

基于激光加工的平面型微型超级电容器

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摘要 随着便携式可穿戴电子产品的快速发展,亟需开发小型化柔性新能源储能器件与之匹配。平面型微型超级电容器(MSC)因具有功率密度高、循环寿命长、易于集成等特点,在微型储能器件中备受关注。在多种构建微型超级电容器的方法中,激光处理是一种便捷高效、可快速集成化的加工手段。鉴于此,综述了激光加工平面型微型超级电容器的研究进展,包括激光辅助构建微型储能器件的方式、典型的激光加工的平面型微型超级电容器及其电极材料,材料包括石墨烯类、MXene类、金属氧化物类、聚合物类以及金属有机框架(MOF)类等。同时,对激光加工微型超级电容器未来的发展趋势和面临的挑战进行了展望。

关键词 激光技术; 微纳加工; 微型超级电容器; 平面; 集成

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1 引言

随着可穿戴式智能电子产品的快速发展,迫切需要开发微型化、柔性可集成的储能设备与之兼容^[1-2]。其中,微型超级电容器(MSC)因具有功率密度高、充放电快速及循环寿命长等特点受到广泛关注,但其短板是能量密度较低^[3-4]。与传统三明治结构不同,平面型微型超级电容器的两电极处于同一平面且有一定的物理距离,其类型有平行线型、叉指型、线圈型等,这类构型的微型超级电容器不需要隔膜类材料,可大幅度降低界面接触电阻,利于提高器件的电化学性能^[5-6]。更重要的是,平面型微型超级电容器主要利用两电极相对的截面进行能量转换,其离子传输路径不随电极负载量的增加而发生变化,能在提高能量密度的同时不损失功率密度^[7-8];而且平面结构与微电子系统兼容,可以将其集成到其他电路中作为电源单元^[9-10],可在瞬间提供有效的功率峰值。与传统超级电容器类似,微型超级电容器按照储能机制可以分为双电层(EDL)超

级电容器和赝电容超级电容器^[11]。EDL通过电解液中离子在电极表面的物理吸附来实现电荷的储存和释放,所以EDL电容器具有充放电速率快的特点^[12];赝电容超级电容器的能量转换主要依赖于电极表面附近的电解质和活性材料之间的可逆氧化还原反应^[13],因此可以提供较EDL更高的能量密度,然而在充放电过程中,活性物质材料的结构完整性易受到破坏,从而影响其使用寿命。研究人员发现可以对机械性能优异的EDL材料与发生氧化还原反应的赝电容材料进行复合^[14-15],期望同时实现微器件的高能量和功率密度。

激光加工技术是一种利用光源与基底之间的相互作用,对基底材料(包括金属与非金属)进行切割、表面处理及内部结构调控的非接触式制造技术,具有分辨率高、可选区、集成化及改性制备等特点,因而得到了广泛应用^[16-20]。例如,硬度材料的成型处理^[21]、透明材料的局部结晶^[22]、创建超疏水涂层^[23]、诱导溶液中金属沉积^[24]、制备多孔三维石墨烯用于各种微型场景下的传感器^[25]、驱动器^[26]、微

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型储能器件^[27]及热电发电机^[28]等。

激光加工技术在构建储能器件方面具有一定的潜力。例如,激光加工技术通过设计基底的方式得到透明且具有强韧性的聚二甲基硅氧烷(PDMS)薄膜^[29],有望用于封装有机体系的储能器件;激光加工可以用来设计电极材料,长脉冲纳秒激光烧蚀可以生成高度无序掺杂 Ni 的 Fe_3O_4 纳米粒子簇^[30];制造分层的纳米结构金属氧化物(MO_x , $M=\text{Ti}, \text{Mn}, \text{Fe}, \text{Co}, \text{Ni}, \text{Cu}, \text{Mo}, \text{Ag}, \text{Sn}, \text{W}, \text{NiFe}$);在集电器上原位制备 CuO-Cu ^[31]、 Co-CoO ^[32] 集成阳极。飞秒(fs)激光可以通过调整加工参数制造具有不同形貌的微/纳米界面结构,从而全面增强 W/Cu 连接的结合强度^[33-34],可用于集流体与电极材料之间的连接。

平面型微型超级电容器的构建方法有很多,例如氧化刻蚀技术、打印技术和光刻技术等,但是这些技术仍然存在一些缺点。采用氧化刻蚀技术制备微器件时,需要模板才能完成金属集流体的沉积,随后要把多余的活性材料洗掉,不仅操作复杂还造成了材料的浪费。喷墨打印技术能够以非接触的方式实现集流体的构建,在一定程度上节约了成本,但是可印刷油墨的制备过程十分复杂。此外,光刻技术虽常用于制备微型超级电容器的平面电极阵列,但该技术后期处理程序繁琐,限制了其在微器件集成化制造方面的应用。相比于上述构建微型器件的方法^[35-38],激光加工技术价格低廉、操作简单、无需模板,可以从多方面来辅助构建微型超级电容^[39-41]。一方面,激光加工可按照预设构图信息对基底、电极材料进行选区处理,由于激光具有高的能量密度,可快速完成加工任务,热影响小,工作区域变形小,可以精确地调控两电极之间的距离及灵活地设计多样化的微电极图案,而且激光选区加工展现出强大的系统集成能力,具有很大的实际应用前景;另一方面,激光加工还可以在在一定程度上通过激光释放的光热能量对材料的结构进行调控,从而改善微型器件的电化学性能,实现电极电导率的可控调节、完成电极材料原位掺杂和原位修饰等,甚至可以引入赝电容材料来提高平面型微型超级电容器的整体性能。

鉴于此,本文综述了激光加工平面型微型超级电容器的研究进展,包括激光辅助构建微型超级电容器的方式、典型的激光加工构建的微型超级电容器及其电极材料,材料包括石墨烯类、MXene 类、金属氧化物类、聚合物类、金属有机框架(MOF)类,并且展望了激光加工微型超级电容器未来的发展趋势和面临的挑战。

2 激光辅助方式

激光辅助构建微型超级电容器的方式主要体现在物理构图的灵活性和电极材料的改性方面。灵活的物理构图可以实现微电极的尺寸、形状、维度等方面的多样设计和各种电路的大规模集成,为微型超级电容器提供各种各样的潜在应用场景;电极改性是改善微型超级电容器性能的主要方式之一,通过进一步激光加工处理可以有效调整电极的结构和性能,甚至可以原位制备出具有赝电容和双电层电容的复合材料^[42-43]。因此,激光辅助构建微型超级电容器是一种高效便捷的制备策略。针对不同辅助方式,需要选择合适的激光进行加工。比如精确的物理标刻构图,其需要在不产生大量热的情况下完成,可以选择超快激光进行处理^[44],例如飞秒激光、皮秒激光;电极改性,需要考虑电极材料对不同波长的激光吸收机制,例如聚酰亚胺(PI)对 $10.6\ \mu\text{m}$ 的波长光有很强的吸收,PI 可以吸收光并将其大量转变为热,故 CO_2 激光可以用来烧蚀 PI;金属对短波长光有强吸收,则可以选择光纤激光等。

2.1 物理构图

激光加工是一种非接触式制造技术,可以根据计算机图形信息对电极材料进行选区雕刻处理,构建出不同形状和尺度的电子器件^[45-47]。例如,通过调节激光的加工精度,能够有效控制相邻电极间的距离,从而减短两电极间离子的传输路径,进而改善器件性能^[48]。借助激光可灵活控制的特点,Kwon 等^[49]在氧化石墨烯(GO)膜的上下两个表面同时获得叉指状的微电极,连接后得到面外串联的器件结构,通过成倍地增加面电容的方式提高器件的能量密度。另外,还可以利用激光来设计微型电极的模板,随后经过简单的模板压印^[50]、电沉积^[46]等方式得到微型储能器件。更重要的是,激光加工技术可以大面积、规模化制备微型储能器件^[47,51],一步完成上百个微型器件的快速集成,获得理想的能量输出。例如,Li 等^[52]利用激光加工技术在 PI 胶带上成功集成了 209 个微型器件,可驱动小型机器人正常工作 11 s,这在微型储能器件的应用中是一个非常巨大的突破。不仅如此,激光的构图优势还体现在快速实现不同电路元件的高效集成,使之实现低损耗的能量转换。Luo 等^[53]将摩擦电纳米发电机电路和微型超级电容器阵列(MSCA)集成到单个设备中,制造了柔性自充电微型超级电容器功率单元(SCMPU),其利用环境机械能实现微型超级电容

