

Collaborative Autonomous Surgical Assistant Arm

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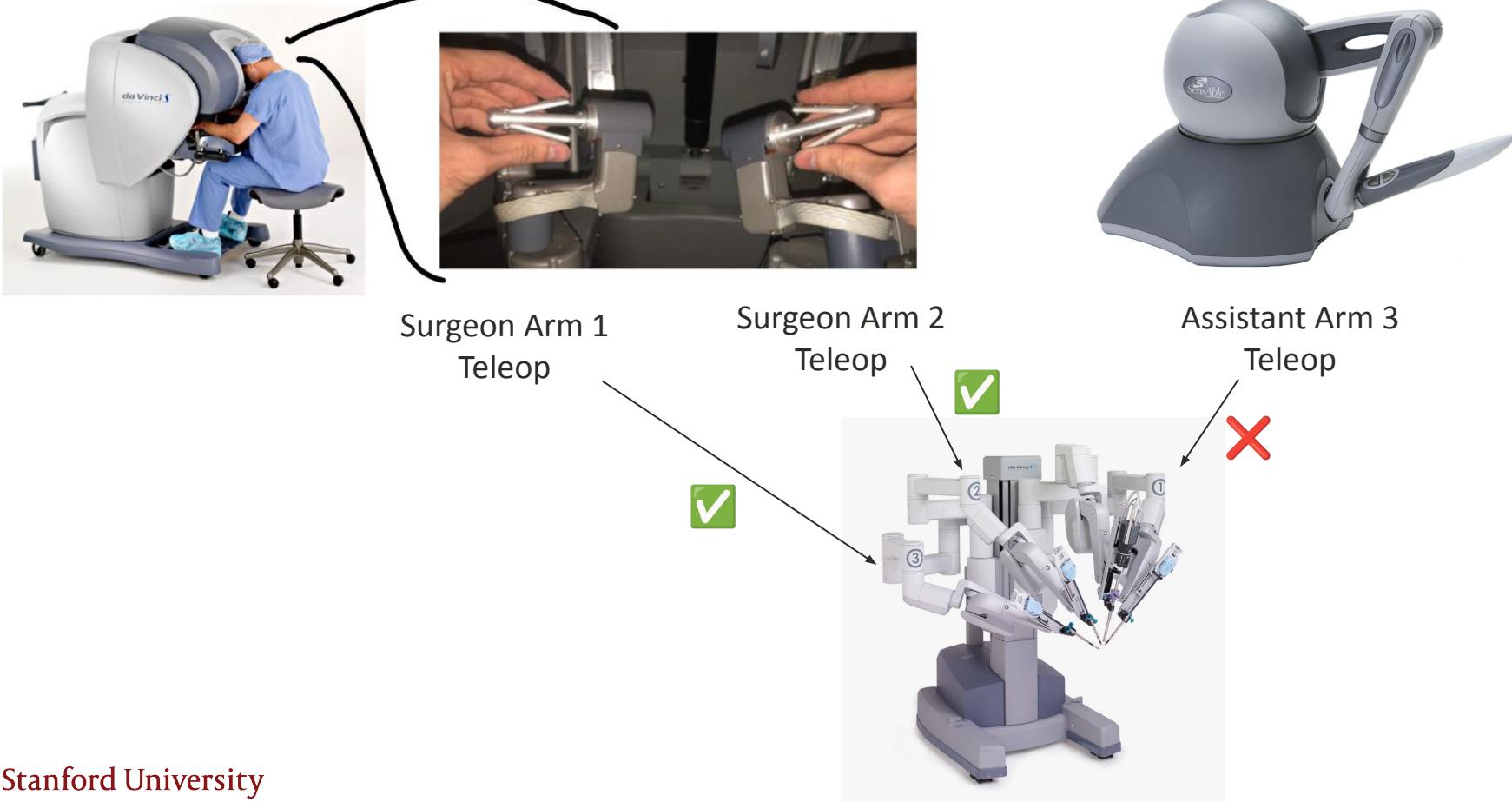
10th March, 2025

Motivation

- **Existing System:**
 - Surgeon teleoperates with two arms
 - cannot simultaneously use all 3 arms
- **Opportunity:**
 - Can the 3rd arm be used to autonomously assist the surgeon
 - Data driven imitation learning approach
- **Advantages:**
 - 3 Armed/Multi Armed Surgeon!
 - Better Efficiency
 - Greater Ease
 - Expands Surgical Capabilities

