

# Solidly Mounted Lamb Wave Resonators Using LiNbO<sub>3</sub> Thin Plates

LiNbO<sub>3</sub> 薄板を用いた音響多層膜型 Lamb 波共振子

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## 1. Introduction

Some devices using plate waves have been reported by several groups, but most of them are not suitable for filters/duplexers of mobile phone due to their low frequencies of up to 600MHz [1-7]. Recently, high frequency anti-symmetric A<sub>1</sub> mode Lamb wave resonators in LiNbO<sub>3</sub> have been reported by some of the authors, however they have a large phase velocity (V<sub>p</sub>) dispersion for LiNbO<sub>3</sub> thickness, and their devices use fragile membrane structures [1-3].

This paper is focused on a symmetric S<sub>0</sub> mode Lamb wave in a LiNbO<sub>3</sub> substrate having almost no V<sub>p</sub> dispersion for LiNbO<sub>3</sub> thickness, and composed of so-called solidly mounted resonator (SMR), that has been reported for thin film bulk acoustic film wave devices, in order to evade fragile structures.

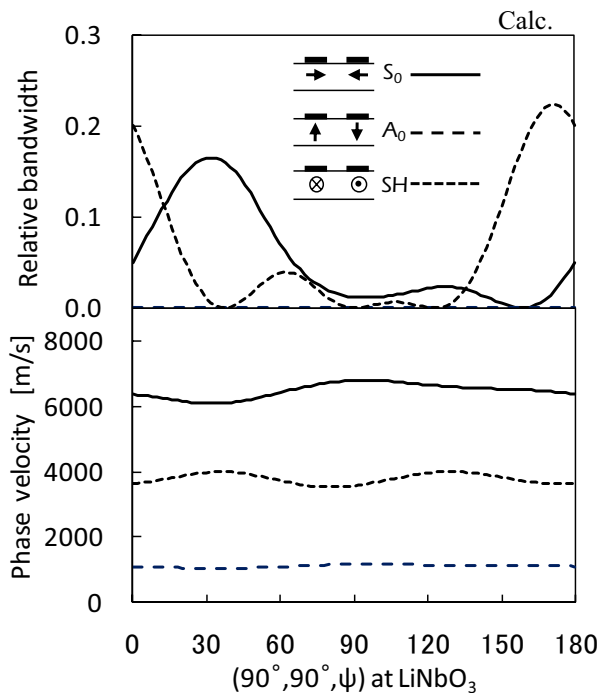


Fig. 1 Calculated plate wave characteristics in X-cut LiNbO<sub>3</sub>.

## 2. S<sub>0</sub> mode Lamb wave in LiNbO<sub>3</sub>

Lamb wave comprises several modes and the strongest excitation mode is depends mainly on a substrate orientation. Figure 1 shows dependence of V<sub>p</sub> and bandwidth (BW) in X-cut LiNbO<sub>3</sub> as function of ψ at (90°, 90°, ψ). It is seen that an S<sub>0</sub> mode Lamb wave is the strongest excitation mode, and a large BW can be obtained when ψ is about between 30° and 40°, and the V<sub>p</sub> is about 6000m/s at the ψ range. In addition, both BW of shear horizontal (SH) mode and A<sub>0</sub> mode are almost zero within the ψ range. That means that there is no unnecessary response due to spurious mode existences.

The V<sub>p</sub> of the S<sub>0</sub> mode is 1.5 times faster than that of SH mode, and the S<sub>0</sub> mode has almost no V<sub>p</sub> dispersion for LiNbO<sub>3</sub> thickness when the thickness is less than 0.4λ as shown in Fig. 2.

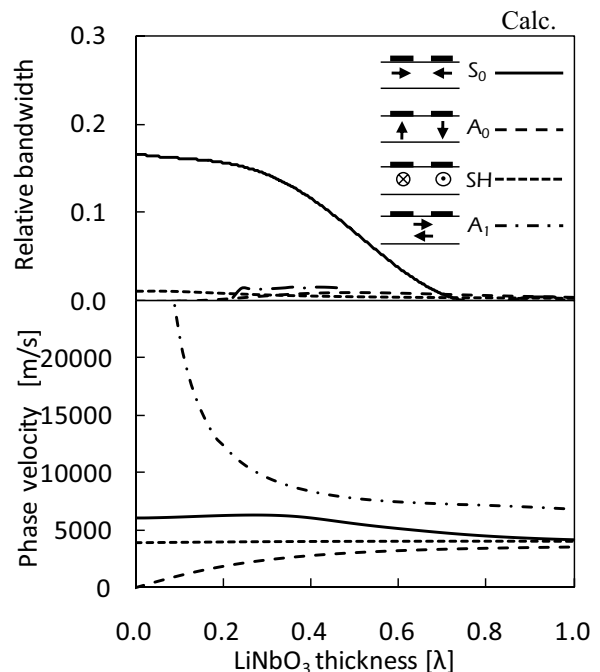


Fig. 2 Calculated LiNbO<sub>3</sub> thickness dependence of plate wave characteristics in (90°, 90°, 30°) LiNbO<sub>3</sub>.

