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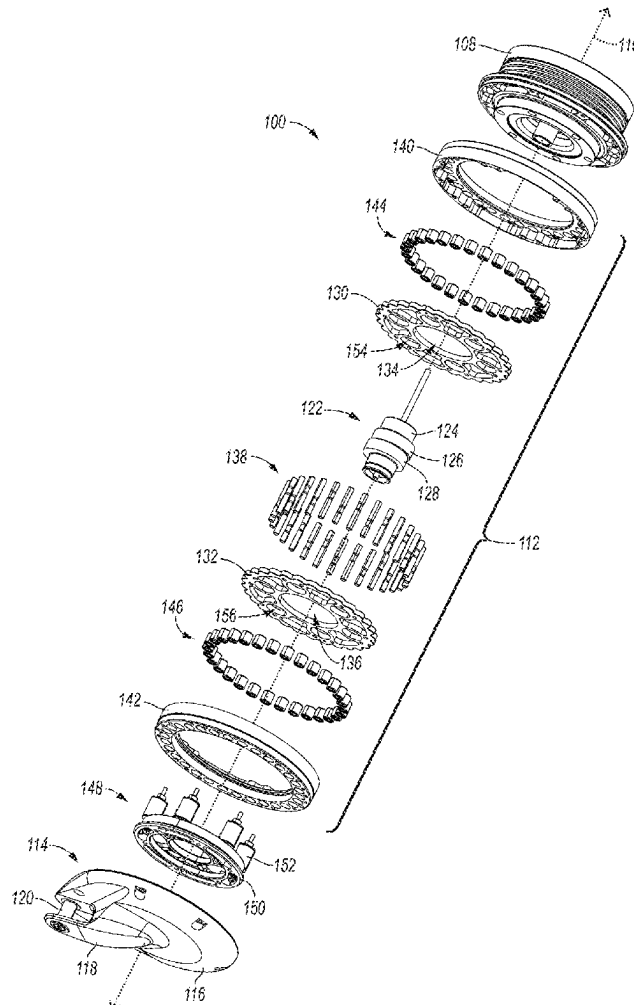
(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Sweeney et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2025/0264149 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Aug. 21, 2025**(54) **CYCLOID GEAR ASSEMBLY WITH
PARTIAL CONTACT AND RELATED
TECHNOLOGY**(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC *F16H 1/32* (2013.01); *F16H 2001/325*
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(57)

ABSTRACT(72) Inventors: **Kevin Sweeney**, Albany, OR (US);
Jonathan Hurst, Albany, OR (US)(21) Appl. No.: **19/045,871**(22) Filed: **Feb. 5, 2025****Related U.S. Application Data**(60) Provisional application No. 63/554,680, filed on Feb.
16, 2024, provisional application No. 63/569,683,
filed on Mar. 25, 2024, provisional application No.
63/691,950, filed on Sep. 6, 2024, provisional appli-
cation No. 63/753,218, filed on Feb. 3, 2025.**Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.**
F16H 1/32

(2006.01)

A gear assembly in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology includes first and second supports extending circumferentially around an assembly axis in first and second planes, respectively. The gear assembly further includes a first transfer member including first lobes and first troughs circumferentially alternating around the assembly axis in a third plane. The gear assembly also includes a second transfer member including second lobes and second troughs circumferentially alternating around the assembly axis in a fourth plane. The planes intersect the assembly axis with the third and fourth planes between the first and second planes. The gear assembly further includes pins extending between the first and second supports along respective pin axes. The individual pins are configured to rotate about the respective pin axes relative to the first and second supports during operation of the gear assembly.



