

中国激光

激光液相烧蚀法制备纳米粒子研究进展

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摘要 纳米材料具有特殊的化学特性,在光电子、催化、医药、军事等领域展现出了广阔的应用前景。激光液相烧蚀法(PLAL)是当前纳米粒子制备领域的研究热点之一,其利用脉冲激光在液相中创造出超高温、超高压的环境,通过改变脉冲激光的波长、脉宽、频率以及溶剂、靶材的种类等,来达到控制纳米粒子形态和尺寸的目的。本文介绍了激光液相烧蚀法的基本原理,综述了激光液相烧蚀法制备金属纳米粒子、金属氧化物纳米粒子、合金纳米粒子以及非金属纳米粒子的最新研究进展,总结了纳米粒子制备过程的影响因素和产物的性能。基于国内外研究进展,提出了激光液相烧蚀法制备纳米粒子的改进方向。

关键词 材料; 纳米粒子; 激光液相烧蚀法; 基本原理; 研究进展

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1 引 言

随着科学技术的快速发展,传统的块状材料已难以满足社会需求,因此纳米技术与材料科学相结合的纳米材料应运而生,并将对未来的经济和社会发展产生巨大影响^[1]。与传统的块状或微米级材料相比,纳米材料的晶粒尺寸更小,其诸多方面(如催化、光学、热学和磁化等)的性能都发生了改变,在信息、能源和国防等领域具有重要应用。脉冲激光诞生于 20 世纪,普遍被应用于材料和医学等领域,也有研究人员将其应用于纳米材料的制备^[2-3]。起初,激光烧蚀多在真空环境或者气氛环境下进行,例如,Alam 等^[4]利用激光烧蚀空气中的石墨颗粒成功地合成了金刚石。

近年来,激光液相烧蚀法制备纳米材料引起了人们的广泛关注。与激光气相烧蚀法不同,激光液相烧蚀法主要通过激光烧蚀液体中的靶材来达到制备纳米粒子的目的。由于液体环境的限制,激光与物质作用时的温度和压力更高,为制备常规条件下难以制备的材料提供了可能^[5]。此外,可以通过引入某些添加剂,使产生的纳米粒子与液体介质发生反应,从而制

备出性能更加优异的纳米复合材料。与传统的纳米粒子制备方法相比,激光液相烧蚀法具有绿色、简便、适用于大多数材料等优点,通过对溶剂和激光参数进行调控,可以获得具有特殊结构的纳米粒子。

为了给相关研究人员提供参考,本文介绍了激光液相烧蚀法的基本原理,总结了近年来国内外利用激光液相烧蚀法制备纳米粒子的研究进展,并指出了激光液相烧蚀法所面临的问题以及将来的发展趋势。

2 激光液相烧蚀法的基本原理

脉冲激光与固体靶材在液体环境中相互作用的过程极其复杂,包含物理反应和化学反应,迄今为止尚未形成公认的反应机理。根据激光脉宽的大小,目前研究人员常用的脉冲激光有三种,即毫秒脉冲激光(脉宽在 1×10^{-3} s 以上)、纳秒脉冲激光(脉宽在 $1 \times 10^{-9} \sim 1 \times 10^{-6}$ s 之间)和超短脉冲激光(脉宽在 $1 \times 10^{-15} \sim 1 \times 10^{-9}$ s 之间)。由于这三种脉冲激光的脉宽不同,因此它们在液体环境中与靶材的反应机理也有所不同,下面将逐一进行简要介绍。

2.1 毫秒脉冲激光

毫秒脉冲激光的脉宽较长,属于长脉冲激光,因

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此其峰值功率密度 ($10^6 \sim 10^7 \text{ W/cm}^2$) 远低于纳秒脉冲激光 ($10^8 \sim 10^{10} \text{ W/cm}^2$) 和飞秒脉冲激光 (10^{12} W/cm^2 以上)^[6-7]。由于具有较低的功率密度, 毫秒激光与靶材作用后会产生熔融状金属液滴 (如图 1 所示), 金属液滴在周围液体的作用下会转

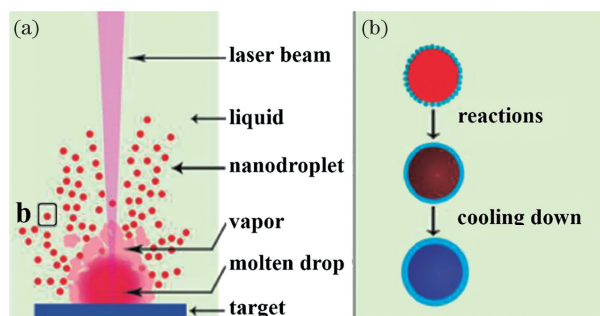


图 1 纳米液滴的形成和冷却^[9]。(a) 纳米液滴的形成;
(b) 纳米液滴的冷却

Fig. 1 Formation and cooling of nanodroplets^[9].

(a) Formation of nanodroplets; (b) cooling of nanodroplets

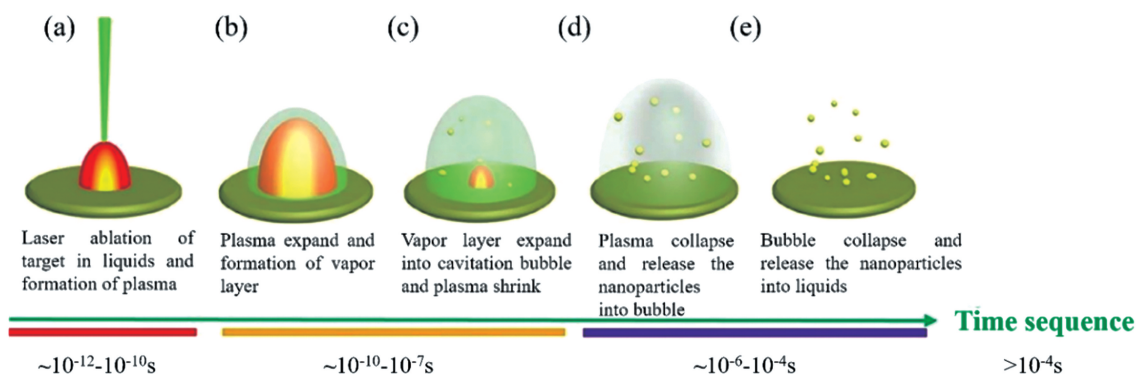


图 2 纳秒脉冲激光与靶材相互作用的机理示意图^[11]

Fig. 2 Schematic of the interaction between nanosecond pulsed laser and target^[11]

2.3 超短脉冲激光

超短脉冲激光分为皮秒脉冲激光和飞秒脉冲激光, 前者与靶材的反应机理与纳秒脉冲激光相似。飞秒脉冲激光的峰值功率密度最高, 与靶材之间的作用机理相对较为复杂。Xiao 等^[11]根据飞秒激光入射的功率密度将飞秒激光与靶材相互作用的过程分为四种, 即相爆炸、碎裂、库仑爆炸和等离子体烧蚀。Shih 等^[12]结合经典分子动力学方法 (MD) 和双温模型 (TTM) 提出了混合原子连续介质模型, 并对飞秒激光烧蚀沉积在水中硅片上的银薄膜的过程进行了模拟, 预测了 10 nm 级颗粒的形成机制, 预

变为蒸气状态, 并在局部环境中产生高压, 高压下的蒸气会发生粉碎效应, 导致金属液体爆炸生成纳米级小液滴, 这些小液滴逐渐冷却后就形成了纳米粒子^[8-9]。

2.2 纳秒脉冲激光

Yang 等^[10]认为纳秒脉冲激光与靶材的反应过程包括等离子体羽流的产生、转化以及凝结等。如图 2 所示, 首先, 脉冲激光在液体与靶材的接触面上发生作用, 并在极短的时间内诱导产生等离子体羽流, 在液体环境的限制下, 等离子体羽流进入热力学状态, 羽流在吸收脉冲激光的后续能量后, 产生汽化物质, 这些物质随后发生绝热膨胀并产生冲击波; 冲击波导致压力进一步增大, 并引发等离子体与液体发生进一步的化学反应; 随着液体环境的冷却作用, 温度和压力逐渐下降, 等离子体逐渐猝灭并释放纳米颗粒。等离子体在冷凝过程中将能量传递给周围的液体, 导致部分蒸气上升, 形成空化气泡。

测结果与烧蚀过程中观察到的结果一致。Roeterdink 等^[13]结合飞行时间光谱对硅片进行了飞秒激光烧蚀实验, 结果发现在硅片表面发生了库仑爆炸, 随着功率密度的进一步增大, 将会出现等离子体烧蚀现象, 如图 3(a) 所示。在此烧蚀实验过程中, 首先是材料吸收脉冲激光提供的高能量 [如图 3(b) 所示], 随后电子通过光电和热离子发射从原子中被激发出来 [如图 3(c) 所示], 在靶材表面形成高强度的电场; 在电场的作用下, 正离子之间的斥力大于结合力, 最终导致靶材表面的物质被剥离出来, 如图 3(d) 所示。

