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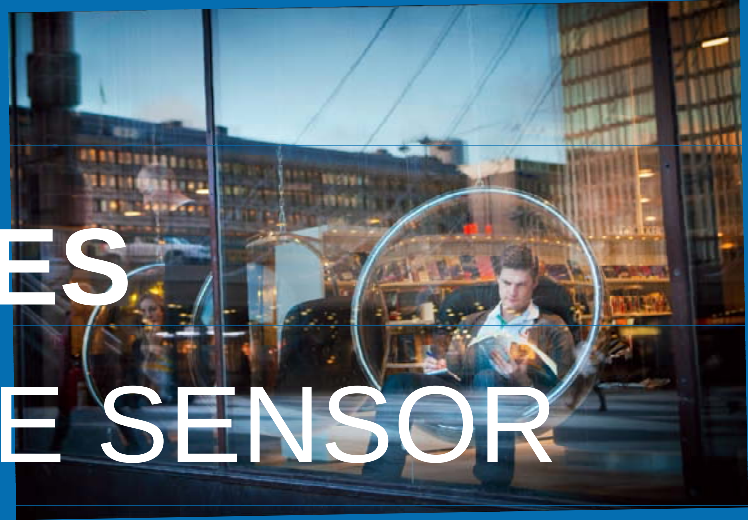
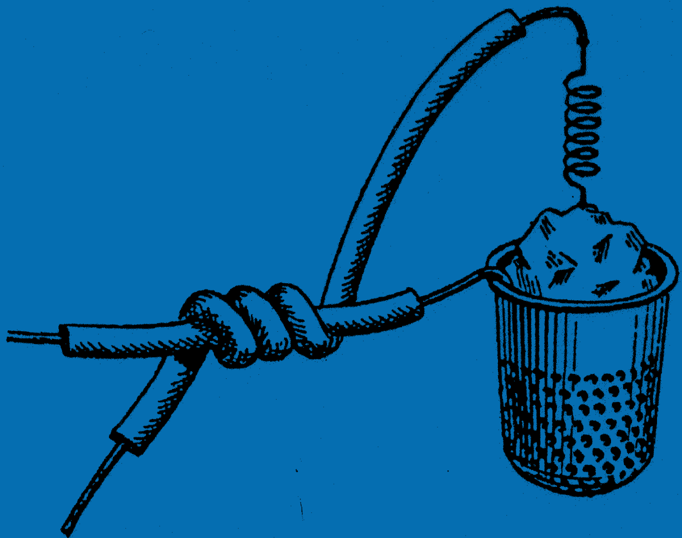
Design Division



SENSOR DEVICES

ACOUSTIC WAVE SENSOR



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OUTLINE

- 3 Acoustic Wave Sensor
  - High sensitivity
    - chemical vapour, gas sensing
  - Oscillation-elastic waves MHz-GHz
  - Delay time

ACOUSTIC WAVE SENSORS

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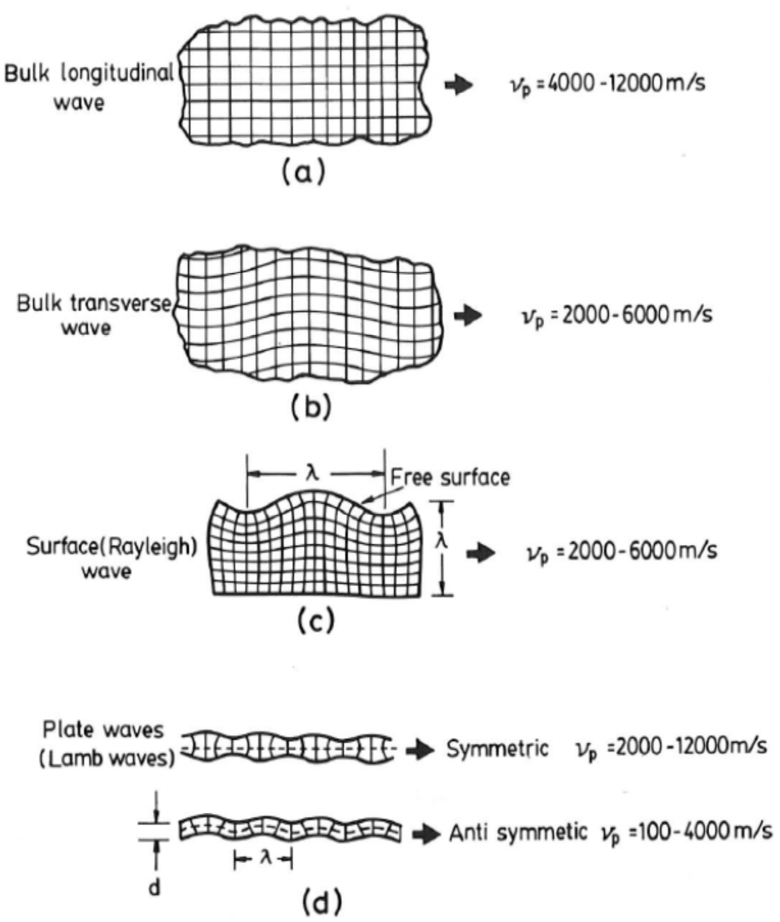

Atoms in solid are forced into vibratory motion

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ACOUSTIC WAVE SENSORS

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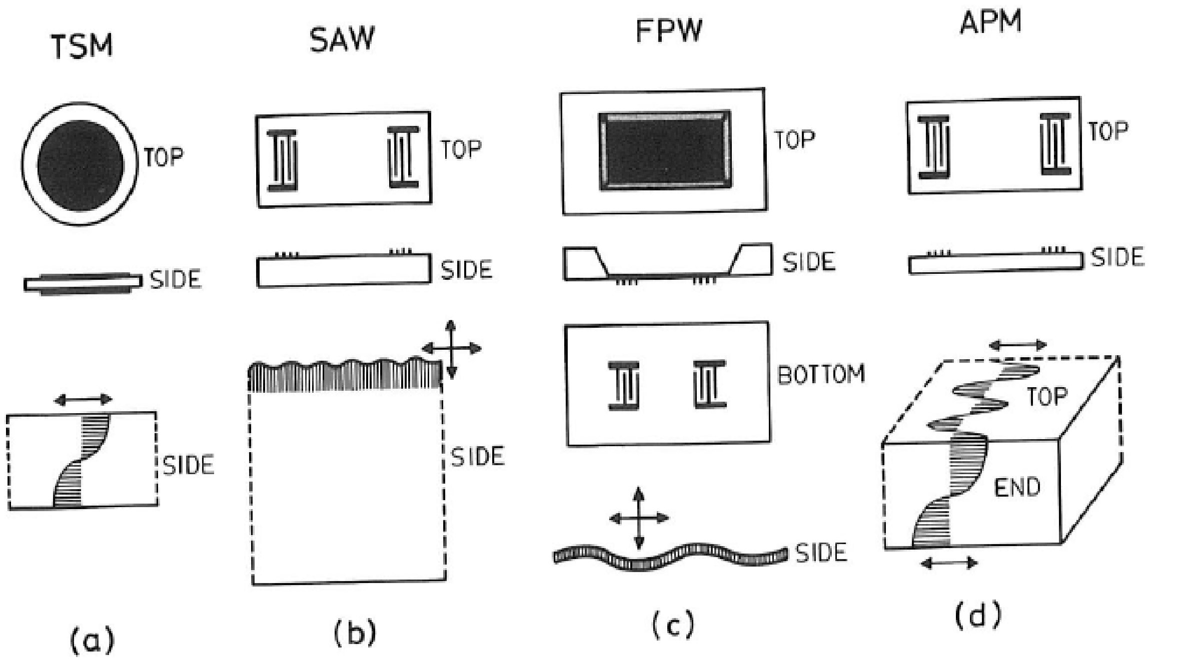
TSM thickness shear mode

SAW surface acoustic wave

FPW flexural plate wave

APM acoustic plate mode



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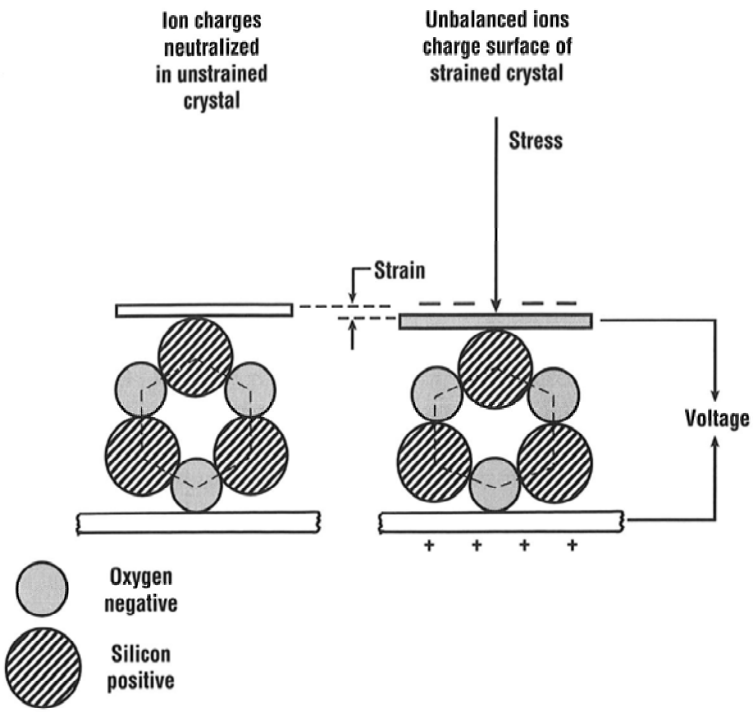

Figure 19.3 Ion position in a piezoelectric crystal lattice such as quartz with and without applied stress *(reprinted with permission from Madou [7]. Copyright CRC Press)*.

How can we get the material to oscillate?

Piezoelectric effect!

