

Multiphoton lithography based 3D micro/nano printing

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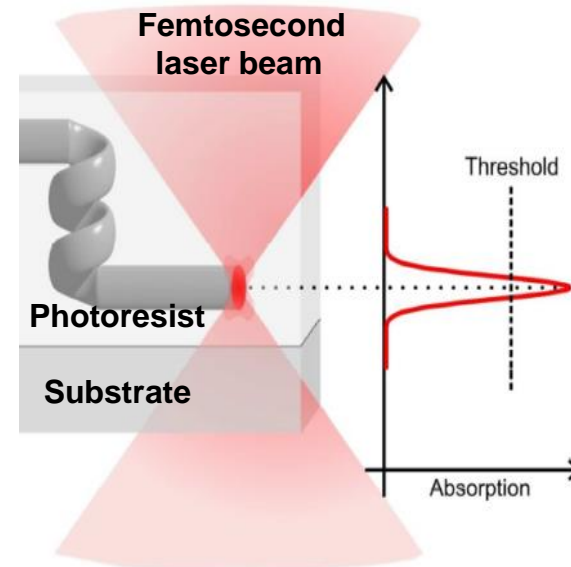
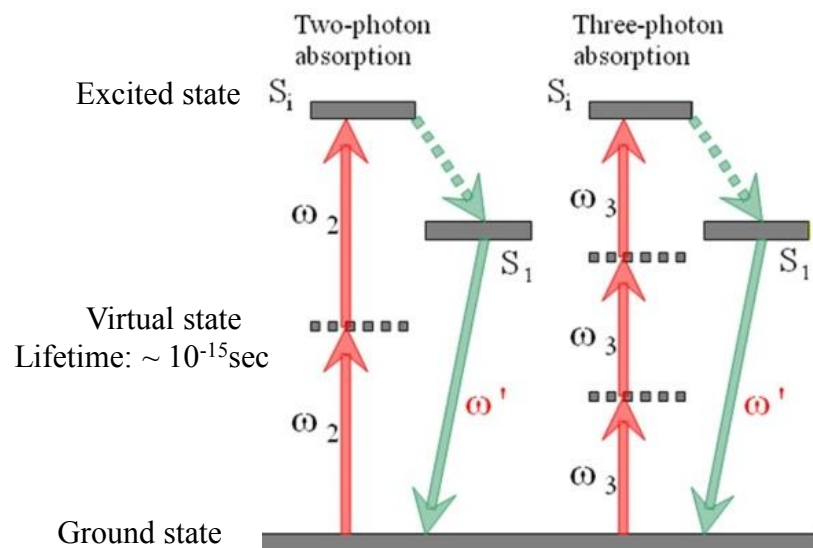


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Multiphoton lithography



- Also known as direct laser lithography, direct laser writing or two-photon polymerisation
- Create arbitrary 3D nano/micro structures
- Based on NIF fs laser induced multi-photon polymerization
- Direct fabrication without a mask
- Materials: polymers, ceramics, metals, hybrid...
- Resolution: ~ 100 nm



Micro-stereolithography vs. Multiphoton lithography



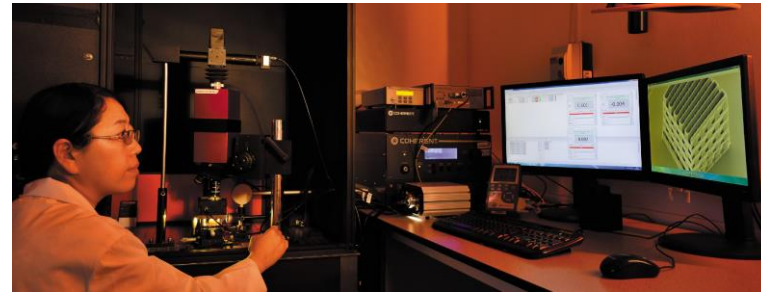
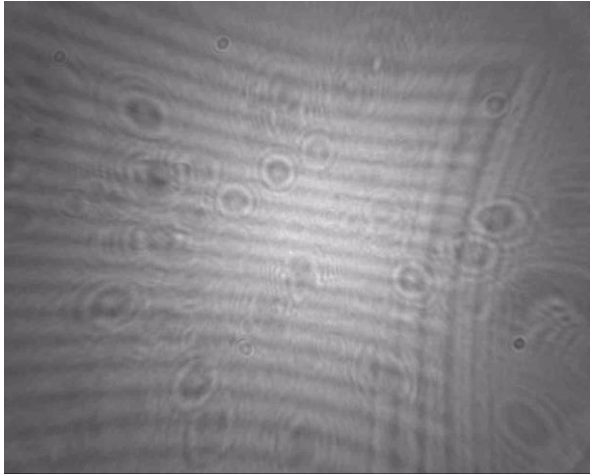
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	<h2>Micro stereolithography</h2> <p>UV light photosensitive resin</p>	<h2>Multiphoton lithography</h2> <p>NIR fs pulses photosensitive resin</p>
Essential elements	CAD design, 2D layer preparation function, laser scanning & controlling system with monitoring devices	
Mechanism for polymerisation	One-photon absorption (Linear absorption)	Multi-photon absorption (Non-linear absorption)
Laser type	UV laser	NIR femtosecond laser
Resolution	~ 1 μm	~ 100 nm
Strategy for 3D fabrication	Polymerisation at the surface → layer-by-layer approach	Polymerisation at any desired location → Built 3D structure 'recording' the beam path

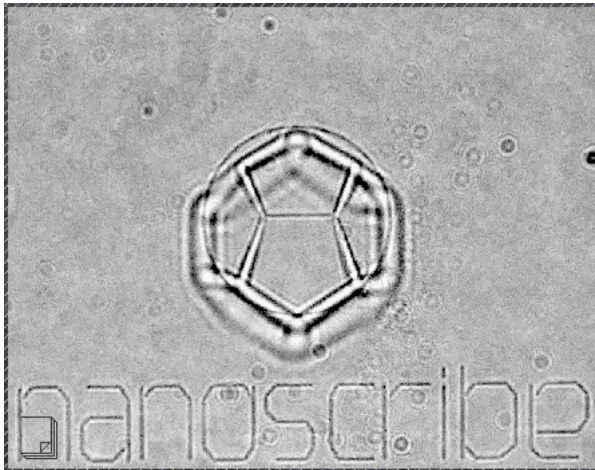
Systems



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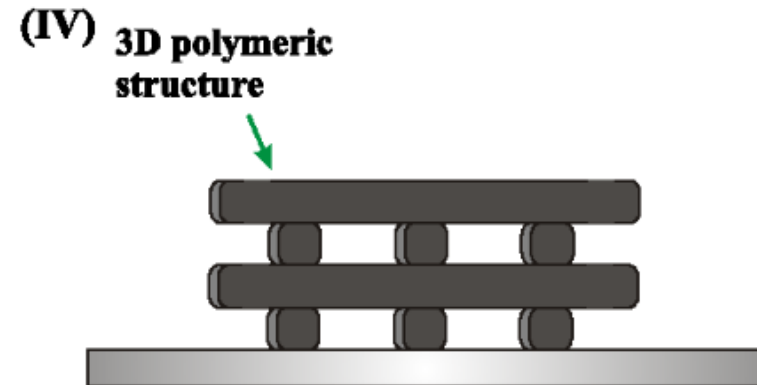
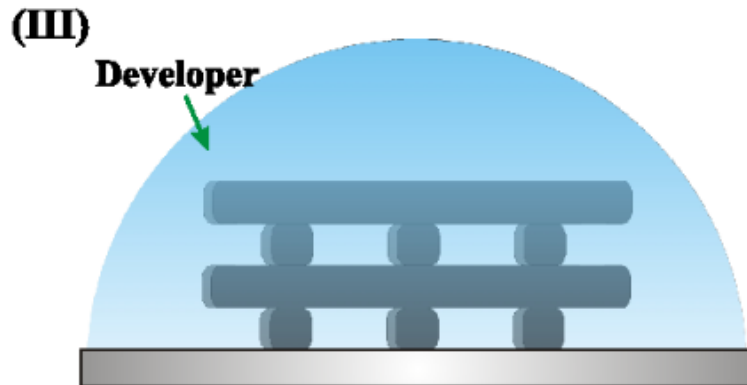
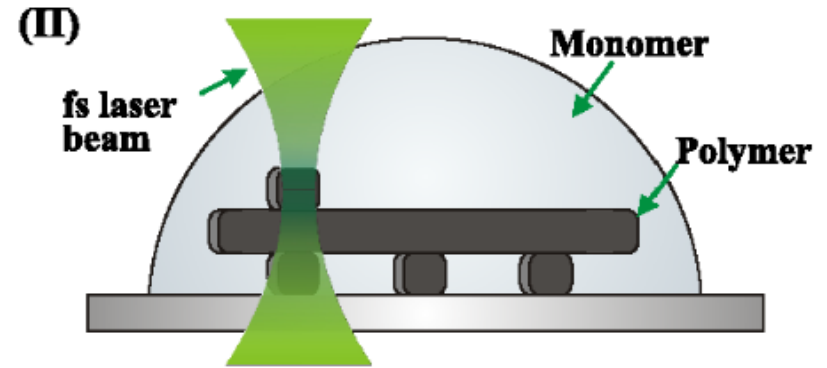
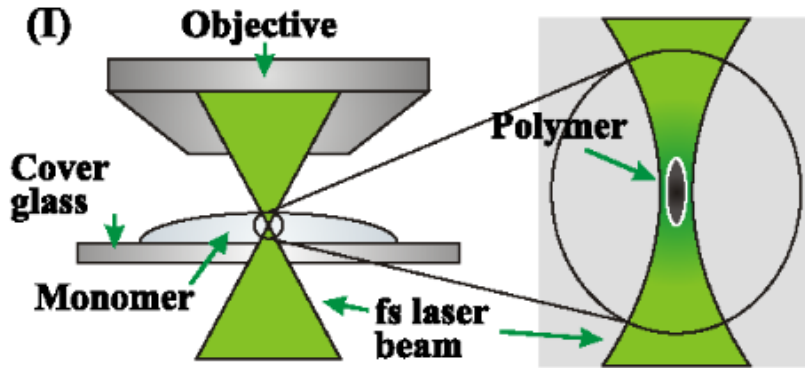


Nanoscribe



Specifications	Galvo mode	Piezo mode
Lateral feature size	$\leq 200 \text{ nm}$	$\leq 200 \text{ nm}$
Vertical feature size	$\leq 1500 \text{ nm}$	$\leq 1000 \text{ nm}$
Writing speed	Typ. 10 mm/s	Typ. 100 $\mu\text{m/s}$
Range	$\varnothing 200 \mu\text{m}$	300x300x300 μm^3
Accessible writing area	100x100 mm^2	100x100 mm^2

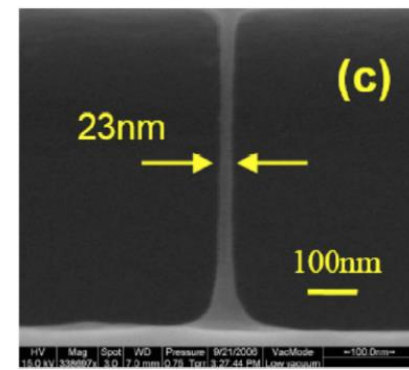
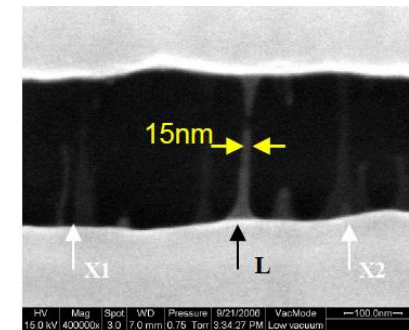
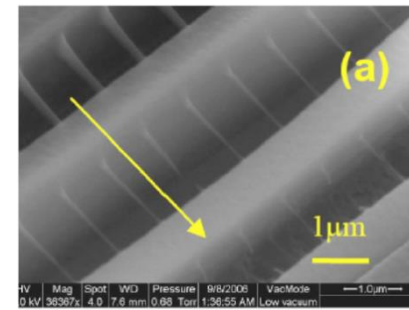
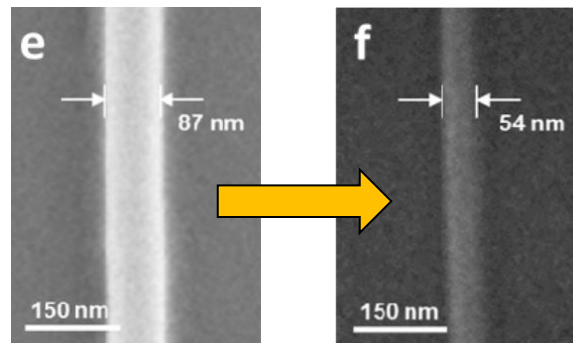
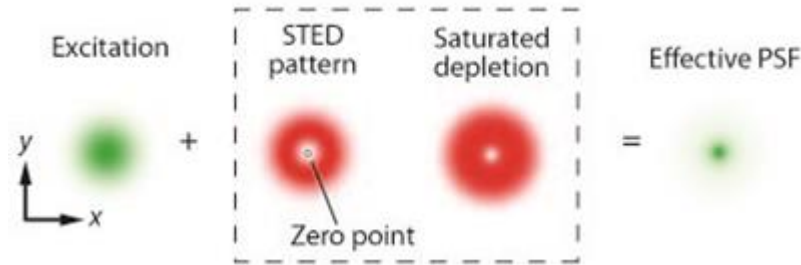
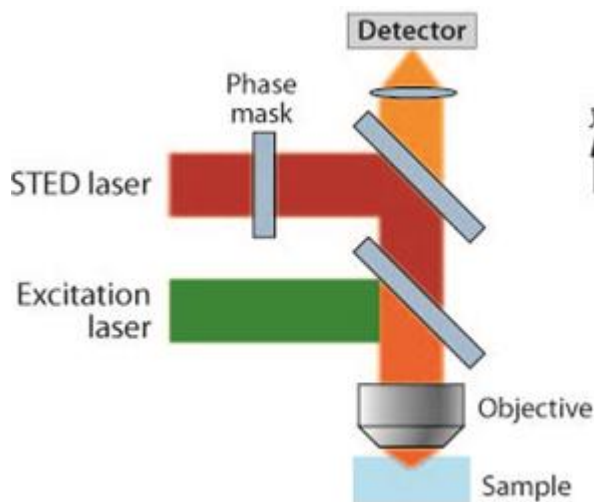
Fabrication procedure



Feature size



- Resolution: ~ 100 nm
- Methods for making sub-resolution features
 - With additional radical quenchers
 - Using highly sensitive initiator
 - Repolymerization
 - Combined with stimulated emission depletion (STED)



▪ Compositions

- Photoinitiators
- Monomer
- ...