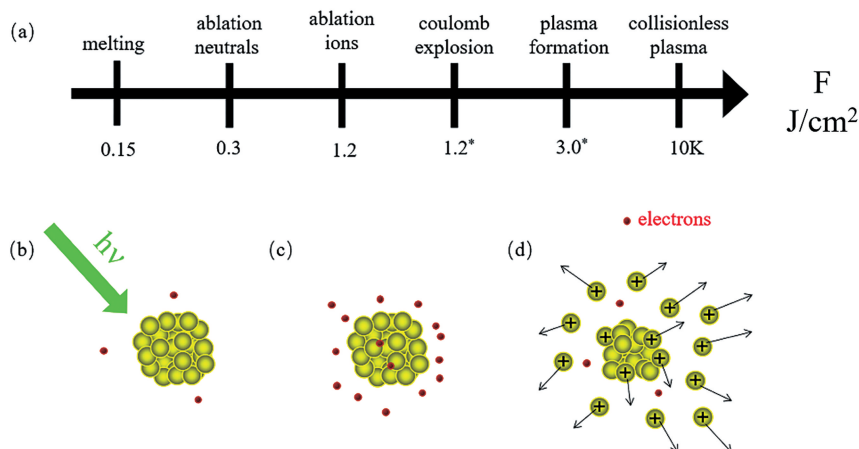


图 3 飞秒脉冲激光与硅片的相互作用^[11]。(a)不同能量密度下硅片表面发生的反应;(b)材料吸收激光能量;(c)电子从原子中剥离;(d)材料表面发生库伦爆炸

Fig. 3 Interaction between femtosecond pulsed laser and silicon wafer^[11]. (a) Reaction on the surface of silicon wafer at different power densities; (b) material absorbs laser energy; (c) electrons stripped from atoms; (d) coulomb explosion on the surface of the material

3 激光液相烧蚀法的研究进展

3.1 激光液相烧蚀法制备金属纳米粒子

在众多的金属靶材中, Al、Fe 和 Cu 等金属较为活泼, 在溶液中制备其对应的金属纳米粒子较为困难。相比之下, Au、Ag 和 Pt 等贵金属较为稳定, 在烧蚀过程中不易与溶液发生反应, 因此许多研究人员将其作为靶材通过激光烧蚀来制备对应的金属纳米粒子。

1993 年, Fojtik 等^[14]首次利用红宝石激光对溶液中的 Au 和 Ni 薄膜进行烧蚀, 成功制备了 Au 和 Ni 纳米粒子, 并探究了激光能量与纳米粒子尺寸之间的关系。2001 年, Mafuné 等^[15-16]利用脉冲激光对十二烷基硫酸钠(SDS)溶液中的 Au 片进行烧蚀, 并研究了 Au 纳米粒子尺寸与溶液浓度之间的关系, 结果发现, 增加 SDS 溶液的浓度可以有效减小 Au 纳米粒子的粒径。Mafuné 等认为这是由于 SDS 分子包覆在 Au 纳米粒子周围, 阻止了其进一步的生长。他们还发现对含有 Au 纳米粒子的 SDS 溶液进行二次照射, 会令 Au 纳米粒子的粒径进一步减小。此外, Mafuné 等^[17]还发现增大 SDS 溶液浓度同样会降低 Ag 纳米粒子的尺寸, 但增大激光能量会导致 Ag 纳米粒子的粒径增大, 这表明 Ag 纳米粒子的生长机制与 Au 纳米粒子存在差异。

Tan 等^[18]采用两种不同波长的脉冲激光对蒸馏水中的 Au 靶和 Ag 靶进行烧蚀, 结果发现, 与 1064 nm 激光相比, 在 532 nm 激光烧蚀下制备的纳米粒子的光谱吸收峰强度更大。此外, 在两种波长

下增大激光能量都可以增大光谱吸收峰的强度。Hernández-Maya 等^[19]发现: 当烧蚀时间固定为 10 min 时, 增大激光能量会使 Au 纳米粒子的粒径不断增大; 但当烧蚀时间固定为 5 min 时, 粒子的粒径则随着能量的增加呈现出先增大后减小的趋势; 当激光能量相同时, 相比于 10 min 的烧蚀时间, 5 min 烧蚀时间下制备的粒子的粒径要小一些。为了提高纳米粒子的产率, Hu 等^[20]将超声处理与激光液相烧蚀法结合起来制备 Ag 纳米粒子, 实验结果表明, 超声处理不仅可以降低 Ag 纳米粒子的粒径, 还可以提高其胶体悬浮液的稳定性。Hu 等进行分析后发现, 结合超声处理技术, 脉冲激光可以在靶材表面形成体积更大的烧蚀坑, 从而有效地提高了纳米粒子的产率。

与贵金属纳米粒子不同, 利用激光液相烧蚀法在溶液中制备活泼金属纳米粒子存在较大困难, 很多情况下制备的金属纳米粒子表面都存在氧化层。Altuwirqi 等^[21]首次利用白醋溶液作为溶剂, 采用脉冲激光对其中的 Al 靶进行了烧蚀, 结果发现, 尽管在白醋溶液中无法制备出纯 Al 纳米粒子, 但可以降低粒子中 Al₂O₃ 的含量。Wei 等^[22]在加入适量抗坏血酸维生素 C(VC)的甲醇溶液中对 Al 靶进行了烧蚀, 结果发现, 添加 VC 有助于 Al 纳米粒子形成更厚的碳壳, 从而降低其被氧化的概率。Zhang 等^[23]以丙酮作为溶剂, 利用脉冲激光对 16 种金属进行了烧蚀, 结果显示, Cu、Ag、Au、Pd 和 Pt 等金属的烧蚀产物为 M@C(M 代表金属)核壳结构的纳米粒子, Ti、V、Nb、Cr、Mo、W、Ni 和 Zr 等金属

的烧蚀产物为 MC@C 核壳结构的纳米粒子, Mn、Fe 和 Zn 等金属的烧蚀产物为 M/MO_x@C 核壳结构的纳米粒子。它们的形成机理如图 4 所示, 制备的纳米粒子都为圆球形且表面都包覆了一层碳壳。

此外, Zhang 等发现, 对于部分金属 (Fe、Zn、Mn 等) 靶材, 烧蚀产物中还含有其对应的氧化物纳米粒子, 这表明即使是在同一溶剂中, 不同金属纳米粒子的生成机理也有可能不同。

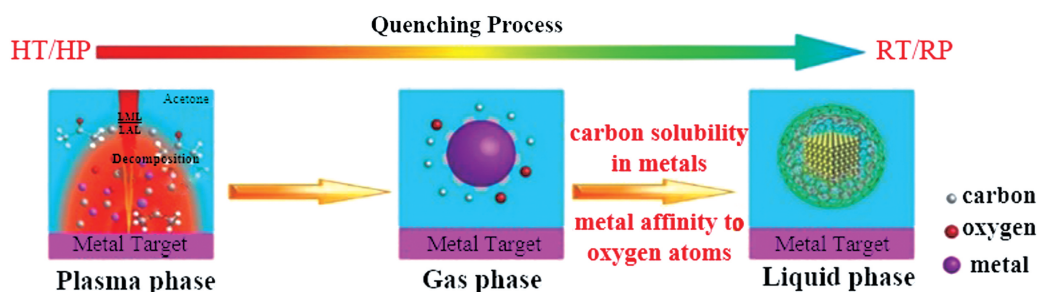


图 4 在丙酮中不同结构的碳化产物的形成机理图^[23]

Fig. 4 Formation mechanism of carbonized products with different structures in acetone^[23]

除了选择有机溶剂外, 研究人员还通过向水溶液中添加表面活性剂或高聚物来改变溶液的性质, 尝试制备出活泼金属纳米粒子。Zeng 等^[24]以不同浓度的 SDS 溶液和纯水作为溶剂进行了烧蚀实验, 他们发现: 增大 SDS 溶液的浓度可以有效降低 Zn

纳米粒子的氧化程度, 并减小纳米粒子的粒径, 产物由 ZnO 逐渐向 Zn(OH)₂ 转变; 当 SDS 浓度升高到 0.1 mol/L 时, Zn 纳米粒子的含量达到最大, ZnO 纳米粒子则完全消失。纳米粒子形态与 SDS 溶液浓度之间的关系如图 5 所示。