Stress result in voltage

Voltage result in strain

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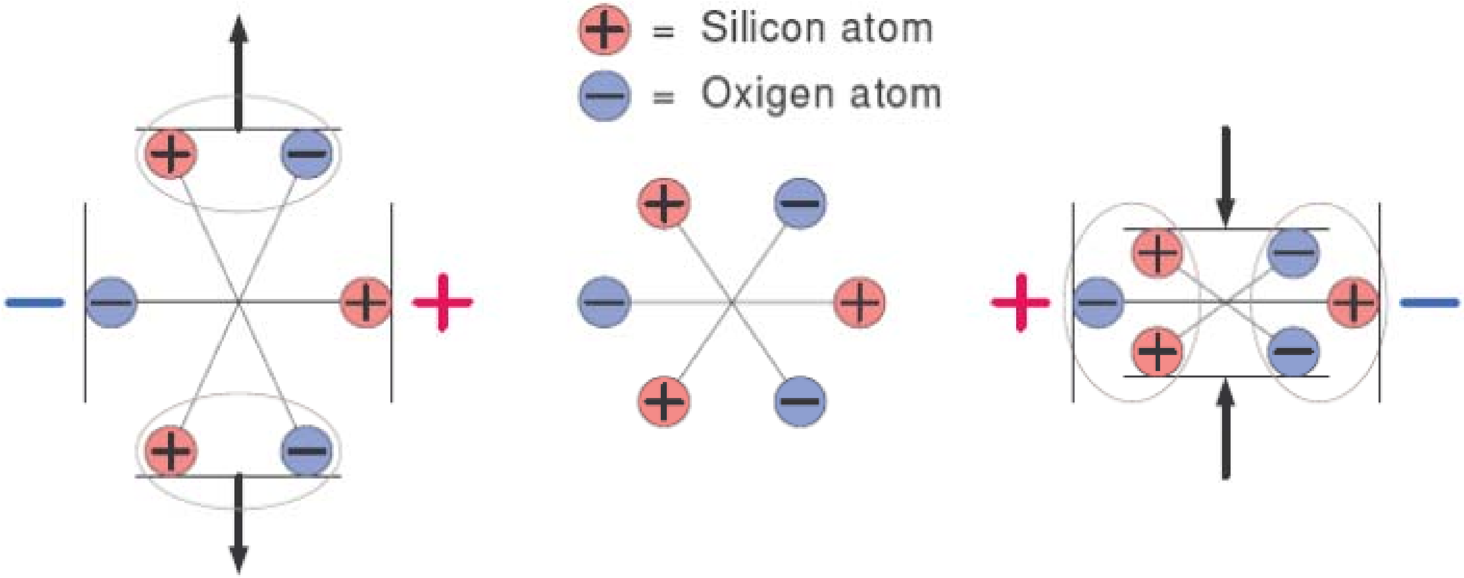
Piezo-electric effect:

- Mechanical strain ⇒ voltage
- Voltage ⇒ mechanical deformation



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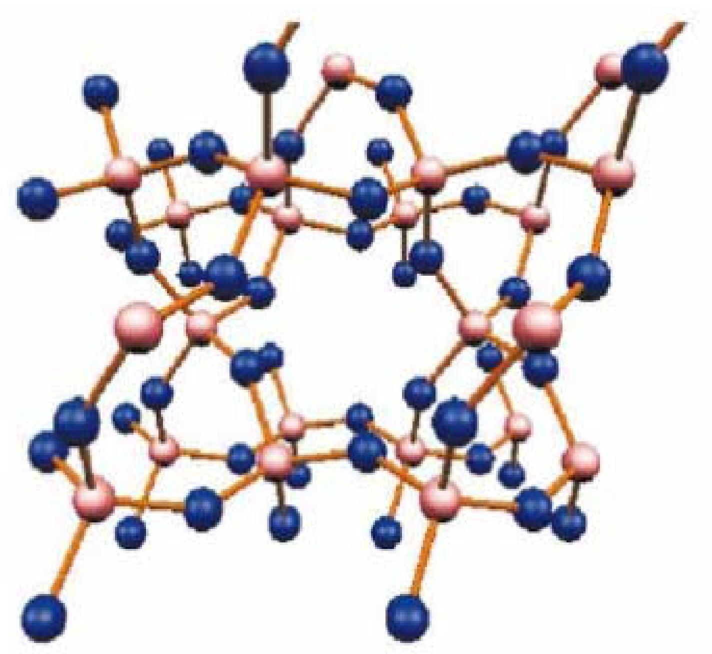
ACOUSTIC WAVE SENSORS
EXAMPLE OF PIEZO MATERIAL

Quartz = SiO_2

Pink = silicon atoms
Blue = oxygen atoms



Quartz lattice

ACOUSTIC WAVE SENSORS CHRYSTAL DIRECTION

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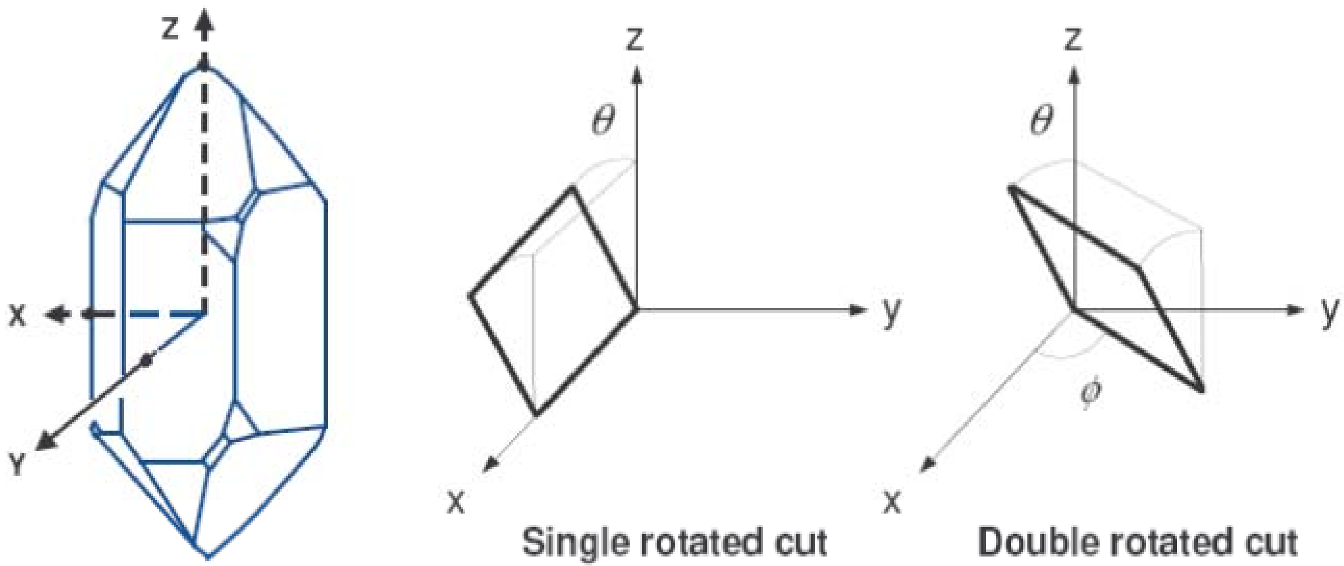
Small disks are cut out of the crystal at given angles.



Single rotated cut (e.g. AT-cut)

Double rotated cut (e.g. SC-cut)

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ACOUSTIC WAVE SENSORS VIBRATION MODES

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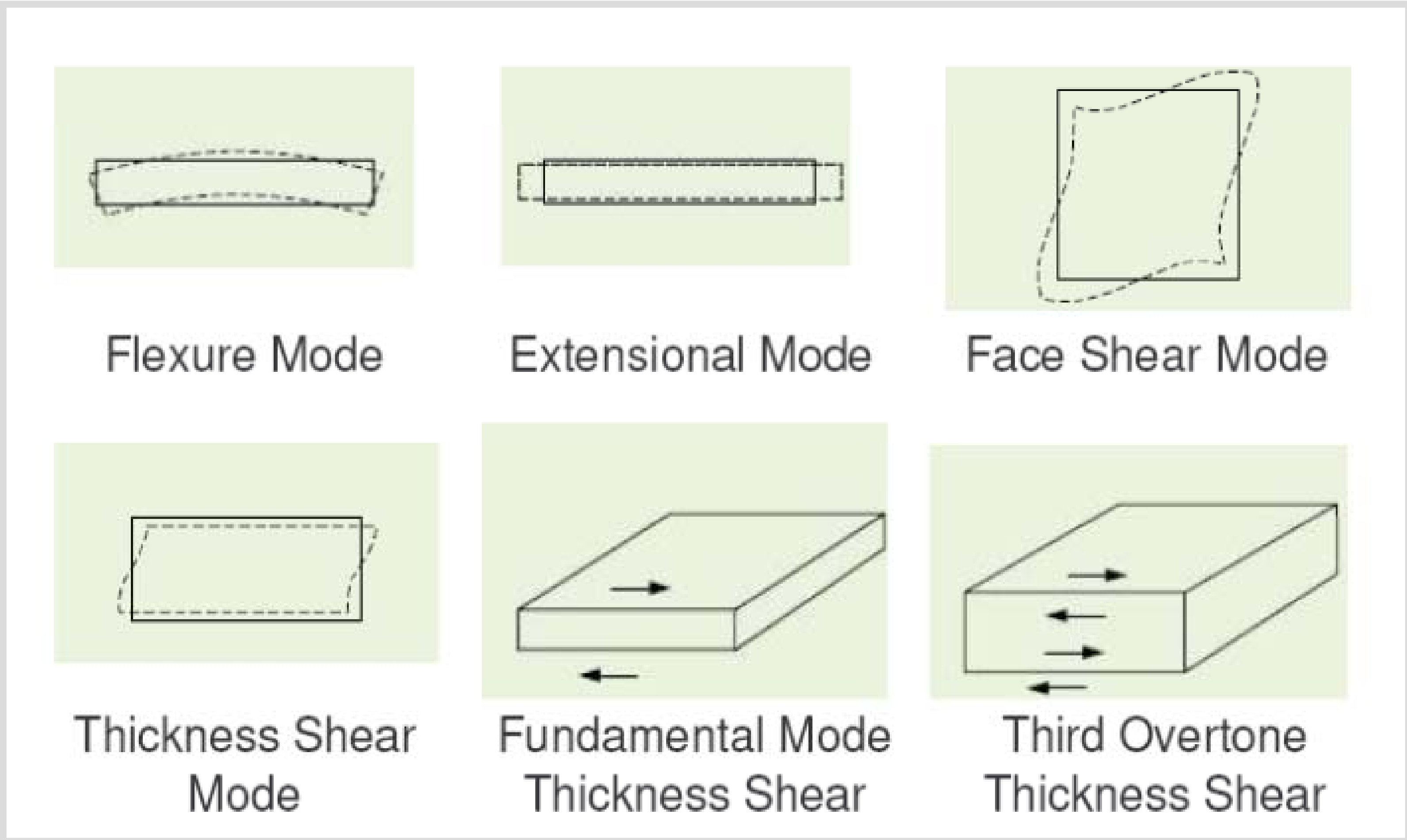

