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(54) **PIEZOELECTRIC RESONATOR WITH TWO LAYERS**

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(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 1095 days.

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IPC ..... H01L 41/09, 41/08  
See application file for complete search history.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

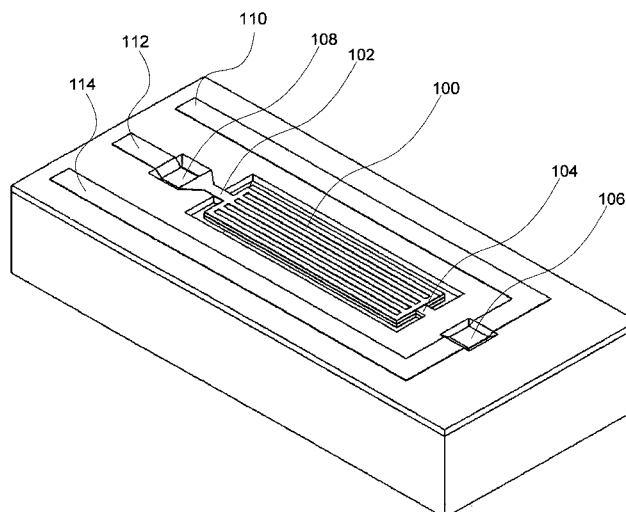
A piezoelectric resonator device includes: a top electrode layer with a patterned structure, a top piezoelectric layer adjacent to the top layer, a middle metal layer adjacent to the top piezoelectric layer opposite the top layer, a bottom piezoelectric layer adjacent to the middle layer opposite the top piezoelectric layer, and a bottom electrode layer with a patterned structure and adjacent to the bottom piezoelectric layer opposite the middle layer. The top layer includes a first plurality of electrodes inter-digitated with a second plurality of electrodes. A first one of the electrodes in the top layer and a first one of the electrodes in the bottom layer are coupled to a first contact, and a second one of the electrodes in the top layer and a second one of the electrodes in the bottom layer are coupled to a second contact.

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**27 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets**



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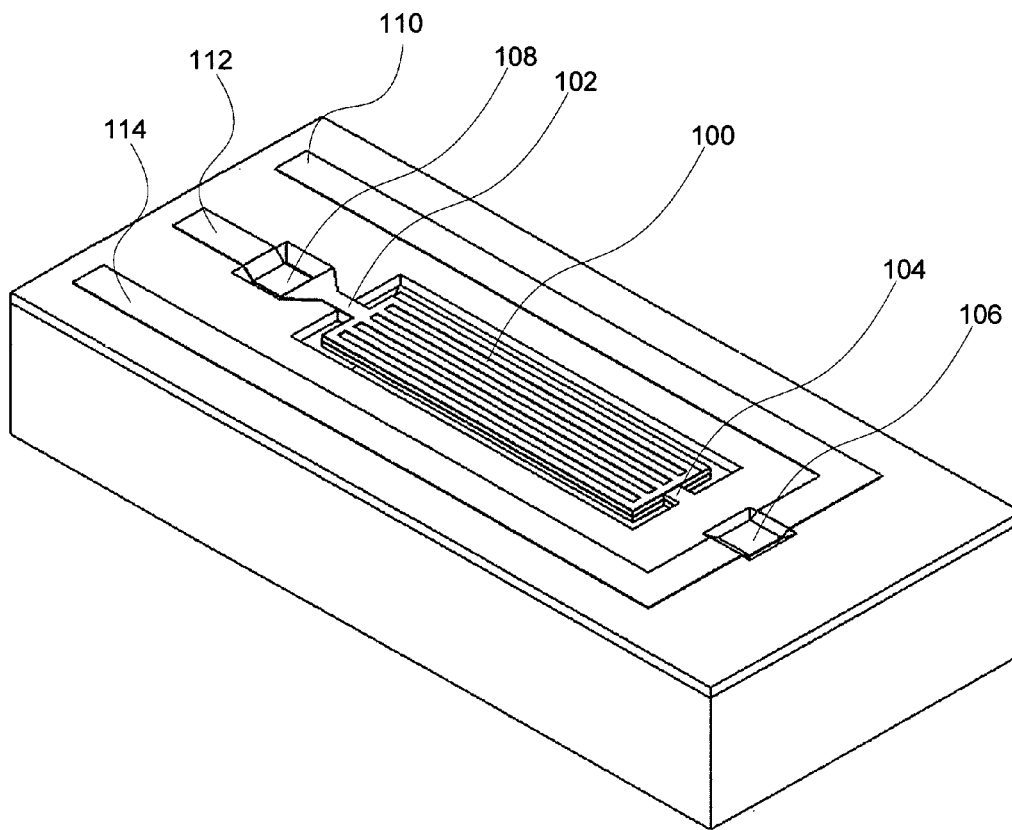


