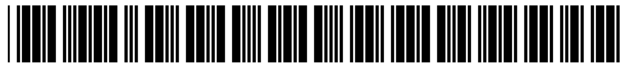

(12) **United States Patent**
Amatucci et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 6,467,761 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent: Oct. 22, 2002**

(54) **POSITIONING STAGE**

(75) Inventors: **Edward G. Amatucci**, Mount Airy, MD (US); **Nicholas G. Dagalakis**, Potomac, MD (US); **Jason Marcinkoski**, College Park, MD (US); **Frederic E. Scire**, Frederick, MD (US); **John A. Kramar**, Germantown, MD (US)

(73) Assignees: **The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of Commerce**, Washington, DC (US); **The 14th and Constitution National Institute of Standards and Technology**, Washington, DC (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/597,243**

(22) Filed: **Jun. 20, 2000**

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/180,966, filed on Feb. 8, 2000, and provisional application No. 60/140,066, filed on Jun. 21, 1999.

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **B23Q 3/18**; G02B 21/26

(52) **U.S. Cl.** .... **269/58**; 269/71; 269/318; 29/281.4; 359/392; 359/393; 248/593; 248/419; 248/424; 33/1 M; 33/568

(58) **Field of Search** .... 359/391, 392, 359/393; 29/407.1, 466, 720, 721, 281.1, 281.4; 248/576, 591, 604, 573, 574, 592, 593, 602, 419, 424, 425; 269/58, 79, 73, 71, 318; 33/1 M, 568

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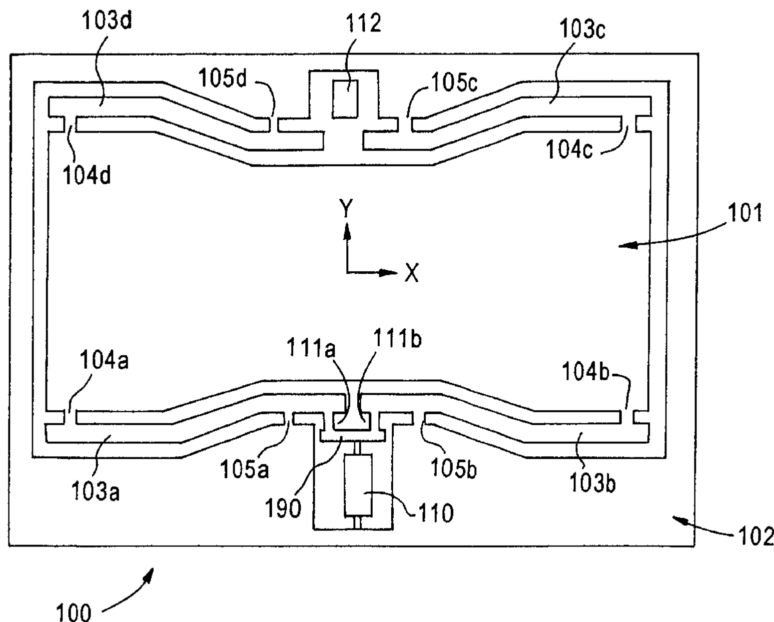
Primary Examiner—David P. Bryant
Assistant Examiner—Eric Compton
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Antonelli, Terry, Stout & Kraus, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A positioning device and method for positioning objects is provided. The device includes a movable stage and a pair of levers. The pair of levers is symmetric about a first axis of the movable stage. Additionally, the pair of levers is parallel to a second axis of the movable stage. This second axis is perpendicular to the first axis. Each of the pair of levers applies a force to the movable stage. Each of the pair of levers moves in an arc. The two levers move in opposite directions along their respective arc. The two arcs are symmetrical about an axis of the movable stage.

