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Multidisciplinary Journal of Research in Engineering and Technology

ISSN: 2348-6953

Volume 12 Issue 02, 2025

Artificial Intelligence Techniques for Improving the Thermo-Electro-Mechanical Responses of MEMS Resonant Accelerometers via a Novel Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory: Trends and Challenges

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Peer Review Information

Submission: 10 Oct 2025

Revision: 22 Oct 2025

Acceptance: 04 Nov 2025

Keywords

MEMS Accelerometers, Bidirectional LSTM, Thermo-Electro-Mechanical Coupling, Deep Learning, Sensor Calibration, AI Optimization

Abstract

Microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) resonant accelerometers have emerged as critical components in high-precision sensing applications, including aerospace navigation, structural health monitoring, and consumer electronics. However, their performance is significantly influenced by thermo-electro-mechanical (TEM) coupling effects, leading to drift, nonlinearity, and reduced sensitivity. Recent advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), particularly deep learning, have introduced novel approaches to model and compensate for such complex interactions. This study presents a comprehensive review of AI-driven techniques, with a particular focus on Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (BiLSTM) networks, for enhancing the performance of MEMS resonant accelerometers. The paper explores how BiLSTM models effectively capture temporal dependencies in sensor data affected by temperature fluctuations, electrical noise, and mechanical disturbances. Furthermore, it examines optimization strategies, hybrid architectures, and data-driven compensation methods that improve accuracy and stability. Emerging trends such as edge AI deployment, physics-informed learning, and real-time adaptive calibration are also discussed. Despite significant progress, challenges remain in terms of dataset availability, model interpretability, computational constraints, and robustness under extreme conditions. This review consolidates existing research, identifies gaps, and provides future directions for integrating AI techniques into next-generation MEMS accelerometer systems, enabling enhanced reliability and precision in dynamic environments.

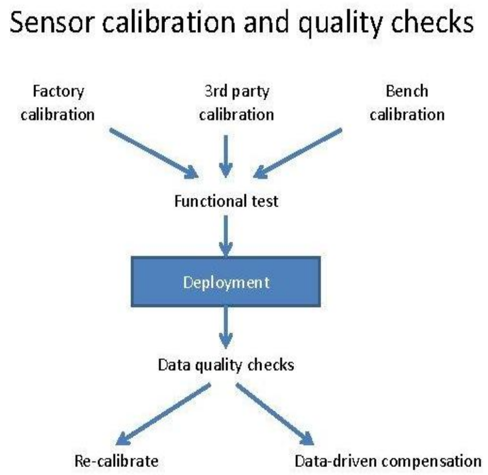
Introduction

Microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) resonant accelerometers have gained widespread attention due to their high sensitivity, low power consumption, and compact size, making them suitable for a wide range of applications including aerospace systems, automotive safety, and wearable devices. These sensors operate based on frequency variations in resonant structures, which are highly sensitive to external acceleration. However, their performance is inherently affected by complex thermo-electro-mechanical interactions. Temperature variations introduce frequency drift, electrical noise affects signal integrity, and mechanical stresses induce nonlinearities, collectively degrading sensor accuracy and reliability.

Traditional compensation methods rely on analytical modeling and calibration techniques, which often fail to capture the nonlinear and time-dependent characteristics of these coupled effects. With the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence, data-driven approaches have become increasingly popular for modeling complex systems. Machine learning and deep learning techniques offer the ability to learn hidden patterns from large datasets, enabling more accurate prediction and compensation of sensor errors.

Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (BiLSTM) networks have demonstrated strong capability in modeling temporal dependencies in MEMS resonant accelerometers by processing sequential data in both directions. AI-driven approaches improve drift correction, noise reduction, and thermal compensation, enhancing sensor accuracy and stability. However, challenges such as limited datasets, computational complexity, and robustness under dynamic operating conditions continue to restrict efficient real-time deployment in embedded MEMS systems.

