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Thermoplastic Feedstocks for Ceramic Additive Manufacturing

Farzad Dabirian*

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Razi University, Kermanshah, Kermanshah, Iran

Abstract

The advancement of the Web of Things animates the improvement of sensors of little size and low power utilization. Scaled down metal-oxide semiconductor (MOX) gas sensors (for example methane, hydrogen or carbon monoxide recognition) can be coordinated into agro-modern offices, for example, animals offices, fish cultivating, ranger service, food-capacity and agriculture, where they support future-arranged plant creation (savvy agribusiness). A micro-hotplate that serves as the central component of a MOX gas sensor is primarily responsible for the power consumption of the sensor at operating temperatures ranging from 450 °C to 600 °C. Ceramic materials are the best choice for the micro-hotplate substrate and sensor housing (ceramic MEMS), as well as platinum metallization for the heater, in harsh environmental conditions. Miniaturized printable heaters mounted on ultrathin ceramic membranes were developed to produce such gas sensors with a low power consumption (200 mW).

Keywords: Thermoplastics • Traditional powder • Ceramic material

Introduction

The design of ceramic microhotplates for metal oxide gas sensors is critical for achieving the required performance. The microhotplates must be able to heat up quickly and uniformly to the desired temperature, typically in the range of 200 to 500°C, and maintain the temperature for extended periods. The microhotplates must also be compatible with the metal oxide film deposition process and be able to withstand the harsh operating conditions, such as exposure to corrosive gases and thermal cycling. The fabrication of ceramic microhotplates typically involves a combination of microfabrication and thin film deposition techniques. The process begins with the deposition of a thin film of the metallic material onto the ceramic substrate. The thin film is then patterned into a meander shape using lithography and etching techniques. The meander shape provides a large surface area for heating and enables uniform heating of the metal oxide film. The microhotplates are then annealed to improve the adhesion of the thin film to the ceramic substrate and to remove any residual stresses.

Literature Review

After the microhotplates are fabricated, the metal oxide film is deposited onto the substrate. The metal oxide film is typically deposited using techniques such as chemical vapor deposition, sputtering, or sol-gel processing. The metal oxide film is selected based on its sensitivity to the target gas and its stability under the operating conditions. Metal oxides such as tin oxide, zinc oxide, and tungsten oxide are commonly used for gas sensing applications. The performance of ceramic microhotplates for metal oxide gas sensors is dependent on several factors, including the power consumption, response time, selectivity, and sensitivity. The power consumption of the microhotplates is critical for applications that require low power consumption, such as portable and wireless gas sensors. The response time of the microhotplates is critical for applications that require fast detection and response, such as industrial safety and medical diagnostics. The selectivity of the metal oxide film is critical for applications that require the detection of specific gases, such as environmental monitoring and process control. The sensitivity of the metal oxide film is critical for applications that require the detection of low concentrations of gases, such as air quality monitoring and breath analysis [1,2].

Discussion

Gas sensors are widely used in various applications, such as air quality monitoring, industrial safety, and medical diagnostics. One type of gas sensor that has gained significant attention in recent years is the metal oxide gas sensor. Metal oxide gas sensors typically consist of a metal oxide film deposited on a substrate and operated at elevated temperatures to enhance the gas sensing performance. One approach to achieving the required elevated temperatures is through the use of ceramic microhotplates, which can provide low power consumption and fast response times. In this article, we will discuss the design, fabrication, and performance of ceramic microhotplates for low power metal oxide gas sensors. Ceramic microhotplates are a promising platform for metal oxide gas sensors due to their ability to provide rapid and uniform heating, low power consumption, and compatibility with microfabrication processes. Ceramic microhotplates typically consist of a ceramic material, such as alumina, with a thin film of a metallic material, such as platinum or gold, for heating. The thin film is patterned into a meander shape to maximize the surface area and minimize power consumption [3-5].

Conclusion

To improve the performance of ceramic microhotplates for metal oxide gas sensors, several approaches can be taken. One approach is to optimize the design of the microhotplates to reduce power consumption and improve the heating efficiency. This can be achieved through the use of novel materials and designs, such as microscale heaters and thermal isolation structures. Another approach is to optimize the deposition process of the metal oxide film to improve the selectivity and sensitivity of the gas sensor. This can be achieved through the use of novel deposition techniques, such as atomic layer deposition and electrospinning

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***Address for Correspondence:** Farzad Dabirian, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Razi University, Kermanshah, Kermanshah, Iran, E-mail: Farzaddabirian@rtu.lv*

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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