A two-dimensional inductive position sensing system uses four drive inductors arranged at the vertices of a parallelogram and a sensing inductor positioned within the parallelogram. The sensing inductor is movable within the parallelogram and relative to the drive inductors. A first oscillating current at a first frequency is supplied to a first pair of the drive inductors located at ends of a first diagonal of the parallelogram. A second oscillating current at a second frequency is supplied to a second pair of the drive inductors located at ends of a second diagonal of the parallelogram. As a result, the sensing inductor generates a first output voltage at the first frequency and a second output voltage at the second frequency. A processor determines a position of the sensing inductor relative to the drive inductors using the first output voltage and the second output voltage.
based position sensors, eddy-current sensing position sen-
two-dimensional inductive position sensing system in accor-
the parallelogram such that its axial core is parallel to each 
In accordance with the present invention, all five inductors 
each inductor by a central "dot" 12A, 
the vertices of a parallelogram such that the axial core asso-
and understood in the art. That is, the inductors used in the 
the third (sensing) inductor moves off the 
The fifth inductor is a sensing inductor referenced by numeral 
electrical system elements coupled to the inductors. FIG. 3 
dimensional inductive position sensing system are illustrated. 
will be made to FIGS. 1-3 where various aspects of a two-
true for linear displacement transducers. The complexity and/ 
disclosed an inductive position sensor using three inexpen-
or cost of laser-based sensors and eddy-current-based sensors 
Examples include capacitance-based position sensors, laser-
celes at a central location, yet varies in a surprisingly linear 
Briefly, the sensing system of the present invention uses five 
Briefly, the sensing system of the present invention uses five 
and sensing inductor is a mechanically independent inductor 
and sensing inductor are immersed in a common medium, such as air, so that the drive 
and sensing inductor are inductively coupled 
through the common medium. The sensing inductor is mov-
able within the parallelogram and relative to the drive induc-
such that the axial core of the sensing inductor remains 
parallel to each axial core of the drive inductors. A first 
oscillating current at a first frequency is supplied to a first pair 
of the drive inductors located at ends of a first diagonal of 
the parallelogram. A second oscillating current at a second fre-
quency is supplied to a second pair of the drive inductors 
located at ends of a second diagonal of the parallelogram. As 
a result, the sensing inductor generates a first output voltage at 
the first frequency and a second output voltage at the second 
frequency. A processor coupled to the sensing inductor deter-
mines a position of the sensing inductor relative to the drive 
inductors using the first output voltage and the second output 
voltage. 
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS
The features and advantages of the present invention will 
become apparent from the following detailed description of an 
embodiment thereof, taken in conjunction with the accompa-
nying drawing, in which:
FIG. 1 is a plan view of an inductor arrangement used in a 
two-dimensional inductive position sensing system in accor-
dance with an embodiment of the present invention;
FIG. 2 is a schematic view of the two-dimensional induct-
ive position sensing system with its current source and pro-
cessor coupled to the inductors in accordance with an 
embodiment of the present invention; and
FIG. 3 is a schematic view of mechanical aspects of the 
two-dimensional inductive position sensing system in accor-
dance with an embodiment of the present invention.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION
Referring now to the drawings, simultaneous reference 
will be made to FIGS. 1-3 where various aspects of a two-
dimensional inductive position sensing system are illustrated. 
Briefly, the sensing system of the present invention uses five 
inductors. FIG. 1 illustrates one possible geometric arrange-
ment between the inductors. FIG. 2 illustrates the various 
electrical system elements coupled to the inductors. FIG. 3 
illustrates mechanical aspects of the sensing system.
The inductive position sensing system 10 of FIG. 2 
includes five spaced-apart inductors. Four of the inductors are 
drive inductors referenced by numerals 12, 14, 16, and 18. 
The fifth inductor is a sensing inductor referenced by numeral 
20. For purposes of the present invention, each of inductors 
12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 is essentially a coil of wire wrapped 
about its own separate and mechanically independent ferro-
magnetic core in accordance with constructions well known 
and understood in the art. That is, the inductors used in the 
present invention are not toroidal inductors. The coil and 
ferromagnetic core are omitted from the figures for clarity of 
illustration. However, as is also well known and understood in 
the art, an imaginary axis extending through a cylindrical 
inductor’s ferromagnetic core wrapped by its coil defines an 
inductor’s longitudinal axis or axial core that is referenced in 
each inductor by a central “dot” 12A, 14A, 16A, 18A and 20A 
in FIG. 1, and by a dashed line 12A, 14A, 16A, 18A, and 20A 
in FIGS. 2 and 3.
In accordance with the present invention, all five inductors 
are positioned such that their axial cores are parallel to one
another. Inductors 12, 14, 16, and 18 are positioned such that their axial cores lie at the vertices of a parallelogram. Inductors 12 and 16 lie at the ends of one diagonal (referenced by dashed line 30 in FIG. 1) of the parallelogram, while inductors 14 and 18 lie at the ends of the other diagonal (referenced by dashed line 32) of the parallelogram. As will be explained later herein, signal processing is simplified when the parallelogram is a square. However, it is to be understood that the drive inductors could also be positioned at the vertices of other parallelograms (e.g., rectangle, rhombus, etc.) without departing from the scope of the present invention.

