

# Peculiarities of preparing and characterization of thick-film nanostructures based on ceramics for sensors applications

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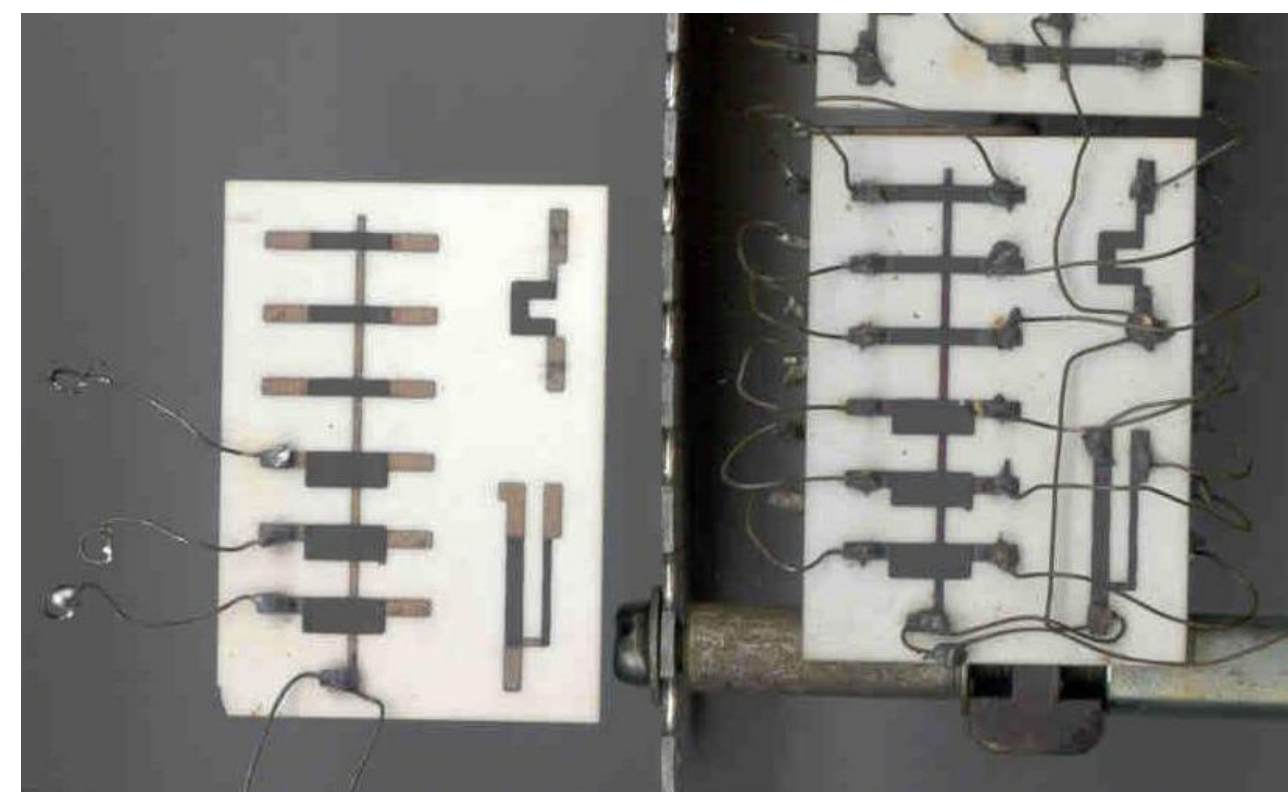
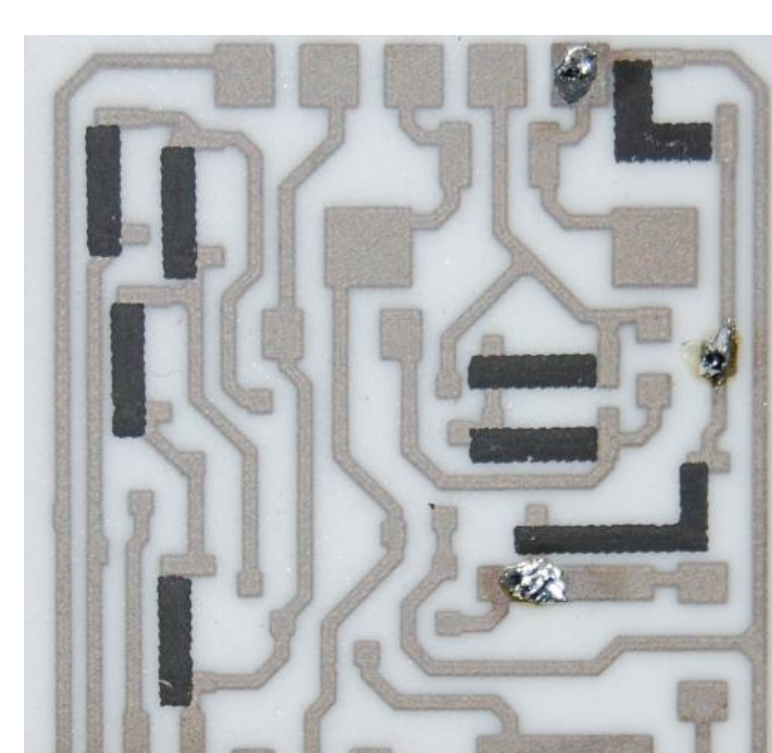
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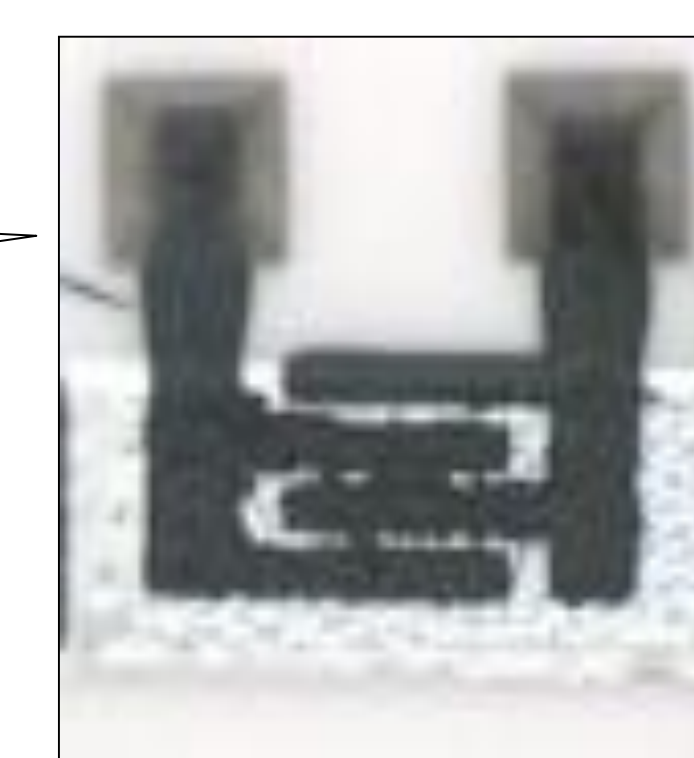
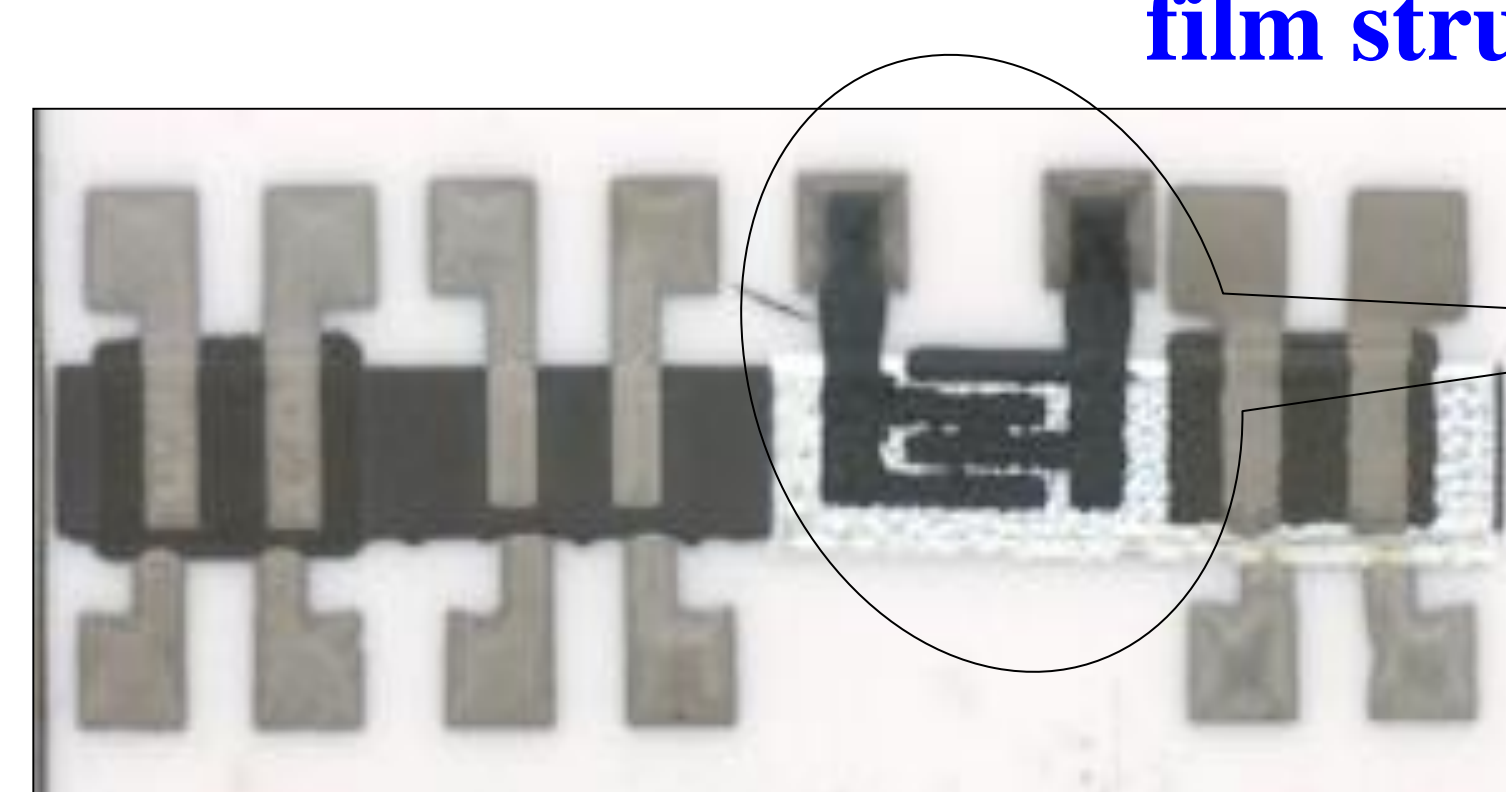
Phase composition and microstructural properties thick-film nanostructures based on humidity-sensitive  $\text{MgO-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , temperature-sensitive  $\text{Cu}_{0,1}\text{Ni}_{0,1}\text{Co}_{1,6}\text{Mn}_{1,2}\text{O}_4$  and  $\text{Cu}_{0,1}\text{Ni}_{0,8}\text{Co}_{0,2}\text{Mn}_{1,9}\text{O}_4$  ceramics were investigated. Temperature-sensitive thick films contain three phase, while humidity-sensitive thick films are practically monophasic. Pores in temperature-sensitive thick-film nanostructures are formed in clusters, while humidity-sensitive layers contain a significant amount of small pores, which serve as channels for the flow of water to nanopores.