▪ Requirements

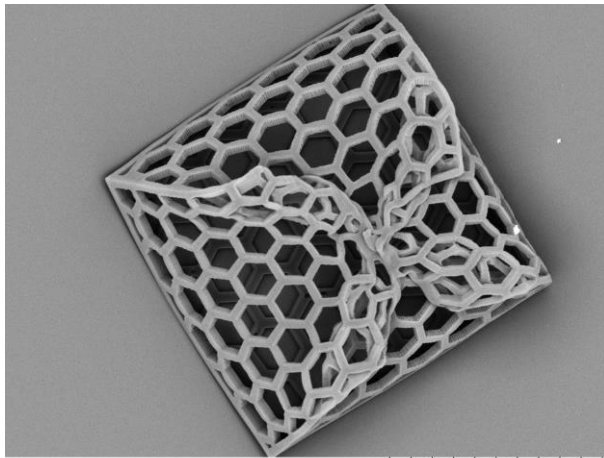
- **Transparent** in the visible and near infrared regions
- **Fast curing speed** so that only the resin in the focal point is polymerized
- **Resisting to the solvent** used in the later washout process
- Suitable **mechanical property** and **thermal stability** to main the shape

Material capability: polymer

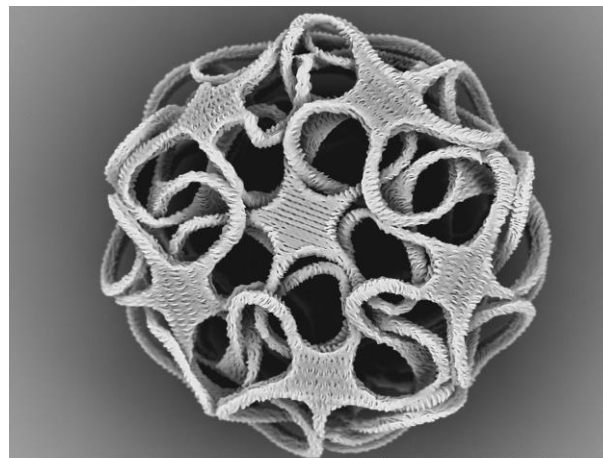


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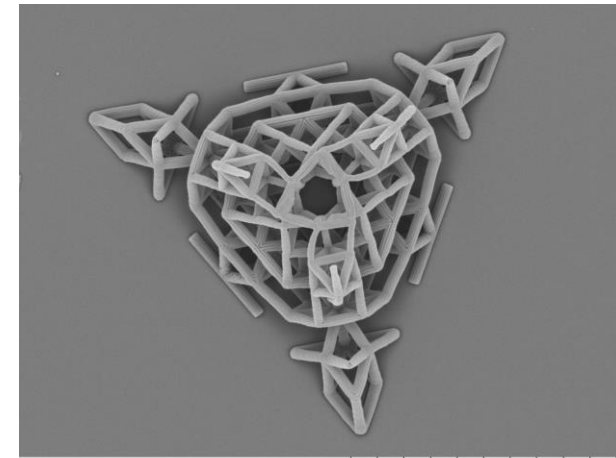
- Multiphoton induced polymerisation



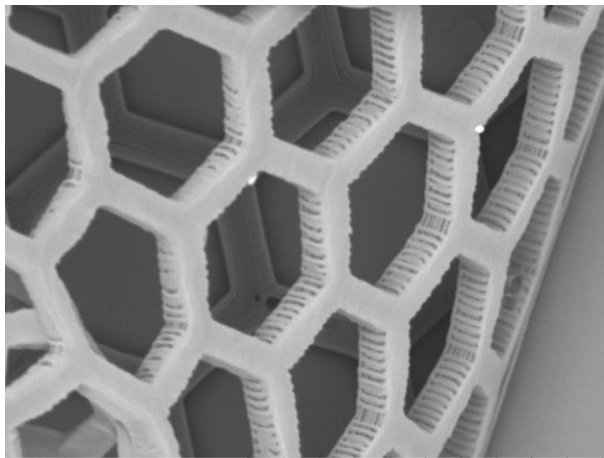
N x1.2k 50 μ m



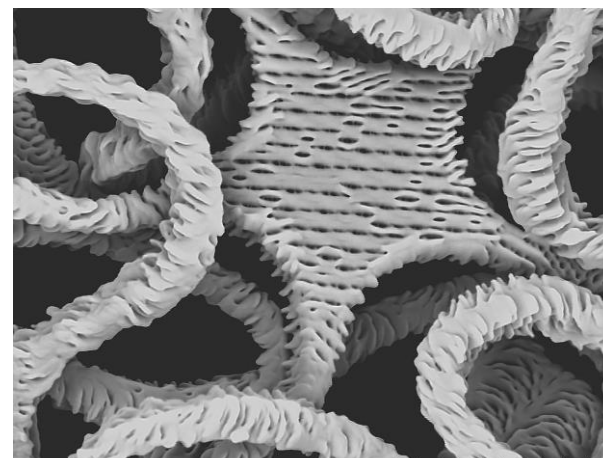
2015-02-02 N D4.0 x1.8k 50 μ m



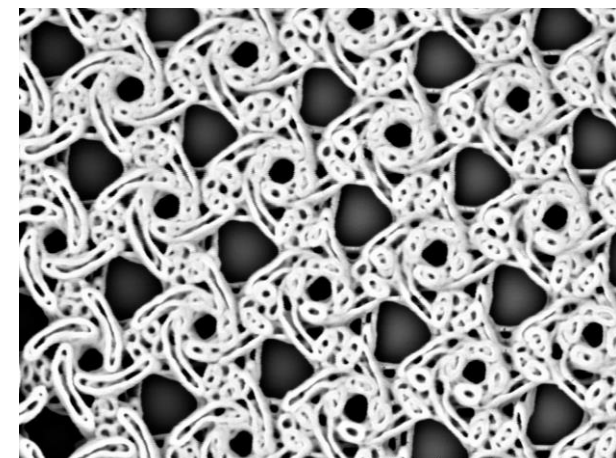
N x1.5k 50 μ m



N x5.0k 20 μ m



2015-02-02 N D4.0 x6.0k 10 μ m

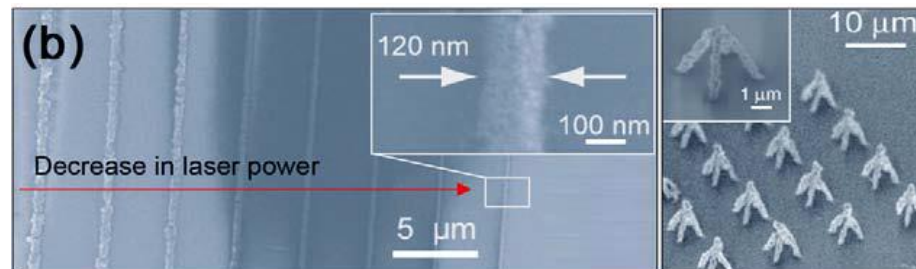
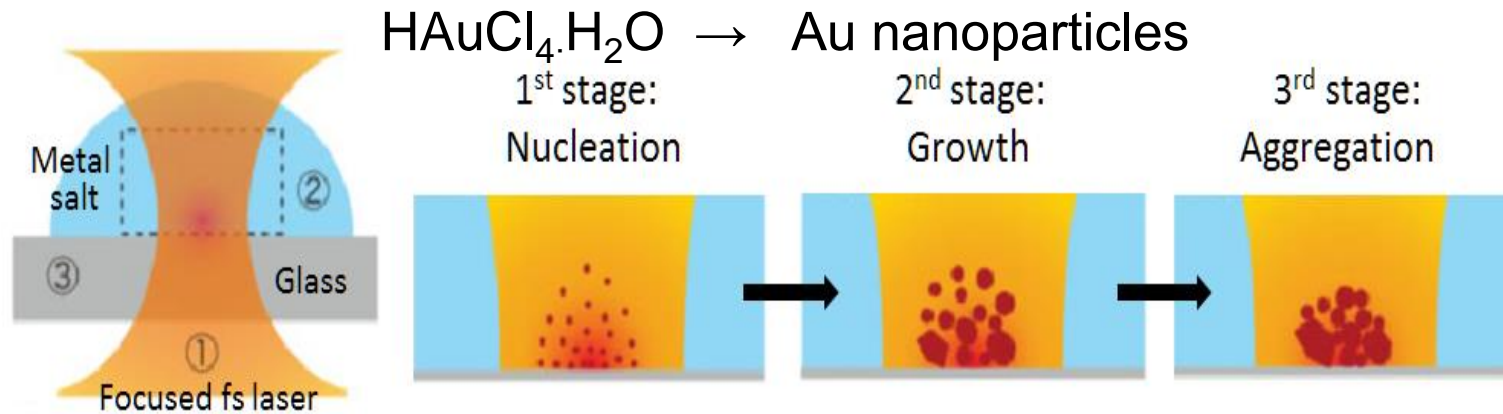