Each of the five inductors 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 is a mechanically independent inductor structure so that no magnetic material is shared by the inductors. That is to say, any inductive coupling of magnetic fields associated with each of the inductors occurs only through the medium (e.g., air) in which all of the inductors are immersed. This greatly simplifies construction of position sensor 10 since conventional off-the-shelf inductors can be used.

In the illustrated embodiment, drive inductors 12, 14, 16, and 18 are mechanically fixed in their square arrangement by, for example, a support 40 (FIG. 3) that can be a specially designed support or can be part of an object (not shown). Inductor 20 is positioned within the square arrangement defined by inductors 12, 14, 16, and 18. Inductor 20 can be mechanically coupled to a support 42 that can be a specially designed support or can be part of an object (not shown). Inductor 20 is not on diagonal 30. Thus, non-zero voltages at frequencies \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) will be induced when sensing inductor 20 is not on diagonal 30. Non-zero voltages at frequencies \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) will be generated when sensing inductor 20 is not on either diagonal 30 or diagonal 32. The magnitudes and polarities of the voltage components are indicative of the position of inductor 20 relative to inductors 12, 14, 16, and 18.

In the FIG. 2 embodiment, sensing inductor 20 is coupled to a processor 64 capable of measuring and discriminating the above-described two voltage components induced in inductor 20. It is to be understood that the term “processor” as used herein is inclusive of digital and/or analog signal conditioning circuitry to include amplifiers, filters, etc., that facilitate the capture and separation of the two voltage components as would be understood in the art. The induced voltages and their polarities are indicative of the relative position of sensing inductor 20 as compared to inductors 12, 14, 16, and 18. Tests of the present invention have yielded the unexpected result that the multiple-frequency voltages induced in sensing inductor 20 are highly linear as the air (or other media of immersion) gaps between sensing inductor 20 and the drive inductors change along diagonals 30 and 32. When sensing inductor 20 moves off of diagonals 30 and 32, the relationship between voltage and position becomes more complicated as will be discussed further below. The various voltage-to-position relationships will be true regardless of whether sensing inductor 20 moves relative to the drive inductors, or the fixed-relationship combination of the drive inductors moves relative to sensing inductor 20.

The above-described two frequencies \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) must be chosen such that the motion/position of sensing inductor 20 correlated to the voltage at frequency \( f_1 \) does not affect the voltage at frequency \( f_2 \), and vice-versa. Whether this happens or not is dependent on (i) the signal-to-noise ratio for each frequency measurement, and (ii) the time constant of the measurement. Thus, if the signals are measured to great precision, the two drive frequencies will need to be separated more than for a low precision measurement. Also, if the sensing inductor is moving rapidly, then the processor will not be able to average the signals over a long period and will, therefore, need to operate over a larger frequency range in order to track the motion of the sensing inductor.

