

## OSSL Series Galvanometer Optical Scanners

OSSL series galvanometer scanners are high-performance rotary motors for optical applications. They consist of a motor section based on moving magnet technology and a high-precision position detector. The primary area of application is the fast and precise positioning of mirrors for the deflection of laser beams.

The exceptional dynamics OSSL Series scanners are the result of years of experience in developing and manufacturing scanners, scan systems and scan solutions for industrial use. The motor section of each OSSL series is ideally matched to the inertial load presented by the mirror. The optimized rotor design is largely responsible for the favorable dynamic properties and resonance characteristics. Axially pre-loaded precision ball bearings guarantee a backlash-free rotor assembly with high stiffness and low friction. Special attention has been paid to long bearing lifetimes.



The optical position detector system is characterized by high resolution, as well as good repeatability and drift values. The scanners are equipped with heaters and temperature sensors. This allows temperature stabilization for further enhancing long-term stability, even under fluctuating ambient conditions.

We provide all OSSL series scanners with suitable mirrors and mirror coatings for all typical laser wavelengths. In addition to very good reflection properties, the mirrors are also optimized with respect to inertial load, stiffness and flatness. The high quality of OSSL Series galvanometer scanners enables error-free operation in long-term and continuous use. Comprehensive measurements on custom test benches assure that the highest level of quality is continuously maintained.

### Mounting

The rotationally symmetrical flange facilitates mounting. The scanner housing must be electrically insulated from the machine structure. Mirror stops are already integrated into the scanners. The mirror is directly bonded to the scanner's shaft.

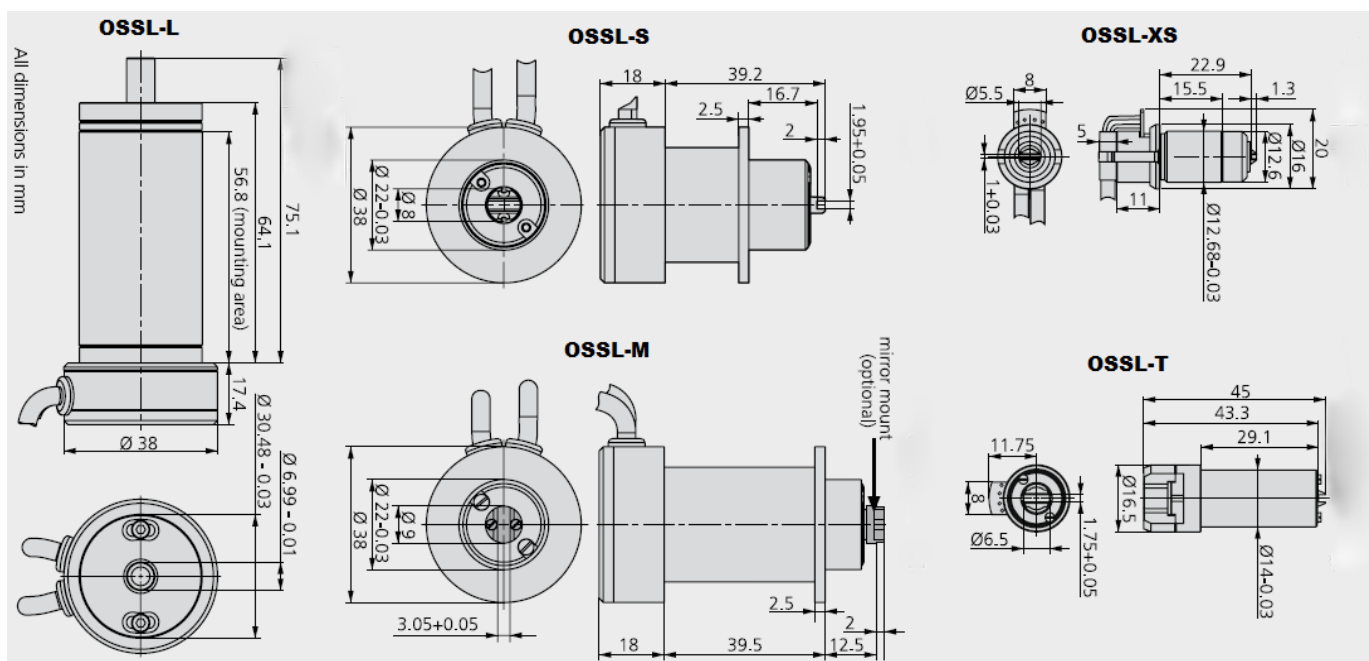
### OSSL Series Galvanometer Scanners Specifications

Part number	OSSL-XS	OSSL-T	OSSL-S	OSSL-M	OSSL-L
Rotor inertia	0.028 g · cm <sup>2</sup>	0.125 g · cm <sup>2</sup>	0.34 g · cm <sup>2</sup>	1.2 g · cm <sup>2</sup>	5.1 g · cm <sup>2</sup>
Torque constant	2.3 N · mm/A	5.3 N · mm/A	7.5 N · mm/A	15 N · mm/A	24 N · mm/A
Coil resistance	3.9 Ω	2.8 Ω	2.7 Ω	2.2 Ω	0.85 Ω
Coil inductance	90 μH	145 μH	165 μH	275 μH	300 μH
Max. RMS current (max. case temp. 50° C)	1.8 A	2.2 A	2.5 A	3.5 A	5 A
Peak current	6 A	10 A	10 A	10 A	15 A
Weight With cable	49 g	72 g	263 g	340 g	425 g
Weight Without cable	23 g	46 g	-	-	-
Connector	SD-9 socket	SD-9 socket	SD-15 socket	SD-15 socket	SD-15 socket
Inertial Load recommended	0.02 g · cm <sup>2</sup>	0.1 g · cm <sup>2</sup>	0.35 g · cm <sup>2</sup>	1.2 g · cm <sup>2</sup>	8 g · cm <sup>2</sup>
Inertial Load maximum	0.05 g · cm <sup>2</sup>	0.5 g · cm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 g · cm <sup>2</sup>	6 g · cm <sup>2</sup>	25 g · cm <sup>2</sup>
Recommended Aperture	7mm	8.5mm	10mm	14mm	20-30mm
Step Response Time (with SSV30) 1% of full scale (settling to 1/1000 of full scale, with recommended inertial load)	0.23 ms	0.24 ms	0.25 ms	0.40 ms	0.8 ms

Dynamic Performance (with SSV30) Tracking error	0.11 ms	0.12 ms	0.14 ms	0.24 ms	0.35 ms
Recommended driver	microSSV	microSSV	miniSSV microAIO SSV30	miniSSV SSV30	SSV30

**OSSL Series Scanner Common Specifications** (all angles are in mechanical degrees)

Optical Performance	Maximum scan angle	$\pm 12^\circ$
	Nonlinearity	$< 0.4\%$ ptp
	Offset drift	$< 15\ \mu\text{rad/K}$
	Gain drift	$< 50\ \text{ppm/K}$
	Repeatability	$5\ \mu\text{rad}$
Position Detector (PD)	Typical PD output signal - differential mode	$-11\ \mu\text{A/}^\circ$
	Typical PD output signal - common mode	$-140\ \mu\text{A}$
	PD supply voltage	6.5 V - 11.5 V
	PD supply current	35 mA - 60 mA
Heater	Heater resistance	120 $\Omega$
	Temperature sensor resistance	1000 $\Omega$ @ 25 $^\circ\text{C}$ , 578 $\Omega$ @40 $^\circ\text{C}$
Cable		0.22 m long
Installation		electrically insulated
Operating Temperature		25 $\pm$ 20 $^\circ\text{C}$
Electrical Connections (with SSV30)	Power supply voltage	$\pm(15+1.5)\ \text{V DC}$
	Input signals	Alternative: $\pm 4.8\ \text{V}$ ; $\pm 9.6\ \text{V}$ ; $\pm 4.8\ \text{mA}$ ; $\pm 9.6\ \text{mA}$
	Output signals	3 status signals, TTL level
Long-term drift over 8 hours (with SSV30)	with temperature stabilization (after warm-up)	$< 0.6\ \text{mrad optical}$
	without temperature stabilization	$< 0.3\ \text{mrad optical plus temperature induced gain and offset drift}$
Operating Temperature (with SSV30)		25 $\pm$ 10 $^\circ\text{C}$

**Dimensions** (All dimensions in mm)


## OSST Series Galvanometer Optical Scanners

Part number	OSST8162	OSST8161	OSST8062
Optical apertures supported, two-axis	≤5mm	≤10mm	≤12mm
Response time	0.2ms at 5mm beam	0.3ms at 10mm beam	0.6ms at 12mm beam
Max mechanical rotation angle	±20-30°	±20°	±20°
Linearity	99.9%, over ±20°	99.9%, over ±20°	99.9%, over ±20°
Average current	0.9A	0.9A	1.5A
Peak current	5A	5A	10A
Coil resistance	3Ω±10%	1.8Ω±10%	2Ω±10%
Coil inductance	180μH ±10%	280μH ±10%	260μH ±10%
Operation temp	0℃-40℃	0℃-40℃	0℃-40℃
Weight	80g	105g	180g
Dimension	φ18x33+φ30x20mm	φ18X33+φ22x16mm	φ22x47+φ35x21mm
Axis diameter	2mm	3mm	4mm
Application	Laser show, stage lighting	Super speed fly marking	Laser marking, rapid prototype, trimming, radar etc.

Part number	OSST2238	OSST8061	OSST3808
Optical apertures supported, two-axis	≤12mm	≤20mm	≤35mm
Response time	0.4ms at 12mm beam	0.7ms at 20mm beam	1ms at 35mm beam
Max mechanical rotation angle	±20°	±20°	±20°
Linearity	99.9% over ±20°	99.9% over ±20°	99.9% over ±20°
Average current	1.5A	2A	2.2A
Peak current	10A	15A	10A
Coil resistance	1.4Ω±10%	2.1Ω±10%	2Ω±10%
Coil inductance	420μH ±10%	360μH ±10%	260μH ±10%
Operation temp	0℃-40℃	0℃-40℃	0℃-40℃
Weight	180g	210g	520g
Dimension	φ22x47+φ35x21mm	φ28x57+φ39x21mm	φ39X72+φ35x21mm
Axis diameter	4mm	5mm	7mm
Application	High speed fly marking, high speed marking.	Precise marking, prototype, trimming, radar.	Precise marking, prototype, trimming, radar.



OSST8161



OSST8062



OSST2238



OSST8061

## CT Series Optical Scanners

Our broad range of closed loop galvanometer-based optical scanning components and systems offer the systems integrator the maximum galvanometer-based performance for any positioning or scanning requirement. Our superior positioning performance comes from advanced actuator designs, innovative patented position detection techniques, the consistency of our high quality manufacturing process and our continued commitment to advancing the state of galvo technology. With our extensive range of scanning options, application expertise and world-wide technical support, we are ready to be your partner in scientific and OEM optical system applications.

Just as important as our superior positioning system performance is the product reliability, lifetime and support that you need for long term system and market success. Superior product lifetime and reliability result from disciplined design technique and simulation, the best in bearing and component technology and quality manufacturing processes and workmanship. We take great pride in the performance and the extensive lifetime of our products. These high standards in our manufacturing processes guarantee the performance consistency that you need to design the high calibre systems demanded in today's competitive marketplace.

We offer a complete range of closed loop galvanometers, servo drivers and system options for the maximum in price/performance options, system design flexibility and ease of integration.

### Galvanometers

- Proprietary Moving Magnet Actuator Technology for the highest positioning speed.
- Proprietary Moving Coil Actuator Technology for the highest positioning accuracy.
- Patented Capacitive Position Detector Technology for the highest positioning accuracy and stability
- Patented Optical Position Detector Technology offers positioning accuracy at lower cost.
- Product Consistency and Reliability for extended system lifetimes and uptime.
- A Broad Range of Products sized for optimum performance for apertures from 1mm to 50mms.

These galvo technologies are offered in three families of optical scanning products.

- The Moving Magnet Scanners with Advanced Optical Position Detector (Model 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230)
- The Moving Magnet Scanners with Optical Position Detector (Model 6800HP/L, 6810P/L, 6850P/L)
- The Moving Magnet Scanners with Capacitive Position Detector (Model 6860, 6870, 6880)
- The Moving Coil Scanners with Capacitive Position Detector (Model 6350, 6450, 6650, 6900, 6400)

### Servo Drivers

The key Servo Driver Technologies and offerings include:

- Surface Mount Technology (SMT) driver boards for compact system size.
- Proprietary Class 1 Integrating Servo Drivers for the highest positioning accuracy and stability.
- Proprietary Class 0 Non-Integrating Servo Drivers for the highest speed and lowest cost.
- System Control and Interface Features for ease of system integration.

These servo technologies are offered in several formats and performance capabilities.

- The Class 0 Non-Integrating Driver Boards (Models 678XX, 658XX).
- The Class 1 Integrating Driver Boards (Models 670XX, 650XX, 653XX).
- The Rack Mount Driver Boxes (Models 602XX, 603XX).

### System Options

For more complete levels of system integration and solutions, we also provide the following system components and solutions:

- Standard Two Axis X/Y Mounts and Mirrors Sets from 3mm to 50mm apertures.
- Standard and Custom Mirrors for all galvos.

- Standard and Custom Interface Cables.
- PositionProtm PC-based Hardware and Software Galvo Control.

We only sell the 671, 673 and 677 for new customer applications. All other servos are only sold as add on to existing customers. The Class 1 (integrating servo) uses integrated position error to settle to the highest level of positioning accuracy with the least angular error. It is not a question of which is better, it is a question of whether the application needs precision over speed. Class 0 can provide higher system speeds because it avoids the integration time.

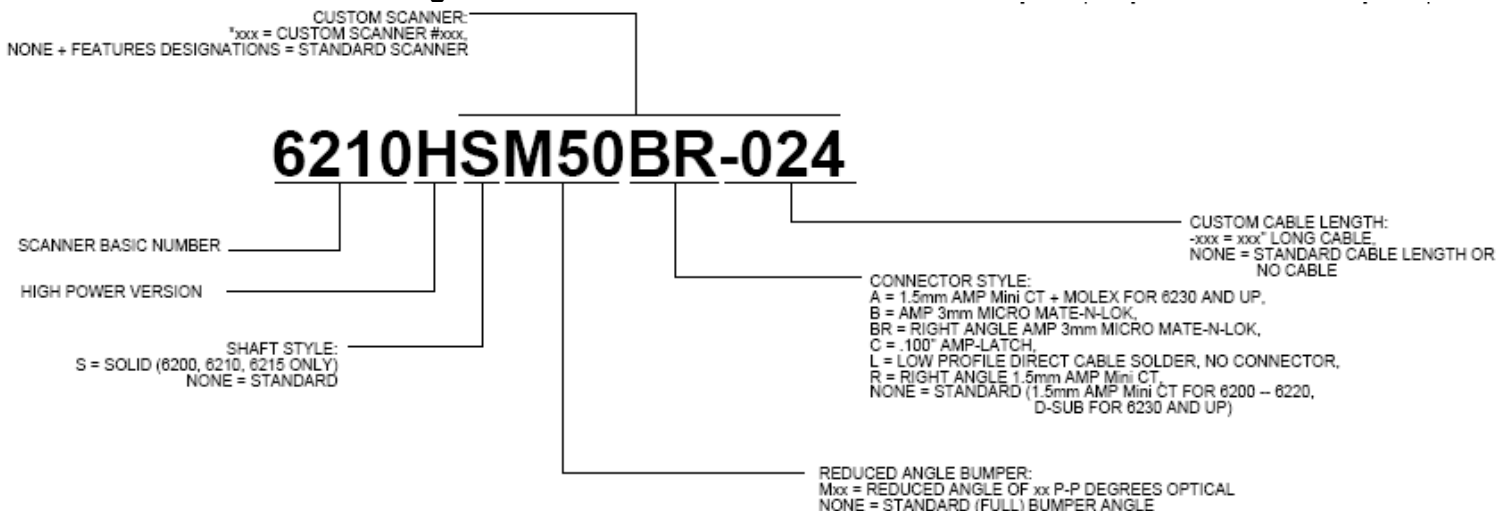
## Galvanometers

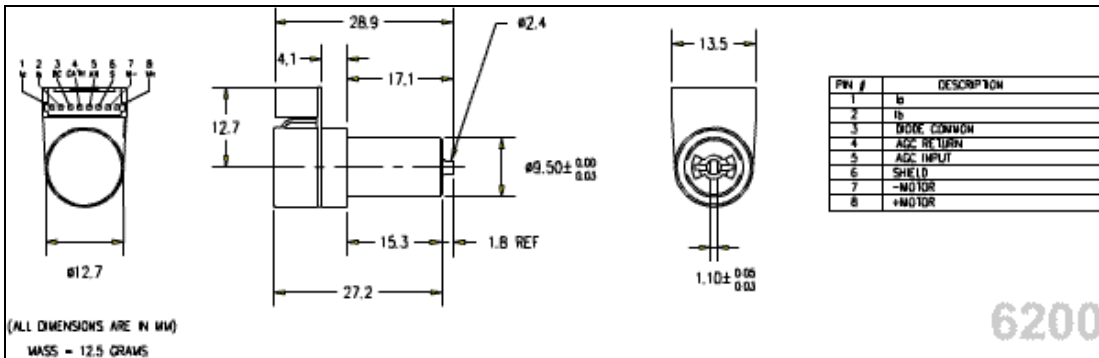
- The combination of our Moving Magnet Actuator technology and our innovative patented Advanced Optical Position Detector design offers the highest positioning speed and excellent accuracy in the smallest, lower cost closed loop galvanometers. Scanning system applications can be designed and optimized for speed, size, cost and accuracy with typical beam diameters in the 1 to 3mm range.
- The Moving Magnet Scanner's Positioning Speed comes from advanced galvanometer and actuator design for the highest system resonant frequency and RMS power capability. The higher resonant frequency of our moving magnet actuator design, the intense magnetic field strength of state of the art neodymium-iron-boron magnets and our advanced servo driver options allow superior system bandwidths, step response times and repetition rates with excellent wobble and jitter performance.
- Our newly patented advanced optical position detector design coupled with the positioning precision of the moving magnet actuator provides excellent repeatability and accuracy. The advanced optical position detector is designed to provide high positioning linearity, repeatability and stability over time and temperature, and lower closed loop galvo cost in the smallest, most compact package.
- Superior product lifetime and reliability result from disciplined design technique, the best in bearing technology and quality manufacturing processes and workmanship. We take great pride in the performance of our products. Our scanner designs are computer modelled and have been life-test proven to billions of cycles of operation. Our high standards of manufacturing quality guarantees the performance consistency that you need to design the high quality systems demanded in today's competitive marketplace.



