

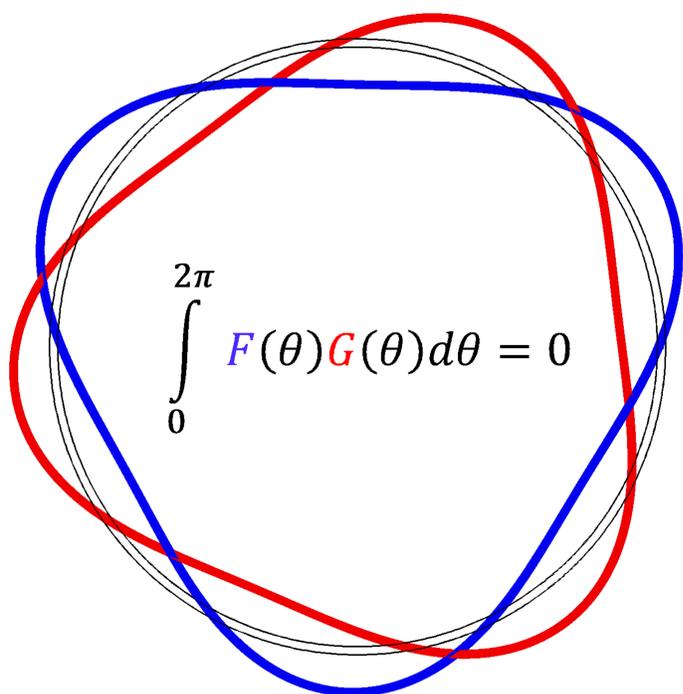
# Degeneracy Breaking, Modal Symmetry and MEMS Biosensors

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**Introduction:** Modes of vibration in cyclic systems occur in degenerate, orthogonal pairs. Degenerate-mode sensors exploit the special relationship between the modes. In this work, we compare our original analytical work to COMSOL Multiphysics<sup>®</sup>.

**Results:** The ideas and insight from the analysis has been used to develop new concepts for degenerate and near-degenerate sensors in anisotropic crystalline materials like LiNbO<sub>3</sub> and SiO<sub>2</sub>. COMSOL has expedited the detailed design of the devices, which are currently being fabricated in-house.

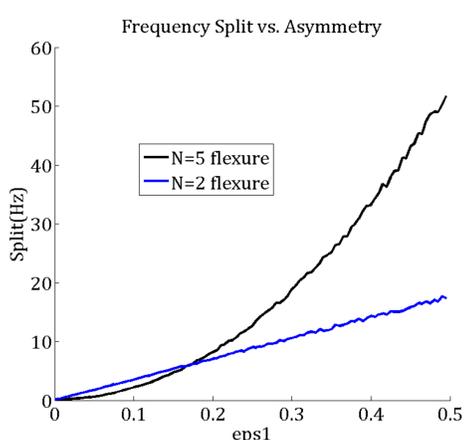


**Figure 1.** N=3 degenerate in-plane flexural modes of a ring gyroscope. The modes are coupled by the Coriolis force.

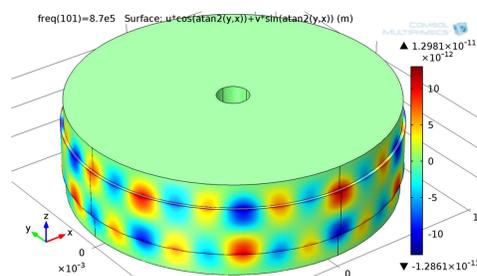
**Method:** A  $\infty$ -cyclically symmetric mode can be described by a multipole series as:

$$Y(r, z, \theta) = \sum_{n=i}^{\infty} e^{in\theta} \int_0^{\infty} F(r, z) J_n(kr) dr$$

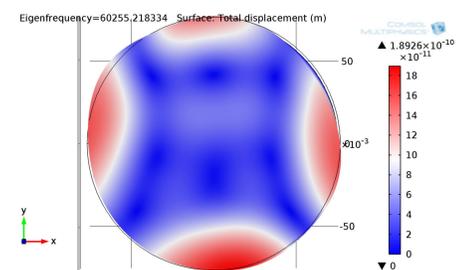
If the underlying symmetry of the system is broken to cyclic order  $m$ , then projection operator methods of functional analysis can be used to understand the effect on the resulting modes. Previous approximations[1] assume no change in the mode shapes, which implies the modes remain degenerate unless  $2n = m$ , which follows from Rayleigh's Quotient. Our analytical work predicts an  $O(\varepsilon)$  split for  $2n = m$ , but an  $O(\varepsilon^2)$  split for  $2n \neq m$  with a smaller coefficient.



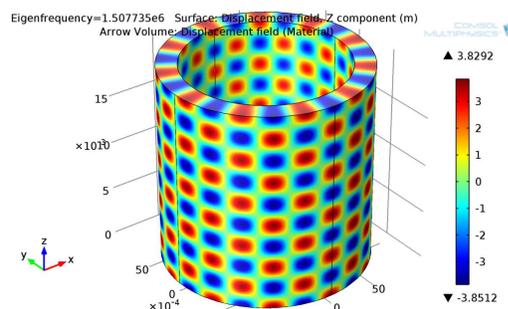
**Figure 2.** COMSOL results for a ring with degeneracy broken by an  $m=4$  variation in the Young's Modulus.



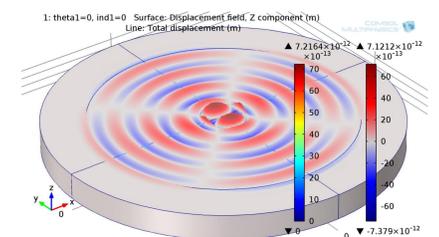
**Figure 3.** Quasi-Love mode barrel..



**Figure 4.** Broken degeneracy In LiNbO<sub>3</sub>.



**Figure 4.** High order degenerate mode of a cylinder



**Figure 5.** Degenerate Rayleigh Wave mass sensor

**Conclusions:** The analytical work and COMSOL are found to agree. The analytical insight complements the power of FE. A novel generation of degenerate MEMS sensors is being developed at Newcastle University.

## References:

1. B.J. Gallacher, PhD Thesis, Newcastle University, 2003.