

Robust AI in Surgical Robotics

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Surgical robotics: spine surgery

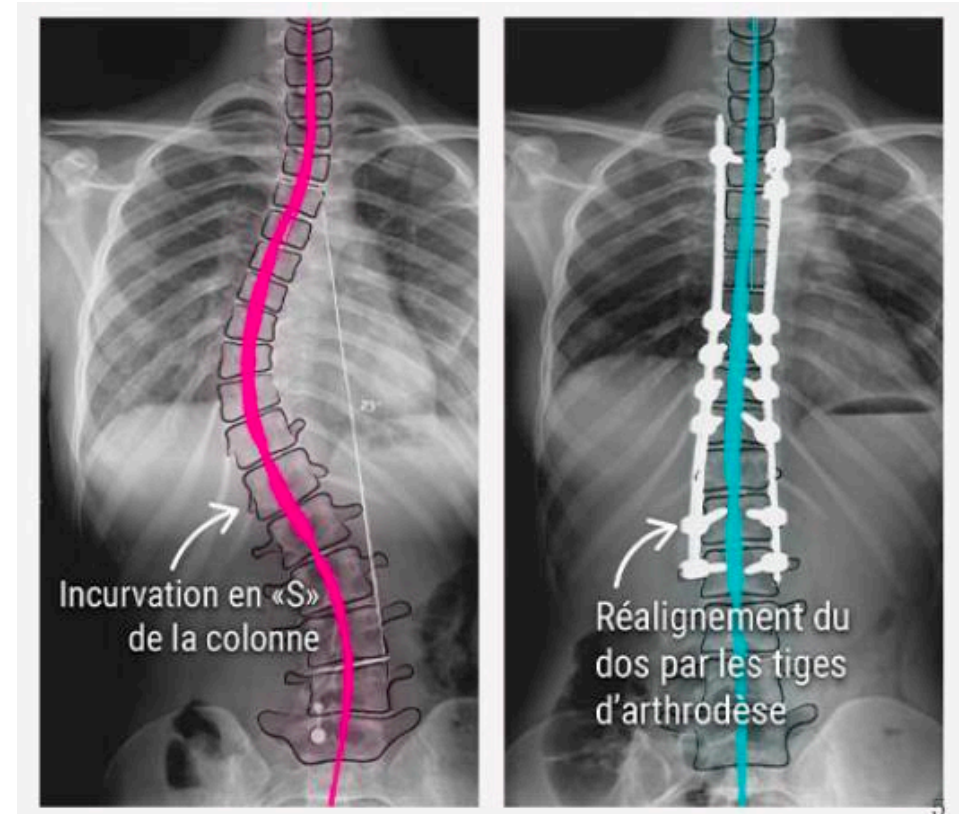
- ANR PRME (mono-team) project at ISIR (2024-2029)
- ClusterIA Sorbonne Univ. PostGenAI@Paris (2025-2030)
 - PAC « surgical block » with Raphael Vialle
 - Orthopaedics department at APHP, Trousseau hospital
- IUF project 2024-2030
- Ultimate goal: robot « co-manipulation » during intervention



Surgical robotics: spine surgery

Surgical Block at APHP-Trousseau

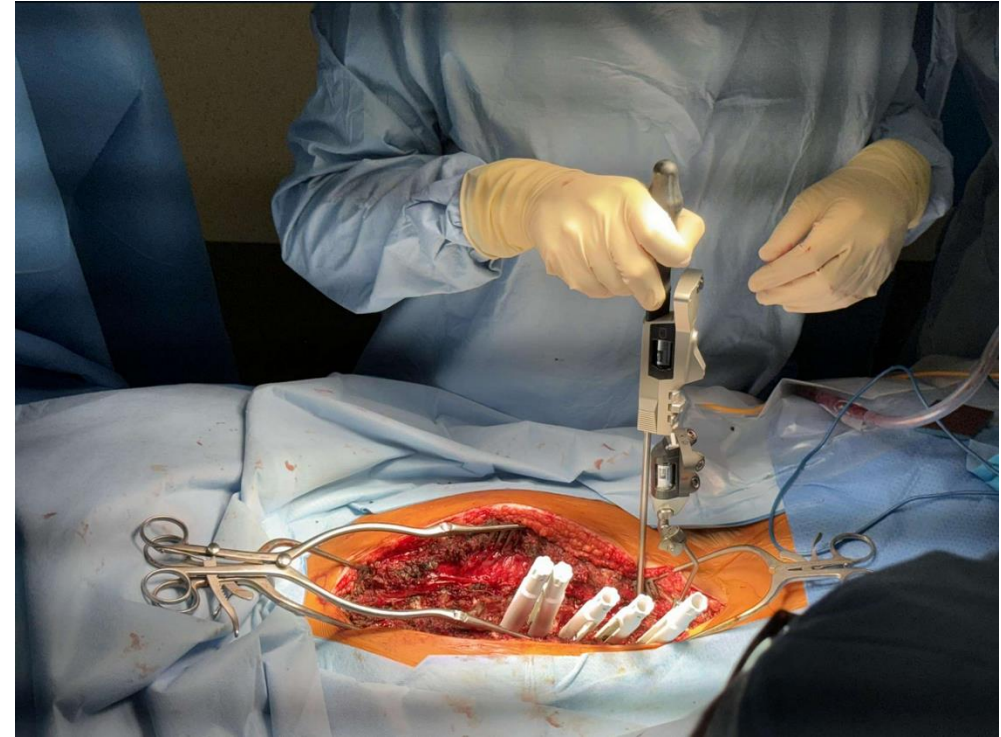
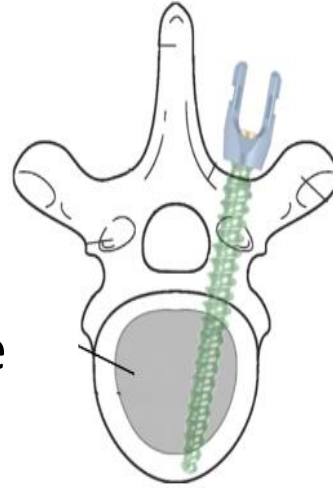
- Pre-surgery
 - Diagnosis, e.g., scoliosis



