

A MEMS motion sensor with frequency selective mechanical amplification

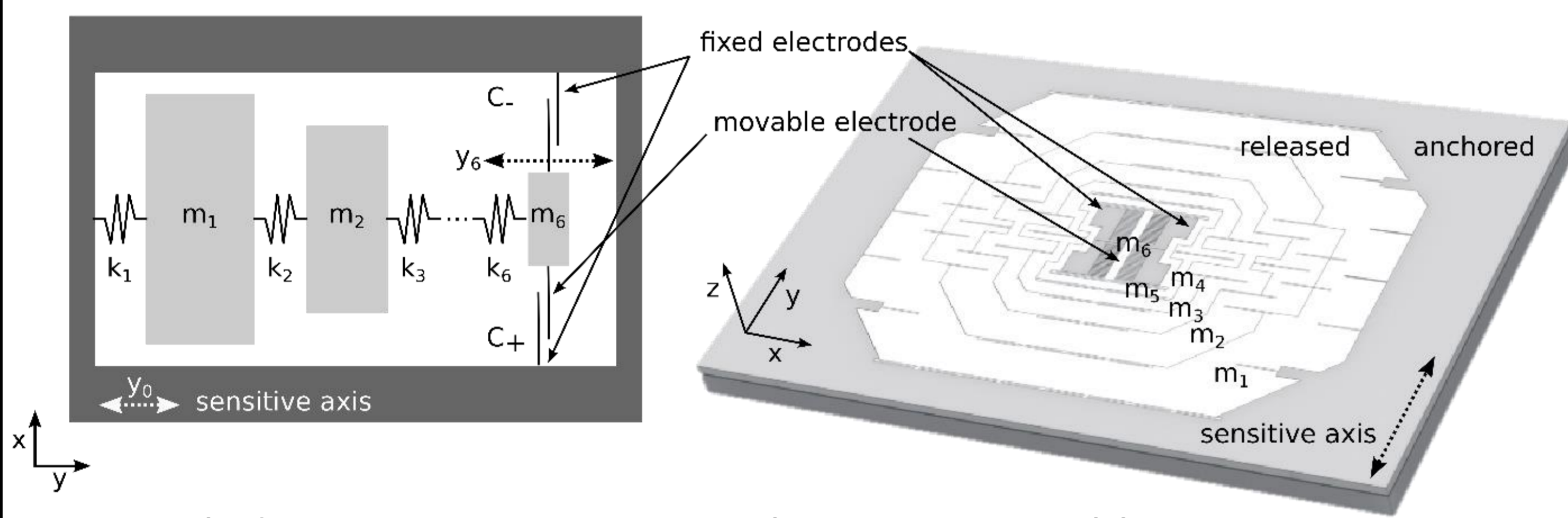
Verena Maiwald, Michelle Müller, Christian Ritz, Cosmin Roman, Christofer Hierold

Micro and Nanosystems, Department of Mechanical and Process Engineering, ETH Zürich, 8092 Zürich, Switzerland

Motivation

Structural monitoring of geological structures requires the detection of small signals in the low kHz regime. The signals are usually extending over a broad frequency range. State of the art resonant sensors however are restricted to a single resonance and therefore do not respond to the full spectrum of the signal. We propose a broadband motion sensor that amplifies the signal in the frequency range of 3-13 kHz with a minimum (mean) amplification of 16 dB (23 dB) and can be read out capacitively.

Concept



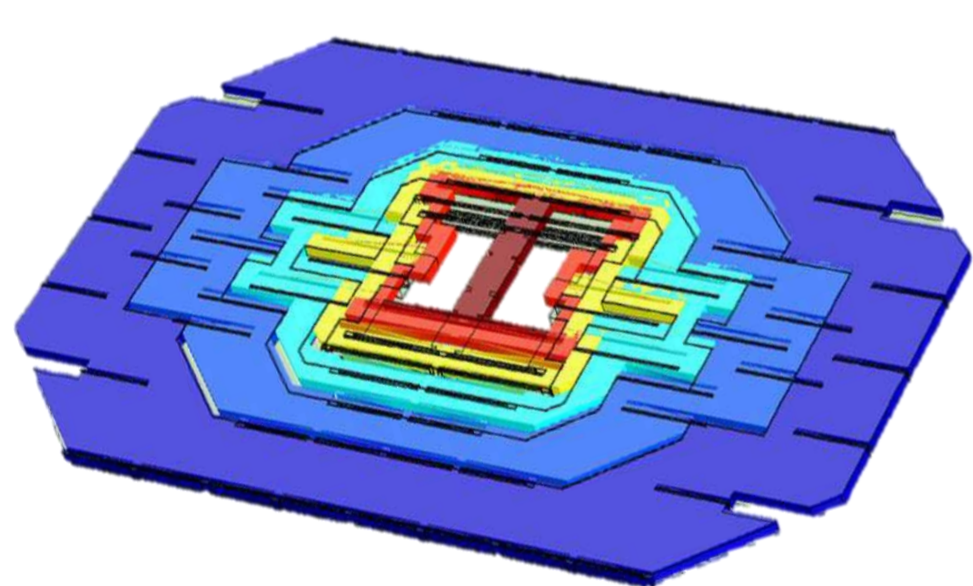
A coupled mass-spring system with 5 masses enables

