

Featureless Tagging Tracking and Locating (Pillar I: Microresonator Based Waveform Storage)

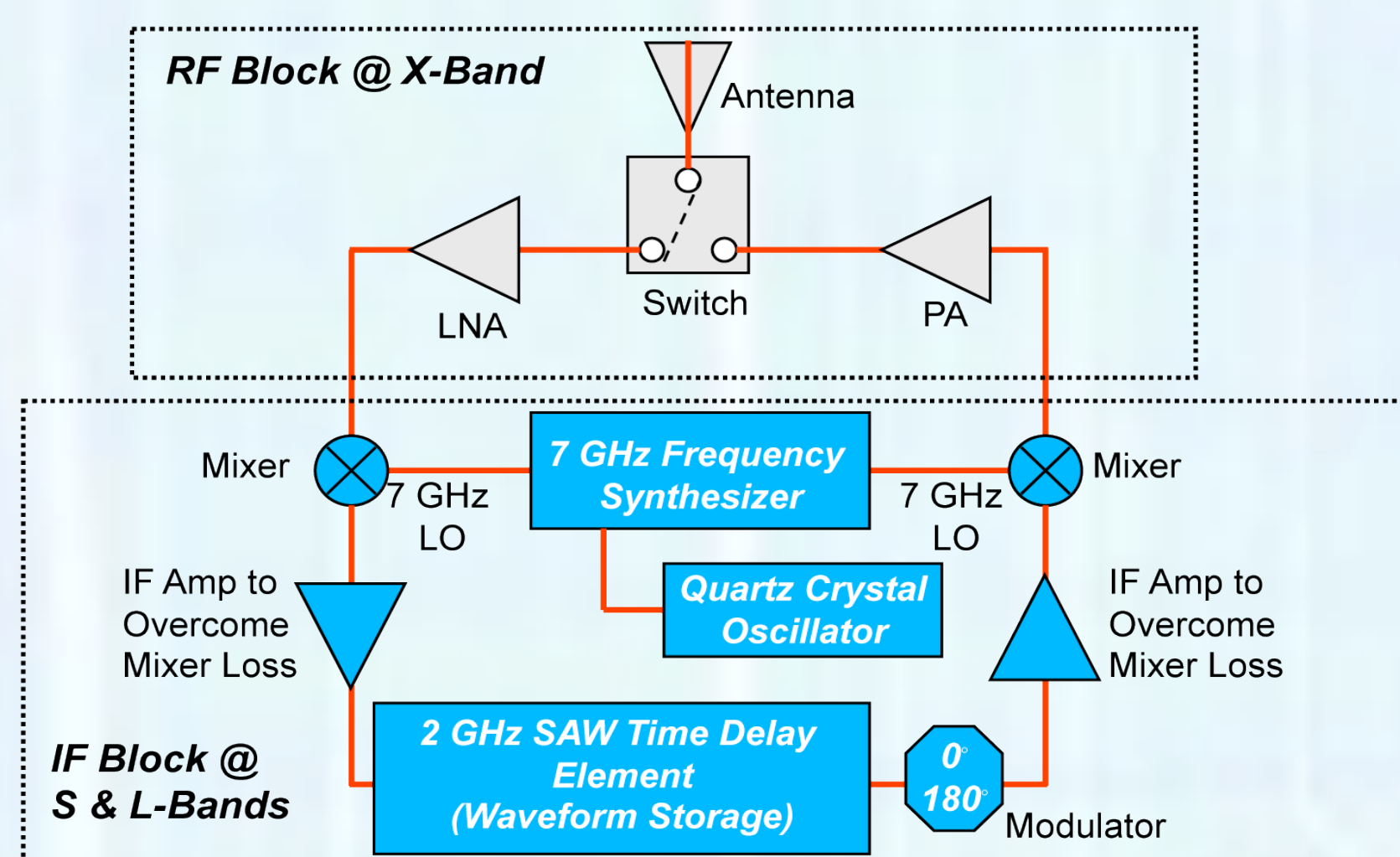


Sandia National Laboratories