13 Claims, 23 Drawing Sheets



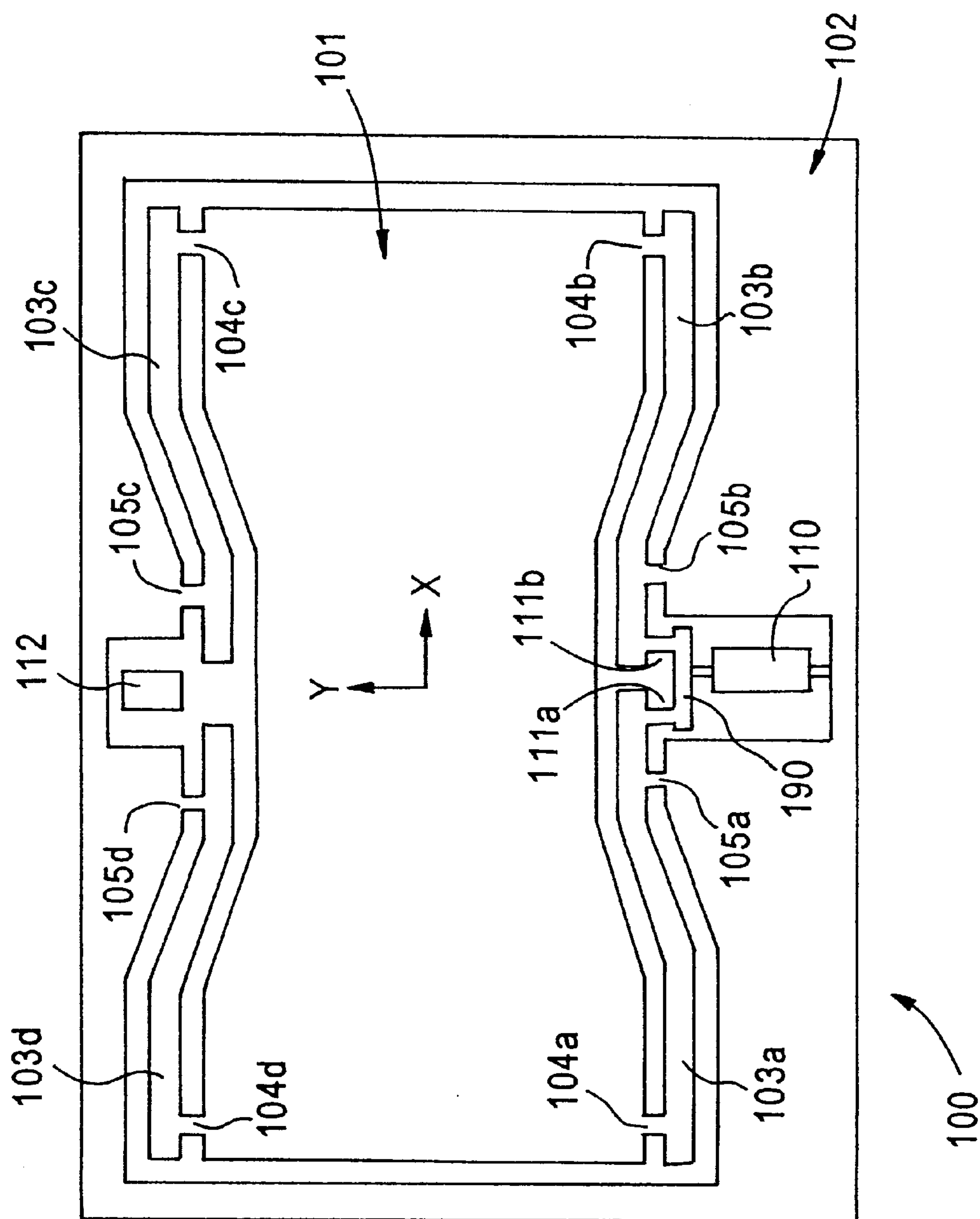


FIG. 1

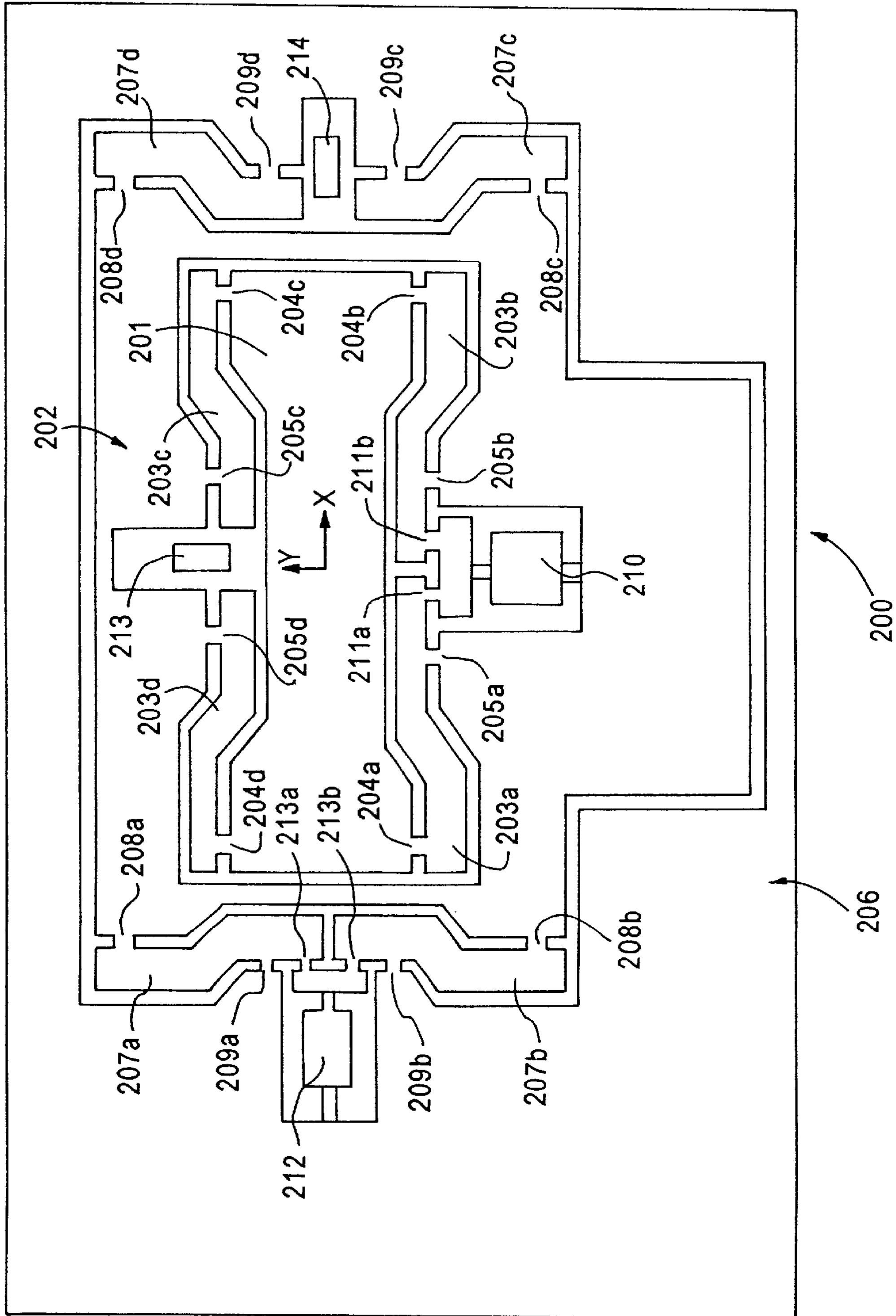


FIG. 2

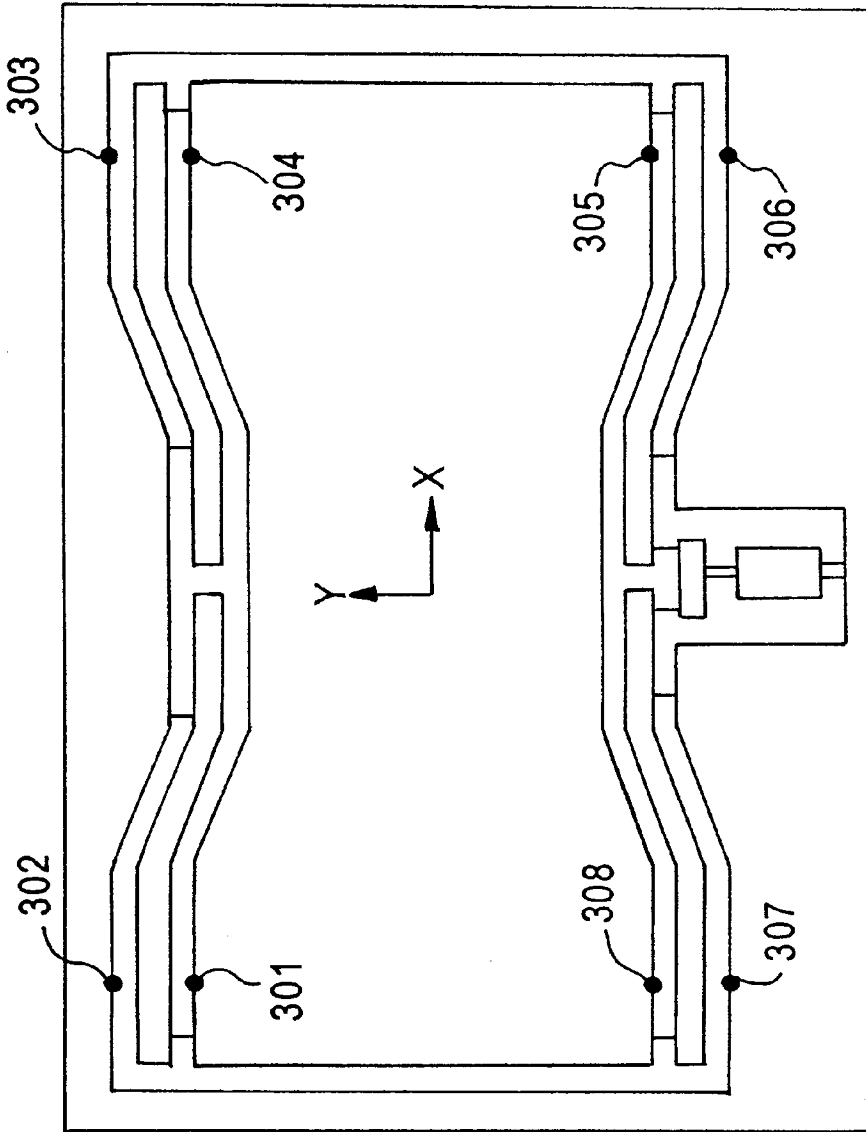


FIG. 3

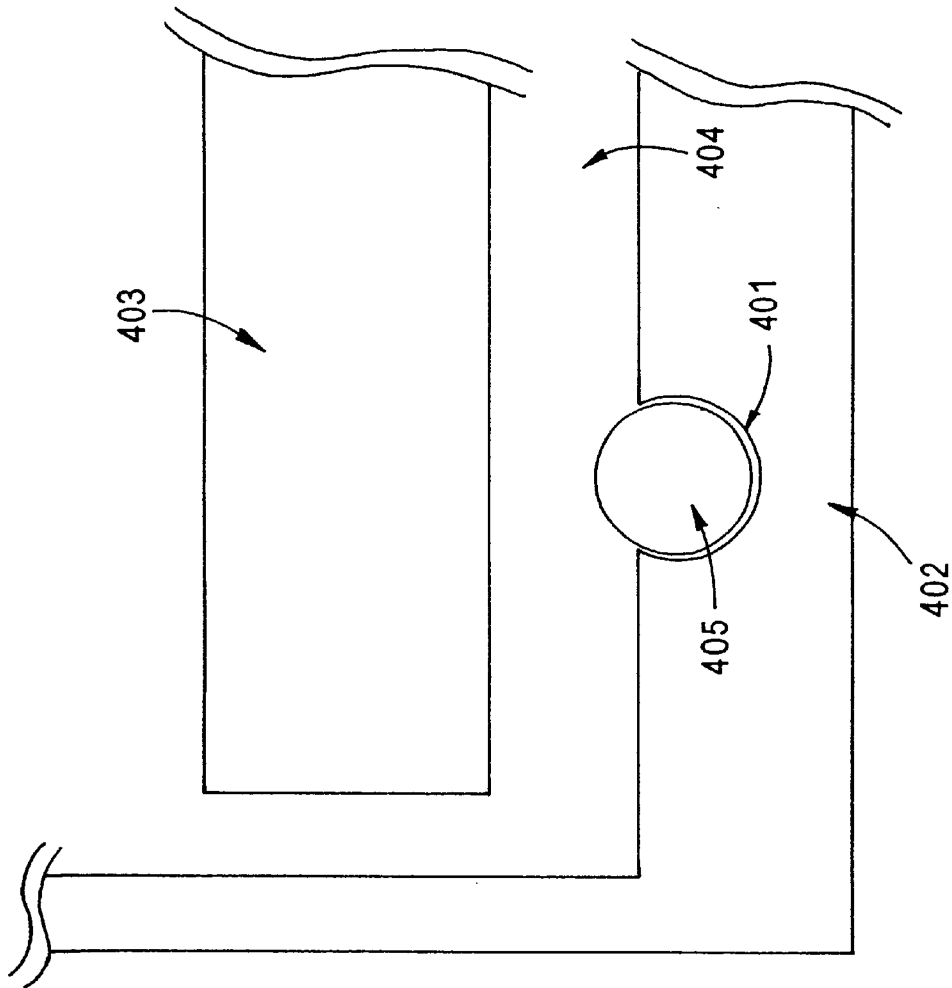


FIG. 4

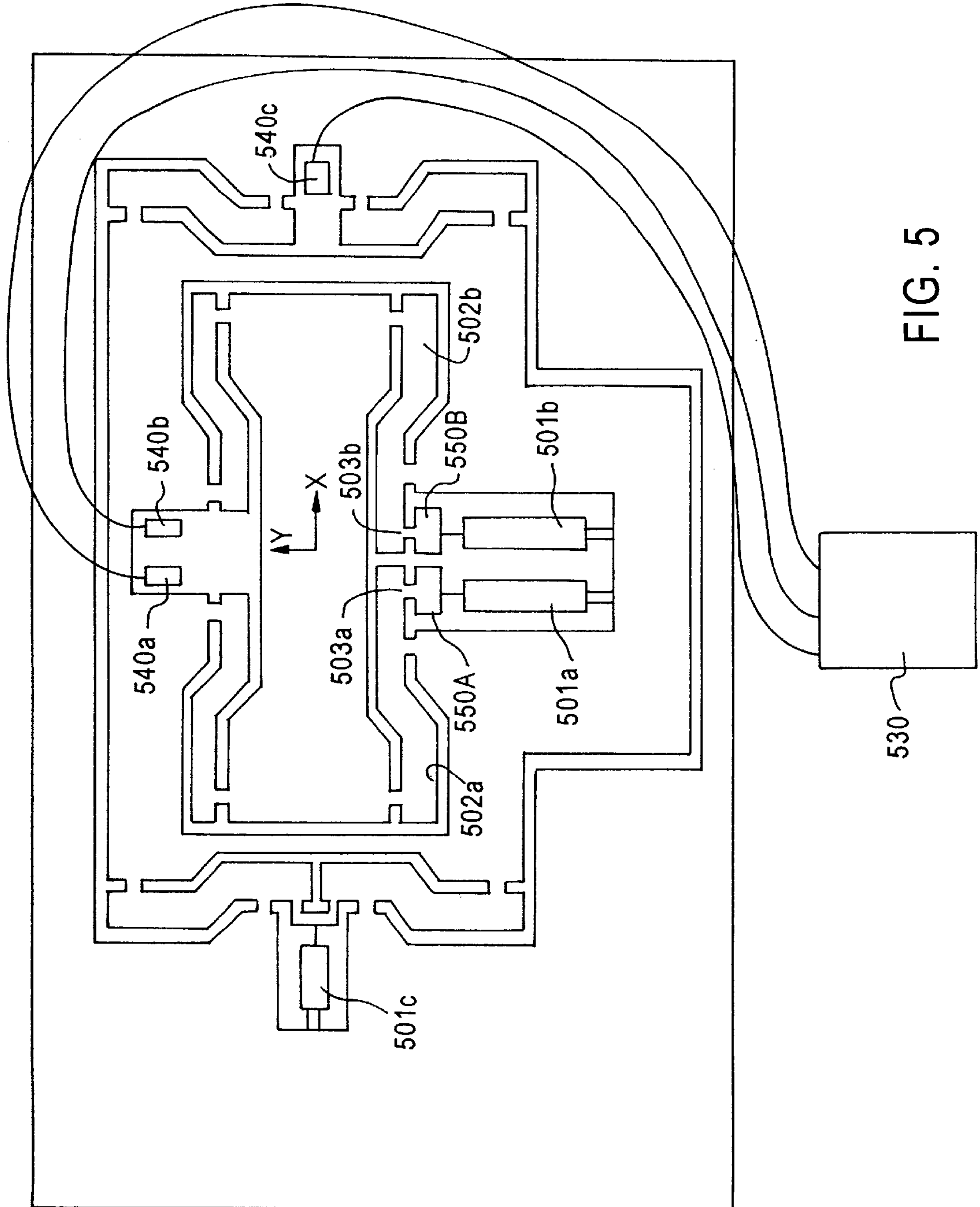


FIG. 5

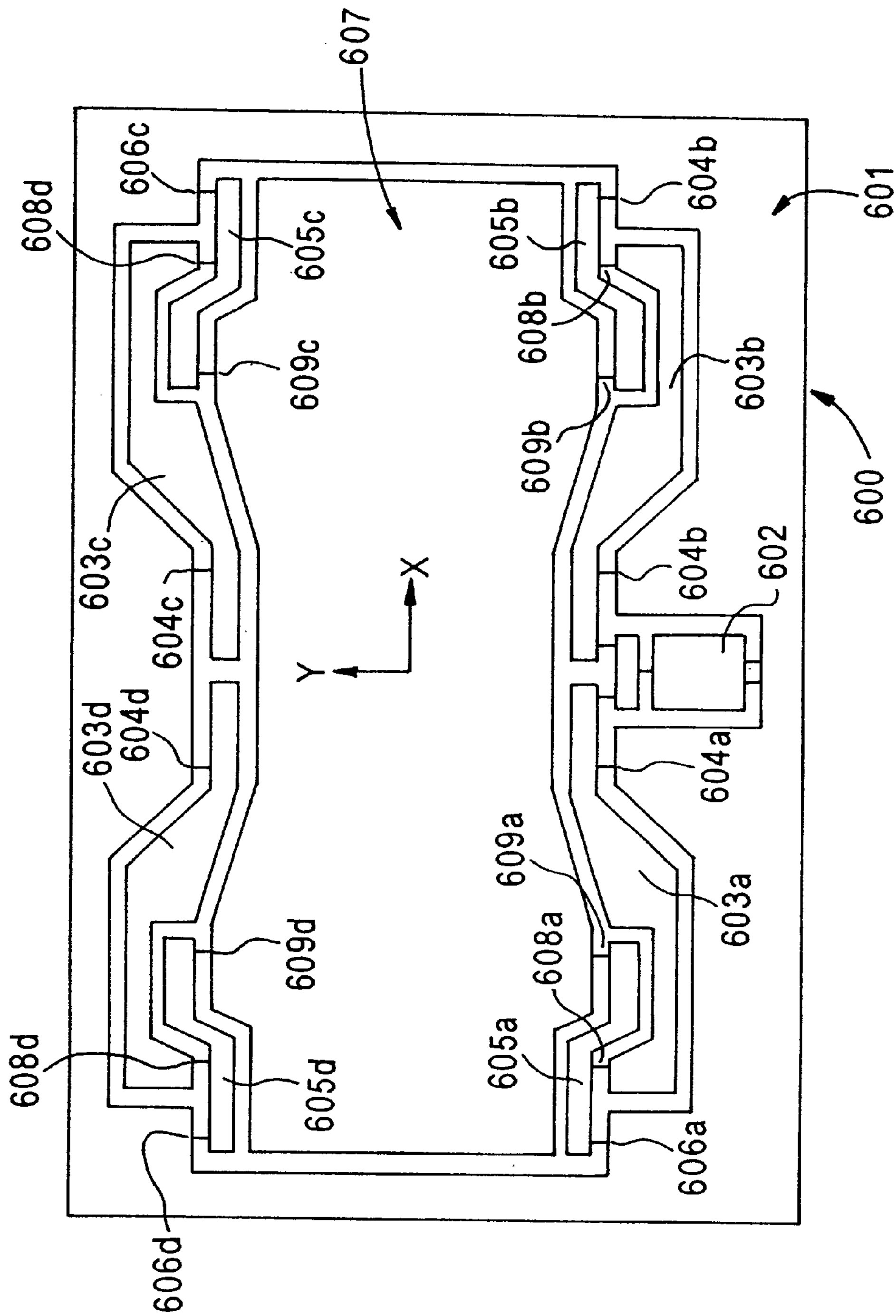


FIG. 6

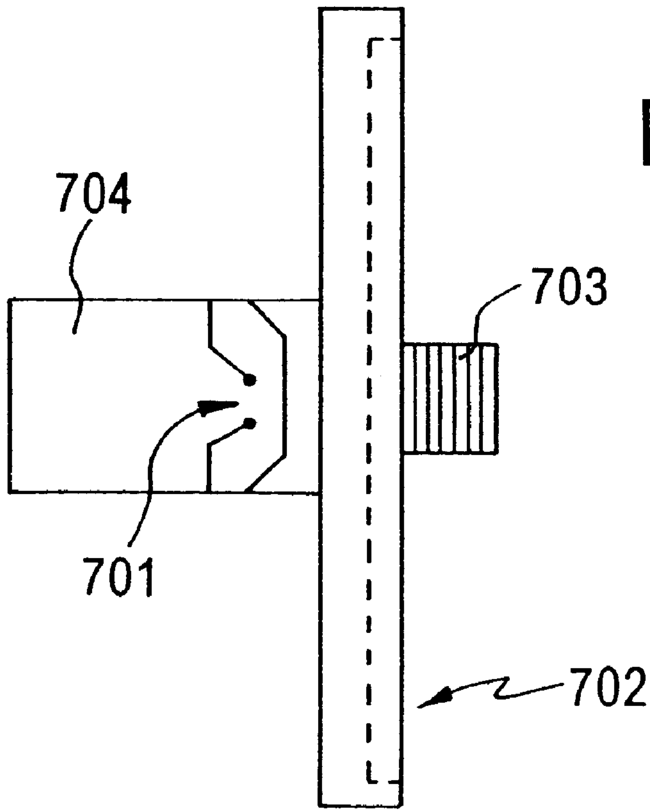


FIG. 7

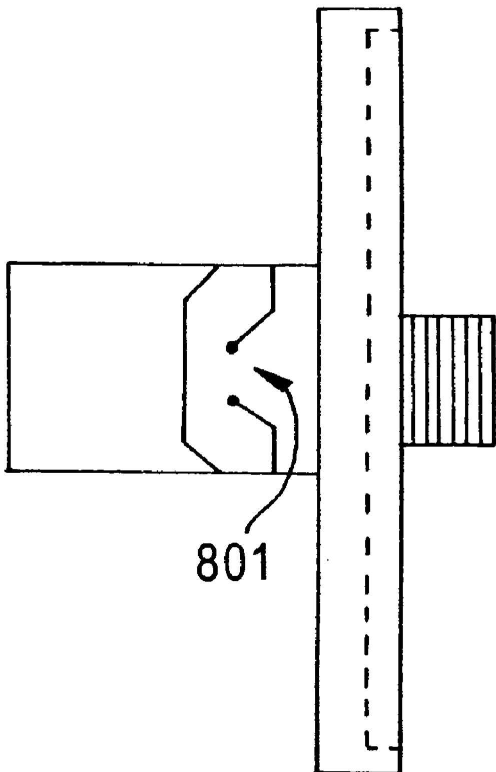


FIG. 8

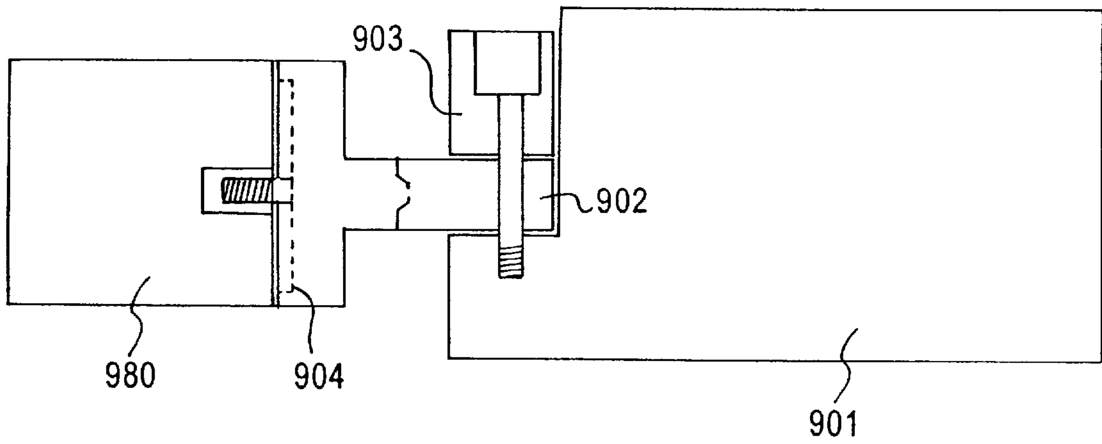


FIG. 9

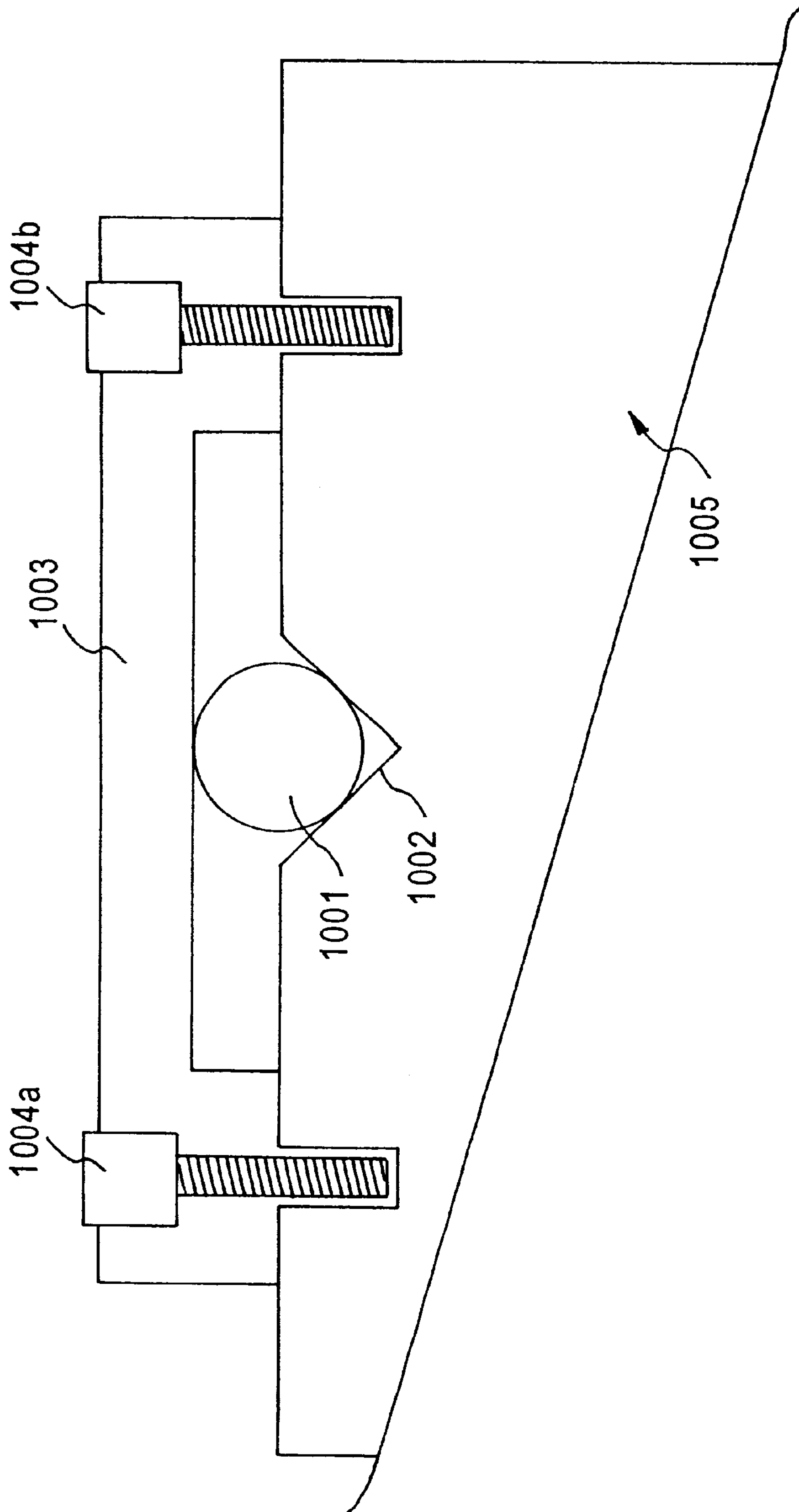


FIG. 10

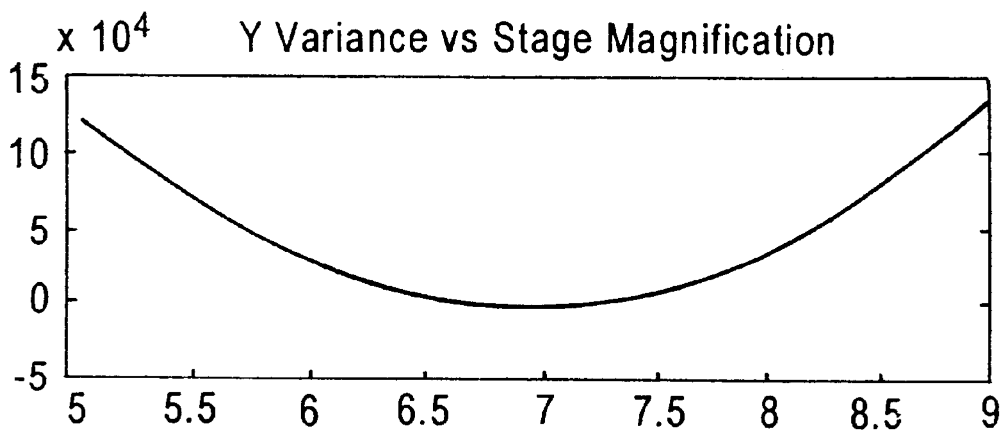


FIG. 11a

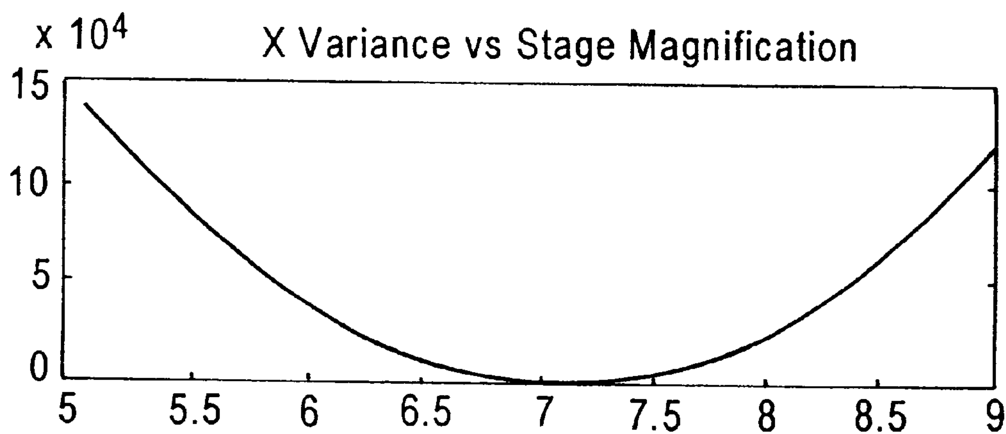


FIG. 11b

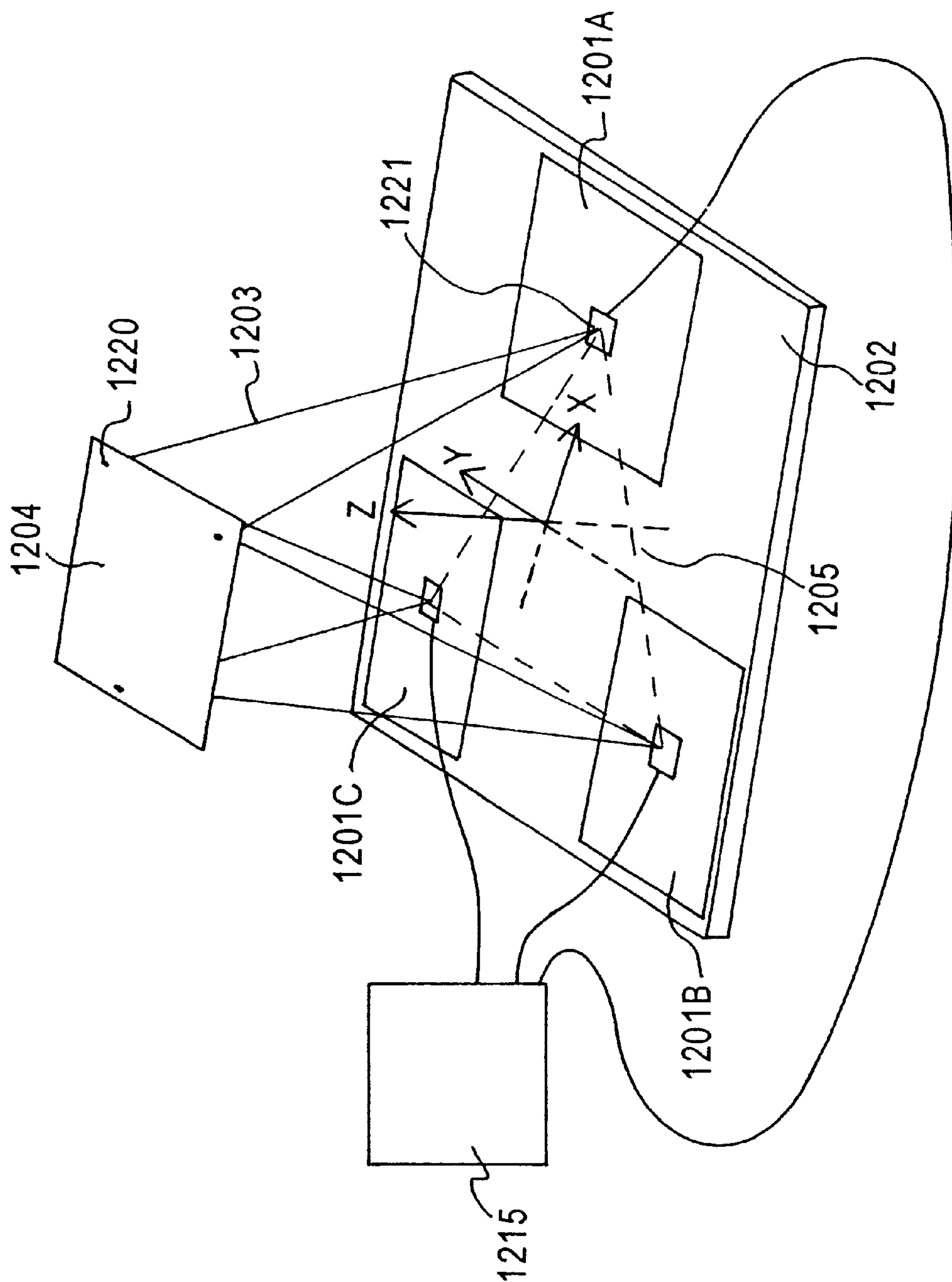


FIG. 12A

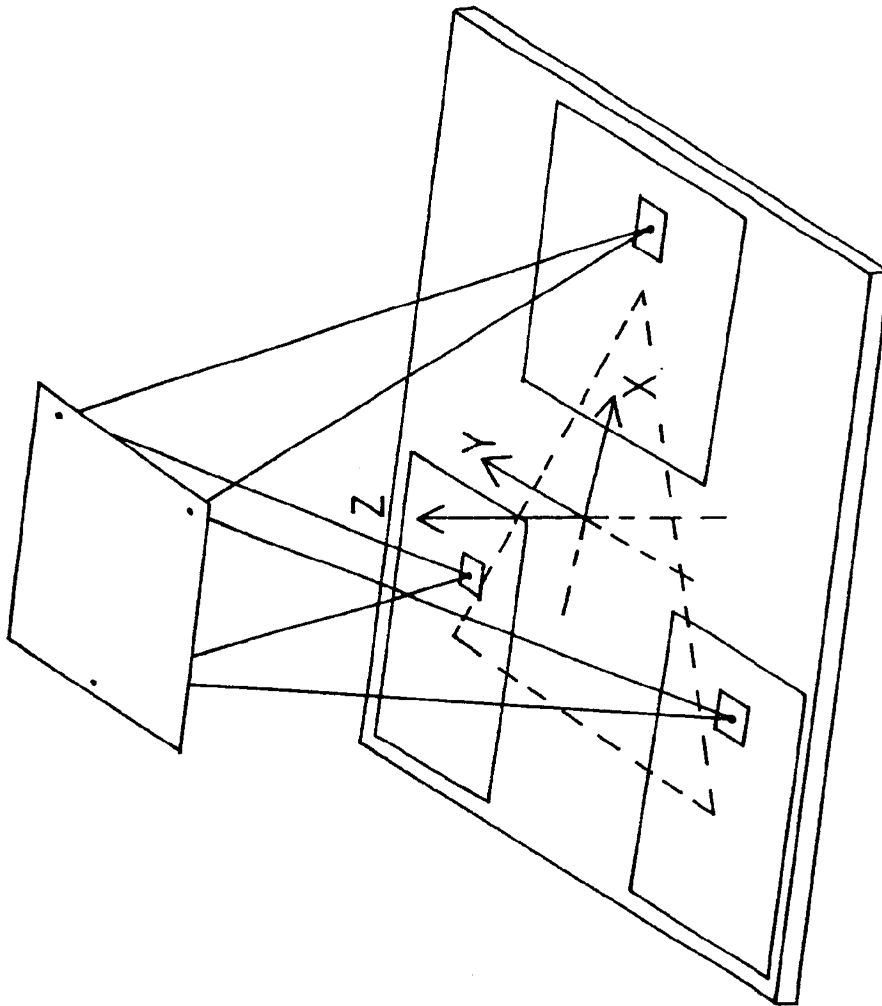


FIG. 12B

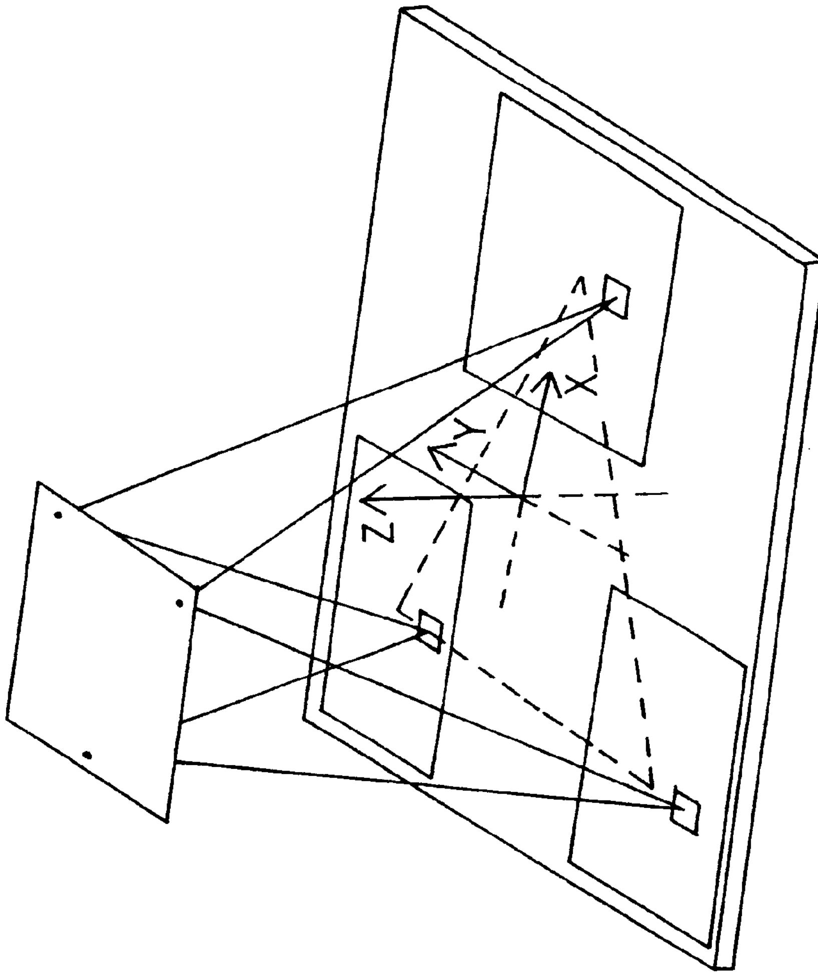


FIG. 12C

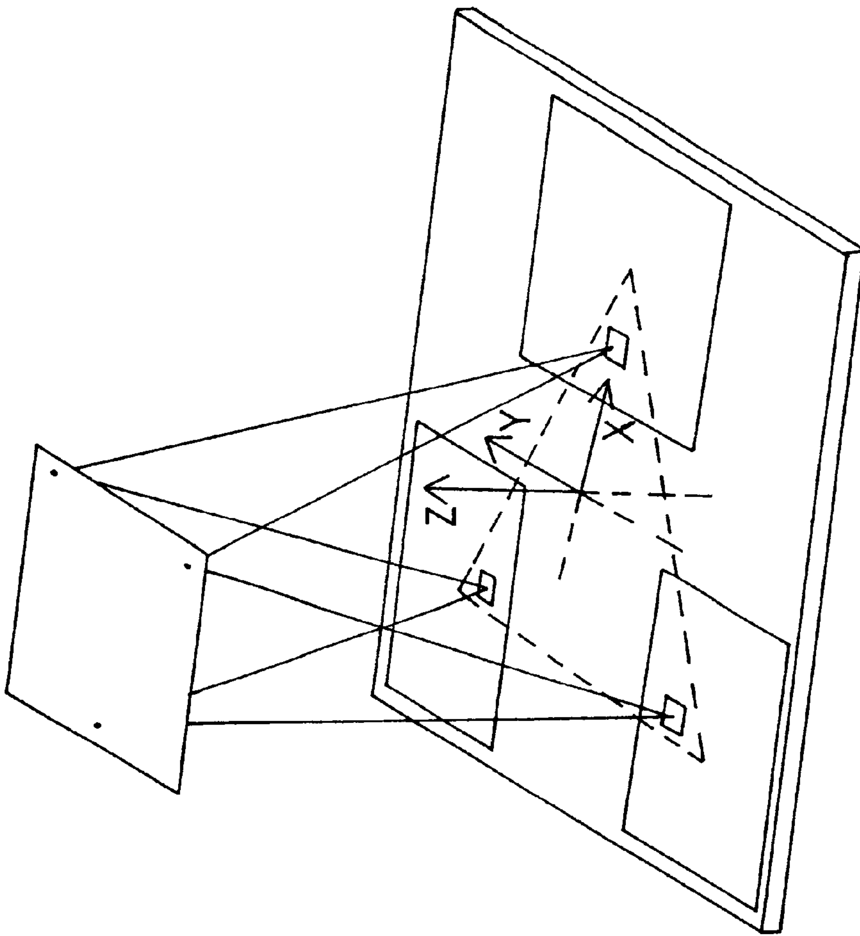


FIG. 12D

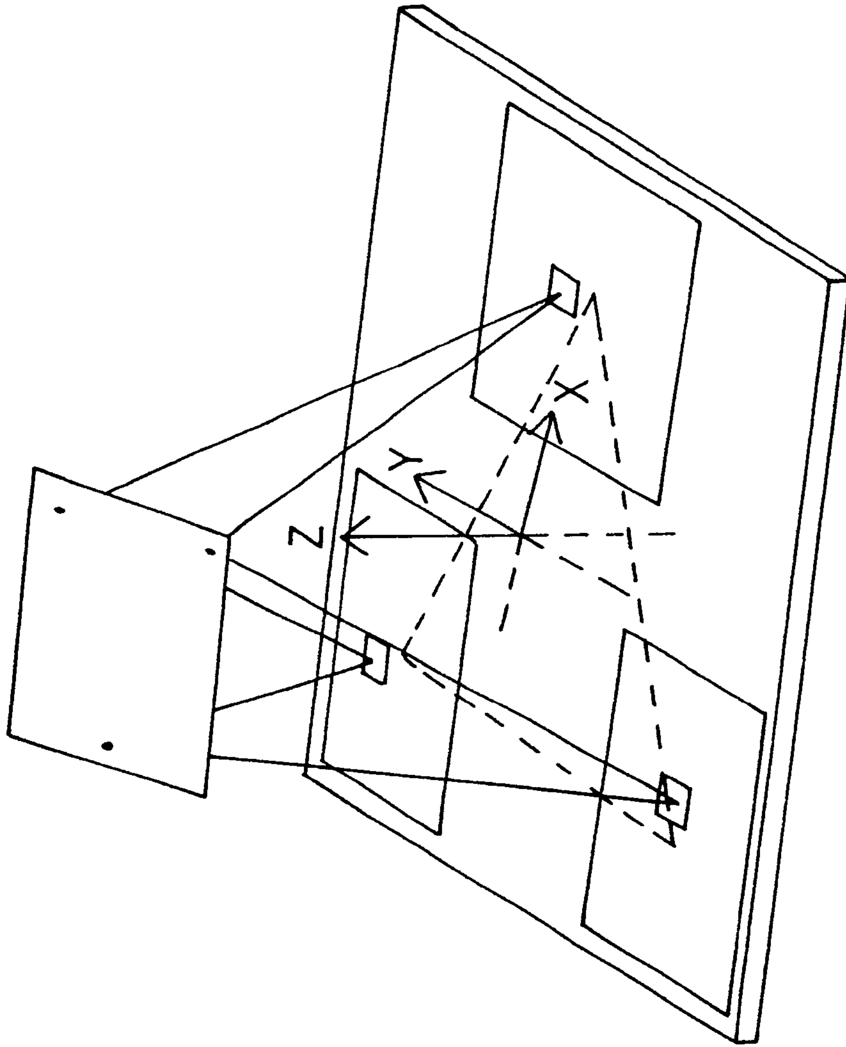


FIG. 12E