2015-02-02 N D4.0 x7.0k 10 μ m

Material capability: metal



- Multiphoton induced photoreduction of metal ions
- Common metals: Ag and Au



Material capability: hybrid



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Polymer resin

+

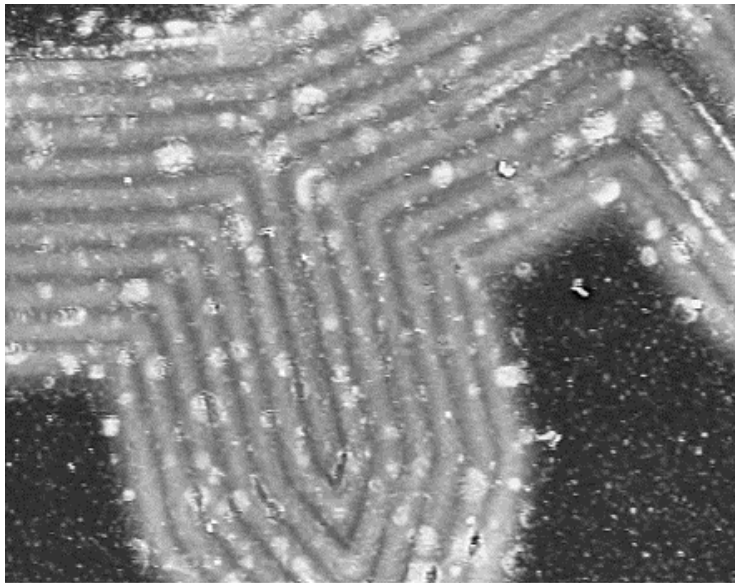
Metallic salts/acids
e.g. HAuCl_4

Polymerization

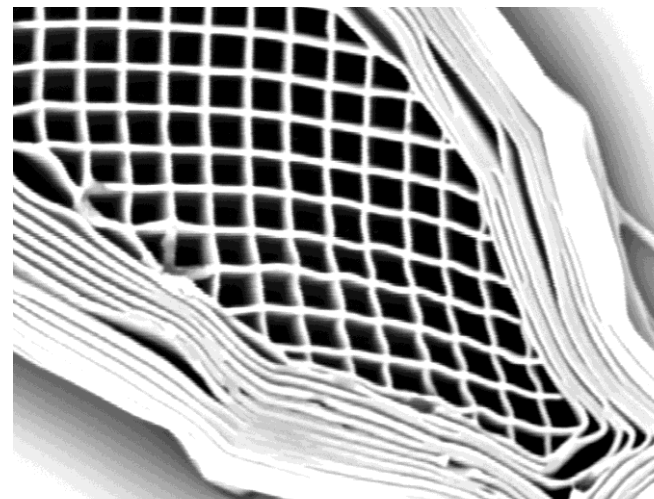
Two-photon simultaneously induced

Metal reduction

Polymer
Metal

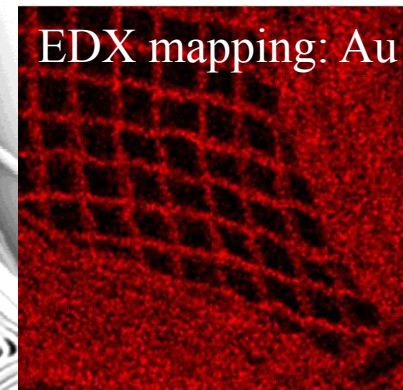


SU8 + Au



A D8.5 x6.0k 10 μm

IP-L + Au



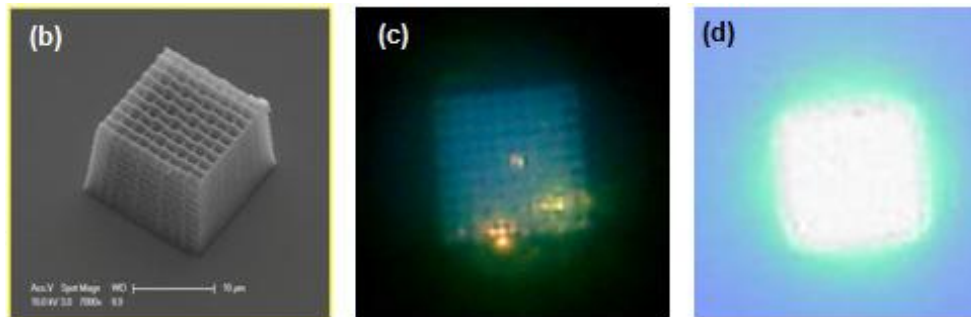
EDX mapping: Au

Material capability: nanomaterials

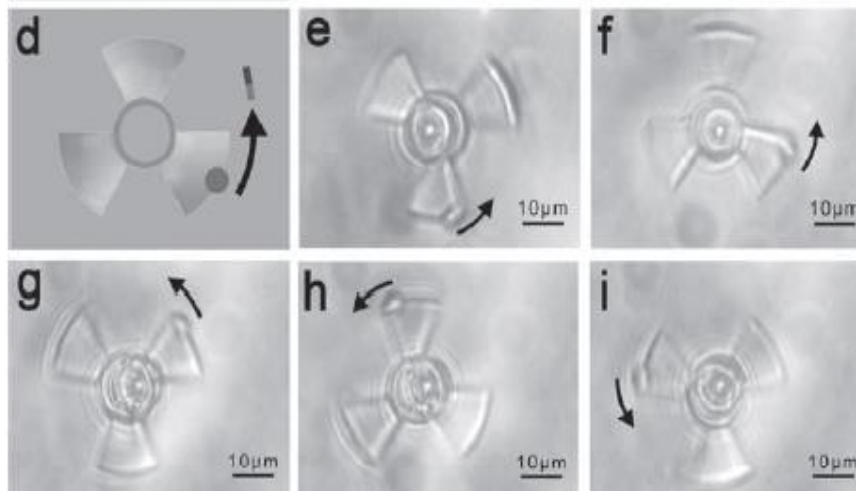


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- Small amount of nanomaterials mixed with polymer resin to increase the functionality
- Format: nanoparticles, quantum dots, carbon nanotube...



Patterns with (c) CdSe and (d) CdSe/ZnS QDs for colour display devices



Magnetic turbine with Fe_3O_4 NPs



Table 1. Materials used for two-photon cross-linking and two-photon polymerization.

Type	Hydrogel yes/no	Polymer	Photoinitiator	Ref.
Nondegradable	No	ORMOCER®/Ormocomp®	Irgacure® 369	[36,87,102]
	No	SR368+SR499	Lucirin® TPO-L	[103,104]
	Yes	PEGda	Irgacure® 369	[97, 105, 111,132]
	Yes	PEGda	WSPI [†]	[83]
	No	Accura® SI10	Not reported	[31]
	No	Ti- and Zr-based sol-gels	Irgacure® 369	[113,133]
	No	Chitosan-doped	Lucirin® TPO-L	[134]
	No	UDMA	Irgacure® 369	[90]
Biodegradable	No	PCL based	Michlers ketone	[88]
	Yes	gelMOD	Irgacure® 2959 [†]	[92,95]
	No	OLMA	Irgacure® 369	[90]
	No	PLA based	Michlers ketone	[91]
	Yes	BSA and fibrinogen	RoseBengal [†]	[84]
	Yes	Biotinylated BSA	Flavin mononucleotide [†]	[135]
	Yes	Collagen	Benzophenone dimer [†]	[136]

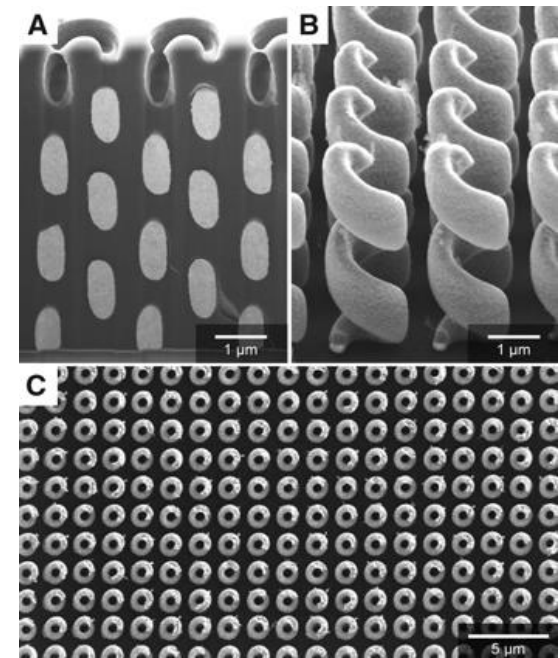
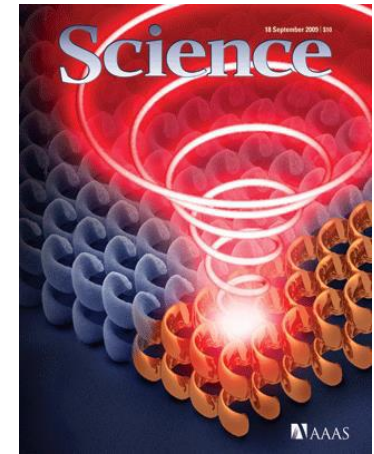
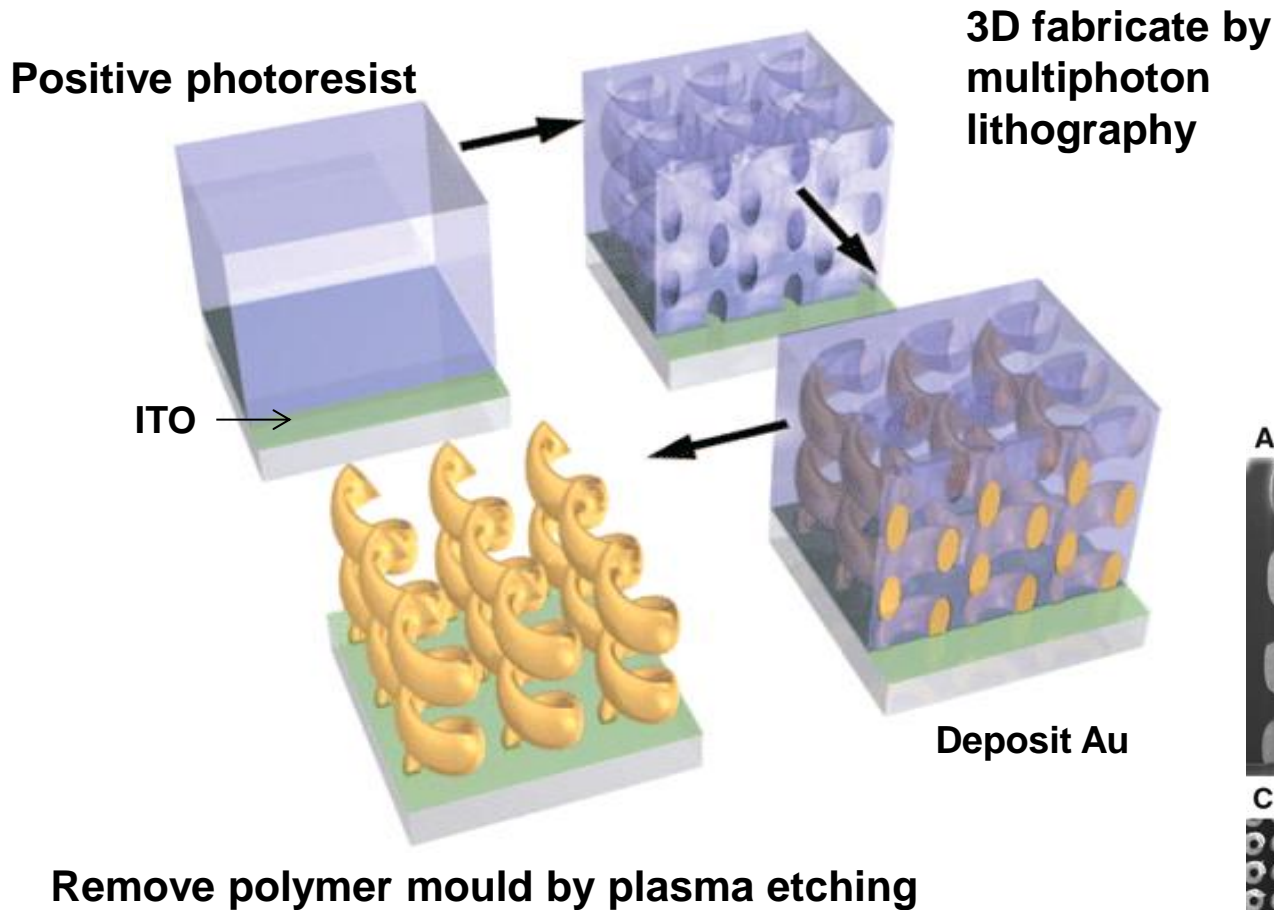
[†]Water-soluble and biocompatible photoinitiators.

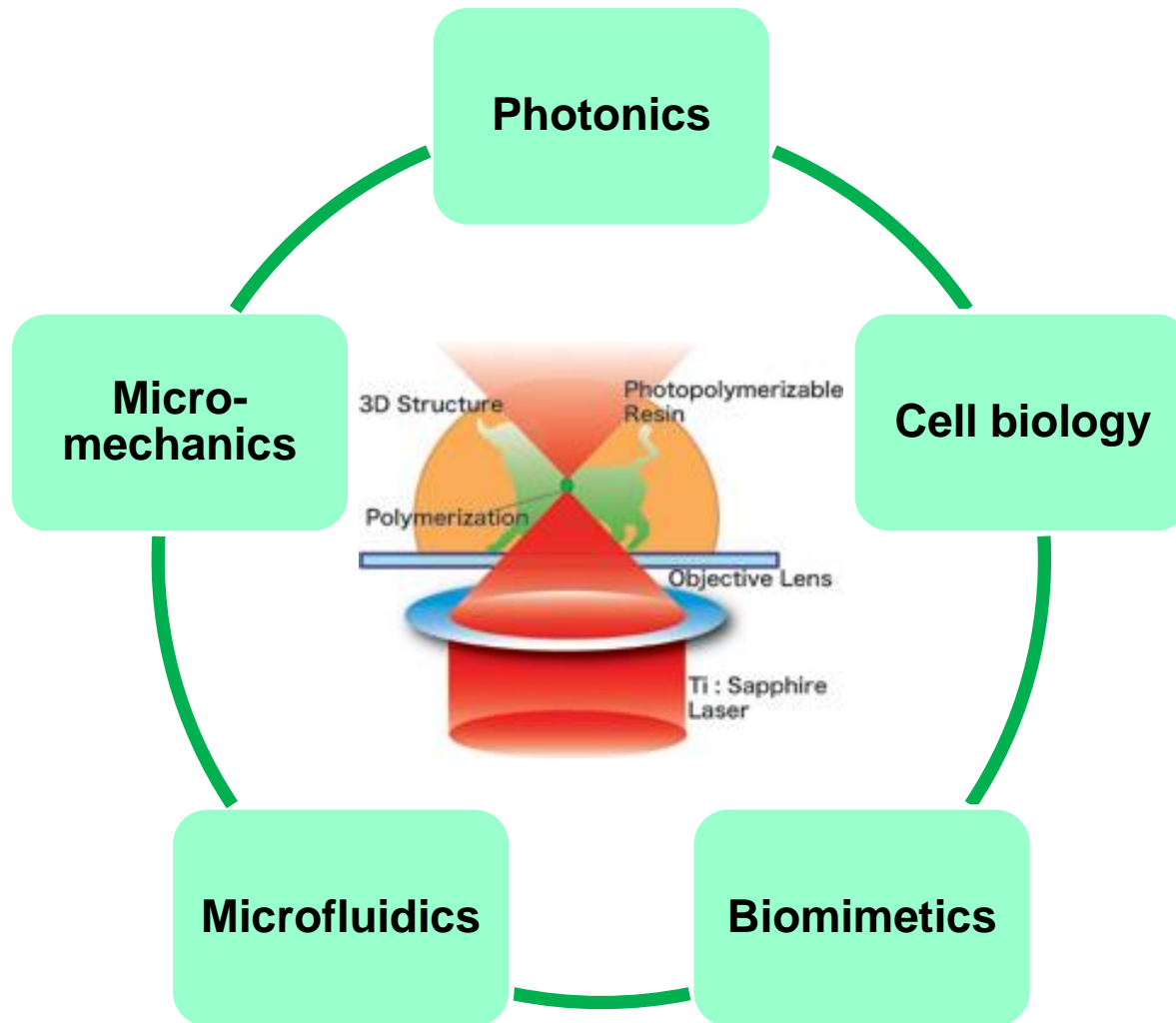
BSA: Bovine serum albumin; gelMOD: Methacrylated gelatine; OLMA: Methacrylated oligolactones; PEGda: Poly(ethylene glycol) diacrylate; PLA: Poly(lactic acid); SR368: Tris (2-hydroxyethyl) isocyanurate triacrylate; SR499: Ethoxylated (6) trimethylolpropane triacrylate; UDMA: Urethandimethacrylate; WSPI: 1,4-bis[4'-(N,N-bis[6' [bis[trimethylammoniumiodide-6-hexyl]-amino]hexyl]amino)styryl]-2,5-dimethoxybenzene.