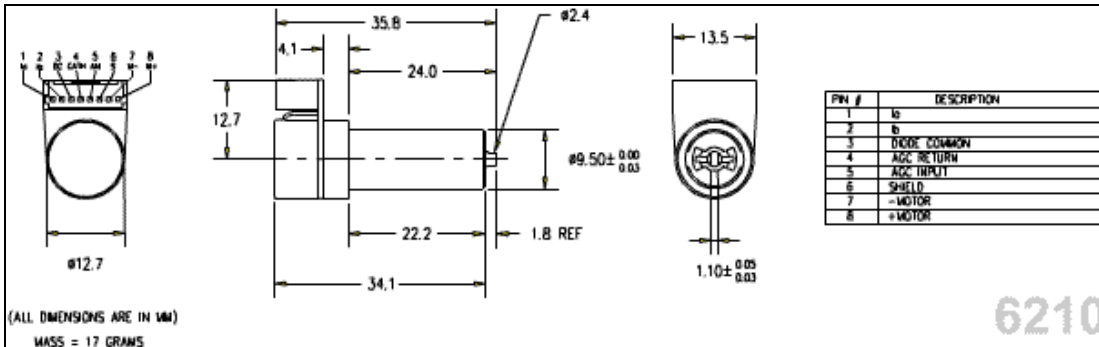
Specifications	6200	6210	6220	6230	Units & Tolerances
Optical apertures supported, two-axis	3	3	5	10	mm
Maximum recommended load	0.12	.2	1.4	10	gm*cm <sup>2</sup> , +/-10%
<b>Mechanical Specifications</b>					
Rotor inertia	0.012	0.02	0.14	1.0	gm*cm <sup>2</sup> , +/-10%
Torque constant	1.08	2.5	5.7	11.4	x10 <sup>4</sup> dyne-cm/A, ±10%
<b>Electrical specifications</b>					
Coil resistance	2.4	4.1	3.4	1.4	ohms, +/-10%
Current, RMS	1.6	1.6	2.6	5.4	A, Maximum
Small angle step response	0.175	0.175	0.25	0.3	mS, with balanced inertia matched load
Linearity	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	%, min, over 40 degrees
Repeatability	15	15	15	15	Microradians, Maximum

### 6200H Scanners Numbering Scheme

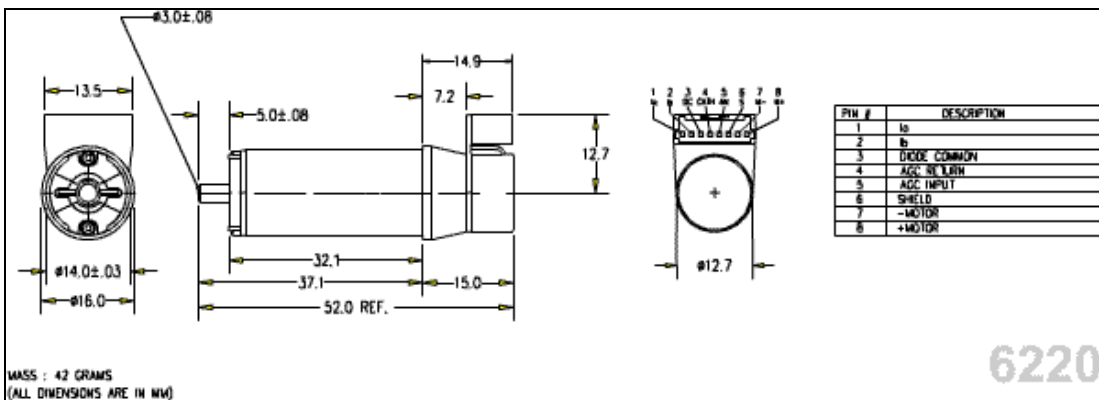




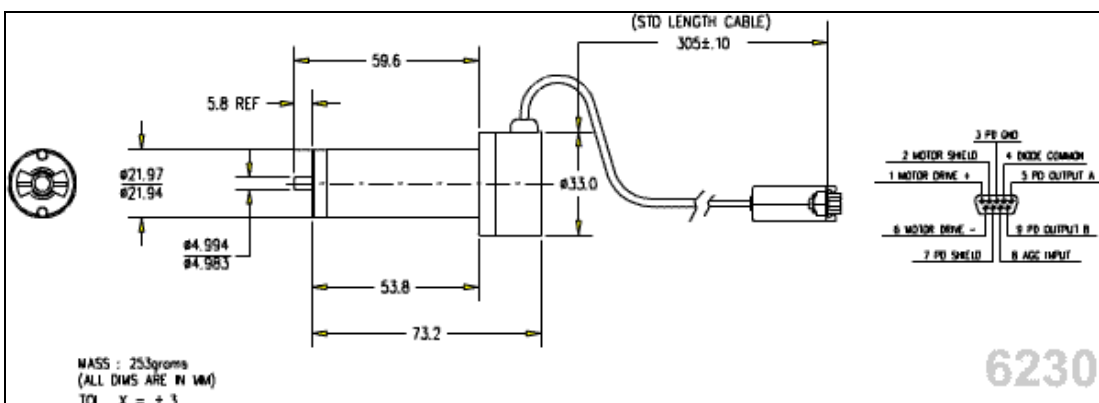
6200



6210



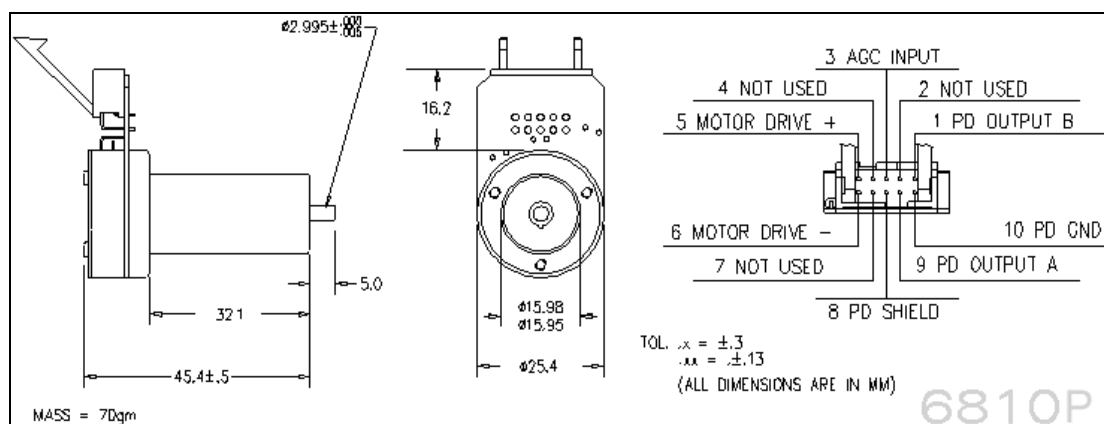
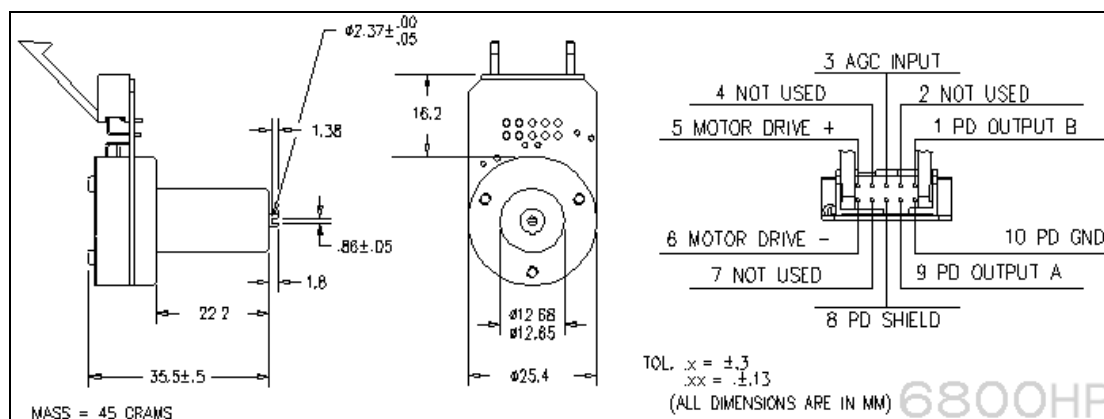
6220

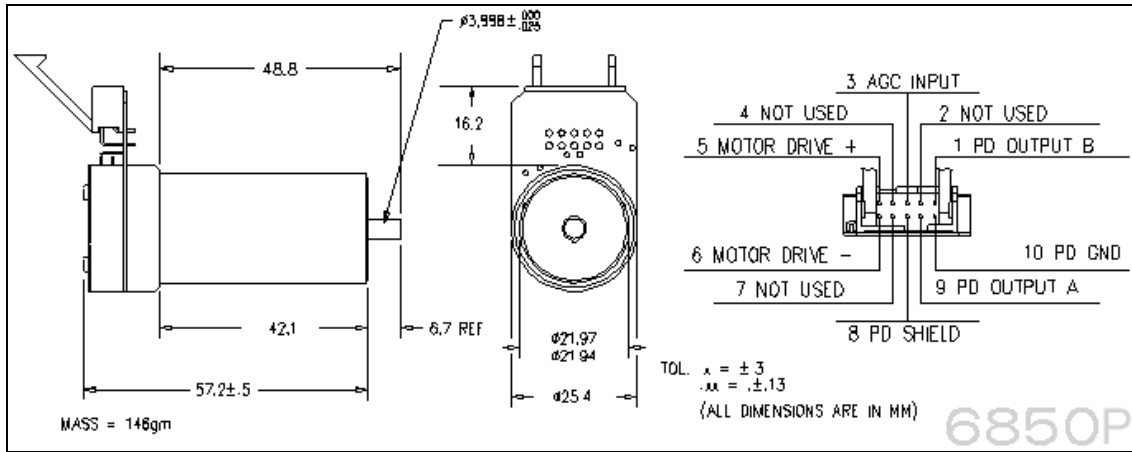


6230



Specifications	6800HP	6810P	6850P	Units & Tolerances
Optical apertures supported, two-axis	3	5	10	mm
Maximum recommended load	0.18	1	5	gm*cm <sup>2</sup> , +/-10%
<b>Mechanical specifications</b>				
Rotor inertia	0.018	0.1	0.5	gm*cm <sup>2</sup> , +/-10%
Torque constant	2.5	5.7	9.5	x10 <sup>4</sup> dyne-cm/A, ±10%
<b>Electrical specifications</b>				
Coil resistance	4.2	3.4	1.5	ohms, +/-10%
Current, RMS	1.6	2.6	4.3	A, Maximum
Small angle step response	0.3	0.4	0.5	mS, with balanced inertia matched load
Linearity	98	98	98	%, min, over 40 degrees
Repeatability	20	20	20	Microradians, Maximum





## Model 6210H Moving Magnet Closed Loop Galvanometer Based Optical Scanner



Supports apertures of 3mm, 4mm, 5mm, 6mm, and 7mm. Shown here with A connector and 3mm Y mirror.

### Galvanometer Specifications

All Position Detector specifications apply with our servo driver after a 30 second warm-up. All angles are in mechanical degrees. Consult manual for complete operating instructions.

#### Mechanical

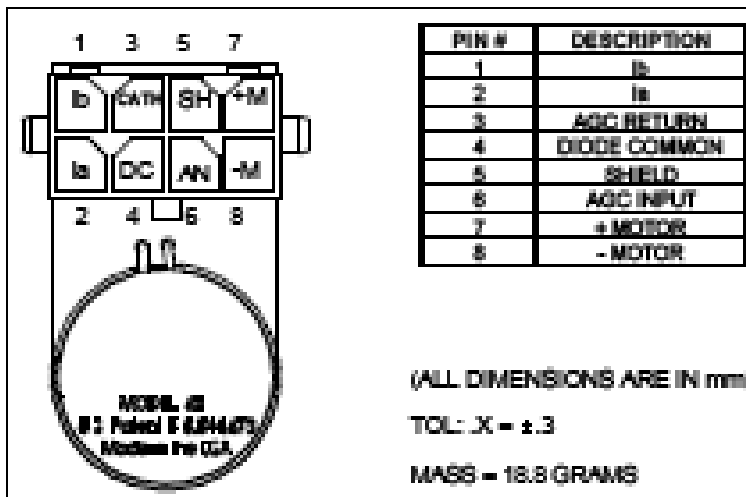
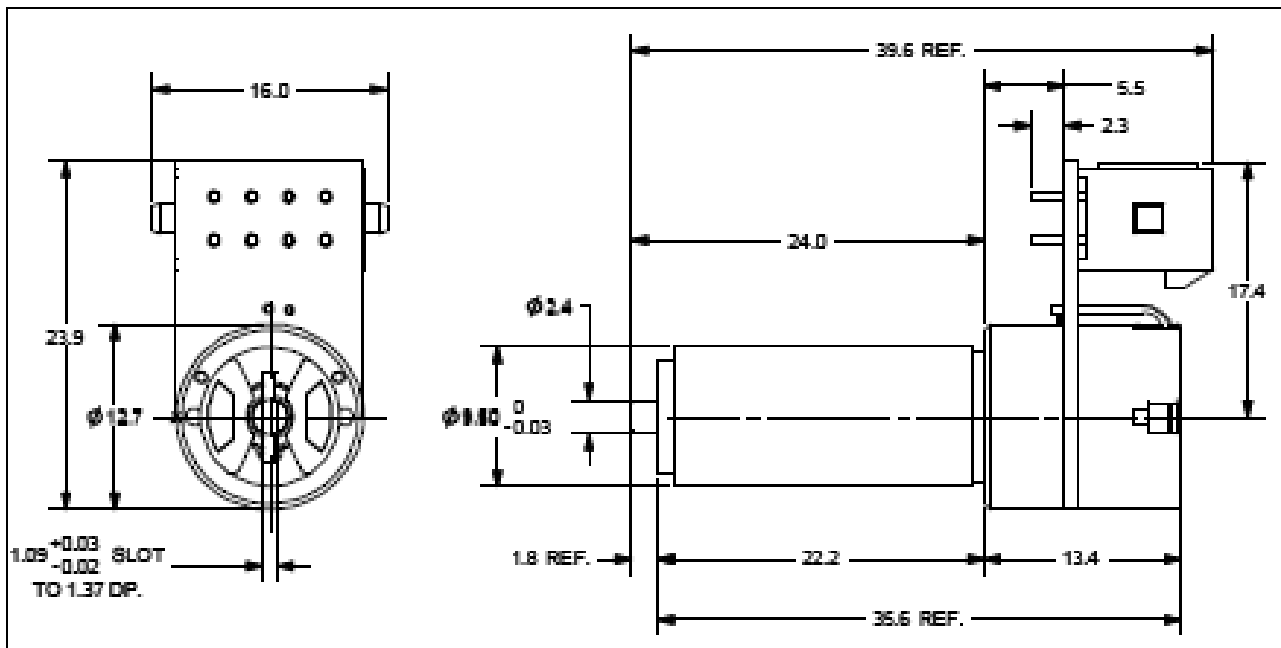
Rated Angular Excursion:	40°
Rotor Inertia:	0.018 gm cm <sup>2</sup> , +/-10%
Torque Constant:	2.79x10 <sup>4</sup> dyne cm/amp, +/-10%
Maximum Rotor Temperature:	110° C
Thermal Resistance (Coil to Case):	2° C/Watt, Max

