

Section 2: Beam Design

In MEMS design, the beam structure has many applications, including sensors, accelerometers, and RF switches. This section investigates two beam structures: the tethered beam, with both ends fixed, and the cantilever beam, with one end fixed and the other end free. It also investigates several types of analyses, including

- mechanical deformation and stresses
- capacitance and charge
- modal analysis
- harmonic analysis
- electrostatic spring softening
- contact
- pull-in
- lift-off
- temperature sensitivity
- transient mechanical analysis

The table below summarizes the tutorial sections and the models used for each.

Table T2-1 Tutorial Summary

Tutorial	Description	Models needed	Page
Beam Design in Analyzer	This basic tutorial provides a thorough explanation of how to design a simple beam with rigid conformal supports using Designer and Analyzer. The tutorial establishes user familiarity with the various screens, screen fields, and settings.	tethered beam	T2-2
Modal and Harmonic Analysis in Analyzer	This tutorial shows how to run modal, harmonic, and electrostatic spring softening analyses on the tethered beam	tethered beam	T2-61
Contact, Pull-in, and Lift-off in Analyzer	This tutorial shows how to coarsen the original tethered beam design and use it for contact, pull-in, and lift-off analyses.	tethered beam with coarsened mesh	T2-81
Transient Mechanical Analysis in Analyzer	This tutorial shows how to simulate transient mechanical analysis using MemMech. A simple beam is fixed at one end to simulate a cantilever beam.	cantilever beam made of one material	T2-105

2.1: Beam Design in Analyzer

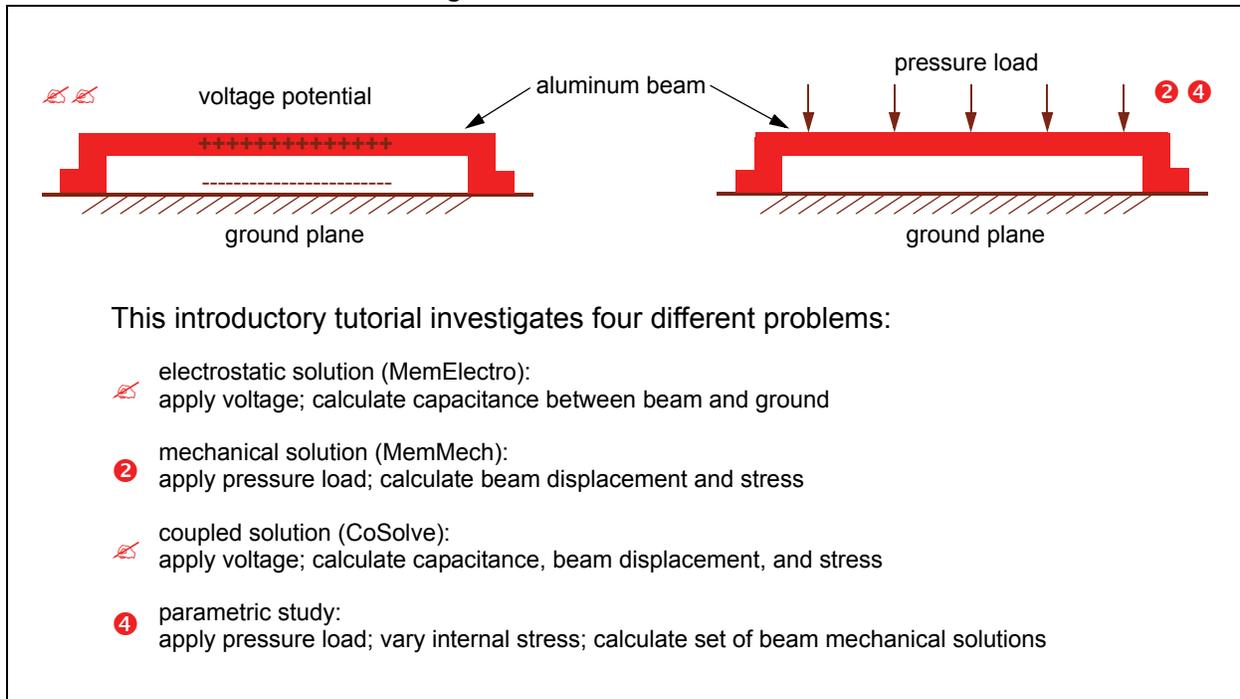
This tutorial provides a solution for an electrostatically actuated fixed-fixed beam with conformal supports, based on a generalized surface-micromachining process. It gives the user basic experience with the CoventorWare simulation environment.

Figure T2-1 shows a simple 2-D sketch of the basic model and the problems to be solved.

A parametric study using MemMech will be performed to investigate the sensitivity of the beam's mechanical response to a fixed pressure load as a function of varying residual (internal) stress.

This tutorial introduces basic applications of the modules mentioned above in the context of a simple problem. During the tutorial, the user is encouraged to think about more complex issues that may be important for this type of structure. For example, how important are the effects of the conformal supports? How does beam geometry (thickness, width, length, and gap) affect the behavior, and what are the sensitivities to fabrication errors in geometry? Is a given mesh dense enough? For most design cases, asking the right questions initially is a critical step in getting an answer that is both correct and useful.

Figure T2-1 Beam Tutorial Model



2.1.1: Demonstrated Techniques

This tutorial covers these techniques:

- entering materials into the Material Properties Database ([page T2-7](#))
- creating and editing a process flow ([page T2-11](#))
- using the 2-D layout tool ([page T2-14](#))
- building a 3-D solid model of a beam from a 2-D layout using the solid model tool ([page T2-18](#))
- creating a finite element model and mesh using the meshing tool ([page T2-24](#))
- assigning names to model components ([page T2-19](#))
- running the MemElectro module to calculate capacitance and charge ([page T2-28](#))
- running the MemMech module to calculate deformations and stresses ([page T2-33](#))
- running the CoSolveEM module to produce a coupled electromechanical solution ([page T2-39](#))
- running MemMech to perform fully coupled electrostatic analysis ([page T2-45](#))
- running a parametric study, varying model parameters ([page T2-50](#))

2.1.2: References

This beam design is a comprehensive exercise that takes you through many of the software screens. Users will likely run this tutorial before reading much of the background and reference material found in these manuals. If you decide to skip the reading and proceed, here are references to specific places in the manuals that may answer questions or solve problems you may have while running the tutorials.

Using CoventorWare ([page U1-1](#))

This introductory section briefly covers all the major design steps. It also explains CoventorWare software and documentation conventions, directory structure, and major menu and dialog functions.

Fluidics Channel Tutorial ([page M3-2](#))

A basic fluid channel is used to demonstrate elementary concepts to users interested in fluidics design. The tutorial, found in *Microfluidics Design and Analysis Tutorials*, is very similar to this Beam Design and provides additional practice on using the various software packages within CoventorWare.

DESIGNER Tutorial ([page T8-1](#))

This tutorial covers the 2-D layout creation in detail. It shows how to create basic objects, how to correct mistakes, how to reference other cells, and how to create an array. The tutorial is found in *MEMS Design and Analysis Tutorials, Vol. 2*.

2.1.3: Tutorial Initialization

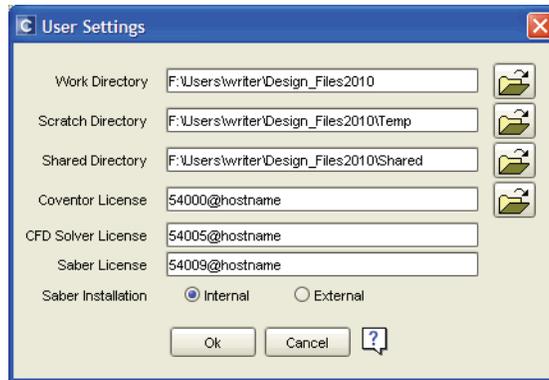
The initialization procedure sets up the directories you will use for your files, starts the software, and creates a settings file used to store all your input and configuration parameters for the software. The first time you run the software, you will have to set a work directory, a temp directory, and a shared directory (default location). These directories will not have to be set again.

The directory creation and file storage are automated for you. After you start the software, you need to copy the tutorial directory to your work directory. When the tutorial directory is created, all the files you need for the tutorial are copied to the appropriate directory, and the software will default to that directory. File and directory setup has been simplified from previous versions. All files needed for the tutorials are located in your installation directory. After you import the tutorial directory (the *BeamDesign* directory), you will have a *beam.cat* file and a *beam_init.proc* file installed in your *BeamDesign\Devices* directory.

This first tutorial explains procedures and file organization structure. For complete information on CoventorWare file organization, see [page U1-35](#) of *Using CoventorWare*.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
1. Start CoventorWare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Windows User: On your desktop, double click on the CoventorWare shortcut icon or select <i>Coventor > CoventorWare 2010</i> from the <i>Start</i> menu. b. Linux User: From your Linux shell, type <i>coventorware</i>.
2. Set your directory and license file preferences in the User Settings dialog.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. If this is the first time you have run the software, the User Settings dialog will open. See Figure T2-2. b. Set the Work Directory: <i>user's root directory\Design_Files</i>. c. Press Enter on the keyboard and the rest of the directories will be filled in automatically: d. Scratch Directory: <i>user's root directory\Design_Files\Temp</i> e. Shared Directory: <i>user's root directory\Design_Files\Shared</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The <i>Work</i> directory will contain all project directories. It is also the default location for the <i>Shared</i>, <i>Temp</i>, and <i>Logs</i> directories. ➡ The <i>Temp</i> directory stores all the temporary files created by the solvers. ➡ The <i>Shared</i> directory contains the <i>mpd</i> file, which is the Material Properties Database file that contains all the materials and their assigned properties used in creating a MEMS design. f. Type in the locations of your license files. You only need to set the fields for which you have a license. For example, if you do not have an ARCHITECT/Saber license, leave that field blank. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ The license fields default to the settings specified at installation. g. Click on OK. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ The Function Manager and the Project Browser become active.

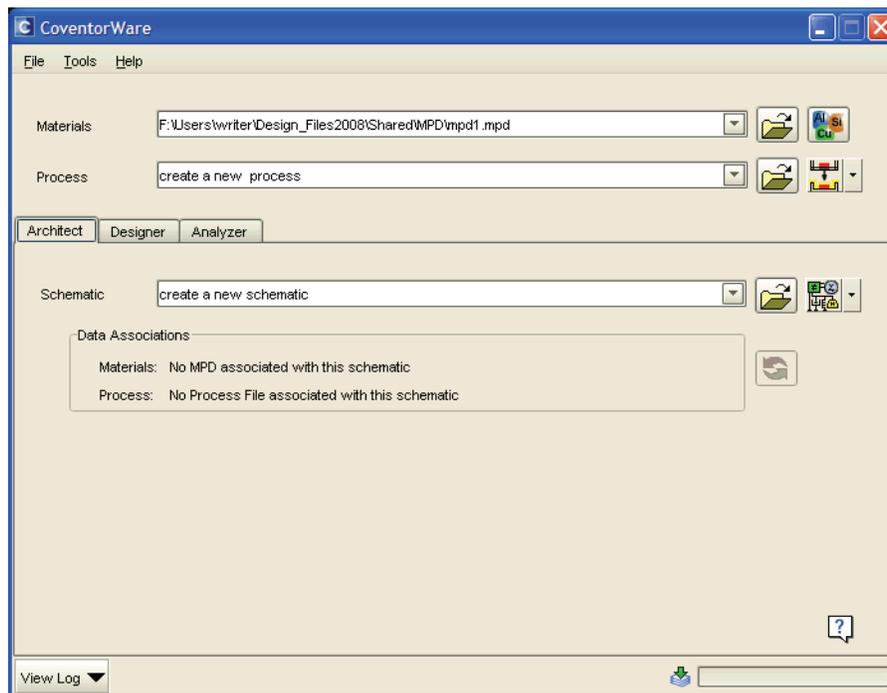
Figure T2-2 User Settings Dialog



If you have an individual license, the **hostname** value would be the name of your machine. If you have a floating license, your **hostname** value would be the name of the machine where the floating license resides. Put the name of that machine after the @ symbol. **Do not** enter “hostname”.

After you set your user settings, the Function Manager, shown in Figure T2-3, and the Project Browser dialog, shown in Figure T2-4, open. The Function Manager has tabs that access various tools needed for a MEMS design. This window is the means of navigation throughout the tutorial. When you finish one step in your design, the software returns control to this window.

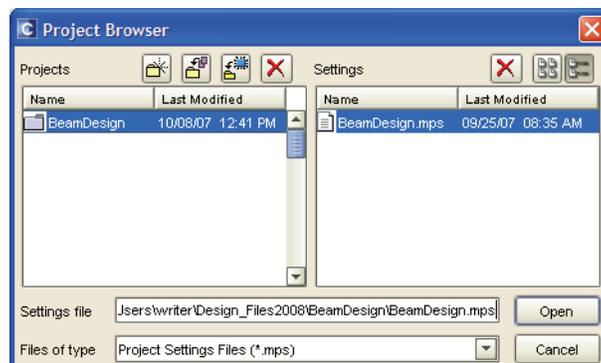
Figure T2-3 Function Manager



Before you can begin to build your design, you must create a new project directory and new project settings. Use the Project Browser dialog to access the *Tutorials* projects directory, which contains the files needed to run the tutorials.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>3. Import the <i>BeamDesign</i> project directory and create a settings file.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In the Project Browser dialog (see Figure T2-4), click on the <i>Import Tutorials</i> icon.  In the Import Tutorials dialog that opens, select <i>BeamDesign</i>. Click on OK. Verify that the software has created a default settings file that has the same name as the project directory name. The <i>BeamDesign.mps</i> settings file should appear in the <i>Setting file</i> field. Click on Open. <ul style="list-style-type: none">  When you select the <i>BeamDesign</i> directory, the software copies this directory to your work directory. All the files needed for the tutorial are stored in this directory, and the software will default to the appropriate directory when looking for a file.  For more details on file organization, refer to the File Organization section in <i>Using CoventorWare</i>, starting on page U1-35.

Figure T2-4 Project Browser Dialog



The Project Browser dialog has icons along the top that allow the user to import projects from previous versions of the software, import tutorial projects, delete projects, and create new projects. The user can also delete and create new settings files. When a project is selected or created in the Projects pane of the Project Browser dialog, a default settings file and any other settings files associated with that project are displayed in the Settings pane.

The software uses settings files to track file paths, finite-element meshes, material properties, locations of solved model files, and other simulation parameters. Create multiple settings files when you vary designs, meshes, or boundary conditions within a single project; this will preserve each variation in an individual file for later comparison. A default settings file based on the project directory name is automatically created for you. Use the *File* menu in the Function Manager to manage projects and settings.



When naming files or directories or designating path names, do not use spaces.



Saving Settings

In CoventorWare, any settings established in setup dialogs are saved to local memory when **Open** is clicked. However, the new or modified dialog contents are not written to the settings file. Before exiting the software, always click on the *File > Save Settings* button to save the file's contents to disk. Also, save after modifications as often as possible to preserve data in the event of a system crash.

These steps complete the initialization procedure. Now, a project directory and settings file exist and will be modified in the next sections of the tutorial. In this tutorial, our procedure will

- check and modify the Material Properties Database
- view and modify the process flow
- view and modify the 2-D mask design
- build a 3-D solid model
- mesh the model
- name faces and conductors
- simulate electrostatic and mechanical stimulus

The order of these steps can be varied and still allow for a smooth work flow. Experienced users may wish to change this procedure.

2.1.4: Material Properties Database Setup

The Function Manager provides access to the Material Properties Database in the top portion of the window, above the tabs. Material Properties Database access and setup is the first field in the Function Manager because the process is dependent on the materials in the Material Properties Database, and in turn, the rest of the design creation is dependent on the process file. In other words, the Material Properties Database is the basic foundation of your design. This database stores properties for materials used for MEMS design. Materials or parameters can be added or modified at any time from this or from other dialogs in the software. The user designates the file path for the *mpd* file in the Users Settings dialog the first time CoventorWare is run. This setting can be changed from the *Tools > User Settings* menu.

