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Advanced Dynamic Model and Analysis of Serial
Robotics

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Abstract

Questa tesi si occupa dello studio di modelli dinamici e dei comportamenti derivanti da fenomeni d'attrito durante le movimentazioni di manipolatori seriali a sei assi. Il modello dinamico viene discusso in primo luogo con la sua linearizzazione e successivamente viene introdotto un nuovo tipo di modello d'attrito. Le traiettorie utilizzate durante gli esperimenti sono state progettate allo scopo di identificare i parametri dinamici ed il comportamento dell'attrito dalla condizione di macchina fredda a quella di macchina calda. Al fine di creare una traiettoria di eccitazione appropriata per l'identificazione, sono stati applicati due differenti metodi per l'ottimizzazione. Successivamente le traiettorie sono state modificate ulteriormente per risolvere il problema del mancato raggiungimento della velocità massima. Una speciale sequenza di movimentazioni è stata configurata per misurare la coppia di attrito a diverse velocità ed a diverse temperature. Le traiettorie realizzate per gli esperimenti sono state eseguite ripetutamente su due robot dello stesso modello, e quindi teoricamente identici, con lo scopo di effettuare poi un confronto dei risultati ottenuti.

Abstract

This thesis deals with the study of dynamic models and friction phenomena during the movements of six-axis serial manipulators. The dynamic model is first discussed with its linearization, and then a new type of friction model is introduced. The trajectories used during the experiments were designed to identify the dynamic parameters of the model and the behaviour of friction from cold to hot machine. In order to create an appropriate excitation trajectory for identification, two different optimization methods were applied. Subsequently, the trajectories were further modified to solve the problem of not reaching the maximum speed of the robot. A special sequence of movements was configured to measure the friction torque at different velocities and temperatures. The trajectories created for the experiments were repeatedly performed on two robots of the same model (theoretically identical), to make a comparison of the results obtained.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Motivation And Background

Due to the industry growth, the intelligent manufacturing is introduced in the traditional manufacturing. As an integral part of intelligent manufacturing, the automatic machine in production lines has earned an increasing amount of attention. Specifically, the robot is becoming popular due to the flexible and multi-purpose usage. Generally, the industry robot refers to a machine with multi-degree-of-freedom or multi-joint manipulators in the industrial field, which is mainly applied in welding, processing, assembly, handling, painting, polishing and so on. Producing a robot requires the technologies of modern manufacturing, new material and control system. The research and development, manufacturing and applications of the industry robot have become important indicators of the manufacturing and technological innovation capabilities of a country or region.

In the traditional industrial field, such as auto manufacturing and metallurgy, the applications with the 6-serial-axis manipulator are in great demand. Recently, new applications, such as laser cutting and the 3D scanning, have obtained more attention with the development of new manufacturing processes. All these applications rely on high precision trajectory control with high velocity movement. In the early stage of development, the nonlinear elements of robot dynamics are not counted due to the computing performance, which includes the frictions and gravity. Usually, the robot drivers are simply controlled by PID regulator only to simplify the controller system design. However, this choice creates a disadvantage of the accuracy of the robot at high velocity movement. Additionally, to increase efficiency and reduce product cost, the equipment is configured at the highest operating rate. This requires robots to ensure accuracy in the trajectory with the shortest working cycle. To solve this problem, some methodologies are introduced for estimation and compensation of the torque. These methodologies include importing nonlinear elements in the dynamic model and creating the feed-forward control loop. These methods cause the benefits of reducing the errors created by the controllers and increasing the convergence rate of the errors inside the drivers, which improves the dynamic response of robot. However, the implementation of these methods relies on the accuracy of the robot dynamic parameters.

In China's market, the demand of industrial robot is arising. With the production growing, and with the problem of the shortage of labour, the demand of automation in industrial manufactures is increasing. The industrial robots have become the first choice for upgrading new and old production lines due to its wide applicability, controllable cost, and stability. Because of that, China becomes an indispensable part of the global robot market, which total annual sales exceed 50,000 units. Therefore, a large number of studies related to robotics have been performed by robotic companies and research departments. However, most of them focused on the field of traditional control methodologies. In terms of basic motion planning and control algorithms, theoretical research and virtual simulation are the main focus, which cannot solve

and verify system flexibility and nonlinear problems.

This thesis focuses on the study and experiments of robotic dynamics. The dynamic model is based the Newton-Euler functions. Additionally, for the purpose of increasing accuracy of the dynamic model, the nonlinear coefficients are introduced into the friction model. In this study, an optimal excitation trajectory has been found. In order to solve the problem that the gearbox temperature cannot be measured directly, a time-based friction observation model is introduced and discussed. Simultaneously, to observe whether the above test was repeatable, the tests were conducted in two robots and the results are compared.

1.2 Technical Review

1.2.1 Dynamic Model

The accuracy of dynamic parameters is crucial for establishing a robot dynamics model. The values extracted from general CAD files are not sufficient accurate for the actual calculation. This issue comes from nonlinear elements which cannot be obtained by the measurement of the CAD drawing, such as friction and dimension errors. Therefore, parameter identification through experimental data is the only reliable method to accurately obtain dynamic parameters. There are massive researches and studies of dynamic parameter identification, which parts of results have been applied to the actual production.

The work of Calafiore [8] and Indri [21] describe a procedure useful to obtain the dynamical parameters of a SCARA robot, which includes the parameter estimation and experiment trajectory optimization. Both articles are important because they provide a standard method for the dynamic parameter identification based on the fundamental concept of dynamic identification. This method demonstrates the calculation of robot dynamic model with the Newton-Euler equation, and also the creation of the excitation trajectory optimization. Additionally, the results are discussed in the articles with the figures and RMS values. Moreover, in the case of 6-axis manipulators, the base parameters are required to avoid complex calculation. This work is illustrated in many other papers [3, 7, 16–18, 24, 26, 27, 35, 36, 61]. These preview works create a complete method to estimate the dynamic parameters on 6-axis robots.

Due to the sensor size decreases, it becomes possible to insert torque sensors into the robot body. Therefore, the output torque can be measured directly in the recent released collaborative robot, such as KUKA LBR iiwa [29] and UR series of Universal Robots [58].

Jubien [23] studied the dynamic identification with the robot KUKA LWR, which the torque of robot joints can be obtained directly from the build-in sensors. He used two methods for the identification, one was established from the joint position and the motor current, and the other one was created by the data measured from the torque sensors. The comparison results proved that the above two methods were consistent in the identification results of dynamic parameters.

Memar [37] discussed parameter identification with a 6 DOF robot SCHUNK Powerball LWA 4P. The methods presented in this paper were based on the inverse kinetic model and least square. The results were verified with a designed experimental trajectory. It should point that there was a warm-up motion in the designed experiment to avoid reducing of the viscous friction due to the changes of the temperature of the lubrication, which means the results were calculated based on the warm conditions of the robot.

Toward the various researches based on dynamic parameters identification and friction of robots, it has been found that most of the studies were based on traditional robot dynamics models, which are Newton-Euler and Lagrange models. After the model established, the linearization has been down with the selected base parameters. Additionally, high-precision friction model is also essential for estimating the torque output. Recently, with the introduction of robots with build-in joint torque sensors, the data obtained from these sensors can be used in the parameter identification. The results of both methods are identical and proved by the

Jubien [23].

In these studies, the physical elements are mainly focused, such as mass and inertia. However, the nonlinear coefficients are not described in the simplified model, therefore their impact on dynamic identification is ignored. This leads to future studies for these nonlinear elements to improve the robot performance with new control methodologies.

1.2.2 Friction

Friction is a complex phenomenon and it could be influenced by many factors. For example, the shape and roughness of the object surface, the velocity and pressure between the surface, the temperature and humidity, lubrication, and so on [4, 48]. The mainly used friction models are based on the velocity. The classic friction model includes static friction and dynamic friction. The static friction presents the force between two solid objects that are not moving. The dynamic friction is the resistance force that appear when there is a relative motion between two materials. The most used friction model is based on the coulomb model and the viscous model. However, the precision of these models is low in complex scenarios, especially when the operations are affected by the alterations of the environment, for example, the temperature. Therefore, some models based on temperature changes have been studied in several papers [34, 38, 42].

The common friction models are also used in the study of dynamic model of the robots. Some models are introduced and created based on the Stribeck model [7, 47, 49, 50], which includes exponential coefficients. New friction models are introduced in the later last century with new theories, such as Dahl model [12], LuGre model [10] and Maxwell-Slip model [30, 51].

With respect to the mechanical structure of robotics, the assembly and contents of the robot joint effect the friction in the robot motions [4, 34]. The assembly influences the pressure between the object surface, which creates friction in the movement due to the roughness and shape. However, this influence is controllable due to the usage of new tools and standardized production. Moreover, this influence may have negligible changes in the life cycle of the machine. Another issue could be linked with the inside and outside environment, for example, the temperature and lubrication. This situation has been examined with the temperature-based friction model. Many studies show that the most friction changes during the motion depend on the lubrication. Since the lubrication has its own performance and it is linked with the temperature, the friction-temperature affection related the internal lubrication has been studied.

Many papers and studies discussed the friction behaviours with temperature change. Bitencourt [5, 6] discussed the friction model with temperature effects. Both papers discussed the friction in robotics designed as the LuGre model with the influence of temperature. The book [4] discussed the friction and all possible influences in the theories and physics, including the relationship between friction and lubrication, and its behaviours with different temperatures. In addition, there are no temperature sensors in the most industrial robot due to the cost, which leads to the impossibility of obtaining the temperature values directly to establish the relationship between temperature and friction. To solve this problem, Pagani [39] provides an option for studying friction behaviour with a time-based friction model.

Since the inability of obtaining the temperature directly from the robot gearbox, alternative methods have been studied. Based on the studies of temperature-based friction model, it is assured that, using a specific protocol, the temperature rising can be estimated by time. In the paper of Simoni [47] and Pagani [39], a time-based friction observation model is introduced and discussed with some experiments, which describe the behaviour between the friction and time within the robot operations, with the purpose of trying to solve the problem that the temperature inside the gearboxes cannot be directly measured.

Based on the previews researches, Calafiore [8] provides a simplified friction model, but it can only describe the friction behaviour at specific range of velocity. Therefore, to provide a better description of the friction, a third order polynomial model is introduced by Visioli [59], and then continuously implemented in the paper of Indri [21], Legnani [32], Simoni [48] and

Pagani [39]. These studies show a good estimation results with this new friction model, which is discussed in Section 3.1.2. The paper of Legnani [32], Simoni [47,48] and Pagani [39] demonstrate the basic theory and the methodologies. They described the relationship between the friction and temperature with a designed trajectory. Simoni [47,48] also analysed and modelled this thermal-friction effect. These studies provided the basic ideas of experiment design and they will be discussed in Section 4.

1.3 Overview Of This Thesis

This thesis provides a new methodology to investigate the relationship between the friction and the dynamic model, which is presented by the results of designed experiments. This thesis is organized into 7 parts, which include 6 chapters and an appendix. The introduction has been presented previously and shown the motivation and previews work reviews. The 2nd chapter demonstrates the based knowledge and mathematical theories used in this thesis. The study of robot dynamics is presented in Chapter 3, in which the creation of the information matrix of the dynamic model and the base parameter selection are explained. The experimental design is introduced in details in the Chapter 4. It is also presented the method and reason to create the experimental trajectory. In addition, a problem in excitation trajectory creation is illustrated and solved. The data obtained from the experimental trajectory have been calculated and presented in Chapter 5. The dynamic parameters found with the identification are verified and compared between the tests and robots. The friction behaviour during the experiments is discussed. The last chapter is the conclusion. Due to the larger number of the figures and tables, they are listed and described in the appendixes. Additionally, the code used in MATLAB and some calculation details are also presented in the appendixes.

Furthermore, the robots used in experiments are provided by EFORT and they are installed in the robotics laboratory at the university of Brescia. The mechanical characters of the manipulator are introduced in Section 2.1.1, and the robot movement configurations in experiments are demonstrated in Section 4.4. The experimental environment is explained in Section 4.6. In experiments, the position, velocity and acceleration of motion are collected. The related software and built-in functions that introduction in Section 4.6.

Chapter 2

The Theories And Mathematics

2.1 The Robot

2.1.1 The Structure

There are several types of robots used in manufacturing. The most popular manipulator is the anthropomorphic arm with Spherical Wrist as shown in Figure 2.1, which has 6 axes. In this thesis, the robot used is the ER3A from EFORT [14] and it is shown in Figure 2.2. The robot specifications are listed in Table 2.1.

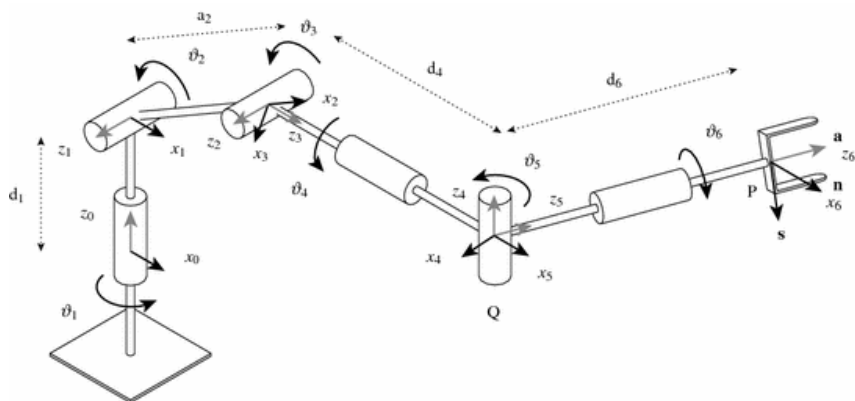


Figure 2.1: The anthropomorphic arm with the spherical wrist



Figure 2.2: The robot of ER3A from EFORT

Table 2.1: The specifications of ER3A

Joint	Position (degree)	Maximum Velocity (degree/s)	Maximum Acceleration (degree/s ²)	Rated Torque of Motor (Nm)	Gear ratio
1	140 ~ -140	230	510	0.64	121
2	90 ~ -130	230	495	0.64	121
3	100 ~ -70	250	510	0.318	101
4	180 ~ -180	320	1080	0.318	75.48
5	110 ~ -110	320	1080	0.159	81
6	360 ~ -360	420	1080	0.159	50

2.1.2 Denavit-Hartenberg Parameters

The mathematical method of Denavit-Hartenberg [13], called DH from now on, is introduced to describe the relationship between all links. There are two types of DH methods, which are standard DH method [13] and modified DH method (MDH) [25]. There are four parameters used in both methods, which are a , α , d and θ . The most important difference between them is the definition of the θ angle, as shown in Figure 2.3. In the standard DH method, θ is defined as the angle between the X axis of Joint i and $i + 1$. Then this method leads to a_i and α_i , which are the distance and the angel between the Z axis of the same joint pairs respectively. By contrast, in the modified DH method, θ is defined as the angle between the X axis of Joint $i - 1$ and i . This change results to a_{i-1} and α_{i-1} , which have the same meanings as a_i and α_i respectively but with different joint pairs. These parameters are used in the calculation of the direct kinematic and the dynamic model of the robot, but they will be elaborated in Section 2.1.4 and Chapter 3 respectively.

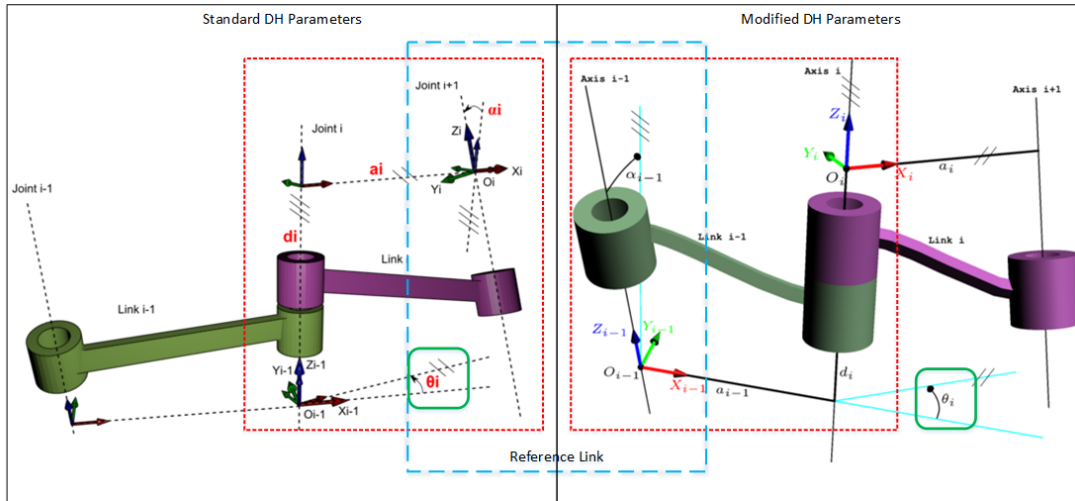


Figure 2.3: The DH & MDH with their difference

In this thesis the MDH has been used as default due to the data provided by EFORT. The MDH parameters of ER3A are shown in Table 2.2, and their scheme is show in Figure 2.4. In this thesis, the MDH values are used to calculate the robot joint position with the link transformation matrix, see Section 2.1.3.

2.1.3 The Link Transformation Matrix

The link transformation matrix relocates the position of one link frame to another link frame. With the modified DH system, the DH parameters are built with three pre-defined

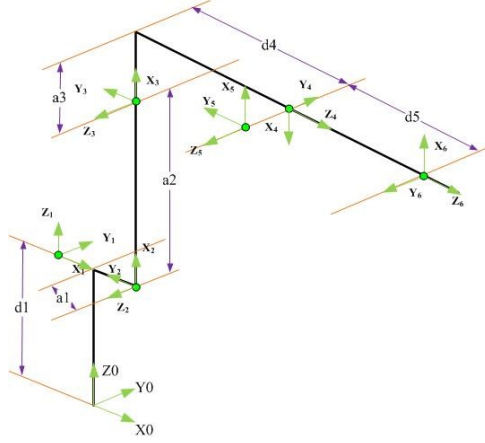


Figure 2.4: The Schematic of MDH frame

Table 2.2: MDH parameters of ER3A

Link	a_{i-1} (m)	α_{i-1} (degree)	d (m)	θ (degree)
1	0	0	0.32	0
2	0.05	90	0	90
3	0.27	0	0	0
4	0.07	90	0.3	180
5	0	90	0	180
6	0	90	0.0785	0

frames (Figure 2.5), which are Frame R located on the Axis $i - 1$, Frame Q located on the Axis i , and frame P based on the position of the link $i - 1$ and link i .

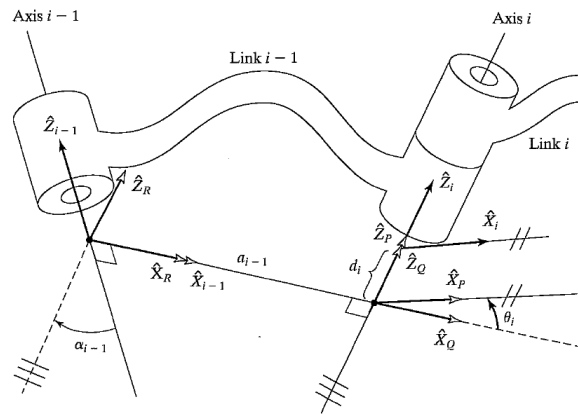


Figure 2.5: The frame P, Q and R, and the MDH parameters

As stated in [11, 45], the transfer function that describes the vector defined by link i in the frame of link $i - 1$ can be written as:

$$\mathbf{p}^{i-1} = \mathbf{T}_i^{i-1} \mathbf{p}^i = \mathbf{R}_{x, \alpha_{i-1}} \mathbf{D}_{x, a_{i-1}} \mathbf{R}_{z, \theta_i} \mathbf{D}_{z, d_i} \mathbf{p}^i \quad (2.1)$$

And the transfer elements of \mathbf{T}_i^{i-1} can be written in a matrix form as follows:

$$\mathbf{T}_i^{i-1} = \mathbf{R}_{x,\alpha_{i-1}} \mathbf{D}_{x,a_{i-1}} \mathbf{R}_{z,\theta_i} \mathbf{D}_{z,d_i} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_i & -\sin \theta_i & 0 & a_{i-1} \\ \sin \theta_i \cos \alpha_{i-1} & \cos \theta_i \cos \alpha_{i-1} & -\sin \alpha_{i-1} & -d_i \sin \alpha_{i-1} \\ \sin \theta_i \sin \alpha_{i-1} & \cos \theta_i \sin \alpha_{i-1} & \cos \alpha_{i-1} & d_i \cos \alpha_{i-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.2)$$

Where the \mathbf{D} is the displacement matrix [62, 67] and \mathbf{T} is the transfer matrix from one frame to the next one with a given distance and rotation angles.

2.1.4 The Direct Kinematic

The direct Kinematic is used to calculate the robot end positions. It is based on the MDH parameters which are introduced in Section 2.1.3. Based on the previous references, the direct kinematic transfer matrix from Joint 0 to Joint 6 is shown as Equation 2.3 [11].

$$\mathbf{T}_6^0 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} & \mathbf{p} \\ \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} & p_x \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} & p_y \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} & p_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.3)$$

with

$$r_{11} = c_1 [c_{23} (c_4 c_5 c_6 - s_4 s_6) - s_{23} s_5 c_6] + s_1 (s_4 c_5 c_6 + c_4 s_6) \quad (2.3a)$$

$$r_{21} = s_1 [c_{23} (c_4 c_5 c_6 - s_4 s_6) - s_{23} s_5 c_6] - c_1 (s_4 c_5 c_6 + c_4 s_6) \quad (2.3b)$$

$$r_{31} = -s_{23} (c_4 c_5 c_6 - s_4 s_6) - c_{23} s_5 c_6 \quad (2.3c)$$

$$r_{12} = c_1 [-c_{23} (c_4 c_5 s_6 + s_4 c_6) + s_{23} s_5 s_6] + s_1 (c_4 c_6 - s_4 c_5 s_6) \quad (2.3d)$$

$$r_{22} = s_1 [-c_{23} (c_4 c_5 s_6 + s_4 c_6) + s_{23} s_5 s_6] - c_1 (c_4 c_6 - s_4 c_5 s_6) \quad (2.3e)$$

$$r_{32} = s_{23} (c_4 c_5 s_6 + s_4 c_6) + s_{23} s_5 s_6 \quad (2.3f)$$

$$r_{13} = -c_1 (c_{23} c_4 s_5 + s_{23} c_5) - s_1 s_4 s_5 \quad (2.3g)$$

$$r_{23} = -s_1 (c_{23} c_4 s_5 + s_{23} c_5) + c_1 s_4 s_5 \quad (2.3h)$$

$$r_{33} = s_{23} c_4 s_5 - c_{23} c_5 \quad (2.3i)$$

$$p_x = c_1 (a_2 c_2 + a_3 c_{23} - d_4 s_{23}) - d_2 s_1 \quad (2.3j)$$

$$p_y = s_1 (a_2 c_2 + a_3 c_{23} - d_4 s_{23}) + d_2 c_1 \quad (2.3k)$$

$$p_z = -a_3 c_{23} - a_2 s_2 - d_4 c_{23} \quad (2.3l)$$

Where \mathbf{T}_6^0 is the transfer matrix from the Joint 0 to Joint 6, and c_i and s_i stands for $\cos(\theta_i)$ and $\sin(\theta_i)$ respectively. For example, c_{23} is $\cos(\theta_2 + \theta_3)$.

2.2 The Mathematics

The mathematics used during the identification and raw data processing are explained below. Least Square is used in the identification, and Feature Scaling is used to improve the accuracy of the results and to reduce the sensitivity from the data dither.

2.2.1 The Least Squares

The Least Squares is used to identify the system dynamic parameters. It is an approach in regression analysis to obtain the optimal solution based on given data and equations. This method follows a linear system described as Equation 2.4:

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)\boldsymbol{\theta} \quad (2.4)$$

Where the $\mathbf{y}(t)$ and $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$ is the vector of system output and input at time t respectively, and $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ is the system parameters to identify. The Least Squares procedure starts with the collected data of \mathbf{y} and $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ with the time series $\bar{\mathbf{t}}$ (from 1 to k), then it used the estimated parameters $\boldsymbol{\theta}^*$, the differences between the estimated results and desired results are:

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{y} - \boldsymbol{\varphi}\boldsymbol{\theta}^* \quad (2.5)$$

Minimizing j , which is the sum of squared residuals as shown in Equation 2.6, it is possible to find the optimal parameters $\boldsymbol{\theta}^*$.

$$j = \sum_{i=1}^k [\varepsilon(i)]^2 \quad (2.6)$$

In this process, the minimized j can be obtained by setting the partial derivative to zero as follows:

$$\left. \frac{\partial j}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \right|_{\boldsymbol{\theta}=\boldsymbol{\theta}^*} = 0 \quad (2.7)$$

Then:

$$\begin{aligned} j &= \sum_{i=1}^k [\varepsilon(i)]^2 = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \\ &= [\mathbf{y} - \boldsymbol{\varphi}\boldsymbol{\theta}^*]^T [\mathbf{y} - \boldsymbol{\varphi}\boldsymbol{\theta}^*] \\ &= \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} - 2(\boldsymbol{\theta}^*)^T \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T \mathbf{y} + (\boldsymbol{\theta}^*)^T \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T \boldsymbol{\theta}^* \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial j}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \right|_{\boldsymbol{\theta}=\boldsymbol{\theta}^*} = 0 &\Rightarrow \left. \frac{\partial j}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \right|_{\boldsymbol{\theta}=\boldsymbol{\theta}^*} = -2\boldsymbol{\varphi}^T \mathbf{y} + 2\boldsymbol{\varphi}^T \boldsymbol{\varphi}\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \boldsymbol{\theta}^* = [\boldsymbol{\varphi}^T \boldsymbol{\varphi}]^{-1} \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T \mathbf{y} \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

$\boldsymbol{\theta}^*$ is obtained finally under the condition of $\boldsymbol{\varphi}^T \boldsymbol{\varphi} \neq 0$.

The Least Square method is used to identify the dynamic parameters in this work, and they are illustrated in Section 5.1.1.

2.2.2 Feature Scaling

The data collected have been feature-scaled by the method of L2-Norm (Euclidean Length) normalization [63] to reduce the noise and increase the redundancy of the data and the accuracy of the identification.

The normalization for a given vector $\mathbf{x} = [x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_i]$ is:

$$\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\mathbf{x}}{\|\mathbf{x}\|} \quad (2.10)$$

Where $\|\mathbf{x}\|$ is the Euclidean Norm of vector \mathbf{x} :

$$\|\mathbf{x}\| = \text{norm}(x) = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_i^2} = \sqrt{\sum_1^i x_i^2} \quad (2.11)$$

For the given data $\mathbf{K}_{n \times m}$, shown in matrix form as below:

$$\mathbf{K}_{n \times m} = [\mathbf{k}_1 \ \mathbf{k}_2 \ \dots \ \mathbf{k}_m] \quad (2.12)$$

where \mathbf{k}_i is an $n * 1$ column vector:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{K}_{n*m} &= \frac{\mathbf{K}}{\|\mathbf{K}\|} = \mathbf{K} \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{K}\|} = \mathbf{K} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{k}_1\|} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{k}_2\|} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{k}_3\|} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{k}_m\|} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \mathbf{K} \begin{bmatrix} h_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & h_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & h_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & h_m \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{K}\mathbf{H} \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

\mathbf{H} is a normalization matrix with:

$$h_i = \begin{cases} \|\mathbf{k}_i\|^{-1}, & \text{if } \|\mathbf{k}_i\| \neq 0 \\ 1, & \text{if } \|\mathbf{k}_i\| = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2.14)$$

The dynamic Equation 3.17, using a normalization matrix \mathbf{H} , can be written as:

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} = \mathbf{K}\boldsymbol{\Phi} = (\mathbf{K}\mathbf{H})(\mathbf{H}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\Phi}) = \bar{\mathbf{K}}\bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}} \quad (2.15)$$

Therefore the Least Square method can be used for parameters identification. At the end, a reverses of normalization is needed:

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi} = \mathbf{H}\bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}} \quad (2.16)$$

Chapter 3

Dynamic Study

3.1 Information Matrix

3.1.1 The Newton–Euler Method (NE)

There are two models for establishing the robot dynamic model. They are based on the Lagrange formulations [19] and Newton–Euler formulation [33]. Silver [46] proved that both models can be equivalent. However, based on the other analysis [46], the computation cost of the robot dynamic model coming from Lagrange formula is higher than the model built from Newton–Euler. Therefore, in this thesis, the dynamic model of the robot is built from the Newton–Euler formulation. It contains two sets of recursions: forward and backward recursions. The forward recursions transfer the arms' velocities and accelerations from the base to the end-effector; the backward recursions instead, transfer the forces of the joints from the end-effector to the base. The complete formulations [11, 33] are:

- Forward recursions, from Link 0 \rightarrow 5:

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1} = \mathbf{R}_i^{i+1} \boldsymbol{\omega}_i + \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{i+1} \mathbf{z}_{i+1}^{i+1} \quad (3.1)$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} = \mathbf{R}_i^{i+1} \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i + \mathbf{R}_i^{i+1} \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{i+1} \mathbf{z}_{i+1}^{i+1} + \ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{i+1} \mathbf{z}_{i+1}^{i+1} \quad (3.2)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{v}}_{i+1} = \mathbf{R}_i^{i+1} [\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{i+1}^i + \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times (\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{i+1}^i)] + \dot{\mathbf{v}}_i \quad (3.3)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{v}}_{c_{i+1}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} \times \mathbf{p}_{c_{i+1}}^{i+1} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1} \times (\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1} \times \mathbf{p}_{c_{i+1}}^{i+1}) + \dot{\mathbf{v}}_{i+1} \quad (3.4)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{f}}_{i+1} = m_{i+1} \dot{\mathbf{v}}_{c_{i+1}} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{n}}_{i+1} = \mathbf{I}_{i+1}^{c_{i+1}} \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1} \times \mathbf{I}_{i+1}^{c_{i+1}} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1} \quad (3.6)$$

with $\boldsymbol{\omega}_0 = \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_0 = \mathbf{0}$.

- Backward recursions, from Link 6 \rightarrow 1:

$$\mathbf{f}_i = \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{f}_{i+1} + \hat{\mathbf{f}}_i \quad (3.7)$$

$$\mathbf{n}_i = \hat{\mathbf{n}}_i + \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{n}_{i+1} + \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times \hat{\mathbf{f}}_i + \mathbf{p}_{i+1}^i \times \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{f}_{i+1} \quad (3.8)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_i = (\mathbf{n}_i)^T \mathbf{z}_i^i \quad (3.9)$$

Where:

\mathbf{R}_i^{i+1} is the rotation matrix from link i to link $i + 1$.

$\dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_i$ and $\ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_i$ are the angle speed and acceleration of link i .

$\boldsymbol{\omega}_i$, $\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i$ and $\ddot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i$ are the angular position, speed and acceleration vector of link i .

$\dot{\mathbf{v}}_i$ is the linear acceleration of the origin of the link coordination system.

$\dot{\mathbf{v}}_{c_i}$ is the linear acceleration of the centre of mass of the link i .

$\hat{\mathbf{f}}_i$ is the inertial force of the centre of mass of the link i .

$\hat{\mathbf{n}}_i$ is the inertial torque of the centre of mass of the link i .

\mathbf{f}_i is the force on link i exerted from the link $i - 1$.

\mathbf{n}_i is the torque on link i exerted from the link $i - 1$.

τ_i is linear actuator force of the link i .

\mathbf{p}_{i+1}^i is the transformation vector of the link i , which is pointed from the origin of link i to link $i + 1$.

m_i is the mass of link i .

$\mathbf{I}_{i+1}^{c_{i+1}}$ is the inertia tensor of link $i + 1$ based on its own centre of mass coordinate.

$\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i$ is the vector of the central of mass of the link i in coordination with link i .

$\mathbf{z}_i^i = [0 \ 0 \ 1]^T$, with the meaning of selecting the value followed the z-axis of DH coordinates.

It should be pointed out that with $\dot{\mathbf{v}}_i = \mathbf{g}$, the gravity acceleration of each link will be counted into the recursions process.

3.1.2 Friction Model And Motor Inertia

Friction can be modelled from the coulomb friction and viscous friction, and it could be assumed the following polynomial function [21, 32, 39, 48, 59]:

$$\tau_f = f_1 \text{sign}(\dot{\theta}) + f_2 \dot{\theta} + f_3 \dot{\theta}^2 \text{sign}(\dot{\theta}) + f_4 \dot{\theta}^3 \quad (3.10)$$

which $\dot{\theta}$ is the velocity of the joints, and f_1 , f_2 , f_3 and f_4 are the coefficients of the friction model.

Equation 3.10 can be rewritten in matrix form as:

$$\tau_f = \begin{bmatrix} \text{sign}(\dot{\theta}) & \dot{\theta} & \dot{\theta}^2 \text{sign}(\dot{\theta}) & \dot{\theta}^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ f_4 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{K}_f \phi_f \quad (3.11)$$

Where \mathbf{K}_f is the friction information matrix that can be used in the robot dynamic model, and ϕ_f is the friction coefficients.

The motor inertia equation can be written in matrix form as:

$$\tau_m = I_m \ddot{\theta} \quad (3.12)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_m = [I_m] [\ddot{\theta}] = \mathbf{K}_m \phi_m \quad (3.13)$$

which I_m is the inertia of the motor, and $\ddot{\theta}$ is the angle acceleration.

3.1.3 Information Matrix Formula

Using the Newton-Euler equation, discussed in Section 3.1.1 and also in Appendix C, and the friction model and motor inertia previously shown in Section 3.1.2, the parameters of each joint to identify become:

$$\phi_d = [m \ mP_x \ mP_y \ mP_z \ I_{xx} \ I_{xy} \ I_{xz} \ I_{yy} \ I_{yz} \ I_{zz}]^T \quad (3.14)$$

$$\phi_f = [f_1 \ f_2 \ f_3 \ f_4]^T \quad (3.15)$$

$$\phi_m = [I_m] \quad (3.16)$$

and the matrix equation can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{dynamic} = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_{Joint1} \\ \tau_{Joint2} \\ \tau_{Joint3} \\ \tau_{Joint4} \\ \tau_{Joint5} \\ \tau_{Joint6} \end{bmatrix} &= \mathbf{K}_d \boldsymbol{\phi} + \boldsymbol{\tau}_f + \boldsymbol{\tau}_m = \mathbf{K}_d \boldsymbol{\phi}_d + \mathbf{K}_f \boldsymbol{\phi}_f + \mathbf{K}_m \boldsymbol{\phi}_m \\ &= [\mathbf{K}_d \quad \mathbf{K}_f \quad \mathbf{K}_m] \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}_d \\ \boldsymbol{\phi}_f \\ \boldsymbol{\phi}_m \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{K}_{infor} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{infor} \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

Where:

$$\mathbf{K}_d = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{11} & \mathbf{u}_{12} & \mathbf{u}_{13} & \mathbf{u}_{14} & \mathbf{u}_{15} & \mathbf{u}_{16} \\ 0_{1*10} & \mathbf{u}_{22} & \mathbf{u}_{23} & \mathbf{u}_{24} & \mathbf{u}_{25} & \mathbf{u}_{26} \\ 0_{1*10} & 0_{1*10} & \mathbf{u}_{33} & \mathbf{u}_{34} & \mathbf{u}_{35} & \mathbf{u}_{36} \\ 0_{1*10} & 0_{1*10} & 0_{1*10} & \mathbf{u}_{44} & \mathbf{u}_{45} & \mathbf{u}_{46} \\ 0_{1*10} & 0_{1*10} & 0_{1*10} & 0_{1*10} & \mathbf{u}_{55} & \mathbf{u}_{56} \\ 0_{1*10} & 0_{1*10} & 0_{1*10} & 0_{1*10} & 0_{1*10} & \mathbf{u}_{66} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.17a)$$

$$\mathbf{K}_f = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{k}_{f, J1} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} \\ 0_{1*4} & \mathbf{k}_{f, J2} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} \\ 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & \mathbf{k}_{f, J3} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} \\ 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & \mathbf{k}_{f, J4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} \\ 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & \mathbf{k}_{f, J5} & 0_{1*4} \\ 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & \mathbf{k}_{f, J6} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.17b)$$

$$\mathbf{K}_m = \begin{bmatrix} k_{m, J1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k_{m, J2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k_{m, J3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k_{m, J4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k_{m, J5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k_{m, J6} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.17c)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}_d = [\boldsymbol{\phi}_{d, J1} \quad \boldsymbol{\phi}_{d, J2} \quad \boldsymbol{\phi}_{d, J3} \quad \boldsymbol{\phi}_{d, J4} \quad \boldsymbol{\phi}_{d, J5} \quad \boldsymbol{\phi}_{d, J6}]^T \quad (3.17d)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}_f = [\boldsymbol{\phi}_{f, J1} \quad \boldsymbol{\phi}_{f, J2} \quad \boldsymbol{\phi}_{f, J3} \quad \boldsymbol{\phi}_{f, J4} \quad \boldsymbol{\phi}_{f, J5} \quad \boldsymbol{\phi}_{f, J6}]^T \quad (3.17e)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}_m = [\boldsymbol{\phi}_{m, J1} \quad \boldsymbol{\phi}_{m, J2} \quad \boldsymbol{\phi}_{m, J3} \quad \boldsymbol{\phi}_{m, J4} \quad \boldsymbol{\phi}_{m, J5} \quad \boldsymbol{\phi}_{m, J6}]^T \quad (3.17f)$$

and the subscripts of “d”, “f” and “m” present the first letter of “dynamic”, “friction” and “motor” respectively. The elements of “u” in Equation 3.17a are vectors of the z-direction of “U” in Equation C.26.

3.1.4 Information Matrix In The Identification

Based on the discussion of the Least Square in Section 2.2.1, the estimated dynamic parameters $\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$ can be obtained from the given data $\hat{\mathbf{K}}$. The data can be reorganized as a matrix with series points, which are:

$$\hat{\mathbf{K}}_{point1}, \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{point2}, \dots, \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{pointn} \quad (3.18)$$

To give an example, the information matrix \mathbf{K} and the estimated parameters $\hat{\phi}$ of joint 1, based on Equation 3.17, can be determined as follows:

$$\mathbf{K}_{d, Joint 1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{11,Point 1} & \mathbf{u}_{12,Point 1} & \mathbf{u}_{13,Point 1} & \mathbf{u}_{14,Point 1} & \mathbf{u}_{15,Point 1} & \mathbf{u}_{16,Point 1} \\ \mathbf{u}_{11,Point 1} & \mathbf{u}_{12,Point 1} & \mathbf{u}_{13,Point 1} & \mathbf{u}_{14,Point 1} & \mathbf{u}_{15,Point 1} & \mathbf{u}_{16,Point 1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{u}_{11,Point n} & \mathbf{u}_{12,Point n} & \mathbf{u}_{13,Point n} & \mathbf{u}_{14,Point n} & \mathbf{u}_{15,Point n} & \mathbf{u}_{16,Point n} \end{bmatrix}_{n*60} \quad (3.19a)$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{f, Joint 1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{k}_{f,1,Point 1} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} \\ \mathbf{k}_{f,1,Point 2} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{k}_{f,1,Point n} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} & 0_{1*4} \end{bmatrix}_{n*24} \quad (3.19b)$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{m, Joint 1} = \begin{bmatrix} k_{m,1,Point 1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ k_{m,1,Point 2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ k_{m,1,Point n} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{n*6} \quad (3.19c)$$

$$\hat{\phi}_{d, Joint 1} = [\phi_{d,1} \quad \phi_{d,2} \quad \phi_{d,3} \quad \phi_{d,4} \quad \phi_{d,5} \quad \phi_{d,6}]_{1*60}^T \quad (3.19d)$$

$$\hat{\phi}_{f, Joint 1} = [\phi_{f,1} \quad \phi_{f,2} \quad \phi_{f,3} \quad \phi_{f,4} \quad \phi_{f,5} \quad \phi_{f,6}]_{1*24}^T \quad (3.19e)$$

$$\hat{\phi}_{m, Joint 1} = [\phi_{m,1} \quad \phi_{m,2} \quad \phi_{m,3} \quad \phi_{m,4} \quad \phi_{m,5} \quad \phi_{m,6}]_{1*6}^T \quad (3.19f)$$

And then the equation used in identification can be rewritten as:

$$[\boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 1}]_{n*1} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 1, Point 1} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 1, Point 2} \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 1, Point n} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{K}_{Joint 1, n*90} \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_{Joint 1, 90*1} \quad (3.20)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_{Joint 1} = (\mathbf{K}_{Joint 1}^T \mathbf{K}_{Joint 1})^{-1} \mathbf{K}_{Joint 1}^T [\boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 1}] \quad (3.21)$$

Using all the joints, the information matrix and the estimated parameters created from the Equation 3.17 are:

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 1, Point 1} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 2, Point 1} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 3, Point 1} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 4, Point 1} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 5, Point 1} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 6, Point 1} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 1, Point 2} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 2, Point 2} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 3, Point 2} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 4, Point 2} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 5, Point 2} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 6, Point 2} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 1, Point 3} \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 6, Point n-1} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 1, Point n} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 2, Point n} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 3, Point n} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 4, Point n} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 5, Point n} \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_{Joint 6, Point n} \end{bmatrix} = [\mathbf{K}_d \quad \mathbf{K}_f \quad \mathbf{K}_m] \quad (3.22)$$

$$\mathbf{K}_m = \begin{bmatrix}
k_{m,J1, Point 1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & k_{m,J2, Point 1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & k_{m,J3, Point 1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & k_{m,J4, Point 1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k_{m,J5, Point 1} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k_{m,J6, Point 1} \\
k_{m,J1, Point 2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & k_{m,J2, Point 2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & k_{m,J3, Point 2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & k_{m,J4, Point 2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k_{m,J5, Point 2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k_{m,J6, Point 2} \\
k_{m,J1, Point 3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k_{m,J6, Point n-1} \\
k_{m,J1, Point n} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & k_{m,J2, Point n} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & k_{m,J3, Point n} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & k_{m,J4, Point n} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k_{m,J5, Point n} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k_{m,J6, Point n} & 0
\end{bmatrix} \quad (3.26)$$

3.2 Base Parameters Selection

Parameter selection is useful to determine the minimum number of identifiable robot dynamic parameters, and to eliminate the parameters that have no effect on the dynamic model. It increases the robustness of the identification process and reduces the computation cost. Additionally, it eliminates the linearly dependent elements, which results in a higher rank of the information matrix. At the very first beginning, the selection was made by mathematical and mechanical analysis [7, 17, 27, 35, 36, 61], and the regrouping of initial parameters [18, 24, 26]. With the rising in electrical computing science, the selection can be carried out by using QR factorization and SVD decomposition [3, 7, 16, 27], which results are presented by the relationship among the links.

The purpose of both decompositions is to factorize a matrix into a product of matrices. QR decomposition [65] is used to decompose a real matrix \mathbf{A} into a product as:

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{R} \quad (3.27)$$

Where:

\mathbf{Q} is an orthogonal matrix.

\mathbf{R} is an upper triangular matrix.

This decomposition is often introduced to solve linear least square problems. Moreover, with QR decomposition, it is easy to solve the system with the equation $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$:

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{A}=\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{R}} \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{Q}^T\mathbf{Q}=\mathbf{I}} \mathbf{Q}^T\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Q}^T\mathbf{b} \Rightarrow \mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Q}^T\mathbf{b} \quad (3.28)$$

Meanwhile, SVD factorization [66], as know as singular value decomposition, is a general eigenvalue decomposition of a matrix into any $m * n$ matrix through an extension of the polar decomposition. It can be explained with an $m * n$ real matrix \mathbf{A} as:

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{V}^T \quad (3.29)$$

Where:

U and V are $m * m$ and $n * n$ complex unitary matrix respectively.

Σ is an $m * n$ rectangular diagonal matrix with non-negative real numbers on the diagonal.

The diagonal elements of Σ are the singular values of A , and they are uniquely determined. Whereas U and V are not necessary to be unique.

In this section, there is a brief introduction and discussion in Subsection 3.2.1 and 3.2.2. The results are presented and discussed in Appendix D. Appendix E shows the MATLAB code.

3.2.1 QR Factorization

The QR factorization is used to search the zero-elements-columns of Matrix R in Equation 3.31. The corresponded parameter can be eliminated during the identification of the dynamic model because they are unrecognizable or because they have a linear relationship with other parameters. The torque of each joint can be explained as follows:

$$\tau = K\phi \quad (3.30)$$

where K is the information matrix and ϕ is a vector containing the set of the dynamic parameters of the links.

The matrix K can be factorized by QR decomposition in the following form:

$$K = QR = [Q_1 \ Q_2] \begin{bmatrix} R_1 \\ [0] \end{bmatrix} = Q_1 R_1 \quad (3.31)$$

Where R_1 is an upper triangular matrix:

$$R_1 = \begin{bmatrix} r_{1,1} & r_{1,2} & r_{1,3} & \cdots & r_{1,60} \\ 0 & r_{2,2} & r_{2,3} & \cdots & r_{2,60} \\ 0 & 0 & r_{3,3} & \cdots & r_{3,60} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & r_{60,60} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.32)$$

The vector of main diagonal of R_1 is:

$$r_{1,diag} = [r_{1,1} \ r_{2,2} \ r_{3,3} \ \cdots \ r_{60,60}] \quad (3.33)$$

The identifiable parameters of matrix Φ are selected by the position of the no-zeros elements on the diagonal of the matrix R_1 . It is worth noting that also the elements below a certain threshold are considered equal to zero. For more details see Appendix D.

3.2.2 SVD Decomposition

The SVD decomposition is applied to solve the rank deficiency problem of K . Its result can be used to verify the QR results. The main purpose of SVD decomposition is to obtain different values in matrix V with large condition number of the matrix S . The computing routine starts with Equation 3.34:

$$K = U\Sigma V^T = U \begin{bmatrix} S \\ [0] \end{bmatrix} V^T \quad (3.34)$$

Where:

- 1, K is the information matrix, and has a dimension of $m * n$.

2, \mathbf{S} is a diagonal matrix with non-negative real numbers, and its form is:

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{1,1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & r_{2,2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r_{3,3} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & r_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.35)$$

or

$$\mathbf{s}_{diag} = [r_{1,1} \quad r_{2,2} \quad r_{3,3} \quad \cdots \quad r_{n,n}] \quad (3.36)$$

with:

- a, The size of matrix \mathbf{S} has been decided by the dimension of matrix \mathbf{K} .
- b, All values of matrix \mathbf{S} are non-negative real number.
- c, The values on the diagonal are sorted by decreasing sequence, which is $r_{1,1} > r_{2,2} > r_{3,3} > \cdots > r_{n,n}$.
- d, \mathbf{s}_{diag} is the vector of diagonal elements of \mathbf{S} .

A larger condition number of matrix \mathbf{S} indicates that there are some parameters needed to be cancelled. They can be found by the location of some particularly different values in the column of matrix \mathbf{V} , which is the same as the minimum value in matrix \mathbf{s}_{diag} . To avoid the zero rank, it should be pointed out that the friction elements should be introduced in the SVD decomposition. An example is provided in Appendix D.

3.2.3 Base Set Of Dynamic Parameters

The parameters defined from the Equation 3.14, 3.15 and 3.16 for each link of the 6-axis manipulator, are listed as follows:

$$m \quad mP_x \quad mP_y \quad mP_z \quad I_{xx} \quad I_{xy} \quad I_{xz} \quad I_{yy} \quad I_{yz} \quad I_{zz} \quad f_1 \quad f_2 \quad f_3 \quad f_4 \quad I_m$$

After the QR and SVD decomposition in Subsection 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, and Appendix D, the merged results are shown in Table D.3. Based on this table the selected dynamic parameters involved in the identification process are shown in the Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: The Base Set of Dynamic Parameters

		The Dynamic Parameters													
		m	mP_x	mP_y	mP_z	I_{xx}	I_{xy}	I_{xz}	I_{yy}	I_{yz}	I_{zz}	f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4
Joints	1									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	2		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	3		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	5		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	6		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Chapter 4

Experimental Design

4.1 The Test Trajectory Creation

The main purpose of the test trajectory is to obtain the data needed for the dynamic parameter identification and to observe the related influences in the long-duration operation. Since the friction elements are the only factors that may be affected by the temperature in these operations, the test trajectory has to be appropriately short to avoid a high increase in the temperature. To better understand the influences of friction, a warming trajectory was inserted between each motion. Therefore, the test trajectory is designed with three stages, which are: the excitation trajectory for the identification, the friction trajectory to understand the friction behaviour, and the warming trajectory to warm the robot. An example of one cycle of the full test trajectory is shown in Figure 4.1.

The excitation trajectory is specifically designed to excite the model parameters with the high range of velocity between zero and the maximum velocity. The second stage is specially designed for friction measurement and estimation. The last stage is the warming up procedure to prepare the robot for the next cycle. These three stages are explained in the following sections. The complete test trajectory has 24 cycles and lasts about 2 hours.

4.2 The Excitation Trajectory

There are two methods to create an appropriate excitation trajectory. The 1st one, illustrated below in Section 4.2.1, is a finite sum of N harmonic sine function. This method creates a high and sudden acceleration at the start of the trajectory, which results in the non-smooth movement. The 2nd one is a finite Fourier series formula [3,22,52,53,55] presented in Section 4.2.2. To obtain the optimized excitation trajectory, it is important to select an appropriate cost function. By the literature, there are several options, which are the condition number of the information matrix [22,28,52], the determinant of the information matrix [22,54,55], and a specific formula that mix the condition number and the determinant with different weights [1,9,60], as explained in Section 4.2.3. In this thesis, the excitation trajectory has been obtained and optimized by minimizing the condition number and the reciprocal of the determinant of the information matrix.

It is possible to use two different algorithms to optimize the excitation trajectory. They are the genetic algorithm “ga” [57] and the constrained nonlinear multivariable function “fmincon” [56]. Both are functions provided by the optimal toolbox in MATLAB.

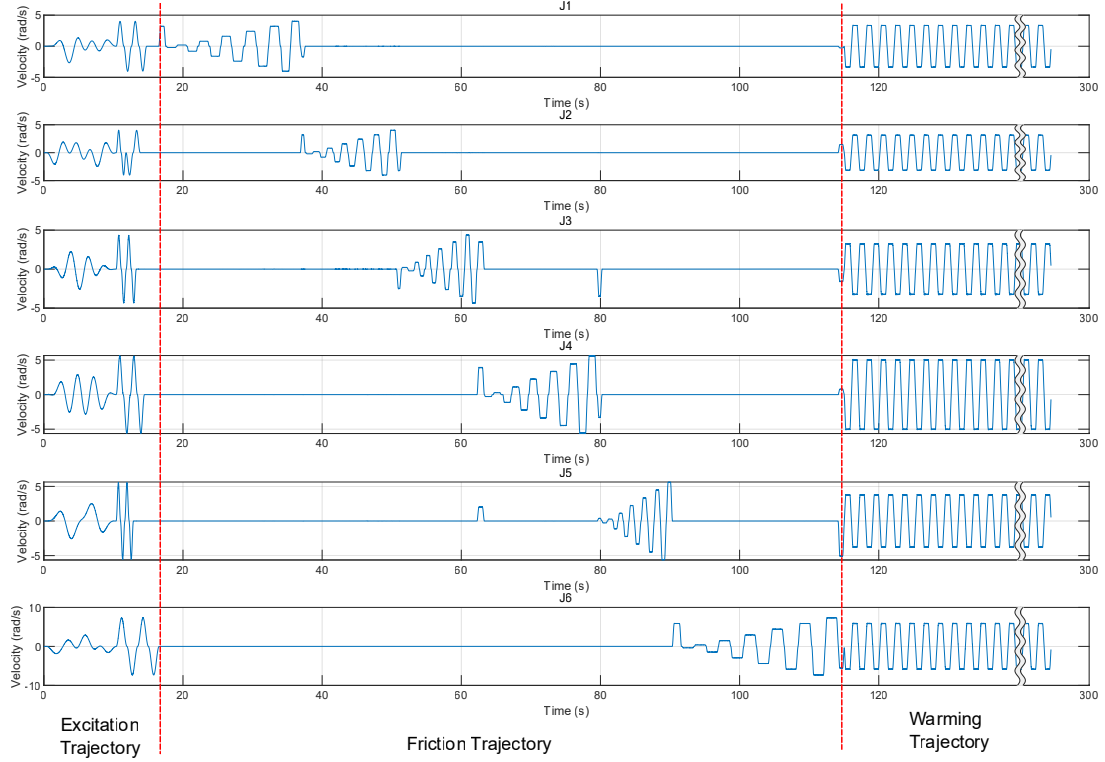


Figure 4.1: The velocity of one cycle in full test trajectory

4.2.1 The 1st Excitation Trajectory

The first excitation trajectory introduced is created by the finite sum of N harmonic sine function :

$$q(t) = \sum_{k=1}^N a_k \sin(k\omega_f t) \quad (4.1)$$

Where:

t is the time sequence.

$q(t)$ is the joint angle at time t .

ω_f is the base frequency.

N is the number of elements introduced in the calculation.

The boundary applied in Equation 4.1 are:

$$q_{min} \leq q(t) \leq q_{max} \quad (4.2)$$

$$\dot{q}_{min} \leq \dot{q}(t) \leq \dot{q}_{max} \quad (4.3)$$

$$\ddot{q}_{min} \leq \ddot{q}(t) \leq \ddot{q}_{max} \quad (4.4)$$

The upper limit of the Equation 4.1 is:

$$|q(t)| = \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k \sin(k\omega_f t) \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k \sin(k\omega_f t)| \leq \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k| \leq N a_{k, max} \quad (4.5)$$

Due to the limitation of Equation 4.2, it is possible to write:

$$a_{k, max} \leq \frac{q_{max}}{N} \quad (4.6)$$

Similar, for the angle velocity and acceleration in Equation 4.3 and 4.4 respectively:

$$\dot{q}(t) = \sum_{k=1}^N a_k k \omega_f \cos(k \omega_f t) \quad (4.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\dot{q}(t)| &= \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k k \omega_f \cos(k \omega_f t) \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k k \omega_f \cos(k \omega_f t)| \leq \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k k \omega_f| \leq N a_{k, \max} k \omega_f \\ &= N \frac{q_{\max}}{N} k \omega_f = q_{\max} k \omega_f \leq \dot{q}_{\max} \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

$$\Rightarrow k \omega_f \leq \frac{\dot{q}_{\max}}{q_{\max}}$$

$$\ddot{q}(t) = - \sum_{k=1}^N a_k (k \omega_f)^2 \sin(k \omega_f t) \quad (4.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\ddot{q}(t)| &= \left| - \sum_{k=1}^N a_k (k \omega_f)^2 \sin(k \omega_f t) \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k (k \omega_f)^2 \sin(k \omega_f t)| \leq \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k (k \omega_f)^2| \\ &= N \frac{q_{\max}}{N} (k \omega_f)^2 = q_{\max} (k \omega_f)^2 \leq \ddot{q}_{\max} \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

$$\Rightarrow k \omega_f \leq \sqrt{\frac{\ddot{q}_{\max}}{q_{\max}}}$$

In conclusion, the limitation of a_k and $k \omega_f$ of the Equation 4.1 are:

$$a_k \leq \frac{q_{\max}}{N} \quad (4.11)$$

$$k \omega_f \leq \min \left(\frac{\dot{q}_{\max}}{q_{\max}}, \frac{\ddot{q}_{\max}}{q_{\max}} \right) \quad (4.12)$$

Then, knowing the value of $q(t)$, $\dot{q}(t)$ and $\ddot{q}(t)$, the value of a_k and $k \omega_f$ is obtained.

Using $N = 3$, Equation 4.1 can be rewritten as follows:

$$q(t) = a_1 \sin(\omega t) + a_2 \sin(2\omega t) + a_3 \sin(4\omega t) \quad (4.13)$$

$$\dot{q}(t) = a_1 \omega \cos(\omega t) + 2a_2 \omega \cos(2\omega t) + 4a_3 \omega \cos(4\omega t) \quad (4.14)$$

$$\ddot{q}(t) = - [a_1 \omega^2 \cos(\omega t) + 4a_2 \omega^2 \cos(2\omega t) + 16a_3 \omega^2 \cos(4\omega t)] \quad (4.15)$$

Where $a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = a$, $N = 3$, and ω is the abbreviation of ω_f ;

$$|q(t)| \leq |a_1 \sin(\omega t)| + |a_2 \sin(2\omega t)| + |a_3 \sin(4\omega t)| \leq a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = Na \Rightarrow |q(t)| \leq Na \quad (4.16)$$

With the same logic for $\dot{q}(t)$ and $\ddot{q}(t)$, it is possible to write:

$$|\dot{q}(t)| \leq Na4\omega \quad (4.17)$$

$$|\ddot{q}(t)| \leq Na(4\omega)^2 \quad (4.18)$$

Using $k = 4$, a small value of ω is obtained. It is clear that increasing the value of ω , the related joint velocity, acceleration and output torque will rise too during the movement. Hence, it is important to find the optimized ω with the given limitation of $q_{\min} \leq q(t) \leq q_{\max}$, $\dot{q}_{\min} \leq \dot{q}(t) \leq \dot{q}_{\max}$ and $\ddot{q}_{\min} \leq \ddot{q}(t) \leq \ddot{q}_{\max}$. The values of a_1 , a_2 and a_3 follow the same reasoning. In MATLAB, the functions “fmincon” and “ga” can easily provide the optimized value of ω , and a_1 , a_2 , a_3 . Meanwhile, the bounds applied in the optimization are discussed and demonstrated in Equation 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.

There was an acceleration problem at the start of the experiments using this excitation trajectory, which leads to inappropriate results of the identification. This is because the excitation trajectory has not been smooth enough. Therefore, the 2nd excitation trajectory creation method is introduced in the Section 4.2.2.

4.2.2 The 2nd Excitation Trajectory

To solve the problem of the 1st excitation trajectory, the Equation 4.1 has been modified as follows:

$$\theta_i(t) = q_{i,0} + \sum_{l=1}^N \left[\frac{a_{l,i}}{w_f l} \sin(w_f l t) - \frac{b_{l,i}}{w_f l} \cos(w_f l t) \right] \quad (4.19)$$

and $\dot{\theta}_i(t)$, $\ddot{\theta}_i(t)$ are:

$$\dot{\theta}_i(t) = \sum_{l=1}^N [a_{l,i} \cos(w_f l t) + b_{l,i} \sin(w_f l t)] \quad (4.20)$$

$$\ddot{\theta}_i(t) = w_f \sum_{l=1}^N [-a_{l,i} \sin(w_f l t) + b_{l,i} \cos(w_f l t)] \quad (4.21)$$

Where:

$\theta_i(t)$, $\dot{\theta}_i(t)$, $\ddot{\theta}_i(t)$ are the joint position, velocity and acceleration, respectively.

The subscript i is the joint index.

t is the time sequence.

q_0 is the initial position of joint.

a and b is the elements of excitation trajectory, which has been obtained from the optimal algorithms.

N is the total number of elements a or b .

w_f is the base frequency used to create the trial trajectory in optimal algorithm.

Based on [22, 28, 52, 55], N and w_f are equal to 5 and $2\pi * 0.1\text{Hz}$ respectively. The bounds of the MATLAB functions applied in optimization are the same as before, explained in Section 4.2.1. The optimization results are shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: The optimization results of Equation 4.20, 4.20 and 4.21

	Joint 1	Joint 2	Joint 3	Joint 4	Joint 5	Joint 6
a_1	0.2428	-0.1795	0.0607	-0.0039	-0.0470	-1.2177
a_2	0.3845	-0.0369	-0.2272	0.0725	0.0722	0.2676
a_3	-0.6092	-0.1851	0.6706	0.0023	-0.0035	0.3225
a_4	-0.1870	-0.2343	-0.8226	0.0022	0.0203	0.5088
a_5	0.1689	0.6358	0.3185	-0.0731	-0.0419	0.1188
b_1	-0.3678	0.4024	0.0005	0.2701	-0.3227	0.0210
b_2	0.2845	-0.9426	-0.1154	0.4287	1.5358	0.0139
b_3	0.0154	-0.6795	-0.2170	0.4011	-0.5949	-0.5578
b_4	-0.7440	-0.2190	0.7542	-1.7803	-0.5858	0.8056
b_5	0.5457	0.8795	-0.4271	0.9581	0.2758	-0.3196
q_0	-0.4732	-0.2773	-0.0420	0.5805	0.2477	-0.0327

4.2.3 The Optimization Of Excitation Trajectory

The target of optimization is to find the best trajectory that excites the robot. The optimization has been performed using the functions “fmincon” and “ga” provided by MATLAB. As mentioned at the beginning of Section 4.1, the optimization has been applied using the condition number and the determinant of the information matrix. Subsequently, the results are compared together to choose the best one, which is the result that provides the highest velocities in each joint without exceeding the limitations. In the following discussion, one excitation trajectory, optimized with the genetic algorithm minimizing the condition number of the information matrix, is implemented. A low value of the condition number indicates that the maximum velocity

and acceleration are reached without exceeding the joint position limitations. Here, the robot workspace is fully covered during the movement. Additionally, it also provides large torque output values. As a result, the best result of dynamic parameter estimation is achieved. The applied excitation trajectory is shown in Figure 4.2 with the coefficient value shown in Table 4.1.

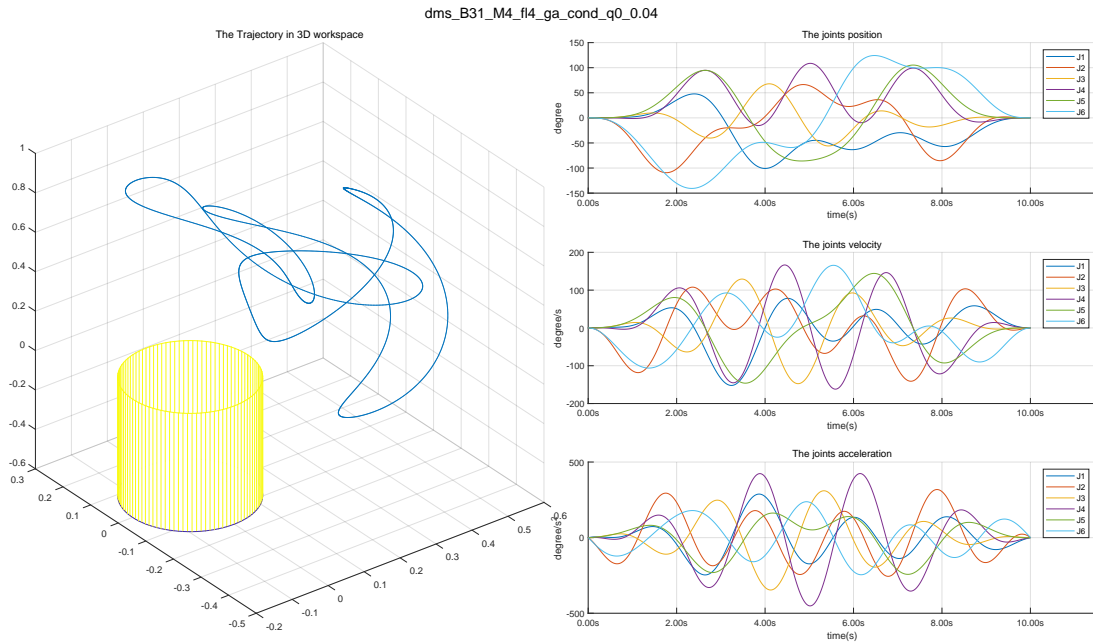


Figure 4.2: The robot movement with the related position, velocity and acceleration of applied excitation trajectory

However, in the experiments, there are some errors between the measured torque and the estimated torque, which are marked with numbers in Figure 4.3. After the analysis and discussions, it has been found that these errors occurred in the path when the joint velocity exceeds the maximum velocity of the test excitation trajectory. Due to this issue, the estimation results during these higher velocity are significantly abnormal compared with the measurement data. Additionally, another possible reason for this situation could depend on the robot specifications. The maximum velocity of some joints in the optimal trajectories based on these robot specifications can not reach the limitations. In this case, it is possible that the optimization cannot achieve the best excitation trajectory during the calculations. In light of this an additional part for the trajectory has been added in Section 4.3.

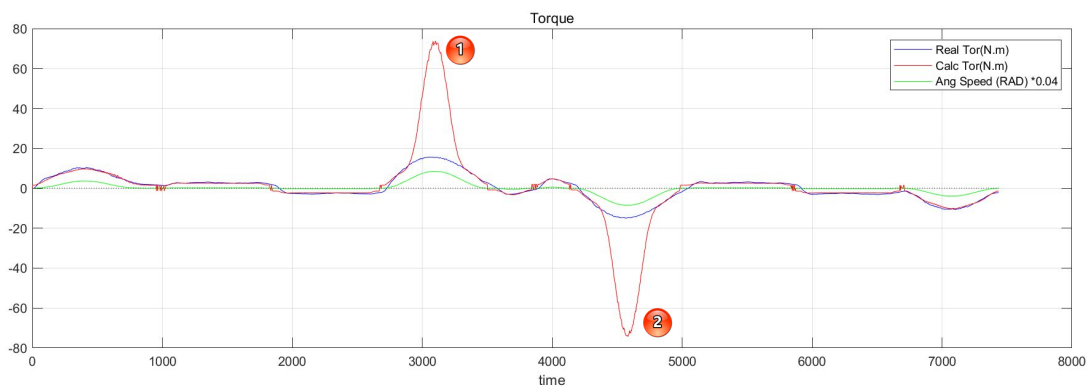


Figure 4.3: The comparison between the measured torque and the estimated torque with the 2nd excitation trajectory, the data is from Joint 5.

4.3 Additional Excitation Trajectory

Due to the high errors illustrated in Section 4.2.3 and in Figure 4.3, an additional excitation trajectory is introduced. The equations are the following [31]:

$$\theta = \theta_0 + \Delta\theta \left[\frac{t}{T} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T}\right) \right] \quad (4.22)$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{\Delta\theta}{T} \left[1 - \cos\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T}\right) \right] \quad (4.23)$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{2\pi\Delta\theta}{T^2} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T}\right) \quad (4.24)$$

Where:

θ , $\dot{\theta}$ and $\ddot{\theta}$ are the position, velocity and acceleration of joint of the additional excitation trajectory.

θ_0 is the joint initial position, here is 0.

t , T are the time series in total time and the time duration, respectively.

$\Delta\theta$ is the maximum position range of joint in movement.

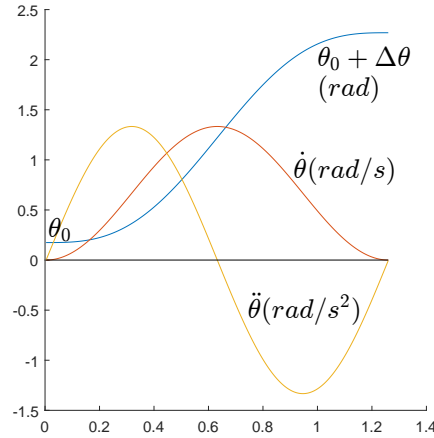


Figure 4.4: The position, velocity and acceleration of the additional trajectory

The robot starts and ends in the same position with zero velocity for all joints, moreover the trajectory is executed in both positive and negative directions. Furthermore, this additional trajectory is attached after the 2nd excitation trajectory. The merged excitation trajectory is shown in Figure 4.5. It should be noted that some idle movements have been added for some joints due to the different duration of the created trajectories.

4.4 The Friction Measure Trajectory

The friction measurements have been used to understand the behaviour of friction in the long-term movement. As mentioned in Section 1.2.2, with the same mechanical structure, the same contents, the same trajectory, and environment, the friction changes depend only on the temperature. The best method to obtain the temperature is to use internal sensors. However, the robot usually does not have temperature sensors inside its structure. Therefore, finding a way to measure the statement inside the robot body becomes a crucial task. Since the motor output torque can be easily obtained and monitored from the motor current with some calculations, this problem can be solved by collecting the motor torque.

The torque depends on the velocity and temperature. Therefore, referring to the experiments of [32, 39, 48], a trajectory with 6 constant velocities has been designed, which contains the

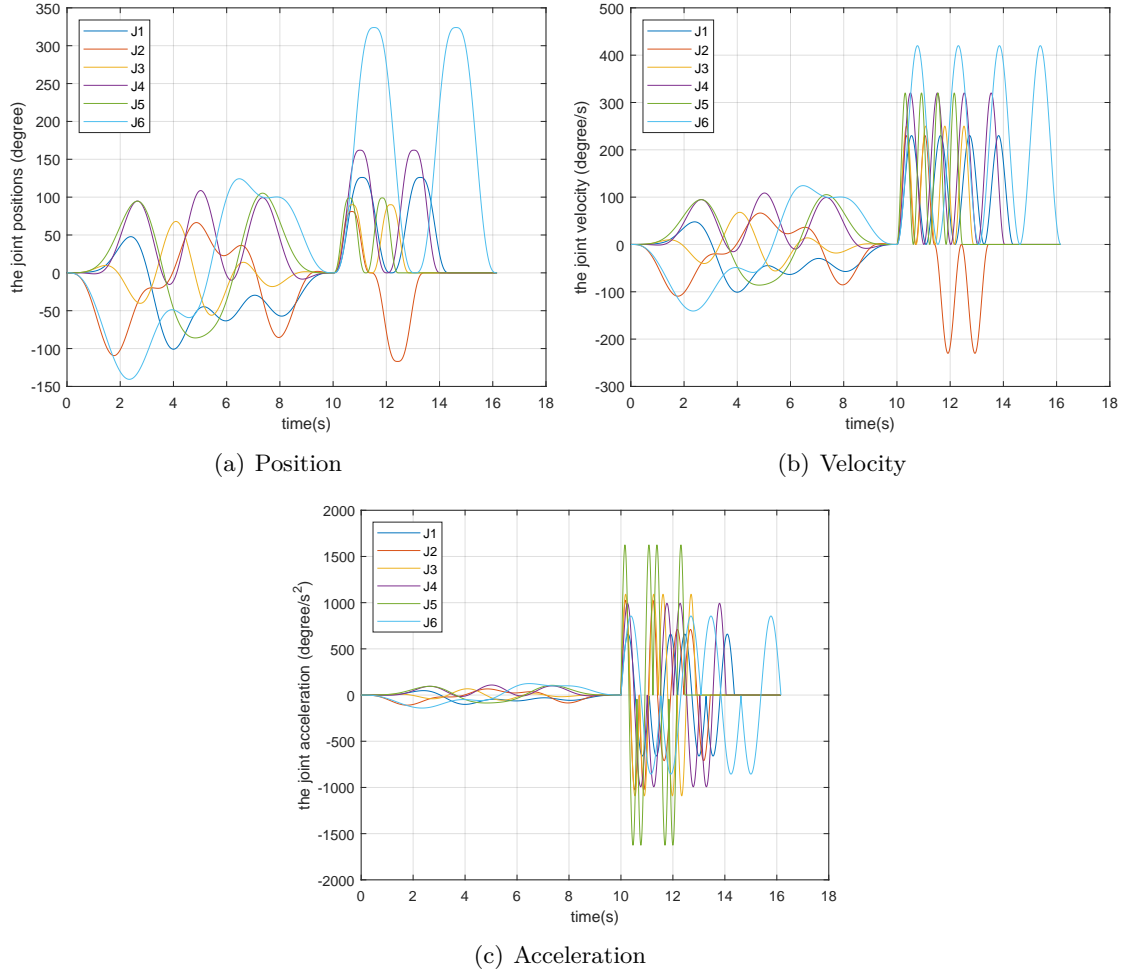


Figure 4.5: The merged excitation trajectory

velocities at 5%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80% and 100% of the maximum speed of each joint. The motion is created individually for each joint, which means that the idle joints are fixed at a designed position while the test joint is moving. This design is clearly shown in Figure 4.1 at the “Friction Trajectory” section, and Figure 4.6. In Figure 4.6, the subplots show that the joint rotated repeatedly from one position to another. Also, a zoomed plot is shown in Figure 4.7 as an example. Besides, the movements for each velocity segment are specially calculated and configured to maintain the same duration for each segment. This configuration will provide the same quantity of data for each joint in the dynamic calculation, which will be discussed in Chapter 5.

To avoid the gravity contribution in torque, a special configuration is introduced during the friction measurement stage. This idea comes from the study of Simoni [47] and Pagani [39]. The main principle of this configuration is to maintain the joint test with horizontal motion, which leads to the elimination of the gravity effect. This configuration can be applied to Joint 1 (Figure 4.6(a)), 4 (Figure 4.6(d)), 5 (Figure 4.6(e)), which are clearly that all joints are moved horizontally. It should be pointed that the motion of Joint 6 (Figure 4.6(f)) is based on the horizontal movement of Joint 5, which the gravity effect are calculated. Due to the robot structure, the data collected from Joint 2 (Figure 4.6(b)) and 3 (Figure 4.6(c)) have been influenced by the gravity effect. The method used to remove the gravity contribution has been discussed in Section 5.2.2. An example of results for friction measurement is illustrated in Figure 4.8.

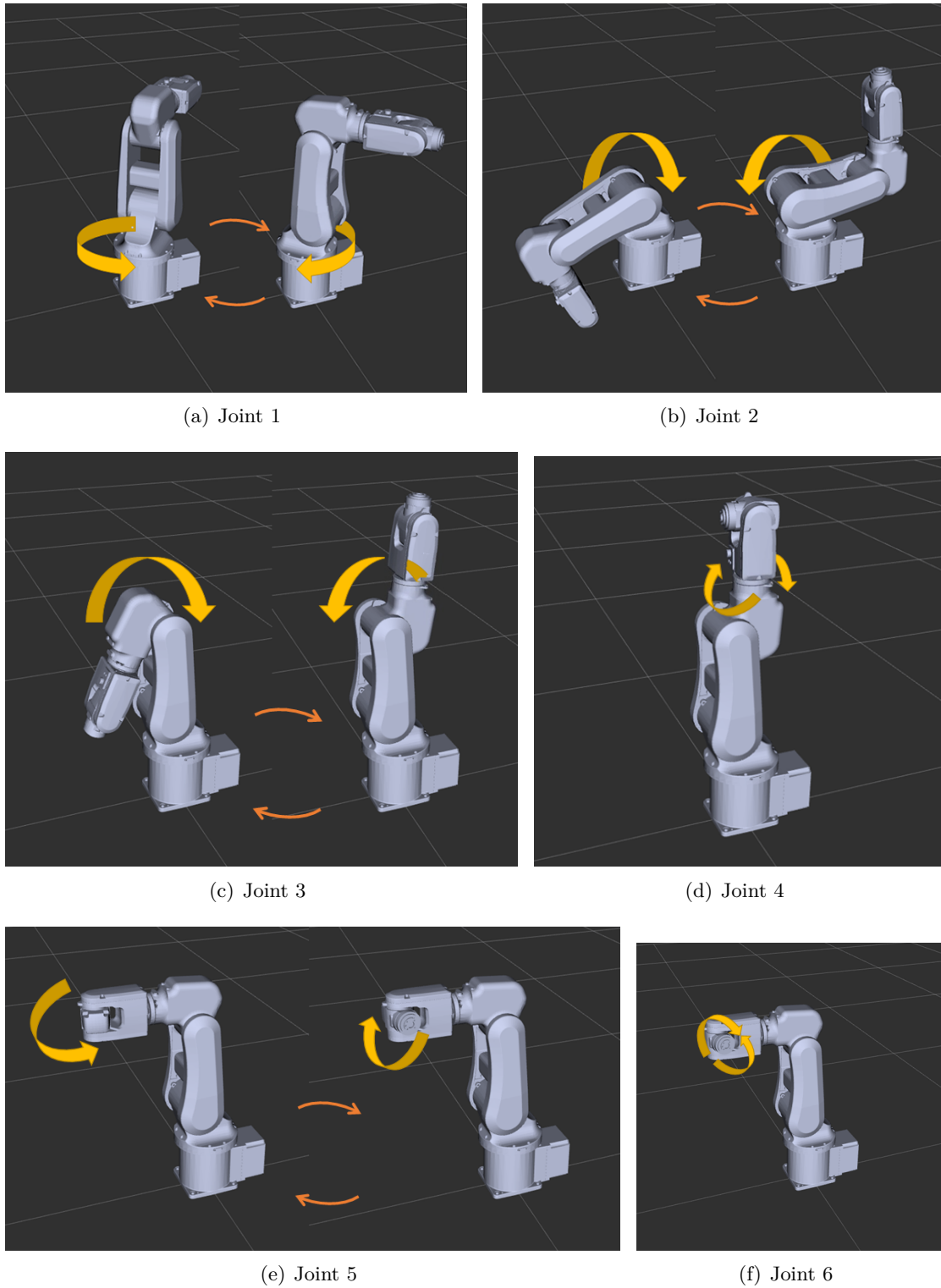


Figure 4.6: The joint movement in friction measurement. The thick yellow arrows show the rotation directions, and the thin brown arrows show the position changes.

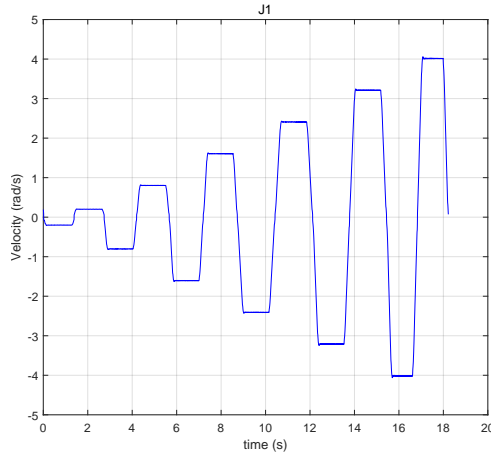


Figure 4.7: The velocity of one joint in the friction measure stage

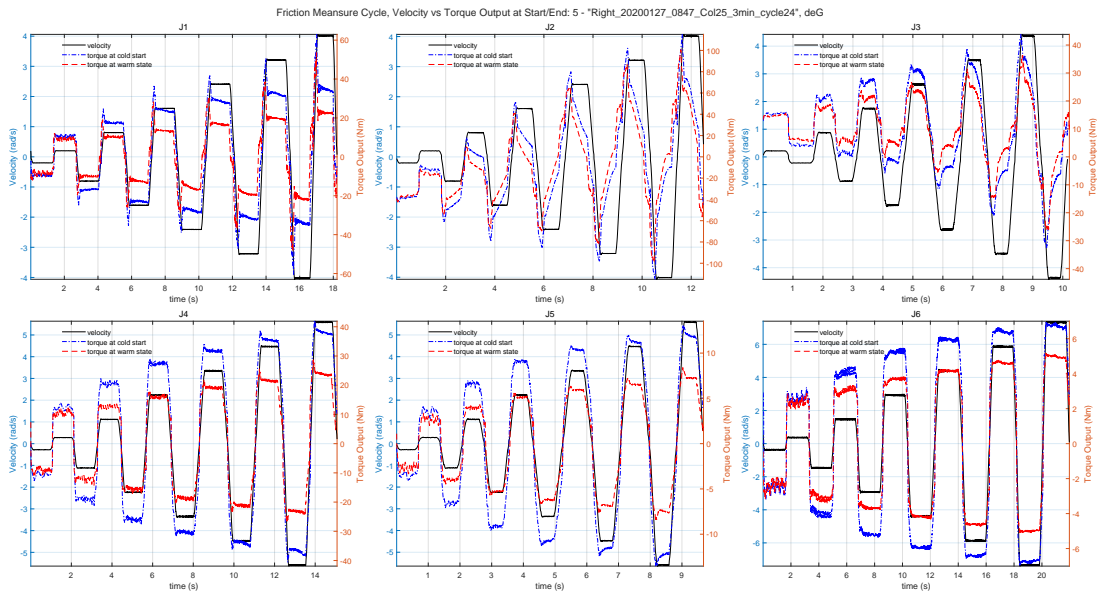


Figure 4.8: The velocity and torque versus time of obtained experimental data in the friction measure stage with the cold and warm conditions, from Joint 1 to 6

4.5 The Warming Stage Trajectory

The warming section of the trajectory was designed specifically to increase the internal temperature of the robot joints. As discussed in Section 1.2.2 and 4.4, the temperature is one of the major factors that causes changes in friction. During the warming stage, all joints move at their maximum speed simultaneously, as the trajectory shown in Figure 4.1 in the “Warming Trajectory” section, and the repeated movements between two positions shown in Figure 4.9. In experiment, all joints are configured about the 80% of angular limitations with 80% velocity. To capture the details of the friction changing and avoid that the temperature increases excessively, the duration of this stage has been chosen carefully. Based on the study of Simoni [47] and Pagani [39], and the results coming from the tests in the laboratory, the optimal duration for this warming stage is about 3 minutes. This leads to a 5 minutes duration in total considering all the trajectories of one cycle. To gather sufficient data for the feature analysis, the cycle has been repeated 24 times obtaining an experiment lasting 2 hours. To ensure the same condition at the start of each experiment, it is important to let the robot cool down after each experiment.

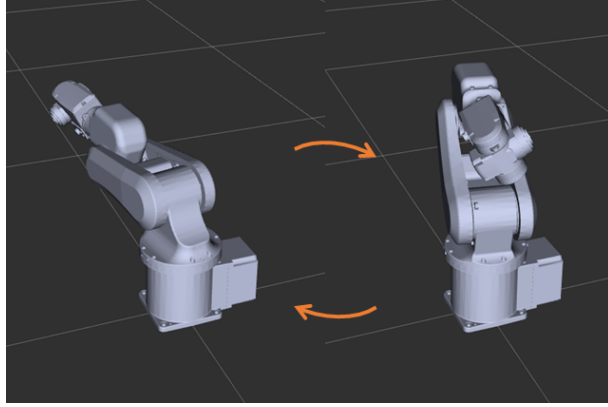


Figure 4.9: The joint movement in warming stage

4.6 The Software And Environment Of The Experiment

The robot model ER3A from EFORT has been used in the experiments, which is introduced in Chapter 2. The controller of the robot is an RP1 from ROBBOX [44], which is shown in Figure 4.11. The experimental trajectory has been created using the proprietary software of Robox Development Environment (RDE) (Figure 4.10) [43]. This software also provides the built-in function for data collection (Figure 4.12).



Figure 4.10: The Robox Development Environment (RDE)

The experiments have been repeated on two robots of the very same model, called “Left” and “Right” with the index number of 1 and 2 respectively. For each robot, 4 experiments have been executed, and they have been numbered from 1 to 4 following the sequence of experiments. The data have been collected under an environment temperature of roughly 20°C, which results in the same execution condition at the start of the experiment. It is worth noting that this temperature depends only on the robot’s location. In other words, in real applications, the environment temperature should be various. Moreover, the experiment is executed once only in a day to guarantee enough time for cooling down the robot. Additionally, the data of position, velocity and torque of each joint are collected in experiment. The signals to separate the different stages are also recorded. All these data are collected by built-in oscillator (Figure 4.12) and then export to the CSV files for the future calculation. The connection diagram is shown in Figure 4.13. The communications between computer and controller is made just using an internet cable, while the EtherCAT bus is used to connect the controller and the robot.

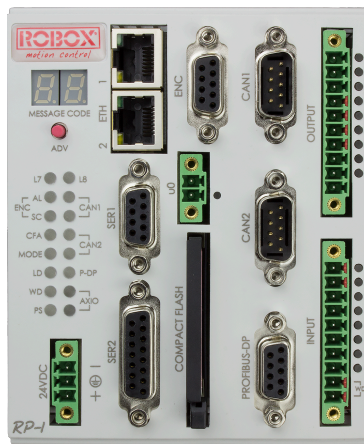


Figure 4.11: The robot controller of RP1

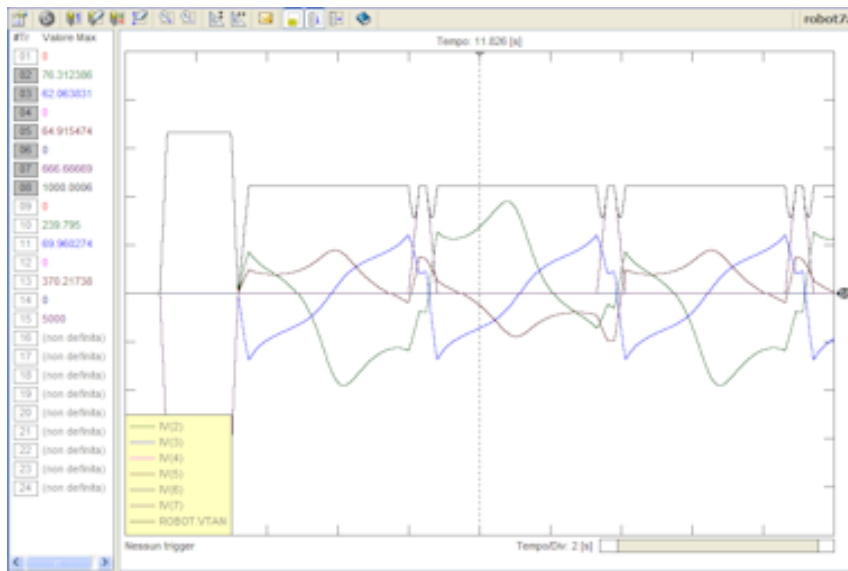


Figure 4.12: The oscillator in RDE

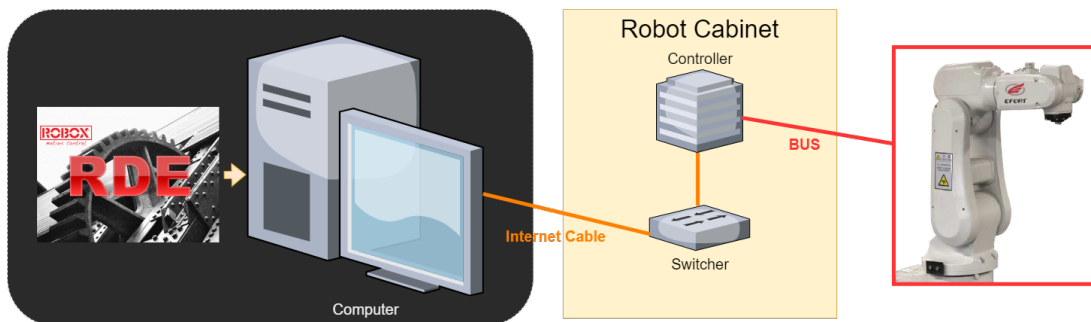


Figure 4.13: The communication between PC and robot

Chapter 5

Data Process And Analysis

5.1 The Dynamic Parameters

5.1.1 The Identification Process

As discussed in Section 3.1 and illustrated in Appendix C, the identification is carried out using the collected data, the creation of an information matrix, and then the calculation from the Least Square algorithm [2, 15, 20, 40, 41]. Figures 5.1 and 5.2 (or Figure K.1 in Appendix K and L.1 in Appendix L) show examples of the identification results between the collected torque and estimated torque. Base on these figures, the results clearly show that the errors between the estimated torque and the obtained torque are acceptable except for the very low-velocity. The errors on the low speed are clearly highlighted in Stage 2 of Figure 5.2 and more details are shown in Figure 5.3. These errors are due to the insufficient precision of the friction model at the low-velocity domain, which has been discussed in Section 5.2. The plots of the identification result of all dynamic parameters are shown in Appendix G.

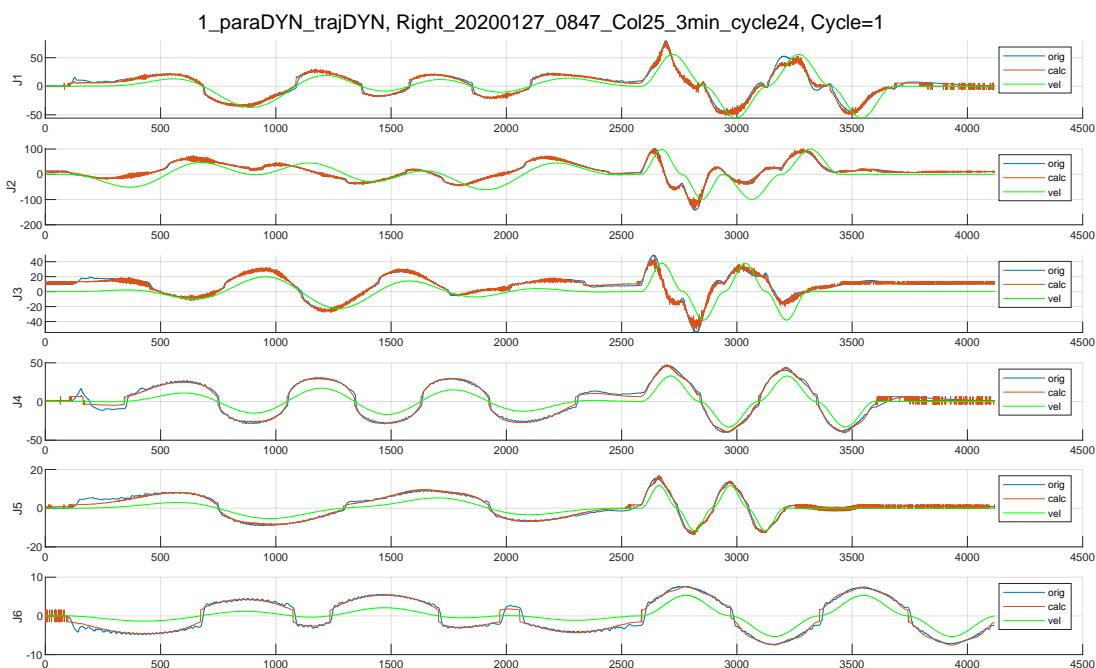


Figure 5.1: The measured torque and estimated torque of the 1st stage from the Cycle 1 of the Test 1 of the Robot 2

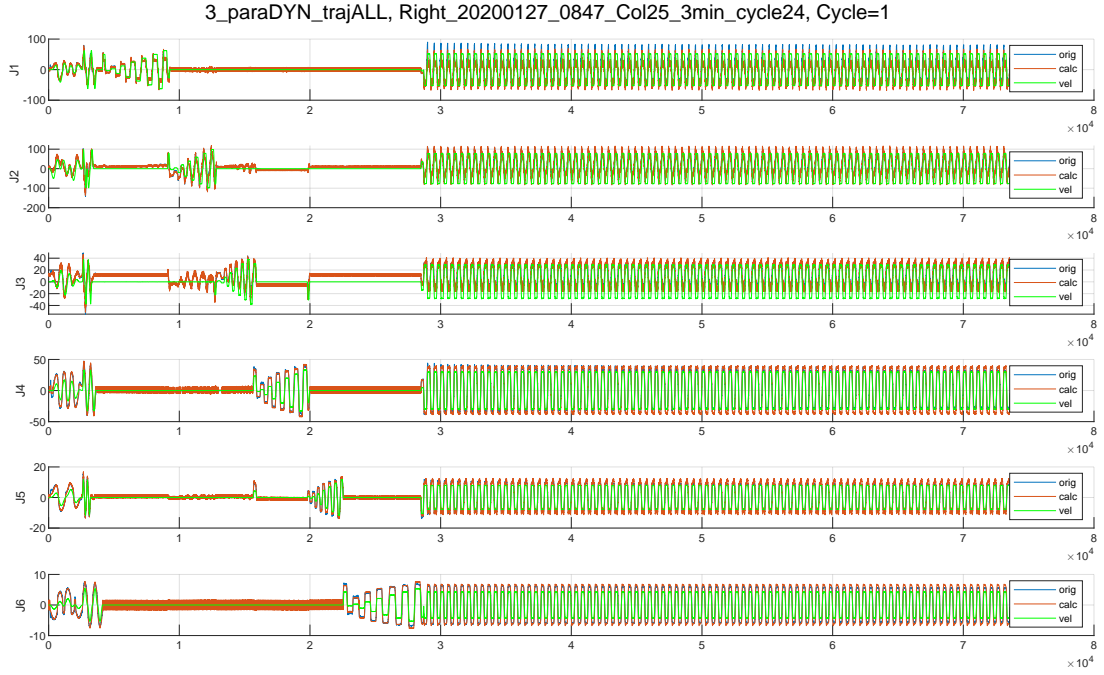


Figure 5.2: The measured torque and estimated torque from the Cycle 1 of the Test 1 of the Robot 2

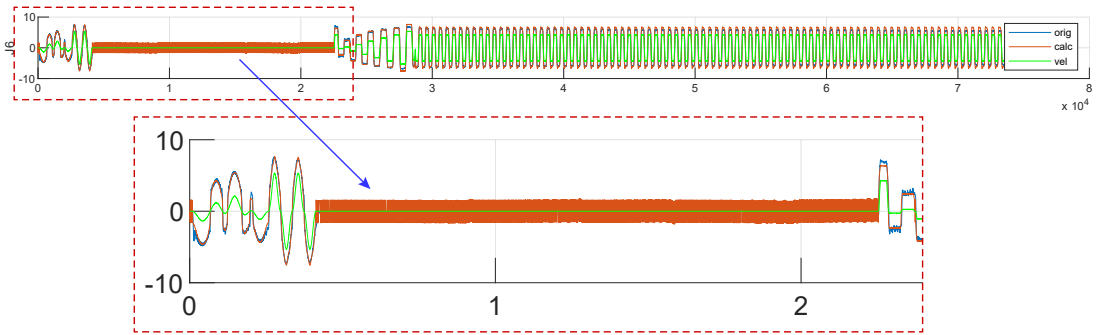


Figure 5.3: The estimation errors at the low velocity duration of Joint 6 in Figure 5.2

5.1.2 The Verification

To understand the accuracy of the identification results, the verification is introduced and indicated by the root-mean-square deviation, or RMSD. The RMSD equation is shown in Equation 5.1. This value represents the measurement of the errors between the estimated values and the collected values. The RMSD values can be easily obtained by the function of “rms” in MATLAB.

$$\tau_{RMSD} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (\tau_{n, estimated} - \tau_{n, collected})^2} \quad (5.1)$$

Figures 5.1 and 5.2 (or Figure K.1 in Appendix K and L.1 in Appendix L) shown the collected torque in blue, and the corresponding estimated torque in red. The green curves are the joint velocity. It should be emphasized that the velocity curves are scaled to make them more clear, as mentioned in Section 5.1.1 and also explained in Section 5.1.3. Additionally, the verification based on the identification results on other tests are implemented to demonstrate the accuracy of the identification in general robot operation cases. To make a clear description, the verification based on the identification trajectory are named “self-verification”, while the verification based

on the identification on other tests are named “cross-verification”. The data analysis has been carried out in Section 5.1.4.

The results of self-verification are shown in Table F.1 in Appendix F. It should be pointed that the values in those tables are the relative value with the unit of 100%, and the values highlighted in yellow are grater than 10%, which means the error presented with this value is considered bigger. Figures 5.4 and 5.5 represent the plots of the self-verification of each joint for all tests on both robots. Similarly, the tables of cross-verification are shown in Table F.3, F.4, F.5 and F.6 in the same appendix. Figures 5.6 and 5.7 represent the plot of the cross-verification with the 1st identification results on both robots. All tables and plots of the self-verification results and the cross-verification results are shown in Appendix F. The verification results of the excitation trajectory and the merged trajectory are plotted in Appendix K and L. It is worth noting that the figures shown in these appendixes are from the data of the 1st test of Robot 2.

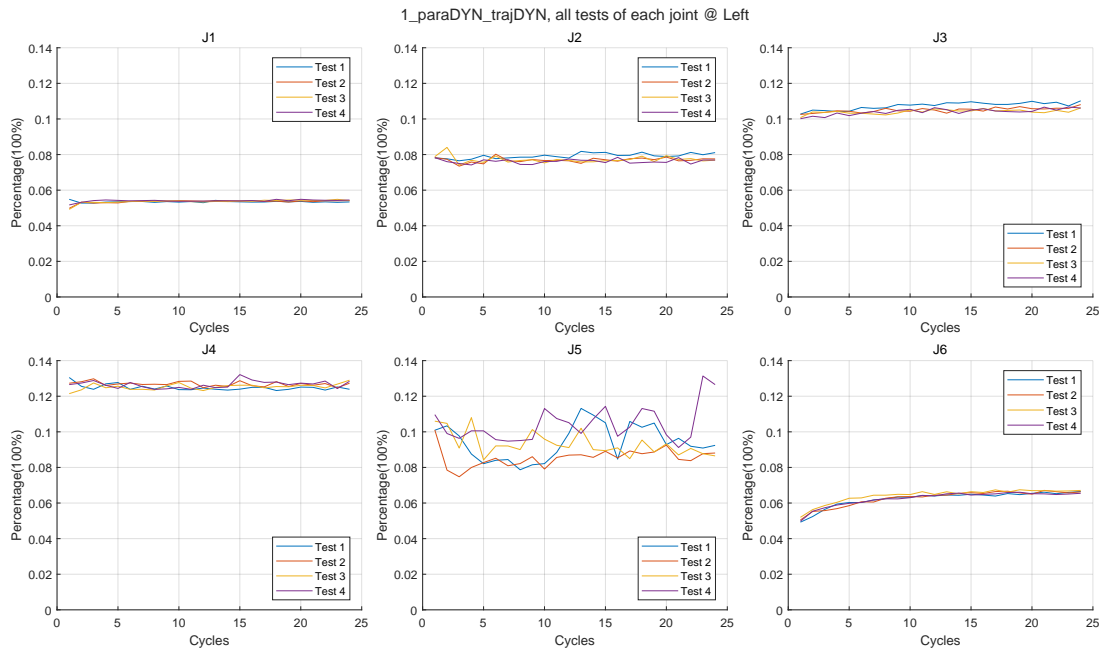


Figure 5.4: The self verification of each joint of all tests of Robot 1

5.1.3 The Low Velocity Results Filter

As mentioned in Section 5.1.1, 5.1.2, and in Figure 5.3, large errors appear when the joint velocity is slow or equal to zero because of the low precision of the friction model during the low velocity motion (Figure 5.8 and 5.9). Since the joint at low speed can be assumed firm, the torque output can be considered constant in these situations. Therefore, the errors have been eliminated. The RMSD values without the low-velocity result have been calculated and then they are shown in Table F.2 in Appendix F.

It is worth noting that Figure 5.9 also proved that the friction is effected by the temperature, and it can be presented by the time. This aspect has been discussed in Section 5.2.3.