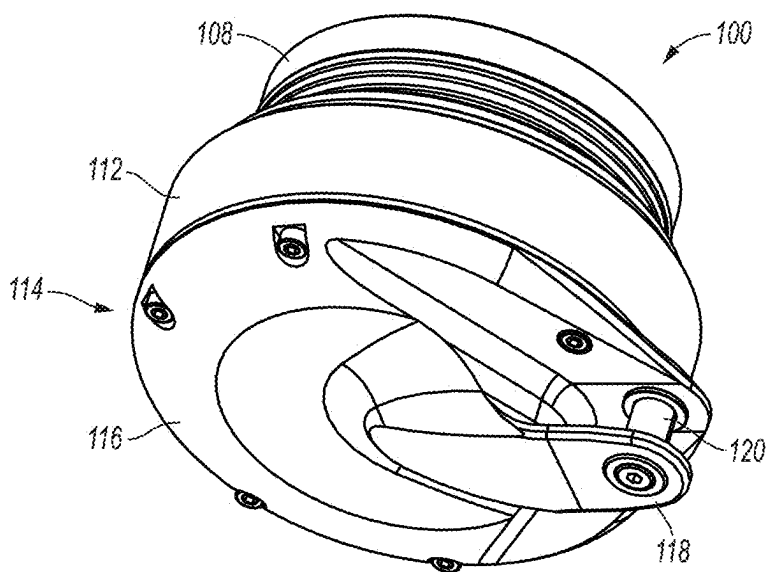


Fig. 1

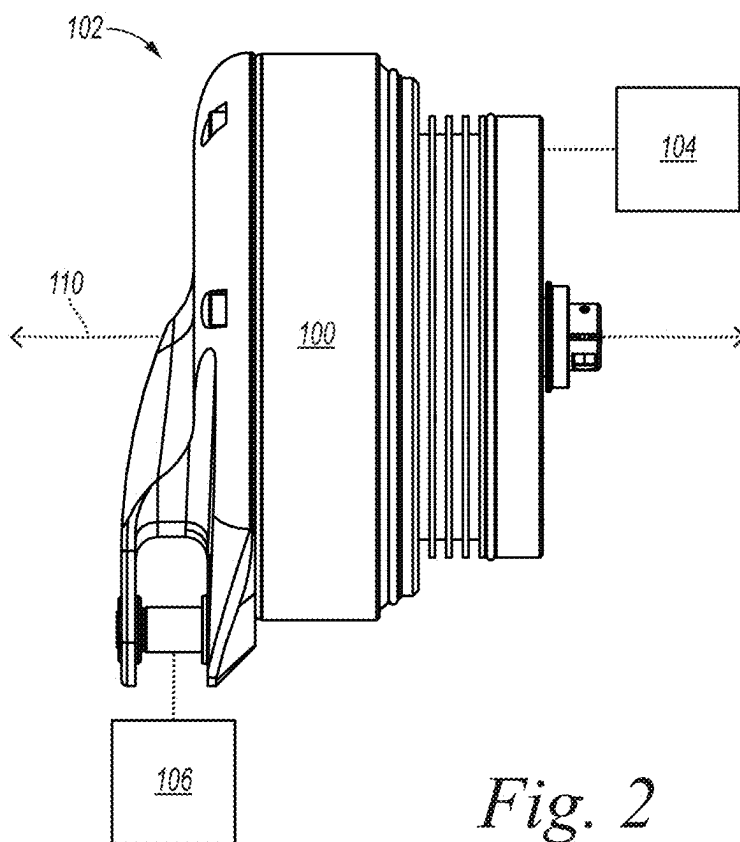


Fig. 2

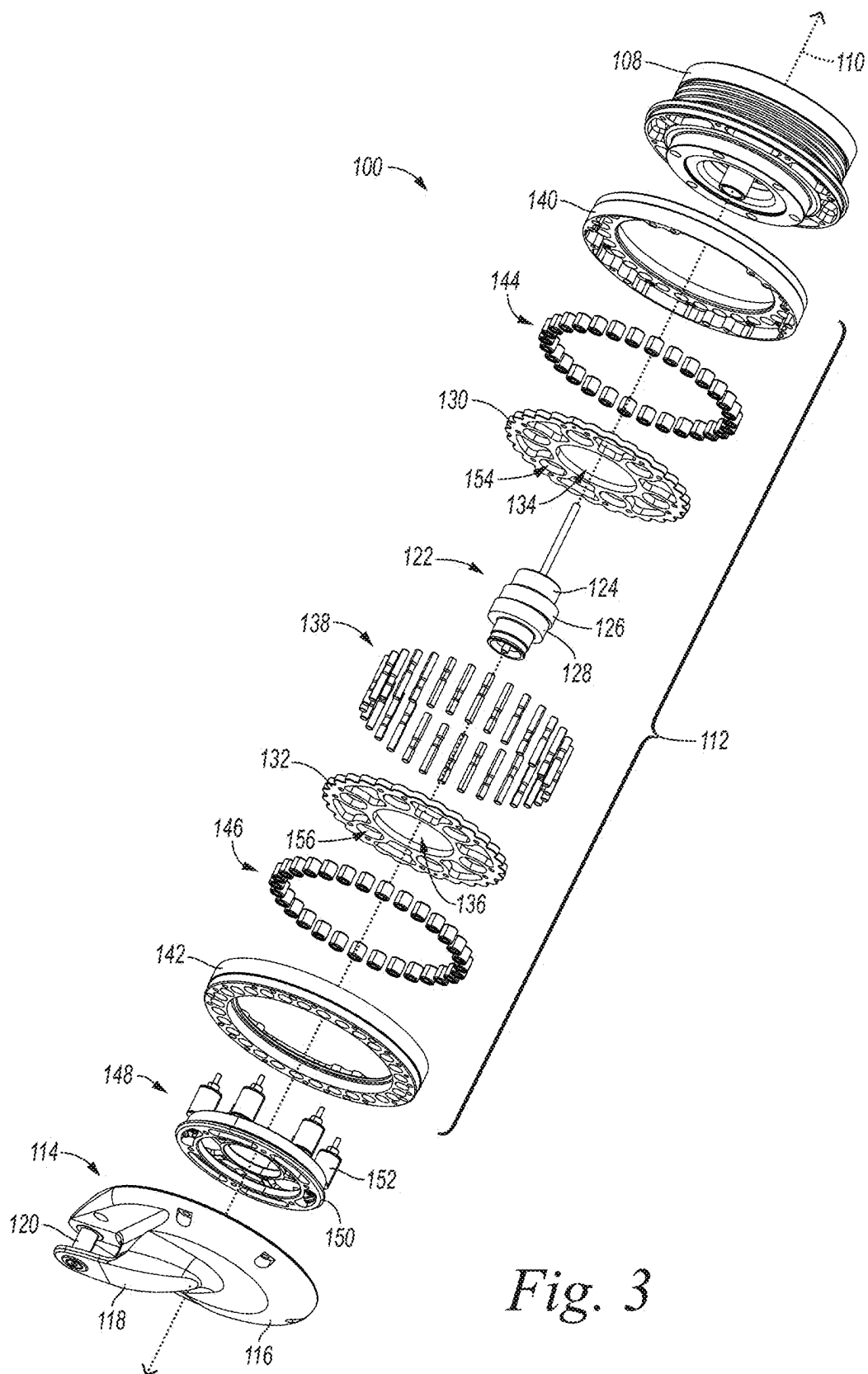


Fig. 3

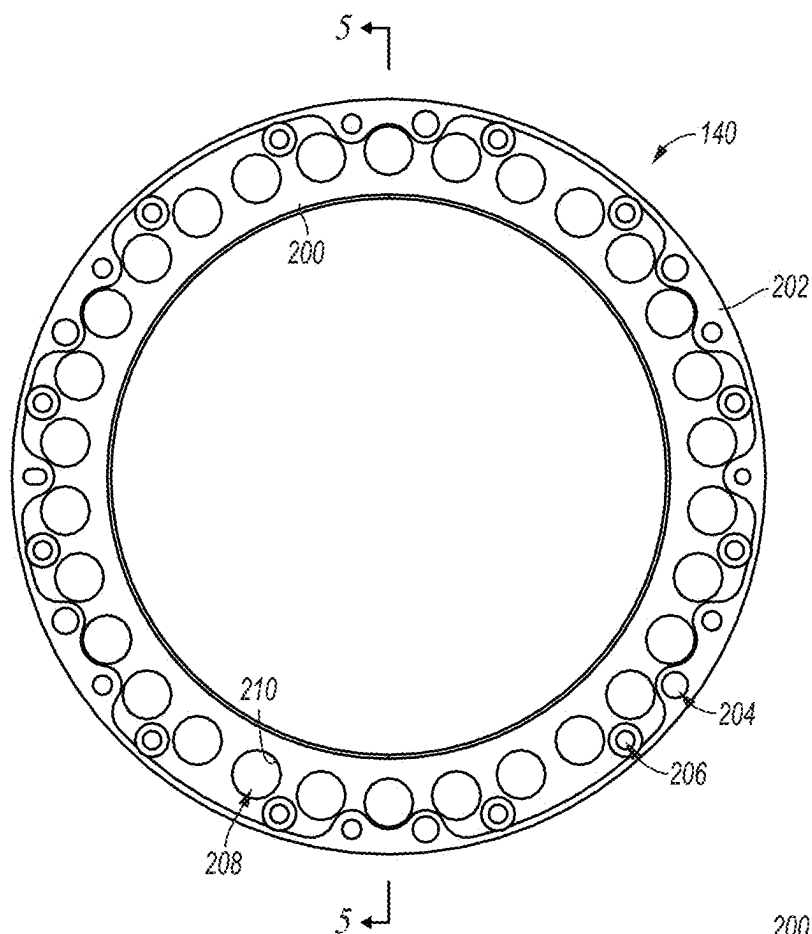


Fig. 4

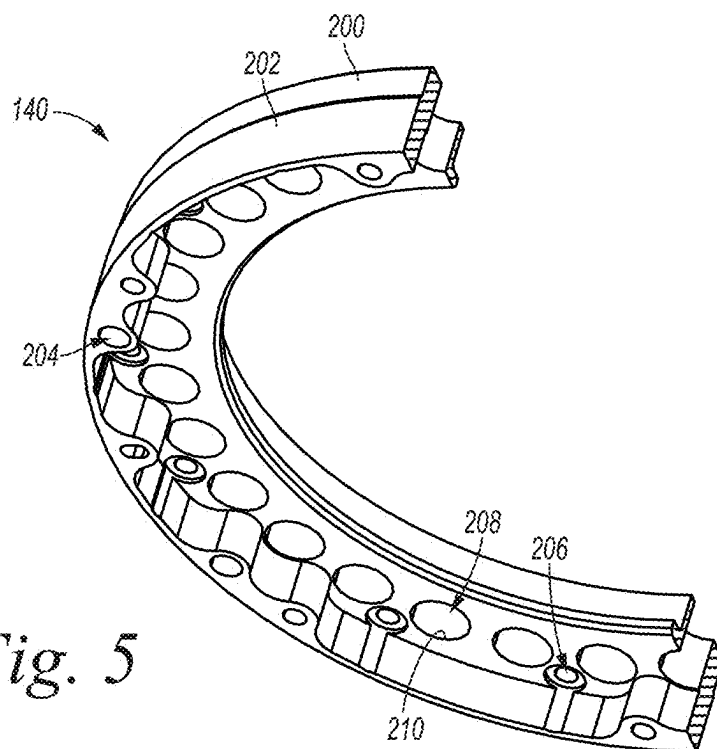


Fig. 5

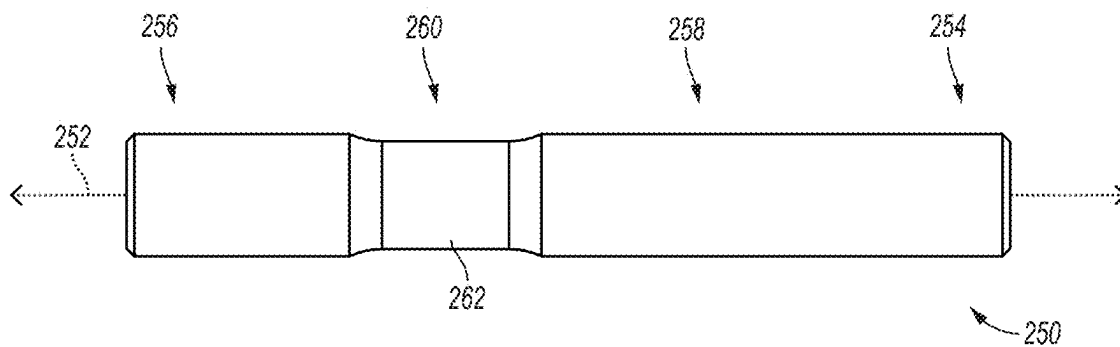


Fig. 6

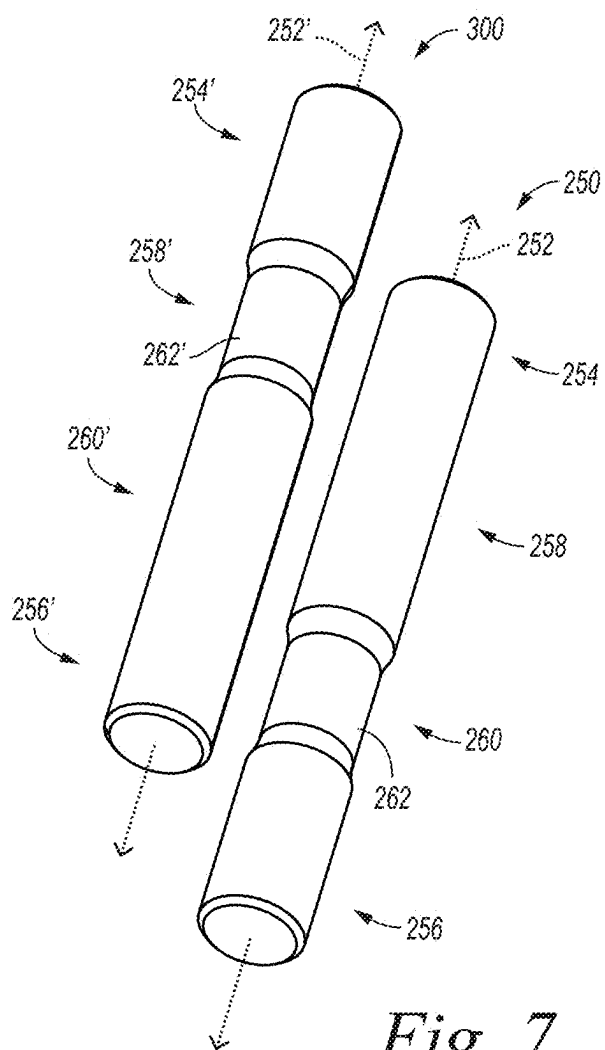


Fig. 7

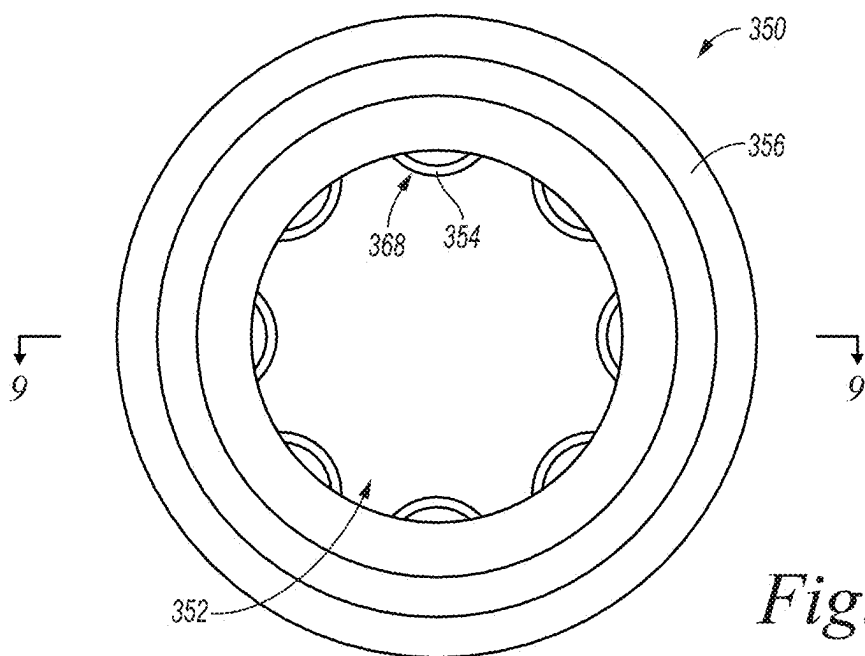


Fig. 8

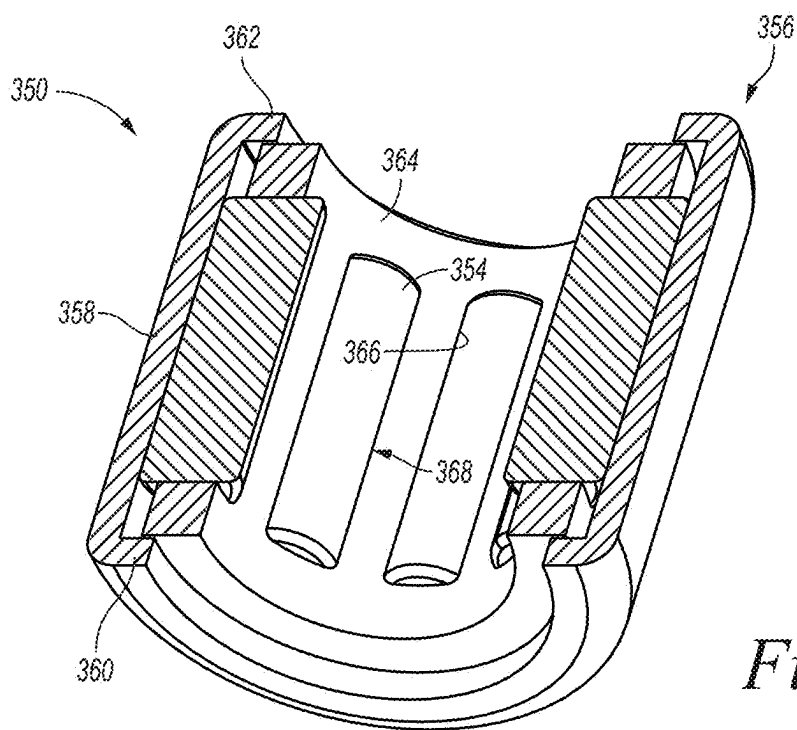


Fig. 9

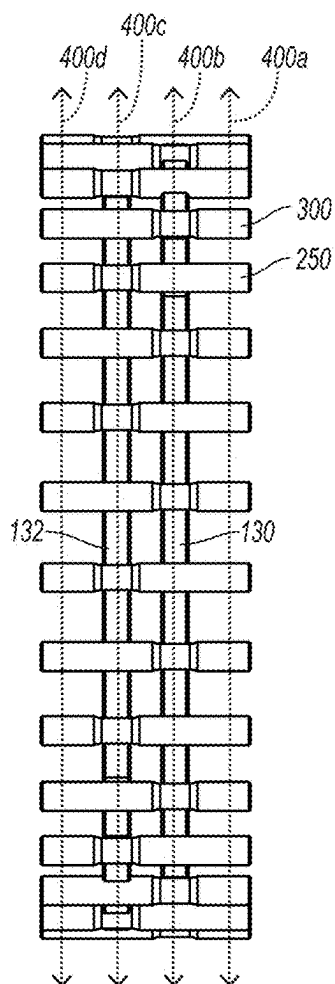


Fig. 10

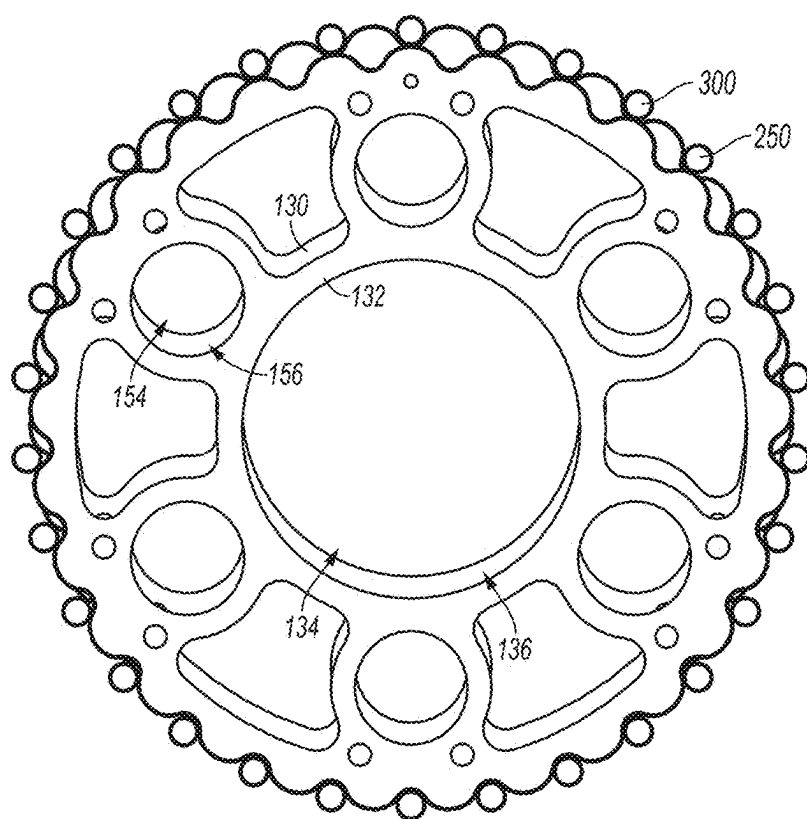


Fig. 11

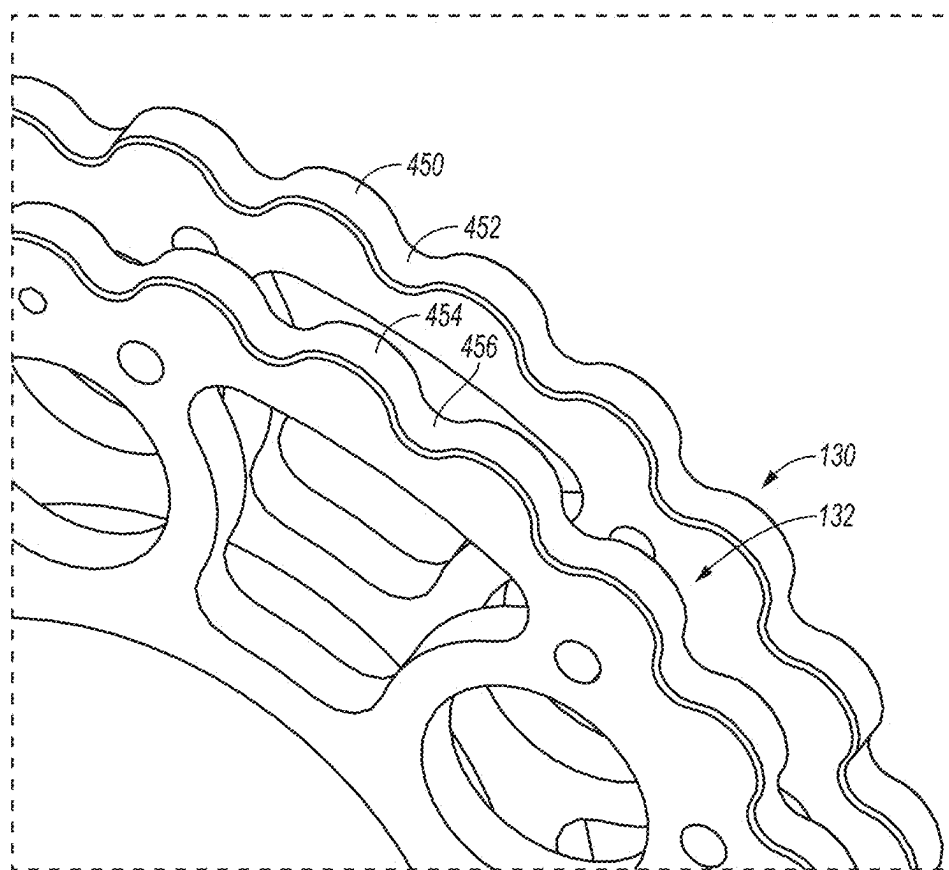
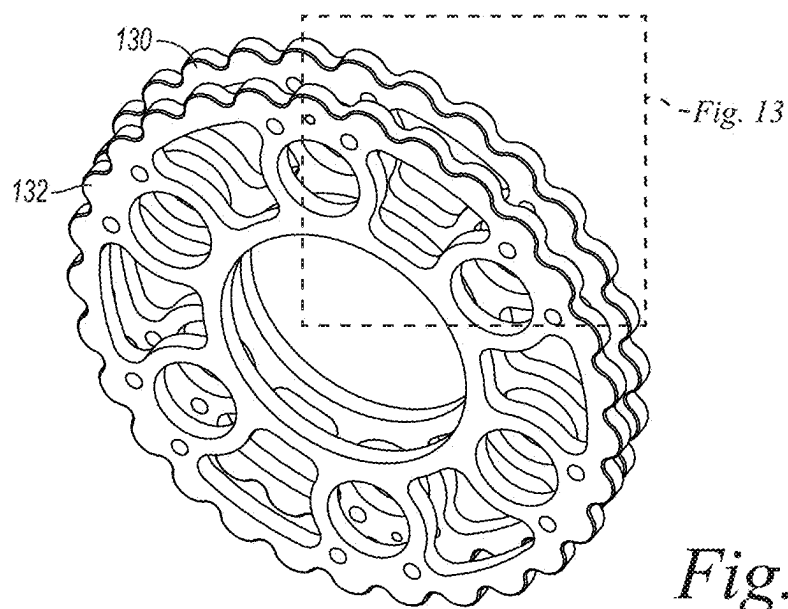