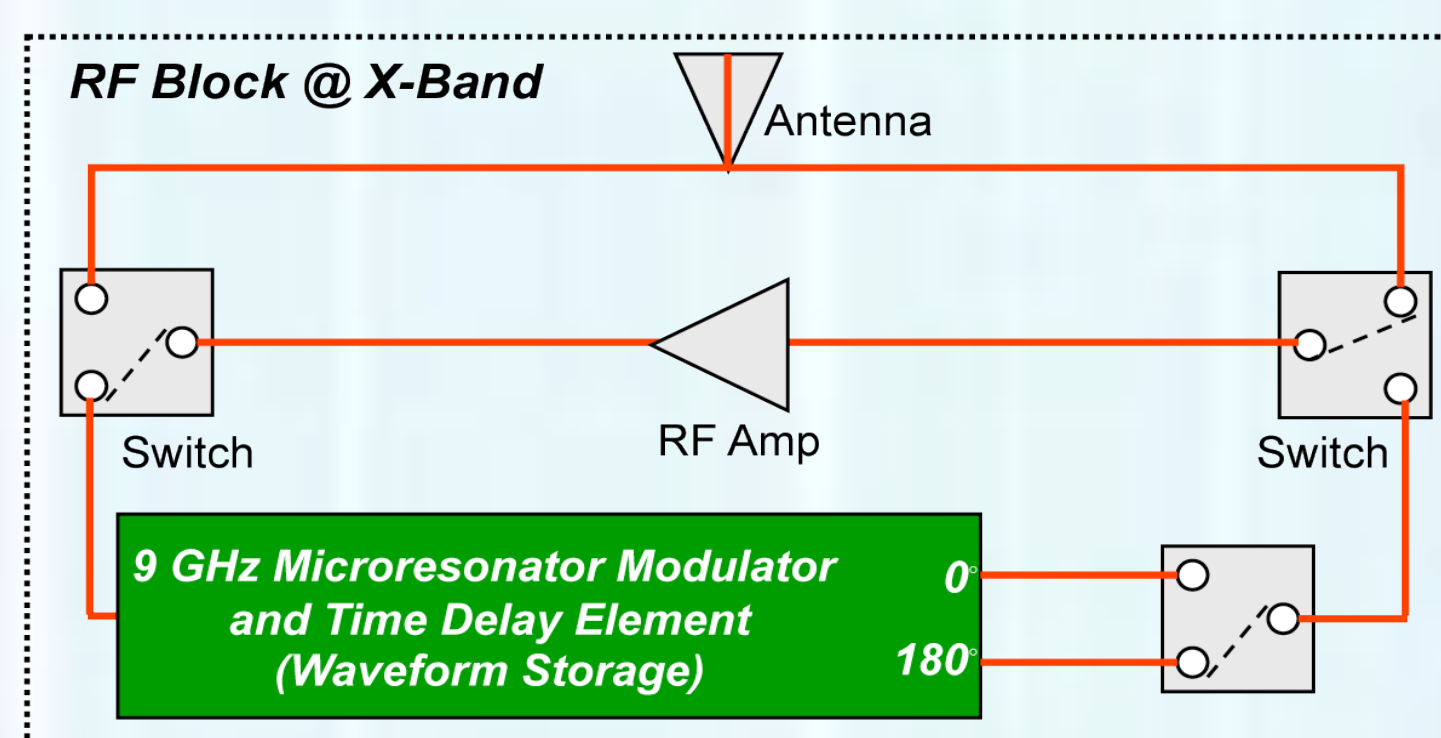
Karen Branch, John Moser, Rick Ormesher, Jason Payne, Troy Olsson, Ken Wojciechowski,
Chris Nordquist, Melanie Tuck, Jim Stevens