Material capability: Casting from polymer

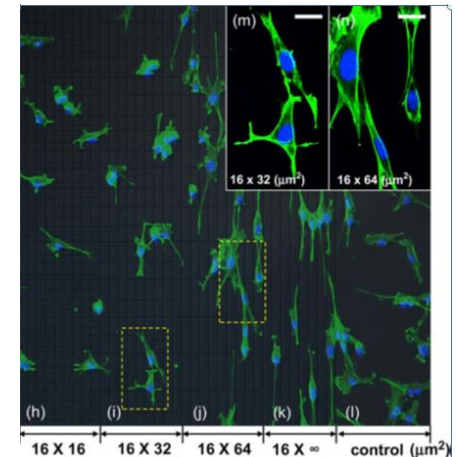
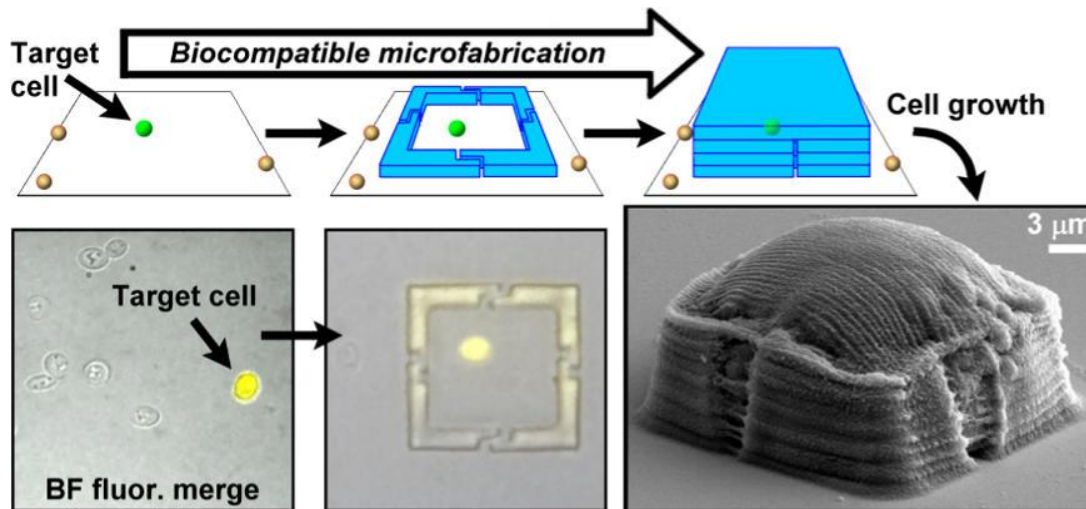
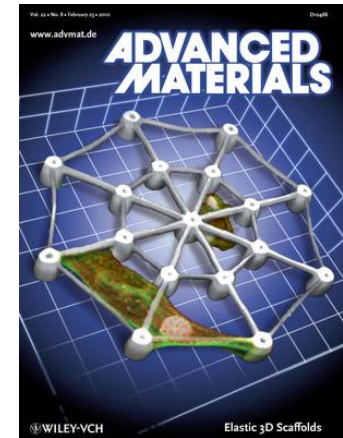
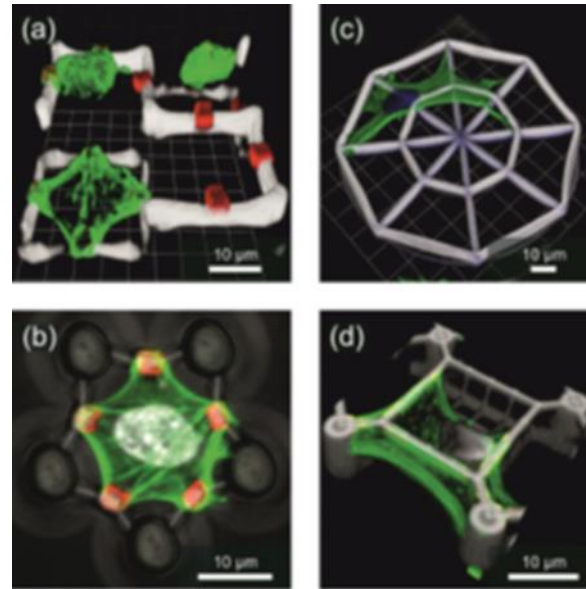
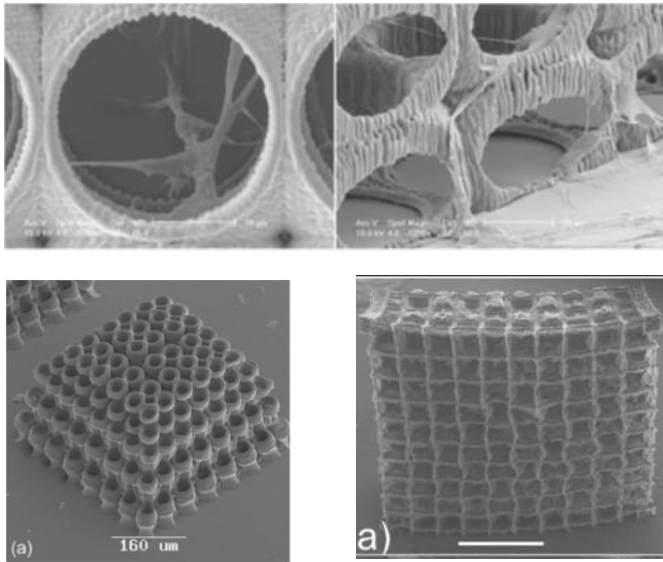


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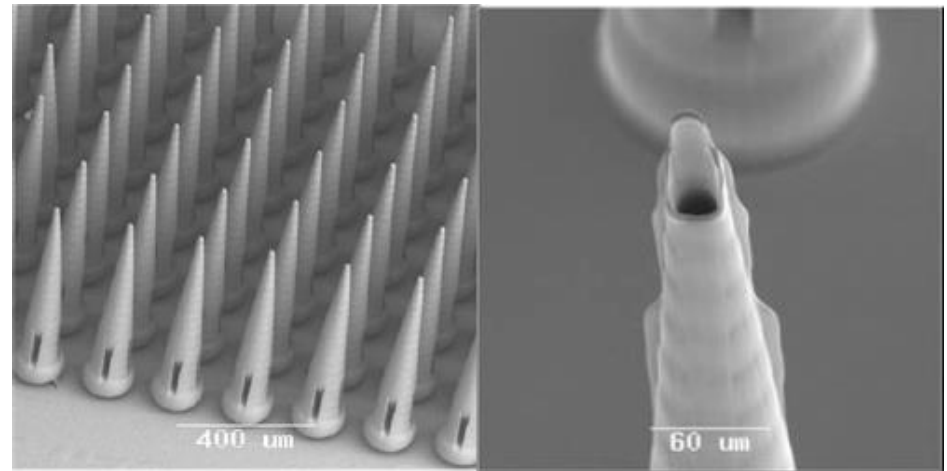
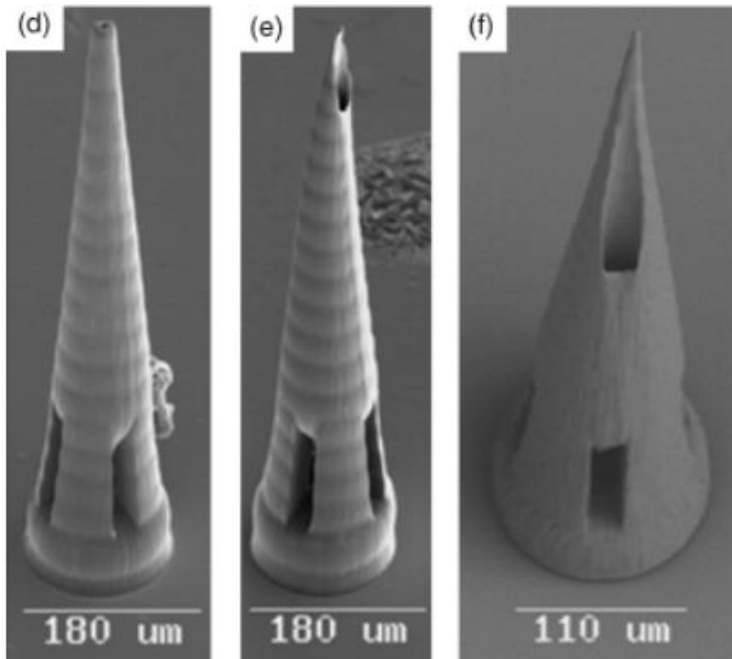




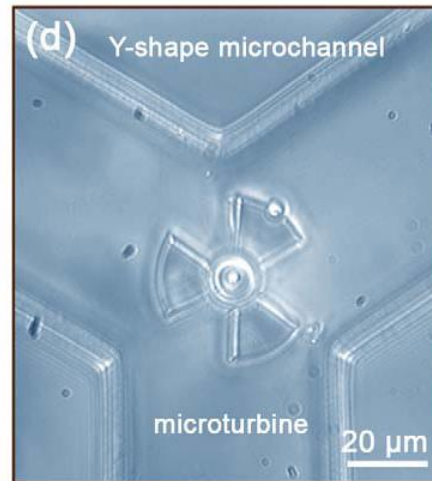
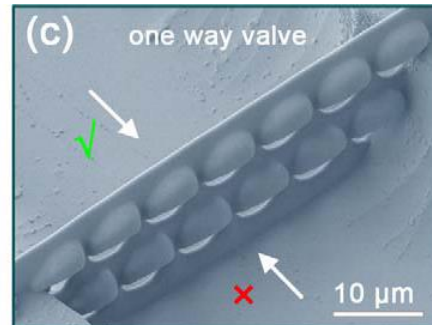
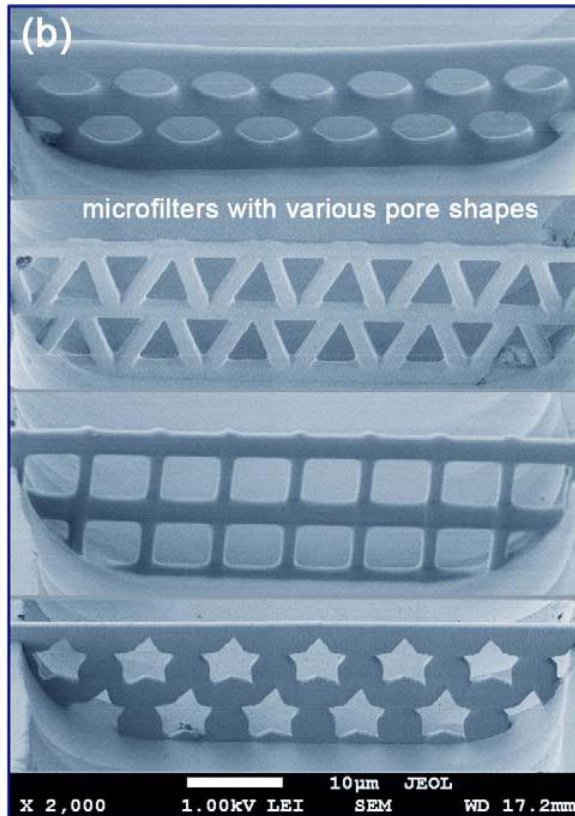
Scaffolds for cell biology



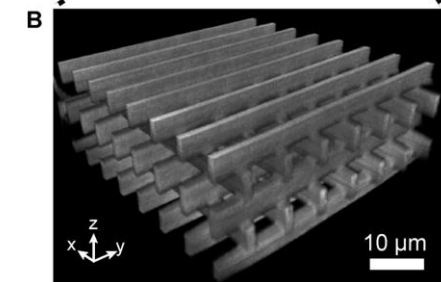
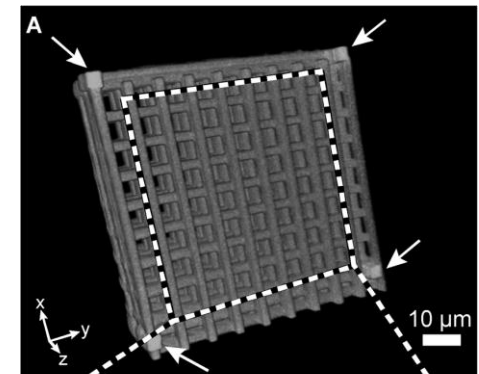
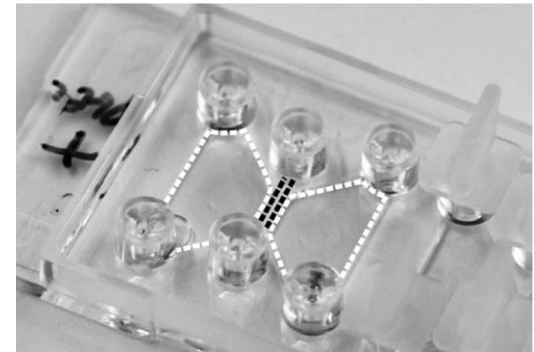
Micro-needles for drug delivery