Fig. 13

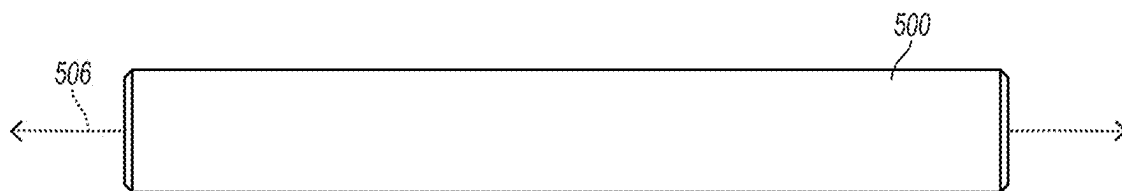


Fig. 14

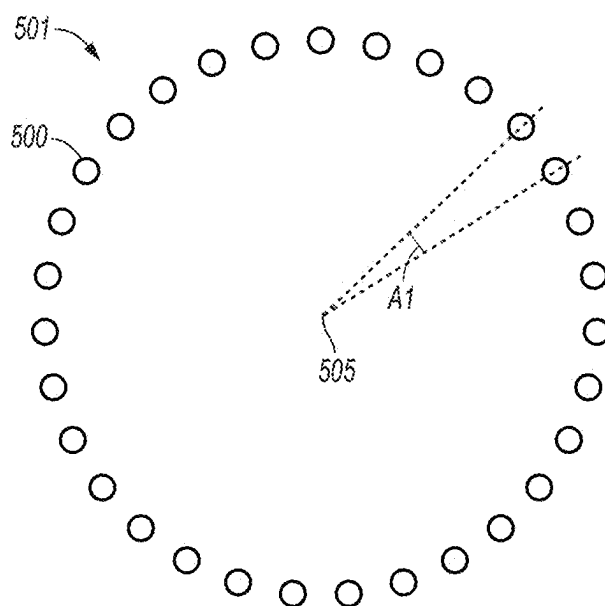


Fig. 15

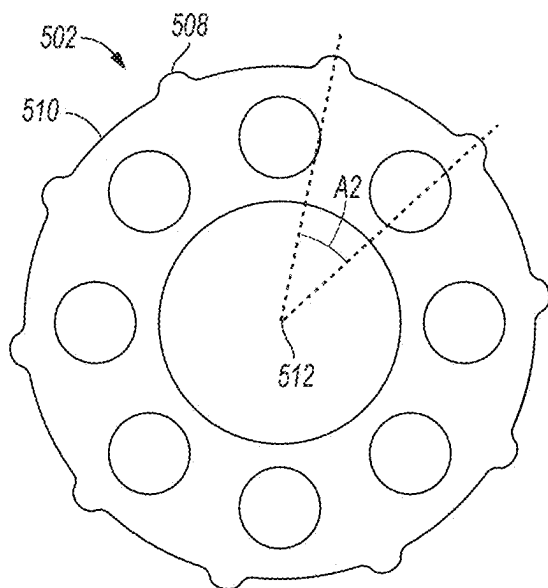


Fig. 16

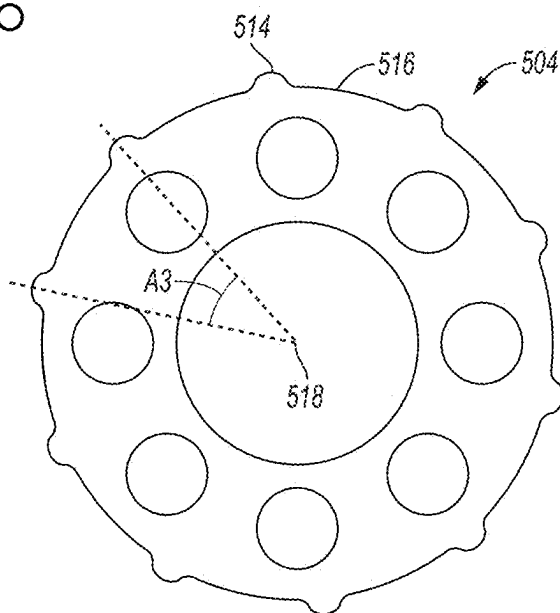


Fig. 17

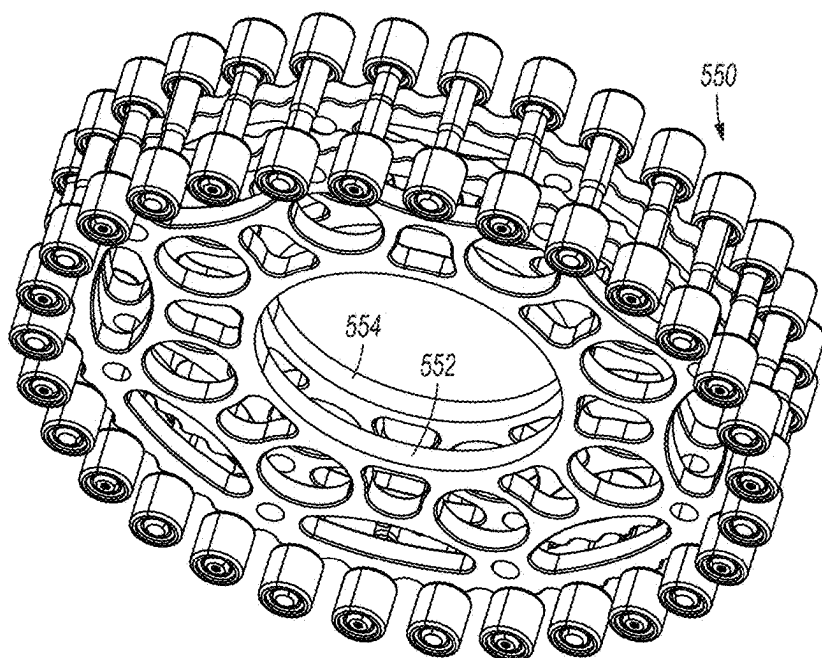


Fig. 18

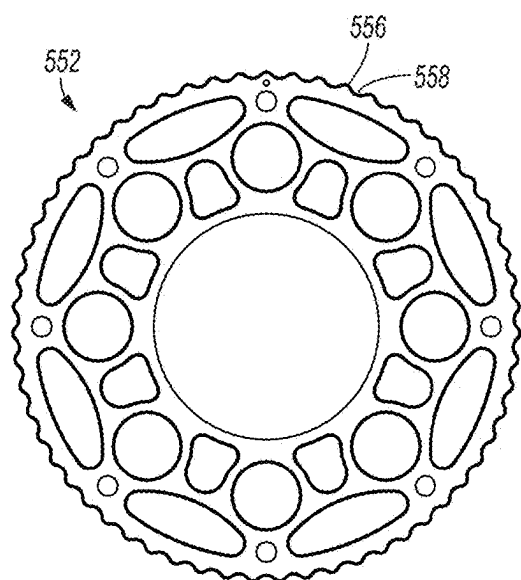


Fig. 19

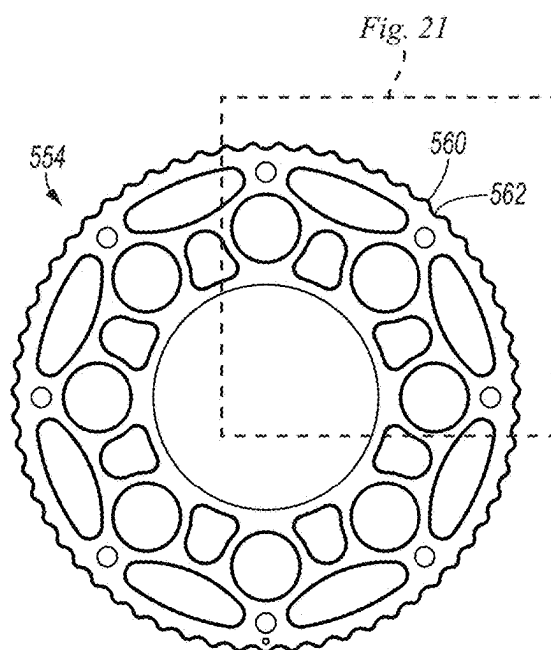


Fig. 20

Fig. 21

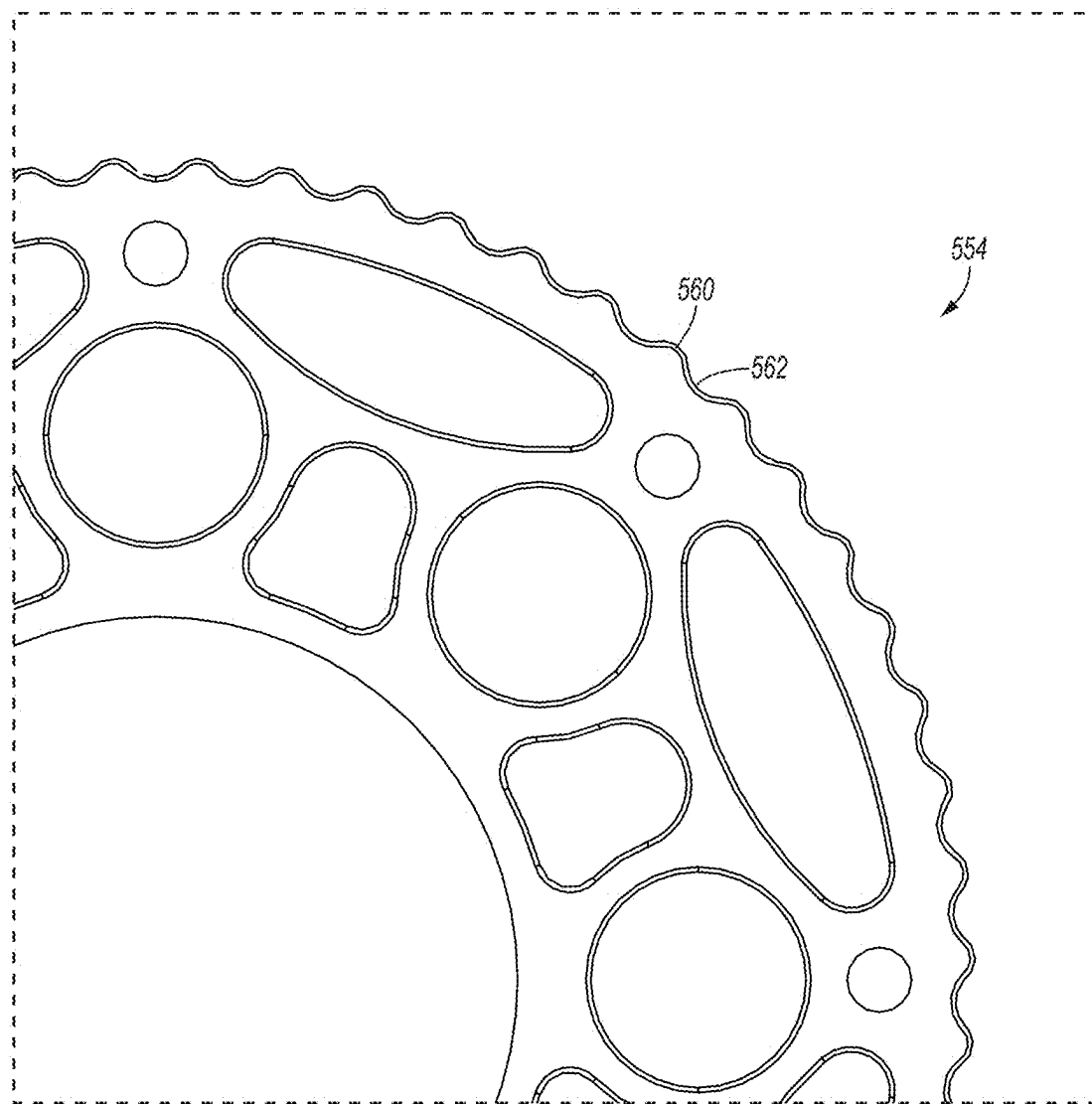


Fig. 21

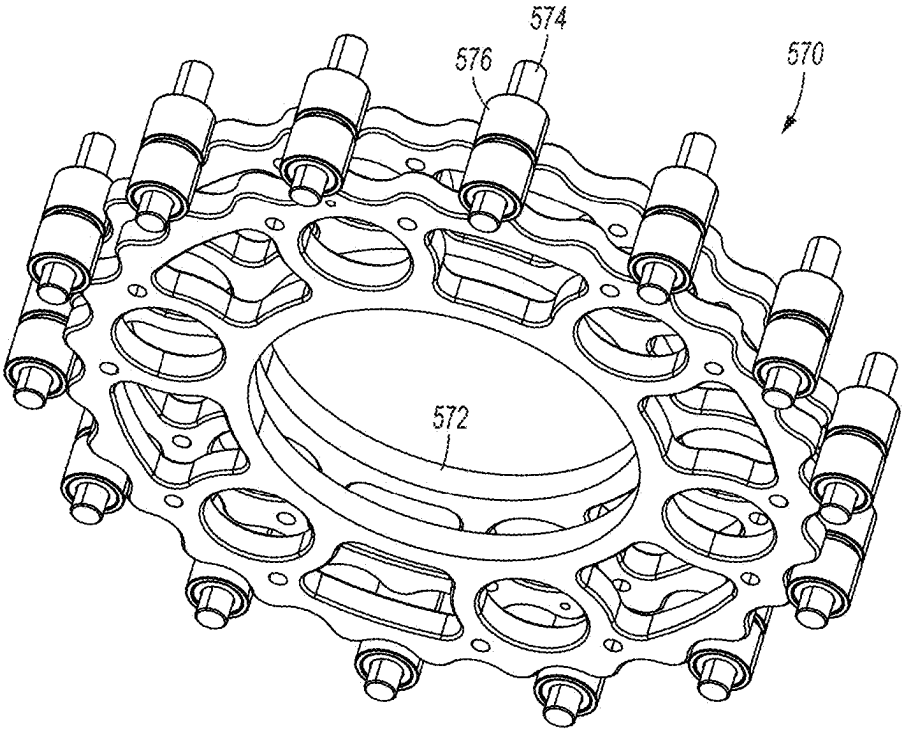


Fig. 22

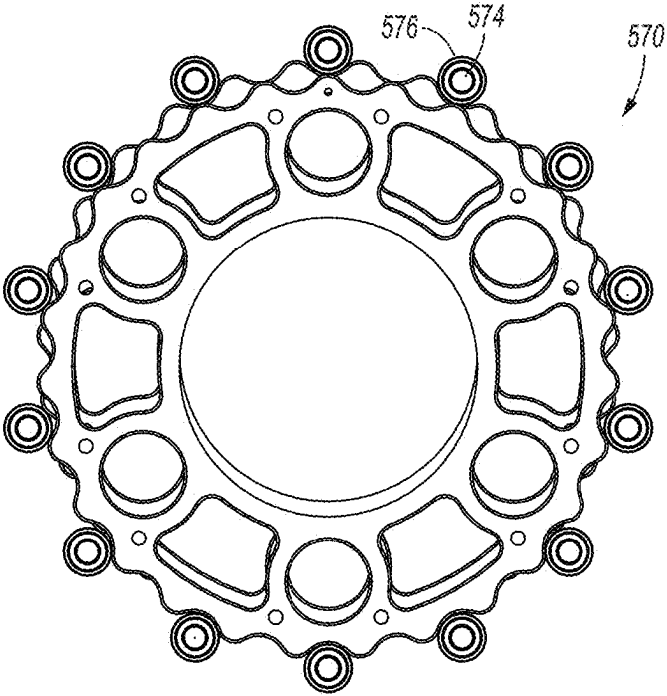


Fig. 23

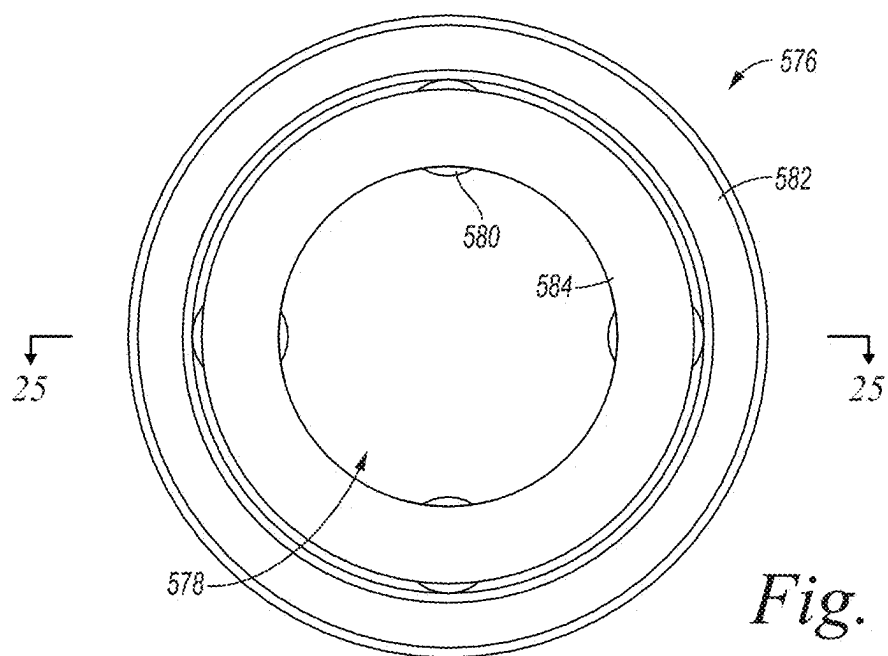


Fig. 24

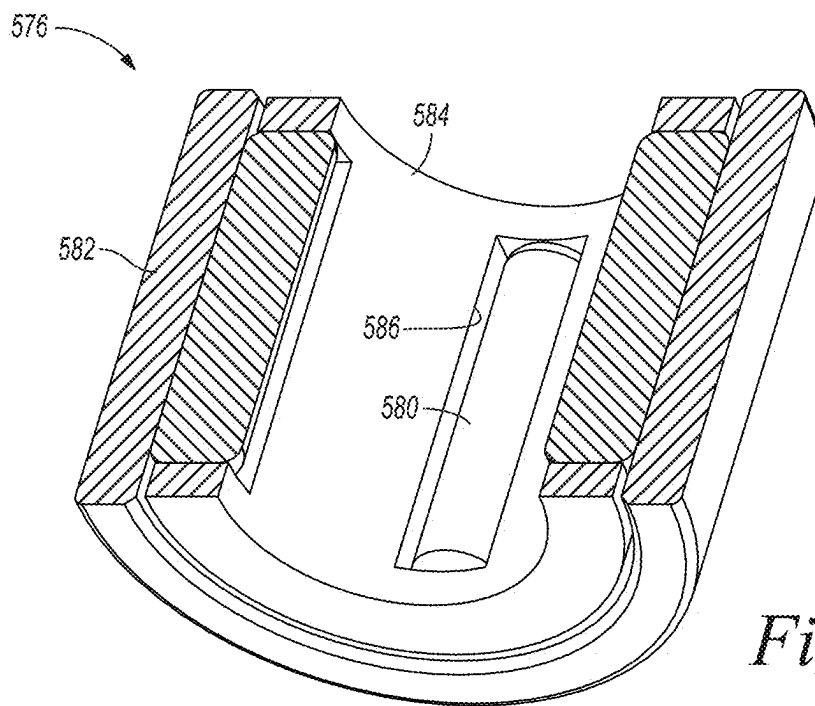


Fig. 25

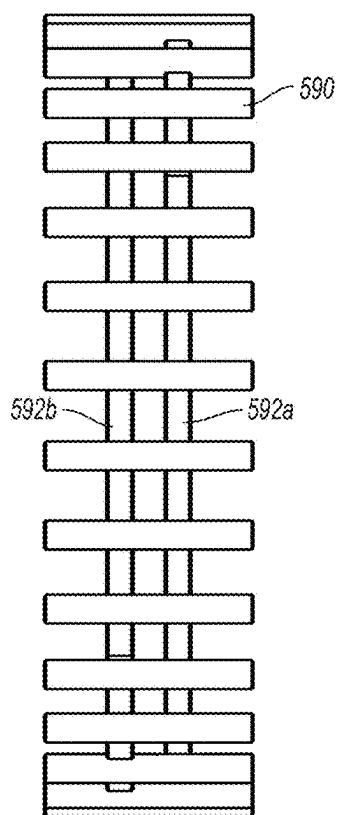


Fig. 26

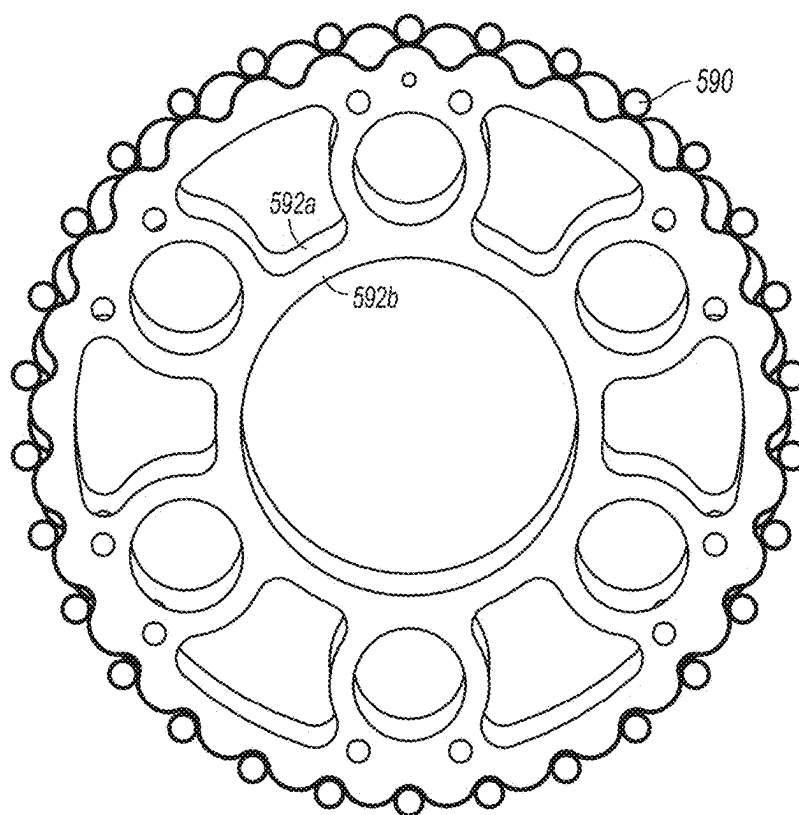


Fig. 27

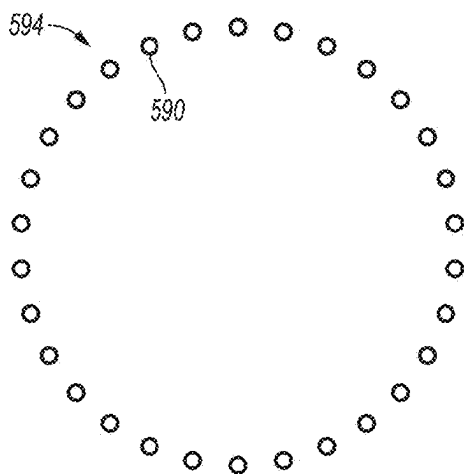


Fig. 28

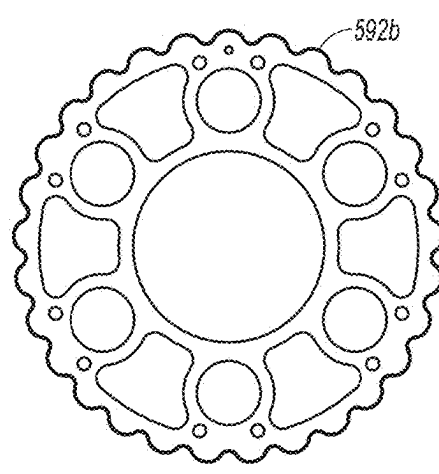


Fig. 29

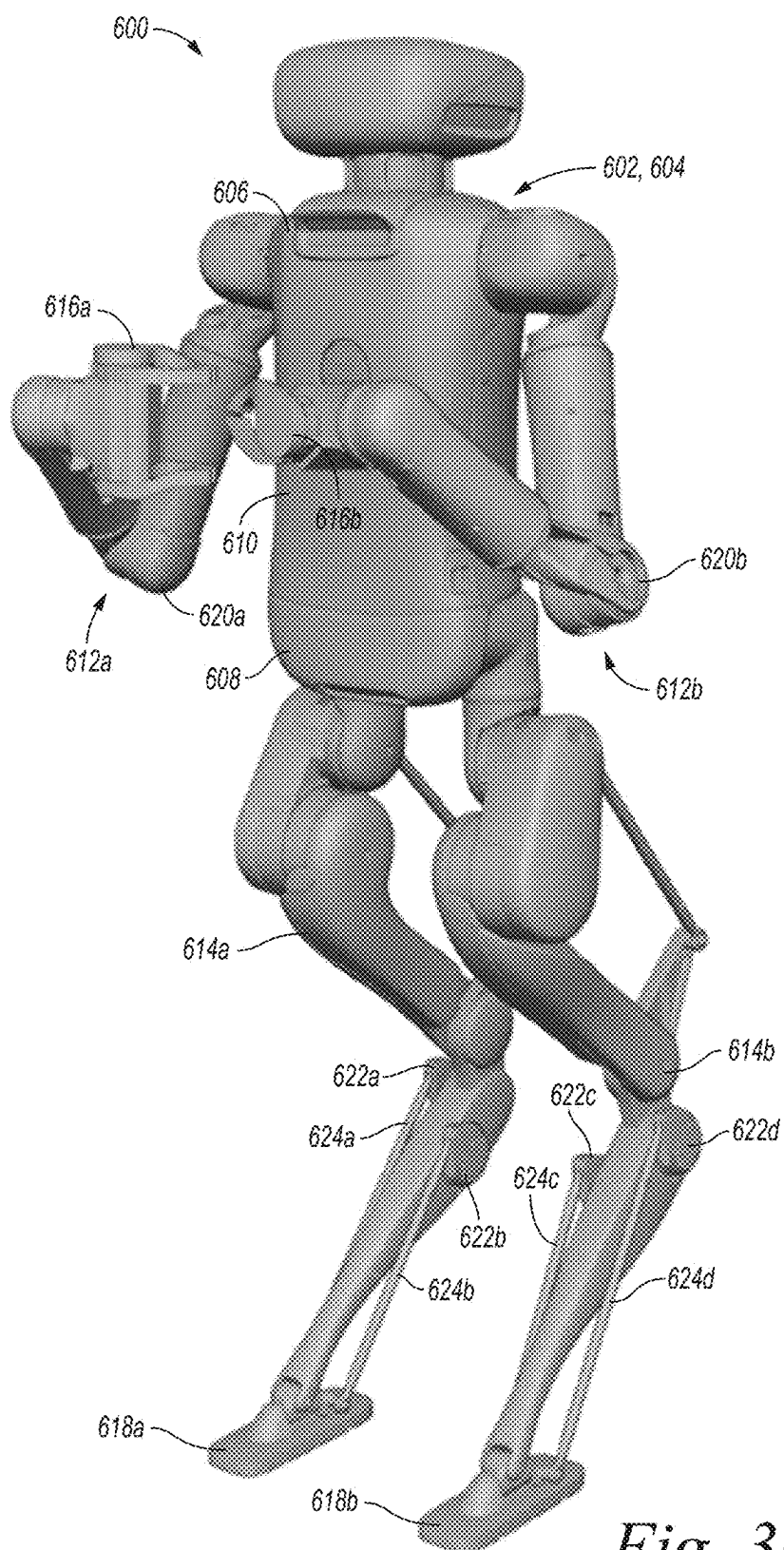


Fig. 30

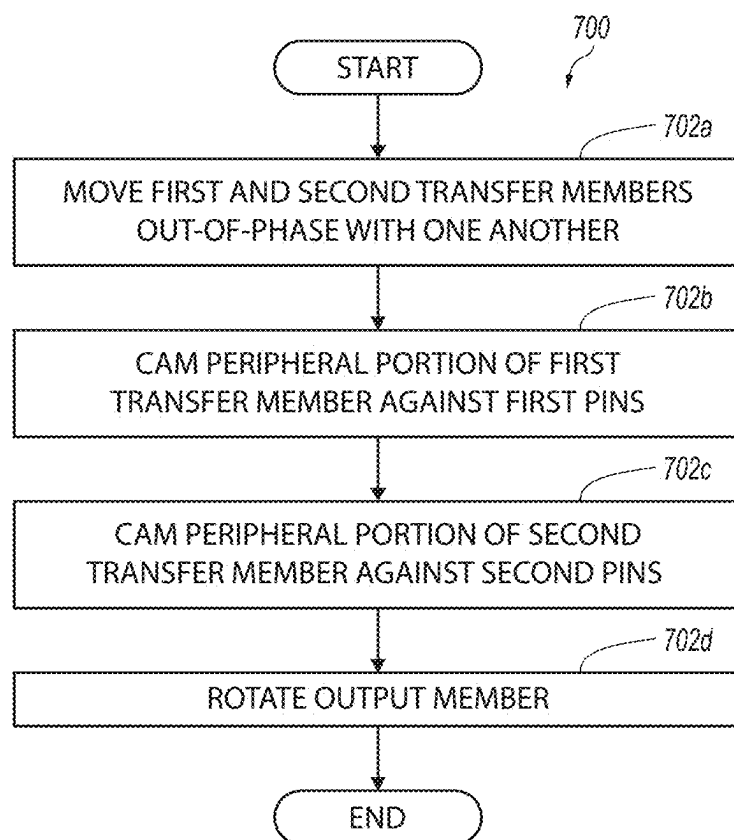


Fig. 31

CYCLOID GEAR ASSEMBLY WITH PARTIAL CONTACT AND RELATED TECHNOLOGY

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/554,680, filed Feb. 16, 2024, U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/569,683, filed Mar. 25, 2024, U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/691,950, filed Sep. 6, 2024, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/753,218, filed Feb. 3, 2025. Each of the foregoing applications is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. To the extent the foregoing applications or any other material incorporated by reference conflicts with the present disclosure, the present disclosure controls.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present technology relates to cycloid gear assemblies, such as cycloid gear assemblies of robot actuators.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Much of the work that humans currently perform is amenable to automation using robotics. For example, large numbers of human workers currently focus on executing actions that require little or no reasoning, such as predefined relocations of items and containers at order-fulfillment centers. Such actions may occur millions of times a day at a single order-fulfillment center and billions of times a day across a network of order-fulfillment centers. Human effort would be better applied to more complex tasks, particularly those involving creativity, advanced problem solving, and social interaction. Presently, however, the need for order-fulfillment centers is large and rapidly increasing. Some analysts forecast a shortage of a million or more workers to staff order-fulfillment centers within the next ten to fifteen years. Due to the importance of this field, even small improvements in efficiency can have major impacts on macroeconomic productivity. For at least these reasons, there is a significant and growing need for innovation that supports automating tasks that humans currently perform at order-fulfillment centers and elsewhere.