FIG. 1

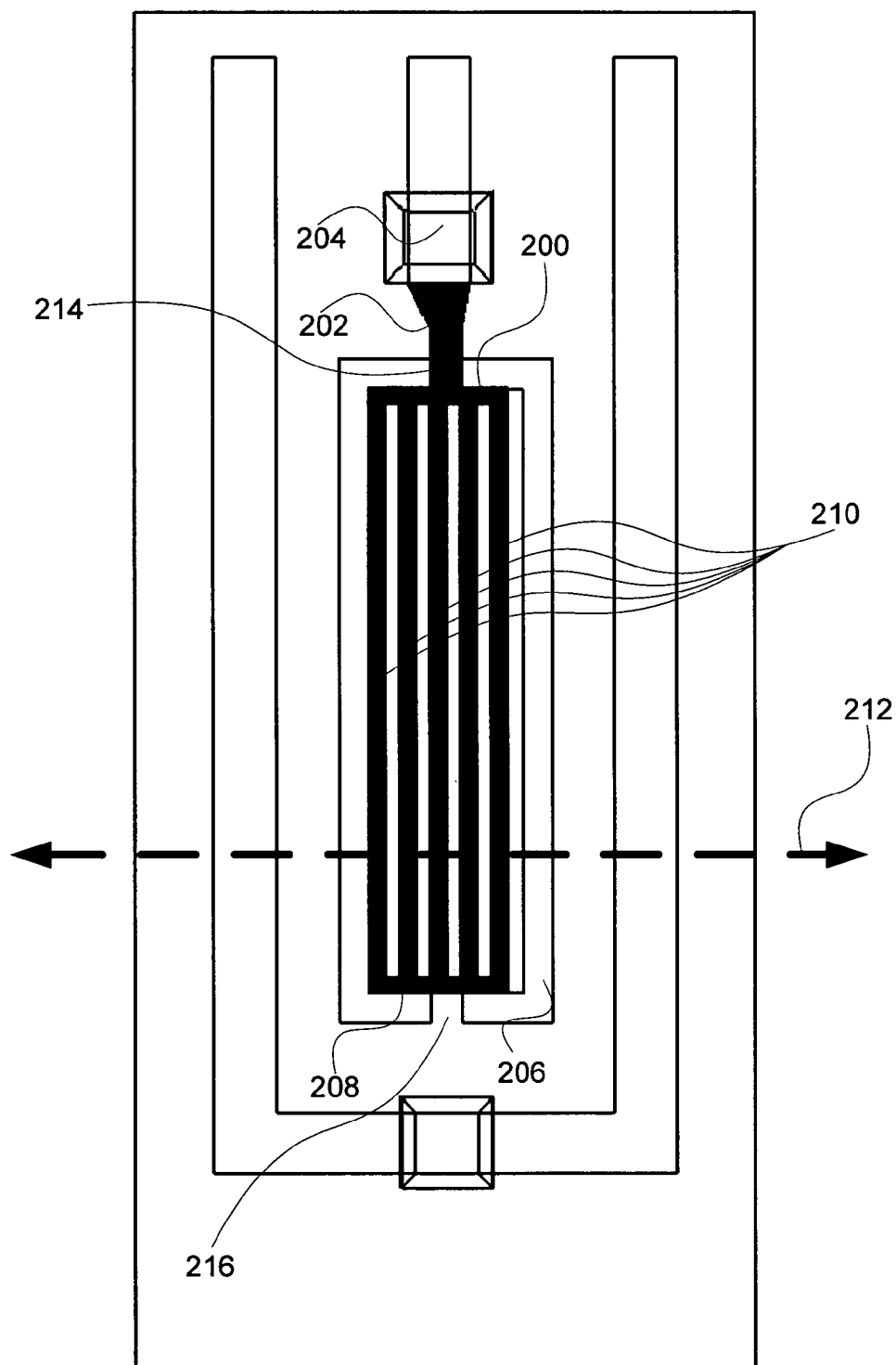


FIG. 2

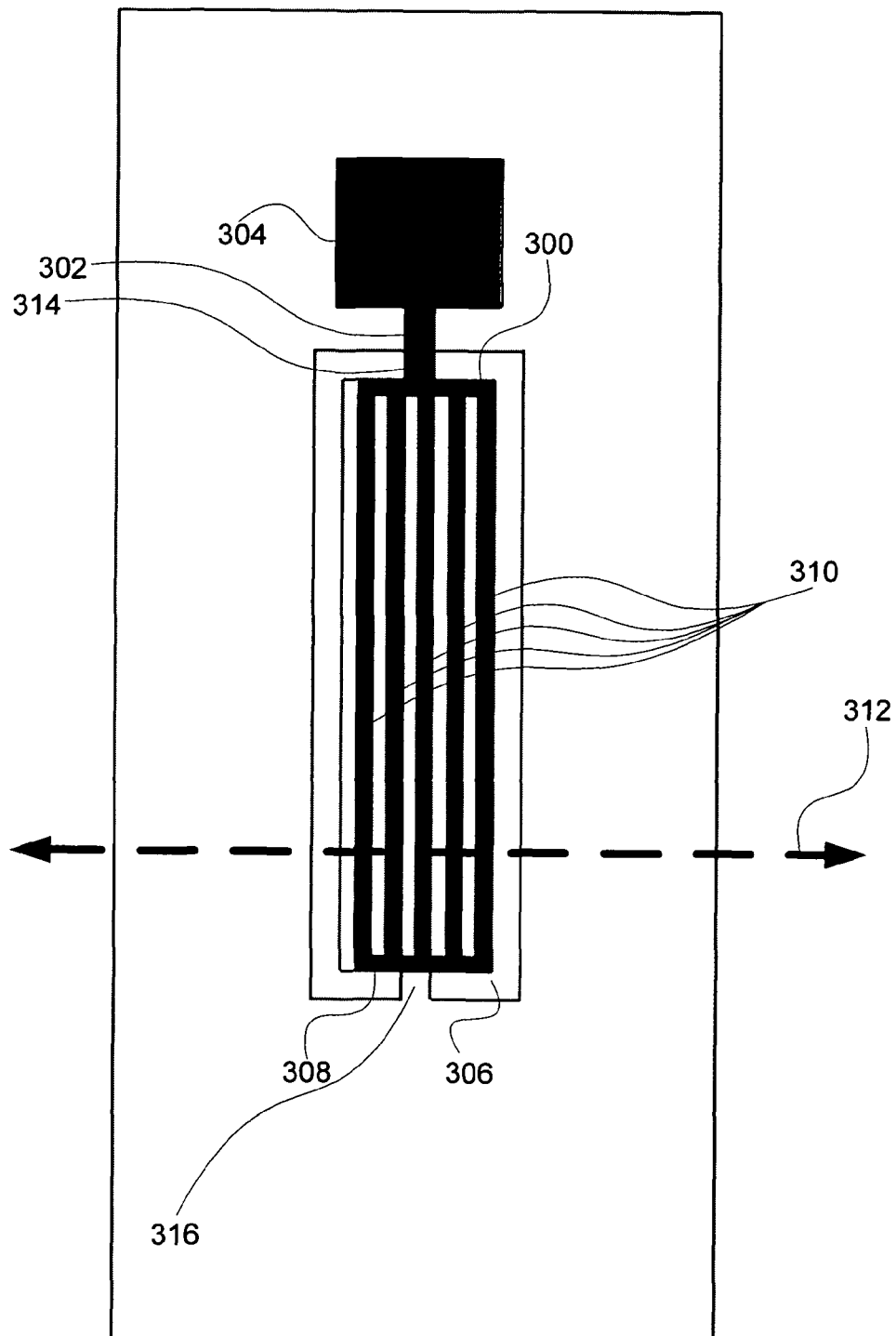


FIG. 3

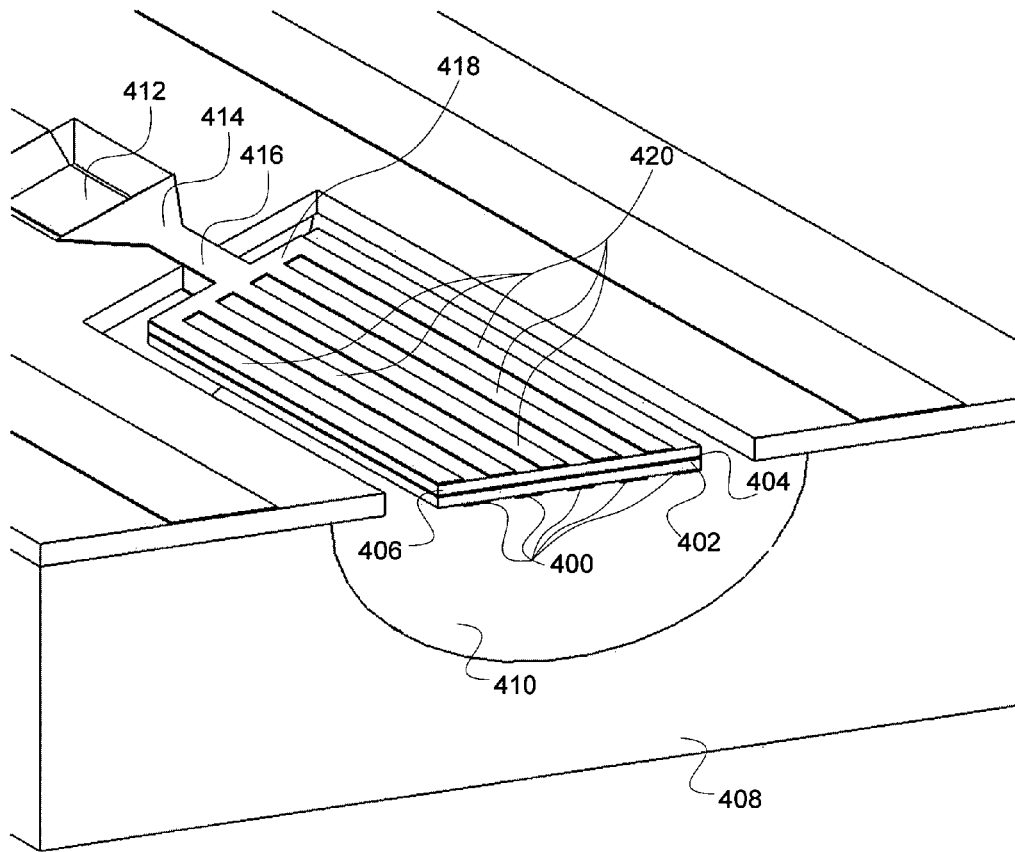
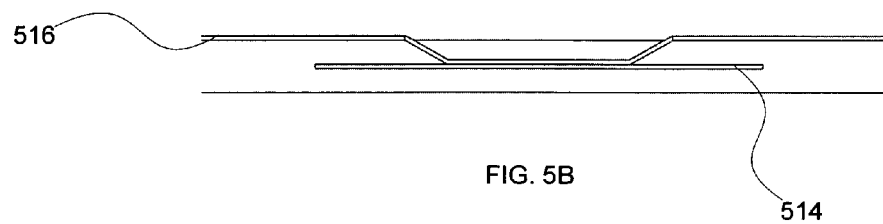
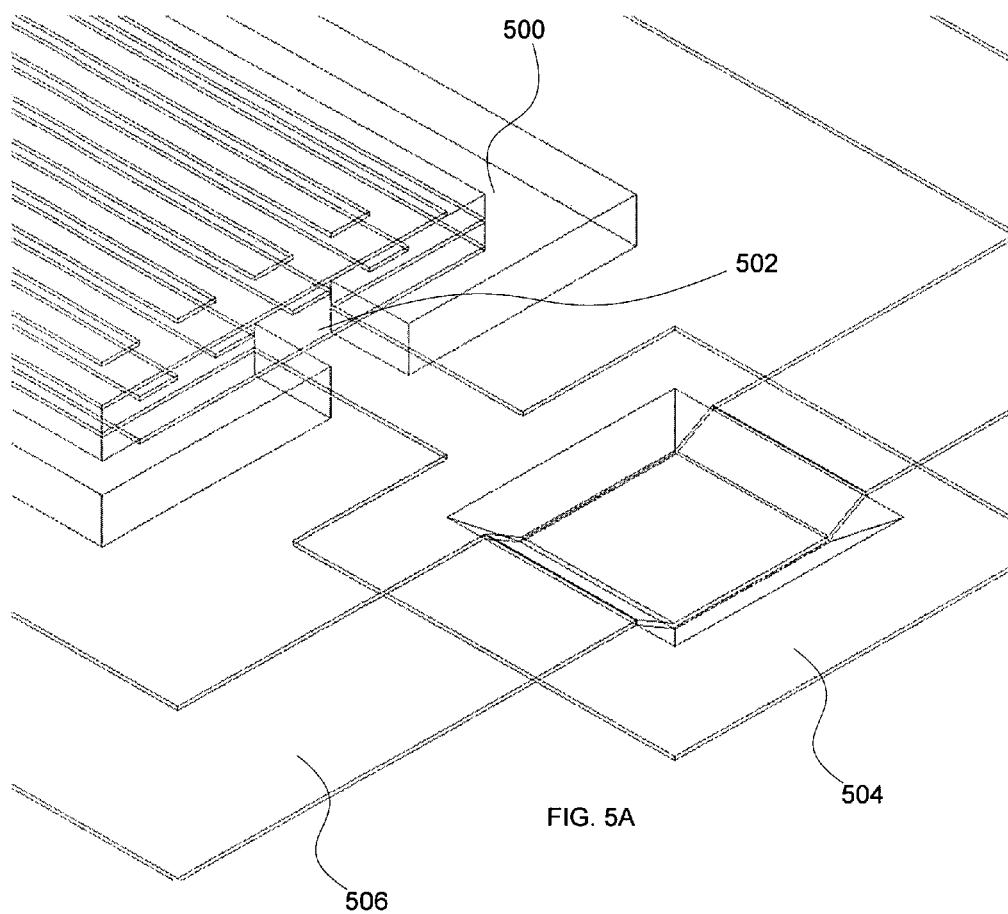