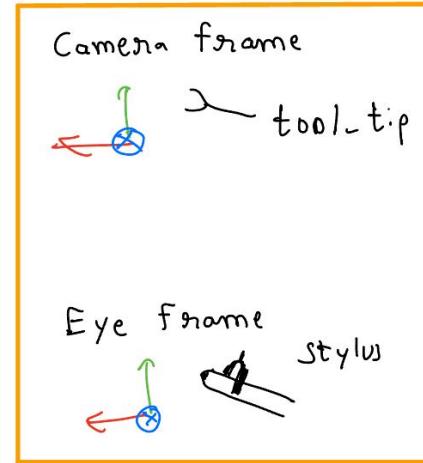


Data Collection Pipeline



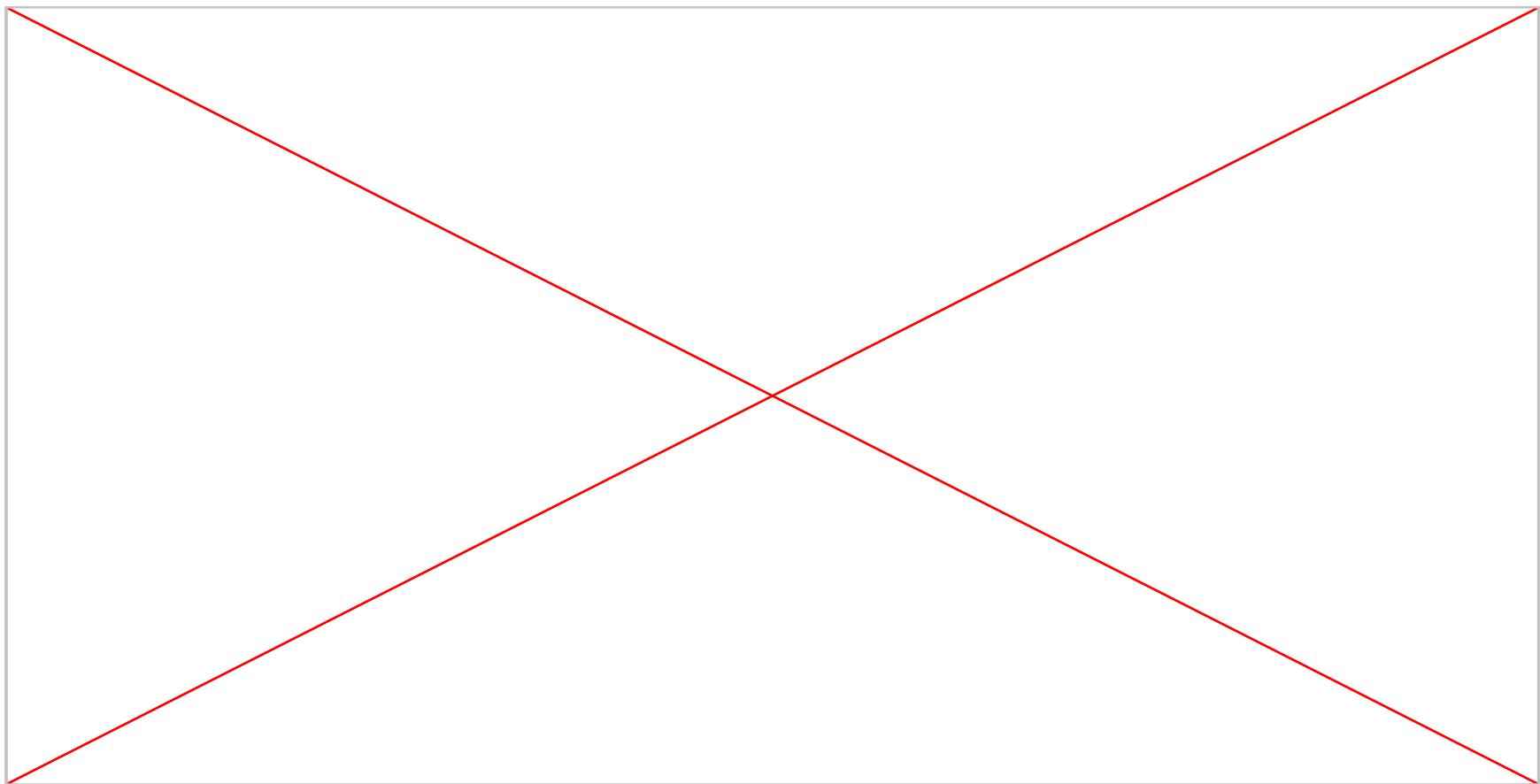
Phantom Omni Teleop

- $\text{camera}^T_{\text{tool tip}} = \text{eye}^T_{\text{stylus}}$
- $\text{ECM}^T_{\text{PSM}} = \text{ECM}^T_{\text{camera}} \text{eye}^T_{\text{po}} \text{po}^T_{\text{stylus}} \text{tip}^T_{\text{PSM}}$



