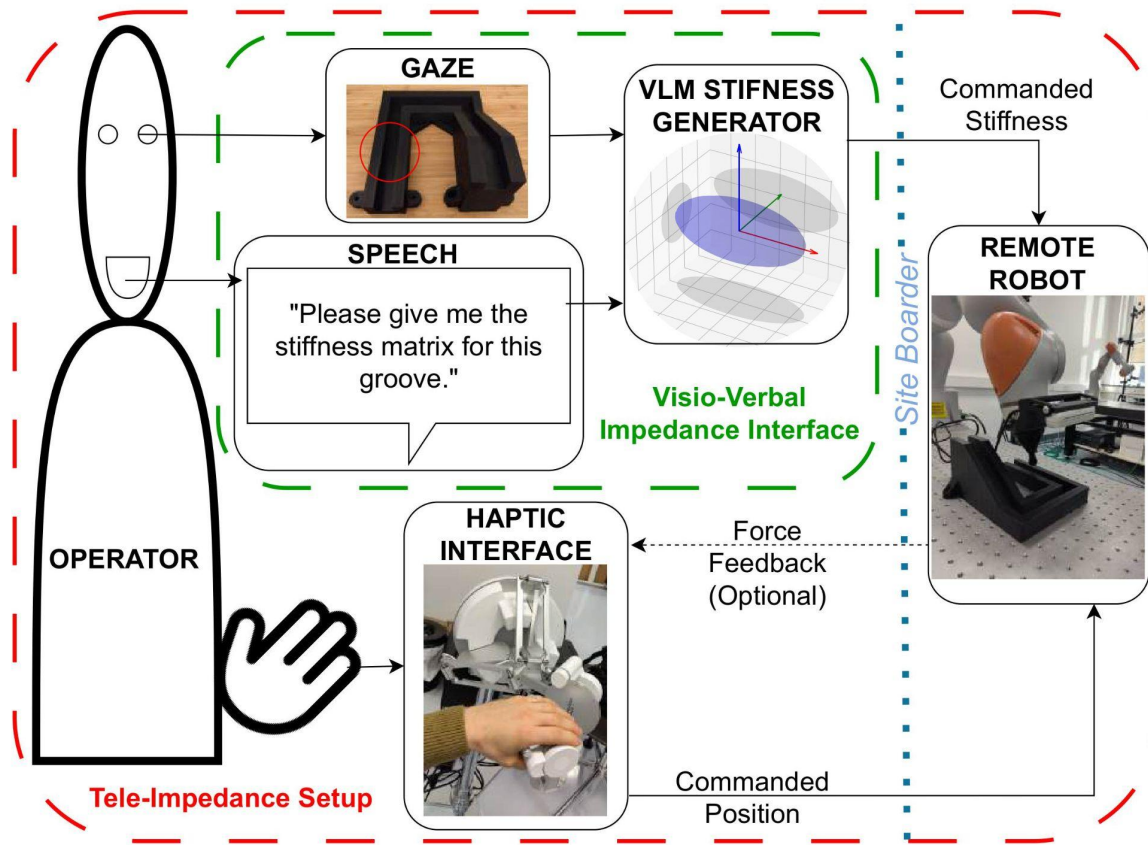


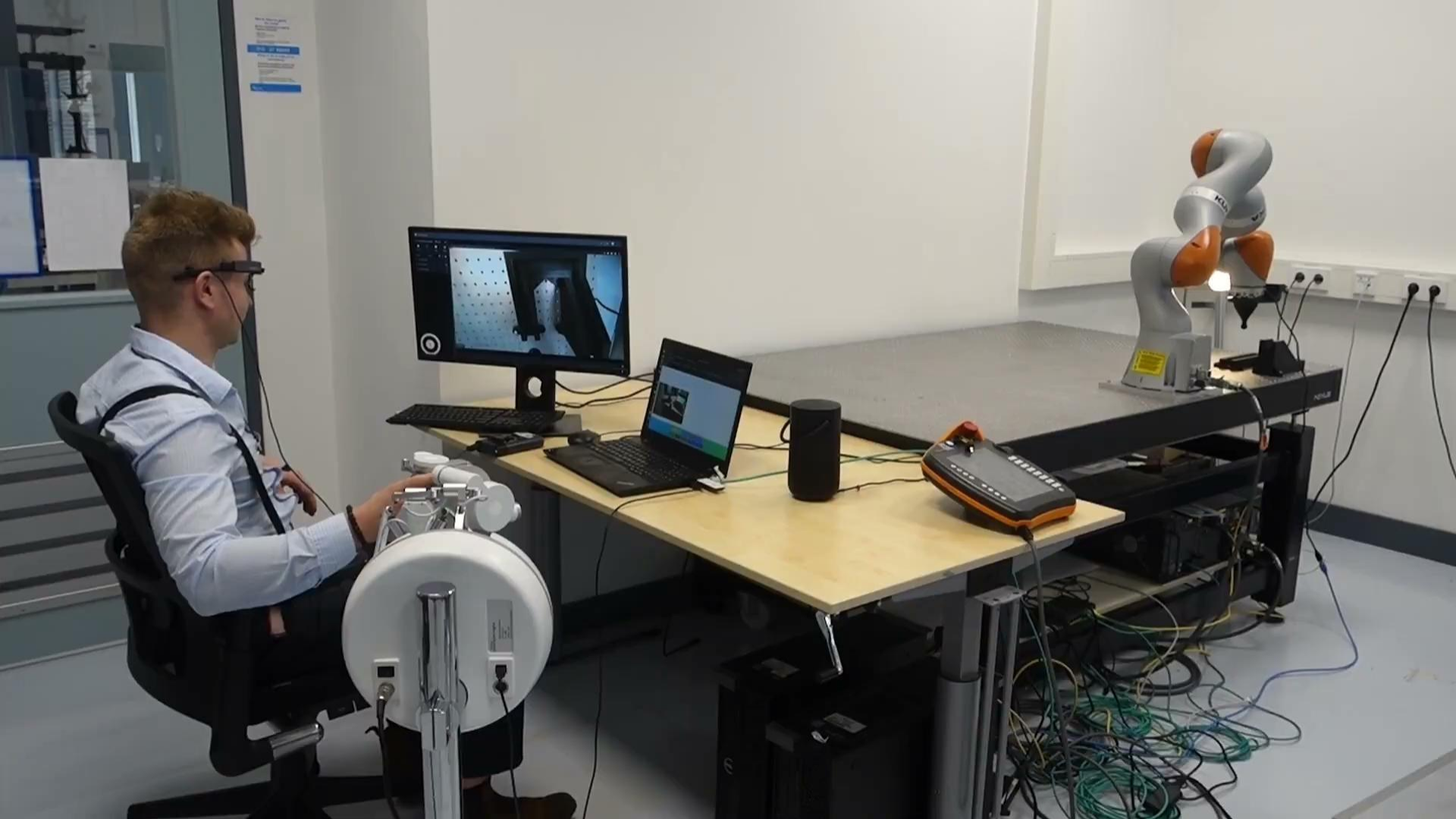








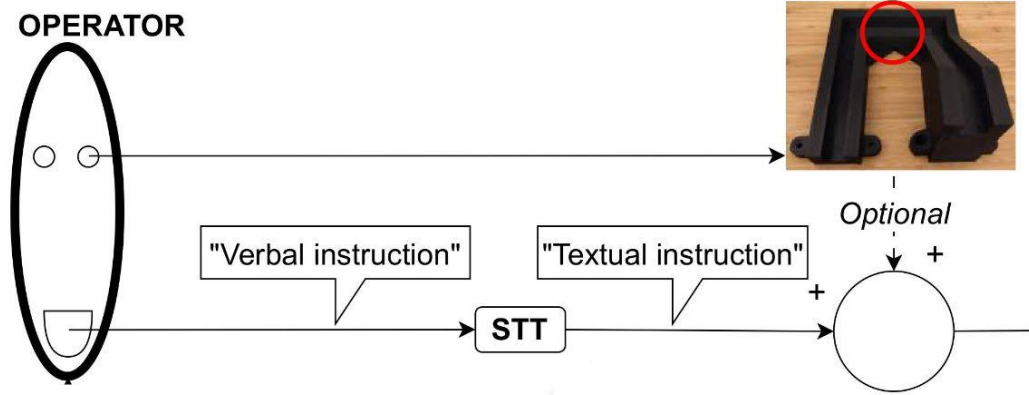




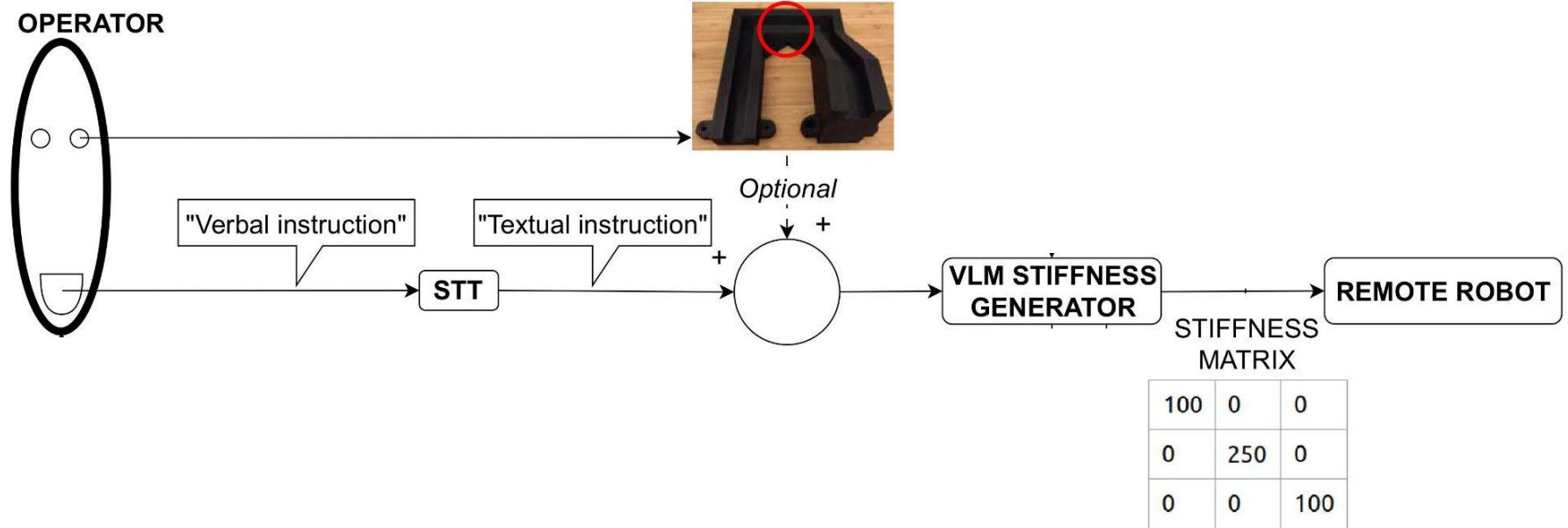
## 2. Existing Methods: Comparison



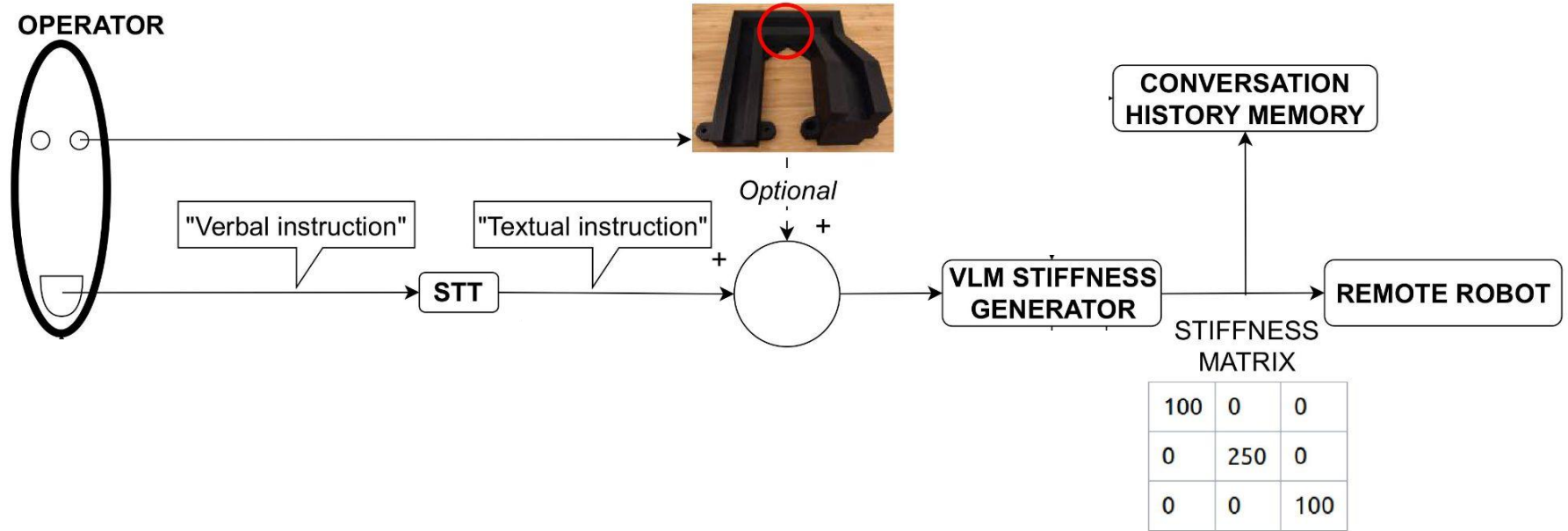
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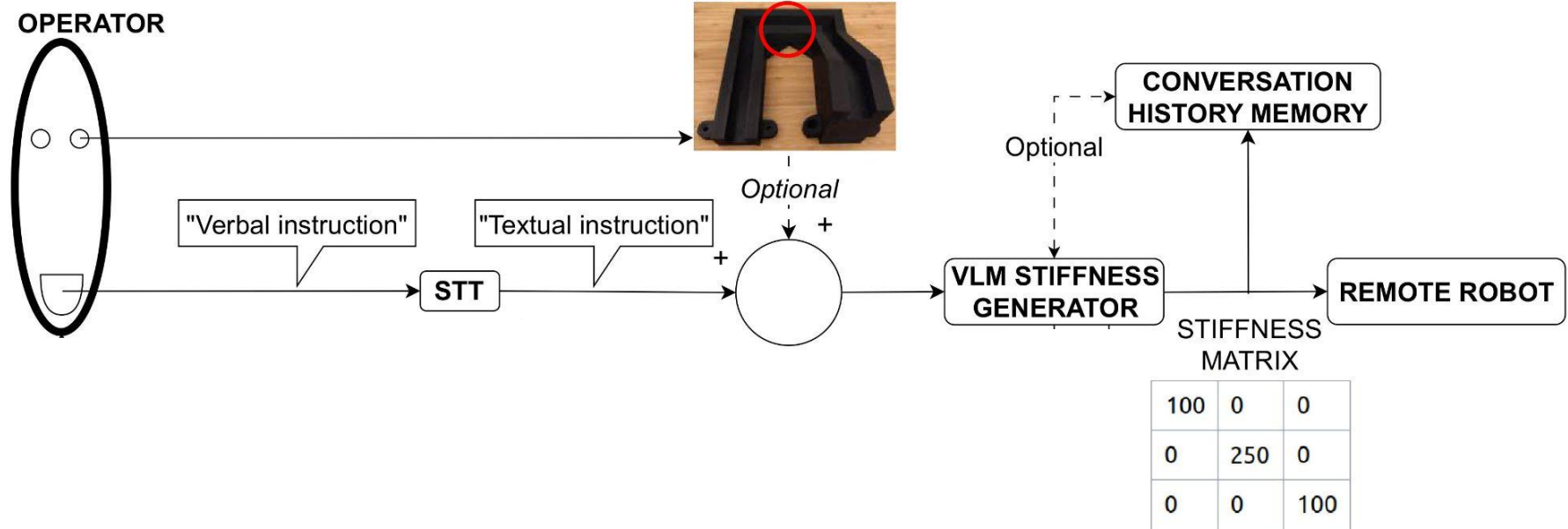
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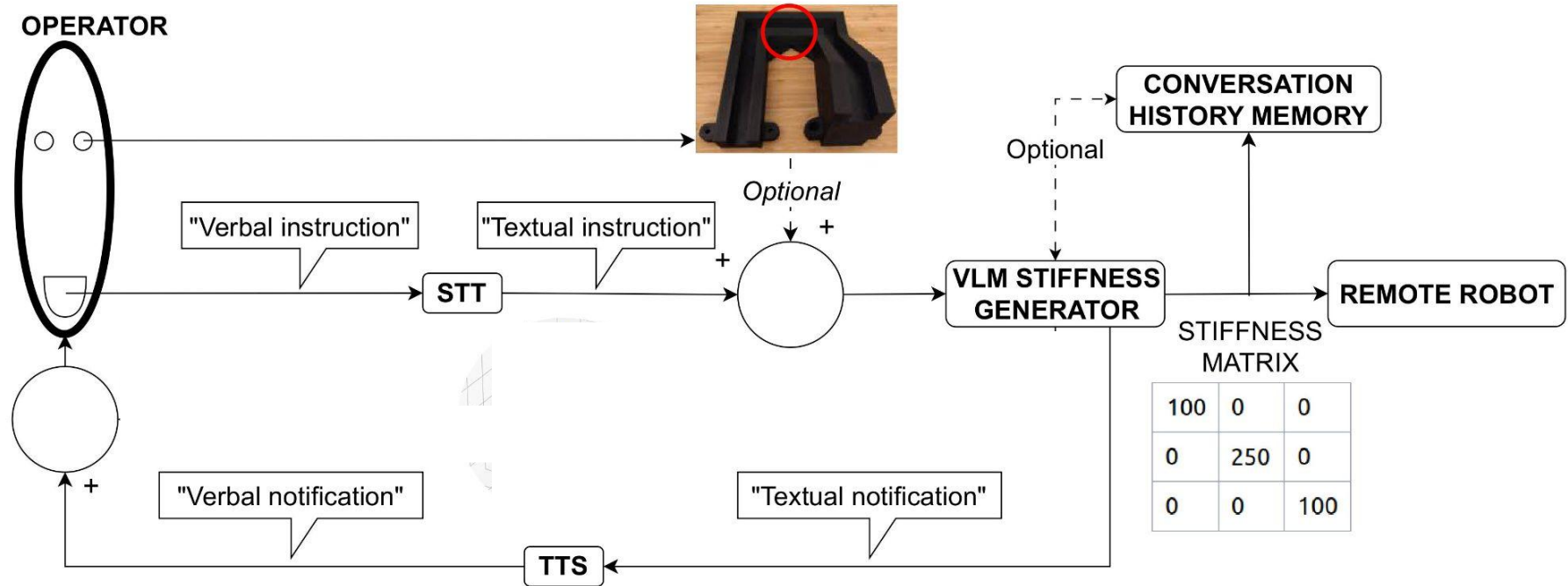