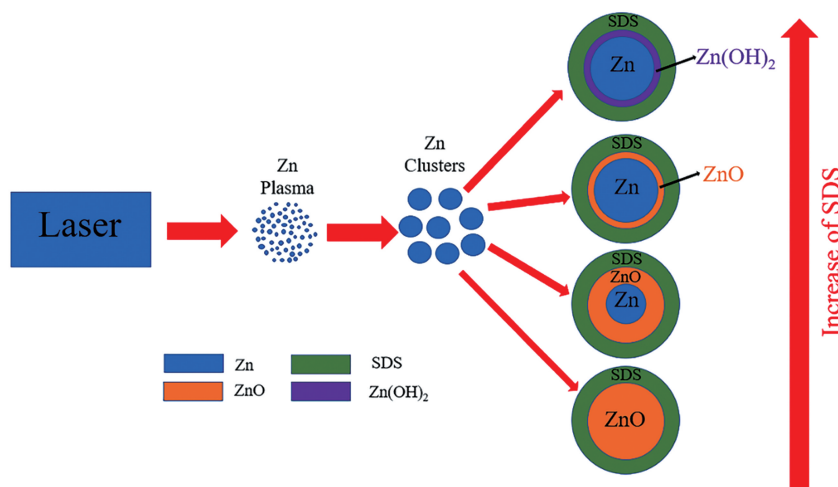


图 5 不同浓度 SDS 溶液中纳米粒子的形成示意图^[24]

Fig. 5 Formation of nanoparticles in different concentrations of SDS solutions^[24]

Lee 等^[25]以十六烷基三甲基溴化铵 (CTAB) 溶液作为介质, 利用脉冲激光烧蚀其中的 Al 靶材, 成功制得了纯 Al 纳米粒子。他们对烧蚀产物进行 X 射线衍射分析后发现, 提高 CTAB 溶液的浓度可以抑制 Al(OH)₃ 和 Al₂O₃ 的产生, 当 CTAB 溶液的浓度达到 0.1 mol/L 时, 溶液中的纳米粒子为纯 Al 纳米粒子。图 6 为 Lee 等在 CTAB 溶液中制备的纳米粒子的场发射扫描电子显微镜 (FE-SEM) 形貌图, 可见, 随着 CTAB 溶液浓度的下降, Al 纳米粒子的水解程度迅速增大, 由光滑的球形颗粒分解为不规则形状的小尺寸纳米粒子, 最终, 小颗粒又逐渐聚集成蝴蝶结状的大颗粒。Lee 等推测 CTAB 分子

的疏水端在纳米粒子表面聚集, 阻止了 Al 纳米粒子与水分子的反应。

Singh 等^[26]利用脉冲激光分别对聚乙烯吡咯烷酮 (PVP)、聚乙烯醇 (PVA) 和聚乙二醇 (PEG) 三种高分子聚合物溶液中的 Al 靶材进行烧蚀, 结果发现, 在 PVP 和 PVA 溶液中的 Al 纳米粒子几乎没有发生氧化, 而在 PEG 溶液中的 Al 纳米粒子发生了氧化。他们推断这是因为高分子聚合物分子链中的亲水基团吸附在 Al 纳米粒子表面, 抑制了 Al 纳米粒子与水分子之间的氧化反应, 如图 7 所示。与 PVP 和 PVA 相比, PEG 的分子链最短, 形成的疏水层较薄, 因此抗氧化效果较差。

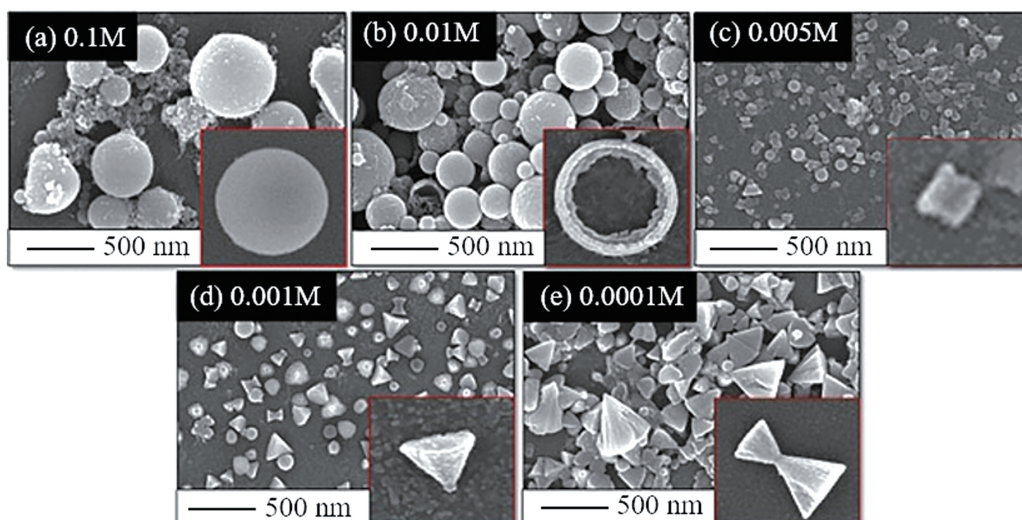


图 6 不同浓度 CTAB 溶液中制备的纳米粒子的 FE-SEM 图^[25]

Fig. 6 FE-SEM images of nanoparticles prepared in different concentrations of CTAB solutions^[25]

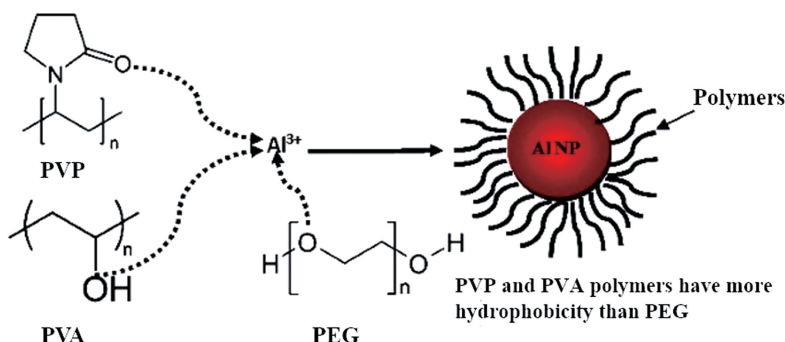


图 7 PVP、PVA 和 PEG 的分子结构以及对 Al 纳米粒子的保护示意图^[26]

Fig. 7 Molecular structure of PVP, PVA, and PEG and protection for Al nanoparticles^[26]

从表 1 中的数据可以看出,由于贵金属的化学惰性,研究人员可以利用激光液相烧蚀法制备粒径在 50 nm 以内的贵金属纳米粒子,而通过对溶剂种类以及激光能量和波长等参数进行调控,可以获得超小粒径的贵金属纳米粒子。对于化学性质较为活泼的金属,如何避免其纳米粒子与溶液中的氧原子

发生反应是一个难题。近年来的研究表明,表面活性剂分子和高聚物分子可以包覆在活泼金属纳米粒子周围,从而能在降低金属粒子氧化程度的同时还能减小其粒径。尽管产物中含有不少氧化物或氢氧化物粒子,但选择合适的表面活性剂或高聚物仍为制备小粒径的纯金属纳米粒子提供了一条重要思路。

表 1 采用激光液相烧蚀法制备金属纳米粒子

Table 1 Preparation of metal nanoparticles by laser ablation in liquid

The first author	Laser parameter	Target	Solvent	Variable	Product	Average size /nm	Ref.
Du	800 nm (30 fs)	-	HAuCl ₄ · 3H ₂ O	Concentration of PVP, energy and time of ablation	Au	9-21	[27]
Mafuné	532 nm	Ag	SDS	Concentration of SDS and energy	Ag	7.9-16.2	[17]
Tan	1064/532 nm	Au, Ag	H ₂ O	Wavelength	Au, Ag	9-32	[18]
Moniri	1064 nm (7 ns)	Pt	C ₃ H ₆ O, (CH ₂ OH) ₂ , C ₂ H ₅ OH, H ₂ O	Type of solvents	Pt	14-22	[28]

续表 1

The first author	Laser parameter	Target	Solvent	Variable	Product	Average size /nm	Ref.
Zeng	1064 nm (10 ns)	Zn	SDS	Concentration of SDS	Zn, ZnO, Zn(OH) ₂	18.1–44.5	[24]
Lee	1064 nm (7 ns)	Al	CTAB	Concentration of CTAB	Al, Al ₂ O ₃ , Al(OH) ₃	50–300	[25]
Singh	1064/532 nm (5 ns)	Al	PVP, PVA, PEG	Type of solvents and wavelength	Al, Al ₂ O ₃	16–33	[26]

3.2 激光液相烧蚀法制备金属氧化物纳米粒子

与制备纯金属纳米粒子相比,利用激光液相烧蚀法制备金属氧化物纳米粒子较为简单,主要的制备方式分为两种:一种以金属氧化物作为靶材,利用脉冲激光直接在溶液中产生金属氧化物纳米粒子;另一种则是以纯金属作为靶材,利用纳米粒子与溶液之间的反应,获得对应的金属氧化物纳米粒子。1987年,Patil团队^[29]首次采用高功率脉冲激光在水中合成了亚稳态氧化铁纳米粒子,这项具有开创性的实验为金属氧化物纳米粒子的制备开辟了新途径。

