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(54) **HIGH RESOLUTION OPTICAL DISPLACEMENT MEASUREMENT**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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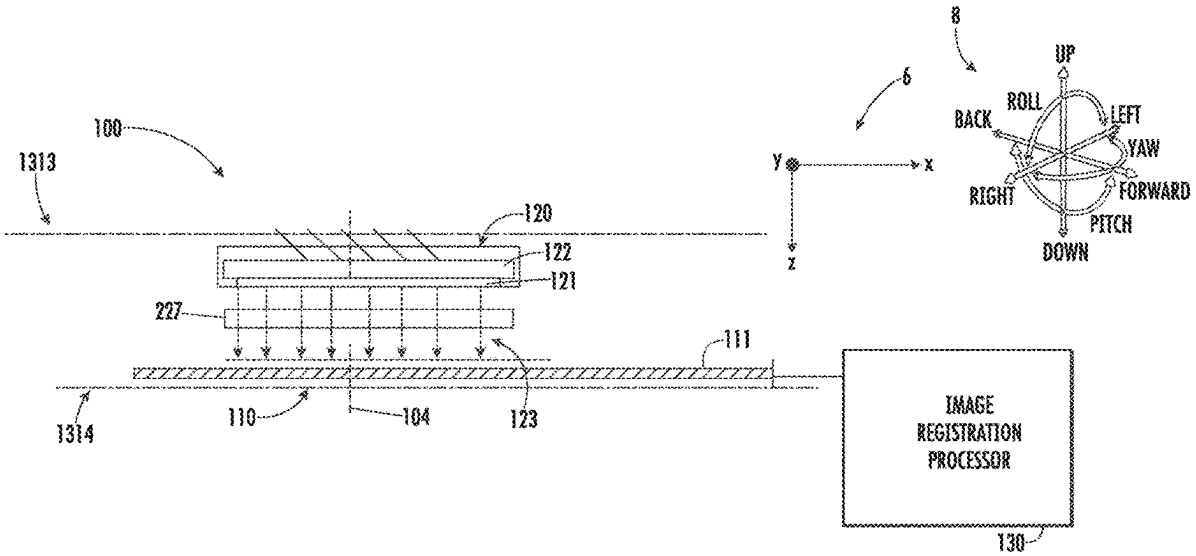
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A compact displacement sensor comprises a light intensity pattern object, a micro-lens array and an imaging device including a light-intensity measuring surface. The micro-lens array is disposed between the light intensity pattern object and the imaging device such that each micro-lens focuses a corresponding sub-image making up a portion of the light-intensity pattern on the light-intensity measuring surface to create thereupon an image of the object comprising an array of focused sub-images. The displacement sensor can provide high resolution measurements of displacement of the light intensity pattern object from a reference position by registering subsequent images captured after a change in relative position between light intensity pattern object and the imaging device to a reference image based on pattern portions in the focused sub-images.



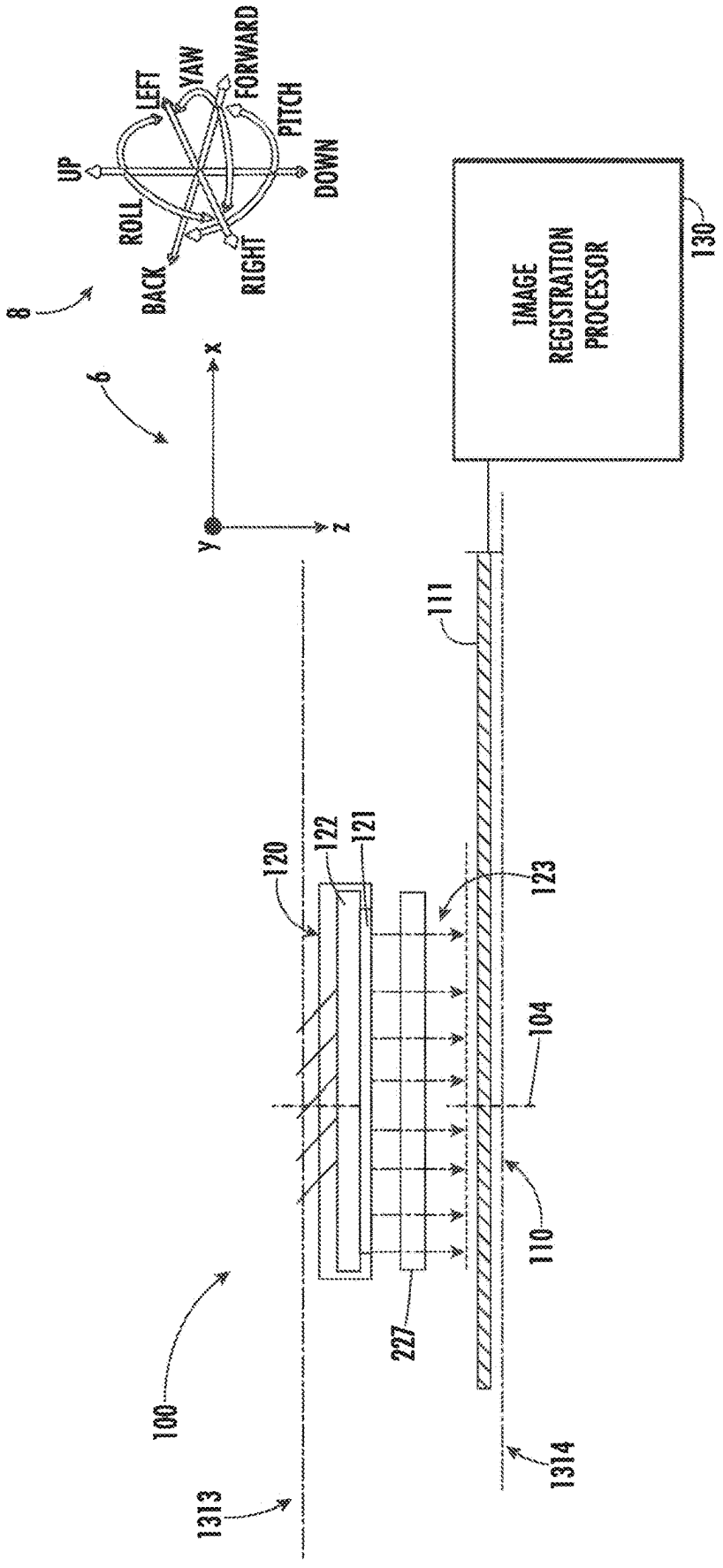

UP
LEFT
YAW
FORWARD
PITCH
DOWN
ROLL
BACK
RIGHT
8
6
x
Y
z
IMAGE REGISTRATION PROCESSOR
130
111
120
122
121
123
104
110
227
100
1313
1314