5.1.4 The Results Of The Verification

5.1.4.1 The Self Verification

Table F.2 shows the relative error between estimated and measured torque. The values greater than 10% and less than 15% are highlighted in yellow. The remaining values are less than 10%. It should be noted that these values are calculated without the data related to

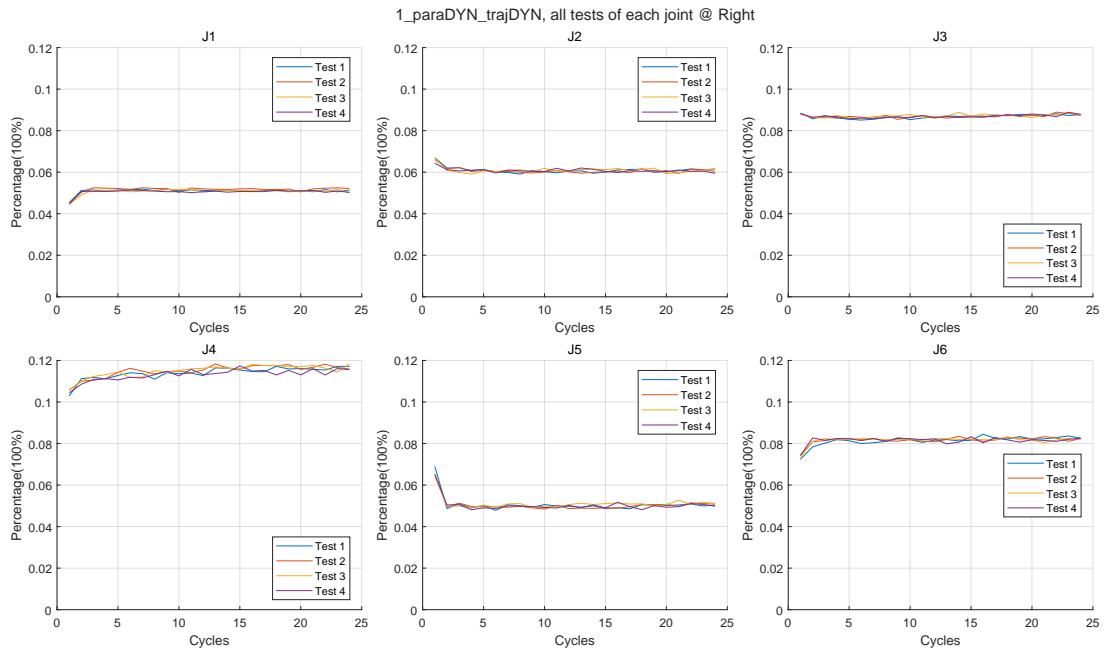


Figure 5.5: The self verification of each joint of all tests of Robot 2

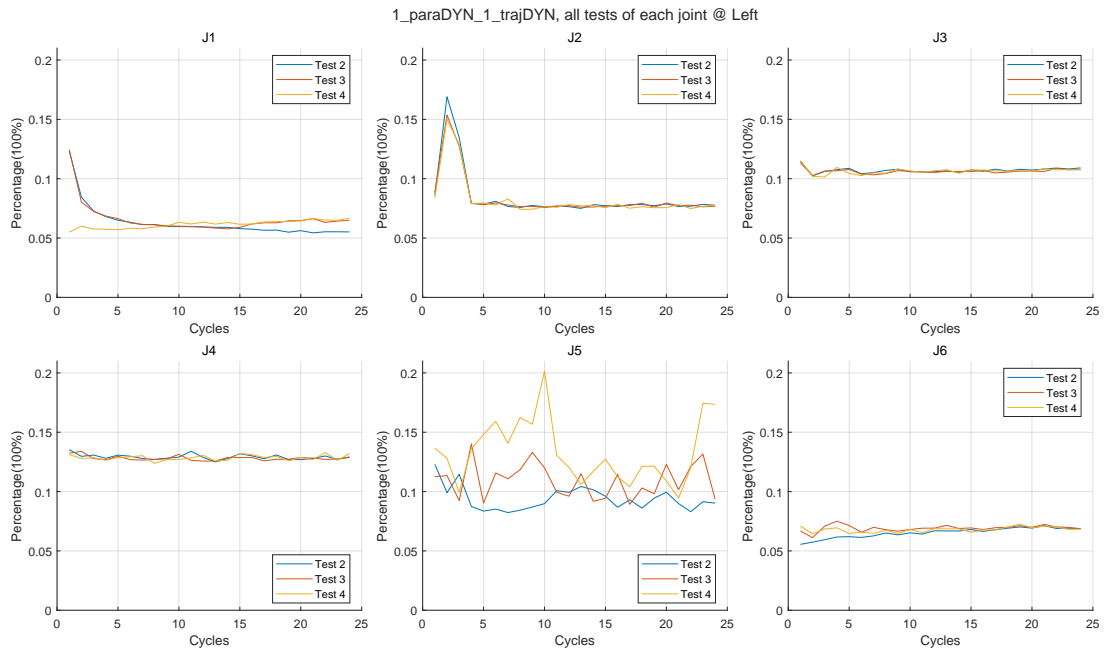


Figure 5.6: The cross verification with the 1st identification results of Robot 1

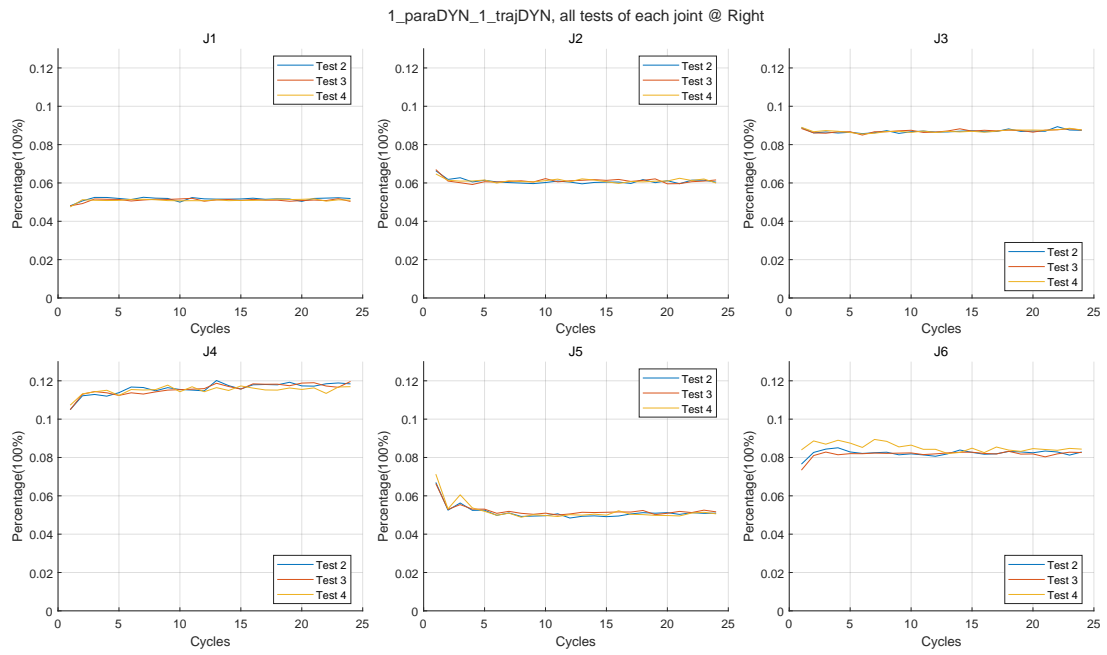


Figure 5.7: The cross verification with the 1st identification results of Robot 2

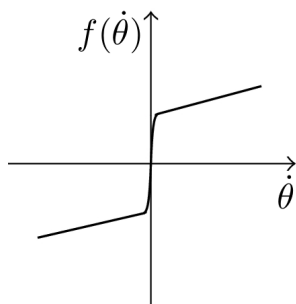


Figure 5.8: The ideal friction model

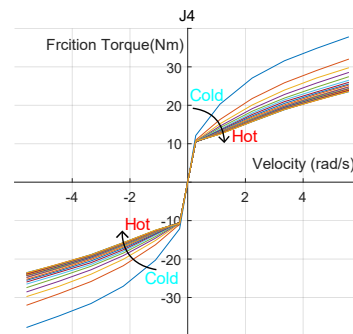


Figure 5.9: The friction observed experimentally from Joint 4 in a test

low velocities, where the robot has been considered stationary (Section 5.1.3). The results are plotted in the Figures 5.4 and 5.5 to better understand the value development with cycles. All plots have the same scale on the y-axis.

Based on the results shown in Figures 5.4 and 5.5, it is possible to see that the verification results of the Joint 3 and 4 on Robot 1, and Joint 4 on Robot 2 are higher than 10%, which have the range of 0.1 and 0.12, 0.12 and 0.14, 0.1 and 0.12 respectively. According to Table F.2, the maximum differences between the start cycle and end cycle are 7.3%, 6.2% and 13.8% respectively. The statistic data of the joints mentioned before and also Joint 5 of Robot 1 are shown in Table 5.1. The standard deviation values in this table demonstrate that the fluctuations of Joint 5 of Robot 1 are much bigger than other joints, which are confirmed in Figure 5.4. This situation illustrates that the Joint 5 of Robot 1 has some problems, which turns out with larger noise in the experiments. This requires future examination to find the causes. The plots of other joints show the acceptable identification results because that the self-verification values are less than 10%. The statistical data of all joints and robots are analysed with other tables in Appendix F.

Table 5.1: Some statistical values of Joint 3, 4 and 5 of Robot 1, and Joint 4 of Robot 2

Unit	Tests	The Range in Plots		The Values in Tables												
		Minmum	Maxmum	Minmum		Maxmum		difference bwteen MAX/MIN		Standard Deviation	100%					
				Test	All Tests	Test	All Tests	Test	All Tests			Start/End Cycle	Test	All Tests		
Robot 1	Joint 3	1	0.1	0.12	100%	0.1001	100%	0.1102	100%	0.0913	100%	-	0.0679	0.0728	0.002	0.0021
		2			0.1027		0.1102		0.0512		0.0540		0.001308			
		3			0.1026		0.1081		0.0513		0.0540		0.001188			
		4			0.1008		0.1062		0.0617		0.0599		0.001736			
	Joint 4	1	0.12	0.14	100%	0.1214	100%	0.1322	100%	0.0810	100%	-	0.1232	0.0505	0.001609	0.0018
		2			0.1248		0.1287		0.0308		0.0001		0.00128			
		3			0.1214		0.1290		0.0587		0.0623		0.001599			
		4			0.1238		0.1322		0.0629		0.0145		0.001997			
	Joint 5	1	0.07	0.13	100%	0.0748	100%	0.1314	100%	0.4309	100%	-	0.0787	0.0841	0.009751	0.0105
		2			0.0748		0.0926		0.1924		0.1281		0.00512			
		3			0.0842		0.1020		0.1742		0.1841		0.006487			
		4			0.0912		0.1314		0.3057		0.1539		0.00992			
Robot 2	Joint 4	1	0.1	0.12	100%	0.1029	100%	0.1184	100%	0.1307	100%	-	0.1029	0.1384	0.002978	0.0030
		2			0.1057		0.1183		0.1065		0.0958		0.002949			
		3			0.1055		0.1184		0.1082		0.1213		0.00291			
		4			0.1044		0.1174		0.1103		0.1068		0.002739			

5.1.4.2 The Cross Verification

Additional verifications are implemented on the identification, using other tests coming from the same robot, to verify the accuracy of the results. The calculation is very similar to self-verification. The results of cross-verification on the 1st test are shown in Figure 5.6 and 5.7 for the Robot 1 and 2 respectively. The ranges shown in these figures are summarized in Table 5.2, and the average values of these figures, without first 5 cycles, are listed in Table 5.3. It should be pointed that the data of the self-verification from Figure 5.4 and 5.5 are also concluded in these tables. The complete results with tables and figures are listed in Appendix F.

As shown in these figures and tables, it is easy to see that the identification results for each joint are similar between the self-verification and cross-verification. Looking at the data in Table 5.2, it is possible to see that the range differences in figures are small for Robot 1, and are zero for Robot 2. This leads to a conclusion that the self-verification results are sufficient to describe the accuracy of the identification due to the similar results between the self-verification and cross-verification. A comparable and powerful evidence can be obtained from Table 5.3, which contains the data considered from each experiment without the first 5 cycles. This is because that there is a drastic change in the first 5 cycles of each sub-plot on these figures, which demonstrates the low accuracy of the identification results during the first few cycles. This phenomenon depends on the effects of friction, but it will be discussed in detail in the next sections. Moreover, the differences between Robot 1 and 2 in Table 5.2 and 5.3 show that Robot 2 has higher accuracy of the estimation compared to Robot 1.

There is a strong oscillation in the sub-plot of Joint 5 of Robot 1 in Figure 5.6, and a similar situation is also shown in Figure 5.4. Additionally, this problem can be observed in the friction behaviours analysis in Figure N.1 and N.2. The causes of this situation require future studies as mentioned in Section 5.1.4.2.

Table 5.2: The range of plots of joints in Figure 5.4, 5.6, 5.5 and 5.7

	Robot 1			Robot 2		
	Figure 5.4	Figure 5.6	Difference	Figure 5.5	Figure 5.7	Difference
Joint 1	0.05~0.06	0.05~0.08	0~0.02	0.05	0.05	0
Joint 2	0.07~0.08	0.08	0~0.01	0.06	0.06	0
Joint 3	0.1~0.11	0.12	0.01~0.02	0.09	0.09	0
Joint 4	0.12~0.13	0.14	0.01~0.02	0.1~0.12	0.1~0.12	0
Joint 5	0.07~0.11	0.08~0.13	0.01~0.02	0.05	0.05	0
Joint 6	0.05~0.07	0.05~0.08	0~0.01	0.08	0.08	0

Table 5.3: The average value of plots of joints in Figure 5.4, 5.6, 5.5 and 5.7 without the first 5 cycles

	Robot 1			Robot 2		
	Figure 5.4	Figure 5.6	Difference	Figure 5.5	Figure 5.7	Difference
Joint 1	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.05	0
Joint 2	0.075	0.08	0.005	0.06	0.06	0
Joint 3	0.105	0.1	0.005	0.085	0.08	0.005
Joint 4	0.13	0.13	0	0.115	0.115	0
Joint 5	/	/	/	0.05	0.05	0
Joint 6	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.08	0

5.1.5 The Results Of Dynamic Parameters

5.1.5.1 The Plots of Dynamic Parameters

To better understand the identification results, each parameter has been plotted. The examples are shown in Figures 5.10 and 5.11. It is possible to see that the identified dynamic parameters are different in each cycle. In these figures, there is a dramatic increase during the first 5 cycles, and then the curves gradually stabilize with fluctuations. Subplot B is the representation of subplot A with a widening on the y-axis to better evaluate the values. After the scaling of the y-axis, it is easy to understand that the fluctuation is small and the steady-state value is reached after approximately 15 cycles. Besides, the steady-state of the dynamic parameters can be observed by the standard deviation values shown in Table 5.4 with the picked parameters.

In Table 5.4, the values of the column “Last 19 Cycles” are the standard deviation of the last 19 cycles. The values in the column “All Cycles” are higher than those in the “Last 19 Cycles”. This means that the parameters in last cycles have less fluctuation. This can be observed in Figure 5.10 and 5.11. The curve amplitude is reduced and it tends to be stable after 10 cycles in Figure 5.10(b), and 5 cycles in Figure 5.11(b).

However, despite the negative values show in the column of “Difference” in Table 5.4, the plots of f_1 (Figure 5.12) show large oscillations without the steady-state values. A possible reason for this could be the different attributes between mP_x , I_{xx} , and f_1 . Theoretically, the mP_x and I_{xx} have physical meaning, which are constants. But f_1 is one of the friction coefficients, which change during in the movement, due to internal temperature, lubrication, pressure and stress between parts, undetectable damages, and so on.

The figures of all the identified dynamic parameters and the tables of the related statistical data are listed in Appendix G and H.

Table 5.4: The standard deviation of the identification results of selected parameters

			All Cycles	Last 19 Cycles	Difference *	
2	mP_x of Joint 2	Robot 1	T1	0.0524	0.0299	-0.0225
			T2	0.0618	0.0289	-0.0329
			T3	0.0537	0.0268	-0.0269
			T4	0.0560	0.0249	-0.0311
		Robot 2	T1	0.0367	0.0113	-0.0255
			T2	0.0345	0.0092	-0.0253
			T3	0.0365	0.0113	-0.0252
			T4	0.0374	0.0086	-0.0288
4	I_{xx} of Joint 2	Robot 1	T1	0.0694	0.0377	-0.0317
			T2	0.0686	0.0507	-0.0179
			T3	0.0813	0.0502	-0.0311
			T4	0.0691	0.0343	-0.0348
		Robot 2	T1	0.0459	0.0214	-0.0245
			T2	0.0485	0.0166	-0.0319
			T3	0.0369	0.0118	-0.0251
			T4	0.0410	0.0161	-0.0249
37	$f1$ of Joint 1	Robot 1	T1	0.2516	0.0954	-0.1562
			T2	0.2064	0.0885	-0.1179
			T3	0.1317	0.1070	-0.0248
			T4	0.2168	0.0920	-0.1248
		Robot 2	T1	0.1615	0.1241	-0.0374
			T2	0.1603	0.0868	-0.0735
			T3	0.1170	0.0753	-0.0417
			T4	0.1367	0.1327	-0.0040

* The equation is “*Differences = Last 19 Cycles – All Cycles*”

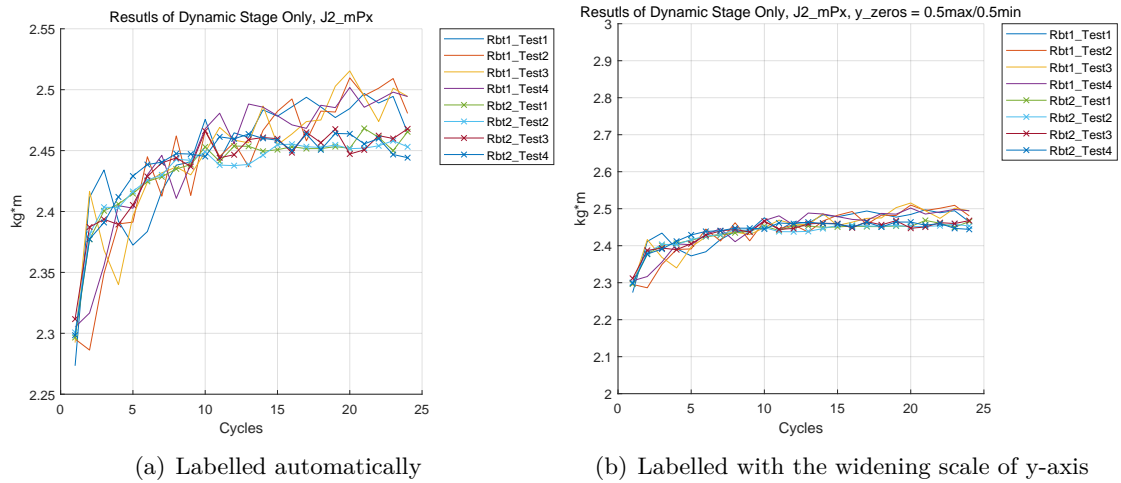
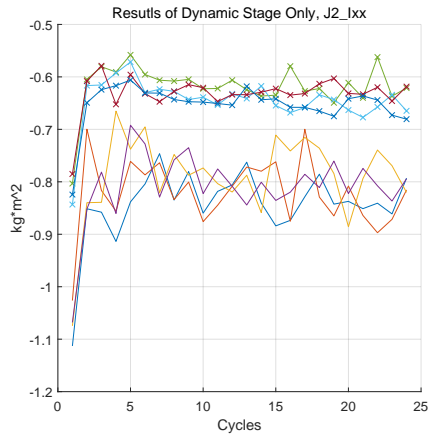
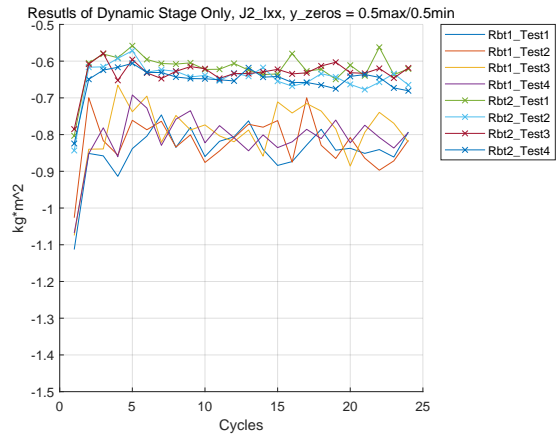


Figure 5.10: mP_x of Joint 2

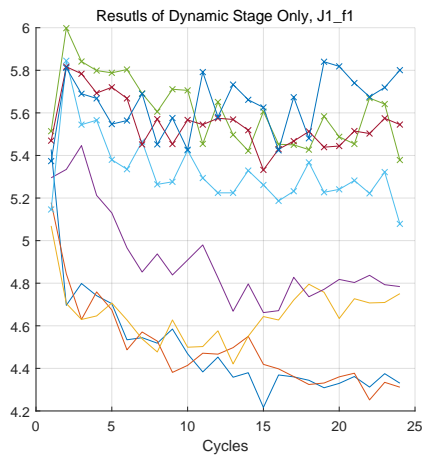


(a) Labelled automatically

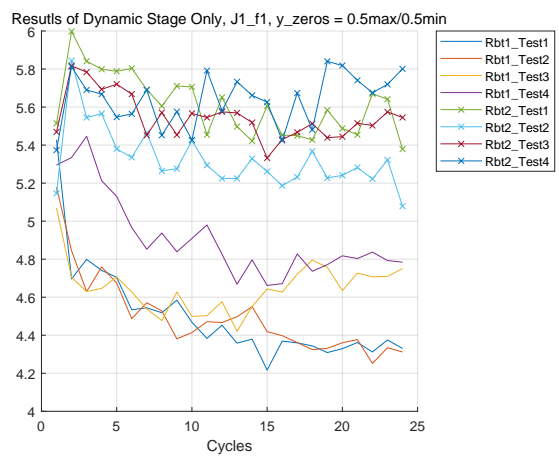


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure 5.11: I_{xx} of Joint 2



(a) Labelled automatically



(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure 5.12: f_1 of Joint 1

5.1.5.2 The Multiple Selected Cycles

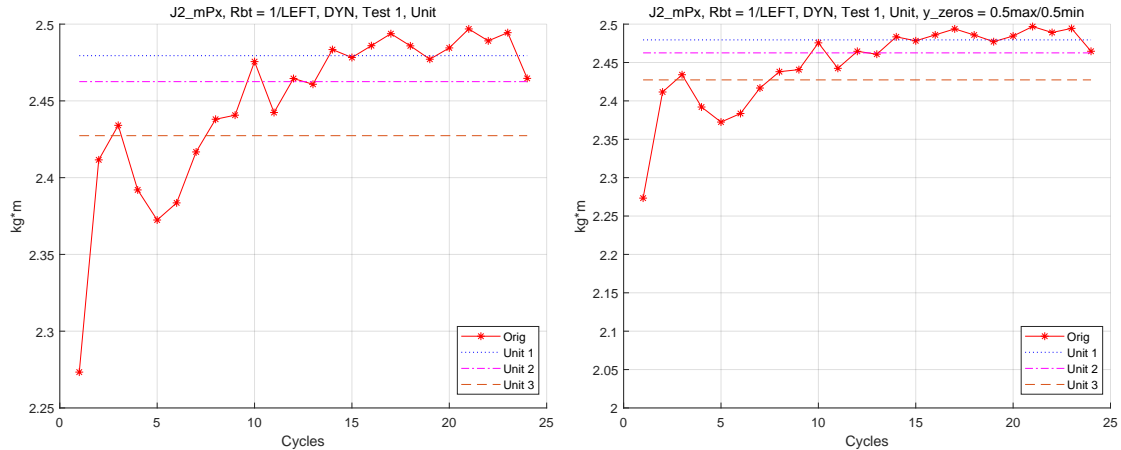
The identifications with few selected cycles have been carried out to make a clear demonstration of dynamic parameter behaviour during the robot operations. There are three groups of selected cycles, which are Cycle 10, 15, and 20 for Group 1, Cycle 3, 9, 16, and 22 for Group 2, and Cycle 3, 5, and 10 for Group 3. The results are shown in Table 5.5. The identification results of these groups have been named as “*Unit*” results.

Table 5.5 contains the cycle selection of the identification ordered from Unit 1 to 3. The cycles selected for Unit 1 are located at the later period of the experiment, and its identification result is closed to the results obtained at the end of the cycles. Similarly, the identification result of Unit 3 is closed to the results of the initial cycles. Due to the drastic change of curves in the first few cycles, this result has a larger error than other two groups. For Unit 2, due to the evenly selected cycles, the result is between the values of Unit 1 and 3. Moreover, the result of Unit 2 also can be regarded as the average value of identification result of experiments. These conclusions are also shown in Figures 5.13 and 5.14 highlighted by straight lines. Again, subplot B in these figures is the representation of subplot A with a widening on the y-axis to better evaluate the values. These lines show the tendency of curve development in a simple way, which is from low value at the beginning, to stable value at the ending. They also demonstrate that the magnitude of the curve amplitude changes from the beginning to the ending, which meet the size of gaps between lines. Moreover, this situation also illustrates the poor accuracy in the identification.

All the plots of the identification results are shown in Appendix I and J.

Table 5.5: The cycles selected in groups in unit identification

Cycles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Name
Group 1																										Unit 1
Group 2																										Unit 2
Group 3																										Unit 3



(a) Labelled automatically

(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure 5.13: mP_x of Joint 2 of the Robot LEFT, the identified results and the related results of selected cycles

5.1.6 The Errors Of Start And End Of Cycles

As shown in Appendix L, it is clear that the verification results changed in the warming up stage between start and end in 1st cycle. This is demonstrated in Figure 5.15 as an example from the 1st cycle of one test. It is easy to note that the errors between the estimated torque

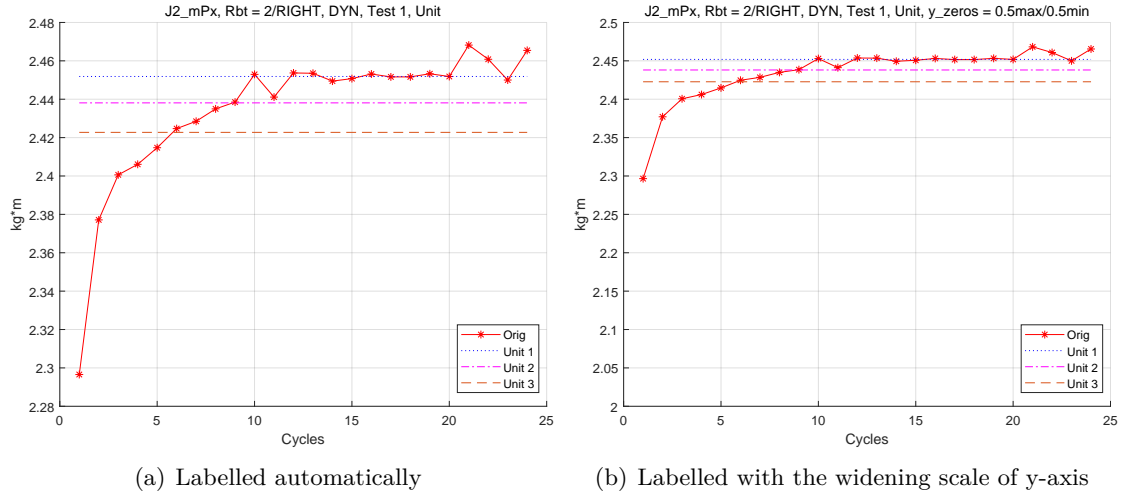


Figure 5.14: mP_x of Joint 2 of the Robot RIGHT, the identified results and the related results of selected cycles

and measured torque at the start of the warming stage are smaller than the ones at the end. This can be explained because friction changes dramatically in the first few cycles of the tests. This aspect has been discussed in Section of 5.2.

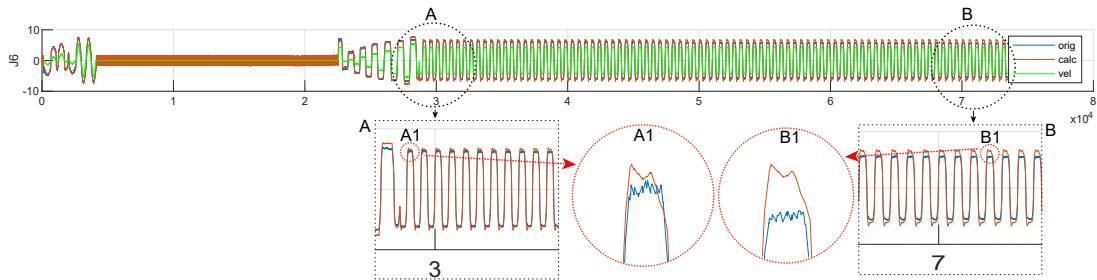


Figure 5.15: The identification errors at the start and the end of the warming stage in the 1st cycle

5.1.7 Summary

In this section, the identification results of dynamic parameters are discussed and demonstrated. Generally, there is a drastic change at the first few cycles for the all identification results, except for figures made from the friction coefficients. This situation leads to the important conclusion that the identification result relies on the mechanism conditions, which accuracy changes during the operation. This could be caused by temperatures, lubrication, and so on. The similar conclusion can be found and observed from the figures in this chapter and in the related appendixes.

5.2 The Friction

This section analyses the friction behaviours in long-time duration movement. At first, the measuring method is discussed. Subsequently, the procedure applied to compensate the gravity contribution is explained. In the end, the curve fitting is implemented for the analysis. The related results of this section are listed and shown in the Appendix M, N and O.

5.2.1 Friction Measure

The friction measure stage is introduced in Section 4.4 with the trajectory example in Figure 4.7. The measurement is carried out on each joint separately while other joints maintain their designed position. The measurement trajectory is created with the selected velocity at 5%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, 100% of the maximum speed. To avoid the effect of gravity and the affection from the movement of the other links, the joints' positions have been carefully designed. For example, Joints 1, 4, 5, and 6 are configured as a horizontal movement in the friction measurement stage. Due to the robot structure and installation, it is not possible to design the same movement for Joints 2 and 3, which leads to the feature process of removing the gravity effect as explained in Section 5.2.2.

Figure 5.16 shows an example of the friction measure results at the Velocity 60% of Test 1 from Robot 2. These plots clearly show that the torque output decreases from the start to the end of the cycles. This situation indicates the torque output of motor is reduced gradually in the friction trajectories of an experiment. For each joint, there are some constant sections in the torque output, corresponding to the constant velocity, except for Joints 2 and 3. To find the friction torque on Joint 2 and 3, a gravity effect compensation was needed and it was applied in the Section 5.2.2.

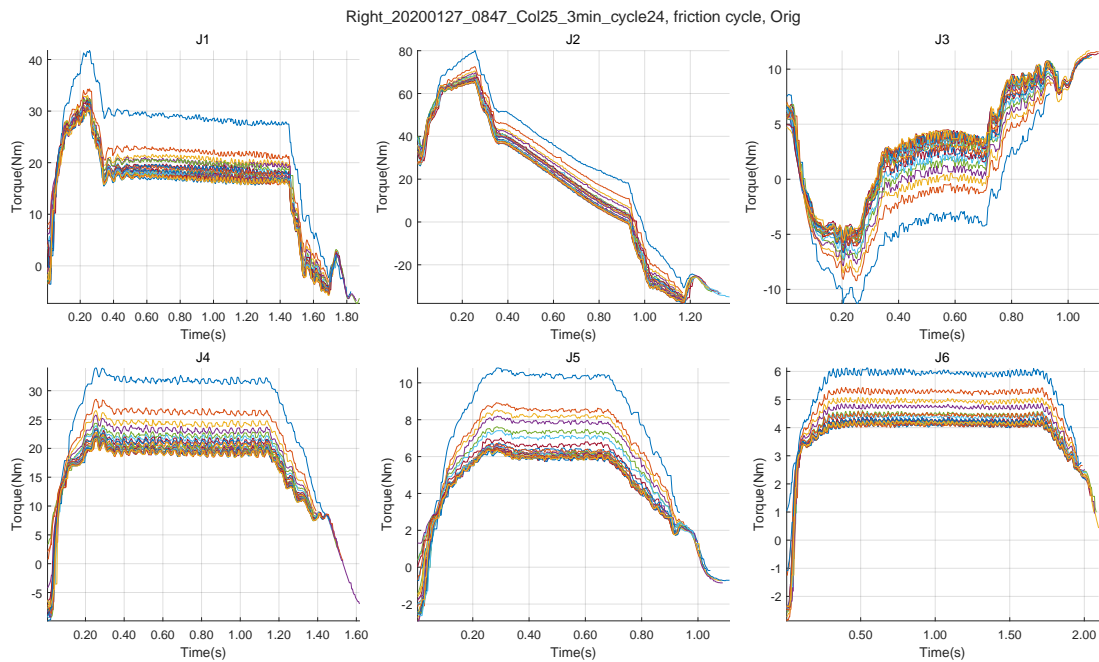


Figure 5.16: The motor torque output measured in the friction stage, separated by the joints with the velocity of 60%

To visualize the friction changing, the mean value of the torque output duration has been calculated and then it has been plotted as shown in Figure 5.17. Base on this figure, it is clear that the friction torque decrease during the cycles. And there is a dramatic decrease at the first 5 ~ 10 cycles and then the curve becomes stable and maintains its value until the end of the test, which is similar to the situation mentioned in Section 5.1.7.

5.2.2 Reduce The Gravity Effect

As mentioned before, because of the robot structure (Figure 5.18), the torque output of Joint 2 and 3 contains the gravity contribution. An identification method using the Least Squares algorithm has been used to remove the gravity effect. The Equation 5.2 [39, 48] is used in this

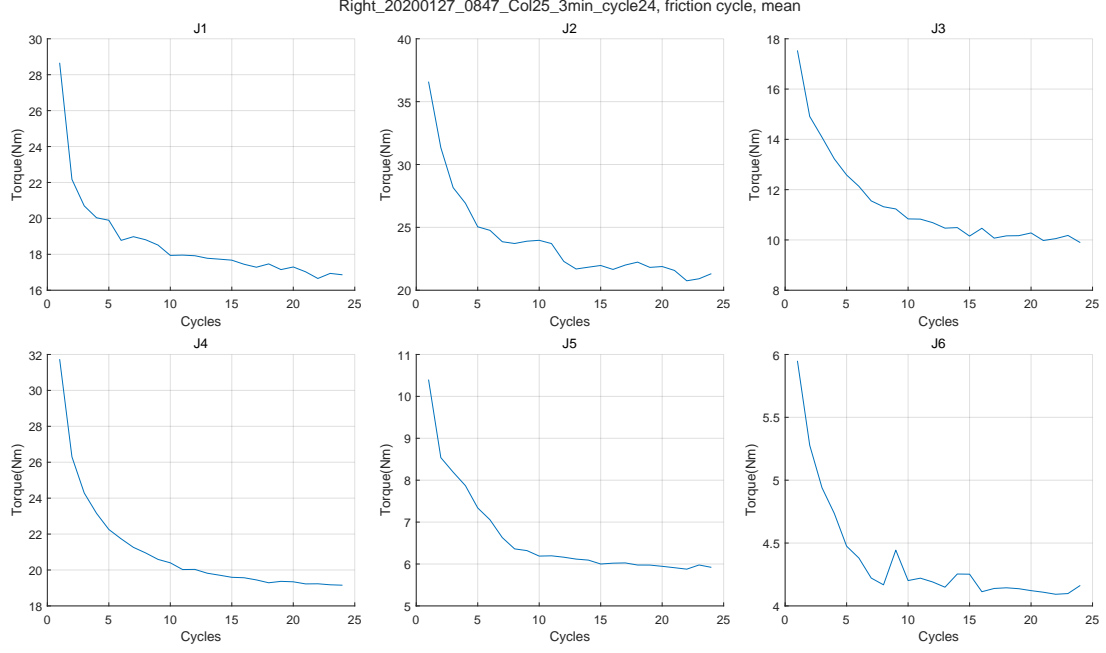


Figure 5.17: The mean value of each cycle of motor torque output measured in the friction stage, separated by the joints with the velocity of 60%, base the data shown in Figure 5.16

stage.

$$\tau_{no-gravity} = \tau_{motor} - mP_x \sin(\theta) - mP_y \cos(\theta) \quad (5.2)$$

Where θ is the position of joint and the mP_x and mP_y are the parameters to identify. To increase the accuracy, the friction coefficients are introduced in this identification. This leads to the Equation 5.3 for the identification.

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{no-gravity} &= I_{motor} \ddot{\theta} - mP_x \sin(\theta) - mP_y \cos(\theta) + f_1 \text{sign}(\dot{\theta}) + f_2 \dot{\theta} + f_3 \dot{\theta}^2 \text{sign}(\dot{\theta}) + f_4 \dot{\theta}^3 \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{\theta} & -\sin(\theta) & -\cos(\theta) & \text{sign}(\dot{\theta}) & \dot{\theta} & \dot{\theta}^2 \text{sign}(\dot{\theta}) & \dot{\theta}^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_{motor} \\ mP_x \\ mP_y \\ f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ f_4 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

Where θ , $\dot{\theta}$, and $\ddot{\theta}$ are the position, velocity, and acceleration of joints respectively. f_1 to f_4 are the friction coefficients that are not used in computing. After the identification, the friction measurement without gravity effect of Joint 2 and 3 can be obtained by the Equation 5.3. The results of Joint 2 and 3 after the removing gravity effect are shown in Figure 5.19, where the steady torque output is clearly shown.

All the plots of the friction measurement are listed in Appendix M. It should be noted that the gravity effect of Joint 2 and 3 is removed in these figures.

5.2.3 The Friction And Velocities

To better understand the friction behaviours with the different velocities, see Figures 5.9 and 5.20. These plots illustrate the friction changes based the velocities in different cycles. Friction decreases during the test from the cold to the hot condition, hence from the 1st cycle to the end. Because of these plots are generated from the same trajectory on one robot, it is possible to

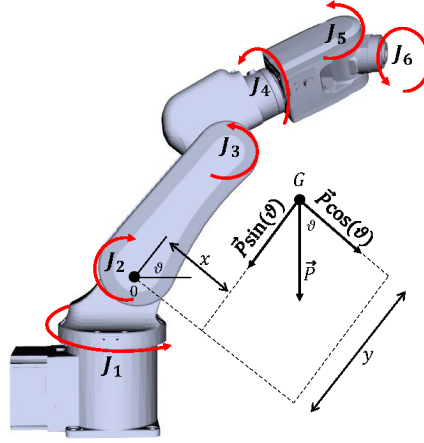


Figure 5.18: The gravity effect in joints

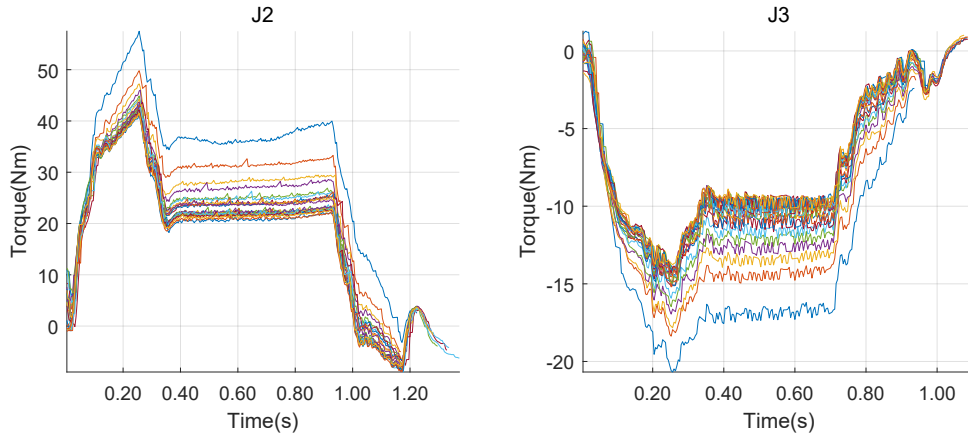


Figure 5.19: The plots of friction measurement of Joint 2 and 3 after the removed gravity effect, base the Figure 5.16

consider that each curve corresponds to a specific temperature. Therefore, friction changes with the temperature. Again, the gaps between the cycles in these plots illustrates the magnitude of the change, which has been already mentioned. Furthermore, with the same reasons as before, the temperature can be considered related to the time because the temperature rises during the operation. This results in a time-based temperature model. Additionally, due to the precision of measurement and robot system limitation, the details of low velocities are loss. This problem can be solved by applying embedded sensors and high precision equipment, which will be implemented in the future studies. All the plots of the friction versus velocities are listed in Appendix O.

5.2.4 The Curve Fitting Of Friction

To describe the results of the friction measurement, the curve fitting is introduced with a double exponential equation which is shown in the following Equation:

$$\tau = a + be^{-\frac{t}{t_1}} + ce^{-\frac{t}{t_2}} \quad (5.4)$$

Where the t_1 and t_2 are the time constants in minutes, and a , b , and c are specific coefficients. This will help to establish the time-based friction model in the future and therefore, a dynamic model of robot developed by time could be realized.

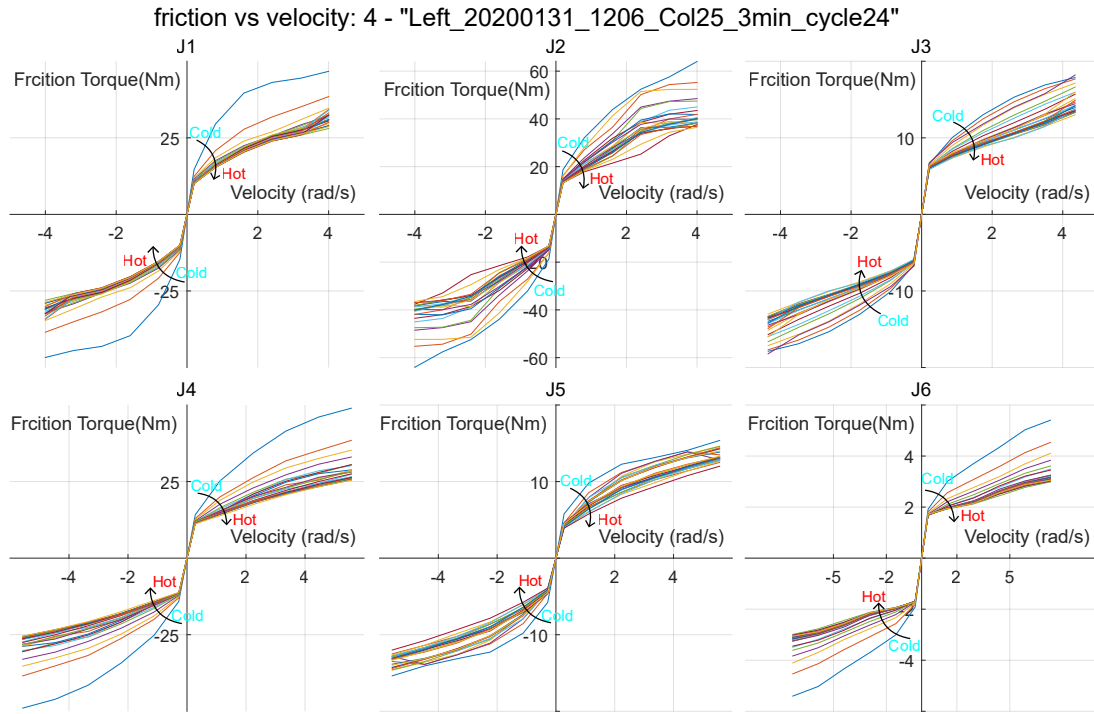


Figure 5.20: The friction versus velocities in different cycles of all joints

With the help of Curve Fitting Toolbox in MATLAB (Figure 5.21), the fitted results of Figure 5.17 are shown in Figure 5.22. The related coefficient values and the time constants are shown in Table 5.6. The same curve fitting operations are carried out for all the joints in all tests, and the results are shown in Appendix N.

Table 5.6: The values of the curve fitting results related with the Figure 5.22

	a	b	t_1^*	c	t_2^*
J1	16.60894	4.87445	40.94343	8.56154	2.88916
J2	20.25689	6.46293	56.55044	11.05555	7.43387
J3	10.01373	6.35484	23.01969	8.42142	0.53915
J4	19.10495	7.17766	25.88962	7.98374	3.76450
J5	5.89756	3.85085	20.28498	19.59727	0.46770
J6	4.14913	1.92346	12.83307	33.80185	0.31042

* The unit is minutes.

An additional curve fitting operation is carried out with all 4 tests of one robot to obtain a better result. The results are labelled with “*mix*” data. An example is shown in Figure 5.23. In this figure, subplot A shows the mean values of friction cycle on each test, subplot B demonstrates the curve fitting results of subplot A. Subplot C indicates the curve fitting result of mixed data with the green curve, and the “*” are points from the mixed data. Subplot D shows the curve fitting results from both subplot B and C. From these plots, it is clear that the curve fitting results of Test 2, 3, and 4 are similar to the results of the mixed data. There is a small difference between the curves fitting result of Test 1 and the others at the first 20 minutes, which includes approximately 5 cycles. These curves indicate the friction behaviours can be described by a time-based model. This finding was the reason for using Equation 5.4.

All the plots and coefficients of this section are shown in Appendix N.

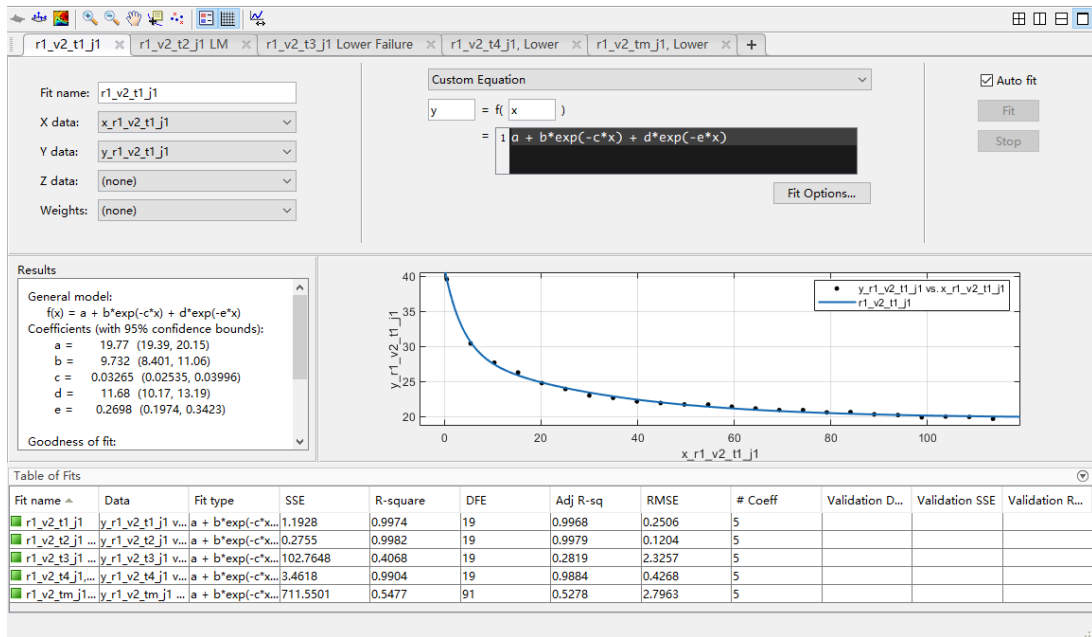


Figure 5.21: The Curve Fitting Toolbox in MATLAB

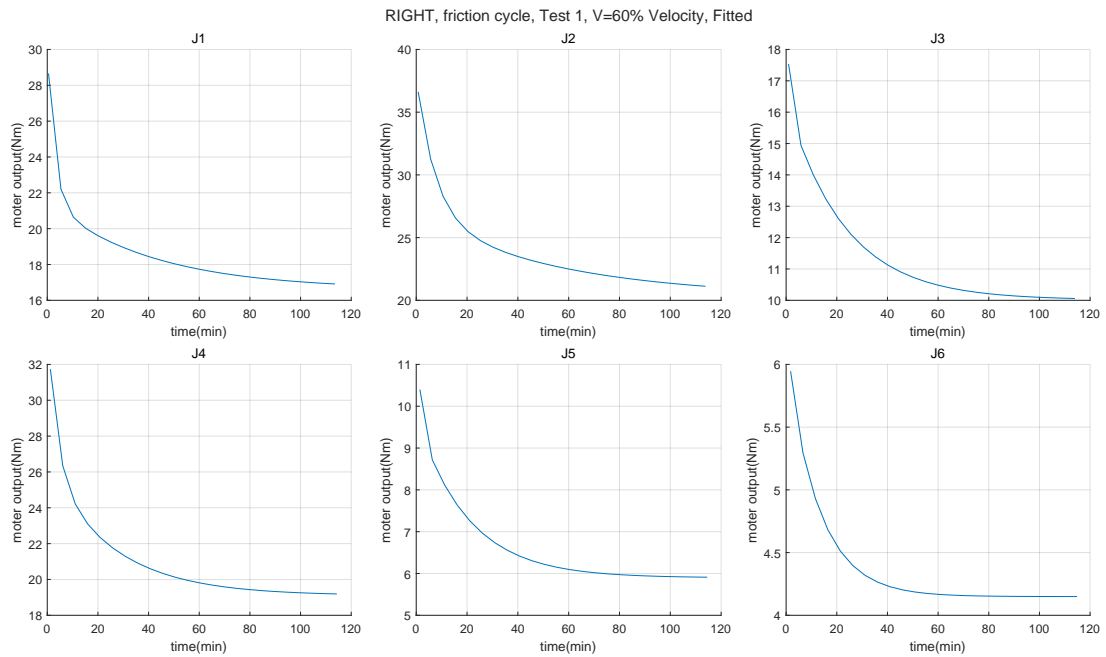
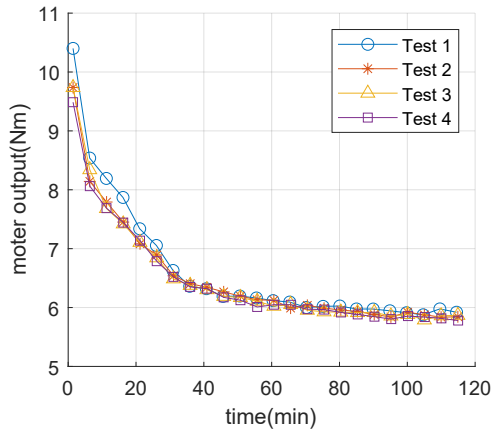
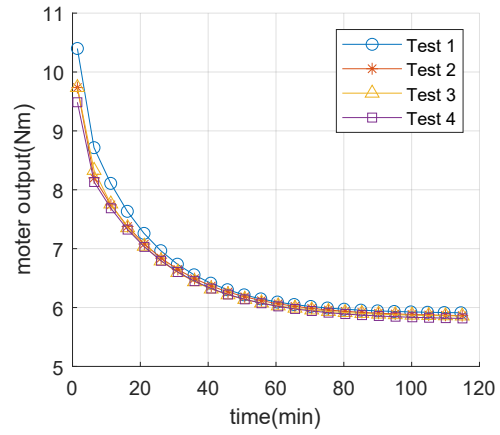


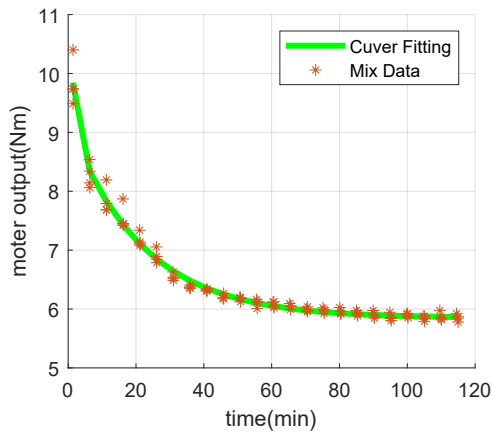
Figure 5.22: The curve fitting results of Figure 5.17



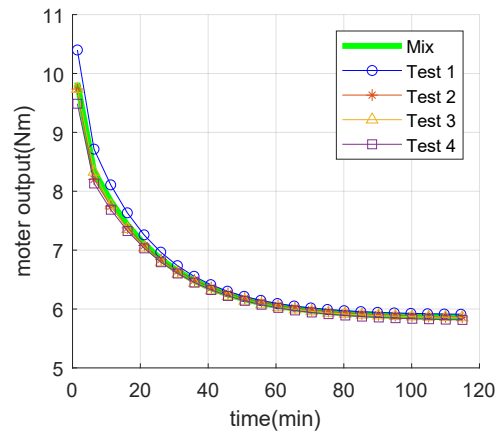
(a) The friction curves



(b) The curve fitting results of the Figure 5.23(a)



(c) The mixed points of tests and the curve fitting results



(d) The results of the Figure 5.23(c) and 5.23(b)

Figure 5.23: The curve fitting results of Joint 5 of Robot 2

Chapter 6

Conclusion And Future Work

6.1 Conclusion

The purpose of this thesis is to create the dynamic model of a specific industrial manipulator and to analyse its behaviours during robot operations. Moreover, the results of the dynamic estimation on two robots are compared. The identification and verification of the found parameters have been illustrated after the linearization of the dynamic model. To find the optimal trajectory that excites the robot, three excitation trajectories have been created and then they are combined to improve the results. The experiments have been designed to identify the dynamic parameters. Meanwhile, the behaviours of these dynamic parameters have been observed exploiting the motor torque output. It was observed that one of the most influencing factors on friction estimation is the lubrication in the gearbox. The results of the friction analysis are modelled as a time-based model. The results of the data analysis have been compared between two robots of the very same model.

The main contribution of this thesis is the experimental process specially designed to identify the dynamic and friction parameters of the robot model, as discussed in Chapter 4 and 5. The process is used to detect the robot's dynamic behaviours in any operation conditions, which is generally from the cold condition (environment temperature) to the hot condition because the robot warms up after the movements. The results of the analysis also provide that the dynamic parameter are approximately equivalent in the same robot for multiple tests.

In Chapter 3, the dynamic model of robot is illustrated. The model is formulated from the Newton Euler equations. To increase the accuracy of identification results, a new friction model has been designed. After that, the base parameters set are selected using QR and SVD analysis to reduce the complexity in the calculation.

The experimental design is explained in Chapter 4. The trajectories have been designed with three different purposes, which are the excitation trajectory to identify the dynamic parameter, the friction trajectory to observe the motor torque changing in the long-term operations, and the warming-up trajectory to arise the temperature inside the gearboxes. Three excitation trajectory have been created. The 1st was made to find the optimal trajectory that contains the larger acceleration at the start; the 2nd excitation trajectory can not provide the appropriate result with the maximum speed of joints; therefore, the trajectory used in the experiments was a merged motion coming from the 2nd excitation trajectory with an additional section. To observe the friction changing behaviours, the friction trajectory is designed to obtain the motor output torque with the different velocities. The warming-up stage was executed to raise the temperature inside the robot. It is worth noting that the trajectory created has been executed repeatedly to obtain and capture the torque changes.

The results have been analysed in Chapter 5. The dynamic parameters have been calculated firstly from the identification and then the results have been verified. The least-square method has been used in the identification process. The RMSD value is introduced to verify and evaluate

the results. It should point that the estimated torque at the low velocities has been filtered because the friction model was imprecise at the very low speed. Another important issue was that the error between the estimated and measured torque at the start of the cycle was larger than the one calculated at the end of the cycle. This is because friction changed during the movement, hence the friction behaviour has been observed. Based on the idea provided by Simoni [47] and Pagani [39], a time-based friction model has been used and then it has been analysed with the curve fitting toolbox in MATLAB. It should be pointed that the data coming from Joint 2 and 3, has been modified with the least square method to remove the gravity contribution.

6.2 Future Work

This thesis was focused on the dynamic parameter identification and the friction variation due to the transmission temperature changes. In future, more aspects could be included to improve the quality of the identification. At this stage the fact that the friction changes in dependence of the temperature is confirmed, but there are no sufficient knowledge to insert this effect in the model. The algorithm used in the identification assumes a static model of robot. The effect of the temperature has been highlighted by successive estimation of the friction at different time instants while the robot was working in standard cycles. However, the incorporation of this effect in the model requires more investigation to be able to model the heat generation and its accumulation in the structure. This extension would require the use of extra sensors (namely temperature sensors) and a more complex model that would be time-dependent. That would increase the computation cost of the real time-control algorithms.

Additionally, due to the installation of robots and the seasons of winter, all tests are executed in-room with constant temperature of about 20°C. However, in real scenes, the environmental conditions could vary according to the locations and seasons. Additional experimental activity is necessary to include these factors. Moreover, the effects of different installation of robot, such as wall installation, and hanging installation, should be included in future studies.

Further research is also required to understand some unexpected and nearly instantaneous variation of friction that has been experienced in some circumstances (e.g. Figure G.43) and friction fitting results (e.g. Figure N.2), and larger oscillations in Joint 5 of identification results (e.g. Figure 5.4 and 5.6). These unexpected behaviours seem related to mechanical problem of the robot, but at the moment a final word cannot be told. An analysis of these factors could support the development of models for predictive maintenance.

Moreover, during this thesis, data collected on two theoretically identical robot specimens were compared. An extension of the work could include experimentation on additional robot specimens in order to analyse the variability of production and allow bettering understanding how to adapt a general model to individual manipulators and how to use the collected data to organize preventive maintenance.

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Appendix A

The Dot Product And Cross Product

In the vector and matrix calculation, the dot product and cross product are needed. With the given vectors of $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ and $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$:

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} = [\omega_x \ \omega_y \ \omega_z]^T \quad \text{and} \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha} = [\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3]^T \quad (\text{A.1})$$

And the given matrix \mathbf{I} :

$$\mathbf{I} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & I_{xy} & I_{xz} \\ I_{yx} & I_{yy} & I_{yz} \\ I_{zx} & I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

The cross product of $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ and $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ will be:

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_z \alpha_2 + \omega_y \alpha_3 \\ \omega_z \alpha_1 - \omega_x \alpha_3 \\ -\omega_y \alpha_1 + \omega_x \alpha_2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{in matrix form}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\omega_z & \omega_y \\ \omega_z & 0 & -\omega_x \\ -\omega_y & \omega_x & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix} \triangleq [\boldsymbol{\omega} \times] \boldsymbol{\alpha} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

And:

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{\alpha} = [\boldsymbol{\omega} \times] \boldsymbol{\alpha} = -[\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \boldsymbol{\omega}] = -[\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times] \boldsymbol{\omega} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

The dot product of $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ and \mathbf{I} will be:

$$\mathbf{I} \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_x I_{xx} + \omega_y I_{xy} + \omega_z I_{xz} \\ \omega_x I_{xy} + \omega_y I_{yy} + \omega_z I_{yz} \\ \omega_x I_{xz} + \omega_y I_{yz} + \omega_z I_{zz} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_x & \omega_y & \omega_z & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega_x & 0 & \omega_y & \omega_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \omega_x & 0 & \omega_y & \omega_z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} \\ I_{xy} \\ I_{xz} \\ I_{yy} \\ I_{yz} \\ I_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \triangleq [\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot] \mathbf{I} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

In the test code, the cross product and dot product are used as an operator in matrix computation, thus these product matrix are pre-defined necessarily. It should be noted that $[\boldsymbol{\omega} \times]$, $[\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times]$ and $[\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot]$ are matrices.

Appendix B

The Rotation Matrix And Transformation Matrix

A mathematics description has been used for the coordination transformation from the robot base to the end-effector to express the robot pose in the space. This description is based on linear algebra and divided into rotation and transformation matrices.

The rotation matrix describes the rotated coordination in the reference frame. It is shown by each reference XYZ axis. The general form is:

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} x'_x & y'_x & z'_x \\ x'_y & y'_y & z'_y \\ x'_z & y'_z & z'_z \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{B.1})$$

Here x'_x presents the cosines of the unit vectors of the rotated frame axes based the reference one.

In elementary rotations, it will be shown based the axis as:

$$\mathbf{R}_z(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{B.1a})$$

$$\mathbf{R}_y(\beta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \beta & 0 & \sin \beta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \beta & 0 & \cos \beta \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{B.1b})$$

$$\mathbf{R}_x(\gamma) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \gamma & -\sin \gamma \\ 0 & \sin \gamma & \cos \gamma \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{B.1c})$$

The transformation matrix shows the transformation from the reference coordination to a new one by each XYZ axis:

$$\mathbf{p} = [p_x \quad p_y \quad p_z]^T \quad (\text{B.2})$$

In this thesis \mathbf{R} and \mathbf{p} are the rotation matrix and transformation vector respectively. In the form of Homogeneous Transformations, it can be written as (example from base joint to the first joint):

$$\mathbf{T}_0^1 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} & \mathbf{p} \\ 0_{1*3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x'_x & y'_x & z'_x & p_x \\ x'_y & y'_y & z'_y & p_y \\ x'_z & y'_z & z'_z & p_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{B.3})$$

Then the general description of transformation from a given point in a given frame to the reference frame is:

$$\mathbf{a}_{new} = \mathbf{T}_1^0 \mathbf{T}_2^1 \mathbf{T}_3^2 \cdots \mathbf{T}_n^{n-1} \mathbf{a}_{ref} \quad (\text{B.4})$$

Appendix C

The Newton-Euler (NE) Recursions Algorithm

The Newton-Euler (NE) can be implemented into MATLAB. The linearization is started from Equation 3.8:

$$\mathbf{n}_i = \hat{\mathbf{n}}_i + \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{n}_{i+1} + \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times \hat{\mathbf{f}}_i + \mathbf{p}_{i+1}^i \times \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{f}_{i+1} \quad (\text{C.1})$$

with

$$\hat{\mathbf{f}}_i = m_i \dot{\mathbf{v}}_{c_i} \quad (\text{C.2})$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{v}}_{c_{i+1}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} \times \mathbf{p}_{c_{i+1}}^{i+1} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1} \times (\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1} \times \mathbf{p}_{c_{i+1}}^{i+1}) + \dot{\mathbf{v}}_{i+1} \quad (\text{C.3})$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{n}}_{i+1} = \mathbf{I}_{i+1}^{c_{i+1}} \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1} \times \mathbf{I}_{i+1}^{c_{i+1}} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1} \quad (\text{C.4})$$

Then, taking Equation C.3 into Equation C.2, and rewriting Equation C.4:

$$\hat{\mathbf{f}}_i = m_i [\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i + \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times (\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i) + \dot{\mathbf{v}}_i] \quad (\text{C.5})$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{n}}_i = \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i} \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i + \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i} \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \quad (\text{C.6})$$

Then Equation C.1 can be written with Equation C.5 and Equation C.6:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{n}_i &= \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i} \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i + \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i} \boldsymbol{\omega}_i + \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{n}_{i+1} + \mathbf{p}_{i+1}^i \times \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{f}_{i+1} \\ &\quad + \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times m_i [\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i + \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times (\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i) + \dot{\mathbf{v}}_i] \\ &= \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i} \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i + \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i} \boldsymbol{\omega}_i + \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{n}_{i+1} + \mathbf{p}_{i+1}^i \times \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{f}_{i+1} \\ &\quad + m_i \{ \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times (\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i) + \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times [\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times (\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i)] + \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times \dot{\mathbf{v}}_i \} \\ &= \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i} \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i + \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i} \boldsymbol{\omega}_i + \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{n}_{i+1} + \mathbf{p}_{i+1}^i \times \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{f}_{i+1} \\ &\quad + m_i [\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times (\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i)] + m_i \{ \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times [\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times (\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i)] \} + m_i (\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times \dot{\mathbf{v}}_i) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.7})$$

For the part of “ $m_i [\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times (\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i)] + m_i \{ \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times [\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times (\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i)] \} + m_i (\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times \dot{\mathbf{v}}_i)$ ” in Equation C.7, with the cross product properties and the vector triple product [68] introduced in Appendix A, the below equations will ease the linearization:

$$\begin{aligned} a \times [b \times (b \times a)] &= b \times (a^T a \mathbf{I}_{3 \times 3} - a a^T) b \\ \Rightarrow a \times (b \times a) &= (a^T a \mathbf{I}_{3 \times 3} - a a^T) b \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.8})$$

Here $\mathbf{I}_{3 \times 3}$ is the 3 by 3 identical matrix. Then:

$$m_i [\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times (\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i)] = m_i (\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT} \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{I}_{3 \times 3} - \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT}) \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i \quad (\text{C.9})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
m_i \{ \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times [\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times (\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i)] \} &= m_i \left[\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \left(\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT} \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{I}_{3*3} - \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT} \right) \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \right] \\
&= m_i \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \left(\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT} \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{I}_{3*3} - \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT} \right) \boldsymbol{\omega}_i
\end{aligned} \tag{C.10}$$

take the parallel axis theorem [64] below into above two equations:

$$\mathbf{I}_i^i = \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i} + m_i \left(\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT} \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{I}_{3*3} - \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT} \right) \Rightarrow m_i \left(\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT} \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{I}_{3*3} - \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT} \right) = \mathbf{I}_i^i - \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i} \tag{C.11}$$

Then:

$$\begin{aligned}
m_i [\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times (\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i)] &= m_i \left(\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT} \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{I}_{3*3} - \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT} \right) \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i \\
&= (\mathbf{I}_i^i - \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i}) \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i
\end{aligned} \tag{C.12}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
m_i \{ \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times [\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times (\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i)] \} &= m_i \left[\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \left(\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT} \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{I}_{3*3} - \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT} \right) \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \right] \\
&= m_i \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \left(\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT} \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{I}_{3*3} - \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT} \right) \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \\
&= \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times m_i \left(\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT} \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{I}_{3*3} - \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^{iT} \right) \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \\
&= \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times (\mathbf{I}_i^i - \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i}) \boldsymbol{\omega}_i
\end{aligned} \tag{C.13}$$

Now Equation C.7 can be written as follows and then expanded, merged and eliminated:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{n}_i &= \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i} \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i + \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i} \boldsymbol{\omega}_i + \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{n}_{i+1} + \mathbf{p}_{i+1}^i \times \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{f}_{i+1} \\
&\quad + m_i [\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times (\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i)] + m_i \{ \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times [\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times (\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i)] \} + m_i (\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times \dot{\mathbf{v}}_i) \\
&= \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i} \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i + \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i} \boldsymbol{\omega}_i + \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{n}_{i+1} + \mathbf{p}_{i+1}^i \times \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{f}_{i+1} \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{I}_i^i - \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i}) \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i + \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times (\mathbf{I}_i^i - \mathbf{I}_i^{c_i}) \boldsymbol{\omega}_i + m_i (\mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times \dot{\mathbf{v}}_i) \\
&= \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{n}_{i+1} + \mathbf{p}_{i+1}^i \times \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{f}_{i+1} + \mathbf{I}_i^i \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i + \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{I}_i^i \boldsymbol{\omega}_i + m_i \mathbf{p}_{c_i}^i \times \dot{\mathbf{v}}_i
\end{aligned} \tag{C.14}$$

For the Joint 6, Equation 3.7, Equation C.5 and C.14 can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{f}_6 = \hat{\mathbf{f}}_6 &= m_6 [\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_6 \times \mathbf{p}_{c_6}^6 + \boldsymbol{\omega}_6 \times (\boldsymbol{\omega}_6 \times \mathbf{p}_{c_6}^6) + \dot{\mathbf{v}}_6] \\
&= m_6 \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_6 \times \mathbf{p}_{c_6}^6 + m_6 \boldsymbol{\omega}_6 \times (\boldsymbol{\omega}_6 \times \mathbf{p}_{c_6}^6) + m_6 \dot{\mathbf{v}}_6
\end{aligned} \tag{C.15}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{n}_6^6 &= \mathbf{I}_6^6 \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_6 + \boldsymbol{\omega}_6 \times \mathbf{I}_6^6 \boldsymbol{\omega}_6 + m_6 \mathbf{p}_{c_6}^6 \times \dot{\mathbf{v}}_6 \\
&= -\dot{\mathbf{v}}_6 \times m_6 \mathbf{p}_{c_6}^6 + \mathbf{I}_6^6 \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_6 + \boldsymbol{\omega}_6 \times \mathbf{I}_6^6 \boldsymbol{\omega}_6
\end{aligned} \tag{C.16}$$

It should be pointed that $\mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{f}_{i+1}$ in Equation 3.7 and $\mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{n}_{i+1} + \mathbf{p}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{R}_{i+1}^i \mathbf{f}_{i+1}$ in Equation 3.8 for Joint 6 is 0 because there is no forward axis.

Transfer Equation C.15 and C.16 to matrix form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f}_6 \\ \mathbf{n}_6^6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{v}}_6 & [\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_6 \times] + [\boldsymbol{\omega}_6 \times][\boldsymbol{\omega}_6 \times] & 0 \\ 0 & -[\dot{\mathbf{v}}_6 \times] & [\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_6 \cdot] + [\boldsymbol{\omega}_6 \times][\boldsymbol{\omega}_6 \cdot] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_6 \\ m_6 p_{c6}^6 | x \\ m_6 p_{c6}^6 | y \\ m_6 p_{c6}^6 | z \\ I_{xx} \\ I_{xy} \\ I_{xz} \\ I_{yy} \\ I_{yz} \\ I_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \triangleq \mathbf{A}_6 \boldsymbol{\phi}_6 \quad (\text{C.17})$$

For Joint 5:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f}_5 &= m_5 \dot{\mathbf{v}}_5 + \mathbf{R}_5^6 \mathbf{f}_6 \\ &= \hat{\mathbf{f}}_5 + \mathbf{R}_5^6 \mathbf{f}_6 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.18})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{n}_5^5 &= \mathbf{I}_5^5 \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_5 + \boldsymbol{\omega}_5 \times \mathbf{I}_5^5 \boldsymbol{\omega}_5 + m_5 \mathbf{p}_{c5}^5 \times \dot{\mathbf{v}}_5 + \mathbf{R}_6^5 \mathbf{n}_6 + \mathbf{p}_6^5 \times \mathbf{R}_6^5 \mathbf{f}_6 \\ &= -\dot{\mathbf{v}}_5 \times m_5 \mathbf{p}_{c5}^5 + \mathbf{I}_5^5 \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_5 + \boldsymbol{\omega}_5 \times \mathbf{I}_5^5 \boldsymbol{\omega}_5 + \mathbf{R}_6^5 \mathbf{n}_6 + \mathbf{p}_6^5 \times \mathbf{R}_6^5 \mathbf{f}_6 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.19})$$

and then the matrix form is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f}_5 \\ \mathbf{n}_5^5 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A}_5 \boldsymbol{\phi}_5 + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_6^5 & 0 \\ [\mathbf{p}_6^5 \times] \mathbf{R}_6^5 & \mathbf{R}_6^5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f}_6 \\ \mathbf{n}_6^6 \end{bmatrix} \triangleq \mathbf{A}_5 \boldsymbol{\phi}_5 + \mathbf{T}_{56} \mathbf{A}_6 \boldsymbol{\phi}_6 \quad (\text{C.20})$$

Thus, similar for other joints:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f}_4 \\ \mathbf{n}_4^4 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A}_4 \boldsymbol{\phi}_4 + \mathbf{T}_{45} \mathbf{A}_5 \boldsymbol{\phi}_5 + \mathbf{T}_{45} \mathbf{T}_{56} \mathbf{A}_6 \boldsymbol{\phi}_6 \quad (\text{C.21})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f}_3 \\ \mathbf{n}_3^3 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A}_3 \boldsymbol{\phi}_3 + \mathbf{T}_{34} \mathbf{A}_4 \boldsymbol{\phi}_4 + \mathbf{T}_{34} \mathbf{T}_{45} \mathbf{A}_5 \boldsymbol{\phi}_5 + \mathbf{T}_{34} \mathbf{T}_{45} \mathbf{T}_{56} \mathbf{A}_6 \boldsymbol{\phi}_6 \quad (\text{C.22})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f}_2 \\ \mathbf{n}_2^2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A}_2 \boldsymbol{\phi}_2 + \mathbf{T}_{23} \mathbf{A}_3 \boldsymbol{\phi}_3 + \mathbf{T}_{23} \mathbf{T}_{34} \mathbf{A}_4 \boldsymbol{\phi}_4 + \mathbf{T}_{23} \mathbf{T}_{34} \mathbf{T}_{45} \mathbf{A}_5 \boldsymbol{\phi}_5 + \mathbf{T}_{23} \mathbf{T}_{34} \mathbf{T}_{45} \mathbf{T}_{56} \mathbf{A}_6 \boldsymbol{\phi}_6 \quad (\text{C.23})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f}_1 \\ \mathbf{n}_1^1 \end{bmatrix} &= \mathbf{A}_1 \boldsymbol{\phi}_1 + \mathbf{T}_{12} \mathbf{A}_2 \boldsymbol{\phi}_2 + \mathbf{T}_{12} \mathbf{T}_{23} \mathbf{A}_3 \boldsymbol{\phi}_3 + \mathbf{T}_{12} \mathbf{T}_{23} \mathbf{T}_{34} \mathbf{A}_4 \boldsymbol{\phi}_4 + \mathbf{T}_{12} \mathbf{T}_{23} \mathbf{T}_{34} \mathbf{T}_{45} \mathbf{A}_5 \boldsymbol{\phi}_5 \\ &+ \mathbf{T}_{12} \mathbf{T}_{23} \mathbf{T}_{34} \mathbf{T}_{45} \mathbf{T}_{56} \mathbf{A}_6 \boldsymbol{\phi}_6 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.24})$$

Concluding from Equation C.17 to Equation C.24 and then transfer to matrix form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f}_1 \\ \mathbf{n}_1^1 \\ \mathbf{f}_2 \\ \mathbf{n}_2^2 \\ \mathbf{f}_3 \\ \mathbf{n}_3^3 \\ \mathbf{f}_4 \\ \mathbf{n}_4^4 \\ \mathbf{f}_5 \\ \mathbf{n}_5^5 \\ \mathbf{f}_6 \\ \mathbf{n}_6^6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{11} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{12} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{13} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{14} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{15} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{16} \\ 0_{6*10} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{22} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{23} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{24} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{25} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{26} \\ 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{33} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{34} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{35} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{36} \\ 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{44} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{45} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{46} \\ 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{55} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{56} \\ 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{\phi}_2 \\ \boldsymbol{\phi}_3 \\ \boldsymbol{\phi}_4 \\ \boldsymbol{\phi}_5 \\ \boldsymbol{\phi}_6 \end{bmatrix} = \bar{\mathbf{K}}_{36*60} \boldsymbol{\psi}_{60*1} \quad (\text{C.25})$$

Here:

$$\bar{U}_{ij} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{A}_i, & i = j \\ \mathbf{T}_{i,i+1}\mathbf{T}_{i+1,i+2}\cdots\mathbf{T}_{j-1,j}\mathbf{A}_j, & i \neq j \end{cases} \quad (\text{C.26})$$

$$\boldsymbol{\psi} = [\phi_1 \ \phi_2 \ \phi_3 \ \phi_4 \ \phi_5 \ \phi_6]^T \quad (\text{C.27})$$

Because only the torque in the z-axis direction is considered, we have:

$$\tau_i = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f}_i \\ \mathbf{n}_i^i \end{bmatrix} = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1] \times [f_{ix} \ f_{iy} \ f_{iz} \ n_{ix}^i \ n_{iy}^i \ n_{iz}^i]^T = n_{iz}^i \quad (\text{C.28})$$

Thus the concluded matrix can be written as:

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_{dynamic} = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_{Joint1} \\ \tau_{Joint2} \\ \tau_{Joint3} \\ \tau_{Joint4} \\ \tau_{Joint5} \\ \tau_{Joint6} \end{bmatrix}_{6*1} = \mathbf{K}_{6*60} \boldsymbol{\psi}_{60*1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{U}_{11} & \mathbf{U}_{12} & \mathbf{U}_{13} & \mathbf{U}_{14} & \mathbf{U}_{15} & \mathbf{U}_{16} \\ 0_{6*10} & \mathbf{U}_{22} & \mathbf{U}_{23} & \mathbf{U}_{24} & \mathbf{U}_{25} & \mathbf{U}_{26} \\ 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & \mathbf{U}_{33} & \mathbf{U}_{34} & \mathbf{U}_{35} & \mathbf{U}_{36} \\ 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & \mathbf{U}_{44} & \mathbf{U}_{45} & \mathbf{U}_{46} \\ 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & \mathbf{U}_{55} & \mathbf{U}_{56} \\ 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & 0_{6*10} & \mathbf{U}_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \\ \phi_4 \\ \phi_5 \\ \phi_6 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{C.29})$$

Here: \mathbf{K} is the matrix of $\bar{\mathbf{K}}$ with the values of z-axis direction only.

It should be pointed that, the total torque of motor output is presented by joints is:

$$\tau_{total} = \tau_{dynamic} + \tau_{motor} \quad (\text{C.30})$$

Moreover, the $\tau_{dynamic}$ can be separated by τ_{ne} and $\tau_{friction}$, which the subscript of ne is the abbreviation of Newton-Euler.

Appendix D

The QR And SVD Decomposition

As described in Section 3.2, the QR and SVD decomposition are used to recognize the identifiable dynamic parameters. In this appendix the explanations of both methods are demonstrated in Section D.1 and D.2. The results are shown in Section D.3.

D.1 QR Factorization

The positions of no-zeros values in vector $\mathbf{r}_{1,diag}$ (Equation D.1) of Equation 3.33 in Section 3.2.1 are recorded. The example $\mathbf{r}_{1,diag}$ of all joints is shown in Table D.1. It should be pointed that the small value is considered as a zero value.

$$\mathbf{r}_{1,diag} = [r_{1,1} \quad r_{2,2} \quad r_{3,3} \quad \cdots \quad r_{60,60}] \quad (\text{D.1})$$

In Table D.1, the parameters that have not highlighted in yellow are identifiable with the corresponded link. For example, the parameter $I_{5,xx}$ of Joint 1 is identifiable due to its value of -168.5869. On the other hand, the parameter m_3 of Joint 2 is unidentifiable due to its value of 5.08E-14, which is less than 1/10000 (small value).

D.2 SVD Decomposition

As shown in Section 3.2.2, the information matrix \mathbf{K} has been analysed by the SVD decomposition (Equation 3.34 and Equation D.2). The matrix $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ is diagonal and contains the singular values of \mathbf{K} organized in descending value order. When \mathbf{K} is ill-defined, $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ has a high condition number. To easy the discussion, the sub-matrix \mathbf{S} (Equation 3.35 and Equation D.3) of $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ is used. Mathematically, the condition number of \mathbf{S} can be easily obtained in Equation D.4. In our case, the threshold of high condition number is 100. And the singular values with smaller value are associated to parameters that cannot be reliably estimated. These parameters will be eliminated by the model.

$$\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{V}^T = \mathbf{U} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{S} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{V}^T \quad (\text{D.2})$$

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{1,1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & r_{2,2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r_{3,3} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & r_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{D.3})$$

$$\text{cond}(\mathbf{S}) = r_{1,1}/r_{n,n} \quad (\text{D.4})$$

Table D.1: The values of $r_{1,diag}$ from QR results

	Items $\downarrow \searrow$	Link \rightarrow	1	2	3	4	5	6
Link 1	1	m	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	mP_x	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	mP_y	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4	mP_z	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	I_{xx}	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6	I_{xy}	0	0	0	0	0	0
	7	I_{xz}	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8	I_{yy}	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9	I_{yz}	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	I_{zz}	-228.6174	0	0	0	0	0
Link 2	11	m	-4.52E-16	0	0	0	0	0
	12	mP_x	9.8627	253.4396	0	0	0	0
	13	mP_y	2.4353	593.2077	0	0	0	0
	14	mP_z	2.52E-14	0	0	0	0	0
	15	I_{xx}	2.7684	-56.3891	0	0	0	0
	16	I_{xy}	23.0138	-97.8936	0	0	0	0
	17	I_{xz}	130.5884	-211.0123	0	0	0	0
	18	I_{yy}	3.12E-14	5.69E-14	0	0	0	0
	19	I_{yz}	62.9039	81.4132	0	0	0	0
	20	I_{zz}	-1.98E-15	-122.6476	0	0	0	0
Link 3	21	m	-2.07E-15	5.08E-14	0	0	0	0
	22	mP_x	37.9513	-334.7127	467.3072	0	0	0
	23	mP_y	-33.2534	354.3488	455.3911	0	0	0
	24	mP_z	-4.90E-14	5.30E-14	0	0	0	0
	25	I_{xx}	-100.5171	-47.7176	-66.8431	0	0	0
	26	I_{xy}	174.542	103.1597	112.4557	0	0	0
	27	I_{xz}	253.2117	-99.1836	-164.7055	0	0	0
	28	I_{yy}	6.53E-14	-5.46E-15	-3.16E-14	0	0	0
	29	I_{yz}	-248.5508	101.679	152.7053	0	0	0
	30	I_{zz}	-1.28E-14	-206.4943	-281.2688	0	0	0
Link 4	31	m	2.70E-14	-8.97E-14	-7.50E-14	0	0	0
	32	mP_x	-108.4773	-386.0355	-286.5489	-398.1636	0	0
	33	mP_y	-123.4907	-472.5241	374.8688	-335.879	0	0
	34	mP_z	-7.44E-14	-2.67E-13	-2.09E-13	0	0	0
	35	I_{xx}	-144.5376	-187.3428	-197.3844	-107.9234	0	0
	36	I_{xy}	280.2405	-365.3538	-383.3898	190.8098	0	0
	37	I_{xz}	108.9514	-162.0417	-247.1844	239.729	0	0
	38	I_{yy}	1.22E-13	2.17E-13	-1.50E-13	6.28E-14	0	0
	39	I_{yz}	94.7208	224.0334	274.2623	-246.0824	0	0
	40	I_{zz}	-228.3691	78.9371	-108.739	-431.3956	0	0
Link 5	41	m	-1.62E-14	5.48E-14	3.45E-14	0	0	0
	42	mP_x	110.3607	407.323	315.8836	65.6913	396.6561	0
	43	mP_y	126.9043	-404.1635	-281.1052	208.6213	394.49	0
	44	mP_z	6.67E-14	-3.01E-13	9.77E-14	1.77E-13	0	0
	45	I_{xx}	-168.5834	-171.4806	-186.6335	212.6078	201.7761	0
	46	I_{xy}	389.4686	-306.1781	-318.4133	513.4559	-399.6391	0
	47	I_{xz}	289.3772	-315.7677	-322.641	363.8805	-411.4982	0
	48	I_{yy}	1.91E-13	-1.86E-13	1.53E-13	1.59E-13	-1.91E-14	0
	49	I_{yz}	319.6101	334.8672	341.2031	368.3976	468.6476	0
	50	I_{zz}	161.8988	-205.6505	-215.2295	142.2798	-463.0538	0
Link 6	51	m	2.08E-14	-6.87E-14	-4.33E-14	2.36E-14	7.80E-15	0
	52	mP_x	426.2574	1068.3319	699.9122	295.3725	292.5512	417.3724
	53	mP_y	-434.786	-1079.0873	-704.9352	303.1425	-347.0608	407.0301
	54	mP_z	-1.11E-13	-2.31E-13	-2.41E-13	-6.23E-14	-1.29E-13	0
	55	I_{xx}	339.3361	-408.1584	-413.338	-238.2624	-476.7573	190.3695
	56	I_{xy}	679.9189	824.2461	829.0289	-506.5916	913.3395	-362.6816
	57	I_{xz}	452.786	-637.3979	-635.4993	617.0631	-1038.9653	445.405
	58	I_{yy}	2.44E-13	-3.99E-13	3.25E-13	2.28E-13	3.06E-13	-1.21E-13
	59	I_{yz}	507.4218	593.0612	551.2006	-655.9884	1109.9515	-479.4588
	60	I_{zz}	320.3927	293.4021	310.0073	558.9444	279.1904	-875.2979

An example of matrix \mathbf{S} and \mathbf{V} of Link 2 is given in Table D.2. The condition number of matrix \mathbf{S} is 1.5742E+16, which is more than 100. This leads to the minimum value of 1.15E-16 in the column of I_m in matrix \mathbf{S} , which is highlighted in yellow. In this case, there are some minimum values in the column of I_m in matrix \mathbf{V} , which are significantly different with others, and also they are located in row I_{zz} and I_m . This means that the parameter I_{zz} is unidentifiable. And it is clear that I_{zz} and I_m are paralleled in this link.

Two things should be pointed before the SVD decomposition process, which are:

- 1, The friction elements should be introduced, which means ϕ_f will be used in the identification.
- 2, The results of QR decomposition should be applied. Thus based the results of QR factorization, the parameters of m , mP_x , mP_y , mP_z , I_{xx} , I_{xy} , I_{xz} , I_{yy} , I_{yz} and I_{zz} of Link 1 will be eliminated in the decomposition process due to the value of zero.

The parameters selected from the results of the SVD Decomposition are marked in red in Table D.1.

Table D.2: The values of matrix of \mathbf{S} and \mathbf{V} form SVD results of Link 2

Matrix	Items	12	13	15	16	17	19	20	61	62	63	64	65	
		mP_x	mP_y	I_{xx}	I_{xy}	I_{xz}	I_yz	I_{zz}	f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	I_m	
\mathbf{S}	12	mP_x	1.8091	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	13	mP_y	0	1.6202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	15	I_{xx}	0	0	1.3755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	16	I_{xy}	0	0	0	1.0627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	17	I_{xz}	0	0	0	0	0.9735	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	19	I_yz	0	0	0	0	0	0.8861	0	0	0	0	0	
	20	I_{zz}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7574	0	0	0	0	
	61	f_1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6295	0	0	0	
	62	f_2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4606	0	0	
	63	f_3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3673	0	
	64	f_4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1751	
	65	I_m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.15E-16	
	\mathbf{V}	12	mP_x	0.0662	0.4319	-0.077	0.4367	-0.1928	0.0309	-0.4601	0.4576	-0.3493	-0.1423	0
		13	mP_y	0.528	0.0052	0.0411	0.013	0.0136	0.002	-0.2685	0.0935	0.2735	0.2362	7.22E-16
		15	I_{xx}	-0.0254	-0.3267	0.1676	-0.5606	0.3815	0.1256	-0.3665	0.3981	-0.2928	-0.0967	9.96E-17
		16	I_{xy}	-0.4229	-0.0017	-0.0172	-0.0448	-0.1181	0.1145	-0.7078	-0.4626	0.2751	-0.0308	1.98E-16
		17	I_{xz}	-0.0355	0.2506	0.238	-0.3055	-0.1477	-0.8693	-0.0864	-0.0116	-0.0303	0.0057	-8.37E-16
		19	I_yz	-0.0924	-0.0885	-0.0035	0.4957	0.7856	-0.3221	-0.0924	-0.0708	0.055	-0.0067	-2.44E-16
		20	I_{zz}	-0.0153	0.5584	-0.0663	-0.2435	0.2835	0.1729	0.0728	-0.0719	0.0531	0.0182	-0.7071
		61	f_1	-0.3428	-0.0481	-0.5192	-0.0547	-0.0207	-0.1039	0.0719	-0.1208	-0.5559	0.2106	0.4725
62		f_2	-0.3016	-0.0415	-0.5067	-0.0902	-0.0246	-0.1343	0.0454	0.5468	0.5665	-0.0422	-0.0026	3.23E-16
63		f_3	0.405	-0.0612	-0.4304	-0.1158	0.0245	-0.0883	-0.2091	-0.1258	-0.0349	0.5553	-0.506	-1.64E-15
64		f_4	0.3932	-0.0681	-0.4325	-0.1027	0.0428	-0.1199	-0.0578	-0.2539	-0.0313	-0.747	0.0066	7.77E-16
65		I_m	-0.0153	0.5584	-0.0663	-0.2435	0.2835	0.1729	0.0728	-0.0719	0.0531	0.0182	0.0201	0.7071

D.3 Result

Based on the introduction of Section 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, the results are shown in Table D.3. The table clearly shows the linear relationship between the parameters. The non-zero values, highlighted in yellow and red, indicate that the corresponded parameter are linear with the others. This means that the information matrix created by these parameter pairs has not full rank, and results in unrecognizable parameters for the identification. This problem can be solved by select the parameters that could create the full rank information matrix, which is the base set of the dynamic parameters, called base parameters. These parameters are shown in Table 3.1.

Table D.3: The merged decomposition result

Link	Items	Joint 1	Joint 2	Joint 3	Joint 4	Joint 5	Joint 6
1	1	m	1	1	1	1	1
	2	mP_x	1	1	1	1	1
	3	mP_y	1	1	1	1	1
	4	mP_z	1	1	1	1	1
	5	I_{xx}	1	1	1	1	1
	6	I_{xy}	1	1	1	1	1
	7	I_{xz}	1	1	1	1	1
	8	I_{yy}	1	1	1	1	1
	9	I_{yz}	1	1	1	1	1
	10	I_{zz}	1	1	1	1	1
2	11	m	1	1	1	1	1
	12	mP_x	0	0	1	1	1
	13	mP_y	0	0	1	1	1
	14	mP_z	1	1	1	1	1
	15	I_{xx}	0	0	1	1	1
	16	I_{xy}	0	0	1	1	1
	17	I_{xz}	0	0	1	1	1
	18	I_{yy}	1	1	1	1	1
	19	I_{yz}	0	0	1	1	1
	20	I_{zz}	1	1	1	1	1
3	21	m	1	1	1	1	1
	22	mP_x	0	0	0	1	1
	23	mP_y	0	0	0	1	1
	24	mP_z	1	1	1	1	1
	25	I_{xx}	0	0	0	1	1
	26	I_{xy}	0	0	0	1	1
	27	I_{xz}	0	0	0	1	1
	28	I_{yy}	1	1	1	1	1
	29	I_{yz}	0	0	0	1	1
	30	I_{zz}	1	0	0	1	1
4	31	m	1	1	1	1	1
	32	mP_x	0	0	0	0	1
	33	mP_y	0	0	0	0	1
	34	mP_z	1	1	1	1	1
	35	I_{xx}	0	0	0	0	1
	36	I_{xy}	0	0	0	0	1
	37	I_{xz}	0	0	0	0	1
	38	I_{yy}	1	1	1	1	1
	39	I_{yz}	0	0	0	0	1
	40	I_{zz}	0	0	0	0	1
5	41	m	1	1	1	1	1
	42	mP_x	0	0	0	0	0
	43	mP_y	0	0	0	0	0
	44	mP_z	1	1	1	1	1
	45	I_{xx}	0	0	0	0	0
	46	I_{xy}	0	0	0	0	0
	47	I_{xz}	0	0	0	0	0
	48	I_{yy}	1	1	1	1	1
	49	I_{yz}	0	0	0	0	0
	50	I_{zz}	0	0	0	0	0
6	51	m	1	1	1	1	1
	52	mP_x	0	0	0	0	0
	53	mP_y	0	0	0	0	0
	54	mP_z	1	1	1	1	1
	55	I_{xx}	0	0	0	0	0
	56	I_{xy}	0	0	0	0	0
	57	I_{xz}	0	0	0	0	0
	58	I_{yy}	1	1	1	1	1
	59	I_{yz}	0	0	0	0	0
	60	I_{zz}	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix E

The MATLAB Code of Parameters Selection Analysis

The code shown in this appendix is the main part of MATLAB code used to calculate the results of the base parameters of the dynamic model.

```
1 %% QR decomposition
2 QR_Zeros_temp = zeros( size(K,2), 6+1+7 ); % size predefinition
3
4 for i = 1:6
5     [Q, R] = qr( K(:, :, i), 0); % QR decomposition
6     % Select the upper triangular matrix in the R matrix as R1
7     % Select the diagonal elements in R1
8     % Then select all zero values, or values close to zero and very different ...
9     % from
10    % other values (here, the value less than 0.0001 is considered as zero)
11    % Find the location of these values and record (the corresponding position is
12    % assigned the value zero)
13    % The parameters corresponded to these positions are unrecognizable or are
14    % linearized with other parameters
15    % -----
16    % QR_Zeros_temp is the result aggregation matrix.
17    % Each line corresponds to one parameter:
18    %     - Each 10 rows corresponds to a parameter set in one axis;
19    %     - In each set, in order, it has (1 mass, 2 centroid moment X, 3 ...
20    %       centroid
21    %       moment Y, 4 centroid moment Z, 5 moment of inertia XX, 6 moment of
22    %       inertia XY, 7 moment of inertia XZ, 8 moment of inertia YY , 9 moment
23    %       of inertia YZ, 10 moment of inertia ZZ).
24    % Columns 1 to 6 correspond to the parameter correlation of the 1st to 6th
25    % axes, respectively.
26    % Columns 7 & 8 are statistical columns. Used to view the relevance of each
27    % parameter globally.
28    QR_Zeros_temp(:, i) = logical( abs( diag(R) ) <= 0.0001 ) .* ( 1:1:size(K, 2) )';
29    QR_Zeros_temp(:, i+7) = logical( QR_Zeros_temp(:, i) == 0 ) .* ( 1:1:size(K, ...
30    2) )';
31 end
32
33 % Product of array elements in rows
34 QR_Zeros_temp(:, 7) = prod( QR_Zeros_temp(:, 1:6), 2 );
35 % the no-zero value will be replaced by its row number
36 QR_Zeros_temp(:, 7) = logical( QR_Zeros_temp(:, 7) <= 0 ) .* ( 1:1:size(K, 2) )';
37 QR_Zeros_temp(:, 14) = logical( QR_Zeros_temp(:, 7) == 0 ) .* ( 1:1:size(K, 2) )';
38
39 % Positive order display, which is the last 7 columns of QR_Zeros
40 QR_Zeros = QR_Zeros_temp(:, 8:end);
```

```

38 % Negative order display, which is the first 7 columns of QR_Zeros
39 QR_Zeros_I = QR_Zeros_temp(:, 1:7);
40
41 %% SVD decomposition A
42 KFs_CndNum_A = zeros(6, 8);
43 for k = 1:size(KFs_CndNum_A, 2)
44     for i = 1:6
45         switch k % create KFs matrix
46             %The following analysis is based on the combined QR results for ...
47             % comparison only
48             case 1 % Independent analysis of parameter sets for each axis - ...
49                 QR_Zeros(:,end)
50                 KFs = [K(:, QR_Zeros(:,end) ≥ ( i * 10 - 9 ) & ( ...
51                     QR_Zeros(:,end) ≤ i * 10 ), i ), Kf(:,1:5,i)];
52
53             case 2 % 1-2, 2-3, 3-4 4-5, 5-6, 6-6 axis group analysis. (Note: ...
54                 % For calculation convenience, the calculated value range in the ...
55                 % 6th axis is 51-70)
56                 KFs = [K(:, QR_Zeros(:,end) ≥ ( i * 10 - 9 ) & ( ...
57                     QR_Zeros(:,end) ≤ ( i + 1 ) * 10 ), i ), Kf(:,1:5,i)];
58
59             case 3 % 1-3 2-3 3 4-65-66-6 axis group analysis
60                 if i ≤ 3
61                     KFs = [K(:, QR_Zeros(:,end) ≥ ( i * 10 - 9 ) & ( ...
62                         QR_Zeros(:,end) ≤ 30 ), i ), Kf(:,1:5,i)];
63                 else
64                     KFs = [K(:, QR_Zeros(:,end) ≥ ( i * 10 - 9 ) & ( ...
65                         QR_Zeros(:,end) ≤ 60 ), i ), Kf(:,1:5,i)];
66                 end
67
68             case 4 % 1-6 2-6 3-6 4-65-66-6 axis group analysis
69                 KFs = [K(:, QR_Zeros(:,end) ≥ ( i * 10 - 9 ) & ( ...
70                     QR_Zeros(:,end) ≤ 60 ), i ), Kf(:,1:5,i)];
71
72             % The following is an analysis based on the QR results of each ...
73             % axis (theoretically based on this)
74             case 5 % Independent analysis of parameter sets for each axis - ...
75                 QR_Zeros(:,i+7)
76                 KFs = [K(:, QR_Zeros(:,i) ≥ ( i * 10 - 9 ) & ( QR_Zeros(:,i) ≤ ...
77                     i * 10 ), i ), Kf(:,1:5,i)];
78
79             case 6 % 1-2 2-3 3-4 4-55-66-6 axis group analysis (Note: For ...
80                 % calculation convenience, the calculated value range in the 6th ...
81                 % axis is 51-70)
82                 KFs = [K(:, QR_Zeros(:,i) ≥ ( i * 10 - 9 ) & ( QR_Zeros(:,i) ≤ ...
83                     ( i + 1 ) * 10 ), i ), Kf(:,1:5,i)];
84
85             case 7 % 1-3 2-3 3 4-65-66-6 axis group analysis
86                 if i ≤ 3
87                     KFs = [K(:, QR_Zeros(:,i) ≥ ( i * 10 - 9 ) & ( ...
88                         QR_Zeros(:,i) ≤ 30 ), i ), Kf(:,1:5,i)];
89                 else
90                     KFs = [K(:, QR_Zeros(:,i) ≥ ( i * 10 - 9 ) & ( ...
91                         QR_Zeros(:,i) ≤ 60 ), i ), Kf(:,1:5,i)];
92                 end
93
94             case 8 % 1-6 2-6 3-6 4-65-66-6 axis group analysis
95                 KFs = [K(:, QR_Zeros(:,i) ≥ ( i * 10 - 9 ) & ( QR_Zeros(:,i) ≤ ...
96                     60 ), i ), Kf(:,1:5,i)];
97
98         end
99     end
100 [ KFs_CndNum_A(i, k), S, V ] = SVD_CndNum( KFs ); % go to the ...
101     sub-function

```



```

82
83     % matrix condition number comparison
84     % If the condition number is too large (>100), save the corresponding SVD
85     % matrix (variable name is automatically generated)
86     % -----
87     % The principle of it is that the differences between the maximum ...
      value and
88     % the minimum value on the diagonal of the S matrix are too large (3 ...
      orders
89     % of magnitude here)
90     % Then in the V matrix, look for the column of data corresponding to ...
      the minimum
91     % value (generally the last column, because the result of the ...
      decomposition, the
92     % diagonal elements of the S matrix are arranged from large to small, ...
      so the
93     % minimum value is in the last column)
94     % In the last column of the V matrix, find a value such that the value is
95     % significantly larger than the other values (that is, the distance is ...
      very
96     % long with all values are taken as absolute values), it indicates ...
      that the
97     % parameter corresponding to this row needs to be eliminated ( it will ...
      have
98     % a great impact on the identification results)
99     % [The above steps cannot be written in MATLAB with code]
100    if KFs_CndNum_A(i, k) ≥ 100
101        eval(['J', num2str(k), num2str(i), '_S = S; ']);
102        eval(['J', num2str(k), num2str(i), '_V = V; ']);
103    end
104  end
105 end

```

Appendix F

The RMSD Values

This appendix shows the RMSD values listed in tables with the related statistic data and some figures. It should be noted that the values and the plots demonstrated in this appendix are obtained without the data coming from the low speed; except for the values in the Table F.1. The analyses related with RMSD are presented in Section 5.1.2, 5.1.3 and 5.1.4.

F.1 The Tables of RMSD

The tables listed in this section show the RMSD values of the verification. The values highlighted in yellow are greater than 10% except the standard deviation values. Furthermore, the statistical results of verification are attached with tables. The statistics data includes the mean, maximum and minimum values, the differences between the maximum and minimum values, the differences between the start and the end cycles, and the standard deviation.

