Created in COMSOL Multiphysics 5.5

Tunable MEMS Capacitor

Introduction

In an electrostatically tunable parallel plate capacitor you can modify the distance between the two plates when the applied voltage changes. For tuning of the distance between the plates the capacitor includes a spring that attaches to one of the plates. If you know the characteristics of the spring and the voltage between the plates, you can compute the distance between the plates. This application shows an electrostatic simulation for a given distance. A postprocessing step then computes the capacitance.

The capacitor in this example is a typical component in various microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) for electromagnetic fields in the radio frequency range 300 MHz to 300 GHz.

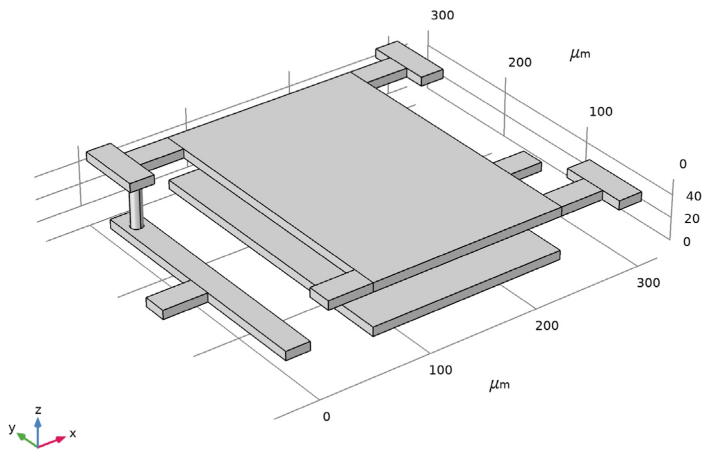


Figure 1: The tunable MEMS capacitor consists of two metal plates. The distance between the plates is tuned via a spring connected to one of the plates.

Model Definition

To solve the problem, use the 3D **Electrostatics, Boundary Elements** interface in the AC/DC Module. The capacitance is available directly as a variable for postprocessing.

The electric scalar potential, V, satisfies Poisson's equation,

$$-\nabla \cdot (\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \nabla V) = \rho$$

where ε_0 is the permittivity of free space, ε_r is the relative permittivity, and ρ is the space charge density. The electric field and the displacement are obtained from the gradient of V:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{E} &= -\nabla V \\ \mathbf{D} &= \varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r\mathbf{E}\end{aligned}$$

The capacitor plates and bars are assumed to be conductive and therefore have a uniform electric potential under electrostatic conditions.

In the **Electrostatics, Boundary Elements** interface, this phenomenon can be modeled by applying a **Terminal** condition to the external boundaries of the conductive regions. The boundaries will then behave like an equipotential. As the potential inside the conductors will have a uniform, predefined value, the model will only have to solve for the *Infinite void* surrounding the conductors.

Results and Discussion

Figure 2 shows the computed electric potential distribution near the capacitor plates. The potential on each capacitor plate is constant, as dictated by the applied conditions.

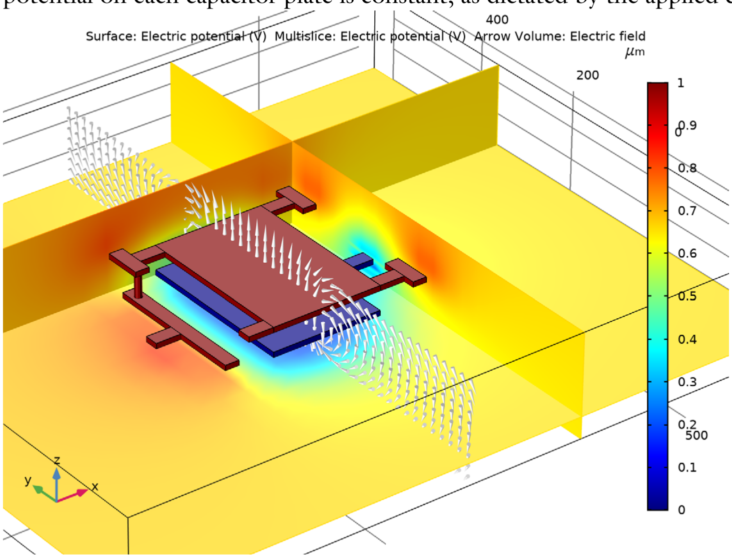


Figure 2: The electric potential distribution near the capacitor plates.

