

# PERFORMANCE OF A SERVICE ROBOT AS SURGICAL ASSISTANT

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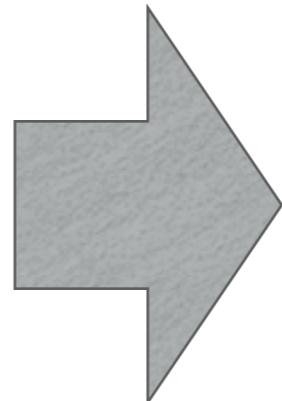
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- Requirements
  - Service Robotics
  - Orthopaedic Surgery
- Our robotic system
- Experimental Results

## Industrial robots



## Service robots



- high accuracy
- heavy structure
- stiff actuation
- used strictly separated from human users

- direct interaction with human user possible
- light weight design
- compliant actuation / mechanic

**Safety  
Flexibility  
Usability  
Human-like performance**

## Service robots

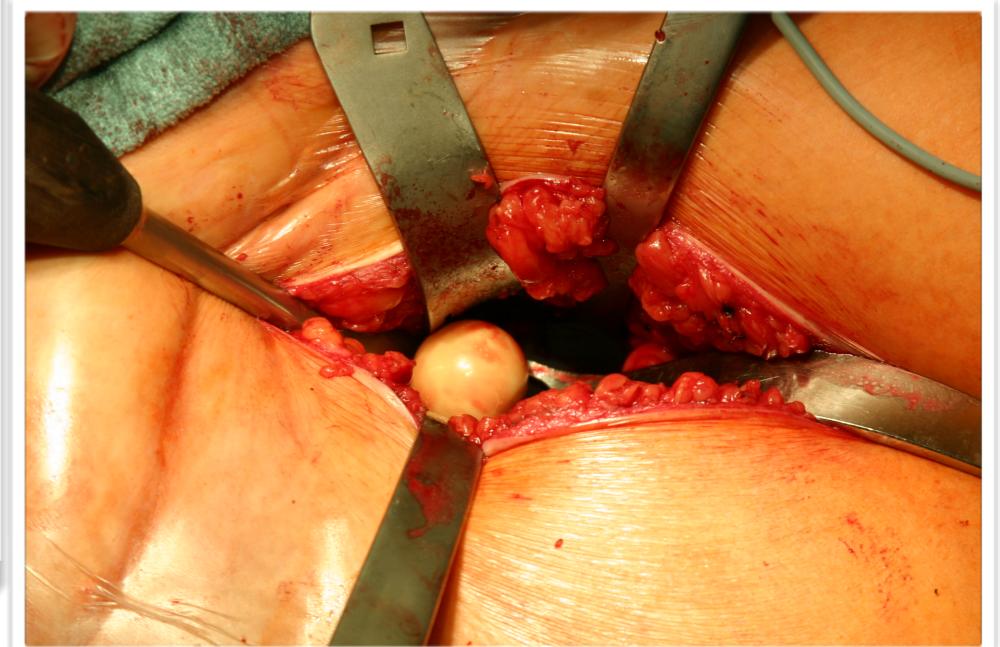
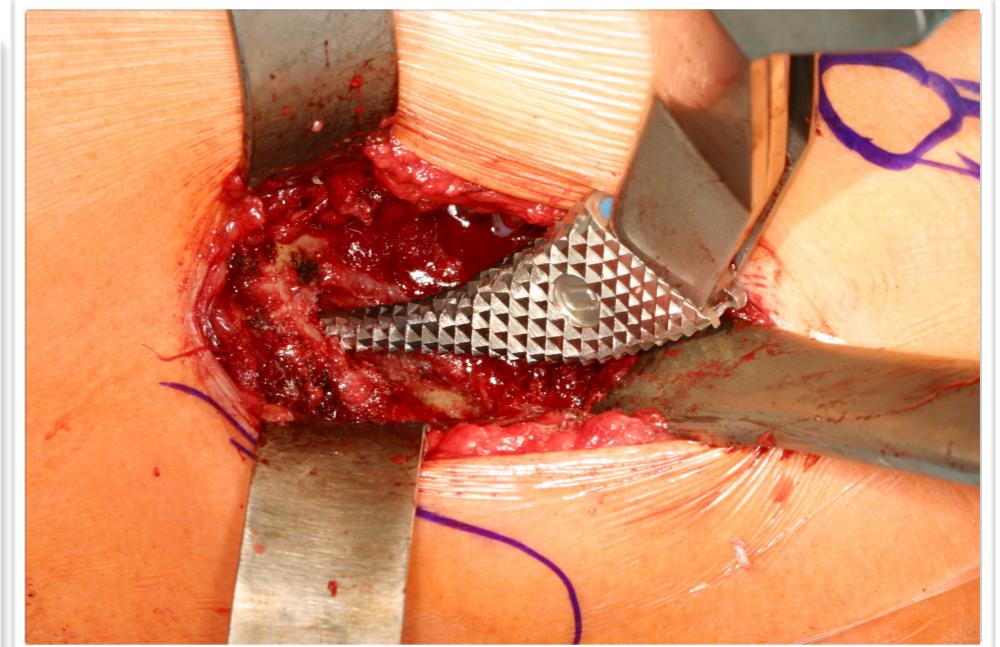
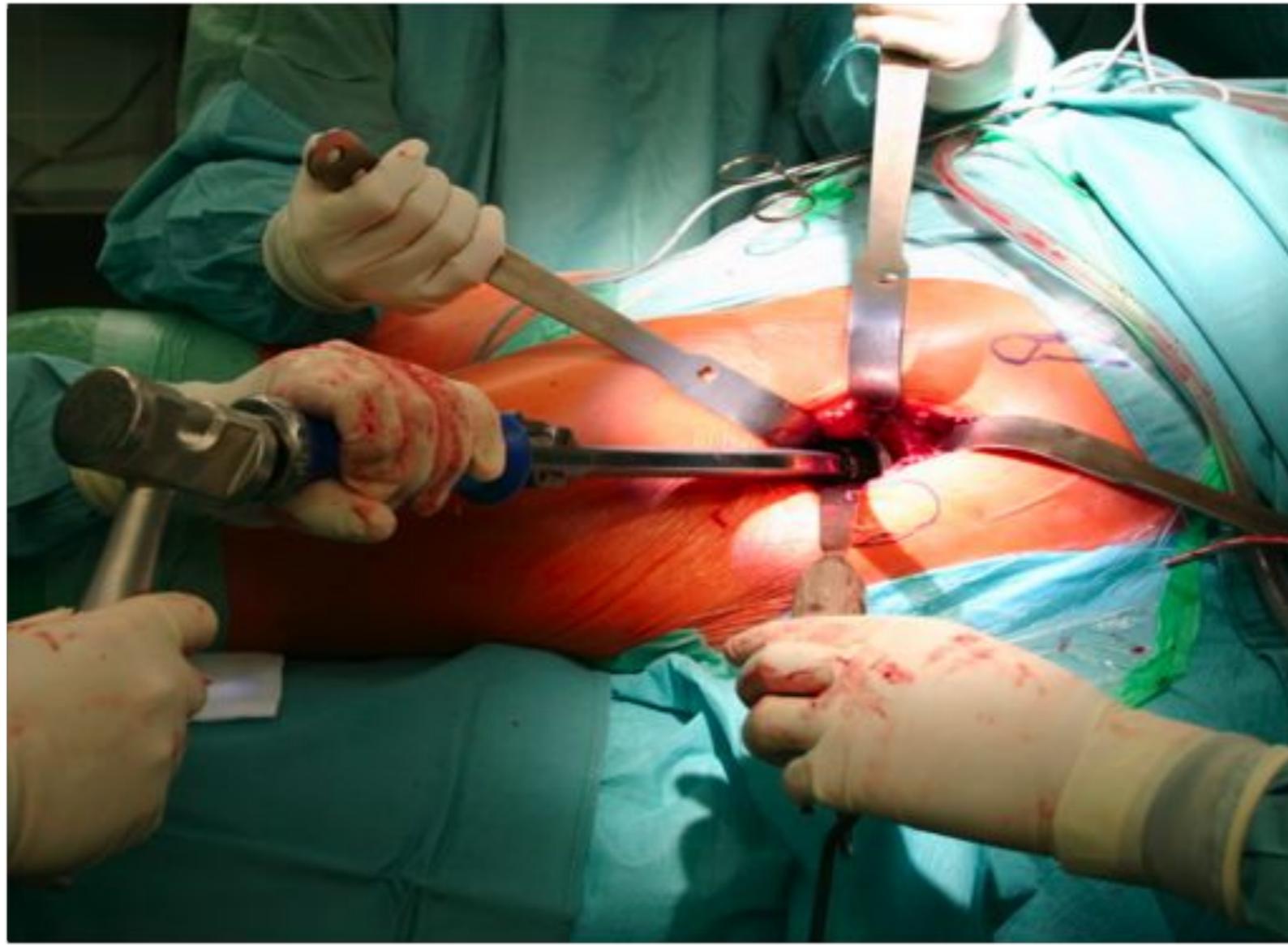