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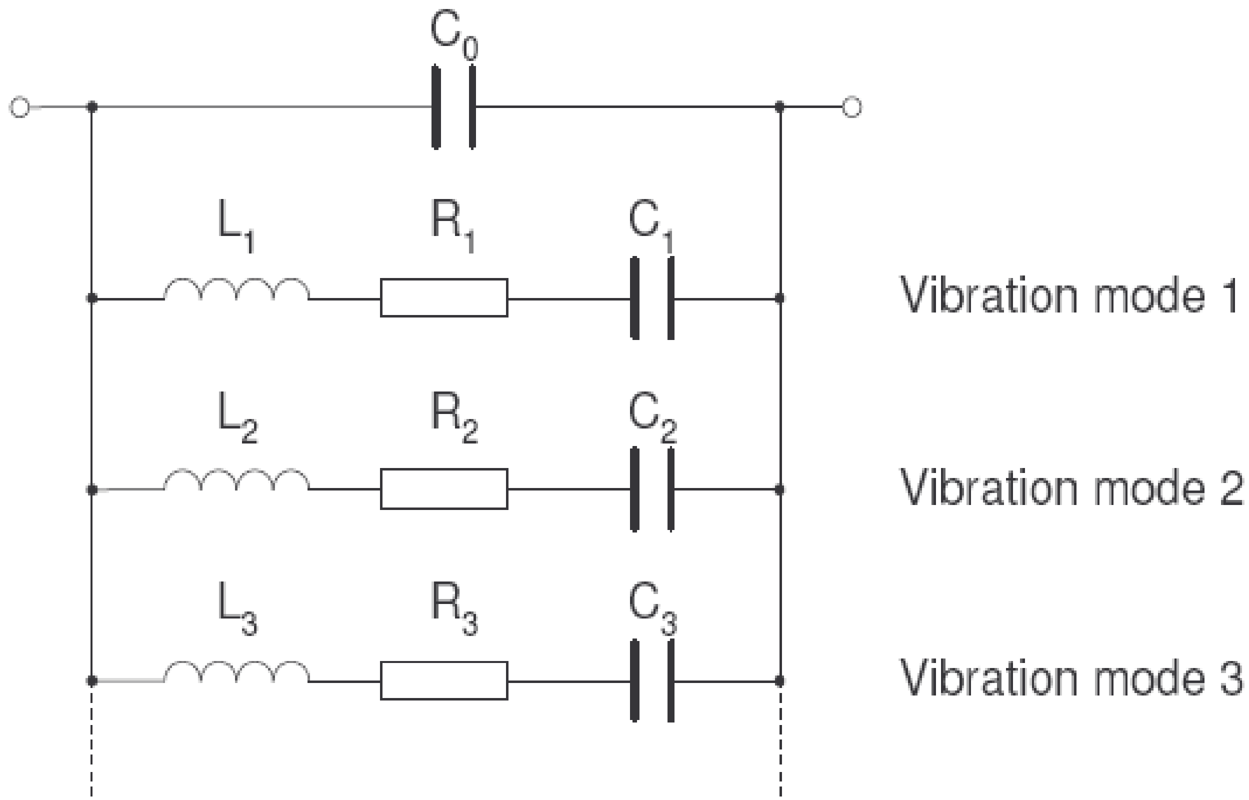

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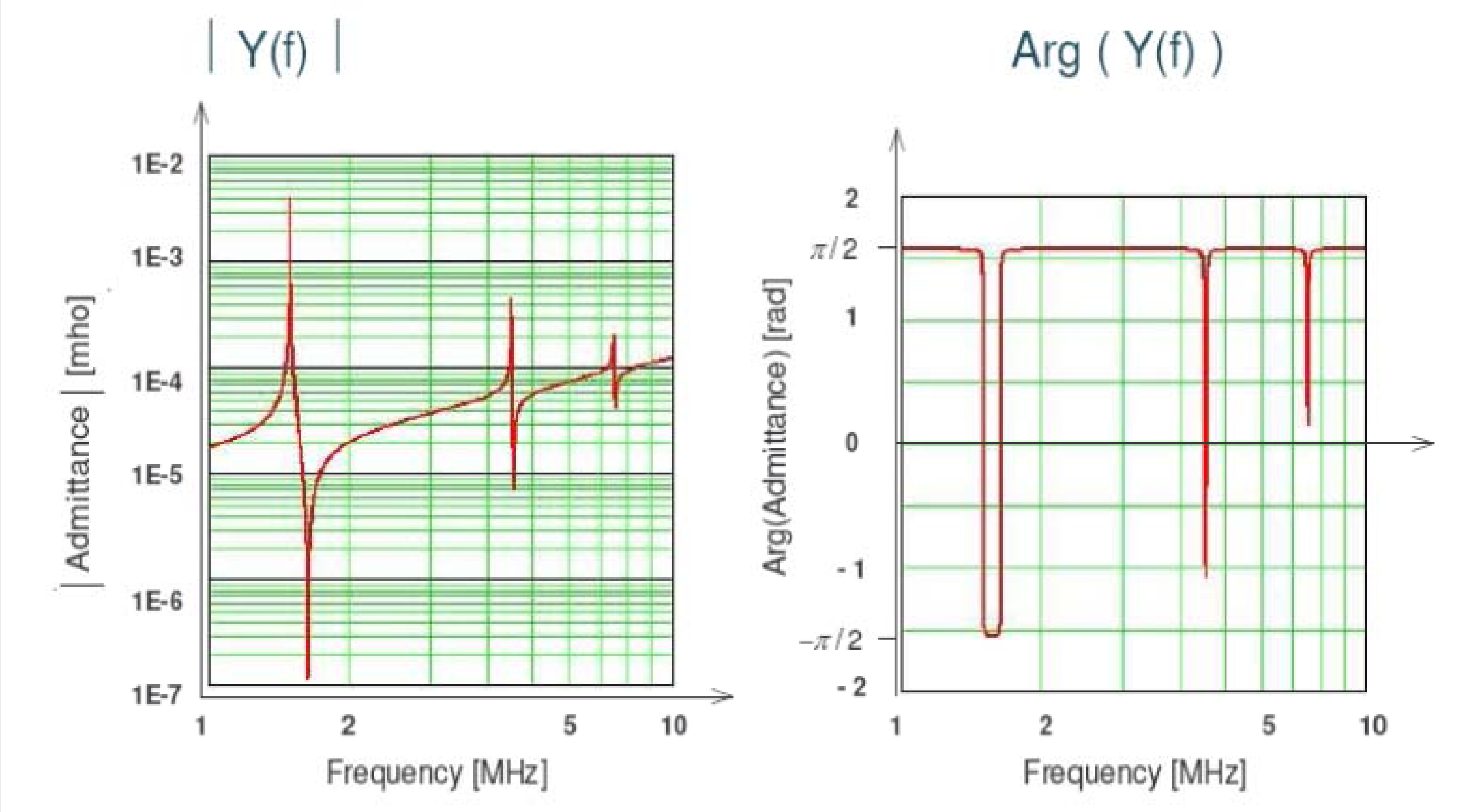

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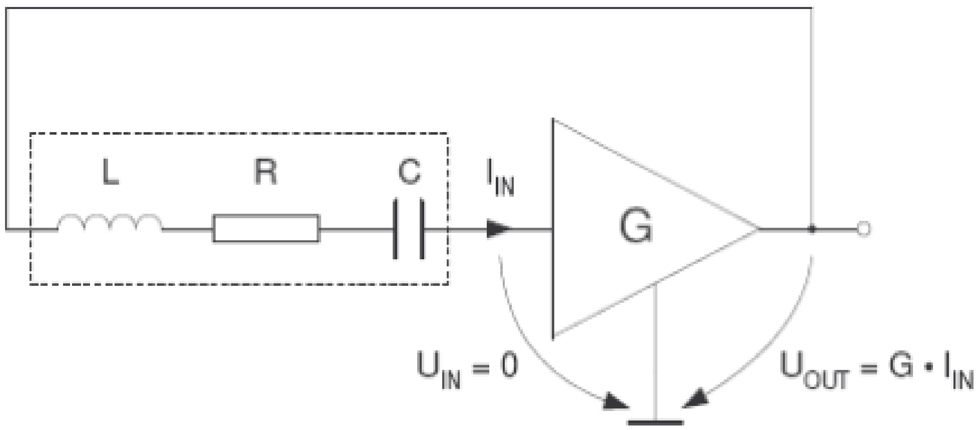
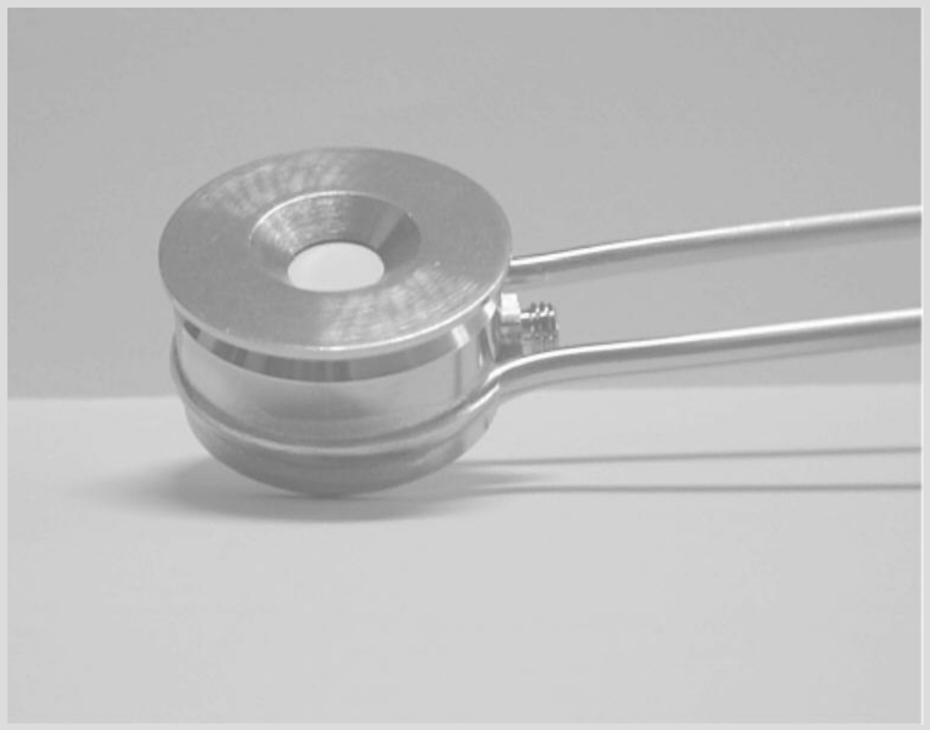


Open Loop Gain: $H(\omega) = G \cdot Y(\omega) = \dfrac{G}{j \cdot \omega \cdot L + R + \dfrac{1}{j \cdot \omega \cdot C}}$

If $G = \dfrac{1}{R}$ and $\omega = \omega_0 = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{L \cdot C}}$ then $H(\omega = \omega_0) = 1$

$f_0 = \dfrac{\omega_0}{2 \cdot \pi} =$ resonance frequency

ACOUSTIC WAVE SENSORS
THIN FILM THICKNESS MEASUREMENT (TSM)

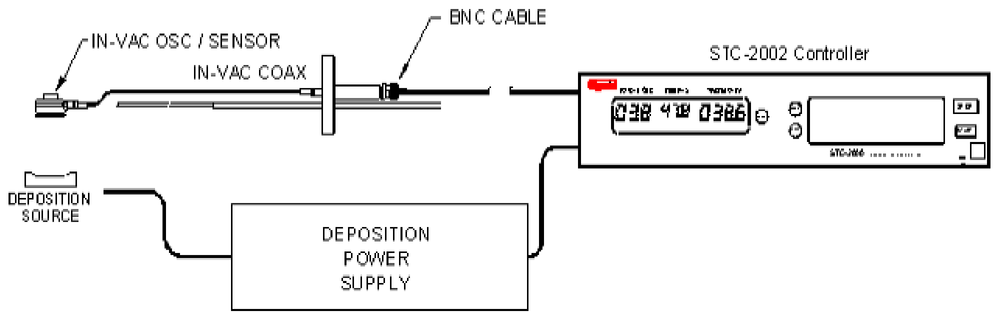


Specifications

- Crystal Sensor: Industry standard 6 MHz Max
- Temperature:

150ºC In-Vac Oscillator Sensor

- Sensor Mounting: Rear of body, #4-40 Tapped
- Materials: 304 SS, Alumina, Teflon
- Crystal: Quartz with Gold Electrodes
- Water Temp: 50ºC
- Connection: Microdot Miniature



Acoustic Wave Sensors
Properties of piezoelectric thin film

1. value of electromechanical coupling;
2. good adhesion to substrate;
3. resistance to environmental effects (e.g., humidity, temperature);
4. VLSI process compatible (e.g., deposition methods and etching);
5. temperature and acceleration sensitivity;
6. cost effectiveness.

