

# 基于微流控技术的高效液相脉冲激光烧蚀法

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**摘要** 液相脉冲激光烧蚀法(PLAL)具有绿色环保、适用范围广及可制备复合材料等优点,受到学术界的广泛关注,但是较低的制备效率限制了它进一步发展。将微流控技术与液相脉冲激光烧蚀法相结合,在硅基微流控芯片中实现了快速高效制备晶格型(400~800 nm)和球型(100~300 nm)硅纳米结构。通过扫描电子显微镜和光谱仪对其形貌结构及分布情况进行了测试表征,获得了微流控流速、激光烧蚀功率与纳米粒子制备效率之间的关系。该方法将液相脉冲激光烧蚀法的最高制备效率提高了 30% 以上,达到 87.5 mg/min,为将来液相脉冲激光烧蚀法工业化生产提供一种新的技术路线。

**关键词** 激光制造; 液相脉冲激光烧蚀法; 制备效率; 微流体; 硅纳米结构

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## Efficient Pulsed Laser Ablation in Liquid Based on Microfluidic Technology

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**Abstract** Pulsed laser ablation in liquid (PLAL) has attracted significant interest in the academic community for its remarkable characteristics of environment protection, wide application range and capable for composite material preparation. But the relative lower preparation rate of PLAL prevents it from further development. Silicon nanostructures with lattice (400 ~ 800 nm) and spherical (100 ~ 300 nm) patterns on microfluidic chip with promoted production rate is achieved by combining microfluidic technology and PLAL. The morphology structure and distribution are characterized by scanning electron microscope and spectrometer. The relationships between preparation rate of nanoparticles and microfluidic flow velocity as well as laser ablation power are obtained. The maximum preparation rate of PLAL enhances by 30%, up to 87.5 mg/min by the proposed method. Which provides a new technique route of PLAL industrial production.

**Key words** laser manufacturing; pulsed laser ablation in liquid; preparation rate; microfluidic; silicon nanostructures

**OCIS codes** 140.3440; 140.3390; 320.2250

## 1 引言

液相脉冲激光烧蚀法(PLAL)是一种绿色、简单的制备微纳米粒子的方法<sup>[1]</sup>。该方法利用脉冲激光对浸没在液体中的靶样品进行烧蚀,直接在液相环境中制备出微纳米粒子。它有着以下优点:一是可以使用水、乙醇等常见无毒的溶液作为反应环境和介质;二是极端局部环境可以允许各种不同反应的发生,可能产生新的现象和物质;三是可以实现同步表面修饰和复合<sup>[2]</sup>;四是对制备材料几乎没有选择性,迄今为止已经

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## 2.2 制备硅纳米结构实验装备

制备硅纳米结构实验装备如图 1 所示。将制备好的微流控芯片放在 X-Y-Z 电机位移平台上,使用微流泵向微流控芯片一端通入一定流速的去离子水,采用波长 800 nm 的飞秒激光放大器作为光源(峰值功率 1 W,最大重复频率 1 kHz,脉冲宽度 120~140 fs),通过衰减器控制激光烧蚀功率,采用焦距为 20 mm 的透镜将光束聚焦在芯片微流通道中硅表面(去离子水液相环境中),芯片的另一端放置 4 mL 离心管收集硅纳米结构悬浊液。

## 3 实验结果与讨论

### 3.1 不同功率下制备的硅纳米结构表面形貌

图 2 是在微流控芯片流速 4 mL/min 下,不同激光烧蚀功率所制备的硅纳米结构扫描电子显微镜图像,图 2(a)烧蚀功率为 3 mW;(b)烧蚀功率为 4 mW;(c)烧蚀功率为 5 mW。从图 2 中可以发现,采用不同激光烧蚀功率烧蚀微流控芯片会制备出结构各异的硅纳米结构。当激光烧蚀功率较低的情况时(3 mW),制备出的硅纳米结构带有明显的晶格特征,并且结构尺寸较大(结构直径 400~800 nm);当激光烧蚀功率为 4 mW 时,制备出的硅纳米结构便失去了晶格特性,呈现球型,并且结构尺寸较小(结构直径 100~300 nm);当激光烧蚀功率提高至 5 mW 时,可以发现硅纳米结构的球型形貌已经被破坏。