$\text{ECM}^T_{\text{camera}}$	eye^T_{po}	$\text{po}^T_{\text{stylus}}$	$\text{tip}^T_{\text{PSM}}$
<p>Diagram illustrating the camera coordinate system ($\text{ECM}^T_{\text{camera}}$). It shows a camera lens with a red crosshair and a green vertical axis pointing upwards. A blue arrow points from the camera towards the eye frame. The camera is mounted on a base with a red crosshair and a green vertical axis pointing upwards.</p>	<p>Diagram illustrating the eye frame coordinate system (eye^T_{po}). It shows a stylus tip with a red crosshair and a green vertical axis pointing upwards. A blue arrow points from the eye frame towards the phantom omni frame. The angle between the camera and eye frames is labeled $\theta_e - \text{eye_theta}$.</p>	<p>Diagram illustrating the phantom omni frame ($\text{po}^T_{\text{stylus}}$) and stylus frame. It shows a 3D coordinate system with a blue circle representing the phantom omni. A yellow arrow points from the phantom omni towards the stylus tip. The stylus tip has a red crosshair and a green vertical axis pointing upwards.</p>	<p>Photograph showing the tool tip and PSM1. The tool tip is a stylus tip with a red crosshair and a green vertical axis pointing upwards. The PSM1 is a robotic arm holding the tool tip.</p>

Demo on the Da Vinci Robot in SRC



Using Simulation for Robot Learning

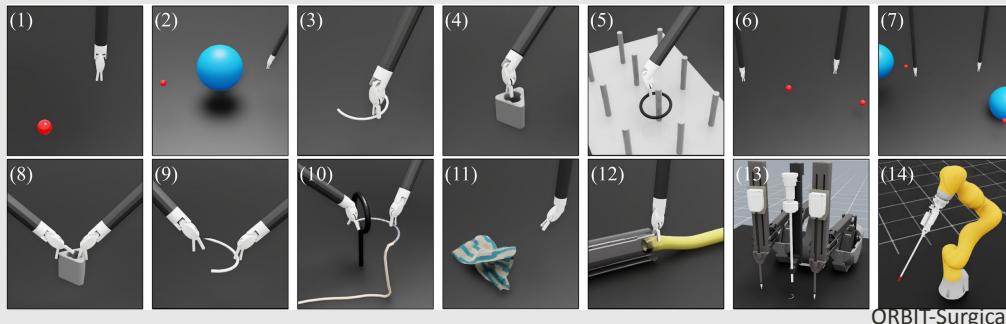
- Overcome Physical Limitations
- Safety
- Efficiency



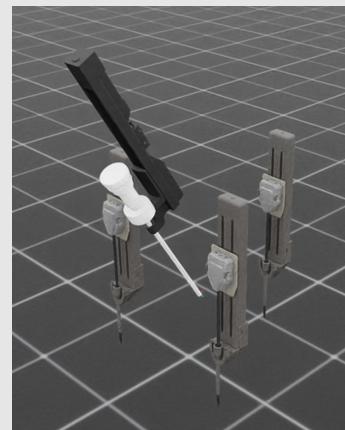
SRC dVRK

Simulator - Isaac Sim + ORBIT-Surgical

- Realistic Visualization
- GPU accelerated Physics Engine
- Specified Assets and Environments for dVRK
- Customizability