Surgical Platform at AHPH/ Trousseau

- **Surgery**

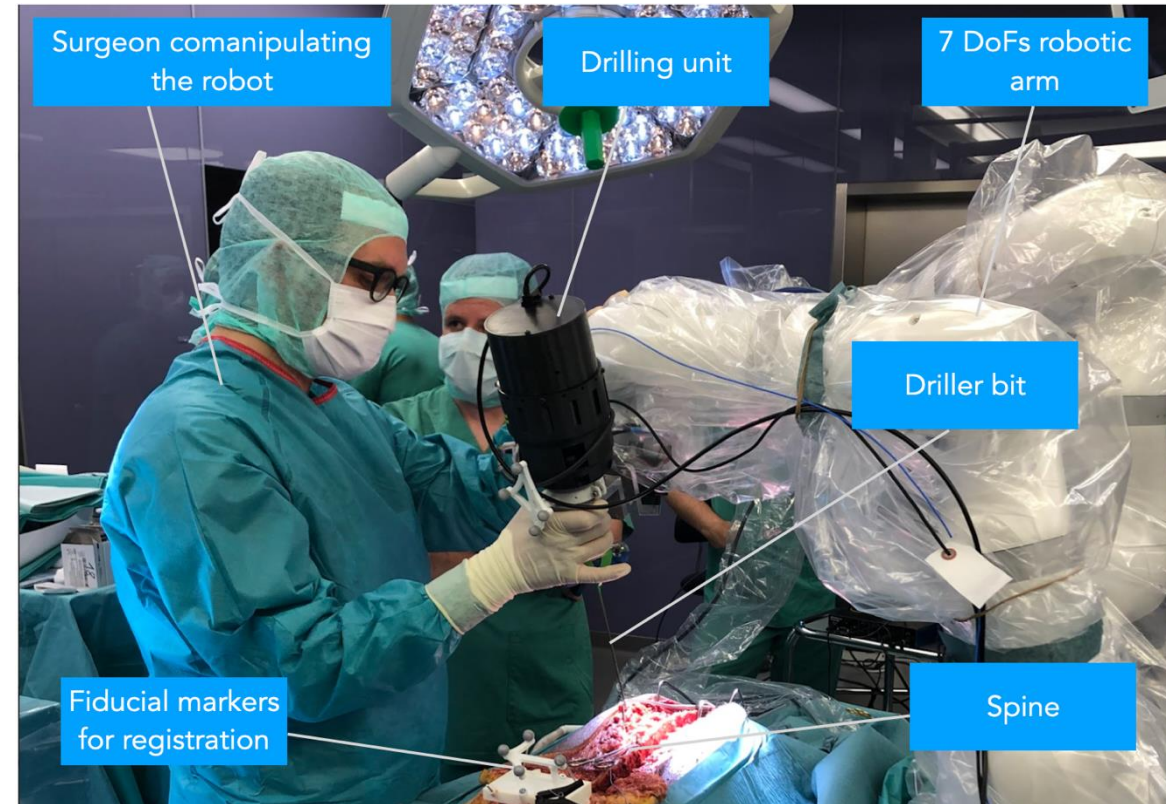
- Patient on their stomach
- Only back part of vertebrae visible
- Fine-grained & sensitive surgery
 - Spinal cord, aorta
- ~80% of 'correct' screw placement
 - Useful to correct pathology



Robust AI in surgical robotics

Goal : More robust platform

- AI for per-operative navigation
 - ⇒ Advanced visual perception
- Add co-manipulated controllers / robots
 - ⇒ Language-driven interaction
 - ⇒ Focus surgeons' mental load
- Uncertainty Quantification (UQ) and explainability of AI decisions
 - => Enhance acceptability of patients / medical teams



Axis 1 : VLM-based planning

“Go to L5G vertebra”

⇒ **How to do so?**

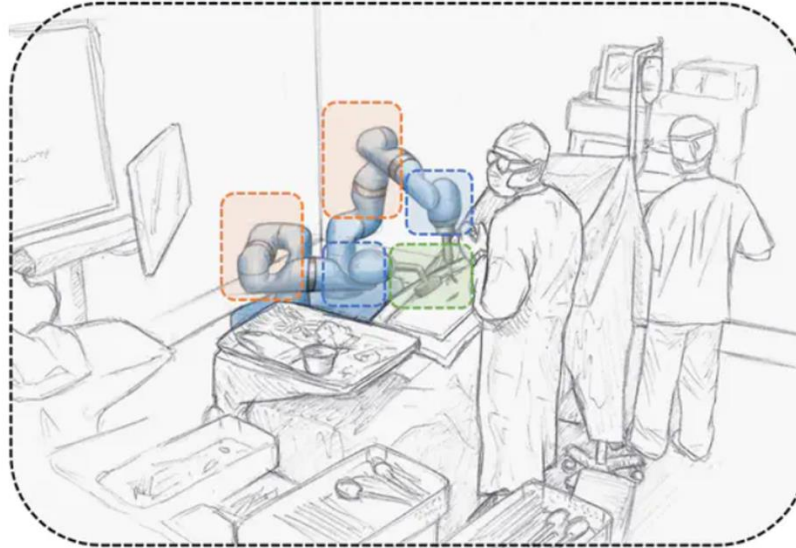
- ✓ *Move front to the spinal column*
- ✓ *Locate L5G in the image*
- ✓ *Go to L5G*

Axis 2: Hybrid Controllers

“Move front to the spinal column”

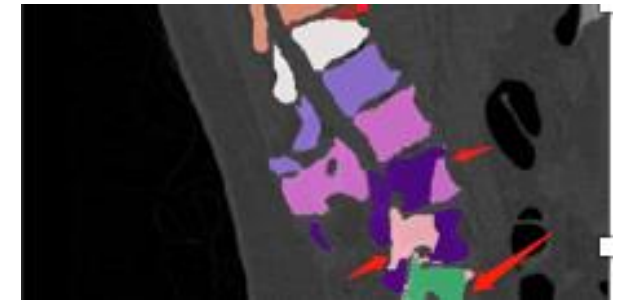
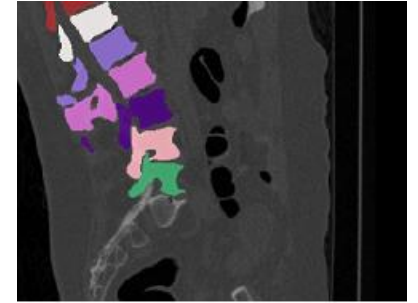
⇒ **Residual controllers with learned residual** : frictions, contacts, vibrations

Axis 4 : AI-guided Spine surgery Visual perception / navigation



Axe 3 : Uncertainty Quantification (UQ) & Explainability

UQ in segmentation :



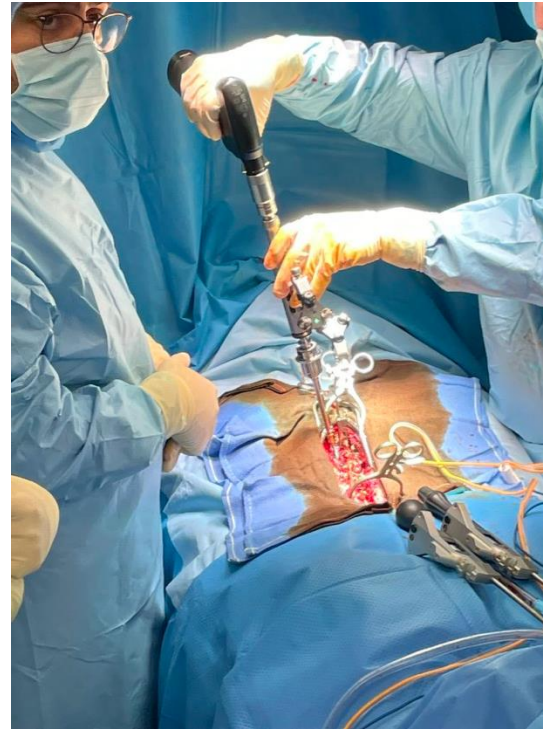
Segmentation fails

- Why?
- What do do?

