

Power Handling and Intermodulation Distortion of Contour-Mode Microresonator Filters

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Introduction



- Contour-Mode AlN MEMS resonators offer miniature resonators covering multiple bands on a single wafer
- High power handling and low intermodulation performance is required for many insertion opportunities
- Goals of this work
 - Assess microresonator power handling performance
 - Understand scaling for increased power handling
- Overview
 - High power density in MEMS resonators generates nonlinear response at moderate powers
 - Nonlinearity must be considered when designing and using MEMS resonator filters and other devices

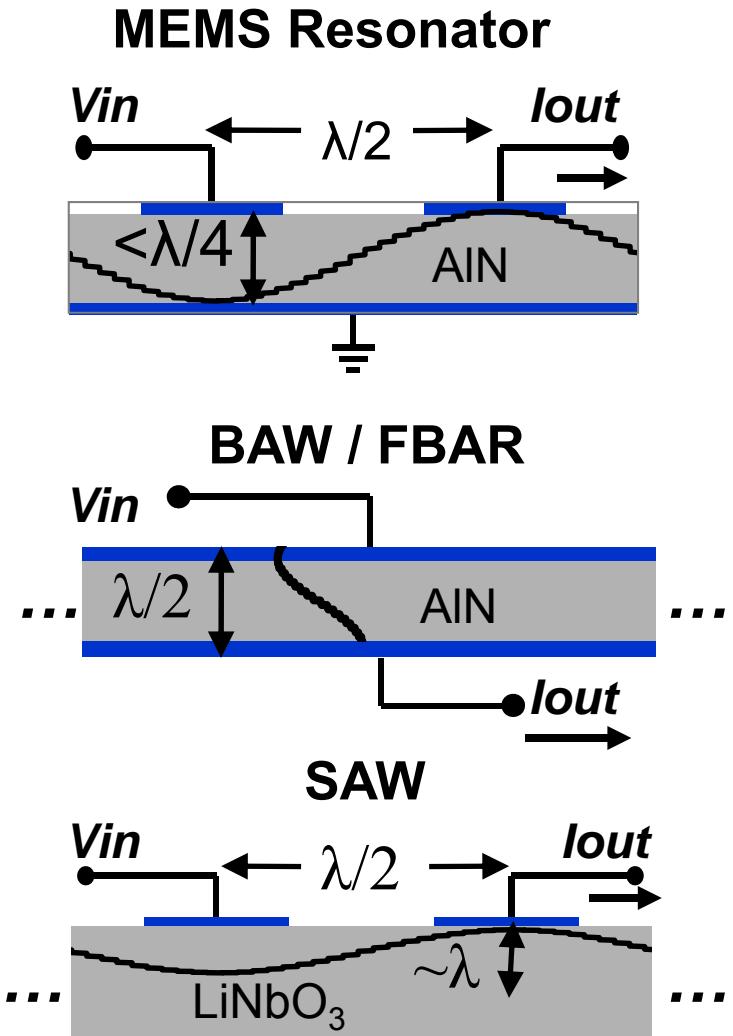




Piezoelectric Resonators



Resonator	Volume	P_{max}	IIP_3
MEMS	$\sim 5 \lambda^3$ $70 \times 320 \times 1 \mu\text{m}^3$	~ 0 dBm	?
BAW/FBAR (Ruby, 2000) (1900 MHZ, 4 resonators) (HPMD-7905)	$\sim 1000 \lambda^3$	>30 dBm	>60 dBm
SAW (EPCOS B5035) (200 MHz)	$\sim 1000 \lambda^3$	>20 dBm	>40 dBm

