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(54) **METHODS FOR HYBRID ROBOTIC
LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERY**

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(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **A61B 34/71** (2016.02); **A61B 17/07207**
(2013.01); **A61B 17/3201** (2013.01); **A61B**
17/3403 (2013.01); **A61B 17/3421** (2013.01);
A61B 34/30 (2016.02); **A61B 34/37** (2016.02);
A61B 34/74 (2016.02);

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC **A61B 34/77**
See application file for complete search history.

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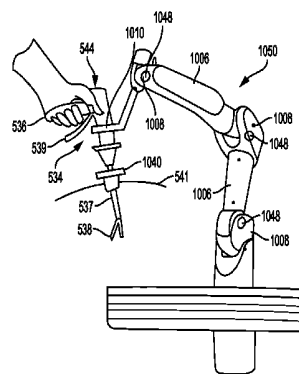
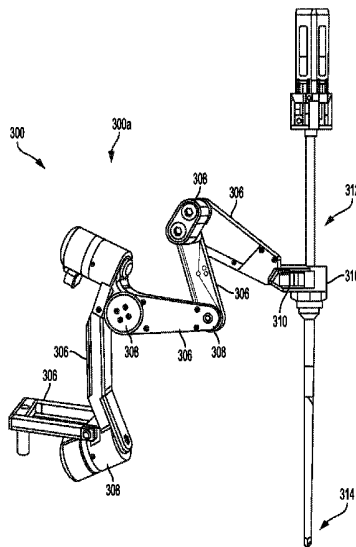
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(57)

ABSTRACT

Methods and devices are provided for performing robotic surgery. In general, a surgical system is provided including an electromechanical tool with a first mode of operation in which the electromechanical tool mimics movement of a controller, and a second mode of operation in which the tool mirrors movement of the controller. A hybrid surgical device is also provided including an adapter matable to a handle assembly such that the adapter is electronically coupled to a motor of the handle assembly and is configured to communicate with the motor. A robotic laparoscopic surgical device is also provided including a motion sensor configured to sense movement of an electromechanical tool and an electromechanical arm that assists movement of the tool. A robotic surgical device is also provided including an electromechanical driver associated with a trocar and being configured to rotate and to translate a tool disposed through a passageway.

15 Claims, 21 Drawing Sheets



- (51) **Int. Cl.**
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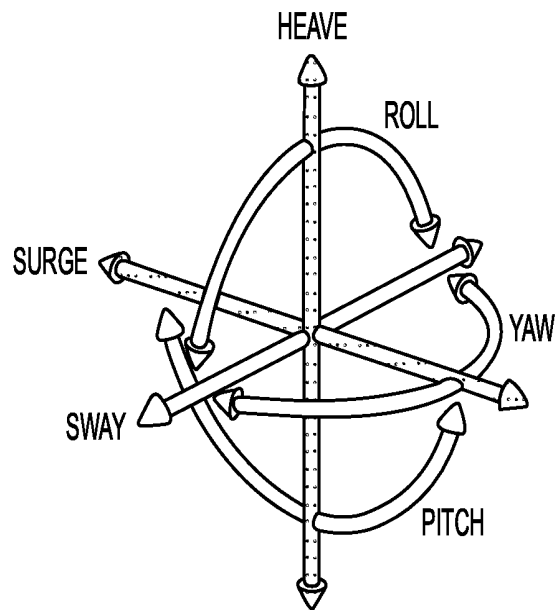


