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基于MEMS微镜角度反馈的新型封装应力隔离结构

钱磊^{1,2},胡杰^{1,2},单亚蒙^{1,2},王俊铎^{1,2},周鹏²,沈文江^{1,2}

(1 中国科学技术大学 纳米技术与纳米仿生学院 合肥 230026)

(2 中国科学院苏州纳米技术与纳米仿生研究所,江苏 苏州 215123)

摘 要:在微机电系统微镜转轴处集成角度传感器,可用来检测镜面偏转角度实现闭环控制,但封装和实际工况的扰动会给微镜结构引入额外应力,造成压阻角度传感器的灵敏度漂移。为提高微镜在应用场景中偏转角度的控制精度,减小封装热应力给集成压阻角度传感器带来的误差信号,提出了一种应力隔离结构。当环境温度变化时,微镜的封装会引入额外的应力,通过理论计算得到这种应力会引起芯片的轴向形变。为探究轴向形变对压阻角度传感器输出特性的影响,建立了压阻传感器的受力分析模型,计算结果表明,轴向应力会改变压阻角度传感器的输出幅值,是导致误差信号的主要因素。利用微纳加工技术制备集成压阻角度传感器的微镜,实验结果表明:传统结构芯片在 12 μm 的轴向拉伸和轴向压缩下,压阻角度传感器的灵敏度从 19.22 $\text{mV}/^\circ$ 增加到 20.16 $\text{mV}/^\circ$,变化幅度为 0.94 $\text{mV}/^\circ$,其灵敏度随着形变量呈现明显的发散趋势;而有应力隔离结构的芯片在相同形变条件下,传感器的灵敏度则从 19.37 $\text{mV}/^\circ$ 增加到 19.67 $\text{mV}/^\circ$,变化幅度收敛至 0.3 $\text{mV}/^\circ$,有效地提高了角度传感器在不同形变条件下的稳定性。在机械可靠性方面,两种结构均通过了抗冲击和抗振动测试。

关键词:微机电系统;MEMS微镜;压阻传感器;封装应力;应力隔离装置

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0 引言

微机电系统(Microelectromechanical System, MEMS)是指通过微纳加工技术,将机械元件、执行器、传感器和电子线路集成在同一衬底上的新型电子器件,随着技术的不断发展和更新,MEMS器件已成为自动驾驶、虚拟现实等新兴领域的新的主题。其中,MEMS微镜作为光学扫描系统中的核心元件^[1],已经在投影显示^[2]、激光雷达^[3]等设备中实现了应用,与传统的分立扫描仪相比,MEMS微镜可以轻松地实现二维扫描^[4],同时具备能耗低、体积小、响应速度快等优势,满足了在各种场景下的应用需求^[5]。以激光雷达或投影显示的应用场景为例,MEMS微镜通过镜面反射精准地控制光束使其传播到指定的区域,这就对MEMS微镜运动转角在各种严苛自然环境下的控制精度和稳定性都提出了严格的要求^[6]。以此为背景,许多研究工作围绕微镜角度的精准反馈,实现角度的闭环控制展开^[7-8]。压阻传感器作为高性能的应力计,因其体积小、信号明显等优点,成功地集成在各种应用场合的MEMS扫描镜中^[9]。

压阻角度传感器集成在微镜扭转轴处,作为应力敏感元件在设计过程中必须考虑到许多特殊因素,例如变温、振动等传递进芯片结构的额外应力对传感器灵敏度的影响。在闭环控制系统中,MEMS微镜驱动信号的调整仅以压阻角度传感器的反馈值为基准,并且控制算法难以识别环境对传感器造成的灵敏度偏差^[10],因此,对应力隔离结构的研究具有很强的实际意义和工程价值。其中因为封装材料和芯片材料热膨

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第一作者:钱磊(1996—),男,博士研究生,主要研究方向为微机电系统。Email: lei621@mail.ustc.edu.cn

导师(通讯作者):沈文江(1973—),男,研究员,博士,主要研究方向为微机电系统。Email: wjshen2011@sinano.ac.cn

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胀系数不匹配引起的热致应力,是影响MEMS角度传感器的一个关键因素。SUHIR E利用结构分析的方法分析了多层粘接结构中的热致应力和形变位移^[11],并提出这种热应力是电子元件功能失效的主要原因。YAMADA E等利用弹性理论的思路对热致应力的问题进行了研究^[12],并得出类似的结论。为了缓解热应力对MEMS器件性能的影响,LU Yulan等和MO Yuming等提出在器件下方增加应力隔离层的方式进行改进^[13-14];YIN Yonggang等和HSIEH H等则通过改进芯片结构^[15-16],增加应力隔离层的方式进行改进。在MEMS微镜方面,相关的研究还比较匮乏。

为了探究封装热应力对MEMS微镜性能的影响,本文参考了SUHIR E理论模型^[10],计算在变温条件下,MEMS微镜粘接边界处的热致应力和轴向形变。在此基础上,进一步分析轴向形变(应力)对MEMS微镜角度反馈灵敏度的影响^[17],并提出一种新型的应力隔离结构,用以缓解MEMS微镜的封装热应力,相关的实验论证了应力隔离结构的可行性和有效性。