FIG. 1

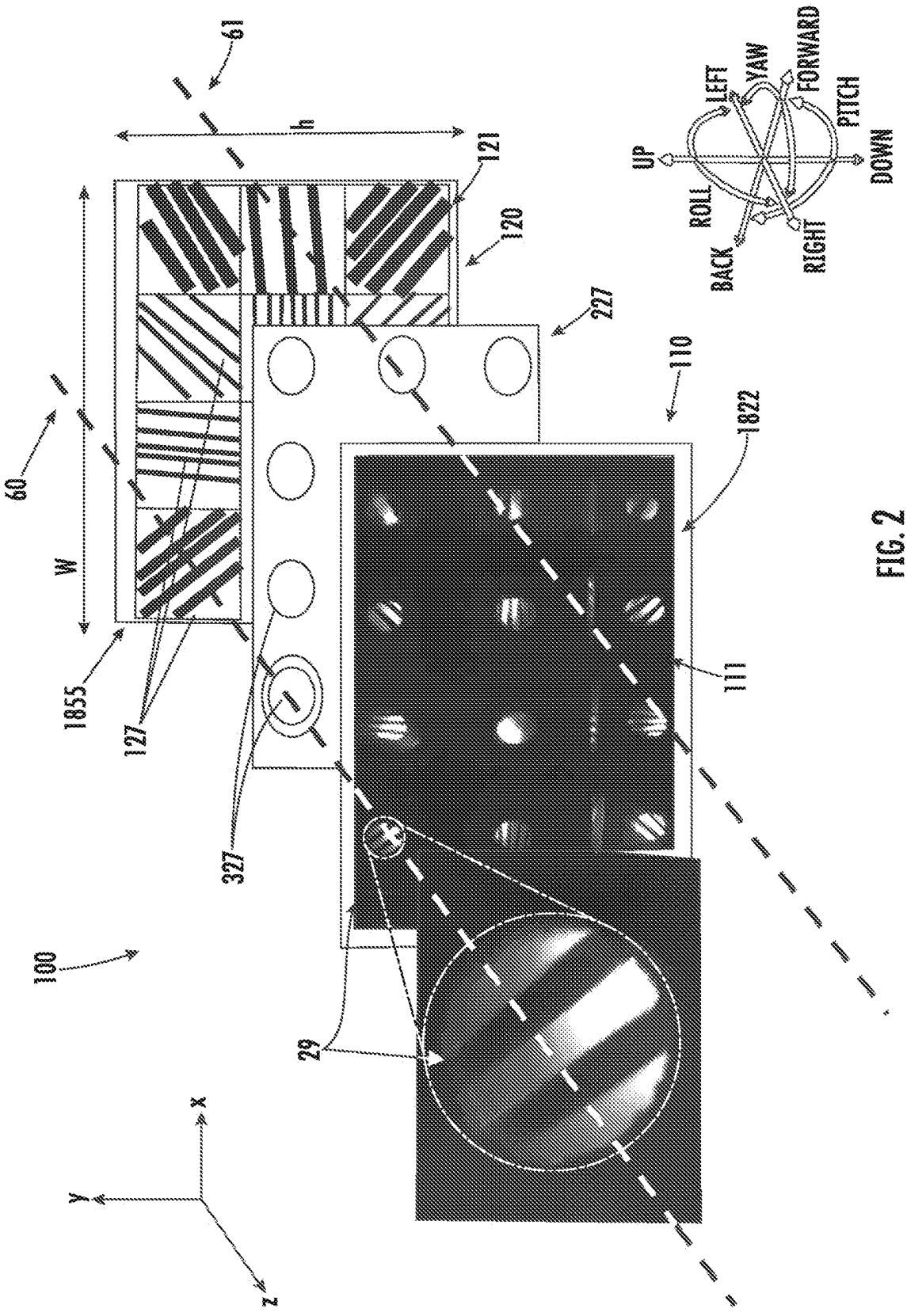

61
h
121
120
227
110
1822
60
W
1855
127
327
111
100
29
x
y
z
UP
LEFT
YAW
FORWARD
PITCH
DOWN
ROLL
BACK
RIGHT

FIG. 2

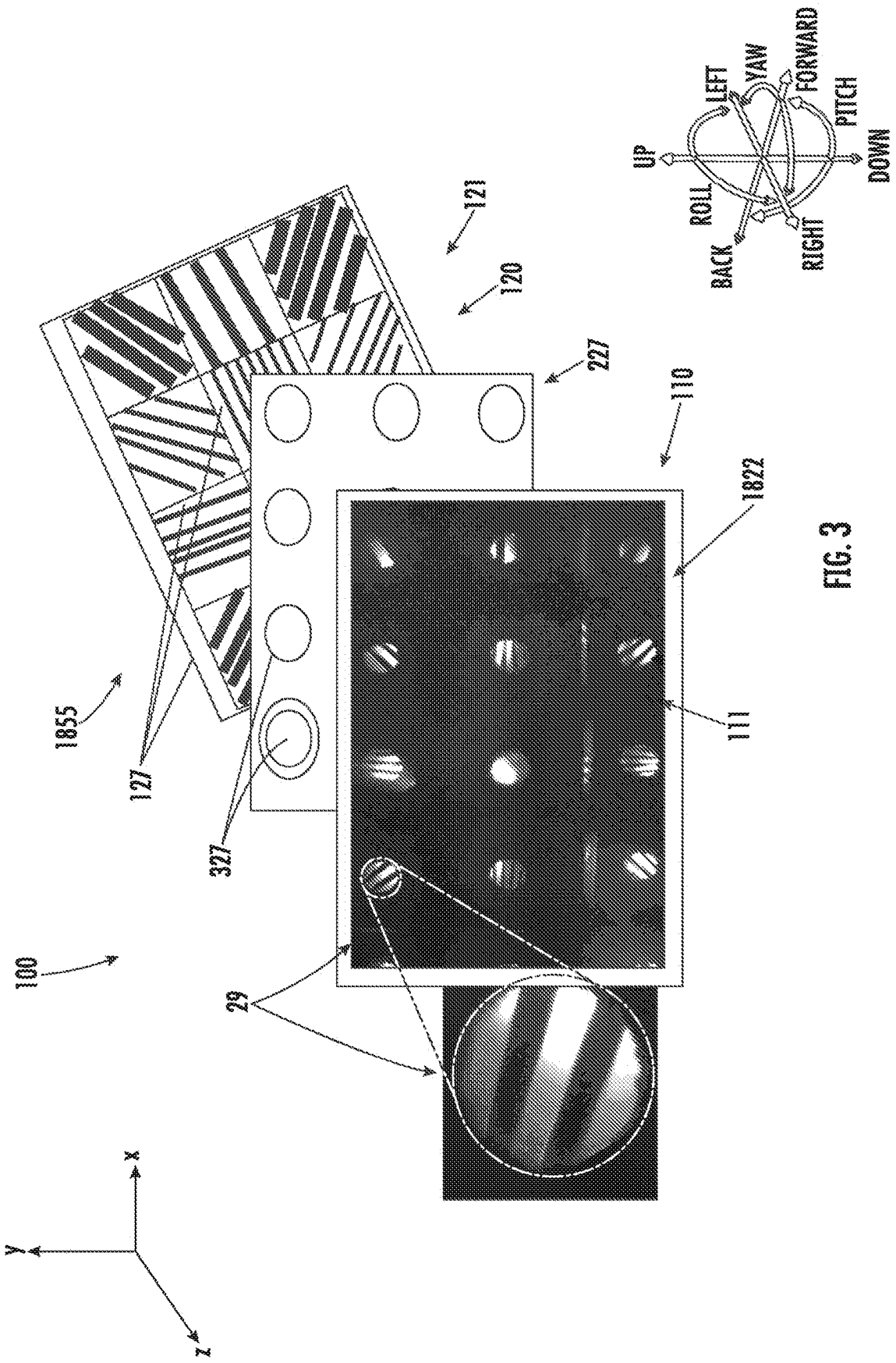

UP
LEFT
YAW
FORWARD
PITCH
DOWN
ROLL
BACK
RIGHT
121
120
227
110
1822
111
1855
127
327
100
29
x
y
z

FIG. 3

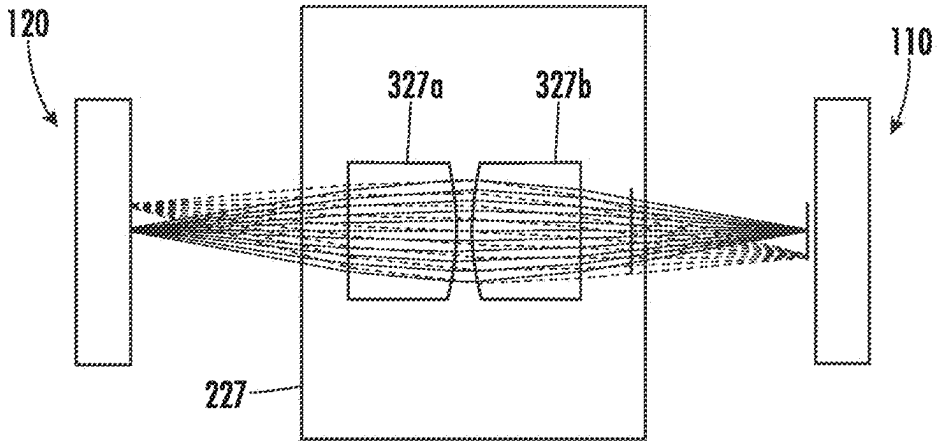


FIG. 4A

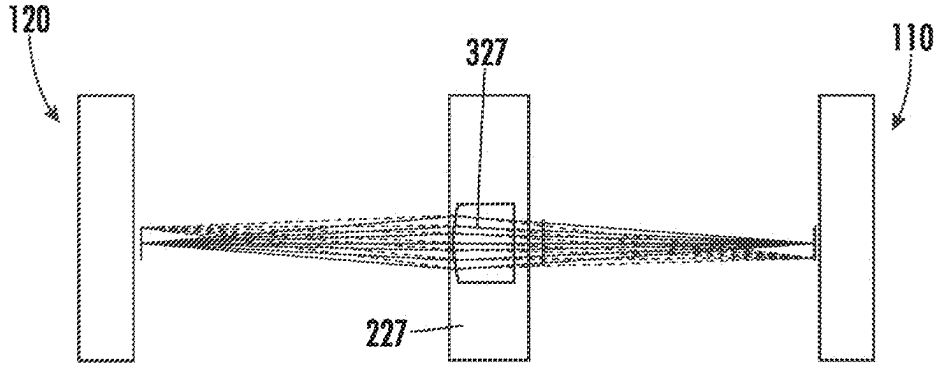


FIG. 4B

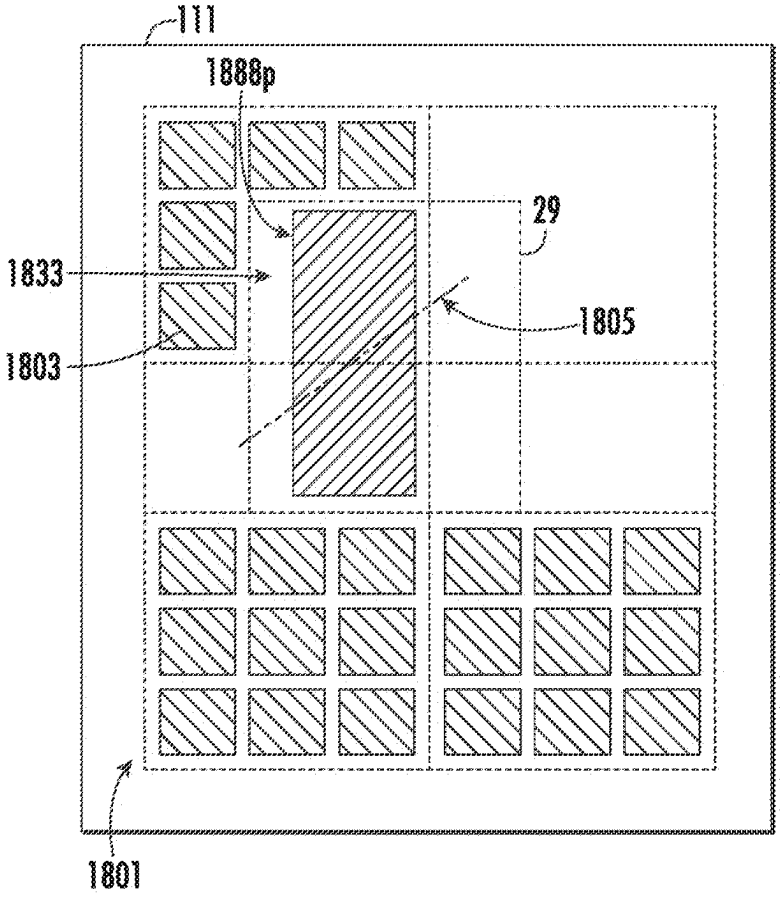
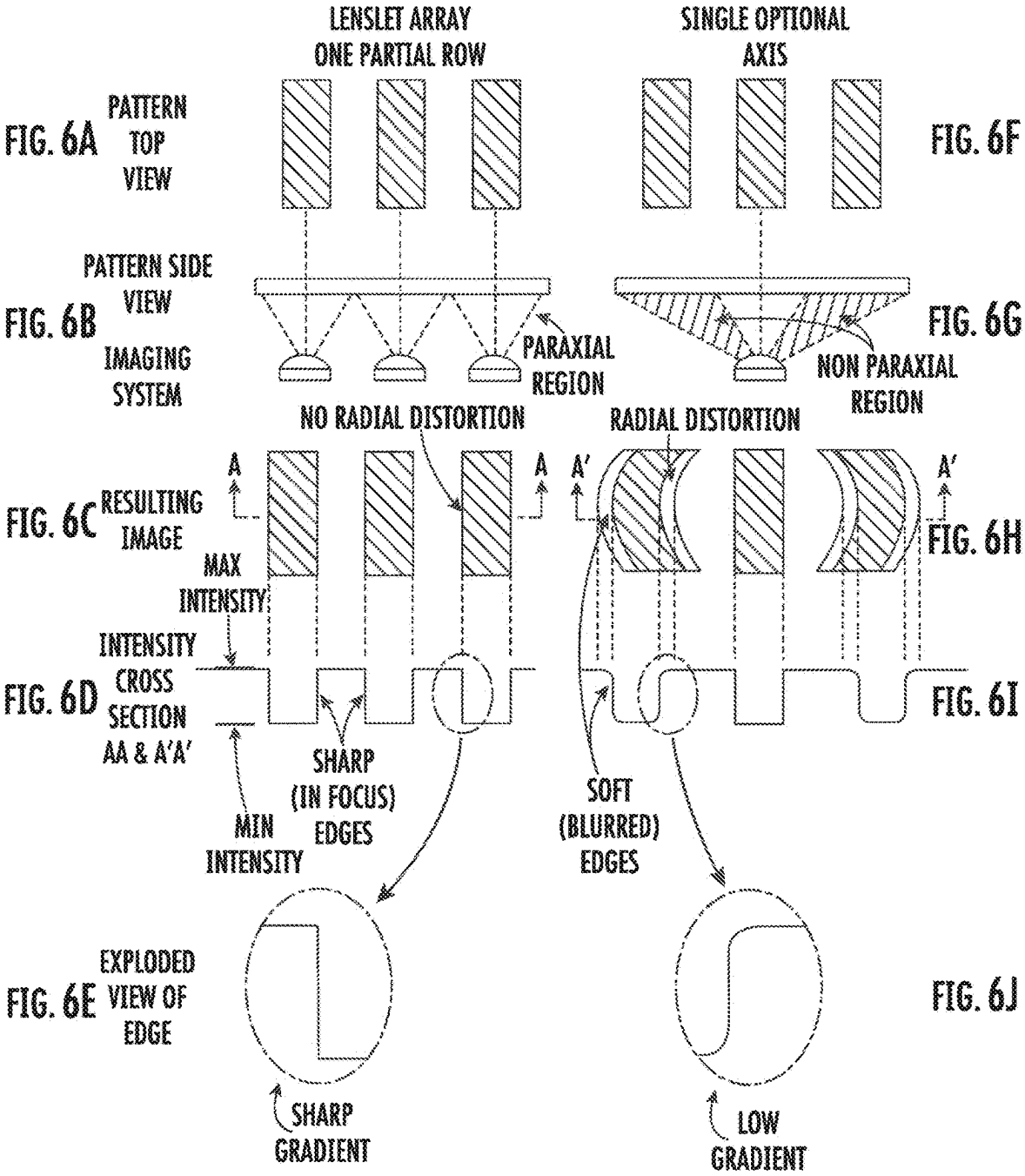


FIG. 5


LENSLET ARRAY
ONE PARTIAL ROW
SINGLE OPTIONAL
AXIS
FIG. 6A
PATTERN
TOP
VIEW
FIG. 6F
PATTERN SIDE
VIEW
FIG. 6B
IMAGING
SYSTEM
PARAXIAL
REGION
NON PARAXIAL
REGION
FIG. 6G
NO RADIAL DISTORTION
RADIAL DISTORTION
A
A
A'
A'
FIG. 6C
RESULTING
IMAGE
FIG. 6H
MAX
INTENSITY
INTENSITY
CROSS
SECTION
AA & A'A'
FIG. 6D
FIG. 6I
SHARP
(IN FOCUS)
EDGES
SOFT
(BLURRED)
EDGES
MIN
INTENSITY
EXPLODED
VIEW OF
EDGE
FIG. 6E
FIG. 6J
SHARP
GRADIENT
LOW
GRADIENT