FIG. 1

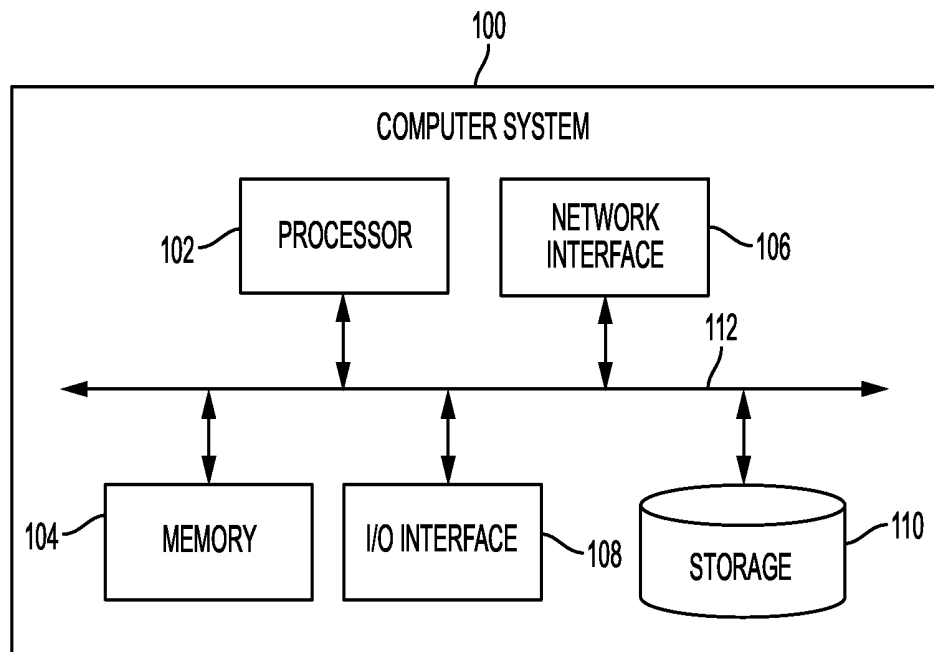


FIG. 2

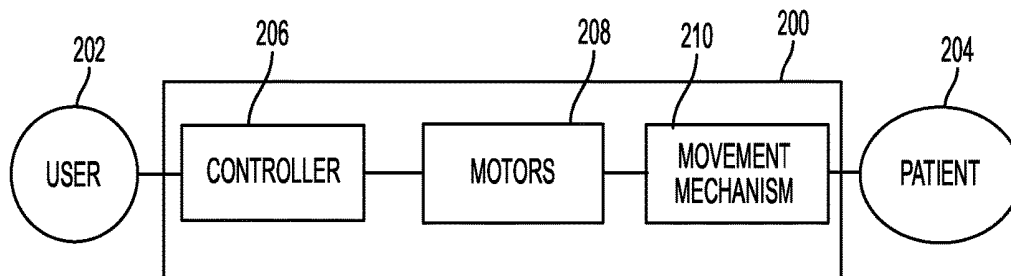


FIG. 3

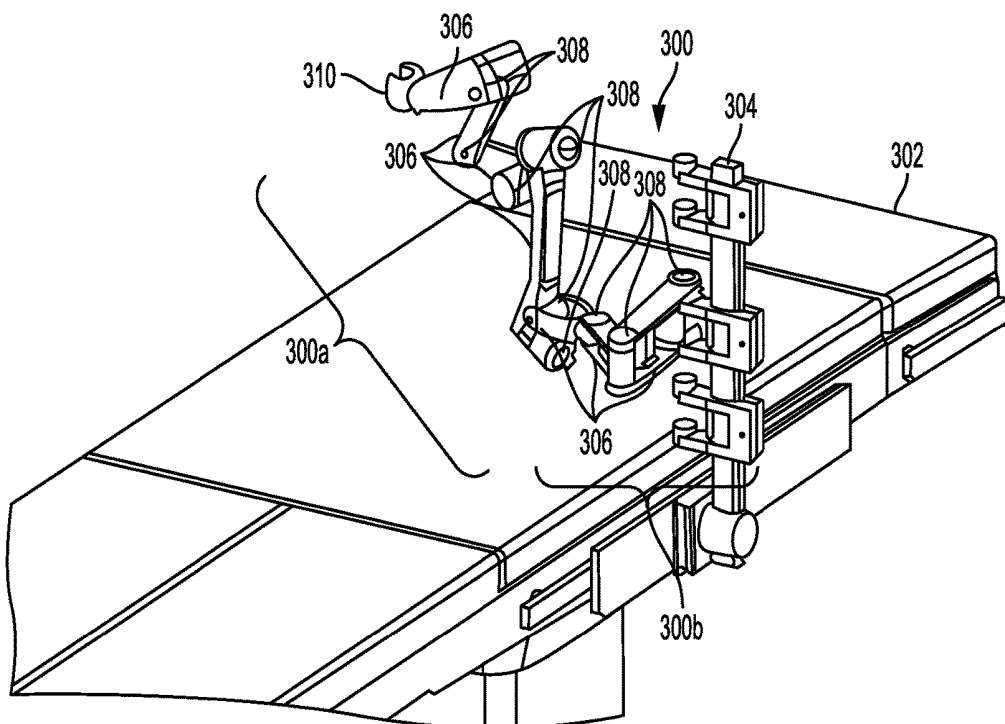


FIG. 4

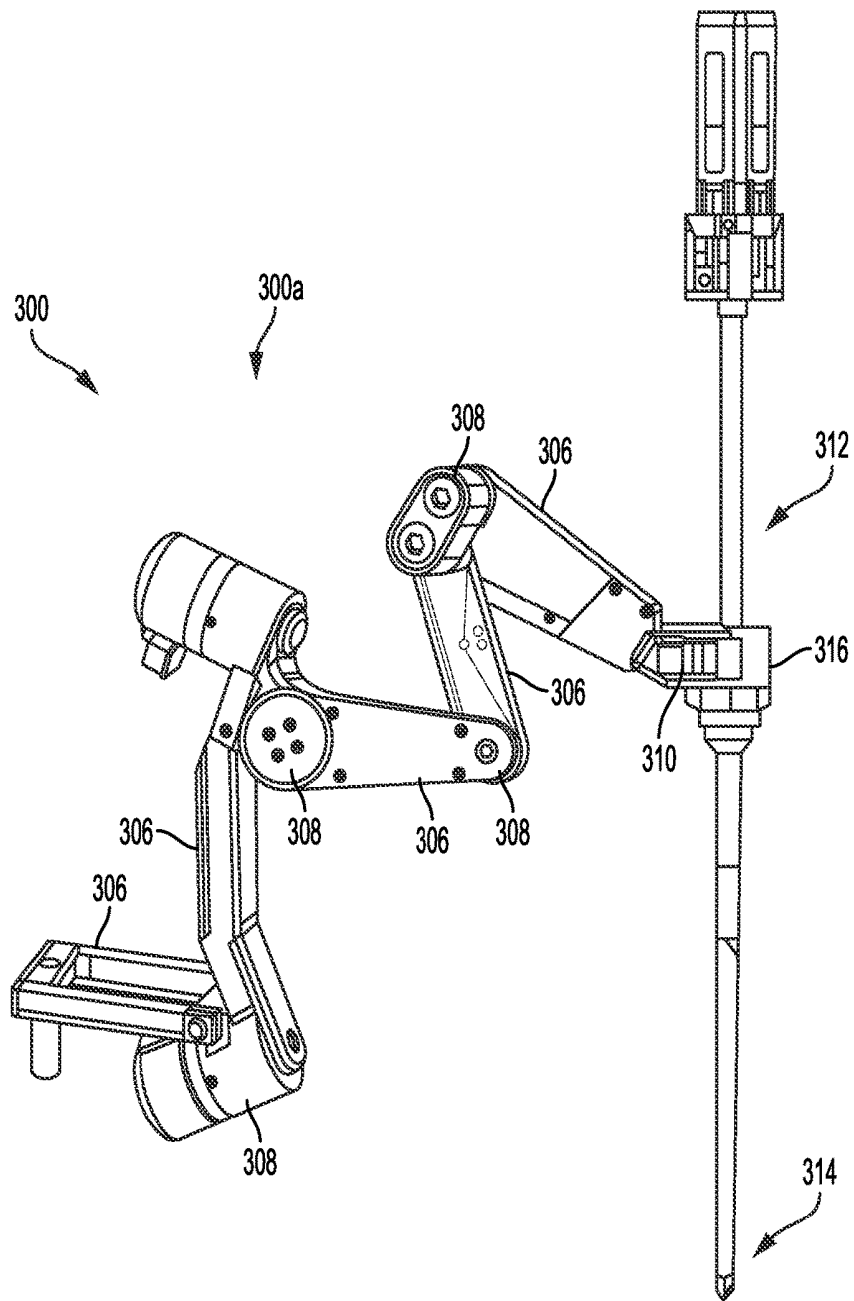


FIG. 5

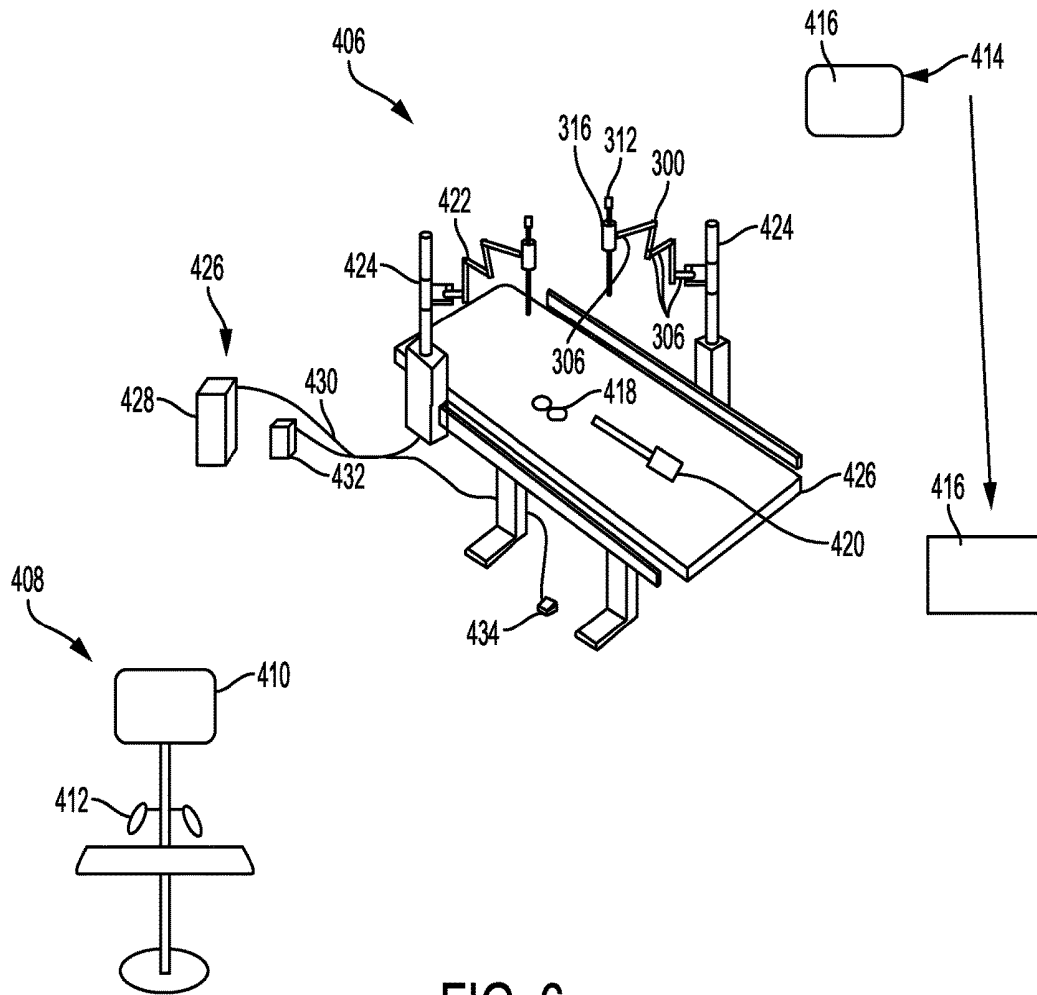


FIG. 6

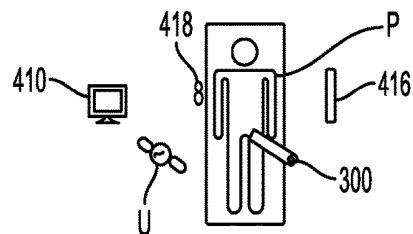


FIG. 7

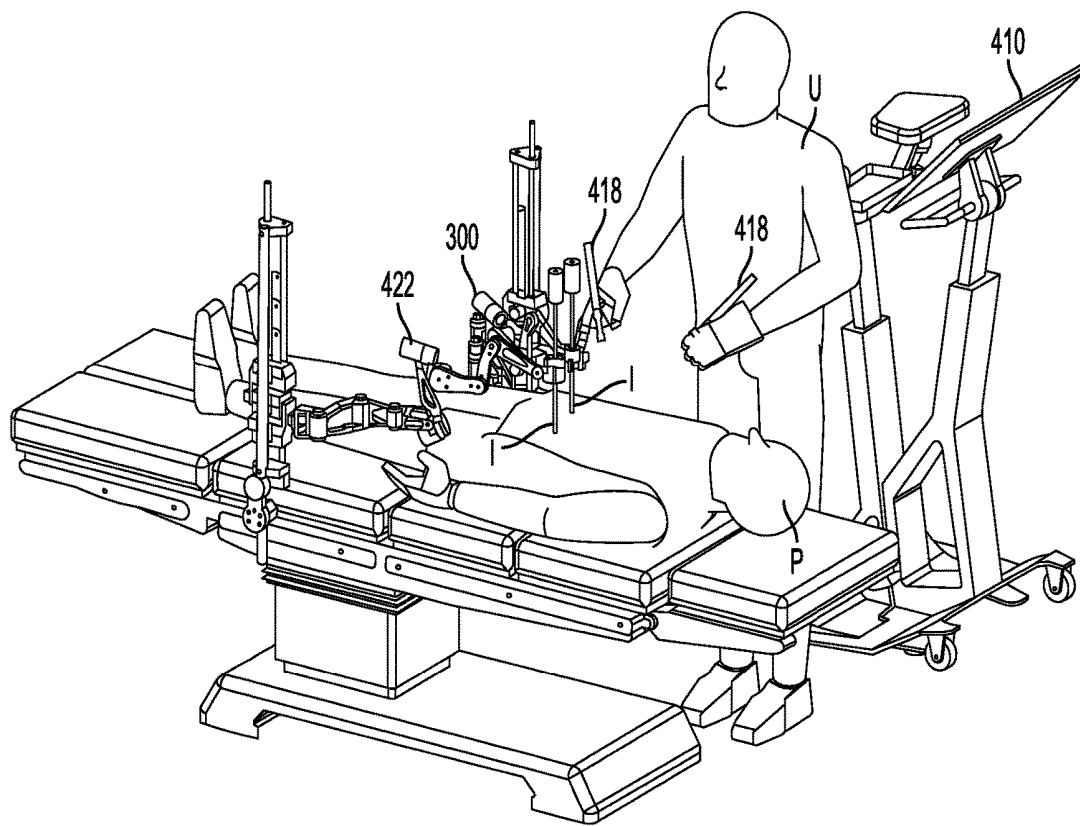


FIG. 8

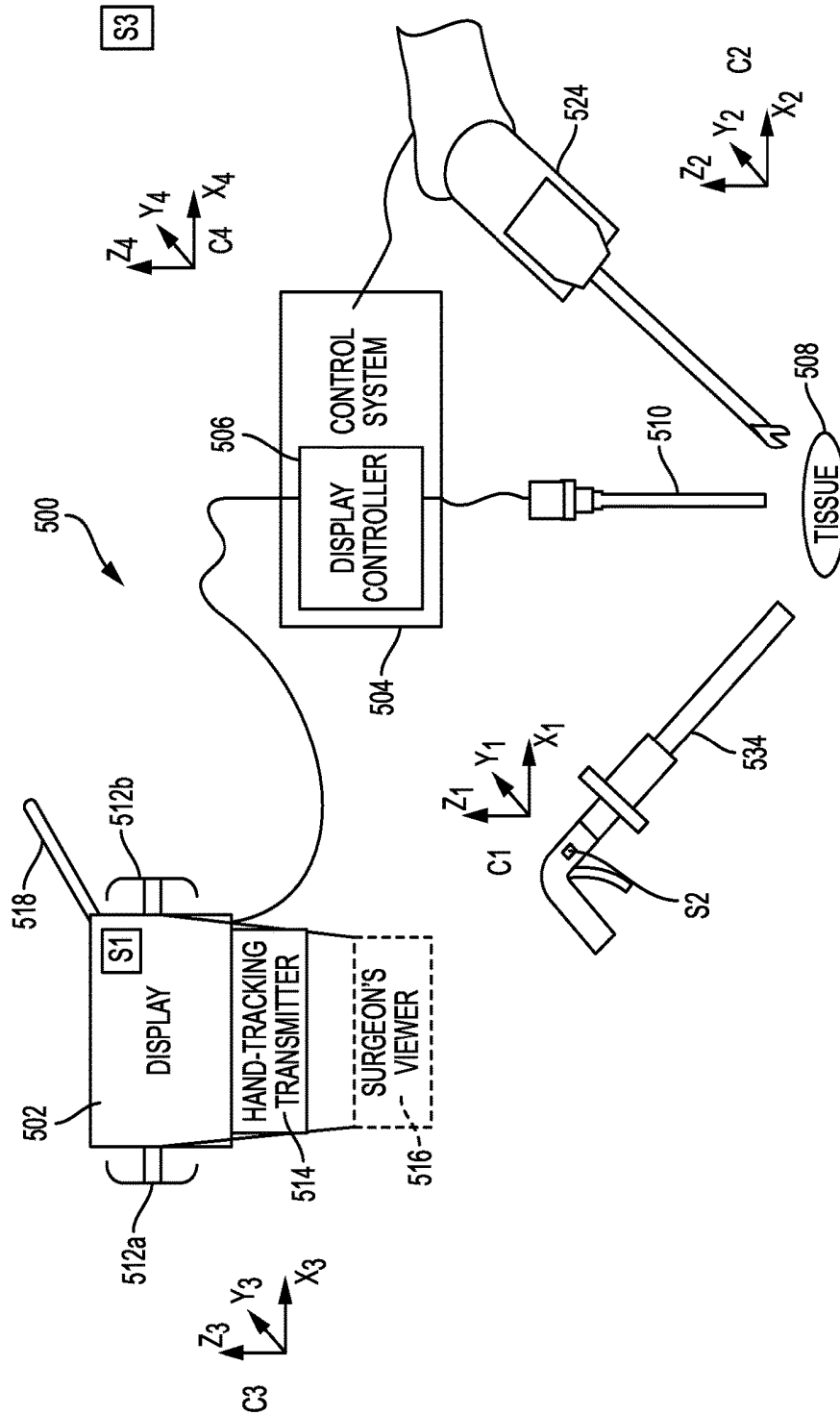


FIG. 9

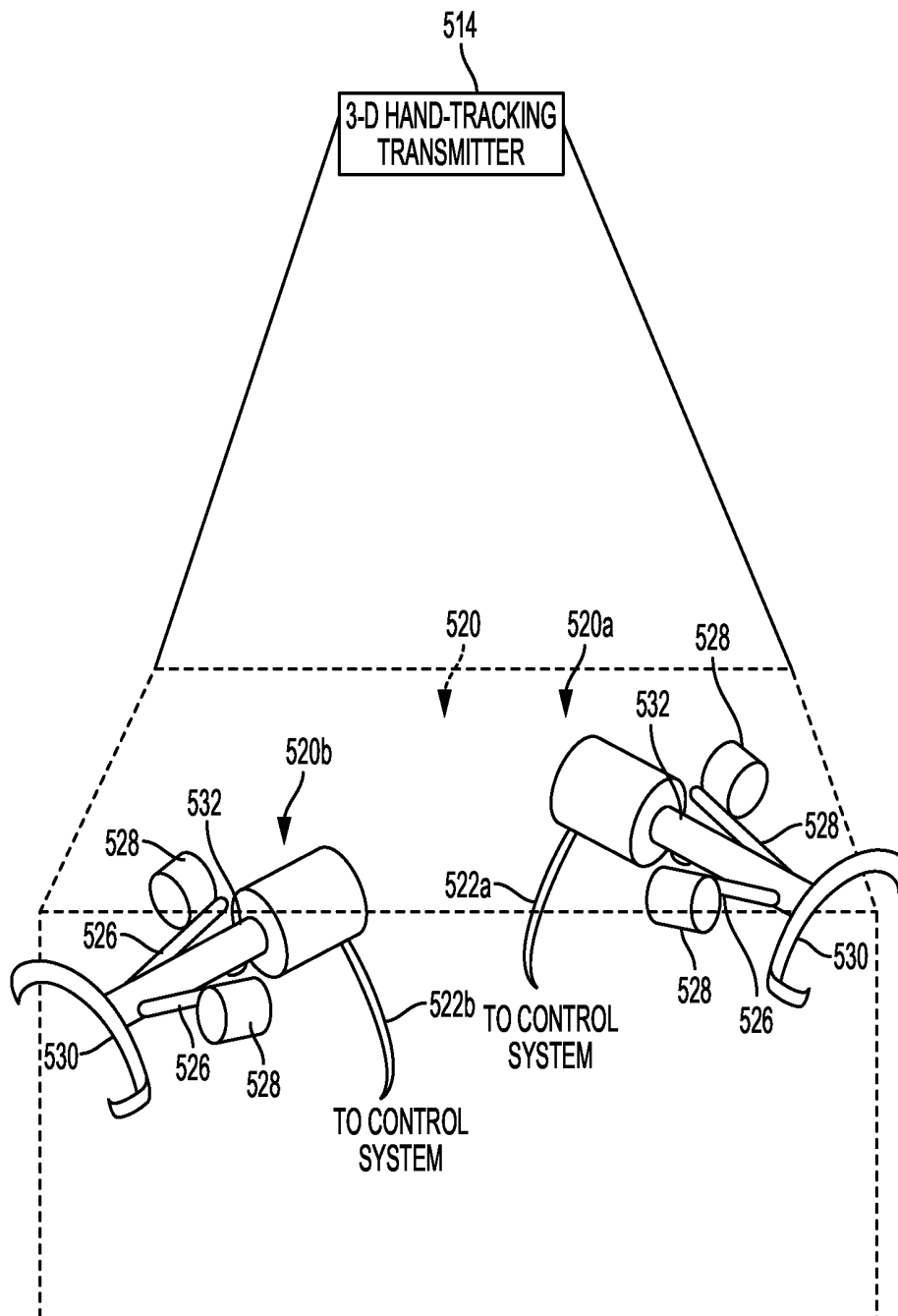


FIG. 10

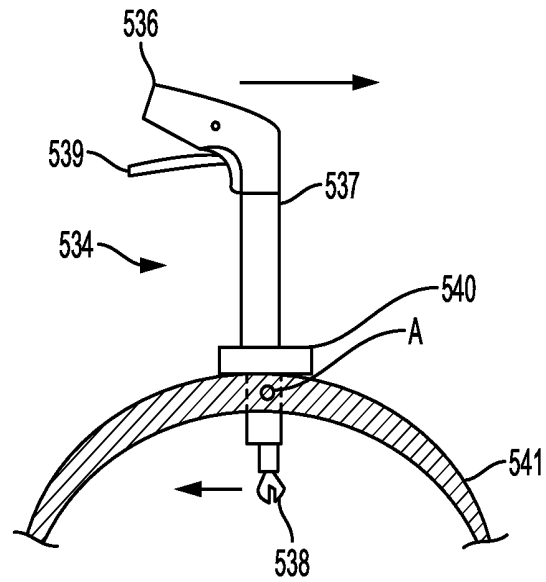


FIG. 11

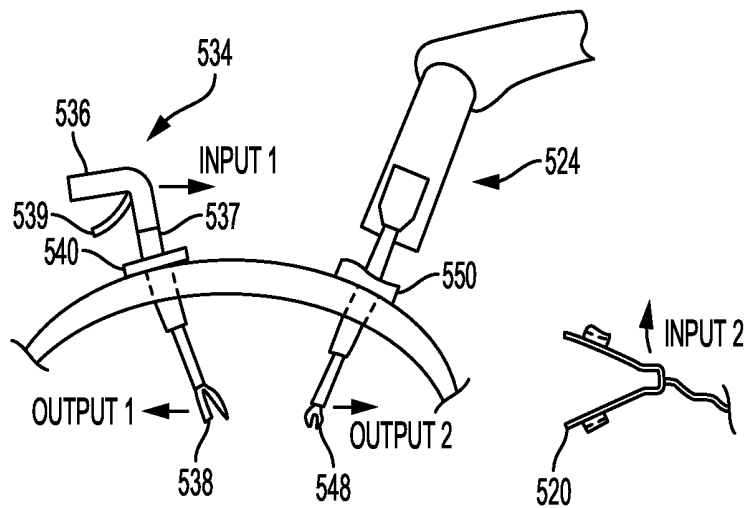


FIG. 12

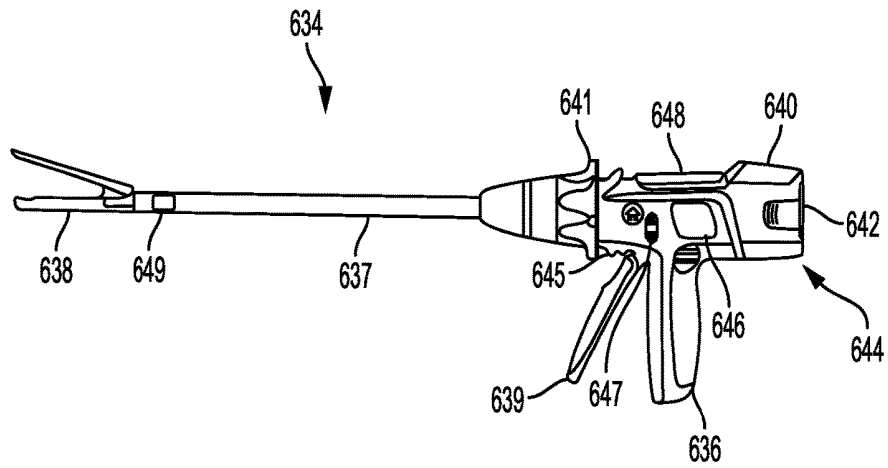


FIG. 13A

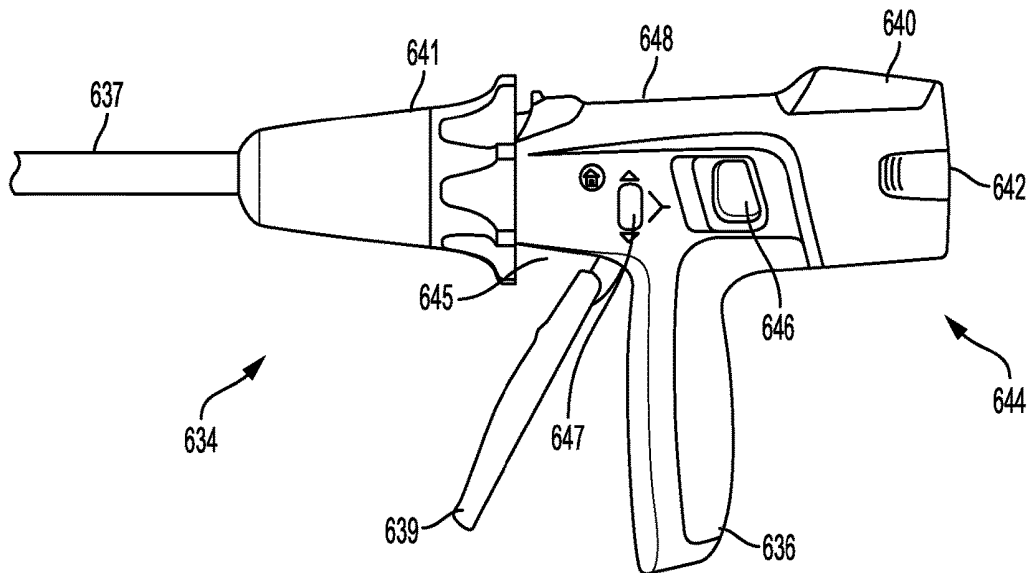
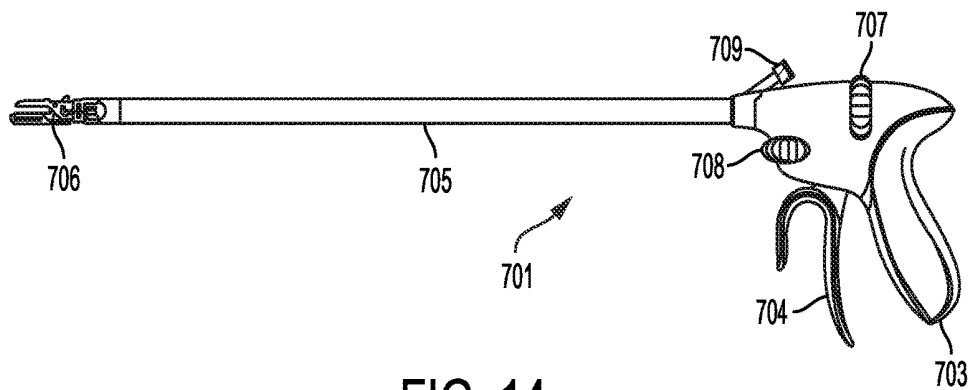
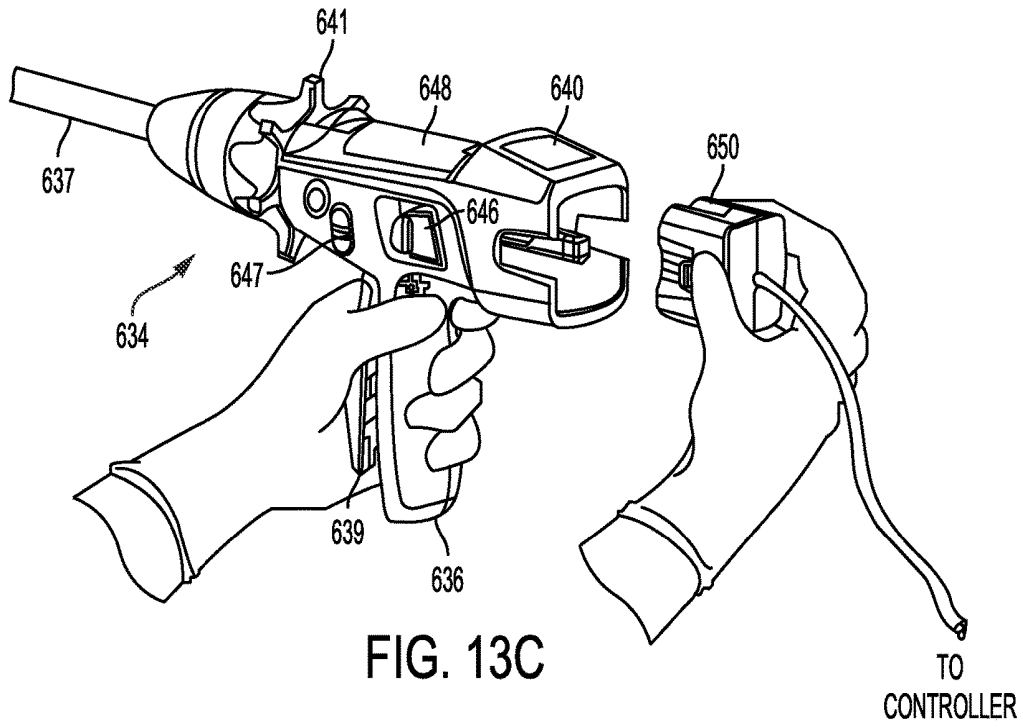


