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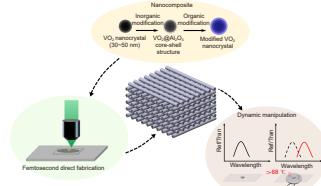
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# 基于飞秒激光打印的二氧化钒光谱动态调控结构

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**摘要:** 具有动态调控能力的微纳光学器件是近年来微纳光子学领域的研究热点, 二氧化钒( $\text{VO}_2$ )作为一种常见的功能性可调谐材料, 其相变前后晶态的转变导致材料本身电磁参数的变化, 可用于实现对光谱的动态调控。本文利用 $\text{VO}_2$ 的相变特性和光敏树脂单体的光聚合特性, 通过在甲基丙烯酸酯单体中掺入 $\text{VO}_2$ 纳米晶, 制备出了有效折射率可变的光敏型聚合物纳米复合材料。在此基础上, 结合飞秒激光加工技术, 开发出了具有相变调控特性的高精度二维、三维微纳光学结构的一次加工成型技术。测试结果表明, 该方法所研制出的微纳光学结构, 在外界温度达到相变临界温度时, 结构中 $\text{VO}_2$ 纳米晶发生热致相变, 导致结构整体的有效折射率发生变化, 实现了对短波段光谱的动态调控。

**关键词:** 二氧化钒; 聚合物纳米复合材料; 飞秒激光直写; 光场调控; 动态调控

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 Zhu J Q, Wu S Y, Song S C, et al. Femtosecond laser printing of vanadium dioxide based optical meta-structures with tunable spectra engineering [J]. *Opto-Electron Eng*, 2023, 50(7): 230095

# Femtosecond laser printing of vanadium dioxide based optical meta-structures with tunable spectra engineering

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**Abstract:** Over the past few years, the field of micro-/nano- photonics has witnessed a surge in research focused on developing innovative optical devices that offer dynamic spectra engineering. Among the materials showing promise in this area, vanadium dioxide ( $\text{VO}_2$ ) can actively manipulate its refractive index via a phase transition process, enabling the dynamic manipulation of spectra. In this work, a photosensitive polymer nanocomposite with tunable effective refractive index is prepared by incorporating  $\text{VO}_2$  nanocrystals into methacrylate monomers, which takes advantages of the phase change characteristics of  $\text{VO}_2$  and the photopolymerization properties of the monomer. In addition, with the aid of the state-of-the-art femtosecond laser processing technology, highly precise

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two-dimensional and three-dimensional micro-/nano-optical structures embedded with the phase change capabilities outlined by VO<sub>2</sub> are achieved. Fascinatingly, the spectra measurements via Fourier transform infrared spectrometer reveal that when subjected to the critical phase transition temperatures, the printed micro-/nano-structures will undergo a thermally induced phase transition of the VO<sub>2</sub> nanocrystals embedded within them. Consequently, there is a discernible alteration in the effective refractive index of the optically functionalized structure, inspiring the dynamic manipulation of the short-band spectra.

**Keywords:** vanadium dioxide; polymer nanocomposite; femtosecond laser direct writing; light field regulation; dynamic manipulation

## 1 引言

飞秒激光具有极高的峰值功率和极短的脉冲持续时间, 基于飞秒激光的增材制造加工技术以无掩膜、加工精度高、热效应小与损伤阈值低等优点, 可以实现复杂立体结构的真三维加工, 已成为制造高精度二维、三维器件最具有发展前景的技术之一<sup>[1-6]</sup>, 被广泛应用于光学<sup>[7]</sup>、光子学<sup>[8]</sup>与生物医学等领域<sup>[9]</sup>。通过飞秒激光诱导光敏树脂材料的多光子吸收、光聚合效应<sup>[10-12]</sup>, 使得加工精度可突破衍射极限限制<sup>[13]</sup>, 实现高达 9 nm 的空间分辨率<sup>[14]</sup>, 因而适用于制造各种具有特异性功能的微纳器件<sup>[15-20]</sup>, 例如三维光子晶体<sup>[21-23]</sup>、金属结构<sup>[24-26]</sup>、导电器件<sup>[27-28]</sup>与远程响应机械器件<sup>[29]</sup>等。

微纳光学器件可在微纳尺度上实现对光波的操控<sup>[30]</sup>, 然而器件在加工成型后其光学性能随之固定下来, 即仅具有静态的光学调控性能, 例如基于飞秒激光微纳加工技术的树脂型微纳光学结构或器件实现光场聚焦<sup>[31]</sup>等。如果构成微纳光学器件的某一材料组分本身的电磁参数在外部激励刺激下可发生变化, 那么基于该材料的微纳结构或器件的有效折射率随之发生变化, 即可在外部刺激调控下实现对光波的动态调控<sup>[32]</sup>。相变材料二氧化钒(VO<sub>2</sub>)作为光活性物质, 是一种强关联电子体系金属氧化物, 具有 Mott 相变特性, 在室温下 VO<sub>2</sub> 晶体为单斜石结构, 载流子浓度为  $\sim 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , 表现出介质态特性, 当温度升高至相变临界温度  $\sim 68^\circ\text{C}$  时, VO<sub>2</sub> 晶体从单斜石结构转变为金红石结构, 其载流子浓度提升 5 个数量级至  $\sim 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , 表现出类金属特性<sup>[33]</sup>。基于相变材料 VO<sub>2</sub> 的动态调控技术, 主要是利用相变材料如 VO<sub>2</sub> 在外部激励刺激下发生晶态变化, 继而导致材料电磁参数的变化, 从而实现对基于相变材料的微纳光学结构有效折射率的调控, 此种晶格变化带来的电磁参数

