

# 纳米绿色印刷技术 与产业绿色变革

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绿色印刷重点实验室

宋延林



# 纳米绿色印刷制造技术

设计、制备、  
组装与应用

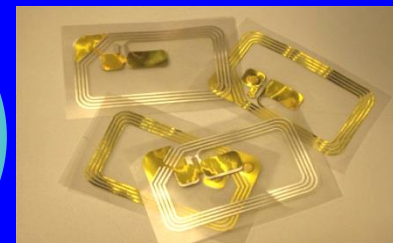
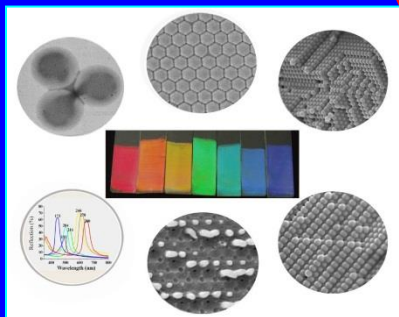
纳米粒子

- 500 papers, H-index100
  - 16 books
  - 130+26发明专利
- 绿色化、功能化  
立体化、器件化

聚合物

金属颗粒

无机颗粒



SPOTLIGHT • 20 MARCH 2019

# The Chinese researcher painting the printing industry green

Chemist Yanlin Song uses nanomaterials to reduce the pollution caused by conventional lithography.

Sarah O'Meara



Credit: Stefen Chow for Nature

Chemist Yanlin Song uses nanomaterials to reduce the pollution caused by conventional printing processes. Nature speaks to him about his work at the Chinese Academy of Sciences Institute of Chemistry in Beijing and why it matters to China.

PDF version

## RELATED ARTICLES

Materials science is helping to transform tech economy

High-pressure research a return to chemistry

How biomaterials support China's ageing population

Partner content



## These falling drops don't splash—they spin

By Lakshmi Supriya | Mar. 5, 2019, 11:00 AM

Falling drops usually make a splash, but these drops do the twist. Researchers have created surfaces that can make droplets spin and whirl at more than 7300 revolutions per minute before they rebound.

To make the water droplets spin, researchers first had to make sure they didn't wet the surface when they fell on—otherwise, they'd just splash. The researchers did this by coating alumina plates with a fluorinated nonstick coating, similar to those found in nonstick cooking pans. Next, they etched some regions of the surface and shone ultraviolet (UV) light on the entire plate. The regions exposed to the UV became highly "wettable," meaning water touching those regions spread out immediately rather than bouncing back up. The team created several designs of the wettable regions, including one with spiral arms radiating out from a center, much like a pinwheel.



# 印刷制版技术的发展



雕版印刷



毕昇

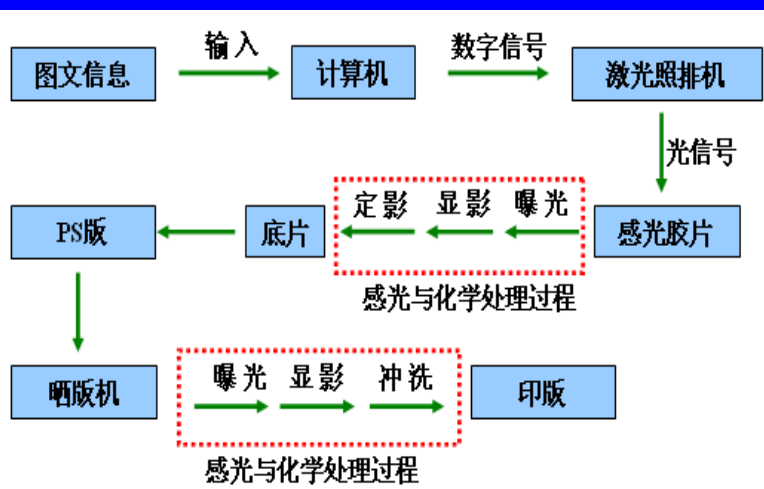
木活字



激光照排技术



# 汉字激光照排技术



## 激光照排制版工艺

### 问题：

- 感光成像，避光操作
- 化学显影，废液排放
- 预先涂层，资源浪费

### 优势：

- 不避光
- 无污染
- 成本低
- 可回收

## 纳米材料绿色制版技术原理

### 创新点：

控制材料浸润性形成  
“0” “1”，  
“弃暗投明”