- Purely mechanical **amplification** of incoming vibrations
- **Frequency selectivity**
- at **zero power** expense

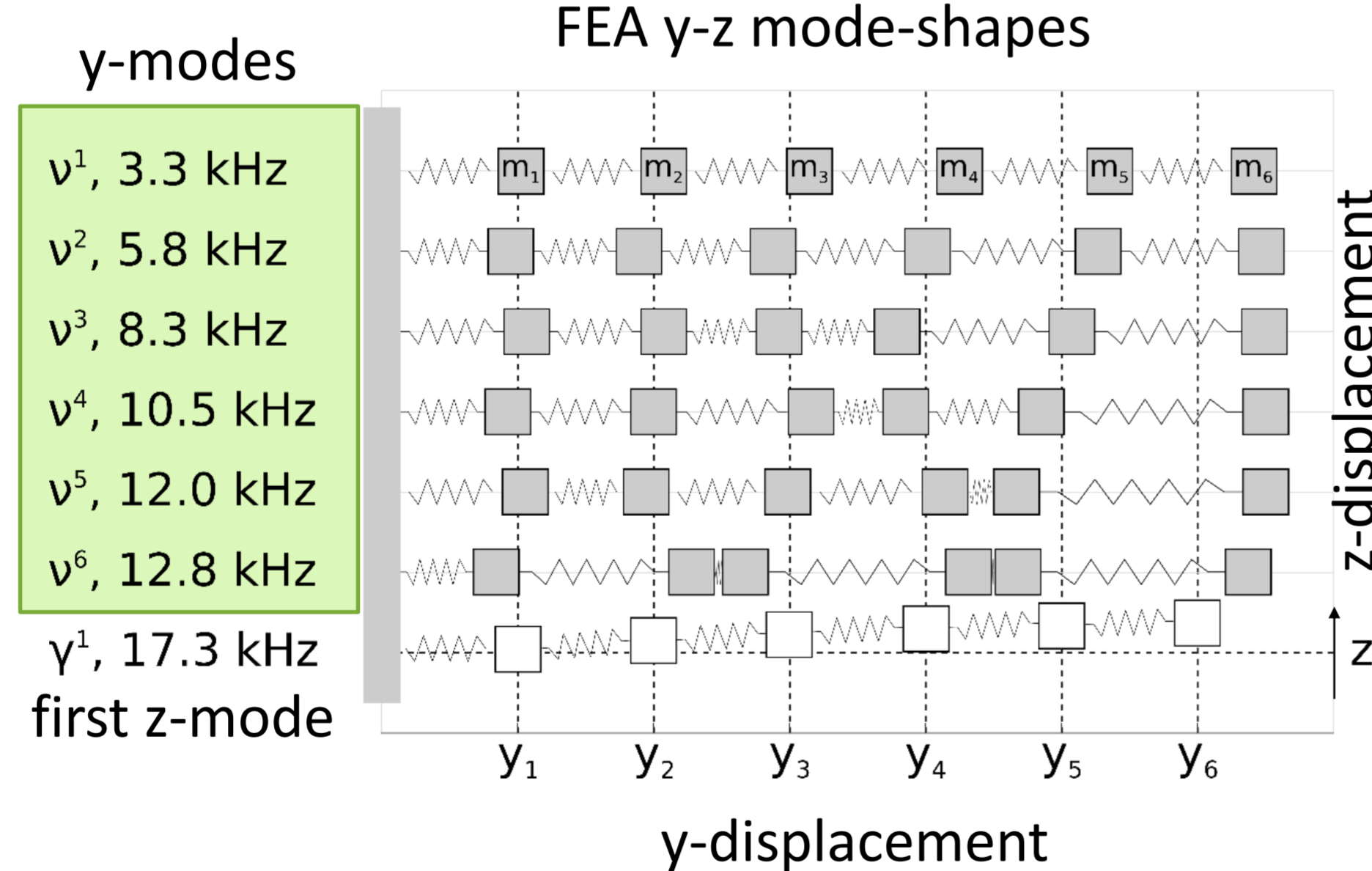
The last mass is connected to a differential capacitance for continuous read out.