- direct interaction with human user possible
- light weight design
- compliant actuation / mechanic

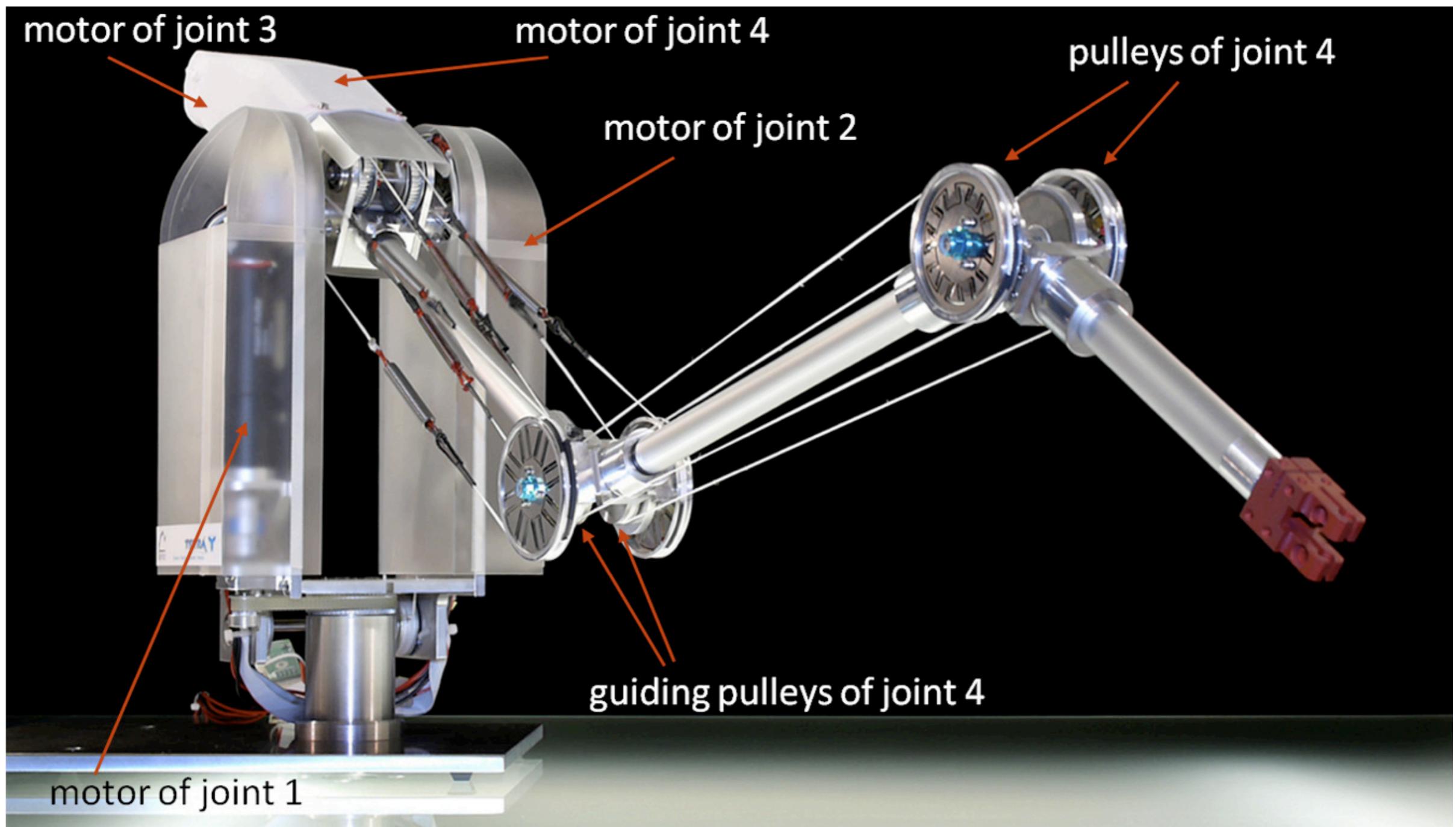
## Robotic surgery - RoboDoc



## Minimal invasive surgery



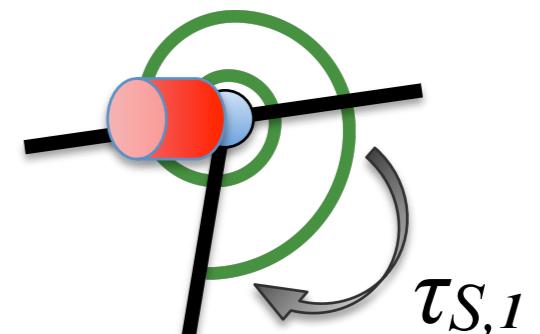