器的可持续性充电,具有很大的实际应用前景。上述研究表明,由激光一步完成的电路集成可以用于高电压、可持续自供电系统。激光在微型器件的物理构图方面发挥了巨大的作用,通过激光辅助可实现各种形状的微型储能器件的构建、模板设计、电极调整及电路集成,这些工作可以为微型超级电容器的制备提供更多便利。

2.2 电极改性

2.2.1 原位直写

激光可以在计算机控制下根据设计的图形信息直接对电极材料进行“烧蚀”处理,从而达到电极改性的目的^[39]。激光加工技术可以通过各种前驱体来制备电极^[54-57],经典的例子是用激光直接选区还原 GO 纤维,制备出具有优异机械柔韧性的单纤维超级电容器^[58],其可以编织到纺织品中用于可穿戴电子产品。研究人员发现通过调整激光扫描参数(激光功率,扫描速度等)能够不同程度地影响材料的性能^[59-61]。Li 等^[62]直接用飞秒激光原位还原 GO 和氯金酸(HAuCl_4)的混合溶液,一步合成还原氧化石墨烯与金(Au)集流体并存的电极,大大提高了电极电导率,进而改善了器件的电化学性能。除此之外,激光直写技术还可以用来制备高电导率的集电器^[63-64]和电解质^[65]。总之,激光直写技术的合理设计和应用,可以实现微型超级电容器的电极电导率的调整、集电器和电解质的制备,为激光辅助构建微型超级电容器的发展开拓了广阔的空间。

2.2.2 原位增材

原位增材处理指的是在激光加工过程中,将纳米粒子、原子等掺杂或修饰在电极表面的行为^[42,66],使得纳米复合材料具有良好的电化学性能。激光诱导纳米颗粒在电极表面掺杂和修饰,可以通过对含有相关纳米粒子的物质进行激光处理,得到复合的电极材料^[67-69]。例如,对含硼原子的 PI 薄板进行激光处理,制备了掺硼电极材料^[70];Clerici 等^[71]在激光直写过程中通过在 PI 表面覆盖一层 MoS_2 分散体,即可获得 MoS_2 原位装饰的多孔石墨烯网络,所得材料具有良好的导电性能和大比表面积,适合用作超级电容器的电极,从而实现双电层和赝电容的共同表达;还可以通过将电极材料置于特殊环境中进行激光加工实现杂原子掺杂^[72];在氨水存在的条件下,用激光辐照 GO 溶液,可以实现 GO 的选择性氮掺杂^[73]。激光加工技术可以便捷巧妙地实现电极材料的掺杂和修饰,更加突出了激光辅助构建微型超级电容器的优势。

3 激光加工的平面型微型超级电容器

目前常用于构建微型超级电容器的激光器主要有光纤激光器、紫外激光器、 CO_2 激光器和半导体激光器。 CO_2 激光器价格低廉、光热转换效率高、易于改善电极结构^[74]、操作简单,受到了研究人员的青睐。飞秒/皮秒激光器虽然价格昂贵,但由于具有超短脉宽,脉冲连续时间远远小于材料内部受激电子的弛豫时间,可实现相对意义上的“冷加工”^[75]。紫外激光器具有成本低、加工精度高等优势^[76]。激光应用于平面型微型超级电容器的构建主要在以下方面发挥作用:激光直写还原电极材料;激光诱导电极材料改性或实现原位掺杂;激光雕刻精确控制两电极之间的物理距离;激光高效集成电子器件阵列,完成大能量输出。

3.1 石墨烯类

石墨烯(graphene)是一种由碳原子以 sp^2 杂化轨道组成六角型呈蜂巢晶格结构的二维纳米材料,具有大的比表面积和电导率、多孔结构、优良的柔韧性特点,是理想的双电层电容电极材料。构建石墨烯基微型超级电容器时,主要依靠激光与碳源材料之间的光热作用,进行还原 GO 及引入新的物质构成高性能电极,例如激光还原 GO^[49,51,77]、激光直写 PI^[52]、激光掺杂石墨烯^[78-79]、激光制备石墨烯的复合材料^[80-81]等。

大多数关于激光制备石墨烯基微型超级电容器的报道通常以 GO 作为起始原料^[82-84],而 GO 的制备过程繁琐且耗时,无形中增加了微电容器制备的复杂度。与之相比,激光直接诱导聚合物材料获得多孔的激光诱导石墨烯(LIG)的过程^[56-57,85],较大程度地简化制备工艺并降低制造成本。据报道,LIG 不同的微纳米结构可以通过调整激光辐射的能量实现^[60]。碳化过程的启动需要 5 J/cm^2 的能量。当激光辐射通量继续增加时,PI 膜中气体快速排出,经历流体破碎过程;LIG 的物理形成遵循流体动力学过程,其形态从薄片逐渐变为纤维(LIGF) ($>40 \text{ J/cm}^2$),最后变为液滴。将得到的电极材料分别组装成微型超级电容器,可以发现,将 LIGF 掺入 LIG 中制备微型超级电容器,电容性能较纯 LIG 有 2 倍提升,主要归因于激光不同的辐射能量调整了电导率和电解质离子传输的路径。

Shi 等^[86]用计算机控制的商用激光器(波长为 450 nm ,最大功率为 2.0 W ,划线速度约为 $4 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)对 PI 膜进行烧蚀,一步成功制备出具

有高性能的石墨基微型超级电容器。激光对 PI 膜进行一步光热转换处理,形成具有各种平面几何形状的 LIG 微电极,有叉指状、半圆状及平行状,如图 1 所示。结果显示,LIG 微电极具有三维多孔网络结构、大的比表面积($\approx 203 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)、高的电导率($\approx 8.5 \text{ S} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$)。更重要的是,该全固态集成化 LIG-MSC 具有出色的柔韧性、高温稳定性(在离子凝胶电解质下,即使在 100°C 的高温下,3000 次循环后保持 90% 的电容)及电化学性能。总的来讲,利用激光加工技术,可一步实现活性材料制备、微电极构图、串/并联器件的集成,极大地简化了微型电容器的整

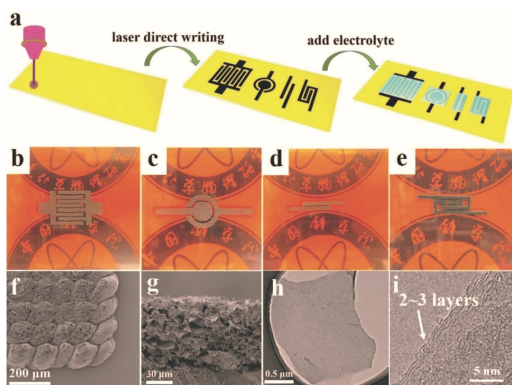


图 1 全固态 MSCs 的制备示意图及其电镜照片^[86]

Fig. 1 Schematic of the preparation of all-solid MSCs and their electron micrographs^[86]

个制造过程,避免了微器件制备过程中的不确定因素,有望获得高一致性和均一性的电容器阵列。

紫外激光器结合了 CO_2 激光器和飞秒激光器的优势,具有低成本和高精度的优势。在制备大规模集成化的石墨基微型超级电容器方面, Ye 等^[87]选择紫外激光器(激光功率约为 1 W ,扫描速度为 $200 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)在化学气相沉积(CVD)生长的堆叠石墨烯薄膜上精确雕刻出电极之间的间隙,制造了大面积的基于多层石墨烯的微型超级电容器(MG-MSC),如图 2 所示。得到的 MG-MSC 具有优异的灵活性、多样的平面几何形状及集成能力,在离子凝胶电解质中展现出 $23 \text{ mWh} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ 的能量密度和 $1860 \text{ W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ 的功率密度。值得一提的是, MG-MSC 在聚乙烯醇 PVA/ H_2SO_4 水凝胶电解质中表现出杰出的交流线路过滤性能。随即,作者利用激光加工技术将压电发生器(PEG)、MG-MSCs 线过滤和石墨烯-聚合物混合膜/传感器构建集成能量发生与收集设备,如图 1(i)所示。以 110 Hz 的频率按压 PEG 产生输入交流信号,此信号由 MG-MSC 线路滤波器进行平滑处理,最终由 MG-PANI MSC 设备存储。激光制造工艺在规模化制备与器件集成方面显示出独特的潜力,这项工作为实用储能设备提供了通用设计和可扩展制造的方法。