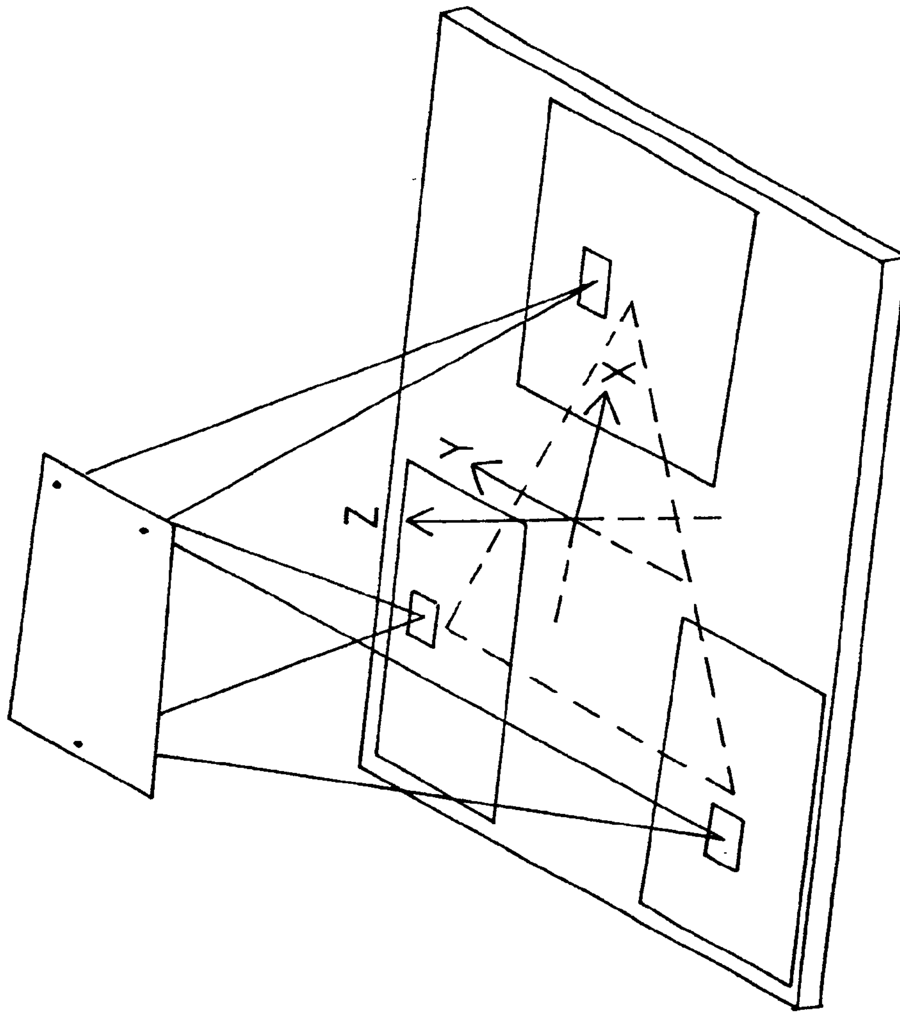


FIG. 12F

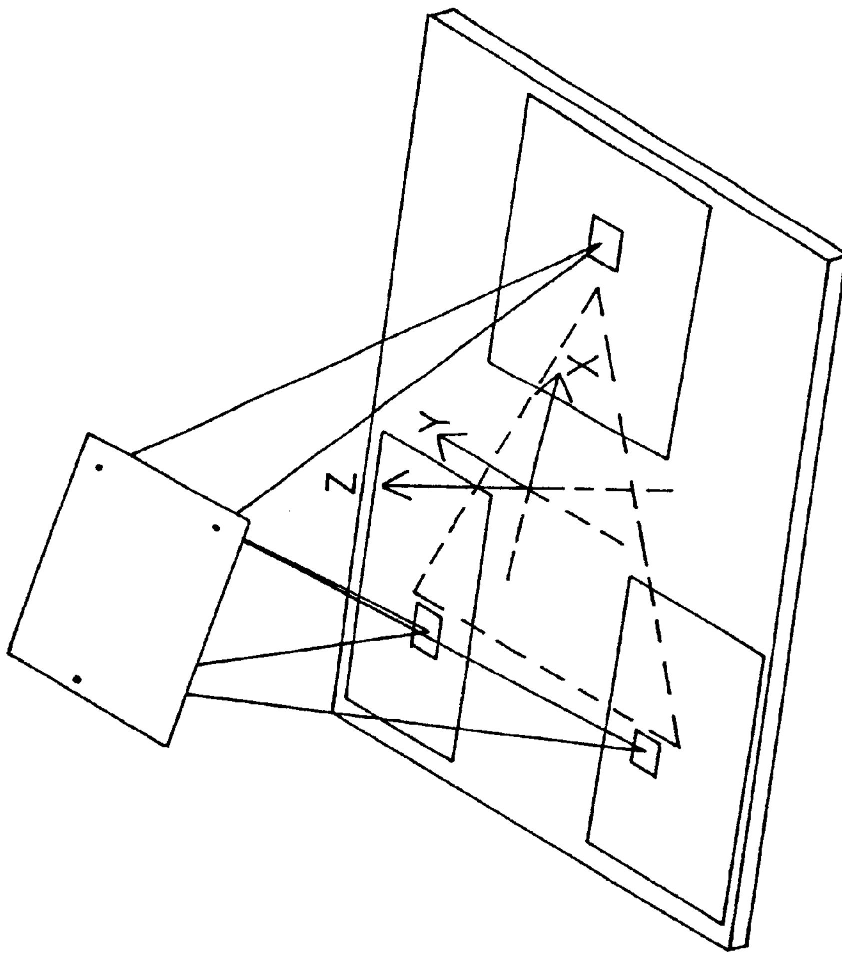


FIG. 12G

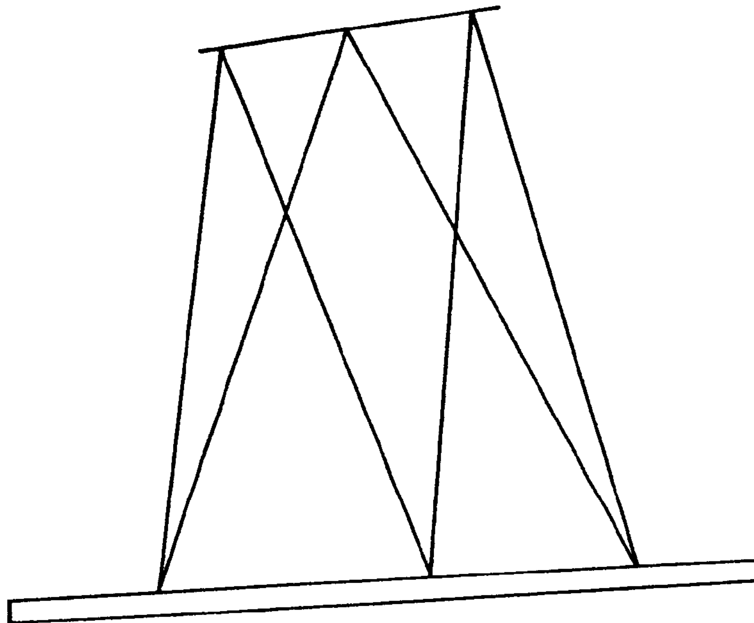


FIG. 12H

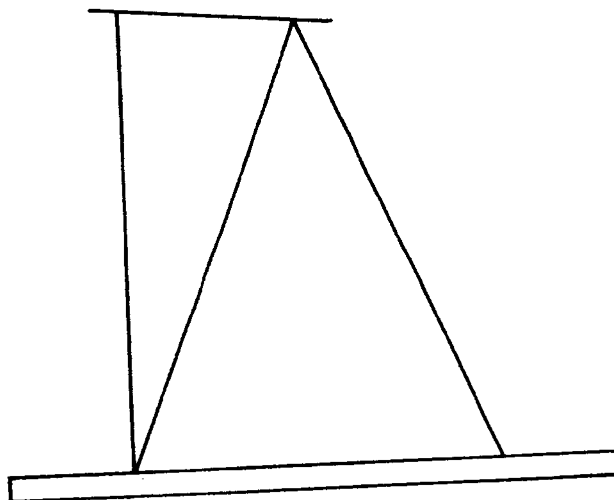


FIG. 12I

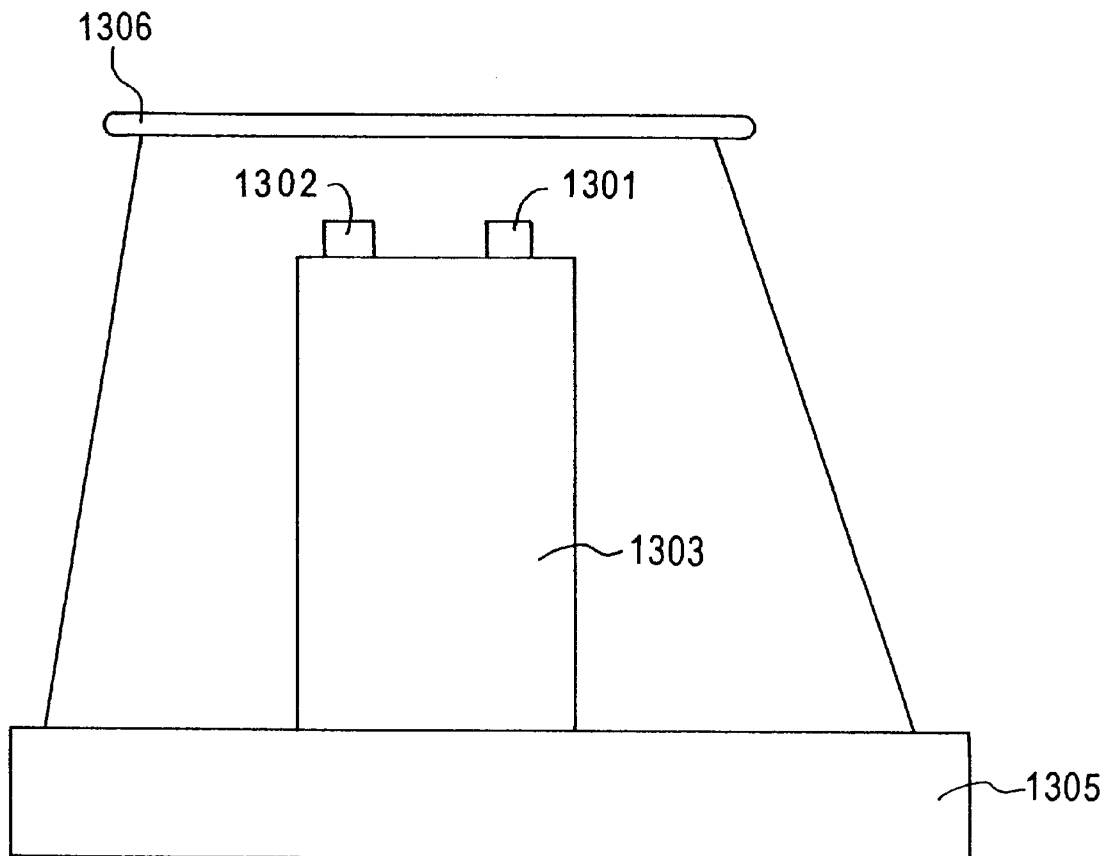


FIG. 13

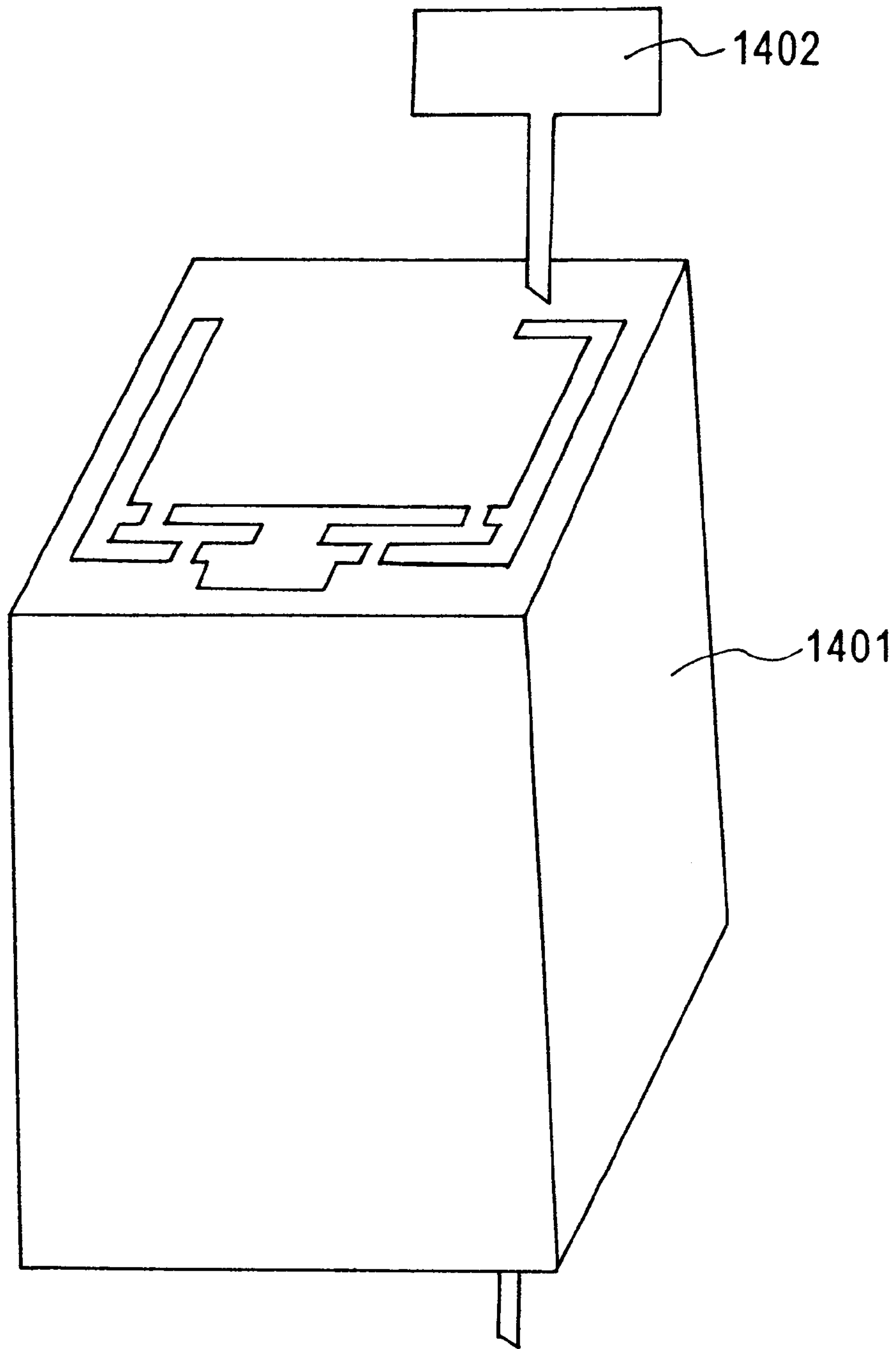


FIG. 14

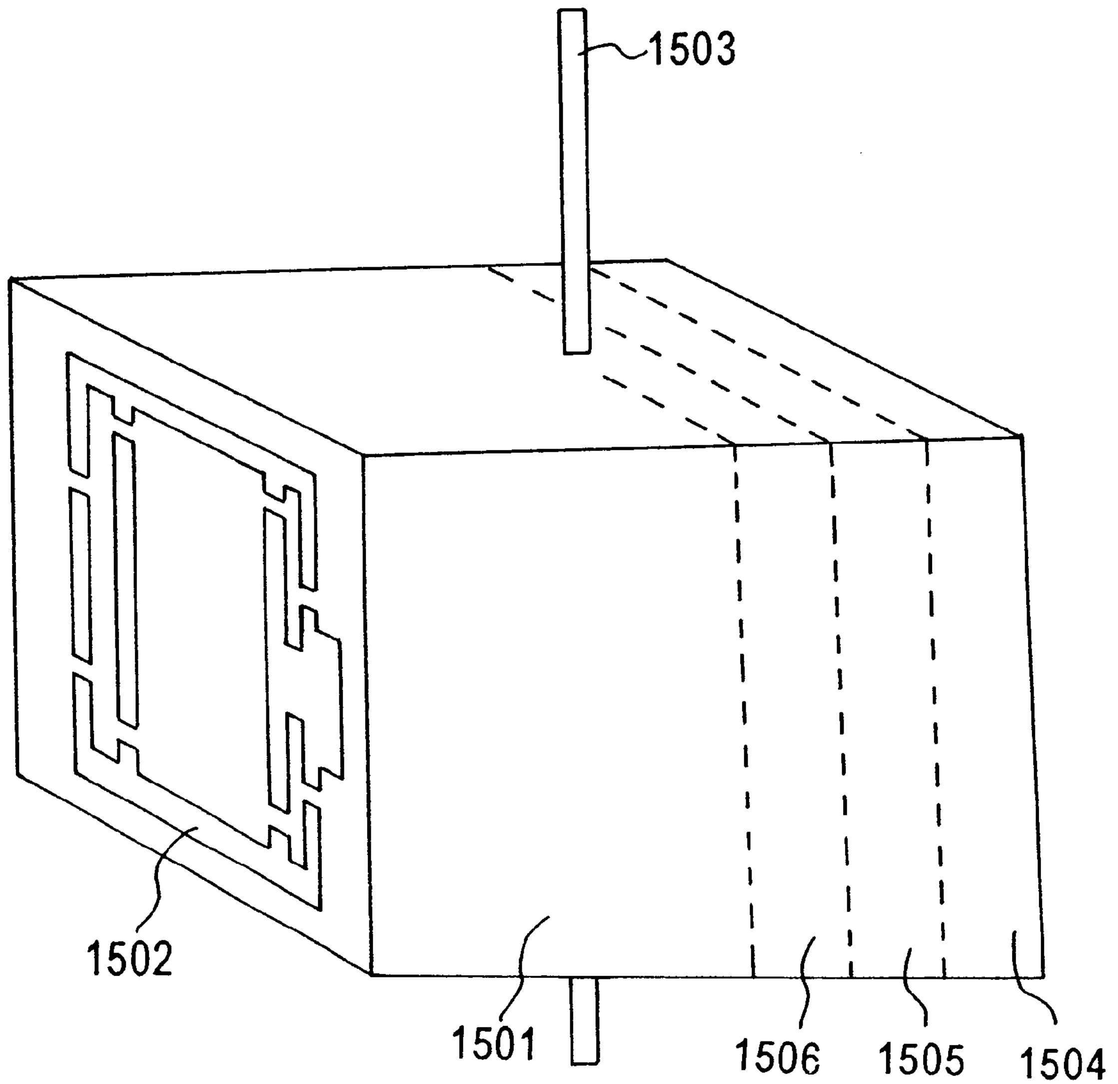
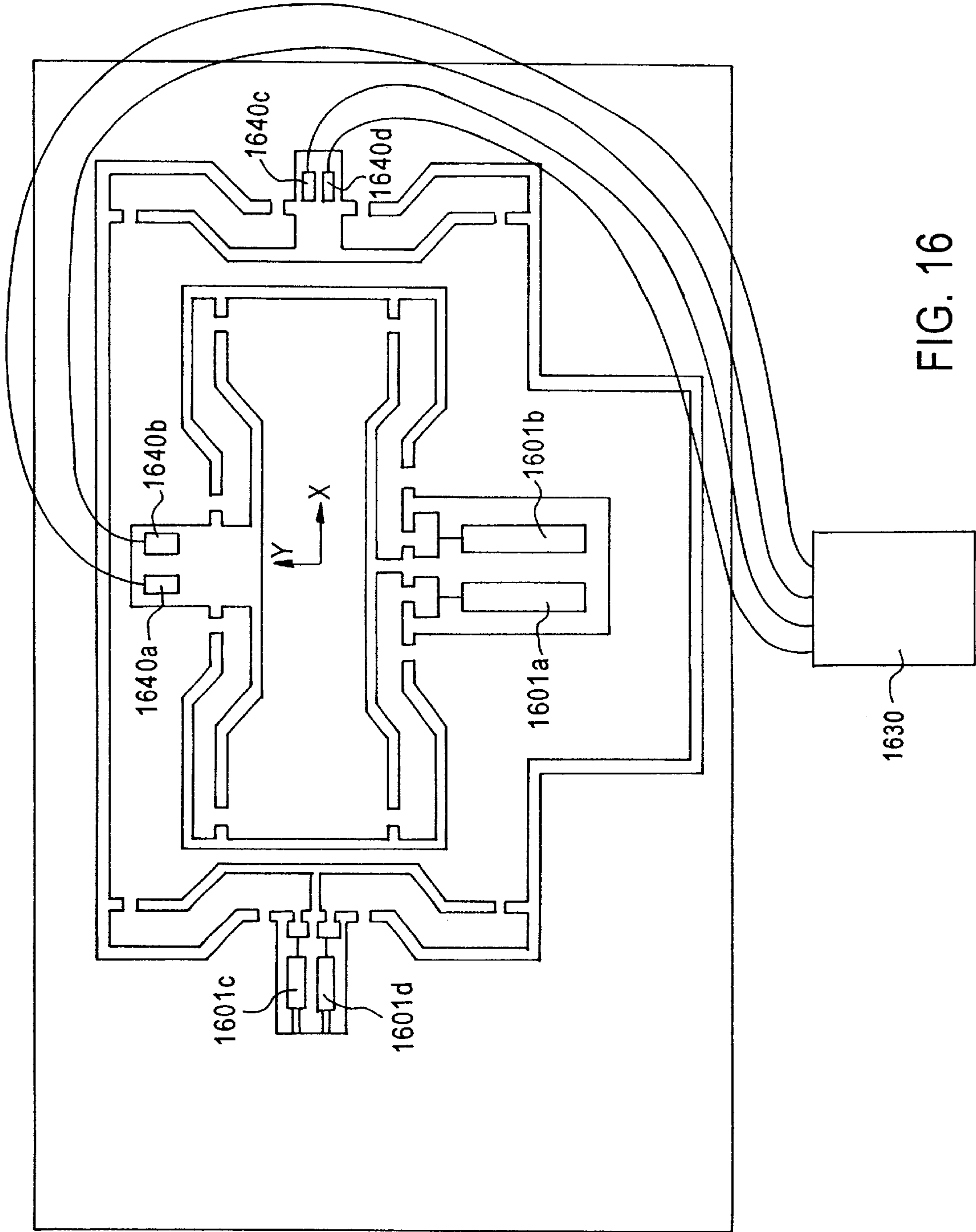


FIG. 15


1640c
1640d
1640b
1640a
X
Y
1601b
1601a
1601c
1601d
1630
FIG. 16

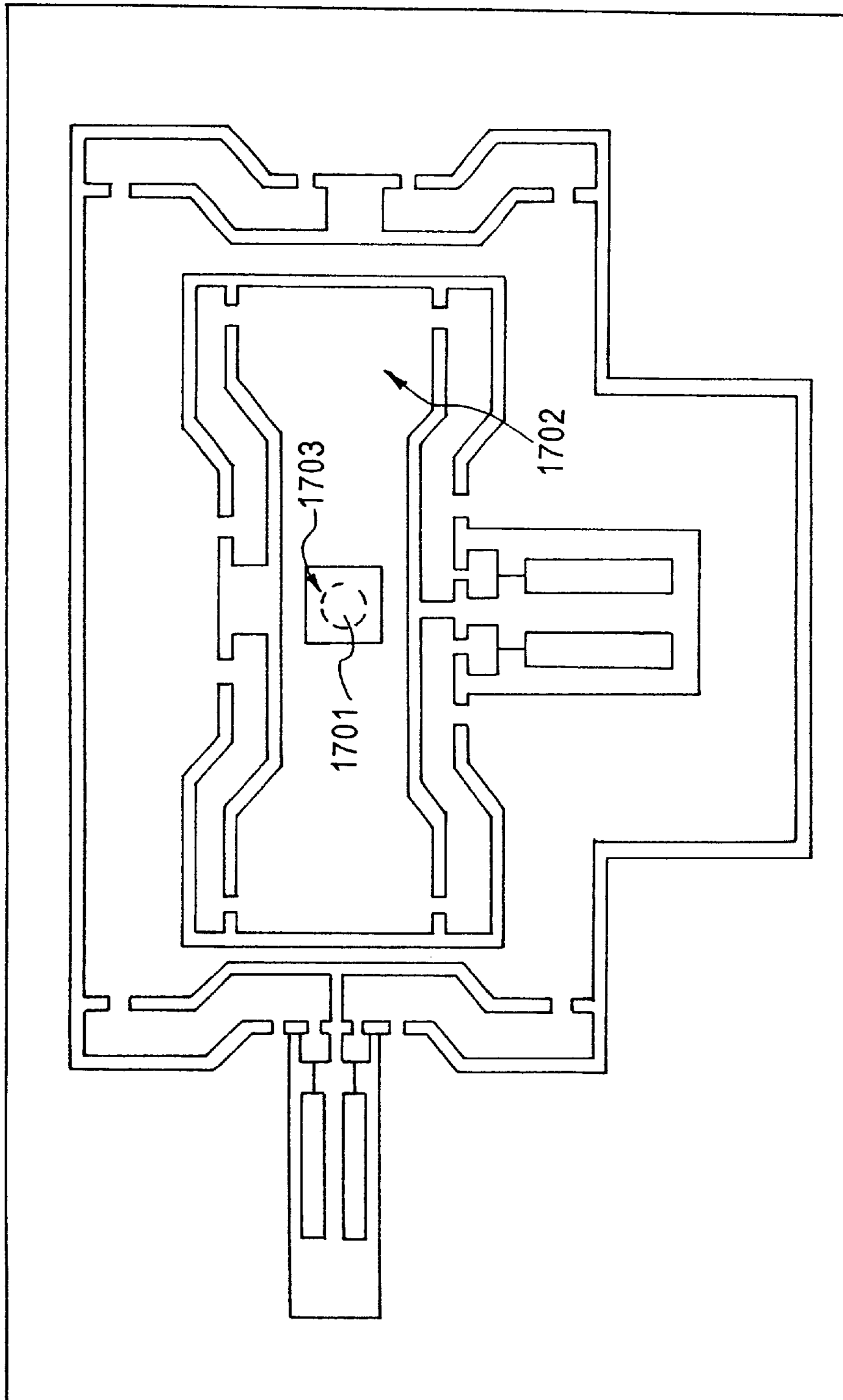


FIG. 17

POSITIONING STAGE

This application claims the benefit of U.S. provisional application No. 60/140,066, filed Jun. 21, 1999 and No. 60/180,966, filed Feb. 8, 2000.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to positioners for positioning objects, and more particularly to a deformable positioning stage.

BACKGROUND ART