FIG. 13B



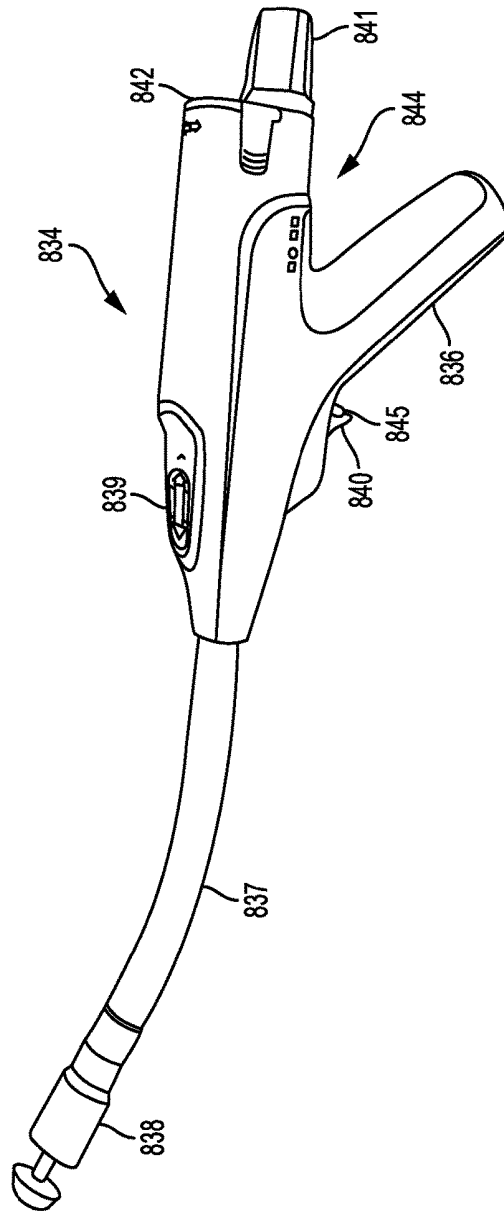


FIG. 15

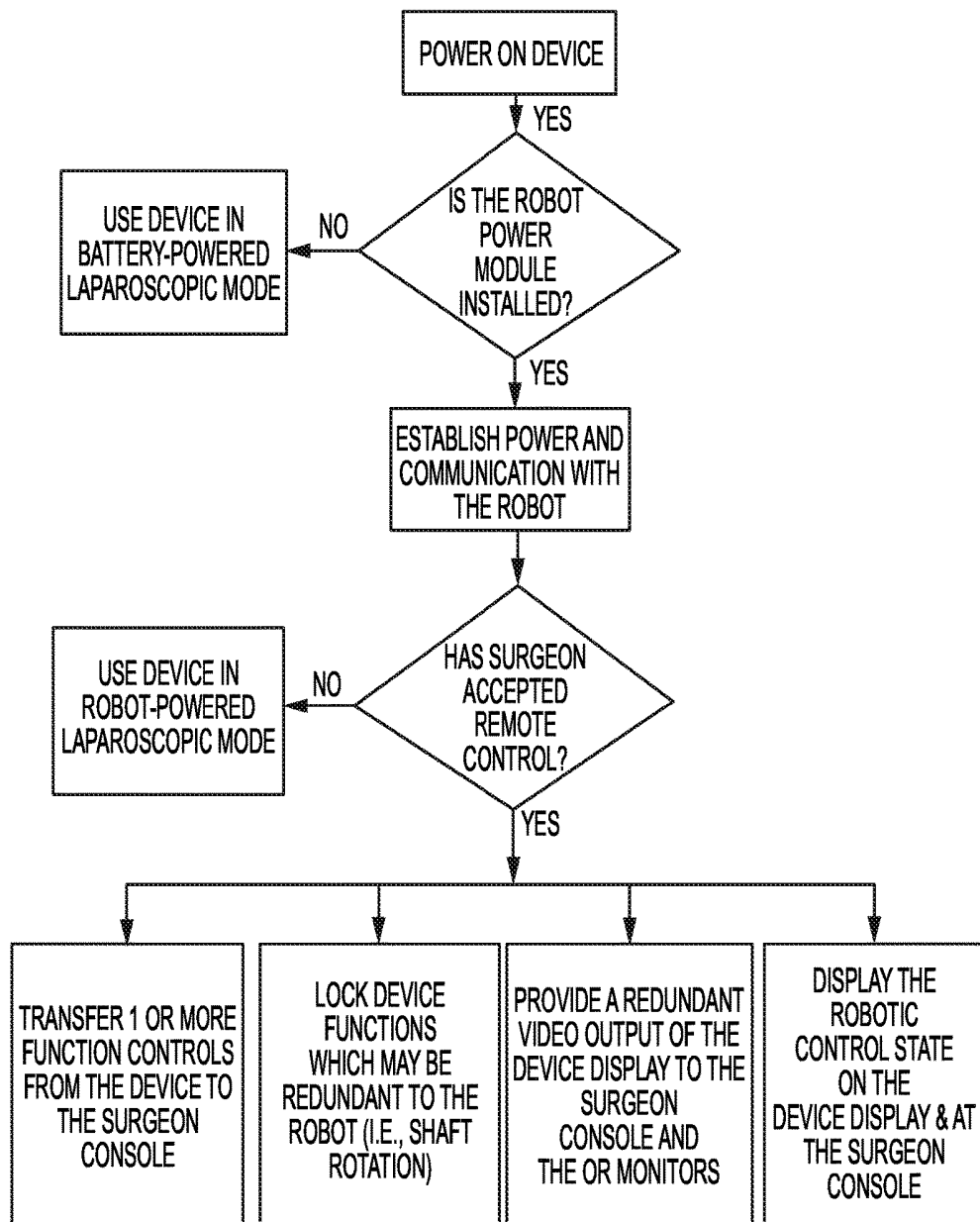


FIG. 16

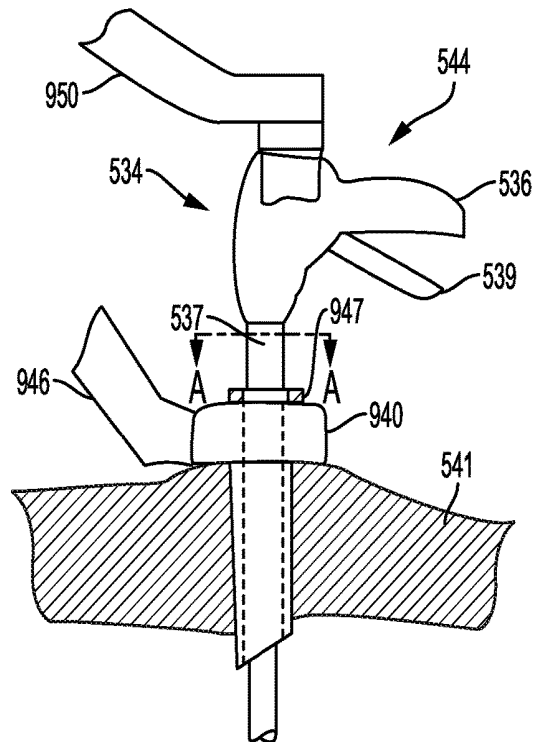


FIG. 17

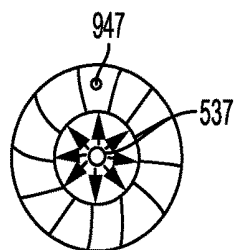


FIG. 18

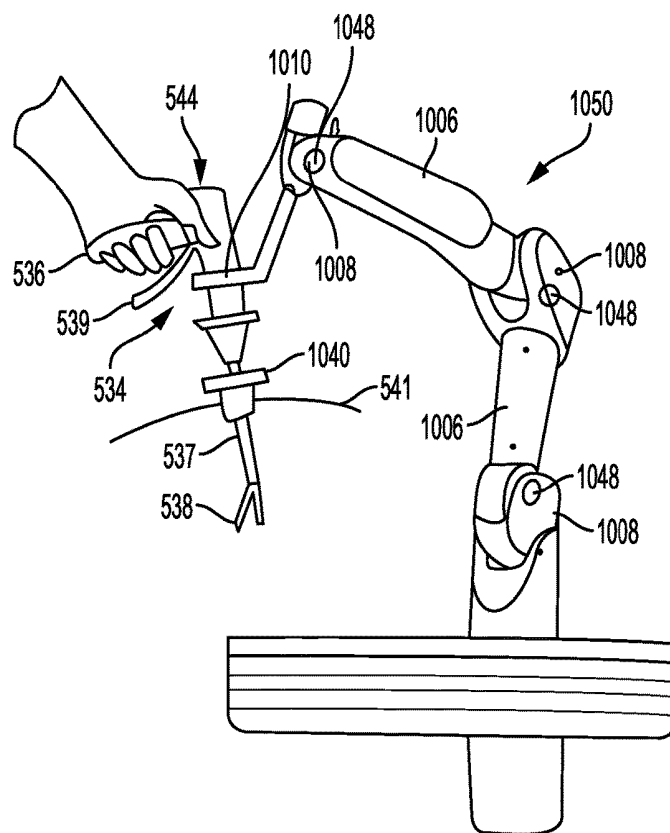


FIG. 19

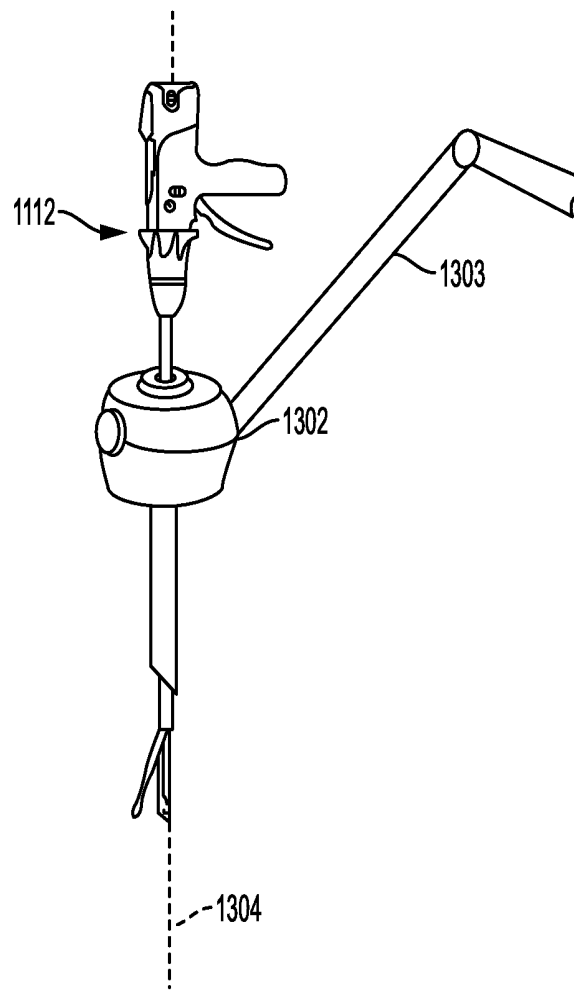


FIG. 20

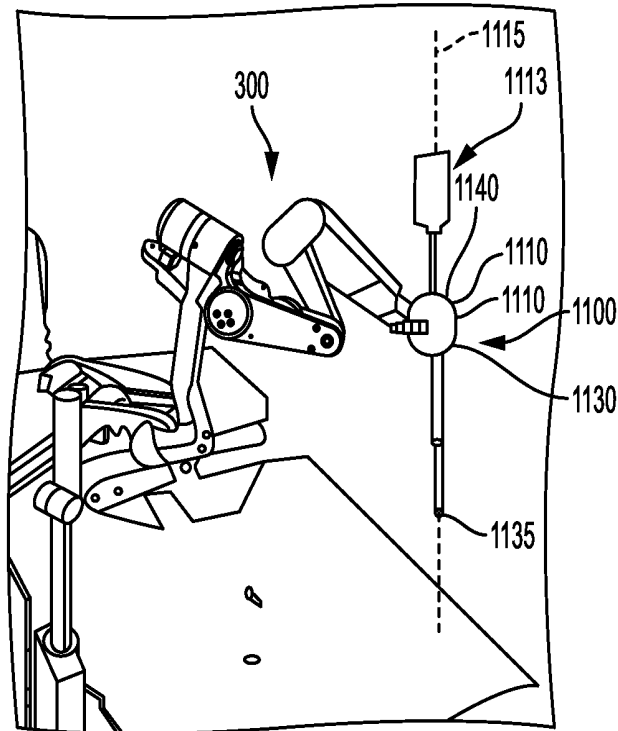


FIG. 21

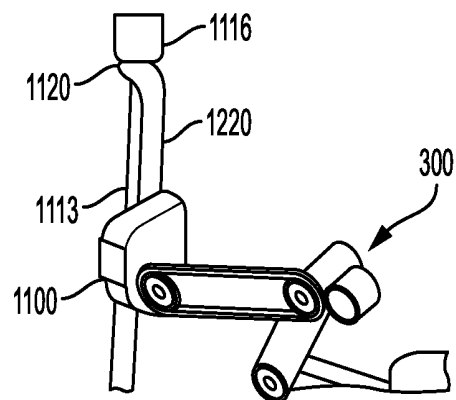


FIG. 22

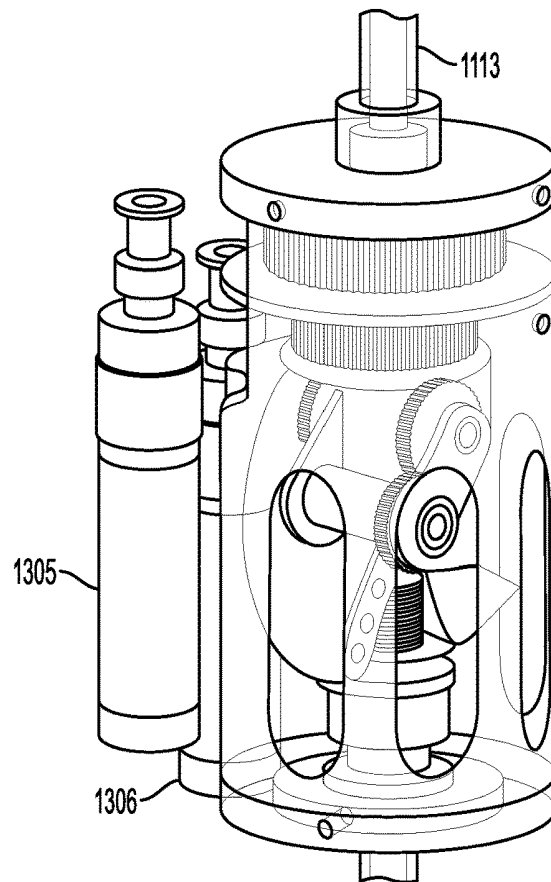


FIG. 23

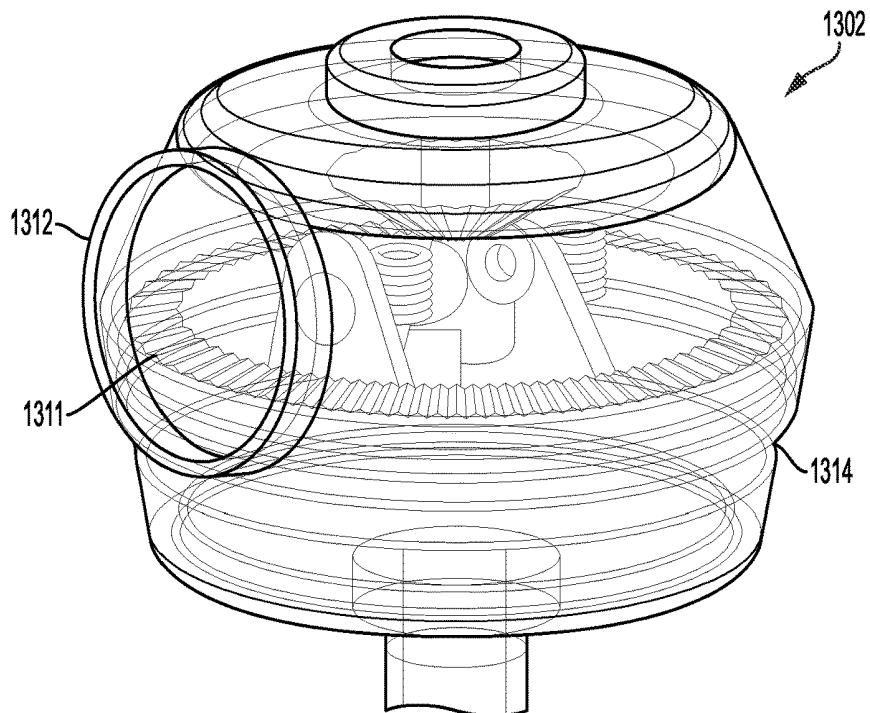


FIG. 24

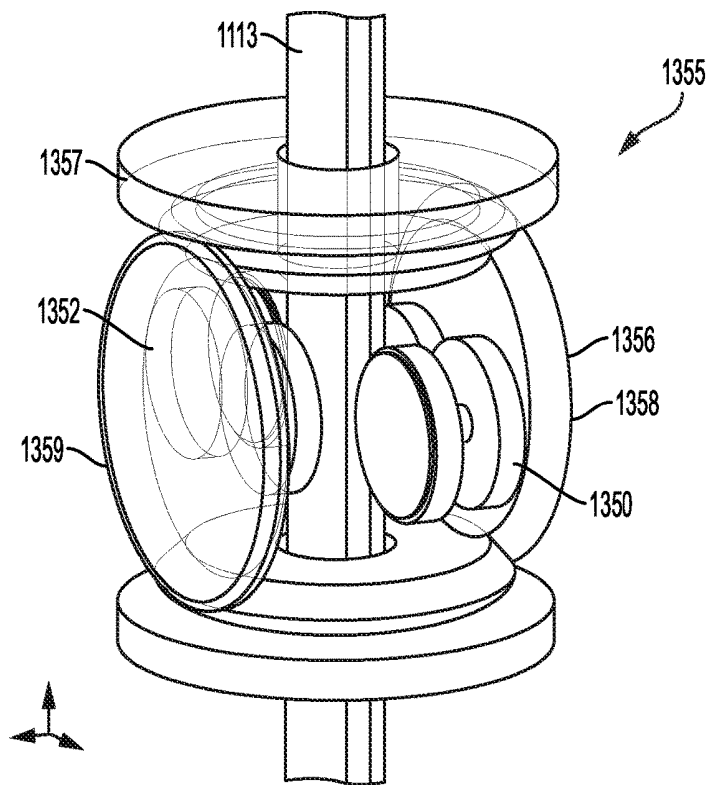


FIG. 25

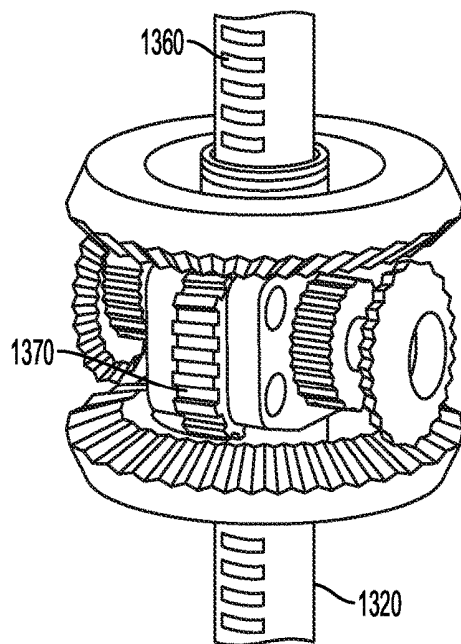


FIG. 26

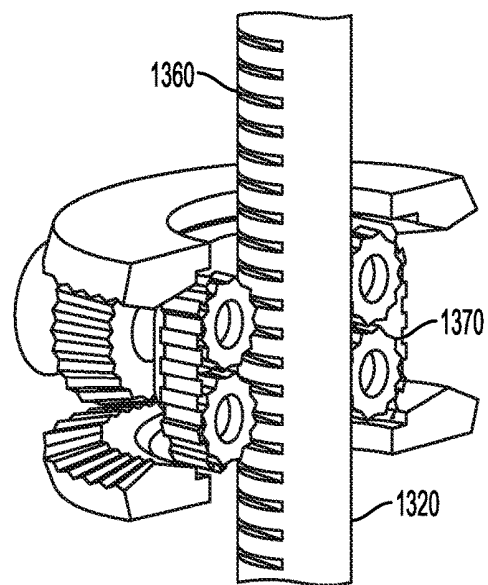


FIG. 27

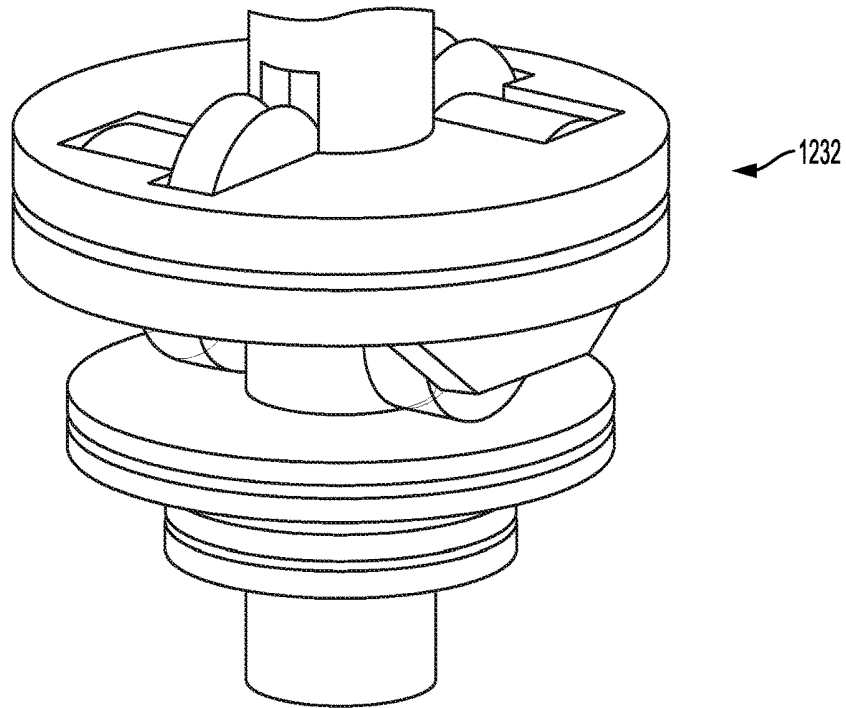


FIG. 28

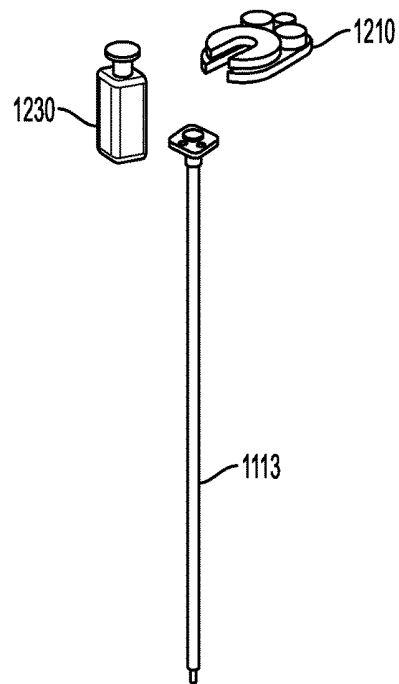


FIG. 29

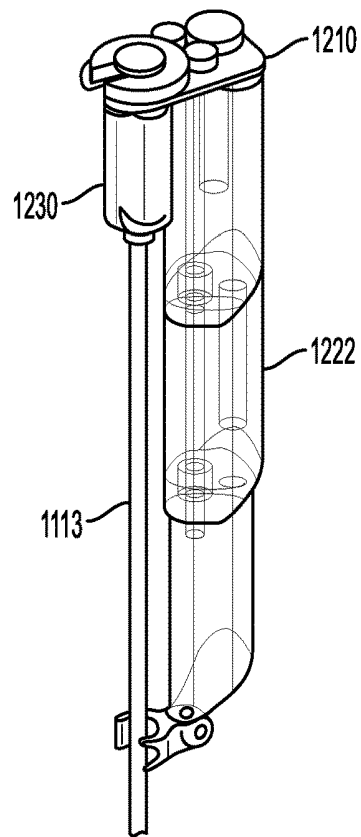


FIG. 30

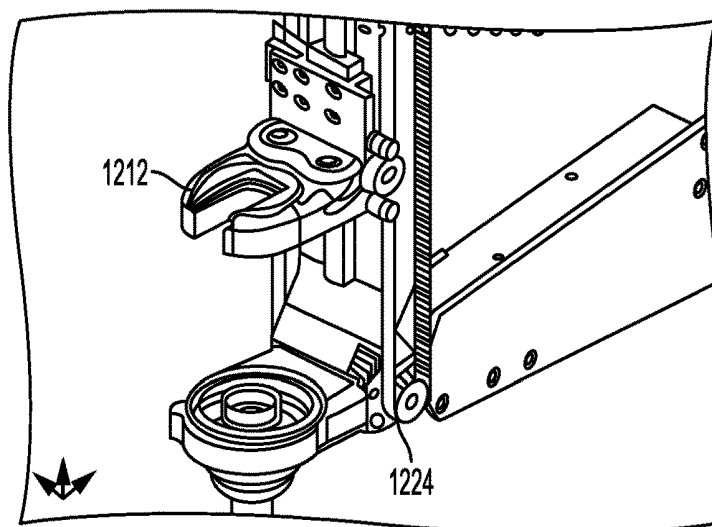


FIG. 31

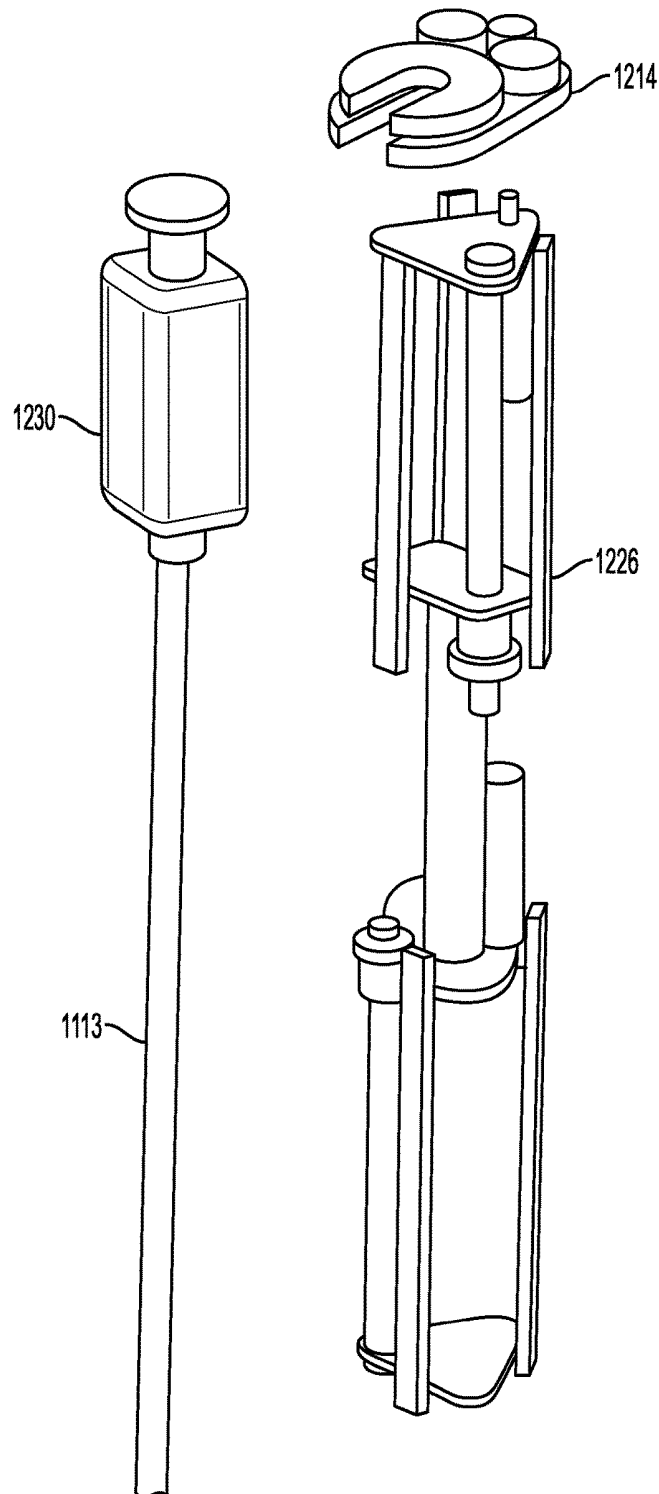


FIG. 32

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METHODS FOR HYBRID ROBOTIC LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERY

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

Methods and devices are provided for performing robotic surgery, and in particular for performing hybrid surgery using both manually and robotically operated tools.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Minimally invasive surgical (MIS) instruments are often preferred over traditional open surgical devices due to the reduced post-operative recovery time and minimal scarring. Laparoscopic surgery is one type of MIS procedure in which one or more small incisions are formed in the abdomen and a trocar is inserted through the incision to form a pathway that provides access to the abdominal cavity. The trocar is used to introduce various instruments and tools into the abdominal cavity, as well as to provide insufflation to elevate the abdominal wall above the organs. The instruments and tools can be used to engage and/or treat tissue in a number of ways to achieve a diagnostic or therapeutic effect. Endoscopic surgery is another type of MIS procedure in which elongate flexible shafts are introduced into the body through a natural orifice.

Various robotic systems have been developed to assist in MIS procedures. Robotic systems can allow for more intuitive hand movements by maintaining natural eye-hand axis. Robotic systems can also allow for more degrees of freedom in movement by including a "wrist" joint on the instrument, creating a more natural hand-like articulation. One drawback with robotic systems, however, is the loss of direct human contact with the tissue. There can be no true force feedback given to the surgeon. Another drawback is the high expense to manufacture such systems.

Accordingly, there remains a need for improved methods, systems, and devices for use in robotic surgery.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Various methods and devices are provided for performing robotic surgery.

In one embodiment, a method for performing hybrid surgery is provided and includes positioning a first end effector of an electromechanical tool within a patient's body and positioning a second end effector of a manual tool within the patient's body. The method further includes manipulating a controller to input a first motion to the controller. An electronic control system can receive a control signal from the controller and it can communicate the control signal to the electromechanical tool. The control signal can cause the electromechanical tool to mimic the first motion input to the controller. The method can further include activating a switch to cause the electromechanical tool to mirror the motion input to the controller, and manipulating the controller to input a second motion to the controller. The electronic control system can receive a control signal from the controller and it can send the control signal to the electromechanical tool. The control signal can cause the electromechanical tool to mirror the second motion input to the controller. The method can further include manipulating the manual tool while manipulating the controller.

In other aspects, the method can include activating the switch a second time to cause the electromechanical tool to mimic the motion input to the controller. The switch can be located, for example, on the controller or on the display.

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Activating the switch can also disable one or more sensors. In other aspects, the control signal can be transmitted wirelessly.

In yet another embodiment, a surgical method is provided and includes mating an adapter to a handle assembly having an elongate shaft extending distally therefrom and an end effector coupled to a distal end of the elongate shaft. The handle assembly can include an actuation assembly coupled to a motor. The method can also include selectively manipulating one of a manual actuator on the handle assembly to activate the motor in the handle assembly to cause the motor to drive the actuation assembly, and a user input device that electrically transmits a control signal to the adapter to cause the motor to drive the actuation assembly.

In one embodiment, the user input device can send the control signal wirelessly. In other aspects, prior to mating the adapter, the method can include removing a battery from a mating recess in the handle and inserting the adapter into the mating recess. The motor can be powered by the adapter. The adapter can also output data related to operation of the handle assembly to a control system.

A surgical method is also provided and in one embodiment the method includes manipulating a handle assembly on a surgical tool to cause movement of an end effector disposed within a body cavity. A sensor on the surgical tool can sense the movement of the end effector and an electromechanical arm coupled to the surgical tool can provide power motion assistance to the surgical tool based on the sensed movement.

In one embodiment, the power motion assistance can be proportional to the sensed movement of the end effector. In another embodiment, the electromechanical arm can be configured to selectively prevent movement of the surgical tool. In other aspects, the method can include selectively disabling the power motion assistance. In another embodiment, manipulating the handle assembly can include moving the handle assembly in a first direction to cause the end effector to move in a second direction that is opposite to the first direction.