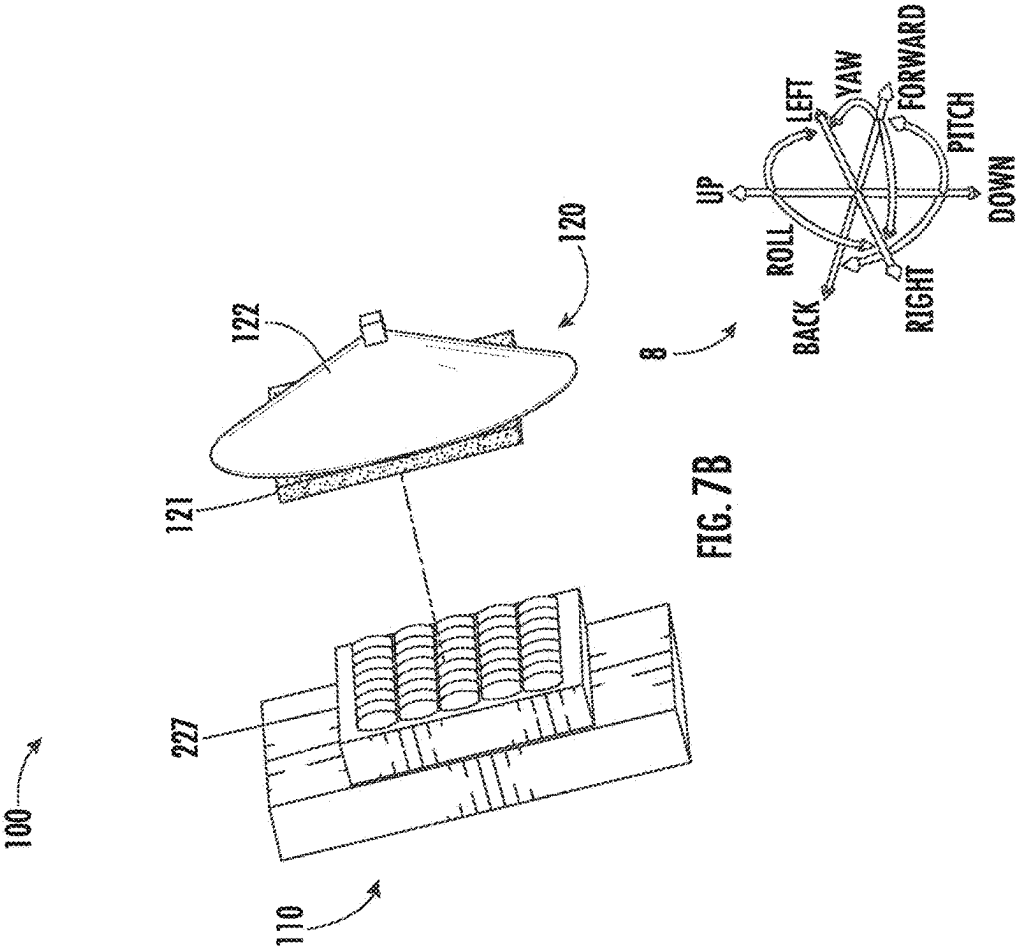

100
110
120
121
122
227
8
UP
DOWN
LEFT
RIGHT
FORWARD
BACK
YAW
PITCH
ROLL

FIG. 7B

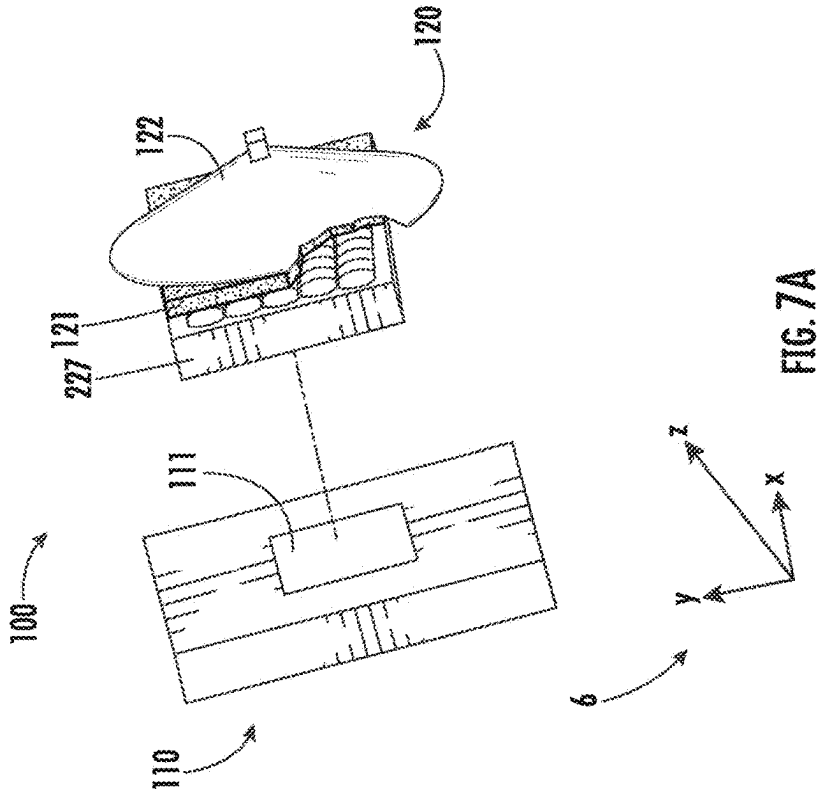

100
110
111
120
121
122
227
6
z
x
y

FIG. 7A

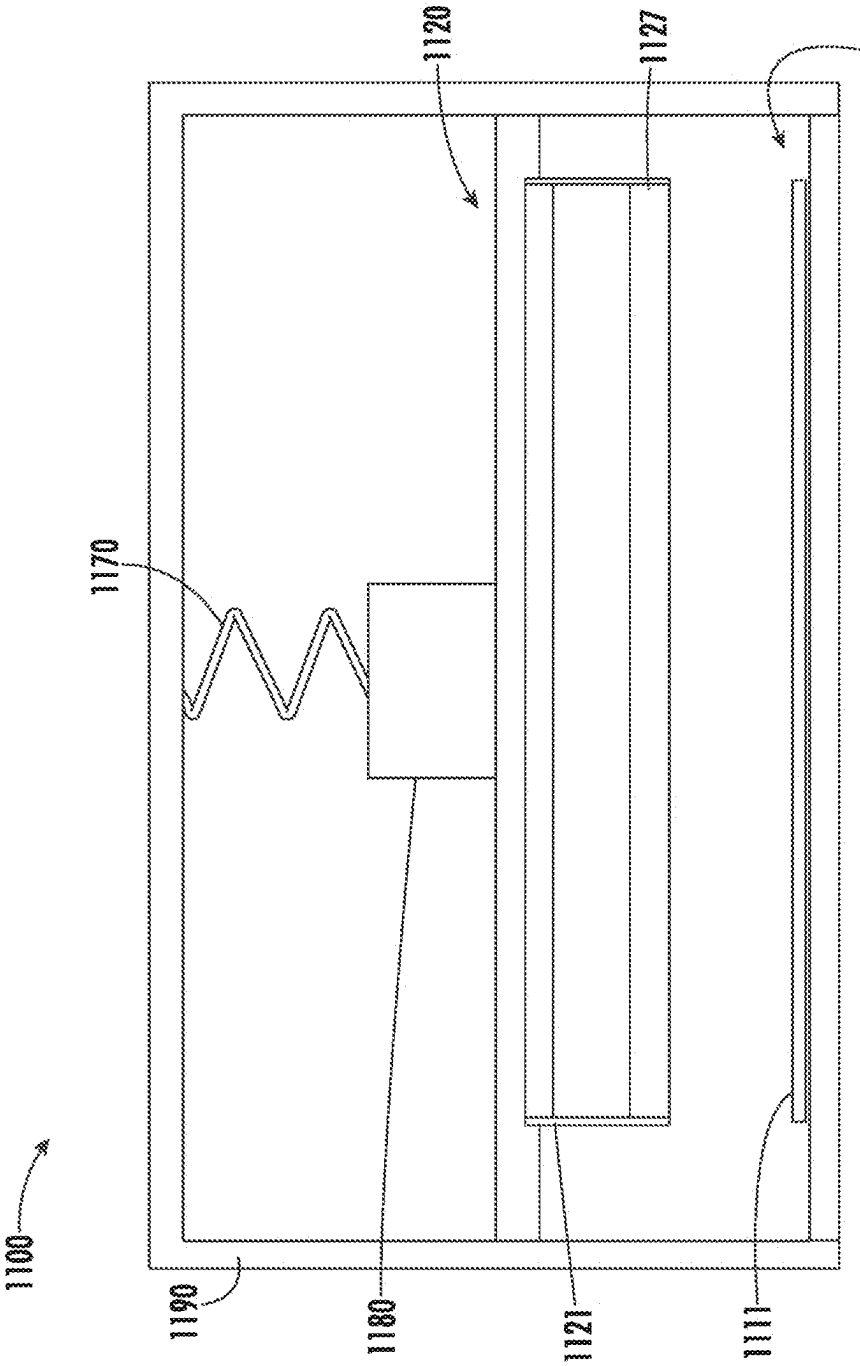


FIG. 8

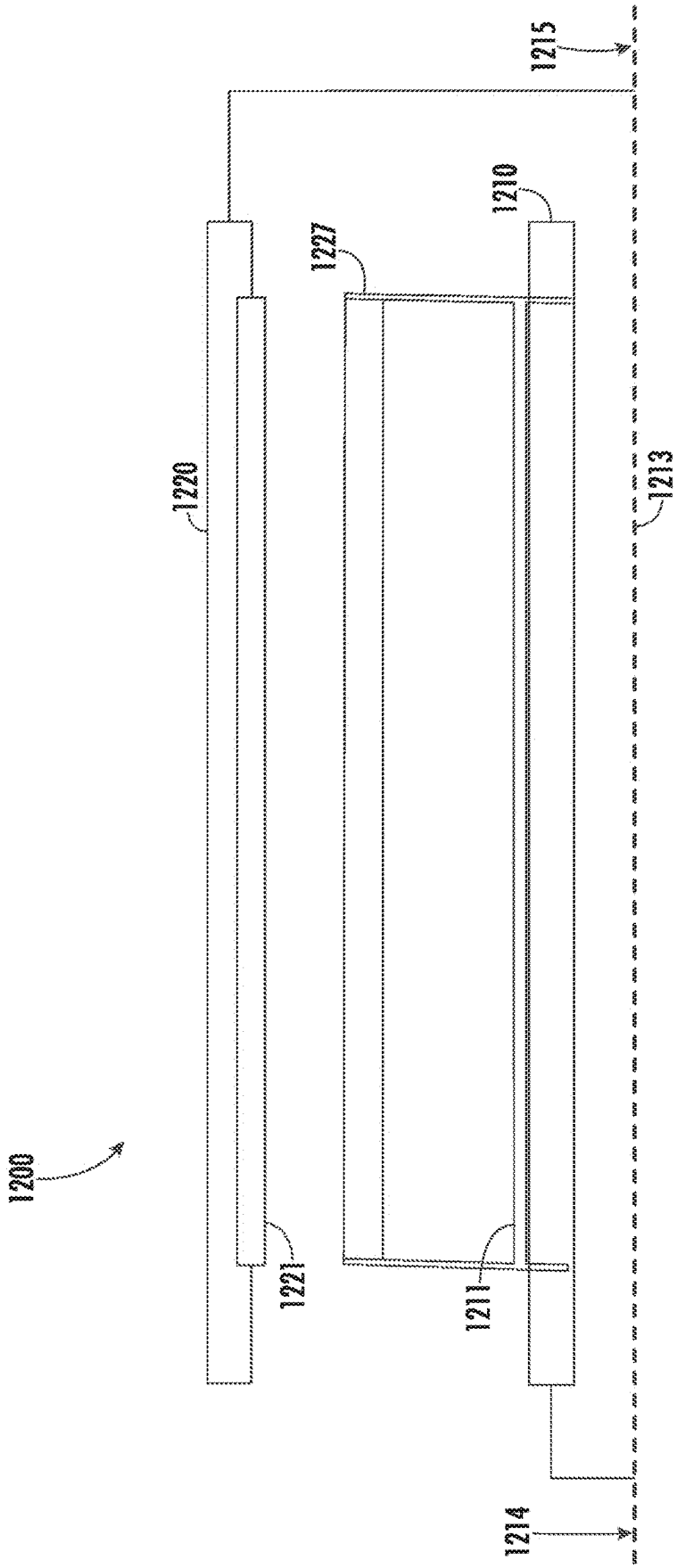


FIG. 9

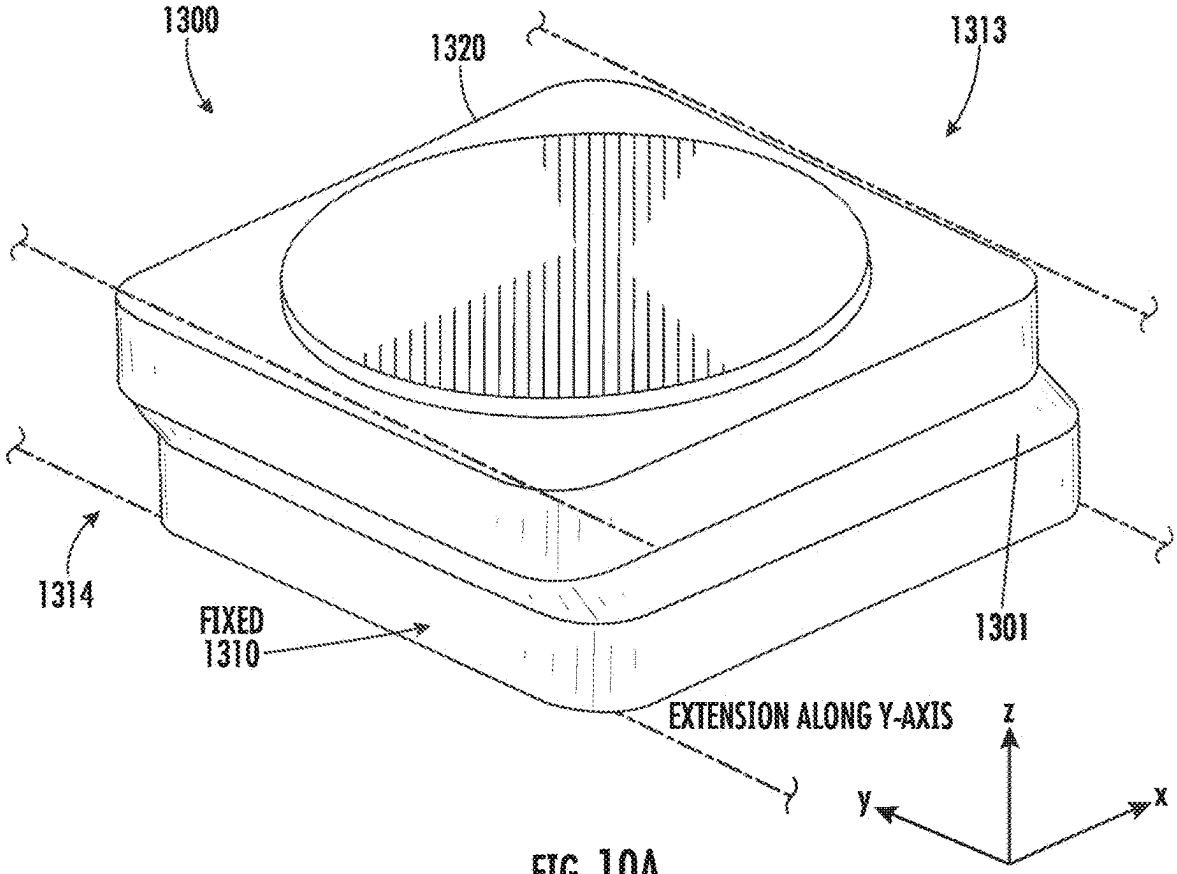


FIG. 10A

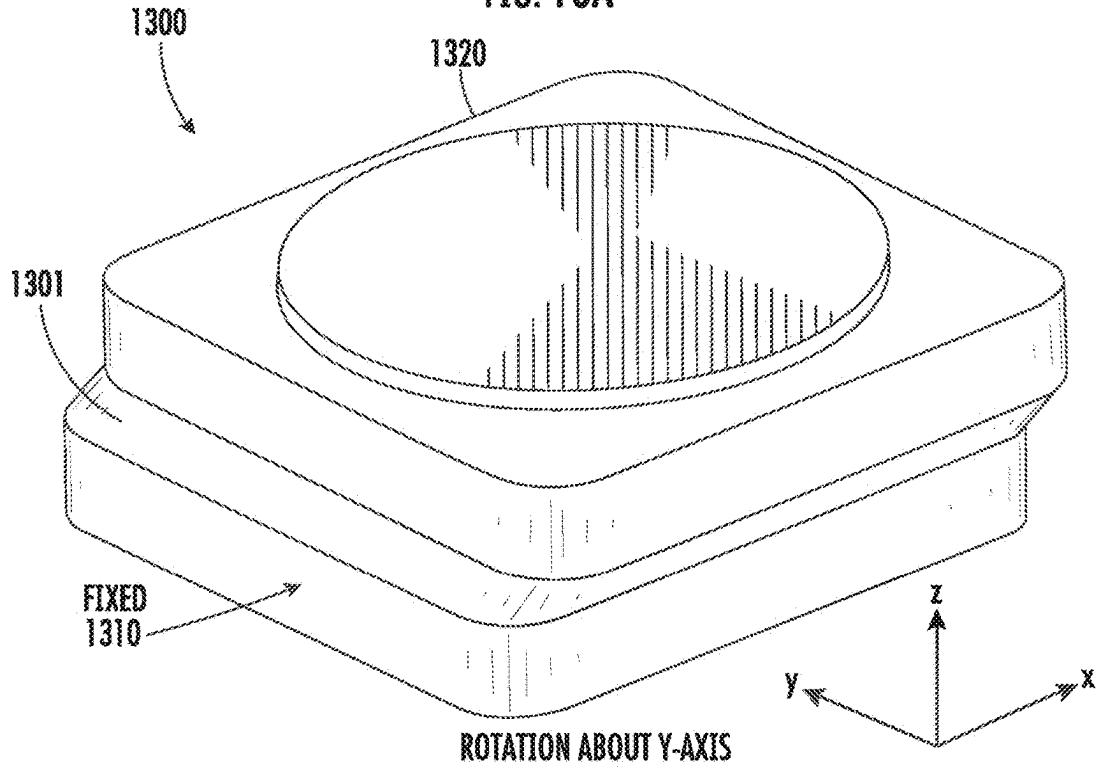


FIG. 10B

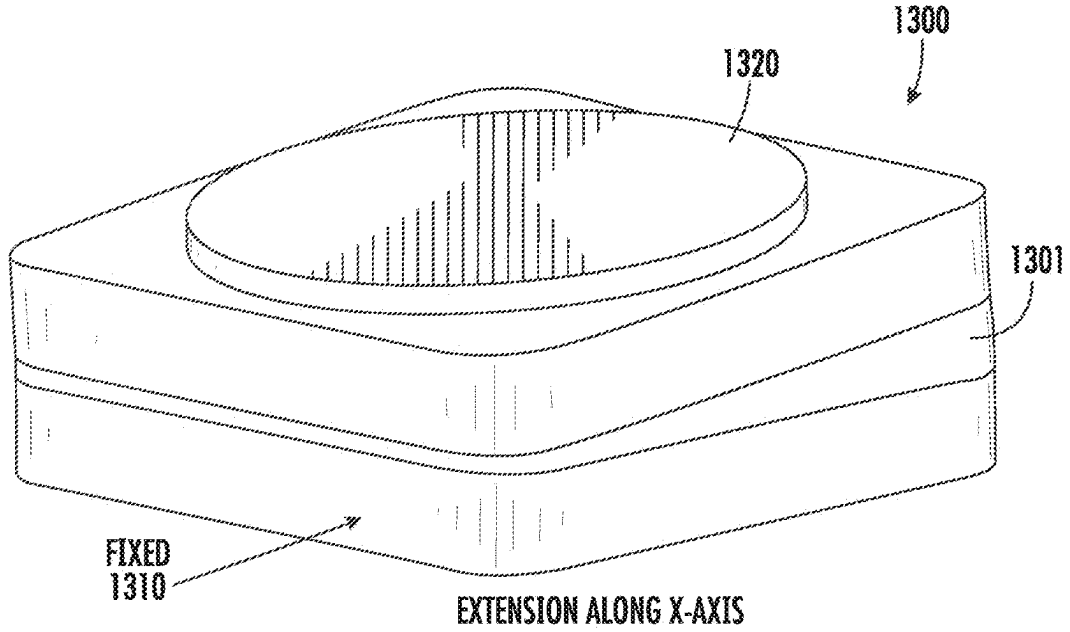


FIG. 10C

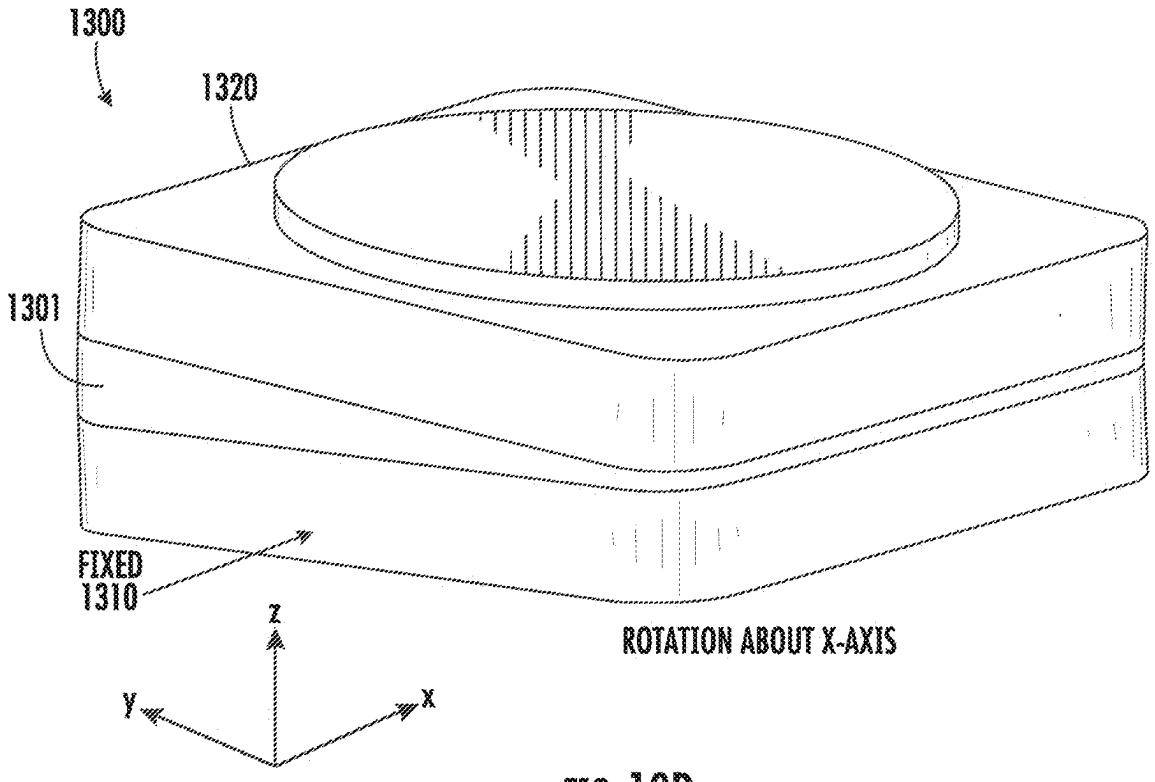
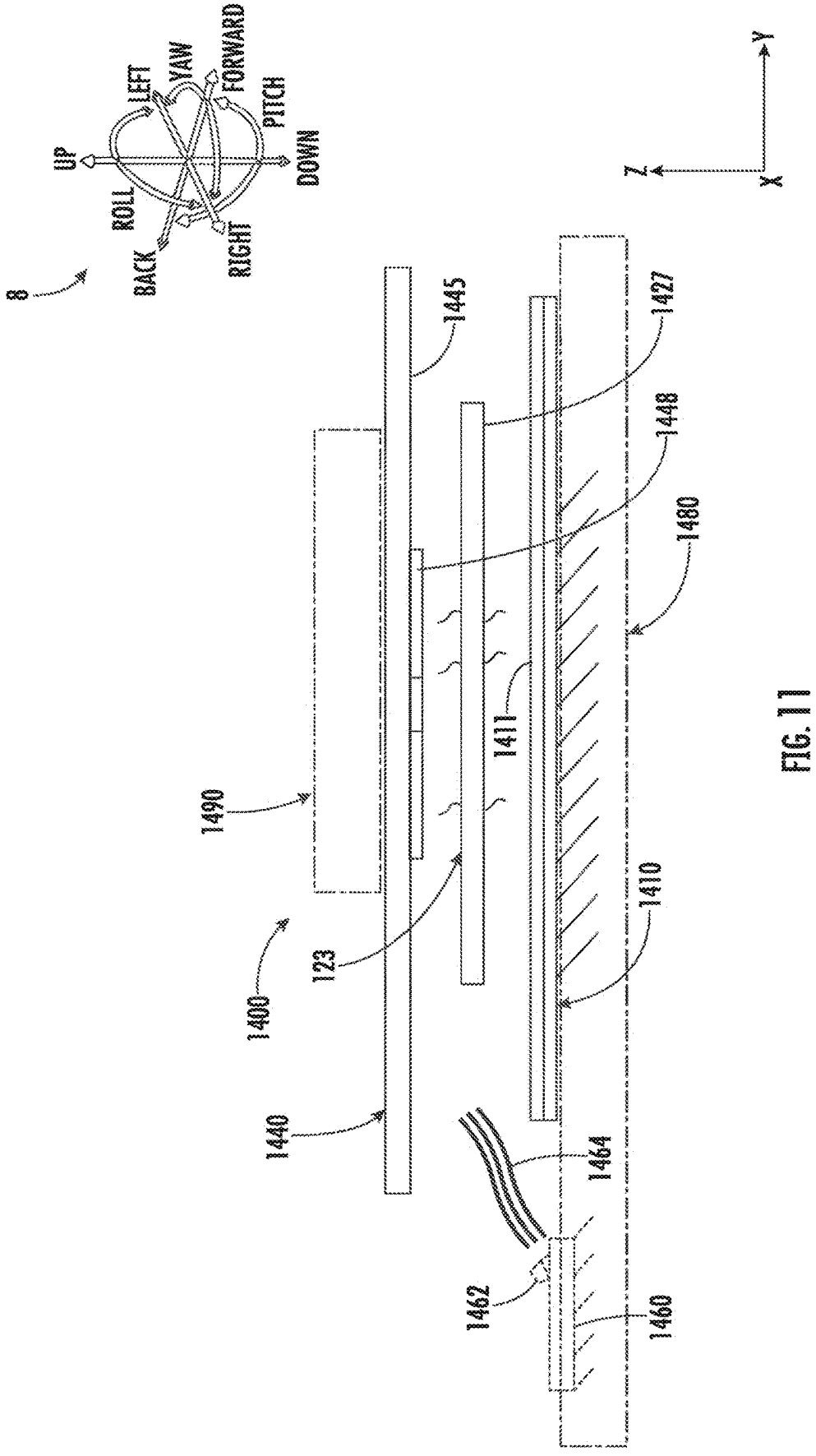


FIG. 10D


8
UP
LEFT
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ROLL
