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(54) **ALIGNMENT OF MASTER AND SLAVE IN A MINIMALLY INVASIVE SURGICAL APPARATUS**

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(List continued on next page.)

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(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **A61B 19/00**

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(58) **Field of Search** 606/130; 318/568.11; 414/1; 348/65

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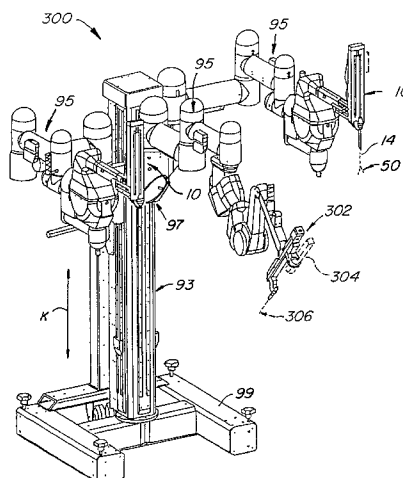
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

This invention relates to establishing alignment or a desired orientational relationship between a master and a slave of a telerobotic system. The invention can advantageously be used in a surgical apparatus. A method of establishing a desired orientational relationship between a hand-held part of a master control and an end effector of an associated slave as viewed in an image displayed on a viewer is provided. The method includes causing the end effector to remain stationary, determining a current orientation of the end effector relative to a viewing end of an image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer and determining a desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer, at which orientation the desired orientational relationship between the hand-held part of the master control and the end effector would be established. The method further includes causing the hand-held part of the master control to be moved into the desired corresponding orientation. The invention extends to a control system arranged to cause the desired orientational relationship between the hand-held part of the master control and the end effector of the associated slave, as viewed in the displayed image on the viewer, to be established when operative control between the master control and the slave has been interrupted.

66 Claims, 33 Drawing Sheets



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ALIGNMENT OF MASTER AND SLAVE IN A MINIMALLY INVASIVE SURGICAL APPARATUS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is in continuation and related to the following patents and patent applications, the full disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference: PCT International Application No. PCT/US98/19508, entitled "Robotic Apparatus," filed Sep. 18, 1998, U.S. application Ser. No. 60/111,710, entitled "Master Having Redundant Degrees of Freedom," filed on Dec. 8, 1998, U.S. application Ser. No. 60/111,713, entitled "Surgical Robotic Tools, Data Architecture, and Use," filed on Dec. 8, 1998; U.S. application Ser. No. 60/111,711, entitled "Image-Shifting for a Telerobotic System," filed on Dec. 8, 1998; U.S. application Ser. No. 60/111,714, entitled "Stereo Viewer System for Use in Telerobotic Systems," filed on Dec. 8, 1998; U.S. application Ser. No. 60/116,842, entitled "Repositioning and Reorientation of Master/Slave Relationship in Minimally Invasive Telesurgery," filed on Jan. 22, 1999; and Ser. No. 08/709,965, filed Sep. 9, 1996, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,808,665, entitled "Endoscopic Surgical Instrument and Method for Use," issued on Sep. 15, 1998; the full disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Minimally invasive medical techniques are aimed at reducing the amount of extraneous tissue which is damaged during diagnostic or surgical procedures, thereby reducing patient recovery time, discomfort, and deleterious side effects. Millions of surgeries are performed each year in the United States. Many of these surgeries can potentially be performed in a minimally invasive manner. However, only a relatively small number of surgeries currently use these techniques due to limitations in minimally invasive surgical instruments and techniques and the additional surgical training required to master them.

Advances in minimally invasive surgical technology could dramatically increase the number of surgeries performed in a minimally invasive manner. The average length of a hospital stay for a standard surgery is significantly longer than the average length for the equivalent surgery performed in a minimally invasive surgical manner. Thus, the complete adoption of minimally invasive techniques could save millions of hospital days, and consequently millions of dollars annually in hospital residency costs alone. Patient recovery times, patient discomfort, surgical side effects, and time away from work are also reduced with minimally invasive surgery.

The most common form of minimally invasive surgery is endoscopy. Probably the most common form of endoscopy is laparoscopy, which is minimally invasive inspection and surgery inside the abdominal cavity. In standard laparoscopic surgery, a patient's abdomen is insufflated with gas, and cannula sleeves are passed through small (approximately ½ inch) incisions to provide entry ports for laparoscopic surgical instruments.

The laparoscopic surgical instruments generally include a laparoscope for viewing the surgical field, and working tools defining end effectors. Typical surgical end effectors include clamps, graspers, scissors, staplers, or needle holders, for example. The working tools are similar to those used in conventional (open) surgery, except that the working end or end effector of each tool is separated from its handle by, e.g., an approximately 12-inch long, extension tube.

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To perform surgical procedures, the surgeon passes these working tools or instruments through the cannula sleeves to a required internal surgical site and manipulates them from outside the abdomen by sliding them in and out through the cannula sleeves, rotating them in the cannula sleeves, leveraging (i.e., pivoting) the instruments against the abdominal wall and actuating end effectors on the distal ends of the instruments from outside the abdomen. The instruments pivot around centers defined by the incisions which extend through muscles of the abdominal wall. The surgeon monitors the procedure by means of a television monitor which displays an image of the surgical site via a laparoscopic camera. The laparoscopic camera is also introduced through the abdominal wall and into the surgical site. Similar endoscopic techniques are employed in, e.g., arthroscopy, retroperitoneoscopy, pelviscopy, nephroscopy, cystoscopy, cisternoscopia, sinoscopy, hysteroscopy, urethroscopy and the like.

There are many disadvantages relating to current minimally invasive surgical (MIS) technology. For example, existing MIS instruments deny the surgeon the flexibility of tool placement found in open surgery. Most current laparoscopic tools have rigid shafts and difficulty is experienced in approaching the surgical site through the small incision. Additionally, the length and construction of many surgical instruments reduces the surgeon's ability to feel forces exerted by tissues and organs on the end effector of the associated tool. The lack of dexterity and sensitivity of surgical tools is a major impediment to the expansion of minimally invasive surgery.

Minimally invasive telesurgical systems for use in surgery are being developed to increase a surgeon's dexterity as well as to allow a surgeon to operate on a patient from a remote location. Telesurgery is a general term for surgical systems where the surgeon uses some form of remote control, e.g., a servomechanism, or the like, to manipulate surgical instrument movements rather than directly holding and moving the instruments by hand. In such a telesurgery system, the surgeon is provided with an image of the surgical site at the remote location. While viewing typically a three-dimensional image of the surgical site on a suitable viewer or display, the surgeon performs the surgical procedures on the patient by manipulating master control devices, at the remote location, which control the motion of servomechanically operated instruments.

The servomechanism used for telesurgery will often accept input from two master controllers (one for each of the surgeon's hands), and may include two robotic arms. Operative communication between each master control and an associated arm and instrument assembly is achieved through a control system. The control system includes at least one processor which relays input commands from a master controller to an associated arm and instrument assembly and from the arm and instrument assembly to the associated master controller in the case of, e.g., force feedback.

It would be advantageous if the control system establishes a relationship between master control and associated end effector as viewed in the image, in which relationship the orientation and position of the end effector as displayed to the surgeon in the image follows and corresponds with the orientation and position of the surgeon's hand when manipulating the associated master controls. Thus, it would be advantageous if end effector orientation and position is mapped onto surgeon hand orientation and position. In such a case control of end effector movement would be performed in a more intuitive manner than in the case where end effector movement as displayed in the image were not mapped onto surgeon hand movement.

It would further be advantageous if the position of the image capturing device could be changed during the course of a surgical procedure so as to enable the surgeon to view the surgical site from another position. It will be appreciated that, should the image capturing device position change, the orientation and position of the end effectors in the viewed image could also change. It would further be advantageous if the relationship in which end effector movement is mapped onto hand movement could again be established after such an image capturing device positional change.

It is an object of the invention to provide a method and control system which permits the mapping of end effector movement onto hand movement to be established and/or reestablished after having been interrupted, for example, by an image capturing device positional change.

It is to be appreciated that although the method and control system of the invention is described with reference to a minimally invasive surgical apparatus in this specification, the application of the invention is not to be limited to this application only, but can be used in any type of apparatus where an input is entered at one location and a corresponding movement is required at a remote location and in which it is required, or merely beneficial, to realign or re-map slave orientational and/or positional movement onto master input movements after interruption.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with one aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of establishing or reestablishing a desired orientational relationship between a hand-held part of a master control and an end effector of an associated slave as viewed in an image displayed on a viewer, the method including causing the end effector to remain stationary; determining a current orientation of the end effector relative to a viewing end of an image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer; determining a desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which orientation the desired orientational relationship between the hand-held part of the master control and the end effector would be established or reestablished; and causing the hand-held part of the master control to be moved into the desired corresponding orientation.

The method may further include determining a current position of the end effector relative to the viewing end of the image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer; and determining a desired corresponding position of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which position a desired positional relationship between the hand-held part of the master control and the end effector would be established or reestablished; and causing the hand-held part of the master control to be moved into the desired corresponding position.

According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a surgical control system arranged to cause a desired orientational relationship between a hand-held part of a master control and an end effector of an associated slave, as viewed in a displayed image on a viewer, to be established or reestablished when operative control between the master control and the slave has been interrupted, the control system including processing means arranged to cause the end effector to remain stationary; processing means arranged to compute a current orientation of the end effector relative to a viewing end of an image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer; and to compute a desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held

part of the master control at which orientation the desired orientational relationship between the hand-held part of the master control and the end effector would be established or reestablished; and an actuator arranged to cause the hand-held part of the master control to be moved into the desired orientation.

The surgical control system may further include processing means arranged to compute a current position of the end effector relative to the viewing end of the image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer; and to compute a desired corresponding position of the hand-held part of the master control at which position the desired positional relationship between the hand-held part of the master control and the end effector would be established or reestablished; and an actuator arranged to cause the hand-held part of the master control to be moved into the desired position.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will now be described, by way of example, and with reference to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings, in which:

FIG. 1A shows a three-dimensional view of an operator station of a telesurgical system in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 1B shows a three-dimensional view of a cart or surgical station of the telesurgical system, the cart carrying three robotically controlled arms, the movement of the arms being remotely controllable from the operator station shown in FIG. 1A;

FIG. 2A shows a side view of a robotic arm and surgical instrument assembly;

FIG. 2B shows a three-dimensional view corresponding to FIG. 2A;

FIG. 3 shows a three-dimensional view of a surgical instrument;

FIG. 4 shows a schematic kinematic diagram corresponding to the side view of the robotic arm shown in FIG. 2A, and indicates the arm having been displaced from one position into another position;

FIG. 5 shows, at an enlarged scale, a wrist member and end effector of the surgical instrument shown in FIG. 3, the wrist member and end effector being movably mounted on a working end of a shaft of the surgical instrument;

FIG. 6A shows a three-dimensional view of a hand held part or wrist gimbal of a master control device of the telesurgical system;

FIG. 6B shows a three-dimensional view of an articulated arm portion of the master control device of the telesurgical system on which the wrist gimbal of FIG. 6A is mounted in use;

FIG. 6C shows a three-dimensional view of the master control device showing the wrist gimbal of FIG. 6A mounted on the articulated arm portion of FIG. 6B;

FIG. 7 shows a schematic three-dimensional drawing indicating the positions of the end effectors relative to a viewing end of an endoscope and the corresponding positions of master control devices relative to the eyes of an operator, typically a surgeon;

FIG. 8 shows a schematic three-dimensional drawing indicating the position and orientation of an end effector relative to a camera Cartesian coordinate reference system;

FIG. 9 shows a schematic three-dimensional drawing indicating the position and orientation of a pincher formation of the master control device relative to an eye Cartesian coordinate reference system;

FIG. 10 shows a schematic side view of part of the surgical station of the minimally invasive surgical apparatus indicating the location of Cartesian reference coordinate systems used by a control system of the minimally invasive surgical apparatus to determine the position and orientation of an end effector relative to a Cartesian reference coordinate system at the viewing end of an image capturing device;

FIG. 11 shows a schematic side view of part of the operator station of the minimally invasive surgical apparatus indicating the location of Cartesian reference coordinate systems used by the control system of the minimally invasive surgical apparatus to determine the position and orientation of the pincher formation of the master control device relative to an eye Cartesian reference coordinate system;

FIG. 12 shows a schematic block diagram indicating steps followed by the control system of the minimally invasive surgical apparatus in determining end effector position and orientation relative to the Cartesian reference coordinate system at the viewing end of the image capturing device;

FIG. 13 shows a schematic block diagram indicating steps followed by the control system of the minimally invasive surgical apparatus in determining pincher formation position and orientation relative to the eye Cartesian reference coordinate system;

FIG. 14 shows a block diagram representing control steps followed by the control system of the minimally invasive surgical apparatus in effecting control between pincher formation positional and orientational movement and end effector positional and orientational movement;

FIG. 15 shows further detail of a "simulated domain" of the control system shown in FIG. 14;

FIG. 16 shows one embodiment of a simulation block shown in FIG. 15;

FIG. 17 shows a relationship between L and 1/L;

FIG. 18 shows another embodiment of the simulation block shown in FIG. 15;

FIG. 19 shows a block diagram indicating the imposition of simulated velocity and position limits;

FIG. 20 shows a preferred embodiment of the simulation block shown in FIG. 15;

FIG. 21 shows a block diagram indicating the imposition of simulated velocity and position limits relating to orientational slave movement;

FIG. 22 shows a block diagram indicating control steps relating to aligning master position and orientation with that of the slave;

FIG. 23 shows a block diagram indicating further detail of a master alignment step indicated in FIG. 22;

FIG. 24 shows a block diagram indicating further detail of a master inverse kinematics step shown in FIG. 23;

FIG. 25 shows a block diagram indicating further detail of an absolute master wrist alignment step shown in FIG. 24;

FIG. 26 shows a schematic diagram illustrating further detail relating to FIG. 25;

FIG. 27 shows a block diagram indicating further detail of an incremental master wrist alignment step shown in FIG. 24; and

FIGS. 28 to 30 show three-dimensional diagrams of different wrist gimbal configurations having the same pincher formation orientation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

Referring to FIG. 1A of the drawings, an operator station or surgeon's console of a minimally invasive telesurgical

system is generally indicated by reference numeral 200. The station 200 includes a viewer 202 where an image of a surgical site is displayed in use. A support 204 is provided on which an operator, typically a surgeon, can rest his or her forearms while gripping two master controls (not shown in FIG. 1A), one in each hand. The master controls are positioned in a space 206 inwardly beyond the support 204. When using the control station 200, the surgeon typically sits in a chair in front of the control station 200, positions his or her eyes in front of the viewer 202 and grips the master controls one in each hand while resting his or her forearms on the support 204.

In FIG. 1B of the drawings, a cart or surgical station of the telesurgical system is generally indicated by reference numeral 300. In use, the cart 300 is positioned close to a patient requiring surgery and is then normally caused to remain stationary until a surgical procedure to be performed has been completed. The cart 300 typically has wheels or castors to render it mobile. The station 200 is typically positioned remote from the cart 300 and can be separated from the cart 300 by a great distance, even miles away, but will typically be used within an operating room with the cart 300.

The cart 300 typically carries three robotic arm assemblies. One of the robotic arm assemblies, indicated by reference numeral 302, is arranged to hold an image capturing device 304, e.g., an endoscope, or the like. Each of the two other arm assemblies 10, 10 respectively, includes a surgical instrument 14. The endoscope 304 has a viewing end 306 at a remote end of an elongate shaft thereof. It will be appreciated that the endoscope 304 has an elongate shaft to permit its viewing end 306 to be inserted through an entry port into an internal surgical site of a patient's body. The endoscope 304 is operatively connected to the viewer 202 to display an image captured at its viewing end 306 on the viewer 202. Each robotic arm assembly 10, 10 is normally operatively connected to one of the master controls. Thus, the movement of the robotic arm assemblies 10, 10 is controlled by manipulation of the master controls. The instruments 14 of the robotic arm assemblies 10, 10 have end effectors which are mounted on wrist members which are pivotally mounted on distal ends of elongate shafts of the instruments 14, as is described in greater detail hereinbelow. It will be appreciated that the instruments 14 have elongate shafts to permit the end effectors to be inserted through entry ports into the internal surgical site of a patient's body. Movement of the end effectors relative to the ends of the shafts of the instruments 14 is also controlled by the master controls.