In another embodiment, a surgical method is provided and includes inserting a tool through a passageway of a trocar coupled to the distal end of an electromechanical arm. The trocar can have a driver that is configured to rotate the tool about a longitudinal axis of the passageway, to translate the tool along the longitudinal axis of the passageway, and to articulate the tool relative to the longitudinal axis of the passageway. The method can also include activating a controller to cause the driver to prevent one of articulation, translation, and rotation of the tool, while allowing movement of the tool with respect to another one of articulation, translation, and rotation.

In another embodiment, a method can include activating a switch to disable the electromechanical driver. A method can also include detecting by a sensor a position of the tool inserted through the passageway relative to the trocar. Detecting by a sensor can also include rotating a wheel against a shaft of the tool extending through the passageway. Detecting by a sensor can additionally include detecting by a plurality of magnetic sensors magnetically active areas on a shaft of the tool extending through the passageway.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be more fully understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

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FIG. 1 is a graphical representation of terminology associated with six degrees of freedom;

FIG. 2 is a schematic view of one embodiment of a computer system;

FIG. 3 is a schematic view of one embodiment of a robotic surgical system configured to be operated by a user and to be used during performance of a surgical procedure on a patient;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of one embodiment of an arm of a robotic surgical system, the arm being mounted to a surgical table;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of an active portion of the arm of FIG. 4 having a tool coupled thereto;

FIG. 6 is a perspective view of another embodiment of a robotic surgical system;

FIG. 7 is a schematic view of the robotic surgical system of FIG. 6 in use during a surgical procedure performed on a patient;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of the robotic surgical system of FIG. 6 in use during a surgical procedure performed on a patient;

FIG. 9 is a schematic and perspective view of another embodiment of a robotic surgical system having a manually operable instrument and a robotically controlled instrument;

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of one embodiment of a user input device positioned in a field generated by a transmitter of the robotic surgical system of FIG. 9;

FIG. 11 is a perspective view of the manual surgical tool of FIG. 9 shown disposed within a trocar;

FIG. 12 is a perspective view of a hybrid surgical system having the manually operable instrument of FIG. 11 and the robotically controlled instrument of FIG. 9;

FIG. 13A is a perspective view of one embodiment of a hybrid surgical instrument;

FIG. 13B is a perspective view of a handle portion of the hybrid surgical instrument of FIG. 13A;

FIG. 13C is a perspective view of the hybrid surgical instrument of FIG. 13A showing an adapter to be coupled thereto;

FIG. 14 is a perspective view of another embodiment of a manual surgical instrument;

FIG. 15 is a perspective view of yet another embodiment of a hybrid surgical instrument;

FIG. 16 is a flow chart of one embodiment of a surgical process;

FIG. 17 is a perspective view of the surgical instrument of FIG. 9 disposed within a trocar and coupled to a robotic arm;

FIG. 18 is a schematic cross-sectional view taken across line A of FIG. 17;

FIG. 19 is a perspective view of the surgical instrument of FIG. 9 disposed within a trocar and coupled to a robotic arm;

FIG. 20 is a perspective view of a manual instrument inserted into a trocar with a motor and gears for rotating the instrument relative to the trocar;

FIG. 21 is a perspective view of the robotic arm of FIG. 4 with a trocar;

FIG. 22 is a perspective view of the instrument of FIG. 21 disposed in a trocar with the trocar attached to the robotic arm of FIG. 4;

FIG. 23 is a perspective view of a trocar assembly inclusive of motors and gears for moving the instrument of FIG. 21;

FIG. 24 is a perspective view of a trocar with a motor and gears for rotating an instrument relative to the trocar;

FIG. 25 is a trocar assembly utilizing frictional gears to translate the instrument of FIG. 21 relative to the trocar;

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FIG. 26 is a trocar assembly utilizing a gear track to translate an instrument relative to the trocar;

FIG. 27 is a sectional perspective view of the gear track of FIG. 26;

FIG. 28 is a perspective view of a bearing assembly for rotating and translating the instrument of FIG. 21 relative to a trocar;

FIG. 29 is an exploded view of an embodiment of a rotational driver and a translational driver with an adapter for moving the instrument of FIG. 21 relative to a trocar;

FIG. 30 is a perspective view of one embodiment of the adapter of FIG. 29 and installed in an assembly for translational movement of the instrument relative to a trocar;

FIG. 31 is a perspective view of a trocar and a translational driver with an interface to attach the assembly to an electromechanical arm; and

FIG. 32 is an exploded view of the adapter of FIG. 29 with a translational driver.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Certain exemplary embodiments will now be described to provide an overall understanding of the principles of the structure, function, manufacture, and use of the devices and methods disclosed herein. One or more examples of these embodiments are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Those skilled in the art will understand that the devices and methods specifically described herein and illustrated in the accompanying drawings are non-limiting exemplary embodiments and that the scope of the present invention is defined solely by the claims. The features illustrated or described in connection with one exemplary embodiment may be combined with the features of other embodiments. Such modifications and variations are intended to be included within the scope of the present invention.

