## Thin-Film Thickness Influence on Anisotropic MEMS Damping

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Introduction: The analyzed MEMS oscillator is composed by a spring supported mass that needs to vibrate with a high Q-factor in the horizontal plane and a low one along the transverse plane. Different parameters were swept to assess their influence, namely thin-film gap thickness, ambient pressure and surface texture.

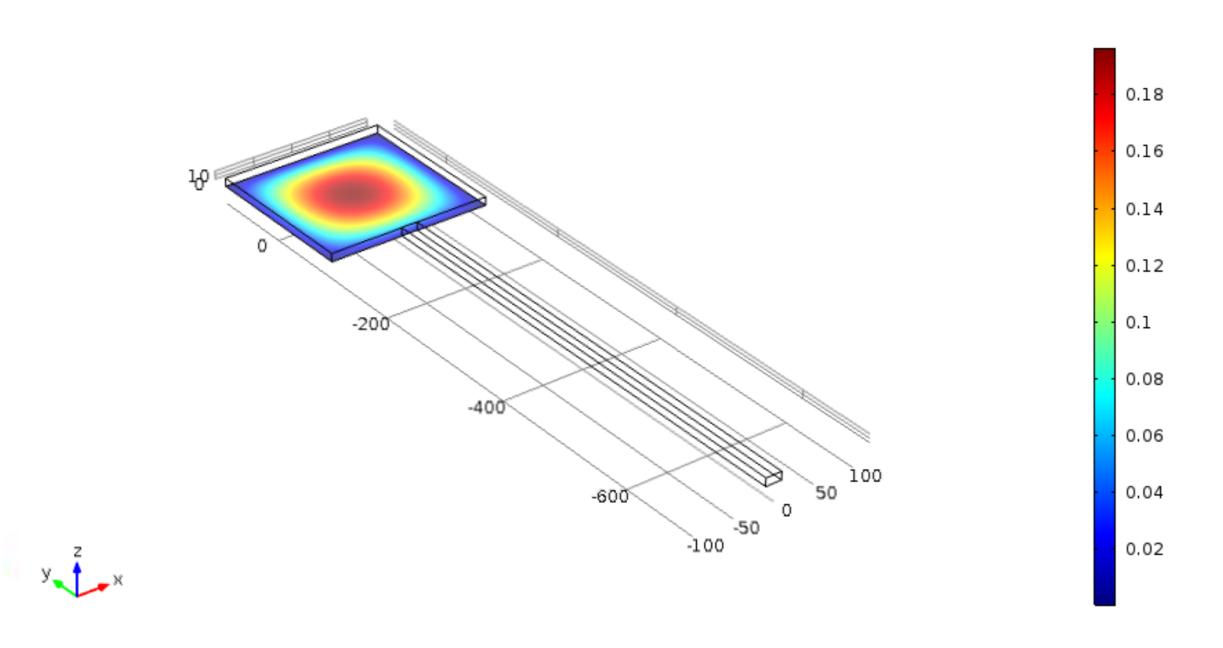


Figure 1. Fluid load distribution

Computational Methods: The analysis consisted in a particular case of Fluid-Structure Interaction. The modified Reynolds equations were solved to work out the fluid load on surface. To perform such coupled study, Thin-Film Damping boundary condition within Solid Mechanics Physics was used.

$$p_a \left( \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} \right) - \frac{12\mu\omega l^2}{h_0^2} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = \frac{12\mu p_a}{h_0^3} \frac{dh}{dt}$$

The dynamic behavior of the system was analyzed by applying a body force  $F = \rho a$ , in which a was equal to half the gravitational acceleration.

