



Recurrent Multi-view 6DoF Pose Estimation for Marker-less Surgical Tool Tracking

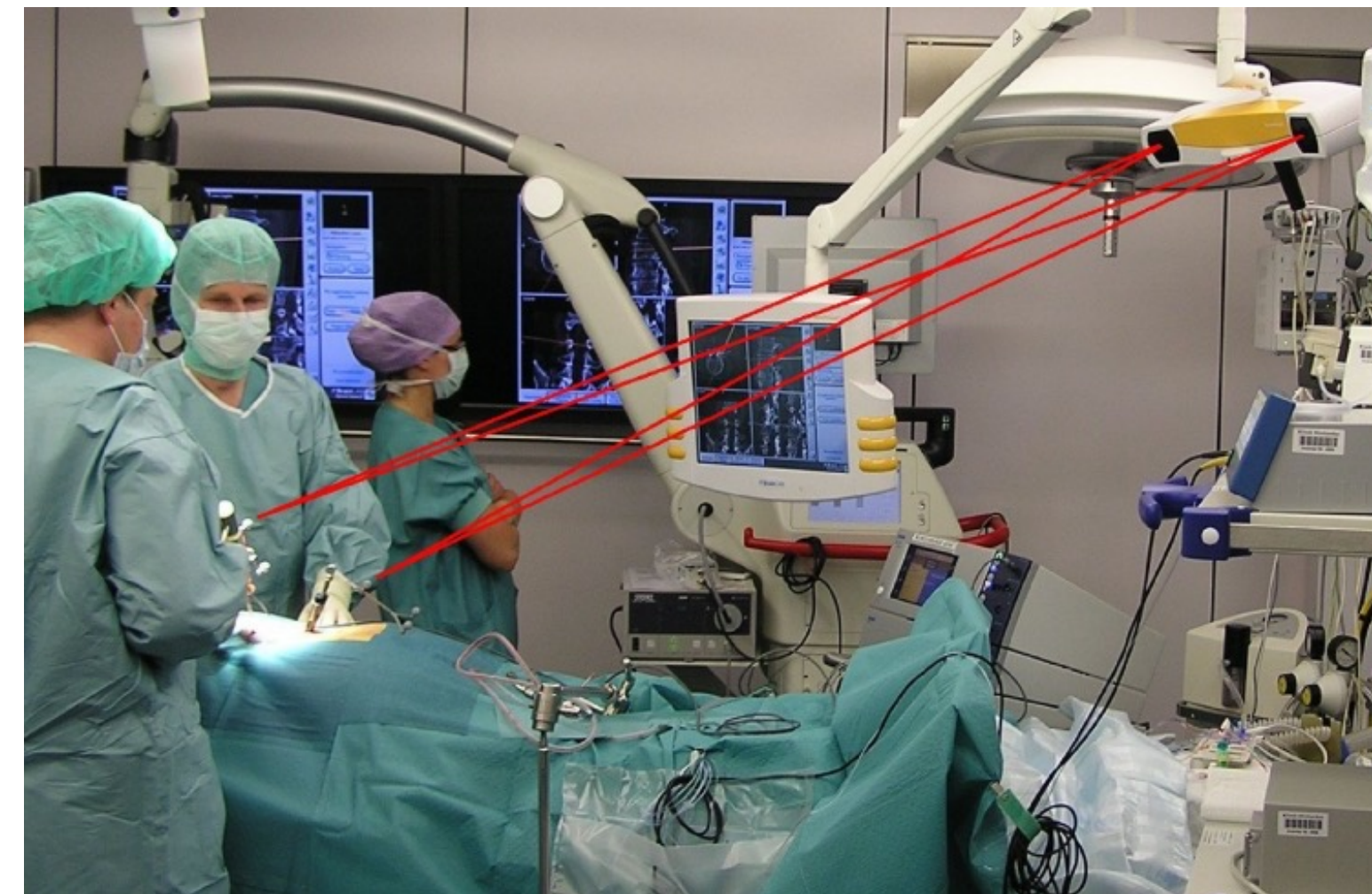
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Introduction: Surgical Navigation

- Current Approach: Marker-Based
 - Requires line of sight
 - Markers can be contaminated
- Marker-less RGB Approach using DL
 - Fewer occlusions with multiple cameras
 - Cameras can serve additional purposes



Mezger U, Jendrewski C, Bartels M. Navigation in surgery. *Langenbecks Arch Surg.* 2013 Apr;398(4):501-14. doi: 10.1007/s00423-013-1059-4. Epub 2013 Feb 22. PMID: 23430289; PMCID: PMC3627858.

Related Work

6D Pose Estimation:

- Single-view:
 - GDR-Net [Wang 2021]
- Multi-view:
 - SpyroPose [Haugaard 2023]
 - Surgical Navigation [Hein 2025]
- Sequences:
 - RNNPose [Xu 2024]

Datasets:

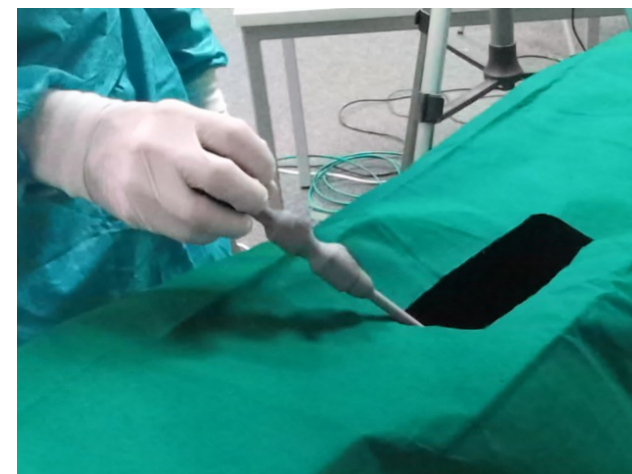
Properties	Dex-YCBV	T-Less	Hein 2025	HO3D
Hand	✓	X	✓	✓
Multi-View	✓	X	✓	X
Small	X	X	✓	X
OR	X	X	✓	X
Available	✓	✓	X	✓