Chen等^[30]利用脉冲激光对FeCl₂溶液中的Fe靶材进行烧蚀,成功制备出了具有双层六方密排(DHCP)结构的高压铁相和 γ -Fe₂O₃纳米粒子,但由于DHCP结构的铁相属于亚稳态物质,在6个月之后,它就完全转变成了 γ -Fe₂O₃粒子。这表明,激光液相烧蚀法可以用来制备常温条件下难以合成的亚稳态物质。Maneeratanasarn等^[31]将 α -Fe₂O₃粉末压制成药材,分别以乙醇、去离子水和丙酮作为溶剂,进行了激光烧蚀实验。他们发现,在丙酮中制备的纳米粒子的粒径最小,推测是因为丙酮的偶极矩

较大,纳米粒子在生长过程中受到的静电斥力较大,因此粒径最小。此外,他们还发现,在丙酮和乙醇中制备的产物为 γ -Fe₂O₃纳米粒子,而在水中制备的产物为 α -Fe₂O₃纳米粒子。这表明,利用激光液相烧蚀法可以改变纳米粒子的晶型。

Ni及其氧化物粒子具有特殊的性质,在药物合成、生物传感器等领域被广泛应用,因此,许多研究人员开始利用激光液相烧蚀法制备Ni及其氧化物纳米粒子。Mahdi等^[32]发现,增大激光能量虽然可以减小NiO纳米粒子的平均粒径,但却会使部分NiO纳米粒子的粒径增大。Hadi等^[33]发现延长烧蚀时间不仅会对NiO纳米粒子的形态产生影响,还会使其粒径增大。Nikov等^[34]在激光液相烧蚀装置中施加外部磁场后发现,施加外部磁场可以控制NiO纳米粒子的产物结构,如图8所示。他们通过施加外部磁场在基板上沉积出了具有一维线状结构的产物。从产物的SEM图中可以看出,该线状结构由平均粒径为0.93 μ m的球形颗粒组成。Nikov等认为,通过控制烧蚀时间和外加磁场强度可以制备具有一定长宽比的一维线状结构。

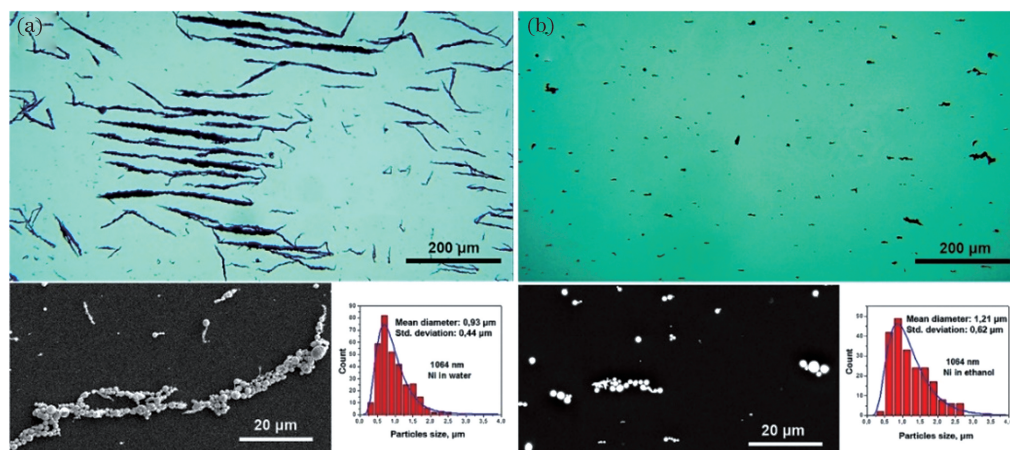


图 8 在相同条件下于不同溶液中制备的 NiO 粒子的光学显微镜图、扫描电镜图以及对应的粒径分布直方图^[34]。

(a)蒸馏水; (b)乙醇溶液

Fig. 8 Optical microscopy and scanning electron microscopy images and corresponding particle size distribution histograms of NiO particles prepared in different solutions under the same condition^[34]. (a) Distilled water; (b) ethanol solution

CuO 和 Cu_2O 纳米粒子在催化合成和国防军事等方面被广泛应用。近些年,研究人员开始采用激光液相烧蚀法制备 Cu 的氧化物纳米粒子。Rawat 等^[35]利用激光液相烧蚀技术成功地在去离子水中制备了空心 CuO 纳米粒子,并推测空心纳米粒子的形成是柯肯达尔效应导致的,柯肯达尔效应与水中的溶解氧密切相关。此外,Rawat 等以乙二醇溶液作为溶剂进行了对比实验,并证实了上述推断。在另一项研究中,Rawat 等^[36]发现相比于波长为 1064 nm 的激光,波长为 532 nm 的激光可以制备出粒径更小的 CuO 纳米粒子,而且纯化处理可以进一步降低纳米粒子的粒径,但也会加剧纳米粒子的氧化程度。为了提高纳米粒子的产量,Al-Antaki 等^[37]将激光液相烧蚀装置进行了改进,改进后的装置如图 9 所示,该装置有效提高了纳米粒子的产率。并且他们发现,采用这个装置制备的产物全部为纯 Cu_2O 纳米粒子,不存在 $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{Cu}$ 核壳结构的纳米粒子。他们推断这是含 Cu 的等离子体羽流与装置中的 O_2 相互作用的结果,并在装置中充满 N_2 做了对比实验,实验结果证实了他们的推测。

Zhang 等^[38]利用脉冲激光对蒸馏水中的 Cu 靶材进行烧蚀,结果显示:相比于 5 ns 和 30 fs 的脉冲激光,采用 200 ps 的脉冲激光制备的纳米粒子的产率最高,但稳定性较差(制备的胶体悬浮液的颜色会随着时间的延长而逐渐由绿色转变为棕色),这说明溶液中的 Cu 纳米粒子逐渐被氧化成 CuO/ Cu_2O 纳米粒子。从图 10 可以看出,随着激光脉宽减小,纳米粒子的粒径呈减小的趋势。

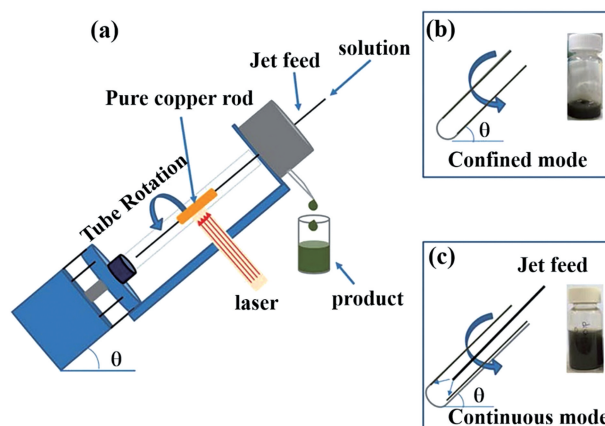


图 9 激光液相烧蚀法在动态微流体中制备纳米粒子的示意图^[37]。(a) 实验装置示意图; (b) 单次操作模式; (c) 连续操作模式

Fig. 9 Schematic of preparation of nanoparticles by laser ablation in dynamic microfluidics^[37]. (a) Experimental setup; (b) confined mode of operation; (c) continuous mode of operation

Goncharova 等^[39]采用激光液相烧蚀法分别在 4 种溶剂(去离子水、NaOH 溶液、 H_2O_2 溶液和无水乙醇)中制备了纳米粒子,如图 11 所示。他们发现:在去离子水、NaOH 溶液中制备的产物中皆存在 Cu 和 CuO 纳米粒子,但粒子形貌和含量有所差异;在 H_2O_2 溶液中的 CuO 纳米粒子并非是一步产生的,而是由 $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ 粒子转化而来的;在水乙醇溶液中制备的 $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{Cu}$ 核壳纳米粒子的稳定性很好,粒子的 Cu_2O 层不会发生氧化。这说明,靶材相同时,溶剂类型依然会对纳米粒子的形态产生重要影响。