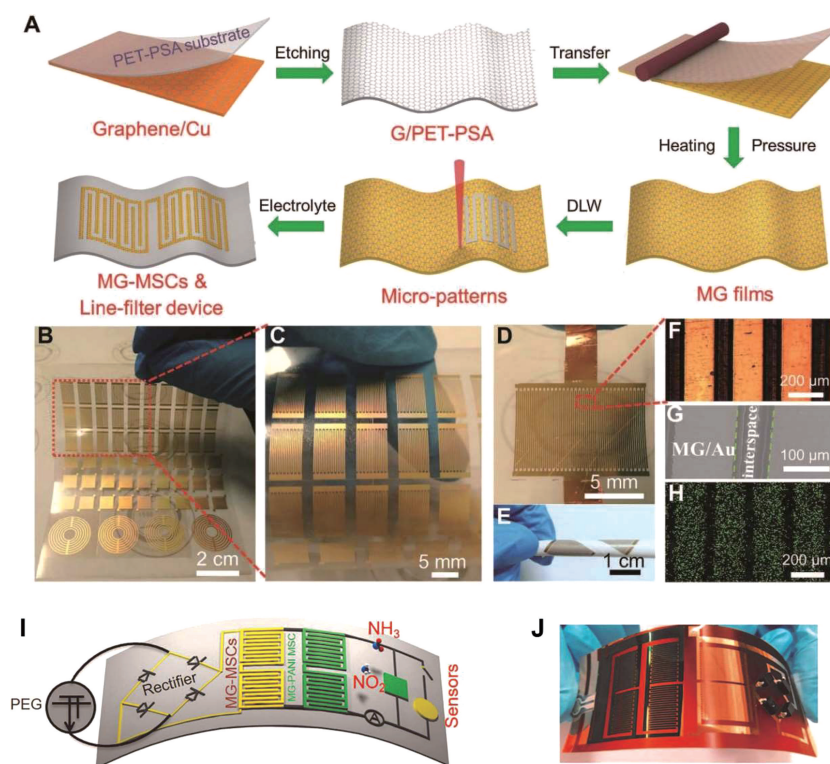


图 2 柔性 MSCs 制备、集成示意图及其电子照片^[87]

Fig. 2 Schematic of the preparation, integration, and electronic photos of flexible MSCs^[87]

激光加工技术还可以通过设计不同的模板进行微型超级电容器的构建。Shi 等^[88]利用可在 0~5 W 内调节功率的激光雕刻机处理光敏材料(闪光泡沫),得到电极模板,进而实现纸基微型超级电容器的构建。闪光泡沫是一种具有数十微米孔径的气泡材料,微孔在激光照射下会闭合,从而隔离油性物质。因此,作者利用激光雕刻将预先设计的电极图案转移到闪光泡沫上,以形成闪光泡沫辅助的印模。将模型浸泡于 PDMS 和固化剂

的混合物溶液中 10 min,固化后将电极模板压印在纸张上,接着用闪光泡沫的封闭微孔区域吸收电化学剥离制备的石墨烯溶液后,形成纸基石墨烯电极,如图 3 所示。这种简单、低成本且环境友好的方法可以大规模制备各种图案化电极。柔性纸基石墨烯微型超级电容器有望应用于柔性可穿戴和便携式电子设备中。该激光雕刻方法操作简单、图案再现性好、不受泡沫尺寸的限制,提高了加工效率。

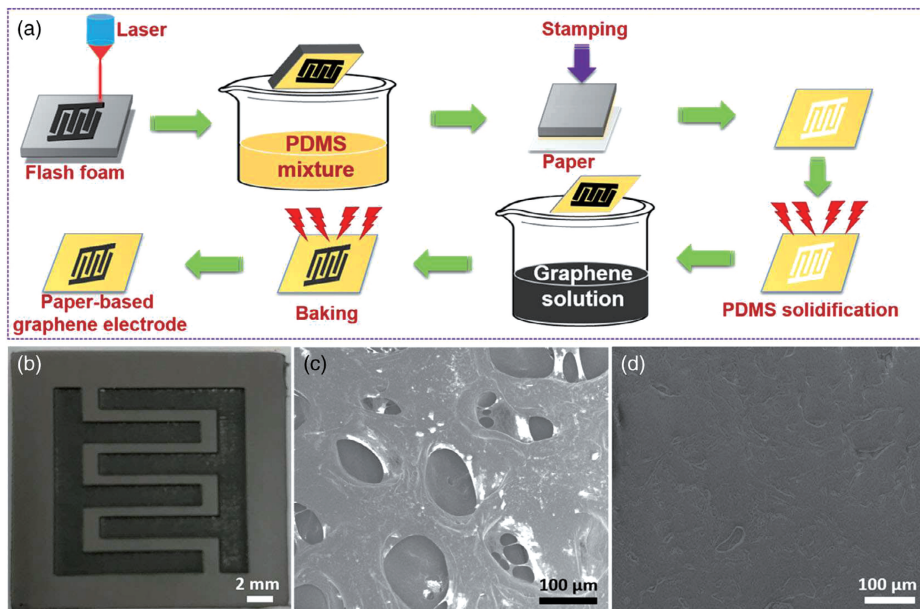


图 3 MSCs 制备示意图及其电镜照片^[88]

Fig. 3 Schematic of preparation of MSCs and its electron micrographs^[88]

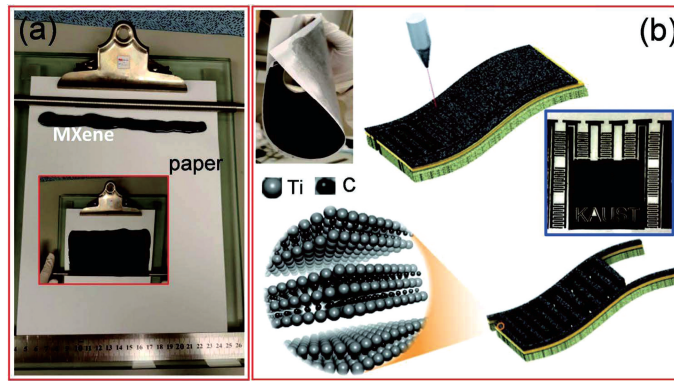
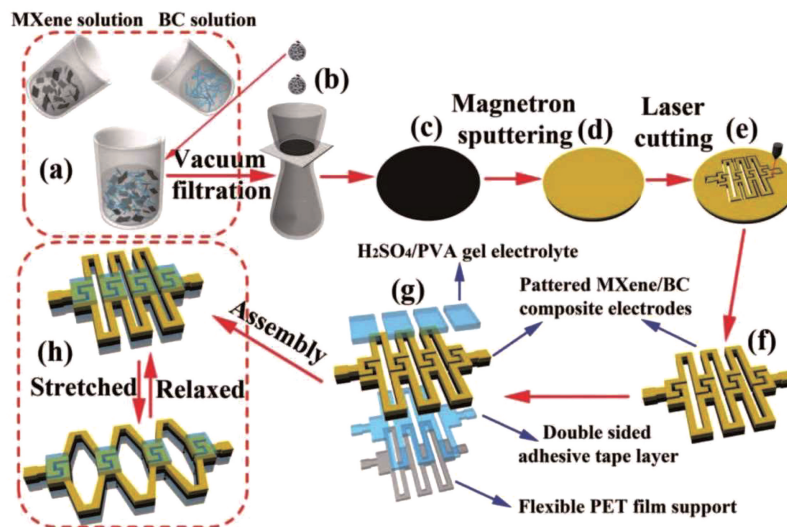
3.2 MXene 类

MXene 作为一种二维(2D)碳化物和氮化物材料,由于具有优越的金属导电性(高达 $6500 \text{ S} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$)、亲水性表面、出色的离子嵌入行为受到越来越多的关注。它被认为是比石墨烯或其他二维材料更有前途的材料。

Kurra 等^[89]利用 CO_2 激光束高的光热转换效率,以蛇形方式在附着有高电导率 MXene 的打印纸上移动激光束,来雕刻交叉指状的图案。由于局部高温会烧掉底部的纸张支撑物,因此构建了纸基平面微型超级电容器,如图 4 所示。飞秒激光雕刻出的两电极的间隙仅为 833 nm ^[90],与飞秒激光器相比, CO_2 激光器的精度不够理想,得到的叉指电极中单个电极宽度可达 $750 \mu\text{m}$,两电极之间的距离高达 $450 \mu\text{m}$ 。该储能器件可以提供 $25 \text{ mF}/\text{cm}^2$ 的面积电容,能量密度为 $0.77 \mu\text{Wh} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$,功率密度为 $46.6 \text{ mW} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$,在 10000 圈充放电之后电容保持率