Our Contributions

- Novel Architecture: Combines recurrent networks and multi-view input for enhanced spatial-temporal understanding in 6D pose estimation
- Datasets:
 - Real-world dataset for surgical instrument pose estimation
 - Synthetic dataset designed to systematically analyze occlusions

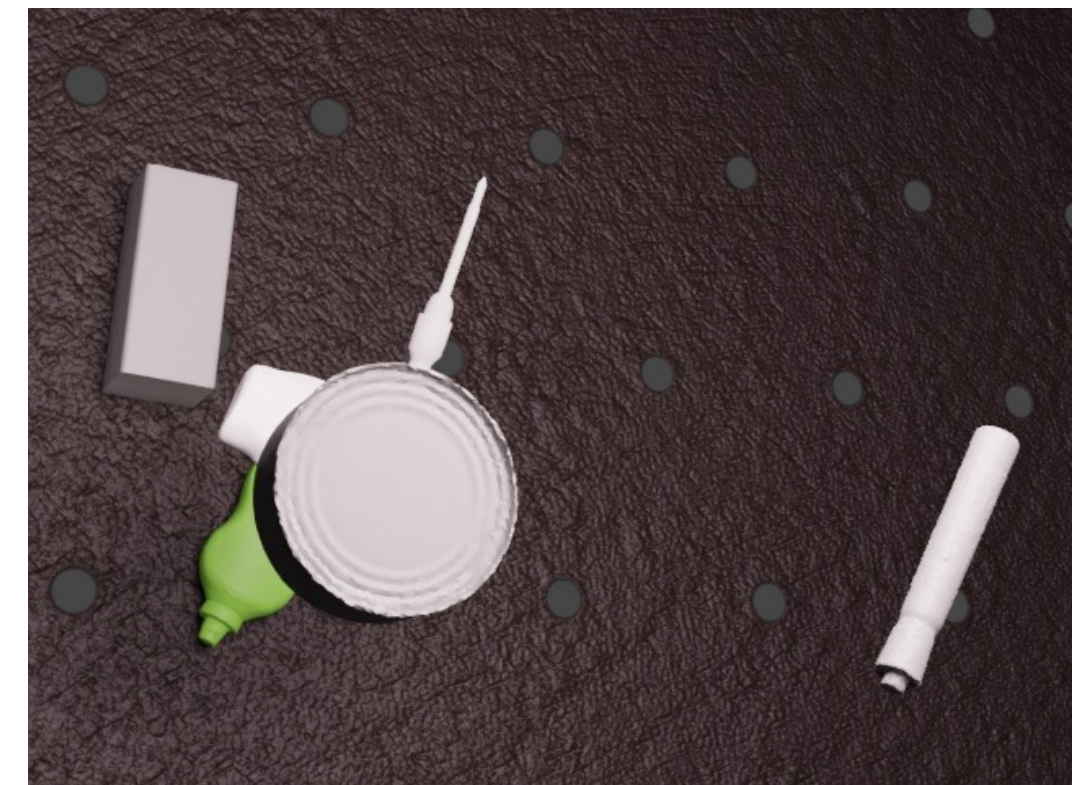
Dataset - Real

- 2 Objects
- 3 scenes
- 40k images recorded with 4 cameras
- Marker-based annotation [Roskamp 2024]