Further, in the present disclosure, like-named components of the embodiments generally have similar features, and thus within a particular embodiment each feature of each like-named component is not necessarily fully elaborated upon. Additionally, to the extent that linear or circular dimensions are used in the description of the disclosed systems, devices, and methods, such dimensions are not intended to limit the types of shapes that can be used in conjunction with such systems, devices, and methods. A person skilled in the art will recognize that an equivalent to such linear and circular dimensions can easily be determined for any geometric shape. Sizes and shapes of the systems and devices, and the components thereof, can depend at least on the anatomy of the subject in which the systems and devices will be used, the size and shape of components with which the systems and devices will be used, and the methods and procedures in which the systems and devices will be used.

In general, methods and devices for performing hybrid robotic surgery are provided. In particular, the methods and devices disclosed herein allow an operator to perform a surgical procedure using a robotically controlled instrument, and to use a selectively manually operated surgical instrument. The robotic and manual instruments are capable of performing a variety of functions and the procedure can be selectively performed using an entirely manual operation of the instrument(s), a partially-manual and partially-powered operation of the instrument(s), and an entirely powered operation of instrument(s). Manually operated surgical instruments are further provided that are capable of receiving movement assistance from robotic arms during surgery. Robotic trocars are also provided that are capable of receiving

ing instruments and providing controlled movement to those instruments within certain degrees of freedom.

TERMINOLOGY

There are a number of ways in which to describe the movement of a surgical system, as well as its position and orientation in space. One particularly convenient convention is to characterize a system in terms of its degrees of freedom. The degrees of freedom of a system are the number of independent variables that uniquely identify its pose or configuration. The set of Cartesian degrees of freedom is usually represented by the three translational or position variables, e.g., surge, heave, and sway, and by the three rotational or orientation variables, e.g., Euler angles or roll, pitch, and yaw, that describe the position and orientation of a component of a surgical system with respect to a given reference Cartesian frame. As used herein, and as illustrated in FIG. 1, the term “surge” refers to forward and backward movement, the term “heave” refers to movement up and down, and the term “sway” refers to movement left and right. With regard to the rotational terms, “roll” refers to tilting side to side, “pitch” refers to tilting forward and backward, and “yaw” refers to turning left and right. In a more general sense, each of the translation terms refers to movement along one of the three axes in a Cartesian frame, and each of the rotational terms refers to rotation about one of the three axes in a Cartesian frame.

Although the number of degrees of freedom is at most six, a condition in which all the translational and orientation variables are independently controlled, the number of joint degrees of freedom is generally the result of design choices that involve considerations of the complexity of the mechanism and the task specifications. For non-redundant kinematic chains, the number of independently controlled joints is equal to the degree of mobility for an end effector. For redundant kinematic chains, the end effector will have an equal number of degrees of freedom in Cartesian space that will correspond to a combination of translational and rotational motions. Accordingly, the number of degrees of freedom can be more than, equal to, or less than six.

With regard to characterizing the position of various components of the surgical system and the mechanical frame, the terms “forward” and “rearward” may be used. In general, the term “forward” refers to an end of the surgical system that is closest to the distal end of the input tool, and when in use in a surgical procedure, to the end disposed within a patient’s body. The term “rearward” refers to an end of the surgical system farthest from the distal end of the input tool, and when in use, generally to the end farther from the patient.

The terminology used herein is not intended to limit the invention. For example, spatially relative terms, e.g., “superior,” “inferior,” “beneath,” “below,” “lower,” “above,” “upper,” “rearward,” “forward,” etc., may be used to describe one element’s or feature’s relationship to another element or feature as illustrated in the figures. These spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different positions and orientations of the device in use or operation in addition to the position and orientation shown in the figures. For example, if the device in the figures is turned over, elements described as “inferior to” or “below” other elements or features would then be “superior to” or “above” the other elements or features. Likewise, descriptions of movement along and around various axes include various special device positions and orientations. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, specification of the pres-

ence of stated features, steps, operations, elements, and/or components does not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups described herein. In addition, components described as coupled may be directly coupled, or they may be indirectly coupled via one or more intermediate components.

There are several general aspects that apply to the various descriptions below. For example, at least one surgical end effector is shown and described in various figures. An end effector is the part of a surgical instrument or assembly that performs a specific surgical function, e.g., forceps/graspers, needle drivers, scissors, electrocautery hooks, staplers, clip applicators/removers, suction tools, irrigation tools, etc. Any end effector can be utilized with the surgical systems described herein. Further, in exemplary embodiments, an end effector can be configured to be manipulated by a user input tool. The input tool can be any tool that allows successful manipulation of the end effector, whether it be a tool similar in shape and style to the end effector, such as an input tool of scissors similar to end effector scissors, or a tool that is different in shape and style to the end effector, such as an input tool of a glove dissimilar to end effector graspers, and such as an input tool of a joystick dissimilar to end effector graspers. In some embodiments, the input tool can be a larger scaled version of the end effector to facilitate ease of use. Such a larger scale input tool can have finger loops or grips of a size suitable for a user to hold. However, the end effector and the input tool can have any relative size.

A slave tool, e.g., a surgical instrument, of the surgical system can be positioned inside a patient’s body cavity through an access point in a tissue surface for minimally invasive surgical procedures. Typically, cannulas such as trocars are used to provide a pathway through a tissue surface and/or to prevent a surgical instrument or guide tube from rubbing on patient tissue. Cannulas can be used for both incisions and natural orifices. Some surgical procedures require insufflation, and the cannula can include one or more seals to prevent excess insufflation gas leakage past the instrument or guide tube. In some embodiments, the cannula can have a housing coupled thereto with two or more sealed ports for receiving various types of instruments besides the slave assembly. As will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art, any of the surgical system components disclosed herein can have a functional seal disposed thereon, therein, and/or therearound to prevent and/or reduce insufflation leakage while any portion of the surgical system is disposed through a surgical access port, such as a cannula. The surgical systems can also be used in open surgical procedures. As used herein, a surgical access point is a point at which the slave tool enters a body cavity through a tissue surface, whether through a cannula in a minimally invasive procedure or through an incision in an open procedure.

Computer Systems

The systems, devices, and methods disclosed herein can be implemented using one or more computer systems, which may also be referred to herein as digital data processing systems and programmable systems.

One or more aspects or features of the subject matter described herein can be realized in digital electronic circuitry, integrated circuitry, specially designed application specific integrated circuits (ASICs), field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs) computer hardware, firmware, software, and/or combinations thereof. These various aspects or features can include implementation in one or more computer programs that are executable and/or interpretable on a programmable system including at least one programmable

processor, which can be special or general purpose, coupled to receive data and instructions from, and to transmit data and instructions to, a storage system, at least one input device, and at least one output device. The programmable system or computer system may include clients and servers. A client and server are generally remote from each other and typically interact through a communication network. The relationship of client and server arises by virtue of computer programs running on the respective computers and having a client-server relationship to each other.

The computer programs, which can also be referred to as programs, software, software applications, applications, components, or code, include machine instructions for a programmable processor, and can be implemented in a high-level procedural language, an object-oriented programming language, a functional programming language, a logical programming language, and/or in assembly/machine language. As used herein, the term “machine-readable medium” refers to any computer program product, apparatus and/or device, such as for example magnetic discs, optical disks, memory, and Programmable Logic Devices (PLDs), used to provide machine instructions and/or data to a programmable processor, including a machine-readable medium that receives machine instructions as a machine-readable signal. The term “machine-readable signal” refers to any signal used to provide machine instructions and/or data to a programmable processor. The machine-readable medium can store such machine instructions non-transitorily, such as for example as would a non-transient solid-state memory or a magnetic hard drive or any equivalent storage medium. The machine-readable medium can alternatively or additionally store such machine instructions in a transient manner, such as for example as would a processor cache or other random access memory associated with one or more physical processor cores.

To provide for interaction with a user, one or more aspects or features of the subject matter described herein can be implemented on a computer having a display device, such as for example a cathode ray tube (CRT) or a liquid crystal display (LCD) or a light emitting diode (LED) monitor for displaying information to the user and a keyboard and a pointing device, e.g., a mouse, a trackball, etc., by which the user may provide input to the computer. Other kinds of devices can be used to provide for interaction with a user as well. For example, feedback provided to the user can be any form of sensory feedback, such as for example visual feedback, auditory feedback, or tactile feedback; and input from the user may be received in any form, including, but not limited to, acoustic, speech, or tactile input. Other possible input devices include, but are not limited to, touch screens or other touch-sensitive devices such as single or multi-point resistive or capacitive trackpads, voice recognition hardware and software, optical scanners, optical pointers, digital image capture devices and associated interpretation software, and the like.

FIG. 2 illustrates one exemplary embodiment of a computer system 100. As shown, the computer system 100 can include one or more processors 102 which can control the operation of the computer system 100. “Processors” are also referred to herein as “controllers.” The processor(s) 102 can include any type of microprocessor or central processing unit (CPU), including programmable general-purpose or special-purpose microprocessors and/or any one of a variety of proprietary or commercially available single or multi-processor systems. The computer system 100 can also include one or more memories 104, which can provide temporary storage for code to be executed by the processor

(s) 102 or for data acquired from one or more users, storage devices, and/or databases. The memory 104 can include read-only memory (ROM), flash memory, one or more varieties of random access memory (RAM) (e.g., static RAM (SRAM), dynamic RAM (DRAM), or synchronous DRAM (SDRAM)), and/or a combination of memory technologies.

The various elements of the computer system 100 can be coupled to a bus system 112. The illustrated bus system 112 is an abstraction that represents any one or more separate physical busses, communication lines/interfaces, and/or multi-drop or point-to-point connections, connected by appropriate bridges, adapters, and/or controllers. The computer system 100 can also include one or more network interface(s) 106, one or more input/output (IO) interface(s) 108, and one or more storage device(s) 110.

The network interface(s) 106 can enable the computer system 100 to communicate with remote devices, e.g., other computer systems, over a network, and can be, for non-limiting example, remote desktop connection interfaces, Ethernet adapters, and/or other local area network (LAN) adapters. The IO interface(s) 108 can include one or more interface components to connect the computer system 100 with other electronic equipment. For non-limiting example, the IO interface(s) 108 can include high speed data ports, such as universal serial bus (USB) ports, 1394 ports, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, etc. Additionally, the computer system 100 can be accessible to a human user, and thus the IO interface(s) 108 can include displays, speakers, keyboards, pointing devices, and/or various other video, audio, or alphanumeric interfaces. The storage device(s) 110 can include any conventional medium for storing data in a non-volatile and/or non-transient manner. The storage device(s) 110 can thus hold data and/or instructions in a persistent state, i.e., the value(s) are retained despite interruption of power to the computer system 100. The storage device(s) 110 can include one or more hard disk drives, flash drives, USB drives, optical drives, various media cards, diskettes, compact discs, and/or any combination thereof and can be directly connected to the computer system 100 or remotely connected thereto, such as over a network. In an exemplary embodiment, the storage device(s) can include a tangible or non-transitory computer readable medium configured to store data, e.g., a hard disk drive, a flash drive, a USB drive, an optical drive, a media card, a diskette, a compact disc, etc.

The elements illustrated in FIG. 2 can be some or all of the elements of a single physical machine. In addition, not all of the illustrated elements need to be located on or in the same physical machine. Exemplary computer systems include conventional desktop computers, workstations, minicomputers, laptop computers, tablet computers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), mobile phones, and the like.

The computer system 100 can include a web browser for retrieving web pages or other markup language streams, presenting those pages and/or streams (visually, aurally, or otherwise), executing scripts, controls and other code on those pages/streams, accepting user input with respect to those pages/streams (e.g., for purposes of completing input fields), issuing HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) requests with respect to those pages/streams or otherwise (e.g., for submitting to a server information from the completed input fields), and so forth. The web pages or other markup language can be in HyperText Markup Language (HTML) or other conventional forms, including embedded Extensible Markup Language (XML), scripts, controls, and

so forth. The computer system **100** can also include a web server for generating and/or delivering the web pages to client computer systems.

In an exemplary embodiment, the computer system **100** can be provided as a single unit, e.g., as a single server, as a single tower, contained within a single housing, etc. The single unit can be modular such that various aspects thereof can be swapped in and out as needed for, e.g., upgrade, replacement, maintenance, etc., without interrupting functionality of any other aspects of the system. The single unit can thus also be scalable with the ability to be added to as additional modules and/or additional functionality of existing modules are desired and/or improved upon.

A computer system can also include any of a variety of other software and/or hardware components, including by way of non-limiting example, operating systems and database management systems. Although an exemplary computer system is depicted and described herein, it will be appreciated that this is for sake of generality and convenience. In other embodiments, the computer system may differ in architecture and operation from that shown and described here.

Robotic Surgical Systems

The systems, devices, and methods disclosed herein can be implemented using a robotic surgical system. Various embodiments of robotic surgical systems are described in further detail in U.S. Pat. No. 8,831,782 filed Jul. 15, 2013 entitled "Patient-Side Surgeon Interface For A Teleoperated Surgical Instrument," Intl. Pat. Pub. No. WO2014151621 filed Mar. 13, 2014 entitled "Hyperdexterous Surgical System," Intl. Pat. Pub. No. WO2014151952 filed Mar. 13, 2014 entitled "Compact Robotic Wrist," and U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2012/0158013 filed Dec. 17, 2010 entitled "Surgical System And Methods For Mimicked Motion," which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

As will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art, electronic communication between various components of a robotic surgical system can be wired or wireless. A person skilled in the art will also appreciate that all electronic communication in the system can be wired, all electronic communication in the system can be wireless, or some portions of the system can be in wired communication and other portions of the system can be in wireless communication.

FIG. 3 schematically illustrates a robotic surgical system **200** configured to be used by a user **202** (e.g., a surgeon, a surgical assistant, etc.) during performance of a surgical procedure on a patient **204**. In this illustrated embodiment, the robotic surgical system **200** includes a controller **206**, one or more motors **208**, and a movement mechanism **210**. The controller **206** can be configured to receive an input from the user **202** requesting movement, relative to the patient **204**, of a surgical instrument coupled to the movement mechanism **210**. The controller **206** can be configured to cause the motors **208** to drive movement of the movement mechanism **210**, thereby causing the movement of the surgical instrument as requested by the user **202**. The robotic surgical system **200** can include a plurality of motors, or it can include a single motor. Similarly, the robotic surgical system **200** can include a single controller and a single movement mechanism, or the robotic surgical system can include a plurality of controllers and/or a plurality of movement mechanisms.

In an exemplary embodiment, the movement mechanism **210** includes an arm. The arm can be configured to move so as to cause movement of a surgical instrument coupled thereto in any one or more of the three translational direc-

tions (surge, heave, and sway) and in any one or more of the three rotational directions (roll, pitch, and yaw) in response to control by the controller **206**. In an exemplary embodiment, the arm is configured to provide a plurality of degrees of freedom. More than six degrees of freedom can be provided in a variety of ways, as mentioned above and as will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art. In general, the arm can include a mechanical member configured to move in response to an input received by the system **200** from the user **202**. The user's input can be configured to cause the controller **206** to transmit an electronic signal to the motors **208** that causes the motors **208** to provide a force (e.g., torque) to the arm, thereby causing movement of the arm. The arm can include a plurality of members jointed together, which can facilitate movement of the arm in a plurality of degrees of freedom via bending, twisting, etc. at one or more of the joints.

In an exemplary embodiment, the arm is an electromechanical arm. The electromechanical arm can include one or more mechanical members configured to move in response to an electronic input. Examples of mechanical members that can form the arm include elongate shafts, coupling mechanisms configured to removably and replaceably couple a surgical instrument to the arm, and joints (e.g., hinges, gimbals, etc.). The coupling mechanism can be, for example, clips, magnets, snap fit mechanisms, shaped members configured to seat an instrument therein by interference fit or press fit, clamps, protrusions configured to be seated in corresponding depressions formed in a surgical instrument, depressions configured to receive therein corresponding protrusions extending from a surgical instrument, etc.

FIGS. 4 and 5 illustrate one embodiment of an arm **300** in the form of an electromechanical arm. The arm **300** in FIG. 4 is shown mounted to a surgical table **302** using a frame **304**, however the arm **300** can be mounted to any of a variety of stationary items, a wall, a table, a cart, the ceiling, etc., in any of a variety of ways to help stabilize the arm **300** for use during a surgical procedure. The illustrated arm **300** includes an active portion **300a** configured to be actively controlled, e.g., configured to move in response to an electronic input, and a passive portion **300b** configured to be passively controlled, e.g., configured to move in response to manual movement thereof. The passive portion **300b** can lack motors or other electrical features, while the active portion **300a** can include motors and other electrical features that are associated with the joints to facilitate electronic control thereof. In at least some embodiments, an arm can lack a passive portion so as to be configured to be entirely actively controlled. While the active and passive portions **300a**, **300b** are sometimes referred to herein as components of a single arm, a person skilled in the art will appreciate that the active portion **300a** and the passive portion **300b** can be separate arms that are matable to each other.