The robotic arms 10, 10, 302 are mounted on a carriage 97 by means of setup joint arms 95. The carriage 97 can be adjusted selectively to vary its height relative to a base 99 of the cart 300, as indicated by arrows K. The setup joint arms 95 are arranged to enable the lateral positions and orientations of the arms 10, 10, 302 to be varied relative to a vertically extending column 93 of the cart 300. Accordingly, the positions, orientations and heights of the arms 10, 10, 302 can be adjusted to facilitate passing the elongate shafts of the instruments 14 and the endoscope 304 through the entry ports to desired positions relative to the surgical site. When the surgical instruments 14 and endoscope 304 are so positioned, the setup joint arms 95 and carriage 97 are typically locked in position.

In FIGS. 2A and 2B of the drawings, one of the robotic arm assemblies 10 is shown in greater detail. Each assembly 10 includes an articulated robotic arm 12, and a surgical instrument, schematically and generally indicated by refer-

ence numeral 14, mounted thereon. FIG. 3 indicates the general appearance of the surgical instrument 14 in greater detail.

The surgical instrument 14 includes an elongate shaft 14.1. The wrist-like mechanism, generally indicated by reference numeral 50, is located at a working end of the shaft 14.1. A housing 53, arranged releasably to couple the instrument 14 to the robotic arm 12, is located at an opposed end of the shaft 14.1. In FIG. 2A, and when the instrument 14 is coupled or mounted on the robotic arm 12, the shaft 14.1 extends along an axis indicated at 14.2. The instrument 14 is typically releasably mounted on a carriage 11, which can be driven to translate along a linear guide formation 24 of the arm 12 in the direction of arrows P.

The robotic arm 12 is typically mounted on a base or platform at an end of its associated setup joint arm 95 by means of a bracket or mounting plate 16.

The robotic arm 12 includes a cradle, generally indicated at 18, an upper arm portion 20, a forearm portion 22 and the guide formation 24. The cradle 18 is pivotally mounted on the plate 16 in a gimbaled fashion to permit rocking movement of the cradle 18 in the direction of arrows 26 as shown in FIG. 2B, about a pivot axis 28. The upper arm portion 20 includes link members 30, 32 and the forearm portion 22 includes link members 34, 36. The link members 30, 32 are pivotally mounted on the cradle 18 and are pivotally connected to the link members 34, 36. The link members 34, 36 are pivotally connected to the guide formation 24. The pivotal connections between the link members 30, 32, 34, 36, the cradle 18, and the guide formation 24 are arranged to constrain the robotic arm 12 to move in a specific manner. The movement of the robotic arm 12 is illustrated schematically in FIG. 4.

With reference to FIG. 4, the solid lines schematically indicate one position of the robotic arm and the dashed lines indicate another possible position into which the arm can be displaced from the position indicated in solid lines.

It will be understood that the axis 14.2 along which the shaft 14.1 of the instrument 14 extends when mounted on the robotic arm 12 pivots about a pivot center or fulcrum 49. Thus, irrespective of the movement of the robotic arm 12, the pivot center 49 normally remains in the same position relative to the stationary cart 300 on which the arm 12 is mounted. In use, the pivot center 49 is positioned at a port of entry into a patient's body when an internal surgical procedure is to be performed. It will be appreciated that the shaft 14.1 extends through such a port of entry, the wrist-like mechanism 50 then being positioned inside the patient's body. Thus, the general position of the mechanism 50 relative to the surgical site in a patient's body can be changed by movement of the arm 12. Since the pivot center 49 is coincident with the port of entry, such movement of the arm does not excessively effect the surrounding tissue at the port of entry.

As can best be seen with reference to FIG. 4, the robotic arm 12 provides three degrees of freedom of movement to the surgical instrument 14 when mounted thereon. These degrees of freedom of movement are firstly the gimbaled motion indicated by arrows 26, pivoting or pitching movement as indicated by arrows 27 and the linear displacement in the direction of arrows P. Movement of the arm as indicated by arrows 26, 27 and P is controlled by appropriately positioned actuators, e.g., electrical motors, or the like, which respond to inputs from its associated master control to drive the arm 12 to a required position as dictated by movement of the master control. Appropriately positioned

sensors, e.g., potentiometers, encoders, or the like, are provided on the arm and its associated setup joint arm 95 to enable a control system of the minimally invasive telesurgical system to determine joint positions, as described in greater detail hereinbelow. It will be appreciated that whenever "sensors" are referred to in this specification, the term is to be interpreted widely to include any appropriate sensors such as positional sensors, velocity sensors, or the like. It will be appreciated that by causing the robotic arm 12 selectively to displace from one position to another, the general position of the wrist-like mechanism 50 at the surgical site can be varied during the performance of a surgical procedure.

Referring now to FIG. 5 of the drawings, the wrist-like mechanism 50 will now be described in greater detail. In FIG. 5, the working end of the shaft 14.1 is indicated at 14.3. The wrist-like mechanism 50 includes a wrist member 52. One end portion of the wrist member 52 is pivotally mounted in a clevis, generally indicated at 17, on the end 14.3 of the shaft 14.1 by means of a pivotal connection 54. The wrist member 52 can pivot in the direction of arrows 56 about the pivotal connection 54. An end effector, generally indicated by reference numeral 58, is pivotally mounted on an opposed end of the wrist member 52. The end effector 58 is in the form of, e.g., a clip applier for anchoring clips during a surgical procedure. Accordingly, the end effector 58 has two parts 58.1, 58.2 together defining a jaw-like arrangement.

It will be appreciated that the end effector can be in the form of any required surgical tool, e.g., having two members or fingers which pivot relative to each other, such as scissors, pliers for use as needle drivers, or the like. Instead, it can include a single working member, e.g., a scalpel, cautery electrode, or the like. When a tool other than a clip applier is required during the surgical procedure, the tool 14 is simply removed from its associated arm and replaced with an instrument bearing the required end effector, e.g., a scissors, or pliers, or the like.

The end effector 58 is pivotally mounted in a clevis, generally indicated by reference numeral 19, on an opposed end of the wrist member 52, by means of a pivotal connection 60. It will be appreciated that free ends 11, 13 of the parts 58.1, 58.2 are angularly displaceable about the pivotal connection 60 toward and away from each other as indicated by arrows 62, 63. It will further be appreciated that the members 58.1, 58.2 can be displaced angularly about the pivotal connection 60 to change the orientation of the end effector 58 as a whole, relative to the wrist member 52. Thus, each part 58.1, 58.2 is angularly displaceable about the pivotal connection 60 independently of the other, so that the end effector 58, as a whole, is angularly displaceable about the pivotal connection 60 as indicated in dashed lines in FIG. 5. Furthermore, the shaft 14.1 is rotatably mounted on the housing 53 for rotation as indicated by the arrows 59. Thus, the end effector 58 has three degrees of freedom of movement relative to the arm 12, namely, rotation about the axis 14.2 as indicated by arrows 59, angular displacement as a whole about the pivot 60 and angular displacement about the pivot 54 as indicated by arrows 56. By moving the end effector within its three degrees of freedom of movement, its orientation relative to the end 14.3 of the shaft 14.1 can selectively be varied. It will be appreciated that movement of the end effector relative to the end 14.3 of the shaft 14.1 is controlled by appropriately positioned actuators, e.g., electrical motors, or the like, which respond to inputs from the associated master control to drive the end effector 58 to a required orientation as dictated by movement of the master

control. Furthermore, appropriately positioned sensors, e.g., encoders, or potentiometers, or the like, are provided to permit the control system of the minimally invasive telesurgical system to determine joint positions as described in greater detail hereinbelow.

One of the master controls **700**, **700** is indicated in FIG. 6C of the drawings. A hand held part or wrist gimbal of the master control device **700** is indicated in FIG. 6A and is generally indicated by reference numeral **699**. Part **699** has an articulated arm portion including a plurality of members or links **702** connected together by pivotal connections or joints **704**. The surgeon grips the part **699** by positioning his or her thumb and index finger over a pincher formation **706**. The surgeon's thumb and index finger are typically held on the pincher formation **706** by straps (not shown) threaded through slots **710**. When the pincher formation **706** is squeezed between the thumb and index finger, the fingers or end effector elements of the end effector **58** close. When the thumb and index finger are moved apart the fingers of the end effector **58** move apart in sympathy with the moving apart of the pincher formation **706**. The joints of the part **699** are operatively connected to actuators, e.g., electric motors, or the like, to provide for, e.g., force feedback, gravity compensation, and/or the like, as described in greater detail hereinbelow. Furthermore, appropriately positioned sensors, e.g., encoders, or potentiometers, or the like, are positioned on each joint **704** of the part **699**, so as to enable joint positions of the part **699** to be determined by the control system.

The part **699** is typically mounted on an articulated arm **712** as indicated in FIG. 6B. Reference numeral **4** in FIGS. 6A and 6B indicates the positions at which the part **699** and the articulated arm **712** are connected together. When connected together, the part **699** can displace angularly about an axis at **4**.

The articulated arm **712** includes a plurality of links **714** connected together at pivotal connections or joints **716**. It will be appreciated that also the articulated arm **712** has appropriately positioned actuators, e.g., electric motors, or the like, to provide for, e.g., force feedback, gravity compensation, and/or the like. Furthermore, appropriately positioned sensors, e.g., encoders, or potentiometers, or the like, are positioned on the joints **716** so as to enable joint positions of the articulated arm **712** to be determined by the control system as described in greater detail hereinbelow.

To move the orientation of the end effector **58** and/or its position along a translational path, the surgeon simply moves the pincher formation **706** to cause the end effector **58** to move to where he wants the end effector **58** to be in the image viewed in the viewer **202**. Thus, the end effector position and/or orientation is caused to follow that of the pincher formation **706**.

The master control devices **700**, **700** are typically mounted on the station **200** through pivotal connections at **717** as indicated in FIG. 6B. As mentioned hereinbefore, to manipulate each master control device **700**, the surgeon positions his or her thumb and index finger over the pincher formation **706**. The pincher formation **706** is positioned at a free end of the part **699** which in turn is mounted on a free end of the articulated arm portion **712**.

The electric motors and sensors associated with the robotic arms **12** and the surgical instruments **14** mounted thereon, and the electric motors and sensors associated with the master control devices **700** are operatively linked in the control system. The control system typically includes at least one processor, typically a plurality of processors, for effect-

ing control between master control device input and responsive robotic arm and surgical instrument output and for effecting control between robotic arm and surgical instrument input and responsive master control output in the case of, e.g., force feedback.

In use, and as schematically indicated in FIG. 7 of the drawings, the surgeon views the surgical site through the viewer **202**. The end effector **58** carried on each arm **12** is caused to perform positional and orientational movements in response to movement and action inputs on its associated master controls. The master controls are indicated schematically at **700**, **700**. It will be appreciated that during a surgical procedure images of the end effectors **58** are captured by the endoscope **304** together with the surgical site and are displayed on the viewer **202** so that the surgeon sees the responsive movements and actions of the end effectors **58** as he or she controls such movements and actions by means of the master control devices **700**, **700**. The control system is arranged to cause end effector orientational and positional movement as viewed in the image at the viewer **202** to be mapped onto orientational and positional movement of a pincher formation of the master control as will be described in greater detail hereinbelow.

The operation of the control system of the minimally invasive surgical apparatus will now be described in greater detail. In the description which follows, the control system will be described with reference to a single master control **700** and its associated robotic arm **12** and surgical instrument **14**. The master control **700** will be referred to simply as "master" and its associated robotic arm **12** and surgical instrument **14** will be referred to simply as "slave."

The method whereby control between master movement and corresponding slave movement is achieved by the control system of the minimally invasive surgical apparatus will now be described with reference to FIGS. 7 to 9 of the drawings in overview fashion. The method will then be described in greater detail with reference to FIGS. 10 to 21 of the drawings.

In essence, control between master and slave movement is achieved by comparing master position and orientation in an eye Cartesian coordinate reference system with slave position and orientation in a camera Cartesian coordinate reference system. For ease of understanding and economy of words, the term "Cartesian coordinate reference system" will simply be referred to as "frame" in the rest of this specification. Accordingly, when the master is stationary, the slave position and orientation within the camera frame is compared with the master position and orientation in the eye frame, and should the position and/or orientation of the slave in the camera frame not correspond with the position and/or orientation of the master in the eye frame, the slave is caused to move to a position and/or orientation in the camera frame at which its position and/or orientation in the camera frame does correspond with the position and/or orientation of the master in the eye frame. In FIG. 8, the camera frame is generally indicated by reference numeral **610** and the eye frame is generally indicated by reference numeral **612** in FIG. 9.

When the master is moved into a new position and/or orientation in the eye frame **612**, the new master position and/or orientation does not correspond with the previously corresponding slave position and/or orientation in the camera frame **610**. The control system then causes the slave to move into a new position and/or orientation in the camera frame **610** at which new position and/or orientation, its position and orientation in the camera frame **610** does

correspond with the new position and/or orientation of the master in the eye frame 612.

It will be appreciated that the control system includes at least one, and typically a plurality, of processors which compute new corresponding positions and orientations of the slave in response to master movement input commands on a continual basis determined by the processing cycle rate of the control system. A typical processing cycle rate of the control system under discussion is about 1300 Hz. Thus, when the master is moved from one position to a next position, the corresponding movement required by the slave to respond is computed at about 1300 Hz. Naturally, the control system can have any appropriate processing cycle rate depending on the processor or processors used in the control system.

The camera frame 610 is positioned such that its origin 614 is positioned at the viewing end 306 of the endoscope 304. Conveniently, the z axis of the camera frame 610 extends axially along a viewing axis 616 of the endoscope 304. Although in FIG. 8, the viewing axis 616 is shown in coaxial alignment with a shaft axis of the endoscope 304, it is to be appreciated that the viewing axis 616 can be angled relative thereto. Thus, the endoscope can be in the form of an angled scope. Naturally, the x and y axes are positioned in a plane perpendicular to the z axis. The endoscope is typically angularly displaceable about its shaft axis. The x, y and z axes are fixed relative to the viewing axis of the endoscope 304 so as to displace angularly about the shaft axis in sympathy with angular displacement of the endoscope 304 about its shaft axis.

To enable the control system to determine slave position and orientation, a frame is defined on or attached to the end effector 58. This frame is referred to as an end effector frame or slave tip frame, in the rest of this specification, and is generally indicated by reference numeral 618. The end effector frame 618 has its origin at the pivotal connection 60. Conveniently, one of the axes e.g. the z axis, of the frame 618 is defined to extend along an axis of symmetry, or the like, of the end effector 58. Naturally, the x and y axes then extend perpendicularly to the z axis. It will be appreciated that the orientation of the slave is then defined by the orientation of the frame 618 having its origin at the pivotal connection 60, relative to the camera frame 610. Similarly, the position of the slave is then defined by the position of the origin of the frame at 60 relative to the camera frame 610.

Referring now to FIG. 9 of the drawings, the eye frame 612 is chosen such that its origin corresponds with a position 201 where the surgeon's eyes are normally located when he or she is viewing the surgical site at the viewer 202. The z axis extends along a line of sight of the surgeon, indicated by axis 620, when viewing the surgical site through the viewer 202. Naturally, the x and y axes extend perpendicularly from the z axis at the origin 201. Conveniently, the y axis is chosen to extend generally vertically relative to the viewer 202 and the x axis is chosen to extend generally horizontally relative to the viewer 202.

