

Suppressing Fine-Frequency Modes in Aluminum Nitride Microresonators

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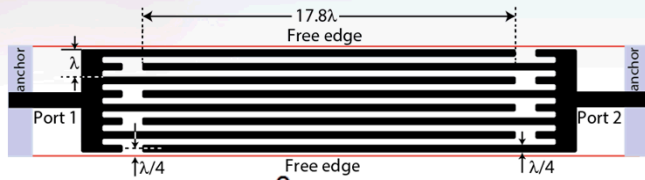
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Sources of Spurious Modes

In Width Extensional (WE) AlN Microresonators

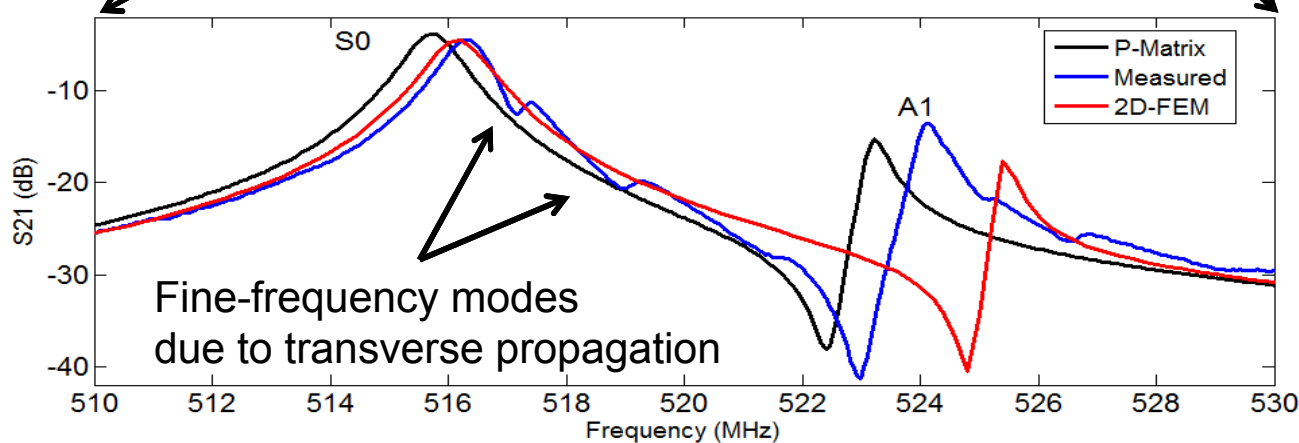
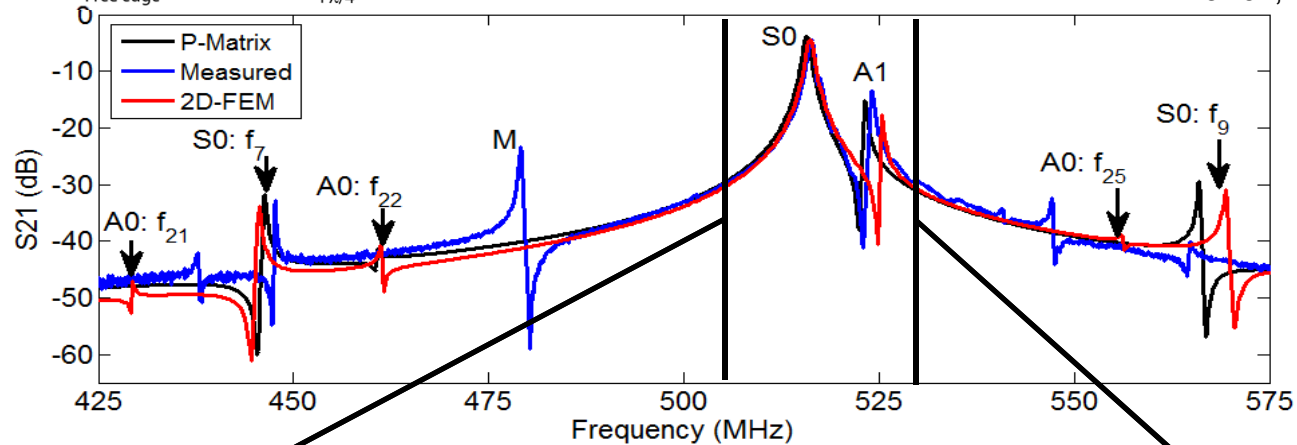
- Flexural waves
- Mode conversion
 - Free-plate edges
 - Between propagating modes in the laminate
- Transverse waves
 - Acoustic interactions with busing
 - Interconnects and anchoring

