

# **EFFICIENT, SELECTIVE PIEZOELECTRIC WAVE TRANSDUCTION USING INTERDIGITATED ELECTRODES**

**COM VS. COMSOL**

The logo for the COMSOL Conference 2014 Cambridge is a blue square containing the text "COMSOL CONFERENCE" in white, with "2014 CAMBRIDGE" in a smaller white font below it.

COMSOL  
CONFERENCE  
2014 CAMBRIDGE

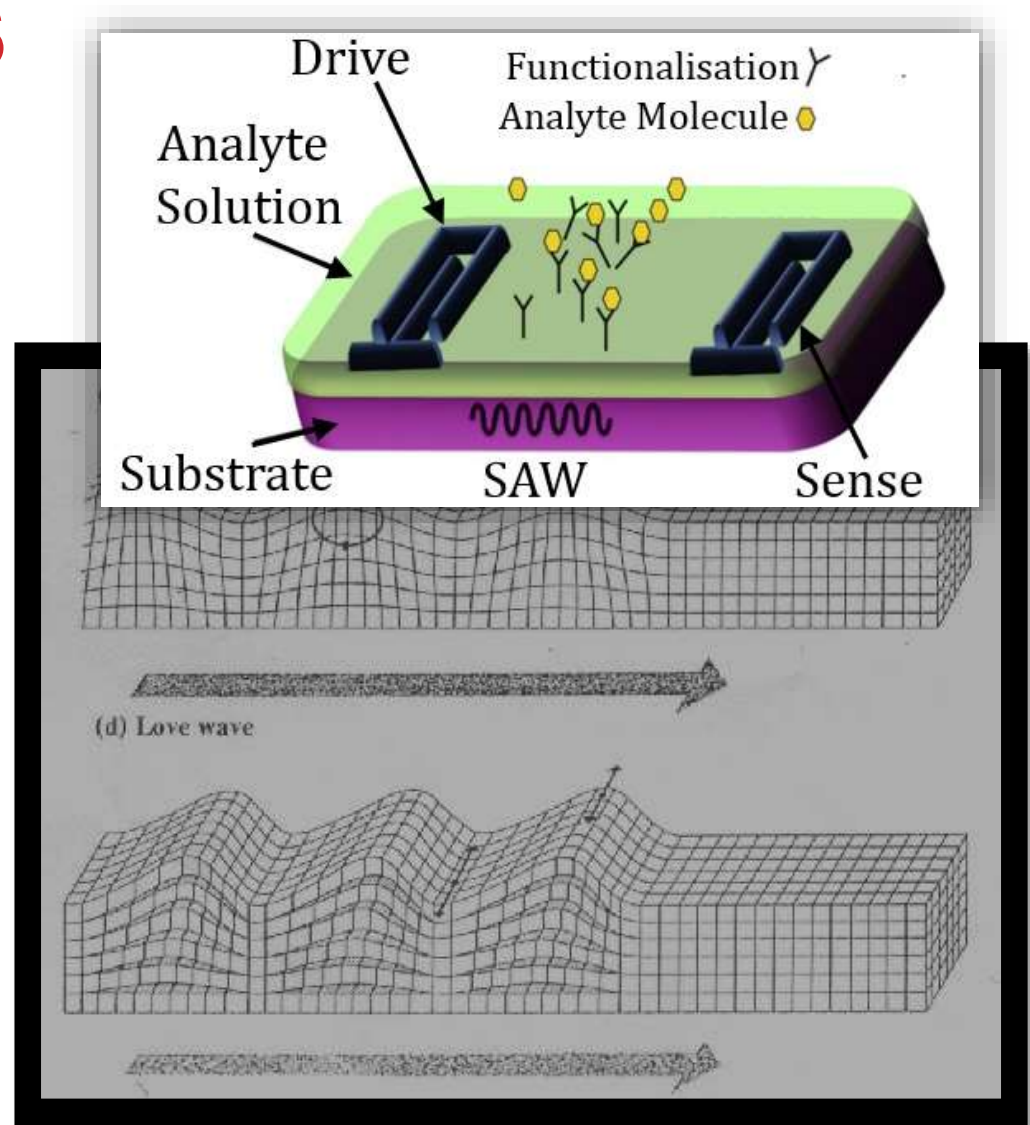


# THE REVOLUTION

- We are living through a time of great change
- People are living longer than ever
- Medical technology is growing in importance every day
- Biosensors enable a whole new medical paradigm
- Potential to save and improve millions of lives