变化具有超宽谱电磁响应特性<sup>[34]</sup>, 且其相变具有亚皮秒级 (100 fs ~ 1 ps) 响应速率<sup>[35]</sup>, 因而基于 VO<sub>2</sub> 的动态调控器件广泛应用于如开关调制<sup>[36]</sup>、电调控天线<sup>[37]</sup>、相变存储器<sup>[38]</sup>与太赫兹调控<sup>[39]</sup>等领域。由于 VO<sub>2</sub> 电磁参数具有色散特性, 长波段相变前后折射率变化相对较大, 短波段折射率变化相对较小, 导致目前基于 VO<sub>2</sub> 材料光致相变的研究大多集中于长波红外、太赫兹波段<sup>[40]</sup>, 而在短波段如近红外、可见光波段, 可利用超表面结构<sup>[41]</sup>或超材料结构<sup>[42]</sup>、谐振腔<sup>[43-44]</sup>等具有共振效应的微纳结构, 以增强光波与 VO<sub>2</sub> 间相互作用, 实现对短波段光波的动态调控。特别是基于 VO<sub>2</sub> 三维微纳光学器件可通过多维度精细控制材料与光之间相互作用, 增强重叠积分, 提升光调控效果, 并可通过结构设计发展器件的特异性。具有短波段高效共振机制的微纳器件通常需要高精度微纳加工能力, 虽然具有动态调控特性的 VO<sub>2</sub> 微纳光学结构已展示了其电磁调制性能, 但受限于材料和三维微纳结构加工手段, 目前一般采用自组装形成 VO<sub>2</sub> 反蛋白石结构或通过化学气相沉积技术(CVD)、原子层沉积技术(ALD)在三维骨架表面沉积一层 VO<sub>2</sub> 薄膜, 再对沉积的薄膜进行高温晶化后处理来使得所沉积的 VO<sub>2</sub> 具有相变特性<sup>[32,45]</sup>。由于此类方案存在三维微纳结构类型单一的问题, 或高温后处理会造成骨架结构收缩, 降低加工结构的精度, 影响器件调制性能, 因而都具有一定的局限性<sup>[46]</sup>。飞秒激光直写技术利用聚焦高强度光子束进行加工, 具有工艺的高度可设计性、多衬底、非接触及低成本制造等优势, 且具有可远超光学衍射极限的加工精度, 有希望满足 VO<sub>2</sub> 微纳结构与器件加工技术的需求<sup>[47]</sup>。利用其特有的三维增材加工能力, 飞秒激光直写技术可制备出立体微纳结构如三维层堆积结构、手性结构等, 其能极大丰富亚波长光致相变组织的拓扑特性和几何构型, 用以实现独特的光调制特性, 如空间光、涡旋光的宽光谱偏

振转换<sup>[48]</sup>、宽光谱光吸收<sup>[49]</sup>与宽光谱减反<sup>[50-51]</sup>等性能。

因此, 我们提出利用光敏树脂单体材料的光聚合特性与 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米晶材料的相变特性, 构建功能化聚合物纳米复合材料, 结合飞秒激光直写技术, 实现基于 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米晶的跨维度超构结构高精度一次成型加工, 满足短波段光谱调控的需求。通过飞秒激光激发基于 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米晶的光敏型纳米复合材料的双光子聚合效应, 在光敏树脂单体分子交联成多链网络的过程中可将 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米晶包裹在结构线条内部, 使得所加工的结构器件内部含有 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米颗粒。当外界温度达到相变临界温度时, 结构中所包含的 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米颗粒发生相变, 使得结构的有效折射率发生变化, 实现对光谱的动态调控。

## 2 基于 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米晶光敏型纳米复合材料的制备

本文所有涉及 VO<sub>2</sub> 的实验使用的 VO<sub>2</sub> 材料均为 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米颗粒, 其粒径为 30~50 nm。由于尺寸效应、表面效应等因素的存在, 纳米颗粒处于不稳定的热力学状态, 会相互吸引并团聚成为较大尺寸的颗粒。这种伴生的团聚现象导致纳米颗粒在光敏树脂单体中较难均匀分散。为了减少纳米颗粒团聚所带来的影响, 通常会对纳米颗粒进行表面改性<sup>[52]</sup>, 通过物理、化学方法对纳米颗粒进行表面处理, 改变其吸附性、化学反应活性、相容性与分散特性等, 以消除聚集现象。

表面改性一般利用 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米颗粒表面吸附的-OH 与表面活性剂(如硅烷偶联剂)进行反应, 在纳米颗粒表面形成一层有机分子, 使得 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米颗粒由亲水性转变为亲油性, 从而可以均匀分散于光敏树脂单体中, 改性整体流程图如图 1(a) 所示。颗粒表面吸附-OH 的数目极大程度上会影响有机改性效果, 然而 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米颗粒表面所富集的-OH 相对较少, 水解的硅烷偶联剂 3-(甲基丙烯酰氧)丙基三甲氧基硅烷(MAPTMS, TCI)对 VO<sub>2</sub> 颗粒表面进行有机改性处理后, 颗粒仍表现为一定的亲水性, 如图 1(e) 中间图所示, 故我们采用提高 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米颗粒表面-OH 的富集度来提升后续颗粒表面偶联上的有机分子密度, 即先通过无机改性得到核壳结构, 再进行表面有机改性处理。无机改性即在 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米颗粒表面包覆上一层厚度为几个到十几个埃(Å, 1 Å = 10<sup>-10</sup> m)具有合

适  $\zeta$  电位的薄膜, 形成一个核壳结构。这种核壳结构不会改变 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米颗粒的电磁响应, 但改变了 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米颗粒与外界接触的表面, 该特异性表面可改善 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米颗粒对-OH 的富集度。

为了探索表面电荷能对后续有机改性的影响, 我们选择了三氧化二铝(Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)、二氧化钛(TiO<sub>2</sub>)与二氧化硅(SiO<sub>2</sub>)三种不同金属氧化物进行相关无机改性实验。首先将三份 100 mg VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米颗粒粉末分别超声分散于三份等体积无水乙醇中; 在 1 号 VO<sub>2</sub>/乙醇分散液中, 滴加异丙醇铝(TCI)无水乙醇分散液, 经磁力搅拌老化(室温、1200 rpm、6 h)、离心(2000 rpm、20 min)、清洗(无水乙醇 3 次)后得到 VO<sub>2</sub>@Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 核壳结构纳米颗粒, 透射电子显微镜(TEM)图如图 1(b) 所示; 在 2 号 VO<sub>2</sub>/乙醇分散液中, 滴加适量钛酸四乙酯(TTIP, 安耐吉)乙醇稀释液, 同样经磁力搅拌老化、离心、清洗后得到 VO<sub>2</sub>@TiO<sub>2</sub> 核壳结构纳米颗粒, TEM 图如图 1(c) 所示; 在 3 号 VO<sub>2</sub>/乙醇分散液中, 滴加适量硅酸四乙酯(TEOS, 安耐吉)乙醇稀释液, 同样经磁力搅拌老化、离心、清洗后得到 VO<sub>2</sub>@SiO<sub>2</sub> 核壳结构纳米颗粒, TEM 图如图 1(d) 所示。从 TEM 图中可以观察到, 利用金属醇盐水解、沉积的方式可以在 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米颗粒表面包覆一层金属氧化物层, 以改善 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米颗粒的表面电荷能, 实现 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米晶的无机改性。而对比三种 VO<sub>2</sub> 核壳结构材料, VO<sub>2</sub>@Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 核壳结构纳米颗粒因 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 和 VO<sub>2</sub> 均可溶于酸或碱液, 在后续显影过程中能利用该特性溶解未参与光聚合反应的光敏型纳米复合材料中的 VO<sub>2</sub>@Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 纳米颗粒, 故我们采用异丙醇铝对 VO<sub>2</sub> 进行无机表面改性处理, 并随后利用水解的 MAPTMS 进行了有机改性实验, 改性实验效果如图 1(e) 右图所示, 颗粒可完全分散于有机溶剂中。