Case Study: Spurious Modes



AlN Microresonator with $N_t = 8$ fingers

D. W. Branch, et al. IEEE UFFC, 2014



Mitigation and Methods to Transverse Modes

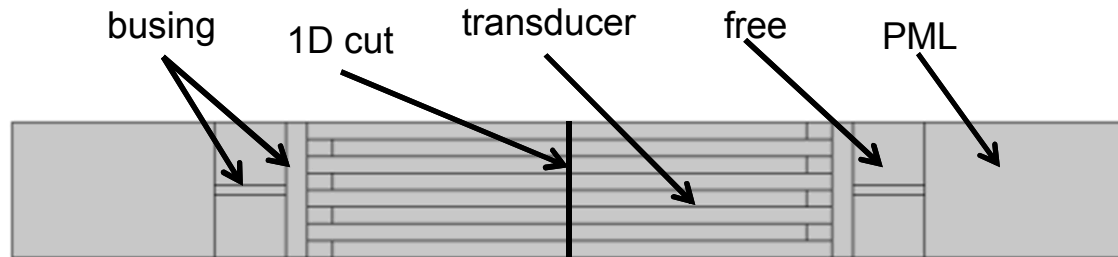
Mitigation: reduce energy leakage into the bussing

- Narrowing the aperture $\sim \lambda$: Increases insertion loss, matching
- Dummy fingers: Only permits selective mode suppression
- Apodization: Degrades Q and increases insertion loss
- Alter velocities in domains to satisfy: $v_t < v_b < v_f$

Methods:

- 3D FEM: Computationally slow (5 minutes/frequency point)
- Scalar potential theory: fast
- 2D P-matrix: intermediate
- 2D COM: intermediate

Two-Dimensional Coupling of Modes (2D COM)



2D COM Equations: $\nabla \cdot j \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\gamma_a}{2k_o} \end{bmatrix} & [0] \\ [0] & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\gamma_a}{2k_o} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\partial A^+}{\partial y} \\ 0 \\ \frac{\partial A^-}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} + \nabla \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A^+ \\ A^- \end{bmatrix} + j \begin{bmatrix} \delta & \kappa_{12} \\ -\kappa_{12}^* & -\delta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A^+ \\ A^- \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \alpha^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V \\ -V \end{bmatrix}$

Detuning parameter: $\delta = k - k_o - j\gamma$

Once the fields are known, then the current can be computed

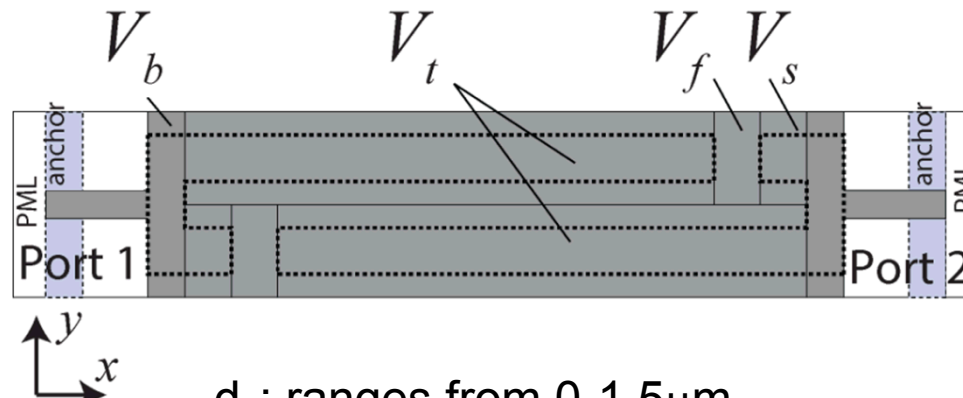
Currents:

$$I_i(\omega) = \iint (2\alpha^* A^+ + 2\alpha A^- + j\omega C(x, y)V_i) dx dy$$

$$I_o(\omega) = \iint (2\alpha^* A^+ + 2\alpha A^-) dx dy$$

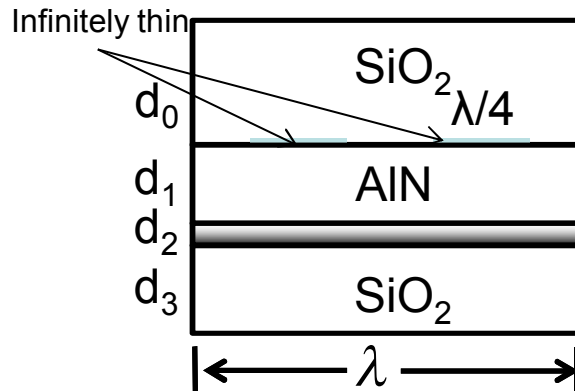
PML: $k(r) \rightarrow k_f(1 - j\eta(r)) = k_f \left(1 - j\eta_o \frac{|r - r_i|}{d} \right)$

Approximate Acoustic Velocities in the Domains

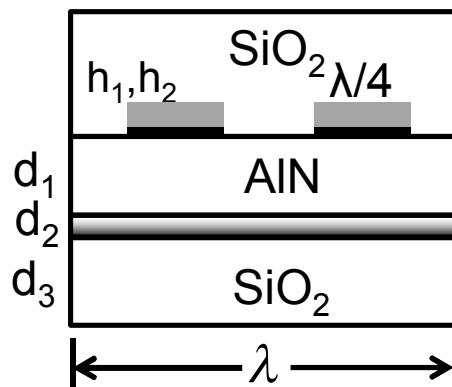


d_0 : ranges from 0-1.5 μm

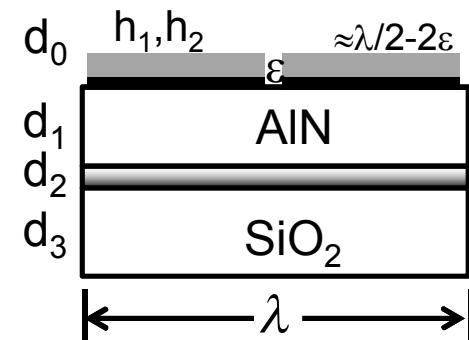
Free Domain (1): V_f :



Transducer Domains: V_t , V_s :



Buss Domains: V_b :

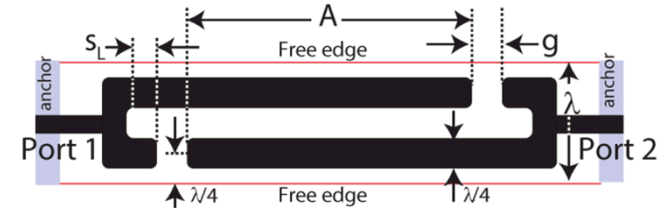


AlN Microresonator Geometry

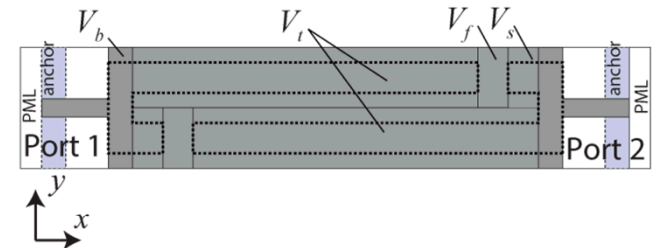
COM Parameters

Domain	δ	v (m/s)	κ_{12p} (%)	$ \zeta p ^2/\omega C$ ($m^2 \Omega^{-1/2}$)	C_o (pF/p/m)
Transducer	$k_t - k_o - j\gamma$	7873	-0.08	0.004	512.3
Buss	$k_m - k_o - j\gamma$	7828	0	0	512.3
Free Space	$k_f - k_o - j\gamma$	7910	0	0	0
Stub	$k_s - k_o - j\gamma$	7873	-0.08	0.004	512.3