Table F.2: The relative RMSD values calculated without low velocity data

Tests	Cycles																												Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Diff of Max/Min	Diff of Start/End Cycle	Standard Deviation																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	C16	C17	C18	C19	C20	C21	C22	C23	C24	C25	C26	C27	C28																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Robot 1	T1	0.5486	0.5274	0.5278	0.5293	0.5296	0.5314	0.5354	0.5364	0.5381	0.5428	0.5438	0.5444	0.5450	0.5454	0.5458	0.5462	0.5466	0.5470	0.5474	0.5478	0.5482	0.5486	0.5490	0.5494	0.5498	0.5502	0.5506	0.5510	0.5514	0.5518	0.5522	0.5526	0.5530	0.5534	0.5538	0.5542	0.5546	0.5550	0.5554	0.5558	0.5562	0.5566	0.5570	0.5574	0.5578	0.5582	0.5586	0.5590	0.5594	0.5598	0.5602	0.5606	0.5610	0.5614	0.5618	0.5622	0.5626	0.5630	0.5634	0.5638	0.5642	0.5646	0.5650	0.5654	0.5658	0.5662	0.5666	0.5670	0.5674	0.5678	0.5682	0.5686	0.5690	0.5694	0.5698	0.5702	0.5706	0.5710	0.5714	0.5718	0.5722	0.5726	0.5730	0.5734	0.5738	0.5742	0.5746	0.5750	0.5754	0.5758	0.5762	0.5766	0.5770	0.5774	0.5778	0.5782	0.5786	0.5790	0.5794	0.5798	0.5802	0.5806	0.5810	0.5814	0.5818	0.5822	0.5826	0.5830	0.5834	0.5838	0.5842	0.5846	0.5850	0.5854	0.5858	0.5862	0.5866	0.5870	0.5874	0.5878	0.5882	0.5886	0.5890	0.5894	0.5898	0.5902	0.5906	0.5910	0.5914	0.5918	0.5922	0.5926	0.5930	0.5934	0.5938	0.5942	0.5946	0.5950	0.5954	0.5958	0.5962	0.5966	0.5970	0.5974	0.5978	0.5982	0.5986	0.5990	0.5994	0.5998	0.6002	0.6006	0.6010	0.6014	0.6018	0.6022	0.6026	0.6030	0.6034	0.6038	0.6042	0.6046	0.6050	0.6054	0.6058	0.6062	0.6066	0.6070	0.6074	0.6078	0.6082	0.6086	0.6090	0.6094	0.6098	0.6102	0.6106	0.6110	0.6114	0.6118	0.6122	0.6126	0.6130	0.6134	0.6138	0.6142	0.6146	0.6150	0.6154	0.6158	0.6162	0.6166	0.6170	0.6174	0.6178	0.6182	0.6186	0.6190	0.6194	0.6198	0.6202	0.6206	0.6210	0.6214	0.6218	0.6222	0.6226	0.6230	0.6234	0.6238	0.6242	0.6246	0.6250	0.6254	0.6258	0.6262	0.6266	0.6270	0.6274	0.6278	0.6282	0.6286	0.6290	0.6294	0.6298	0.6302	0.6306	0.6310	0.6314	0.6318	0.6322	0.6326	0.6330	0.6334	0.6338	0.6342	0.6346	0.6350	0.6354	0.6358	0.6362	0.6366	0.6370	0.6374	0.6378	0.6382	0.6386	0.6390	0.6394	0.6398	0.6402	0.6406	0.6410	0.6414	0.6418	0.6422	0.6426	0.6430	0.6434	0.6438	0.6442	0.6446	0.6450	0.6454	0.6458	0.6462	0.6466	0.6470	0.6474	0.6478	0.6482	0.6486	0.6490	0.6494	0.6498	0.6502	0.6506	0.6510	0.6514	0.6518	0.6522	0.6526	0.6530	0.6534	0.6538	0.6542	0.6546	0.6550	0.6554	0.6558	0.6562	0.6566	0.6570	0.6574	0.6578	0.6582	0.6586	0.6590	0.6594	0.6598	0.6602	0.6606	0.6610	0.6614	0.6618	0.6622	0.6626	0.6630	0.6634	0.6638	0.6642	0.6646	0.6650	0.6654	0.6658	0.6662	0.6666	0.6670	0.6674	0.6678	0.6682	0.6686	0.6690	0.6694	0.6698	0.6702	0.6706	0.6710	0.6714	0.6718	0.6722	0.6726	0.6730	0.6734	0.6738	0.6742	0.6746	0.6750	0.6754	0.6758	0.6762	0.6766	0.6770	0.6774	0.6778	0.6782	0.6786	0.6790	0.6794	0.6798	0.6802	0.6806	0.6810	0.6814	0.6818	0.6822	0.6826	0.6830	0.6834	0.6838	0.6842	0.6846	0.6850	0.6854	0.6858	0.6862	0.6866	0.6870	0.6874	0.6878	0.6882	0.6886	0.6890	0.6894	0.6898	0.6902	0.6906	0.6910	0.6914	0.6918	0.6922	0.6926	0.6930	0.6934	0.6938	0.6942	0.6946	0.6950	0.6954	0.6958	0.6962	0.6966	0.6970	0.6974	0.6978	0.6982	0.6986	0.6990	0.6994	0.6998	0.7002	0.7006	0.7010	0.7014	0.7018	0.7022	0.7026	0.7030	0.7034	0.7038	0.7042	0.7046	0.7050	0.7054	0.7058	0.7062	0.7066	0.7070	0.7074	0.7078	0.7082	0.7086	0.7090	0.7094	0.7098	0.7102	0.7106	0.7110	0.7114	0.7118	0.7122	0.7126	0.7130	0.7134	0.7138	0.7142	0.7146	0.7150	0.7154	0.7158	0.7162	0.7166	0.7170	0.7174	0.7178	0.7182	0.7186	0.7190	0.7194	0.7198	0.7202	0.7206	0.7210	0.7214	0.7218	0.7222	0.7226	0.7230	0.7234	0.7238	0.7242	0.7246	0.7250	0.7254	0.7258	0.7262	0.7266	0.7270	0.7274	0.7278	0.7282	0.7286	0.7290	0.7294	0.7298	0.7302	0.7306	0.7310	0.7314	0.7318	0.7322	0.7326	0.7330	0.7334	0.7338	0.7342	0.7346	0.7350	0.7354	0.7358	0.7362	0.7366	0.7370	0.7374	0.7378	0.7382	0.7386	0.7390	0.7394	0.7398	0.7402	0.7406	0.7410	0.7414	0.7418	0.7422	0.7426	0.7430	0.7434	0.7438	0.7442	0.7446	0.7450	0.7454	0.7458	0.7462	0.7466	0.7470	0.7474	0.7478	0.7482	0.7486	0.7490	0.7494	0.7498	0.7502	0.7506	0.7510	0.7514	0.7518	0.7522	0.7526	0.7530	0.7534	0.7538	0.7542	0.7546	0.7550	0.7554	0.7558	0.7562	0.7566	0.7570	0.7574	0.7578	0.7582	0.7586	0.7590	0.7594	0.7598	0.7602	0.7606	0.7610	0.7614	0.7618	0.7622	0.7626	0.7630	0.7634	0.7638	0.7642	0.7646	0.7650	0.7654	0.7658	0.7662	0.7666	0.7670	0.7674	0.7678	0.7682	0.7686	0.7690	0.7694	0.7698	0.7702	0.7706	0.7710	0.7714	0.7718	0.7722	0.7726	0.7730	0.7734	0.7738	0.7742	0.7746	0.7750	0.7754	0.7758	0.7762	0.7766	0.7770	0.7774	0.7778	0.7782	0.7786	0.7790	0.7794	0.7798	0.7802	0.7806	0.7810	0.7814	0.7818	0.7822	0.7826	0.7830	0.7834	0.7838	0.7842	0.7846	0.7850	0.7854	0.7858	0.7862	0.7866	0.7870	0.7874	0.7878	0.7882	0.7886	0.7890	0.7894	0.7898	0.7902	0.7906	0.7910	0.7914	0.7918	0.7922	0.7926	0.7930	0.7934	0.7938	0.7942	0.7946	0.7950	0.7954	0.7958	0.7962	0.7966	0.7970	0.7974	0.7978	0.7982	0.7986	0.7990	0.7994	0.7998	0.8002	0.8006	0.8010	0.8014	0.8018	0.8022	0.8026	0.8030	0.8034	0.8038	0.8042	0.8046	0.8050	0.8054	0.8058	0.8062	0.8066	0.8070	0.8074	0.8078	0.8082	0.8086	0.8090	0.8094	0.8098	0.8102	0.8106	0.8110	0.8114	0.8118	0.8122	0.8126	0.8130	0.8134	0.8138	0.8142	0.8146	0.8150	0.8154	0.8158	0.8162	0.8166	0.8170	0.8174	0.8178	0.8182	0.8186	0.8190	0.8194	0.8198	0.8202	0.8206	0.8210	0.8214	0.8218	0.8222	0.8226	0.8230	0.8234	0.8238	0.8242	0.8246	0.8250	0.8254	0.8258	0.8262	0.8266	0.8270	0.8274	0.8278	0.8282	0.8286	0.8290	0.8294	0.8298	0.8302	0.8306	0.8310	0.8314	0.8318	0.8322	0.8326	0.8330	0.8334	0.8338	0.8342	0.8346	0.8350	0.8354	0.8358	0.8362	0.8366	0.8370	0.8374	0.8378	0.8382	0.8386	0.8390	0.8394	0.8398	0.8402	0.8406	0.8410	0.8414	0.8418	0.8422	0.8426	0.8430	0.8434	0.8438	0.8442	0.8446	0.8450	0.8454	0.8458	0.8462	0.8466	0.8470	0.8474	0.8478	0.8482	0.8486	0.8490	0.8494	0.8498	0.8502	0.8506	0.8510	0.8514	0.8518	0.8522	0.8526	0.8530	0.8534	0.8538	0.8542	0.8546	0.8550	0.8554	0.8558	0.8562	0.8566	0.8570	0.8574	0.8578	0.8582	0.8586	0.8590	0.8594	0.8598	0.8602	0.8606	0.8610	0.8614	0.8618	0.8622	0.8626	0.8630	0.8634	0.8638	0.8642	0.8646	0.8650	0.8654	0.8658	0.8662	0.8666	0.8670	0.8674	0.8678	0.8682	0.8686	0.8690	0.8694	0.8698	0.8702	0.8706	0.8710	0.8714	0.8718	0.8722	0.8726	0.8730	0.8734	0.8738	0.8742	0.8746	0.8750	0.8754	0.8758	0.8762	0.8766	0.8770	0.8774	0.8778	0.8782	0.8786	0.8790	0.8794	0.8798	0.8802	0.8806	0.8810	0.8814	0.8818	0.8822	0.8826	0.8830	0.8834	0.8838	0.8842	0.8846	0.8850	0.8854	0.8858	0.8862	0.8866	0.8870	0.8874	0.8878	0.8882	0.8886	0.8890	0.8894	0.8898	0.8902	0.8906	0.8910	0.8914	0.8918	0.8922	0.8926	0.8930	0.8934	0.8938	0.8942	0.8946	0.8950	0.8954	0.8958	0.8962	0.8966	0.8970	0.8974	0.8978	0.8982	0.8986	0.8990	0.8994	0.8998	0.9002	0.9006	0.9010	0.9014	0.9018	0.9022	0.9026	0.9030	0.9034	0.9038	0.9042	0.9046	0.9050	0.9054	0.9058	0.9062	0.9066	0.9070	0.9074	0.9078	0.9082	0.9086	0.9090	0.9094	0.9098	0.9102	0.9106	0.9110	0.9114	0.9118	0.9122	0.9126	0.9130	0.9134	0.9138	0.9142	0.9146	0.9150	0.9154	0.9158	0.9162	0.9166	0.9170	0.9174	0.9178	0.9182	0.9186	0.9190	0.9194	0.9198	0.9202	0.9206	0.9210	0.9214	0.9218	0.9222	0.9226	0.9230	0.9234	0.9238	0.9242	0.9246	0.9250	0.9254	0.9258	0.9262	0.9266	0.9270	0.9274	0.9278	0.9282	0.9286	0.9290	0.9294	0.9298	0.9302	0.9306	0.9310	0.9314	0.9318	0.9322	0.9326	0.9330	0.9334	0.9338	0.9342	0.9346	0.9350	0.9354	0.9358	0.9362	0.9366	0.9370	0.9374	0.9378	0.9382	0.9386	0.9390	0.9394	0.9398	0.9402	0.9406	0.9410	0.9414	0.9418	0.9422	0.9426	0.9430	0.9434	0.9438	0.9442	0.9446	0.9450	0.9454	0.9458	0.9462	0.9466	0.9470	0.9474	0.9478	0.9482	0.9486	0.9490	0.9494	0.9498	0.9502	0.9506	0.9510	0.9514	0.9518	0.9522	0.9526	0.9530	0.9534	0.9538	0.9542	0.9546	0.9550	0.9554	0.9558	0.9562	0.9566	0.9570	0.9574	0.9578	0.9582	0.9586	0.9590	0.9594	0.9598	0.9602	0.9606	0.9610	0.9614	0.9618	0.9622	0.9626	0.9630	0.9634	0.9638	0.9642	0.9646	0.9650	0.9654	0.9658	0.9662	0.9666	0.9670	0.9674	0.9678	0.9682	0.9686	0.9690	0.9694	0.9698	0.9702	0.9706	0.9710	0.9714	0.9718	0.9722	0.9726	0.9730	0.9734	0.9738	0.9742	0.9746	0.9750	

Table F.6: The relative RMSD values calculated from the cross verified with the identification results of Test 4 without low velocity data

Tests	Cycles																												Diff of Max/Min	Start/End Cycle	Diff of Standard Deviation																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Minimum														Maximum																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	C16	C17	C18	C19	C20	C21	C22	C23	C24	C25	C26	C27	C28																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Robot 1	0.15827	0.05795	0.05495	0.05503	0.05549	0.05684	0.05684	0.05708	0.05862	0.06194	0.06552	0.06707	0.06920	0.07140	0.07340	0.07540	0.07740	0.07940	0.08140	0.08340	0.08540	0.08740	0.08940	0.09140	0.09340	0.09540	0.09740	0.09940	0.05495	0.06203	0.06633	0.07063	0.07493	0.07923	0.08353	0.08783	0.09213	0.09643	0.10073	0.10503	0.10933	0.11363	0.11793	0.12223	0.12653	0.13083	0.13513	0.13943	0.14373	0.14803	0.15233	0.15663	0.16093	0.16523	0.16953	0.17383	0.17813	0.18243	0.18673	0.19103	0.19533	0.19963	0.20393	0.20823	0.21253	0.21683	0.22113	0.22543	0.22973	0.23403	0.23833	0.24263	0.24693	0.25123	0.25553	0.25983	0.26413	0.26843	0.27273	0.27703	0.28133	0.28563	0.28993	0.29423	0.29853	0.30283	0.30713	0.31143	0.31573	0.32003	0.32433	0.32863	0.33293	0.33723	0.34153	0.34583	0.35013	0.35443	0.35873	0.36303	0.36733	0.37163	0.37593	0.38023	0.38453	0.38883	0.39313	0.39743	0.40173	0.40603	0.41033	0.41463	0.41893	0.42323	0.42753	0.43183	0.43613	0.44043	0.44473	0.44903	0.45333	0.45763	0.46193	0.46623	0.47053	0.47483	0.47913	0.48343	0.48773	0.49203	0.49633	0.50063	0.50493	0.50923	0.51353	0.51783	0.52213	0.52643	0.53073	0.53503	0.53933	0.54363	0.54793	0.55223	0.55653	0.56083	0.56513	0.56943	0.57373	0.57803	0.58233	0.58663	0.59093	0.59523	0.59953	0.60383	0.60813	0.61243	0.61673	0.62103	0.62533	0.62963	0.63393	0.63823	0.64253	0.64683	0.65113	0.65543	0.65973	0.66403	0.66833	0.67263	0.67693	0.68123	0.68553	0.68983	0.69413	0.69843	0.70273	0.70703	0.71133	0.71563	0.71993	0.72423	0.72853	0.73283	0.73713	0.74143	0.74573	0.75003	0.75433	0.75863	0.76293	0.76723	0.77153	0.77583	0.78013	0.78443	0.78873	0.79303	0.79733	0.80163	0.80593	0.81023	0.81453	0.81883	0.82313	0.82743	0.83173	0.83603	0.84033	0.84463	0.84893	0.85323	0.85753	0.86183	0.86613	0.87043	0.87473	0.87903	0.88333	0.88763	0.89193	0.89623	0.90053	0.90483	0.90913	0.91343	0.91773	0.92203	0.92633	0.93063	0.93493	0.93923	0.94353	0.94783	0.95213	0.95643	0.96073	0.96503	0.96933	0.97363	0.97793	0.98223	0.98653	0.99083	0.99513	0.99943	1.00373	1.00803	1.01233	1.01663	1.02093	1.02523	1.02953	1.03383	1.03813	1.04243	1.04673	1.05103	1.05533	1.05963	1.06393	1.06823	1.07253	1.07683	1.08113	1.08543	1.08973	1.09403	1.09833	1.10263	1.10693	1.11123	1.11553	1.11983	1.12413	1.12843	1.13273	1.13703	1.14133	1.14563	1.14993	1.15423	1.15853	1.16283	1.16713	1.17143	1.17573	1.18003	1.18433	1.18863	1.19293	1.19723	1.20153	1.20583	1.21013	1.21443	1.21873	1.22303	1.22733	1.23163	1.23593	1.24023	1.24453	1.24883	1.25313	1.25743	1.26173	1.26603	1.27033	1.27463	1.27893	1.28323	1.28753	1.29183	1.29613	1.30043	1.30473	1.30903	1.31333	1.31763	1.32193	1.32623	1.33053	1.33483	1.33913	1.34343	1.34773	1.35203	1.35633	1.36063	1.36493	1.36923	1.37353	1.37783	1.38213	1.38643	1.39073	1.39503	1.39933	1.40363	1.40793	1.41223	1.41653	1.42083	1.42513	1.42943	1.43373	1.43803	1.44233	1.44663	1.45093	1.45523	1.45953	1.46383	1.46813	1.47243	1.47673	1.48103	1.48533	1.48963	1.49393	1.49823	1.50253	1.50683	1.51113	1.51543	1.51973	1.52403	1.52833	1.53263	1.53693	1.54123	1.54553	1.54983	1.55413	1.55843	1.56273	1.56703	1.57133	1.57563	1.57993	1.58423	1.58853	1.59283	1.59713	1.60143	1.60573	1.61003	1.61433	1.61863	1.62293	1.62723	1.63153	1.63583	1.64013	1.64443	1.64873	1.65303	1.65733	1.66163	1.66593	1.67023	1.67453	1.67883	1.68313	1.68743	1.69173	1.69603	1.70033	1.70463	1.70893	1.71323	1.71753	1.72183	1.72613	1.73043	1.73473	1.73903	1.74333	1.74763	1.75193	1.75623	1.76053	1.76483	1.76913	1.77343	1.77773	1.78203	1.78633	1.79063	1.79493	1.79923	1.80353	1.80783	1.81213	1.81643	1.82073	1.82503	1.82933	1.83363	1.83793	1.84223	1.84653	1.85083	1.85513	1.85943	1.86373	1.86803	1.87233	1.87663	1.88093	1.88523	1.88953	1.89383	1.89813	1.90243	1.90673	1.91103	1.91533	1.91963	1.92393	1.92823	1.93253	1.93683	1.94113	1.94543	1.94973	1.95403	1.95833	1.96263	1.96693	1.97123	1.97553	1.97983	1.98413	1.98843	1.99273	1.99703	2.00133	2.00563	2.00993	2.01423	2.01853	2.02283	2.02713	2.03143	2.03573	2.04003	2.04433	2.04863	2.05293	2.05723	2.06153	2.06583	2.07013	2.07443	2.07873	2.08303	2.08733	2.09163	2.09593	2.10023	2.10453	2.10883	2.11313	2.11743	2.12173	2.12603	2.13033	2.13463	2.13893	2.14323	2.14753	2.15183	2.15613	2.16043	2.16473	2.16903	2.17333	2.17763	2.18193	2.18623	2.19053	2.19483	2.19913	2.20343	2.20773	2.21203	2.21633	2.22063	2.22493	2.22923	2.23353	2.23783	2.24213	2.24643	2.25073	2.25503	2.25933	2.26363	2.26793	2.27223	2.27653	2.28083	2.28513	2.28943	2.29373	2.29803	2.30233	2.30663	2.31093	2.31523	2.31953	2.32383	2.32813	2.33243	2.33673	2.34103	2.34533	2.34963	2.35393	2.35823	2.36253	2.36683	2.37113	2.37543	2.37973	2.38403	2.38833	2.39263	2.39693	2.40123	2.40553	2.40983	2.41413	2.41843	2.42273	2.42703	2.43133	2.43563	2.43993	2.44423	2.44853	2.45283	2.45713	2.46143	2.46573	2.47003	2.47433	2.47863	2.48293	2.48723	2.49153	2.49583	2.50013	2.50443	2.50873	2.51303	2.51733	2.52163	2.52593	2.53023	2.53453	2.53883	2.54313	2.54743	2.55173	2.55603	2.56033	2.56463	2.56893	2.57323	2.57753	2.58183	2.58613	2.59043	2.59473	2.59903	2.60333	2.60763	2.61193	2.61623	2.62053	2.62483	2.62913	2.63343	2.63773	2.64203	2.64633	2.65063	2.65493	2.65923	2.66353	2.66783	2.67213	2.67643	2.68073	2.68503	2.68933	2.69363	2.69793	2.70223	2.70653	2.71083	2.71513	2.71943	2.72373	2.72803	2.73233	2.73663	2.74093	2.74523	2.74953	2.75383	2.75813	2.76243	2.76673	2.77103	2.77533	2.77963	2.78393	2.78823	2.79253	2.79683	2.80113	2.80543	2.80973	2.81403	2.81833	2.82263	2.82693	2.83123	2.83553	2.83983	2.84413	2.84843	2.85273	2.85703	2.86133	2.86563	2.86993	2.87423	2.87853	2.88283	2.88713	2.89143	2.89573	2.90003	2.90433	2.90863	2.91293	2.91723	2.92153	2.92583	2.93013	2.93443	2.93873	2.94303	2.94733	2.95163	2.95593	2.96023	2.96453	2.96883	2.97313	2.97743	2.98173	2.98603	2.99033	2.99463	2.99893	3.00323	3.00753	3.01183	3.01613	3.02043	3.02473	3.02903	3.03333	3.03763	3.04193	3.04623	3.05053	3.05483	3.05913	3.06343	3.06773	3.07203	3.07633	3.08063	3.08493	3.08923	3.09353	3.09783	3.10213	3.10643	3.11073	3.11503	3.11933	3.12363	3.12793	3.13223	3.13653	3.14083	3.14513	3.14943	3.15373	3.15803	3.16233	3.16663	3.17093	3.17523	3.17953	3.18383	3.18813	3.19243	3.19673	3.20103	3.20533	3.20963	3.21393	3.21823	3.22253	3.22683	3.23113	3.23543	3.23973	3.24403	3.24833	3.25263	3.25693	3.26123	3.26553	3.26983	3.27413	3.27843	3.28273	3.28703	3.29133	3.29563	3.29993	3.30423	3.30853	3.31283	3.31713	3.32143	3.32573	3.33003	3.33433	3.33863	3.34293	3.34723	3.35153	3.35583	3.36013	3.36443	3.36873	3.37303	3.37733	3.38163	3.38593	3.39023	3.39453	3.39883	3.40313	3.40743	3.41173	3.41603	3.42033	3.42463	3.42893	3.43323	3.43753	3.44183	3.44613	3.45043	3.45473	3.45903	3.46333	3.46763	3.47193	3.47623	3.48053	3.48483	3.48913	3.49343	3.49773	3.50203	3.50633	3.51063	3.51493	3.51923	3.52353	3.52783	3.53213	3.53643	3.54073	3.54503	3.54933	3.55363	3.55793	3.56223	3.56653	3.57083	3.57513	3.57943	3.58373	3.58803	3.59233	3.59663	3.60093	3.60523	3.60953	3.61383	3.61813	3.62243	3.62673	3.63103	3.63533	3.63963	3.64393	3.64823	3.65253	3.65683	3.66113	3.66543	3.66973	3.67403	3.67833	3.68263	3.68693	3.69123	3.69553	3.69983	3.70413	3.70843	3.71273	3.71703	3.72133	3.72563	3.72993	3.73423	3.73853	3.74283	3.74713	3.75143	3.75573	3.76003	3.76433	3.76863	3.77293	3.77723	3.78153	3.78583	3.79013	3.79443	3.79873	3.80303	3.80733	3.81163	3.81593	3.82023	3.82453	3.82883	3.83313	3.83743	3.84173	3.84603	3.85033	3.85463	3.85893	3.86323	3.86753	3.87183	3.87613	3.88043	3.88473	3.88903	3.89333	3.89763	3.90193

F.2 The Figures of RMSD

Figure F.1 and F.2 are the plots of RMSD values obtained from the self verification, which the verification is established based the identification results of itself. The rest figures (from Figure F.3 to Figure F.10) are the plots of RMSD values calculated from the cross verification, which the verification is established based the identification results of other tests.

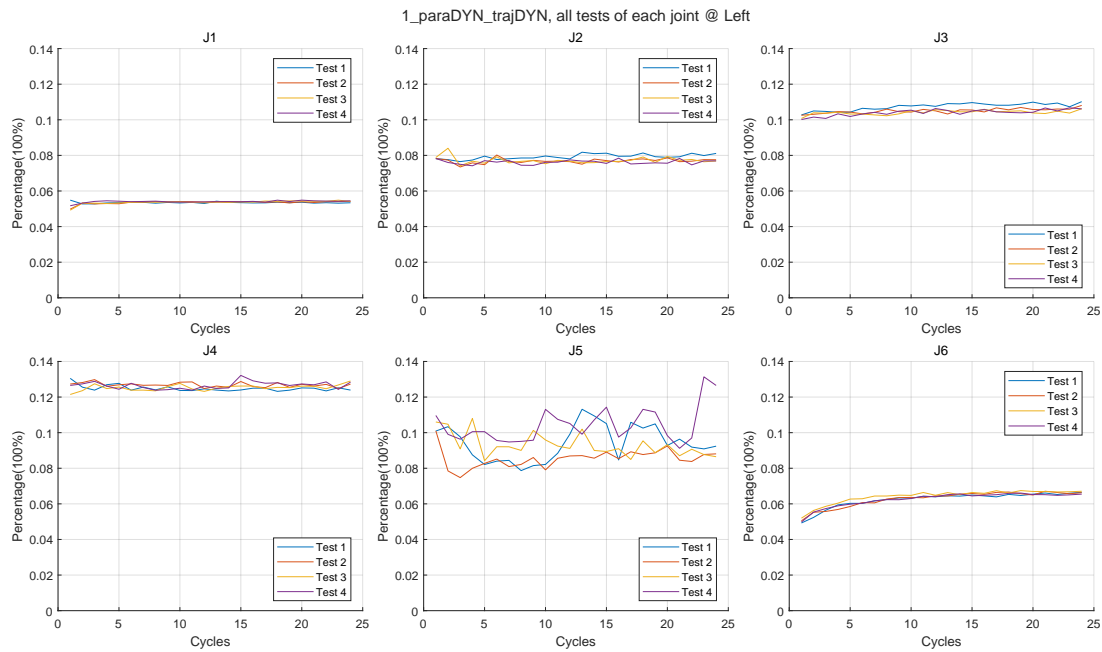


Figure F.1: The RMSD values versus cycles of the self verifications

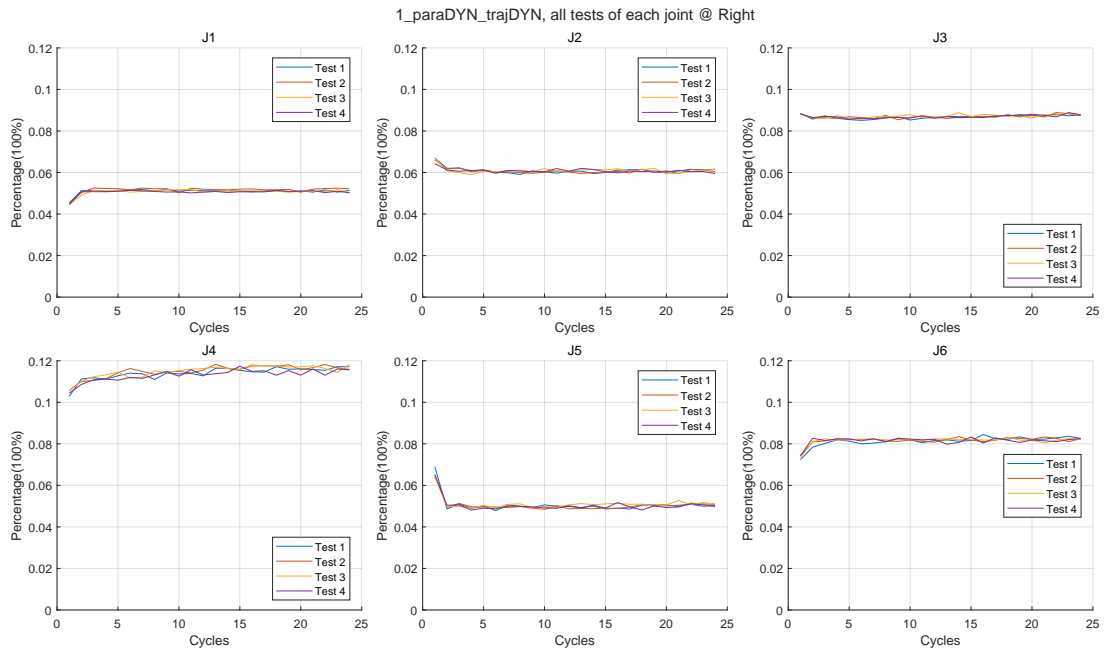


Figure F.2: The RMSD values versus cycles of the self verifications

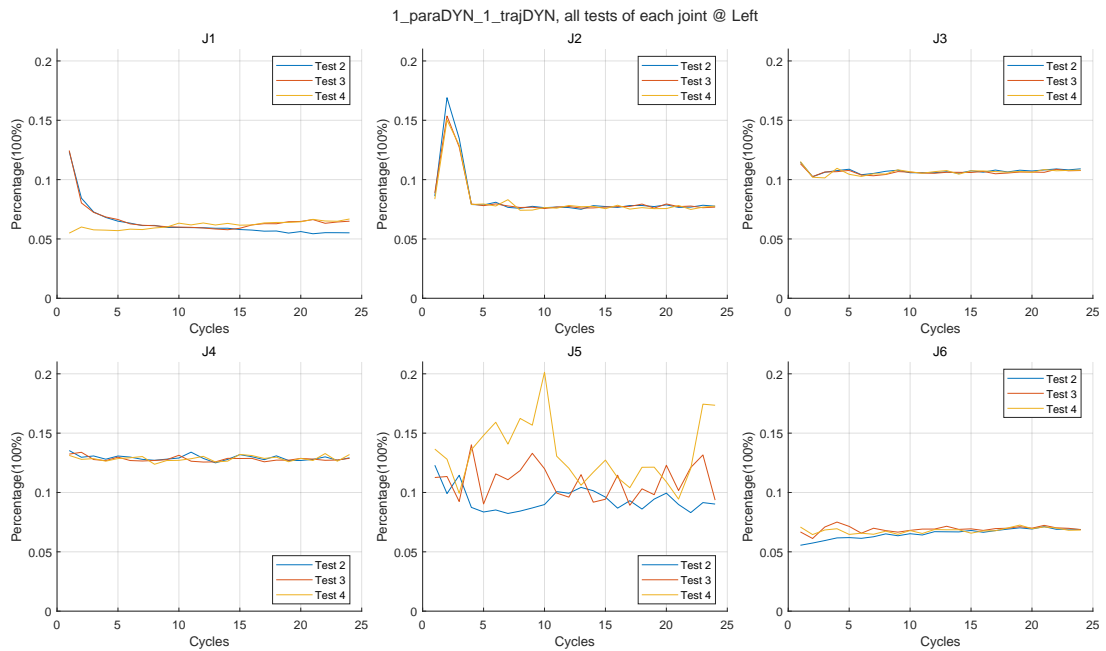


Figure F.3: The RMSD values versus cycles, calculated from the cross verifications based the identification results of Test 1 of Robot 1

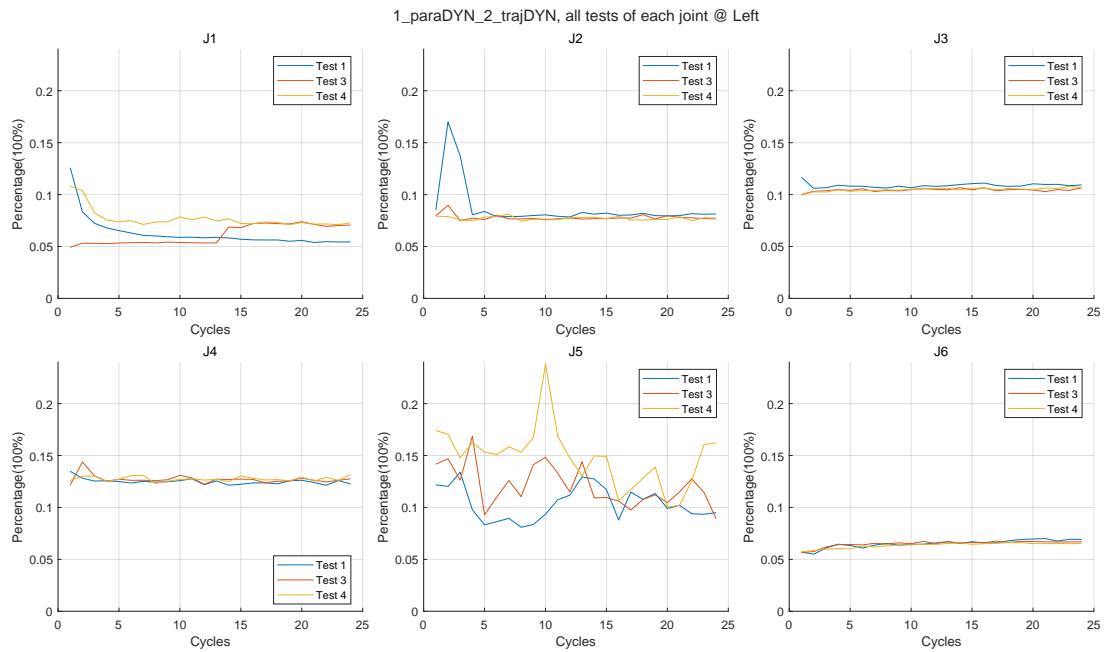


Figure F.4: The RMSD values versus cycles, calculated from the cross verifications based the identification results of Test 2 of Robot 1

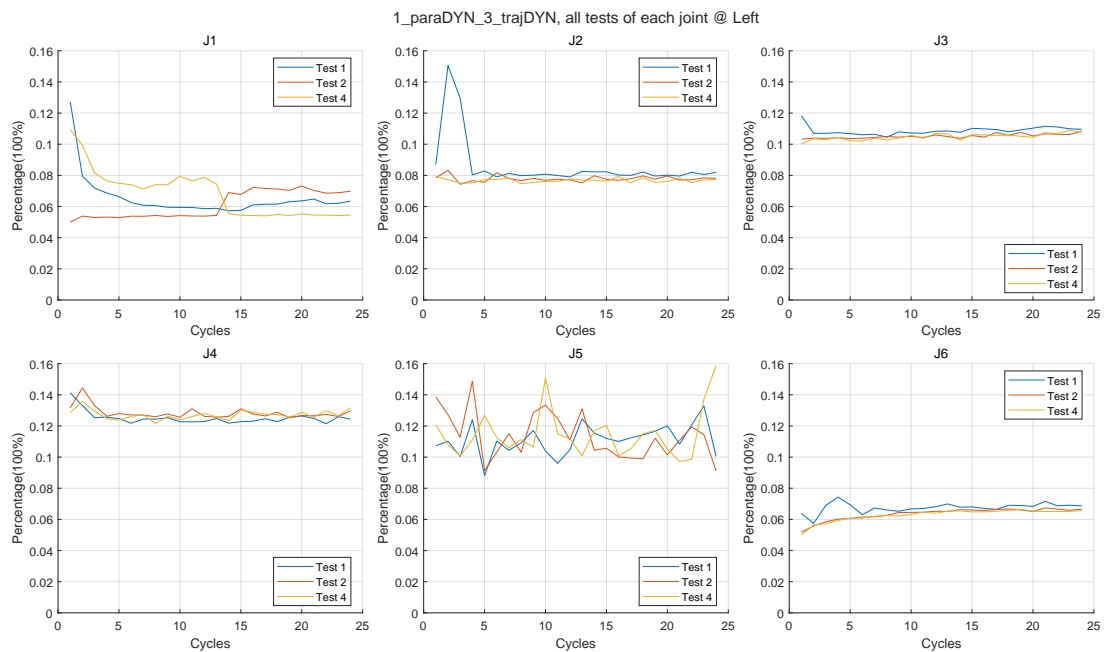


Figure F.5: The RMSD values versus cycles, calculated from the cross verifications based the identification results of Test 3 of Robot 1

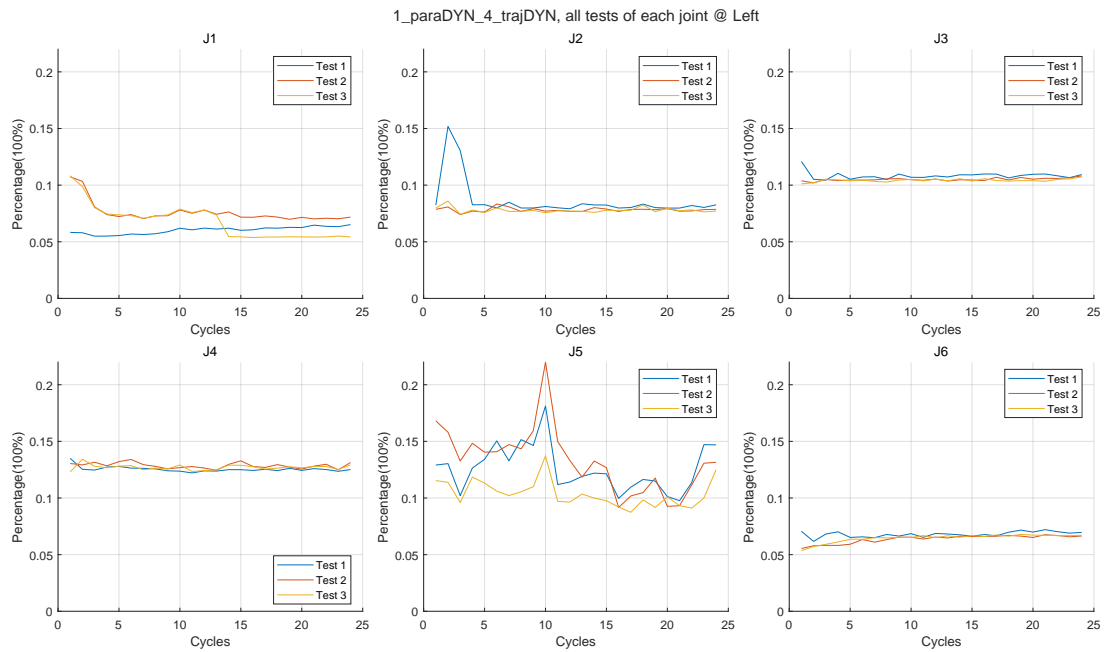


Figure F.6: The RMSD values versus cycles, calculated from the cross verifications based the identification results of Test 4 of Robot 1

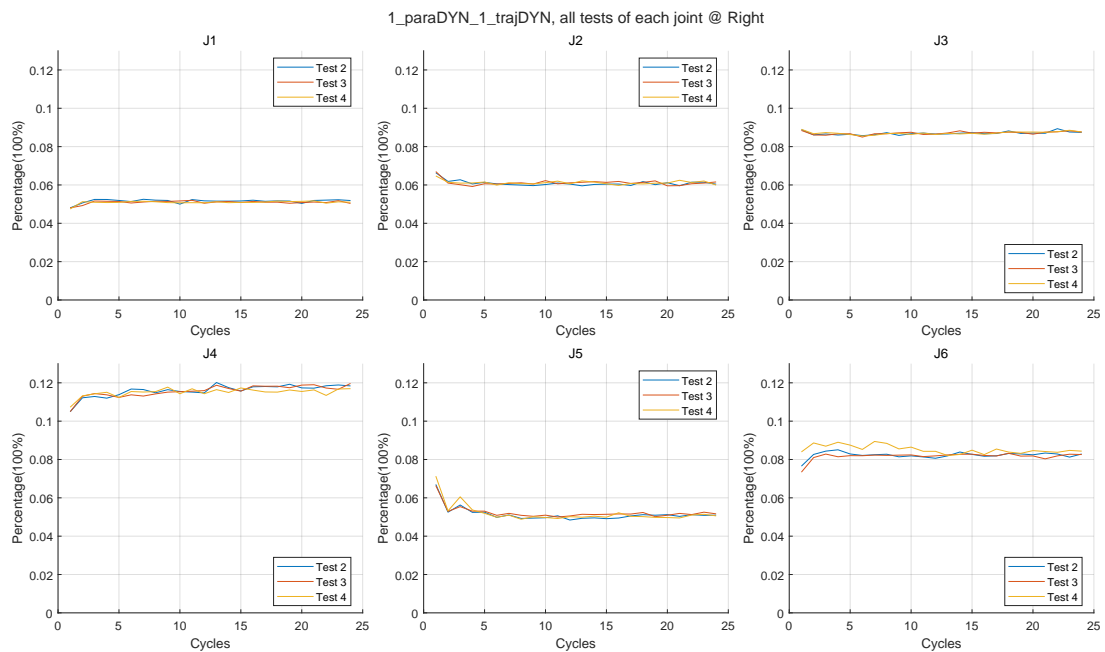


Figure F.7: The RMSD values versus cycles, calculated from the cross verifications based the identification results of Test 1 of Robot 2

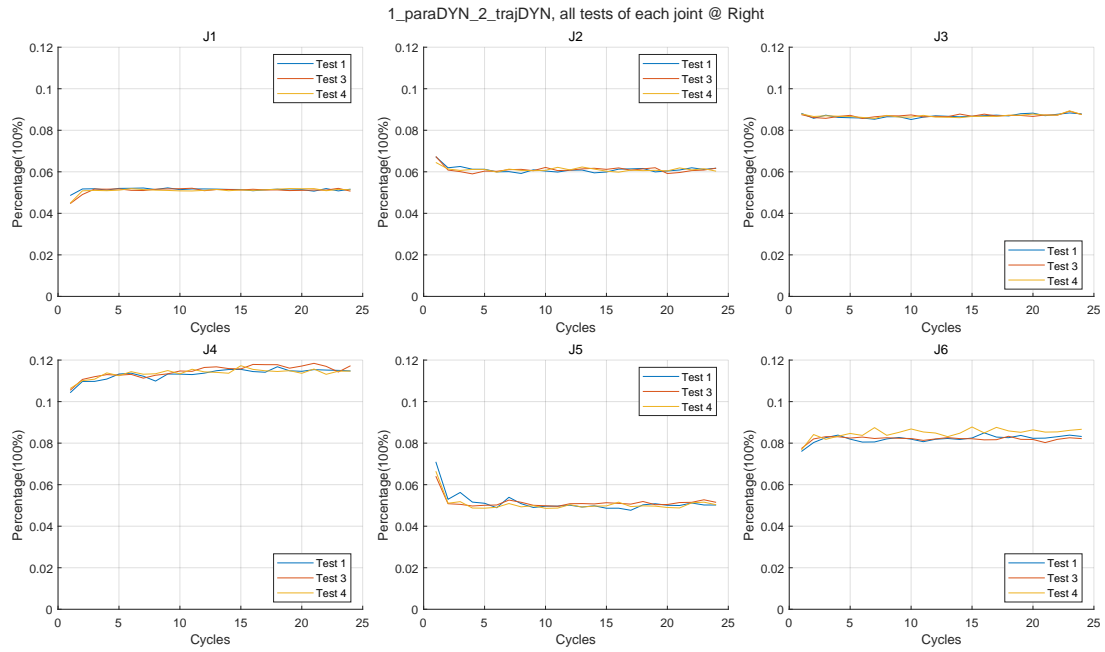


Figure F.8: The RMSD values versus cycles, calculated from the cross verifications based the identification results of Test 2 of Robot 2

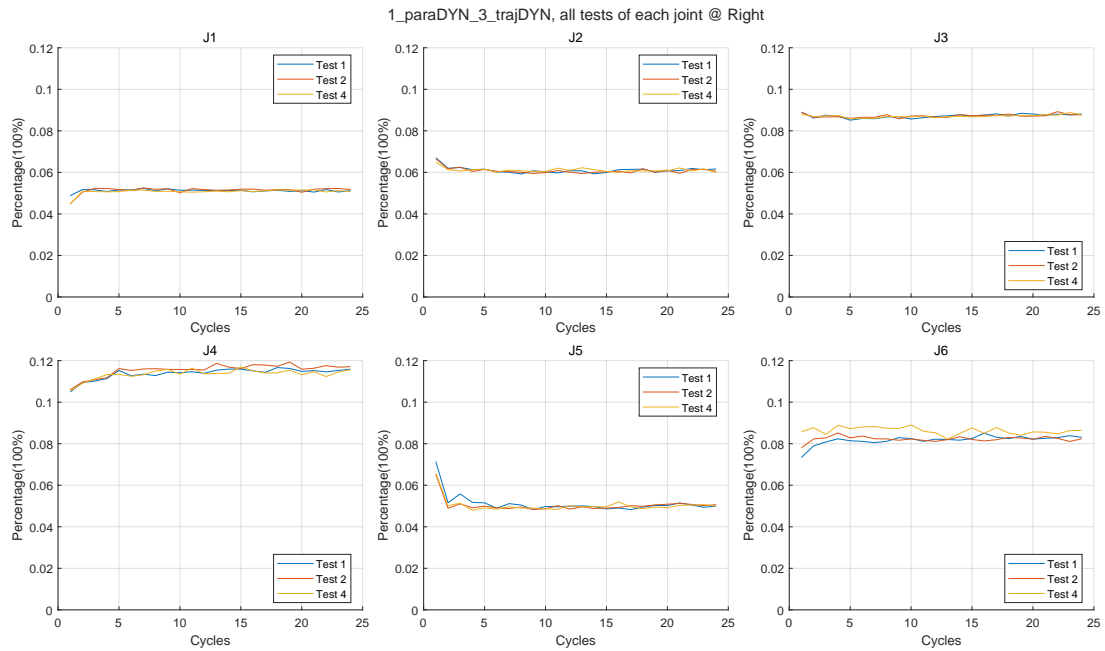


Figure F.9: The RMSD values versus cycles, calculated from the cross verifications based the identification results of Test 3 of Robot 2

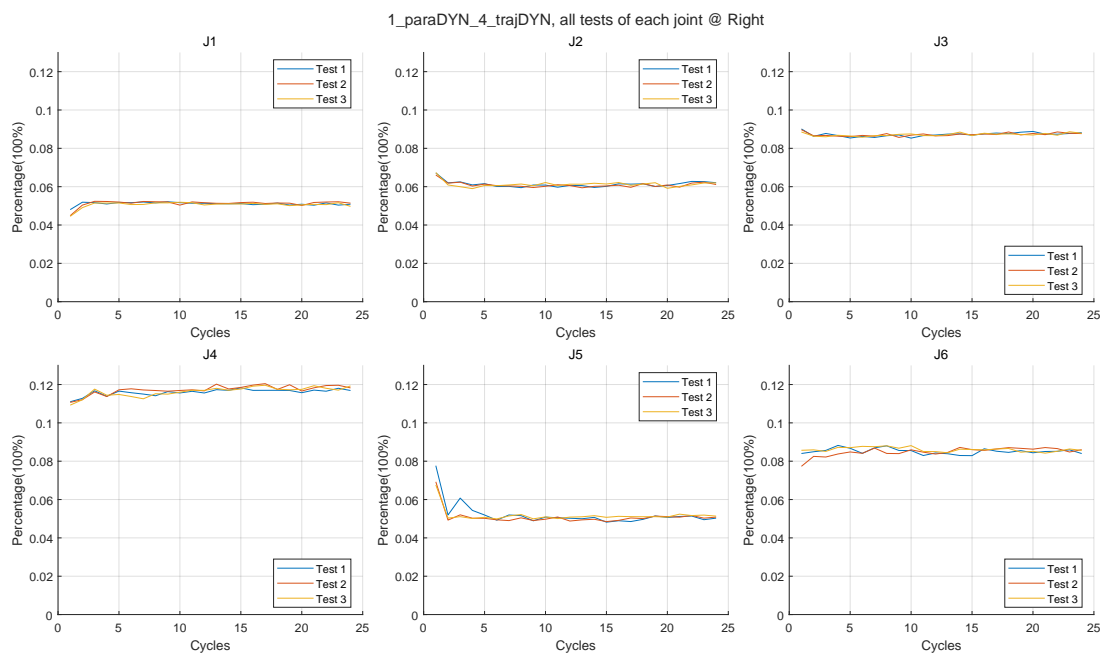


Figure F.10: The RMSD values versus cycles, calculated from the cross verifications based the identification results of Test 4 of Robot 2

Appendix G

The Identification Results Of The Dynamic Parameters

The figures shown in this appendix are the dynamic parameter identification results of both robots, which are used for the analysis in Section 5.1.1 and 5.1.5.1. The subplot A of all figures are the plots with the y-axis labelled automatically, and the subplots B of all figures are the plots with the widening scale of y-axis, which the scaling are chosen with the values multiplied by 0.5. It should be pointed that some dynamic parameters have the same plots between two subplots because the original y-axis range of the right subplot meets the requirements of multiply by 0.5.

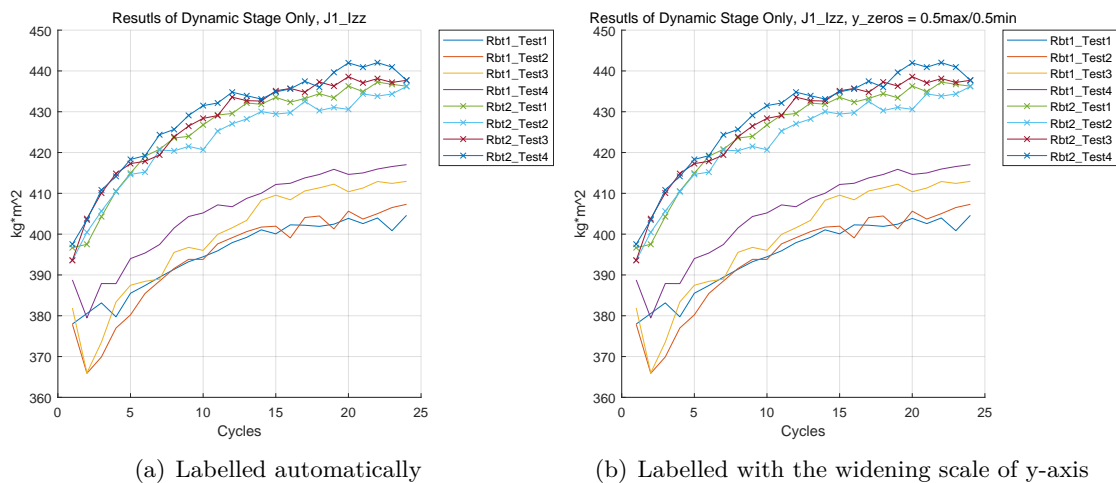
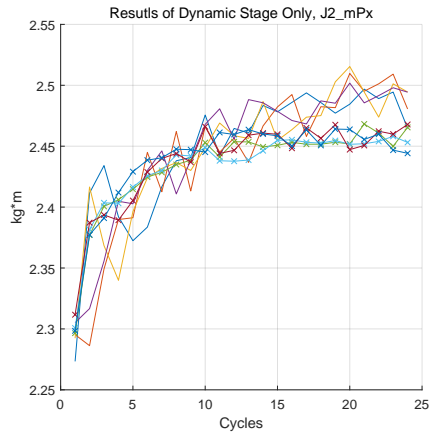
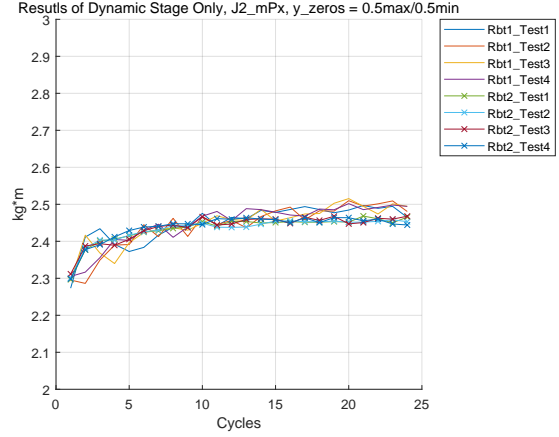


Figure G.1: I_{zz} of Joint 1

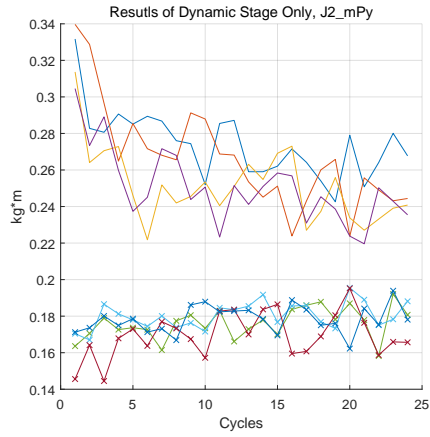


(a) Labelled automatically

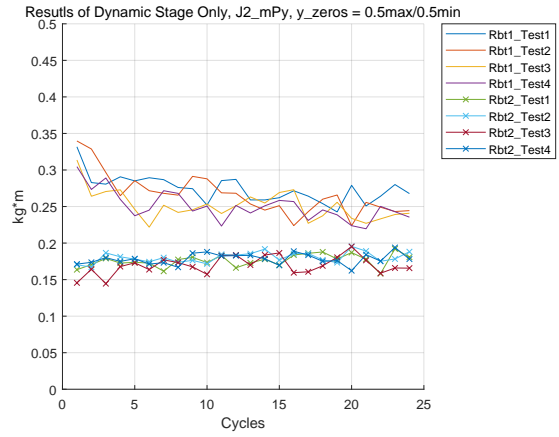


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.2: mP_x of Joint 2

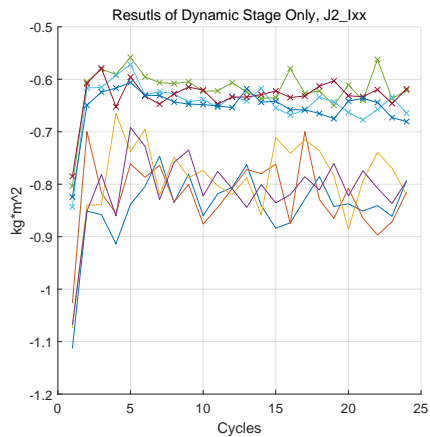


(a) Labelled automatically

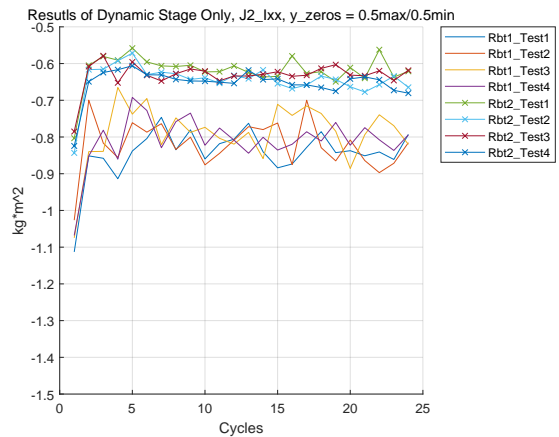


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.3: mP_y of Joint 2

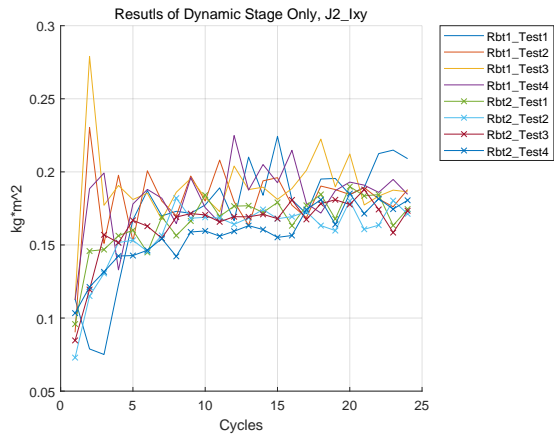


(a) Labelled automatically

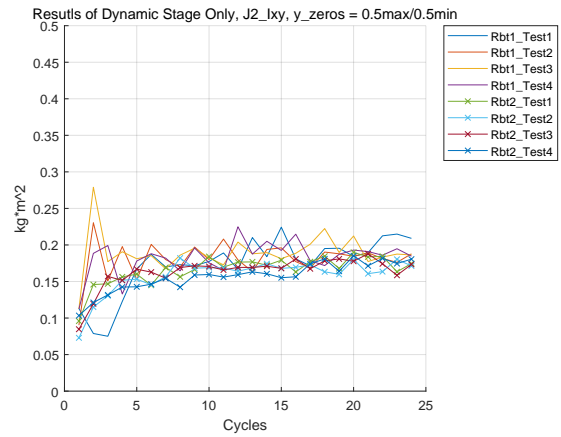


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.4: I_{xx} of Joint 2

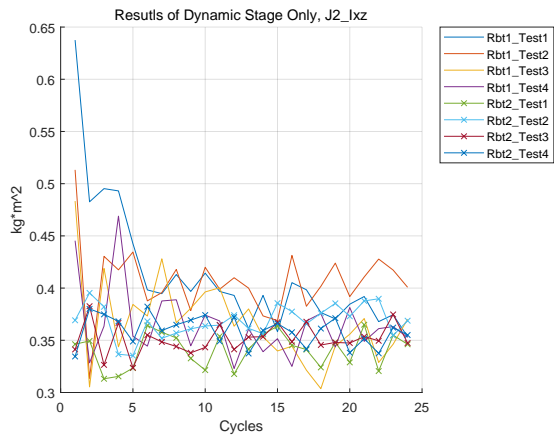


(a) Labelled automatically

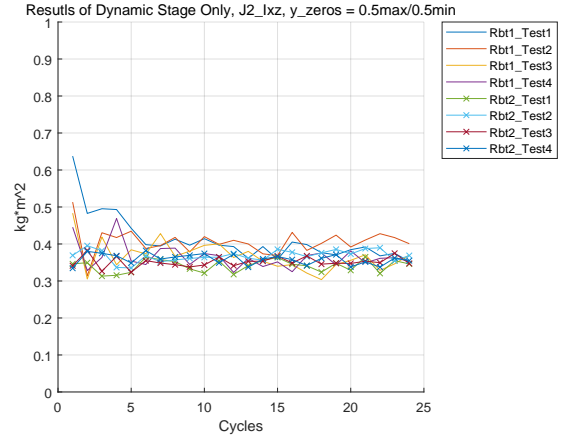


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.5: I_{xy} of Joint 2

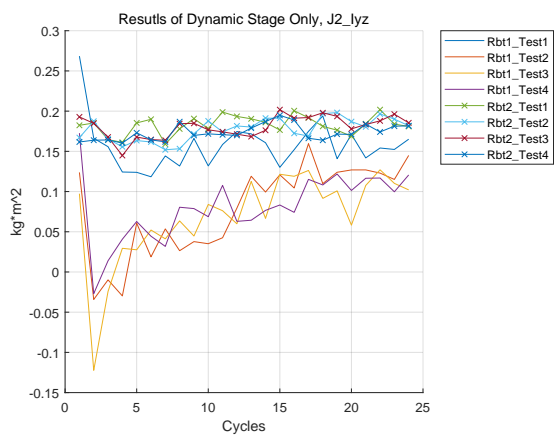


(a) Labelled automatically

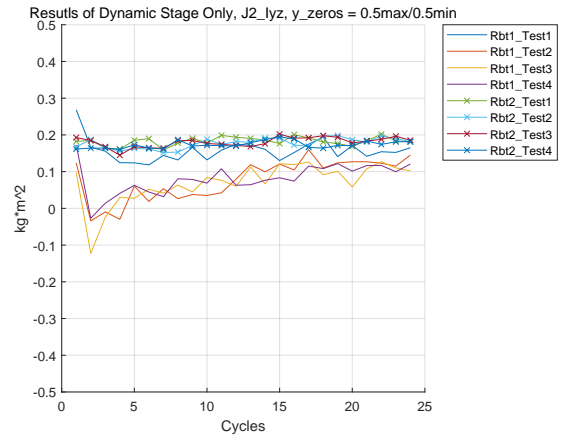


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.6: I_{xz} of Joint 2

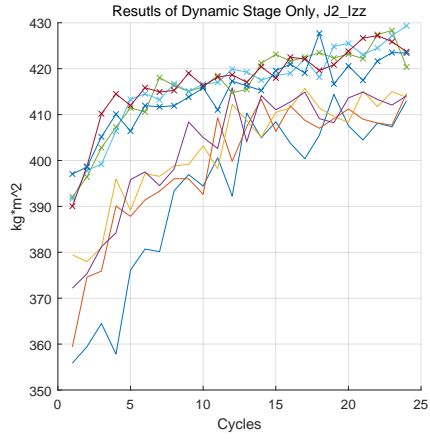


(a) Labelled automatically

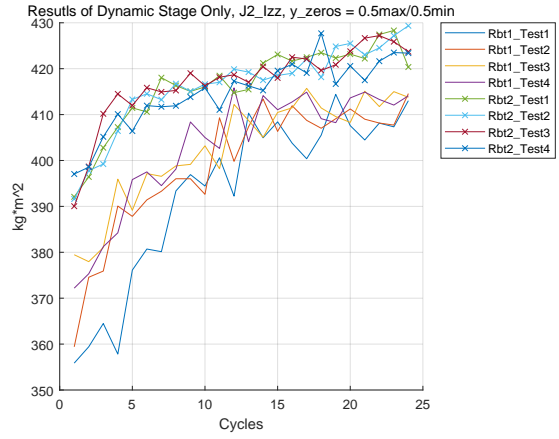


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.7: I_{yz} of Joint 2

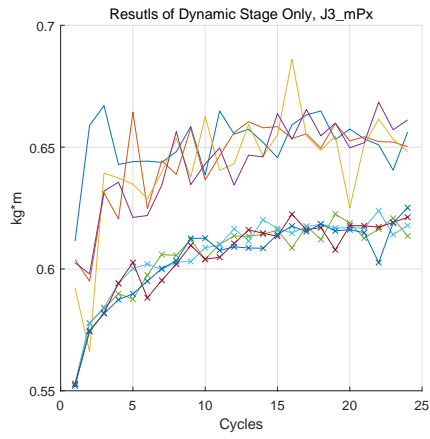


(a) Labelled automatically

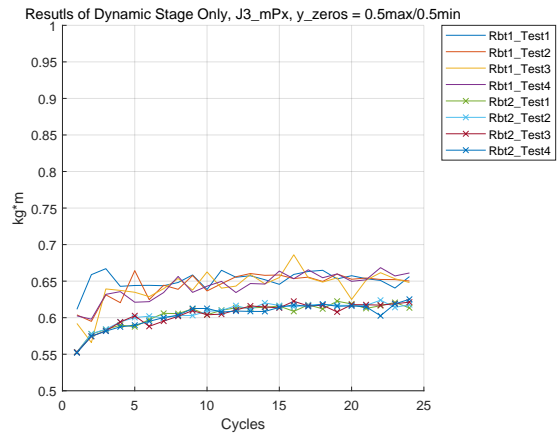


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.8: I_{2z} of Joint 2

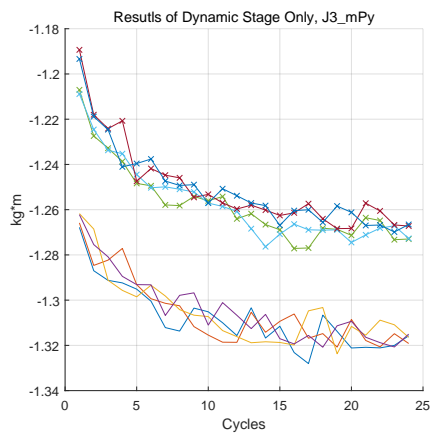


(a) Labelled automatically

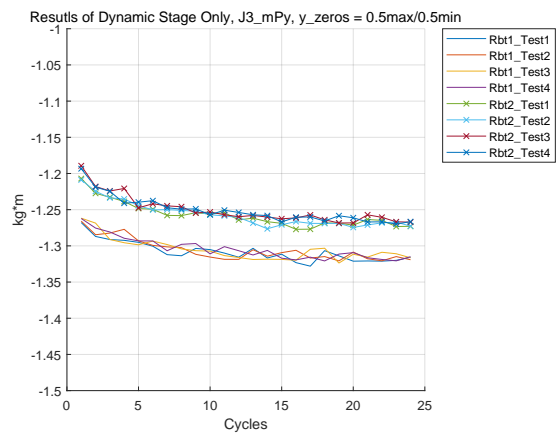


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.9: mP_x of Joint 3

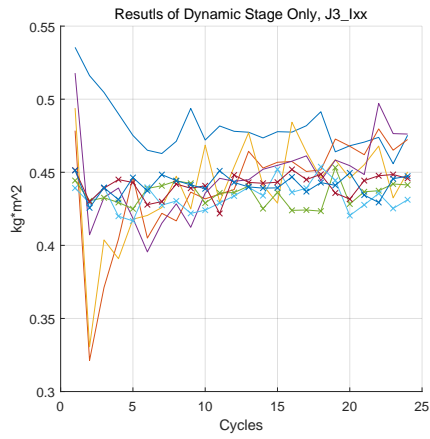


(a) Labelled automatically

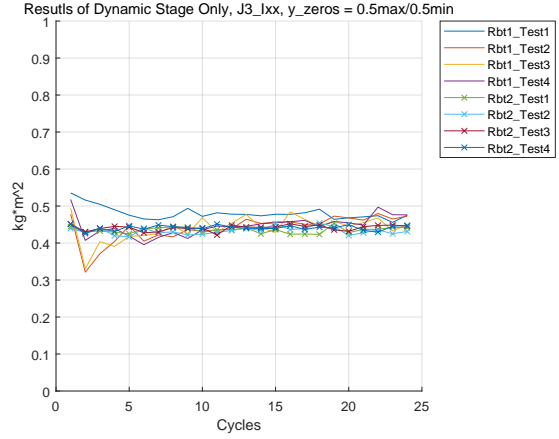


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.10: mP_y of Joint 3

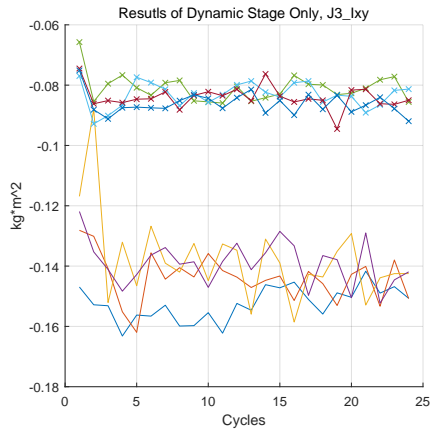


(a) Labelled automatically

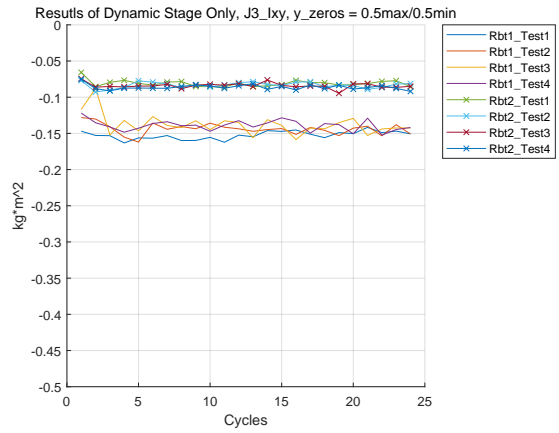


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.11: I_{xx} of Joint 3

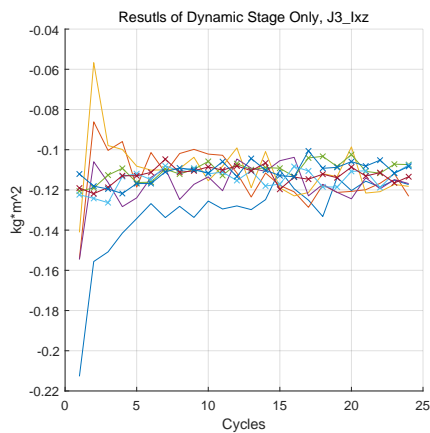


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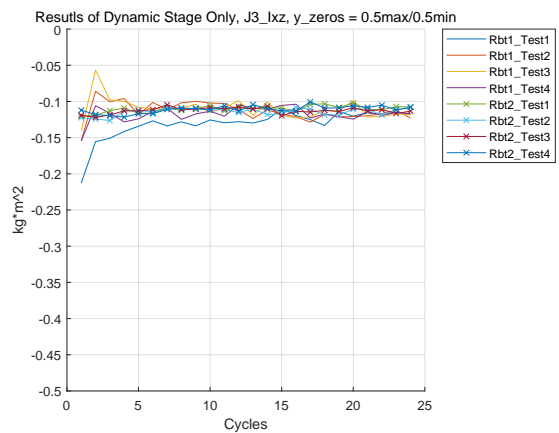


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.12: I_{xy} of Joint 3

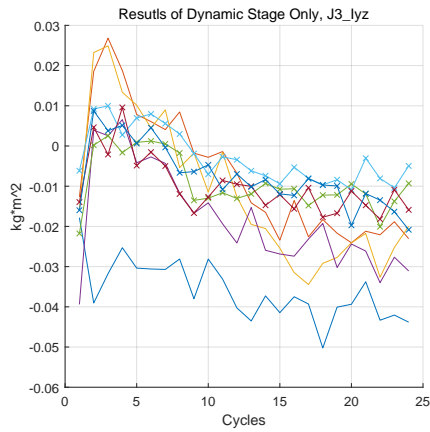


(a) Labelled automatically

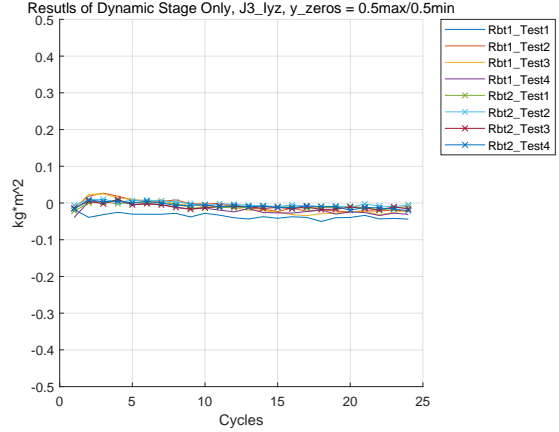


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.13: I_{xz} of Joint 3

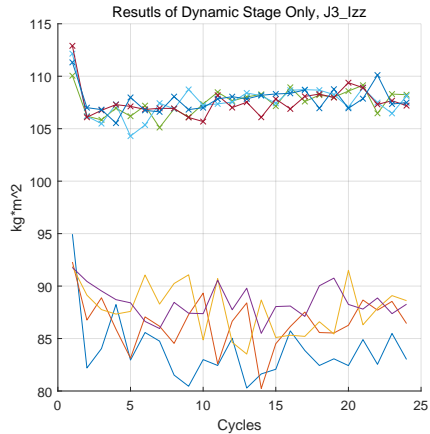


(a) Labelled automatically

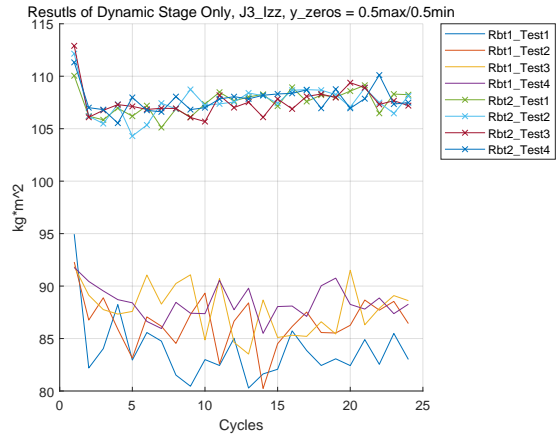


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.14: I_{yz} of Joint 3

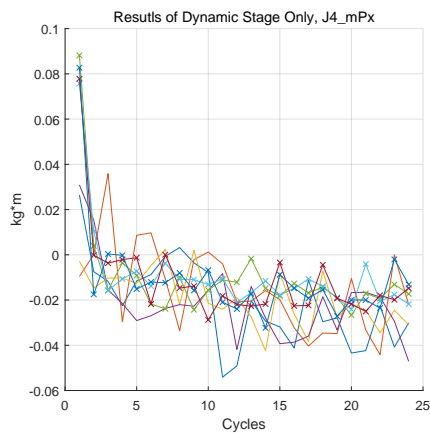


(a) Labelled automatically

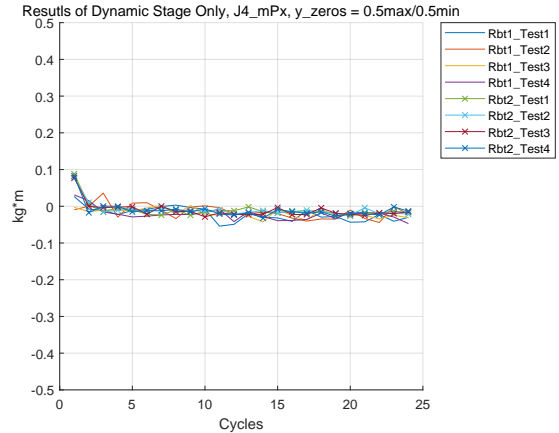


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.15: I_{zz} of Joint 3

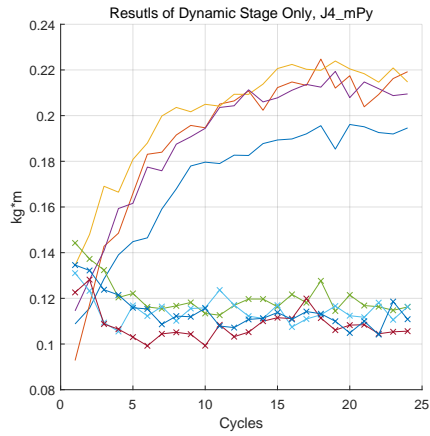


(a) Labelled automatically

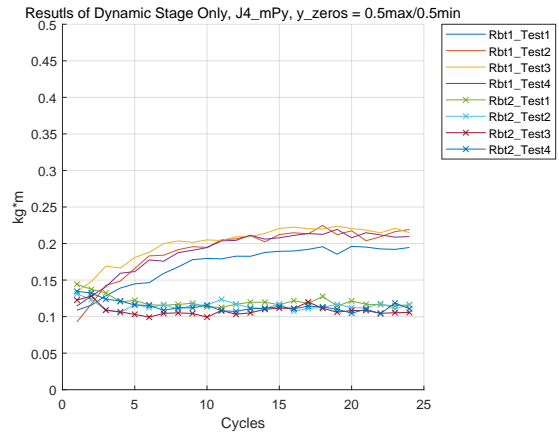


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.16: mP_x of Joint 4

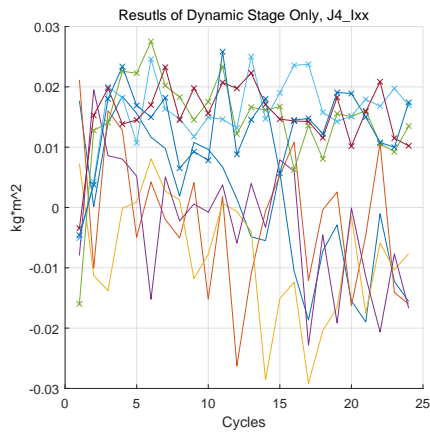


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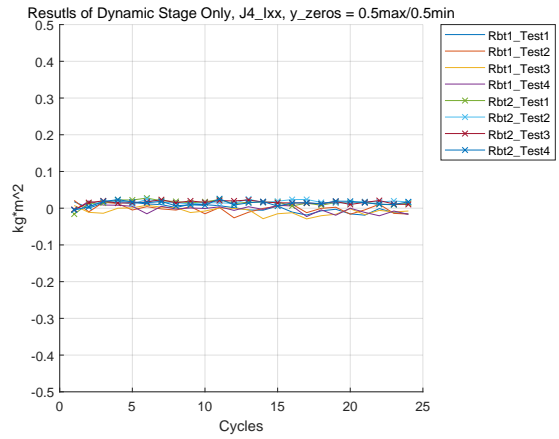


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.17: mP_y of Joint 4

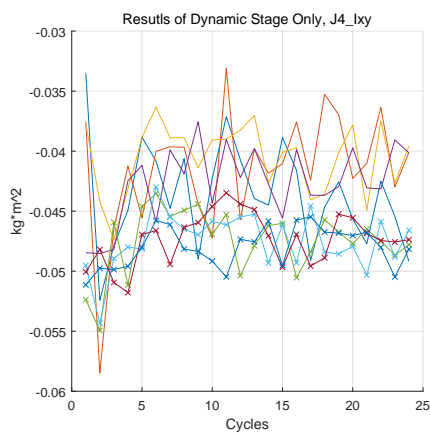


(a) Labelled automatically

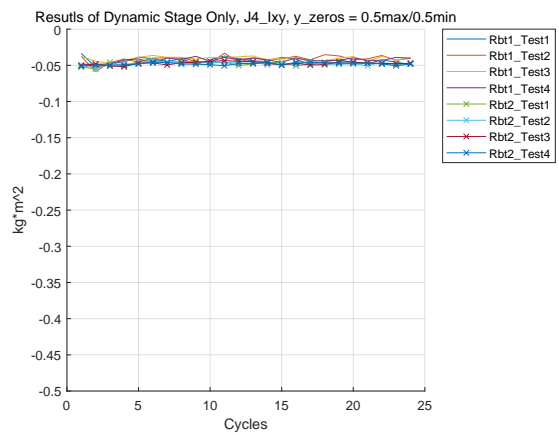


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.18: I_{xx} of Joint 4

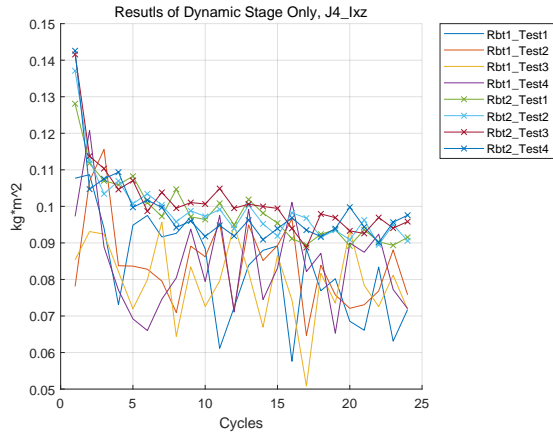


(a) Labelled automatically

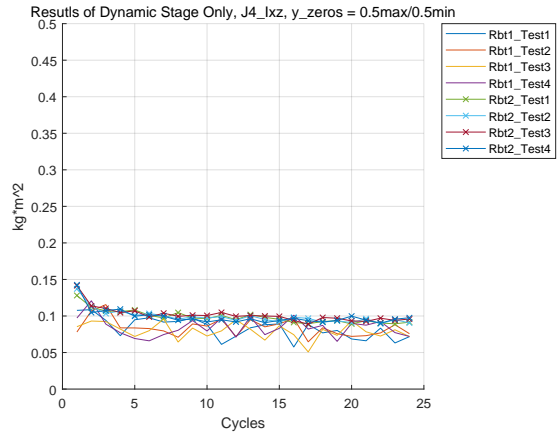


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.19: I_{xy} of Joint 4

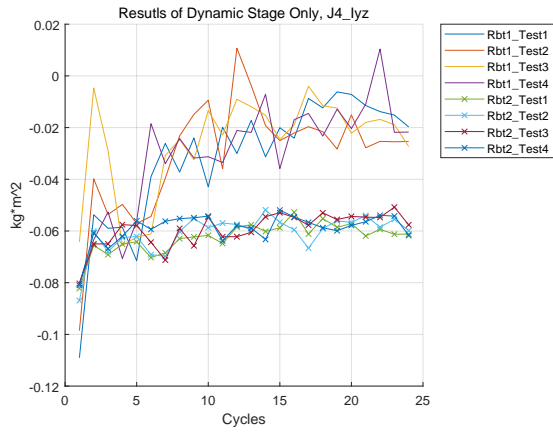


(a) Labelled automatically

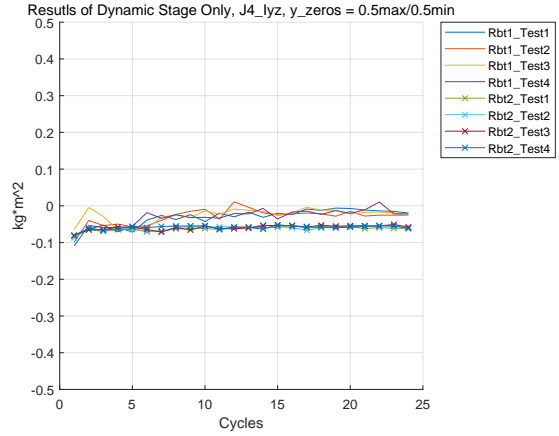


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.20: I_{xz} of Joint 4

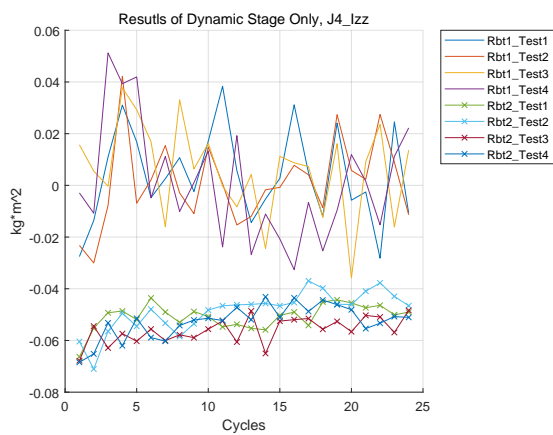


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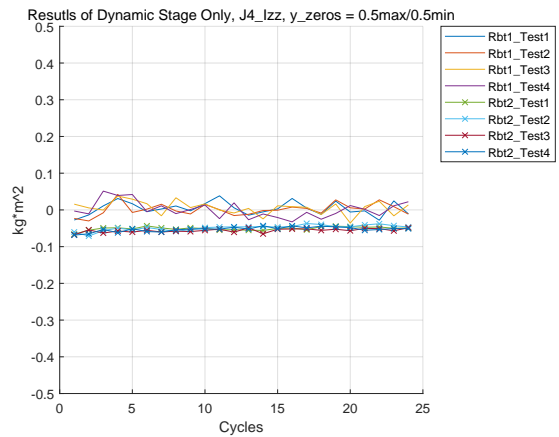


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.21: I_{yz} of Joint 4

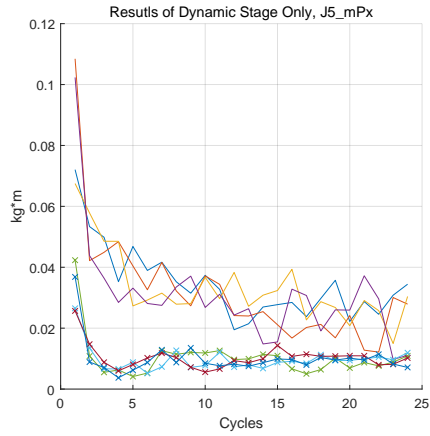


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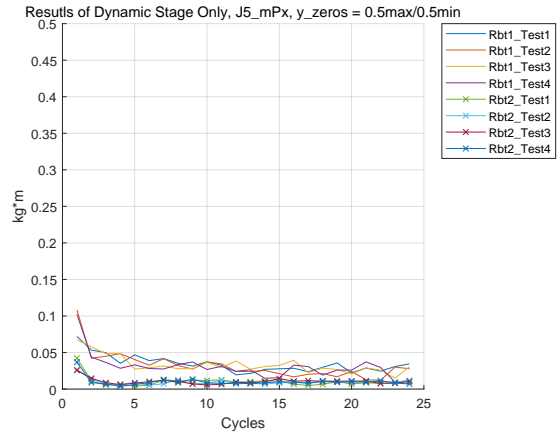


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.22: I_{zz} of Joint 4

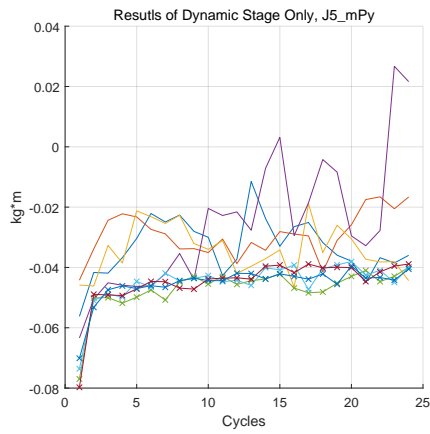


(a) Labelled automatically

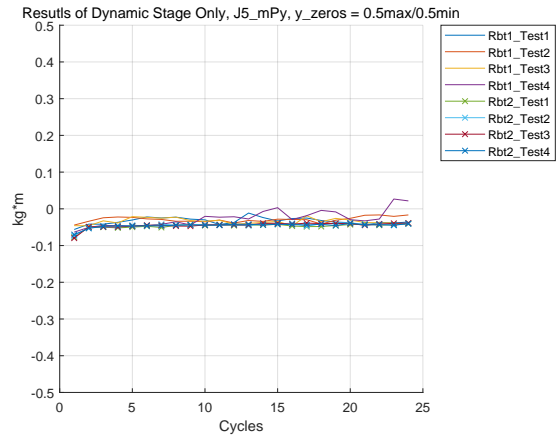


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.23: mP_x of Joint 5

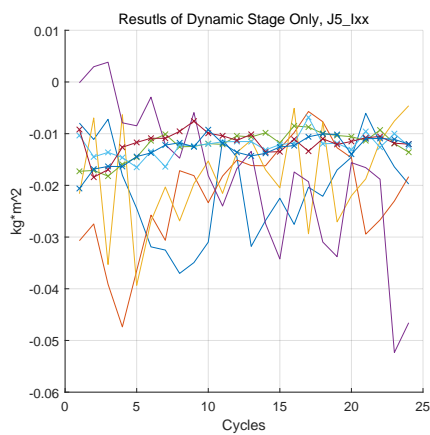


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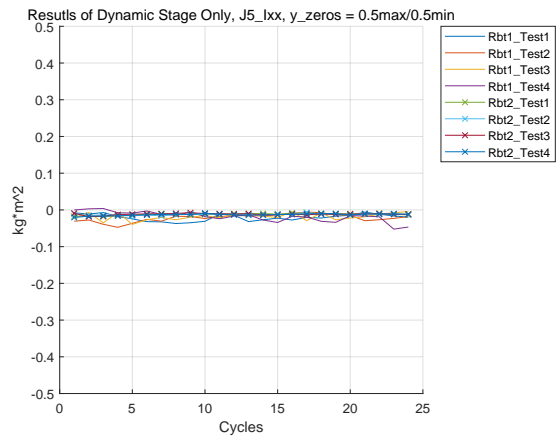


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.24: mP_y of Joint 5

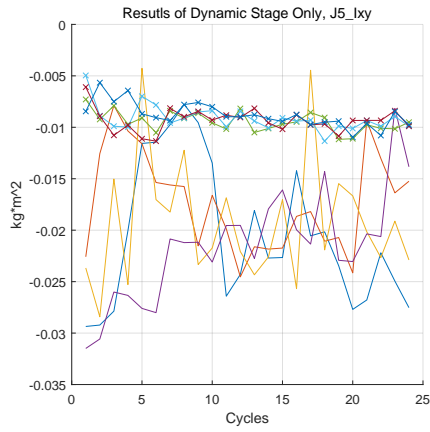


(a) Labelled automatically

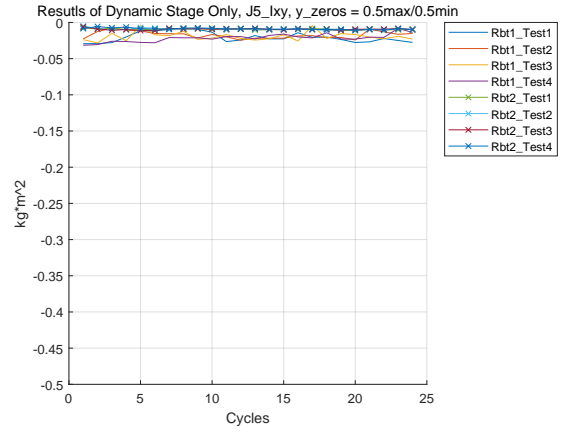


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.25: I_{xx} of Joint 5

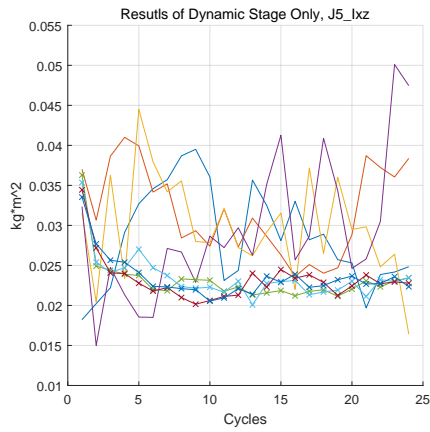


(a) Labelled automatically

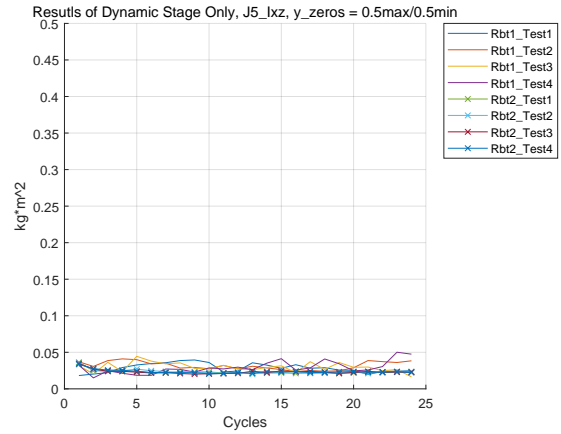


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.26: I_{xy} of Joint 5

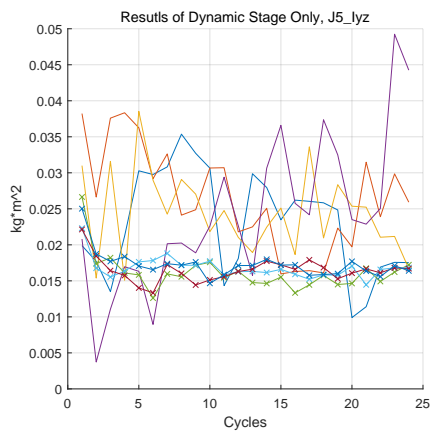


(a) Labelled automatically

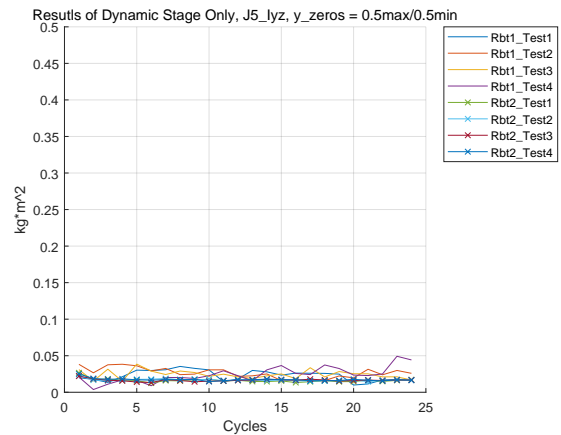


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.27: I_{xz} of Joint 5

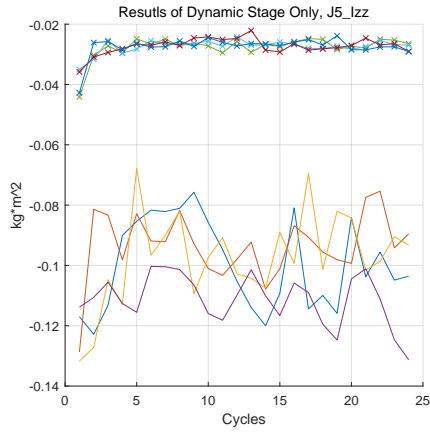


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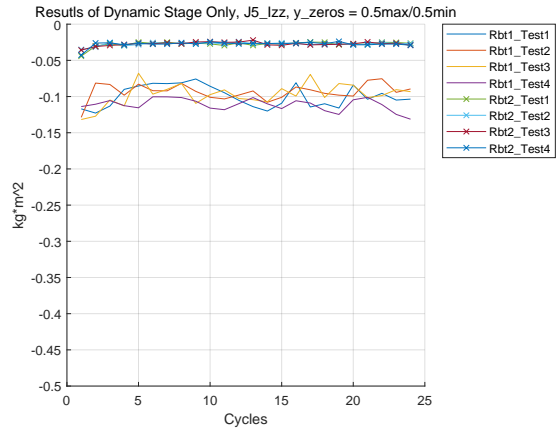


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.28: I_{yz} of Joint 5

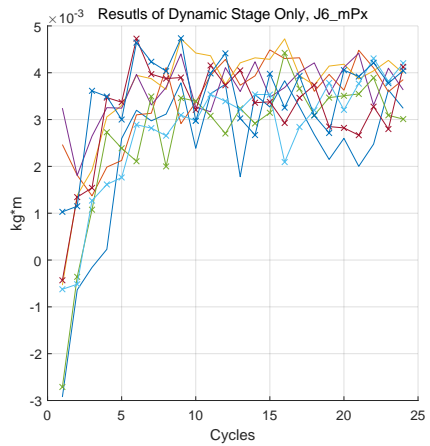


(a) Labelled automatically

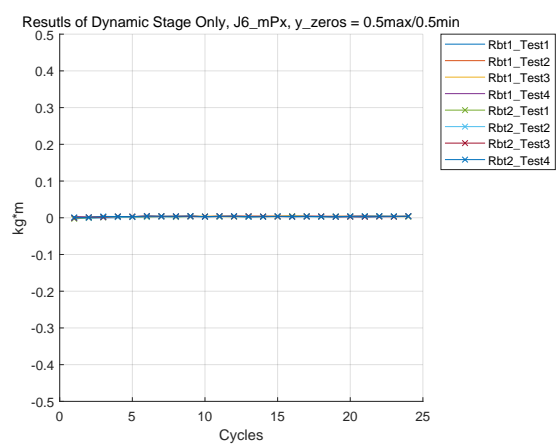


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.29: I_{zz} of Joint 5

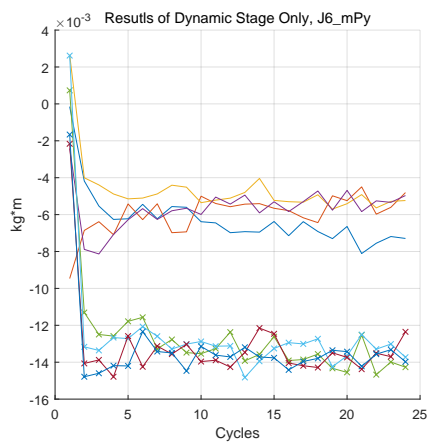


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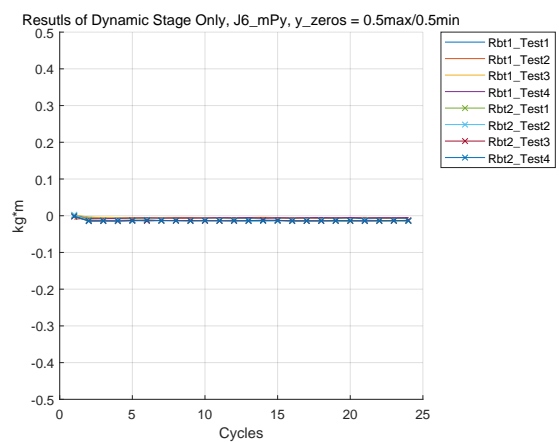


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.30: mP_x of Joint 6

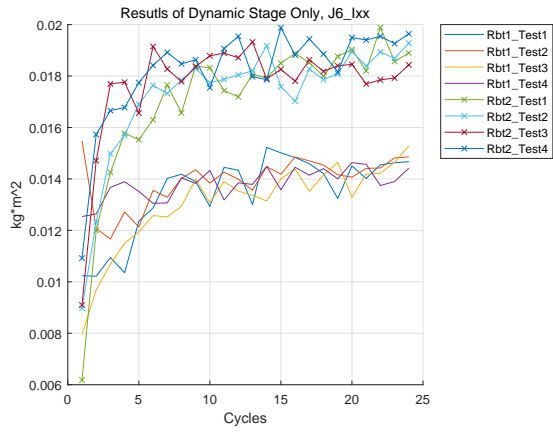


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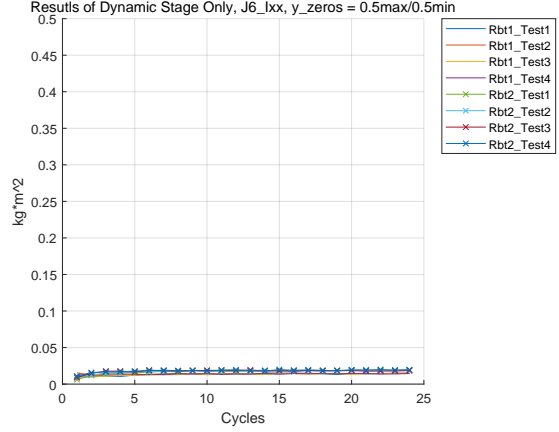


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.31: mP_y of Joint 6

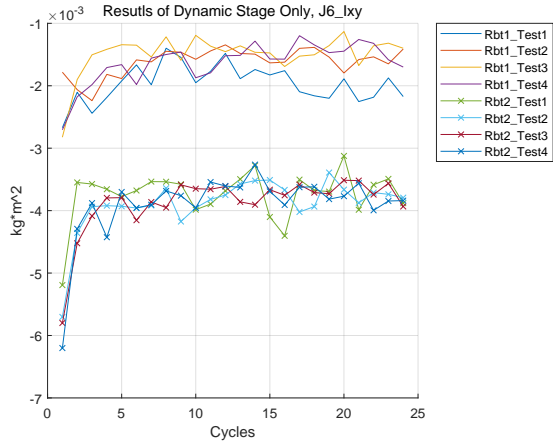


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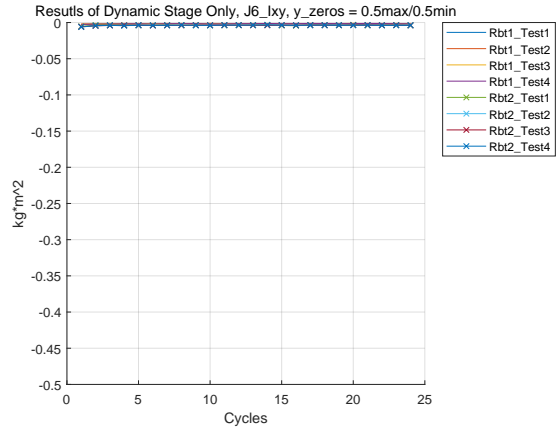


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.32: I_{xx} of Joint 6

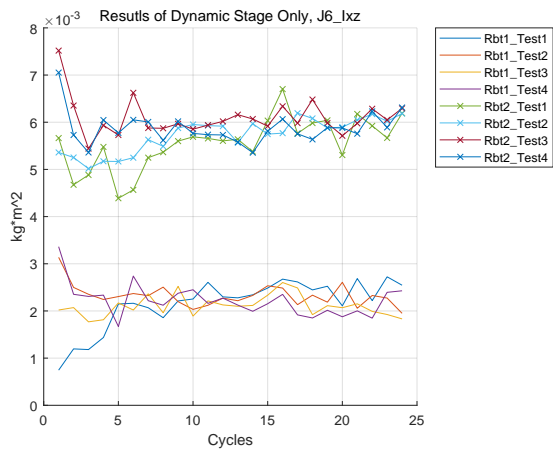


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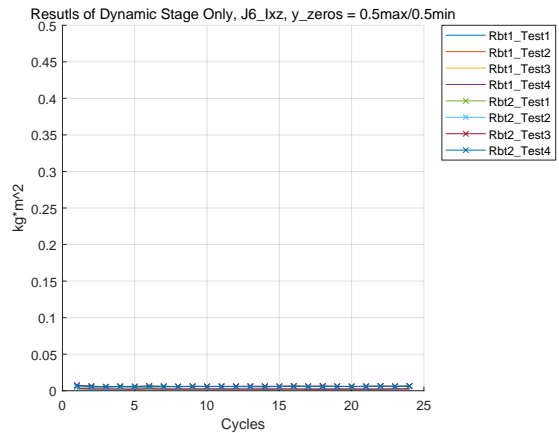


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.33: I_{xy} of Joint 6

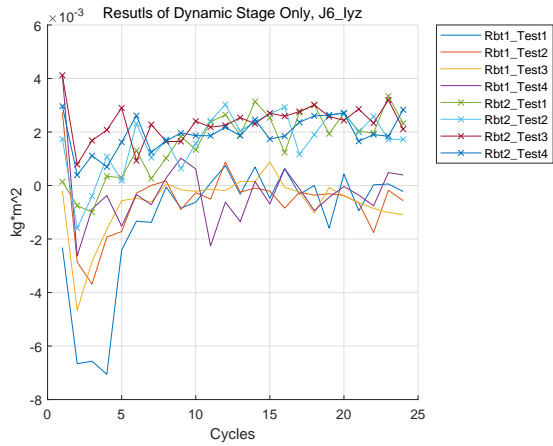


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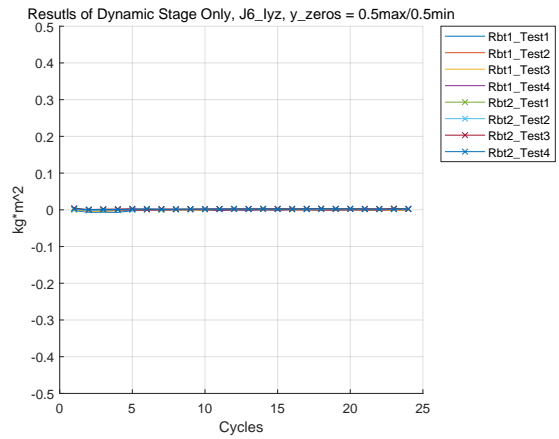


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.34: I_{xz} of Joint 6

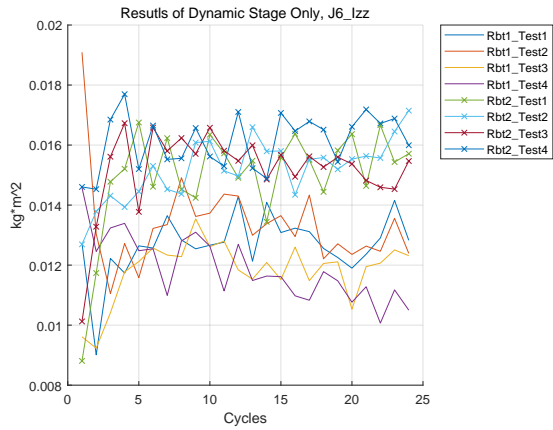


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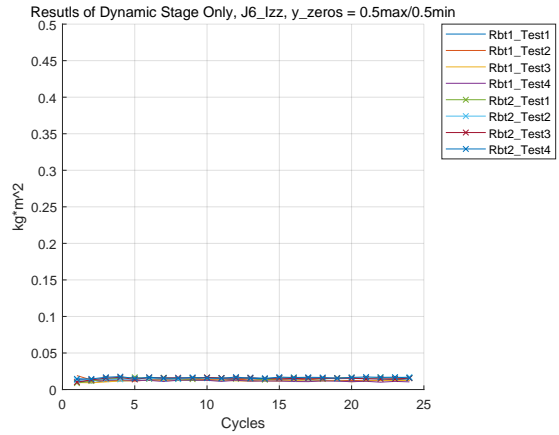