#### Electrical/Drive Mechanism

Coil Resistance:	3.72 Ohms, +/-10%
Coil Inductance:	109 µH, +/-10%
Back EMF Voltage:	48.7 µV/degree/sec, +/-10%
RMS Current:	2.4 Amperes at Tcase of 50° C, Max
Peak Current:	8 Amperes, Max
Small Angle Step Response Time:	100 µs, with 3mm, Y mirror, settled to 99%

#### Position Detector

Linearity:	99.9 %, Minimum, over 20 degrees, 99.5% Typical, over 40 degrees
Scale Drift:	50 PPM/° C, Maximum
Zero Drift:	15 µrad/° C, Maximum
Repeatability, Short Term:	8 microradians
Output Signal, Common Mode:	155 µA with AGC current of 30mA, +/-20%
Output Signal, Differential Mode:	12 µA/°, at common mode current of 155 µA, +/-20%



## Model 6230H Moving Magnet Closed Loop Galvanometer Based Optical Scanner



The 6230H galvanometer can be designed and optimized for speed, size, cost and accuracy with typical beam diameters of 8mm, 10mm, 12mm, and 15mm. It is shown here with a 10mm Y mirror.

### Galvanometer Specifications

All Position Detector specifications apply with our servo driver after a 30 second warm-up. All angles are in mechanical degrees. Consult manual for complete operating instructions.

#### Mechanical Specifications

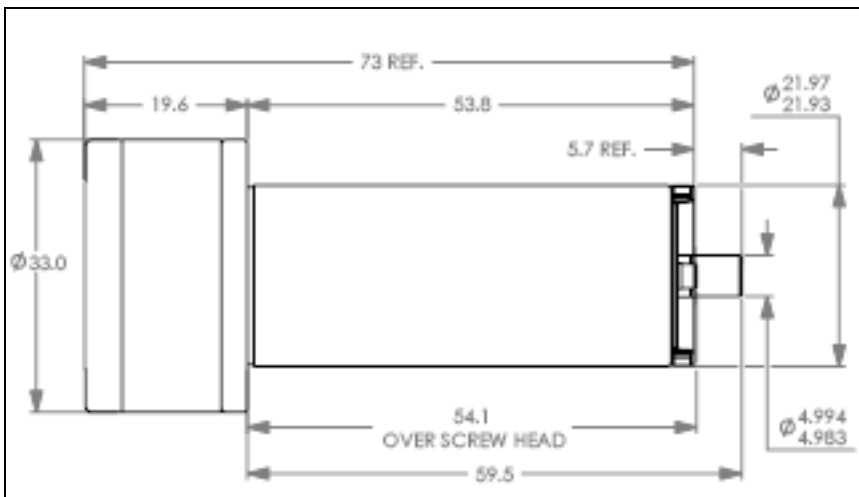
Rated Angular Excursion:	40°
Rotor Inertia:	0.97 gm cm <sup>2</sup> , +/-10%
Torque Constant:	1.31x10 <sup>5</sup> dyne cm/amp, +/-10%
Maximum Rotor Temperature:	110°C Thermal
Resistance (Rotor to Case):	0.80°C/Watt, Max

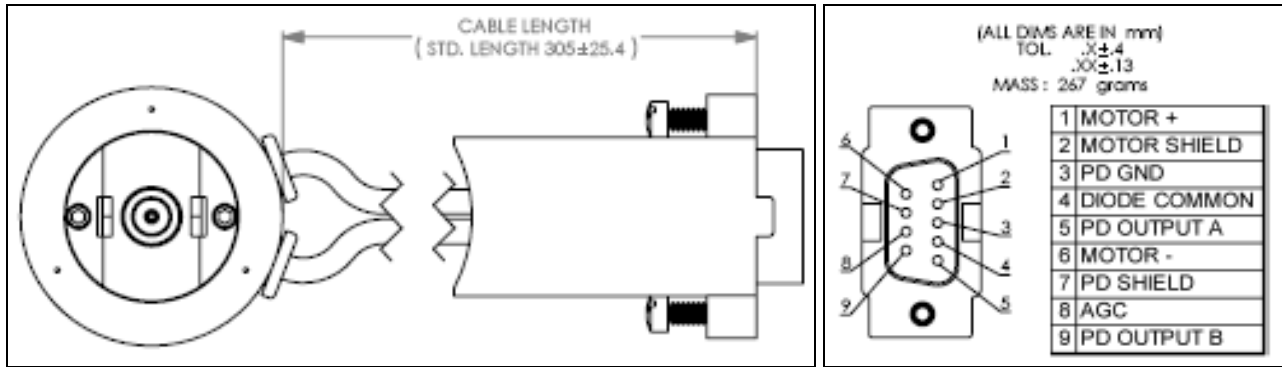
#### Electrical Specifications/Drive Mechanism

Coil Resistance:	1.07 Ohms, +/-10%
Coil Inductance:	173 uH, +/-10%
Back EMF Voltage:	229 µV/degree/sec, +/-10%
RMS Current:	7.1 Amperes at Tcase of 50°C, Max
Peak Current:	25 Amperes, Max
Small Angle Step Response Time:	250 µs, with 8mm Y Mirror, settled to 99% 250 µs, with 10mm Y mirror, settled to 99%

#### Position Detector

Linearity:	99.9 %, Minimum, over 20 degrees, 99.5% Typical, over 40 degrees
Scale Drift:	50 PPM/°C, Maximum
Zero Drift:	15 µrad/°C, Maximum
Repeatability, Short Term:	8 microradians
Output Signal, Common Mode:	155 µA with AGC current of 30mA, +/-20%
Output Signal, Differential Mode:	11.7 µA/°, at common mode current of 155 µA, +/-20%



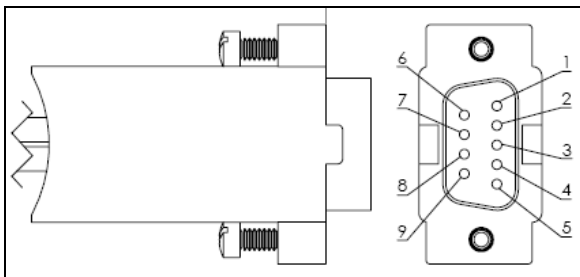


## Cabling & Connector

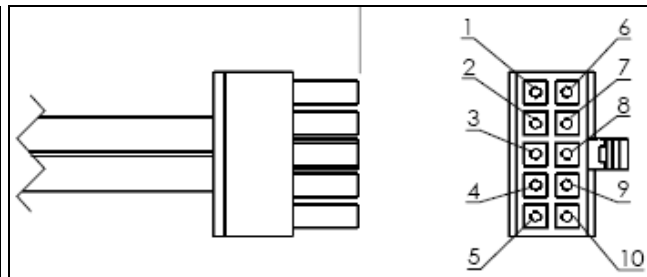
The Model 6230H is available with three different versions of cable depending for which servo the board was designed. The scanner can either plug directly into the servo or can do so through an interconnection cable. See the chart below for board, servo, and interconnection cable combinations:

Interconnection Cable	Scanner	Board
6010-18-XXX	6230H	678, 670 servos – 9Pin-D connectors
6010-25-XXX	6230HA	671 servo – Amp and Molex connectors
6010-30-XXX	6230HB	677, 673 servo – Amp connector

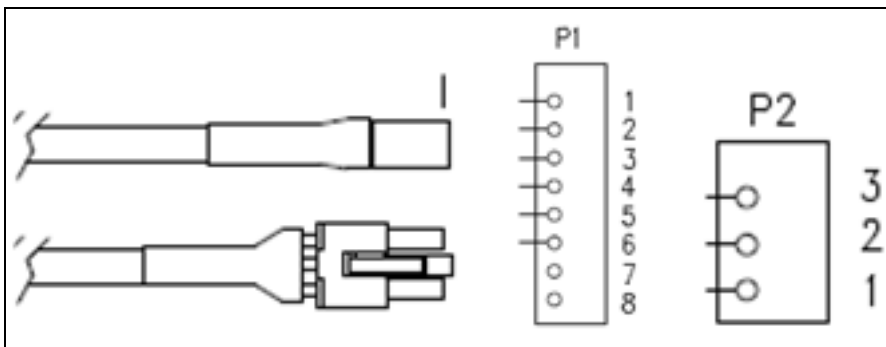
The -XXX refers to the length of the cable in inches.



Connector of 6230H



Connector of 6230HB (matched with 677's connector)



Connector of 6230HA (matched with 671's connector)

6230H	has D-sub 9 connector with 12" cable
6230HA	has MiniCT split cable 671xx connectors with 12" cable
6230HB	has AMP connector with maximum 80 degrees optical
6230HM50A	MiniCT split cable 671XX connectors with 12" cable, ±25 optical degrees. Mxx denotes maximum optical degrees.

6230HB with 67723H will work

6230H with 67123H & adaptor cable 6010-20-xxx will work.

6230HA with 671 will work.

**Remark:** if the connectors of the galvo and drive board are not matched, an adaptor cable is needed to make them matched. For example, an adaptor cable is needed if you want to use 6230HB with 67123H.

## Model 6231HC Moving Magnet Closed Loop Galvanometer Based Optical Scanner



The 6231H supports apertures of 8mm, 10mm, 12mm, and 15mm. It is shown here with the C connector and a 10mm Y mirror.

### Galvanometer Specifications

All Position Detector specifications apply with our servo driver after a 30 second warm-up. All angles are in mechanical degrees. Consult manual for complete operating instructions.

#### Mechanical

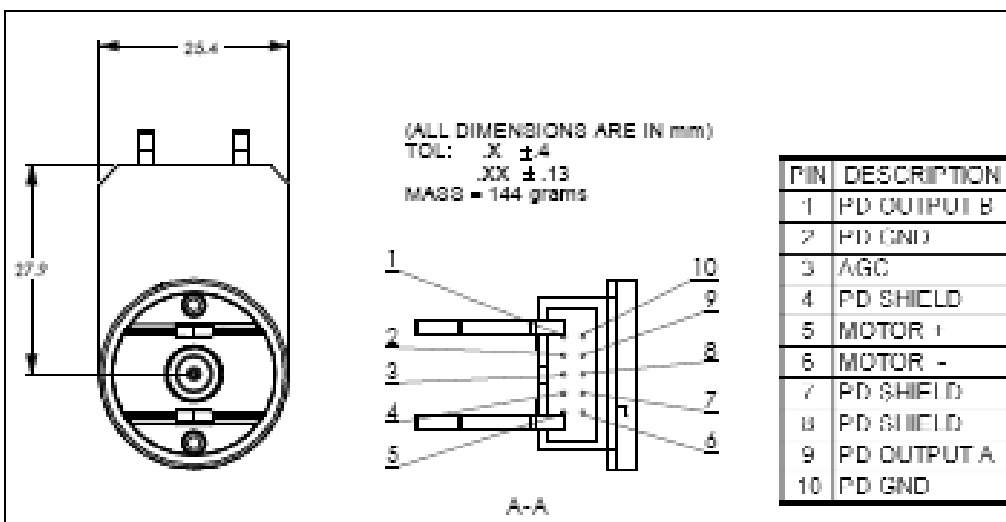
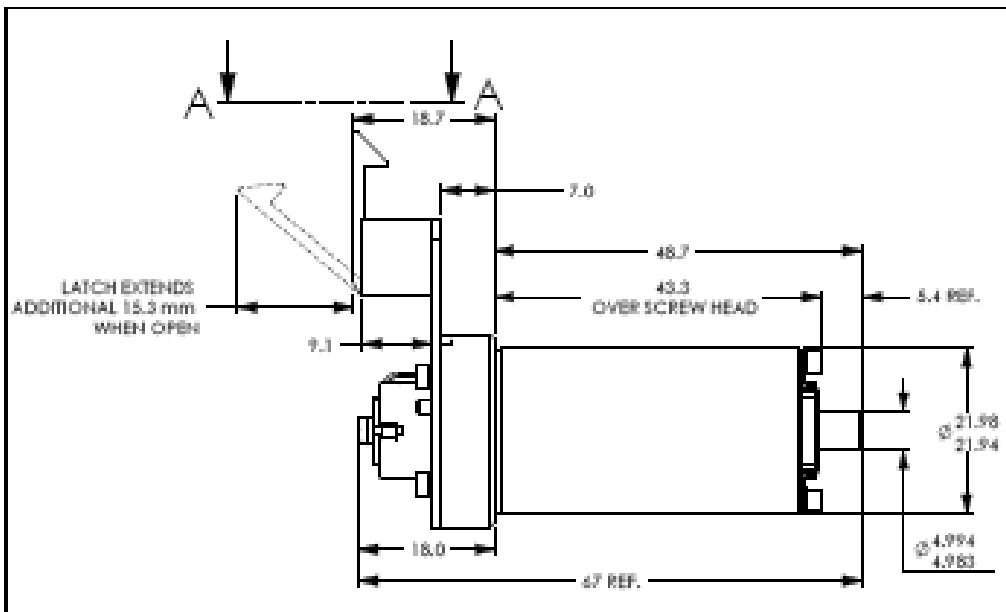
Rated Angular Excursion:	40°
Rotor Inertia:	0.82 gm cm <sup>2</sup> , +/-10%
Torque Constant:	1.11x10 <sup>5</sup> dyne cm/amp, +/-10%
Maximum Rotor Temperature:	110° C
Thermal Resistance (Rotor to Case):	1° C/Watt, Max

#### Electrical/Drive Mechanism

Coil Resistance:	1.27 Ohms, +/-10%
Coil Inductance:	176 µH, +/-10%
Back EMF Voltage:	195 µV/degree/sec, +/-10%
RMS Current:	5.8 Amperes at Tcase of 50° C, Max
Peak Current:	25 Amperes, Max
Small Angle Step Response Time:	250 µs, with balanced load of 0.3 gm*cm <sup>2</sup>

#### Position Detector

Linearity:	99.9 %, Minimum, over 20 degrees, 99.5% Typical, over 40 degrees
Scale Drift:	50 PPM/° C, Maximum
Zero Drift:	15 µrad/° C, Maximum
Repeatability, Short Term:	8 microradians
Output Signal, Common Mode:	155 µA with AGC current of 30mA, +/-20%
Output Signal, Differential Mode:	11.7 µA/°, at common mode current of 155 µA, +/-20%



## Model 6231HB Moving Magnet Closed Loop Galvanometer Based Optical Scanner

### Mechanical Specifications

Optical Aperture, Two-Axis, Std	8, 10 & 12	mm
Rated Angular Excursion	40	°
Rotor Inertia	0.82	gm*cm <sup>2</sup> , +/- 10%
Torque Constant	11,100	dyne-cm/amp, +/- 10%
Maximum Coil Temperature	110	°C
Thermal Resistance (Coil to Case)	1.0	°C/Watt, Max