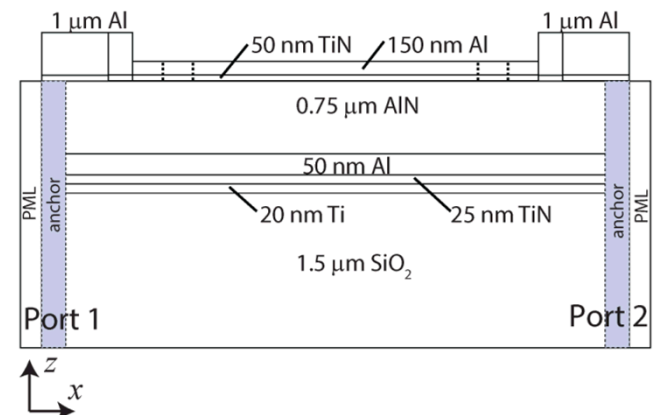
Layout



Equivalent Field Model Layout



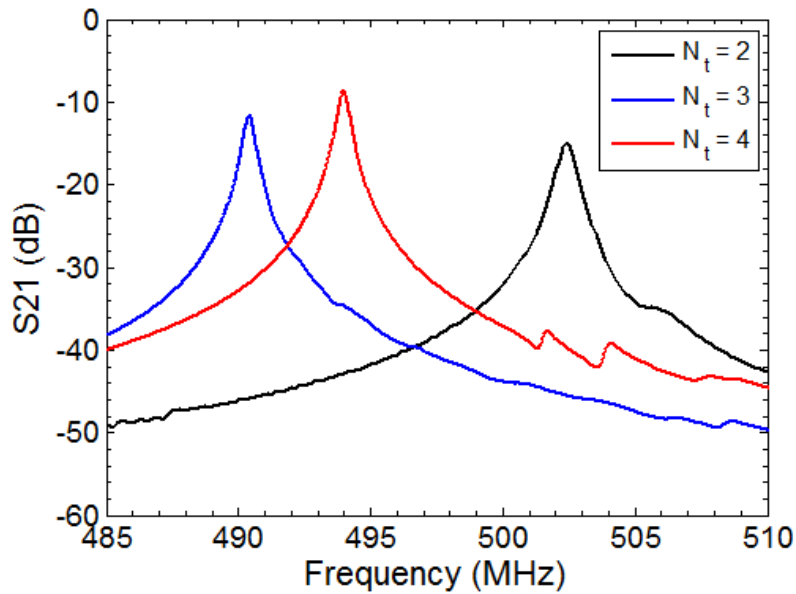
Cross-Section



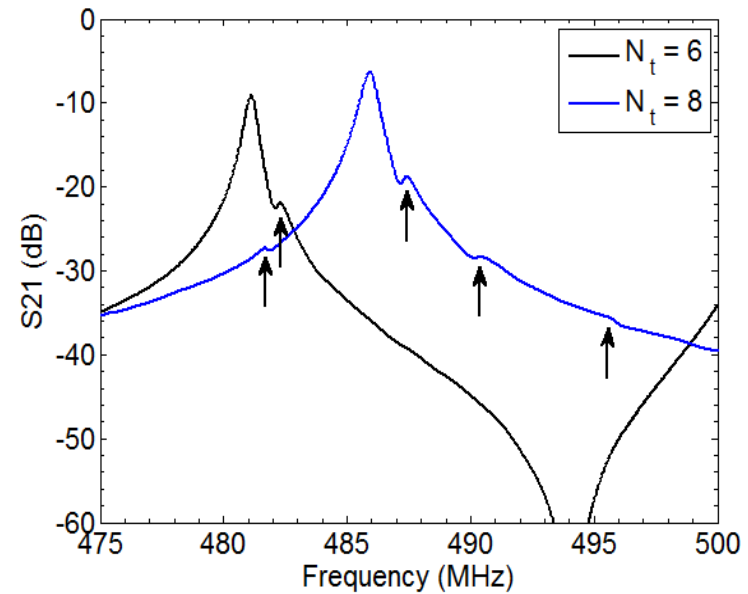
S21 Response versus Finger Number

- When $N_t > 4$, the fine-frequency modes (arrows) appear near the fundamental resonance.
- The acoustic length of the buss and its properties contribute to the spurious modes.

