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硕士学位论文

玻璃基微流控芯片电渗泵

Electro-osmotic Micropump on Glass-based

Microfluidic Chip

游炜臻

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Electroosmotic Micropump on Glass-based

Microfluidic Chip

A Dissertation Submitted to the Graduated School in Partial

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摘要

微流控芯片是以微米级通道网络为基本特征,以微机电系统(MEMS)为加 工平台构建的微分析单元与系统,将生物、化学等领域所涉及的样品制备、分离、 检测、反应等基本操作单元集成到一块几个平方厘米的芯片上。由于其具有微型 化、集成化、自动化、分析速度快、样品消耗少等优点,具有广泛的应用前景, 在疾病诊断、药物筛选、环境保护、司法鉴定等领域发挥重要作用。

微流控芯片可以在野外及其他实验室以外的场所使用,因而又被称为芯片实 验室。但是,在实际应用中,真正能在野外使用的芯片还相当少见,因为芯片往 往需要配备比较复杂的系统进行溶液的驱动和控制等操作。利用电渗现象进行微 流体的驱动,可以非常灵巧,便于集成和多路控制,因此,微电渗泵的驱动系统 微型化与集成化是微流控芯片扩展其应用范围的关键技术之一。

本论文围绕解决微流控芯片上电渗泵存在的两个问题,即主通道中电场干扰 与操作电压高带来的安全与功耗等问题,进行探索,具体研究内容如下:

1. 基于标准光刻与湿法刻蚀技术,优化了玻璃微流控芯片的制作工艺。建 立了低温键合方法,为玻璃微流控芯片的后续应用建立基础。

建立微流控芯片微通道选择性聚电解质层层自组装电荷修饰方法,在不同的微通道表面修饰不同的电荷,为芯片表面的多功能化建立技术基础。

3. 对于微电渗泵主通道电场干扰问题,设计了Y型无电场微电渗泵,通过 聚电解质自组装修饰使Y型两侧臂通道表面分别带正、负电荷,当电渗泵工作 时,外加电场仅存在于侧臂通道,而主通道中无电场作用。侧臂通道由一系列平 行微通道构成,以增大电渗泵流速。

4. 对于微电渗泵需高电压驱动问题,设计了一种多级微电渗泵,即通过电 渗泵单元串联、电压并联、减小电渗泵通道长度的做法实现在低操作电压下电渗 泵压强串联,增大电渗泵压强。在驱动电压为 50 V 时,7 级电渗泵的输出压强 约为 710 Pa.

5. 设计并制作了一系列基于拐角、单元长度变化的微混合器,并采用荧光 法、标准偏差法考察了 Reynolds 数、拐角、单元长度对混合效果的影响。

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关键词: 微流控芯片; 玻璃芯片; 微电渗泵; 微混合器

Abstract

Microfluidic chip is a micro analysis system based on microscale network channel structure and machining platform of MEMS, which integrates the operation units of sample preparation, separation, detection, reaction onto a centimeter-scale chip. Microfluidic chip has been found widespread application prospect in many fields including clinical diagnostics, drug screening, environmental protection and judicial expertise, owing to the advantages such as miniaturization, integration, robotization, fast-analysis and low-consumption.

Microfluidic chip has been known as lab-on-a-chip as well, because the chip was portable and can be employed in the environment outside laboratory, however, few microfluidic chip was successfully used outside laboratory virtually, for complicated system was required to manipulate the chip. Driving liquid by electro-osmotic flow in microfluidic chip was very successful because the flow, including flow rate and flow direction, can be easily controlled, and the electro-osmotic pump can be well and easily integrated on chip, which was one of the most crucial techniques in microfluidic chip.

This thesis aims to resolve existing issure of avoiding the damage created by the high electric fields required to drive electro-osmotic flow and hazardous high driving voltage which prevents easy handling. The main work and results are summarized as follow:

1. Method for the fabrication of glass-based microfluidic chip was optimized, and the approach of low temperature bonding of glass chip was established and optimized, which has laid the foundation for the future application in glass chip.

2. Technique of charge modification selectively in microchannel by the method of layer-by-layer electrostatic self-assembly of polyelectrolyte multilayers was built to create negative and positive channel surface charges respectively, which is very promising for the multi-functionalization of channel surface.