FIG. 4



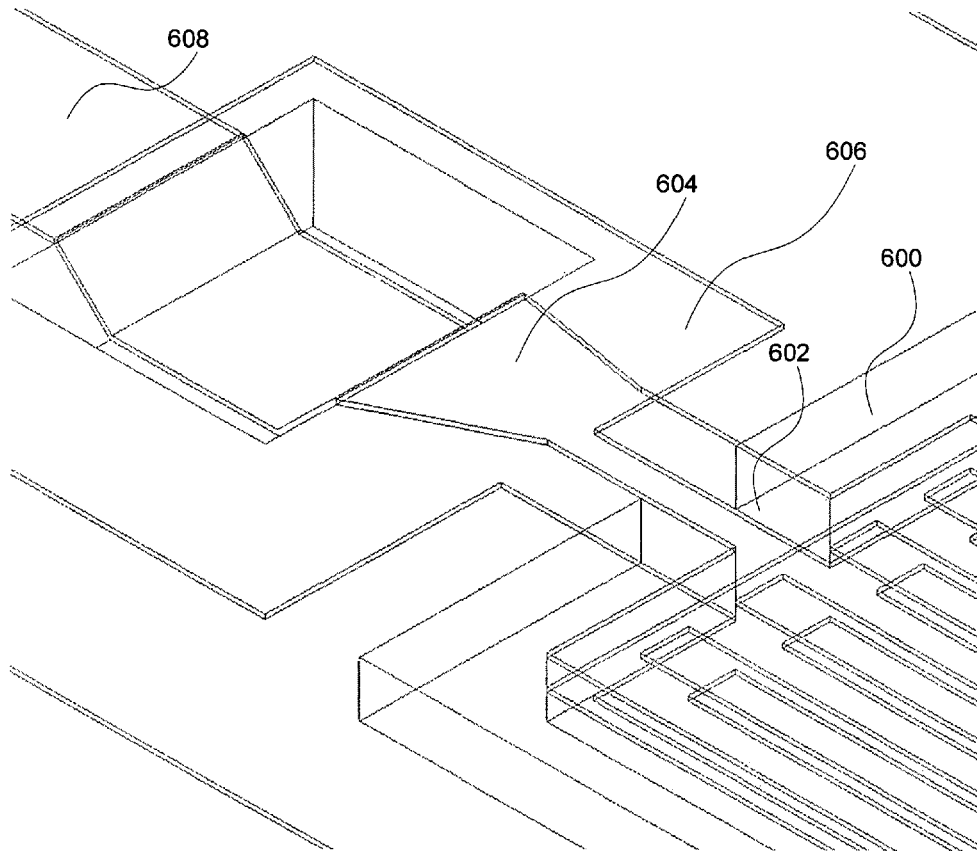


FIG. 6A

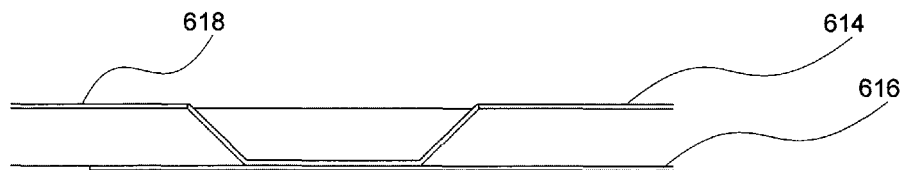


FIG. 6B



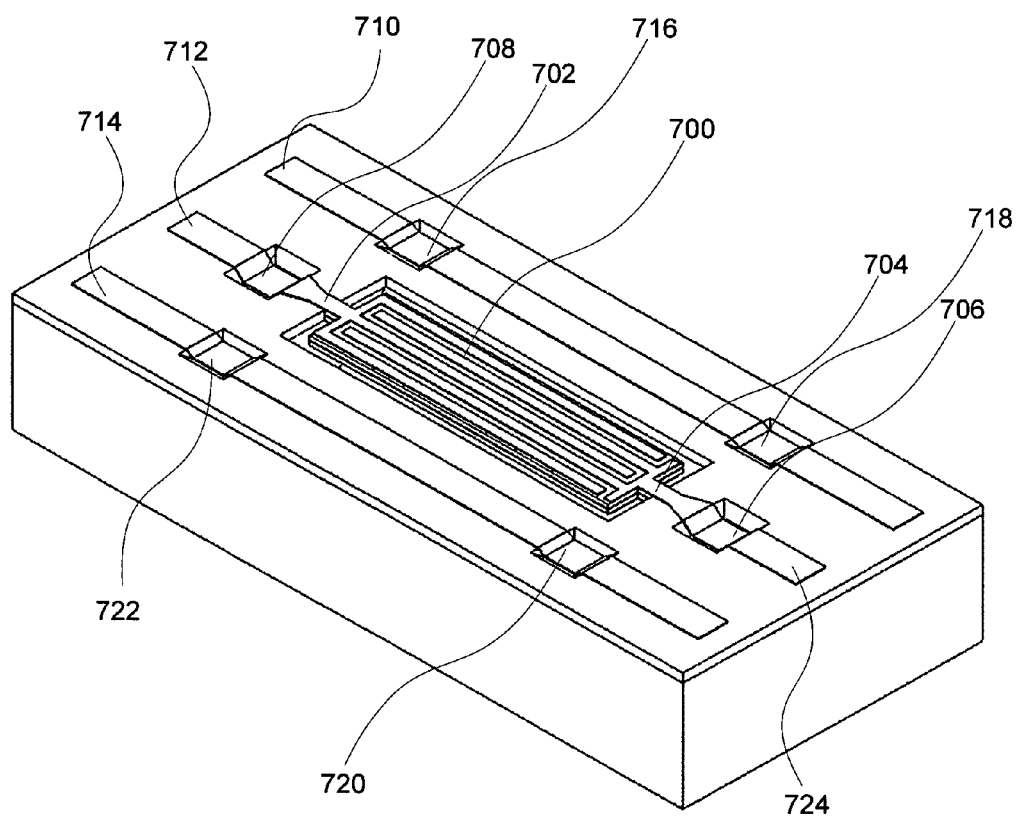


FIG. 7

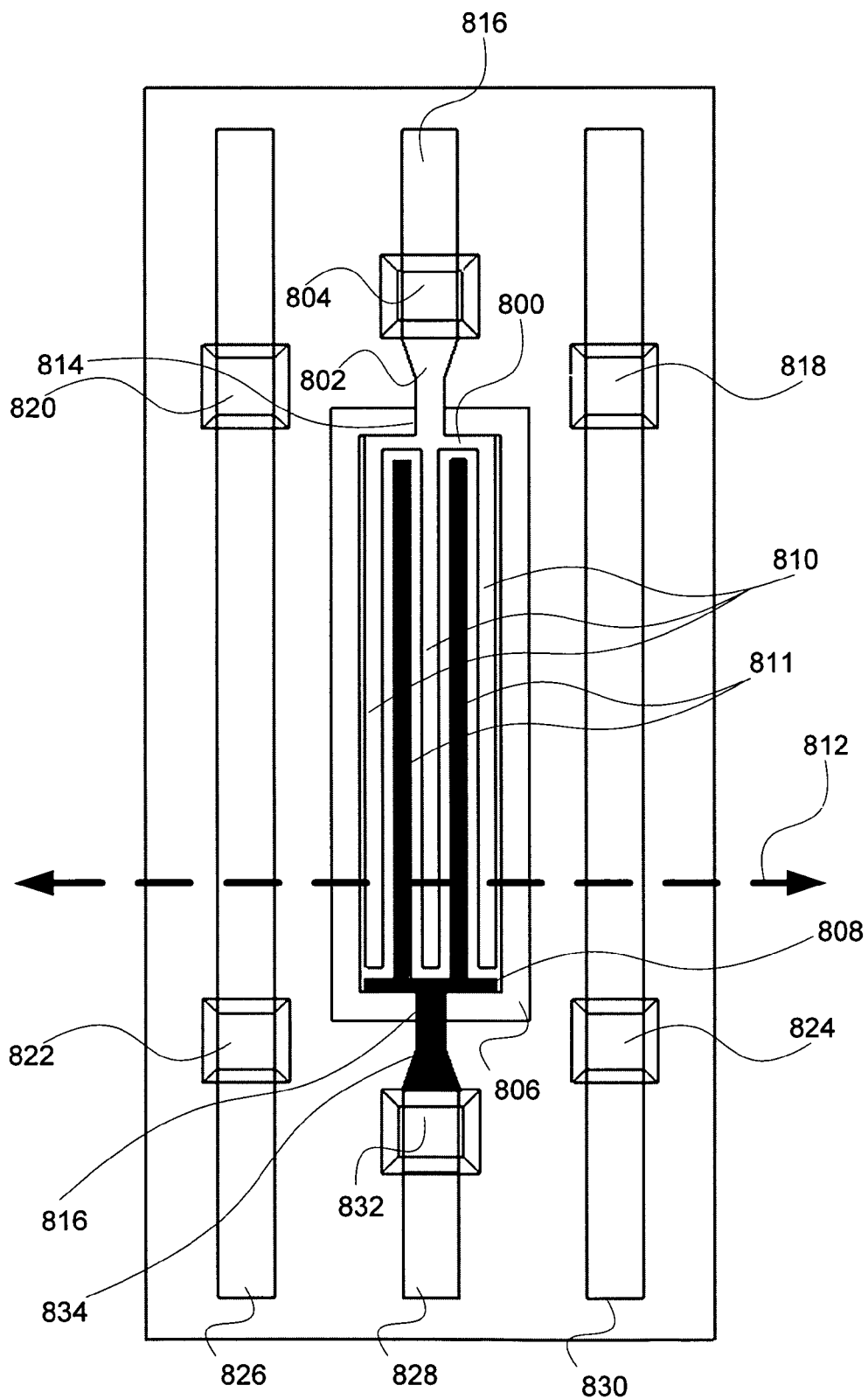


FIG. 8

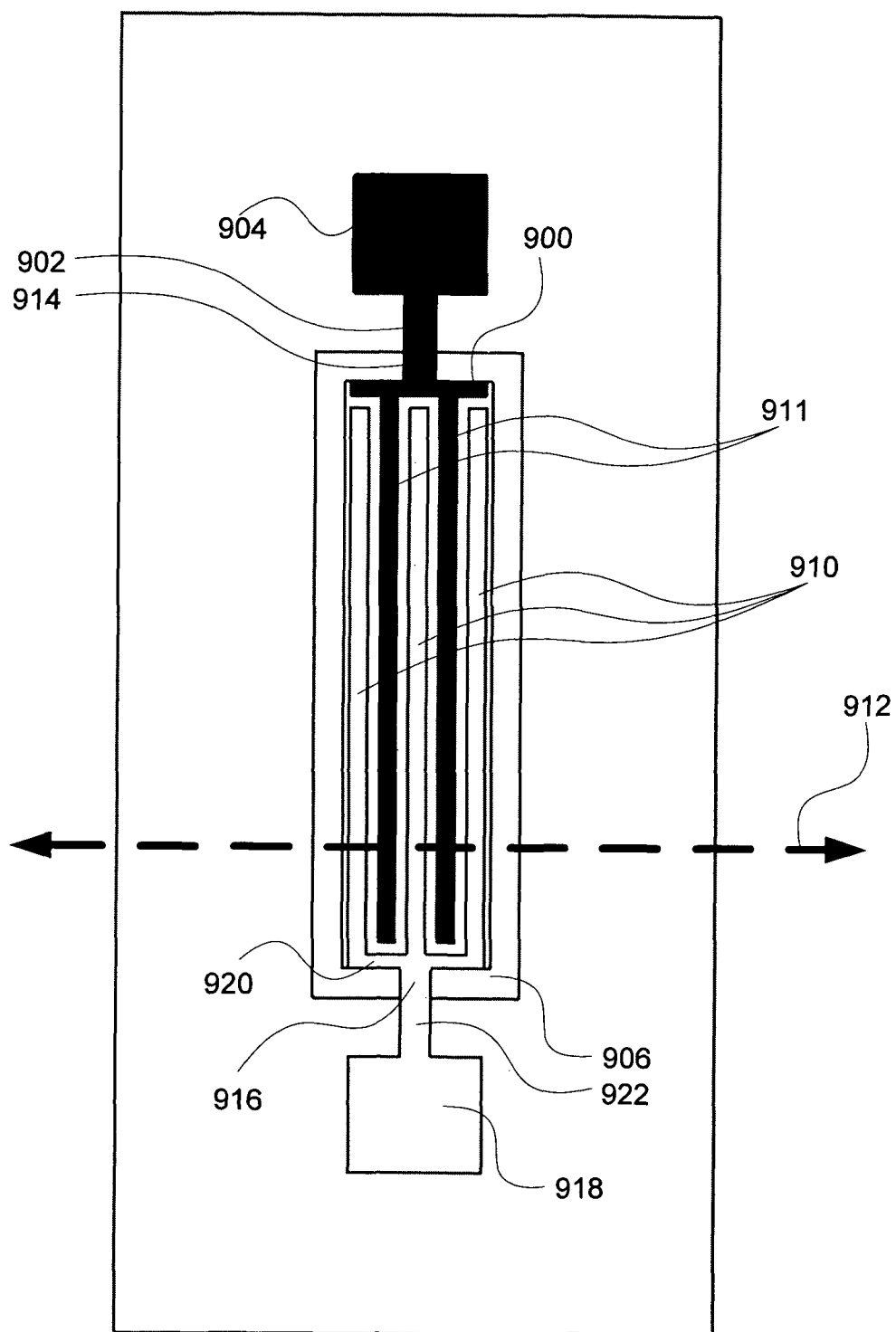


FIG. 9

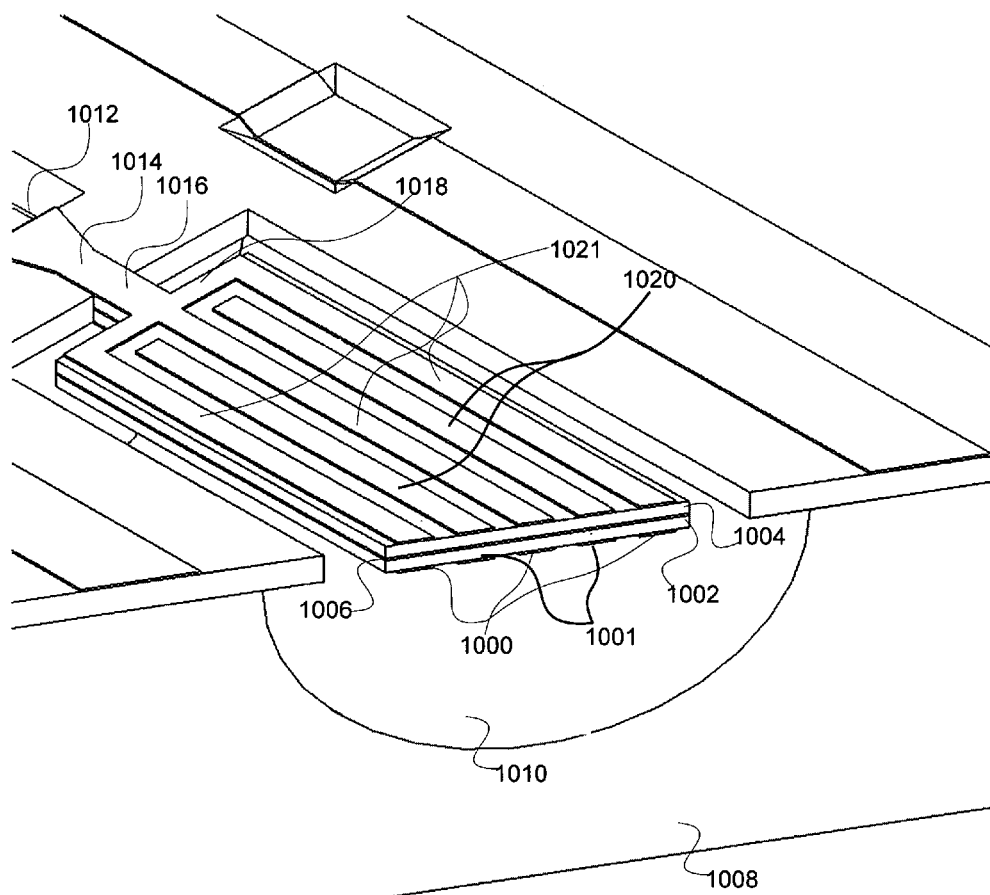


FIG. 10

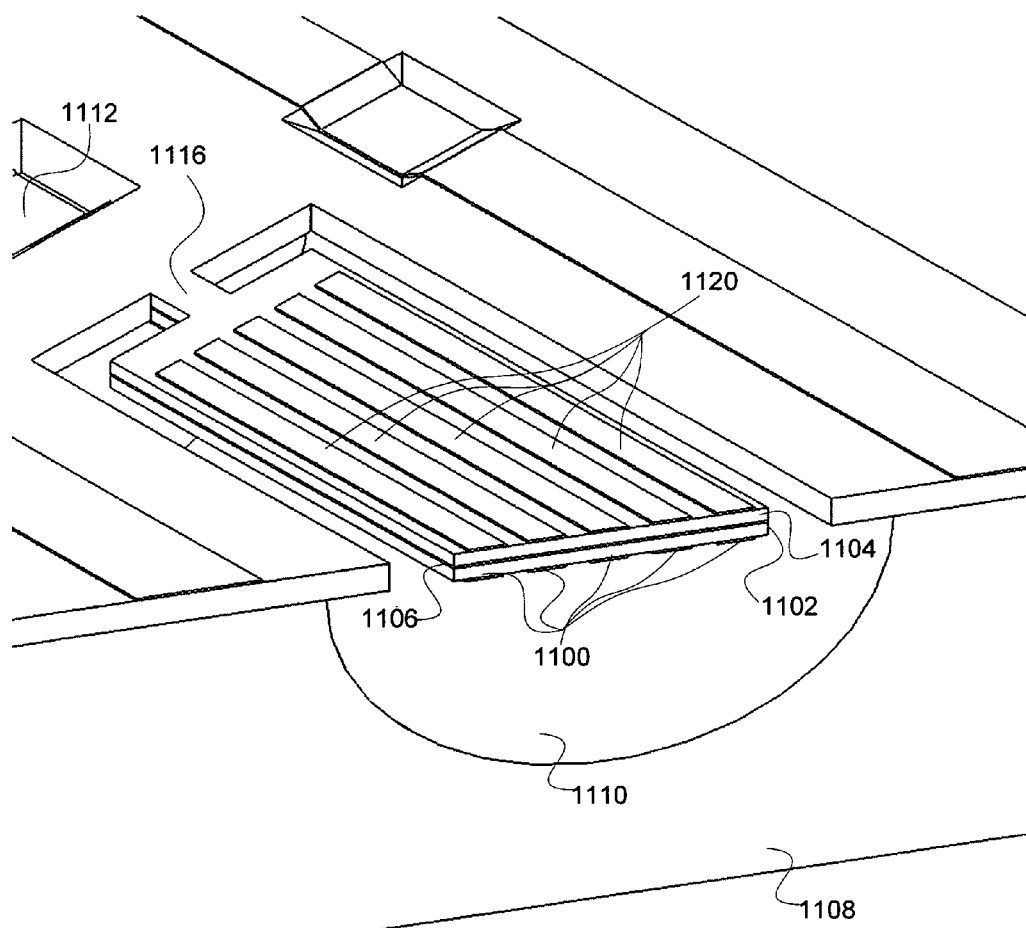


FIG. 11

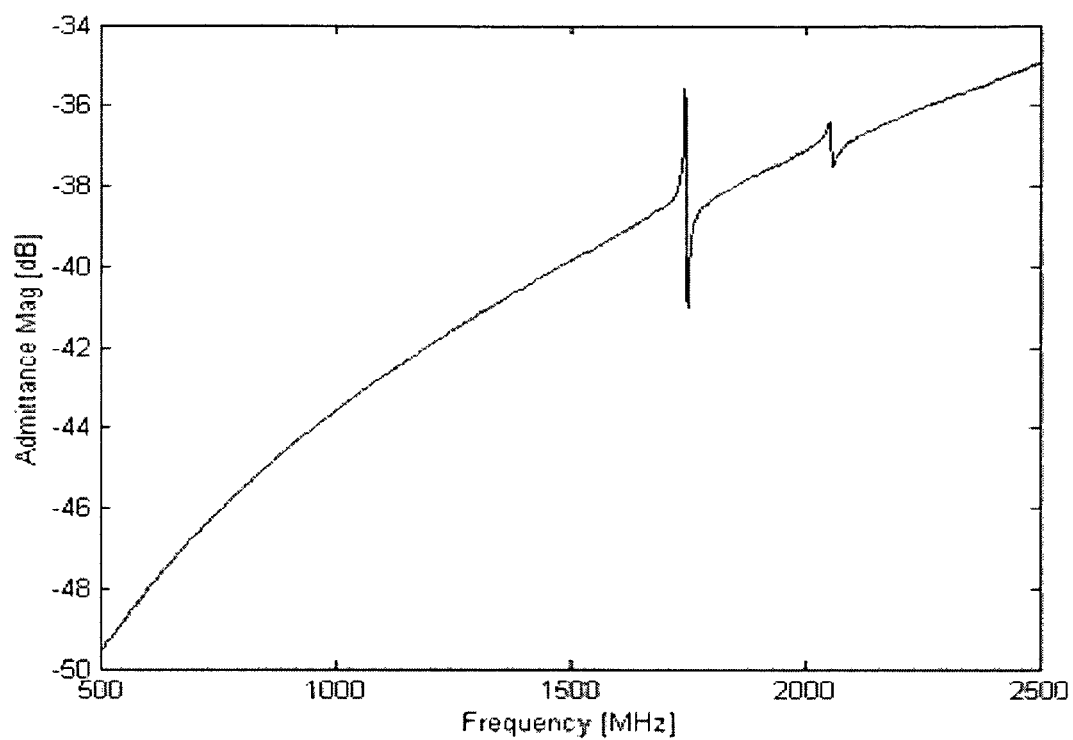


FIG. 12

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## PIEZOELECTRIC RESONATOR WITH TWO LAYERS

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### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Micro-electromechanical system (MEMS) filters have advantages in being able to reduce the size, weight, and power required when used as part of electronic systems such as radios. However, MEMS-type filters have limitations. For example, thickness MEMS-type filters (e.g., thickness-extensional mode piezoelectric resonators) are typically limited to a single operating frequency per substrate die. For another example, lithographically-determined operating frequency resonators (e.g., contour-extensional polysilicon resonators) cannot meet low impedance (e.g., 50  $\Omega$ ) specifications.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Various embodiments of the invention are disclosed in the following detailed description and the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an embodiment of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers.

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating an embodiment of a top view of top metal electrodes of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers.

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating an embodiment of a top view of bottom metal electrodes of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an embodiment of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers.

FIGS. 5A and 5B are diagrams illustrating embodiments of a via connecting to a middle metal layer.

FIGS. 6A and 6B are diagrams illustrating embodiments of a via connecting to top and bottom metal electrode layers.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram illustrating an embodiment of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers.

FIG. 8 is a diagram illustrating an embodiment of a top view including top metal electrodes of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers.

FIG. 9 is a diagram illustrating an embodiment of a top view of bottom metal electrodes of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers.

FIG. 10 is a block diagram illustrating an embodiment of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers.

FIG. 11 is a block diagram illustrating an embodiment of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers.

FIG. 12 is a graph illustrating a frequency response of the resonator structure in one embodiment.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The invention can be implemented in numerous ways, including as a process; an apparatus; a system; a composition of matter; a computer program product embodied on a computer readable storage medium; and/or a processor, such as a processor configured to execute instructions stored on and/or provided by a memory coupled to the processor. In this specification, these implementations, or any other form that the invention may take, may be referred to as techniques. In general, the order of the steps of disclosed processes may be altered within the scope of the invention. Unless stated otherwise, a component such as a processor or a memory described as being configured to perform a task may be imple-