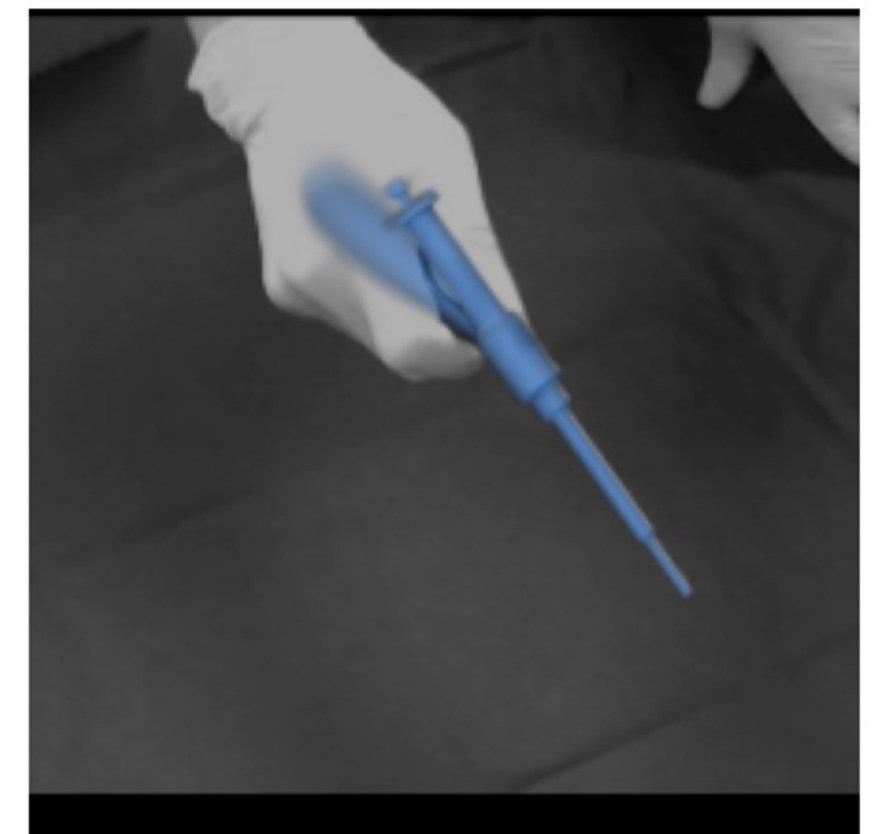
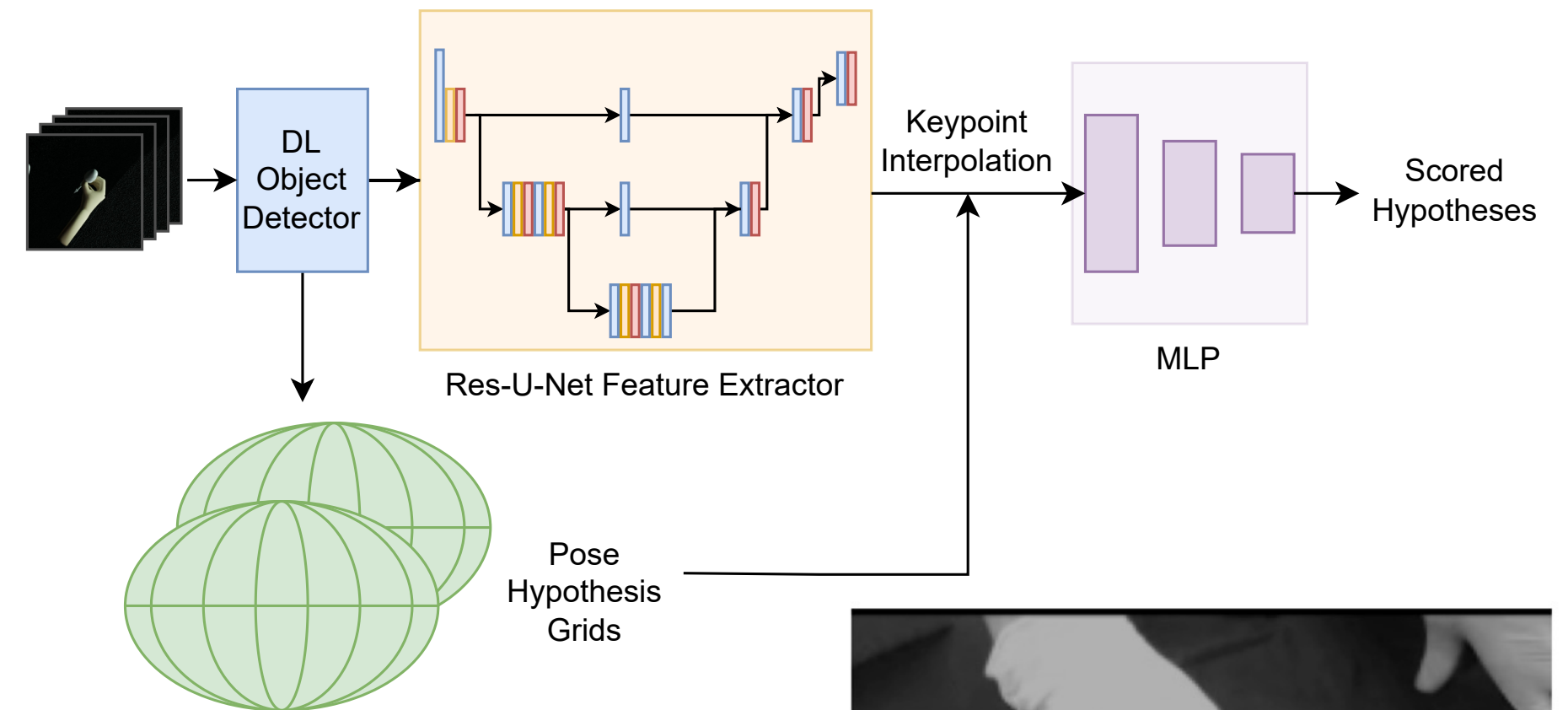
Dataset - Synthetic

- BlenderProc & Nimble Hand model [Li 2022]
- Object trajectories recorded with MoCap
- 12 frames per scene
- Distractor objects are added from the 6th frame