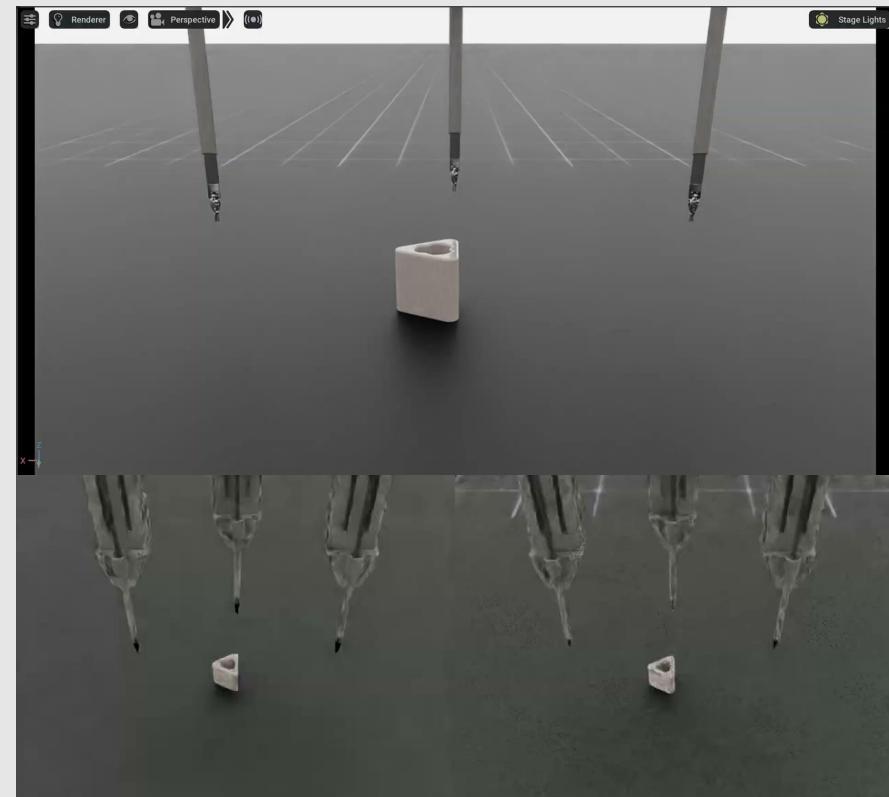


ORBIT-Surgical



Input and Output in Simulation

- Control Input:
 - Joint State
 - Tip Cartesian Point relative to the previous tip frame/ base frame
- Output:
 - Joint State
 - Cartesian Point of each link
 - Camera Output



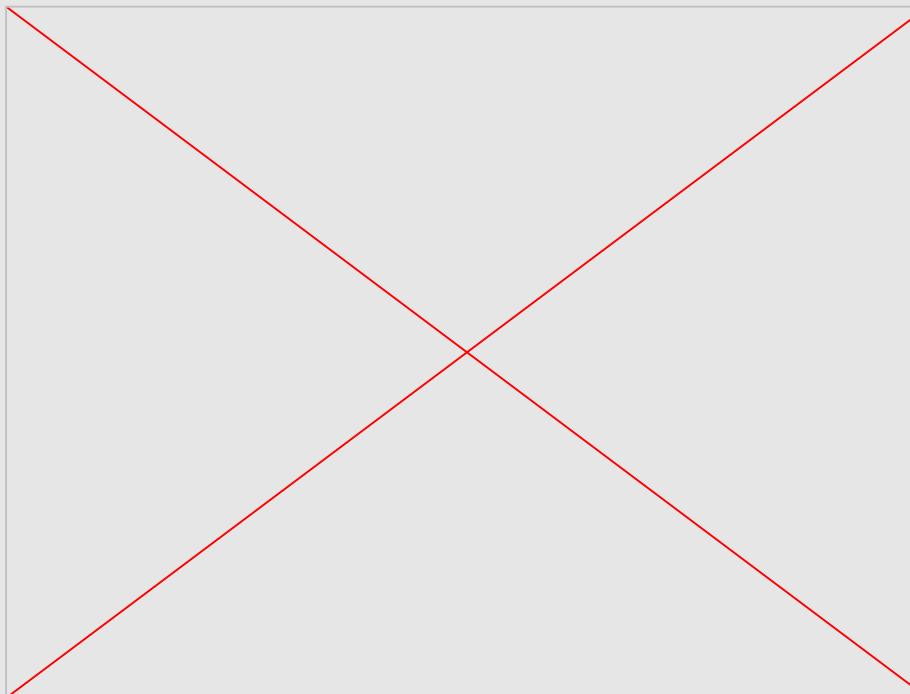
Adding Teleop Interface in Simulation

Same principle, apply additional transformation



MTM + PO Teleop in Simulation

Teleoperation Interface for both MTM and Phantom Omni in SImulation



What to Do Next

- Data Collection and Network Training
 - Surgeon: MTM teleop, move two PSMs
 - Assistant: Phantom Omni teleop, move one PSM
 - Imitation Learning using Action Chunking Transformer
 - Learning methods used in HRC (eg. GAIL)
- Future Research Questions
 - Role of human and robot in surgical robotics
 - Effective method to convey intentions
 - Fully automated multi-arm surgical robot