In this tutorial, the Material Properties Database is checked and validated before a process file is created because the materials used in the process file must exist and have the correct values. The process file takes the materials and their values from the Material Properties Database. In the next step, properties for both Silicon_100 and Aluminum Film will be checked. These materials are used to construct the beam.



The materials and their properties provided in the default Materials Properties Database (MPD) are there to serve as examples and to make the tutorials easier to use. CoventorWare does not supply material properties for design use. Users should enter their own materials and properties and save them into their custom MPD file for use in their design work.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
1. Access the Material Properties Database.	a. In the Function Manager, click on the <i>Start MPD Editor</i> icon.   There is no need to set the Materials field for the <i>mpd</i> file because the software defaults to the path set in the User Settings dialog the first time it is run.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>2. Select <i>ALUMINUM(FILM)</i>, which will be the beam material, and verify its material properties. If it is not in the MPD, add it and use the properties shown in Table T2-2. Modify the Material Properties Database if necessary.</p>	<p>a. In the Edit Materials dialog that opens, click on the drop-down arrow beside the Materials field.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Material Properties Database always initially displays the material at the beginning of the alphabet. If the default <i>mpd</i> file is specified, <i>AIR</i> is displayed. <p>b. Select the material named <i>ALUMINUM(FILM)</i>, if it appears in the drop-down menu.</p> <p>c. If the material exists, check the property values against those in Table T2-2. Only these values must match for the tutorials. Ignore the other settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In this step you are verifying that <i>ALUMINUM(FILM)</i> exists in your Material Properties Database and has the correct material properties. <p>If <i>ALUMINUM(FILM)</i> is not on the list:</p> <p>d. Click on New Material.</p> <p>e. In the dialog that opens, enter <i>ALUMINUM(FILM)</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Material names can have no more than 32 characters. <p>f. Click on OK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ You created the material, but it does not have valid properties yet. <p>If you just created <i>ALUMINUM(FILM)</i>, or if its existing properties are incorrect:</p> <p>g. Set the properties for the materials shown in Table T2-2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ After creating a new material, the user has to assign valid properties to that material. These are the only properties needed for this tutorial.
<p>3. Select <i>SILICON_100</i>, the substrate material, and verify its material properties. If it is not in the MPD, add it and use the properties shown in Table T2-2. Modify the Material Properties Database if necessary.</p>	<p>a. Select <i>SILICON_100</i> from the Materials drop-down menu.</p> <p>b. If <i>SILICON_100</i> is not on the list, or if the existing properties are incorrect, repeat the parts of the procedure shown above as applicable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In this step you are verifying that <i>SILICON_100</i> exists in your Material Properties Database and that it has the correct properties assigned to it.
<p>4. Close the Materials Editor.</p>	<p>a. When finished in the Edit Materials dialog, click on Close.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Clicking on Close writes the changes in the new materials to the <i>mpd</i> file. ➤ Control returns to the Function Manager.



The sequence on [page T2-7](#) sets material properties for the beam design. From the *MPD Editor* icon, permanent changes may be made to the database that will be valid for all future projects. The Material Properties Database also can be accessed from within the Preprocessor. In the Preprocessor, click on the desired part in the canvas; then select *Edit > Properties*. An icon in this dialog accesses the Materials Editor. Changes made from within the Preprocessor only apply to the displayed model and are not permanently stored to the database. Refer to the *CoventorWare Designer Reference* ([page U2-1](#)) for complete details.



When entering values for the Material Properties Database, do not type in any spaces between numbers or exponents.

Table T2-2 Material Properties for Tutorial

Property	Data Type	Aluminum(FILM)	Silicon_100	Units
Elastic Constants	Elastic-Iso, (Aluminum film) Elastic-Ortho100 (Silicon_100)	E: 7.70e+04 Poisson: 3.00e-01	E1, E2, E3: 1.3018e+005 Poisson12, 13, 23: 2.78e-01 G12, G13, G23: 7.964e+04	MPa
Density	Constant-Scalar	2.30e-15	2.331e-15	kg/ m ³
Stress	AnIso (S _x ,S _y ,S _z)	0,0,0	0,0,0	MPa
TCE	Constant-Scalar	2.31e-05	2.49e-06	1/K
Thermal Cond	Constant-Scalar	2.40e+08	1.57e+08	pW/ m · K
Specific Heat	Constant-Scalar	9.03e+14	7.03e+14	pJ/kg · K

The final Material Properties Database setup for each material is shown in [Figure T2-5](#) and [Figure T2-6](#). Refer to the *CoventorWare Designer Reference* ([page U2-1](#)) for more details.

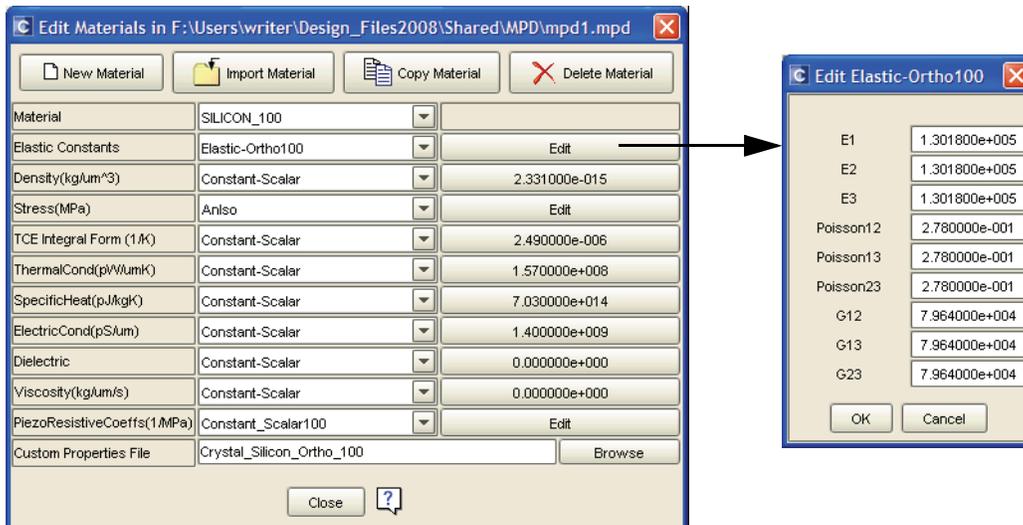
Figure T2-5 Materials Properties for Aluminum(FILM)

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Edit Materials in F:\Users\writer\Design_Files2008\Shared\MPD\mpd1.mpd". At the top, there are four buttons: "New Material", "Import Material", "Copy Material", and "Delete Material". Below these is a table of material properties for "ALUMINUM(FILM)".

Property	Data Type	Value	Action
Material	ALUMINUM(FILM)		
Elastic Constants	Elastic-Iso		Edit
Density(kg/um ³)	Constant-Scalar	2.300000e-015	
Stress(MPa)	Aniso		Edit
TCE Integral Form (1/K)	Constant-Scalar	2.310000e-005	
ThermalCond(pW/umK)	Constant-Scalar	2.400000e+008	
SpecificHeat(pJ/kgK)	Constant-Scalar	9.030000e+014	
ElectricCond(pS/um)	Constant-Scalar	0.000000e+000	
Dielectric	Constant-Scalar	0.000000e+000	
Viscosity(kg/um/s)	Constant-Scalar	0.000000e+000	
PiezoResistiveCoeffs(1/MPa)	Constant_Scalar		Edit
Custom Properties File	FILM		Browse

At the bottom of the dialog, there are "Close" and "?" buttons.

Figure T2-6 Materials Properties for Silicon_100



➔ In the Edit Materials dialog, the column of buttons to the right display properties that have only a single entry. For all other cases, the buttons retain the **Edit** label. For example, the single SILICON_100 Density value of 2.331e-15 is displayed on the button, while the Elastic Constants are displayed only when you click on the **Edit** button and open the dialog for setting these parameters.

➔ The value for the Dielectric Constant within the Materials Property dialog determines whether the material is declared as a Conductor (low values) or Dielectric (high values) in the Properties dialog within the Preprocessor.

2.1.5: Process Editor

The Process Editor supplies the information needed to construct the 3-D solid model of the device from the 2-D masks viewed in the Layout Editor. Material layers are constructed in a deposit and etch sequence that emulates the actual fabrication process. The process parameters that can be adjusted include:

- material thickness (during deposition)
- deposition type (stacked, conformal, or planar)
- sidewall angles (profiles of the angular slope allowed during an etch operation)
- a mask perimeter offset (the ability to change the mask dimensions through an undersized or oversized operation to accommodate foundry processing requirements)
- mask polarity (positive or negative tone to determine whether light or dark areas of the mask are etched)

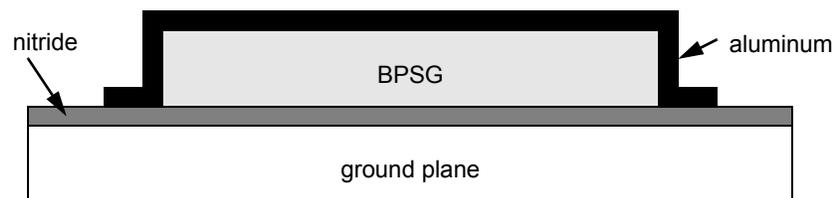


In photolithography, the term polarity is used to indicate whether drawn features, such as an enclosed polygon, appear light or dark on the mask plate. In actual fabrication, the polarity of a mask determines whether a defined shape is retained or etched away. This depends on the type of photoresist used, as well as the process by which the material is deposited. In the Process Editor, however, positive polarity always means features are preserved, and negative means features are etched away.

Refer to the Process Modeling section of the *Using CoventorWare* manual, beginning on [page U3-1](#), for an in-depth discussion on these topics.

Figure T2-7 is a cross-section diagram of the beam structure used in this tutorial.

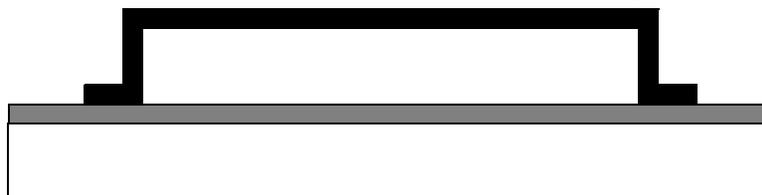
Figure T2-7 Beam Cross-Section Diagram



In this figure, a ground plane is overlaid with a nitride layer for isolation of the beam. A sacrifice layer of BPSG (boron phospho-silicate glass) is deposited on the nitride layer. It is etched to define the areas where the beam will be anchored to the nitride layer. The BPSG thickness sets the separation between the nitride layer and the thin aluminum beam to be built on top. After the entire wafer is deposited with aluminum, a selective etch defines the actual beam dimensions. Note that the aluminum beam conforms to the deposited BPSG, with equal thickness on the top and on the sidewalls of the BPSG.

The BPSG is called a sacrifice layer because it is etched away when the MEMS process is complete. After the sacrifice layer is removed, the final MEMS design looks as shown in Figure T2-8.

Figure T2-8 Beam Cross-Section with Sacrifice Layer Etched



When the BPSG is removed, the fixed-fixed beam is held to the nitride by its conformal supports in the region where the BPSG holes were created. The section of the beam in the middle is now free to deflect when an external force, such as a pressure or electrostatic load, is applied.

The process steps define the structure of Figure T2-7 and provide instructions for the actual fabrication of the model.

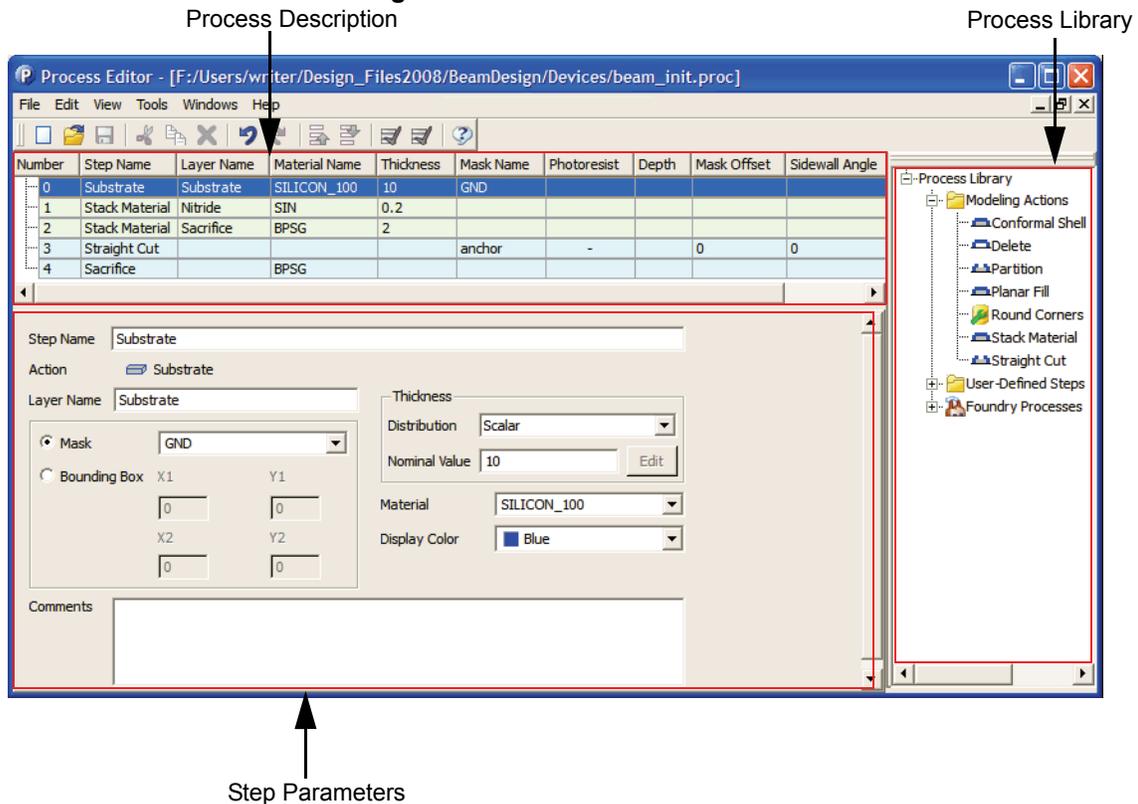
The GND layer in CoventorWare

All design structures must include a GND or base layer. This layer defines the boundaries of the model's active area and is not associated with an electrical ground or a deposition layer that is connected to ground.

The Process Editor is accessed from an icon in the top half of the Function Manager. The initial process flow does not show the deposit and etch steps required to form the aluminum beam. In the steps below, the process file will be modified so an appropriate model can be built.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>1. Open the <i>beam_init.proc</i> file in the Process Editor.</p>	<p>a. In the Function Manager, click on the drop-down arrow  to the right of the <i>Process</i> field.</p> <p>b. Select the <i>beam_init.proc</i> file located in the <i>BeamDesign\Devices</i> directory.</p> <p>c. Click on the <i>Process Editor</i> icon. </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  The software defaults to the <i>BeamDesign\Devices</i> directory. The user can browse to choose other directories and files.  The Process Editor defines a series of simple deposit and etch steps to model the actual MEMS process.  The Process Editor displays the <i>beam_init.proc</i> file.