To enable the control system to determine master position and orientation within the viewer frame 612, a point on the master is chosen which defines an origin of a master or master tip frame, indicated by reference numeral 622. This point is chosen at a point of intersection indicated by reference numeral 3A between axes of rotation 1 and 3 of the master, as can best be seen in FIG. 6A of the drawings. Conveniently, the z axis of the master frame 622 on the master extends along an axis of symmetry of the pincher formation 706 which extends coaxially along the rotational

axis 1. The x and y axes then extend perpendicularly from the axis of symmetry 1 at the origin 3A. Accordingly, orientation of the master within the eye frame 612 is defined by the orientation of the master frame 622 relative to the eye frame 612. The position of the master in the eye frame 612 is defined by the position of the origin 3A relative to the eye frame 612.

How the position and orientation of the slave within the camera frame 610 is determined by the control system will now be described with reference to FIG. 10 of the drawings. FIG. 10 shows a schematic diagram of one of the robotic arm 12 and surgical instrument 14 assemblies mounted on the cart 300. However, before commencing with a description of FIG. 10, it is appropriate to describe certain previously mentioned aspects of the surgical station 300 which impact on the determination of the orientation and position of the slave relative to the camera frame 610.

In use, when it is desired to perform a surgical procedure by means of the minimally invasive surgical apparatus, the surgical station 300 is moved into close proximity to a patient requiring the surgical procedure. The patient is normally supported on a surface such as an operating table, or the like. To make allowance for support surfaces of varying height, and to make allowance for different positions of the surgical station 300 relative to the surgical site at which the surgical procedure is to be performed, the surgical station 300 is provided with the ability to have varying initial setup configurations. Accordingly, the robotic arms 12, 12, and the endoscope arm 302 are mounted on the carriage 97 which is heightwise adjustable, as indicated by arrows K, relative to the base 99 of the cart 300, as can best be seen in FIGS. 1B and 10 of the drawings. Furthermore, the robotic arms 12, 12 and the endoscope arm 302 are mounted on the carriage 97 by means of the setup joint arms 95. Thus, the lateral position and orientation of the arms 12, 12, 302 can be selected by moving the setup joint arms 95. Thus, at the commencement of the surgical procedure, the cart 300 is moved into the position in close proximity to the patient, an appropriate height of the carriage 97 is selected by moving it to an appropriate height relative to the base 99 and the surgical instruments 14 are moved relative to the carriage 97 so as to introduce the shafts of the instruments 14 and the endoscope 304 through the ports of entry and into positions in which the end effectors 58 and the viewing end 306 of the endoscope 304 are appropriately positioned at the surgical site and the fulcrums are coincident with the ports of entry. Once the height and positions are selected, the carriage 97 is locked at its appropriate height and the setup joint arms 95 are locked in their positions and orientations. Normally, throughout the surgical procedure, the carriage 97 is maintained at the selected height and similarly the setup joint arms 95 are maintained in their selected positions. However, if required, either the endoscope or one or both of the instruments can be introduced through other ports of entry during the surgical procedure.

Returning now to FIG. 10, the determination by the control system of the position and orientation of the slave within the camera frame 610 will now be described. It will be appreciated that this is achieved by means of one or more processors having a specific processing cycle rate. Thus, where appropriate, whenever position and orientation are referred to in this specification, it should be borne in mind that a corresponding velocity is also readily determined. The control system determines the position and orientation of the slave within the camera frame 610 by determining the position and orientation of the slave relative to a cart frame 624 and by determining the orientation and position of the

endoscope **304** with reference to the same cart frame **624**. The cart frame **624** has an origin indicated by reference numeral **626** in FIG. **10**.

To determine the position and orientation of the slave relative to the cart frame **624**, the position of a fulcrum frame **630** having its origin at the fulcrum **49** is determined within the cart frame **624** as indicated by the arrow **628** in dashed lines. It will be appreciated that the position of the fulcrum **49** normally remains at the same location, coincident with a port of entry into the surgical site, throughout the surgical procedure. The position of the end effector frame **618** on the slave, having its origin at the pivotal connection **60**, is then determined relative to the fulcrum frame **630** and the orientation of the end effector frame **618** on the slave is also determined relative to the fulcrum frame **630**. The position and orientation of the end effector frame **618** relative to the cart frame is then determined by means of routine calculation using trigonometric relationships.

It will be appreciated that the robotic arm **302** of the endoscope **304** is constrained to move in similar fashion to the robotic arm **10**, as indicated schematically in FIG. **4** of the drawings. Thus, the endoscope **304** when positioned with its viewing end **306** directed at the surgical site, also defines a fulcrum coincident with its associated port of entry into the surgical site. The endoscope arm **302** can be driven to cause the endoscope **304** to move into a different position during a surgical procedure, to enable the surgeon to view the surgical site from a different position in the course of performing the surgical procedure. It will be appreciated that movement of the viewing end **306** of the endoscope **304** is performed by varying the orientation of the endoscope **304** relative to its pivot center or fulcrum. The position and orientation of the camera frame **610** within the cart frame **624** is determined in similar fashion to the position and orientation of the slave within the cart frame **624**. When the position and orientation of the camera frame **610** relative to the cart frame **624**, and the position and orientation of the slave relative to the cart frame **624** have been determined in this manner, the position and the orientation of the slave relative to the camera frame **610** is readily determinable through routine calculation using trigonometric relationships.

How the position and orientation of the master within the viewer frame **612** is determined by the control system will now be described with reference to FIG. **11** of the drawings. FIG. **11** shows a schematic diagram of one of the master controls **700** at the operator station **200**.

The operator station **200** optionally also includes setup joint arms, as indicated at **632**, to enable the general location of the masters **700**, **700** to be varied to suit the surgeon. Thus, the general position of the masters **700**, **700** can be selectively varied to bring the masters **700**, **700** into a general position at which they are comfortably positioned for the surgeon. When the masters **700**, **700** are thus comfortably positioned, the setup joint arms **632** are locked in position and are normally maintained in that position throughout the surgical procedure.

To determine the position and orientation of the master **700**, as indicated in FIG. **11**, within the eye frame **612**, the position and orientation of the eye frame **612** relative to a surgeon's station frame **634**, and the position and orientation of the master **700** relative to the surgeon's frame **634** is determined. The surgeon's station frame **634** has its origin at a location which is normally stationary during the surgical procedure, and is indicated at **636**.

To determine the position and orientation of the master **700** relative to the station frame **634**, a position of a master

setup frame **640** at an end of the setup joint arms **632** on which the master **700** is mounted, relative to the station frame **636**, is determined, as indicated by the arrow **638** in dashed lines. The position and orientation of the master frame **622** on the master **700** having its origin at **3A** is then determined relative to the master setup frame **640**. In this manner, the position and orientation of the master frame **622** relative to the frame **634** can be determined by means of routine calculation using trigonometric relationships. The position and orientation of the eye frame **612** relative to the station frame **634** is determined in similar fashion. It will be appreciated that the position of the viewer **202** relative to the rest of the surgeon's console **200** can selectively be varied to suit the surgeon. The position and orientation of the master frame **622** relative to the eye frame **612** can then be determined from the position and orientation of the master frame **622** and the eye frame **612** relative to the surgeon station frame **634** by means of routine calculation using trigonometric relationships.

In the manner described above, the control system of the minimally invasive surgical apparatus determines the position and orientation of the end effector **58** by means of the end effector frame **618** in the camera frame **610**, and, likewise, determines the position and orientation of the master by means of the master frame **622** relative to the eye frame **612**.

As mentioned, the surgeon grips the master by locating his or her thumb and index finger over the pincher formation **706**. When the surgeon's thumb and index finger are located on the pincher formation, the point of intersection **3A** is positioned inwardly of the thumb and index finger tips. The master frame having its origin at **3A** is effectively mapped onto the end effector frame **618**, having its origin at the pivotal connection **60** of the end effector **58** as viewed by the surgeon in the viewer **202**. Thus, when performing the surgical procedure, and the surgeon manipulates the position and orientation of the pincher formation **706** to cause the position and orientation of the end effector **58** to follow, it appears to the surgeon that his or her thumb and index finger are mapped onto the fingers of the end effector **58** and that the pivotal connection **60** of the end effector **58** corresponds with a virtual pivot point of the surgeon's thumb and index finger inwardly from the tips of the thumb and index finger. It will be appreciated that depending upon the actual configuration of the pincher formation, in particular the point of intersection of the axes **1** and **3** relative to the position of the pincher formation **706**, the frame **622** on the master **700** can be offset from the intersection **3A** so as to approach a point relative to the surgeon's hand at which point the pivotal connection **60** approximately corresponds.

Accordingly, as the surgical procedure is being performed the position and orientation of the fingers of the end effector tracks orientation and position changes of the surgeon's thumb and index finger in a natural intuitive or superimposed fashion. Furthermore, actuation of the end effector **58**, namely causing the end effector fingers selectively to open and close, corresponds intuitively to the opening and closing of the surgeon's thumb and index finger. Thus, actuation of the end effector **58** as viewed in the viewer **302** is performed by the surgeon in a natural intuitive manner, since the pivot point **60** of the end effector **58** is appropriately mapped onto a virtual pivot point between the surgeon's thumb and index finger.

It will be appreciated that the end effector frame **618** can, where appropriate, be offset relative to the pivotal connection **60**. Thus, for example, should the end effector have fingers of a relatively long length, the origin of the end

effector frame can be offset in a direction toward the end effector finger tips. It will also be appreciated that using positional and/or orientational offsets between the master frame 622 and the intersection 3A, as well as between the end effector frame 618 and the pivotal connection 60, the mapping of the pincher formation 706 onto the end effector 58 may be shifted, for example to map the tips of the pincher formation onto the tips of the end effector.

It will be appreciated that the cart frame 624 can be chosen at any convenient location in which its origin corresponds with a location on the cart 300 which does not vary relative to its base 99. The surgeon's station frame 634 can likewise be chosen at any convenient location such that its origin is located at a position which does not vary relative to a base 642 thereof. Furthermore, to determine the position and orientation of the camera frame 610 relative to the cart frame 624, use can be made of a plurality of different intermediate frame paths. To determine the position and orientation of the end effector frame 618 relative to the cart frame 624 use can also be made of a plurality of different intermediate frame paths.

However, it has been found that should the intermediate frame paths be appropriately selected, the control system is then arranged to be readily adaptable to accommodate modular replacement of modular parts having different characteristics than the modular parts being replaced. It will be appreciated that selecting intermediate frames also eases the computational process involved in determining master and slave position and orientation.

Referring again to FIG. 10 of the drawings, the cart frame is chosen at 624, as already mentioned. It will be appreciated that determining the position of the fulcrum frame 630 relative to the cart frame 624 is achieved through appropriately positioned sensors, such as potentiometers, encoders, or the like. Conveniently, the fulcrum frame position 630 relative to the cart frame 624 is determined through two intermediate frames. One of the frames is a carriage guide frame 644 which has its origin at a convenient location on a guide along which the carriage 97 is guided. The other frame, an arm platform frame indicated at 646 is positioned at an end of the setup joint arm 95 on which the robotic arm 12 is mounted. Thus, when slave position and orientation is determined relative to the cart frame 624, the carriage guide frame 644 position relative to the cart frame 624 is determined, then the platform frame 646 position relative to the carriage guide frame 644, then the fulcrum frame 630 relative to the platform frame 646, and then the slave orientation and position relative to the fulcrum frame 630, thereby to determine the slave position and orientation relative to the cart frame 624. It will be appreciated that the slave position and orientation relative to the cart frame 624 is determined in this manner for each arm 10 and in similar fashion for the camera frame 610, through its arm 302, relative to the cart frame 624.

Referring to FIG. 11, the position and orientation of the master control is determined by determining the position of a base frame 648 relative to the surgeon's station frame 634, then determining the position of the platform frame 640 relative to the base frame 648, and then determining master position and orientation relative to the platform frame 640. The position and orientation of the master frame 622 relative to the surgeon's station frame 634 is then readily determined through routine calculation using trigonometric relationships. It will be appreciated that the position and orientation of the other master frame relative to the surgeon console frame 634 is determined in a similar fashion.

Referring to FIG. 10, by choosing the frames as described, the setup joint 95 can be replaced with another setup joint

while the same robotic arm is used. The control system can then be programmed with information, e.g., arm lengths and/or the like, relating to the new setup joint only. Similarly, the robotic arm 10 can be replaced with another arm, the control system then requiring programming with information, e.g., fulcrum position and/or the like, relating to the new robotic arm only. It will be appreciated that in this way the endoscope arm 302 and its associated setup joint can also be independently replaced, the control system then requiring programming of information relating only to the part being replaced. Furthermore, referring to FIG. 11, the setup joint and master control can also independently be replaced, the control system requiring programming of information relating to the characteristics of the new part only.

Further aspects of the control system of the minimally invasive surgical apparatus will now be described with reference to FIG. 12.

FIG. 12 indicates the control steps whereby the control system of the minimally invasive surgical apparatus determines slave position and orientation, namely the position and orientation of the end effector frame 618 in the camera frame 610.

The position or offsets of the carriage guide frame 644 relative to the cart frame 624 is indicated at 621. The offsets at 621 are fed through a forward kinematics block (FKIN) at 623 to yield corresponding Cartesian coordinates of the frame 644 relative to the cart frame 624.

Sensors 625 operatively associated with the setup joint arm 95 and sensors determining the height of the carriage 97, are read by a processor 627 to determine translational and joint positions. The translational and joint positions are then input to an FKIN block 629 to determine corresponding Cartesian coordinates. At 631, the Cartesian coordinates of the carriage guide frame 644 relative to the cart frame 624 and the Cartesian coordinates of the platform frame 646 relative to the carriage frame 644 are used to determine the Cartesian coordinates of the platform frame 646 relative to the cart frame 624.

Since the position of the fulcrum 49 relative to the platform frame 646 does not change, an offset relative to the platform frame 646, indicated at 633, is input to an FKIN controller at 635 to yield Cartesian coordinates of the fulcrum frame 630 relative to the platform frame 646. It will be appreciated that, where appropriate, the term FKIN controller is to be interpreted to include an appropriate conversion matrix and kinematic relationships. At 637, the Cartesian coordinates of the fulcrum frame 630 relative to the cart frame 624 are determined by means of the values determined at 631 and 635 respectively.

It will be appreciated that, in similar fashion, the Cartesian coordinates of the fulcrum of the endoscope is determined relative to the cart frame 624. This is indicated at 639.

As mentioned, the position and orientation of the endoscope 304 can be varied. The position and orientation of the endoscope 304 can be varied during set up of the cart 300 before the surgical procedure commences or during the performance of a surgical procedure should the surgeon wish to view the surgical site from a different location.

To enable the control system to determine endoscope position and orientation relative to the cart frame 624, sensors are provided on its associated arm 302. These sensors, indicated at 641, are read by a processor at 643 to determine joint positions. The joint positions thus determined are fed to an FKIN controller at 645, together with the Cartesian coordinates determined at 639 to determine endo-

scope orientation and position relative to the cart frame 624. These values are then input to 647 together with the values determined at 637, so as to enable the fulcrum frame 630 of the slave to be determined relative to the camera frame 610.

During the course of the surgical procedure, the slave orientation and position is normally constantly changing. Varying joint positions and velocities are fed into an FKIN controller at 653, together with the Cartesian coordinate values of the slave position relative to the camera frame determined at 647 to yield Cartesian position and velocity of the slave, namely the end effector frame 618, relative to the camera frame 610, as indicated by arrows 655, 657 respectively. For economy of words, Cartesian position is to be interpreted to include Cartesian orientation in the rest of this specification where appropriate. The varying joint positions and velocities are fed into the FKIN block 653 from a simulation domain as described in greater detail hereinbelow.

