

Design of a  
compliant  
micromechanical  
suspension to  
prescribed stiffness  
and frequency

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Ananthasuresh

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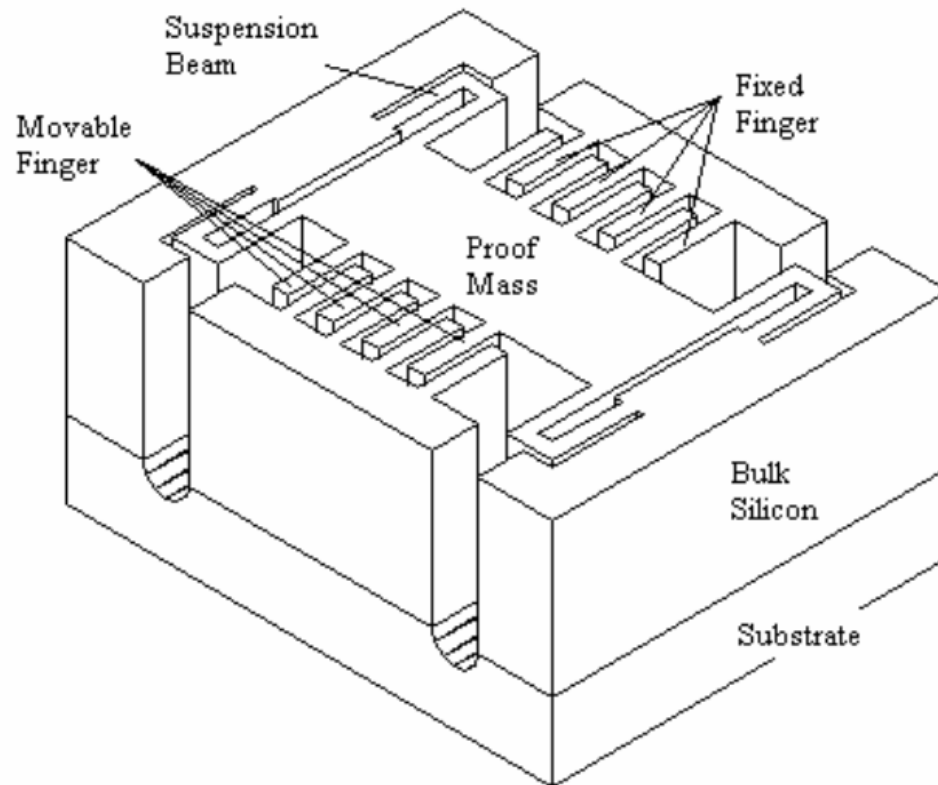
- 'Prescribed' values of frequency and stiffness
- Literature survey
- Stiffness
  - Deflection
  - Stress
- Frequency
  - FEA
  - Analytical
  - Effect of dimensional parameters
- Summary

# Automotive crash accelerometer

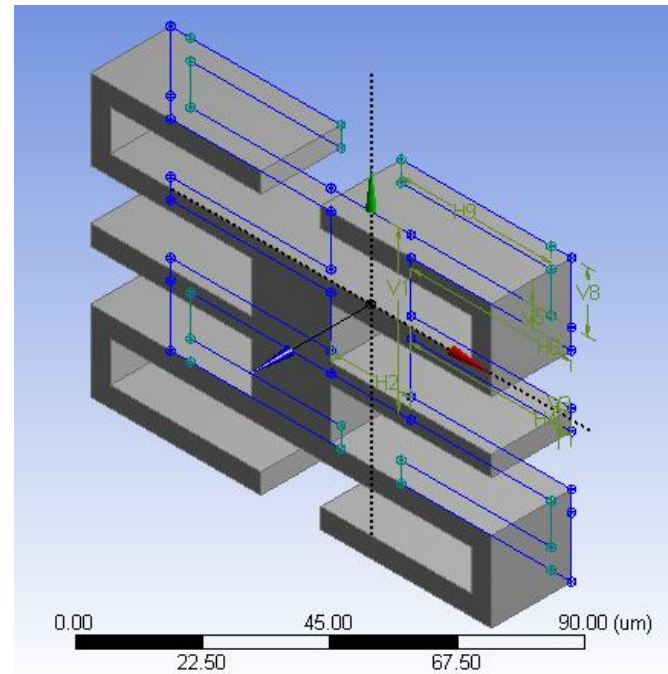
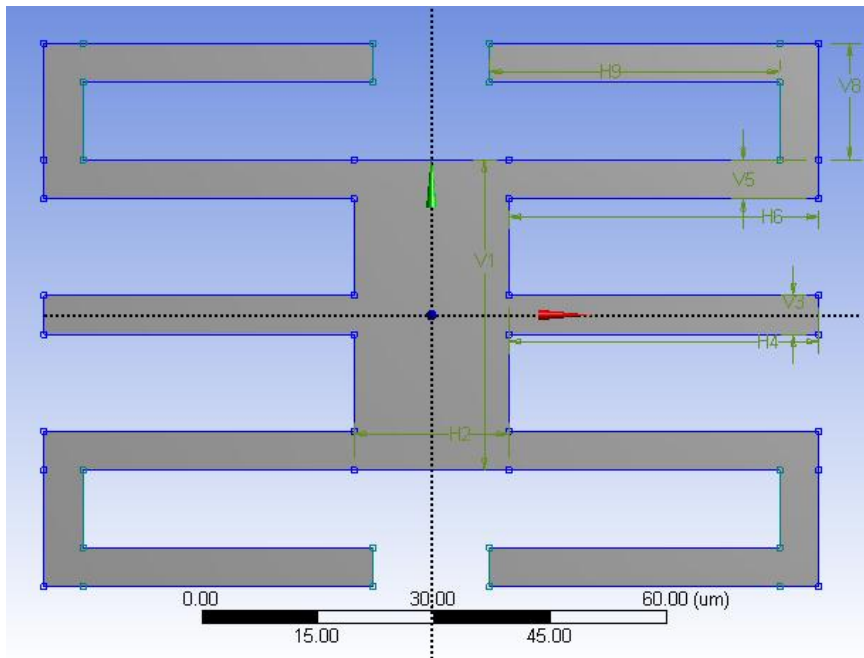


