

Chapter 17

UNI EN ISO 9283 industrial robots: performance criteria and related tests methods

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UNI ISO EN 9283

- technical standard (voluntary application, useful)
- define the meaning of some parameters describing the robot performances (e.g. accuracy, repeatability, stabilization time...)
- standardizes the procedure to measure them

aim of the standards

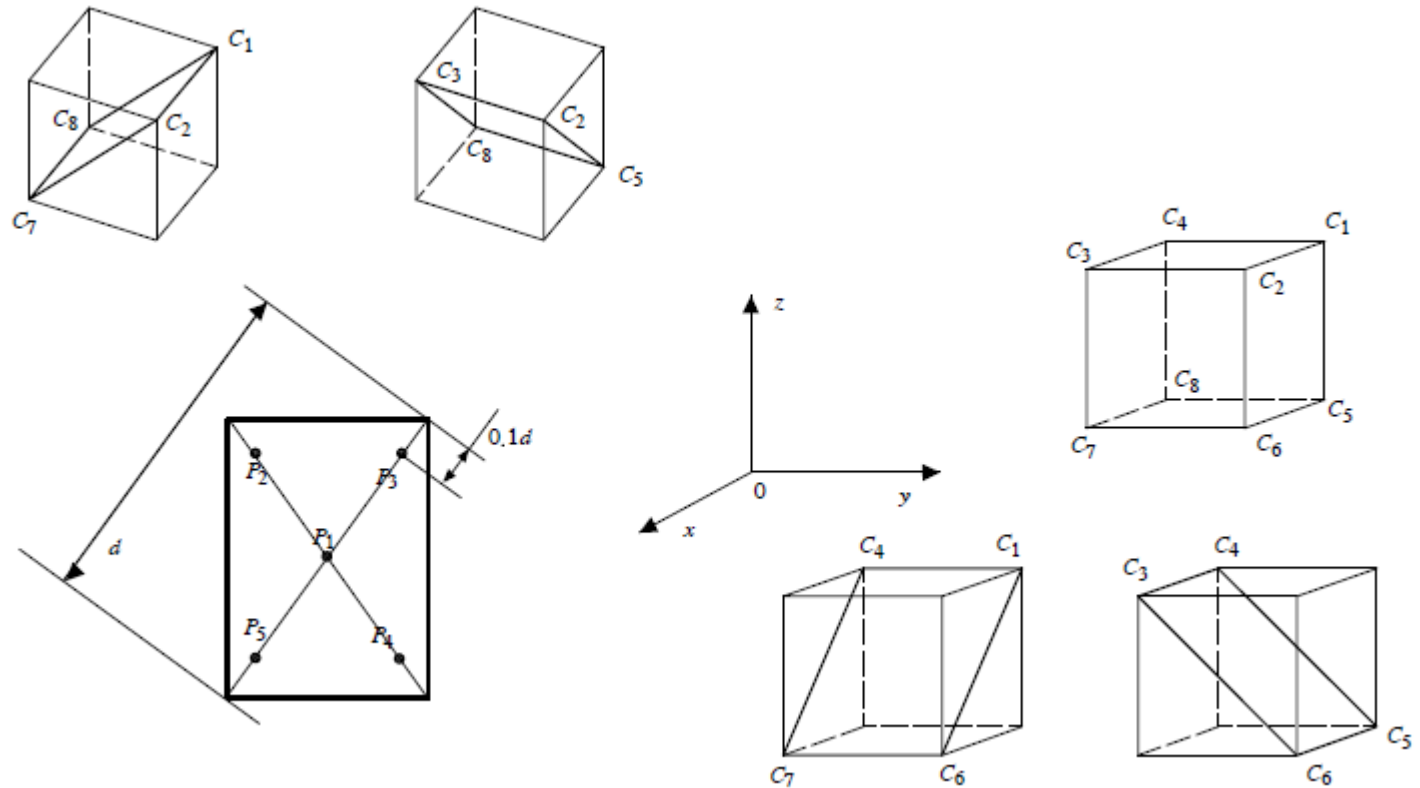
- highlight the major kinematics or dynamic performances of robots
- method: statistics. The performances depend on many factors (robot position, velocity, load... so standard parameters are defined and tests are performed on standard predefined conditions)