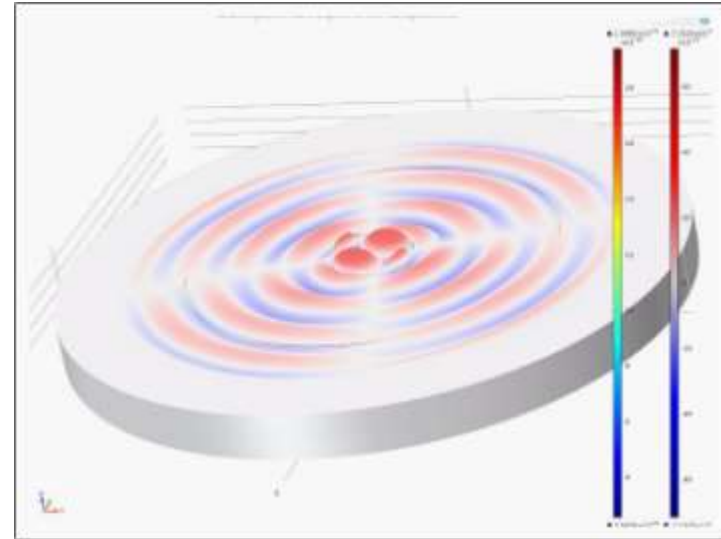
# SAW BIOSENSORS

- MEMS technology
- Surface Acoustic Waves
- Biochemical concentrations as measurands
- “Lab-on-a-chip”



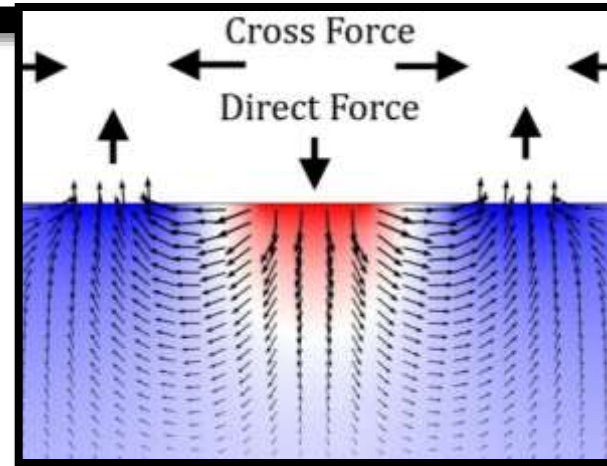
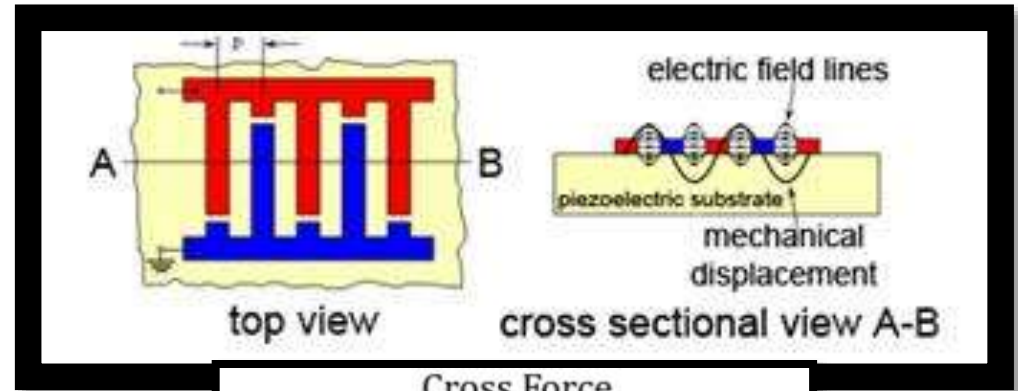
# DSAW