The capacitance, C, obtained from the simulation is approximately 0.1 pF.

Application Library path: `ACDC_Module/Capacitive_Devices/capacitor_tunable`

Modeling Instructions

From the **File** menu, choose **New**.

NEW

In the **New** window, click **Model Wizard**.

MODEL WIZARD

1 In the **Model Wizard** window, click **3D**.

2 In the **Select Physics** tree, select **AC/DC>Electric Fields and Currents>Electrostatics, Boundary Elements (esbe)**.

3 Click **Add**.

4 Click **Study**.

5 In the **Select Study** tree, select **General Studies>Stationary**.

6 Click **Done**.

GEOMETRY 1

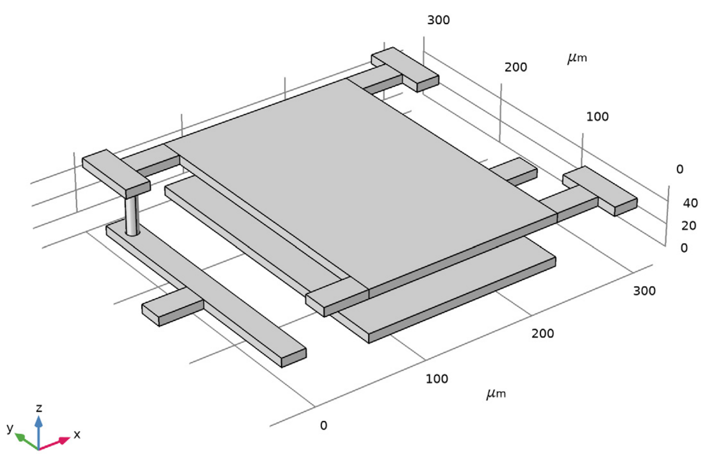
Insert the geometry sequence from the `capacitor_tunable_geom_sequence.mph` file.

1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Insert Sequence**.

2 Browse to the model's Application Libraries folder and double-click the file `capacitor_tunable_geom_sequence.mph`.

3 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Build All**.

4 Click the **Go to Default View** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

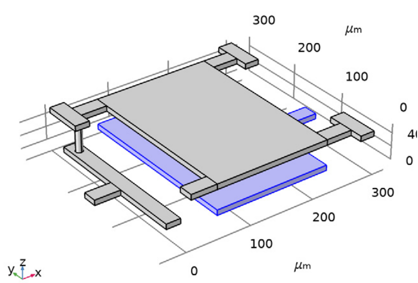


Explicit 1

1 In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **Explicit**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Explicit**, type `Ground Plane` in the **Label** text field.

3 Select Domain 2 only.



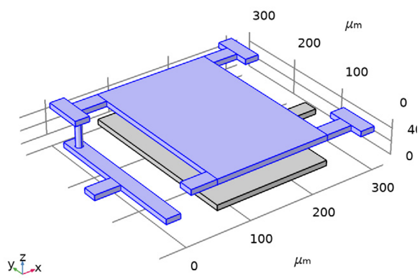
4 Locate the **Output Entities** section. From the **Output entities** list, choose **Adjacent boundaries**.

Explicit 2

1 In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **Explicit**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Explicit**, type `Terminal` in the **Label** text field.

3 Select Domain 1 only.



4 Locate the **Output Entities** section. From the **Output entities** list, choose **Adjacent boundaries**.

MATERIALS

Material 1 (mat1)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** right-click **Materials** and choose **Blank Material**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Material**, type `Dielectric` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Geometric Entity Selection** section. From the **Selection** list, choose **All voids**.

4 Locate the **Material Contents** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Property	**Variable**	**Value**	**Unit**	**Property group**
Relative permittivity	epsilonr_iso ; epsilonrii = epsilonr_iso, epsilonrij = 0	4.2	1	Basic

ELECTROSTATICS, BOUNDARY ELEMENTS (ESBE)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Electrostatics, Boundary Elements (esbe)**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Electrostatics, Boundary Elements**, locate the **Domain Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **All voids**.

Ground 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Ground**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Ground**, locate the **Boundary Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Ground Plane**.