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mented as a general component that is temporarily configured to perform the task at a given time or a specific component that is manufactured to perform the task. As used herein, the term "processor" refers to one or more devices, circuits, and/or processing cores configured to process data, such as computer program instructions.

A detailed description of one or more embodiments of the invention is provided below along with accompanying figures that illustrate the principles of the invention. The invention is described in connection with such embodiments, but the invention is not limited to any embodiment. The scope of the invention is limited only by the claims and the invention encompasses numerous alternatives, modifications and equivalents. Numerous specific details are set forth in the following description in order to provide a thorough understanding of the invention. These details are provided for the purpose of example and the invention may be practiced according to the claims without some or all of these specific details. For the purpose of clarity, technical material that is known in the technical fields related to the invention has not been described in detail so that the invention is not unnecessarily obscured.

Micro-electromechanical systems (MEMS) piezoelectric resonators with two piezoelectric layers are disclosed. A piezoelectric resonator device comprises a set of layers suspended using tethers. The set of layers comprises two piezoelectric layers separated by a middle metal layer and metal electrode layers adjacent to the outside of the piezoelectric layers (e.g., metal electrode layer, piezoelectric layer, middle metal layer, piezoelectric layer, and metal electrode layer). The metal electrode layers have patterns of electrodes that are correlated with each other. The metal electrodes on the top and bottom layer and middle metal layer are used to apply, sense, or apply and sense an electric potential across each of the two piezoelectric layers. The piezoelectric effect of the piezoelectric layers transduces the electric potential across each layer into mechanical stress in the layer. The inverse piezoelectric effect of the piezoelectric layers transduces the mechanical stress in each piezoelectric layer into an electric potential across the layer. The resonator structure can be operated at mechanical resonance by varying the applied electric field in time at the natural frequency of the device. In various embodiments, the piezoelectric layer is comprised of one of the following: aluminum nitride, zinc oxide, lead zirconate titanate, quartz, gallium arsenide, lithium niobate, or any other appropriate material. In various embodiments, the two piezoelectric layers are comprised of different materials or are comprised of the same materials. The spacing of the electrodes and the connectivity of the electrodes and the middle metal layer determine a frequency response of the resonator structure.

In various embodiments, the top metal electrodes, the middle metal layer, and/or the bottom metal electrodes is/are comprised of the following: aluminum, platinum, molybdenum, gold, silver, nickel, ruthenium, or any other appropriate metal. In various embodiments, the top metal electrodes, the middle metal layer, and/or the bottom metal electrodes are comprised of the same metals or are comprised of different metals.

In some embodiments, the two layers of metal electrodes have patterns that alternate areas such that when viewed from the top or bottom of the set of layers, the electrode areas on the top are centered in a space between electrode areas on the bottom and the electrode areas on the bottom are centered in a space between electrode areas on the top. In various embodiments, the areas comprise approximately rectangular areas in an area of the layer, approximately concentric arcs or