- Degenerate SAW technology
- NU IP[5][6]
- Label Free Mass Biosensor
- Next level performance
- Original theory developed using RRM Method[1] and analytical approaches



# SAW TRANSDUCERS

- Interdigitated Transducer
- Lithographically deposited
- Generates a controlled electric field
- Coupled via reverse piezoelectric effect to mechanical vibrations

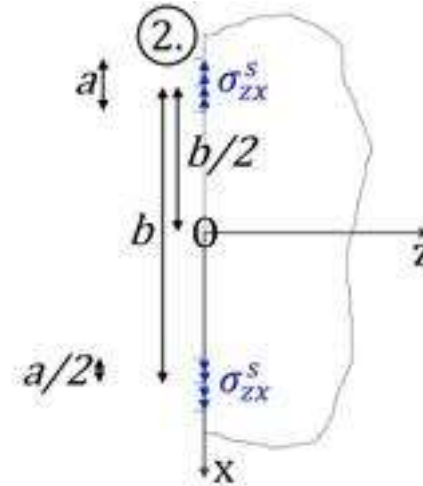


$$S_{ik} - C_{ijkl}\epsilon_{jl} + e_{kij}^T E_k = 0$$

$$D_i - e_{ijk}\epsilon_{jk} + \epsilon_{ij} E_j = 0$$

# COM MODEL I

- Purely mechanical, isotropic, semi-analytical
- Based on equivalent stress sources and approach in [4]
- Not easy to account for effects of inhomogeneity
- Independently validated via COMSOL



$$c_{11} \nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) + c_{44} \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{u}) = \rho \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial t^2}$$

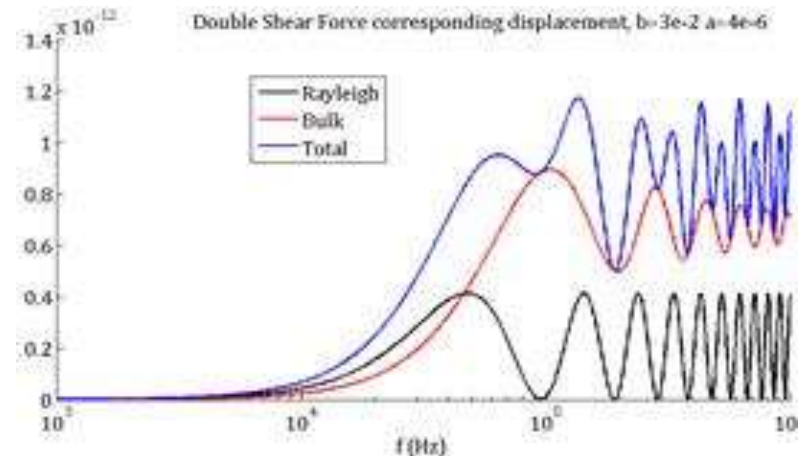
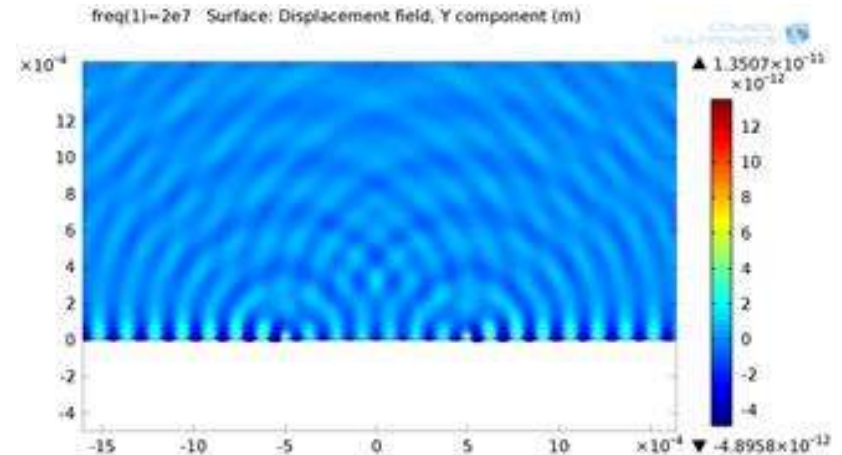
$$\mathbf{A} = \nabla \times \mathbf{u} = \Psi(x, z) \mathbf{j}$$

