

矩形石英晶体板厚度剪切振动的频率函数研究

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摘要: 石英晶体谐振器的设计需要精确计算厚度剪切振动的频率, 并且考虑谐振器结构的复杂因素如电极和安装等。当晶体板的平面尺寸差别较大时, 如板较长时, 我们可以根据直行波解来求出振动频率, 结果已经证明是准确的, 有着广泛的实际应用。这些结果在早期的石英晶体谐振器设计中尤其有用, 因为当时的产品的长度通常远大于宽度。石英晶体谐振器的振动频率通常是厚度确定的, 因而厚度是第一个设计参数, 而长度和宽度的确定则很大程度上依赖于经验。今天, 由于石英晶体板的平面尺寸已经非常接近, 直接导致了不同方向之间的强烈干扰, 使得谐振器的设计和加工精度的要求大幅提高。在这种情况下, 如何精确确定考虑平面尺寸的振动频率就显得非常重要。由于进行三维或者二维分析的难度很大, 我们首先建立基于已知振动方程的频率方程, 考察频率影响因素和方式, 给出一般性的表达式。在此基础上, 我们可以根据现有的理论方法, 并结合实验数据来确定考虑平面尺寸的厚度剪切频率计算公式。特别要强调的是, 频率计算本身并不能揭示振动模态之间的耦合及其强弱。因此, 我们还需要在此基础上进行振动分析, 对模态之间的耦合全面的判断, 从而实现设计参数的最佳选择。

关键词: 石英; 板; 厚度剪切振动; 频率

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Resonance Frequency of Thickness-shear Vibrations of Rectangular Crystal Plates

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Abstract: The resonance frequencies of thickness-shear vibrations of quartz crystal plates in rectangular and circular shapes are always required in the design and manufacturing of quartz crystal resonators. As the size of quartz crystal resonators shrinks, for rectangular plates we have to consider effects of both length and width for the precise calculation of the resonant frequency. Although the thickness-shear vibration frequency of rectangular plates with four free edges cannot be calculated with analytical solutions, efforts in obtaining approximate estimations have to be made to satisfy the practical needs. Starting from the three-dimensional equations of wave propagation in finite crystal plates and the general expression of waves, we obtained the relations between frequency and wavenumbers. Through satisfying the major boundary conditions of the dominant thickness-shear vibration mode, three wavenumber solutions are obtained and the frequency expression is given. It is shown the resonance frequency of thickness-shear mode is a functional of aspect ratios in second-order polynomial. This conclusion confirms to the known results in the simplest form and applicable for further analytical and experimental studies for the frequency calculation of quartz crystal resonators.

Key words: resonator; vibration; frequency

1 引言¹

在石英晶体谐振器的设计中, 我们需要精确计算其工作频率, 一般是厚度剪切振动频率。在系统研究的基础上, Mindlin指出精确计算矩形板的厚度剪切振动频率是不可能的^[1]。但是, Mindlin详细分析了矩形板的频率结构, 为我们全面了解板的尺寸

对频率的影响提供了路线图^[1]。当然, 后来Mindlin利用简化的板理论计算了矩形板的厚度剪切振动频率, 是为数不多考虑了板的两条边的自由振动频率^[2]。此后的工作都可以看作是近似计算^[3-5], 而精确计算方面没有多大进展。近来提出的一些分析方法也不能解决四边自由的问题^[6]。更多的研究是借助于有限元法^[7], 可以求得精确的数值结果。可以看出, 这方面的研究工作仍然需要继续下去, 因为实际工程应用中的简单结果还不全面。我们在这部分的研究工作包括弹性板中的色散关系的计算, 可以看作是这方面研究的基础^[8]。

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2 有限弹性板中弹性波的三维方程

弹性波三维方程可以归纳为^[1]:

平衡方程:

$$T_{ij,i} = \rho \ddot{u}_j, \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3, \quad (1)$$