## General design



## *Dynamic of a stiff robot*

(e.g. Spong 2006)

$$\ddot{q} = M(q)^{-1} [\tau_m - C(q, \dot{q}) \dot{q} - G(q)]$$



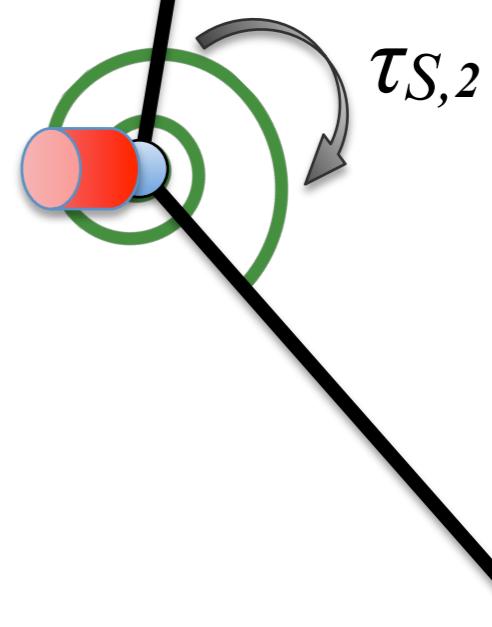
## *Extension for an elastic robot*

(DeLuca & Tomei 1996)