$$\Phi = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = \varphi(x, z)$$

# COM MODEL II

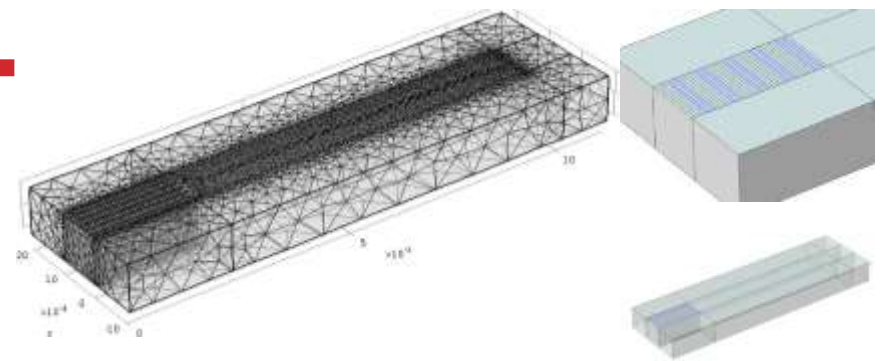
- Good agreement in displacements
- Gives frequency response spectra
- See Ch. 3, Ref. [2] for more detail

$$\overline{u_x^S} = \frac{F_N}{2a\rho d\pi v_\Psi^2} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{i\xi}{s} (\mathcal{R}$$

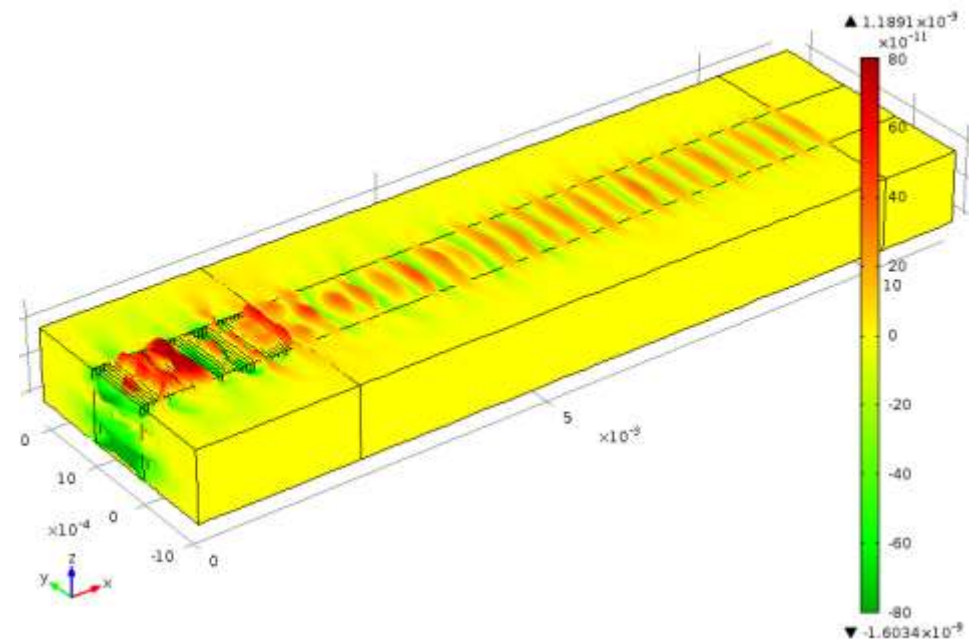


# COMSOL MODEL

- Piezoelectric Devices (PZD) Physics
- Frequency Domain study
- Uses PML to simulate free response
- Models double-digit IDT design on PZT