Assembly of optic-electronic devices requires precision alignment of optical fibers with lasers or sensors and then bonding. A worker looking through a microscope at the end of a fiber conventionally executes this precision alignment and bonding process.

The alignment and bonding process can take as little as five minutes. However, if there is a misalignment of the fiber ends, this process can take as long as forty-five minutes to an hour. Misalignment often occurs because the fibers are subject to other than pure linear movement during the alignment process. Accordingly, a need exists for an improved alignment process which will reduce, if not eliminate, misalignment of a fiber end.

It is likely that in the next ten years the use of opto-electronic devices will spread to automobiles and every phone and computer manufactured in the United States, resulting in an estimated volume of 25 million units produced per year. Conventional assembly of opto-electronic devices can, as discussed above, require substantial worker time and therefore be quite costly. Accordingly, a need exists for a way to assemble opto-electronic devices which would require less worker effort and hence reduce the cost of assembly.

In other fields, delicate precision micrometer, sub-micrometer and nanometer assembly or positioning is also required. Such fields include medicine, biotechnology and electronic manufacturing. For example, individual atoms, molecules or nano-particles may be combined or separated to build materials and devices exhibiting desirable properties. Positioning devices currently available do not provide the precision and range of motion required in these and other technological fields. Accordingly, an improved technique is required for performing precision movement, often referred to as fine movement, at each of the micrometer, sub-micrometer and nanometer levels.

