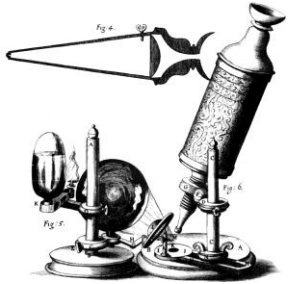


Micro-Robots in Medical Applications

- Introduction
- Principals of electromagnetics actuators
 - ✓ Circular coils
 - ✓ Saddle coils
 - ✓ Six-mag coils
 - ✓ Octomag coils
- Medical therapies micro-robot
- Polymer material for micro-robot
- Self-folding polymers in micro-robot
- Printing micro-robots

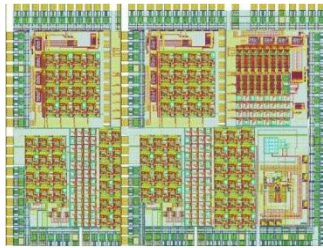
History of Micro-robots



1600's: Optical microscope



1900's: Manipulation of small objects (magnetic, electrical, optical)



1950's: Integrated circuits



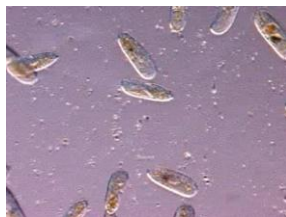
1982: Silicon as mechanical material



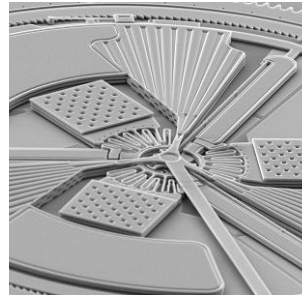
1998: Manipulation of single cells



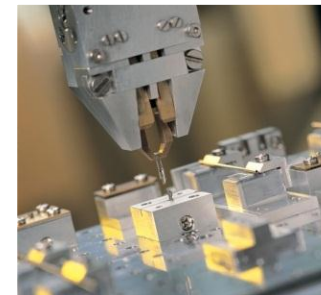
1850: Micro-assembly in watch industry



1930, 1952, 1973: Micro-organisms



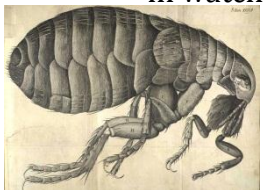
1980-90's: MEMS research



1995: Micromanipulation/ Micro-assembly

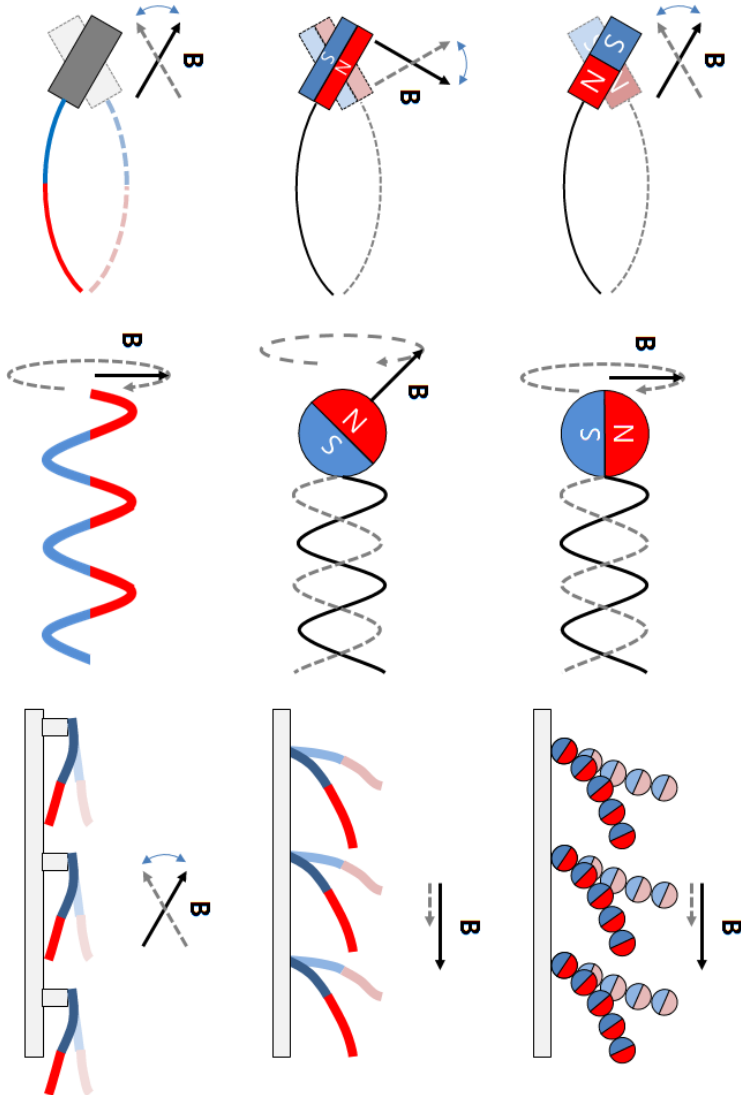


2003: Biomedical micro-robots

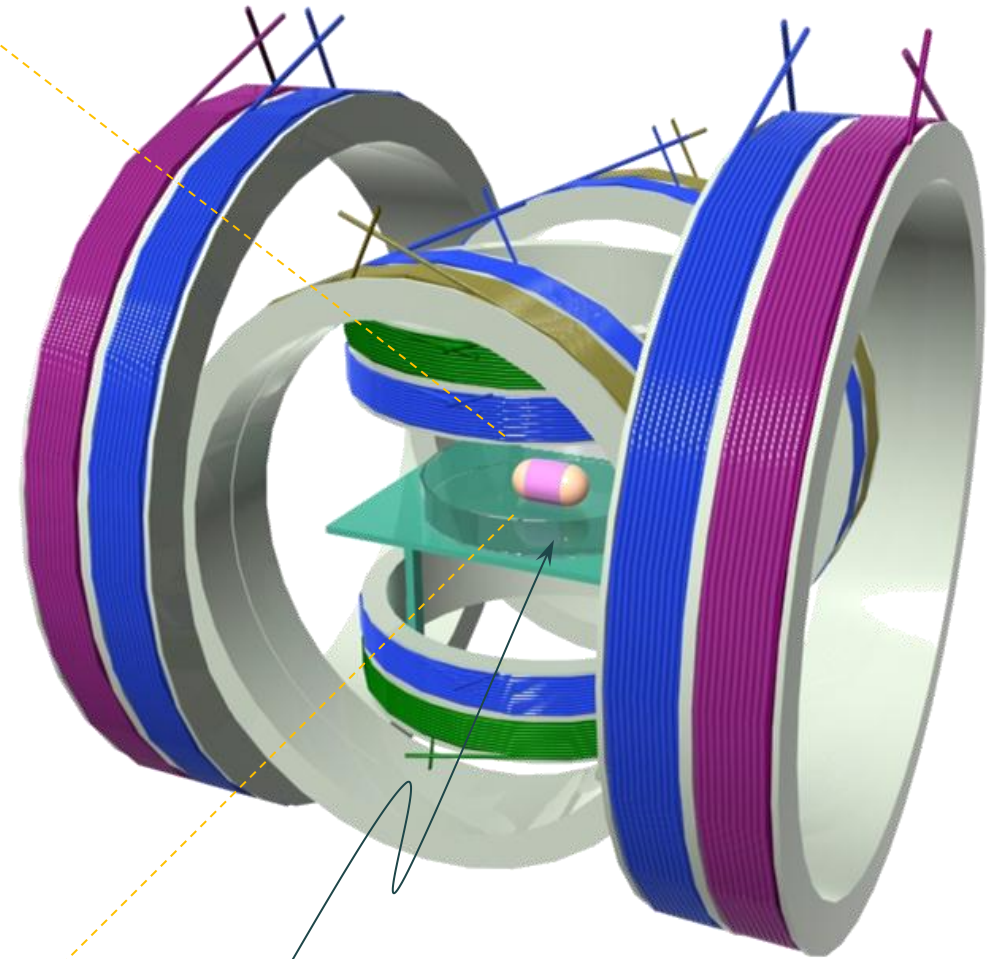


Introduction — Micro-robot technology

Micro robot - magnetic



Electromagnetic actuator - EMA

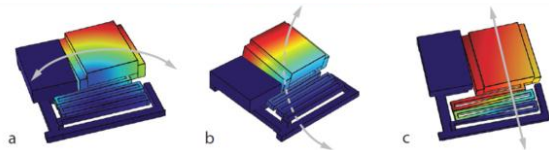
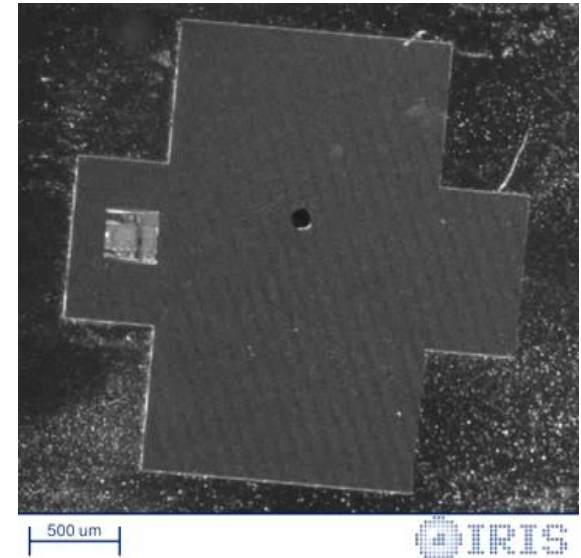
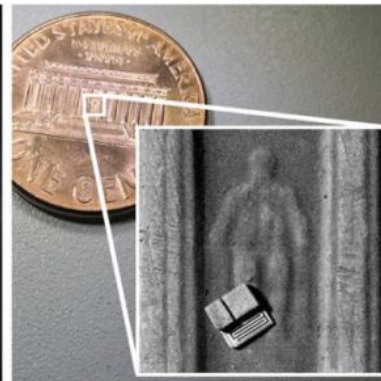
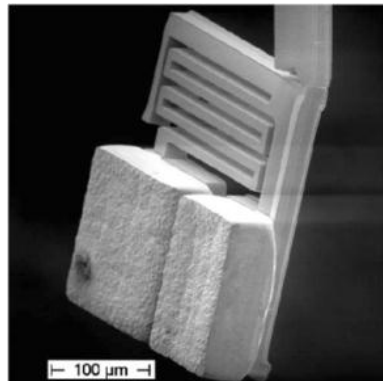
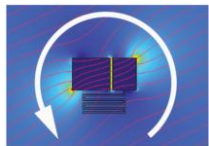


Region of interest - ROI

▪ SOA of Cell Manipulation using Electromagnetic Field

B. J. Nelson (Applied Physics Letters, 2008)

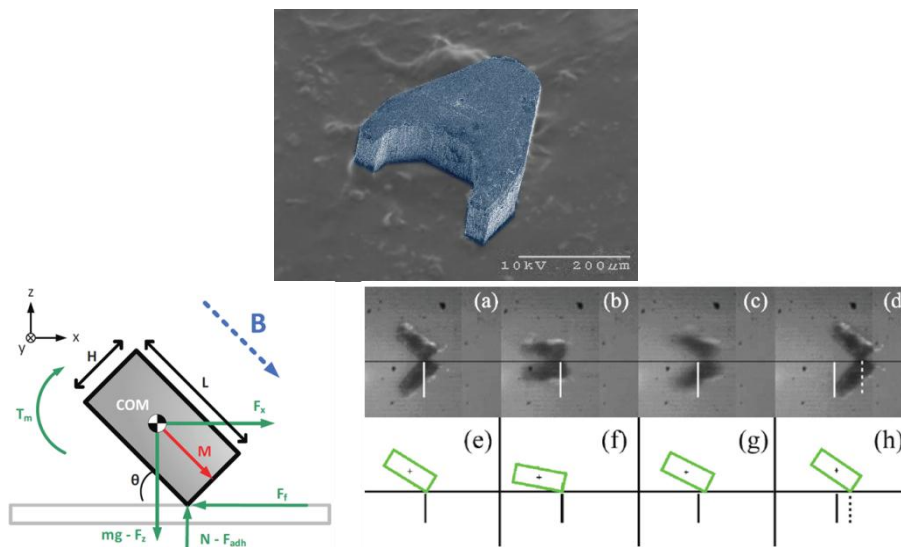
- Wireless resonant magnetic micro-actuator
- Microrobot configuration : Nickel attractor, Swing mass (MEMS Technique)
- 2 pair of Helmholtz coil Moving the two-dimensional plane
- Drive mechanism: Resonant impact force using linear motion



▪ SOA of Cell Manipulation using Electromagnetic Field

M. Sitti (The International Journal of Robotics Research, 2009)

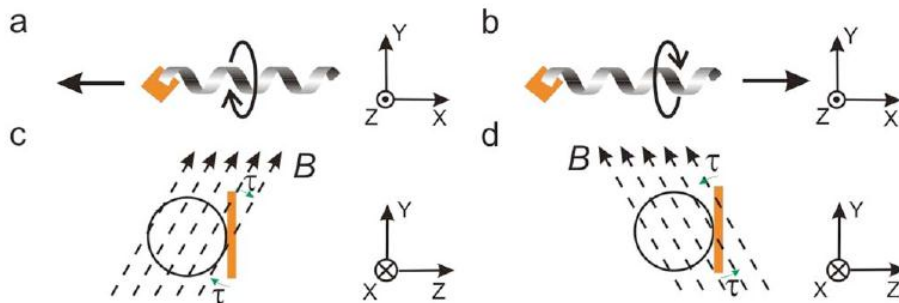
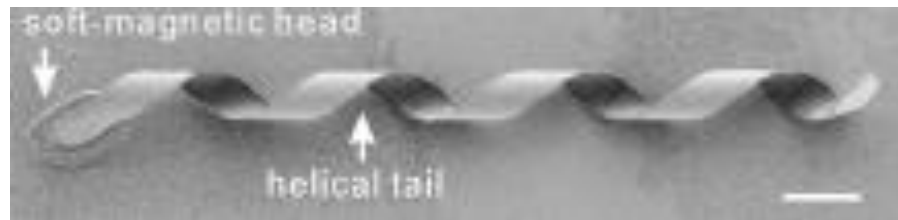
- Driven by an external magnetic field Untethered microrobot
- Micro-robot configuration : Permanent magnets (laser cutting)
- 3 pair Helmholtz coil Moving the two-dimensional plane
- The drive mechanism: Stick-slip motion using linear motion



