Citation: Li, D.; Ruan, Y.; Chen, C.; He, W.; Chi, C.; Lin, Q. Design and Thermal Analysis of Flexible Microheaters. Micromachines 2022, 13, 1037. https://doi.org/10.3390/mi13071037

Academic Editor: Rui Li
Received: 6 June 2022
Accepted: 27 June 2022
Published: 29 June 2022

Publisher’s Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Copyright: © 2022 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Article
Design and Thermal Analysis of Flexible Microheaters
Dezhao Li 1,*, Yangtao Ruan 1, Chuangang Chen 1, Wenfeng He 1, Cheng Chi 2 and Qiang Lin 1,*

1 Zhejiang Provincial Key Laboratory of Quantum Precision Measurement, Collaborative Innovation Center for Information Technology in Biological and Medical Physics, College of Science, Zhejiang University of Technology, Hangzhou 310023, China; yangtaoruan@gmail.com (Y.R.); chuangang_chen@yeah.net (C.C.); wenfeng_he1518@yeah.net (W.H.)
2 Key Laboratory for Thermal Science and Power Engineering of Ministry of Education, Department of Engineering Mechanics, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China; cchi@connect.ust.hk
* Correspondence: dezli@zjut.edu.cn (D.L.); qlin@zjut.edu.cn (Q.L.)

Abstract: With the development of flexible electronics, flexible microheaters have been applied in many areas. Low power consumption and fast response microheaters have attracted much attention. In this work, systematic thermal and mechanical analyses were conducted for a kind of flexible microheater with two different wire structures. The microheater consisted of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) substrate and copper electric wire with graphene thin film as the middle layer. The steady-state average temperature and heating efficiency for the two structures were compared and it was shown that the S-shaped wire structure was better for voltage-controlled microheater other than circular-shaped structure. In addition, the maximum thermal stress for both structures was from the boundary of microheaters, which indicated that not only the wire structure but also the shape of micro heaters should be considered to reduce the damage caused by thermal stress. The influence resulting from the thickness of graphene thin film also has been discussed. In all, the heating efficiency for flexible microheaters can be up to 135 °C/W. With the proposed PID voltage control system, the response time for the designed microheater was less than 10 s. Moreover, a feasible fabrication process flow for these proposed structures combing thermal analysis results in this work can provide some clues for flexible microheaters design and fabrication in other application areas.

Keywords: microheater; heating wire structure; PID control; graphene thin film; fast response

1. Introduction

Compared with a hotplate or Peltier elements, microheaters with thermal mass and power consumption reduced, are more effective for portable applications [1]. Microheaters have been widely applied in various applications including gas sensors [2,3], microcalorimeters [4], gas flow meters [5], infrared sources [6,7], and thermal management [8]. Various structure designs of microheaters have been proposed for different applications. Zhou, Q. et al. designed a floating microheater composed of 72 heating units based on semiconductor oxide (SMO), and the total size was 3.2 mm × 3.0 mm [9]. Solzbacher, F. et al. designed a suspended gas chamber micro heating plate using metal oxide for the gas sensor [10]. The size of the heating film was 100 µm × 100 µm with the heating wires’ shape and width optimized. The reported maximum heating temperature of the heating film was 700 °C. Krishna, R.M. et al. designed an integrated photonic resonant wavelength tuning device based on a polysilicon microheater, which has a wide tunable range and can be applied to provide efficient and high-speed tuning wavelength for resonant devices [11]. Cho, J. et al. proposed a microheater for carbon monoxide (CO) detectors to enhance the sensitivity by more than 20%, and reduce response time to less than half [12].

Moreover, as the essential component in gas sensors [13] and biological sectors [14], different kinds of research about the structures and materials of microheaters have been done. Waghmare, S. et al. optimized the temperature uniformity and stability of the microheater considering the influences of the wire structure and applied voltage with COMSOL
Hasan, M.H. et al. discussed a microheater with platinum (Pt) for gas sensing applications using COMSOL Multiphysics [16]. Prajesh, R. et al. depicted the benefit of low thermal conductivity of substrate by comparing three different rigid materials (silicon, alumina, and glass) [17]. Tiwari, S.K. et al. demonstrated a flexible microheater with Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) substrate and the influence of supply voltage and time on heater temperature profile was analyzed using COMSOL Multiphysics software [18].