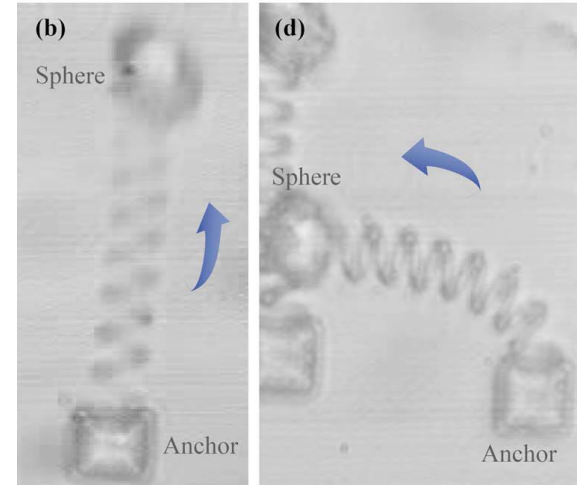
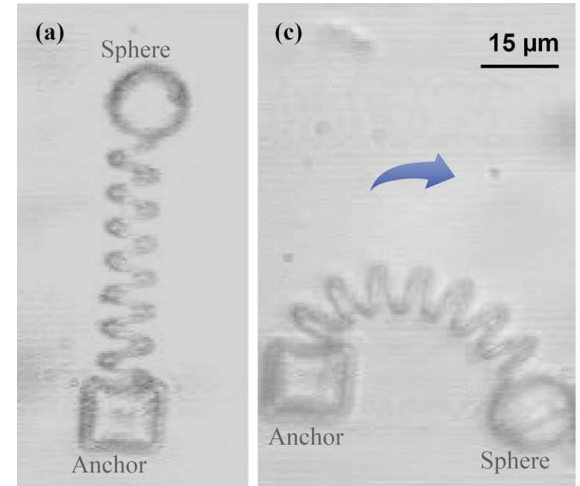
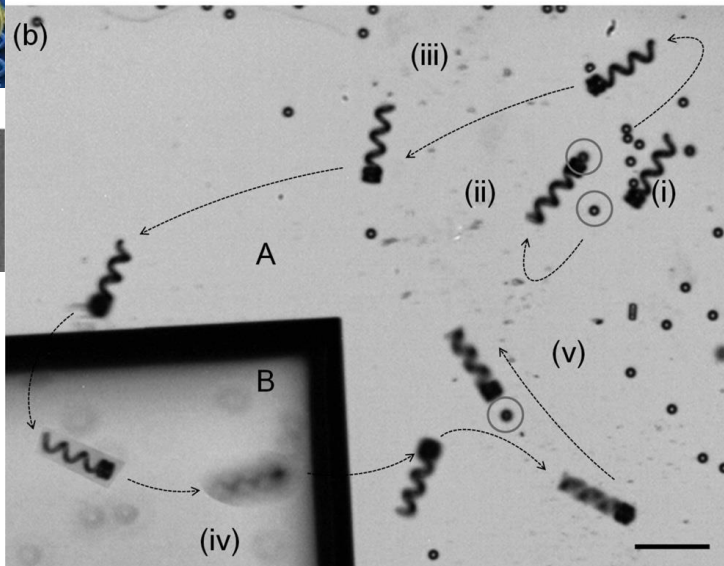
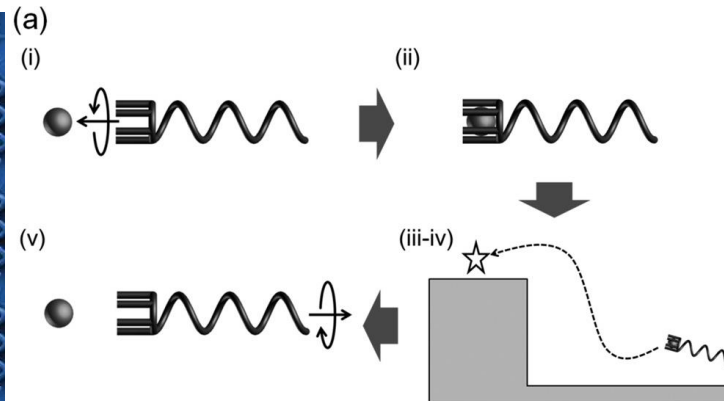
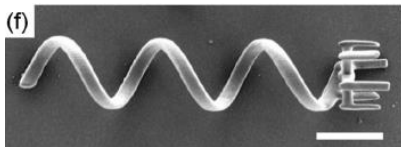
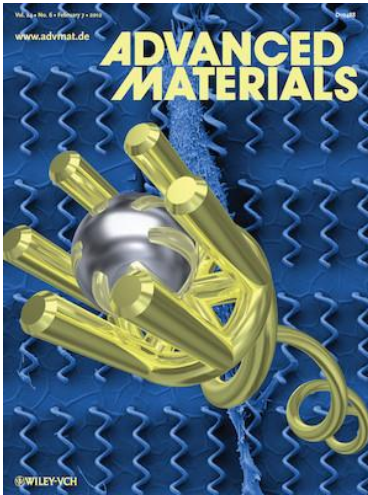
Functional micro-channels



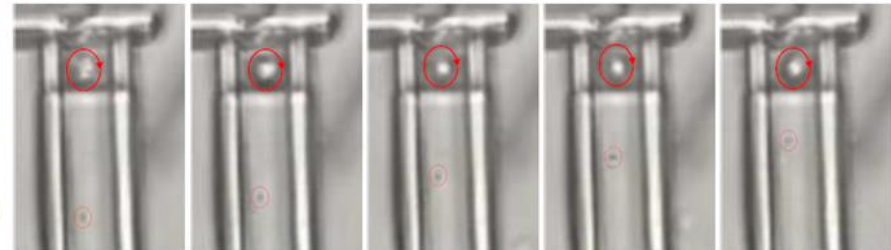
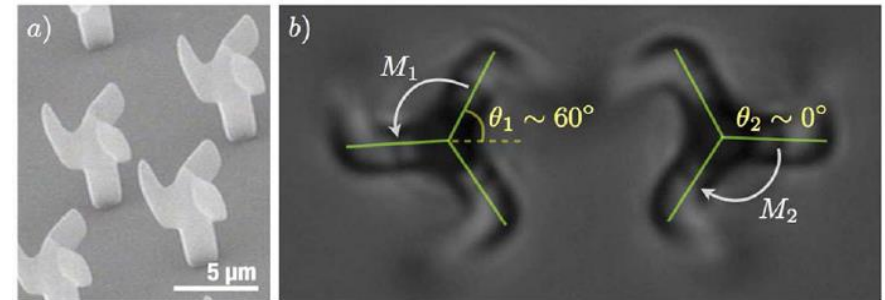
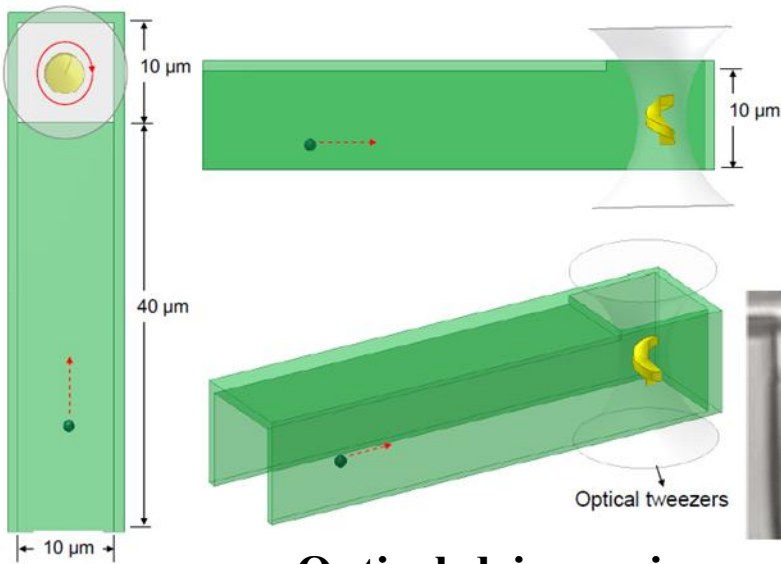
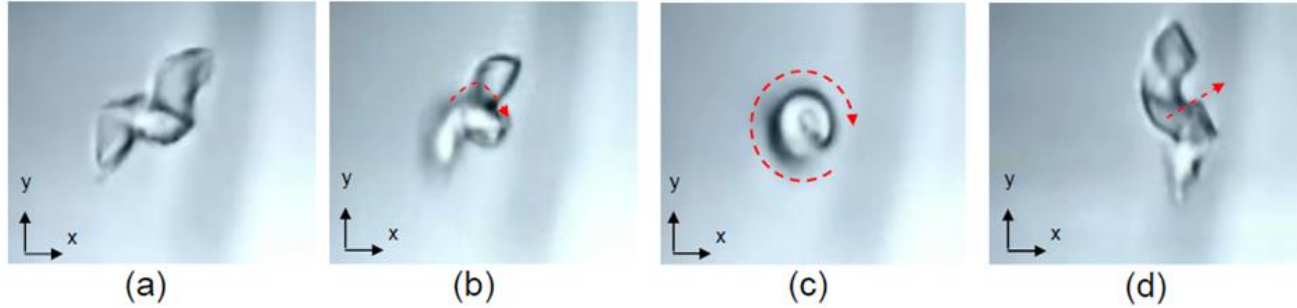
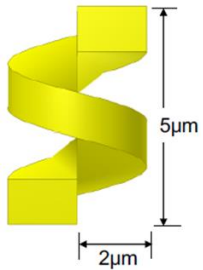
Fabricate cell-sized 3D structures
in the centre channel (*black dashed lines*)



Magnetic micro-actuator

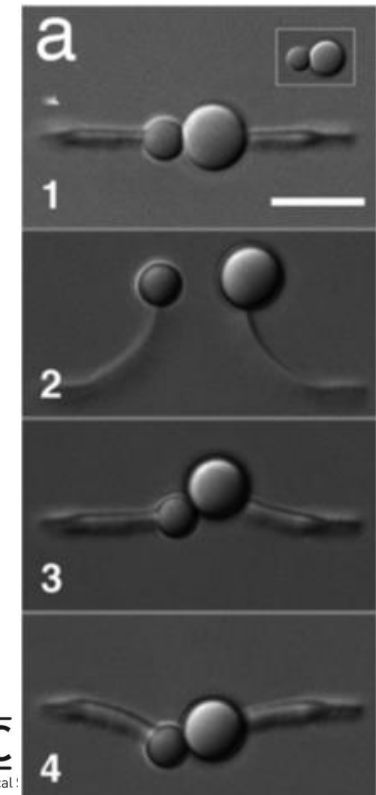
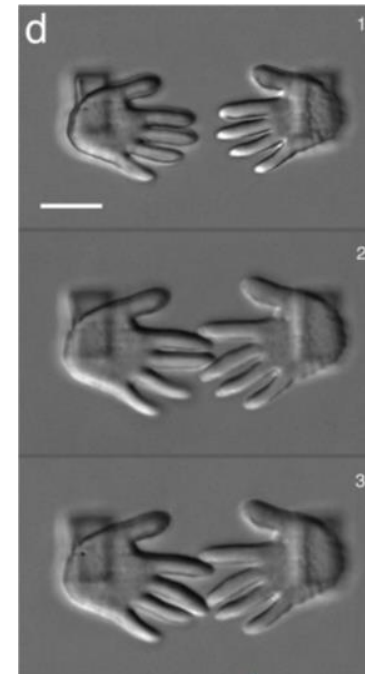
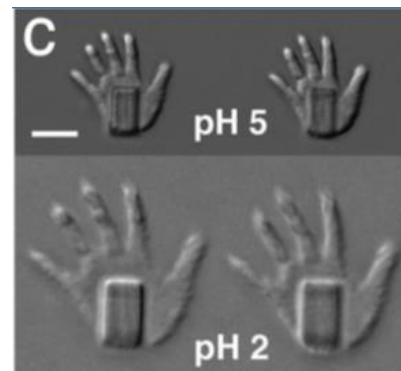
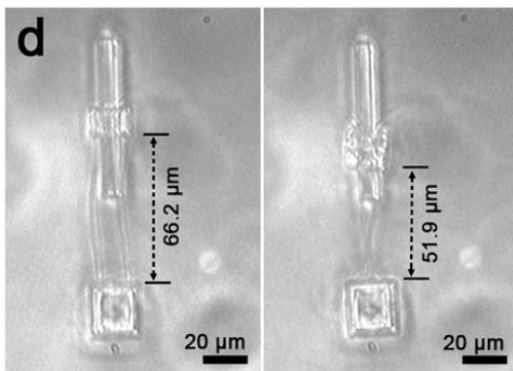
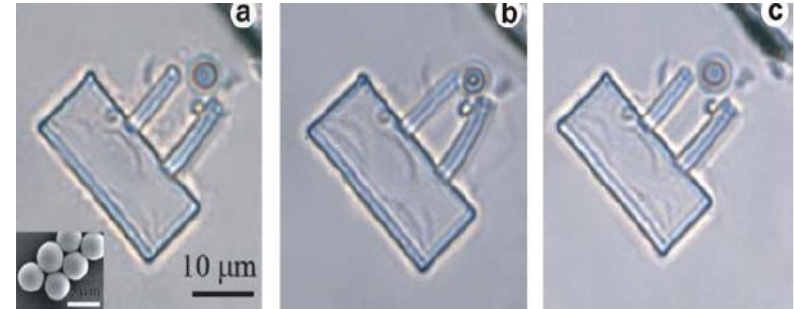
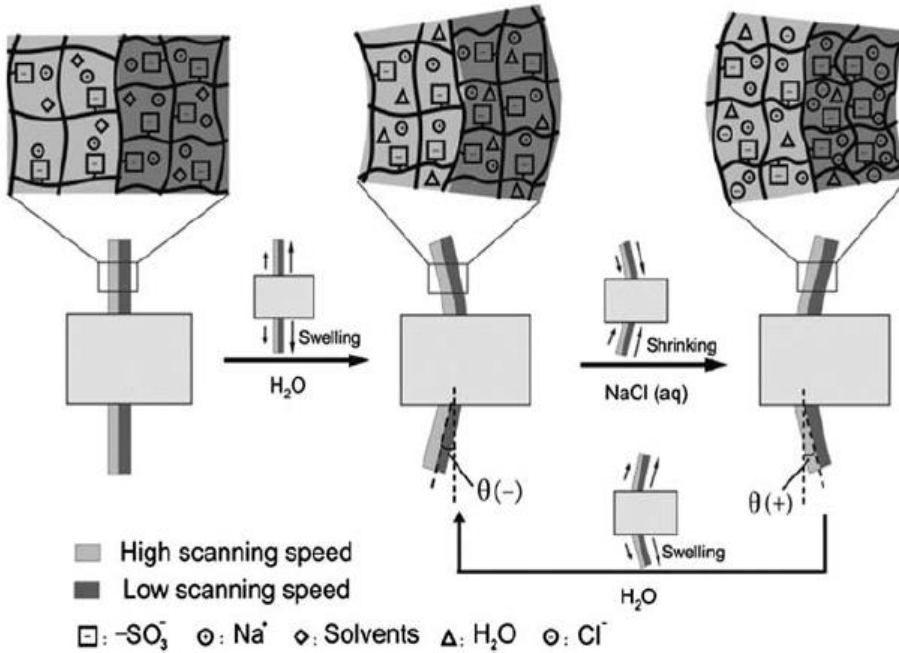