Referring now to FIG. 13, master position and orientation relative to the viewer frame 612 will now be described.

The base frame 648 normally does not change relative to the surgeon station frame 634. Similarly, the frame at 640 normally does not change relative to the base frame 648. As mentioned, setup joints can optionally be provided at 632 if required. For the sake of the description which follows, the position of the frame at 640 relative to the base frame 648 is assumed to be unchangeable. Naturally, if setup joint arms are provided at 632, appropriate sensors would then be provided to enable the position of the frame at 640 to be determined relative to the frame at 648.

Referring now to FIG. 13, offsets determining the frame 648 position relative to the surgeon station frame 634, as indicated at 659, are fed through an FKIN controller 665 to yield Cartesian coordinates of the base frame 648 relative to the surgeon station frame 634. Similarly, offsets relating to frame 640 position relative to base frame 648 position, as indicated at 661, are fed through an FKIN controller at 663 to yield Cartesian coordinates of the frame 640 relative to the base frame 648. From the values derived at 665, 663, the Cartesian coordinates of the frame 640 relative to the surgeon station frame 634 are determined at 667.

Offsets at 697 relating to a viewer base frame, not indicated in FIG. 11, are fed through an FKIN controller at 669 to yield corresponding Cartesian coordinates of the base frame relative to the frame 634. The viewer 202 can be positionally adjustable relative to the rest of the operator station 200. To enable a viewer position relative to the viewer base frame to be determined, appropriately positioned sensors 671 are provided. Sensor readings from these sensors at 671 are processed at 673 to determine joint or translational positions which are then fed through an FKIN controller at 675 to yield Cartesian coordinates of the viewer frame relative to the viewer base frame. At 677, the viewer frame position in Cartesian coordinates relative to the surgeon station frame 634 are determined from the values derived at 669 and 675 respectively.

Offsets corresponding to the position of the surgeon's eyes relative to the viewer frame at 679 are fed through an FKIN controller at 681 to yield Cartesian coordinates of the position of the surgeon's eyes relative to the viewer frame. At 683, the values from 677 and 681 are used to determine the surgeon's eye frame 612 relative to the surgeon station frame 634.

At 685, the values from 667 and 683 are used to determine the position of the frame 640 relative to the eye frame 612.

Naturally, master position and orientation relative to the eye frame 612 is continually changing during the course of

a surgical procedure. The sensors on the master 700, indicated at 687, are read by a processor at 689 to determine master joint position and velocity. These joint position and velocity values are then fed through an FKIN controller at 691, together with the value derived at 685 to yield master Cartesian position and velocity values 693, 695 relating to Cartesian position and velocity of master frame 622, relative to the eye frame 612.

At the commencement of a surgical procedure, an initial position of the master 700 is set to correspond with an initial position of the slave. Thereafter, as the master 700 is moved, the control system monitors such movement and commands the slave to track the master movement. Thus, at the commencement of a surgical procedure, the frame 618 on the slave at the pivotal connection 60, relative to its reference frame 610 at the viewing end 306 of the endoscope 304, at the initial position, is mapped onto the master frame 622 relative to its reference eye frame 612 at its initial position. Similarly, the system maps an initial orientation of the pincher formation frame 622 with an initial orientation of the end effector frame 618. Thus, the orientation of the end effector frame 618 is also caused to track the orientation of the master frame 622. The position and orientation of the slave in the camera frame 610 need not correspond identically with the position and orientation of the master in the eye frame 612. Accordingly, offsets can be introduced relating to the orientation and the position of the end effector frame 618 relative to the camera frame 610 to define an arbitrary end effector frame position and orientation which corresponds to a master frame 622 position and orientation in the eye frame 612. It will be appreciated that the control system can readily determine the orientation and the position of the end effector frame 618 relative to the camera frame 610 at which it is to correspond with that of the master frame relative to the eye frame by means of the frames and offsets discussed above. Thus, even during the course of a surgical procedure, if the control between master and slave is interrupted and the endoscope is moved, or one or both of the surgical instruments are repositioned through different ports of entry, or the master positions are changed at the surgeon's console, or the like, re-mapping of slave relative to master in their respective camera and eye frames can readily be achieved by the control system.

The control system, generally indicated by reference numeral 810, will now be described in greater detail with reference to FIG. 14 of the drawings, in which like reference numerals are used to designate similar parts or aspects, unless otherwise stated.

As mentioned earlier, the master control 700 has sensors, e.g., encoders, or potentiometers, or the like, associated therewith to enable the control system 810 to determine the position of the master control 700 in joint space as it is moved from one position to a next position on a continual basis during the course of performing a surgical procedure. In FIG. 14, signals from these positional sensors are indicated by arrow 814. Positional readings measured by the sensors at 687 are read by the processor indicated at 689 (refer to FIG. 13). It will be appreciated that since the master control 700 includes a plurality of joints connecting one arm member thereof to the next, sufficient positional sensors are provided on the master 700 to enable the angular position of each arm member relative to the arm member to which it is joined to be determined thereby to enable the position and orientation of the master frame 622 on the master to be determined. As the angular positions of one arm member relative to the arm member to which it is joined is read cyclically by the processor 689 in response to movements

induced on the master control **700** by the surgeon, the angular positions are continuously changing. The processor at **689** reads these angular positions and computes the rate at which these angular positions are changing. Thus, the processor **689** reads angular positions and computes the rate of angular change, or joint velocity, on a continual basis corresponding to the system processing cycle time, i.e., 1300 Hz. Joint position and joint velocity commands thus computed at **689** are then input to the Forward Kinematics (FKIN) controller at **691**, as already described hereinabove.

At the FKIN controller **691**, the positions and velocities in joint space are transformed into corresponding positions and velocities in Cartesian space, relative to the eye frame **612** (refer to FIGS. 11 and 13). The FKIN controller **691** is a processor which typically employs a Jacobian (J) matrix to accomplish this. It will be appreciated that the Jacobian matrix transforms angular positions and velocities into corresponding positions and velocities in Cartesian space by means of conventional trigonometric relationships. Thus, corresponding positions and velocities in Cartesian space, or Cartesian velocity and position commands, are computed by the FKIN controller **691** which correspond to Cartesian position and velocity changes of the master frame **622** in the eye frame **612**.

The velocity and the position in Cartesian space is input into a Cartesian controller, indicated at **820**, and into a scale and offset converter, indicated at **822**.

The minimally invasive surgical apparatus provides for a scale change between master control input movement and responsive slave output movement. Thus, a scale can be selected where, for example, a 1-inch movement of the master control **700** is transformed into a corresponding responsive 1/2-inch movement on the slave. At the scale and offset step **822**, the Cartesian position and velocity values are scaled in accordance with the scale selected to perform the surgical procedure. Naturally, if a scale of 1:1 has been selected, no change in scale is effected at **822**. Similarly, offsets are taken into account which determine the corresponding position and/or orientation of the end effector frame **618** in the camera frame **610** relative to the position and orientation of the master frame **622** in the eye frame **612**.

After a scale and offset step is performed at **822**, a resultant desired slave position and desired slave velocity in Cartesian space is input to a simulated or virtual domain at **812**, as indicated by arrows **811**. It will be appreciated that the labeling of the block **812** as a simulated or virtual domain is for identification only. Accordingly, the simulated control described hereinbelow is performed by elements outside the block **812** also.

The simulated domain **812** will be described in greater detail hereinbelow. However, the steps imposed on the desired slave velocity and position in the virtual domain **812** will now be described broadly for ease of understanding of the description which follows. In essence, a current slave position and velocity is continually monitored in the virtual or simulated domain **812**. The desired slave position and velocity is compared with the current slave position and velocity. Should the desired slave position and/or velocity as input from **822** not cause transgression of limitations, e.g., velocity and/or position and/or singularity, and/or the like, as set in the virtual domain **812**, a similar Cartesian slave velocity and position is output from the virtual domain **812** and input into an inverse scale and offset converter as indicated at **826**. The similar velocity and position output in Cartesian space from the virtual domain **812** is indicated by arrows **813** and corresponds with actual commands in joint

space output from the virtual domain **812** as indicated by arrows **815** as will be described in greater detail hereinbelow. From the inverse scale and offset converter **826**, which performs the scale and offset step of **822** in reverse, the reverted Cartesian position and velocity is input into the Cartesian controller at **820**. At the Cartesian controller **820**, the original Cartesian position and velocities as output from the FKIN controller **691** is compared with the Cartesian position and velocity input from the simulated domain **812**. If no limitations were transgressed in the simulated domain **812** the velocity and position values input from the FKIN controller **691** would be the same as the velocity and position values input from the simulated domain **812**. In such a case, a zero error signal is generated by the Cartesian controller **820**.

In the event that the desired Cartesian slave position and velocity input at **811** would transgress one or more set limitations, the desired values are restricted to stay within the bounds of the limitations. Consequently, the Cartesian velocity and position forwarded from the simulated domain **812** to the Cartesian controller **820** would then not be the same as the values from the FKIN controller **691**. In such a case, when the values are compared by the Cartesian controller **820**, an error signal is generated.

The type of limitations imposed on the desired slave Cartesian position and velocity will be described in greater detail hereinbelow.

Assuming that a zero error is generated at the Cartesian controller **820** no signal is passed from the Cartesian controller or converter **820**. In the case that an error signal is generated the signal is passed through a summation junction **827** to a master transpose kinematics controller **828**.

The error signal is typically used to calculate a Cartesian force. The Cartesian force is typically calculated, by way of example, in accordance with the following formula:

$$F_{CART} = K(\Delta x) + B(\Delta \dot{x})$$

where K is a spring constant, B is a damping constant, $\Delta \dot{x}$ is the difference between the Cartesian velocity inputs to the Cartesian controller **820** and Δx is the difference between the Cartesian position inputs to the Cartesian controller **820**. It will be appreciated that for an orientational error, a corresponding torque in Cartesian space is determined in accordance with conventional methods.

The Cartesian force corresponds to an amount by which the desired slave position and/or velocity extends beyond the limitations imposed in the simulated domain **812**. The Cartesian force, which could result from a velocity limitation, a positional limitation, and/or a singularity limitation, as described in greater detail below, is then converted into a corresponding torque signal by means of the master transpose kinematics controller **828** which typically includes a processor employing a Jacobian Transpose (J^T) matrix and kinematic relationships to convert the Cartesian force to a corresponding torque in joint space. The torque thus determined is then input to a processor at **830** whereby appropriate electrical currents to the motors associated with the master **700** are computed and supplied to the motors. These torques are then applied on the motors operatively associated with the master control **700**. The effect of this is that the surgeon experiences a resistance on the master control to either move it at the rate at which he or she is urging the master control to move, or to move it into the position into which he or she is urging the master control to move. The resistance to movement on the master control is due to the torque on the motors operatively associated

therewith. Accordingly, the higher the force applied on the master control to urge the master control to move to a position beyond the imposed limitation, the higher the magnitude of the error signal and the higher an opposing torque on the motors resisting displacement of the master control in the direction of that force. Similarly, the higher the velocity imposed on the master beyond the velocity limitation, the higher the error signal and the higher the opposing torque on the motors associated with the master.

The imposition of the limitations in the simulated domain **812** will now be described in greater detail with reference to FIG. **15** of the drawings. In FIG. **15**, like reference numerals are used to designate similar parts or aspects, unless otherwise stated.

The slave desired Cartesian velocity is passed from the scale and offset converter **822** through a summation junction at **832**. It will be appreciated that the slave desired Cartesian velocity is passed through the summation junction **832** sequentially at the rate of the control system processing cycle, namely 1300 Hz. At the junction **832**, an error signal is imparted on the slave desired Cartesian velocity when the desired velocity of a prior desired Cartesian velocity signal would have instructed the simulated slave to transgress one or more limitations. This will be described in greater detail hereinbelow. If the prior desired slave velocity would not have caused a transgression, no error signal would have been generated and the desired slave velocity would then pass through the summation junction **832** unchanged. The velocity signal passed from the summation junction **832** is referred to as Cartesian reference velocity as indicated by arrow **833**.

From the summation junction **832**, the Cartesian reference velocity is fed to a simulation block **834**. The reference velocity is then compared with the limitations in the simulation block **834**, as will be described in greater detail hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **16** to **21** of the drawings.

In the case where the slave reference velocity does not transgress a limitation, the slave reference velocity passes through the simulation block **834** unchanged. However, a corresponding simulated slave joint velocity is computed in the simulation block **834**.

The simulated joint velocity is integrated in the simulation block **834** to yield a corresponding simulated joint position. The simulated joint velocity and position is output from the simulation block **834** as indicated by arrows **835**.

The simulated joint velocity and position is then passed through a filter at **838**. The filter **838** is arranged to separate tremors from the velocity and position signals. It will be appreciated that such tremors could result from inadvertent shaking of the master control which can be induced on the master control by the surgeon. Since it would be desirable to remove such tremor movements from the actual slave velocity and position signals so as to enhance slave precision movement in response to master input, these tremors are filtered from the velocity and position signals by means of the filter **838**. After the filtering step at **838**, resultant slave joint velocity and position signals are passed to the slave as indicated by arrows **815** and as will be described in greater detail hereinbelow. It will be appreciated that the simulated slave joint position and/or velocity signal can be modified in any required manner at **838**. Typically, modifications not requiring feedback to the master can be implemented at **838**. Thus, the filtering step **838** is not necessarily limited to filtering tremors from the signal only. In addition, or instead, the frequency of the position and/or velocity signals may be modified to inhibit resonance in the slave, for example.

Still referring to FIG. **15** of the drawings, the simulated joint velocity and position, after passing through the simulation block **834**, is routed through an FKIN controller at **653** to compute corresponding velocities and positions in Cartesian space, as described with reference to FIG. **12** of the drawings. The signals are then passed to the Cartesian controller **820** as already described with reference to FIG. **14**.

Still referring to FIG. **15**, the position signal from the FKIN controller **653** is routed into a Cartesian scaled error block at **844**. The desired Cartesian slave position derived from the scale and offset block **822** is also routed into the Cartesian scaled error block **844**. The two signals are compared at **844** to compute an error signal should they not correspond. Should the two signals be equal, namely where the desired slave velocity signal was not restricted in the simulated domain **834**, no error signal is generated.

In the case where the desired slave velocity was restricted in the simulation block **834**, the simulated joint velocity output would not correspond with the reference Cartesian slave velocity input to the simulation block **834**. Accordingly, after integration in the simulation block **834**, and conversion to Cartesian space by the FKIN controller **653**, the resultant corresponding Cartesian position would not correspond with the original desired Cartesian slave position input to the Cartesian scaled error block **844**. Accordingly, an error signal of a magnitude determined typically by subtraction of the resultant Cartesian position from the original desired position and multiplication with an appropriate constant, is generated by the Cartesian scaled error block **844**. This error signal is imposed on the next desired slave velocity signal at the summation junction **832**.

It will be appreciated that only the velocity signal is input to the simulation block **834**. Thus, limitations are imposed in a dynamic fashion in the simulation block. The simulated slave position does not necessarily track the master position simultaneously. This is particularly the case where a limitation has been imposed in the simulation block **834**. For example, should a velocity limit have been imposed where the master was moved too quickly, a degree of lagging of the simulated slave position to catch up with the master position results. Accordingly, a discrepancy between the master and the slave positions ensues. By means of the positional error generated at **844**, an appropriate velocity signal change is effected at the junction **852** to effect a positional "catch up" function on the velocity signal. Thus, should the master be brought to rest where a positional error is generated, the velocity signal input to **832** would be zero, but a Cartesian reference velocity would still be input to the simulation block **834** to effect the catching up of the simulated slave position with that of the master.

