

Motivation and Objectives



- A and B: State of the art input devices
- C and D: Example of a way to determine the position of the wrists and the finger posture
- E and F: Enables the possibility to detect bottle grip gesture or others.
- Better control tool for future robotic instruments (small hands)

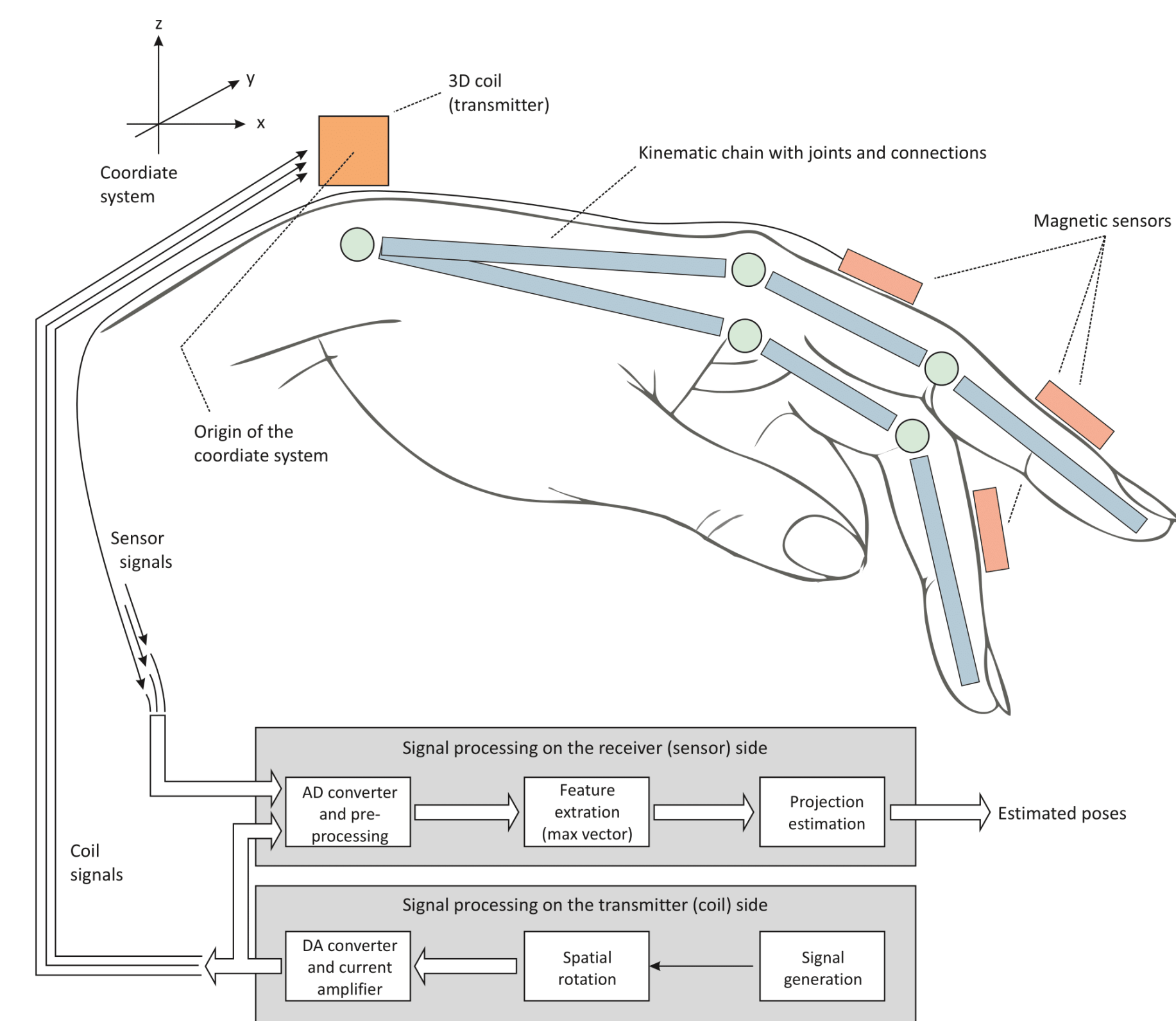
Main objectives: New input device for robot assisted surgery, better handling for surgeons

New approach: Nested localization, model based localization, AI based gesture recognition algorithms