some basic concept

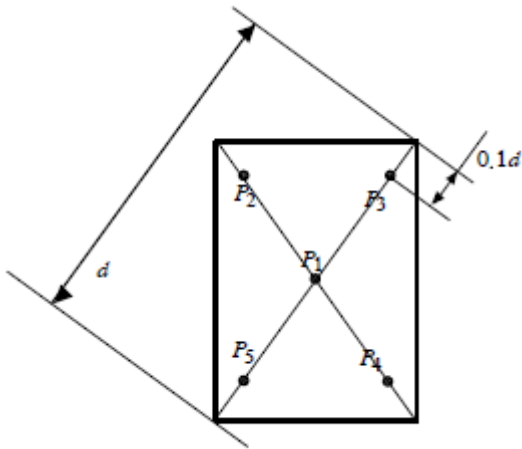
- robot under test must be prepared according to manufacturing instruction
- robot must be in standard condition similar to those of normal use
- possibly use non contact measure
- the precision of the sensor and instrumentation must be better than 25% of the values to be certified

tests to be performed in some of the 5 predefined points P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5

- biggest cube with sides parallel to base axis xyz
- choose one of the 4 planes indicated



for each test the points to be used are indicated by the standard



accuratezza e ripetibilità
unidirezionali

variazione di accuratezza
multidirezionale

distanza

tempo di stabilizzazione
del posizionamento

overshoot

deriva

P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5
#	#	#	#	#
#	#		#	
	#		#	
#	#	#	#	#
#	#	#	#	#
#				

standard conditions

- for each test standard condition of test are indicated, e.g.:
25%, 50%, 100% of velocity
25%, 50%, 100% of load

position errors

- **Command pose (or commanded):**
pose the robot is required to reach
- **Response pose (or reached):**
effectively pose reached

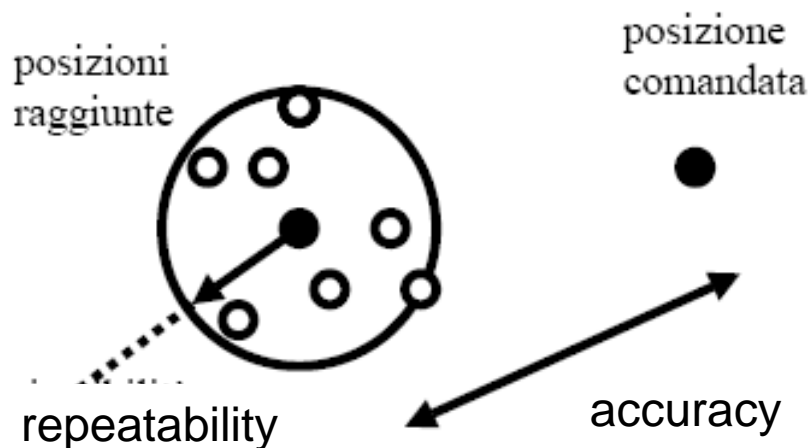


Figura 1.17 Accuratezza e ripetibilità di un robot.

Repetitive errors:

geometric, constructive or assembling errors, thermal dilatations, constant deformations loads

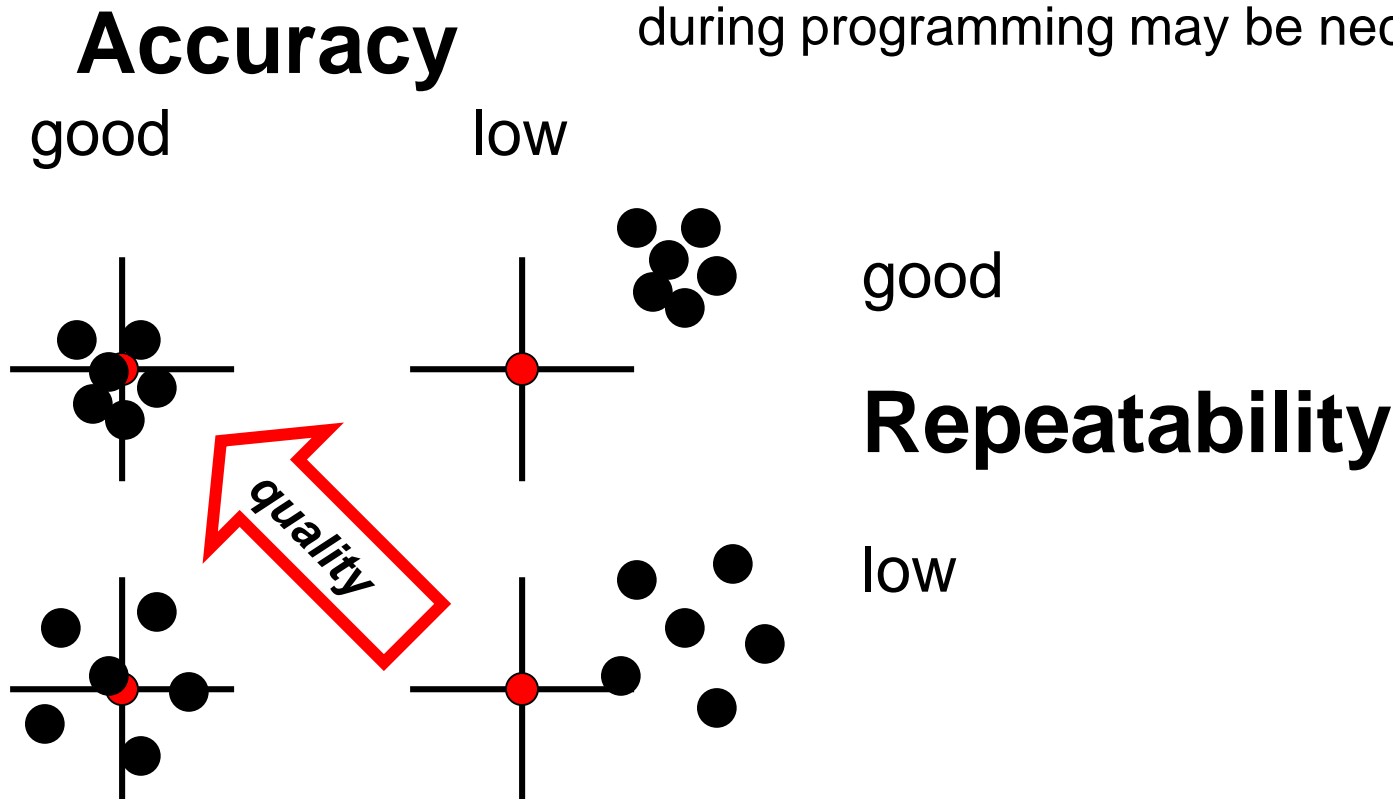
Variable error (random):