Figure T2-9 Process Editor

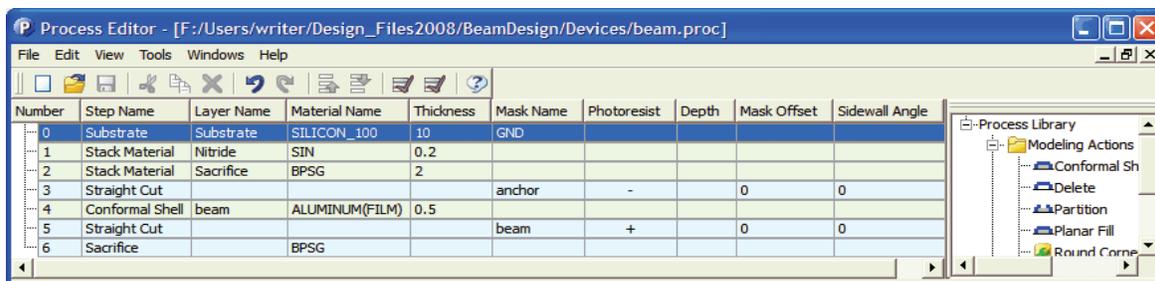


The Process Description identifies all the steps used in creating the beam design. The Process Library provides the modeling step options. The Step Parameters pane allows the user to set parameters for a selected step in the Process Description. The Substrate in the Process Description pane corresponds to the ground plane, the next Stack Material corresponds to the Silicon Nitride layer, and the next Stack Material and Straight Cut steps correspond to the defined BPSG material on which the aluminum beam is placed. Finally, the BPSG delete step is shown at the end.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>2. Edit the process flow: Add a Conformal Shell and Straight Cut step with the attributes shown below.</p>	<p>a. In the Process Description pane, highlight <i>Step 3</i> (Straight Cut) by clicking on the fourth row.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Selecting a row in the Process Description pane allows you to choose whether to insert above or below the highlighted step. <p>b. On the right-hand side of the Process Editor, in the Process Library pane, double-click on <i>Modeling Actions</i> to expand the folder. Right-click on <i>Conformal Shell</i> and select <i>Insert Below Current Step</i>.</p> <p>c. Right-click on <i>Straight Cut</i> and insert it below the current step.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Clicking on the different options in the Modeling Steps folder inserts new deposit and etch steps. The Process Library can be docked outside the Process Editor by dragging the gray bars at the top of the Process Library pane outside the Process Editor. <p>d. Highlight <i>Step 4</i> (Conformal Shell) in the Process Description pane, and enter the following attributes into the Step Parameter fields: LayerName: enter <i>beam</i> (or another descriptive name) Material: select <i>ALUMINUM(FILM)</i> Thickness Nominal Value: enter <i>0.5</i> Display Color: select <i>red</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The color designations for the deposits should correspond to the layer colors that appear in the solid model. <p>e. Select <i>Step 5</i> (Straight Cut) and enter the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Select <i>Cut Last Layer Completely</i> ■ Select <i>Front Side</i> ■ Mask: enter <i>beam</i> ■ Photoresist: select + <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Step 5 creates a positive tone beam mask etch, with no oversize/undersize or sidewall angles. All but the narrow beam will be etched away.

The beam process is now complete. The finished Process Description pane of the Process Editor should look as shown below.

Figure T2-10 Process Editor After Edits





Adjusting Windows for Full Field Viewing

As an alternative to using the horizontal scroll bar in the window above, the window can be stretched horizontally to see all the fields. The column widths can also be adjusted with the mouse. Many dialogs in the software allow horizontal and vertical adjustment, as well as resizing of individual fields or columns. The *View > Columns* option can be used to select which parameters are displayed in the Process Description.



Creating a New Process Flow

The method described in [Step 2](#) is commonly used for creating new process flows from existing file descriptions. A new process file can be started in several ways:

- Select *File > New* from the Process Editor menu bar. Initially, only a base layer appears. Proceed with developing a flow.
- Specify the *create a new process* option in the Process file field, and click on the *Process Editor* icon. When the Process Editor opens, the base layer appears.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>3. Save the file as <i>beam.proc</i>.</p>	<p>a. From the menu at the top of the Process Editor, select on <i>File > Save As</i>.</p> <p>b. Type the new file name <i>beam.proc</i> in the File name field.</p> <p>c. Click on Save.</p> <p>d. From the <i>File</i> menu, select <i>Exit</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ By default, the file is saved in the <i>BeamDesign\Devices</i> directory. ➤ The file path in the Process field is updated automatically to the new <i>beam.proc</i> file.

2.1.6: Layout Viewing and Editing

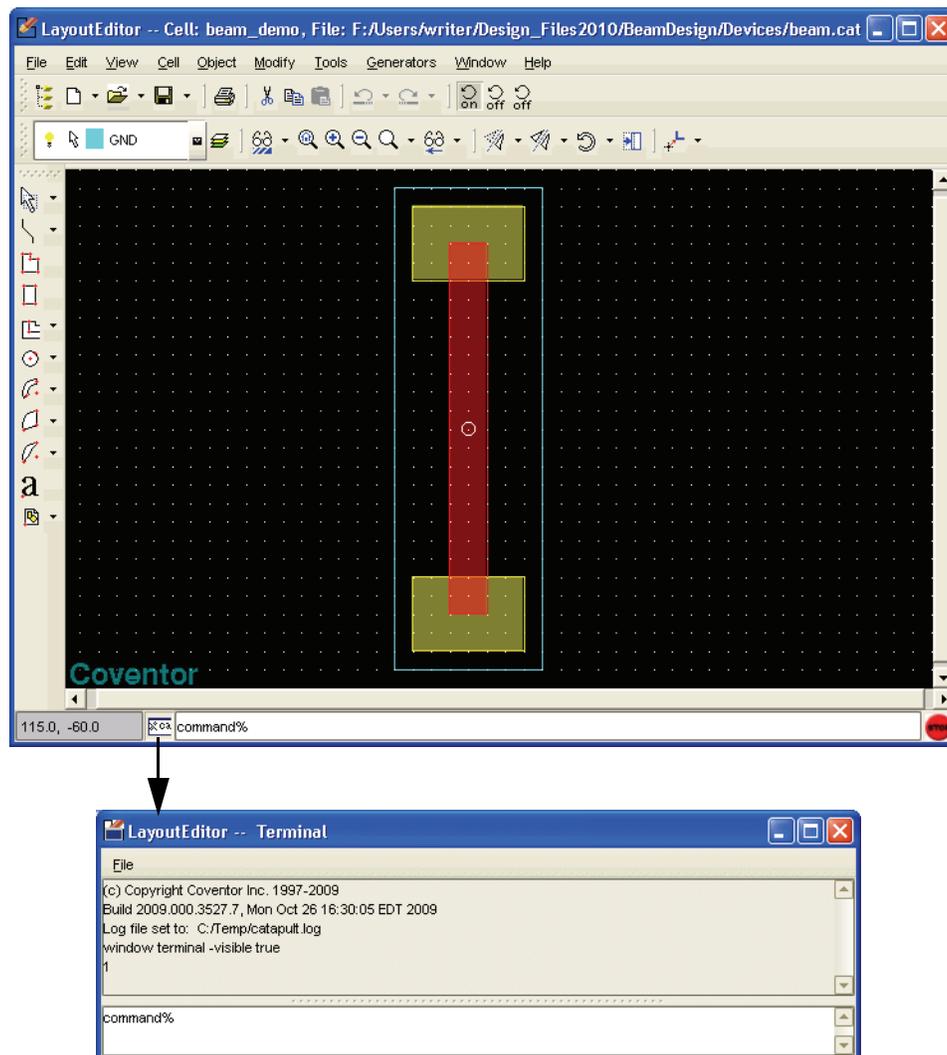
After defining material properties and the deposit and etch sequence, the next step in creating a MEMS design is creating the 2-D layout. The 2-D Layout Editor is used to create, import, view, and edit 2-D mask information. For users with alternative software, the Layout Editor can import CIF and GDSII format files and convert them to a CoventorWare-compatible format. The Layout functions are accessed by selecting the *Designer* tab from the Function Manager. From this window, the user selects a *cat* file. The *cat* file is the storage location for the 2-D layout created or edited in the Layout Editor. This *cat* file can include any number of individual cell layouts. The 2-D layout information can be used to create foundry masks for building the MEMS device and is used as the source for rendering a 3-D model for meshing and solving.

In the next sequence, the 2-D mask layout will be viewed in the Layout Editor. It may appear to be a dummy step because no changes are made to the design. Note, however, that this tutorial is a simplified example. A design may be built or modified, or imported from another layout database. Thus, consider the next step as part of the methodology for creating a real layout.

For practice and guidance in creating a 2-D layout, see the tutorial starting on [page T8-1](#). For Layout Editor reference documentation, see the *CoventorWare DESIGNER Reference*. You can access a PDF of this manual from the Function Manager *Help > Contents* option.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>1. Open the <i>beam.cat</i> file in the Layout Editor.</p>	<p>a. From the Function Manager, click on the tab labeled <i>Designer</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The <i>Designer</i> tab gives the user access to the Layout Editor, the Solid Modeler, and the Preprocessor (for viewing the 3-D model and meshing). <p>b. Click on the Browse icon to the right of the <i>Layout</i> field. </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The software defaults to the <i>BeamDesign\Devices</i> directory. <p>c. Select the <i>beam.cat</i> file in the <i>BeamDesign\Devices</i> directory.</p> <p>d. Click on Open.</p> <p>e. Click on the <i>Layout Editor</i> icon. </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Layout Editor main window opens, displaying the beam design. The Terminal window can be opened by clicking on the %ca button in the bottom of the Editor window.

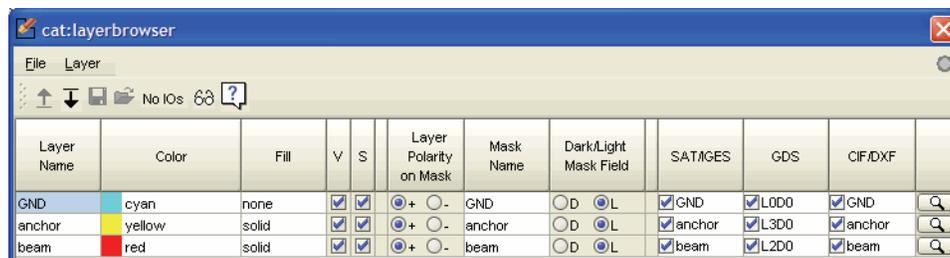
Figure T2-11 2-D Layout Editor with Beam Design Displayed





The 2-D Layout Editor will open .cat files generated in older versions of the software, but will not convert them to the current version until the file is saved.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
2. Use the Grid tool to set the Working Grid to 5.0 and the Display Grid to 1.0.	<p>a. From the top menu bar, select <i>Tools > Options > Grid</i>.</p> <p>b. In the grid dialog, set the Working Grid to 5.0,5.0 so that the cursor now snaps to the nearest 5-micron grid point.</p> <p>c. In the grid dialog, set the Display Grid multiple to 1.</p> <p>d. Click on Apply.</p> <p>e. Click on Close.</p> <p>➤ The <i>Display Grid</i> setting displays a grid dot every 5 microns (not every 1 micron). The multiple value is multiplied by the Working Grid value to derive the display distance. For example, a Display Grid multiple of 5 for the same Working Grid of 5 sets the grid dots at 25-micron intervals.</p>
3. Use the Ruler tool to measure the beam.	<p>a. From the top menu bar, select <i>Tools > Ruler</i>.</p> <p>b. Click on the top and then the bottom of the red aluminum beam. The Terminal responds with "Distance = 100.0 microns."</p> <p>c. Along the top of the Layout Editor window, click on the <i>Refresh</i> icon , which causes the screen to refresh and clears the ruler.</p>
4. Access the Layer Browser.	<p>a. Click on the <i>Layer Browser</i> icon. </p> <p>➤ The Layer Browser dialog shown below opens.</p> <p>➤ Layer information can be directly edited from within this dialog.</p>



The Layer Browser dialog is a key element in the 2-D Layout Editor. It displays and controls various attributes, including the following:

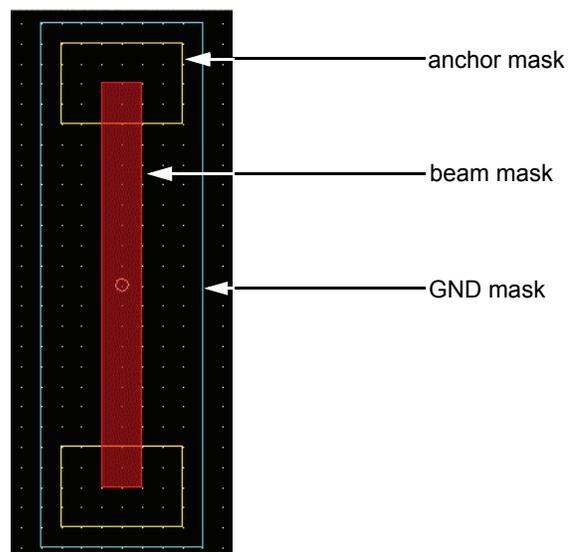
- Layer Name - Displays the mask layer name
- Color - Displays/controls the layer color
- Fill - Displays/controls the layer fill pattern (solid, dots, hatched, etc.)
- V - Controls the visibility of the layer
- S - Controls the selectability of the layer (for edit operations)
- Layer Polarity on Mask - Controls whether a layer is added or subtracted from the layout.
- Mask Name - Allows several layers to be assigned to the same mask
- Dark/Light Mask Field - Controls how the shape drawn by the mask appears
- SAT/IGES - Specifies the name to be used for SAT or IGES file translation

- GDS - Provides GDS layer name in Layer#Data# format.
- CIF/DXF - Specifies the name to be used for CIF or DXF file translation
- Magnifier - Opens Layer dialog for editing and exporting layer properties

Note that the SAT/IGES, GDS, and CIF/DXF columns can be hidden by clicking on *No IOs* in the icon row.

The Layout Editor represents the BPSG as the solid yellow color and the aluminum beam in red. The next steps are a simple exercise with the Layer Browser that changes the appearance of the layers displayed.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>5. Use the Visibility feature to identify each layer.</p>	<p>a. In the Layer Browser dialog, at the top of the Visibility column, click on <i>V</i> to turn visibility off for all layers.</p> <p>b. One by one, click on the boxes in the <i>V</i> column next to the following layers: GND, anchor, and beam.</p> <p>➡ This action toggles the visibility for each layer and allows the layers to be identified as they appear on the screen. Clicking on <i>V</i> again would also restore the original settings.</p>
<p>6. Set the anchor layer fill to <i>none</i>.</p>	<p>a. For the anchor layer, select the <i>none</i> Fill pattern.</p> <p>➡ In the main window, the yellow squares of the anchor layer are now outlines. The modified view, including grid dots, is shown below.</p> <p>b. In the Layer Browser dialog, select <i>File > Close</i>.</p>
<p>7. Exit the Layout Editor</p>	<p>a. From the Layout Editor <i>File</i> menu, select <i>Save</i>.</p> <p>➡ The file is written to the <i>BeamDesign\Devices</i> directory.</p> <p>b. Select <i>File > Exit</i>.</p> <p>➡ The Layout Editor section is complete. In the next tutorial sequence you will use the 2-D layout to build your solid model.</p>



2.1.7: Building the Solid Model

Now that the process and layout files are complete, a 3-D model can be built using the thickness and etch profile information from the process file and the 2-D layout mask information. To create the solid model, from the *Designer* tab, click on the arrow beside the Model/Mesh field and select the *create new model* option. Then click on the *Build a New 3D Model* icon. This will start the building process. When the software completes the solid model, the Preprocessor will automatically open.