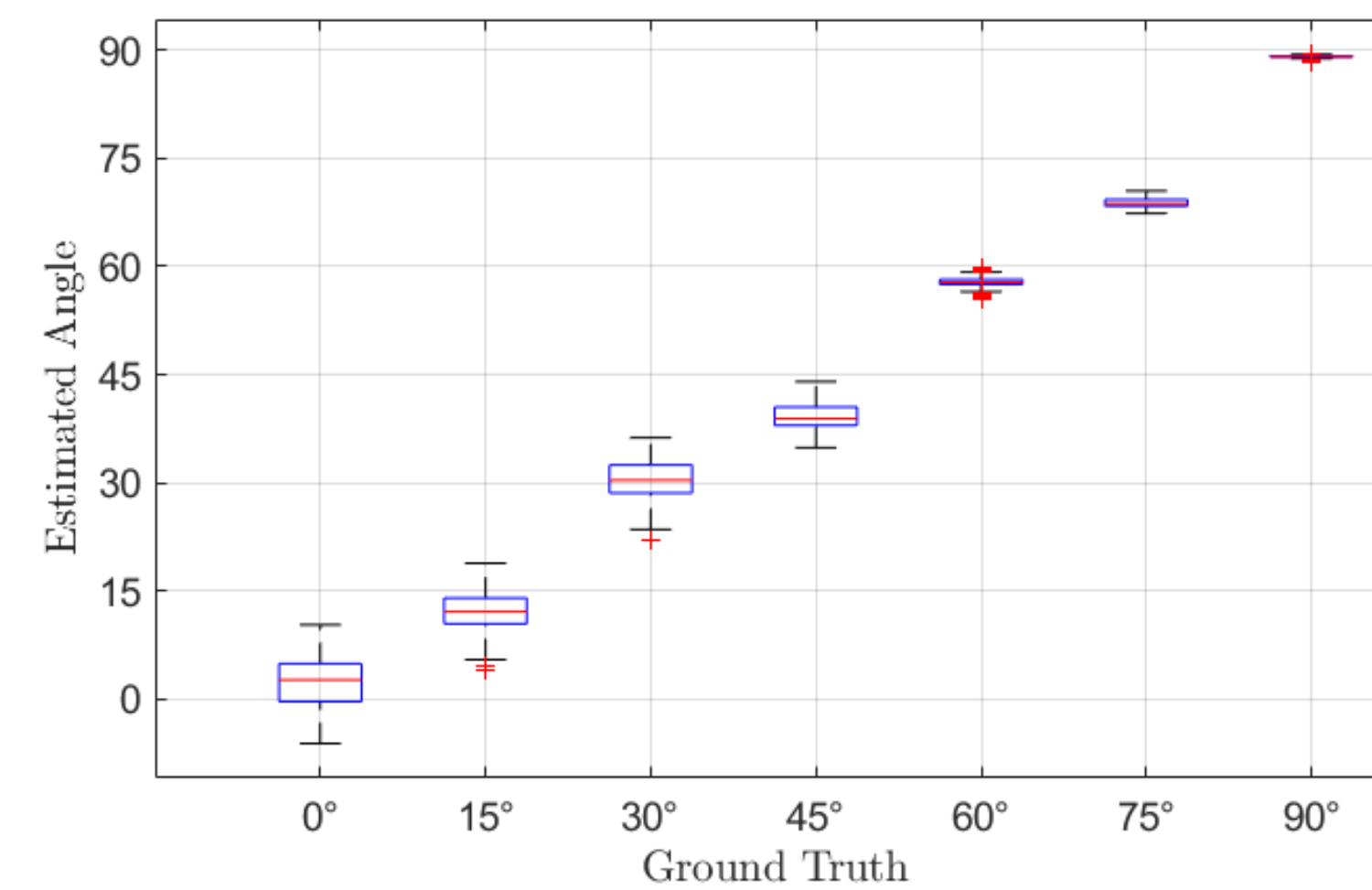
Preliminary Work

New algorithm for pose estimation of a kinematic chain

- Use of spatio-temporal rotating magnetic field actuation
- Simple feature extraction
- Combining knowledge about the kinematic chain and the magnetic field

