

Figure 1C

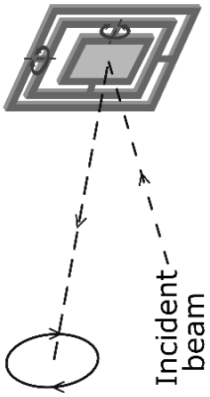


Figure 1B

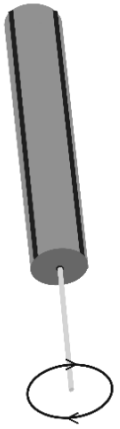


Figure 1A

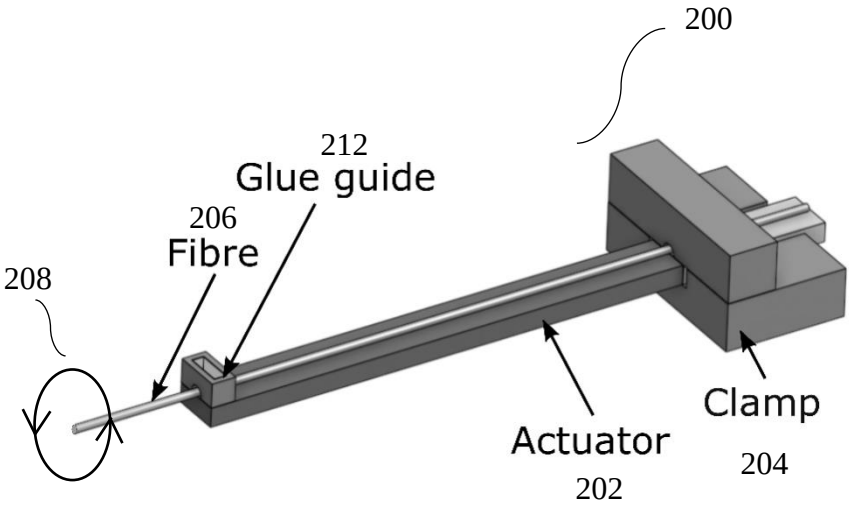