### Electrical Specifications Drive Mechanism

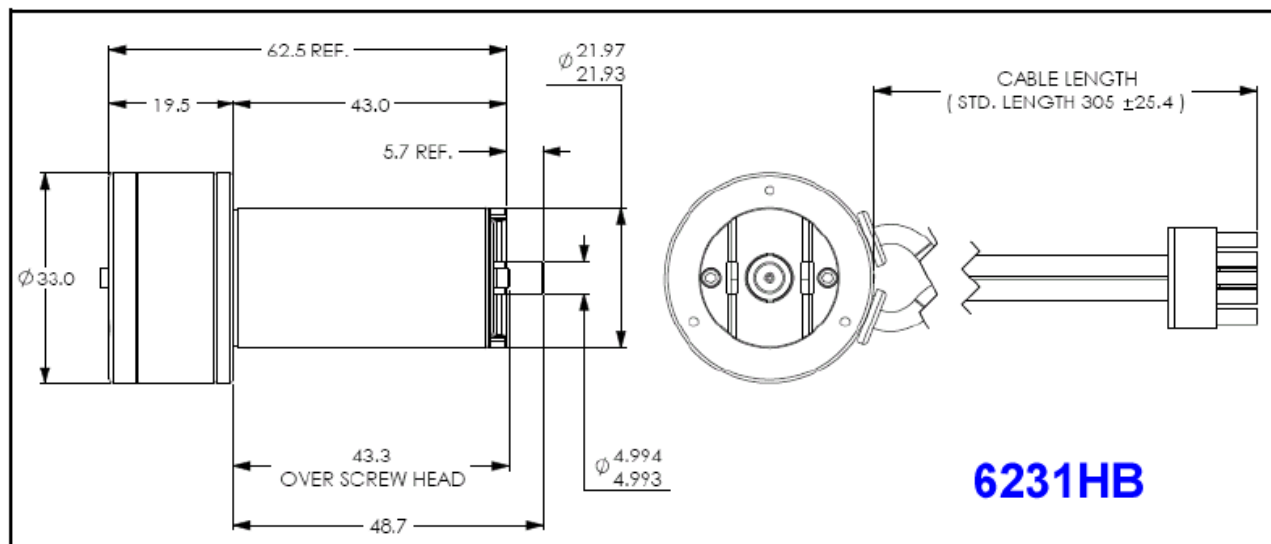
Coil Resistance	1.27	Ohms, +/- 10%
Coil Inductance	176	μH, +/- 10%
Back EMF voltage	195	mV/degree/sec, +/- 10%
RMS Current	5.8	Amperes at Tcase of 50°C, Max
Peak Current	25	Amperes, Max
Small Angle Step Response Time	0.25	ms, with balanced load of 0.3 gm*cm <sup>2</sup>

### Position Detector

Linearity	99.99	Minimum, over 20 degrees
Scale Drift	50	PPM/°C, Maximum
Zero Drift	15	μrad/° C, Maximum
Repeatability, Short Term	8	microradians
Output Signal, Common Mode	155	μA with AGC current of 30 mA, +/-20%
Output Signal, Differential Mode	11.7	μA/°, at common mode current of 155 μA, +/-20%

### Driver

67723



## Model 6240H Moving Magnet Closed Loop Galvanometer Based Optical Scanner



The 6240H galvanometer can be designed and optimized for speed, size, cost and accuracy with typical beam diameters of 12mm, 15mm, 20mm, 25mm, and 30mm. It is shown here with a 12mm Y mirror.

### Galvanometer Specifications

All Position Detector specifications apply with our servo driver after a 30 second warm-up. All angles are in mechanical degree. Consult manual for complete operating instructions.

#### Mechanical Specifications

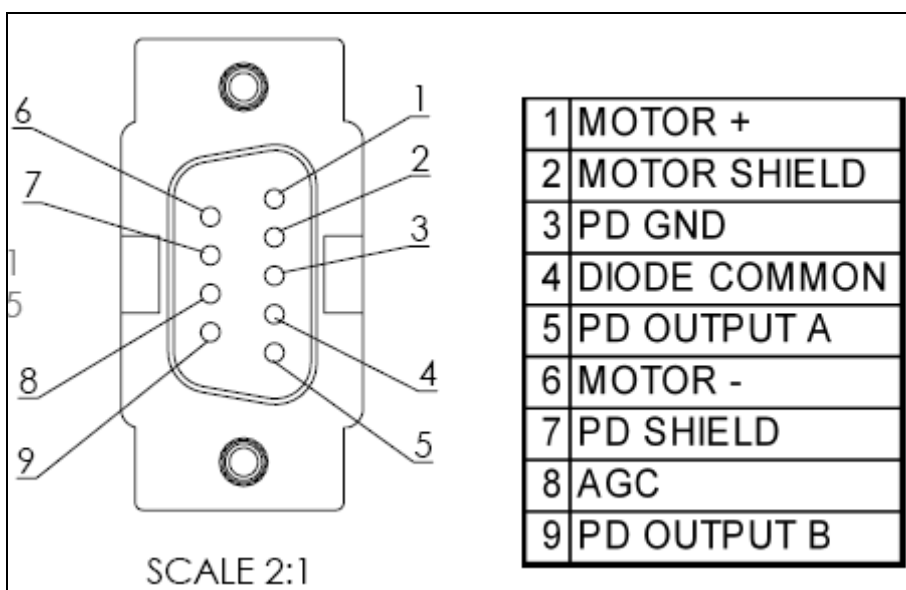
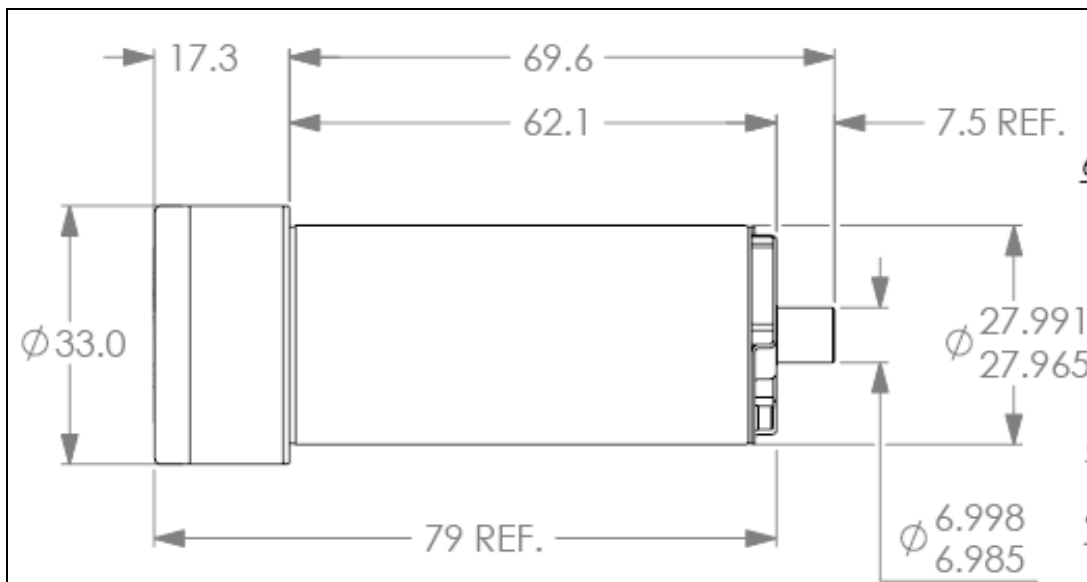
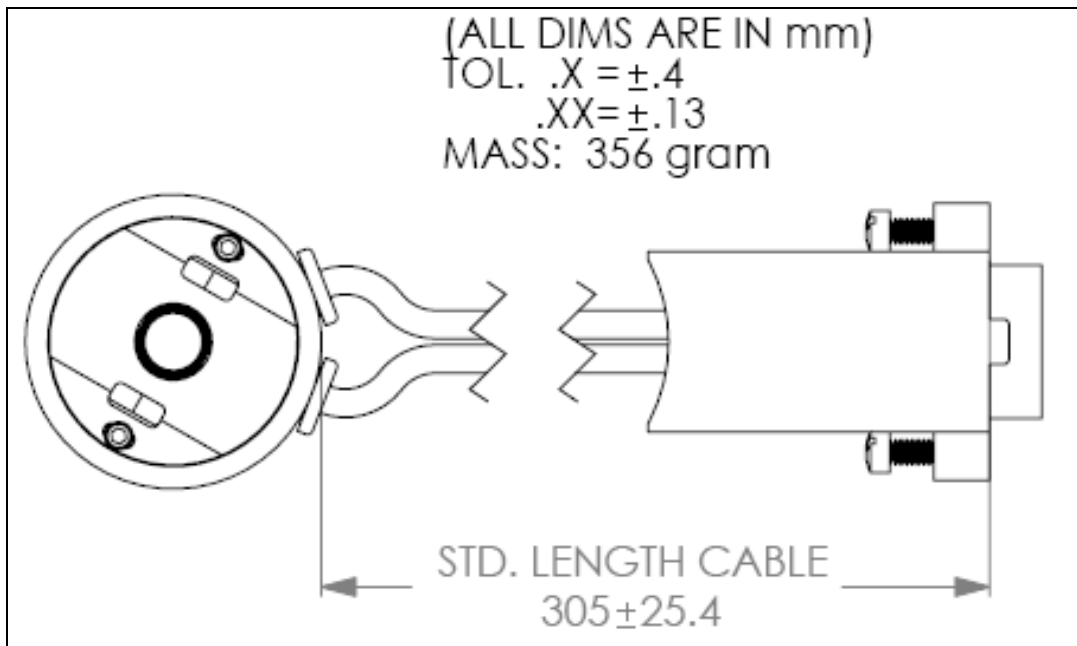
Rated Angular Excursion:	40°
Rotor Inertia:	2.4 gm cm <sup>2</sup> , +/-10%
Torque Constant:	2.0x10 <sup>5</sup> dyne cm/amp, +/-10%
Maximum Coil Temperature:	110°C
Thermal Resistance (Coil to Case):	0.62°C/Watt, Max

#### Electrical Specifications/Drive Mechanism

Coil Resistance:	1.03 Ohms, +/-10%
Coil Inductance:	350μH, +/-10%
Back EMF Voltage:	346 μV/degree/sec, +/-10%
RMS Current:	8.2 Amperes at Tcase of 50°C, Max
Peak Current:	25 Amperes, Max
Small Angle Step Response Time:	300 μs, with 12mm Y mirror, settled to 99% 350μs, with 15mm Y mirror, settled to 99% 650 μs, with 20mm Y mirror, settled to 99%

#### Position Detector

Linearity:	99.9 %, Minimum, over 20 degrees, 99.5% Typical, over 40 degrees
Scale Drift:	50 PPM/°C, Maximum
Zero Drift:	15 μrad/°C, maximum
Repeatability, Short Term:	8 microradians
Output Signal, Common Mode:	155 μA with AGC current of 30mA, +/-20%
Output Signal, Differential Mode:	11.7 μA/°, at common mode current of 155 μA, +/-20%



## Model 6870 Moving Magnet Capacitive Position Detector Optical Scanner



Supports 12mm and 15mm beam apertures.

### Galvanometer Specifications

All Position Detector specifications apply with our servo driver after a 30 second warm-up. All angles are in mechanical degree. Consult manual for complete operating instructions.

### Mechanical Specifications

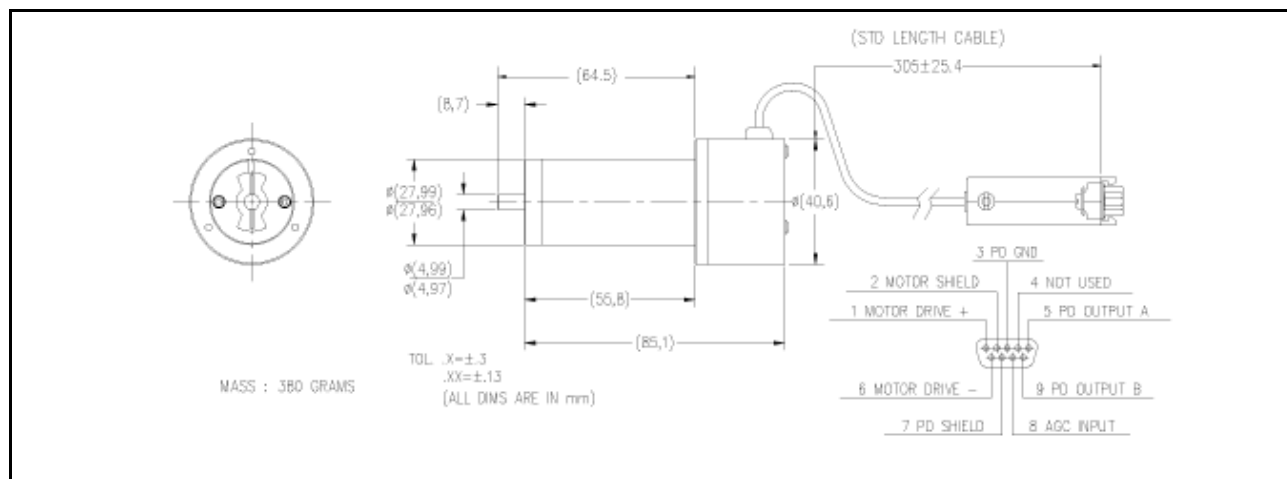
Rated Angular Excursion:	40°
Rotor Inertia:	2.0 gm*cm <sup>2</sup> , +/-10%
Torque Constant:	1.8X10 <sup>5</sup> dyne-cm/amp, +/-10%
Maximum Coil Temperature:	110°C
Thermal Resistance (Coil to Case):	1.0°C/Watt, Max

### Electrical Specifications/Drive Mechanism

Coil Resistance:	1.4 Ohms, +/-10%
Coil Inductance:	275uH, +/-10%
Back EMF Voltage:	0.3mV/degree/sec, +/-10%
RMS Current:	5.3 Amperes at Tcase of 50°C, Max
Peak Current:	25 Amperes, Max
Small Angle Step Response Time:	0.7ms, with balanced 2.0gm*cm <sup>2</sup> load

### Position Detector

Linearity:	99.9%, Minimum, over 40 degrees
Scale Drift:	50PPM/°C, Maximum
Zero Drift:	15 microradians/°C, Maximum
Repeatability, Short Term:	8 microradians
Output Signal, Common Mode:	585 microamperes with AGC voltage of 10VDC, +/-20%
Output Signal, Differential Mode:	14.5 µA/degree, at common mode current of 585 µA, +/-20%



## Model 6880 Moving Magnet Capacitive Position Detector Optical Scanner

Supports 20 mm and 30 mm beam apertures.

6880	has D-sub 9 connector and +/-40° optical
6880A	has MiniCT split cable and +/-40° optical
6880M	has D-sub 9 connector and +/-20° optical
6880MA	has MiniCT split cable and +/-20° optical
6880M140	has D-sub 9 connector and +/-60° optical
6880MA140	has MiniCT split cable and +/-60° optical



### Galvanometer Specifications

All Position Detector specifications apply with our servo driver after a 30 second warm-up. All angles are in mechanical degrees. Consult manual for complete operating instructions.