In this paper, we proposed a type of flexible microheaters combining a classical wire design and graphene sheet for gas sensing applications in wearable devices. Recently, with the development of flexible electronics, low power consumption and fast response microheater are desired in many areas [6,19]. Because of the unique electrical and thermal conductivity, the graphene-based electrothermal heater has shown the properties of fast response, flexibility, and high-efficiency energy conversion [20–23]. Graphene-based typical structures fabricated with different methods are shown in Figure 1. However, limited by fabrication techniques of graphene, it is not convenient to get the required wire. Combined with a classical wire design with a graphene sheet, we proposed a structure type for a flexible microheater. For low-power consumption and fast response flexible microheater design, different substrate material, wire structure, and electric control system influences were discussed in this paper. These results can provide guidelines to get high-efficiency flexible microheaters for different applications.

In this paper, we proposed a type of flexible microheaters combining a classical wire design and graphene sheet for gas sensing applications in wearable devices. Recently, with the development of flexible electronics, low power consumption and fast response microheater are desired in many areas [6,19]. Because of the unique electrical and thermal conductivity, the graphene-based electrothermal heater has shown the properties of fast response, flexibility, and high-efficiency energy conversion [20–23]. Graphene-based typical structures fabricated with different methods are shown in Figure 1. However, limited by fabrication techniques of graphene, it is not convenient to get the required wire. Combined with a classical wire design with a graphene sheet, we proposed a structure type for a flexible microheater. For low-power consumption and fast response flexible microheater design, different substrate material, wire structure, and electric control system influences were discussed in this paper. These results can provide guidelines to get high-efficiency flexible microheaters for different applications.

Figure 1. Structures of microheaters based on graphene fabricated with (a) inkjet-printed method [21], (b) laser-induced method [22], and (c) ultrafast laser ablation method [23]. Reprinted with permission from MDPI, ACS, and ELSEVIER.

2. Models and Methods

Heat conduction, heat convection, and heat radiation are the three different heat transfer types between the chip and the air layer involved in the working process of a microheater. However, their effects on heater performance are varied.

2.1. Heat Transfer Models

To describe the electric heating and heat transfer process of the microheater, we applied the following formula for this model.

\[ \rho C_p n \nabla T = \nabla \cdot (k \nabla T) + Q_e \]

where \( \rho \) is the density of the material, \( C_p \) is the constant pressure-specific heat of the material, \( k \) is the thermal conductivity coefficient, \( Q_e \) is the Joule heating power, \( J \) is the density surface current, and \( E \) is the applied voltage.

Heat conduction has a significant influence on the performance of microheaters, Fourier’s law was applied to quantitatively describe the heat conduction process:

\[ q'_k = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \]

where \( q'_k \) is the heat flux density, \( k \) is the thermal conductivity, \( T \) is the absolute temperature, \( x \) is the heat conduction distance. The thickness of the substrate is the key parameter for the heat conduction process following the Fourier law. Under the same
condition, the chip temperature will change significantly as long as the thickness of the substrate is adjusted. In this study, we set the material and size of the substrate to optimize the thickness.

For convection without considering external interference, Newton’s law can be applied as follow.

\[ q = hA(T_w - T_f) \]  
(3)

where \( q \) is the convection heat flux, \( h \) is the convective exchange coefficient, \( A \) is the area of the heat exchange area, \( T_w \) is the solid surface temperature, \( T_f \) is the fluid temperature. In this study, convection mainly occurs between the air and the microheater, we set the thermal convection coefficient as 5 W/(m\(^2\)·K).

Thermal radiation refers to the thermal energy radiated by objects. we used the following formula to describe the radiation process.

\[ \varphi = \varepsilon_1 \delta A_1 \left( T_2^4 - T_1^4 \right) \]  
(4)

where \( \varepsilon \) is the emissivity of the object, \( \sigma \) is the Stefan-Boltzmann constant which is \( 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \) W/(m\(^2\)·K\(^4\)), \( A_1 \) is the radiation surface area, \( T_2 \) is the surface temperature of the object and \( T_2 \) is the ambient temperature. Through preliminary analysis, the thermal radiation power of the design target in this study is around \( 10^{-5} \) W, which is negligible compared with two the other heat transfer models having power levels of around \( 10^{-3} \) W.