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0004] Certain aspects of the present technology can be better understood with reference to the following drawings. The relative dimensions in the drawings may be to scale with respect to some embodiments of the present technology. With respect to other embodiments, the drawings may not be to scale. The drawings may also be enlarged arbitrarily. For clarity, reference-number labels for analogous components or features may be omitted when the appropriate reference-number labels for such analogous components or features are clear in the context of the specification and all of the drawings considered together. Furthermore, the same reference numbers may be used to identify analogous components or features in multiple described embodiments.

[0005] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an actuator in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology.

[0006] FIG. 2 is a partially schematic side profile view of a robot joint assembly including the actuator of FIG. 1 in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology.

[0007] FIG. 3 is an exploded perspective view of selected components of the actuator of FIG. 1.

[0008] FIG. 4 is a front profile view of a first support of the actuator of FIG. 1.

[0009] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional perspective view of the first support of the actuator of FIG. 1 taken along the line 5-5 in FIG. 4.

[0010] FIG. 6 is a side profile view of a first pin of the gear assembly of the actuator of FIG. 1.

[0011] FIG. 7 is a perspective view of the first pin and a circumferentially neighboring second pin of the gear assembly of the actuator of FIG. 1.

[0012] FIG. 8 is a front profile view of a roller bearing of the gear assembly of the actuator of FIG. 1.

[0013] FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional perspective view of the roller bearing of the gear assembly of the actuator of FIG. 1 taken along the line 9-9 in FIG. 8.

[0014] FIGS. 10 and 11 are a side profile view and a front profile view, respectively, of transfer members and pins of the gear assembly of the actuator of FIG. 1.

[0015] FIG. 12 is a perspective view of transfer members of the gear assembly of the actuator of FIG. 1.