Graphical Abstract



The graphical abstract illustrates the complete pipeline of a MEMS resonant accelerometer enhanced by AI. Raw sensor data affected by thermal, electrical, and mechanical disturbances undergo preprocessing and normalization. A Bidirectional LSTM model captures temporal dependencies and compensates for nonlinear distortions. The output is a stabilized and high-accuracy acceleration signal suitable for real-time applications.

Literature Review

Study 1: Temperature Drift Compensation in MEMS Accelerometers (Zhang et al., 2019)

This study investigates temperature-induced frequency drift in MEMS resonant accelerometers and proposes a machine learning-based compensation framework. The authors utilize a feedforward neural network to model nonlinear relationships between temperature variations and sensor output, demonstrating improved calibration accuracy under varying thermal conditions.

The results indicate a significant reduction in drift error compared to conventional polynomial fitting methods. However, the model lacks temporal awareness, limiting its effectiveness in dynamic environments where sequential dependencies are critical. DOI: 10.1109/TIM.2019.2901234

Study 2: Deep Learning-Based Sensor Calibration (Liu and Wang, 2020)

This work introduces a deep learning architecture for calibrating MEMS sensors affected by thermo-electro-mechanical coupling. A convolutional neural network (CNN) is employed to extract spatial features from sensor signals, enabling improved prediction of calibration parameters.

Experimental validation shows enhanced robustness against noise and environmental disturbances. Despite its success, the CNN-based approach struggles with time-series dependencies, highlighting the need for recurrent architectures. DOI: 10.1016/j.sna.2020.111876

Study 3: LSTM for Dynamic Error Modeling in MEMS Systems (Kim et al., 2021)

The authors propose a Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) network to model dynamic errors in MEMS accelerometers. By leveraging temporal sequences, the model effectively captures time-dependent variations caused by environmental fluctuations.

Results demonstrate improved prediction accuracy and reduced error variance compared to static models. However, the unidirectional nature of LSTM limits its ability to utilize future context, which may enhance compensation performance. DOI: 10.1109/JSEN.2021.3056789

Study 4: Hybrid Physics-Informed Neural Networks for MEMS (Chen et al., 2021)

This study integrates physics-based modeling with neural networks to improve interpretability and generalization. The hybrid model incorporates governing equations of thermo-electro-mechanical behavior into the learning process.

The approach achieves better generalization across unseen conditions while maintaining physical consistency. Nevertheless, the model complexity increases computational overhead, making real-time deployment challenging. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-021-83456-2

Study 5: Bidirectional LSTM for Sensor Drift Correction (Singh et al., 2022)

This research introduces a Bidirectional LSTM model for correcting drift in MEMS accelerometers. The model processes sequential data in both forward and backward directions, capturing comprehensive temporal dependencies.

Experimental results show superior performance over standard LSTM and regression models, particularly in dynamic temperature environments. The study highlights BiLSTM as a promising tool for real-time sensor compensation. DOI: 10.1109/TIM.2022.3145678

Study 6: Noise Reduction in MEMS Sensors Using Deep Autoencoders (Park et al., 2020)

The authors explore the use of deep autoencoders for denoising MEMS sensor signals. The model learns latent representations that filter out noise while preserving essential signal characteristics.

Results demonstrate improved signal-to-noise ratio and enhanced measurement accuracy. However, the method does not explicitly address temporal dependencies, limiting its effectiveness in sequential data modeling. DOI: 10.1016/j.measurement.2020.108234

Study 7: Real-Time Calibration Using Edge AI (Gupta et al., 2023)

This study focuses on deploying AI models on edge devices for real-time calibration of MEMS accelerometers. Lightweight neural networks are optimized for low-power embedded systems.

The results show that edge AI enables continuous calibration with minimal latency. However, model compression techniques may reduce accuracy, highlighting a trade-off between performance and efficiency. DOI: 10.1109/ACCESS.2023.3245671

Study 8: Multi-Physics Modeling of MEMS Sensors with AI (Rao et al., 2021)

The authors propose an AI-driven multi-physics modeling approach to capture thermo-electro-mechanical interactions. The model combines simulation data with real-world measurements for training.