BACK
RIGHT
Y
Z
X
1445
1427
1448
1480
1411
1490
123
1410
1400
1440
1464
1462
1460

FIG. 11

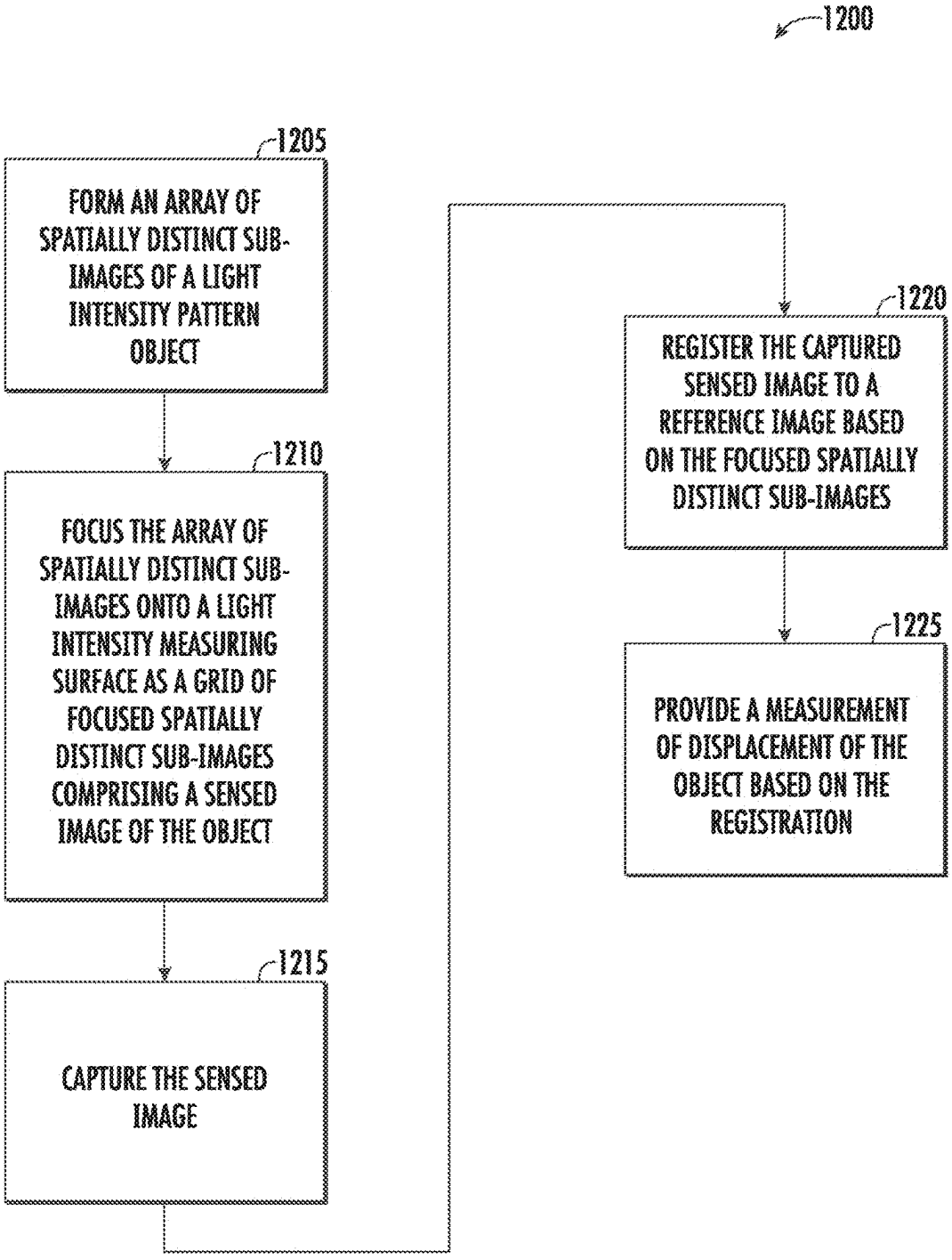
1200
1205
FORM AN ARRAY OF SPATIALLY DISTINCT SUB-IMAGES OF A LIGHT INTENSITY PATTERN OBJECT
1210
FOCUS THE ARRAY OF SPATIALLY DISTINCT SUB-IMAGES ONTO A LIGHT INTENSITY MEASURING SURFACE AS A GRID OF FOCUSED SPATIALLY DISTINCT SUB-IMAGES COMPRISING A SENSED IMAGE OF THE OBJECT
1215
CAPTURE THE SENSED IMAGE
1220
REGISTER THE CAPTURED SENSED IMAGE TO A REFERENCE IMAGE BASED ON THE FOCUSED SPATIALLY DISTINCT SUB-IMAGES
1225
PROVIDE A MEASUREMENT OF DISPLACEMENT OF THE OBJECT BASED ON THE REGISTRATION