Spurious modes are far from resonance

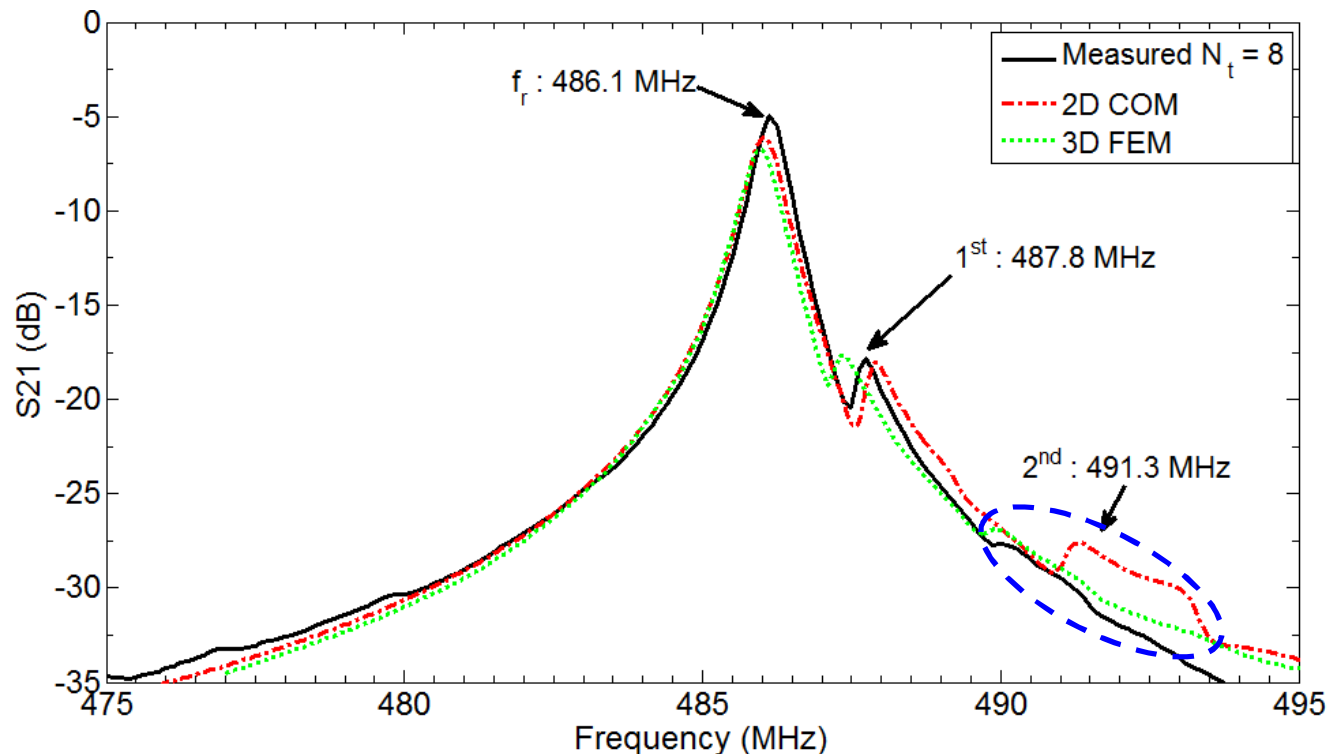


Spurious modes are within ~25 dB of resonance



Experimental and Simulated S21 Response from 2D COM/3D FEM

- The 2D COM simulation predicted two distinct spurious modes at 487.8 MHz and a second at 491.3 MHz and tracks the measurement well.