Acoustic Wave Sensors
Properties of piezoelectric thin film

SiO_2 (Quartz)
- Natural
- Synthetic

ZnO (Zinc Oxide)
- High piezoelectric coupling
- stability
  - Magnetron sputtering

AlN (Aluminium Nitride)
- High acoustic velocity (GHz region)
- Reactive Magnetron sputtering

Acoustic Wave Sensors
Properties of piezoelectric thin film

AlN (Aluminium Nitride)

– Reactive Magnetron sputtering

Atmospheric gas	$Ar + N_2$ (1:1) or N_2
Gas pressure	10^{-2}–3×10^{-3} Torr
Substrate temperature	50–500°C
Target material	99.6–99.99% pure Al
Target size	diameter 100 mm, thickness 6 (mm)
Target-substrate spacing	40 mm
Input RF power	100–200 W
Film-thickness range	1–7 μm
Sputtering rate	0.2–0.8 (μm/h)

Acoustic Wave Sensors
Properties of piezoelectric thin film

Pb(Zr, Ti)O_3 (PZT)

- –Highest Piezo coupling factor (10 times higher)
- –Large pyroelectric response (infra red sensitive)
  - E-beam evaporation
  - RF sputtering
  - Sol-Gel
  - Laser ablation
  - ….

Acoustic Wave Sensors
Properties of piezoelectric thin film

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TABLE 2 Application Summary of Three Major Piezo-Films ZnO, AlN, and PZT

Applications	Piezoelectric Materials			
	ZnO	AlN	PZT	Others
Pressure sensors	√			√
Gas sensors				√
Bulk acoustic resonators	√	√		
Plate mode sensors	√			√
Accelerometers	√			√
TV VIF filters	√		√	
SAW devices	√	√	√	
Actuator/translator	√		√	

ACOUSTIC WAVE SENSORS

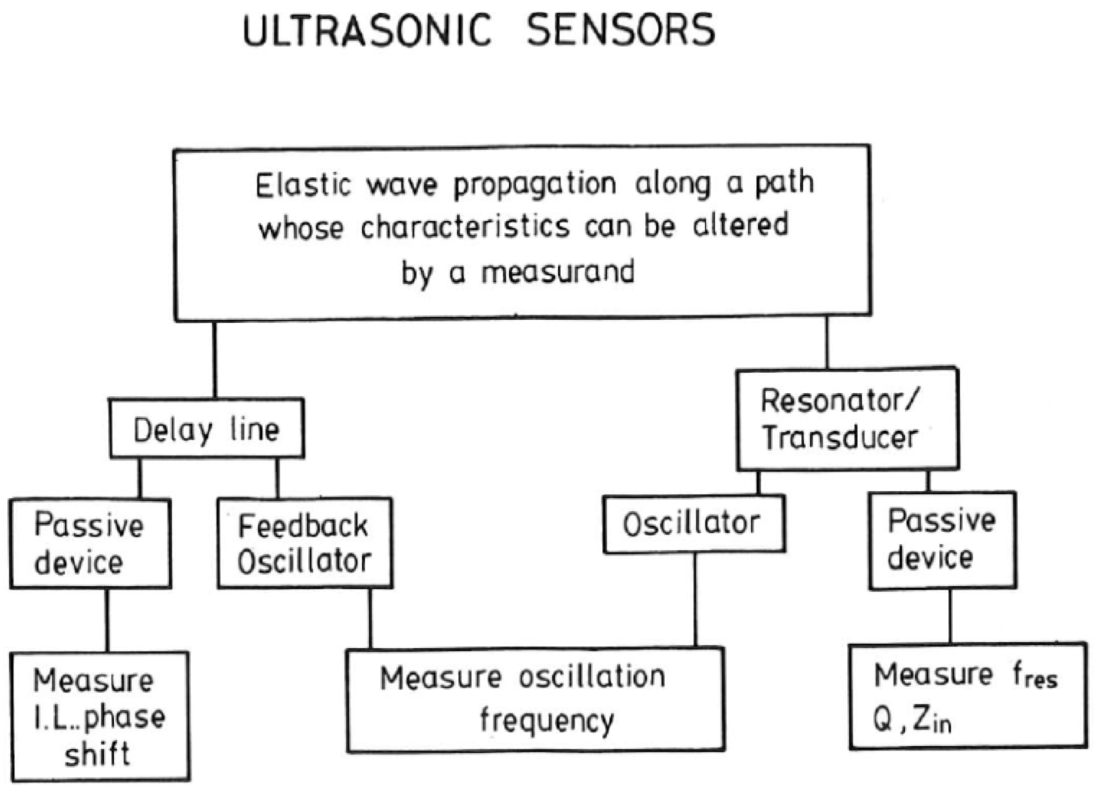

Fig. 6 Measurement options for ultrasonic resonators and delay lines.

ACOUSTIC WAVE SENSORS

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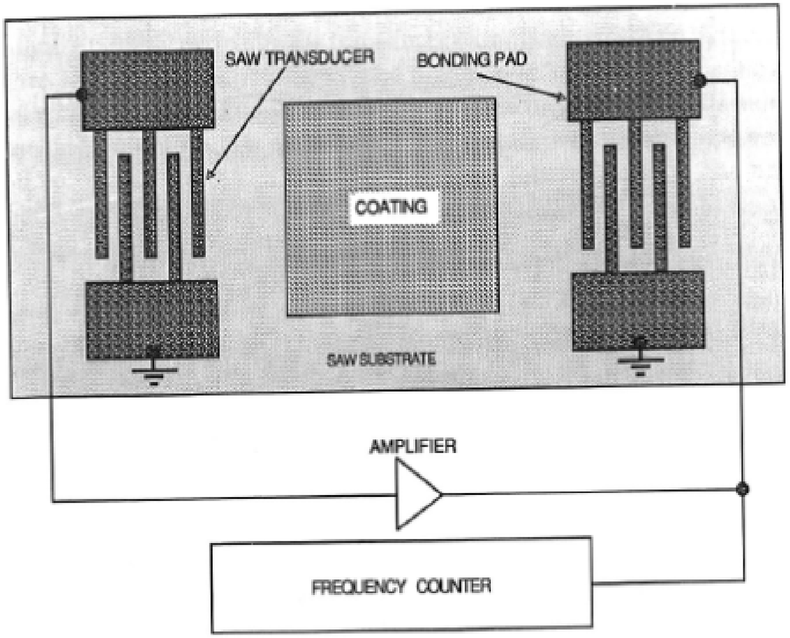

Fig. 17 Schematic of SAW gas sensor concept.

Gas sensor SAW

Coating absorb mesurand

Problem! temperature dependence

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SAW sensor in a twin sensor configuration

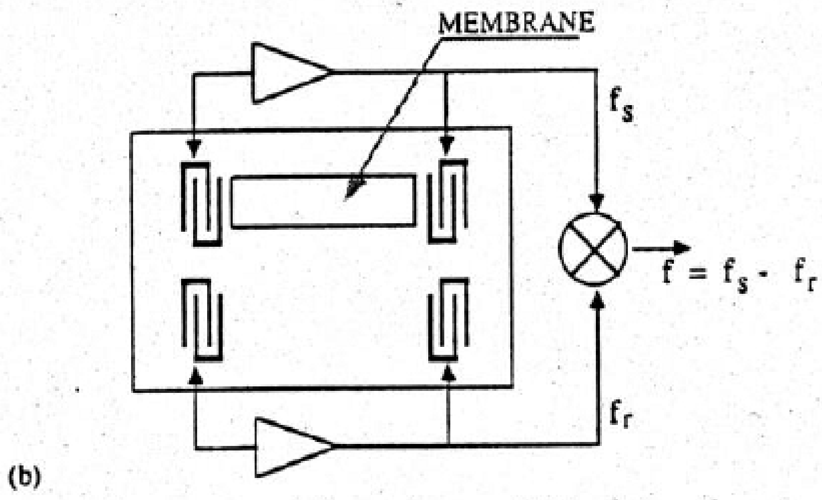

Figure 17: Differential structure for phase shift detection technique (a) and frequency shift detection technique (b).

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ACOUSTIC WAVE SENSORS WORKING PRINCIPLE SAW

Surface acoustic wave (SAW)

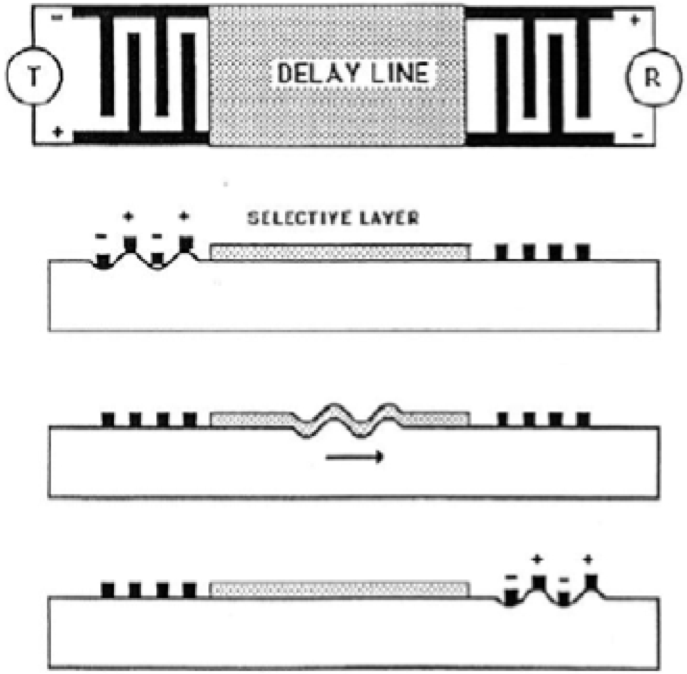

Figure 3-12. Schematic diagram of a SAW sensor with transmitter T, receiver R, and the chemically selective layer deposited on the delay line.

