

Surface Micromachining

An IC-Compatible Sensor Technology

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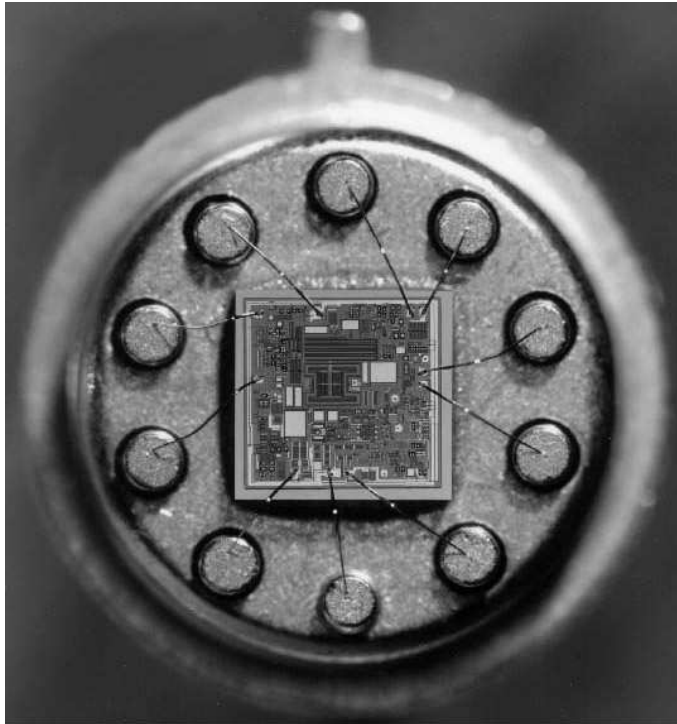
University of California, Berkeley



Sensor Applications ...

- pressure
- chemical
- inertial
- image
- temperature
- ...

Surface Micromachining



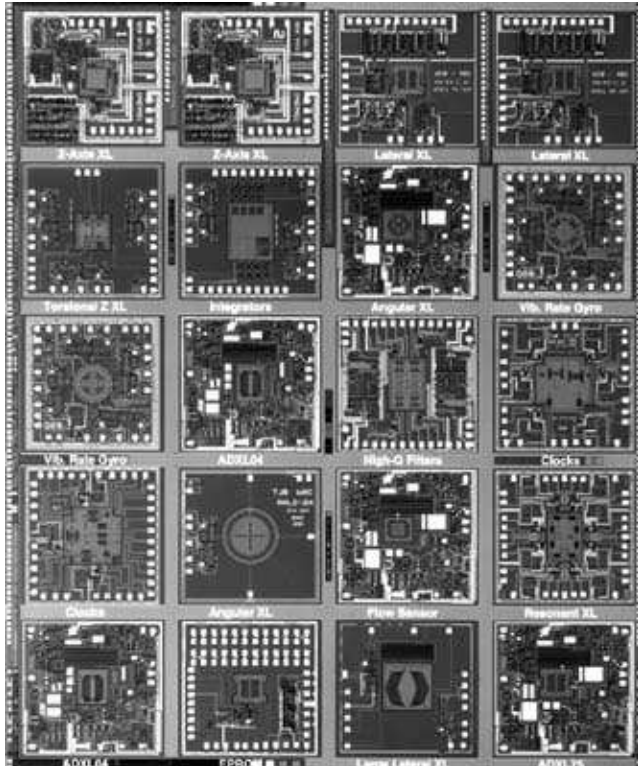
Ref: Analog Devices ADXL-50

IC fabrication technology:

- electronics
- mechanics
(processing on chip surface)

⇒ Micro-Electro-Mechanical System
(MEMS) on a chip

Versatile Sensor Technology



Ref: ADI / UCB Multiproject Run (BiMEMS)

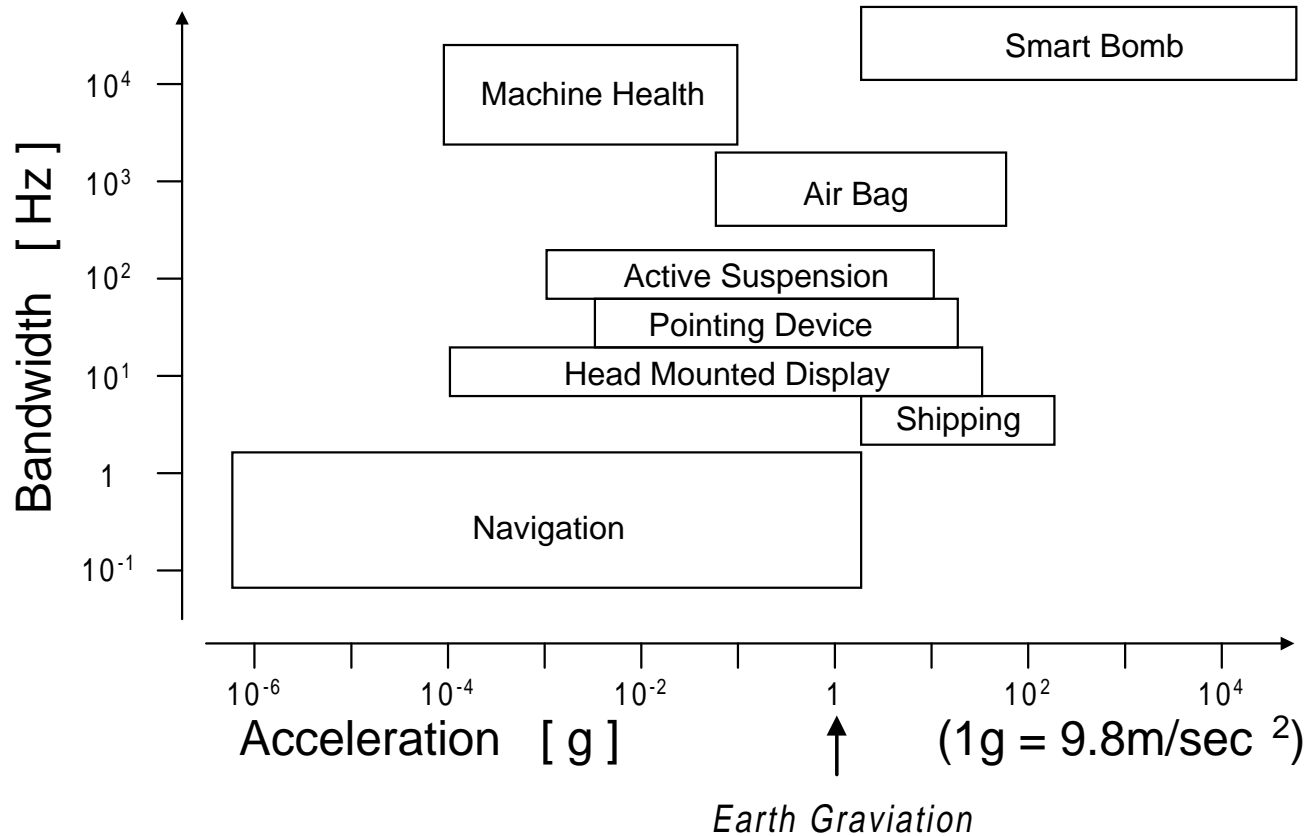
- 4 μm BiCMOS
- 3 x 3 mm² chip size
- polysilicon sensors
- devices:
 - accelerometers
 - gyroscopes
 - resonant force sensor
 - high-Q filters
 - clocks