## Active elements of temperature- and humidity-sensitive thick-film nanostructures

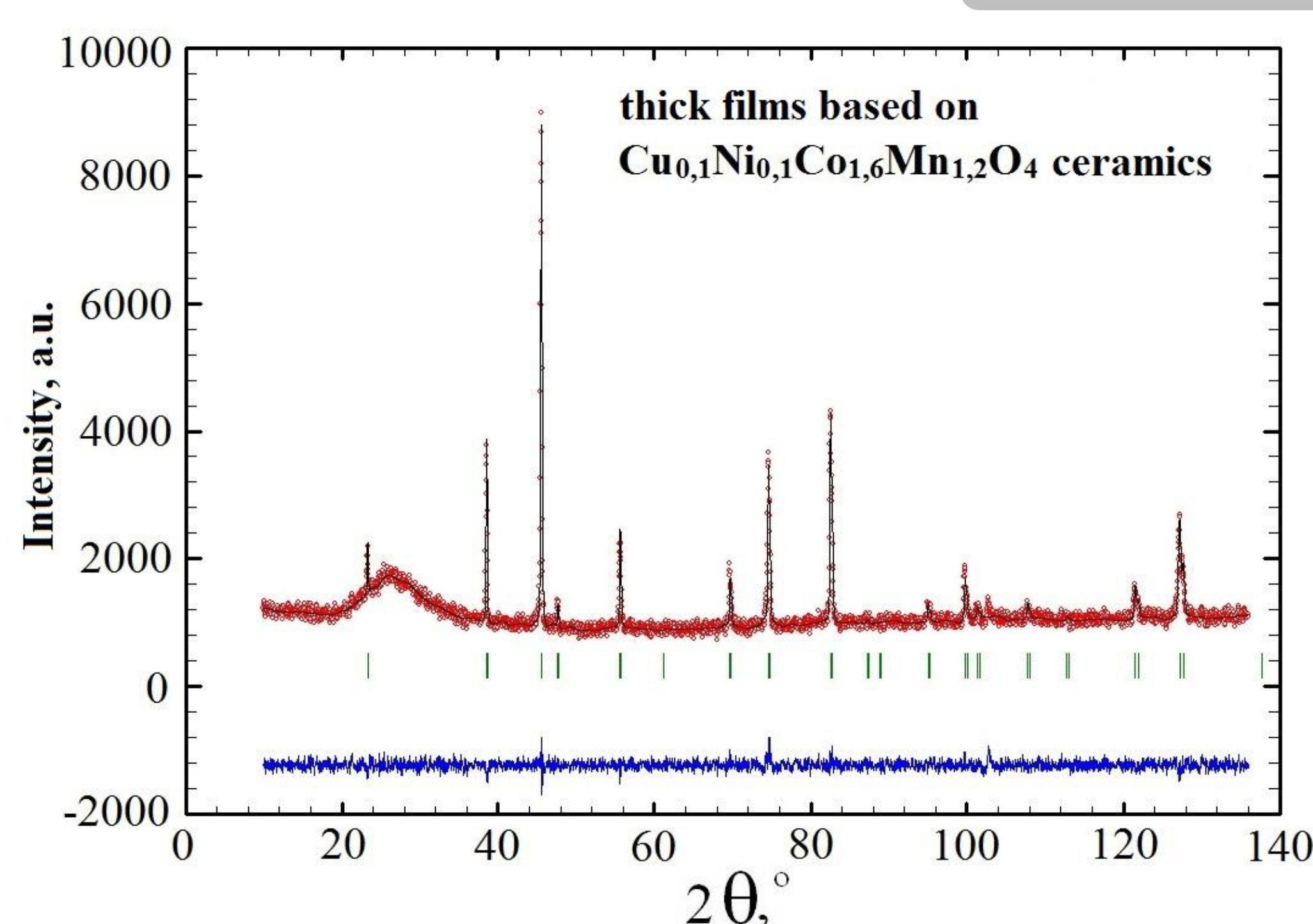
Humidity-sensitive i-type  $\text{MgO-Al}_2\text{O}_3$  Temperature-sensitive  $\text{Cu}_{0,1}\text{Ni}_{0,1}\text{Co}_{1,6}\text{Mn}_{1,2}\text{O}_4$