为 92%。借助激光的构图能力,可以实现对各种平面 MXene/纸器件进行图案化设计。此外,激光技术仅需要 17 s 便可以在一张纸上制作多个具有串联和并联连接的器件图案,显示出该方法的显著优越性。

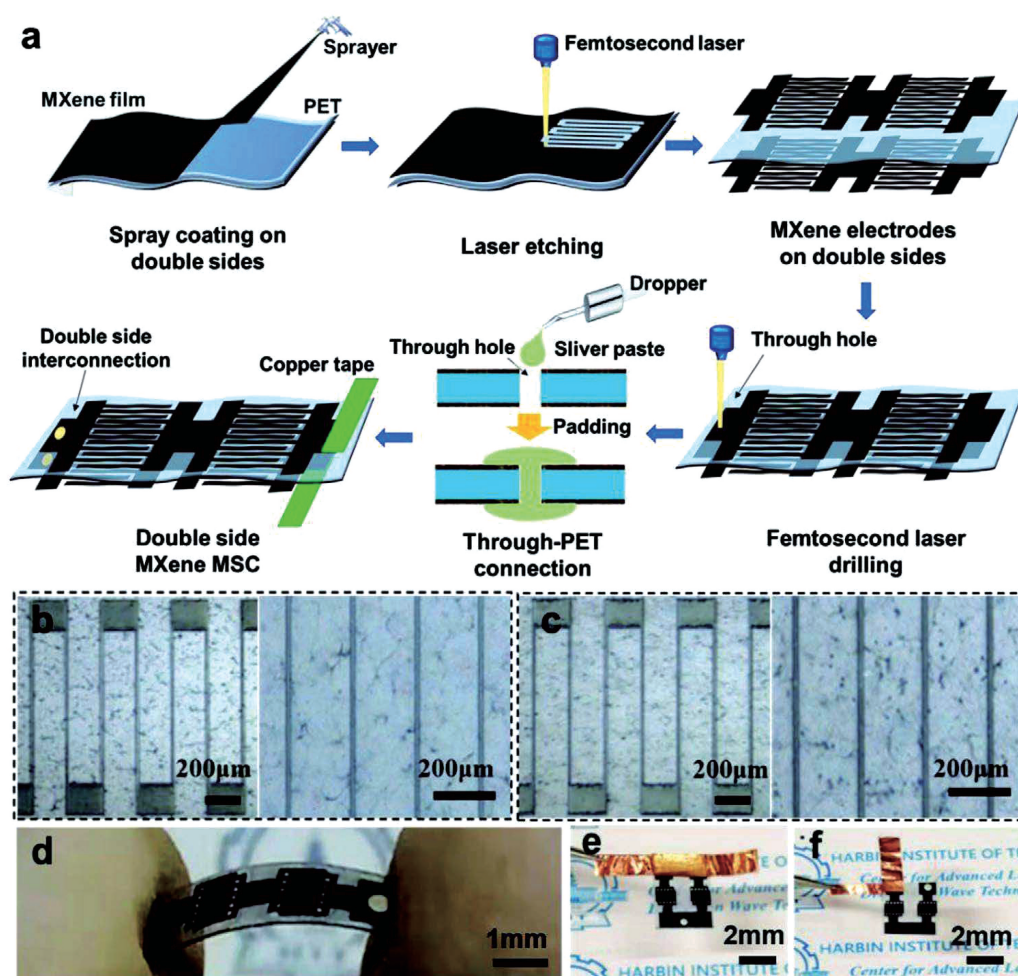
Jiao 等^[91]通过 CO_2 激光的构图工艺将具有优异机械强度的独立式轻质 MXene/细菌纤维素(BC)复合纸切割成高度可拉伸的形状,用于构建高能量密度和拉伸稳定性的微型超级电容器,如图 5 所示。此过程不涉及任何繁琐的过程,而且采用了一步法来制备分段结构,大大简化了微型超级电容器的组装过程并确保了较低的生产成本。为了使器件具有更好的整体性,作者选择用聚对苯二甲酸乙二醇(PET)和胶带辅助支撑,然后覆盖上 PVA/ H_2SO_4 凝胶电解质就得到了可拉伸、可弯曲和可扭曲的全固态 MSCA。所制备的可变形 MSCA 具有高达 $111.5 \text{ mF} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ 的面积电容和 $0.00552 \text{ mWh} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ 的高能量密度,在动态拉伸/松弛、弯曲或扭曲状态

图 4 纸基 MSCs 的制作示意图^[89]Fig. 4 Schematic of the preparation of paper-based MSCs^[89]图 5 可拉伸全固态平面 MSCA 的制造示意图^[91]Fig. 5 Schematic of the manufacture of a stretchable all-solid planar MSCA^[91]

下也具有很高的电化学稳定性。激光选择性加工的灵活应用使得可拉伸、模块化的 MSC 导电框架可以任意分组和互连,从而实现对输出电压和电流密度的按需控制。这种基于 MXene 的造纸方法和简单的激光切割图案化技术为设计高性能的可变形 MSCA 器件提供了一种有前途的研究思路,该器件可用于柔性可穿戴微电子设备的关键组件。

飞秒激光因“冷加工”和高精度的特点,被广泛应用于微纳加工制造领域。Li 等^[92]利用飞秒激光的高精度和同步刻蚀的能力在 PET 上成功制备了双面的微型超级电容器(DSMSC),以期通过增加电容来提高器件的能量密度,同时有效地改善 MSCA 的集成并提高微器件使用面积的利用率,如图 6 所示。作者通过调整激光功率对电极的间隙宽度进行调控,获得了电极间隙分别为 100, 75, 50, 10 μm 的平面型微型超级电容器。根据测试结果,

电极间隙为 10 μm 的 DSMSC 表现出更小的扩散电阻、更大的电容值、更优异的倍率及循环性能,这主要是因为高精度的激光加工技术在避免短路的情况下,获得了更短的间隙宽度,有效地缩短了电解质离子的扩散路径,降低了离子扩散及电极的等效串联电阻,从而提升了器件的整体性能。单个器件在 $5 \text{ mV} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 的扫描速度下,可提供 308 F/cm^3 的体积电容,并且在 10000 圈循环之后电容保持率为 93%。为了展示 DSMSC 的电连接灵活性,作者通过调节填充银浆的孔位置,以不同的连接方式实现了 DSMSC 不同的能量输出。例如,通过将 12 个间隙宽度为 10 μm 的叉指电极串联连接,制造出具有 7.2 V 工作电压的 DSMSC。此项工作利用飞秒激光进行双面同步精确刻蚀,提高了平面 MSC 从单面到双面利用的集成度,有助于进一步发展便携式电子设备的小型化。

图 6 DSMSCs 制备示意图及其电子照片^[92]Fig. 6 Schematic of the preparation of DSMSCs and their electronic photos^[92]

3.3 金属氧化物类

金属氧化物作为典型的赝电容电极材料,应用于微型超级电容器时,被证实是提高能量密度的一种有效方法。然而,设计和制造平面型赝电容微型超级电容器面临着很大的挑战。基于金属氧化物及其复合材料的微型超级电容器的制备方法往往过程繁杂、耗时耗能、效率低下。因此,发展一种廉价、快速的一步法制备工艺对金属氧化物及其复合材料的实际应用具有重要的科学意义。激光加工技术的出现解决了这个问题,激光可以通过设计掩模板或者构建功能性基底的方式轻松制备微型超级电容器,节约成本的同时大大提高了效率。

在过渡金属氧化物中, $\text{RuO}_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (含水 RuO_2 , hRuO_2) 由于混合的质子-电子传导而具有较高的理论能量密度。Huang 等^[93] 使用商用激光打印机在 PET 板上用墨粉成功制备出微型超级电容

器的牺牲模板(叉指宽度为 $300 \mu\text{m}$, 两电极间隙为 $150 \mu\text{m}$), 喷溅上 Pt 薄膜作为金属集流体, 通过浸泡 RuCl_3 和 NaOH 溶液来制备 RuO_xH_y 层, 最后用丙酮、水超声洗去牺牲模板, 并进行退火, 即可获得负载有电极材料 hRuO_2 和集流体的电极, 对电极覆盖上凝胶电解质, 干燥后可得到大规模的基于 RuO_2 的全固态柔性微型超级电容器, 如图 7 所示。基于 hRuO_2 的 MSC 具有出色的电化学能量存储能力, 表现出较高的体积功率密度 ($73460 \text{ mW} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$) 和能量密度 ($24.9 \text{ mWh} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$)。这种激光打印牺牲模板的方法易于构图, 可以任意设计并联和串联连接, 以满足微电子设备的额外功率要求, 避免了不必要的外部连接而且可以改善电容性能。这项工作为构建具有出色的机械稳定性和高灵活性的 MSC 提供了新的思路, 有望实现柔性 MSC 的大批量生产及其在工业中的相关微加工应用。