Outline

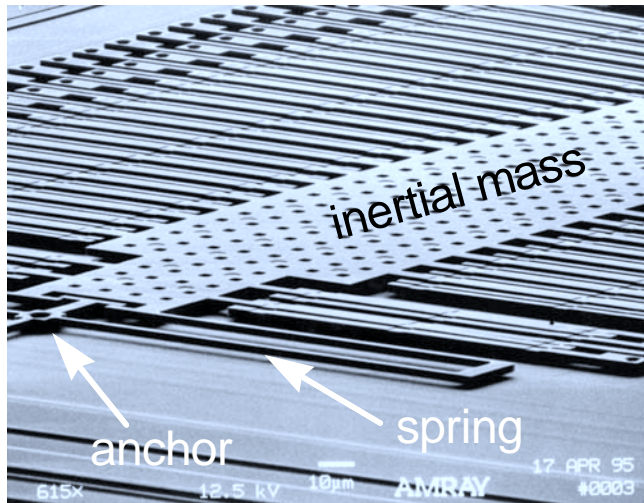
- ☞ Accelerometer Example
 - performance versus application
 - mechanical sensing element
 - electronic interface
- Fabrication Technology
- MEMS Applications
- Summary



Acceleration Sensors

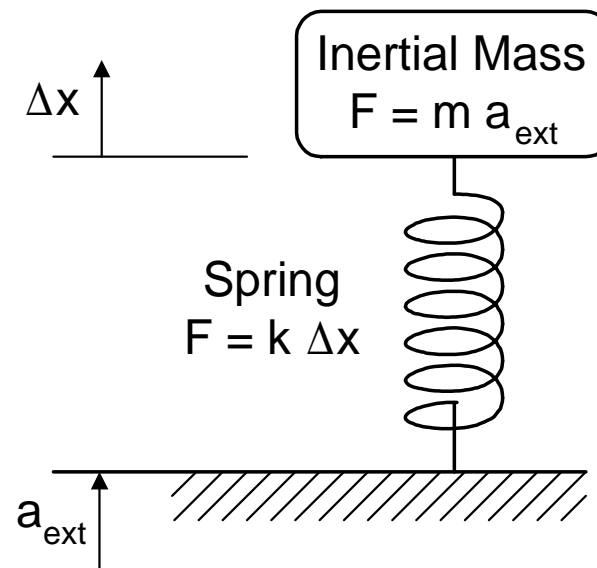


Acceleration Sensing Principle



Ref: Analog Devices ADXL05

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Inertial Mass, m | 0.1 μ grams |
| Plate Thickness | 2 μ m |
| Spring Width | 1 μ m |
| Air Gap (to substrate) | 1.6 mm |
| Resonant Frequency | 10 kHz |

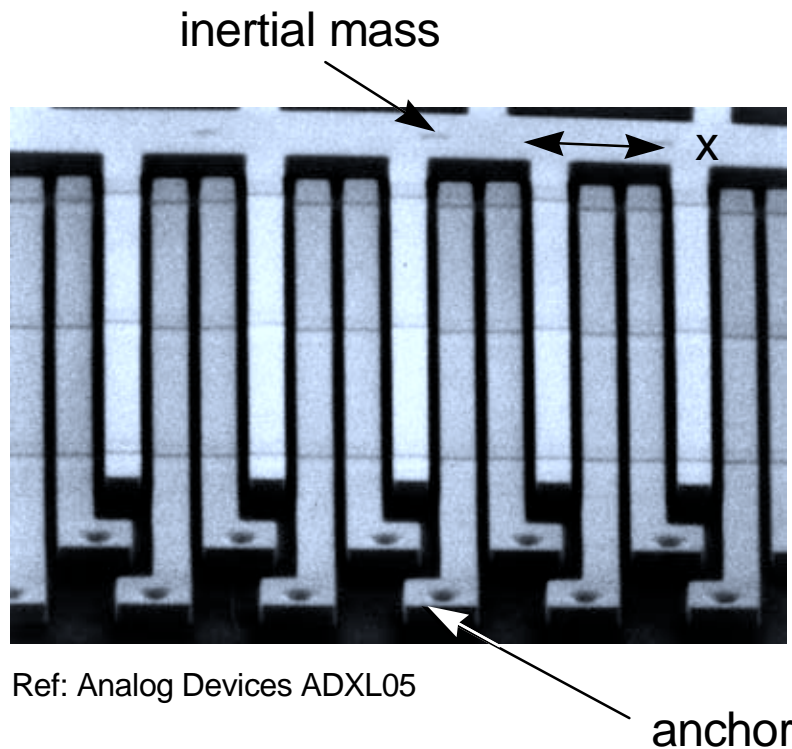


$$m a_{\text{ext}} = k \Delta x$$

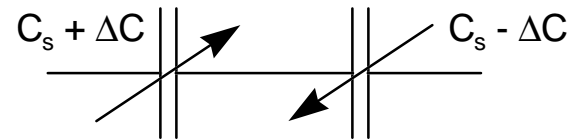
$$\Delta x = a_{\text{ext}} m/k = a_{\text{ext}} / \omega_r^2$$