Finite Element Analysis

Design rule
 $m_n > \dots > m_1$
 $k_n/m_n = \dots = k_1/m_1$

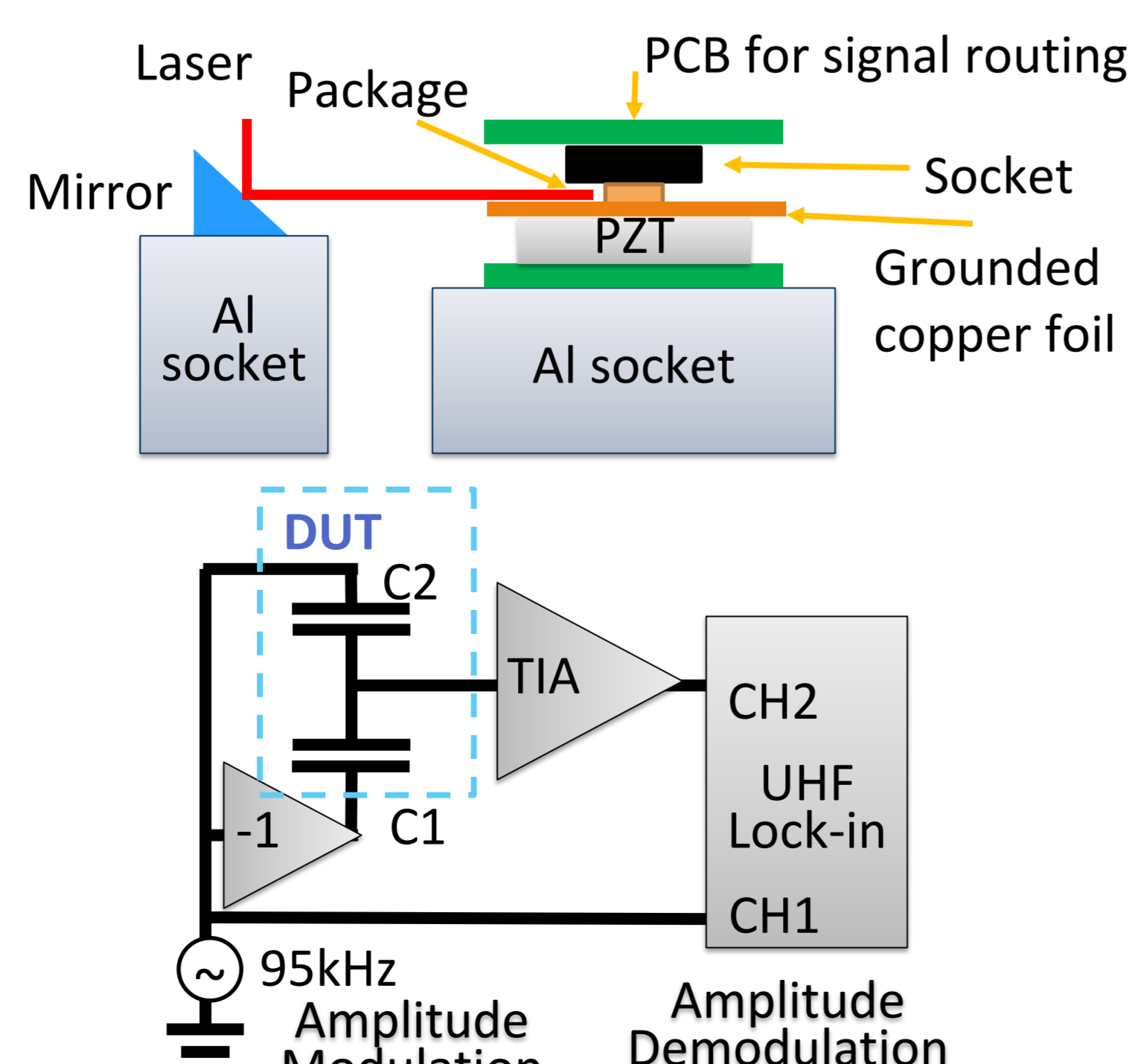


v_1 displacement field



