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Influence of Electrodes on the Effective Electromechanical Coupling Coefficient Distributions of High-Overtone Bulk Acoustic Resonator

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

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5 Abstract

In this paper, the influence of the electrodes on effective electromechanical 6 coupling coefficient k_{eff}^2 distribution of high-overtone bulk acoustic resonators 7 (HBAR) is investigated using the four-layer thickness extension mode composite 8 resonator model. The k_{eff}^2 distributions and the spacing of the parallel resonance 9 frequency (SPRF) distributions are calculated for HBARs with different electrode and 10 substrate materials. The frequency of first peak $f_{\rm M}$ in $k^2_{\rm eff}$ distribution curve is close to 11 the frequency of first valley in SPRF distribution curve, which has the maximum 12 deviation of about 20%. The f_M ratio of Al_{0.1um}-ZnO_{0.6um}-Au_{0.1um}-Sapphire_{400um} to 13 Au_{0.1um}-ZnO_{0.6um}-Al_{0.1um}-Sapphire_{400um} is 1.91 which indicated that the k^2_{eff} 14 distribution of HBAR is affected significantly by different electrode materials. We 15 discuss for the first time the influence of the acoustic impedance ratio of the 16 electrodes to substrate to the k_{eff}^2 distribution, which is independent on the thickness 17 ratio of the electrodes to piezoelectric film. It is found that for the pure-hard and 18 19 pure-soft substrate HBARs, the resonator frequency of piezoelectric sandwich 20 structure can be used to estimate the resonator frequency $f_{\rm M}$ of the first peak of $k^2_{\rm eff}$ curve, which has the maximum deviation of 7%. The fabricated HBAR(I) 21 22 Al-ZnO-Al-Sapphire and HBAR(II) Al-ZnO-Au-Sapphire shows identical outlines of k^2_{eff} and SPRF curves with the simulations, which have f_{MS} of about 2GHz and 3GHz. 23 The k_{t}^{2} of ZnO films are extracted from the first peak of the k_{eff}^{2} curve. The ZnO film 24 deposited on Al and Au electrodes have k_t^2 of 0.0597 and 0.0615, respectively. 25

Keywords: HBAR; effective electromechanical coupling coefficient; electrodes; ZnO
film

28 I. Introduction

Bulk acoustic wave resonators with piezoelectric films including the film bulk 29 acoustic resonator (FBAR) and high-overtone bulk acoustic resonator (HBAR) have 30 been widely explored for various applications such as frequency control^[1-7] and 31 sensors ^[8,9]. They have a much higher operating frequency (usually at GHz) than the 32 traditional quartz crystal resonator. HBAR structure consists of a piezoelectric 33 transducer and a crystal substrate with low acoustic attenuation. The substrate 34 thickness is about a few hundred times larger than the piezoelectric film, and the 35 resonator is designed to operate on very high overtone about a few tens or a few 36 37 hundreds. Comparing the coaxial ceramic resonators and FBARs having Q of about 38 150 and 1000 at GHz, HBARs demonstrate high Q greater than 10 000, which comes 39 from the fact that most energy is stored in the substrate with low acoustic loss.

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