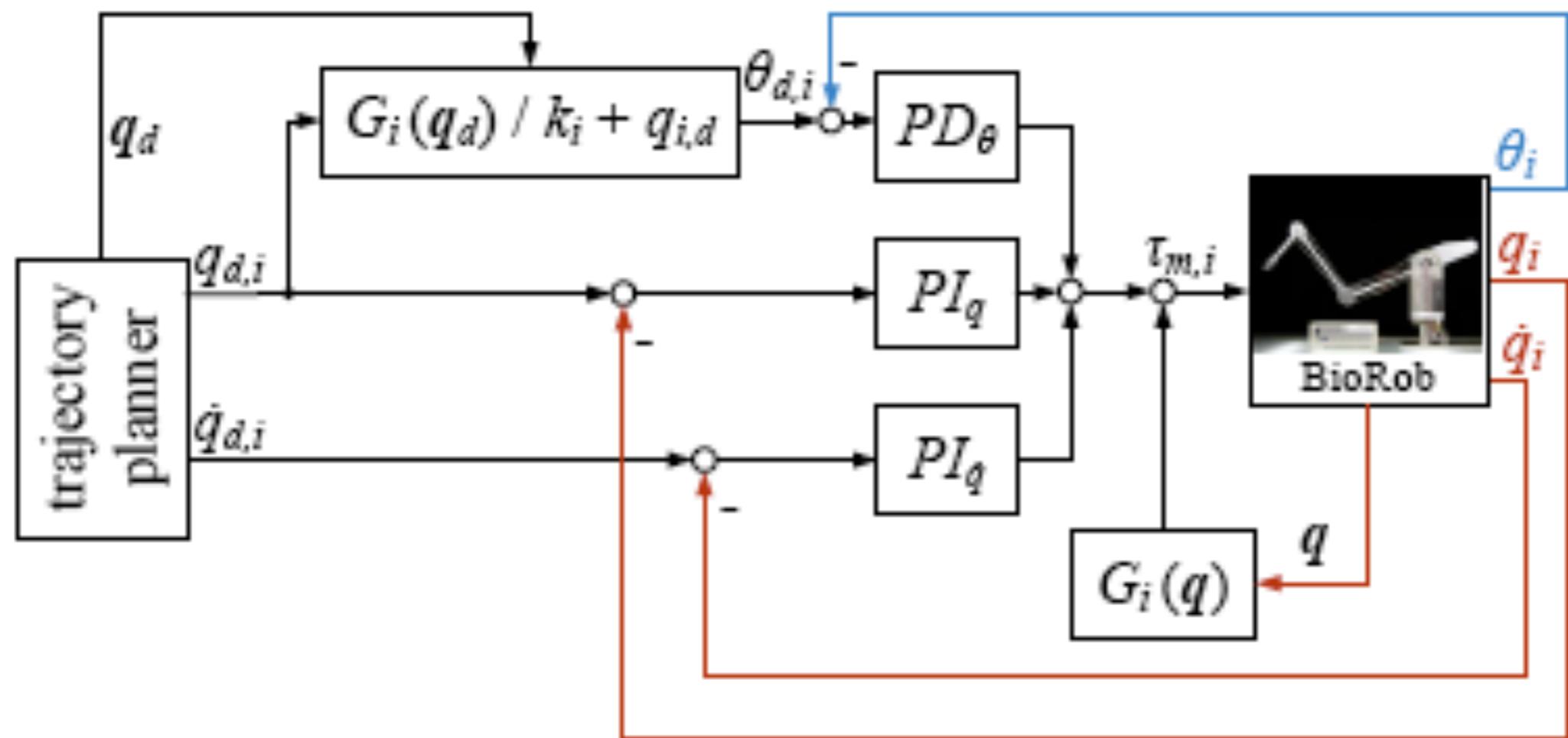
$$\ddot{q} = M(q)^{-1} [\tau_S - C(q, \dot{q}) \dot{q} - G(q)]$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = J_M^{-1} [\tau_m - \tau_S]$$

