

Instructions of the laser galvanometer

The motor is our own, the motor is swinging, special motor;

We do not have a control board, only a driver board, no program,

You need to use the control board with the program to do the main control and give the signal to control the galvanometer action.

The galvanometer voltage analog signal to control,

In the single-end signal input mode, the negative 10V to the positive 10V change, corresponding to the galvanometer lens negative twenty degrees to twenty degrees.

Change of angle;

Linear relationship, 99% linearity;

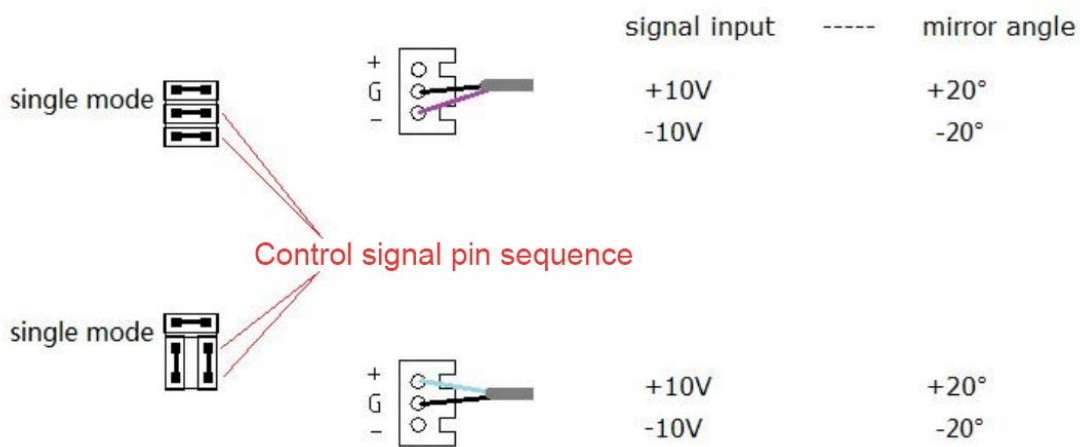
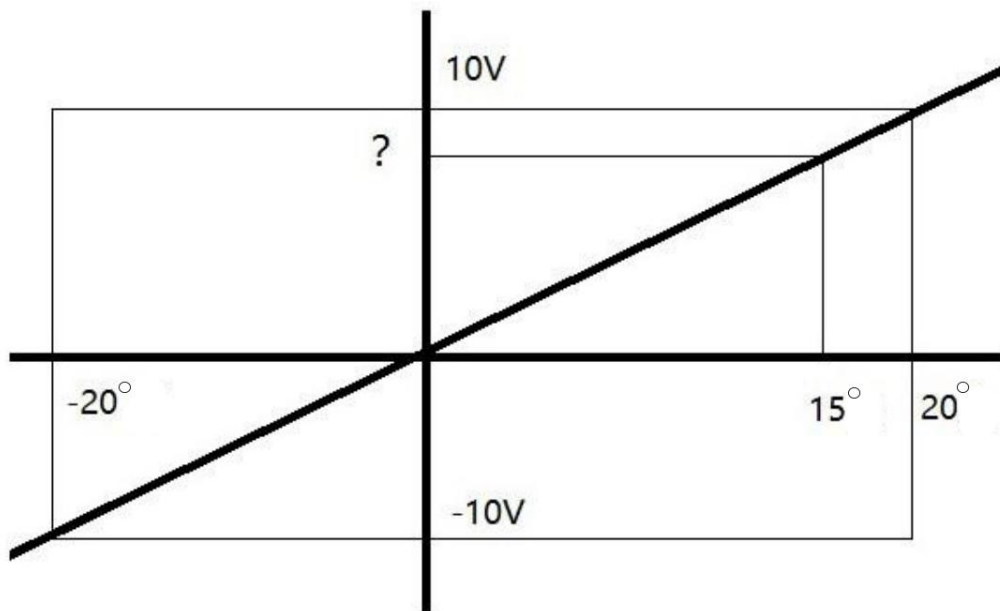
The signal frequency determines the mechanical change speed of the lens swing;

However, when the lens is swung at the maximum angle, the signal frequency cannot be too high (below 300HZ is appropriate), otherwise it is easy to damage the galvanometer;

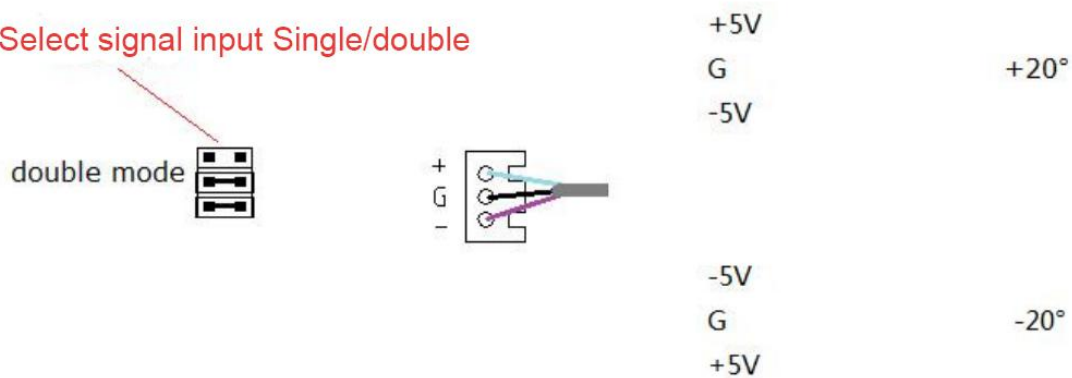
The signal current does not need to be too large (generally within 500mA, more than it does);

The control signal should be close to the sine wave as much as possible to ensure the mechanical action of the galvanometer motor, smoothness and long service life;

The galvanometer can recognize 0.001V voltage fluctuations;



Select signal input Single/double



This is a table that explains the signal interface definition; jumpers can be selected for single-ended/double-ended input; different

The signal voltage corresponds to the different swing angles of the lens;

Note If you choose a low-end product, a simplified version;

Jumper selection Single-ended/double-ended signal input is invalid;

There is no such function;

But the interface definition on the chart can be referenced;

Galvanometer As long as the power is on, the lens is automatically set in its initial position.

When not energized, the lens is in a free and unrestrained state;

So, you want to keep it from moving, as long as you do not give any signal source, power on the line, galvanometer will naturally remain a corner degree;