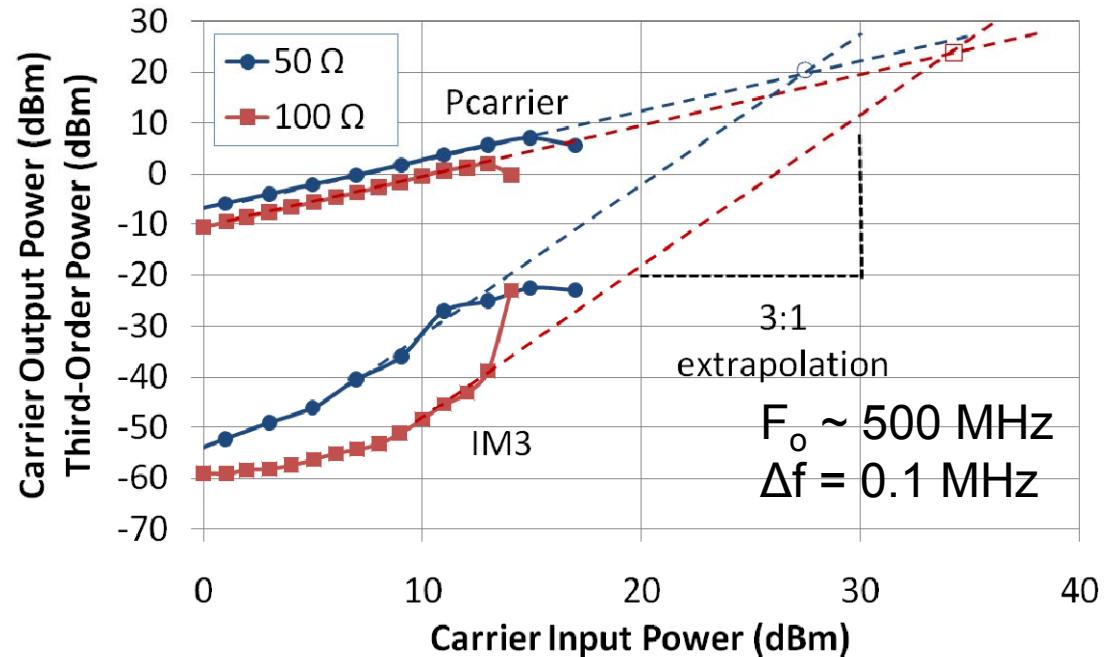




Single Resonators



- Single devices
 - Resonator impedance determined by length of transducer fingers
 - Total length of bridge constant
 - Frequency ~ 500 MHz
 - $50\ \Omega$ & $100\ \Omega$ impedance
- Input $P_{1\text{dB}}$ scales with A , Z^{-1}
 - Input $P_{1\text{dB}} \sim 1.2\ \mu\text{W}/\mu\text{m}^3$
- Output power appears to scale as Z^{-2} or A^2
 - Lower loss allows higher output power
- OIP3 ~ 20 dBm for each device

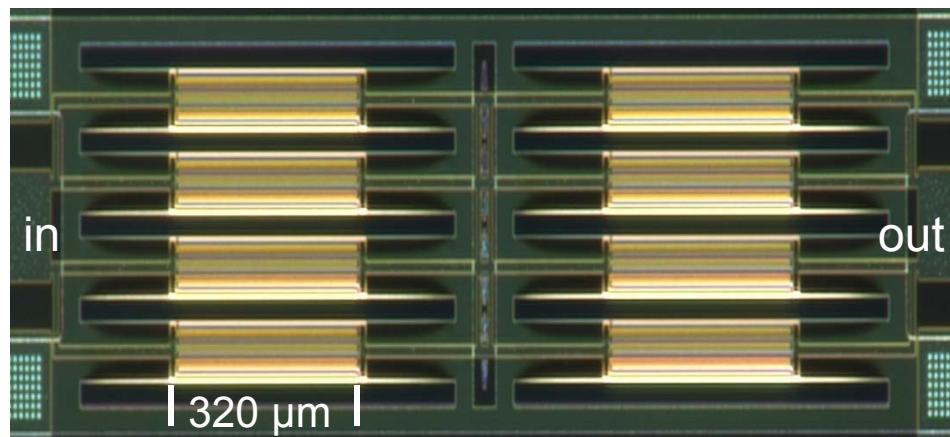
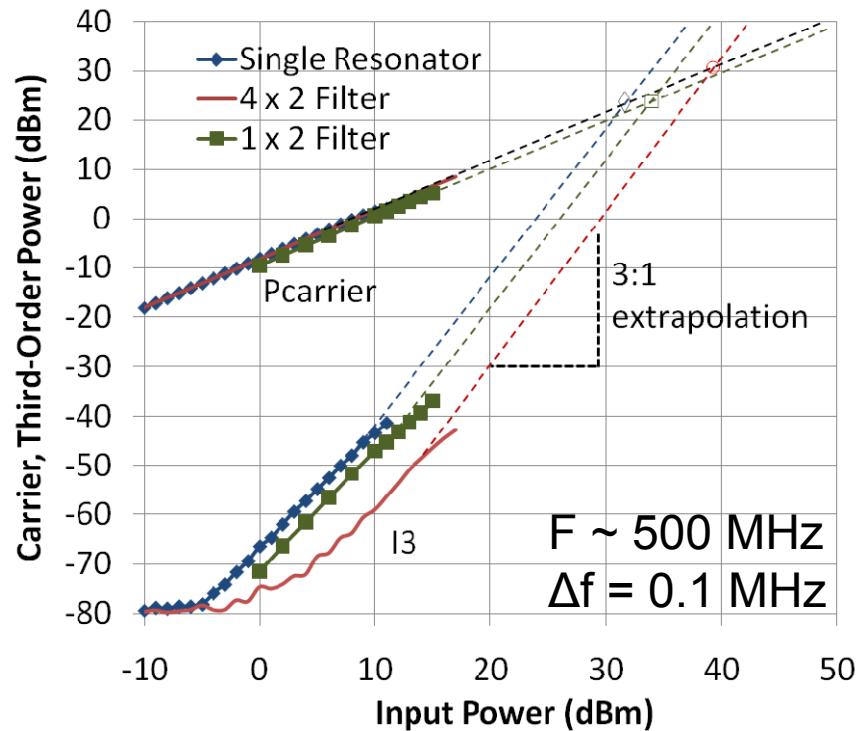