Problem

SAR Tag Size & Power Limitations

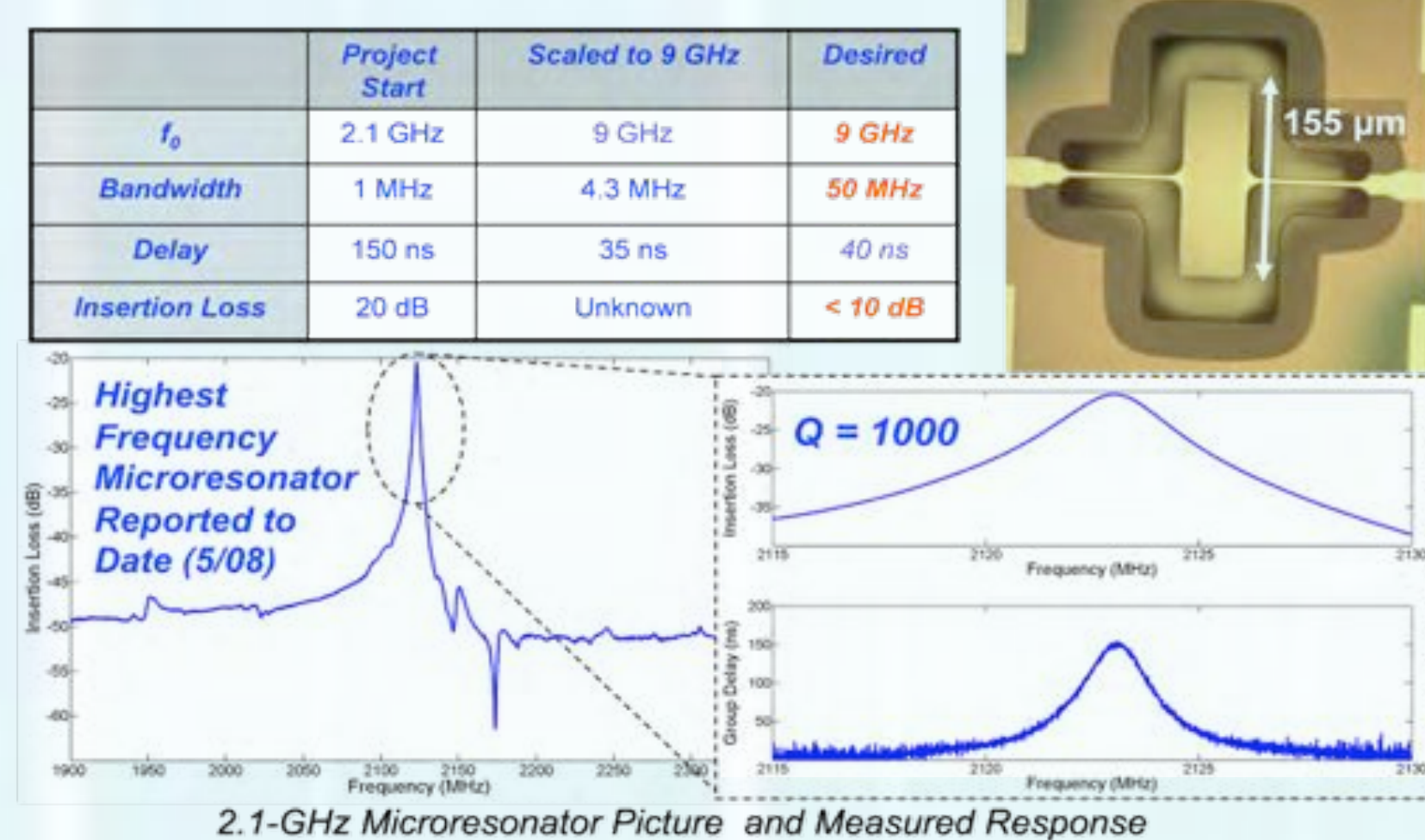


Microresonator Based All-RF Delay Lines for Small, Low-power SAR Tags



- All-RF tag reduces example part count from > 60 to 6 (>10x Parts)
- All-RF tag reduces example current from 541 mA to only 138 mA (4x Power)