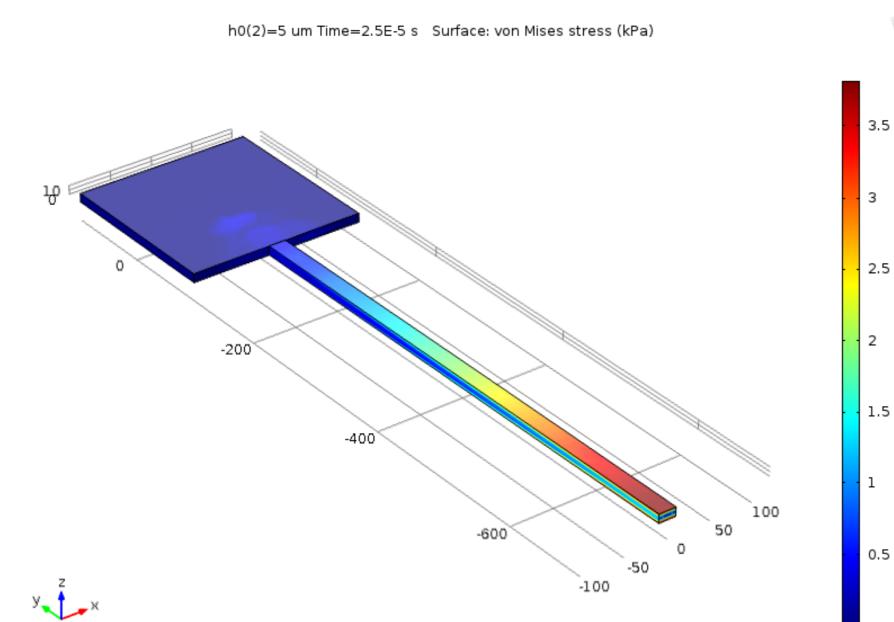
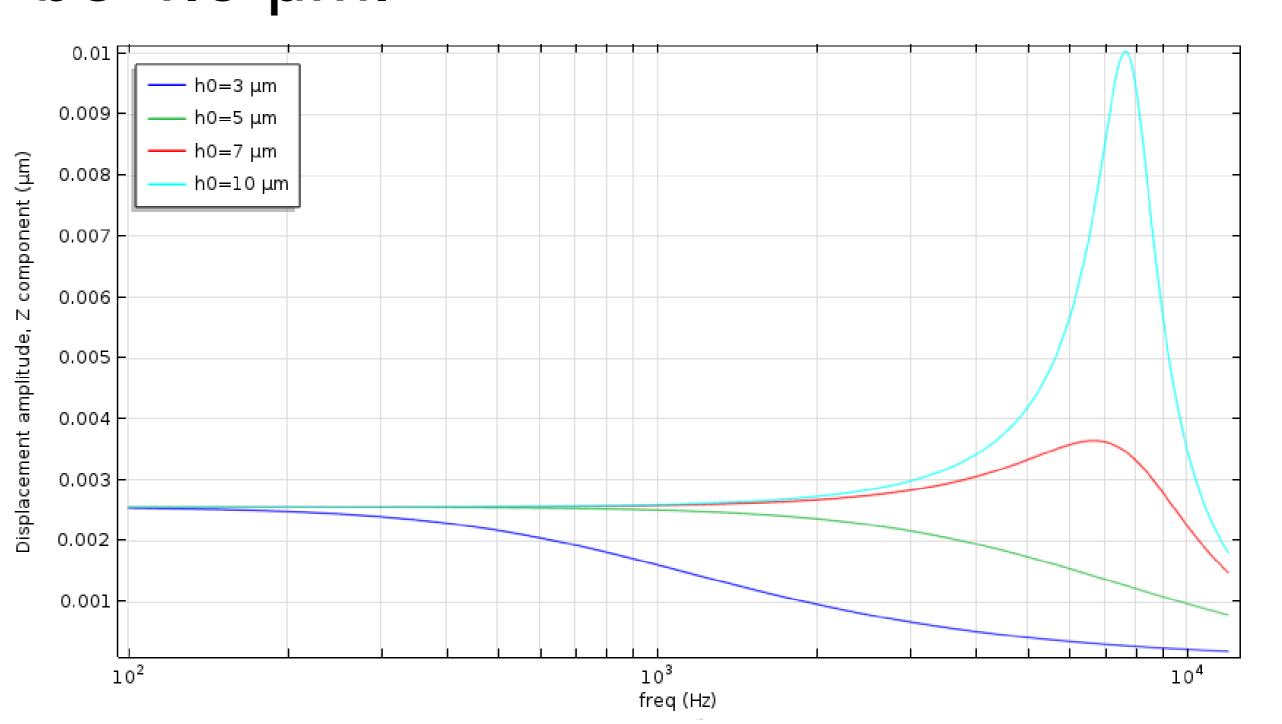


Figure 2. Von Mises stress at t = 0.002 s

Results: The ambient pressure was lowered down to 10 kPa without altering the damping significantly. Once the little influence on X-damping by squeeze-film was found, optimization was run to make the device critically damped along Z. The gap height, which fulfilled such requirement, was found to be 4.5 µm.



