



Power Handling and Intermodulation Distortion of Contour-Mode Microresonator Filters

June 7, 2011

Christopher D. Nordquist and Roy H. Olsson III
Microsystems, Science, Technology, and Components Center
Sandia National Laboratories

cdnordq@sandia.gov

505-284-4128

Acknowledgments:

Sandia MESAFAB, Ken Wojciechowski, Chris Rodenbeck, Keith Ortiz

Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.





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**

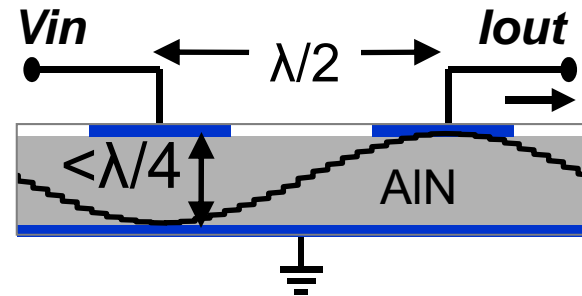


Piezoelectric Resonators

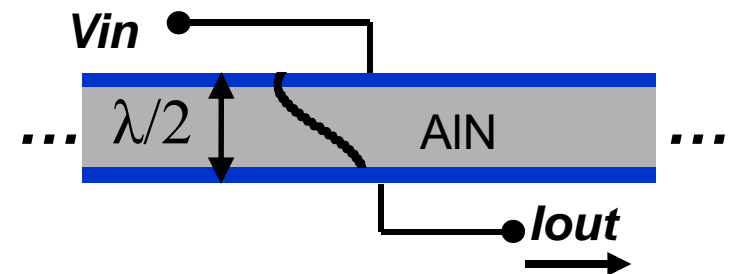


Resonator	Volume	P_{\max}	IIP_3
MEMS	$\sim 5 \lambda^3$ $70 \times 320 \times 1 \mu\text{m}^3$	~ 0 dBm	?
BAW/FBAR (Ruby, 2000) (1900 MHz, 4 resonators) (HPMD-7905)	$\sim 1000 \lambda^3$	> 30 dBm	> 60 dBm
SAW (EPCOS B5035) (200 MHz)	$\sim 1000 \lambda^3$	> 20 dBm	> 40 dBm