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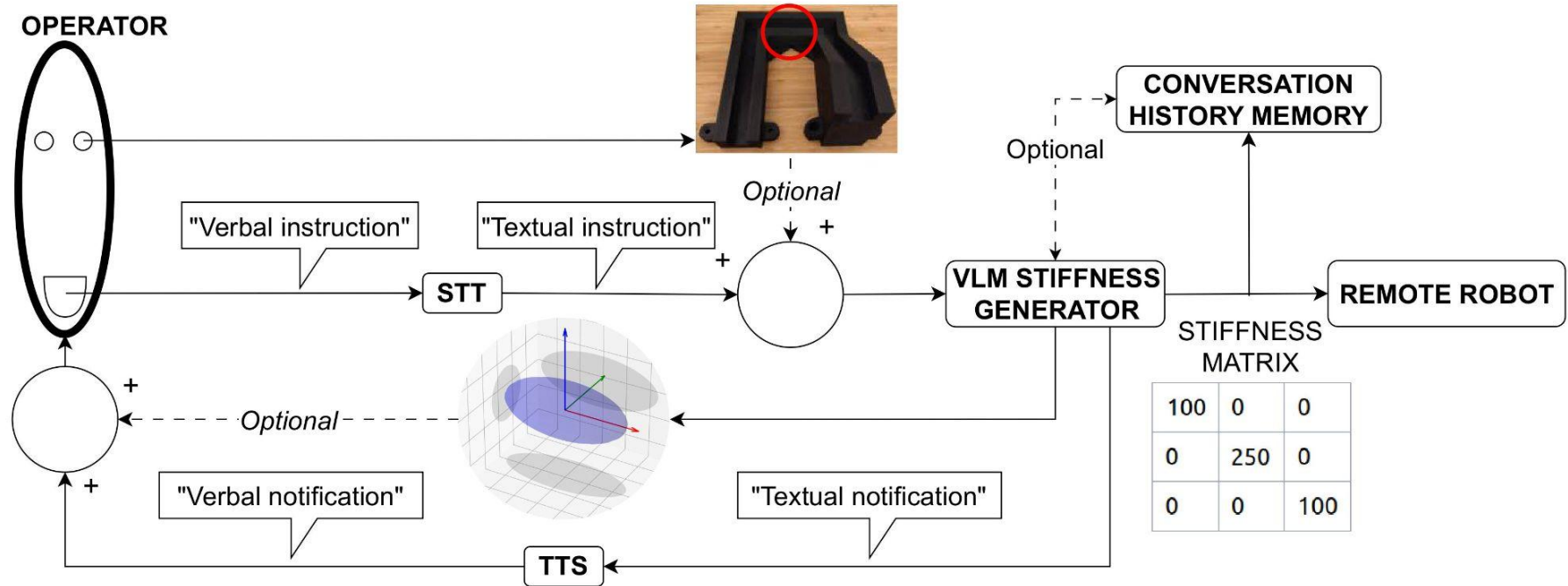
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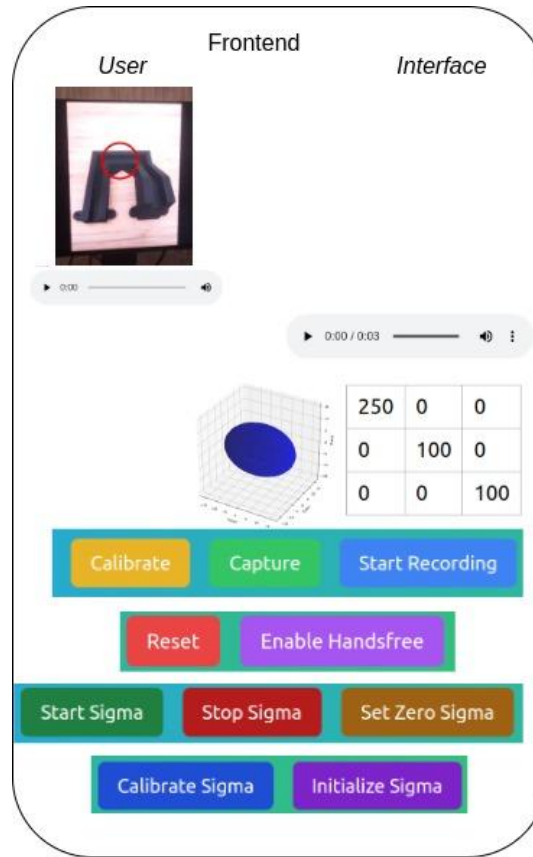
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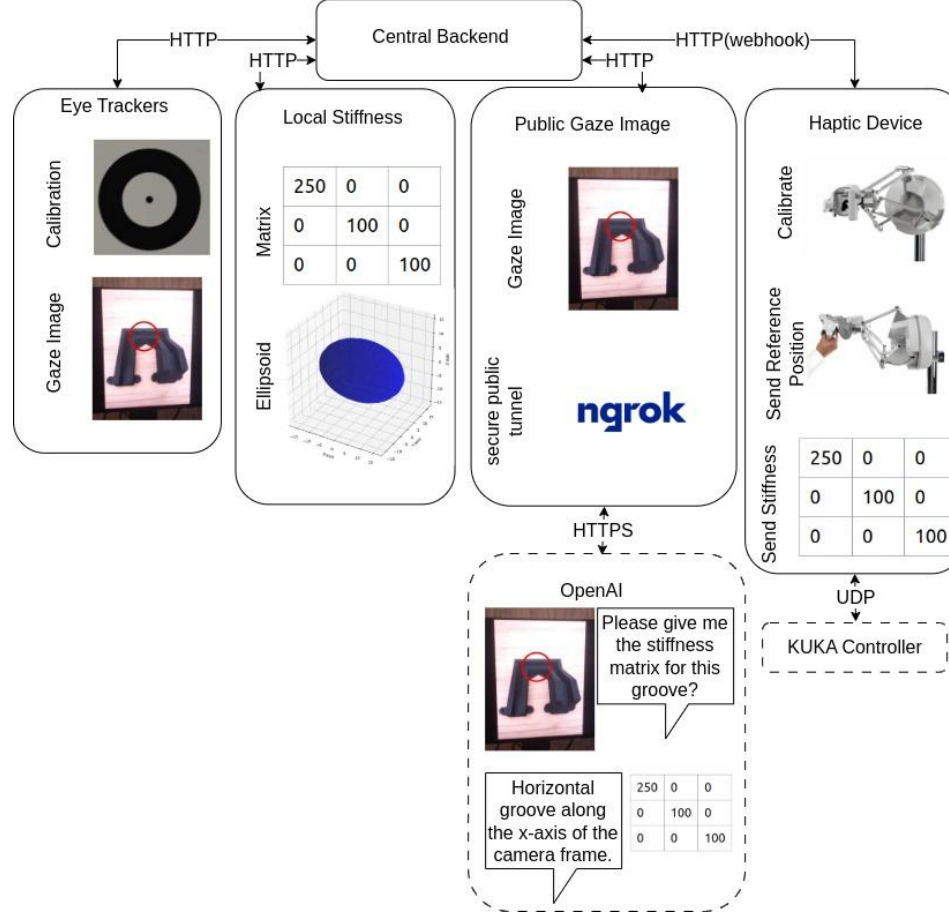
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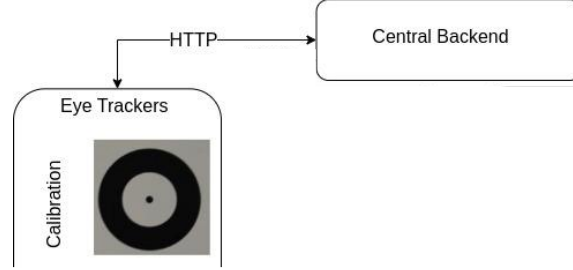
### 3. Software