Axis 4 - Navigation system at APHP / trousseau



Scan pre-per op



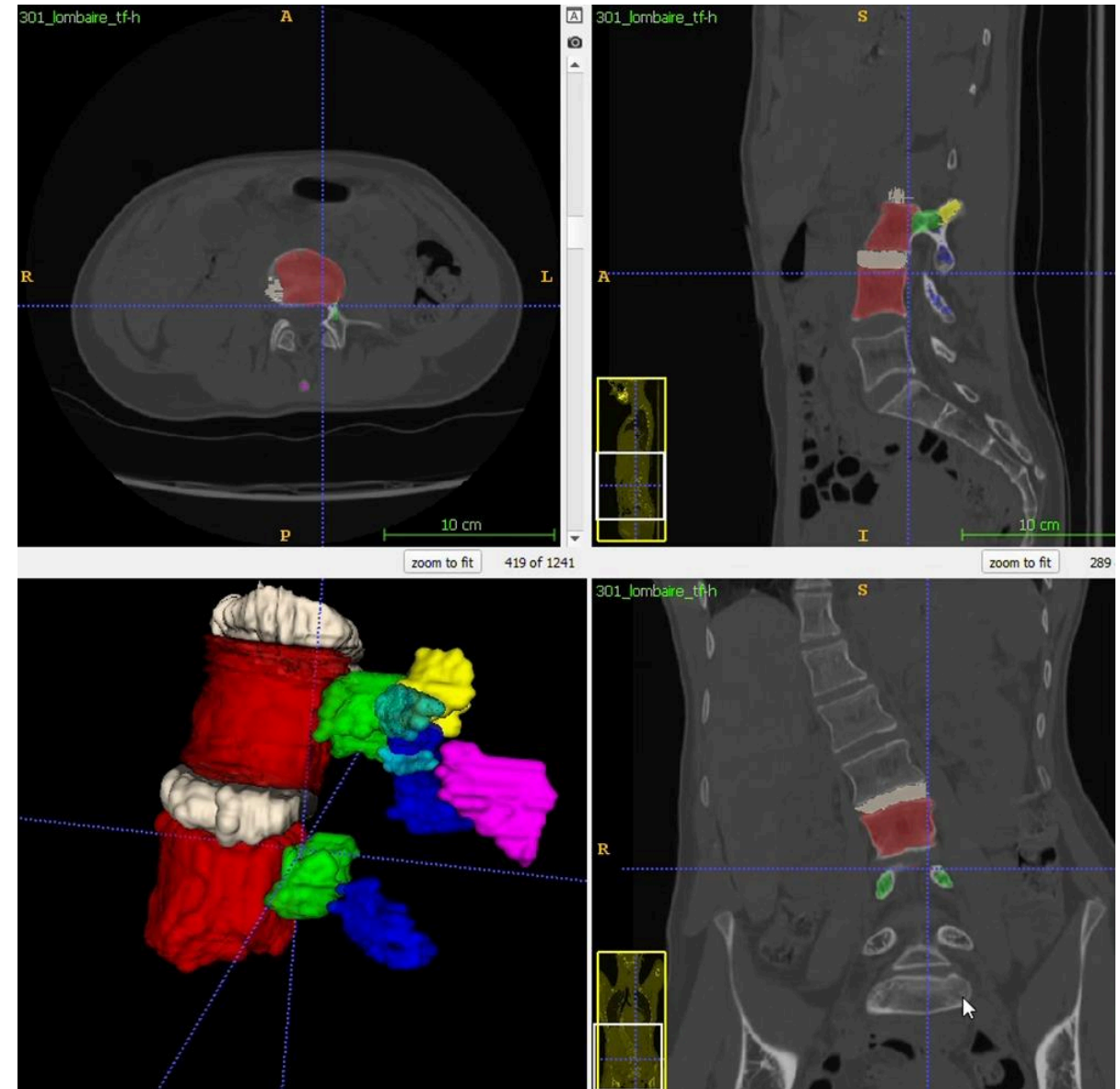
Surgery, e.g., pedicle screw insertion



Registration surgical tools
<-> scan : 3D visualization

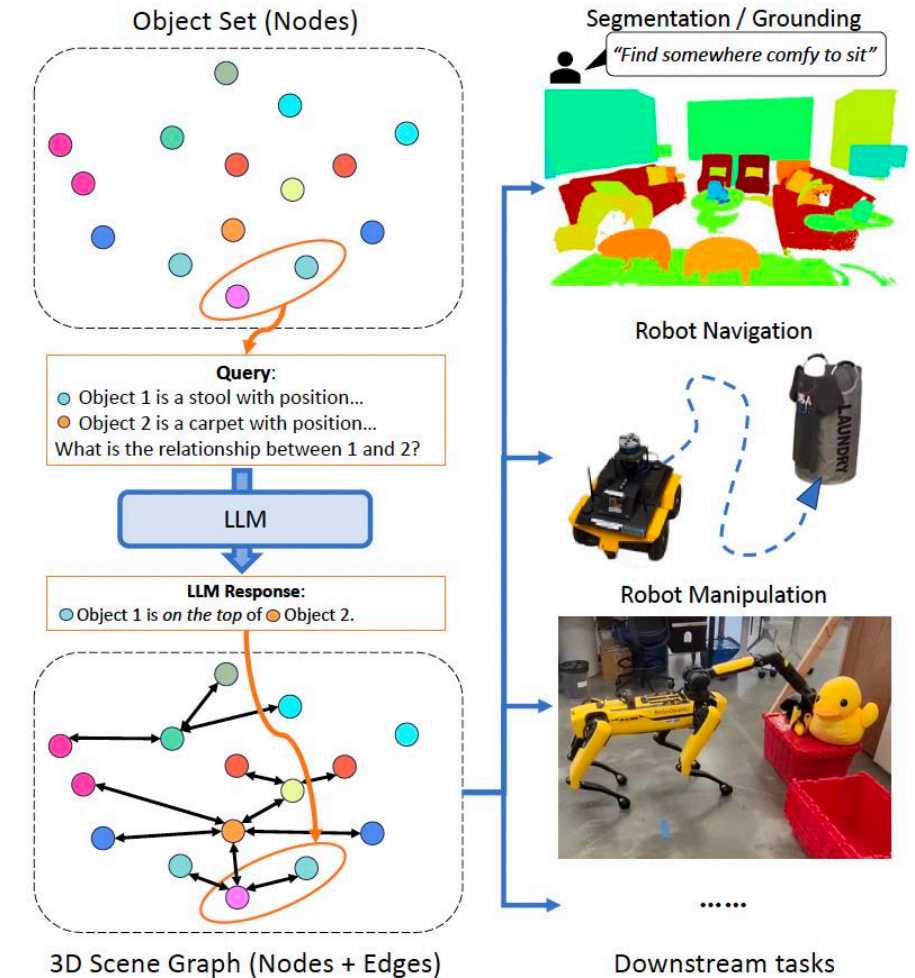
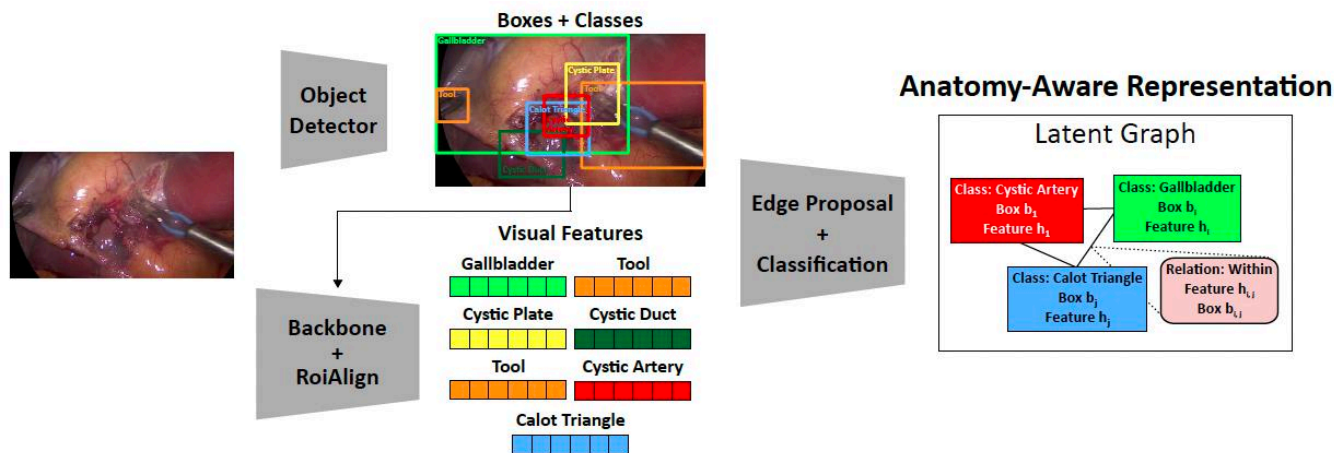
Axis 4 - Visual Perception: segmentation