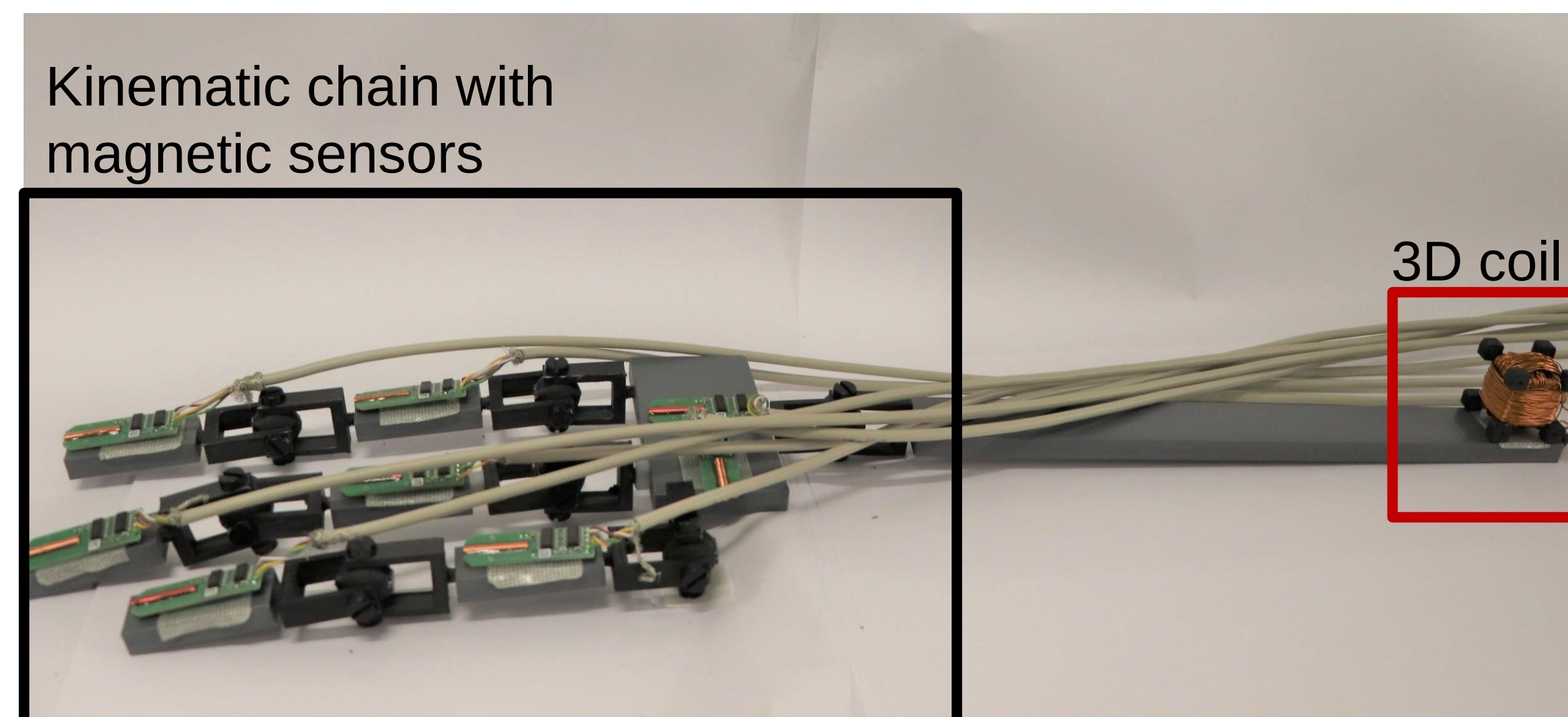


- Use the self-consistency of the kinematic chain
- Reduce number of degrees of freedom from 5 to 2
- Very fast computation: around 5 μ s per chain element



First laboratory tests

- Simple prototype
- 3D coil and fluxgate sensor on a kinematic chain
- First results show principle working function
- Remaining model errors have to be solved