Acoustic Wave Sensors
SAW in a oscillator circuit

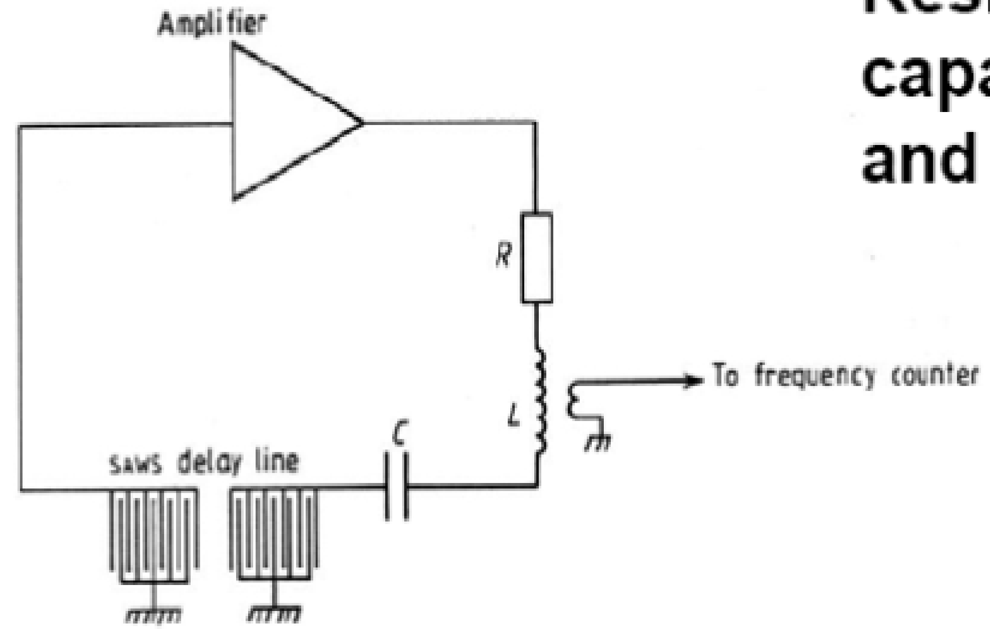

Figure 13.2 Delay line oscillator (schematic representation).

Resistors, capacitors and a coil

ACOUSTIC WAVE SENSORS

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TABLE 4 Summary of Various SAW Chemical Sensors

Measurand	Chemical Interface	SAW Substrate	Reference
Organic vapor	Polymer film	Quartz	81–83
SO_2	TEA[a]	Lithium niobate	84
H_2	Pd	Lithium niobate, silicon	85, 86
NH_3	Pt	Quartz	87
H_2S	WO_3	Lithium niobate	88
Water vapor	Hygroscopic	Lithium niobate	89, 90
NO_2	PC[b]	Lithium niobate, quartz	91–93
NO_2, NH_3, CO, SO_2, CH_4	PC[b]	Lithium niobate	94
Vapors of explosives, drugs	Polymer films	Quartz	95
CO_2, Methane	C[c]	Lithium niobate	96

[a] TEA = Triethanolamine.
[b] PC = Phthalocyanine.
[c] C = No chemical interface used. Detection based on changes in thermal conductivity produced by the gas.

Acoustic Wave Sensors
Comparison between TSM and SAW

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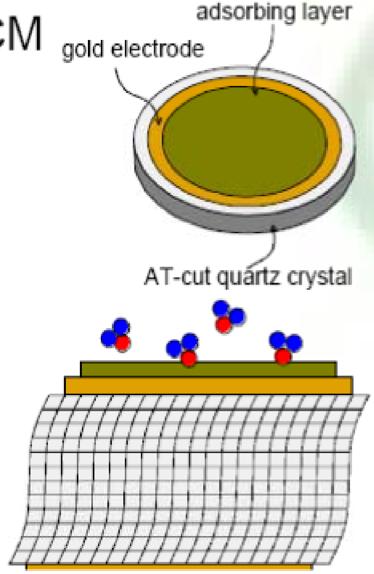
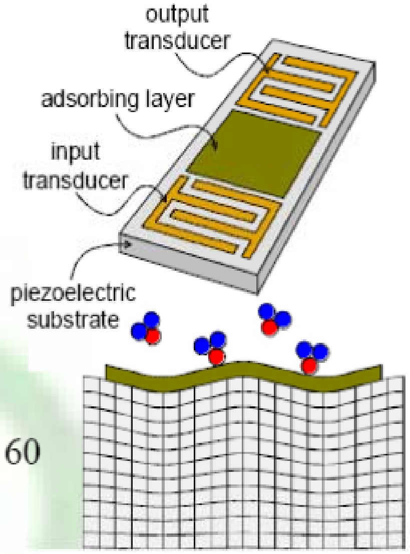
Mass sensitive Resonator sensors

QCM



SAW



QCM at 10 MHz and SAW at 100 MHz:

$$\frac{\Delta F_{SAW}}{\Delta F_{BAW}} = \frac{1.3x10^{6}100^{2}}{2.3x10^{6}10^{2}} \approx 60$$

Thickness shear mode:
Typical resonance frequency: 5-30 MHz
For AT cu quartz:

$$\Delta f = -2.3x10^{6} f_o^{2} \frac{\Delta m}{A}$$

Surface (Rayleigh) wave:
Typical resonance frequency: 100-500 MHz
For YX cut quarts:

$$\Delta f = -1.3x10^{6} f_0^{2} \frac{\Delta m}{A}$$

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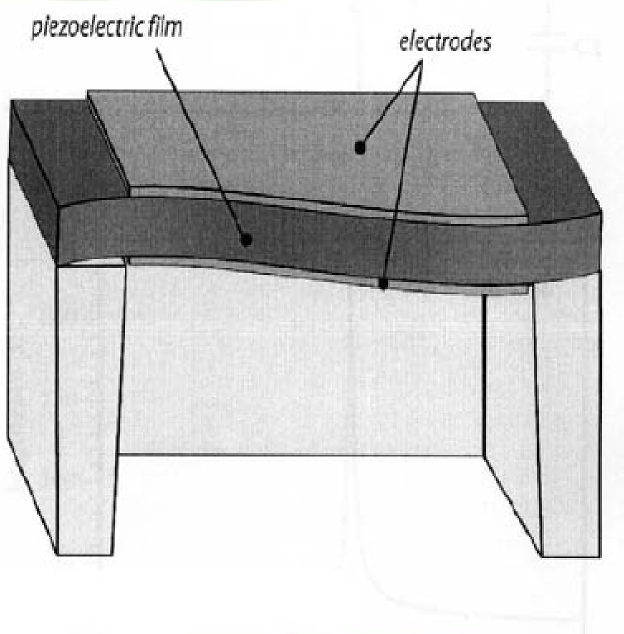
Acoustic Wave Sensors
Example of FPW

AlN based bulk acoustic resonators

Uppsala University, Sweden and S-SENCE

AlN sputter deposited



Bulk resonating thin film (2μm) device

J. Bjurström, D. Rosén, I. Katardjiev, V.M. Yanchev, I. Petrov, (Sweden)
IEEE Trans. Ultrasonics ferroelectr. And freq. Control, 2004

Uppsala, spring 2005, A. Lloyd Spetz

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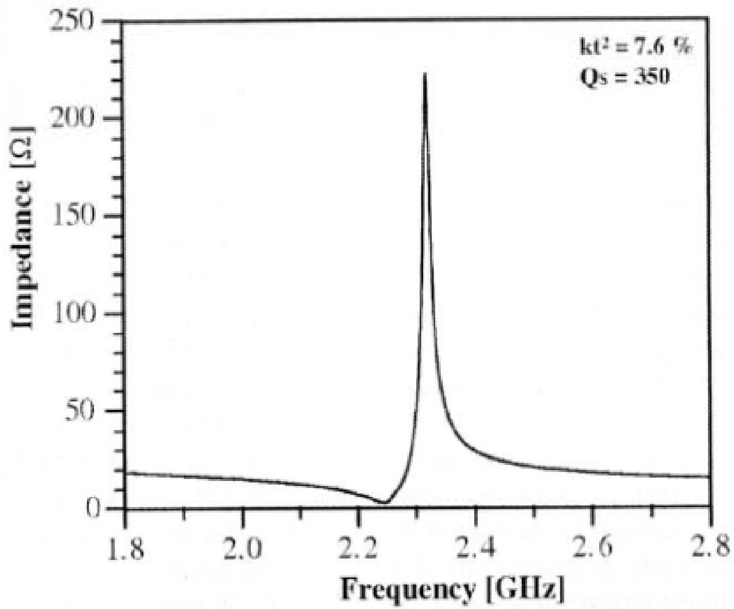
Acoustic Wave Sensors
Example of FPW

AlN based bulk acoustic resonators

Typical resonance frequency of ~ 2GHz

Potential of very high sensitivity



J. Bjurström, D. Rosén, I. Katardjiev, V.M. Yanchev, I. Petrov, IEEE Trans. Ultrasonics ferroelectr. And freq. Control, 2004

J. Bjurström et al;

Uppsala, spring 2005, A. Lloyd Spetz

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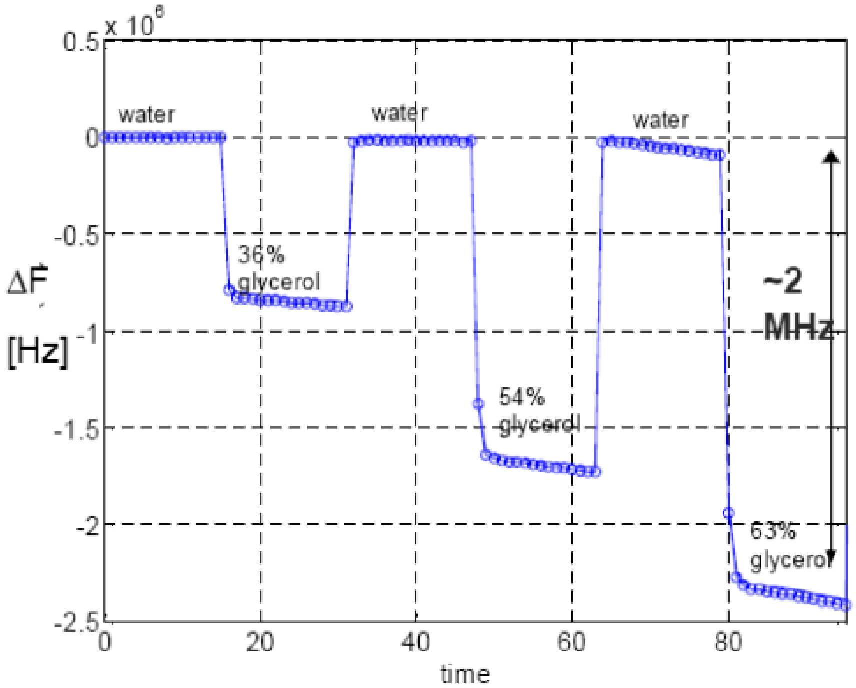
Acoustic Wave Sensors
Example of FPW