Collaborative Autonomous Surgical Assistant Arm

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Date:

Jun 4, 2025

Motivation

- **Existing Da Vinci System:**
 - Surgeon uses 2 hands to teleoperate 2 arms
 - Cannot use all 3 simultaneously
- **Opportunity:**
 - Can the 3rd arm be used to autonomously assist the surgeon
 - Data driven imitation learning approach
- **Advantages:**
 - 3 Armed/Multi Armed Surgeon!
 - Better Efficiency
 - Greater Ease
 - Expands Surgical Capabilities



Source: [\[Link\]](#)

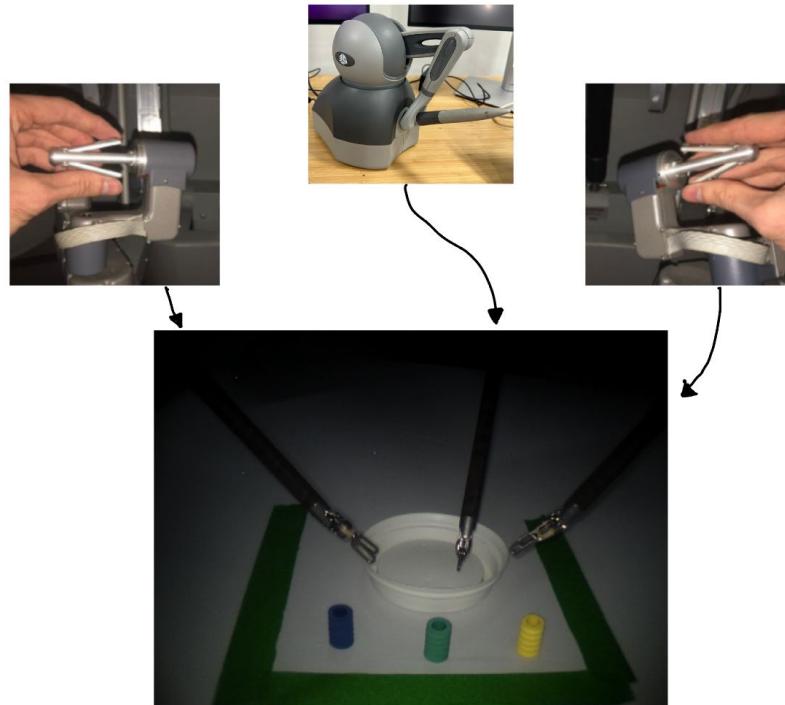


AI Generated

Data Collection Pipeline

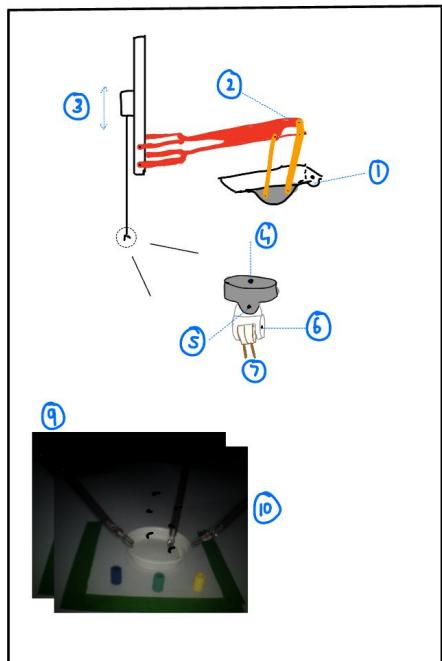
Recorded Data

- Kinematic Data
 - 6 Joint Values
 - Jaw Angle
 - X,Y,Z Values of Tool Tip
 - Orientation Matrix of Tool Tip
- Vision Data
 - Left Camera Image
 - Right Camera Image

