





### CAoCM

Semiautonomous Telerobotic Auscultation with Surface Normal Estimation

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### Motivation

- 1. Care professions shortage -> alternative: semiautonomous robotic arm
- 2. Perform remote diagnostic procedures precisly from arbitrary locations
- 3. At patient side: intergrate multi-sensors on robot to ensure and improve patient safety
- 4. At clinician side: share diagnostic workflow with external experts

### Achievements

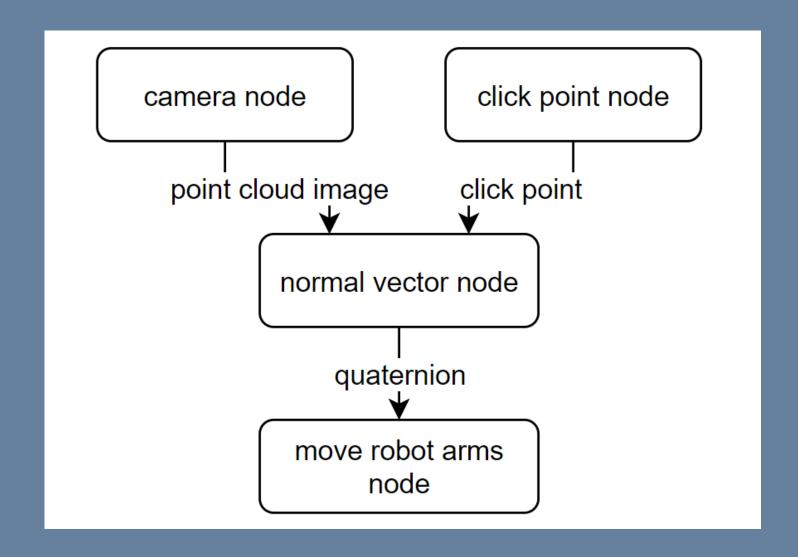
- 1. Develop the robotic diagnostic system integrated with auscultation
- 2. Investigate the accuracy of surface normal estimation methods

### Workflow

- 1. Use a sticker to mark a point on patient
- 2. Click a target point on the computer interface
- 3. Calculate the normal vector of the point
- 4. Robot places stethoscope perpendicular to the desired point.

### Pipeline

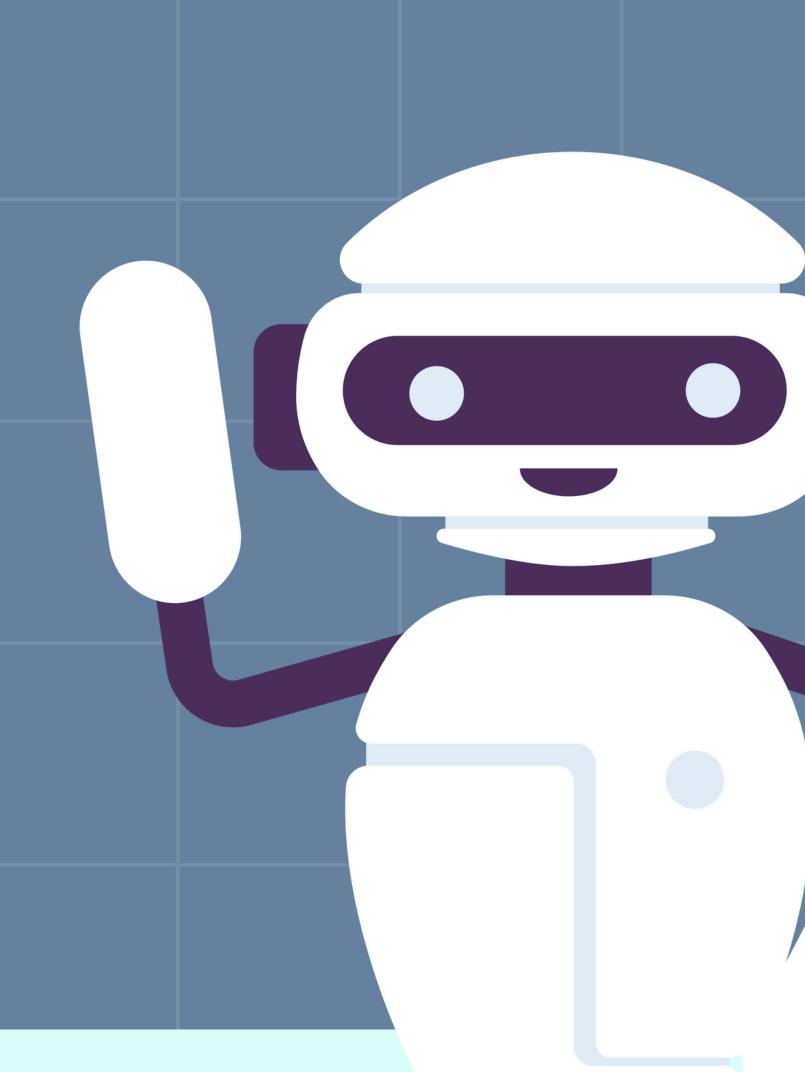
- 1. Camera capture the patient image and generate the point cloud image
- 2. Camera node and click point node send data to normal vector node
- 3. Calculate every point's normal vector in point cloud data and pattern them
- 4. Transfer the normals from camera coordination into robot coordination by using linear transformation
- 5. Transform the 3 dimensional normal vector into quaternion only accepted by robot
- 6. Send quaternion to the move robot arms node