As shown, the arm **300** can include a plurality of mechanical members **306**, a plurality of joints **308**, and a coupling mechanism **310**. Adjacent ones of the mechanical members **306** can be attached together by a joint **308**. In this embodiment, the active portion **300a** of the arm **300** includes four mechanical members **306** and five joints **308**, the passive portion **300b** of the arm **300** includes three mechanical members **306** and three joints **308**, and the arm **300** includes another joint **308** between the active and passive portions **300a**, **300b**. A person skilled in the art will appreciate that the arm can have any number of mechanical members and associated joints in its active and passive portions.

FIG. 5 illustrates the active portion of the arm, and as shown it can be configured to removably and replaceably

couple to a surgical instrument **312** via the coupling mechanism **310**. A distal end **314** of the instrument **312** can be configured to be advanced into a body of a patient, e.g., through an incision, through a natural orifice, etc. The instrument's distal end **314** can be configured to facilitate performance of a surgical procedure within the patient. For example, the instrument's distal end **314** can include an end effector, e.g., forceps/graspers, needle drivers, scissors, electrocautery hooks, staplers, clip applicators/removers, suction tools, irrigation tools, etc. As in this illustrated embodiment, the instrument **312** can be advanced into a patient's body through a cannula **316** that is mated to the coupling mechanism **310**.

Aspects of the arm **300** and the frame **304** are further described in previously mentioned Intl. Pat. Pub. No. WO2014151621 filed Mar. 13, 2014 entitled "Hyperdexterous Surgical System" and Intl. Pat. Pub. No. WO2014151952 filed Mar. 13, 2014 entitled "Compact Robotic Wrist," which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

FIGS. 6-8 illustrate the arm **300** coupled to a surgical table. As shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, the arm **300** can be included in a robotic surgical system **406** configured to facilitate performance of a surgical procedure on a patient P. FIG. 8 shows an example of the system **406** in use. As in this illustrated embodiment, the system **406** can include a user interface sub-system **408** that can include at least one display **410** configured to display information thereon to a user U, at least one user input device **412** configured to receive a user input to control movement of the arm **300**, a visualization system **414** that can include at least one display **416** configured to display thereon image(s) of a surgical procedure being performed using the system **406**, a freely movable user input device **418** (shown as pinchers in this illustrated embodiment) configured to receive a user input to control movement of the arm **300** and configured to be freely moved around by the user U (e.g., handheld and moved around any space in or near an operating room, etc.), an additional arm **422** that can be configured and used similar to the arm **300**, and a control system **426** configured to facilitate control of the arms **300**, **422** by transferring user inputs received from the user input devices **412**, **418**, e.g., manual movement of a user input device, movement indicated by touch on a touch screen, etc., to one or both of the arms **300**, **422** as appropriate. The system **406** in this illustrated embodiment includes two arms **300**, **422**, but it can include any number of arms, e.g., three, four, etc. The display **410** of the user interface sub-system **408** can be configured as a user input device, e.g., as a touchscreen configured to receive user touch input thereon. The user interface sub-system **408** can be in the same room as the patient P, or it can be in a different room.

The control system **426** can include at least one computer **428**, one or more cables **430**, and at least one power supply **432**. The computer **428** can include at least one processor (not shown). As mentioned above, some embodiments of control systems can be at least partially wireless, in which case at least some of the cables **430** need not be present. The robotic surgical system **406** can include at least one foot pedal **434** coupled to the computer **428** via one of the cables **430**, which can allow the foot pedal **434** to serve as a user input device.

The robotic surgical system **406** can further include a frame **424** for each of the arms **300**, **422**. The frames **424** in the illustrated embodiment are each mounted to a surgical table **426**, but as mentioned above, frames can be mounted elsewhere. The frames **424** in the illustrated embodiment

each include a vertical extension movably coupled to a rail mounted to the table **426**. The vertical extension can be configured to move along the rail, thereby facilitating positioning of the arms **300**, **422** relative to the patient P.

One or more manually operated surgical instruments **420**, e.g., instruments not under the control of the robotic surgical system **406**, can also be used to perform the surgical procedure being performed on the patient P.

Aspects of the robotic surgical system **406** are further described in previously mentioned Intl. Pat. Pub. No. WO2014151621 filed Mar. 13, 2014 entitled "Hyperdexterous Surgical System."

FIG. 9 illustrates another embodiment of a robotic surgical system **500**. In this embodiment, the robotic surgical system **500** includes a display **502** and a control system **504** configured to be in electronic communication with the display **502**. The display **502** and the control system **504** are shown in wired electronic communication, but the electronic communication can be wireless. The control system **504** can include a computer system having a display controller **506** configured to facilitate the display of images on the display **502**, such as images of tissue **508** visualized by an endoscope **510** coupled to the control system **504**. The display **502** can include handles **512a**, **512b** configured to facilitate manual movement of the display **502**, a hand-tracking transmitter **514** configured to generate a field (e.g., an electromagnetic field, an optical field (e.g., light beams), etc.), a surgeon's viewer **516** (e.g., glasses, etc.) configured to facilitate three-dimensional (3-D) viewing of 3-D images shown on the display **502**, and a boom **518** configured to mount the display **502** to a stable surface (e.g., a wall, a table, etc.). The display **502** can be configured to show two-dimensional (2-D) and/or 3-D images.

Movement of a user-controlled master tool **520** in a field generated by the transmitter **514** can be configured to provide sensed spatial position and orientation information in a 3-D coordinate system, as shown in FIG. 10. The master tool **520** can be configured to transmit the spatial position and orientation information to the control system **504**, such as by cables **522a**, **522b** or using a wireless transmission. The control system **504**, e.g., a processor thereof, can be configured to receive the transmitted spatial position and orientation information and, in response thereto, it can cause a slave tool **524** to move in accordance with the user's movement of the master tool **520**. The robotic surgical system **500** can thus allow control of the slave tool **524** via the master tool **520**. The master tool **520** in this illustrated embodiment includes first and second master tool grips **520a**, **520b** that each include a plurality of levers **526**, a plurality of finger loops **528**, a palm rest **530**, and a mode control button **532**, but the master tool **520** can have a variety of other configurations, as will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art. The robotic surgical system **500** can include any number of master tools and any number of slave tools each configured to be controlled by the master tool(s).

One or more manually operated surgical instruments **534** can be used to manipulate the tissue **508** in addition to the slave tool **524** that can manipulate the tissue **508**.

FIG. 9 illustrates first, second, third, and fourth coordinate systems C1, C2, C3, C4 representing local coordinates that specify the respective position and orientation of the portion of the system **500** with which they are associated. The first coordinate system C1 is associated with the manually operated surgical instrument **534**. The second coordinate system C2 is associated with the slave tool **524**. The third coordinate system C3 is associated with a user (not shown) visualizing the display **502**, and hence also with the master tool **520**

configured to be manipulated by the user. The fourth coordinate system C4 is associated with the control system 504, and hence also with images that the control system 504 and the display controller 506 cause to be displayed on the display 502. In general, the control system 504 can be configured to transfer the third coordinate system C3 into the second coordinate system C2, e.g., transfer movement of the master tool 520 to movement of the slave tool 524. Mapping can be accomplished by, for example, an algorithm such as the Jacobian Matrix.

First, movement of the master tool 520 in the field generated by the transmitter 514, as discussed above, can be mapped into 3-D coordinates within the third coordinate system C3. For example, if the user is holding the master tool 520, e.g., one of the first and second master tool grips 520a, 520b, in one of his/her hands and moves that hand to his/her right, thereby moving the held master tool 520 to the right, this movement will be mapped into 3-D coordinates X3, Y3, Z3 within the third coordinate system C3. These movement coordinates can be communicated to the control system 504. The control system 504 can be configured to correspondingly transfer this movement from the third coordinate system C3 into the second coordinate system C2. For example, the control system 504 can transfer the 3-D coordinates X3, Y3, Z3 of the third coordinate system C3 into 3-D coordinates X2, Y2, Z2 of the second coordinate system C2. The control system 504 can then cause a working end of the slave tool 524 to move to the right by moving the slave tool 524 to the newly translated 3-D coordinates X2, Y2, Z2 of the second coordinate system C2. As the coordinates in the third coordinate system C3 change in coordination with movement of the master tool, the coordinates in the second coordinate system C2 will likewise simultaneously change, thereby causing the slave tool to move in coordination with the master tool. Thus the slave tool 524 effectively mimics the movement of the master tool 520. This movement is referred to herein as mimicked movement or motion. If the master tool 520 moves to the right, the slave tool 524 will move to the right, mimicking the movement. This movement can be accomplished by the control system 504 causing an arm to which the slave tool 524 is coupled, similar to the arms discussed herein, to move. The control system 504 and the display controller 506 can be configured to orient an image in the display 502 to the third coordinate system C3.

Aspects of the robotic surgical system 500 are further described in previously mentioned U.S. Pat. No. 8,831,782 filed Jul. 15, 2013 entitled "Patient-Side Surgeon Interface For A Teleoperated Surgical Instrument," which is incorporated herein by reference.

Mirrored/Mimicked Switches

A potential problem can arise when a user is required to manipulate both a manually operated surgical instrument and a master tool concurrently during an operation. FIG. 11 illustrates the manually operated surgical instrument 534 of FIG. 9. The manually operated surgical instrument 534 includes a handle 536 with a trigger 539. An elongate shaft 537 extends distally from the handle 536 and has an end effector 538 at a distal end thereof. The end effector 538 can be actuated by pulling the trigger 539. During minimally invasive surgery, the elongate shaft and end effector can be inserted into a patient through a trocar 540. The trocar 540 allows access to the interior tissue of a patient through the patient's body wall 541. The point at which the shaft 537 passes through the tissue wall is referred to herein as the surgical access point A. With the end effector 538 positioned within a body cavity of a patient, movement of the handle 536 of the manually operated surgical instrument 534 will

result in a corresponding movement of the end effector 538 within the patient's body. However, as represented by the arrows in FIG. 11, movement of the handle 536 in one direction will cause the end effector 538 to move in an opposite direction. In other words, movement of the end effector 538 will mirror, not mimic, the movement of the handle 536. Such mirrored movement of the end effector 538 is due to pivoting of the instrument at the surgical access point A. The movements mirror each other across the center of rotation (located at the access point A) of the elongate shaft 537. Thus if the user is holding the handle 536 in one of his/her hands and moves that hand to his/her right, thereby moving the handle 536 to the right, the elongate shaft 537 rotating at the center of rotation (access point A) within the trocar 540 correspondingly causes the end effector 538 within the patient's body to move to the left. Thus movement of the handle 536 to the right will cause the end effector 538 to move to the left. This motion is referred to herein as mirrored movement or motion.

If a user desires to concurrently manipulate both a manually operated surgical instrument and a master tool of a robotic system during an operation, the manual instrument will move with mirrored motion while a slave tool of the master tool will move with mimicked motion. This combination of mirrored and mimicked motion may put a strain on the user during surgery and may thus require extensive, additional training. As shown in FIG. 12, when a user manipulates the handle 536, movement of the handle 536 is translated into a mirrored movement of the end effector 538 because the movement is translated to the end effector through a trocar 540. The user therefore must move the hand grasping the handle 536 in a direction that is opposite to the desired direction of motion of the end effector. At the same time, however, the user may desire to manipulate the master tool 520 with the slave tool 524, which requires the other hand grasping the master tool 520 to move in the same desired direction of motion of the slave tool 524. Accordingly, in one exemplary embodiment, the system can be configured to allow switching from mimicked motion to mirrored motion such that movement of the master tool 520 can selectively cause either mimicked movement by the end effector 548 located at the distal end of the slave tool 524 or mirrored movement by the end effector 548 located at the distal end of the slave tool 524. When hybrid surgery is being performed, i.e. the user is simultaneously operating a manual tool and a robotic tool, the user can operate the handle 536 and the master tool 520 in the same manner to cause mirrored movement of the end effectors 538, 548 (as shown by the arrows in FIG. 12). While an exemplary embodiment is discussed herein, a person skilled in the art will appreciate that it is for illustrative purposes and these techniques can be applied to any and all of the instruments and devices discussed throughout.

In order to allow switching so that a user does not have to combine both movement patterns and to mentally compensate for mirrored movement in one hand and mimicked movement in the other hand, the control system 506 of FIG. 9 can be configured to reverse the second coordinate system C2 such that the mapped motion in the third coordinate system, when transferred to the second coordinate system, is reversed. This can be achieved by simply reversing the second coordinate system. Thus the mapped movement of the master tool 520 is transferred to produce mirrored movement of the slave tool 524 rather than a mimicked movement. This reverse mapping can result in similar mirrored movement between the slave tool 524 and the manually operated surgical instrument 534. Movement in the

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second coordinate system C2 can thus be reversed from movement in the third coordinate system C3 such that movement within the second coordinate system C2 of the slave tool 524 will be mirrored as with movement of the manually operated instrument 534 within the first coordinate system C1 of the slave tool 524.

Alternating between direct movement in the second coordinate system C2 to cause mimicked movement of the slave tool 524 and reversed movement in the second coordinate system C2 to cause mirrored movement of the slave tool 524 can be achieved through activation of a switch by the user. Activation of the switch can send a signal to the control system 504 to cause the control system 504 to reverse the second coordinate system C2 such that the mapped movement transferred from the third coordinate system C3 is applied to the second coordinate system C2 to cause mirrored movement of the slave tool 524. In one embodiment, the mode control button 532 on the master tool 520 can function as the switch to toggle between the two movement processes, as shown in FIG. 10. However, the switch is not required to be placed on the master tool 520 and can be placed anywhere, such as anywhere on the control system 506. For example, the switch can be built into the display 502, such as by a touch-screen button rendered by software S1 or by allowing a user to instruct the processor (not shown). The switch S2 can also be placed on the manual tool 520 and send a signal wirelessly to the control system 506. The switch S3 can also be a separate, independent device, or the switch can be placed on the operating table itself (not shown). The switch can be in the form of a button that a user actuates, a toggle switch, a slide, a trigger, a lever, a knob, or any other form capable of performing as a switch. The switch can also perform multiple actions beyond alternating between the direct movement and reversed movement, such as disabling various sensors or activating functions in the control system 506. For example, some surgical systems require a user to continuously actuate a pressure sensor during operation of the surgical instruments by requiring the user to press his or her head against a pressure sensor at a control station (not shown). The switch can be activated to disable the pressure sensor and allow the user to not continually actuate the sensor during operation of the instruments. Additionally, reversed movement can be returned to direct movement upon further activation of the switch.

In use and as shown in FIG. 12, a user can position the end effector 548 of the slave tool 524 and the end effector 538 of the manually operated surgical instrument 534 within the patient's body through trocars 540, 550. The user can manipulate the master tool 520, which can send a control signal to a control system 504. The control system 504 will map the movement of the slave tool 524 into the third coordinate system C3, and such movement will be transferred to the second coordinate system C2. The control system 504 in turn can send a control signal, corresponding to the mapped movement in the second coordinate system C2, to the slave tool 524. Receipt of the control signal can cause the slave tool 524 to mimic the motion of the master tool 520. For example, motion to the right of the master tool 520 can cause motion to the right of the end effector 548 at the distal end of the slave tool 524 through the control system's direct movement process.

The user can then activate, for example, the mode control button 532 located on the master tool 520. This activation can send a control signal to the control system 504 causing the control system to reverse the second coordinate system C2. The user can then manipulate the master tool 520, which can send a control signal to the control system. The mapped

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motion from the third coordinate system C3, when transferred to the second coordinate system C2, causes the control system to send a control signal to the slave tool 524 to cause the slave tool 524 to mirror the motion of the master tool 520. Thus, motion to the right of the master tool 520 can cause motion to the left of the end effector 548 at the distal end of the slave tool 524 through the control system's reverse coordinate mapping process. In other words, the end effector 548 will mirror movement of the master tool 520.

Simultaneously with manipulation of the master tool 520, the user can also manipulate the manually operated surgical instrument 534, which manipulation can cause the end effector 538 of the manually operated surgical instrument 534 to move in a mirrored motion relative to the handle 536 of the manually operated surgical instrument 534. This mirrored motion can cause a motion to the right of the handle 536 to be translated to a motion to the left of the end effector 538 at the distal end of the manually operated surgical instrument 534 through pivoting of the elongate shaft 537 at a center of rotation (access point A) at the trocar 540. A user can switch from mimicked motion to mirrored motion at any time during a surgical procedure when the user intends to use both the robotically controlled tool and the manually controlled tool. When the manual tool is not being used, the robotic tool can be operated in the mimicked motion mode.

Manual/Robotic Hybrid Instruments

Manually operated surgical instruments used in minimally invasive surgery are capable of performing a variety of functions depending on the design of the instrument and the specific end effector attached to the instrument. For example, instruments can be provided with the function of grasping tissue. Instruments can include the function of cutting tissue. Additionally, instruments can be capable of firing staples into tissue. Instruments can further be capable of stitching tissue. Instruments can also have the ability of articulating an end effector about an articulation joint. Instruments can be able to articulate and/or rotate their shafts. Any of the functions of instruments can be performed through an entirely manual operation of the instrument, a partially-manual and partially-powered operation of the instrument, and/or an entirely powered operation of instrument. According, it may be desirable for a single instrument to be capable of being selectively used in a manual mode and selectively used in a robotic mode. Various embodiments of instruments having adapters for converting a manual instrument into a robotic instrument are therefore provided. The adapter can be configured to receive a control signal from a controller and to communicate the control signal to a motor in the instrument, causing the motor to drive an actuation assembly. By way of non-limiting example, FIGS. 13A-15 illustrate various devices having an adapter that can be selectively coupled to the instrument to allow the instrument to be robotically controlled. A person skilled in the art will appreciate that the following is for illustrative purposes and these principals can be applied to any and all instruments and devices provided for performing robotic surgery.