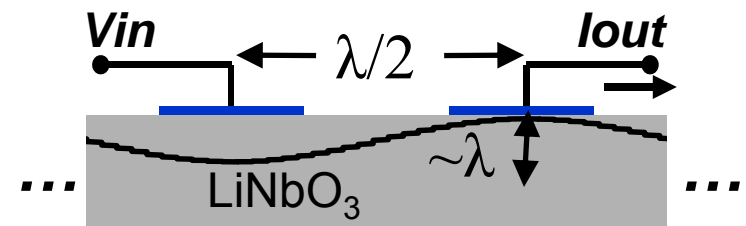
MEMS Resonator



BAW / FBAR



SAW

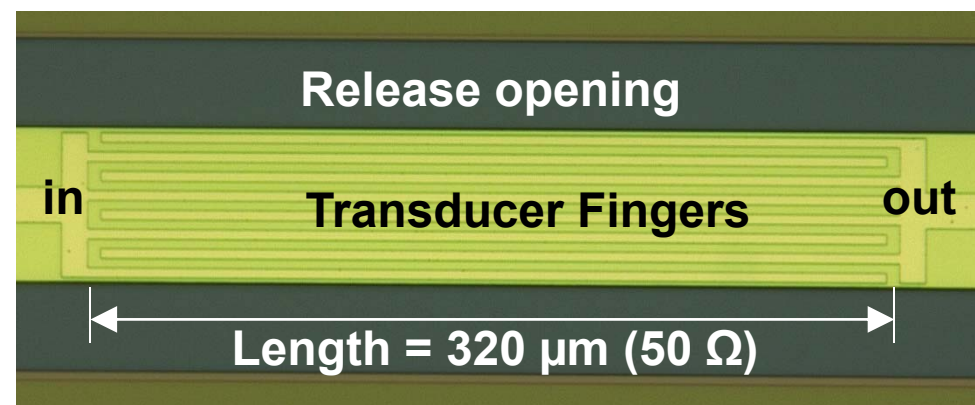
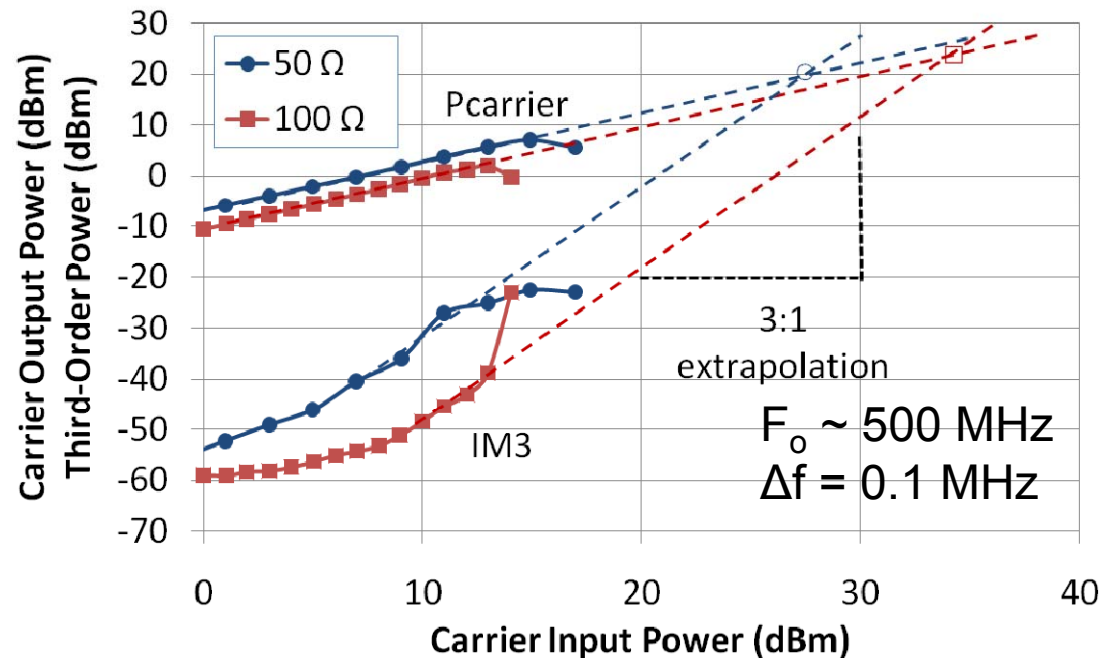




Single Resonators



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

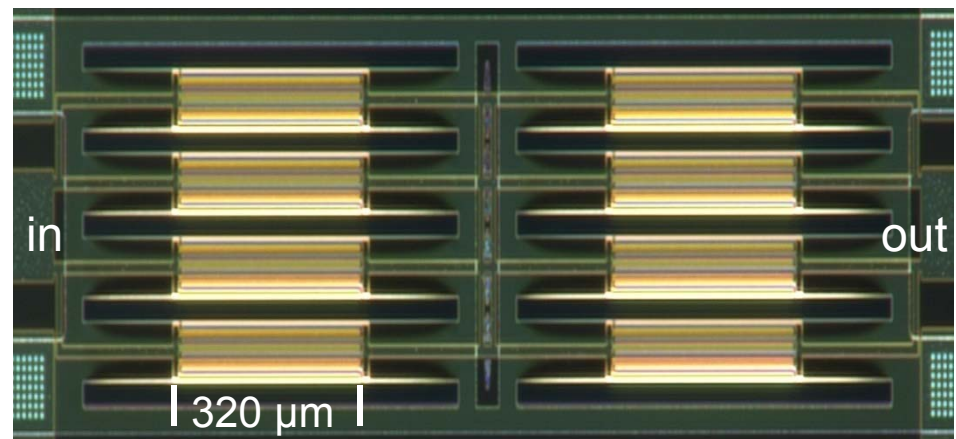
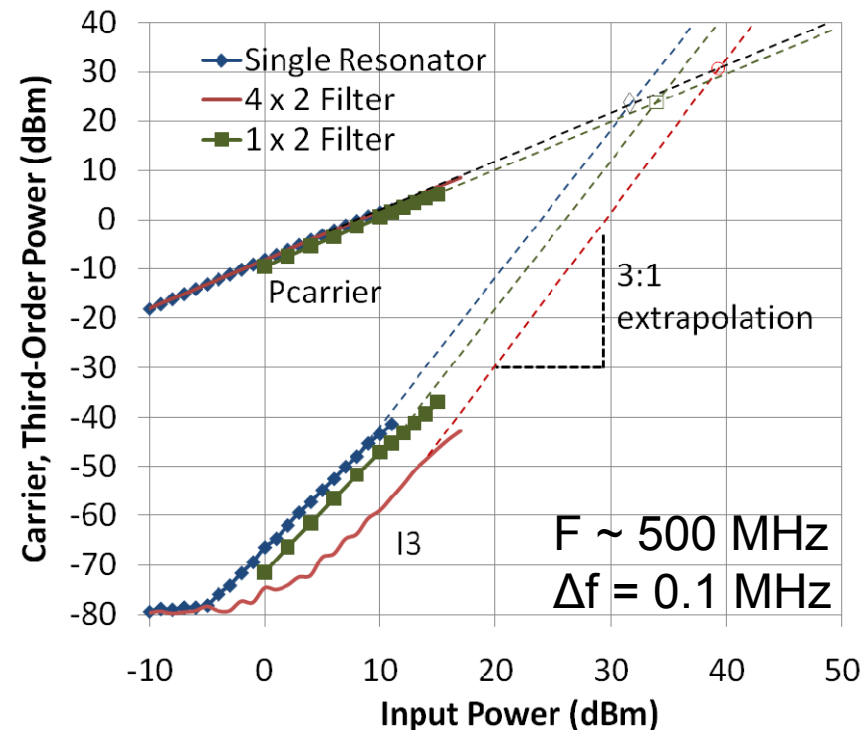