# 绿色印刷产业链关键技术

- 纳米绿色制版取代感光冲洗制版；
- 纳米涂层版材取代电解氧化版基；
- 水性印刷油墨取代毒害溶剂油墨。
- 形成包括绿色制版、绿色版基和绿色油墨的完整绿色印刷技术体系，从源头彻底解决印刷产业链的污染问题。



绿色印刷制版平台



绿色版基技术



绿色油墨技术



绿色制版技术



绿色印刷产业链



绿色食品包装



# 打印建材



打印在瓷砖（左上）  
和玻璃上（右下）的图案

# 绿色印染



打印在丝绸上



打印在棉布上



打印在化纤织物上

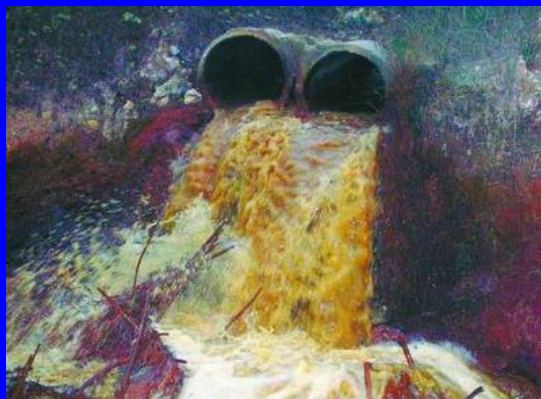


# 色彩与染料产业

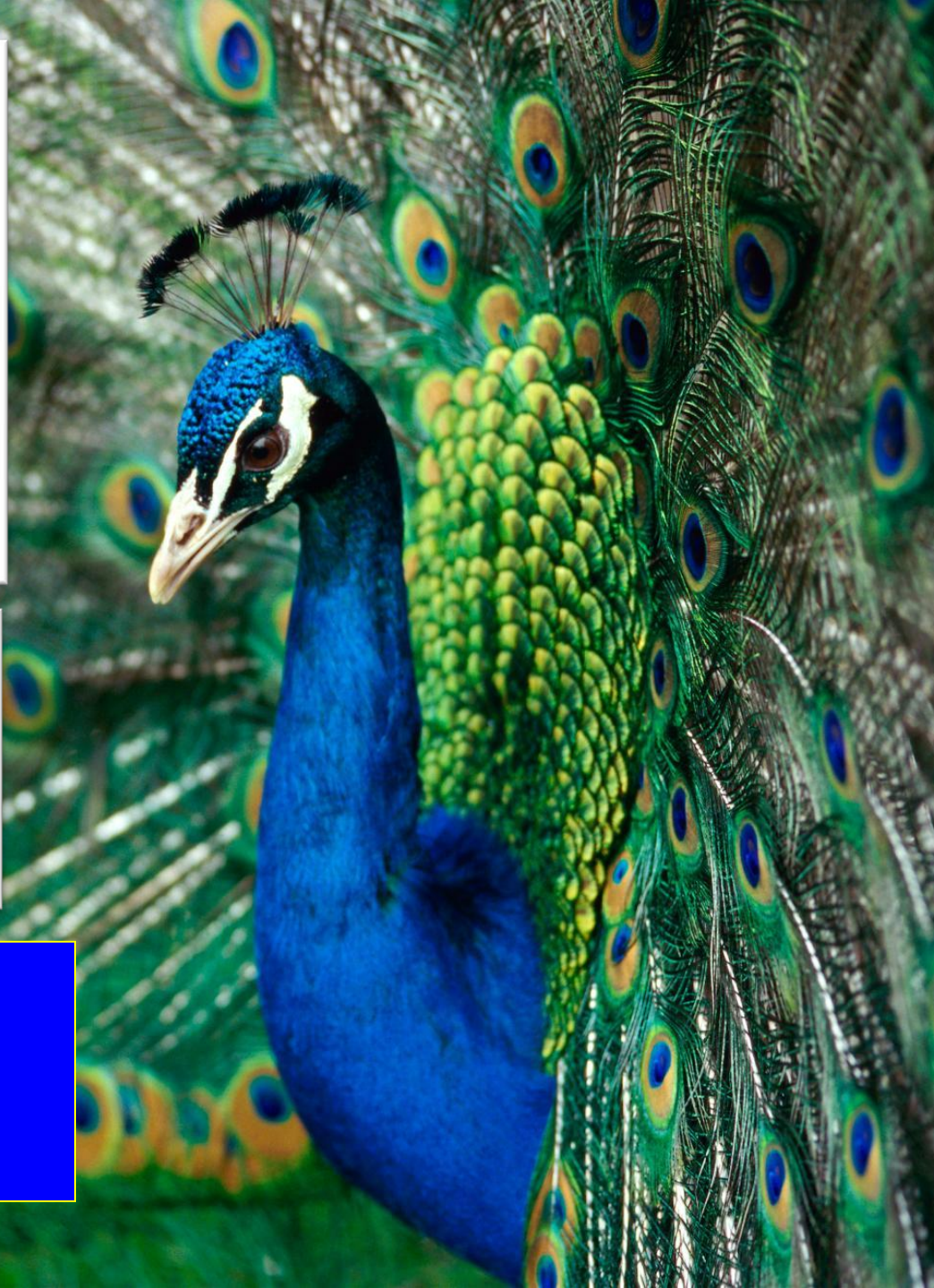
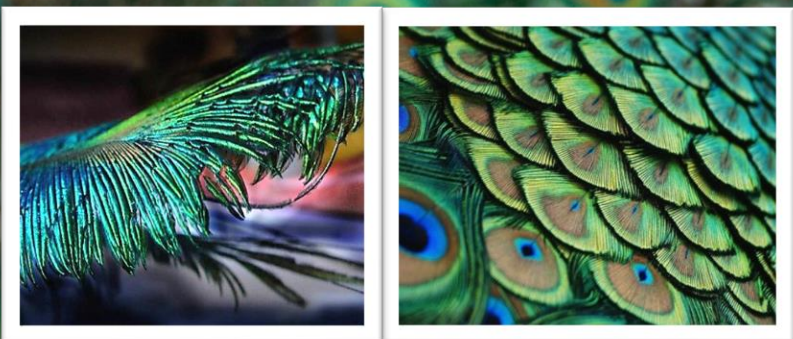
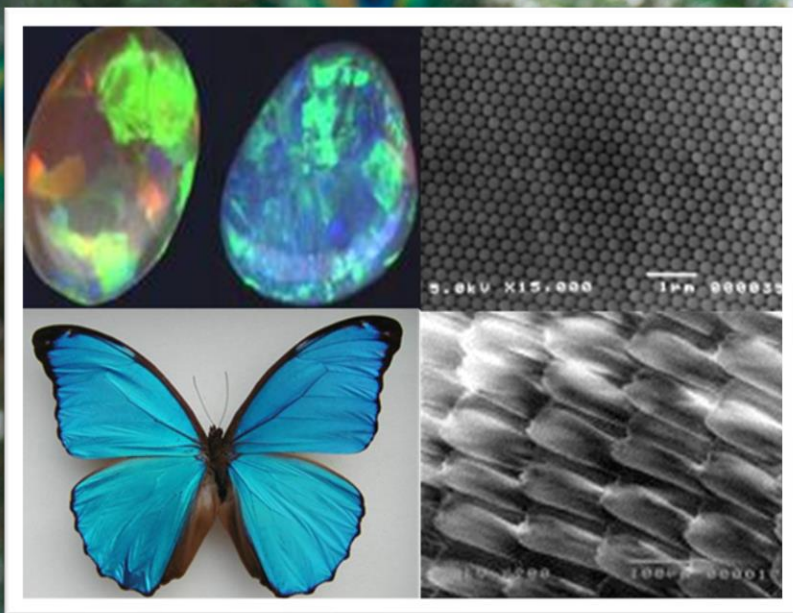
- 生活中大部分色彩来源于染料和颜料