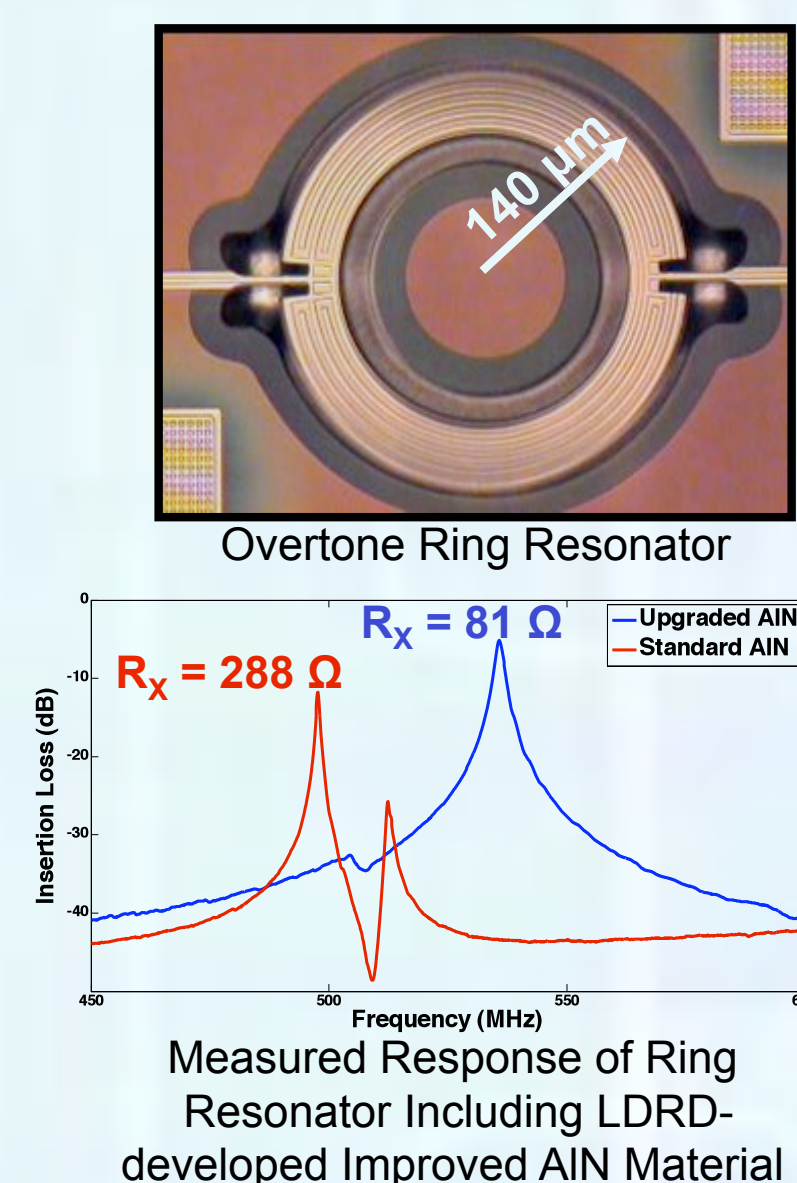
X-Band Acoustic Delay is a Grand Challenge



