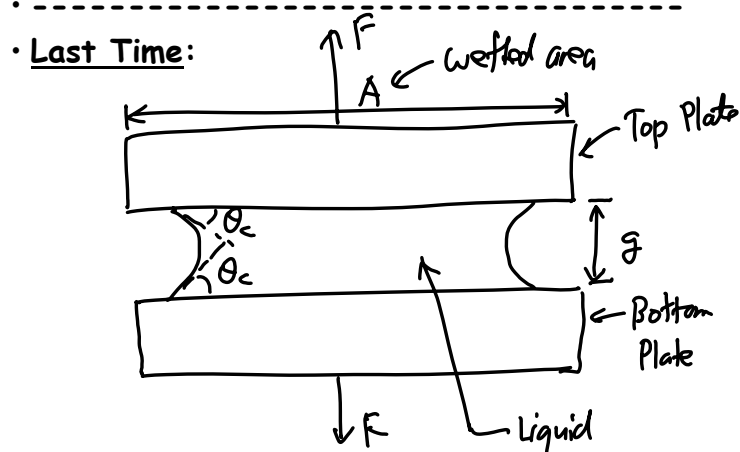


- **Announcements:**
- HW#2 is due tomorrow night at 7 p.m.
- Time for Make-Up Lectures:
  - ↳ Lec: M 5-6:30; Dis: Th 3:30-5
- -----
- **Today:**
- Reading: Senturia Chpt. 3, Jaeger Chpt. 11, Handout: "Surface Micromachining for Microelectromechanical Systems"
- Lecture Topics:
  - ↳ Polysilicon surface micromachining
  - ↳ Stiction
  - ↳ Residual stress
  - ↳ Topography issues
  - ↳ Nickel metal surface micromachining
  - ↳ 3D "pop-up" MEMS
  - ↳ Foundry MEMS: the "MUMPS" process
  - ↳ The Sandia SUMMIT process



Laplace Equation

Surface tension @ liquid-air interface

$\Delta p_{la} = \frac{\gamma_{la}}{r}$

Radius of Curvature of the meniscus

Pressure Difference @ the Liquid-Air Interface

$\left[ r = \frac{-g(z)}{\cos \theta_c} \right] \Rightarrow F = -\Delta p_{la} A = \frac{2A\gamma_{la} \cos \theta_c}{g}$

Force needed to keep the plates apart.

$\Rightarrow$  (+) force means (-) Laplace pressure

Note: This depends on  $\theta_c$ , so depends on all materials/gases associated w/ the interface!

Remarks.

① To prevent stiction:

- ✓  $\Rightarrow$  reduce A (wetted area)
- X  $\Rightarrow$  choose liquid-air interface so that  $\gamma_{la}$  is small
- ✓  $\Rightarrow$  make g = large
- ✓  $\Rightarrow \theta_c > 90^\circ$

Lecture 10: Surface Micromachining III

Liquid	Solid	Contact angle
water	soda-lime glass	0°
ethanol	lead glass	
diethyl ether	fused quartz	
carbon tetrachloride		
glycerol		
acetic acid		
water	paraffin wax	107°
	silver	90°
methyl iodide	soda-lime glass	29°
	lead glass	30°
	fused quartz	33°
mercury	soda-lime glass	140°
Some liquid-solid contact angles <sup>[5]</sup>		