2.2. Materials

To get a low-power consumption, high-efficiency flexible microheater, we proposed a type of structure using Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) as substrate. Due to its anisotropic thermal conductivity [24], graphene thin film was applied to enhance the temperature uniformity of the microheater. We applied copper wire for the electric heater. The material properties used in this study are summarized in Table 1.

| Material                  | PET          | Graphene [24] | Copper      |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| Young’s modulus (Pa)      | \( 4.00 \times 10^9 \) | \( 1.00 \times 10^{12} \) | \( 1.278 \times 10^{10} \) |
| Poisson’s ratio           | 0.125        | 0.160         | 0.326       |
| Thermal expansion coefficient (1/K) | \( 3.30 \times 10^{-5} \) | \( 2.90 \times 10^{-5} \) | \( 1.890 \times 10^{-5} \) |
| Thermal Conductivity (W/(m·K)) | 0.14         | x: 3000, y: 3000, z: 6.1 | 380         |
| Constant pressure heat capacity (J/(kg·K)) | 1100         | 1365          | 390         |
| Density (kg/m\(^3\))     | 1370         | 2330          | 8960        |

In this study, COMSOL Multiphysics 5.5 was used to analyze the performance of the flexible micro heater, which can solve Maxwell’s equations, magnetic field equations, and boundary conditions simultaneously with the finite element method [25,26]. All the abbreviations used in this paper are summarized in Table 2.

| Abbreviations | Meaning                      |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| SMO           | semiconductor oxide          |
| CO            | carbon monoxide              |
| MEMS          | micro-electromechanical Systems |
| LPCVD         | low-pressure chemical vapor deposition |
| PET           | polyethylene terephthalate   |
| Pt            | platinum                     |
| PID           | proportional-integral-derivative |
3. Results and Discussion
3.1. Structure Design and Analysis

Different wire geometries applied for microheaters have been widely discussed [16,27–29]. It was reported that less inner thermal stress was generated with circular-type wire structures [1]. In this study, two typical structures with different wire geometries selected for flexible microheaters were discussed, as shown in Figure 2.

![Figure 2. Two kinds of heating structures were studied in this study, (a) the Circular-shaped structure, and (b) the S-shaped structure.](image)

In this study, the thickness of the substrate (t) was 150 µm, and the sample size was 1 cm × 1 cm. To compare the heating efficiency resulting from different wire structures, circular-shape, and S-shape structures were discussed as shown in Figure 1. For these wire structures, the width of the wire (w) was fixed as 200 µm and the distance (d) was 700 µm. Additionally, we fixed the thickness of the graphene thin film for both structures as 50 nm and the input voltage 1.5 V. Furthermore, we set the default temperature for the simulation analysis as 20 °C. To set up the finite element methods (FEM) analysis mode, multi-physical field coupling modules including “structural mechanics”, “heat transfer” and “AC/DC” modules were considered simultaneously with COMSOL Multiphysics 5.5. The air environment with the heat transfer coefficient of 5 W/(m²·K) was set as the boundary condition of microheaters. The sweep mesh method was used for microheaters and free tetrahedron mesh was used for the other regions. The surface temperature distribution of the two shape structures was simulated as in Figure 3. The steady-state average temperature of the S-shape structure, shown in Figure 3a, was higher than that of the Circular-shaped structure, shown in Figure 3b, under the same input voltage condition. The higher average temperature should result from its lower electrical resistance.

![Figure 3. The temperature distribution of (a) Circular-shaped structure, and (b) S-shaped structure in steady-state.](image)

With different input voltages, we evaluated the heating performance of the two structures as in Figure 4a. It was shown a non-linear quadratic relation between the steady-state average temperature and input voltage. Considering the same initial temperature $T_{init}$ in this model, the average temperature $T_{avg}$ of microheaters results from the Joule heat $Q_{in}$ generated by electrical power and heat dissipation $Q_{out}$ to environment. Meanwhile, $Q_{in}$ can be expressed as in Equation (6) which is quadratically related to the input voltage.
These results indicated that the average temperature of microheaters is mainly influenced by input electrical power other than the heat dissipation part. We found that the resistance of the Circular-shaped structure was 92.4 Ω, which was 25.0 Ω of the S-shaped structure for the same size substrate. The reason is that the total length of the Circular-shaped structure wire is longer than that of the S-shaped structure wire under the same condition.

\[
Q_{in} - Q_{out} = Cm \left( T_{fin} - T_{ini} \right)
\]

\[
Q_{in} = \frac{V_{in}^2}{R} \int t dt
\]

where \(C\) is the specific heat capacity of the microheater, and \(m\) is the mass of the microheater.