AlN based bulk acoustic resonators as gas and biosensors



Response to different concentrations of glycerol in water

Gunilla Wingqvist, Uppsala University, Sweden

Uppsala, spring 2005, A. Lloyd Spetz

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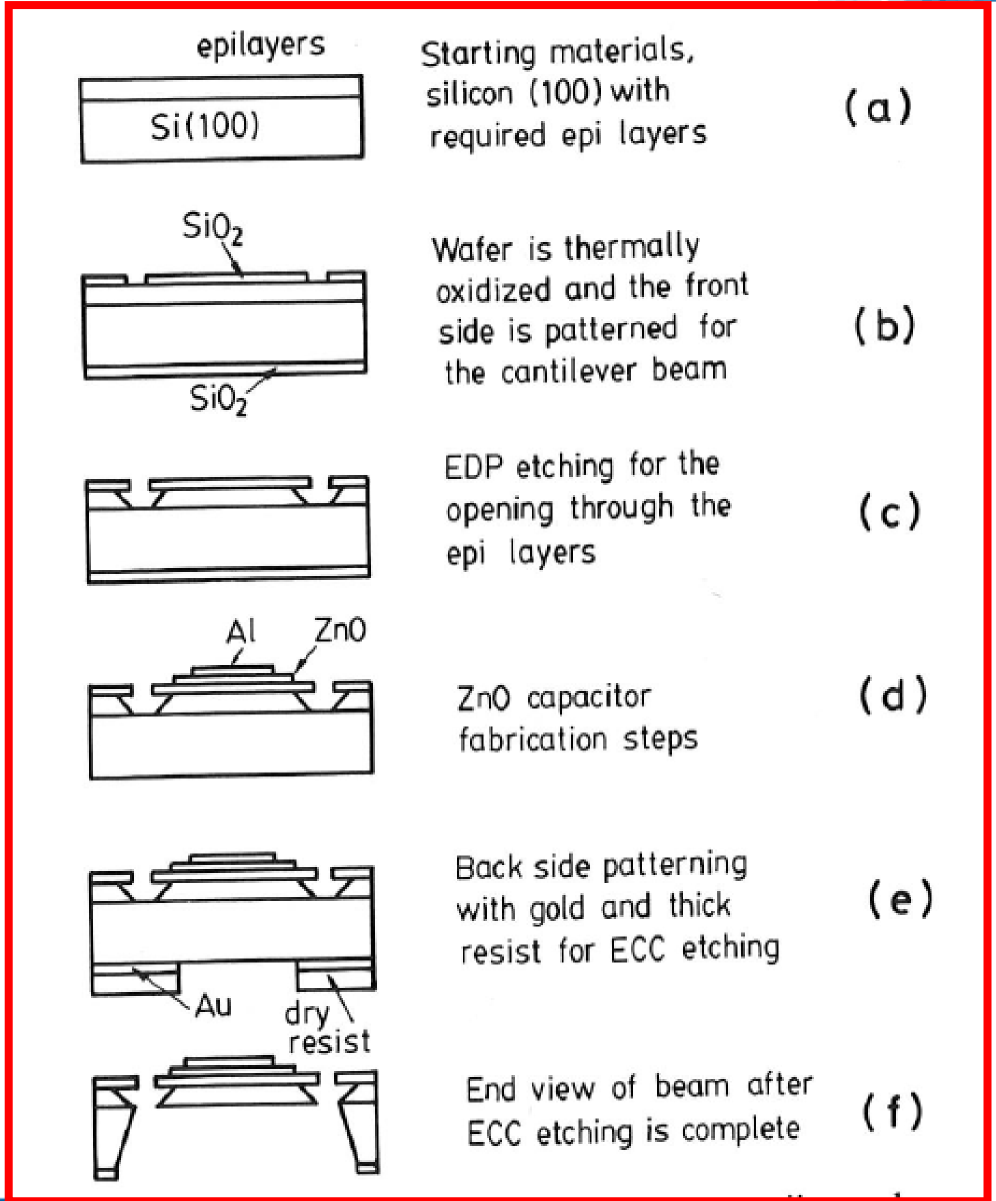

ACOUSTIC WAVE SENSORS

Processing of a Cantilever beam in silicon

ACOUSTIC WAVE SENSORS

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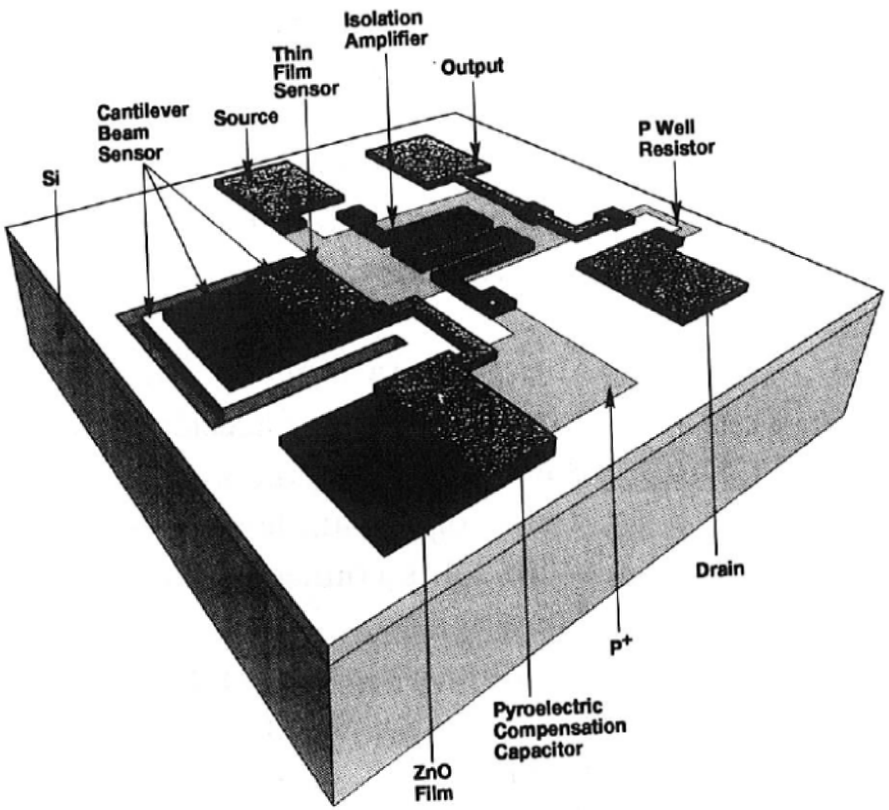

Fig. 18 Schematic of a silicon monolithic cantilever beam.

Monolithic accelerometer compatible with standard processing technology

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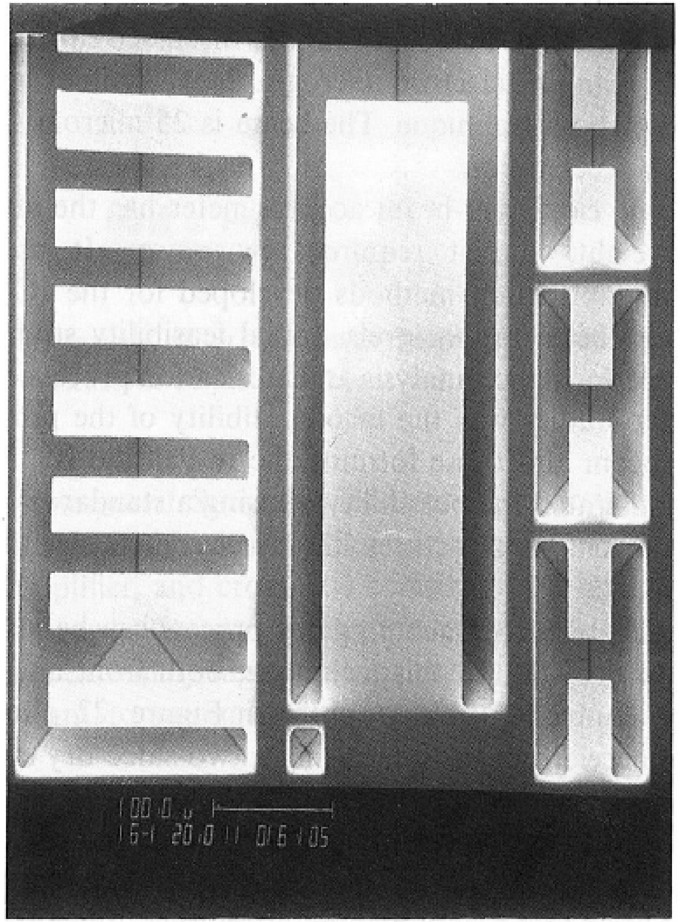

Test structure to investigate etching properties and constraints in fabrication of silicon dioxide cantilever beams

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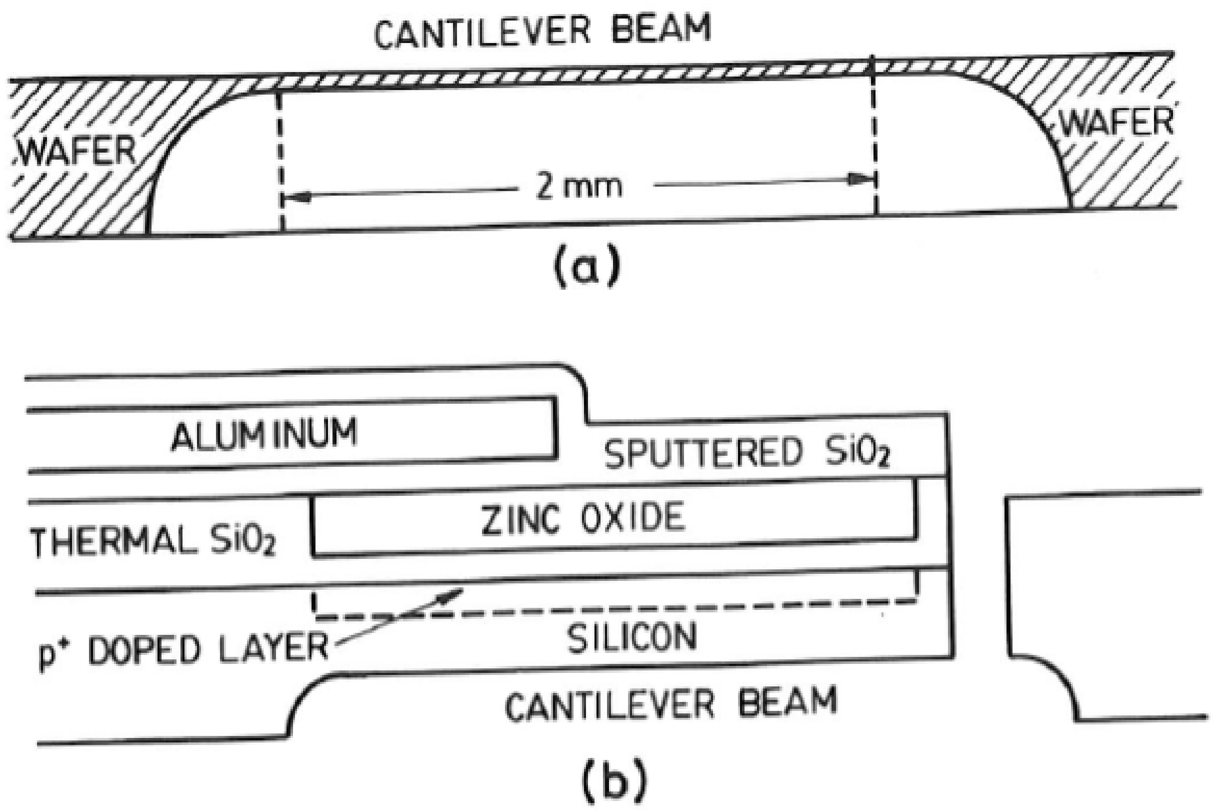
CROSS SECTION OF THE CANTILEVER-BEAM ACCELEROMETER