- 染料的生产过程对环境带来严重破坏



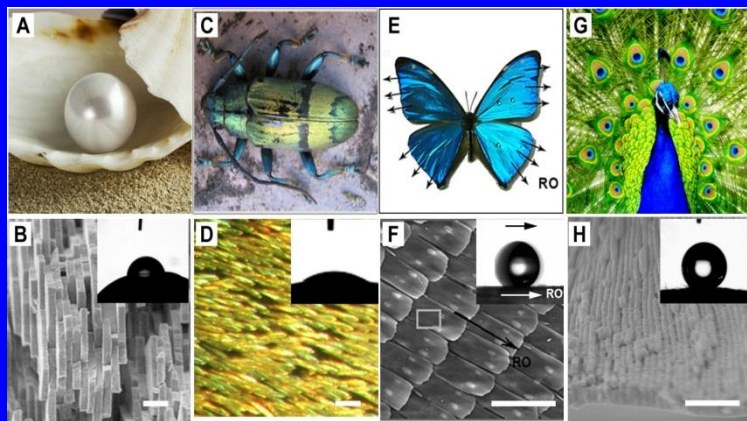




色彩明亮、饱和度高、  
特殊光泽、永不褪色  
无需色素、环境友好



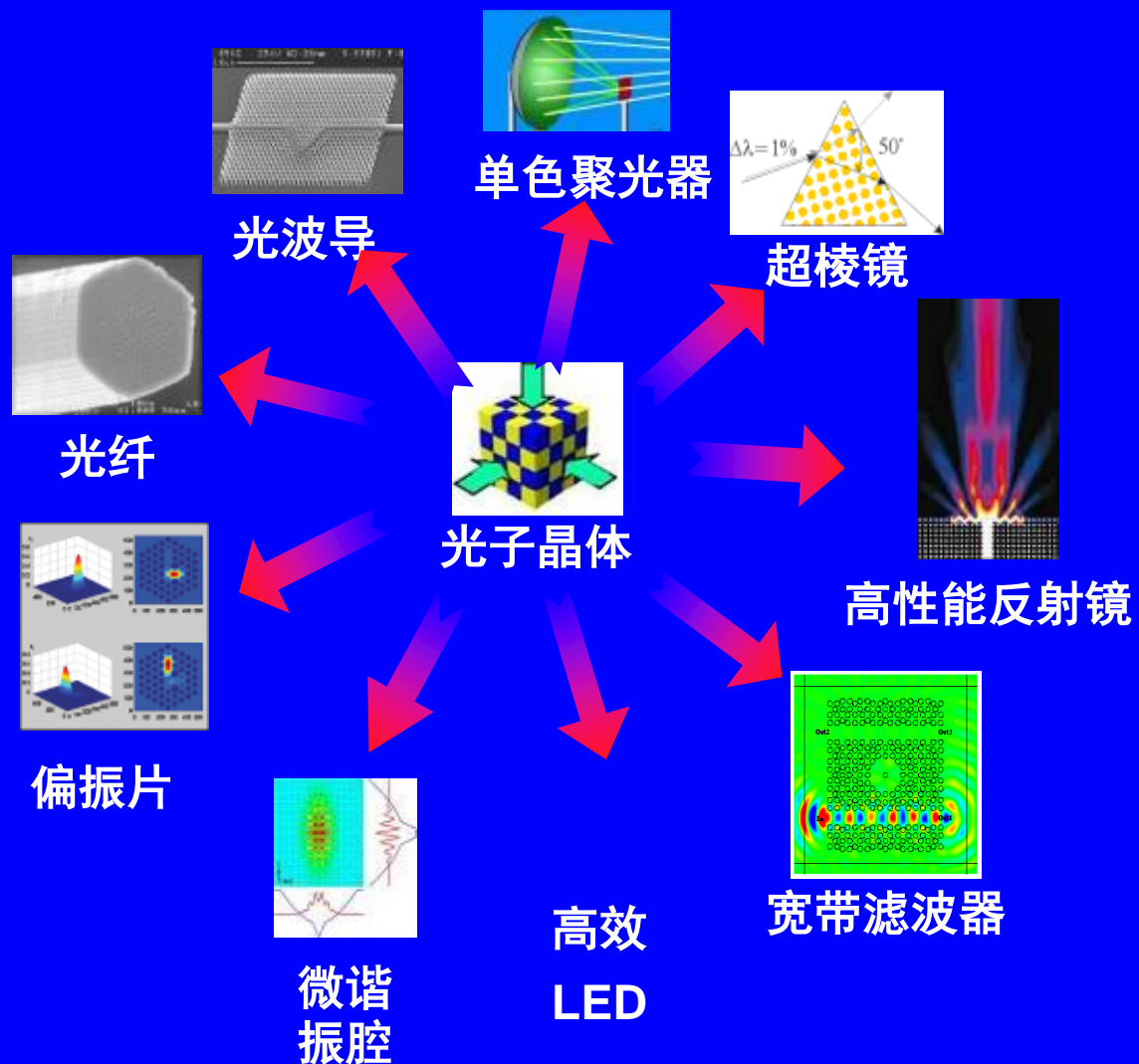
# 光子晶体制备及应用



- 特殊的周期结构
- 调控光的传播
- “光半导体”