**Figure 4.** (a) The steady-state average temperature, (b) Heating efficiency for the S-shaped and the Circular-shaped structure with different input voltage.

To compare the heating efficiency of the two structures, we proposed a factor named heating efficiency to get a quantitative analysis which was calculated as below:

\[
\eta = \frac{\Delta T}{P}
\]

where \(\eta\) is heating efficiency, \(\Delta T\) is the temperature increased under the input electrical power of \(P\). The heating efficiency of microheaters with two types of wire structures was calculated as in Figure 4b. The heating efficiency of the Circular-shaped structure was slightly lower than that of the S-shaped structure, which should be caused by higher heat dissipation with a longer heating wire. Based on the analysis results, it is better to choose an S-shaped structure for voltage-controlled heater design other than a Circular-shaped wire structure.

The main stress of this type of microheater is caused by inner thermal stress between different material layers. To further evaluate the influence of different wire structures on the heater’s internal thermal stress, we compared their internal thermal stress under the same steady-state average temperature for both structures with different input voltages. The simulated internal stress distribution was calculated and shown in Figure 5. The greatest stress for both structures was from the edges of the device which should be carefully considered to construct a robust flexible heater. These simulation results provided a clue that to reduce the damage caused by thermal stress, not only the heating wire structure but also the shape of the microheater should be considered. In addition, we also noticed the S-shaped structure showed less generated internal stress compared with the Circular-shaped and it should be better to choose this structure for square type microheater.
structure but also the shape of the microheater should be considered. In addition, we also noticed that there was temperature fluctuation of the Circular-shaped wire structure along the center line. In addition, these fluctuation-generated positions were exactly the positions of the heating wires. Considering the shape of the Circular-shaped wire structure, the fluctuation should result from the heat accumulation near the heating wire with large curvature.

![Figure 5](image_url) **Figure 5.** The internal thermal stress distribution of (a) Circular-shaped structure, and (b) S-shaped structure with the same steady-state average temperature of 80 °C.

Usually, temperature uniformity is a key factor to evaluate the performance of a heater, we choose the temperature distribution along the center line to get a quantitative evaluation. As shown in Figure 6, the temperature uniformity of the S-shaped structure in Figure 6a is better than that of the Circular-shaped in Figure 6b. We noticed that there was temperature fluctuation of the Circular-shaped wire structure along the center line. In addition, these fluctuation-generated positions were exactly the positions of the heating wires. Considering the shape of the Circular-shaped wire structure, the fluctuation should result from the heat accumulation near the heating wire with large curvature.

![Figure 6](image_url) **Figure 6.** The surface temperature distribution along the center line for (a) the Circular-shaped structure, and (b) the S-shaped structure with different input voltages, with structure indicated as in the inserted picture.

In summary, we found that for voltage source powered square-type microheater design, it is more appropriate to use an S-shaped wire structure to get a better heating efficiency, less internal thermal stress, and better temperature uniformity compared with the Circular-shaped wire structure.

Other than the wire shape design, the thickness of the graphene thin film also has a certain influence on the heating efficiency of the microheater. The steady-state average temperature for the S-shaped structure corresponding to different voltage and different thickness of the graphene thin film was evaluated as in Figure 7. Graphene thin film can be beneficial to the heating efficiency of the microheater, but they are not a linear relationship.
The thickness of the graphene thin film was evaluated as in Figure 7. With an S-shaped structure and 50 nm thickness of graphene thin film, we can get the target temperature within 10 s which is more beneficial to the heating efficiency of the microheater, but they are not a linear relationship.

For the real application of the proposed microheaters, we proposed a feasible preparation method for the designed microheaters. The preparation process flow was shown in Figure 8. With a suitable PET substrate as in Figure 8a, low-pressure chemical vapor deposition (LPCVD) can be applied for graphene middle layer deposition as in Figure 8b. After that, copper wire can be directly deposited with the evaporation method using a shadow mask as in Figure 8c. Finally, the proposed microheater can be fully fabrication as in Figure 8d.