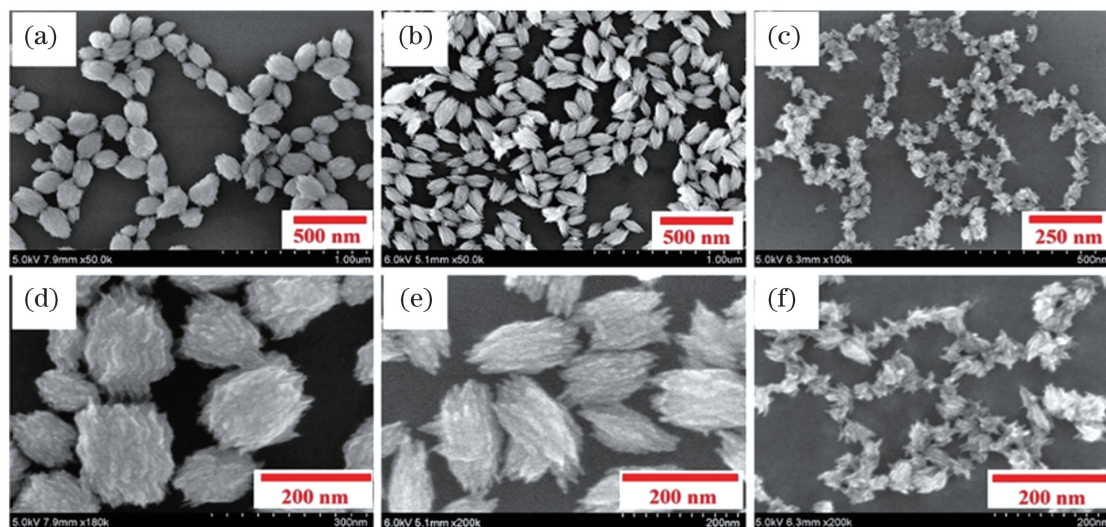


图 10 不同脉宽条件下制备的 Cu 纳米粒子的扫描电镜图^[38]。(a)(b) 5 ns; (c)(d) 200 ps; (e)(f) 30 fs
Fig. 10 Scanning electron microscopy images of Cu nanoparticles prepared with different pulse widths^[38]. (a)(b) 5 ns; (c)(d) 200 ps; (e)(f) 30 fs

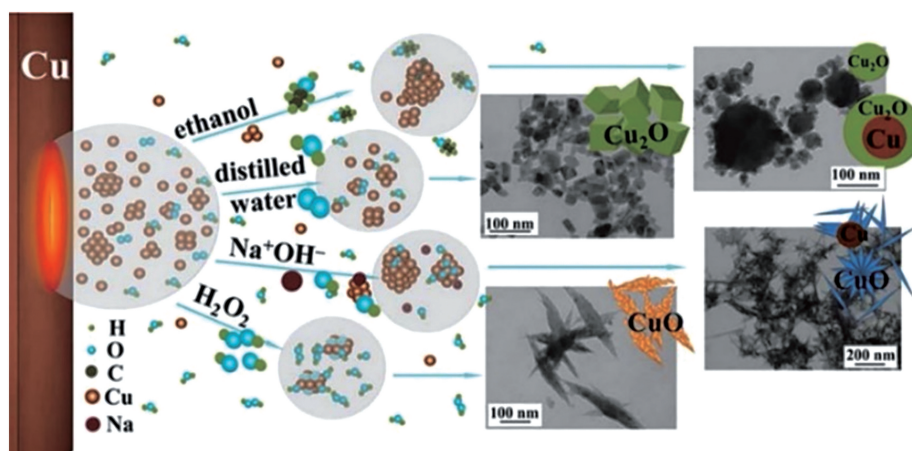


图 11 纳米粒子在不同溶液中的生成示意图^[39]。(a)去离子水；(b) NaOH 溶液；(c) H₂O₂ 溶液；(d)无水乙醇
Fig. 11 Formation of nanoparticle in different solutions^[39]. (a) Deionized water; (b) sodium hydroxide solution; (c) hydrogen peroxide solution; (d) anhydrous ethanol

除上述内容外,研究人员还利用激光液相烧蚀法合成了 ZnO₂^[40]、Al₂O₃^[41]、MgO^[42]、MoO^[43] 等纳米粒子。结合表 2 中的内容可以发现,多数研究人员利用脉冲激光和金属靶材相互作用后产生的等离子体与溶液中的氧原子发生反应,生成了具有不同晶型和

价态的金属氧化物纳米粒子。尽管产物中的成分较为复杂,但绝大多数金属氧化物纳米粒子的粒径都保持在纳米级别。与制备贵金属纳米粒子相似,研究人员可以通过对溶剂种类、波长和脉宽等参数的调节来控制金属氧化物纳米粒子的成分和粒径。

表 2 采用激光液相烧蚀法制备金属氧化物纳米粒子

Table 2 Preparation of metal oxide nanoparticles by laser ablation in liquid

The first author	Laser parameter	Target	Solvent	Variable	Product	Average size /nm	Ref.
Maneeratanasarn	355 nm (10 ns)	α-Fe ₂ O ₃	C ₂ H ₅ OH, H ₂ O, C ₃ H ₆ O	Type of solvents	α-Fe ₂ O ₃ , γ-Fe ₂ O ₃	8–13	[31]
Zhang	1064/355 nm (5 ns), 800 nm (30 fs/200 ps)	Cu	H ₂ O	Pulse width, wavelength	Cu ₂ O, CuO	1–200	[38]
Goncharova	1064 nm (7 ns)	Cu	H ₂ O, NaOH, H ₂ O ₂ , C ₂ H ₅ OH	Type of solvents	Cu, Cu ₂ O, CuO	2–1000	[39]
Singh	532 nm (8 ns), 355 nm (5 ns)	Zn	SDS	Energy, wavelength	ZnO, ZnOOH	13–28	[44]
Enriquez-Sánchez	1064 nm	Mn	H ₂ O	Time of ablation	MnO, Mn ₃ O ₄	7–11	[45]
Ghaem	1064 nm (7 ns)	Co	H ₂ O	Energy	Co ₃ O ₄	100–200	[46]
Semaltianos	800 nm (90 fs)	Cr	H ₂ O, C ₂ H ₅ OH, C ₃ H ₆ O, C ₇ H ₈	Type of solvents	Cr ₃ O ₄ , Cr ₂ O ₃ , CrO ₃ , Cr ₃ C _{2-x}	5–12	[47]

3.3 激光液相烧蚀法制备合金纳米粒子

相比于单金属纳米粒子,某些合金纳米粒子具有更加优异的性能,可以通过改变粒子中的元素占比来调节粒子的光学性能和催化性能^[48]。研究人员探索出了许多制备合金纳米粒子的方法,但是传统化学法的实验条件比较苛刻,产物容易发生相分离的现象,因此利用激光液相烧蚀法制备合金纳米

粒子引起了研究人员的注意^[49]。

由于 Au 和 Ag 的晶格系数相近,因此研究人员在 Au-Ag 合金纳米粒子的合成方面进行大量的工作。Besner 等^[50]利用飞秒激光在右旋糖酐溶液中制备了 Au-Ag 合金纳米粒子,他们发现,合金纳米粒子中 Au 元素的占比越高,其抗氧化能力越强。Menéndez-Manjón 等^[51]以甲基丙烯酸甲酯(MMA)溶

液作为溶剂,利用脉冲激光烧蚀其中的 Au-Ag 合金薄膜成功制备了 Au-Ag 合金纳米粒子,他们还证明了通过激光烧蚀含有 Au 和 Ag 纳米粒子的胶体悬浮液也可以制备 Au-Ag 合金纳米粒子。Compagnini 等^[52]利用激光液相烧蚀法在水中成功制备出了 Au@Ag 核壳合金纳米粒子,但核中还包含有少量 Ag 元素。随着 Au-Ag 合金纳米粒子的成功制备,研

究人员开始探究 Ag-Au 合金纳米粒子的形成条件。Neumeister 等^[53]采用三种不同的实验方案进行了激光烧蚀实验,如图 12 所示。实验结果表明,只有当靶材为 Ag-Au 合金靶时,才可以制备出 Ag-Au 合金纳米粒子,这表明合金纳米粒子的形成是由激光与靶材的直接作用产生的。天然与人工压制的合金靶材在合金纳米粒子的制备上具有相同的效果。

Experimental Approach

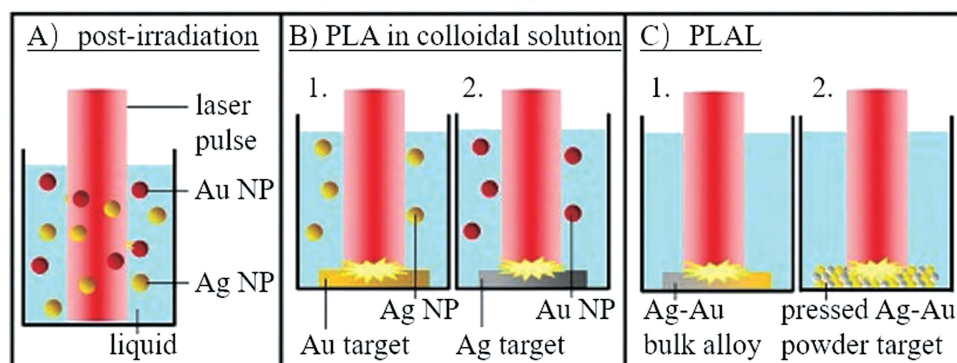


图 12 激光液相烧蚀实验的三种方案^[53]