## 3. Solidly mounted Lamb wave Resonator with Acoustic Quarter-Wave Multilayers

Lamb wave devices generally need a membrane structure, but it could be in danger of collapse. This

time, solidly mounted Lamb wave resonators with acoustic quarter-wave multilayers were examined in order to obtain a stronger structure compared with a membrane one, as shown in Fig. 3.

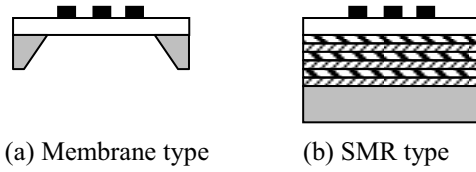


Fig. 3 Cross sectional views of structures of Lamb wave resonators.

Figure 4 shows calculated characteristics of  $S_0$  mode Lamb wave resonators with/without acoustic quarter-wave multilayers. The x-axis corresponds to the phase velocity which can simply be expressed in the product of frequency and wave length of IDTs ( $\lambda$ ). AlN and SiO<sub>2</sub> films were alternately formed as acoustic quarter-wave multilayers on a fused silica substrate, and a thin LiNbO<sub>3</sub> plate with Al interdigital transducers (IDTs) was stacked on the multilayers. All thickness of the films and the LiNbO<sub>3</sub> plate were optimized as following: six layers composed of AlN(0.13 $\lambda$ )/SiO<sub>2</sub>(0.09 $\lambda$ ), LiNbO<sub>3</sub> plate of 0.07 $\lambda$  and Al-IDTs of 0.05 $\lambda$  and the orientation of the LiNbO<sub>3</sub> plate was (90°,90°,35°). A frequency characteristic of a structure without acoustic quarter-wave multilayers was also shown as a comparison in Fig. 4. According to the calculation, it is shown that acoustic quarter-wave multilayers can function as acoustic bragg mirror to Lamb waves.

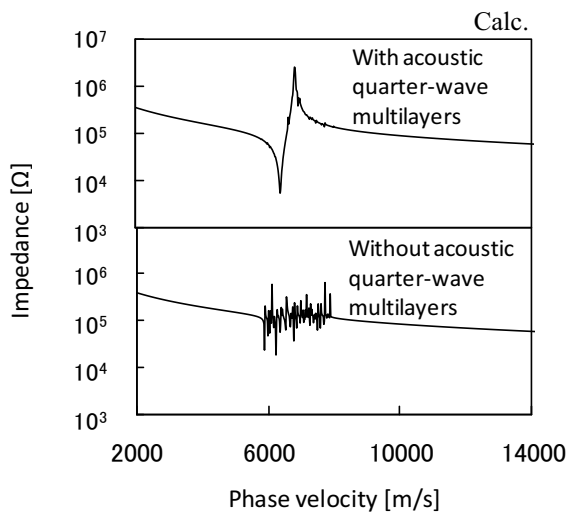


Fig. 4 Calculated characteristics of Lamb wave resonators with/without acoustic quarter-wave multilayers.

mentioned conditions, and detailed designs of Al-IDTs are following:  $\lambda=2.5\mu\text{m}$ , aperture =37.5 $\mu\text{m}$ , number of pairs of IDTs =60 and number of each grating reflectors=20.

Figure 5 shows a measured frequency characteristic of  $S_0$  mode solidly mounted Lamb wave resonator. The impedance ratio at a resonant and an anti-resonant frequencies and the BW were 60dB and 6.4%, respectively. The resonant frequency was 2.41GHz, which corresponds to the phase velocity of 6025m/s.

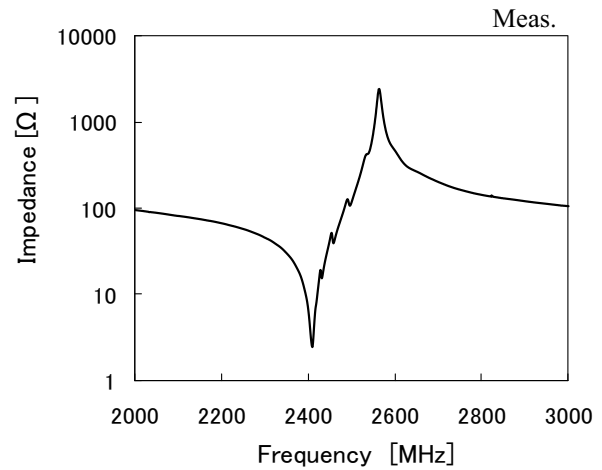


Fig. 5 Measured frequency characteristic of solidly mounted Lamb wave resonator.

#### 4. Conclusions

As a result of calculation and measurement, good frequency characteristic of  $S_0$  mode Lamb wave resonator was realized using X-cut thin LiNbO<sub>3</sub> plate with acoustic quarter-wave multilayers.

#### References

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A one-port resonator was fabricated using above