$$= 1 \text{ mg} / (2\pi \cdot 10\text{kHz}) = \underline{0.025 \text{ \AA}}$$

Capacitive Δx Sensing



Ref: Analog Devices ADXL05

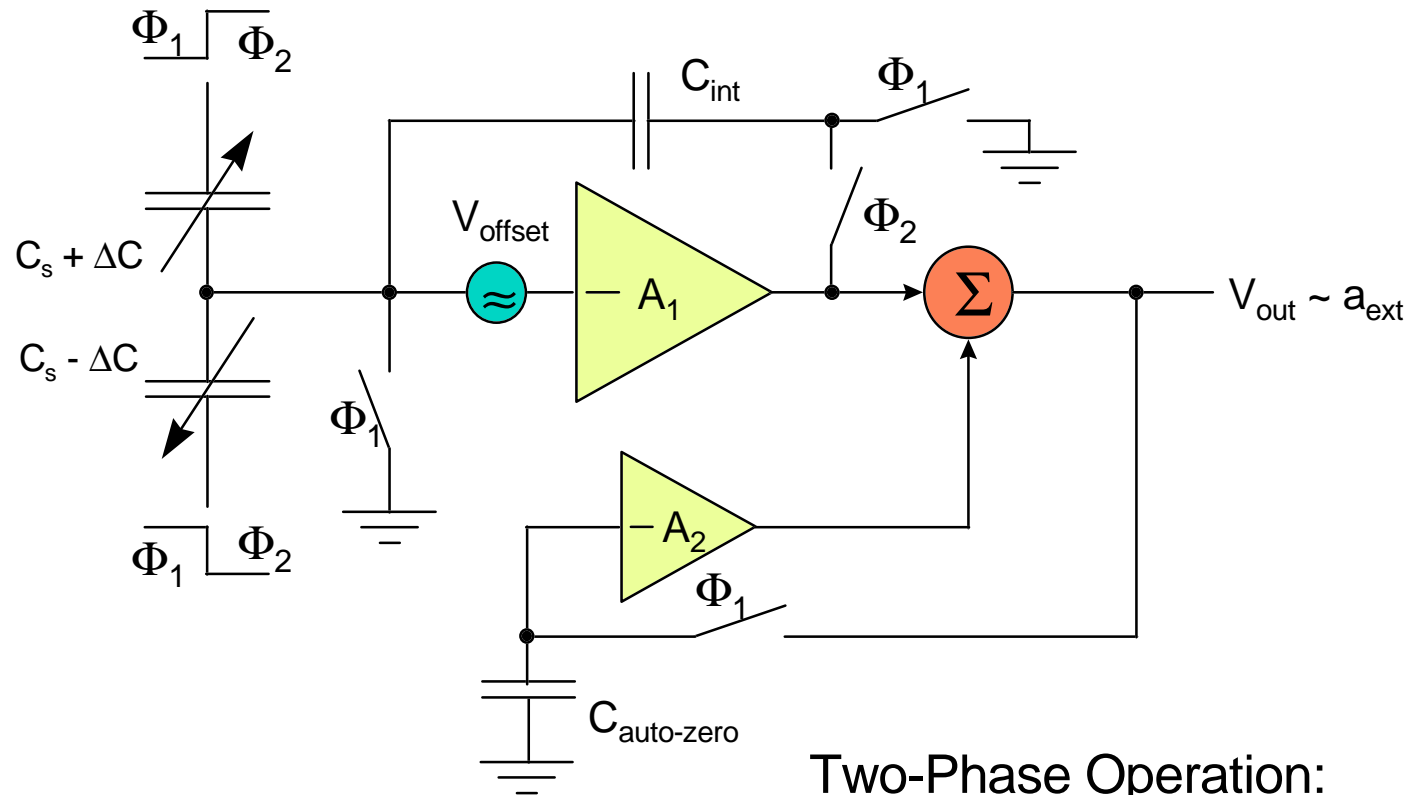


Sense Fingers:

- length 150 μm
- gap 1 μm
- number 40
- capacitance 3 fF/finger
- total cap 120 fF
- sensitivity $\Delta C/\Delta x$ 12 aF/Å

$$\underline{\Delta C = 0.3 \text{ aF}} \text{ for } a_{\text{ext}} = 1 \text{ mg}$$

Sense Electronics

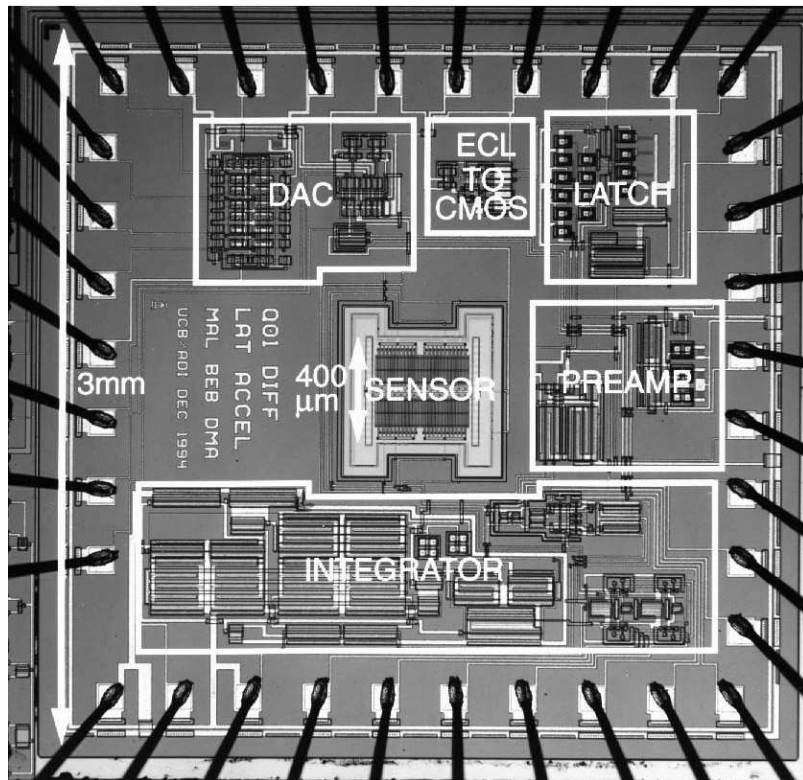


Two-Phase Operation:

Φ_1 offset & 1/f noise cancellation

Φ_2 position sense

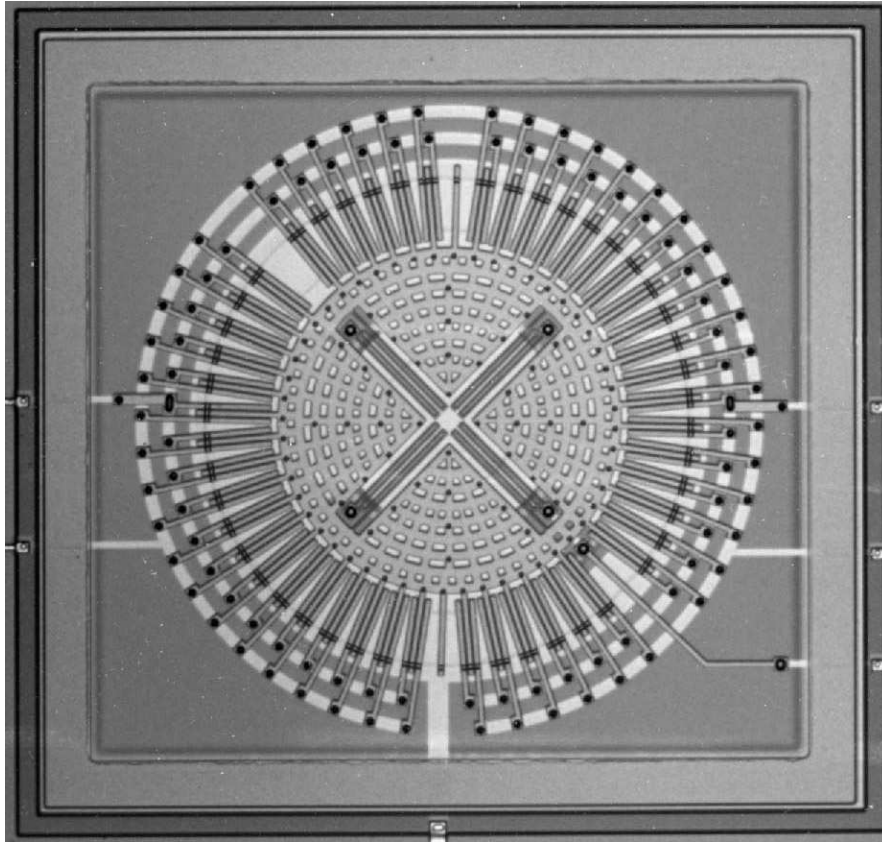
MEMS Accelerometer



- Die size $3 \times 3\text{mm}^2$
- Supply current $3.7\text{mA @ } 5\text{V}$
- Bandwidth 50 Hz
- Full scale input $\pm 5\text{g}$
- Resolution 1mg
- Digital output

Ref.: M. A. Lemkin et al., "A fully differential surface micromachined lateral accelerometer", CICC, Atlanta, 1996.

Angular Accelerometer



- same electronics
- sensitive to acceleration about the z-axis
- applications: hard-disk drives

Ref: T. J. Brosnihan et al, "Surface Micromachined Angular Accelerometer with Force Feedback", Digest ASME Int. Conf. and Expo, San Francisco, Nov. 1995.