FIG. 12

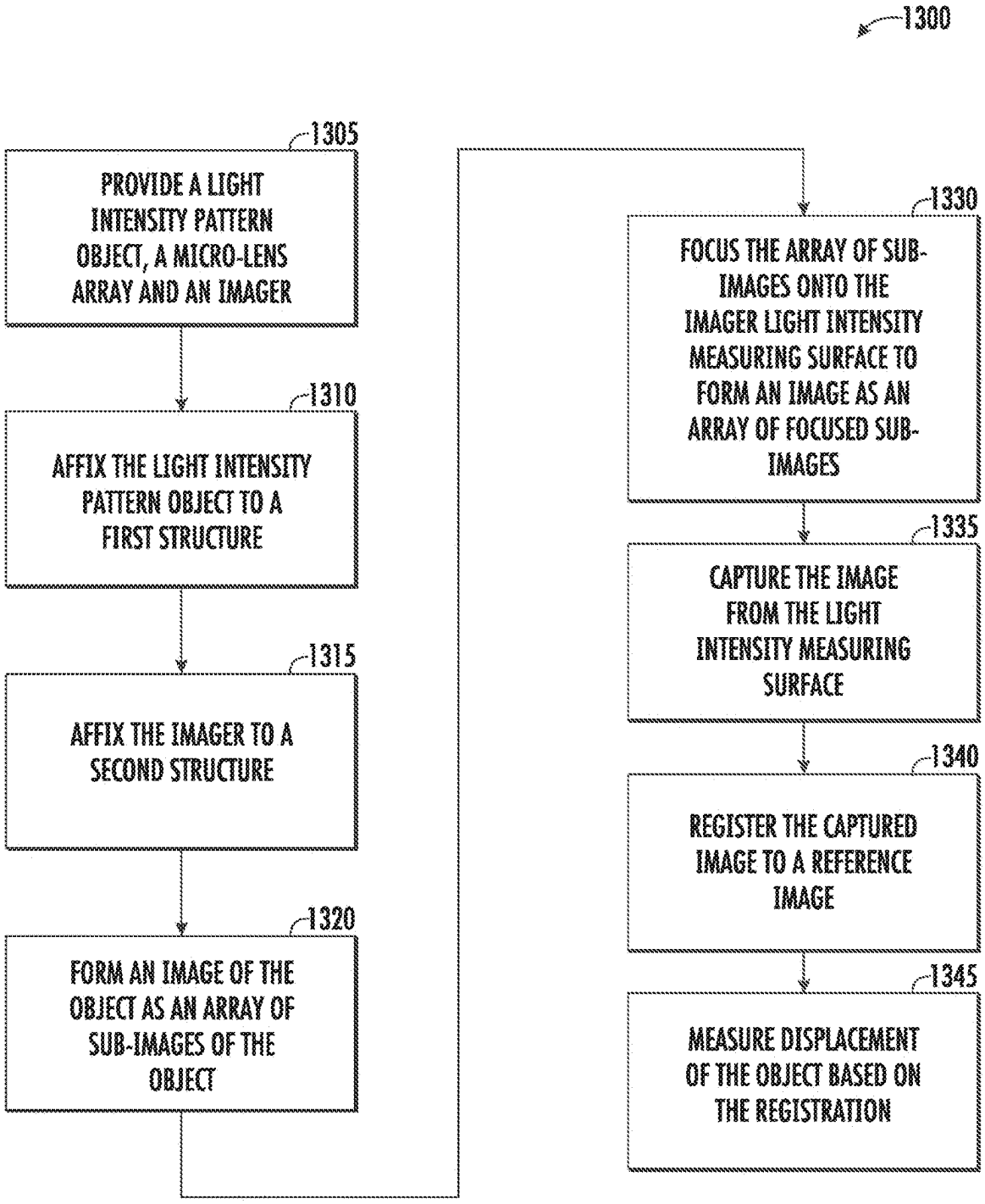
1300
1305
PROVIDE A LIGHT INTENSITY PATTERN OBJECT, A MICRO-LENS ARRAY AND AN IMAGER
1310
AFFIX THE LIGHT INTENSITY PATTERN OBJECT TO A FIRST STRUCTURE
1315
AFFIX THE IMAGER TO A SECOND STRUCTURE
1320
FORM AN IMAGE OF THE OBJECT AS AN ARRAY OF SUB-IMAGES OF THE OBJECT
1330
FOCUS THE ARRAY OF SUB-IMAGES ONTO THE IMAGER LIGHT INTENSITY MEASURING SURFACE TO FORM AN IMAGE AS AN ARRAY OF FOCUSED SUB-IMAGES
1335
CAPTURE THE IMAGE FROM THE LIGHT INTENSITY MEASURING SURFACE
1340
REGISTER THE CAPTURED IMAGE TO A REFERENCE IMAGE
1345
MEASURE DISPLACEMENT OF THE OBJECT BASED ON THE REGISTRATION

FIG. 13

HIGH RESOLUTION OPTICAL DISPLACEMENT MEASUREMENT

RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This is a divisional application of U.S. application Ser. No. 17/669,199, filed Feb. 10, 2022, entitled "High Resolution Optical Displacement Measurement", which is incorporated by reference in its entirety herein.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Displacement sensors can support a wide variety of applications in which measurement of the size, length or amount of something can be calculated based at least in part on a displacement measurement. Displacement sensors find practical application being used to measure linear displacement and rotation angle, rate of linear displacement and rotation, force including multi-axes forces, torque, moments, strain, load, acceleration in one or more directions, inertia and pressure, among their many other practical applications.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0003] Features and advantages of the apparatus and method disclosed and taught herein will be apparent from the detailed description which follows, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which together illustrate, by way of example, features of the disclosed embodiments; and, wherein:

[0004] FIG. **1** is a side elevation view of a sensor according to embodiments and teachings herein;

[0005] FIG. **2** is a pictorial view depicting an arrangement of components of the sensor illustrated in FIG. **1**;

[0006] FIG. **3** is an example pictorial view depicting the arrangement of components of the sensor illustrated in FIG. **2**, wherein a microlens array is coupled to an imaging device, after displacement of a light intensity pattern object with respect to the imaging device;

[0007] FIGS. **4**A and **4**B are ray diagrams of an optical element or elements that operate along one of the multiple optical axes in the micro-lens array in which FIG. **4**A shows a ray diagram for a multi micro-lens element and FIG. **4**B shows a ray diagram for a single micro-lens element according to an alternative embodiment;

[0008] FIG. **5** depicts a light intensity measuring surface comprising photo sensing elements arranged for sensing a light intensity pattern comprising a matrix of sub-images corresponding to image elements according to embodiments and teachings herein;

[0009] FIGS. **6**A to **6**J depict features of a light intensity pattern according to an example embodiment;

[0010] FIG. **7**A and **7**B are pictorial diagrams depicting alternative arrangements of sensor components according to embodiments and teachings herein;

[0011] FIG. **8** illustrates a sensor application according to embodiments and teachings herein;

[0012] FIG. **9** illustrates a sensor application according to embodiments and teachings herein;

[0013] FIGS. **10**A to **10**D are perspective views of a sensor showing relative movement in several degrees of freedom of sensor components;

[0014] FIG. **11** illustrates a sensor configuration according to embodiments and teachings herein;

[0015] FIG. **12** is a flowchart illustrating a method for displacement measurement according to embodiments and teachings herein; and

[0016] FIG. **13** is a flowchart illustrating a method for displacement measurement according to embodiments and teachings herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0017] In one embodiment, an apparatus for measuring displacement may include a light intensity pattern object, an imaging device including a light intensity measuring surface, and a micro-lens array. The micro-lens array may be disposed between the light intensity pattern object and the light intensity measuring surface such that each respective micro-lens of the micro-lens array views a corresponding, respective portion of the light intensity pattern object as a sub-image. Each micro-lens of the micro-lens array may focus each respective sub-image onto the light intensity measuring surface such that the micro-lens array forms upon the light intensity measuring surface an array of focused sub-images forming a sensed image of the light intensity pattern object. The imaging device may be configured to capture the sensed image and register the sensed image to a reference image of the light intensity pattern object based on light intensity pattern portions in the focused sub-images to thereby provide a measurement of displacement of the light intensity pattern object relative to the imaging device.

[0018] In some embodiments, the imaging device may be configured to register the sensed image to the reference image at least in part by an image registration algorithm that maps portions of the light intensity pattern in the focused sub-images to corresponding portions of the light intensity pattern in the reference image.

[0019] In some embodiments, the micro-lens array may be rigidly affixed to either the light intensity pattern object or the imaging device.

[0020] In some embodiments, the light intensity pattern object may include a pattern forming substrate defining a light intensity pattern. The light intensity pattern may be unique for each displacement of the light intensity pattern object relative to the imaging device such that an image registration processor produces a single displacement solution for each possible displacement.

[0021] In some embodiments, each respective sub-image may correspond to a central axis of a respective corresponding micro-lens in the micro-lens array such that each sub-image is spatially distinct from every other sub-image.

[0022] In some embodiments, the light intensity pattern object may include a light source that produces diffuse light and a mask that includes transparent regions and opaque regions. In some embodiments, the light intensity pattern object may include a UV light source and fluorescing material, wherein the UV light source may excite the fluorescing material. In some embodiments, the light intensity pattern object may include phosphorescence material. In some embodiments, the light intensity pattern object may include chemiluminescence material. In some embodiments, the light intensity pattern object may include at least a light emitting diode (LED) array or a quantum dot array. In some embodiments, the light intensity pattern object may include an array of light valves.

[0023] In some embodiments, the light intensity pattern object and the imaging device may be configured to measure a strain, a force, a torque, acceleration in one or more

directions, a rate of rotation, a rotation angle, at least one of multi-axis forces or moments, or any combination thereof. In some embodiments, measurement of any of the above may be based on registering.

[0024] In one embodiment a method for measuring displacement includes forming an array of sub-images of a light intensity pattern object. The method may further include focusing the array of spatially distinct sub-images onto a light intensity measuring surface of an imaging device as an array of focused, spatially distinct sub-images forming a composite sensed image of the light intensity pattern object. The method may further include registering the composite sensed image to a reference image based on the focused, spatially distinct sub-images.

[0025] In some embodiments, registering may be performed by mapping pattern portions in the sub-images of the sensed image to corresponding pattern portions in corresponding sub-images of the reference image.

[0026] In one embodiment, an apparatus for measuring displacement includes an imaging device including a light intensity measuring surface, a light intensity pattern object, and an array of micro-lenses. The light intensity pattern object may be configured to propagate toward the light intensity measuring surface, a light intensity pattern characterized by variations in light intensity along a cross section defined by one or more axes of a light pattern object coordinate system. The array of micro-lenses may be disposed between the light intensity pattern object and the light intensity detecting surface such that each micro-lens in the array forms a sub-image of a corresponding portion of the light intensity pattern. The micro-lenses may focus the sub-images onto the light intensity measuring surface as an array of focused sub-images forming a sensed image of the light intensity pattern. Displacement of the light intensity pattern object can be determined by registering the sensed image to a reference image.

[0027] In some embodiments, the array of micro-lenses may be rigidly affixed to either the light pattern object or the imaging device.

[0028] In some embodiments, each micro-lens comprises at least two lenses aligned on the same optical axis.

[0029] In one embodiment, a method for measuring relative displacement includes focusing, using a plurality of lens elements, each lens element comprising one or more lenses and each lens element having a respective optical axis, a light intensity pattern onto a light intensity measuring surface of an imaging device to form an image of an object. The method may further include measuring displacement of the object with respect to the imaging device by registering the sensed image of the object to a reference image of the object based on the light intensity pattern.

[0030] In some embodiments, registering may include comparing a plurality of portions of the light intensity pattern in the sensed image to a plurality of corresponding portions of the light intensity pattern in a reference image of the object.

[0031] In some embodiments, the light intensity pattern may be produced using a light source that produces diffuse light and a mask that includes transparent regions and opaque regions. In some embodiments, the light intensity pattern may be produced using a UV light source and fluorescing material, wherein the UV light source excites the fluorescing material. In some embodiments, the light intensity pattern may be produced using phosphorescence material. In some embodiments, the light intensity pattern may be produced using chemiluminescence material. In some embodiments, the light intensity pattern may be produced using at least a light emitting diode (LED) array or a quantum dot array. In some embodiments, the light intensity pattern may be produced using an array of light valves.

[0032] The term 'displacement' refers to a change in position or orientation in space of object. An object can be any kind of tangible, material object, apparatus, structure or component. The term 'degrees of freedom' refers to the number of independent motions allowed to an object. A rigid free object has six degrees of freedom: three rotations and three translations about each perpendicular axis.

[0033] 'Rigid displacement' refers to the displacement of an object where each point on the object experiences the identical displacement. Deformable displacement refers to the displacement of an object where each point on the object may experience different displacements.