Terminal 1

The **Terminal** condition allows for feeding the system more easily. It automatically computes the systems lumped parameters. In this model the capacitance is determined.

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Terminal**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Terminal**, locate the **Boundary Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Terminal**.

4 Locate the **Terminal** section. From the **Terminal type** list, choose **Voltage**.

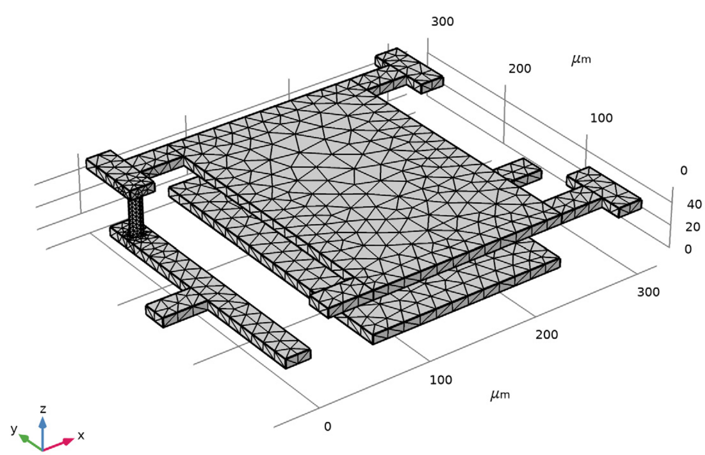
MESH 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Mesh 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Mesh**, locate the **Physics-Controlled Mesh** section.

3 From the **Element size** list, choose **Fine**.

4 Click **Build All**.



STUDY 1

This particular model solves better when using the **Suggested Direct Solver**. Adjust the solver settings accordingly.

Solution 1 (sol1)

1 In the **Study** toolbar, click **Show Default Solver**.

2 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Solution 1 (sol1)** node.

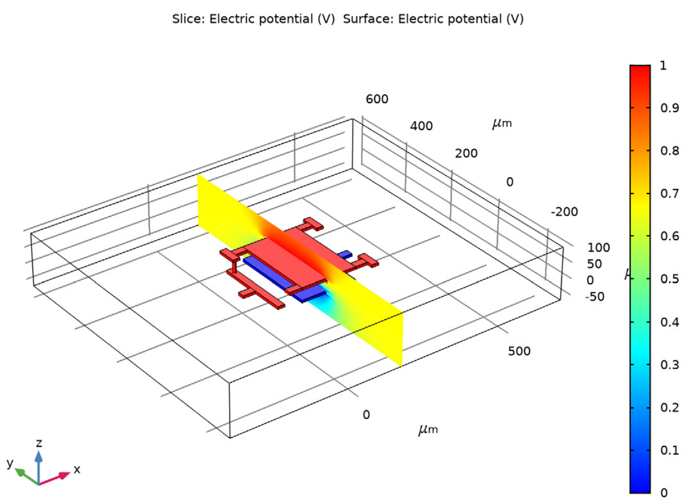
3 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Study 1>Solver Configurations>Solution 1 (sol1)>Stationary Solver 1** node.

4 Right-click **Study 1>Solver Configurations>Solution 1 (sol1)>Stationary Solver 1>Suggested Direct Solver (esbe)** and choose **Enable**.

5 In the **Study** toolbar, click **Compute**.

RESULTS

Electric Potential, Domains (esbe)



The third default plot shows the electric potential. Introduce a **Multislice** plot and an **Arrow Volume**, to make the plot more insightful.

Surface 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Electric Potential, Domains (esbe)** node, then click **Surface 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Surface**, click to expand the **Inherit Style** section.

3 From the **Plot** list, choose **None**.

Slice 1

In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Slice 1** and choose **Disable**.

Electric Potential, Domains (esbe)

In the **Model Builder** window, click **Electric Potential, Domains (esbe)**.

Multislice 1

1 In the **Electric Potential, Domains (esbe)** toolbar, click **More Plots** and choose **Multislice**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Multislice**, locate the **Multiplane Data** section.