Figure 2A

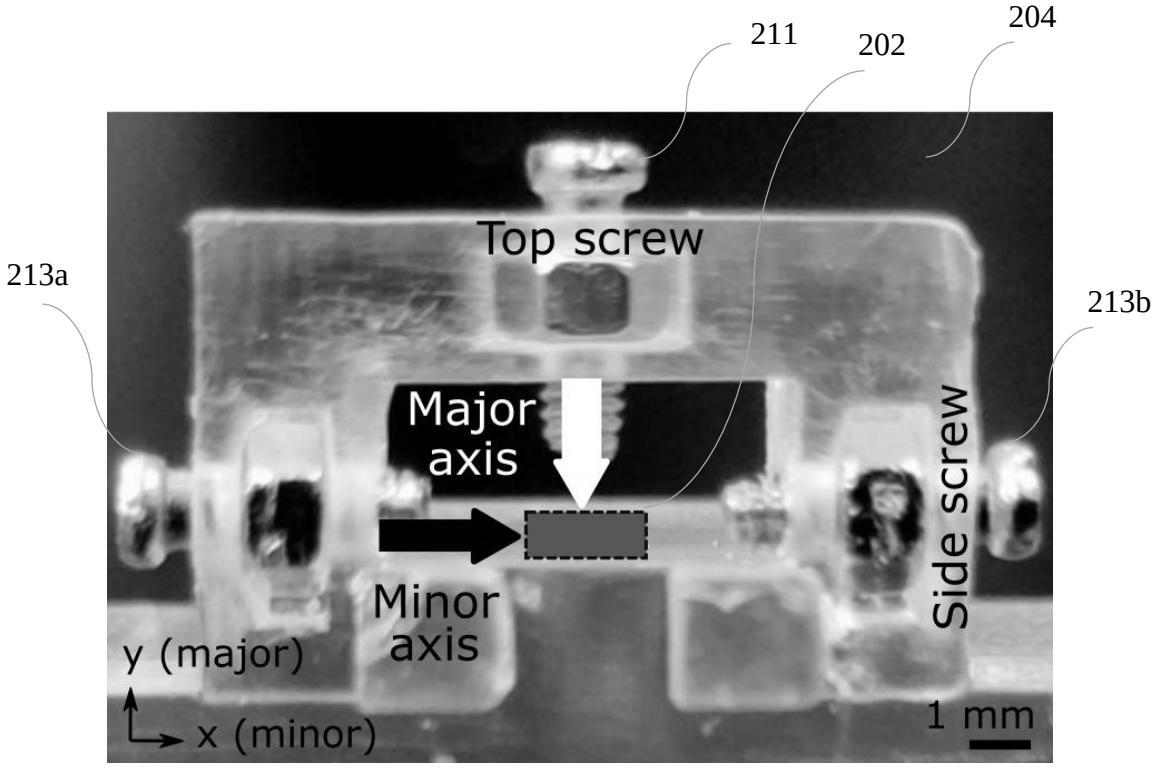


Figure 2B

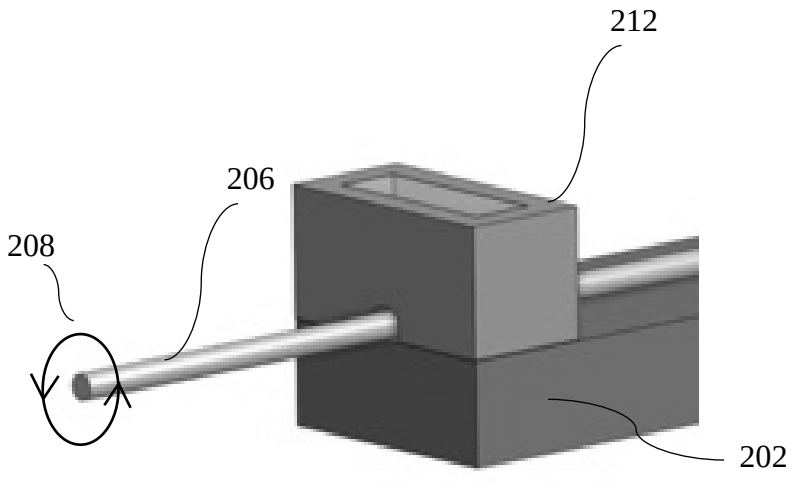


Figure 2C

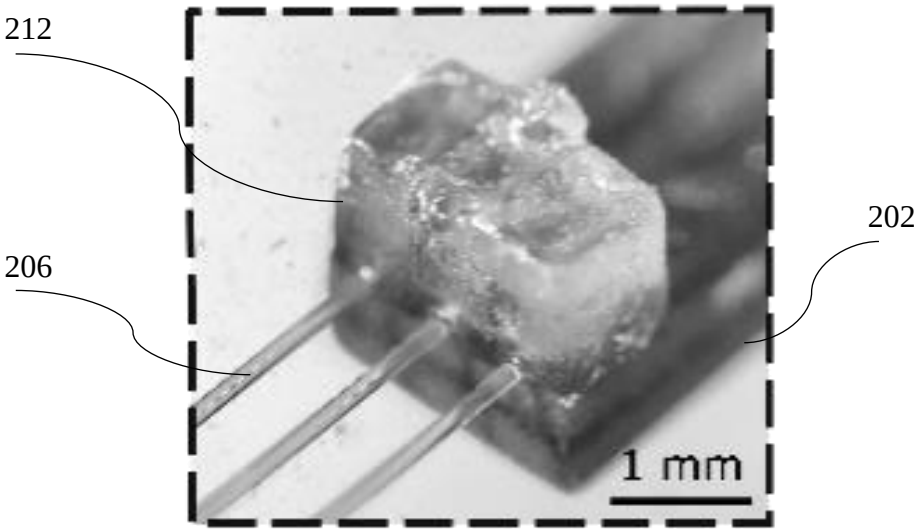