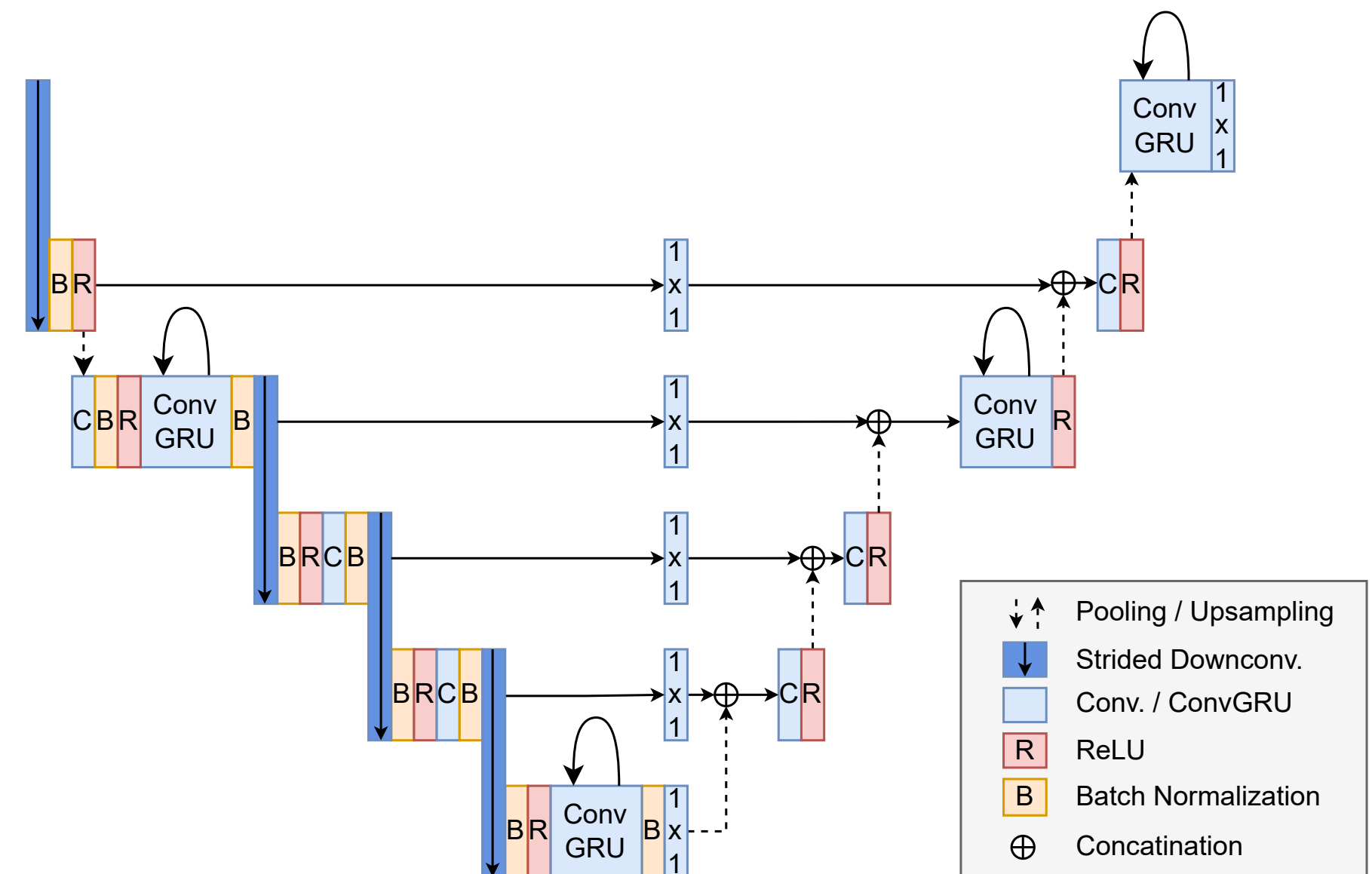
Architecture - Pose Estimation

- SpyroPose [Haugaard 2023]
 - U-Net feature extractor
 - Coarse-to-fine hierarchical grids
 - MLP-based scoring of pose

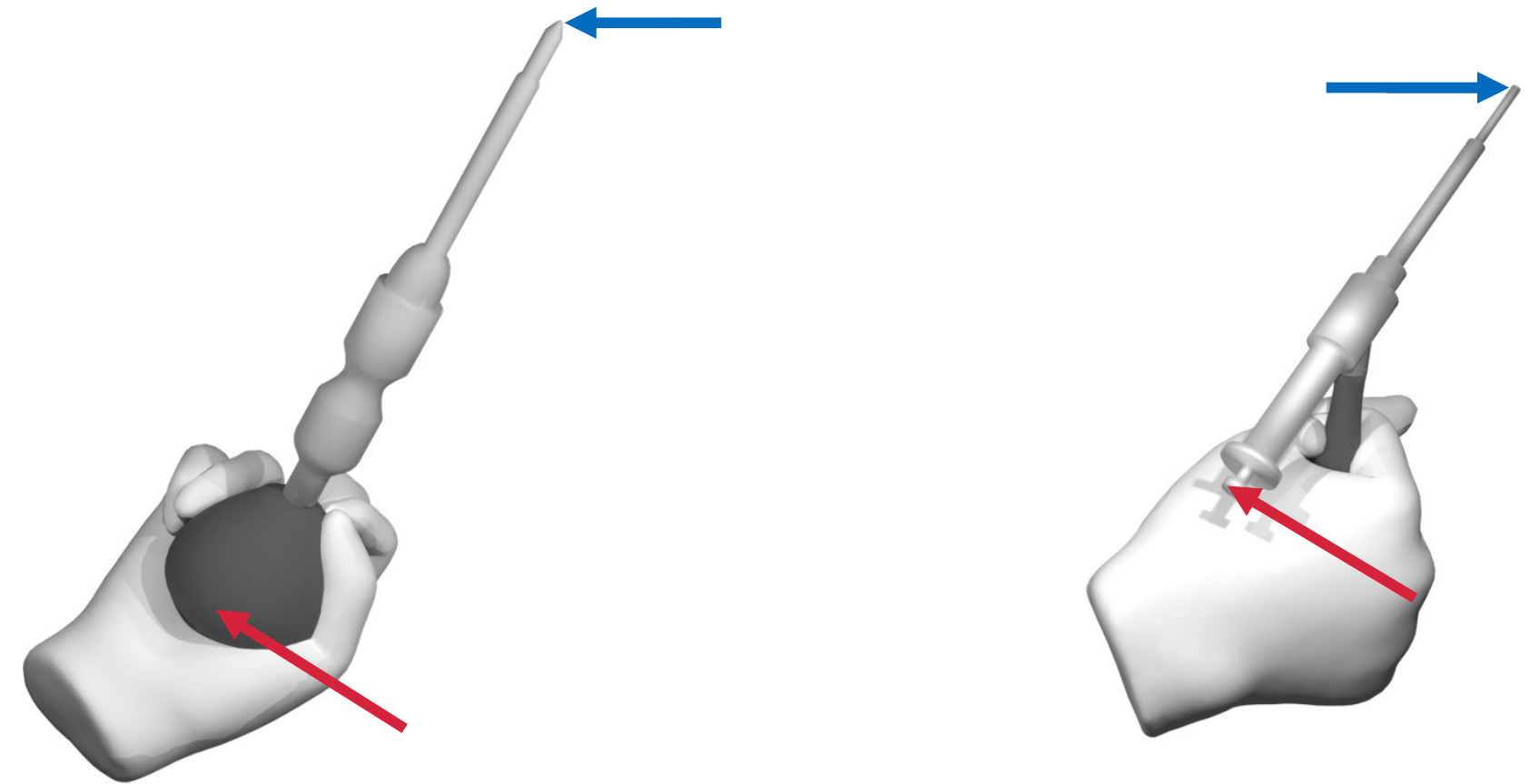


Our Architecture - Recurrent Pose Estimation

- Apply recurrence in feature extractor (U-Net)
- Gated Recurrent Units (GRU) are not designed for spatial inputs
- **Instead:** ConvGRU [Wang 2018] replace some of convolutional layers