portions of circles in an area of the layer, or any other appropriate shape. In various embodiments, the electrodes have approximately the same width as the space between electrode areas, are less wide compared to the space between the electrode areas, are wider compared to the space between the electrode areas, or any other appropriate width. The magnitude of the electromechanical coupling factor of the piezoelectric resonator is a function of the relative width of the electrode compared to the width of the space between electrode areas.

In some embodiments, the top layer of metal electrodes and the bottom metal electrodes are electrically coupled to each other.

In some embodiments, each of the layers of metal electrodes (e.g., top layer and bottom layer) include two sets of inter-digitated electrodes, where one set of top electrodes is coupled to one set of bottom electrodes and the other set of top electrodes is coupled to the other set of bottom electrodes. In various embodiments, the coupled sets on top and bottom layers are electrically coupled such that the top and bottom set that sit correspondingly above and below each other are coupled or such that the top and bottom set that sit correspondingly above and below each other are not coupled.

In some embodiments, for a given lithographically-defined metal electrode line width, a two layer piezoelectric resonator device enables twice the maximum operating frequency of that achievable by single layer piezoelectric resonator device. A larger line width for a given frequency of operation is desirable as it: 1) reduces lithographic tolerances (e.g., which is favorable because MEMS fabrication equipment is often several generations behind state-of-the-art for CMOS and because lithography of the MEMS device must accommodate wafer topography (e.g., step heights measuring several microns); 2) decreases Ohmic loading in electrodes (e.g., Ohmic loading is associated with electrode resistance, which destroys the Q of low impedance resonators); 3) increases transduction efficiency by allowing electrodes to cover a larger fraction of a lateral strain field (e.g., which is favorable because it includes more charge associated with the motion of a piezoelectric structure of the resonator structure); and 4) makes the forcing function couple more efficiently into a desired mode of vibration and suppresses undesired modes of plate by having the additional transducer layer (e.g., this is especially effective for 2-port topologies).

In some embodiments, as compared to a two layer unpatterned electrode structure, a two layer patterned resonator structure has the following advantages: 1) forcing the resonator structure with periodic and/or alternating polarity potentials couples more efficiently into a desired mode of vibration and suppresses undesired modes of the resonator structure; 2) allows the impedance of the resonator structure to be scaled down by increasing number of electrodes; 3) increases the frequency setting accuracy and/or decreases need for trimming, because variations in structure width have 1/n times the effect on the device frequency as compared to a device operating in a fundamental width extensional mode of the resonator structure, where n is the number of half-wavelength periods (e.g., number of electrodes) on the surfaces of the resonator; and 4) the thickness-extensional response, that appears in characteristic response of all lateral-extensional mode devices, is less pronounced.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an embodiment of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers. In the example shown, resonator structure 100 is suspended over a cavity using tether 102 and tether 104. The lateral dimensions of resonator structure 100 are typically on the order of a few hundred microns by a few hundred microns for a device