Figure 7. The average temperature of microheater with different input voltage for different thicknesses of graphene thin film.

For the real application of the proposed microheaters, we proposed a feasible preparation method for the designed microheaters. The preparation process flow was shown in Figure 8. With a suitable PET substrate as in Figure 8a, low-pressure chemical vapor deposition (LPCVD) can be applied for graphene middle layer deposition as in Figure 8b. After that, copper wire can be directly deposited with the evaporation method using a shadow mask as in Figure 8c. Finally, the proposed microheater can be fully fabrication as in Figure 8d.

Figure 8. The feasible fabrication process flow for proposed microheaters, (a) PET substrate, (b) Graphene deposited with LPCVD, (c) Copper heating wire structure deposited with shadow mask, (d) The fabricated microheater.

3.2. Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID) Control for Flexible Microheater

To reach the set temperature as soon as possible, we designed the PID control model with COMSOL software. For the PID control model, the input voltage was the controlled parameter and the average temperature of the heater was applied as a feedback factor. With an optimized PID control model for a microheater with an S-shaped structure and 50 nm thickness of graphene thin film, we can get the target temperature within 10 s which is more than 60 s without a PID control model as in Figure 9. The optimized PID values would be related to the heat dissipation environment which should be designed for real application.

Figure 7. The average temperature of microheater with different input voltage for different thicknesses of graphene thin film.

For the real application of the proposed microheaters, we proposed a feasible preparation method for the designed microheaters. The preparation process flow was shown in Figure 8. With a suitable PET substrate as in Figure 8a, low-pressure chemical vapor deposition (LPCVD) can be applied for graphene middle layer deposition as in Figure 8b. After that, copper wire can be directly deposited with the evaporation method using a shadow mask as in Figure 8c. Finally, the proposed microheater can be fully fabrication as in Figure 8d.

Figure 8. The feasible fabrication process flow for proposed microheaters, (a) PET substrate, (b) Graphene deposited with LPCVD, (c) Copper heating wire structure deposited with shadow mask, (d) The fabricated microheater.

3.2. Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID) Control for Flexible Microheater

To reach the set temperature as soon as possible, we designed the PID control model with COMSOL software. For the PID control model, the input voltage was the controlled parameter and the average temperature of the heater was applied as a feedback factor. With an optimized PID control model for a microheater with an S-shaped structure and 50 nm thickness of graphene thin film, we can get the target temperature within 10 s which is more than 60 s without a PID control model as in Figure 9. The optimized PID values would be related to the heat dissipation environment which should be designed for real application.
we noticed there was temperature fluctuation of the Circular-shaped wire structure along the center line. Considering the shape of the Circular-shaped wire structure, the fluctuation should result from the heat accumulation near the heating wire with large curvature. Based on the internal stress and heating efficiency analysis results, it should be better to choose an S-shaped wire structure for a square-type microheater. The influence resulting from the thickness of graphene thin film was discussed and it was shown that graphene thin film can be beneficial to the heating efficiency of the microheater. In addition, a PID control system was also discussed to get a fast heating response and the analysis results indicated the response time was less than 10 s for the targeted temperature of 80 °C.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, D.L., Y.R. and Q.L.; methodology, D.L. and Y.R.; software, Y.R. and C.C. (Chuangang Chen); validation, D.L., Y.R. and Q.L.; resources, C.C. (Cheng Chi) and W.H.; data curation, Y.R.; writing—original draft preparation, D.L.; writing—review and editing, D.L., Y.R. and Q.L.; visualization, D.L., Y.R. and C.C. (Cheng Chi); supervision, D.L. and Q.L.; funding acquisition, D.L. and Q.L. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

**Funding:** This work was supported in part by the Joint Funds of the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. U20A2019), in part by the Natural Science Foundation of Zhejiang Province under Grant (No. LQ21E060006) and in part by the Experiments for Space Exploration Program and the Qian Xuesen Laboratory, China Academy of Space Technology (Grant No. TKTSPY-2020-06-01).