▪ SOA of Cell Manipulation using Electromagnetic Field

B. J. Nelson (Applied Physics Letters, 2009)

- Artificial bacterial flagella
- Micro-robot configuration: Helical tail, soft magnetic head (MEMS Technique)
- 3pair of Helmholtz coil are using to moving in the three-dimensional space
- Drive mechanism: Rotational magnetic field uses linear motion

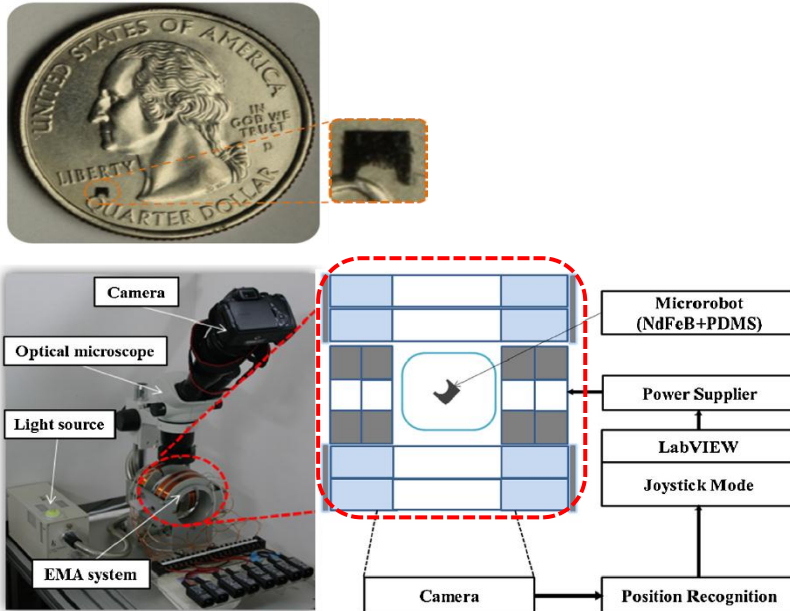


Magnetic composite body

▪ SOA of Cell Manipulation using Electromagnetic Field

S. Park (Mechatronics, 2013)

- Microrobot Configuration: Magnetic composite body Micro-molding technique
- 2 pair of Helmholtz coil and Maxwell coil uses to move 2 dimensional surface
- Drive mechanism: Magnetic torque & force using linear motion



Manipulation of Heterogeneous Micro-particles

S. Park (BioRob, IEEE, 2016)

▪ Experimental methods

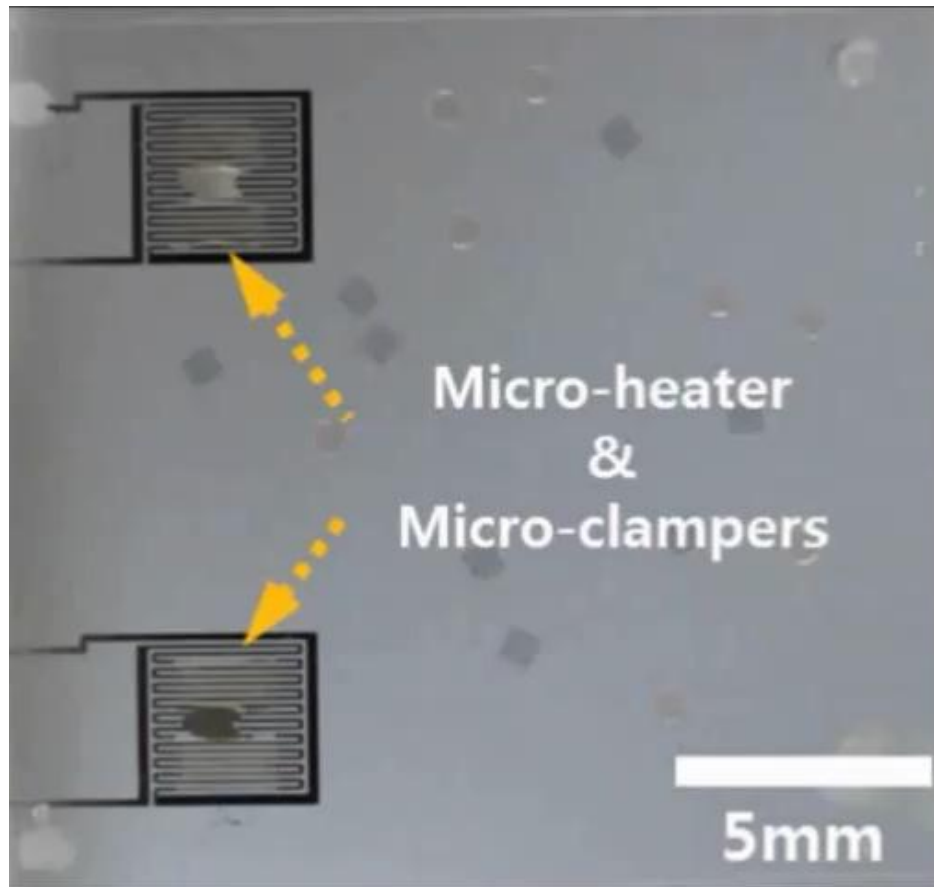
Two optional powered micro- robots
capable Micro-robot: tip : U, V shape

Block : 8 blue square, 8 red disk

- Lithography uses process

**A number of the independent
operation of the micro-robot
Through micro- particles 2-D
assembly**

Thermally Responsive Micro-clamper



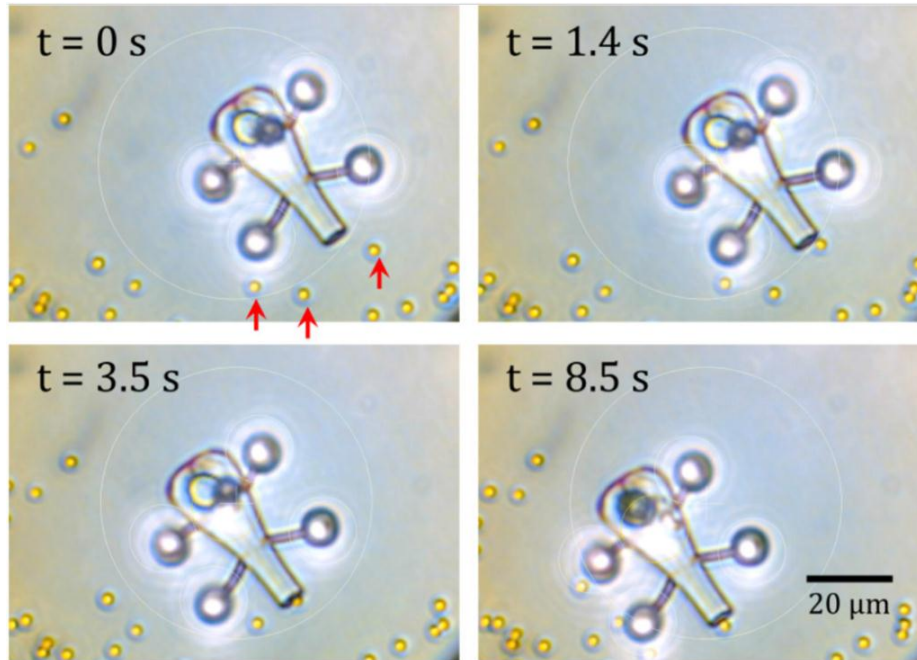
Multiple micro-particles manipulation



ROBOT RESEARCH INITIATIVE
CHONNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Medical therapies by micro-robot

Light-actuated microrobots for biomedical science



1μm-diameter polystyrene beads are loaded inside a micro-robot.

Mask is fabricated on top of the structure to secure exposure of only certain regions by metal-vapor deposition.

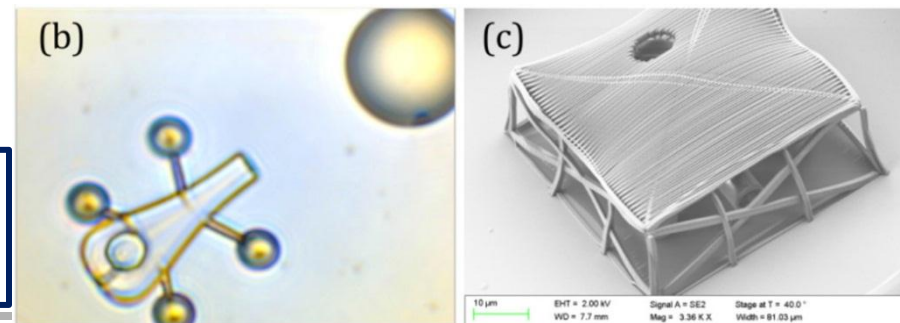
Glückstad, Lasers & Sources, 2017)

■ Experimental methods

Optical forces are non-invasive and can operate through sealed and sterile biological chambers

Metal-vapor deposition of titanium adhesion and a gold layers (of 1 and 5nm thickness) as a circular disk inside the body of each light robot.

these light robots is practically transparent to the trapping beam wavelength and thus generates very little heat.

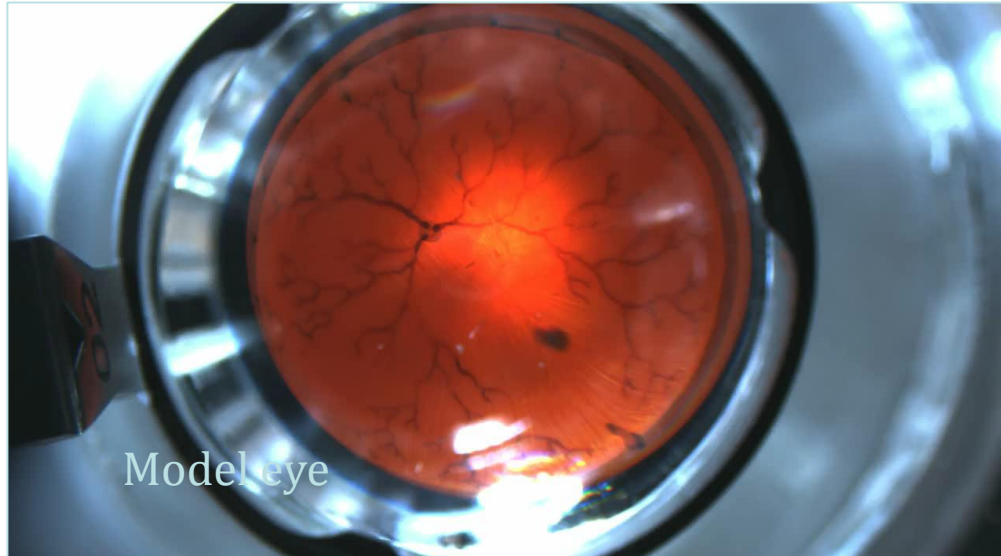


Applications in the Eye

Experiments in the laboratory



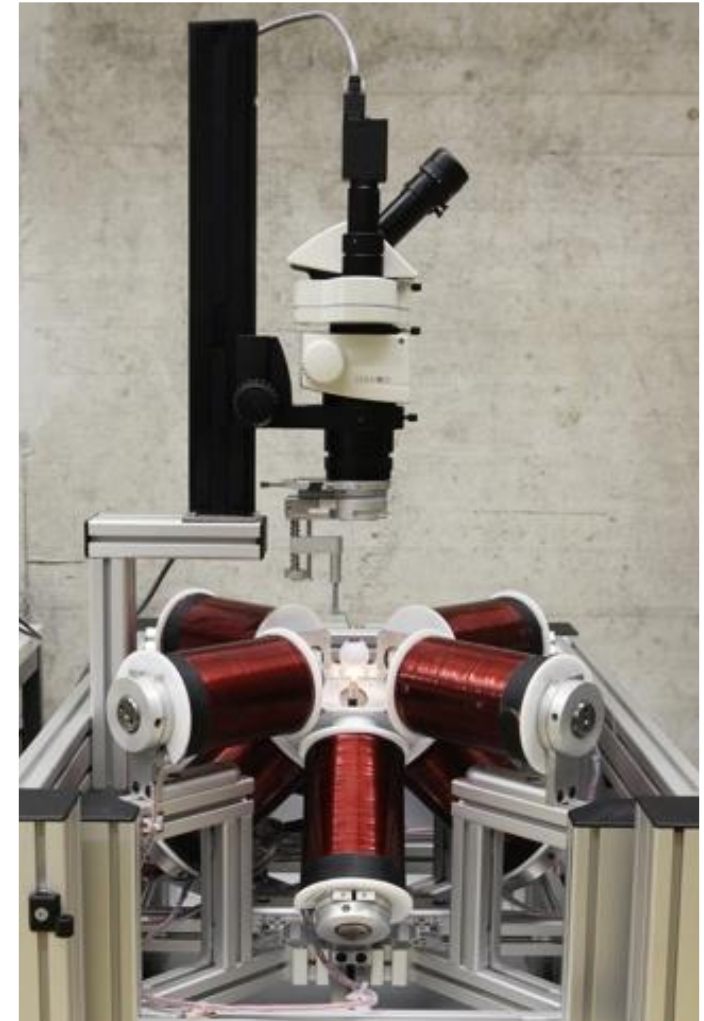
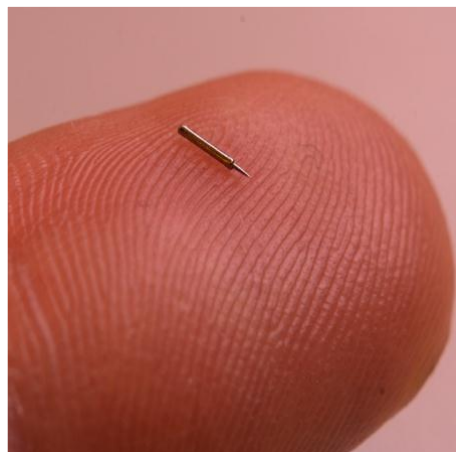
Institute of Robotics and Intelligent Systems



