

# Da Vinci Robot Haptic Feedback Glove

## Team

Paloma Laso, Michael Luchini, Julio Membreño, Sara  
Perez, Jenna Saiontz

# Problem Statement

Although Minimally Invasive Surgical (MIS) robots, such as the da Vinci Surgical System, have reduced post-op care and recovery time, the robot does not provide haptic feedback to surgeons.



# Project Description

Our goal is to design soft robotic gloves that provide haptic feedback when the pressure applied by the Da Vinci's Cadere Forceps approaches the maximum pressure that human tissue can safely withstand.

## CADIERE FORCEPS

470049

### SPECIFICATIONS

GRASPING FORCE

LOW

JAW OPEN ANGLE

0-45°

JAW LENGTH

2CM

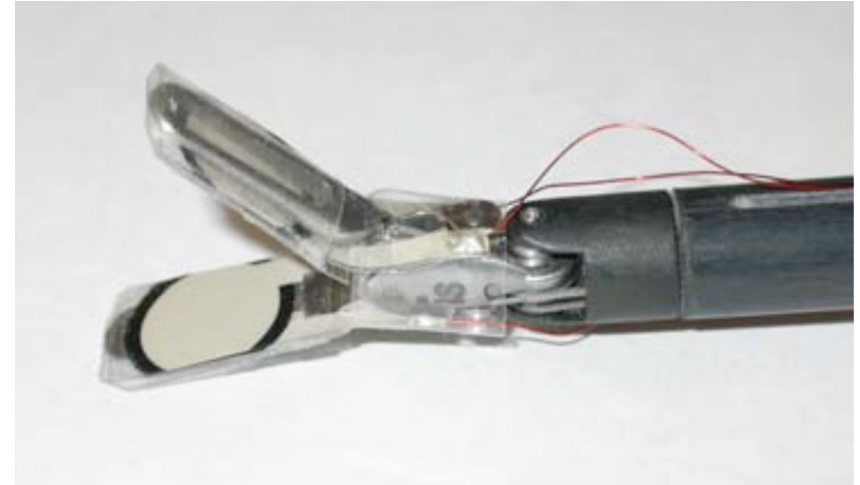
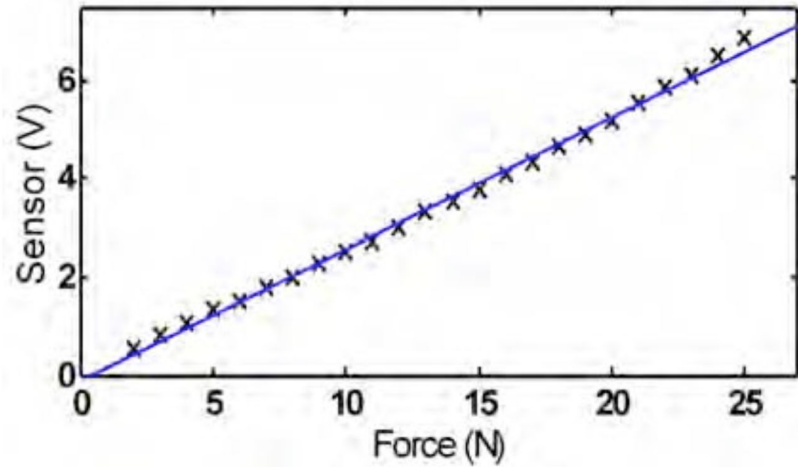
NUMBER OF USES

