



### Example: Micromechanical Accelerometer

**The MEMS Advantage:**

- >30X size reduction in accelerometer mechanical parts
- allows integration with integrated transistor circuits to compensate

Tiny mass means small output  $\Rightarrow$  need integrated transistor circuits to compensate

**Basic Operation Principle**

$x \propto F_i = ma$

Displacement  
Spring  
Inertial Force  
Proof Mass  
Acceleration

Analog Devices ADXL 78

### Technology Trend and Roadmap for MEMS

Adv.: faster switching, low loss, larger networks

Adv.: small size

Adv.: low loss, fast switching, high fill factor

Adv.: small size, small sample, fast analysis speed

### Technology Trend and Roadmap for MEMS

Increasing power consumption  
increasing ability to compute

Number of Transistors

Number of Mechanical Components

Majority of Early MEMS Devices (mostly sensors)

increasing ability to sense and act

Future MEMS Integration Levels Enabled Applications

Lucrative Ultra-Low Power Territory (e.g, mechanically powered devices)

### Benefits of Size Reduction: MEMS

- Benefits of size reduction clear for IC's in elect. domain
  - size reduction  $\Rightarrow$  speed, low power, complexity, economy
- MEMS: enables a similar concept, but ...
  - MEMS extends the benefits of size reduction beyond the electrical domain**

Performance enhancements for application domains beyond those satisfied by electronics in the same general categories

- Speed  $\Rightarrow$  Frequency  $\uparrow$ , Thermal Time Const.  $\downarrow$
- Power Consumption  $\Rightarrow$  Actuation Energy  $\downarrow$ , Heating Power  $\downarrow$
- Complexity  $\Rightarrow$  Integration Density  $\uparrow$ , Functionality  $\uparrow$
- Economy  $\Rightarrow$  Batch Fab. Pot.  $\uparrow$  (esp. for packaging)
- Robustness  $\Rightarrow$  g-Force Resilience  $\uparrow$