- Typical force: 1000g – Stiffness co-relation
- Frequency: 5-10 KHz
- Resonance effect
- Required fundamental frequency:  $\sim 10^4 - 10^5$  Hz

# The Folded Beam Structure



# The Folded Beam Structure

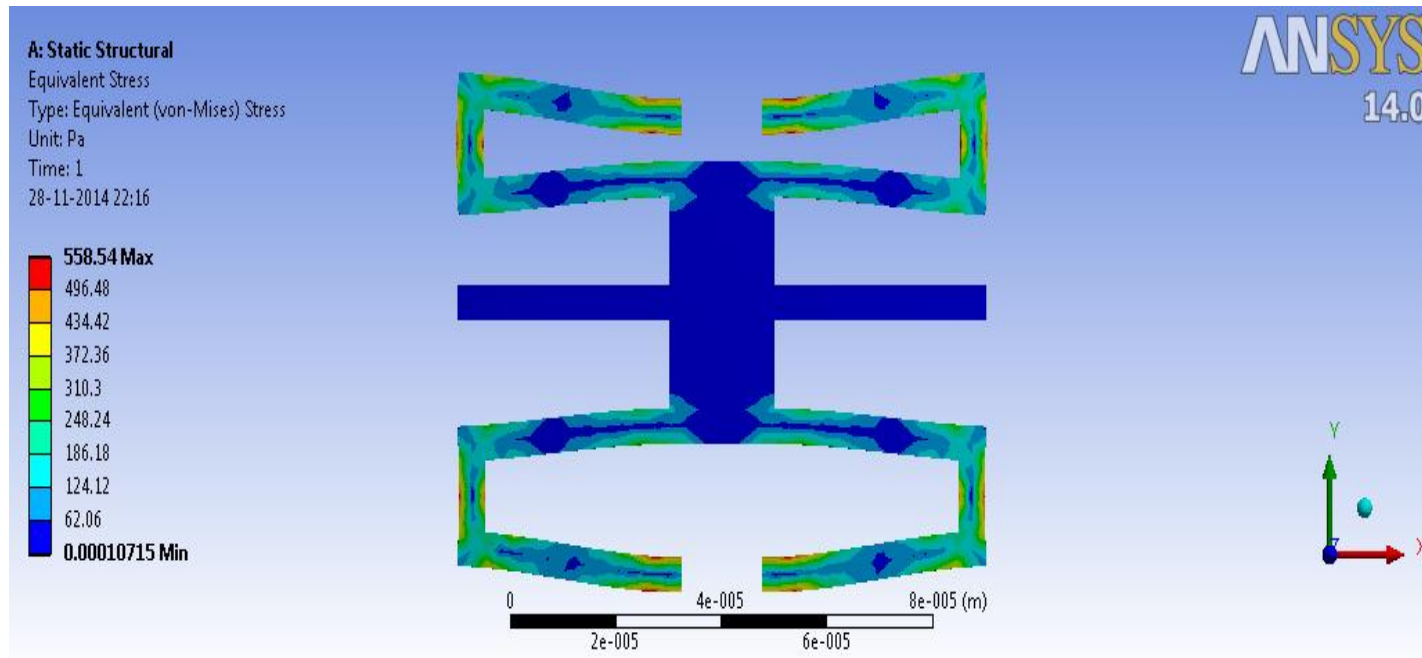


# Deflection: For a force corresponding to 1000g

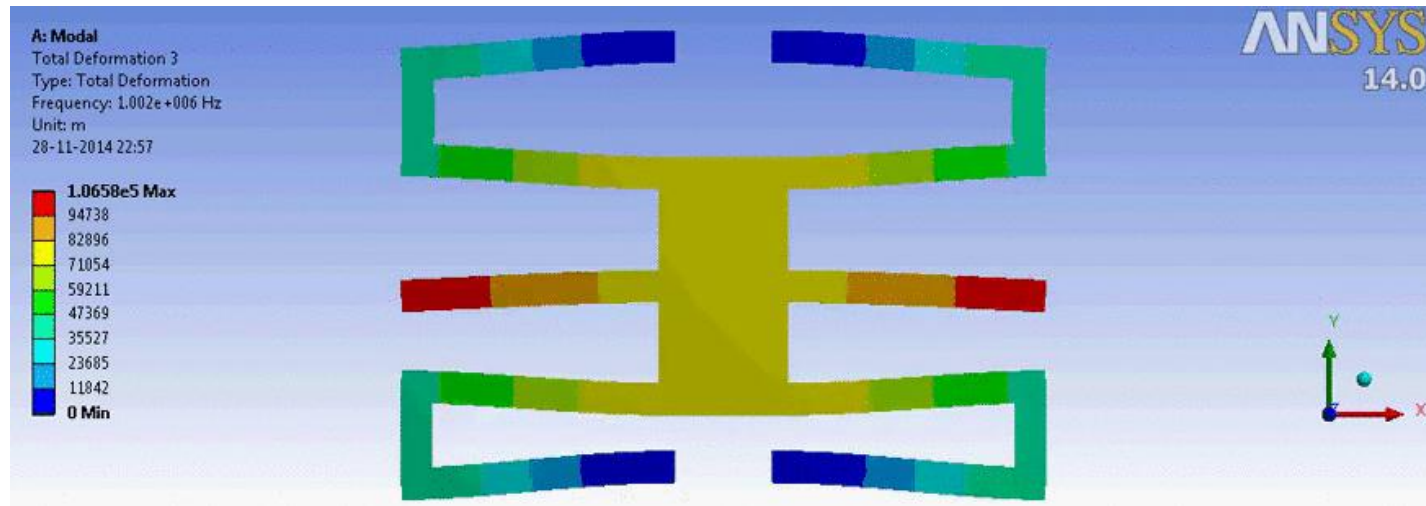


# Stress:

For a force corresponding to 1000 g



# Various mode shapes

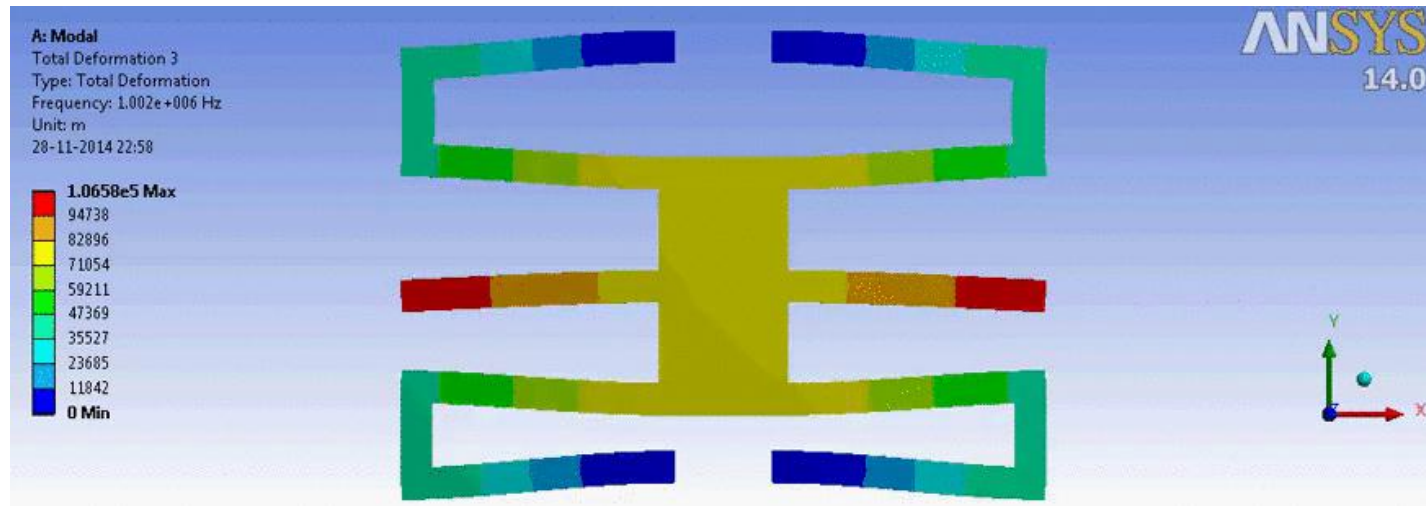