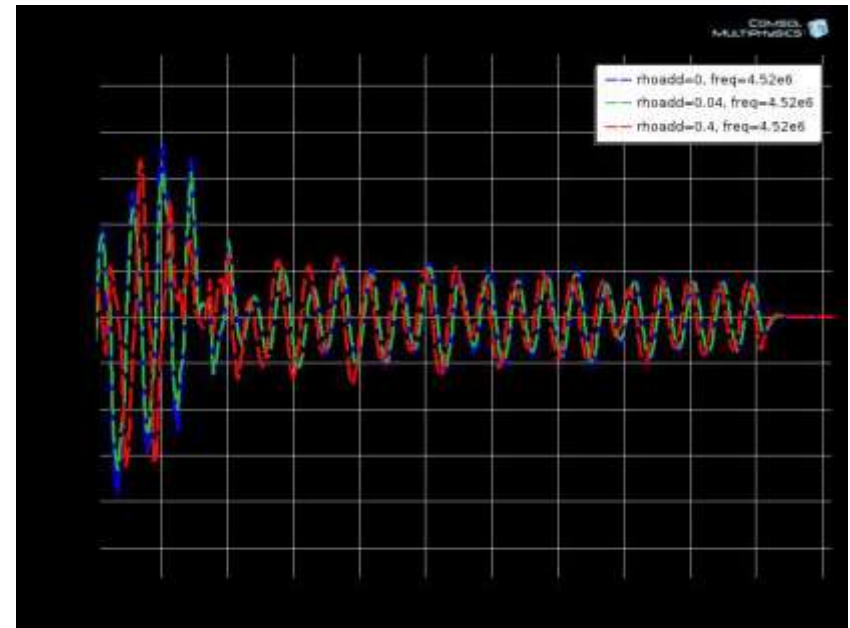
rhoadd(1)=0 freq(101)=5.5e6  
Surface: Displacement field, Z component (m)