Results - Multi-View



	Views	Screwdriver		Drill Sleeve	
		Tip Error (mm)	Angle Error (°)	Tip Error (mm)	Angle Error (°)
Synthetic	1	15.80	1.43	11.83	1.02
	2	2.37	0.47	1.90	0.47
	4	1.04	0.20	0.75	0.18
	6	0.86	0.16	0.57	0.14
	8	0.83	0.15	0.55	0.13
Real	1	11.50	1.87	16.05	2.05
	2	4.23	0.65	4.15	0.69
	4	2.85	0.44	2.64	0.53

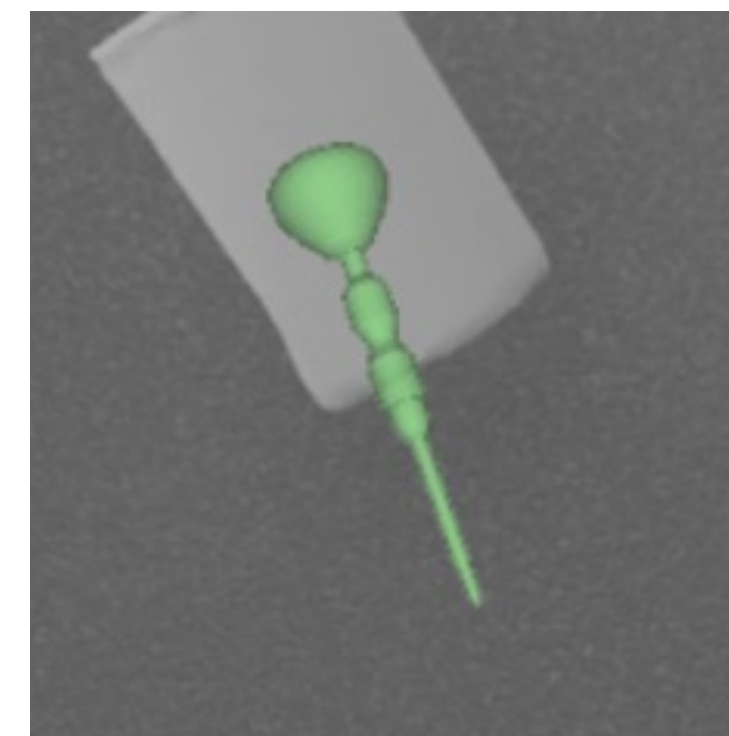
Results - Recurrent Single-View

NRO: Non-recurrent model

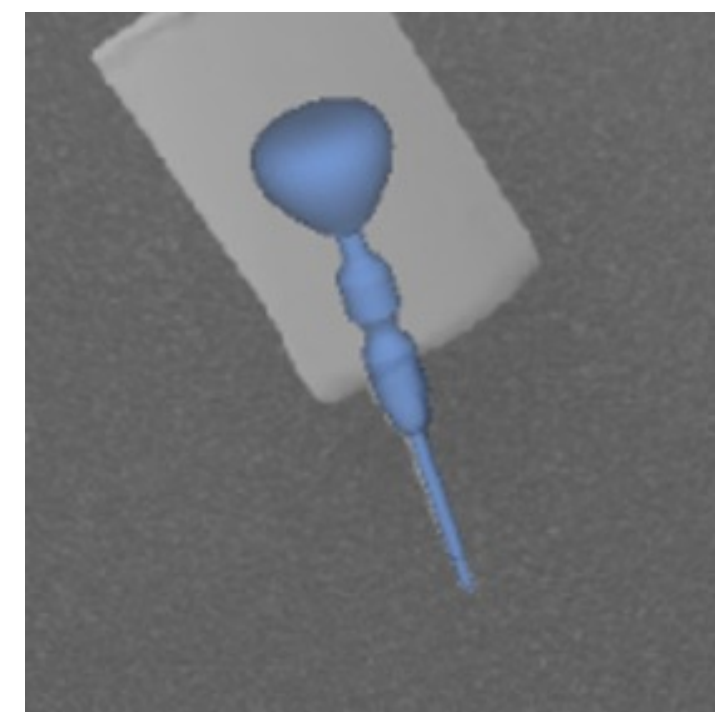
NRSBO: Non-recurrent sequential batch sampling

