

FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS OF MEMS SQUARE PIEZORESISTIVE ACCELEROMETER DESIGNS WITH LOW CROSSTALK

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Overview

- Designs of 3 Accelerometers, Specifications, Application, Introduction.
 - COMSOL Simulations for
 - Mechanical Stress, Voltage distribution, frequency Analysis
 - Verification of Results by Governing laws
 - Method of Fabrication
 - Read out circuit Design
 - Future and Conclusions
- Tools Used: COMSOL 3.4 , Cadence- Virtuso, Calibre-(Verification Tool), TSMC 0.35u Kit.

Introduction

- Acceleration is the time rate of change of velocity. measured in (ft/s)/s or (m/s)/s
- A "g" is a unit of acceleration equal to Earth's gravity at sea level 32.2 ft/s sq. or 9.81 m/s sq.

Acceleration in Human Terms

• Description"g" level

•	Earth's gravity	1g
•	Passenger car	2g
•	Bumps in road	2g
•	Indy car driver	3g
•	Bobsled rider	5g
•	Human unconsciousness	7g
•	Space Shuttle	10g
•	Golf Stick	500g
•	Gun Recoil	10000g
•	Biomedical Instruments (Centrifugal machines	>50000g

Accelerometer

- Measures Static and gravitation force: Tilt and Inclination
- Measurement of Dynamic acceleration: Vibration and Shock
- Major World Wide players: VTI technologies with 35% of market share, Denso, Delphi Delco, Analog Devices, Infineon/Sensonor, STM, Colibrys and Tronic's Microsystems mainly



Piezoresistive

Infra Red

Capacitive

Piezoelect⁴ic

Piezoresistive Accelerometer

- Principle : External Acceleration displaces frame relative to the proof mass, which in turn changes the inertial stress in the suspension beam. Piezoresistors placed on the stress areas along the suspension beam will measure the acceleration.
- Square based Configuration have been considered for Finite Element Analysis (FEA)

3-Configurations:- Draw using COMSOL







Dimensions

Proof Mass: (3500×3500×300)um

Flexures : ((1200×250×50) um

Frame : (6300*200*280) um (4 in number)

Resistors : (150*20*2.5) um

Material Used: Single Crystal Silicon Substrate p-type (100)

Piezoresistors aligned with [110] direction of the silicon wafer

COMSOL Simulations







Voltage Distribution

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Quantitative analysis change in Resistance

Configuration 1	ΔR.	ΔR	$\Delta \mathbf{R}$		
Piezoresistors	Mode-1 (Mode-2	Mode-3		
	Desired				
	Axis)				
R1f	Л	Û	Û		
R1m	<u> </u>	Л	L U		
R2f	Л	L J	$\hat{\Gamma}$		
R2m	Û	1Î .			
R3f	Л	Л	Л		
R3m	Û	Î	Î		
R4f	Ū	Û			
R4m	1Î	L L	$\hat{\Pi}$		
R11f	Ū	Î	L Û		
R11m	Î	L U	L U		
R21f	I. I.	Î	L U		
R21m	①	Π	1		
R31f	Л	Л	Л.		
R31m	Û	Ť.			
R41f	L L	И	1 Î		
R41m	①	<u>Î</u>	L L		
Configuration 2	$\Delta \mathbf{R}$	ΔR	$\Delta \tilde{R}$		
Piezoresistors	Mode-1 (Mode-2	Mode-3		
	Desired				
	Axis)				
R1f		0	<u> </u>		
R1m	Û	0	U		
R2f	Л	Л	0		
R2m	Û	Û	0		
R3f	Л	0	L L		
R3m	Û	0	Î		
R4f	L U	Î	0		
R4m	Î	U U	0		
Configuration 3	$\Delta \mathbf{R}$	ΔR	ΔR.		
Piezoresistors	Mode-1 (Mode-2	Mode-3		
	Desired				
	Axis)				
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R1m	<u> </u>	L			
R2f		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
R2m	1Û	1Ú U	1		
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R3m	Û	Û	L Û		
R4f	L L	Û	L 1		
R4m	1î (Л	$\hat{\Pi}$		



Change in the conductivity along the piezoresistor

Mathematical Analysis

Sensitivity

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- Stress Analysis
 - Simulation Results match with following equations

Deformation Equation

$$y(x) = \frac{Fx(3x - 4x^2)}{48EI}$$

Maximum Stress Equation

$$\sigma_{max} = \frac{FLt}{8I}$$

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3	13	0.45													
4	10	0.43													
5	8	0.39													
6	5	0.365													
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Wheatstone Bridge Connections





Block Diagram of System



Op-Amp Circuit



Schematic



Pre-Simulation

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cgs cgd

Layout



resistor





Capacitor





Layout Check, Post Simulation

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Fabrication



Connections

in



Connections for other two configuration would be made on similar basis

Conclusions

Advantages

- Simple in structure
- Simple in fabrication process
- Easy to make read circuitary
- Less susceptible to parasitic capacitance or electromagnetic interference(EMI)
- Can also be used for accelerations upto 70,000 g

Disadvantages

- Large temperature sensitivity therefore it might need a compensation circuit
- Small sensitivity compared with other sensors

References

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Thank You