Fundamental frequency :  $\sim 10^6$  Hz

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_{eff}}}$$



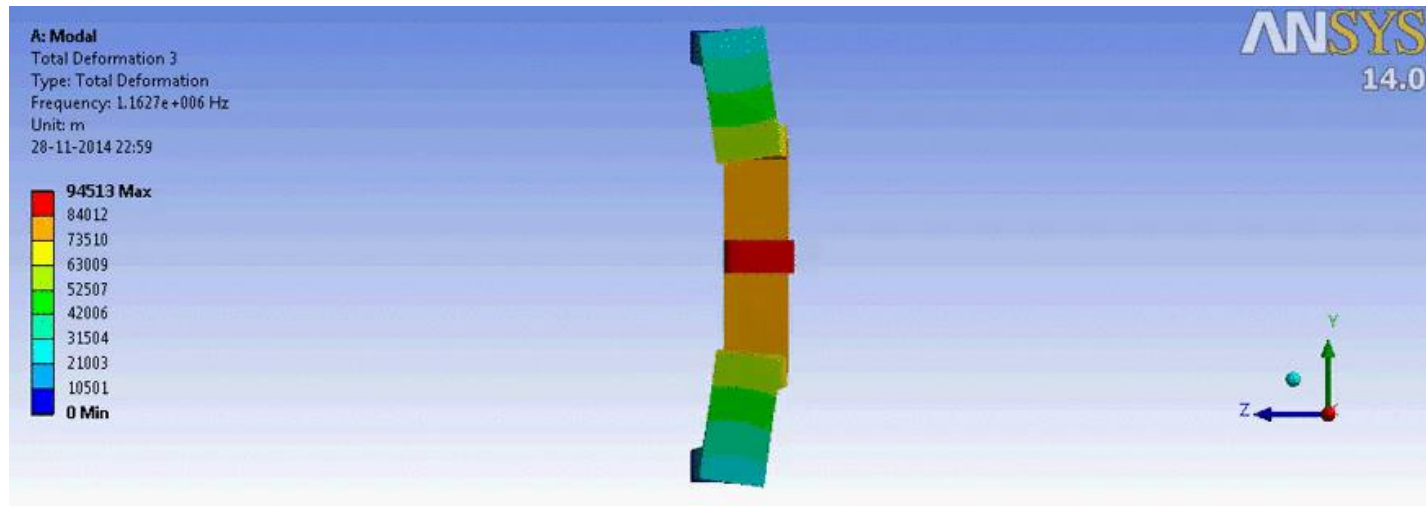
# Various mode shapes



Fundamental frequency :  $\sim 10^6$  Hz

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_{eff}}}$$

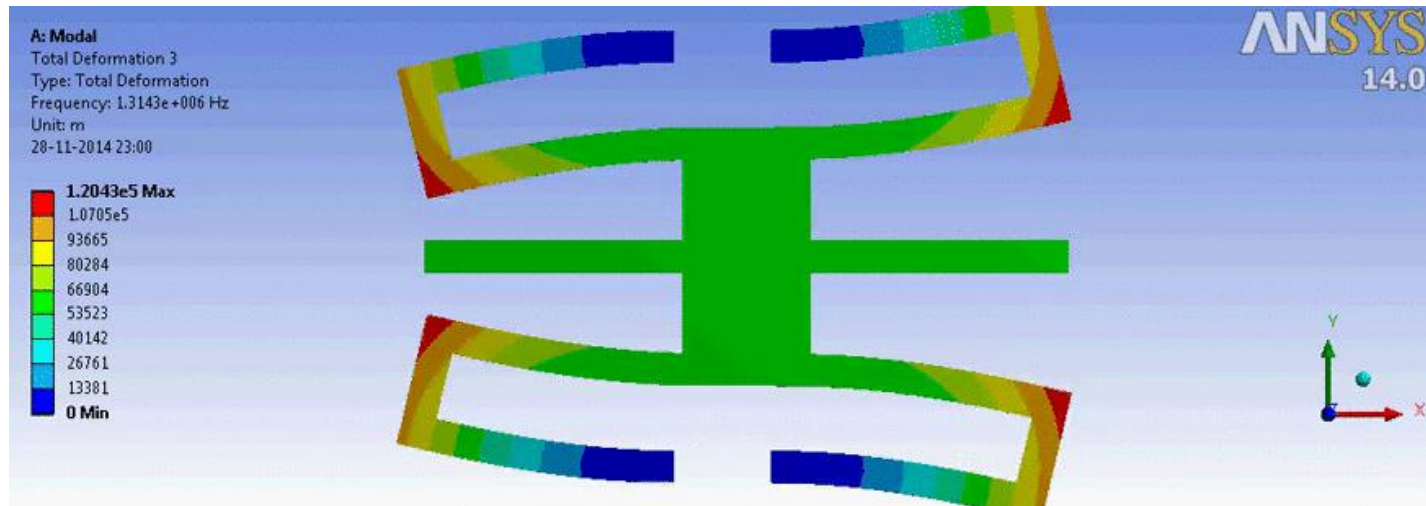
# Various mode shapes



Fundamental frequency :  $\sim 10^6$  Hz

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_{eff}}}$$

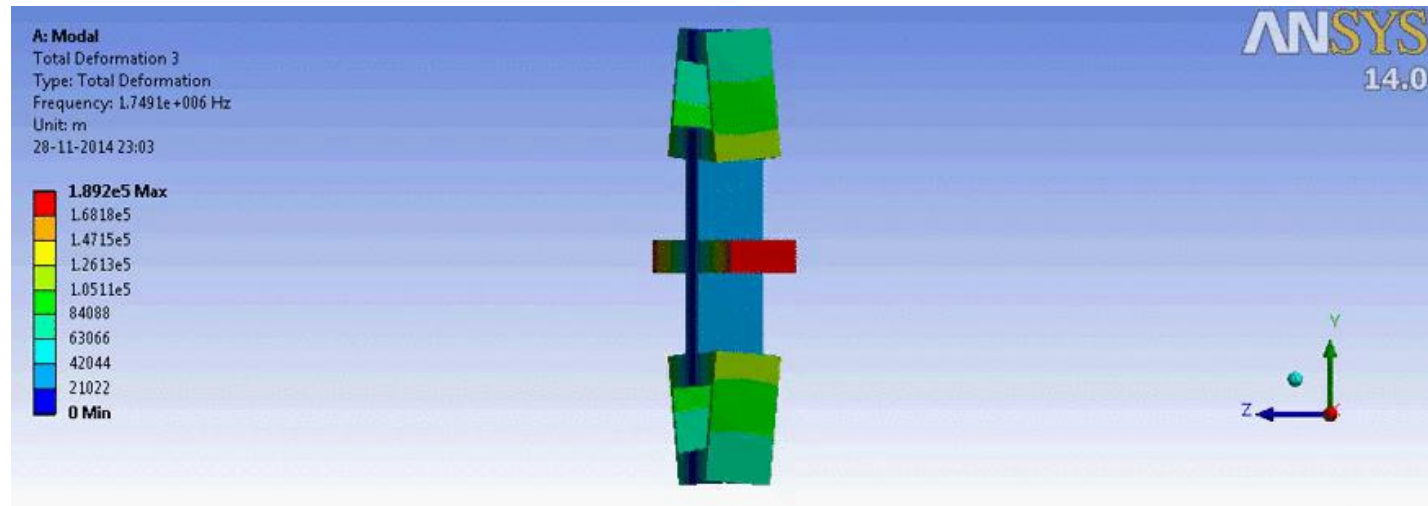