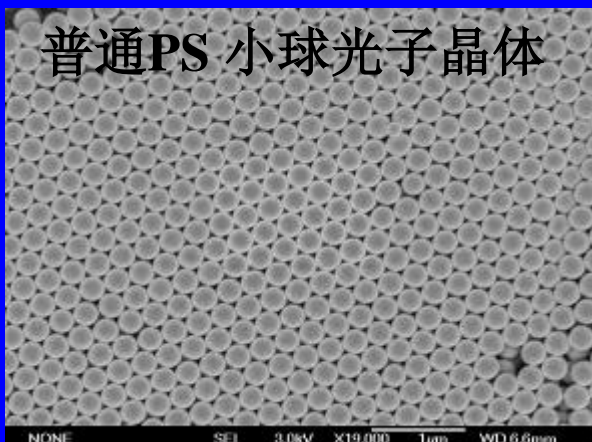
我们的研究:

- 简便制备新方法
- 信息领域新应用

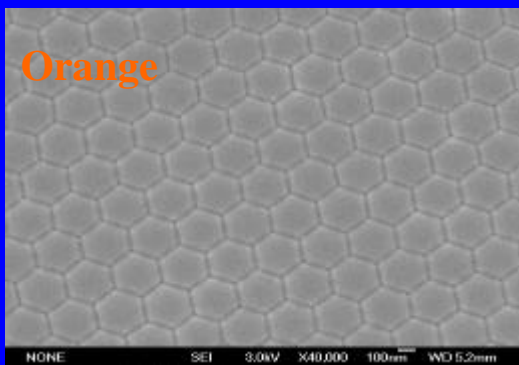


# 紧密堆积结构的聚合物光子晶体

普通PS 小球光子晶体



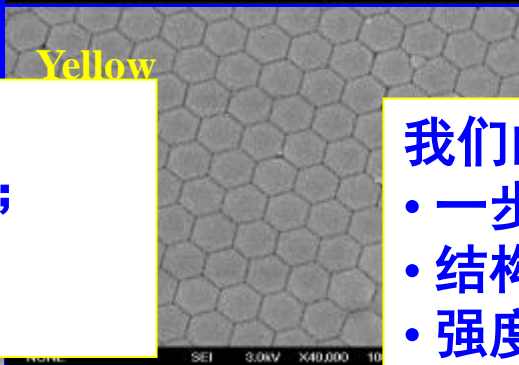
Orange



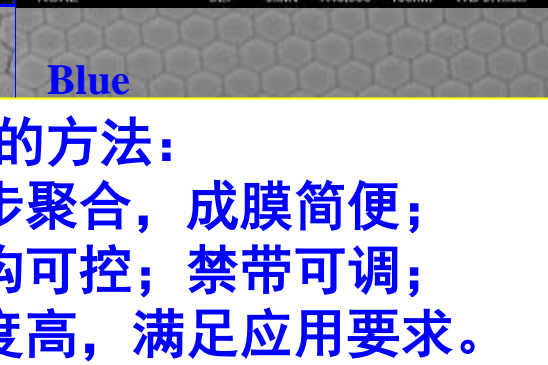
Cyan



Yellow



Blue



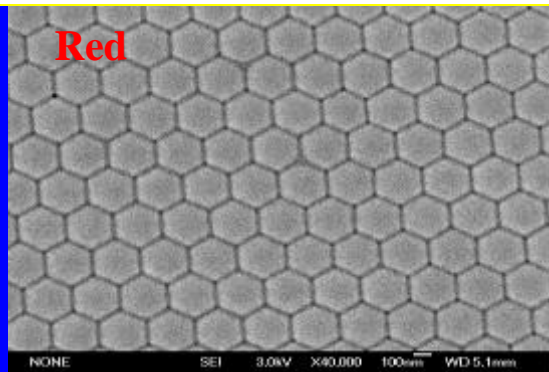
现有聚合物光子晶体制备：

- 小球制备复杂、繁琐（分离）；
- 成膜过程周期长；
- 膜强度低。

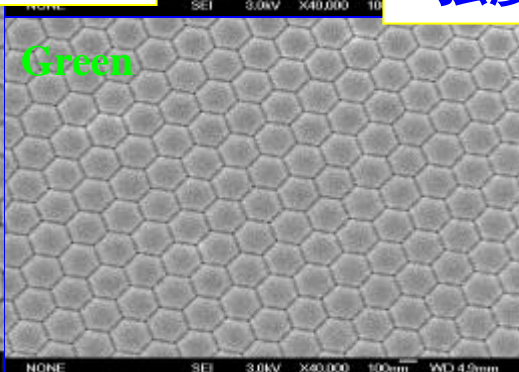
我们的方法：

- 一步聚合，成膜简便；
- 结构可控；禁带可调；
- 强度高，满足应用要求。

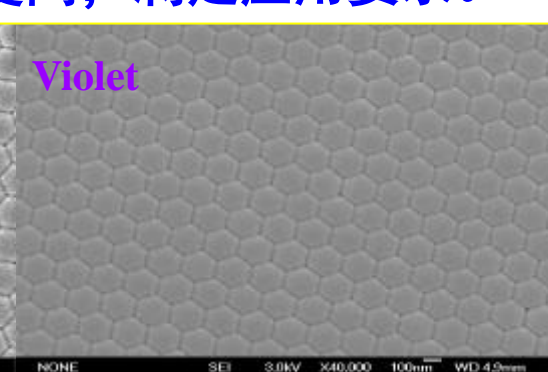
Red



Green



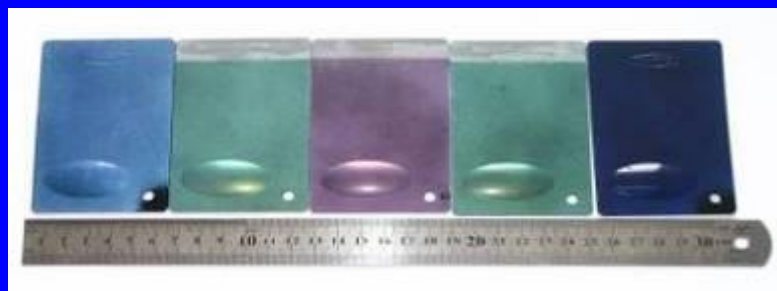
Violet



# 光子晶体大面积可控制备：1. 喷涂法



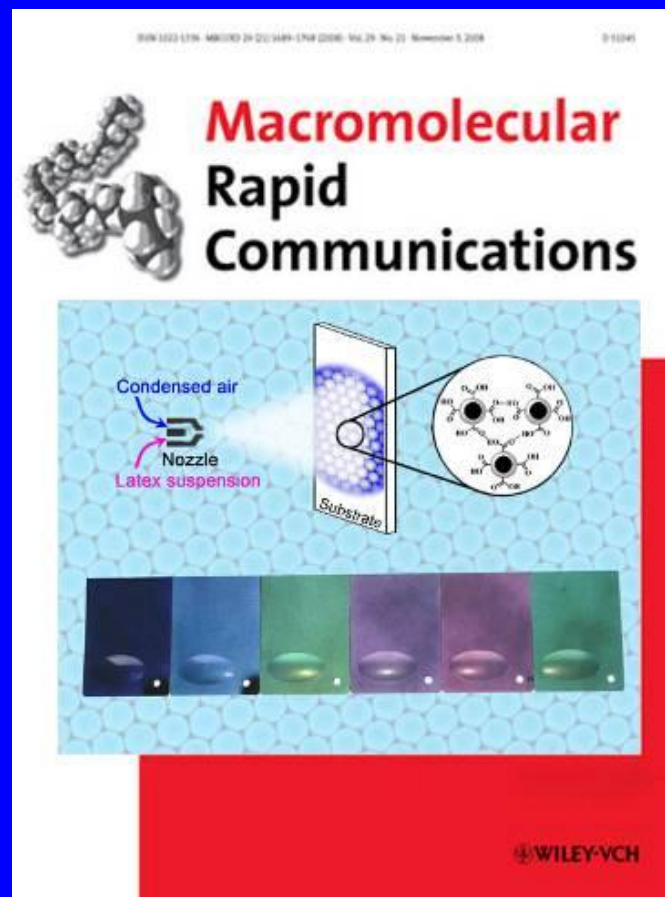