designed to operate around 1 GHz and up to a few 1000 microns by a few 1000 microns for a device designed to operate at 10 MHz; each piezoelectric layer is typically 0.5 to 3 microns thick. The tether 104 is defined in the same piezoelectric layers that make up the resonator structure 100, and are typically 5 microns wide and designed such that their length (in the direction connecting the resonator structure to its surroundings) is an integer number of resonant quarter wavelengths. Resonator structure 100 comprises a set of layers including a top metal electrode layer, a top piezoelectric layer beneath the top metal electrode layer, a middle metal layer beneath the top piezoelectric layer, a bottom piezoelectric layer beneath the middle metal layer, and a bottom metal electrode layer beneath the bottom piezoelectric layer. The middle metal layer is coupled electrically through tether 104 to via 106 and to contact strip 110 and contact strip 114. The top metal electrode layer and the bottom metal electrode layer are coupled electrically through tether 102 to via 108 and to contact strip 112. Contact strip 110/contact strip 114 and contact strip 112 can be used as 1-port connections to resonator structure 100, where for example, contact strip 110/contact strip 114 are coupled to ground and contact strip 112 is coupled to a signal input. Resonator structure 100 includes a pattern of metal electrodes on the top and bottom surfaces that when provided an input signal has a vibrational response that coupled to resonator structures electrical response. The vibrational response is a vibrational oscillation mode along an axis perpendicular to the axis between tether 102 and tether 104. The top and bottom metal electrodes have a periodic structure in along the axis perpendicular to the axis between tether 102 and tether 104 in an area of the surface of resonator structure 100 that includes all but the bus connector strips at either end of resonator structure 100. The resonant frequency response of resonator structure 100 is controlled by selecting the periodicity of the periodic structure on the surface. The frequency of resonance is proportional to 1/(period of the electrodes) and is related to the speed of elastic wave propagation in the piezoelectric material(s) in the top piezoelectric layer and the bottom piezoelectric layer. For example, an electrode period of 10 microns corresponds to a resonant frequency of approximately 1 GHz if the resonator structure is made of aluminum nitride. At resonance, the elastic wave propagating in the piezoelectric layer has a half-wavelength that is equal to the period of the patterned electrodes. The structure can be driven into resonance by applying a harmonic electric potential that varies in time at the structure resonant frequency across the patterned metal layers. The layout and interconnectivity of the periodic electrodes preferentially transduces the desired mode of vibration while suppressing the response of undesired spurious modes of vibration of the structure. For example, a specific higher order vibrational mode can be transduced without substantially transducing other modes. Compared to its response to a constant DC electric potential, the amplitude of the mechanical response of the resonator is multiplied by the quality factor (the typical quality factor is on the order of 500 to 5000). Selection of the length of resonator structure 100 along the axis between tether 102 and tether 104 and the number of electrode periods provides control over the impedance of resonator structure 100 by scaling the amount of charge generated by the motion of the piezoelectric material.

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating an embodiment of a top view of top metal electrodes of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers. In some embodiments, the metal electrodes of FIG. 2 are used to implement the metal electrodes associated with the resonator of FIG. 1. In the example shown, a resonator structure has electrically coupled bus 200,



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periodic stripes **210**, and bus **208** as part of the top layer metal electrode seen from a top view. Bus **200**, periodic stripes **210**, and bus **208** are electrically coupled to via **204** using connector **202**. Connector **202** crosses tether **214**, which is used to suspend the resonator structure. The resonator structure is surrounded by space **206** and is coupled to the structure surrounding the resonator structure using tether **214** and tether **216**. Periodic stripes **210** are periodic along a direction perpendicular to an axis that would run between tether **214** and tether **216**—for example, along axis **212**. Periodic stripes **210** have alternating areas of metal and areas without metal along the direction associated with line **212**. In various embodiments, the areas of metal and the areas without metal have the same width, the areas of metal are wider than the areas without metal, the areas of metal are narrower than the areas without metal, or any other appropriate relation between the widths. The widths of the areas with and without metal electrodes are typically on the order of 5 microns each for resonators designed to operate at 1 GHz; the metal electrode thickness is typically on the order of 100 to 300 nanometers. The magnitude of the electromechanical coupling factor of the piezoelectric resonator is a function of the relative width of the electrode compared to the width of the space between electrode areas. In some embodiments, the resonator electromechanical coupling is a nonlinear function of the electrode/space width ratio. In some embodiments, the width of the metal electrodes is not a width corresponding to the full half period of the electrode spacing (e.g., equal to the full half period of the electrode spacing) because the resonator electromechanical coupling is more efficient when the metal electrode width is less than the full half period of the electrode spacing. In some embodiments, the optimal value of the electrode/space width ratio is approximately 74%. Periodic stripes **210** are arranged in such a manner that the areas without metal are directly over a set of periodic stripes in the bottom metal electrode.

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating an embodiment of a top view of bottom metal electrodes of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers. In some embodiments, the metal electrodes of FIG. 3 are used to implement the metal electrodes associated with the resonator of FIG. 1. In the example shown, a resonator structure has electrically coupled bus **300**, periodic stripes **310**, and bus **308** as part of the bottom layer metal electrode seen from a top view. Bus **300**, periodic stripes **310**, and bus **308** are electrically coupled to via contact **304** using connector **302**. Connector **302** crosses tether **314**, which is used to suspend the resonator structure. The resonator structure is surrounded by space **306** and is coupled to the structure surrounding the resonator structure using tether **314** and tether **316**. Periodic stripes **310** are periodic along a direction perpendicular to an axis that would run between tether **314** and tether **316**—for example, along axis **312**. Periodic stripes **310** have alternating areas of metal and areas without metal along the direction associated with line **312**. In various embodiments, the areas of metal and the areas without metal have the same width, the areas of metal are wider than the areas without metal, the areas of metal are narrower than the areas without metal, or any other appropriate relation between the widths. The widths of the areas with and without metal electrodes are typically on the order of 5 microns each for resonators designed to operate at 1 GHz; the metal electrode thickness is typically on the order of 100 to 300 nanometers. The magnitude of the electromechanical coupling factor of the piezoelectric resonator is a function of the relative width of the electrode compared to the width of the space between electrode areas. Periodic stripes **310** are

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arranged in such a manner that the areas without metal are directly underneath periodic stripes **210**.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an embodiment of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers. In some embodiments, the resonator of FIG. 4 is used to implement the resonator of FIG. 1. In the example shown, periodic stripes **420** are coupled electrically to bus **418** which in turn is electrically coupled to connector **414** and via **412**. Connector **414** crosses tether **416**. Tether **416** suspends a resonator structure over cavity **410** within substrate **408**. The resonator structure comprises: 1) a top layer of metal electrodes including periodic stripes **420** and bus **418**; 2) top piezoelectric layer **404**; 3) middle metal layer **406**; 4) bottom piezoelectric layer **402**; and 5) bottom layer of metal electrodes including periodic stripes **400**. Top layer periodic stripes **420** are centered over spaces between bottom layer periodic stripes **400**. Similarly, spaces between top layer periodic stripes **420** are centered over bottom layer periodic stripes **400**.

FIGS. 5A and 5B are diagrams illustrating embodiments of a via connecting to a middle metal layer. In some embodiments, the vias of FIGS. 5A and 5B are used to implement the vias associated with the resonator of FIG. 1. In the example shown, a resonator structure is coupled to substrate using tether **502**. The resonator structure is separated from the substrate by space **500**. Metal connector **504** is coupled electrically to a middle metal layer in the resonator structure and crosses to the resonator structure on tether **502**. Contact strip **506** is coupled electrically with metal connector **504** using a via. In the cross section shown in FIG. 5B, metal connector **514** is coupled electrically to contact strip **516**. In some embodiments, metal connector **514** corresponds to metal connector **504** and contact strip **516** corresponds to contact strip **506**.

FIGS. 6A and 6B are diagrams illustrating embodiments of a via connecting to top and bottom metal electrode layers. In some embodiments, the vias of FIGS. 6A and 6B are used to implement the vias associated with the resonator of FIG. 1. In the example shown, a resonator structure is coupled to substrate using tether **602**. The resonator structure is separated from the substrate by space **600**. Metal connector **604** is coupled electrically to a top metal electrode layer in the resonator structure and crosses to the resonator structure on tether **602**. Metal connector **606** is coupled electrically to a bottom metal electrode layer in the resonator structure and crosses to the resonator structure on tether **602**. Contact strip **608** is coupled electrically with metal connector **604** and metal connector **606** using a via. In the cross section shown in FIG. 6B, metal connector **614** is coupled electrically to metal connector **616** and contact strip **618**. In some embodiments, metal connector **614** corresponds to metal connector **604**, metal connector **616** corresponds to metal connector **606**, and contact strip **618** corresponds to contact strip **608**.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram illustrating an embodiment of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers. In the example shown, resonator structure **700** is suspended over a cavity using tether **702** and tether **704**. The lateral dimensions of resonator structure **700** are typically on the order of a few hundred microns by a few hundred microns for a device designed to operate around 1 GHz and up to a few 1000 microns by a few 1000 microns for a device designed to operate at 10 MHz; each piezoelectric layer is typically 0.5 to 3 microns thick. The tether **704** is defined in the same piezoelectric layers that make up the resonator structure **700**, and are typically 5 microns wide and designed such that their length (in the direction connecting the resonator structure to its surroundings) is an integer number of resonant quarter wavelengths. Resonator structure **700** comprises a set of lay-