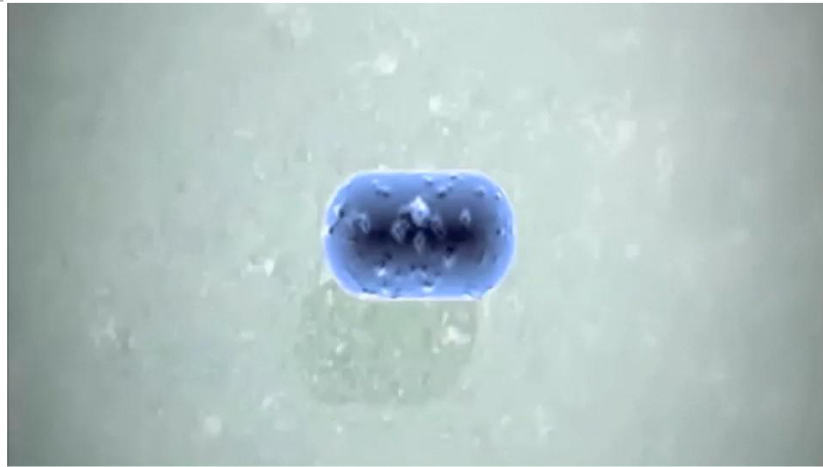
Model eye



23G Needle with robot



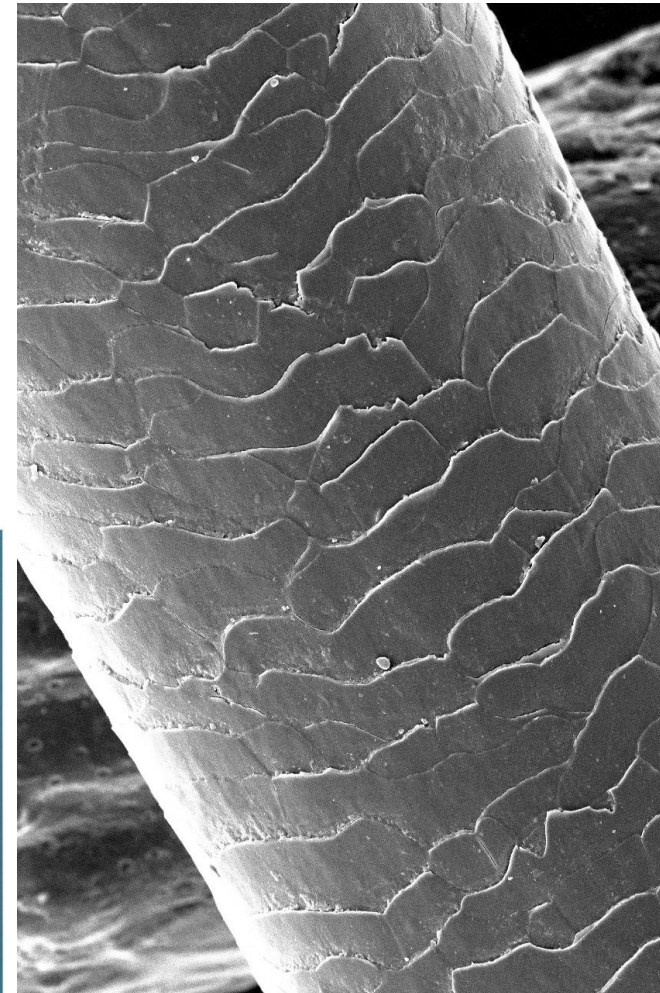
"Bacteria swim by rotating their flagella filaments" (1973, Berg)



Micro-robot



Red cell: 8μ



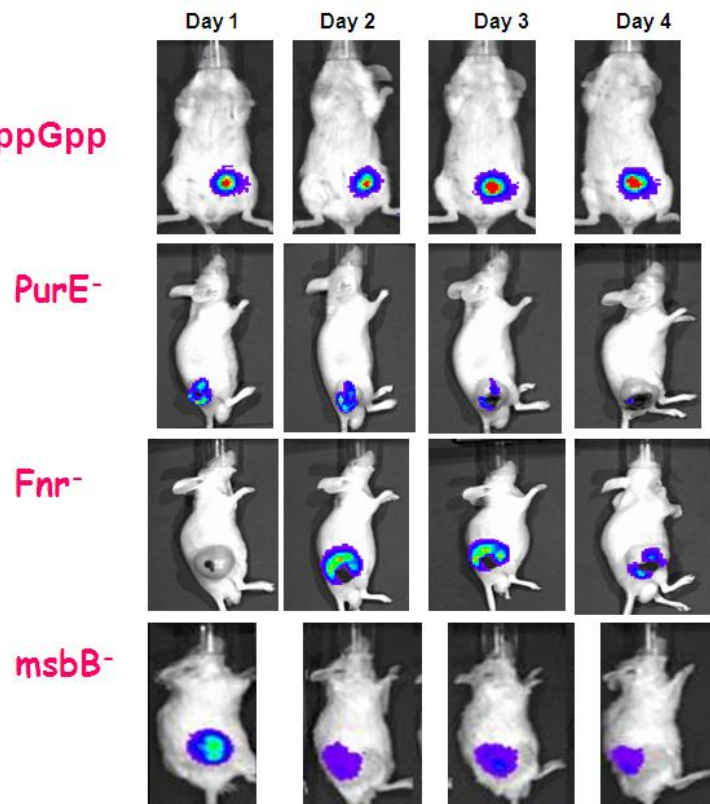
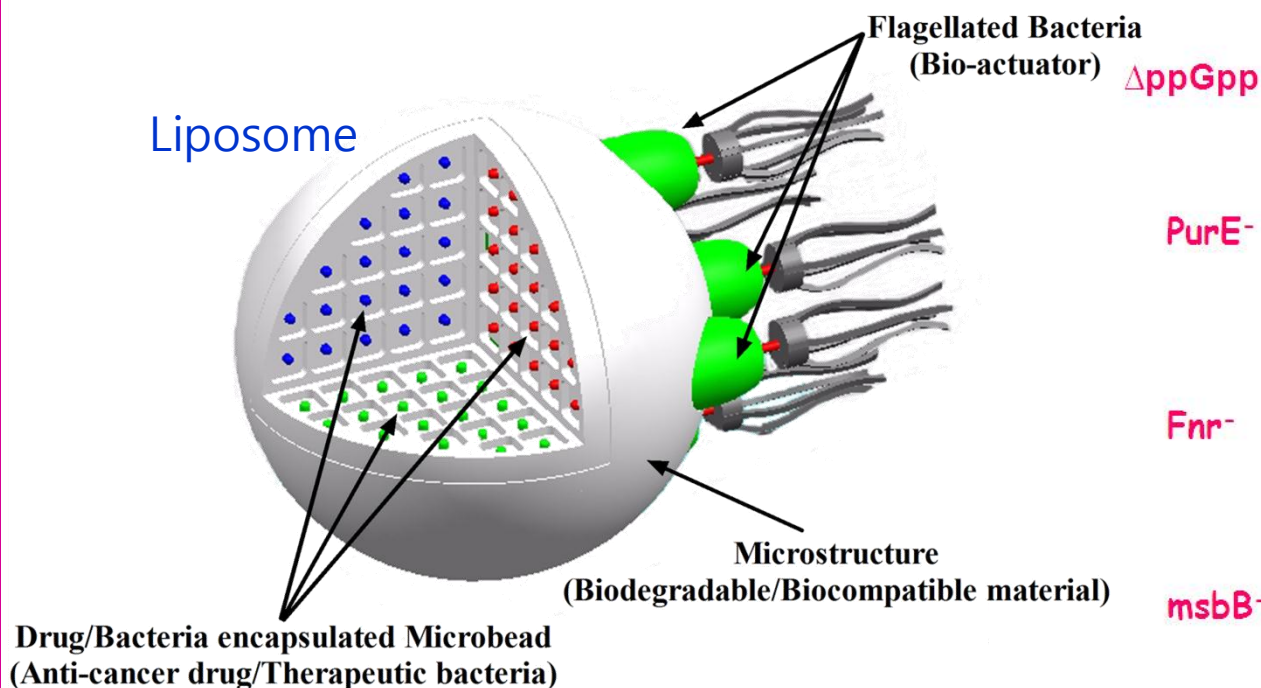
Artificial Bacterial Flagella

50 μm



Institute of Robotics and Intelligent Systems

Active targeting therapeutic bacteria-based micro-robot Using liposomes



Concept of bacteria-based microrobot

nonpathogenic/attenuated bacterial strain

mm Robot Capsule Endoscope Robot (active)

Endoscope

- Pain and infection

Passive capsule endoscope

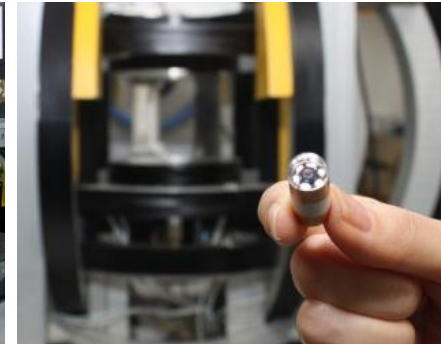
- Small intestine diagnosis only
- Time required 24 hours

Active capsule endoscope

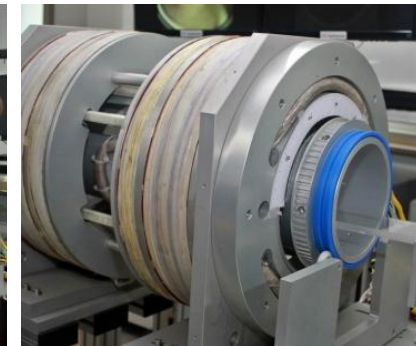
- Pre-digestive target
- Diagnosis and treatment function
- Time required 20 minutes

Active capsule endoscope

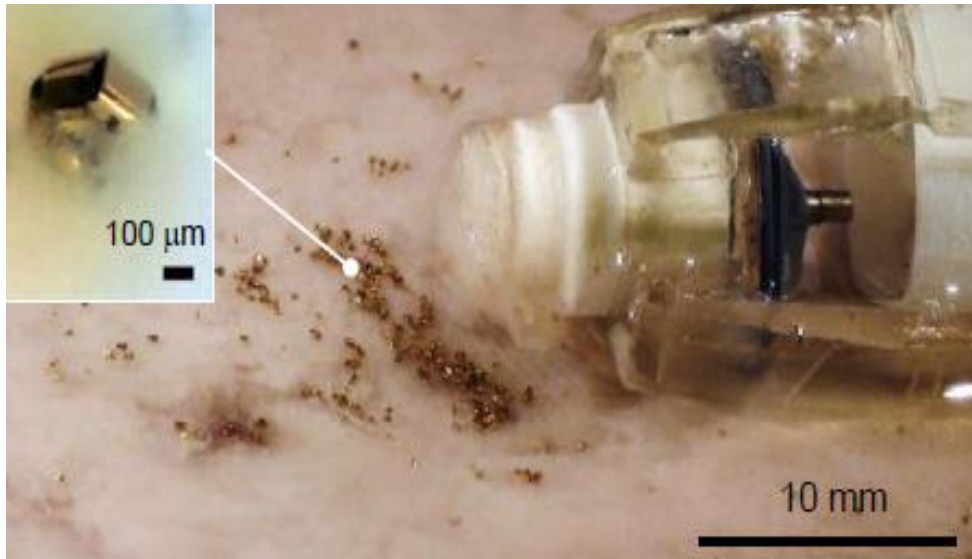
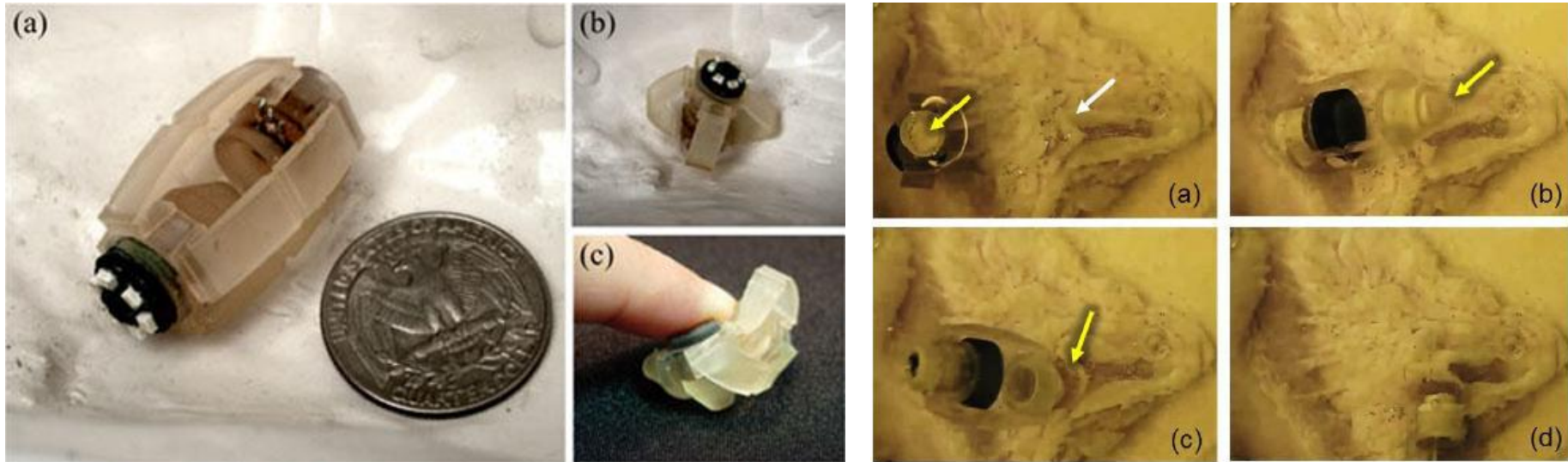
Prototype I