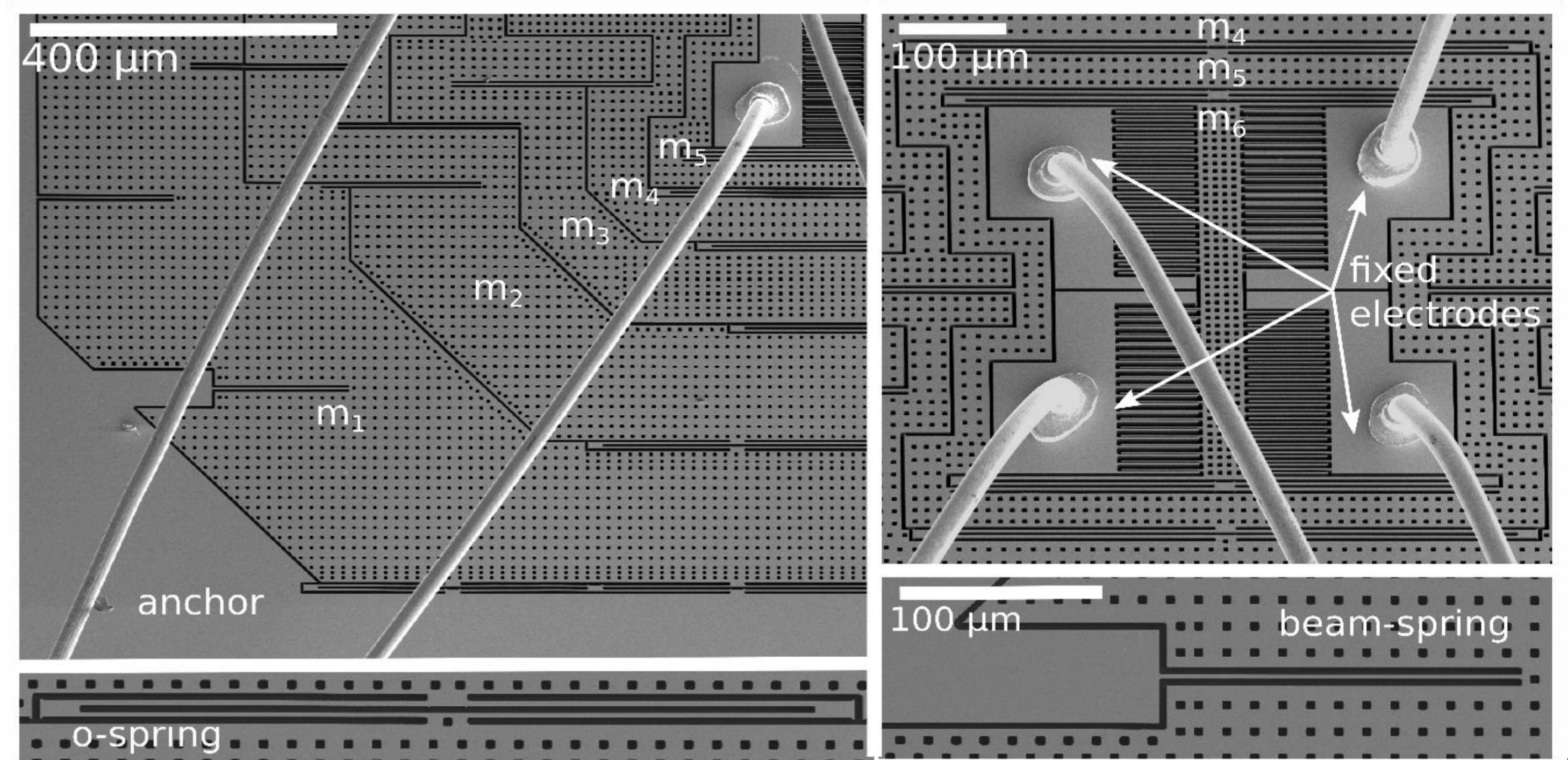
Characterization

- Top: Optical characterization with Laser Doppler Vibrometer
- Bottom: Capacitive characterization with amplitude modulation