backlash, transducers' resolution, deformation caused by variable loads, ...

- **Accuracy:** capability of reaching a required position
- **Repeatability:** capability of a robot of coming back to the same pose

Accuracy and repeatability (1)

generally robot have **good repeatability**,
(absolute) **accuracy can be low** ->
-> calibration or program adjustment
during programming may be necessary



accuracy and repeatability (2)

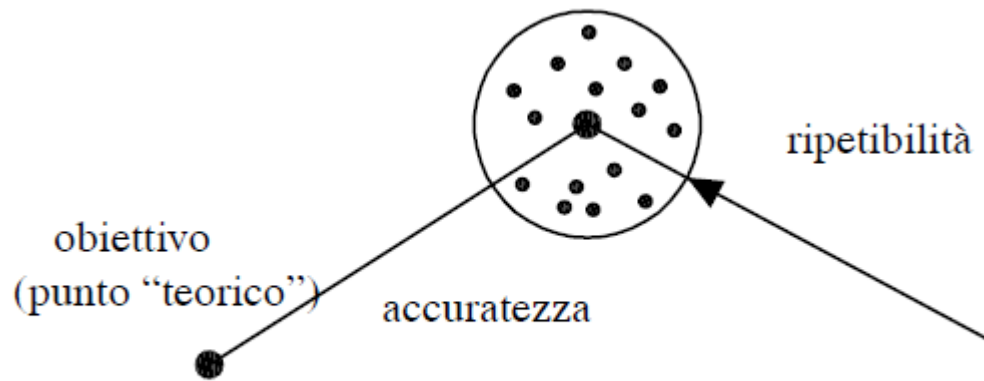


Figura 17.2 Ripetibilità e accuratezza.

test based on 30
cycles in one of the
two indicated
sequences
(user choice)

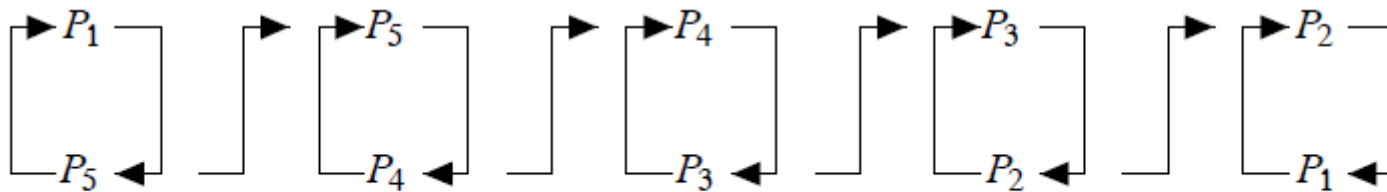


Figura 17.4 Misura di ripetibilità e accuratezza per posizionamento unidirezionale: percorso 2