- Pre-op 3D scans AI-driven segmentation
- Segment individual vertebrae + sub-structures
 - **Vertebral bodies**, disks, **pedicles**, **spinous processes**, **vertebral laminae**, **Transverse processes**, **articular processes** + spinal canals



Axis 4 - Concept graph

- Segmentation: object centric representations
- Concept graph: relation between structures
- Input for navigation, planning



Axis 1 - language-driven planning

“Go to L5G vertebra ”

- Make human-robot interactions smoother
- Leverage recent progress in LLMs/VLMs to represent knowledge



- ✓ *Move front to the spinal column*
- ✓ *Locate L5G in the image*
- ✓ *Go to L5G*

Challenges in AI

- Grounding LLMs/VLMs in the real world
- Joint training of planning and control
- Domain shift in surgical robotics

Axis 1 - ongoing works

LLMs / VLMs for planning in robotics, “embodied AI”

- Instruction-based planning

Goal: clean some tomato and put it on countertop.



Planner

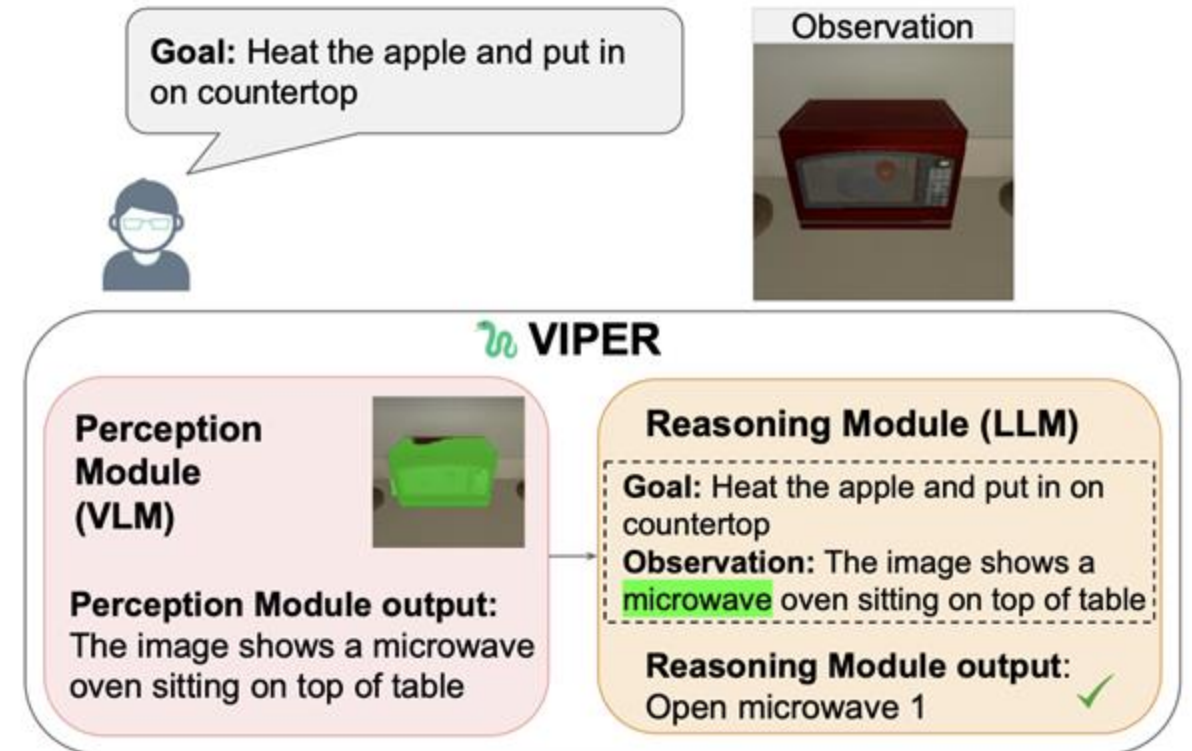
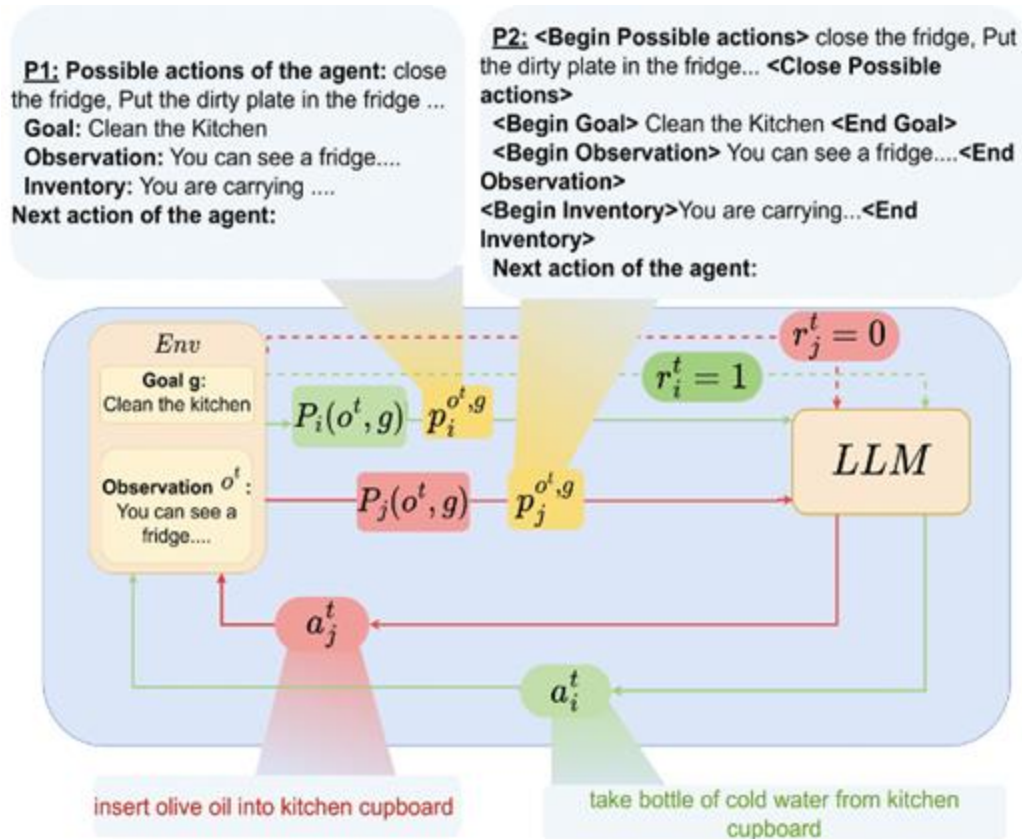
Plan:

- Go to fridge 1
- Open fridge 1
- Take tomato 1 from fridge 1
- Close fridge 1
- Go to sinkbasin 1
- Clean tomato 1 with sinkbasin 1
- Go to countertop 1
- Put tomato 1 in/on countertop 1