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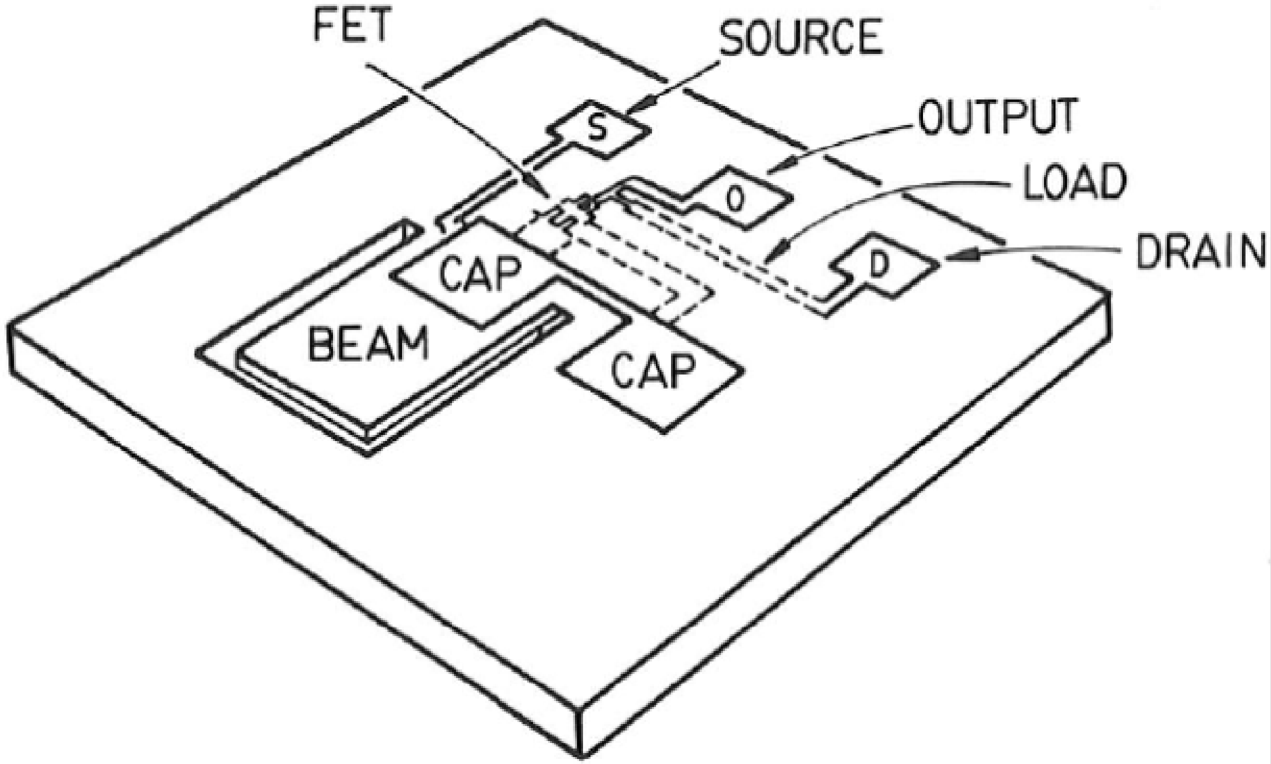
SCHEMATIC LAYOUT



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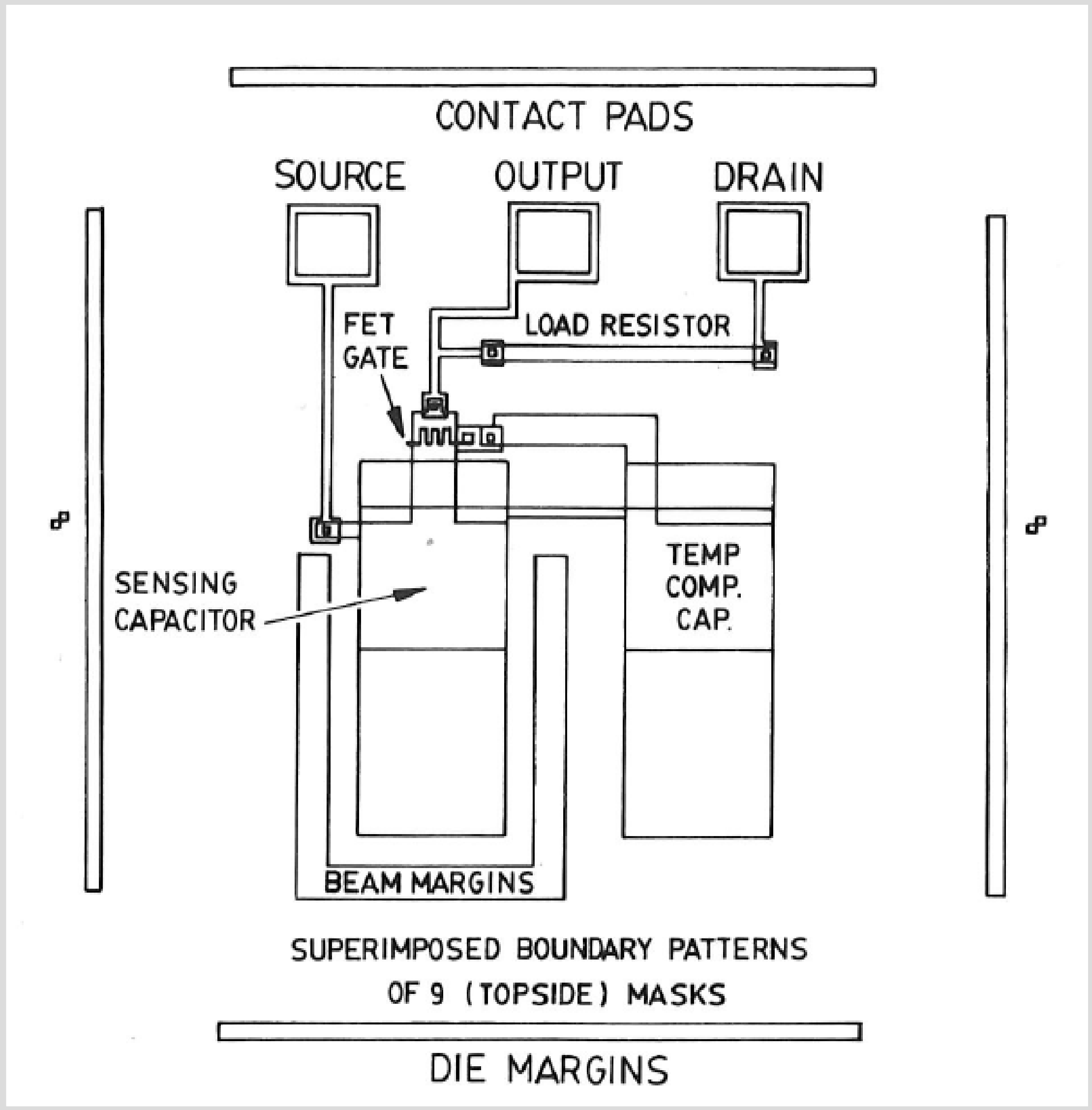

Top view, indicating the use of 9 masks

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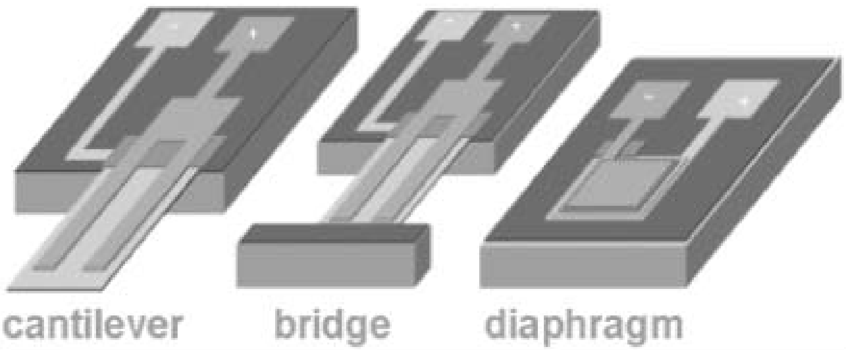
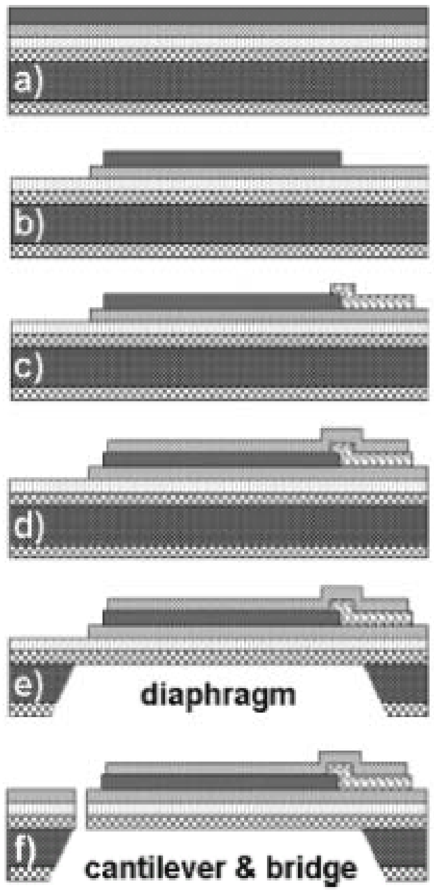
ACOUSTIC WAVE SENSORS

Piezoelectric Microtransducers



Pattern	Layer Materials	Layer Thickness (nm)
	Sensing polymer	
	Top electrode	100
	PZT [$Pb(Zr_{0.52}Ti_{0.48})O_3$]	500
	Polyimide (ILD - insulator)	1200
	Bottom electrode (Pt/Ta)	150/20
	Silicon dioxide	300
	Silicon nitride	1200
	Silicon (100-oriented)	475 micron



Acoustic Wave Sensors
FPW Sensor

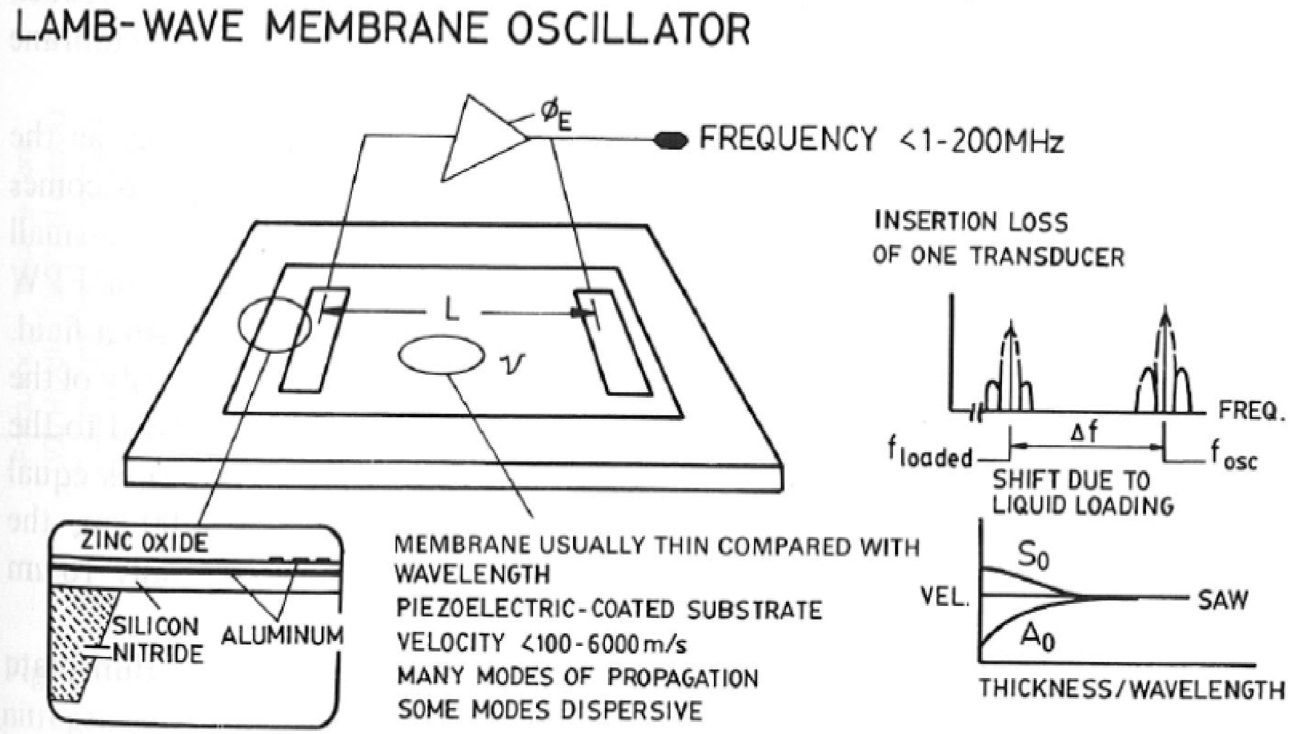


Fig. 28 FPW sensor. Insets show cutaway view of membrane, velocities of A_0 and S_0 modes, and the relatively large decrease of oscillation frequency produced by mass loading.