Prototype II



Magnetic Capsule Endoscope

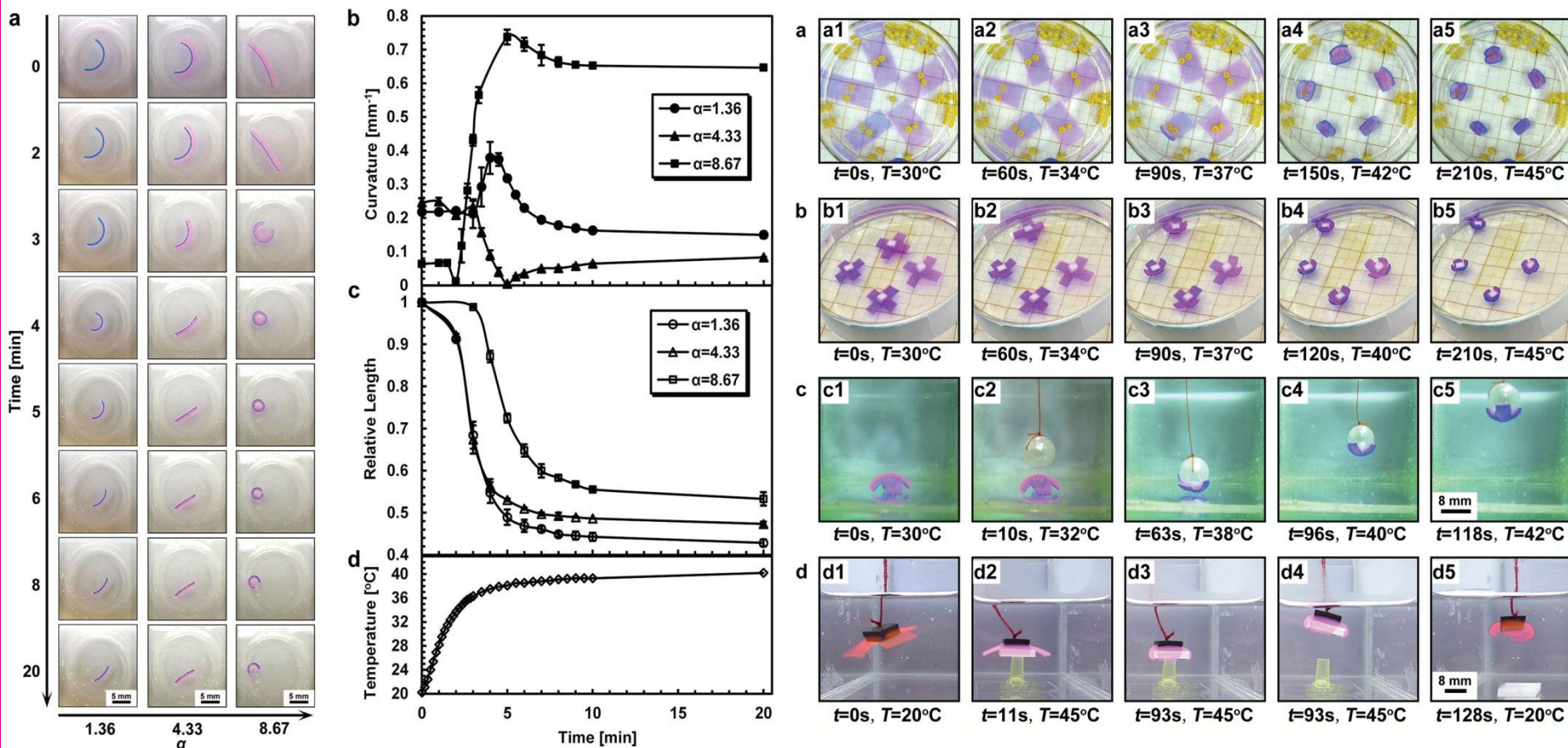


S. Yim and M. Sitti, "Design and rolling locomotion of a magnetically actuated soft capsule endoscope," IEEE Trans. Robotics, vol. 28, no. 1, pp. 183–194, 2012.

Bending and elastic properties

Poly(N -isopropylacrylamide)-clay (PNIPAM-clay) nanocomposite (NC) hydrogels with both excellent responsive bending and elastic properties are developed as temperature-controlled manipulators.

University Chengdu, Sichuan 610065, P. R. China
Adv. Funct. Mater. **2015**, 25, 2980–2991



3D Locomotion with polymer material

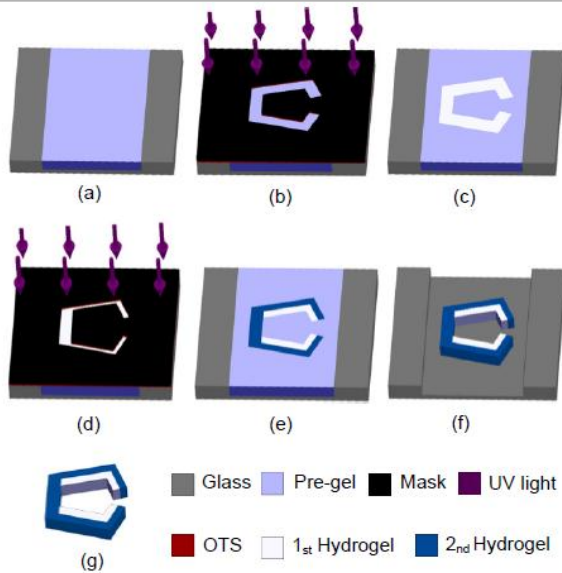
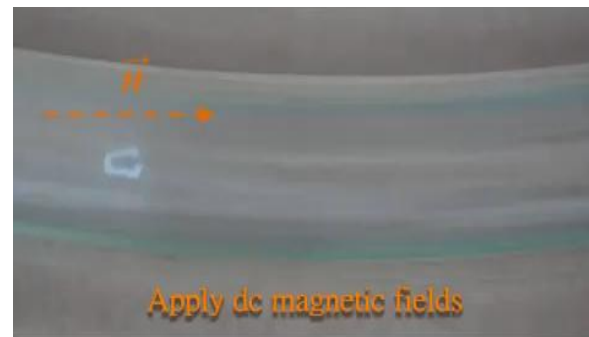
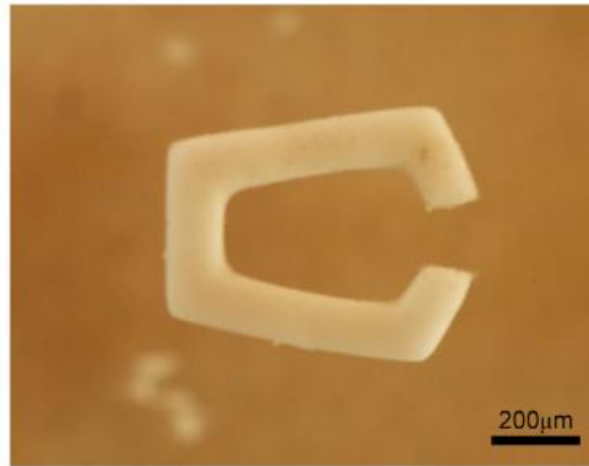
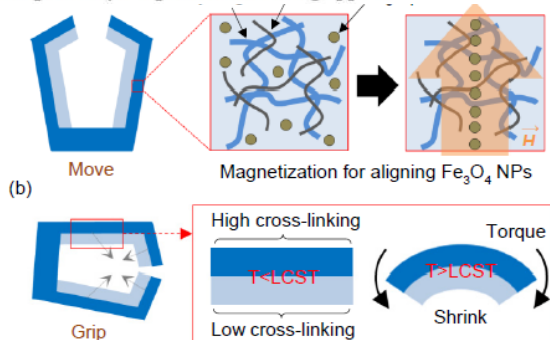
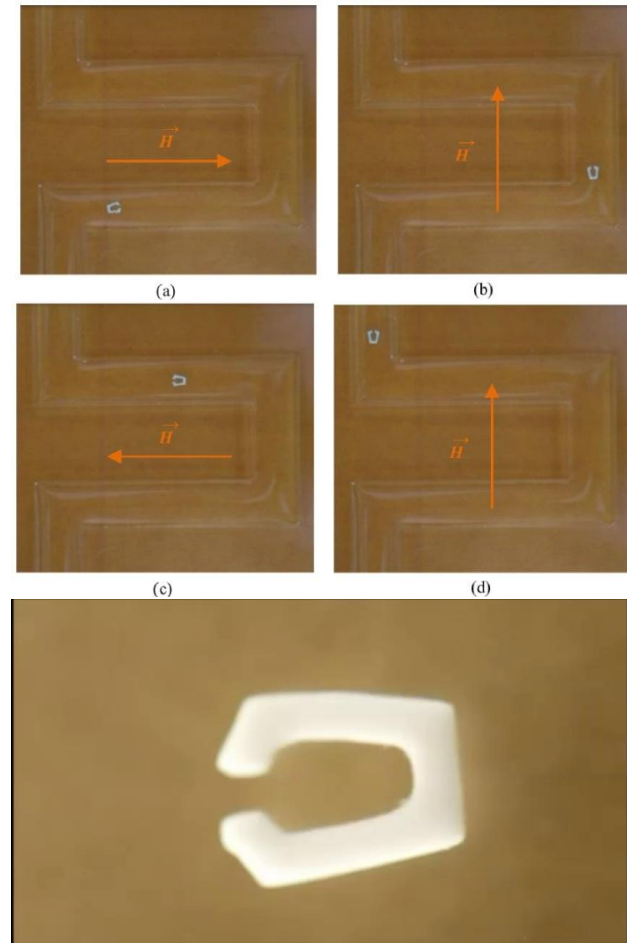


Figure 3: The fabrication processes of the proposed magnetic hydrogel-based microgripper.



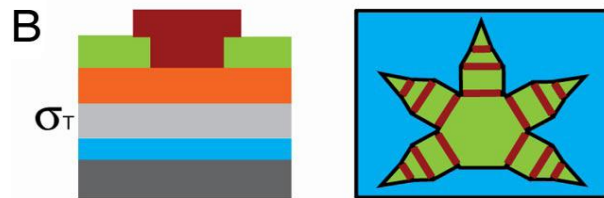
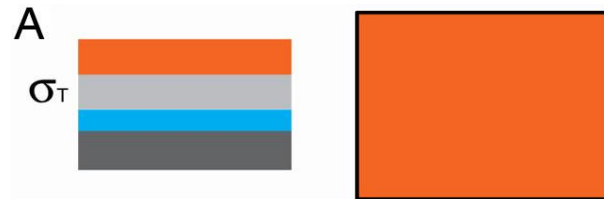
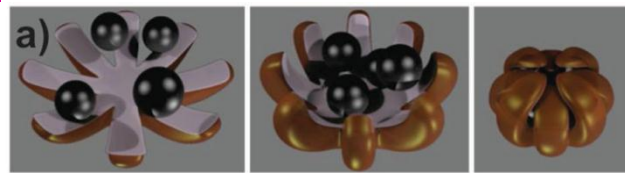
Temperature controller:
Alternating magnetic field (AMF)



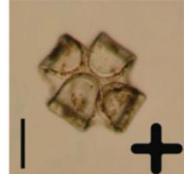
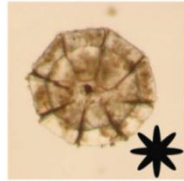
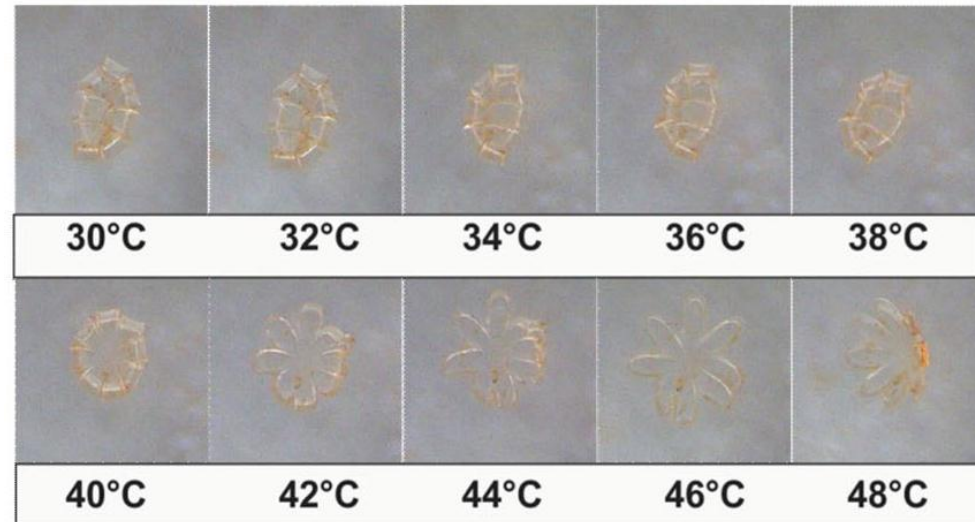
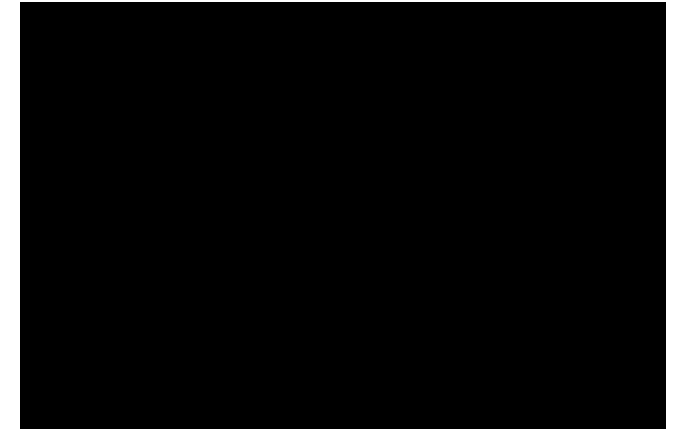
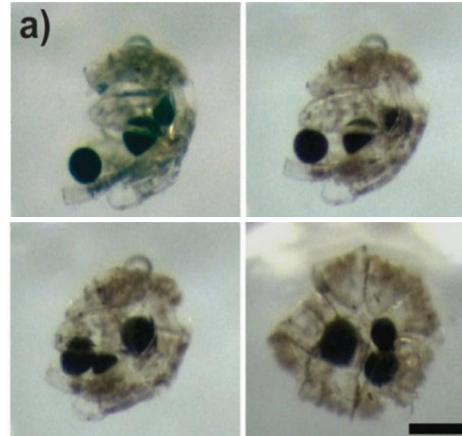
J.C. Kuo, S.W. Tung, and Y.J. Yang, "A hydrogel-based intravascular micro-gripper manipulated using magnetic field," The International Conference on Solid-State Sensors, Actuators and Microsystems, 2013, National Taiwan University, TAIWAN.