Fig. 12 Three methods for laser ablation in liquid^[53]

除 Au-Ag 合金纳米粒子外,研究人员还将其他贵金属以及活泼金属作为制备合金纳米粒子的靶材。Zhang 等^[54]将 Au 粉和 Pt 粉压制制成 Pt-Au 合金靶材,利用激光液相烧蚀法在水中成功制备了具有面心立方结构的 Pt-Au 合金纳米粒子。他们发现:靶材中 Pt 含量的升高有利于生成小尺寸的合金纳米粒子;当溶液的 pH 在 4~11 之间且激光能量密度为 4~150 J/cm² 时,合金纳米粒子中两种元素的物质的量之比与靶材中的相同。Malviya 等^[55]利用激光液相烧蚀法在 PVP 溶液中成功制备了 Ag-Cu 合金纳米粒子,他们发现,增加靶材中 Cu 的含量会使烧蚀效率下降,而且会影响纳米粒子的形貌,最终形成小尺寸的 Cu@Ag 的核壳纳米粒子。Wagener 等^[56]将去离子水、丙酮、MMA 分别作为溶液,对 Fe-Au 合金靶材进行了激光液相烧蚀实验,实验结果如图 13 所示。从图 13 中可以发现,在这三种溶剂中制备的合金纳米粒子都为圆球形,它们的流体动力学直径(d_h)相差不大,但均比对应的费雷特直径(d_f)大。他们认为这是测试过程中部分团聚体被当作单个纳米粒子造成的。此外,他们还发现在丙酮和 MMA 溶液中制备的产物为 Fe@Au 核壳纳米粒子,而在水中制备的产物为 Au@Fe₃O₄

核壳纳米粒子,这表明溶剂的性质对制备的合金纳米粒子的结构具有重要影响。

Wang 等^[57]将不同比例的 Pb 粉和 Zn 粉压制制成合金靶材(其中 Pb 和 Zn 的物质的量比分别为 2:1、1:1 和 1:2),利用毫秒脉冲激光成功地在无水乙醇溶液中制备了非均相的 Pb/Zn 纳米粒子。由图 14 可以明显地看到合金纳米粒子由 Pb(暗色区域)和 Zn(亮色区域)两种元素组成,两者之间有着明显的分界面。从靶材中 Pb 和 Zn 物质的量比与对应的合金纳米粒子中两种元素的物质的量比一致可知,通过控制靶材中的元素占比来获得具有特定比例的二元合金纳米粒子的方法是可行的。

表 3 列举了近几年采用激光液相烧蚀法制备合金纳米粒子的情况。可以看出,合金纳米粒子的制备多以贵金属为主,这主要是由于贵金属的活泼性较差,易于制备出具有特殊性能的无配体纯合金纳米粒子。尽管有报道称制备出了含有活泼金属的合金纳米粒子,但其中仍含有许多金属氧化物粒子,这说明获得具有单一组分的活泼金属的合金纳米粒子仍是一个巨大挑战。此外,制备的合金纳米粒子的平均粒径几乎都在 50 nm 以下,这表明激光液相烧蚀法在制备小粒径合金纳米粒子方面具有极大的潜力。

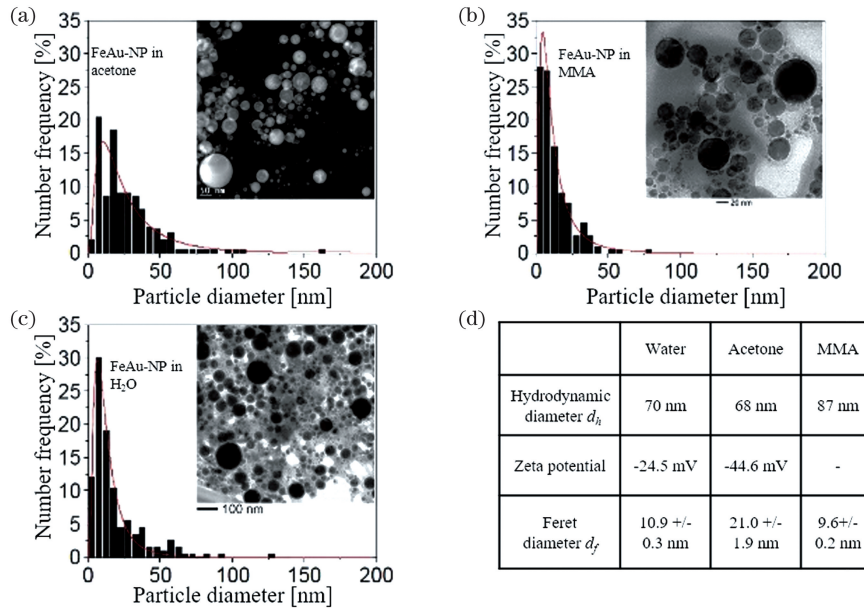


图 13 在不同溶液中制备的合金纳米粒子的粒径分布直方图以及对应的流体动力学直径、Zeta 电位、费雷特直径^[56]。
 (a)在丙酮中制备的合金纳米粒子的粒径分布直方图；(b)在 MMA 中制备的合金纳米粒子的粒径分布直方图；
 (c)在去离子水中制备的合金纳米粒子的粒径分布直方图；(d)流体动力学直径、Zeta 电位和费雷特直径

Fig. 13 Histogram of particle size distribution of alloy nanoparticles prepared in different solutions and corresponding hydrodynamic diameter, Zeta potential, and Ferret diameter^[56]. (a) Histogram of particle size distribution of alloy nanoparticles prepared in acetone; (b) histogram of particle size distribution of alloy nanoparticles prepared in MMA; (c) histogram of particle size distribution of alloy nanoparticles prepared in deionized water; (d) hydrodynamic diameter, Zeta potential, and Ferret diameter

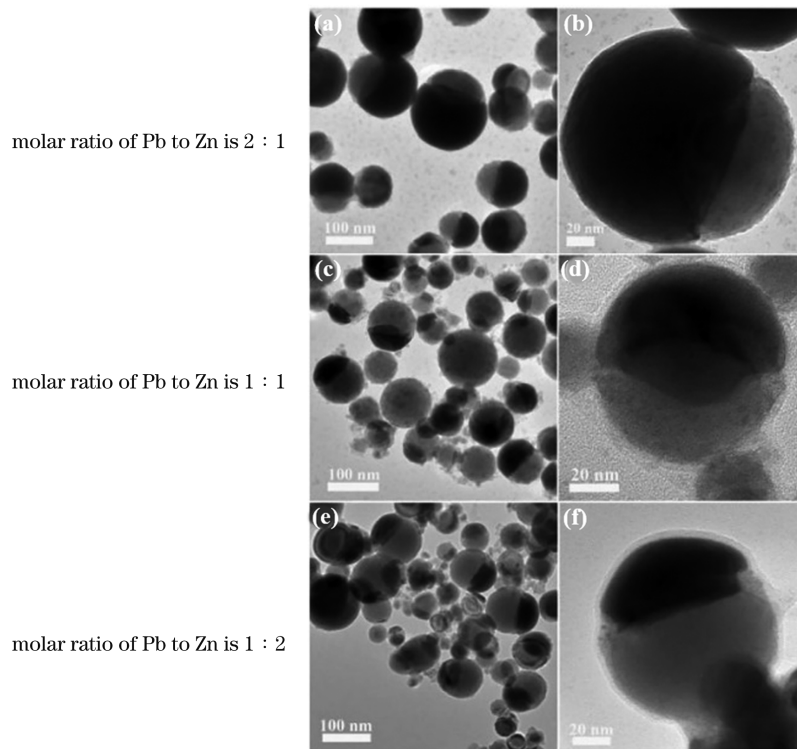


图 14 烧蚀 Pb 与 Zn 物质的量比为 2 : 1、1 : 1、1 : 2 的合金靶材制备的纳米粒子的 TEM 图^[57]。(a)(c)(e)低倍 TEM 图；
 (b)(d)(f)高倍 TEM 图

Fig. 14 TEM images of nanoparticles prepared by ablating alloy targets with different molar ratios of Pb to Zn^[57].
 (a)(c)(e) Lowly enlarged TEM; (b)(d)(f) highly enlarged TEM