**Figure 3.** Frequency response in displacement Z amplitude For different gap heights

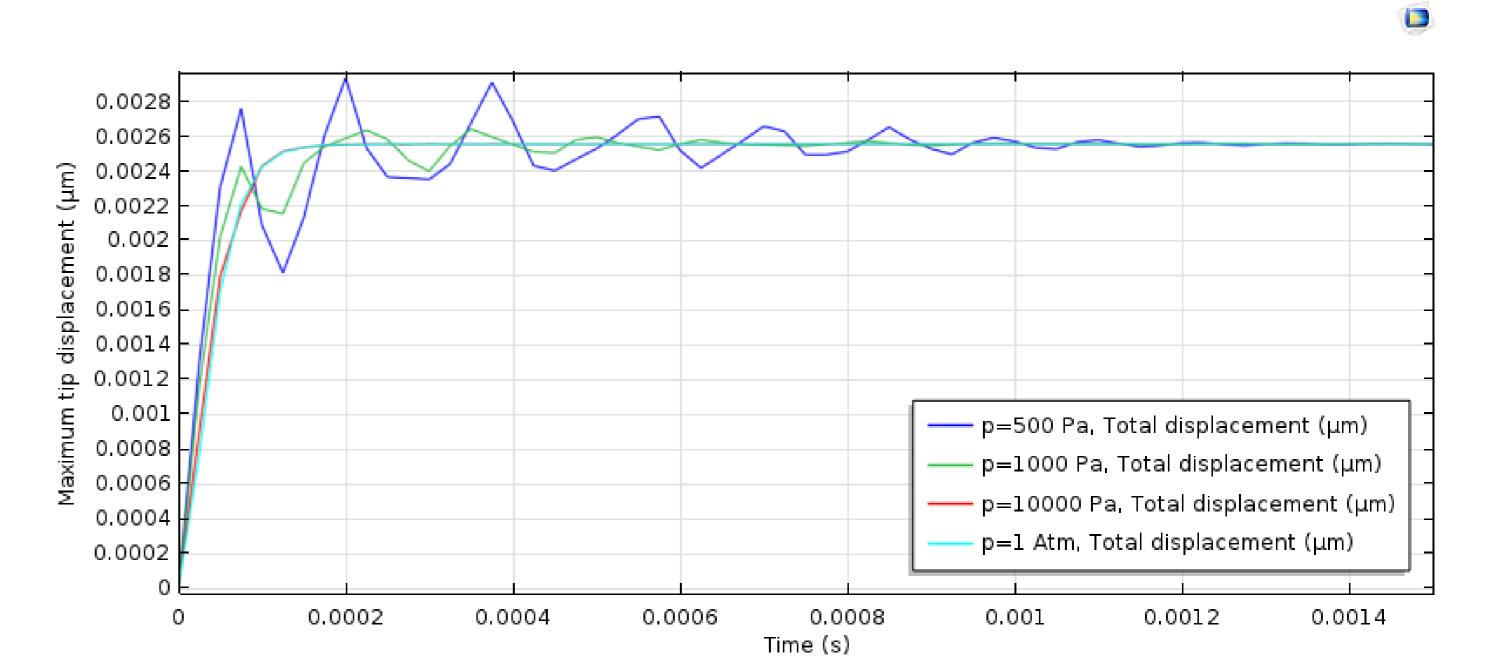


Figure 4. Tip displacement for different ambient pressures

Conclusions: Second-order differential equation, based on modified Reynolds, predicted the behavior acceptably. Successful optimization of the damping in both vertical and horizontal plane.

## References:

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