3D Locomotion and folding

Temperature controller:
Near-infrared light (NFR)

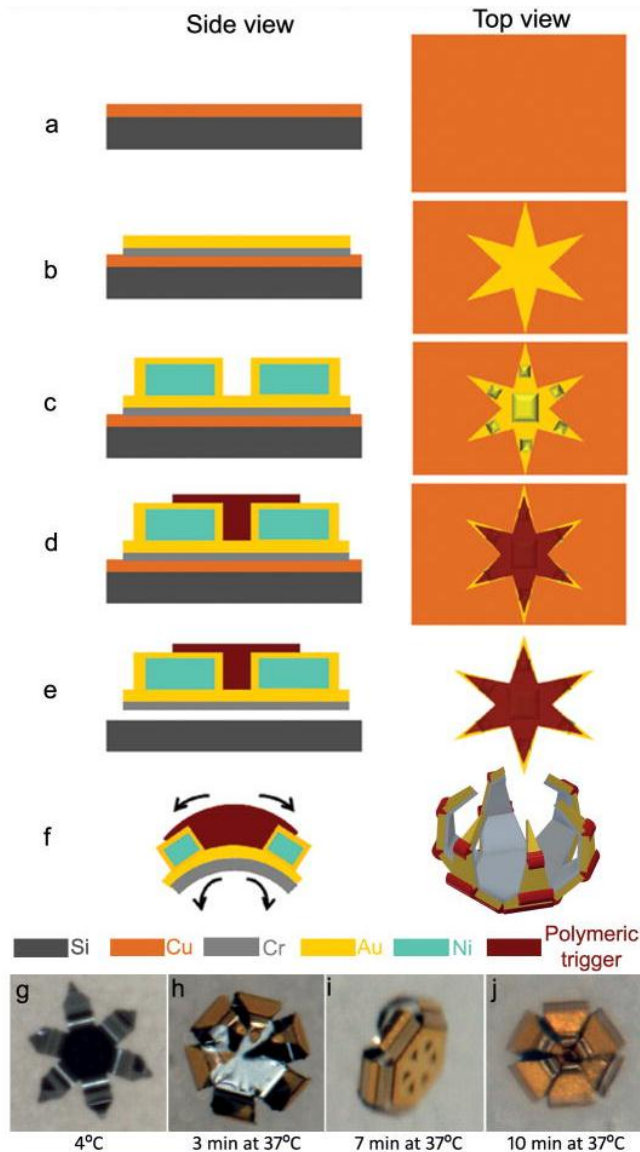


■ Copper ■ Nickel ■ Sacrificial layer
■ Chromium ■ Silicon ■ Polymer trigger



S. Fusco, M. S. Sakar, S. Kennedy, C. Peters, R. Bottani, F. Starsich, A. Mao, G. A. Sotiriou, S. Pané, S. E. Pratsinis, D. Mooney, B. J. Nelson, "An Integrated Microrobotic Platform for On-Demand, Targeted Therapeutic Interventions," *Advanced Material*, 2014, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland.

Self-folding devices with biopsy capability



SELF-FOLDING THERMO-MAGNETICALLY RESPONSIVE SOFT MICROGRIPPERS



The Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, MD, a team working in a new area called soft robotics is developing tiny, self-folding devices that could one day be used to perform biopsies or precisely deliver drugs inside living tissue.

Source: <http://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/289078.php>

ACS Appl Mater Interfaces 2015 Feb 28

Drug-load Bead Trap with Electromagnetically actuated ability

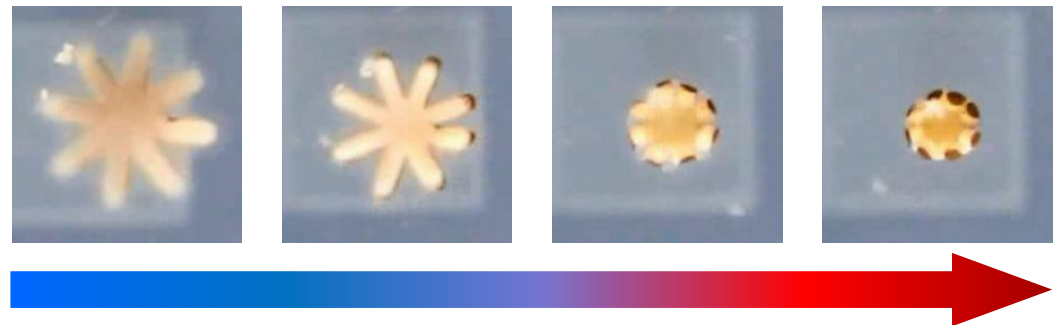
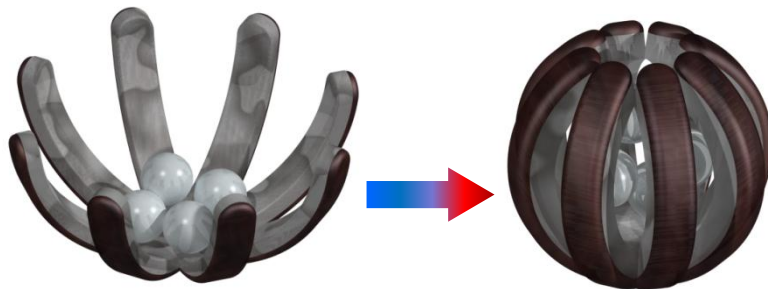
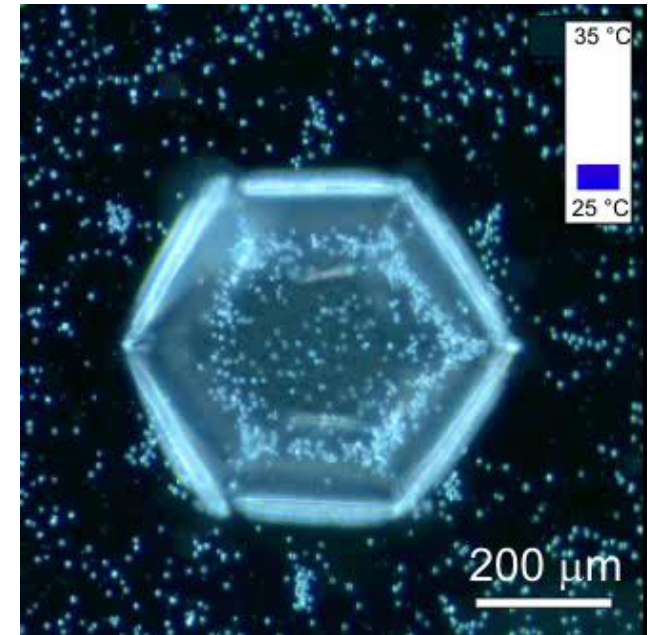
Programmable Self-folding Micro-robot with Electromagnetically Actuated Ability

Self-folding Micro-robot

- Bilayer (NIPPAM, PEG-DA)
- Shape change with temperature

Application

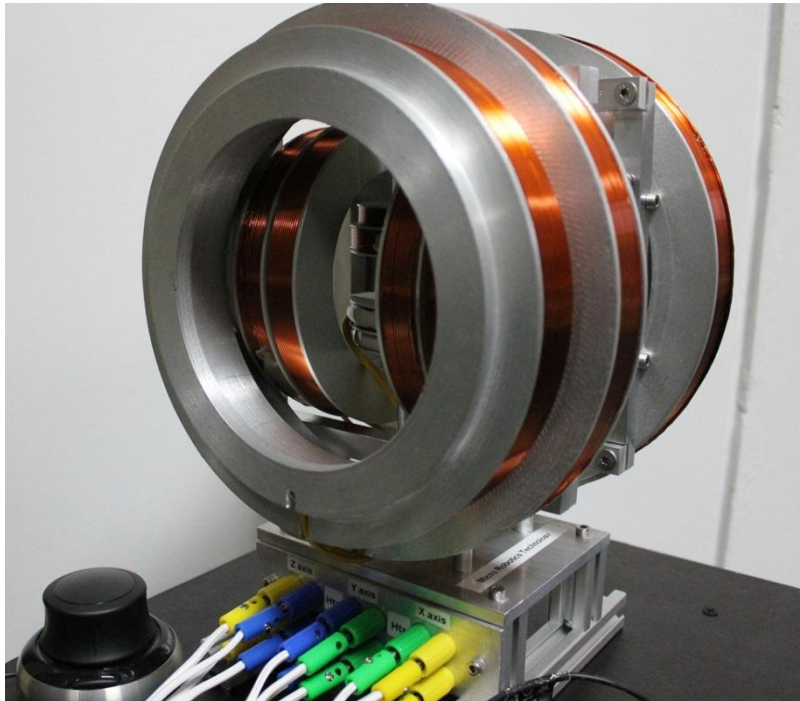
- Tissue engineering
- Micro-particle assembly
- Drug & cell delivery



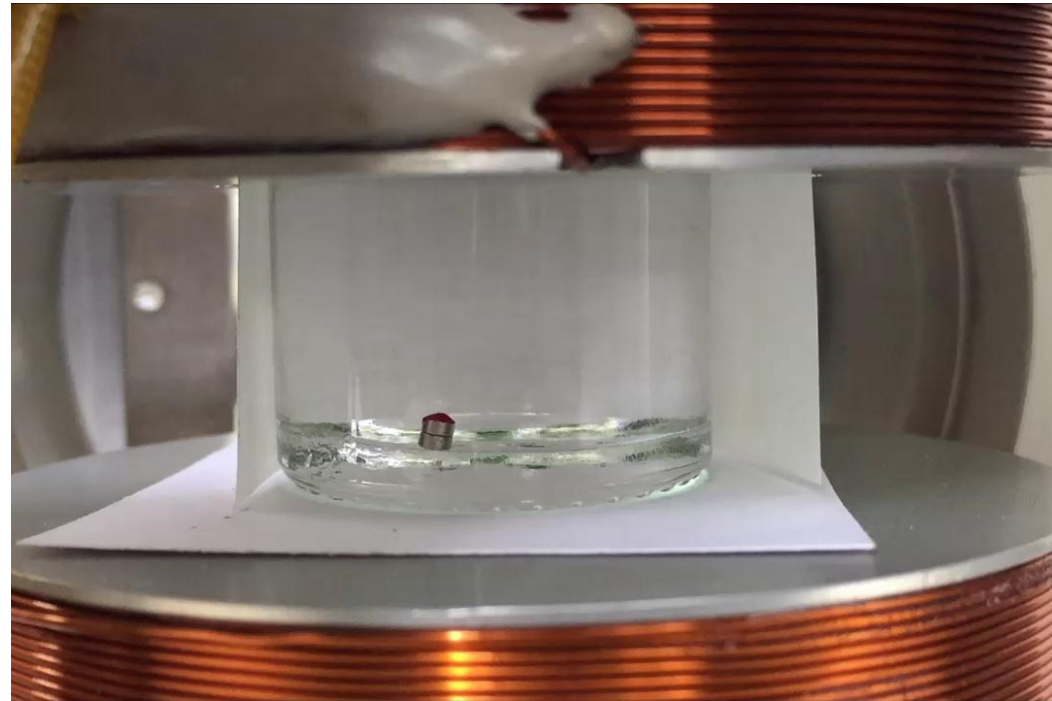
Reference temperature = 33°C

3D Locomotion System with HC and MC

- 3D EMA system with 2-pair Helmholtz and Maxwell coils on each axis.
 - Composition: 3D Fixed HC, MC.
 - Characteristic: 3D driving and alignment direction
 - Advantage: HC and MC are suitable for 6DOF for rotation and pulling.



Local EMA manufactured system

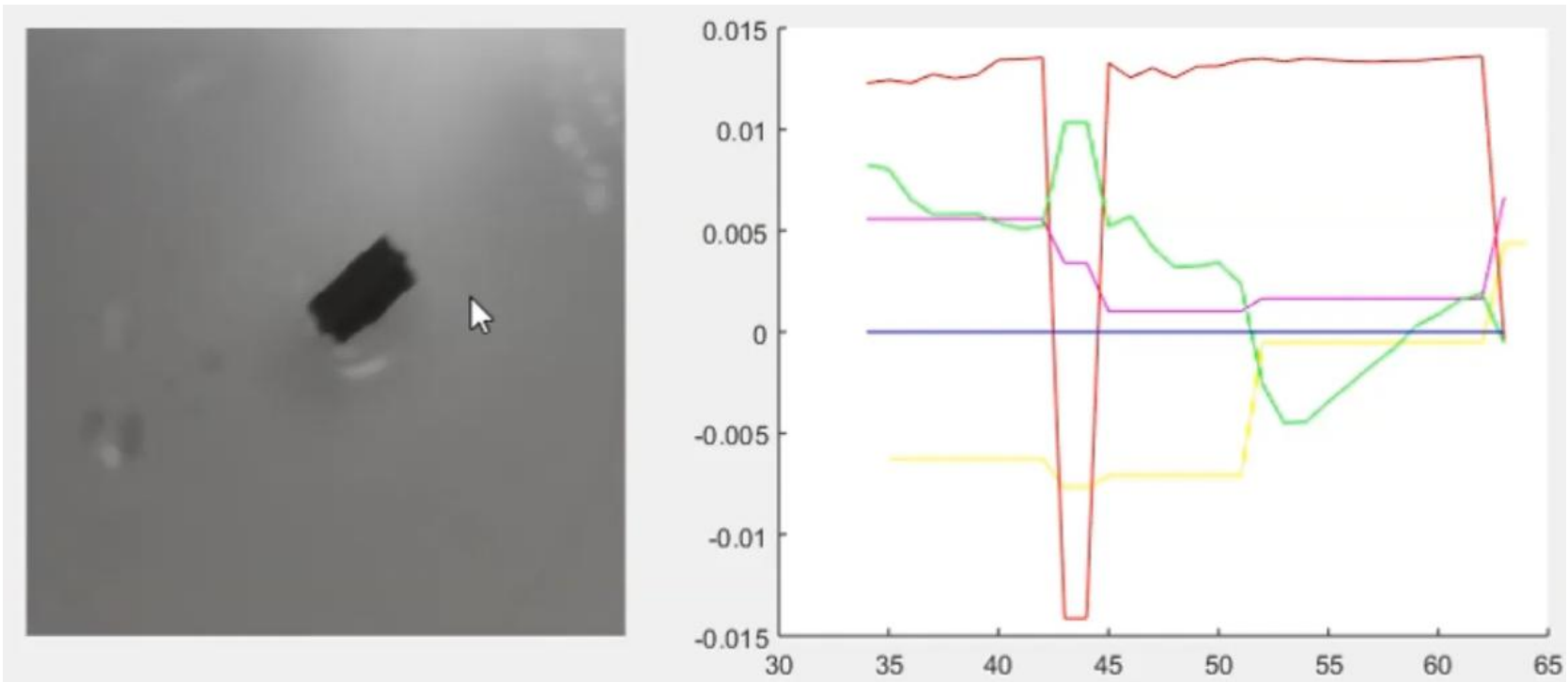
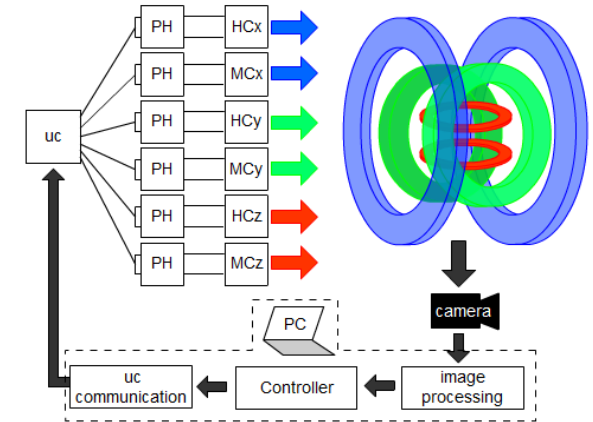