Referring once again to FIG. **14** of the drawings, the resultant slave joint velocity and position signal is passed from the simulated domain **812** to a joint controller **848**. At the joint controller **848**, the resultant joint velocity and position signal is compared with the current joint position and velocity. The current joint position and velocity is derived through the sensors on the slave as indicated at **849** after having been processed at an input processor **851** to yield slave current position and velocity in joint space.

The joint controller **848** computes the torques required on the slave motors to cause the slave to follow the resultant joint position and velocity signal taking its current joint position and velocity into account. The joint torques so determined are then routed to a feedback processor at **852** and to an output processor at **854**.

The joint torques are typically computed, by way of example, by means of the following formula:

$$T=K(\Delta\theta)+B(\Delta\dot{\theta})$$

where K is a spring constant, B is a damping constant, $\Delta\dot{\theta}$ is the difference between the joint velocity inputs to the joint controller **851**, and $\Delta\theta$ is the difference between the joint position inputs to the joint controller **851**.

The output processor **854** determines the electrical currents to be supplied to the motors associated with the slave to yield the commanded torques and causes the currents to be supplied to the motors as indicated by arrow **855**.

From the feedback processor **852** force feedback is supplied to the master. As mentioned earlier, force feedback is provided on the master **700** whenever a limitation is induced in the simulated domain **812**. Through the feedback processor **852** force feedback is provided directly from the slave **798**, in other words, not through a virtual or simulated domain but through direct slave movement. This will be described in greater detail hereinbelow.

As mentioned earlier, the slave indicated at **798** is provided with a plurality of sensors. These sensors are typically operatively connected to pivotal joints on the robotic arm **10** and on the instrument **14**.

These sensors are operatively linked to the processor at **851**. It will be appreciated that these sensors determine current slave position. Should the slave **798** be subjected to an external force great enough to induce reactive movement on the slave **798**, the sensors will naturally detect such movement. Such an external force could originate from a variety of sources such as when the robotic arm **10** is accidentally knocked, or knocks into the other robotic arm **10** or the endoscope arm **302**, or the like. As mentioned, the joint controller **848** computes torques required to cause the slave **798** to follow the master **700**. An external force on the slave **798** which causes its current position to vary also causes the required slave movement to follow the master to vary. Thus a compounded joint torque is generated by the joint controller **848**, which torque includes the torque required to move the slave to follow the master and the torque required to compensate for the reactive motion induced on the slave by the external force. The torque generated by the joint controller **848** is routed to the feedback processor at **852**, as already mentioned. The feedback processor **852** analyzes the torque signal from the joint controller **848** and accentuates that part of the torque signal resulting from the extraneous force on the slave **798**. The part of the torque signal accentuated can be chosen depending on requirements. In this case, only the part of the torque signal relating to the robotic arm **12**, **12**, **302** joints are accentuated. The torque signal, after having been processed in this way is routed to a kinematic mapping block **860** from which a corresponding Cartesian force is determined. At the kinematic block **860**, the information determining slave fulcrum position relative to the camera frame is input from **647** as indicated. In this regard refer to FIG. **12** of the drawings. Thus, the Cartesian force is readily determined relative to the camera frame. This Cartesian force is then passed through a gain step at **862** appropriately to vary the magnitude of the Cartesian force. The resultant force in Cartesian space is then passed to the summation junction at **827** and is then communicated to the master control **700** as described earlier.

Reference numeral **866** generally indicates another direct force feedback path of the control system **810**, whereby direct force feedback is supplied to the master control **700**. The path **866** includes one or more sensors which are not

necessarily operatively connected to slave joints. These sensors can typically be in the form of force or pressure sensors appropriately positioned on the surgical instrument **14**, typically on the end effector **58**. Thus, should the end effector **58** contact an extraneous body, such as body tissue at the surgical site, it generates a corresponding signal proportionate to the force of contact. This signal is processed by a processor at **868** to yield a corresponding torque. This torque is passed to a kinematic mapping block **864**, together with information from **647** to yield a corresponding Cartesian force relative to the camera frame. From **864**, the resultant force is passed through a gain block at **870** and then forwarded to the summation junction **827**. Feedback is imparted on the master control **700** by means of torque supplied to the motors operatively associated with the master control **700** as described earlier. It will be appreciated that this can be achieved by means of any appropriate sensors such as current sensors, pressure sensors, accelerometers, proximity detecting sensors, or the like.

As mentioned, the control system **810** enables limitations to be set in the simulation block **834**. These limitations can be chosen to conform with mechanical system limitations or constraints and/or can be preset to correspond with environmentally-sensitive movement limitations at the surgical site as will be described in greater detail hereinbelow. Thus, the limitations imposed in the simulated domain **812**, in one instance, can be regarded as virtual limitations corresponding with actual physical system limitations. The limitations at the simulated domain **812** are not derived from actual slave movement but from simulated or virtual slave movement. Thus, the slave is prevented from actually transgressing a limitation by simulating its movement and velocity and restricting the simulated movement and velocity before instructing the actual slave to respond. One typical limitation set in the simulated domain **812** concerns singularities of the system.

What is meant by the term singularity will now be described by way of an example of a singularity in the mechanical structure of the minimally invasive surgical apparatus. Referring to FIG. **2A** of the drawings, and as already mentioned, the instrument **14** when mounted on the robotic arm **10** is linearly displaceable in the direction of arrow P. If the instrument **14** is positioned such that the end effector **58** is relatively far removed from the fulcrum **49** and the master control is manipulated to command responsive movements, the responsive movement of the slave can normally readily be performed. At a specific fixed distance from the fulcrum **49**, the end effector has a range of lateral movement constrained within bounds dictated by constraints in the mechanical structure of the arm **12**. It will be appreciated that the closer the end effector **58** is displaced toward the fulcrum **49**, the smaller the possible range of lateral movement becomes. This can be visualized by picturing a cone having its apex at the fulcrum **49** and extending from the fulcrum **49** in a downward direction in FIG. **2A**. The range of lateral movement of the end effector **58** being limited to within the visualized cone. It will thus be appreciated that toward the base of the visualized cone, e.g., a 1-inch lateral movement of the end effector, can normally readily be achieved by the mechanical structure of the arm **12**. However, toward the apex of the cone, in other words toward the fulcrum **49**, a point is reached where a 1-inch lateral movement of the end effector **58** is simply not achievable due to the mechanical constraints of arm **12**. Furthermore, the movement by the robotic arm **12** to induce lateral movement of the end effector **58** becomes more radical the closer the end effector **58** is displaced toward the fulcrum **49**.

When a surgeon is performing a surgical procedure by means of the minimally invasive surgical apparatus, he or she is normally unaware of the robotic arm 12 movements since he or she is viewing the surgical site through the viewer 202. Accordingly, unless provision is made to the contrary, it could happen that in the course of a surgical procedure the end effector 58 is displaced too near the fulcrum 49 so that master input causes the robotic arm 12 to move too quickly over corresponding long distances in responding to the commanded end effector movements. The control system 810 is arranged to provide a method of inhibiting the robotic arm from making too rapid or large a movement in response to master input because of the singularity described above.

Another singularity of the mechanical structure of the slave, in particular of the surgical instrument 14, will now be described with reference to FIG. 5 of the drawings.

As mentioned, the end effector 58 is angularly displaceable about axis 14.2 as indicated by arrows 59. Should the axis of symmetry 60A of the end effector be positioned along the axis 14.2, angular displacement of the end effector about axis 60A is readily induced. However, should the axis 60A be positioned perpendicular to the axis 14.2, angular displacement of the end effector 58 about axis 60A is not possible. Thus, a singularity is approached as the axis 60A approaches a position perpendicular to the axis 14.2.

A further singularity of the robotic arm 10, can be understood with reference to FIG. 4 of the drawings. As already mentioned, the robotic arm is angularly displaceable about axis 28 as indicated by arrows 26. When the axis 14.2 is perpendicular to the axis 28, movement of the arm 10 in the direction of arrows 26 is readily induced on the end effector 58. As will readily be observed in FIG. 4, a singularity is approached the closer the axis 14.2 is moved toward a position parallel to the axis 28.

Another typical limitation imposed in the simulated domain 812 relates to positional constraints of the various joints.

Another typical limitation imposed in the simulated domain is a velocity limitation corresponding to practicably mechanically achievable slave velocity. Naturally, the slave has greater mass and moments of inertia than the master. Thus, should the surgeon move the master too quickly, or should the master accidentally be knocked to induce rapid movement thereon, the slave would be commanded to move in sympathy with the master but at a rate not practicably achievable by the arm 10 due to mechanical constraints.

As mentioned, optionally, limitations relating to surgical environmental constraints can also be effected as described in greater detail hereinbelow.

Referring now to FIG. 16 of the drawings, one embodiment of the simulation block 834 includes a modified Jacobian inverse controller indicated by J^{-1*} at 870. The modified Jacobian inverse controller is arranged to inhibit the detrimental effects which result when a singularity is approached. This is achieved by modifying a Jacobian inverse matrix of the controller J^{-1*} . The modification to the matrix will now be described by way of example and with reference to FIG. 2A and 17 of the drawings.

In FIGS. 2A and 17, the length of the arm portion of the shaft 14.1 of the instrument 14 which extends beyond the fulcrum 49 is indicated by L.

The relationship between velocity \dot{x} in Cartesian space relative to angular velocity $\dot{\theta}$ in joint space is typically expressed by the relationship

$$\dot{x} = J \cdot \dot{\theta}$$

For the minimally invasive surgical apparatus, the Jacobian matrix is typically in the form of a 6x6 term matrix for converting joint space coordinates to corresponding Cartesian coordinates. Naturally, some of the terms in the matrix include a multiplication factor equal to L. Accordingly, when it is required to determine positions in joint space corresponding to Cartesian coordinates, the following relationship is used:

$$\dot{\theta} = J^{-1} \cdot \dot{x}$$

When the inverse Jacobian matrix is used in this fashion, the terms including the multiplication factor of L become terms having a multiplication factor of 1/L.

It will be appreciated that as L decreases the term 1/L approaches infinity. This characteristic associated with a singularity is schematically illustrated in FIG. 17. The length L is indicated along the horizontally extending axis and the corresponding factor 1/L is indicated along the vertically extending axis. The parabolic lines indicate the relationship between L and 1/L. It is clear that when the required joint velocity is determined by means of the Cartesian velocity \dot{x} and a term includes the multiplication factor 1/L, the joint velocity approaches infinity as the value of L decreases, thus as the end effector is moved closer to the fulcrum 49.

To compensate for these detrimental effects when a singularity is approached, the 1/L term in the Jacobian Inverse matrix is replaced with a function of L which yields a resultant relationship between L and 1/L as indicated in dashed lines in FIG. 17. Two dashed lines are indicated to show different possible functions of L. In similar fashion the Jacobian Inverse matrix is modified to cater for all the singularities of the system already described.

Referring again to FIG. 16 of the drawings, the simulation block 834 will now be described in further detail.

The modified Jacobian Inverse controller which makes allowance for singularities as hereinbefore described is indicated by the reference numeral 870. The Cartesian space reference velocity is input as indicated by arrow 833. After conversion to a resulting joint velocity by the controller 870, the resultant joint velocity is output at 874. The resultant joint velocity 874 is then input to a joint velocity limitation step at 876. At this step the resultant joint velocity is limited to remain within a range between a predetermined maximum velocity V_{max} and a predetermined minimum velocity V_{min} . These maximum and minimum values are typically selected to constrain the joint velocity within limitations corresponding to constraints of the mechanical structure of the system. Accordingly, at 876, should the joint velocity input 874 have a magnitude greater than the maximum and minimum values, the joint velocity magnitude 874 is decreased to within the set range. Thus:

$$\text{if } \dot{\theta} > \max \quad \dot{\theta} = \max$$

$$\text{if } \dot{\theta} < (\min) \quad \dot{\theta} = (\min)$$

where $\dot{\theta}$ represents joint velocity, and max denotes a positive magnitude and min denotes a negative magnitude.

After the joint velocity is limited in this manner, the joint velocity is integrated at 878 to yield a corresponding position in joint space. In similar fashion to the joint velocity limitation step at 876, the position is limited at 880 to remain within a set positional range.

From 880, the resultant joint positional signal is routed to the filter 838 as indicated by one of the arrows 835 and as already described herein with reference to FIG. 14. The resultant velocity signal as output from 876 is routed to the

filter 838 as indicated by the other arrow 835. The resultant velocity signal is linked to the positional control step 880, as indicated at 881, so that in the event that the position is limited, the velocity signal is rendered zero.

As mentioned, velocity, position and singularity limitations or constraints are applied to the Cartesian reference velocity in the simulation block 834 indicated in FIG. 14 to yield a simulated slave joint position and velocity. Naturally, should the Cartesian reference velocity input to the simulation block 834 not result in a transgression of any of the limitations set for the slave, the Cartesian reference velocity input to the simulation block 834 is then simply transferred into corresponding slave joint position and velocity signals without any imposition of limitations. The corresponding slave joint position and velocity is then forwarded to the slave after the filtering step at 838.

An alternative simulation block 834B and another method of imposing limitations will now be described with reference to FIG. 18 of the drawings in which like reference numerals are used to designate similar parts unless otherwise indicated.

Referring now to FIG. 18, and in the simulation block 834B, the Cartesian reference velocity is initially input into a Cartesian position and velocity limit block at 902. At 902, any desired limitations to position and velocity in Cartesian space can be set. This can be achieved in similar fashion to the manner in which the joint velocity and position limitations were imposed in FIG. 16. Such limitations can be chosen to suit the specific surgical procedure to be performed. Thus, for example, should the surgical procedure to be performed be at a sensitive location, such as close to the brain, or heart, or the like, limitations can be set to constrain end effector movement within a space so as not to be able to contact the area of sensitivity. Thus, at 902, limitations can be tailored to meet specific environmental limitations defined by the specific surgical procedure to be performed so as to avoid accidental damage to a sensitive organ, or the like. Thus, at 902, slave position and velocity can be restricted to remain within preset limitations dictated by the surgical procedure to be performed. It will be appreciated that such surgical environment dependent limitations can be imposed in the simulation block 834 in FIG. 16, and also in the preferred simulation block 834A to be discussed with reference to FIG. 20.

After the limitation step at 902, the resultant Cartesian velocity is input to a modified Jacobian Inverse controller at 904. The modified controller 904 imposes limitations on the Cartesian velocity input during conversion of the Cartesian velocity input into a corresponding joint space velocity to make allowance for singularities as already described.

From the modified Jacobian Inverse controller 904, the resultant joint velocity is input into a joint position and velocity block at 906. At the joint position and velocity block 906, the joint velocity input is monitored to ensure that corresponding velocity and position commands to each specific joint would not transgress set limitations corresponding to actual angular position and velocity limitations of that joint. After the joint velocity has been monitored at 906, and any limitations imposed, the resultant simulated slave joint velocity is output as indicated by arrow 835. The simulated slave joint velocity is also fed through an integration step at 910 to yield the corresponding simulated slave joint position.

The simulated joint position for each specific joint is routed to the joint position and velocity block 906, and the modified Jacobian Inverse block 904 as indicated in dashed lines. The position signal 835 is routed to the modified

Jacobian Inverse block 904 to enable transformation from Cartesian to joint space. The position signal 835 is routed to the position and velocity block 906 in order that joint position and velocity limits can be imposed at 906. This will now be described with reference to FIG. 19 in which like reference numerals are used to designate similar parts unless otherwise indicated. It will be appreciated that FIG. 19 exemplifies the imposition of positional and velocity limits on a single joint. The same method of imposing such positional and velocity limits is employed for each joint at 906.