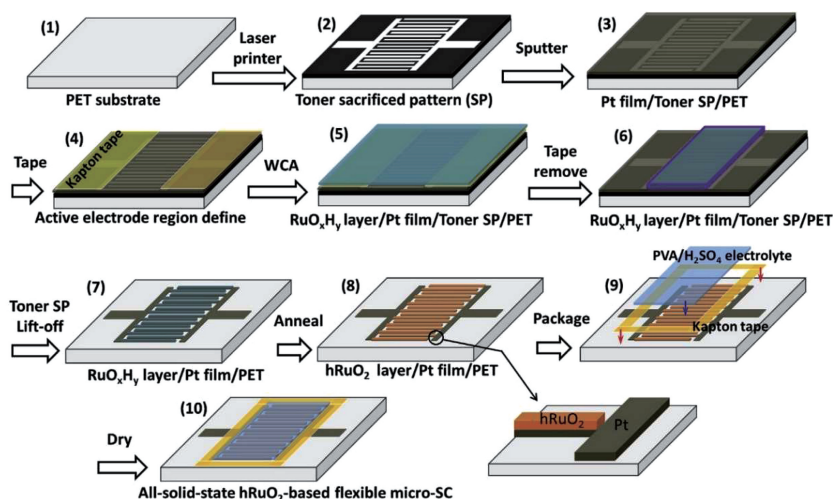


图 7 全固态柔性 MSCs 制备示意图^[93]

Fig. 7 Schematic of the preparation of all-solid flexible MSCs^[93]

CO₂ 激光器的波长通常为 10.6 μm, PI 作为一种对此波段光吸收很强的聚合物, 能够将大部分光能转变为热能, CO₂ 激光器将 PI 诱导为多层石墨烯和不定形碳等物质。Zhang 等^[94] 利用 CO₂ 激光器在 PI 上(水接触角为 49°)采用激光处理技术得到 3D 激光标刻石墨烯(LSG, 水接触角为 129°)微型集电器, 利用 LSG 和未转化的 PI 对水的巨大润湿性差异, 发明了润湿性驱动自组装(WDA)工艺, 如图 8 所示。将包含水、RuO₂ 颗粒、羧甲基纤维素钠(CMC)和乙炔黑的浆料滴铸到 LSG 的表面, 对其进行快速的真空干燥处理; 随着 3D LSG 内部空间的空气逐渐向外散发, 内部的大孔将从浆液中吸收水; 与此同时, PI 上的浆液则自然地流到 3D LSG 指状图案的顶部, 并均匀地组装在 LSG 叉指的表面上。使用 WDA 工艺组装的基于 RuO₂ 活性材料的

MSC 的面积电容为 70.3 mF · cm⁻², 能量密度为 9.71 μWh · cm⁻², 经历 10000 次循环后电容可保持 96.55%。基于上述研究结果发现, 激光诱导基底物质多功能化, 有较大润湿性差异的两种材料引起的活性物质的自组装是一种通用技术, 这主要归因于激光改变了 PI 的亲疏水状态, 可以扩展到其他电极材料, 例如导电聚合物、金属氢氧化物、硫化物和氮化物等。通过简单的浆液涂覆和干燥过程, 可以将各种电极材料选择性地组装到 3D LSG 表面上。由于 WDA 工艺仅使用水作为溶剂, 被认为是简单且快速的绿色工艺。这项作为 MSC 的制造提供了新的思路。

Brousse 等^[95] 通过紫外激光直写技术得到了大规模可集成的基于 RuO₂ 的微型超级电容器。如图 9 所示, 在 PI 基底上喷涂 HAuCl₄ · 3H₂O、醋酸纤

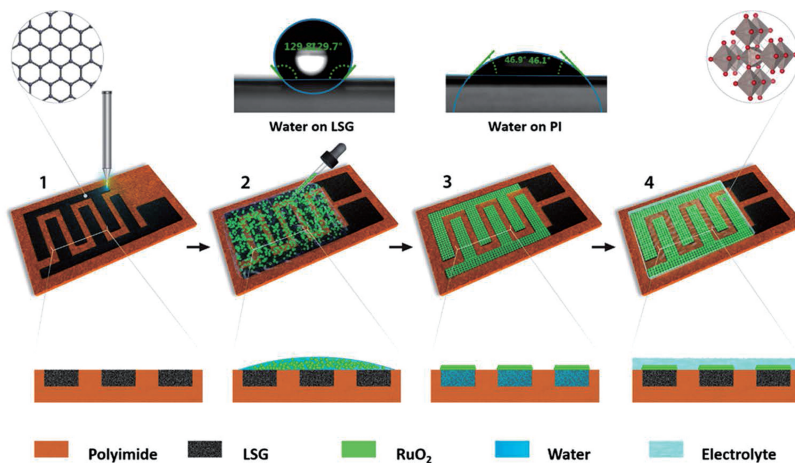


图 8 湿度自驱动组装 MSC 的制备示意图^[94]

Fig. 8 Schematic of the preparation of a MSC assembled by humidity self-driving^[94]

纤维素及 RuO_2 纳米颗粒,干燥后直接在复合膜上进行激光直写, $\text{HAuCl}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 能吸收激光的能量,使纤维素热解碳化,从而得到均匀附着 RuO_2 叉指电极的薄膜。随后,分别用乙醇、丙酮清洗去除薄膜中未曝光的活性材料,就得到了叉指状的微型超级电容器。该微型超级电容器在 $1\text{M H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 中可提供 $27\text{ mF} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ 的面积电容,10000 次循环后的电容

保持率为 80%。研究人员将 36 个微型超级电容器集成在直径为 10 cm 的 PI 基底上,没有出现任何短路现象。这种不需要任何掩模设计、掩模对准或受控气氛的激光写入工艺,利用激光的能量将多种活性电极材料有机结合,为大规模、灵活、可扩展地制造柔性微型超级电容器和微型电池提供了技术。

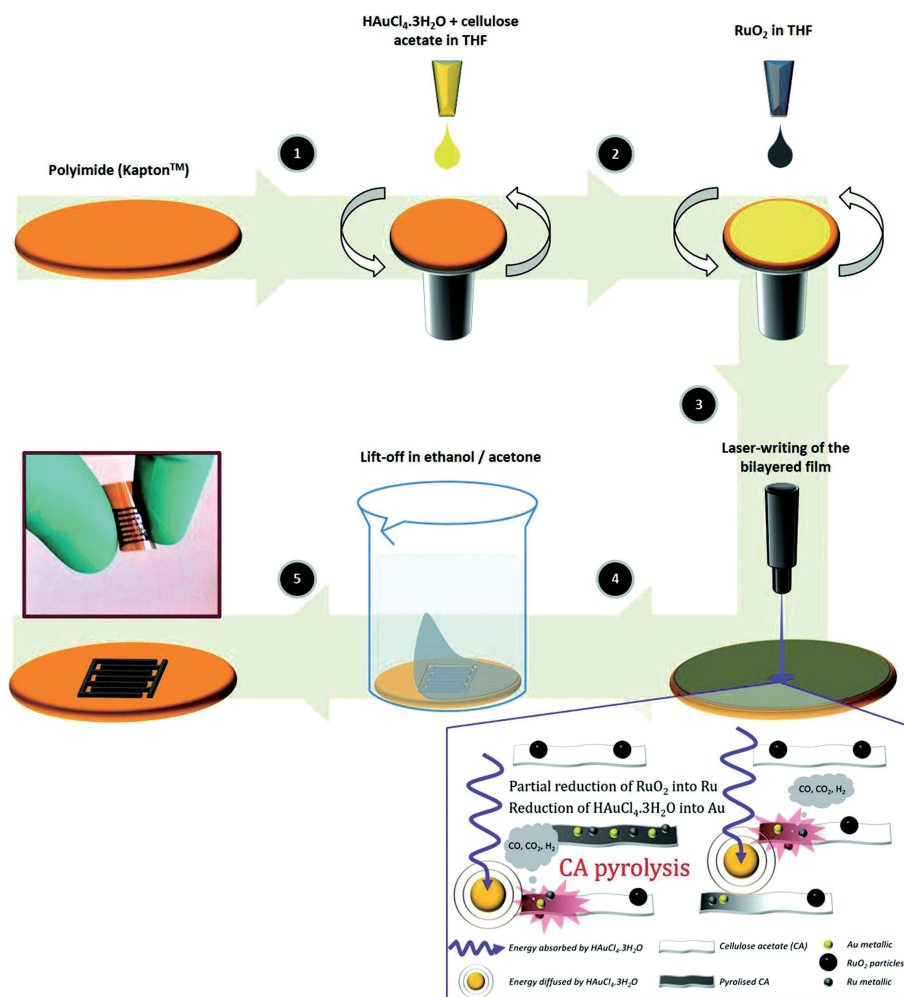


图 9 MSCs 制备示意图^[95]