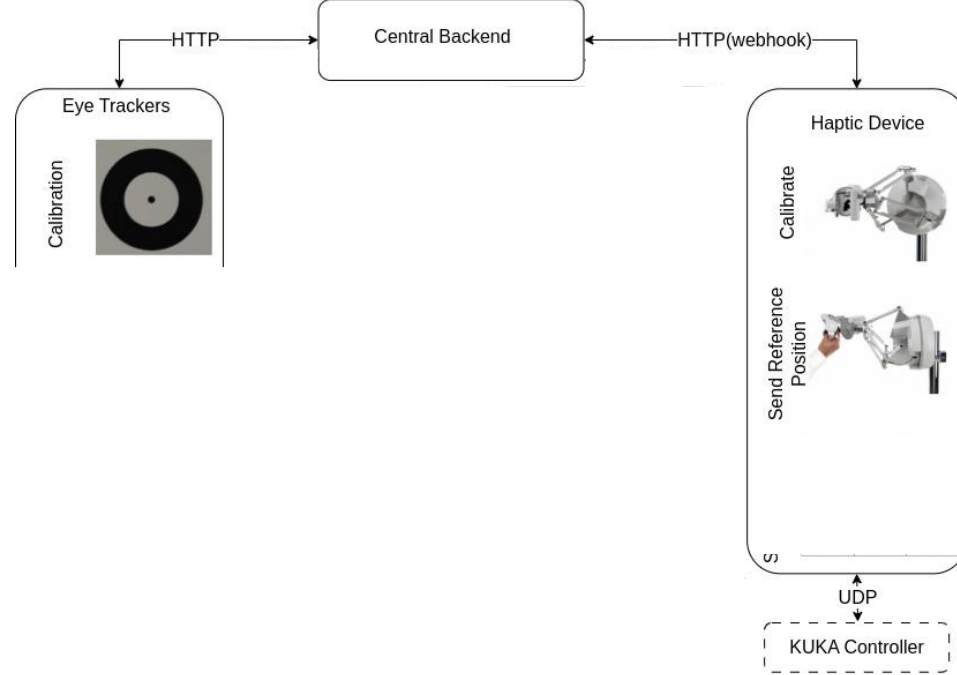
# 3. Software



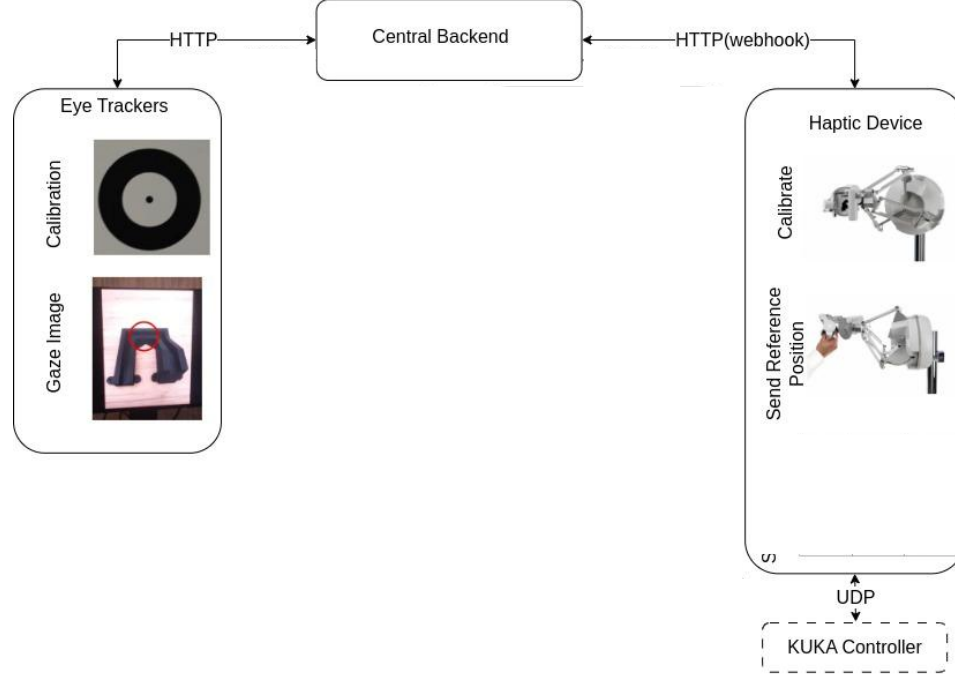
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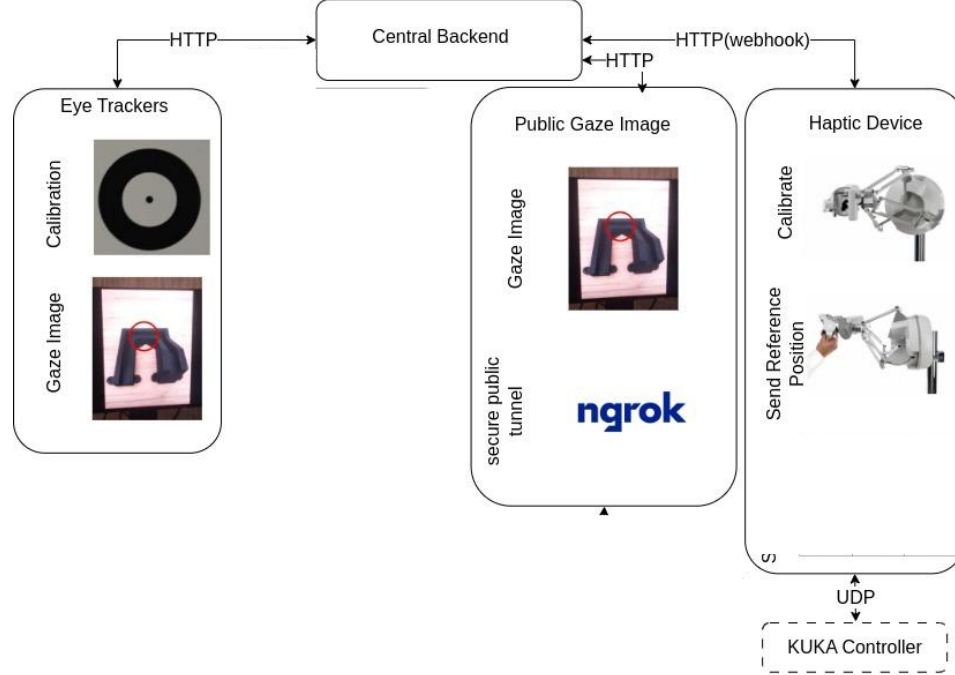
### 3. Software



