

Department of **Biomedical Engineering** 



# Intuitive control of macro-robots for surgery

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## Motivation

Typically, surgical robots are teleoperated which is not intuitive to surgeons. Different phases of surgery have varied accuracy requirements. Different control interfaces allow robot control at varied accuracies and intuitiveness.

Redundant robot motion in null space control is not intuitive to surgeons when priority-based controllers [1, 2,3] are used.

Goals

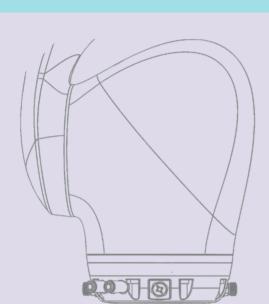
Reduce surgeon's effort and enhance intuitiveness of robot control by:

- Bringing multiple choice of control interfaces to the surgeon.
- Learning surgeon's preferred null space configurations and intelligently controlling the robot to avoid surgeon's workspace.

# Methods

## Hands-on Control

alternative Fig: An handle design for handson robot control



### **Teleoperation**



- + High accuracy.
- Less intuitive. —

#### Fig: Falcon by Novint Technologies, USA.

## **Virtual reality Based**

Visualize robot motion and plan safe surgical paths.



Fig: Vive by HTC, Taiwan

- Intuitive to the user.
- High accuracy. +
- Not real-time. —

#### **Research Challenges:**

• Registering the robot

**Series Elastic** 

actuation

Alternative joint design with

compliance using springs.

and VR spaces.

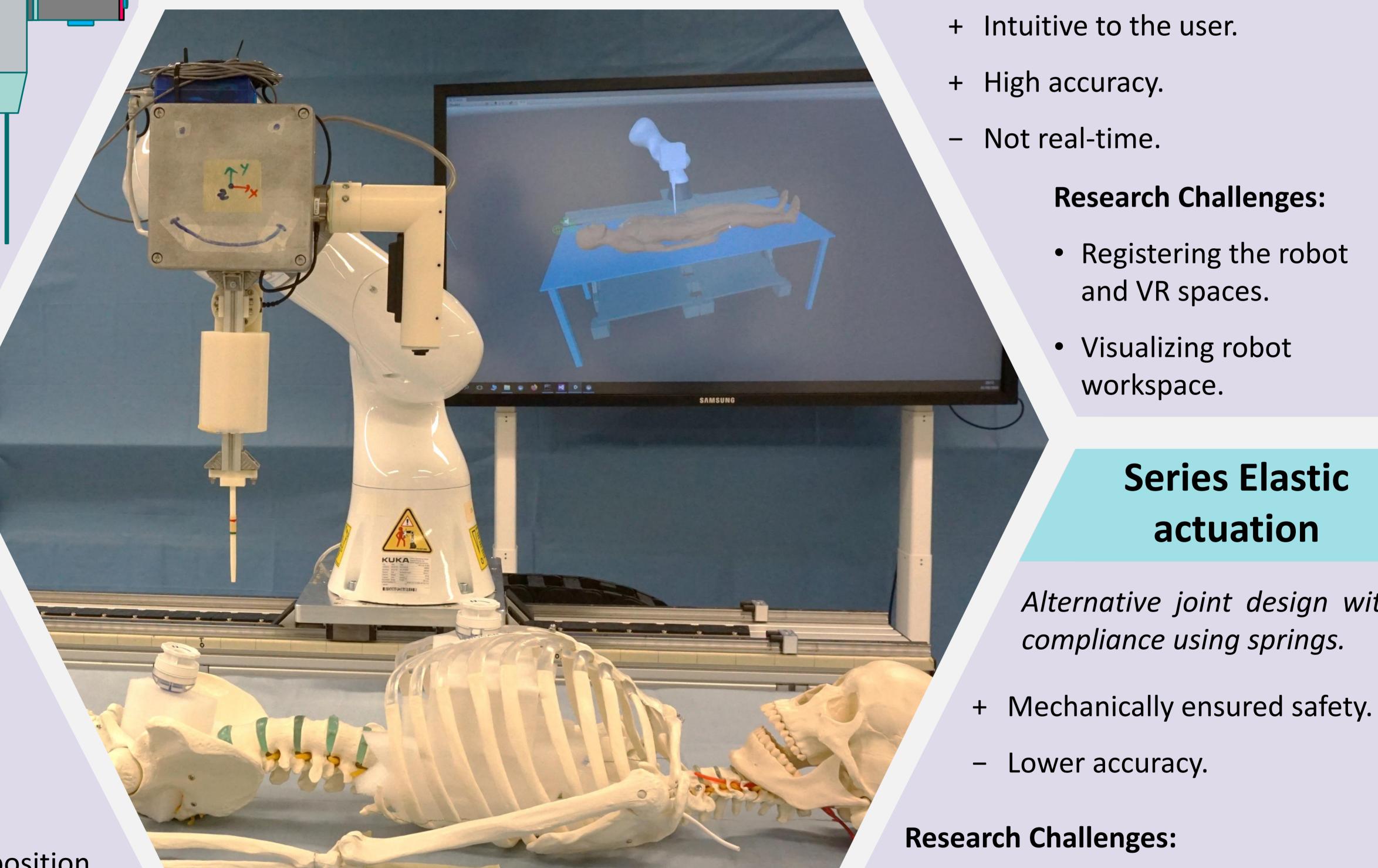
• Visualizing robot

workspace.

- + Intuitive to the user.
- Low accuracy. —

#### **Research Challenges:**

Investigating intuitive handle designs.



• Choosing admittance control parameters.

## Learned task space control

Learn surgeons' preferred robot configurations and move the robot in null space away from surgeon.

#### **Research Challenges:**

- Dissimilarity metrics for position and orientation.
- Extension to higher degrees-of-

Tuning trade-off between accuracy and compliance.

Lower accuracy.

#### freedom robots.

Fig: Alternative space robot null configuration that is away from the surgeon for a redundant robot.



Fig: An SEA link that moved along the applied impact. It will return to its goal position (transparent) once the force is removed.

#### References

- [1] H. Moradi and S. Lee, "Joint limit analysis and elbow movement minimization for redundant manipulators using closed form method," in International Conference on Intelligent *Computing*. Springer, 2005, pp. 423–432.
- [2] H. Su, C. Yang, G. Ferrigno, and E. De Momi, "Improved human-robot collaborative control of redundant robot for teleoperated minimally invasive surgery," IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 1447–1453, 2019.
- [3] B. Siciliano, "Kinematic control of redundant robot manipulators: A tutorial," Journal of intelligent and robotic systems, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 201-212, 1990.





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