1 理论分析

1.1 封装热应力理论分析

在MEMS器件的封装结构中,芯片利用粘接剂和封装基底固定,其剖面如图1(序号1、2分别表示芯片材料硅和封装衬底铝)。由于粘接材料的存在,将整个装配体分成了两个部分,一个是芯片(Si)-粘接剂-基底,称为粘接区域,另一部分是非粘接部分,称为悬空区域。由于结构的不同,温度变化时产生的热应力也有所区别,应分别讨论。最终,在粘接区域末端的热致应力为两个区域热应力的代数和^[10]。

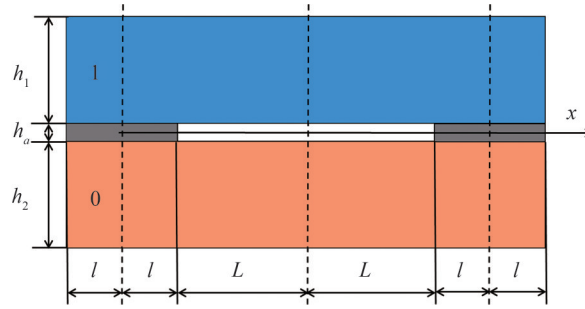


图1 MEMS器件封装示意
Fig.1 View of MEMS biomaterial assembly

在粘接区域产生的热致应力和形变位移表示为

$$\tau_1(x) = \frac{\Delta\alpha\Delta t}{\sqrt{\lambda\kappa}} \frac{\sinh \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\kappa}} x}{\cosh \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\kappa}} l} \quad (1)$$

$$u_1(x) = -\Delta\alpha\Delta t x + \left(\lambda_{\text{Si}} - \frac{h_0}{2} \times \frac{h_0 + h_0}{-2D} \right) \int_0^x \int_{-l}^{\xi} \tau_1(\zeta) d\zeta d\xi - \kappa_{\text{Si}} \tau(x) \quad (2)$$

式中, h 为材料厚度, λ 为材料的轴向柔度, κ 为材料的界面柔度, l 为粘接区域长度的一半, $\Delta\alpha$ 为芯片材料和基底材料热膨胀系数的差, Δt 为温度的变化量。

在悬空区域产生的致应力和形变位移表示为

$$\tau_2(x) = \frac{\Delta\alpha\Delta t}{\sqrt{\lambda\kappa}} \left[\frac{\sinh \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\kappa}} x}{\cosh \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\kappa}} l} - \frac{\tanh \left(\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\kappa}} l \right) - \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\kappa}} L}{\coth \left(2 \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\kappa}} l \right) - \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\kappa}} L} \cdot \frac{\cosh \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\kappa}} (l+x)}{\sinh 2 \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\kappa}} l} \right] \quad (3)$$

$$u(x) = -\Delta\alpha\Delta t x + \left(\lambda_{\text{Si}} - \frac{h_0}{2} \times \frac{h_0 + h_0}{-2D} \right) \int_0^x \int_{-l}^{\xi} \tau_1(\zeta) d\zeta d\xi - \kappa_{\text{Si}} \tau(x) \quad (4)$$

式中, L 为悬空区域长度的一半。

根据提出的理论模型,计算芯片的形变位移随温度的变化趋势,如图2所示。MEMS芯片的轴向形变随温度变化量的增加而增加,加大芯片表面的应力,进而影响MEMS器件的特性。当温度达到100℃时,微镜芯片的轴向形变可以达到12 μm。

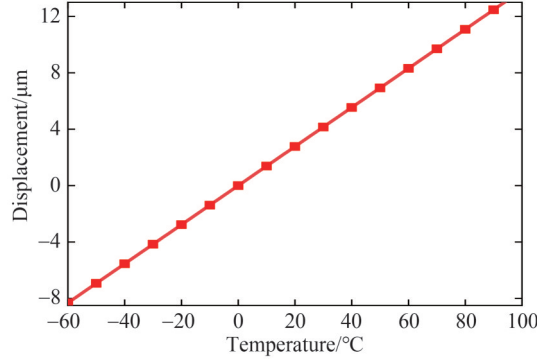


图2 MEMS器件的形变量和温度的关系

Fig. 2 The calculated displacement of chip deformation

1.2 压阻角度传感器理论分析

压阻效应可以用矩阵来描述^[17-19]