Figure 2D

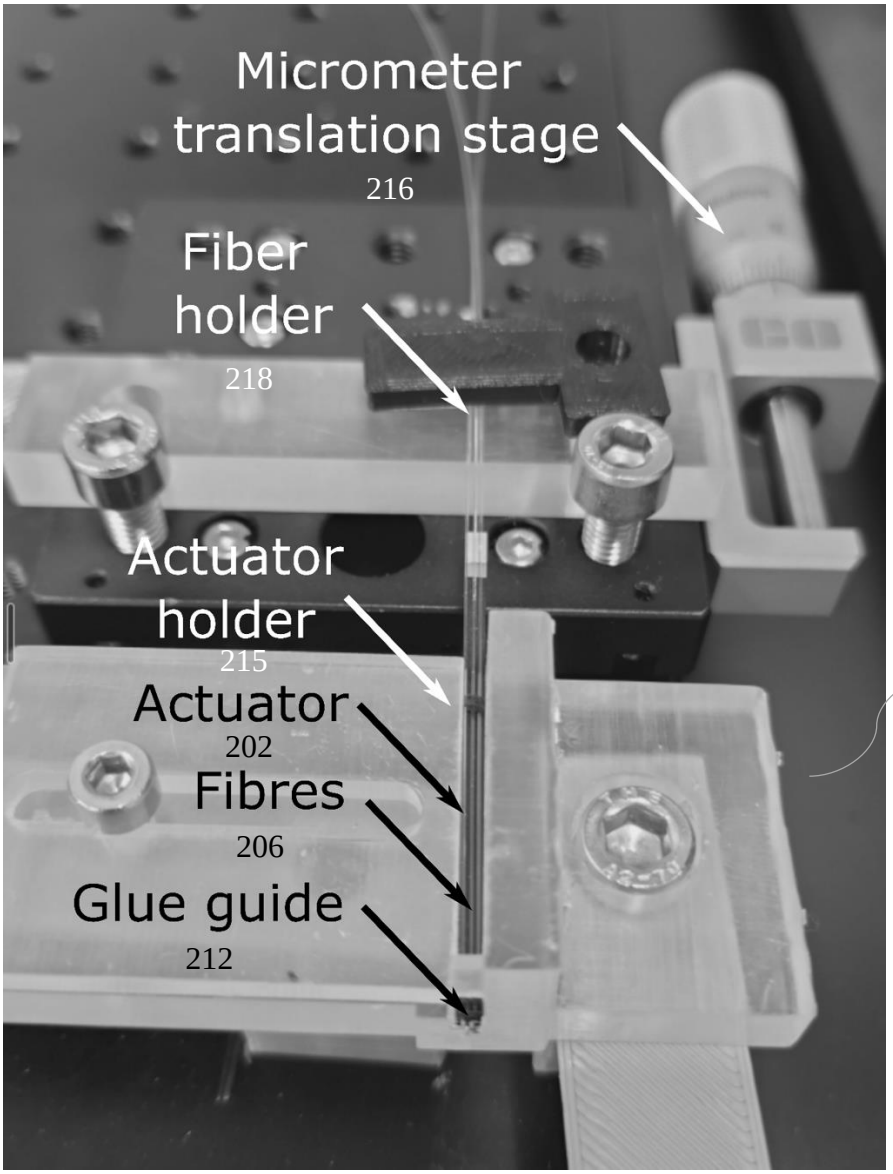

Micrometer translation stage
216
Fiber holder
218
Actuator holder
215
Actuator
202
Fibres
206
Glue guide
212
214

