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Assign all the \vec{Z}_i axes

- revolute joint
- prismatic joint

Along the i th joint axis \vec{Z}_i towards the direction to \vec{Z}_{i+1} preferably (otherwise, so as to cause the least possible change with regard to \vec{Z}_{i-1})

Assign O_i , the origin of frame R_i

- \vec{Z}_i and \vec{Z}_{i+1} intersect: O_i located at the intersection of \vec{Z}_i and \vec{Z}_{i+1}
- \vec{Z}_i and \vec{Z}_{i+1} do not intersect: O_i located at the intersection of \vec{Z}_i with the common normal to axes \vec{Z}_i and \vec{Z}_{i+1}
- \vec{Z}_i and \vec{Z}_{i+1} coaxial: O_i anywhere along the axis (but at a known distance)

Assign \vec{X}_i axis

- \vec{Z}_i and \vec{Z}_{i+1} intersect: $\vec{X}_i = \vec{Z}_i \wedge \vec{Z}_{i+1}$. Choose direction freely (but, so as to cause the least possible change with regard to \vec{X}_{i-1})
- \vec{Z}_i and \vec{Z}_{i+1} do not intersect: Along the common normal to \vec{Z}_i and \vec{Z}_{i+1} (preferably pointing towards \vec{Z}_{i+1})
- \vec{Z}_i and \vec{Z}_{i+1} coaxial: Choose direction freely but observing $\vec{X}_i \perp \vec{Z}_i$ (try to cause the least possible change with regard to \vec{X}_{i-1})

Assign frame R_0

- If known, assign O_0 at the specified location away from O_1
- Otherwise, if not specified, assign origin O_0 to match O_1

assign frame R_0 to match R_1 when $q_1 = 0$

Assign end effector frame R_e

- O_e located at the center of the end effector
- \vec{Z}_e pointing in the direction of the object to be gripped
- \vec{Y}_e perpendicular to \vec{Z}_e in the sliding plane of the gripper
- $\vec{X}_e = \vec{Y}_e \wedge \vec{Z}_e$ so as to obtain a right-handed frame

Symbol	Name	Description
a_{i-1}	Link Length	$\vec{Z}_{i-1} \xrightarrow[\text{@ } \vec{X}_{i-1}]{\perp, \text{distance}} \vec{Z}_i$
α_{i-1}	Twist Angle	$\vec{Z}_{i-1} \xrightarrow[\text{@ } \vec{X}_{i-1}]{\curvearrowright, \text{rotation}} \vec{Z}_i$
d_i	Joint Offset	$\vec{X}_{i-1} \xrightarrow[\text{@ } \vec{Z}_i]{\perp, \text{distance}} \vec{X}_i$
θ_i	Joint Angle	$\vec{X}_{i-1} \xrightarrow[\text{@ } \vec{Z}_i]{\curvearrowright, \text{rotation}} \vec{X}_i$

Fill in the DHKK table

Check that you have only one q variable per row

	Joint	σ_i	a_{i-1}	α_{i-1}	d_i	θ_i
0T_1	1					
1T_2	2					
...	...					
${}^{n-1}T_n$	n					

Diagram illustrating the Denavit-Hartenberg (DH) convention for a robotic arm:

The diagram shows a sequence of coordinate frames $\{R_{i-1}\}$ and $\{R_i\}$ along a robotic arm. The origin of frame R_i is O_i . The axes are labeled \vec{Z}_{i-1} , \vec{X}_{i-1} , \vec{Y}_{i-1} for frame R_{i-1} and \vec{Z}_i , \vec{X}_i , \vec{Y}_i for frame R_i . The DH parameters are indicated:

- a_{i-1} : Link length, distance from O_{i-1} to O_i along \vec{X}_{i-1} .
- α_{i-1} : Twist angle, rotation about \vec{X}_{i-1} from \vec{Z}_{i-1} to \vec{Z}_i .
- d_i : Joint offset, distance from O_{i-1} to O_i along \vec{Z}_i .
- θ_i : Joint angle, rotation about \vec{Z}_i from \vec{X}_{i-1} to \vec{X}_i .

The diagram also shows the assignment of the end effector frame R_e with origin O_e and axes \vec{X}_e , \vec{Y}_e , \vec{Z}_e .