Optical trapping and rotation

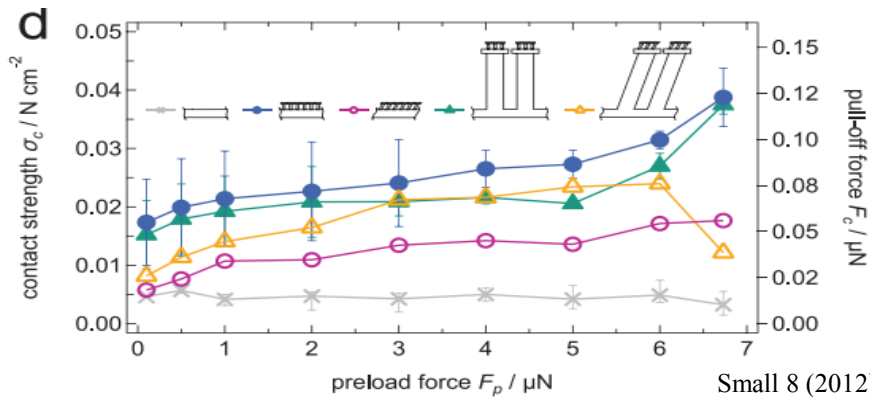
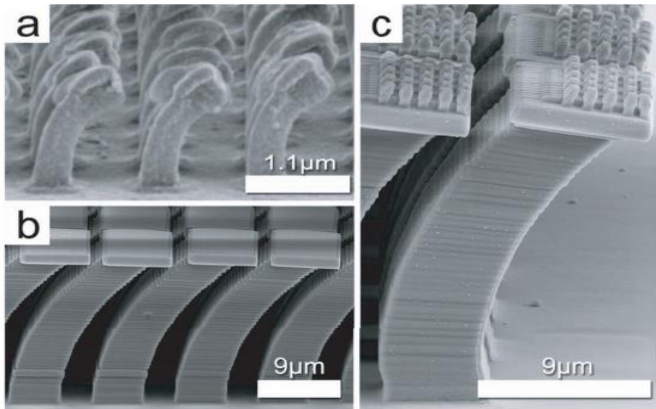
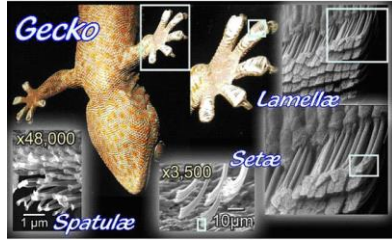


Optical-driven micropump action in a microfluidic channel

Chemical-driven micro-actuator



Gecko-mimicking surface for adhesive

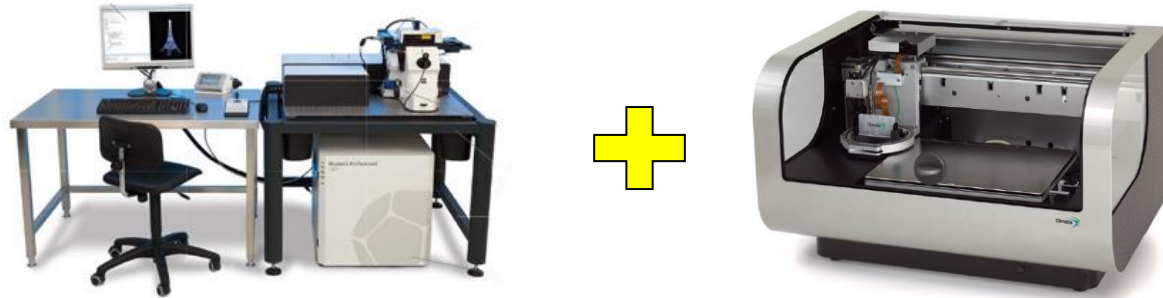


Small 8 (2012) 3009

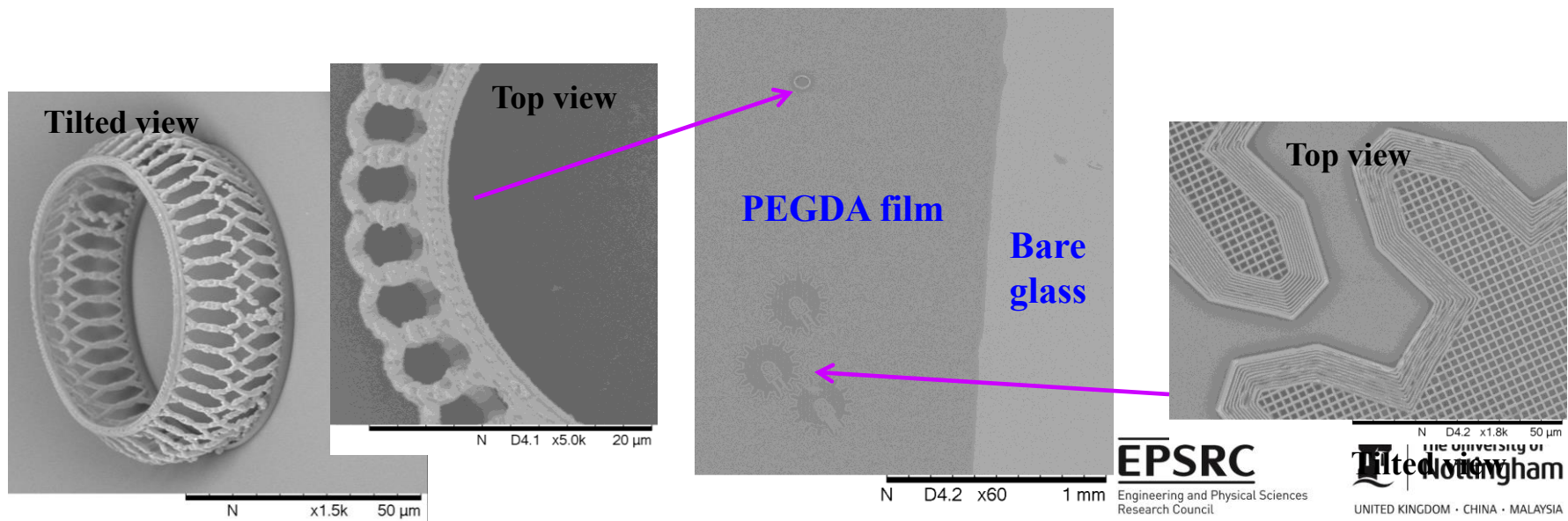
Combined with jetting



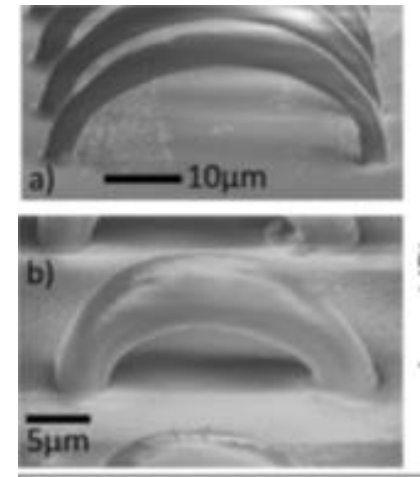
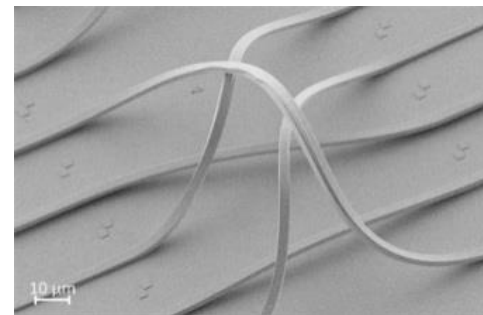
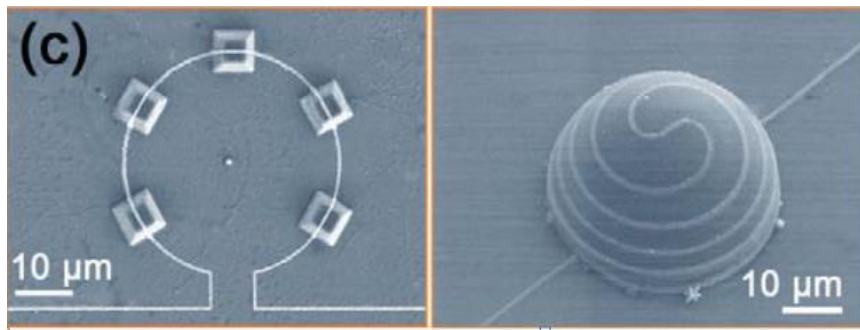
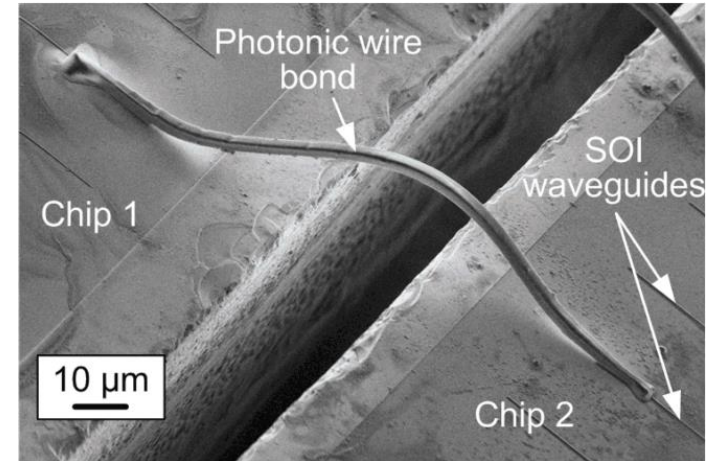
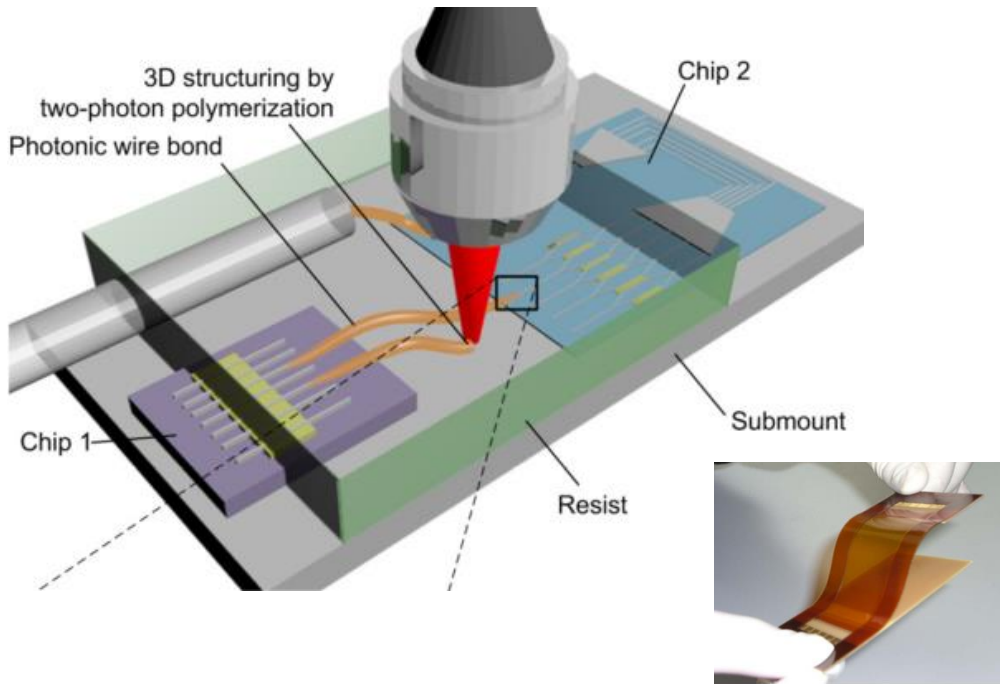
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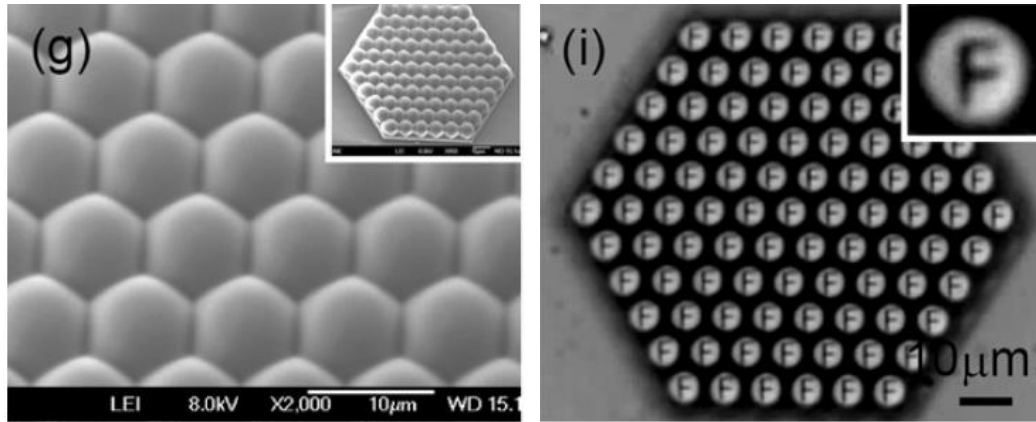
- PEGDA film (~20 μm thick) : jetting + UV curing
- IP-L micro structure on top of PEGDA thin film: two-photon polymerisation