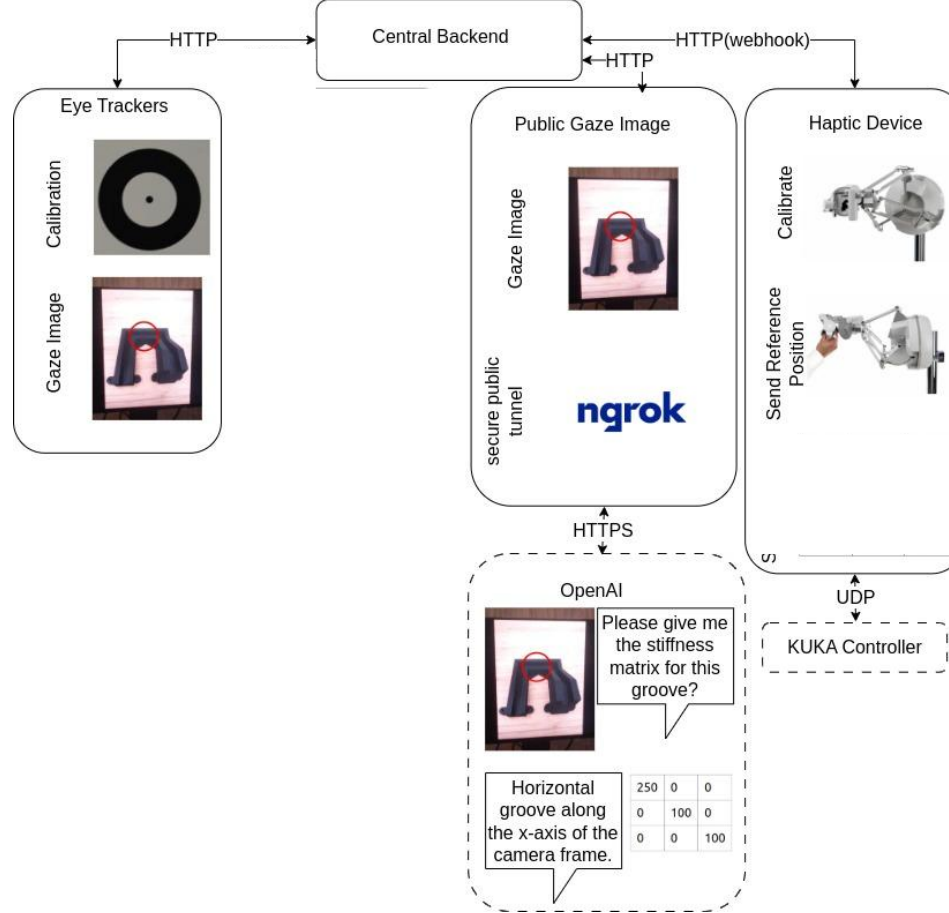
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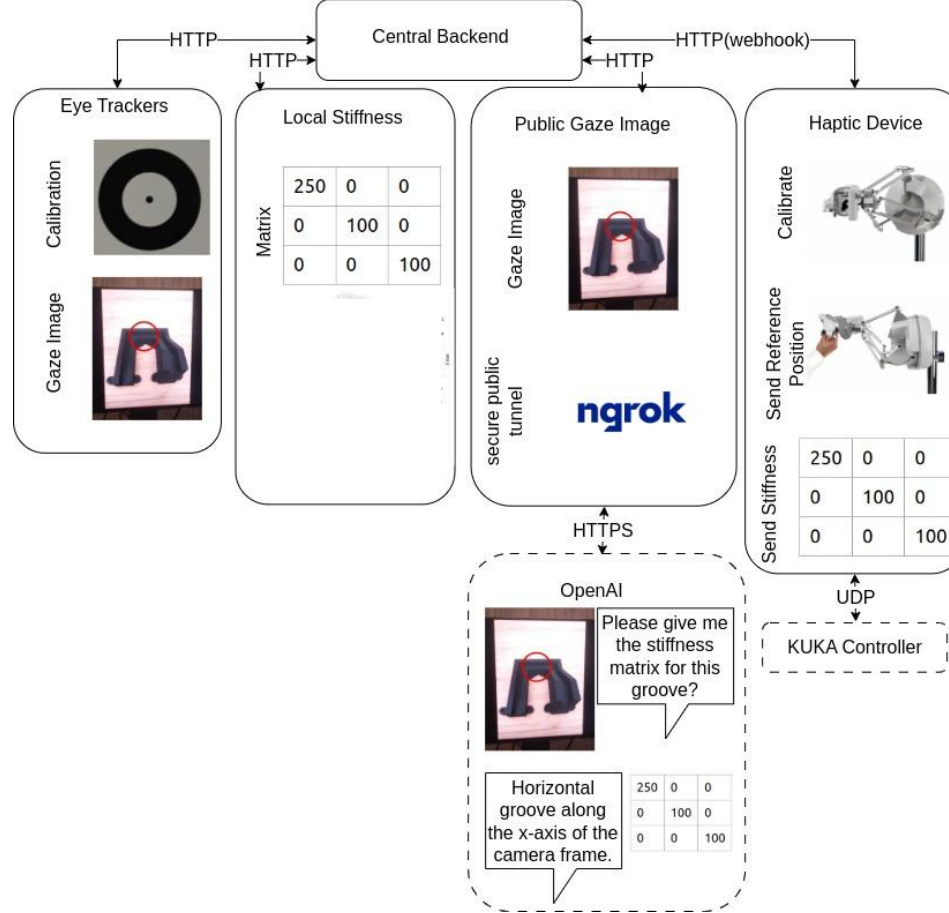
### 3. Software



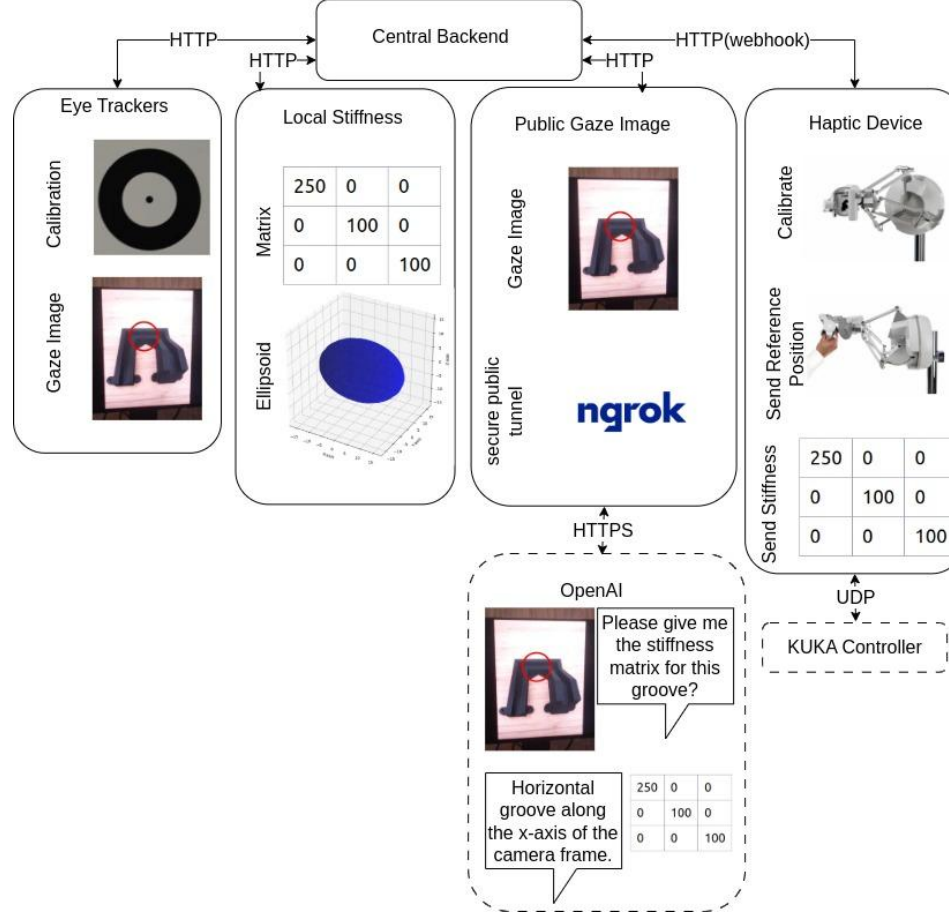
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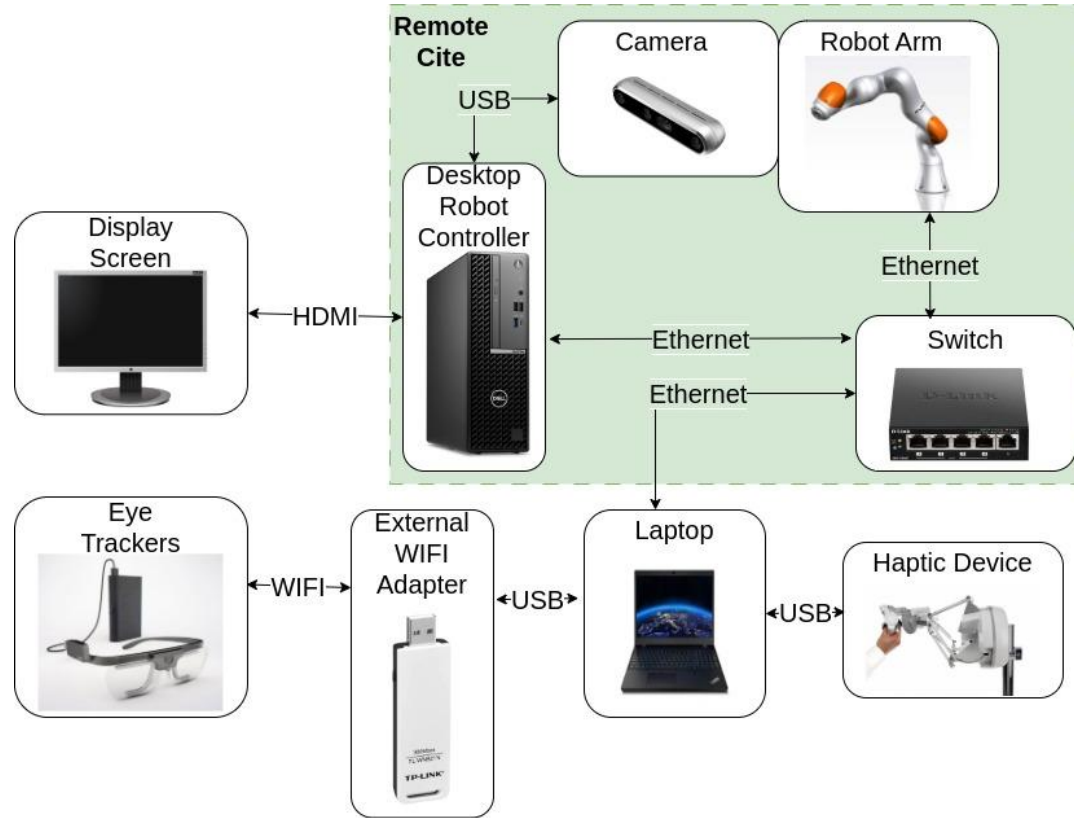
# 3. Software