ROS2 code pipeline

### Coding Details

- 1. ROS2 To operate the robotic arm
- 2. Downsampling
- 3. Calculate normal vectors by using open3d lib
- 4. Choose the closest point to the clicked point, which we call desired point



#### **Estimate Surface Normal Vector**

-with PointCloud data

#### Step 1:

#### **Neighborhood Search**

For point P<sub>i</sub>, find a set of neighboring points.

Fix radius search or k-nearest neighbors search and get {P<sub>i1</sub>, P<sub>i2</sub>, P<sub>i3</sub>, ..., P<sub>ik</sub>}.

#### Step 2:

#### **Covariance Matrix Calculation and Eigenvalue Decomposition**

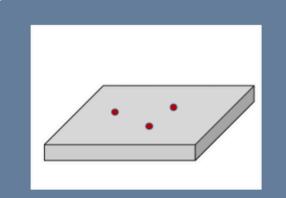
Compute the covariance matrix of the neighboring points.

Perform eigenvalue decomposition on the covariance matrix.

The eigenvector corresponding to the smallest eigenvalue is the normal vector.

$$\mathcal{C} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \cdot (\boldsymbol{p}_{i} - \overline{\boldsymbol{p}}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{p}_{i} - \overline{\boldsymbol{p}})^{T}, \ \mathcal{C} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{v}_{j}} = \lambda_{j} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{v}_{j}}, \ j \in \{0, 1, 2\}$$

### Evaluation



Select and mark several check points on a flat plane and human model.

Manually align the probe with the check points and record the probe's end pose.

Use **algorithm** to predict the placement of the probe and control the robotic arm accordingly and record the probe's end pose. Repeat this procedure several times.

Select Surfaces and Check Points

**Pose Recording** 

**1** Standard Deviation - variability

$$S = \sqrt{rac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

2 Error Percentage - error size

$$ext{Error Percentage} = \left| rac{ ext{Measured Value} - ext{True Value}}{ ext{True Value}} 
ight| imes 100\%$$