本构关系:

$$T_{ij} = c_{ijkl} S_{kl}, \quad i, j, k, l = 1, 2, 3, \quad (2)$$

应变位移关系:

$$S_{kl} = (u_{k,l} + u_{l,k})/2, \quad k, l = 1, 2, 3, \quad (3)$$

这里 T_{ij} 、 S_{kl} 、 ρ 、 u_j 和 c_{ijkl} 分别为应力、应变、材料密度、机械位移和弹性常数。

为了表示和运算的方便, 此后方程中各物理量将采用缩略下标形式。

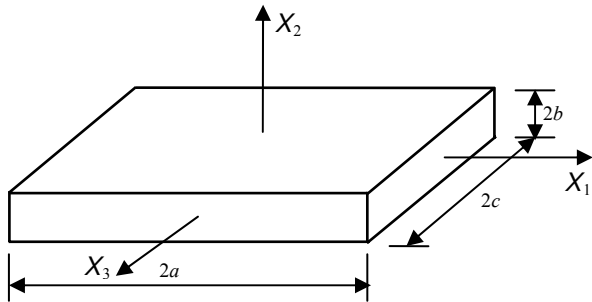


图1 直角坐标系中的矩形板

Fig.1 A rectangular plate with coordinate system

式(1)可展开为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial T_6}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial T_5}{\partial x_3} &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial t^2}, \\ \frac{\partial T_6}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial T_4}{\partial x_3} &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial t^2}, \\ \frac{\partial T_5}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial T_4}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial T_3}{\partial x_3} &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial t^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

以图1所示的矩形晶体板为本文的研究对象, AT切石英晶体板在石英晶体谐振器中有广泛的应用, 其材料的弹性常数通常采用Bechmann^[9]提供的数值。

式(2)可展为

$$\begin{aligned} T_1 &= c_{11}S_1 + c_{12}S_2 + c_{13}S_3 + c_{14}S_4, \\ T_2 &= c_{21}S_1 + c_{22}S_2 + c_{23}S_3 + c_{24}S_4, \\ T_3 &= c_{31}S_1 + c_{32}S_2 + c_{33}S_3 + c_{34}S_4, \\ T_4 &= c_{41}S_1 + c_{42}S_2 + c_{43}S_3 + c_{44}S_4, \\ T_5 &= c_{55}S_5 + c_{56}S_6, \\ T_6 &= c_{65}S_5 + c_{66}S_6. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

式(3)可展开为

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= u_{1,1}, & S_2 &= u_{2,2}, \\ S_3 &= u_{3,3}, & S_4 &= u_{3,2} + u_{2,3}, \\ S_5 &= u_{3,1} + u_{1,3}, & S_6 &= u_{2,1} + u_{1,2}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

将式(3)代入式(2)可以得到应力位移关系为

$$\begin{aligned} T_1 &= c_{11}u_{1,1} + c_{12}u_{2,2} + c_{13}u_{3,3} + c_{14}(u_{3,2} + u_{2,3}), \\ T_2 &= c_{21}u_{1,1} + c_{22}u_{2,2} + c_{23}u_{3,3} + c_{24}(u_{3,2} + u_{2,3}), \\ T_3 &= c_{31}u_{1,1} + c_{32}u_{2,2} + c_{33}u_{3,3} + c_{34}(u_{3,2} + u_{2,3}), \\ T_4 &= c_{41}u_{1,1} + c_{42}u_{2,2} + c_{43}u_{3,3} + c_{44}(u_{3,2} + u_{2,3}), \\ T_5 &= c_{55}(u_{3,1} + u_{1,3}) + c_{56}(u_{2,1} + u_{1,2}), \\ T_6 &= c_{65}(u_{3,1} + u_{1,3}) + c_{66}(u_{2,1} + u_{1,2}). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

将式(7)代入式(1)可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} c_{11}u_{1,11} + c_{12}u_{2,21} + c_{13}u_{3,31} + c_{14}(u_{3,21} + u_{2,31}) \\ + c_{55}(u_{3,13} + u_{1,33}) + c_{56}(u_{2,13} + u_{1,23}) \\ + c_{65}(u_{3,12} + u_{1,32}) + c_{66}(u_{2,12} + u_{1,22}) &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial t^2}, \\ c_{21}u_{1,12} + c_{22}u_{2,22} + c_{23}u_{3,32} + c_{24}(u_{3,22} + u_{2,32}) \\ + c_{41}u_{1,13} + c_{42}u_{2,23} + c_{43}u_{3,33} + c_{44}(u_{2,33} + u_{3,23}) \\ + c_{65}(u_{3,11} + u_{1,31}) + c_{66}(u_{2,11} + u_{1,21}) &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial t^2}, \\ c_{31}u_{1,13} + c_{32}u_{2,23} + c_{33}u_{3,33} + c_{34}(u_{2,33} + u_{3,23}) \\ + c_{41}u_{1,12} + c_{42}u_{2,22} + c_{43}u_{3,32} + c_{44}(u_{2,32} + u_{3,22}) \\ + c_{55}(u_{3,11} + u_{1,31}) + c_{56}(u_{2,11} + u_{1,21}) &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial t^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