Converting the above-described two voltage components to position information can be handled by processor 64 in a variety of ways without departing from the scope of the present invention. For example, sensing system 10 could be calibrated before use whereby drive inductors 12, 14, 16, and 18 were operated for a variety of predefined positions of sensing inductor 20. The induced voltage component values
for each predefined position could be measured and stored along with the corresponding predefined position in a look-up table maintained by processor 64. During use of system 10, the actual measured voltage components would be used by processor 64 to find the closest match to the predefined positions stored in the processor’s look-up table with the corresponding stored position thereby approximating the actual position of the sensing inductor. Processor 64 could also be programmed to select the two closest predefined positions and use them in interpolation functions/methods to more closely approximate the actual position of the sensing inductor.

In another processing embodiment of the present invention, an analytic approach can be programmed into processor 64 to directly convert the two measured voltage components to an approximate position of sensing inductor 20. By way of example, one such analytic approach will be described herein where it will be assumed that all four drive inductors have the same inductance value and that the axial cores associated with all four drive inductors are parallel to one another and are on the corners of a square. The described approach also assumes that the sensing inductor will only undergo two-dimensional translation within a region whose extent is small compared to the spacing between adjacent ones of the drive inductors. Making the above assumptions, sensing inductor 20 can develop voltages from the two drive inductors 12 and 16 operating at frequency $f_1$ that vary as $a_0 + a_1 d_1$, and $-(a_0 + a_1 d_2)$, where $d_1$ is the distance from inductor 20 to inductor 12 and $d_2$ is the distance from inductor 20 to inductor 16. Subtracting these yields $V_2 = (d_1 - d_2)$ thereby showing that the voltage is a function of the distance in difference to the two drive inductors. An equivalent expression for the two drive inductors 14 and 18 is $V_2 = b_1 (d_3 - d_4)$. Geometrically, this means that if inductor 20 were to translate in two dimensions along a hyperbolic arc “centered” about one of these drive inductors, then the corresponding voltage $V_1$ or $V_2$ would be a constant. The hyperbolic constant voltage stems from the well-known fact that a hyperbola is the shape generated when the difference in the distance to two foci (i.e., two diagonally opposed inductors in this case) is held constant.

Given a pair of voltages (i.e., one for each of the two drive frequencies), the x and y locations of inductor 20 can be determined using the following expressions for hyperbolas

$$x = \frac{V_1}{2a_1} + \frac{V_2}{16a_1 b_1} = \frac{V_2}{2b_1} \left( 1 + \frac{V_1^2}{8b_1^2} \right)$$

$$y = \frac{V_2}{2b_1} + \frac{V_2}{16a_1 b_1} = \frac{V_2}{2b_1} \left( 1 + \frac{V_1^2}{8b_1^2} \right)$$

Processor 64 would then incorporate these functions into its programming for x and y position determination.

The cylindrical inductors used in embodiments of the present invention can be of any conventional design, e.g., standard cylindrical, dumb-bell shaped, etc. Their physical size and inductance can be selected to satisfy the requirements of a particular application. In general, the frequencies of the supplied oscillating currents should be large enough such that the impedance of the current-driven inductors is large compared to their total resistance. Further, for best sensitivity, sensing inductor 20 should be a (magnetically) unshielded inductor. Of course, all five of the inductors in system 10 could be unshielded. Drive inductors 12, 14, 16, and 18 (or all five inductors) can be, but need not be, identical in terms of their inductance value (to within normal/acceptable tolerances) in order to simplify drive and/or measurement electronics. However, it is to be understood that the present invention could be practiced using drive inductors having different inductance values, although this may require adjustments in one or more of the drive currents, inductor core materials, etc., to make the ultimate position sensing system perform as needed.

As mentioned above, the four drive inductors can be arranged at the vertices of other parallelograms without departing from the scope of the present invention. Still further, other geometric arrangements of drive inductors could be employed if more drive inductors were to be used. For example, six drive inductors could be arranged at the vertices of a hexagon with each pair of diagonally-opposed inductors being driven at a unique frequency such that three different drive frequencies would be utilized.