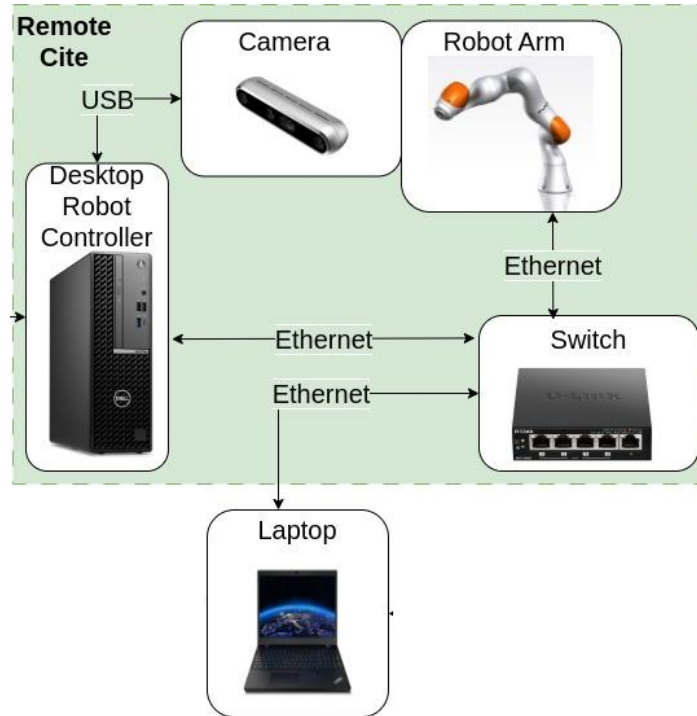
# 3. Software



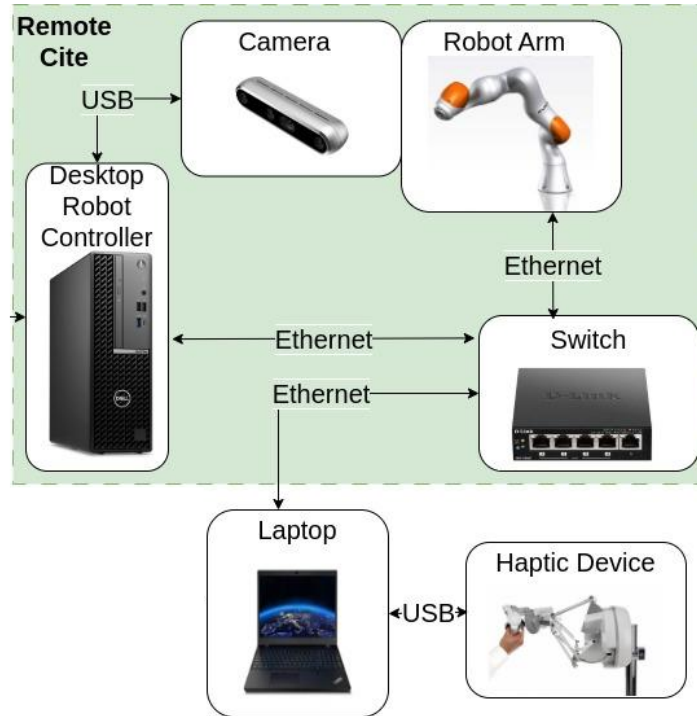
### 3. Hardware



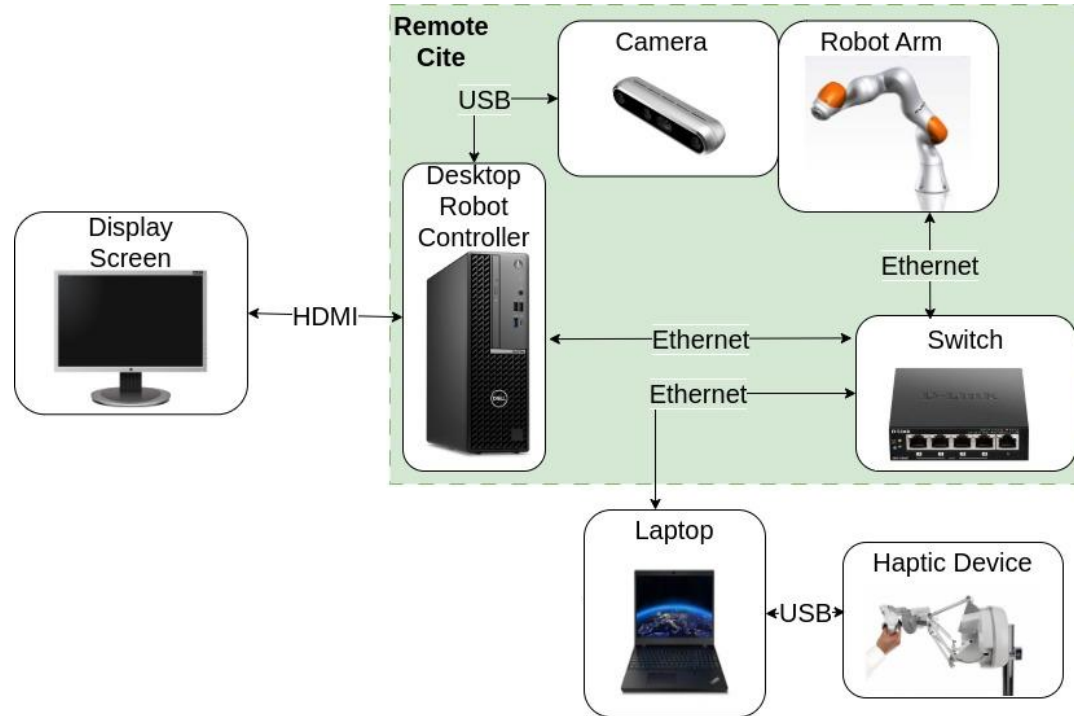
### 3. Hardware



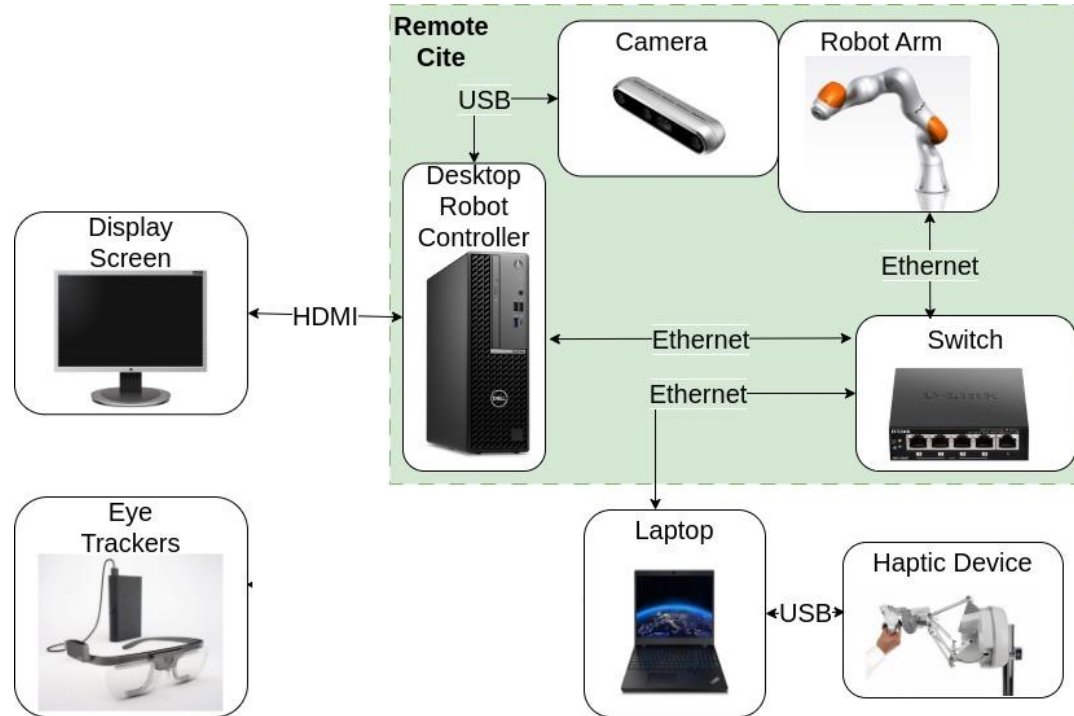
### 3. Hardware



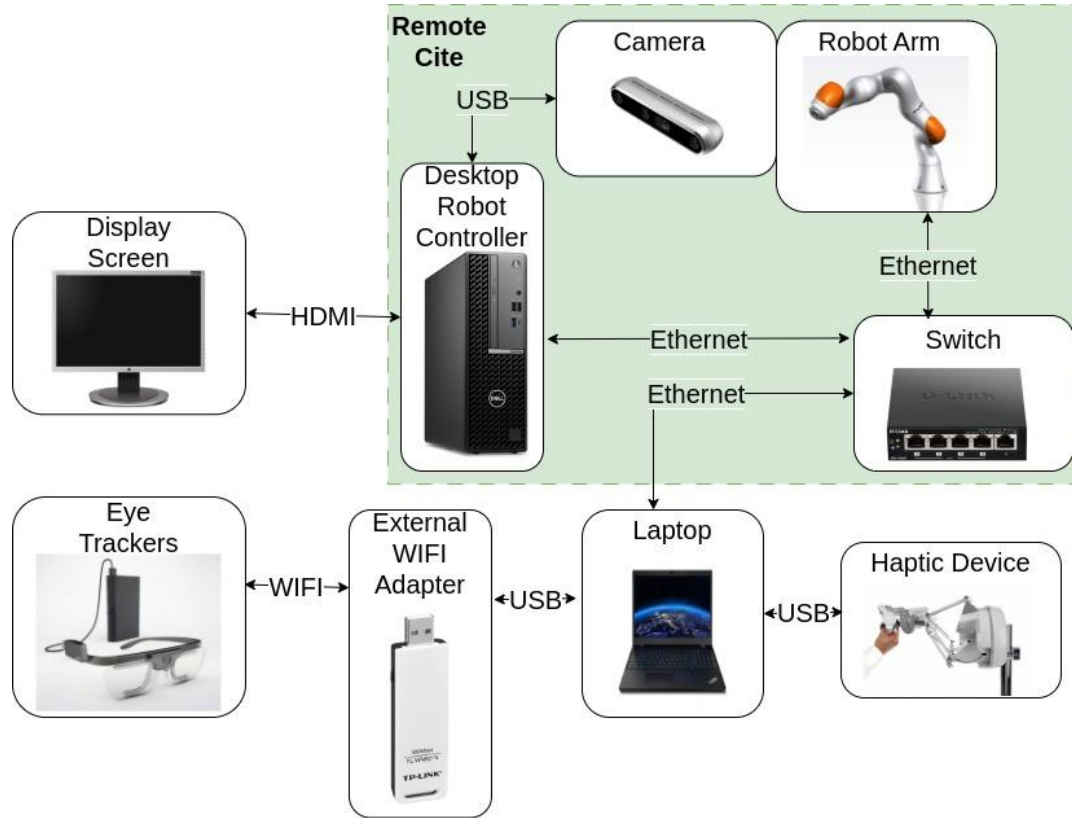
### 3. Hardware



### 3. Hardware




### 3. Hardware



### 3. Software

OpenAI



Please give me the stiffness matrix for this groove?

Horizontal groove along the x-axis of the camera frame.