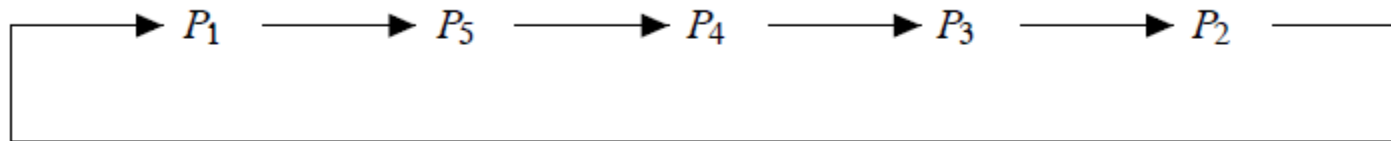


Figura 17.3 Misura di ripetibilità e accuratezza per posizionamento unidirezionale: percorso 1

accuracy and repeatability (3)

center of the “clouds of points”

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i; \quad \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n y_i; \quad \bar{z} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n z_i;$$

$$n = 30$$

accuracy AC

$$AC = \sqrt{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2 + (y_0 - \bar{y})^2 + (z_0 - \bar{z})^2};$$

x_0, y_0, z_0 commanded position

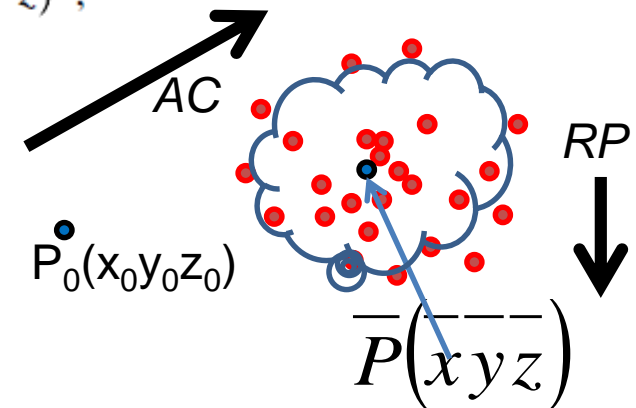
x_i, y_i, z_i reached position

$$d_i = \sqrt{(x_i - \bar{x})^2 + (y_i - \bar{y})^2 + (z_i - \bar{z})^2}; \quad \bar{d} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n d_i$$

repeatability RP

$$RP = \bar{d} + 3\sigma$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(d_i - \bar{d})^2}{n-1}}$$



RP is a sort of «equivalent radius» of the cloud containing the reached points

important issues

- the measures must be performed after the robot had the time to stabilize its position
- Limit:
The “theoretically true” position is difficult to be verified → the robot must be placed in this position under the operator responsibility → the “accuracy” may be badly estimated → some brand does not declare the accuracy
- The distance error give an idea of the accuracy

error on distances

$$AC = \|d_m - d_v\|$$

$$RP = 3\sigma_d$$

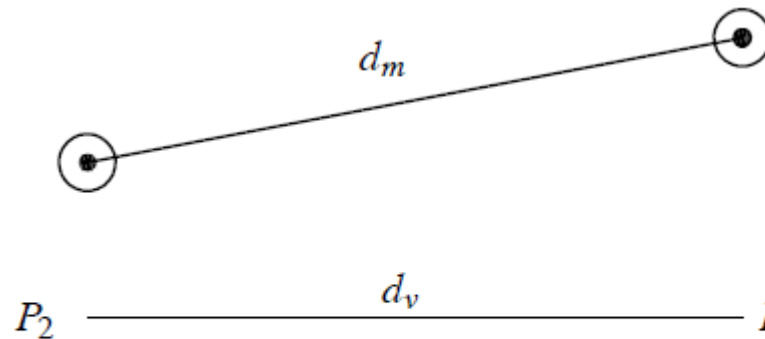
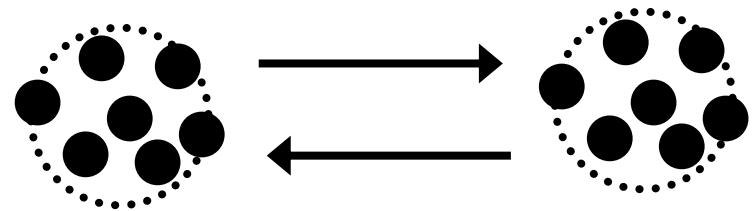


Figura 17.6 Accuratezza e ripetibilità di distanza.



variation of accuracy for multidirectional positioning

- one point is reached by three different directions xyz and the three “clouds” of attained positions are created