飞秒激光增材制造体系中光刻胶材料一般是由树脂单体、光引发剂、助引剂、光敏剂与荧光剂等组分组成的液体或者无定型固体材料。本文所采用的自配光刻胶材料包含单体季戊四醇三丙烯酸酯(PETA, Sigma-Aldrich)、光引发剂为 1 wt% 4-(1-甲基乙基)-9H-噻吨-9-酮(ITX, TCI), 荧光染料为 0.01 wt% 香豆素(Sigma-Aldrich)。而改性后的 VO<sub>2</sub>@Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 纳米颗粒通过磁力搅拌充分分散于上述光刻胶中, 并制得基于 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米晶的光敏型纳米复合材料。我们将 VO<sub>2</sub> 光敏型复合材料用 4-甲基-2-戊酮(MIBK, 安耐吉)以质量比 1:9 进行稀释, 将稀释液以 8000 rpm 的

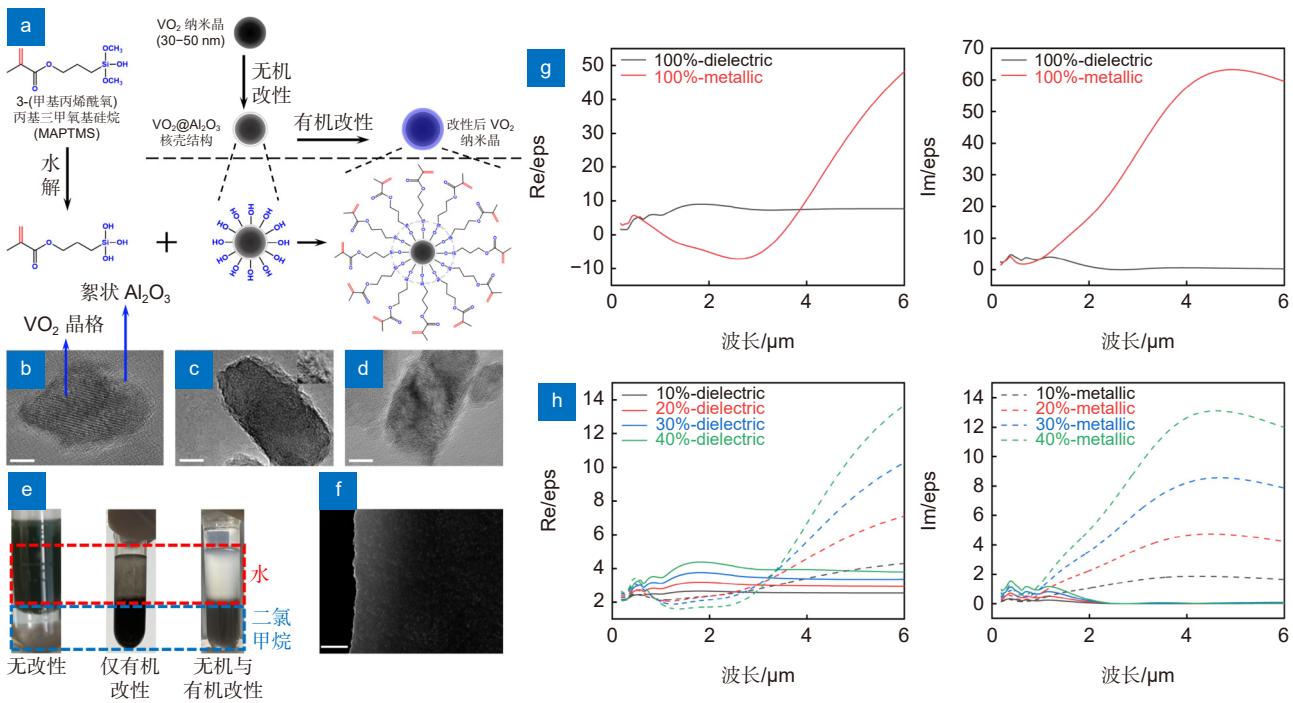


图 1 (a)  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米晶颗粒无机改性与有机改性的原理、步骤示意图; (b-d) 使用三种不同无机物进行无机改性的单个  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米晶颗粒的透射电子显微镜 (TEM) 图片, (b) 使用三氧化二铝改性, (c) 使用二氧化钛改性, (d) 使用二氧化硅改性, 其中 (b) 图中  $\text{VO}_2$  晶格周围存在  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  的无定形絮状物, 标尺均为 5 nm; (e)  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米晶改性前后在水、二氯甲烷溶液中的分散特性对比, 其中左图为未进行表面改性  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米晶颗粒的分散特性, 中间图为有机改性后的分散特性, 右图为无机与有机改性后的分散特性; (f) 20 wt%  $\text{VO}_2$  掺杂浓度的光敏型复合材料 SEM 图, 标尺为 1  $\mu\text{m}$ ; (g) 测试的纯  $\text{VO}_2@\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  相变前后的介电常数曲线, 其中左图为介电常数实部数据, 右图为介电常数虚部数据, dielectric 为相变前介质态, metallic 为相变后类金属态; (h) 计算的 10 wt%、20 wt%、30 wt%、40 wt% 的  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米晶光敏型复合材料升温和相变前后的介电常数曲线, 其中左图为介电常数实部数据, 右图为介电常数虚部数据, dielectric 实线为升温和相变前介质态, metallic 虚线为升温和相变后类金属态

Fig. 1 (a) Schematic diagram of the principles and steps of inorganic modification and organic modification of  $\text{VO}_2$  nanocrystal particles; (b-d) A single transmission electron microscope (TEM) picture of  $\text{VO}_2$  nanocrystalline particles, (b) modified with aluminum oxide, (c) modified with titanium dioxide, (d) modified with silicon dioxide, and there is  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  appearing as amorphous flocculent around the  $\text{VO}_2$  lattice in (b). The scales are all 5 nm; (e) The comparison of dispersion characteristics of  $\text{VO}_2$  nanocrystals before and after modification in water and dichloromethane solutions, where the left picture is without surface modification, the middle picture shows the dispersion properties after organic modification, and the right picture shows the dispersion properties after inorganic modification and organic modification; (f) SEM image of the photosensitive composite material with 20 wt%  $\text{VO}_2$ . The scale is 1  $\mu\text{m}$ ; (g) Calculated refractive index curves of 10 wt%, 20 wt%, 30 wt%, 40 wt%  $\text{VO}_2$  nanocrystalline photosensitive composite materials before and after the phase transition with the rise of the temperature, where the left picture shows the data of the real part of the refractive index, and the picture on the right shows the data of the imaginary part of the refractive index. The solid line of dielectric represents the medium state before the phase transition with the rise of the temperature, and the metallic dotted line is the metalloid state after the phase transition with the rise of the temperature