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta\rho_1 \\ \Delta\rho_2 \\ \Delta\rho_3 \\ \Delta\rho_4 \\ \Delta\rho_5 \\ \Delta\rho_6 \end{bmatrix} = \rho_0 \begin{bmatrix} \pi_{11} & \pi_{12} & \pi_{13} & \pi_{14} & \pi_{15} & \pi_{16} \\ \pi_{21} & \pi_{22} & \pi_{23} & \pi_{24} & \pi_{25} & \pi_{26} \\ \pi_{31} & \pi_{32} & \pi_{33} & \pi_{34} & \pi_{35} & \pi_{36} \\ \pi_{41} & \pi_{42} & \pi_{43} & \pi_{44} & \pi_{45} & \pi_{46} \\ \pi_{51} & \pi_{52} & \pi_{53} & \pi_{54} & \pi_{55} & \pi_{56} \\ \pi_{61} & \pi_{62} & \pi_{63} & \pi_{64} & \pi_{65} & \pi_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \sigma_3 \\ \sigma_4 \\ \sigma_5 \\ \sigma_6 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

式中, $\Delta\rho_i$ 为应力引起的电阻率变化量, ρ_0 为初始电阻率, $[\pi]$ 为压阻系数, σ_i 为用列向量表示的应力分量, $i=1, 2, 3$ 时,表示的是轴向应力, $i=4, 5, 6$ 时,表示的是三个不同剪切面上的切应力。特殊的,由于单晶硅的对称结构,在晶胞坐标系下,式(5)可简化为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta\rho_1 \\ \Delta\rho_2 \\ \Delta\rho_3 \\ \Delta\rho_4 \\ \Delta\rho_5 \\ \Delta\rho_6 \end{bmatrix} = \rho_0 \begin{bmatrix} \pi_{11} & \pi_{12} & \pi_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \pi_{12} & \pi_{11} & \pi_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \pi_{12} & \pi_{12} & \pi_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \pi_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \pi_{44} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \pi_{44} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \sigma_3 \\ \sigma_4 \\ \sigma_5 \\ \sigma_6 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

在实际的MEMS压阻器件中,压阻薄膜一般比较薄,且只考虑电阻率长度方向的电场分量,因此在应力作用下电阻率和电阻的相对变化率可表示为

$$\frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho} = \frac{\Delta R}{R} = \pi_{11}'\sigma_1' + \pi_{12}'\sigma_2' + \pi_{16}'\sigma_6' \quad (7)$$

在压阻角度传感器的实际排布中,长条型的压阻并不是严格按照晶胞坐标系下排布的,如图3。式(7)中的上标表示压阻系数和应力向量在实际应用场景坐标系 $x'-y'$ 下的值,和原坐标系下的关系可以由矩阵变换来得到

$$\pi' = T\pi T^{-1} \quad (8)$$

$$\sigma' = T\sigma \quad (9)$$

其中变换矩阵 T 为

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} l_1^2 & m_1^2 & n_1^2 & 2m_1n_1 & 2l_1n_1 & 2l_1m_1 \\ l_2^2 & m_2^2 & n_2^2 & 2m_2n_2 & 2l_2n_2 & 2l_2m_2 \\ l_3^2 & m_3^2 & n_3^2 & 2m_3n_3 & 2l_3n_3 & 2l_3m_3 \\ l_2l_3 & m_2m_3 & n_2n_3 & m_2n_3 + m_3n_2 & l_2n_3 + l_3n_2 & m_2l_3 + m_3l_2 \\ l_1l_3 & m_1m_3 & n_1n_3 & m_1n_3 + m_3n_1 & l_1n_3 + l_3n_1 & m_1l_3 + m_3l_1 \\ l_1l_2 & m_1m_2 & n_1n_2 & m_1n_2 + m_2n_1 & l_1n_2 + l_2n_1 & m_1l_2 + m_2l_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

l, m, n 为旋转坐标系的方向角

$$\begin{bmatrix} l_1 & m_1 & n_1 \\ l_2 & m_2 & n_2 \\ l_3 & m_3 & n_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (11)$$

设压阻系数的旋转角为 γ , $x'-y'$ 坐标系下的压阻系数为

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{11}' &= \pi_{11} - \frac{1}{2}(\pi_{11} - \pi_{12} - \pi_{44}) \sin^2 2\gamma \\ \pi_{12}' &= \pi_{12} + \frac{1}{2}(\pi_{11} - \pi_{12} - \pi_{44}) \sin^2 2\gamma \\ \pi_{16}' &= (\pi_{11} - \pi_{12} - \pi_{44}) \sin 2\gamma \cos 2\gamma \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

设应力向量的旋转角为 β , $x'-y'$ 坐标系下的应力向量为

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1' &= \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 \cos 2\beta - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2 \cos 2\beta + \sigma_6 \sin 2\beta + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2) \\ \sigma_2' &= -\frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 \cos 2\beta + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2 \cos 2\beta - \sigma_6 \sin 2\beta + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2) \\ \sigma_6' &= -\frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 \sin 2\beta + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2 \sin 2\beta + \sigma_6 \cos 2\beta \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