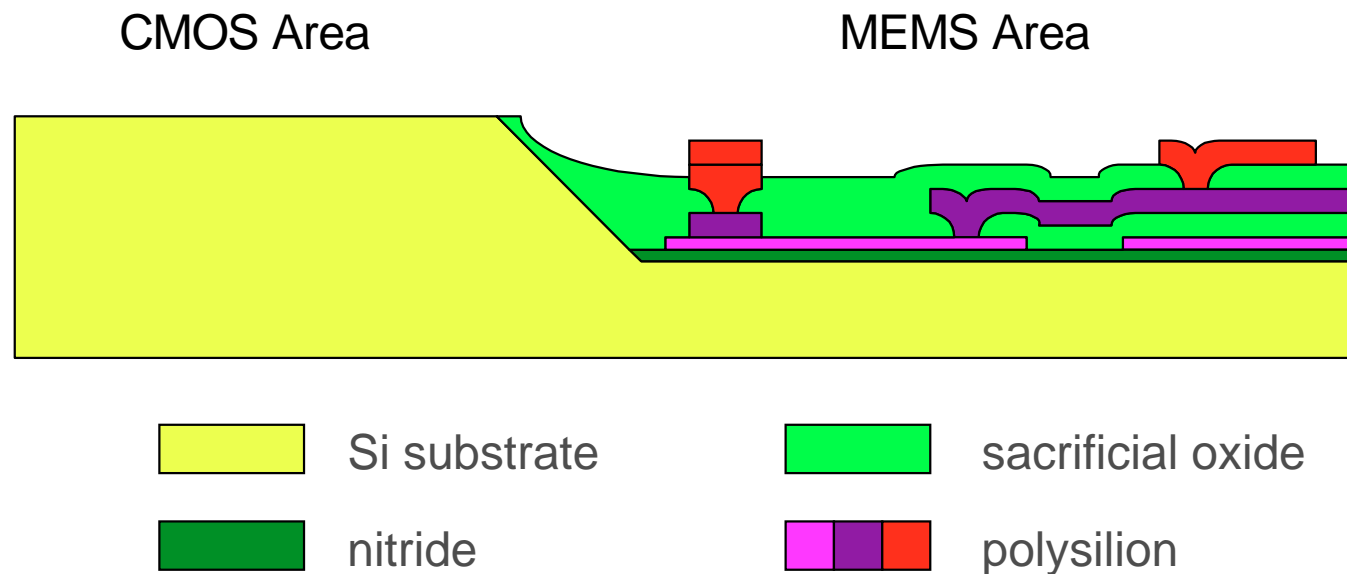
Outline

- Accelerometer Example
- ☞ Fabrication Technology
 - MEMS Device Fabrication
 - Electronic Devices
 - Release
- MEMS Applications
- Summary



Mechanical Device Fabrication

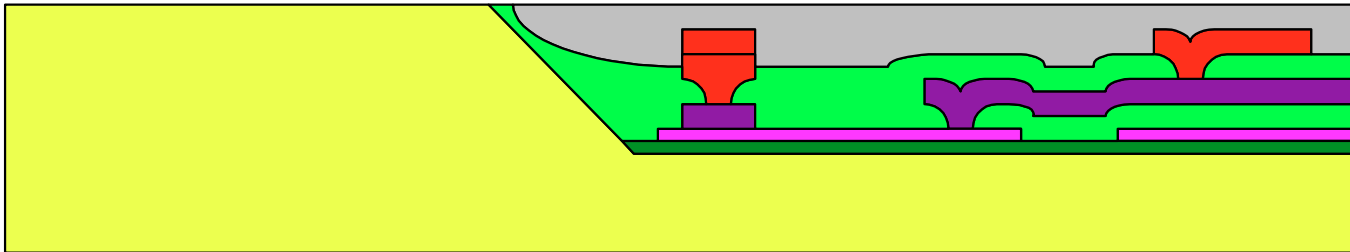
- MEMS-first → avoids degradation of CMOS



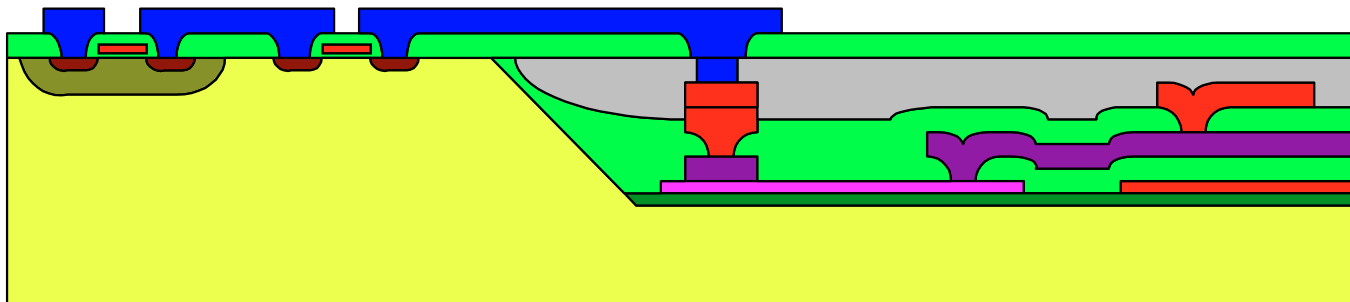
Ref.: J. H. Smith et al, "Embedded Micromechanical Devices for the Monolithic Integration of MEMS with CMOS", Digest IEDM, Dec. 1995, pp. 609-612.

CMOS Device Fabrication

- fill trench with oxide, planarize (CMP)