# Various mode shapes



Fundamental frequency :  $\sim 10^6$  Hz

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_{eff}}}$$

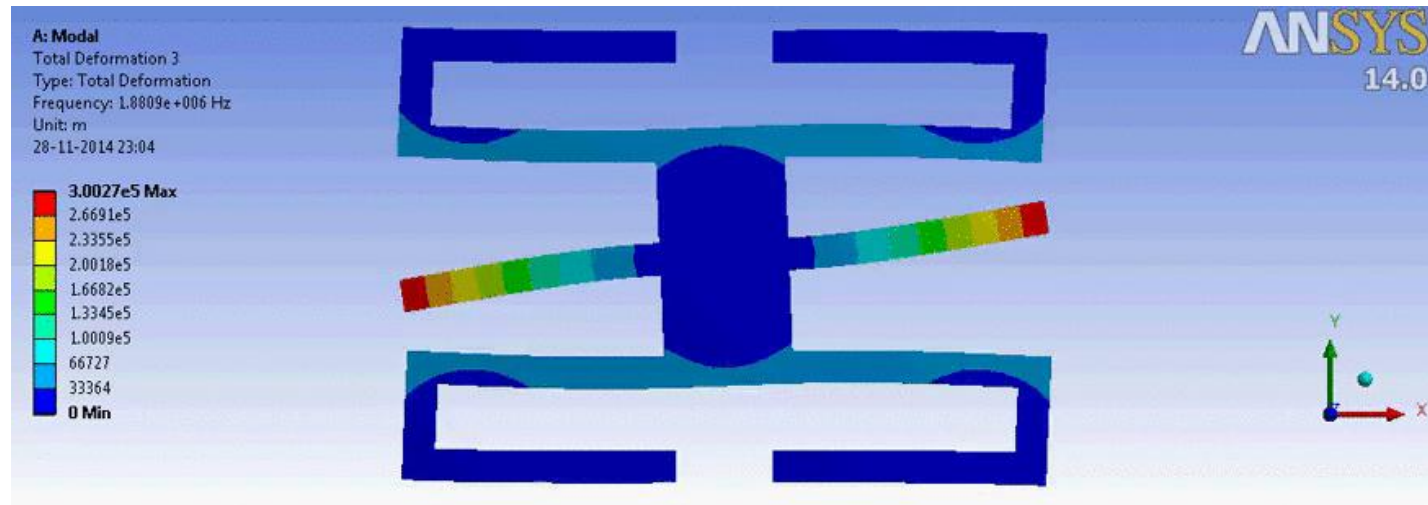
# Various mode shapes



Fundamental frequency :  $\sim 10^6$  Hz

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# Various mode shapes



Fundamental frequency :  $\sim 10^6$  Hz

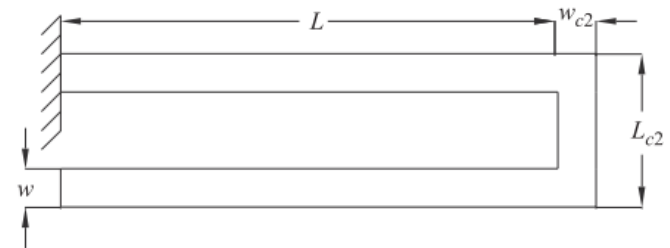
$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_{eff}}}$$