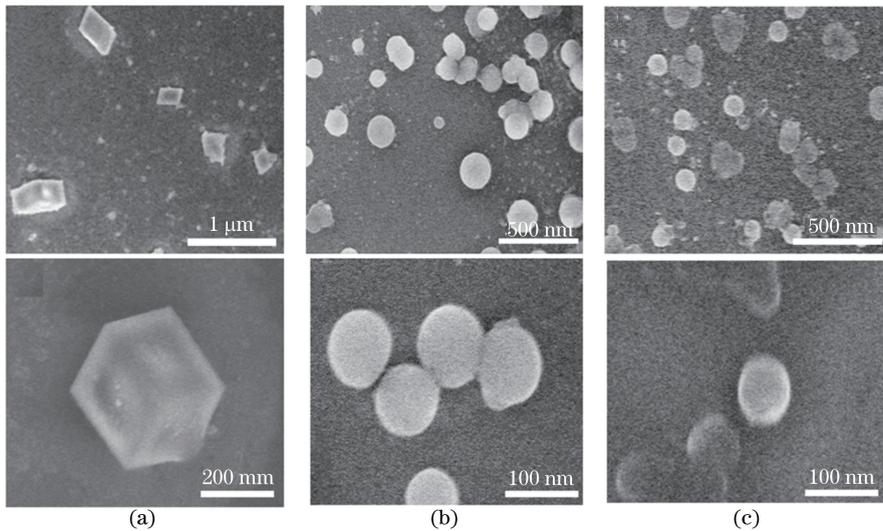


图 2 不同激光烧蚀功率下制备出的硅纳米结构扫描电子显微镜图。(a)3 mW;(b)4 mW;(c)5 mW

Fig. 2 SEM images of silicon nanostructure at different laser ablation powers. (a) 3 mW; (b) 4 mW; (c) 5 mW

### 3.2 物理模型分析与光谱分析

为了研究形貌与功率的关系,先建立激光烧蚀硅表面物理模型:当激光能量注入到硅材料表面时,由于飞秒激光能量密度很高,不仅可以导致硅的线性吸收,还可以导致多光子吸收,使得表面迅速失去负电子,发生高能的等离子爆炸,当高能离子态遇到液体环境,会进行激烈地能量交换,从而形成微纳结构<sup>[24-26]</sup>。因此可以认为,产生粒子形貌不同的原因在于不同烧蚀功率激光激发的高能等离子区域大小不同。如图 3(a)所示,当激光烧蚀功率较小时,所激发的等离子化区域较小,电离中心距液相环境也较近。结构还没有被充分电离,就接触到了液相环境,因此形成了带有晶格特征的大尺寸硅纳米结构。激光烧蚀功率如图 3(b)所示,等离子化区域变大,结构被充分电离重组,晶格特征消失,形成了球型小尺寸硅纳米结构。

图 3(c)是激光烧蚀功率为 3,4,5 mW 下(流速 4 mL/min)制备硅纳米结构的吸收光谱谱图。可以看见谱图上有两个较为明显的吸收峰(430 nm 和 970 nm),根据之前扫描电子显微镜的结果分析,430 nm 的峰对应球型小尺寸硅纳米结构,970 nm 的峰对应晶格型大尺寸硅纳米结构。从该图可以看出,4 mW 激光烧蚀功率下制备的样品在 430 nm 的峰值最高,全局上证明了 4 mW 是微流控液相脉冲激光烧蚀法制备球型硅纳米结构的最佳功率。图 3(d)是 4 mW 激光烧蚀功率和 4 mL/min 流速下制备硅纳米结构发射光谱谱图。可以发现,在波长为 300 nm 的激光激发下,在波长 380 nm 处有一个明显的发射峰,证明微流控液相脉冲激

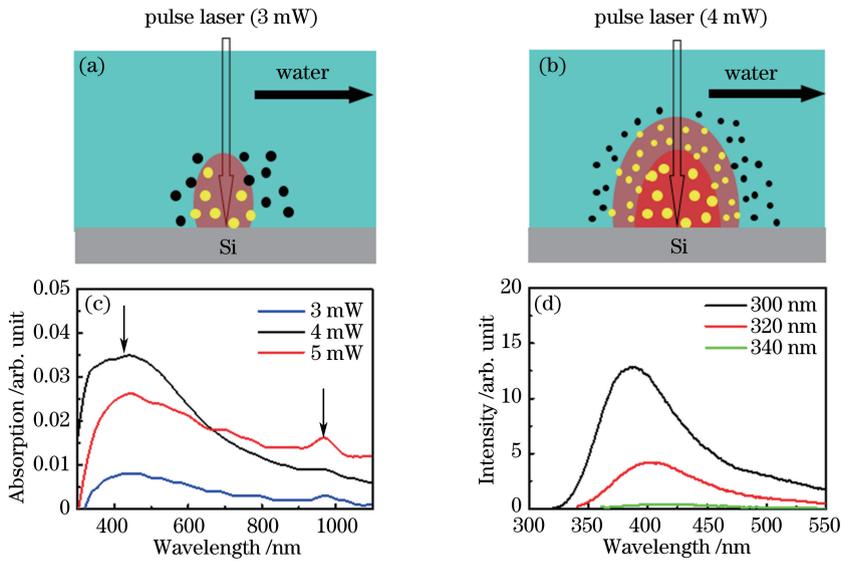


图 3 液相脉冲激光烧蚀法的物理机制。(a) 3 mW;(b) 4 mW;(c)不同激光烧蚀功率下制备出来硅纳米结构吸收光谱;(d)4 mW 烧蚀功率制备硅纳米结构发射光谱