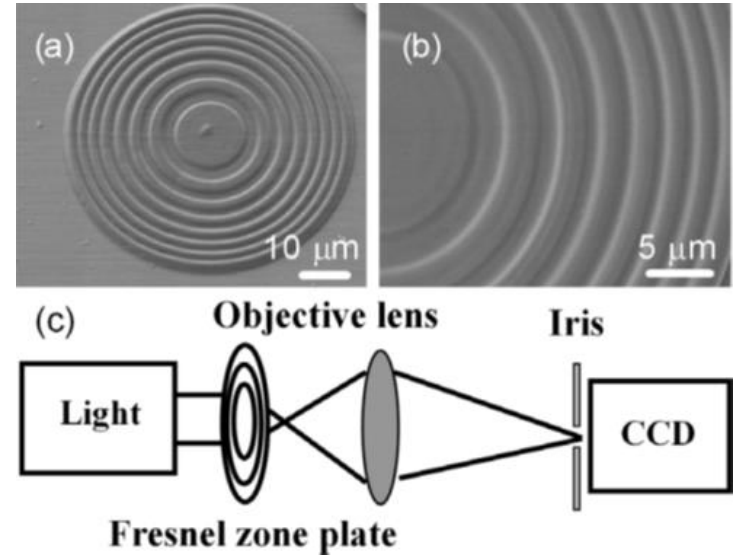
Connection & bonding



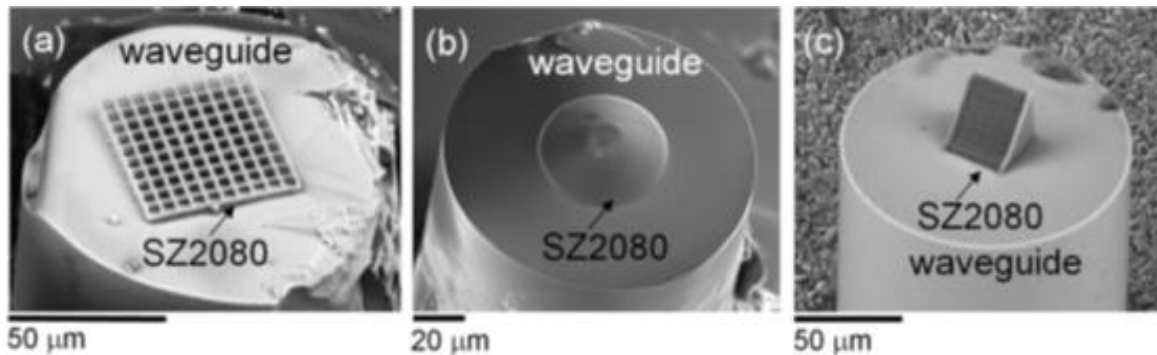
Microlens arrays & their arrays of miniaturized “F” images



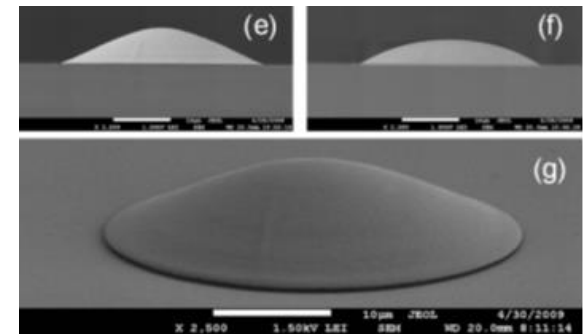
Fresnel zone plate



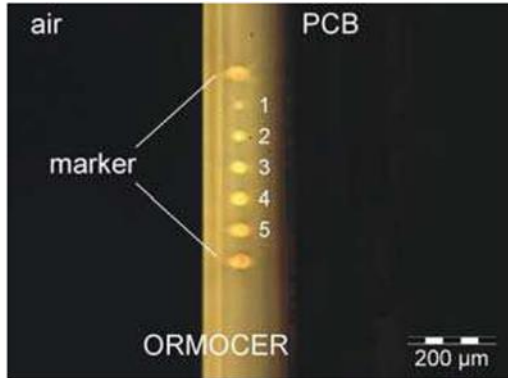
Fabricate on the tip of an optical fibre



Axicon lens



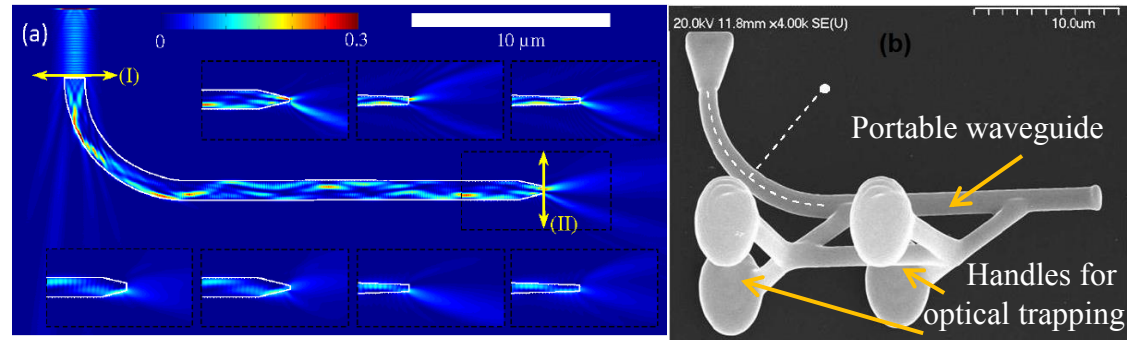
Waveguides



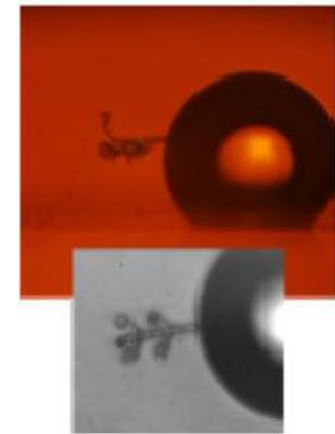
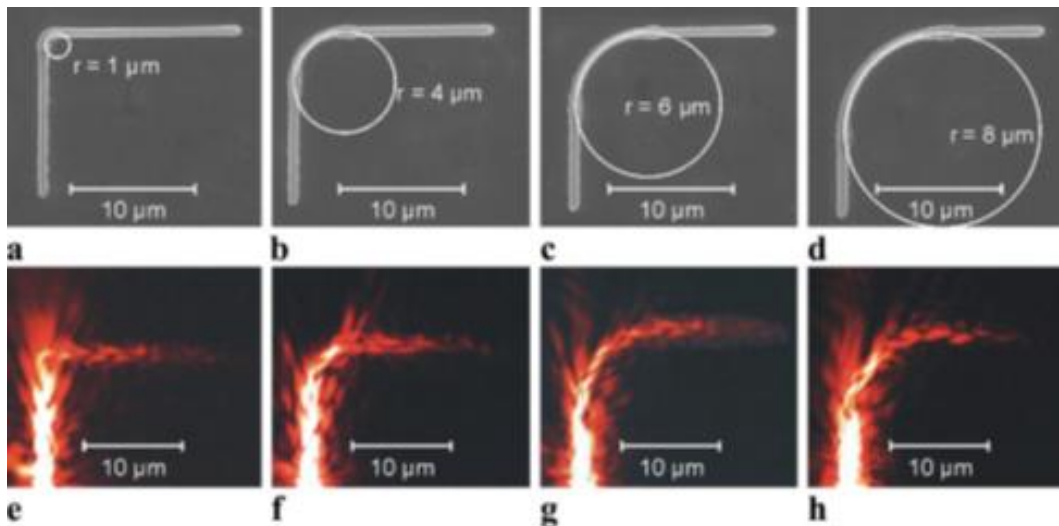
Multimode waveguide on PCB

Data transfer rate: 7 Gbit/s

Portable waveguide

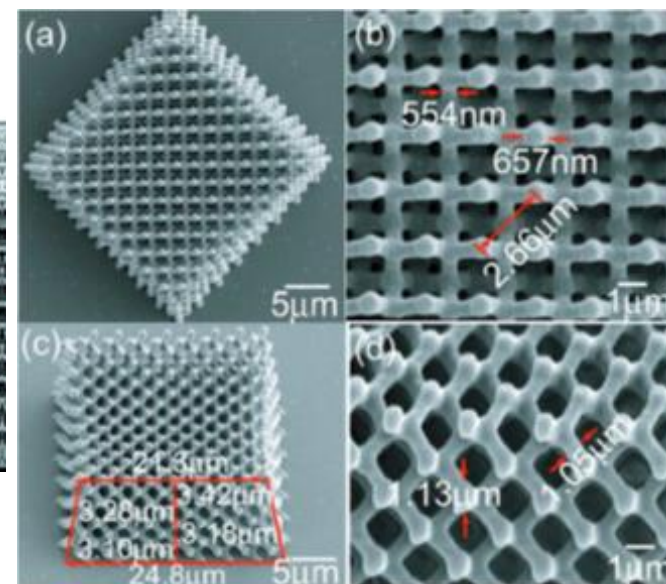
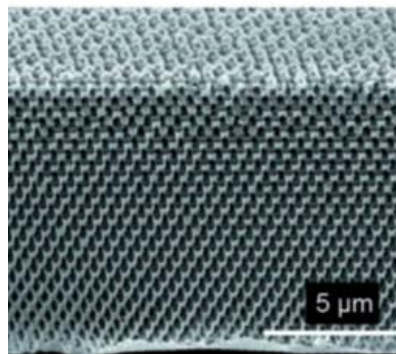
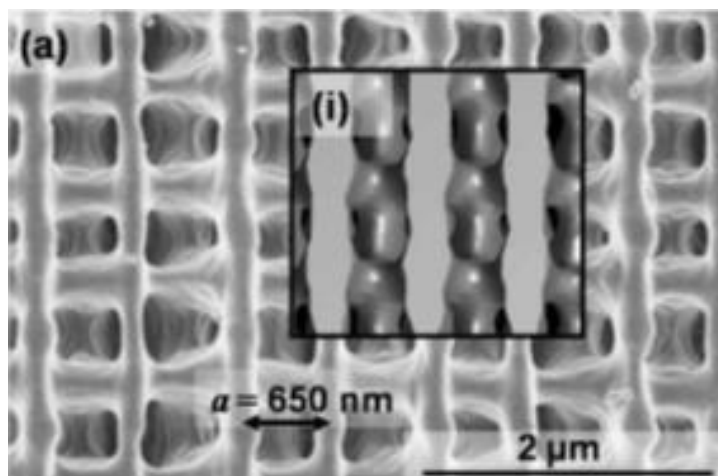
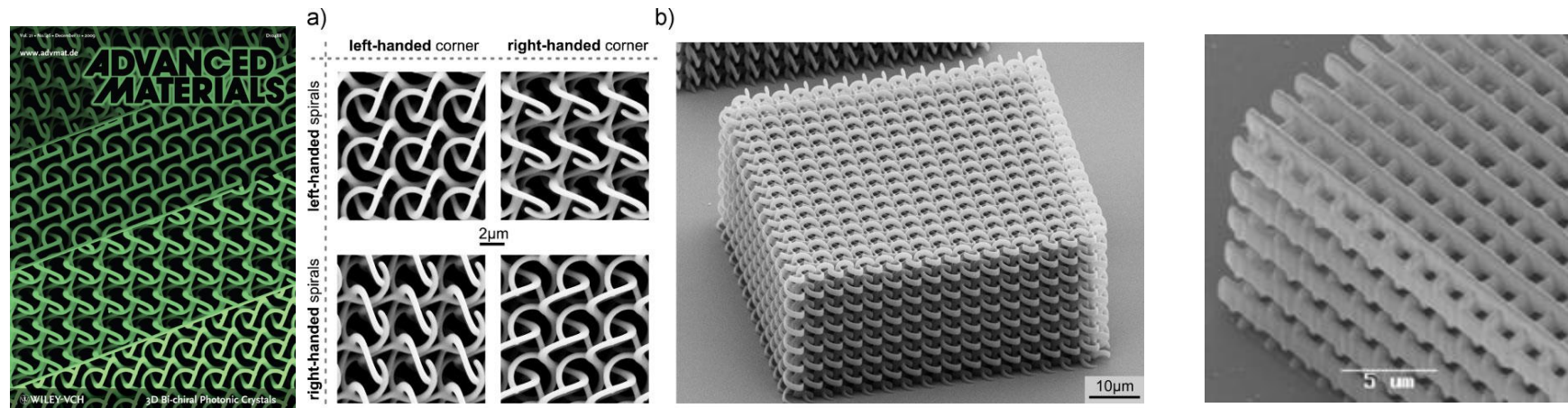


Plasmonic waveguide



A waveguide is placed around a bubble (~ 80 μm)