Approach

Keys to 9-GHz Delay Elements

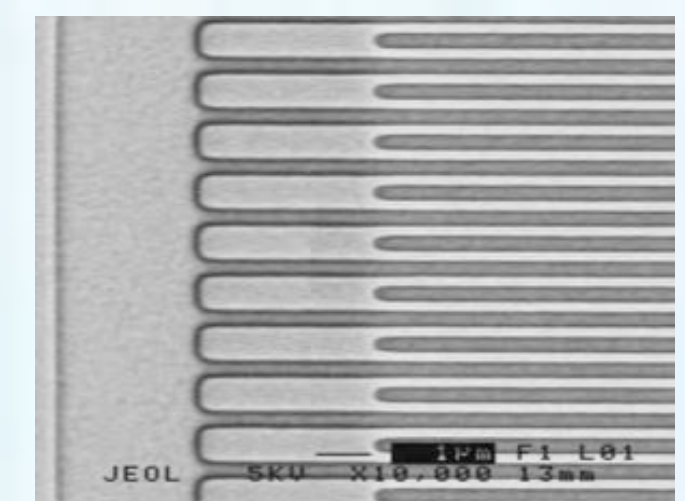
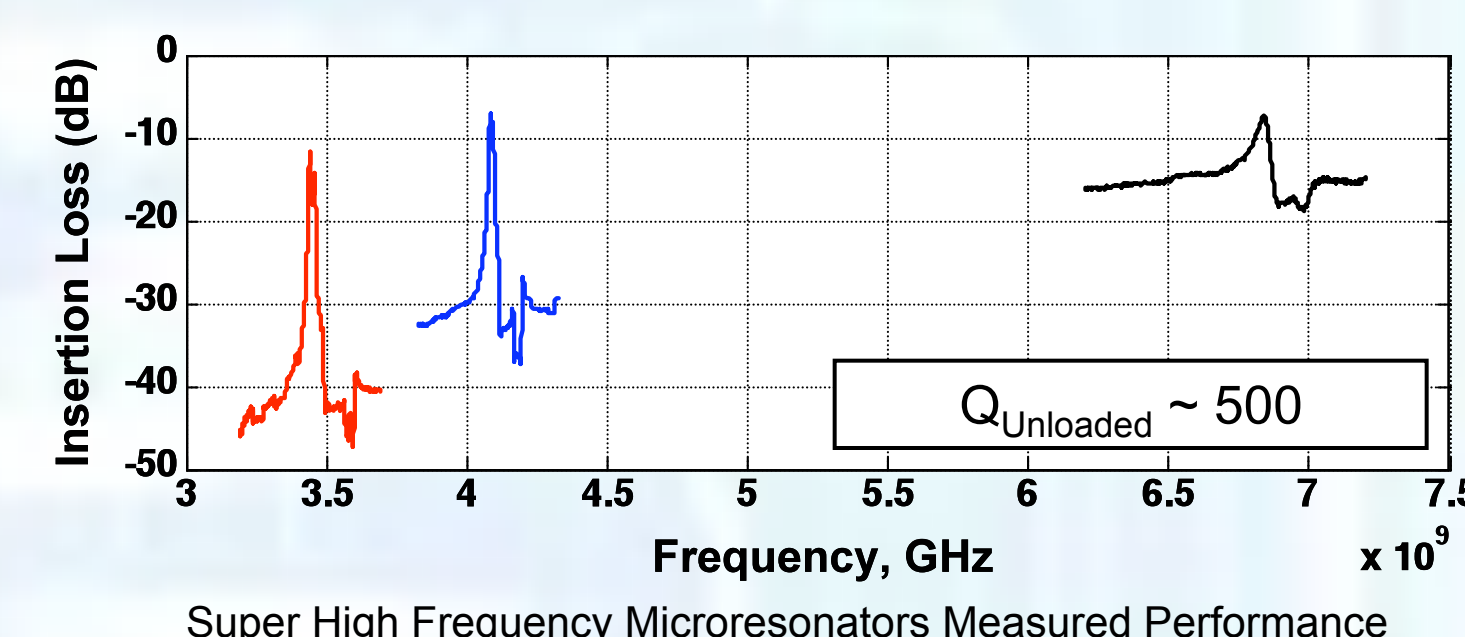
- **Achieving 9-GHz Delay Element**
 - Acoustic delays not available at X-band
 - Microresonator
 - High sound velocity (10 km/s)
 - Low material damping ($Q = 2000$ @ 10 GHz)
 - Thickness-independent frequency
- **Order-of-Magnitude Higher Bandwidth**
 - High-bandwidth resonant delays do not exist
 - Requires new architecture to overcome fundamental $k_t^2 Q$ barrier
 - Integrated Inductors
 - Resonates out resonator shunt C
 - Reduces insertion loss
 - Removes resonator anti-resonance, increases achievable bandwidth
- **Long, Flat Delay**
 - Flat group delay over wide bandwidth a major challenge
 - Resonators in series to achieve delay
 - Integrated inductors to remove parallel resonances and give flat delay (MEMS)