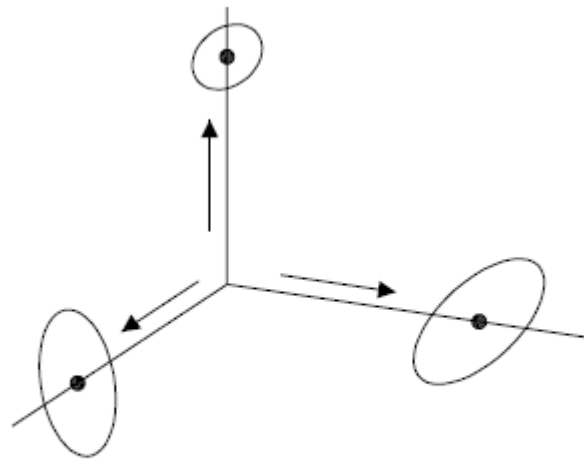


Figura 17.5 Variazione di accuratezza per posizionamento multidirezionale.

the maximum distance between “clouds” is evaluated

stabilization time

- the time from when the robot says “I have arrived” to the time at which it enters in the band of accepted tolerance without exiting from it

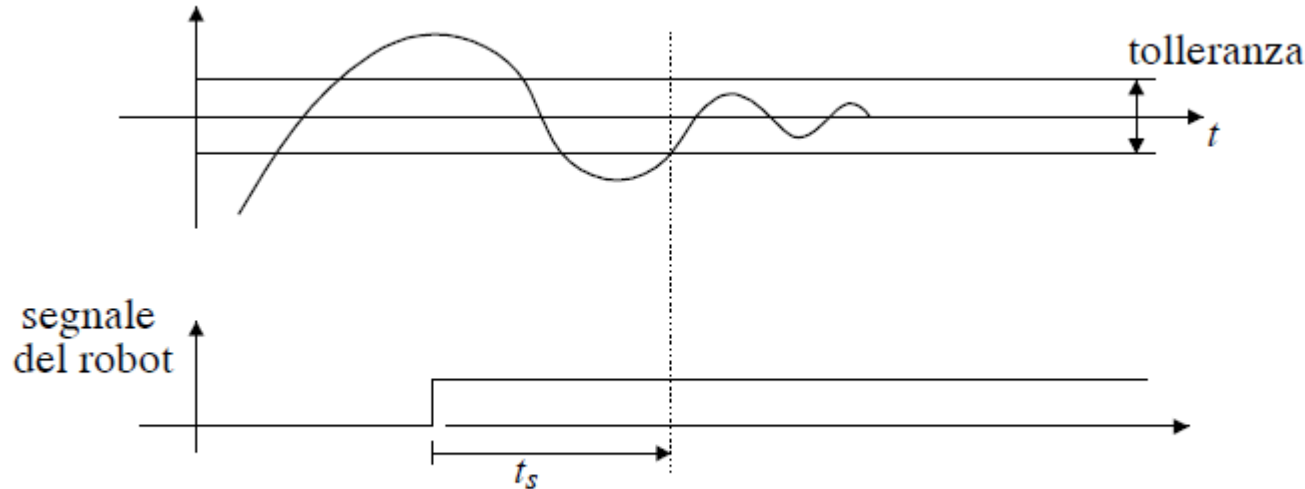


Figura 17.7 Tempo di stabilizzazione.

overshoot

- maximum position error from the time when the robot says “I have arrived”