[0016] FIG. 13 is an enlargement of a portion of FIG. 12.

[0017] FIGS. 14, 15, 16 and 17 are, respectively, a side profile view of a pin, a side profile view of a pin array, a side profile view of a first transfer member, and a side profile view of a second transfer member of a gear assembly of an actuator in accordance with another embodiment of the present technology.

[0018] FIGS. 18, 19 and 20 are, respectively, a perspective view of transfer members, pins, and roller bearings, a side profile view of a first transfer member, and a side profile view of a second transfer member of a gear assembly of an actuator in accordance with another embodiment of the present technology.

[0019] FIG. 21 is an enlargement of a portion of FIG. 20.

[0020] FIGS. 22 and 23 are, respectively, a perspective view and a side profile view of transfer members, pins, and roller bearings of a gear assembly of an actuator in accordance with another embodiment of the present technology.

[0021] FIG. 24 is a front profile view of a roller bearing of the gear assembly of the actuator of FIGS. 22 and 23.

[0022] FIG. 25 is a cross-sectional perspective view of the roller bearing of the gear assembly of the actuator of FIGS. 22 and 23 taken along the line 25-25 in FIG. 24.

[0023] FIGS. 26 and 27 are a side profile view and a front profile view, respectively, of pins and transfer members of a gear assembly of an actuator in accordance with another embodiment of the present technology.

[0024] FIGS. 28 and 29 are, respectively, a side profile view of an array of the pins and a side profile view of one of the transfer members of the gear assembly of the actuator corresponding to FIGS. 26 and 27.

[0025] FIG. 30 is a perspective view of a mobile robot including an actuator in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology.

[0026] FIG. 31 is a block diagram corresponding to a method involving an actuator in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0027] Robots perform mechanical work via actuators. A typical actuator in an electromechanical robot includes an electrical motor and a gear assembly. The electrical motor uses electricity from a power source to rotate a shaft at a relatively high speed. The gear assembly converts this high-speed rotation into lower-speed rotation more suitable for a controlled mechanical action, such as moving a robot link via a robot joint. Rolling-contact cycloid and strain-wave are two types of gear assemblies used in advanced robotics. Performance categories that differentiate these types of gear assemblies include torque-to-weight ratio, torque-to-size ratio, reduction ratio, backlash, efficiency, transparency, miniaturizability, and shock resistance. Reduction ratio is the ratio of the number of revolutions per time of the input to the gear assembly divided by the number of revolutions per time of the output from the gear assembly. Backlash is the clearance or play between gears during operation, which, in excess, can cause imprecise and jerky movements. With exceptions, strain-wave gear assemblies tend to perform relatively well with respect to torque-to-weight ratio, torque-to-size ratio, backlash, and miniaturizability. Also with exceptions, rolling-contact cycloid gear assemblies tend to perform relatively well with respect to efficiency, transparency, and shock resistance. Strain-wave gear assemblies have certain advantages at high reduction ratios whereas rolling-contact cycloid gear assemblies have certain advantages at lower reduction ratios. Different applications call for different reduction ratios, so the desirability of compatibility with higher or lower reduction ratios tends to be application specific. Furthermore, the noted performance differentiators are not universal. For example, a high-quality rolling-contact cycloid gear assembly may exhibit lower backlash than a low-quality strain-wave gear assembly.

[0028] With respect to most performance categories, the differences between strain-wave and rolling-contact cycloid gear assemblies are small enough that either one is acceptable for a given application. Indeed, it is typical to accept performance tradeoffs in connection with selecting an actuator type for an application instead of attempting to maximize performance in all categories. Three notable exceptions to this approach, however, are shock resistance, miniaturizability, and transparency. Performance in these categories tends to be determinative. Strain-wave gear assemblies often exhibit unacceptably low shock resistance. Moreover, this feature of strain-wave gear assemblies can be difficult to avoid because operating a strain-wave gear assembly involves deforming a flexspline, which must be flexible enough to accommodate the deformation. Good shock resistance and sufficient deformability tend to be mutually exclusive in practice. Accordingly, rolling-contact cycloid gear assemblies of all sizes tend to significantly outperform counterpart strain-wave gear assemblies in the category of shock resistance.

[0029] Moreover, strain-wave gear assemblies often exhibit relatively poor transparency. Transparency describes how readily output torque from an actuator can be predicted. Actuators operate at different efficiencies depending on load and speed. When these efficiencies fall within a relatively wide range, transparency is low. In contrast, when these efficiencies fall within a relatively narrow range, transparency is high. The latter is beneficial for control and simulation processes, among other things. As with shock resis-

tance, rolling-contact cycloid gear assemblies reliably outperform strain-wave gear assemblies with regard to transparency. For example, the efficiency of a conventional strain-wave gear assembly may fall within a range from 50% to 85%. In contrast, the efficiency of a rolling-contact cycloid gear assembly in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology is expected to fall within a range from 89% to 99%.

[0030] Conventional rolling-contact cycloid gear assemblies, however, are prohibitively difficult to miniaturize beyond a certain level. Thus, where size is limited and high shock forces are possible and/or high transparency is necessary, neither conventional strain-wave gear assemblies nor conventional rolling-contact cycloid gear assemblies are suitable. Moreover, there is room for improvement in conventional gear assemblies of all sizes and types, particularly with regard to cost and complexity. Conventional rolling-contact cycloid gear assemblies, for example, tend to have relatively large numbers of high-precision parts, which can make them expensive and difficult to manufacture. For the foregoing and/or other reasons, there is a need for innovation in this field.

[0031] Gear assemblies and related devices, systems, and methods in accordance with embodiments of the present technology at least partially address one or more problems or limitations associated with conventional technologies. A gear assembly in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology has generally a rolling-contact cycloidal architecture, but with a partial rather than a full set of circumferential contact areas relative to conventional counterparts. This feature is characterized in at least some instances herein as “partial contact.” Partial contact includes features characterized herein as “sparse contact” and “alternating contact,” among others. These features are described in detail below. Partial contact can have a variety of advantages. For example, it can facilitate direct contact between transfer members (e.g., cycloid disks) and pins without the need for intervening roller bearings. This, in turn, can allow for a higher reduction ratio in a smaller overall actuator size than would otherwise be possible. Relatedly, partial contact can facilitate offsetting roller bearings from transfer members, which can likewise reduce overall actuator size. In addition or alternatively, partial contact can facilitate the use of fewer roller bearings and/or roller bearings of a type (e.g., drawn-cup) of relatively low cost and small size. Still other advantages in addition to or instead of the foregoing are also possible. Moreover, certain gearing features that partial contact facilitates may be advantageous even in the absence of partial contact.

[0032] A gear assembly in accordance with a particular embodiment includes pins that bridge an area adjacent to two transfer members and engage the transfer members unequally during operation. This unequal engagement can include contacting one of the transfer members and remaining out of contact with the other. In an example, pins configured to engage a first transfer member and to avoid engaging a second transfer member are circumferentially interspersed with pins configured to engage the second transfer member and to avoid engaging the first transfer member. The unequal engagement can be associated with a difference in the shape of the pins, a difference in the orientation of the pins, a difference in the shape of the transfer members, and/or a difference in the orientation of the transfer members, among other possibilities. Further-

more, as mentioned above, the pins can extend between roller bearings of a type well suited to miniaturization and low-cost production. For example, the pins can extend between drawn-cup needle roller bearings at circumferentially distributed sockets of axially spaced apart supports. Gear assemblies in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology are expected to exhibit advantageous characteristics, such as a previously unavailable combination of high miniaturizability, high shock resistance, and high reduction ratio.

[0033] The foregoing and other features of devices, systems, and methods in accordance with various embodiments of the present technology are further described below with reference to FIGS. 1-31. Although methods, devices, and systems may be described herein primarily or entirely in the context of actuators of mobile robots, other contexts are within the scope of the present technology. For example, suitable features of described methods, devices, and systems can be implemented in the context of stationary robots or in non-robot contexts that call for actuators with cycloid-type gearing, such as certain vehicles, pumps, winches, etc. Furthermore, it should be understood, in general, that other methods, devices, and systems in addition to those disclosed herein are within the scope of the present technology. For example, methods, devices, and systems in accordance with embodiments of the present technology can have different and/or additional configurations, components, procedures, etc. than those disclosed herein. Moreover, methods, devices, and systems in accordance with embodiments of the present technology can be without one or more of the configurations, components, procedures, etc. disclosed herein without deviating from the present technology.

Examples of Actuators

[0034] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an actuator 100 in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology. FIG. 2 is a partially schematic side profile view of a robot joint assembly 102 including the actuator 100 in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology. With reference to FIGS. 1 and 2 together, the robot joint assembly 102 can include a link 104 and rod 106 (both shown schematically) connected to one another via the actuator 100. In the illustrated embodiment, the actuator 100 is configured to move the rod 106 relative to the link 104. In another embodiment, as discussed below, a counterpart of the actuator 100 can be configured to cause an opposite relative motion. With reference again to FIGS. 1 and 2, the actuator 100 can include a motor 108 configured to convert electricity into torque. In at least some cases, the motor 108 is configured to rotate a shaft (not shown in FIGS. 1 and 2) about an assembly axis 110. The actuator 100 can further include a gear assembly 112 through which the rod 106 is connected to the motor 108. The gear assembly 112 can include a crank 114 including a plate 116 shaped as a disk in a plane perpendicular to the assembly axis 110. The crank 114 can further include a yoke 118 carried by the plate 116 and a pivot 120 carried by the yoke 118. The pivot 120 can be cylindrical, have a laterally offset position relative to the assembly axis 110, and have a length parallel to the assembly axis 110. The rod 106 can be configured to rotate relative to the crank 114 via the pivot 120 as the actuator 100 moves the crank 114 relative to the link 104. Thus, the crank 114 can be an output member of the gear assembly 112. Other output members are also possible. For example, a counter-

part of the actuator 100 can include an output shaft or another link in place of the crank 114.

[0035] With reference again to the illustrated embodiment, FIG. 3 is an exploded perspective view of selected components of the actuator 100. As shown in FIG. 3, the gear assembly 112 can include cycloid-type internal structures. The gear assembly 112 can include an input assembly 122 kinematically downstream from the motor 108. As parts of the input assembly 122, the gear assembly 112 can include an input shaft 124 configured to rotate about the assembly axis 110, a first eccentric bearing 126 carried by the input shaft 124, and a second eccentric bearing 128 also carried by the input shaft 124. The first and second eccentric bearings 126, 128 can be connected to the input shaft 124 at different respective positions along the assembly axis 110. Furthermore, the first and second eccentric bearings 126, 128 can protrude radially from the input shaft 124 in circumferentially opposite respective directions relative to the assembly axis 110. In at least some cases, the first and second eccentric bearings 126, 128 are not rotatable relative to the input shaft 124 about the assembly axis 110. For example, the input shaft 124 and the first and second eccentric bearings 126, 128 can include complementary locking features (not shown), such as key and slot features, non-cylindrical interface features, etc. Thus, as the input shaft 124 rotates about the assembly axis 110, protruding portions of the first and second eccentric bearings 126, 128 rotate out-of-phase with one another. The respective rotation of these protruding portions of the first and second eccentric bearings 126, 128 can be radially symmetrical about the assembly axis 110. This can reduce or prevent vibration during operation of the actuator 100, provide internal load balancing, and/or have other advantages.

[0036] The actuator 100 can further include a first transfer member 130 at a position along the assembly axis 110 corresponding to a position of the first eccentric bearing 126 along the assembly axis 110. The actuator 100 can also include a second transfer member 132 at a position along the assembly axis 110 corresponding to a position of the second eccentric bearing 128 along the assembly axis 110. The first transfer member 130 can define a first central opening 134 at which the first eccentric bearing 126 is rotatably disposed. The second transfer member 132 can define a second central opening 136 at which the second eccentric bearing 128 is rotatably disposed. Rotating the first and second eccentric bearings 126, 128 within the first and second central openings 134, 136, respectively, via the input shaft 124 can induce an eccentric wobble in the first and second transfer members 130, 132. This can include urging the first and second transfer members 130, 132 radially outward from the assembly axis 110 in concert with the out-of-phase rotation of the protruding portions of the first and second eccentric bearings 126, 128. Thus, at any given time, a peripheral portion of the first transfer member 130 farthest from the assembly axis 110 can be circumferentially opposite to a peripheral portion of the second transfer member 132 farthest from the assembly axis 110. This relationship can persist as the first and second transfer members also rotate about the assembly axis 110 in response to interaction with other components of the gear assembly 112, as discussed below. In some cases, the actuator 100 includes annular roller bearings (not shown) at interfaces between the first and second eccentric bearings 126, 128 and the first and second transfer members 130, 132, respectively. In other

cases, outer surfaces of the first and second eccentric bearings **126**, **128** slidably contact inner surfaces of the first and second transfer members **130**, **132** respectively.

[0037] With reference again to FIG. 3, the gear assembly **112** can further include structures that interact directly or indirectly with the first and second transfer members **130**, **132** to transfer torque. Among these structures, the gear assembly **112** can include a pin array **138**, a first support **140**, and a second support **142**. Individual pins (not labeled in FIG. 3) of the pin array **138** can be elongate and can extend between the first and second supports **140**, **142**. A distribution of the pins within the pin array **138** can be radially symmetrical about the assembly axis **110**. The number of pins along with the peripheral shapes of the first and second transfer members **130**, **132** can correspond to a reduction ratio of the actuator **100**. In at least some cases, the actuator **100** has an input-to-output reduction ratio within a range from 20:1 to 40:1, such as from 25:1 to 35:1. As discussed in detail below, there may be less load sharing among the pins in the gear assembly **112** and among the pins of other gear assemblies in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology than would occur in a conventional gear assembly. Although not necessary for realizing advantages of various embodiments of the present technology, a relatively high number of pins in the pin array **138** (e.g., at least 15 or at least 20) and a corresponding relatively high input-to-output reduction ratio (e.g., at least 15:1 or at least 20:1) can be advantageous to reduce or eliminate any difference in performance associated with this lesser load sharing. Furthermore, not all embodiments of the present technology exhibit lower load sharing than conventional counterparts. For example, in embodiments without partial contact but in which the individual pins rotate relative to the supports, the load sharing may be the same as or similar to that of conventional counterparts.

[0038] As mentioned above, in at least some embodiments of the present technology, individual pins of the pin array **138** are configured to rotate relative to the first and second supports **140**, **142**. To facilitate this rotation, the gear assembly **112** can include a first roller bearing array **144** and a second roller bearing array **146** at the first and second supports **140**, **142**, respectively. In another embodiment, a counterpart of the gear assembly **112** can include stationary pins configured to slidably contact the first and second transfer members **130**, **132**. In general, however, the rotatability of the pins of the pin array **138** in the illustrated embodiment is expected to significantly increase the efficiency of the actuator **100**. Furthermore, in still other embodiments, all pins can contact both transfer members. In these and other cases, contact between the pins and transfer members can be via roller bearings rather than direct. This can reduce or eliminate antagonistic forces from the respective transfer members acting on the pins. As described below, partial contact can still be present in these cases, such as based on a ratio of the total number of pins to the total number of contact features (e.g., lobes) of the corresponding transfer members. Furthermore, even when contact between the pins and the transfer members is direct and all pins contact both transfer members, some level of efficiency loss from antagonistic forces may be acceptable.