转速旋涂于硅片上 (旋涂时间为 1 min), 待溶剂挥发后进行紫外光固化, 并进行相关扫描电子显微镜 (SEM) 表征。作为对比我们同时对改性后  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米颗粒进行分散旋涂以及 SEM 形貌表征。如图 1(f) 所示, 改性后的  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米颗粒在光敏树脂单体中具有良好的分散性。

为更好地探索光敏型纳米复合材料的有效光学参数, 我们将从  $\text{VO}_2@\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  纳米颗粒的折射率和复合

材料的有效折射率两部分分开讨论。我们首先在 Si 片上制备了 ~120 nm 厚的  $\text{VO}_2@\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  膜层, 利用椭偏仪测得  $\text{VO}_2$  在相变前后的色散曲线。 $\text{VO}_2$  在相变前 (25 °C) 为介质态, 利用椭偏仪测试软件拟合时可采用柯西模型进行参数拟合, 得到相变前  $\text{VO}_2$  介电常数曲线; 而当  $\text{VO}_2$  相变后 (75 °C) 变为类金属态时, 拟合时采用类半导体拟合模型洛伦兹-德鲁德模型进行参数拟合, 得到相变后的  $\text{VO}_2$  介电常数曲线。如

图 1(g) 所示, 随着波长的增加, 折射率实部变化明显, 表现出支持等离子体的特性, 即类金属态特性。介电常数的虚部在相变前后也存在较为明显的差异。该色散曲线表明相变前后  $\text{VO}_2$  可以提供较高的折射率差, 以实现光谱的动态调控。由于  $\text{VO}_2$  比重不同, 光敏型复合材料的有效折射率不同, 对于不同  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米颗粒比重的光敏型复合材料的光学性质可由有效折射率理论<sup>[53]</sup> 进行描述。由 Mie 修饰的 Maxwell–Garnett 有效介质理论<sup>[54]</sup> 可知  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米晶光敏型复合材料的有效折射率  $n_{\text{eff}}$  为

$$n_{\text{eff}} = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{\text{eff}}} \approx n_{\text{resin}} (1 + 2\pi N \operatorname{Re}(\alpha_{\text{VO}_2})) + i \cdot n_{\text{h}} 2\pi N \operatorname{Im}(\alpha_{\text{VO}_2}), \quad (1)$$

其中:  $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}}$  是光敏型复合材料的有效介电常数,  $n_{\text{resin}}$  是光刻胶的折射率,  $N$  是  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米颗粒数密度,  $\alpha_{\text{VO}_2}$  是  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米颗粒的偶极极化率。根据复合材料中  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米颗粒的尺寸、形状和折射率等性质来表示  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米颗粒的偶极极化率, 考虑到米氏理论, 并忽略米氏散射理论中展开式所有的一阶项, 偶极极化率可用公式确定为<sup>[53]</sup>

$$\alpha_{\text{VO}_2} = (d_{\text{VO}_2}/2)^3 \frac{\varepsilon_{\text{VO}_2} - \varepsilon_{\text{resin}}}{\varepsilon_{\text{VO}_2} + 2\varepsilon_{\text{resin}}}, \quad (2)$$

其中:  $d_{\text{VO}_2}$  是  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米晶球形颗粒的直径,  $\varepsilon_{\text{VO}_2}$  是  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米颗粒的介电常数,  $\varepsilon_{\text{resin}}$  是光刻胶的介电常数。

根据上述公式可计算得到不同  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米颗粒掺杂浓度下光敏型复合材料的有效折射率, 如图 1(h) 所示。当  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米颗粒浓度较低时, 折射率差异相对较小, 而浓度提升后折射率变化大, 故光敏型复合材料中  $\text{VO}_2$  浓度越高, 可实现的光谱调控效果越明显。

### 3 飞秒激光直写加工系统与光谱动态调控测试系统

本实验使用的飞秒激光直写加工系统光路图如图 2(a) 所示, 激光器系统使用钛蓝宝石激光器 (重复频率 80 MHz, 脉冲宽度 140 fs, Chameleon Ultra II, Coherent) 作为光源, 出射波长为 800 nm, 经过光学参量振荡器 (脉冲宽度 210 fs, Chameleon Compact OPO, Coherent) 生成 1064 nm 飞秒激光, 此光束再经过倍频器 (Coherent) 生成 532 nm 飞秒激光作为加工光束。使用 100×/NA 1.40 油浸物镜 (P-563.3CD, Olympus) 对加工光束聚焦, 使用 CCD 相机 (MER-132-43U3M-L, 大恒) 在可见光区域提供明场放大视野, 用于监测结构加工过程。理论上飞秒激光加工系统的有效点扩散函数<sup>[55]</sup> 可达 95 nm<sup>[56-57]</sup>, 其聚焦光场如图 2(b) 所示。

针对  $\text{VO}_2$  相变动态调控技术, 我们构建了一套

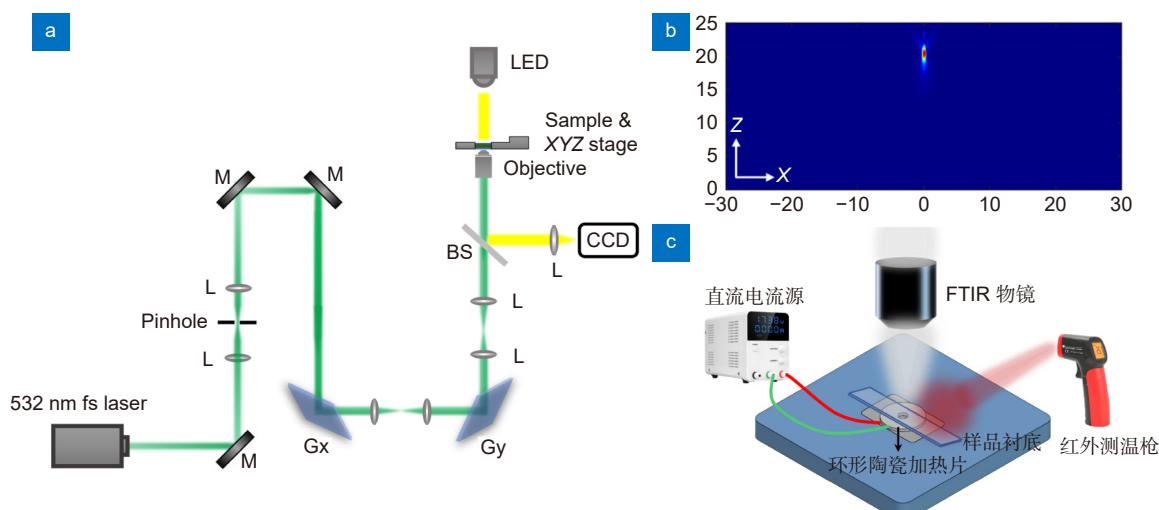


图 2 (a) 飞秒激光直写加工系统光路示意图, 其中 M 为反射镜, L 为透镜, pinhole 为滤波小孔, Gx 与 Gy 为振镜系统, BS 为分光棱镜, objective 为物镜; (b) 激光聚焦光斑的 XZO 面光场分布; (c) 光学器件光谱测试装置示意图, 使用了环形陶瓷加热片连接直流电源对超构结构进行加热, 使用红外测温枪表征超构结构的温度