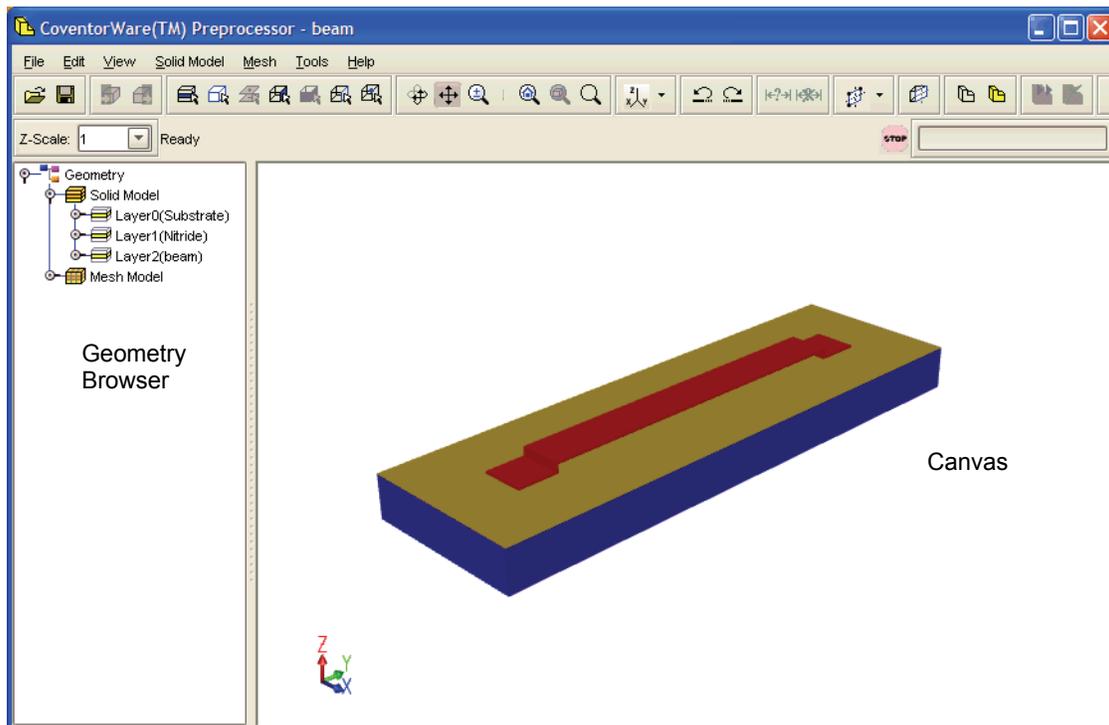


The Solid Model Tool and Older Process Editor Files

If CoventorWare is used with Process Editor files created in an earlier versions, the solid model tool will not read the older format directly. The Process Editor must be opened, the older file read in and resaved. The conversion is automatic.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>1. Build the solid model of the beam.</p>	<p>a. Click on the down arrow Model/Mesh field and select <i>create a new model</i>.</p> <p>b. Click on the <i>Build a New 3D Model</i> icon. </p> <p>c. In the Input dialog that opens, enter <i>beam</i>.</p> <p>d. Click on OK.</p> <p>e. Wait for the build to finish; the Preprocessor will automatically open.</p> <p>➤ A 3-D model is built using the mask and supplied process information. The model appears as shown in Figure T2-12. Note that the figure shows the model with a white background and no shadow effect. These features are controlled from the <i>Tools > Options > View</i> menu. See page D4-34 for more details.</p>

Figure T2-12 Preprocessor Rendering of the Beam Model



The rendered 3-D beam is created from the 2-D layout drawing, with the red aluminum beam elevated and anchored by supports to an underlying layer. The process file information allows the depth of the beam to be extruded.

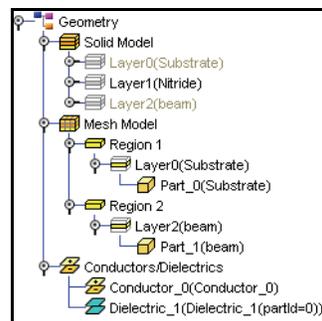
Viewing control icons along the top of the window allow for rotation, zooming, and other view perspectives. These features are detailed later in this and other tutorials.

2.1.8: Naming Entities

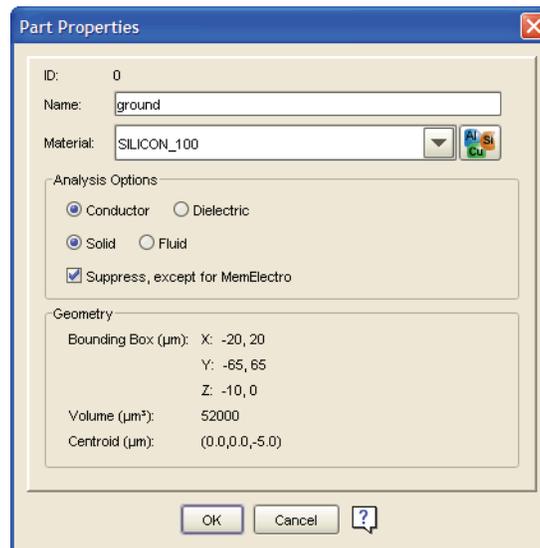
The next step in the design process is to add the desired layers to the Mesh folder and assign electrical characteristics and unique names. The entities are named before meshing because the names are actually attached to the solid model. If you assign the names at this point, the names will perpetuate throughout all meshes created with these layers. The names will remain even if you remesh.

Naming the faces is an important step because only those faces assigned user names appear in the solver boundary condition dialogs.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hide the <i>Nitride</i> layer. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In the Geometry Browser on the left side of the Preprocessor, right click on the <i>Nitride</i> layer and select <i>Hide Selection</i>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nitride layer will not be part of the meshed model, so hiding this layer in the Solid Model folder makes it easier to work with the layers that will be meshed. To view any entity that you have hidden, right click on its name in the Geometry Browser and select <i>Show Selection</i>.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add the <i>Substrate</i> and <i>Beam</i> layers to Mesh folder. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hold down the Ctrl key and click on the <i>Substrate</i> layer and the <i>Beam</i> layer. Right click on the layers and select <i>Add to Mesh Model</i>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adding the layers to the Mesh Model folder makes them available for meshing. You are selecting only the layers of interest to be meshed. Only the ground and beam layers are used by the solvers, so the other layers are not added to the mesh folder. The Geometry Browser now appears as shown below.



Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>3. Apply the Substrate properties shown below.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. If necessary, double click on the <i>Substrate</i> layer to expand the Geometry Browser. b. Click on <i>Part_0(Substrate)</i> to select. c. Select <i>Edit > Properties</i>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ You can also right click on the part, and select <i>Properties</i>. d. In the Name field, enter <i>ground</i>. e. In the Analysis options select these options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Conductor</i> ■ <i>Solid</i> ■ <i>Suppress, except for MemElectro</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ The Suppress option removes this part from any mechanical simulation. f. Click on OK.

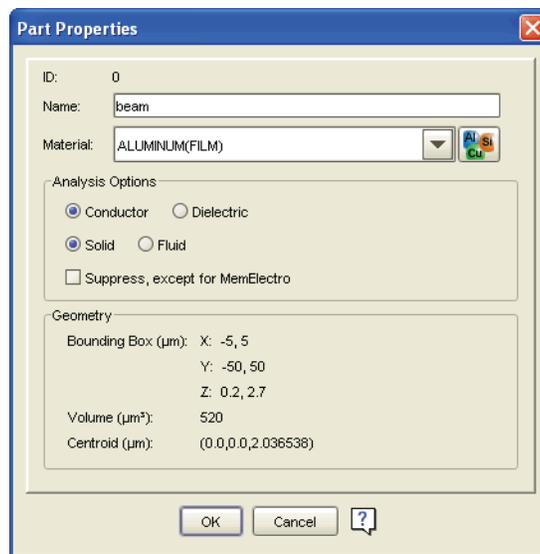


The Part Properties dialog has an icon that accesses the Materials Properties Database (MPD) Editor. The user can make changes to material property values from this dialog, but these changes will not be written to the MPD file. The changes will be stored in the project's database.



Any changes entered in the Preprocessor's MPD editor are immediately saved to the currently open model/mesh document, without waiting for the user to issue an explicit 'Save' request.

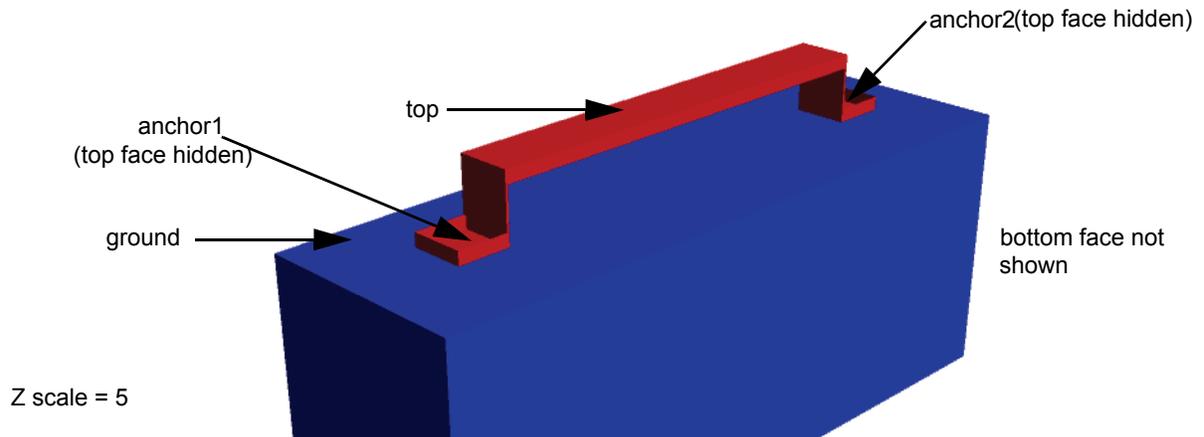
Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>4. Apply the Beam properties shown below.</p>	<p>a. If necessary, double click on the <i>Beam</i> layer to expand the Geometry Browser.</p> <p>b. Right click on the <i>beam</i> part and select <i>Properties</i>.</p> <p>c. Verify these settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Name = <i>beam</i>. ■ <i>Conductor</i> ■ <i>Solid</i>. <p>d. Click on OK.</p> <p>➡ The beam part has the necessary material assignments. It will remain a movable part and therefore be a part of the mechanical simulation.</p>



Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>5. Set the Z scale for easier face identification.</p>	<p>a. In the Preprocessor menu bar, find the Z Scale field, and select or enter a number between 3 and 10.</p> <p>b. Click on the <i>Face Selection Mode</i> icon. </p> <p>➡ You are expanding the viewing height for easier face naming. The Z Scale distorts the height of the model. Choose a number that allows easy selection and identification of the sides and anchors of the beam.</p>

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>6. Name the top surface of the beam <i>top</i>. (See Figure T2-13).</p>	<p>a. In the canvas area of the window, left click on the top surface of the beam. (See Figure T2-13).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Note that the Geometry Browser for beam region automatically expands to the Part and Face level, and the corresponding Face number for the top beam surface is highlighted. <p>b. Right click and select <i>Set Name</i>.</p> <p>c. In the Set Face Name dialog that opens, enter <i>top</i> in the Name field.</p> <p>d. Click on OK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A change is made to a default face name assigned by the software. The name <i>top</i> is appended to the corresponding face in the Geometry Browser. The canvas area does not change.
<p>7. Name the top surface of the substrate <i>ground</i>.</p>	<p>a. Repeat the above procedure for the ground surface, changing the face name to <i>ground</i>.</p>
<p>8. Name the bottom of the beam <i>bottom</i>.</p>	<p>a. Click on <i>top</i> and then on the <i>Hide Selection</i> icon. </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This hides the <i>top</i> surface, revealing the beam bottom. <p>b. Identify the bottom of the beam and name it <i>bottom</i>.</p>
<p>9. Name the bottom anchor faces <i>anchor1</i> and <i>anchor2</i>.</p>	<p>a. Hide the top face of the anchor and select the bottom anchor face (face touching the ground surface). Name it <i>anchor1</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ You need to name these faces because they will be used to fix the anchors of the beam during the MemMech simulation. Only faces that must be identified for solver boundary condition setup must be named by the user. These named faces appear in the pull-down patch menus in the boundary conditions (BC) setup dialogs. <p>b. Select the <i>Rotate Model</i> icon , and rotate the model so that the other anchor is accessible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ When you use the rotate tool, the Face Selection Mode is no longer active. To continue selecting faces, click on the <i>Face Selection Mode</i> icon. Or to rotate a model while keeping the face selection mode active, use the Ctrl + Right Click and drag option. <p>c. Reselect the <i>Face Selection Mode</i> icon.</p> <p>d. Hide the top face of the anchor and name the bottom anchor face <i>anchor2</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To display all the faces you have hidden without selecting them one by one, right click on the region that contains the beam and select <i>Show Selection</i>. <p>e. Select <i>File > Save</i>.</p>

Figure T2-13 Face Assignments

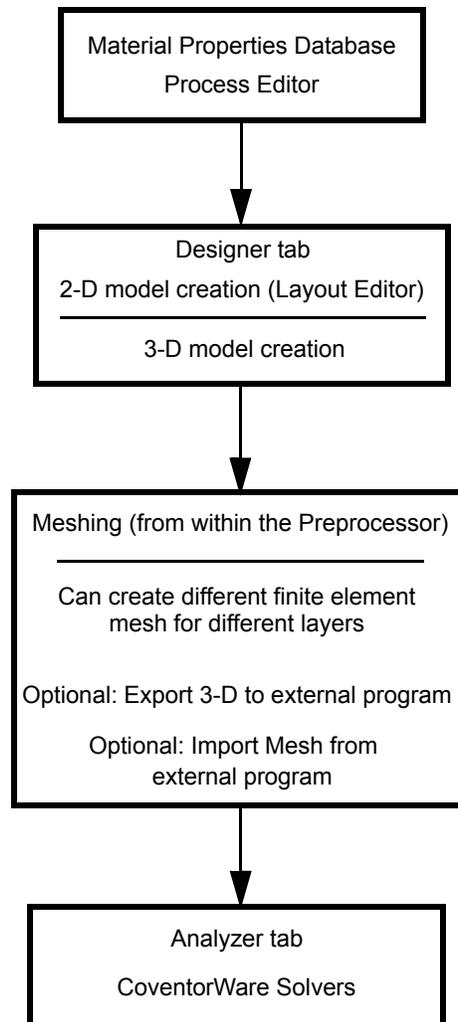


Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>10. Rename the conductors <i>beam</i> and <i>ground</i>.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. In the Geometry Browser, double click on the <i>Conductors</i> folder to expand the tree. b. Right click on the <i>Conductor</i> entity that corresponds to the ground part and select <i>Set Name</i>. c. In the dialog that opens, enter <i>ground</i>. d. Select the other <i>Conductor</i>. e. Rename it <i>beam</i>. <p>➡ Conductor names are displayed in BC setup dialogs and in results windows. Assigning more meaningful names makes it easier to identify the conductors in these dialogs.</p>

2.1.9: Meshing

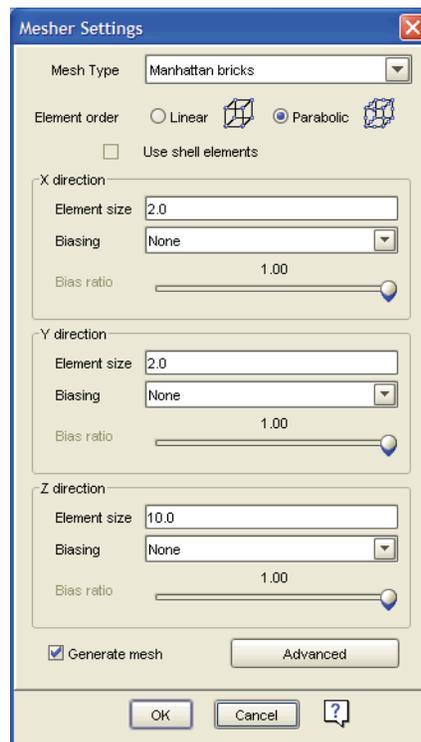
The next step in the design process is meshing. The model must now be meshed so the geometry of the structure can be reduced to a group of simpler finite element bricks and presented to the solver for finite element analysis. You will select the meshing method, and then create a mesh for the beam and the substrate. The mesh, part, and face information are stored in the project database. This database information is used in solver simulation. [Figure T2-14](#) shows the process flow for executing this type of sequence. The flow chart illustrates the general ways in which designs can be built and simulated.