[0039] With reference again to the illustrated embodiment, the gear assembly **112** can include a carrier **148** having a base **150** and rods **152** (one labeled) individually extending from the base **150**. The individual rods **152** can be cylin-

dric rollers with respective long axes (not shown) parallel to the assembly axis **110**. Furthermore, the rods **152** can be circumferentially distributed around the assembly axis **110**. In at least some cases, the first transfer member **130** defines first peripheral openings **154** (one labeled) also distributed circumferentially around the assembly axis **110** and outwardly positioned relative to the first central opening **134**. Similarly, the second transfer member **132** can define second peripheral openings **154** (one labeled) distributed circumferentially around the assembly axis **110** and outwardly positioned relative to the second central opening **136**. The individual rods **152** can extend through different respective pairs of one of the first peripheral openings **154** and one of the second peripheral openings **156**. The crank **114** can be fixedly connected to the rods **152** via the base **150** such that force exerted against the rods **152** via rotation of the first and second transfer members **130**, **132** about the assembly axis **110** causes rotation of the crank **114** about the assembly axis **110**.

[0040] In some cases, the gear assembly **112** is configured to rotate the crank **114** or another output member relative to the link **104** or another mount fixedly connected to the first and second supports **140**, **142**. With regard to the carrier **148**, this rotation can be in response to force exerted by the first and second transfer members **130**, **132** against the base **150** via the rods **152**. In other cases, output can be in the opposite direction. For example, a counterpart of the gear assembly **112** can include a mount (instead of the crank **114**) fixedly connected to the base **150**. This counterpart of the gear assembly **112** can be configured to rotate the first and second supports **140**, **142** relative to the mount in response to force exerted by the first and second transfer members **130**, **132** against the first and second supports **140**, **142** via the pin array **138**. In still other cases, a counterpart of the gear assembly **112** can be in a kinematic chain in which it causes a kinematically upstream component and a kinematically downstream component to rotate relative to one another simultaneously. Still other operational configurations are also possible.

[0041] With reference again to the illustrated embodiment, FIG. 4 is a front profile view of the first support **140**. FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional perspective view of the first support **140** taken along the line 5-5 in FIG. 4. With reference to FIGS. 1-5 together, the first and second supports **140**, **142** can be configured to be connected to one another around an annular area at peripheral portions of the first and second transfer members **130**, **132**. The first support **140** can include a plate **200** extending around the assembly axis **110** and a collar **202** at an outer periphery of the plate **200** and extending from the plate **200** toward the second support **142** in a direction parallel to the assembly axis **110**. The plate **200** and the collar **202** can be formed together as a single part (as shown) or formed separately and then connected. The first support **140** can define first fastener holes **204** (one labeled) extending through the plate **200** and the collar **202** in a direction parallel to the assembly axis **110**. The gear assembly **112** can include fasteners (e.g., threaded fasteners, pins, etc.) extending through the first fastener holes **204** that secure the first and second supports **140**, **142** to one another. In at least some cases, these fasteners individually extend between and are in contact with the first and second supports **140**, **142**. The first support **140** can further define second fastener holes **206** (one labeled) extending through the plate **200**. The gear assembly **112** can include fasteners (e.g.,

threaded fasteners, pins, etc.) extending through the second fastener holes 206 that secure the first support 140 to the motor 108.

[0042] The plate 200 can further define through holes 208 (one labeled) circumferentially distributed around the assembly axis 110. The first support 140 can include sockets 210 (one labeled) at the through holes 208. The sockets 210 can also be circumferentially distributed around the assembly axis 110. In some cases, the sockets 210 encompass the entire through holes 208. In other cases, the sockets 210 encompass portions of the through holes 208. Furthermore, counterparts in another embodiment of the present technology can be blind holes. With reference again to the illustrated embodiment, the second support 142 can have features similar to or the same as those of the first support 140. Features of the second support 142 may be referenced herein with reference numbers matching the reference numbers of corresponding features of the first support 140, but with an appended prime symbol. In another embodiment, a counterpart of the second support 142 can have different features. In addition or alternatively, counterparts of the first and second supports 140, 142 can be different portions of a unitary structure rather than separate structures.

[0043] FIG. 6 is a side profile view of a first pin 250 of the gear assembly 112. As shown in FIG. 6, the first pin 250 can be elongate and can define a pin axis 252. The first pin 250 can include a first end portion 254 and a second end portion 256 opposite to one another along the pin axis 252. The first pin 250 can further include a first intermediate portion 258 between the first and second end portions 254, 256 and a second intermediate portion 260 between the first intermediate portion 258 and the second end portion 256. The first pin 250 can be configured to contact the first transfer member 130 via the first intermediate portion 258 during operation of the gear assembly 112 as the first and second transfer members 130, 132 move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis 110. In contrast, the first pin 250 can be configured to remain out of contact with the second transfer member 132 during operation of the gear assembly 112 as the first and second transfer members 130, 132 move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis 110. Relatedly, the first pin 250 can have a non-uniform transverse cross-sectional area along the pin axis 252. In particular, the first pin 250 can include an annular recess 262 at the second intermediate portion 260. In the gear assembly 112, the first end portion 254 of the first pin 250 can be at the first support 140, the second end portion 256 of the first pin 250 can be at the second support 142, the first intermediate portion 258 of the first pin 250 can contact the first transfer member 130, and the second intermediate portion 260 of the first pin 250 can remain out of contact with the second transfer member 132 via the annular recess 262. As discussed in detail below, the alternating contact relationship between the first and second pins 250, 300 and the first and second transfer members 130, 132 can facilitate miniaturization of the actuator 100 and/or have other advantages.

[0044] FIG. 7 is a perspective view of the first pin 250 and a second pin 300 of the gear assembly 112 that circumferentially neighbors the first pin 250 within the pin array 138. Features of the second pin 300 are labeled in FIG. 7 and may be referenced herein with reference numbers matching the reference numbers of corresponding features of the first pin 250, but with an appended prime symbol. As shown in FIG.

7, the second pin 300 can be the same or similar to the first pin 250, but with the annular recess 262' at the first intermediate portion 258' rather than at the second intermediate portion 260'. Thus, in the gear assembly 112, the first end portion 254' of the second pin 300 can be at the first support 140, the second end portion 256' of the second pin 300 can be at the second support 142, the first intermediate portion 258' of the first pin 250 can remain out of contact with the first transfer member 130 via the annular recess 262', and the second intermediate portion 260' of the second pin 300 can contact the second transfer member 132. Within the pin array 138, the illustrated first pin 250 and other first pins 250 with the same features and orientation relative to the assembly axis 110 as the illustrated first pin 250 can be circumferentially interspersed around the assembly axis 110 with the illustrated second pin 300 and other second pins 300 with the same features and orientation relative to the assembly axis 110 as the illustrated second pin 300. Distributions of the first and second pins 250, 300 around the assembly axis 110 can be radially symmetrical.

[0045] FIG. 8 is a front profile view of a roller bearing 350 of the gear assembly 112. FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional perspective view of the roller bearing 350 taken along the line 9-9 in FIG. 8. With reference to FIGS. 1-9 together, the individual first pins 250 can be configured to rotate relative to the first and second supports 140, 142 in response to force (e.g., camming) from the first transfer member 130 (e.g., via a peripheral portion of the first transfer member 130) during operation of the gear assembly 112 as the first and second transfer members 130, 132 move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis 110. Similarly, the individual second pins 300 can be configured to rotate relative to the first and second supports 140, 142 in response to force (e.g., camming) from the second transfer member 132 (e.g., via a peripheral portion of the second transfer member 132) during operation of the gear assembly 112 as the first and second transfer members 130, 132 move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis 110. The roller bearing 350 and other roller bearings 350 within the first and second roller bearing arrays 144, 146 can reduce friction during operation of the gear assembly 112 and thereby increase the efficiency of the actuator 100. Locating the roller bearings 350 at interfaces between the first and second pins 250, 300 and the first and second supports 140, 142 rather than at interfaces between the first and second pins 250, 300 and the first and second transfer members 130, 132 can facilitate miniaturization of the actuator 100, simplify manufacturing, and/or have other advantages.

[0046] As shown in FIGS. 8 and 9, the roller bearing 350 can define a cylindrical cavity 352 having a diameter corresponding to a diameter of the first and second end portions 254, 256, 254', 256' of the first and second pins 250, 300. The roller bearing 350 can include rollers 354 (one labeled) aligned with and circumferentially distributed around the cylindrical cavity 352. The roller bearing 350 can further include an annular frame 356 carrying the rollers 354. The annular frame 356 can include a cylindrical casing 358 extending around the rollers 354, a first lip 360 extending inwardly from the cylindrical casing 358 at one end of the cylindrical cavity 352 and a second lip 362 extending inwardly from the cylindrical casing 358 at an opposite end of the cylindrical cavity 352. The roller bearing 350 can further include a spacer 364 defining slots 366 in which the rollers 354 are respectively disposed. The individual rollers

354 can define a cylindrical outer surface **368** partially covered by the spacer **364** and the cylindrical casing **358** and partially exposed at the cylindrical cavity **352**. The cylindrical casing **358** can be configured to resist hertzian contact stress, but not operating loads. Accordingly, the cylindrical casing **358** can be relatively thin and lightweight. The roller bearing **350** can be configured to resist deformation from operating loads at least primarily via encasement in an external structure.

[0047] In at least some cases, the roller bearing **350** is a drawn-cup needle roller bearing. Furthermore, the first and second pins **250**, **300** can contact the cylindrical outer surfaces **368** of the rollers **354** directly. Due to these and/or other features, the roller bearings **350** can be well suited to miniaturization. In contrast to other types of roller bearings (e.g., machined-ring needle roller bearings), it can be advantageous for drawn-cup needle roller bearings to be supported externally to reduce or prevent deformation in response to high loads. In the illustrated embodiment, the roller bearings **350** are at the first and second supports **140**, **142**. For example, the individual roller bearings **350** can be at least partially disposed within the individual sockets **210**. In the gear assembly **112**, the first and second pins **250**, **300** can individually extend between different respective pairs of one of the roller bearings **350** at the first support **140** and one of the roller bearings **350** at the second support **142**.

[0048] FIGS. **10** and **11** are a side profile view and a front profile view, respectively, of the first and second transfer members **130**, **132** and all of the first and second pins **250**, **300** of the gear assembly **112** at a given time during operation of the gear assembly **112**. FIG. **10** also shows four planes **400a-400d** related to the relative positions of various portions of the gear assembly **112**. With reference to FIGS. **1-11** together, the planes **400a-400d** can intersect the assembly axis **110** and be spaced apart from one another along the assembly axis **110** at successively farther positions from the crank **114**. The first support **140** can extend circumferentially around the assembly axis **110** in the plane **400a**. Correspondingly, the first end portions **254**, **254'** of the first and second pins **250**, **300** can also be at the plane **400a**. The second support **142** can extend circumferentially around the assembly axis **110** in the plane **400d**. Correspondingly, the second end portions **256**, **256'** of the first and second pins **250**, **300** can also be at the plane **400d**. The first and second transfer members **130**, **132** can be at the planes **400b**, **400c**, respectively. The first intermediate portions **258**, **258'** of the first and second pins **250**, **300** can be at the plane **400b**. Similarly, the second intermediate portions **260**, **260'** of the first and second pins **250**, **300** can be at the plane **400c**. Due to the circumferentially staggered arrangement of the annular recesses **262**, **262'**, a transverse cross-sectional area of the individual first pins **250** perpendicular to the pin axis **252** can be smaller at the plane **400c** than at the plane **400b** and, likewise, a transverse cross-sectional area of the individual second pins **300** perpendicular to the pin axis **252'** can be smaller at the plane **400b** than at the plane **400c**.

[0049] FIG. **12** is a perspective view of the just first and second transfer members **130**, **132**. FIG. **13** is an enlargement of a portion of FIG. **12**. With reference now to FIGS. **1-13** together, the first transfer member **130** can include first lobes **450** and first troughs **452** circumferentially alternating around the assembly axis **110** in the plane **400b**. The first lobes **450** and first troughs **452** can form a first continuous cycloidal profile through which the first transfer member

130 contacts the first pins **250** during operation of the gear assembly **112**. Similarly, the second transfer member **132** can include second lobes **454** and second troughs **456** circumferentially alternating around the assembly axis **110** in the plane **400c**. The second lobes **454** and second troughs **456** can form a second continuous cycloidal profile through which the second transfer member **132** contacts the second pins **300** during operation of the gear assembly **112**. In other embodiments, counterparts of the first and second transfer members **130**, **132** can have other suitable profiles, such as non-cycloidal and/or discontinuous profiles. With reference again to the illustrated embodiment, the gear assembly **112** can be configured to transfer torque at least primarily via contact between the first pins **250** and the first lobes **450** and via contact between the second pins **300** and the second lobes **454** as the first and second transfer members **130**, **132** move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis **110** throughout a complete rotational cycle of gear assembly **112**.

[0050] The alternating contact discussed above is different than a conventional rolling-contact cycloid gear assembly in which each counterpart of the first and second lobes **450**, **454** engages each and every counterpart of the first and second pins **250**, **300**. Among other things, this difference can facilitate locating the rolling interface between the pins and the supports rather than between the pins and the transfer members. This is because, in a conventional rolling-contact cycloid gear assembly, a lobe of one transfer member and a trough of the other transfer member contact the same pin simultaneously. The lobe contact area and the trough contact area have different velocities. Rolling interfaces between the pins and the transfer members can accommodate this velocity differential whereas rolling interfaces between the pins and the supports would not. In contrast, with the alternating contact of the gear assembly **112**, this limitation is reduced or eliminated such that locating the roller bearings **350** at the first and second supports **140**, **142** does not cause a loss of efficiency from antagonistic forces. It should be noted, however, that some efficiency loss from antagonistic forces may be acceptable. When this is the case, it may be useful to have rolling interfaces between the pins and the transfer members even in the absence of partial contact.

[0051] With reference again to the the illustrated embodiment, because the first and second supports **140**, **142** have space for the sockets **210**, the roller bearings **350** can be of a smaller and less expensive type (e.g., drawn-cup needle type as discussed above) than would otherwise be possible. Still further, the circumferential load distribution characteristic of the cycloid-type gearing modality is such that eliminating every other pin-to-transfer-member interface is not expected to adversely affect performance particularly when the number of pins is relatively high (e.g., greater than 15 or greater than 20). For the foregoing and/or one or more other reasons, the gear assembly **112** is expected to be more amenable to miniaturization than conventional counterparts. Moreover, the gear assembly **112** is expected to exhibit a higher torque-to-weight ratio and a higher torque-to-size ratio relative to conventional counterparts without unduly compromising backlash, efficiency, or shock resistance. Other advantages over conventional counterparts (e.g., reduced cost, reduced complexity, simplified assembly, etc.) in addition to or instead of the foregoing advantages are also possible.

[0052] FIGS. 14, 15, 16 and 17 are, respectively, a side profile view of a pin 500, a side profile view of a pin array 501, a side profile view of a first transfer member 502, and a side profile view of a second transfer member 504 of a gear assembly of an actuator in accordance with certain additional embodiments of the present technology. In this actuator, the pin 500 can be both a counterpart of the individual first pins 250 and a counterpart of the individual second pins 300. The pins 500 can be circumferentially distributed around an assembly axis 505 and collectively arranged in the pin array 501 as a counterpart of the pin array 138. Also in this actuator, the first and second transfer members 502, 504 can be counterparts of the first and second transfer members 130, 132, respectively. As illustrated, a total number of the pins 500 in the pin array 501 can be one more than a total number of the first and second pins 250, 300 in the pin array 138. As further illustrated, peripheral profiles of the first and second transfer members 502, 504 can be significantly different than the peripheral profiles of the first and second transfer members 130, 132. Other features of the first and second transfer members 502, 504 can be generally similar to or the same as corresponding features of the first and second transfer members 130, 132. For example, although different in quantity relative to the first and second peripheral openings 154, 156, counterpart peripheral openings defined by the first and second transfer members 502, 504 can be functionally similar to the first and second peripheral openings 154, 156. Furthermore, the first and second transfer members 502, 504 can define fastener openings and voids for weight reduction as shown for the first and second transfer members 130, 132. Other features of the actuator can likewise be the same as or similar to corresponding features of the actuator 100.