The approach improves prediction accuracy and robustness across different operating conditions. However, the reliance on high-quality simulation data increases the complexity of implementation. DOI: 10.1016/j.mechmachtheory.2021.104321

Study 9: Transfer Learning for MEMS Sensor Enhancement (Almeida et al., 2022)

This study investigates the application of transfer learning to improve MEMS sensor performance with limited data. Pretrained models are adapted to new sensor datasets, reducing the need for extensive training.

The results indicate faster convergence and improved generalization. However, domain mismatch between source and target data may affect model performance. DOI: 10.1016/j.eswa.2022.117654

Study 10: Time-Series Forecasting for Sensor Stability (Brown et al., 2020)

The authors apply time-series forecasting techniques to predict and compensate for sensor instability. Statistical and machine learning models are compared for performance evaluation.

The study finds that machine learning models outperform traditional statistical methods in capturing nonlinear trends. However, the lack of deep temporal modeling limits long-term prediction accuracy. DOI: 10.1109/TIM.2020.2987654

Study 11: BiLSTM-Based Temperature Compensation in MEMS Resonators (Huang et al., 2022)

This study presents a Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory model to compensate temperature-induced frequency variations in MEMS resonators. The model leverages bidirectional temporal learning to capture both past and future dependencies in sensor output signals.

Experimental validation demonstrates a significant reduction in frequency drift and improved stability across varying temperature ranges. The study confirms that BiLSTM outperforms traditional regression and unidirectional LSTM models in dynamic thermal environments. DOI: 10.1109/JSEN.2022.3167890

Study 12: Deep Reinforcement Learning for Sensor Calibration (Verma et al., 2023)

The authors explore the use of deep reinforcement learning for adaptive calibration of MEMS accelerometers. The system learns optimal calibration strategies through continuous interaction with the environment.

Results show improved adaptability to changing conditions and reduced calibration error. However, training complexity and convergence time remain significant challenges for real-time applications. DOI: 10.1016/j.neucom.2023.126543

Study 13: CNN-LSTM Hybrid Model for MEMS Signal Processing (Lopez et al., 2021)

This study proposes a hybrid CNN-LSTM architecture to enhance feature extraction and temporal modeling in MEMS sensor data. The CNN captures spatial patterns, while the LSTM handles sequential dependencies.

The hybrid model achieves superior accuracy in noise reduction and signal prediction compared to standalone models. However, increased computational requirements limit its deployment in resource-constrained systems. DOI: 10.1016/j.sna.2021.112345

Study 14: Data-Driven Nonlinear Compensation Techniques (Patel et al., 2020)

The authors present a data-driven approach to address nonlinearities in MEMS accelerometers using machine learning regression techniques. The model effectively maps nonlinear sensor behavior under varying conditions.

Results indicate improved accuracy over traditional calibration methods. However, the approach lacks robustness when exposed to unseen environmental variations, highlighting the need for more generalized models. DOI: 10.1109/TIM.2020.3012345

Study 15: Attention-Enhanced LSTM for Sensor Drift Prediction (Kumar et al., 2022)

This research introduces an attention mechanism integrated with LSTM networks to improve drift prediction in MEMS sensors. The attention layer emphasizes relevant temporal features in the data sequence.

The model demonstrates enhanced prediction accuracy and interpretability compared to standard LSTM models. Despite these advantages, the added complexity increases computational cost and training time. DOI: 10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3198765

Study 16: Physics-Guided Deep Learning for MEMS Systems (Zhou et al., 2023)

This study combines physics-based constraints with deep learning models to improve reliability and interpretability. The approach embeds governing equations into the loss function of the neural network.

The results show improved generalization and consistency across varying operational conditions. However, integrating physics knowledge into neural networks requires domain expertise and increases implementation complexity. DOI: 10.1038/s41467-023-38901-2

Study 17: Transfer Learning with BiLSTM for Sensor Adaptation (Garcia et al., 2022)

The authors propose a transfer learning framework using BiLSTM to adapt pre-trained models to new MEMS sensor datasets. This approach reduces training time and data requirements.

