# MEMS (微机电系统) 麦克风原理图

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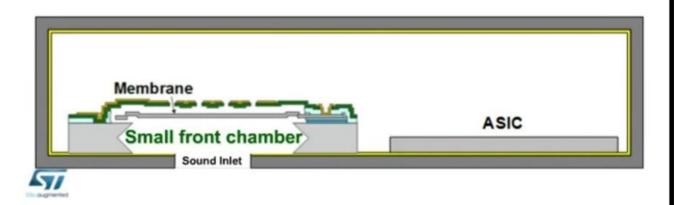
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### Bottom-port MEMS microphones

### Most bottom-port MEMS microphones have similar designs

- sound inlet on bottom
- acoustic sensor mounted directly over the sound inlet
  - small front chamber helps high frequency response

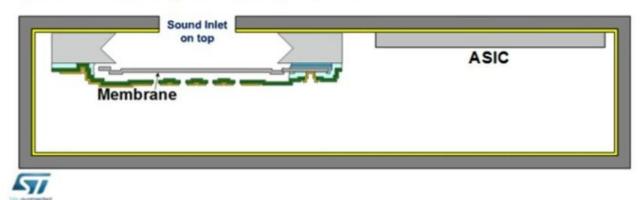


### MP34DT01 top-port MEMS microphone 15

### ST has taken a different approach to top-port microphones

- the sound inlet on the top of the package
- the acoustic sensor is mounted <u>directly below the sound inlet</u> on the bottom side of the microphone lid
  - the small front chamber helps the high frequency response

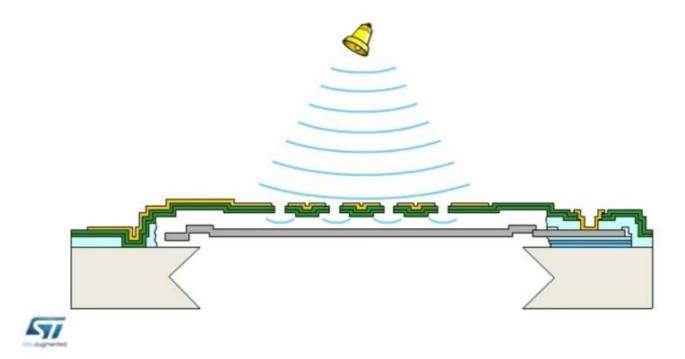
The combination of a small front chamber and a large back chamber provides good sensitivity and good frequency response



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# MEMS microphone operation -

 The MP34DT01 operates by measuring the capacitance change between a fixed plate and a movable diaphragm

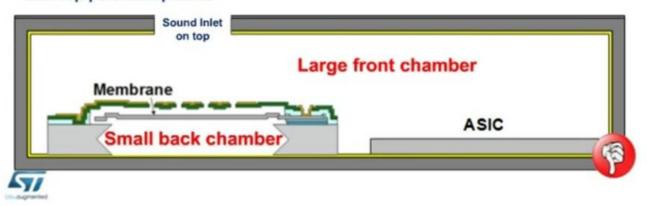


### microphones

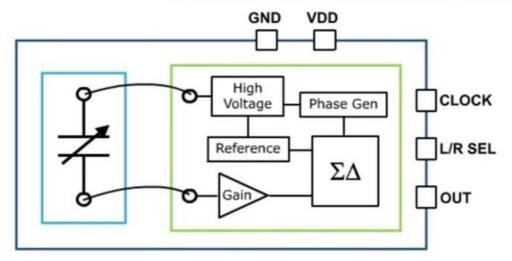
ST's competitors use the same basic structure used for bottomport microphones to make their top-port mics

- sound inlet moved from bottom to top
- acoustic sensor still mounted on the bottom of the microphone
  - large front chamber hurts high frequency response
  - small back chamber hurts sensitivity and low frequency response

This is why bottom-port microphones have traditionally had better performance than top-port microphones



# Electrical block diagram



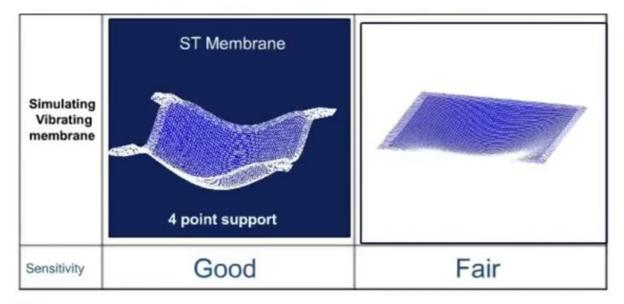


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# MEMS microphone sensor structure Electrode Back Plate Membrane Isolation Layer Si Base Chamber

### Membrane design and sensitivity

 The sensitivity of the sensor is a critical factor in determining the signal-tonoise ratio of a microphone. The 4-point membrane anchor design used by ST provides high sensitivity while minimizing the sensor size





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