A variety of other electrical connection scenarios could also be used without departing from the scope of the present invention. For example, since the drive and measurement signals are oscillatory, a synchronous detection system (e.g., one using a lock-in amplifier) can be used when monitoring the output voltage of the sensing inductor. That is, the drive signal from the source can also be supplied to a lock-in amplifier-based voltage measurement device. As is known in the art, the lock-in amplifier uses the drive signal as a reference in order to synchronize the voltage measurement. This will improve the signal-to-noise ratio of the position sensor as would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art. Such lock-in amplifiers can be incorporated as part of the above-described processor 64.

The advantages of the present invention are numerous. The position sensor and its drive/measurement electronics are simple to design and construct using conventional off-the-shelf components. The sensor’s linear operating range further simplifies processing requirements and guarantees high resolution. The system’s use of simple inductors will allow it to adapt to a variety of small-scale and large-scale applications. Although the present invention has been disclosed in terms of a number of embodiments, it will be understood that numerous modifications and variations could be made thereto without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the following claims.
We claim:
1. An inductive position sensing system, comprising:
   four drive inductors, each of said drive inductors having an
   axial core, said drive inductors arranged at vertices of a
   parallelogram wherein said axial core for each corre-
   sponding one of said drive inductors is located at one of
   said vertices;
   a sensing inductor having an axial core, said sensing induc-
   tor positioned within said parallelogram wherein said
   axial core of said sensing inductor is parallel to each said
   axial core of said drive inductors;
   each of said drive inductors and said sensing inductor being
   a mechanically independent inductor structure;
   said drive inductors and said sensing inductor being
   in a common medium wherein said drive inductors and
   said sensing inductor are inductively coupled through
   said common medium;
   said sensing inductor being movable within said parallelo-
   gram and relative to said drive inductors wherein said
   axial core of said sensing inductor remains parallel to
   each said axial core of said drive inductors;
   sources for supplying a first oscillating current at a first
   frequency to a first pair of said drive inductors located at
   ends of a first diagonal of said parallelogram, and for
   supplying a second oscillating current at a second fre-
   quency to a second pair of said drive inductors located at
   ends of a second diagonal of said parallelogram, wherein
   said sensing inductor generates a first output voltage at
   said first frequency and a second output voltage at said
   second frequency; and
   a processor coupled to said sensing inductor for determi-
   ning a position of said sensing inductor relative to said
   drive inductors using said first output voltage and said
   second output voltage.
2. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 1,
   wherein said sensing inductor comprises an unshielded
   inductor.
3. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 1,
   wherein each of said drive inductors and said sensing inductor
   comprise an unshielded inductor.
4. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 1,
   wherein each of said drive inductors and said sensing inductor
   has the same inductance value.
5. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 1,
   wherein said processor stores a plurality of predefined posi-
   tions of said sensing inductor with each of said predefined
   positions having corresponding values of said first output
   voltage and said second output voltage associated therewith,
   and wherein said processor selects one of said predefined
   positions as said position of said sensing inductor based on
   said first output voltage and said second output voltage.
6. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 1,
   wherein said processor stores a plurality of predefined posi-
   tions of said sensing inductor with each of said predefined
   positions having corresponding values of said first output
   voltage and said second output voltage associated therewith,
   and wherein said processor is programmed to interpolate
   between two of said predefined positions to approximate said
   position of said sensing inductor based on said first output
   voltage and said second output voltage.
7. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 1,
   wherein said processor is programmed with a function that
   generates said position using said first output voltage and said
   second output voltage as input parameters for said function.
8. An inductive position sensing system, comprising:
   four drive inductors, each of said drive inductors having an
   axial core, said drive inductors fixed at vertices of a
   square wherein said axial core for each corresponding
   one of said drive inductors is located at one of said
   vertices;
   a sensing inductor having an axial core, said sensing induc-
   tor positioned within said square wherein said axial core of
   said sensing inductor is parallel to each said axial core of
   said drive inductors;
   each of said drive inductors and said sensing inductor being
   a mechanically independent inductor structure and hav-
   ing the same inductance value;
   said drive inductors and said sensing inductor immersed in
   a common medium wherein said drive inductors and
   said sensing inductor are inductively coupled through
   said common medium;
   said sensing inductor being movable within said square and
   relative to said drive inductors wherein said axial core of
   said sensing inductor remains parallel to each said axial
   core of said drive inductors;
   sources for supplying a first oscillating current at a first
   frequency to a first pair of said drive inductors located at
   ends of a first diagonal of said square, and for supplying a
   second oscillating current at a second frequency to a second
   pair of said drive inductors located at ends of a
   second diagonal of said square, wherein said sensing
   inductor generates a first output voltage at said first
   frequency and a second output voltage at said second
   frequency; and
   a processor coupled to said sensing inductor for determi-
   ning a position of said sensing inductor relative to said
   drive inductors using said first output voltage and said
   second output voltage.
9. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 8,
   wherein said sensing inductor comprises an unshielded
   inductor.
10. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 8,
    wherein each of said drive inductors and said sensing inductor
    comprise an unshielded inductor.
11. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 8,
    wherein said processor stores a plurality of predefined posi-
    tions of said sensing inductor with each of said predefined
    positions having corresponding values of said first output
    voltage and said second output voltage associated therewith,
    and wherein said processor selects one of said predefined
    positions as said position of said sensing inductor based on
    said first output voltage and said second output voltage.
12. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 8,
    wherein said processor stores a plurality of predefined posi-
    tions of said sensing inductor with each of said predefined
    positions having corresponding values of said first output
    voltage and said second output voltage associated therewith,
    and wherein said processor is programmed to interpolate
    between two of said predefined positions to approximate said
    position of said sensing inductor based on said first output
    voltage and said second output voltage.
13. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 8,
    wherein said processor is programmed with a function that
    generates said position using said first output voltage and said
    second output voltage as input parameters for said function.
14. An inductive position sensing system, comprising:
   a support;
   four drive inductors, each of said drive inductors having an
   axial core, said drive inductors fixed to said support at
   vertices of a parallelogram wherein said axial core for each
   corresponding one of said drive inductors is located at
   one of said vertices;
   a sensing inductor having an axial core, said sensing induc-
   tor adapted to be coupled to an object and positioned
within said parallelogram wherein said axial core of said sensing inductor is parallel to each said axial core of said drive inductors; each of said drive inductors and said sensing inductor being a mechanically independent inductor structure;
said drive inductors and said sensing inductor immersed in a common medium wherein said drive inductors and said sensing inductor are inductively coupled through said common medium;