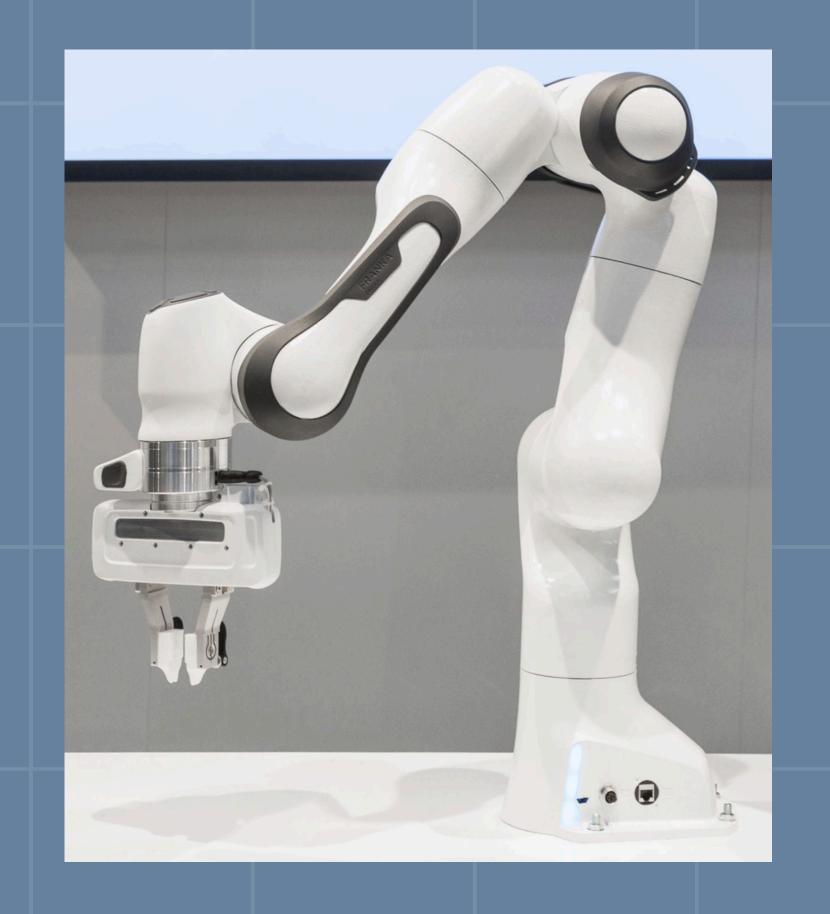
3 t-Tests – influence of surface type and camera's perspective

$$t = rac{\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_2}{\sqrt{rac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \left(rac{1}{n_1} + rac{1}{n_2}
ight)}}$$