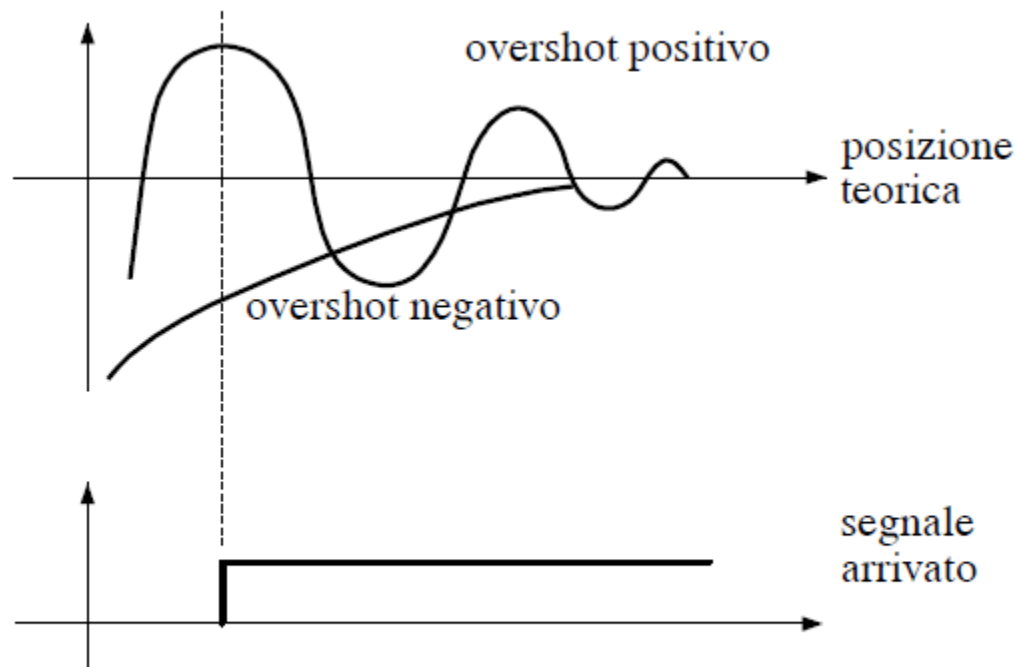


Figura 17.8 Sovraelongazione di posizionamento.

variability of parameters with time

the robot is requested to perform some working cycle. At fixed interval of time, its task is interrupted and the required test is performed. Data are displayed by graphical representation

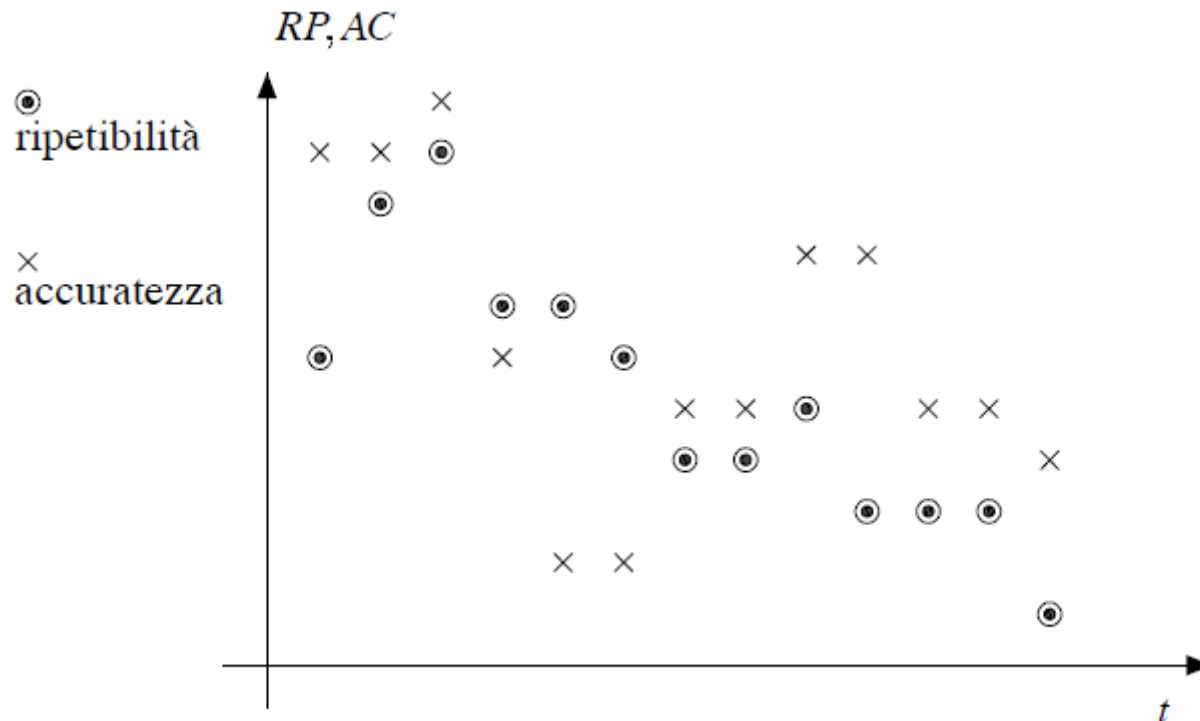


Figura 17.10 Rappresentazione della deriva temporale degli errori di posizionamento.

trajectory error

- P_t theoretical position
- P_r real position
- P projection of P_r on trajectory
- $|P - P_r|$ trajectory error