带入式(7)可以得到电阻变化率在应力作用下的相对变化量随应力的表达式,即

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta R}{R} &= \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho} = (\sigma_1 \cos^2 \beta + \sigma_2 \sin^2 \beta + \sigma_6 \sin 2\beta) \left[\pi_{11} - \frac{1}{2}(\pi_{11} - \pi_{12} - \pi_{44}) \sin^2 2\gamma \right] + \\ &(\sigma_1 \sin^2 \beta + \sigma_2 \cos^2 \beta - \sigma_6 \sin 2\beta) \left[\pi_{12} + \frac{1}{2}(\pi_{11} - \pi_{12} - \pi_{44}) \sin^2 2\gamma \right] + \\ &\left(-\frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 \sin 2\beta + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2 \sin 2\beta + \sigma_6 \cos 2\beta \right) (\pi_{11} - \pi_{12} - \pi_{44}) \sin 2\gamma \cos 2\gamma \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

如图3所示,根据压阻角度传感器的电阻排列方式,结合 $\langle 100 \rangle$ 硅片表面的晶向排布可以得到 $\gamma = 0$, 进一步有

$$\frac{\Delta R}{R} = \sigma_1(\pi_{11} \cos^2 \beta + \pi_{12} \sin^2 \beta) + \sigma_2(\pi_{11} \sin^2 \beta + \pi_{12} \cos^2 \beta) + \sigma_6 \sin 2\beta(\pi_{11} - \pi_{12}) \quad (15)$$

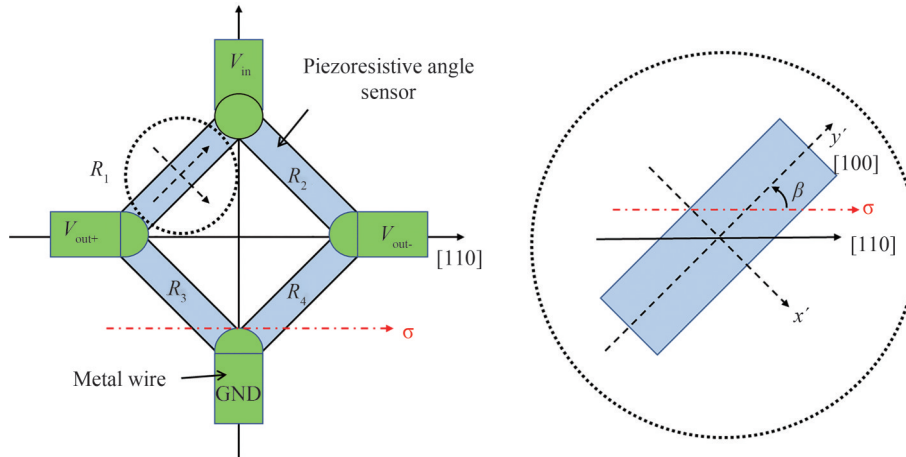


图3 压阻角度传感器坐标位置
Fig.3 Piezoresistor coordinate and integration path

带入到惠斯通电桥的输出表达式中得到压阻角度传感器输出信号应当是关于轴向应力 σ_1 、 σ_2 和剪应力 σ_6 的函数表达式,即

$$V_{\text{OUT}} = \frac{R_2 R_3 - R_1 R_4}{(R_1 + R_3)(R_2 + R_4)} V_{\text{in}} = f(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_6, \beta) \times V_{\text{in}} \quad (16)$$

MEMS微镜镜面绕轴扭转时,压阻传感器响应轴端处的剪应力 σ_6 ,输出角度信号,转角越大,剪应力越大,进而输出信号越大。当芯片因为封装热应力发生轴向形变时,在压阻区域不可避免地产生轴向应力即 σ_1 和 σ_2 ,导致角度信号产生漂移,降低反馈信号的精度。

2 结构和制备工艺

2.1 MEMS微镜和应力隔离结构

提出的MEMS微镜结构和封装如图4所示,图4(a)展示的是微镜的封装结构,包括金属固定件、导磁薄片、微镜芯片和一对永磁体。其中金属固定件包括铝制的封装底盘、固定管壳、保护上盖,用来固定永磁体并为芯片提供保护。两块永磁体相对组装,为微镜的驱动提供平行于镜面的外部磁场。图4(b)为MEMS微镜芯片的俯视图,镜面通过扭转轴和线圈框相连,实现水平方向扭转,线圈框通过另一组扭转轴实现垂直方向的扭转。在两组扭转轴的轴端分别集成了一组压阻角度传感器,当驱动线圈通电后,产生洛伦兹力,驱动微镜运动,扭转轴的形变导致压阻角度传感器受到外力作用激发相应的角度信号。在微镜芯片的四个边角处,以刻蚀的方式释放有弹簧状的应力隔离结构,单个弹簧的弹性系数为

$$k = \frac{Etb^3}{(36l^2b + 3b^3) + 8l^3} \quad (17)$$

式中, b 为弹簧宽度, l 为弹簧的纵向长度, t 为芯片厚度。当微镜因为热致应力产生轴向形变时,应力隔离结构可以有效缓解芯片上的应力分布,尤其是扭转轴处的轴向应力,进而减小压阻角度传感器在变温环境下的误差。