A planar biaxial micropositioning stage, which includes a deformable structure micro-positioning stage and which utilizes two nested cantilever flexure mechanisms facilitating movement of the stage in each of the X and Y axes has been proposed for use in precision manufacturing. A force can be applied to the proposed structure by an actuator to move the stage along the intended axis of movement. The actuator placement in this positioner is perpendicular to the axis of movement of the stage. However, the resulting movement in each of the X and Y directions is not purely linear. Rather, the proposed structure introduces a yaw which is unacceptable for precision manufacturing applications. This yaw is often referred to as a rotational cross talk error.

Known prior art positioning devices cannot eliminate rotational cross talk unless additional actuators are included in the device to apply counterbalancing rotation and thereby ensure pure linear movement. These actuators add undesirable complexity and costs to the devices. Additionally, complex control algorithms must be developed and used to operate multiple actuators in concert to compensate for the cross talk.

In the proposed micro-positioning stage discussed above, as well as other proposed stages, the rotational cross talk error is inherent in the design. That is, applying a force intended to move a stage in one direction necessarily produces an unintended rotation. Accordingly, a need exists for a micro-positioner which does not impart rotational cross talk error into intended linear movement.

Control of conventional micro-positioners is performed through the use of feedback loops. At least one sensor is required to measure movement of a stage. Conventional deformable structure micro-positioners use sensors which are typically located at a position which results in inaccurate measurement of the true stage displacement. This inaccuracy due to sensor placement is commonly referred to as Abbe effect. Accordingly, a positioner is required which provides more accurate sensing.

Conventional deformable structure micro-positioners require that the actuator used to impart a force upon a movable stage be attached to the movable stage with an epoxy compound, or some other adhesive. These attachments impart a loss of force into the system. For example, when a force is applied to an epoxy connection between the actuator and the moving stage, the epoxy compresses, resulting in up to a 60 percent loss in applied force. Hence, an improved technique is required to attach an actuator to a movable stage to reduce the loss of force.

Using an epoxy or screws for the coupling, it is also difficult to obtain a pure parallel alignment of the actuator and the moving stage. Unparallel alignment results in a loss of force in the system. Furthermore, misalignment between the components may produce damaging stresses on the actuator. Accordingly, an improved coupling is required to achieve a parallel attachment between the coupling and an actuator.

Epoxy couplings are also subject to maintenance difficulties and durability limits. To remove an actuator from a deformable structure micro-positioner with epoxy couplings, the epoxy coupling must be cut using a machine tool. The two surfaces exposed by the cutting must be cleaned before they are reattached. This cutting and cleaning process may damage both the actuator and the deformable structure micro-positioner. Accordingly, a need exists for an improved technique of attaching and removing an actuator from a micro-positioner which eliminates the potentially damaging cutting and cleaning process.

Conventional deformable structure micro-positioners can be subjected to forces which may damage the individual components of a positioner. These forces may include inadvertent contact with the movable stage portion of the positioner or over-actuation of a drive used to move the movable stage. Accordingly, a need exists for a deformable structure micro-positioner which can better withstand damaging forces.

Deformable structure micro-positioners with one and two-degrees of freedom are well known. Six-degree of freedom positioners in the macro-scale are common. One type of six-degree of freedom positioner is often referred to as a Stewart platform. One familiar use of Stewart platforms is in aircraft simulators. However, a practical adaptation of macro-scale Stewart platforms to the micro-scale using a deformable structure platform has not been previously achieved.

A Stewart platform utilizes six struts to support a platform. Historically, macro-scale Stewart platform devices place drives, e.g. actuators, in each of the struts to obtain movement of the platform. In the proposed micro-scale adaptations of Stewart platforms, actuators are also placed in the struts. However, actuators of the type typically used in micro-scale positioners do not have the required range of motion necessary for use in the struts of a micro-scale adapted Stewart platform. Hence, more expensive and much larger actuators must be used in the proposed micro-scale Stewart platforms.

The February 1994 issue of NASA Tech Briefs proposed a positioner, characterized as a minimanipulator, with six-degrees of freedom. The drives which produce movement of the platform include stepping motors and rotary actuators. Each of these drives is subject to sticktion and backlash. Hence, this manipulator is not capable of achieving fine movement, since none of the actuator configurations usable in this device can produce movement without some sticktion and/or backlash. Accordingly, a need exists for an improved six-degree of freedom positioner which is capable of providing fine movement in each of the six degrees of freedom.

The conventional process for manufacturing deformable structure micro-positioning devices is costly and time-consuming. Typically, each device must be individually machined from a separate piece of material. Additionally, six-degree of freedom micro-positioners require separate manufacturing and assembly steps for each of the individual positioners. Accordingly, a need exists for a manufacturing process to produce a plurality of deformable structure micro-positioning devices, including six-degree of freedom devices, which is less costly and time-consuming.

OBJECTIVES OF THE INVENTION

One object of the present invention is to provide an improved technique for fine precision object manipulation in manufacturing and assembly processes.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a micro-positioning stage with precision movement on at least one of the micrometer, sub-micrometer and nanometer levels.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a micro-positioning stage with pure translational or rotational movement along an intended axis of movement.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a micro-positioning stage which is less susceptible to permanent deformation due to the application of an excessive force.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an improved technique for manufacturing one-, two-, three-, four-, and six-degree of freedom micro-positioners.

Additional objects, advantages, and novel features of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this disclosure, including the following detailed description, as well as by practice of the invention. While the invention is described below with reference to preferred embodiment(s), it should be understood that the invention is not limited thereto. Those of ordinary skill in the art having access to the teachings herein will recognize additional implementations, modifications, and embodiments, as well as other fields of use, which are within the scope of the invention as disclosed and claimed herein and with respect to which the invention could be of significant utility.

SUMMARY DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention, a positioning device is provided. The positioning device may be used to position many different types and sizes of objects. These objects can range from large objects, which are often referred to as macro-scale objects, to very small objects, commonly referred to as micro-scale objects. Objects in the micro-scale are measured in micrometers. Even smaller objects in the micro-scale are measured in sub-micrometers. And, extremely small objects in the micro-scale are measured in nanometers. Objects at the nano-level are smaller than those measured in sub-microns. Objects in this smallest scale can include individual atoms.

The positioning device of the present invention includes a movable stage. The movable stage is where objects to be positioned are placed for positioning. The movable stage has two perpendicular axes, which will be referred to as a Y-axis and an X-axis. The axes preferably intersect at the center of the movable stage. In this preferred configuration, each axis divides the movable stage into two halves.

In a first embodiment of the present invention, the positioning device also includes two levers for moving the movable stage. Together, the two levers form a pair of levers. Each of the pair of levers is positioned so as to be parallel to, for example, the X-axis. In this case, one lever of the pair of levers is positioned on one side of the Y-axis, and the other lever is positioned on the other side of the Y-axis, with each lever being the same distance away from the Y-axis. Hence, the first and second levers are mirror images of one another and positioned symmetric about the Y-axis. Each of the levers applies a force to the movable stage to move the movable stage.

In a second embodiment of the present invention, a second pair of levers may also be included in the positioning device if so desired. The second pair of levers is preferably a mirror image of the first pair of levers and positioned symmetric about the X-axis. Thus, each of the second pair of levers is positioned the same distance from the X-axis as the first pair of levers, but on the other side of the X-axis. Furthermore, each of the second pair of levers are placed the same distance from, but on opposite sides of, the Y-axis.

Advantageously, each of the levers, whether two, four or some other number of levers is utilized, is attached to both the movable stage and a support member. Each attachment forms a pivot. Each lever thus pivots about its attachment to the movable stage and its attachment to the support structure. The pivot attachments are preferably designed to bend, and are referred to as flexures.

Like the levers, the flexures are positioned in a mirrored configuration about the X and/or Y axes. If two pairs of levers are provided, the flexure attaching one lever of the first pair of levers and the flexure attaching one lever of the second pair of levers to the movable stage are positioned the same distance from, but on opposite sides of, the X-axis. The flexures attaching the other levers of the first and second pairs of levers to the movable stage are also positioned the same distance from, but on opposite sides of, the X-axis. Also, the flexures attaching the one levers of the first and second pairs of levers and the flexures attaching the other levers of the first and second pairs of levers to the movable stage are positioned the same distance from, but on opposite sides of, the Y-axis.

Likewise, the flexure attaching one lever of the first pair of levers and the flexure attaching one lever of the second pair of levers to the support member are positioned the same distance from, but on opposite sides of, the X-axis. The flexures attaching the other levers of the first and second pairs of levers to the support member are also positioned the same distance from, but on opposite sides of, the X-axis.

Also, the flexures attaching the one levers of the first and second pairs of levers and the other levers of the first and second pairs of levers to the support member are positioned the same distance from, but on opposite sides of, the Y-axis.

In accordance with still another aspect of the invention, the support member, the movable stage, the first and the second pairs of levers, and each of the eight flexures form a single unit. That is, the components are monolithic and formed out of a single piece of material, thus being inseparable.

Advantageously, each lever includes a cantilever. The cantilever serving to modify the magnitude of a force exerted on one end of a lever and applied by the other end. Accordingly, the input force to a lever can be different than the output force from the lever.

Preferably, the positioning device includes at least one member which prevents the movable stage from moving beyond a predetermined distance. This member, referred to as a stop member, can be formed in or attached to either the movable stage or the support member. For example, a slot, or hole, can beneficially be formed into the movable stage, and a rod, or some other type member, is placed into the slot. The slot is formed such that when a rod is placed into the slot, a portion of the rod extends into a gap between the movable stage and one of the levers. When the movable stage moves to a certain position, the rod comes in contact with the applicable lever, thereby beneficially preventing the stage from moving beyond a predetermined distance. For stop members formed in the support member, the configuration can be much the same, except that the slot is formed into the support member. The rod extends into a gap between a lever and the support member. As the movable stage and lever move, the lever comes in contact with the rod when the stage moves to a certain position.

In accordance with a third embodiment of the present invention, yet another pair of levers is included to move the movable stage. This pair is positioned parallel to the Y-axis and is also a mirrored pair of levers. Each of the levers is positioned equi-distance from, but on opposite sides of, the X-axis.

Yet another pair of levers positioned parallel to the Y-axis of the movable stage, but on the opposite side of the Y-axis than the first pair of Y-axis levers, can, if desired, also be included in the positioning device. This lever pair too is in a mirror configuration. Each of this pair of levers is positioned an equal distance from, but on opposite sides of, the X-axis. The two pairs of levers positioned parallel to the Y-axis are also positioned an equal distance from, but on opposite sides of, the Y-axis of the movable stage.

In yet another aspect of the invention, each of the levers may include a nested lever member. That is, each lever may have at least two lever members. The nested lever members are positioned such that one of the nested lever members is closer to the moving stage than another of the nested lever members. Thus, the combined length of the nested lever members is less than the length of the single lever which would otherwise be required.

According to other aspects of the invention, each of the levers is moved in an arc to move the positioning stage. In moving a pair of levers, the arcs are mirror images of one another about an axis, e.g. a Z-axis, of the positioning stage. Furthermore, the directions in which the levers are moved along the respective arcs are opposed directions.

According to still other aspects of the invention, the components of a positioning stage are machined into a solid material such as a solid block of aluminum, or other monolithic material. The machining may be electric discharge machining, or some other machining process. Each of the components is preferably machined into the material at the same angle. In such a case, the machined material is then sliced at a second angle into several slices.

Beneficially, the second angle is perpendicular to the first angle and each slice is identical to the other slices. Each of these slices thereby forms a single positioning stage. However, if desired, more than one positioning stage can be machined into the monolithic material at the first angle. Thus, when sliced, each slice may contain more than one positioning stage.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

In order to facilitate a fuller understanding of the present invention, reference is now made to the appended drawings. These drawings should not be construed as limiting the present invention, but are intended to be exemplary only.

FIG. **1** shows a one-degree of freedom micro-positioner in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. **2** shows a two-degree of freedom micro-positioner in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. **3** shows a one-degree of freedom micro-positioner with safety stops in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. **4** shows a detail of a safety stop shown in FIG. **3**.

FIG. **5** shows a three-degree of freedom micro-positioner with three actuators in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. **6** shows a reduced size one-degree of freedom micro-positioner in accordance with the present invention.

FIGS. **7** and **8** show a coupling used in any of the micro-positioners shown in FIGS. **1–6**.

FIG. **9** shows a coupling installed in any of the micro-positioners shown in FIGS. **1–6**.

FIG. **10** shows a detail of a coupling attached to an input block of a micro-positioner as shown in FIG. **9**.

FIGS. **11A** and **11B** show performance measures of the coupling of FIGS. **7** and **8**.

FIGS. **12A–12I** show a six-degree of freedom deformable structure micro-positioner in accordance with the present invention in different positions.

FIG. **13** shows a side view of a six-degree of freedom deformable structure micro-positioner of FIG. **12**.

FIG. **14** shows a positioning device being machined into a single piece of material in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. **15** shows a single piece of material with a positioning device machined into it being sliced into a plurality of positioning devices in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. **16** shows a three-degree of freedom micro-positioner with four actuators in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. **17** shows a four-degree of freedom positioning device with four actuators in accordance with the present invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Preferred Embodiments

One-Degree of Freedom Embodiment

FIG. **1** depicts a view of a high performance, low fabrication cost deformable structure parallel cantilever biaxial micro-positioning stage **100** in accordance with one aspect

of the present invention. The deformable structure micro-positioner includes a moving stage **101** formed within and planar to a support structure **102**. The moving stage is connected to the support structure via four levers **103a, 103b, 103c** and **103d**. Lever **103a** is attached to the moving stage via flexure **104a** and to the support structure via flexure **105a**. Lever **103b** is attached to the moving stage via flexure **104b** and to the support structure via flexure **105b**. Lever **103c** is attached to the moving stage via flexure **104c** and to the support structure via flexure **105c**. Lever **103d** is attached to the moving stage via flexure **104d** and to the support structure via flexure **105d**.

The four levers are bi-axially symmetrical. Lever pair **103a** and **103d** is symmetrical to lever pair **103b** and **103c** with respect to the Y-axis of the moving stage. Levers **103a** and **103b** are in-line. Levers **103c** and **103d** are also in-line. Lever pair **103a** and **103b** is symmetrical to lever pair **103d** and **103c** with respect to the X-axis of the moving stage.

The attaching flexures are also bi-axially symmetrical. Flexure **104a** is symmetrical to flexure **104d** with respect to the X-axis of the moving stage. Likewise, flexures **105a** and **105d** are symmetrical with respect to this axis. Flexures **105b** and **105c** are also symmetrical with respect this axis. Flexures **104b** and **104c** are also symmetrical to this X-axis. Flexure pair's **104a** and **104b, 105a** and **105b, 104d** and **104c,** and **105d** and **105c** are symmetric with respect to the Y-axis of the moving stage.

Input force is generated for movement in the direction of the Y-axis of the moving stage by actuator **110**. The actuator is placed such that actuator movement is along the path of movement of the moving stage. The actuator may be removablely mounted within the deformable structure micro-positioner. Actuator **110** imparts a force upon input block **190**.

The actuator force is transmitted to the moving stage from input block **190** through flexure **111a** of lever **103a** and through flexure **111b** of lever **103b**. Lever **103a** pivots about flexure **105a** in an arc, transmitting the actuator force to the moving stage through flexure **104a**. Lever **103b** pivots about flexure **105b** in an arc, transmitting the actuator force to the moving stage through flexure **104b**.

As a result of the stage's movement, lever **103d** pivots about flexure **105d** in an arc. Also, lever **103c** pivots about flexure **105c** in an arc.