Fig. 2 (a) Schematic diagram of the optical path of the femtosecond laser direct writing fabrication system. Among them, M is the mirror, L is the lens, Pinhole is the filter hole, Gx and Gy are the galvanometer system, BS is the beam splitter, and Objective is the objective lens; (b) XZO surface optical field distribution of the laser focus spot; (c) Schematic diagram of the photonic device spectrum test device, which uses a ring-shaped ceramic heating plate connected to a DC power supply to heat the photonic device and uses an infrared temperature gun to test the temperature of photonic devices

具有温度控制系统的微区傅里叶变换红外光谱仪测试系统, 如图 2(c) 所示, 由傅里叶变换红外光谱仪、直流电源、环形陶瓷加热片与红外测温枪组成。环形陶瓷加热片通过控制输入电流可以实现对温度的控制, 以探究基于  $\text{VO}_2$  的平面和立体超构结构的相变光谱调控性能。

## 4 基于 $\text{VO}_2$ 光敏型复合材料的加工特性

光敏型复合材料中  $\text{VO}_2$  浓度越高, 光谱调制效果越明显, 但是材料散射与吸收也随之增大, 受材料色散影响飞秒激光峰值功率变化明显, 导致结构加工难度变大。故我们选用  $\text{VO}_2$  含量为 20 wt% 的光敏型纳米复合材料, 该纳米复合材料能够在提供更高光谱调制效果的基础上, 实现飞秒激光微纳加工。为了定量分析  $\text{VO}_2$  光敏型复合材料在飞秒激光微纳加工系统中的非线性吸收效应, 我们研究了飞秒激光阈值功

率( $P_{\text{th}}$ )与扫描速度之间的关系, 如图 3(a) 所示, 激光功率范围为 1.1 ~ 2.1 mW, 扫描速度为 10 ~ 100  $\mu\text{m}/\text{s}$ 。从图中可以发现, 当功率小于 1.5 mW, 扫描速度大于 70  $\mu\text{m}/\text{s}$  时, 结构无法正常聚合加工。当扫描速度大于 40  $\mu\text{m}/\text{s}$  时, 非线性吸收效应可用方程<sup>[58]</sup>来描述:

$$P_{\text{th}} \propto C \times s^{1/N}, \quad (3)$$

其中:  $N$  是光引发剂的非线性吸收系数,  $C$  是与光引发剂、单体性质有关的系数, 激光阈值功率  $P_{\text{th}}$  定义为在给定扫描速度下引发光聚合所需的最小激光功率。非线性吸收系数  $N = 2.05$  说明了基于  $\text{VO}_2$  纳米晶光敏型复合材料在飞秒激光诱导下发生的聚合反应过程是一个双光子吸收过程。

为进一步分析激光阈值功率与线宽之间的关系, 我们固定扫描速度为 20  $\mu\text{m}/\text{s}$ , 当激光功率从 2.1 mW 降低至 1.2 mW 时, 结构线宽从  $\sim 297 \text{ nm}$  减小至  $\sim 131 \text{ nm}$ , 即当激光功率减小至 1.2 mW 时, 得到最

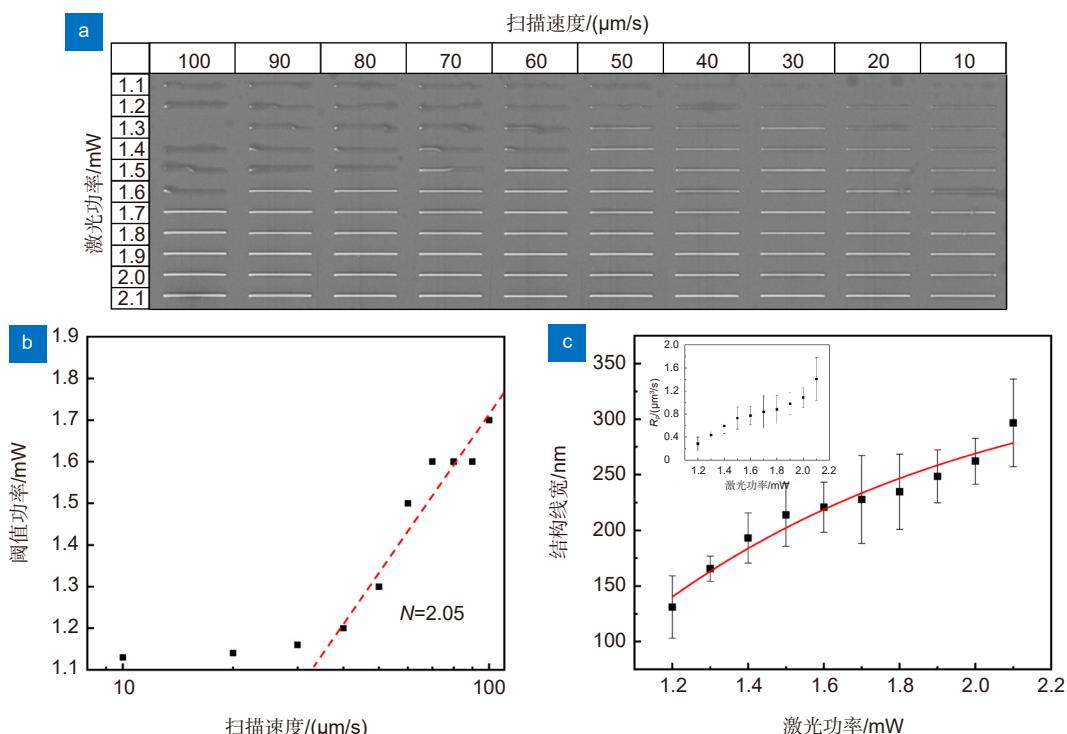


图 3 (a) 不同激光功率、扫描速度下加工的单线结构 SEM 图片, 其中  $\text{VO}_2$  浓度为 20 wt%; (b) 基于 20 wt%  $\text{VO}_2$  光敏型复合材料在不同扫描速度下加工单线结构的激光阈值功率, 激光阈值功率与扫描速度呈函数关系; (c) 加工单线结构的结构线宽随功率变化图, 其中扫描速度为 20  $\mu\text{m}/\text{s}$ ,  $\text{VO}_2$  浓度为 20 wt%, 插图为激光功率对聚合速率的影响