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.35: I_{yz} of Joint 6

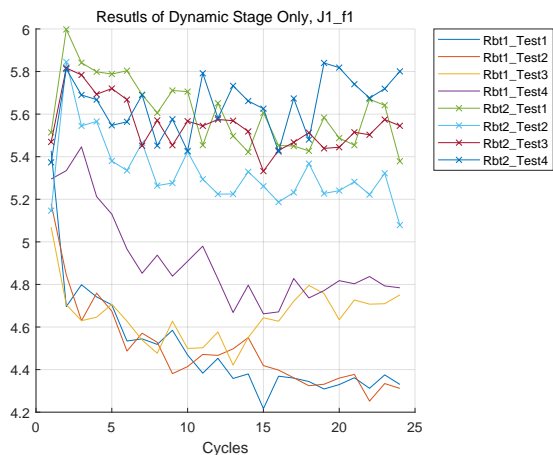


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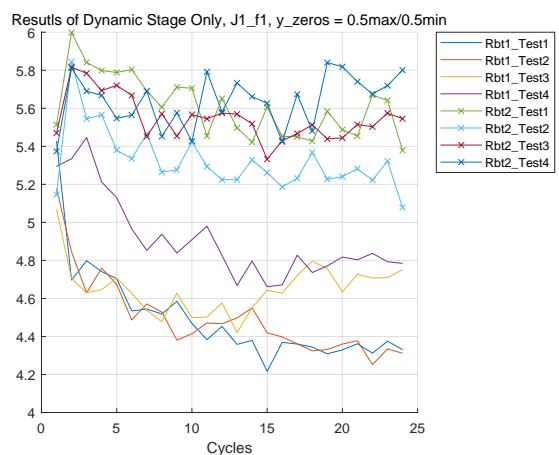


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.36: I_{zz} of Joint 6

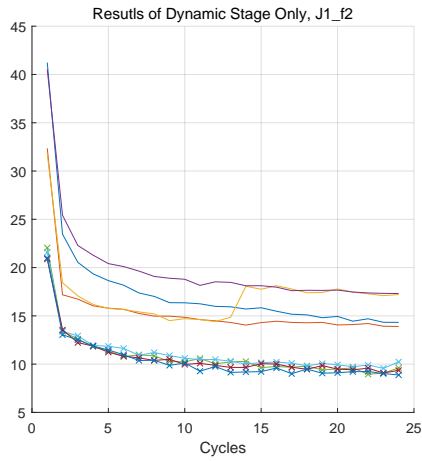


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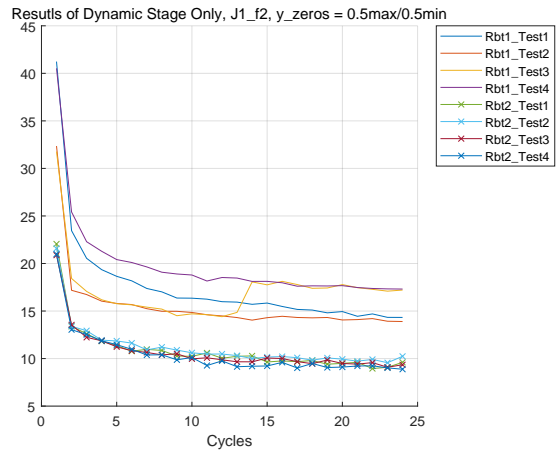


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.37: f_1 of Joint 1

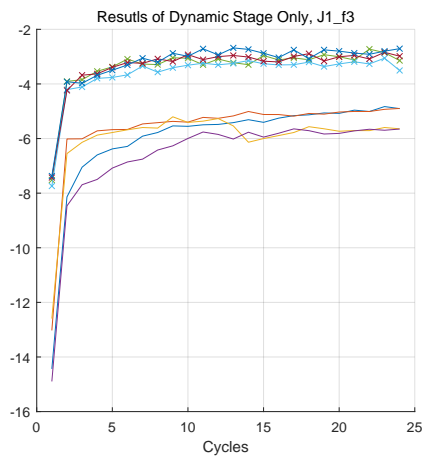


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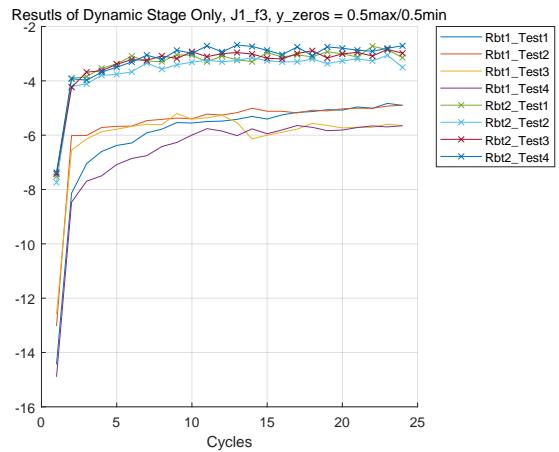


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.38: f_2 of Joint 1

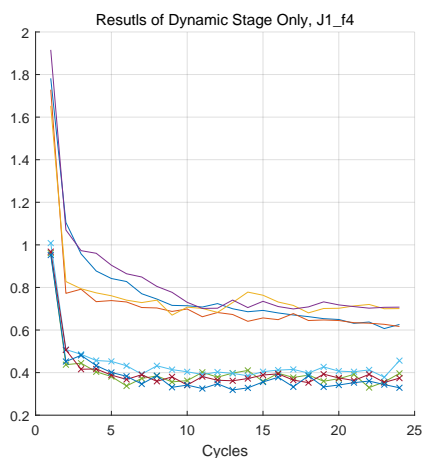


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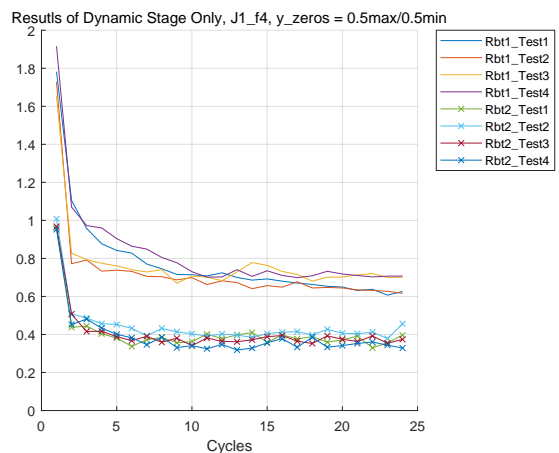


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.39: f_3 of Joint 1

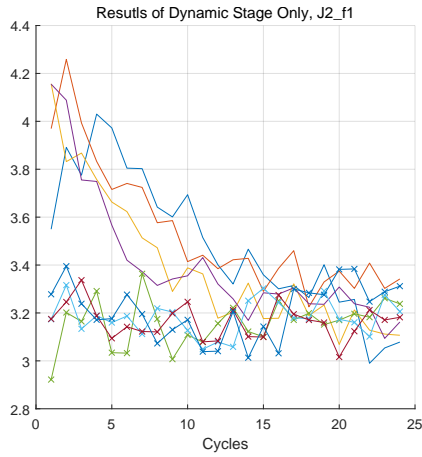


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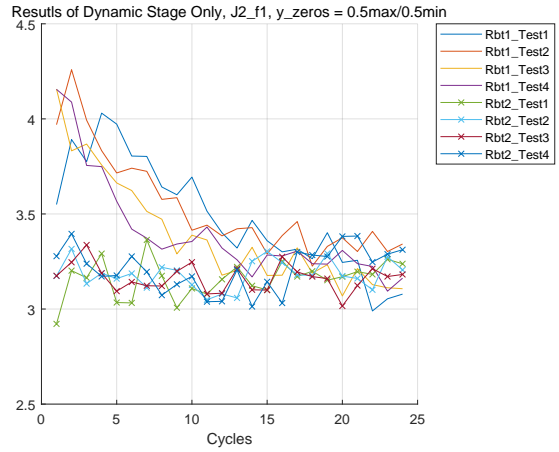


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.40: f_4 of Joint 1

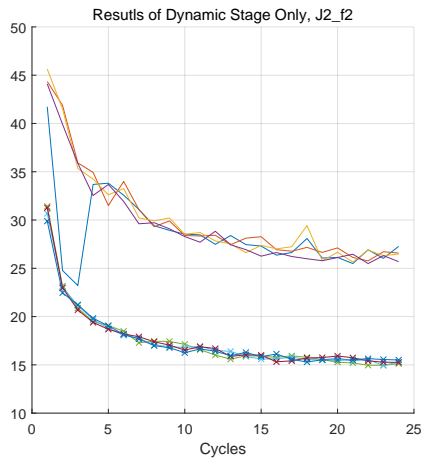


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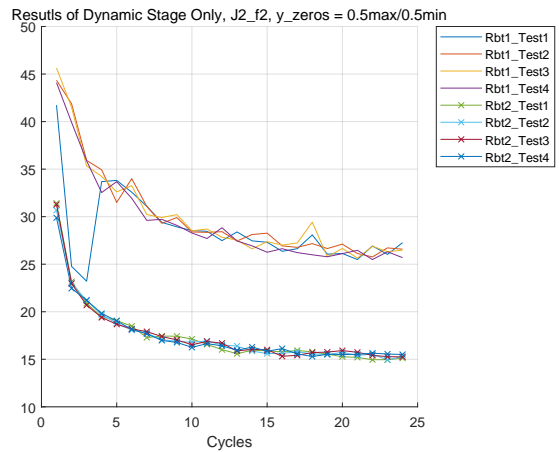


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.41: f_1 of Joint 2

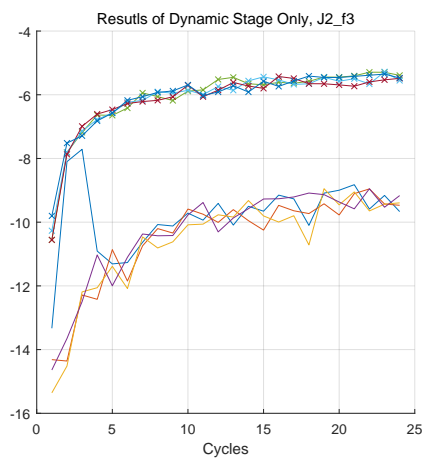


(a) Labelled automatically

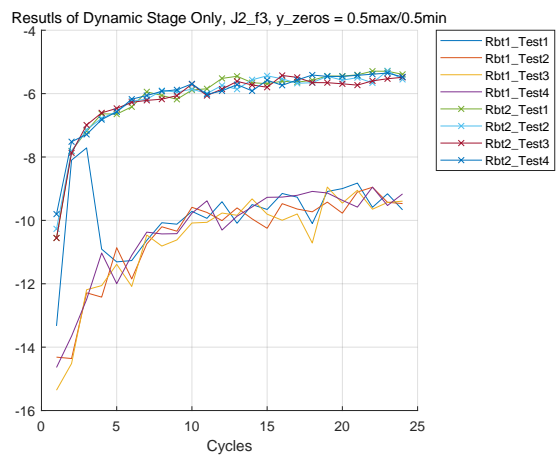


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.42: f_2 of Joint 2

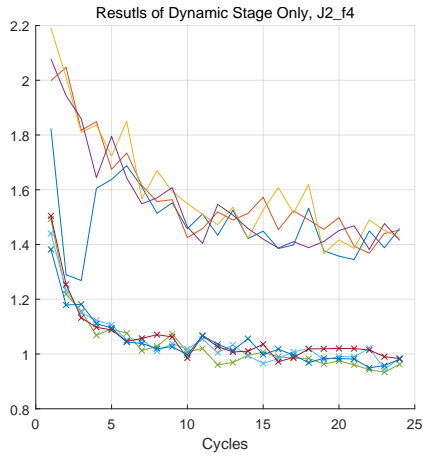


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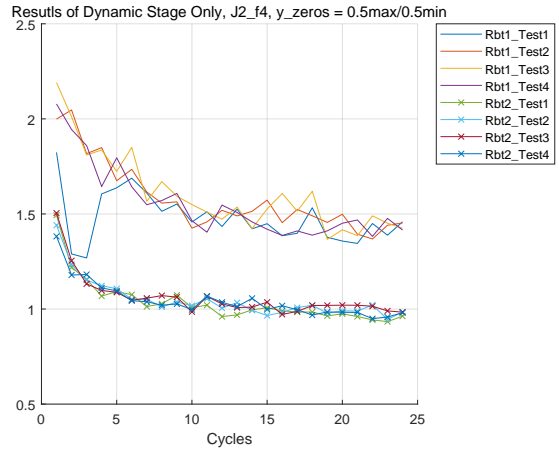


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.43: f_3 of Joint 2

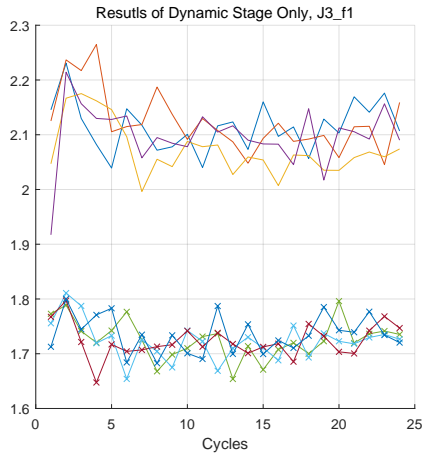


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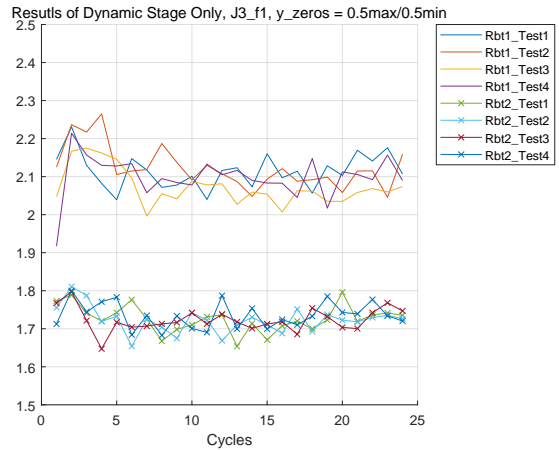


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.44: f_4 of Joint 2

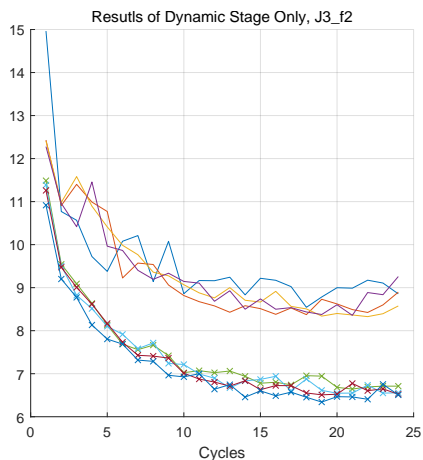


(a) Labelled automatically

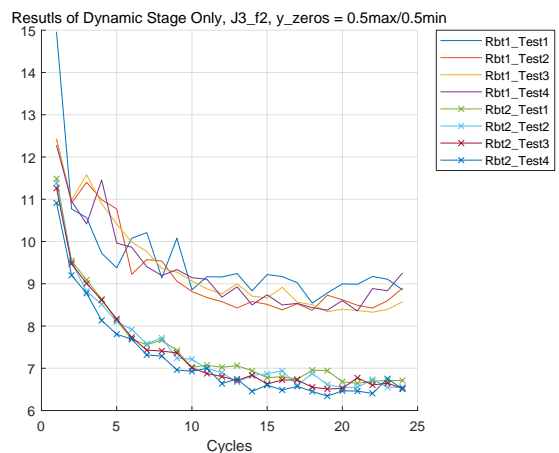


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.45: f_1 of Joint 3

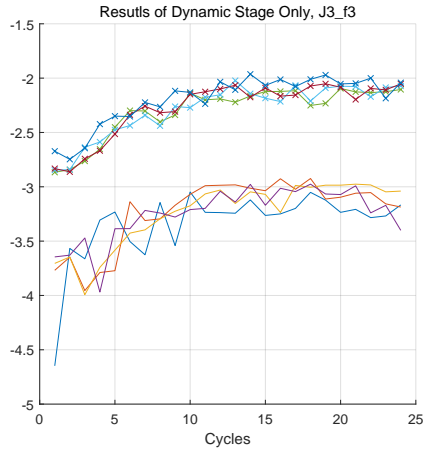


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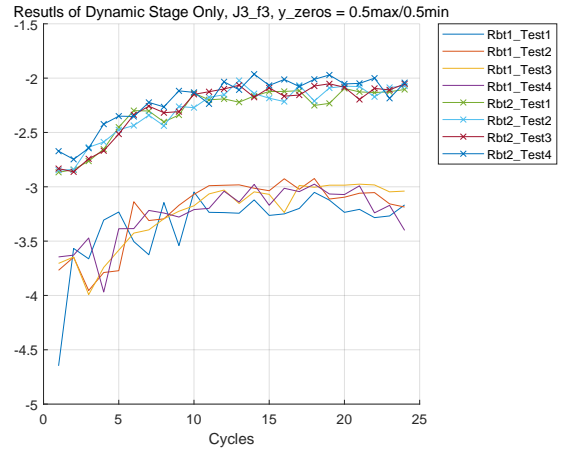


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.46: f_2 of Joint 3

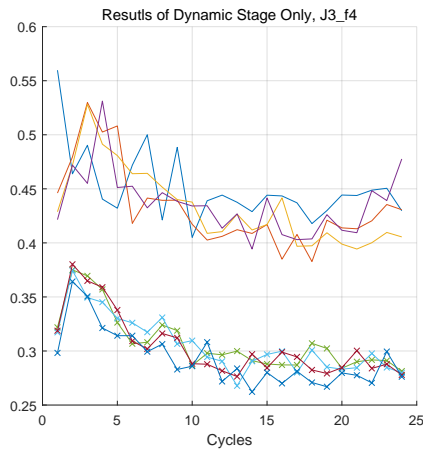


(a) Labelled automatically

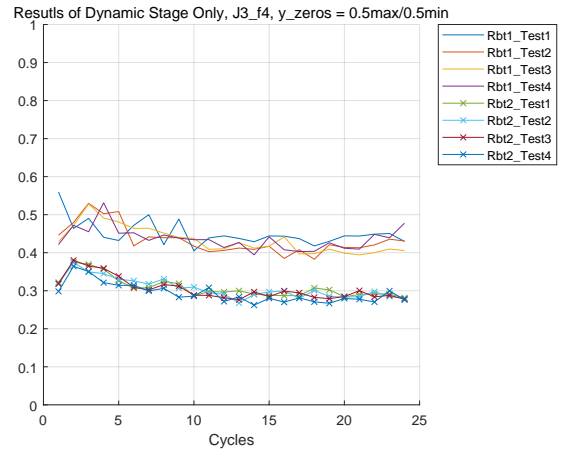


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.47: f_3 of Joint 3

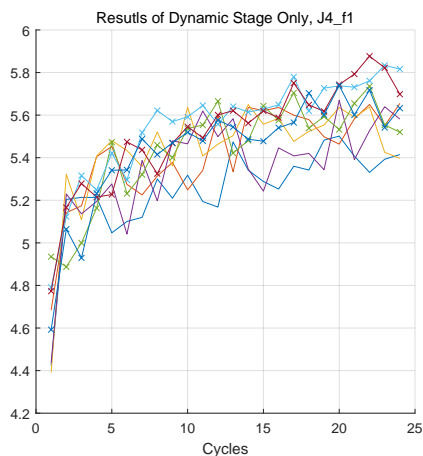


(a) Labelled automatically

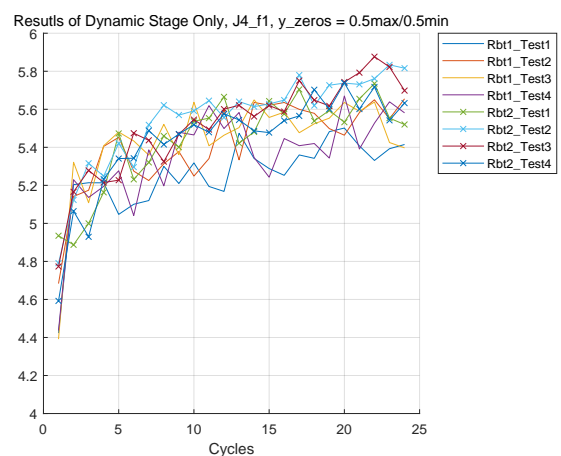


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.48: f_4 of Joint 3

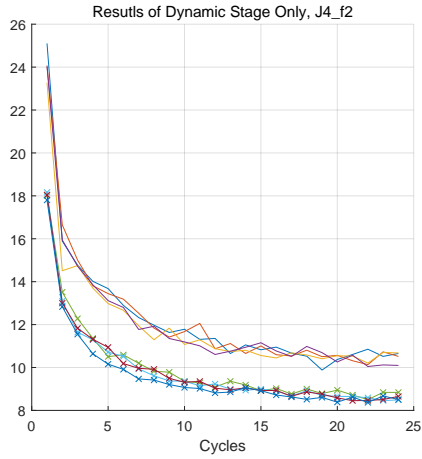


(a) Labelled automatically

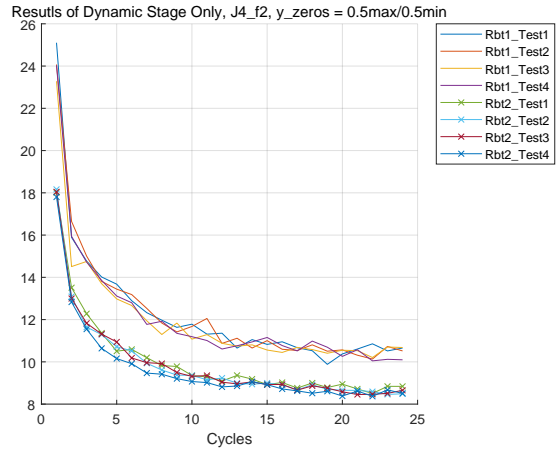


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.49: f_1 of Joint 4

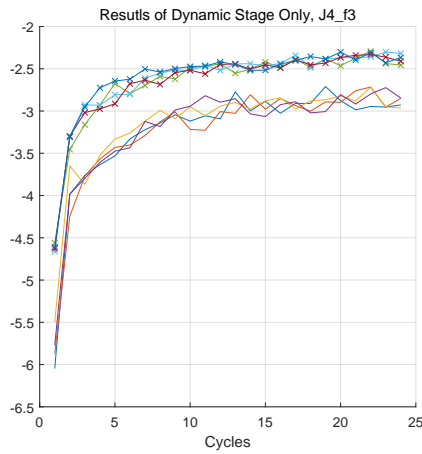


(a) Labelled automatically

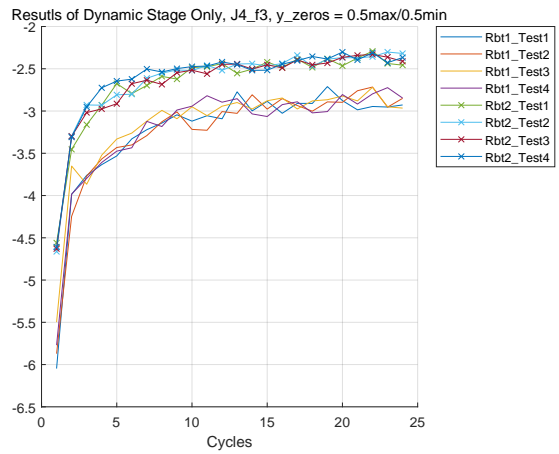


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.50: f_2 of Joint 4

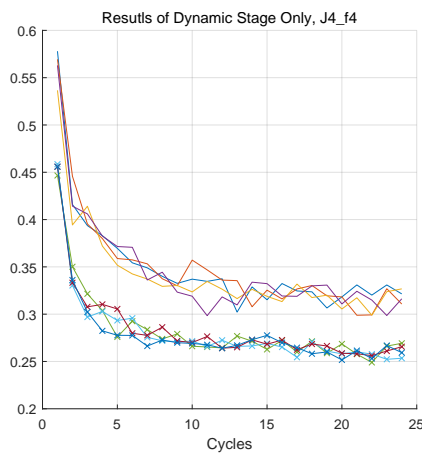


(a) Labelled automatically

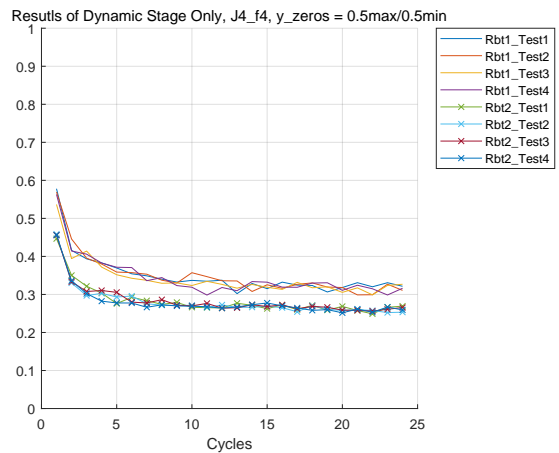


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.51: f_3 of Joint 4

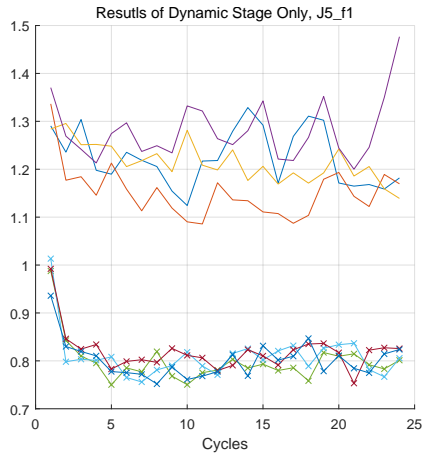


(a) Labelled automatically

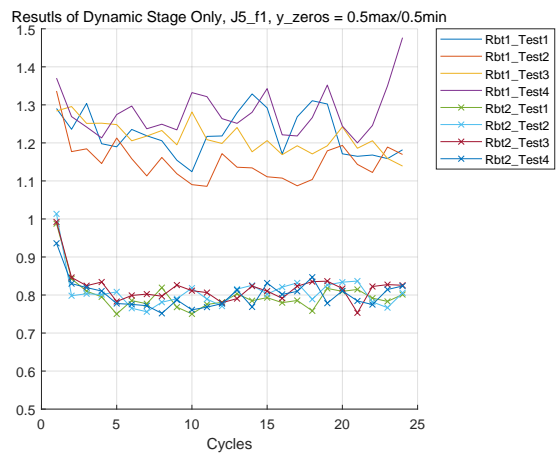


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.52: f_4 of Joint 4

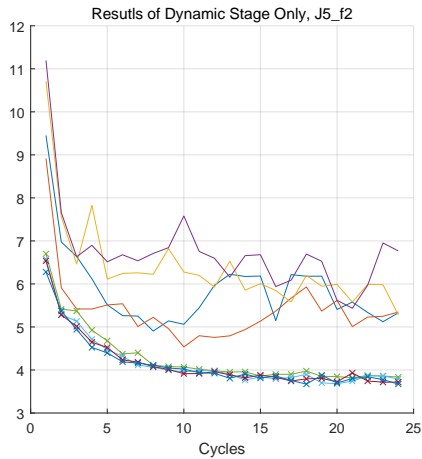


(a) Labelled automatically

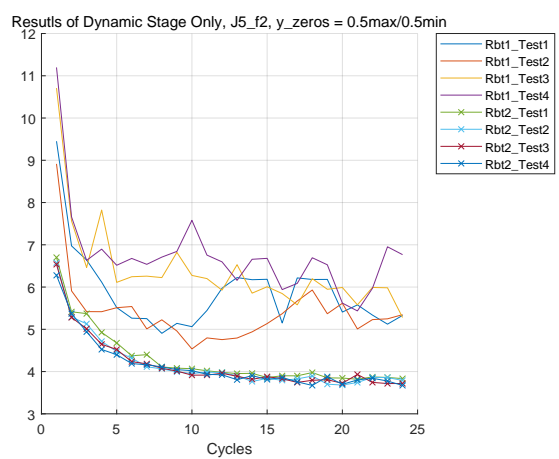


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.53: f_1 of Joint 5

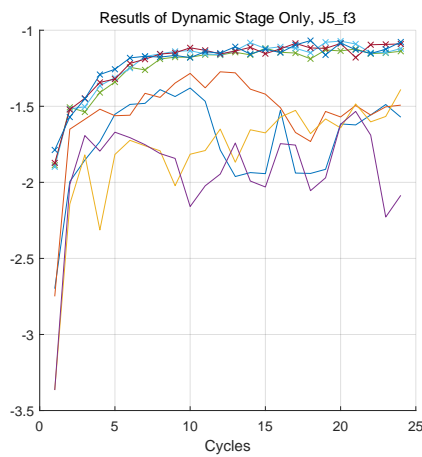


(a) Labelled automatically

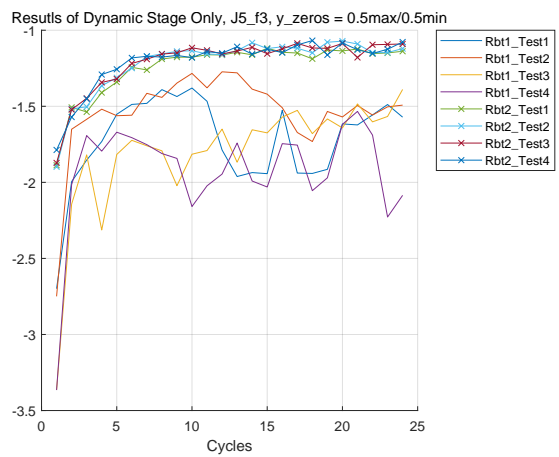


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.54: f_2 of Joint 5

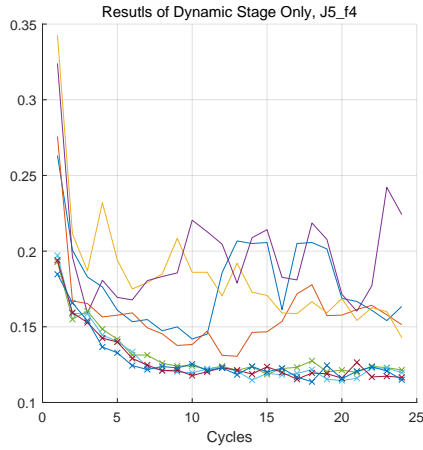


(a) Labelled automatically

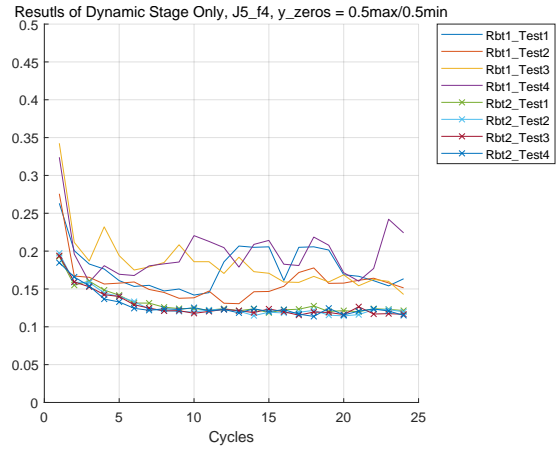


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.55: f_3 of Joint 5

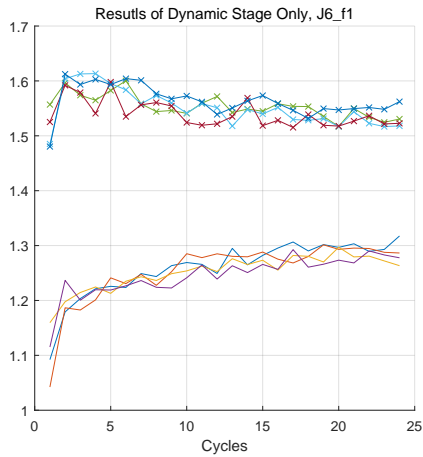


(a) Labelled automatically

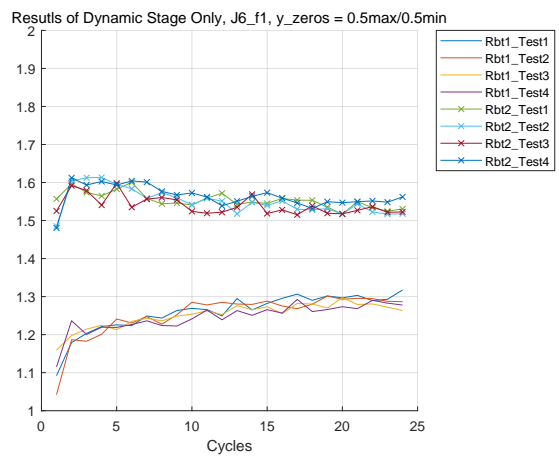


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.56: f_4 of Joint 5

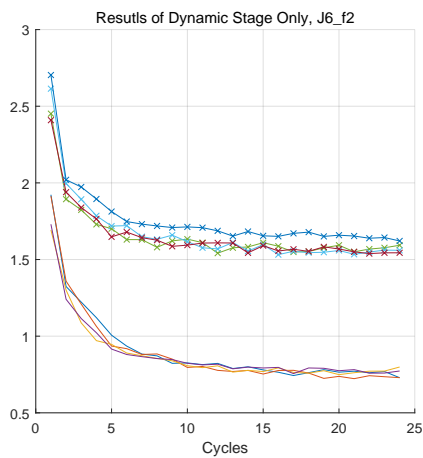


(a) Labelled automatically

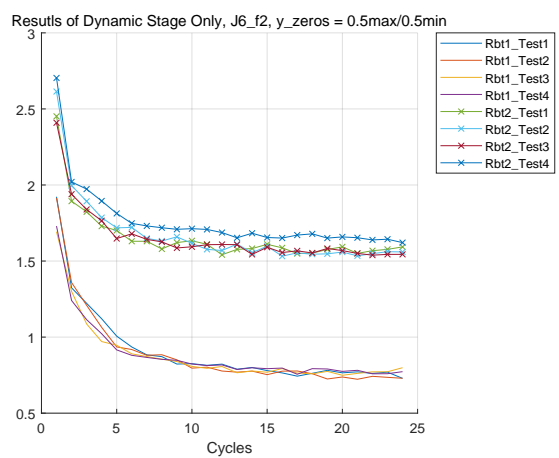


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.57: f_1 of Joint 6

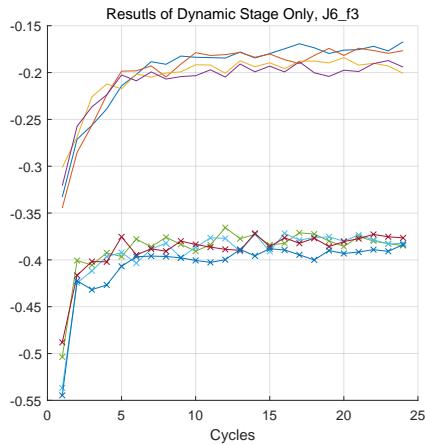


(a) Labelled automatically

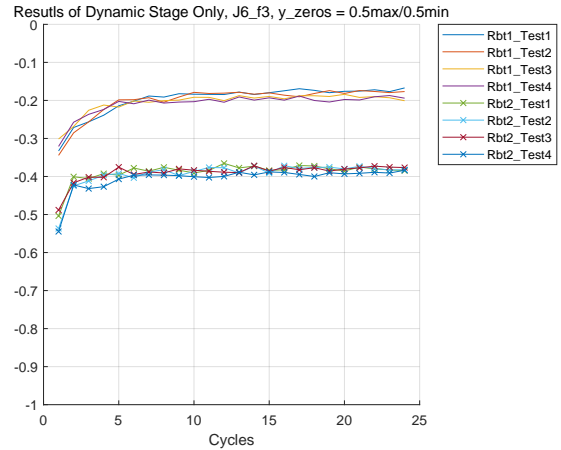


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.58: f_2 of Joint 6

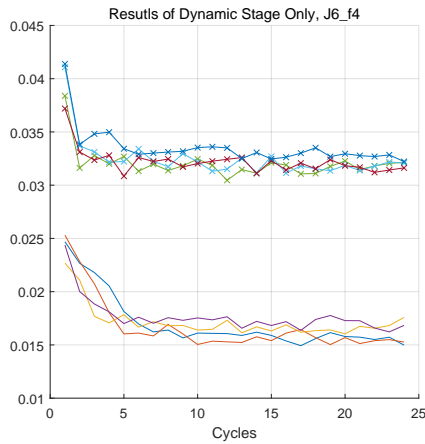


(a) Labelled automatically

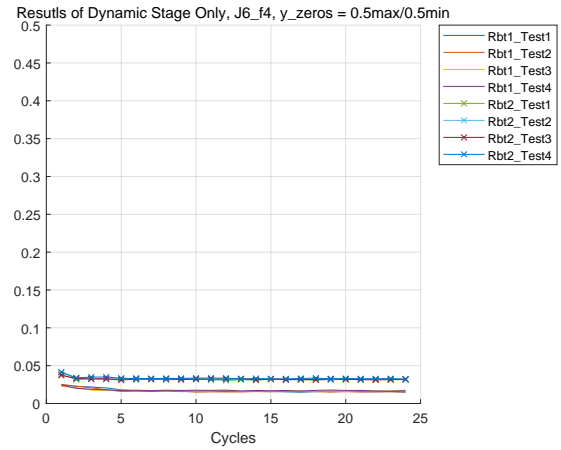


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.59: f_3 of Joint 6

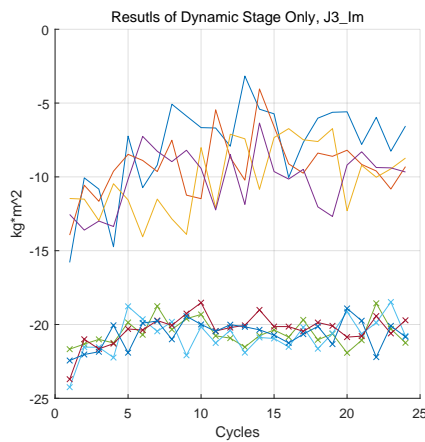


(a) Labelled automatically

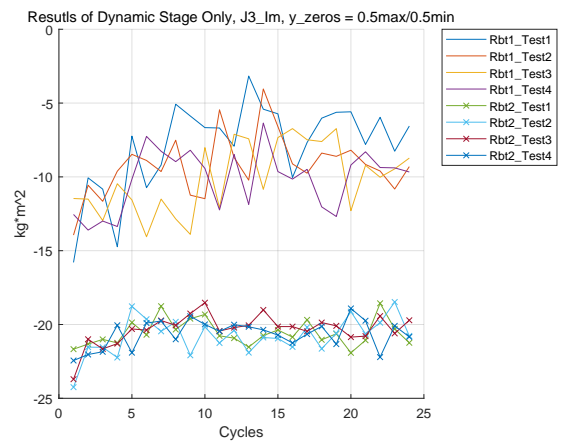


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.60: f_4 of Joint 6

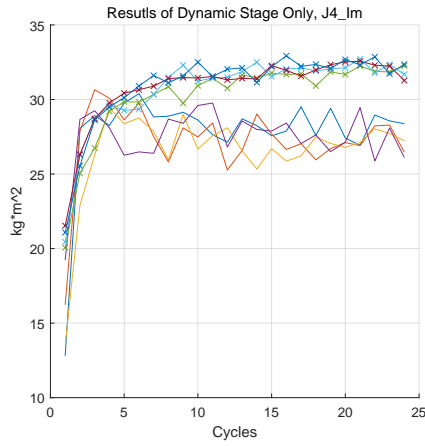


(a) Labelled automatically

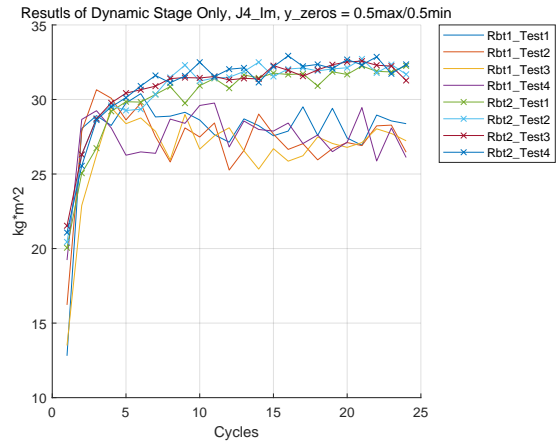


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.61: I_m of Joint 3

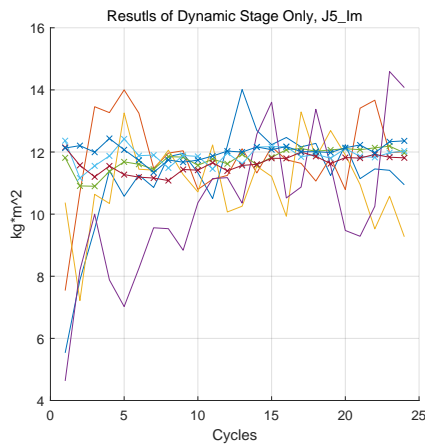


(a) Labelled automatically

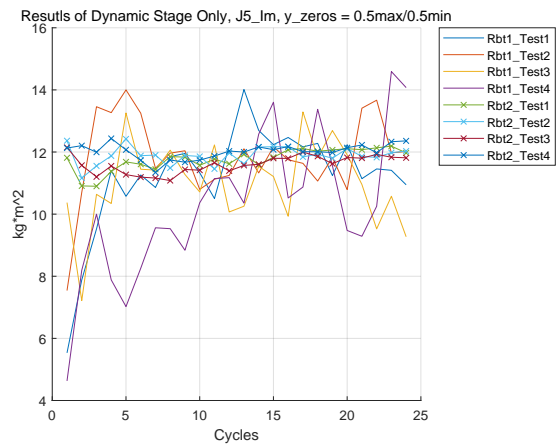


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.62: I_m of Joint 4

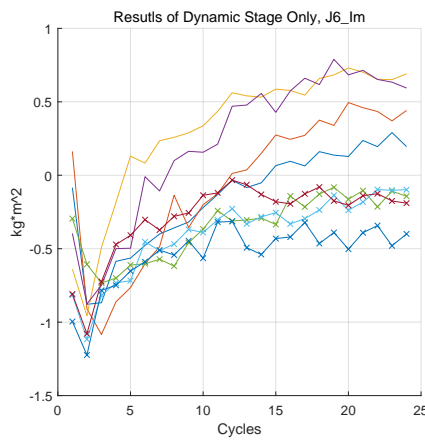


(a) Labelled automatically

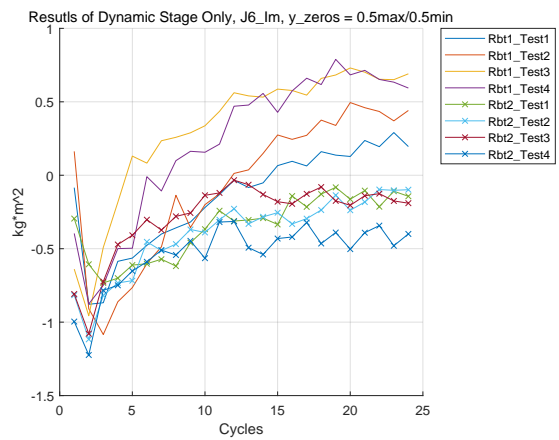


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.63: I_m of Joint 5



(a) Labelled automatically



(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure G.64: I_m of Joint 6

Appendix H

The Statistics Data Of The Identification Results

The tables shown in this section contain the statistics results of all dynamic parameters and are used to analysis in Section 5.1.5.1. To make the tables more clear, the titles of “Minimum”, “Maximum”, “Difference between Minimum and Maximum”, “Differences between Start and End Cycles” and “Standard Deviation” have been noted as “MIN”, “MAX”, “D/MM”, “D/SE” and “Sdv” respectively.

Table H.1: The statistics data of the identification results (1/8)

			All Cycles						The cycles without 1st 5 cycles						
			Mean	MIN	MAX	D/MM	D/SE	Sdv	Mean	MIN	MAX	D/MM	D/SE	Sdv	
1	J1_IZZ	Robot 1	T1	395.0708	377.9726	404.6069	0.0658	0.0705	8.6134	398.6718	387.4123	404.6069	0.0425	0.0444	5.2102
		T2	394.2585	365.8972	407.3106	0.1017	0.0778	12.1522	399.5416	385.4614	407.3106	0.0536	0.0567	6.2626	
		T3	399.3032	365.9901	412.9436	0.1137	0.0813	13.6214	404.7900	388.4364	412.9436	0.0593	0.0631	8.2498	
		T4	405.1108	379.4690	417.0318	0.0901	0.0727	11.0691	409.7180	395.3692	417.0318	0.0519	0.0548	6.5554	
	Robot 2	T1	425.3887	396.6843	437.2569	0.0928	0.0998	12.3072	430.8098	419.0915	437.2569	0.0415	0.0410	5.5211	
	T2	423.1736	393.5597	436.1905	0.0977	0.1083	11.3952	427.9718	415.2093	436.1905	0.0481	0.0505	5.8352		
	T3	427.1423	393.5951	438.5863	0.1026	0.1121	12.1928	432.2010	417.8618	438.5863	0.0473	0.0475	6.3375		
	T4	428.9708	397.5389	442.0354	0.1007	0.1011	12.3984	434.2622	419.2267	442.0354	0.0516	0.0441	6.2522		
2	J2_mPx	Robot 1	T1	2.4475	2.2733	2.4969	0.0895	0.0842	0.0524	2.4661	2.3836	2.4969	0.0454	0.0340	0.0299
		T2	2.4420	2.2862	2.5097	0.0890	0.0807	0.0618	2.4683	2.4126	2.5097	0.0387	0.0146	0.0289	
		T3	2.4460	2.2924	2.5154	0.0887	0.0882	0.0537	2.4680	2.4240	2.5154	0.0363	0.0291	0.0268	
		T4	2.4480	2.3051	2.5018	0.0786	0.0821	0.0560	2.4719	2.4108	2.5018	0.0364	0.0264	0.0249	
	Robot 2	T1	2.4345	2.2966	2.4682	0.0695	0.0735	0.0367	2.4492	2.4247	2.4682	0.0176	0.0168	0.0113	
	T2	2.4331	2.3007	2.4581	0.0640	0.0662	0.0345	2.4468	2.4258	2.4581	0.0132	0.0113	0.0092		
	T3	2.4374	2.3117	2.4678	0.0633	0.0675	0.0365	2.4532	2.4288	2.4678	0.0158	0.0161	0.0113		
	T4	2.4387	2.2984	2.4641	0.0672	0.0634	0.0374	2.4537	2.4385	2.4641	0.0104	0.0023	0.0086		
3	J2_mPy	Robot 1	T1	0.2740	0.2426	0.3317	0.2686	0.1928	0.0185	0.2687	0.2426	0.2894	0.1617	0.0748	0.0139
		T2	0.2665	0.2238	0.3397	0.3411	0.2805	0.0281	0.2568	0.2238	0.2913	0.2315	0.1003	0.0181	
		T3	0.2511	0.2218	0.3137	0.2929	0.2323	0.0201	0.2453	0.2218	0.2730	0.1877	0.0857	0.0142	
		T4	0.2505	0.2196	0.3046	0.2789	0.2268	0.0203	0.2446	0.2196	0.2717	0.1916	0.0391	0.0142	
	Robot 2	T1	0.1761	0.1582	0.1921	0.1763	0.1045	0.0085	0.1772	0.1582	0.1921	0.1763	0.0470	0.0090	
	T2	0.1804	0.1670	0.1955	0.1458	0.1041	0.0072	0.1814	0.1716	0.1955	0.1223	0.0788	0.0069		
	T3	0.1697	0.1445	0.1952	0.2597	0.1380	0.0124	0.1725	0.1572	0.1952	0.1945	0.0118	0.0108		
	T4	0.1782	0.1622	0.1939	0.1633	0.0401	0.0075	0.1789	0.1622	0.1939	0.1633	0.0399	0.0081		
4	J2_IXX	Robot 1	T1	-0.8427	-1.1130	-0.7464	0.4910	0.2875	0.0694	-0.8237	-0.8840	-0.7464	0.1843	0.0139	0.0377
		T2	-0.8213	-1.0264	-0.6997	0.4669	0.2055	0.0686	-0.8186	-0.8971	-0.6998	0.2818	0.0364	0.0507	
		T3	-0.7895	-1.0746	-0.6653	0.6152	0.2368	0.0813	-0.7785	-0.8856	-0.6953	0.2737	0.1796	0.0502	
		T4	-0.8085	-1.0680	-0.6921	0.5431	0.2565	0.0691	-0.7973	-0.8442	-0.7278	0.1599	0.0911	0.0343	
	Robot 2	T1	-0.6187	-0.8033	-0.5581	0.4394	0.2268	0.0459	-0.6164	-0.6493	-0.5623	0.1547	0.0431	0.0214	
	T2	-0.6459	-0.8433	-0.5717	0.4752	0.2118	0.0485	-0.6454	-0.6773	-0.6175	0.0968	0.0549	0.0166		
	T3	-0.6317	-0.7851	-0.5789	0.3562	0.2122	0.0369	-0.6284	-0.6473	-0.6030	0.0735	0.0213	0.0118		
	T4	-0.6525	-0.8243	-0.6061	0.3602	0.1743	0.0410	-0.6495	-0.6806	-0.6181	0.1012	0.0793	0.0161		

Table H.2: The statistics data of the identification results (2/8)

		All Cycles						The cycles without 1st 5 cycles								
		Mean	MIN	MAX	D/MM	D/SE	Sdv	Mean	MIN	MAX	D/MM	D/SE	Sdv			
5	J2_ixy	Robot 1	T1	0.1735	0.0751	0.2243	0.6653	0.8505	0.0392	0.1898	0.1666	0.2243	0.2572	0.1171	0.0173	
			T2	0.1806	0.0903	0.2304	0.6082	1.0812	0.0258	0.1848	0.1634	0.2081	0.2146	0.0642	0.0115	
		T3	0.1892	0.1127	0.2790	0.5962	0.6540	0.0274	0.1895	0.1674	0.2224	0.2475	0.0050	0.0131		
		T4	0.1831	0.1124	0.2249	0.5002	0.6430	0.0234	0.1886	0.1646	0.2249	0.2680	0.0178	0.0152		
	Robot 2	T1	0.1662	0.0959	0.1899	0.4951	0.8204	0.0197	0.1728	0.1449	0.1899	0.2371	0.2047	0.0111		
		T2	0.1587	0.0729	0.1820	0.5993	1.3489	0.0238	0.1677	0.1456	0.1820	0.2001	0.1767	0.0088		
		T3	0.1638	0.0847	0.1879	0.5493	1.0473	0.0215	0.1711	0.1546	0.1879	0.1772	0.0649	0.0080		
		T4	0.1569	0.1034	0.1852	0.4418	0.7466	0.0198	0.1645	0.1422	0.1852	0.2322	0.2337	0.0124		
	6	J2_izx	Robot 1	T1	0.4122	0.3533	0.6375	0.4459	0.4459	0.0621	0.3864	0.3533	0.4143	0.1474	0.1129	0.0181
				T2	0.4062	0.3136	0.5132	0.3890	0.2191	0.0349	0.4020	0.3689	0.4313	0.1447	0.0336	0.0185
			T3	0.3668	0.3037	0.4834	0.3717	0.2342	0.0401	0.3615	0.3037	0.4280	0.2906	0.0083	0.0294	
			T4	0.3651	0.3230	0.4689	0.3112	0.2079	0.0338	0.3581	0.3230	0.3888	0.1692	0.0242	0.0191	
Robot 2		T1	0.3409	0.3132	0.3649	0.1418	0.0002	0.0167	0.3439	0.3177	0.3649	0.1293	0.0496	0.0156		
		T2	0.3684	0.3353	0.3954	0.1519	0.0010	0.0155	0.3696	0.3520	0.3898	0.0970	0.0017	0.0117		
		T3	0.3513	0.3237	0.3826	0.1540	0.0181	0.0139	0.3522	0.3380	0.3747	0.0980	0.0215	0.0099		
		T4	0.3590	0.3345	0.3823	0.1250	0.0615	0.0142	0.3584	0.3373	0.3823	0.1176	0.0712	0.0132		
7		J2_iyz	Robot 1	T1	0.1572	0.1184	0.2684	0.5590	0.3849	0.0305	0.1544	0.1184	0.1939	0.3896	0.3946	0.0192
				T2	0.0783	-0.0342	0.1596	1.2143	0.1704	0.0563	0.0930	0.0188	0.1596	0.8821	6.7013	0.0437
			T3	0.0697	-0.1223	0.1271	1.9624	0.0486	0.0556	0.0876	0.0412	0.1271	0.6758	0.9559	0.0290	
			T4	0.0807	-0.0269	0.1726	1.1559	0.3012	0.0418	0.0881	0.0318	0.1218	0.7387	1.7129	0.0267	
	Robot 2	T1	0.1829	0.1590	0.2018	0.2123	0.0080	0.0115	0.1847	0.1590	0.2018	0.2123	0.0469	0.0109		
		T2	0.1773	0.1520	0.1982	0.2333	0.0887	0.0142	0.1798	0.1520	0.1982	0.2333	0.1250	0.0139		
		T3	0.1804	0.1448	0.2018	0.2825	0.0381	0.0134	0.1827	0.1638	0.2018	0.1886	0.1266	0.0113		
		T4	0.1734	0.1603	0.1948	0.1770	0.1236	0.0098	0.1757	0.1618	0.1948	0.1695	0.1060	0.0096		
	8	J2_izy	Robot 1	T1	393.3510	355.8586	414.4113	0.1413	0.1606	18.5070	401.4059	380.1329	414.4113	0.0827	0.0849	9.7060
				T2	399.2003	359.4052	414.5698	0.1331	0.1535	14.0913	404.8964	391.4186	414.5698	0.0558	0.0591	7.4715
			T3	402.7142	377.9599	415.7144	0.0908	0.0904	11.5533	407.4524	396.5497	415.7144	0.0461	0.0419	6.6260	
			T4	403.0448	372.1880	415.8227	0.1049	0.1126	13.1438	408.6457	394.5189	415.8227	0.0512	0.0417	6.5612	
Robot 2		T1	416.2713	392.0812	428.3185	0.0846	0.0721	9.1046	420.0267	410.5936	428.3185	0.0414	0.0238	4.5538		
		T2	416.2688	391.6136	429.3532	0.0879	0.0964	9.3161	420.1095	413.2470	429.3532	0.0375	0.0358	4.5383		
		T3	417.1380	390.0389	427.1992	0.0870	0.0863	8.3807	420.3124	414.9353	427.1992	0.0287	0.0189	3.8523		
		T4	414.7046	397.0552	427.6990	0.0716	0.0663	7.5208	417.6654	411.0373	427.6990	0.0390	0.0278	4.5984		
9		J3_mPx	Robot 1	T1	0.6513	0.6115	0.6671	0.0834	0.0731	0.0118	0.6530	0.6386	0.6649	0.0396	0.0185	0.0079
				T2	0.6448	0.5950	0.6643	0.1044	0.0768	0.0180	0.6506	0.6247	0.6604	0.0540	0.0407	0.0091
			T3	0.6425	0.5660	0.6861	0.1749	0.0947	0.0236	0.6500	0.6249	0.6861	0.0891	0.0308	0.0135	
			T4	0.6434	0.5980	0.6684	0.1055	0.0974	0.0186	0.6501	0.6219	0.6684	0.0696	0.0631	0.0123	
	Robot 2	T1	0.6053	0.5529	0.6225	0.1118	0.1096	0.0164	0.6124	0.5975	0.6225	0.0403	0.0269	0.0061		
		T2	0.6066	0.5529	0.6239	0.1137	0.1174	0.0162	0.6131	0.5998	0.6239	0.0387	0.0263	0.0068		
		T3	0.6050	0.5527	0.6225	0.1121	0.1240	0.0169	0.6113	0.5882	0.6225	0.0551	0.0562	0.0091		
		T4	0.6042	0.5520	0.6252	0.1171	0.1326	0.0169	0.6114	0.5950	0.6252	0.0483	0.0507	0.0074		
	10	J3_mPy	Robot 1	T1	-1.3082	-1.3280	-1.2678	0.0475	0.0378	0.0139	-1.3138	-1.3280	-1.3004	0.0212	0.0118	0.0076
				T2	-1.3058	-1.3208	-1.2658	0.0434	0.0421	0.0151	-1.3124	-1.3208	-1.2994	0.0165	0.0152	0.0068
			T3	-1.3052	-1.3237	-1.2618	0.0491	0.0434	0.0153	-1.3111	-1.3237	-1.2934	0.0234	0.0178	0.0080	
			T4	-1.3041	-1.3208	-1.2622	0.0464	0.0418	0.0154	-1.3104	-1.3208	-1.2932	0.0213	0.0169	0.0084	
Robot 2		T1	-1.2576	-1.2771	-1.2070	0.0581	0.0546	0.0170	-1.2646	-1.2771	-1.2494	0.0222	0.0188	0.0081		
		T2	-1.2570	-1.2764	-1.2089	0.0558	0.0528	0.0173	-1.2643	-1.2764	-1.2499	0.0212	0.0179	0.0086		
		T3	-1.2504	-1.2684	-1.1893	0.0665	0.0655	0.0194	-1.2584	-1.2684	-1.2418	0.0214	0.0205	0.0077		
		T4	-1.2508	-1.2699	-1.1934	0.0641	0.0613	0.0181	-1.2580	-1.2699	-1.2376	0.0261	0.0234	0.0085		
11		J3_ixx	Robot 1	T1	0.4806	0.4559	0.5355	0.1487	0.1123	0.0178	0.4743	0.4559	0.4937	0.0766	0.0220	0.0093
				T2	0.4400	0.3213	0.4797	0.3302	0.0126	0.0367	0.4494	0.4050	0.4797	0.1557	0.1665	0.0207
			T3	0.4400	0.3306	0.4939	0.3307	0.0885	0.0341	0.4485	0.4205	0.4842	0.1317	0.0708	0.0186	
			T4	0.4466	0.3955	0.5179	0.2362	0.0805	0.0279	0.4475	0.3955	0.4971	0.2043	0.2038	0.0238	
	Robot 2	T1	0.4351	0.4234	0.4532	0.0657	0.0068	0.0079	0.4358	0.4234	0.4532	0.0657	0.0055	0.0081		
		T2	0.4329	0.4167	0.4538	0.0816	0.0182	0.0096	0.4340	0.4204	0.4538	0.0735	0.0193	0.0093		
		T3	0.4411	0.4218	0.4519	0.0666	0.0125	0.0079	0.4409	0.4218	0.4519	0.0666	0.0420	0.0081		
		T4	0.4413	0.4257	0.4513	0.0567	0.0087	0.0067	0.4419	0.4293	0.4510	0.0479	0.0228	0.0055		
	12	J3_ixy	Robot 1	T1	-0.1525	-0.1632	-0.1417	0.1517	0.0255	0.0055	-0.1519	-0.1622	-0.1417	0.1450	0.0377	0.0055
				T2	-0.1439	-0.1620	-0.1281	0.2640	0.1767	0.0078	-0.1441	-0.1533	-0.1356	0.1307	0.1119	0.0053
			T3	-0.1377	-0.1586	-0.0879	0.8031	0.2191	0.0144	-0.1405	-0.1586	-0.1268	0.2506	0.1239	0.0087	
			T4	-0.1390	-0.1523	-0.1219	0.2494	0.1641	0.0075	-0.1393	-0.1523	-0.1285	0.1854	0.0408	0.0070	
Robot 2		T1	-0.0810	-0.0859	-0.0657	0.3075	0.3019	0.0045	-0.0818	-0.0859	-0.0768	0.1195	0.0268	0.0031		
		T2	-0.0832	-0.0928	-0.0770	0.2061	0.0565	0.0041	-0.0828	-0.0891	-0.0786	0.1333	0.0273	0.0030		
		T3	-0.0840	-0.0945	-0.0745	0.2689	0.1413	0.0038	-0.0843	-0.0945	-0.0763	0.2388	0.0058	0.0036		
		T4	-0.0862	-0.0920	-0.0751	0.2241	0.2241	0.0036	-0.0863	-0.0920	-0.0814	0.1290	0.0506	0.0028		
13		J3_izx	Robot 1	T1	-0.1310	-0.2127	-0.1101	0.9319	0.4485	0.0206	-0.1236	-0.1338	-0.1101	0.2147	0.0747	0.0072
				T2	-0.1133	-0.1542	-0.0861	0.7905	0.2015	0.0137	-0.1139	-0.1287	-0.0998	0.2887	0.2142	0.0088
			T3	-0.1102	-0.1411	-0.0567	1.4886	0.1621	0.0152	-0.1127	-0.1230	-0.0986	0.2471	0.0731	0.0079	
			T4	-0.1172	-0.1546	-0.1038	0.4898	0.2443	0.0105	-0.1149	-0.1247	-0.1038	0.2018	0.0271	0.0065	
	Robot 2	T1	-0.1103	-0.1206	-0.1024	0.1774	0.1095	0.0046	-0.1089	-0.1162	-0.1024	0.1340	0.0754	0.0036		
		T2	-0.1142	-0.1263	-0.1077	0.1735	0.1204	0.0052	-0.1128	-0.1188	-0.1077	0.1038	0.0631	0.0039		
		T3	-0.1127	-0.1219	-0.1047	0.1634	0.0474	0.0042	-0.1115	-0.1197	-0.1047	0.1428	0.0194	0.0035		
		T4	-0.1110	-0.1218	-0.1006	0.2103	0.0338	0.0051	-0.1093	-0.1168	-0.1006	0.1610	0.0730	0.0038		

Table H.3: The statistics data of the identification results (3/8)

				All Cycles				The cycles without 1st 5 cycles								
				Mean	MIN	MAX	D/MM	D/SE	Sdv	Mean	MIN	MAX	D/MM	D/SE	Sdv	
14	j3_ljz	Robot 1	T1	-0.0360	-0.0502	-0.0178	1.8170	1.4575	0.0072	-0.0379	-0.0502	-0.0281	0.7869	0.4323	0.0059	
			T2	-0.0073	-0.0241	0.0268	1.8982	0.8196	0.0154	-0.0123	-0.0241	0.0085	3.8472	4.8040	0.0111	
		T3	-0.0115	-0.0345	0.0249	2.3837	0.2681	0.0179	-0.0174	-0.0345	0.0090	4.8374	5.4503	0.0130		
		T4	-0.0181	-0.0394	0.0065	7.0143	0.2108	0.0127	-0.0213	-0.0340	-0.0027	11.5102	10.4404	0.0087		
	Robot 2	T1	-0.0091	-0.0218	0.0025	9.5669	0.5727	0.0068	-0.0104	-0.0201	0.0012	17.4370	8.6142	0.0052		
		T2	-0.0028	-0.0109	0.0100	2.0911	0.1932	0.0067	-0.0048	-0.0109	0.0080	2.3695	1.6244	0.0053		
		T3	-0.0100	-0.0182	0.0096	2.8974	0.1386	0.0071	-0.0123	-0.0182	-0.0015	10.9075	9.3915	0.0044		
		T4	-0.0076	-0.0208	0.0087	3.3877	0.3037	0.0079	-0.0097	-0.0208	0.0045	5.5951	5.5951	0.0060		
	15	j3_ljz	Robot 1	T1	83.8558	80.2832	94.9495	0.1545	0.1258	2.9938	83.1668	80.2832	85.7274	0.0635	0.0300	1.6871
				T2	86.5038	80.2403	92.2948	0.1306	0.0635	2.4621	86.2699	80.2403	89.3271	0.1017	0.0073	2.2032
			T3	87.8249	83.5209	91.8600	0.0908	0.0354	2.4466	87.5858	83.5209	91.5062	0.0873	0.0268	2.5635	
			T4	88.4538	85.4983	91.7778	0.0684	0.0382	1.5500	88.1063	85.4983	90.7594	0.0580	0.0189	1.4281	
Robot 2		T1	107.5389	105.1102	110.0484	0.0449	0.0164	1.1787	107.6684	105.1102	109.1375	0.0369	0.0098	1.0139		
		T2	107.5948	104.2960	112.1501	0.0700	0.0360	1.5284	107.7278	105.3502	108.8903	0.0325	0.0262	0.9206		
		T3	107.5403	105.6798	112.8990	0.0639	0.0505	1.4495	107.4109	105.6798	109.3831	0.0339	0.0034	0.9524		
		T4	107.7769	105.5349	111.3217	0.0520	0.0344	1.1970	107.7888	106.6055	110.1088	0.0318	0.0069	0.8759		
16		j4_mPx	Robot 1	T1	-0.0216	-0.0541	0.0265	3.0441	2.1373	0.0191	-0.0259	-0.0541	0.0032	17.8573	2.4272	0.0172
				T2	-0.0151	-0.0442	0.0359	2.2308	1.3145	0.0191	-0.0194	-0.0442	0.0097	5.5422	3.2756	0.0157
			T3	-0.0188	-0.0424	0.0024	18.3375	9.9202	0.0122	-0.0211	-0.0424	0.0024	18.3375	5.4568	0.0127	
			T4	-0.0216	-0.0471	0.0309	2.5253	2.5253	0.0170	-0.0262	-0.0471	-0.0083	4.6611	0.7492	0.0107	
	Robot 2	T1	-0.0103	-0.0266	0.0882	1.3021	1.1956	0.0221	-0.0163	-0.0266	-0.0017	14.7764	0.2084	0.0058		
		T2	-0.0093	-0.0241	0.0758	1.3185	1.2882	0.0195	-0.0146	-0.0241	-0.0037	5.4459	0.5801	0.0056		
		T3	-0.0110	-0.0288	0.0778	1.3696	1.1901	0.0210	-0.0176	-0.0288	0.0001	519.4270	0.3188	0.0076		
		T4	-0.0110	-0.0323	0.0827	1.3904	1.1591	0.0215	-0.0165	-0.0323	-0.0020	14.9890	0.0930	0.0075		
	17	j4_mPy	Robot 1	T1	0.1718	0.1088	0.1961	0.4453	0.7888	0.0268	0.1835	0.1465	0.1961	0.2530	0.3285	0.0133
				T2	0.1910	0.0928	0.2247	0.5871	1.3624	0.0341	0.2061	0.1831	0.2247	0.1853	0.1974	0.0117
			T3	0.2012	0.1345	0.2239	0.3994	0.5969	0.0246	0.2122	0.1880	0.2239	0.1603	0.1422	0.0097	
			T4	0.1905	0.1145	0.2194	0.4779	0.8293	0.0295	0.2036	0.1759	0.2194	0.1983	0.1804	0.0125	
Robot 2		T1	0.1204	0.1126	0.1442	0.2191	0.1941	0.0077	0.1175	0.1126	0.1277	0.1177	0.0001	0.0035		
		T2	0.1148	0.1055	0.1310	0.1949	0.1122	0.0056	0.1141	0.1075	0.1236	0.1308	0.0361	0.0037		
		T3	0.1084	0.0992	0.1282	0.2259	0.1385	0.0068	0.1069	0.0992	0.1199	0.1724	0.0643	0.0047		
		T4	0.1141	0.1041	0.1346	0.2261	0.1763	0.0075	0.1111	0.1041	0.1186	0.1217	0.0390	0.0037		
18		j4_lxx	Robot 1	T1	0.0004	-0.0190	0.0184	2.0287	1.8818	0.0118	-0.0029	-0.0190	0.0117	2.6251	2.3361	0.0104
				T2	-0.0020	-0.0263	0.0212	2.2413	1.7566	0.0117	-0.0044	-0.0263	0.0108	3.4299	4.7904	0.0103
			T3	-0.0081	-0.0292	0.0081	4.6161	2.0510	0.0101	-0.0093	-0.0292	0.0081	4.6161	1.9483	0.0103	
			T4	-0.0029	-0.0228	0.0195	2.1687	1.1011	0.0107	-0.0054	-0.0228	0.0079	3.8894	0.0982	0.0097	
	Robot 2	T1	0.0145	-0.0160	0.0275	1.5803	1.8453	0.0082	0.0153	0.0063	0.0275	0.7712	0.5094	0.0051		
		T2	0.0159	-0.0051	0.0250	1.2035	4.3330	0.0065	0.0175	0.0117	0.0250	0.5304	0.3102	0.0040		
		T3	0.0155	-0.0034	0.0232	1.1483	3.9642	0.0055	0.0164	0.0102	0.0232	0.5628	0.3993	0.0040		
		T4	0.0133	-0.0046	0.0258	1.1781	4.7850	0.0067	0.0138	0.0057	0.0258	0.7804	0.1627	0.0052		
	19	j4_lxy	Robot 1	T1	-0.0437	-0.0524	-0.0335	0.5647	0.4683	0.0044	-0.0437	-0.0492	-0.0371	0.3249	0.2047	0.0035
				T2	-0.0415	-0.0585	-0.0331	0.7674	0.0679	0.0051	-0.0404	-0.0472	-0.0331	0.4270	0.0021	0.0035
			T3	-0.0405	-0.0474	-0.0363	0.3032	0.0497	0.0029	-0.0401	-0.0449	-0.0363	0.2360	0.0888	0.0025	
			T4	-0.0426	-0.0485	-0.0376	0.2923	0.1715	0.0031	-0.0418	-0.0459	-0.0376	0.2220	0.1251	0.0024	
Robot 2		T1	-0.0475	-0.0549	-0.0435	0.2619	0.0877	0.0027	-0.0469	-0.0505	-0.0435	0.1607	0.0976	0.0019		
		T2	-0.0475	-0.0543	-0.0430	0.2640	0.0590	0.0023	-0.0469	-0.0503	-0.0430	0.1705	0.0838	0.0019		
		T3	-0.0473	-0.0518	-0.0435	0.1911	0.0537	0.0022	-0.0467	-0.0497	-0.0435	0.1424	0.0162	0.0018		
		T4	-0.0480	-0.0511	-0.0455	0.1246	0.0581	0.0017	-0.0476	-0.0505	-0.0455	0.1101	0.0522	0.0015		
20		j4_ljz	Robot 1	T1	0.0832	0.0576	0.1087	0.4699	0.3337	0.0142	0.0799	0.0576	0.0975	0.4092	0.2641	0.0125
				T2	0.0842	0.0647	0.1156	0.4404	0.0292	0.0118	0.0817	0.0647	0.0966	0.3304	0.0843	0.0093
			T3	0.0795	0.0508	0.0957	0.4688	0.1586	0.0107	0.0781	0.0508	0.0957	0.4688	0.1011	0.0110	
			T4	0.0845	0.0653	0.1208	0.4597	0.2597	0.0132	0.0829	0.0653	0.1011	0.3542	0.0907	0.0109	
	Robot 2	T1	0.0987	0.0892	0.1281	0.3037	0.2855	0.0090	0.0952	0.0892	0.1047	0.1479	0.0937	0.0046		
		T2	0.0991	0.0895	0.1371	0.3473	0.3393	0.0098	0.0957	0.0895	0.1034	0.1348	0.1242	0.0038		
		T3	0.1015	0.0887	0.1416	0.3732	0.3231	0.0103	0.0978	0.0887	0.1049	0.1539	0.0291	0.0040		
		T4	0.0987	0.0901	0.1426	0.3682	0.3157	0.0106	0.0950	0.0901	0.1017	0.1142	0.0406	0.0032		
	21	j4_ljz	Robot 1	T1	-0.0316	-0.1091	-0.0662	16.6549	0.8190	0.0244	-0.0214	-0.0429	-0.0062	5.9511	0.4936	0.0109
				T2	-0.0302	-0.0985	0.0107	10.2136	0.7427	0.0218	-0.0224	-0.0544	0.0107	6.0843	0.5338	0.0136
			T3	-0.0259	-0.0656	-0.0040	15.3931	0.5742	0.0187	-0.0209	-0.0612	-0.0040	14.2947	0.5529	0.0123	
			T4	-0.0298	-0.0801	0.0104	8.7052	0.7286	0.0212	-0.0206	-0.0358	0.0104	4.4495	0.1750	0.0110	
Robot 2		T1	-0.0625	-0.0822	-0.0528	0.5586	0.2554	0.0060	-0.0607	-0.0703	-0.0528	0.3316	0.1285	0.0041		
		T2	-0.0609	-0.0869	-0.0519	0.6759	0.3110	0.0073	-0.0590	-0.0698	-0.0519	0.3467	0.1341	0.0048		
		T3	-0.0594	-0.0803	-0.0508	0.5815	0.2825	0.0067	-0.0579	-0.0712	-0.0508	0.4030	0.1046	0.0053		
		T4	-0.0590	-0.0810	-0.0519	0.5593	0.2377	0.0059	-0.0574	-0.0638	-0.0519	0.2285	0.0401	0.0033		
22		j4_ljz	Robot 1	T1	0.0039	-0.0282	0.0384	1.7342	0.6090	0.0179	0.0040	-0.0282	0.0384	1.7342	1.2663	0.0169
				T2	0.0011	-0.0300	0.0422	1.7121	0.5096	0.0164	0.0028	-0.0153	0.0274	1.5581	6.4313	0.0123
			T3	0.0059	-0.0358	0.0377	1.9489	0.1300	0.0179	0.0028	-0.0358	0.0331	2.0819	0.1952	0.0175	
			T4	0.0010	-0.0326	0.0512	1.6365	8.5888	0.0224	-0.0050	-0.0326	0.0222	2.4667	5.5933	0.0167	
	Robot 2	T1	-0.0507	-0.0663	-0.0436	0.5224	0.2604	0.0049	-0.0498	-0.0559	-0.0436	0.2823	0.1260	0.0039		
		T2	-0.0486	-0.0710	-0.0370	0.9223	0.2292	0.0077	-0.0460	-0.0585	-0.0370	0.5822	0.0283	0.0053		
		T3	-0.0560	-0.0678	-0.0484	0.4027	0.2871	0.0050	-0.0548	-0.0650	-0.0484	0.3446	0.1305	0.0044		
		T4	-0.0527	-0.0685	-0.0431	0.5872	0.2539	0.0065	-0.0507	-0.0603	-0.0431	0.3975	0.1326	0.0047		

Table H.4: The statistics data of the identification results (4/8)

		All Cycles						The cycles without 1st 5 cycles								
		Mean	MIN	MAX	D/MM	D/SE	Sdv	Mean	MIN	MAX	D/SE	Sdv				
23	J5_mPx	Robot 1	T1	0.0345	0.0195	0.0721	0.7298	0.5221	0.0118	0.0301	0.0195	0.0417	0.5326	0.1160	0.0062	
			T2	0.0319	0.0121	0.1085	0.8880	0.7428	0.0192	0.0254	0.0121	0.0416	0.7078	0.1450	0.0080	
		T3	0.0333	0.0150	0.0675	0.7781	0.5495	0.0118	0.0290	0.0150	0.0393	0.6191	0.0401	0.0058		
		T4	0.0305	0.0098	0.1023	0.9046	0.8919	0.0175	0.0257	0.0098	0.0372	0.7376	0.6064	0.0081		
	Robot 2	T1	0.0103	0.0041	0.0423	0.9027	0.7425	0.0073	0.0094	0.0050	0.0126	0.6019	1.0762	0.0025		
		T2	0.0098	0.0052	0.0265	0.8047	0.5505	0.0041	0.0091	0.0052	0.0127	0.5919	1.3021	0.0020		
		T3	0.0104	0.0056	0.0257	0.7830	0.6024	0.0040	0.0098	0.0056	0.0143	0.6111	0.0024	0.0021		
		T4	0.0100	0.0037	0.0368	0.8990	0.8069	0.0061	0.0094	0.0071	0.0135	0.4739	0.1861	0.0017		
	24	J5_mPy	Robot 1	T1	-0.0332	-0.0562	-0.0115	3.8909	0.3601	0.0094	-0.0310	-0.0451	-0.0115	2.9236	0.6272	0.0083
				T2	-0.0291	-0.0442	-0.0166	1.6657	0.6238	0.0074	-0.0290	-0.0415	-0.0166	1.4992	0.3923	0.0071
			T3	-0.0342	-0.0465	-0.0189	1.4641	0.0321	0.0081	-0.0335	-0.0465	-0.0189	1.4641	0.9151	0.0076	
			T4	-0.0257	-0.0634	0.0267	3.3752	1.3411	0.0223	-0.0193	-0.0460	0.0267	2.7253	1.4695	0.0203	
Robot 2		T1	-0.0471	-0.0770	-0.0399	0.9285	0.4815	0.0071	-0.0448	-0.0508	-0.0399	0.2720	0.1590	0.0027		
		T2	-0.0448	-0.0736	-0.0380	0.9347	0.4586	0.0071	-0.0425	-0.0473	-0.0380	0.2433	0.1422	0.0027		
		T3	-0.0449	-0.0797	-0.0389	1.0513	0.5125	0.0082	-0.0422	-0.0472	-0.0389	0.2137	0.1292	0.0027		
		T4	-0.0454	-0.0701	-0.0395	0.7750	0.4217	0.0059	-0.0434	-0.0466	-0.0395	0.1790	0.1194	0.0018		
25		J5_ixx	Robot 1	T1	-0.0208	-0.0370	-0.0061	5.1094	1.4832	0.0093	-0.0226	-0.0370	-0.0061	5.1094	0.3808	0.0091
				T2	-0.0218	-0.0474	-0.0057	7.2906	0.4034	0.0103	-0.0180	-0.0306	-0.0057	4.3587	0.2886	0.0070
			T3	-0.0182	-0.0393	-0.0046	7.5511	0.7871	0.0096	-0.0172	-0.0294	-0.0046	5.3837	0.8289	0.0077	
			T4	-0.0179	-0.0523	0.0038	14.6853	294.5798	0.0143	-0.0222	-0.0523	-0.0029	16.8128	14.8539	0.0127	
	Robot 2	T1	-0.0121	-0.0182	-0.0085	1.1448	0.2135	0.0027	-0.0109	-0.0136	-0.0085	0.6002	0.1960	0.0014		
		T2	-0.0123	-0.0165	-0.0068	1.4113	0.1976	0.0021	-0.0119	-0.0164	-0.0068	1.3948	0.0781	0.0019		
		T3	-0.0117	-0.0184	-0.0076	1.4304	0.3069	0.0023	-0.0112	-0.0136	-0.0076	0.7888	0.1043	0.0014		
		T4	-0.0130	-0.0206	-0.0092	1.2305	0.4166	0.0026	-0.0120	-0.0143	-0.0092	0.5485	0.1241	0.0015		
	26	J5_ixy	Robot 1	T1	-0.0205	-0.0294	-0.0078	2.7754	0.0623	0.0069	-0.0197	-0.0277	-0.0078	2.5620	1.4047	0.0066
				T2	-0.0173	-0.0245	-0.0079	2.1133	0.3251	0.0048	-0.0185	-0.0245	-0.0093	1.6243	0.0078	0.0039
			T3	-0.0192	-0.0284	-0.0043	5.6557	0.0330	0.0060	-0.0192	-0.0257	-0.0045	4.7613	0.3442	0.0050	
			T4	-0.0215	-0.0315	-0.0082	2.8550	0.5606	0.0053	-0.0197	-0.0280	-0.0082	2.4292	0.5061	0.0043	
Robot 2		T1	-0.0095	-0.0112	-0.0073	0.5314	0.3038	0.0010	-0.0097	-0.0112	-0.0082	0.3661	0.0963	0.0009		
		T2	-0.0091	-0.0113	-0.0050	1.2858	0.9949	0.0013	-0.0094	-0.0113	-0.0078	0.4481	0.2638	0.0008		
		T3	-0.0093	-0.0113	-0.0061	0.8608	0.6223	0.0011	-0.0093	-0.0113	-0.0081	0.3927	0.1282	0.0008		
		T4	-0.0088	-0.0110	-0.0057	0.9369	0.1551	0.0012	-0.0092	-0.0110	-0.0076	0.4456	0.0776	0.0009		
27		J5_ixz	Robot 1	T1	0.0285	0.0182	0.0395	0.5389	0.3636	0.0062	0.0296	0.0197	0.0395	0.5017	0.2818	0.0059
				T2	0.0318	0.0236	0.0410	0.4239	0.0364	0.0056	0.0303	0.0236	0.0387	0.3898	0.1231	0.0050
			T3	0.0298	0.0164	0.0445	0.6311	0.4795	0.0063	0.0294	0.0164	0.0380	0.5674	0.5674	0.0054	
			T4	0.0293	0.0150	0.0501	0.7007	0.4668	0.0087	0.0311	0.0185	0.0501	0.6306	1.5647	0.0084	
	Robot 2	T1	0.0231	0.0211	0.0363	0.4174	0.3539	0.0030	0.0222	0.0211	0.0234	0.0983	0.0665	0.0008		
		T2	0.0235	0.0201	0.0354	0.4324	0.3367	0.0029	0.0225	0.0201	0.0247	0.1878	0.0509	0.0011		
		T3	0.0232	0.0202	0.0344	0.4149	0.3387	0.0028	0.0224	0.0202	0.0245	0.1769	0.0452	0.0012		
		T4	0.0235	0.0205	0.0335	0.3874	0.3335	0.0026	0.0225	0.0205	0.0239	0.1402	0.0015	0.0009		
	28	J5_iyz	Robot 1	T1	0.0230	0.0099	0.0354	0.7200	0.1186	0.0072	0.0236	0.0099	0.0354	0.7200	0.4108	0.0075
				T2	0.0265	0.0160	0.0383	0.5836	0.3218	0.0071	0.0242	0.0160	0.0326	0.5106	0.1119	0.0056
			T3	0.0244	0.0151	0.0385	0.6084	0.4619	0.0059	0.0239	0.0167	0.0336	0.5037	0.4243	0.0043	
			T4	0.0241	0.0037	0.0492	0.9243	1.1266	0.0106	0.0269	0.0089	0.0492	0.8183	3.9453	0.0098	
Robot 2		T1	0.0161	0.0126	0.0266	0.5267	0.3535	0.0026	0.0154	0.0126	0.0176	0.2825	0.3659	0.0013		
		T2	0.0168	0.0145	0.0223	0.3523	0.2460	0.0015	0.0165	0.0145	0.0188	0.2317	0.0557	0.0010		
		T3	0.0165	0.0133	0.0221	0.3975	0.2454	0.0017	0.0162	0.0133	0.0179	0.2554	0.2524	0.0011		
		T4	0.0172	0.0147	0.0250	0.4142	0.3450	0.0019	0.0167	0.0147	0.0180	0.1851	0.0100	0.0009		
29		J5_izz	Robot 1	T1	-0.0996	-0.1228	-0.0757	0.6220	0.1149	0.0149	-0.0980	-0.1200	-0.0757	0.5849	0.2680	0.0144
				T2	-0.0935	-0.1287	-0.0754	0.7076	0.3047	0.0113	-0.0931	-0.1079	-0.0754	0.4315	0.0264	0.0085
			T3	-0.0973	-0.1317	-0.0678	0.9419	0.2921	0.0151	-0.0942	-0.1094	-0.0695	0.5756	0.0351	0.0101	
			T4	-0.1113	-0.1313	-0.1003	0.3084	0.1532	0.0084	-0.1112	-0.1313	-0.1003	0.3084	0.3084	0.0093	
	Robot 2	T1	-0.0276	-0.0441	-0.0248	0.7802	0.4001	0.0039	-0.0267	-0.0295	-0.0248	0.1896	0.0052	0.0014		
		T2	-0.0274	-0.0350	-0.0242	0.4475	0.2312	0.0022	-0.0267	-0.0284	-0.0242	0.1725	0.0567	0.0010		
		T3	-0.0273	-0.0358	-0.0221	0.6210	0.1890	0.0027	-0.0265	-0.0292	-0.0221	0.3219	0.0755	0.0019		
		T4	-0.0274	-0.0427	-0.0239	0.7909	0.3196	0.0035	-0.0268	-0.0291	-0.0239	0.2185	0.0542	0.0014		
	30	J6_mPx	Robot 1	T1	0.0023	-0.0029	0.0038	1.7641	2.1078	0.0017	0.0030	0.0018	0.0038	0.5353	0.0130	0.0006
				T2	0.0034	0.0014	0.0045	0.6945	0.5627	0.0009	0.0038	0.0029	0.0045	0.3509	0.2424	0.0005
			T3	0.0036	-0.0005	0.0047	1.1134	8.4428	0.0012	0.0041	0.0036	0.0047	0.2294	0.0111	0.0003	
			T4	0.0036	0.0018	0.0044	0.5911	0.1198	0.0006	0.0038	0.0032	0.0044	0.2830	0.0838	0.0004	
Robot 2		T1	0.0027	-0.0027	0.0044	1.6128	2.1104	0.0015	0.0032	0.0020	0.0044	0.5479	0.4267	0.0006		
		T2	0.0028	-0.0006	0.0043	1.1449	7.7356	0.0013	0.0033	0.0021	0.0043	0.5140	0.4546	0.0005		
		T3	0.0032	-0.0004	0.0047	1.0915	10.5442	0.0011	0.0035	0.0027	0.0047	0.4360	0.1272	0.0006		
		T4	0.0035	0.0010	0.0047	0.7827	2.9290	0.0009	0.0038	0.0027	0.0047	0.4364	0.1290	0.0006		
31		J6_mPy	Robot 1	T1	-0.0062	-0.0081	-0.0001	53.9259	48.3894	0.0015	-0.0067	-0.0081	-0.0054	0.4902	0.3400	0.0007
				T2	-0.0059	-0.0095	-0.0045	1.1045	0.4921	0.0010	-0.0057	-0.0070	-0.0045	0.5521	0.2336	0.0007
			T3	-0.0047	-0.0057	0.0027	3.1379	2.9642	0.0016	-0.0051	-0.0057	-0.0040	0.4113	0.0265	0.0004	
			T4	-0.0056	-0.0081	-0.0024	2.3656	1.0557	0.0011	-0.0055	-0.0063	-0.0047	0.3358	0.1249	0.0004	
	Robot 2	T1	-0.0126	-0.0147	0.0007	21.0242	20.4729	0.0030	-0.0135	-0.0147	-0.0116	0.2686	0.2336	0.0008		
		T2	-0.0125	-0.0148	0.0026	6.6648	6.2457	0.0033	-0.0132	-0.0148	-0.0121	0.2282	0.1374	0.0006		
		T3	-0.0131	-0.0148	-0.0022	5.8395	4.7139	0.0024	-0.0136	-0.0144	-0.0122	0.1833	0.1328	0.0007		
		T4	-0.0133	-0.0148	-0.0017	7.8986	7.4097	0.0025	-0.0136	-0.0145	-0.0123	0.1723	0.1322	0.0005		

Table H.5: The statistics data of the identification results (5/8)

		All Cycles						The cycles without 1st 5 cycles							
		Mean	MIN	MAX	D/MM	D/SE	Sdv	Mean	MIN	MAX	D/MM	D/SE	Sdv		
32	j6_ixx	Robot 1	T1	0.0135	0.0102	0.0152	0.3287	0.4329	0.0016	0.0142	0.0129	0.0152	0.1546	0.1399	0.0007
			T2	0.0139	0.0117	0.0155	0.2464	0.0401	0.0010	0.0142	0.0133	0.0149	0.1056	0.0963	0.0005
		T3	0.0130	0.0080	0.0153	0.4794	0.9208	0.0017	0.0138	0.0125	0.0153	0.1807	0.2152	0.0007	
		T4	0.0138	0.0125	0.0146	0.1432	0.1498	0.0006	0.0140	0.0131	0.0146	0.1081	0.1047	0.0005	
	Robot 2	T1	0.0170	0.0062	0.0199	0.6894	2.0586	0.0029	0.0182	0.0163	0.0199	0.1804	0.1592	0.0009	
		T2	0.0173	0.0090	0.0193	0.5345	1.1480	0.0023	0.0182	0.0170	0.0193	0.1168	0.0930	0.0006	
		T3	0.0177	0.0091	0.0193	0.5291	1.0257	0.0020	0.0184	0.0177	0.0193	0.0844	0.0372	0.0005	
		T4	0.0182	0.0109	0.0199	0.4506	0.7983	0.0019	0.0189	0.0175	0.0199	0.1172	0.0665	0.0007	
33	j6_jxy	Robot 1	T1	-0.0020	-0.0027	-0.0014	0.9105	0.1868	0.0003	-0.0019	-0.0023	-0.0014	0.6111	0.3044	0.0003
			T2	-0.0016	-0.0022	-0.0013	0.6643	0.2080	0.0002	-0.0015	-0.0018	-0.0013	0.3350	0.1095	0.0001
		T3	-0.0015	-0.0028	-0.0011	1.4954	0.5045	0.0003	-0.0014	-0.0017	-0.0011	0.4948	0.0364	0.0002	
		T4	-0.0016	-0.0027	-0.0012	1.2581	0.3714	0.0003	-0.0015	-0.0020	-0.0012	0.6532	0.1414	0.0002	
	Robot 2	T1	-0.0037	-0.0052	-0.0031	0.6623	0.2526	0.0004	-0.0037	-0.0044	-0.0031	0.4097	0.0552	0.0003	
		T2	-0.0039	-0.0057	-0.0034	0.6821	0.3350	0.0004	-0.0038	-0.0042	-0.0034	0.2313	0.0418	0.0002	
		T3	-0.0039	-0.0058	-0.0035	0.6506	0.3217	0.0005	-0.0037	-0.0042	-0.0035	0.1822	0.0530	0.0002	
		T4	-0.0039	-0.0062	-0.0033	0.9004	0.3809	0.0005	-0.0037	-0.0040	-0.0033	0.2244	0.0297	0.0002	
34	j6_ixz	Robot 1	T1	0.0022	0.0007	0.0027	0.7264	2.4167	0.0005	0.0024	0.0019	0.0027	0.3183	0.1770	0.0002
			T2	0.0023	0.0019	0.0031	0.3783	0.3783	0.0002	0.0023	0.0019	0.0026	0.2522	0.1770	0.0002
		T3	0.0021	0.0018	0.0026	0.3203	0.0931	0.0002	0.0021	0.0018	0.0026	0.2962	0.0929	0.0002	
		T4	0.0022	0.0017	0.0034	0.5030	0.2780	0.0003	0.0022	0.0018	0.0027	0.3256	0.1138	0.0002	
	Robot 2	T1	0.0056	0.0044	0.0067	0.3453	0.0928	0.0005	0.0057	0.0046	0.0067	0.3187	0.3556	0.0005	
		T2	0.0057	0.0050	0.0062	0.1898	0.1539	0.0004	0.0059	0.0052	0.0062	0.1523	0.1784	0.0002	
		T3	0.0061	0.0054	0.0075	0.2762	0.1629	0.0004	0.0061	0.0057	0.0066	0.1375	0.0499	0.0002	
		T4	0.0059	0.0054	0.0071	0.2407	0.1049	0.0003	0.0058	0.0054	0.0063	0.1517	0.0432	0.0002	
35	j6_jyz	Robot 1	T1	-0.0013	-0.0071	0.0007	10.4869	0.9037	0.0023	-0.0003	-0.0016	0.0007	3.1384	0.8324	0.0007
			T2	-0.0006	-0.0037	0.0027	2.3506	1.2089	0.0012	-0.0004	-0.0018	0.0009	3.0076	1.0130	0.0005
		T3	-0.0007	-0.0047	0.0009	6.2891	4.3601	0.0011	-0.0003	-0.0011	0.0009	2.2300	1.3005	0.0005	
		T4	-0.0003	-0.0026	0.0041	1.6372	0.9048	0.0013	-0.0003	-0.0023	0.0010	3.2186	2.1393	0.0008	
	Robot 2	T1	0.0016	-0.0010	0.0033	1.2986	15.3372	0.0012	0.0021	0.0003	0.0033	0.9221	0.7728	0.0008	
		T2	0.0017	-0.0016	0.0030	1.5269	0.0050	0.0011	0.0021	0.0006	0.0030	0.7905	0.2532	0.0007	
		T3	0.0023	0.0008	0.0041	0.8092	0.4889	0.0007	0.0024	0.0009	0.0032	0.7099	1.2703	0.0005	
		T4	0.0019	0.0004	0.0030	0.8676	0.0444	0.0007	0.0021	0.0012	0.0028	0.5610	0.0836	0.0004	
36	j6_izz	Robot 1	T1	0.0127	0.0090	0.0143	0.3693	0.0076	0.0010	0.0129	0.0119	0.0143	0.1670	0.0205	0.0007
			T2	0.0134	0.0111	0.0191	0.4210	0.3510	0.0015	0.0133	0.0122	0.0149	0.1811	0.0629	0.0008
		T3	0.0118	0.0092	0.0135	0.3182	0.2811	0.0010	0.0121	0.0105	0.0135	0.2222	0.0203	0.0006	
		T4	0.0119	0.0101	0.0146	0.3094	0.2799	0.0011	0.0116	0.0101	0.0131	0.2312	0.1630	0.0008	
	Robot 2	T1	0.0150	0.0088	0.0168	0.4742	0.7838	0.0017	0.0154	0.0134	0.0167	0.1933	0.0753	0.0009	
		T2	0.0152	0.0127	0.0171	0.2598	0.3510	0.0010	0.0156	0.0143	0.0171	0.1634	0.1205	0.0007	
		T3	0.0152	0.0101	0.0167	0.3948	0.5280	0.0014	0.0155	0.0145	0.0166	0.1237	0.0673	0.0006	
		T4	0.0161	0.0145	0.0177	0.1789	0.0951	0.0009	0.0162	0.0149	0.0172	0.1339	0.0394	0.0007	
37	j1_f1	Robot 1	T1	4.4958	4.2167	5.4280	0.2232	0.2022	0.2516	4.3964	4.2167	4.5848	0.0803	0.0450	0.0954
			T2	4.4967	4.2519	5.1785	0.1789	0.1674	0.2064	4.4124	4.2519	4.5710	0.0698	0.0391	0.0885
		T3	4.6521	4.4210	5.0691	0.1279	0.0628	0.1317	4.6260	4.4210	4.7953	0.0781	0.0267	0.1070	
		T4	4.9124	4.6619	5.4463	0.1440	0.0965	0.2168	4.8147	4.6619	4.9798	0.0638	0.0366	0.0920	
	Robot 2	T1	5.6097	5.3787	5.9978	0.1032	0.0245	0.1615	5.5628	5.3787	5.8037	0.0732	0.0732	0.1241	
		T2	5.3224	5.0787	5.8448	0.1311	0.0131	0.1603	5.2766	5.0787	5.4650	0.0707	0.0481	0.0868	
		T3	5.5485	5.3322	5.8166	0.0833	0.0138	0.1170	5.5095	5.3322	5.6680	0.0592	0.0217	0.0753	
		T4	5.6402	5.3735	5.8402	0.0799	0.0795	0.1367	5.6400	5.4240	5.8402	0.0713	0.0425	0.1327	
38	j1_f2	Robot 1	T1	17.5642	14.3273	41.2369	0.6526	0.6526	5.4959	15.7002	14.3273	18.1752	0.2117	0.2117	1.0636
			T2	15.5475	13.8972	32.3553	0.5705	0.5705	3.6876	14.4754	13.8972	15.6816	0.1138	0.1138	0.4745
		T3	17.1639	14.4062	31.7808	0.5467	0.4586	3.3813	16.4586	14.4062	18.1219	0.2050	0.0994	1.4015	
		T4	19.8272	17.3108	40.5248	0.5728	0.5728	4.7990	18.2063	17.3108	20.1045	0.1390	0.1390	0.8020	
	Robot 2	T1	10.8538	8.9510	22.0535	0.5941	0.5647	2.6155	9.9610	8.9510	10.9695	0.1840	0.1092	0.5802	
		T2	11.1639	9.5642	21.5798	0.5568	0.5257	2.4312	10.3284	9.5642	11.6255	0.1773	0.1196	0.5286	
		T3	10.7218	9.0853	20.8768	0.5648	0.5521	2.4010	9.8718	9.0853	10.8245	0.1607	0.1362	0.4660	
		T4	10.4502	8.8769	20.9830	0.5769	0.5769	2.5310	9.5226	8.8769	10.9706	0.1908	0.1908	0.5784	
39	j1_f3	Robot 1	T1	-6.0070	-14.4364	-4.8289	1.9896	0.6603	1.9557	-5.3456	-6.2875	-4.8289	0.3021	0.2201	0.3721
			T2	-5.6212	-13.0272	-4.8974	1.6600	0.6241	1.6093	-5.1824	-5.6671	-4.8974	0.1572	0.1358	0.2032
		T3	-6.0004	-12.5938	-5.2033	1.4204	0.5519	1.4348	-5.6354	-6.1349	-5.2033	0.1790	0.0065	0.2305	
		T4	-6.6168	-14.8954	-5.6458	1.6383	0.6205	1.9197	-5.9564	-6.8580	-5.6458	0.2147	0.1758	0.3630	
	Robot 2	T1	-3.3692	-7.5206	-2.7255	1.7594	0.5820	0.9255	-3.0883	-3.2968	-2.7255	0.2096	0.0170	0.1537	
		T2	-3.6064	-7.7394	-3.0565	1.5321	0.5468	0.9273	-3.3126	-3.6671	-3.0565	0.1998	0.0435	0.1453	
		T3	-3.3489	-7.4277	-2.8410	1.6145	0.5983	0.9215	-3.0529	-3.2456	-2.8410	0.1424	0.0724	0.1178	
		T4	-3.2300	-7.3724	-2.6803	1.7506	0.6327	0.9580	-2.8986	-3.3055	-2.6803	0.2333	0.1808	0.1752	
40	j1_f4	Robot 1	T1	0.7778	0.6069	1.7821	0.6595	0.6487	0.2434	0.6896	0.6069	0.8278	0.2668	0.2436	0.0541
			T2	0.7242	0.6167	1.7288	0.6433	0.6433	0.2190	0.6640	0.6167	0.7317	0.1572	0.1572	0.0313
		T3	0.7674	0.6700	1.6528	0.5947	0.5760	0.1924	0.7162	0.6700	0.7782	0.1390	0.0536	0.0274	
		T4	0.8262	0.6990	1.9158	0.6351	0.6308	0.2544	0.7371	0.6990	0.8643	0.1912	0.1815	0.0503	
	Robot 2	T1	0.4065	0.3298	0.9614	0.6569	0.5877	0.1213	0.3751	0.3298	0.4102	0.1961	0.1748	0.0221	
		T2	0.4448	0.3786	1.0083	0.6245	0.5475	0.1241	0.4086	0.3786	0.4562	0.1701	0.0556	0.0185	
		T3	0.4069	0.3417	0.9681	0.6470	0.6135	0.1238	0.3721	0.3417	0.3942	0.1332	0.0167	0.0152	
		T4	0.3891	0.3187	0.9523	0.6654	0.6547	0.1271	0.3484	0.3187	0.3857	0.1739	0.1407	0.0212	

Table H.6: The statistics data of the identification results (6/8)