The symmetry of these four levers and four attachments makes these arcs symmetrical with respect to the Y-axis of the moving stage, with the components of motion along the x-axis equal and opposite, resulting in the cancellation of motion along the X-axis. The result is pure motion in the Y-axis direction and the elimination of translational and angular cross-talk error.

Levers **103a** and **103b** act as cantilevers, modifying the input force generated by the actuator. Flexures **105a** and **105b** serve as the fulcrums of the cantilevers. For example, a 1 micrometer input displacement from the actuator can result in a displacement of 10 micrometers at flexures **104a** and **104b**.

The cantilever design compensates for the very small motion capabilities of the limited number of actuators available for use in deformable structure micro-positioning devices. The movement generated by the actuator is amplified mechanically to achieve the desired range of motion. The range of motion can be from nanometer movement to multiple micrometer movement.

A sensor **112** may be provided on-axis with the actuator and perpendicular to the moving stage to provide precision measurement and control of the moving stage. The on-axis design reduces Abbe offset error, thus obtaining precision measurement.

Preferably, a capacitance type gauge is employed as a sensor. The capacitance gauge monitors the output resulting from the actuator input multiplied by the leverage and minus losses in the system. A sensor is critical for feedback control, but may be omitted for open-loop applications in which calibration of the stage may be sufficient to characterize the stage motion, or when other types of feedback, such as vision, are used.

FIG. **3** depicts a deformable structure micro-positioner with safety stops **301–308**, any or all of which may be included in the deformable structure micro-positioner. Unlabeled components in FIG. **3** are identical to those in FIG. **1** as described above. Safety stops may be positioned on either side of each lever. FIG. **4** depicts a single safety stop, as shown in FIG. **3**, embedded in the support structure **402**. A partial hole **401** is formed into the support structure. A rod **405** is inserted into the hole. The rod extends into gap **404** between the lever **403** and the support structure. The rod prevents the lever from traveling the entire width of the gap. This prevents accidental damage to the actuator due to, for example, unintended contact between a robot and the moving stage. In case of accidental contact, only limited rotation about the flexure would occur before the lever contacts the safety stop. As should be understood, a safety stop positioned on the other side of a lever is also formed of a hole and a rod. The difference being, the hole is formed in the moving stage.

The deformable structure micro-positioner of the present invention is monolithic. It is formed out of a single piece of material. The components of the positioner may be machined out of the material, which may include aluminum, other types of metals, or a silicon sheet. A single piece of material may be machined with the form of the micro-positioner. FIG. **14** shows a single piece of material **1401** and a machining device **1402**. The machining device may be an electric discharge machining (EDM) device. This single piece can then be sliced to produce several deformable structure micro-positioners out of the single piece of material and a single machining. FIG. **15** shows a single piece of material **1501** with the components of a positioning stage machined into piece **1502**. A slicing device **1503** is shown for slicing the piece into a plurality of positioning devices **1504 1505 1506**. This reduces the cost of manufacture compared to some commercial micro-stages currently available for sale.

When manufacturing the deformable structure micro-positioner out of silicon, several can be stamped out at the same time, as in manufacturing semiconductors. A large number of these devices can be included on a single piece of silicon performing nano-assembly work.

The moving stage portion of the positioner may be machined or etched in a honeycomb pattern. This lightens the entire device, improving dynamics.

Because of the symmetry of the flexures being in the vertical, the deformable structure micro-positioner has the ability to support a larger payload than the vast majority of commercial deformable structure micro-positioners. This deformable structure micro-positioner can tolerate a larger amount of weight compared to other deformable structure micro-positioners.

Two-Degree of Freedom Embodiment

FIG. **2** depicts a view of a deformable structure micro-positioner **200** in accordance with another aspect of the present invention. The deformable structure micro-positioner of FIG. **2** provides pure linear motion in the direction of both the X and Y axes of the moving stage. Two-degrees of freedom are obtained by placing a first

actuator/symmetrical lever-set within a second actuator/symmetrical lever-set. Both of these actuator/symmetrical lever-sets are borne of the same design as the actuator/symmetrical lever-set described above in the one-degree of freedom embodiment. The outer actuator/symmetrical lever-set is an enlarged and rotated 90 degrees version of the inner actuator/symmetrical lever-set. When the outer actuator/symmetrical lever-set is operated, the entire inner actuator/symmetrical lever-set moves as a result.

A moving stage **201** is connected to an inner support structure **202** via four levers **203***a*, **203***b*, **203***c* and **203***d*. Lever **203***a* is attached to the moving stage via flexure **204***a* and to the inner support structure via flexure **205***a*. Lever **203***b* is attached to the moving stage via flexure **204***b* and to the inner support structure via flexure **205***b*. Lever **203***c* is attached to the moving stage via flexure **204***c* and to the inner support structure via flexure **205***c*. Lever **203***d* is attached to the moving stage via flexure **204***d* and to the inner support structure via flexure **205***d*.

Lever pair **203***a* and **203***d* is symmetrical to lever pair **203***b* and **203***c* with respect to the Y-axis of the moving stage. Levers **203***a* and **203***b* are in-line. Levers **203***c* and **203***d* are also in-line. Lever pair **203***a* and **203***b* is symmetrical to lever pair **203***d* and **203***c* with respect to the X-axis of the moving stage.

Flexure **204***a* is symmetrical to flexure **204***d* with respect to the X-axis of the moving stage. Likewise, flexures **205***a* and **205***d* are symmetrical with respect to this X-axis. Flexures **205***b* and **205***c* are also symmetrical with respect to this X-axis. Flexures **204***b* and **204***c* are also symmetrical with respect to this X-axis. Flexure pair's **204***a* and **204***b*, **205***a* and **205***b*, **204***d* and **204***c*, and **205***d* and **205***c* are symmetric with respect to the Y-axis of the moving stage.

Input force is generated for movement in the direction of the Y-axis of the moving stage by actuator **210**. The actuator is placed such that actuator movement is along the Y-axis of the moving stage. The actuator may be removably mounted within the deformable structure micro-positioner.

The actuator force is transmitted to the moving stage through flexure **211***a* of lever **203***a* and through flexure **211***b* of lever **203***b*. Lever **203***a* pivots about flexure **205***a* in an arc, transmitting the actuator force to the moving stage through flexure **204***a*. Lever **203***b* pivots about flexure **205***b* in an arc, transmitting the actuator force to the moving stage through flexure **204***b*.

As a result of the stage's movement, lever **203***d* pivots about flexure **205***d* in an arc. Also, lever **203***c* pivots about flexure **205***c* in an arc.

The symmetry of these four inner levers and four inner attachments makes the arcs symmetrical with respect to the Y-axis of the moving stage, with the components of motion along the X-axis equal and opposite, resulting in the cancellation of motion along the X-axis. The result is pure motion in the Y-axis direction and the elimination of translational and angular cross-talk error.

The inner support structure and moving stage are formed within an outer support structure **206**. The inner support structure is connected to the outer support structure via four levers **207***a*, **207***b*, **207***c* and **207***d*. Lever **207***a* is attached to the inner support structure via flexure **208***a* and to the outer support structure via flexure **209***a*. Lever **207***b* is attached to the inner support structure via flexure **208***b* and to the outer support structure via flexure **209***b*. Lever **207***c* is attached to the inner support structure via flexure **208***c* and to the outer support structure via flexure **209***c*. Lever **207***d* is attached to the inner support structure via flexure **208***d* and to the outer support structure via flexure **209***d*.

Lever pair **207***a* and **207***b* is symmetrical to lever pair **207***d* and **207***c* with respect to the Y-axis of the moving stage. Levers **207***a* and **207***b* are in-line. Levers **207***c* and **207***d* are also in-line. Lever pair **207***b* and **207***c* is symmetrical to lever pair **207***a* and **207***d* with respect to the X-axis of the moving stage.

Flexure **208***a* is symmetrical to flexure **208***b* with respect to the X-axis of the moving stage. Likewise, flexure pairs **209***a* and **209***b*, **208***c* and **208***d*, and **209***c* and **209***d* are symmetrical with respect to this X-axis. Flexure pairs **208***a* and **208***d*, **208***b* and **208***c*, **209***a* and **209***d*, and **209***b* and **209***c* are symmetric with respect to the Y-axis of the moving stage.

Input force is generated for movement in the direction of the X-axis of the moving stage by actuator **212**. The actuator is placed such that actuator movement is along the X-axis of the moving stage. This actuator may be removably mounted within the deformable structure micro-positioner.

Actuator force is transmitted to the moving stage through flexure **213***a* of lever **207***a* and through flexure **213***b* of lever **207***b*. Lever **207***a* pivots about flexure **209***a* in an arc, transmitting the actuator force to the inner support structure through flexure **208***a*. Lever **207***b* pivots about flexure **209***b* in an arc, transmitting the actuator force to the inner support structure through flexure **208***b*.

As a result of the inner support structure's movement, lever **207***d* pivots about flexure **209***d* in an arc. Also, lever **207***c* pivots about flexure **209***c* in an arc.

The symmetry of these four outer levers and four outer attachment points makes these arcs symmetrical with respect to the X-axis of the moving stage, with the components of motion along the Y-axis equal and opposite, resulting in the cancellation of motion along the Y-axis. The result is pure motion in the X-axis direction and the elimination of translational and angular cross-talk error.

As should be understood, like the one-degree of freedom embodiment, sensors may be included aligned with the actuators. Sensor **213** measures movement along the Y-axis of the moving stage. Sensor **214** measures movement along the X-axis of the moving stage.

Queensgate Instruments manufactures an X-Y deformable structure micro-positioning stage which introduces a rotational cross talk error into the intended linear movement. This deformable structure micro-positioning stage, marketed as NPS-XY-100A, has an error of 10 microradians, 0.573 mdegess, for a range of motion of 100 micrometers.

Physik Instrumente's P-762 XY nanopositioner also introduces a rotational cross talk error. For a range of motion of 100 micrometers, this stage also produces an error of 10 microradians, or 0.573 mdegrees.

The present invention has superior performance compared with these well respected devices. Performance measures indicate that the deformable structure micro-positioner of the present invention attains five times smaller rotational cross-talk error for the same range of motion of these devices.

Two Elcomat autocollimators with a true square are used to provide simultaneous measurement of pitch, roll and yaw of the two-degree of freedom deformable structure micro-positioner. Resolution of the Elcomat is at least 0.01 arc-second. Accuracy is limited to perhaps an order of magnitude worse if care is not taken to enclose the optical beam path within a tube and average at least 20 seconds of data for each data point. The metrology instrument used is an LVDT displacement sensor, which monitors the input displacement to the moving stage from one of the actuators.

By combining autocollimator measurements with moving stage displacement measurements, straightness of travel

may be estimated by using a numerical integration algorithm. A LabView program controls movement of the moving stage through a serpentine pattern along a 10×10 matrix of positions. At each position, approximately 1000 autocollimator measurements are collected and averaged together. Test results show that the two-degree of freedom deformable structure micro-positioner has an angular error of 0.3 to 0.4 arcseconds, or 0.11 mdegrees. This performance is 5.21 times better than the performance of both the Queensgate and Physik Instrumente deformable structure micro-positioners.

Three-Degree of Freedom Embodiment

FIG. **5** depicts a deformable structure micro-positioner with three degrees of freedom. Unlabeled components are identical to those in FIG. **2** and as described above. The moving stage may move in the direction of both the X and Y axes of the moving stage, in addition to in rotation. This rotational movement is achieved by the addition of an additional actuator along either of the X or the Y axis of the moving stage, for a total of three actuators, **501***a*, **501***b*, and **501***c*. For example, as depicted in FIG. **5**, actuator **501***c* provides movement in the direction of the X-axis. Actuators **501***a* and **501***b* are both disposed parallel to the Y-axis of the moving stage and provide both a high level of rotation accuracy and pure linear movement in the direction of the Y-axis. To obtain movement in the X direction, the deformable structure micro-positioner operates in the same manner as described in the two-degree of freedom embodiment above and depicted in FIG. **2**. To obtain linear movement in the direction of the Y-axis, actuators **501***a* and **501***b* operate together with equal force. To obtain rotational movement, only one of actuators **501***a* or **501***b* may be operated. Or, actuators **501***a* and **501***b* may both be operated to produce unequal forces.

Actuator **501***a* is connected to lever **502***a* via flexure **503***a* and input block **550***a*. Actuator **501***b* is connected to lever **502***b* via flexure **503***b* and input block **550***b*. For example, to produce a rotation in a counterclockwise direction, actuator **501***a* may be operated alone. Conversely, to produce a rotation in a clockwise direction, actuator **501***b* may be operated alone.

Actuators **501***a* and **501***b* may be operated together to impart both an axial movement and a rotation movement to the deformable structure micro-positioner. To achieve this movement, unequal forces are applied to levers **502***a* and **502***b* from the respective actuators.

A fourth actuator may be added to the micro-positioner. FIG. **16** shows a three-degree of freedom positioner with four actuators, **1601***a*, **1601***b*, **1601***c*, **1601***d*. Unlabeled components are identical to those of FIG. **5** and as discussed above. Each axis of movement includes two actuators. This configuration allows a higher controllability of the deformable structure micro-positioner by adding the ability to control rotation on both sides of the moving stage. Additionally, the four-actuator design protects the components of the deformable structure micro-positioner. Rotation of the moving stage may strain the flexures, coupling and actuator on the side of the moving stage having only a single actuator. Four actuators maintain the symmetry of the deformable structure micro-positioner. Rotation of the moving stage will not introduce stresses into the device, as the rotation can be compensated by the quad actuator design.

For embodiments in which two actuators are included along a single Axis of movement, two sensors may be used to obtain precise measurements. Each sensor is placed, as with the single actuator/sensor configurations described above, along the line of force generated by the respective actuator. In FIG. **5**, sensor **540***a* is aligned with actuator **501***a*. Sensor **540***b* is aligned with actuator **501***b*. Sensor **540***c* is aligned with actuator **501***c*. In FIG. **16**, sensor **1640***a* is aligned with actuator **1601***a*. Sensor **1640***b* is aligned with actuator **1601***b*. Sensor **1640***c* is aligned with actuator **1601***c*. Sensor **1640***d* is aligned with actuator **1601***d*. Rotation of the moving stage is measured by taking the difference between the two measurements of the two sensors placed in a single direction of movement.

The sensors are connected to controller **530** and **1630**. Output data from each sensor is input to the controller. This data may be processed by the controller, along with at least one input describing the desired movement of the moving stage, to control the force generated by each actuator to move the moving stage. It should be understood that the controller may be used with any of the embodiments described herein.

It should also be understood that the use of dual actuators to obtain rotational movement may be combined with the one-degree of freedom embodiment described above. This results in a moving stage movable along not only one axis, but also rotatable.

Four-Degrees of Freedom Embodiment

A fourth degree of freedom may be added to a three-degree of freedom deformable structure micro-positioner by including an actuator placed on the moving stage. This actuator raises and lowers an object placed upon the deformable structure micro-positioner. FIG. **17** shows a three-degree of freedom positioner with actuator **1701** placed upon the moving stage **1702** to obtain the fourth degree of freedom. Upper stage **1703** is placed on top of actuator **1701**. Unlabeled components are identical to those depicted in FIG. **16** and described above.

Reduced Size Embodiment

The size of the above deformable structure parallel cantilever biaxial micro-positioning stages may be reduced as much as 60 percent. FIG. **6** depicts a reduced size embodiment **600**. Shown is a one-degree of freedom device for movement in the direction of the Y-axis of the moving stage **607**. As should be understood, the design may be expanded to achieve movement along the X-axis and to impart desired rotation to the moving stage. Also, two actuators may be used on any axis of movement. Unlabeled components are identical to those in FIG. **1**.