Nueva Granada Military University of Colombia

2D Autonomous motion with HC and MC

Autonomous control of
Micro-robot

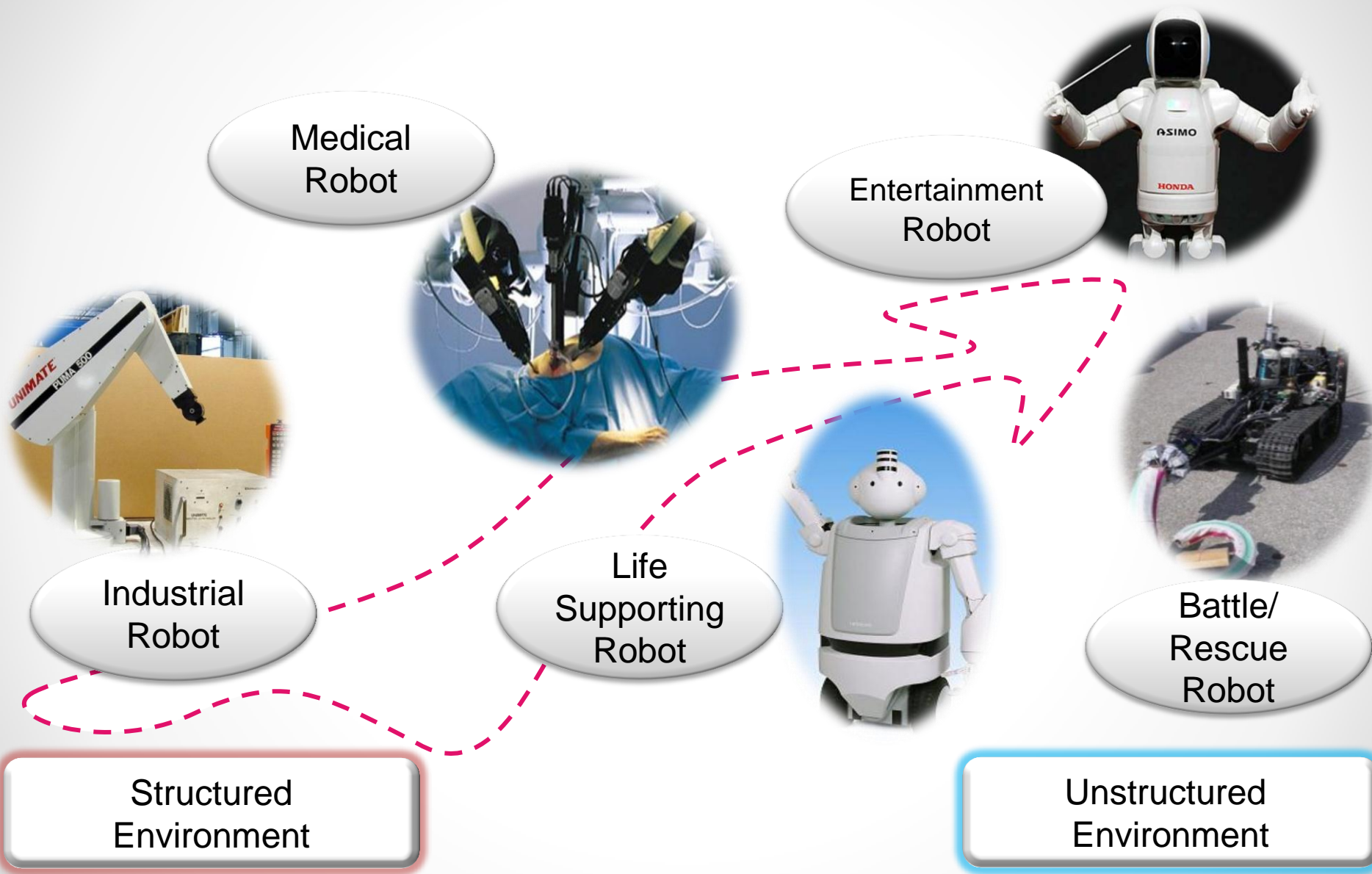
3D EMA system with 2-pair Helmholtz
and Maxwell coils on each axis.



Macro-Surgical Robots

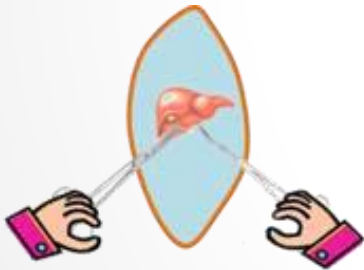
and Devices

Tendency of Robotic Systems



Development of Surgical Robotics and Devices

Open Surgery



Open Space

MIS

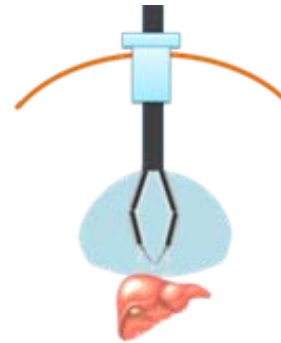
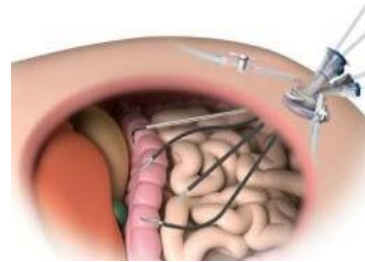
Minimally Invasive Surgery