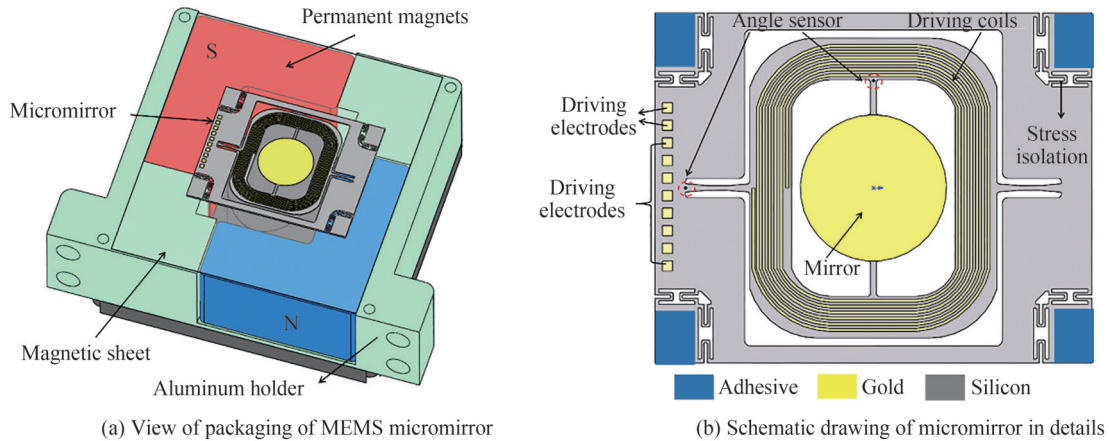


图4 MEMS微镜的封装和芯片结构示意图
Fig.4 View of packaging of MEMS micromirror and micromirror in details

2.2 MEMS微镜加工工艺

如图5所示,MEMS微镜的加工工艺总体分为压阻角度传感器制备、驱动线圈制备和微镜结构刻蚀。步骤5(a)、5(d)为压阻角度传感器的制备,在准备好的SOI片上,热氧化形成200 nm氧化硅,作为离子注入的掩膜(图5(a));接下来利用HF:NH₄F配比为7:1的缓冲氢氧化物刻蚀液(Buffer Oxide Etch,BOE)刻蚀出压阻图形,即离子注入的窗口(图5(b));离子注入机以7°倾角注入磷离子,并在氮气氛围中1000℃退火30 min,以消除离子注入后产生的缺陷等,并利用四探针电阻测量仪测试退火后的方阻,确认掺杂离子的激活(图5(c));磁控溅射30 nmTi和200 nm的Au并结合IBE刻蚀形成电极和引线,利用快速退火技术在350℃环境中退火20 min,使压阻区域和金属引线形成良好欧姆接触(图5(d))。步骤5(e)-5(f)为驱动线圈的制备,利用PECVD技术在表面生长氧化硅,高度完全覆盖已有金属作为绝缘层,再利用RIE刻

蚀出金属互联窗口,保证电极和驱动线圈良好的电气连接(图5(e));磁控溅射沉积表面金属作为种子层,在此基础上电镀形成驱动线圈(图5(f))。步骤5(g)、5(h)为芯片结构的刻蚀,正面深硅刻蚀和反应离子刻蚀(Reactive Ion Etch, RIE)刻出微镜的表面形貌,并和玻璃片临时键合(图5(g));再利用背面深硅刻蚀技术释放结构,最终解键合得到微镜芯片(图5(h))。微镜芯片、应力隔离结构以及压阻角度传感器如图6所示。