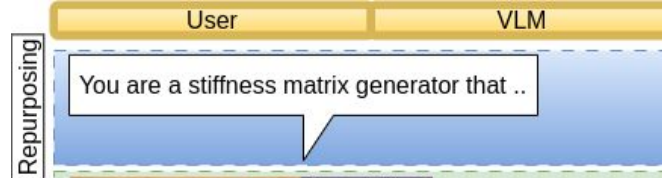
250	0	0
0	100	0
0	0	100

## 4. Prompt

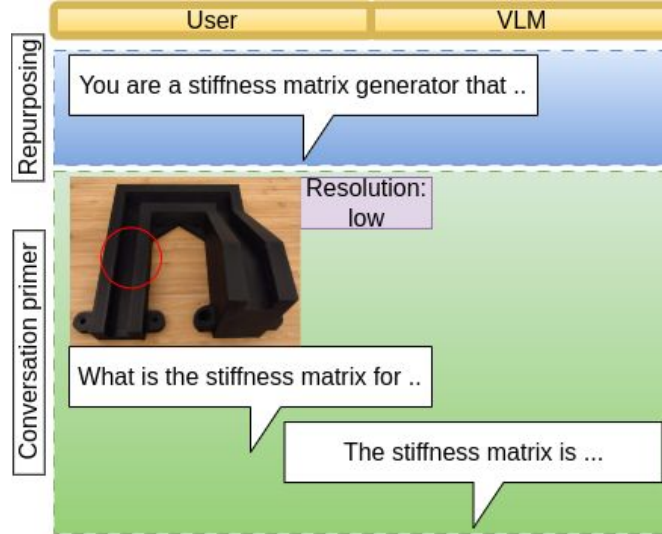
User

VLM

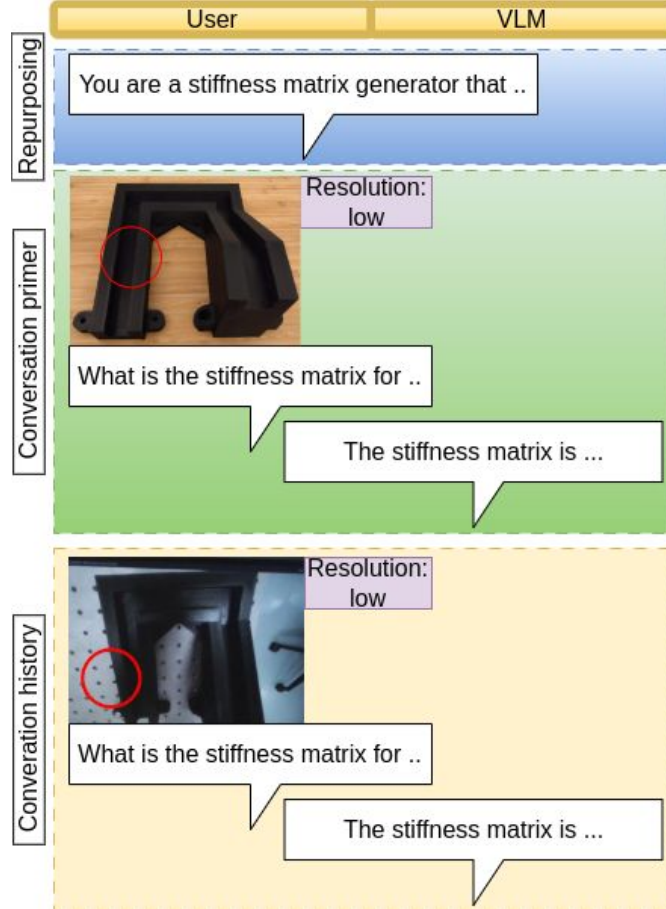
## 4. Prompt



## 4. Prompt



## 4. Prompt



## 4. Experiments

## 4. Experiments: Prompt configuration

**Task Description**

## 4. Experiments: Prompt configuration

<b>Task Description</b>
Minimal task description
Elaborate task description
Elaborate task description + labels (examples)

## 4. Experiments: Prompt configuration

<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Conversation Primer</b>
Minimal task description	
Elaborate task description	
Elaborate task description + labels (examples)	

## 4. Experiments: Prompt configuration

<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Conversation Primer</b>
Minimal task description	None
Elaborate task description	Home examples
Elaborate task description + labels (examples)	Lab examples

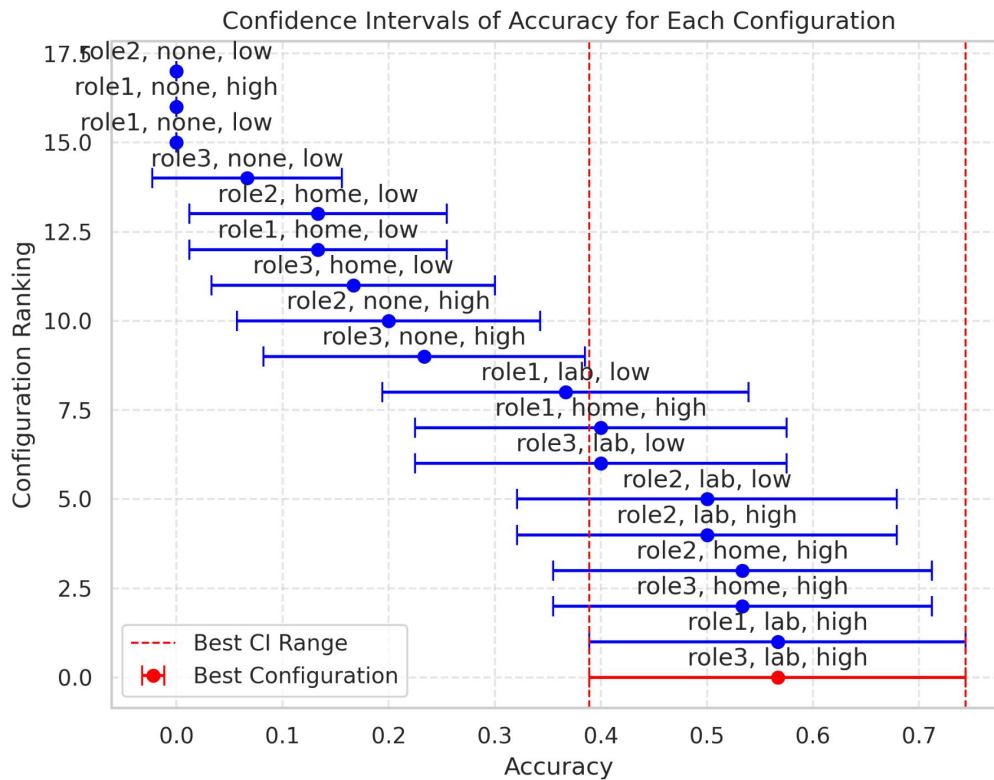
## 4. Experiments: Prompt configuration

<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Conversation Primer</b>	<b>Image Processing Mode</b>
Minimal task description	None	
Elaborate task description	Home examples	
Elaborate task description + labels (examples)	Lab examples	

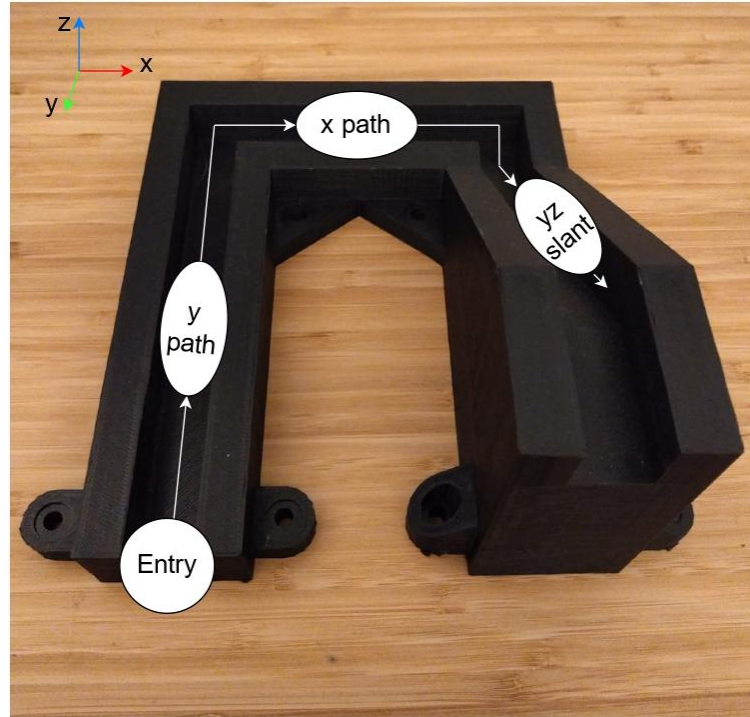
## 4. Experiments: Prompt configuration

<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Conversation Primer</b>	<b>Image Processing Mode</b>
Minimal task description	None	Low detail
Elaborate task description	Home examples	High detail
Elaborate task description + labels (examples)	Lab examples	

## 4. Experiments: Prompt configuration

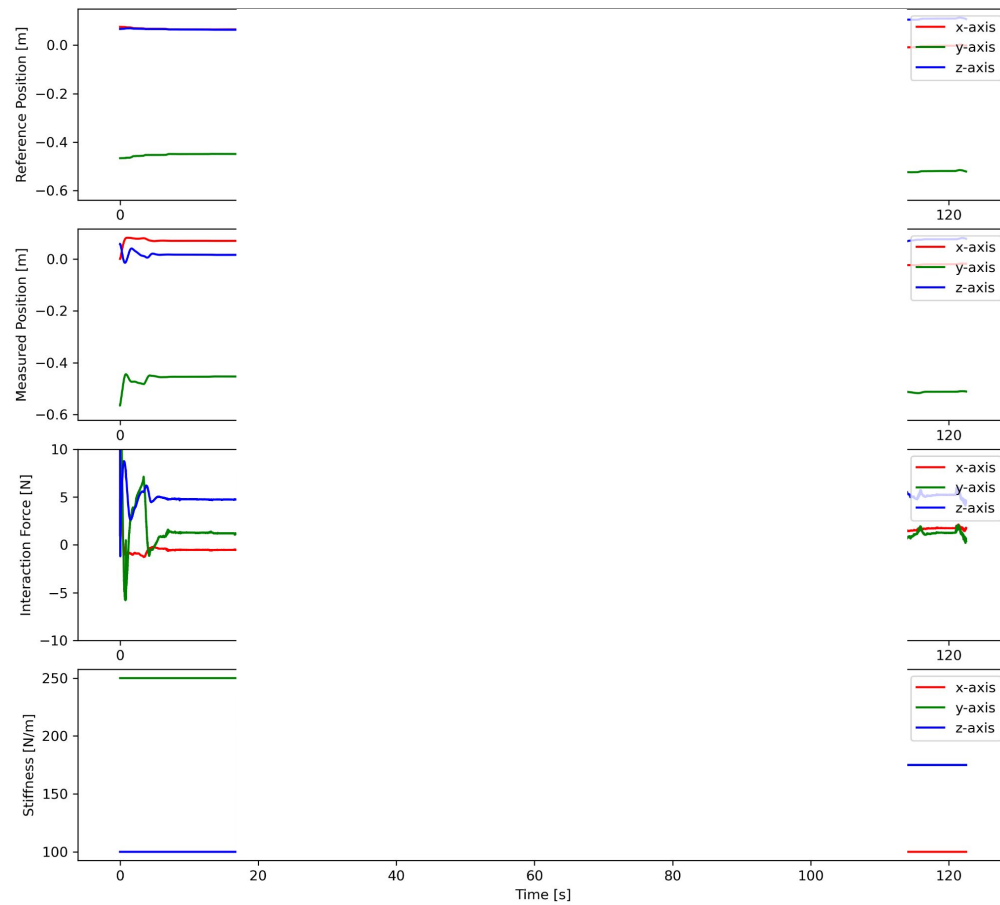
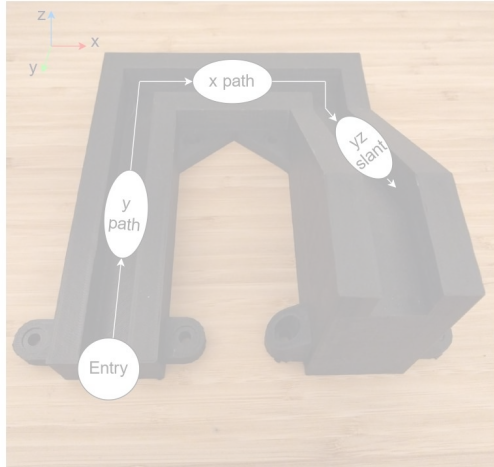