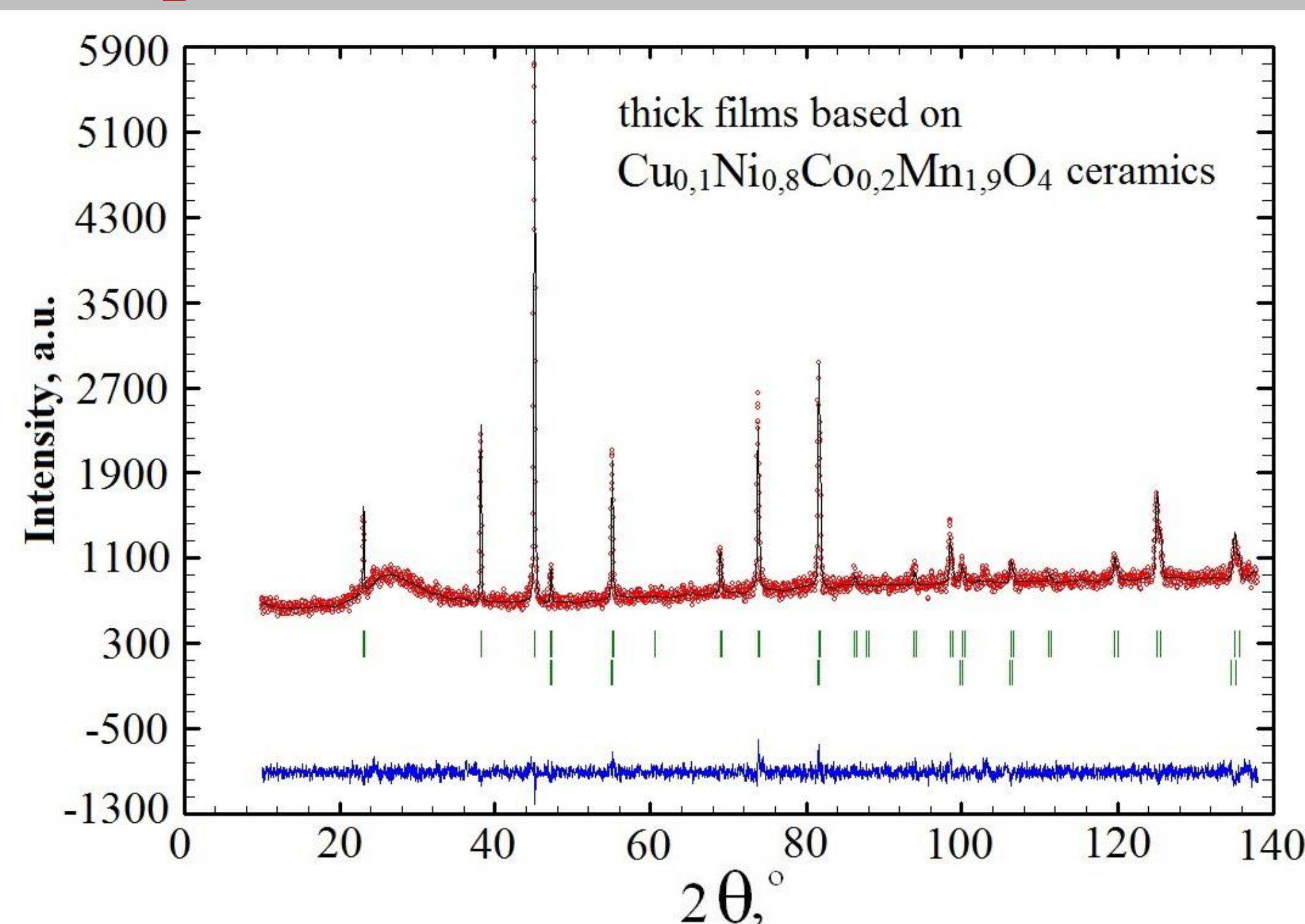
Integrated p-i-p+ temperature- and humidity-sensitive thick-film structures



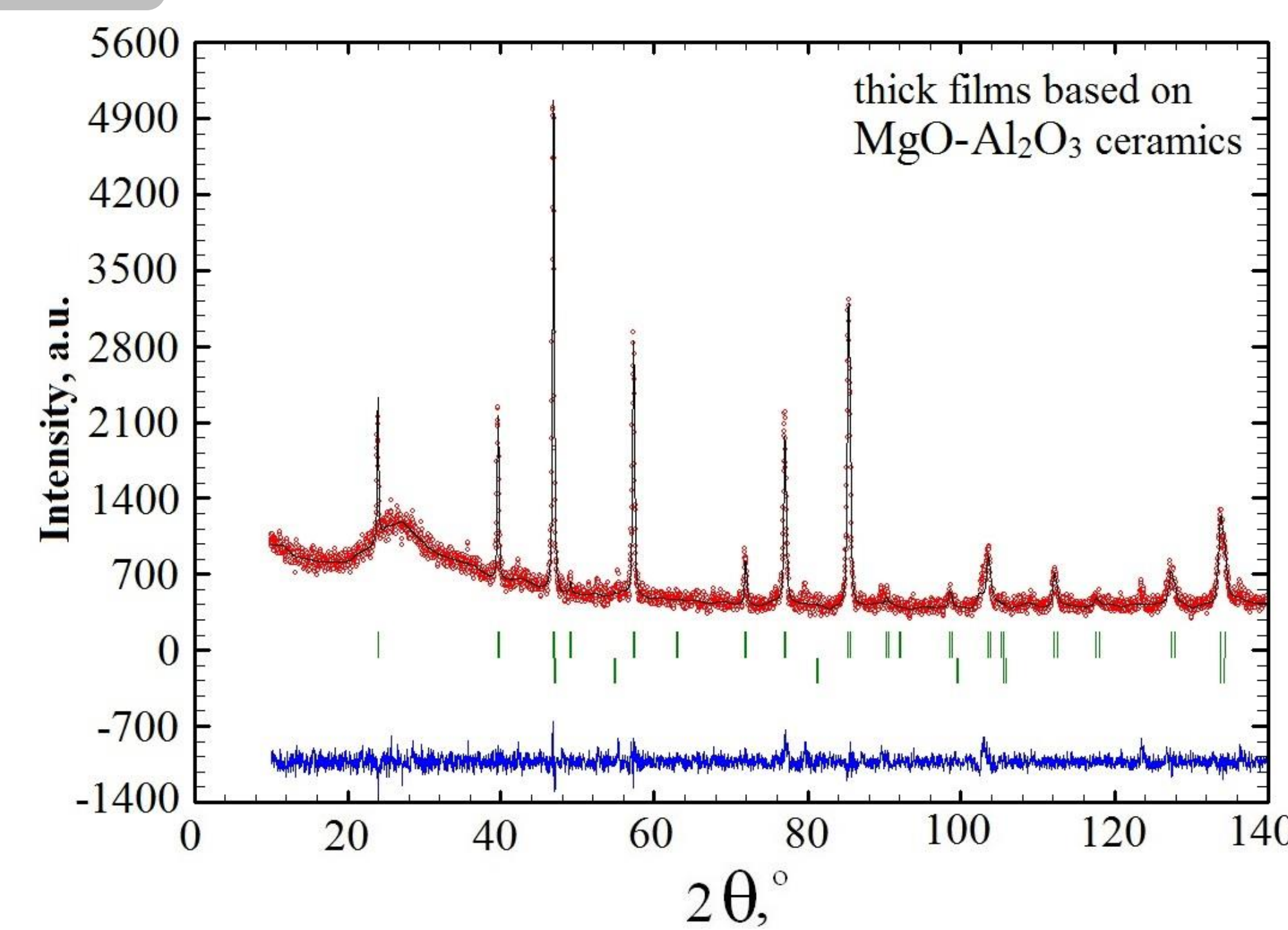
## Phase compositions of thick-film structures