纸板



塑料



金属

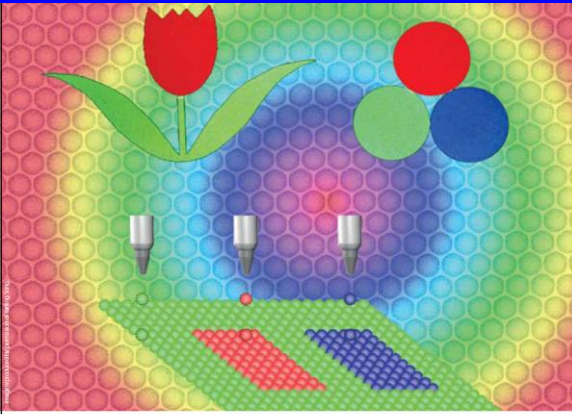
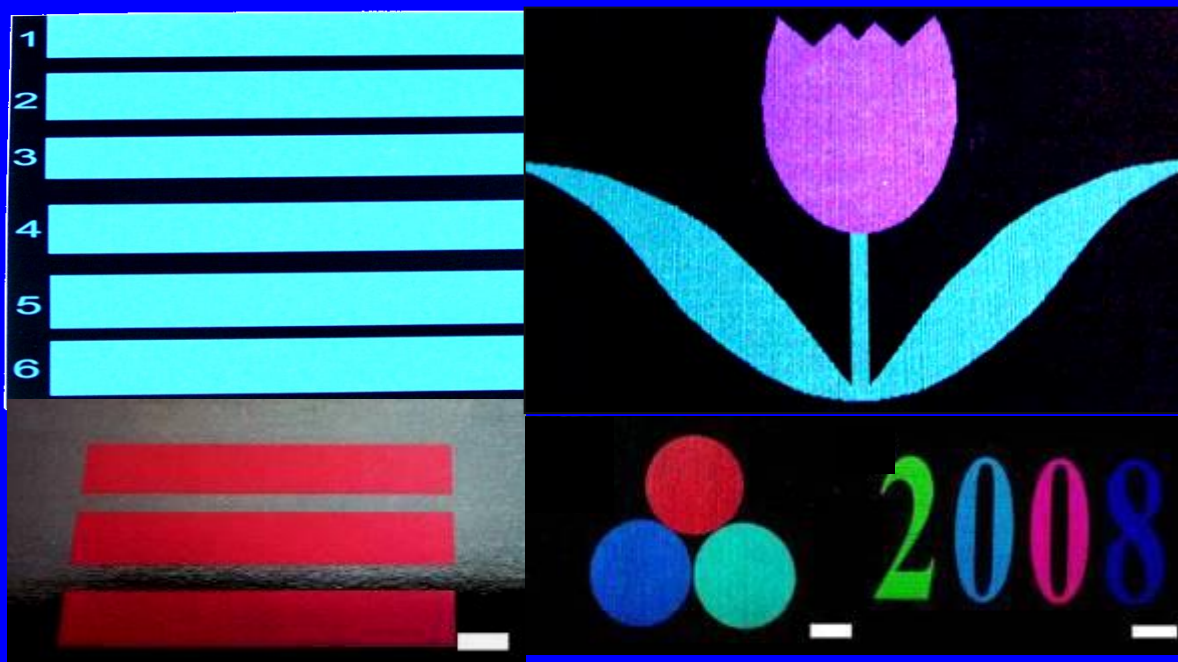


专利申请号: CN 200710064245.0

*Macromol. Rapid Commun.*, 2009



# 印刷光子晶体图案

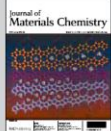


Showing research efforts from Professor Yanlin Song's group at Laboratory of New Materials and Laboratory of Organic Solids, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, P. R. China.

Title: Fabrication of large-area patterned photonic crystals by ink-jet printing

Large-area patterned photonic crystals (PCs) with multi-stopbands were facilely fabricated by common ink-jet printers using polymer latex suspension as inks. This rapid fabrication of multi-stopband PCs will be of great significance for extensive applications of PCs in the fields of photonic devices, optical circuits, etc.

As featured in:



See Liying Gu, Yingfeng Li, Jingxia Wang, Ertao Tian, Kangye Zhang, Xinchuan Zhang, Yanlin Song and Lei Jiang, *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2009, 19, 5499

RSC Publishing

[www.rsc.org/materials](http://www.rsc.org/materials)

Registered Charity Number 207890

*J. Mater. Chem.* 2009 (Back cover)