- Build a bigger prototype, more like a hand

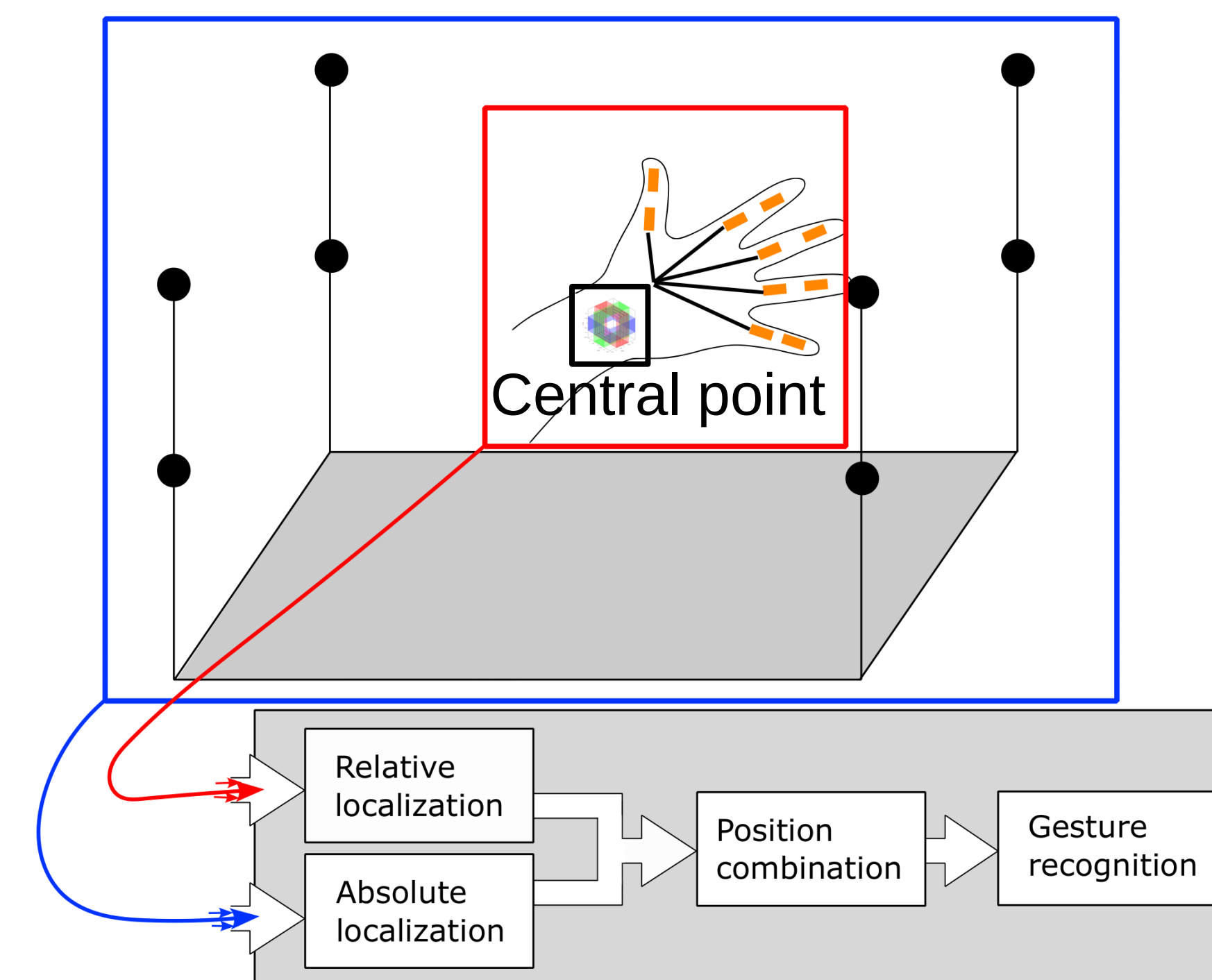
Work Plan for Third Funding Period

Research methods

- Use of various magnetic sensors and actuators
- Innovative localization algorithms
 - Nested localization methods
- Machine learning algorithms for gesture recognition
 - Use of prototype to generate data
 - Simulated artificial data

Absolute localization

- Build a setup for absolute localization in a predefined volume
- Close collaboration with projects B2 and B9
- Used to localize a central position on the hand (wrist)
- Equipped with a 3D actuator/sensor



