Perception, control and path planning of robotic laparoscopic surgical system

Alexios Karadimos

Deparment of Electrical and Computer Engineering

Patras, February 2022



Table of Contents

- Introduction
- 2 Robotic arm Kinematic Analysis
- Grasping
- 4 Scene and object recognition with Computer Vision
 - Path Planning
- 6 Trajectory Planning Laparoscopic tool manipulation
 - Trajectory planning in cartesian coordinates
 - Trajectory planning in joint angles space
- System Control
- ROS framework
- Experiments and Results
- 10 Conclusions and Future Work

Outline

- Introduction
- 2 Robotic arm Kinematic Analysis
- Grasping
- 4 Scene and object recognition with Computer Vision
- Path Planning
- 6 Trajectory Planning Laparoscopic tool manipulation
 - Trajectory planning in cartesian coordinates
 - Trajectory planning in joint angles space
- System Control
- ROS framework
- Experiments and Results
- 10 Conclusions and Future Work



Surgical Robotics Procedure

Advantages & Disadvantages of Surgical robotics

Biblography overview

Thesis goals

Outline

- Introduction
- 2 Robotic arm Kinematic Analysis
- Grasping
- Scene and object recognition with Computer Vision
- Path Planning
- 6 Trajectory Planning Laparoscopic tool manipulation
 - Trajectory planning in cartesian coordinates
 - Trajectory planning in joint angles space
- System Control
- ROS framework
- Experiments and Results
- 10 Conclusions and Future Work

Forward Kinematics

Inverse Kinematics - Decoupling Technique

Singularity points

RCM constraint

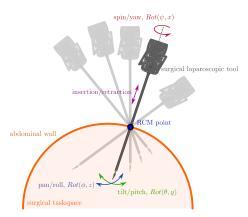


Figure: Illustration of pivoting motion of surgical laparoscopic tool around RCM point (also known as fulcrum or trocar point). Due to the RCM constraint, the tool has only 4 degrees of freedom.

Elbow-up constraint

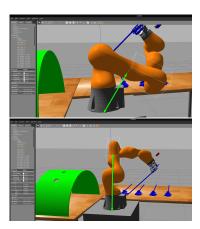


Figure: Top: elbow-down solution, bottom: elbow-up solution

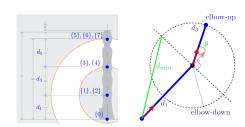


Figure: Elbow-up constraint description with relative distance or angle between links with lengths d_1 and d_3

$$d_{ ext{min}} \leq d \leq d_{ ext{max}},$$
 where $d_{ ext{min}} = \sqrt{d_1^2 + d_3^2} = 553 ext{mm}$ and $d_{ ext{max}} = d_1 + d_3 = 780 ext{mm}.$

Outline

- Introduction
- 2 Robotic arm Kinematic Analysis
- Grasping
- 4 Scene and object recognition with Computer Vision
- Path Planning
- 6 Trajectory Planning Laparoscopic tool manipulation
 - Trajectory planning in cartesian coordinates
 - Trajectory planning in joint angles space
- System Control
- ROS framework
- Experiments and Results
- Conclusions and Future Work

Gripper & Forward Kinematics

Gripper Inverse Kinematics

Outline

- Introduction
- 2 Robotic arm Kinematic Analysis
- Grasping
- 4 Scene and object recognition with Computer Vision
- Path Planning
- Trajectory Planning Laparoscopic tool manipulation
 - Trajectory planning in cartesian coordinates
 - Trajectory planning in joint angles space
- System Control
- ROS framework
- Second Second
- Occidence of the Conclusions and Future Work

Laparoscopic tool detection

Calculation of tool position and orientation

Calculation of grasping points

Outline

- Introduction
- 2 Robotic arm Kinematic Analysis
- Grasping
- 4 Scene and object recognition with Computer Vision
- 5 Path Planning
- Trajectory Planning Laparoscopic tool manipulation
 - Trajectory planning in cartesian coordinates
 - Trajectory planning in joint angles space
- System Control
- ROS framework
- Experiments and Results
- Conclusions and Future Work