[0034] Relative rigid displacement can refer to a displacement of a first object or structure relative to a second object or structure. The term 'relative deformable displacement' can refer to displacement of a first portion of a structure with respect to an initial position or orientation of the first structure, or with respect to a second portion of the structure that has undergone a different displacement. In that context, relative deformable displacement can be an indicator of, reversible and/or irreversible strain and/or structural damage.

[0035] The 'optical axis' of an optical system is the line around which there is some degree of rotational symmetry in an optical system. Traditional displacement measurement systems provide displacement measurements that can vary substantially in their resolution depending on the degree of freedom of motion allowed to sensor components and/or structures to which the sensor components are affixed. For example, single degree of freedom displacement sensors may provide displacement measurements with high resolution as compared to the resolution that could be provided in the absence of constraints on degrees of freedom of motion. Traditional multiple degree of freedom displacement sensors may provide measurements of displacement with high resolution in only one or two allowed degrees of freedom compared to the resolution that could be provided in other allowed degrees of freedom.

[0036] Prior art solutions include adding redundant sensors to achieve high resolution displacement measurements where displacement can occur as result of motion in more than one degree of freedom. However, this solution has a drawback in that redundant sensors can significantly increase size, complexity and/or cost of a displacement measuring device.

[0037] The sensor disclosed herein overcomes the disadvantages of prior art sensors by an arrangement and configuration of components that provides high resolution displacement measurements without increasing size, cost or complexity and without the need for redundant sensors to measure displacement of objects that can move with more than one degree of freedom.

[0038] FIG. **1** illustrates an example displacement sensor **100** embodying the teachings herein. As shown in FIG. **1**, sensor **100** comprises a light intensity pattern object **120**, a micro-lens array **227** and an imaging device **110** including a light intensity measuring surface **111**.

[0039] Light intensity pattern object **120** serves as a 'proxy' target object, i.e., an object whose change in position and/or orientation is being determined by imaging device **110** to determine displacement of another object or structure to which light intensity pattern object **120** is rigidly affixed. Thus, light intensity pattern object **120** is an integral component of sensor **100**. Light intensity pattern object **120** comprises one or more light sources **122** and a pattern forming substrate **121** configured as a multi-dimensional array **1855** of light intensity pattern portions (examples illustrated in FIGS. **2** and **3**) that defines the light intensity pattern of light intensity pattern object **120**.

[0040] Light intensity pattern object **120** emits light **123**, which propagates generally along a longitudinal axis (z axis at **104**) that is generally perpendicular to pattern forming substrate **121** in a relative spatial orientation of pattern forming substrate **121** and light measuring surface **111**. Each respective light intensity pattern portion propagates light **123** in which the light intensity varies accordingly. In cross section, the light intensity varies according to the intensity pattern conferred by pattern-forming substrate **121**.

[0041] In some embodiments, the light intensity measuring surface **111** can comprise an array of photo-sensing elements (an example illustrated in FIG. **5** at **1803**), each of which responds in accordance with intensity of light to which it is exposed. In one embodiment, light intensity measuring surface **111** senses an image as an array of photo-sensor charge values that vary from one photo-sensing element to the next in accordance with corresponding light intensity patterns to which light intensity measuring surface **111** is exposed.

[0042] Micro-lens array **227** comprises an array of micro-lenses (an example illustrated in FIG. **2**) disposed between light intensity pattern object **120** and light intensity measuring surface **111** of imaging device **110**. Micro-lens array **227** is arranged with respect to light intensity pattern object **120** such that each respective micro-lens views a corresponding, respective portion of light intensity pattern object **120** as a sub-image. In that sense, micro-lens array **227** forms an array of sub-images. Micro-lens array **227** focuses the array of sub-images onto light-intensity sensing surface **111** of imaging device **110**, forming thereon a sensed image of light intensity pattern object **120**.

[0043] Imaging device **110** can capture images from light-intensity sensing surface **111** to produce a sequence of captured images over a time during which displacement occurs or may occur. Imaging device **110** provides at least a first captured image (the 'reference' image) to image registration processor **130** and at least a second captured image (the 'sensed' image). Image registration processor **130** measures displacement by registering (aligning) the sensed image to the reference image of light intensity pattern object **120**.

[0044] In use, light intensity pattern object **120** can be rigidly affixed to a first structure **1313** and imaging device **110** including light measuring surface **111** can be rigidly affixed to a second structure **1314**. In some embodiments first structure **1313** and second structure **1314** are separate structures, each of which has up to six degrees of freedom of motion (indicated at **8**). In other embodiments first structure **1313** and second structure **1314** can be different structural portions of the same structure. Sensor **100** measures relative displacement of the first structure **1313** with respect to the second structure **1314** by measuring relative displacement of light intensity pattern object **120** with respect to imaging device **110**.

[0045] In some embodiments sensor **100** includes a flexible support structure that facilitates relative movement between light intensity pattern object **120** and imaging device **110** in at least one degree of freedom so as to allow relative movement therebetween.

[0046] In some embodiments a substrate or mask is disposed on the support structure such that the support structure serves as pattern forming substrate **121** of light intensity pattern object **120**. In one example, pattern forming substrate is coated with a material that fluoresces, or pattern forming substrate is made from a material that fluoresces, such that subjecting pattern forming substrate to light from a light source causes pattern forming substrate to excite and fluoresce (emit light), wherein light emitted from the pattern forming substrate comprises the light intensity pattern for light intensity pattern object **120**.

[0047] In some embodiments, a light intensity pattern object **120** may include a mask that comprises opaque and transparent areas, i.e. light transmitting areas. In some embodiments the mask may be fabricated using lithographic processes such as those employed in the semiconductor fabrication industry. Light from a light source may pass through the transparent areas while being blocked by the opaque areas, forming a light intensity pattern.

[0048] In some embodiments, a light intensity pattern may be formed using one or more light emitting diode (LED) arrays. In some embodiments, the LED arrays may include organic LEDs (OLEDs). In some embodiments, a light intensity pattern may be formed using one or more quantum dot arrays. In some embodiments, a combination of LED arrays and quantum dot arrays may be used. In another embodiment the light intensity pattern may be formed by an array of light valves. The array of light valves may act as controllable shutters to selectively allow light to transmit through or to block the light. These valves can also allow some percentage of light through between entirely blocking light, in other words 0% transmissibility, and allowing all light, in other words 100% transmissibility. In one example, the light intensity pattern may be formed by a liquid crystal display (LCD). The LCD may use a back light and a layer of valves to control the light that is emitted per valve, and thus the light intensity pattern.

[0049] FIG. **2** shows more details of sensor **100** depicted in FIG. **1** to facilitate description of the configuration and cooperative interrelationship of sensor components. First, sensor **100** is configured such that each respective micro-lens of micro-lens array **227** defines a corresponding, respective micro-lens optical axis (representative examples depicted at **60** and **61**). Accordingly, sensor **100** is a multi-optical-axis sensor. In contrast, conventional displacement sensors typically rely on a single optical axis lens system to focus an image of an object onto a light measuring surface. Sensor **100** provides an advantage over conventional single optical axis sensors. The multiple optical axes provided by micro-lens array **227** enable sensor **100** to be more compact than prior art sensors without sacrificing image quality. By maintaining a higher image quality, improved displacement measurement resolution may be achieved. An image quality may be defined by a point spread function of light patterns imaged on an imaging device, wherein a relatively higher image quality has a smaller point spread function than a relatively lower image quality. An image quality may be

additionally or alternatively defined by an amount of blurring of edges, wherein relatively less blurring is associated with a relatively higher image quality than that of a relatively lower image quality. An image quality may be additionally or alternatively defined by an amount of image distortions, wherein relatively fewer image distortions and/or aberrations is associated with a relatively higher image quality than that of a relatively lower image quality.

[0050] In FIG. **1**, imaging device **110** provides displacement measurements by registering a first image of light intensity pattern object **120** captured from light intensity measuring surface **111**, to a second image of light intensity pattern object **120**, which can be a reference image. To that end, imaging device **110** includes image registration processor **130**. Image registration processor **130** is configured with an image registration or image alignment algorithm to spatially transform the first and second images to bring them into alignment. The spatial transformation provides a functional mapping that encodes a magnitude and direction of displacement of light intensity pattern object **120** with respect to imaging device **110** occurring between the time of capturing the sensed image (second image) and the time of capturing the reference image (first image.)

[0051] Suitable image registration techniques can include light intensity-based techniques, feature based techniques and combinations thereof. Light intensity-based techniques register the first and second images by comparing light intensity patterns, or sub-images in the first and second images via correlation metrics. If sub-images or pattern portions are highly correlated, they may be considered as corresponding to features or feature points of a sub-image. Feature based registration techniques seek correspondence of features such as points, lines, edges and contours in the first and second images. An 'edge' is a set of contiguous pixels (photo-sensing elements) along which an abrupt change in light intensity values occurs thereby defining a high intensity gradient in the sub-image.

[0052] Based on correspondence of distinguishable features in the first and second images, a geometrical transformation is determined that maps the first image to the second image based on the distinguishable features, thereby establishing point-by-point correspondence between the first and second images. Methods combining intensity-based and feature-based information can also be used. Image registration methods are well known in the art.

[0053] Regardless of registration method, the number and distribution of distinguishable features in the first and second images influences the accuracy of the registration. The more accurate the registration, the higher the resolution of the displacement measurement. Sensor **100** achieves high resolution displacement measurements at least in part by a configuration and cooperative arrangement of components that increases the number and distribution of distinguishable features in sensed images formed by light intensity measurement surface **111**.

[0054] Returning again to FIG. **2**, it can be seen that each micro-lens **327** defines a corresponding optical axis (examples indicated at **60**, **61**) that is spatially separated from the optical axes of remaining micro-lenses **327** making up the array **227**. Each respective optical axis intersects light intensity pattern object **120** at a corresponding point on the surface of light intensity pattern object **120**. Each point is spatially separated from every other point. Each micro-lens views a portion **127** of light intensity pattern object **120** about its own optical axis to form a corresponding spatially unique sub-image, or 'sub-view' of light intensity pattern object **120**. Each sub-image formed by a given micro-lens may be at least partially spatially distinct from the sub-image formed by every other micro-lens. In some embodiments each sub-image does not overlap any other sub-image. In other embodiments, sub-images may overlap.

[0055] Micro-lens array **227** focuses each sub-image onto light intensity measuring surface **111** thereby exposing surface **111** to focused light intensity variations corresponding to pattern portions in each spatially distinct sub-image. In the photo-sensor array of light intensity measuring substrate **111**, the focused light intensity variations produce more abrupt charge value transitions, compared to transitions that would be produced by unfocused sub-images.

[0056] In some embodiments, the light intensity pattern object **120** is designed such that there is enough irregularity in the pattern or uniqueness across portions of the pattern that the image registration algorithm does not confuse two different displacements. In this way, the image registration algorithm, executed by an image registration processor, produces a single displacement solution for each possible displacement.

[0057] Spherical lenses produce higher quality images when the image is formed in the paraxial region of the lens, see, e.g., the paraxial regions depicted in FIGS. **6**B and **6**G. The resulting image in FIG. **6**C from a micro-lens array does not show, or at least show to a much lesser extent, the optical aberrations of the resulting image in FIG. **6**H from a single optical axis imaging system when the distance between the object plane and the image plane are the same. Two common optical aberrations are shown in FIG. **6**H: blurring of edges and radial distortion. Sharp edges, such as the sharp transition between the light and dark regions shown in the resulting image in FIG. **6**C, have high gradients, represented by the sharp edges included in the intensity plot shown in FIG. **6**D and the exploded view in FIG. **6**E, which produce higher resolution image registration. Gao et. al. mathematically proved that high gradients produce higher resolution image registration. (See Gao et. al. Displacement sensing and estimation theory and applications. *Applied Physics A,* 80(6), pp. 1265-1278.) Blurred edges, such as those shown in the region between the light and dark regions in FIG. **6**H, have low gradients, represented by the soft, gradual transitions in the intensity plot shown in FIG. **6**I and the exploded view in FIG. **6**J, which substantially reduce the resolution of image registration. Additionally, the radial distortion changes the image as the pattern moves because different parts of the image have different amounts of radial distortion. This can be seen in FIG. **6**H where the central portion of the image formed through the paraxial region does not show radial distortion, whereas the portion of the image formed outside the paraxial region shows radial distortion. Since the pattern can move relative to the image sensor, the radial distortion changes the shape of the image depending on where the pattern passes through the lens. This interferes with the image registration algorithm causing substantially lower resolution.

[0058] The example in FIG. **6**A-**6**E shows one row of three lenses for the micro-lens array for clarity, however, a micro-lens array can consist of hundreds or thousands of lenses each imaging a small portion of the pattern. Thus, the field of view (the inverted triangle of dashed lines) shown in FIG. **6**B would be very small, whereas the single optical axis

system for the same object to image distance shown in FIG. **6**G, would be many times (as many lenses in a row) larger. For example, if there are 100 lenses in a row of the micro-lens array and the field of view for the micro lens array were 1-degree, then the field of view for the single optical axis imaging system would be 100-degrees, which typically produces a highly distorted image with blurred edges. This is an effect well known to photographers. A 1-degree cone is well within the high image quality paraxial region of a spherical lens. In some embodiments, distortions, aberrations, and blurring associated with spherical lenses can be reduced through the use of aspherical lenses, however, even with aspherical lenses, radial distortion is improved by imaging through the paraxial region.

[0059] For convenience of illustration and discussion, FIGS. **2** and **3** depict a 4×3 array of light intensity pattern portions **127**. It will be appreciated upon reading this disclosure that this is but one of many suitable array dimensions. In some embodiments the area (shown in FIG. **2** at 'w' and 'h') of pattern forming substrate **121** that is part of light intensity pattern object **120** overlaps in all directions the micro lens array **227** such that no matter how much displacement there is, the micro-lens array **227** still "sees" light intensity pattern that images upon light measuring surface **111**. Thus, in an embodiment wherein the micro-lens array **227** is affixed to light measuring surface **111**, the light intensity pattern needs to be larger than the micro-lens array **227** by the maximum desired displacement measurement.