10



# Benchmarking – Pressure Sensors

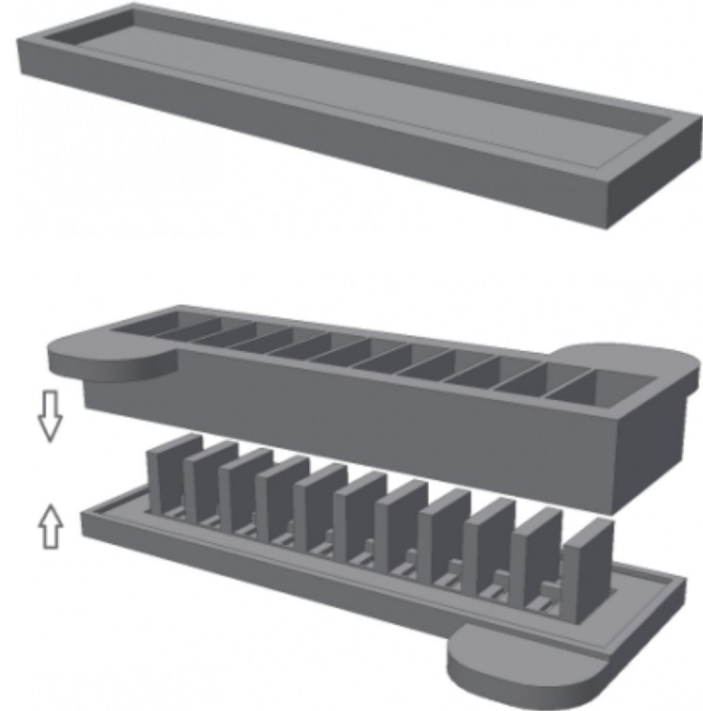
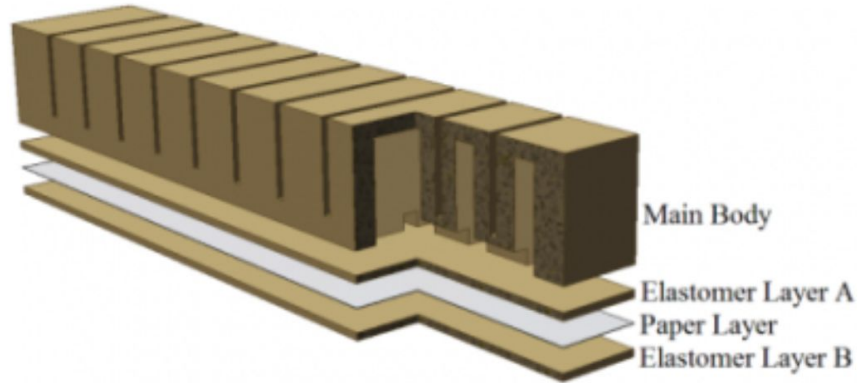
# Drawing Inspiration from the Literature



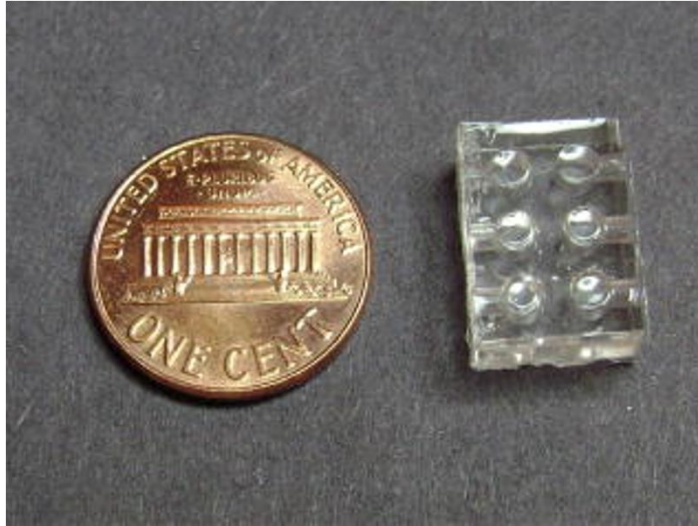
“A Tactile Feedback System for Robotic Surgery” by Martin O. Cultaj, et al.

# Benchmarking – Actuator

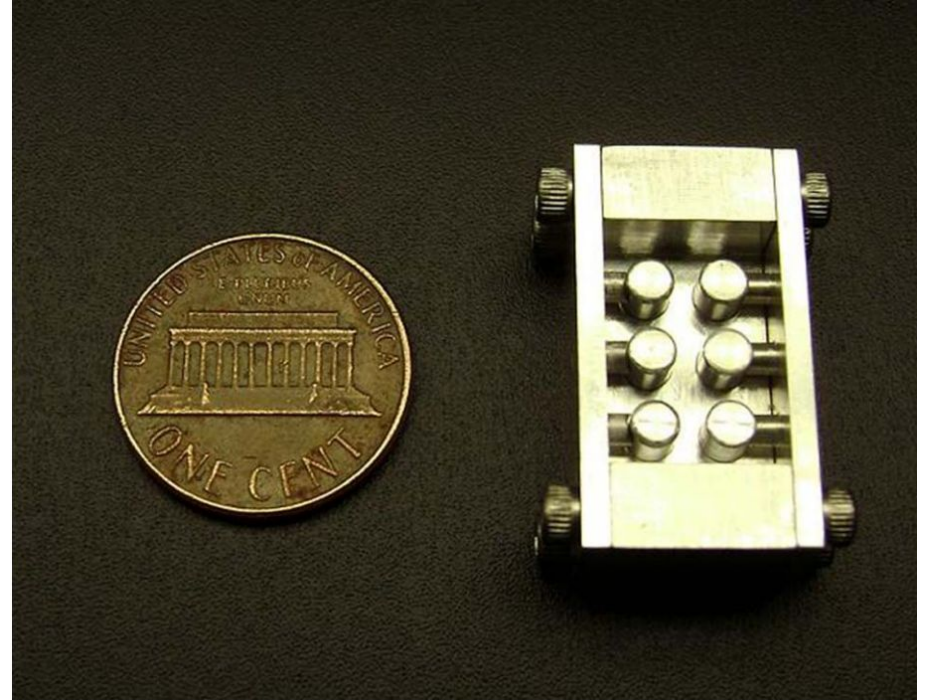
# Existing Research & Design Inspiration