Results

Microresonator: Pushing Towards 9 GHz

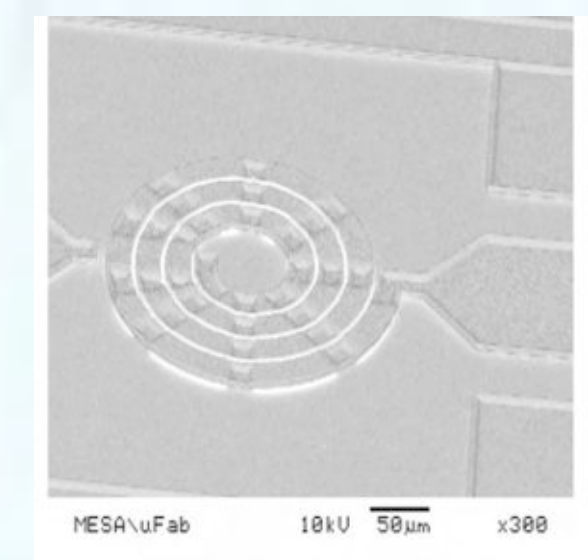
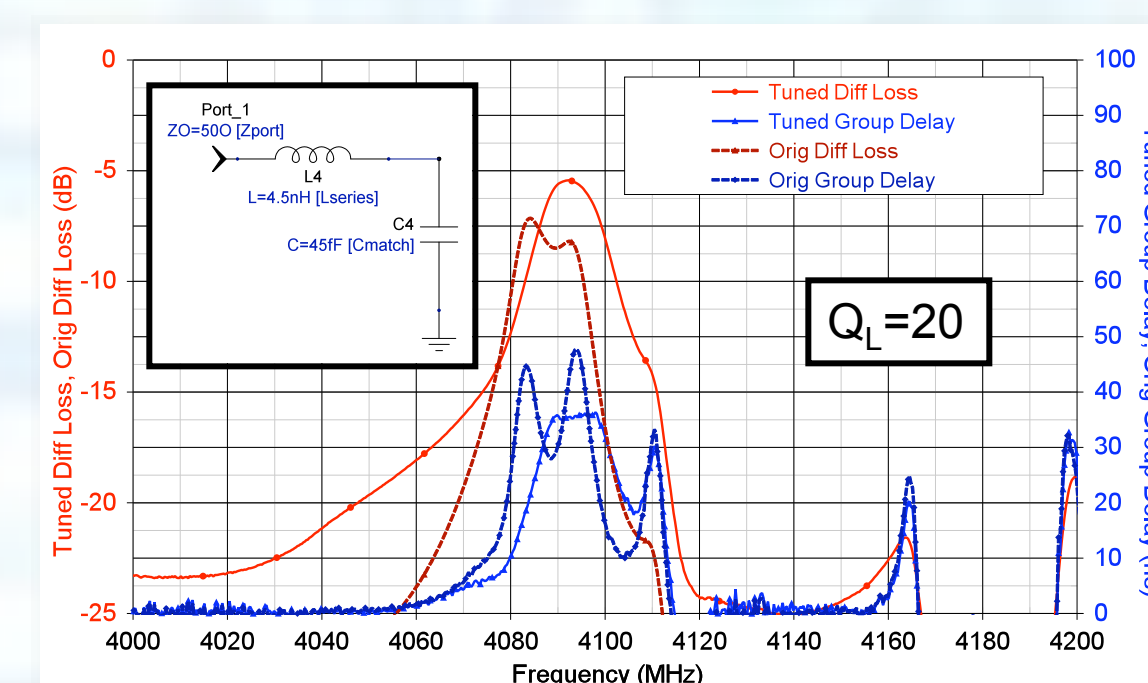
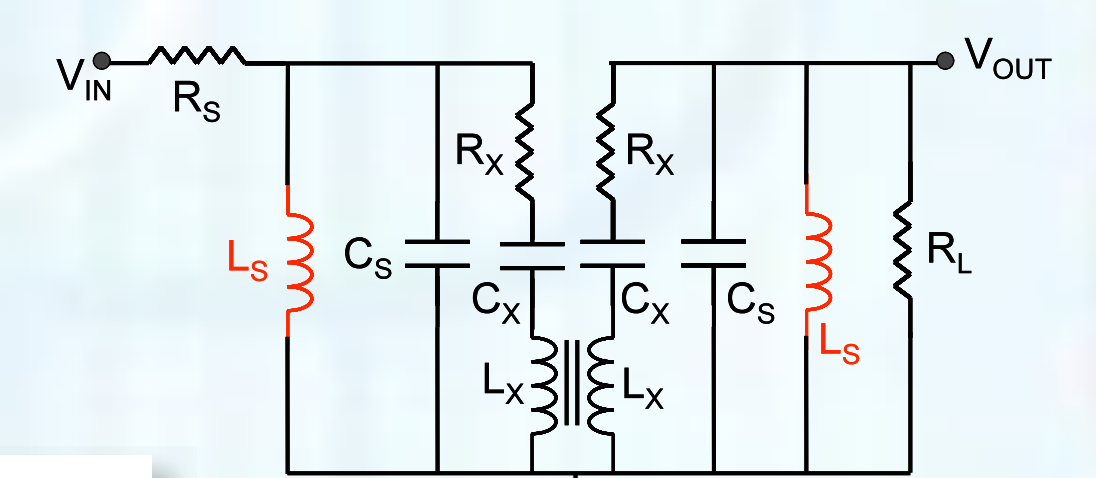
- Optical Lithography Demonstrated Down to 250 nm (10-GHz Resonator)
- New Width Extensional Resonator for Reduced Insertion Loss and Spurious Modes
- Performance is 12 dB lower insertion loss than work from UPenn (e-beam) reported 1/09