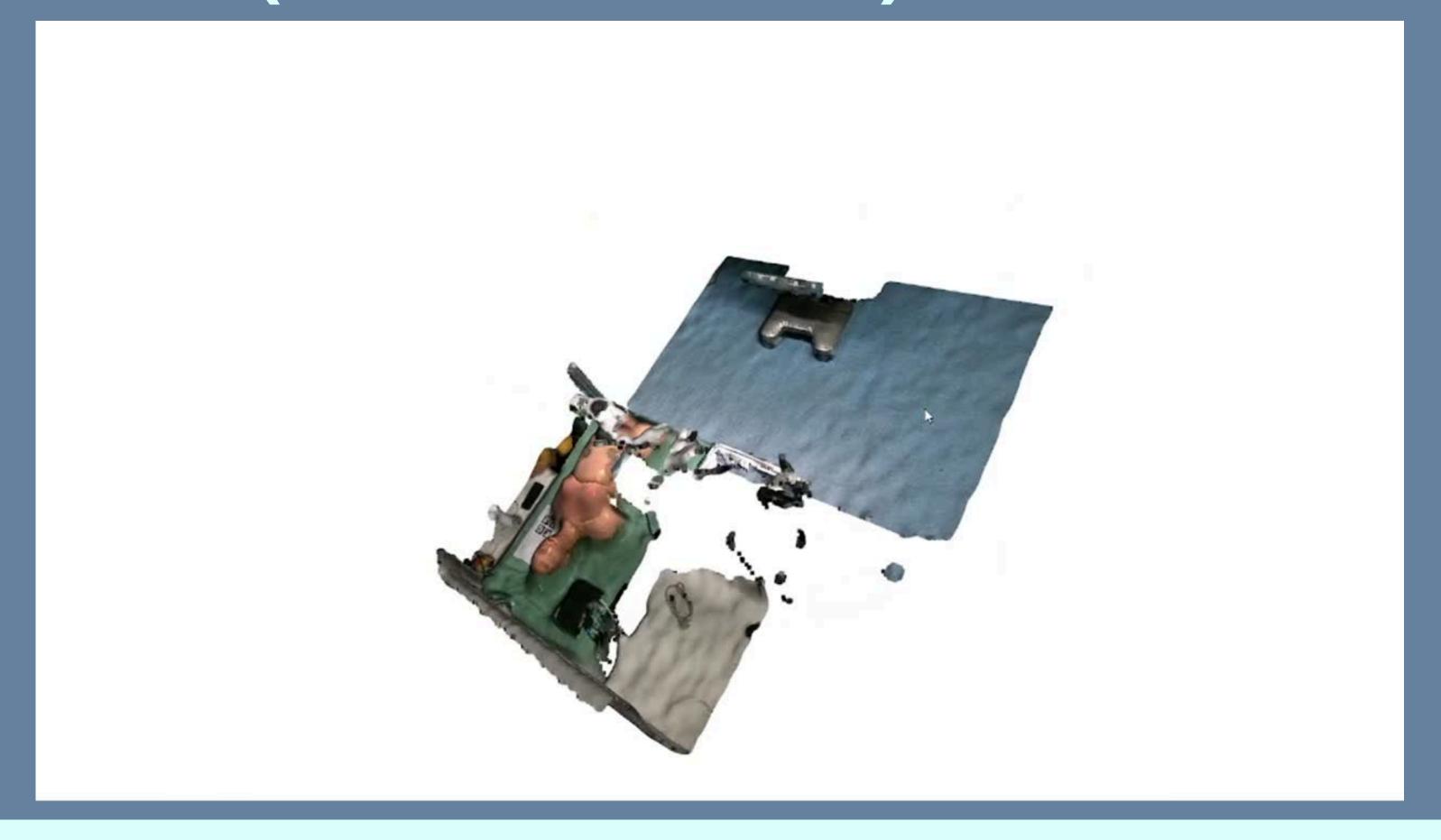
Statistical Analysis

### Hardware Setup

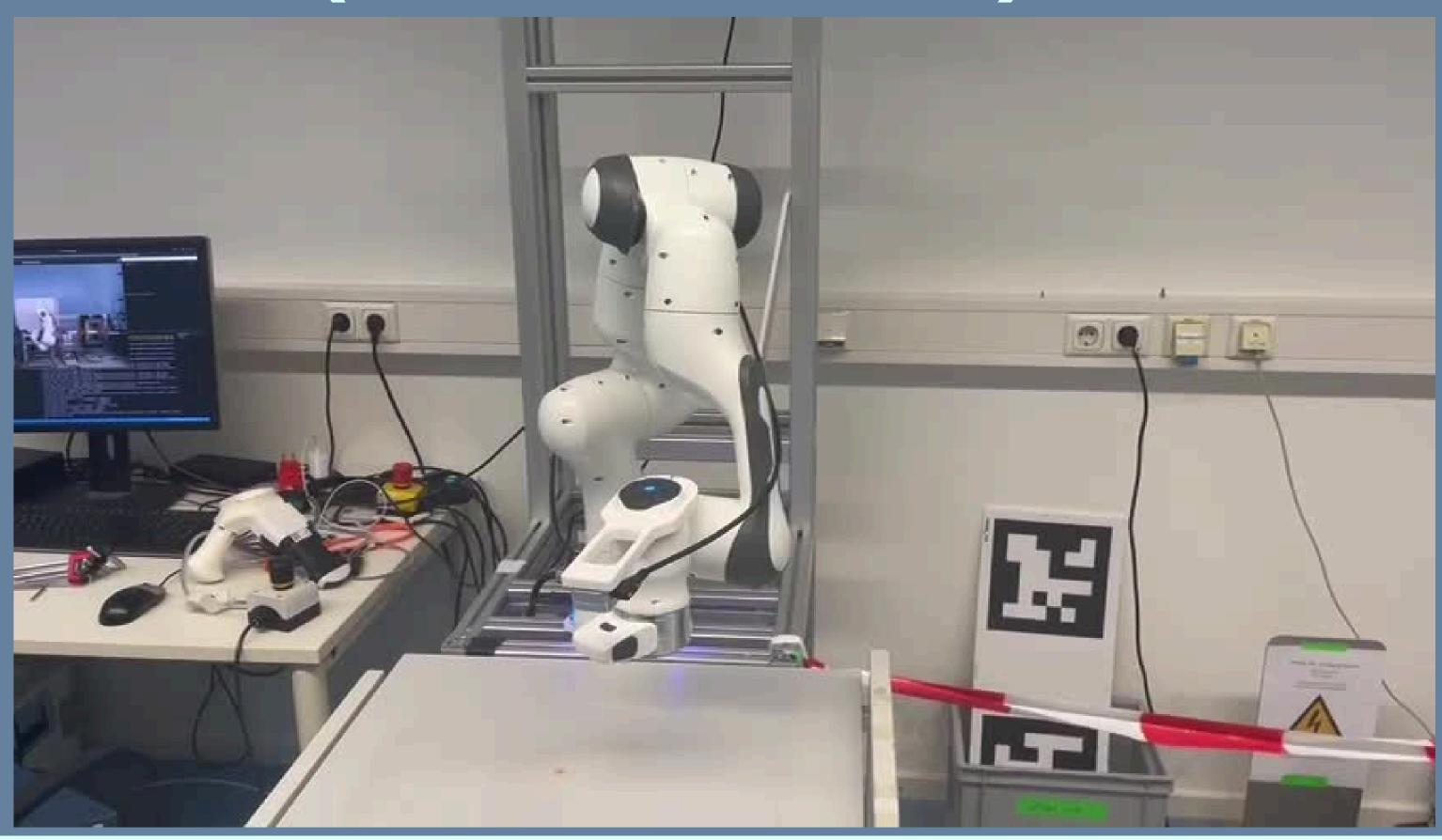
We use Franka Robotic arms to complete this project. By linking the robotic arms through the Internet, we can control it by codes.