# Stiffness – Castigliano's theorem

$$U = \int_V \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma^2}{E} dV \quad \sigma = My / I \quad I = \int_A y^2 dA$$

$$U = \int_0^L \int_A \frac{M^2}{2EI^2} y^2 dA dx = \int_0^L \frac{M^2}{2EI} dx \quad \delta_c = \frac{\partial U}{\partial R} = \frac{\partial}{\partial R} \int_0^L \frac{M^2}{2EI} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{k_{eff}} = \frac{1}{Et} \times \left[ \frac{L^3}{2w^3} + \frac{3(1+\nu)L}{5w} + \frac{l}{4w_l} - \frac{3Ll^2}{4w_l^3} \right]$$



# Effective mass – Rayleigh principle

- For a beam of cross sectional area  $A$ , length  $L$ , and displacement at any point  $\Delta(x)$ , velocity at any point  $\frac{d(\Delta(x))}{dt}$ , and distribution function

$$N(x) = \frac{\Delta(x)}{\Delta_{\max}}, \text{ effective mass is given by}$$

- $m = \rho \int_0^L N^2(x) \cdot A(x) dx$

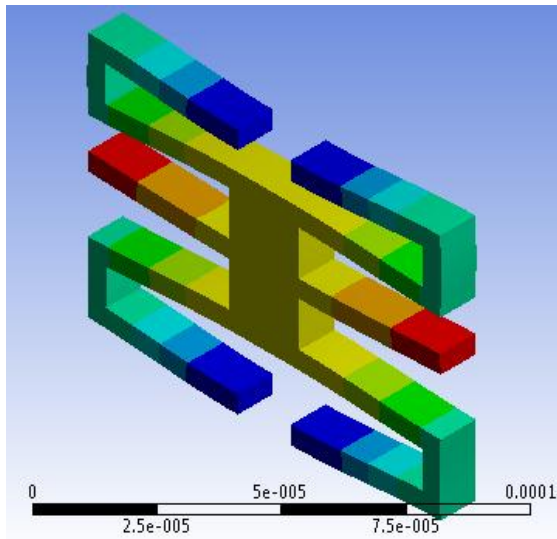
$$m_{eff} = 8 \left( \frac{13}{35} \rho AL \right) + 4 \left( \frac{1}{3} \rho A_l l \right) + m_{proof\ mass} \\ + m_{comb\ fingers}$$

# Parameters that ‘might’ affect resonant frequencies

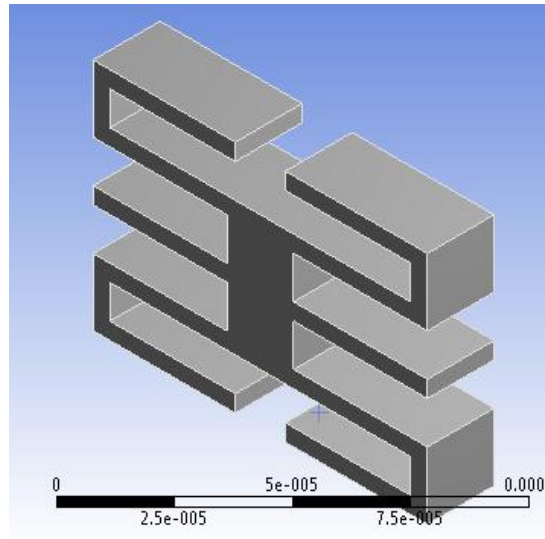
- Thickness
- Relative size of proof mass
- Asymmetry
- Leg dimensions
- Scaling