3 Find the **x-planes** subsection. From the **Entry method** list, choose **Coordinates**.

4 In the **Coordinates** text field, type 320.

5 Find the **y-planes** subsection. From the **Entry method** list, choose **Coordinates**.

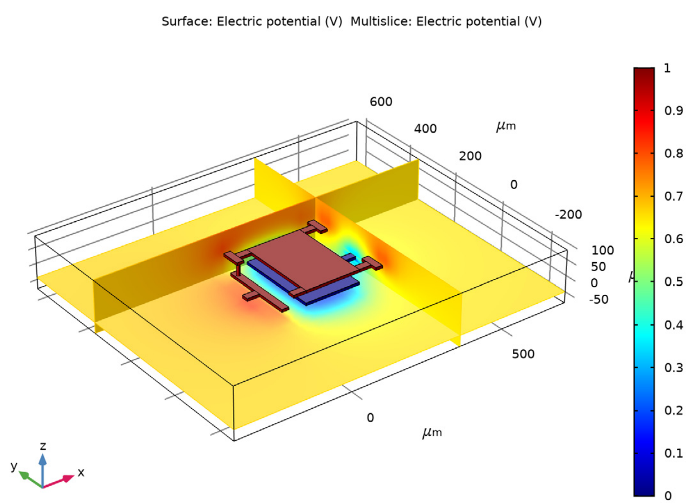
6 In the **Coordinates** text field, type 320.

7 Find the **z-planes** subsection. From the **Entry method** list, choose **Coordinates**.

8 In the **Coordinates** text field, type -20.

9 Click to expand the **Inherit Style** section. From the **Plot** list, choose **Surface 1**.

10 In the **Electric Potential, Domains (esbe)** toolbar, click **Plot**.



Arrow Volume 1

1 Right-click **Electric Potential, Domains (esbe)** and choose **Arrow Volume**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Arrow Volume**, locate the **Arrow Positioning** section.

3 Find the **x grid points** subsection. In the **Points** text field, type 1.

4 Find the **y grid points** subsection. In the **Points** text field, type 50.

5 Find the **z grid points** subsection. In the **Points** text field, type 10.

6 Locate the **Coloring and Style** section. From the **Arrow type** list, choose **Cone**.

7 From the **Arrow length** list, choose **Normalized**.

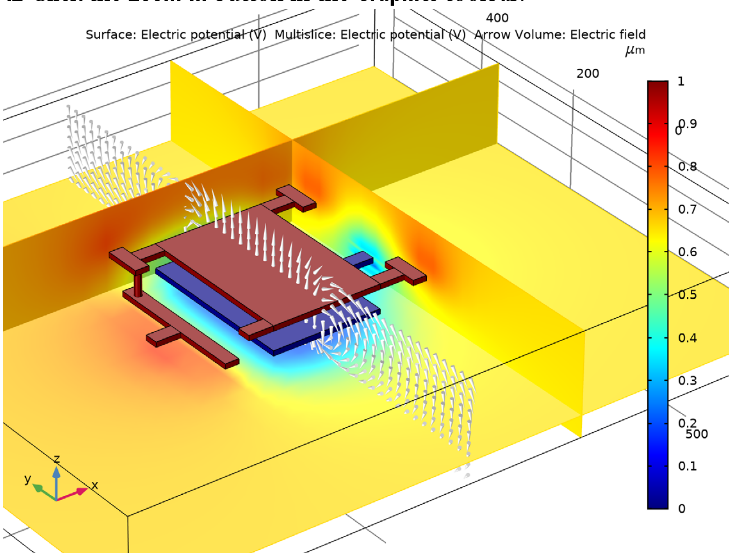
8 Select the **Scale factor** check box.

9 In the associated text field, type `5e-4`.

10 From the **Color** list, choose **White**.

11 In the **Electric Potential, Domains (esbe)** toolbar, click **Plot**.

12 Click the **Zoom In** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.



Derived Values

Having solved the model, you can now extract the capacitance.

Global Evaluation 1

1 In the **Results** toolbar, click **Global Evaluation**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Global Evaluation**, click **Replace Expression** in the upper-right corner of the **Expressions** section. From the menu, choose **Component 1>Electrostatics, Boundary Elements>Terminals>esbe.C11 - Maxwell capacitance - F**.

3 Locate the **Expressions** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	**Unit**	**Description**
esbe.C11	pF	Maxwell capacitance

4 Click **Evaluate**.

TABLE

1 Go to the **Table** window.

The capacitance evaluates to 0.1 pF.