Fig. 9 Schematic of preparation of MSCs^[95]

3.4 聚合物类

尽管常规的无机 2D 材料在储能装置中显示出巨大的潜力,但由于难以实现大面积及超薄结构的制备,基于这些材料的小型化储能装置制备仍然面临挑战。半导体 2D 聚合物有望成为开发高效储能设备的一种新的有吸引力的材料选择。为此,Jiang 等^[96]通过界面聚合方法合成了大面积的苯桥聚吡咯薄膜,并将其用于微型超级电容器。如图 10 所示,将氯仿中的 PbPy 单体缓慢添加到 FeCl_3/HCl 催化聚合反应的水溶液顶部,以形成透明的液-液界

面;然后将聚合得到的 PbPPy 膜转移到洁净的基板上,将金溅射到表面,通过激光对 Au/PbPPy 异质膜进行切割来制作叉指电极(单个叉指宽度为 $570\ \mu\text{m}$,叉指间距离为 $356\ \mu\text{m}$);最后,将电解质小心地滴铸到微电极的表面上并固化过夜,获得了基于 PbPPy 的 MSC。所得到的 MSC 分别提供了 $0.95\text{ mF} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ 和 $91.4\text{ F} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ 的面积电容和体积电容,最大能量密度和功率密度分别可以达 $50.7\text{ mWh} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ 和 $9.6\text{ kW} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$,超过了大多数基于 2D 材质的 MSC。这项研究提出了一种简单

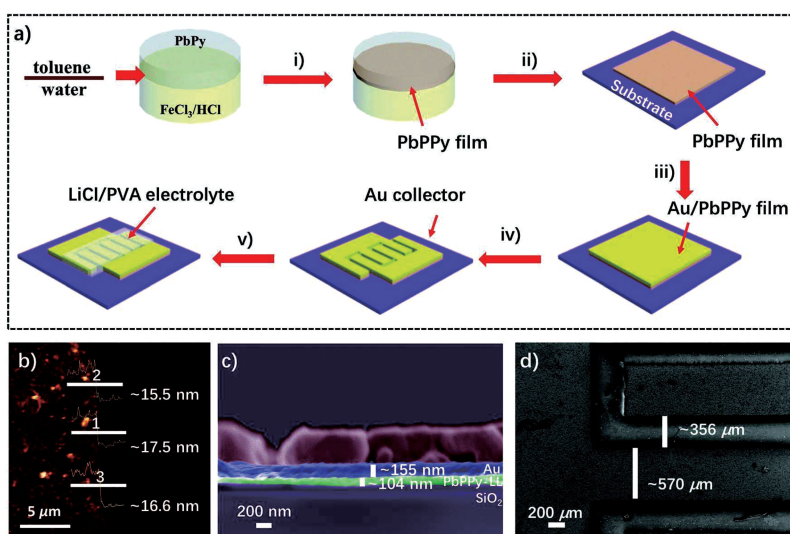


图 10 MSCs 制备示意图及其相关表征^[96]

Fig. 10 Schematic of the preparation of MSCs and their related characteristics^[96]

的方法来打开常规导电聚合物的带隙,并基于半导体聚合物薄膜制造具有高性能的微型储能组件。

为了进一步满足实际应用对智能储能设备的日益增长的需求,需要开发新型的微型超级电容器用于存储可再生能源。本课题组开发了以商业打印纸作为柔性基底的聚吡咯/石墨基对称微型超级电

容器(PPyG-MSC)阵列,并将其用于风能的收集及自充电^[50]。光纤激光器采用光纤作增益介质,散热快、损耗低,所以光纤激光器具有转换效率高、激光阈值低的特点。使用光纤激光器对铝箔刻蚀出电极模板,将切好的 PPyG 片置于铝模板叉指上,并进行加压,得到嵌入纸的叉指状电极,如

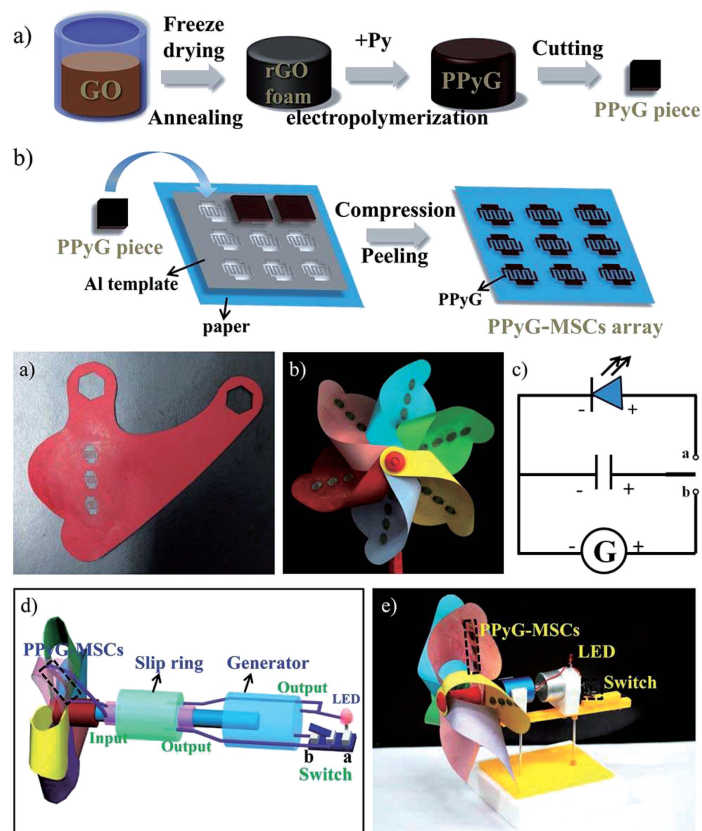


图 11 纸基 MSCs 和风能收集器的制备示意图^[50]

Fig. 11 Schematic of the preparation of paper-based MSCs and wind energy collectors^[50]

图 11 所示。随后,将 PVA/H₂SO₄ 电解质滴涂到叉指型电极上,最终干燥得到 PPyG-MSC。该纸基 PPyG-MSC 具有出色的柔韧性和机械稳定性,其中单个电容器单元表现出 22 mF · cm⁻² 的高面积电容。通过改变折叠方式和纸的形状,可调控器件电流和电压的输出。更重要的是,将电极阵列组装到风车的叶片中,以利用和存储风能,在很短的时间内即可完成微型超级电容器的自充电行为。这项研究为大规模制造柔性纸质能源设备提供了基础资料,并为可再生能源的再利用提供了范例。

3.5 金属有机骨架(MOF)类

MOF 指的是一种过渡金属离子与有机配体通过自组装形成的具有周期性网络结构的晶体多孔材料,具有高孔隙率、低密度、大比表面积、有孔道规则、孔径可调等优点,成为电化学储能应用中有潜力的电极材料之一。研究人员发现通过激光加工技术处理 MOF,可以一步得到多孔碳材料与金属纳米颗粒/金属氧化物复合的材料^[97],双电层和赝电容电极材料的存在为其应用于储能器件奠定

了基础。

微电子设备和系统的快速发展促使便携式电源的开发和利用逐渐受到关注和重视,目前大量的研究重点主要集中在功能性材料的平面叉指型能量存储设备的开发。例如,Basu 等^[98]利用长波长的 CO₂ 激光完成了电极的制备,通过激光直写技术处理含锌的 MOF——沸石咪唑酸酯骨架(ZIF-67),得到金属修饰、杂原子掺杂、多孔少层石墨烯电极(LIMDG),并将其用于微型超级电容器,如图 12 所示。LIMDG 基质中残留的 MOF 随后可通过酸处理去除,最终产生了额外的孔隙度。用这种方法形成的 LIMDG 结构是高度互连的,从而使电极具有很高的机械稳定性。随后,在其表面覆盖上凝胶电解质,即可得到柔性的微型超级电容器。所得到的器件在 150°弯曲的情况下,经过 20 万次循环后显示出近 100% 的电容保持率。这项工作首次将 MOF 应用于微型超级电容器,通过简单的一步激光直写就得到了金属修饰、杂原子掺杂的柔性微型超级电容器,为快速便捷地制备微型超级电容器提供了思路。