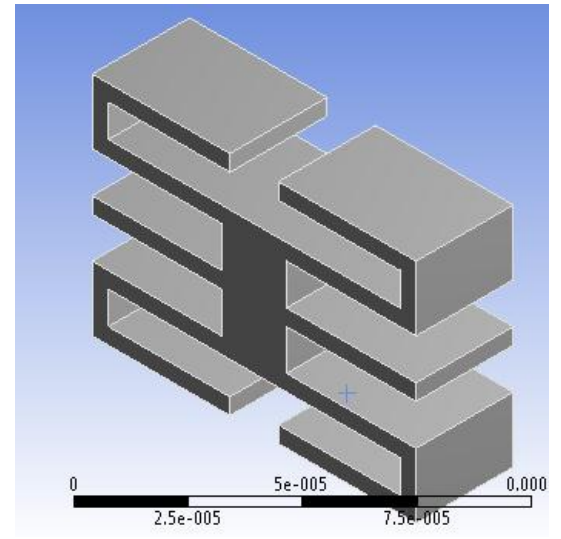
# Thickness



$1.002 \times 10^6$  Hz

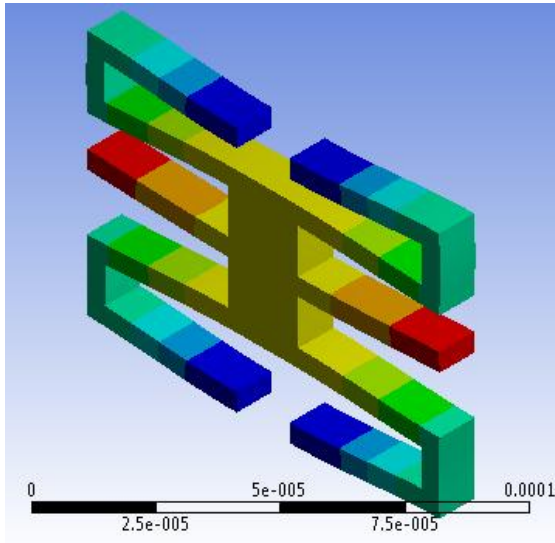


$1.016 \times 10^6$  Hz

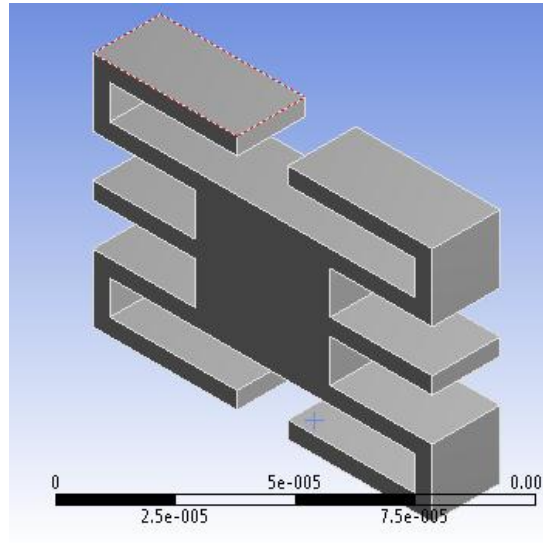


$1.028 \times 10^6$  Hz

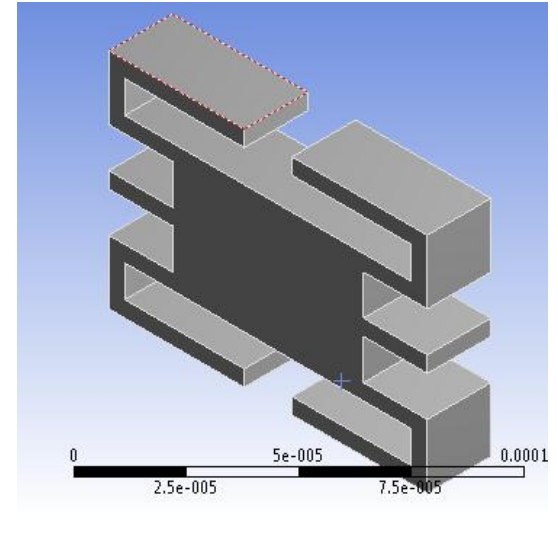
# Proof mass



$1.002 \times 10^6$  Hz

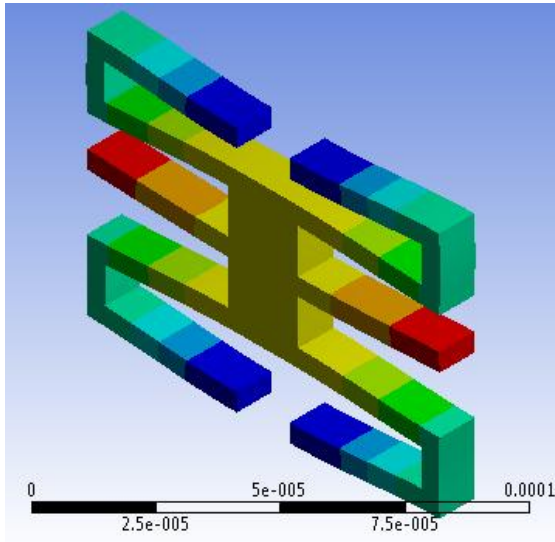