[0053] At a high level, the actuator corresponding to FIGS. 14-17 can cause alternating contact between the first and second transfer members 502, 504 and the pins 500 via omitted lobes at the peripheral profiles of the first and second transfer members 502, 504 rather than via non-uniform transverse cross-sectional areas of the pins 500. Accordingly, as shown in FIG. 14, the pin 500 can define a pin axis 506 and can have a uniform transverse cross-sectional area perpendicular to the pin axis 506. As shown in FIG. 16, the first transfer member 502 can include first lobes 508 and first troughs 510 that form a first profile through which the first transfer member 502 contacts some of the pins 500. An average circumferential span of the first lobes 508 about a first central axis 512 defined by the first transfer member 502 can be smaller than an average circumferential span of the first troughs 510 about the first central axis 512. Similarly, as shown in FIG. 17, the second transfer member 504 can include second lobes 514 and second troughs 516 that form a second profile through which the second transfer member 504 contacts some of the pins 500. An average circumferential span of the second lobes 514 about a second central axis 518 defined by the second transfer member 504 can be smaller than an average circumferential span of the second troughs 516 about the second central axis 518. In at least some cases, an average angle A1 (FIG. 15) relative to the first central axis 512 between circumferentially neighboring pairs of the pins 500 is no more than one third an average angle A2 (FIG. 16) between circumferentially neighboring pairs of the first lobes 508. Similarly, A1 may be no more than one third an average angle A3 (FIG. 17) between circumferentially neighboring pairs of the second lobes 514.

In these and other cases, a total quantity of the first lobes 508 can be at most one third a total quantity of the pins 500. Furthermore, a total quantity of the second lobes 514 can be at most one third a total quantity of the pins 500. More particularly, the total quantity of the first lobes 508 and the total quantity of the second lobes 514 can individually be equal to $(P-1)/3$, where P is the total quantity of pins 500.

[0054] Operating the actuator corresponding to FIGS. 14-17 can include bypassing contact between the first transfer member 502 and some of the pins 500 via the first troughs 510 and bypassing contact between the second transfer member 504 and some of the pins 500 via the second troughs 516. In the illustrated case, the number of first lobes 508 is equal to $(P-1)/3$, where P is the total quantity of pins 500 in the pin array 501. Likewise, the number of second lobes 514 is equal to $(P-1)/3$, where P is the total quantity of pins 500 in the pin array 501. In particular, the pin array 501 includes 31 of the pins 500, the first transfer member 502 includes ten of the first lobes 508, and the second transfer member 504 includes ten of the second lobes 514. In other cases, the counterparts of the pin array 501, the first transfer member 502, and the second transfer member 504 can include other suitable quantities of constituent elements circumferentially distributed evenly about the respective axes in the same or other suitable ratios. With reference again the illustrated embodiment, it is expected that the illustrated relationships between the quantity of the first lobes 508 and the quantity of the pins 500 and between the quantity of the second lobes 514 and the quantity of the pins 500 will result in the desired alternating contact between the first and second transfer members 502, 504 and the pins 500 without causing excessive antagonistic forces. For example, it is expected that instances of any of the pins 500 contacting both the first and second transfer members 502, 504 simultaneously will be eliminated relative to counterparts in which the lobe-to-pin ratio is lower (e.g., about 2:1 rather than about 3:1). Counterpart embodiments in which the lobe-to-pin ratio is higher may operate with desired alternating contact, but with potentially disadvantageous reduction in load sharing. Still other embodiments can include a combination of pin nonuniformity and lobe omission.

[0055] In addition to or instead of having less than a full set of lobes, actuators in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology can have less than a full set of circumferential contact areas (e.g., pin and roller bearing assemblies) through which the lobes transfer torque. As an example, FIG. 18 illustrates selected components of a gear assembly of an actuator in accordance with another embodiment of the present technology. Within the gear assembly, the actuator can include an array 550 the same as or similar to an assembly of the pin array 138 and the first and second roller bearing arrays 144, 146 of the gear assembly 112 described above. Also within the gear assembly, the actuator can include a first transfer member 552 and a second transfer member 554 operably associated with the array 550. The first and second transfer members 552, 554 can be similar to the first and second transfer members 130, 132, respectively, of the gear assembly 112 described above, but with a different circumferential edge profile such that the array 550 provides less than a full set of circumferential contact areas through which lobes of the first and second transfer members 552, 554 transfer torque during operation of the actuator.

[0056] FIGS. 19 and 20 are side profile views of the first and second transfer members 552, 554, respectively. FIG. 21 is an enlargement of a portion of FIG. 20. With reference to FIGS. 18-21 together, the first transfer member 552 can include first lobes 556 and first troughs 558 that form a first profile through which the first transfer member 552 contacts some pins of the array 550. Similarly, the second transfer member 554 can include second lobes 560 and second troughs 562 that form a second profile through which the second transfer member 554 contacts other pins of the array 550. As shown in FIGS. 19-21, the first lobes 556, first troughs 558, second lobes 560, and second troughs 562 can be relatively small. By way of comparison, although the pin array 138 (FIG. 3) and the array 550 (FIG. 18), as illustrated, each include 30 pins, the first transfer member 552, as illustrated, includes 59 of the first lobes 556 whereas the first transfer member 130, as illustrated, includes 29 of the first lobes 450. Similarly, the second transfer member 554, as illustrated, includes 59 of the second lobes 560 whereas the second transfer member 132, as illustrated, includes 29 of the second lobes 454. In these and other cases, the number of lobes of each transfer member can be one less than the number of pins times an integer. In the case of the actuator 100, the integer is one, representing a full set of circumferential contact elements for a given number of lobes. In the case of the actuator corresponding to FIGS. 18-21, the integer is two. In other embodiments, the integer can be three, four, or even higher. The integer being greater than one can correspond to the presence of less than a full set of circumferential contact elements for a given number of lobes.

[0057] Partial contact in actuators in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology can include alternating contact and/or partial-complement contact. In alternating contact, individual circumferential contact elements (e.g., pins) transfer force via interaction with one transfer member rather than via interaction with two transfer members. In partial-complement contact, the number of circumferential contact elements is less than a full set for a given number of lobes and/or the number of lobes is less than a full set for a given number of circumferential contact elements. The actuator 100 (FIG. 1-13) exhibits alternating contact due to the configuration of the pin array 138. The actuator corresponding to FIGS. 14-17 exhibits both alternating contact and partial-complement contact due to the omitted lobes of the first and second transfer members 502, 504. Finally, the actuator corresponding to FIGS. 18-21 exhibits both alternating contact and partial-complement contact due to configuration of the array 550 and due to the edge profiles of the first and second transfer members 552, 554. Other types of partial contact are also possible. Furthermore, not all actuators in accordance with embodiments of the present technology exhibit partial contact.

[0058] With reference again to FIGS. 18-21, the relatively small sizes of the first lobes 556, first troughs 558, second lobes 560, and second troughs 562 can be associated with direct contact of the first and second transfer members 552, 554 with pins of the array 550. The transverse diameters of the pins can be much smaller than the transverse diameters of the roller bearings of the array 550. Correspondingly, unlike the roller bearings, the pins can interact with the first and second transfer members 552, 554 directly without simultaneously contacting neighboring lobes even when the lobes and intervening troughs are relatively small. Given

this size flexibility, more lobes and troughs can be included on the first and second transfer members 552, 554 without increasing the overall sizes of the first and second transfer members 552, 554. This can allow the corresponding actuator to have a higher reduction-ratio-to-size than would otherwise be possible. In at least some cases, the actuator has an input-to-output reduction ratio greater than 50:1, such as within a range from 50:1 to 70:1. Of course, high reduction ratios are not always desirable. When high reduction ratios are desirable, however, partial contact in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology can facilitate achieving such ratios in a more compact, lightweight, and/or robust form than was previously possible.

[0059] As discussed above, partial contact can involve partial-complement contact in addition to or instead of alternating contact. In at least some examples of partial-complement contact without alternating contact, individual pins may still interact with two transfer members yet be present in a quantity smaller than a quantity corresponding to the number of lobes. As an example, FIGS. 22 and 23 are, respectively, a perspective view and a side profile view of an assembly 570 including transfer members 572 (one labeled), pins 574 (one labeled), and roller bearings 576 (one labeled) of a gear assembly of an actuator in accordance with another embodiment of the present technology. The array 570 includes 14 of the pins 574. The transfer members 572 individually include 27 lobes. To avoid antagonistic forces, the transfer members 572 can interact with the pins 574 via the roller bearings 576 rather than directly. Relatedly, the positions of the roller bearings 576 can be incompatible with support from counterparts of the first and second supports 140, 142 (FIG. 3). Without this support, a drawn-cup configuration of the roller bearings 576 may be unsuitable.

[0060] Rather than having a drawn-cup configuration, the roller bearings 576 can have a machined-ring configuration or another suitable configuration. FIG. 24 is a front profile view of one of the roller bearings 576. FIG. 25 is a cross-sectional perspective view of the roller bearing 576 taken along the line 25-25 in FIG. 24. As shown in FIGS. 24 and 25, the roller bearing 576 can define a cylindrical cavity 578 having a diameter corresponding to a diameter of one of the pins 574. The roller bearing 576 can include rollers 580 (one labeled) aligned with and circumferentially distributed around the cylindrical cavity 578. The roller bearing 350 can further include an outer ring 582 carrying the rollers 580. The roller bearing 576 can further include a spacer 584 defining slots 586 (one labeled) in which the rollers 580 are respectively disposed. The outer ring 582 can be more robust than the cylindrical casing 358 of the roller bearing 350 (FIGS. 8-9). In at least some cases, the outer ring 582 is configured to resist hertzian contact stress and operating loads. In these and other cases, the outer ring 582 can be a tube segment having a generally consistent wall thickness.

[0061] As discussed above, not all actuators in accordance with embodiments of the present technology exhibit partial contact. FIGS. 26-29 relate to an actuator in accordance with another embodiment of the present technology that does not exhibit partial contact. In particular, FIGS. 26 and 27 are a side profile view and a front profile view, respectively, of pins 590 and transfer members 592a, 592b of a gear assembly of an actuator in accordance with another embodiment of the present technology. FIGS. 28 and 29 are, respectively, a side profile view of an array 594 of the pins 590 and a side profile view of the transfer member 592b. In general, the

actuator corresponding to FIGS. 26-29 can be the same as or similar to the actuator corresponding to FIGS. 1-13, but with the annular recesses 262, 262' omitted. Thus, the pins 590 can be the same as or similar to the pins 500 of the actuator corresponding to FIGS. 14-17. Without partial contact, the actuator corresponding to FIGS. 26-29 is expected to exhibit antagonistic forces and, therefore, lower efficiency than the actuator corresponding to FIGS. 1-13. The actuator corresponding to FIGS. 26-29, however, may nevertheless be more efficient than a sliding-contact cycloid actuator in which the pins are both fixed and directly interact with the transfer members while still exhibiting advantages over a cycloid actuator in which the pins interact with the transfer members indirectly via roller bearings. These advantages include enhanced compactness, simplified assembly, and lower cost (e.g., due to the use of drawn-cup roller bearings instead of machined-ring roller bearings).

Examples of Robot Systems

[0062] FIG. 30 is a perspective view of a mobile robot 600 including an actuator in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology. As shown in FIG. 30, the mobile robot 600 can include structures resembling human anatomy with respect to the features, positions, and/or other characteristics of such structures. In at least some cases, the mobile robot 600 defines a midsagittal plane about which the mobile robot 600 is bilaterally symmetrical. In these and other cases, the mobile robot 600 can be configured for bipedal locomotion similar to that of a human. Counterparts of the mobile robot 600 can have other suitable forms and features. For example, a counterpart of the mobile robot 600 can have a non-humanoid form, such as a canine form, an insectoid form, an arachnoid form, or a form with no animal analog. Furthermore a counterpart of the mobile robot 600 can be asymmetrical or have symmetry other than bilateral. Still further, a counterpart of the mobile robot 600 can be configured for non-bipedal locomotion. For example, a counterpart of the mobile robot 600 can be configured for another type of legged locomotion (e.g., quadrupedal locomotion, octopodal locomotion, etc.) and/or non-legged locomotion (e.g., wheeled locomotion, continuous-track locomotion, etc.).

[0063] The mobile robot 600 can include a centrally disposed body 602 through which other structures of the mobile robot 600 are interconnected. As all or a portion of the body 602, the mobile robot 600 can include a torso 604 having a superior portion 606, an inferior portion 608, and an intermediate portion 610 therebetween. The mobile robot 600 can further include articulated appendages carried by the torso 604. Among these articulated appendages, the mobile robot 600 can include arms 612a, 612b and legs 614a, 614b. In at least some cases, the mobile robot 600 is configured to manipulate objects via the arms 612a, 612b, such as bimanually. In these and other cases, the mobile robot 600 can be configured to ambulate via the legs 614a, 614b, such as bipedally. The arms 612a, 612b and the legs 614a, 614b can define kinematic chains. The kinematic chains corresponding to the arms 612a, 612b, for example, can provide at least five degrees of freedom, such as exactly five or exactly six degrees of freedom. In these and other cases, the kinematic chains corresponding to the legs 614a, 614b can provide at least four degrees of freedom, such as exactly four, exactly five, or exactly six degrees of freedom. As parts of the arms 612a, 612b, the mobile robot 600 can

include end effectors 616a, 616b at distalmost portions of the corresponding kinematic chains. Similarly, as parts of the legs 614a, 614b, the mobile robot 600 can include feet 618a, 618b at distalmost portions of the corresponding kinematic chains. In the illustrated embodiment, the end effectors 616a, 616b and the feet 618a, 618b are not articulated. In other embodiments, counterparts of some or all of the end effectors 616a, 616b and the feet 618a, 618b can be articulated, such as with one or more movable fingers or toes.

[0064] At the individual articulations of the arms 612a, 612b and legs 614a, 614b, the mobile robot 600 can include a joint and a corresponding actuator. At least one of these actuators can correspond to the actuator 100, the actuator corresponding to FIGS. 14-17, the actuator corresponding to FIGS. 18-21, the actuator corresponding to FIGS. 22-25, the actuator corresponding to FIGS. 26-29, or another actuator in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology. For example, the mobile robot 600 can include actuators with cycloid-type gearing and partial contact (e.g., alternating contact and/or partial-complement contact) in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology at joints of the arms 612a, 612b, at joints of the legs 614a, 614b, and/or elsewhere. In an example, the mobile robot 600 can include elbow joints 620a, 620b at or near midpoints along lengths of the respective arms 612a, 612b. The mobile robot 600 can include actuators in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology at the respective elbow joints 620a, 620b. As another example, the mobile robot 600 can include foot actuators 622a-622d and connector rods 624a-624d operably associated with the feet 618a, 618b. In particular, the foot actuators 622a, 622b can be connected to the foot 618a via the connector rods 624a, 624b, respectively. Similarly, the foot actuators 622c, 622d can be connected to the foot 618b via the connector rods 624c, 624d, respectively. The mobile robot 600 can include actuators in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology as one, some, or all of the foot actuators 622a-622d. Actuators in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology can be useful in many other locations in addition or alternatively. Furthermore, the mobile robot 600 is merely one example of a system in which features of at least some embodiments of the present technology can be implemented.

