

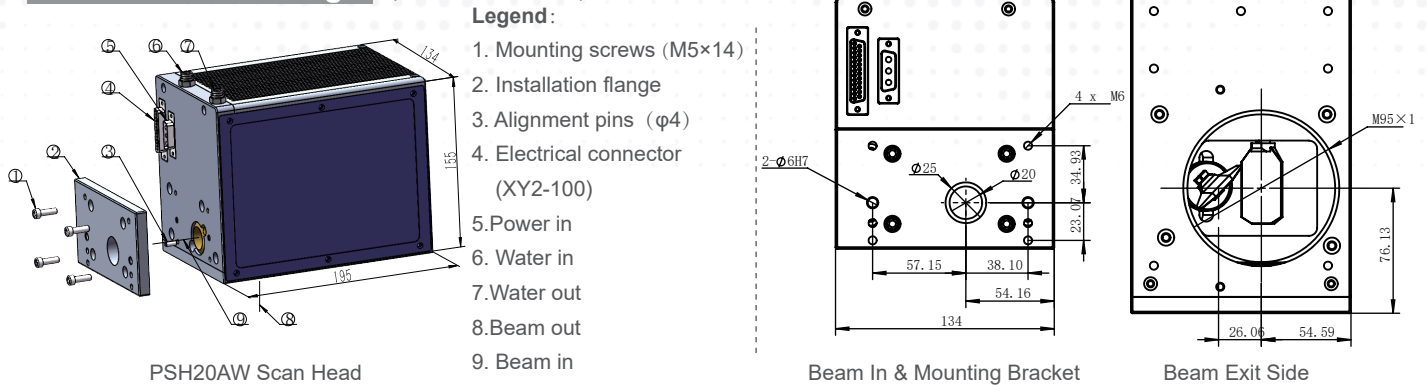


# PSH20AW Scan Head

Focusing on high-end industrial laser applications



## Mechanical Drawings (Dimensions in mm)



## Specifications

Specifications	PSH20AW
Maximum allowed average laser power <sup>(1)</sup>	1000 W
Cooling	Water
Aperture	20 mm
Typical scan angle <sup>(2)</sup>	± 10 °
Tracking error	≤ 0.28 ms
Step response time (1% of full scale )	≤ 0.6 ms
<b>Speed</b>	
Positioning / Jump <sup>(3)</sup>	< 11 m/s
Line scan <sup>(3)</sup>	< 11 m/s
Vector scan <sup>(4)</sup>	< 2 m/s
Good writing quality <sup>(3)(5)</sup>	450 cps
<b>Precision</b>	
Linearity	99.9 %
Repeatability	2 μrad
<b>Temperature drift(with laser power &lt; 500W )</b>	
Offset	15 μrad/ C
Gain	15 μrad/ C
<b>Long-term drift(after 30 mins warm up)<sup>(6)</sup></b>	
Over 8 hours long-term offset drift	25 μrad
Over 8 hours long-term gain drift	50 μrad
Operating Temperature Range	25 °C ± 10 °C
Signal interface	Analog: ± 10 V or ± 5 V Digital: XY <sub>2</sub> - 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) Repeatability 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.