[0060] FIG. **3** depicts sensor **100** after rotation about z-axis **104** of light intensity pattern object **120** relative to its position depicted in FIG. **2**. When light intensity pattern object **120** is rotationally displaced with respect to light-measuring surface **111** as shown, the orientation of light intensity pattern portion (example portion **29** exploded view) on light-measuring surface **111** can change correspondingly. In the example shown in FIG. **3**, after displacement the dark bars making up image element **29** (shown in exploded view) have changed their orientation on light-measuring surface **111** with respect to the orientation of the corresponding dark bars in image element **29** depicted in FIG. **2** (shown in exploded view).

[0061] Image registration processor **130** (shown in FIG. **1**) can map the 'before image' (reference image) (corresponding to orientation of edges in image element **29** in FIG. **2**) by their fixed positions on light intensity measuring surface **111** to the 'after image' (sensed image) (corresponding to orientation of edges in image element **29** in FIG. **3**) by their fixed positions. The mapping or transformation of one set of fixed pixel positions to another can indicate magnitude and direction of the rotational displacement of light intensity pattern object **120**.

[0062] FIG. **4**A is a ray diagram for an example double micro-lens element, also known as a doublet or more generally a compound lens, suitable for use in an embodiment of micro-lens array **227** in which each lens element in the array comprises two lenses as shown in FIG. **4**A. FIG. **4**B is a ray diagram for an example single micro-lens element, also known as a singlet, suitable for use in an embodiment of micro-lens array **227** in which each lens element in the array comprises a single lens. In other embodiments a collimator (not shown) or other optical component or components can be used to shape or direct light within or propagating from light intensity pattern object **120** in order to facilitate image registration.

[0063] FIG. **5** illustrates further details of light measuring surface **111** of imaging device **110**. Light-measuring surface **111** comprises an array **1801** of photo-detector elements (example photo-detector indicated at **1803**). Each photo-detector element **1803** in the array has a known fixed position on light measuring surface **111**. The known fixed position can be specified by coordinates in a coordinate system of light-measuring surface **111**.

[0064] Intensity patterned light impinges upon photo-detectors **1803** causing photo-detectors **1803** to respond to photon flux. In some embodiments, a charge-coupled device (CCD) or complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) detector array accumulates charge in accordance with the intensity of the impinging light and the duration of exposure of the photo detector **1803** to the photon flux. In a CCD imager embodiment, each p-doped MOS capacitor corresponds to a picture element (pixel) making up an image of light intensity pattern object **120**.

[0065] The relative quantities of charges from one individual photo-detector to the next in array **1801** varies in accordance with variations in intensity of light across light intensity pattern object **120**. Imaging device **110** captures an image of light pattern object **120** by 'reading' or measuring the charge levels of each photo-detector making up light measuring surface **111**. Imager electronics convert the charge levels to a light intensity value. In the captured image, each photo detector element corresponds to a pixel that is specified by a light intensity value corresponding to the photo detector charge level and by coordinates defining a fixed position of the pixel (photo detector element) on light-measuring surface **111**.

[0066] Although the above example embodiments were described using a CCD or CMOS detector array, other detectors are additionally or alternatively possible. For example, a photo conductor can be used to measure photon flux, wherein a conductance of the photo conductor varies as a function of photon flux impinging on the detector. As another example, reversed biases photodiodes vary the current flowing through the junction based on the photon flux (i.e. the intensity of the light impinging on the junction). As yet another example, photodiodes may also be used in the photo voltaic mode where information about the photo flux is captured as a current driving the diode in the forward direction.

[0067] In one example intensity measuring technique, the capacitors are biased above the threshold for inversion when light acquisition begins, allowing the conversion of incoming photons into electron charges at a semiconductor-oxide interface. In other implementations imaging device **110** can comprise a N-type metal-oxide-semiconductor (NMOS or Live MOS) type image sensor. Light measuring surface **111** of imaging device **110** can therefore comprise any suitable array of photo-sensitive or photo-detecting elements operable to sense light and charge to a level representative of the intensity of the sensed light, such as an imaging sensor typically found in digital cameras, cell phones, web cams, etc. The photo-sensing elements **1803** can be of any suitable size which will vary depending on implementation.

[0068] In some embodiments, each light intensity pattern portion (e.g., **127**) of pattern forming substrate **121** includes at least one relatively light part and at least one relatively dark part to define at least one edge in each light intensity pattern portion **127**. In the example pattern of FIGS. **2** and **3** each pattern portion **127** is defined by one or more black

bars, each black bar defined by two edges. In some example embodiments, black patterns with non-parallel and/or curved edges can be used to address the loss of displacement sensitivity that may arise when displacement takes place along the edge of a parallel bar pattern. However, these are example embodiments. Those of ordinary skill will recognize a variety of suitable patterns as falling within the scope of this disclosure.

[0069] The pattern portions **127** extend along at least two axes of the coordinate system in which pattern-forming substrate **121** lies. Micro-lens array **227** focuses the pattern portions **127** onto light detecting surface **111** as a matrix of focused sub-images, the matrix extending along at least one axis of the light-measuring surface such that focused spatially distinct image portions are distributed substantially evenly across substantially the entire imaging area of light intensity measurement substrate **111**. In some embodiments, the light intensity pattern within each pattern portion **127** is unique. For example, in array **1855** no two pattern portions are identical.

[0070] In some embodiments each pattern portion **127** included in array **1855** corresponds to a specific predetermined pattern that can be provided to imaging device **110** in advance of capturing images of light intensity pattern object **120** to measure displacement. Alternatively, one or more sensed images of light intensity pattern object **120** can serve as reference or orientation images. These can be provided as inputs to registration processor **130** (illustrated in FIG. **1**). In some embodiments each pattern portion **127** is spatially unique and each pattern portion **127** is uniquely identifiable by imaging device **110** or registration processor **130** by a unique pattern or tag. Each of the different individually identifiable pattern portions can be known to the imaging device **110** or processor **130** and referenced for purposes of calibration or to measure displacement of the light intensity pattern object **120** from an initial calibration position and/or orientation.

[0071] In some embodiments, light intensity pattern object **120**, micro-lens array **227** and imaging device **110** (and/or light-measuring surface **111**) can be arranged to establish nominal relative initial positions. In those initial positions imaging device **110** can capture one or more reference images of light intensity pattern object **120**. One or more of the reference images can be provided to image registration processor **130**. Subsequently, imaging device **110** can capture a sequence of images of light intensity pattern object **120** over a time during which light intensity pattern object **120** may be displaced. The one or more reference images and the sequence of images during which light intensity pattern object **120** is displaced can be used to measure the displacement. In other embodiments, the reference image can be reset such that new one or more sensed images of light intensity pattern object **120** can serve as the new reference image.

[0072] FIG. **7**A is a perspective view of an embodiment of sensor **100** in which micro-lens array **227** is rigidly affixed to light intensity pattern object **120** (comprising pattern forming substrate **121** and light source **122**). FIG. **7**B is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of sensor **100** in which micro-lens array **227** is rigidly affixed to imaging device **110**. In either embodiment, pattern forming substrate **121** and light source **122** are fixed to one another. A structure, device, or mechanism may be employed to facilitate relative movement. Relative movement can be constrained to relative movement in only one or more selected degrees of freedom, such as translation only along the X axis and/or only rotation about the Z axis, etc. Any suitable arrangement of imaging device **110** and light intensity pattern object **120** that facilitates relative movement of imaging device **110** and light intensity pattern object **120** in one or more desired degrees of freedom is intended to fall within the scope of the disclosed embodiments and the appended claims.

[0073] In either of these embodiments components of sensor **100** can be configured as described above to provide high resolution displacement measurements for up to three translational degrees of freedom of movement of light intensity pattern object **120** and/or light-measuring surface **111** along the X, Y and Z axes (shown at **6**) and up to three rotational degrees of freedom of movement of light intensity pattern object **120** and/or light-measuring surface **111** about the X, Y and Z axes.

[0074] FIG. **8** illustrates an example sensor **1100** configured to measure acceleration in one or more directions. Like the sensor illustrated in FIG. **1**, sensor **1100** comprises a light intensity pattern object **1120** including a pattern forming substrate **1111**. A micro-lens array **1127** is interposed between light intensity pattern object **1220** and a light-measuring surface **1111** of an imaging device **1110**. Sensor **1100** additionally includes a mass **1180** coupled to light intensity pattern object **1120**. The mass **1180** and the light intensity pattern object **1120** are coupled to support structure **1190** by an elastic member **1170**. Elastic member **1170** can comprise a spring which can be any suitable metal spring, elastomeric spring or other suitable elastic member to facilitate relative movement of imaging device **1110** and light intensity pattern object **1120** in one or more degrees of freedom of movement.

[0075] Although light intensity pattern object **1120** is shown in FIG. **8** as being associated with mass **1180** and suspended by elastic member **1170**, other arrangements are within the scope of the disclosed embodiments. For example, imaging device **1110** rather than light intensity pattern object **1120** can be associated with, or coupled to mass **1180** and suspended from a support structure by elastic member **1170**. In any arrangement, micro-lens array **1127** can be rigidly affixed to support structure **1190**. Alternatively, micro-lens array **1127** can be rigidly affixed to imaging device **1110**.

[0076] FIG. **9** illustrates a sensor **1200** configured as an extensometer to measure strain. In this example embodiment, imaging device **1210** is anchored to a surface **1213** at location **1214** and light intensity pattern object **1220** is anchored to surface **1213** at location **1215**. As the surface **1213** experiences strain or warping forces, imaging device **1210** and the light object **1220** will move relative to one another. The displacement resulting from the movement can serve to facilitate measurement of the strain in one or more degrees of freedom. For example, in a given time interval displacement of imaging device **1210** with respect to light intensity pattern object **1220** in the region of location **1215** can be different than the displacement of imaging device **1210** with respect to light intensity pattern object **1220** in a region about location **1214**. The difference in the displacements at region **1215** and region **1214** will be reflected in corresponding changes in position and size of light pattern portions included in the array of images formed on light-measuring surface **1211**. In other words, a light pattern

included in an image of light intensity pattern object **1220** captured before the time the strain or warping forces were experienced, will differ from the light pattern included in an image of light intensity pattern object **1220** captured after the strain or warping forces were experienced. The differences in the light intensity pattern portions in the first and second images, which are passed to the image registration processor **130** in FIG. **1**, result in a measurement of displacement between the time the first and second images were acquired. In this example, this displacement can be used to measure strain or warping.

[0077] In this application, as with other applications disclosed herein, micro-lens array **1227** can be rigidly affixed to either the light intensity pattern object **1220** or the imaging device **1210** as shown in FIGS. **7**A and **7**B. It will be recognized by those skilled in the art that a strain gauge is merely one example type of sensor made possible by the technology discussed herein. As such, this particular application is not intended to be limiting in any way.

[0078] FIGS. **8** and **9** provide example embodiments of sensor **100** configured to measure acceleration, such as linear acceleration, and as an extensometer to measure strain. These examples are not meant to be limiting. For example, sensor **100** may be configured to measure a rate of rotation, such as measured by a gyroscope. Further, the sensor **100** may be configured to measure any one or more of strain, force, and torque.

[0079] FIGS. **10**A to **10**D illustrate relative translation and rotational motion of components of a sensor **1300** according to an alternative embodiment. Sensor **1300** includes all of the components described above with respect to FIG. **1** and is configured to measure any of a number of displacement-derived parameters including acceleration and strain. FIGS. **10**A-**10**D show first and second housings, **1320** and **1310** that can for example, house the components of sensor **100** shown in FIG. **1**. For example, first housing **1320** can house light intensity pattern object **120** (an example illustrated in FIG. **1**). Second housing **1310** can house imaging device **110** (an example illustrated in FIG. **1**). Micro-lens array **127** (an example illustrated in FIG. **1**) can be rigidly affixed to light intensity pattern object **120** and housed in first housing **1320**, or can be rigidly affixed to imaging device **110** and housed in second housing **1310**.

[0080] In addition to the sensor components shown in FIG. **1**, sensor **1300** further includes a transparent elastic member **1301** disposed between first housing **1320** (housing light intensity pattern object **110**) and second housing **1310** (housing imaging device **110**). In one embodiment, elastic member **1370** comprises a silicone layer **1301** configured to hold housing **1320** and **1310** in a spaced apart arrangement, thereby holding light intensity pattern object **120** and imaging device **110** in a corresponding spaced apart arrangement.

[0081] In an example implementation polymer layer **1301** comprises a polymer suspension thereby providing a polymer suspension system for imaging device **1310** and light intensity pattern object **1320**. In one implementation, light intensity pattern object **1320** includes one or more light sources (an example illustrated in FIG. **1** at **122**) and elastic member **1301** is disposed outboard of the one or more light sources **122**.

[0082] In some embodiments, micro-lens array **227** is rigidly affixed to light intensity pattern object **120** as illustrated in FIG. **7**A, or to a supporting substrate thereof. In that embodiment light intensity pattern object **120** and micro-lens array **227** can be co-housed within first housing **1320**. In other embodiments, micro-lens array **227** is rigidly affixed to imaging device **110** as illustrated in FIG. **7**B. In those embodiments imaging device **110** and micro-lens array **227** can be co-housed within second housing **1310**.

[0083] Polymer layer **1301** is compressible and expandable so as to facilitate relative movement of imaging device **1310** and light intensity pattern object **1320** with several degrees of freedom of movement. For example, FIG. **10**A shows translation of light intensity pattern object **1320** with respect to imaging device **1310** along a Y-axis. FIG. **10**B shows translation of light intensity pattern object **1320** with respect to imaging device **1310** along an X-axis. FIG. **10**C shows rotation of light intensity pattern object **1320** about a y-axis with respect to imaging device **1310**. FIG. **10**D shows rotation of light intensity pattern object **1320** with respect to imaging device **1310** about the x-axis. Variations within the scope of the disclosed embodiments include those in which imaging device **1310** rather than light intensity pattern object **1320** translates or rotates as described above. Although not depicted, translation along the z-axis, rotation about the z-axis, or any combination of translation along or rotation about any of the three orthogonal axes are possible.