ers including a top metal electrode layer, a top piezoelectric layer beneath the top metal electrode layer, a middle metal layer beneath the top piezoelectric layer, a bottom piezoelectric layer beneath the middle metal layer, and a bottom metal electrode layer beneath the bottom piezoelectric layer. The middle metal layer is coupled electrically through tether **702** and tether **704** to via **716**, via **718**, via **720**, and via **722** and to contact strip **710** and contact strip **714**. A set of electrodes on the top metal layer and a set of electrodes on the bottom metal layer are coupled electrically through tether **702** to via **708** and to contact strip **712**. Another set of electrodes on the top metal layer and another set of electrodes on the bottom metal layer are coupled electrically through tether **704** to via **706** and to contact strip **724**. Contact strip **710**/contact strip **714** and contact strip **712** and contact strip **724** can be used as 2-port connections to resonator structure **700**, where for example, contact strip **710**/contact strip **714** are coupled to ground and contact strip **712** is coupled to a signal input/output and contact strip **724** is coupled to another signal input/output. Resonator structure **700** includes a pattern of metal electrodes on the top and bottom surfaces that when provided an input signal has a vibrational response that coupled to resonator structures electrical response. The vibrational response is a vibrational oscillation mode along an axis perpendicular to the axis between tether **702** and tether **704**. The top and bottom metal electrodes have a periodic structure in along the axis perpendicular to the axis between tether **702** and tether **704** in an area of the surface of resonator structure **700** that includes all but the bus connector strips at either end of resonator structure **700**. The resonant frequency response of resonator structure **700** is controlled by selecting the periodicity of the periodic structure on the surface. The frequency of resonance is proportional to 1/(period of the electrodes) and is related to the speed of elastic wave propagation in the piezoelectric material(s) in the top piezoelectric layer and the bottom piezoelectric layer. For example, an electrode period of 10 microns corresponds to a resonant frequency of approximately 1 GHz if the resonator structure is made of aluminum nitride. At resonance, the elastic wave propagating in the piezoelectric layer has a half-wavelength that is equal to the period of the patterned electrodes. The structure can be driven into resonance by applying a harmonic electric potential that varies in time at the structure resonant frequency across the patterned metal layers. The layout and interconnectivity of the periodic electrodes preferentially transduces the desired mode of vibration while suppressing the response of undesired spurious modes of vibration of the structure. For example, a specific higher order vibrational mode can be transduced without substantially transducing other modes. Compared to its response to a constant DC electric potential, the amplitude of the mechanical response of the resonator is multiplied by the quality factor (the typical quality factor is on the order of 500 to 5000). Selection of the length of resonator structure **700** along the axis between tether **702** and tether **704** and the number of electrode periods provides control over the impedance of resonator structure **700** by scaling the amount of charge generated by the motion of the piezoelectric material.

FIG. **8** is a diagram illustrating an embodiment of a top view including top metal electrodes of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers. In some embodiments, the metal electrodes of FIG. **8** are used to implement the metal electrodes associated with the resonator of FIG. **7**. In the example shown, a resonator structure has electrically coupled bus **800**, periodic stripes **810**, periodic stripes **811**, and bus **808** as part of the top layer metal electrode seen from a top view. Bus **800** and periodic stripes **810** are electrically

coupled to via **804** and contact strip **816** using connector **802**. Connector **802** crosses tether **814**, which is used to suspend the resonator structure. The resonator structure is surrounded by space **806** and is coupled to the structure surrounding the resonator structure using tether **814** and tether **816**. Periodic stripes **811** and bus **808** are electrically coupled to via **832** and contact strip **828** using connector **834**.

Periodic stripes **810** and periodic stripes **811** are periodic along a direction perpendicular to an axis that would run between tether **814** and tether **816**—for example, along axis **812**. Periodic stripes **810** and periodic stripes **811** are interdigitated and have areas of metal separated by an area without metal along the direction associated with line **812**. In various embodiments, the areas of metal and the areas without metal have the same width, the areas of metal are wider than the areas without metal, the areas of metal are narrower than the areas without metal, or any other appropriate relation between the widths. In various embodiments, periodic stripes **810** and periodic stripes **811** have the same width electrodes, have different width electrodes, or any other appropriate width electrodes. The widths of the areas with and without metal electrodes are typically on the order of 3 microns and 2 microns, respectively, for resonators designed to operate at 1 GHz; the metal electrode thickness is typically on the order of 100 to 300 nanometers. Note that every other metal electrode is coupled electrically together so that adjacent metal electrodes are not coupled electrically together. The magnitude of the electromechanical coupling factor of the piezoelectric resonator is a function of the relative width of the electrode compared to the width of the space between electrode areas. Periodic stripes **810** and periodic stripes **811** are arranged in such a manner that the areas with metal are directly over two sets of periodic stripes in the bottom metal electrode. Periodic stripes **810** are over a set of periodic stripes in the bottom metal electrode, where the set of periodic stripes in the bottom metal electrode are electrically coupled to periodic stripes **811**. Periodic stripes **811** are over a set of periodic stripes in the bottom metal electrode, where the set of periodic stripes in the bottom metal electrode are electrically coupled to periodic stripes **810**.

Contact strip **826** is coupled electrically to a middle metal layer in the resonator structure using via **822** and via **820**. Contact strip **830** is coupled electrically to a middle metal layer in the resonator structure using via **824** and via **818**.

FIG. **9** is a diagram illustrating an embodiment of a top view of bottom metal electrodes of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers. In some embodiments, the metal electrodes of FIG. **9** are used to implement the metal electrodes associated with the resonator of FIG. **7**. In the example shown, a resonator structure has bus **900** electrically coupled to periodic stripes **911** as part of a bottom layer metal electrode as seen from a top view. Bus **900** and periodic stripes **911** are coupled to connector **902** and via contact **904**. Connector **902** crosses tether **914**, which is used to suspend resonator structure. A resonator structure has bus **920** electrically coupled to periodic stripes **910** as part of a bottom layer metal electrode as seen from a top view. Bus **920** and periodic stripes **910** are coupled to connector **922** and via contact **918**. Connector **922** crosses tether **916**, which is used to suspend resonator structure.

The resonator structure is surrounded by space **906** and is coupled to the structure surrounding the resonator structure using tether **914** and tether **916**. Periodic stripes **910** and periodic stripes **911** are inter-digitated and have areas with metal next to areas without metal along a direction perpendicular to an axis that would run between tether **914** and tether **916**—for example, along axis **912**. In various embodiments,

the areas of metal and the areas without metal have the same width, the areas of metal are wider than the areas without metal, the areas of metal are narrower than the areas without metal, or any other appropriate relation between the widths. The widths of the areas with and without metal electrodes are typically on the order of 3 microns and 2 microns, respectively, for resonators designed to operate at 1 GHz; the metal electrode thickness is typically on the order of 100 to 300 nanometers. The magnitude of the electromechanical coupling factor of the piezoelectric resonator is a function of the relative width of the electrode compared to the width of the space between electrode areas. Periodic stripes **911** are arranged in such a manner that the areas metal are directly underneath periodic stripes **811**. Periodic stripes **910** are arranged in such a manner that the areas metal are directly underneath periodic stripes **810**.

FIG. **10** is a block diagram illustrating an embodiment of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers. In some embodiments, the resonator of FIG. **10** is used to implement the resonator of FIG. **7**. In the example shown, periodic stripes **1021** are coupled electrically to bus **1018** which in turn is electrically coupled to connector **1014** and via **1012**. Connector **1014** crosses tether **1016**. Tether **1016** suspends a resonator structure over cavity **1010** within substrate **1008**. The resonator structure comprises: 1) a top layer of metal electrodes including periodic stripes **1020**, periodic stripes **1021**, and bus **1018**; 2) top piezoelectric layer **1004**; 3) middle metal layer **1006**; 4) bottom piezoelectric layer **1002**; and 5) bottom layer of metal electrodes including periodic stripes **1000** and periodic stripes **1001**. Top layer periodic stripes **1020** are centered over periodic stripes **1001**. Top layer periodic stripes **1021** are centered over periodic stripes **1000**. Top layer periodic stripes **1020** are electrically coupled to periodic stripes **1000**. Top layer periodic stripes **1021** are electrically coupled to periodic stripes **1001**.

FIG. **11** is a block diagram illustrating an embodiment of a piezoelectric resonator with two piezoelectric layers. In some embodiments, the resonator of FIG. **11** is used to implement the resonator of FIG. **7**. In the example shown, periodic stripes **1100** are coupled electrically to via **1112**. Tether **1116** suspends a resonator structure over cavity **1110** within substrate **1108**. The resonator structure comprises: 1) a top layer of metal electrodes including periodic stripes **1120**; 2) top piezoelectric layer **1104**; 3) middle metal layer **1106**; 4) bottom piezoelectric layer **1102**; and 5) bottom layer of metal electrodes including periodic stripes **1100**. Top layer periodic stripes **1120** are centered over periodic stripes **1100**. Top layer periodic stripes **1120** are electrically coupled to each other. Bottom layer periodic stripes **1100** are electrically coupled to each other. Periodic stripes **1120** and periodic stripes **1100** each comprise a set of areas of metal and areas without metal. In some embodiments, the width of the top metal electrodes in the dimension along which the electrodes form a periodic structure is approximately 3  $\mu\text{m}$  with a 2  $\mu\text{m}$  space between the metal electrodes for an AlN piezoelectric resonator structure.

FIG. **12** is a graph illustrating a frequency response of the resonator structure in one embodiment. In the examples shown, the magnitude of the admittance of a one port resonator structure (e.g., a resonator structure similar to FIG. **1**, FIG. **2**, FIG. **3**, FIG. **4**, FIG. **5**, or FIG. **6**) associated with electrode pattern **1200** is plotted for frequencies from 500 MHz to 2500 MHz. The resonator structure has a width of 75  $\mu\text{m}$ , a length of 150  $\mu\text{m}$ , and a thickness of 2  $\mu\text{m}$  (each of the two piezoelectric layers is 1  $\mu\text{m}$  thick); the piezoelectric structure is made out of aluminum nitride. Each metal electrode stripe is 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  wide and 150 nm thick; the electrodes are

made out of aluminum. The resonator structure has a width corresponding to 30 half wavelengths. The fundamental frequency is 58 MHz (e.g., the elastic wave propagation associated frequency 1740/30 MHz). The fundamental width extensional mode of the structure and many of its overtones are suppressed. For example, the response of the overtones at 522 MHz, 580 MHz, 638 MHz, 696 MHz, 754 MHz, 812 MHz, 870 MHz, 928 MHz, 986 MHz, 1044 MHz, 1102 MHz, 1160 MHz, 1218 MHz, 1276 MHz, 1334 MHz, 1392 MHz, 1450 MHz, 1508 MHz, 1566 MHz, 1624 MHz, or 1682 MHz are not seen in FIG. **12**. The small low Q peak near 2.1 GHz is due to a thickness extensional mode.