Fig. 3 Physical mechanism of PLAL. (a) 3 mW; (b) 4 mW; (c) absorption spectrum of silicon nanostructure at different laser ablation powers; (d) emission spectrum of silicon nanostructure at 4 mW ablation power

光烧蚀法制备的硅纳米结构具有良好的荧光特性。

### 3.3 微流控流速对制备效率的影响

采用 4 mW 激光烧蚀功率,1,2,3,4 mL/min 微流控流速制备出如图 4(a)所示的硅纳米结构悬浊液。由于流速不同导致悬浊液容积体积不同,将不同流速下悬浊液的溶剂补齐,结果如图 4(b)所示。分别对填补后产物进行吸收光谱测试,结果如图 4(c)所示。从图中明显看出,随着微流控流速的增加,吸收谱线整体向上移动,代表随着流速的增加,悬浊液的浓度增加,制备效率明显提高。实验上证实该方法能有效地提高硅纳米结构制备效率。

为了探究微流控液相脉冲激光烧蚀法中激光烧蚀功率、微流控流速与制备效率之间的关系。在不同功

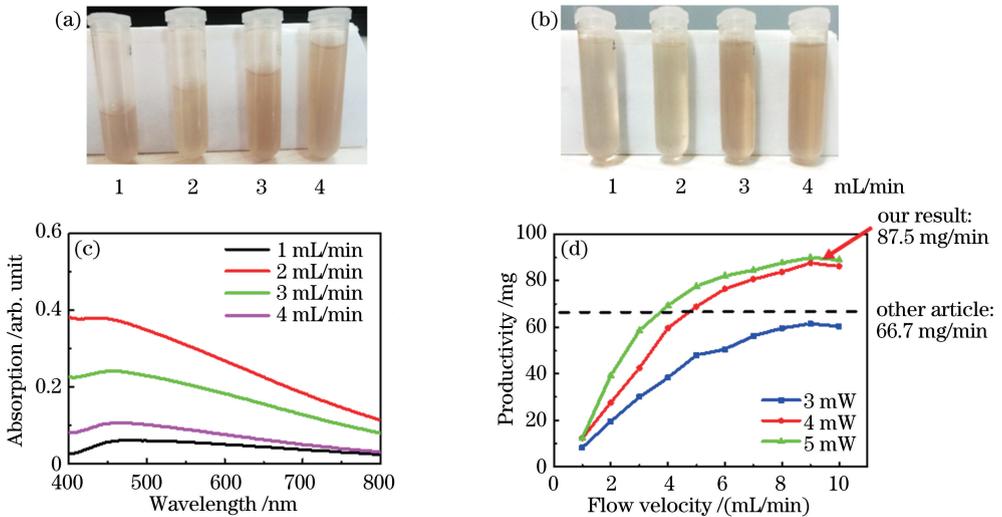


图 4 (a)硅纳米结构悬浊液;(b)填补溶剂后的硅纳米结构悬浊液;

(c) 1,2,3,4 mL/min 流速下制备硅纳米结构的吸收光谱;(d)不同激光烧蚀功率下,微流控速度与制备效率之间关系

Fig. 4 (a) Silicon nanostructures suspension; (b) silicon nanostructures suspension fills with solvent;

(c) absorption spectrum of silicon nanostructures with flow velocity of 1, 2, 3, 4 mL/min; (d) relation between microfluid speed and preparation rate at different laser ablation powers

率(3,4,5 mW),不同流速(1~10 mL/min)下制备硅纳米粒子悬浊液,离心烘干后采用电子天平进行称量,得到了纯硅纳米结构的产量如图4(d)所示的结果。图中可以看出,当激光烧蚀功率为3 mW加工时,硅纳米结构饱和制备效率是60.3 mg/min(流速9 mL/min时);激光烧蚀功率为4 mW时,饱和制备效率为87.5 mg/min(流速9 mL/min时);激光烧蚀功率为5 mW时,饱和制备效率为89.7 mg/min(流速9 mL/min时)。值得指出的是,之前报道过的最高制备效率是Streubel R等<sup>[21]</sup>所报道的66.7 mg/min,如图中虚线所示。说明通过将微流控技术与液相脉冲激光烧蚀法相结合,成功地将液相脉冲激光烧蚀法制备纳米结构的制备效率提高了将近1/3。

## 4 结 论

通过结合微流体通道技术与液相脉冲激光烧蚀技术,将目前液相脉冲激光烧蚀法最高制备效率66.7 mg/min提高了近1/3,达到87.5 mg/min。采用800 nm飞秒激光烧蚀制备出两种硅纳米结构:1) 400~800 nm晶格型结构;2) 100~300 nm球型结构。对制备所得的纳米结构进行了吸收光谱以及发射光谱表征,证实了不同结构的产生主要依赖于激光烧蚀功率。分析了微流控流速与激光烧蚀功率对纳米结构制备效率的影响,并取得了9 mL/min微流控流速和4 mW激光烧蚀功率的最佳制备条件。

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