RO: Recurrent model

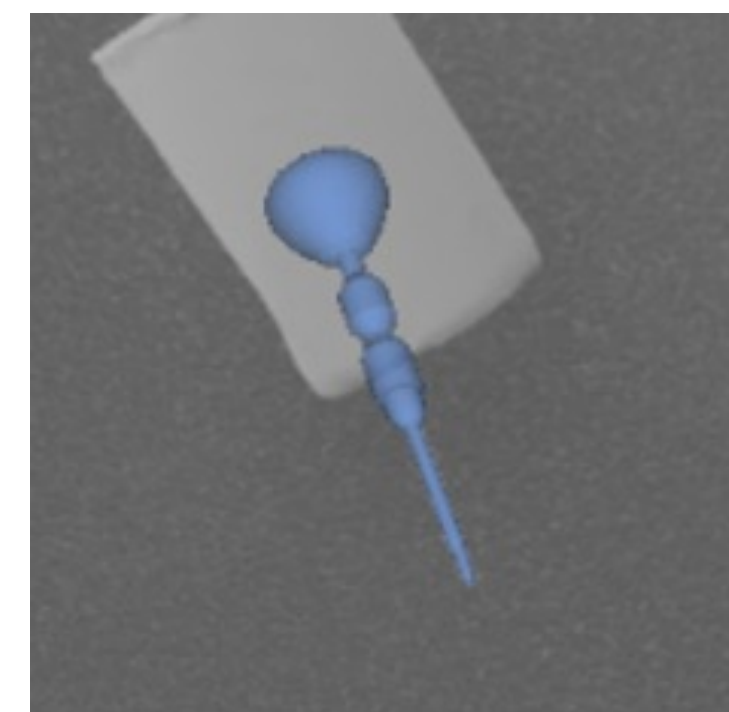
Ground Truth



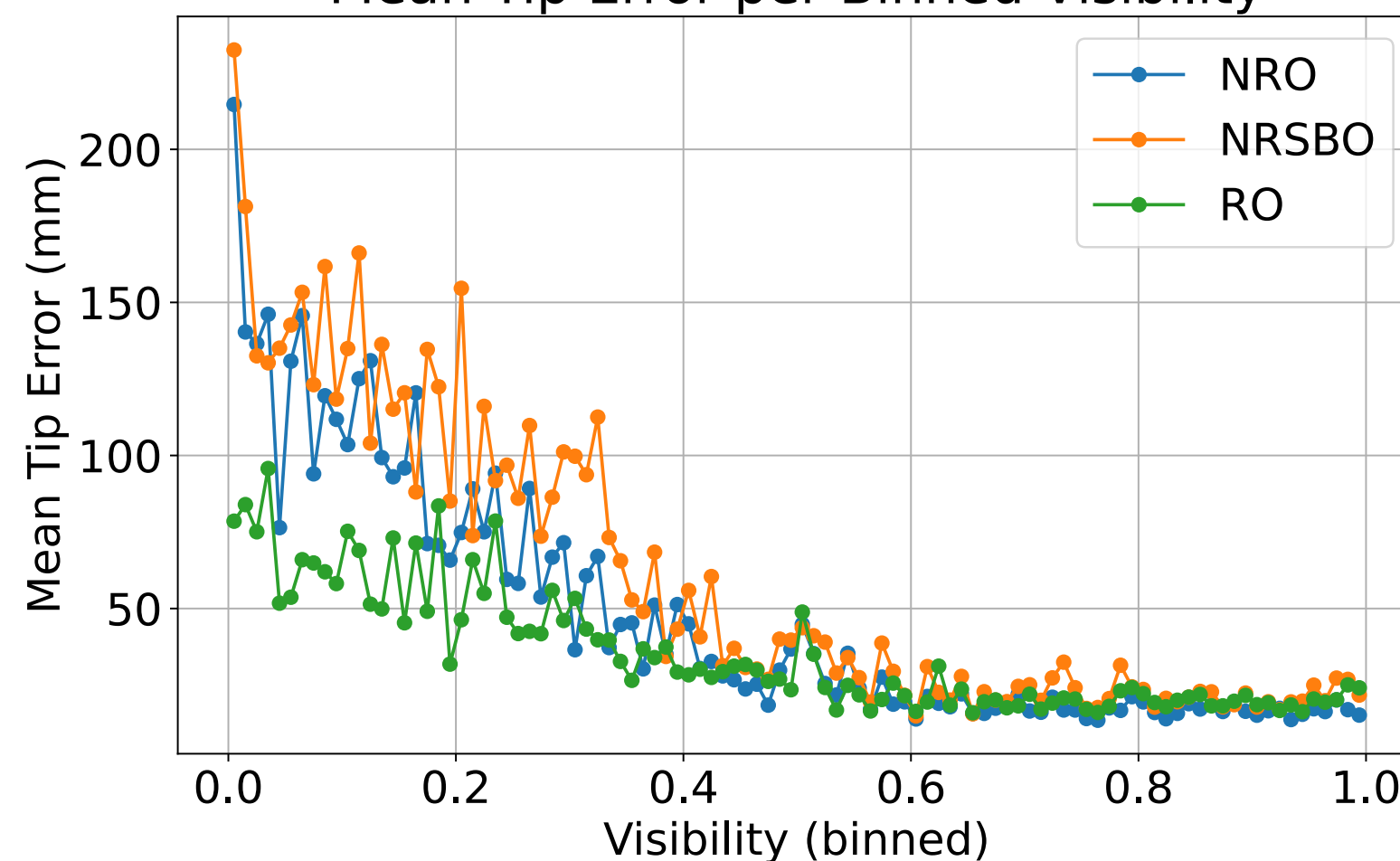
Non-Recurrent



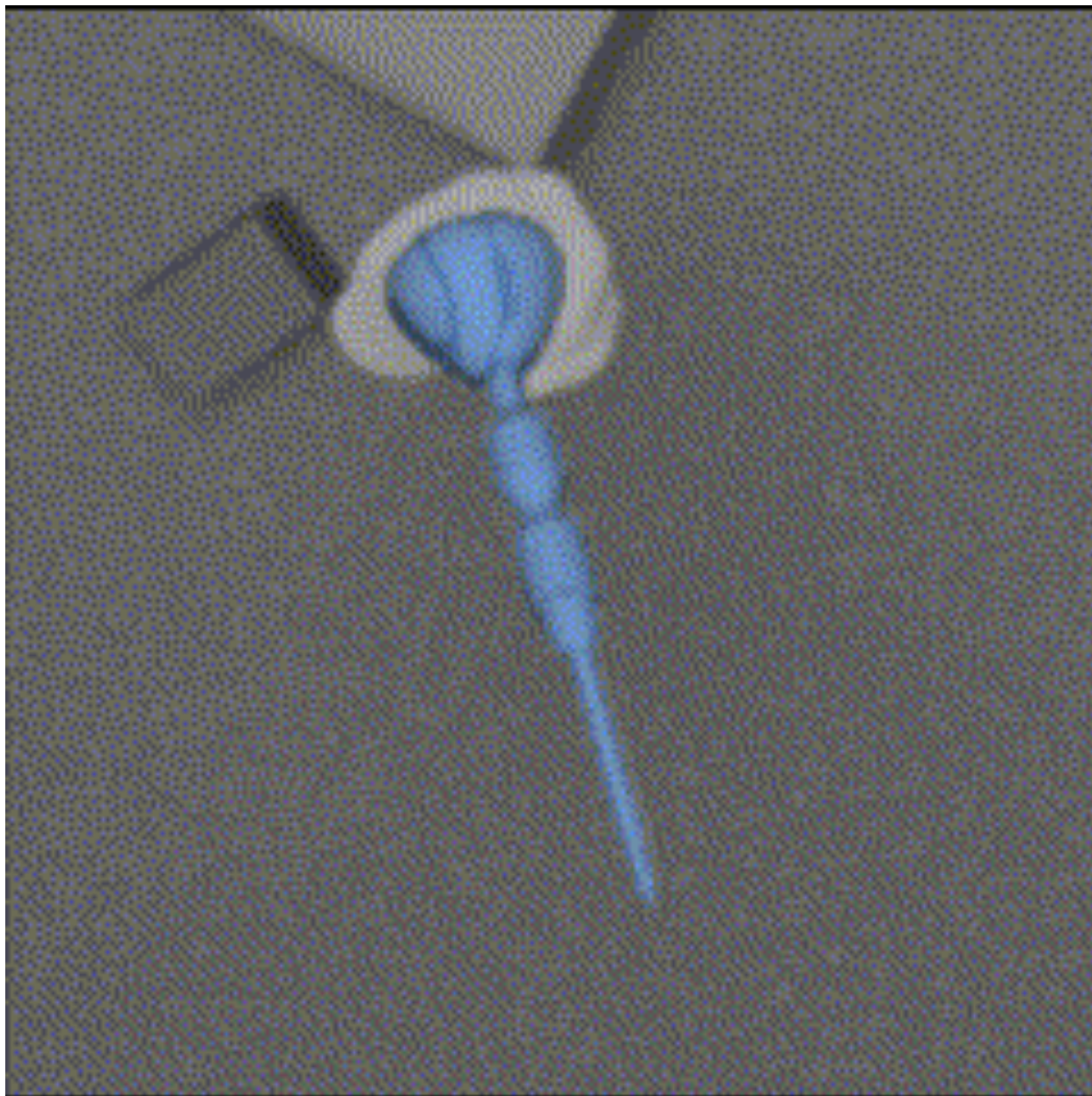
Recurrent



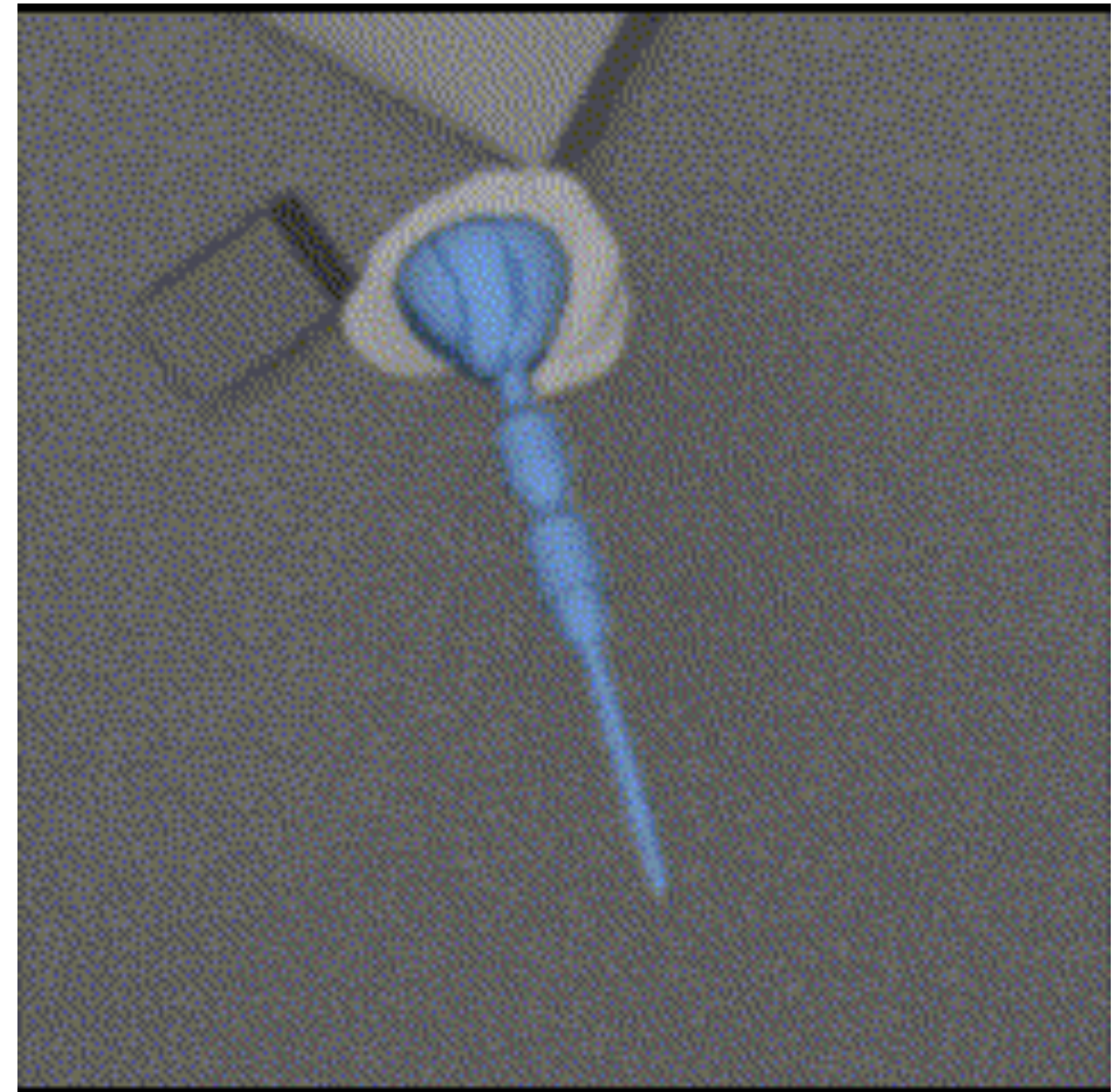
Mean Tip Error per Binned Visibility

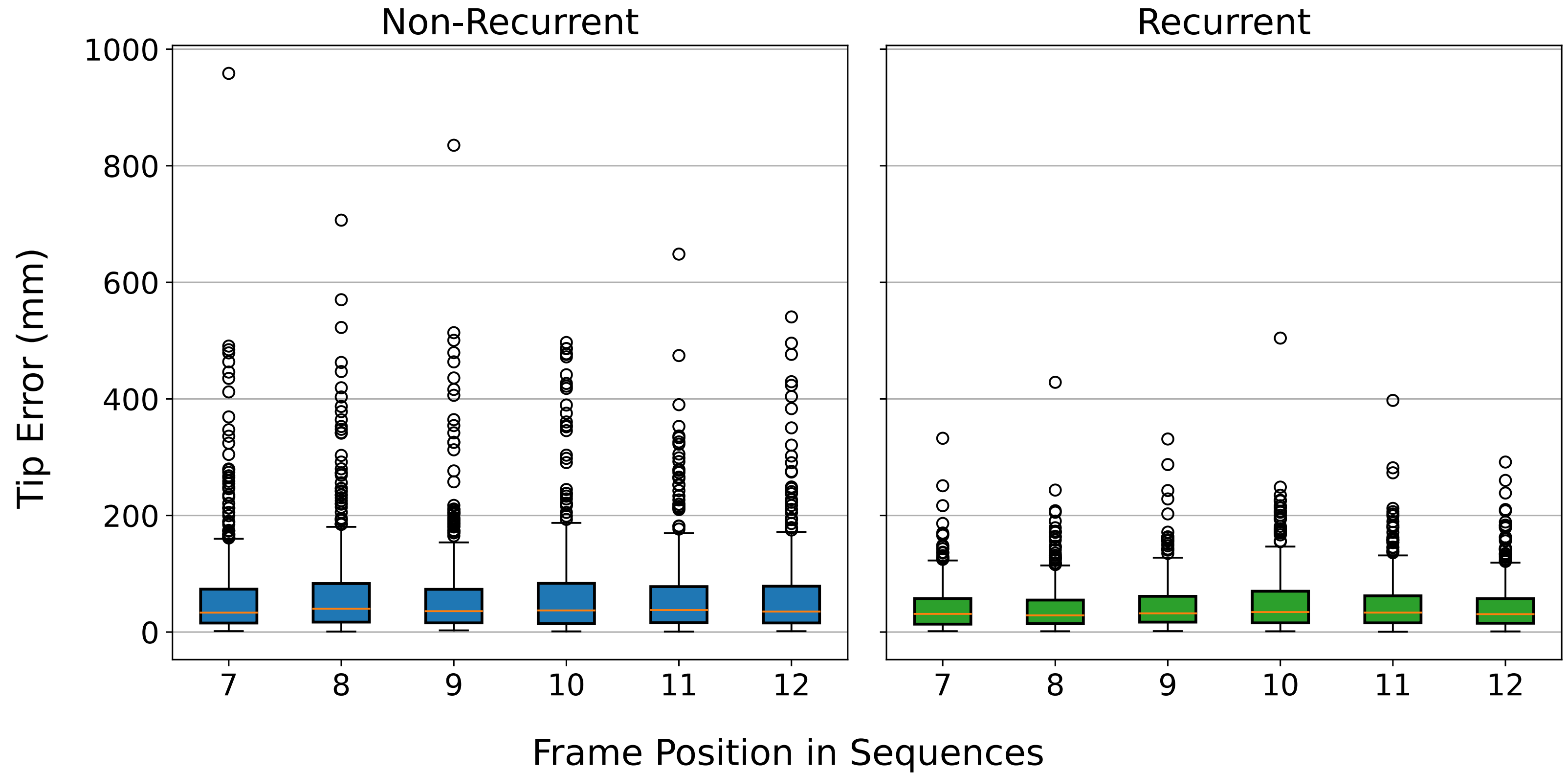


Non-Recurrent



Recurrent





Results: Recurrent Multi-View

- Synthetic dataset with two cameras
- Real dataset with two cameras

		Mean Tip Error (mm)	Mean Angle Error (degree)
Screw Driver	NR	3.26	0.62
	R	3.07	0.59
Drill Sleeve	NR	2.73	0.55
	R	2.45	0.51

		Mean Tip Error (mm)	Mean Angle Error (degree)
Screw Driver	NR	4.23	0.65
	R	3.94	0.65
Drill Sleeve	NR	4.15	0.69
	R	4.20	0.90

Conclusion

- First recurrent multi-view architecture for 6D pose estimation
- Multi-view performance:
 - Tip error < 1 mm on synthetic data
 - Tip error < 3 mm on real-world data
- Under heavy occlusions, recurrence reduces tip error by up to 3 mm
- Achieved marker-less 6D pose estimation of surgical instruments

Future Work

- Improve training data diversity and realism
- Improvements in network architecture
- Close synthetic to real-world gap