User Manual

S310T0001, applies to S-316
KSch, ibs_Che, 8/5/2024

S-316 Lift and Tip/Tilt Platforms, with Clear Aperture

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Contents

About this Document

This user manual contains information necessary for the intended use of the S-316 platforms. It assumes that the reader has a fundamental understanding of basic servo systems as well as motion control concepts and applicable safety procedures.

This user manual is valid for the S-316.10 and S-316.10H lift and tip/tilt platforms.

Symbols and Typographic Conventions

CAUTION

Dangerous situation

If not avoided, the dangerous situation will result in minor injury.

➢ Actions to take to avoid the situation.

NOTICE

Dangerous situation

If not avoided, the dangerous situation will result in damage to the equipment.

➢ Actions to take to avoid the situation.

INFORMATION

Information for easier handling, tricks, tips, etc.

The following symbols and markings are used in the user manuals of PI:

Symbol	Meaning
	Warning signs affixed to the product that refer to detailed information in this document.

Other Applicable Documents

Product	Document
E-727.3SD/E-727.3SDA digital multi-channel piezo controllers for SGS	E727T0005 technical note
E-509.S3 sensor/servo controller module	PZ77E user manual
E-503.00S piezo amplifier module	PZ62E user manual
E-505.00 piezo amplifier module	
E-501.00 9.5'' chassis for modular piezo controller system	
E-500.00 19'' chassis for modular piezo controller system, 1 to 3 Channels	
E-518.I3 interface module	E518T0001 technical note, PZ214E user manual
E-610.S0 piezo controller/amplifier	PZ70E user manual
E-625.SR piezo servo controller for strain gauge sensors	PZ167E user manual

The current versions of the user manuals are available for download on our website.

Downloading Manuals

INFORMATION

If a manual is missing or problems occur with downloading:

➢ Contact our customer service department (p.28).

Downloading manuals

1. Open the website **www.pi.ws**.
2. Search the website for the product number (e.g., S-316).
3. In the search results, select the product to open the product detail page.
4. Select ***Downloads***.

   The manuals are shown under ***Documentation***.
5. For the desired manual, select ***ADD TO LIST*** and then ***REQUEST***.
6. Fill out the request form and select ***SEND REQUEST***.

   The download link will be sent to the email address entered in the form.

Safety

Intended Use

S-316 platform provides motion along the Z axis and tip/tilt motion. For details regarding travel ranges refer to "Model Overview" (p. 7).

Based on its design and realization, an S-316 platform is intended to position an optical component, as for example, a mirror with a typical load of 3 g to 6.5 g.

The S-316 platform can be mounted horizontally or vertically. It is a laboratory device as defined by DIN EN 61010-1. It is intended to be used in interior spaces and in an environment which is free of dirt, oil and lubricants.

The intended use of the S-316 platform is only possible in combination with suitable electronics that is available from PI.

General Safety Instructions

The S-316 is built according to state-of-the-art technology and recognized safety standards. Improper use can result in personal injury and/or damage to the S-316.

- Only use the S-316 for its intended purpose, and only use it if it is in a good working order.
- Read the user manual.
- Immediately eliminate any faults and malfunctions that are likely to affect safety.

The operator is responsible for the correct installation and operation of the S-316.

Organizational Measures

User manual

- Always keep this user manual available with the S-316.
- The latest versions of the user manuals are available for download (p. 5) on our website.
- Add all information from the manufacturer to the user manual, for example supplements or technical notes.
- If you give the S-316 to other users, also include this user manual as well as other relevant information provided by the manufacturer.
- Only use the device on the basis of the complete user manual. Missing information due to an incomplete user manual can result in minor injury and damage to equipment.
- Only install and operate the S-316 after you have read and understood this user manual.

Personnel qualification

The S-316 may only be installed, started up, operated, maintained, and cleaned by authorized and appropriately qualified personnel.

Product Description

Model Overview

Model	Description
S-316.10	Piezo Z/ tip/tilt platform, clear aperture, 1.2 mrad, 12 µm, SGS, LEMO connectors
S-316.10H	Piezo Z/ tip/tilt platform, clear aperture, 1.2 mrad, 12 µm, SGS, Sub-D 37-pin (m)

Product View

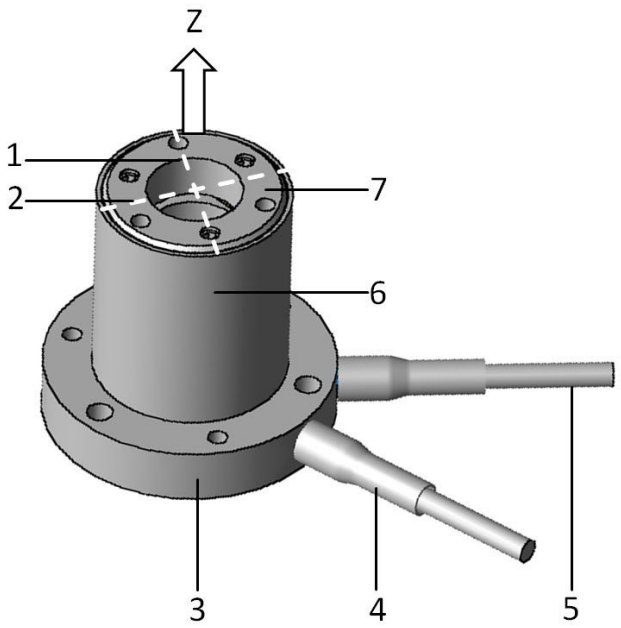


Figure 1: Example view of an S-316.10H

1 Axis X
2 Axis Y
3 Base body
4 Piezo voltage cable
5 Sensor cable
6 Housing
7 Motion platform with aperture

Product Labeling

Labeling	Description
S-316.10H	Product name (example), the characters following the period refer to the model
116010244	Serial number (example), individual for each S-316 Meaning of the places (counting from left): 1 = internal information 2 and 3 = year of manufacture 4 to 9 = consecutive numbers
PI	Manufacturer's logo
Country of origin: Germany	Country of origin
⚠	Warning sign "Observe manual!"
	Old equipment disposal (p. 36)
CE	CE conformity mark
WWW.PI.WS	Manufacturer's address (website)
⏚	Symbol for the protective earth conductor

S-316.10: Labeling of the LEMO connections

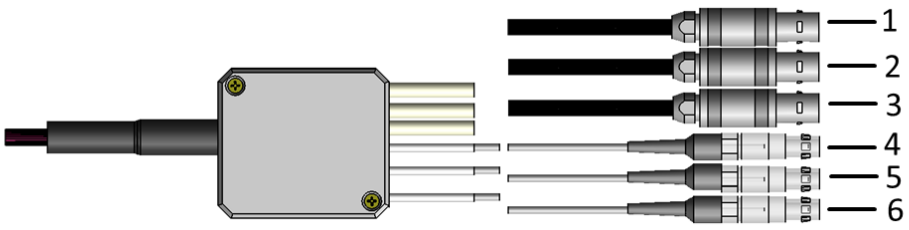


Figure 2: LEMO connections of S-316.10, model with sensor

1 Sensor connection labeled **CH1**
2 Sensor connection labeled **CH2**
3 Sensor connection labeled **CH3**
4 Piezo connection labeled **PZT1**
5 Piezo connection labeled **PZT2**
6 Piezo connection labeled **PZT3**

S-316.10H: Labeling of the D-sub 37 (m) connector

Figure 3: D-sub 37 (m) connector on the connection cable of the S-316.10H

1 

Warning sign "Residual Voltage": Notice of risk of electric shock (p. 6)

Scope of Delivery

Item ID	Components
S-316	Lift and tip/tilt platform as specified in the order
PZ277EK	Short instructions for S-3xx piezo tip/tilt platforms

Suitable Electronics

S-316.10

Controller	Amplifier	Dimensions	Interfaces
E-509.S3 sensor / piezo servo-control module, strain gauge sensors, 3 channels	E-503.00 piezo amplifier module, -30 to 130 V, 3 channels	E-501.00 9½'' chassis for modular piezo controller system, 1 to 3 channels	Optional: E-518.I3 interface module, 3 channels, TCP/IP, USB and RS-232 interfaces
E-509.S3 sensor / piezo servo-control module, strain gauge sensors, 3 channels	3 x E-505.00 piezo amplifier module, 2 A, -30 to 130 V, 1 channel	E-500.00 19" chassis for modular piezo controller system, 1 to 3 channels	Optional: E-518.I3 interface module, 3 channels, TCP/IP, USB and RS-232 interfaces
3 x E-610.S0 piezo controller/amplifier, OEM module, 1 channel, -30 to 130 V, SGS sensor		7 HP / 3 RU	-
3 x E-625.SR piezo amplifier / servo controller , 1 channel, -30 to 130 V, SGS sensor, USB, RS-232		205 mm × 105 mm × 60 mm	-

S-316.10H

Controller	Dimensions	Interfaces
E-727.3SD digital multi-channel piezo controller, 3 channels, -30 to 130 V, sub-D 37 socket, strain gauge sensors	221 mm × 240.10 mm × 116.60 mm	-
E-727.3SDA digital multi-channel piezo controller, 3 channels, -30 to 130 V, sub-D 37 socket, strain gauge sensors, analog inputs	221 mm × 240.10 mm × 116.60 mm	-

Control

The S-316 tilt platform is equipped with three low-voltage (0 to 100 V) piezo actuators spaced at 120° intervals.

In addition, the S-316 platform provides tip/tilt motion. With this platform all three PZTs can be driven individually.

Control of the tip/tilt version is complicated because expansion of an individual piezo actuator can affect both θX and θY rotation. Therefore the linear travel in Z and the tip/tilt angles in θX and θY are interdependent.

External coordinate transformation (software or hardware) is required to allow platform position commands in θX and θY coordinates.

An example for how to calculate the linear travel and the tip/tilt angles depending on the linear displacements of the piezo actuators is given below.

Example calculation of linear travel and tip/tilt angles

There are many ways to define the axes and tip/tilt angles. The definitions you use will depend on the geometry of your application.

The geometry shown in Figure 4 and the calculation of distance **a** and the diameter **Ø** are based on a system with the Y-axis passing through one of the actuators (designated PZT3).

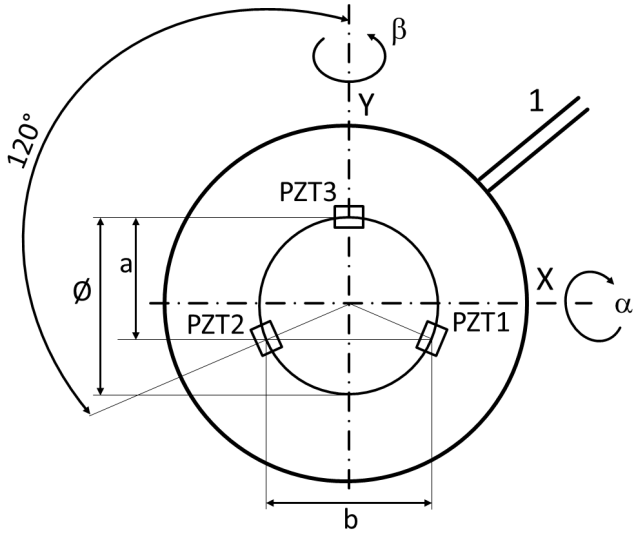


Figure 4: Triple-piezo-drive tip/tilt platform geometry, viewed from above.

1	Cable exit (for piezo voltage)
X	X axis as defined by the calibration at PI
Y	Y axis as defined by the calibration at PI
PZT1 to PZT3	Piezo actuators
a	Distance between PZT3 and PZT2/PZT1 along the Y axis
b	Distance between PZT1 and PZT2
Ø	Diameter of circle of centers of the piezo actuators
α	Tilt angle around X axis, depending on linear displacement of the piezo actuators
β	Tilt angle around Y axis, depending on linear displacement of the piezo actuators

Calculation of distance a and diameter Ø

$$a = \frac{b}{2}\sqrt{3} \qquad \text{Ø} = \frac{2b}{3}\sqrt{3}$$

Calculation of tip/tilt angles α and β and linear travel in Z

The following formulas show the relationship between the displacement of each piezo actuator (from the bottom limit of the travel range = extension at 0 V) and the tip/tilt angles (in radians). The formulas use the sin α = α approximation, making it valid for small angles, covering the full travel range of the lift and tip/tilt platform.

$$\alpha = \frac{\left[A - \frac{1}{2}(B+C)\right]}{a}$$

$$\beta = \frac{(B - C)}{b}$$

$$Z = \frac{(A + B + C)}{3}$$

with:

α = Tip/tilt angle in θX, measured around axis X as defined by the calibration at PI [mrad]

β = Tip/tilt angle in θY, measured around axis Y as defined by the calibration at PI [mrad]

A = Linear displacement of PZT3 [µm]

B = Linear displacement of PZT2 [µm]

C = Linear displacement of the platform center (i.e. travel in Z axis)

Example calculation for S-316 lift and tip/tilt platform

Ø = 13.9 mm

a = 10.4 mm

b = 12.0 mm

A, B, C: 0 to 12 µm (range of linear displacement of the piezo actuators)

$$\alpha_{\min} = \frac{\left(A_{min} - \frac{1}{2}(B_{max} + C_{max})\right)}{a} = \frac{-12\ \mu m}{10.4\ mm} = -1.15\ mrad$$

$$\alpha_{\max} = \frac{\left(A_{max} - \frac{1}{2}(B_{min} + C_{min})\right)}{a} = \frac{12\ \mu m}{10.4\ mm} = 1.15\ mrad$$

$$\beta_{\min} = \frac{(B_{min} - C_{max})}{b} = \frac{-12\ \mu m}{12\ mm} = -1\ mrad$$

$$\beta_{\max} = \frac{(B_{max} - C_{min})}{b} = \frac{12\ \mu m}{12\ mm} = 1\ mrad$$

$$Z = 0\ to\ 12\ \mu m$$

Dynamic Behavior

The maximum operating frequency of a piezo tip/tilt platform depends on the following factors:

- Bandwidth of amplifier, controller, and sensor
- Resonant frequency of the tip/tilt platform including mirror and where appropriate, mirror mount

The resonant frequency is estimated in two steps:

a) Calculating the moments of inertia for mirror and mirror mount (p. 14)

b) Calculating (p. 17) resonant frequency of the tip/tilt platform including mirror and mirror mount.

Calculating Moments of Inertia for Mirror and Mirror Mount

Calculating the distance from the axis through the center of gravity of the mirror to the rotational axis

Before the moment of inertia of the mirror is calculated, it is necessary to calculate the distance from the axis through the center of gravity of the mirror to the rotational axis of the platform. When a mirror mount is used, it must be included in the calculation.

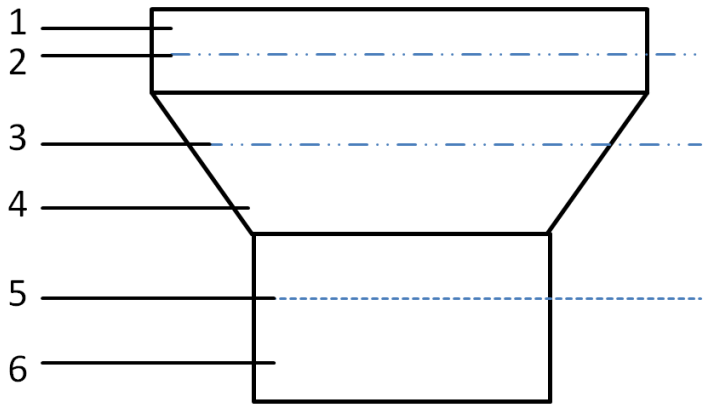


Figure 5: Example diagram: Platform with mirror mount and mirror

1 Mirror
2 Axis through the center of gravity of the mirror
3 Axis through the center of gravity of the mirror mount
4 Mirror mount (example of a geometry)
5 Axis through the pivot point of the platform of the S-335 ("rotational axis")
6 Platform

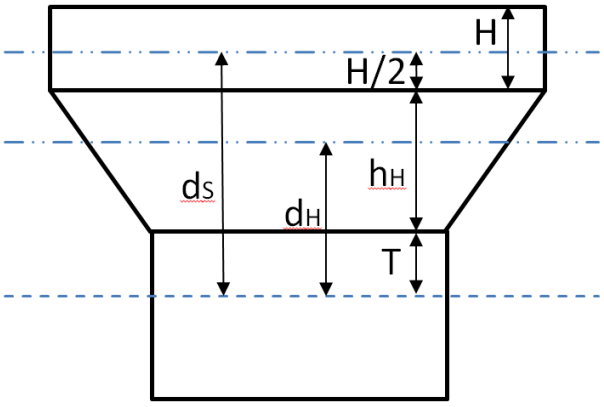


Figure 6: Example diagram: Platform with mirror mount and mirror; here with variables required for calculating the moments of inertia

- d_S Distance from the axis through the center of gravity of the mirror to the rotational axis
- d_H Distance from the axis through the center of gravity of the mirror mount to the rotational axis
- H/2 Half the mirror thickness
- h_H Thickness of the mirror mount
- T Distance from the rotational axis to the platform surface (see "Data Table" (p. 28))
- H Mirror thickness

Formula for calculating the distance from the axis through the center of gravity of the mirror to the rotational axis of the platform:

When a mirror is attached **without** a mirror mount:

$$d_S = \frac{H}{2} + T$$

When a mirror is attached **with** a mirror mount:

$$d_S = \frac{H}{2} + h_H + T$$

with:

d_S = Distance from the axis through the center of gravity of the mirror to the rotational axis [mm]

H = Mirror thickness [mm]

h_H = Thickness of the mirror mount [mm]

T = Distance from the rotational axis to the platform surface [mm], see "Data Table" (p. 28)

Calculating the moment of inertia of the mirror

Formula for calculating the moment of inertia of a rotationally symmetric mirror:

$$I_{S,P} = m_S \left[\frac{3R^2+H^2}{12}+{d_S}^2\right]$$

Formula for calculating the moment of inertia of a rectangular mirror:

$$I_{S,P} = m_S \left[\frac{L^2+H^2}{12}+{d_S}^2\right]$$

with:

$I_{S,P}$ = Moment of inertia of the mirror, in relation to the rotational axis [g•mm²]

m_S = Mirror mass [g]

R = Mirror radius [mm]

L = Mirror length perpendicular to the rotational axis [mm]

H = Mirror thickness [mm]

d_S = Distance from the axis through the center of gravity of the mirror to the rotational axis [mm]; for calculation see separate formulas (p. 14)

Calculating the moment of inertia of the mirror mount

$$I_{H,P} = I_H + m_H * (d_H)^2$$

with:

$I_{H,P}$ = Moment of inertia of the mirror mount, in relation to the rotational axis [g•mm²]

I_H = Moment of inertia of the mirror mount, dependent on the geometry of the mirror mount [g•mm²]

m_H = Mass of the mirror mount [g]

d_H = Distance from the axis through the center of gravity of the mirror mount to the rotational axis of the platform [mm], see above illustration (p. 14)

Calculating the Resonant Frequency of the Tip/Tilt Platform

Mirror without mirror mount

When the mirror is mounted without a mirror mount, the resonant frequency of the system is calculated with the following formula:

$$f' = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{I_{S,P}}{I_0'}}}$$

with:

f' = Resonant frequency of the S-335 with mirror [Hz]

f_0 = Resonant frequency of the unloaded S-335 [Hz]; see "Data Table" (p. 28)

I_0 = Moment of inertia of the platform of the S-335 [g•mm²], see "Data Table" (p. 28)

$I_{S,P}$ = Moment of inertia of the mirror, in relation to the rotational axis, [g•mm²]; calculation see separate formulas (p. 16)

Mirror with mirror mount

When the mirror is mounted with a mirror mount, the resonant frequency of the tip/tilt platform is calculated with the following formula:

$$f' = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{(I_{S,P} + I_{H,P})}{I_0}}}$$

with:

f' = Resonant frequency of the S-335 with mirror and mirror mount [Hz]

f_0 = Resonant frequency of the unloaded S-335 [Hz], see "Data Table" (p. 28)

I_0 = Moment of inertia of the platform of the S-335 [g•mm²], see "Data Table" (p. 28)

$I_{S,P}$ = Moment of inertia of the mirror, in relation to the rotational axis, [g•mm²]; for calculation see separate formulas (p. 16)

$I_{H,P}$ = Moment of inertia of the mirror mount, in relation to the rotational axis, [g•mm²]; calculation see separate formula (p. 16)

Further information on dynamic or static operation can be found in the PI catalog (CAT 130), in the section "Fundamentals of Piezo Technology". The catalog can be downloaded from our website **http://www.pi.ws** under **Service > Downloads > Catalogs, Brochures & Certificates**.

Installation

General Notes on Installation

CAUTION

Dangerous voltage and residual charge on piezo actuators!

The S-316 is driven by piezo actuators. Mechanical shock, temperature changes and compressive stresses will cause high voltages to be developed. Touching the contacts of the S-316 can lead to minor injuries. In addition, the piezo actuators can be destroyed by an abrupt contraction.

- Do **not** open the S-316.
- Discharge the piezo actuators of the S-316 before installation:
  Connect the S-316 to the switched-off PI controller for 10 seconds.
- Do **not** pull out the connector from the electronics during operation.

NOTICE

Unsuitable cables!

Unsuitable cables can damage the electronics.

- Only use cables from PI for connecting the S-316 to the electronics.

NOTICE

Warping of the S-316 due to mounting on uneven surfaces!

Mounting the S-316 on an uneven surface can warp the S-316. Warping reduces the accuracy.

- Mount the S-316 on an even surface. The recommended evenness of the surface is ≤30 µm.
- For applications with large temperature changes:
  Only mount the S-316 on surfaces that have the same or similar thermal expansion properties as the S-316.

INFORMATION

Extended cables can affect the performance of the S-316.

- If you need longer cables, contact our customer service department (p. 28).

Grounding the S-316

The S-316 does not feature a separate protective earth connection but must be connected conductively with a surface that is connected to a protective earth conductor.

Requirements

- ✓ You have read and understood the safety precautions (p. 18).

Tools and accessories

- Screws and alignment pins of suitable length, for details see "Mounting the S-316" (p. 23)
- Suitable tool

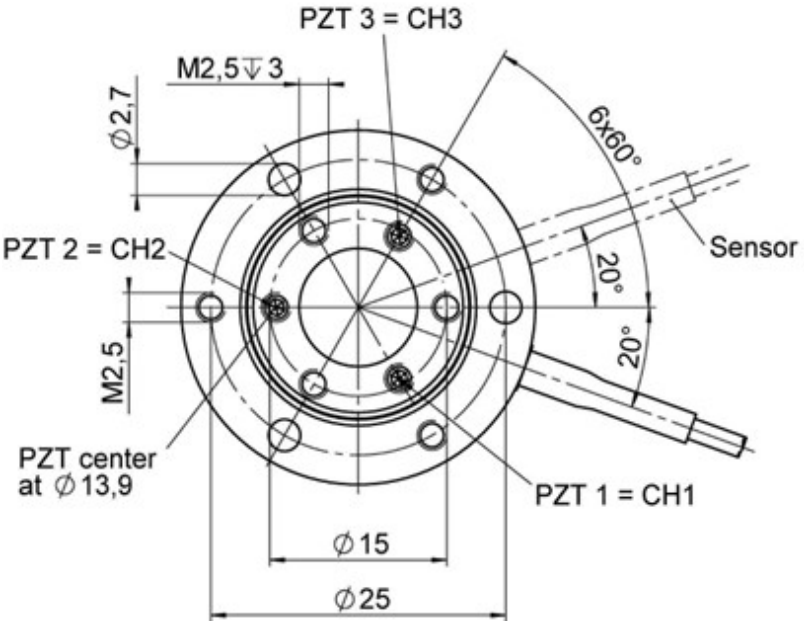


Figure 7: The three M2.5 through holes and the through holes with a Ø of 2.7 mm are to be used to mount the S-316 onto a surface that is connected to a protective earth conductive

Grounding the S-316

Attach the S-316 to a surface which is connected to a protective earth conductor:

1. Make sure that the contact resistance is <0.1 ohm at 25 A at all connection points relevant for mounting the protective earth conductor.
2. Tighten the used M2.5 screws to the surface using the threaded mounting holes with at least three rotations and a torque of 0.6 Nm.

For further details refer to "Mounting the S-316" (p. 23).

Attaching the Mirror onto the S-316

You can attach the mirror to the S-316 by two ways:

- Glue the mirror onto a mirror mount that can be mounted onto the platform using the three M2.5 mounting holes
- Glue the mirror directly onto the platform

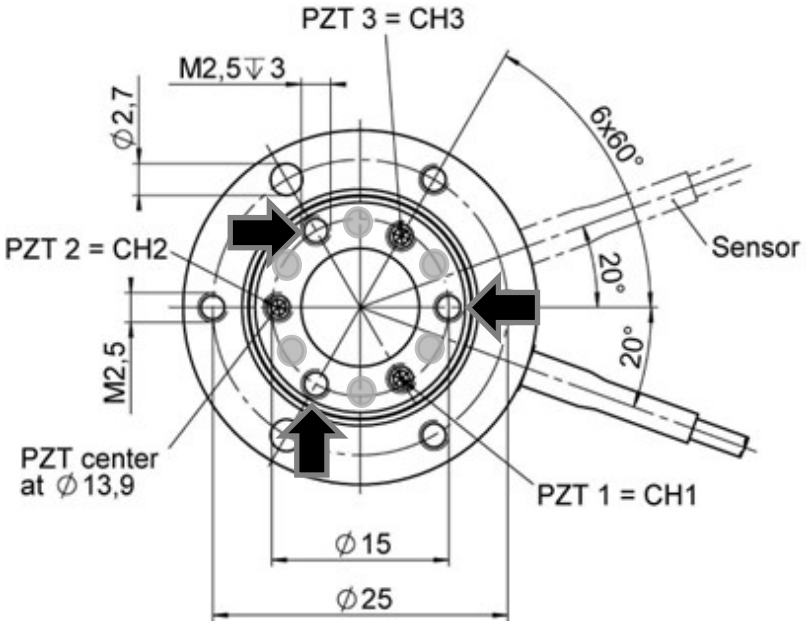


Figure 8: Gray areas mark where glue can be applied onto the S-316, black arrows mark where to mount a mirror mount

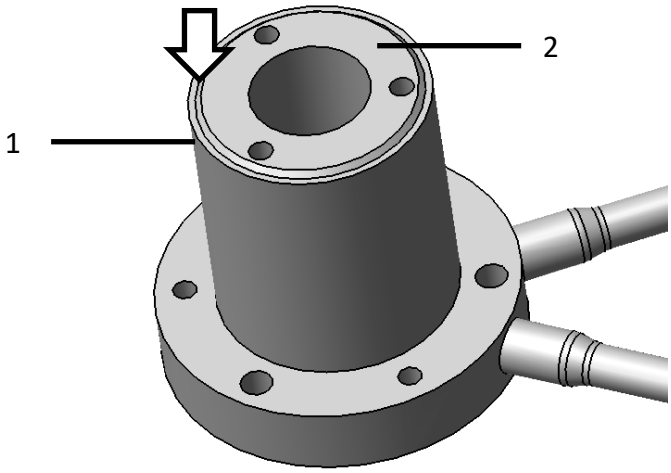


Figure 9: The arrow marks where adhesive **must not** enter

1 Housing
2 Motion platform

NOTICE

Excessively long screws!

The S-316 can be damaged by screws that are inserted too deeply.

➢ When selecting the screw length, observe the thickness of the mirror mount that is to be mounted.

NOTICE

Entering adhesive reduces accuracy!

When the mirror is glued directly onto the platform: adhesive that runs into the gap between the platform and the housing of the S-316 reduces the accuracy (see figure above).

➢ Ensure that adhesive cannot run into the gap between platform and housing, for example, by using a suitable mask that allows for punctiform applying of the adhesive.

INFORMATION

Before gluing any mirror you should consider some important aspects:

➢ How flat does the mirror need to be? The greater the required flatness, the more care needs to be taken. This is primarily a matter of experience.

➢ Materials match: The platform of the S-316 is made of stainless steel 1.4305. Ideally, the mirror should have an identical thermal coefficient of expansion CTE). The platform of the S-316 has a CTE of 16 ppm/K.

➢ Choose an adhesive that may be cured at room temperature (less stress is induced while drying/curing) and that shrinks as little as possible during the process.

Requirements

✓ You have read and understood the safety precautions (p. 18).

✓ The S-316 is **not** connected to the controller.

Tools and accessories

- Suitable mirror
- When the mirror is mounted using a mirror mount:
  - Suitable mirror mount
  - 3 M2.5 screws of suitable length
  - Suitable tool to fix mirror mount
- When the mirror is glued onto the platform:
  - Suitable adhesive, see above
  - Dosing apparatus
  - Option: Suitable positioning device for applying the adhesive
- Cotton swab
- Isopropanol

- Powder-free gloves

Attaching the mirror onto the S-316 using a mirror mount

1. Attach the mirror mount onto the S-316:
   a) Optional: Align the mirror mount onto the platform using the 3 threaded pins.
   b) Mount the mirror mount onto the platform of the S-316 using the three M2.5 screws.

      Pay attention to a **maximum screw-in depth of 3 mm**.

      Maximum torque: 0.6 Nm
2. Glue the mirror onto the mirror mount:
   a) Insert a sufficient amount of adhesive on the mirror mount with a dosing apparatus. The adhesive must not be spoiled.
   b) Align the mirror on the mirror mount.
   c) Carefully and briefly press the mirror onto the mirror mount with a cotton swab.
   d) If necessary, remove the adhesive residue with a cotton swab and isopropanol.
   e) Allow the adhesive to harden according to the instructions of the adhesive manufacturer.

Glueing the mirror onto the S-316

1. Apply a sufficient amount of adhesive onto the platform:
   a) If you use a mask for applying the adhesive: carefully align the mask on the platform of the S-316 and fix it in a suitable manner.
   b) Apply a suitable amount of adhesive to three suitable points; see above figure. Only apply a pinhead-sized amount to each point.
   c) If you use a positioning device for applying the adhesive: remove it.
2. Glue the mirror onto the platform:
   a) Carefully place the mirror in a suitable orientation on the platform. Avoid touching the mirror surface.
   b) Carefully and briefly press the mirror onto the motion platform with a cotton swab.
   c) If necessary, remove the adhesive residue with a cotton swab and isopropanol.
   d) Allow the adhesive to harden according to the instructions of the adhesive manufacturer.

Mounting the S-316

The S-316 can be mounted in any orientation. It can be mounted either from above or from below.

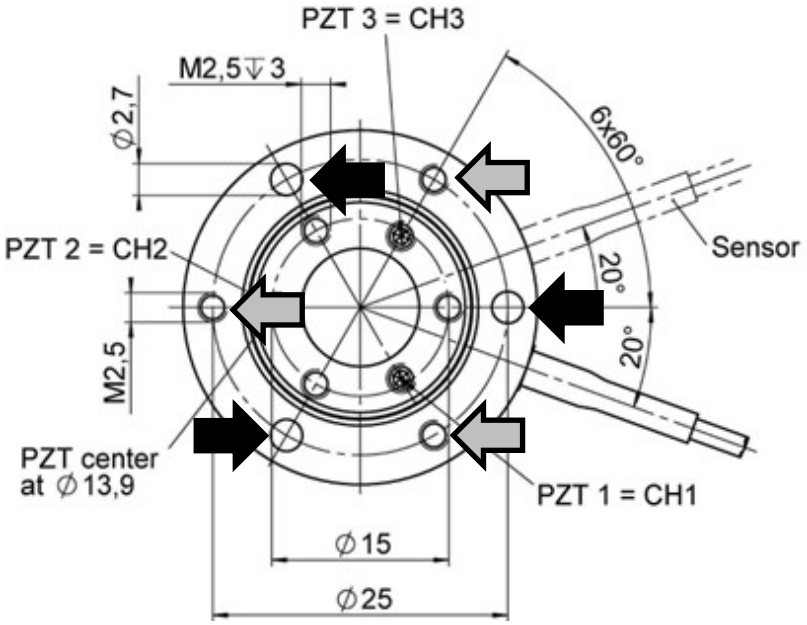


Figure 10: Arrows indicate where to mount the S-316
Black arrows: Through holes for M2.5 screws, for mounting from above

Gray arrows: Threaded holes for M2.5 screws, for mounting from below

Tools and accessories

- 6 x M2.5 screws of appropriate length
- Suitable tool
- Suitable surface

Requirements

✓ You have provided a suitable installation environment:
  – The surface is connected to a protective earth conductor
  – The flatness of the surface is ≤30 µm.

✓ The S-316 is **not** connected to the controller

Mounting the S-316

➢ Mount the S-316 using the mounting holes labeled by arrows, see Figure 10.

Connecting the S-316 to the Electronics

Requirements

1. You have read and understood the safety precautions (p. 18).
2. You have installed a suitable electronics (p.10).
3. You have read and understood the user manual of the electronics.
4. The electronics is switched off.

Connecting the S-316.10H to the E-727.xSD controller

1. Plug the connector of the S-316.10H into the corresponding socket of the controller (see user manual of the controller).
2. Use the integrated screws to secure the connection against accidental disconnection.

Connecting the S-316.10 to E-50x modules

1. Connect the piezo connectors of the S-316.10 with the piezo amplifier modules as follows.

   If you use an E-503.00S module:

   - PZT1 to PZT for channel 1 (CH1)
   - PZT2 to PZT for channel 2 (CH2)
   - PZT3 to PZT for channel 3 (CH3)

   If you use three E-505.00 modules for variable voltages:

   - PZT1 to PZT of an E-505.00 module
   - PZT2 to PZT of the second E-505.00 module
   - PZT3 to PZT of the third E-505.00 module
2. Connect the sensor connections of the S-316.10 to the E-509.S3 servo-controller module as follows:
   - CH1 to SENSOR for channel 1 (SERVO 1)
   - CH2 to SENSOR for channel 2 (SERVO 2)
   - CH3 to SENSOR for channel 3 (SERVO 3)

Start-Up and Operation

General Notes on Start-Up and Operation

CAUTION

Risk of electric shock if the protective earth conductor is not connected!

If a protective earth conductor is not or not properly connected, dangerous touch voltages can occur on the S-316 in the case of malfunction or failure of the system. If touch voltages exist, touching the S-316 can result in minor injury from electric shock.

- Connect the S-316 to a protective earth conductor before start-up.
- Do not remove the protective earth conductor during operation.
- Use electrically conductive materials (e.g. screws and flat washers) for mounting the protective earth conductor.
- Make sure that the contact resistance is < 0.1 ohm at 25 A at all connection points relevant for mounting the protective earth conductor.
- If the protective earth conductor has to be temporarily removed (e.g. for modifications), reconnect the S-316 to the protective earth conductor before starting it up again.

NOTICE

Destruction of the piezo actuator by electric flashovers!

The use of the S-316 in environments that increase the electrical conductivity can lead to the destruction of the piezo actuator by electric flashovers. Electric flashovers can be caused by moisture, high humidity, liquids and conductive materials such as metal dust. In addition, electric flashovers can also occur in certain air pressure ranges due to the increased conductivity of the air.

- Avoid operating the S-316 in environments that can increase the electric conductivity.
- Only operate the S-316 within the permissible ambient conditions and classifications (p. 32).

NOTICE

Destruction of the piezo actuator by continuously high voltage!

The constant application of high voltage to piezo actuators can lead to leakage currents and flashovers that destroy the ceramic.

If the S-316 is not used, but the controller is to remain switched on to ensure temperature stability:

- Set the piezo voltage to 0 V on the controller.

NOTICE

Uncontrolled oscillation!

Oscillations can cause irreparable damage to the S-316. Oscillations are indicated by a humming and can result from the following causes:

- The load and/or dynamics of operation differ too much from the calibration settings. Note that any mass mounted on the platform will reduce the resonant frequency.
- The S-316 is operated near its resonant frequency.

➢ If you notice oscillations, stop the S-316 immediately.

INFORMATION

If electronics are used that cannot perform coordinate transformation (e.g. the combination of S-316.10 and E-509.S3 with E 503.00), the user must determine the assignment of axes himself and perform coordinate transformation separately.

➢ For example calculations refer to “Control” (p. 11).

INFORMATION

- For maximum tilt range, the optimum zero tip/tilt position is when all three piezo actuators are biased at 50 V.
- Linear travel and tilt angle are interdependent (see "Control" on p. 11). The travel and tip/tilt angles given in the data table (p. 28) refer to pure linear or pure angular motion.

INFORMATION

In dynamic applications it is important to avoid exceeding the power-output capability of the amplifier. You can check this using the section "Continuous dynamic operation" (p. 60 -61) in the PI catalog "Piezoelectric Actuators" (CAT128).

The catalog can be downloaded from our website **https://www.pi.ws** under **Service > Downloads > Catalogs, Brochures & Certificates**.

➢ If required contact our customer service department (p. 28).

Starting Up and Operating the S-316

Requirements

✓ You have read and understood the following sections:

– Safety Precautions (p. 18)

– General Notes on Start-Up and Operation (p. 25)

Starting up and operating the S-316

➢ Follow the instructions in the manual of the used electronics for start-up and operation of the S-316.

Discharging the S-316

The S-316 must be discharged in the following cases:

- When the S-316 is not used but the controller remains switched on to ensure temperature stability
- Before demounting (e.g. before cleaning and transport of the S-316 and for modifications of the application)
- Before pulling out the connector of the S-316

Discharging the S-316 that is connected to the controller

If you are working in closed-loop operation:

1. Switch off the servo mode on the controller.
2. Set the piezo voltage to 0 V on the controller.

If you are working in open-loop operation:

➢ Set the piezo voltage to 0 V on the controller.

Discharging the S-316 that is not connected to the controller

➢ Connect the tip/tilt platform to the switched-off controller for 10 seconds.

Maintenance

NOTICE

Misalignment from loosening screws!

The S-316 is maintenance-free and precisely aligned.

➢ Do not loosen any sealed screws on the S-316.

Cleaning the S-316

NOTICE

Cleaning can damage the S-316!

When liquid enters the S-316 the integrated piezo actuators are destructed by electric flashovers.

➢ Ensure that no liquid can enter the S-316.

➢ Only clean the S-316 as described in the following section.

Requirements

✓ You have discharged the piezo actuators of the S-316.

✓ You have disconnected the S-316 from the controller.

Cleaning the S-316

- Clean the surface of the S-316 with a towel that is lightly dampened with a mild cleanser or disinfectant, with ethanol or with isopropanol.
- Do **not** do any ultrasonic cleaning.

Customer Service

For inquiries and orders, contact your PI sales engineer or send us an e-mail (service@pi.de).

If you have questions concerning your system, have the following information ready:

- Product codes and serial numbers of all products in the system
- Firmware version of the controller (if present)
- Version of the driver or the software (if present)
- Operating system on the PC (if present)

The latest versions of the relevant user manuals for your system are available for download on our website (http://www.pi.ws).

Technical Data

Data Table

	S-316.10	S-316.10H	Unit	Tolerance
Motion				
Active axes	Z, θX, θY	Z, θX, θY		
Travel range in Z	12	12	µm	
Travel range in Z, open loop	12	12	µm	+20 / -0%
Rotation range in θX	1200	1200	µrad	
Rotation range in θY	1200	1200	µrad	
Rotation range in θX, open loop	1200	1200	µrad	+20 / -0%
Rotation range in θY, open loop	1200	1200	µrad	+20 / -0%
Linearity error in Z	0.2	0.2	%	Typ.

	S-316.10	S-316.10H	Unit	Tolerance
Linearity error in θX	0.2	0.2	%	Typ.
Linearity error in θY	0.2	0.2	%	Typ.
Positioning				
Resolution in Z, open loop	0.2	0.2	nm	Typ.
Resolution in θX, open loop	0.05	0.05	µrad	Typ.
Resolution in θY, open loop	0.05	0.05	µrad	Typ.
Integrated sensor	SGS, indirect position measuring	SGS, indirect position measuring		
System resolution in Z	0.4	0.4	nm	
System resolution in θX	0.1	0.1	µrad	
System resolution in θY	0.1	0.1	µrad	
Drive Properties				
Drive type	Piezo actuator/PICMA®	Piezo actuator/PICMA®		
Electrical capacitance in Z	0.31	0.31	µF	±20%
Electrical capacitance in θX	0.31	0.31	µF	±20%
Electrical capacitance in θY	0.31	0.31	µF	±20%
Mechanical Properties				
Stiffness in Z	10	10	N/µm	±20%
Resonant frequency in X, under load with glass mirror (Ø 15 mm; thickness 4 mm)	4.1	4.1	kHz	±20%
Resonant frequency in X, under load with glass mirror (Ø 20 mm; thickness 4 mm)	3.4	3.4	kHz	±20%

	S-316.10	S-316.10H	Unit	Tolerance
Resonant frequency in Z, unloaded	5.5	5.5	kHz	±20%
Resonant frequency in Z, under load with glass mirror (Ø 15 mm; thickness 4 mm)	4.1	4.1	kHz	±20%
Resonant frequency in Z, under load with glass mirror (Ø 20 mm; thickness 4 mm)	3.4	3.4	kHz	±20%
Moment of inertia in θX, unloaded	150	150	g·mm²	±20%
Moment of inertia in θY, unloaded	150	150	g·mm²	±20%
Distance of pivot point to platform surface	5	5	mm	±0.5 mm
Guide	Flexure guide/Flexure guide with lever amplification	Flexure guide/Flexure guide with lever amplification		
Overall mass	55	55	g	±5%
Material	Steel	Steel		
Miscellaneous				
Operating temperature range	-20 to 80	-20 to 80	°C	
Connector	LEMO LVPZT	D-sub 37-pin (m)		
Sensor connector	LEMO for strain gauge sensors			
Cable length	2	2	m	+100 / -0mm
Recommended controllers/ drivers	E-503, E-505, E-509, E-610, E-625	E-727		

The resolution of the system is limited only by the noise of the amplifier and the measuring technology because PI piezo nanopositioning systems are free of friction.

Mechanical tilt, optical beam deflection is twice as large. For maximum tilt range, all three piezo actuators must be biased at 50 V. Due to the parallel-kinematics design, linear travel and tip/tilt angle are interdependent. The specified values are the maximum for pure linear respectively tilt motion.

At PI, technical data is specified at 22 ±3 °C. Unless otherwise stated, the values are for unloaded conditions. Some properties are interdependent. The designation "typ." Indicates a statistical average for a property; it does not indicate a guaranteed value for every product supplied. During the final inspection of a product, only selected properties are analyzed, not all. Please note that some product characteristics may deteriorate with increasing operating time.

Maximum Ratings

Model	Maximum operating voltage	Maximum operating frequency (with 15 mm x 4 mm glass mirror, at 100 V_{pp}) [1]	Maximum power consumption [2] (for all axes, at 1 kHz)
S-316.10/.10H	0 to +100 V	1 kHz	4.27 W

[1] To ensure stable operation, the maximum operating frequency is defined as approximately 1/3 of the mechanical resonant frequency.

[2] The heat generated by the piezo actuator during dynamic operation limits the value for maximum power consumption.
Details can be found online:

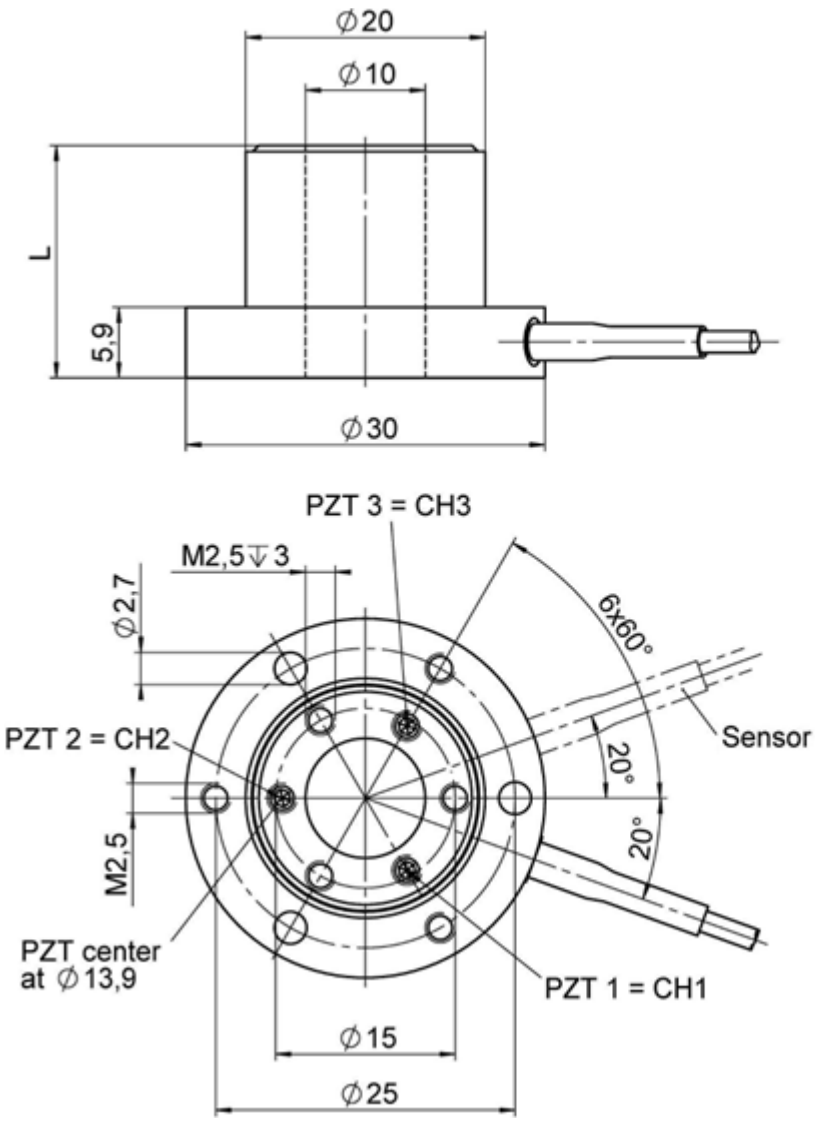
https://www.piceramic.com/en/expertise/piezo-technology/properties-piezo-actuators/electrical-operation

Ambient Conditions and Classifications

Area of application	For indoor use only
Maximum altitude	2000 m
Air pressure	1100 hPa to 0.1 hPa (corresponds to roughly 825 Torr to 0.075 Torr)
Relative humidity	Highest relative humidity 80 % for temperatures up to 31 °C Decreasing linearly to 50 % relative humidity at 40 °C
Operating temperature	–20 °C to 80 °C
Storage temperature	–20 °C to 80 °C
Transport temperature	–25 °C to 85 °C
Overvoltage category	II
Protection class	I
Degree of pollution	1
Degree of protection according to IEC 60529	IP20

Dimensions

Dimensions in mm. Note that the decimal places are separated by a comma in the drawings.



	L [mm]
S-316.10/H	28,5

Figure 11: S-316

Pin Assignment

Voltage Connection of S-316.10

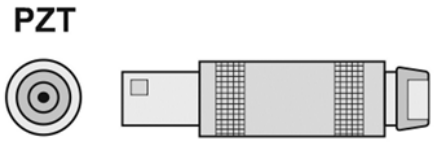


Figure 12: Piezo connector

Signal	Function	Connector Shell
PZT	Piezo Voltage	Ground

Sensor Connection of S-316.10

Figure 13: Sensor connection: LEMO connector FFA.0S.304.CLAC32Y, contact side

Pin	Signal	Function
1	SGS Ref	SGS reference
2	SGS-	SGS signal (negative)
3	SGS+	SGS signal (positive)
4	SGS GND	Ground SGS signal

Voltage and Sensor Connection of S-316.10H

Figure 14: Voltage and sensor connection, sub-D 37 (m)

Pin	Signal	Function
1	-	-
2	GND	Ground
3	ID chip CH2	Data, ID chip CH2
4	-	-
5	ID chip GND	Ground, ID chip
6	-	-
7	GND	Ground
8	-	-
9	GND	Ground
10	SGS CH2+	SGS signal CH2+ (positive)
11	GND	Ground
12	SGS CH1+	SGS signal CH1+ (positive)
13	GND	-
14	Reserved	Reserved
15	Reserved	Reserved
16	Piezo CH1+	Piezo voltage, CH1+ (positive)
17	Piezo CH2+	Piezo voltage, CH2+ (positive)
18	Piezo CH3+	Piezo voltage, CH3+ (positive)
19	-	-
20	-	-
21	ID chip CH1	Data, ID chip CH1
22	ID chip GND	Ground, ID chip
23 to 27	-	-
28	SGS CH2-	SGS signal CH2- (negative)
29	SGS CH2 Ref	SGS reference CH2
30	SGS CH1-	SGS signal CH1- (negative)
31	SGS CH1 Ref	SGS reference CH1
32	Reserved	Reserved
33	Reserved	Reserved
34	Piezo CH1-	Piezo voltage, CH1- (negative)
35	Piezo CH2-	Piezo voltage, CH2- (negative)
36	Piezo CH3-	Piezo voltage, CH3- (negative)
37	-	-

Old Equipment Disposal

In accordance with EU law, electrical and electronic equipment may not be disposed of in EU member states via the municipal residual waste.

Dispose of your old equipment according to international, national, and local rules and regulations.

In order to fulfil its responsibility as the product manufacturer, Physik Instrumente (PI) GmbH & Co. KG undertakes environmentally correct disposal of all old PI equipment made available on the market after 13 August 2005 without charge.

Any old PI equipment can be sent free of charge to the following address:

Physik Instrumente (PI) GmbH & Co. KG
Auf der Römerstr. 1
D-76228 Karlsruhe, Germany

EU Declaration of Conformity

For the S-316 lift and tip/tilt platforms, an EU Declaration of Conformity has been issued in accordance with the following European directives:

Low Voltage Directive

EMC Directive

RoHS Directive

The applied standards certifying the conformity are listed below.

Safety (Low Voltage Directive): EN 61010-1

EMC: EN 61326-1

RoHS: EN IEC 63000