

# Collateral Control Systems for Surgical Training

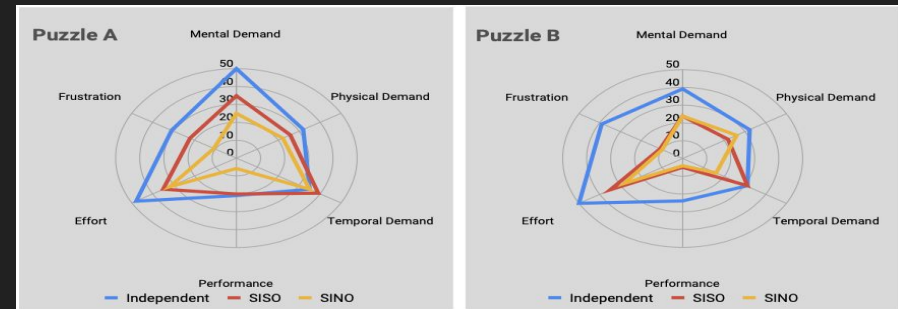
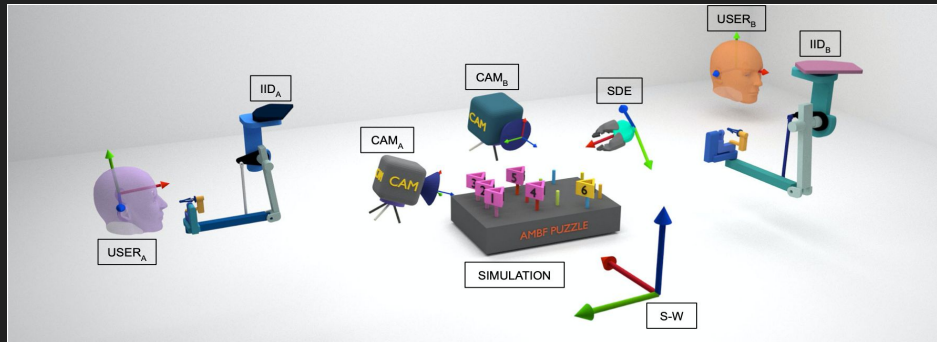
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# Quick Summary

Collateral Control schemes for AMBF simulator

Training Puzzles for simulator

Data Collection Script for performance metrics inside simulator



# Dual Control Implementation and Schemes

We've developed 4 different control schemes by manipulating these haptic and angular gain variables:

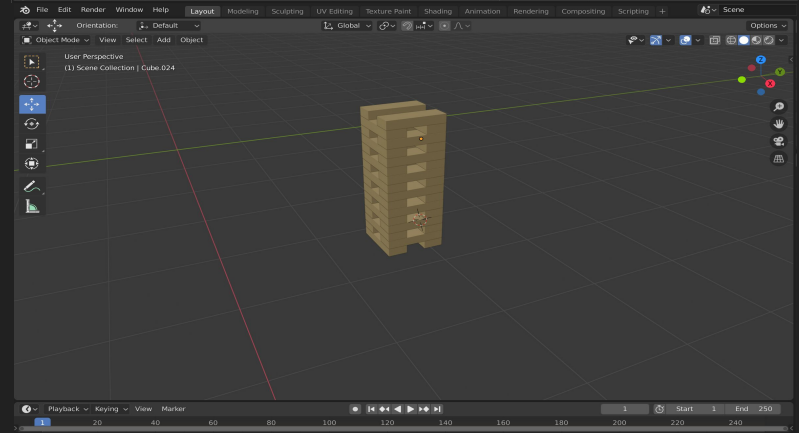
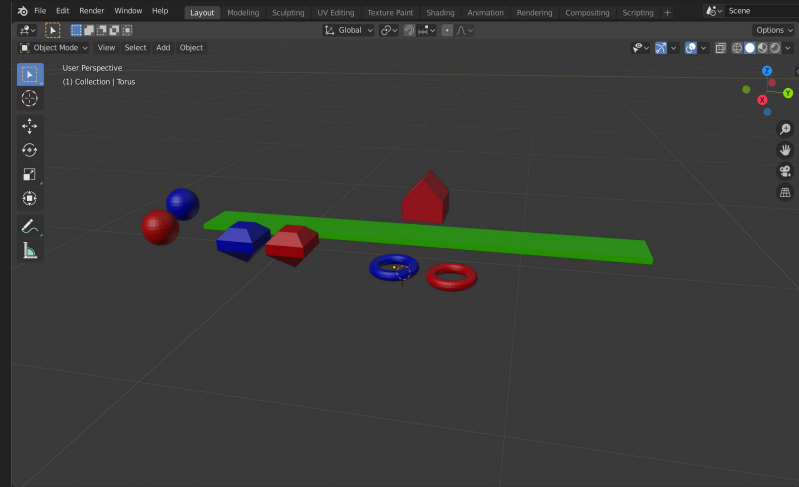
1. Symmetric Input, Symmetric Output
2. Symmetric Input, Asymmetric Output
3. Asymmetric Input, Symmetric Output
4. Asymmetric Input, Asymmetric Output

```
simulated multibody: "Gripper.yaml"  
# root link: palm_link  
haptic gain: {  
  linear: [0.05, 0.05, 0.05],  
  angular: [0.0, 0.0, 0.0]  
},  
controller gain: {  
  linear: {  
    P: [200.0, 200.0, 200.0],  
    D: [20.0, 20.0, 20.0]  
  },  
  angular: {  
    P: [20.0, 5.0, 10.0],  
    D: [2.0, 0.5, 1.0]  
  },  
}
```

# Training Puzzles

We have created 4 puzzles so far in Blender and will upload them to the simulator this week

1. Jenga
2. Threading string through hoops
3. 3D Tetris
4. Seesaw balancing



# Data Collection Script

Collects poses from the 2 dVRK consoles (left and right arms recorded separately) from the ROS topics that publish pose coordinates and timestamps using the `rospy.Time` class, then write collected data to a text file.

Using each set of poses we can calculate:

- Total path length( $\Gamma$ )
- Orientation( $\Theta$ )
- Approximate Motion Smoothness( $\Psi$ )

For each of the 4 arms.

# Data Collection Script (cont.)

We can then calculate normalized constants:

$$\alpha_{\Gamma}(T) = 1 - \left| \frac{\Gamma_{m_2}(t) - \Gamma_{m_1}(t)}{\Gamma_{m_2}(t) + \Gamma_{m_1}(t)} \right|$$

$$\alpha_{\Theta}(t) = 1 - \left| \frac{\Theta_{m_2}(t) - \Theta_{m_1}(t)}{\Theta_{m_2}(t) + \Theta_{m_1}(t)} \right|$$

$$\alpha_{\Psi}(t) = 1 - \left| \frac{\Psi_{m_2}(t) - \Psi_{m_1}(t)}{\Psi_{m_2}(t) + \Psi_{m_1}(t)} \right|$$

For the left and right pairs of arms. We can then plot these constants against time(6 total plots) to analyze the trainee's performance compared to the expert.