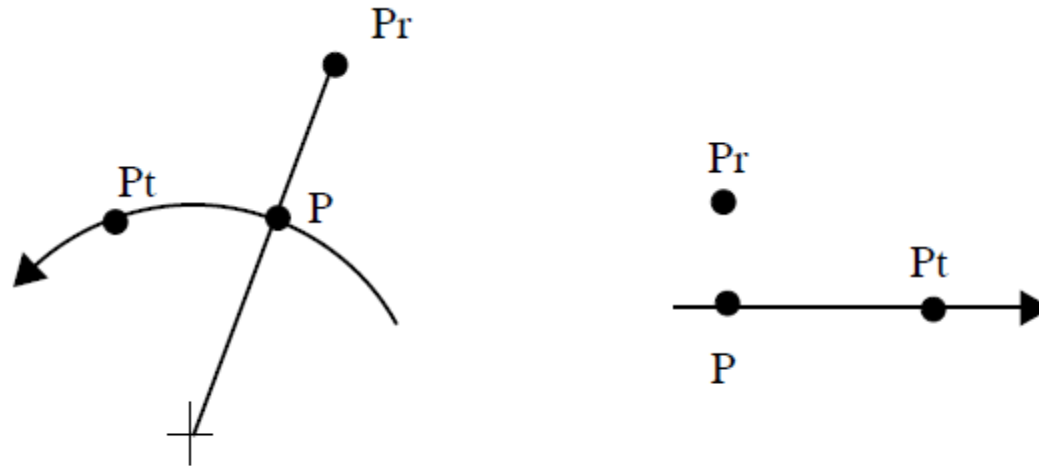


Figura 17.12 Definizione di errore di traiettoria $e_t = \|P_r - P\|$ (casi di traiettorie circolare e lineare).

trajectory accuracy and repeatability

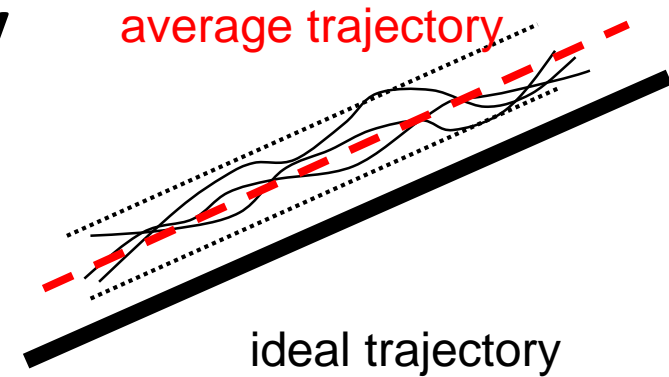
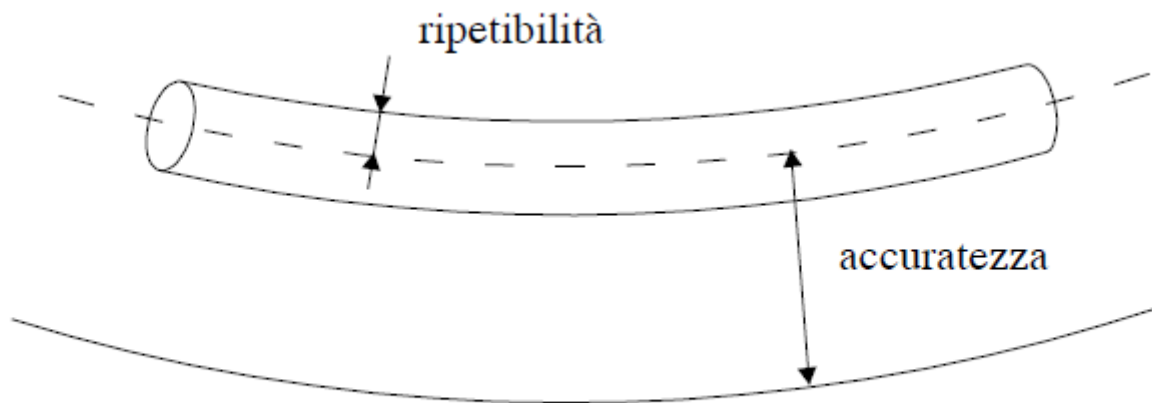


Figura 17.11 Accuratezza e ripetibilità di esecuzione di traiettorie.

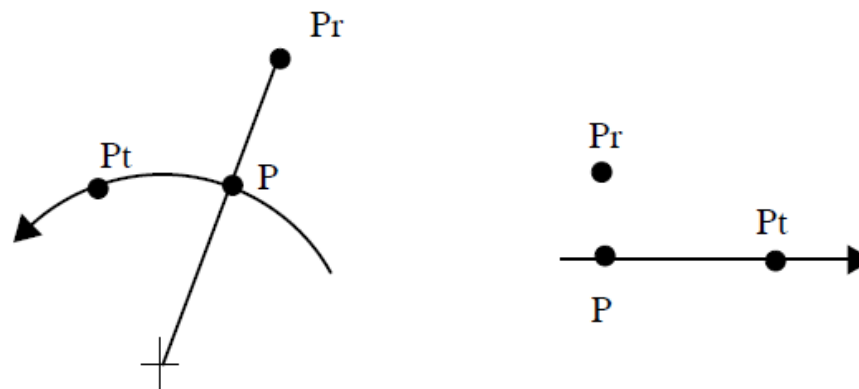


Figura 17.12 Definizione di errore di traiettoria $e_t = \|P_r - P\|$ (casi di traiettorie circolare e lineare).

