

PDMS 微流控芯片中真空氧等离子体键合方法

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摘要: 聚二甲基硅氧烷(PDMS)由于具有良好的力学性质和光学性质以及生物相容性等特点,是极具前景的 μ TAS应用材料^[1]。由于固化后的PDMS表面具有一定的粘附力,一对成型后的PDMS基片不加任何处理,即可借助分子间的引力自然粘合,但这种粘合强度有限,容易发生漏液。Duffy^[2]等人采用高真空氧等离子体对PDMS进行处理,实现了PDMS芯片的永久性键合。但这种键合技术需要昂贵的高真空等离子体发生设备。孟斐^[3]等人报道了利用紫外光照射对PDMS芯片表面进行改性后键合的方法。

本文介绍一种在中真空(低于13.33Pa)进行氧等离子体处理PDMS芯片基片进行键合的方法。处理在配备普通油封式真空泵的国产GP08-2/QZ型双管等离子去胶刻蚀机上进行,处理过程为:将从模具上新鲜剥离的两片PDMS基片置入石英腔内,抽真空到真空度(本底真空度)为13.33Pa;用氧气反复冲洗真空腔至少2次,将其残余气体排除;关闭氧气流,把真空腔抽真空到真空度(氧气压力)为13.3~40Pa;加高压1400~2000V使真空腔内的氧气起辉,对PDMS基片表面进行氧等离子体轰击5~40s;将经氧等离子体处理好的PDMS芯片组件现场贴合后,100℃保温1h。经处理后,粘结力增强,可实现PDMS芯片的永久封合,同时亲水性得到改善。与文献报道的高真空氧等离子体处理方法相比,设备简单、操作时间短、片基升温少、利于保持芯片的表面状态,是一种简单、廉价、高效的PDMS芯片表面处理和键合方法。

图1与图2是利用该技术键合前后的SEM照片。



图1 未键合的微通道剖面扫描电子显微镜(SEM)图

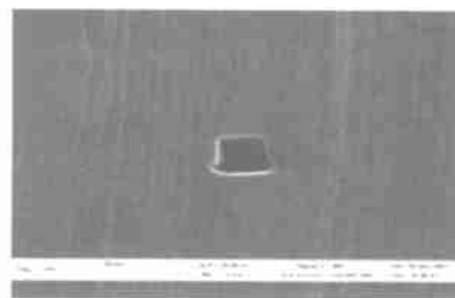


图2 键合后微通道剖面扫描电子显微镜(SEM)图

关键词: 微流控系统; PDMS芯片; 键合; 中真空

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Bonding for poly(dimethylsiloxane) microfluidic chip by oxygen plasma treatment under medium vacuum

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Abstract : A method was developed for bonding the poly(dimethylsiloxane) (PDMS)-fabricated microfluidic replica. After the surface of PDMS was treated by oxygen plasma 10 ~ 40s under medium vacuum (lower than 13.33Pa), the PDMS plates were irreversibly sealed when the treated surfaces were brought into touch and 1h incubation at 100 °C. And the hydrophilic behavior of PDMS replica was improved greatly. Compared with the reported procedures using oxygen plasma pretreatment under high vacuum, the present approach need simpler and cheaper equipment. And shorter treating time is benefit to keep the surface structure of the replica for little temperature rising.

Key words : microfluidic system; PDMS chip; bonding; medium vacuum

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