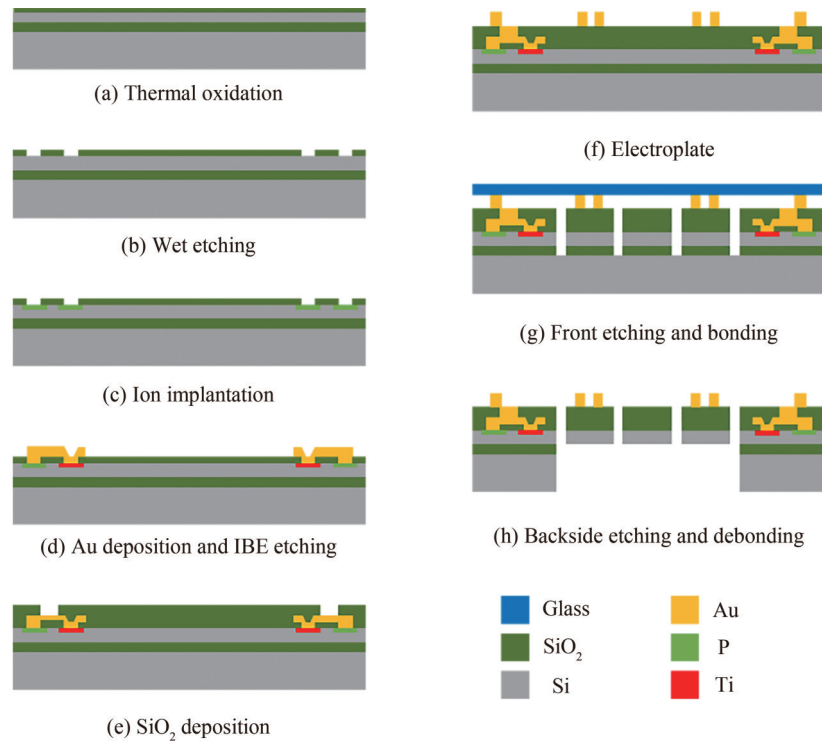


图5 MEMS微镜工艺流程

Fig. 5 Fabrication process of the proposed micromirror

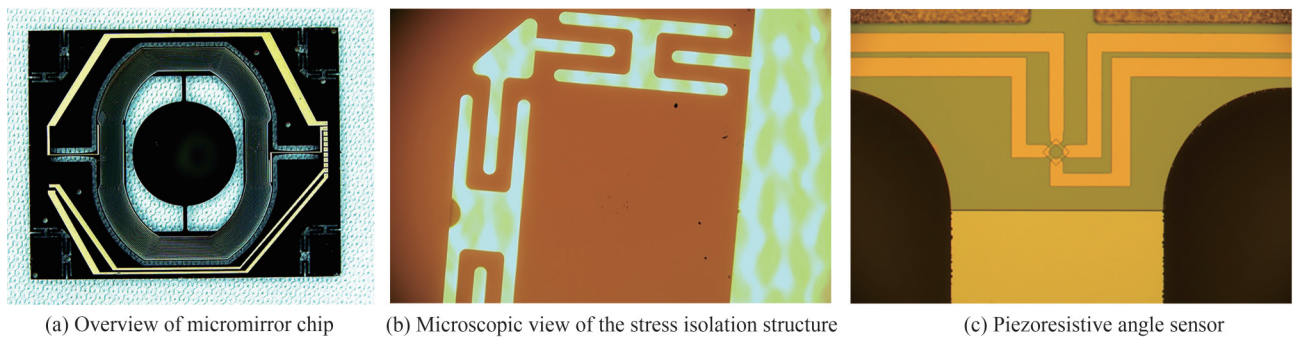


图6 制备的MEMS微镜芯片

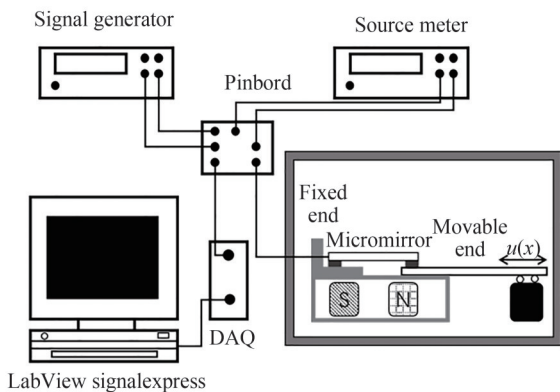
Fig. 6 Photographs of the fabricated MEMS mirror chip

3 实验验证

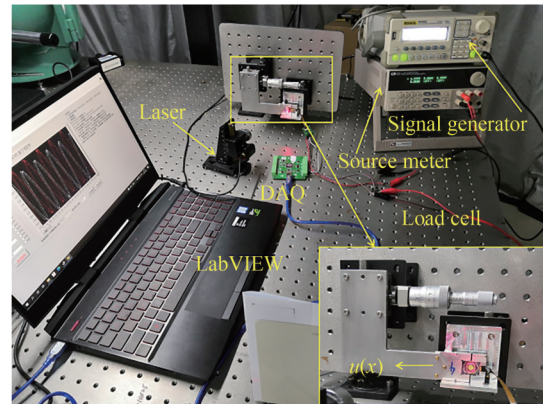
3.1 实验装置

在此项测试中,使用封装胶水将制作的测试器件粘接在可移动装置上,固定点为四个边角区域,通过可动零件的移动施加单轴的形变位移,实验设备如图7所示。信号传输方面,利用引线机将微镜芯片上的电极引接到软排线上,用来施加微镜驱动信号和接收角度传感信号。可移动装置的下半部为永磁铁,为微镜驱动提供恒定磁场。上半部分为固定件和移动件,微镜芯片左侧两个固定点粘接在固定件上,右侧两个固定点粘接在移动件上,移动件连接在手动直线滑台上,滑台附有分厘卡可以测量移动的位移大小。根据理论

计算,位移变化范围确定为轴向拉伸和压缩 $12\ \mu\text{m}$ 用来模拟热致应力下,芯片受到的轴向形变。角度传感器的供电端通过源表提供 $+5\ \text{V}$ 电压,传感器输出信号为两路差分信号,分别连接数据采集卡,并接收至PC上位机显示存储。微镜的驱动信号由信号发生器提供正弦信号,使慢轴工作在谐振状态,改变驱动幅值,控制微镜偏转角。微镜偏转角的测量通过外置激光器投射在反射镜面上,测量投影光线的长度换算得到微镜的光学转角。测试内容是微镜转角在 $10^\circ\sim 20^\circ$ 范围内压阻角度传感器的输出幅值,比较在不同形变条件下的误差信号和灵敏度。