### Mechanical Specifications

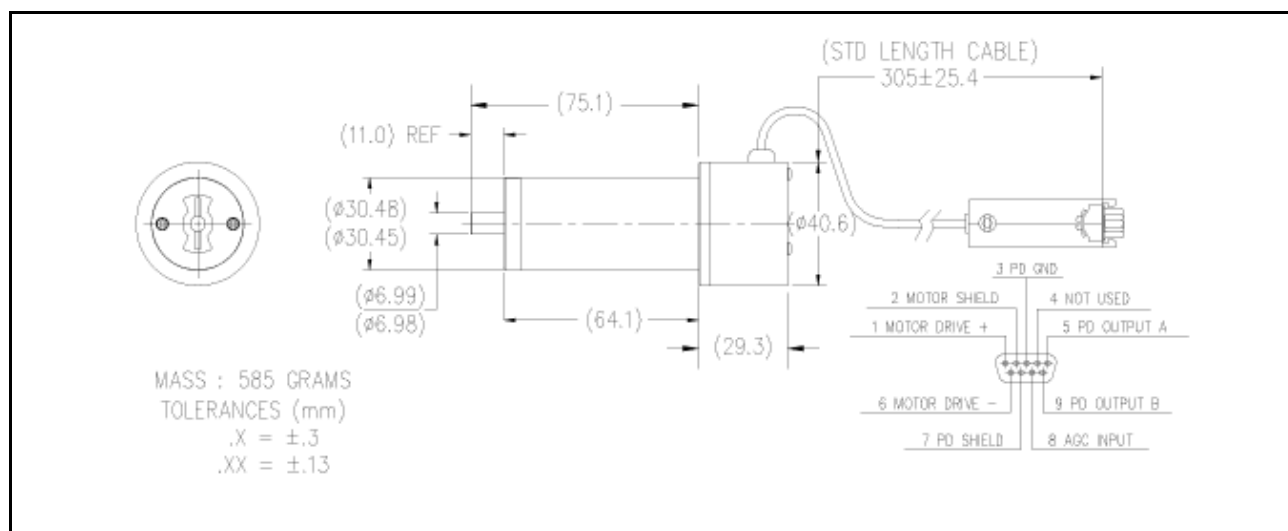
Rated Angular Excursion:	40°
Rotor Inertia:	6.4 gm*cm <sup>2</sup> , +/-10%
Torque Constant:	2.54X10 <sup>5</sup> dyne-cm/amp, +/-10%
Maximum Coil Temperature:	110°C
Thermal Resistance (Coil to Case):	0.75°C/Watt, Max

### Electrical Specifications/Drive Mechanism

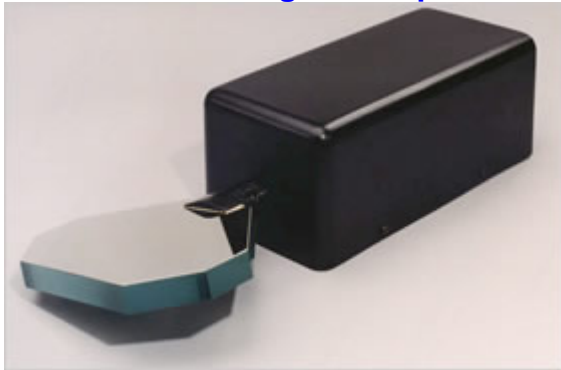
Coil Resistance:	1.0 Ohms, +/-10%
Coil Inductance:	280uH, +/-10%
Back EMF Voltage:	0.44mV/degree/sec, +/-10%
RMS Current:	7.5 Amperes at Tcase of 50°C, Max
Peak Current:	25 Amperes, Max
Small Angle Step Response Time:	0.9ms, with balanced inertia matched load

### Position Detector

Linearity:	99.9%, Minimum, over 40 degrees
Scale Drift:	50PPM/°C, Maximum
Zero Drift:	10 microradians/°C, Maximum
Repeatability, Short Term:	8 microradians
Output Signal, Common Mode:	970 microamperes with AGC voltage of 10VDC, +/-20%
Output Signal, Differential Mode:	22 µA/degree, at common mode current 970 µA, +/- 20%



## Model 6400 Moving Coil Capacitive Position Detector Optical Scanner



Supports apertures greater than 50 mm.

### Mechanical Specifications

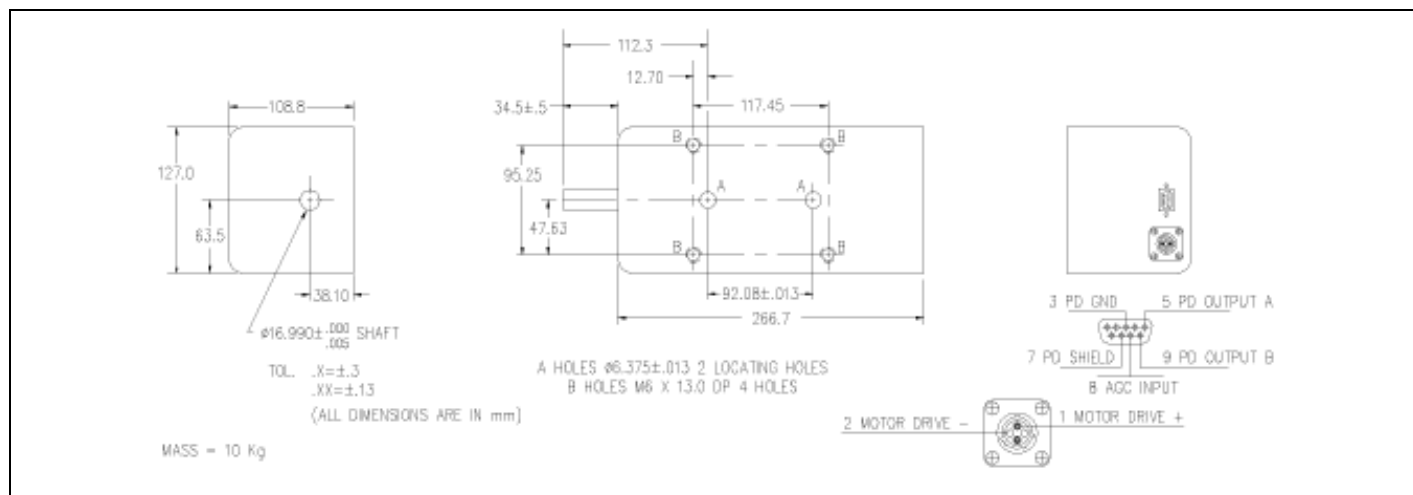
Rated Angular Excursion:	40°
Rotor Inertia:	1300 gm*cm <sup>2</sup> , +/-10%
Torque Constant:	4.5X10 <sup>6</sup> dyne-cm/amp, +/-10%
Maximum Coil Temperature:	150°C
Thermal Resistance (Coil to Case):	0.45°C/Watt, Max

### Electrical Specifications/Drive Mechanism

Coil Resistance:	0.9 Ohms, +/-10%
Coil Inductance:	4500uH, +/-10%
Back EMF Voltage:	9.2mV/degree/sec, +/-10%
RMS Current:	14 Amperes at Tcase of 50°C, Max
Peak Current:	60 Amperes, Max
Small Angle Step Response Time:	8.0ms, with balanced inertia matched load

### Position Detector

Linearity:	99.9%, Minimum, over 40 degrees
Scale Drift:	50PPM/°C, Maximum
Zero Drift:	15 microradians/°C, Maximum
Repeatability, Short Term:	2 microradians
Output Signal, Common Mode:	1570 microamperes with AGC voltage of 10VDC, +/-20%
Output Signal, Differential Mode:	26.5 µA/degree, at common mode current of 1570 µA, +/-20%



## Model 6450 Moving Coil Closed Loop Galvanometer Based Optical Scanner with Capacitive Position Detector



Supports 12 mm apertures

### Galvanometer Specifications

All Position Detector specifications apply with our servo drivers after a 30 second warm-up. All angles are in mechanical degrees. Consult manual for complete operating instruction.

### Mechanical Specifications

Rated Angular Excursion:	40°
Rotor Inertia:	2.3 gm*cm <sup>2</sup> , +/-10%
Torque Constant:	0.45X10 <sup>6</sup> dyne-cm/amp, +/-10%
Maximum Coil Temperature:	150°C
Thermal Resistance (Coil to Case):	5.0°C/Watt, Max

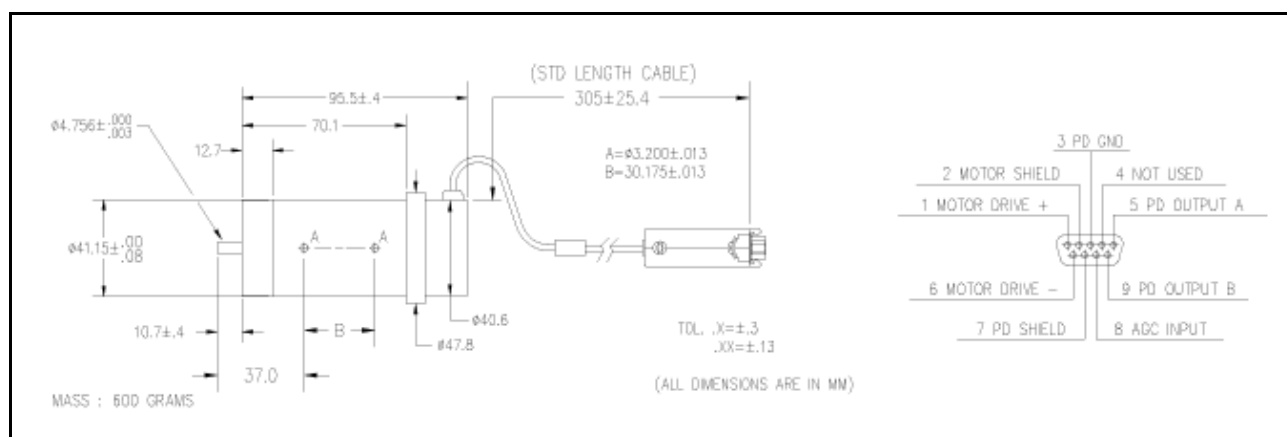
### Electrical Specifications/Drive Mechanism

Coil Resistance:	4.0 Ohms, +/-10%
Coil Inductance:	450uH, +/-10%
Back EMF Voltage:	0.8mV/degree/sec, +/-10%
RMS Current:	1.8 Amperes at Tcase of 50°C, Max
Peak Current:	6.0 Amperes, Max
Small Angle Step Response Time:	2.0ms, with balanced inertia matched load

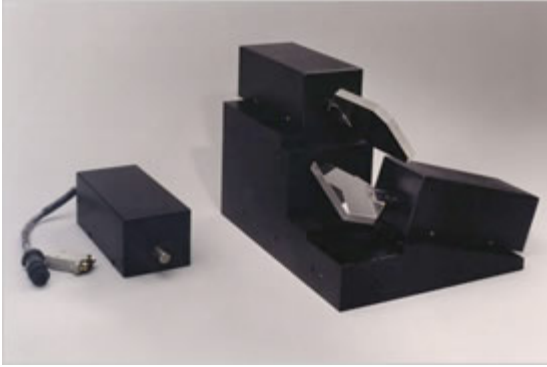
### Position Detector

Linearity:	99.9%, Minimum, over 40 degrees
Scale Drift:	50PPM/°C, Maximum
Zero Drift:	15 microradians/°C, Maximum
Repeatability, Short Term:	2 microradians
Output Signal, Common Mode:	970 microamperes with AGC voltage of 10VDC, +/-20%
Output Signal, Differential Mode:	21.5 µA/degree, at common mode current 970 µA, +/-20%

Driver: 67045



## Model 6900 Moving Coil Capacitive Position Detector Optical Scanner



Supports 50 mm apertures.

### Mechanical Specifications

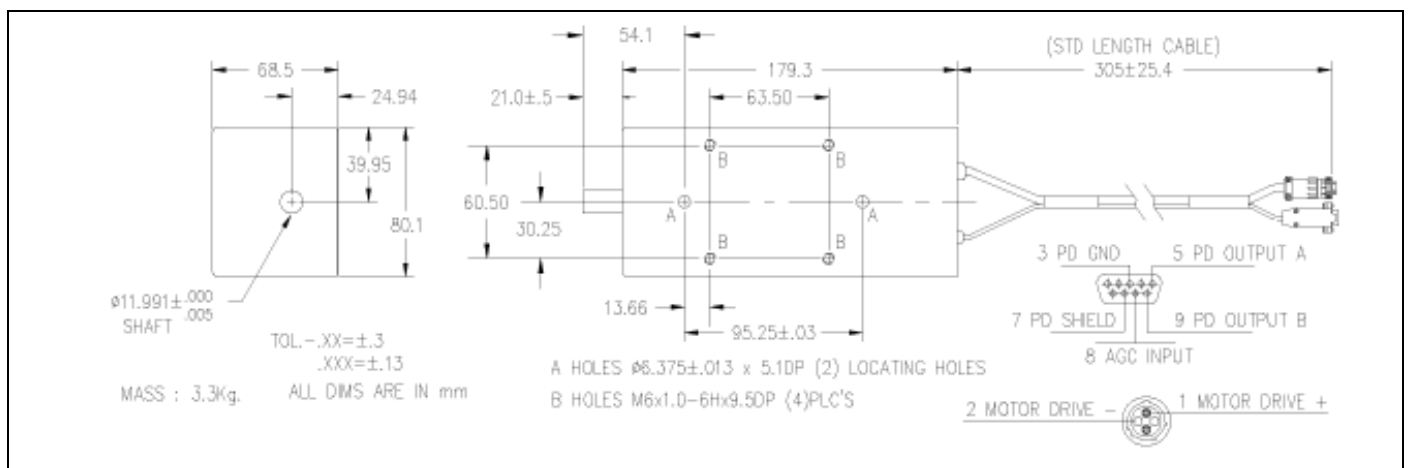
Rated Angular Excursion:	40°
Rotor Inertia:	70 gm*cm <sup>2</sup> , +/-10%
Torque Constant:	1.63X10 <sup>6</sup> dyne-cm/amp, +/-10%
Maximum Coil Temperature:	150°C
Thermal Resistance (Coil to Case):	1.25°C/Watt, Max

### Electrical Specifications/Drive Mechanism

Coil Resistance:	2.2 Ohms, +/-10%
Coil Inductance:	750uH, +/-10%
Back EMF Voltage:	2.85 mV/degree/sec, +/-10%
RMS Current:	5.0 Amperes at Tcase of 50°C, Max
Peak Current:	25 Amperes, Max
Small Angle Step Response Time:	6.0ms, with balanced inertia matched load

### Position Detector

Linearity:	99.9%, Minimum, over 40 degrees
Scale Drift:	50PPM/°C, Maximum
Zero Drift:	10 microradians/°C, Maximum
Repeatability, Short Term:	1.5 microradians
Output Signal, Common Mode:	1730 microamperes with AGC voltage of 5.4VDC, +/-20%
Output Signal, Differential Mode:	48 µA/degree, at common mode current of 1730 µA, +/-20%



## Servo Electronics

We offer several high performance, board level and rack mount drive electronics configurations. The use of advanced automatic gain control (AGC) and low noise damping found in our complete line of drivers provide high quality and stable positioning. Designed with flexibility in mind, each driver can be configured for operation with most of our extensive line of precision closed loop galvanometer based optical scanners. All of our drivers operate from an analogue command input of up to  $\pm 10V$  which can be scaled to up to  $\pm 20$  mechanical degrees scanner rotation. Digital input options are also available on many of our products. The servo options include several package and feature sets including both Class 1 Integrating and Class 0 Non-integrating configurations. The Class 1 uses integrated position error to settle to the highest level of positioning accuracy with the least angular error. It is not a question of which is better, it is a question of whether the application needs precision over speed. Class 0 can provide higher system speeds because it avoids the integration time.

The Surface Mount Technology (SMT) design and packaging of our MicroMax drivers yield high performance operation in extremely compact packages and very attractive OEM prices. Integral mounting hardware, convenient placement of system tuning and setup adjustments and overall servo size further support compact system designs and ease of integration. Optional bandwidth enhancement modules extend system bandwidth and positioning speeds to new levels. The MicroMax series offers two available models.

We only sell the 671, 673 and 677 for new customer applications. All other servos are only sold as add on to existing customers.

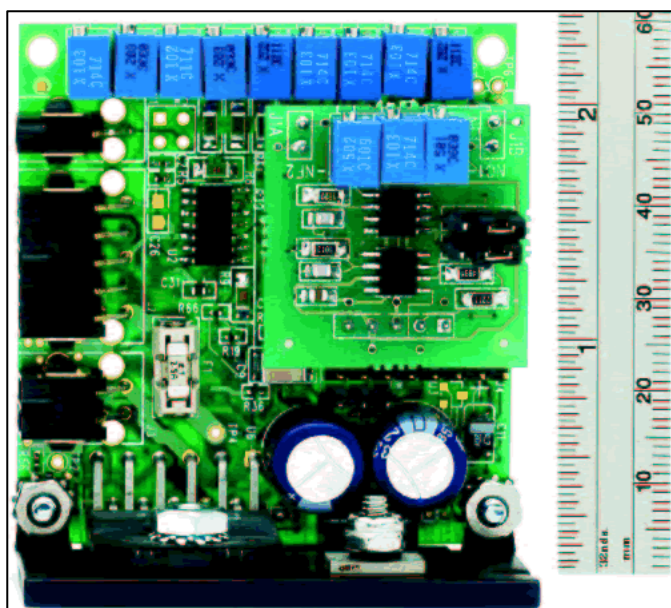
### MicroMax® Model 677XX Single Axis

Board level single axis driver electronics

#### FEATURES:

- Smallest Servo Driver For Compact, Low Cost System Integration
- Position, Error and Velocity Output Signals
- Input Scale and Offset Adjustment
- On Board Protection Circuitry

The MicroMax Model 677XX Class 0 non-integrating driver provides an extremely compact, high performance and fully featured servo package. At just 2 inches in width and 2.5 in length it is among the smallest servo drivers commercially available, bringing easier integration to your scanning solution. Featuring automatic gain control (AGC), low noise system damping, linearity compensation and high stability components, the 677XX servo provides high quality and stable positioning.



