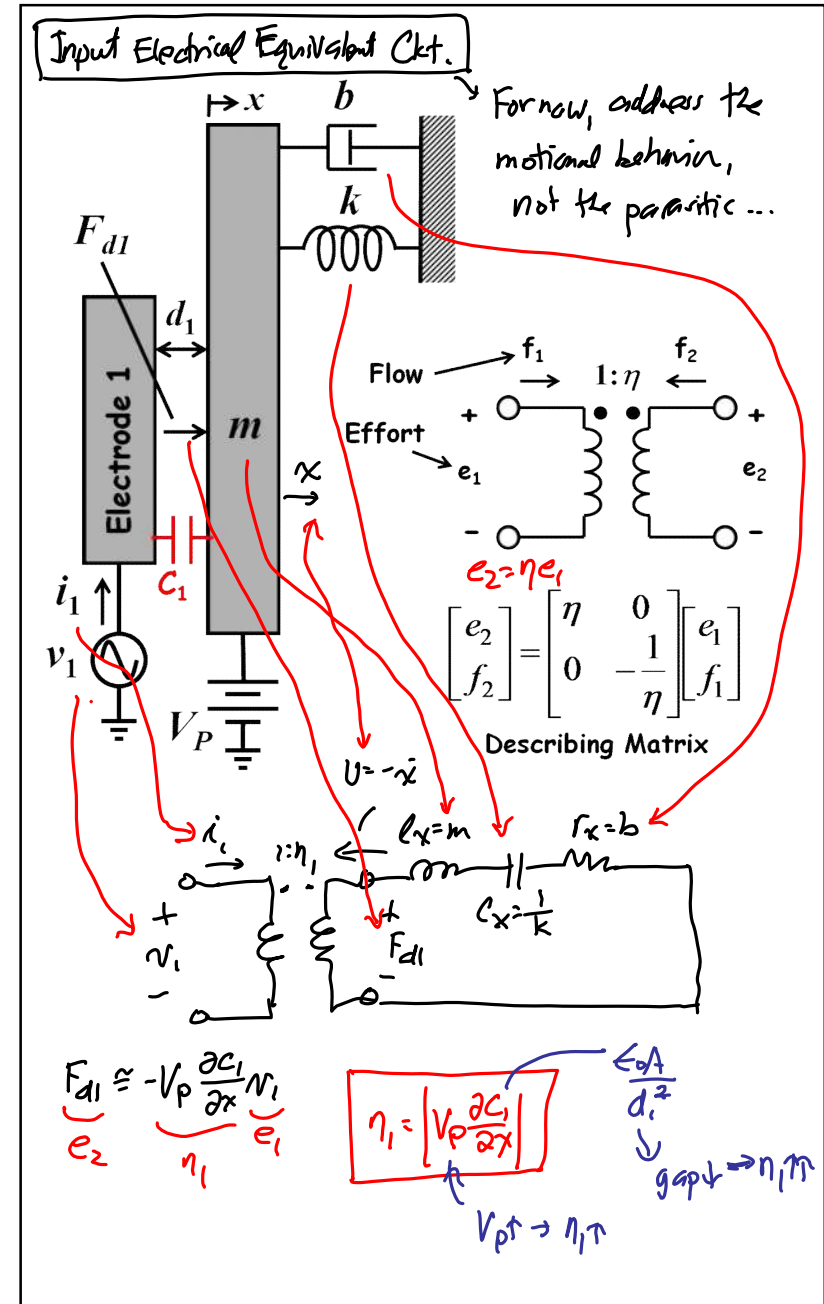


Lecture 22: Comb Drive & Equivalent Circuits II

- Announcements:
- Module 13 on Equivalent Circuits II online
- HW#6 online soon
- Project slide #2 due Friday, April 15
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- Reading: Senturia, Chpt. 5, Chpt. 6
- Lecture Topics:
  - ↳ Energy Conserving Transducers
    - Charge Control
    - Voltage Control
  - ↳ Parallel-Plate Capacitive Transducers
    - Linearizing Capacitive Actuators
    - Electrical Stiffness
  - ↳ Electrostatic Comb-Drive
    - 1<sup>st</sup> Order Analysis
    - 2<sup>nd</sup> Order Analysis
- 
- Reading: Senturia, Chpt. 6, Chpt. 14
- Lecture Topics:
  - ↳ Input Modeling
    - Force-to-Velocity Equiv. Ckt.
    - Input Equivalent Ckt.
  - ↳ Current Modeling
    - Output Current Into Ground
    - Input Current
    - Complete Electrical-Port Equiv. Ckt.
  - ↳ Impedance & Transfer Functions
- 
- Last Time: Going through Module 12 slides 26-35



**Output Current Into Ground**

Went this model.

$q = CV$   
 $i = \frac{dq}{dt} = C \frac{dV}{dt} + V \frac{dC}{dt}$

$C_2 = f(x)$

time

$i_2 = C_2(x,t) \frac{dV_2(t)}{dt} + V_2(t) \frac{dC_2(x,t)}{dt}$

$[V_2(t) = -V_p] \Rightarrow i_2 = -V_p \frac{dC_2}{dt} = -V_p \frac{\partial C_2}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}$

In phasor form:  $I_2(j\omega) = -V_p \frac{\partial C_2}{\partial x} (j\omega x)$

$I_2(j\omega) = -j\omega V_p \frac{\partial C_2}{\partial x} X$

↳ motional current

$I_2(j\omega) = -j\omega V_p \frac{\partial C_2}{\partial x} X = -V_p \frac{\partial C_2}{\partial x} \dot{x}$

90° phase lag (+) (+) →  $I_2 = (-)$  when  $x = (+)$

velocity

$f_2 = -\frac{1}{n_2} f_1 \rightarrow f_1 = -n_2 f_2$

$[f_1 = I_2, f_2 = \dot{x}] \Rightarrow I_2 = -n_2 \dot{x}$

$\therefore \eta_2 = |V_p \frac{\partial C_2}{\partial x}|$

Describing Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_2 \\ f_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\eta} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ f_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Input Current Expression

Get  $I_i(j\omega)$ :

$$i_i(t) = C_i(x,t) \frac{dV_i(t)}{dt} + V_i(t) \frac{dC_i(x,t)}{dt}$$

$$[V_i(t) = V_i - V_p] \Rightarrow i_i = C_i \frac{dV_i}{dt} + [V_i - V_p] \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}$$

$\uparrow$   
 $f(t)$

$$\therefore I_i(j\omega) = \underbrace{j\omega C_i V_i}_{\text{Feedthrough Current}} + \underbrace{j\omega [V_i - V_p] \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial x} X}_{\text{Motional Current}}$$

*due to mass motion*