In some embodiments, the resonator structure comprises a circle or annular ring, where the periodic electrodes on the top and bottom layers are portions of arcs or circles.

In some embodiments, the resonator structure comprises a polygon other than a rectangle, where the periodic electrodes on the top and bottom layers are portions of inscribed polygons of the same type as the resonator structure.

In some embodiments, the resonator structure further comprises a sixth layer adjacent to the outside of the bottom layer of metal electrodes. The sixth layer, which is made of a low acoustic loss material (e.g., silicon, sapphire, nickel, diamond, silicon dioxide, or silicon carbide), acts as a resonant cavity for the mode of vibration and raises the quality factor of the piezoelectric resonator at the expense of lower electromechanical coupling. The sixth layer has the same lateral dimensions as the piezoelectric layers of the resonator structure. The sixth layer is between the bottom layer (e.g., the fifth layer electrode) and the substrate and is part of the layer stack that is suspended by tethers over the released cavity. The sixth layer cavity is between 1 and 100  $\mu\text{m}$  thick.

Although the foregoing embodiments have been described in some detail for purposes of clarity of understanding, the invention is not limited to the details provided. There are many alternative ways of implementing the invention. The disclosed embodiments are illustrative and not restrictive.

What is claimed is:

1. A piezoelectric resonator device, comprising:

- a top layer including one or more top layer metal electrodes, wherein in a first area, the top layer includes a top layer patterned structure;
- a top piezoelectric layer comprising a first piezoelectric material, wherein the top piezoelectric layer is adjacent to the top layer;
- a middle layer including one or more middle layer metal electrodes, wherein the middle layer is adjacent to the top piezoelectric layer opposite the top layer;
- a bottom piezoelectric layer comprising a second piezoelectric material, wherein the bottom piezoelectric layer is adjacent to the middle layer opposite the top piezoelectric layer; and
- a bottom layer including one or more bottom layer metal electrodes, wherein the bottom layer is adjacent to the bottom piezoelectric layer opposite the middle layer, and wherein in a second area, the bottom layer includes a bottom layer patterned structure, wherein the top layer metal electrodes include a first plurality of electrodes inter-digitated with a second plurality of electrodes, wherein a first one of the inter-digitated metal electrodes in the top layer and a first one of the metal electrodes in the bottom layer are coupled to a first contact configured to provide a first signal, and a second one of the inter-digitated metal electrodes in the top layer and a second one of the metal electrodes in the bottom layer are coupled to a second contact configured to provide a second signal;

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the layers suspended over a cavity by tethers;

the top layer patterned structure or the bottom layer patterned structure controlling a resonant frequency response of the piezoelectric resonator device.

2. A device as in claim 1, wherein the first contact is configured to receive the first signal.

3. A device as in claim 2 wherein the second contact is configured to receive the second signal.

4. A device as in claim 2, wherein the second contact is configured to output the second signal.

5. A device as in claim 1, wherein the first contact is associated with a first port.

6. A device as in claim 5, wherein the second contact is associated with a second port.

7. A device as in claim 6, wherein the middle layer is coupled to ground.

8. A device as in claim 1, wherein the top layer patterned structure and the bottom layer patterned structure are aligned so that one of the one or more bottom layer metal electrodes is centered under a space with no top layer metal electrodes and one of the one or more top layer metal electrodes is centered over a space with no bottom layer metal electrodes.

9. A device as in claim 1, wherein the top layer patterned structure and the bottom layer patterned structure are aligned so that one of the one or more bottom layer metal electrodes is centered under one of the one or more top layer metal electrodes.

10. A device as in claim 1, wherein the one or more top layer metal electrodes comprise one of the following: aluminum, platinum, molybdenum, gold, silver, nickel, or ruthenium.

11. A device as in claim 1, wherein the one or more bottom layer metal electrodes comprise one of the following: aluminum, platinum, molybdenum, gold, silver, nickel, or ruthenium.

12. A device as in claim 1, wherein the middle metal layer comprises one of the following: aluminum, platinum, molybdenum, gold, silver, nickel, or ruthenium.

13. A device as in claim 1, wherein the first piezoelectric material and the second piezoelectric material comprises one of the following: aluminum nitride, zinc oxide, lead zirconate titanate, quartz, gallium arsenide, or lithium niobate.

14. A device as in claim 1, wherein the one or more top layer metal electrodes have a width along the one dimension that is not a full half period associated with the one or more top layer metal electrodes.

15. A device as in claim 1, wherein the one or more bottom layer metal electrodes have a width along the one dimension that is not a full half period associated with the one or more top layer metal electrodes.

16. A piezoelectric resonator device, comprising:

a top layer including top layer metal electrodes, wherein in a first area, the top layer includes a top layer periodic structure;

a top piezoelectric layer comprising a first piezoelectric material, wherein the top piezoelectric layer is adjacent to the top layer;

a middle layer including one or more middle layer metal electrodes, wherein the middle layer is adjacent to the top piezoelectric layer opposite the top layer;

a bottom piezoelectric layer comprising a second piezoelectric material, wherein the bottom piezoelectric layer is adjacent to the middle layer opposite the top piezoelectric layer; and

a bottom layer including bottom layer metal electrodes, wherein the bottom layer is adjacent to the bottom piezoelectric layer opposite the middle layer, and wherein in a

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second area, the bottom layer includes a bottom layer periodic structure, wherein the top layer metal electrodes include a first plurality of electrodes inter-digitated with a second plurality of electrodes, wherein one of the inter-digitated first plurality of top layer metal electrodes and a first one of the bottom layer metal electrodes are coupled to a first contact configured to provide a first signal, and one of the inter-digitated second plurality of top layer metal electrodes and a second one of the bottom layer metal electrodes are coupled to a second contact configured to provide a second signal; the layers suspended over a cavity by tethers;

the top layer periodic structure or the bottom layer periodic structure corresponding to a resonant frequency response of the piezoelectric resonator device.

17. A device as in claim 16, wherein the first plurality of top layer metal electrodes are coupled electrically to each other, and wherein the second plurality of top layer metal electrodes are coupled electrically to each other.

18. A device as in claim 16, wherein the bottom layer metal electrodes include a first plurality of electrodes inter-digitated with a second plurality of electrodes.

19. A device as in claim 18, wherein the first plurality of bottom layer metal electrodes are coupled electrically to each other, and wherein the second plurality of bottom layer metal electrodes are coupled electrically to each other.

20. A device as in claim 18, wherein the first plurality of top layer metal electrodes are coupled electrically to the second plurality of bottom layer metal electrodes, and wherein the second plurality of top layer metal electrodes are coupled electrically to the first plurality of bottom layer metal electrodes.

21. A piezoelectric resonator device, comprising:

a top layer including top layer metal electrodes, wherein in a first area, the top layer includes a top layer periodic structure;

a top piezoelectric layer comprising a first piezoelectric material, wherein the top piezoelectric layer is adjacent to the top layer;

a middle layer including one or more middle layer metal electrodes, wherein the middle layer is adjacent to the top piezoelectric layer opposite the top layer;

a bottom piezoelectric layer comprising a second piezoelectric material, wherein the bottom piezoelectric layer is adjacent to the middle layer opposite the top piezoelectric layer; and

a bottom layer including one or more bottom layer metal electrodes, wherein the bottom layer is adjacent to the bottom piezoelectric layer opposite the middle layer, and wherein in a second area, the bottom layer includes a bottom layer periodic structure, wherein the top layer metal electrodes include a first plurality of electrodes inter-digitated with a second plurality of electrodes, wherein one of the inter-digitated first plurality of top layer metal electrodes and a first one of the bottom layer metal electrodes are coupled to a first contact configured to provide a first signal, and one of the inter-digitated second plurality of top layer metal electrodes and a second one of the bottom layer metal electrodes are coupled to a second contact configured to provide a second signal; and

a sixth layer adjacent to the bottom layer opposite the bottom piezoelectric layer.

22. A device as in claim 21, the sixth layer comprising a low acoustic loss material.

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**23.** A device as in claim **22**, the low acoustic loss material selected from the group consisting of: silicon, sapphire, nickel, diamond, silicon dioxide, and silicon carbide.

**24.** A device as in claim **21**, the sixth layer having substantially similar lateral dimensions as the top piezoelectric layer. 5

**25.** A piezoelectric resonator device, comprising:

a top layer including a plurality of top layer metal electrodes having a patterned structure, wherein at least one of the top layer metal electrodes is coupled to a contact configured to provide a signal; 10

a top piezoelectric layer comprising a first piezoelectric material, wherein the top piezoelectric layer is adjacent to the top layer; 15

a middle layer including one or more middle layer metal electrodes, wherein the middle layer is adjacent to the top piezoelectric layer opposite the top layer, wherein the one or more middle layer metal electrodes are coupled to ground; 20

a bottom piezoelectric layer comprising a second piezoelectric material, wherein the bottom piezoelectric layer is adjacent to the middle layer opposite the second piezoelectric layer; and

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a bottom layer including a plurality of bottom layer metal electrodes having a patterned structure, wherein the bottom layer is adjacent to the bottom piezoelectric layer opposite the middle layer, wherein at least one of the bottom layer metal electrodes is coupled to a contact configured to provide the signal;

the layers suspended over a cavity by tethers;

the top layer patterned structure or the bottom layer patterned structure controlling a resonant frequency response of the piezoelectric resonator device.

**26.** A device as in claim **25**, wherein the top layer patterned structure and the bottom layer patterned structure are aligned so that one or more of the bottom layer metal electrodes is centered under a space with no top layer metal electrodes and one or more of the top layer metal electrodes is centered over a space with no bottom layer metal electrodes.

**27.** A device as in claim **25**, wherein the top layer patterned structure and the bottom layer patterned structure are aligned so that one or more of the bottom layer metal electrodes is centered under one or more of the top layer metal electrodes.

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