$1.125 \times 10^6$  Hz

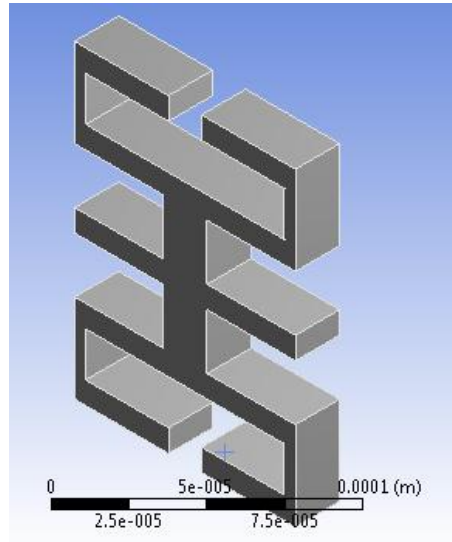


$1.011 \times 10^6$  Hz

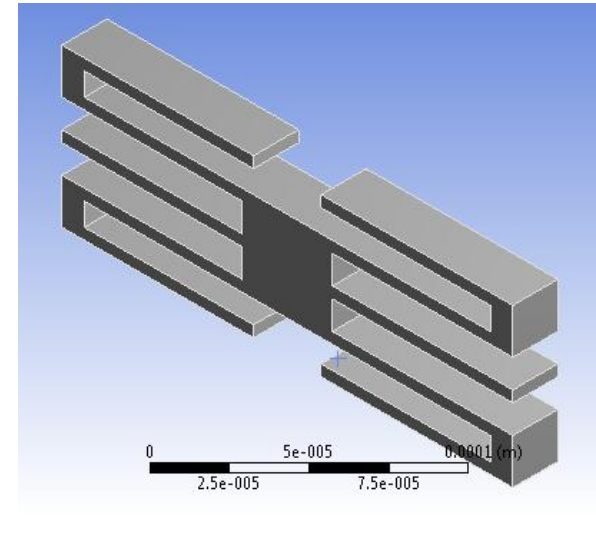
# Asymmetry



$1.002 \times 10^6$  Hz

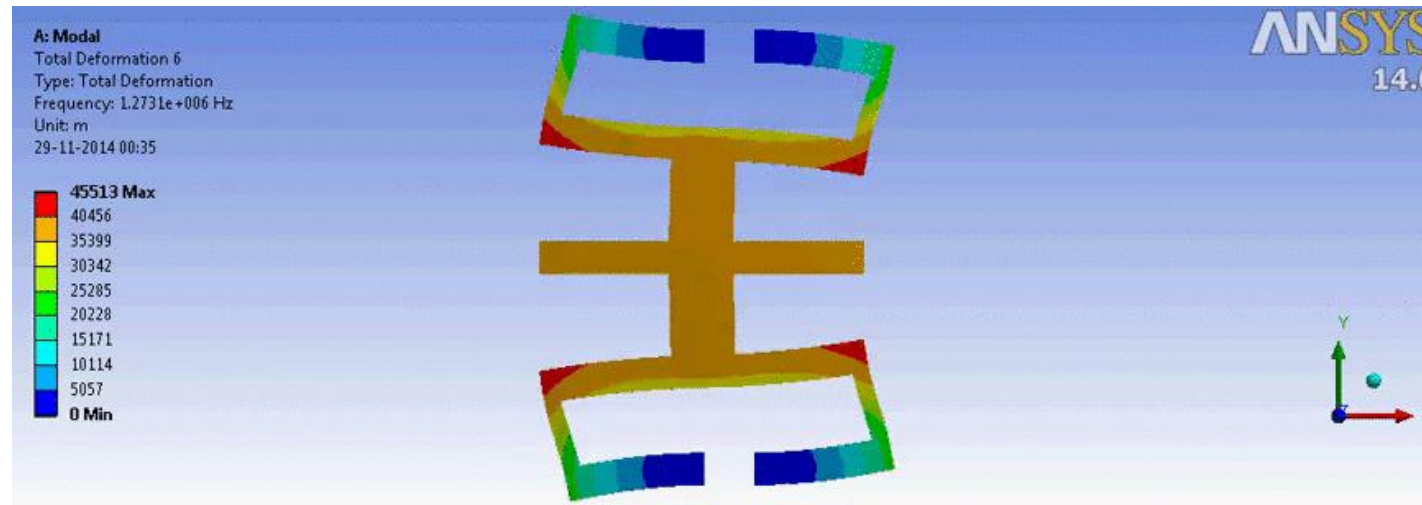
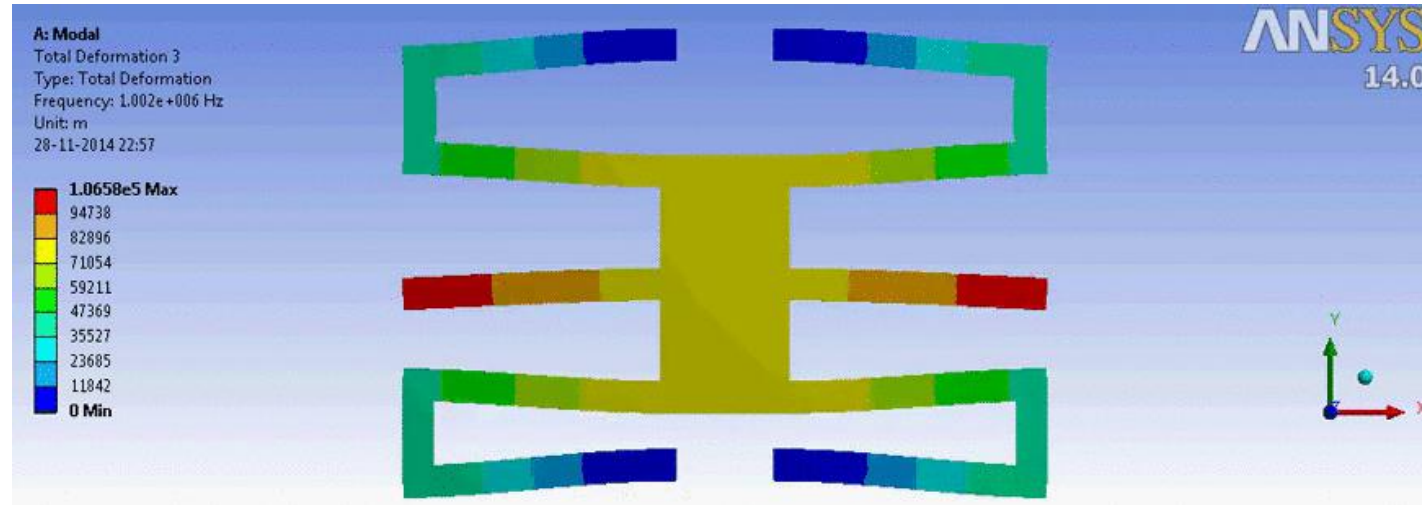


$1.273 \times 10^6$  Hz  
First Mode Shape  
Changes!