(a) Schematic of the experimental setup

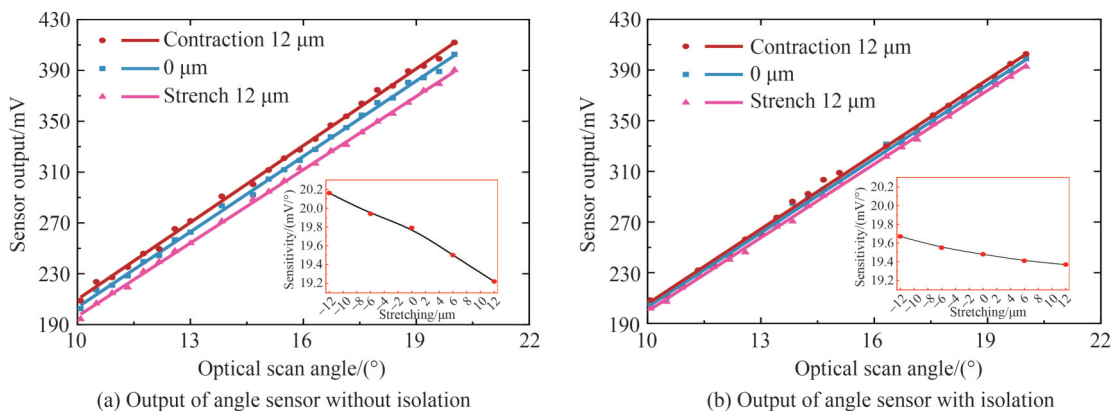


(b) Actual experimental setup

图7 测试设备
Fig. 7 Test setup

3.2 测试结果

图8(a)、(b)分别表示传统结构的微镜芯片和具有应力隔离结构的微镜芯片在轴向形变作用下,压阻角度传感器在 $+5\ \text{V}$ 供电的响应特性。传统结构芯片受到轴向形变作用时,其角度传感器的输出表现出了明显的漂移,当轴向位移为拉伸 $12\ \mu\text{m}$ 时,压阻角度传感器的平均误差信号为 $8.16\ \text{mV}$,轴向位移为压缩 $12\ \mu\text{m}$ 时,相同转角下的平均误差信号是 $9.94\ \text{mV}$ 。而具有应力隔离结构的芯片,在受到相同拉伸作用时,其传感器的输出信号漂移则明显缓解——拉伸 $12\ \mu\text{m}$ 的轴向位移下,平均误差信号为 $3.33\ \text{mV}$;压缩 $12\ \mu\text{m}$ 的轴向位移下,平均误差信号为 $3.37\ \text{mV}$ 。图8(a)、(b)中的插图分别表示两种结构在不同拉伸状况下,角度传感器的灵敏度变化。对于传统结构的芯片,随着拉伸量的增加,输出信号的灵敏度逐渐降低,从压缩 $12\ \mu\text{m}$ 时的 $20.16\ \text{mV}/^\circ$,减小到拉伸 $12\ \mu\text{m}$ 的 $19.22\ \text{mV}/^\circ$,变化幅度为 $0.94\ \text{mV}/^\circ$;而在应力隔离结构的释放作用下,压阻角度传感器的灵敏度则表现出明显的收敛,压缩 $12\ \mu\text{m}$ 时为 $19.67\ \text{mV}/^\circ$,拉伸 $12\ \mu\text{m}$ 时为 $19.37\ \text{mV}/^\circ$,变化幅度仅为 $0.3\ \text{mV}/^\circ$ 。



(a) Output of angle sensor without isolation

(b) Output of angle sensor with isolation

图8 压阻角度传感器的输出特性
Fig. 8 Output of piezoresistive angle sensor

3.3 机械可靠性测试

实验证明,应力隔离结构对封装热应力起到明显的隔离作用,对于机械可靠性的影响还需要进行探究。分别对有应力隔离结构的微镜芯片和传统微镜芯片进行机械冲击和振动测试,结果表明传统结构的微镜可以承受的最大加速度冲击为993g,而带有应力隔离结构的芯片可以承受的最大加速度冲击为1 210g。在抗冲击性能上,相比传统的微镜芯片,改进结构是有所提升的。将器件安装在振动台上进行测试,振动加速度幅值为20g,扫描频率在20~2 000 Hz,检测时间为1 h,两种结构的芯片均通过了抗振动测试要求。