# Existing Research & Design Inspiration



*King, C. et. al. ASME Digital Collection*

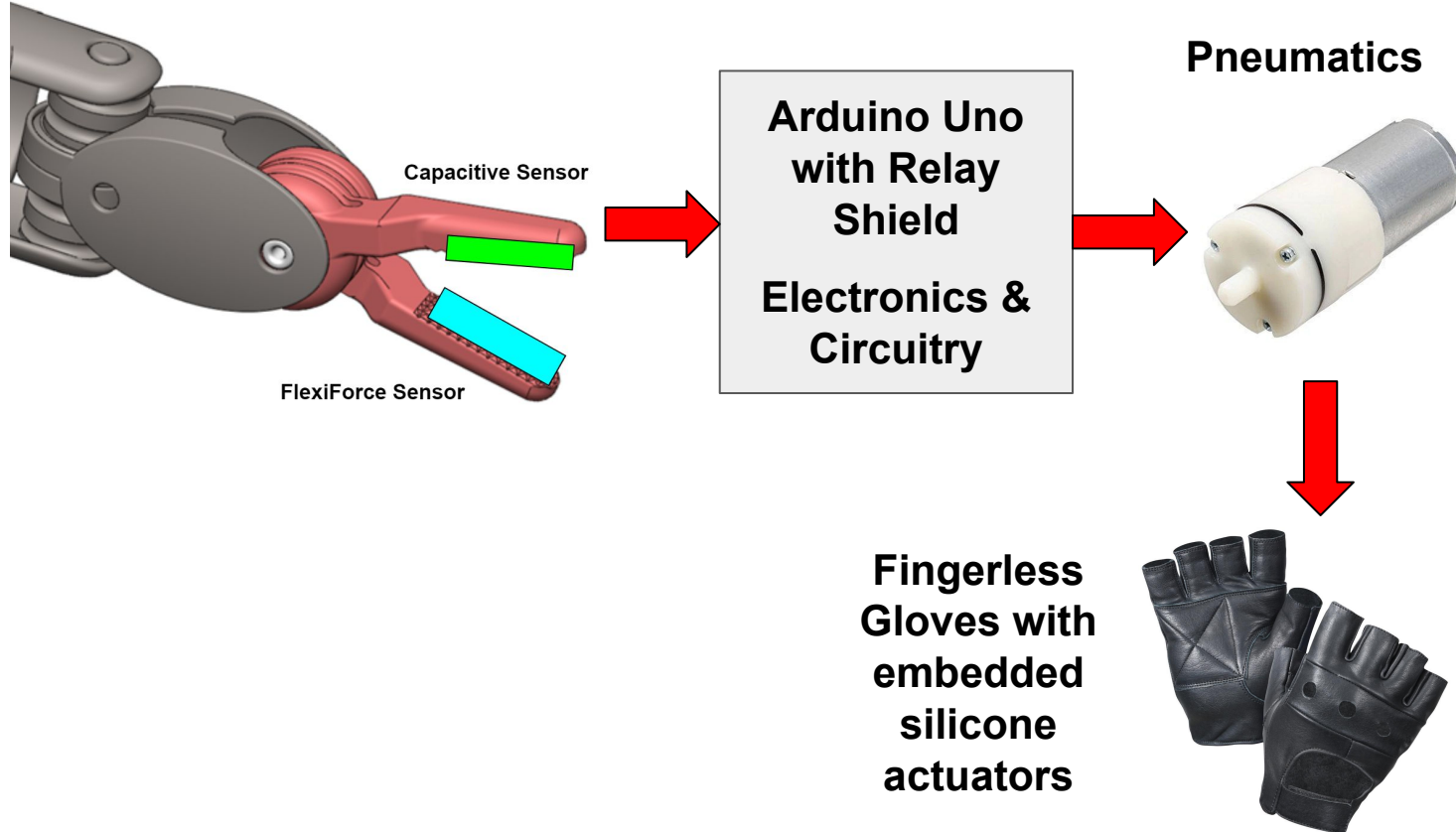


*King, C. et. al. ASME Digital Collection*



# Preliminary Design Concept

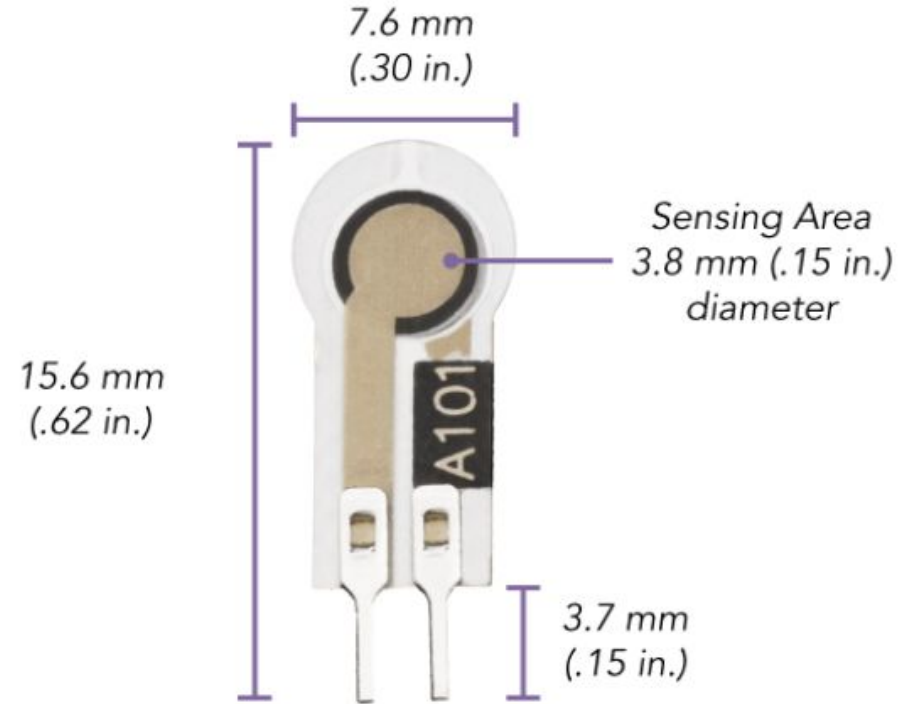
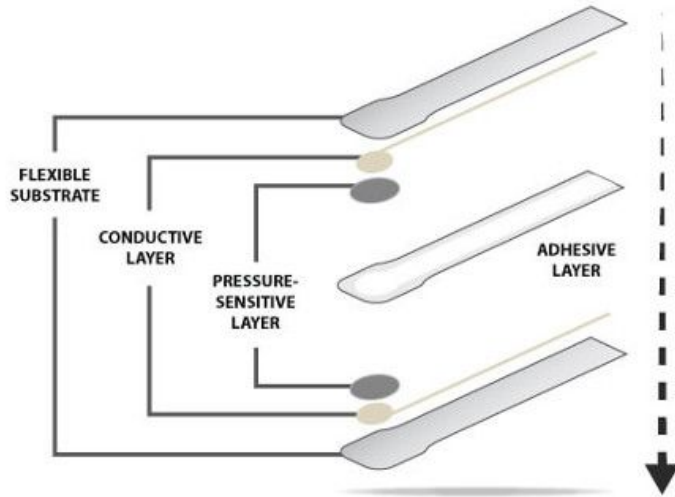
# Preliminary Design Concept Overview



# Preliminary Pressure Sensor Design

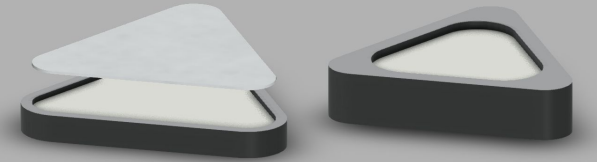
## FlexiForce A101 Sensor

- Easy to use with Arduino
- Acts as a resistor in the circuit
  - When unloaded → Very High R
  - When loaded → Decrease in R