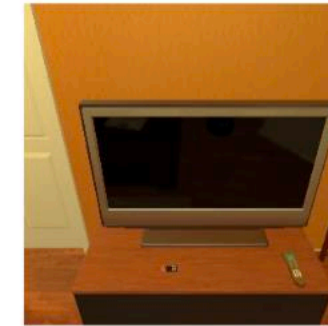
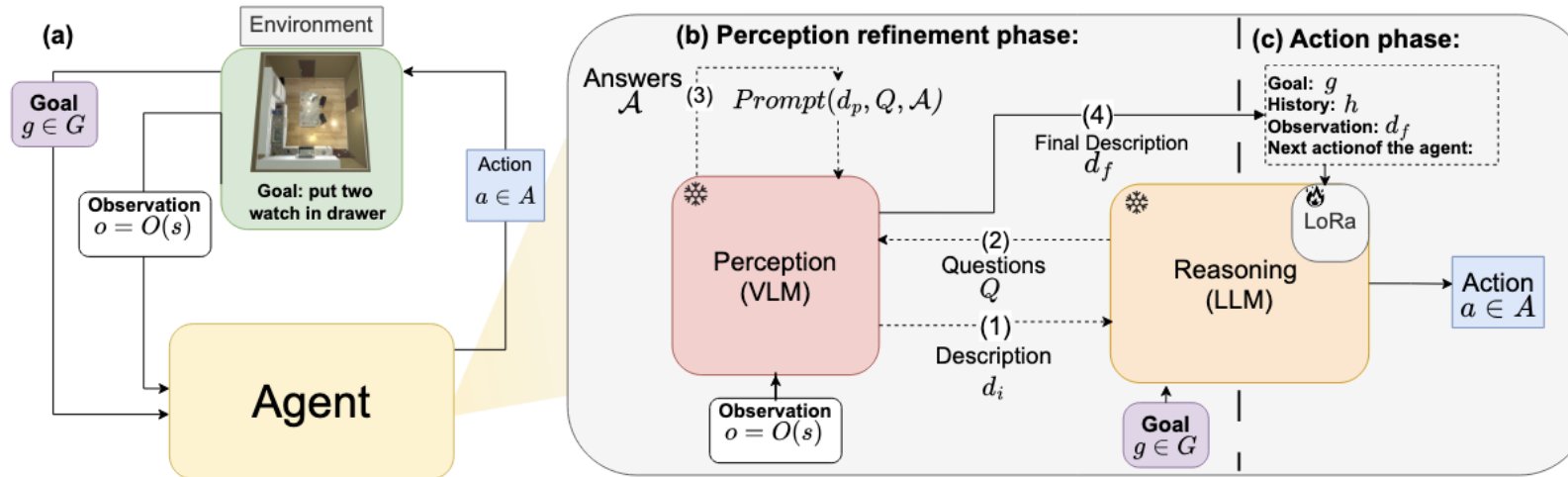
Axis 1 - ongoing works: PhD Salim Aissi

- Fine-tuning LLMs, prompt overfitting, NAACL'25
 - Solutions to mitigate the pb
- VLMs for visual perception
 - VLM -> Text description
 - LLM for reasoning



Axis 1 - ongoing works & perspectives

- Including explicit reasoning: feedback loop between reasoning -> perception: VQA



Your task is to: find a keychain and put it in drawer.

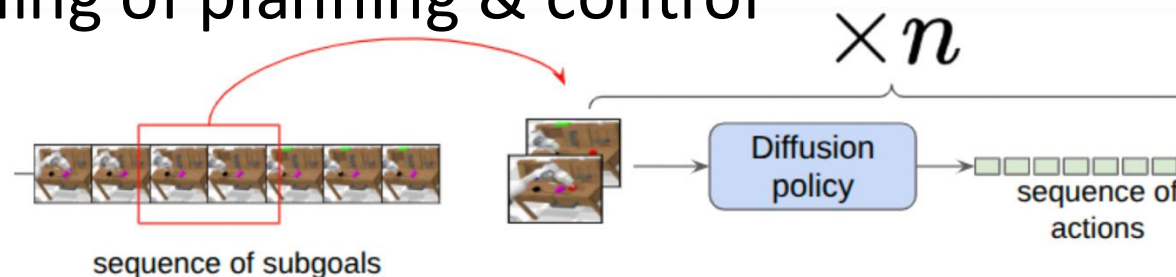
w/o Interleaved Perception Reasoning

The image describes a 3D-rendered scene of a simple, modern living room. It features a flat-screen TV with a silver bezel placed on a dark brown wooden media stand. A remote control lies on the stand's right side, and a small dark object sits on the left. The setup is positioned against a warm orange-tan wall, with part of a white door visible to the left and a light brown wooden floor below. The lighting is soft and overhead, casting gentle shadows and reflections, giving the scene a clean, minimalist, game-like appearance.

with Interleaved Perception Reasoning

The image shows a simple indoor scene centered on a television setup. A flat-screen TV sits on a medium-brown wooden stand against an orange wall. On the stand are a TV remote and a small dark keychain. To the left, part of a white door is visible, and the floor is light brown wood. The TV is turned off, and there are no drawers in view.

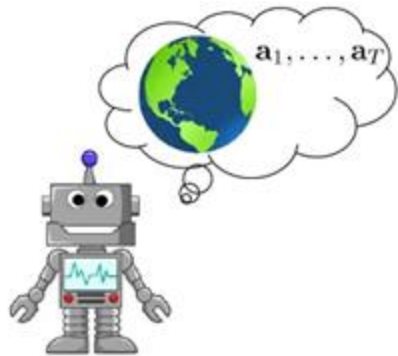
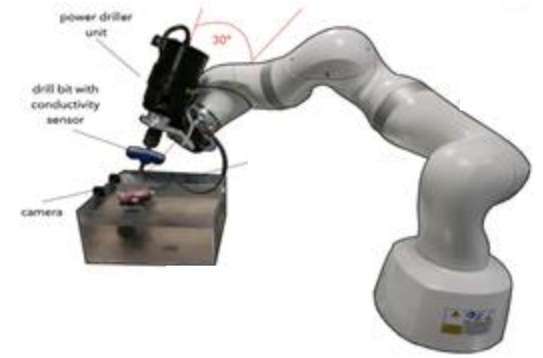
- Joint learning of planning & control



Axis 2 - hybrid controllers: PhD Zakariae El Asri

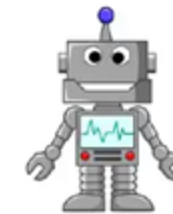
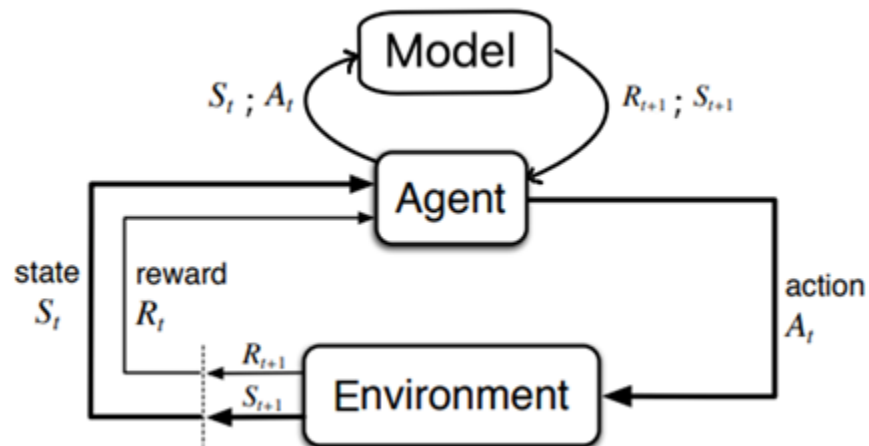
Hybrid reinforcement learning

Model-based (MBRL) / model –free (MFRL)