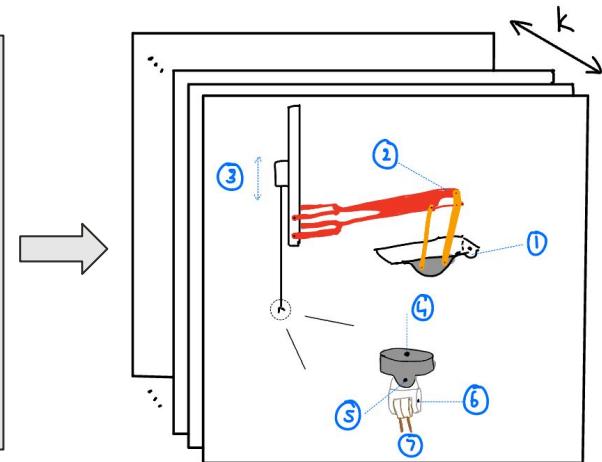
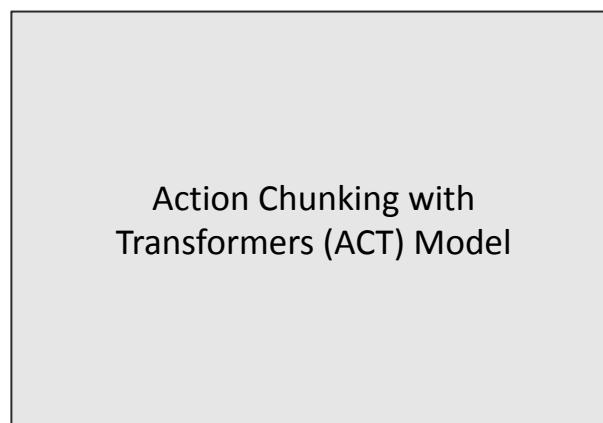


Teleoperation Connections

Model



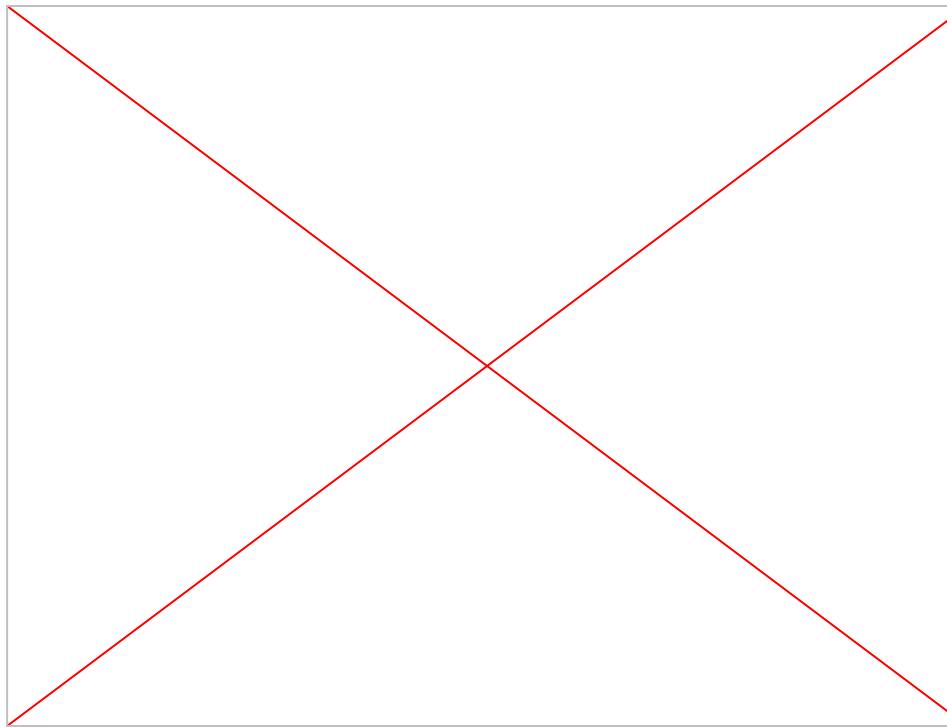
Input Data from the 3 Arms



Output Target Joint Angles
over the next k steps

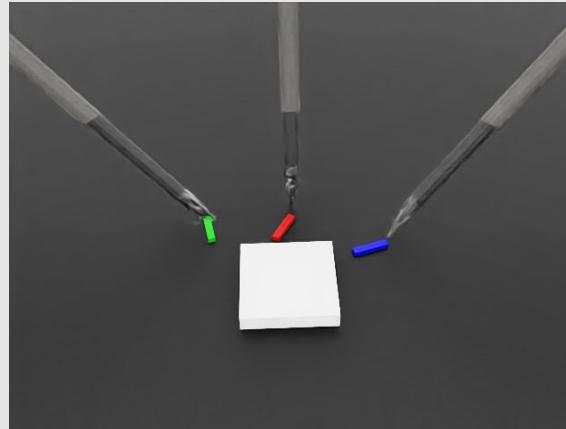
- Model was trained on 100 Demonstrations for the 2 handed Task
- Model was trained on 70 Demonstrations for the 3 handed Task