ACOUSTIC WAVE SENSORS CANTILEVER-RESONATOR

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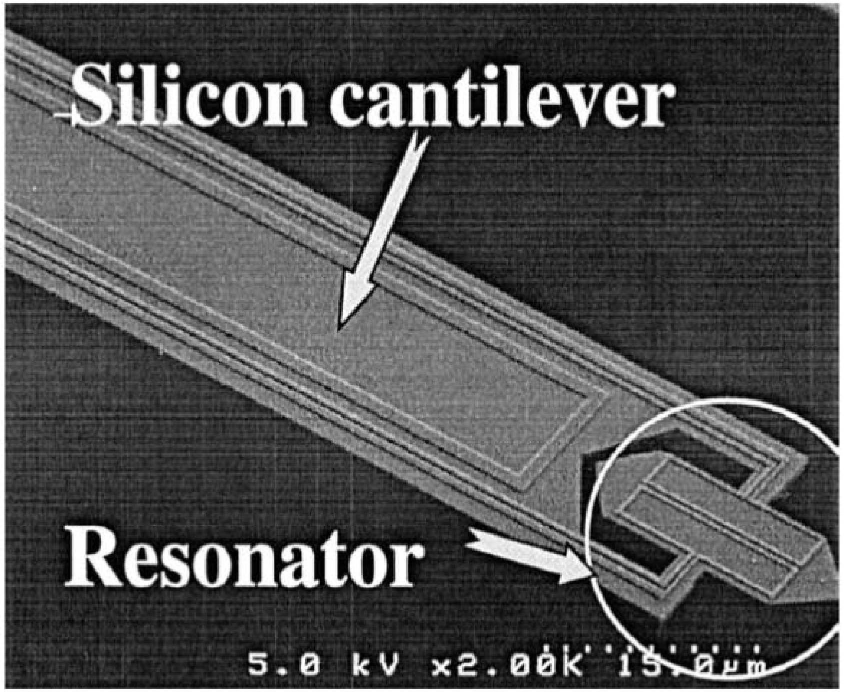

Fig. 8. A close-up view of the torsional resonator.

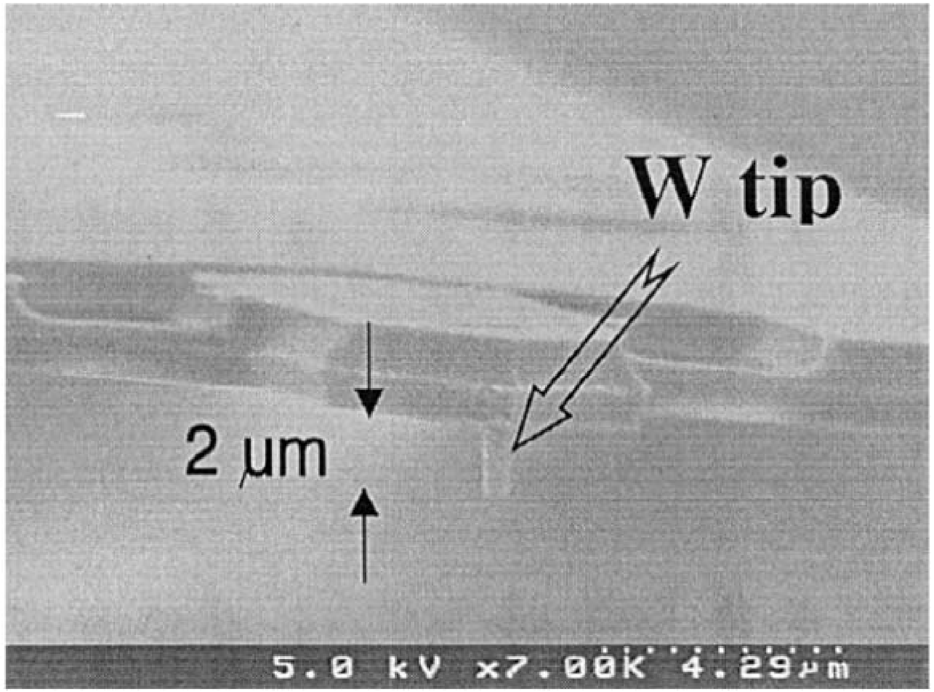

Fig. 9. After release, fabricated tip by FIB.

ACOUSTIC WAVE SENSORS

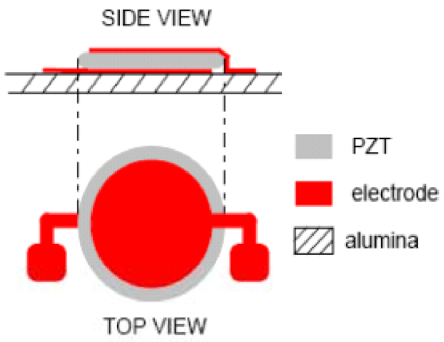

Fig. 1. Structure of a RPL.

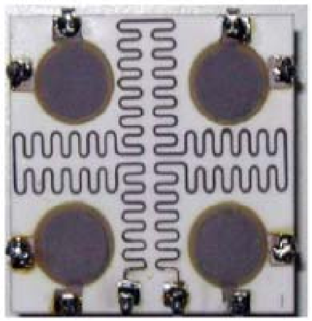

Fig. 2. RPL array.

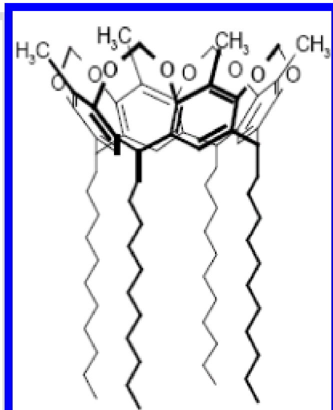

Fig. 3. Me-Cav.

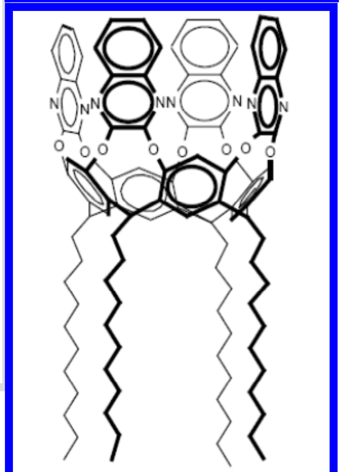

Fig. 4. Qx-Cav.

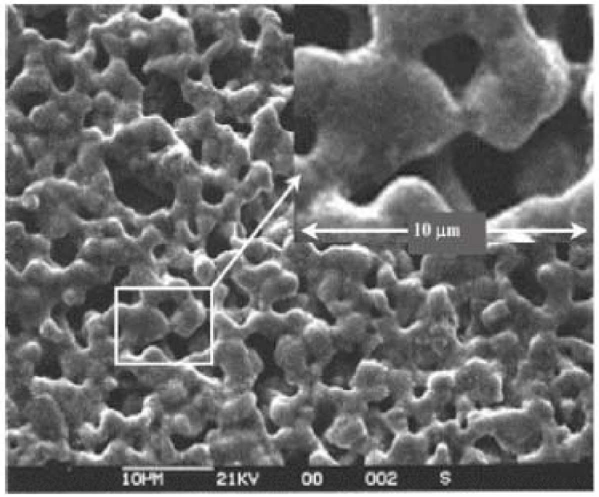

Fig. 5. SEM photograph of the RPL surface.

ACOUSTIC WAVE SENSORS

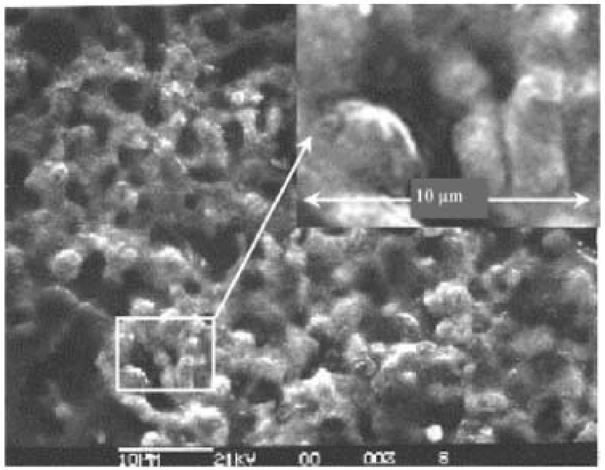

Fig. 6. SEM photograph of the RPL surface sensitized with 40 µl of Me-Cav by casting deposition.

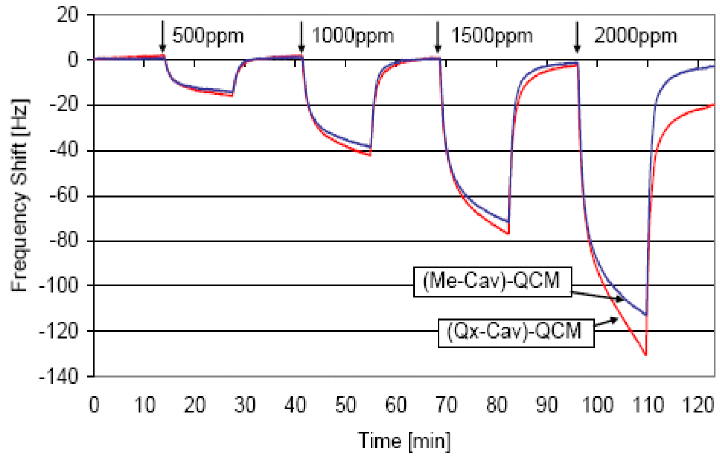

Fig. 10. (Me-Cav)–QCM and (Qx-Cav)–QCM responses to stepping concentrations of toluene at room temperature.

Surface after deposition of cavitands

Measuring concentration of toulene