

Disturbance Attenuation of a Handheld Parallel Robot

Ahmed El-Shenawy¹ Achim Wagner² Peter Pott³ Ralf Gundling⁴ Markus Schwarz⁴ Essam Badreddin²
ahmed.elshenawy@aast.edu achim.wagner@ziti.uni-heidelberg.de p.pott@emk.tu-darmstadt.de

Abstract—Experimental results for a handheld six degrees of freedom parallel robot with realtime position control and disturbance attenuation are presented. The robot's base is freely movable in space by a human operator, while the tool is position controlled and stabilized relatively to a reference coordinate system. The challenge is to decouple the tool as far as possible from the user involved arm tremor and unintended motions. The robot is equipped with a camera-based position and orientation tracking system, linear actuators, and a realtime control system. Kinematics, co-ordinate transforms and workspace limits are presented with its specifications. Experiments with sinusoidal stimuli on a test stand and during the handheld operation are discussed with respect of stabilizing performance and work-space violation. The resulting error bounds of less than 0.5 mm in the Cartesian position demonstrate that such a robot device has the potential to improve the classical manual surgical interventions. Further, the paper demonstrates the compliance of the user motion to the workspace provided by the robot.

tool platform) with respect to a moving bone of the patient (workpiece), while the complete machine is held in the surgeon's hand.

In literature, the hand's disturbances of a healthy human are described with frequencies up to 12 Hz [5]. While the amplitudes of the arm have a maximum drift of 8 mm/s without visual control [6] and 0.85 mm/s with visual control [7]. The patient motion due to breathing is in a range 0.25-0.5 Hz (depending on his age). For free hand milling operation with different tool trajectories a control with 6 DOF is needed. The 6 DOF movability can be provided by the kinematical modeling, which operates within a software controlled workspace. The required workspace is calculated according to a prototypical spine operation, where holes are drilled in and along the pedicles on the human spine. Thus, the selected workspace of the robot ranges from -20 mm to