Figure T2-14 Meshing in CoventorWare



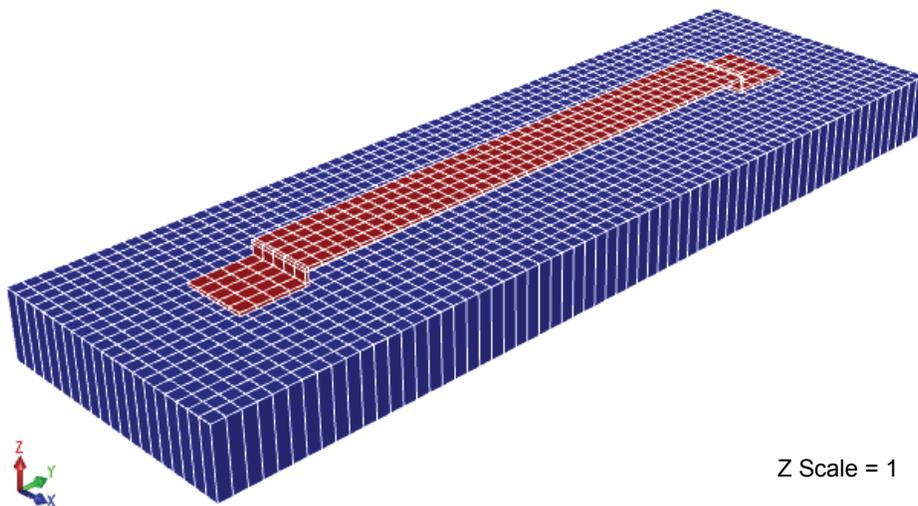
Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>1. Assign a <i>Manhattan bricks</i> mesh type to the <i>Substrate</i> layer. Use the <i>Parabolic</i> element type and element sizes of 2,2,and 10 in the X, Y, and Z directions respectively.</p>	<p>a. From the Geometry Browser, click on the region containing the <i>Substrate</i> layer.</p> <p>b. Right click and select <i>Mesher Settings</i>.</p> <p>c. Select the <i>Manhattan bricks</i> mesh type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The <i>Manhattan bricks</i> mesh option creates brick elements. This type of meshing is used for models with orthogonal geometry, i.e all the model faces are planar and join at 90 degree angles. ➤ The <i>Parabolic</i> element order, the default setting, creates a hexahedron with node solutions at 27 points (8 vertices, 12 midpoints between vertices, 6 hexahedral face centers, and 1 center). <p>d. For the Element Size, enter the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For X direction: 2 ■ For Y direction: 2 ■ For Z direction: 10 <p>e. Check that the dialog parameters match those shown below.</p> <p>f. Click on OK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For more explanation of Manhattan Mesher Settings, see page R2-16.

Figure T2-15 Mesher Settings



Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>2. Assign a <i>Manhattan bricks</i> mesh type to the <i>Beam</i> layer. Use element sizes of 2,2,and 10 in the X, Y, and Z directions respectively.</p>	<p>a. Click on the region containing the <i>beam</i> layer.</p> <p>b. Apply the same mesher settings you applied to the substrate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The beam is 100 μm by 10 μm, so 250 bricks will be created for the beam layer in the XY plane, plus another 20 bricks in the XY plane for the anchor supports. ➤ The beam is only 0.5 microns in height, so the mesher will create a single layer of bricks. <p>c. Check that the dialog parameters match those shown in Figure T2-15.</p> <p>d. Click on OK.</p>
<p>3. Create the mesh.</p>	<p>a. Click on the <i>Generate Mesh</i> icon .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This action creates a mesh on all the regions in the Mesh Model folder. See the resulting meshes in Figure T2-16.

Figure T2-16 Meshed Beam and Substrate



Choosing an Adequate Mesh

In this tutorial, the mesh settings for the model are provided, but when meshing your own design, it is important to conduct a mesh study to verify that you have used a sufficiently refined mesh to accurately model your device. Computer resources required to run your simulation increase as the mesh is refined; therefore, it is important to optimize your mesh so that you can obtain acceptable results in an acceptable amount of time. The numerical solution provided by your model will tend toward a unique value as you increase the mesh density. The mesh is said to be converged when further mesh refinement produces a negligible change in the solution. You can be confident that your model is producing a mathematically accurate solution if the two meshes give essentially the same result.

To conduct a mesh convergence study, create multiple models that have different element sizes. You may want to vary the mesh in only one direction of interest. For example, if your device will experience a lot of stress in the Z direction, you may want to vary the mesh only in that direction. We chose to vary the beam mesh in each direction as follows:

- first model with element size = x
- second model with element size = $x/2$
- third model with element size = $x/4$

Run the same analysis on each mesh and compare results. For this particular device, models with mesh densities of $x/2$ and $x/4$, yielded results that were less than one percent in variation from the tutorial mesh, but took a significantly larger amount of simulation time. The mechanical results from each mesh are listed below:

Table T2-3 Mechanical Results of Mesh Convergence Study

Mesh model	Mesh Size in X, Y, Z direction	Max. Node Displacement	% Difference
Tutorial mesh	2.0, 2.0, 10	1.510403E-01	NA
Tutorial mesh/2	1.0, 1.0, 5.0	1.516704E-01	0.42%
Tutorial mesh/4	0.5, 0.5, 2.5	1.519611E-01	0.61%

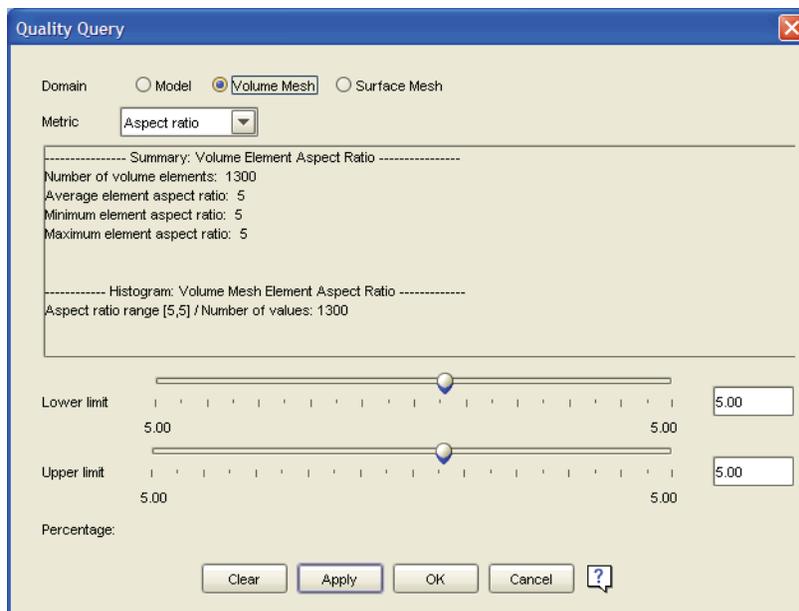
Refining the mesh any further than what is specified in the tutorial leads to negligible differences in results, but increases simulation time.

Note that for this example, the point of interest was the mechanical displacement. You could also run the same example with MemElectro to check for convergence of the electrostatic results. Convergence in one type of simulation does not imply convergence in all types of simulations. When conducting a mesh study, consider which type of physical phenomenon you would like to investigate, then choose your module accordingly.

For more information on mesh convergence studies, see [page R3-5](#) and [page R4-14](#).

To see a Quality Query, right-click on a region and select *Quality Query*. [Figure T2-17](#) shows the results of a Quality Query performed on the substrate region of the beam model.

Figure T2-17 Quality Query on Substrate Region



The meshing step is complete, except for saving the file.



Save the File

After renaming entities in the Preprocessor, it is critical to save the changes using the *File > Save* option. After performing the naming sequence a few times, it can be very easy to forget this step.

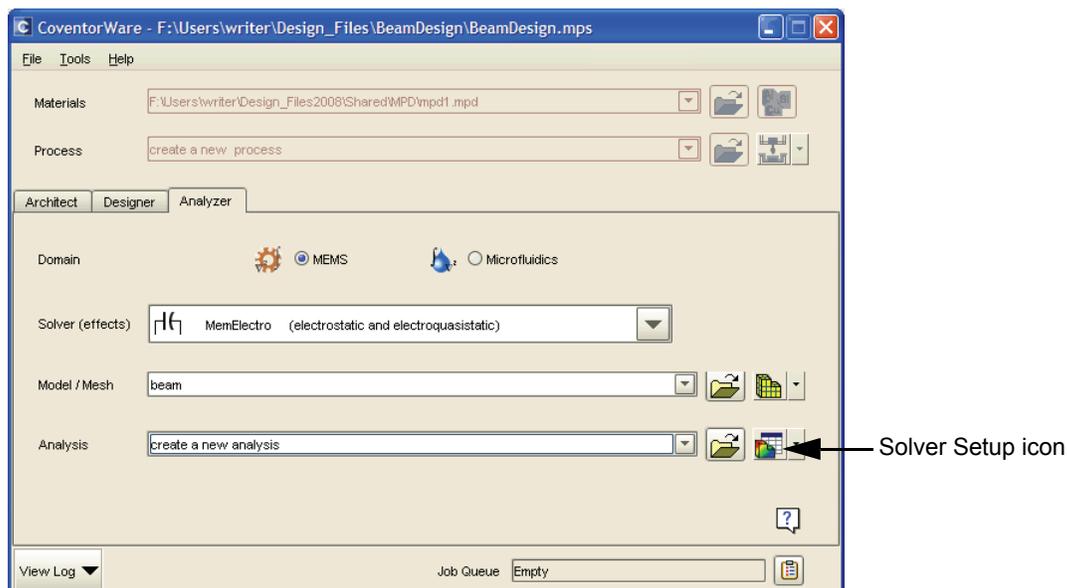
Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
4. Save the model and close the Preprocessor.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Click on <i>File > Save</i>. b. Click on <i>File > Exit</i>. <p>➡ The necessary model preparation steps have been completed. You will now begin running simulations.</p>

2.1.10: MemElectro

The MemElectro solver produces an electrostatic solution by solving for the charge and capacitance interaction between the beam and ground components of the created model. MemElectro uses the Boundary Element Method (BEM). During the calculation, MemElectro computes the charge on each surface panel and presents a final solution with charge distribution calculated for all the panels in the model.

This process is started from the Analyzer tab, used for accessing the core solvers used in this tutorial. The MemElectro, MemMech, and CoSolveEM modules are all used for this tutorial.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
1. Set up the <i>Analyzer</i> tab to point to the <i>MemElectro</i> solver for the <i>beam</i> model.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. From the Function Manager, click on the <i>Analyzer</i> tab. b. Click on the arrow to the right of the Solver field, and from the drop-down menu, select <i>MemElectro</i>. c. Click on the arrow beside the Model/Mesh field. Select the <i>beam</i> model. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ The Model/Mesh field defaults to the model created in previous steps. Use <i>Browse</i> icon to the right of this field to select other models. d. In the Analysis field, make sure <i>create a new analysis</i> is displayed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ You do not have to specify an analysis results directory in the Analyzer tab. You will specify a directory before the simulation begins. e. Click on the <i>Solver Setup</i> icon. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ Clicking on <i>Solver Setup</i> opens the MemElectro Settings dialog, which configures the solver for the type of problem presented to it.



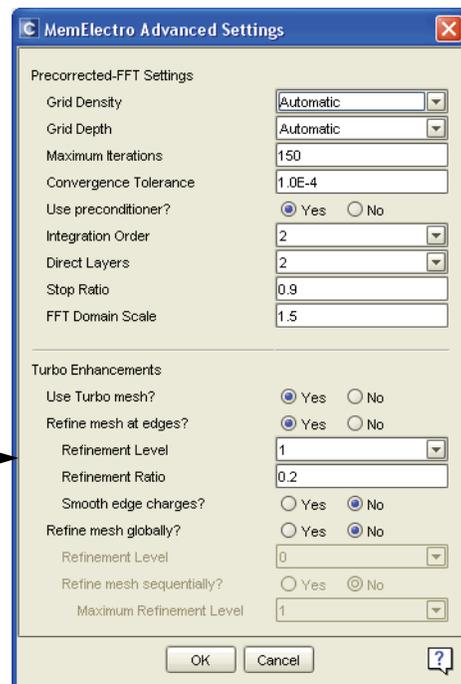
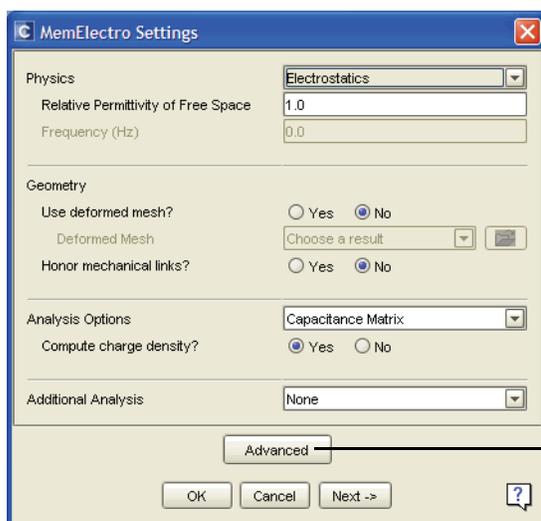


The number of solver categories and solver types that a user can access is dependent on the specific licensed configuration of CoventorWare.

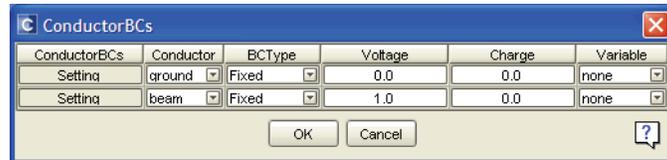


The *Solver Setup* icon also has two other options: *Load Setup from Previous Analysis* and *View Results*. Both options become active when an analysis results directory from a previous run is selected in the Analysis field. The *Load Setup from Previous Analysis* option loads the boundary conditions used in the selected analysis. The *View Results* option opens the Analysis Results window, which allows the user to view the table and graphical results of a previously run solution without running through the complete solver setup and execution sequence. For consistency, the name *Solver Setup* will be used for this icon, even when a different option is selected.

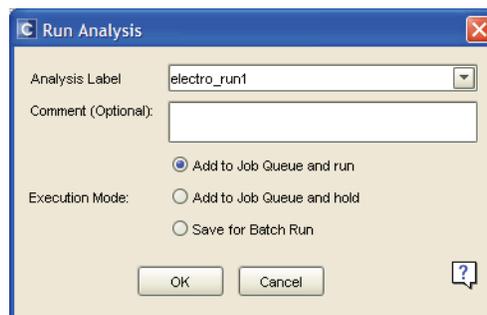
Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>2. Verify the default MemElectro settings.</p>	<p>a. In the MemElectro Settings dialog, verify the default settings shown in the screen shots below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ The Settings dialogs allow parameters to be specified to run the electrostatic solver. The default settings are correct for this tutorial. The Settings dialogs only need to change from their default settings for very complex models requiring changes to achieve convergence or optimize speed. <p>b. Click on Next.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ Clicking on Next opens the solver BCs dialog, where simulation conditions are set.