Examples of Methods

[0065] FIG. 31 is a block diagram corresponding to a method 700 in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology. Although the method 700 will be described primarily in the context of the actuator 100, it should be understood that suitable features of the method 700 can likewise be practiced in the contexts of the actuator corresponding to FIGS. 14-17, the actuator corresponding to FIGS. 18-21, the actuator corresponding to FIGS. 22-25, the actuator corresponding to FIGS. 26-29, or another actuator in accordance with at least some embodiment of the present technology. With reference to FIGS. 1-31 together, the method 700 can include causing the first and second transfer members 130, 132 to move out-of-phase (e.g., 180-degrees out-of-phase) with one another about the assembly axis 110 (block 702a). This can include rotating the first and second eccentric bearings 126, 128 within the first and second central openings 134, 136, respectively. The method 700 can further include transferring force between a portion (e.g., a

peripheral portion) of the first transfer member 130 and the first pins 250 (block 702b) (e.g., via a camming interaction therebetween) while the first and second transfer members 130, 132 move out-of-phase with one another about the assembly axis 110. This can include contacting the first pins 250 and the first continuous cycloidal profile defined by the first transfer member 130. Furthermore, this can include transferring force between the first lobes 450 and the first pins 250, such as by camming the first lobes 450 against the first pins 250. The contact between the first transfer member 130 and the first pins 250 can be at the first intermediate portion 258 of the first pins 250.

[0066] In at least some cases, the force transfer between the first transfer member 130 and the first pins 250 is preferential relative to force transfer (if any) between the first transfer member 130 and the second pins 300 throughout a complete rotational cycle of the gear assembly 112. The individual first pins 250 can avoid or otherwise reduce contact and/or force transfer with the second transfer member 132 while contacting and transferring force with the first transfer member 130. The lack of contact or otherwise non-preferential contact with the second transfer member 132 can be via the annular recesses 262 at the second intermediate portions 260 of the first pins 250. Relatedly, the method 700 can include maintaining clearance between the first pins 250 and the second transfer member 132 while the first and second transfer members 130, 132 move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis 110. In the context of the pins 500 and the first and second transfer members 502, 504 (FIGS. 14-17), the pins 500 can include counterparts of the first pins 250 that avoid or otherwise reduce contact and/or force transfer with the second transfer member 504 while contacting and transferring force with the first transfer member 502. The lack of contact or otherwise non-preferential contact with the second transfer member 504 can be via the second troughs 516. Relatedly, the method 700 can include maintaining clearance between the counterparts of the first pins 250 and the second transfer member 504 while the first and second transfer members 502, 504 move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis 110.

[0067] The method 700 can also include transferring force between a portion (e.g., a peripheral portion) of the second transfer member 132 and the second pins 300 (block 702c) (e.g., via a camming interaction therebetween) while the first and second transfer members 130, 132 move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis 110. This can include contacting the second pins 300 and the second continuous cycloidal profile defined by the second transfer member 132. Furthermore, this can include transferring force between the second lobes 454 and the second pins 300, such as by camming the second lobes 454 against the second pins 300. The contact between the second transfer member 132 and the second pins 300 can be at the second intermediate portions 260' of the second pins 300.

[0068] In at least some cases, the force transfer between the second transfer member 132 and the second pins 300 is preferential relative to force transfer (if any) between the second transfer member 132 and the first pins 250 throughout a complete rotational cycle of the gear assembly 112. The individual second pins 300 can avoid or otherwise reduce contact and/or force transfer with the first transfer member 130 while contacting and transferring force with the second transfer member 132. The lack of contact or other-

wise non-preferential contact with the first transfer member 130 can be via the annular recesses 262' at the first intermediate portions 258' of the second pins 300. Relatedly, the method 700 can include maintaining clearance between the second pins 300 and the first transfer member 130 while the first and second transfer members 130, 132 move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis 110. In the context of the pins 500 and the first and second transfer members 502, 504 (FIGS. 14-17), the pins 500 can include counterparts of the second pins 300 that avoid or otherwise reduce contact and/or force transfer with the first transfer member 502 while contacting and transferring force with the second transfer member 504. The lack of contact or otherwise non-preferential contact with the first transfer member 502 can be via the first troughs 510. Relatedly, the method 700 can include maintaining clearance between the counterparts of the second pins 300 and the first transfer member 502 while the first and second transfer members 502, 504 move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis 110.

[0069] In connection with the force transfer between the first transfer member 130 and the first pins 250 and the force transfer between the second transfer member 132 and the second pins 300, the method 700 can include causing rotation of the individual first and second pins 250, 300 relative to the first and second supports 140, 142 while the first and second transfer members 130, 132 move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis 110. In these and/or other cases, the method 700 can include rotatably carrying the first end portions 254, 254' of the individual first and second pins 250, 300 at respective ones of the roller bearings 350 at the first support 140 while the first and second transfer members 130, 132 move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis 110. The method 700 can further include carrying the roller bearings 350 of the first roller bearing array 144 at the sockets 210 of the first support 140 and/or at the through holes 208 of the plate 200 of the first support 140 while the first and second transfer members 130, 132 move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis 110. Likewise, the method 700 can include rotatably carrying the second end portions 256, 256' of the individual first and second pins 250, 300 at respective ones of the roller bearings 350 at the second support 142 while the first and second transfer members 130, 132 move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis 110. The method 700 can further include carrying the roller bearings 350 of the second roller bearing array 146 at the sockets 210' of the second support 142 and/or at the through holes 208' of the plate 200' of the second support 142 while the first and second transfer members 130, 132 move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis 110. The method 700 can further include directly contacting the first and second pins 250, 300 and the cylindrical outer surfaces 368 of the rollers 354 while the first and second transfer members 130, 132 move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis 110.

[0070] Finally, the method 700 can include rotating an output member (block 702d), such as the crank 114. This too can occur while causing the first and second transfer members 130, 132 to move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis 110. In some cases, rotating the output member is relative to a mount. For example, the link 104 (FIG. 2) can be a mount relative to which actuator 100

rotates the crank **114**. In these and other cases, rotating the output member can be in response to force exerted by the first and second transfer members **130**, **132** against the base **150** via the rods **152**. Alternatively or in addition, the method **700** can include operating the actuator **100** in the opposite direction. For example, the method **700** can include rotating the first and second supports **140**, **142** relative to a mount in response to force exerted by the first and second transfer members **130**, **132** against the first and second supports **140**, **142** via the first and second pins **250**, **300**. Regardless of the direction, operating the actuator **100** can cause an input-to-output reduction ratio. In at least some cases, the method **700** includes causing an input-to-output reduction ratio within a range from 20:1 to 40:1, such as from 25:1 to 35:1, via the gear assembly **112** or another gear assembly in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology. Similarly, the method **700** can include causing an input-to-output reduction ratio greater than 50:1, such as within a range from 50:1 to 70:1, via the gear assembly corresponding to FIGS. **18-21** or another gear assembly in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology.

Conclusion

[0071] This disclosure is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the present technology to the precise forms disclosed herein. Although specific embodiments are disclosed herein for illustrative purposes, various equivalent modifications are possible without deviating from the present technology, as those of ordinary skill in the relevant art will recognize. In some cases, well-known structures and functions have not been shown or described in detail to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the description of the embodiments of the present technology. Although steps of methods may be presented herein in a particular order, in alternative embodiments the steps may have another suitable order. Similarly, certain aspects of the present technology disclosed in the context of particular embodiments can be combined or eliminated in other embodiments. Furthermore, while advantages associated with certain embodiments may be disclosed herein in the context of those embodiments, other embodiments may also exhibit such advantages, and not all embodiments need necessarily exhibit such advantages or other advantages disclosed herein to fall within the scope of the present technology. This disclosure and the associated technology can encompass other embodiments not expressly shown or described herein.

[0072] Throughout this disclosure, the singular terms “a,” “an,” and “the” include plural referents unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. Similarly, unless the word “or” is expressly limited to mean only a single item exclusive from the other items in reference to a list of two or more items, then the use of “or” in such a list is to be interpreted as including (a) any single item in the list, (b) all of the items in the list, or (c) any combination of the items in the list. Any reference herein to “the inventors” means at least one inventor of the present technology. As used herein, the terms “generally,” “substantially,” “about,” and similar terms are used as terms of approximation and not as terms of degree, and are intended to account for the inherent variations in measured or calculated values that would be recognized by those of ordinary skill in the art. Additionally, the terms “comprising,” “including,” “having,” and the like are used throughout this disclosure to mean including at least the recited feature(s) such that any greater number of the same

feature(s) and/or one or more additional types of features are not precluded. This is the case even if a particular number of features is specified unless that specified number is preceded by the word “exactly” or another clear indication that it is intended to be closed ended. In a particular example, “comprising two arms” means including at least two arms. References herein to any of receiving, determining, or generating information in accordance with various embodiments of the present technology encompass, when feasible, the others of receiving, determining, and generating the information and indicate that such operations can occur at least partially via the relevant computing subsystem.

[0073] Directional terms, such as “upper,” “lower,” “front,” “back,” “vertical,” and “horizontal,” may be used herein to express and clarify the relationship between various structures. It should be understood that such terms do not denote absolute orientation. The term “centroid” as used herein refers to a center-like data element for a given shape in three-dimensional space. There are several known approaches to calculating centroids including approaches of greater and lesser precision. No particular approach is contemplated herein. Reference herein to “one embodiment,” “an embodiment,” or similar phrases means that a particular feature, structure, or operation described in connection with such phrases can be included in at least one embodiment of the present technology. Thus, such phrases as used herein are not all referring to the same embodiment. Unless preceded with the word “conventional,” reference herein to “counterpart” devices, systems, methods, features, structures, or operations refers to devices, systems, methods, features, structures, or operations in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present technology that are similar to a described device, system, method, feature, structure, or operation in certain respects and different in other respects. Finally, it should be noted that various particular features, structures, and operations of the embodiments described herein may be combined in any suitable manner in additional embodiments in accordance with the present technology.

I/we claim:

1. A gear assembly comprising:

- a first support extending circumferentially around an assembly axis in a first plane intersecting the assembly axis;
- a second support extending circumferentially around the assembly axis in a second plane intersecting the assembly axis, wherein the first and second planes are spaced apart from one another along the assembly axis;
- a first transfer member including first lobes and first troughs circumferentially alternating in a third plane intersecting the assembly axis;
- a second transfer member including second lobes and second troughs circumferentially alternating in a fourth plane intersecting the assembly axis, wherein the third and fourth planes are between the first and second planes along the assembly axis; and
- pins individually extending between the first and second supports along respective pin axes, wherein the individual pins are configured to rotate about the respective pin axes relative to the first and second supports in response to force from at least one of the first and second transfer members during operation of the gear

- assembly as the first and second transfer members move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis.
2. The gear assembly of claim 1, wherein: the gear assembly further comprises: first roller bearings at the first support, and second roller bearings at the second support; and the pins individually extend between different respective pairs of one of the first roller bearings and one of the second roller bearings.
 3. The gear assembly of claim 2, wherein: the first support includes first sockets circumferentially distributed around the assembly axis; the first roller bearings are at least partially disposed within the first sockets; the second support includes second sockets circumferentially distributed around the assembly axis; and the second roller bearings are at least partially disposed within the second sockets.
 4. The gear assembly of claim 3, wherein: the first support includes a first plate defining first through holes; the first sockets are at the first through holes; the second support includes a second plate defining second through holes; and the second sockets are at the second through holes.
 5. The gear assembly of claim 2, wherein the first and second roller bearings are drawn-cup needle roller bearings.
 6. The gear assembly of claim 2, wherein: the first and second roller bearings individually include: rollers individually defining a cylindrical outer surface, an annular frame carrying the rollers; and the individual pins are configured to contact the cylindrical outer surfaces of the corresponding rollers directly.
 7. The gear assembly of claim 1, wherein: the individual pins include: a first end portion at the first support, a second end portion at the second support, a first intermediate portion between the first and second end portions, and a second intermediate portion between the first intermediate portion and the second end portion; the individual pins are configured to contact the first transfer member via the first intermediate portion; and the individual pins are configured to contact the second transfer member via the second intermediate portion.
 8. The gear assembly of claim 1, wherein: the gear assembly further comprises a carrier including a base and rods individually extending from the base; the first transfer member defines first peripheral openings distributed circumferentially around the assembly axis; the second transfer member defines second peripheral openings distributed circumferentially around the assembly axis; and the individual rods extend through different respective pairs of one of the first peripheral openings and one of the second peripheral openings.
 9. The gear assembly of claim 8, wherein: the gear assembly further comprises: a mount fixedly connected to the first and second supports, and an output member fixedly connected to the base; and the gear assembly is configured to rotate the output member relative to the mount in response to force exerted by the first and second transfer members against the base via the rods.
 10. The gear assembly of claim 8, wherein: the gear assembly further comprises a mount fixedly connected to the base; and the gear assembly is configured to rotate the first and second supports relative to the mount in response to force exerted by the first and second transfer members against the first and second supports via the pins.
 11. The gear assembly of claim 1, further comprising: an input shaft configured to rotate about the assembly axis; and a first eccentric bearing carried by the input shaft, wherein the first transfer member defines a first central opening at which the first eccentric bearing is rotatably disposed; and a second eccentric bearing carried by the input shaft, wherein the second transfer member defines a second central opening at which the second eccentric bearing is rotatably disposed.
 12. The gear assembly of claim 1, wherein the gear assembly has an input-to-output reduction ratio within a range from 20:1 to 40:1.
 13. The gear assembly of claim 1, further comprising threaded fasteners individually extending between and in contact with the first and second supports.
 14. The gear assembly of claim 1, wherein: the first lobes and first troughs form a first continuous cycloidal profile through which the first transfer member contacts at least some of the pins; and the second lobes and second troughs form a second continuous cycloidal profile through which the second transfer member contacts at least some of the pins.
 15. A method comprising: causing first and second transfer members of a gear assembly to move out-of-phase with one another relative to an assembly axis; carrying first roller bearings at a first support of the gear assembly while the first support extends circumferentially around the assembly axis in a first plane intersecting the assembly axis; carrying second roller bearings at a second support of the gear assembly while the second support extends circumferentially around the assembly axis in a second plane intersecting the assembly axis; carrying pins of the gear assembly between different respective pairs of one of the first roller bearings and one of the second roller bearings; transferring force between the first transfer member and at least some of the pins via contact between the first transfer member and at least some of the pins in a third plane intersecting the assembly axis while the first and second transfer members move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis; and transferring force between the second transfer member and at least some of the pins via contact between the second transfer member and at least some of the pins in a fourth plane intersecting the assembly axis while the first and second transfer members move out-of-phase with one another relative to the assembly axis, wherein the third and fourth planes are between the first and second planes along the assembly axis.

16. The method of claim **15**, further comprising:
carrying the first roller bearings at first sockets of the first support; and
carrying the second roller bearings at second sockets of the second support.

17. The method of claim **16**, wherein:
carrying the first roller bearings at the first sockets includes carrying the first roller bearings at first through holes defined by a first plate of the first support; and
carrying the second roller bearings at the second sockets includes carrying the second roller bearings at second through holes defined by a second plate of the second support.

18. The method of claim **15**, wherein:
carrying the first roller bearings at the first support includes carrying first drawn-cup needle roller bearings at the first support; and

carrying the second roller bearings at the second support includes carrying second drawn-cup needle roller bearings at the second support.

19. A method for using a cycloid gear assembly of an actuator, comprising:

a rotating step for rotating an input shaft of the gear assembly;

a first transferring step for transferring force from the input shaft to transfer members of the gear assembly; and

a second transferring step for transferring force from the transfer members to pins of the gear assembly.

20. The method of claim **19**, further comprising a third transferring step for transferring force from the pins to an output member of the gear assembly.

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