[0084] Transparent polymer layer **1301** can establish a nominal separation and orientation between first housing **1320** and second housing **1310**, thereby establishing a corresponding nominal separation and orientation between light intensity pattern object **120** and imaging device **110**. In some embodiments the nominal separation and orientation defines starting positions of light intensity pattern object **120** and imaging device **110**, and displacement can be measured by reference to the nominal starting positions.

[0085] For example, first housing **1320** can be affixed to a first structure **1313**, or portion thereof, and second housing **1310** can be affixed to a second structure **1314**, or portion thereof. At the time of installation or affixing, imaging device **110** can capture one or more reference or calibration images of light intensity pattern object **120**. During subsequent time periods, imaging device **110** can capture a sequence of images of light intensity pattern object **120**. The images captured during the subsequent periods can be registered to the reference image (or images) that were captured earlier, thus producing an absolute displacement measurement from the time of installation thereby providing a more accurate registration and facilitating a higher resolution displacement measurement.

[0086] In some applications, first housing **1320** rigidly holding light intensity pattern object **120** therein, is affixed to a first structure **1313**. Second housing **1310** rigidly holding imaging device **130** therein, is affixed to a second structure **1314**. As noted above micro-lens array **227** can be rigidly held within either the first or second housing. Either the first structure, the second structure or both structures can move with up to six degrees of freedom. The motion of either or both structures exerts corresponding forces upon the first and second housings in any of up to six degrees of freedom of motion. Either or both the first and second housings, and thus either or both of light intensity pattern object **1320** and imaging device **1310**, can move in response to these applied forces. As a result, corresponding forces will be exerted upon elastic layer **1301**. Elastic layer **1301** is responsive to these forces in any one or more of six degrees of freedom of motion.

[0087] Regardless of the direction of relative displacement of first housing **1320** (and therefore light intensity pattern object **120**) with respect to second housing **1310** (and therefore imaging device **110**), and whether the micro-lens array **227** is rigidly affixed to the light intensity pattern object **120** (or to first housing **1320**) or is instead rigidly affixed to imaging device **110** (or to second housing **1310**), the components are arranged such that micro-lens array **227** forms sub-images of portions of the light intensity pattern object **120** and focuses the sub-images onto light measuring surface **111** of imaging device **110** (an example illustrated in FIG. **1**) as a matrix of image elements, thereby facilitating registration of sensed images of light intensity pattern object **110** to provide high resolution displacement measurements. The position, size and/or shape of the pattern portions within the image elements can change from one sensed image to the next in accordance with changes in the orientation of first housing **1320** with respect to second housing **1310** due to forces exerted by displacement of the first structure with respect to the second structure, and the corresponding expansion and/or compression of various portions of elastic layer **1301**.

[0088] FIG. **11** illustrates a sensor **1400** in accordance with the present disclosure. Sensor **1400** comprises an imaging device **1410** including a light measuring surface **1411**. Light measuring surface **1411** comprises an array of photo-sensor elements (an example illustrated in FIG. **5** at **1803**). Imaging device **1410** is positioned proximate a pattern-forming substrate **1448**. Pattern forming substrate **1448** is affixed to a support structure **1440**. Pattern-forming substrate **1448** can move with up to six degrees of freedom as depicted at **8**. A micro-lens array **1427** is disposed between the pattern-forming substrate **1448** and imaging device **1410**. Micro-lens array **1427** can be rigidly affixed to either imaging device **110** as shown in FIG. **7**B or to pattern-forming substrate **1448**. In embodiments in which pattern forming substrate **1448** is rigidly affixed to support structure **1440** as shown in FIG. **7**A, micro-lens array **1427** can be rigidly affixed to support structure **1440**.

[0089] FIG. **11** depicts, among other things, an example implementation of light intensity pattern object **120** of sensor **100** depicted in FIG. **1**. The light intensity pattern object **120** in FIG. **1** can comprise a light source **1462** supported by a light support structure **1460**, wherein light source **1462** is operative to generate and direct light **1464** onto pattern-forming substrate **1448**. In FIG. **11**, light source **1462** is depicted stationary relative to imaging device **1410**. Alternatively, although not depicted, light source **1462** may be configured such that it is stationary relative to pattern-forming substrate **1448**. The light directed onto pattern-forming substrate **1448** is transmitted or attenuated according to a light intensity pattern. The light intensity pattern is sensed by photo-sensors of light measuring structure **1411** of imaging device **1410** for the purpose of determining relative movement between imaging device **1410** and pattern-forming substrate **1448**.

[0090] In some example embodiments pattern-forming substrate **1448** comprises an excitable material. For example, pattern-forming substrate **1448** can comprise a fluorescent coating or material, wherein light source **1462** is operative with sensor **1400** to direct light (e.g., UV light) toward and onto pattern-forming substrate **1448** causing pattern-forming substrate **1448** to fluoresce and propagate light detectable as a light intensity pattern by imaging device **1410**.

[0091] In one example embodiment, sensor **1400** is operable in ambient light (light that is dispersive and not necessarily directional in nature or supplied specifically for the purpose of facilitating operation of sensor **1400**), wherein ambient light illuminates pattern-forming substrate **1448**, or illuminates substrate material such that the light pattern formed by the pattern-forming substrate can be sensed under ambient light conditions. In one example, the light pattern formed by the pattern-forming substrate can be sensed by photo-sensors making up light-measuring surface **111** of imaging device **110** as depicted in FIG. **1**. Ambient light can comprise natural light (e.g., the sun) or artificial light (powered light). The source of the ambient light can be located anywhere relative to the sensor. The intensity and/or other properties of the ambient light can be such that the substrate **1448** and features of the pattern are defined and identified so as to be recognizable to imaging device **1410**.

[0092] Pattern forming substrate **1448** can be formed of a fluorescing material, or it can comprise a fluorescing coating. Light source **1462** can be located about a side of the sensor **1400** common with imaging device **1410**, such that the light source **1462** and imaging device **1410** can be powered from a same common side. In one aspect, light source supporting structure **1460** supporting light source **1462** can comprise the same structure **1480** supporting imaging device **1410**, or to which imaging device **1410** is affixed. In some embodiments, light source supporting structure **1460** is attached to a first structure **1480** whose displacement with respect to a second structure is to be measured. Structure **1440** can be attached to the second structure **1490**. In other embodiments, structure **1460** and structure **1480** can comprise different structures.

[0093] In one aspect of the technology described herein, light source **1462** can comprise a UV light source operative to propagate light at a wavelength ranging from approximately 315 to 400 nanometers. In another aspect, the light source **1462** can emit UV light at wavelengths in the mid (290-315 nm) or far (190-290 nm) UV fields. Other types of luminescence methods and systems are contemplated for use on or with pattern-forming substrate **1448**, such as phosphorescence, and chemiluminescence. In yet further embodiments, light source **1462** may illuminate a light diffuser attached to a mask, such as the example mask described above, that comprises opaque and transparent regions to generate a light intensity pattern. The above are merely examples and not meant to be limiting. A light source may be used in any suitable manner to illuminate an object and form a light intensity pattern.

[0094] FIG. **12** is a flowchart illustrating a method **1200** according to an embodiment disclosed herein. At **1205** a micro-lens array forms a spatially distinct array of sub-images of a light intensity pattern object. At **1210** the micro-lens array focuses the spatially distinct array of sub-images onto a light measuring surface of an imaging device as a sensed image of the light intensity pattern object.

[0095] At **1215** the imaging device captures the sensed image of the light intensity pattern object. At **1220** an image registration processor of the imaging device registers at least one sensed image to a reference image based on pattern portions in the spatially distinct focused sub-images. In some embodiments, a subset of the spatially distinct focused

sub-images may be used for registration, which can reduce computation time at a possible cost of lower resolution measurements.

[0096] At **1225**, the registration processor provides a measurement of displacement of the light intensity pattern object relative to the imaging device based on the registration.

[0097] FIG. **13** is a flowchart illustrating a method **1300** according to an embodiment disclosed herein. At **1305** a light intensity pattern object, a micro lens array and an imager (also referred to herein as 'imaging device') are provided. Micro-lens array is disposed between the light intensity pattern object and the imager. Light intensity pattern object can be provided with the micro lens array affixed thereto. In alternative embodiments of method **1300** the provided imager can include the micro-lens array affixed thereto.

[0098] At **1310** the light intensity pattern object **120** is affixed to a first structure whose displacement with respect to a second structure is to be measured. At **1315** the imager is affixed to the second structure.

[0099] At **1320** the micro-lens array forms an image of the light intensity pattern object. The image comprises an array of spatially distinct sub-images.

[0100] At **1330** the micro lens array focuses the spatially distinct sub-images onto a light intensity measuring surface of the imager thereby forming a sensed image of the light intensity pattern object.

[0101] At **1335** the imager captures the sensed image from the light intensity measuring surface. At **1340** the imager registers the sensed image to a reference image to provide a measure of displacement of the light intensity pattern object from a position and/or orientation of the light intensity pattern object defined by the reference image

[0102] In some embodiments, imager **110** captures over a time period, a sequence of sensed images of light intensity pattern object **120**. In that embodiment the reference image can comprise a sensed image in the sequence of sensed images. In some embodiments the reference image is any image in the sequence of sensed images and the reference image can change from one time period to the next.

[0103] In some embodiments, a series of images may be used to calibrate sensor **100**. For example, two images may be used that result from a known displacement, a known strain, or that result from a known acceleration. Through registration, the relative displacement between the two images may be used to calibrate the sensor **100** based upon the known displacement, strain, acceleration, etc.

[0104] Although the example embodiments of a sensor disclosed herein generally depict a light intensity pattern object used to produce a light intensity pattern that is directly viewed by a micro-lens array which then focuses the light intensity pattern as an image directly upon an imaging device, this is not meant to be limiting. Said, another way, light intensity pattern object is depicted as generally facing towards the imaging device. Instead, through the use of one or more mirrors, the light intensity pattern object could face in any orientation, including facing in a same direction that the imaging device is facing. In one example, using one or more mirrors, light intensity pattern object can be affixed to a same structure as the imaging device using one or more mirrors. In other examples, one or more mirrors could be used to reflect the light intensity pattern towards the micro-lens array. Additionally or alternatively, one or more mirrors could be used to reflect light from the micro-lens array so that it forms the image upon the imaging device.

[0105] It is to be understood that the embodiments of the disclosure are not limited to the particular structures, process steps, or materials disclosed herein, but are extended to equivalents thereof as would be recognized by those ordinarily skilled in the relevant arts. It should also be understood that terminology employed herein is used for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting.

[0106] Reference throughout this specification to "one embodiment" or "an embodiment" means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment of the present disclosure. Thus, appearances of the phrases "in one embodiment" or "in an embodiment" in various places throughout this specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment. A feature described with respect to an embodiment is not inextricably linked to that embodiment and the features described for that embodiment. Rather, a person of ordinary skill in the art recognizes features of an embodiment are readily combinable with features from other embodiments.

[0107] As used herein, a plurality of items, structural elements, compositional elements, and/or materials may be presented in a common list for convenience. However, these lists should be construed as though each member of the list is individually identified as a separate and unique member. Thus, no individual member of such list should be construed as a de facto equivalent of any other member of the same list solely based on their presentation in a common group without indications to the contrary. In addition, various embodiments and example of the present disclosure may be referred to herein along with alternatives for the various components thereof. It is understood that such embodiments, examples, and alternatives are not to be construed as de facto equivalents of one another, but are to be considered as separate and autonomous representations of the present disclosure.

[0108] Furthermore, the described features, structures, or characteristics may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments. In the description, numerous specific details are provided, such as examples of lengths, widths, shapes, etc., to provide a thorough understanding of embodiments of the invention. One skilled in the relevant art will recognize, however, that the invention can be practiced without one or more of the specific details, or with other methods, components, materials, etc. In other instances, well-known structures, materials, or operations are not shown or described in detail to avoid obscuring aspects of the invention.

[0109] While the foregoing examples are illustrative of the principles of the present disclosure in one or more particular applications, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that numerous modifications in form, usage and details of implementation can be made without the exercise of inventive faculty, and without departing from the principles and concepts of the invention. Accordingly, it is not intended that the invention be limited, except as by the claims set forth below.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for measuring displacement comprising:

forming an array of sub-images of a light intensity pattern object;

focusing the array of spatially distinct sub-images onto a light intensity measuring surface of an imaging device as an array of focused, spatially distinct sub-images forming a composite sensed image of the light intensity pattern object; and

registering the composite sensed image to a reference image based on the focused, spatially distinct sub-images.

2. The method of claim **1**, wherein registering is performed by mapping pattern portions in the sub-images of the sensed image to corresponding pattern portions in corresponding sub-images of the reference image.

3. The method of claim **1**, wherein the light intensity pattern object includes a light source that produces diffuse light and a mask that includes transparent regions and opaque regions.

4. The method of claim **1**, wherein the light intensity pattern object includes a UV light source and fluorescing material, wherein the UV light source excites the fluorescing material.

5. The method of claim **1**, wherein the light intensity pattern object includes phosphorescence material.

6. The method of claim **1**, wherein the light intensity pattern object includes chemiluminescence material.

7. The method of claim **1**, wherein the light intensity pattern object includes at least a light emitting diode (LED) array or a quantum dot array.

8. The method of claim **1**, wherein the light intensity pattern object includes an array of light valves.

9. The method of claim **1**, further comprising measuring a strain based on the registering.

10. The method of claim **1**, further comprising measuring a force based on the registering.

11. The method of claim **1**, further comprising measuring a torque based on the registering.

12. The method of claim **1**, further comprising measuring acceleration in one or more directions based on the registering.

13. The method of claim **1**, further comprising measuring a rate of rotation based on the registering.

14. The method of claim **1**, further comprising measuring a rotation angle based on the registering.

15. The method of claim **1**, further comprising measuring at least one of multi-axis forces or moments based on the registering.

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