		All Cycles						The cycles without 1st 5 cycles							
		Mean	MIN	MAX	D/MM	D/SE	Sdv	Mean	MIN	MAX	D/MM	D/SE	Sdv		
41	J2_f1	Robot 1	T1	3.4887	2.9899	4.0302	0.2581	0.1328	0.2910	3.3953	2.9899	3.8046	0.2141	0.1909	0.2366
			T2	3.5379	3.2256	4.2587	0.2426	0.1581	0.2645	3.4283	3.2256	3.7407	0.1377	0.1066	0.1393
		T3	3.3900	3.0687	4.1570	0.2618	0.2526	0.2884	3.2675	3.0687	3.6230	0.1530	0.1425	0.1504	
		T4	3.4028	3.0938	4.1552	0.2554	0.2390	0.2735	3.2818	3.0938	3.4311	0.0983	0.0754	0.0865	
	Robot 2	T1	3.1583	2.9219	3.3636	0.1313	0.1082	0.0976	3.1676	3.0071	3.3636	0.1060	0.0678	0.0839	
		T2	3.1821	3.0487	3.3162	0.0807	0.0101	0.0740	3.1788	3.0487	3.3031	0.0770	0.0059	0.0763	
		T3	3.1646	3.0160	3.3368	0.0961	0.0022	0.0716	3.1532	3.0160	3.2747	0.0790	0.0126	0.0639	
		T4	3.2105	3.0132	3.3952	0.1125	0.0104	0.1147	3.1996	3.0132	3.3838	0.1095	0.0108	0.1198	
42	J2_f2	Robot 1	T1	28.5754	23.2129	41.7296	0.4437	0.3465	3.8375	27.8209	25.4920	32.5727	0.2174	0.1628	1.7968
			T2	30.0690	25.7700	44.3467	0.4189	0.4007	4.8894	28.0571	25.7700	33.9983	0.2420	0.2183	1.9680
		T3	30.0390	25.6470	45.6382	0.4380	0.4199	4.9986	27.9789	25.6470	33.2600	0.2289	0.2040	1.9258	
		T4	29.4418	25.4915	44.0952	0.4219	0.4174	4.7920	27.3940	25.4915	31.9289	0.2016	0.1954	1.7472	
	Robot 2	T1	17.5127	14.9538	31.4099	0.5239	0.5186	3.5954	16.1216	14.9538	18.4786	0.1907	0.1817	0.9963	
		T2	17.5224	14.9353	30.6671	0.5130	0.5011	3.4319	16.1692	14.9353	18.0610	0.1731	0.1528	0.8692	
		T3	17.5561	15.2509	31.2694	0.5123	0.5123	3.4880	16.2283	15.2509	18.1983	0.1620	0.1620	0.8974	
		T4	17.4845	15.2918	29.8801	0.4882	0.4811	3.2590	16.1692	15.2918	18.1455	0.1573	0.1456	0.7891	
43	J2_f3	Robot 1	T1	-9.8168	-13.3300	-7.7126	0.7284	0.2748	1.1416	-9.6971	-11.2672	-8.8231	0.2770	0.1420	0.6040
			T2	-10.4803	-14.3589	-8.9552	0.6034	0.3385	1.5015	-9.8570	-11.8478	-8.9552	0.3230	0.2007	0.6477
		T3	-10.6163	-15.3576	-8.9490	0.7161	0.3883	1.6256	-9.9623	-12.0831	-8.9490	0.3502	0.2226	0.7386	
		T4	-10.3166	-14.6403	-8.9499	0.6358	0.3740	1.5043	-9.6730	-11.1014	-8.9499	0.2404	0.1744	0.5905	
	Robot 2	T1	-6.1075	-10.5555	-5.2916	0.9947	0.4892	1.1377	-5.6709	-6.4162	-5.2916	0.2125	0.1596	0.3105	
		T2	-6.1320	-10.2677	-5.2793	0.9449	0.4593	1.0636	-5.7161	-6.2347	-5.2793	0.1810	0.1095	0.2569	
		T3	-6.1765	-10.5563	-5.4269	0.9452	0.4804	1.0886	-5.7761	-6.2757	-5.4269	0.1564	0.1259	0.2610	
		T4	-6.0895	-9.8019	-5.3519	0.8315	0.4416	0.9834	-5.6919	-6.1751	-5.3519	0.1538	0.1136	0.2597	
44	J2_f4	Robot 1	T1	1.4784	1.2686	1.8237	0.3044	0.2002	0.1299	1.4661	1.3451	1.6880	0.2032	0.1359	0.0897
			T2	1.5797	1.3683	2.0470	0.3315	0.2732	0.1838	1.5014	1.3683	1.7346	0.2111	0.1625	0.0844
		T3	1.6061	1.3665	2.1908	0.3762	0.3497	0.2059	1.5249	1.3665	1.8496	0.2611	0.2297	0.1144	
		T4	1.5535	1.3821	2.0783	0.3350	0.3190	0.1896	1.4717	1.3821	1.6430	0.1588	0.1385	0.0786	
	Robot 2	T1	1.0364	0.9338	1.4933	0.3747	0.3555	0.1188	0.9919	0.9338	1.0757	0.1319	0.1054	0.0387	
		T2	1.0498	0.9456	1.4407	0.3437	0.3173	0.1056	1.0074	0.9456	1.0545	0.1033	0.0646	0.0303	
		T3	1.0613	0.9719	1.5045	0.3540	0.3464	0.1119	1.0207	0.9719	1.0707	0.0923	0.0598	0.0297	
		T4	1.0444	0.9494	1.3821	0.3131	0.2903	0.0946	1.0061	0.9494	1.0676	0.1107	0.0603	0.0332	
45	J3_f1	Robot 1	T1	2.1145	2.0392	2.2308	0.0859	0.0180	0.0451	2.1116	2.0401	2.1760	0.0625	0.0189	0.0374
			T2	2.1232	2.0454	2.2649	0.0969	0.0159	0.0552	2.1057	2.0454	2.1871	0.0648	0.0208	0.0351
		T3	2.0724	1.9963	2.1751	0.0822	0.0132	0.0474	2.0547	1.9963	2.0964	0.0477	0.0107	0.0260	
		T4	2.0988	1.9172	2.2143	0.1342	0.0902	0.0562	2.0961	2.0172	2.1565	0.0646	0.0207	0.0342	
	Robot 2	T1	1.7262	1.6539	1.7961	0.0792	0.0212	0.0352	1.7192	1.6539	1.7961	0.0792	0.0232	0.0342	
		T2	1.7230	1.6540	1.8108	0.0866	0.0166	0.0346	1.7129	1.6540	1.7514	0.0556	0.0438	0.0264	
		T3	1.7236	1.6475	1.7971	0.0832	0.0116	0.0307	1.7219	1.6855	1.7682	0.0468	0.0250	0.0216	
		T4	1.7352	1.6827	1.8001	0.0652	0.0045	0.0347	1.7280	1.6827	1.7871	0.0584	0.0216	0.0320	
46	J3_f2	Robot 1	T1	9.5846	8.5427	14.9641	0.4291	0.4082	1.2850	9.1910	8.5427	10.2102	0.1633	0.1213	0.4515
			T2	9.2719	8.3731	12.4306	0.3264	0.2844	1.1461	8.7381	8.3731	9.5710	0.1252	0.0357	0.3657
		T3	9.3387	8.3266	12.4082	0.3289	0.3089	1.1366	8.8342	8.3266	9.9845	0.1660	0.1412	0.4805	
		T4	9.3230	8.3562	12.2787	0.3195	0.2460	1.0304	8.8778	8.3562	9.8645	0.1529	0.0615	0.4143	
	Robot 2	T1	7.4997	6.6433	11.4874	0.4217	0.4158	1.1609	7.0056	6.6433	7.6866	0.1357	0.1270	0.3386	
		T2	7.4259	6.5463	11.3863	0.4251	0.4242	1.1636	6.9419	6.5463	7.9151	0.1729	0.1717	0.4149	
		T3	7.3708	6.5089	11.2586	0.4219	0.4207	1.1731	6.8620	6.5089	7.7313	0.1581	0.1564	0.3604	
		T4	7.2037	6.3410	10.9153	0.4191	0.4039	1.1030	6.7402	6.3410	7.6884	0.1753	0.1537	0.3688	
47	J3_f3	Robot 1	T1	-3.3402	-4.6477	-3.0481	0.5248	0.3186	0.3271	-3.2499	-3.6255	-3.0481	0.1894	0.0962	0.1542
			T2	-3.2275	-3.9549	-2.9239	0.3527	0.1545	0.3118	-3.0804	-3.3107	-2.9239	0.1323	0.0156	0.1093
		T3	-3.2415	-3.9927	-2.9759	0.3417	0.1796	0.2945	-3.1119	-3.4263	-2.9759	0.1514	0.1129	0.1425	
		T4	-3.2473	-3.9687	-2.9757	0.3337	0.0671	0.2449	-3.1492	-3.4008	-2.9757	0.1429	0.0047	0.1297	
	Robot 2	T1	-2.3027	-2.8665	-2.0953	0.3681	0.2658	0.2409	-2.1941	-2.4026	-2.0953	0.1467	0.0845	0.0894	
		T2	-2.2867	-2.8465	-2.0222	0.4076	0.2720	0.2411	-2.1838	-2.4385	-2.0222	0.2059	0.1493	0.1215	
		T3	-2.2721	-2.8624	-2.0522	0.3948	0.2753	0.2570	-2.1531	-2.3374	-2.0522	0.1390	0.1218	0.0917	
		T4	-2.1974	-2.7472	-1.9638	0.3989	0.2360	0.2276	-2.0999	-2.3529	-1.9638	0.1982	0.1323	0.1076	
48	J3_f4	Robot 1	T1	0.4505	0.4051	0.5597	0.2763	0.2323	0.0326	0.4434	0.4051	0.5000	0.1899	0.0893	0.0229
			T2	0.4324	0.3827	0.5298	0.2776	0.0346	0.0375	0.4164	0.3827	0.4415	0.1330	0.0302	0.0165
		T3	0.4328	0.3943	0.5282	0.2535	0.0543	0.0353	0.4203	0.3943	0.4643	0.1508	0.1260	0.0228	
		T4	0.4363	0.3943	0.5312	0.2576	0.1331	0.0296	0.4285	0.3943	0.4776	0.1744	0.0557	0.0210	
	Robot 2	T1	0.3079	0.2814	0.3750	0.2497	0.1258	0.0264	0.2968	0.2814	0.3240	0.1316	0.0826	0.0118	
		T2	0.3059	0.2678	0.3744	0.2847	0.1179	0.0260	0.2961	0.2678	0.3310	0.1909	0.1419	0.0164	
		T3	0.3044	0.2764	0.3802	0.2730	0.1282	0.0290	0.2918	0.2764	0.3162	0.1259	0.1013	0.0119	
		T4	0.2932	0.2622	0.3643	0.2801	0.0738	0.0259	0.2835	0.2622	0.3142	0.1653	0.1208	0.0150	
49	J4_f1	Robot 1	T1	5.2542	4.4232	5.5014	0.1960	0.2242	0.2150	5.3157	5.1005	5.5014	0.0729	0.0616	0.1184
			T2	5.4184	4.6835	5.6552	0.1718	0.2075	0.2264	5.4835	5.2253	5.6552	0.0760	0.0721	0.1530
		T3	5.4345	4.3913	5.6493	0.2227	0.2291	0.2546	5.5115	5.3590	5.6493	0.0514	0.0067	0.0967	
		T4	5.3567	4.4368	5.6700	0.2175	0.2580	0.2574	5.4362	5.0412	5.6700	0.0412	0.1109	0.1071	0.1598
	Robot 2	T1	5.4409	4.8874	5.7353	0.1478	0.1185	0.2369	5.5328	5.2314	5.7353	0.0879	0.0552	0.1281	
		T2	5.5515	4.7909	5.8337	0.1788	0.2140	0.2452	5.6493	5.2960	5.8337	0.0922	0.0982	0.1237	
		T3	5.5144	4.7734	5.8767	0.1877	0.1938	0.2517	5.6150	5.3249	5.8767	0.0939	0.0409	0.1427	
		T4	5.4416	4.5923	5.7388	0.1998	0.2265	0.2628	5.5495	5.3426	5.7388	0.0690	0.0543	0.1019	

Table H.7: The statistics data of the identification results (7/8)

		All Cycles						The cycles without 1st 5 cycles								
		Mean	MIN	MAX	D/MM	D/SE	Sdv	Mean	MIN	MAX	D/MM	D/SE	Sdv			
50	J4_f2	Robot 1	T1	12.2622	9.8810	25.1033	0.6064	0.5756	3.1294	11.0966	9.8810	12.8918	0.2335	0.1736	0.7456	
		T2	12.2509	10.1337	24.0739	0.5791	0.5631	3.0016	11.1077	10.1337	13.1834	0.2313	0.2023	0.8114		
		T3	11.9620	10.2057	23.2804	0.5616	0.5413	2.7443	10.9405	10.2057	12.6649	0.1942	0.1569	0.6219		
		T4	12.0514	10.0466	24.0300	0.5819	0.5798	2.9697	10.9246	10.0466	12.7972	0.2149	0.2110	0.6902		
	Robot 2	T1	10.0282	8.5044	18.0151	0.5279	0.5094	2.0951	9.2108	8.5044	10.5897	0.1969	0.1653	0.5413		
	T2	9.8772	8.4582	18.1631	0.5343	0.5326	2.1110	9.0602	8.4582	10.5170	0.1958	0.1928	0.5274			
	T3	9.8828	8.4542	18.0467	0.5315	0.5206	2.0975	9.0560	8.4542	10.1830	0.1698	0.1503	0.5221			
	T4	9.6556	8.3692	17.8030	0.5299	0.5222	2.0386	8.8820	8.3692	9.9119	0.1556	0.1418	0.4050			
	51	J4_f3	Robot 1	T1	-3.2445	-6.0470	-2.7110	1.2306	0.5158	0.6751	-2.9951	-3.3293	-2.7110	0.2281	0.1206	0.1483
			T2	-3.2432	-5.8711	-2.7163	1.1614	0.5146	0.6622	-2.9975	-3.4012	-2.7163	0.2522	0.1621	0.1841	
			T3	-3.1642	-5.4980	-2.7192	1.0219	0.4607	0.5695	-2.9511	-3.2611	-2.7192	0.1993	0.0907	0.1212	
			T4	-3.2044	-5.7707	-2.7234	1.1189	0.5067	0.6388	-2.9617	-3.4351	-2.7234	0.2613	0.1713	0.1647	
Robot 2		T1	-2.6719	-4.5602	-2.2929	0.9889	0.4612	0.4825	-2.4918	-2.7938	-2.2929	0.2185	0.1205	0.1188		
T2		-2.6378	-4.6625	-2.3020	1.0254	0.5027	0.4936	-2.4569	-2.8007	-2.3020	0.2166	0.1720	0.1180			
T3		-2.6619	-4.6295	-2.3309	0.9861	0.4790	0.4856	-2.4763	-2.6847	-2.3309	0.1518	0.0989	0.1064			
T4		-2.6100	-4.6087	-2.3025	1.0016	0.4864	0.4786	-2.4421	-2.6232	-2.3025	0.1393	0.0977	0.0816			
52		J4_f4	Robot 1	T1	0.3492	0.3022	0.5780	0.4771	0.4439	0.0558	0.3284	0.3022	0.3543	0.1470	0.0928	0.0131
			T2	0.3493	0.2988	0.5694	0.4752	0.4543	0.0571	0.3281	0.2988	0.3574	0.1638	0.1306	0.0177	
			T3	0.3421	0.2989	0.5366	0.4430	0.3911	0.0492	0.3232	0.2989	0.3425	0.1274	0.0461	0.0106	
			T4	0.3453	0.2984	0.5630	0.4699	0.4382	0.0558	0.3237	0.2984	0.3707	0.1949	0.1468	0.0165	
	Robot 2	T1	0.2836	0.2490	0.4466	0.4425	0.3972	0.0411	0.2689	0.2490	0.2925	0.1489	0.0797	0.0099		
	T2	0.2808	0.2523	0.4586	0.4498	0.4474	0.0421	0.2662	0.2523	0.2957	0.1469	0.1432	0.0100			
	T3	0.2839	0.2562	0.4559	0.4380	0.4173	0.0414	0.2685	0.2562	0.2862	0.1050	0.0507	0.0079			
	T4	0.2793	0.2516	0.4559	0.4481	0.4312	0.0414	0.2658	0.2516	0.2776	0.0934	0.0655	0.0072			
	53	J5_f1	Robot 1	T1	1.2245	1.1243	1.3287	0.1539	0.0842	0.0592	1.2195	1.1243	1.3287	0.1539	0.0433	0.0613
			T2	1.1514	1.0858	1.3365	0.1876	0.1249	0.0538	1.1356	1.0858	1.1933	0.0901	0.0097	0.0350	
			T3	1.2146	1.1391	1.2956	0.1208	0.1128	0.0408	1.2010	1.1391	1.2813	0.1110	0.0551	0.0330	
			T4	1.2814	1.2000	1.4766	0.1873	0.0776	0.0639	1.2834	1.2000	1.4766	0.1873	0.1385	0.0664	
Robot 2		T1	0.7985	0.7502	0.9876	0.2404	0.1886	0.0460	0.7884	0.7503	0.8193	0.0842	0.0204	0.0192		
T2		0.8096	0.7560	1.0133	0.2540	0.2050	0.0491	0.8003	0.7560	0.8367	0.0964	0.0528	0.0258			
T3		0.8191	0.7532	0.9921	0.2408	0.1678	0.0427	0.8094	0.7532	0.8364	0.0994	0.0335	0.0210			
T4		0.8010	0.7518	0.9360	0.1968	0.1200	0.0384	0.7921	0.7518	0.8468	0.1122	0.0623	0.0263			
54		J5_f2	Robot 1	T1	5.8674	4.9047	9.4510	0.4810	0.4361	0.9432	5.5853	4.9047	6.2241	0.2120	0.0124	0.4772
			T2	5.4020	4.5356	8.9148	0.4912	0.4003	0.8290	5.1830	4.5356	5.9302	0.2352	0.0348	0.3565	
			T3	6.3917	5.2795	10.7096	0.5070	0.5070	1.0775	6.0386	5.2795	6.8209	0.2260	0.1545	0.3484	
			T4	6.7537	5.4351	11.1974	0.5146	0.3957	1.0761	6.4835	5.4351	7.5789	0.2829	0.0134	0.5049	
	Robot 2	T1	4.2813	3.8184	6.7004	0.4301	0.4279	0.6948	3.9821	3.8184	4.4000	0.1322	0.1236	0.1674		
	T2	4.1768	3.6810	6.5748	0.4401	0.4235	0.6655	3.8980	3.6810	4.3177	0.1475	0.1222	0.1561			
	T3	4.1620	3.7167	6.5360	0.4313	0.4312	0.6530	3.8891	3.7167	4.2347	0.1223	0.1222	0.1525			
	T4	4.1408	3.6720	6.2776	0.4151	0.4150	0.6112	3.8877	3.6720	4.1895	0.1235	0.1234	0.1568			
	55	J5_f3	Robot 1	T1	-1.7199	-2.6989	-1.3799	0.9559	0.4177	0.2959	-1.6550	-1.9616	-1.3799	0.4216	0.0563	0.2178
			T2	-1.5382	-2.7493	-1.2733	1.1592	0.4572	0.2852	-1.4658	-1.7314	-1.2733	0.3598	0.0426	0.1266	
			T3	-1.8022	-3.3649	-1.3893	1.4220	0.5871	0.3916	-1.6735	-2.0220	-1.3893	0.4553	0.1940	0.1476	
			T4	-1.9258	-3.3654	-1.5336	1.1944	0.3803	0.3569	-1.8780	-2.2278	-1.5336	0.4527	0.2223	0.1929	
Robot 2		T1	-1.2413	-1.8874	-1.1182	0.6879	0.3970	0.1810	-1.1637	-1.2609	-1.1182	0.1276	0.0850	0.0372		
T2		-1.2138	-1.8976	-1.0717	0.7707	0.4094	0.1898	-1.1335	-1.2494	-1.0717	0.1658	0.1030	0.0407			
T3		-1.2090	-1.8722	-1.0862	0.7236	0.4176	0.1820	-1.1321	-1.2182	-1.0862	0.1215	0.1050	0.0372			
T4		-1.2064	-1.7869	-1.0680	0.6731	0.3970	0.1687	-1.1367	-1.1818	-1.0680	0.1066	0.0883	0.0357			
56		J5_f4	Robot 1	T1	0.1778	0.1419	0.2631	0.4606	0.3788	0.0290	0.1728	0.1419	0.2067	0.3134	0.0659	0.0244
			T2	0.1586	0.1305	0.2758	0.5267	0.4509	0.0277	0.1518	0.1305	0.1778	0.2659	0.0489	0.0126	
			T3	0.1844	0.1428	0.3425	0.5832	0.5832	0.0393	0.1714	0.1428	0.2084	0.3149	0.1843	0.0154	
			T4	0.1980	0.1591	0.3240	0.5089	0.3082	0.0348	0.1959	0.1603	0.2421	0.3379	0.3360	0.0227	
	Robot 2	T1	0.1312	0.1185	0.1928	0.3853	0.3700	0.0173	0.1236	0.1185	0.1314	0.0977	0.0753	0.0034		
	T2	0.1286	0.1144	0.1971	0.4196	0.3925	0.0192	0.1204	0.1144	0.1333	0.1419	0.1018	0.0042			
	T3	0.1282	0.1154	0.1939	0.4050	0.3990	0.0182	0.1204	0.1154	0.1291	0.1061	0.0971	0.0037			
	T4	0.1280	0.1137	0.1847	0.3844	0.3772	0.0169	0.1209	0.1137	0.1254	0.0929	0.0751	0.0035			
	57	J6_f1	Robot 1	T1	1.2592	1.0922	1.3175	0.1710	0.2063	0.0506	1.2789	1.2237	1.3175	0.0712	0.0766	0.0252
			T2	1.2538	1.0423	1.3014	0.1991	0.2343	0.0569	1.2756	1.2275	1.3014	0.0567	0.0453	0.0212	
			T3	1.2515	1.1595	1.2969	0.1060	0.0896	0.0318	1.2646	1.2351	1.2969	0.0477	0.0229	0.0168	
			T4	1.2456	1.1152	1.2926	0.1372	0.1457	0.0372	1.2581	1.2227	1.2926	0.0540	0.0417	0.0215	
Robot 2		T1	1.5536	1.5169	1.6003	0.0521	0.0169	0.0206	1.5480	1.5169	1.6003	0.0521	0.0436	0.0182		
T2		1.5501	1.4851	1.6133	0.0795	0.0222	0.0333	1.5416	1.5168	1.5838	0.0423	0.0415	0.0198			
T3		1.5398	1.5152	1.5980	0.0518	0.0016	0.0243	1.5327	1.5152	1.5689	0.0342	0.0080	0.0162			
T4		1.5641	1.4804	1.6123	0.0818	0.0553	0.0289	1.5608	1.5317	1.6042	0.0452	0.0261	0.0189			
58		J6_f2	Robot 1	T1	0.9079	0.7290	1.9226	0.6208	0.6208	0.2660	0.7996	0.7290	0.9352	0.2206	0.2206	0.0519
			T2	0.8915	0.7229	1.9138	0.6223	0.6189	0.2697	0.7849	0.7229	0.9185	0.2130	0.2058	0.0581	
			T3	0.8799	0.7491	1.6929	0.5575	0.5281	0.2144	0.7958	0.7491	0.8901	0.1584	0.1025	0.0406	
			T4	0.8869	0.7558	1.7300	0.5631	0.5533	0.2151	0.8032	0.7558	0.8804	0.1415	0.1221	0.0367	
	Robot 2	T1	1.6567	1.5416	2.4514	0.3711	0.3502	0.1899	1.5874	1.5416	1.6331	0.0560	0.0227	0.0288		
	T2	1.6723	1.5320	2.6144	0.4140	0.4033	0.2326	1.5857	1.5320	1.7212	0.1099	0.0937	0.0505			
	T3	1.6537	1.5387	2.4090	0.3613	0.3591	0.1886	1.5837	1.5387	1.6790	0.0835	0.0804	0.0383			
	T4	1.7615	1.6212	2.7035	0.4003	0.4003	0.2261	1.6774	1.6212	1.7477	0.0724	0.0724	0.0350			

Table H.8: The statistics data of the identification results (8/8)

		All Cycles						The cycles without 1st 5 cycles							
		Mean	MIN	MAX	D/MM	D/SE	Sdv	Mean	MIN	MAX	D/MM	D/SE	Sdv		
59	j6_f3	Robot 1	T1	-0.1973	-0.3329	-0.1671	0.9922	0.4980	0.0396	-0.1801	-0.2020	-0.1671	0.2088	0.1728	0.0082
			T2	-0.2000	-0.3445	-0.1740	0.9794	0.4872	0.0407	-0.1837	-0.2047	-0.1740	0.1762	0.1083	0.0083
		T3	-0.2045	-0.3015	-0.1840	0.6384	0.3339	0.0272	-0.1938	-0.2048	-0.1840	0.1132	0.0035	0.0059	
		T4	-0.2087	-0.3209	-0.1872	0.7143	0.3952	0.0286	-0.1983	-0.2088	-0.1872	0.1155	0.0704	0.0063	
	Robot 2	T1	-0.3879	-0.5036	-0.3656	0.3776	0.2361	0.0264	-0.3796	-0.3906	-0.3656	0.0686	0.0182	0.0063	
		T2	-0.3928	-0.5367	-0.3717	0.4439	0.2877	0.0333	-0.3824	-0.4034	-0.3717	0.0852	0.0524	0.0087	
		T3	-0.3895	-0.4881	-0.3717	0.3132	0.2286	0.0235	-0.3823	-0.3947	-0.3717	0.0618	0.0460	0.0066	
		T4	-0.4049	-0.5447	-0.3837	0.4195	0.2955	0.0322	-0.3940	-0.4027	-0.3837	0.0495	0.0326	0.0051	
60	j6_f4	Robot 1	T1	0.0170	0.0149	0.0247	0.3953	0.3933	0.0026	0.0159	0.0149	0.0170	0.1200	0.1170	0.0005
			T2	0.0167	0.0150	0.0253	0.4061	0.3967	0.0026	0.0156	0.0150	0.0169	0.1122	0.0524	0.0005
		T3	0.0172	0.0160	0.0227	0.2926	0.2249	0.0015	0.0167	0.0160	0.0176	0.0874	0.0547	0.0004	
		T4	0.0177	0.0162	0.0244	0.3346	0.3094	0.0016	0.0171	0.0162	0.0178	0.0867	0.0436	0.0004	
	Robot 2	T1	0.0320	0.0305	0.0384	0.2066	0.1630	0.0015	0.0317	0.0305	0.0325	0.0614	0.0260	0.0005	
		T2	0.0325	0.0311	0.0411	0.2416	0.2190	0.0020	0.0319	0.0311	0.0334	0.0676	0.0398	0.0006	
		T3	0.0322	0.0309	0.0372	0.1706	0.1498	0.0012	0.0319	0.0311	0.0326	0.0457	0.0298	0.0005	
		T4	0.0335	0.0322	0.0414	0.2215	0.2215	0.0018	0.0330	0.0322	0.0336	0.0413	0.0208	0.0004	
61	j3_lm	Robot 1	T1	-7.8609	-15.7940	-3.1690	3.9839	0.5848	2.9861	-6.8420	-10.7323	-3.1690	2.3866	0.3890	1.8424
			T2	-9.2062	-13.9417	-4.0425	2.4488	0.3325	2.0577	-8.7736	-11.4755	-4.0425	1.8387	0.0472	1.8688
		T3	-10.0566	-14.0571	-6.7298	1.0888	0.2388	2.3782	-9.6529	-14.0571	-6.7298	1.0888	0.3792	2.4951	
		T4	-10.1510	-13.6053	-6.3521	1.1418	0.2293	2.0288	-9.5243	-12.6824	-6.3521	0.9966	0.3324	1.6861	
	Robot 2	T1	-20.5611	-21.9182	-18.5651	0.1806	0.0200	0.8747	-20.4395	-21.9182	-18.5651	0.1806	0.0263	0.8926	
		T2	-20.7796	-24.2454	-18.4781	0.3121	0.1431	1.2501	-20.5462	-22.0870	-18.4781	0.1953	0.0576	0.9301	
		T3	-20.3222	-23.7068	-18.5229	0.2799	0.1684	1.0068	-19.9882	-20.8542	-18.5229	0.1259	0.0326	0.6037	
		T4	-20.6358	-22.4407	-18.9138	0.1865	0.0714	0.9398	-20.3673	-22.2088	-18.9138	0.1742	0.0470	0.7568	
62	j4_lm	Robot 1	T1	27.8146	12.8065	30.3894	0.5786	1.2158	3.3088	28.4081	26.9266	30.3894	0.1139	0.0662	0.9010
			T2	27.1838	16.2208	30.6505	0.4708	0.6315	2.6933	27.3126	25.2677	29.7500	0.1507	0.1104	1.1386
		T3	26.5195	13.5007	29.4464	0.5415	1.0169	3.0884	27.1569	25.3306	28.9860	0.1261	0.0533	0.9708	
		T4	27.4281	19.2291	29.7607	0.3539	0.3578	2.1003	27.7255	25.8745	29.7607	0.1306	0.0141	1.2003	
	Robot 2	T1	30.2372	20.0550	32.2549	0.3782	0.6083	2.7629	31.3051	29.7517	32.2549	0.0776	0.0815	0.7405	
		T2	30.6933	20.4440	32.7177	0.3751	0.5499	2.6523	31.7007	29.3429	32.7177	0.1031	0.0798	0.7794	
		T3	30.8018	21.5308	32.5722	0.3390	0.4525	2.4039	31.7108	30.6541	32.5722	0.0589	0.0202	0.5506	
		T4	30.9637	21.0762	32.9276	0.3599	0.5351	2.6578	32.0137	30.9007	32.9276	0.0616	0.0470	0.5824	
63	j5_lm	Robot 1	T1	11.2152	5.5336	14.0131	0.6051	0.9780	1.6833	11.8028	10.5018	14.0131	0.2506	0.0280	0.8132
			T2	11.8581	7.5398	13.9995	0.4614	0.5937	1.3399	11.8753	10.7906	13.6686	0.2106	0.0931	0.8219
		T3	11.0004	7.2167	13.2908	0.4570	0.1060	1.3411	11.1676	9.2722	13.2908	0.3024	0.1899	1.0663	
		T4	10.2974	4.6306	14.5905	0.6826	2.0394	2.3224	11.0215	8.2571	14.5905	0.4341	0.7045	1.8396	
	Robot 2	T1	11.7700	10.8976	12.1890	0.1059	0.0134	0.3521	11.8843	11.4449	12.1890	0.0610	0.0316	0.2279	
		T2	11.8877	11.1607	12.4209	0.1015	0.0269	0.2878	11.8911	11.4577	12.1723	0.0587	0.0125	0.2047	
		T3	11.6051	11.0807	12.1474	0.0878	0.0275	0.2877	11.6199	11.0807	11.9973	0.0764	0.0556	0.2715	
		T4	12.0172	11.3429	12.4359	0.0879	0.0190	0.2451	11.9778	11.3429	12.3586	0.0822	0.0533	0.2501	
64	j6_lm	Robot 1	T1	-0.1453	-0.8784	0.2907	4.0221	3.3149	0.3410	-0.0267	-0.4772	0.2907	2.6418	1.4094	0.2328
			T2	-0.0608	-1.0841	0.4948	3.1909	1.7115	0.4904	0.1051	-0.6018	0.4948	2.2162	1.7327	0.3379
		T3	0.3170	-0.9567	0.7304	2.3098	2.0807	0.4587	0.5131	0.0826	0.7304	0.8869	7.3622	0.1874	
		T4	0.2229	-0.8760	0.7889	2.1105	2.4990	0.5012	0.4403	-0.1070	0.7889	1.1356	61.5745	0.2691	
	Robot 2	T1	-0.3479	-0.7330	-0.0823	7.9071	0.5143	0.2105	-0.2844	-0.6184	-0.0823	6.5141	0.7622	0.1718	
		T2	-0.3964	-1.1171	-0.0973	10.4803	0.8795	0.2662	-0.2796	-0.5128	-0.0973	4.2698	0.7831	0.1249	
		T3	-0.2824	-1.0786	-0.0335	31.1848	0.7649	0.2565	-0.1730	-0.3730	-0.0335	10.1308	0.3718	0.0844	
		T4	-0.5361	-1.2236	-0.3146	2.8899	0.5989	0.2180	-0.4453	-0.5890	-0.3146	0.8723	0.3217	0.0858	

Appendix I

The Identification Results Of Excitation Trajectory Of Robot 1

The figures shown in this appendix represent the dynamic parameter identification results of Robot LEFT, which are mentioned in Section 5.1.5.2. Also the identified results of the selected cycles are shown here. The left sub-figures are the plots with the y-axis labelled automatically, and the right sub-figures are the plots with y-axis labelled multiplied by 0.5. It should be pointed that the identified friction coefficients are not presented due to the non-physical parameters. Additionally, it should be noticed that some parameters have the same plots between two sub-figures because the original y-axis range of the right sub-figure meet the requirements of multiple 0.5.

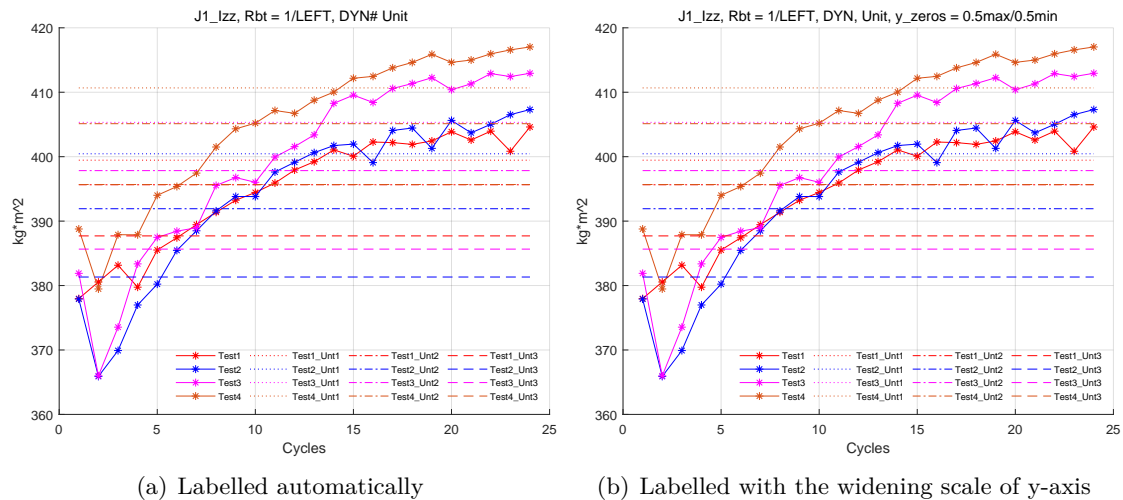
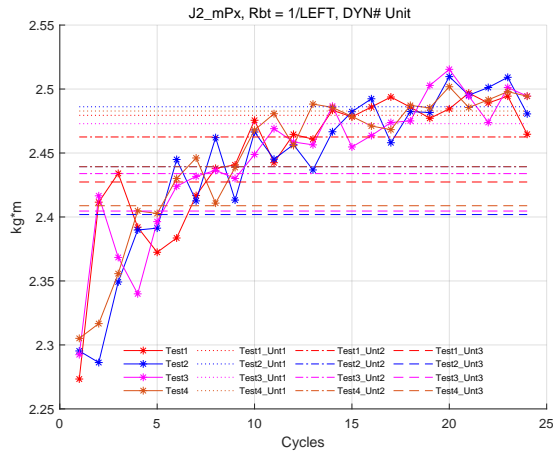
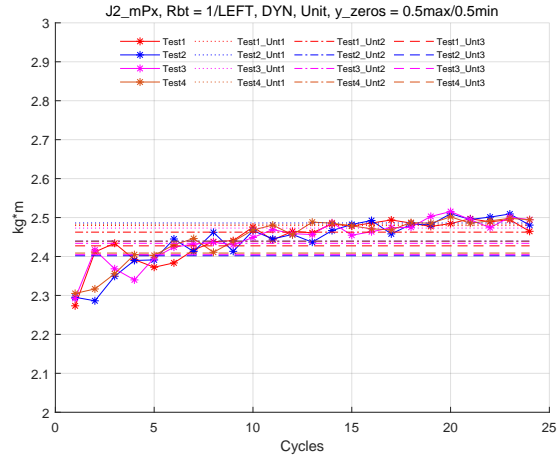


Figure I.1: I_{zz} of Joint 1 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

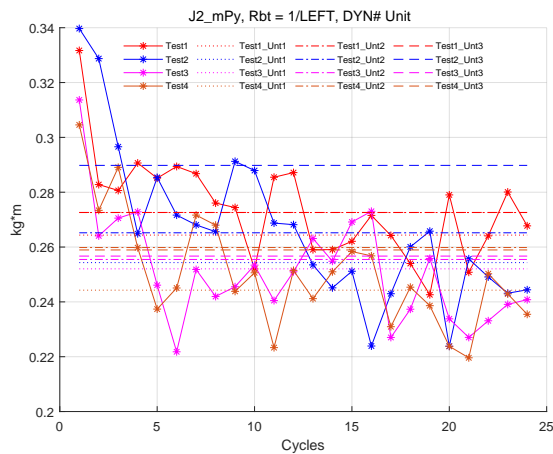


(a) Labelled automatically

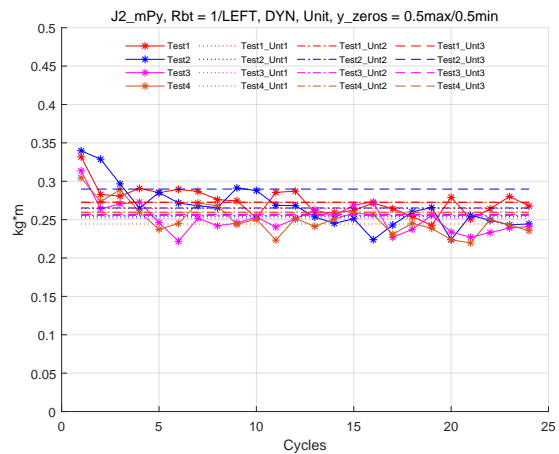


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.2: mP_x of Joint 2 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

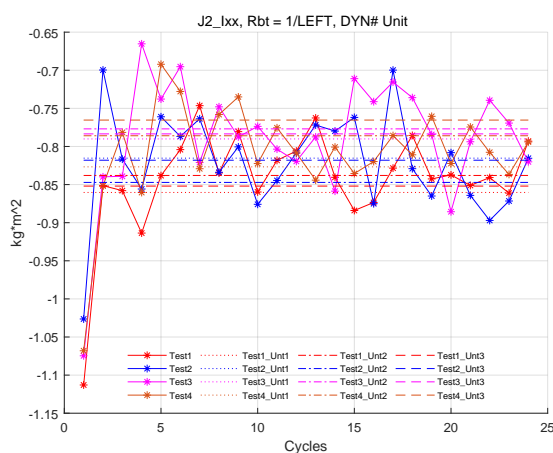


(a) Labelled automatically

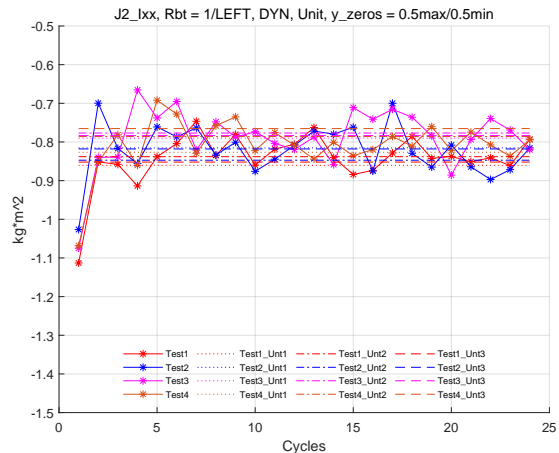


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.3: mP_y of Joint 2 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

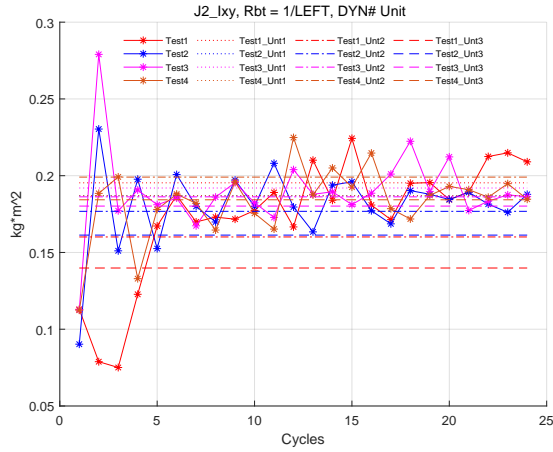


(a) Labelled automatically

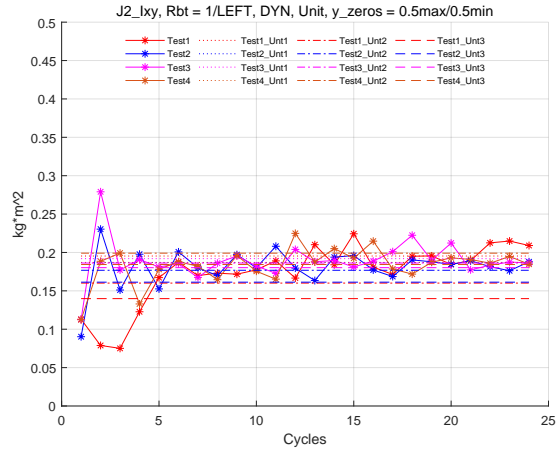


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.4: I_{xx} of Joint 2 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

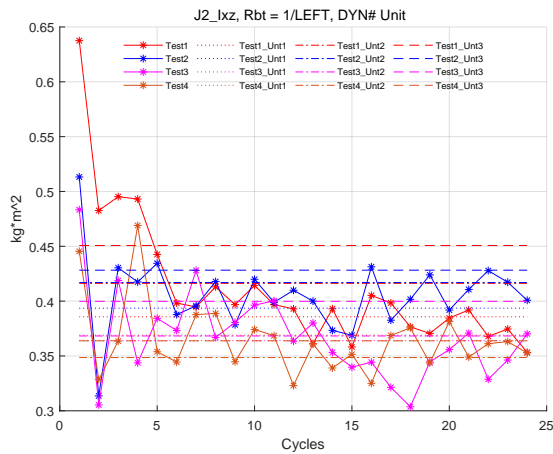


(a) Labelled automatically

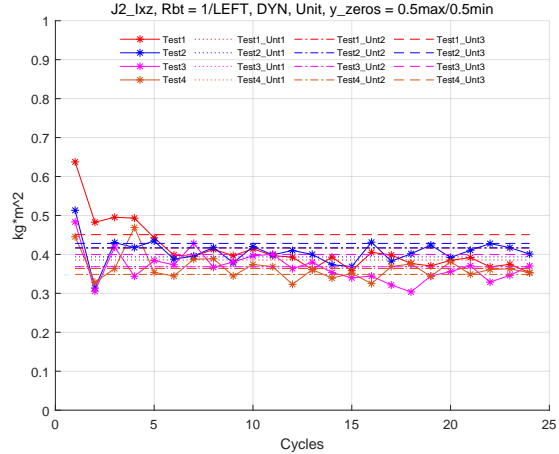


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.5: I_{xy} of Joint 2 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

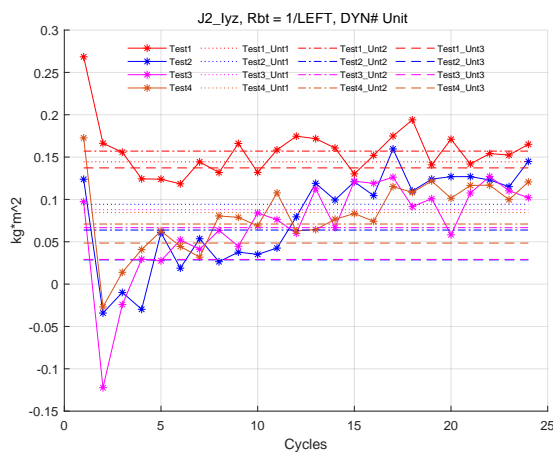


(a) Labelled automatically

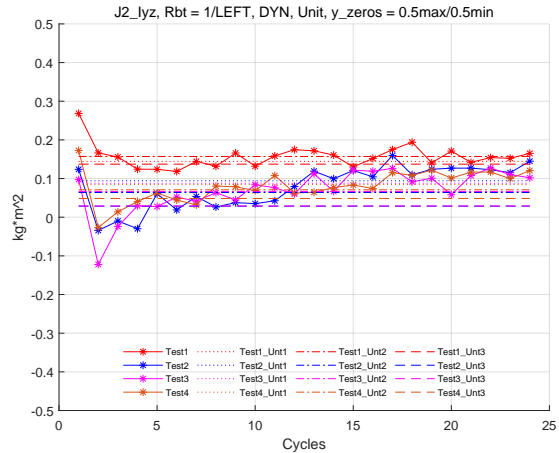


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.6: I_{xz} of Joint 2 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

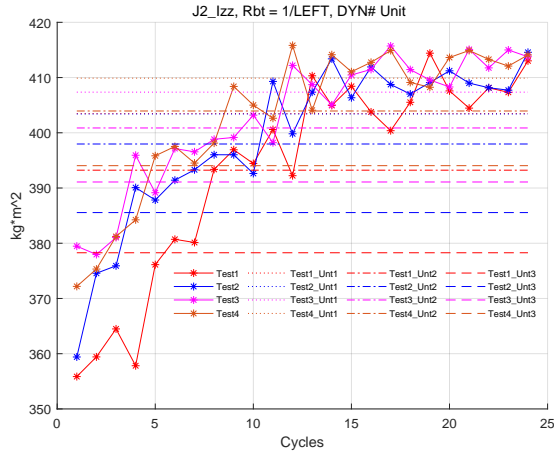


(a) Labelled automatically

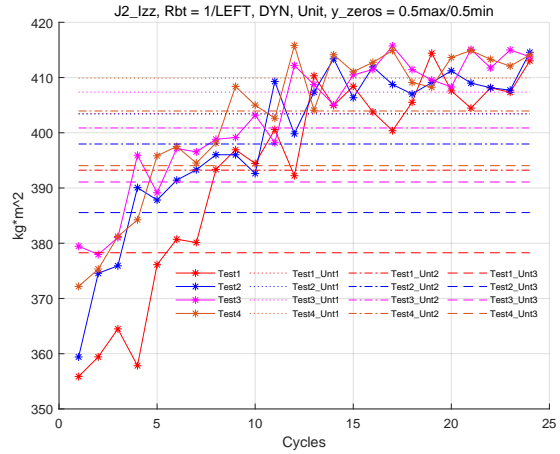


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.7: I_{yz} of Joint 2 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

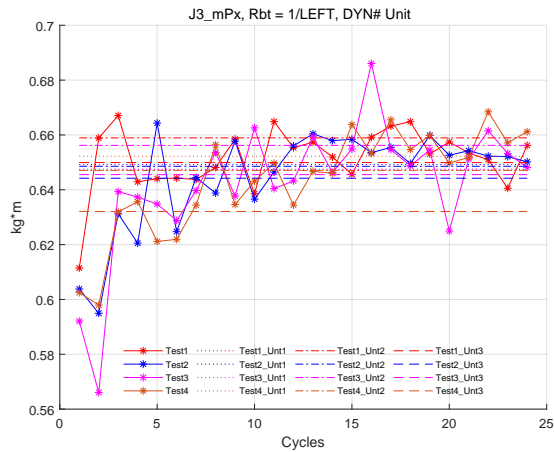


(a) Labelled automatically

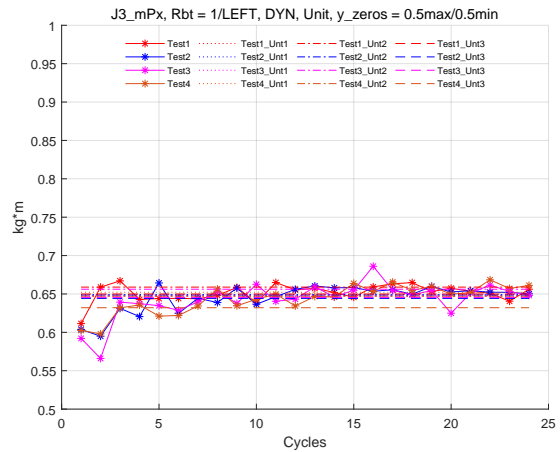


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.8: I_{zz} of Joint 2 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

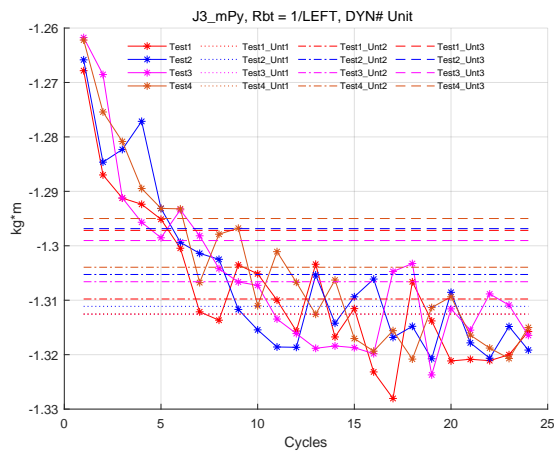


(a) Labelled automatically

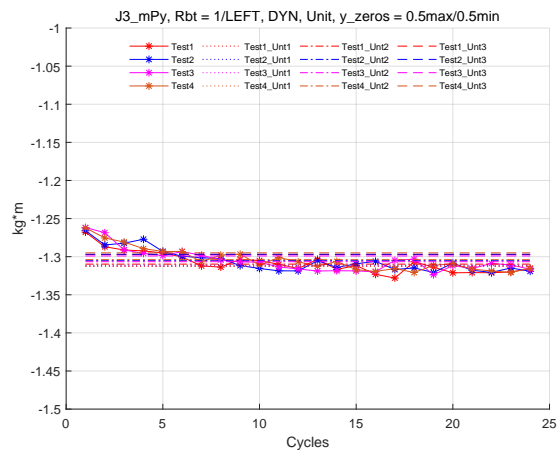


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.9: mP_x of Joint 3 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

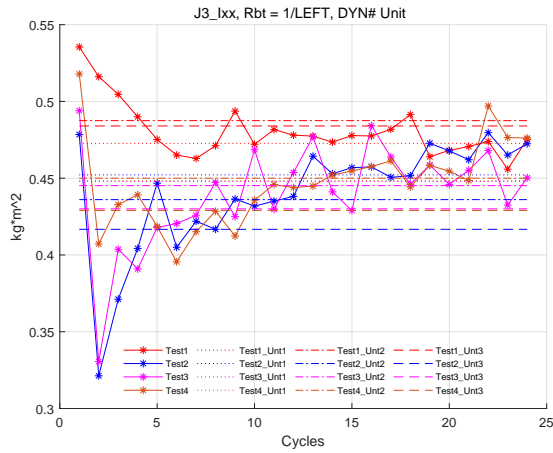


(a) Labelled automatically

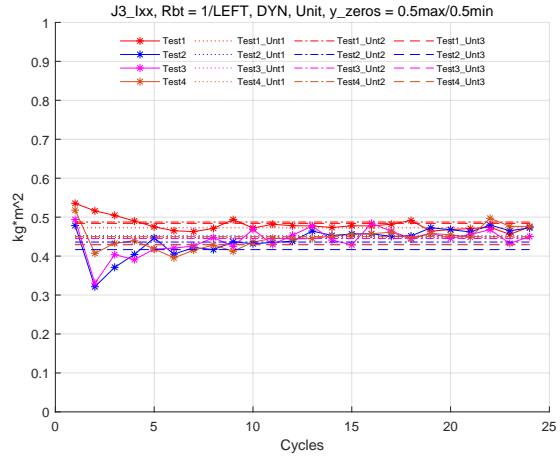


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.10: mP_y of Joint 3 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

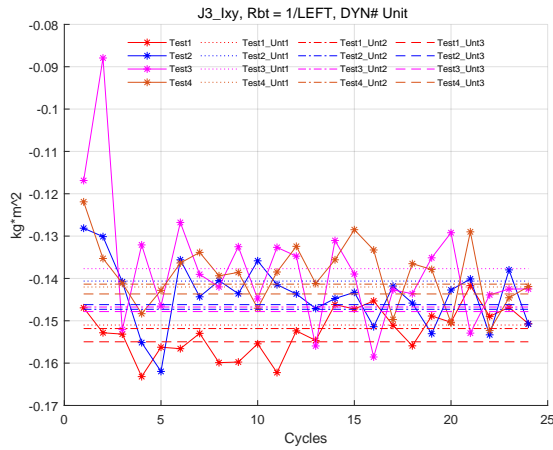


(a) Labelled automatically

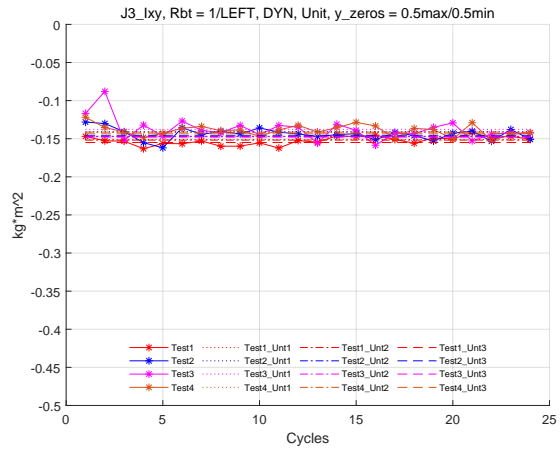


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.11: I_{xx} of Joint 3 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

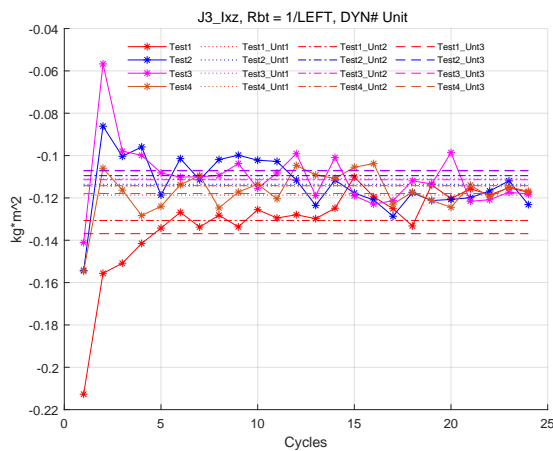


(a) Labelled automatically

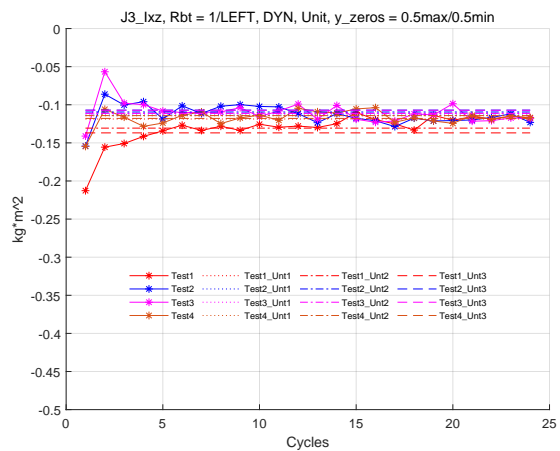


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.12: I_{xy} of Joint 3 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

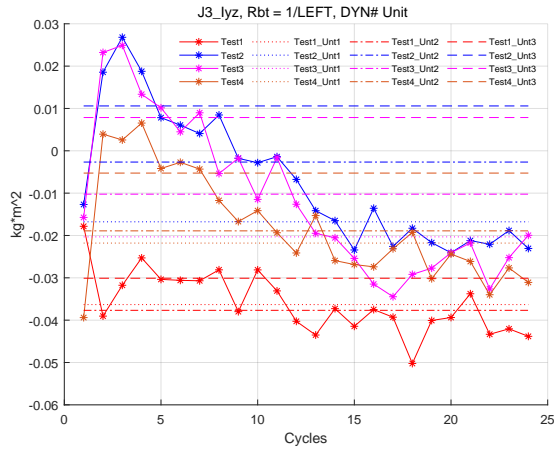


(a) Labelled automatically

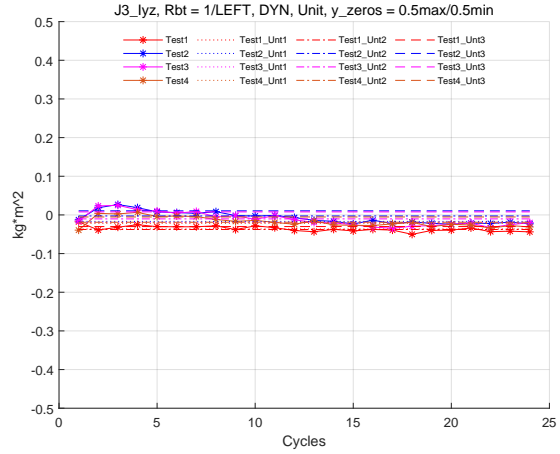


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.13: I_{xz} of Joint 3 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

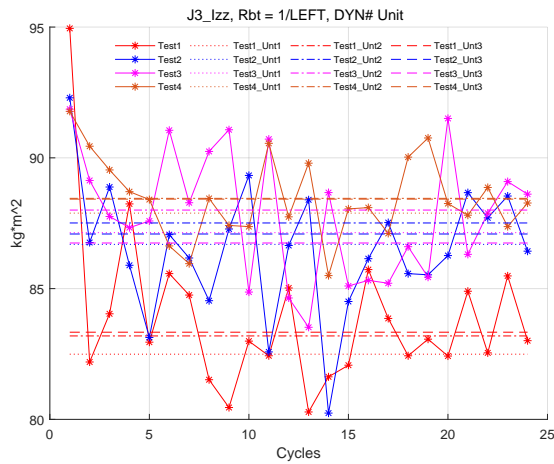


(a) Labelled automatically

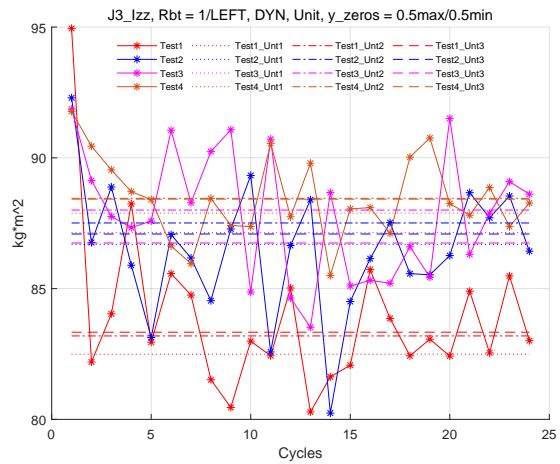


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.14: I_{yz} of Joint 3 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

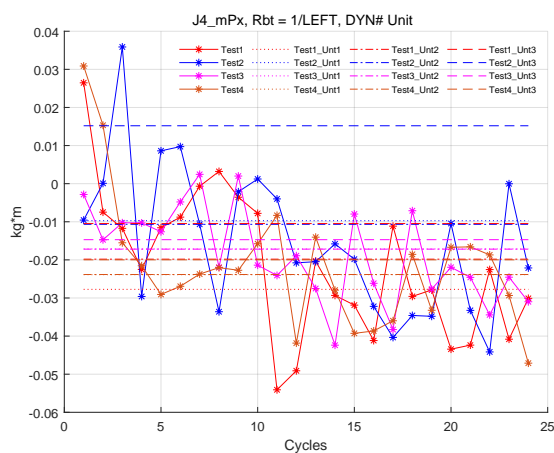


(a) Labelled automatically

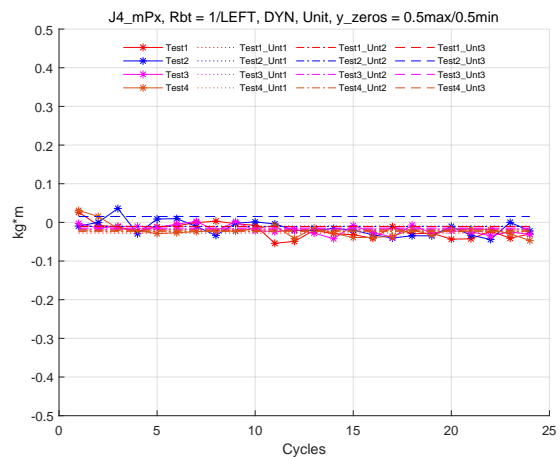


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.15: I_{zz} of Joint 3 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

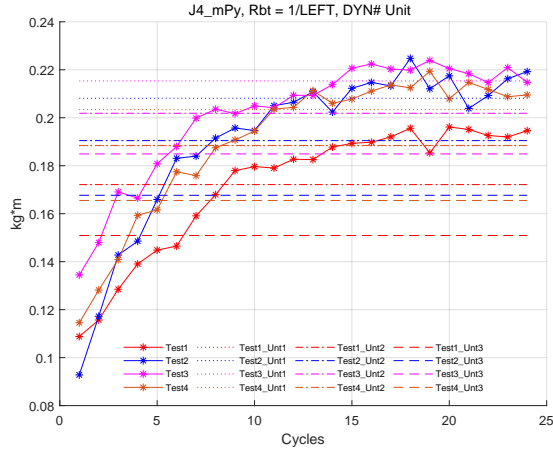


(a) Labelled automatically

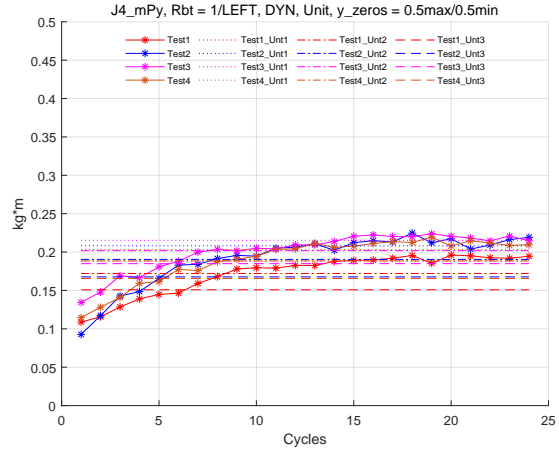


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.16: mP_x of Joint 4 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

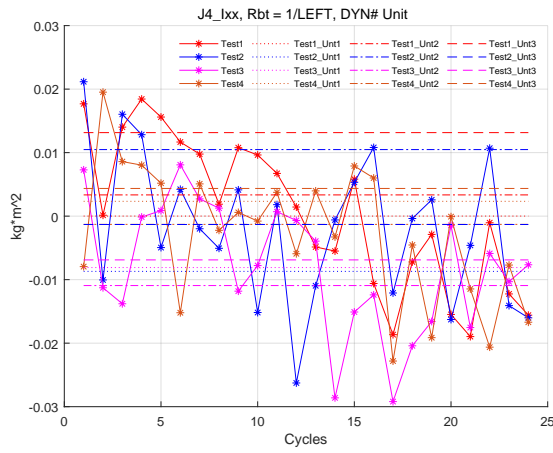


(a) Labelled automatically

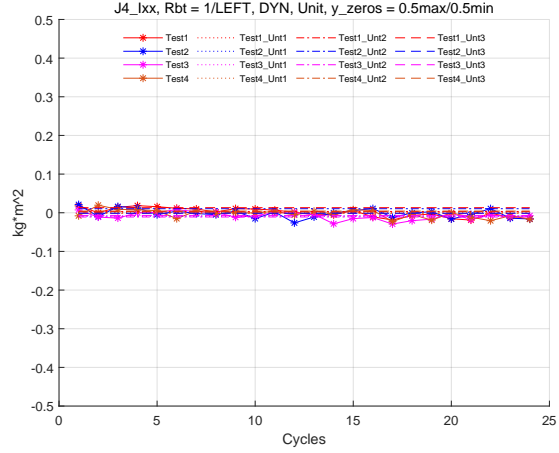


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.17: mP_y of Joint 4 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

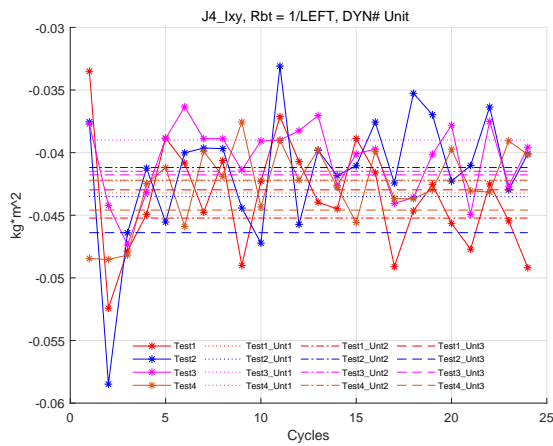


(a) Labelled automatically

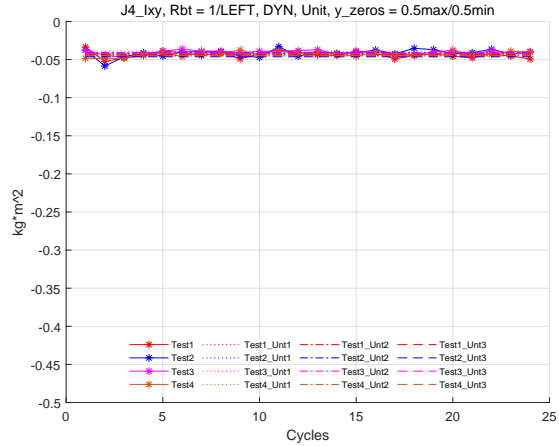


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.18: I_{xx} of Joint 4 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

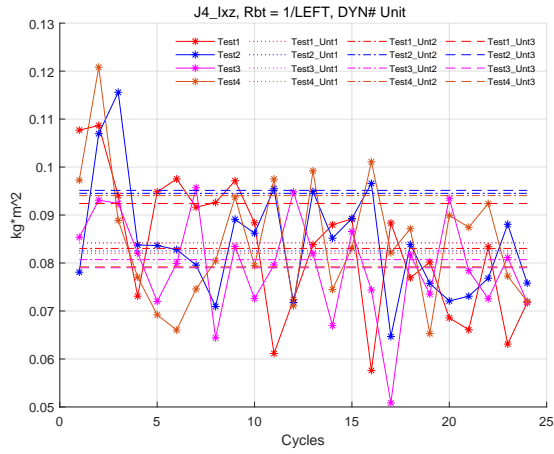


(a) Labelled automatically

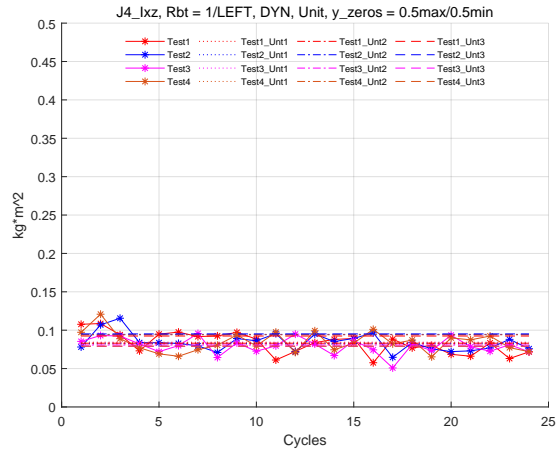


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.19: I_{xy} of Joint 4 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

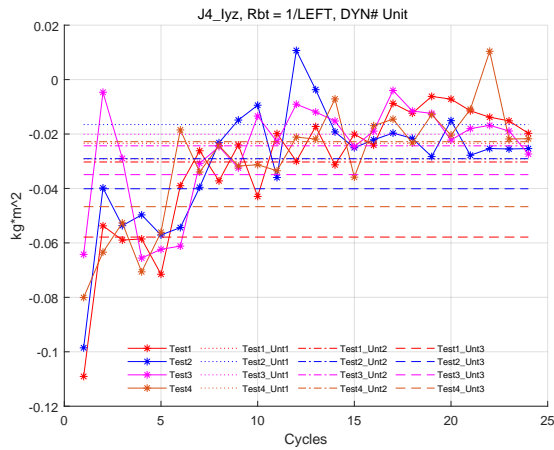


(a) Labelled automatically

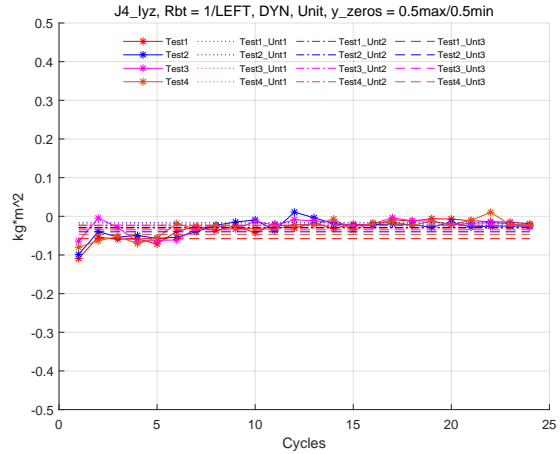


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.20: I_{xz} of Joint 4 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

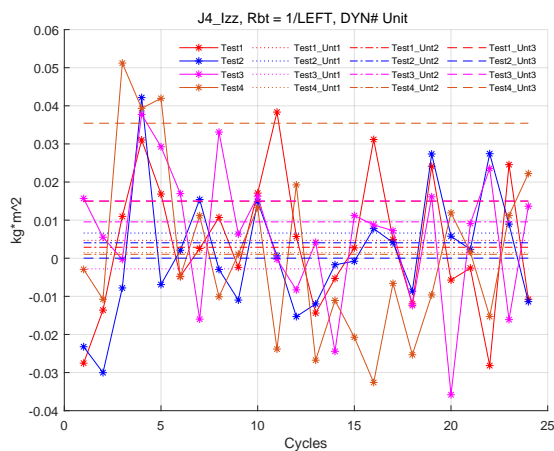


(a) Labelled automatically

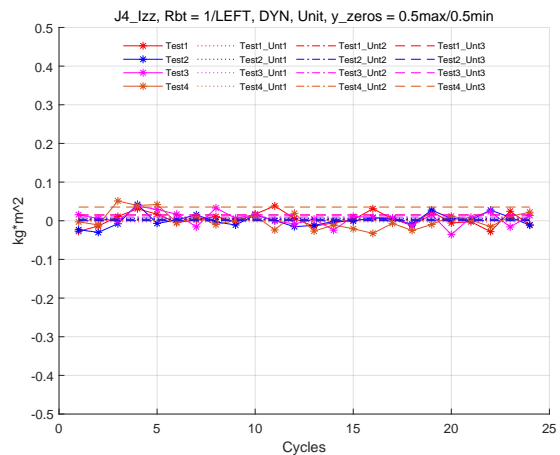


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.21: I_{yz} of Joint 4 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

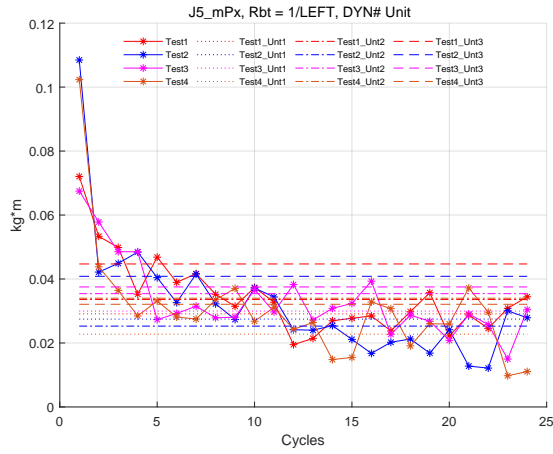


(a) Labelled automatically

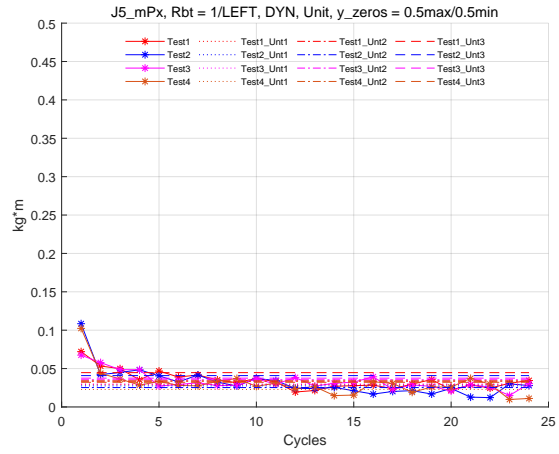


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.22: I_{zz} of Joint 4 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

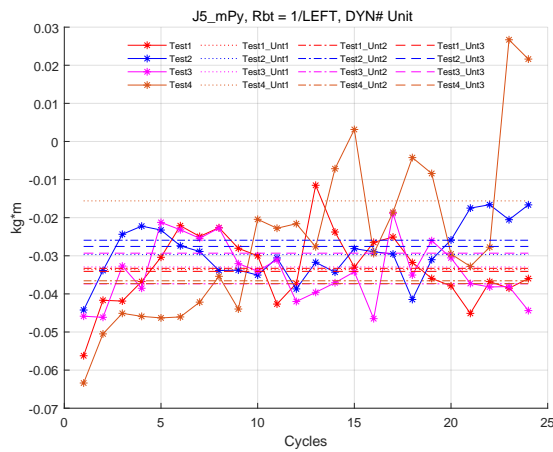


(a) Labelled automatically

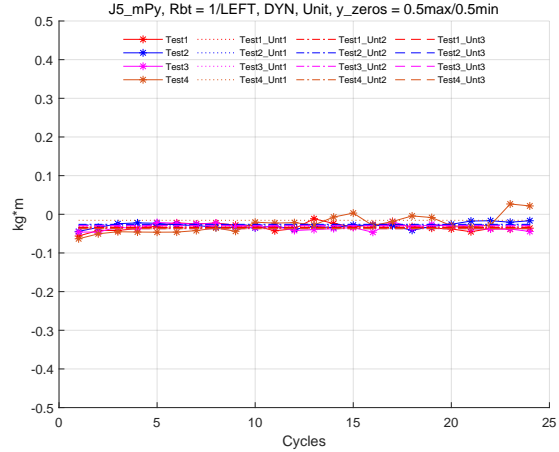


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.23: mP_x of Joint 5 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

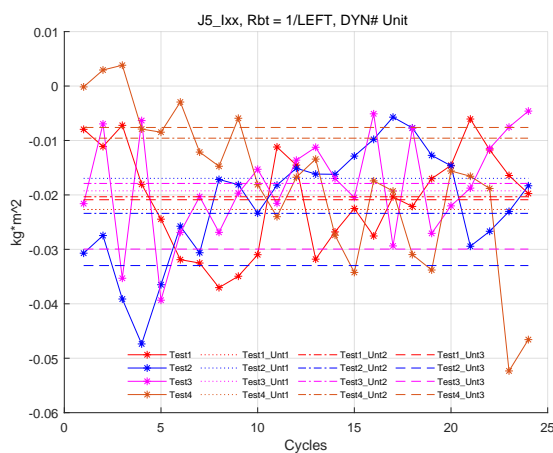


(a) Labelled automatically

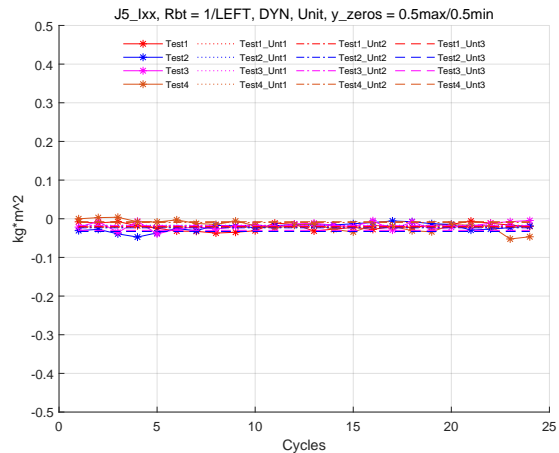


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.24: mP_y of Joint 5 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

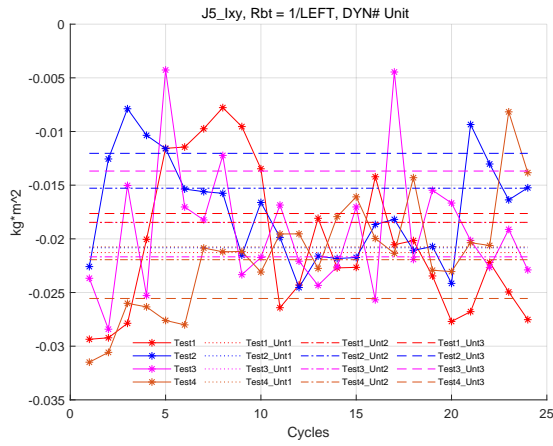


(a) Labelled automatically

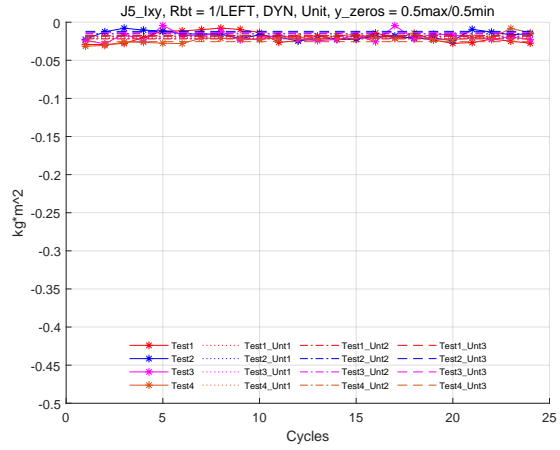


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.25: I_{xx} of Joint 5 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

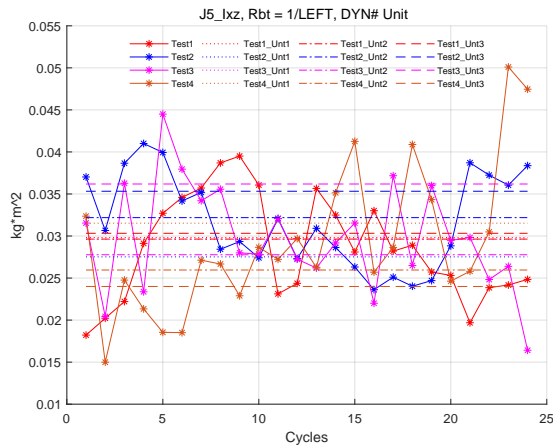


(a) Labelled automatically

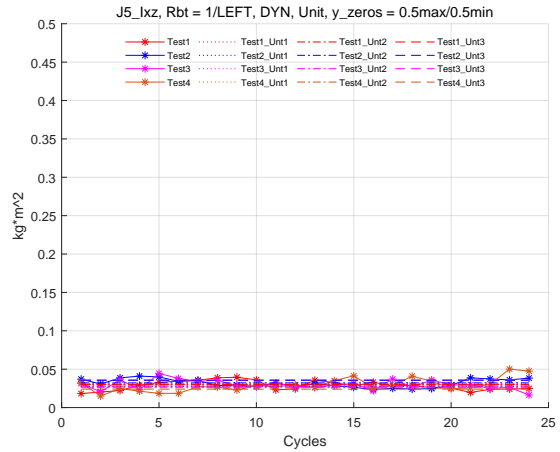


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.26: I_{xy} of Joint 5 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

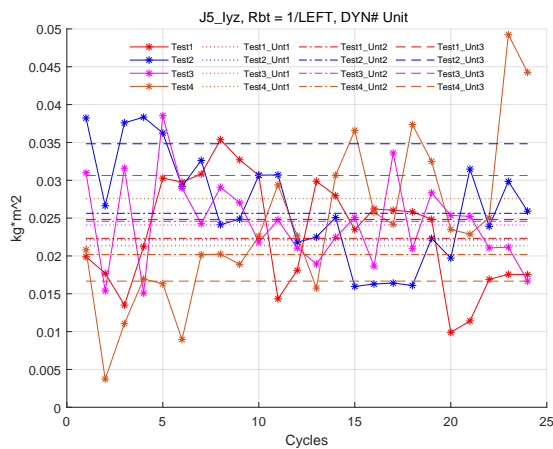


(a) Labelled automatically

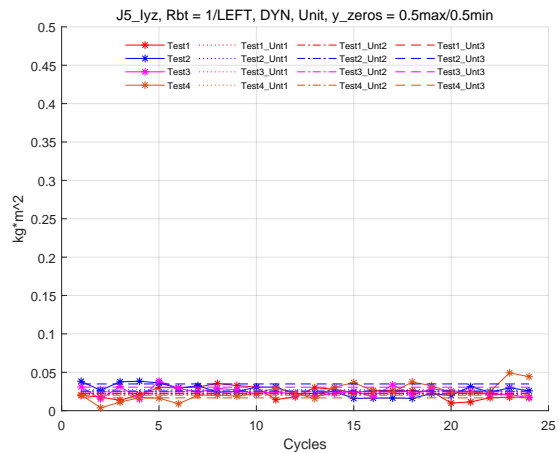


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.27: I_{xz} of Joint 5 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

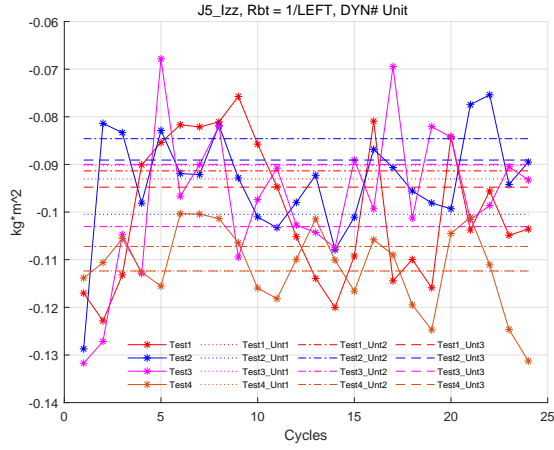


(a) Labelled automatically

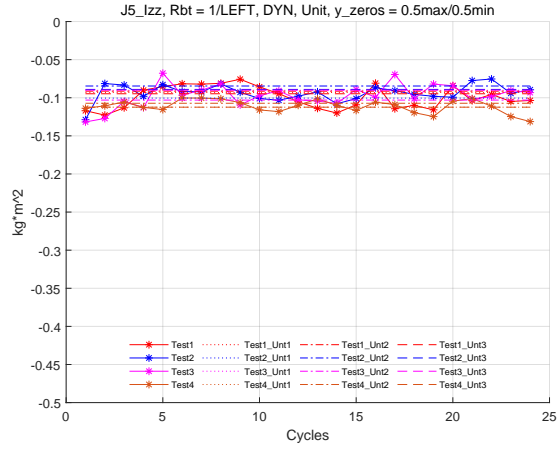


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.28: I_{yz} of Joint 5 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

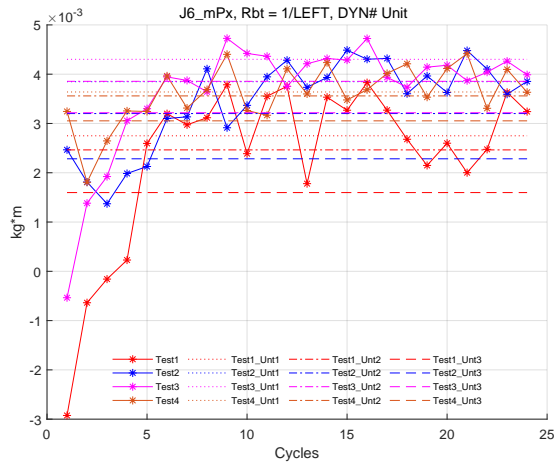


(a) Labelled automatically

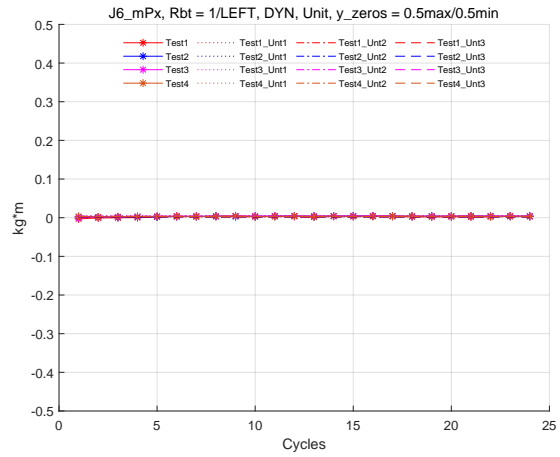


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.29: I_{zz} of Joint 5 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

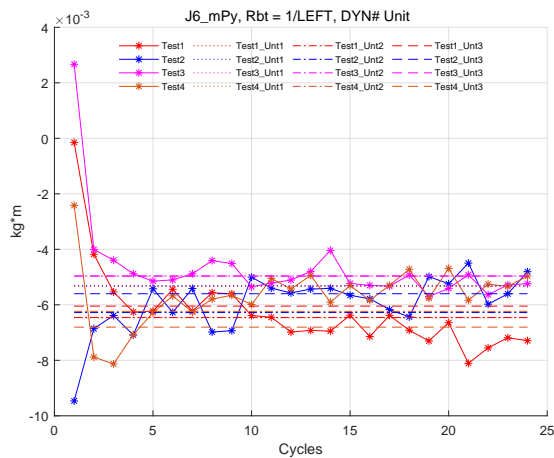


(a) Labelled automatically

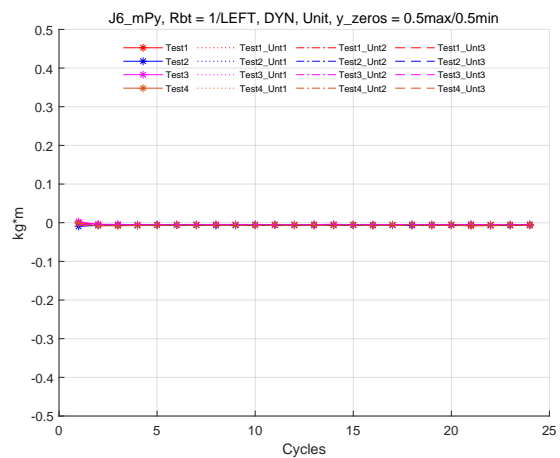


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.30: mP_x of Joint 6 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

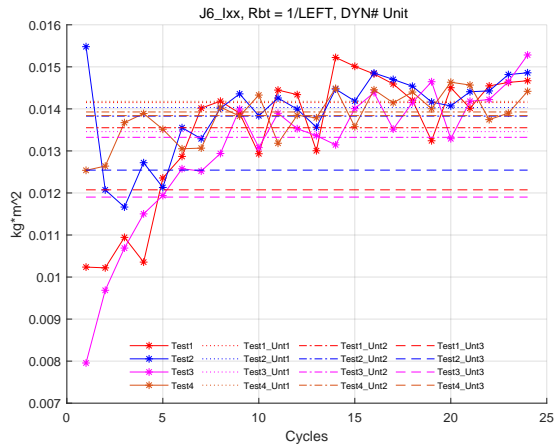


(a) Labelled automatically

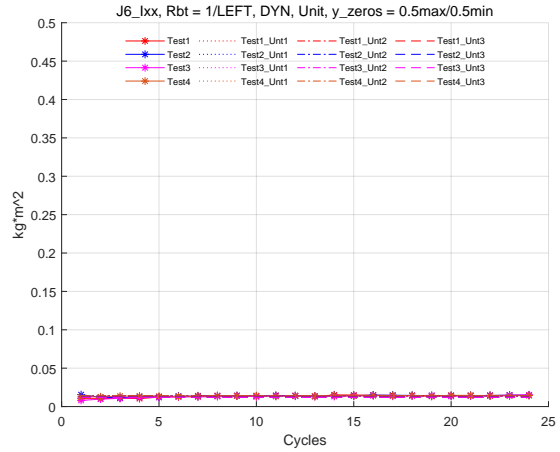


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.31: mP_y of Joint 6 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

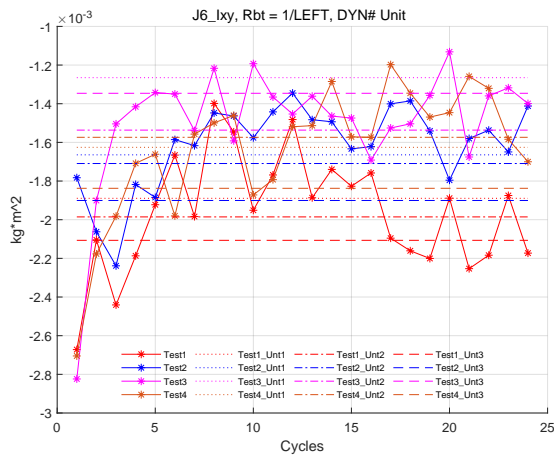


(a) Labelled automatically

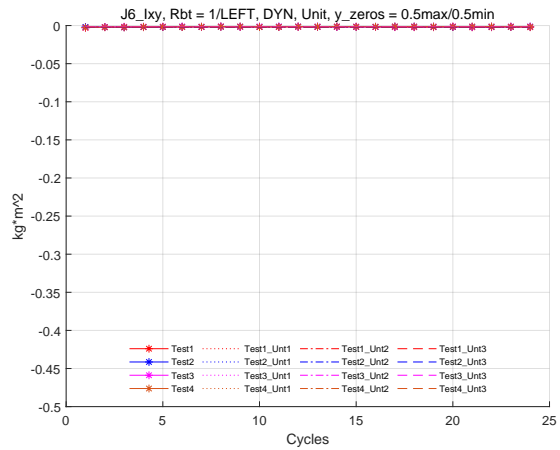


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.32: I_{xx} of Joint 6 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

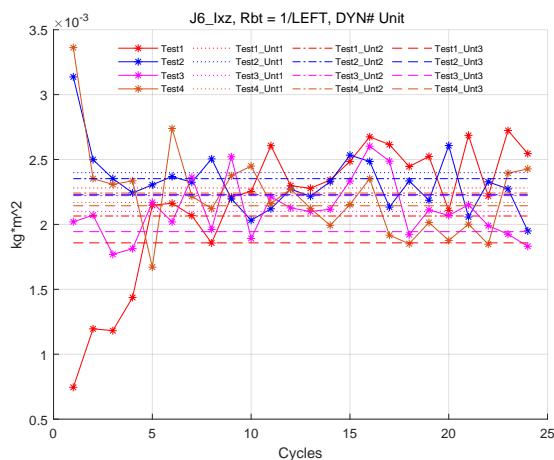


(a) Labelled automatically

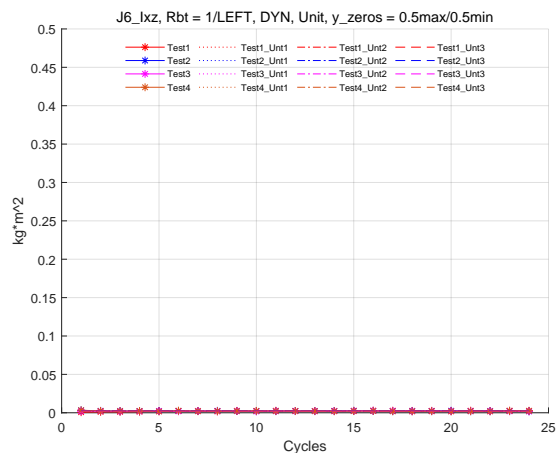


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.33: I_{xy} of Joint 6 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

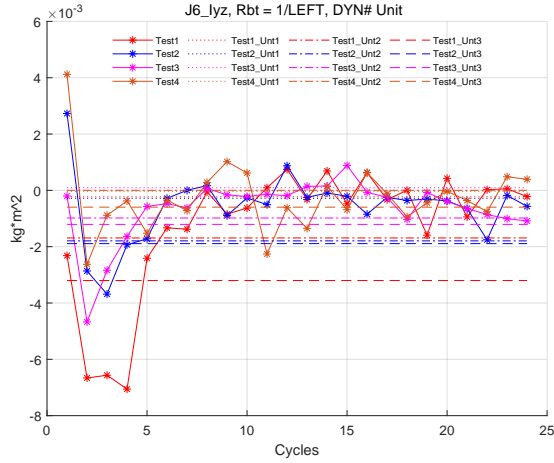


(a) Labelled automatically

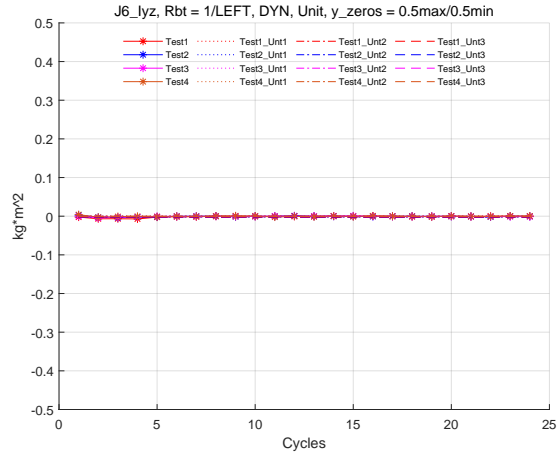


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.34: I_{xz} of Joint 6 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

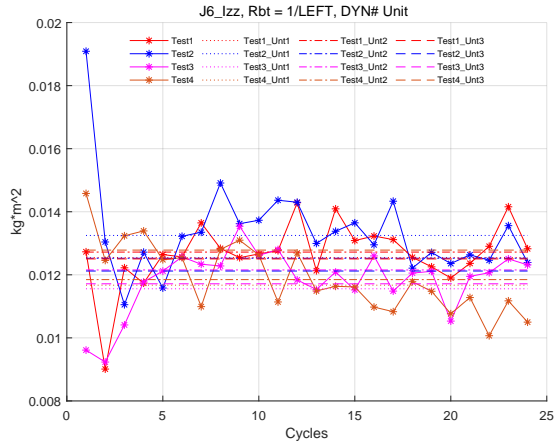


(a) Labelled automatically

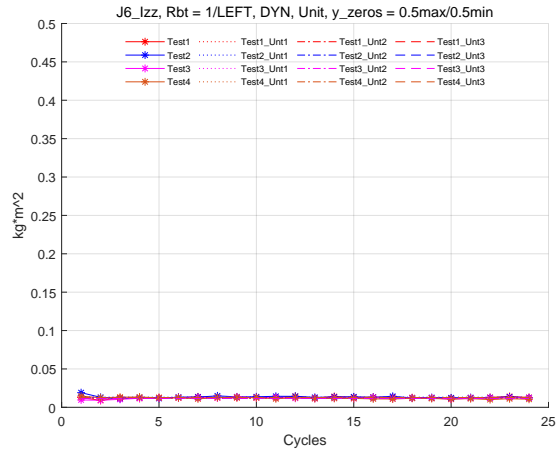


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.35: I_{yz} of Joint 6 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

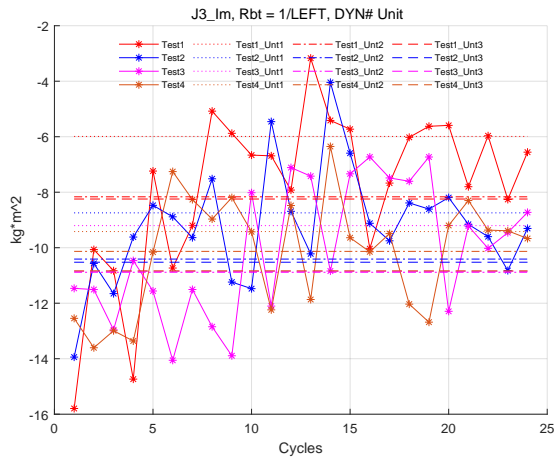


(a) Labelled automatically

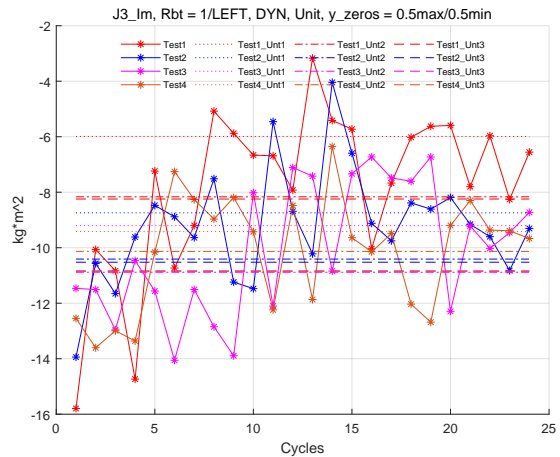


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.36: I_{zz} of Joint 6 of the Robot LEFT with the identified results of selected cycles

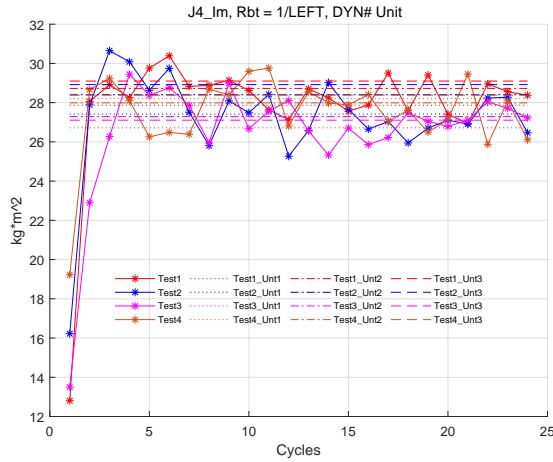


(a) Labelled automatically

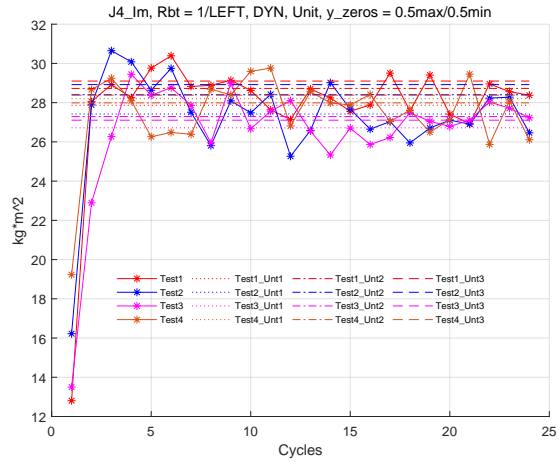


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.37: I_m of Joint 3 of the LEFT Robot with the identified results of selected cycles

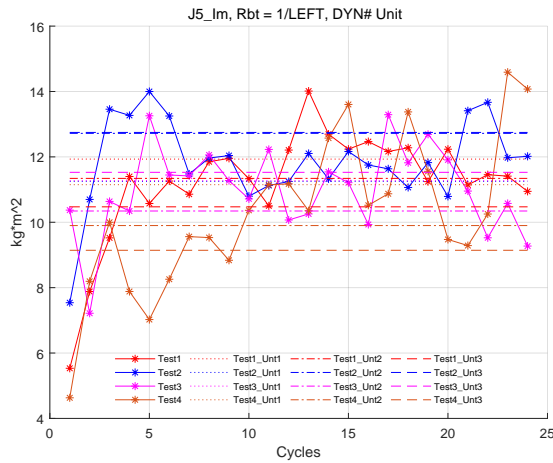


(a) Labelled automatically

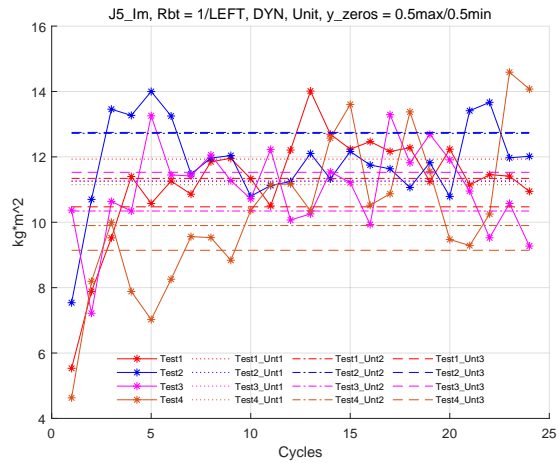


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.38: I_m of Joint 4 of the LEFT Robot with the identified results of selected cycles

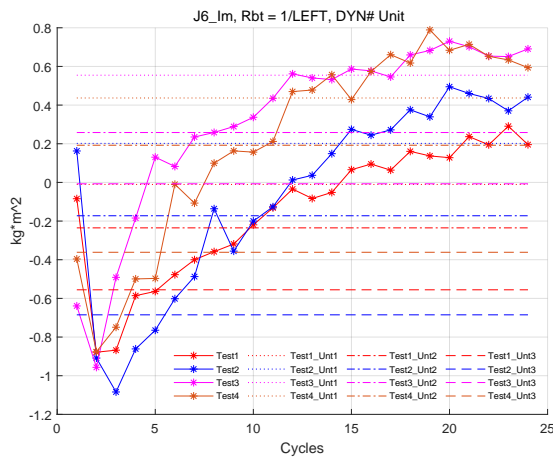


(a) Labelled automatically

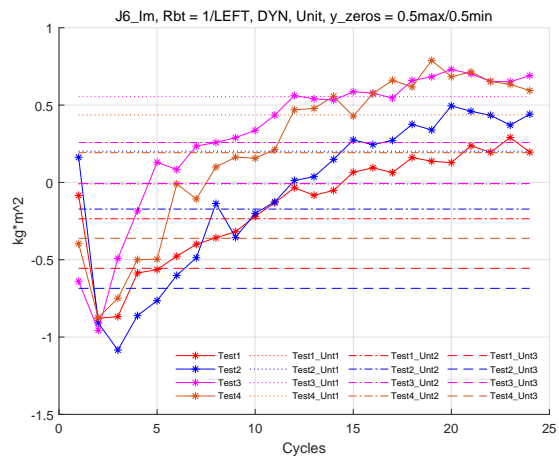


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.39: I_m of Joint 5 of the LEFT Robot with the identified results of selected cycles



(a) Labelled automatically



(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure I.40: I_m of Joint 6 of the LEFT Robot with the identified results of selected cycles

Appendix J

The Identification Results Of Excitation Trajectory Of Robot 2

The figures shown in this appendix represent the dynamic parameter identification results of Robot RIGHT, which are mentioned in Section 5.1.5.2. Also the identified results of the selected cycles are shown here. The left sub-figures are the plots with the y-axis labelled automatically, and the right sub-figures are the plots with y-axis labelled multiplied by 0.5. It should be pointed that the identified friction coefficients are not presented due to the non-physical parameters. Additionally, it should be noticed that some parameters have the same plots between two sub-figures because the original y-axis range of the right sub-figure meet the requirements of multiple 0.5.