3. A Y-shaped field-free electroosmotic micropump consisting of two arms which

has small sub-channels in parallel was developed. Two arm-channels were modified with cationic and anionic polyelectrolyte respectively, allowing a field-free flow to be generated in main-channel.

4. A novel multistage electro-osmotic micropump was developed with the purpose of lowering applied voltage. Low voltage was achieved by connecting a series of electro-osmotic pump unit. Result showed that pumping pressure was 710 Pa for the pump with 7 stages when applied voltage was 50 V.

5. A series of 2D micromixers integrating angles were designed and FITC mixing experiments was carried out to test the mixing performance of the micromixers.

Keywords: Microfluidic chip; Glass chip; Electro-osmotic micropump; Micromixer

第一章 绪论

§1.1 微全分析系统与微流控芯片简介

§1.1.1 微全分析系统特点与发展现状

分析测试技术与人类生产生活密切相关,其应用范围涉及国民经济、环境 保护、国家安全及人的衣、食、住、行等各个方面。随着分析测试技术的进一步 发展与普及,分析实验室将逐步走进家庭和个人生活,因此,分析仪器的微型化、 集成化、便携化成为分析科学的重要发展趋势之一^[1-3]。微全分析系统 (Miniaturized /Micro Total Analysis Systems, µTAS)是20世纪90年代初由Manz和 Widmer首先提出的一个分析化学的新领域,它的目标是通过化学分析仪器的微 型化、集成化,最大限度的把分析实验室的诸多功能如样品的制备、反应、分离、 检测等集成几个平方厘米的芯片上,因此又称芯片实验室(Lab on a Chip, LOC) (图1-1)。基于芯片结构的微全分析系统中,依据芯片结构和工作机理可分为微 阵列(生物)芯片与微流控芯片(图1-2)。

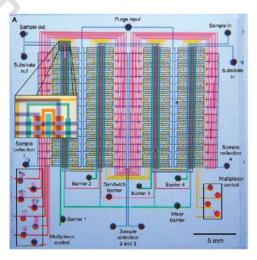


图 1-1. 高度集成化的芯片实验室^[4]

微阵列芯片^[5-7] (Microarray Chip) (图1-3A) 是以微点阵列为结构特征,以

生物亲和结合技术为核心,具有高通量、微型化、自动化的特点。微阵列芯片根据研究探针不同又可分为基因芯片、蛋白质片等,目前已实现深度产业化,但由于存在成本过高、定量准确性及重现性差等问题,未能得到广泛应用。

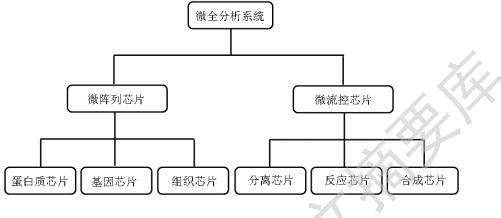


图 1-2. 微全分析系统的分类

微流控芯片(Microfluidic Chip)^[8-10]是以微米级至亚毫米通道网络为基本特征,以微机电系统(MEMS)为加工平台在固体芯片表面构建的微分析单元和系统(图 1-3B)。微流控芯片是一个高度学科交叉的领域,它结合了材料、电子、物理、化学、生物等诸多学科的知识,根据使用目的或功能不同可分为分离芯片(如电泳芯片)、反应芯片(如PCR芯片)和合成芯片等。微流控芯片具有试剂消耗少(nL~μL级)、分析检测速度快、污染少、便于集成与携带等优点,有望在疾病诊断、药物筛选、食品安全、环境监测、司法鉴定、体育竞技等与人类生存质量和安全相关领域发挥重要作用^[1-3],已成当今世界最前沿的热点领域之一。

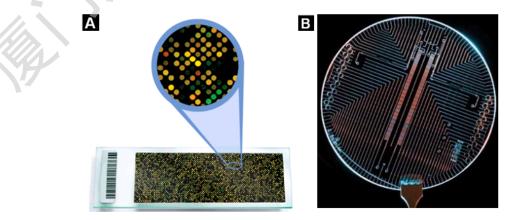


图1-3. (A). 高密度微阵列芯片^[7]、(B). 具微通道网络的微流控芯片^[11]

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