In FIG. 19, the joint velocity input from the modified Jacobian Inverse controller at 904 is indicated by arrow 912. The resultant velocity after having passed through the joint position and velocity block is indicated by arrow 914 and the joint position input is indicated by arrow 835 and is shown in dashed lines. The joint for which position and velocity limits are to be imposed by the block diagram shown in FIG. 19 normally has physical limitations. Thus, the joint has a maximum position in which the arm members which are pivotally connected thereby are at a maximum angular position relative to each other. Similarly, the joint has a minimum position in which the arm members which are connected one to another thereby are at a minimum angular position relative to each other. Accordingly, the joint has an angular displacement range extending between its minimum and its maximum position. The angular limits of the joint are indicated by blocks 918 and 920, respectively, block 918 indicating the minimum position and block 920 the maximum position. Naturally, since we are dealing with a simulated domain, the limits can be chosen to suit. Accordingly, the minimum and maximum angular positions 918, 920 need not necessarily correspond with the actual physical positional limits of the joint, but can be chosen at any appropriate angular positions within the angular positional range capabilities of the joint.

The position input at 835 is normally varying continually as the surgeon manipulates the master during the course of a surgical procedure. The positional input 835 is fed to the summation junctions 922, 924. At the junction 922, the angular position as input at 835 is compared with the positional minimum or lower limit to yield an angular value corresponding to the angular deviation of the position input 835 relative to the limit 918. Thus, at 922, an angular value equal to the difference between the angular limit and the angular position input 835 is determined. The angular deviation from the lower limit 918 thus determined, is then fed to a velocity determination block at 926. The processing cycle rate of the control system is known. In this case, it is typically 1300 Hz. At 926, the velocity which the joint needs to have to cause its position to coincide with the lower joint limit 918 at the next processing cycle is determined. This velocity value is then routed to a decision block at 928. Naturally, if the angular position as input at 835 is far removed from the lower limit 918, the resultant velocity value derived at 926 will be very large, and typically physically unattainable. However, as the angular deviation approaches zero, namely, where the angular position 835 approaches the lower limit 918, the velocity output from 926 becomes less than the attainable joint velocity and becomes zero where the angular position 835 is at the lower limit 918.

Reference numeral 930 represents a set joint velocity limit. This limit is typically chosen in accordance with the acceptable joint velocity limit of that joint. This set velocity lower limit is also fed into the decision block 928. At 928 the two joint velocities are compared and the largest of the two selected. It will be appreciated that the largest value is

selected because we are regarding a velocity limit in a negative direction. Thus, the largest value is the same as the smallest absolute value. The selected velocity value thus determined defines the lower velocity limit as indicated at 932.

It could happen that the joint is positioned beyond the positional lower limit 918. This can occur when the minimally invasive surgical apparatus is initially setup, or where the positional limits are selectively changed, for example. In such a case, it is desirable to cause the joint position to return to within the range set by the upper and lower limits at 918 and 920, respectively. For the lower angular position limit, this is achieved by the block 934. In essence, what is achieved by the block 934, is a constant curbing of positional movement beyond the lower limit. Thus, as the surgeon manipulates the master, movements causing the angular position of the joint to move toward the limit are permitted, but once such movement has taken place, the joint is restricted to its new position closer to the limit. The process is maintained until the joint position is within the range set by the values at 918, 920, respectively.

It will be appreciated that a maximum velocity, as indicated by reference numeral 935 is determined in similar fashion as the minimum velocity, as can be seen in FIG. 19 of the drawings.

Referring now to FIG. 20 of the drawings, a preferred simulation block 834A will now be described. In FIG. 20 the same reference numerals are used to designate similar parts or aspects unless otherwise stated.

In FIG. 20, the Cartesian reference velocity is input as indicated by arrow 833. The simulated joint positions and velocities are output at 835. The Cartesian reference velocity 833 is routed to a modified full Jacobian Inverse block at 942 and to an isolation block at 944.

At 942, the Cartesian reference velocity signal 833 is transformed into a corresponding joint velocity signal 946. The modified full Jacobian Inverse block 942 makes allowance for singularities as already described with reference to 904 in FIG. 18.

In the minimally invasive surgical apparatus under discussion, the modified full Jacobian Inverse block typically includes a six by six term matrix. After transformation at the block 942, the resultant joint velocity signal is passed to an isolation block 948. At the isolation block 948, the terms relating to the wrist joints, as indicated in FIG. 5 of the drawings, are isolated from the terms relating to the joints on the robotic arm 12, as indicated in FIG. 2A and 2B. After isolation at 948, the wrist joint velocities are forwarded to a wrist joint velocity and position limitation block at 950.

At 950 wrist joint velocity limits are imposed on each wrist joint in similar fashion to the method described above with reference to FIG. 19. However, for the wrist joints, namely the joints providing the three degree of freedom of movements to the end effector 58, the limitations are imposed simultaneously rather than on a joint by joint basis. This will now be described with reference to FIG. 21.

Referring to FIG. 21, the limits for each joint are determined in similar fashion to that described with reference to FIG. 19. But, as indicated at 970, the limitations are used to define a corresponding velocity limitation for the three joints together as indicated by the box 972. Accordingly, a multidimensional joint velocity limitation, in this case a three-dimensional joint velocity limitation, is provided.

The input joint velocity signal at 951 is compared to the multidimensional joint velocity limitation, at 970. Should the input velocity signal 951 fall entirely inside the limitation, it is unchanged by the limitation. In such a case

the output velocity signal 952 is the same as the input velocity signal 951. However, should the input velocity signal 951 fall outside the limitation, the limitation block at 970 will select the output velocity 952 according to a criterion, which will now be described.

A joint velocity error between the input velocity signal 951 and the selected output velocity 952 is defined as illustrated at 974. The joint velocity error is transformed into a Cartesian velocity error using a Jacobian matrix at 976. It will be appreciated that the Jacobian matrix at 976 describes the kinematics of the wrist joints, which includes pivots 54, 60 and axis 14.2, with reference to FIG. 5. The magnitude of the Cartesian velocity error is then determined at 978.

The criterion for selection of the output velocity 952 by the limitation block 970 is the obedience of the multidimensional limitation and the minimization of the Cartesian velocity error magnitude.

Returning now to FIG. 20 the drawings, the output 952 from the limitation block 950 represents a combined joint velocity signal including joint velocities at the joints or pivots 54, 60 and joint velocity about axis 14.2, with reference to FIG. 5 of the drawings, after any limitations relating to velocity, position and singularities have been imposed.

At the isolation block 944, the translational Cartesian velocity terms are isolated from the Cartesian reference velocity signal 833. The isolated terms correspond to the Cartesian velocity commands addressing the joints on the robotic arm 12. After isolation, the Cartesian reference velocity signal for the outer joints only is forwarded to an adjustment block at 954.

In the event that the wrist joint velocity signal was restricted at one or both of the blocks 942, 950, the outer joint velocity can be adapted at 954. This will now be described in greater detail and with reference to FIG. 5 of the drawings.

It will be appreciated that a command at the master control 700 relating to only an orientation change of the end effector 58 can result in not only responsive angular movement about pivots 54, 60 and about axis 14.2 but also responsive outer joint movement. This is so because of structural dissimilarities between master and slave. Thus, for the slave to perform an orientational movement corresponding to a master orientational movement, it is sometimes required for the slave outer joints to move also.

Accordingly, in the event that wrist joint velocity limits were imposed, it is required to adapt outer joint, or translational, velocity to the extent to which the outer joint velocity formed part of the orientational wrist limitation. This is achieved at 954.

The resultant, possibly adapted, translational Cartesian velocity signal is then forwarded to a modified translation Jacobian Inverse block at 956. At 956, the signal is converted into a corresponding joint space velocity signal. The modified Jacobian Inverse matrix at 956 makes allowance for the fulcrum 49 singularity and the maximum robotic arm pitch singularity as already described with reference to FIG. 4. The joint space velocity signal from 956 is then passed to a limitation block at 958. At 958 positional and velocity limitations are imposed on the signal in a manner similar to that already described with reference to FIG. 19 of the drawings, and for each outer joint.

The final wrist joint velocity signal and the final outer joint velocity signal are then combined at 960 to yield the simulated joint velocity 835. The simulated joint velocity 835 is integrated at 962 to yield a corresponding simulated joint position, indicated by the other of the arrows 835.

The simulated joint position is fed to the blocks **942**, **950**, **954**, **956** and **958** to enable the required computations.

As mentioned, during the course of a surgical procedure, the surgeon may wish to perform certain actions such as varying the endoscope position by, e.g., causing the endoscope to displace relative to its fulcrum to view a different part of the surgical site or to permit a specific part of the surgical site to be magnified, or causing the endoscope to displace angularly about its shaft axis angularly to displace the orientation of the surgical site as displayed on the viewer, or the like.

It will be appreciated that, when for example, the endoscope position is changed, the position and orientation of the end effectors **58** as viewed in the image displayed on the viewer **202** normally also changes. In such a case, the mapping of the position and/or orientation of the pincher formation **706** on the end effectors **58** as viewed in the viewer **202** is disturbed and normally no longer corresponds. To re-establish orientational and/or positional mapping of the pincher formations **706** onto the new positions and/or orientations of the end effectors **58** as displayed on the viewer **202**, it is required to re-map or realign pincher formation orientation and/or position with that of its associated end effector **58** in the changed image.

It will be appreciated that such re-mapping or realigning of pincher formation **706** with associated end effector **58** is not necessarily only required after a change in the image due to changing endoscope position or orientation. It is also required when, e.g., one of the surgical instruments **14** is replaced with another bearing a different end effector required to perform a specific surgical task. It is also required when the positions of the master controls in the space **206** is changed without change to end effector position. It is also required when the fulcrum point **49** is moved to a different incision point or port of entry, by moving the set up joint arms **95**. It is also required when the arm **12** and instrument **14** are moved by, e.g., a surgical assistant, without matching motion of the pincher formation **706**. Accordingly, realigning is normally required when normal, or on-line, control between master and slave has been interrupted in a manner causing their mapping or alignment to be disturbed.

The control steps followed by the control system of the minimally invasive surgical apparatus to achieve such a re-mapping or realigning of pincher formation **706** with its associated end effector **58** will now be described with initial reference to FIG. **22** and then in greater detail with reference to the Figures that follow.

To perform an action like changing endoscope position, on-line control between master and slave, as hereinbefore described, is interrupted. This can typically be achieved by activating an input such as pressing a button, depressing a foot pedal, through voice control, or the like. This step is indicated at **502** in FIG. **22**.

After on-line control between master and slave is interrupted in this manner, the required action, as indicated at **504**, such as repositioning the endoscope, or the like, is performed off-line. Upon completion of this action, the pincher formation **706** is caused to realign with a new position and/or orientation of its associated end effector **58** as viewed in the new image. Upon disconnection of on-line control between master and slave, the slave is normally locked in its position. After the endoscope **304** position is changed, the position and orientation of the end effector **58** relative to the camera frame **610** normally also changes. Thus, to realign the pincher formation **706** with its associated end effector **58**, the pincher formation **706** is caused to

move into a new position and/or orientation relative to its reference frame, the eye frame **612**, at which its orientation and/or position is once again mapped onto the position and/or orientation of the new position and/or orientation of its associated end effector **58** relative to the camera frame **610**. This re-mapping of pincher formation position and/or orientation with that of its associated end effector **58** is referred to as master alignment in this specification and is indicated at **506** in FIG. **22**.

The master alignment step **506** involves computing a new required position and/or orientation of the pincher formation **706** relative to the eye frame **612**, at which position and/or orientation it is once again mapped onto the position and/or orientation of its associated end effector **58** relative to the camera frame **610**. This step is indicated at **508**. After the new required position and/or orientation of the pincher formation **706** is determined, the pincher formation **706** is caused to move to the new required position and/or orientation, as indicated at **510**. This is typically achieved by the actuators, e.g., electric motors, associated with the master **700**.

It will be appreciated that the movement of the pincher formation **706** to the new required position and/or orientation as indicated at **510** need not be achieved automatically through the use of actuators. Determination of when the pincher formation **706** reaches its new position and/or orientation can be performed by comparing a pincher Cartesian position and/or orientation to the required new Cartesian position and/or orientation or by comparing the pincher joint position to the required new joint position. Accordingly, once the new required position and/or orientation has been determined, movement of the pincher formation to the new required position and/or orientation can be achieved manually, e.g., by the surgeon. Appropriately positioned brakes or locks can be provided on the joints of the master control **700** to cause the joints automatically to lock as each joint reaches a position in which it is in register with a required position of that joint to establish the new required position and/or orientation of the pincher formation. Instead, the control system can be arranged to cause a signal or cue, e.g., visual, or audio, or the like, to be presented to the surgeon when he has moved the pincher formation into a position and/or orientation in register with the new required position and/or orientation.

After realignment of the master **700** with respect to the slave has been performed in this manner, the on-line control between master and slave can be re-connected as indicated at **512**. The re-established control between master and slave is then performed under the new conditions as indicated at **514** in which, e.g., the endoscope position has been changed.

It will be appreciated that steps **506**, **512** and **514** may also be used to initially align the master **700** to the slave and to establish the initial control between master and slave, after the minimally invasive surgical system is turned on and an initial surgical instrument is mounted on one of the robotic arms **12**.

The master step **508** will now be described in greater detail with reference to FIG. **23**.

The steps in realigning the master with the slave described hereinbelow are described by way of example with reference to a required action where, e.g., the endoscope has been moved into a new position. Where the required action is for, e.g., a surgical instrument change, the steps are similar.

In the case of a surgical instrument change, the surgical instrument mounted on one of the robotic arms **12** is replaced with another surgical instrument. When the new surgical instrument is mounted on the robotic arm **12**, it is

introduced into the surgical site such that its end effector orientation is at a specific orientation relative to the working end of the instrument. Conveniently, the orientation is such that the axis of symmetry 60A of the end effector is parallel with the rotational axis of the shaft 14.

Since end effector orientation during surgical instrument change is normally the same irrespective of the specific surgical instrument to be mounted on the robotic arm 12, the orientation and position relative to the fulcrum frame 630 is known before the surgical instrument is actually replaced. Thus, the master can be caused to move into an anticipated aligned condition during the performance of a surgical instrument change operation, before or while the new surgical instrument is actually being mounted on the robotic arm 12.

Returning now to FIG. 23 of the drawings, and as already mentioned, the slaves are locked in position upon disconnection or interruption of on-line control. Once the required off-line action has been performed, the fulcrum frame 630 of the slave 798 relative to the camera frame 610, and the slave joint positions (of the robotic arm 12 and surgical instrument 14) are input to an FKIN controller at 516. The FKIN controller 516 determines end effector frame 618 position and orientation in Cartesian space with respect to the camera reference frame 610. The Cartesian position and orientation of the end effector frame 618 relative to the camera frame 610 is then forwarded to an inverse scale and offset block at 518, as indicated by arrow 520. The corresponding position and orientation of the associated pincher formation 706 relative to the eye frame 612 is then determined. This corresponding position and orientation of the pincher formation 706 relative to the eye frame 612 represents the position and/or orientation into which the pincher formation 706 is to be moved so that its position and/or orientation in the eye frame 612 is again mapped onto the new position and/or orientation of the end effector frame 618 relative to the camera frame 610.

The corresponding position and/or orientation of the pincher formation 706 relative to the eye frame 610 is then input to a selection block at 522, as indicated by arrow 524. At 522 a selection is made as to whether only the position of the master is to be aligned with the slave position, only the orientation of the master is to be aligned with the slave orientation, or both.

In the present system, the selection involves aligning or mapping master orientation with slave orientation only, for practical reasons. However, the option of aligning master position with slave position is also available. In the description which follows, the steps involved in aligning or mapping master orientation and position with slave orientation and position will be described.

After the selection at 522, a desired master Cartesian orientation and position relative to the eye frame 612 is then output and forwarded to an isolation block at 526 as indicated by arrow 528.