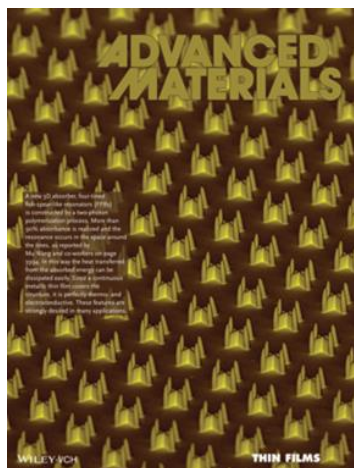
Photonic crystals



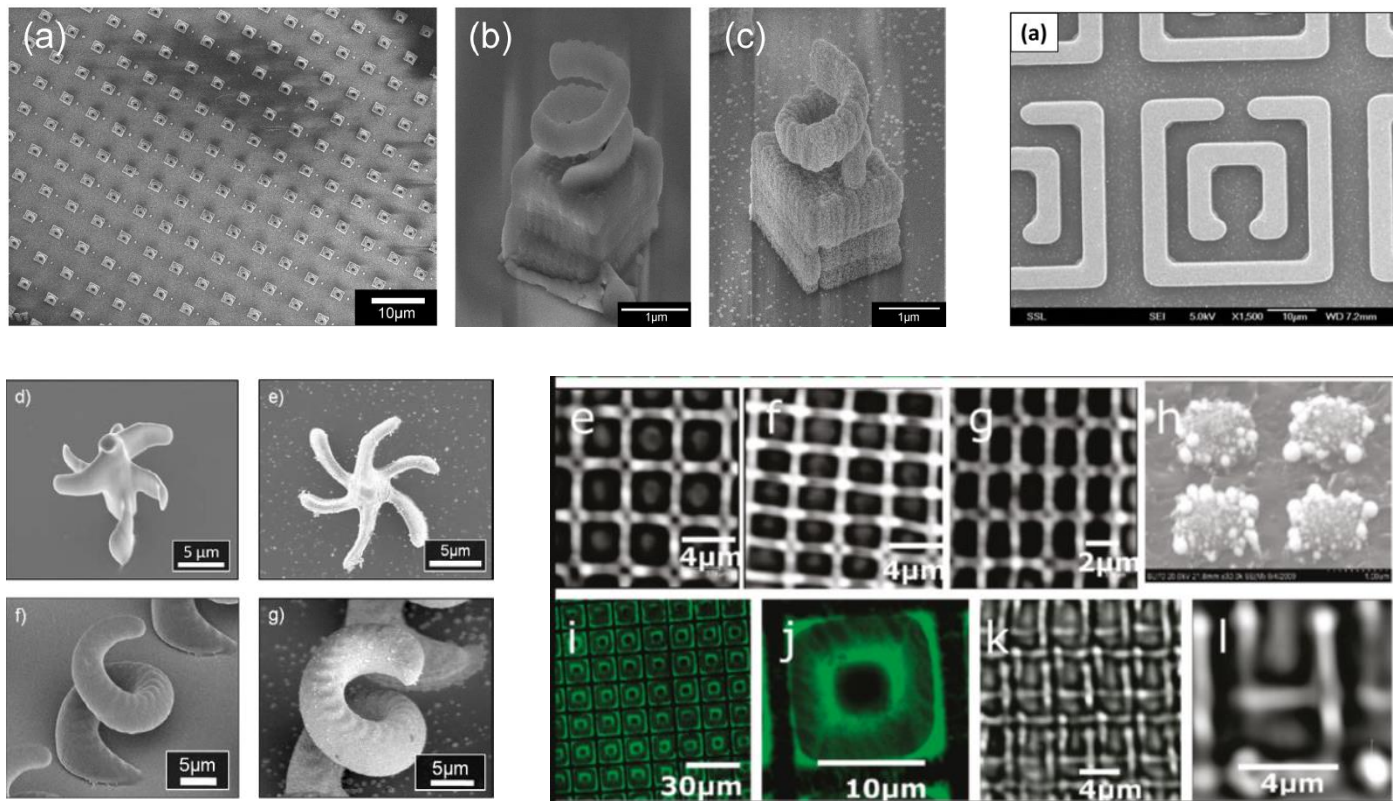
Adv Mater 21 (2009) 4680; Appl Phys Lett 94 (2009) 011101; Appl Phys A 93 (2008) 11; Optics Express 16 (2008) 15402; Optics Express 16 (2008) 20073;

Manufacturing routes:

- Two-photon polymerization + metal coating
- Photopolymerization & photoreduction simultaneously



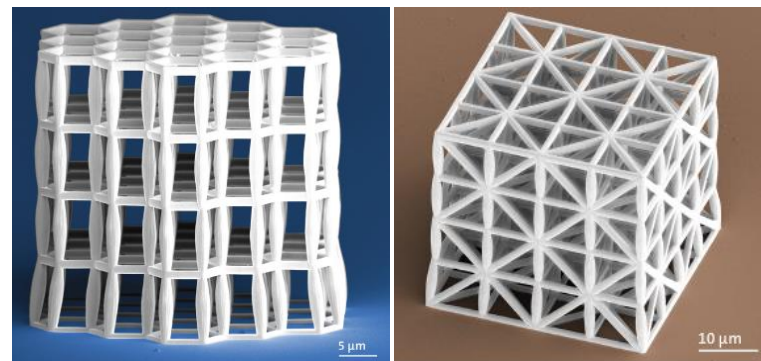
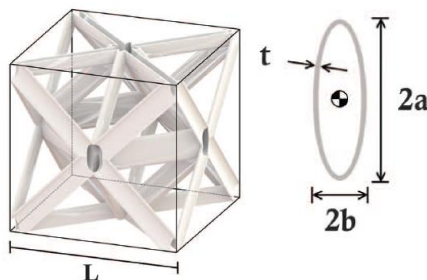
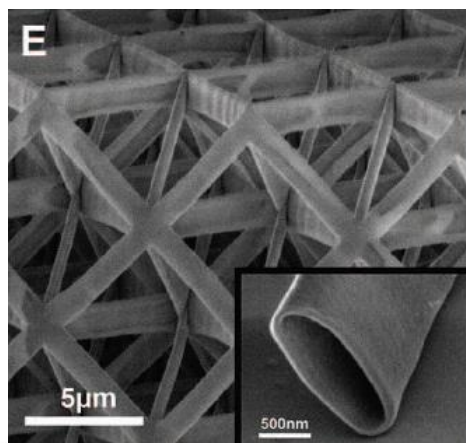
Perfect absorber



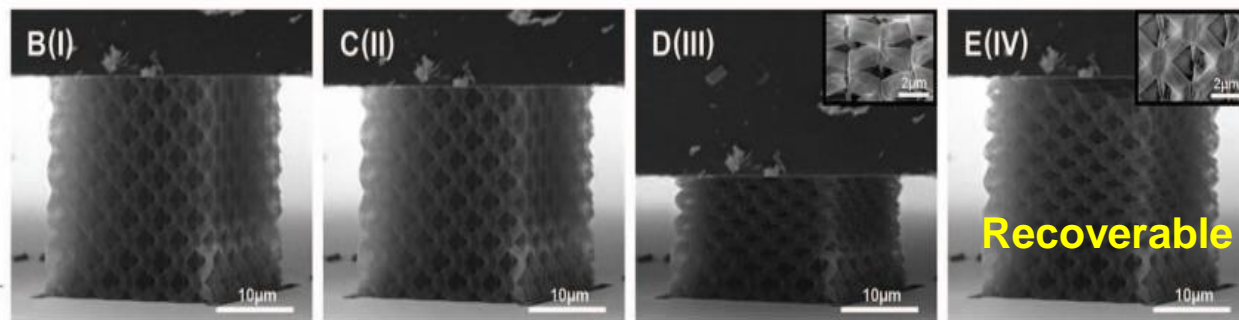
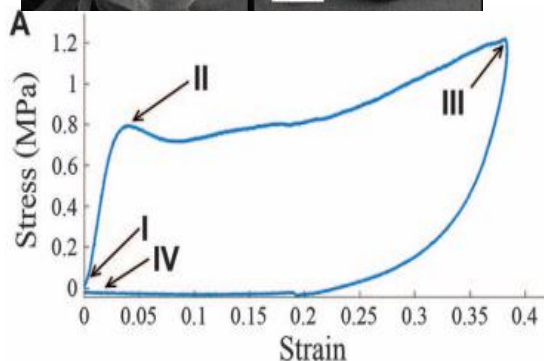
Mechanical metamaterials



- Artificial structures with mechanical properties defined by structures rather than their composition
- Nanolattice: strong & lightweight



Strength up to 280 MPa!

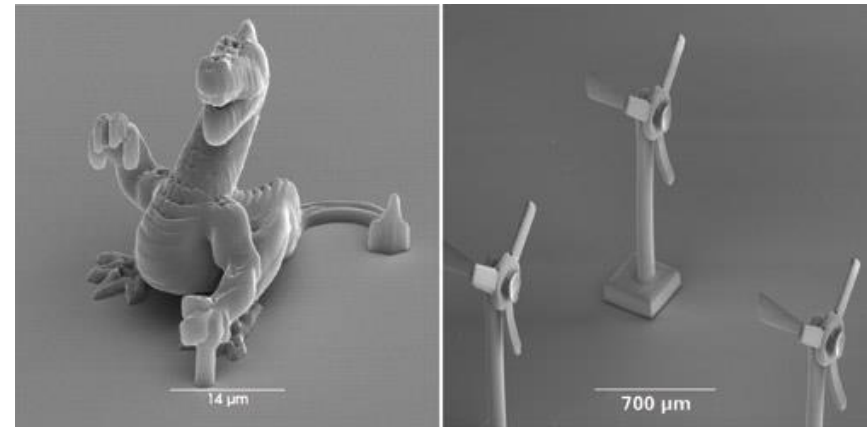
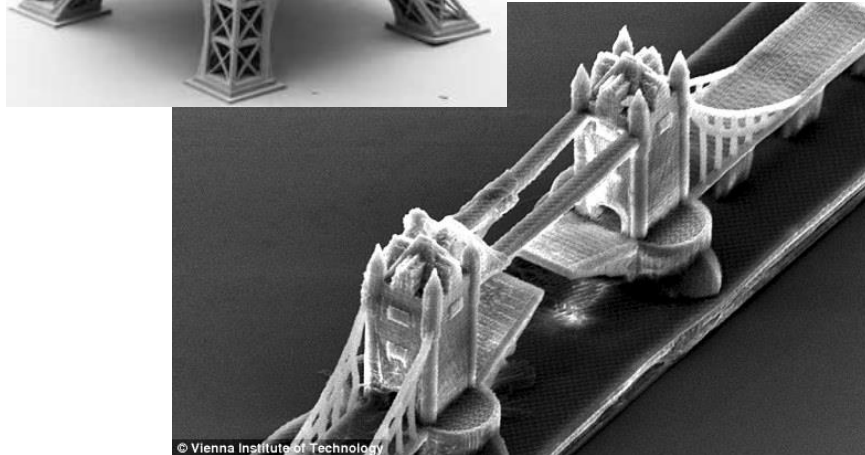
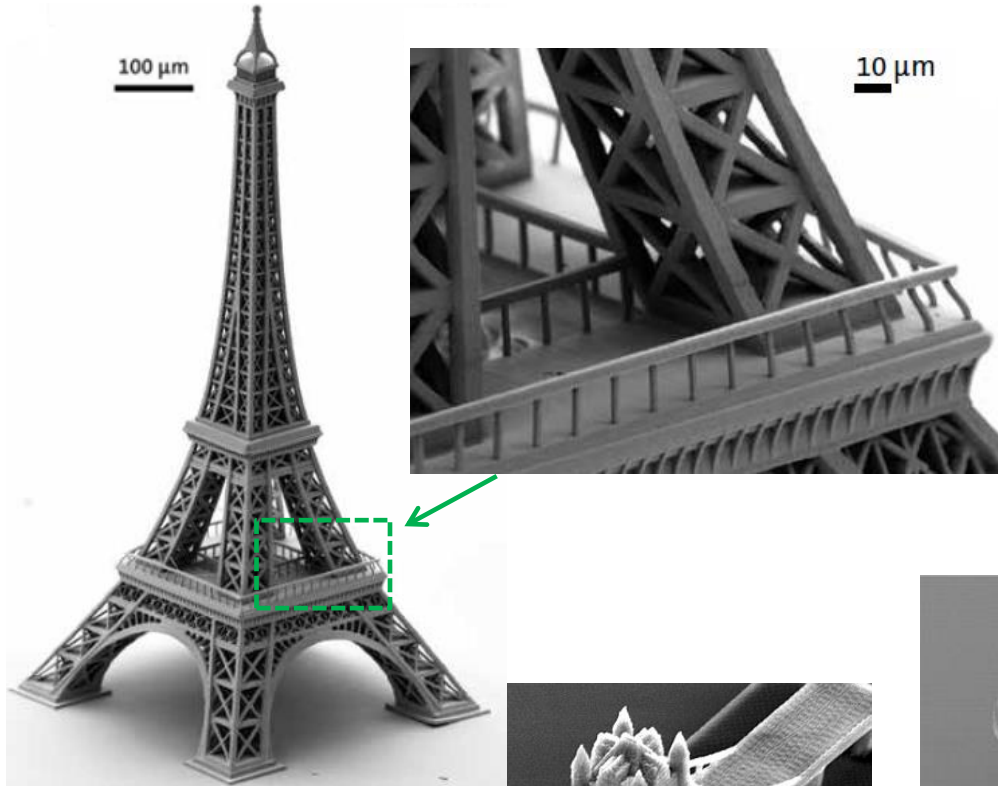


$L = 5 \mu\text{m}; a = 650 \text{ nm}; t = 10 \text{ nm}$

Applications:
For fun...



EPSRC Centre for
Innovative Manufacturing in
Additive Manufacturing



Nanoscribe, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Vienna Institute of Technology, Jonty Hurwitz



Send your questions to Dr Qin Hu
qin.hu@nottingham.ac.uk



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