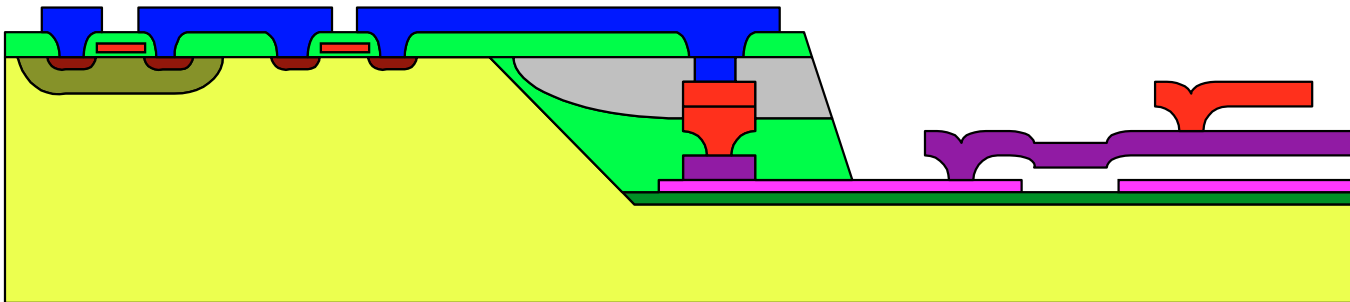


- standard CMOS device fabrication

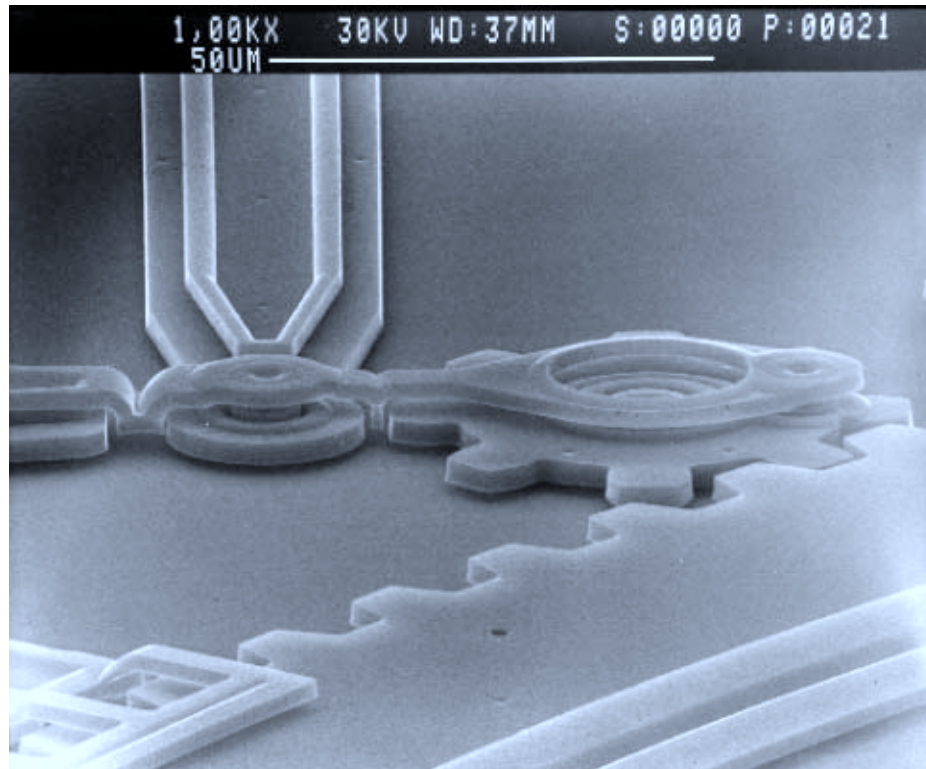


Release

- etch sacrificial oxide in MEMS area



Released Mechanical Elements



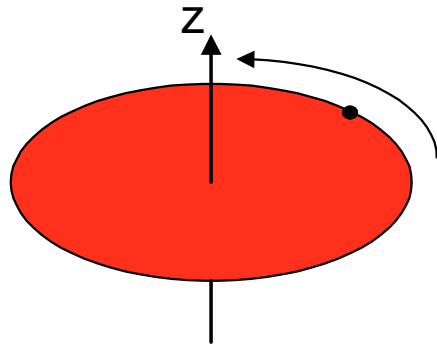
Ref.: J. J. Sniegowski et al., "Monolithic geared mechanisms driven by a polysilicon surface-micromachined on-chip electrostatic microengine", Digest Solid-State Sensor and Actuator Workshop, Hilton Head, June 1996, pp. 178-182.

Outline

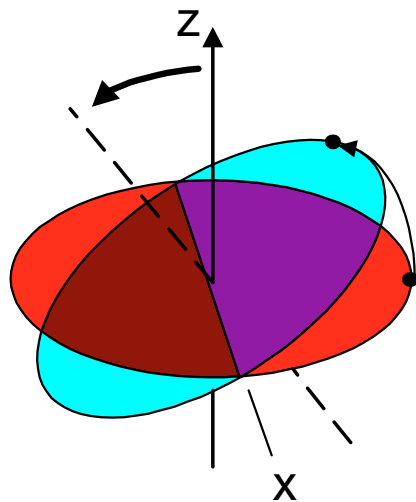
- Accelerometer Example
- Fabrication Technology
- ☞ MEMS Applications & Technology
 - Gyroscopes
 - Displays
 - 3D MEMS (Fiber-Optic Interface)
 - Packaging
- Summary



Gyroscope Principle

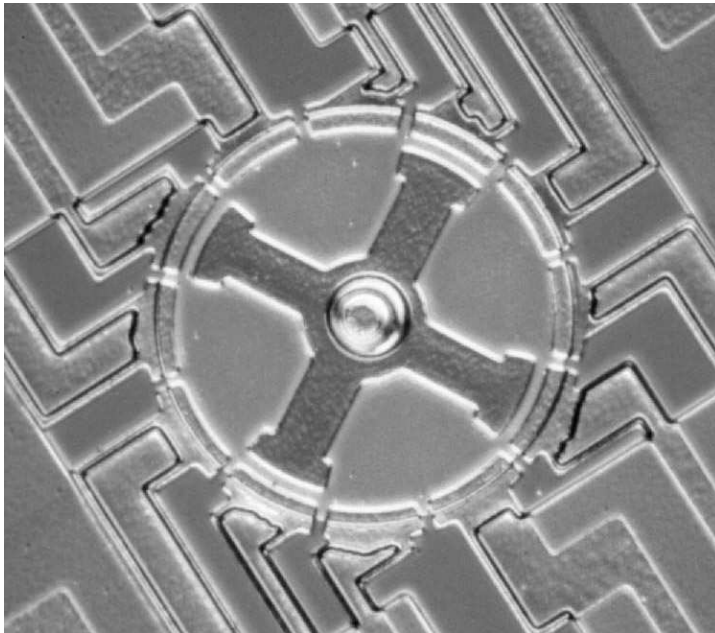


- spin disk around z-axis



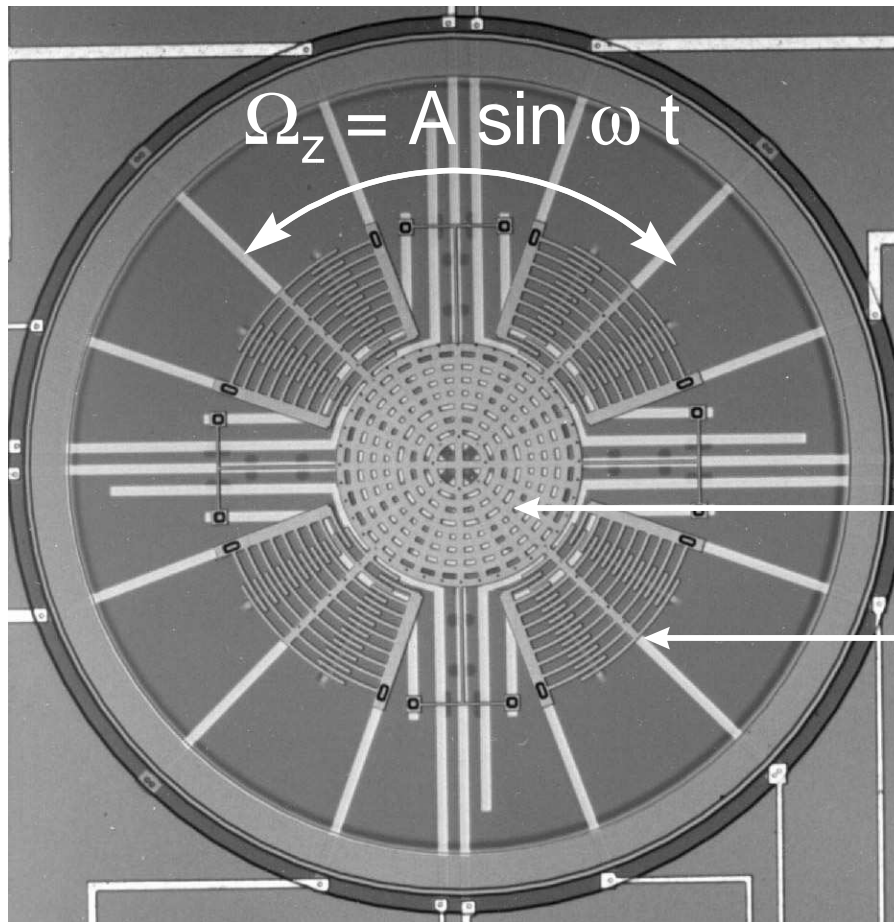
- input: rotation about x-axis
- measure: torque on z-axis