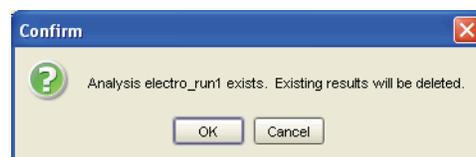
Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>3. In the ConductorBCs dialog, apply a voltage of 0 to the ground and a voltage of 1 to the beam.</p>	<p>a. In the MemElectro BCs dialog, click on ConductorBCs.</p> <p>b. Modify the dialog so the conductor ground has a 0.0 volt stimulus applied and the conductor beam has a 1.0 volt stimulus applied.</p> <p>c. Click on OK.</p> <p>➔ A voltage difference is required between the beam and the ground to compute a charge for the structure.</p>



Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>4. Start the simulation.</p>	<p>a. In the MemElectro BCs dialog, click on Run to start the simulation.</p> <p>b. In the Run Analysis dialog that opens, enter <i>electro_run1</i>, and click on OK.</p> <p>➔ The Run Analysis dialog allows the user to name or select a result analysis, which will be written to the project database. If an analysis is selected from the Analyzer tab, that analysis is displayed, but the user can opt to select another analysis.</p> <p>➔ The user also has the option to run the analysis at a later time using the <i>Add to Job Queue and hold</i> or <i>Save for Batch Run</i> options. See page U1-28 of Using CoventorWare for more information.</p> <p>c. In the Confirm dialog click on Yes.</p> <p>➔ When the simulation starts, the Job Queue dialog opens. It can be used to monitor simulation progress and to access simulation results.</p>



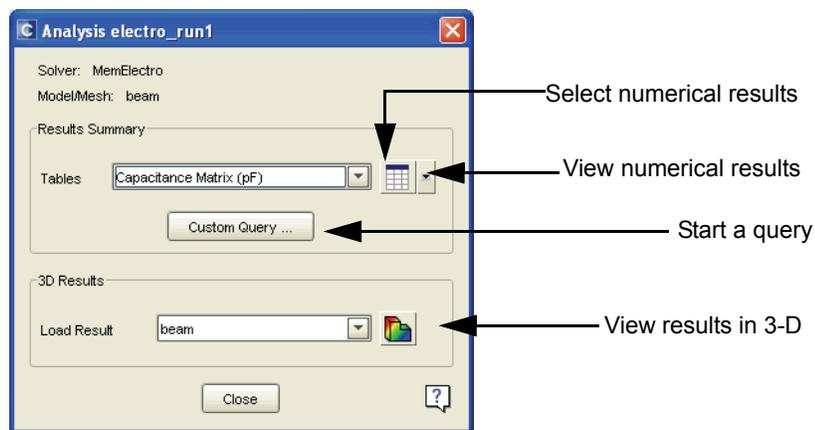
During the solver setup, if existing analysis results will be overwritten, a warning message appears:



This dialog appears for all of the solvers when an overwrite is about to occur. Confirm by clicking on **OK**.

Activity during the computation appears in the normally minimized log window on the screen.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>5. When the simulation is finished, open the Analysis results for the <i>electro_run1</i> simulation.</p>	<p>a. When the Job Queue dialog indicates that the simulation is finished (green check mark appears by the <i>electro_run1</i> job), click on the <i>View Results</i> icon. </p> <p>➤ The Analysis Results window opens with access through a drop-down menu for capacitance, voltage, and charge results. This window also has access to 3-D visualization results and Query analysis.</p>



Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>6. View the electrostatic results.</p>	<p>a. Click on the arrow beside the Tables field and select <i>Capacitance Matrix (pF)</i> from the drop down menu.</p> <p>b. Click on the <i>View Table</i> icon. </p> <p>c. Verify the results shown below, then click on OK.</p> <p>➤ The Capacitance Matrix dialog shows the capacitance values for the beam problem.</p> <p>d. Select <i>Voltage and Charge on Conductors</i> from the Tables drop-down menu and click on the <i>View Table</i> icon.</p> <p>e. Verify the results shown below, then click on OK.</p> <p>➤ The Voltage and Charge on Conductors dialog shows the corresponding charge for the voltages applied, using the capacitance solution in the $Q=CV$ calculation.</p>

	ground	beam
ground	1.475199E-02	-1.475199E-02
beam	-1.475199E-02	1.475199E-02

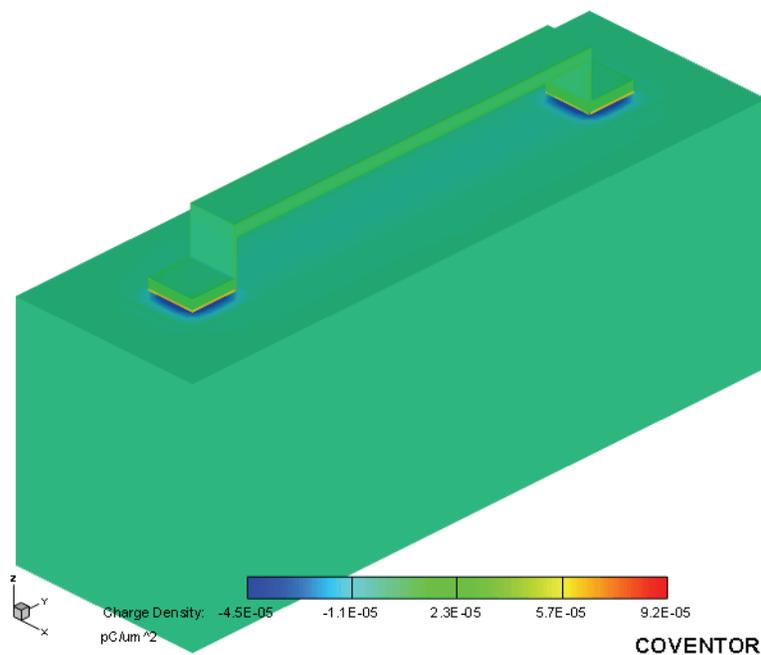
	Voltage (V)	Charge (pC)
ground	0	-1.475199E-02
beam	1	1.475199E-02

The Capacitance Matrix dialog shows several values of capacitance, with all units in picofarads. Values where the names match (i.e. beam-to-beam capacitance) represent the self-capacitance due to stored charge on the device. Note that the rows and columns of this matrix add up to zero. By CoventorWare's convention, self-capacitance terms (located on the diagonal of the capacitive matrix) should be positive. Mutual-capacitance terms (off-diagonal elements) should be negative. A Capacitance Matrix dialog that deviates from this rule is an indication that the mesh needs to be refined.

Refer to the *CoventorWare ANALYZER Reference* ([page R3-7](#)) for an explanation of the derivation of this capacitance matrix.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>7. Use the Visualizer to view the 3-D charge results.</p>	<p>a. Click on the <i>View 3D Results</i> icon. </p> <p>➤ Note that with this MemElectro simulation, the Charge Density values are already loaded and displayed in the Visualizer.</p> <p>b. Select <i>Coventor > Geometry Scaling</i>.</p> <p>c. In the Scaling panel that opens, change the Z Scale field to 5. Click on Apply, then on Close.</p> <p>➤ Changing the Z Scale field distorts the view for an enhanced view.</p> <p>➤ The image appears as in Figure T2-18.</p>
<p>8. Close the Visualizer, and the MemElectro results dialog.</p>	<p>a. From the Visualizer menu bar, select <i>File > Exit</i>.</p> <p>b. From the Analysis Results dialog, click on Close.</p> <p>c. In the Job Queue dialog, click on Hide.</p> <p>➤ This completes the MemElectro step.</p> <p>➤ Control returns to the Function Manager Analyzer tab.</p>

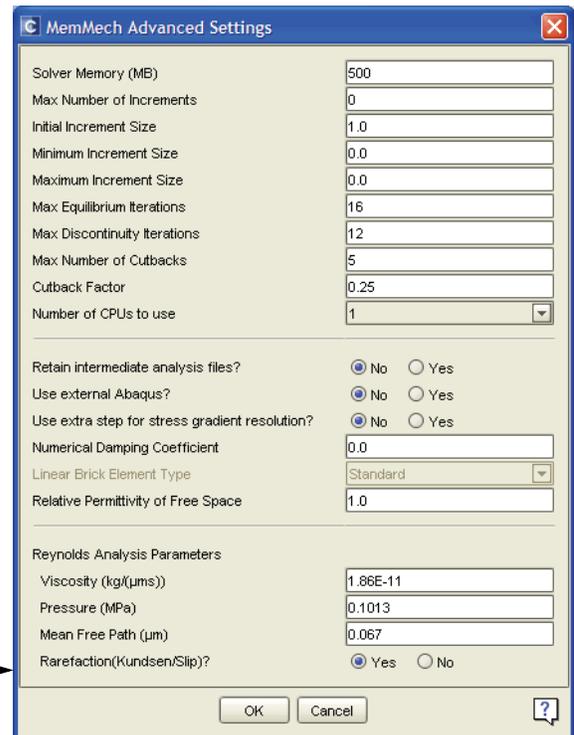
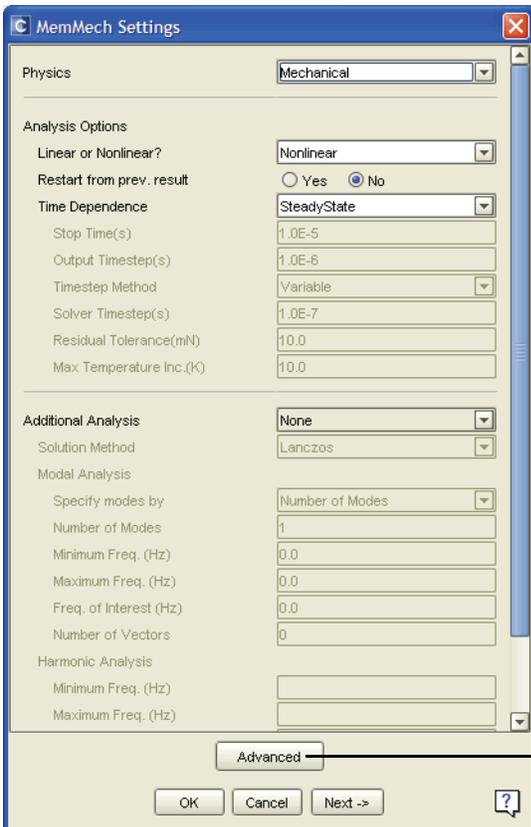
Figure T2-18 Modified Surface Charge View



2.1.11: MemMech

MemMech computes the mechanical solution for the beam problem. The solver uses the finite element method to solve for mechanical stress and displacement at each node on each brick created for the model. For the simple tutorial problem, the calculation is fast.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>1. Set up <i>Analyzer</i> tab to point to the <i>MemMech</i> solver for the <i>beam</i> model.</p>	<p>a. Click on the arrow to the right of the <i>Solver (effects)</i> field, and from the drop-down menu, select <i>MemMech</i>.</p> <p>b. Select the <i>beam</i> model.</p> <p>c. Click on the <i>Solver Setup</i> icon.</p> <p>➡ MemMech uses the model file information stored in the project database to compute a mechanical solution.</p>
<p>2. Verify the default settings in the MemMech Settings dialog.</p>	<p>a. Check that the defaults settings are as shown below.</p> <p>➡ This Settings dialog displays the current settings for the mechanical solver. Other settings allow for modal and harmonic analysis and are covered in later tutorials and in the <i>CoventorWare ANALYZER Reference</i>.</p> <p>b. If you are using external ABAQUS, click on the Advanced button and select <i>Yes</i> for <i>Use external Abaqus?</i> (ABAQUS users, see page R4-75 of the Analyzer Reference).</p> <p>c. In the MemMech Settings dialog, click on Next.</p>



MemMech BCs Window

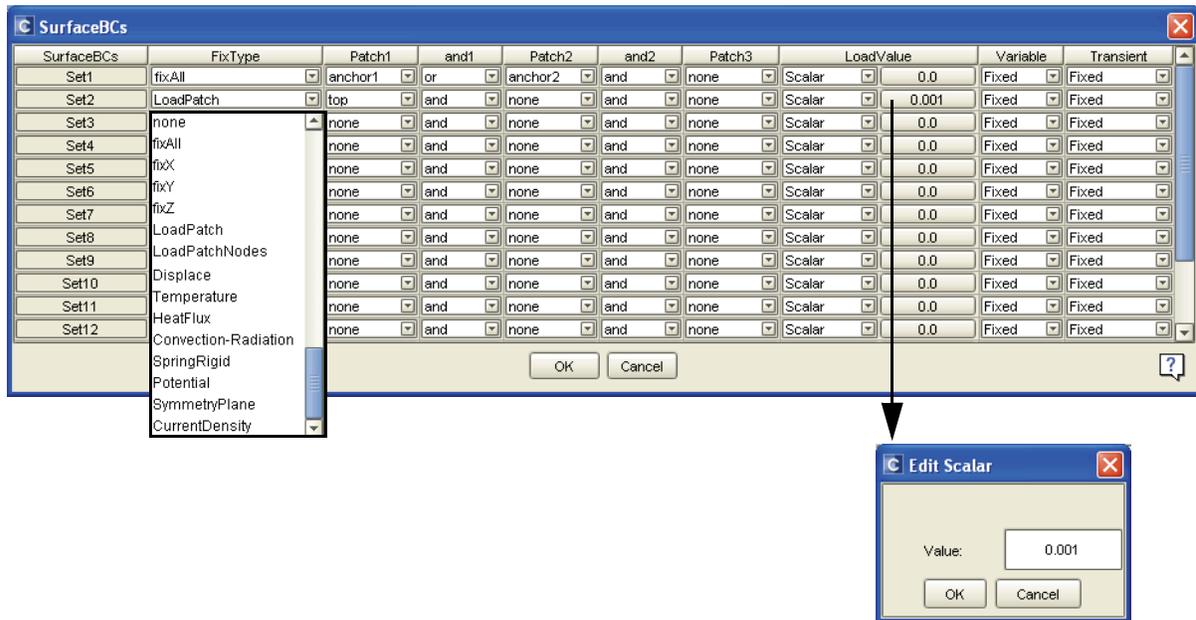
The hierarchical MemMech BCs window provides access to dialogs that set the boundary conditions for the MemMech solver. Usually, only one or two dialogs need to be set for any given problem.

In the next step, boundary conditions will be assigned for the model through the MemMech SurfaceBCs dialog, illustrated in Figure T2-19. The left section of the SurfaceBCs boundary conditions dialog allows specification of which surfaces of the beam model receive a mechanical stimulus. Surfaces are specified by using the face names created in the Preprocessor (only user-named faces appear in the pull-down menus). These faces correspond to patch names in the boundary condition dialogs and can be controlled in a variety of ways, including applying loads or specifying that patches remain stationary in the X, Y, or Z axes. Boolean capability allows a selection of the union or intersection of patches when applying forces.

With the LoadPatch type already selected, the right section of the SurfaceBCs dialog allows the user to apply a pressure load to the patch surface in a variety of ways, including a scalar load in a direction normal to the patch or a vector load in any direction. Value dialogs are used to enter these values.

Before executing the next sequence of steps, note that the Surface BCs dialog specifies AND and OR functions; these apply to unions and intersections correspondingly akin to similar logical values. The distinction is further defined within the Step table.