In one embodiment, a manual instrument 634 similar to that of the manually operated surgical instrument 534 is shown in FIGS. 13A-13B. The instrument 634 includes a body 644 with an elongate shaft 637 extending distally therefrom and having an end effector 638 on its distal end. The end effector 638 can perform a variety of surgical functions, e.g., forceps/graspers, needle drivers, scissors, electrocautery hooks, staplers, clip appliers/removers, suction tools, irrigation tools, etc. The illustrated end effector 638 includes opposed jaws for grasping tissue, and it

includes a staple cartridge for stapling tissue engaged between the jaws. While not shown, an actuation sled having a knife mounted thereon is configured to advance through the jaws to fire the staples and to cut the tissue. As noted above, any end effector can be utilized with the surgical system described herein.

The body 644, as shown, includes a handle 636 with a closing trigger 639 that is pivotally coupled to the body 644. Movement of the closing trigger 639 toward the handle 636 can cause various functions to activate, such as closure of the opposed jaws of the end effector 638. A person skilled in the art will appreciate that the body 644 can include a variety of different features such as various activating triggers 639, 641, 645, a display panel 640, and safety mechanisms 646, 647, 648. For example, the body 644 can include a firing trigger. The firing trigger can be electrically coupled to a motor (not shown) disposed within the body 644 and that is energized to perform various functions, such as actuating gears for driving a drive shaft or other actuation assembly (not shown). Actuation of the drive shaft can cause distal movement of the drive shaft through the elongate shaft 637, which movement can activate functions of the end effector 638 such as firing or cutting. In one embodiment, movement of the closing trigger 639 can result in closure of the end effector 638 to grasp tissue within a patient. Activation of the firing trigger 645 can cause simultaneous cutting of the tissue and firing of staples from the end effector 638 to close both sides of the incision made in the tissue. A person skilled in the art will appreciate that the body 644 can also include mechanisms such as a trigger lock to prevent activation of the firing trigger, a release mechanism to unlock jaws of an end effector, a reverse mechanism to interrupt and reverse activation of an end effector, and a variety of other functions and mechanisms. Additionally, the elongate shaft 637 can be rotatable by rotation of a rotating knob 641 coupled between the elongate shaft 637 and the body 644. In some embodiments, the end effector 638 can be articulated relative to the elongate shaft 637 about an articulation joint 649 formed between the elongate shaft 637 and the end effector 638. Various embodiments allow the rotating knob 641 to be pulled proximally to release the articulation joint 649 and allow passive articulation of the end effector 638.

The motor can be powered by a disposable battery pack 642 that is inserted into a recess or socket formed in the proximal end of the body 644. In other embodiments, the motor can be coupled to an energy device via a cable extending from the device. In the illustrated embodiment, the battery provides power to the motor and the firing trigger 645 activates the motor to staple and cut tissue. However, in other embodiments the motor can drive, e.g., articulation of the end effector, rotation of the end effector and/or elongate shaft, and/or closing of the jaws.

FIG. 14 illustrates an embodiment of a manually operated surgical instrument 701 that includes a body 702 with an elongate shaft 705 extending therefrom and an end effector 706 at the distal end of the elongate shaft 705. The body 702 includes a handle 703, a trigger 704 for closing the jaws, rotating knobs 707, 708 for rotating the shaft and articulating the end effector, and a port 709. In the illustrated embodiment, the end effector 706 is a circular needle passer. However the end effector can be configured to perform a variety of surgical functions, e.g., forceps/graspers, needle drivers, scissors, electrocautery hooks, staplers, clip applicators/removers, suction tools, irrigation tools, etc. As noted above, any end effector can be utilized with the surgical system described herein. The functionality of the instrument 701 is controlled entirely through manual operation of the

trigger 704, and the rotating knobs 707, 708. While not shown, any one or more of these features can be activated using a motor and power source, rather than driving manually. For example, a powered trigger can be provided to cut tissue and/or fire staples.

Thus, a variety of manually operated surgical instruments are available that are similar to manually operated surgical instrument 634 and that contain varying degrees of powered and manual activation of functions. As an illustrative example, manually operated surgical instrument 834 includes a body 844, a handle 836, an elongate shaft 837, and an end effector 838, as shown in FIG. 15. Again as above, the end effector can be configured to perform a variety of surgical functions, e.g., forceps/graspers, needle drivers, scissors, electrocautery hooks, staplers, clip applicators/removers, suction tools, irrigation tools, etc. In the illustrated embodiment, the instrument is a circular stapler and the end effector 838 includes a circular stapling head and a circular anvil jaw. As above, a person skilled in the art will appreciate that the body 844 can include a variety of different functions, components, display panels, and safety mechanisms. For example, a rotatable knob 841 can be included on the body 844 that approximate the anvil toward the staple head to close the jaws on the end effector 838. The body 844 may also include a firing trigger 840 that can activate a motor in the body 844 of the instrument 834, which in turn can activate functions of the end effector 838. The motor can be powered by a battery pack 842 disposed in a recess or socket formed in the body 844. The firing trigger may also be blocked by a safety mechanism 845 that effectively prevents any movement of the firing trigger until the jaws are approximated to a certain distance. Additional functionality can be incorporated into a display 839 or electric control, for example showing adjustable staple heights.

While some current functions in instruments require mechanical activation on the bodies of the instruments themselves, it can be advantageous to users to allow electronic activation of any or all functions. These electronic activations can streamline the control of an instrument by simplifying the activation method. For example, the press of a button can replace the distal movement of a trigger. This transition from mechanical activation to powered activation also provides for the enormous benefit of remote or robotic control over an instrument. Once a function is activated by a button or switch, activation of that function does not have to occur on the device body itself. Activation can occur remotely and/or robotically. Any one of the illustrated instruments or other instruments known in the art can include a motor for driving one or more activation assemblies on the instrument and thus can be configured to be selectively robotically controlled. For example, any of the instruments can be configured to be held and positioned by the robotic surgical system 500 of FIG. 9. A bedside user can then activate any functions of the instrument. Additionally, any one of the illustrated instruments or other instruments known in the art can also be configured to selectively mate to an adapter that will allow for robotic and/or remote control over any or all of the instrument's functions, meaning that a user does not have to be located at the bedside to control operation of the instrument. Thus any of the instruments may be configured to be either manually or robotically controlled, and any or all functions on the instruments may be configured to be mechanically, remotely, or robotically activated. This combination provides an enormous level of flexibility during operations. For example, multiple users can manipulate a single instrument at the same time,

with one or more users manually manipulating the instrument itself while other users position the instrument and/or activate functions on the instrument remotely and/or robotically.

In one embodiment as shown in FIG. 13C, the instrument 634 of FIGS. 13A and 13B can be modified to provide remote, electronic control over any or all functions. An adapter 650 can be inserted in place of the battery pack (shown in FIG. 13A) at a proximal end of the body 644 of the instrument 634. The adapter can include electrical and/or mechanical features for connecting to the motor. For example, the adapter can include an electrical connector for providing power to the motor, as well as connectors for sending control signals to the motor to drive the motor. The instrument 634 can provide control over the components and functions of the instrument 634 to a remote user through the adapter 650. A controller, for example the master tool 520 of FIG. 10, may be manipulated, causing a control signal to be sent to the adapter 650, which in turn is coupled to the motor. Upon receipt of the control signal, the motor can be energized to actuate gears for driving a drive shaft or other actuation assembly (not shown). The control signal may also be sent wirelessly to the adapter. Control over the functions can be transferred to a remote user manipulating the controller, leaving the physical movement of the instrument 634 under the control of a local user. In some embodiments, control over the functions can remain on the instrument 634 itself and can be activated by a local user while a robotic control system, such as the robotic surgical system 500 of FIG. 9, can position the instrument 634. Control over the functions may also be transferred to a remote user manipulating the controller while a robotic control system can position the instrument 634. Any combination of local, robotic, and remote control over instrument 634 can also be achieved, providing great flexibility during operation.

For example, the adapter 650 can be mated with the instrument 634, and a local user can position the instrument 634 within a patient. A remote user can then manipulate the controller to cause activation of the adapter, which activates the motor by the control signal, which in turn can function to rotate and articulate the end effector 638 into exact position and/or activate the end effector to grasp tissue, cut the tissue, and/or fire staples. In another example, the adapter 650 can be mated with the instrument 634, and the robotic surgical system 500 using a robotic arm can position the instrument 634 within a patient. A local user can manipulate the instrument 634 to activate the end effector to grasp and cut tissue and fire staples and/or a remote user can manipulate the controller to cause activation of the adapter.

In other embodiments, a combination of robotic, local, and remote control can be achieved. For example, only some functions of the instrument 634 can be transferred to a remote user. A local user can position the instrument 634 within a patient and rotate and articulate the elongate shaft 637 and an end effector into exact position. A remote user can then manipulate the controller to cause activation of the motor, which can drive the end effector to grasp and/or cut tissue and fire staples into the tissue. The functions of the instrument 634 transferred to a remote user can be disabled on the instrument 634 itself to prevent the local user and remote user from attempting to activate the same function simultaneously. The robotic surgical system 500 can also be used to assist the remote user and/or the local user in positioning the instrument 634. Finally, it is possible that no functions of the instrument 634 can be passed to a remote user upon mating of the adapter 650. The adapter 650 instead can merely provide power to the instrument 634 instead of

the battery pack (not shown). In other embodiments, the instrument 634 can be configured to be inoperable without the adapter 650 being mated thereto. For example, the motor or actuation assembly can be rendered inoperable unless the adapter 650 is mated to the instrument 634. The adapter 650 is not limited to receiving a control signal. The adapter 650 can also send data regarding the operation of the instrument 634 to an external source, for example to the controller. While one embodiment of an instrument is described as having an adapter, a person skilled in the art will appreciate that any and all instruments provided for performing robotic surgery can be configured to be matable with an adapter that can be electronically coupled to a motor in the instrument.

In use, as shown in one exemplary embodiment in FIG. 16, the manually operated surgical instrument 634 can be operated manually or it can be mated to the adapter 650 for robotic control. A user can power on the instrument 634. The instrument 634 can verify that either the adapter 650 or a battery pack is installed. If a battery pack is installed, the instrument 634 can allow a local user to operate all functions of the instrument 634 using the actuators and/or buttons and/or knobs on the handle in a battery-powered laparoscopic mode. If the adapter 650 is mated to the instrument 634, power and/or communication with the robotic system can be established. If a remote user has not accepted control over select functions or all functions of the instrument 634, the instrument 634 can be operated in a robot-powered laparoscopic mode, allowing a local user to operate all functions of the instrument 634 using the actuators and/or buttons and/or knobs on the handle while the instrument 634 is powered through the adapter 650. A remote user can take control over select functions or all functions of the instrument 634. The user may need to agree to remote mode by pressing a button or otherwise accepting remote control by the robotic system. If robotic control is accepted by a remote user, the instrument 634 can be operated remotely by the remote user, where control signals are sent to the adapter to drive the motor. The local user can maneuver an end effector of the instrument 634 into a desired position within a patient or allow a robotic system to position the instrument 634 within a patient. The remote user can take control over one or more functions from the instrument 634. The functions on the instrument 634 can also be locked when a user takes remote control of the instrument 634 to prevent redundancy in controls. A video output can be provided similar to the display 502 in FIG. 9 to the remote user and any operating room monitors. The state of the robotic control can also be displayed on any device displays and to the remote user. Remote control of the instrument 634 can be provided during an operation. For example, a local user can operate the instrument 634 manually during portions of an operation. The user can then relinquish control over any or all parts of the instrument 634 to the robotic system and/or the remote user, who can then selectively control any or all functions and positioning of the device 634. This flexibility can allow the local user to free his or her hands when needed to perform other actions during an operation.

Assisted Movement

The positioning of manually operated surgical instruments used in minimally invasive surgery is commonly performed by entirely-manual movement of a surgical instrument by a user. However, movement of an instrument will encounter varying degrees of resistance from the surrounding environment. For example, movement of an end effector to grasp and push or pull tissue of a patient can encounter resistance to such movement. Additionally, instruments can encounter resistance from the body wall of the

patient and/or the trocar. Thus a user may be required to apply significant manual force to the handle to cause the end effector to move within the patient against any encountered resistance. Additionally, a user may wish to keep an instrument in a selected location. However, this may require a user to constantly and manually apply a force to the handle to maintain a position of the end effector within the body cavity. Finally, depending on the surgery being performed by a user, there may be selected motions of the instrument that are not desirable in the surgery. For example, a user may desire to prevent the instrument from penetrating too deep into a patient's inner tissue or may wish to prevent movement of an instrument in a certain direction. But during entirely-manual movement of an instrument, the user must continually apply force to prevent any selected motions of the instrument that are not desirable.

This required force can lead to greater fatigue and imprecise movements by a user of a manually operated surgical instrument. Providing supplemental force to instruments that enhances the manual movement of the instruments or restricts movement of the instruments when desired can assist a user in making more precise movements and can reduce fatigue during operations. Thus an electromechanical arm is provided for providing power motion assistance to a manually operated instrument coupled to the arm. It is also beneficial to have a motion sensor coupled to the instrument and/or the electromechanical arm to detect any motion of the instrument and/or arm and to be able to provide this information to a control system. The control system can be configured to provide information to the robotic arm to cause the robotic arm to assist the user in moving the instrument in the desired direction, as detected by the sensor.

An exemplary embodiment of a robotic arm configured to provide power motion assistance (i.e. "power steering") is shown in FIG. 17. A person skilled in the art will appreciate that the following is for illustrative purposes and these techniques can be applied to any and all of the instruments and devices discussed throughout. As shown, the surgical instrument 534 is passed through a trocar 940 which is disposed through the patient's body wall 541. A distal end effector on the instrument 534 is disposed within a body cavity in a patient. A robotic arm 946 is coupled to the trocar 940, and the trocar 940 includes a sensor ring 947. The sensor ring 947 can be elastically coupled to or formed on or within a proximal end of the trocar 947. The elongate shaft 537 of the instrument 534 can pass through both the trocar 940 and the sensor ring 947. As a user moves the instrument 534, the sensor ring 947 is configured to detect the movement of the elongate shaft 537. For example, the sensor ring 947 can be a force sensor ring or torus that contains a plurality of sensor elements that detect the direction and magnitude of force a user applies to the elongate shaft 537 as the elongate shaft 537 is moved relative to the force sensor ring 947, as shown in FIG. 18. A person skilled in the art will appreciate that the force sensor ring 947 may be made of any of a known number of medical grade materials.

Data regarding the movement of the elongate shaft 537, such as the direction and magnitude of force, can be sent by the sensor ring 947 and can be received by a control system, such as the control system 504 in FIG. 9. The control system can send the data as a control signal to the robotic arm 946, which can receive the control signal. The robotic arm 946 can then cause rotation of the trocar 940 based on the control signal. This rotation can be proportional and directionally-related to the movement of the elongated shaft 537 by the user. For instance, the robotic arm 946 can move the trocar

947 in the direction and in proportion to the detected magnitude and direction of the movement of the elongated shaft 537 by the user.

The instrument 534 can be coupled to another robotic arm 950. Robotic arm 950 can be coupled to the instrument 534, for example at its proximal end. Robotic arm 950 can include sensors (not shown), such as torque sensors, in the arm joints of the robotic arm 950. The sensors can detect movement of the instrument 534. For example, the sensors 948 can detect longitudinal axial translation of the elongated shaft 537, rotation of the shaft 537, and angular movement of the shaft 537. As with the data above, this data can be received by a control system, for example the control system 504 of FIG. 9. The robotic arm 950 can receive a control signal from the control system regarding movement of the instrument 534. Based on this received control signal, the robotic arm 950 can apply force to the instrument 534. The applied force can be proportional to the detected movement. For example, the robotic arm 950 can receive a control signal regarding the detected magnitude and direction of the movement of the elongated shaft 537 by the user. The robotic arm 950 can then apply supplemental force to the proximal end of the instrument 534 in the direction and in proportion to the detected movement of the elongated shaft 537. With reference to the degrees of freedom set forth in FIG. 1, the movement can include any and/or all six degrees of freedom and any combination thereof. In this way, a user can experience a reduced need to apply manual force because the robotic arms 946, 950 can act to orient the trocar 940 and/or the instrument 534 to assist with movement of the instrument 534.

When a user stops moving the instrument 534, robotic arm 946 can maintain the trocar 940 in place, and/or robotic arm 950 maintain the instrument 534 in its current position to prevent the user from having to manually maintain the position.

The robotic arms 946, 950 can also act to restrict movement of the instrument 534 within one or more degrees of freedom as selected by the user. With reference to the degrees of freedom set forth in FIG. 1, a user can specify through the control system one or more degrees of freedom within which movement can be restricted, and the control system can send a control signal to robotic arm 946 and/or robotic arm 950. Robotic arm 946 and/or robotic arm 950 can act to restrict movement of the trocar 940 or instrument 534 in the selected degree(s) of freedom while still allowing assisted movement in the remaining degrees of freedom.

In use, a user can move the instrument 534 by movement of the handle 536, which is translated to movement of the end effector through the elongate shaft 537. Sensors on robotic arm 950 and/or the sensor ring 947 can detect movement of the instrument 534 and can communicate that movement to the control system. The control system can subsequently send a control signal to one or both robotic arms 946, 950. The control signal can cause proportional assisted movement by the robotic arm 950 coupled to the instrument 534 and/or by the robotic arm 946 coupled to the trocar 940.