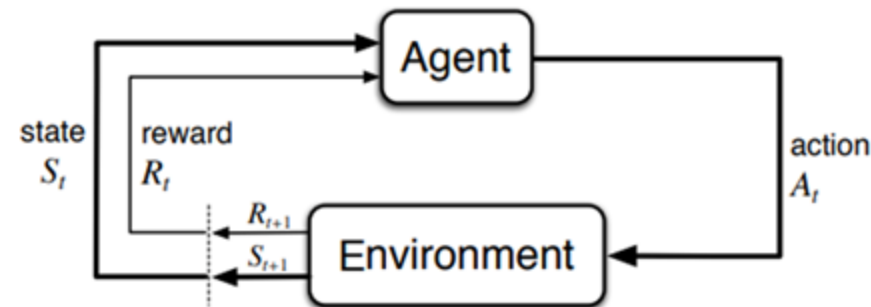
- + Asymptotic performance
- + Sample efficiency
- Time efficiency

Model-Based RL



- + Asymptotic performance
- Sample efficiency
- + Time efficiency

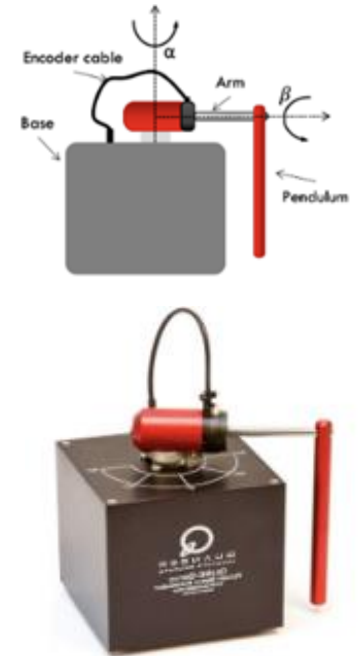
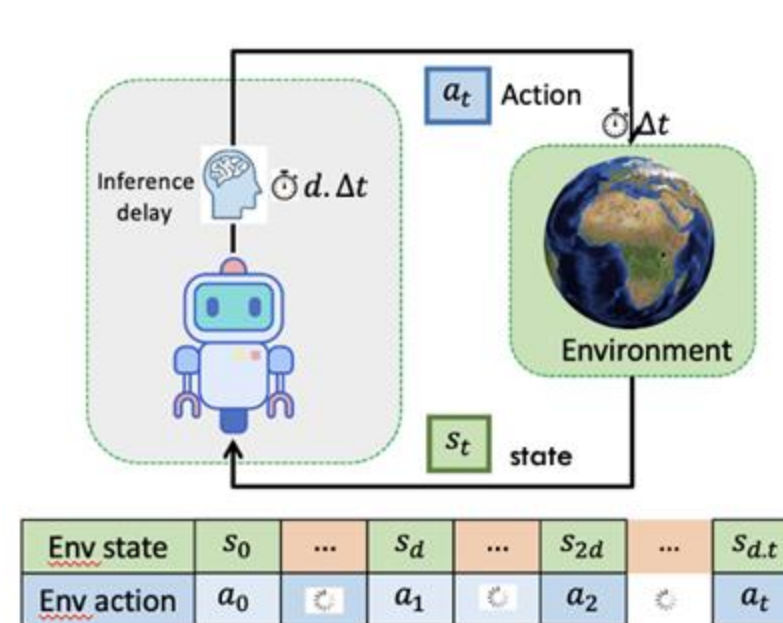
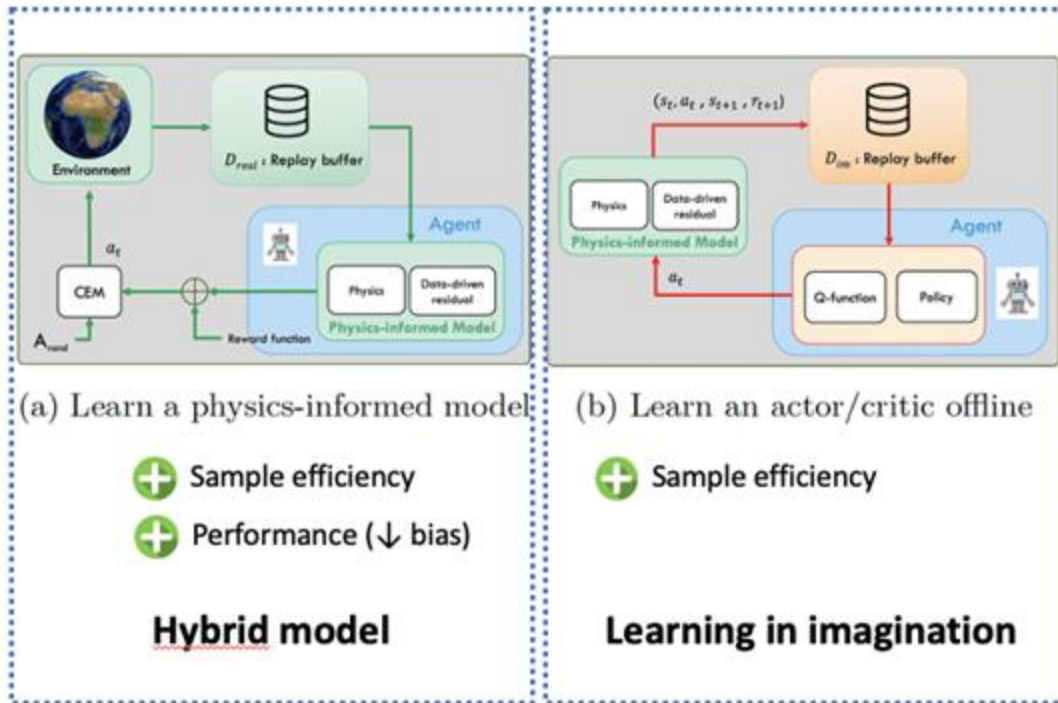
Model-Free RL



Axis 2 – Physics informed world models PhD Z. El Asri

- Physics-informed world models: RLC'24

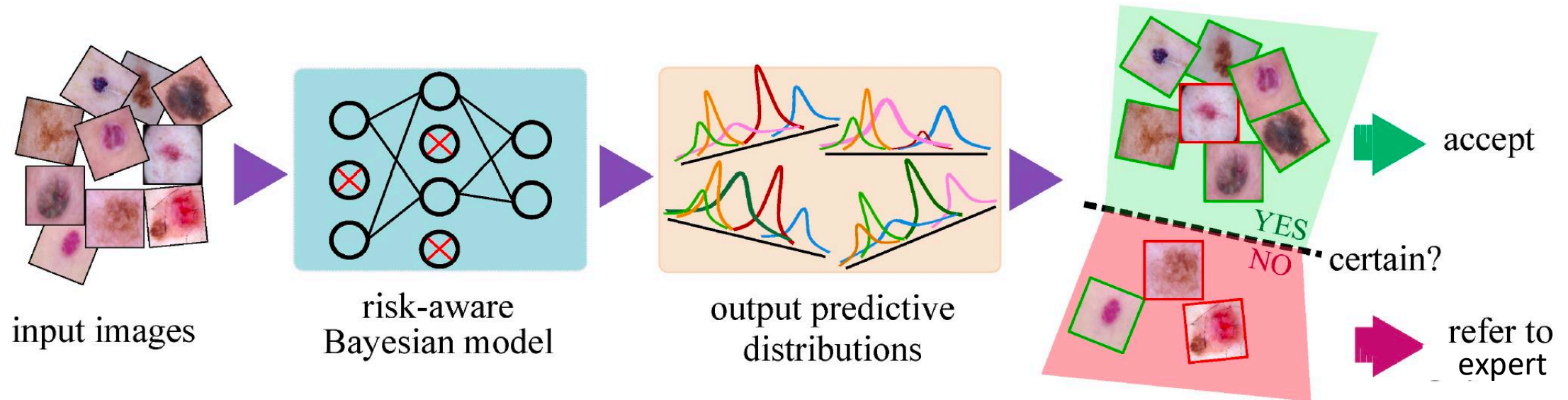
- Direct learning on real robots
- Real-Time Hybrid control with Physics (RT-HCP), IROS'25