At 526, the desired master Cartesian position and orientation with respect to the eye frame 612 is compared with the platform frame 640 position relative to the eye frame 612, to compute the desired master Cartesian position and orientation relative to the platform frame 640. The desired master Cartesian position and orientation relative to the platform frame 640 is then output from 526 as indicated by arrow 530.

The desired master Cartesian position and orientation with respect to the platform frame 640 is then input to a master inverse kinematics block at 532.

In the master inverse kinematics block 532, the master outer joint positions are determined at 534. These outer joint

positions are the positions of the joints on the articulated arm portion 712 of the master control 700 as can best be seen in FIGS. 6B and 6C.

Thereafter, the master wrist joint positions are determined at 536. The master wrist joints are the joints on the wrist gimbal or hand held part 699 as can best be seen in FIGS. 6A and 6C. To determine the master wrist joint positions at 536, information relating to the slave joint positions are required as indicated by arrow 538 and as will be described in greater detail hereinbelow. The desired master joint position, which defines pincher formation 706 position and orientation, is then output as indicated by arrow 560.

The operation of the master inverse kinematics block 532 will now be described in greater detail with reference to FIG. 24.

The desired master Cartesian position and orientation with respect to the platform frame 640 is split at 540 to yield the Cartesian position of the master relative to the platform frame 640, namely the position of the master frame 622 having its origin at 3A relative to the platform frame 640, and the Cartesian orientation of the master relative to the platform frame 640, namely the orientation of the master frame 622 relative to the platform frame 640.

If the origin of the master frame 622 is offset from the intersection 3A, as discussed hereinabove, this offset is used at 542 to determine the point of intersection 3A position relative to the platform frame 640 as indicated by arrow 544. To enable this, the Cartesian orientation of the master frame 622 relative to the platform frame 640 is required as indicated by arrow 543.

The intersection 3A position relative to the platform frame 640 is then input to an inverse kinematics block at 546 to yield master outer joint positions, as indicated at 548.

The Cartesian orientation of the master frame 622 relative to the platform frame 640 as indicated by arrow 543 and the master outer joint positions as indicated by arrow 548 are forwarded to an adjustment block at 550. It will be appreciated that the orientation of the pincher formation 706 will be affected if the articulated arm 712 position is moved operatively upwardly or downwardly, as can best be seen in FIG. 6C and as indicated by arrows G. Thus, at 550, the desired Cartesian master orientation relative to the platform frame 640 is adjusted to account for any affect which master outer joint position could have had on master orientation. Accordingly, after the step at 550, the desired pincher formation 706 orientation relative to the free end of the articulated arm portion 712 on which the wrist gimbal 699 is mounted, is determined, as indicated by arrow 552.

The desired pincher formation 706 orientation relative to the free end of the articulated arm 712 is then forwarded to a selection block at 554. At 554 it is decided whether the orientational realignment of the master corresponds to a major, or absolute, realignment operation or a minor, or delta, realignment operation. This decision depends on the type of off-line action which was required initially, and which was executed at 504. Actions which can give rise to major misalignment between master and slave are typically actions like, surgical instrument change, change of port of entry (set up arm 95 position change), at system initialization, when operative association between master and slave is swapped, and the like. Actions which typically give rise to minor misalignment are for instance when the surgeon during the course of a surgical procedure repositions the master control 700 at the surgeon's console 200, whilst its associated slave is locked in position, during endoscope position change, and the like.

When the misalignment can be major, an absolute master wrist alignment procedure is performed, as indicated at 556.

When the misalignment would be minor, an incremental or delta master wrist alignment procedure is performed, as indicated at 558. After the required alignment procedure, as indicated at 556 or 558, the wrist gimbal 699 joint positions are determined and are combined with the master outer joint positions to yield desired master joint positions, as indicated at 560.

The absolute master wrist alignment procedure will now be described in greater detail with reference to FIG. 25.

The desired orientation of the master frame 622 relative to the free end of the articulated arm portion 712 is input to a solution block at 562.

The configuration of the master wrist gimbal 699 is such that a plurality, in this case an infinite number, of solutions relating to the position of the wrist gimbal links to yield the desired orientation of the master frame 622 relative to the free end of the articulated arm portion 712, are possible. This can best be explained with reference to FIGS. 28 to 30. In FIGS. 28 to 30, three different configurations of the wrist gimbal 699 are shown which provide the same pincher formation 706 orientation, relative to the free end position of the articulated arm portion 712 positioned as indicated generally at 702C. With particular reference to FIGS. 29 and 30, it will be seen that an infinite number of solutions, as indicated by arrows T, are provided since the arm members 702A and 702D can occupy any position within the associated joint ranges at 704A and 704D about the axes 4 and 2 to yield the same pincher formation orientation. Furthermore, the wrist gimbal 699 can be moved into a configuration indicated in FIG. 28 to yield the same pincher formation orientation. In the configuration shown in FIG. 28, another set of infinite solutions, as indicated by arrows R, is provided since once again the arm members 702A and 702D can occupy any position within the joint ranges of the joints 704A and 704D about the axes 4, 2 to yield the same pincher formation orientation.

The infinite solutions corresponding to the wrist gimbal configuration indicated in FIGS. 29 and 30 define one segment of infinite solutions, and the solutions corresponding to the wrist gimbal configuration indicated in FIG. 28 define another segment of infinite solutions.

Returning now to FIG. 25 of the drawings, these segments are defined at 562 and can vary depending on the mechanical structure of the wrist gimbal 699.

To determine a preferred wrist gimbal configuration and arm 702 angular positions about axes 1, 2, 3 and 4, each segment is passed through an optimization solution block 564.

For the configuration indicated in FIGS. 29 and 30, an arbitrary position or angular orientation of the arm member 702D at joint 704D is selected from the segment of infinite solutions at 566. Based on this initial arbitrary position an iterative process is followed three times to approach an optimum position of the arm members 702, as indicated at 568. The iterative process involves forwarding the initial arbitrary position of the arm 702D to an inverse kinematics block at 570. The pincher formation orientation relative to the free end of the articulated arm 712 is input to the inverse kinematics block as indicated by arrow 552. The joint positions of all the joints on the wrist gimbal 699 are determined based on the initial arbitrary position of the arm 702D. These joint values are then passed through a cost function block at 572. Based on the value determined by the cost function, a new position of the arm 702D is determined which should yield a more favorable cost function value. The process is repeated three times as mentioned and the resultant position of the arms 702 together with their cost

function value are forwarded to a selection block at 574. This process is repeated for each solution segment. Thereafter, the configuration and arm 702 positions corresponding to the lowest cost function value is selected at 574 to yield the joint positions of the wrist gimbal 699, as indicated by arrow 576. It will be appreciated that the cost function can be selected to regulate the optimization process. In particular, the cost function may evaluate angular positions of joints 704 relative to a center of their respective angular displacement ranges, thereby to approach an optimization of the wrist gimbal 699 range of motion.

The pincher formation 706 is rotatably mounted on the wrist gimbal 699 at the joint 704B. The joint 704B is arranged to permit the pincher formation 706 to displace angularly through multiples of 180°. It will be appreciated that there are accordingly multiple solutions about the axis 1 at joint 704B in which the pincher formation 706 is mapped onto the fingers of its associated end effector 58. During the absolute alignment procedure 556, a preferred angular position of the pincher formation 706 within its angular displacement range about axis 1 is determined. Determining the preferred angular position of the pincher formation 706 will now be described in further detail with reference to FIGS. 25 and 26.

The pincher formation orientation relative to the free end of the articulated arm 712 is compared with the slave joint position at 578. At 578 the effect of causing the slave joint positions, at 54 and 60, to change, so as to cause the end effector 58 to be in a position in which its axis of symmetry 60A is parallel with the axis of the shaft 14.1, is superimposed on the pincher formation orientation relative to the free end of the articulated arm 712. This yields a simulated pincher formation orientation or angular position relative to the free end of the articulated arm 712 which corresponds with end effector angular orientation if moved into a position in which axis 60A is parallel with the axis 14.2. This simulated orientation of the pincher formation 706 is referred to as a reference orientation, as indicated by arrow 580.

The reference orientation is then forwarded to an inverse kinematics block at 582. In the block 582, joint positions corresponding to the Cartesian orientation of the pincher formation 706 are determined conveniently defining the axes 1 and 3 of the wrist gimbal as being perpendicular.

A reference simulated wrist joint solution for the wrist gimbal 699 is thus determined, as indicated by arrow 584. The simulated wrist joint solution is then forwarded to a solution block at 586. At 586 the slave angular position with respect to its roll axis 14.2 within its angular displacement range about 14.2 is input to 586, as indicated by arrow 588.

At 586, the angular position of the slave within its angular displacement range about its roll axis 14.2 is compared with the angular position of the pincher formation within its angular displacement range about axis 1 of the reference simulated wrist joint solution. In FIG. 26, the angular position of the slave about 14.2 within its angular displacement range 555A about 14.2 is indicated at 551 by way of example, its angular range about 14.2 extending between a minimum, indicated at 553, and a maximum, indicated at 555. The angular displacement range of the pincher formation 706 about axis 1 is indicated by reference numeral 559A as extending between a minimum, indicated at 557, and a maximum indicated at 559. The angular position of the pincher formation 706 about axis 1 as input from 582 (refer to FIG. 25) is indicated at 561, for example. The angular position of the pincher formation as indicated at 561 is derived from the reference simulated wrist joint solution.

It will be appreciated that, since the pincher formation **706** can be displaced through multiples of 180° , a plurality of angular positions exist which correspond to the angular position at **561**. These angular positions are indicated at **563**. At **586** in FIG. **25**, the angular position **551** of the slave about its roll axis **14.2** within its angular displacement range is compared with the various angular positions **561**, **563** within the angular range of the pincher formation **706** about axis **1**. The angular position **561**, **563** relative to the range between **557**, **559** which best matches the angular position **551** relative to the range between **553**, **555** is then selected as indicated at **563A**.

As mentioned with reference to FIG. **5**, the end effector **58** has two members or fingers **58.1**, **58.2**, which will be referred to as "right finger" and "left finger." Similarly, with reference to FIG. **6A**, the pincher formation **706** has two opposing members, upon which the surgeon places his thumb and index finger, which will be referred to as "right pincher" and "left pincher." It will be appreciated that the left and right fingers of the end effector **58**, as well as the left and right pinchers of the pincher formation **706** may appear symmetric and thereby indistinguishable to a user, but that the control system **810** can distinguish between them.

It will be appreciated that there are two relationships in which the pincher formation **706** can be mapped to its associated end effector **58**, namely, either relating the right pincher to the right finger, or relating the right pincher to the left finger. Displacing the angular position of the pincher formation **706** by 180° about axis **1** will toggle its mapping to the end effector **58** between these two relationships.

By construction, the angular position of the pincher formation **706** about axis **1** as input from **582** and as indicated at **561** places the pincher formation in the reference orientation and relates the right pincher to the right finger. Accordingly, a 180° angular displacement from **561** would yield a right pincher to left finger relationship. As can be seen in FIG. **26**, the comparison in the present example yields a relationship of right pincher to left finger at **563A**. It will be appreciated that this step is performed merely to determine an appropriate branch, namely, either relating right pincher to right finger or relating right pincher to left finger.

Returning now to FIG. **25** of the drawings, when the branch has been determined in this manner, the relationship is forwarded to a selection block at **590**, as indicated by arrow **592** in FIG. **25**. The reference solution value, at **563A**, is also forwarded to the selection block **590** as indicated by arrow **594**.

At **590** and referring to FIG. **26**, the angular position **565** of the pincher formation **706** relative to its range, as derived from **576**, is indicated by reference numeral **565A**. Once again, a plurality of angular positions exist which correspond to the angular position at **565**, as indicated by reference numerals **567**. By construction, the angular position **565**, indicated at **565A**, relates the right pincher to the right finger. In order to determine an appropriate solution, only those angular positions matching the branch already determined at **586**, namely, in the present example, relating right pincher to left finger, are considered as appropriate solutions.

Accordingly, the right pincher to left finger angular position which best matches the angular position at **563A** is selected as indicated by reference numeral **567A**. This angular position value is then selected as the angular position to which the pincher formation **706** is to be displaced to align with the end effector. This angular position, together with the other joint positions determined at **574** is then

output as indicated by arrow **596** to yield the wrist gimbal **699** joint positions.

Referring now to FIG. **27** of the drawings, the delta alignment operation **558** will now be described in greater detail. The pincher formation orientation relative to the end of the articulated arm **712** is fed into a solution block **562** in similar fashion to the absolute alignment operation described with reference to FIG. **25**. From **562**, the segments of infinite solutions are forwarded to a selection block at **569**. At **569**, the position of arm member **702D** at joint **704D** for the solution which is closest to the actual master joint position is selected. The position of arm member **702D** is then fed to an Inverse Kinematics block at **571** together with the pincher formation orientation relative to the end of the articulated arm **712**, as indicated by arrow **573**, to yield the angular positions of the wrist gimbal joints, as indicated by arrow **579**. At **575**, the joint positions indicated by arrow **579**, the actual master joint position, and information relating to what the current branch, namely right pincher to right finger, or right pincher to left finger, are compared to determine an appropriate angular position of the pincher formation **706** about axis **1**, in similar fashion as described above at **590** with reference to FIGS. **25** and **26**. In this case, it is assumed that only a minor misalignment has taken place so that the current master joint positions and the current branch are used in place of the reference solution **594** and the reference branch **592**. The angular position of the pincher formation about axis **1**, together with the other joint positions determined at **571** is then output as indicated by **577** to yield the wrist gimbal joint positions.

While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made thereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined in the accompanying claims. Furthermore, where reference is made to Cartesian coordinate systems, polar coordinate systems, or cylindrical systems, or the like, can be used instead.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of establishing a desired orientational relationship between a hand-held part of a master control and an end effector of an associated slave as viewed in an image displayed on a viewer, the method including causing the end effector to remain stationary; determining a current orientation of the end effector relative to a viewing end of an image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer; determining a desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which the desired orientational relationship would be established; and moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding orientation.
2. A method as claimed in claim **1**, which further includes determining a current position of the end effector relative to the viewing end of the image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer; and determining a desired corresponding position of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which position a desired positional relationship between the hand-held part of the master control and the end effector would be established; and moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding position.
3. A method as claimed in claim **2**, in which moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding position includes manually moving the hand-held part.

4. A method as claimed in claim 1, in which moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding orientation includes supplying electrical current to electrical motors associated with the hand-held part thereby to cause the hand-held part to be moved into the desired orientation. 5

5. A method as claimed in claim 1, in which moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding orientation includes manually moving the hand-held part. 10

6. A method of establishing a desired orientational relationship between a hand-held part of a master control and an end effector of an associated slave as viewed in an image displayed on a viewer, the method including

causing the end effector to remain stationary; 15

determining a current orientation of the end effector relative to a viewing end of an image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer, by computing the orientation relative to a reference coordinate frame positioned at the viewing end of the image capturing device; 20

determining a desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which the desired orientational relationship would be established; and 25

moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding orientation.