Fig. 3 (a) SEM images of the single-line structures processed at different laser powers and scanning speeds, where the  $\text{VO}_2$  concentration is 20 wt%; (b) Laser threshold power of the processed single-line structures at different scanning speeds based on 20 wt%  $\text{VO}_2$  photosensitive composite materials. The laser threshold power is a function of the scanning speed; (c) The line width of the processed single-line structures changes with the power, where the scanning speed is 20  $\mu\text{m}/\text{s}$ , the  $\text{VO}_2$  concentration is 20 wt%, and the embedded figure is the laser power versus the polymerization rate

小结构线宽为 $\sim 131\text{ nm}$ 。当光功率为 $1.1\text{ mW}$ 时, 光敏型复合材料不能发生光聚合。激光阈值功率与线宽的详细关系曲线如图3(c)所示, 可以看出随着功率增加, 线宽逐步增大并呈现饱和趋势。光聚合速率 $R_p$ 可由聚合速率方程<sup>[59]</sup>计算得到:

$$R_p = \pi(d/2)^2 V_s, \quad (4)$$

其中:  $d$ 为结构线宽,  $V_s$ 为扫描速度。聚合速率随激光功率的增加而增加, 其值在 $0.282\sim 1.407\text{ }\mu\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ , 如图3(c)插图所示。

在探究含 $20\text{ wt\% VO}_2$ 光敏型复合材料的非线性效应与加工工艺基础上, 结合显影、定影技术, 我们完善了三维微纳光学结构的飞秒激光微纳加工技术。在激光功率为 $2\text{ mW}$ , 扫描速度为 $10\text{ }\mu\text{m/s}$ 时, 我们实现了横向周期为 $2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 、纵向周期为 $1.12\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 的三维层堆积结构加工, 如图4(a)所示为加工的三维层堆积结构模型示意图。经自建飞秒加工系统, 得到的明场显微镜图如图4(b)所示, 其结构尺寸经SEM测量为 $50\text{ }\mu\text{m}\times 50\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , 结构线宽为 $780\text{ nm}$ , 如图4(c-d)所示。在此基础上, 进一步探究了复杂三维图案的加工, 如图4(e)为所加工的螺旋二十四面体(Gyroid)结构的模型示意图。在激光功率 $2\text{ mW}$ , 扫描速度 $5\text{ }\mu\text{m/s}$ 时,

我们实现了结构尺寸 $54\text{ }\mu\text{m}\times 54\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 、周期为 $3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 的螺旋二十四面体结构加工, 如图4(f-h)所示。其中, 相较于传统仅含(甲基)丙烯酸酯材料所采用异丙醇显影技术, 我们采用体积比为 $1:1$ 的异丙醇与冰醋酸的混合溶液作为显影剂, 在显影 $30\text{ min}$ , 无水乙醇定影 $3\text{ min}$ 后, 如图4所示, 飞秒激光直写的三维微纳光学结构形貌良好, 表面无大颗粒团聚吸附, 这一结果证实了利用 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 包覆 $\text{VO}_2$ 提高偶联性能并采用有机酸混合液作为显影剂的方案, 是一种制造光敏型复合材料超构结构行之有效的方法。

## 5 基于 $\text{VO}_2$ 光敏型复合材料的超构结构

在定量分析了基于 $\text{VO}_2$ 的光敏型复合材料的飞秒激光打印技术后, 我们继续探索了基于 $\text{VO}_2$ 光敏型复合材料超构结构的光谱调控性能。针对平面微纳结构, 我们设计出了一款由自配纯光刻胶组成的周期为 $6\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , 占空比为 $0.667$ , 厚度为 $1.2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 的衍射光栅, 其结构形貌如图5(a)所示。由于构成衍射光栅的光刻胶材料折射率相对较低, 在近红外-中红外波段( $2.5\sim 5.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )无共振模式, 傅里叶变换红外光谱仪(FTIR)

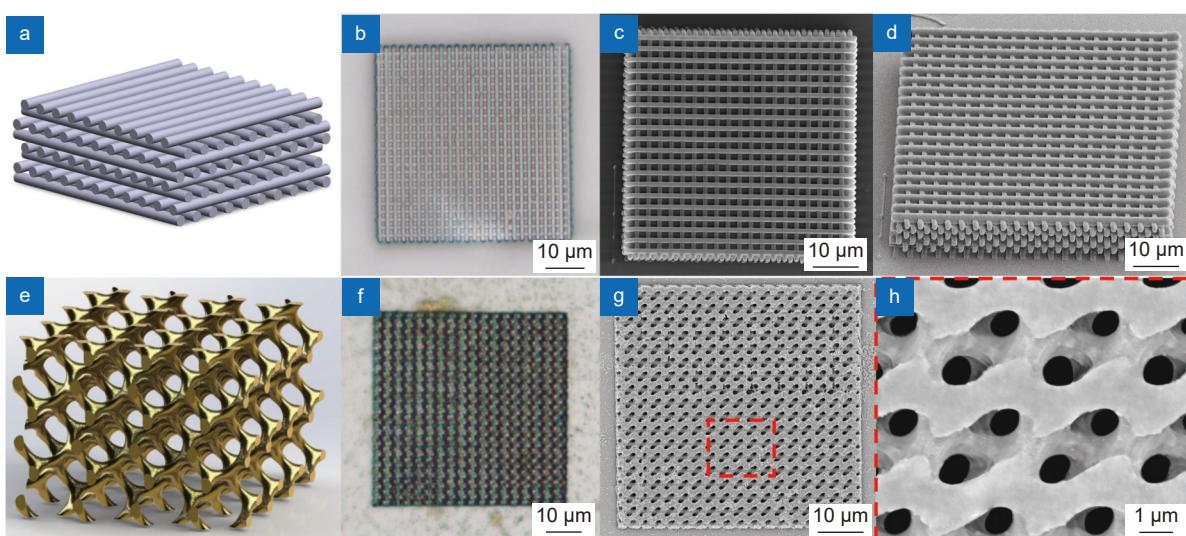


图4 (a) 三维层堆积结构模型示意图; (b-d) 基于 $20\text{ wt\% VO}_2$ 光敏型复合材料加工的三维层堆积结构, 其中(b)为光学显微镜图片, (c)为SEM图片, (d)为SEM斜视图; (e)螺旋二十四面体模型示意图; (f-h)基于 $20\text{ wt\% VO}_2$ 光敏型复合材料加工的螺旋二十四面体结构, 其中(f)为光学显微镜图片, (g)为SEM图片, (h)为SEM放大图片

Fig. 4 (a) Schematic diagram of the three-dimensional layer stacking structure model; (b-d) The three-dimensional layer stacking structure processed based on  $20\text{ wt\% VO}_2$  photosensitive composite material, where (b) is the optical microscope picture, (c) is the SEM picture, and (d) is the SEM oblique view; (e) Schematic diagram of the spiral icosahedral structure model; (f-h) Spiral icosahedral structure processed based on  $20\text{ wt\% VO}_2$  photosensitive composite material, where (f) is the optical microscope image, (g) is the SEM image, and (h) is the SEM enlarged image

