PSH20AW-3D Scan Head

Focusing on high-end industrial laser applications





Typical Applications:

PSH20AW-3D is designed to fulfill the most stringent demands and is utilized widely across diverse laser processing applications, such as additive manufacturing(3D printing), high-precision cutting, multi-head manufacturing, materials processing in the semiconductor industry, micro-structuring, drilling, cladding, processing-on-the-fly, scribing, solar industry applications, etc.

The product is distinguished by its superior high precision, highest speed, minimal temperature drift and extraordinary long-term stability, while maintaining maximum flexibility in terms of usage.

PSH20AW-3D Scan Head

Focusing on high-end industrial laser applications



0

Beam Exit Side

0

0

Beam In & Mounting Bracket

o

o

0

M95 \times



PSH20AW-3D Scan Head

Specifications

Specifications	PSH20AW-3D
Maximum allowed average laser power ⁽¹⁾	1000 W
Cooling	Water
Aperture	20 mm
Typical scan angle ⁽²⁾	± 10 °
Tracking error	≤ 0.32 ms
Step response time (1% of full scale)	≤ 0.7 ms
Speed	
Positioning / Jump ⁽³⁾	< 10 m/s
Line scan ⁽³⁾	< 10 m/s
Vector scan ⁽⁴⁾	< 2 m/s
Good writing quality ^{(3) (5)}	400 cps
Precision	
Linearity	99.9 %
Repeatability	2 µrad
Temperture drift(with laser power<500W)	
Offset	15 μrad/℃
Gain	15 µrad /℃
Long-term drift(after 30 mins warm up) ⁽⁶⁾	
Over 8 hours long-term offset drift	25 μrad
Over 8 hours long-term gain drift	40 µrad
Operating Temperature Range	25 °C ± 10 °C
	Analog: ± 10 V or ± 5 V
Signal interface	Digital: XY₂ - 100,
	PRS422 protocol
Input power requirement (DC)	± 15 V @ 5 A Max RMS

Note:

(1) For laser wavelength 1030-1090 nm.

(2) All angles are in mechanical degrees.

(3) With F-Theta objective f = 163 mm. Speed value varies correspondingly with different focal lengths.

(4) Reapeatibility and temperature drift are measured within this speed.

(5) Single-stroke font with 1 mm height.

(6) Long-term temperature drift is given under an ambient temperature environment of 25°C. and a working load under 500W. Temperature drift testing with high laser power is strictly prohibited. High laser power could induce thermal deformations in both the optical and mechanical systems, making it impossible to differentiate whether the drift is originating from galvanometer scanner itself or due to deformations in the optical and mechanical systems.