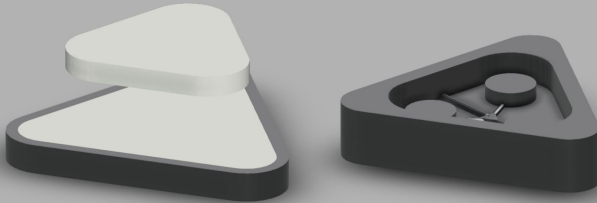


# Preliminary Actuator Design

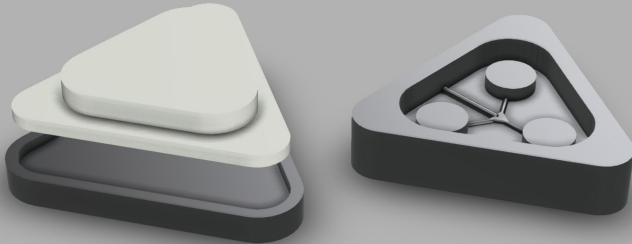
## Molding Process



Step 1: Fill upper mold and half of bottom mold, apply paper layer to bottom mold

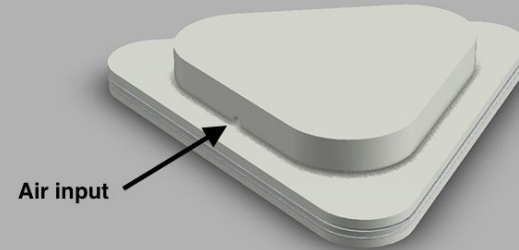
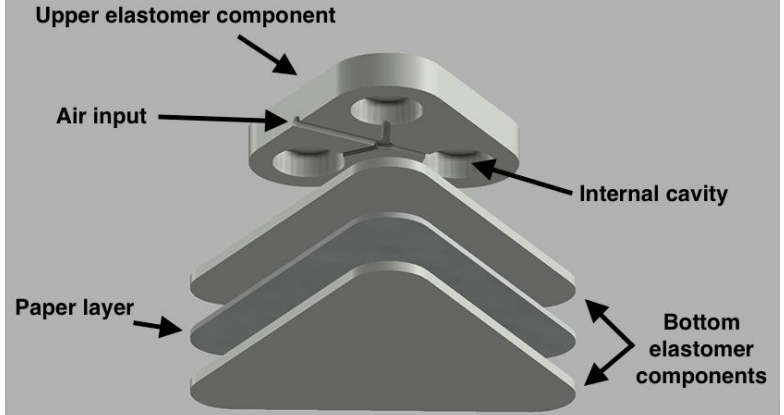


Step 2: Demold upper mold, fill remainder of bottom mold, using uncured elastomer in bottom mold as glue, bond the two cured components