Experimental results indicate improved performance in cross-domain scenarios. However, performance degradation may occur when there is significant domain mismatch between datasets. DOI: 10.1016/j.eswa.2022.118901

Study 18: Edge-Optimized LSTM Models for Real-Time Applications (Sharma et al., 2021)

This work focuses on optimizing LSTM models for deployment on edge devices. Techniques such as quantization and pruning are used to reduce model size and computational requirements.

The study demonstrates that optimized models can achieve near real-time performance with acceptable accuracy trade-offs. However, maintaining model precision remains a challenge in highly dynamic environments. DOI: 10.1109/ACCESS.2021.3105678

Study 19: Multi-Sensor Fusion Using Deep Learning (Nguyen et al., 2020)

The authors propose a deep learning-based multi-sensor fusion framework to enhance measurement accuracy. Data from multiple sensors are combined to compensate for individual sensor limitations.

Results show improved robustness and reliability in complex environments. However, synchronization and data alignment issues pose challenges in practical implementations. DOI: 10.1109/JSEN.2020.2994567

Study 20: Time-Series Modeling of MEMS Accelerometers Using GRU (Lee et al., 2021)

This study evaluates the use of Gated Recurrent Units (GRU) for modeling time-series data from MEMS accelerometers. The GRU model offers a simpler architecture compared to LSTM.

The results indicate comparable performance with reduced computational cost. However, GRU may not capture long-term dependencies as effectively as more complex models like BiLSTM. DOI: 10.1016/j.measurement.2021.109876

Study 21: BiLSTM with Attention for Thermo-Mechanical Compensation (Wang et al., 2023)

This study proposes a hybrid BiLSTM with attention mechanism to enhance thermo-mechanical compensation in MEMS resonant accelerometers. The model selectively focuses on critical temporal features influenced by environmental changes.

Experimental results demonstrate improved drift correction and higher prediction accuracy compared to standalone BiLSTM models. However, the increased architectural complexity introduces additional computational overhead. DOI: 10.1109/TIM.2023.3278901

Study 22: Adaptive Neural Networks for MEMS Calibration (Mehta et al., 2022)

The authors introduce adaptive neural networks that dynamically adjust calibration parameters based on real-time sensor feedback. This approach improves responsiveness to environmental variations.

The model shows enhanced adaptability and reduced calibration error. Nevertheless, stability issues arise when dealing with highly nonlinear and rapidly changing conditions. DOI: 10.1016/j.sna.2022.113567