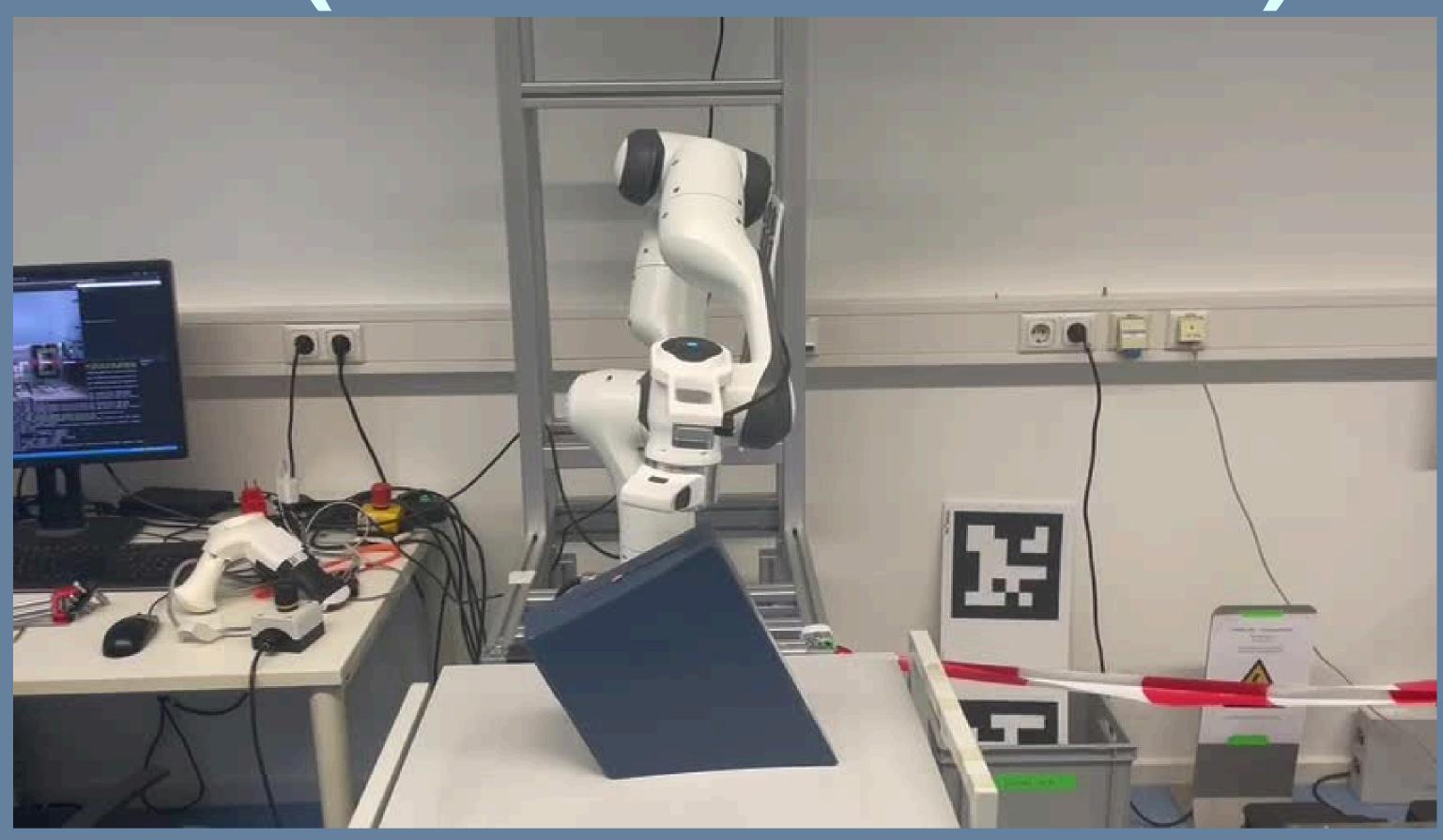
### Demo (normal vector)