FIG. 19 illustrates another embodiment of a robotic arm 1050 that is coupled to the surgical instrument 534 such that the robotic arm 1050 assists the user's manual movement of the instrument 534. Again, a person skilled in the art will appreciate that the following is for illustrative purposes and that these techniques can be applied to any and all of the instruments and devices discussed throughout. As with the arm 300 discussed previously, the robotic arm 1050 can include a plurality of mechanical members 1006, a plurality

of joints **1008**, and a coupling mechanism **1010**. The robotic arm **1050** can contain one or more sensors. For example, the arm **1050** can contain force and position sensors **1048** in one or more of the arm joints **1008** of the robotic arm **1050**. The robotic arm **1050** can be coupled to the instrument **534** by the coupling mechanism **1010** such that the robotic arm **1050** does not interfere with the user's grip on the instrument **534**. In the illustrated embodiment, the coupling mechanism **1010** is coupled to the instrument **534** on the body **544** at a location distal of the handle **536** and the trigger **539**. The coupling mechanism **1010** can be in the form of a ring that seats the body **544**, or it can engage the body using various mating techniques. In use, the force sensors **1048** can sense the direction and magnitude of movement of the instrument **534** by the user. The elongated shaft **537** can pass through a trocar **1040**, which can be non-robotic or robotic, to position the end effector **538** within the body cavity of the patient.

The sensors **1048** in the robotic arm **1050** can serve both to detect the direction and magnitude of force the user applies to the elongate shaft **537**, including longitudinal axial translation of the elongated shaft **537**. This data can be received by a control system, such as the control system **504** of FIG. 9. The control system can then provide a control signal to the robotic arm **1050** based on the received sensor data, and the robotic arm **1050** can provide proportional movement assistance to the user during the user's manual manipulation of the instrument **534**. For instance, the robotic arm **1050** can provide supplemental force through the point of coupling between the robotic arm **1050** and the instrument **534** distally from the handle **536** and trigger **539** of the instrument **534**.

As with the robotic arms **946** and **950**, when a user stops moving the instrument **534**, robotic arm **1050** can maintain the instrument **534** in a fixed position to prevent the user from having to manually maintain the position. The robotic arm **1050** can also act to restrict movement of the instrument **534** within one or more degrees of freedom as selected by the user. For example, a user may select one or more degrees of freedom as discussed above with respect to FIG. 1. The user can select the degrees of freedom to be restricted through the control system, and the control system can send a control signal to the robotic arm **1050**. The robotic arm **1050** can act to restrict movement of the instrument **534** in the selected degrees of freedom while still allowing assisted movement in the remaining degrees of freedom.

In use, the robotic arm **1050** can be coupled to the instrument **534**. A user can move the instrument **534** by movement of the handle **536**. Sensors **1048** coupled to the instrument **534** can detect the movement of the instrument **534** and communicate that movement to a control system, which can subsequently send a control signal to the robotic arm **1050**. The control signal can cause proportional assisted movement by the robotic arm **1050** of the instrument **534**.

Robotic Translation and Locking

Minimally invasive surgery often involves manually-operated instruments passed through trocars into a patient's body cavity. Given the exacting nature of the surgery, it can be important to ensure an instrument does not, for example, penetrate too deeply into the patient's body cavity or rotate at an inappropriate angle within the patient. Minimally invasive surgery can also involve both manually-operated instruments and robotically-controlled and/or remotely-controlled instruments. An operation may require careful coordination between remote user(s) controlling remotely-controlled instrument(s), robotically-controlled instrument(s), and/or local user(s) controlling manually-operated instrument(s). This coordination between any robotically-con-

trolled instruments, any remotely-controlled instruments, and/or any manually-operated instruments can be challenging during an operation.

In one embodiment, a trocar is provided that is capable of receiving an instrument in a tool-receiving passageway extending through the trocar. The trocar can be coupled to an electromechanical arm and is capable of articulating around a longitudinal axis passing through the trocar to allow an instrument extending through the passageway to be angularly oriented to allow for positioning of the instrument. The trocar can also be associated with a driver that is configured to rotate, translate, and/or articulate the instrument about the longitudinal axis. The instrument can be oriented, rotated, and/or translated with respect to one or more of the degrees of freedom set forth in FIG. 1. The driver can also be configured to selectively lock the instrument extending through the trocar in a desired position with respect to one or more of the degrees of freedom set forth in FIG. 1, while allowing movement of the instrument in one or more of the other degrees of freedom. The trocar, driver, and electromechanical arm can be controlled through a control system, such as the control system **504** in FIG. 9.

In an exemplary embodiment, a trocar including a lumen can be coupled to a distal end of an electromechanical arm and can include a trocar housing. The trocar housing can contain features, such as a driver, to move an instrument along and about a central axis that passes through the trocar. As seen in FIG. 20, a trocar **1302** with a housing is coupled to an electromechanical arm **1303** and has an instrument **1112**, similar to that of instrument **534**, passing through a lumen in the trocar **1302**. The trocar **1302** is configured to rotate and translate the instrument **1112** about a central axis **1304**. The electromechanical arm **1303** is configured to angulate the trocar **1302** with respect to the central axis **1304**, having an effect of angulating the instrument **1112**. A person skilled in the art will appreciate that the trocar can include additional features common to trocars known in the art, such as one or more sealing elements for sealing the channel or around an instrument, an insufflation port, etc.

In order to facilitate manipulation of the trocar and/or instrument, in one embodiment the trocar housing can include one or more sensors capable of sensing the position of the instrument relative to the trocar housing. For example, the position of an end effector on the instrument relative to a remote center of the trocar can be determined. The sensor(s) can take a variety of forms, such as mechanical and/or electrical. Exemplary sensors include, for example, a magnetic sensor, a mechanical displacement sensor, or any other sensor for determining the position of the instrument relative to the trocar housing. As an illustrative embodiment, FIG. 21 shows a trocar **1100** coupled to a distal end of the electromechanical arm **300** of FIG. 4. A trocar housing **1110** is configured to move the instrument **1113**, similar to instrument **1112**, along and about axis **1115**. The trocar housing **1110** includes a sensor **1130** configured to sense the position of the instrument **1113** relative to the trocar housing **1110**, including knowing a position of an end effector **1135** at a distal end of the instrument **1113** relative to the remote center **1140**. The sensor **1130** includes a number of individual magnetic sensors spaced at known intervals such that, as the instrument **1113** is inserted into the trocar, magnetically active areas on the shaft of the instrument **1113** are sensed between the individual sensors of the sensor **1130** to determine how far the instrument **1113** has been inserted into the trocar **1110**. While a magnetic sensor is shown in FIG. 21, a variety of sensors can be used. For example, the sensor can include a wheel that rotates against the instrument when

the instrument is inserted into the trocar and determines how far the instrument has been inserted based on the number of rotations of the wheel. The wheel can be positioned and rotate with respect to one or more of the degrees of freedom set forth in FIG. 1 such that any rotation, translation, and/or angular orientation of the trocar and the instrument can be matched by the wheel. The instrument can also pass through the trocar until an instrument housing on the instrument contacts an instrument stop that is coupled to the trocar and/or the electromechanical arm and/or the instrument. The stop can be mechanical and/or electrical. As seen in FIG. 21, a stop can include the instrument 1113 physically contacting the top of the trocar housing 1110. The stop can take a variety of forms, though. As another exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 22, the instrument 1113 can be passed through the trocar 1100 until an instrument housing 1116 bottoms against an instrument stop 1120 connected to the electromechanical arm 300.

The trocar can also be associated with a driver that is configured to rotate, translate, and/or articulate the instrument about the longitudinal axis. The driver can take a variety of forms, such as motor(s) and/or gear(s). One or more motors can engage with one or more gears and/or gear trains to provide rotational motion and translational motion of the instrument. FIG. 22 shows an exemplary embodiment where a translational driver 1220 operates to translate instrument 1113 relative to trocar 110. FIG. 23 shows an exemplary embodiment where two motors 1305, 1306 engage with two different gear trains to provide rotational motion and translational motion of the instrument 1113 within a trocar. In another exemplary embodiment in FIG. 24, a motor 1312 is attached to the trocar housing 1314 to engage with a circular gear 1311 to rotate the instrument 1113 relative to trocar 1302. In another embodiment, shown in FIG. 25, a trocar sleeve assembly 1355 is similar to trocar 1302 but can be capable of accepting multiple instruments. The trocar sleeve assembly 1355 includes a motor 1356 that rotates two frictional gears 1350, 1352 that engage with the shaft of the instrument 1113 and cause the translation of the instrument 1113 along an axis of the instrument. The motor 1356 directly engages the first frictional gear 1350 and further includes a large gear 1358 that engages a rotational gear 1357 that then drives an idler gear 1359. The idler gear 1359 directly engages the second frictional gear 1352. In this way both frictional gears 1350, 1352 rotate in a correct direction to move the shaft of the instrument 1112 translationally. Another illustrative embodiment is shown in FIGS. 26-27 with a gear track 1370. The gear track 1370 is configured to translate an instrument 1320, which is similar to the instrument 1112 but has gear notches 1360 on a shaft of the instrument 1320. The gear track 1370 engages the gear notches 1360 to provide translation.

While several exemplary embodiments have been described, a number of motor and gear combinations can be used for rotation and translation of an instrument. For example, a variety of motors can be used, such as a single motor where the motor includes a shifting mechanism to selectively engage rotational and the translational gear trains U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2015/0209059 filed Jan. 28, 2014 entitled "Methods and Devices for Controlling Motorized Surgical Devices," which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. The gear(s) can be represented by one or more circular gears, frictional gears, large gears, idler gears, gear tracks, spring loaded gears, and/or any other gears and can be combined into one or more gear trains. Any motors can be driven at a same speed as one another or at different speeds such that the motors partially cooperate to drive any

gear(s). In this way, both rotation and translation of an instrument may be accomplished simultaneously. If idler gear(s) are used, alternative embodiments can replace one or more idler gears with a second or more motor to directly drive any gears previously driven by the replaced idler gear(s). If frictional gears are used, a single frictional gear can be used or two or more frictional gears can be used on opposite sides of a shaft of the instrument. Furthermore, a single motor or two or more separate motors can be used to drive the frictional gear(s). If spring loaded gear(s) are used, one or more gears can be spring loaded against a gear in a first motor, and one or more additional motors can be used, for example by positioning a second motor opposite to the first motor. When the two or more motors are driven such that they cooperate in rotating the gear, a rotation of the instrument relative to a trocar is accomplished. When the two or more motors are driven such that the motors do not cooperate in rotating the gear, the gear can overcome its spring bias against the gears of the motors and does not rotate. Frictional gear(s) and/or gear track(s) can employ a similar spring loading approach such that, when the two or more motors are driven to cooperate, the instrument translates relative to a trocar. When the two or more motors are not driven cooperatively, the frictional gear(s) and/or the gear track(s) oppose one another and the spring bias is overcome to prevent translational motion of the instrument. Any gear train(s) in this mechanism can be constructed such that when motors cooperate to rotate a gear, the motors do not cooperate to rotate frictional gear(s) or gear track(s). In this way, motions can be independent of one another. Any motors can also be driven at different speeds such that the motors partially cooperate to drive the gear and the frictional gear and/or the gear track. Both rotation and translation can therefore be accomplished simultaneously. Through use of spring loaded gears, translational force and rotational torque on the instrument may be easily limited as a same spring bias can be tuned to ensure that, if desired forces are exceeded, the spring bias on the gears is overcome and the system is prevented from exerting too much force or torque on the instrument. If a gear(s) and/or a gear track(s) are used, the gear and/or gear track can provide translation to an instrument by engaging with gear notches formed on a shaft of the instrument. The interaction between the gear(s)/gear track(s) and the gear notches on the instrument may provide a robust interface for translating the shaft of the instrument relative to a trocar, similar to a rack and pinion arrangement. Also alternatively and/or additionally, a bearing assembly 1232 shown in FIG. 28 can be used with the instrument 1113 for rotating and translating the instrument 1113 relative to a trocar.

In another embodiment, an adaptor can be used to couple an instrument to a driver. An exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 29 provides an adaptor 1230 with a rotational driver 1210 and the instrument 1113. As seen in FIGS. 30-32, the adaptor can interact with a variety of rotational and translational drivers. As shown in FIG. 30, the adapter 1230 can hold the instrument 1113. For example, FIG. 30 shows the instrument 1113 coupled to the adaptor 1230, which interacts with a rotational driver 1210 and a translational driver 1222. The rotational driver 1210 effects rotation of the instrument 1113 about a longitudinal axis of the instrument 1113, while the translational driver 1222 telescopes in the direction of the longitudinal axis of the instrument 1113 to translate the instrument 1113. FIG. 31 shows an exemplary embodiment of a rotational driver 1212 and a translational driver 1224 with a gear track capable of interacting with the adaptor 1230, while FIG. 32 shows another embodiment of

a rotational driver **1214** and a translational driver **1226** with a telescoping mechanism capable of interacting with the adaptor **1230**.

Any of the drivers discussed herein can be configured to selectively lock an instrument extending through a trocar in a desired position with respect to one of articulation, translation, and rotation, while allowing movement of the instrument with respect to another one of articulation, translation, and rotation. The instrument can be locked to the trocar and trocar motion activators, such as gears or other driver mechanisms as discussed above, using one or more locking elements. The motor(s) and gear(s) integrated into the driver can serve as locking elements when not in motion. Additionally, other locking elements can be included in the trocar, such as over-center latches, set screws, spring latches or any other locking means.

The devices disclosed herein can also be designed to be disposed of after a single use, or they can be designed to be used multiple times. In either case, however, the device can be reconditioned for reuse after at least one use. Reconditioning can include any combination of the steps of disassembly of the device, followed by cleaning or replacement of particular pieces and subsequent reassembly. In particular, the device can be disassembled, and any number of the particular pieces or parts of the device can be selectively replaced or removed in any combination. Upon cleaning and/or replacement of particular parts, the device can be reassembled for subsequent use either at a reconditioning facility, or by a surgical team immediately prior to a surgical procedure. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that reconditioning of a device can utilize a variety of techniques for disassembly, cleaning/replacement, and reassembly. Use of such techniques, and the resulting reconditioned device, are all within the scope of the present application.

Preferably, components of the invention described herein will be processed before use. First, a new or used instrument is obtained and if necessary cleaned. The instrument can then be sterilized. In one sterilization technique, the instrument is placed in a closed and sealed container, such as a plastic or TYVEK bag. The container and instrument are then placed in a field of radiation that can penetrate the container, such as gamma radiation, x-rays, or high energy electrons. The radiation kills bacteria on the instrument and in the container. The sterilized instrument can then be stored in the sterile container. The sealed container keeps the instrument sterile until it is opened in the medical facility.

Typically, the device is sterilized. This can be done by any number of ways known to those skilled in the art including beta or gamma radiation, ethylene oxide, steam, and a liquid bath (e.g., cold soak). An exemplary embodiment of sterilizing a device including internal circuitry is described in more detail in U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2009/0202387 filed Feb. 8, 2008 and entitled "System And Method Of Sterilizing An Implantable Medical Device." It is preferred that device, if implanted, is hermetically sealed. This can be done by any number of ways known to those skilled in the art.

One skilled in the art will appreciate further features and advantages of the invention based on the above-described embodiments. Accordingly, the invention is not to be limited by what has been particularly shown and described, except as indicated by the appended claims. All publications and references cited herein are expressly incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

What is claimed is:

1. A surgical method, comprising:

manually manipulating a handle assembly on a surgical tool to manually cause movement of an end effector

disposed within a body cavity, wherein a sensor ring surrounding an elongate shaft of the surgical tool senses the movement of the end effector caused by the manual manipulation of the handle assembly and an electromechanical arm coupled to the surgical tool provides power motion assistance to the manual manipulation of the handle assembly based on the sensed movement.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the power motion assistance is proportional to the sensed movement of the end effector.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the electromechanical arm is configured to selectively prevent movement of the surgical tool.

4. The method of claim 1, further comprising selectively disabling the power motion assistance.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein manipulating the handle assembly comprises moving the handle assembly in a first direction to cause the end effector to move in a second direction that is opposite to the first direction.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the power motion assistance comprises amplifying a force of the manual manipulation of the handle assembly.

7. A surgical method, comprising:
manipulating a handle assembly on a surgical tool to cause movement of an end effector disposed within a body cavity, wherein a sensor member through which the surgical tool is passed senses the movement of the end effector, and an electromechanical arm coupled to the surgical tool augments the movement of the end effector in at least one degree of freedom while limiting movement of the end effector in at least one other degree of freedom based on the sensed movement.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the augmented movement is proportional to the sensed movement of the end effector.

9. The method of claim 7, further comprising selectively disabling the augmented movement.

10. The method of claim 7, wherein manipulating the handle assembly comprises moving the handle assembly in a first direction to cause the end effector to move in a second direction that is opposite to the first direction.

11. A surgical method, comprising:
grasping a handle on a surgical tool to manually cause movement of an end effector on a distal end of the surgical tool disposed within a body cavity, wherein an external sensor through which the surgical tool is passed senses the manually-caused movement of the end effector, and a system coupled to the sensor causes an electromechanical arm coupled to the surgical tool to provide power motion assistance to the surgical tool when the sensor detects the manually-caused movement of the end effector.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the power motion assistance is proportional to the sensed manually-caused movement of the end effector.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the electromechanical arm is configured to selectively prevent movement of the surgical tool.

14. The method of claim 11, further comprising selectively disabling the power motion assistance.

15. The method of claim 11, wherein manually causing movement of the end effector includes manipulating the handle on the surgical tool to move the handle in a first

direction to cause the end effector to move in a second direction that is opposite to the first direction.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	混合机器人腹腔镜手术的方法		
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其他公开文献	US20170086932A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

提供了用于执行机器人手术的方法和装置。通常，提供一种手术系统，包括具有第一操作模式的机电工具，其中机电工具模仿控制器的运动，以及第二操作模式，其中工具反映控制器的运动。还提供了一种混合手术装置，包括可与手柄组件配合的适配器，使得适配器电连接到手柄组件的马达并且配置成与马达连通。还提供了一种机器人腹腔镜手术装置，包括：运动传感器，被配置为感测机电工具的运动；以及机电臂，其辅助工具的运动。还提供了一种机器人手术装置，其包括与套管针相关联的机电驱动器，并且被配置为旋转并平移通过通道设置的工具。