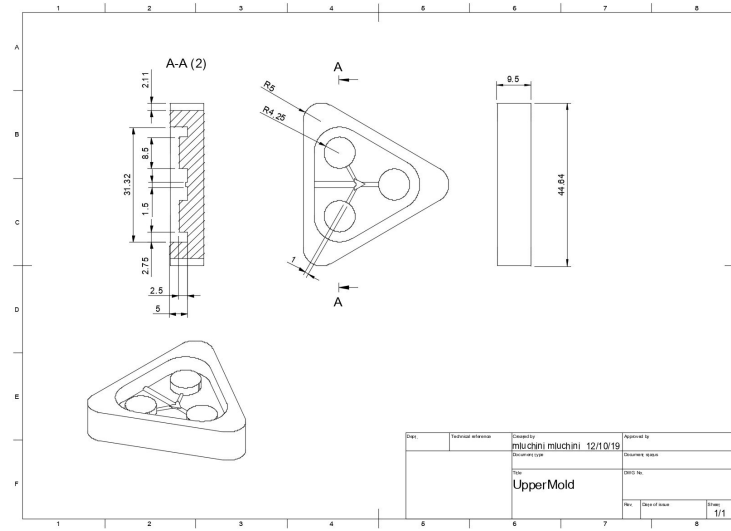
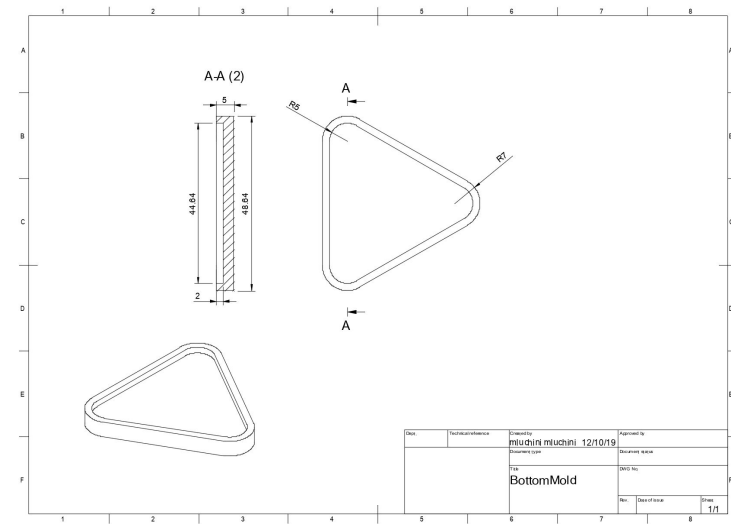
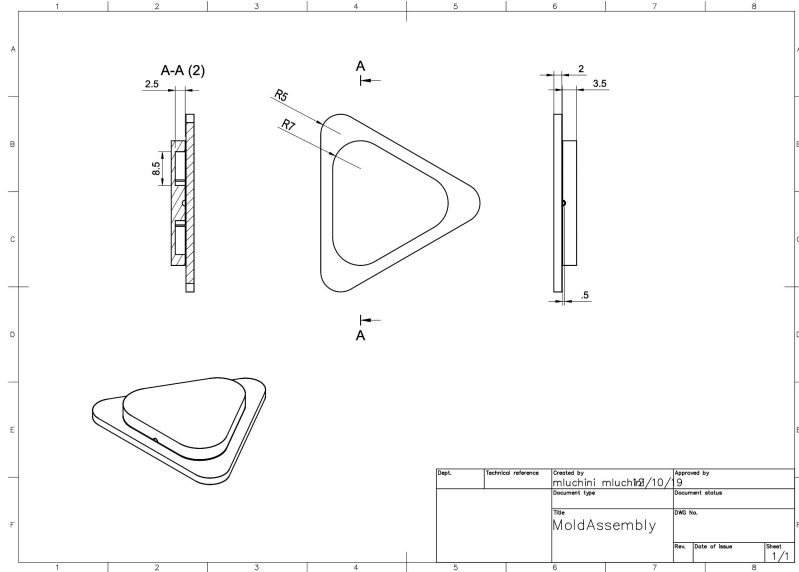


Step 3: Demold cured actuator

## Design



# Preliminary Actuator Design



# Feasibility Demonstration

# Selection of Feasibility

- **Two Functionalities:** Actuator & Sensor
- **Feasibility:** Combining the two systems
  - Tested with FSR402 Pressure Sensor
  - Need to prove that sensor could detect pressure, relay to Arduino, and activate pump to inflate actuator
  - **Proof-of-Concept:** Pressure from sensor relays to pressure in balloon