Figure T2-19 MemMech SurfaceBCs Setup

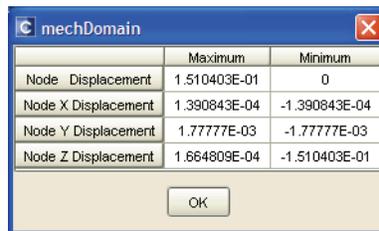


Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>3. In the SurfaceBCs dialog, fix the anchor faces.</p>	<p>a. Click on SurfaceBCs from the MemMech BCs window.</p> <p>b. Modify Set 1 as described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For FixType, select <i>fixAll</i>. ■ For Patch1, select <i>anchor1</i>. ■ For and1, select <i>or</i>. ■ For Patch2, select <i>anchor2</i>. ■ The rest of the Set 1 line does not change. <p>➡ A Set describes a particular set of conditions. It associates patches with a specified action.</p> <p>➡ During the model calculations, the patches assigned are assumed to be stationary in the X,Y, and Z directions. The patches named <i>anchor1</i> and <i>anchor 2</i> are designated as fixed, so they do not move during the calculations.</p> <p>➡ In this context, <i>or</i> is used as an additive quantity (the union of two entities). It says that in addition to <i>anchor1</i>, the entire next patch specified also has the same Fix Type applied. Do not use <i>and</i> here; the <i>anchor1/anchor2</i> surfaces have no common intersection.</p>
<p>4. Apply a 0.001 MPa load to the <i>top</i> patch.</p>	<p>a. Modify Set 2 as described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For FixType, select <i>LoadPatch</i>. ■ For Patch1, select <i>top</i>. ■ Do not change any of the Boolean settings. ■ For LoadValue type, select <i>Scalar</i>. ■ For LoadValue, enter <i>0.001</i>. <p>➡ The load is applied to the entire <i>top</i> surface, and only the <i>top</i> surface.</p> <p>➡ The load is applied in the -Z direction, with a magnitude of <i>0.001</i> MegaPascals.</p> <p>➡ None of Sets 3-8 are used. The <i>none</i> setting (set by default) tells the software to ignore the entire line. Note that if the first column of a row is set to none then the entire line is ignored.</p> <p>b. The Surface BCs dialog should now be set as shown in Figure T2-19. Click on OK.</p>

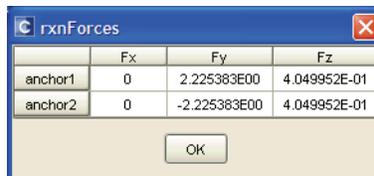
The remaining sections of the boundary conditions setup are inactive. Quickly review the screens to become familiar with them and to verify that no conditions are set. For further information on the functionality of the other boundary conditions in MemMech, refer to the *CoventorWare ANALYZER Reference*.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>5. Start the MemMech simulation.</p>	<p>a. In the MemMech BCs window, click on Run.</p> <p>b. Save the analysis results as <i>mech_run1</i>.</p> <p>c. Click on Yes to save project settings.</p> <p>➡ When you save the settings at this point, all the file pointers and BC dialogs that you have set are preserved.</p> <p>➡ The mechanical solver starts. Simulation time varies according to the user's computer configuration.</p>

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>6. Verify the mechDomain results.</p>	<p>a. When the simulation is finished, click on the <i>View Results</i> icon in the Job Queue dialog.</p> <p>b. Select <i>mechDomain</i> from the Tables drop-down menu.</p> <p>c. Click on the <i>View Table</i> icon to review the mechanical results.</p> <p>➡ The mechDomain dialog shows the maximum and minimum of both the magnitude of the displacement vector over the entire solution domain, as well as the maximum and minimum of each of the components.</p> <p>d. Click on OK.</p>

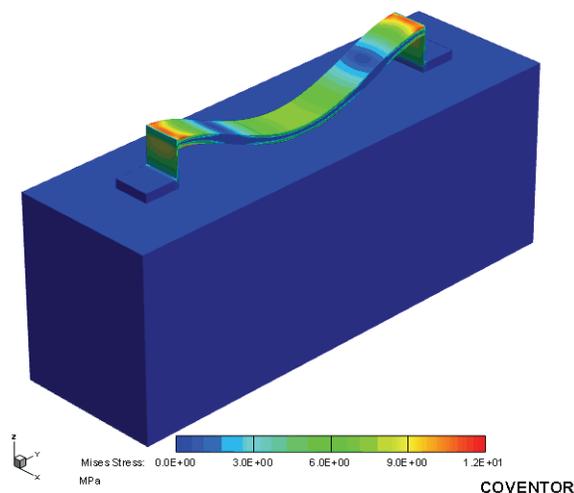


Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>7. Verify the rxnForces results.</p>	<p>a. Select <i>rxnForces</i> from the Tables drop-down menu, then click on the <i>View Table</i> icon.</p> <p>➡ The rxnForces dialog shows the reaction forces that develop at the fixed ends when a pressure load is exerted downward.</p> <p>b. Click on OK.</p>



Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>8. View the 3-D mechanical results.</p>	<p>a. Click on the <i>View 3D Results</i> icon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For mechanical simulations, the default view does not show parts that were designated <i>Suppress, except for MemElectro</i> in the Preprocessor. To show the substrate, select <i>Coventor > Parts Visibility</i>, and move <i>ground</i> from the Hidden list to the Visible list with the Show button. <p>b. From the Visualizer menu bar, select <i>Plot > Contour/Multi-coloring</i>.</p> <p>c. In the dialog that opens, select <i>Mises Stress</i> from the drop-down menu.</p> <p>d. Click on Close.</p> <p>e. Select <i>Coventor > Geometry Scaling</i>.</p> <p>f. In the dialog that opens, set Scale Z to 5.</p> <p>g. Select <i>Deform Using Displacements</i>, and set the Exaggeration to 15.</p> <p>h. Click on Apply; click on Close.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Deform Using Displacements</i> and <i>Exaggeration</i> settings display beam deflection. ➤ Note that the <i>Deform Using Displacements</i> setting shows the physical deformed shape, deformed with the displacement vector. It does not depend on the selected contour. ➤ The display shows a color map of surface stress along the beam surface, illustrated in Figure T2-20. ➤ Maximum deflection is at the beam center, but maximum surface stress is at the fixed anchors. <p>i. Select <i>View > Fit Everything</i>.</p> <p>j. Adjust <i>Rotation</i> and <i>Scale</i> for best viewing.</p>
<p>9. Exit the Visualizer, and close the Analysis Results window.</p>	<p>a. From the Visualizer menu bar, select <i>File > Exit</i>.</p> <p>b. Click on Close to close the Analysis Results window.</p> <p>c. In the Job Queue dialog, click on Hide.</p>

Figure T2-20 Beam Surface Stress View in Visualizer





The illustration in [Figure T2-20](#) shows colors of the frame background, color map legend, and 3-D axis symbol reversed from the default display. To change the background to white and the legend and 3D axis symbol to black, run the White Background macro, accessed from *Tools > Quick Macro Panel*.



The Visualizer has many different functions for analysis and display. The on-line help, accessed from the *Help* menu, covers all of these modes in detail. Visualizer functionality that is specific to CoventorWare is detailed in the *CoventorWare ANALYZER Reference* (starting on [page R10-1](#)).

To see the relative effects of the applied pressure, perform the following exercise:

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>10. Rerun the MemMech simulation with a surface load of <i>0.005</i>.</p>	<p>a. From the Analyzer tab, click on the drop-down arrow beside the Solver Setup icon, and select <i>Solver Setup</i>.</p> <p>b. Click on Next in the Settings dialog.</p> <p>c. Click on SurfaceBCs, and change the Scalar force to <i>0.005</i>.</p> <p>d. Rerun the simulation and save the new analysis to <i>mech_run2</i>.</p> <p>➤ This setting allows you to observe the relative displacement effect with an increased pressure.</p>
<p>11. Observe and compare the new results with the results from <i>mech_run1</i>.</p>	<p>a. When the simulation is finished, make sure that <i>mech_run2</i> is selected in the Job Queue window, and click on the <i>View Results</i> icon.</p> <p>b. In the Analysis Results window, select <i>mechDomain</i>.</p> <p>c. Compare the results shown below with those from the original exercise.</p> <p>➤ The increased scalar force increases deflection, but the relationship is not linear.</p> <p>d. Close the Analysis Results window and the Job Queue dialog.</p>

	Maximum	Minimum
Node Displacement	7.030401E-01	0
Node X Displacement	5.95212E-04	-5.95212E-04
Node Y Displacement	1.125401E-02	-1.125401E-02
Node Z Displacement	1.472595E-03	-7.030401E-01

OK

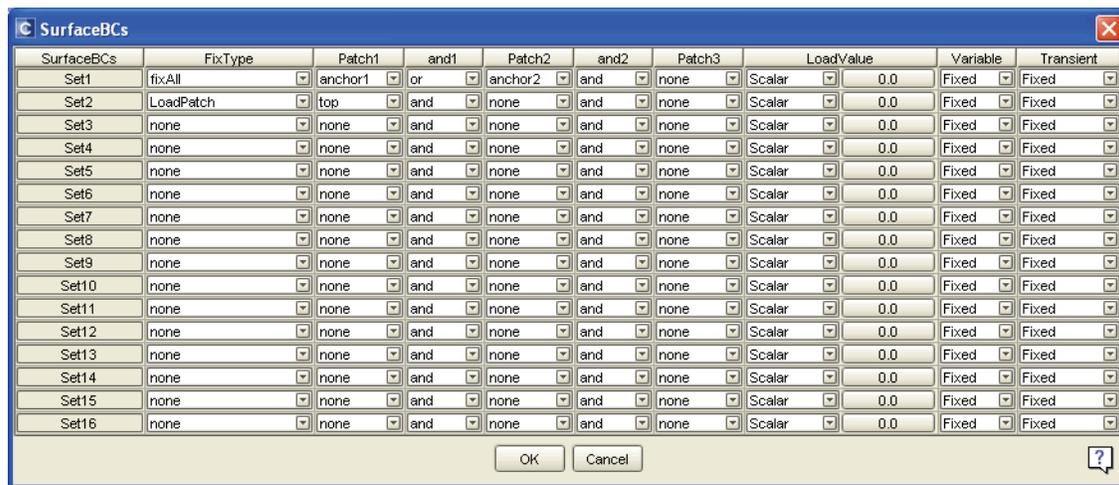
2.1.12: CoSolveEM

The CoSolveEM tool couples the electrostatic and mechanical solvers. In an iterative process, the electrostatic results are input to the mechanical solver, and the results are fed back and forth between the solvers until convergence is reached.

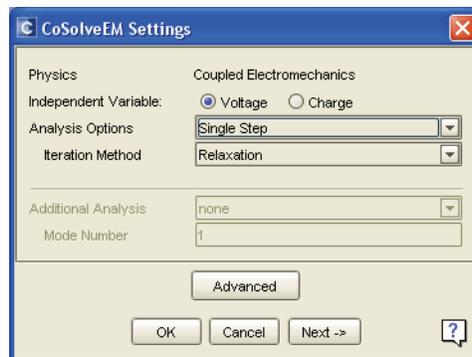
MemMech Setup for CoSolveEM

Before beginning with the CoSolve setup, go to the MemMech setup and change the surface boundary conditions. In the last MemMech simulation, a 0.005 MegaPascal pressure load was applied when the boundary conditions were set. For the CoSolve run, remove the pressure and observe the mechanical deflection that takes place due solely to the electrostatic charge attracting the beam. The following steps are similar to the MemMech portion of this tutorial.

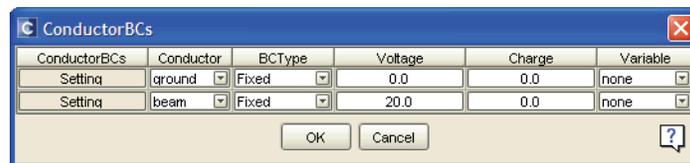
Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>1. Set the MemMech SurfaceBCs LoadValue to 0.</p>	<p>a. Verify that the MemMech solver is still selected.</p> <p>b. Click on the drop-down arrow beside the <i>Solver Setup</i> icon and select <i>Solver Setup</i>.</p> <p>c. Click on Next.</p> <p>d. In the dialog that opens, click on SurfaceBCs.</p> <p>e. Change the Set2 LoadValue to 0.0. The dialog appears as shown below.</p> <p>➡ External pressure loads must be removed for this problem.</p> <p>f. Click on OK in the SurfaceBCs dialog.</p> <p>g. Click on Close in the MemMech BCs window.</p> <p>➡ Clicking on Close will not initiate the solver. MemMech is accessed to set relevant boundary conditions.</p>



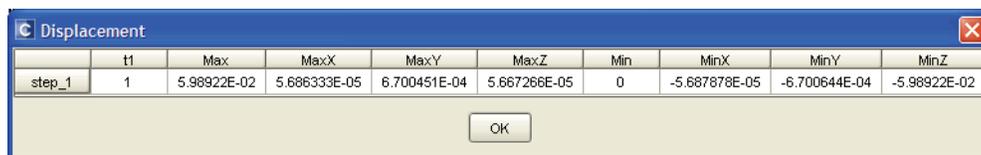
Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>2. Set up the <i>Analyzer</i> tab to point to the <i>CoSolve</i> solver for the <i>beam</i> model.</p>	<p>a. From the <i>Analyzer</i> tab, set the Solver field to <i>CoSolveEM</i>.</p> <p>b. From the Model/Mesh drop-down menu, select the <i>beam</i> model.</p> <p>c. Click on <i>Solver Setup</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The setup is nearly the same as for MemElectro and MemMech. ➤ CoSolve sets parameters, changes settings for electrical and mechanical stimuli, and performs a coupled solution using electrostatic and mechanical solvers.
<p>3. Configure the CoSolve solver to run with <i>Single Step</i> and the <i>Relaxation</i> settings.</p>	<p>a. In the CoSolveEM Settings dialog, set the Independent Variable to <i>Voltage</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Settings dialog controls convergence settings, CoSolve tool parameters, and the type of iterative analysis performed. <p>b. Set the Analysis Options field to <i>Single Step</i>.</p> <p>c. Set the Iteration Method to <i>Relaxation</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Iteration Method allows the solver to iterate until the solutions converge (using relaxation or Newton techniques) or perform a single combined electrostatic and mechanical solution step. Other convergence parameters can be set from the Advanced Settings dialog. For more details on these settings, see page R5-6. <p>d. Click on Next.</p> <p>e. Click on OK in the warning dialog.</p>



Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
4. Apply a voltage of 20 volts to the beam.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In the CoSolveEM BCs window click on ConductorBCs. Change the voltage for the beam to 20 volts. Click on OK. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ The voltage is increased to increase the electrostatic charge that develops. Without an applied pressure load, the beam deflection will come solely from this charge.
5. Start the CoSolve simulation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In the CoSolve BCs window, click on Run. Save the analysis as <i>cs_run1</i>. In the Save Settings dialog click on Yes.

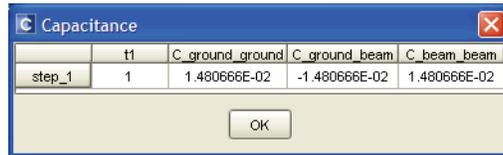


Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
6. View the numerical displacement results.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> When the simulation is finished, in the Job Queue dialog click on the <i>View Results</i> icon. Select <i>Displacement</i> from the Tables drop-down menu, and click on the <i>View Table</i> icon. Click on OK. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ This action displays the computed mechanical displacement of the beam.