Axis 3 - Uncertainty Quantification (UQ)

UQ : Robustness & interactions

- Detect inability to predict => abstain

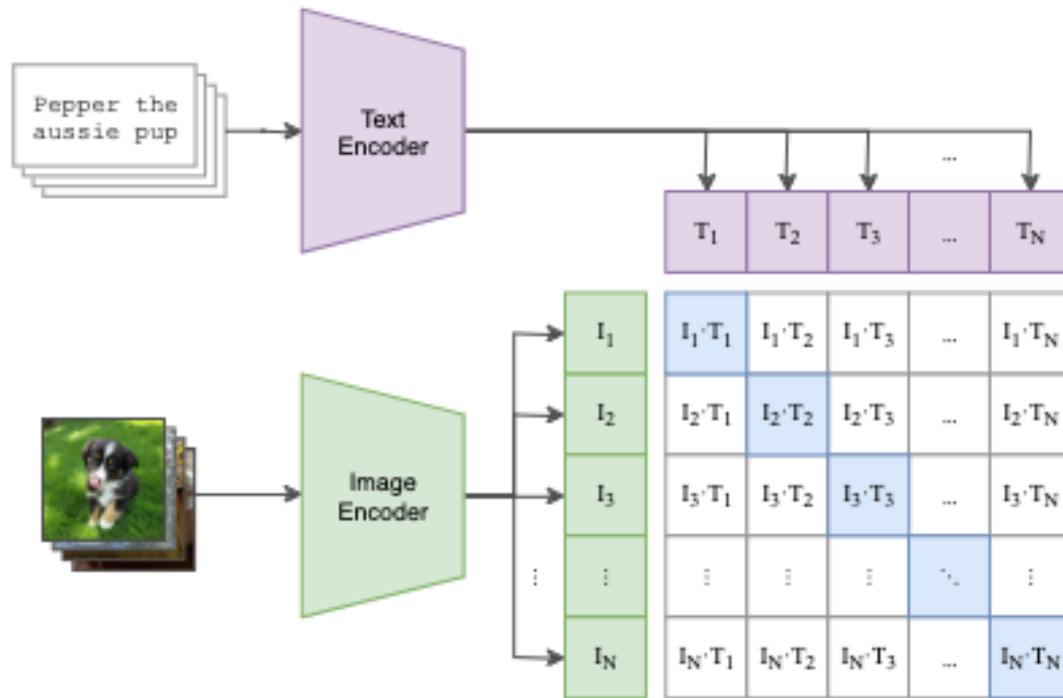


=> Trigger surgical team, interact

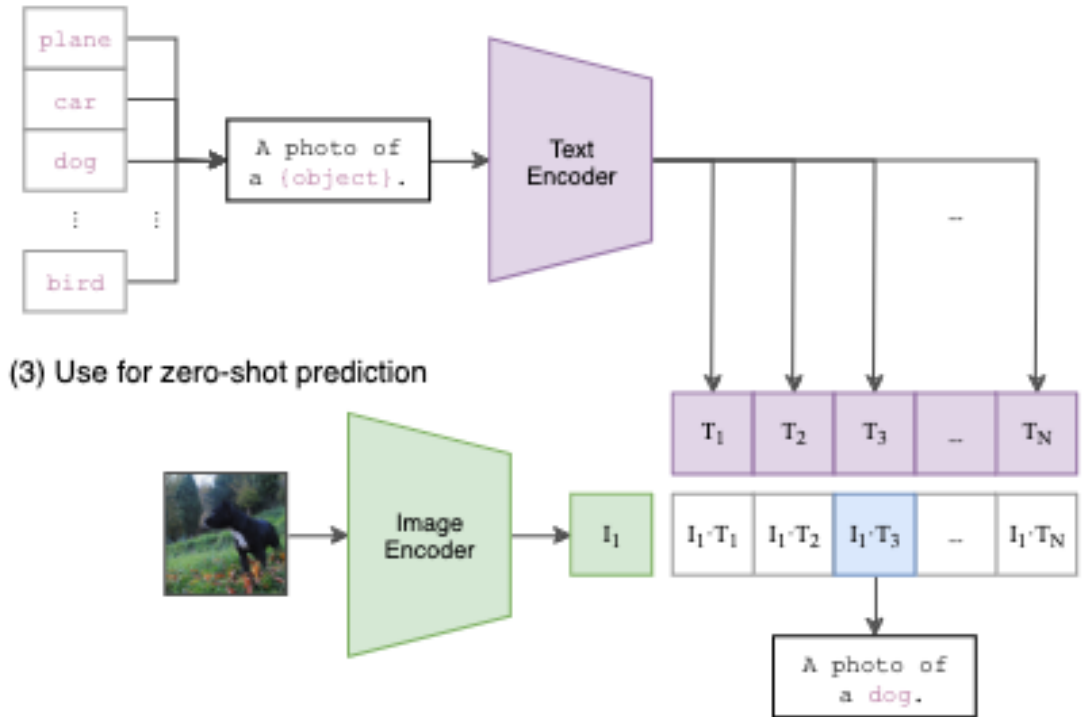
Axis 3 - Vision-Language Models (VLMs)

- Text—image (CLIP) [1]: zero-shot prediction, «foundation model»