# COM/COMSOL RESULTS

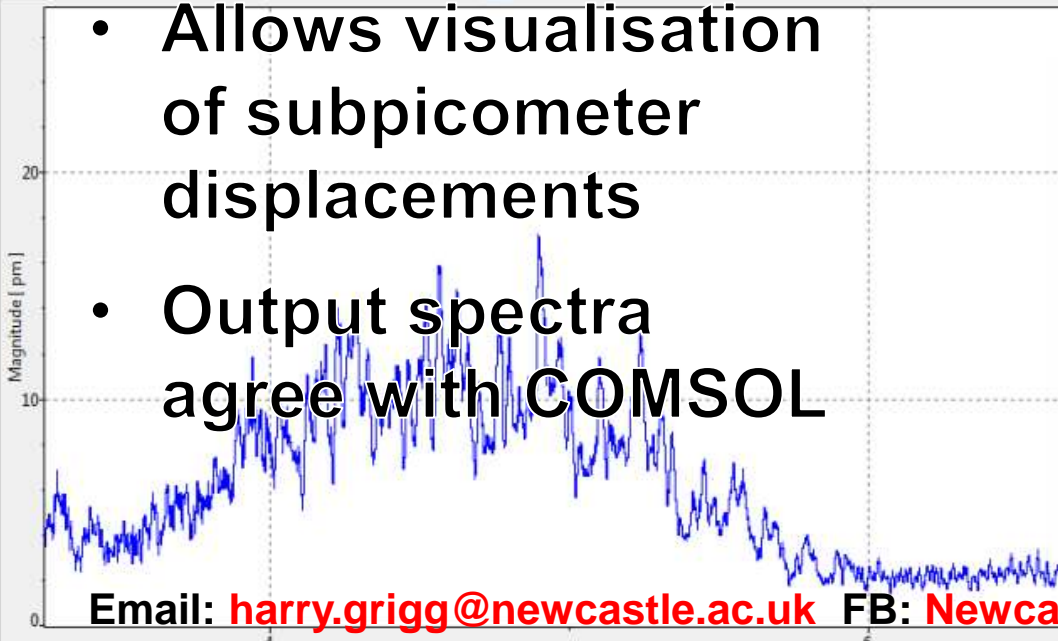
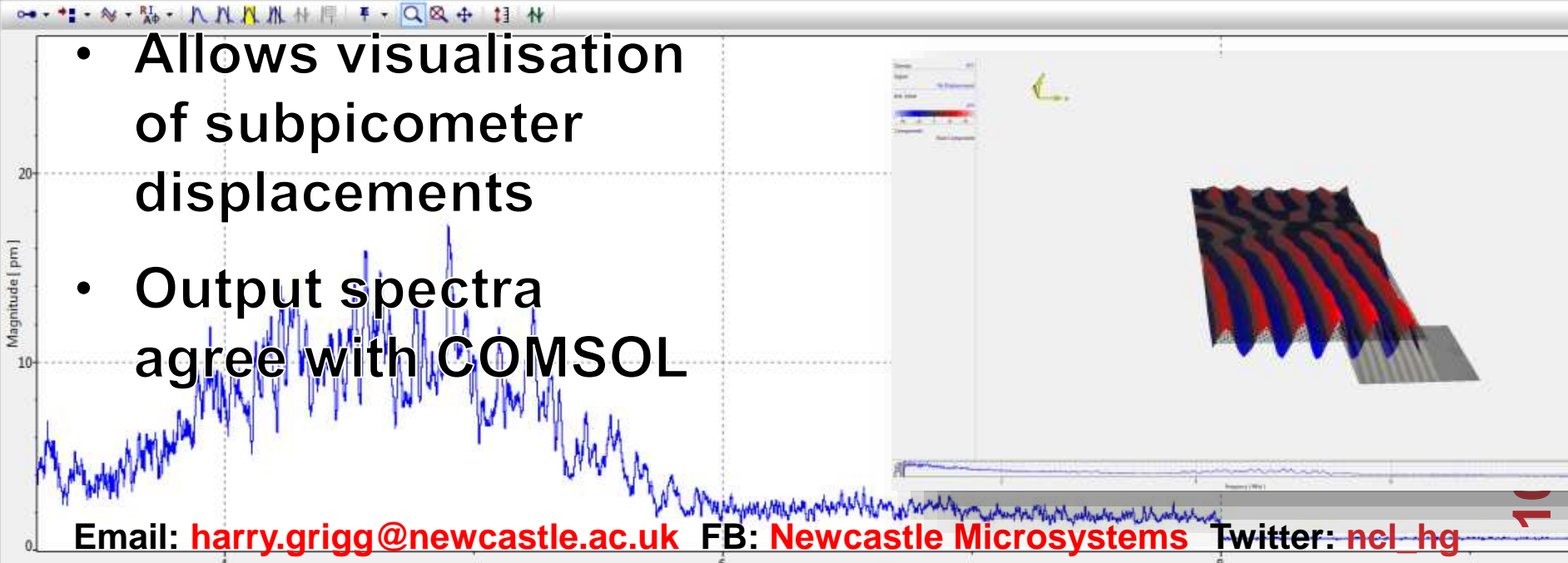
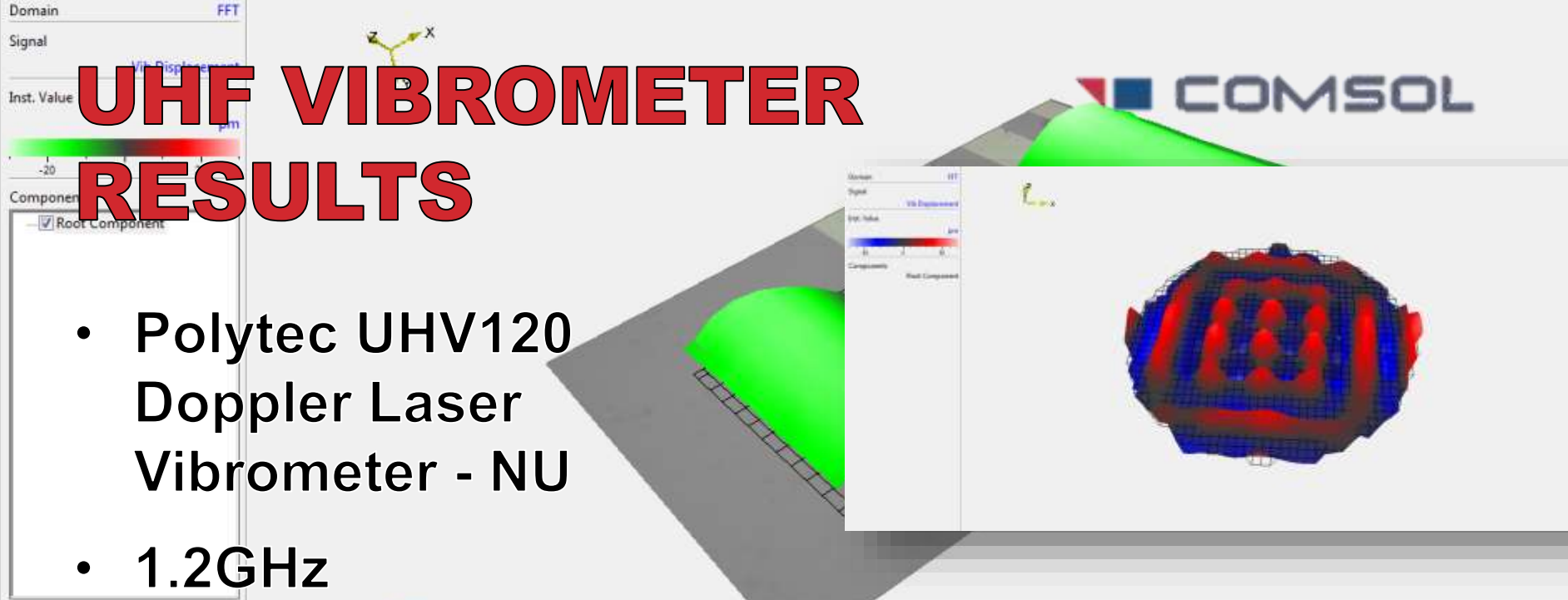
- Model predictions compared in time and frequency domains
- COM model predicts wavelengths adequately
- Significant relative phase shifts observed due to mass loading, electromechanical interaction and anisotropy in COMSOL