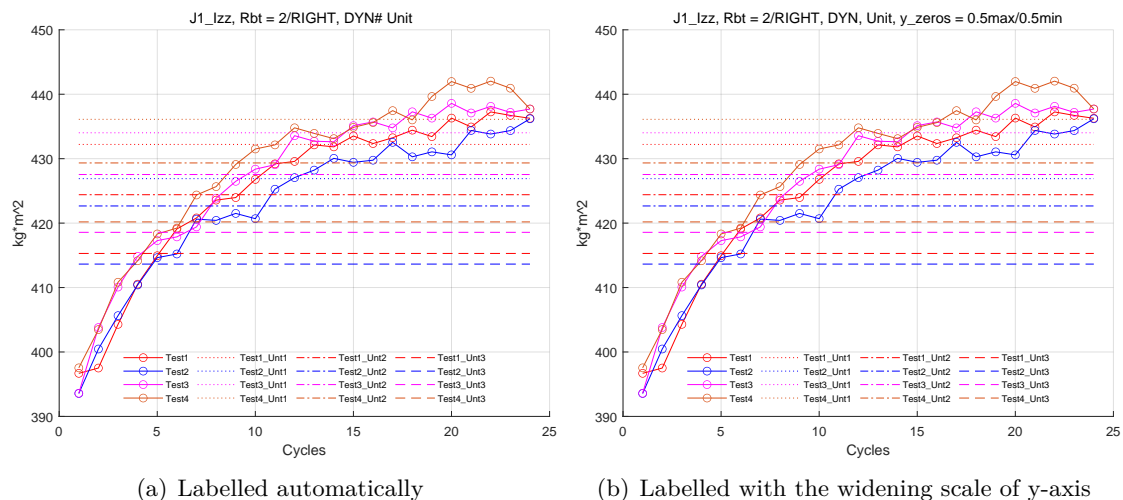
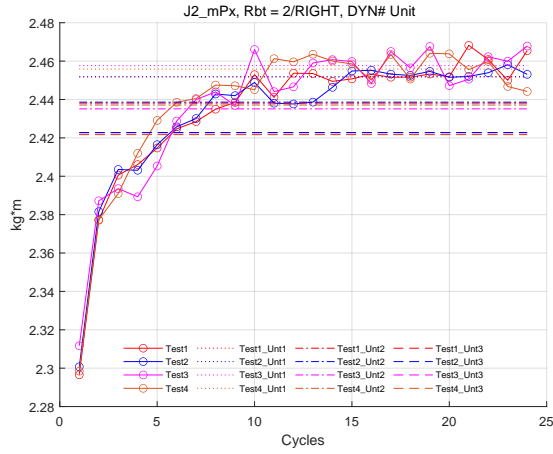
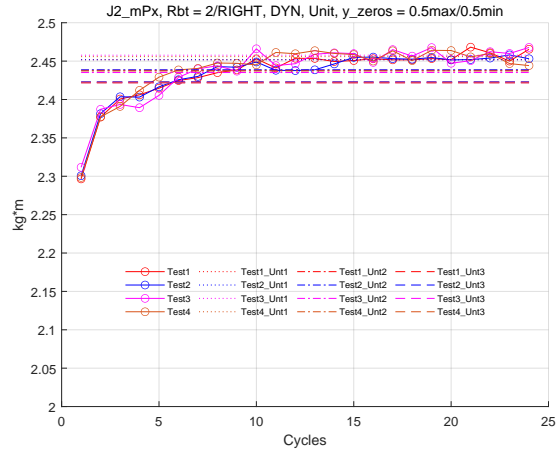


Figure J.1: I_{zz} of Joint 1 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

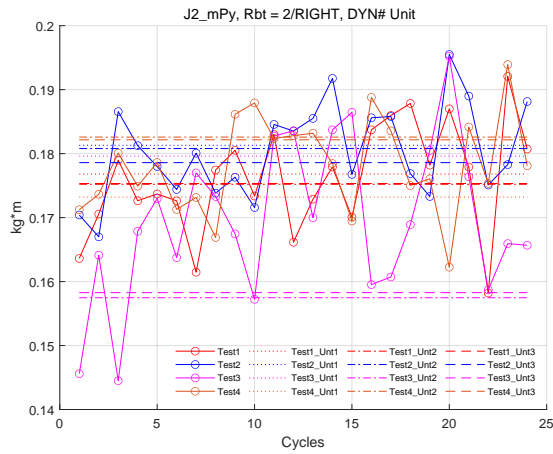


(a) Labelled automatically

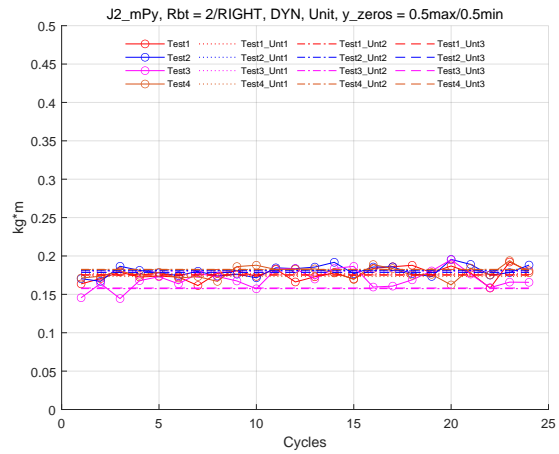


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.2: mP_x of Joint 2 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

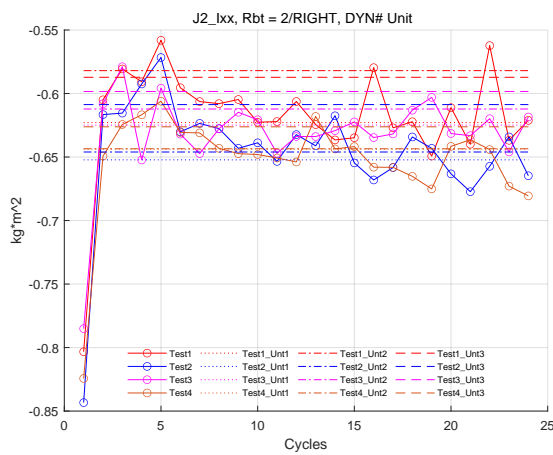


(a) Labelled automatically

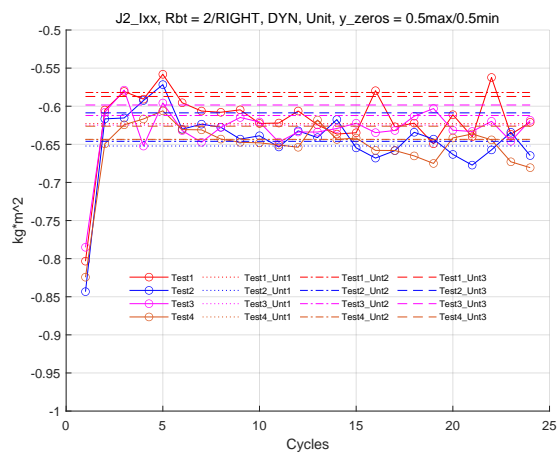


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.3: mP_y of Joint 2 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

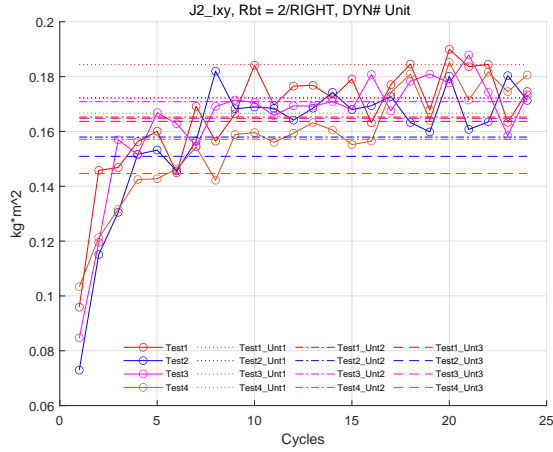


(a) Labelled automatically

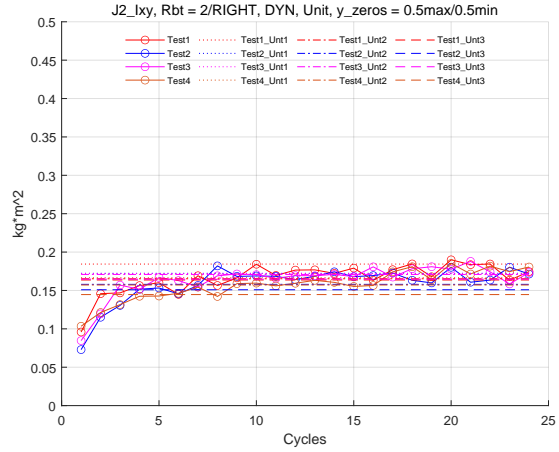


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.4: I_{xx} of Joint 2 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

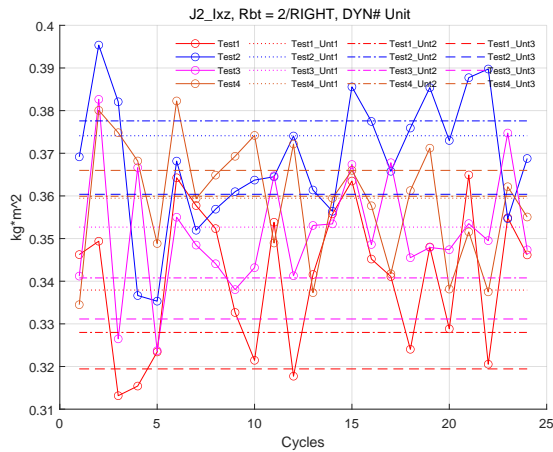


(a) Labelled automatically

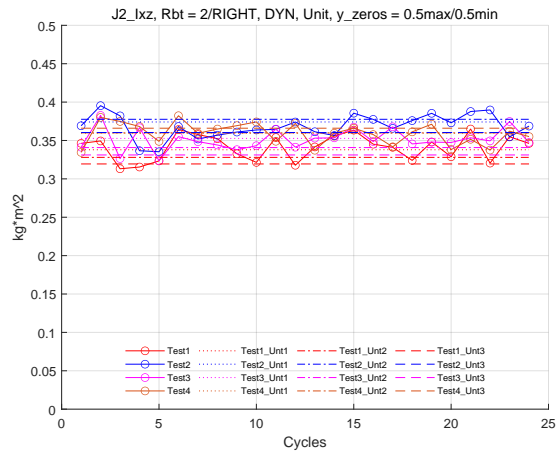


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.5: I_{xy} of Joint 2 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

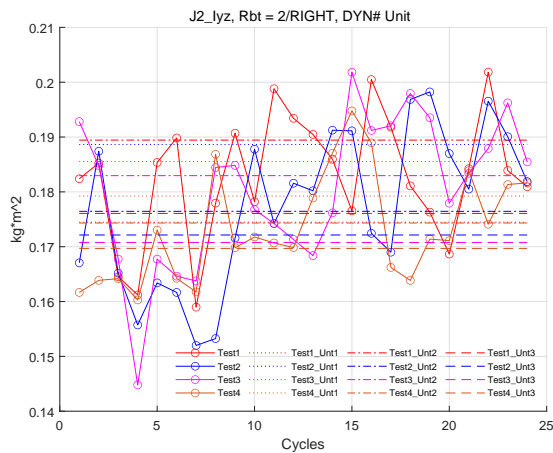


(a) Labelled automatically

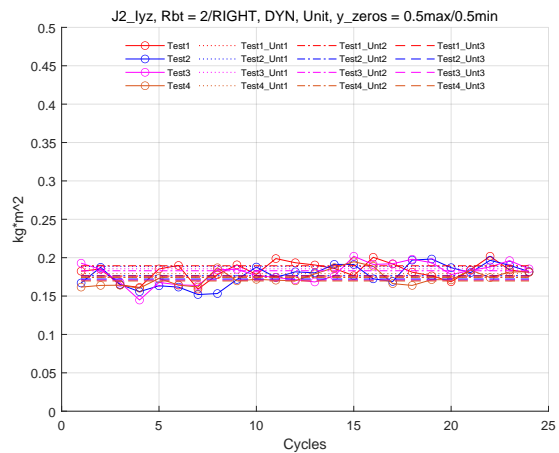


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.6: I_{xz} of Joint 2 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

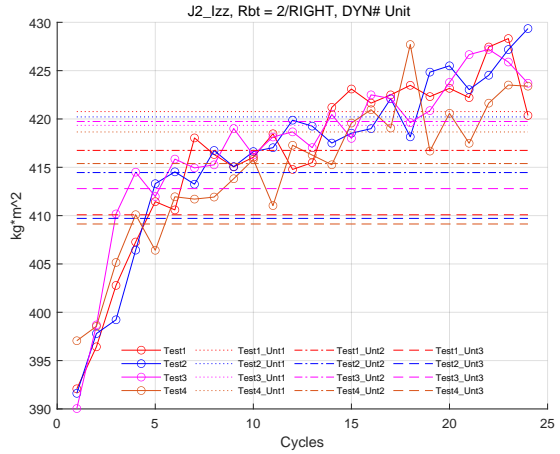


(a) Labelled automatically

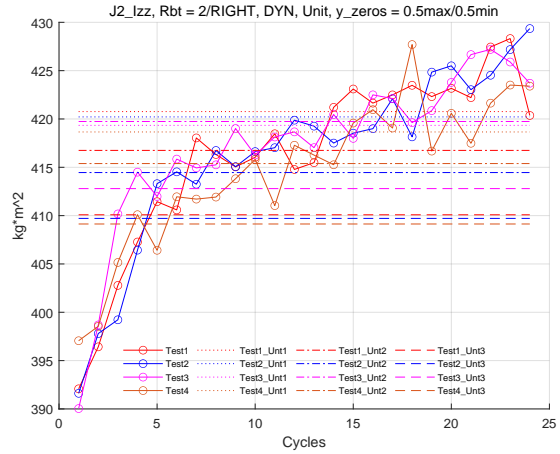


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.7: I_{yz} of Joint 2 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

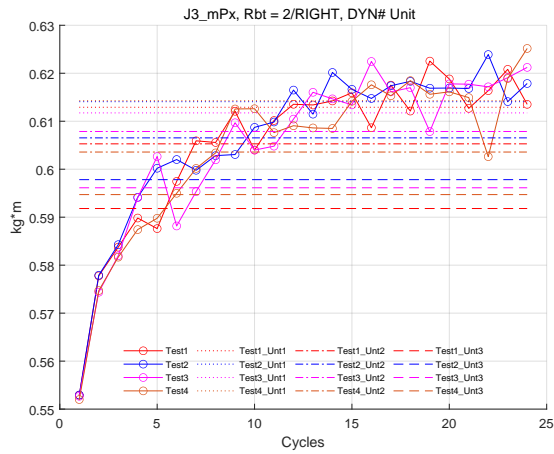


(a) Labelled automatically

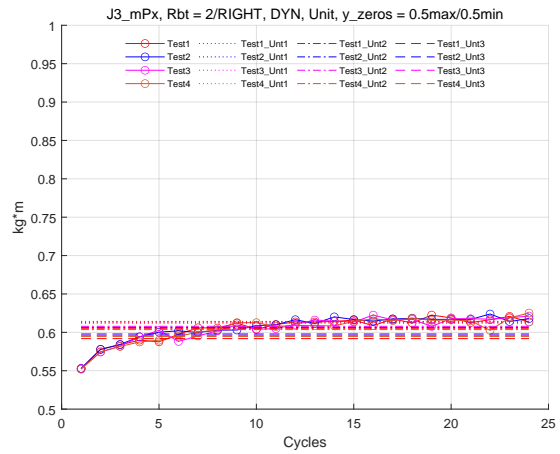


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.8: I_{zz} of Joint 2 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

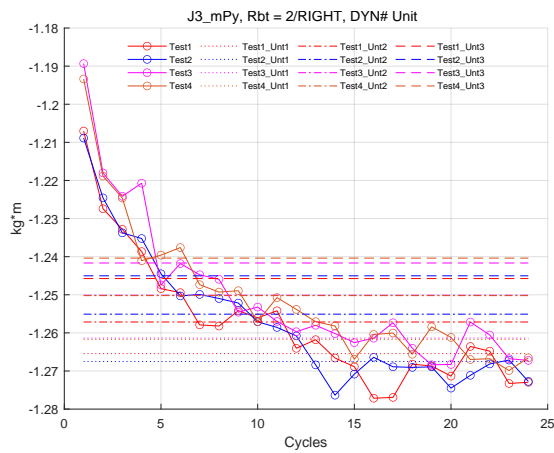


(a) Labelled automatically

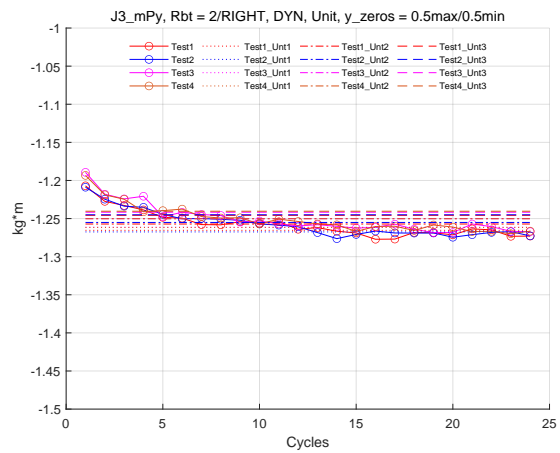


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.9: mP_x of Joint 3 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

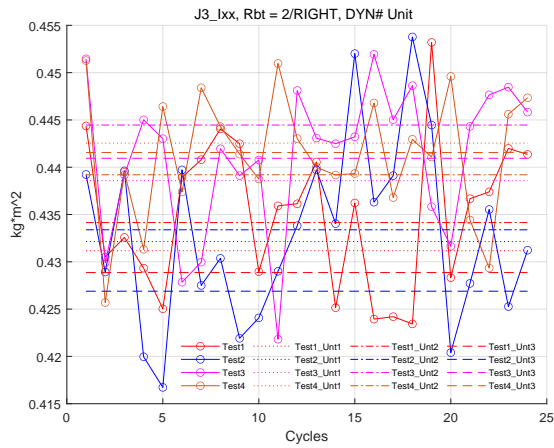


(a) Labelled automatically

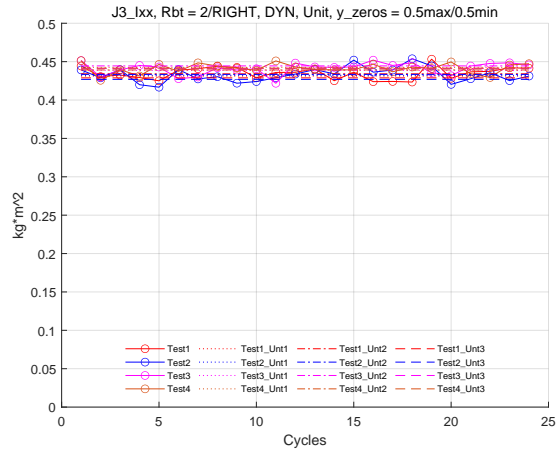


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.10: mP_y of Joint 3 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

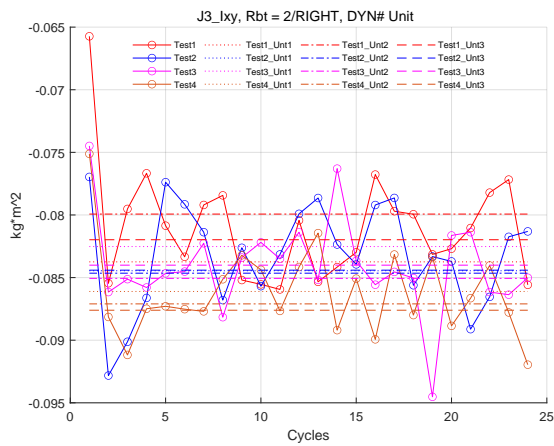


(a) Labelled automatically

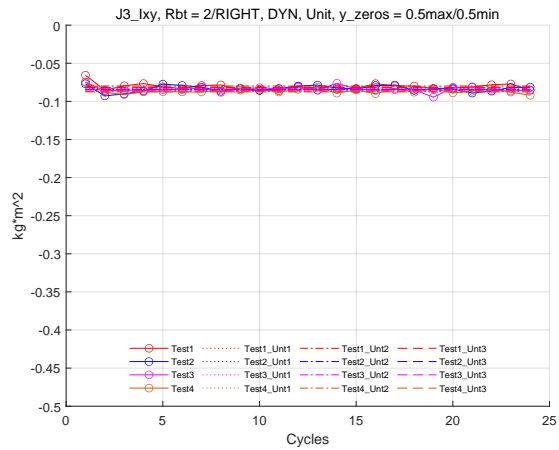


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.11: I_{xx} of Joint 3 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

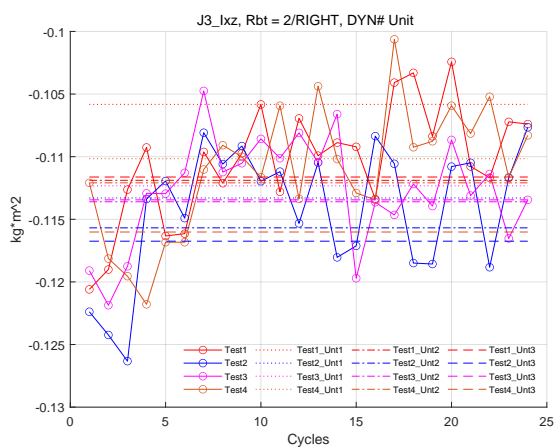


(a) Labelled automatically

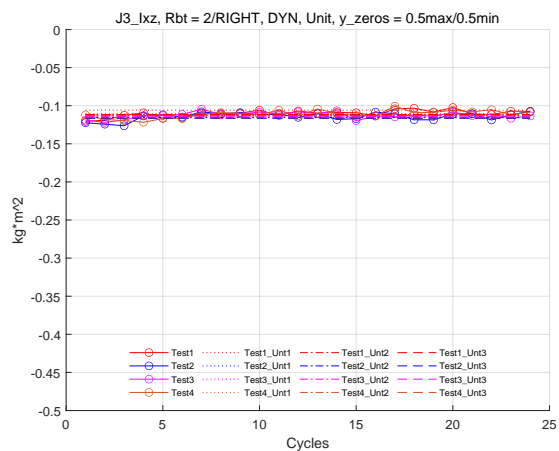


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.12: I_{xy} of Joint 3 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

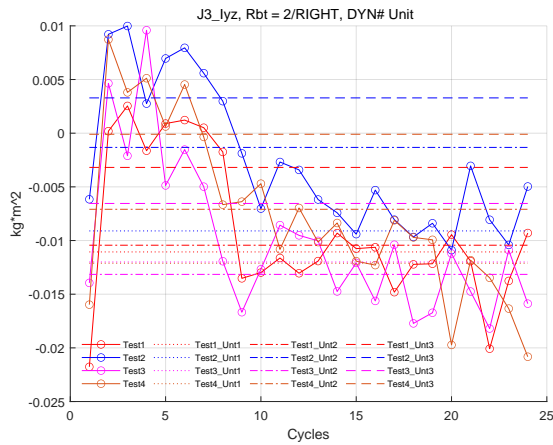


(a) Labelled automatically

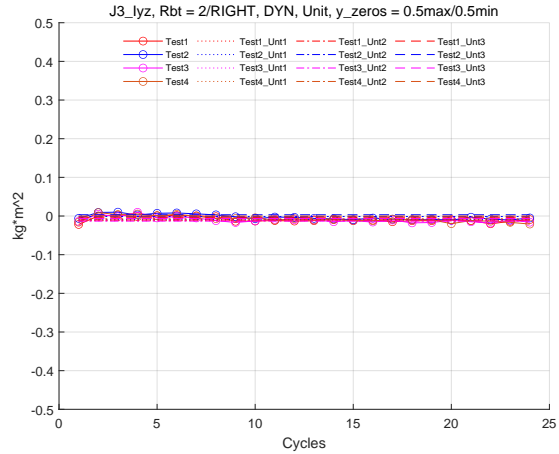


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.13: I_{xz} of Joint 3 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

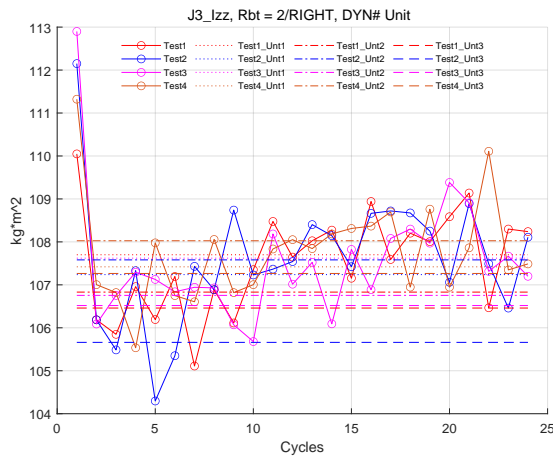


(a) Labelled automatically

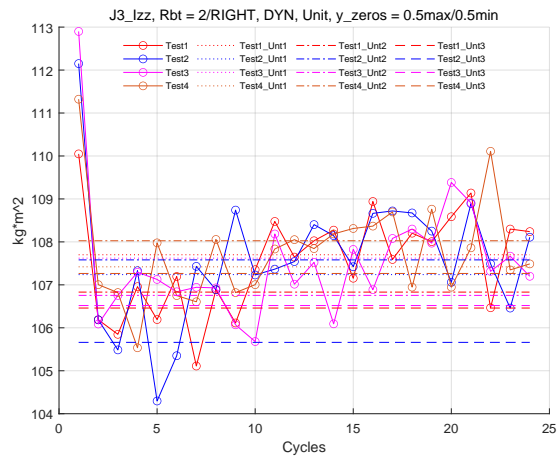


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.14: I_{yz} of Joint 3 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

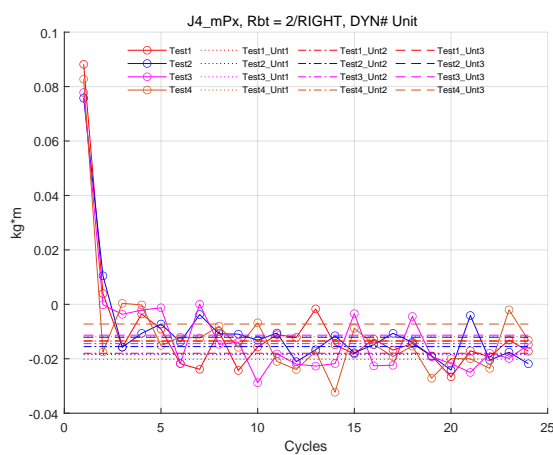


(a) Labelled automatically

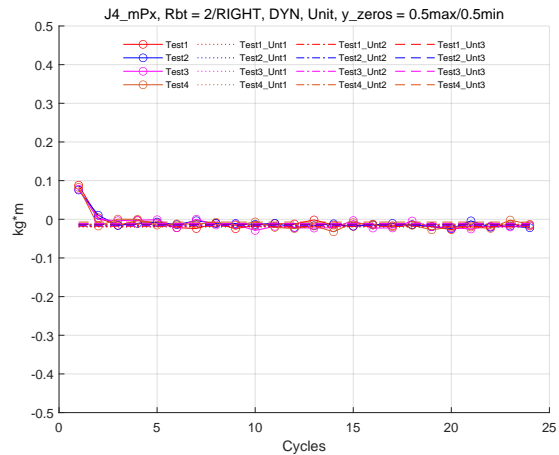


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.15: I_{zz} of Joint 3 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

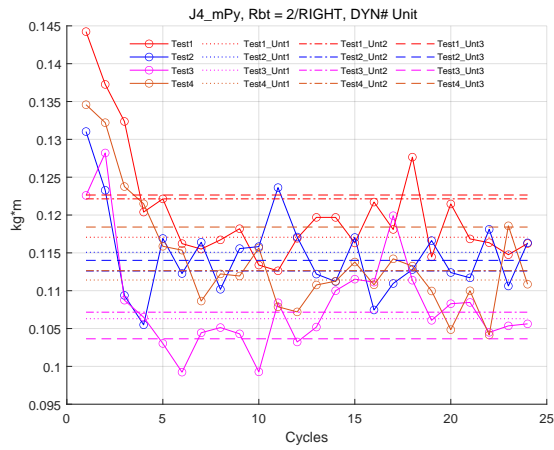


(a) Labelled automatically

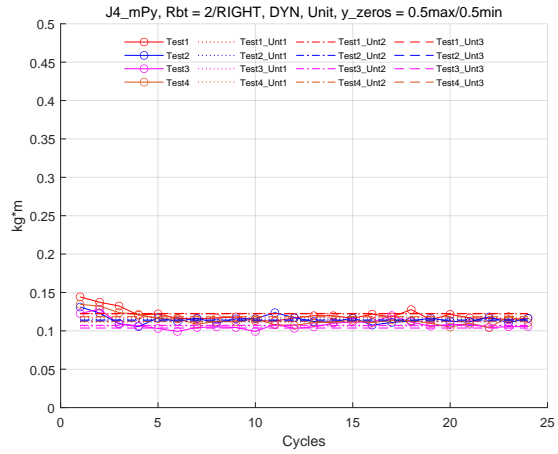


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.16: mP_x of Joint 4 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

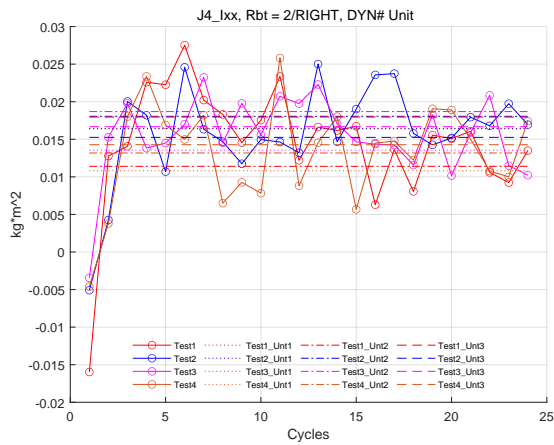


(a) Labelled automatically

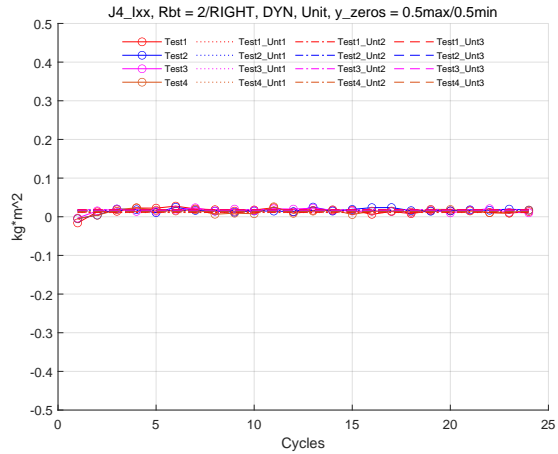


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.17: mP_y of Joint 4 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

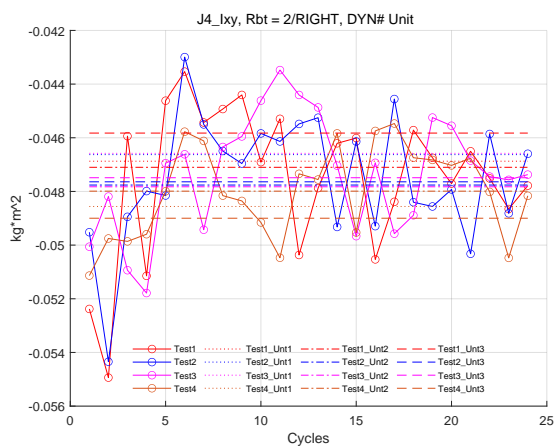


(a) Labelled automatically

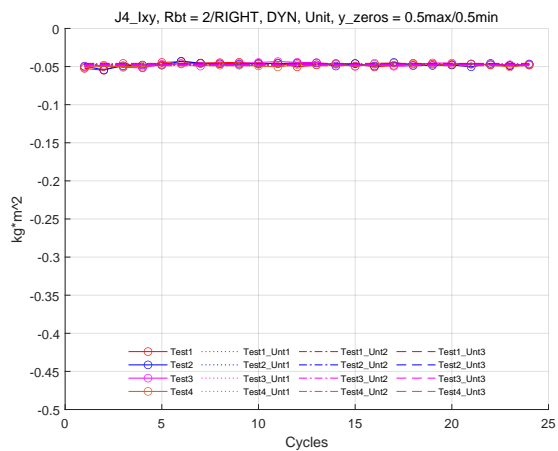


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.18: I_{xx} of Joint 4 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

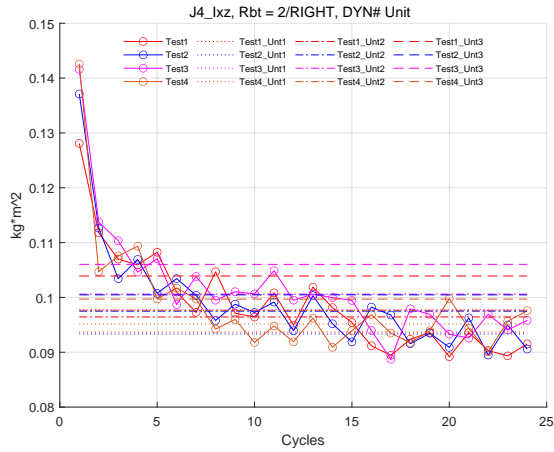


(a) Labelled automatically

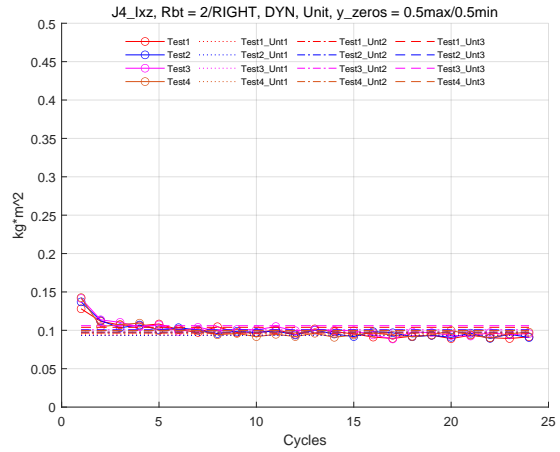


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.19: I_{xy} of Joint 4 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

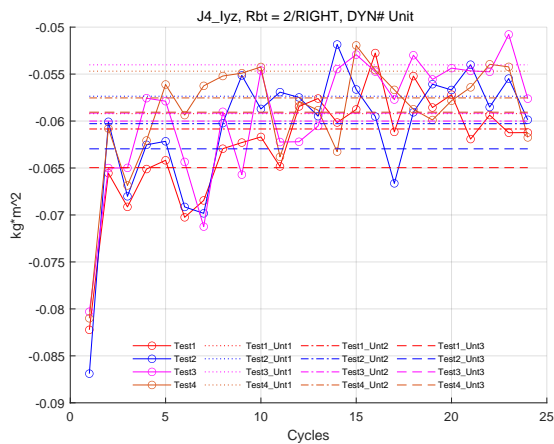


(a) Labelled automatically

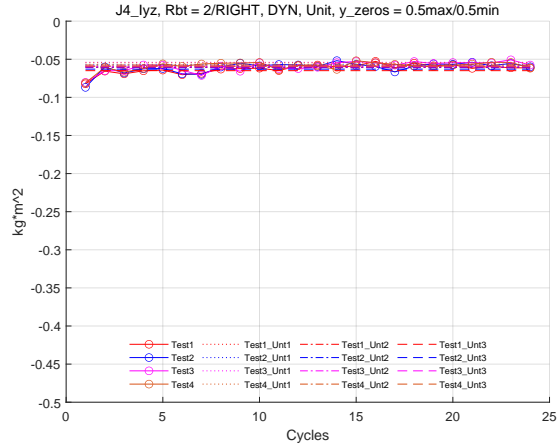


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.20: I_{xz} of Joint 4 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

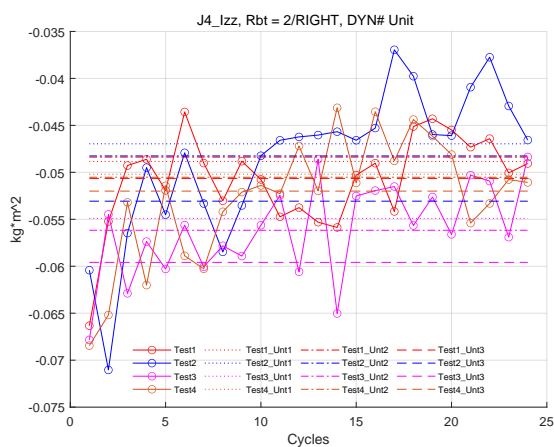


(a) Labelled automatically

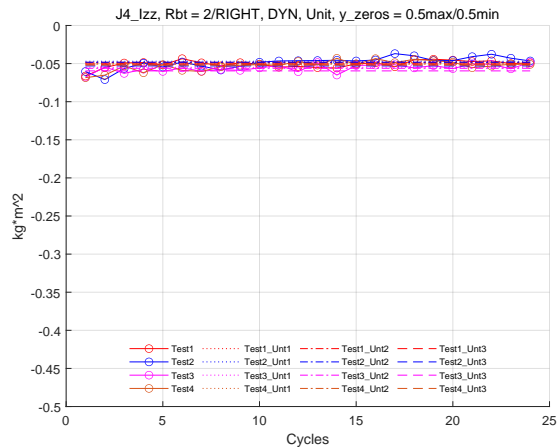


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.21: I_{yz} of Joint 4 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

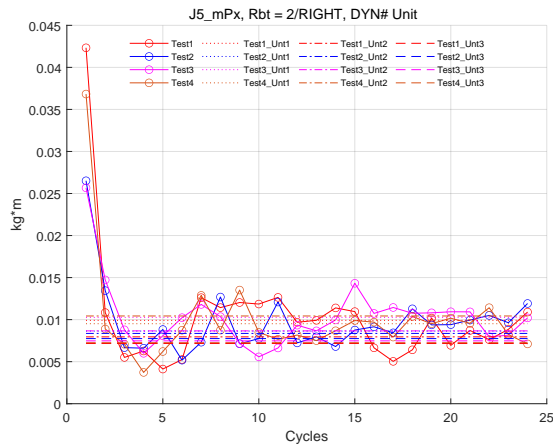


(a) Labelled automatically

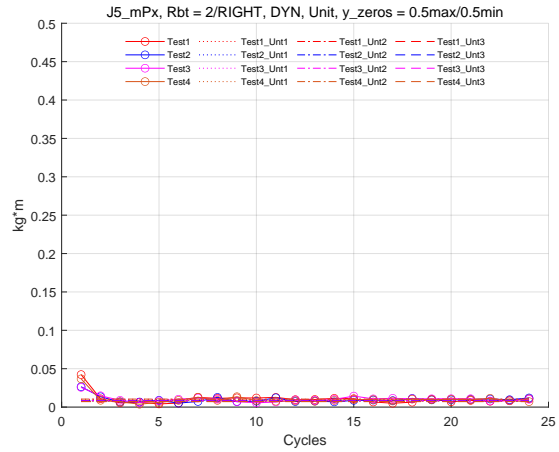


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.22: I_{zz} of Joint 4 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

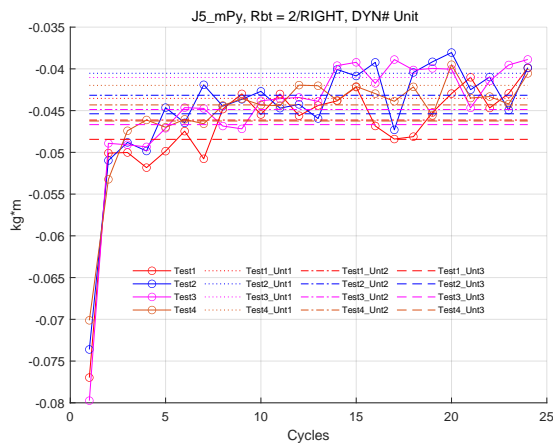


(a) Labelled automatically

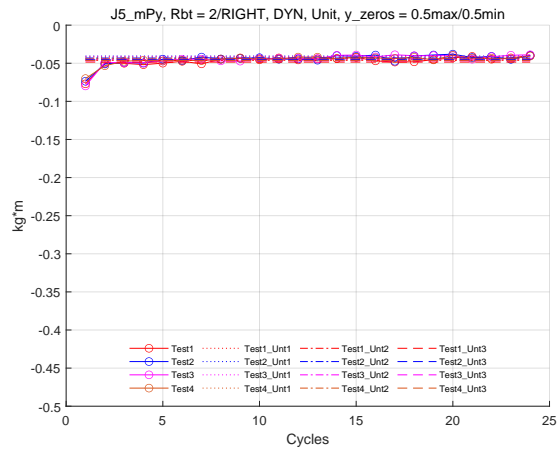


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.23: mP_x of Joint 5 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

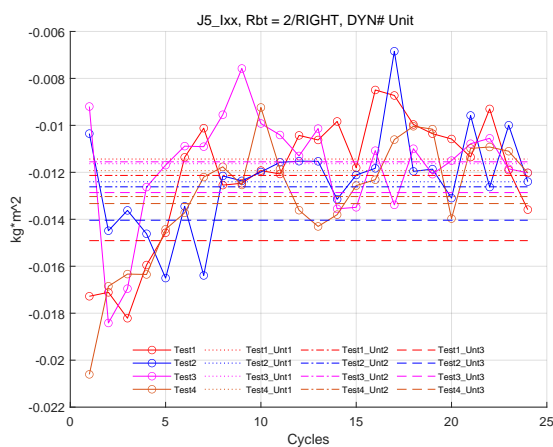


(a) Labelled automatically

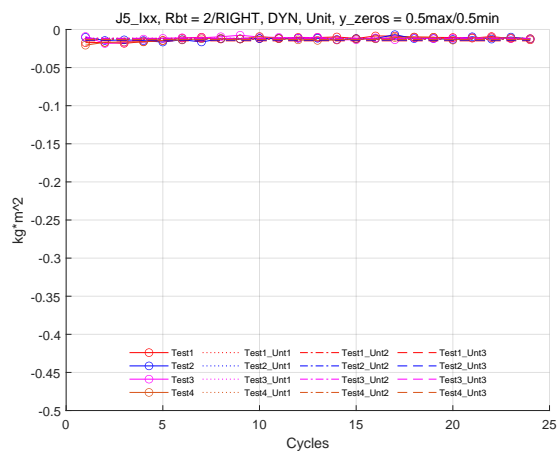


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.24: mP_y of Joint 5 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

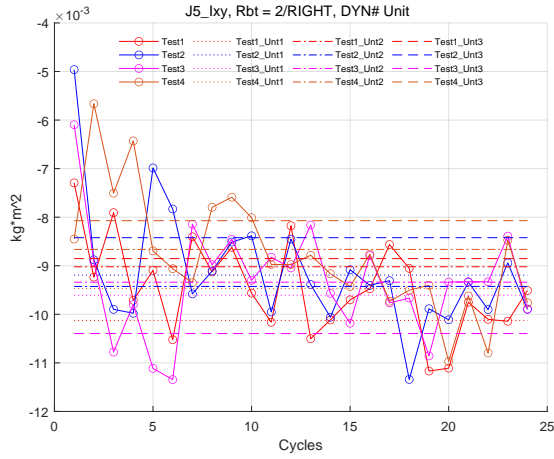


(a) Labelled automatically

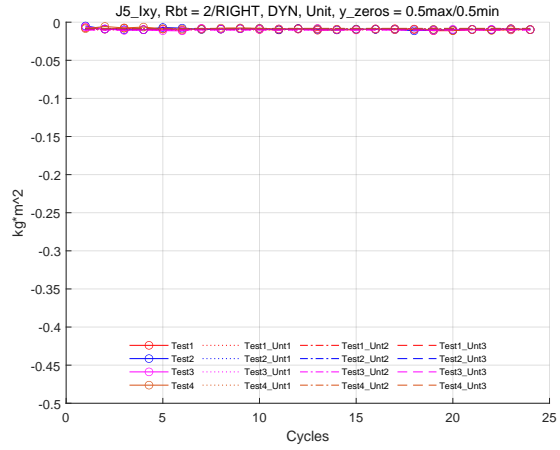


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.25: I_{xx} of Joint 5 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

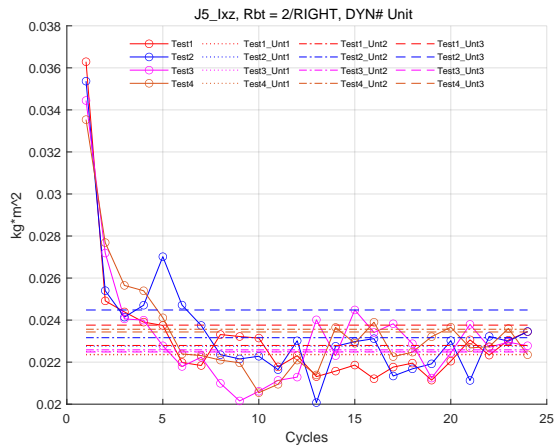


(a) Labelled automatically

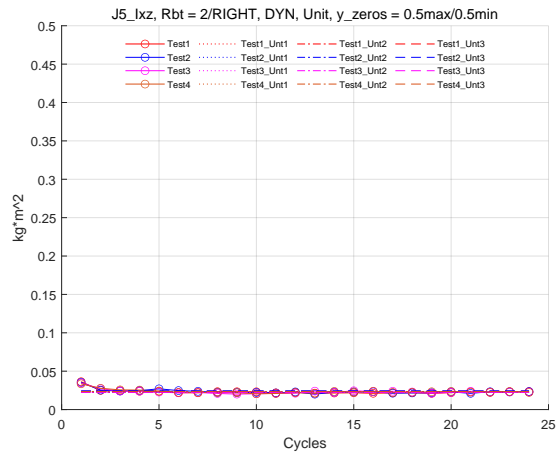


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.26: I_{xy} of Joint 5 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

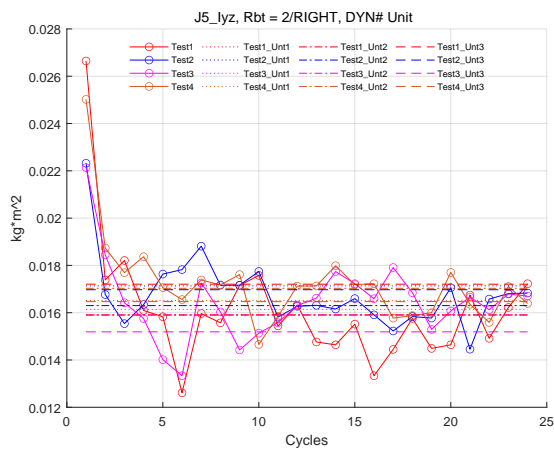


(a) Labelled automatically

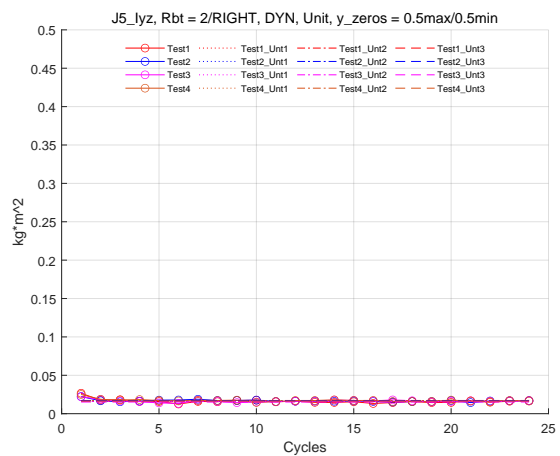


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.27: I_{xz} of Joint 5 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

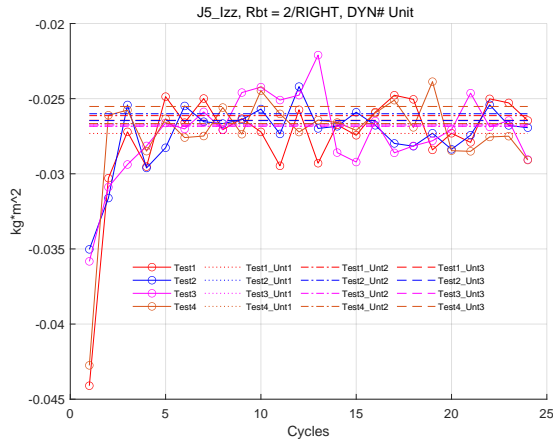


(a) Labelled automatically

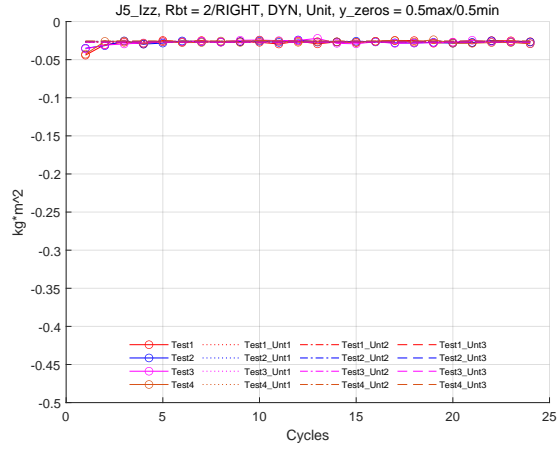


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.28: I_{yz} of Joint 5 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

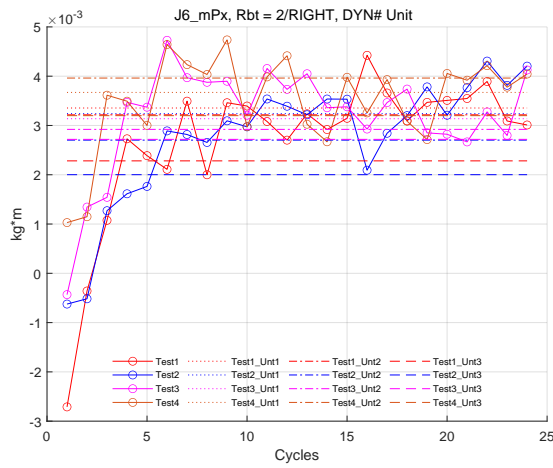


(a) Labelled automatically

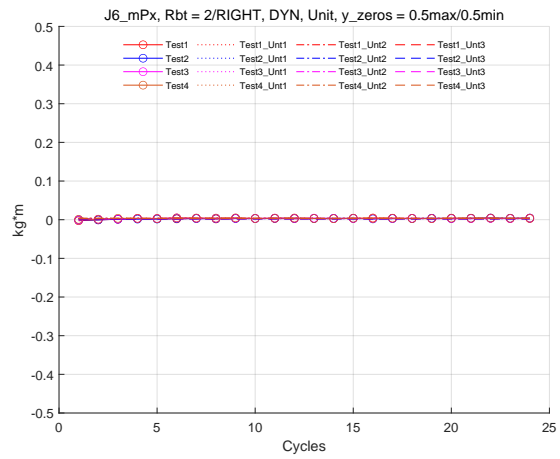


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.29: I_{zz} of Joint 5 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

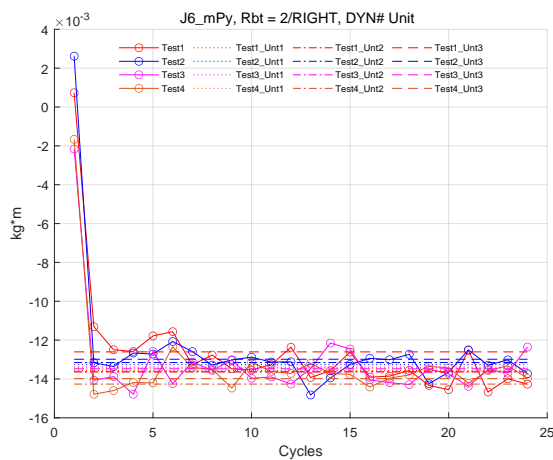


(a) Labelled automatically

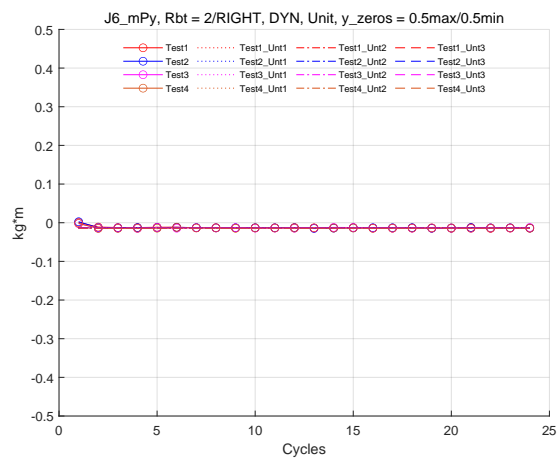


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.30: mP_x of Joint 6 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

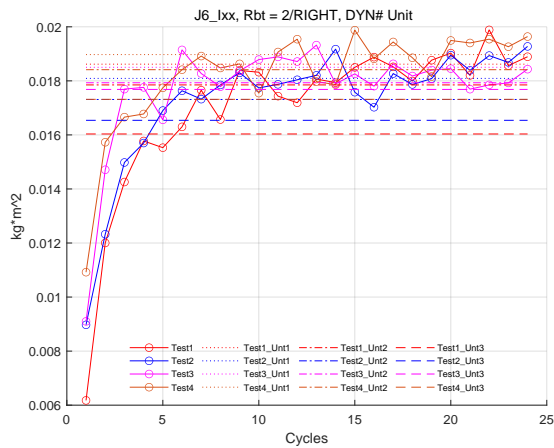


(a) Labelled automatically

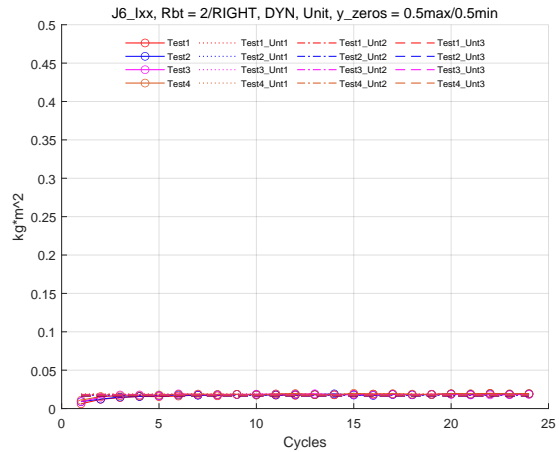


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.31: mP_y of Joint 6 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

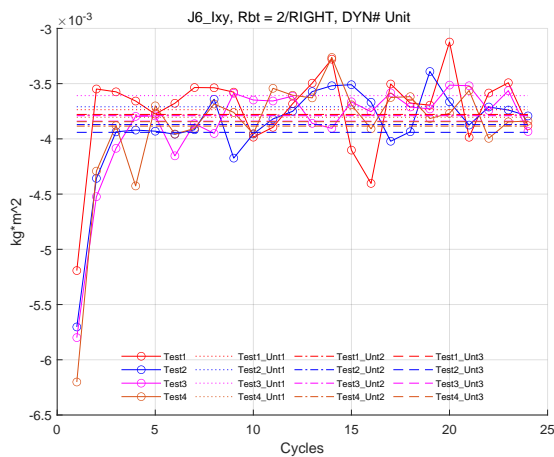


(a) Labelled automatically

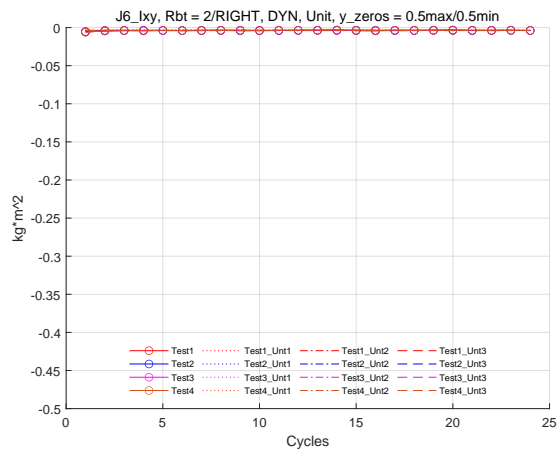


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.32: I_{xx} of Joint 6 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

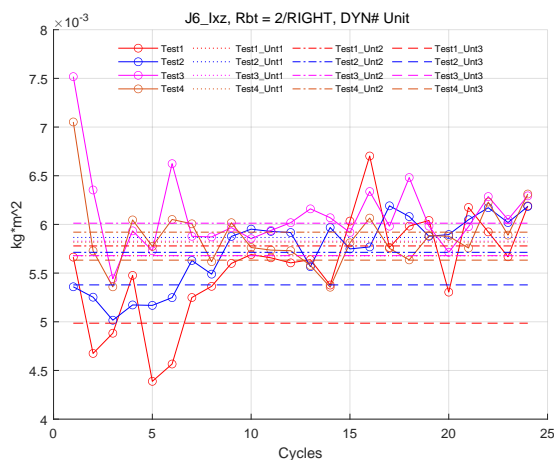


(a) Labelled automatically

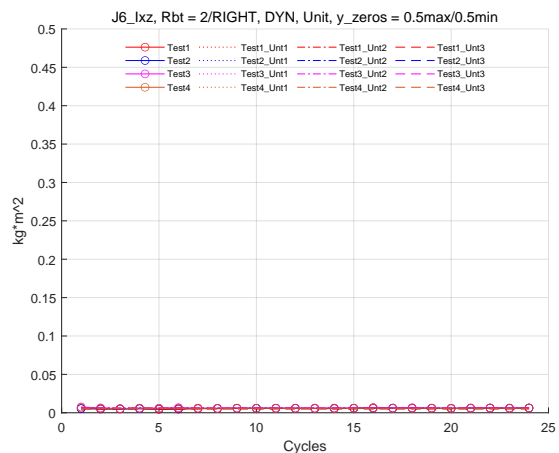


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.33: I_{xy} of Joint 6 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

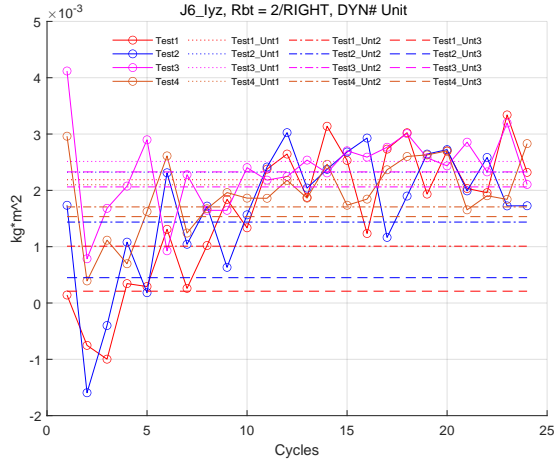


(a) Labelled automatically

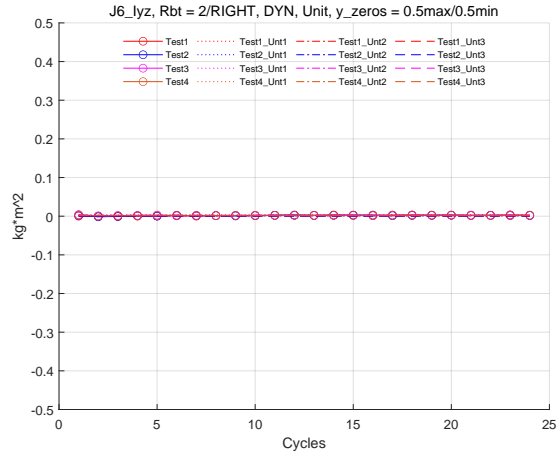


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.34: I_{xz} of Joint 6 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

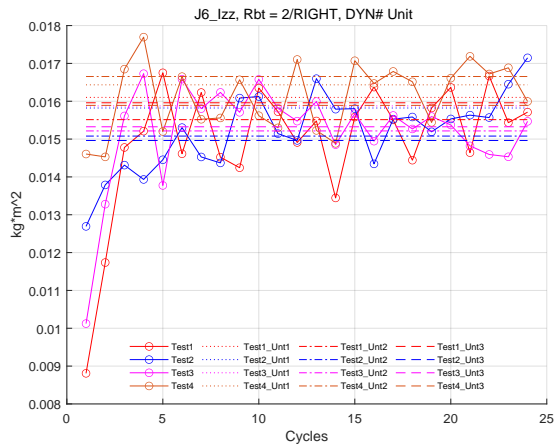


(a) Labelled automatically

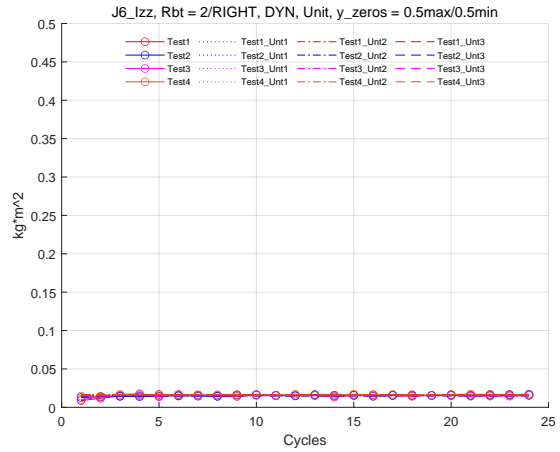


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.35: I_{yz} of Joint 6 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

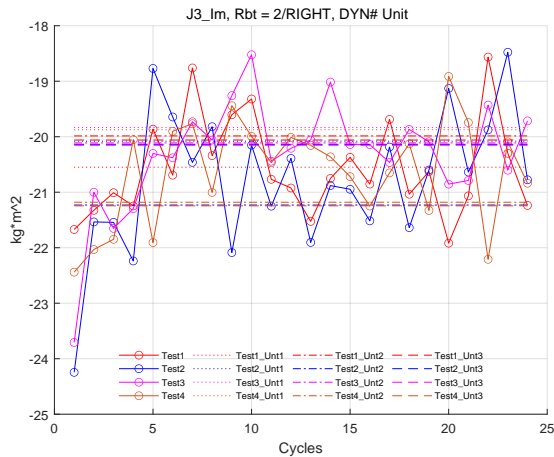


(a) Labelled automatically

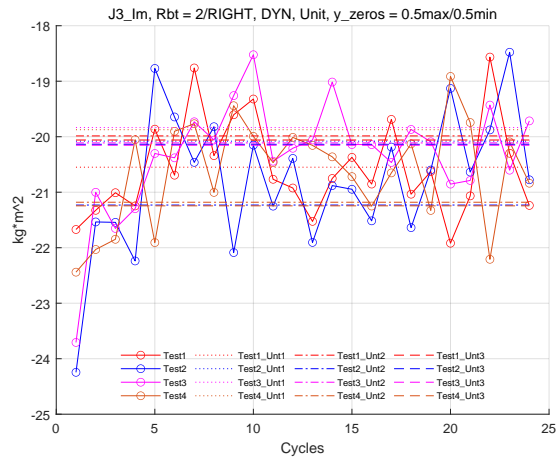


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.36: I_{zz} of Joint 6 of the Robot RIGHT with the identified results of selected cycles

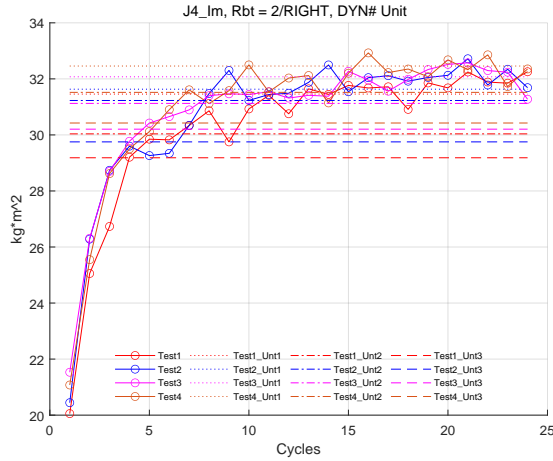


(a) Labelled automatically

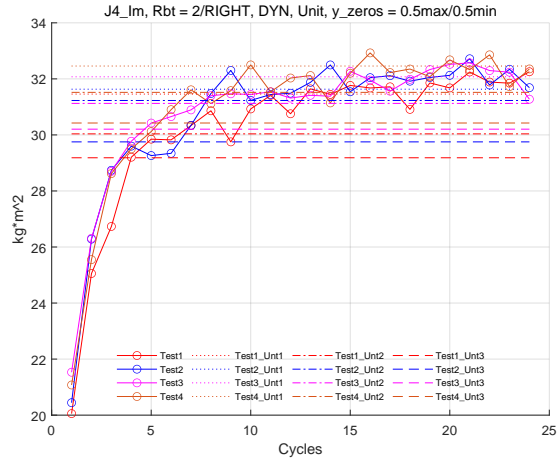


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.37: I_m of Joint 3 of the RIGHT Robot with the identified results of selected cycles

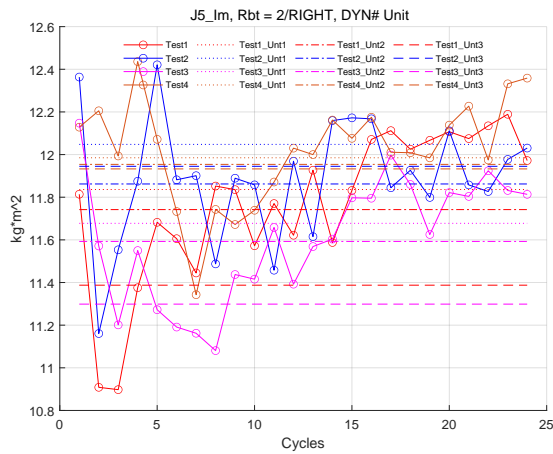


(a) Labelled automatically

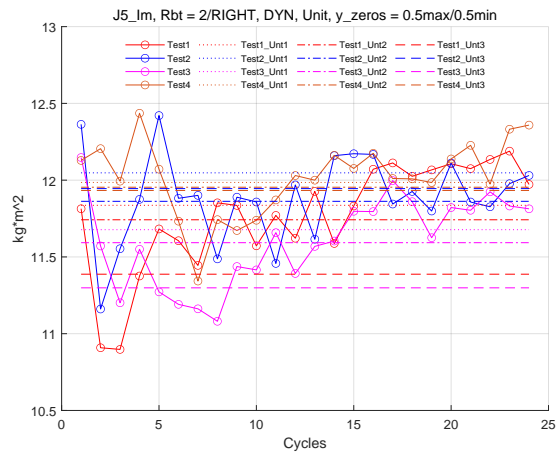


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.38: I_m of Joint 4 of the RIGHT Robot with the identified results of selected cycles

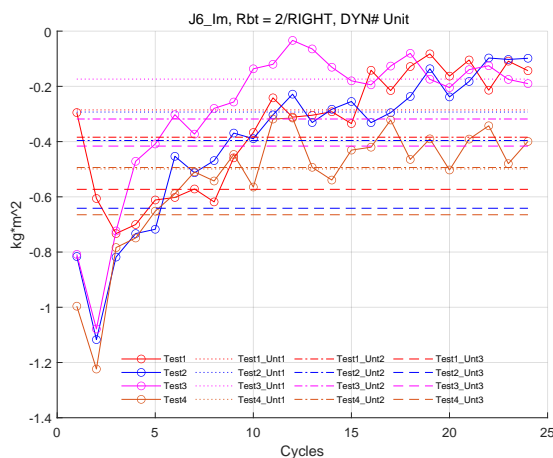


(a) Labelled automatically

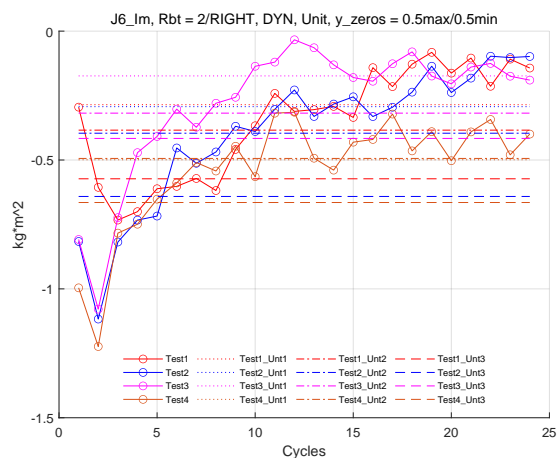


(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.39: I_m of Joint 5 of the RIGHT Robot with the identified results of selected cycles



(a) Labelled automatically



(b) Labelled with the widening scale of y-axis

Figure J.40: I_m of Joint 6 of the RIGHT Robot with the identified results of selected cycles

Appendix K

The Verification Results Of The Excitation Trajectory

The figures in this appendix indicate the identification results of the excitation trajectory of all joints from one test of the Robot RIGHT, which are used in Section 5.1.1 and 5.1.2. They are shown with the measured torque and the estimated torque, marked with blue curve and red curve respectively. The green curve is the scaled velocity corresponded to the torque output. These figures are demonstrated cycle by cycle.

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=1

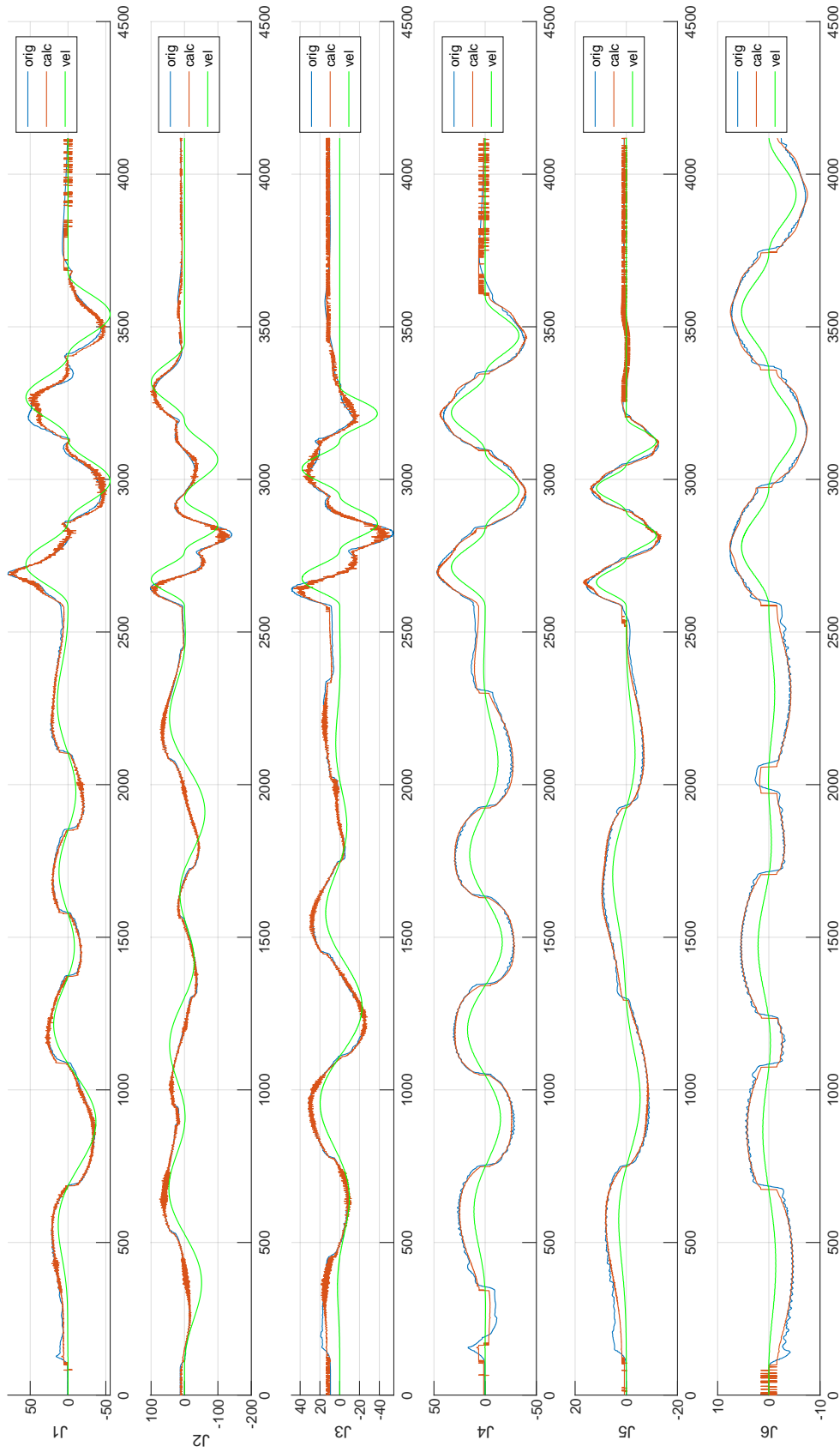


Figure K.1: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 1st cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=2

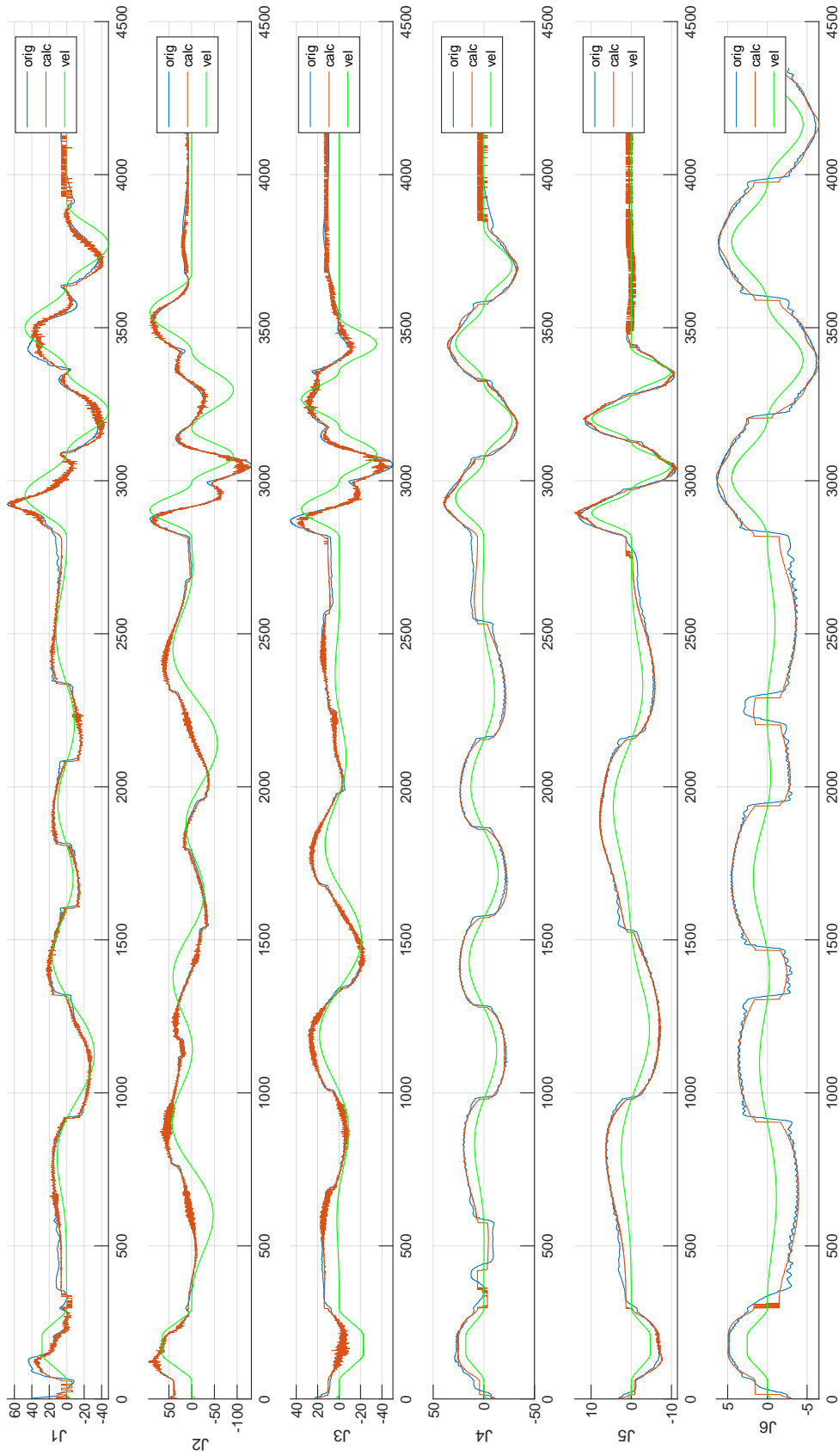


Figure K.2: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 2nd cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=3

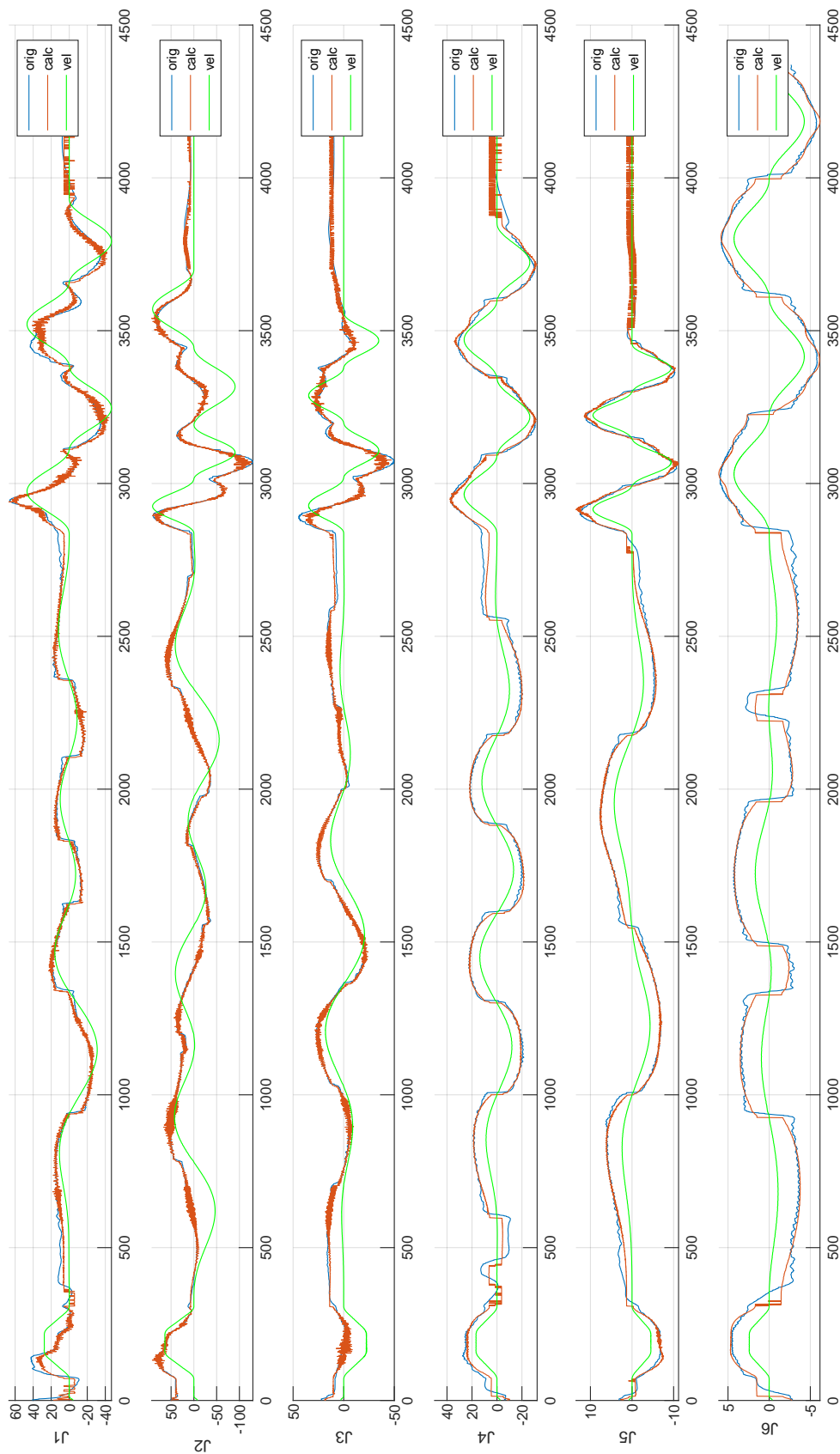


Figure K.3: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 3rd cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=4

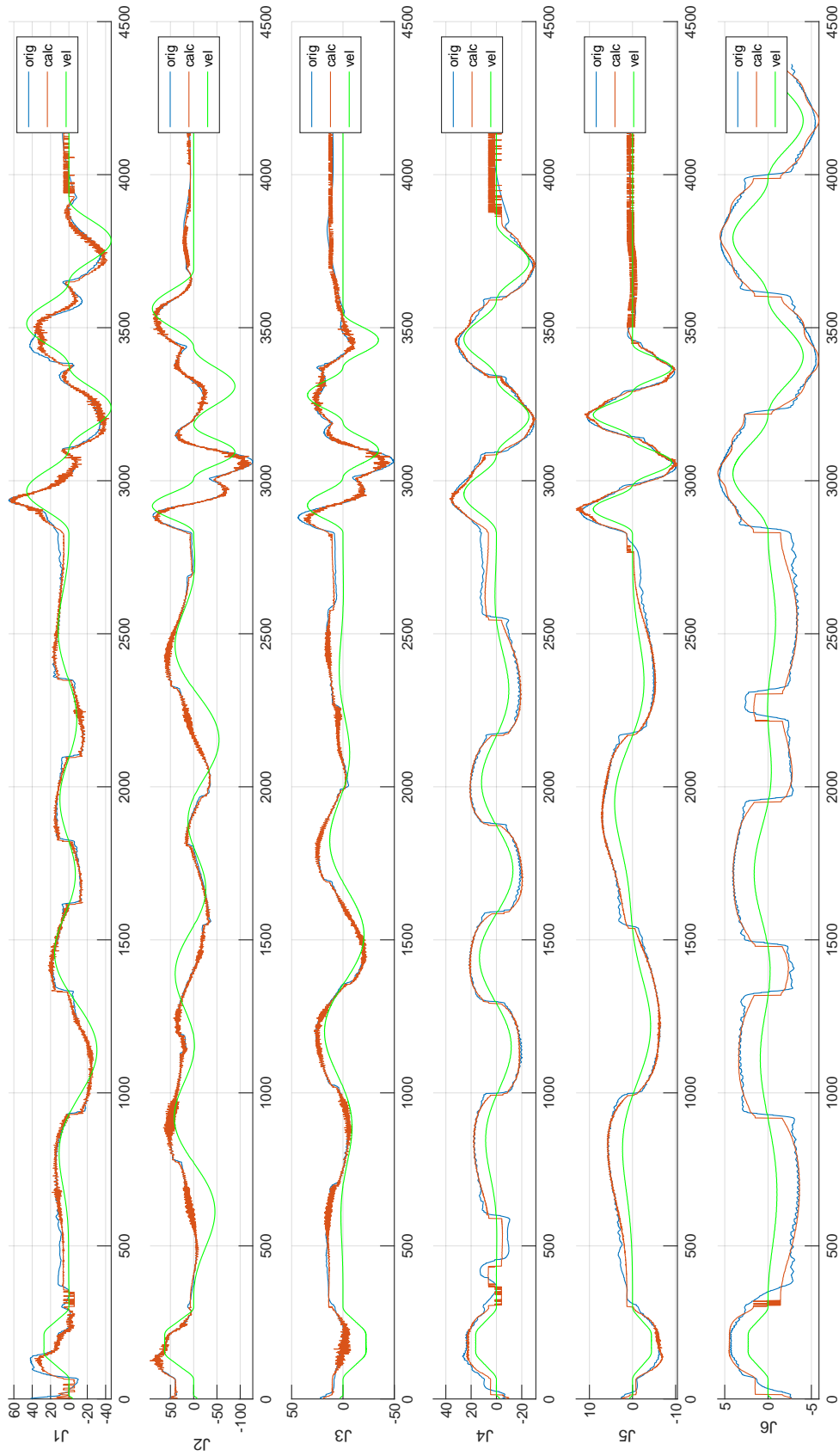


Figure K.4: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 4th cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=5

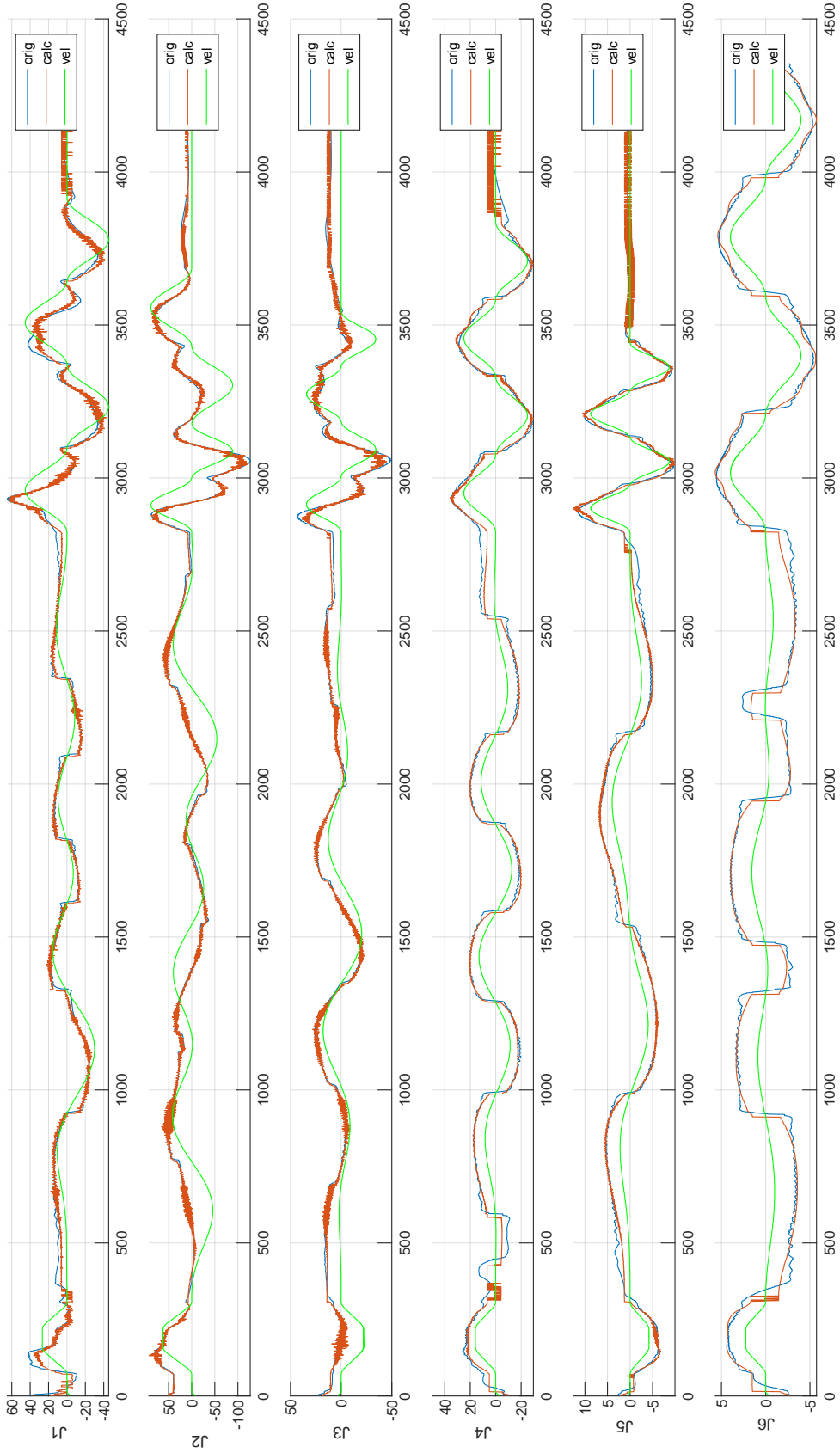


Figure K.5: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 5th cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=6

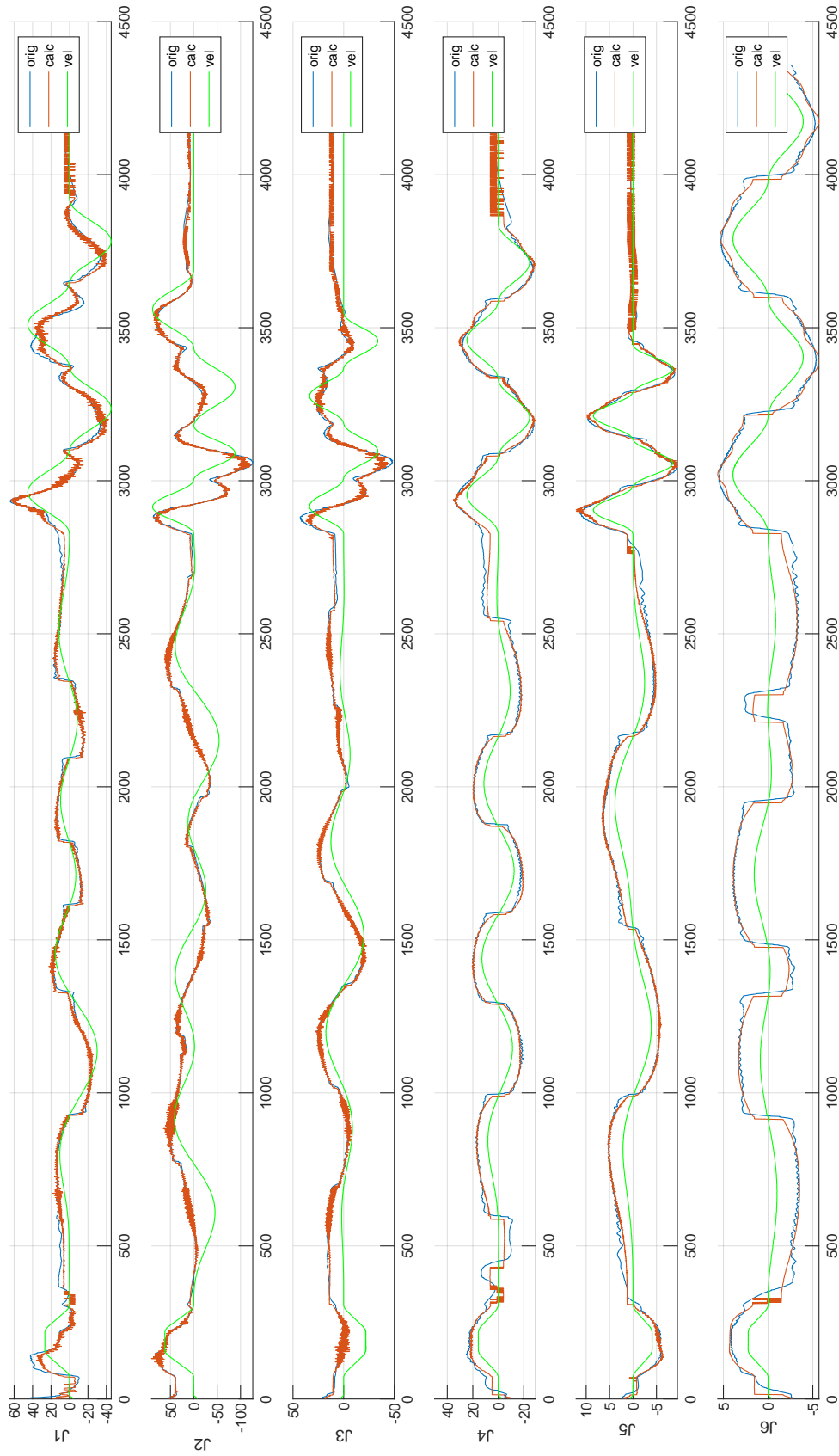


Figure K.6: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 6th cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=7

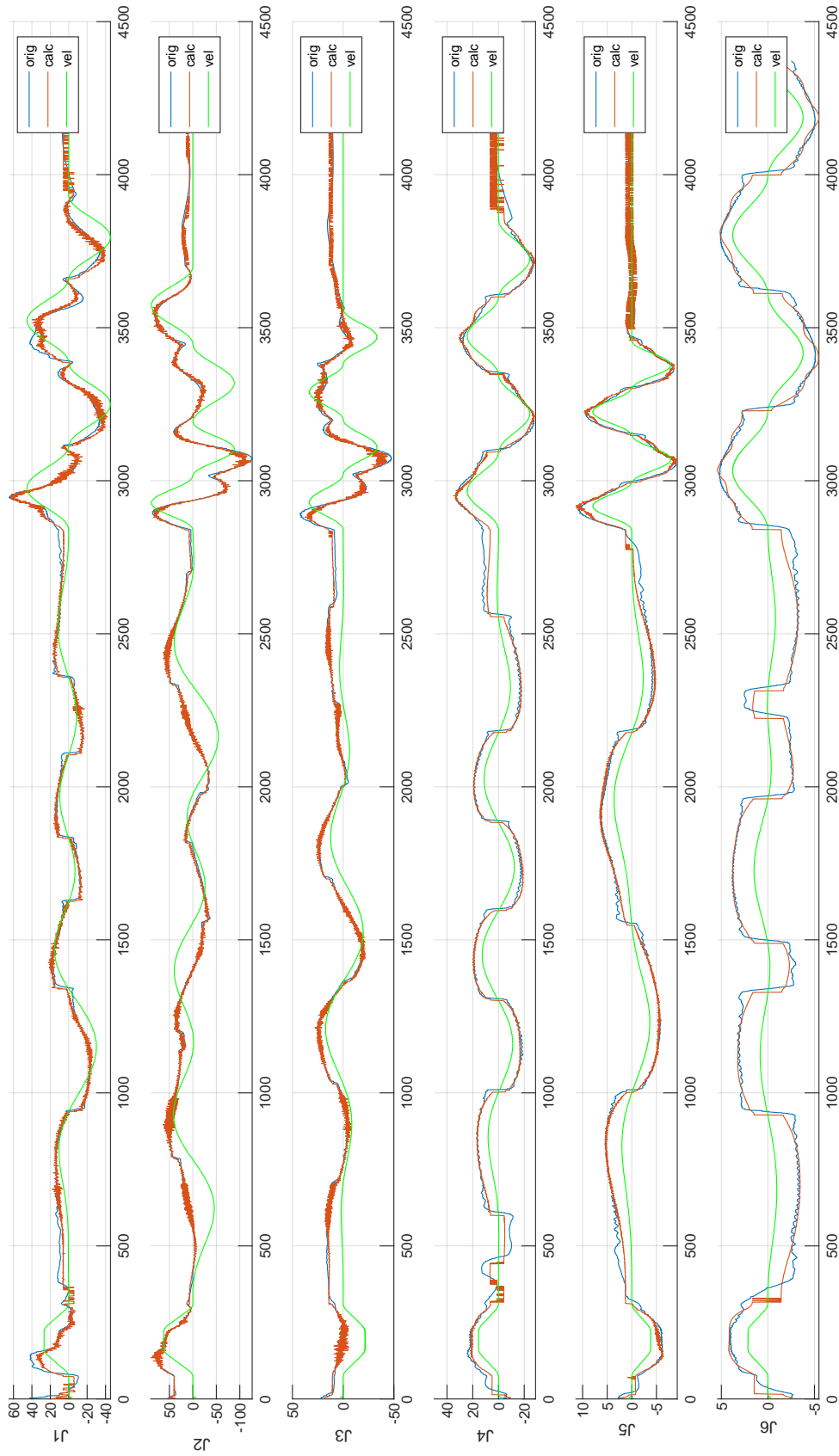


Figure K.7: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 7th cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=8

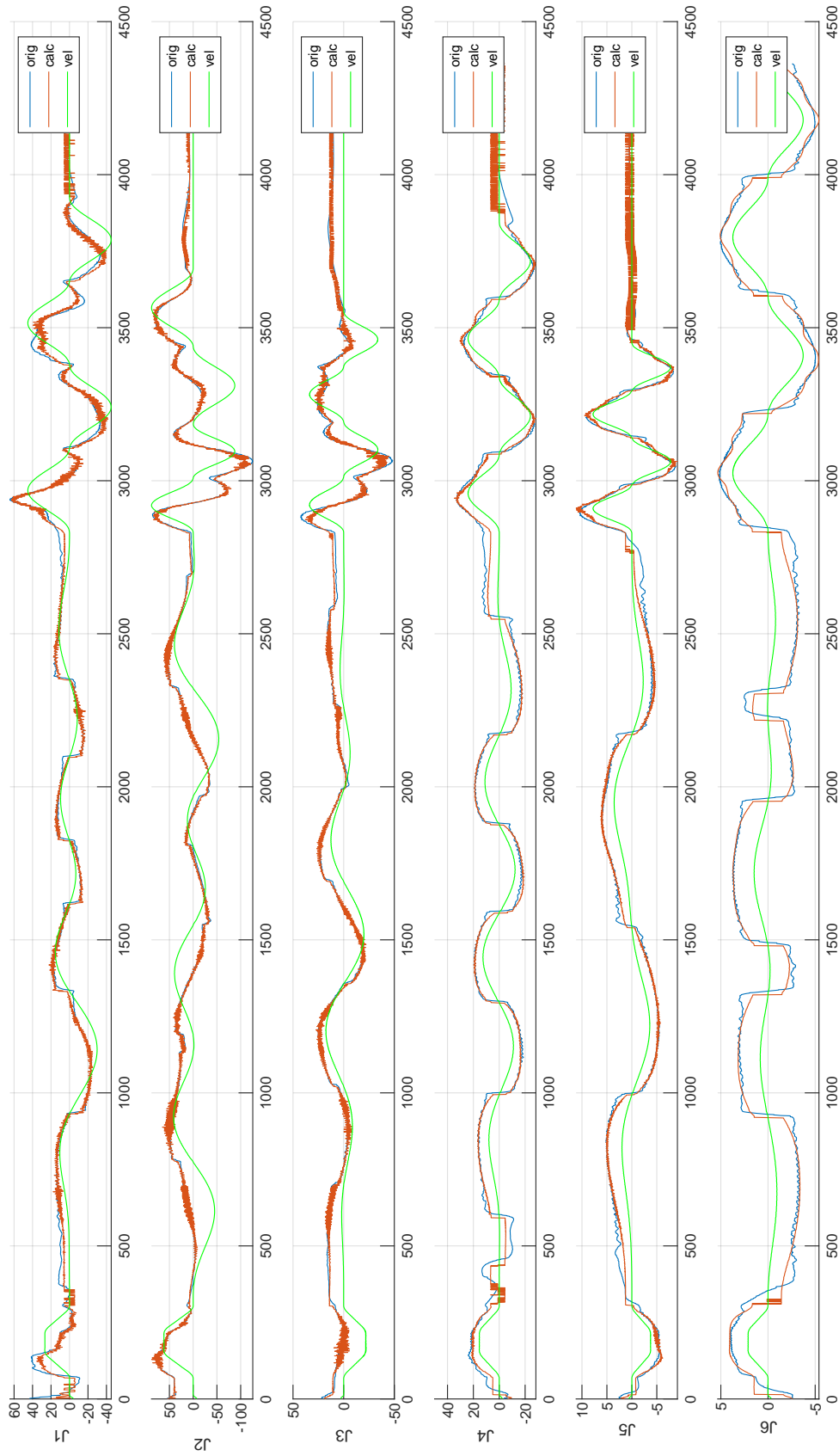


Figure K.8: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 8th cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=9