The window shows the beam displacement in the X,Y, and Z directions after iterating until convergence is reached. In 3-D space, there may be a range of nodal displacements. The Max and Min columns show the limit values for this set.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
7. View the Capacitance results.	<p>a. Select <i>Capacitance</i> to view the electrostatic portion of the results.</p> <p>➡ This window summarizes the capacitance matrix electrostatic results.</p> <p>b. Click on OK.</p>



Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
8. View the Voltage results on Conductors.	<p>a. Select <i>Voltage</i> to view the voltage for the conductors.</p> <p>➡ This window summarizes beam and ground voltage results.</p> <p>b. Click on OK.</p>



Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
9. View the Charge results on Conductors.	<p>a. Select <i>Charge</i> to view the charge for the conductors.</p> <p>➡ This window summarizes beam and ground charge results.</p> <p>b. Click on OK.</p>



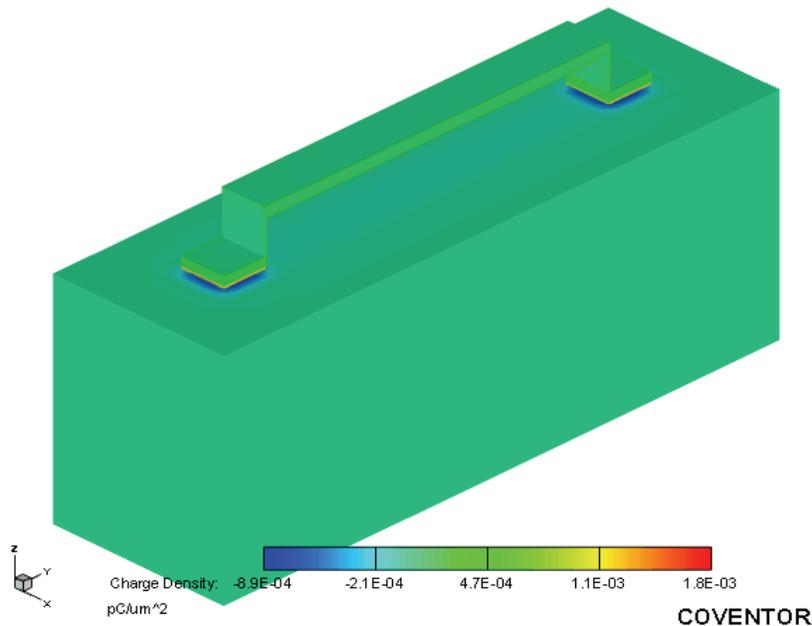
Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
10. View the Reaction Force results.	<p>a. Select <i>Reaction Force</i> to view the reaction forces portion of the solution.</p> <p>➡ This window lists the forces at the fixed anchors.</p> <p>b. Click on OK.</p>

	t1	Fx_anchor1	Fy_anchor1	Fz_anchor1	Fx_anchor2	Fy_anchor2	Fz_anchor2
step_1	1	-2.439897E-04	1.172144E00	3.670744E00	4.663638E-04	-1.170707E00	3.678175E00

OK

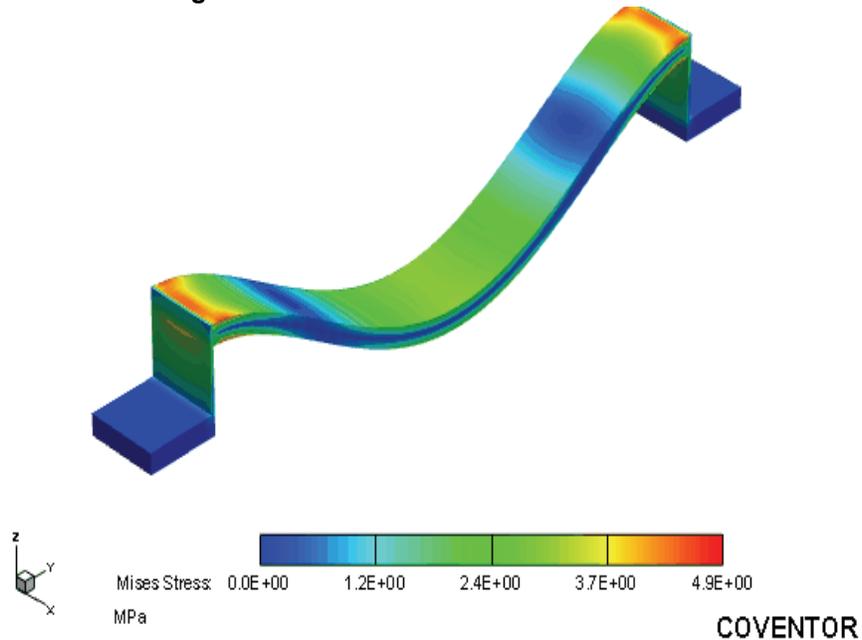
Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>11. View the 3-D charge results.</p>	<p>a. Start the Visualizer by clicking on the <i>View 3D Results</i> icon.</p> <p>b. In the MemElectro Results frame, select <i>Coventor > Geometry Scaling</i>, and set the Z Scale to 5.</p> <p>➤ CoSolve produces both electrostatic and mechanical solutions, showing both charge and deflection in the same run. When CoSolve results are loaded into the Visualizer, the MemElectro and MemMech results are displayed in separate frames.</p> <p>c. Select <i>Plot > Contour/Multi-coloring</i>, and display the <i>Charge Density</i> results.</p> <p>d. Select <i>View > Fit Everything</i>. The results are shown in Figure T2-21.</p> <p>➤ Observe that the charge value is about the same as when MemElectro was run.</p>

Figure T2-21 CoSolve Surface Visualization of Results



Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>12. View the 3-D mechanical results.</p>	<p>a. Select <i>Frame > Push Active Frame</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The MemMech results are displayed in a separate frame, this action brings the frame forward and makes it active. ➤ For mechanical simulations, the default view does not show parts that were designated <i>Suppress, except for MemElectro</i> in the preprocessor. To show the substrate, select <i>Coventor > Parts Visibility</i> and move <i>ground</i> from the Hidden list to the Visible list with the Show button. <p>b. Select <i>Plot > Contour/Multi-coloring</i>, then select <i>Mises Stress</i>.</p> <p>c. Set the Geometry Scaling dialog as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Scale Z = 5 ■ Select <i>Deform Using Displacements</i> ■ Exaggeration = 50. <p>d. Select <i>View > Fit Everything</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The results are shown in Figure T2-22. ➤ The mechanical deflection is much less because the beam bends from the electrostatic charge only without any external pressure applied. <p>e. Close the Visualizer and the Analysis Results window.</p>

Figure T2-22 CoSolve Mechanical Results



2.1.13: MemMech Coupled Electrostatic Analysis

MemMech provides a capability for performing fully coupled electrostatic analysis. This capability will be demonstrated here, and the results are compared with those obtained from the CoSolveEM simulation in the previous section.

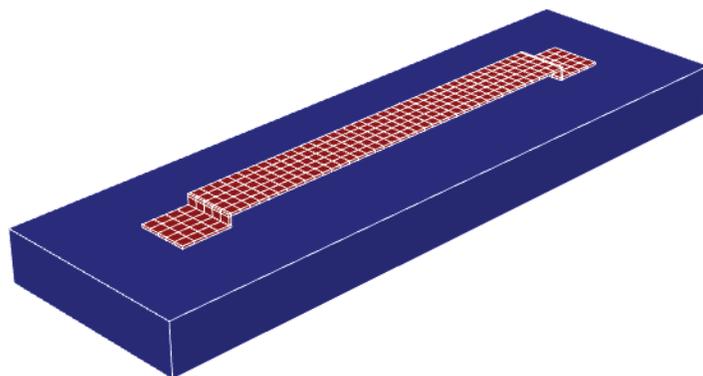
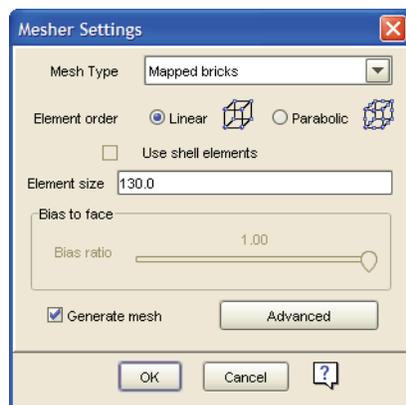
Because the substrate is much thicker than the beam, the deformation of the substrate will be small compared to that of the beam. For this reason, the substrate will be meshed with just a single element.



For more information on coupled mechanical-electrostatic analysis, see [page R4-62](#) of the *Analyzer Reference*.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remesh the beam's substrate region using mapped bricks, linear element order, and an element size of 130. Unsuppress the substrate. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. From the Function Manager/Analyzer tab, click on the <i>Start Preprocessor</i> icon beside the Model/Mesh field to open the <i>beam</i> model. b. In the Geometry Browser, right click on Region 1 (the substrate layer) and select <i>Mesh Settings</i>. c. Change the Mesh Type to <i>Mapped bricks</i>, the Element Order to <i>Linear</i>, and the Element Size to <i>130.0</i>. Click on OK. d. Right click on Region 1 and select <i>Properties</i>. In the dialog that opens, un-check the <i>Suppress, except for MemElectro</i> option. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ You cannot apply electrostatic boundary conditions to parts that are suppressed. For this simulation, you will set an electrostatic boundary condition between the bottom of the beam and the top of the ground. e. From the Preprocessor icon menu, click on <i>Generate Mesh</i>. The model should appear as shown below. f. Select <i>File > Save As</i> and save the model as <i>beam_coupled</i>. g. Select <i>File > Exit</i> to close the Preprocessor.

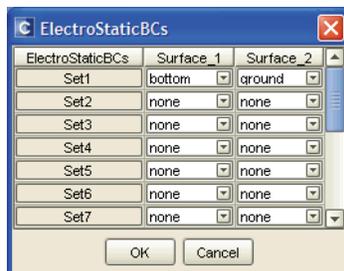
Figure T2-23 Region 1 Mesher Settings and Resulting Mesh



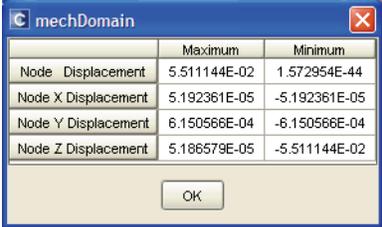
Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>2. Configure the MemMech solver to use the <i>beam_coupled</i> model and use its default solver settings.</p>	<p>a. From the Analyzer tab, select <i>MemMech</i> from the Solver drop-down menu and make sure the <i>beam_coupled</i> model is selected in the Model/ Mesh field.</p> <p>b. From the Analysis field drop-down menu, select <i>create a new analysis</i>, and then click on the <i>Solver Setup</i> icon.</p> <p>c. In the MemMech Settings dialog, make sure these options are set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Physics: <i>Mechanical</i> ■ Linear or Nonlinear?: <i>Nonlinear</i> ■ Time Dependence: <i>SteadyState</i> ■ Additional Analysis: <i>None</i> <p>d. Click on Next.</p>
<p>3. In the SurfaceBCs dialog, fix the <i>anchor1</i>, <i>anchor2</i>, and <i>ground</i> patches. Apply a 20 volt potential between the <i>ground</i> and <i>bottom</i> patches.</p>	<p>a. Click on SurfaceBCs.</p> <p>b. Apply a <i>fixAll</i> FixType to <i>anchor1</i> or <i>anchor2</i> or <i>ground</i> (see below).</p> <p>c. Apply a <i>Potential</i> FixType to <i>ground</i> with a LoadValue of <i>0.0</i>.</p> <p>d. Apply a <i>Potential</i> FixType to <i>bottom</i> with a LoadValue of <i>20.0</i>.</p> <p>e. Click on OK.</p>



Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>4. Designate the bottom and ground as the electrostatic surfaces.</p>	<p>a. Click on ElectroStaticBCs.</p> <p>b. For Set1, set <i>Surface_1</i> to <i>bottom</i> and <i>Surface_2</i> to <i>ground</i>.</p> <p>➡ MemMech creates a set of finite elements between the surfaces to model the electrostatic forces. <i>Surface_1</i> controls the definition of the mesh. For each solid element face on <i>Surface_1</i>, an electrostatic element is created that spans the space between <i>Surface_1</i> and <i>Surface_2</i>.</p> <p>c. Click on OK.</p>



Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
5. Run the analysis and view the results.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In the MemMech BCs window, click on Run. Save the analysis as <i>electrostatic_mech</i>. In the Save Settings dialog click on Yes. When the simulation is finished, click on the <i>View Results</i> icon in the Job Queue dialog. Select <i>mechDomain</i> from the Tables drop-down menu and click on the <i>View Table</i> icon.

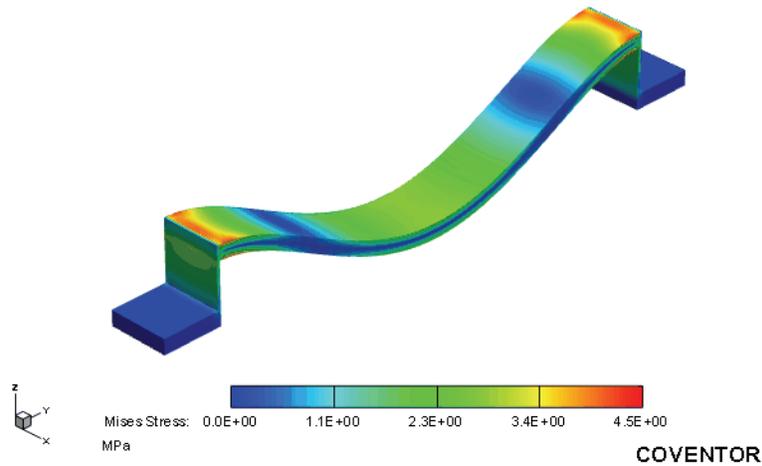


	Maximum	Minimum
Node Displacement	5.511144E-02	1.572954E-44
Node X Displacement	5.192361E-05	-5.192361E-05
Node Y Displacement	6.150566E-04	-6.150566E-04
Node Z Displacement	5.186579E-05	-5.511144E-02

This window shows the maximum (or minimum) beam displacements in the X, Y, and Z directions for the converged solution. Note that the Minimum value of Node Z Displacement of -0.055 microns compares closely with the value obtained from CoSolveEM for the same model (-0.059; see [page T2-41](#)).

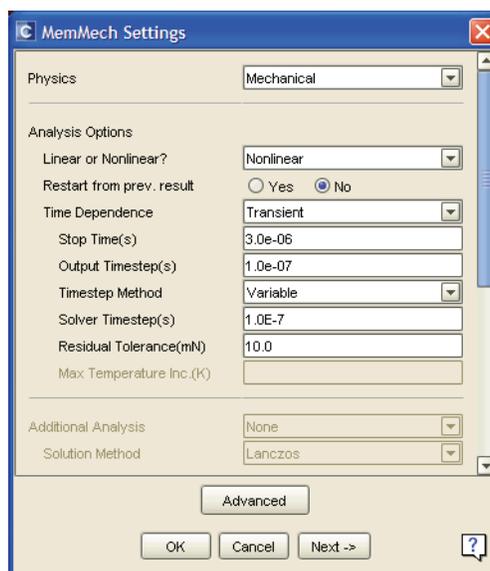
Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
6. View the 3-D mechanical results.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Start the Visualizer by clicking on the <i>View 3D Results</i> icon. Select <i>Coventor > Parts Visibility</i>, and hide the <i>ground</i> part. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ Hiding the substrate makes it easier to view the beam results. Select <i>Plot > Contour/Multi-coloring</i>, then select <i>Mises Stress</i>. Select <i>Coventor > Geometry Scaling</i> and set the following parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Scale Z = 5.0 ■ Select <i>Deform Using Displacements</i>. ■ Exaggeration = 50. Select <i>View > Fit Everything</i>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ The results are shown in Figure T2-24. As expected, this result is very similar to the CoSolveEM results shown in Figure T2-22 on page T2-44.

Figure T2-24 MemMech Coupled Electrostatic-Elastic Results



For some MEMS devices such as switches, it is important to know the time required to move parts of the device from one position to another. This information can be obtained by performing a transient analysis in MemMech. To demonstrate this capability, we will calculate the transient response of the beam to the same electrical potential loading considered above.

Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
<p>7. Configure the MemMech solver to use the <i>beam_coupled</i> model and transient solver settings.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> From the Analyzer tab, select <i>MemMech</i> from the Solver drop-down menu and make sure the <i>beam_coupled</i> model is selected in the Model/ Mesh field. From the Analysis field drop-down menu, select <i>create a new analysis</i>, and then click on the <i>Solver Setup</i> icon. Set the MemMech Settings dialog as shown below. Click on <i>Next</i>.



Advanced User Procedure	Detailed User Procedure
8. Verify the SurfaceBCs and ElectroStaticBCs dialogs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In the SurfaceBCs dialog, verify that the entries in the table are unchanged from the previous analysis. b. Verify that the ElectroStaticBCs dialog is unchanged from the previous analysis.
9. Run the analysis and view the results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In the MemMech BCs window, click on Run. b. Save the analysis as <i>electrostatic_trans_mech</i>. c. In the Save Settings dialog click on Yes. d. When the simulation is finished, in the Job Queue dialog, click on the <i>View Results</i> icon. ➤ This analysis may take as long as 1/2 an hour to complete. e. Select <i>dyna</i> from the Graphs drop-down menu and click on the <i>View Graph</i> icon. f. Click on Mapping Style. g. In the dialog that opens, click on the <i>Max Disp Mag</i> Map Name to select it. h. Click on and hold <i>Map Show</i> to select <i>Show Selected Only</i>, then close the Mapping Style dialog. ➤ Note that the maximum absolute displacement at approximately 1.5 s is 0.096 m. This is nearly twice the value of 0.055 m obtained in the static analysis. ➤ The published graph format was created using a Visualizer macro. See the Visualizer section in the <i>CoventorWare ANALYZER Reference</i>, page R10-35, for details.

Figure T2-25 Transient Results of Beam Loaded with Electrical Potential

