

Arab Academy for Science & Technology & Maritime Transport College of Engineering & technology **Electronics & Communication Engineering Department Course: MEMS Course Code:** EC 530

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MCQ set #1: Introduction to MEMS and applications

Choose the most proper answer:

- 1. A complete micro system should:-
- a) Detect process and evaluate external signals.
- b) Make decisions based on obtained information.
- c) Convert decisions into corresponding actuator commands.
- d) All of the above. <
- 3. Micromechanics is:-
- a) Development and production of miniaturized systems.
- b) In general the three-dimensional structuring of solids. <
- c) Optical signal transmission in light- conducting media.
- d) Developing and producing fluid element.
- 5. Most micro-products available today are:-
- a) Microactuators.
- b) Microsensors. <
- c) Microoptics.
- d) Pumps.

7. One of the following properties is an advantage of MEMS technology :

- a) Miniaturization with loss of functionality
- b) High power
- c) Fast actuation techniques<
- d) None of the above
- 9. MEMS was firstly used in:
- a) 1999
- b) 1986
- c) 1990 <
- d) 1993
- 11. From the challenges that face MEMS technology:
- a) High investment costs
- b) Small-volume production has not been profitable
- c) Early stage of development
- d) All the above<

13. Is/are MEMS material deposition method: a) Surface micromachining

- b) LIGA
- c) LCVD and LECD
- d) All the above<

15. the advantages of micro needle used in drug delivery : a) Painless

- b) Doesn't reach to nerve
- c) Eliminates vibration of the hand
- d) a&b <

- 2. The MST has become important source for:-
- a) Sensors.
- b) Actuators.
- c) Entire control modules.
- d) All of the above. <

4. Micro electronic integrated circuit can be thought

- as theof a system
- a) Brain <
- b) Eyes
- c) Arms
- d) All of the above

6. MEMS Technology allows complex electro mechanical systems to be manufactured using..... a) Batch fabrication techniques < b) Mechanical techniques

- c) Medical techniques
- d) Electrical techniques

8. MEMS consists of:

- a) Mechanical microstructure
- b) Microsensors
- c) Microactuator
- d) All the above<

10. MEMS devices are within the range:

- a) 1pm-1nm
- b) 1nm-1µm
- c) 1µm-1mm <
- d) 1mm-1cm

12. The largest MEMS market consumers are:

a) Automotive

- b) IT and entertainment <
- c) Biomedical
- d) All the above

14. MEMS advantages is/are.....:

- a) Cost savings
- b) Reduction of size
- c) New features and functions
- d) All the above<

16.eliminates vibration of the hand:

- a) Microsubmarine
- b) Minimally invasive surgery
- c) Active tremor cancellation <
- d) Implantable electrodes

17. In the implantable electrodes, the thickness of polyimide 18. in hearing aids, to protect ear from loud sounds we use foils electrodes is..... a) 0.1 m a) Attenuator b) 10 nm b) Insulator c) 10 mm c) Automatic gain control device < d) 10 um < d) Non of the above 19. Cardiac pacemakers are used...... 20. One of the following is not an implantable system: (a) For navigation inside the body. a) Cardiac peacemakers (b) For increasing the blood flow through the catheter. b) Hearing aids (c) To minimize the surgical impact on the body. c) Artificial limbs (d) To manage a heart beat that is too slow or irregular. < d) Drug delivery < 21. one of the following body functions is not monitored by 22. Hearing Aids, pacemakers and artificial Limbs the implantable sensors: are....: a) Glucose for diabetics a) Measurements devices b) Temperature b) Implantable devices < c) Heartbeat < c) Power devices d) Pressure d) None of the above. 23.is a device used for intestinal imaging, with wireless 24. The advantages of the Lab-On-a-Chip are: power and video transfer: a) Inexpensive a) Cardiac pacemaker. b) Fluid volume is very small (samples) b) Norika3. < c) Carry out DNA analysis c) Implantable sensor. d) All of the above < d) Personal healthcare system. 25. One of the following is an Environmental Application : 26. Which of the following is a new energy resource: a) High Quality Filters a) Solar photo voltaic b) Soil Quality < b) Biomass c) Pollution Sensor c) Kinetic d) a & c d) All of the above < 27. can be measured by MEMS: 28. T sensors is used in the following applications: a) Relative humidity a) Clinical chemistry analyzer b) Drug and hormone analyzer b) Barometric pressure c) Aviation c) Pollution Sensor d) a & b < d) All of the above. <