4 结论

本文首先研究了MEMS微镜因封装热应力导致的轴向形变,并对集成压阻角度传感器的工作原理进行理论分析,明确轴向应力会明显改变压阻角度传感器的检测灵敏度基于此提出了一种新型隔离封装应力的结构。根据测试结果,对于传统结构芯片的角度传感器,其灵敏度在轴向拉伸和压缩12 μm 作用下变化幅度为0.94 mV/ $^\circ$,呈现明显的发散趋势,稳定性较弱;而具有应力隔离结构的芯片在相同的形变条件下,灵敏度的变化量仅为0.3 mV/ $^\circ$,相对减小了68%,具有更加稳定的灵敏度输出。两种结构均通过了振动测试要求和抗冲击测试要求。

在实际的车载工况中,芯片随环境温度的升温、冷却引起的轴向形变会导致压阻传感器灵敏度不规律的变化,即微镜偏转相同的机械转角,传感器输出将随环境温度发生漂移。作为获取角度信息的唯一渠道,系统拾取错误的反馈信息会直接影响驱动信号的调节,进而改变微镜的运动轨迹,最终降低激光雷达的探测性能。应力隔离结构可以有效屏蔽封装应力的作用,对MEMS微镜的闭环控制有重要的应用价值。

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Novel Packaging Stress Isolation Structure for MEMS Micromirror with Piezoresistive Angle Sensor

QIAN Lei^{1,2}, HU Jie^{1,2}, SHAN Yameng^{1,2}, WANG Junduo^{1,2}, ZHOU Peng², SHEN Wenjiang^{1,2}
(1 *School of Nano-Tech and Nano-Bionics, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230026, China*)
(2 *Suzhou Institute of Nano-Tech and Nano-Bionics, Chinese Academic of Science, Suzhou, Jiangsu 215123, China*)

Abstract: Microelectromechanical Systems (MEMS) are evolving and maturing, with advanced technical application and scientific research emerging. Some famous MEMS devices have been mass-produced and commercialized successfully, and the micromirror, for example, is one of the most representative devices. MEMS micromirrors, as the core components of optical scanning system, are used in LiDAR, projection display and other equipments. Compared with traditional discrete scanners, MEMS micromirrors can easily achieve two-dimensional scanning, with the advantages of low energy consumption, small size, and fast response speed, which meet the application needs in various scenarios. Practically, the MEMS micromirror control the light to specific area by specular reflection, and this put forward strict requirements for control accuracy and stability of the device especially in harsh environments. In this context, many studies focus on precise feedback on micromirror angles to achieve closed-loop control. As a high-performance stress gauge, the piezoresistive sensor is successfully integrated into MEMS scanners due to its small size and clear signal. The electromagnetic driven MEMS micromirror integrated with piezoresistive angle sensor is the research object in this paper. The thermal stresses are caused by the thermal expansion or contraction coefficient mismatch of the packaging assembly components. These stresses are the major contributor to lead functional errors or even failure. In order to improve the control precision of MEMS micromirror oscillation amplitude in application, and to reduce the error signal of the integrated piezoresistive angle sensor caused by packaging thermal stress, a stress isolation structure is proposed. When the ambient temperature changes, thermal stress can occur between packaging and device, causing deformation of the MEMS chip. To explore the influence of thermal stress on the output of the piezoresistive angle sensor, a force analysis model is established. On the one hand, according to micromirror's packaging structure and materials, the structural analysis approach is applied to evaluate the thermal stress and deformation that subjected to the change in temperature. The calculation results show that the thermal stress mainly causes axial deformation and stress of the MEMS chip, and when the temperature changes is 100°C, the deformation is about 12 μm. On the other hand, the output of piezoresistive angle sensor is analyzed and the deduction shows that the axial stress is the main factor leading to the error signal. Based on the above conclusions, a novel packaging stress isolation structure is proposed and tested in experiments. The proposed structure is integrated in form of microspring at corners of the micromirror chip and it is fabricated by original process without consuming extra fabrication. When the thermal stress generates, a significant portion of it can be released through the isolation structure at corners, and the corresponding impact can be reduced greatly. In the experiment, the micromirror chip is attached to the packaging substrate via adhesive, and the substrate is half fixed and half movable. The movable part is connected to translation stage with micrometer to realize precise stretching or contraction, which is set to simulate the deformation load on micromirror chip in a temperature changing environment. Then axial stretching and contraction are

loaded to test the performance of devices with or without isolation structure, and the output signals of piezoresistive sensor are compared. The experimental phenomena indicate that under axial stretch and contraction of 12 μm , the angle sensor sensitivity of the traditional chip are 19.22 $\text{mV}/^\circ$ and 20.16 $\text{mV}/^\circ$ respectively with variation of 0.94 $\text{mV}/^\circ$, appearing divergent trend. Under the same load conditions, the sensitivity of the chip with isolation are 19.37 $\text{mV}/^\circ$ and 19.67 $\text{mV}/^\circ$ correspondingly, and the variation converge to 0.3 $\text{mV}/^\circ$. The proposed design effectively improves the stability of the angle sensor. In terms of mechanical reliability, the isolation structure passes the shock and vibration test successfully.

Key words: Micro electro-mechanical system; MEMS micromirror; Piezoresistive sensor; Packaging stress; Stress isolation

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