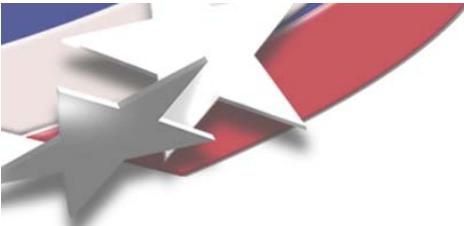


Filter Measurements



- Measurements from arrays of $60\ \Omega$ resonators
 - Single
 - 2 in series
 - Cascade of 2 sets of 4 parallel
- Input $P_{1\text{dB}}$ scales with $M \times N$
 - Input $P_{1\text{dB}} \sim 0.3\ \mu\text{W}/\ \mu\text{m}^3$
- Output power appears to scale as $M \times N$ but with loss penalty
 - More resonators supports more power but added loss from resonators in series reduces output power
- OIP3 $\sim P_{1\text{dB}} + 18\ \text{dB}$

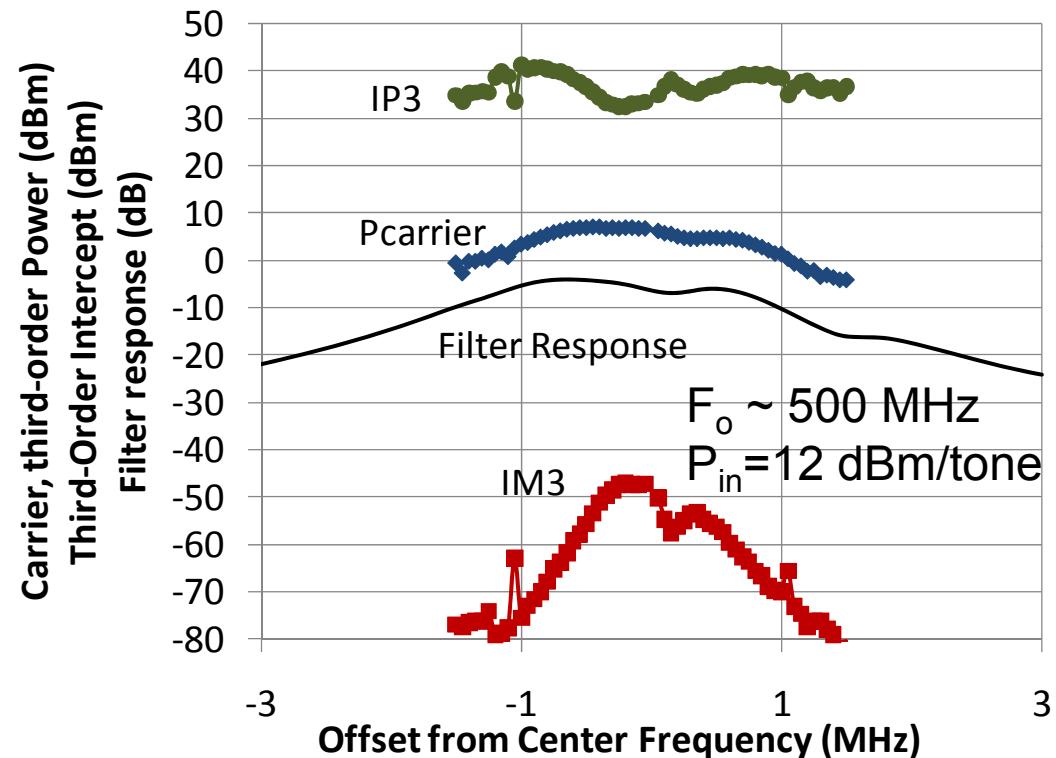




Tone Spacing



- Tone spacing swept from 0.1 MHz to 3 MHz on 4x2 filter
- Intermodulation products follow bandshape of carrier signal
 - Bandpass structure also appears in IM3
- Highest “apparent” IP3 value occurs when test tones are in-band but third-order products fall out-of-band
- IP3 begins to decrease once test tones are also attenuated





Summary



- Miniaturization of piezoelectric filters results in power handling and intermodulation limitations not apparent in larger filters
- Power handling and intermodulation improves as $(\text{area})^2$, providing guidelines for device scaling to higher power
- Series combination of resonators increases input power handling by N, but increases loss
- Parallel combination increases input power handling by M and decreases loss for the best output power per area
- The intermodulation level depends on the spacing of the test tones relative to the filter passband



Future Work



- Examine response to out-of-band signals
- Investigate higher-order intermodulation products
- Explore influence of operating frequency and Q
- Scale to higher power and frequency
- Determine mechanisms limiting power handling
- Examine role of packaging ambient
- Assess long-term reliability at power