Designed with flexibility in mind, the MicroMax Model 677XX features differential analogue inputs, flexible power supply configurations and positioning control allowing for optimization of system positioning angles, speed and accuracy. System position, velocity and error output signals make integrations into complex scanning system applications easy and accurate. Integral mounting hardware, low profile connectors and the overall small size allow for compact system designs with easy integration.

The New Smaller Size MicroMax 677XX single axis servo driver can be configured for optimal performance with our 6200 and 6800 line of closed loop, galvanometer based optical scanners. Used with our patented position detection galvanometer technology, the MicroMax 677XX provides improved time and temperature stability without the need for thermal compensation. On board protection circuitry ensures reliable system control during integration and operation. To guarantee safe operation and extended product lifetime, the MicroMax 677XX monitors and controls galvanometer rms power and features a socketed fuse for added system protection. It also utilizes servo signal conditioning to maintain controlled performance within rated angular excursion limits. This combination of size,

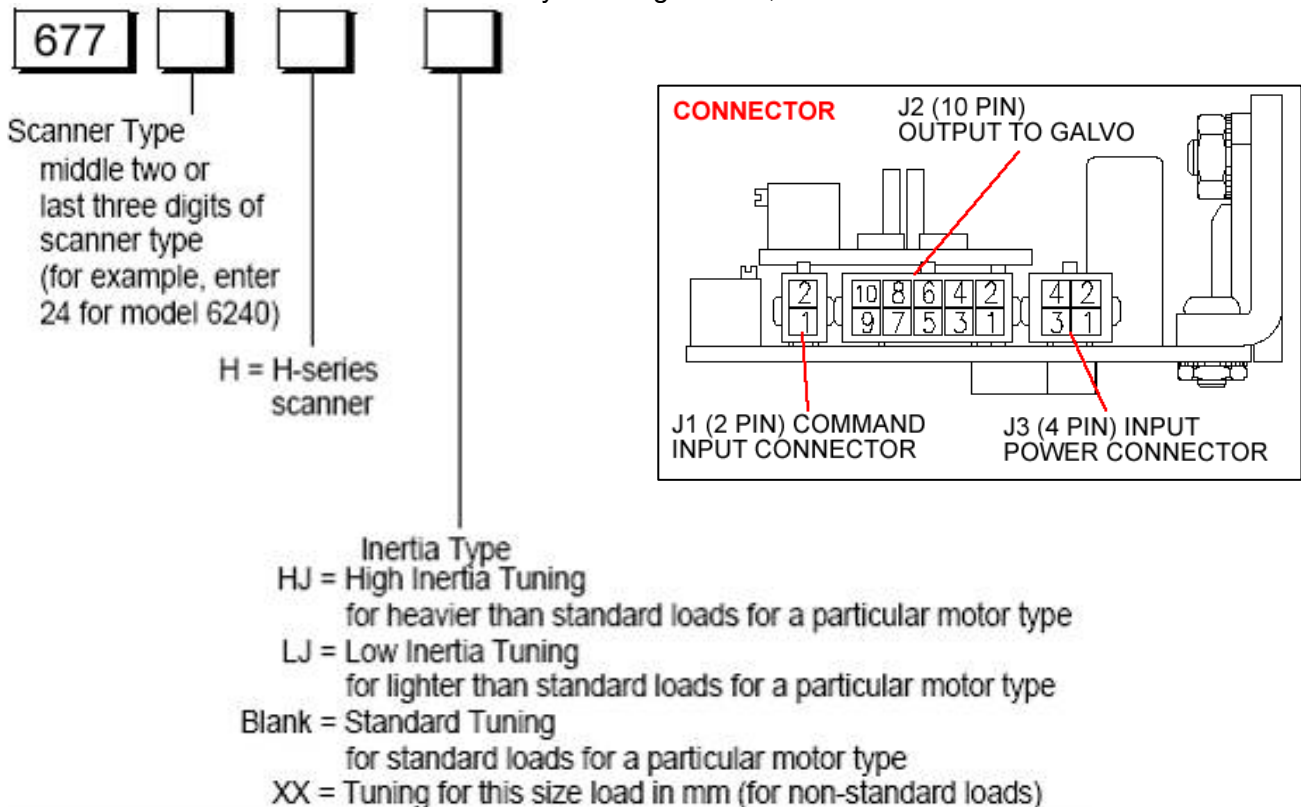
flexibility and price make the MicroMax Model 677XX the ideal choice where high levels of speed and performance are required in the most compact environment.

### Specifications:

Analog Input Impedance	400K +/-1% ohms (Differential) 200K +/-1% ohms (Single Ended)
Analog Output Impedance	1K +/-1% ohms (for all other observation outputs)
Position Input Scale Factor	0.5 volt/mechanical degree (40° System), 0.67 volt/degree (30° System)
Position Input Range	+/-10 volts, maximum
Position Offset Range	+/-10 volts
Position Output Scale Factor	0.5 volt/degree
Error Output Scale Factor	0.5 volt/degree
Velocity Output Scale Factor	Analog output (scaled by position differentiator gain)
Power Supply Requirements	+/-15 to +/-28VDC configurations available
Maximum Drive Current Limit	10 amps peak 5 amps rms (power supply and load dependent)
Operating Temperature Range	0 -50 °C
Size	5.08 cm x 6.35 cm x 2.69 cm

### Part Number Description of 677xx Drivers

The 677 servo board is available in a variety of configurations, as detailed below:



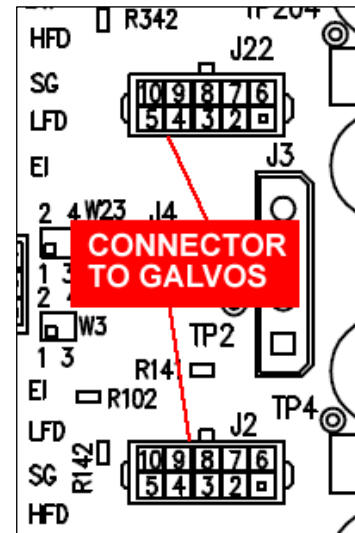
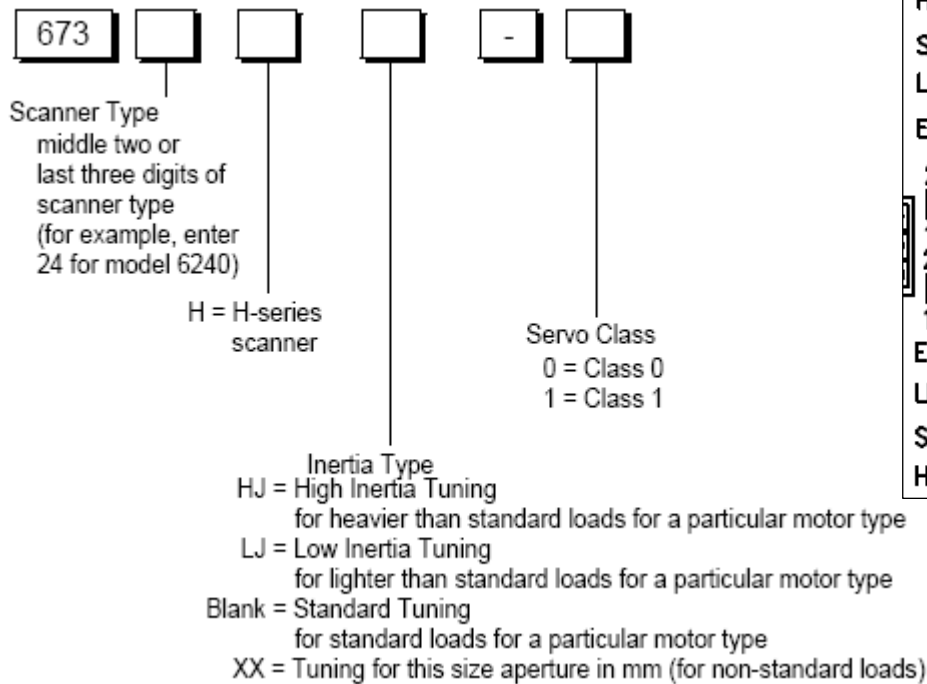
### The MicroMax® Model 673XX Dual Axis

The MicroMax® Model 673XX Dual Axis Driver Board: our dual axis servo offers integrating or non-integrating servo loop configurations, error and/or slew rate input signal conditioning and high stability components for extremely accurate positioning in applications that demand the best repeatability, linearity, stability and cost in a very compact system. Low profile connectors and the dual axis design of the 673XX allow for ease of integration in any system, while built-in system conditioning and status monitoring ensures complete and reliable system control.



### Part Numbering Description of 673xx Drivers

The 673 servo board is available in a variety of configurations, as detailed below:



Example #1: Part # 67323H-0

- 6230H Scanner
- Standard Inertia Tuning
- Class 0

Example #2: Part # 673215HHJ-1

- 6215H Scanner
- Standard Inertia Tuning
- Class 1

Example #3: Part # 67322H10-1

- 6220H Scanner
- Tuning for 10mm mirrors
- Class 1

### Servo Driver MicroMax® 671XX Single Axis

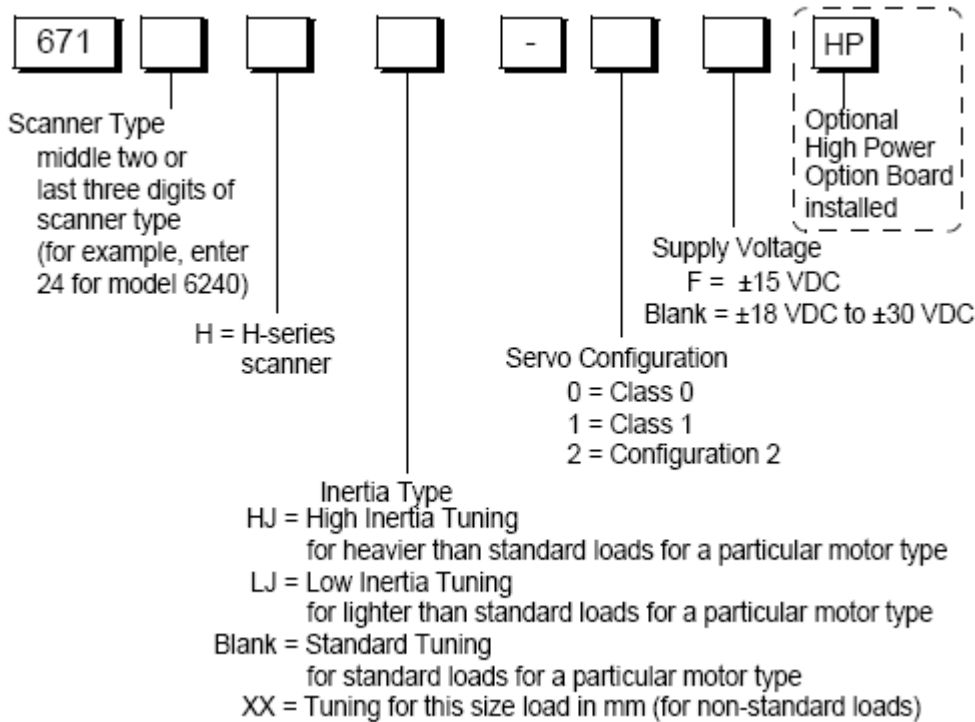
The MicroMax® 671XX Driver Board: our advanced servo topology and the availability of Class 1 error integration provides excellent positioning repeatability, accuracy and stability in a compact single axis configuration. High stability components provide excellent time and temperature stability. Built-in system conditioning and status monitoring ensures complete and reliable system control during integration and operation.



We offer a digital input option with the 671 and 670 servo drivers. The Model 6757 Parallel Digital Interface is a module that mounts onto the MicroMax Servo Controller. This allows the user to provide a 16 BIT parallel digital position command. There are also four control lines allowing the user to address and control each input module using one 16 BIT data bus. The servo driver easily be configured to switch between digital and analog position command control. Each module is supplied with a mating single ended cable. One module is needed for each scanner. This is optional and is only required if a digital command is being used. This option can be easily added at a later date.

### Part Numbering Description of 671xx Drivers

The 671 servo board is available in a variety of configurations, as detailed below:

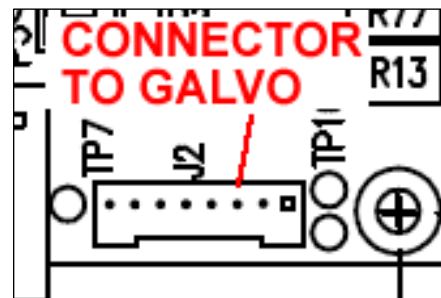


Example #1: Part # 67123-0

- 6230 Scanner
- Standard Inertia Tuning
- Class 0
- $\pm 18$  VDC to  $\pm 30$  VDC Power Supply
- without High Power Option board

Example #2: Part # 67188HJ-1FHP

- Servo driver 671
- Scanner 6880
- High Inertia Tuning
- Class 1
- $\pm 15$ VDC Power Supply
- with High Power Option board.



Example #3: Part # 671215HHJ-1FHP

- Servo driver 671
- Scanner 6215H
- High Inertia Tuning
- Class 1
- $\pm 15$ VDC Power Supply
- with High Power Option board.

Example #4: Part # 67122H10-2

- Servo driver 671
- Scanner 6220H
- Tuning for 10mm loads
- Configuration 2
- $\pm 18$  VDC to  $\pm 30$  VDC Power Supply
- without High Power Option board

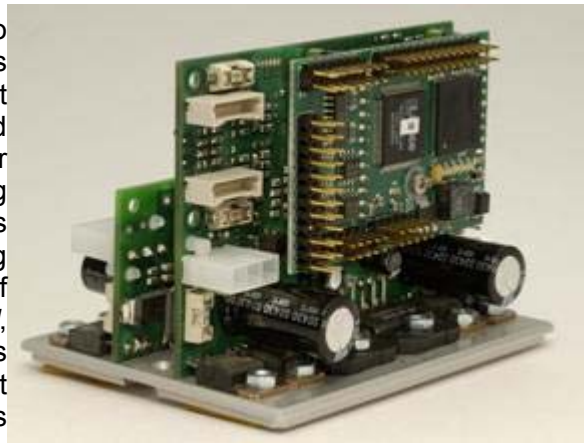
### The DC 900 Self-Tuning Digital Servo Driver

The Next Generation in galvanometer DSP servo control, the DC900 Digital servo utilizes state space algorithms to provide speed far beyond that an analog PID servo. The DC900 uses model based predictive reasoning to provide real-time optimization for all galvo motion, reducing step times and tracking delays for allowing an increase in speed of 3 to 4 times that achieved with a PID servo for laser marking applications. Other cost reducing features include self tuning and startup calibration with *no computer required*, and remote access/support capability. The DC900's flexible power supply configuration capabilities make it the ideal choice for laser marking and other applications where speed and precision are required.



### The DC 2000 Dual-Axis, Self-Tuning Digital Servo Driver

The Next Generation in galvanometer DSP servo control, the DC2000 Dual-Axis Digital servo utilizes state space algorithms to provide speed far beyond that an analog PID servo. The DC2000 uses model based predictive reasoning to provide real-time optimization for all galvo motion, reducing step times and tracking delays for allowing an increase in speed of 3 to 4 times that achieved with a PID servo for laser marking applications. Other cost reducing features include self tuning and startup calibration with *no computer required*, and remote access/support capability. The DC2000's flexible power supply configuration capabilities make it the ideal choice for laser marking and other applications where speed and precision are required.



The DC servos can be used with the 6200H family of galvos. The DC900 will work with all the 6200 family and the DC2000 will work with all except for the 6200 & 6210. Also, the DC2000 will only accept XY2-100 or DAC input while the DC900 will accept Analog, XY2-100 and DAC.