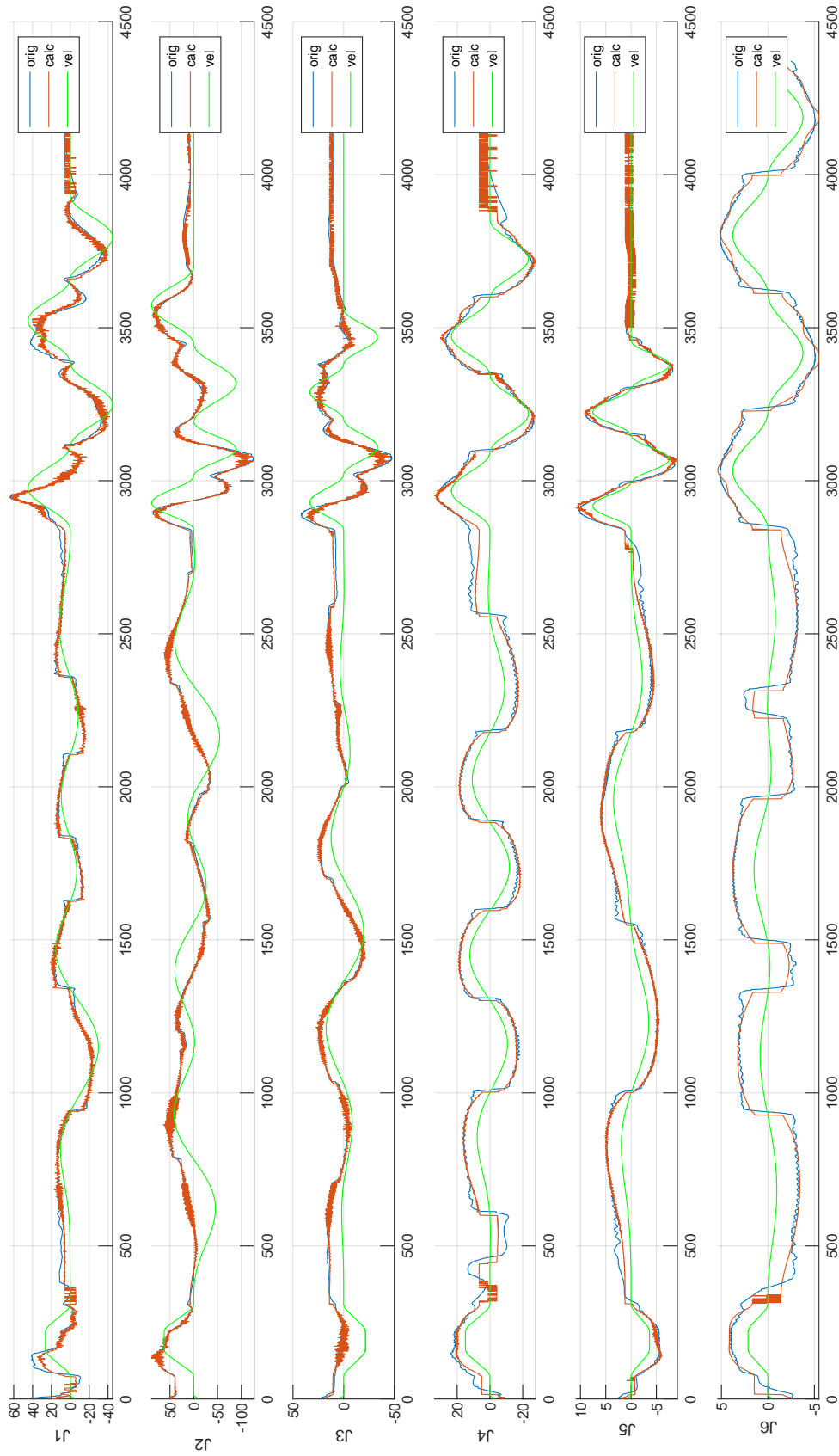


Figure K.9: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 9th cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=10

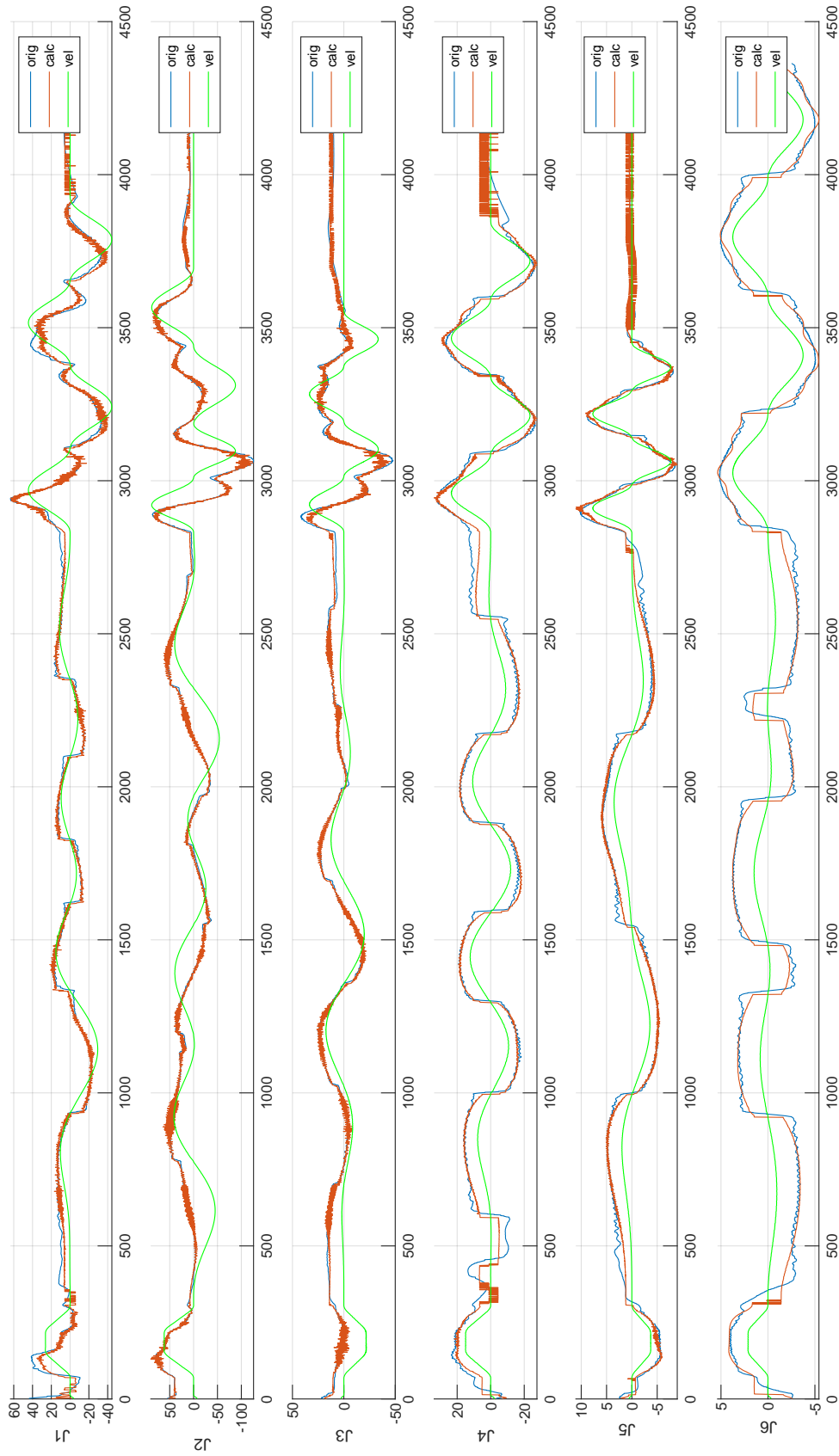


Figure K.10: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 10th cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=11

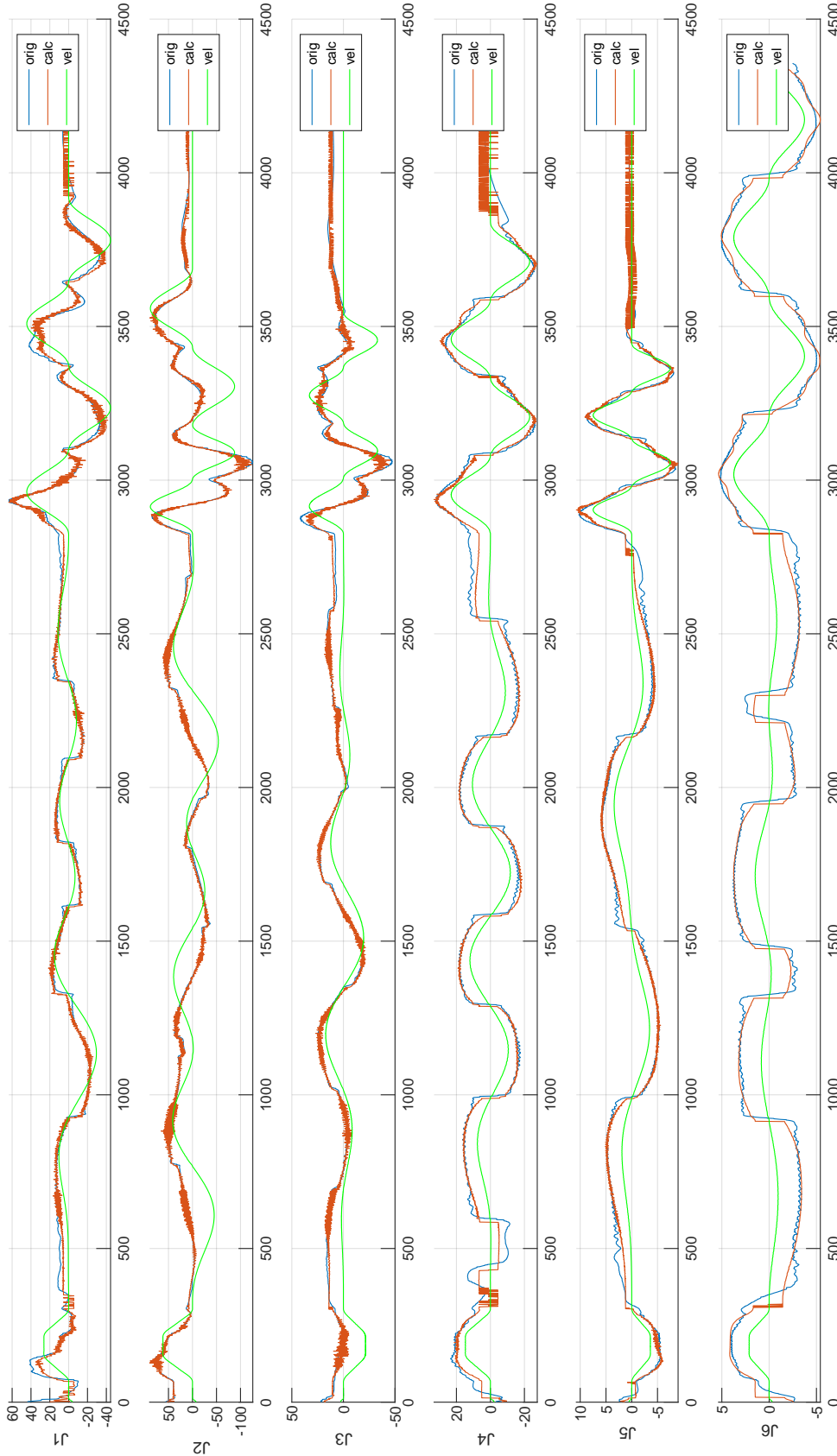


Figure K.11: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 11th cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=12

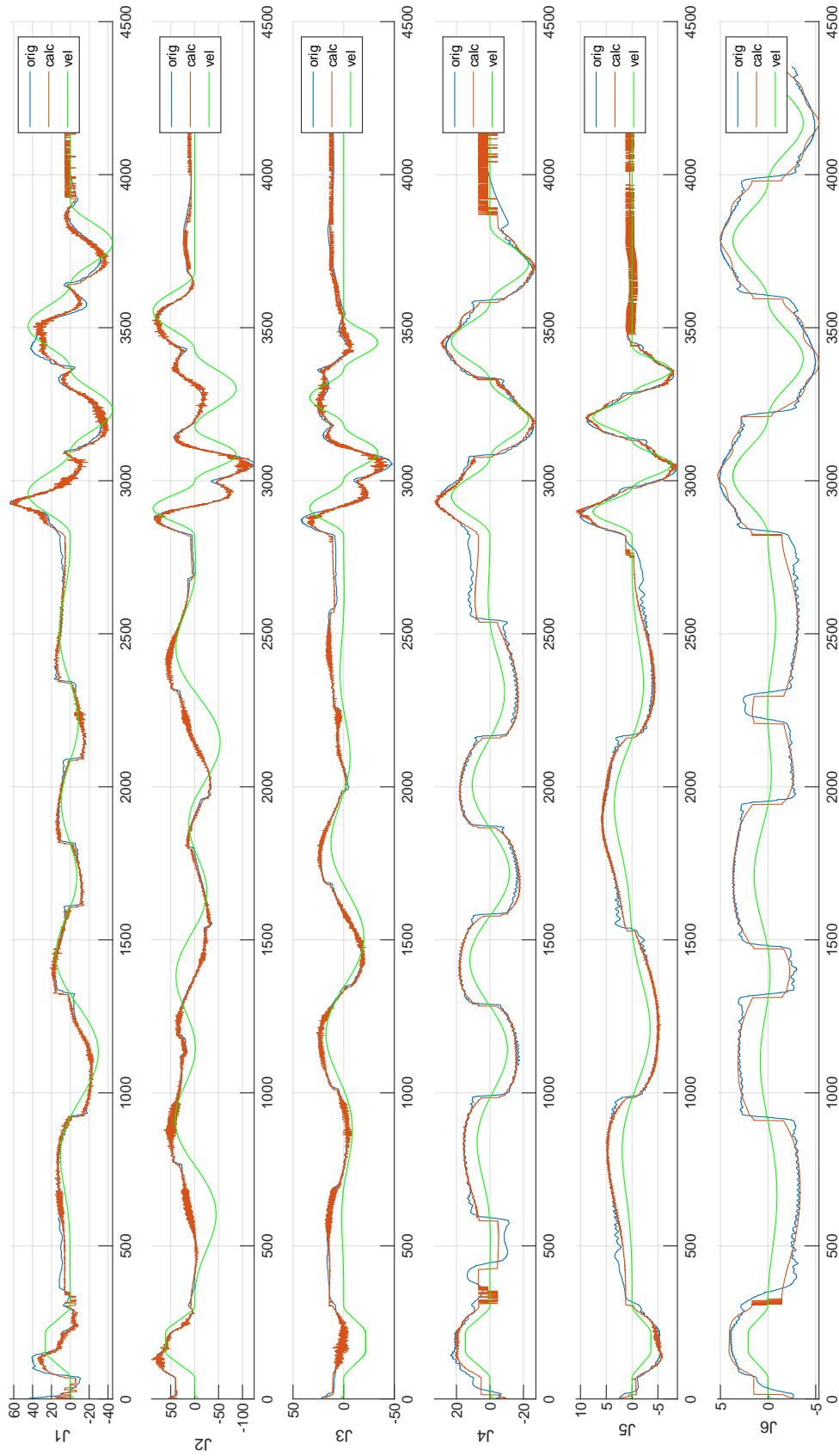


Figure K.12: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 12th cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=13

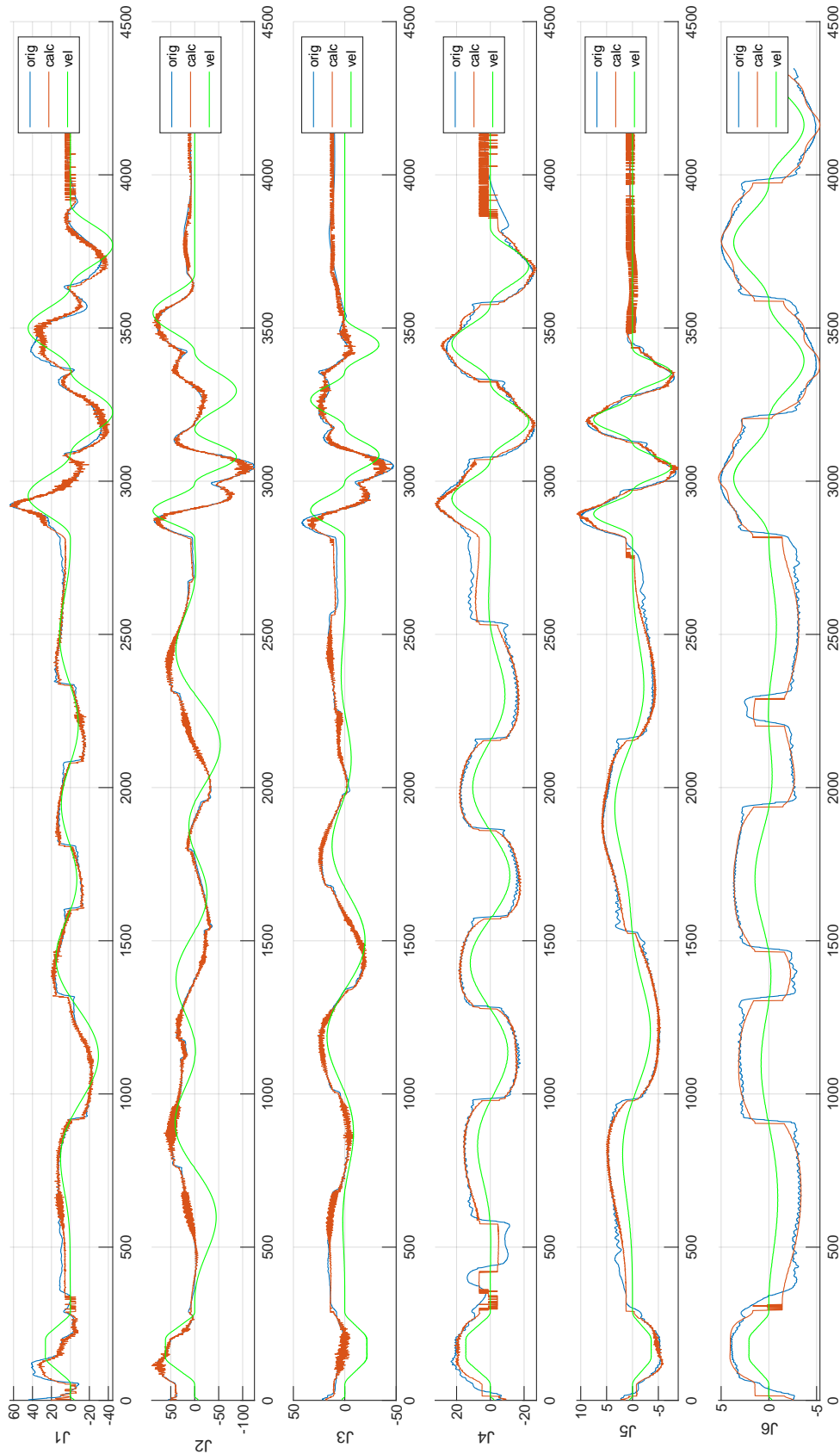


Figure K.13: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 13th cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=14

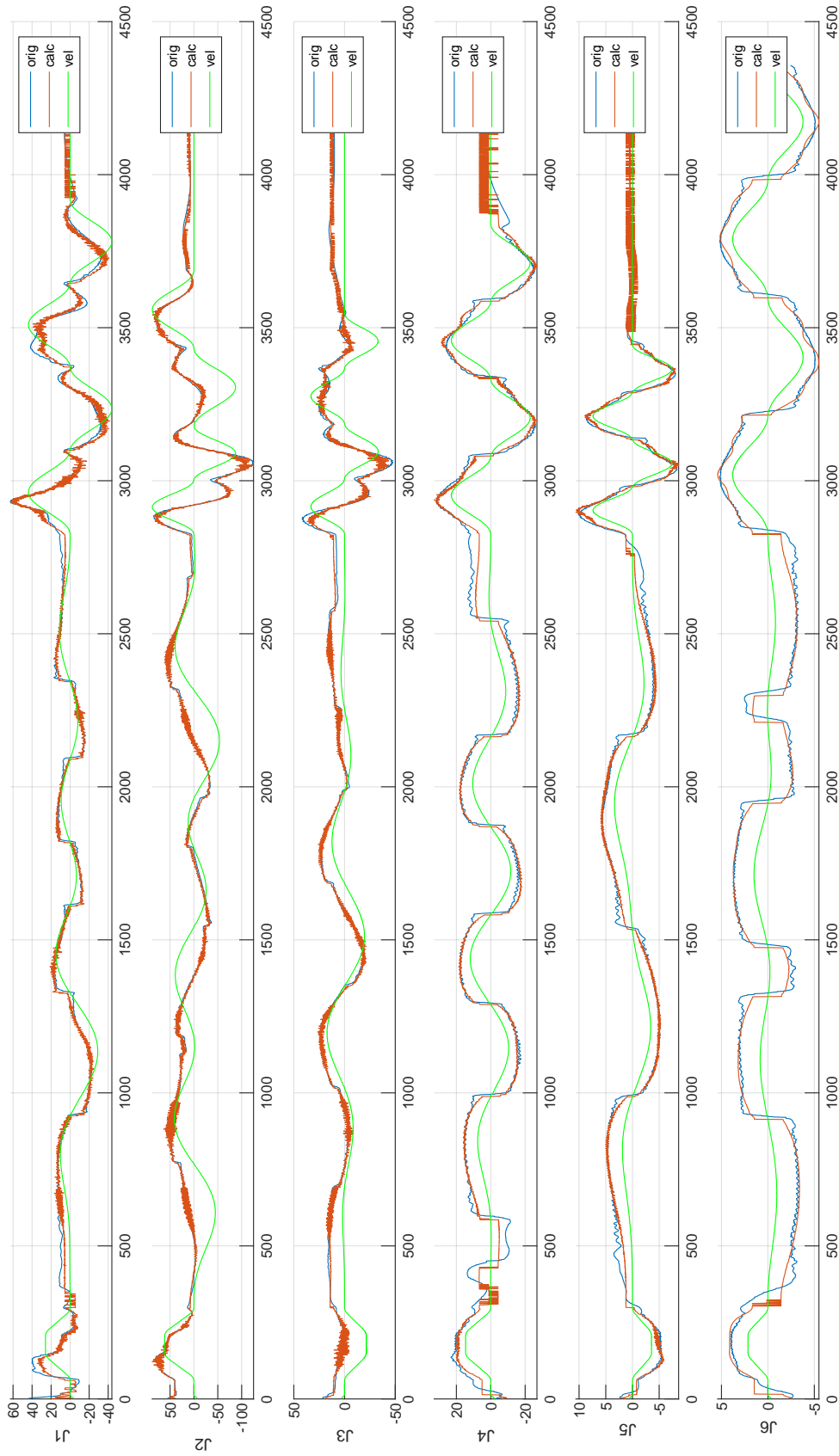


Figure K.14: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 14th cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=15

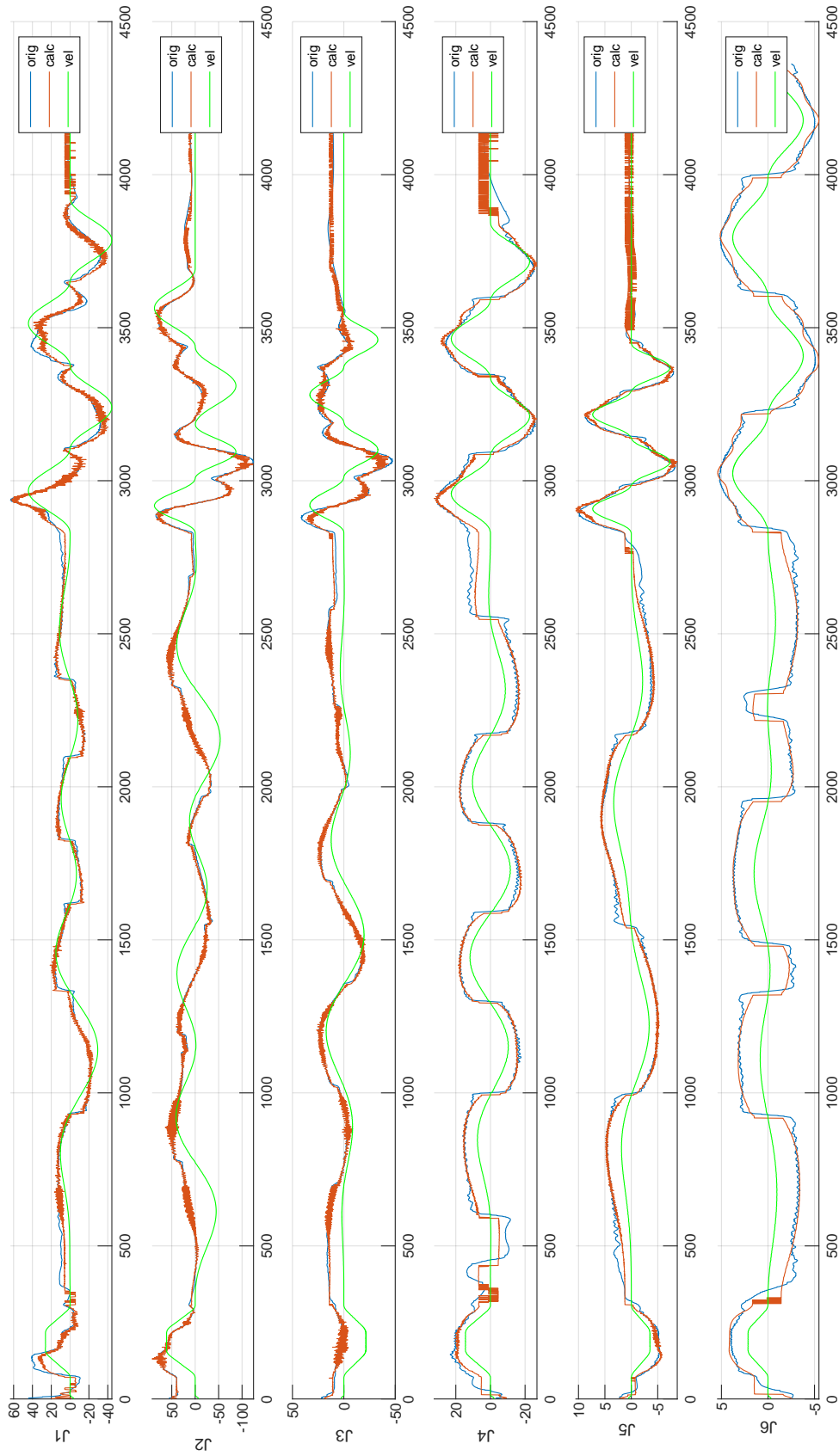


Figure K.15: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 15th cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=16

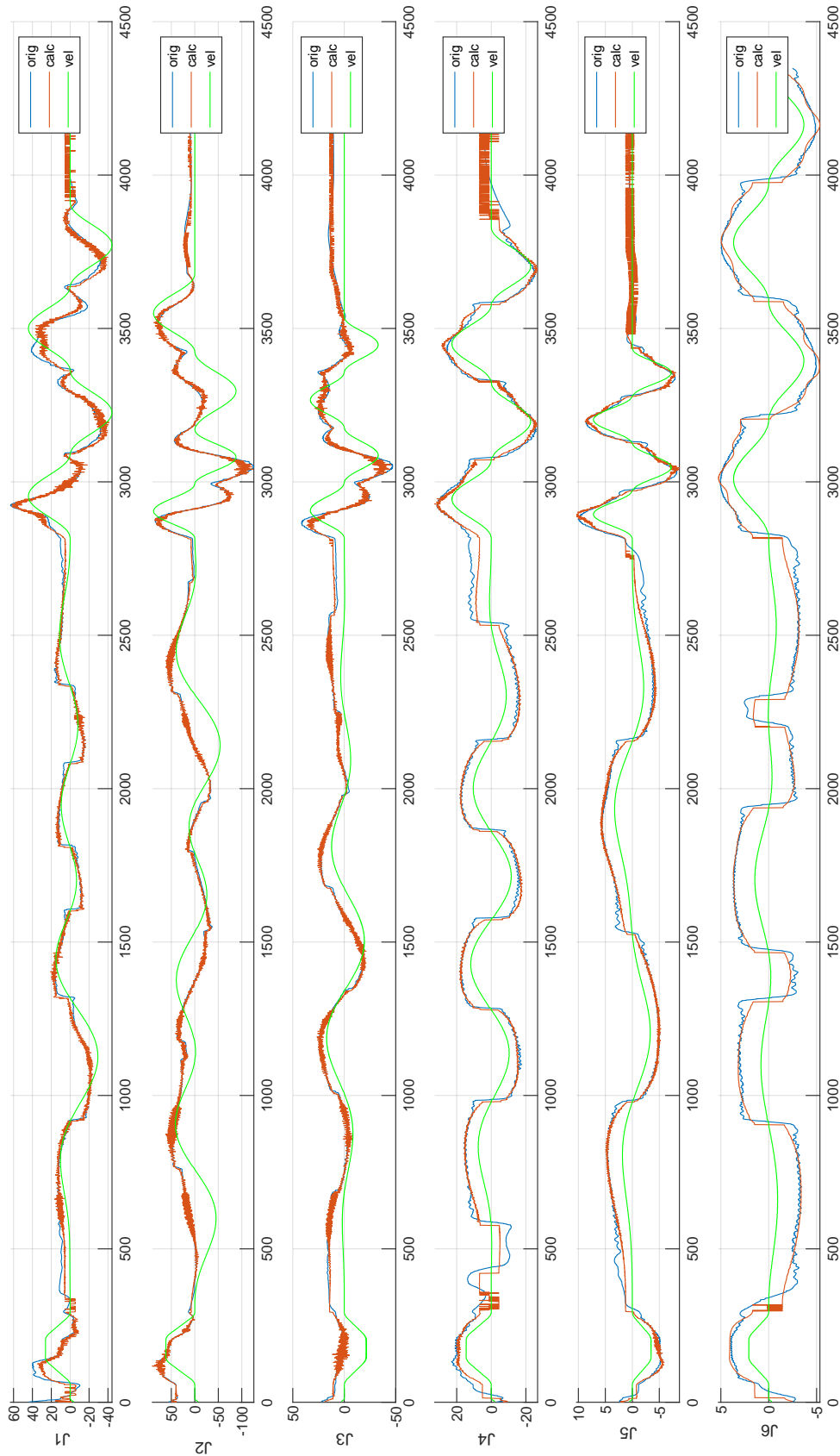


Figure K.16: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 16th cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=17

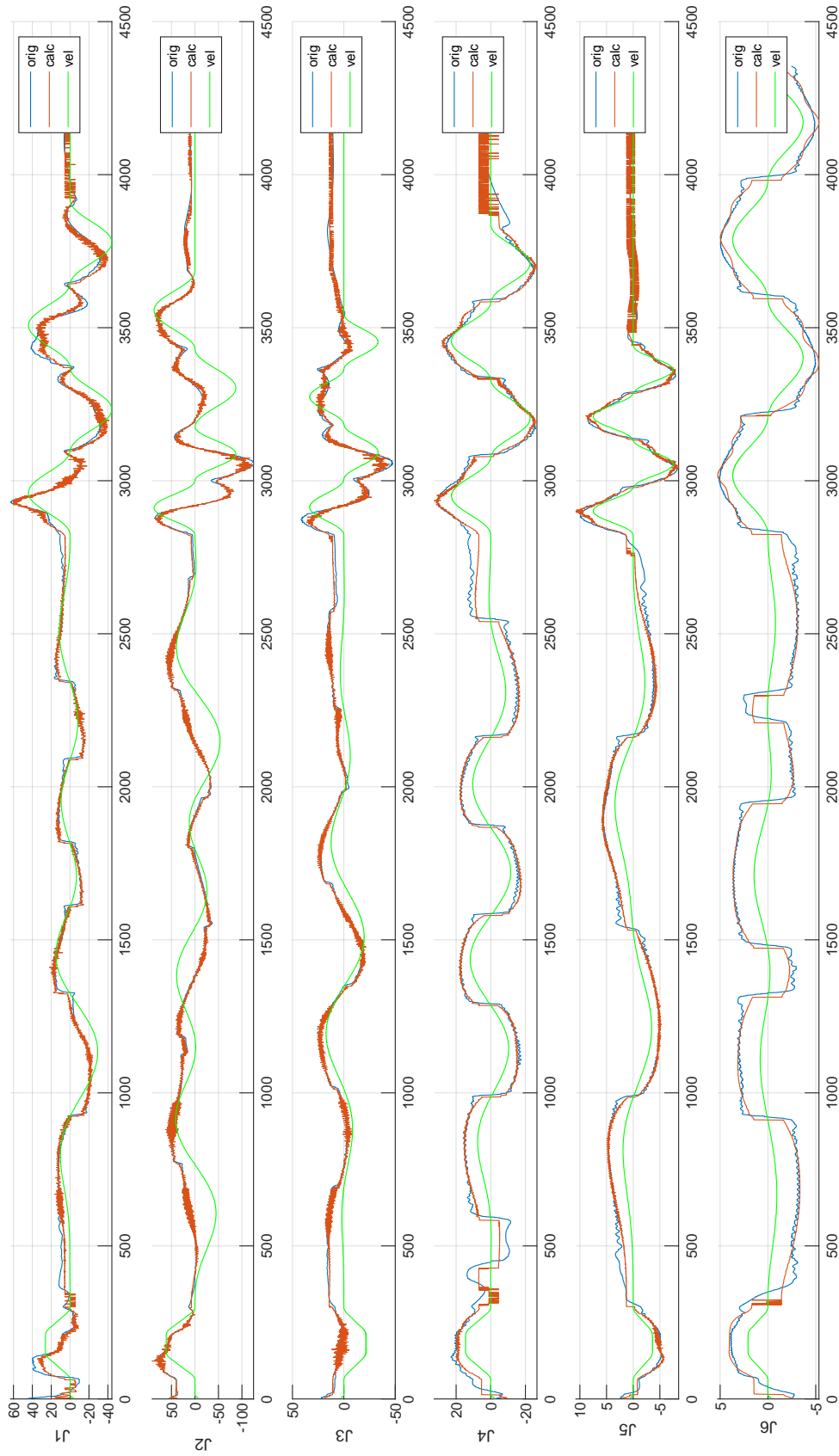


Figure K.17: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 17th cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=18

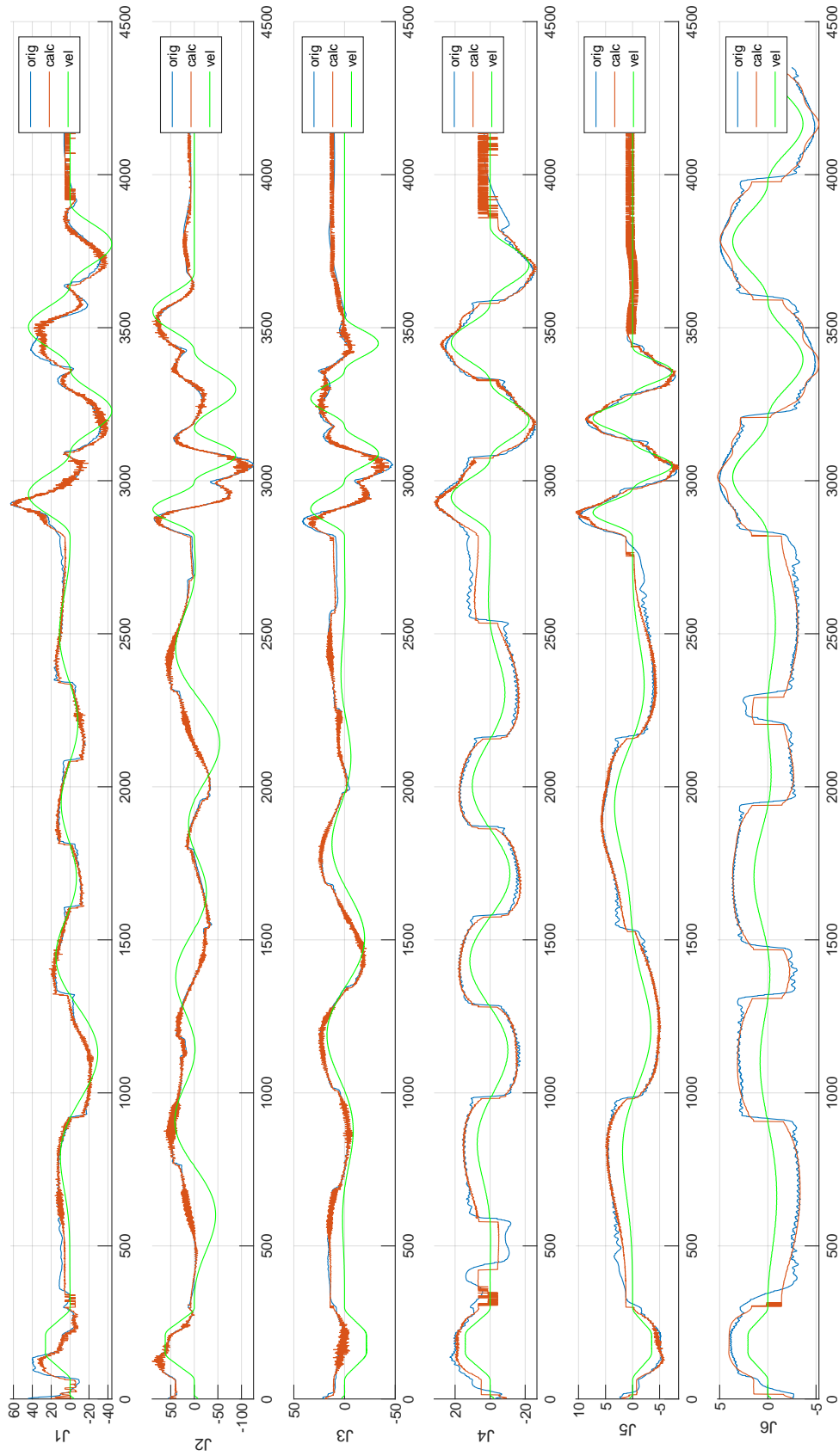


Figure K.18: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 18th cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=19

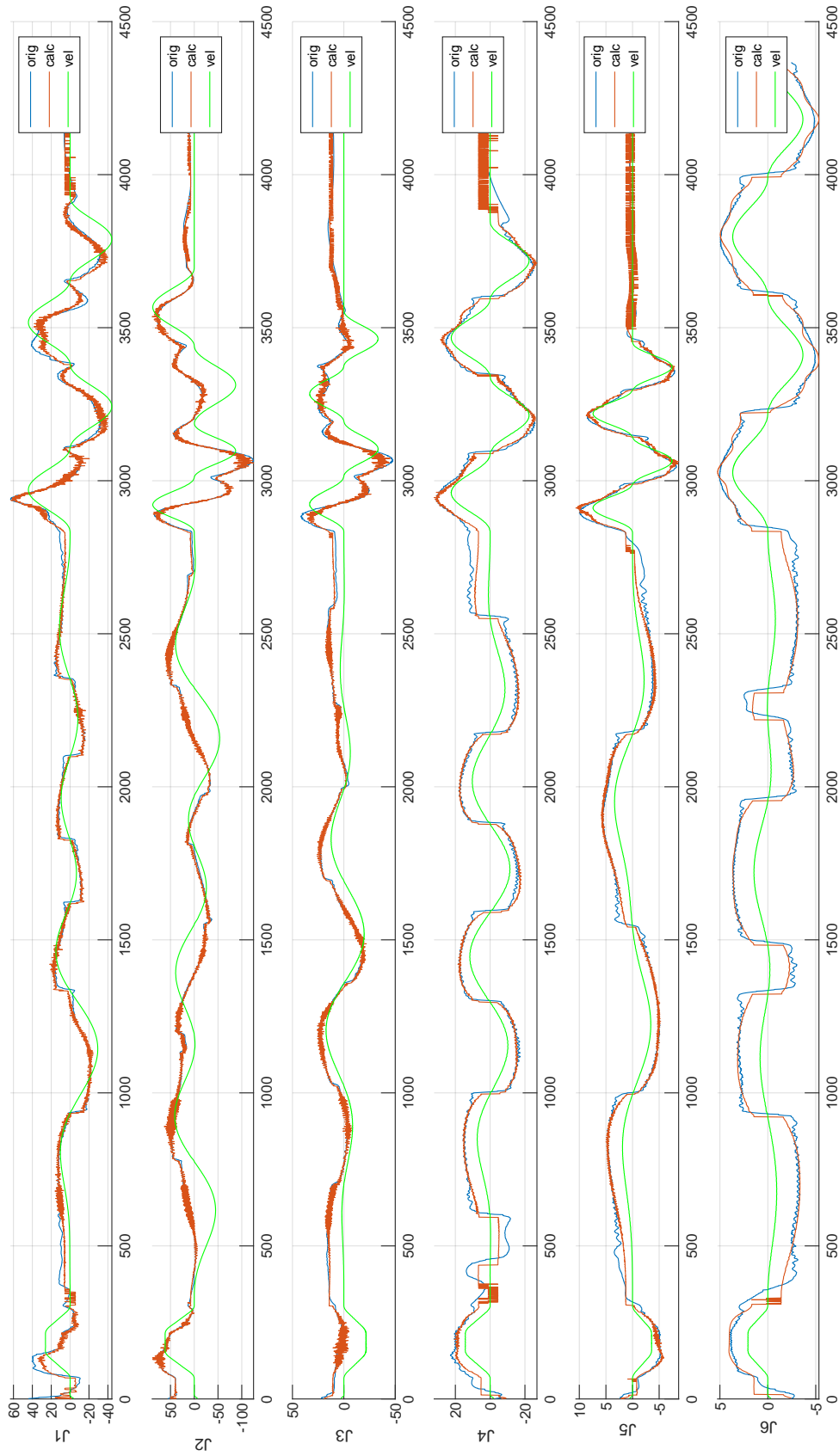


Figure K.19: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 19th cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=20

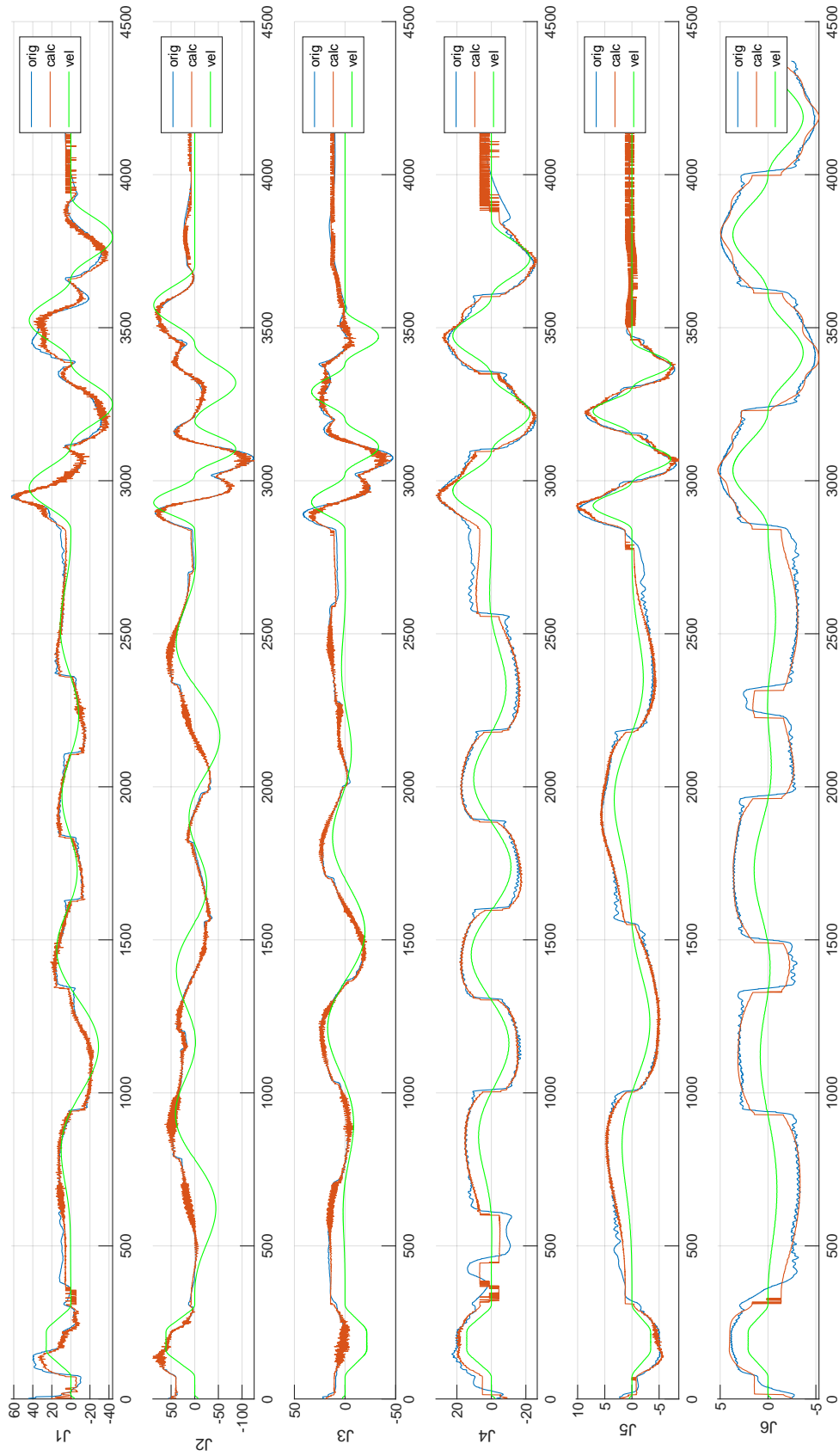


Figure K.20: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 20th cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=21

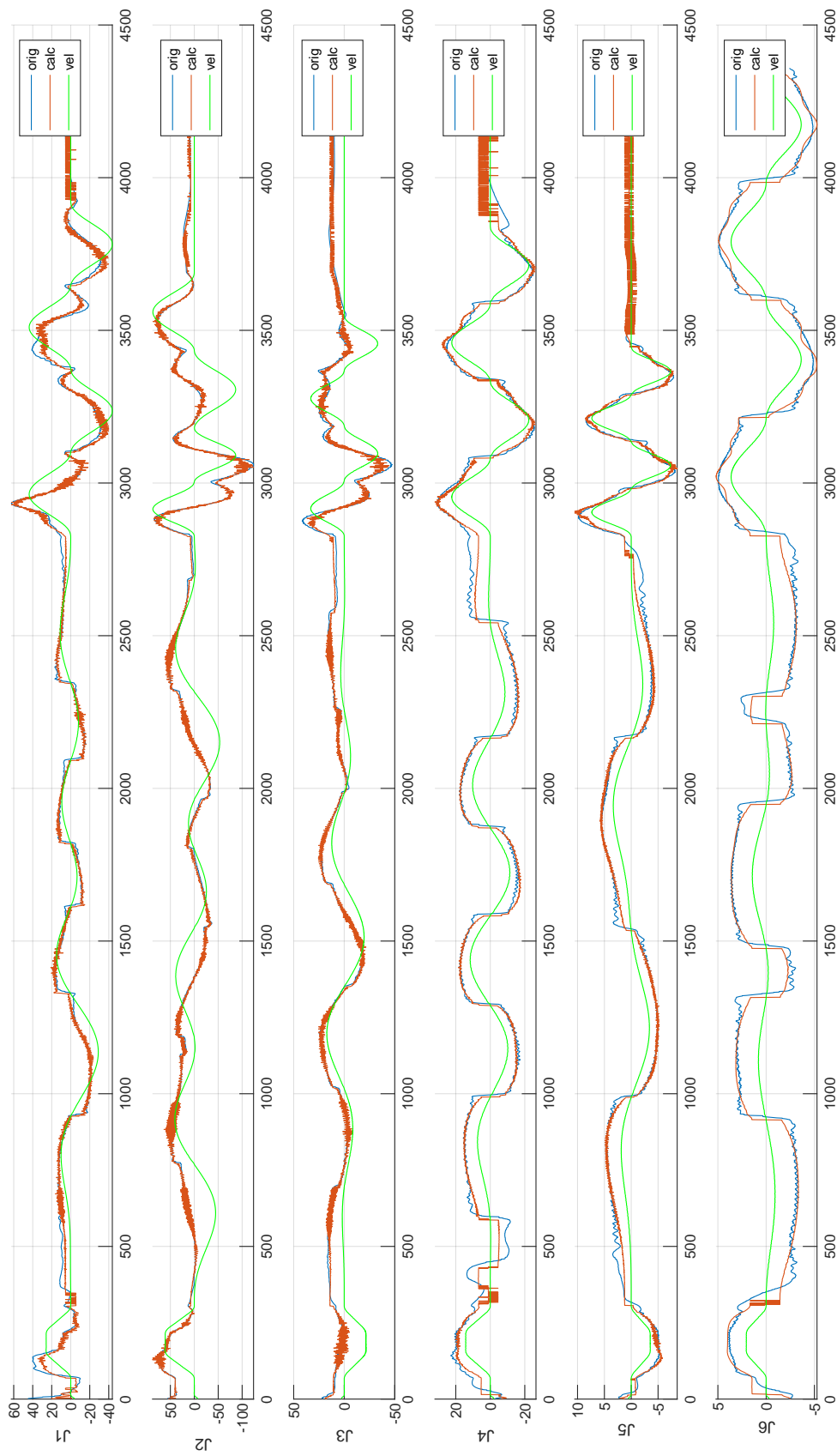


Figure K.21: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 21st cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=22

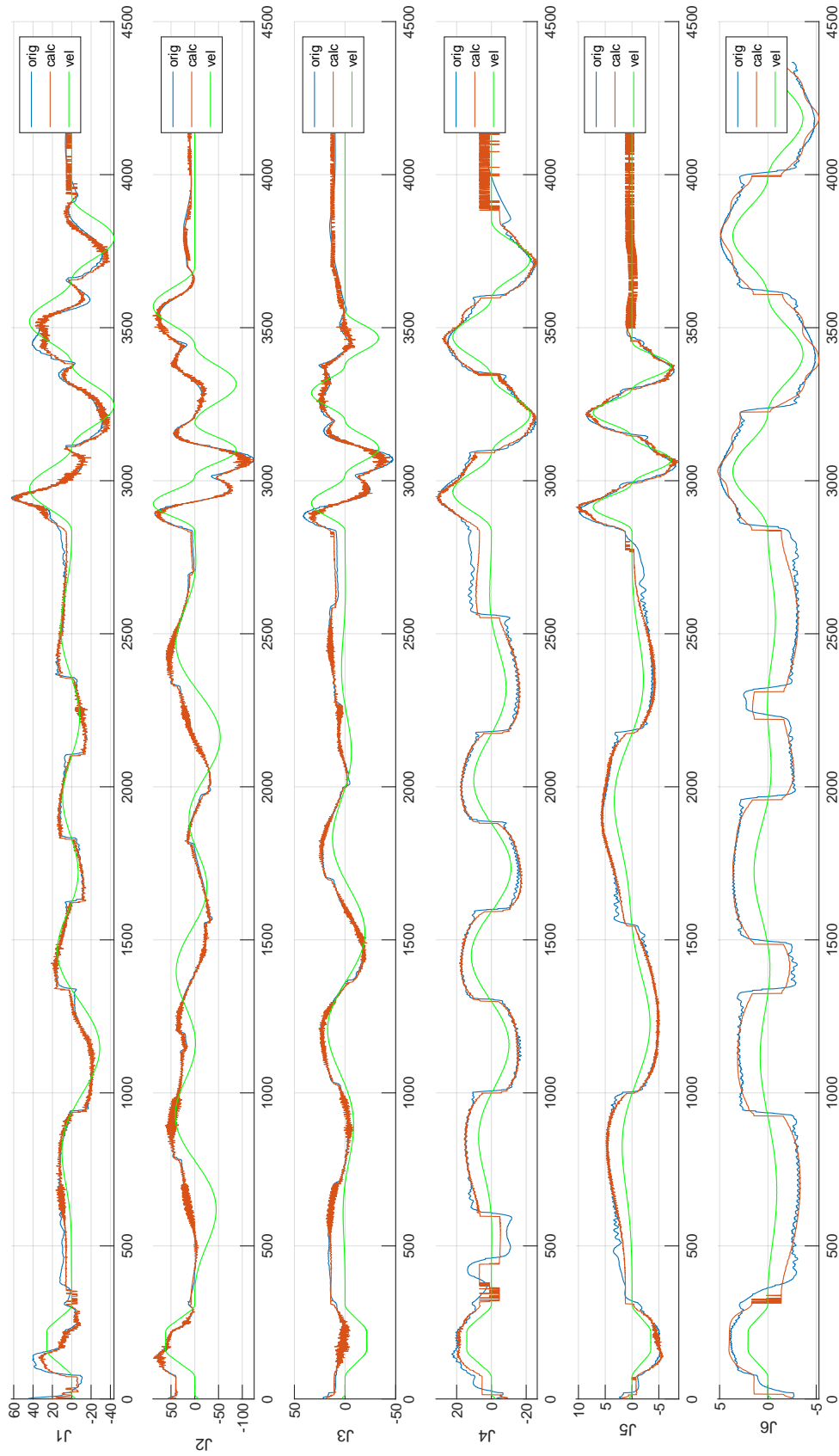


Figure K.22: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 22nd cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=23

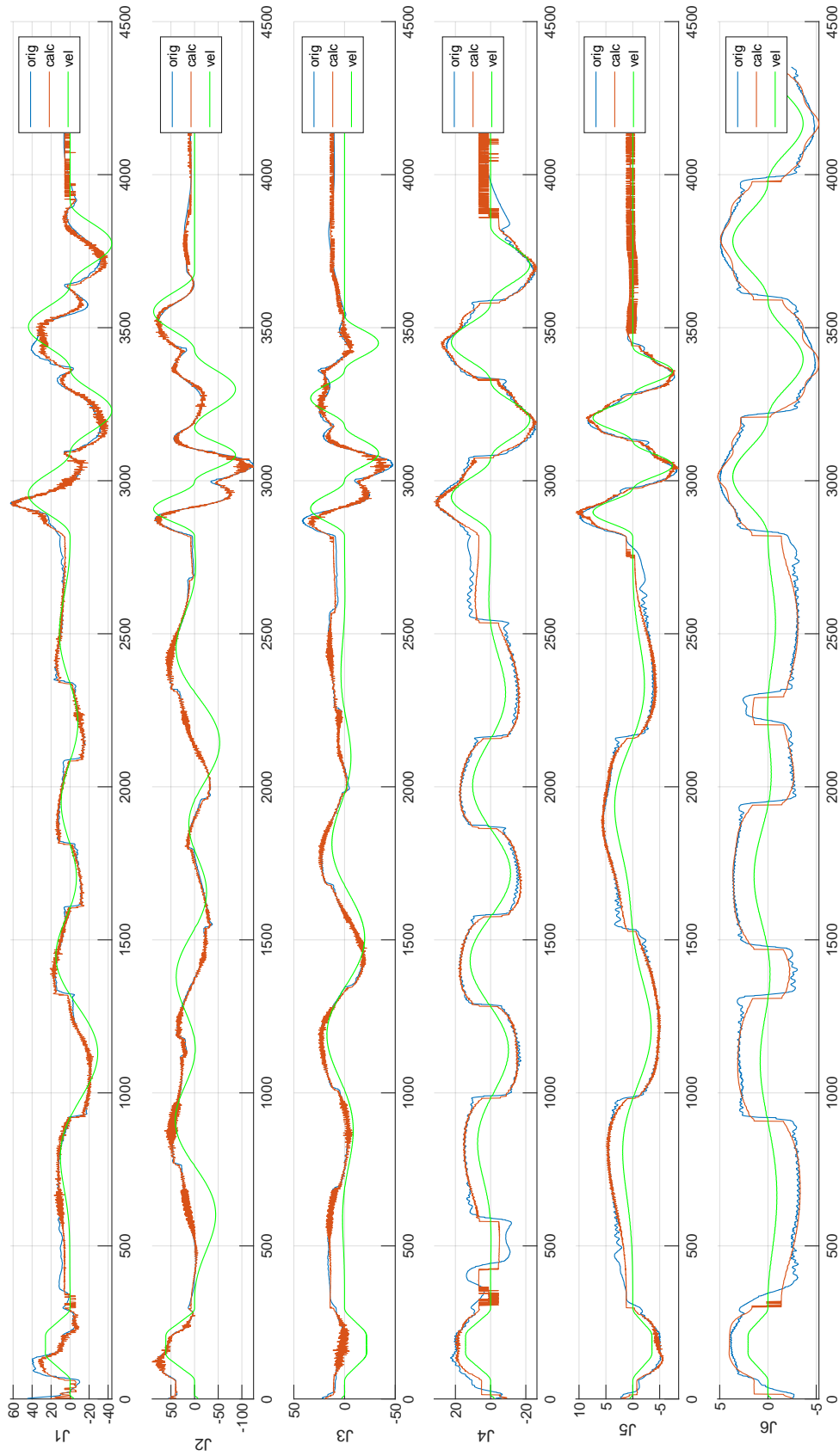


Figure K.23: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 23rd cycle of Robot 2

1_paraDYN_trajDYN, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=24

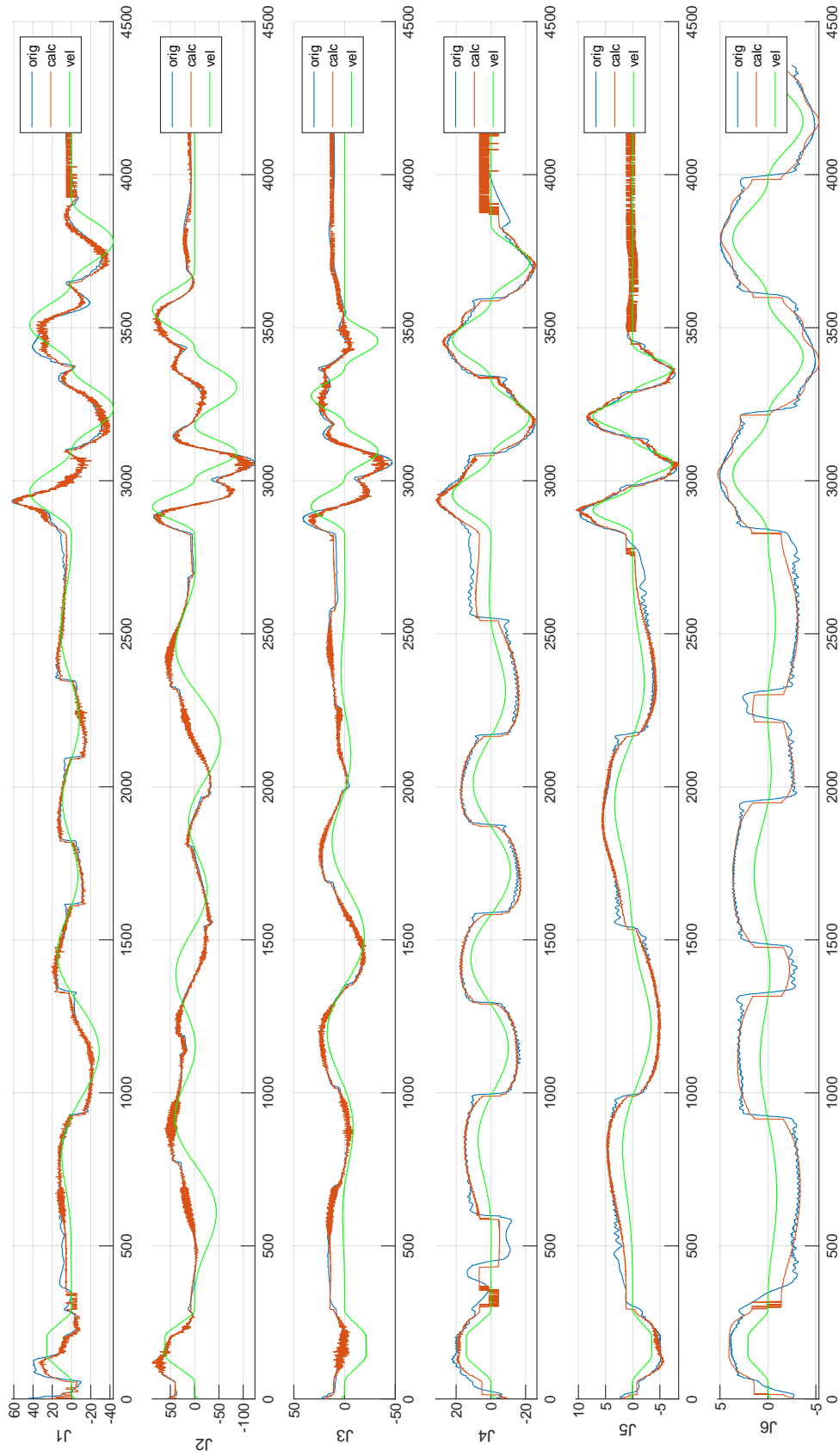


Figure K.24: The identification results of the excitation trajectory stage in the 24th cycle of Robot 2

Appendix L

The Verification Results Of One Cycle In The Test Trajectory

The figures in this appendix indicate the identification results of all joints in one cycle from a test of the Robot RIGHT, which are used in Section 5.1.1 and 5.1.2. They are shown with the measured torque and the estimated torque, marked with blue curve and red curve respectively. The green curve is the scaled velocity corresponded to the torque output. These figures are demonstrated cycle by cycle.

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=1

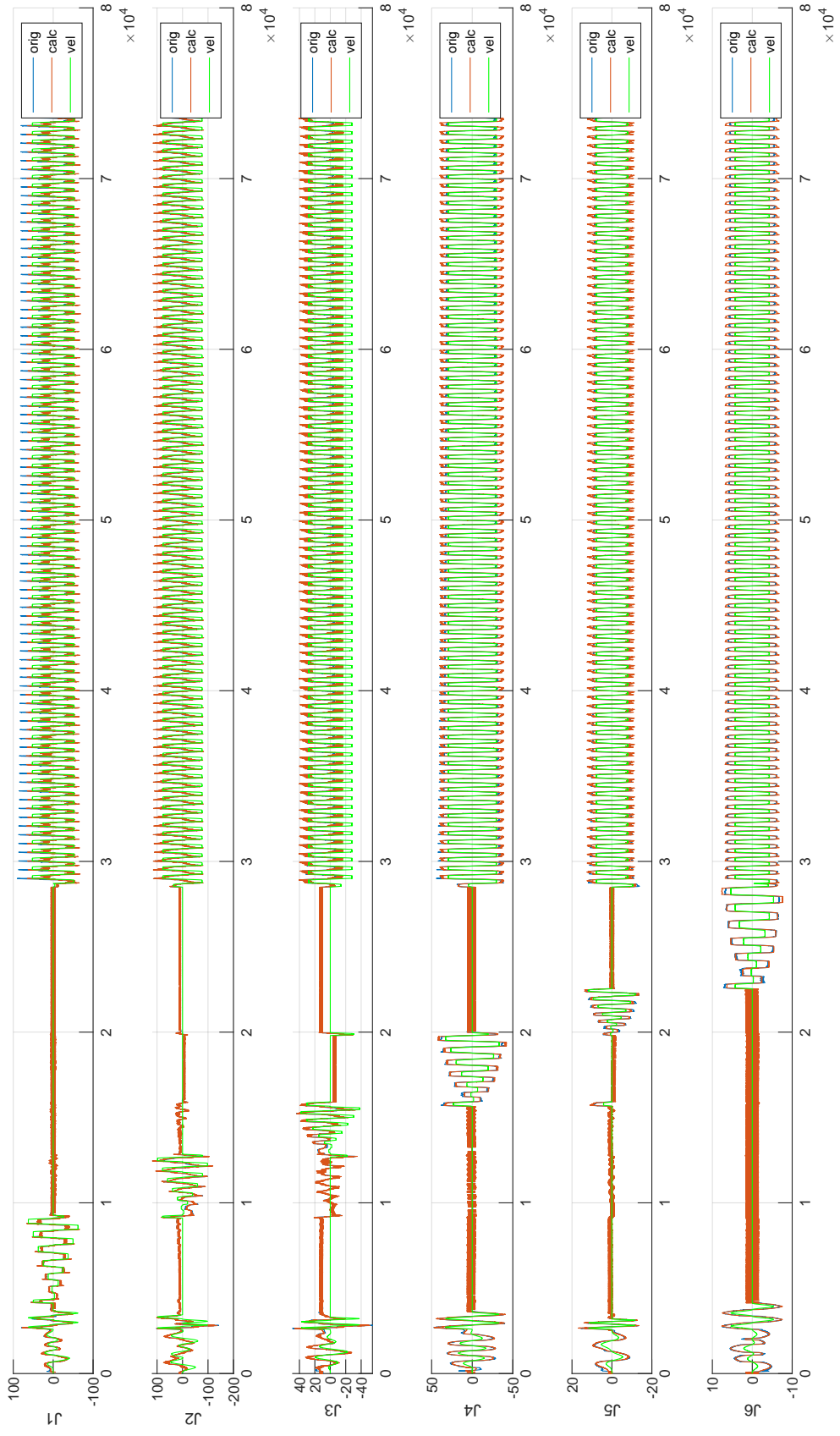


Figure L.1: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 1st cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=2

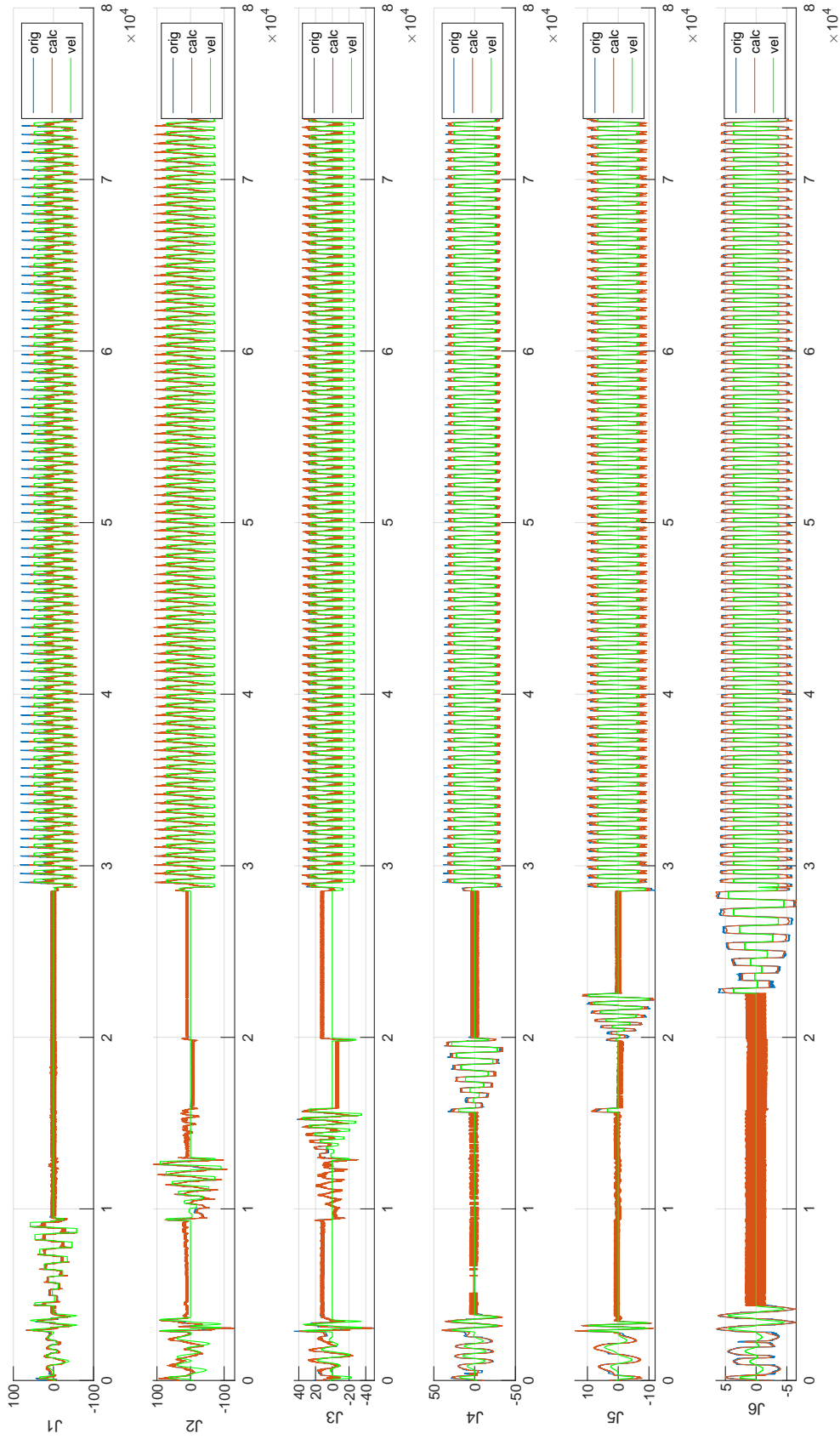


Figure L.2: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 2nd cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=3

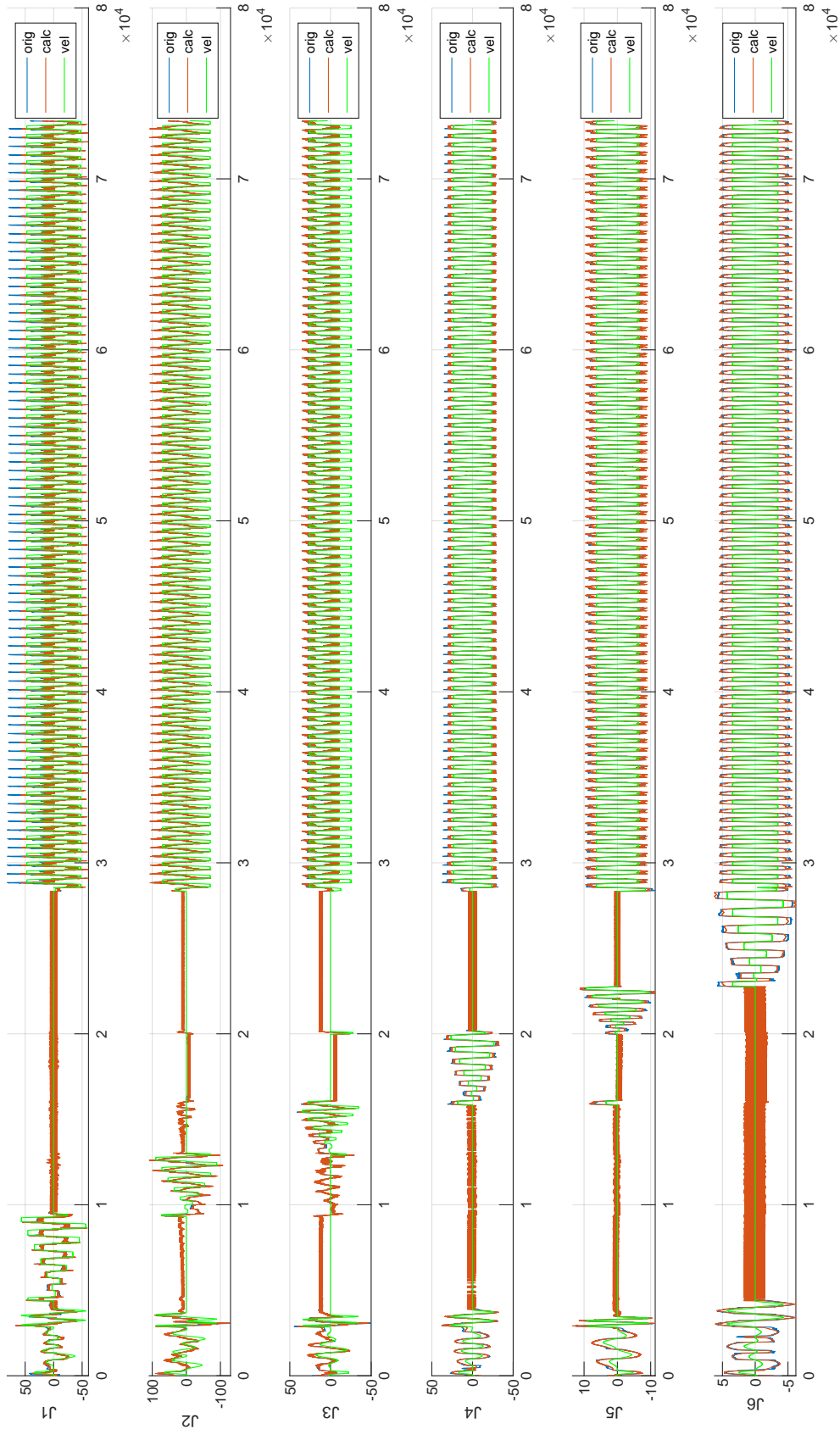


Figure L.3: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 3rd cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=4

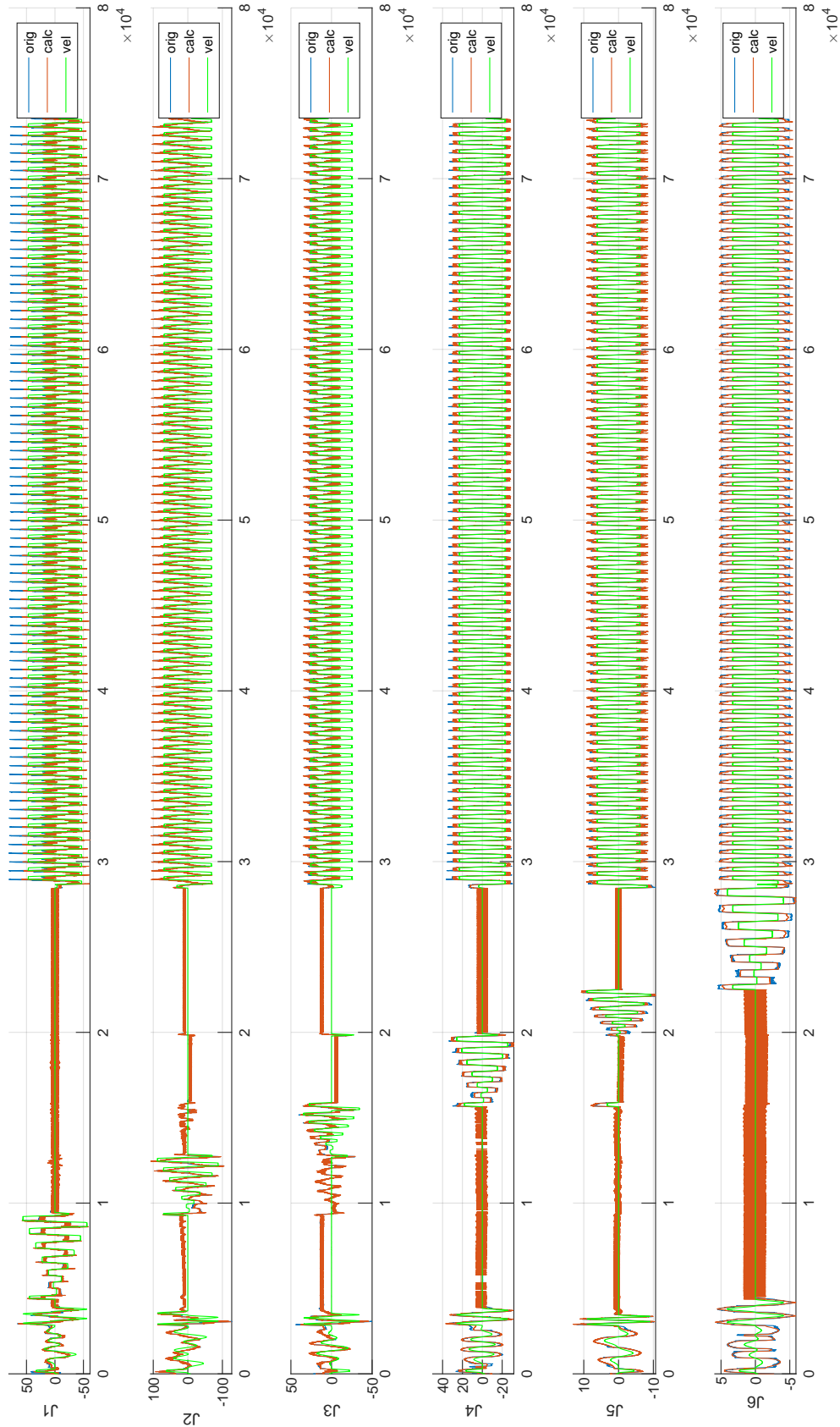


Figure L.4: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 4th cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=5

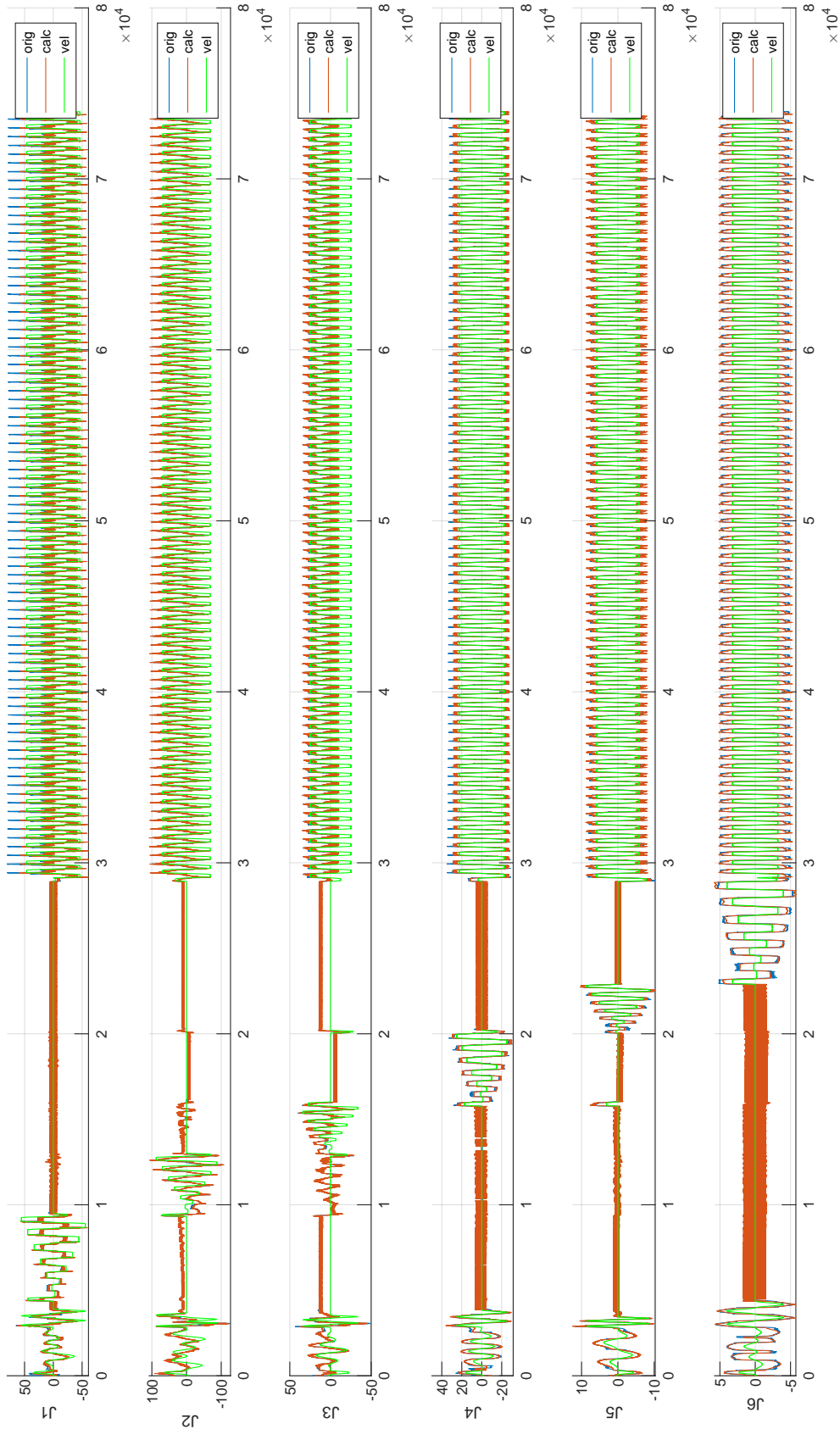


Figure L.5: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 5th cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=6

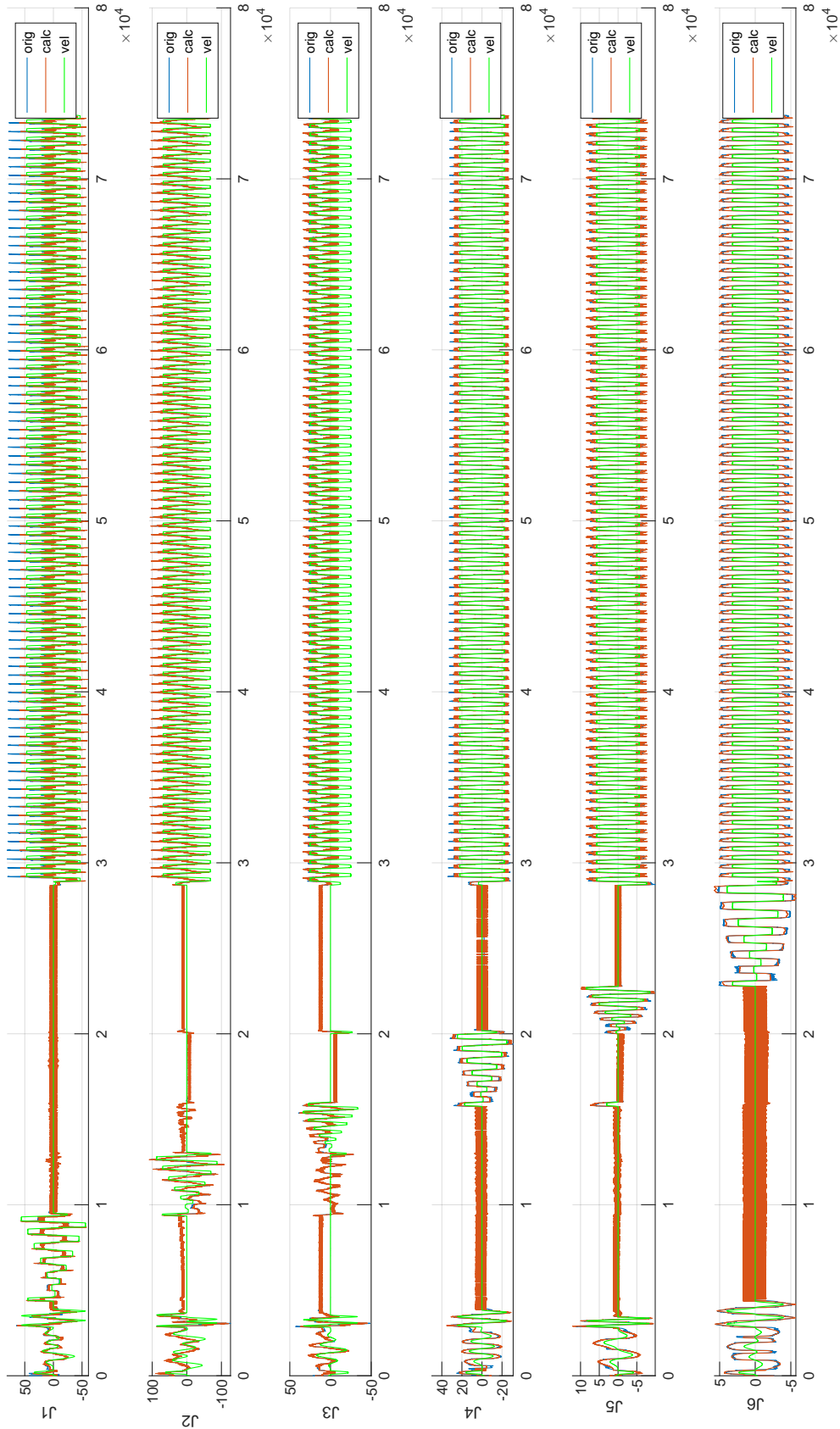


Figure L.6: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 6th cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=7

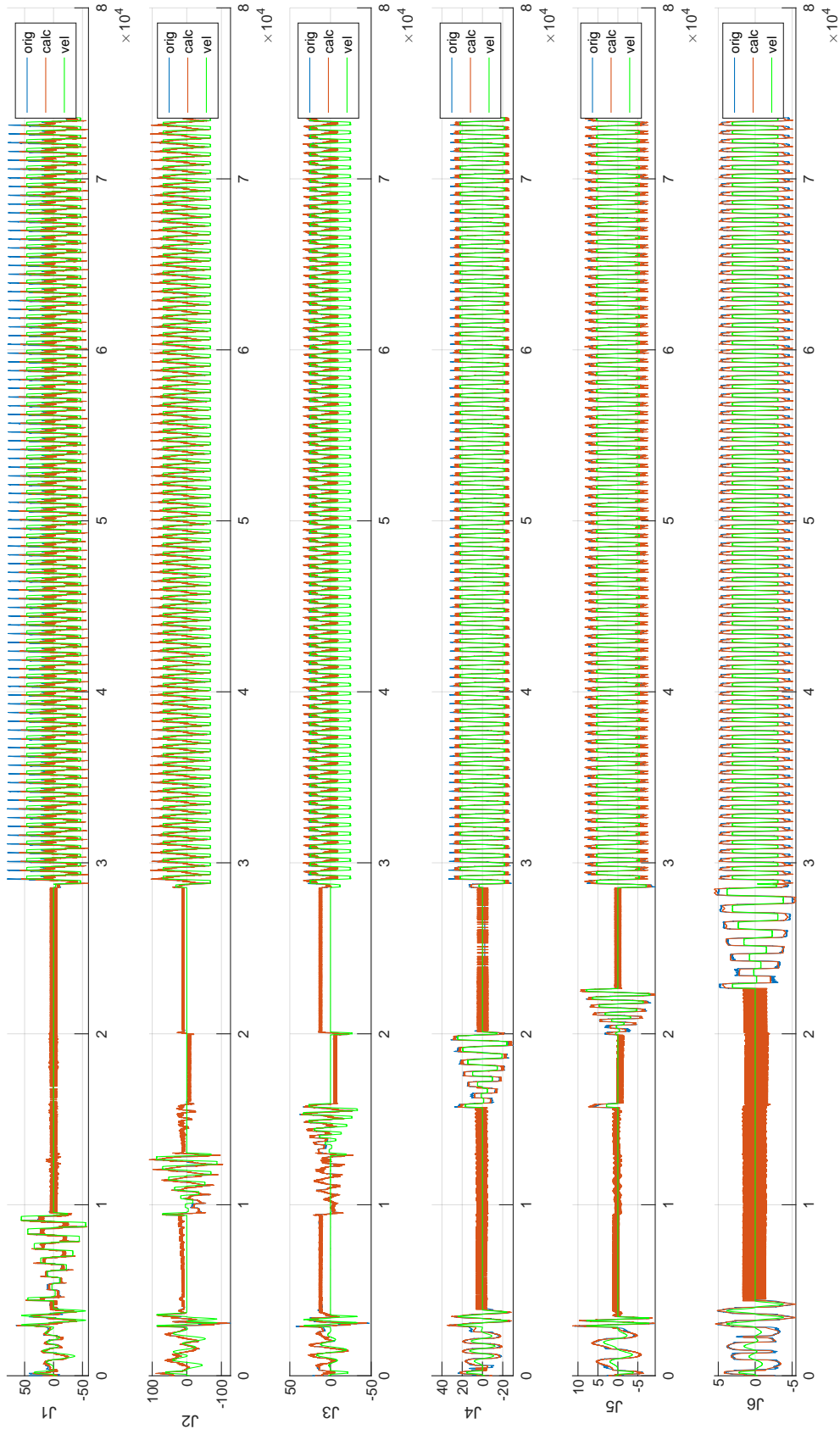


Figure L.7: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 7th cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=8

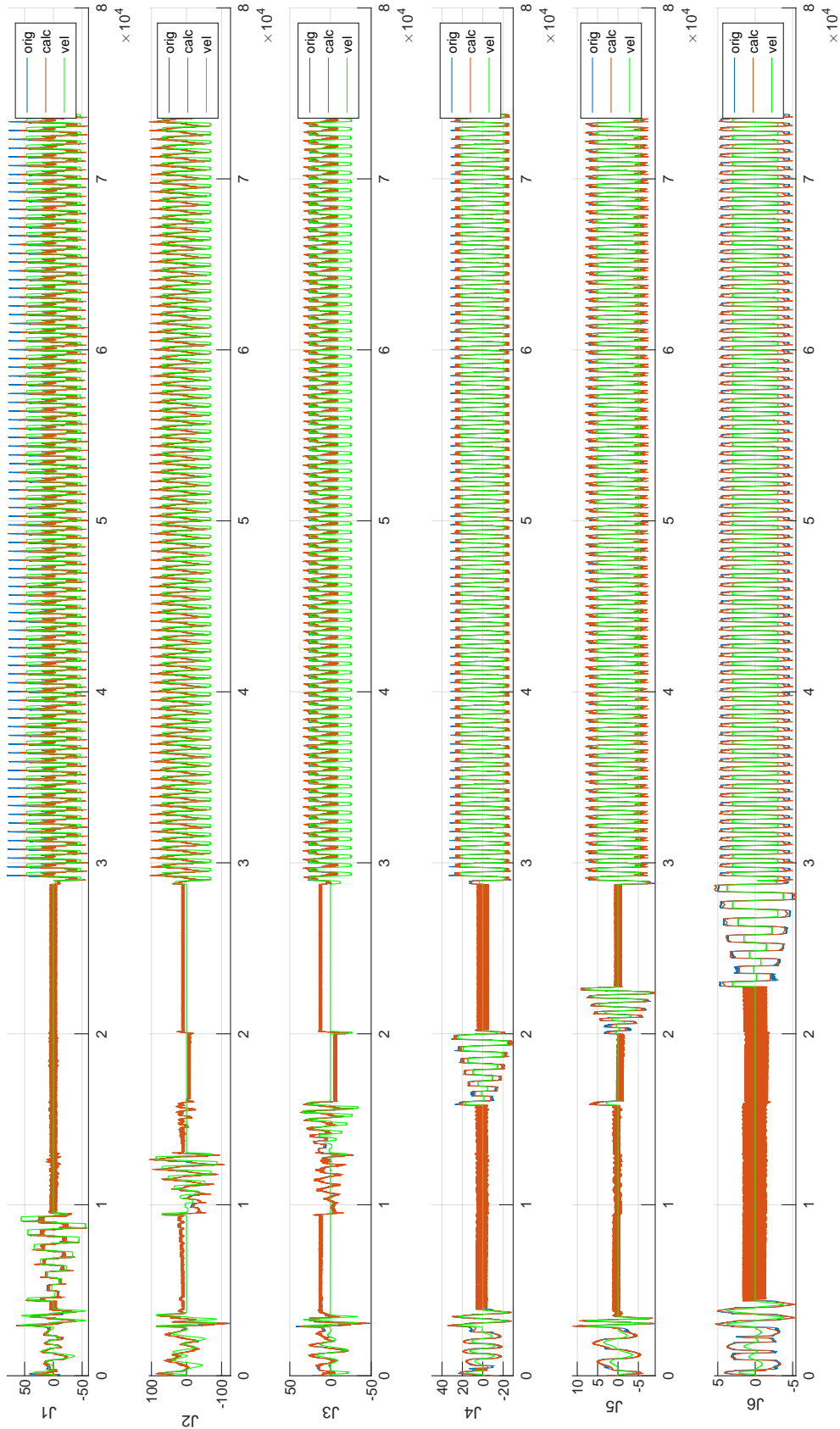


Figure L.8: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 8th cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=9

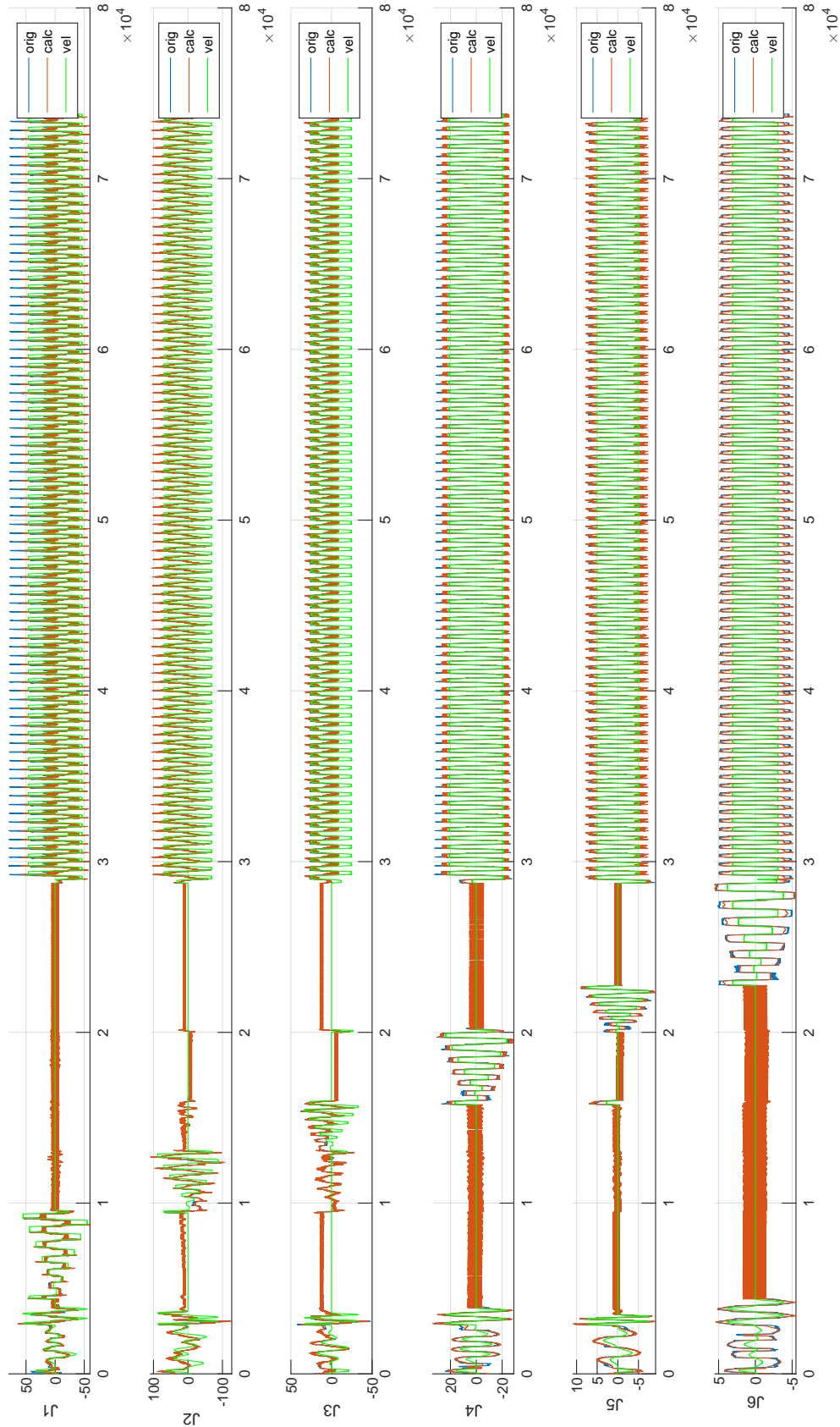


Figure L.9: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 9th cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=10

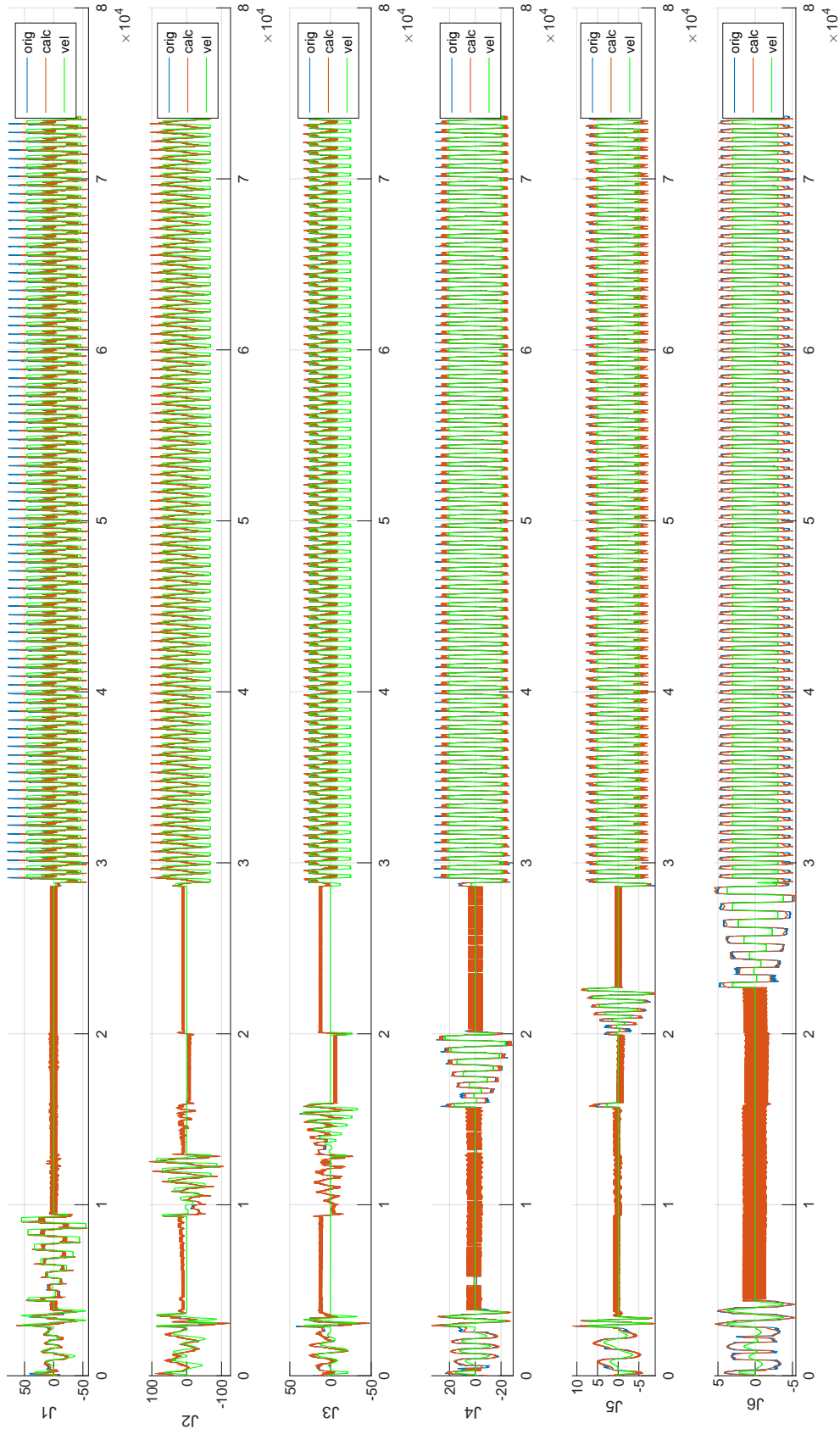


Figure L.10: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 10th cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=11

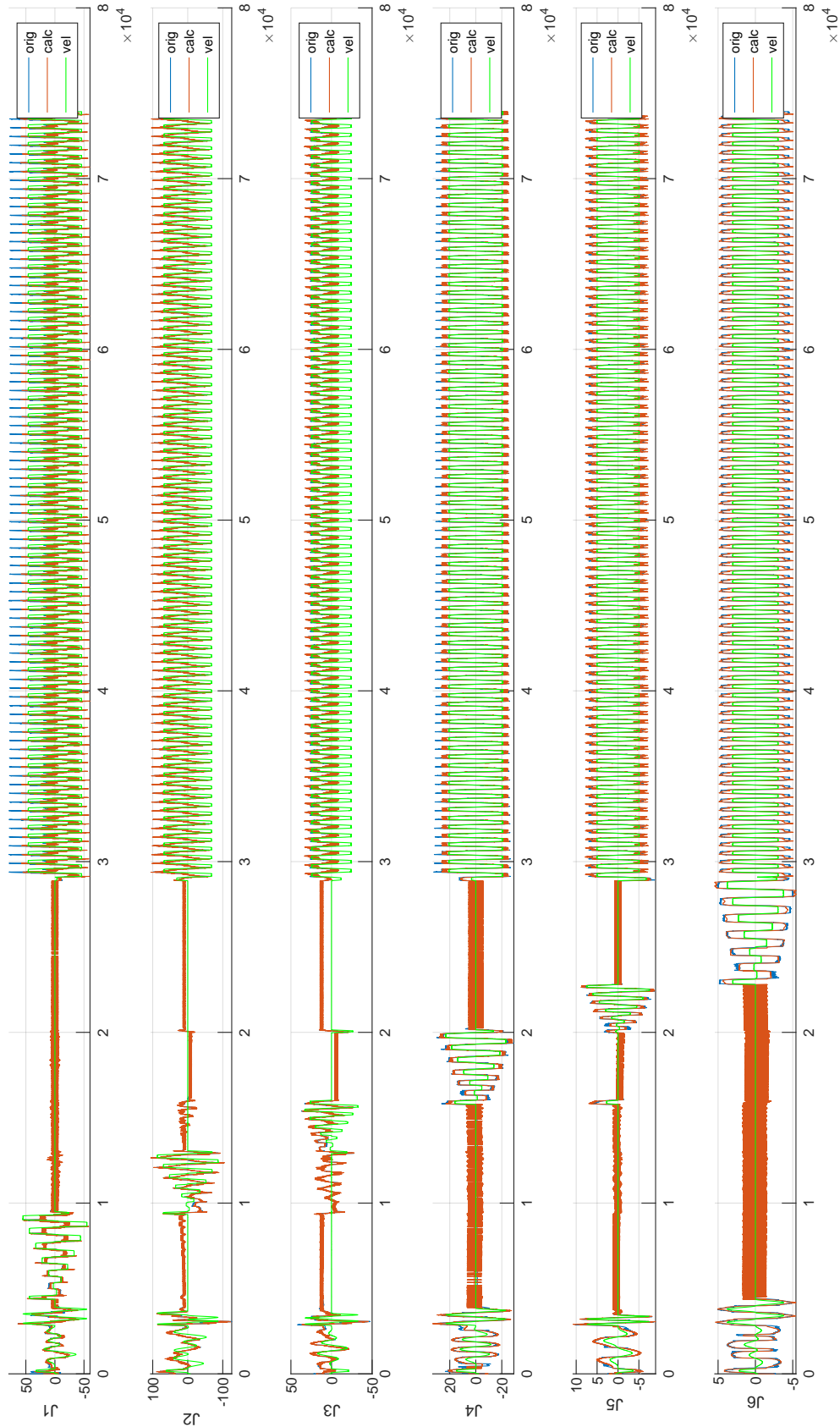


Figure L.11: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 11th cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=12