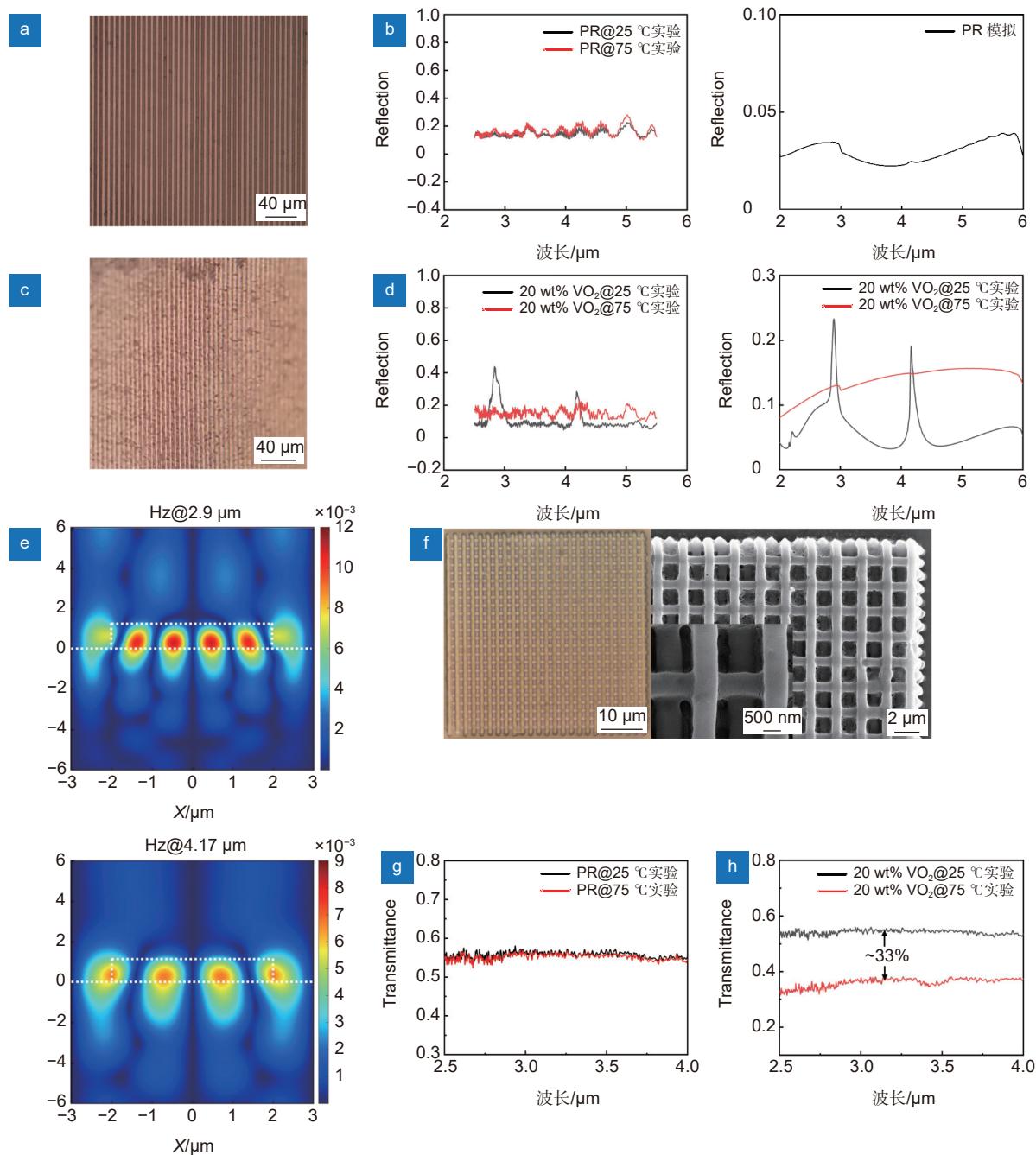


图 5 (a) 纯光刻胶型一维光栅; (b) 纯光刻胶型一维光栅器件升温前后的反射光谱, 其中上图为测试数据, 下图为模拟数据; (c) 20 wt% VO<sub>2</sub>型一维光栅; (d) 20 wt% VO<sub>2</sub>型一维光栅器件升温前后的反射光谱, 其中上图为测试数据, 下图为模拟数据; (e) 单个周期的 20 wt% VO<sub>2</sub>光栅 X Oz 平面的磁场 z 分量分布, 其中上图光源波长为 2.9 μm, 下图光源波长为 4.2 μm, 白色虚线为单个周期光栅结构的截面轮廓; (f) 20 wt% VO<sub>2</sub>型 woodpile 结构; (g) 纯光刻胶型 woodpile 结构升温前后的透射光谱; (h) 20 wt% VO<sub>2</sub>型 woodpile 结构升温前后的透射光谱, 其中黑线为 25 °C, 红线为 75 °C

Fig. 5 (a) Pure photoresist-type one-dimensional grating; (b) Reflection spectra of pure photoresist-type one-dimensional grating device before and after heating, where the upper figure is the test data, and the lower figure is the simulated data; (c) 20 wt% VO<sub>2</sub> type one-dimensional grating; (d) Reflection spectrum of 20 wt% VO<sub>2</sub> type one-dimensional grating device before and after heating, where the upper figure is the test data, and the lower figure is the simulated data; (e) Distribution of the z component of the magnetic field in the X Oz plane of a single periodic 20 wt% VO<sub>2</sub> grating, where the upper picture shows the light source wavelength of 2.9 μm, and the lower picture shows the light source wavelength of 4.2 μm, the white dotted line is the cross-sectional profile of a single periodic grating structure; (f) 20 wt% VO<sub>2</sub> type woodpile structure; (g) Transmission spectra of pure photoresist woodpile structure before and after heating; (h) Transmission spectra of 20 wt% VO<sub>2</sub> type woodpile structure before and after heating, where the black line is 25 °C, and the red line is 75 °C

得到的光谱谱线近乎平带, 如图 5(b) 所示。且该衍射光栅在室温 (25 °C) 和高温 (75 °C) 下, 实验测得其光谱近乎一致, 即具有良好的温度稳定性。而将该纯光刻胶替换为 20 wt% 比重浓度的 VO<sub>2</sub> 光敏型复合材料, 此时所加工结构如图 5(c) 所示。由于 VO<sub>2</sub> 颗粒的引入, 结构整体有效折射率提升, 在介质态时衍射光栅存在两个共振模式, 如图 5(d) 模拟数据中黑线所示。我们对共振模式进行了相应的电磁场分析, 如图 5(e) 分别为两个共振波长下光栅单个周期结构的 XZO 平面的磁场 z 分量分布。可知当 TE 偏振光源正入射后, 电磁场被局域在介质态光栅结构内部, 激发了 TM 高阶模式, 且波长 2.9 μm 相比于 4.17 μm 为更高阶的耦合模式。而当结构温度由 25 °C 升高至 75 °C 后, VO<sub>2</sub> 发生相变, 此时结构的有效折射率发生变化, VO<sub>2</sub> 从介质态变化为类金属态, 光谱表现出近乎平带的反射, 如图 5(d) 模拟数据中红线所示。由于实验测试时未考虑偏振影响, 理论仿真计算与实验较为吻合, 实验上说明了基于 VO<sub>2</sub> 的聚合物纳米材料所形成的平面结构具有良好的光谱调控能力。