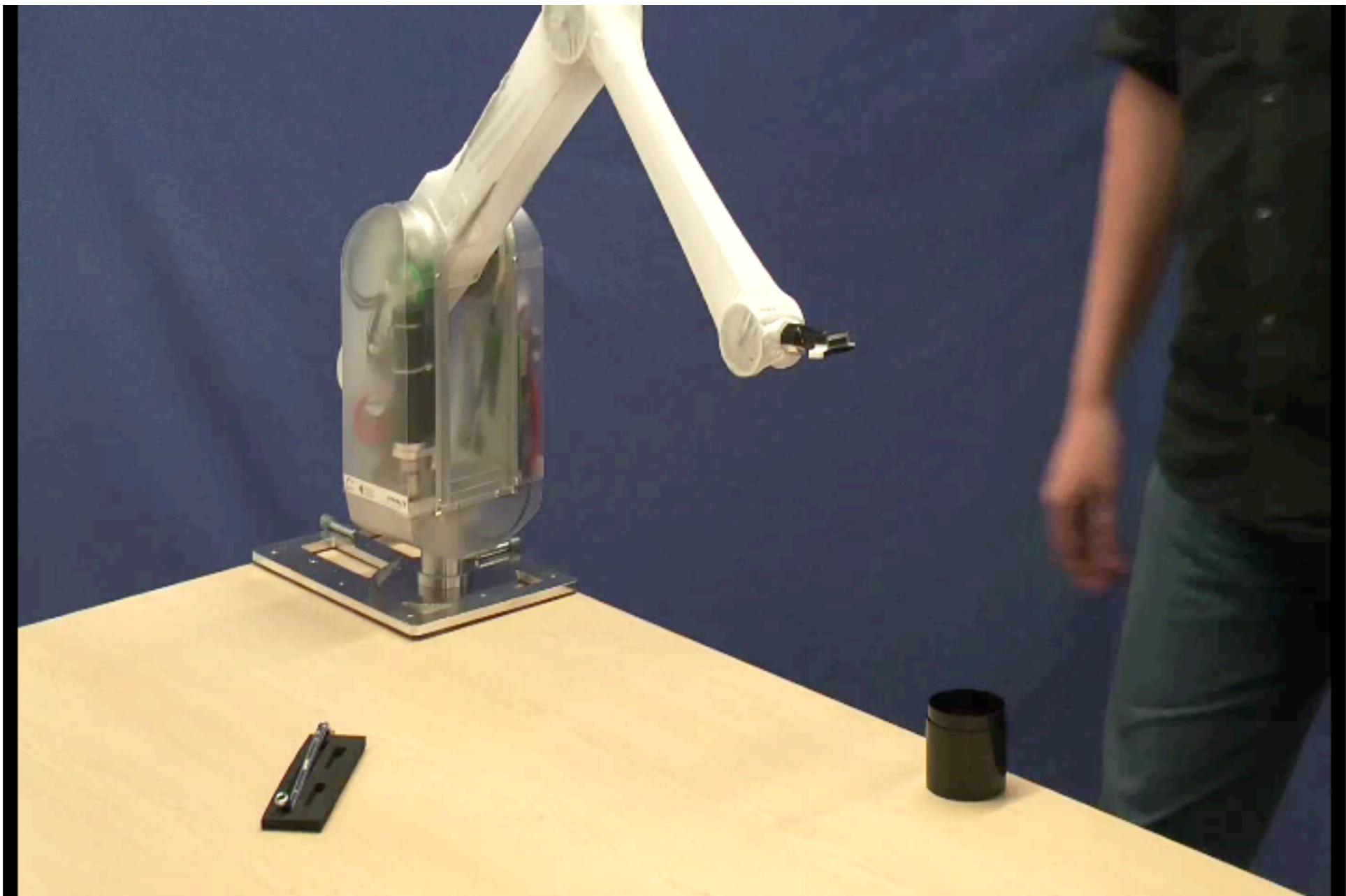
$$\tau_S = E_S (\theta - q)$$



# CONTROLLER STRUCTURE



## Manual teach-in



## Playback



## Retraction of soft tissue



## Stable to external forces



# CONCLUSION & OUTLOOK

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- The general applicability of a service robot in medical applications were shown
  - In a simulated surgical setup better results were shown according stability and repeatability compared with human assistants
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- Analysing the need and the possible tasks for a robotic assistive system
  - Developing of a gripper system, combining with surgical navigation system
  - Further assistive applications (e.g. hands-on milling)

Thank you for your  
attention

Questions?