The reduced size design maintains the symmetry of the previously described embodiments. Instead of four levers connecting the moving stage to the support structure **601**, nested levers are used. Each of the four levers of the one-degree of freedom micro-positioner described above is replaced with two levers. Actuator **602** moves both levers **603***a* and **603***b*. Lever **603***a* pivots about flexure **604***a*. Lever **603***b* pivots about flexure **604***b*. In turn, lever **603***a* moves lever **605***a* through flexure **608***a*. Lever **605***a* pivots about flexure **606***a*. Also, lever **603***b* moves lever **605***b* through flexure **608***b*. Lever **605***b* pivots about flexure **606***b*. And finally, levers **605***a* and **605***b* move the moving stage through flexures **609***a* and **609***b*.

As should be understood, the levers on the opposite side of the moving stage from the actuator mirror the configuration of the above-described nested levers, for a total of eight levers. The symmetry of the above-described embodiments is maintained in the reduced size design. Thus, pure linear motion is maintained with the reduced size design.

The eight levers are bi-axially symmetrical. Lever pair **605***a* and **605***d* is symmetrical to lever pair **605***b* and **605***c* with respect to the Y-axis of the moving stage. Lever pair **603***a* and **603***d* is also symmetrical to lever pair **603***b* and

603*c* with respect to this axis. Levers **603***a* and **603***b* are in-line. Levers **605***a* and **605***b* are also in-line. As well, levers **603***d* and **603***c* are also in-line. And, levers **605***d* and **605***c* are in-line.

Lever pair **603***a* and **603***b* is symmetrical to lever pair **603***d* and **603***c* with respect to the X-axis of the moving stage. Also, lever pair **605***a* and **605***b* is symmetrical to lever pair **605***d* and **605***c* with respect to this axis.

As described above in the one-degree of freedom embodiment, the attaching flexures of the reduced size embodiment are also bi-axially symmetrical. Flexure **606***a* is symmetrical to flexure **606***d* with respect to the X-axis of the moving stage. Flexure **606***b* is symmetrical to flexure **606***c* with respect to this axis. Flexures **608***a* and **608***d* are symmetric about the X-axis. Flexures **608***b* and **608***c* are symmetric about the X-axis. Flexures **609***a* and **609***d,* as well as flexures **609***b* and **609***c,* are symmetric about the X-axis of the moving stage. And, as should be understood, flexures **604***a* and **604***d,* as well as flexures **604***b* and **604***c,* are symmetric about this axis. Flexure pair's **606***a* and **606***b,* **608***a* and **608***b,* **609***a* and **609***b,* **604***a* and **604***b,* **606***d* and **606***c,* **608***d* and **608***c,* **609***d* and **609***c,* and **604***d* and **604***c* are symmetric with respect to the Y-axis of the moving stage.

Universal Perpendicular Flexure Hinge Joint Coupling

Forces generated by the actuator are transmitted to the moving stage through a universal perpendicular flexure hinge joint coupling depicted in FIGS. **7** and **8**. FIG. **8** shows the coupling rotated ninety degrees from the depiction in FIG. **7**. The coupling is designed to ensure transmission of only axial loads and to allow un-axial motion to deflect the flexure elements. The flexure coupling allows only very small non-axial displacements and provides a 75% efficiency in transmission of axial displacements from the actuator. The flexure disengages motion other than axial motion from the moving stage.

The universal perpendicular flexure hinge joint coupling includes two flexure hinge elements located on the same plane and orthogonal to each other. The flexures may be manufactured using electric discharge machining (EDM) technology by boring two set of holes **701 801** into a rod portion **704** of the coupling at a ninety degree angle from each other in a plane perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the coupling. The holes extend through the coupling perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the coupling.

A slot is cut at an angle away from and then up to the surface of the rod from each of the bored holes. The angle in each of the four slots reduces the length of the universal flexure joint along the length of the coupling. The two slots cut from holes **701** are mirror images of the two slots cut from holes **801**. The result is two symmetric flexure hinges at right angles to each other created by the removed material. This allows a universal joint type operation and transmission of semi-pure axial loading for small mechanical displacements. The size of the bores and center placement of each bore from its paired bore can be optimized to achieve the required axial stiffness and lateral flexibility required for the coupling.

Traditional epoxy or screw couplings may introduce rotational cross talk error to movement of the deformable structure micro-positioner. When force is applied to the deformable structure micro-positioner which is not parallel to the intended axis of movement, the un-axial component of the force is transferred to the moving stage. This un-axial force may be generated by a misaligned actuator or uneven coupling. The universal flexure joint of the present invention absorbs these un-axial forces, and only transmits the axial forces.

Some actuators, like piezoelectric actuators, need to be protected from lateral load. This universal perpendicular flexure hinge joint coupling eliminates potential damage to the piezoelectric actuator by absorbing un-axial forces.

FIG. **9** depicts a sectional view of the coupling mounted in the micro-positioner. The coupling is attached to an input block **901** formed in the deformable structure micro-positioner and to an actuator **980**. The universal perpendicular flexure hinge joint coupling includes a circular rod extension **902**. This extension fits into a V-groove cut into the input block. The extension rests in the V-groove along two lines of contact. A clamp **903** holds the extension in the V-groove, for a total of three lines of contact between the couplings and the input block and clamp, kinetically constraining the coupling. The clamp may be removably secured to the input block by the use of two screws.

FIG. **10** shows another view of the circular extension **1001** constrained in the V-groove **1002** cut into the input block **1005**. Clamp **1003** is shown with two screws **1004***a* **1004***b* holding the circular extension in place.

This coupling includes a circular plate **702** with a outer raised edge **720** and threaded portion **703** for attachment to the actuator. The outer raised edge in combination with the threaded portion act together to provide a positive lock between the actuator and the coupling. The raised edge acts as a lock washer providing spring tension between the actuator and coupling. This configuration helps to eliminate backlash. The raised edge is also shown at **904**.

Other advantages of this coupling compared to an epoxy or screw coupling is ease of assembly, reduction of lateral loads on an actuator, and a reduction in loss of force across the coupling. With flexure universal couplings in general, this mechanical configuration keeps the hinge points on the same plane with better strength. Other flexure universal couplings, like perpendicular plate hinges or spiral flexures, are weaker for the same level of axial loading performance.

FIGS. **11***a* and **11***b* show performance measures of the universal perpendicular flexure joint coupling. To estimate actuator coupling efficiency, a least squares algorithm was written in MATLAB to fit the actual stage motions in the XY plane, as measured by capacitance gauges, to the expected stage motions. The expected stage motion is the actuator command displacement multiplied by the mechanical magnification factor designed into the flexural guiding mechanisms.

Providing performance measures and calibration methods for these coupling coefficients is of importance because open-loop performance of the stage is linked to the knowledge and stability of the actuator/payload mechanical linkages.

Actuator coupling linkages play a far more important role in predicting open-loop stage performance than the micro-positioner's mechanical leverage ratio. The couplings are subject to stress concentrations at the fasteners which will tend to relieve itself over time. The coupling should find a stable equilibrium, but only after a considerable number of thermal and vibration cycles are undertaken to relieve assembly stress.

FIGS. **11***a* and **11***b* show two dimensional least-squares fit of stage coupling coefficient showing approximately seventy percent mechanical transmission from the actuator to the payload.

Six-Degree of Freedom

The superior performance of the above described deformable structure micro-positioner design can be extended into six-degrees of freedom. FIG. **12***a* depicts a six-degree of freedom deformable structure micro-positioner. This micro-

positioner can generate high accuracy, small displacement, and high-resolution motion. The moving platform **1204** has the ability to move in translation and rotation about three orthogonal axes.

Three two-degree of freedom deformable structure micro-positioneres, as described above, **1201***a,* **1201***b,* and **1201***c* are formed into a monolithic base plate **1202**. Attached at the center of each of the three moving stages are two struts **1203**, for a total of six struts. Each of the six struts is attached to the moving platform **1204**.

The coordinates of the attachment points of the struts to each of the three two-degree of freedom micro-positioners form the base of the device. FIG. **12***a* shows the six-degree of freedom micro-positioner in a baseline position. That is, none of the three two-degree of freedom micro-positioners are moved. Reference triangle **1205** is shown to facilitate understanding of movement of each of the three two-degree of freedom micro-positioners. In this baseline depiction, the center of each of the three two-degree of freedom micro-positioners is positioned at a respective one of the three points of the reference triangle. When the moving stage of each of the micro-positioners moves, the size and shape of the base changes, the struts deform and the position and orientation of the moving platform changes.

Using calibration and sensors, the position and orientation of the moving platform is controlled by commanding displacements of each of the three micro-positioners. A controller **1215** processes sensor measurements and input directions to control movement of the moving platform. Movement force generated off of the struts allows the struts to take on any length necessary.

Each of the six struts includes a coupling at either end **1220 1221**, acting as universal joints to allow rotation and bending. The couplings may be flexures or any other coupling allowing the intended movement.

FIG. **12**B shows the six-degree of freedom micro-positioner moved in pure translation along the X-axis. Unlabeled components are the identical to those in FIG. **12**A Each of the three two-degree of freedom micro-positioners are moved in pure translation along the direction of the X-axis. The moving platform moves in pure translation in the direction of the X-axis as a result of movement of each of the two-degree of freedom micro-positioners. As shown, each of the three two-degree of freedom micro-positioners are the same distance from their respective point on the reference triangle in the direction of the X-axis.

FIG. **12**C shows the six-degree of freedom micro-positioner moved in pure translation along the Y-axis. Unlabeled components are the identical to those in FIG. **12**A Each of the three two-degree of freedom micro-positioners are moved in pure translation along the direction of the Y-axis. The moving platform moves in pure translation in the direction of the Y-axis as a result of movement of each of the two-degree of freedom micro-positioners. As shown, each of the three two-degree of freedom micro-positioners are the same distance from their respective point on the reference triangle in the direction of the Y-axis.

FIG. **12**D shows the six-degree of freedom micro-positioner moved in pure translation along the Z-axis. Unlabeled components are the identical to those in FIG. **12**A each of the three two-degree of freedom micro-positioners are moved in pure translation along an imaginary line extending from the respective point of the reference triangle to the center of the reference triangle. The moving platform moves in pure translation in the direction of the Z-axis as a result of movement of each of the two-degree of freedom micro-positioners. As shown, each of the three two-degree of freedom micro-positioners are the same distance from their respective point on the reference triangle and along their respective imaginary line.

FIG. **12**E shows the six-degree of freedom micro-positioner moved in rotation about the Z-axis. Unlabeled components are identical to those in FIG. **12**A. The moving platform rotates about the Z-axis as a result of movement of each of the two-degree of freedom micro-positioners. As shown in FIG. **12**E, each of the centers of the three two-degree of freedom micro-positioners are the same distance from their respective point on the reference triangle and together rotated in a counter clockwise direction.

FIGS. **12**F and **12**H show the six-degree of freedom micro-positioner moved in rotation about the X-axis located on the moving platform. Unlabeled components are identical to those in FIG. **12**A. The moving platform rotates about the X-axis as a result of movement of each of the two-degree of freedom micro-positioners. FIG. **12**H shows a side view of the six-degree of freedom micro-positioner rotated about the X-axis.

FIGS. **12**G and **12**I show the six-degree of freedom micro-positioner moved in rotation about the Y-axis located on the moving platform. Unlabeled components are identical to those in FIG. **12**A. The moving platform rotates about the Y-axis as a result of movement of each of the two-degree of freedom micro-positioners. FIG. **12**H shows a side view of the six-degree of freedom micro-positioner rotated about the Y-axis.

FIG. **13** shows a side view of another aspect of the six-degree of freedom micro-positioner. Extending from the base plate **1305** up toward and underneath the moving platform **1306** is extension **1303**. On top of the extension at least one sensor **1301** may be placed. The sensor may monitor, among other characteristics of the six-degree of freedom micro-positioner, translation and rotation of the moving platform. Each sensor may communicate with controller **1215**.

The extension also may have at least one extrusion **1302** to limit displacement of the moving platform. The extrusion or extrusions can prevent the moving plate from tilting beyond a predetermined angle.

It will also be recognized by those skilled in the art that, while the invention has been described above in terms of one or more preferred embodiments, it is not limited thereto. Various features and aspects of the above described invention may be used individually or jointly. Further, although the invention has been described in the context of its implementation in a particular environment and for particular purposes, e.g. micro-positioning, those skilled in the art will recognize that its usefulness is not limited thereto and that the present invention can be beneficially utilized in any number of environments and implementations. Accordingly, the claims set forth below should be construed in view of the full breath and spirit of the invention as disclosed herein.

We claim:

1. A positioning device, comprising:

a support member;

a movable stage; and

a pair of levers disposed symmetric about a first axis of the movable stage and along a line parallel to a second axis of the movable stage, the second axis being perpendicular to the first axis, each lever of the pair of levers being pivotally attached to the support member and the movable stage and configured to receive an input force and to apply a leveraged force, corresponding to the input force, to the movable stage.

2. The positioning device of claim **1**, wherein the pair of levers is a first pair of levers, further comprising:

a second pair of levers disposed symmetrically about the first axis of the movable stage, the second pair of levers configured to transmit at least one force;

wherein the first and the second pairs of levers are disposed symmetrically about the second axis of the movable stage.

3. The positioning device of claim **2**, wherein:

each lever of the second pair of levers being pivotally attached to the movable stage and to the support member.

4. The positioning device of claim **3**, wherein:

a first one of the first pair of levers is pivotally attached to the movable stage by a first flexure and to the support member by a second flexure;

a second one of the first pair of levers is pivotly attached to the movable stage by a third flexure and to the support member by a fourth flexure;

a first one of the second pair of levers is pivotly attached to the movable stage by a fifth flexure and to the support member by a sixth flexure; and

a second one of the second pair of levers is pivotly attached to the movable stage by a seventh flexure and to the support member by a eighth flexure.

5. The positioning device of claim **4**, wherein:

the first and the third flexures are disposed symmetrically about the second axis of the movable stage with the fifth and seventh flexures;

the second and fourth flexures are disposed symmetrically about the second axis of the movable stage with the sixth and eighth flexures;

the first and the fifth flexures are disposed symmetrically about the first axis of the movable stage with the third and seventh flexures; and

the second and the sixth flexures are disposed symmetrically about the first axis of the movable stage with the fourth and eighth flexures.

6. The positioning device of claim **4**, wherein:

the support member, the movable stage, the first and the second pairs of levers, and the first, the second, the third, the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, the seventh, and the eighth flexures are monolithic; and

the movable stage is a micro-positioning movable stage.

7. The positioning device of claim **2**, wherein each of the first and the second pairs of levers include a cantilever.

8. The positioning device of claim **1**, further comprising:

at least one stop member configured to limit movement of the movable stage.

9. The positioning device of claim **8**, wherein:

the stop member includes a slot and a rod inserted into the slot;

the pair of levers are disposed between the support member and the movable stage forming a gap between each of the levers and the support member; and

the slot is formed in the support member such that a portion of the inserted rod extends into the gap.

10. The positioning device of claim **8**, wherein a stop member comprises:

a slot formed into the movable stage; and

a rod inserted into the slot such that a portion of the rod extends into a gap between the movable stage and one of the pair of levers.

11. The positioning device of claim **1**, wherein:

a first lever of the first pair of levers is one of a nested pair of levers; and

a second lever of the first pair of levers is one of a nested pair of levers.

12. The positioning device of claim **1**, wherein the pair of levers is a first pair of levers, further comprising:

a second pair of levers disposed symmetric about the second axis of the movable stage and on one side of and parallel to the first axis, the second pair of levers configured to transmit at least one force.

13. The positioning device of claim **12**, further comprising:

a third pair of levers disposed symmetric about the first axis of the movable stage, the third pair of levers configured to transmit at least one force; and

a fourth pair of levers disposed symmetric about the second axis of the movable stage, the fourth pair of levers configured to transmit at least one force;

wherein the first pair of levers are symmetric to the third pair of levers about the second axis of the movable stage, and the second pair of levers are symmetric to the fourth pair of levers about the first axis of the movable stage.

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