## Galvo Selection Guide

Galvo Model	Step Response Time with mirror	Current RMS Max at 50° C	Torque Constant Dyne-cm/Amp $\pm 10\%$	Scale Drift ppm per °C	Zero Drift $\mu$ rad per °C	Linearity	Short Term Repeatability $\mu$ rad
6200H	130us/3mm	2.3	$1.2 \times 10^4$	50	15	99.9%	8
6210H	100us/3mm	2.4	$2.79 \times 10^4$	50	15	99.9%	8
6215H	175us/6mm	4.1	$3.78 \times 10^4$	50	15	99.9%	8
6220H	195us/5mm	3.9	$6.17 \times 10^4$	50	15	99.9%	8
6231HB	210us/8mm	5.8	$1.11 \times 10^5$	50	15	99.9%	8
6230H	250us/10mm	7.1	$1.31 \times 10^5$	50	15	99.9%	8
6240H	350us/15mm	8.2	$2.00 \times 10^5$	50	15	99.9%	8
6880	0.9ms/20mm	7.5	$2.54 \times 10^5$	50	10	99.9%	8
6450	2ms/12mm	1.8	$.045 \times 10^6$	50	15	99.9%	2
6650	3.5ms/20mm	2.8	$0.65 \times 10^6$	50	10	99.9%	1.5
6900	6ms/50mm	5	$1.63 \times 10^6$	50	10	99.9%	1.5
6400	8ms/75mm	14	$4.5 \times 10^6$	50	15	99.9%	2

### Recommended Galvos by Beam Aperture

We have the widest range of galvos available in the market giving our customers the flexibility to select a galvo to optimize price, performance, and footprint requirements of their application. Each galvo model, although ideally suited for a particular aperture, will also operate mirror sets larger and smaller than the optimum mirror set. In some applications, the user may choose to implement a smaller, less expensive galvo to operate a larger mirror set as a cost-saving strategy while other users may opt for a galvo with "undersized" mirrors to maximize the rotor stiffness for positioning performance considerations. The chart below lists the popular range of mirror apertures for each galvo model. Of course, some users also go outside these ranges to fully optimize their application.

		3mm	4mm	5mm	6mm	7mm	8mm	9mm	10mm	12mm	15mm	20mm	25mm	27mm	30mm	50mm	75mm	>75mm
MOVING MAGNET	6200H	■	■	■	■	■												
	6210H	■	■	■	■	■												
	6215H			■	■	■												
	6220H			■	■	■	■	■	■									
	VM2500+								■	■	■							
	6231H						■	■	■	■	■							
	6230H						■	■	■	■	■							
	6240H									■	■	■	■	■				
	6880									■	■	■	■	■	■			
	MPM20											■	■	■	■	■		
MOVING COIL	MPM30												■	■	■	■	■	
	6260H														■	■	■	
	6450									■								
	6650											■	■	■	■			
	6900															■	■	
	6400																■	■

The main options on the galvos are the connector/cable and cable extensions.

6880	has D-sub 9 connector and +/-40° optical
6880A	has MiniCT split cable and +/-40° optical
6880M	has D-sub 9 connector and +/-20° optical
6880MA	has MiniCT split cable and +/-20° optical
6880M140	has D-sub 9 connector and +/-60° optical
6880MA140	has MiniCT split cable and +/-60° optical

6231H	has D-sub 9 connector with 12" cable
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6231HA	has MiniCT split cable 671xx connectors with 12" cable
6231HB	has AMP connector with 12" cable
6231HC	has AMP latch connector
6231HL	low profile no connector

Then with the 6200 family you get into bumpers and optical degrees with the use of the MXX, M40 is +/- 20° optical, M50 is +/-25° optical, M60 is +/-30° optical and no M is +/-40° optical.

Example: 6231HM40 has D-sub 9 connector with 12" cable and +/-20° optical

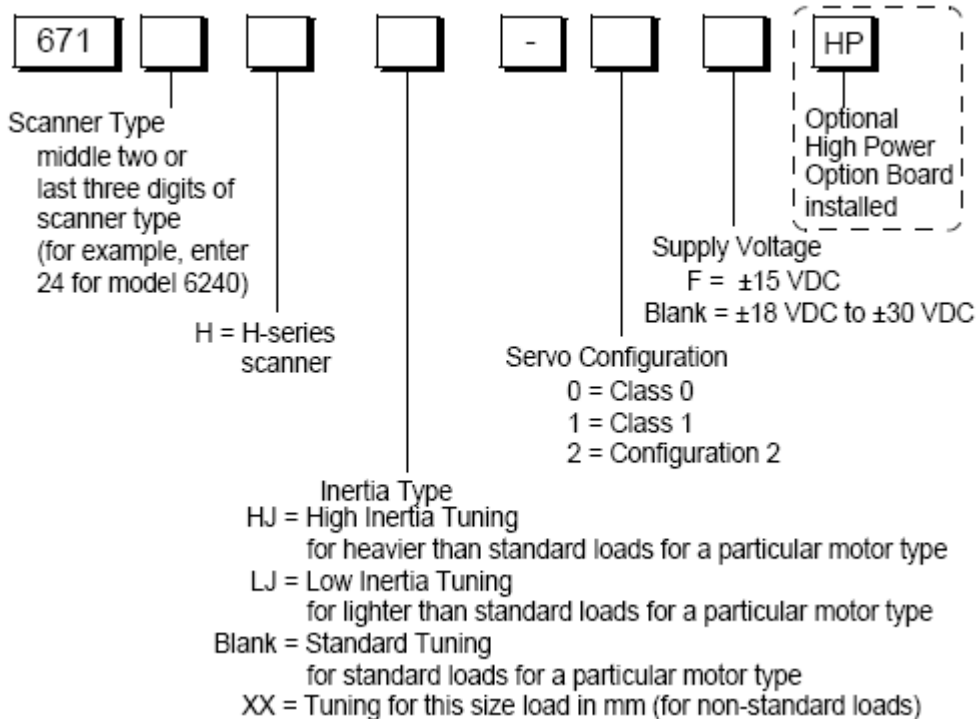
The only other options are the extension cables

### Recommended Drivers

Galvo Model	Recommended driver boards
6200H	671xx,673xx,677xx, Depends on Application
6210H	671xx,673xx,677xx, Depends on Application
6215H	671xx,673xx,677xx, Depends on Application
6220H	671xx,673xx,677xx, Depends on Application
6231H	671xx,673xx,677xx, Depends on Application
6230H	671xx,673xx,677xx, Depends on Application
6240H	671xx,673xx,677xx, Depends on Application
6260H	671xx,673xx,677xx, Depends on Application
6880	671xx,673xx,677xx, Depends on Application
6450	671xx,673xx, Depends on Application
6650	671xx,673xx, Depends on Application
6900	671xx,673xx, Depends on Application
6400	671xx,673xx, Depends on Application

## Part Number Description of 671xx Drivers

The 671 servo board is available in a variety of configurations, as detailed below:



Example #1: Part # 67123-0

- 6230 Scanner
- Standard Inertia Tuning
- Class 0
- $\pm 18$  VDC to  $\pm 30$  VDC Power Supply
- without High Power Option board

Example #2: Part # 67188HJ-1FHP

- Servo driver 671
- Scanner 6880
- High Inertia Tuning
- Class 1
- $\pm 15$  VDC Power Supply
- with High Power Option board.

Example #3: Part # 671215HHJ-1FHP

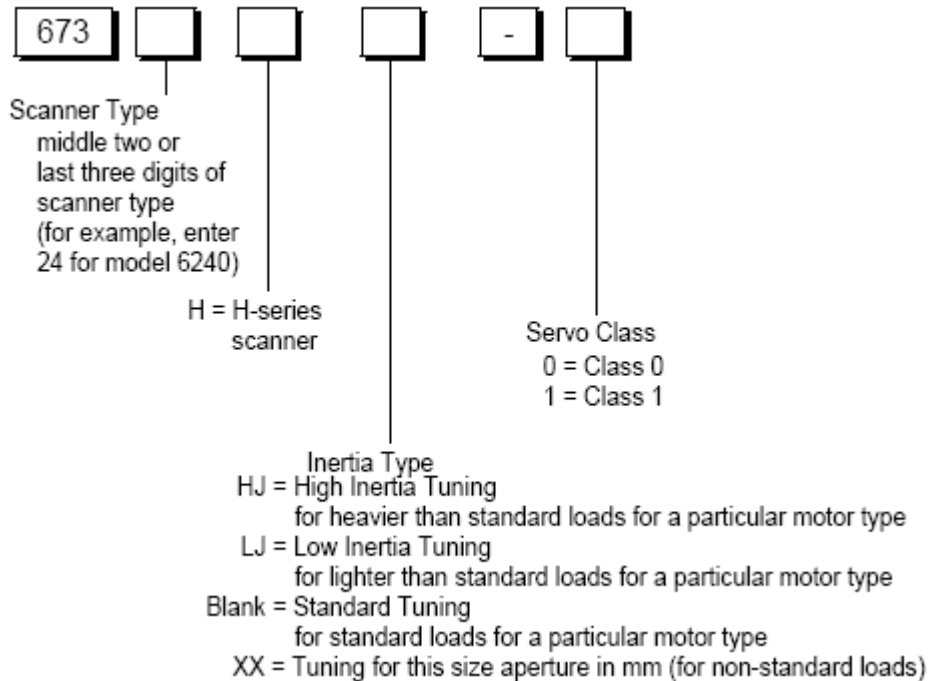
- Servo driver 671
- Scanner 6215H
- High Inertia Tuning
- Class 1
- $\pm 15$  VDC Power Supply
- with High Power Option board.

Example #4: Part # 67122H10-2

- Servo driver 671
- Scanner 6220H
- Tuning for 10mm loads
- Configuration 2
- $\pm 18$  VDC to  $\pm 30$  VDC Power Supply
- without High Power Option board

## Part Number Description of 673xx Drivers

The 673 servo board is available in a variety of configurations, as detailed below:



Example #1: Part # 67323H-0

- 6230H Scanner
- Standard Inertia Tuning
- Class 0

Example #2: Part # 673215HHJ-1

- 6215H Scanner
- Standard Inertia Tuning
- Class 1

Example #3: Part # 67322H10-1

- 6220H Scanner
- Tuning for 10mm mirrors
- Class 1

**The 677xx does not have options like the other two servos, it is class 0 only.**

### 3mm Beam Aperture Galvanometers

In selecting a galvanometer, many factors determine the best solution for a specific application. Whether it is speed, accuracy, size or price, these factors must be weighted against each other depending on your design goals. We however make this process easier by offering the broadest range of closed loop galvanometers in the world.

We offer three different galvanometers in the 3mm beam diameter scanning range. Each one designed specifically to meet the high demands of speed, accuracy, size and cost. Below each galvanometer features are highlighted and a comparison chart is also provided detailing the specifications of each scanner.

6200H	6210H	6800HP
Moving Magnet with Advanced Optical Detector	Moving Magnet with Advanced Optical Detector	Moving Magnet with Dual Optical Detector
High Speed	Highest Speed possible	High Speed
High Accuracy	High Accuracy	High Accuracy
Smallest Footprint available	Higher Torque Constant than 6200H	Not recommended for new designs
Lowest Cost		

### 5mm Beam Aperture Galvanometers

We offer five galvanometers in the 5mm Beam Diameter scanning range. Each one designed specifically to meet the high demands of speed, accuracy, size and cost. Below each galvanometer features are highlighted and a comparison chart is also provided detailing the specifications of each scanner.

6215H	6220H	6810P	6860	6350
Moving Magnet with Advanced Optical Position Detector	Moving Magnet with Advanced Optical Detector	Moving Magnet with Optical Detector	Moving Magnet with Capacitive Rear Detector	Moving Coil with Capacitive Front Detector
Highest Speed Available	High Speed	High Speed	Slower Speed than 6220, 6810P	Slower Speed than 6215H, 6220H, 6810P
High Accuracy	High Accuracy	High Accuracy	Higher Accuracy	Highest Accuracy
Best cost per performance Galvo		Not recommended for new designs		Best Torque/Watt

### 8mm Beam Aperture Galvanometers

In the 8mm Beam Diameter scanning range, we offer the 6220. This galvo model is designed specifically to meet the high demands of speed, accuracy, size and cost and has been proven to give an optimal performance in applications requiring 8mm beam diameter scanning. Our engineers will work with you to determine the best product for your unique applications and requirements.

## 10mm Beam Aperture Galvanometers

We offer four galvanometers in the 10mm beam diameter scanning range. Each one designed specifically to meet the high demands of speed, accuracy, size and cost. Below each galvanometer features are highlighted and a comparison chart is also provided detailing the specifications of each scanner.

6220H	6230H	6850P	6231HB	6860	6350
Moving Magnet with Advanced Optical Detector	Moving Magnet with Advanced Optical Detector	Moving Magnet with Optical Detector	Moving Magnet with Advanced Optical Detector	Moving Magnet with Capacitive Rear Detector	Moving Coil with Capacitive Front Detector
Acceptable speed for many applications	Highest Speed Available	High Speed	Highest Speed Available	Higher Accuracy than 6230, 6850P	Highest Accuracy
High Accuracy	High Accuracy	High Accuracy	High Accuracy	Slower Speed than 6220	Slower Speed than 6230, 6850P, 6860
Lowest cost 10mm solution	Best cost per performance Galvo	Not recommended for new designs	Best cost per performance Galvo	Legacy favourite	Best Torque/Watt

## 12mm Beam Aperture Galvanometers

We offer three galvanometers in the 12mm beam diameter scanning range. Each one designed specifically to meet the high demands of speed, accuracy, size and cost. Below each galvanometer features are highlighted and a comparison chart is also provided detailing the specifications of each scanner.

6240	6231HB	6870	6450
Moving Magnet with Advanced Optical Detector	Moving Magnet with Advanced Optical Detector	Moving Magnet with Capacitive Detector	Moving Coil with Capacitive Detector
Highest Speed Available	Highest Speed Available	High Speed	Highest Accuracy
High Accuracy	High Accuracy	High Accuracy	Best Torque/Watt
Newest Product	Best cost per performance Galvo	Only recommended for certain applications	Not recommended for new designs

## 15mm Beam Aperture Galvanometers

We offer two galvanometers in the 15mm beam diameter scanning range. Each one designed specifically to meet the high demands of speed, accuracy, size and cost. Below each galvanometer features are highlighted and a comparison chart is also provided detailing the specifications of each scanner.

6240	6870
Moving Magnet with Advanced Optical Detector	Moving Magnet with Capacitive Detector
Highest Speed Available	High Speed
High Accuracy	High Accuracy
Newest Product	Only recommended for certain applications
Best cost per performance	

## 20mm Beam Aperture Galvanometers

We offer two galvanometers in the 20 mm beam diameter scanning range. Each one designed specifically to meet the high demands of speed, accuracy, size and cost. Below each galvanometer features are highlighted and a comparison chart is also provided detailing the specifications of each scanner.

6240	6880	6650
Moving Magnet with Advanced Optical Detector	Moving Magnet with Capacitive Detector	Moving Coil with Capacitive Detector
Highest Speed Available	High Speed	Highest Accuracy
High Accuracy	High Accuracy	Best Torque/Watt
Newest Product	Compact Footprint	
Best cost per performance		

## 30mm Beam Aperture Galvanometers

We offer two galvanometers in the 30mm beam diameter scanning range. Each one designed specifically to meet the high demands of speed, accuracy, size and cost. Below each galvanometer features are highlighted and a comparison chart is also provided detailing the specifications of each scanner.

6880	6650
Moving Magnet with Capacitive Detector	Moving Coil with Capacitive Detector
Highest Speed	Highest Accuracy
High Accuracy	Best Torque/Watt
Compact Footprint	
Best price per performance	

## 50mm Beam Aperture Galvanometers

We offer two galvanometers in the 50mm beam diameter scanning range. Each one designed specifically to meet the high demands of speed, accuracy, size and cost. Below each galvanometer features are highlighted and a comparison chart is also provided detailing the specifications of each scanner.