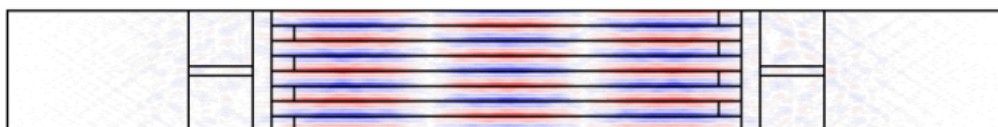


Transverse Modes from 2D COM

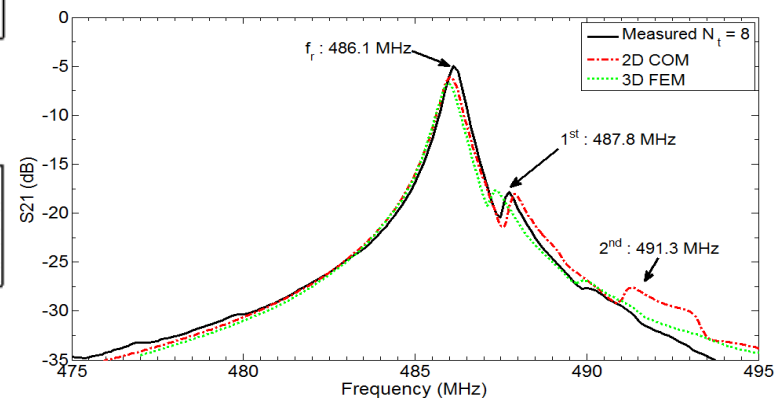
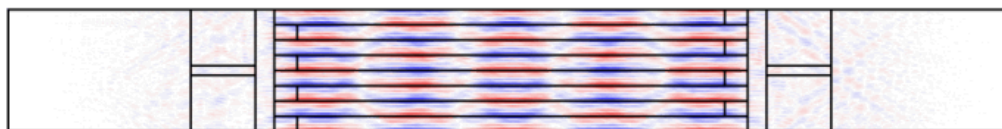
$f_r = 486.1$ MHz



$f_r = 487.8$ MHz

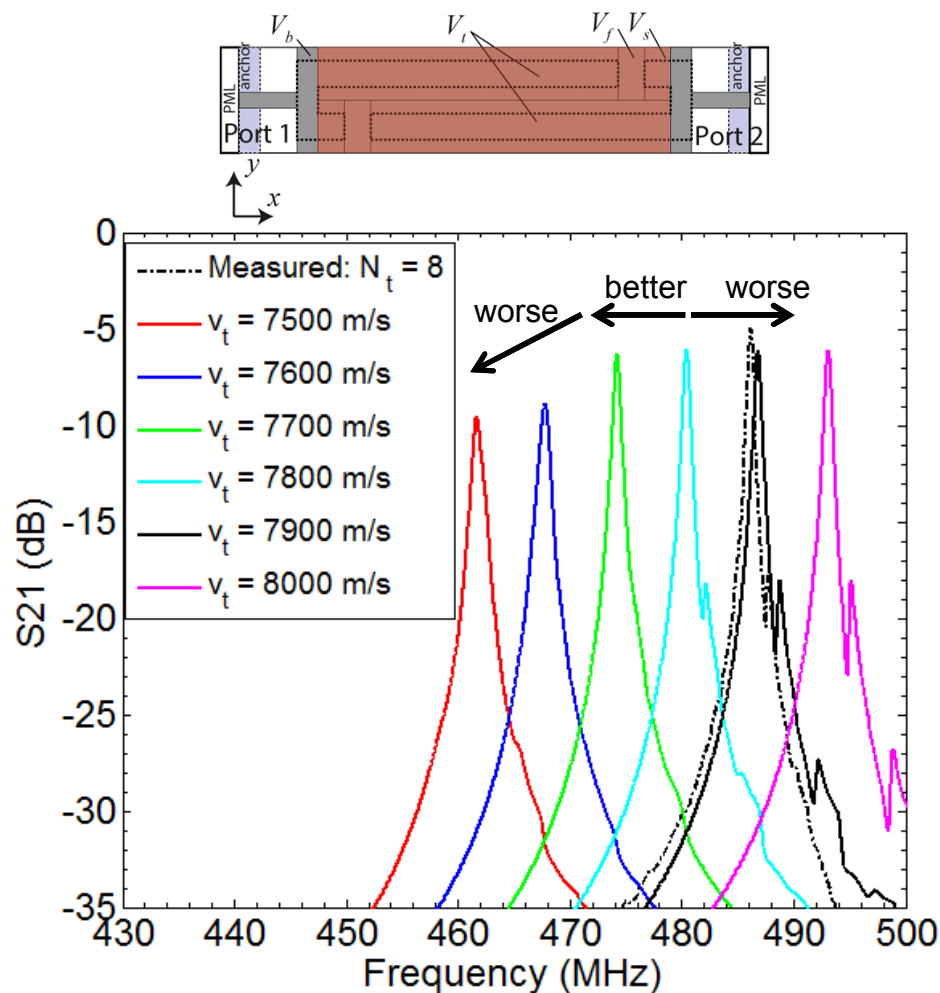


$f_r = 491.3$ MHz



Suppression of Spurious Modes

Depositing silicon dioxide in the transducer domain corresponds to reducing the velocity in this domain:



- There was a narrow velocity range where the spurious modes are suppressed.
- After this point, S_{21} degrades due to impedance mismatch.

Thank You!