Enough Space

SILS

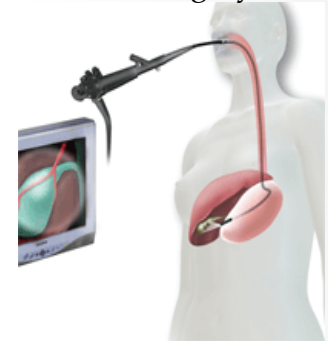
Single Incision
Laparoscopic Surgery



Extended Space

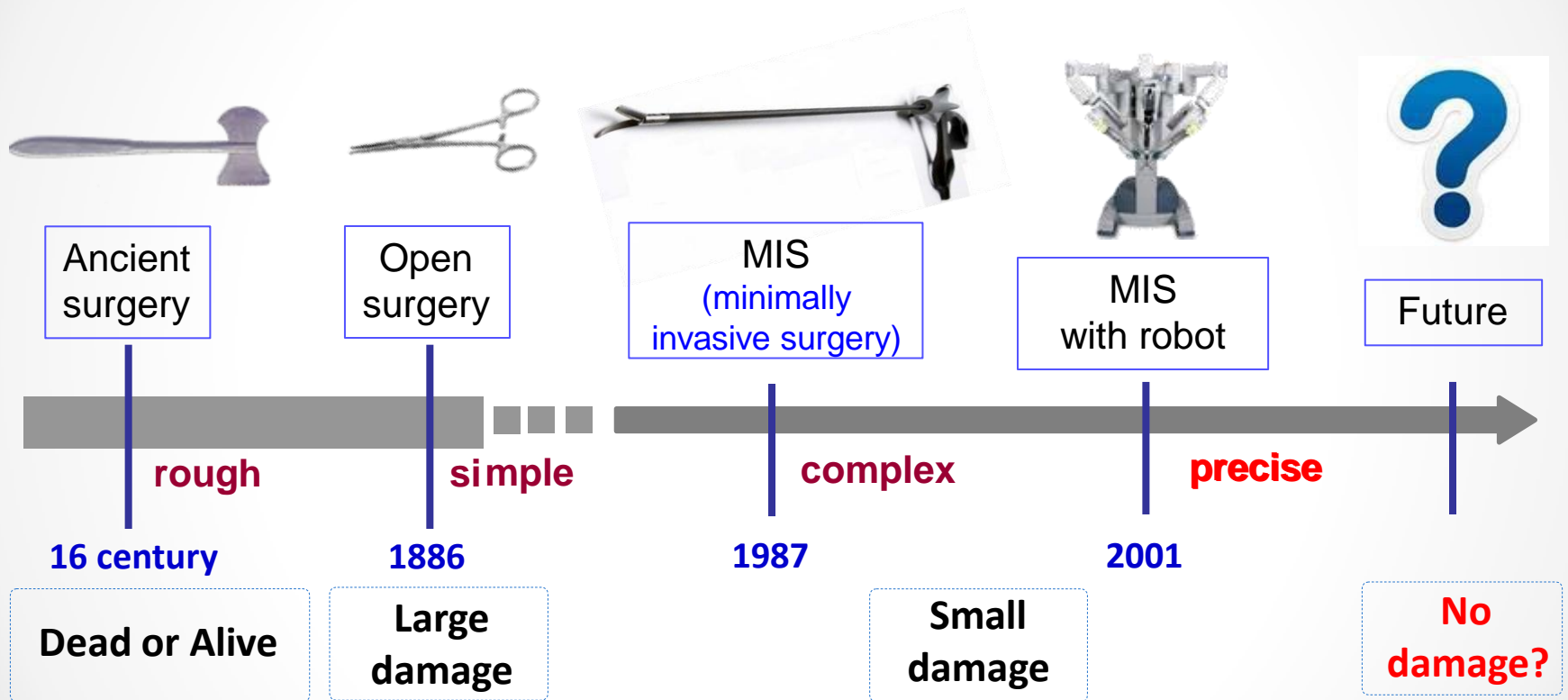
NOTES

Natural Orifice
Transluminal Endoscopic
Surgery

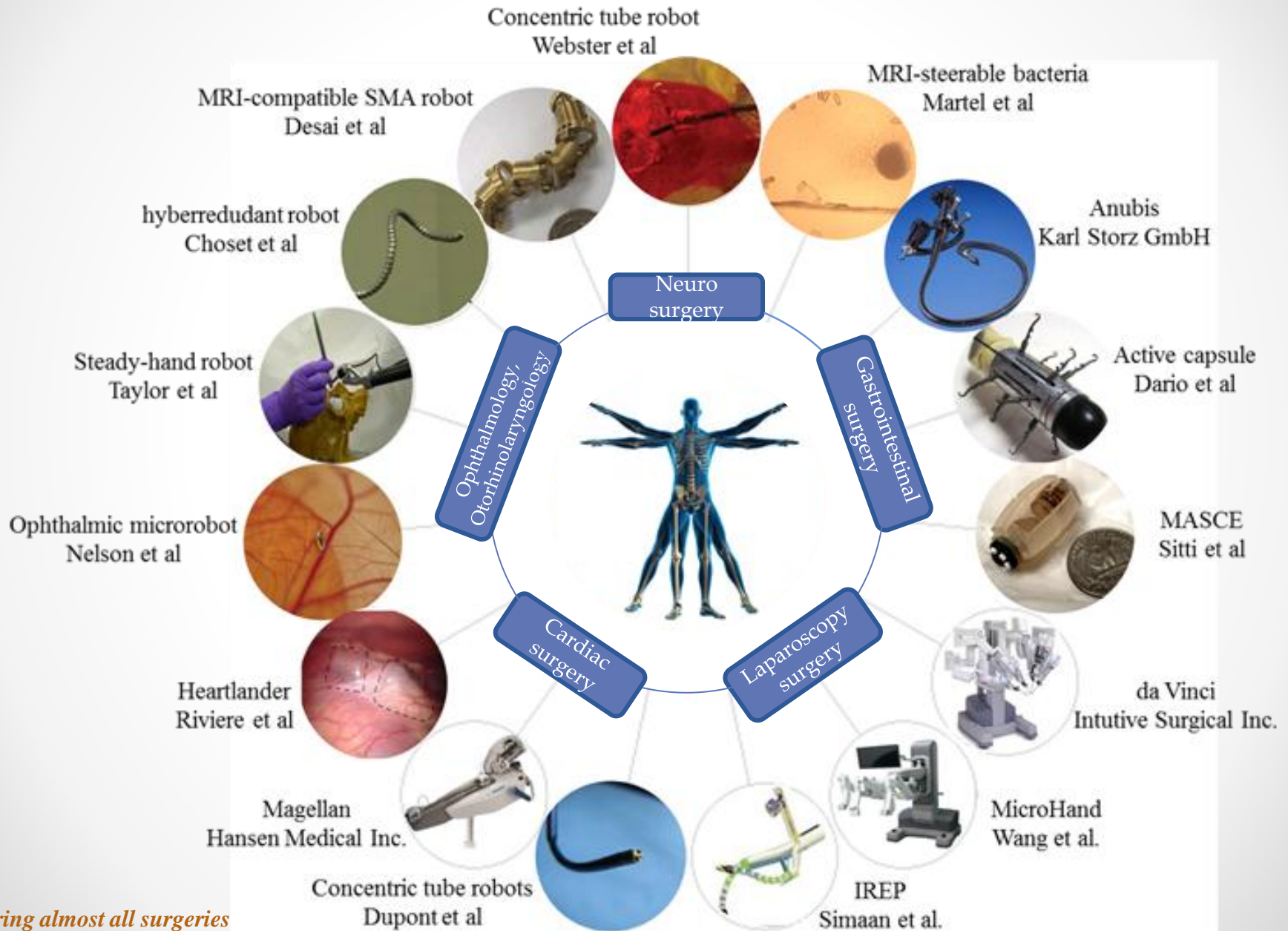


Curved Space

Development of Surgical Robotics and Devices



Development of Surgical Robotics and Devices



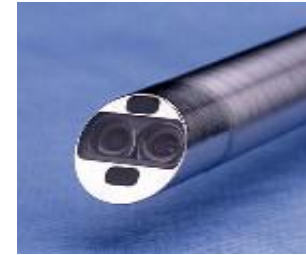
The Most Successful Surgical Robot

Da Vinci System – Laparoscopic Surgery Robot



Master Console

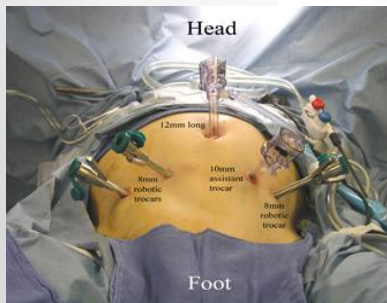
InSite High Resolution
3D Endoscope



Surgical Arm Cart



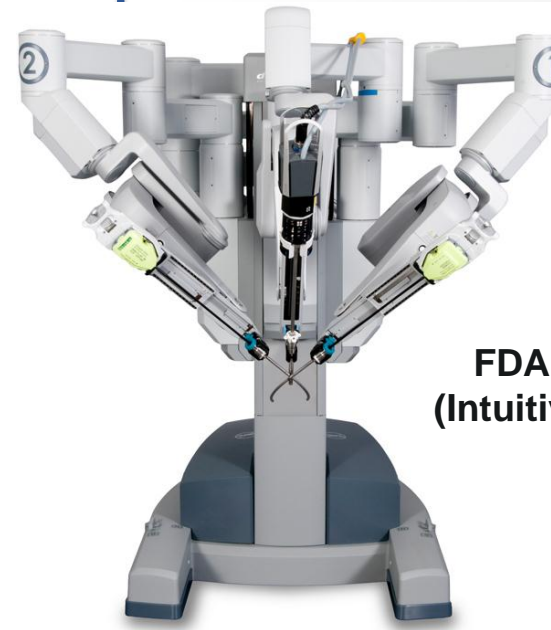
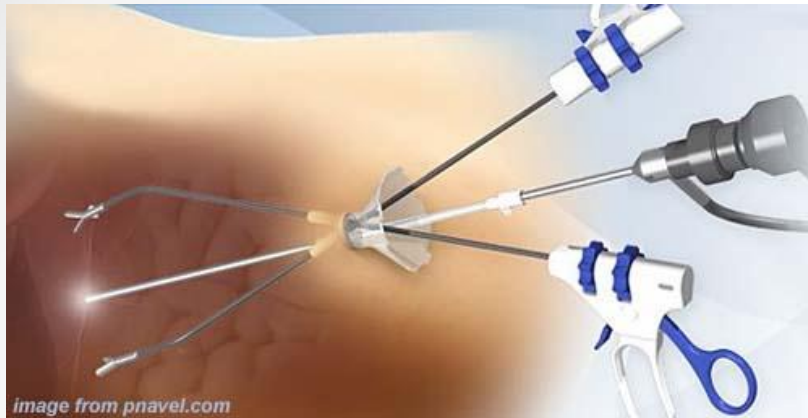
Surgeon Console



EndoWrist Instruments



Minimally Invasive Surgery (MIS) : Single Port Laparoscopic Robot



**FDA: Da Vinci
(Intuitive Surgical),
2011**

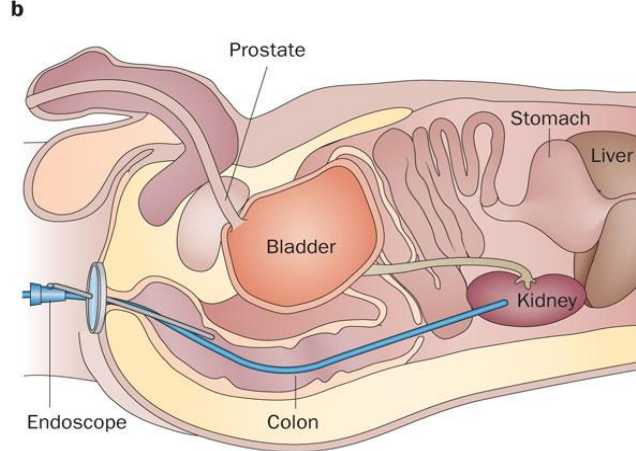
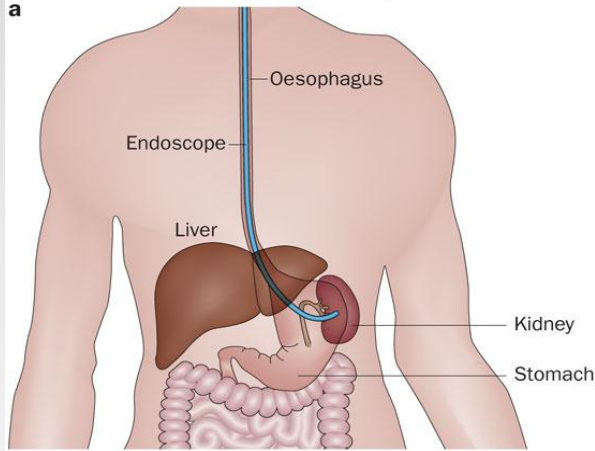


**SPIDER
(TransEnterix)**

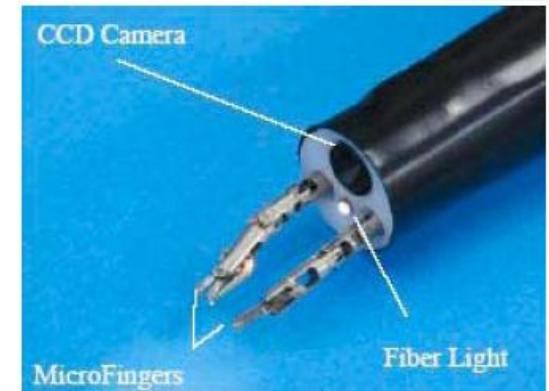
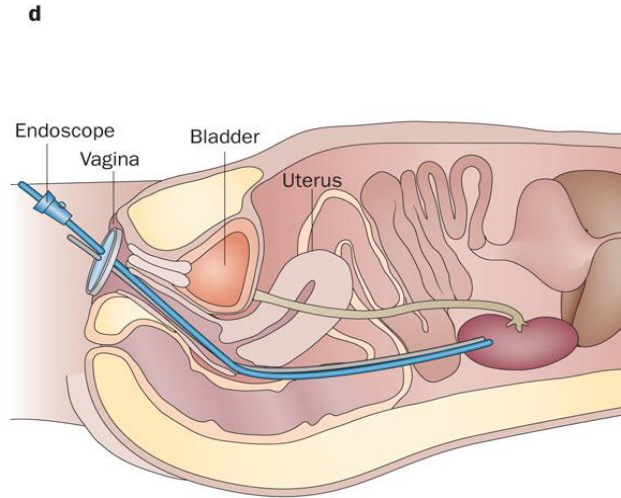
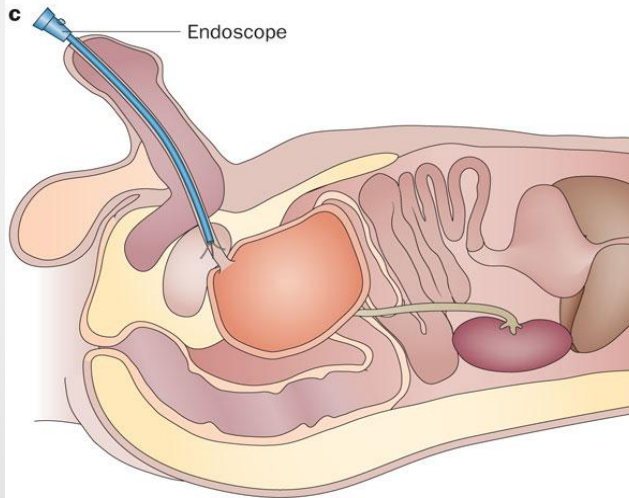


ARAKNES (Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna)

NOTES? (Natural Orifice Transluminal Endoscopic Surgery)

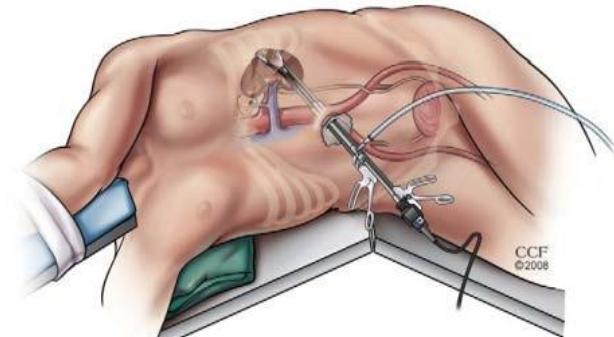


(Hitachi) 2000



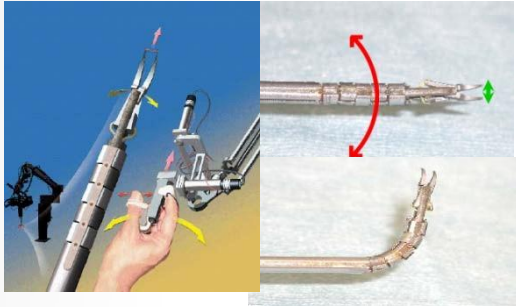
(Nagoya Univ) 2004

Tyson, M. D. & Humphreys, M. R. (2014)
Urological applications of natural orifice
transluminal endoscopic surgery
(NOTES); *Nat. Rev. Urol.*
doi:10.1038/nrurol.2014.96



Development of Surgical Robotics and Devices

MM-1 Tokyo University, Japan



■ **Diameter:** 5 mm

■ **DOF:** 6

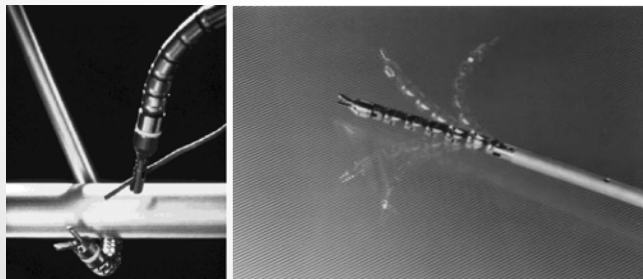
Cardioarm Cardiorobotics and Carnegie Mellon University, USA



■ **Diameter:** 10mm

■ **DOF:** snake-like

ARTEMIS Karlsruhe Research Centre, Germany



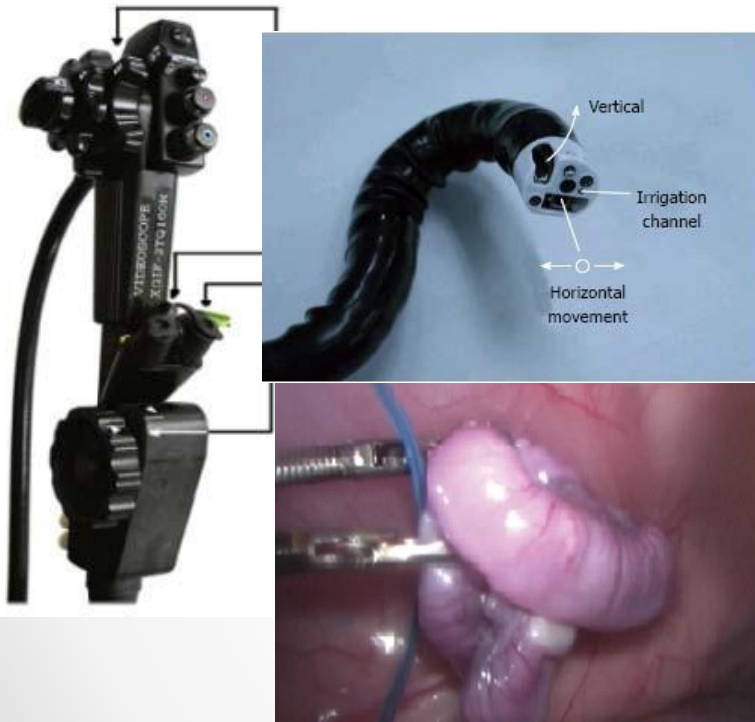
■ **DOF:** 6

■ **Diameter:** 10mm

Development of Surgical Robotics and Devices

NOTES/R-scope

Penn State Hershey Medical Center,
Hershey, Pennsylvania, USA.

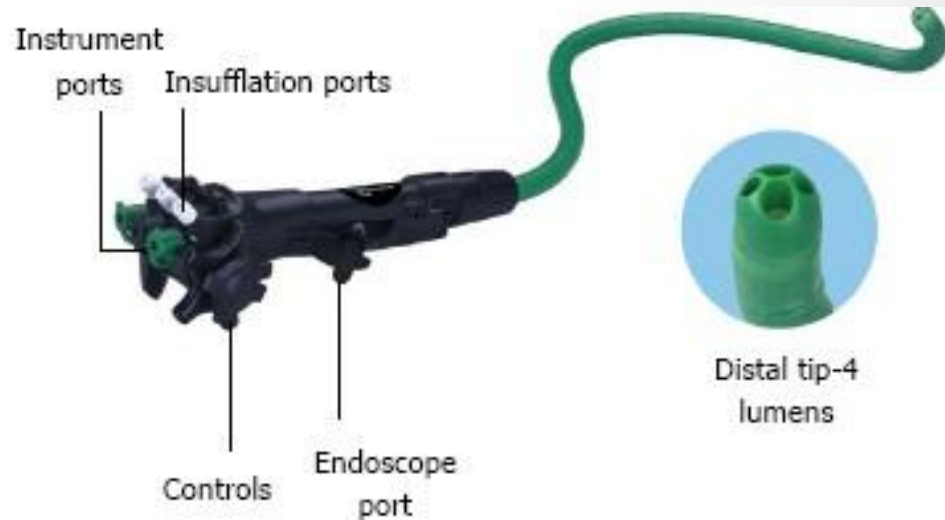


■ **Operation:** Manual

■ **Size:** 130cmx11.7mm

TransPort™

USGI Medical, San Capistrano, CA



■ **Operation:** Manual

■ **Size:** 110cmx18mm

■ **Channel:** 4 (7mm,6mm,4mm,4mm)

Development of Surgical Robotics and Devices

Cardioarm

Cardiorobotics and Carnegie Mellon University



- **Diameter:** 10mm
- **DOF:** Snake-like

DDES

Boston Scientific Inc. USA



- **Channel:** 3个(6mm, 4mm, 4mm) **Size:** 16
- x22mm; **Length:**
- 55cm

Development of Surgical Robotics and Devices

MicroHand System for MIS



Tele-surgery

Companion RP-6 robot (InTouch Health, Goleta, CA, USA), 2002



Healthcare through a "Remote Presence" Robot, RP-6: the doctor is projected to another location where the patient is located



RP-7 robot (InTouch Health, Goleta, CA, USA)



Tele-surgery

- **Applications:**

- Patient in remote or non accessible locations
- Tele-mentoring for education and training
- Telesurgery in the battlefield
- Telesurgery in space
 - Several projects: ROTEX & ROKVISS projects (DLR), SRI M7 robot,...