### 3. Visio-Verbal Interface: Experiments

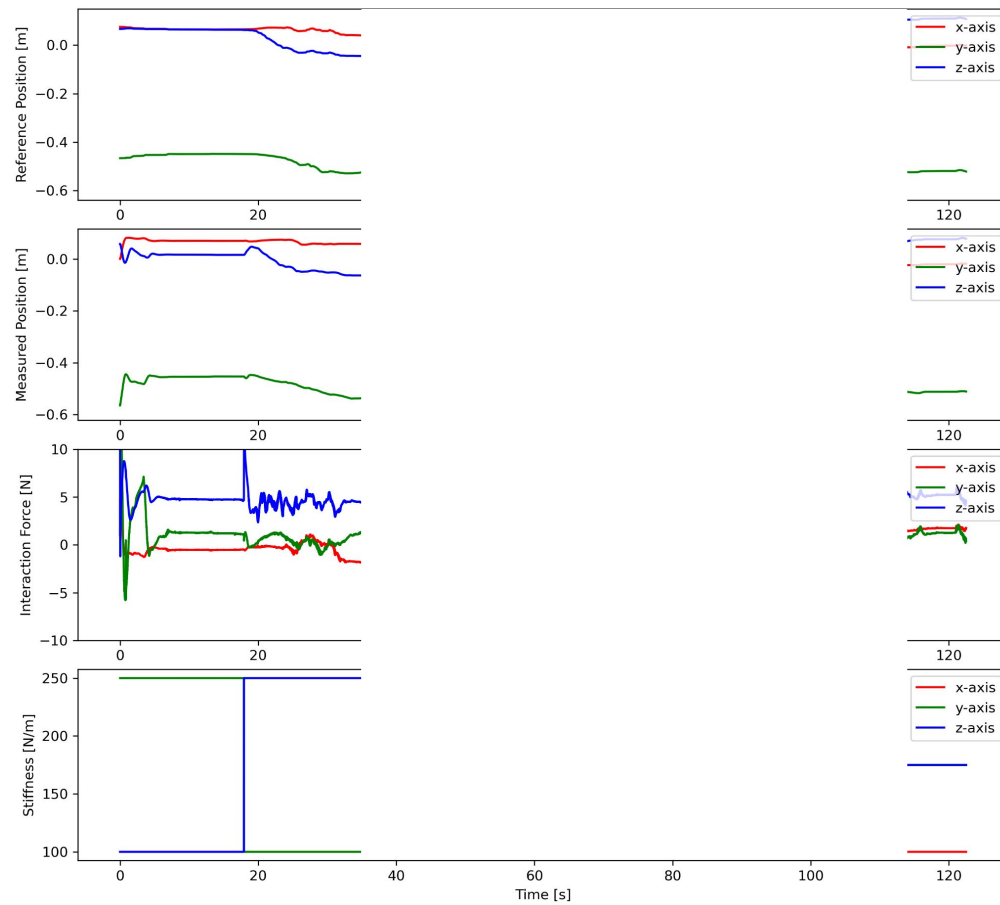
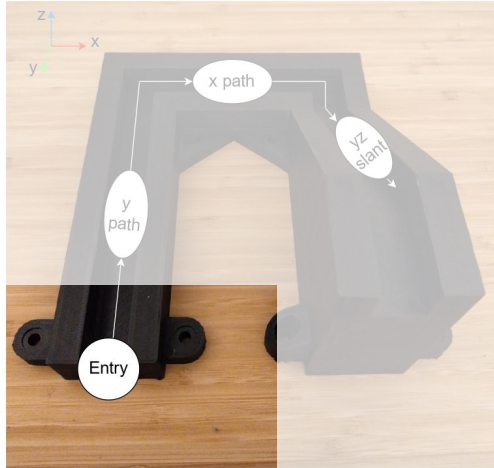


## 4. Experiments: voice-only interface

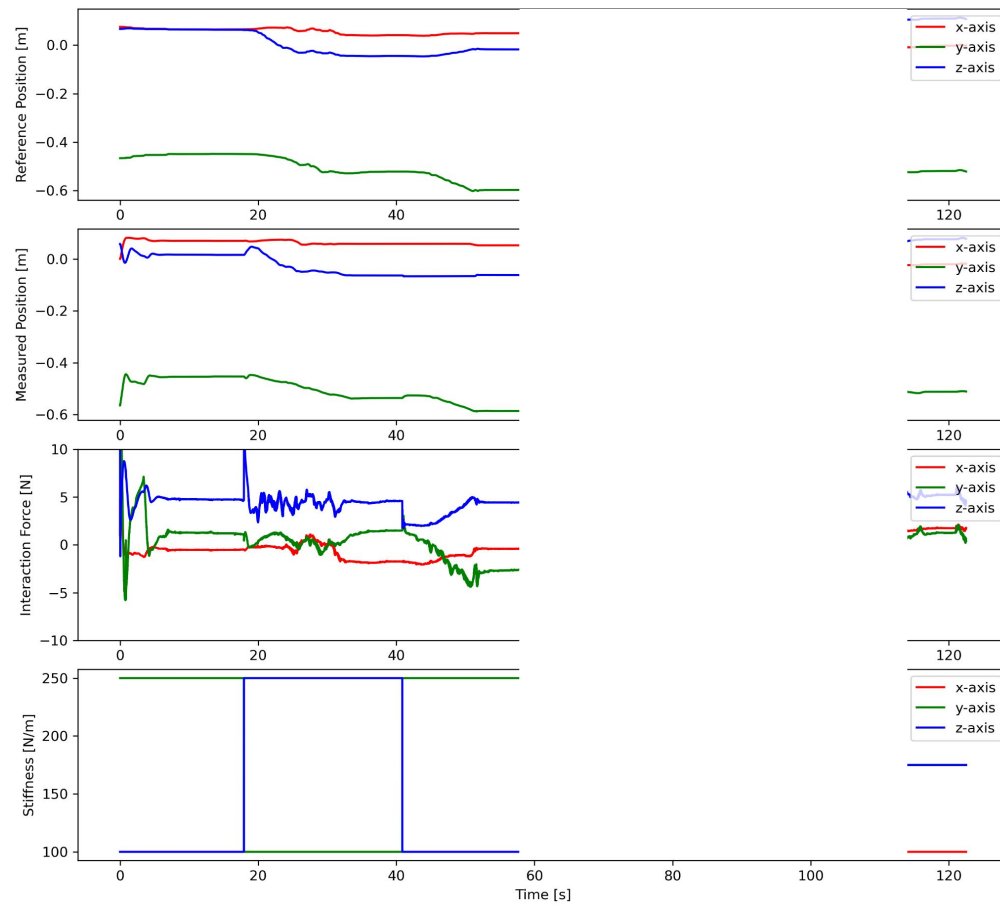
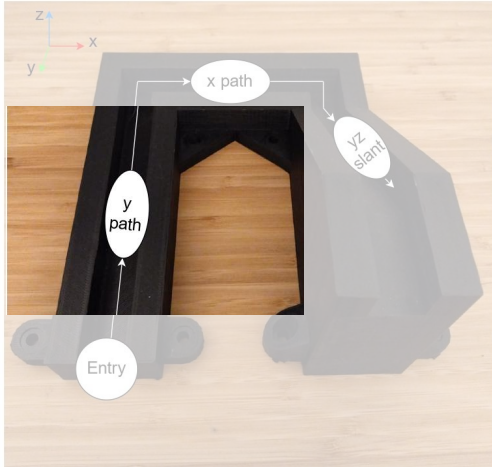
# 4. Experiments



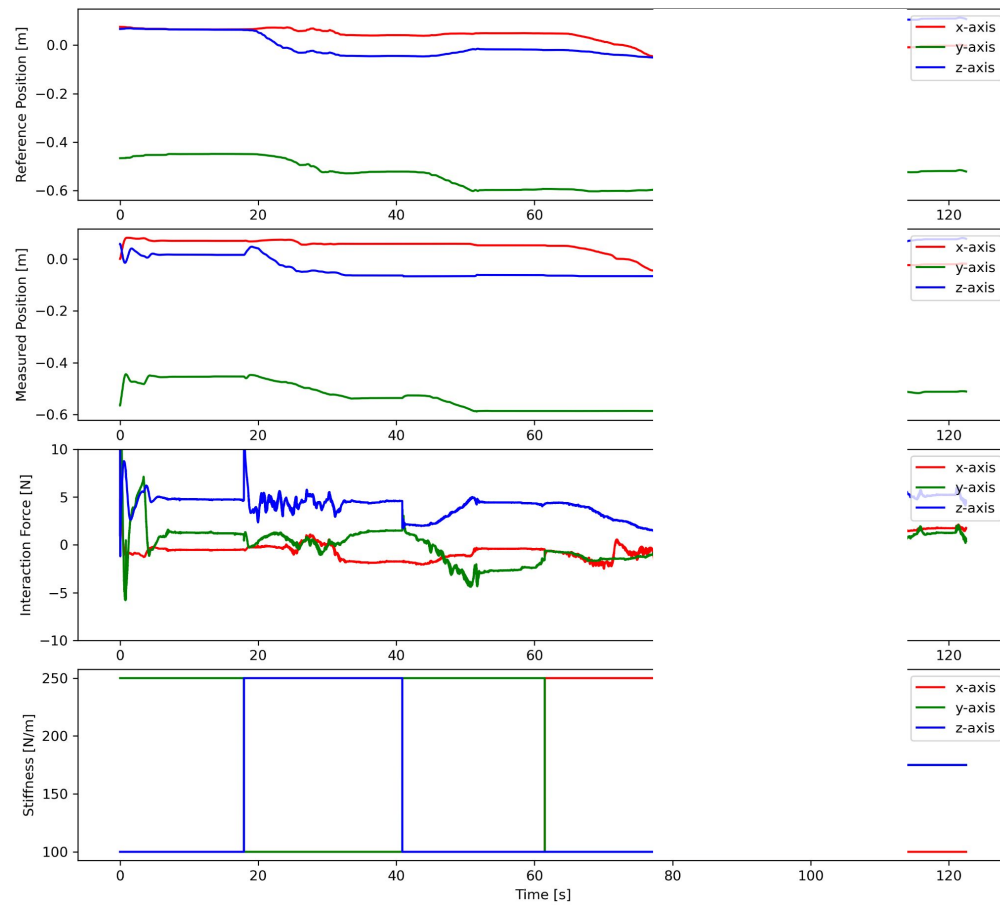
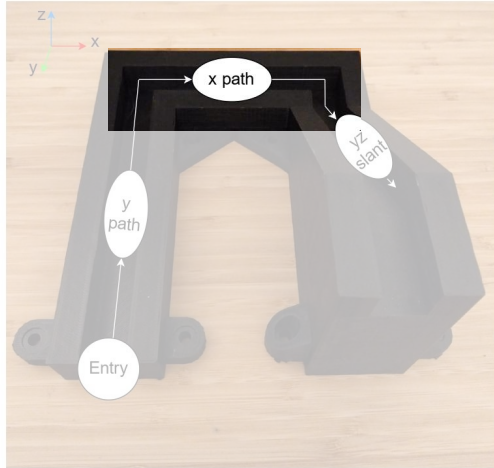
# 4. Experiments