0.5- μ m Pitch Al Traces On Top of a Micro-Resonator

Capacitance Cancellation Utilizing On-Chip Inductors

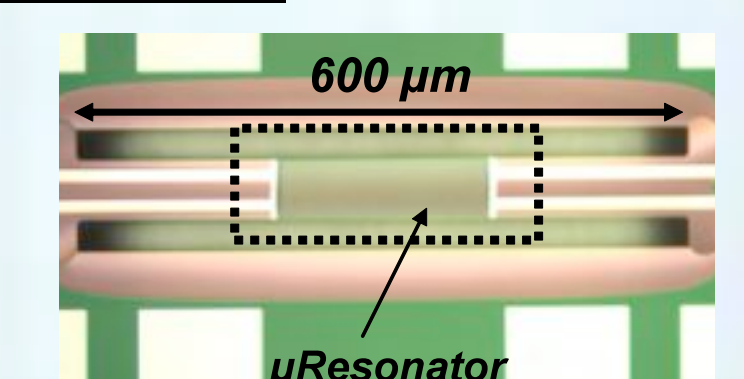
- Shunt or series inductor cancels the parasitic capacitance at the input and output
- Increases kt^2 and max. bandwidth
- Flattens group delay
- Modeled matching circuit relatively insensitive to inductor Q and inductance



Microresonator Accomplishments

	Project Start	Current Status	Current Status	Current Status	Desired
f_0	2.1 GHz	3.95 GHz	6.8 GHz	9.3 GHz	9 GHz
Bandwidth	2 MHz	16 MHz	34 MHz	50 MHz	50 MHz
Delay	150 ns	35 ns	15 ns	10 ns	40 ns
Insertion Loss	20 dB	4 dB	7 dB	17 dB	< 10 dB

- Optical Lithography Demonstrated Down to 250 nm (10 GHz Resonator)
- Width Extensional (WE) Resonator Design has Much Lower Insertion Loss
- Resonators Demonstrated up to 9.3 GHz
- Insertion Losses (IL) Reduced to as Low as 4 dB
- Integrated Inductors Demonstrated for Future Reductions in Insertion Loss and Group Delay plus Wider Bandwidth
- Upgraded AIN Deposition Capability Will Reduce Existing Resonator IL from 7 to 3 dB

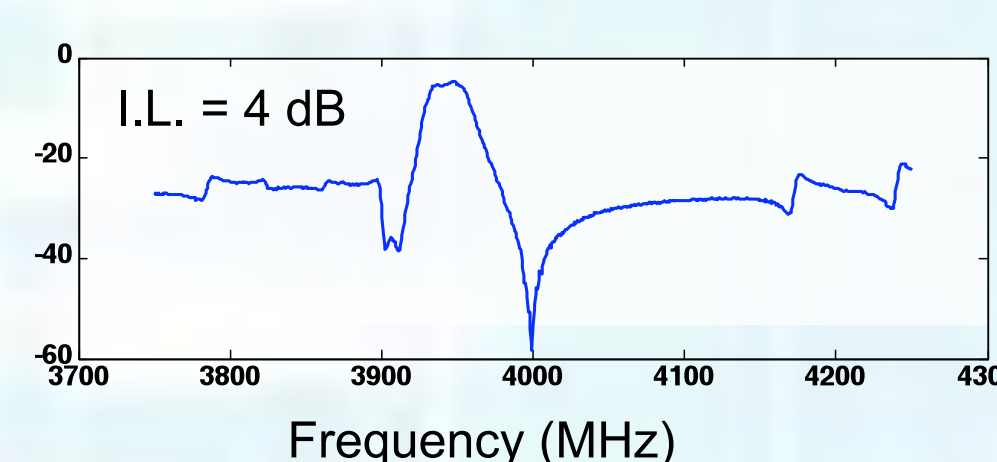


Width Extensional Resonator

Significance

Microresonator Impact

- **Impact of Microresonator Technology**
 - Blue Force Tracking and Locating
 - Size, Power, and Cost Reductions
 - Accurate Geo-location: Low-loss, Wide-bandwidth Waveform Storage
 - National Security and Defense
 - Real-time Spectrum Analysis and Cognitive Radio (20 MHz–10 GHz in 1 Chip)
 - Miniature X-Band Filters with High Frequency Selectivity (Jam Resistant, Low Power)
 - Small, Low-power Clocks and Sensors (Passive Vibration Spectrum Analyzer)



Measured Responses of 4 and 9 GHz Microresonant Delays