# UHF VIBROMETER RESULTS

- Polytec UHV120 Doppler Laser Vibrometer - NU
- 1.2GHz

- Allows visualisation of subpicometer displacements
- Output spectra agree with COMSOL



# FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Working with world-class ICM@Newcastle University
- Proof of Concept
- System level integration, fluidisation
- **Next Generation Diagnostics**

# CONCLUSIONS

- A new generation of biosensors is being developed at Newcastle University
- COMSOL Multiphysics offers significant advantages and synergies with respect to traditional analytical design techniques

# REFERENCES

1. H.T.D. Grigg and B.J. Gallacher, "An efficient general approach to modal analysis of frame resonators with applications to support loss in microelectromechanical systems", *Journal of Sound and Vibration*, 2014
2. H.T.D. Grigg, *Principles and Practice of the Xylophone Bar Magnetometer*, PhD Thesis, Newcastle University, 2014
3. H.T.D. Grigg, "Modal Degeneracy and Symmetry Breaking in Microsystems", COMSOL Conference Rotterdam, 2013
4. G.F. Miller and H. Pursey, "The field and Radiation Impedance of Mechanical Radiators on the Free Surface of a Semi-Infinite Isotropic Solid", *Proc. Royal Society A*, 1954
5. H.T.D. Grigg and B.J. Gallacher, "Efficient Parametric Optimisation of Support Loss in MEMS beam resonators via an enhanced Rayleigh-Ritz method", *J. Phys. CS.*, 2012
6. UK Patent EP1358475B1
7. US Patent US20040051539B1: bioMEMS