### Design and Analysis of Micro-Heaters using COMSOL Multiphysics For MEMS Based Gas Sensor

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# Objective

We have looked for geometric optimization of the heater structure to achieve high temperature uniformity by performing analysis using COMSOL Multiphysics 4.2, a Finite Element Analysis (FEA) Package.

## **Sensitivity of the Sensor**

**Sensitivity** can be improved by **optimizing the heater geometry** to obtain the following:

- Maximum Temperature
- Low power Consumption
- More Uniformity of Temperature on the membrane

### Simulated Results for Existing Micro Heater Structures



Square hot plate: Max. temperature = 483.83 deg Kelvin Single Meander: Average temperature = 388.356 deg Kelvin Percentage of Area Greater than 80% max temperature = 73.14%

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## **Existing Structures – contd...**

### **Double Meander**



#### **Max. temperature = 483.83 deg Kelvin** Double Meander: Average temperature = 406.906deg Kelvin Percentage of Area Greater than 80% max temperature = 68.14%

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#### **Max. temperature = 483.83 deg Kelvin** Double Meander: Average temperature = 435.725deg Kelvin Percentage of Area Greater than 80% max temperature = 71.91%

### **New Heater structures**

### **Type 1: Grill Type**



### **Grill Microheater Type 1**





### **Grill Microheater Type 2**





### Grill Microheater Type 3



### Grill Micro heater Type 4





## **Results and Discussion**

As the voltage is varied from 0.5 to 5 V in increments of 0.5 V the temperature increases exponentially. The same maximum temperature was obtained for all the structures; however there was a notable difference in temperature uniformity



### **Power Calculation**

• The heating Power (P) of a microheater can be calculated applying a voltage (V) across the two ends of a resistor (R)

$$P = V^2 / R \tag{1}$$

A resistance of thin microheater can be found by using

$$R = \rho L / wt \tag{2}$$

• Where *p* is the resistivity of material; *L* is the Length; *w* is the width; *t* is the thickness.

### **References Resources**

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## THANK YOU

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