6900	6400
Moving Coil with Capacitive Detector	Moving Coil with Capacitive Detector
Highest Speed	Highest Accuracy
Highest Accuracy	More Available Torque
Lower cost than 6400	Can handle mirrors up to 75mm beam diameter
Smaller footprint	

## Choosing the Right Galvanometer and Servo for the Job

Galvanometer-based optical scanners are the preferred positioning solution for an increasingly broad range of industrial, scientific, imaging, and medical laser applications. While a number of scanning approaches are available, galvanometer-based scanners — commonly called “galvos” — offer flexibility, speed and accuracy at an attractive cost. While many imaging applications take advantage of the galvo’s ability to provide a constant velocity for superior image quality, other vector-based scanning applications benefit from the fast step response times of modern galvos. With continued advances in galvo and servo technology, the devices today offer closed loop bandwidths of several kilohertz even for larger beams, step-response times in the 100- $\mu$ s range, max rms frequency >2kHz, single microradian- level positioning resolution, lower costs per axis and flexible positioning control to describe a variety of motions across wide angles.

This has enabled new levels of performance in laser marking and other material processing applications, via drilling, high resolution print and imaging applications, DNA analysis and drug discovery systems, and low cost biomedical systems that bring screening and detection capabilities from the research lab to the doctor’s office. The design requirements of each application, however, place varying emphasis on speed, accuracy, size and cost.

Fortunately, the many galvo configurations and capabilities enable system designers to select the optimal product for the requirements of the target application.

### Components and Technology

A galvo system consists of three main components: the galvanometer, the mirror (or mirrors) and the servo driver that controls the system. As galvo systems offer higher speeds and performance, the correct design and proper selection among these components becomes increasingly important to achieving maximum performance. As galvo systems have reached 100- $\mu$ s step times and rms frequencies have reached >2kHz, many of the design rules and principles that applied when system-positioning performance was measured in milliseconds are no longer adequate.



### The Galvanometer

The galvo itself has two major parts: the actuator that manipulates the mirror load and the integral position detector that provides mirror position information to the closed loop system.

Two actuator configurations commonly serve today’s high-performance systems. The moving magnet, in which the magnet is part of the rotor and the coil is part of the stator, provides the highest system-resonant frequencies because of its uniform rotor design. The moving coil, in which the coil is integral to the rotor and in which the magnet is part of the stator, offers the highest torque-to-inertia ratio and the highest torque efficiency.

In the two common types of position detectors, the detector element moves as part of the galvo rotor structure. In the moving dielectric capacitive design, a radiofrequency source drives two variable capacitors, and the resulting rectified differential currents report the position of the galvo actuator and mirror. In the new optical position detector designs, a light source illuminates parts of four photocells. Between the light source and the receivers, a moving butterfly like shape casts more or less shadow onto pairs of the receiver cells. The resulting currents report the position of the galvo actuator and mirror.

The design of the positioning detector greatly defines the positioning accuracy of the system, and its inertial and resonant frequency characteristics affect the speed of the system. The compact, low-noise and low inertia features of our patented optical position detectors provide higher speed, smaller size, and reduced cost compared with capacitive devices, without sacrificing accuracy or stability. Moreover, some capacitive detectors can emit RF electrical noise that can interfere with nearby electronics in the system and this noise is eliminated with optical position detectors.

## The Mirror

The mirror is an important component of the system, particularly at increased speeds. Its design can make or break the design goals for speed and accuracy.

At the most basic level, a mirror or mirrors must hold the required beam diameter over the required angular range specified in the typical application. The mirror thickness, profile, cross section and materials (most commonly synthetic fused silica, silicon or beryllium) are all important. They influence the system's inertia as well as the stiffness and resonant frequency of the actuator and mirror assembly.



Increases in stiffness and resonant frequency that do not greatly add to total system inertia enable faster response times and higher bandwidth. Therefore, the mirror design affects not only the optical path and cost of the galvo system, but also the speed and accuracy of the overall system.

In two-axis steered-beam systems, a distance between the axes of rotation and the available angular range of the design usually requires the second mirror in the system to be larger than the first. Because of this, the second mirror can be the component that limits the speed of the entire two axis system, making its design and construction critical. In an optimized two-axis design, the second mirror in such a system will provide only slight limits to system speed, as compared with the first mirror.

## The Servo Driver

The final component of the galvo system is the servo circuitry that drives the galvo and controls the position of the mirror. The servo demodulates the position detector's current output signals, compares them with the commanded position signal and drives the actuator to bring the galvo to the desired position, forcing error between the signals nearly to zero.

Typical servos use a combination of the detected position, galvo drive current, angular velocity, and error or integral-of-error signals to enable closed-loop system control at the desired positioning speed and accuracy. Just as there have been many advances in the design of actuators and position detectors, ongoing developments in servo electronics have been critical to taking the fullest advantage of galvo advances in bandwidth and rms capability. New digital servo architectures such as State-Space, have pushed galvo performance beyond what was achievable with analog or digital PID servos.

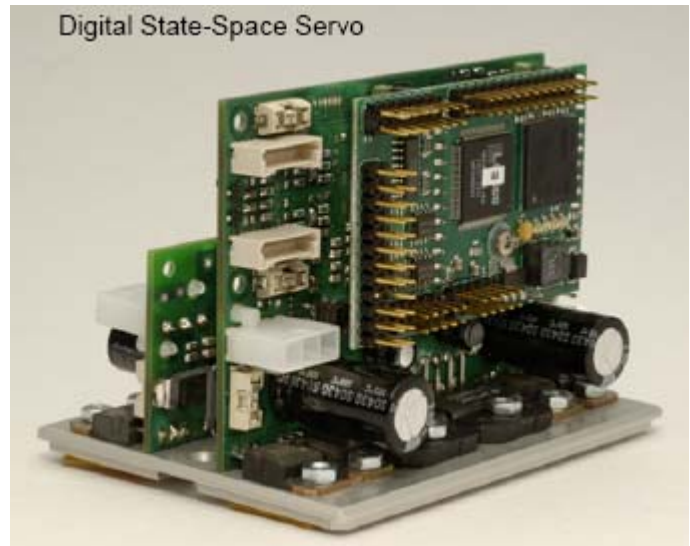


## Analog Servo Configurations

Two analog servo configurations commonly optimize or balance the speed and accuracy requirements, which often compete in importance. An integrating servo, referred to as Class 1, or PID (Proportional-Integral-Derivative), uses integrated position error to settle to the highest level of positioning accuracy with the least angular error. Applications that value precision over speed often rely on integrating Class 1 servo controllers. A non-integrating servo, or Class 0, can provide higher system speeds because it avoids the integration time. This configuration is used when some precision (up to approximately 100  $\mu$ rad) is sacrificed to increase the speed, often by 10 percent or more. Many of the highest-speed applications rely on non-integrating Class 0 servos.

## Beyond PID Servos

New digital state-space servo architectures have optimized the performance of galvos by substantially reducing or eliminating the "tracking error" that is prevalent in PID (analog or digital) servos. Reduced tracking error allows users to eliminate software delays in their motion programs that were inserted to compensate for the time variations caused by tracking error, and the overall galvo performance (primarily in vector type applications) is greatly improved. In laser marking applications, it is typical to see marking speeds increase 2x to 4x once this tracking error is eliminated. Other advantages of digital servos often include self-tuning or computer-assisted tuning.



## Motion Categories

While there are many types of beam positioning motions or command structures employed in laser systems, most can be classified as either random or repetitive in nature. Of these, the most common are vector, raster and step-and-hold positioning motions. An appreciable ingredient in successful laser system design today is the intelligent command and control of the signals given to the scanner system.

### Vector Positioning

In vector-positioning applications such as laser marking and other forms of industrial materials processing, beam motion may be structured into a series of small angular vectors or steps for process consistency and maximum material throughput. The use of small steps maximizes efficiency by minimizing the settling time variation, and delays associated with large-angle movements, which may be limited by voltage or current restrictions, galvo torque, thermal limitations or electrical saturation within the servo control loop. Success is often measured in characters, vectors or steps executed per second.

In the fastest vector-positioning applications, the system rarely is stationary between vectors. In meeting these demands, it is often not limited by galvo torque, Galvo power dissipation constraints, power supply levels, etc. Rather, the critical limiting parameter is the closed-loop bandwidth, defined and limited by the resonant frequencies of the combined mirror and galvo, as well as by the servo's ability to control and suppress the system's naturally occurring resonant frequencies.

### Raster Positioning

For raster-style applications such as printing, scanning laser microscopy, and image capture, the beam or aperture is moved at a constant velocity during the active imaging, forming active lines that are joined by an often faster retrace. During this active imaging time, acceleration (and thereby the current through the galvo coil) is nearly zero. During flyback, the acceleration is high, so current through the galvo coil is high.

The overall operating frequency of the galvo system is limited by the fly back portion of the scan period and its relationship to the active imaging time, also described as the duty cycle or efficiency of the scan. Although it may not be obvious, a more relaxed efficiency often enables a higher operating frequency. When more time is allowed for fly back, current in the scanner is lower, the operating frequency may be higher, and more lines may be printed or gathered per second without thermally limiting the system.

Raster applications typically employ less laser power, and the pixel or spot size and the path length define the beam diameter and mirror/ galvo size requirements. The ability to execute large-angle steps with low cross-scan mirror wobble and timing jitter, together with high galvo power handling capacity, are critical as extreme levels of repeatability from scan to scan at high repetition rates are required. The rigid structure of the moving-magnet actuator, along with its low thermal resistance from coil to case, as

in the 62xxH family of galvos, makes it an excellent choice for many raster applications.

A remaining consideration in this application group is the structure of the command waveform(s) sent to the galvo system. A cycloidal command waveform is recommended to manage position, velocity and acceleration discontinuities that can simultaneously limit the image quality and operating frequency. A smooth, "acceleration managed" input aids system performance by limiting the frequency content that is passed to the galvo system. This tends to avoid excitation of the system's natural resonances, enabling greater image quality. It also lowers the acceleration in the fly back phase, which reduces power in the system. These two factors often allow a better repeatability at a higher operating frequency than is possible using simpler saw tooth shape inputs.

### **Step-And-Hold Positioning**

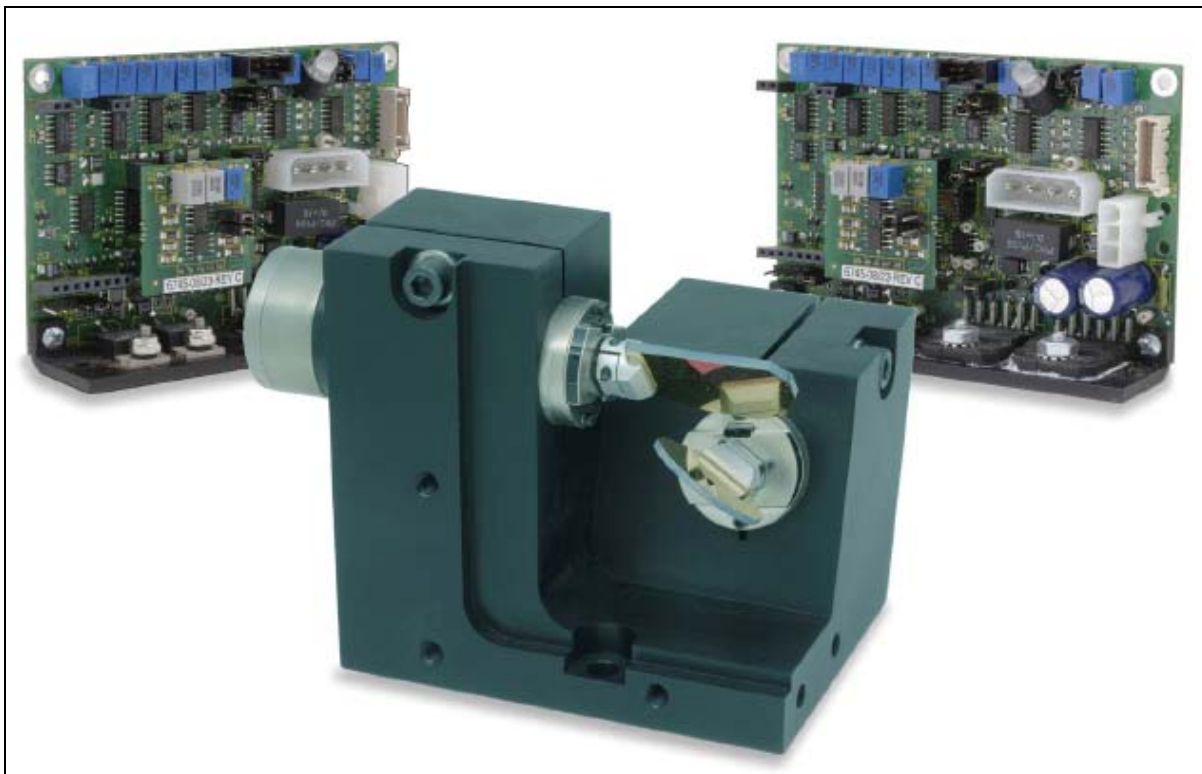
Step-and-hold positioning varies from vector positioning in that the system is commanded to a fixed angle and held as still as possible while the operation is performed. These positioning moves range in frequency and amplitude, though highly accurate and repeatable beam placement is typically required.

The most critical galvo system parameters in this type of positioning are an accurate and stable position detector and an efficient, high-torque but low-inertia actuator for fast acceleration and settling to the commanded position. Depending on the goals of the application and, as in raster positioning, managing the command signal to limit the frequency content that is passed on to the scanner system can enhance the step-and-hold result.

Such positioning is available in optical clear apertures ranging from 3- to 50-mm beam diameters across all laser system applications. The moving-coil class of galvo, which features single-microradian repeatability, position detector linearity >99.9 percent and uncompensated scale drift of 50 ppm per degree of temperature change, best serves these applications.

### **Optimizing Performance**

The closed-loop galvanometer offers the system designer a powerful combination of speed, accuracy and low cost, as well as a flexibility that is not possible with other scanner technologies. The range of galvos attributes satisfies a variety of applications. Advances in this technology, along with advances in laser technology, continue to widen the galvanometer's application range, enabling new performance levels, applications and markets. Deriving the highest possible performance in any galvo application requires an understanding of the most critical parameters for positioning speed and accuracy, along with the proper design and selection of the galvo, mirror, and servo driver.



## Required Information for Custom-made Scanners

All of our scanners can be purchased alone or they can be configured in a one or a two axis system that include one or two scanners, servo-drivers, open frame mounts, cables and mirrors. I can make a recommendation of the correct scanner if you can help with the following information:

1. What is the diameter of the beam that you are steering?

- As noted above we make systems that with clear apertures of 3mm to 75mm and greater. Generally the size of the system will not effect the accuracy, but will effect the scanning speed and step response of the scanners.

Answer:

2. What type of scanning will you be doing?

- Are you doing random vector scanning where the beam is moved to random locations and then the laser is operated?
- Are you doing a raster scan where the scanner is continuously moving while the laser is operation? Are you using a modified sawtooth ramp or a structured cycloidal drive?
- Are you doing a raster step scan where the scanner is moved linearly through the field but is stopped at every location before the laser is operated?
- Are you doing static positioning where the scanner is moved to position and that position must be held for a certain amount of time?
- Are you doing sinusoidal scanning?

Answer:

3. What is the scanning speed requirements?

- For vector scanning, what is the small angle step response requirement? How many moves are required per second?
- For raster scanning, what is the scan rate in lines per second and what is the scan efficiency ( ration of active scan time vs. retrace)?
- For static positioning, is the speed of operation important?
- For sinusoidal scanning, what is the frequency of operation?

Answer:

4. What is the accuracy requirements?

- For vector scanning, what is required for repeatability? What is the requirement for wobble and jitter?
- For raster scanning, what repeatability required from scan to scan? What is the positional "noise" requirement for the scan position in the line? What is the cross axis wobble requirement?
- For static positioning, what is repeatability requirement of the position? What is the positional "noise" or dither requirement?
- Are there any temperature drift requirements for scanning field offset or scale drift?

Answer:

5. Is this a one or two axis application?

Answer:

6. What is maximum scan angle?

- What is maximum X scan angle in optical degrees?
- What is maximum Y scan angle in optical degrees?

Answer:

7. Will you be using your own mirrors or are you interested in our mirrors?

Answer:

8. What is the coating required for the mirror?

- What is the wavelength of the laser?
- What is the power of the laser?
- Is the laser pulsed or continuous?

- If pulsed laser, what is the frequency and duration of the pulse?
- If pulsed laser, what is the pulse energy in joules or mJ?
- What is the reflectance requirements?
- Is the scanner polarized or unpolarized? Is polarization important?

Answer:

9. What is the application?

Answer:

10. Is this for a product development or an in-house instrument or equipment product?

Answer: