

The ultimate guide to selecting piezo products

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Introduction

We know that finding the right piezo product can be a challenge. There are a lot of options available across different manufacturers. And as if that isn't enough, stage manufacturers tend to use different terminology in their specs, making it hard to compare two models of a different brand.

As we believe you should be able to choose the product that suits you best, we have created this guide to selecting the perfect piezo stage for your project. It will explain the different versions and options available, help you to compare the right specs and eventually guide you to the most suitable solution for your project.

Terminology, the terms that really matter

Sensor resolution

The term sensor resolution indicates **the smallest motion detectable by the position sensor**. This value is the lower limit for the stage resolution. Sensor resolution is also referred to as **sensor sensitivity**. It doesn't tell you anything about the motion specs, but only about the detection of the motion. Big difference.

⇒ *Don't be fooled, this is a spec of the sensor, but not of the stage or the actuator. It's an easy way to impress customers, but doesn't tell a lot about the performance of the stage.*

Sensor accuracy

The accuracy of a position sensor represents **the absolute deviation with respect to a calibrated, metrologically traceable standard**. Sensor accuracy does not necessarily relate to sensor resolution. Sensor inaccuracy is mostly caused by the imperfectness of the sensor scale and by the alignment error of the sensor scale during assembly. The sensor accuracy error is to a great extent repetitive and can be compensated for by means of a lookup table.

⇒ *This is a tricky one and often misunderstood. You will typically find that these specs are much worse than the precision specs of the stage. But this shouldn't bother you too much, because the*

error is very repeatable, once the encoder is installed. Calibration of your system typically takes care of this. In 99% of the cases, this spec isn't very important.

Stage resolution (= minimal step size)

Stage resolution is defined as **the smallest, controlled mechanical displacement of a piezo positioning stage or actuator**. The resolution is affected by the sensor resolution, mechanical influences (friction, compliance, contact point nonlinearities...) and position control performance. This value is the lower limit for the stage repeatability. Other terms for stage resolution are minimal step size or minimal incremental motion (MIM).

⇒ Now things are getting interesting. When people talk about precision, this is the one they mean: the smallest step size a stage or an actuator can take. In some cases, there can be quite some difference between the stage resolution and the encoder resolution. Together with the stage repeatability, this is the most important parameter.

Stage repeatability

Repeatability is defined as **the range of positions attained when the stage is repeatedly commanded to one specific location under identical conditions**. There are two types of repeatability.

Unidirectional repeatability: i.e. the ability of a stage to return to a given point, always coming from the same previously defined point. The value specified is the standard deviation of many moves to the same point.

Bidirectional repeatability: the ability of a stage to return to a given point coming from a random previous point. The value specified is the standard deviation of many moves from random directions to the same point. The values given on the Xeryon specifications refer to the bidirectional repeatability, unless specified differently.

⇒ As said above, a small minimal step size is nice. But you also want to be sure that when moving to a certain position at any moment or from any starting position, you always end up in the exact same position. Open-loop systems struggle with this because the step error is cumulative. However, there can also be huge differences between closed-loop systems, mainly due to the system control.

Things get even worse when moving in two directions, because then the quality of the bearings starts to interfere as well. **The longer the distance, the greater the effect.** Therefore this is the second most important spec to look at: bi-directional stage repeatability.

Stage accuracy

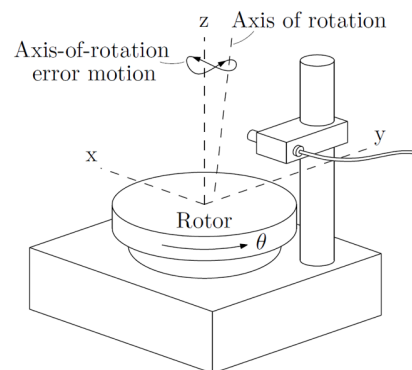
The accuracy of a stage is directly related to the sensor accuracy. **This is a result of the direct-drive principle of a stage and the small distance between the position sensor and mounting surface.**

⇒ Don't focus too much on this one. If you understand encoder accuracy, you also understand stage accuracy. Some manufacturers confuse stage accuracy with the stage error motion. This is a separate spec, and a very important one. See below!

Error motion of a rotation stage

According to the ANSI/ASME B89.3.4 standard, **the error motion of a rotary stage's axis of rotation is defined as a change in position relative to the reference coordinate axes, of the surface of a perfect workpiece, as a function of rotation angle, with the workpiece centerline coincident with the axis of rotation.** In other words, a

rotary stage ideally has one degree of freedom, i.e. the rotation about the z-axis. However, as perfect rotary stages do not exist, any motion in the remaining five degrees of freedom is referred to as an axis-of-rotation error motion or simply error motion. Depending on the error direction, one can distinguish two radial contributions, one axial and two tilt or wobble contributions. Furthermore, the error motion of a rotary stage can be separated into a synchronous and asynchronous component. The error motion of a stage is often incorrectly referred to as stage runout. A more elaborate explanation of these terms can be found [here](#).

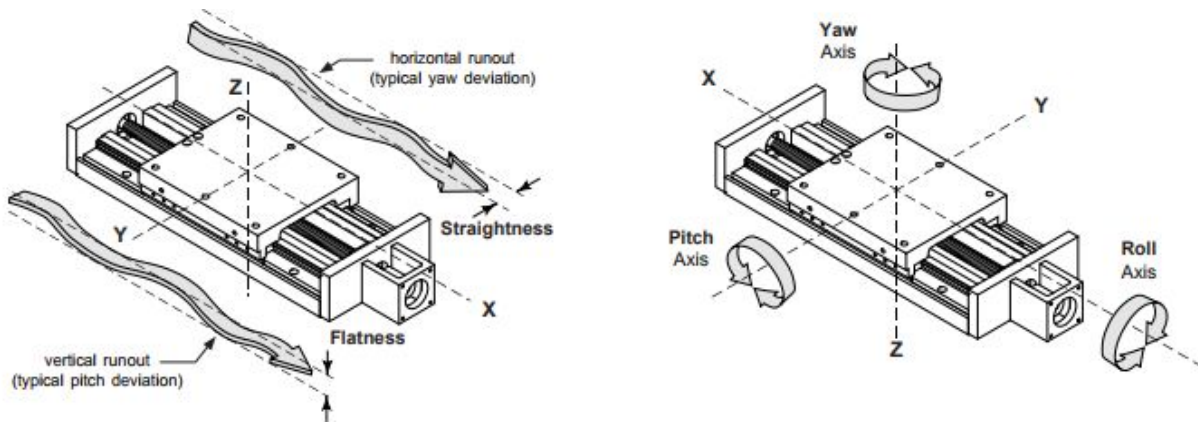


⇒ If you're looking for a rotary stage, make sure to take the error motion into account. A wobbly behaviour of the rotary disk will obviously have a huge impact on your results.

Error motion of a linear stage

The error motion of a linear stage is **the undesired motion, as a function of the stage position, in all five degrees of freedom other than the direction of motion**. The error motion in the horizontal plane is referred to as straightness error, and the error in the vertical plane as flatness error. The angular error motion components in the different orthogonal directions are called pitch, roll and yaw. Another term for the error motion of a linear stage is the stage guiding error or travel error. A quick word about actuators: Where a stage is designed to approach an error-less motion, even in the case of sideways forces, an actuator is designed to push and to pull. When there is some tolerance on the imperfect motion, an actuator can be used without any additional guiding of the payload. But when you use an actuator and you also need an errorless motion you will need to add guidings to the payload to keep it on track. So remember: an actuator is for a push/pull motion but a stage can also support the payload in other directions.

⇒ *Same remark as with the rotary error motion. What's the point of having great precision when the stage has unwanted movements? The error motion specs of a stage are very important, as even small error motions can have a huge effect on your final results. Important for specific projects, but often not the decisive parameter.*



Travel speed

The maximum travel speed of the stage or actuator.

⇒ *Not a difficult one, but often overlooked. If you want to do a lot of measurements, the stage speed can have a huge impact on your throughput. For scanning measurements (measuring during movement), the speed stability is very important. If you are using long stages or actuators a high travel speed is a must to avoid long waiting times.*

Lifetime

Typical lifetimes of stick-slip piezo stages and actuators are about 20 - 30 km. When you do a lot of movements, this threshold is reached within a couple of months. Xeryon Ultrasonic piezo products have a tenfold life expectancy, so 200 - 300 km. Important to note is that the wearing off of the piezo ceramic generates ceramic dust particles. These can be harmful for your experiment or equipment.

⇒ *Lifetime is often forgotten, but you don't want to buy new equipment too often or end up with ceramic dust in your setup. If you only move the stage or actuator sporadically this parameter is not very important.*

Sound and vibrations

Piezo products are vibration based. This is the core principle: The vibrations of the piezo-element are converted into a net motion. If these vibrations are within the human audible spectrum (20 Hz to 20 kHz) the piezo motor will make a disturbing and audible noise. A second issue with the vibration frequency of the piezo-element is that it can generate resonance in its environment. Many small components have a resonance frequency in the 1 - 5 kHz spectrum and can start resonating when the piezo stage is activated. Ultrasonic piezo systems (like the Xeryon products) are vibrating in a spectrum between 80 kHz and 180kHz. They are silent and the risk of bringing resonance in your setup is almost zero.

⇒ *Noise can be annoying for some applications. If you will be using the piezo motor all of the time, this is something to take into account. Resonance in your experiment can be a bigger issue than noise: be careful for low resonance frequencies!*

Holding force and driving force

The driving force explains the force with which the stage or actuator can push or pull in the direction of motion. It is important to make a distinction between horizontal and vertical movements. In a horizontal direction in theory any payload can be moved, as long as the friction (and the inertia) allows it. The higher the mass of the payload, the lower the acceleration ($F=m*a$). Because of the friction in the guidings, the top speed will also drop with heavy payloads.

In the vertical direction it is a different story: a stage or actuator can only lift a payload with a lower vertical force than the driving force of the motor. So, in theory, a 3N stage can lift a 300 gram payload. In reality the lifting force is considerably less than this, because of loss of force during landing on the target position. Horizontally this is not an issue because gravity is perpendicular on the driving axis. This issue typically can be resolved by introducing a **mass compensating** system, which compensates for the gravity of the payload. This can be done magnetically or mechanically (with springs or counterweights).

The holding force is the force you need to exert on the stage or actuator to move it when it is fixed on a position. A distinction needs to be made between active holding force and passive holding force. Active holding force means that the piezo motor is still active and when the stage is moved, the motor starts to counter-push. So in this case the holding force equals the driving force. The **passive holding force** is relevant when the piezo motor isn't powered on any more. In this case the holding force is generated by the friction between the piezo element and the ceramic driving strip of the stage or actuator. The piezo element is pushed against the strip with a certain force, giving the system a mechanical holding force when the power is off.

⇒ *Driving force is an important parameter when high accelerations are needed. When speed is not an issue, large masses can be moved with small piezo motors. If you are lifting a payload, much more attention needs to be given to the driving force as gravity comes into play. The passive holding force (when powered off) can be really important when you want to eliminate all kinds of vibrations and distortions out of your setup or when you want to reduce power consumption.*

Open-loop vs closed-loop

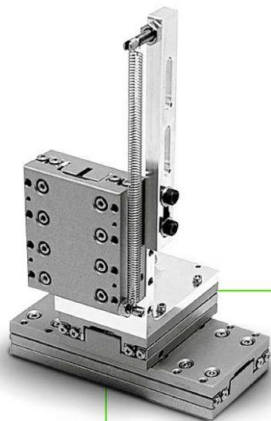
In position control, we often speak about open-loop or closed-loop control. In general, open-loop control in motion systems means that there is **no position feedback of a moving object**. Closed-loop control means that there is **some kind of position information that is fed back to the motion controller** of a system to help with positioning. A detailed explanation on the open-loop vs closed-loop control can be found [here](#).

More info on all kinds of piezo technology

Many piezo precision products on the market are driven by a stick-slip piezo motor, an ultrasonic piezo motor or a hybrid technology. If you want to know more about the differences, have a look [here](#).

Xeryon: Different levels of implementation

Xeryon claims clients and customers in a wide range of industries, both in research and in physical use cases. From materials-, imaging-, and medical research to synchrotron and beamline, space, and metrology applications we offer piezo shutters, stages, actuators and piezo motors for any project imaginable. From open-loop to closed-loop systems, linear and rotary stages, and vibration-proof components. The different levels of implementation and application for piezo precision technology products can be custom designed to suit your needs.

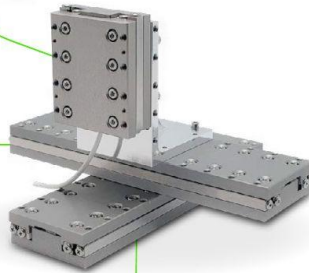


CUSTOM DESIGNS

Complete positioning systems designed and built only for you.

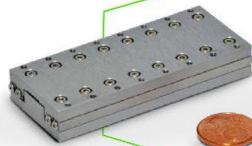
MULTI-AXIS SYSTEMS

XY, XYZ, gimbals, ... Basically any multi-DOF you can think of.



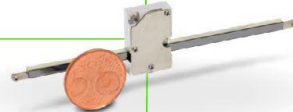
PIEZO STAGES

Linear and rotation. High and low precisions, vacuum, non-magnetic, ...



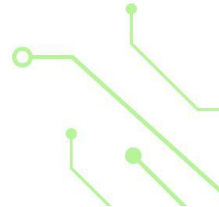
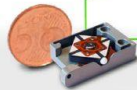
PIEZO ACTUATORS

Very compact, precise and fast. Perfect for push-pull action in your product.



PIEZO MOTORS

For our OEM customers. Small and easy to integrate.



Off-the-shelf vs custom

Sometimes an off-the-shelf product will just not do it for your projects. And whether there is a need for minor customizations on a standard product or the project requires a full scale engineering project of automation subsystems: All is possible..

To give a better idea, let's go over some examples of custom projects.

In 2015 we created the Xeryon Custom Engineering Team with one goal: realising custom engineering motion projects for our most demanding customers. We've since gone on to provide the most fitting solutions for our customers for projects large and small.

Small customizations like adding extra mounting points or additional travel range are often useful and sometimes overlooked. Aperture holes, custom sample holders, and mass compensation systems are another simple and efficient custom project. Even adding UHV adaptations (10⁻⁹Torr), Very long cable lengths (>100 m), or extreme magnetic fields adaptations (>1 T) are just a few examples of small custom projects we've added in the past.

Stepping into the world of larger, full engineering custom projects, you'll find precision pick & place setup, lense and bean control systems, in-orbit stability systems, custom shutter development, or even integration within existing machine design. And while we understand that more complex projects should go through multiple validation steps, Xeryon supports you in every step of the development process. We can help with:

- Conceptual engineering
- Proof-of-concept
- Detailed design
- Prototyping
- Series production
- Quality testing
- Final product validation
- User manuals
- Technical intervention planning

Lastly, our own amplified piezo actuators. These can be tailor-made as well as integrated in a flexure stage according to your requirements. Xeryon's amplified piezo actuators consist of a single piezo stack mounted in a flexure mount. Free stroke displacement is then amplified and this results in an ultra-precise and compact actuator, having the benefit of a single piezo stack with a large displacement.

OEM

By partnering with Xeryon, you'll have access to the most advanced engineers in the industry. And are up to the challenges a good OEM collaboration requires. This in turn provides the very best in durability and reliability in the products you sell to your customers. Our OEM ultrasonic piezo stages have proven to be an integral part in many end-product implementations. From aeronautics to medical, from photonics semicon and robotics, our breadth of knowledge and experience knows no bounds.