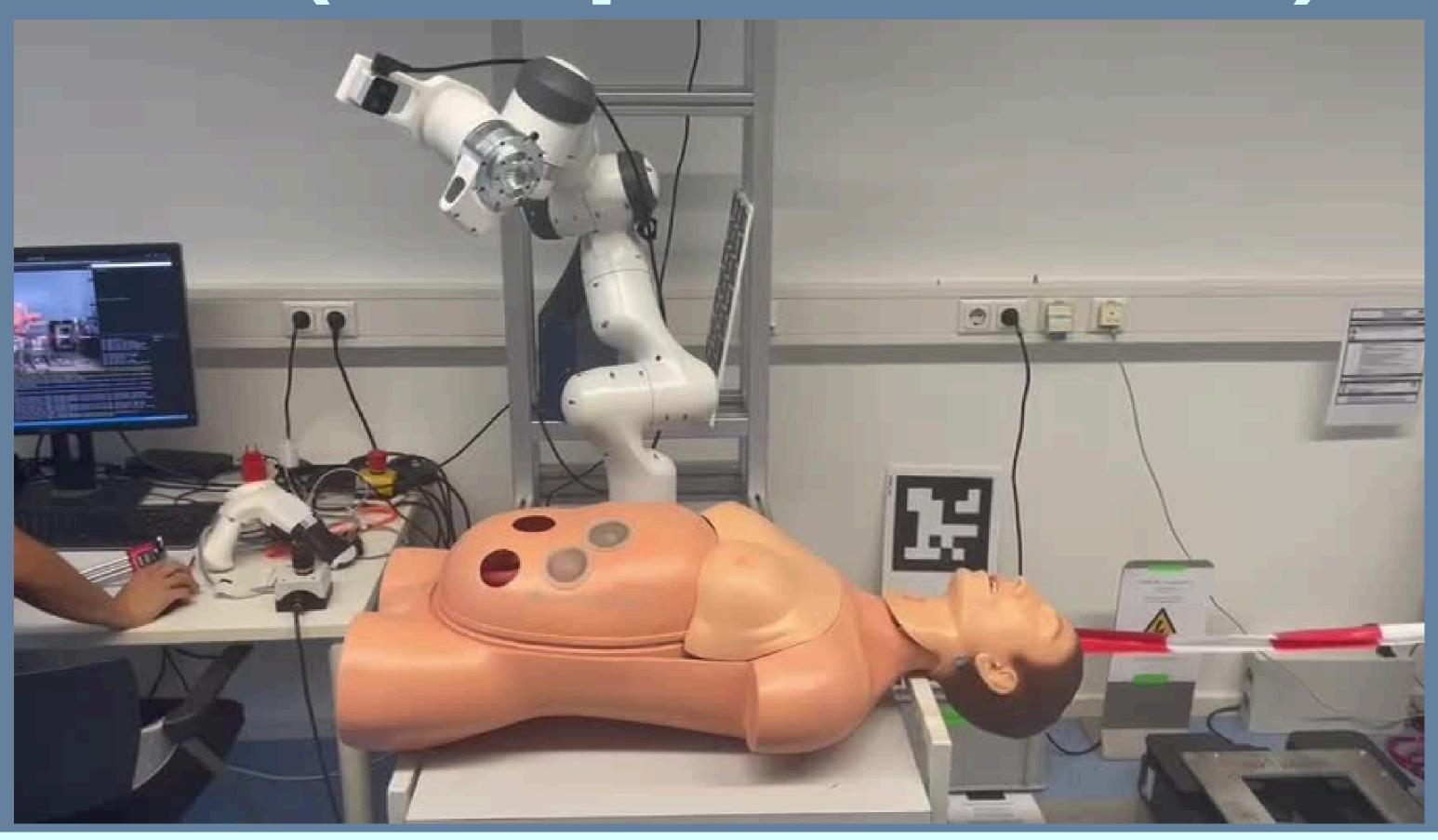
## Demo (flat surface)



