



OSM-Z-100B

100 μ m Objective Scanning Mechanism with *Dual Sensor Technology*[™]

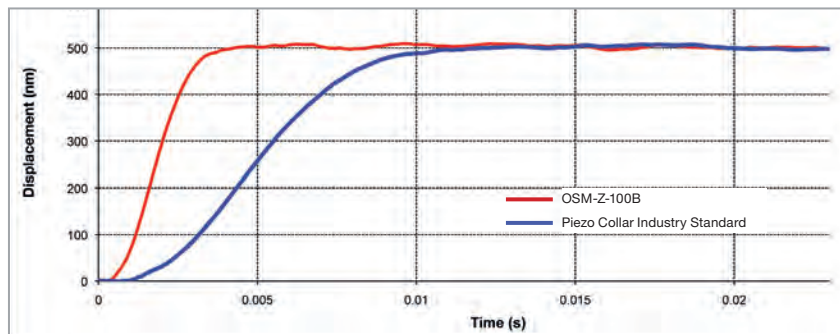


Features

- **3x Faster than the Industry Standard**
 - <4ms step settling times AND 100 μ m closed loop displacement
 - 600Hz Resonance Frequency
 - 1,5N/ μ m Stiffness
- **Dual Sensor Technology[™] equipped**
 - No re-calibration between different loads
 - Superior mechanical bandwidth
- **Renowned Queensgate NanoSensors[®] Positioning Performance**
 - 0.1nm Position Noise
 - 0.01% Linearity
 - 0.005% Residual Hysteresis
- **Tool-Free Mounting Adaptors**
- **Super Invar Option for Higher Focus Stability**



OSM-Z-100B



Step and Settle performance of an OSM-Z-100B with NPC-A-1110DS vs Industry Standard: 500nm step with a 150g objective

The OSM-Z-100B uses Queensgate's newest *Dual Sensor Technology*[™] to achieve Industry-leading dynamics and precision in microscope objective focusing. **The OSM provides sub-nanometre positioning over 100 μ m total displacement with an unbeaten step and settle time of less than 4ms.**

Our world leading non-contact position measuring system NanoSensors[®] guarantees outstanding resolution, repeatability and stability at nanometer level. Low off-axis errors and very high stiffness further enhance the performance of this advanced design. A range of analogue and digital controllers are available to drive the OSM-Z-100B including the newest NPC-A-1110DST analogue controller supporting patented *Dual Sensor Technology*[™].

Applications

- Surface structure analysis
- Autofocus systems
- Confocal Microscopy
- Scanning interferometry

Thread Size

Adaptor

W0.8" x 1/36"	OSM-Z-AW08
M25 x 0.75	OSM-Z-AM25
M26 x 0.75	OSM-Z-AM26
M27 x 0.75	OSM-Z-AM27
M28 x 0.75	OSM-Z-AM28
M29 x 0.5	OSM-Z-AM29



OSM-Z-100B 100 μ m Objective Scanning Mechanism

Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Units	Comments
Static physical						
		Minimum	Typical	Maximum		
Material		Stainless Steel				
Size		56 long x 46 diameter			mm	
Cable Length		2			m	
Connector		15 Pins Sub-D				
*Range	d_{zp-max}		100		μ m	
Static stiffness	k_z		1,5		N/ μ m	
Resonant frequency:	0g load	f_{0-0}	600		Hz	
	150g load	f_{0-100}	400		Hz	
	280g load	f_{0-280}	320		Hz	
	500g load	f_{0-500}	270		Hz	
Maximum load				0.6	Kg	Note 1
Dynamic physical (Typical values)						
			Medium			Note 2
3dB Bandwidth	$B_{z,p}$		210		Hz	
*Small signal settle time	t_{zs-s}		<4		ms	Note 3
*Position noise (1σ)	δz_{p-n}		0.5		nm	Note 4
Slew rate	u_{zp-max}		20		μ m/ms	Note 5
Error terms						
		Minimum	Typical	Maximum		
*Residual hysteresis (peak to peak)	δz_{p-hyst}		0.005	0.01	%	Note 6
*Linearity error (peak)	δz_{p-lin}		0.01	0.1	%	Note 7
*Rotational error	$\delta \phi_z$		2	10	μ radians	Note 8
*Rotational error	$\delta \gamma_z$		2	10	μ radians	Note 8

Notes

*These parameters are measured and supplied with each mechanism.

- Depends on orientation. 600g is the maximum load for gravity acting in the Z-direction. Loads greater than 0.6 Kg can cause damage to the flexure mechanism.
- Dynamic operation servo-loop parameters depend on the payload. Fast means the fastest the stage can stably move with less than 20 grams load. Medium means the maximum stable speed for loads up to 150 grams. Slow means the speed at which the servo loop is stable for all masses up to the maximum allowed mass - equivalently low noise setting.
- This is the 2% settle time. It is a function of the servo loop parameters which are user controllable. The test step size is 500 nm.
- The actual position noise of the stage. The value refers to the use with analogue controller NPC-A-1110DS.

- The highest rate of change of true position with time that can be achieved. It is limited by the closed loop parameters and driver power. The value refers to the use with analogue controller NPC-A-1110DS.
- Percent of the displacement. Depends on controller type and displacement: the hysteresis specification for 1 μ m displacement is 0.1 nm.
- Percent error over the full range of motion. Depends on controller type: digital controllers allow for 4th order linearization.
- Angular motion over the full range of the stage. These rotational errors are rotational errors around the X and Y axes respectively.