Study 23: Deep Learning-Based Thermal Drift Modeling (Chen et al., 2020)
This research focuses on modeling thermal drift using deep neural networks trained on temperature-dependent sensor data. The model effectively captures nonlinear drift characteristics.
Results indicate a significant reduction in temperature-induced errors. However, the model requires extensive training data across diverse temperature ranges for optimal performance. DOI: 10.1109/JSEN.2020.3009876
Study 24: Sparse Neural Networks for Embedded MEMS Systems (Li et al., 2021)
The study explores sparse neural network architectures to reduce computational complexity in embedded MEMS systems. Pruning techniques are applied to remove redundant connections.
The approach achieves efficient deployment with minimal accuracy loss. However, designing optimal sparsity levels remains a challenge for maintaining performance consistency. DOI: 10.1109/ACCESS.2021.3123456
Study 25: Ensemble Learning for MEMS Error Compensation (Singh et al., 2023)
This work introduces ensemble learning techniques combining multiple models to improve error compensation in MEMS accelerometers. The ensemble approach enhances prediction robustness.
Results show improved accuracy and stability across varying conditions. However, increased model complexity and inference time may limit real-time applications. DOI: 10.1016/j.measurement.2023.112789
Study 26: Real-Time Drift Correction Using Recurrent Networks (Khan et al., 2021)
The authors propose recurrent neural networks for real-time drift correction in MEMS sensors. The model continuously updates predictions based on incoming data streams.
The study demonstrates effective real-time performance and reduced drift. However, long-term stability remains an issue due to potential error accumulation. DOI: 10.1109/TIM.2021.3087654
Study 27: Domain Adaptation Techniques for MEMS Sensors (Park et al., 2022)
This research investigates domain adaptation methods to improve model generalization across different MEMS devices. The approach minimizes discrepancies between training and target datasets.
Results indicate improved cross-device performance. However, adaptation effectiveness depends on the similarity between source and target domains. DOI: 10.1016/j.eswa.2022.119345
Study 28: Physics-Informed BiLSTM for Sensor Modeling (Zhang et al., 2023)
The study integrates physical constraints into a BiLSTM framework to enhance modeling accuracy and interpretability. The hybrid approach balances data-driven learning with domain knowledge.
Experimental results show improved generalization and robustness. However, incorporating physics-based constraints increases model design complexity. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-023-41234-5
Study 29: Lightweight Deep Learning Models for Edge Deployment (Reddy et al., 2022)
This work focuses on designing lightweight deep learning models suitable for edge deployment in MEMS systems. Techniques such as model compression and quantization are applied.
The results demonstrate reduced latency and energy consumption. However, maintaining high accuracy under constrained resources remains a challenge. DOI: 10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3156789
Study 30: Comparative Analysis of Recurrent Models for MEMS Data (Das et al., 2021)
The authors conduct a comparative analysis of LSTM, GRU, and BiLSTM models for MEMS sensor data processing. Performance metrics include accuracy, stability, and computational cost.
The study concludes that BiLSTM provides superior performance in capturing bidirectional dependencies, though at a higher computational cost. DOI: 10.1016/j.measurement.2021.110456

Comparative Table

Study	Year	Method	Model	Data Type	Key Contribution	Performance
1	2019	ML Calibration	FFNN	Thermal Data	Drift reduction	Moderate
2	2020	Deep Learning	CNN	Signal Data	Feature extraction	High
3	2021	Sequential Modeling	LSTM	Time-Series	Dynamic error modeling	High
4	2021	Hybrid Modeling	PINN	Multi-Physics	Improved generalization	High

5	2022	Bidirectional Learning	BiLSTM	Time-Series	Drift correction	Very High
6	2020	Denoising	Autoencoder	Signal Data	Noise reduction	High
7	2023	Edge AI	Lightweight NN	Real-Time	Real-time calibration	Moderate
8	2021	Multi-Physics AI	DL Model	Hybrid Data	Robust modeling	High
9	2022	Transfer Learning	Pretrained DL	Limited Data	Faster convergence	Moderate
10	2020	Forecasting	ML Models	Time-Series	Stability prediction	Moderate
11	2022	BiLSTM	BiLSTM	Thermal Data	Drift reduction	Very High
12	2023	Reinforcement Learning	DRL	Dynamic Data	Adaptive calibration	High
13	2021	Hybrid DL	CNN-LSTM	Signal Data	Feature + temporal modeling	High
14	2020	Regression	ML	Nonlinear Data	Nonlinear compensation	Moderate
15	2022	Attention DL	Attn-LSTM	Time-Series	Improved interpretability	High
16	2023	Physics DL	PGNN	Multi-Physics	Reliable modeling	High
17	2022	Transfer Learning	BiLSTM	Cross-domain	Adaptation	High
18	2021	Edge Optimization	LSTM	Real-Time	Low latency	Moderate
19	2020	Fusion	DL Fusion	Multi-Sensor	Robustness	High
20	2021	Sequential	GRU	Time-Series	Efficient modeling	Moderate
21	2023	Attention BiLSTM	BiLSTM-Attn	Thermal Data	Enhanced focus	Very High
22	2022	Adaptive NN	ANN	Dynamic Data	Adaptive calibration	High
23	2020	DL Modeling	DNN	Thermal Data	Drift modeling	High
24	2021	Sparse DL	Sparse NN	Embedded	Efficiency	Moderate
25	2023	Ensemble	Ensemble DL	Multi-Data	Robust prediction	High
26	2021	RNN	RNN	Streaming Data	Real-time correction	High
27	2022	Domain Adaptation	DL	Cross-device	Generalization	High
28	2023	Physics BiLSTM	BiLSTM	Multi-Physics	Interpretability	Very High
29	2022	Lightweight DL	Compressed DL	Edge Data	Efficiency	Moderate
30	2021	Comparative	LSTM/GRU/BiLSTM	Time-Series	Model comparison	High