sources for supplying a first oscillating current at a first frequency to a first pair of said drive inductors located at ends of a first diagonal of said parallelogram, and for supplying a second oscillating current at a second frequency to a second pair of said drive inductors located at ends of a second diagonal of said parallelogram, wherein said sensing inductor generates a first output voltage at said first frequency and a second output voltage at said second frequency; and

a processor coupled to said sensing inductor for determining a position of said sensing inductor relative to said drive inductors using said first output voltage and said second output voltage.

15. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 14, wherein said sensing inductor comprises an unshielded inductor.

16. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 14, wherein each of said drive inductors and said sensing inductor comprise an unshielded inductor.

17. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 14, wherein each of said drive inductors and said sensing inductor has the same inductance value.

18. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 14, wherein said processor stores a plurality of predefined positions of said sensing inductor with each of said predefined positions having corresponding values of said first output voltage and said second output voltage associated therewith, and wherein said processor selects one of said predefined positions as said position of said sensing inductor based on said first output voltage and said second output voltage.

19. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 14, wherein said processor stores a plurality of predefined positions of said sensing inductor with each of said predefined positions having corresponding values of said first output voltage and said second output voltage associated therewith, and wherein said processor is programmed to interpolate between two of said predefined positions to approximate said position of said sensing inductor based on said first output voltage and said second output voltage.

20. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 14, wherein said processor is programmed with a function that generates said position using said first output voltage and said second output voltage as input parameters for said function.

21. An inductive position sensing system as in claim 14, wherein said parallelogram comprises a square.