Electrostatic MEMS Motor



Problem:
no high-quality bearings

Two-Axis Angular Rate Sensor



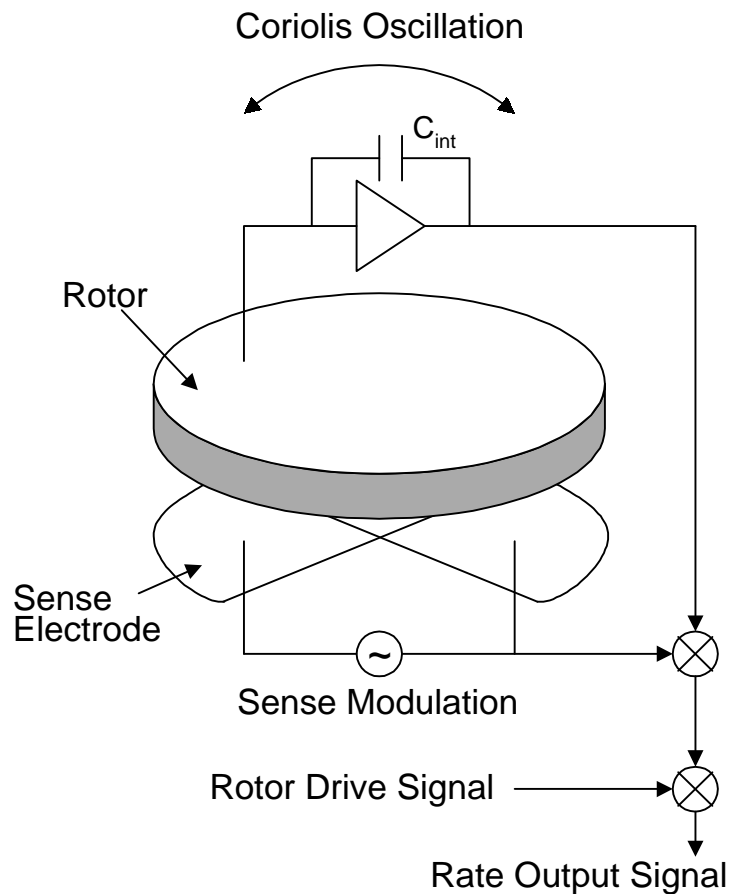
- “vibrate” around z-axis (electrostatic actuation)
- sensitive to x- and y-axis inputs

rotor

electrostatic drive combs

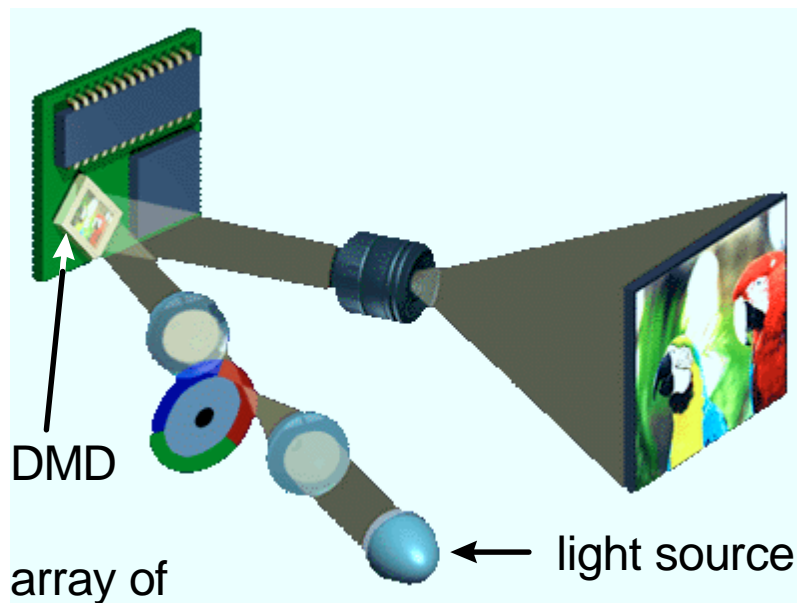
Ref: T. Juneau et al., “Micromachined Dual Input Axis Angular Rate Sensor”, Solid-State Sensor and Actuator Workshop, Hilton Head, SC, June 1996.

Gyro Sense Electronics

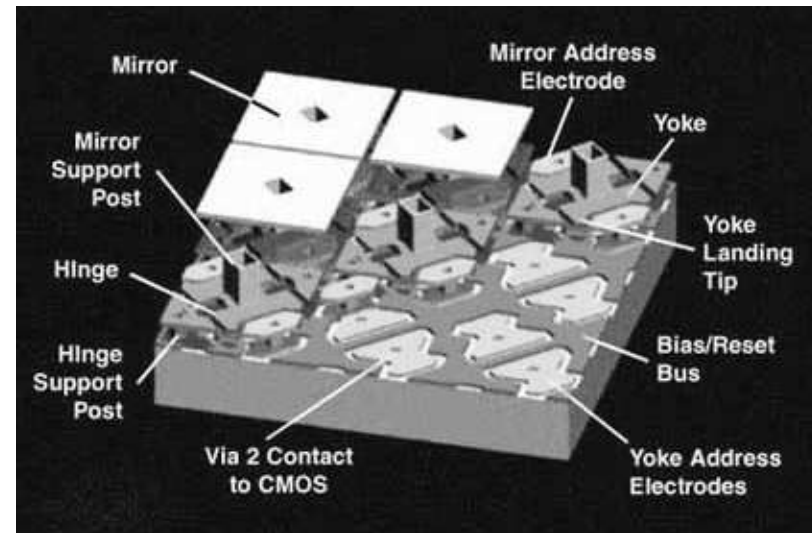


- $Q = 1000$ in 60mT vacuum
- Rotor resonance 28 kHz
- Bandwidth 25 Hz
- Resolution 1 deg/sec
- Applications:
 - automotive
 - head-mounted displays
 - input devices

Digital Mirror Display (DMD)



array of
movable mirrors direct
light to or off screen

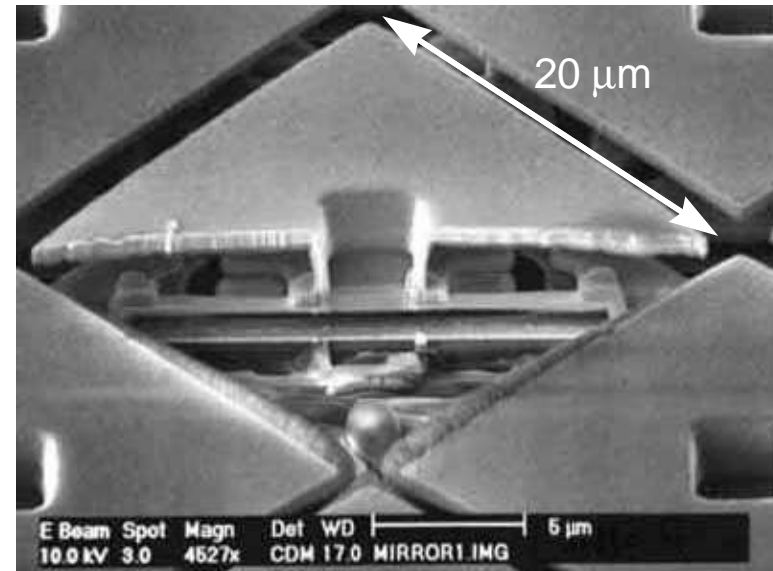
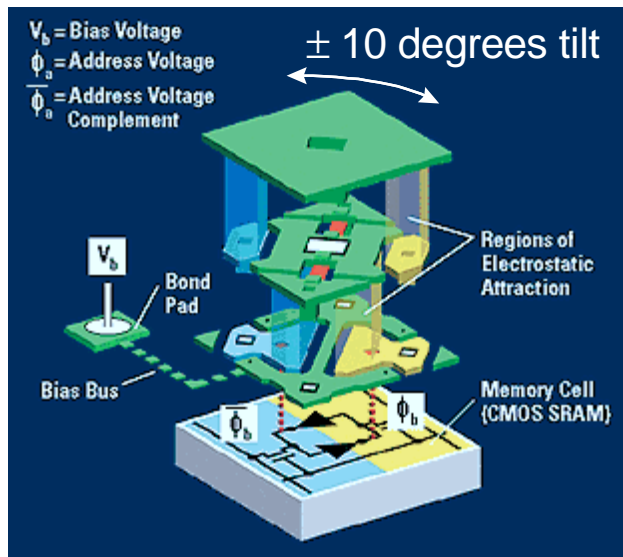