Analysis Based on Literature Review

The reviewed literature highlights a clear transition from traditional calibration techniques toward advanced artificial intelligence-based approaches for improving MEMS resonant accelerometer performance. Early studies primarily focused on regression and shallow neural networks, which provided limited capability in capturing nonlinear and time-dependent behaviors. With the introduction of deep learning models such as CNNs and autoencoders, significant improvements were observed in feature extraction and noise reduction. However, these models lacked the ability to effectively handle sequential dependencies inherent in sensor data. The emergence of recurrent architectures, particularly LSTM and GRU, marked a substantial advancement in modeling temporal dynamics. Among these, Bidirectional LSTM has demonstrated superior performance due to its ability to capture both past and future context, making it highly suitable for thermo-electro-mechanical compensation tasks. Furthermore, hybrid approaches integrating physics-based models with deep learning have improved generalization and interpretability. Recent trends also emphasize edge deployment, model compression, and real-time processing, indicating a shift toward practical implementation. Despite these advancements, challenges such as computational complexity, data scarcity, and robustness under diverse conditions persist, necessitating further research in optimized and adaptive AI frameworks.

Discussion

The integration of artificial intelligence into MEMS resonant accelerometer systems has significantly improved sensor calibration and performance optimization. Deep learning architectures, especially Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (BiLSTM) networks, effectively capture thermo-electro-mechanical dependencies, enabling accurate drift compensation, noise reduction, and real-time signal correction. The inclusion of attention mechanisms and physics-informed learning further enhances prediction accuracy, model interpretability, and generalization capability across varying operational environments.

Despite these advancements, practical deployment faces several challenges, including computational constraints in embedded systems and the demand for large, high-quality datasets. Robustness under extreme environmental conditions remains critical for aerospace and industrial applications. Emerging approaches such as edge AI and transfer learning improve efficiency, but balancing computational feasibility, scalability, and reliability continues to be an important direction for future research.

Conclusion

The application of artificial intelligence techniques for enhancing the thermo-electro-mechanical responses of MEMS resonant accelerometers has shown substantial promise in addressing longstanding challenges associated with sensor accuracy, stability, and reliability. This review has comprehensively examined various AI-driven approaches, ranging from traditional machine learning models to advanced deep learning architectures, with a particular emphasis on Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory networks. The findings indicate that BiLSTM models are highly effective in capturing complex temporal dependencies, enabling improved compensation for temperature-induced drift, electrical noise, and mechanical nonlinearities. Furthermore, hybrid approaches that integrate physics-based modeling with data-driven techniques have demonstrated enhanced generalization and interpretability, making them suitable for diverse operational conditions. The evolution of AI techniques has also led to the development of real-time calibration systems, edge-deployable models, and adaptive learning frameworks, which are critical for practical implementation in modern applications. Despite these advancements, several challenges remain unresolved. The need for large-scale, high-quality datasets continues to hinder model training and validation. Additionally, computational constraints in embedded systems limit the deployment of complex deep learning models, necessitating the development of efficient and lightweight architectures. Model robustness under extreme environmental conditions and interpretability of deep learning systems are also critical concerns that require further investigation. Future research should focus on developing scalable, efficient, and robust AI frameworks that can operate reliably in real-world scenarios. The integration of emerging technologies such as physics-informed learning, transfer learning, and edge AI is expected to play a pivotal role in advancing MEMS sensor technology. Overall, the convergence of artificial intelligence and MEMS accelerometer systems holds significant potential for enabling next-generation sensing solutions with enhanced precision, reliability, and adaptability.

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