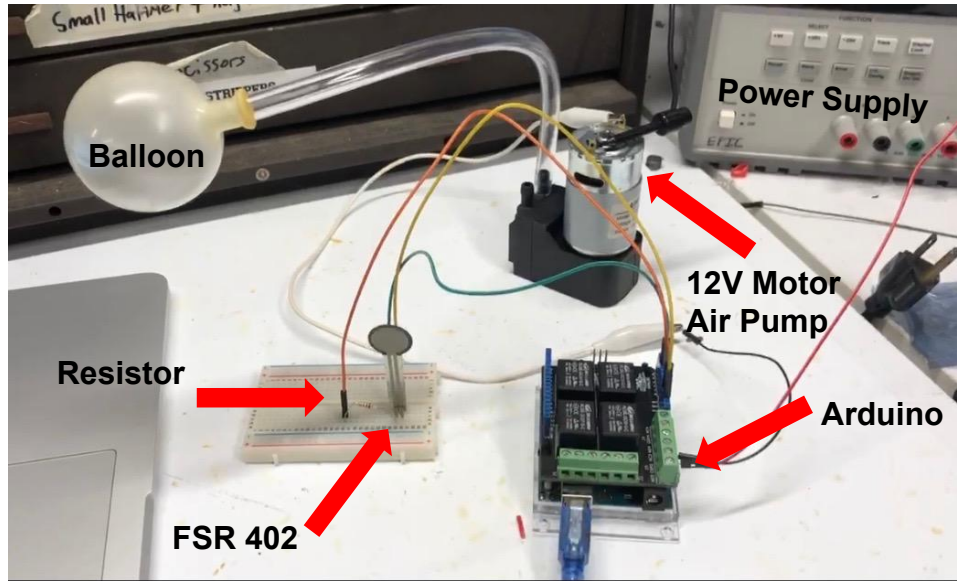
# Demonstration Set-Up

## Goals:

1. Detect pressure in appropriate range and designate threshold pressure
2. Inflate/deflate balloon with sufficient air pressure when threshold pressure is applied to sensor

## Equipment :

- Arduino
- FSR402 Sensor
- 12V Air pump
- 10k $\Omega$  resistor
- Balloon
- Tubing
- 12V battery







# Results & Analysis

## Progress

- FSR402 Sensor appropriately sensed threshold pressure
- Pump produced sufficient pressure to inflate balloon
- Successfully deflated balloon after pressure was relieved

## Points of Improvement

- Implement the custom molded actuator
- Deflating the balloon
  - Implementation of a solenoid
- Addition of pulling force sensor
  - Capacitive sensor
- Calibrate sensors
  - Non-Inverting Op-Amp

# Looking Ahead – Next Steps In 2020

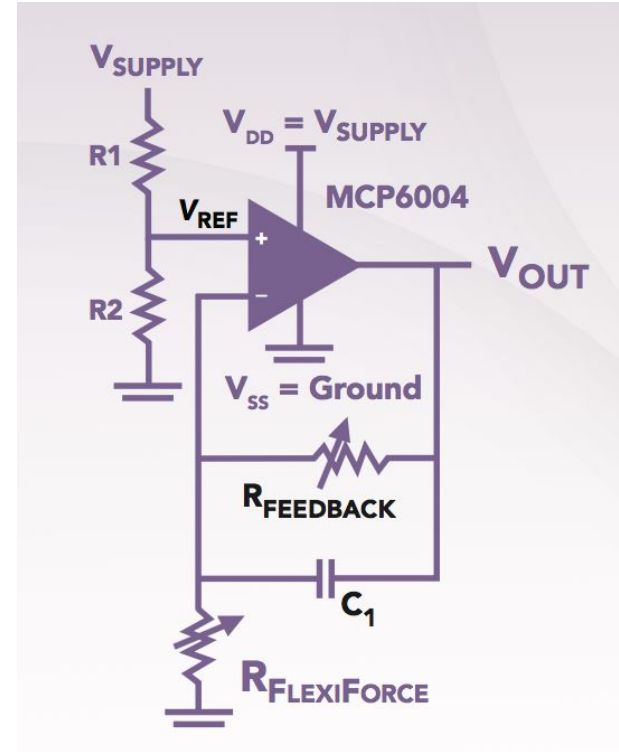
# Non-Inverting Op-Amp Circuit

## Progress

- Ordered MCP6004 op-amp and FlexiForce Sensor

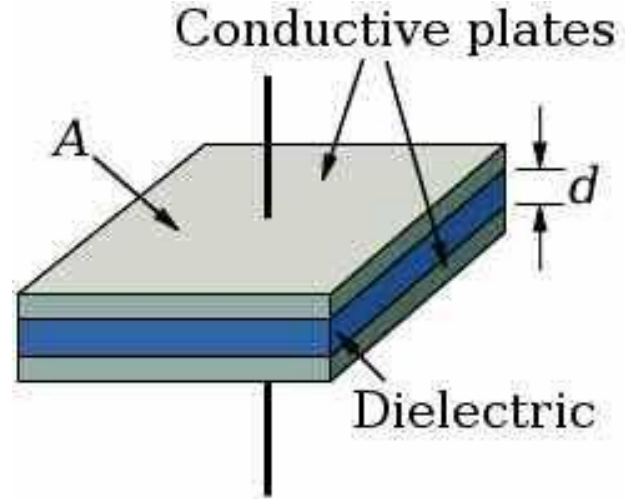
## Why?