DMD concept

Ref: <http://www.ti.com/dlp>



DMD Pixel

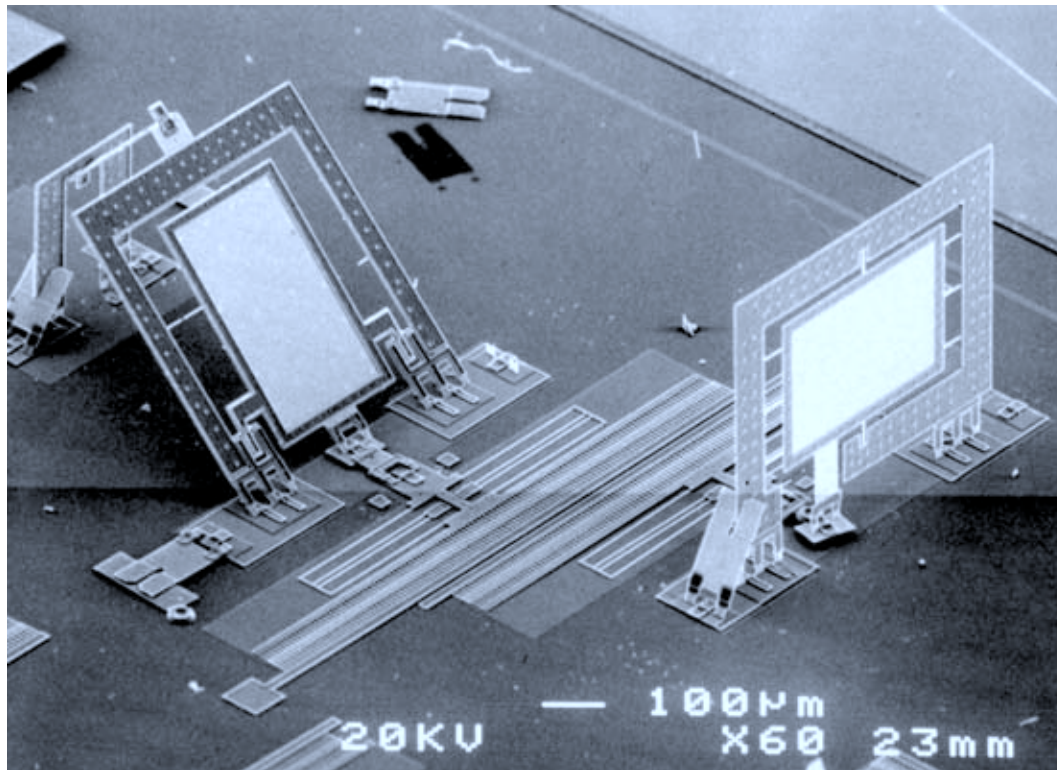


Pixel anatomy:

- SRAM cell
- Al mirror
(electrostatic actuation)

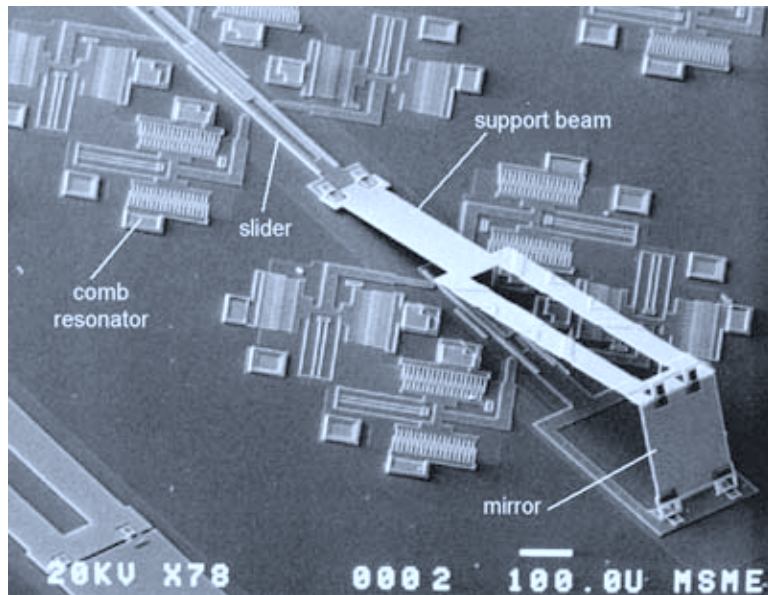
SEM of cleaved pixel

3D MEMS Structures

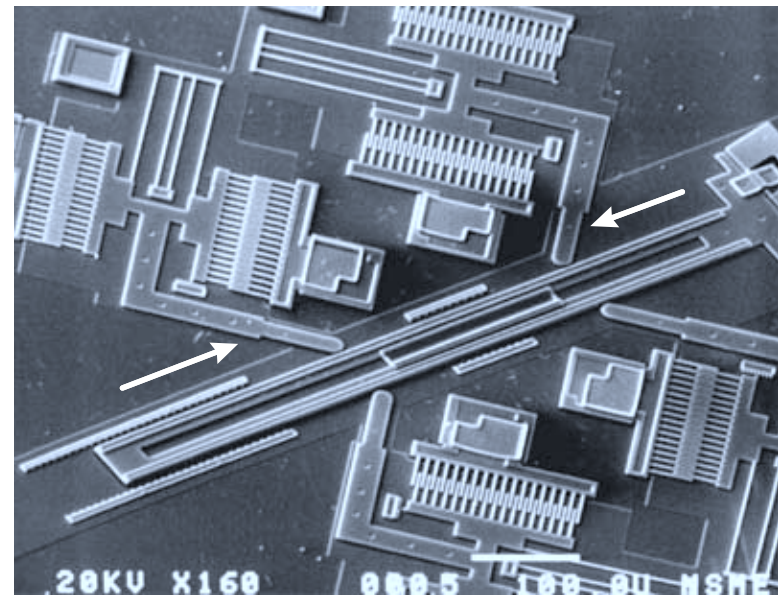


- fold-up structures add 3D capability
- latches hold structure in place

Fiber-Optical Interface



actuated microreflector

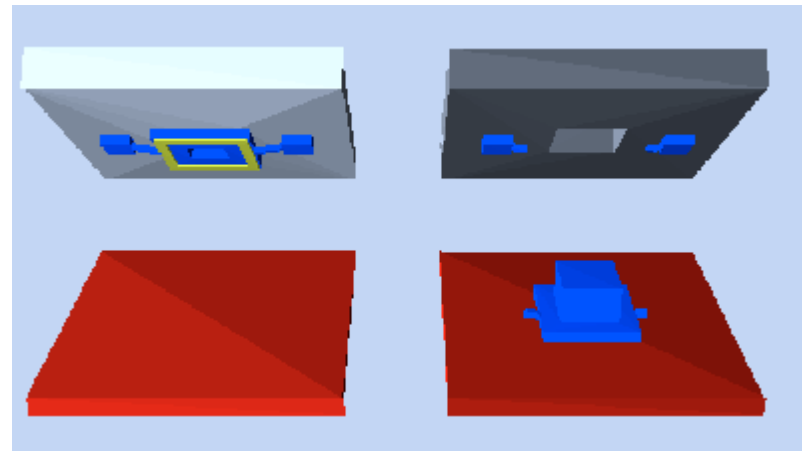


vibromotor actuator (closeup)

Ref.: M. J. Daneman et al., "Linear Vibromotor Actuated Micromachined Microreflector for Integrated Optical Systems", Solid-State Sensor and Actuator Workshop, Hilton Head, 1996, pp. 109-112.