deviation from corners, overshoot in trajectories with corners

- deviation from corner: minimum distance of the trajectory from the corner

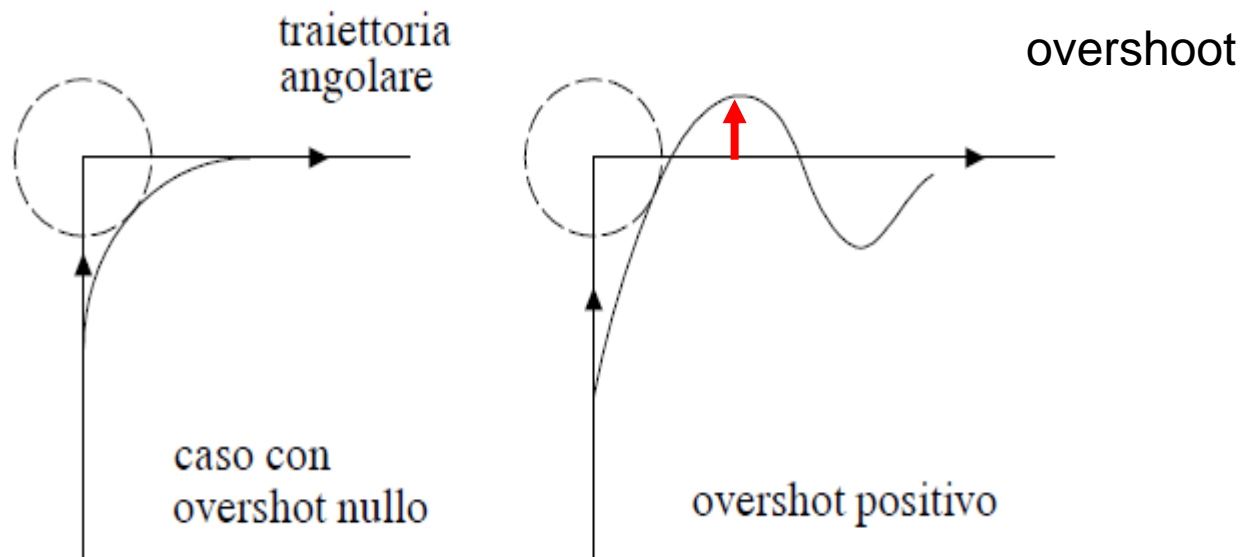


Figura 17.13 Overshoot e deviazione in percorsi con angoli.

velocity error

- accuracy and repeatability of the velocity

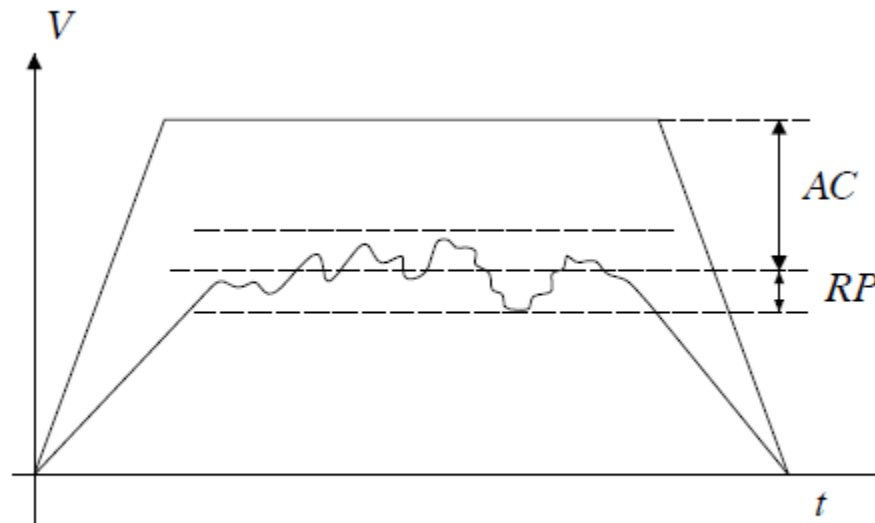


Figura 17.14 Accuratezza e ripetibilità della velocità.