Figure 2E

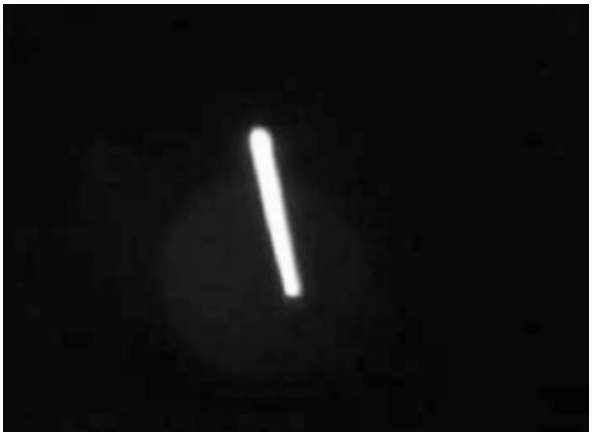


Figure 3A



Figure 3B



Figure 3C

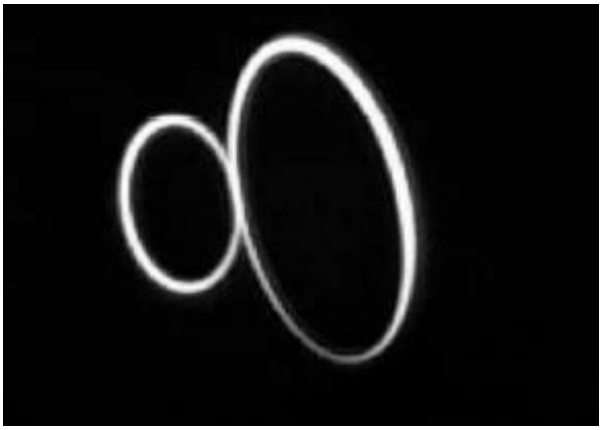


Figure 3D

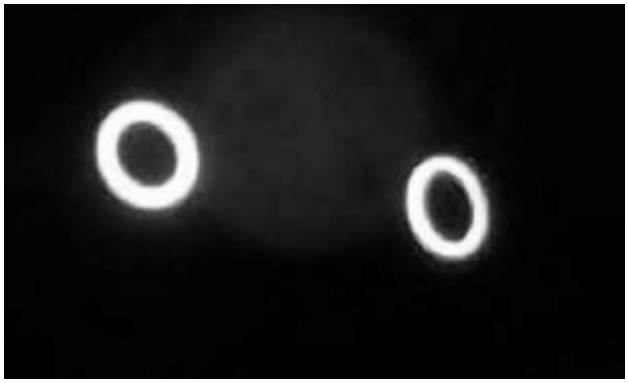


Figure 3E

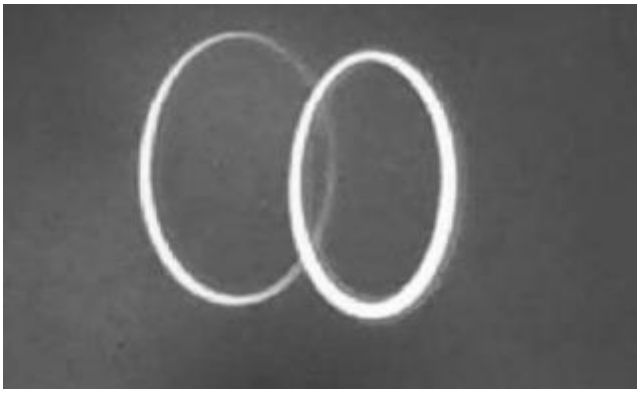


Figure 3F

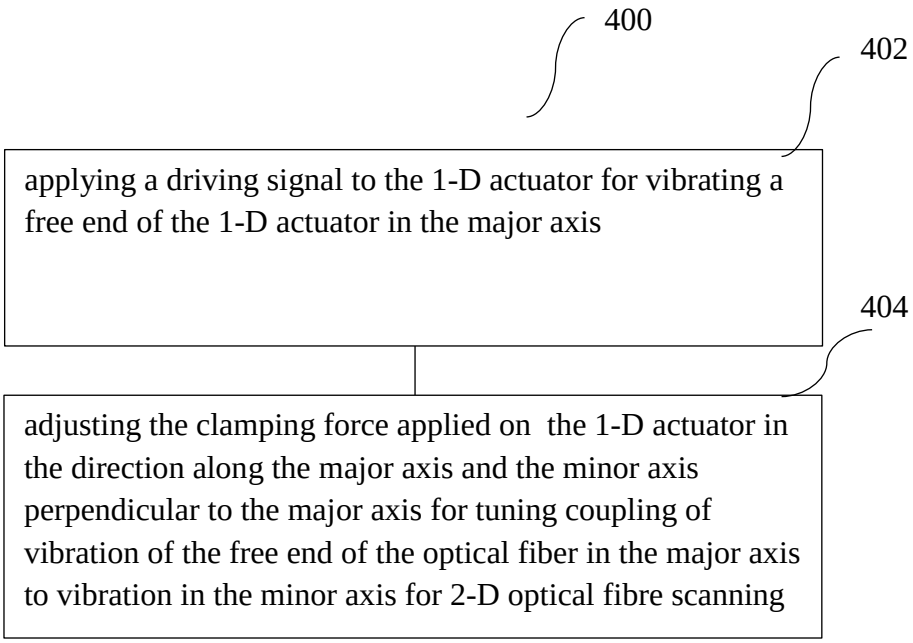

400
402
applying a driving signal to the 1-D actuator for vibrating a free end of the 1-D actuator in the major axis
404
adjusting the clamping force applied on the 1-D actuator in the direction along the major axis and the minor axis perpendicular to the major axis for tuning coupling of vibration of the free end of the optical fiber in the major axis to vibration in the minor axis for 2-D optical fibre scanning