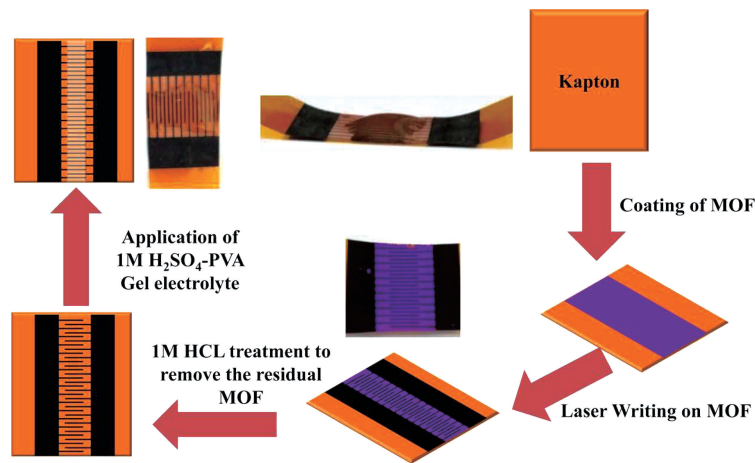
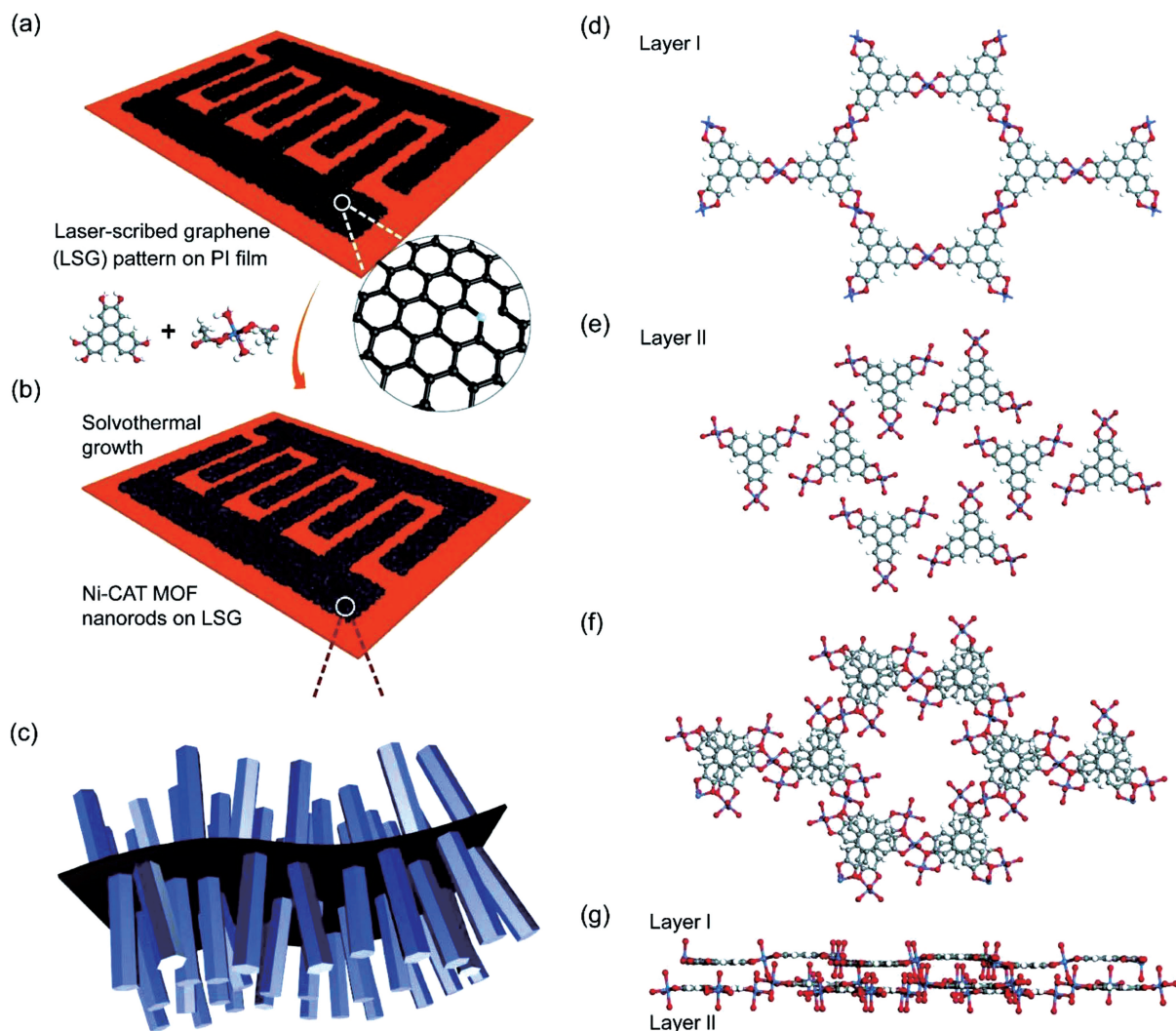


图 12 柔性 MSCs 制备示意图^[98]

Fig. 12 Schematic of preparation of flexible MSCs^[98]

导电 2D MOF 在电化学应用方面具有超越传统 MOF 的优点,Wu 等^[99]开发了一种具有良好导电性的邻苯二酚镍的 MOF(Ni-CAT MOF)材料用于 MSC。如图 13 所示,首先,利用 CO₂ 激光诱导商用 PI 膜转化为 LSG,具有出色润湿性的 LSG 可以用作功能性基质集电器;通过溶剂热的方式在其表面生长 MOF,细小的纳米棒均匀紧密地锚固在 LSG 上。得到的以 LSG/Ni-CAT MOF 为电极的 MSC 具有宽的工作电压(1.4 V)、高的面积电容

(15.2 mF · cm⁻²)、良好的速率和循环稳定性能,可提供 4.1 μWh · cm⁻² 的能量密度和 7 mW · cm⁻² 的功率密度。与无 MOF 的 LSG 电极相比,使用混合 LSG/Ni-CAT MOF 制成的 MSC 表现出显著的优势。这项工作发现了导电 MOF 用于小型芯片上 MSC 活性材料的可能性,为使用导电 MOF 电极开发电化学微型超级电容器开辟了一条途径。这项工作制备了微型超级电容器的集流体,为构建微型超级电容器提供了新的研究方向。

图 13 电极制备示意图及对应的分子模型^[99]Fig. 13 Schematic of electrode preparation and corresponding molecular model^[99]

4 结果与展望

综述了激光加工平面型微型超级电容器的研究进展,重点介绍了激光辅助构建微型超级电容器的方式和典型激光加工的微型超级电容器。激光加工技术是一种非接触式的制造技术,一方面它可以根据需要设计不同形状的微型超级电容器,通过调整两电极之间的距离,减小离子扩散的路径,一步完成器件之间的串并联及与商用电路的集成,实现能量的可控输出和储存;另一方面,激光加工产生的光和热可用于调节活性材料的结构和性能,进而改善充放电过程中离子与电极之间的相互作用。激光加工技术还可以用来制备微型超级电容器的集流体^[100]和电解液,甚至有望使用基于激光制备的 PDMS 膜

封装有机体系的微型超级电容器,实现全激光制造的平面型微型超级电容器。更重要的是,激光在标刻电极材料的同时可以实现材料的原位掺杂、原位修饰,得到的复合材料可用作微型超级电容器的电极材料,电化学性能可以得到更充分的表达,如表 1 所示。电极材料的电化学性能与激光类型、激光参数(功率、扫描速度、波长等)密切相关,激光扫描速度越慢,功率越大,施加在电极上的能量越大,电极烧蚀改性越明显,电化学性能表现越突出。研究人员通过调整激光的工作参数可以得到形貌迥异的材料,从而实现不同应用环境下的设计。激光的类型不同,导致精确度和光热转换效率大不相同,因此需要根据需求选用不同的激光器。