**Data Availability Statement:** The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding author.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.
References
1. Jeroish, Z.E.; Bhuvaneshwari, K.S.; Samsuri, F.; Narayanamurthy, V. Microheater: Material, design, fabrication, temperature control, and applications—a role in COVID-19. *Biomed. Microdevices* 2022, 24, 3. [CrossRef]
2. Paun, C.; Tomescu, R.; Cristea, D.; Ionescu, O.; Parvulescu, C. Design, fabrication and characterization of a micro-heater for metasurface-based gas sensors. In Proceedings of the 2020 International Semiconductor Conference, Sinaia, Romania, 7–9 October 2020; pp. 31–34. [CrossRef]
3. Lee, J.; Kim, Y.S. Reliability and stability analysis and crack estimation of semiconductor gas sensors heater. In Proceedings of the 2021 International Conference on Electronics, Information and Communication (Iceic), Jeju, Korea, 31 January–3 February 2021. [CrossRef]
4. Colle, R.; Zimmerman, B.E. A dual-compensated cryogenic microcalorimeter for radioactivity standardizations. *Appl. Radiat. Isot.* 2002, 56, 223–230. [CrossRef]
5. Wang, W.C.; Wu, Y.H.; Chang, Z.H.; Chen, F.Q.; Wang, H.Y.; Gu, G.Q.; Zheng, H.W.; Cheng, G.; Wang, Z.L. Self-powered intelligent water meter for electrostatic scale preventing, rust protection, and flow sensor in a solar heater system. *ACS Appl. Mater. Inter.* 2019, 11, 6396–6403. [CrossRef]
6. Tseng, S.F.; Tsai, Y.S. Laser-induced graphene via the far-infrared irradiation of polyimide films for flexible electric heater applications. *Int. J. Adv. Manuf. Tech.* 2022, 14, 111–115. [CrossRef]
7. Romer, M.; Bergers, J.; Gabriel, F.; Droder, K. Temperature control for automated tape laying with infrared heaters based on reinforcement learning. *Machines* 2022, 10, 164. [CrossRef]
8. Fu, X.; Yang, H.; Li, Z.; Liu, N.C.; Lee, P.S.; Li, K.; Li, S.; Ding, M.; Ho, J.S.; Li, Y.E.; et al. Cation-induced formation of conductive MXene fibers for wearable heater, wireless communication, and stem cell differentiation. *ACS Biomater. Sci. Eng.* 2021. [CrossRef]
9. Zhou, Q.; Sussman, A.; Chang, J.Y.; Dong, J.; Zettl, A.; Mickelson, W. Fast response integrated MEMS micro heaters for ultra low power gas detection. *Sens. Actuat. A-Phys.* 2015, 223, 67–75. [CrossRef]
10. Solzbacher, F.; Imawan, C.; Steffes, H.; Obermeier, E.; Eickhoff, M. A new SiC/HfB2 based low power gas sensor. *Sensor Actuat. B-Chem.* 2001, 77, 111–115. [CrossRef]
11. Krishna, R.M.; Eftekhar, A.; Lee, S.; Fan, T.; Wu, X.; Hosseinnia, A.; Wang, H.; Swaminathan, M.; Adibi, A. Polysilicon micro heaters for resonance tuning in CMOS photonics. *Opt. Lett.* 2022, 47, 1097–1100. [CrossRef]
12. Cho, J.; Shin, G. Fabrication of a Flexible, Wireless Micro-Heater on Elastomer for Wearable Gas Sensor Applications. *Polymers* 2022, 14, 1557. [CrossRef]
13. Bhattacharyya, P. Technological journey towards reliable microheater development for MEMS gas sensors: A review. *IEEE Trans. Device Mater. Reliab.* 2014, 14, 589–599. [CrossRef]
14. Jain, A.; Goodson, K.E. Thermal microdevices towards biological and biomedical applications. *J. Therm. Biol.* 2011, 36, 209–218. [CrossRef]
15. Waghmare, S.; Hasan, M.A.; Manikandan, S.; Datta, S. Computational design and analysis of patterned micro-heaters with various thickness and trace width. *J. Phys. Conf. Ser.* 2021, 2054, 012083. [CrossRef]