Path Planning - Sampling methods

Pick and place algorithm

Task space analysis

Outline

- Introduction
- 2 Robotic arm Kinematic Analysis
- Grasping
- 4 Scene and object recognition with Computer Vision
- Path Planning
- Trajectory Planning Laparoscopic tool manipulation
 - Trajectory planning in cartesian coordinates
 - Trajectory planning in joint angles space
- System Control
- ROS framework
- Experiments and Results
- 10 Conclusions and Future Work

Tool pose & the Fulcrum Effect

Circular trajectory of tool tip

Circular arc trajectory of tool tip

Line segment trajectory of tool tip

Cubic Spline trajectory of tool tip

B-Spline trajectory of tool tip

Polynomials of 5th order

Planning with velocity profiles

Outline

- Introduction
- 2 Robotic arm Kinematic Analysis
- Grasping
- Scene and object recognition with Computer Vision
- Path Planning
- 6 Trajectory Planning Laparoscopic tool manipulation
 - Trajectory planning in cartesian coordinates
 - Trajectory planning in joint angles space
- System Control
- ROS framework
- Experiments and Results
- 10 Conclusions and Future Work



Firm grasping algorithm & Force control

Position based visual servoing

Image based visual servoing

Outline

- Introduction
- 2 Robotic arm Kinematic Analysis
- Grasping
- Scene and object recognition with Computer Vision
- Path Planning
- Trajectory Planning Laparoscopic tool manipulation
 - Trajectory planning in cartesian coordinates
 - Trajectory planning in joint angles space
- System Control
- 8 ROS framework
- Experiments and Results
- Conclusions and Future Work

Introduction to the ROS framework

Gazebo simulation environment

Visualization with RViz

Motion Planning with Moveit

Tools, Packages and Libraries

Outline

- Introduction
- 2 Robotic arm Kinematic Analysis
- Grasping
- Scene and object recognition with Computer Vision
- Path Planning
- 6 Trajectory Planning Laparoscopic tool manipulation
 - Trajectory planning in cartesian coordinates
 - Trajectory planning in joint angles space
- System Control
- ROS framework
- Experiments and Results
- 10 Conclusions and Future Work



Robot Planner 1: Simple Movelt planning

Robot Planner 2: Simulation layout and reachability experiments

Robot Planner 3a: Circular and Circular arc trajectories in task space

Robot Planner 3b: Line segment trajectories in task space

Robot Planner 3c: Cubic Spline trajectories in task spac

Robot Planner 3d: B-Spline trajectories in task space

Robot Planner 3e: Polynomial trajectories in joint space

Robot Planner 3f: Trajectories in joint space with trapezoidal velocity profile

Robot Planner 3g: Trajectories in joint space with s-curve velocity profile

Robot Planner 4: Simple cube pick-and-place experiment

Robot Planner 5: Visual servoing

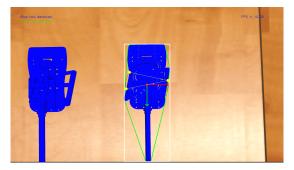


Figure: Image based visual servoing and calculation of grasp points. The yellow points are the grasp points and the thin black circumscribed circle is the growing circle that was used to calculate them.

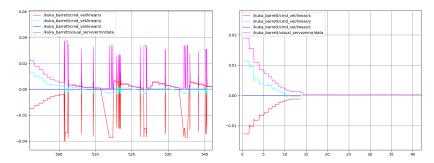


Figure: Visual servo controller error diagrams. On the left image in the error graphs appear some spikes. These spikes occur from the sudden temporary detection of a nearby surgical tool. On the right image, these spikes are filtered out, and only the error graphs of the visual servoing of one tool are shown. The controller parameters are $K_p=0.9, K_d=0.2$

Outline

- Introduction
- 2 Robotic arm Kinematic Analysis
- Grasping
- 4 Scene and object recognition with Computer Vision
- Path Planning
- Trajectory Planning Laparoscopic tool manipulation
 - Trajectory planning in cartesian coordinates
 - Trajectory planning in joint angles space
- System Control
- ROS framework
- Second Second
- Conclusions and Future Work



Conclusions & Comparison with similar projects

Future Work