- To achieve excellent linearity in voltage output with respect to force applied
- Adjust the sensitivity to increase/decrease the max force that can be measured over the FS dynamic range



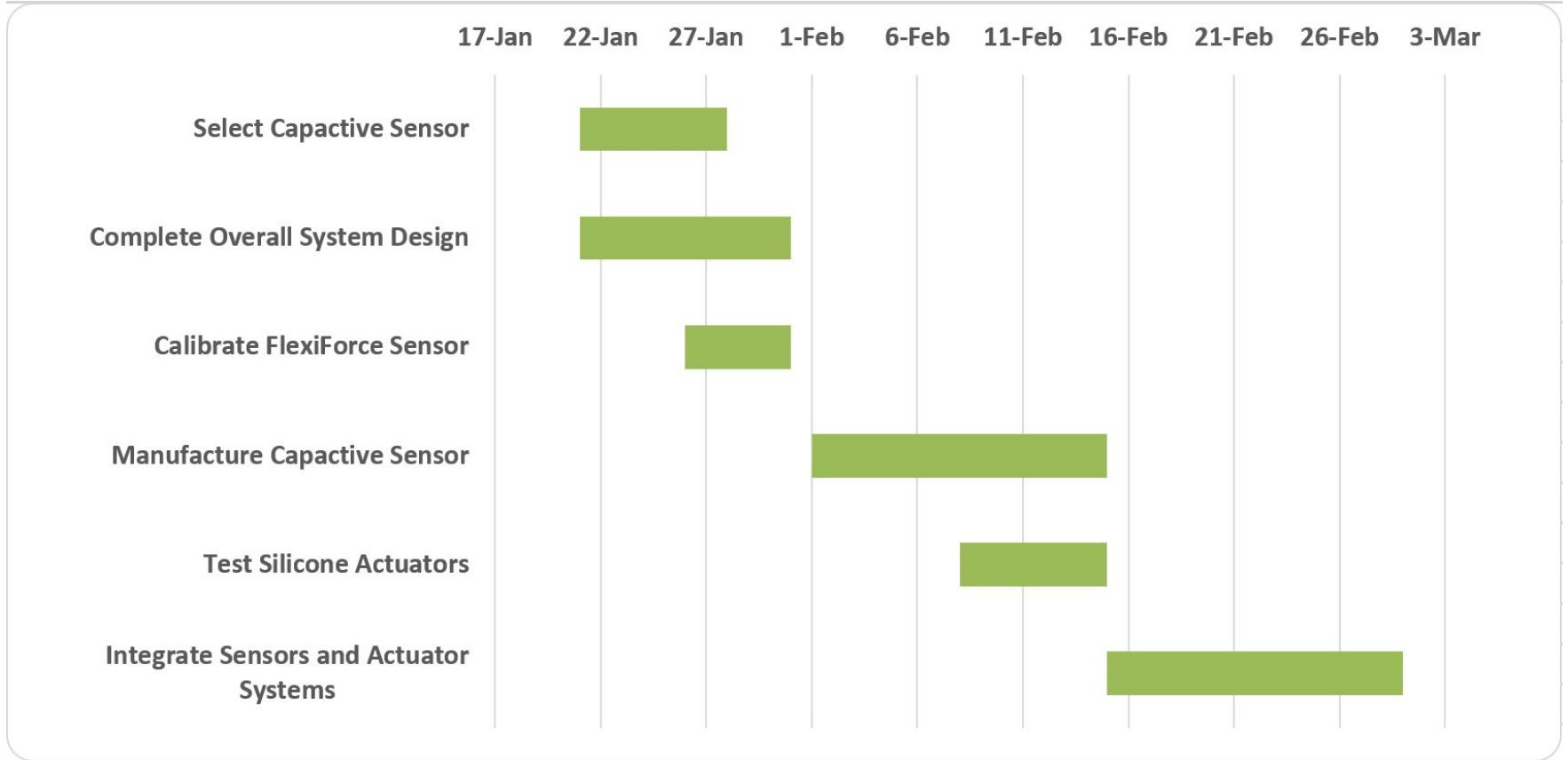
# Capacitive Sensor to Detect Pulling Force

- Originally considered a strain gauge, but ultimately selected a capacitive sensor instead
- The strain gauge would only measure pulling “tension” if it was placed on the organ itself
- The capacitive sensor measures small magnitudes of force



- As the organ is pulled,  $d$  decreases and the capacitance changes.
- Measure the pulling force with the change in capacitance

# Gantt Chart



# Questions?