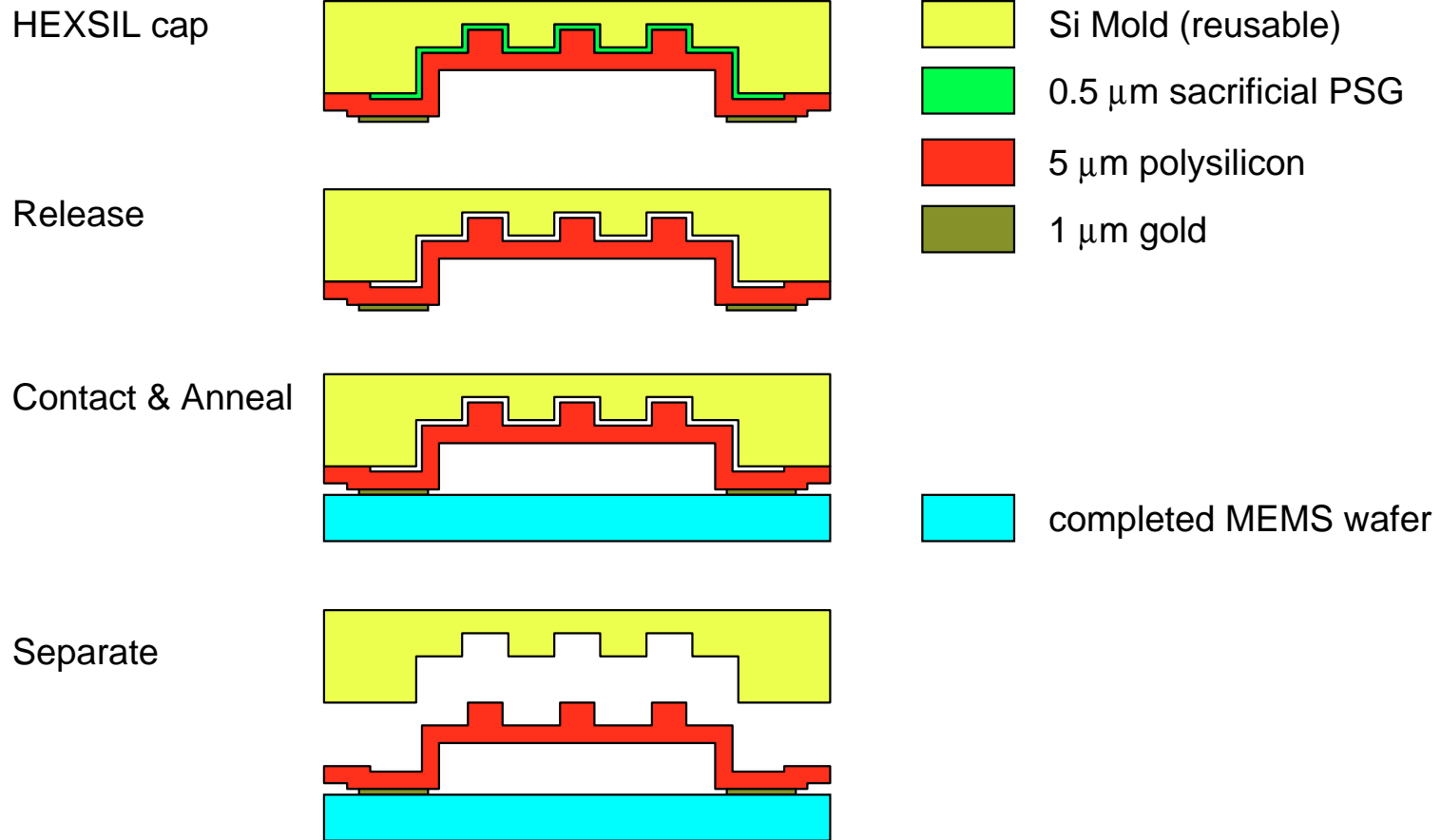
MEMS Packaging

- packaging issues:
 - controlled ambient (e.g. vacuum)
 - protect from plastic injection molding
- solution:
 - MEMS caps
 - fabricate on donor wafer
 - batch transfer

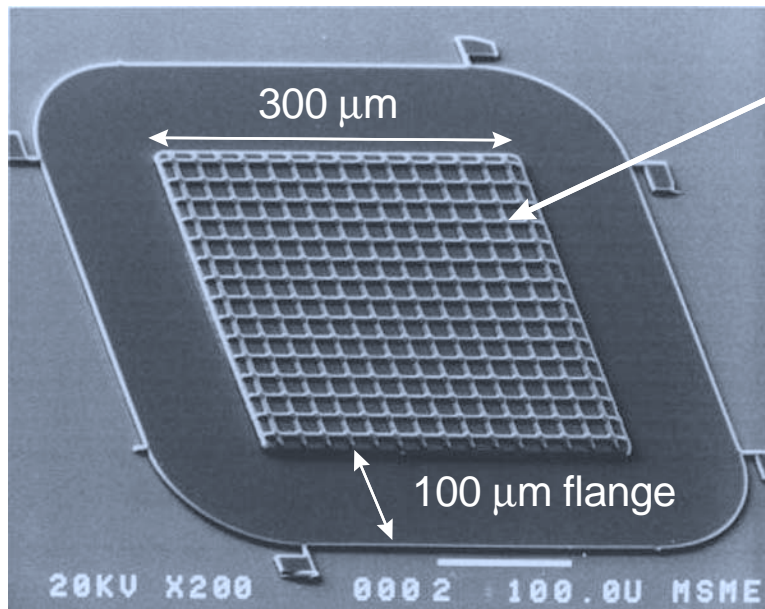


Ref.: M. B. Cohn et al.: "Wafer-to-wafer transfer of microstructures for vacuum packaging", Solid-State Sensor and Actuator Workshop, Hilton Head, 1996.

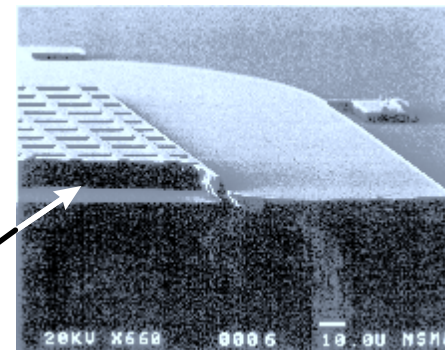
Vacuum Cap Fabrication



Vacuum Caps



stiffening ribs



$4\ \mu\text{m}$ cavity

Ref.: M. B. Cohn et al.: "Wafer-to-wafer transfer of microstructures for vacuum packaging", Solid-State Sensor and Actuator Workshop, Hilton Head, 1996.

Surface Micromachining Summary

- IC compatible processing
- Versatile:
 - inertial sensors
 - displays
 - optical bench
 - vacuum encapsulation
 - + RF components
 - + disk-drive R/W arm assembly
 - + . . .