Results/Demo - Two Handed Task



Simulation Goal

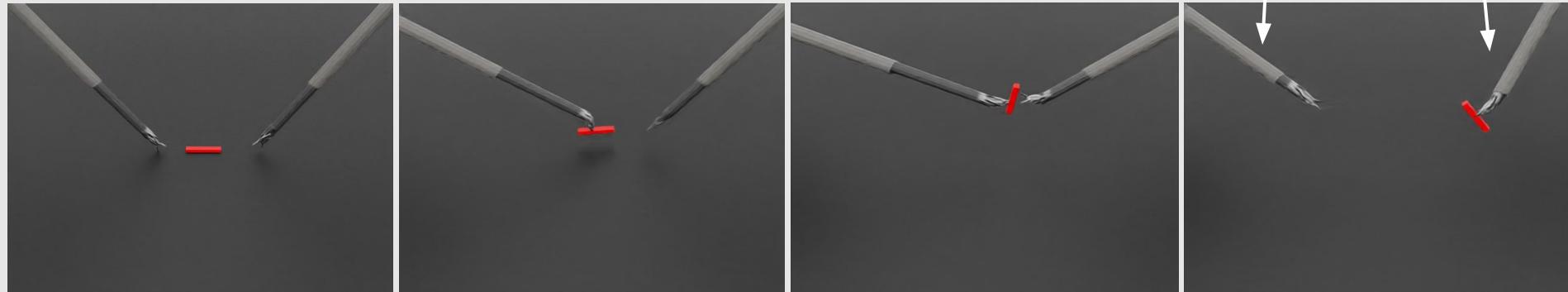
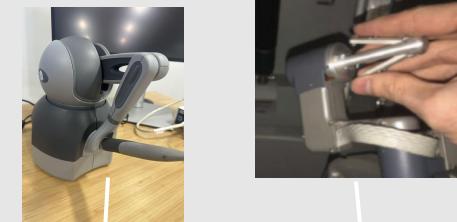
- Automate three handed task in Isaacgym simulation environment
- Use the ACT (Action Chunking Transformer), same model employed on the real robot, to achieve.
- Ultimate Goal: Train the third arm to help surgeon during operation



Human Demonstration

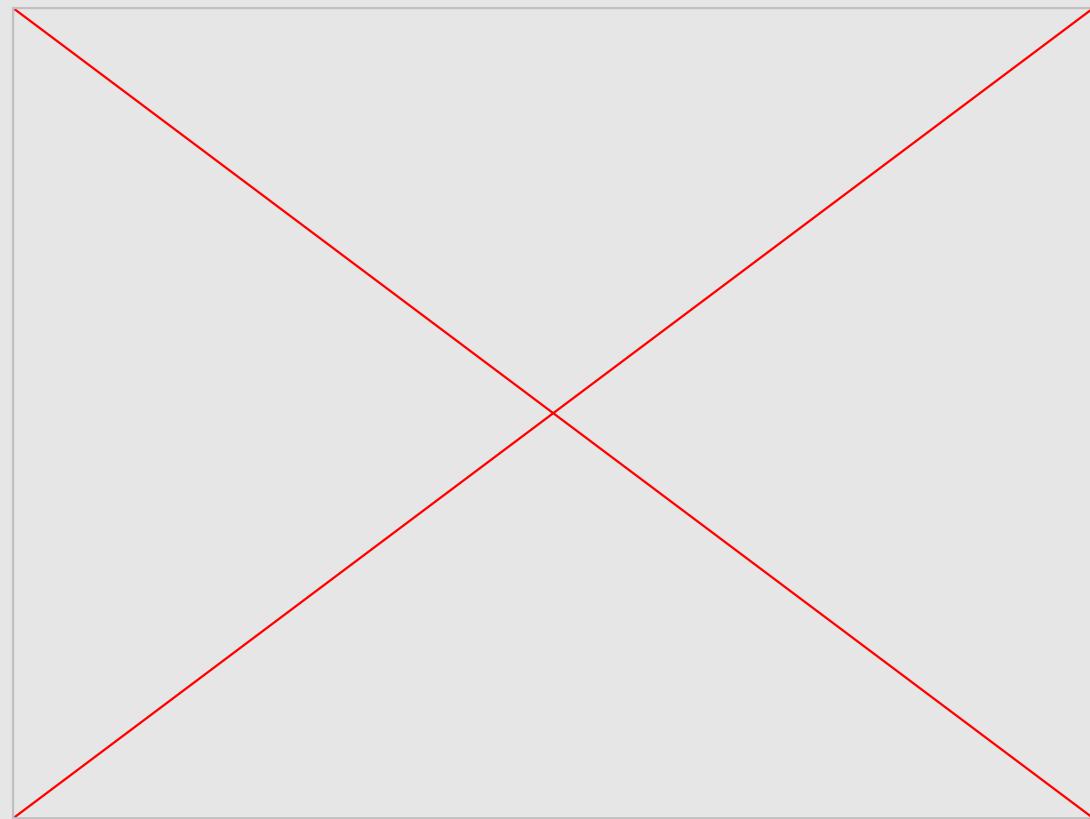
1st Task: Handover with but with different control interfaces