Experimental (rings), theoretical (solid line) and the difference (below) of X-ray diffraction patterns for  $\text{Cu}_{0,1}\text{Ni}_{0,1}\text{Co}_{1,6}\text{Mn}_{1,2}\text{O}_4$  thick films

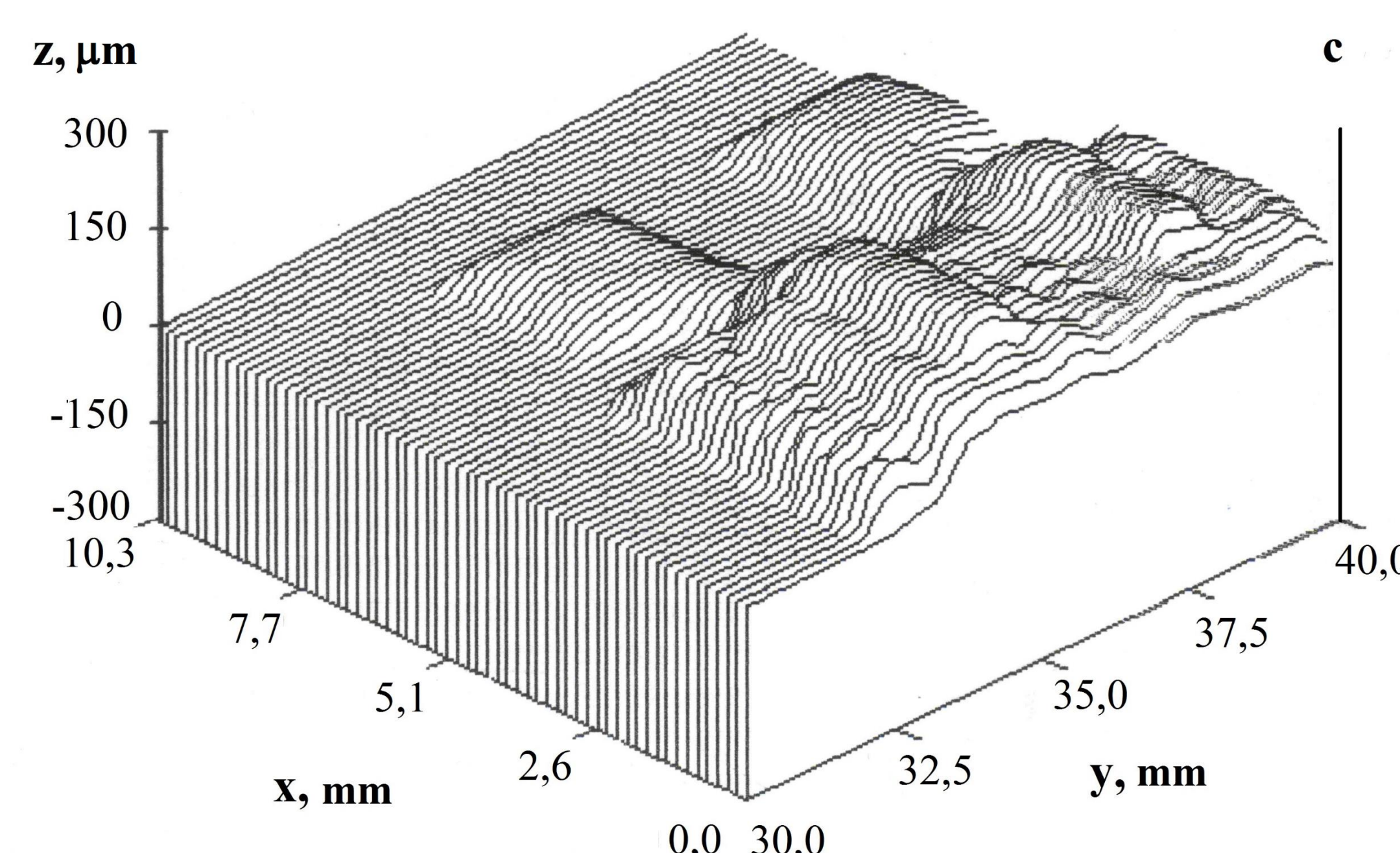
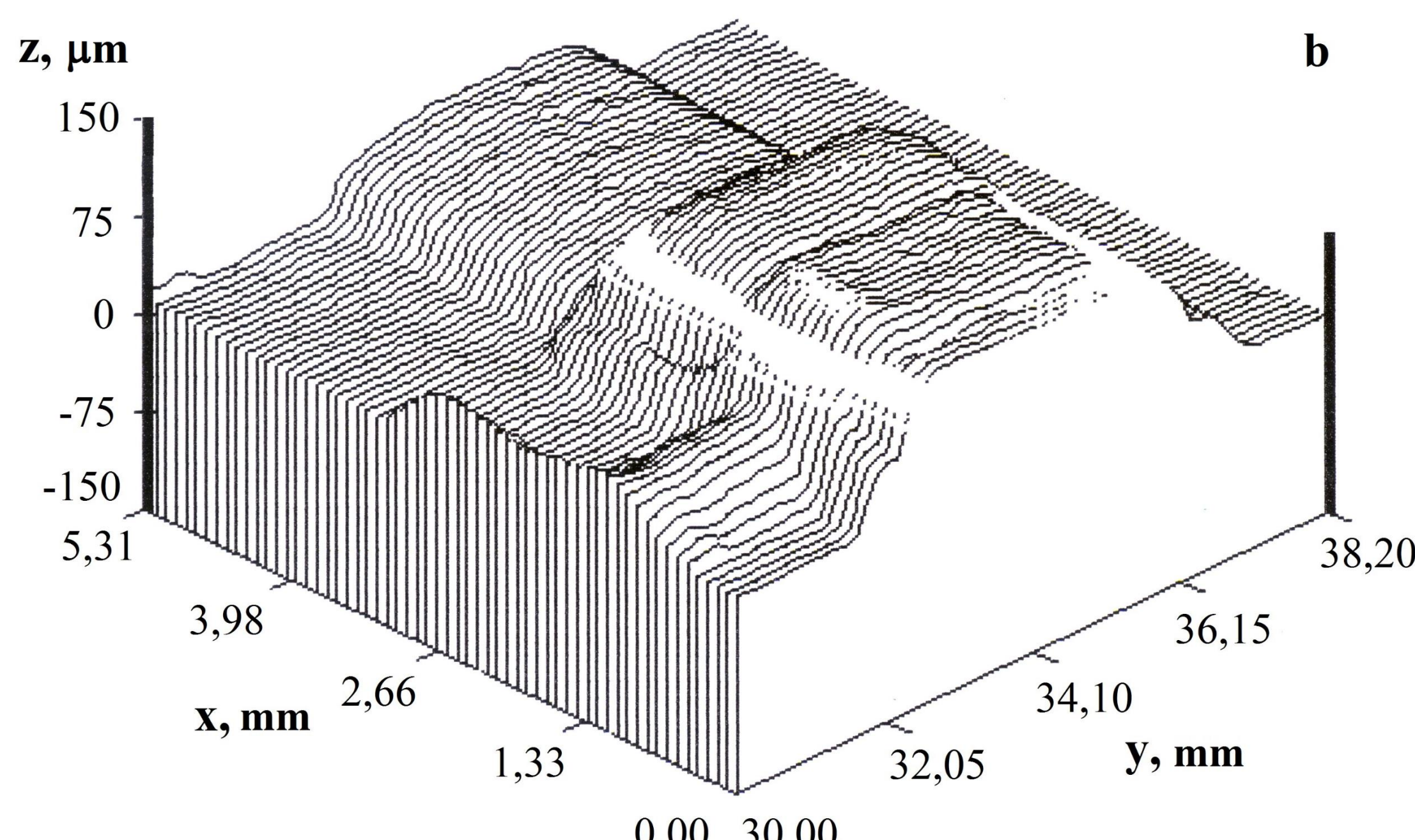
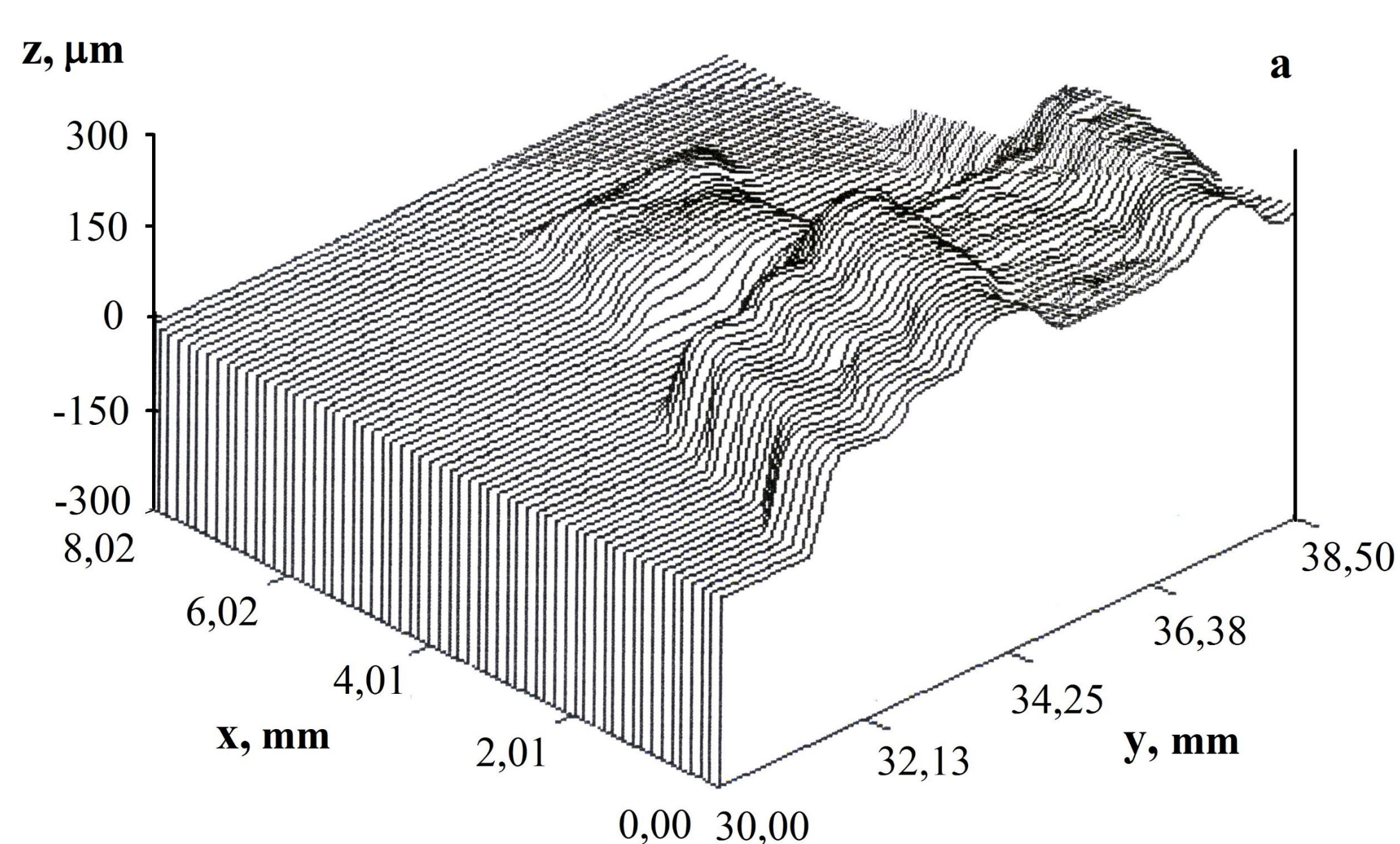


Experimental (rings), theoretical (solid line) and the difference (below) X-ray diffraction pattern for  $\text{Cu}_{0,1}\text{Ni}_{0,8}\text{Co}_{0,2}\text{Mn}_{1,9}\text{O}_4$  thick film (the upper series of reflex marks is the spinel phase, the lower one is  $(\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x)\text{O}$ )



Experimental (rings), theoretical (solid line) and the difference (below) X-ray diffraction pattern for  $\text{MgO-Al}_2\text{O}_3$  thick films (the upper series of reflex marks is the spinel phase, the lower one is  $\text{MgO}$ )