表 3 采用激光液相烧蚀法制备合金纳米粒子

Table 3 Preparation of alloy nanoparticles by laser ablation in liquid

The first author	Laser parameter	Target	Solvent	Variable	Product	Average size /nm	Ref.
Menéndez-Manjón	515 nm (7 ps)	Au, Ag, Au-Ag alloy	MMA	Type of target	Au, Ag, Au-Ag	8–12	[51]
Li	248 nm (20 ns)	Au+Ag	H ₂ O	Time of ablation	Au@Ag	20–35	[58]
Compagnini	532 nm	Au+Ag	H ₂ O	Ratio of gold to silver, time of ablation	Au@Ag	2–10	[52]
Wagener	800 nm (120 fs), 1064 nm (10 ps/8 ns)	Fe-Au	H ₂ O, C ₃ H ₆ O, MMA	Type of solvents	Fe@Au, Au@Fe ₃ O ₄	9–21	[56]
Jakobi	800 nm (120 fs)	Pt-Ir	C ₃ H ₆ O	–	Pt-Ir	26	[59]
Jakobi	800 nm (120 fs)	Ni-Fe, Sm-Co	C ₅ H ₈ O	Time of ablation	Ni-Fe, Sm-Co	6–10	[60]
Patra	532 nm (9 ns)	Al-Cu	H ₂ O	–	Cu-Al, CuO, Al ₂ O ₃ , Al(OH) ₃	94	[61]

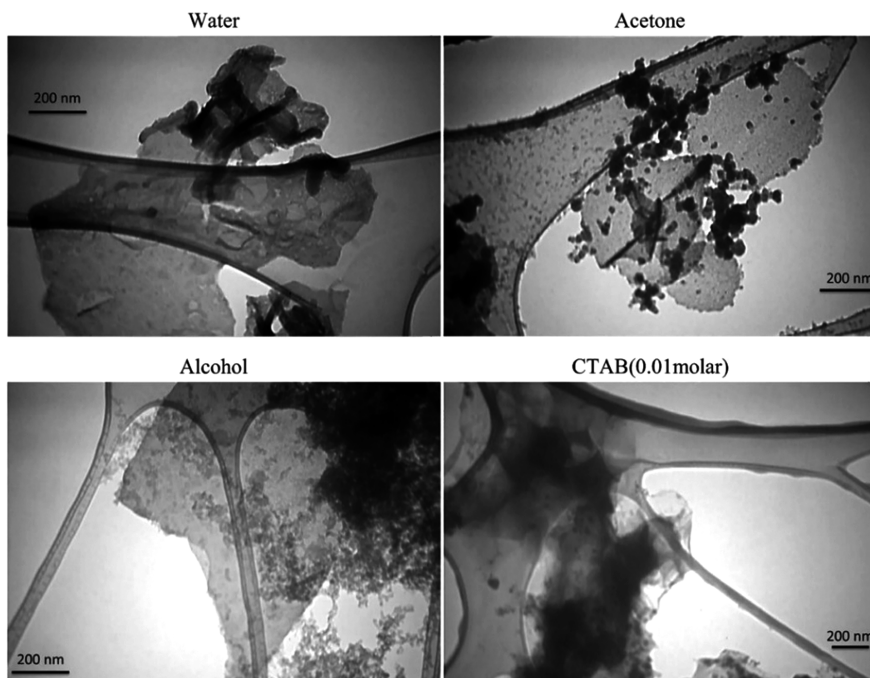
3.4 激光液相烧蚀法制备非金属纳米粒子

作为一种新型的纳米材料制备方法,激光液相烧蚀法不仅可用于制备金属(氧化物)纳米粒子,还可用于制备非金属纳米粒子。

1992年,Ogale等^[62]利用纳秒脉冲激光对苯溶液中的石墨靶材进行烧蚀,成功制备了金刚石粒子,自此以后,金刚石纳米粒子及其相关材料的制备成为了国内外的研究热点。随后,Wang等^[63]也在水中成功合成了金刚石纳米粒子。Yang等^[64]和

Wang等^[65]利用高功率脉冲激光分别在水和丙酮溶液中制备了金刚石纳米粒子,这些纳米粒子含有立方相和六方相两种不同的结构。

近年来,研究人员对激光液相烧蚀法制备碳纳米材料有了新的认识。Sadeghi等^[66]采用4种不同的溶剂,用纳秒激光对其中的石墨板进行烧蚀,结果发现,在水中生成的石墨烯薄片数量最多,而在乙醇中生成的碳纳米颗粒的数量最多,如图15所示。Mahdian等^[67]探究了液体介质温度对激光液相烧

图 15 在 4 种溶液中制备的样品的 TEM 图^[66]Fig. 15 TEM images of the samples prepared in four solutions^[66]

蚀法制备的石墨烯纳米片的影响,他们发现,降低液体温度有利于形成石墨烯纳米片和提高样品的结晶度,而升高液体温度则有利于碳纳米颗粒的形成。Escobar-Alarcón 等^[68]将激光液相烧蚀法和超声处理法相结合进行了烧蚀实验,实验结果表明,超声处理有利于形成二维碳纳米结构,尤其是有利于形成一至四层石墨烯薄片。

Si 纳米粒子具有优异的性能,在光电器件、生物医学等方面具有广泛应用。尽管研究人员已经开发出了制备 Si 纳米粒子的多种化学法和物理法,但化学法的操作步骤繁多,且涉及的化学试剂较多。因此,近几年利用激光液相烧蚀法制备 Si 纳米粒子引起了研究人员的极大兴趣^[69]。

Chewchinda 等^[70]采用两种不同波长的脉冲激光烧蚀乙醇溶液中 Si 片,结果发现,532 nm 激光有利于制备更多的 Si 纳米粒子。TEM 图像显示,两种波长下制备的 Si 纳米粒子均为圆球形,但 532 nm 激光制备的粒子具有更小的粒径。Abderrafi 等^[71]以氯仿溶液为溶剂,用 Nd:YAG 脉冲激光对其中的 Si 片进行烧蚀(第一步),随后将第一步制备的 Si 纳米粒子放入含有异丙醇、氢氟酸和正己烷的混合溶液(体积比为 3:1:3)中,进行超声处理(第二步)。他们发现,第二步处理使 Si 纳

米粒子的平均粒径大幅减小。他们认为,超声处理可以引发溶液中尺寸较大的多晶颗粒的分解,释放出小尺寸的 Si 纳米晶体,从而降低了溶液中粒子的尺寸。Hamad 等^[72]探究了溶剂种类对 Si 纳米粒子形态的影响,结果发现,在丙酮和水中的烧蚀产物分别为纯 Si 纳米粒子和 Si/SiO₂ 复合纳米粒子,而在二氯甲烷和氯仿中的烧蚀产物均为 Si/C 复合纳米粒子。此外,尽管 4 种溶剂中的产物均为球形纳米粒子,但在丙酮中的 Si 纳米粒子的平均粒径远低于其他三者。关凯珉等^[73]将激光液相烧蚀法与微流控技术相结合,在硅基微流控芯片中快速制备了不同粒径的 Si 纳米结构,将激光液相烧蚀法的最高制备效率提高了 30% 以上,为其将来的工业化生产提供了新的路线。Intartaglia 等^[74]系统地研究了激光能量、烧蚀时间、激光波长等参数对 Si 纳米粒子形态的影响。如图 16 所示,在相同的波长和烧蚀时间下,增大激光能量可以有效提高 Si 靶的烧蚀效率。当其他条件相同时,1064 nm 激光的烧蚀效率更高;当激光波长为 355 nm 时,随着烧蚀时间延长,溶液中纳米粒子的平均粒径逐渐减小。作者基于原位烧蚀/光碎裂机理对这一现象进行了解释,并对利用激光液相烧蚀法制备超小 Si 纳米粒子进行了参数优化。

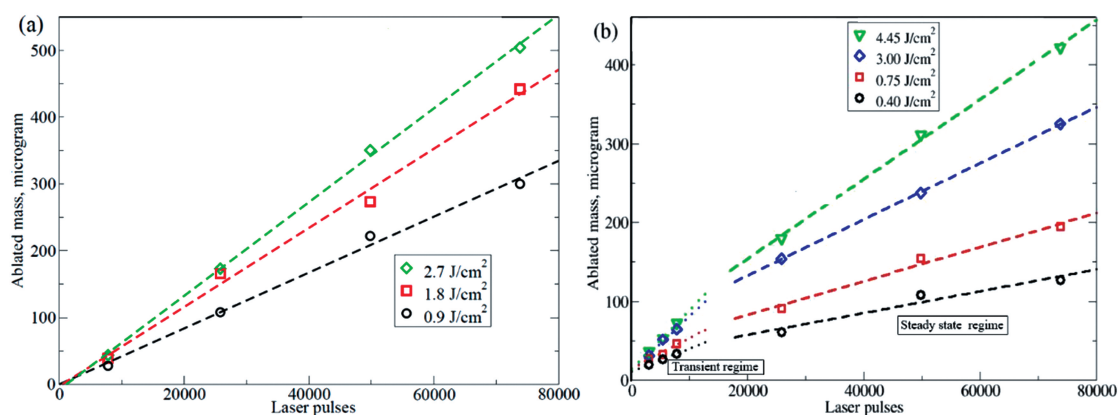


图 16 不同波长下 Si 靶烧蚀质量与激光脉冲数之间的关系图^[74]。(a)1064 nm; (b)355 nm

Fig. 16 Ablated silicon mass as function of the number of laser pulses in different wavelengths^[74]. (a) 1064 nm; (b) 355 nm