Figure 4

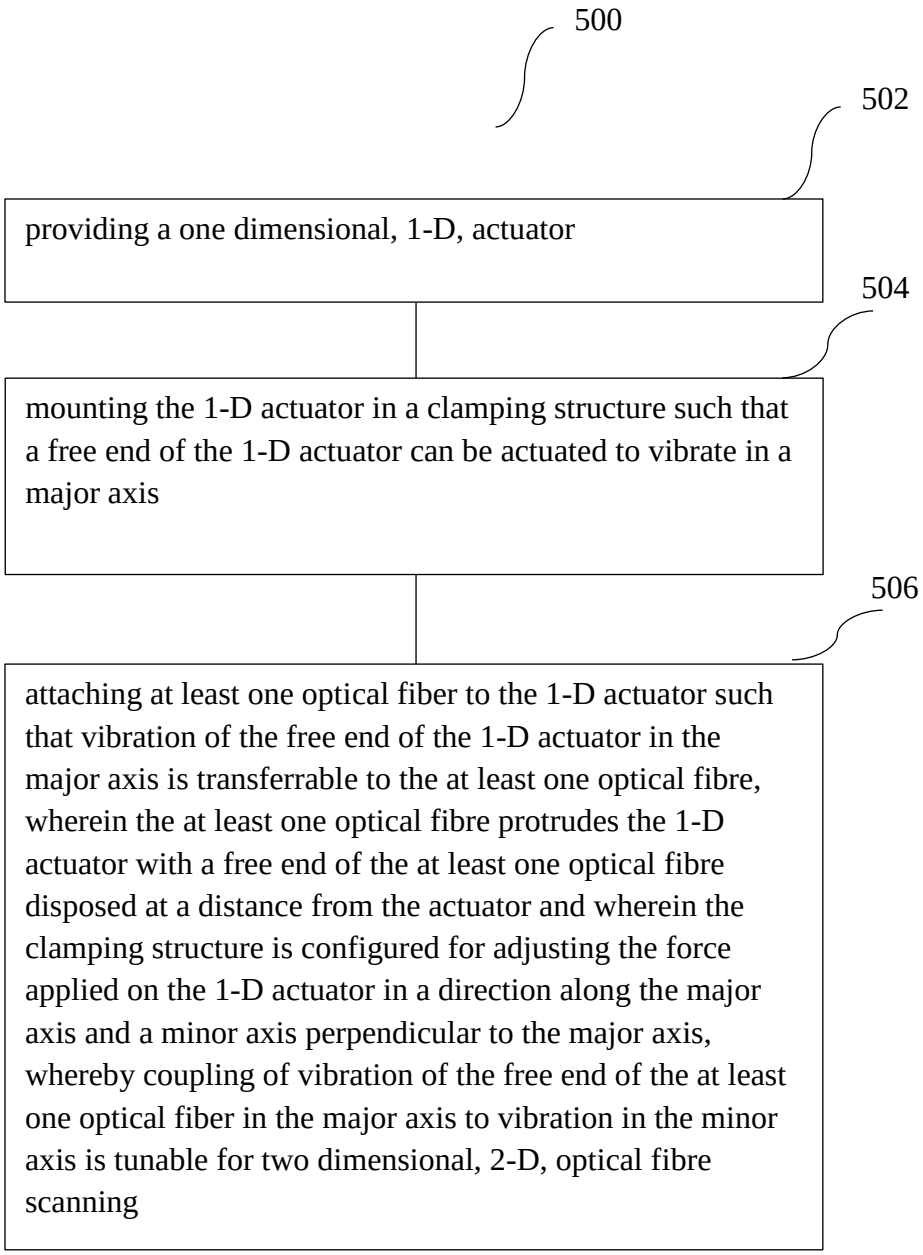

500
502
providing a one dimensional, 1-D, actuator
504
mounting the 1-D actuator in a clamping structure such that a free end of the 1-D actuator can be actuated to vibrate in a major axis
506
attaching at least one optical fiber to the 1-D actuator such that vibration of the free end of the 1-D actuator in the major axis is transferrable to the at least one optical fibre, wherein the at least one optical fibre protrudes the 1-D actuator with a free end of the at least one optical fibre disposed at a distance from the actuator and wherein the clamping structure is configured for adjusting the force applied on the 1-D actuator in a direction along the major axis and a minor axis perpendicular to the major axis, whereby coupling of vibration of the free end of the at least one optical fiber in the major axis to vibration in the minor axis is tunable for two dimensional, 2-D, optical fibre scanning

Figure 5