- Left PSM controlled by Phantom Omni;
- Right PSM controlled by right MTM



Model Rollout (2 arm task & Half Autonomous)

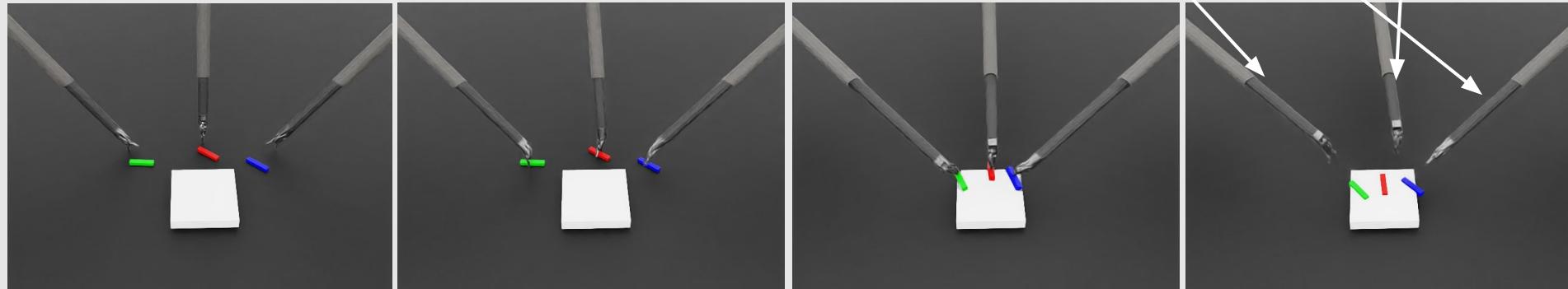
- Model was trained on 50 demos
- Left PSM: Teleoperated
- Right PSM: Automated



Human Demo

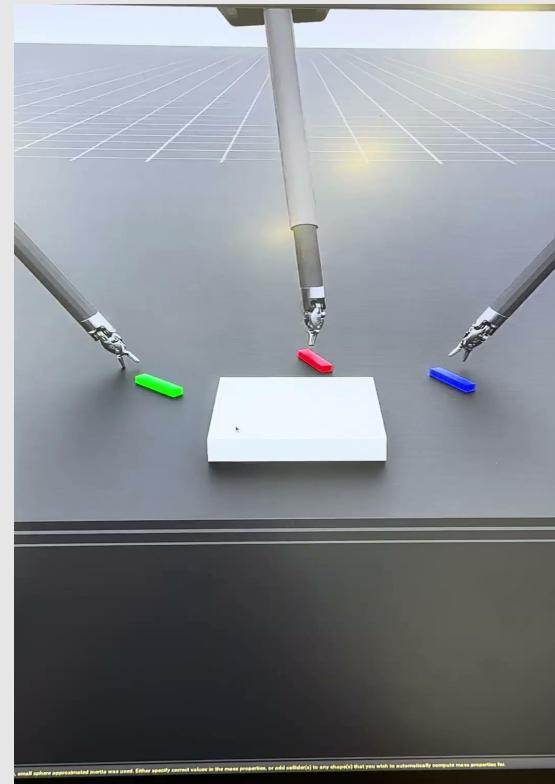
2nd Task: Pick up 3 objects and place to common area

- Left PSM controlled by left MTM;
- Right PSM controlled by right MTM;
- Extra PSM controlled by Phantom Omni



Model Rollout (3 arm task & Half Autonomous)

- Model was trained on 50 demos
- Left & Right PSM: Teleoperated
- Central PSM: Automated



Takeaways

- ACT model could be used not only fully 2-arm autonomous tasks, but also 3-arm human-robot collaborative tasks!
- For Future work:
 1. Compare the performance of three arm task when fully autonomous/fully teleoperation/collaborative.
 2. Try more complicated tasks for three arm.