(1) Contrastive pre-training

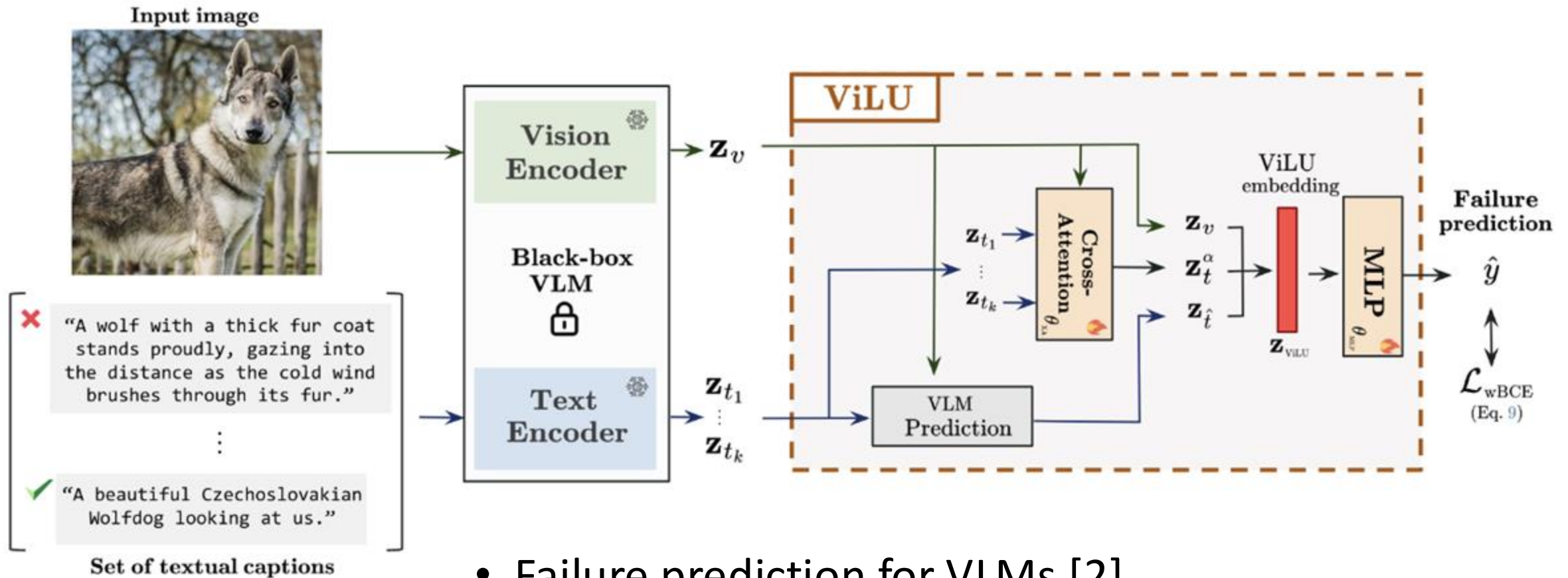


(2) Create dataset classifier from label text



(3) Use for zero-shot prediction

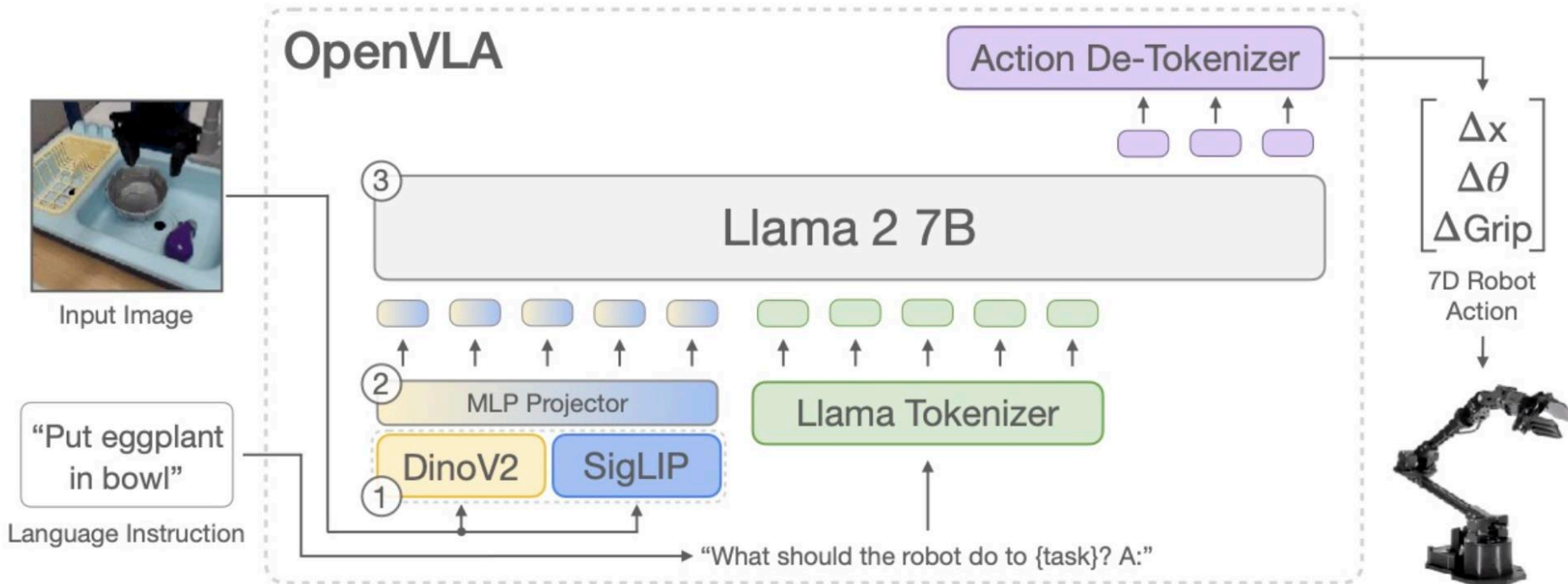
Axis 3 - UQ for Vision-Language Models (VLMs)



- Failure prediction for VLMs [2]
- Ongoing work: learning a foundation model for UQ

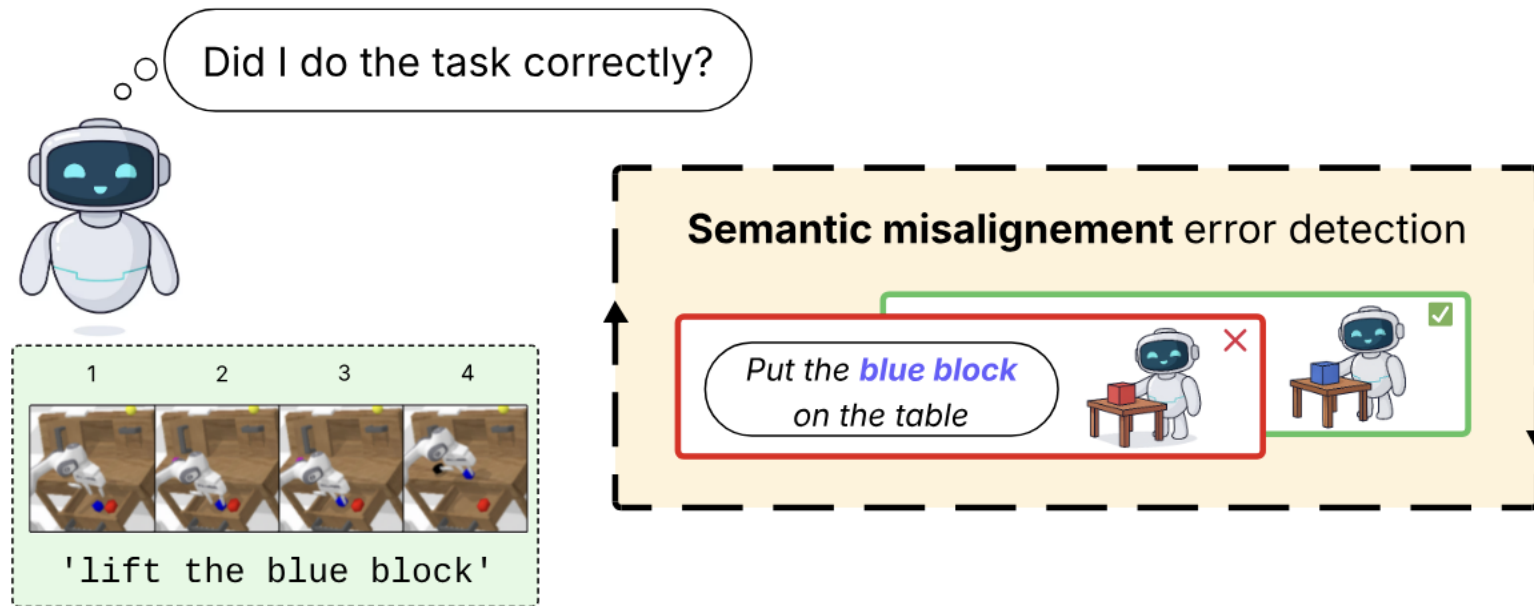
Axis 3 - Foundation models in robotics

- « Vision Language Action » (VLA), e.g., OpenVLA, SmolVLA [3]
- Learning policies on a wide range of tasks and robot configurations



Axis 3 - Foundation models in robotics

- I-FailSense: Failure precision of VLAs
 - Semantic misalignment



- Use/ Fine-tune VLMs to detect if trajectories fulfil the goal

AI for surgical robotics: conclusion

- Highly transdisciplinary topic: statistics, machine learning, computer science, robotics, surgery
- Challenges:
 - Data availability: collecting data at APHP, work on public data too
 - Robotics: validation on simulators vs real data
 - No simulator in spine surgery
 - Real data limits the experiments on closed loop control
- Opportunities:
 - Highly promising adaptations of recent generative AI models
 - Working on useful and rewarding applications related to healthcare
 - Gathering several capabilities at ISIR: from surgeons to ML researchers

Thank you for your attention

- Questions ?