16. Hasan, M.N.; Acharjee, D.; Kumar, D.; Kumar, A.; Maity, S. Simulation of low power heater for gas sensing application. *Procedia Comput. Sci.* 2016, 92, 213–221. [CrossRef]
17. Prajesh, R.; Goyal, V.; Saini, V.; Bhargava, J.; Sharma, A.; Agarwal, A. Development and reliability analysis of micro gas sensor platform on glass substrate. *Microsyst. Technol.* 2019, 25, 3589–3597. [CrossRef]
18. Tiwari, S.K.; Bhat, S.; Mahato, K.K. Design and fabrication of screen printed micro heater. *Microsyst. Technol.* 2018, 24, 3273–3281. [CrossRef]
19. Jung, G.; Hong, Y.; Hong, S.; Jang, D.; Jeong, Y.; Shin, W.; Park, J.; Kim, D.; Jeong, C.B.; Kim, D.U.; et al. A low-power embedded poly-Si micro-heater for gas sensor platform based on a FET transducer and its application for NO2 sensing. *Sensor Actuat. B-Chem.* 2021, 334, 129642. [CrossRef]
20. Zhao, Y.; Yu, L.Y.; Wang, G.; Yang, S.W.; He, Z.Y.; Zhang, G.L.; Feng, X.Q.; Liu, Z.D.; Wei, Z.H.; Zhu, Y.J.; et al. Oxygen-etchant-promoted synthesis of vertically aligned graphene arrays in a Joule heater and defogger. *Diam. Relat. Mater.* 2021, 120, 108697. [CrossRef]
21. Barmpkasos, D.; Belessi, V.; Xanthopoulos, N.; Krontiras, C.A.; Kaltasas, G. Flexible inkjet-printed heaters utilizing graphene-based inks. *Sensors* 2022, 22, 1173. [CrossRef]
22. Naseri, I.; Ziaee, M.; Nilsson, Z.N.; Lustig, D.R.; Yourdkhani, M. Electrothermal performance of heaters based on laser-induced graphene on aramid fabric. *ACS Omega* 2022, 7, 3746–3757. [CrossRef]
23. Wang, C.-P.; Hsiao, M.-H.; Lee, G.-H.; Chang, T.-L.; Lee, Y.-W. The investigation of electrothermal response and reliability of flexible graphene micro-heaters. *Microelectron. Eng.* 2020, 228, 111334. [CrossRef]
24. Sun, Y.; Zhou, L.; Han, Y.; Cui, L. Effect of graphene bending in dynamic compounding process on the thermal conductivity of graphene and its composites. *Mater. Des.* 2022, 215, 110498. [CrossRef]
25. Dada, M.; Popoola, P.; Mathe, N.; Adeosun, S.; Aramide, O. 2D numerical model for heat transfer on a laser deposited high entropy alloy baseplate using Comsol Multiphysics. *Mater. Today-Proc.* 2022, 50, 2541–2546. [CrossRef]
26. Ramachandran, A.V.; Zorzano, M.P.; Martin-Torres, J. Numerical heat transfer study of a space environmental testing facility using COMSOL Multiphysics. *Therm. Sci. Eng. Prog.* 2022, 29, 101205. [CrossRef]
27. Lekshmi, M.S.; Pamula, R.; Kartik, A.; Suja, K.J. Performance analysis of micro hotplate based metal oxide nanowire gas sensor. In Proceedings of the 2018 7th International Symposium on Next Generation Electronics (ISNE), Taipei, Taiwan, 7–9 May 2018; pp. 112–115. [CrossRef]

28. Utomo, M.S.; Whulanza, Y.; Kiswanto, G. Maskless visible-light photolithography of copper microheater for dynamic micro-bioreactor. In Proceedings of the 4th Biomedical Engineering’s Recent Progress in Biomaterials, Drugs Development, Health and Medical Devices: Proceedings of the International Symposium of Biomedical Engineering (Isbe) 2019; AIP Conference Proceedings, Padang, Indonesia, 22–24 July 2019; Volume 2193, p. 050013. [CrossRef]

29. Joy, S.; Antony, J.K. Design and Simulation of a Micro Hotplate using COMSOL Multiphysics for MEMS Based Gas Sensor. In Proceedings of the 2015 Fifth International Conference on Advances in Computing and Communications (Icacc), Kochi, India, 2–4 September 2015; pp. 465–468. [CrossRef]