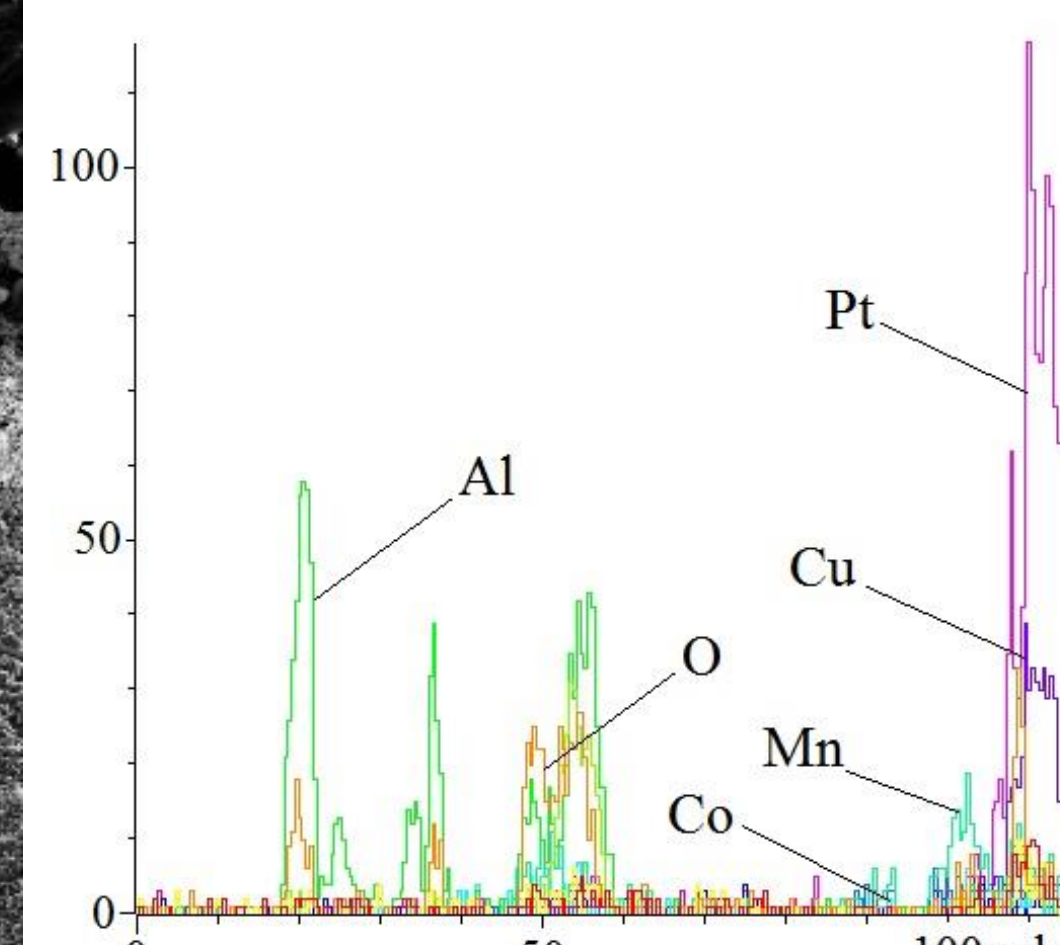
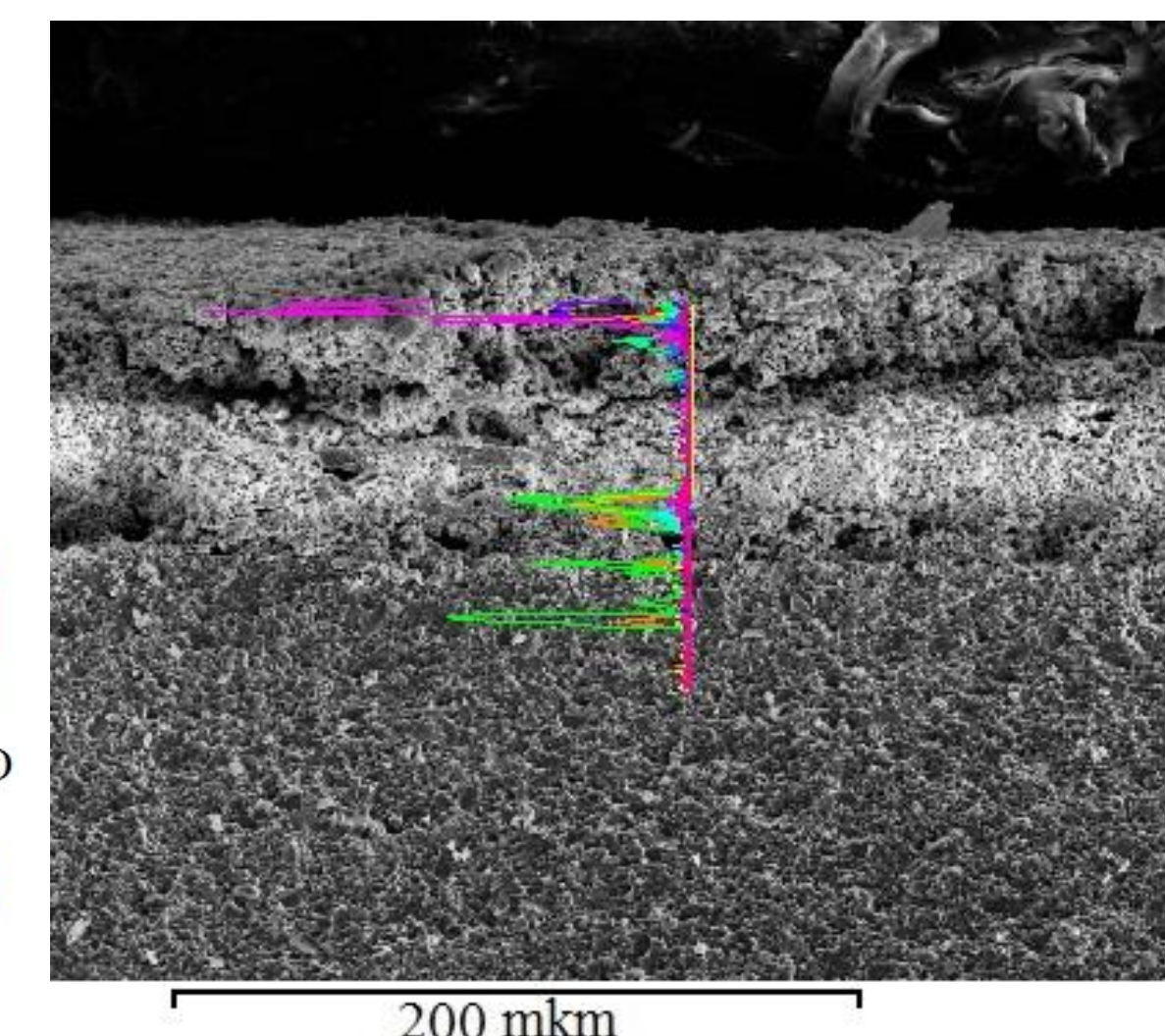
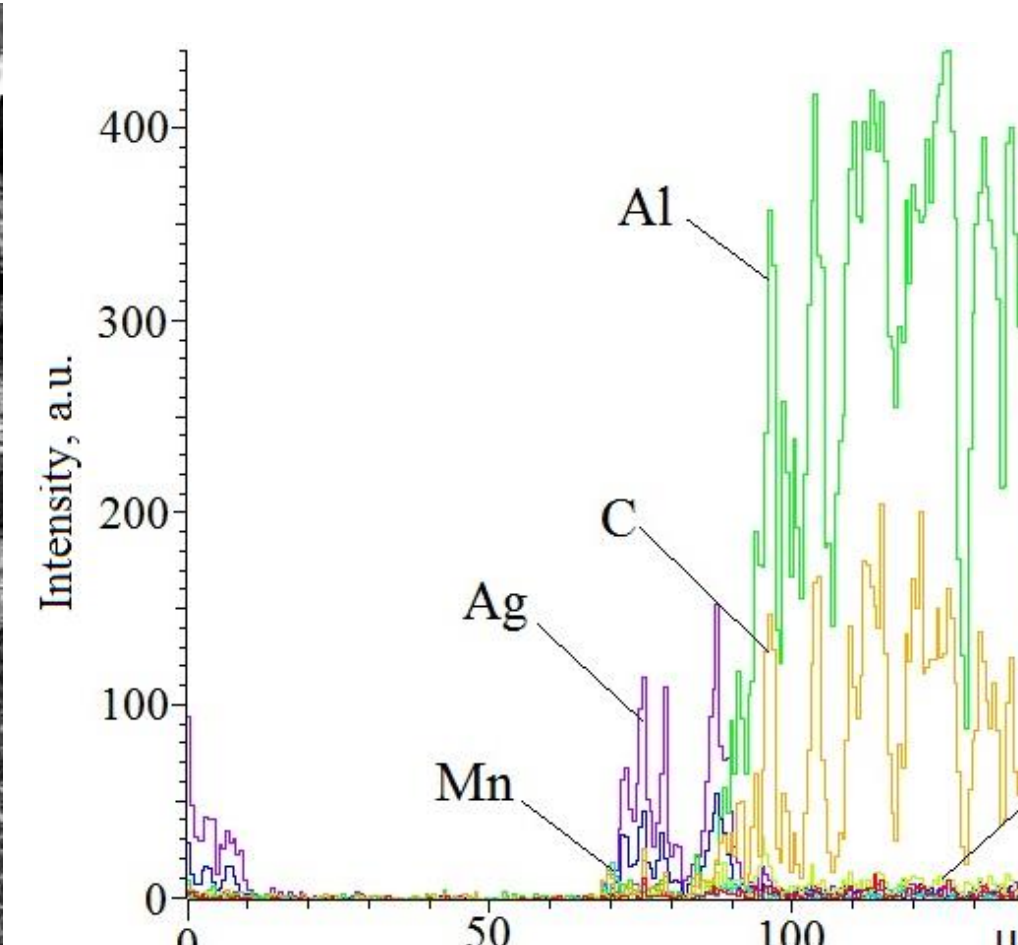
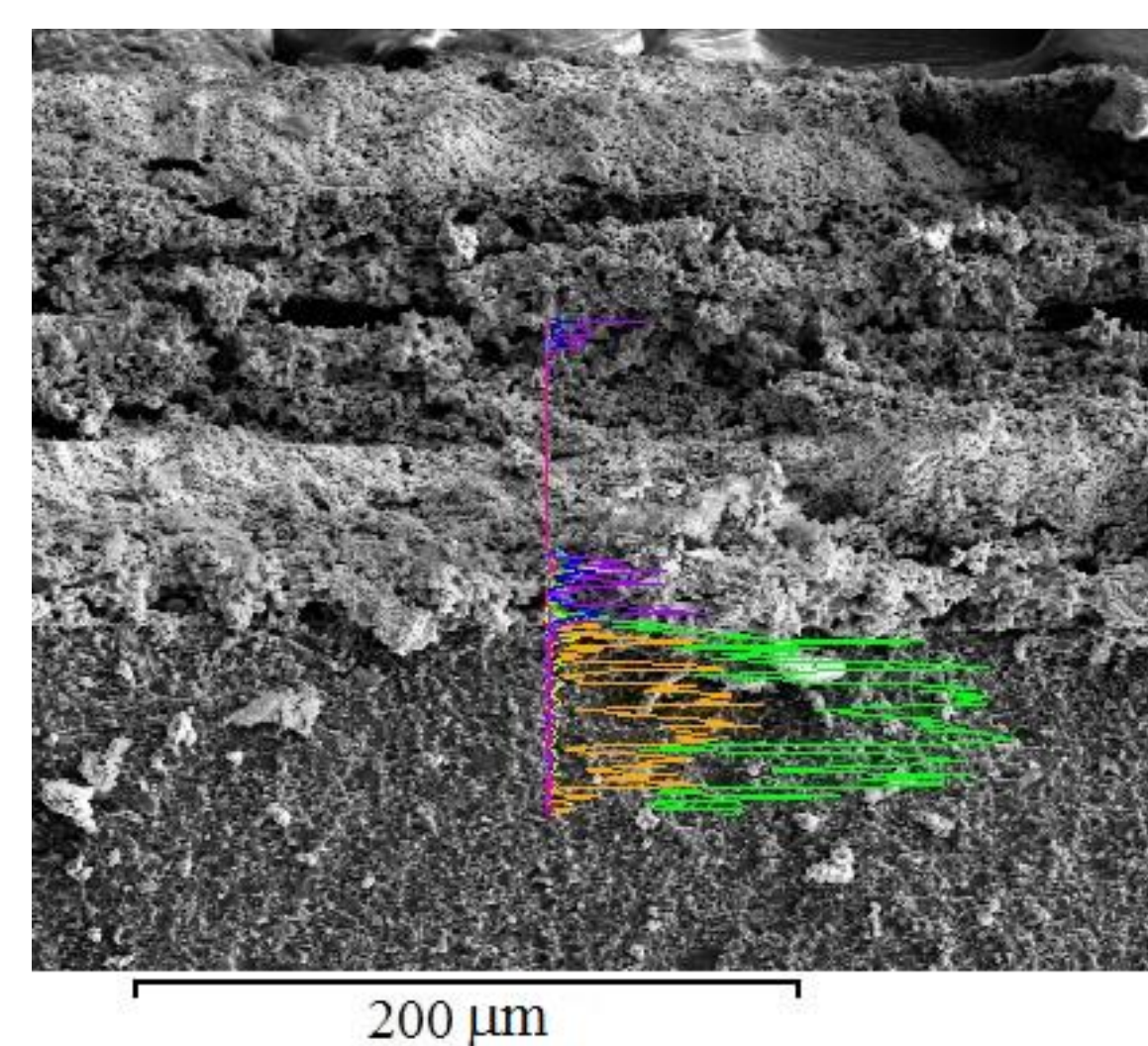
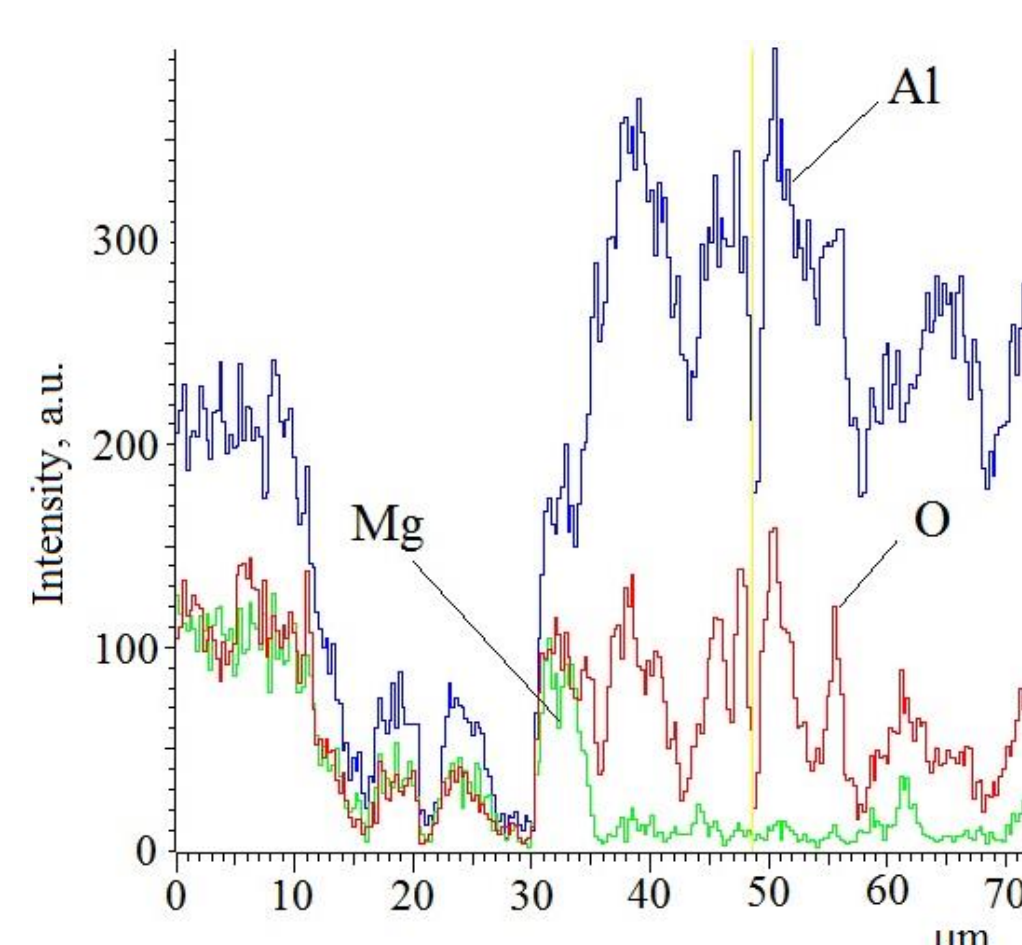
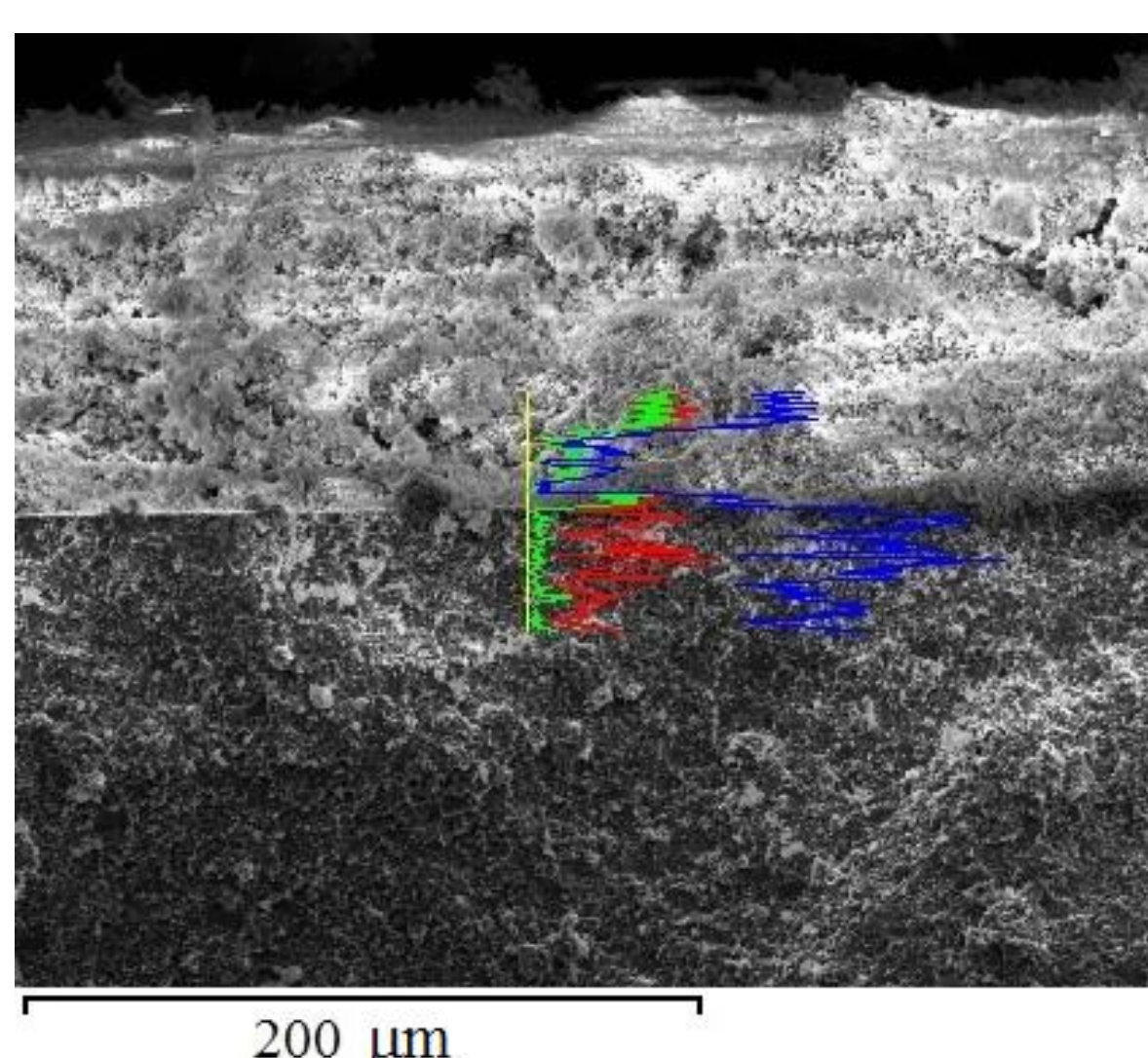
## Topology of thick-film structures



Topology of  $p-p^+$  (a),  $p^+-i$  (b) and integrated  $p-i-p^+$  (c) thick-film structures

In accordance with results of topological investigations using 3D-profilograph Rodenstock RM600 (Germany), thickness of temperature-sensitive p- and p+-layers was 43.75  $\mu\text{m}$  and 46.88  $\mu\text{m}$ , accordingly. The of two-layered p+-i thick-film structure is 139.06  $\mu\text{m}$ , p+-p – 110.16  $\mu\text{m}$ , and integrated p-i-p+ thick-film structures with conductive Ag layer – 193.73  $\mu\text{m}$  (thickness of Ag layer is 45.31  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

## Microstructure of thick-film structures



Microstructure and element composition of humidity-sensitive  $\text{MgO-Al}_2\text{O}_3$  thick films formed as two-layered structure on Rubalit ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) substrate with formed conductive Ag layer

Microstructure and element composition of one-layered temperature-sensitive thick films formed as on Rubalit ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) substrate with formed conductive Ag layer

Microstructure and element composition of two-layered  $p^+-i$  structure formed on substrate with conductive layer