Relative localization

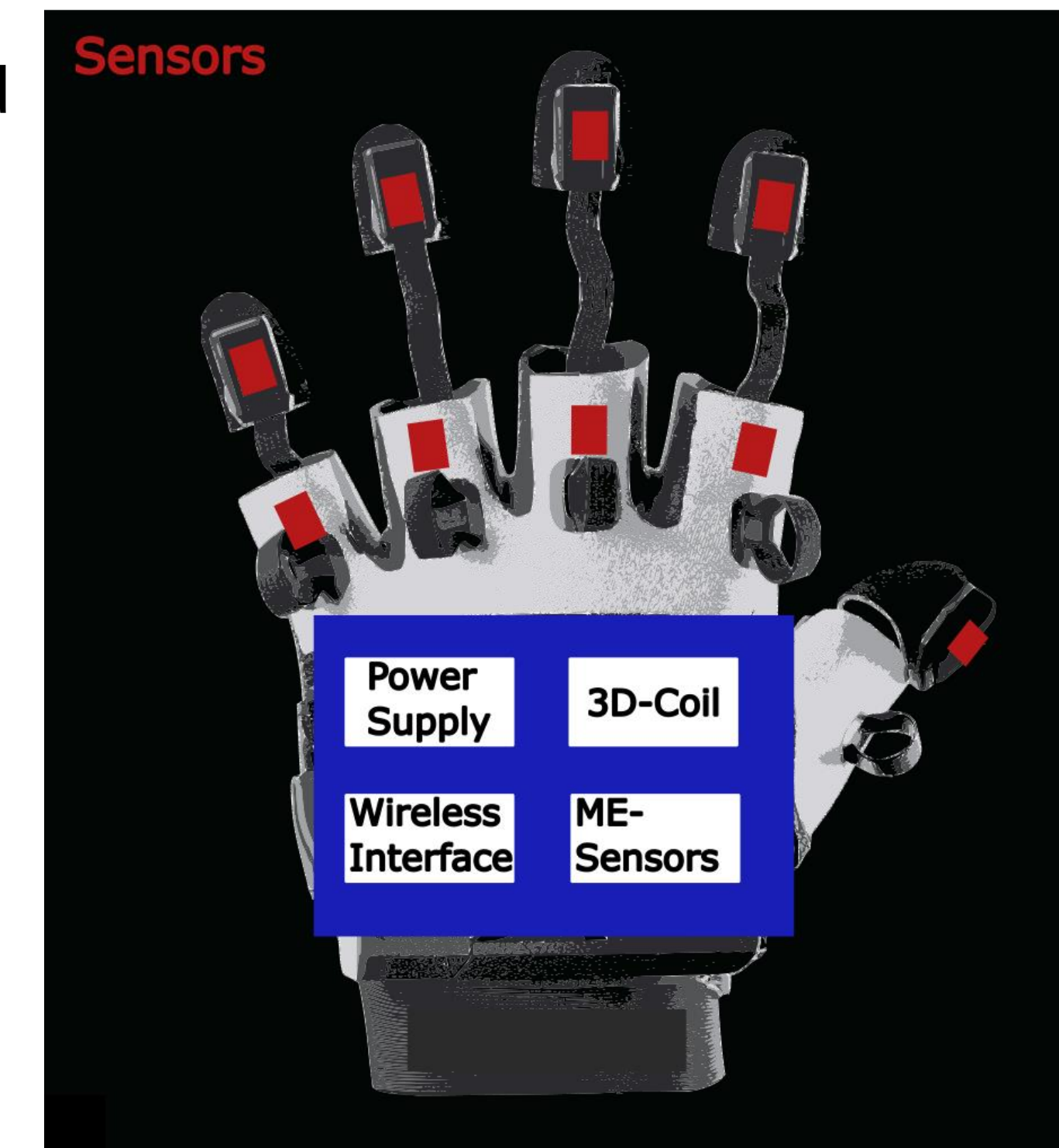
- Glove equipped with actuators and sensors
- Algorithms for fast estimation of finger attitude
- Use knowledge about the hand for efficient signal processing

Gesture recognition

- Generate data with magnetic prototype and OMC systems
- Use simulation pipeline from B9 to generate artificial magnetic signals
- CNNs combined with fully connected Layers

Tests and evaluation

- Continuous evaluation of the hardware and used sensors
- Comparison with industrial alternatives
- Test of the prototype in clinical environment



		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028	
		3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
WP1 – Hardware and Magnetic Setup Investigations	Engineer PhD (100%)										
	Study nurse (25%)										
WP2 – Localization and Motion Capturing Algorithms	Engineer PhD (100%)										
	Study nurse (25%)										
WP3 – Gesture Recognition Algorithm Development	Engineer PhD (100%)										
	Study nurse (25%)										
WP4 – Evaluation	Engineer PhD (100%)										
	Study nurse (25%)										

Collaborations

A1, A2, A4, A7, A9: Sensor Evaluation and provide application specific feedback

A2: Utilization of flexible circuits, connectors and sensor holders

A8, A10: Include sensor models and finding forward models

B1, Z2: Work together on dedicated amplification boards and sensor calibration procedures

B2, B9, B10: Work together in same real-time framework and cooperate on pose estimation algorithms

Z1: Use fabricated sensors for measurement setups

Z2: Use sensor characterization in forward model

Participation in focus groups

F3: Comparison of Sensor Concepts

F6: Biomedical Applications

Funds Requested

1 Doctoral researcher, 0.25 study nurses, consumables: 58,7k€