假定弹性体变形的一般形式为

$$u_j = A_j e^{i(\xi x_1 + \eta x_2 + \zeta x_3 - \omega t)}, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, \quad (9)$$

式中 A_j ($j = 1, 2, 3$)、 ξ 、 η 、 ζ 、 x_j ($j = 1, 2, 3$)、 ω 和 t 分别为振幅、 x_1 方向上的波数、 x_2 方向上的波数、 x_3 方向上的波数、坐标、振动频率和时间。

为了简化方程, 将频率、波数及弹性常数归一化

$$\Omega = \frac{\omega}{\frac{\pi}{2b} \sqrt{\frac{c_{66}}{\rho}}}, \quad X = \frac{\xi}{\frac{\pi}{2b}}, \quad Y = \frac{\eta}{\frac{\pi}{2b}}, \quad Z = \frac{\zeta}{\frac{\pi}{2b}}, \quad C_{pq} = \frac{c_{pq}}{c_{66}}. \quad (10)$$

将式(9)代入式(8), 再根据式(10), 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [C_{11}X^2 + Y^2 + C_{55}Z^2 + (C_{65} + C_{56})YZ - \Omega^2]A_1 \\
 & + [(C_{12} + 1)XY + (C_{14} + C_{56})XZ]A_2 \\
 & + [(C_{13} + C_{55})XZ + (C_{14} + C_{65})XY]A_3 = 0, \\
 & [(1 + C_{21})XY + (C_{65} + C_{41})XZ]A_1 \\
 & + [X^2 + C_{22}Y^2 + C_{44}Z^2 + (C_{24} + C_{42})YZ - \Omega^2]A_2 \\
 & + [C_{65}X^2 + C_{24}Y^2 + C_{43}Z^2 + (C_{23} + C_{44})YZ]A_3 = 0, \\
 & [(C_{56} + C_{41})XY + (C_{55} + C_{31})XZ]A_1 \\
 & + [C_{56}X^2 + C_{42}Y^2 + C_{34}Z^2 + (C_{44} + C_{32})YZ]A_2 \\
 & + [C_{55}X^2 + C_{44}Y^2 + C_{33}Z^2 + (C_{34} + C_{43})YZ - \Omega^2]A_3 = 0.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{11}$$

3 弹性板厚度剪切振动的频率函数

图 1 所示的矩形晶体板做自由振动时，需要满足的边界条件为：

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_2 = T_4 = T_6 = 0, \quad x_2 = \pm b, \\
 T_1 = T_5 = T_6 = 0, \quad x_1 = \pm a, \\
 T_3 = T_4 = T_5 = 0, \quad x_3 = \pm c.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{12}$$

基频 AT 切石英晶体谐振器的工作模态为基频厚度剪切振动，该振动模态的位移形式为

$$u_1 = A_1 e^{i(\zeta_1 x_1 + \eta y_2 + \zeta_3 x_3 - \omega t)}.
 \tag{13}$$

在 x_2 方向上的主导模态为厚度剪切模态，它是关于厚度反对称的变形，其边界条件为

$$T_2 = T_4 = T_6 = 0, \quad x_2 = \pm b.
 \tag{14}$$

只考虑主导的边界条件 $T_2 = 0$ ，可以得到^[1]