7. A method as claimed in claim 6, which further includes defining a coordinate frame on the end effector, the orientation of the end effector then being defined by the orientation of the coordinate frame on the end effector relative to the reference coordinate frame. 30

8. A method as claimed in claim 6, in which determining the desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer includes computing an orientation of the hand-held part relative to a reference coordinate frame generally at the viewer. 35

9. A method as claimed in claim 8, in which computing the orientation of the hand-held part relative to the reference coordinate frame generally at the viewer includes defining a coordinate frame on the hand-held part, the orientation of the hand-held part then being defined by the orientation of the coordinate frame on the hand-held part relative to the reference coordinate frame at the viewer. 40

10. A method as claimed in claim 8, in which determining the desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part includes determining an orientation of the hand-held part relative to the reference coordinate frame generally at the viewer which is the same as the orientation of the end effector relative to the reference coordinate frame at the image capturing device. 45

11. A method as claimed in claim 8, in which determining the desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part includes determining an orientation of the hand-held part relative to the reference coordinate frame generally at the viewer which is offset relative to the orientation of the end effector relative to the reference coordinate frame at the image capturing device. 50

12. A method of establishing a desired orientational relationship between a hand-held part of a master control and an end effector of an associated slave as viewed in an image displayed on a viewer, the method including

causing the end effector to remain stationary; 55

determining a current orientation of the end effector relative to a viewing end of an image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer; 60

determining a desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which the desired orientational relationship would be established, the master control having a plurality of configurations which yield the desired corresponding orientation;

computing a preferred configuration of the master control at which the hand-held part is at the desired corresponding orientation; and

moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding orientation.

13. A method as claimed in claim 12, in which computing the preferred configuration includes examining a plurality of solutions corresponding to at least one segment of solutions. 15

14. A method as claimed in claim 13, in which examining the plurality of solutions of the segment includes selecting an arbitrary solution and then following an iterative procedure to compute the preferred solution. 20

15. A method as claimed in claim 14, in which following an iterative procedure to determine the preferred solution includes using a cost function.

16. A method as claimed in claim 15, in which the preferred solution relates to the solution having a lowest cost function value. 25

17. A method of establishing a desired orientational relationship between a hand-held part of a master control and an end effector of an associated slave as viewed in an image displayed on a viewer, the method including

causing the end effector to remain stationary; 30

determining a current orientation of the end effector relative to a viewing end of an image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer;

determining a current position of the end effector relative to the viewing end of the image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer by computing the position relative to a reference coordinate frame positioned at the viewing end of the image capturing device; 35

determining a desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which the desired orientational relationship would be established;

determining a desired corresponding position of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which position a desired positional relationship between the hand-held part of the master control and the end effector would be established; 40

moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding orientation; and

moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding position. 45

18. A method as claimed in claim 17, in which computing the position of the end effector relative to the reference coordinate frame at the viewing end of the image capturing device includes defining a coordinate frame on the end effector, the position of the end effector then being defined by the position of the coordinate frame on the end effector relative to the reference coordinate frame. 50

19. A method as claimed in claim 17, in which determining the desired corresponding position of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer includes computing a position of the hand-held part relative to a reference coordinate frame generally at the viewer. 55

20. A method as claimed in claim 19, in which computing the position of the hand-held part relative to the reference coordinate frame generally at the viewer includes defining a

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coordinate frame on the hand-held part, the position of the hand-held part then being defined by the position of the coordinate frame on the hand-held part relative to the reference coordinate frame at the viewer.

21. A method as claimed in claim 19, in which determining the desired corresponding position of the hand-held part includes determining a position of the hand-held part relative to the reference coordinate frame generally at the viewer which is the same as the position of the end effector relative to the reference coordinate frame at the image capturing device.

22. A method as claimed in claim 19, in which determining the desired corresponding position of the hand-held part includes determining a position of the hand-held part relative to the reference coordinate frame generally at the viewer which is offset relative to the position of the end effector relative to the reference coordinate frame at the image capturing device.

23. A method of establishing a desired orientational relationship between a hand-held part of a master control and an end effector of an associated slave as viewed in an image displayed on a viewer, the method including

causing the end effector to remain stationary;
determining a current orientation of the end effector relative to a viewing end of an image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer;

determining a desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which the desired orientational relationship would be established;

moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding orientation, which includes manually moving the hand-held part; and

causing the hand-held part to be locked in position when its orientation is moved into an orientation in register with the desired corresponding orientation.

24. A method of establishing a desired orientational relationship between a hand-held part of a master control and an end effector of an associated slave as viewed in an image displayed on a viewer, the method including

causing the end effector to remain stationary;
determining a current orientation of the end effector relative to a viewing end of an image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer;

determining a desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which the desired orientational relationship would be established;

moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding orientation, which includes manually moving the hand-held part; and

providing a signal to an operator manually moving the hand-held part when the hand-held part is moved into an orientation in register with the desired corresponding orientation.

25. A method of establishing a desired orientational relationship between a hand-held part of a master control and an end effector of an associated slave as viewed in an image displayed on a viewer, the method including

causing the end effector to remain stationary;

determining a current orientation of the end effector relative to a viewing end of an image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer;

determining a current position of the end effector relative to the viewing end of the image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer;

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determining a desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which the desired orientational relationship would be established;

determining a desired corresponding position of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which position a desired positional relationship between the hand-held part of the master control and the end effector would be established;

moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding orientation; and

moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding position by supplying electrical current to electrical motors associated with the hand-held part thereby to cause the hand-held part to be moved into the desired position.

26. A method of establishing a desired orientational relationship between a hand-held part of a master control and an end effector of an associated slave as viewed in an image displayed on a viewer, the method including

causing the end effector to remain stationary;

determining a current orientation of the end effector relative to a viewing end of an image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer;

determining a current position of the end effector relative to the viewing end of the image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer;

determining a desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which the desired orientational relationship would be established;

determining a desired corresponding position of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which position a desired positional relationship between the hand-held part of the master control and the end effector would be established;

moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding orientation; and

moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding position, which includes manually moving the hand-held part and causing the hand-held part to be locked in position when its position is moved into a position in register with the desired corresponding position.

27. A method of establishing a desired orientational relationship between a hand-held part of a master control and an end effector of an associated slave as viewed in an image displayed on a viewer, the method including

causing the end effector to remain stationary;

determining a current orientation of the end effector relative to a viewing end of an image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer;

determining a current position of the end effector relative to the viewing end of the image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer;

determining a desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which the desired orientational relationship would be established;

determining a desired corresponding position of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which position a desired positional relationship between the hand-held part of the master control and the end effector would be established;

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moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding orientation; and

moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding position, which includes manually moving the hand-held part and providing a signal to an operator manually moving the hand-held part when the hand-held part is moved into a position in register with the desired corresponding position.

28. A method of establishing a desired orientational relationship between a hand-held part of a master control and a surgical end effector of an associated surgical instrument slave in a telesurgical apparatus, the method including causing the end effector to remain stationary;

determining a current orientation of the end effector relative to a viewing end of an image capturing device operatively associated with a viewer;

determining a desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which the desired orientational relationship would be established; and

moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding orientation by supplying electrical current to electrical motors associated with the hand-held part thereby to cause the hand-held part to be moved into the desired orientation.

29. A method as claimed in claim **28**, in which the initial determining step includes computing the orientation relative to a reference coordinate frame positioned at the viewing end of the image capturing device.

30. A method as claimed in claim **29**, which further includes defining a coordinate frame on the end effector, the orientation of the end effector then being defined by the orientation of the coordinate frame on the end effector relative to the reference coordinate frame.

31. A method as claimed in claim **29**, in which determining the desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer includes computing an orientation of the hand-held part relative to a reference coordinate frame generally at the viewer.

32. A method as claimed in claim **31**, in which computing the orientation of the hand-held part relative to the reference coordinate frame generally at the viewer includes defining a coordinate frame on the hand-held part, the orientation of the hand-held part then being defined by the orientation of the coordinate frame on the hand-held part relative to the reference coordinate frame at the viewer.

33. A method as claimed in claim **31**, in which determining the desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part includes determining an orientation of the hand-held part relative to the reference coordinate frame generally at the viewer which is the same as the orientation of the end effector relative to the reference coordinate frame at the image capturing device.

34. A method as claimed in claim **31**, in which determining the desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part includes determining an orientation of the hand-held part relative to the reference coordinate frame generally at the viewer which is offset relative to the orientation of the end effector relative to the reference coordinate frame at the image capturing device.

35. A method as claimed in claim **28**, in which the master control has a plurality of configurations which yield the desired corresponding orientation, the method including computing a preferred configuration of the master control at which the hand-held part is at the desired corresponding orientation.

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36. A method as claimed in claim **35**, in which computing the preferred configuration includes examining a plurality of solutions corresponding to at least one segment of solutions.

37. A method as claimed in claim **36**, in which examining the plurality of solutions of the segment includes selecting an arbitrary solution and then following an iterative procedure to compute the preferred solution.

38. A method as claimed in claim **37**, in which following an iterative procedure to determine the preferred solution includes using a cost function.

39. A method as claimed in claim **38**, in which the preferred solution relates to the solution having a lowest cost function value.

40. A method as claimed in claim **28**, which further includes

determining a current position of the end effector relative to the viewing end of the image capturing device operatively associated with the viewer; and

determining a desired corresponding position of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which position a desired positional relationship between the hand-held part of the master control and the end effector would be established; and

moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding position.

41. A method as claimed in claim **40**, in which determining the current position of the end effector relative to the viewing end of the image capturing device includes computing the position relative to a reference coordinate frame positioned at the viewing end of the image capturing device.

42. A method as claimed in claim **41**, in which computing the position of the end effector relative to the reference coordinate frame at the viewing end of the image capturing device includes defining a coordinate frame on the end effector, the position of the end effector then being defined by the position of the coordinate frame on the end effector relative to the reference coordinate frame.

43. A method as claimed in claim **41**, in which determining the desired corresponding position of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer includes computing a position of the hand-held part relative to a reference coordinate frame generally at the viewer.

44. A method as claimed in claim **43**, in which computing the position of the hand-held part relative to the reference coordinate frame generally at the viewer includes defining a coordinate frame on the hand-held part, the position of the hand-held part then being defined by the position of the coordinate frame on the hand-held part relative to the reference coordinate frame at the viewer.

45. A method as claimed in claim **43**, in which determining the desired corresponding position of the hand-held part includes determining a position of the hand-held part relative to the reference coordinate frame generally at the viewer which is the same as the position of the end effector relative to the reference coordinate frame at the image capturing device.

46. A method as claimed in claim **43**, in which determining the desired corresponding position of the hand-held part includes determining a position of the hand-held part relative to the reference coordinate frame generally at the viewer which is offset relative to the position of the end effector relative to the reference coordinate frame at the image capturing device.

47. A method as claimed in claim **40**, in which moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding position includes supplying electrical current to electrical motors associated with the hand-held part thereby to cause the hand-held part to be moved into the desired position.

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48. A method as claimed in claim 40, in which moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding position includes manually moving the hand-held part.

49. A method as claimed in claim 48, which further includes causing the hand-held part to be locked in position when its position is moved into a position in register with the desired corresponding position.

50. A method as claimed in claim 48, which further includes providing a signal to an operator manually moving the hand-held part when the hand-held part is moved into a position in register with the desired corresponding position.

51. A method of establishing a desired orientational relationship between a hand-held part of a master control and a surgical end effector of an associated surgical instrument slave in a telesurgical apparatus, the method including causing the end effector to remain stationary;

determining a current orientation of the end effector relative to a viewing end of an image capturing device operatively associated with a viewer;

determining a desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which the desired orientational relationship would be established; and

moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding orientation by manually moving the hand-held part.

52. A method as claimed in claim 51, which further includes causing the hand-held part to be locked in position when its orientation is moved into an orientation in register with the desired corresponding orientation.

53. A method as claimed in claim 51, which further includes providing a signal to an operator manually moving the hand-held part when the hand-held part is moved into an orientation in register with the desired corresponding orientation.

54. A method of selecting a preferred angular position of a hand-held part of a master control about a roll axis thereof, which corresponds with a current angular position of an end effector about a roll axis thereof, where the hand-held part can have a plurality of angular positions spaced at 180° intervals relative to each other which correspond with the current angular position of the end effector, the method including

determining the angular position of the end effector relative to an angular displacement range about its roll axis;

comparing the angular position of the end effector relative to its angular displacement range with the angular positions of the hand-held part, which correspond with the angular position of the end effector, relative to an angular displacement range of the hand-held part; and selecting the angular position of the hand-held part relative to its angular displacement range which best mirrors the angular position of the end effector relative to its angular displacement range.

55. A method as claimed in claim 54, in which the hand-held part is orientationally adjustably mounted on an associated support, the end effector is orientationally adjustably mounted on an associated support, the method including the prior step of determining a desired orientation of the hand-held part which establishes a desired orientational relationship between the hand-held part and the end effector, the desired orientation of the hand-held part defining one of the corresponding angular positions of the hand-held part which corresponds to the current angular position of the end effector.

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56. A method as claimed in claim 55, in which the comparing step includes imposing a simulated orientational change on the hand-held part which corresponds to a simulated orientational change of the end effector in moving its orientation into a predetermined reference orientation.

57. A method as claimed in claim 56, which includes determining a reference solution set of angular positions at 180° intervals relative to each other for the simulated orientation of the hand-held part which correspond to the angular position of the end effector at its simulated predetermined reference orientation.

58. A method as claimed in claim 57, which includes comparing the current end effector angular position relative to its angular displacement range with the angular positions of the reference solution set relative to the angular displacement range of the hand-held part.

59. A method as claimed in claim 58, which includes selecting the angular position of the reference solution set relative to the angular displacement range of the hand-held part which best mirrors the current angular position of the end effector relative to its angular displacement range.

60. A method as claimed in claim 59, which includes predefining a solution branch of 360° intervals and predefining another solution branch of 360° intervals offset from the first solution branch by 180°, the selected angular position defining one of the solution branches.

61. A method as claimed in claim 60, which includes comparing the defined solution branch and the selected angular position of the reference solution set with the angular positions of the hand-held part, which correspond with the current angular position of the end effector, relative to the angular displacement range of the hand-held part and selecting that angular position relative to the angular displacement range of the hand-held part which corresponds to the defined solution branch and which best mirrors the selected angular position of the reference solution set.

62. A surgical system comprising:

a master controller having a hand-held part and an actuator;

an end effector for manipulation of tissue;

a display showing an image of the end effector; and

a processor coupling the end effector to the master controller, the processor transmitting actuator signals to the actuator in response to an initial orientation of the hand-held part, the actuator moving the hand-held part from the initial orientation to a desired orientation in response to the actuator signals so that the hand-held part establishes a predetermined orientational relationship with the image of the end effector.

63. A surgical system as claimed in claim 62, wherein the processor

determines a current orientation of the end effector relative to a viewing end of an image capturing device operatively associated with a viewer; and

determines the desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part of the master controller relative to the viewer at which the desired orientational relationship would be established.

64. A surgical system as claimed in claim 62, wherein the processor

determines a current position of the end effector relative to a viewing end of an image capturing device operatively associated with a viewer;

determines a desired corresponding position of the hand-held part of the master controller relative to the viewer at which position a desired positional relationship

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between the hand-held part of the master controller and the end effector would be established; and
transmits actuation signals to the actuator in response to an initial position of the hand-held part, the actuator moving the hand-held part from the initial position to a desired position in response to the actuator signals.
65. A surgical system as claimed in claim 62, wherein the processor
determines an angular position of the end effector relative to an angular displacement range about a roll axis thereof;
compares the angular position of the end effector relative to its angular displacement range with angular positions of the hand-held part of a master controller about a roll axis thereof, which correspond with the angular position of the end effector, relative to an angular displacement range of the hand-held part; and
selects the angular position of the hand-held part relative to its angular displacement range which best mirrors

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the angular position of the end effector relative to its angular displacement range.
66. A method of establishing a desired orientational relationship between a hand-held part of a master control and a surgical end effector of an associated surgical instrument slave in a telesurgical apparatus, the method including causing the end effector to remain stationary;
determining a current orientation of the end effector relative to a viewing end of an image capturing device operatively associated with a viewer;
determining a desired corresponding orientation of the hand-held part of the master control relative to the viewer at which the desired orientational relationship would be established; and
moving the hand-held part of the master control into the desired corresponding orientation by supplying electrical current to electrical motors associated with the hand-held part.

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