此外, 我们进一步探索了立体光学结构对光谱的调控特性, 设计并制备出了周期为 2 μm、纵向周期为 1.12 μm 的纯光刻胶型和基于 20 wt% VO<sub>2</sub> 聚合物纳米复合材料型三维层堆积微纳光学结构, 经测量结构线宽分别为 420 nm 和 640 nm。纯光刻胶在室温 25 °C (黑线) 和高温 75 °C (红线) 时, 结构的测试光谱变化较小, 如图 5(g) 所示, 可认为基于纯光刻胶的三维层堆积微纳光学结构对温度的响应较为稳定。而基于 VO<sub>2</sub> 聚合物纳米复合材料的三维层堆积微纳光学结构在室温 25 °C (黑线) 和高温 75 °C (红线) 时, 结构的测试光谱变化较为明显, 整体上有 ~33% 的透过率振幅调制效果。即基于 VO<sub>2</sub> 聚合物纳米复合材料型立体超构结构可同样实现光谱的动态调控。

## 6 结 论

本文提出了一种使用飞秒激光直写加工生成基于 VO<sub>2</sub> 超构结构的方案, 该方案避免了传统 ALD 沉积 VO<sub>2</sub> 技术中高温后处理带来的结构失真, 提高了器件加工精度。通过改性的方法使 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米晶均匀分散在光刻胶中制成复合光刻胶, 在具有相变的基础上保留其在飞秒激光下双光子聚合的能力, 通过光刻胶的交联聚合反应, 将 VO<sub>2</sub> 纳米晶包裹在结构线条内部, 使得所加工的结构器件内部含有 VO<sub>2</sub>, 利用

VO<sub>2</sub> 材料在 68 °C 左右发生相变的特性, 在外界温度改变的情况下, 内部的 VO<sub>2</sub> 发生相变, 其电磁参数的变化使得结构整体的有效折射率发生变化, 从而实现光谱动态调控的效果。利用复合光刻胶加工了二维平面光栅器件并对其进行了动态光学性能测试, 测试结果与理论计算结果保持良好的一致性。同时使用复合光刻胶加工了复杂立体超构结构, 证明了其加工复杂三维结构的能力, 并测试出基于 VO<sub>2</sub> 的三维层堆积微纳光学结构具有约 33% 的动态宽带调控。本文为动态调控器件的加工与测试提供了新的思路和方法。

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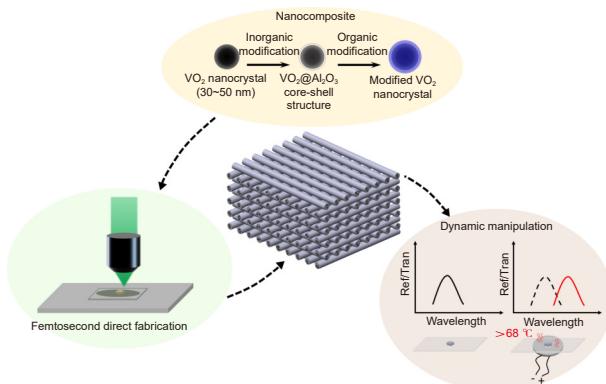
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# Femtosecond laser printing of vanadium dioxide based optical meta-structures with tunable spectra engineering

Zhu Jiaqi, Wu Shiyu, Song Shichao\*, Cao Yaoyu



Schematic diagram of fabrication and spectral testing of  $\text{VO}_2$ -based spectral dynamic manipulation structure

**Overview:** Optically functionalized meta-structures exhibit salient advantages in controlling and manipulating light-matter interactions at the micro-/nano- scale. These structures could enable a wide range of processes such as spectral engineering, phase manipulation, polarization control, filtering, modulation, optical angular momentum generation, and polarization conversion. The spectral properties of these artificial meta-structures emerge from optical resonances, which strongly relies on the size, shape, and arrangement of the metallic or dielectric meta-structures. By tailoring these parameters, it is possible to efficiently manipulate the spectra and achieve tunable spectra, especially in the near-infrared and visible range. Integrating or embedding materials or structures with tunable optical properties could be a better approach to overcome the limitation of being stuck in a fixed morphological nanostructure. As a Mott transition material, vanadium dioxide ( $\text{VO}_2$ ) can directly change its refractive index due to the insulating-metallic transition (IMT) at  $\sim 68^\circ\text{C}$ , which has been proved by applying temperature, electrical fields, or light triggers in the visible, infrared, and other spectral regions. By utilizing the meta-structure of vanadium dioxide, the regulation of the effective refractive index of micro-/nano- optical devices can be realized. However, the traditional electron beam lithography and focused ion beam machining are more suitable for the fabrication of 2D meta-structures, which greatly limits the device design and the spectra engineering. Compared with these processing technologies, femtosecond laser direct writing technology that utilizes focused high-intensity photon beam for processing and has the advantages such as freeform fabrication, non-conductive substrate and non-contact, is expected to meet the requirements of micro-/nano- fabrication of the  $\text{VO}_2$ -based meta-structures.

In this paper, we demonstrate a feasible approach for fabricating meta-structures with flexibly manipulated effective refractive indices by incorporating  $\text{VO}_2$  nanoparticles in a matrix of acrylate resin. This approach involves tailoring the phase transition of  $\text{VO}_2$ -based photosensitized nanocomposites. Through the implementation of this effective-refractive-index tailorabile photosensitized nanocomposite, the direct printing of meta-structures can be achieved in a single attempt without the post-heat treatment. Therefore, it avoids the undesired structural shrinking and poor adhesion between the sample and the substrate that may occur in the traditional  $\text{VO}_2$  deposition methods like atomic layered deposition. By cross-linking polymerization reaction of the photosensitized nanocomposites, the  $\text{VO}_2$  nanocrystals are embedded into the photopolymerized structures. As a result, the optical response of the as-fabricated meta-structures could be dynamically tunable through the thermotropic phase transition of the  $\text{VO}_2$  nanocrystals in the nanocomposites. In addition, the broadband amplitude modulation of  $\sim 33\%$  is observed in the three-dimensional hierarchical meta-structures. This strategy holds immense promise for future versatile utilization of the nanocrystal-based photosensitive nanocomposites to achieve numerous functionalities in meta-structures via femtosecond laser printing technique.

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