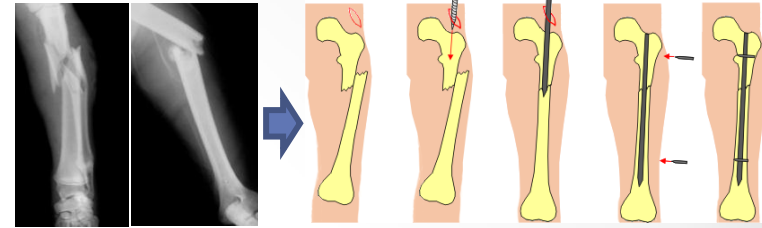
M7 robot (SRI, Stanford, USA): micro-gravity experiment in the NASA C-9 airborne parabolic lab.



DARPA Project (BioRobotics Lab., Washington Univ., Seattle, US)

Joint Surgery Robot Intelligence Control – RRI-Korea

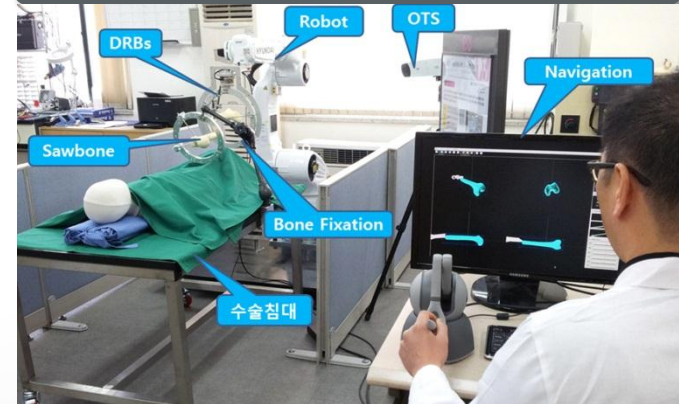
- Core haptic technology and remote control technology
- Master-slave remote control technology
- Force echo technique of two-way remote control
- F/T Sensor based force echo technology and safety control
- Direct intervention of physician
- Restriction of robot movement



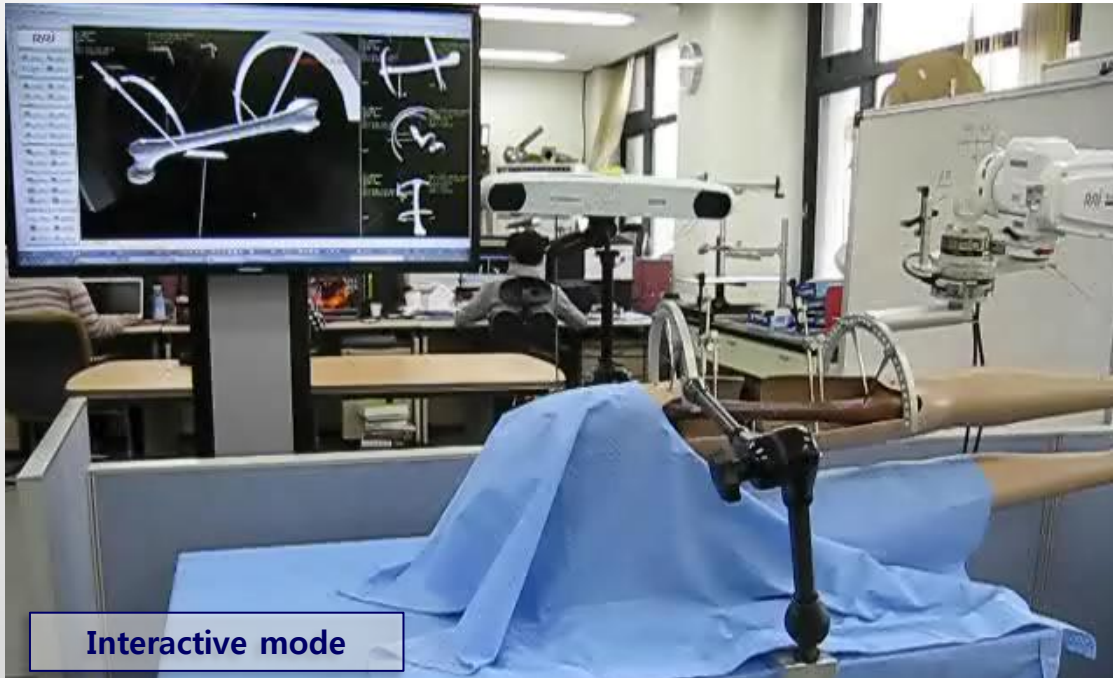
Interactive mode



Remote mode



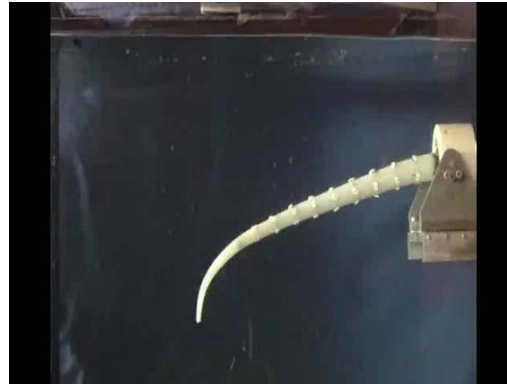
Interactive mode



Future of Surgical Robotics and Devices



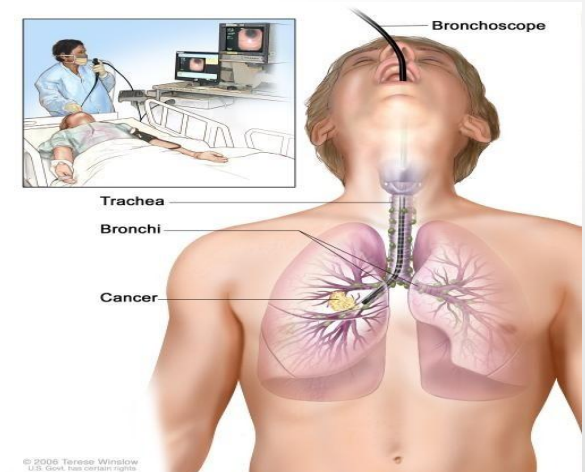
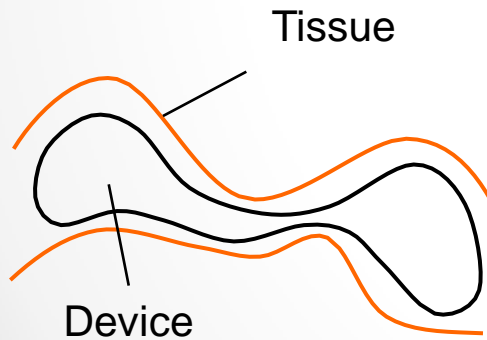
Jamming gripper



Stiff-Flop

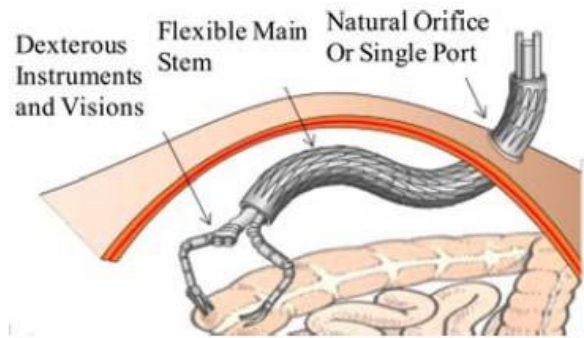


ANUBIS



Future of Surgical Robotics and Devices

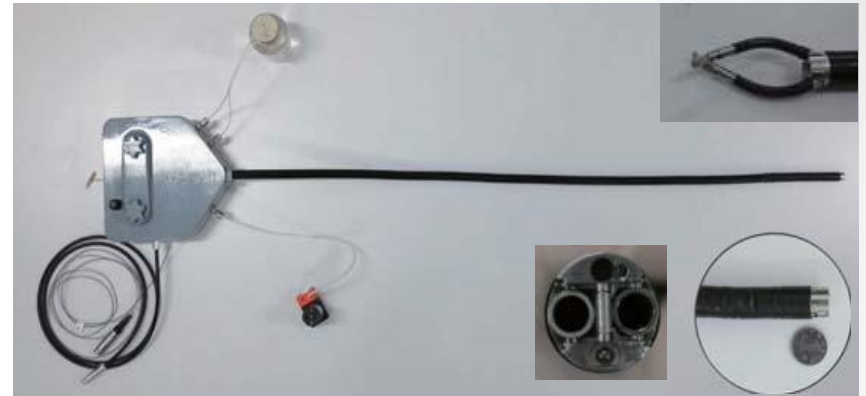
Layer Jamming Mechanism the Samsung Advanced Institute of Technology, Korea



■ **Diameter:** 22mm

■ **Force:** 2N

FlexHand Tianjin University



Future of Surgical Robotics and Devices

Sensors in surgical devices

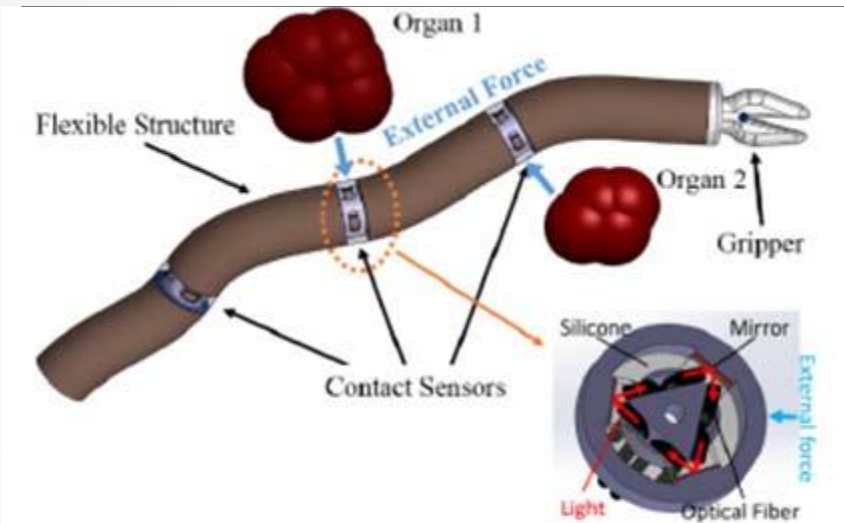
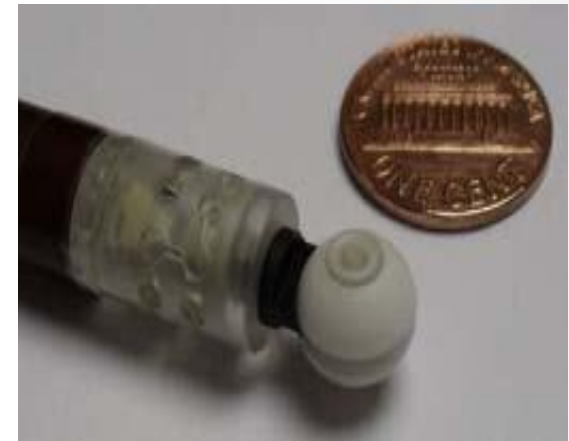
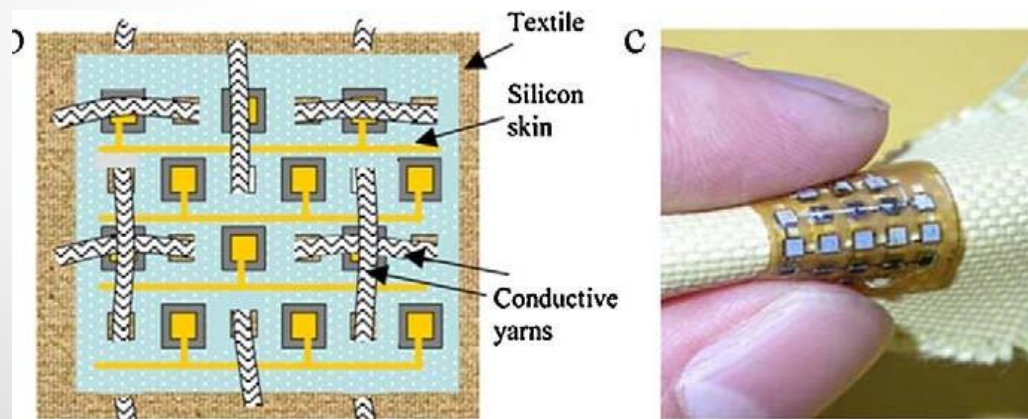


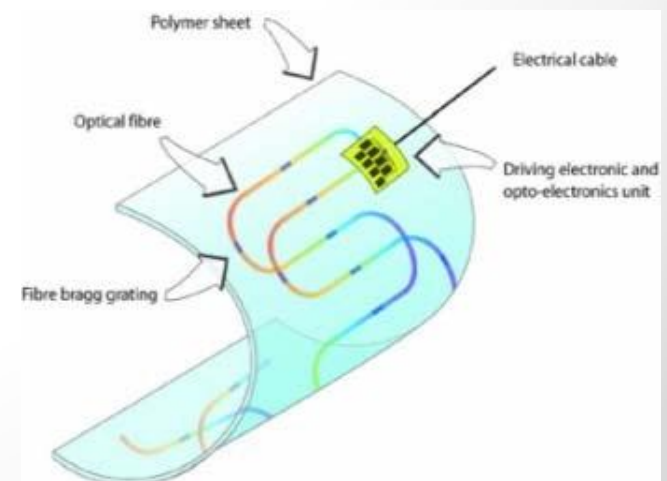
Fig. 1. Envisaged use of the contact sensor for a flexible robotic arm



Haptic Sensors
(Liu 2012)



Flexible Sensors



Sources:

<http://internetmedicine.com/robotics-lecture/>

Robot Research Initiative, Chonnam National University

Jong-Oh Park, Sukho Park, Seong Young Ko, Ph.D Professors



Shuxin Wang
Tianjin
University