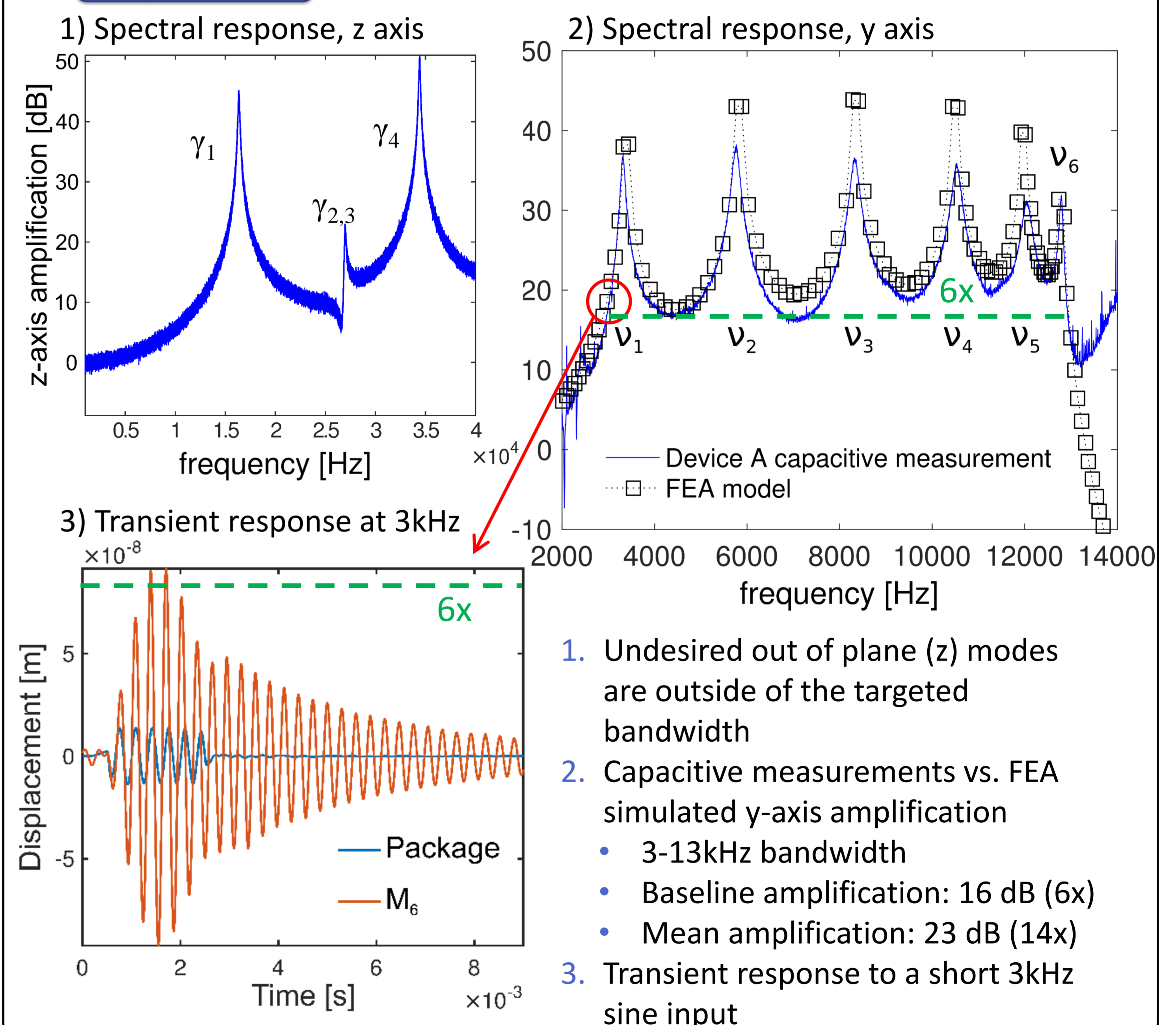


Fabrication

1. PECVD deposition 500 nm SiO_2
2. 1.2 μm Photoresist
3. DRIE SiO_2 etch
4. ICP Si etch
5. Dicing
6. SiO_2 HF vapor release
7. Evaporation 4/40 nm Cr/Au
8. Die and Wire Bonding



Results



Conclusion

- A MEMS motion sensor with mechanical amplification of minimum (mean) 16 dB (23 dB) within the frequency band of 3-13 kHz was designed, fabricated and characterized
- Z-modes are designed to be outside the target bandwidth for increased axis selectivity
- Transient measurements show that the amplification is reached after only three periods of the input signal, making the device useful for the detection of short acoustic bursts

The authors gratefully acknowledge the support of the FIRST-CLA cleanroom staff of ETH Zürich as well as the help of the cleanroom staff at BRNC in Rüschlikon. This research has been funded by Nano-Tera.ch, a program of the Swiss Confederation, evaluated by SNSF.