表 1 基于激光加工的平面型 MSCs 电化学性能

Table 1 Electrochemical performance of planar MSCs based on laser processing

Processing material	Laser type	Power	Scan speed	Wavelength	Energy density	Cycle stability	Reference
PI	Commercial laser	2.0 W	4 mm/s	450 nm	$0.47 \mu\text{Wh}/\text{cm}^2$	100% after 10000 cycles	[75]
Graphene	Ultraviolet laser	1.0 W	200 mm/s		$23 \text{ mWh}/\text{cm}^3$	96% after 20000 cycles	[76]
Flash Foam	Customized laser	0 to 5 W			$0.3 \mu\text{Wh}/\text{cm}^2$	95.8% after 10000 cycles	[77]
MXene	CO ₂ universal Laser	5W	0.5 to 20 inches ⁻¹	10.6 μm	$0.77 \mu\text{Wh}/\text{cm}^2$	92% after 10000 cycles	[78]
MXene/Bacterial Cellulose	CO ₂ universal laser	10 W	200 mm/s	10.6 μm	$0.00552 \text{ mWh}/\text{cm}^2$	72.2% after 5000 cycles	[80]
MXene	Femtosecond laser	1.1 mW	1030 nm			93% after 10000 cycles	[81]
h-RuO ₂	Commercial laser printer				$24.9 \text{ mWh}/\text{cm}^3$	65% after 5000 cycles	[82]
PI	CO ₂ universal Laser			10.6 μm	$9.71 \mu\text{Wh}/\text{cm}^2$	96.55% after 10000 cycles	[83]
HAuCl ₄ · 3H ₂ O—celluloseacetate/RuO ₂ film	UV laser	285 mW	0.1–10 mm/s	405 nm	$3.1 \mu\text{Wh}/\text{cm}^2$	80% after 10 000 cycles	[84]
Benzene-Bridged Polypyrrole Film	Laser marking machine	50 W			$50.7 \text{ mWh}/\text{cm}^3$	82.92% after 10000 cycles	[85]
Al	fiber laser				$6.11 \text{ mW h}/\text{cm}^2$	82.15% after 1000 cycles	[42]
MOF	CO ₂ universal laser	9–10 W		10.6 μm		100% after 200000 cycles	[87]
MOF	CO ₂ universal laser			10.6 μm	$4.1 \mu\text{Wh}/\text{cm}^2$	87% after 5000 cycles	[88]

尽管激光辅助构建微型超级电容器得到了很好的发展,但是仍然存在亟待解决的问题。首先,激光辅助加工技术的效率和切割方向问题。激光加工技术构建图案的方式是点对点曝光和逐行扫描的,而且激光辅助加工电极材料的角度有限,导致不可以随心所欲地设计电极材料,造成了时间成本和激光能量的浪费,表现出较低的制造效率和较高的构图局限性,限制了微型电容器的大量生产。为此,一种思路是可以采用来自不同方向的多激光束共同作用^[101],其有望在提高效率的同时能够得到多元化设计的电极材料,从根本上解决激光加工效率低的问题,实现电子设备的大规模激光制造。另外,微型超级电容器的短板在于低的能量密度,尽管目前已经提出了很多方法去改善,比如使用负载量较多的3D电极、在电极上修饰赝电容材料等,然而激光参

与辅助的通过拓宽电压窗口去提高能量密度的工作比较少,利用激光辅助构建不对称的微型超级电容器、混合型的微型超级电容器还面临挑战。另一种思路是可以利用不同波长的激光对前驱体材料进行局部光聚合、光还原等,得到高性能的电极材料,并用于构建微型超级电容器。还有一种思路是可以发展激光辅助制备高电压的电解液,从而提高微型超级电容器的能量密度。

综上所述,通过合理设计活性电极材料的组成、电解液的制备及多光束激光加工技术的实施过程,可进一步提高激光辅助构建微型超级电容器的能量密度。激光辅助构建的微型超级电容器的快速发展,有望满足市场对高电压、高功率密度和能量密度、自充电的微型储能器件的需求,实现在较短的时间内为微型电子设备提供足够的能量和令人满意的

输出功率,为未来新型电子产品制备提供新思路。

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Planar Micro-Supercapacitor Based on Laser Processing

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Abstract

Significance Emerging portable wearable electronic devices require high-performance and integrable micropower sources. Micro-supercapacitors with high power density, rapid charge and discharge, and long life cycles have received widespread attention. Differing from the traditional sandwich structure, planar micro-supercapacitors do not require separators because their electrodes are on the same plane with certain physical distance, including parallel line, interdigital, and coil types, which significantly reduce the interface contact resistance and improve the electrochemical performance of the device. In addition, the ion transmission path of planar micro-supercapacitors would remain constant as the electrode load increases due to the unique vertical opposite cross-section electrode structure. This could increase energy density without losing power density. The miniaturized planar structure is considered highly compatible with microelectronic systems that can be integrated into other circuits as power supply units to provide effective peak power within a short time.

To date, various planar micro-supercapacitor construction methods have been developed, such as oxidation

etching, printing, and photolithography technologies. However, some challenges remain. Oxidation etching technology involves multiple steps and complex operations, which, at minimum, requires a template to construct metal current collectors while removing the excess active material. Low-cost inkjet printing can be used to construct the current collector in a non-contact manner; however, the preparation process of the printable ink is complicated. Although photolithography technology is often used to prepare the planar electrode arrays of micro-supercapacitors, the post-processing procedures are cumbersome, which limits its application in the integrated manufacturing of microdevices. Compared with the above preparation methods, laser processing technology, which does not require a template and features high processing speed and nanometer spatial resolution, is a promising and efficient tool. Specifically, the designated electrode patterns can be precisely constructed using laser processing technologies on demand. For example, ultrafast lasers, which have instantaneous high energy with low thermal impact and negligible working area deformation, can also accurately control and fabricate microelectrodes in a short time. To improve overall performance, the physical and chemical properties, such as modification, doping, and electrode conductivity, can also be controlled *in situ* and regulated by adjusting laser parameters. Laser process technology has become increasingly important in the development of microdevices. Therefore, there is a great need to summarize the research progress of laser processing for micro-supercapacitors to provide references for the future design and preparation of advanced micro-energy storage devices.

Progress Due to its unique advantages, laser technology is widely used in the physical processing of electrode patterns and the modification of electrode materials for micro-supercapacitors. Laser technology can be employed to realize *in situ* fabrication or adjustment of micro- and nanostructures in electrodes and composite electrodes with pseudo capacitance and electric double layer capacitance. Thus, laser technology is considered an effective and convenient manufacturing strategy for micro-supercapacitors. More importantly, the capabilities of laser technology to realize the precise size and shape of microelectrodes as well as the possible for large-scale integration of various circuits provide a variety of potential application scenarios for micro-supercapacitors.

In the physical construction of patterns, researchers have been able to effectively control the distance between adjacent electrodes by adjusting the processing accuracy of the laser, which can shorten the ion transmission path between two electrodes, thereby improving device performance. For example, adjustable finger-shaped microelectrodes were obtained simultaneously on the upper and lower surfaces of graphene oxide (GO) film, in part, to the flexible controllability of the laser. Surface capacitance could be further improved by connecting devices in series outside the plane. In addition, laser technology has also been used to realize a microelectrode current collector or mask, which usually acts as a substrate or template to realize microelectrodes through simple template imprinting, electrodeposition, and other methods. Laser processing technology has been deployed to facilitate efficient, large-scale production of miniature energy storage devices whereby hundreds of miniature devices can be produced in a short time. The advantages of lasers are also reflected in the fast and effective integration of different circuit components to support low-loss energy conversion.

Research on electrode modification revealed that adjusting laser scanning parameters, such as laser power and scanning speed, affected the conductivity of some specific electrodes to a certain extent, such as the use of laser photothermal reduction of GO materials. In addition, doping and modifying nanoparticles or atoms in microelectrodes could also be performed *in situ* using laser direct writing technology. In this regard, various composite electrodes and heteroatom doped electrodes were obtained by laser processing the raw material containing functional components. For example, boron-doped electrode materials were successfully prepared by laser processing a PI sheet containing boron elements. Moreover, the heteroatom doping process has also been achieved by placing the electrode material in a special environment for laser processing. For example, nitrogen doping of GO material was prepared in the presence of ammonia by irradiating the GO solution with a laser.

Conclusion and Prospect Currently, the primary role of lasers in the construction of miniature supercapacitors is physical marking and electrode modification. Due to their unique advantages, lasers have gradually become a popular tool for preparing micro-supercapacitors. However, this process still requires in-depth and detailed exploration to promote the comprehensive application of this processing technology in miniature energy storage devices.

Key words laser optics; micro-nano machining; micro-supercapacitor; planar; integration

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