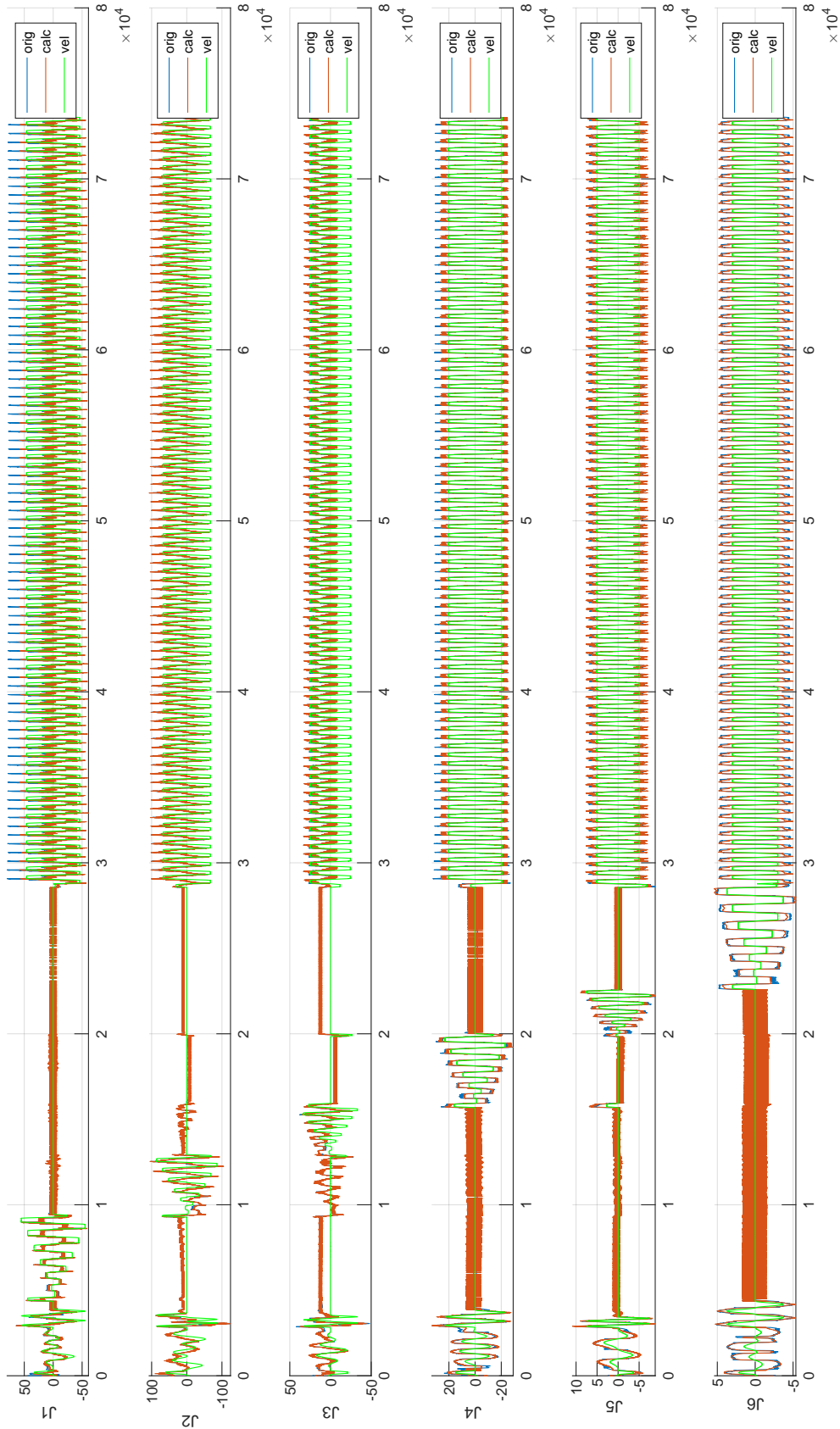


Figure L.12: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 12th cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=13

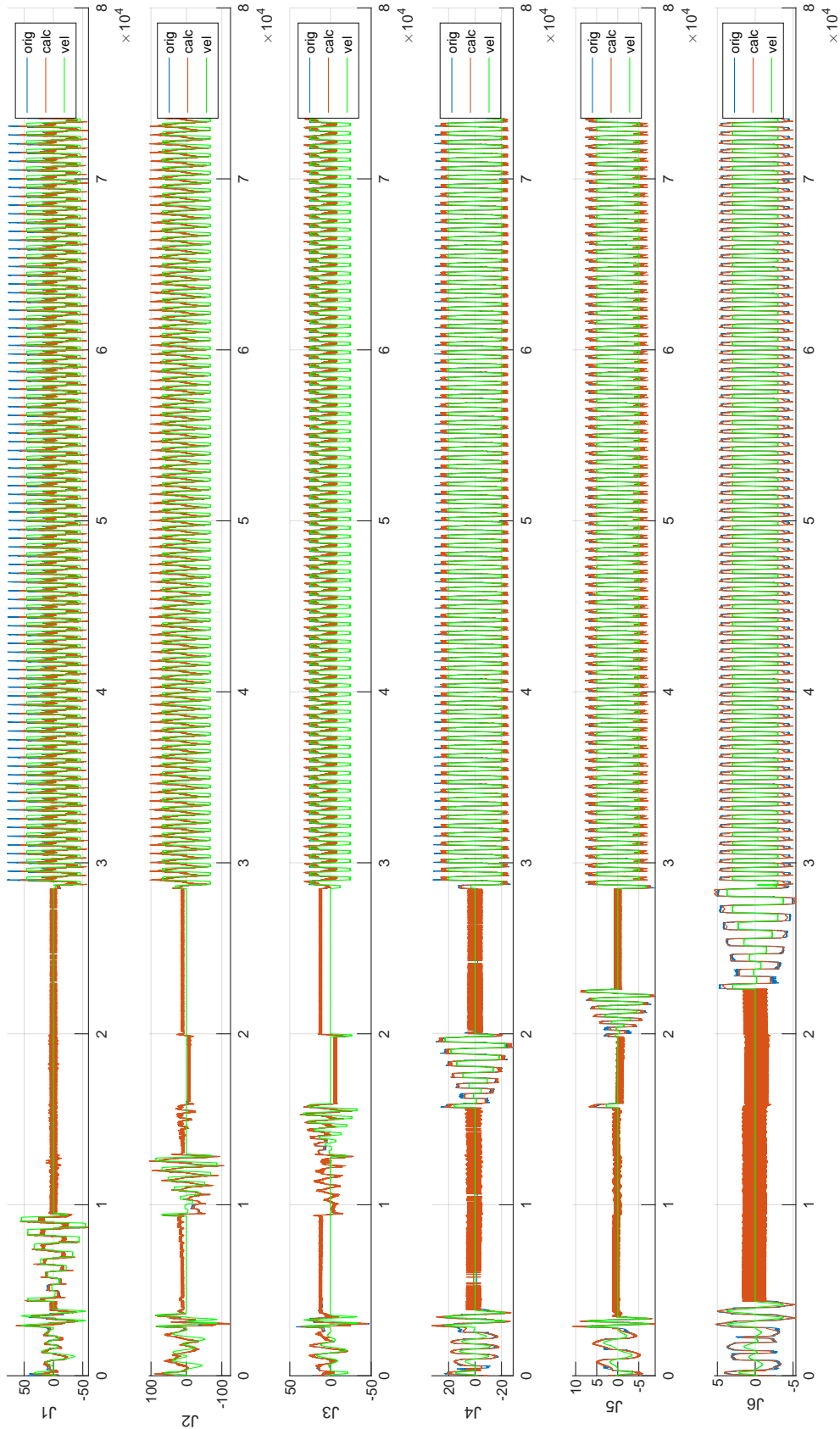


Figure L.13: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 13th cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=14

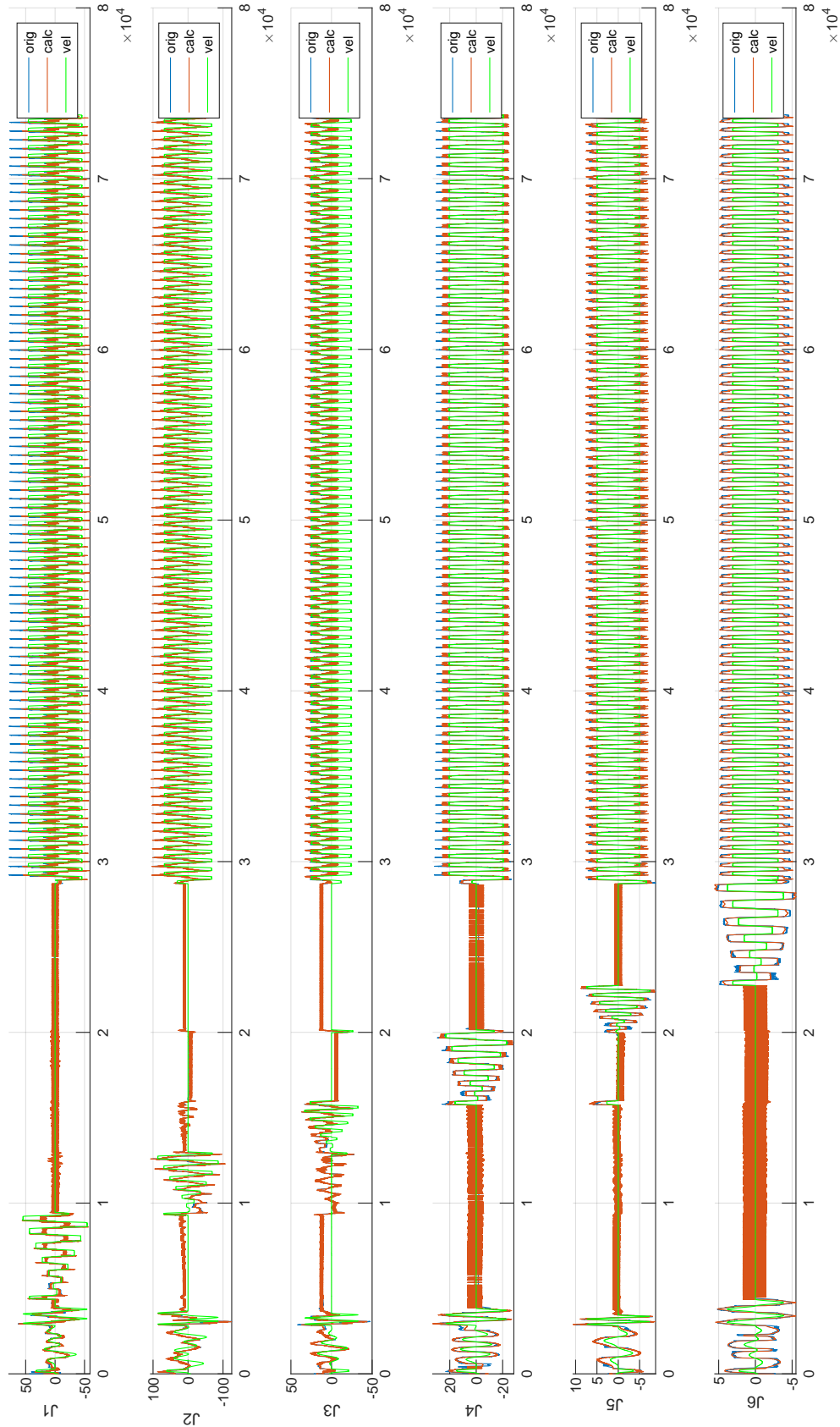


Figure L.14: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 14th cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=15

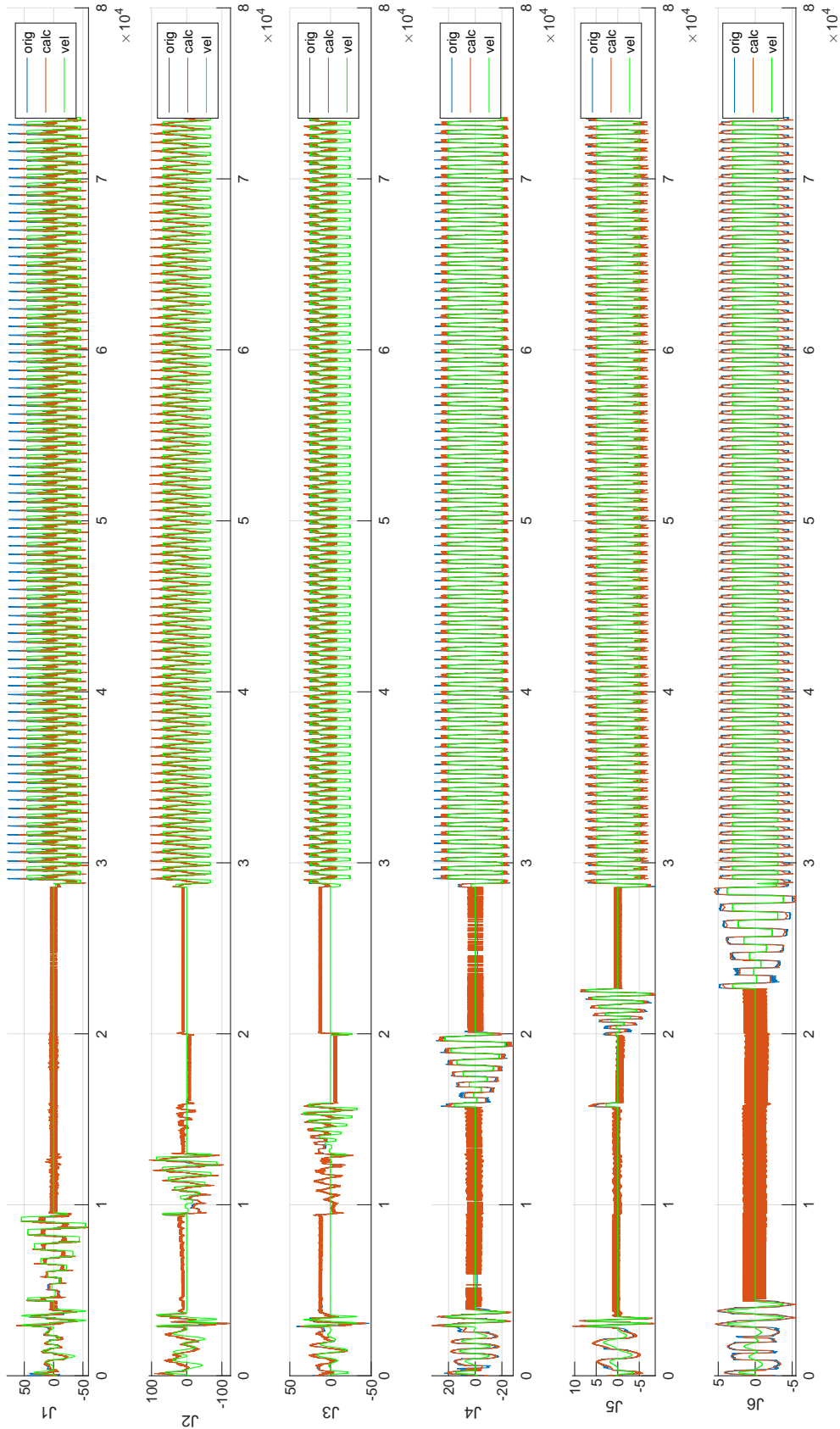


Figure L.15: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 15th cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=16

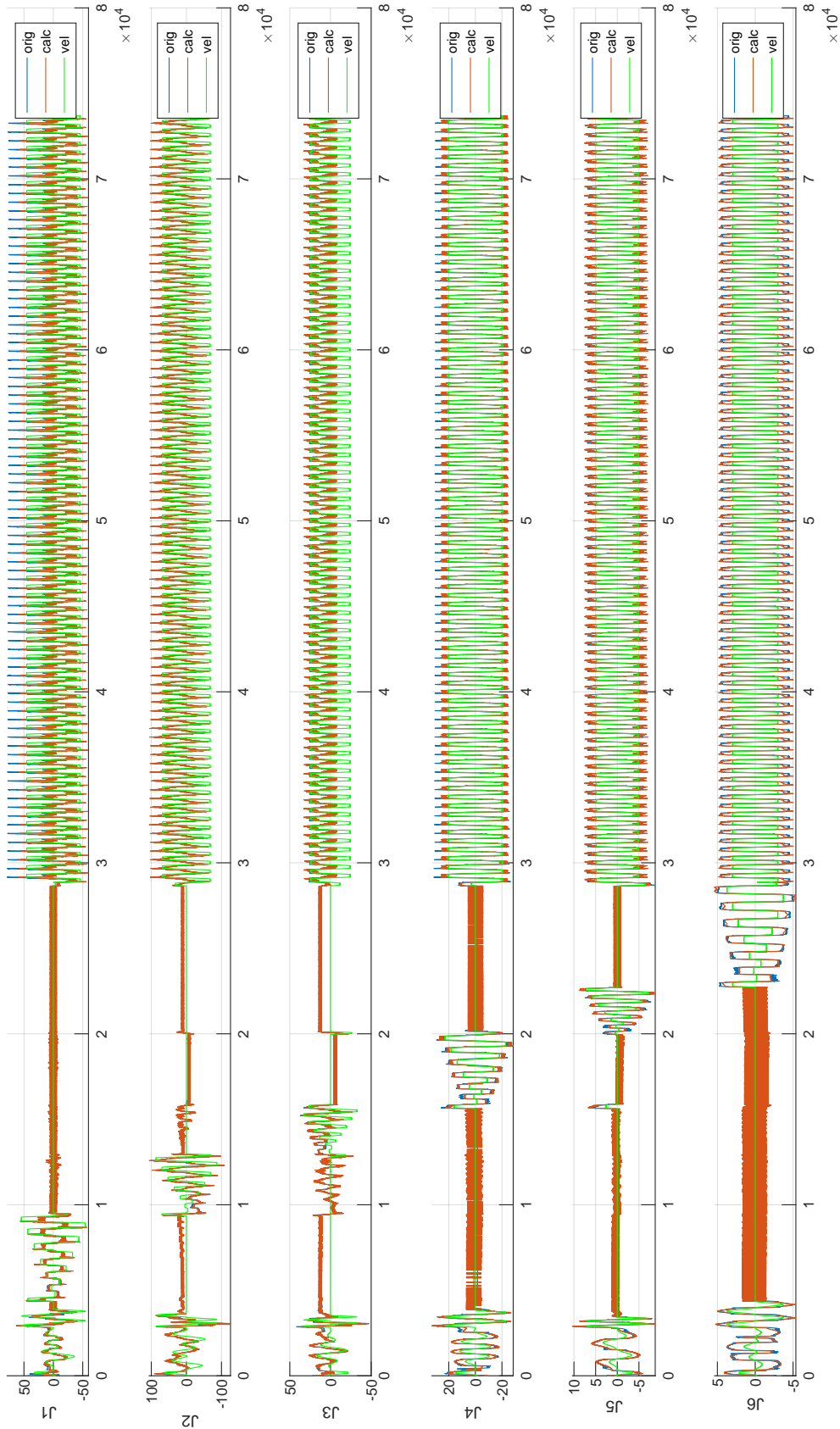


Figure L.16: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 16th cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=17

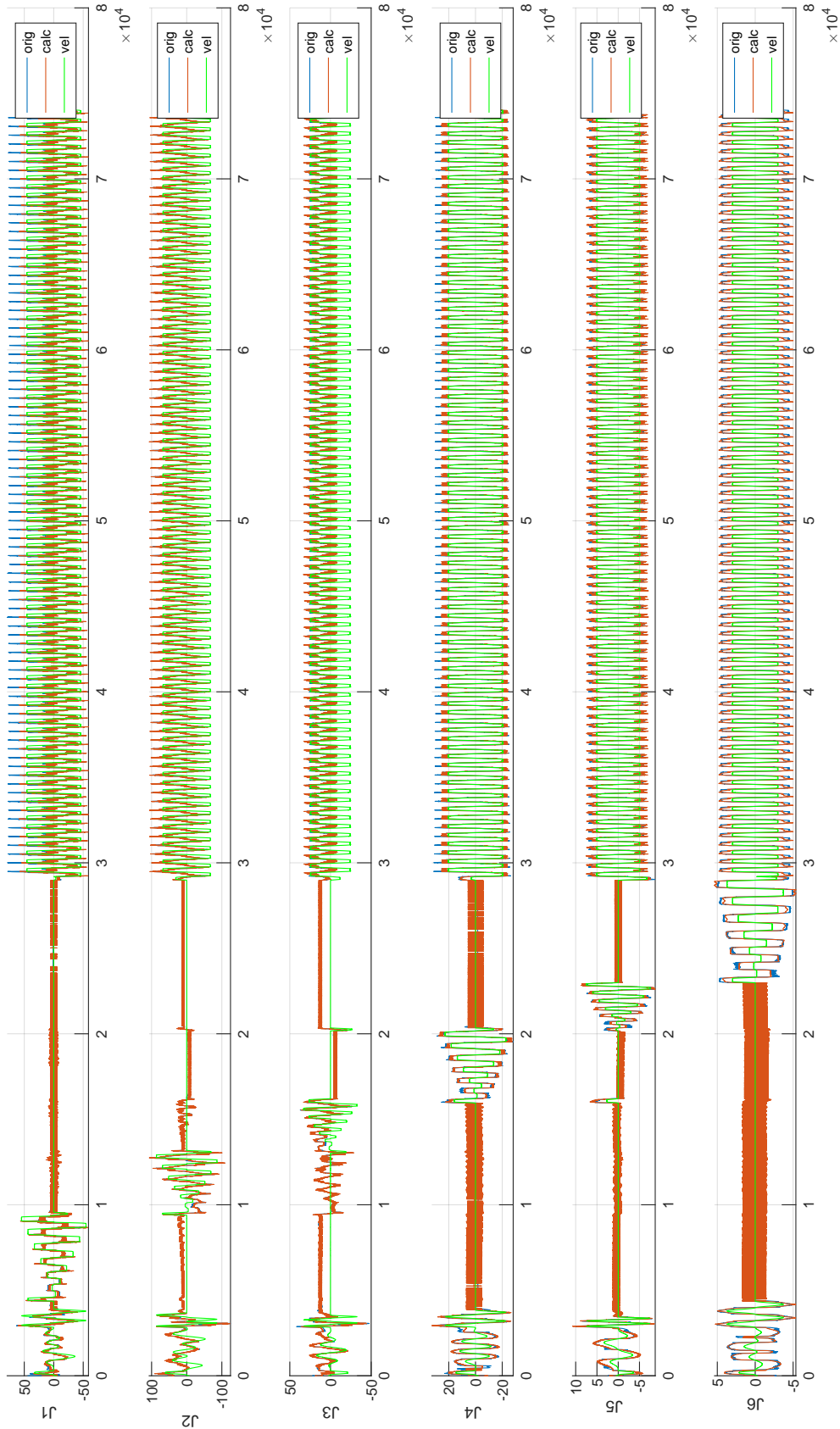


Figure L.17: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 17th cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=18

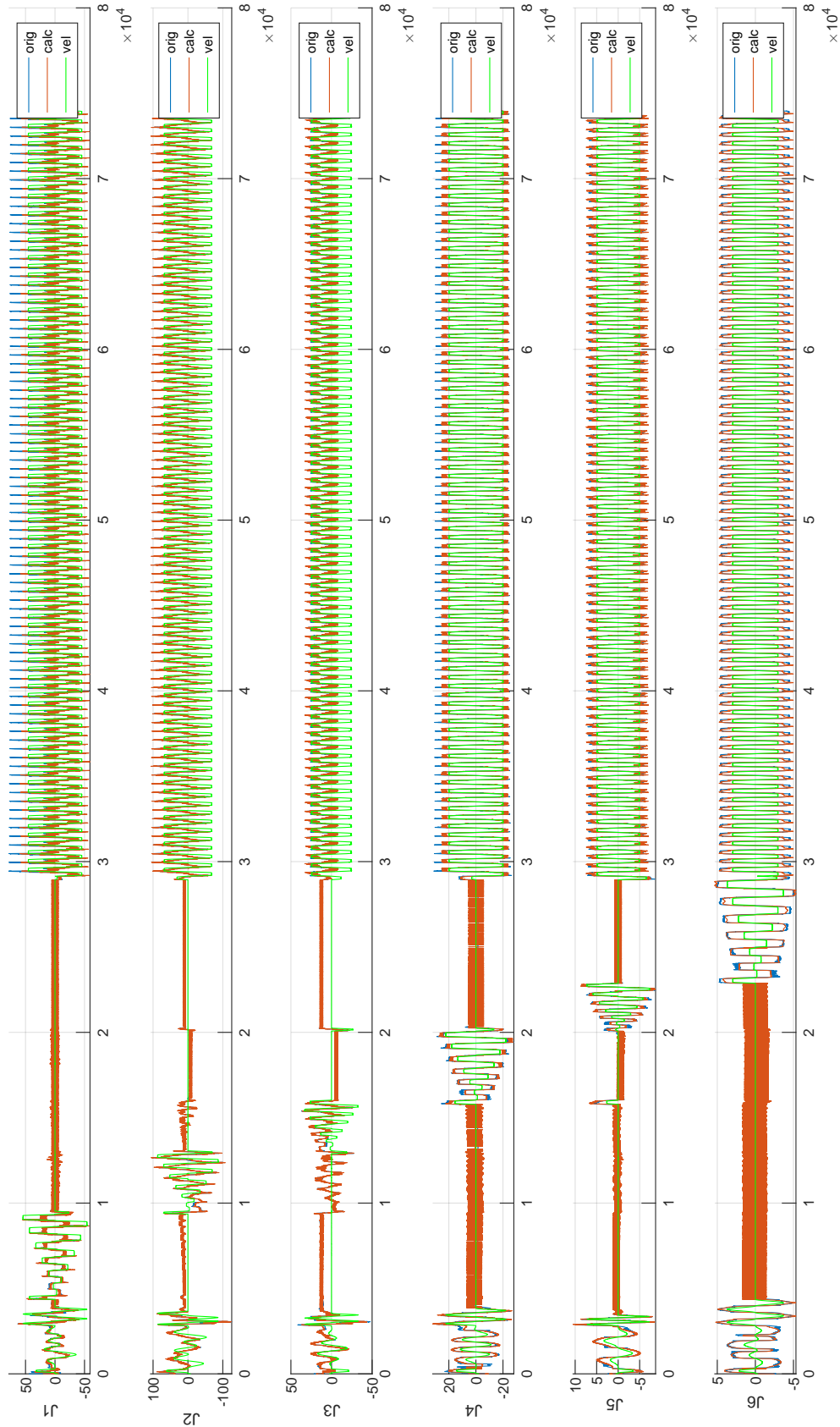


Figure L.18: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 18th cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=19

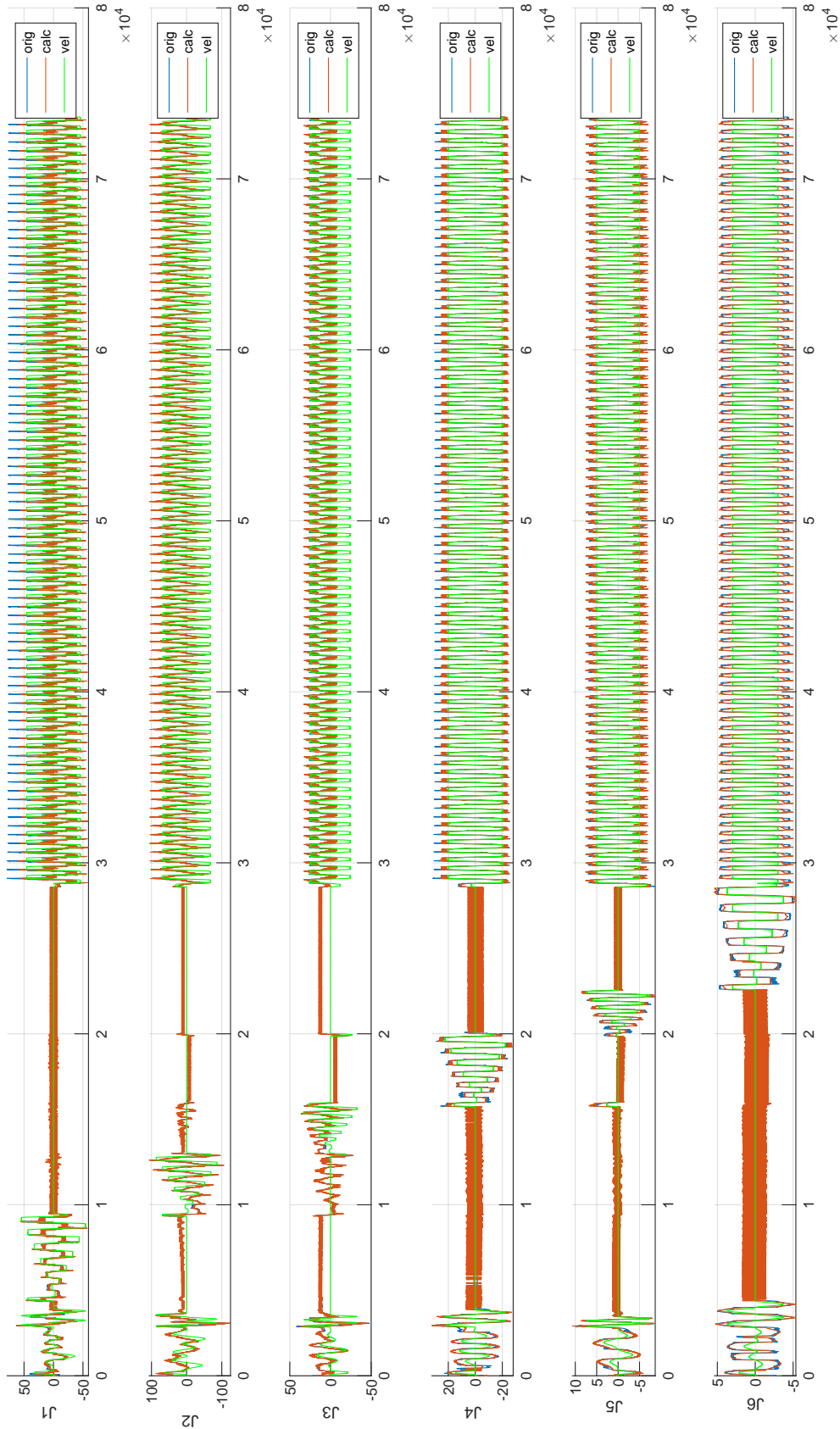


Figure L.19: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 19th cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=20

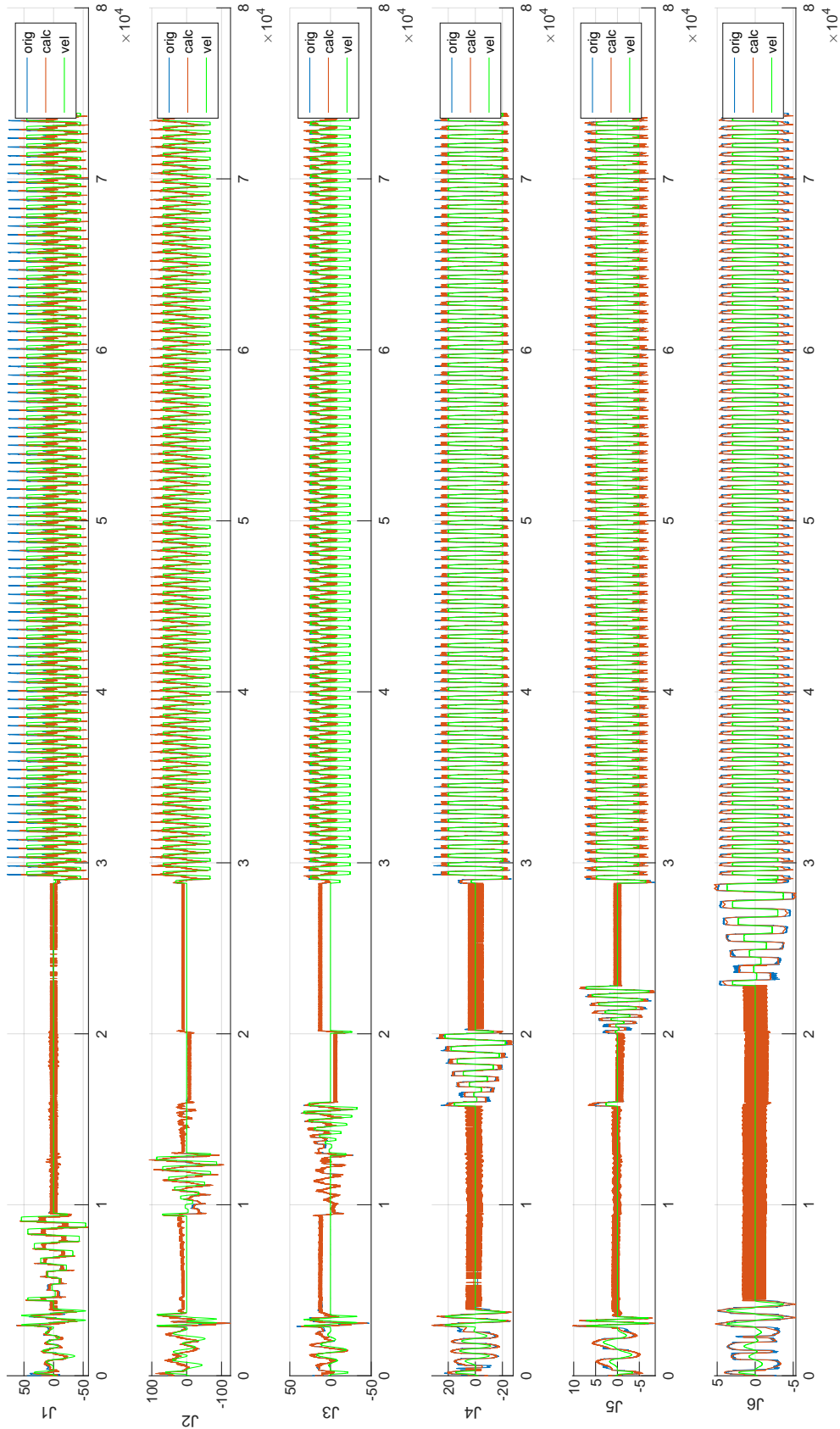


Figure L.20: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 20th cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=21

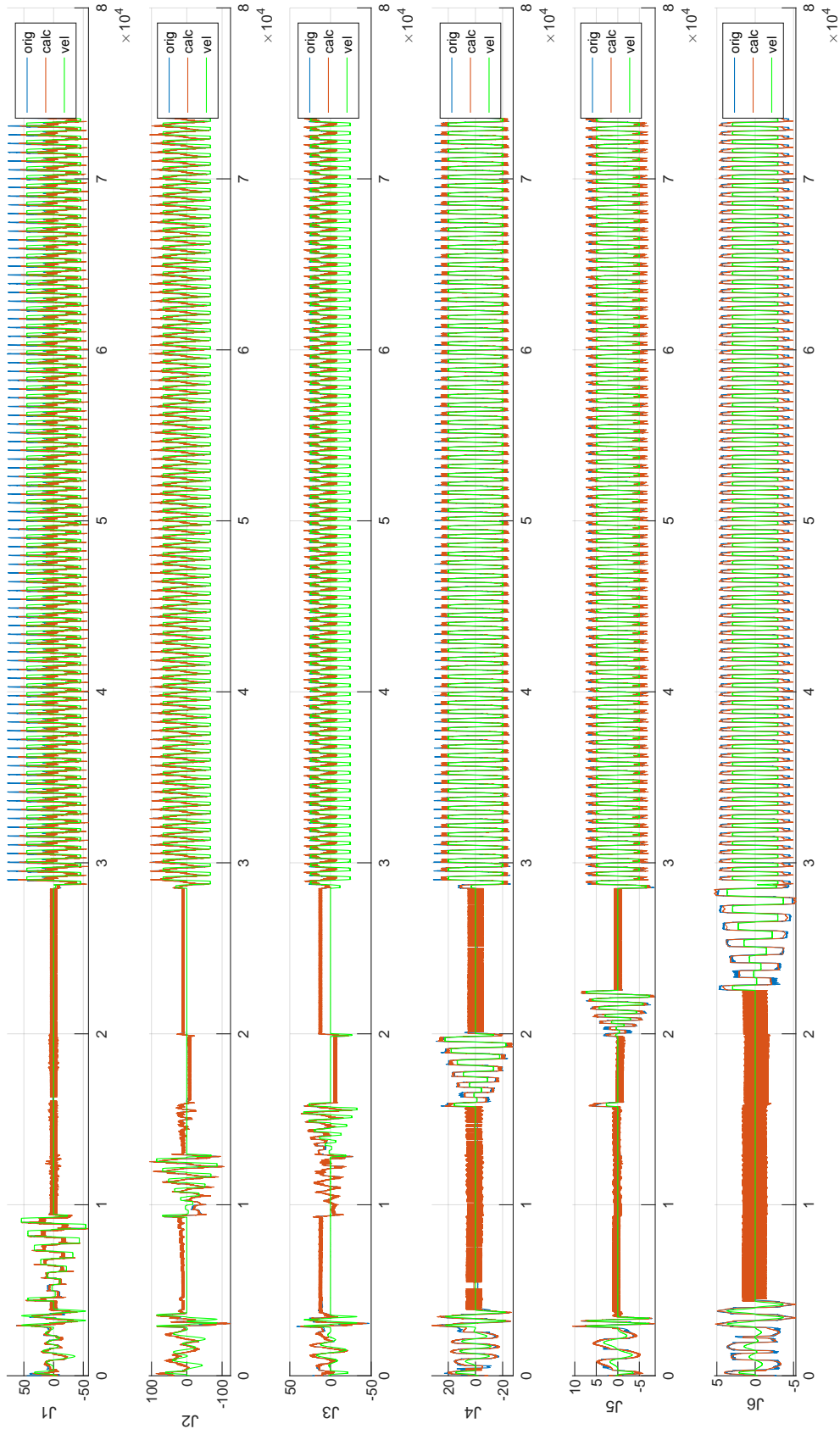


Figure L.21: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 21st cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=22

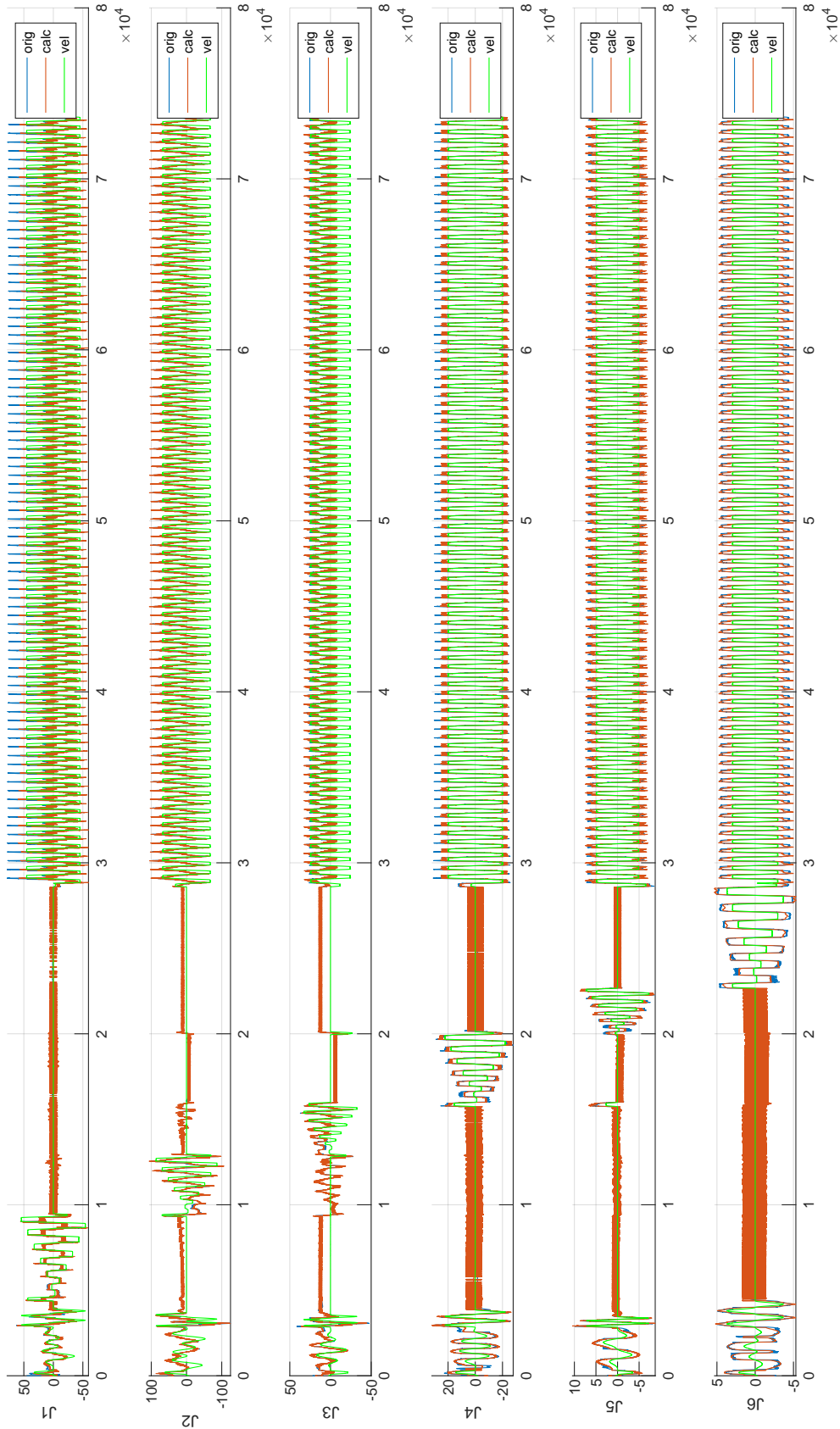


Figure L.22: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 22nd cycle of Robot 2

3_paraDYN_trajALL, Right_20200127_0847_Col25_3min_cycle24, Cycle=23

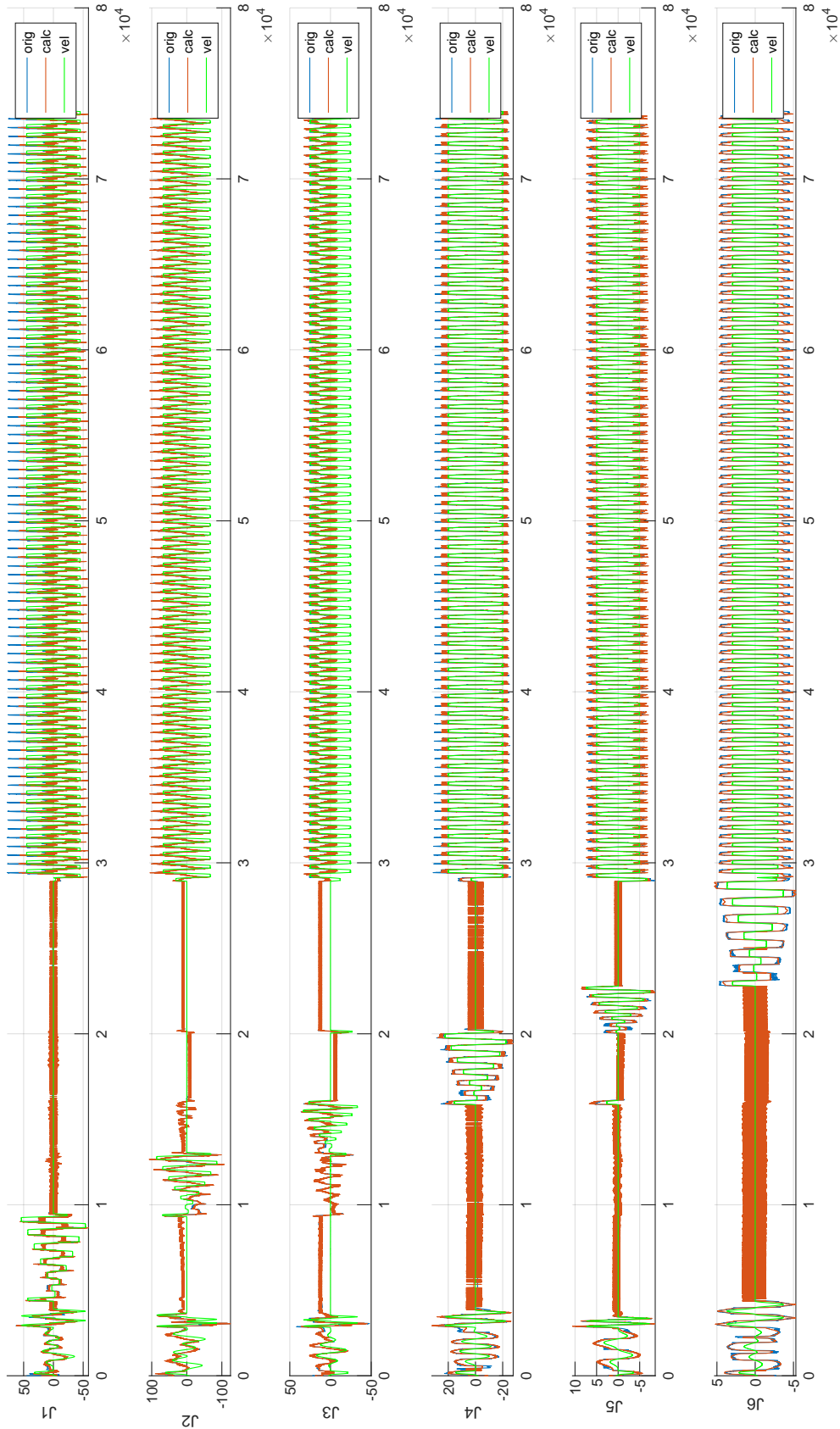


Figure L.23: The identification results of the all trajectory stage in the 23rd cycle of Robot 2

Appendix M

The Friction Measurement

In this appendix, the figures represent the plots of friction measurement of all tests. It should be pointed that all plots come from the data obtain with the velocity of 60%, and the plots of Joint 2 and 3 are shown without the gravity effect. The related discussions are presented in Section 5.2.2.

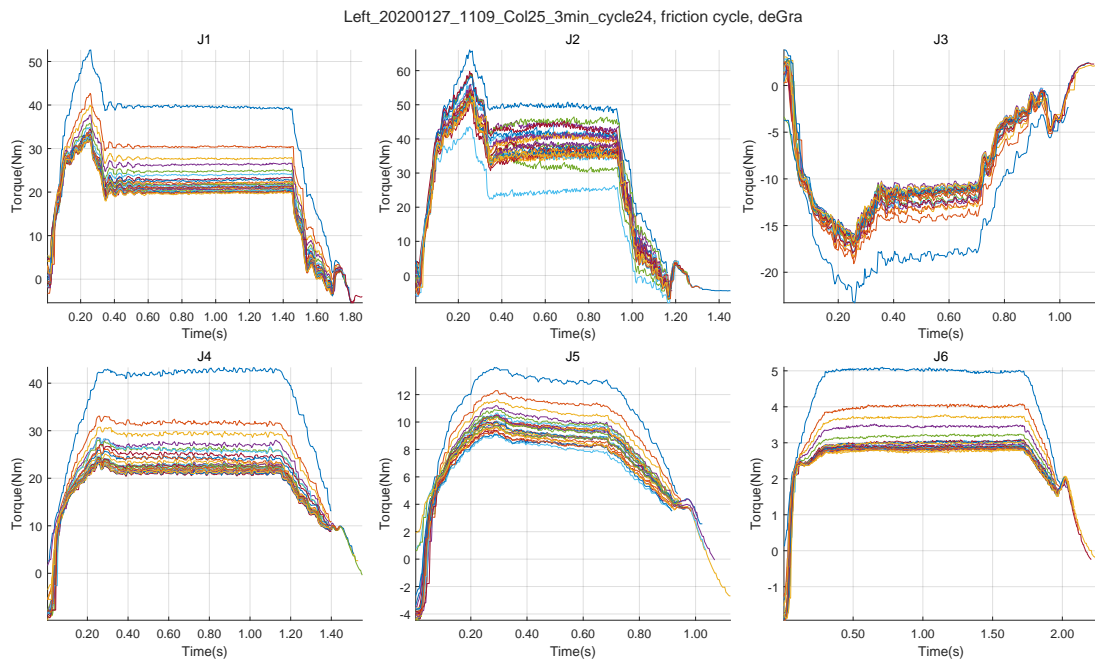


Figure M.1: The friction measurement results of the Test 1 of the Robot 1

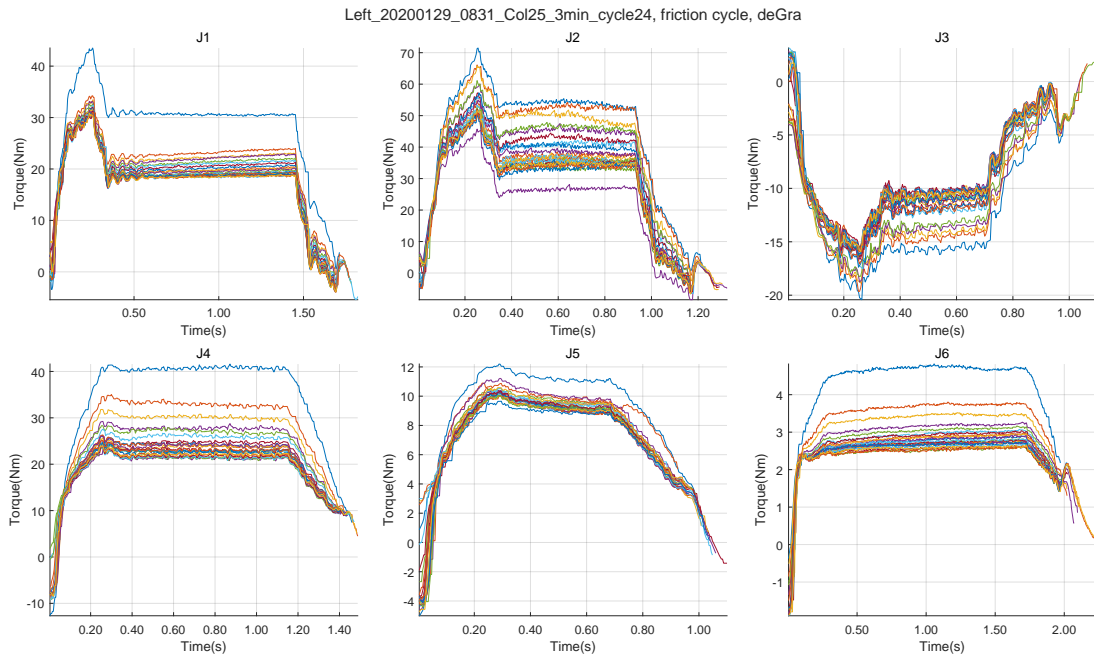


Figure M.2: The friction measurement results of the Test 2 of the Robot 1

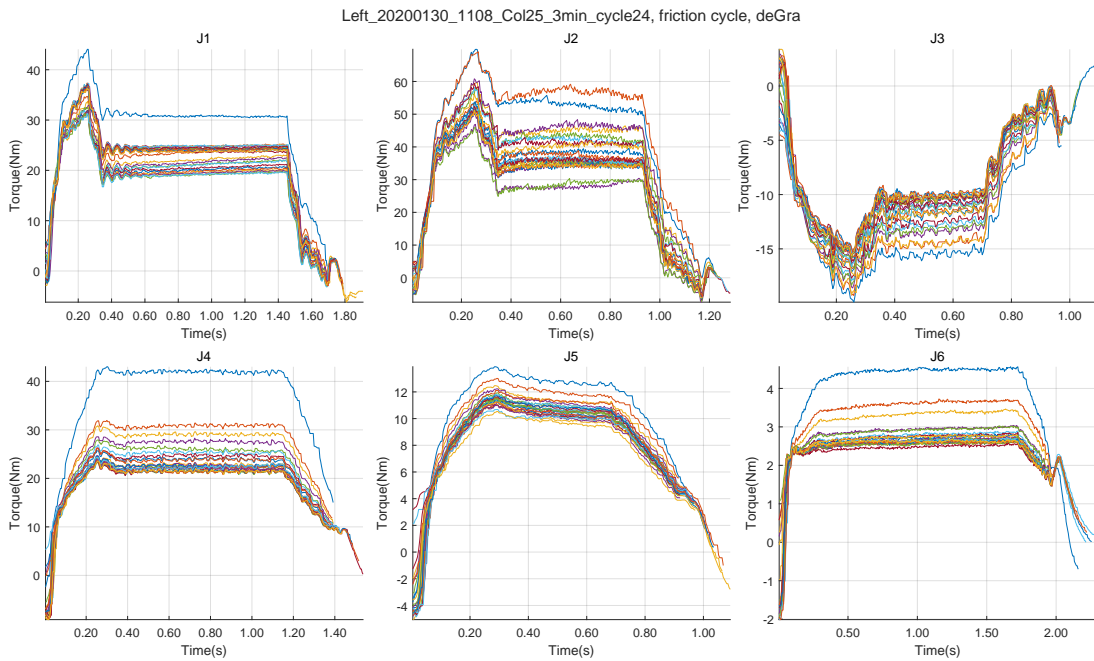


Figure M.3: The friction measurement results of the Test 3 of the Robot 1

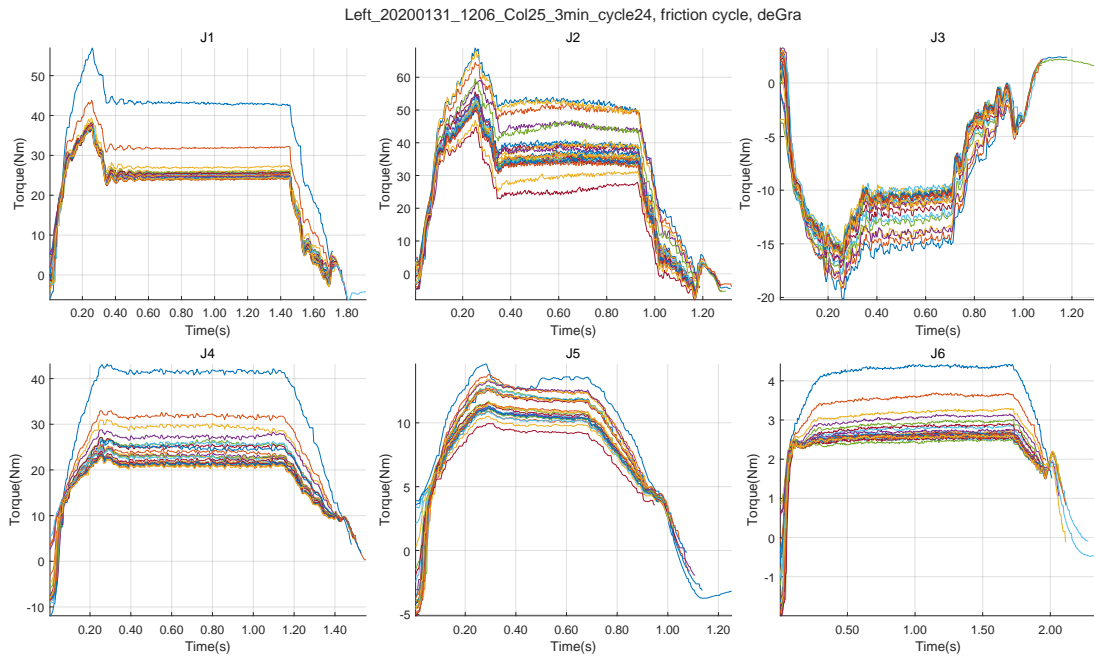


Figure M.4: The friction measurement results of the Test 4 of the Robot 1

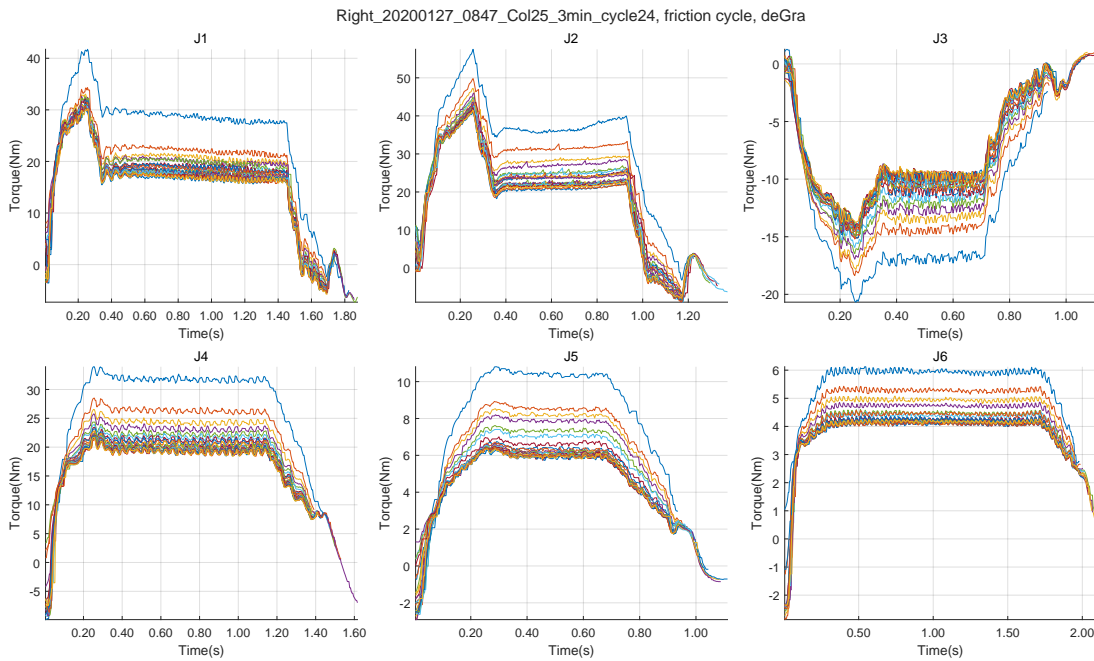


Figure M.5: The friction measurement results of the Test 1 of the Robot 2

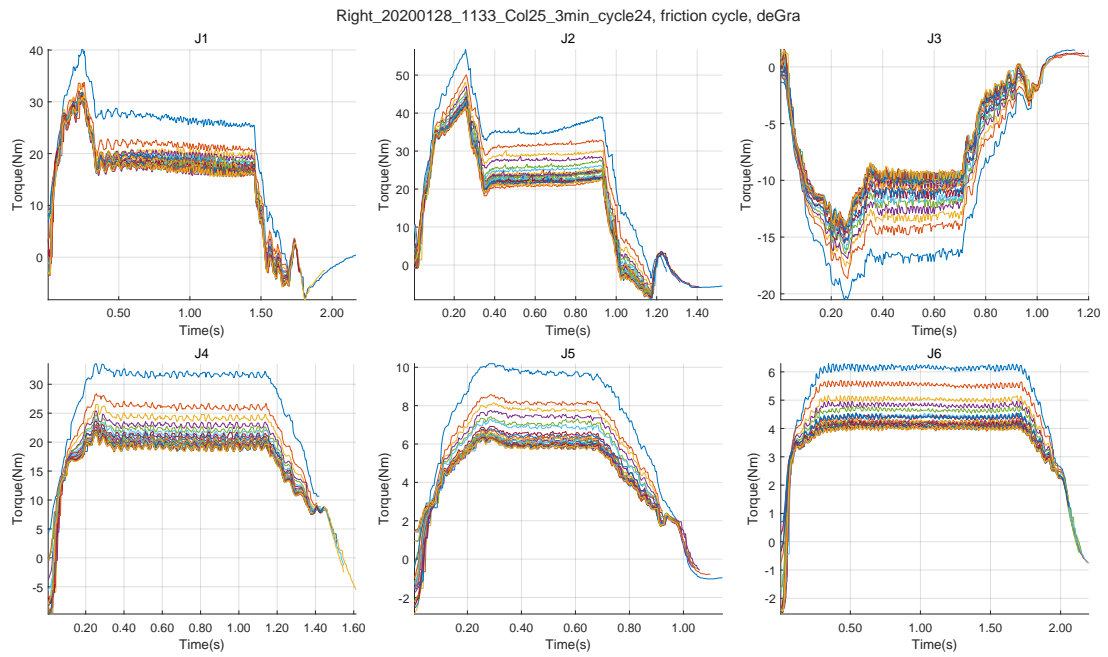


Figure M.6: The friction measurement results of the Test 2 of the Robot 2

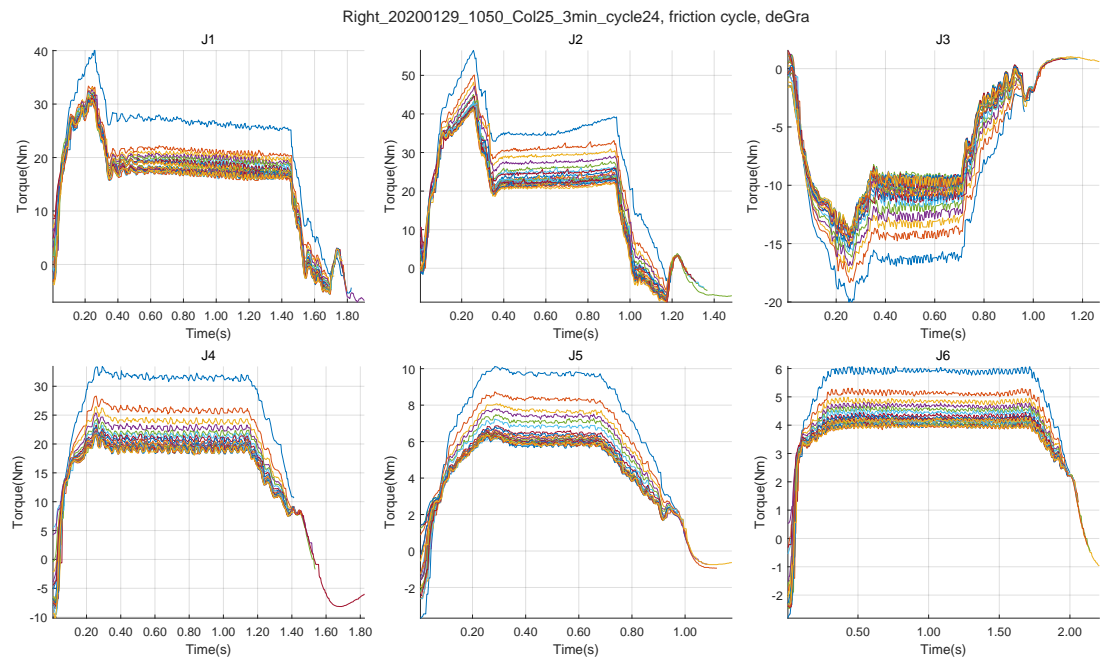


Figure M.7: The friction measurement results of the Test 3 of the Robot 2

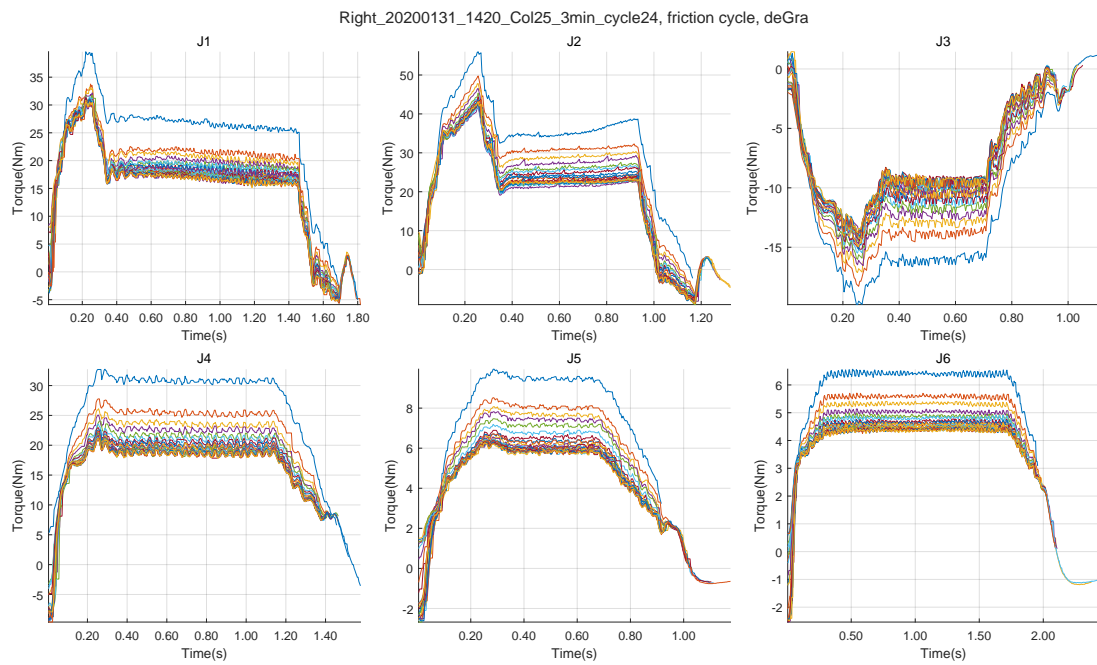


Figure M.8: The friction measurement results of the Test 4 of the Robot 2

Appendix N

The Curve Fitting Results Of Fiction Measurement

This appendix shows the figures and tables of the curve fitting results of all tests. They are listed and separated based on the robot used. It should be pointed that all figures and tables in this appendix come from the data obtain with the velocity of 60%. Moreover, the curve fitting results of the mixed data are provided. The related discussions are presented in Section 5.2.4.

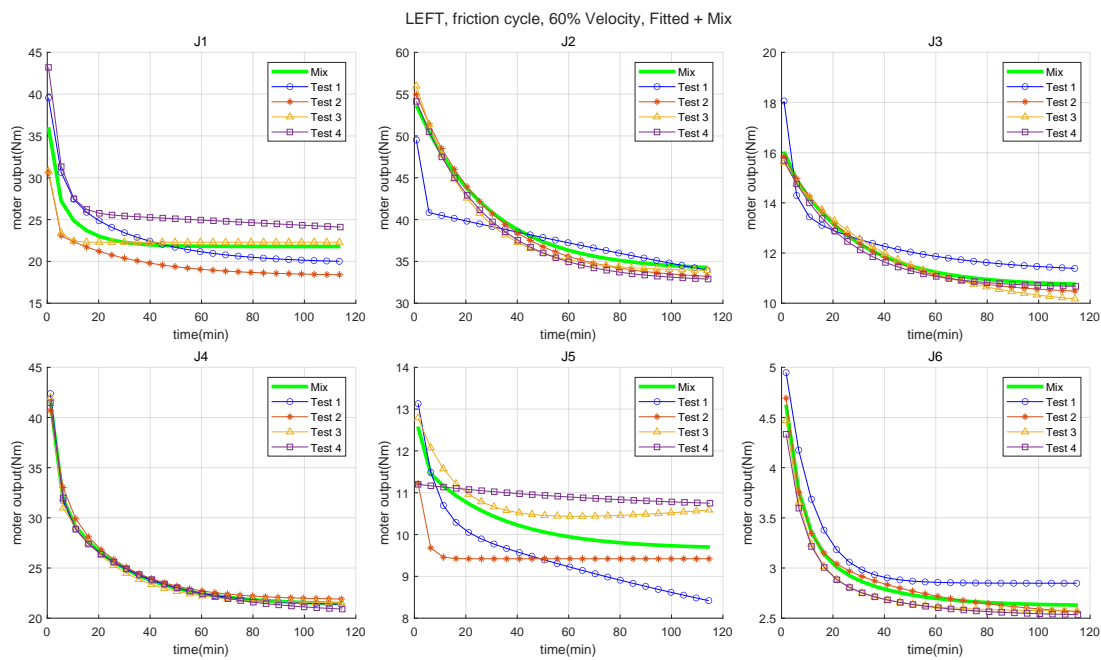


Figure N.1: The curve fitting results of Robot 1, the curve fitting results of the mixed data are included

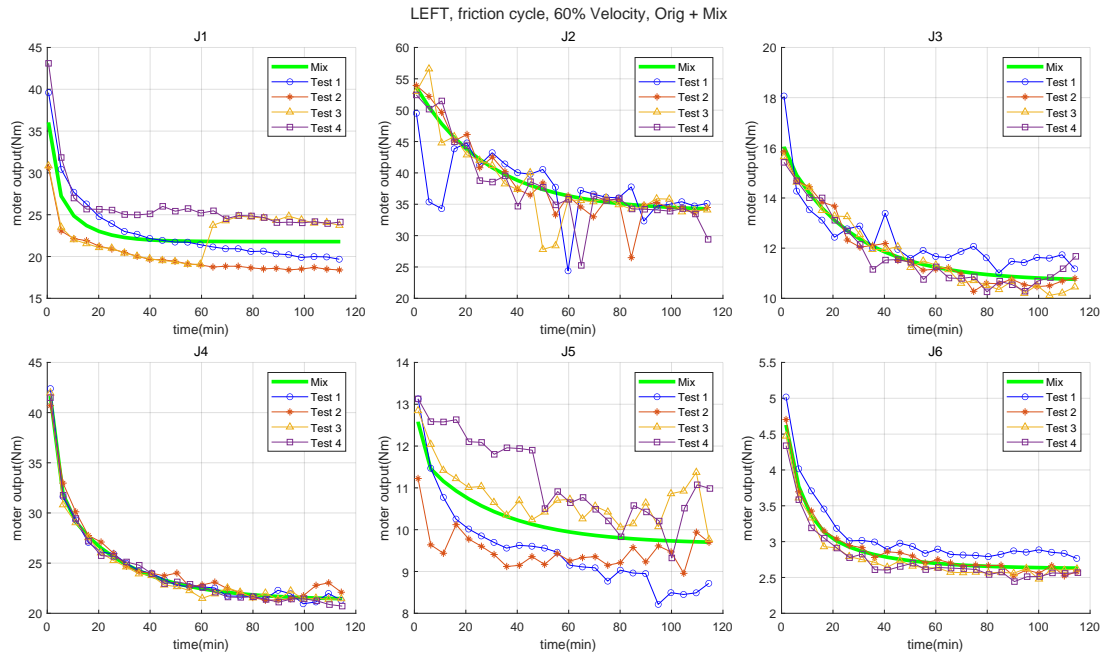


Figure N.2: The friction measure results of Robot 1, the curve fitting results of the mixed data are included

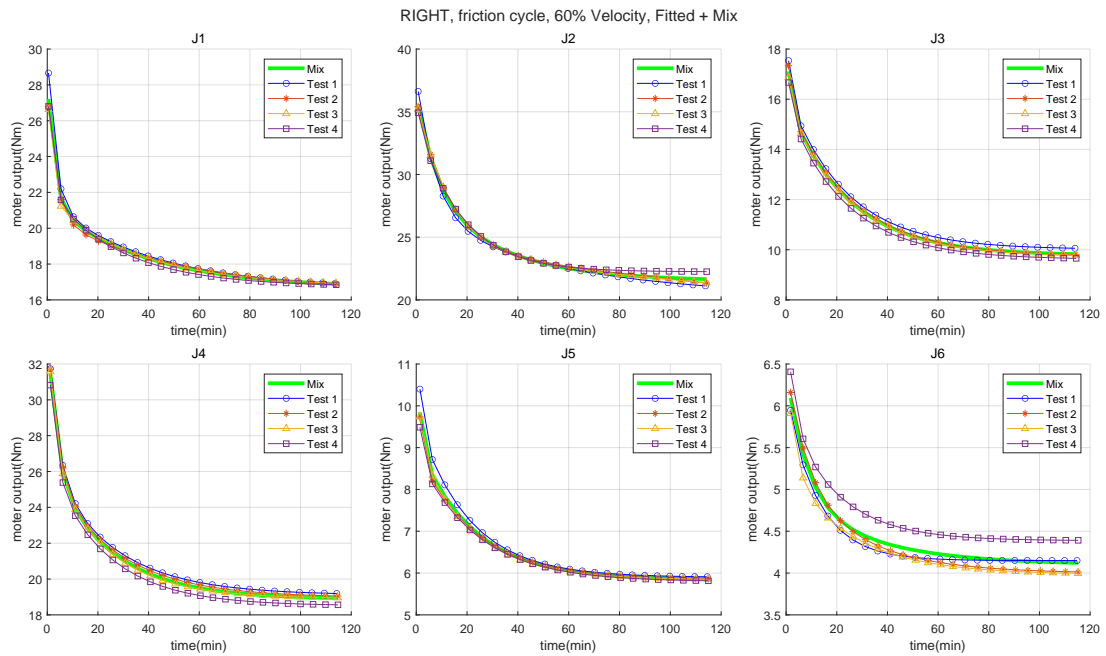


Figure N.3: The curve fitting results of Robot 2, the curve fitting results of the mixed data are included

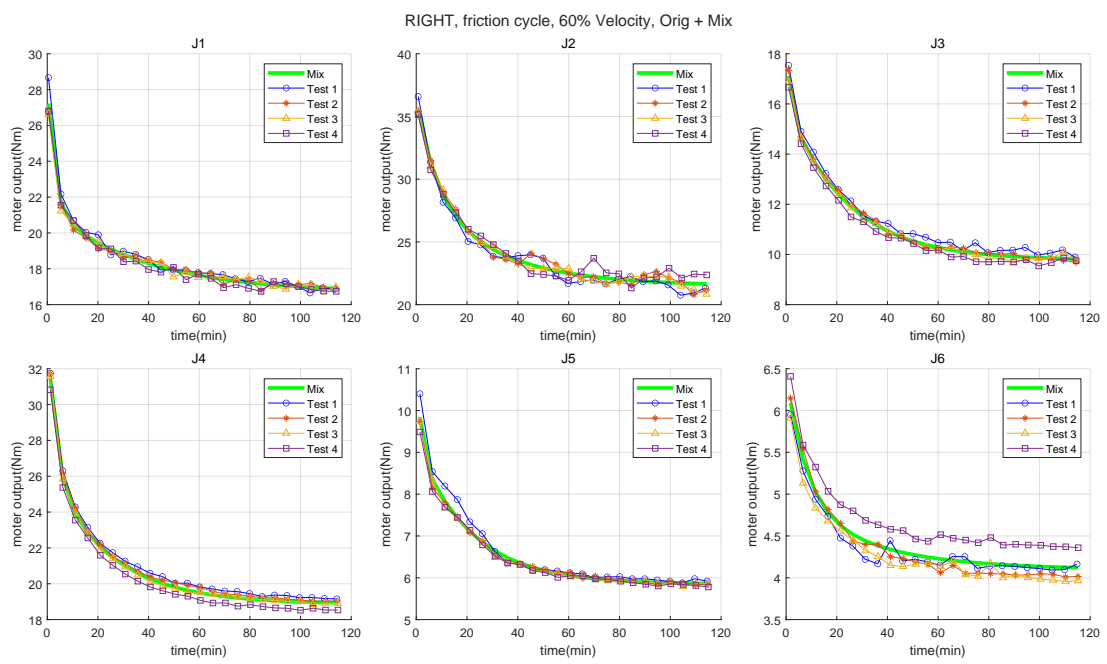


Figure N.4: The friction measure results of Robot 2, the curve fitting results of the mixed data are included

Table N.1: The coefficient values of curve fitting results based the data of velocity 60%

		Robot 1						Robot 2					
		a	b	t_1	c	t_2	a	b	t_1	c	t_2		
J1	Test 1	19.77026	9.73214	0.03265	11.67983	0.26982	16.60894	4.87445	0.02442	8.56154	0.34612		
	Test 2	18.27142	5.74287	0.03330	16.97301	1.91256	16.43789	4.23503	0.01983	7.13872	0.30589		
	Test 3	22.28989	10.40884	0.41645	0.00075	0.62944	16.73945	4.91514	0.02848	6.72405	0.58940		
	Test 4	0.00010	25.90156	0.00063	19.41412	0.23147	16.74283	5.34110	0.03470	6.11869	0.49903		
J2	Mix	21.78051	7.69488	0.09112	8.58167	0.44921	16.66632	4.76634	0.02673	7.04924	0.38493		
	Test 1	0.00061	41.22656	0.00171	91.01516	3.15342	20.25689	6.46293	0.01768	11.05555	0.13452		
	Test 2	32.79851	22.73072	0.03497	0.02162	0.03537	1.22552	22.78061	0.00109	12.10573	0.07892		
	Test 3	1.38558	32.43925	0.00000	22.95347	0.04728	11.58601	12.10697	0.00188	12.18326	0.07421		
J3	Test 4	32.57238	22.17582	0.03723	0.59863	21.84848	22.23717	12.31519	0.05791	15.24718	3.74801		
	Mix	33.28272	0.63420	0.00000	20.26215	0.03546	21.49307	7.59125	0.03352	7.37318	0.12803		
	Test 1	11.20058	2.72219	0.02342	5.89466	0.35741	10.01373	6.35484	0.04344	8.42142	1.85479		
	Test 2	10.36020	5.60232	0.03338	2.53509	4.12087	9.73987	6.28627	0.04018	8.05008	1.75232		
J4	Test 3	9.79920	5.71317	0.02393	4.23101	3.12396	9.73268	6.16768	0.04148	2.08807	0.58102		
	Test 4	10.62322	5.26603	0.04107	1.33444	7.31144	9.61073	6.09544	0.04280	2.10070	0.59052		
	Mix	10.68824	5.26739	0.03766	3.15259	2.56492	9.77537	6.23555	0.04202	2.92480	0.82751		
	Test 1	21.19655	11.06320	0.03591	16.84452	0.37939	19.10495	7.17766	0.03863	7.98374	0.26564		
J5	Test 2	21.83026	12.48219	0.04392	9.99550	0.29249	18.96849	7.21557	0.03879	8.13319	0.27017		
	Test 3	21.47913	12.67422	0.04701	128.49383	2.24793	18.90628	7.82414	0.04458	7.87270	0.33366		
	Test 4	20.49632	10.61168	0.02832	15.25196	0.28822	18.50941	7.93419	0.04381	7.39567	0.35792		
	Mix	21.32332	11.72613	0.03905	14.66988	0.39107	18.87610	7.54541	0.04150	7.79821	0.30128		
J6	Test 1	5.45197	4.93189	0.00444	3.51922	0.16437	5.89756	3.85085	0.04930	19.59727	2.13811		
	Test 2	9.42068	3.12297	0.39177	4.89889	4.33250	5.84252	3.11477	0.04363	17.04609	1.99486		
	Test 3	10.24828	0.05854	-0.01534	2.73915	0.06943	5.84192	3.25441	0.04718	1.72386	0.49068		
	Test 4	10.57930	0.66012	0.01167	-0.02900	0.02265	5.79326	3.07698	0.04302	14.80664	2.04065		
J7	Mix	9.65410	2.19311	0.03346	2.20435	0.67999	5.84707	3.34512	0.04628	6.96687	1.45718		
	Test 1	2.84830	2.47387	0.09353	8.47239	7.29263	4.14913	1.92346	0.07792	33.80185	3.22148		
	Test 2	2.49551	0.80493	0.02117	1.97865	0.18930	3.99559	1.16797	0.03625	1.32515	0.12231		
	Test 3	2.56731	0.69286	0.04451	1.66920	0.16200	3.98294	1.27476	0.03925	1.23148	0.29293		
J8	Test 4	2.52090	0.59806	0.03237	1.62864	0.15007	4.38703	1.55022	0.05083	1.08628	0.33498		
	Mix	2.62189	0.81188	0.03963	1.69208	0.17465	4.09768	0.82804	0.03083	1.51205	0.12662		

Appendix O

The Fiction And Velocities

This appendix shows the figures of friction versus velocities in different cycles of all tests, which is discussed in Section 5.2.3. In these plots, the sequence of curves from the 1st cycle to the end cycle is marked with an arrow from the “cold” to “hot” state.

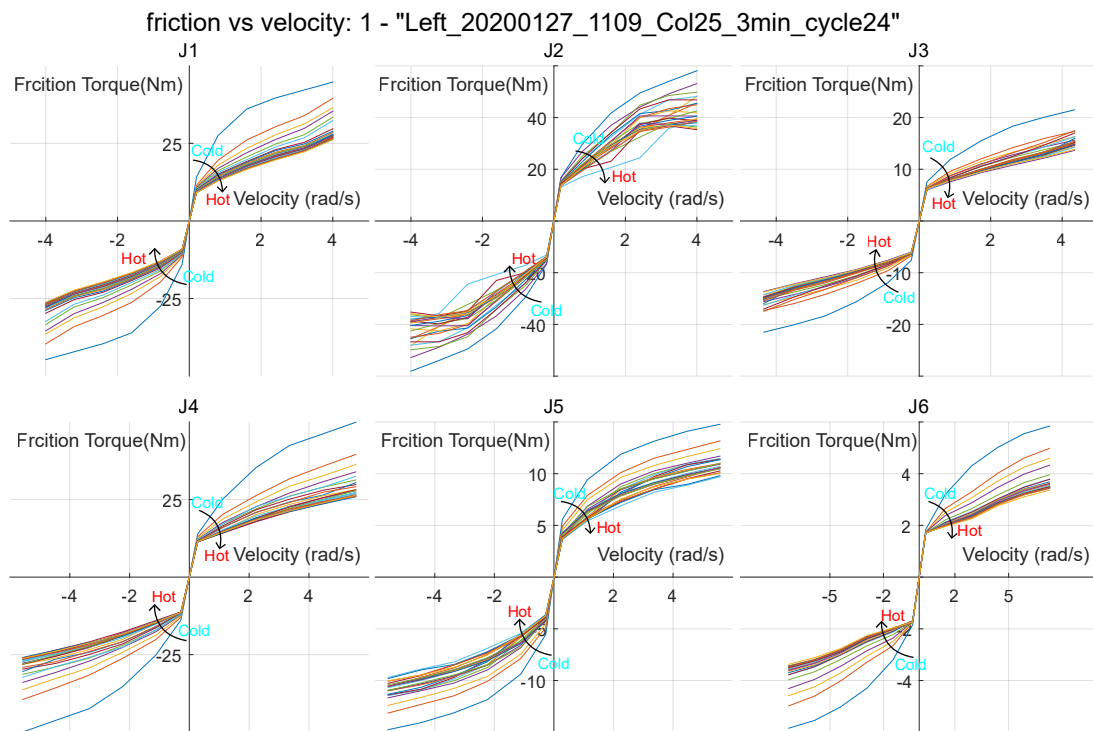


Figure O.1: The friction versus velocities in different cycles of all joints of Test 1 of Robot 1

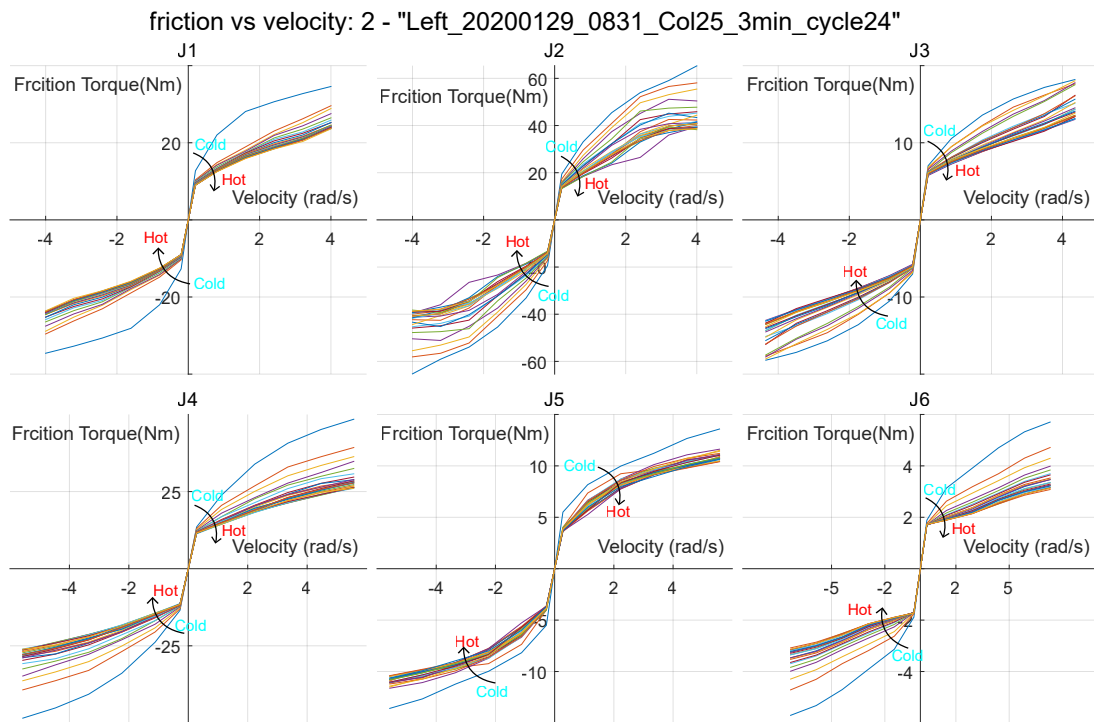


Figure O.2: The friction versus velocities in different cycles of all joints of Test 2 of Robot 1

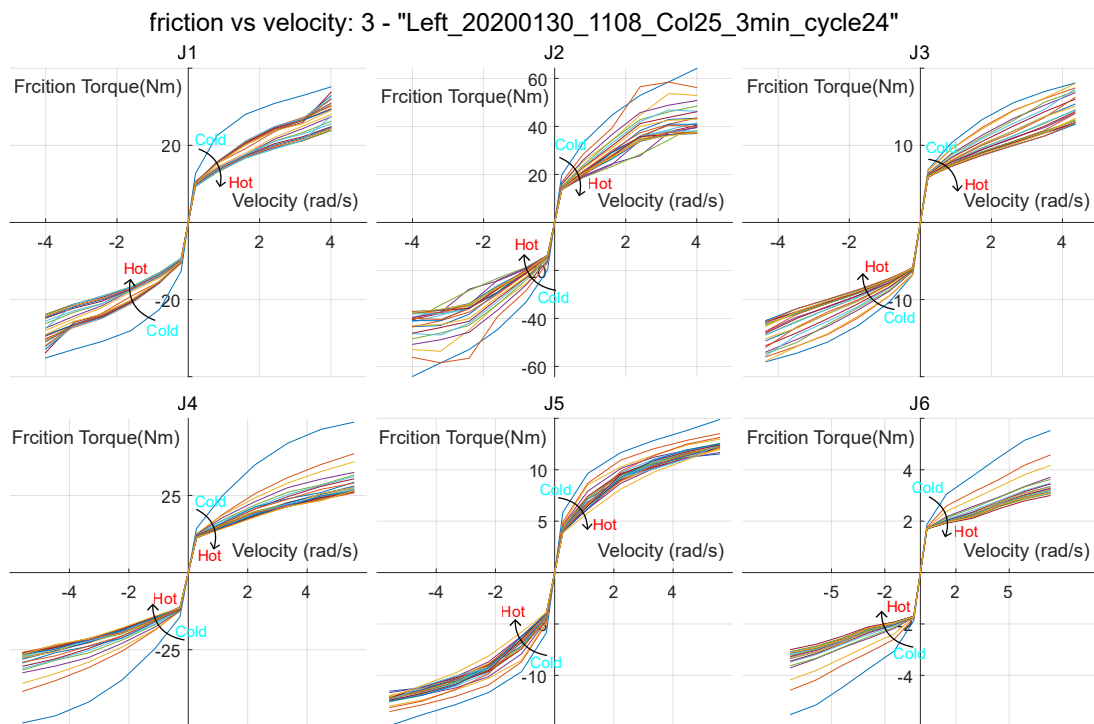


Figure O.3: The friction versus velocities in different cycles of all joints of Test 3 of Robot 1

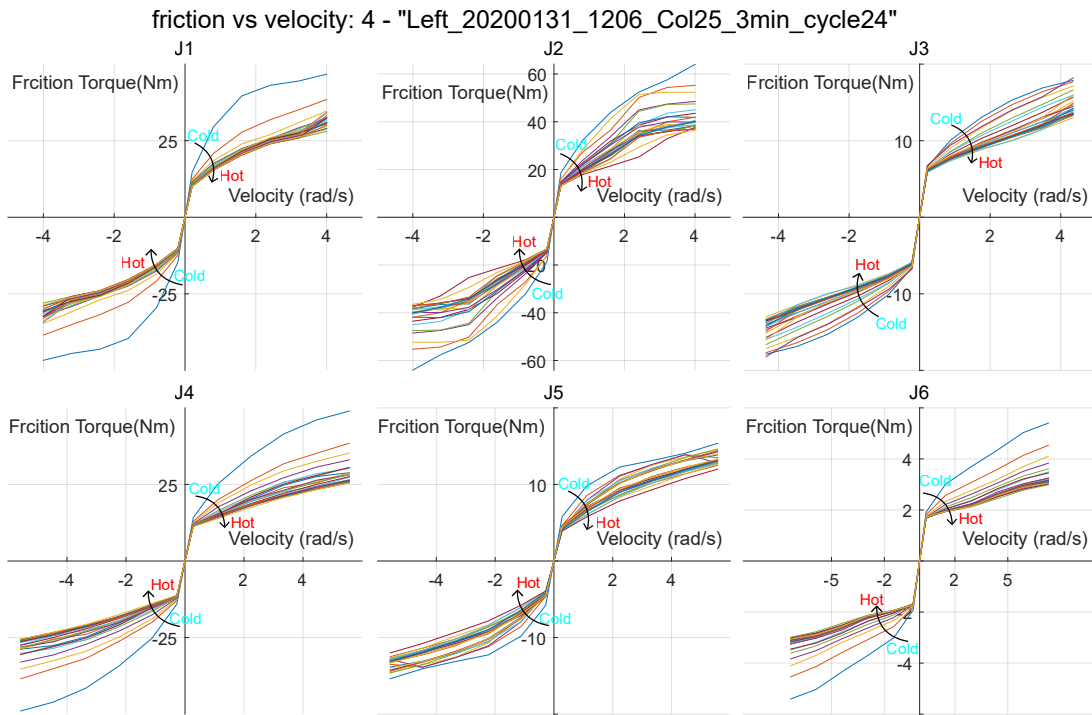


Figure O.4: The friction versus velocities in different cycles of all joints of Test 4 of Robot 1

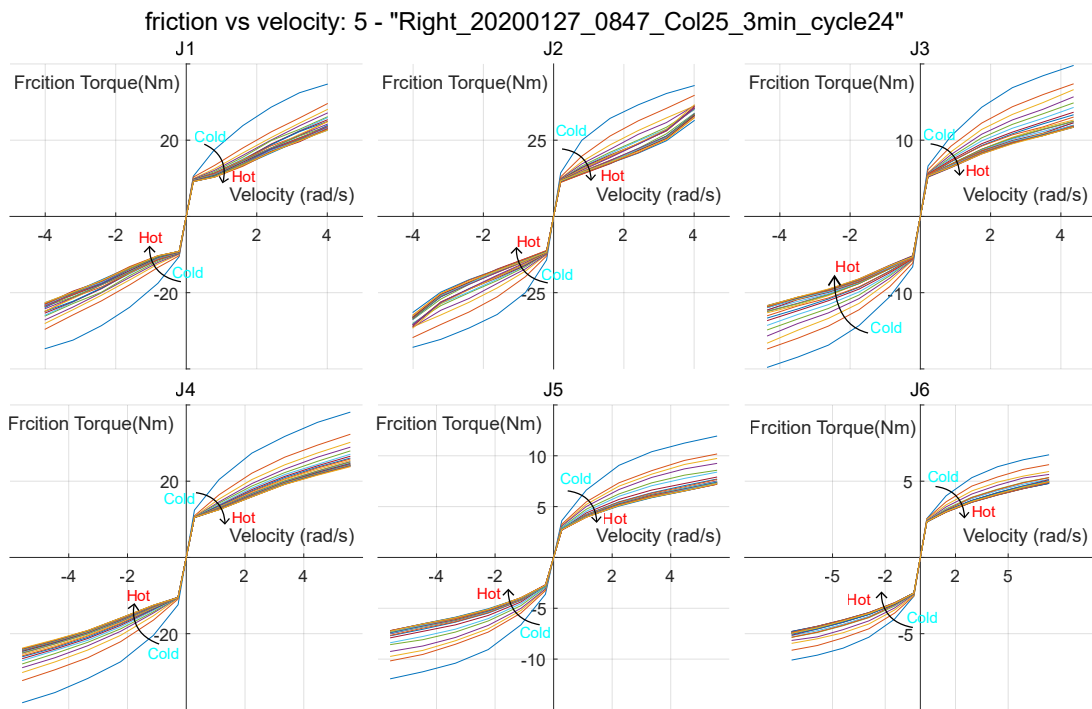


Figure O.5: The friction versus velocities in different cycles of all joints of Test 1 of Robot 2

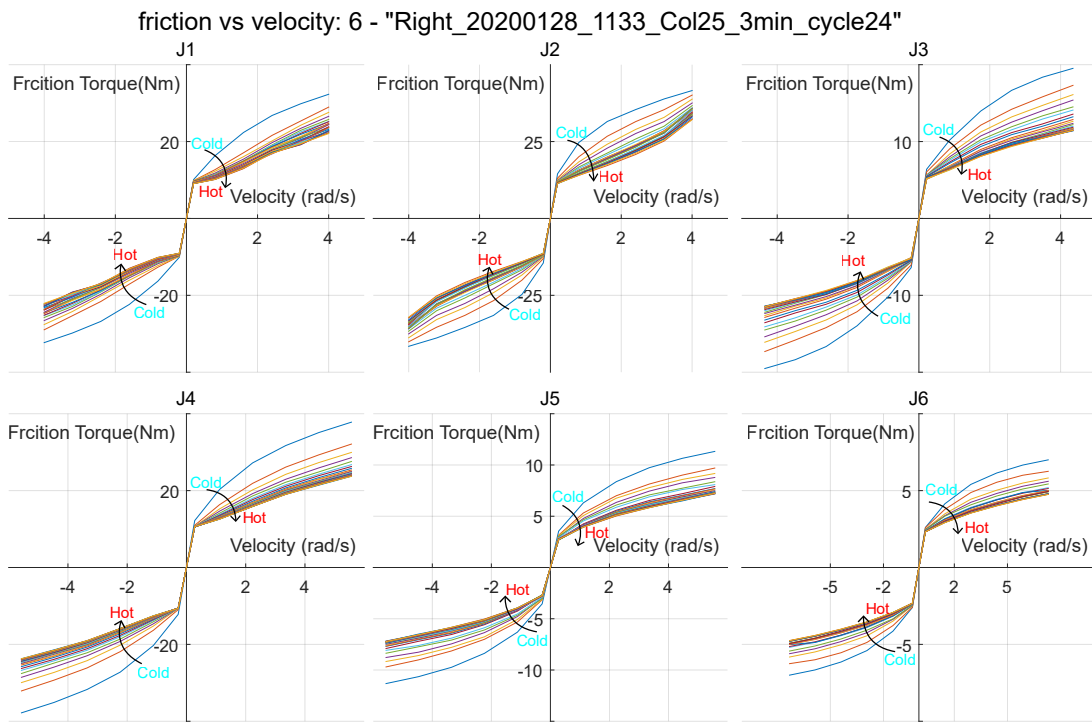


Figure O.6: The friction versus velocities in different cycles of all joints of Test 2 of Robot 2

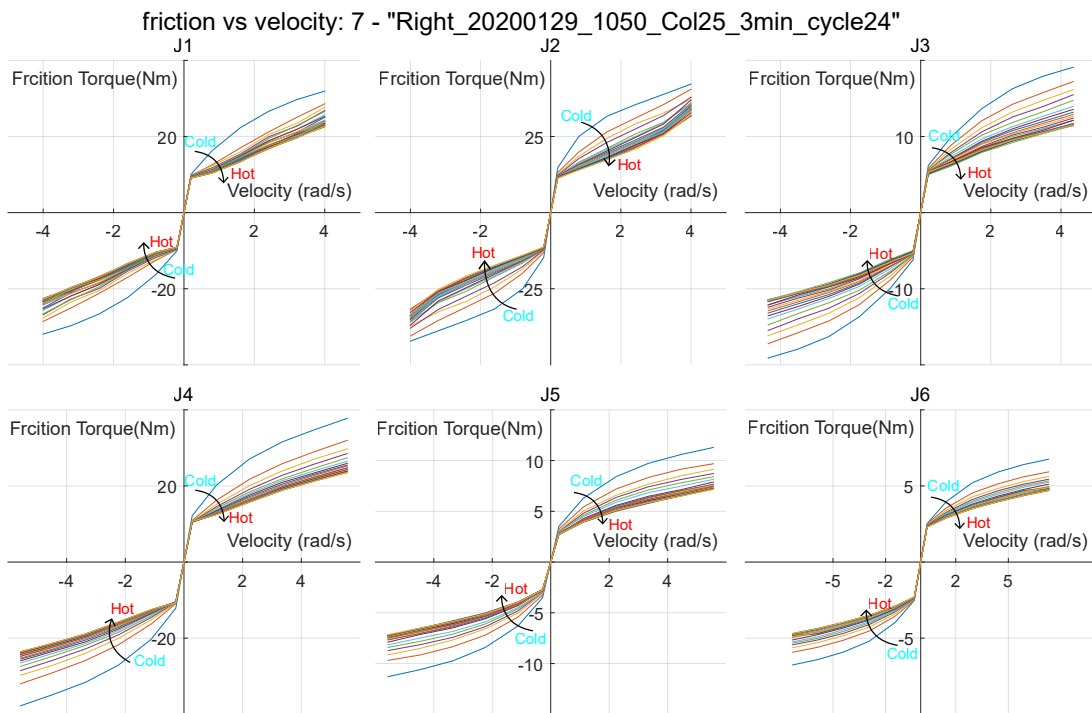


Figure O.7: The friction versus velocities in different cycles of all joints of Test 3 of Robot 2

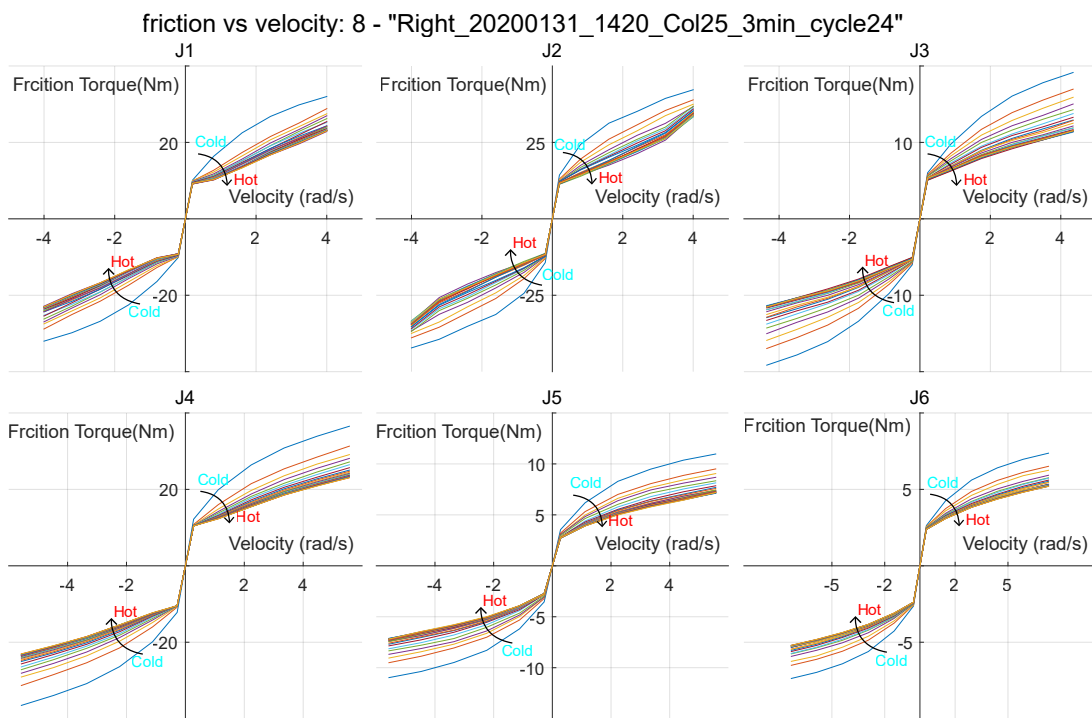


Figure O.8: The friction versus velocities in different cycles of all joints of Test 4 of Robot 2