Filter Measurements



- Measurements from arrays of 60 Ω resonators
 - Single
 - 2 in series
 - Cascade of 2 sets of 4 parallel
- Input P_{1dB} scales with $M \times N$
 - Input $P_{1dB} \sim 0.3 \mu W / \mu m^3$
- 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
- $OIP3 \sim P_{1dB} + 18 \text{ dB}$

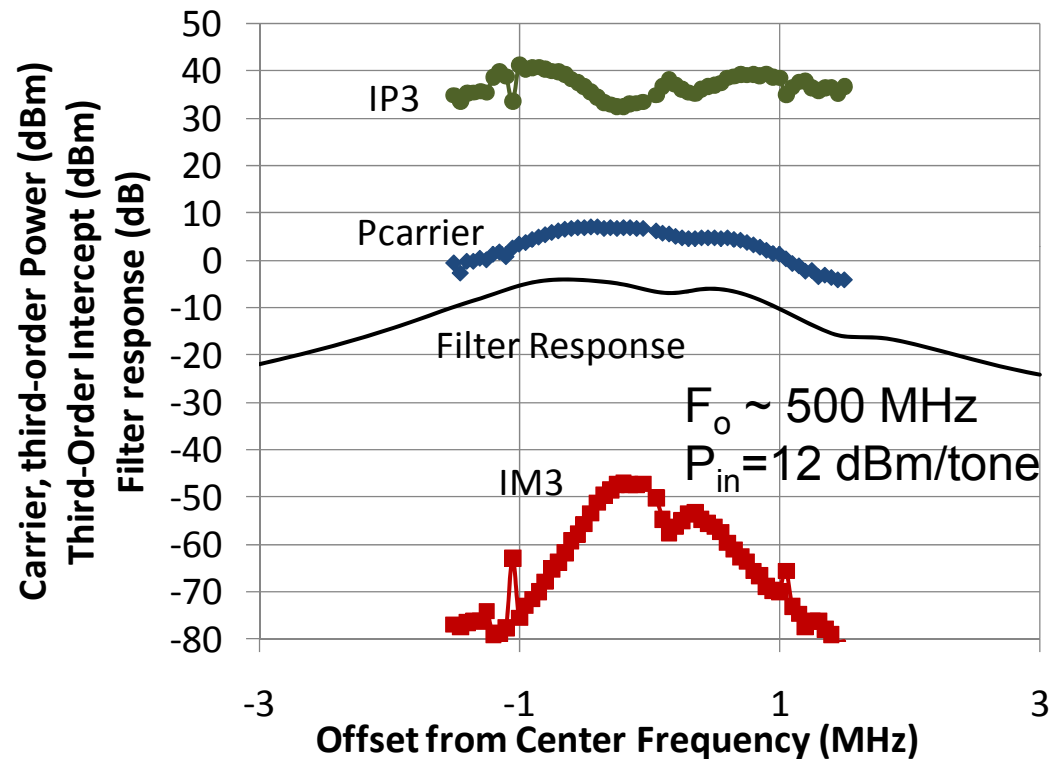




Tone Spacing



- 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**