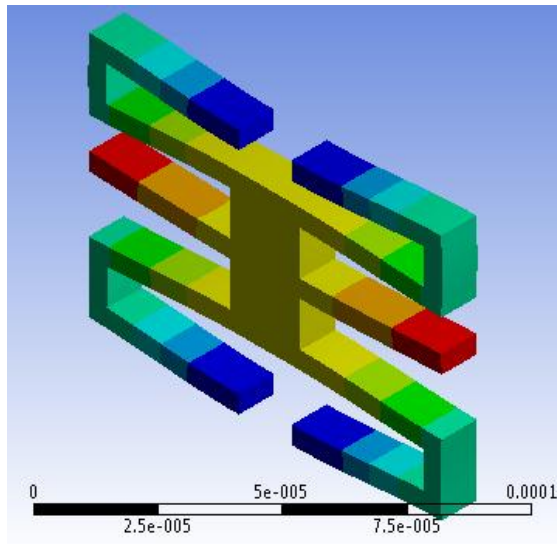


$3.013 \times 10^5$  Hz

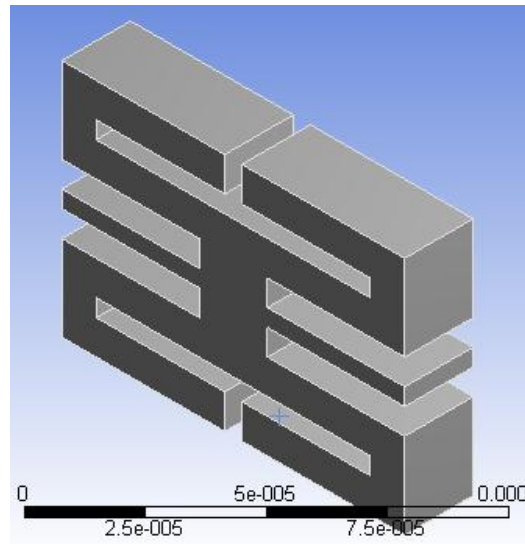
# Asymmetry



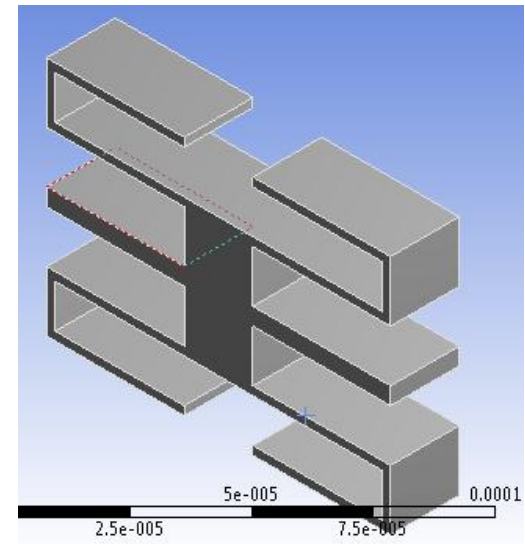
# Leg dimensions



$1.002 \times 10^6$  Hz

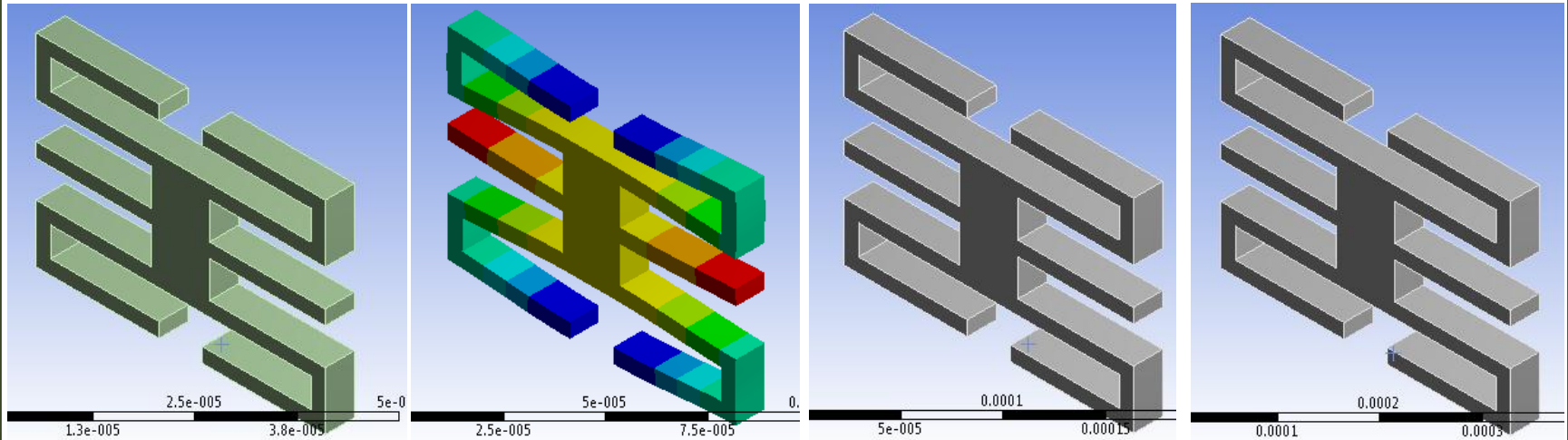


$2.067 \times 10^6$  Hz



$4.05 \times 10^5$  Hz

# Scaling



$2.004 \times 10^6$  Hz

$1.002 \times 10^6$  Hz

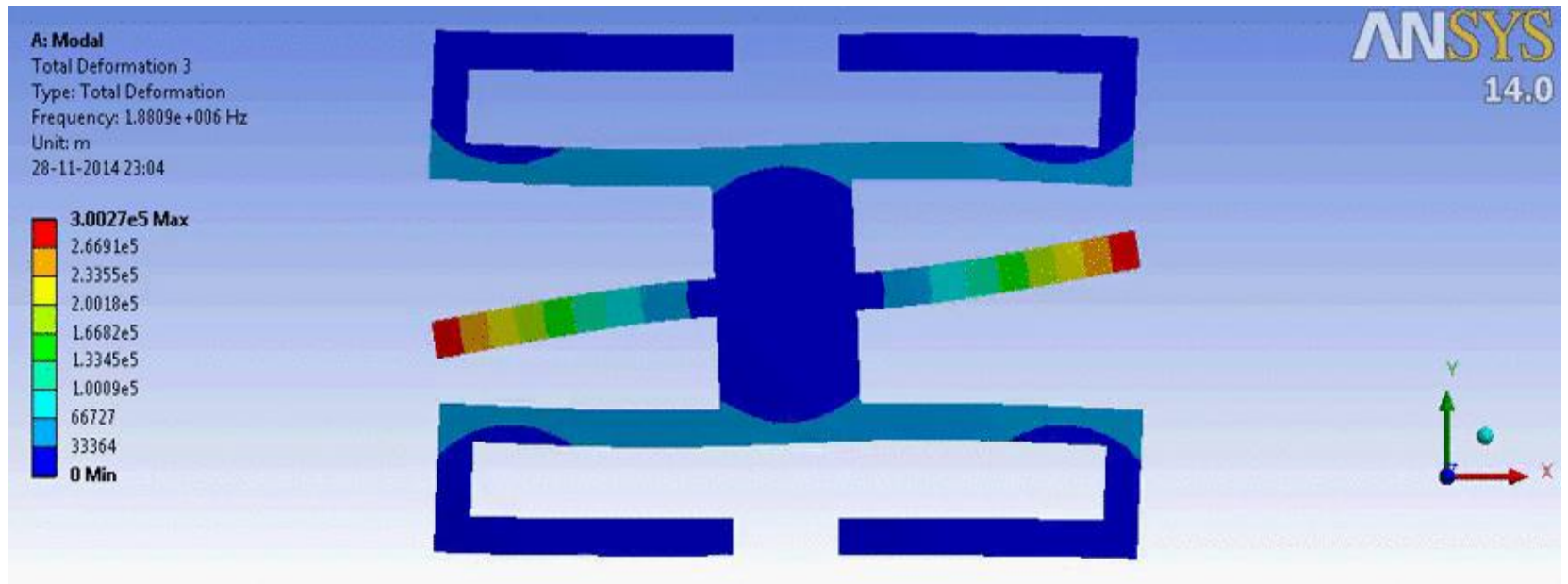
$5.009 \times 10^5$  Hz

$2.505 \times 10^5$  Hz

For an area of 0.5mm x 0.5 mm, folded beam structure can be designed for frequency values ranging over two orders of magnitude!

# Summary

- A viable design for automotive crash test accelerometers has been proposed.
- Frequency and stiffness values are found to be within the prescribed limits.
- Resonant frequency is fairly independent of thickness and relative size of proof mass.
- Resonant frequency is a strong function of symmetry of the structure, leg dimensions, and scaling.



# Thank You!