表 4 总结了最近几年来研究人员利用激光液相烧蚀法制备非金属纳米粒子的情况。从表中可以发现,研究人员以石墨板或硅片作为靶材,通过对溶液种类、激光能量以及烧蚀时间等进行控制,获得了具有特殊形貌的石墨烯薄片或 Si 纳米粒子。与金属靶材不同,在脉冲激光的作用下,非金属靶材一般不

会与溶液发生反应,产物的种类较为单一,但溶液的种类与产物的形态密切相关,因此大多数研究人员并未探究波长和脉宽等参数对产物的影响。从表中还可以发现,目前可用于激光液相烧蚀法的非金属材料种类较少,未来可以引入更多的非金属材料用于其纳米粒子的制备。

表 4 采用激光液相烧蚀法制备非金属纳米粒子

Table 4 Preparation of non-metallic nanoparticles by laser ablation in liquid

The first author	Laser parameter	Target	Solvent	Variable	Product	Average size /nm	Ref.
Sadeghi	1064 nm (7 ns)	Graphite	H ₂ O, C ₂ H ₅ OH, C ₃ H ₆ O, CTAB	Type of solvents	C, graphene flakes	-	[66]
Mahdian	1064 nm (7 ns)	Graphite	H ₂ O	Temperature of liquid	C, graphene flakes	400-650	[67]
Hameed	1064 nm (7 ns)	Graphite	H ₂ O	Energy	C, Graphene flakes	25-75	[75]
Lasemi	800 nm (30 fs)	Silicon wafer	C ₂ H ₅ OH, C ₄ H ₁₀ O, C ₆ H ₁₄	Type of solvents, energy	SiC, SiO ₂ , Si	9-15	[76]
Serrano-Ruz	1064 nm (6 ns), 532 nm	Si	H ₂ O, C ₂ H ₅ OH	Wavelength, type of solvents, energy, time of ablation	Si	2-50	[77]
Zabotnov	1250 nm (160 fs)	Porous/ crystalline silicon	H ₂ O, C ₂ H ₅ OH, N ₂	Type of targets/solvents, time of ablation	Si	16-112	[78]

4 结束语

激光液相烧蚀法作为一种新型的纳米材料制备方法,具有操作简便、绿色环保以及适用性广等特点,在制备纳米粒子方面具有很多传统方法无法比拟的优势。随着人们对纳米材料需求的不断增加,激光液相烧蚀法将具有更加广阔的应用前景。

但激光液相烧蚀法在制备纳米粒子方面仍存在一些急需解决的问题,比如,纳米粒子的产率问题。目前,采用激光液相烧蚀法制备纳米粒子的最高产率只停留在毫克(每小时)级别,这严重阻碍了其在工业领域的推广应用。尽管研究人员采取了多种措施进行改进,如增大激光能量、改变靶材形状、改进实验装置等,但效果并不理想。此外还有活泼金属纳米粒子的制备问题。目前利用激光液相烧蚀法制备 Al、Cu、Fe 等活泼金属纳米粒子还存在一定困难,寻找合适的溶剂或添加剂还需要长时间探索。此外,尽管近年来研究人员已经开始将探究激光液相烧蚀法的详细原理作为研究重点,但仍未形成一个公认的纳米粒子的生长机制,这一方面还需要投入大量的工作。

综上所述,激光液相烧蚀法在制备纳米粒子方面具有巨大潜力,但未来仍需要在以下几个方面进行深入研究:

1)通过改进实验装置和优化实验参数等方式,在保证纳米粒子粒径和结构不变的情况下,进一步

提高纳米粒子的产率。

2)结合模拟手段,深入探究激光液相烧蚀过程中纳米粒子的生成机理,为制备某些具有特殊性能的亚稳态物质提供理论基础。

3)研究波长、脉宽、能量、溶剂等与纳米粒子形态结构之间的关系,选择更加有效的溶剂或添加剂来制备活泼金属的纯金属纳米粒子。

4)将激光液相烧蚀法与水热法、电泳沉积法等材料制备方法相结合,制备性能优异的纳米复合材料。

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Research Progress in Preparation of Nanoparticles by Laser Ablation in Liquid

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Abstract

Significance Because of their special chemical properties, nanoparticles have a wide range of application prospects in optoelectronics, catalysis, medicine, military, and other fields. Researchers have developed many methods for preparing nanoparticles, such as solid phase method, liquid phase method, and gas phase method. These methods all have some shortcomings. For example, the liquid phase method is easy to introduce impurities difficult to be removed, the gas phase method has high costs and harsh conditions, and the solid phase method yields particles with uneven distribution and easy agglomeration. Different from these traditional preparation methods, pulsed laser ablation in liquid (PLAL) can create an ultra-high temperature and ultra-high pressure environment in the liquid, which provides a possibility to prepare nanoparticles that are difficult to be prepared under conventional conditions. It does not need to build complex experimental setups or add various catalysts. The morphology and size of the nanoparticles can be controlled by changing the parameters such as the wavelength, pulse width and frequency of laser and the type of solvents and target materials.

Progress At present, there are four major types of nanoparticles prepared by PLAL: metal nanoparticles, metal oxide nanoparticles, alloy nanoparticles, and non-metal nanoparticles. Metal nanoparticles mainly include noble metal nanoparticles and active metal nanoparticles. The chemical properties of noble metals are stable and the corresponding nanoparticles are easily prepared. Therefore, researchers are more inclined to prepare nanoparticles with a small size and a uniform distribution by controlling different parameters. However, active metal nanoparticles easily react with oxygen atoms in the solution to form metal oxide nanoparticles. To address this problem, researchers try to inhibit the oxidation of active metal nanoparticles by adding surfactants (sodium dodecyl sulfate, hexadecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide) or polymers to the solution. Some progress has been achieved, but the generation of metal oxide nanoparticles is inevitable. How to prepare highly active metal nanoparticles in the solution is still a difficulty for researchers. When metal oxide nanoparticles are prepared, the methods can be generally divided into two types: (1) with metal oxides as the targets, the metal oxide nanoparticles are produced by pulsed laser in the solution; (2) with pure metal as the target, the nanoparticles react with the solution to obtain the corresponding metal oxide nanoparticles. In addition, there are many types of oxides for the same metal. During the laser ablation process, metal oxide nanoparticles with different crystal forms or valence states may be produced in the solution. How to prepare a single type of metal oxide nanoparticle in the solution remains a question. Currently, most alloy nanoparticles prepared by PLAL are composed of two noble metals, or one noble metal and one active metal. Although alloy nanoparticles containing two active metals have been prepared, the products still contain some metal oxides or hydroxide nanoparticles. It is also found that alloy nanoparticles with a certain molar ratio can be prepared by adjusting the ratio of two metal elements in the alloy target. The non-metal nanoparticles prepared by PLAL mainly focus on carbon and silicon that generally do not react with the solution, so non-metal nanoparticles with special morphology can be prepared by adjusting energy, wavelength, and other parameters. Taking carbon as an example, graphene sheets or diamond nanoparticles can be prepared by PLAL. In addition to the above two materials, attempts have been made to obtain some other non-metal nanoparticles by PLAL.

Conclusions and Prospects Compared with the traditional nanoparticle preparation methods, PLAL has simple operation and strong applicability. In some cases, the size and structure of nanoparticles can be controlled by adjusting the laser parameters and other factors. With the increasing demand for nanomaterials, PLAL will be more widely used. However, PLAL also has some room for improvement, such as the low yield of nanoparticles. Researchers have taken a variety of measures to increase the yield of nanoparticles, such as changing the target shape, combining PLAL with microfluidic technology or ultrasonic treatment technology. Although the yield of nanoparticles has been increased, it can not meet the requirements of industrial production. Moreover, the preparation of pure metal nanoparticles by PLAL is still a challenge. Although many kinds of additives or solvents have been added, the desired results have not yet been achieved, which still needs much work. Furthermore, it is also an important research direction to combine PLAL with other nanoparticle preparation methods to prepare composite nanoparticles with excellent properties. In addition, PLAL has been applied to the preparation of nanoparticles for decades. Due to the complex reaction process, numerous factors affecting the morphology of nanoparticles, and a lack of effective characterization methods, the research on the growth mechanism of nanoparticles progresses slowly. In recent years, many researchers have put forward their own theoretical analysis in combination with some simulation methods, but the detailed reaction mechanism has not been conclusive until today. Therefore, researchers should focus on the basic principles of PLAL to provide a theoretical basis for the preparation of pure metal nanoparticles.

Key words laser manufacturing; materials; nanoparticles; laser ablation in liquid; basic principles; research progress

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