## Demo (inclined surface)



## Demo (complex surface)



### Result and analysis

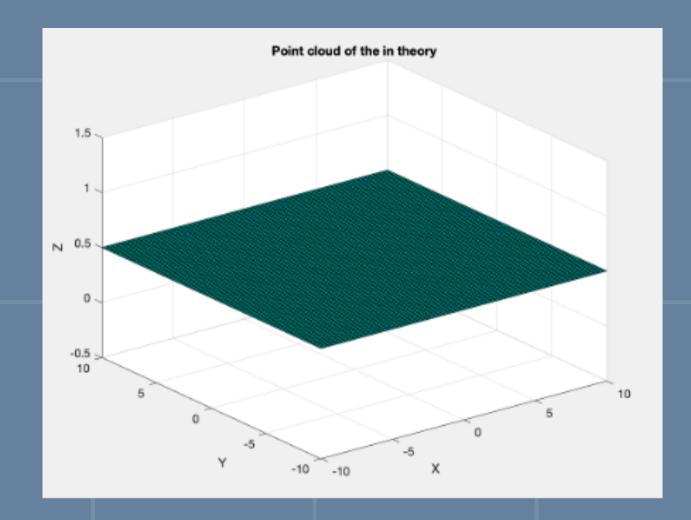
Error before applying Surface Normal Estimation Method (SNE): There are some noises when obtaining point cloud from camera

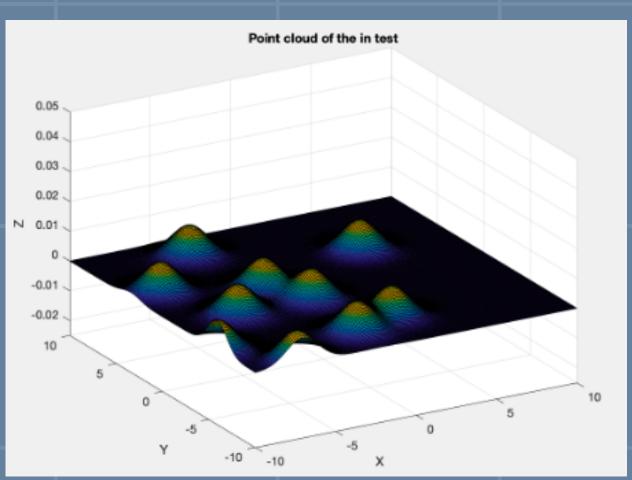
Error during applying SNE: Downsampling vs Clicked Point

- If voxel is large: Surface will be smoother, but contain less details
- If voxel is small: Surface will contain more details, but may have some noise

Best voxel we tested: 0.04

Error after applying SNE: The robotic arm requires quaternion datatype for the path planning. However, the transformation from 3D vector to quaternion may cause error.





### Reference

"Estimating Surface Normals in a PointCloud"
 [Online]Avaliable:https://pcl.readthedocs.io/projects/tutorials/en/master/normal\_estimation.html

 "Smoothing and normal estimation based on polynomial reconstruction"
 [Online]Avaliable:https://pcl.readthedocs.io/projects/tutorials/en/master/resampling.html#smoothing-and-normal-estimation-based-on-polynomial-reconstruction

"Normal Estimation Using Integral Images"
 [Online]Avaliable:https://pcl.readthedocs.io/projects/tutorials/en/master/normal\_estimation\_using\_integral\_images.html#normal-estimation-using-integral-images



# Thankyou