$$\cos \eta b = 0,
 \tag{15}$$

由此解得

$$\eta = \frac{\pi}{2b},
 \tag{16}$$

再由式(10)可以得到

$$Y = \frac{\eta}{\frac{\pi}{2b}} = 1.
 \tag{17}$$

在 x_1 方向上的主导厚度剪切模态需要满足对称分布，其边界条件为

$$T_1 = T_5 = T_6 = 0, \quad x_1 = \pm a.
 \tag{18}$$

在满足主要边界条件 $T_1 = 0$ 情况下，可以得到

$$\sin \xi a = 0,
 \tag{19}$$

由此解得

$$\xi = \frac{\pi}{a},
 \tag{20}$$

再由式(10)可以得到

$$X = \frac{\xi}{\frac{\pi}{2b}} = \frac{2b}{a}.
 \tag{21}$$

在 x_3 方向上主导厚度剪切模态需要满足对称分布，其边界条件为

$$T_3 = T_4 = T_5 = 0, \quad x_3 = \pm c.
 \tag{22}$$

在满足 $T_3 = 0$ 情况下，可以得到

$$\sin \zeta c = 0,
 \tag{23}$$

由此解得

$$\zeta = \frac{\pi}{c},
 \tag{24}$$

再由式(10)可以得到

$$Z = \frac{\zeta}{\frac{\pi}{2b}} = \frac{2b}{c}.
 \tag{25}$$

将式(11)中代表厚度剪切振动的第一个方程式重写为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Omega^2 = & C_{11}X^2 + Y^2 + C_{55}Z^2 + (C_{65} + C_{56})YZ \\
 & + \frac{A_2}{A_1} [(C_{12} + 1)XY + (C_{14} + C_{56})XZ] \\
 & + \frac{A_3}{A_1} [(C_{13} + C_{55})XZ + (C_{14} + C_{65})XY],
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{26}$$

再将式(17)、式(21)、式(25)代入式(26)可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Omega^2 = & 1 + 2 \left[\frac{A_2}{A_1} (C_{12} + 1) + \frac{A_3}{A_1} (C_{14} + C_{65}) \right] \frac{b}{a} + 4C_{11} \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^2 \\
 & + 4 \left[\frac{A_2}{A_1} (C_{14} + C_{56}) + \frac{A_3}{A_1} (C_{13} + C_{55}) \right] \frac{b^2}{ac} \\
 & + 2(C_{65} + C_{56}) \frac{b}{c} + 4C_{55} \left(\frac{b}{c} \right)^2,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{27}$$

并记

$$\begin{aligned}
 H = & 2 \left[\frac{A_2}{A_1} (C_{12} + 1) + \frac{A_3}{A_1} (C_{14} + C_{65}) \right] \frac{b}{a} + 4C_{11} \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^2 \\
 & + 4 \left[\frac{A_2}{A_1} (C_{14} + C_{56}) + \frac{A_3}{A_1} (C_{13} + C_{55}) \right] \frac{b^2}{ac} \\
 & + 2(C_{65} + C_{56}) \frac{b}{c} + 4C_{55} \left(\frac{b}{c} \right)^2,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{28}$$

式中出现的归一化弹性常数取值为 $C_{11} = 2.99$,

$$C_{12} = -0.2845, C_{13} = 0.9359, C_{14} = -0.1262,$$

$$C_{55} = 2.3719, C_{56} = C_{65} = 0.0873。$$

由于厚度剪切模态为谐振器的主振模态, 共振时其振幅远远大于其他模态, 即 $A_1 \gg A_2$ 和 $A_1 \gg A_3$, 在 b/a 和 b/c 取值小于一定值后, 可以保证 $|H| \ll 1$ 。

因此, 由式(27)和(28)可以得到

$$\Omega = \sqrt{1+H} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}H. \quad (29)$$

最终得到考虑平面尺寸的厚度剪切振动共振频率计算公式为

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega = 1 + & \left[\frac{A_2}{A_1}(C_{12} + 1) + \frac{A_3}{A_1}(C_{14} + C_{65}) \right] \frac{b}{a} + 2C_{11} \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^2 \\ & + 2 \left[\frac{A_2}{A_1}(C_{14} + C_{56}) + \frac{A_3}{A_1}(C_{13} + C_{55}) \right] \frac{b^2}{ac} \\ & + (C_{65} + C_{56}) \frac{b}{c} + 2C_{55} \left(\frac{b}{c} \right)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

4 结论

在三维方程的基础上, 通过针对厚度剪切振动模态的简化, 我们给出了矩形板振动频率的表达式。由于振动频率是边长比的二次多项式, 这对于我们分析精确振动频率提供了重要的参考。我们已经根据早期的理论结果对这一表达式作了令人满意的初步验证。

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