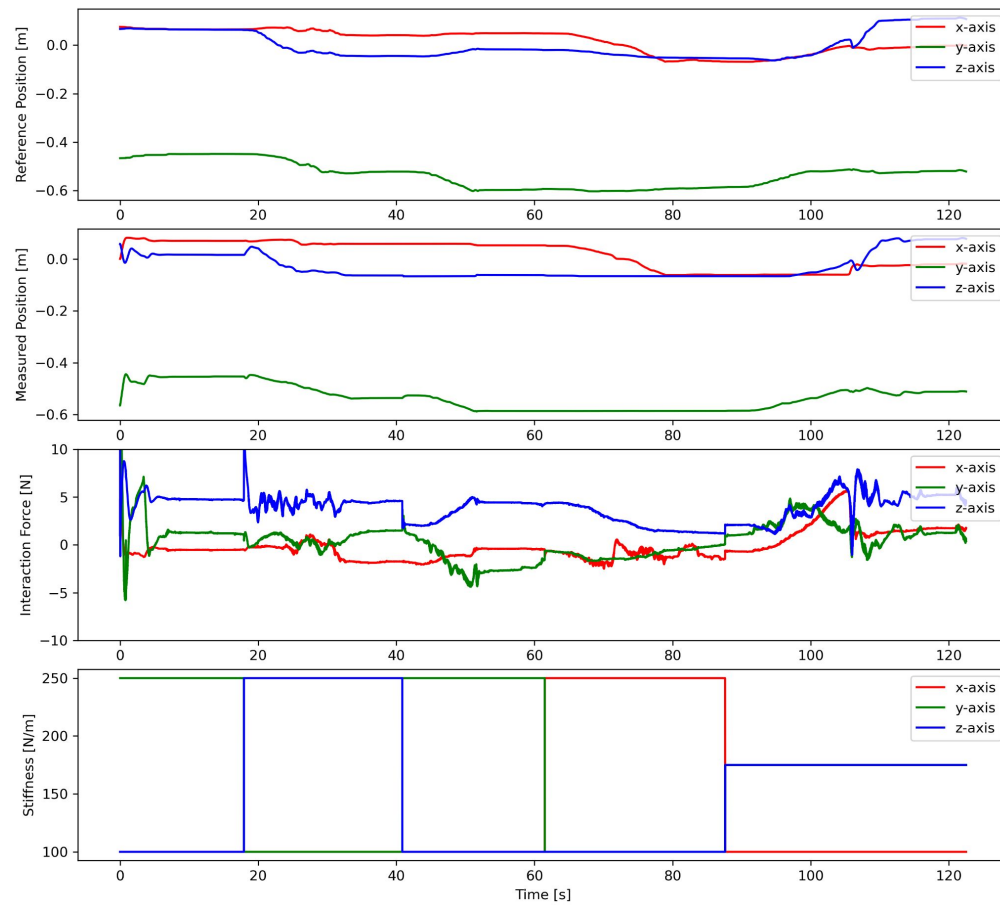
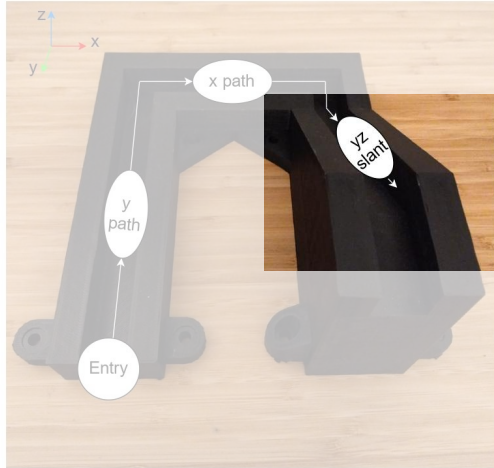
# 4. Experiments



# 4. Experiments



# 4. Experiments



# References

- 1 Peternel L, Tsagarakis N, Ajoudani A (2017), A human–robot co-manipulation approach based on human sensorimotor information. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Systems and Rehabilitation Engineering*, 25(7):811-22.
- 2 Peternel, L., Petrič, T., & Babič, J. (2018). Robotic assembly solution by human-in-the-loop teaching method based on real-time stiffness modulation. *Autonomous Robots*, 42(1), 1-17.
- 3 Peternel, L., & Ajoudani, A. (2022). After a decade of teleimpedance: A survey. *IEEE Transactions on Human-Machine Systems*, PP(99), 1–16.
- 4 Peternel, L., & Ajoudani, A. (2020). Independently commanding size, shape and orientation of robot endpoint stiffness in tele-impedance by virtual ellipsoid interface. *\*IEEE Transactions on Haptics\**, 13(4), 699–704.
- 5 Michel, Y., Rahal, R., Pacchierotti, C., Robuffo Giordano, P., & Lee, D. (2022). Bilateral teleoperation with adaptive impedance control for contact tasks. *\*IEEE Transactions on Robotics\**, 38(6), 3647–3666.
- 6 Huang, Y.-C., Abbink, D. A., & Peternel, L. (2021). A semi-autonomous tele-impedance method based on vision and voice interfaces. *IEEE Transactions on Haptics*, 14(4), 845–856.
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Thank you for your attention.

# Drawbacks of Current Methods in Literature: Automated Approaches

✓ **Advantages:** Reduces operator workload, adapts stiffness autonomously.

✗ **Challenges:**

- **Loss of Human Oversight:** Fully automated systems make it hard for the operator to intervene.
- **Limited Adaptability:** Pre-set stiffness adjustments may not account for unstructured environments.

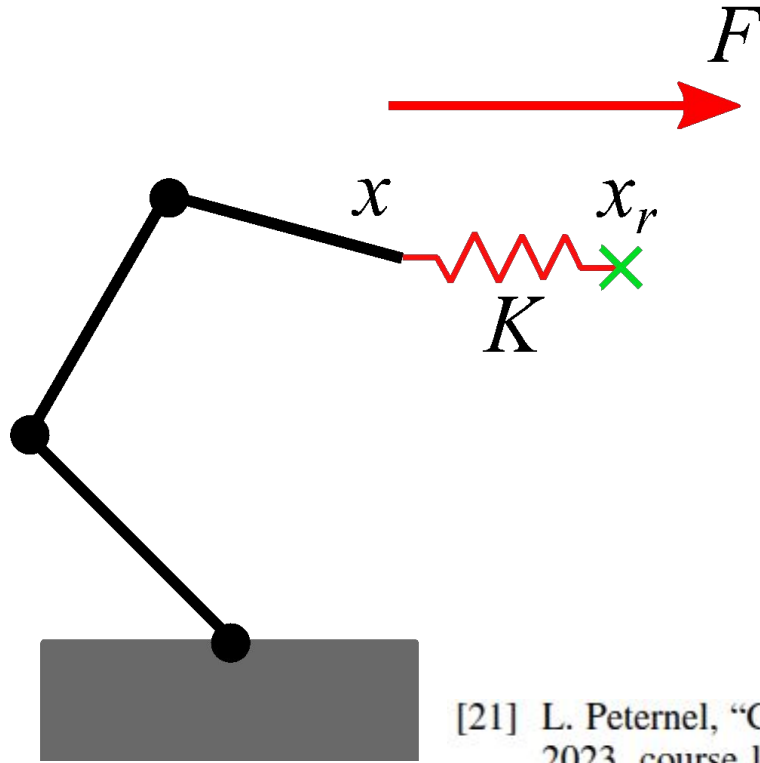
# Feedback

Good: Visuals, technical explanations

Bad: Why? Explain the reason why we did this. Visuals why it is important. Introduction is not there. Remove outline, explain why teleimpedance is important. Video of existing interfaces. At least pictures. Why teleoperation? Convince that it is important. Space, robotics, robotic arm space station, maintenance remote, fukushima, surgery. One slide. Space remoteness, inspection remoteness, hazardous remoteness. disaster, collapse. surgery sometimes precision.

No sandwich, top bread introduction bottom discussion.

# 1. Understand Teleimpedance



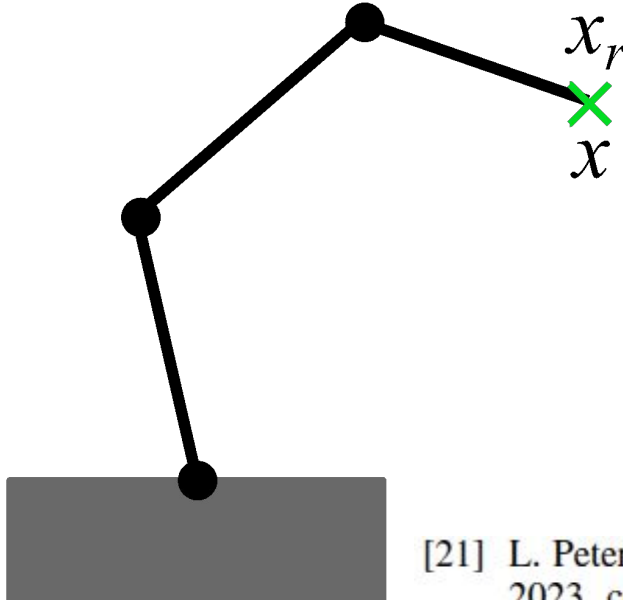
Note: virtual spring of the controller produces a force that acts toward the reference position, which is the equilibrium of the spring.

$$F = K(x_r - x) - D\dot{x}$$

$$x_r \neq x \rightarrow F = K \Delta x$$

[21] L. Peternel, "Control in human-robot interaction," Lecture slides, 2022–2023, course lecture slides.

# 1. Understand Teleimpedance

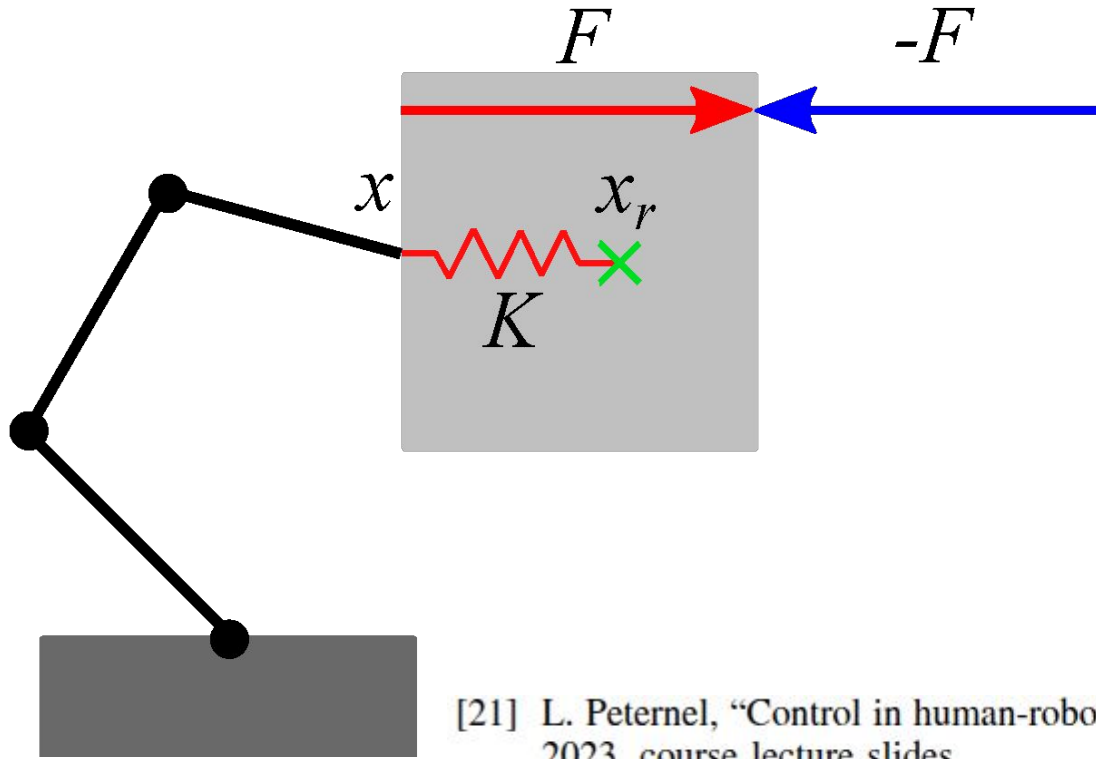


$$F = K(x_r - x) - D\dot{x}$$

$$x_r = x \rightarrow F = 0$$

[21] L. Peternel, “Control in human-robot interaction,” Lecture slides, 2022–2023, course lecture slides.

# 1. Understand Teleimpedance



[21] L. Peternel, "Control in human-robot interaction," Lecture slides, 2022–2023, course lecture slides.