Patents: CN 200710179880.3

200810115540.9

# 科学与艺术



《百载》雕塑纪念建党100周年



印刷微透镜



结构色：源头解决染料污染



中央美院/伦敦设计博物院《万物生息》艺术展



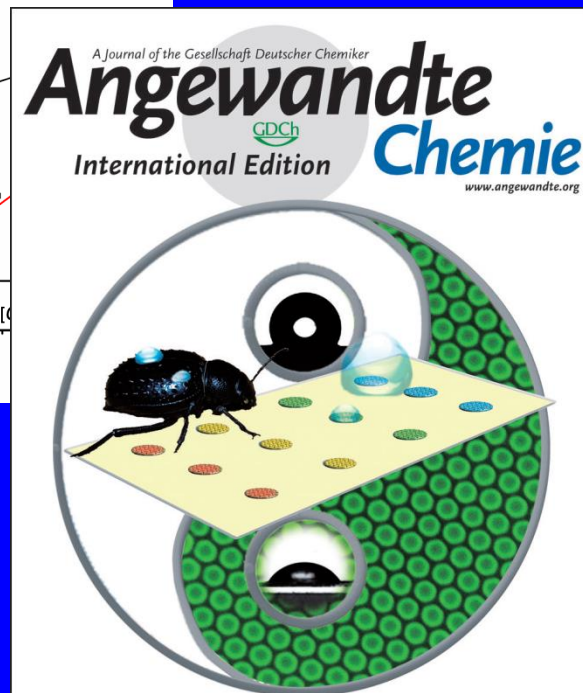
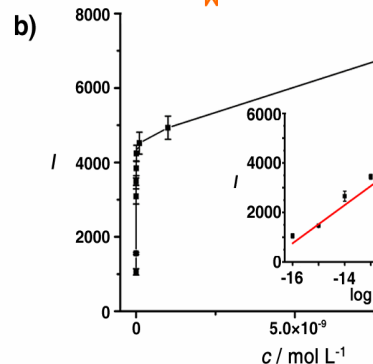
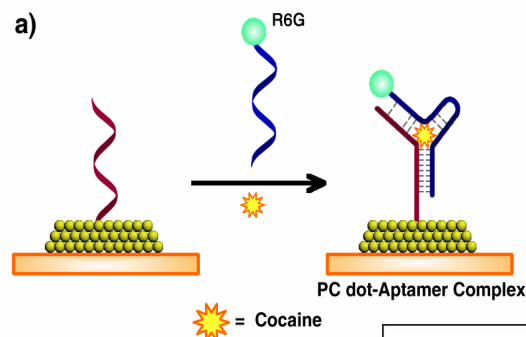
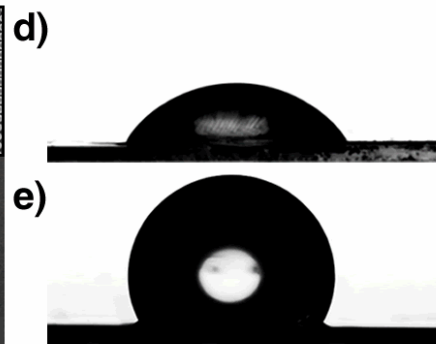
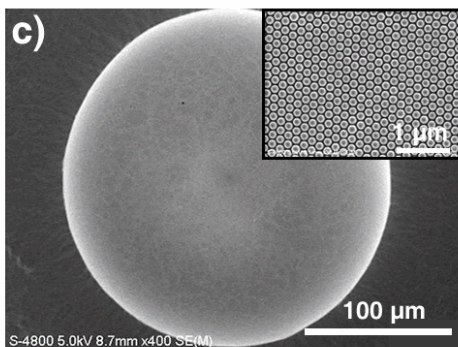
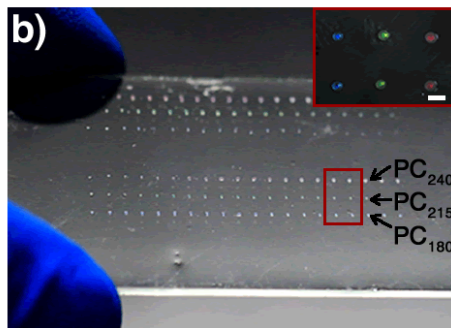
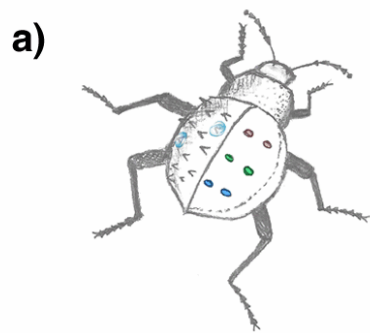
**SK-II**

**GENOPTICS**

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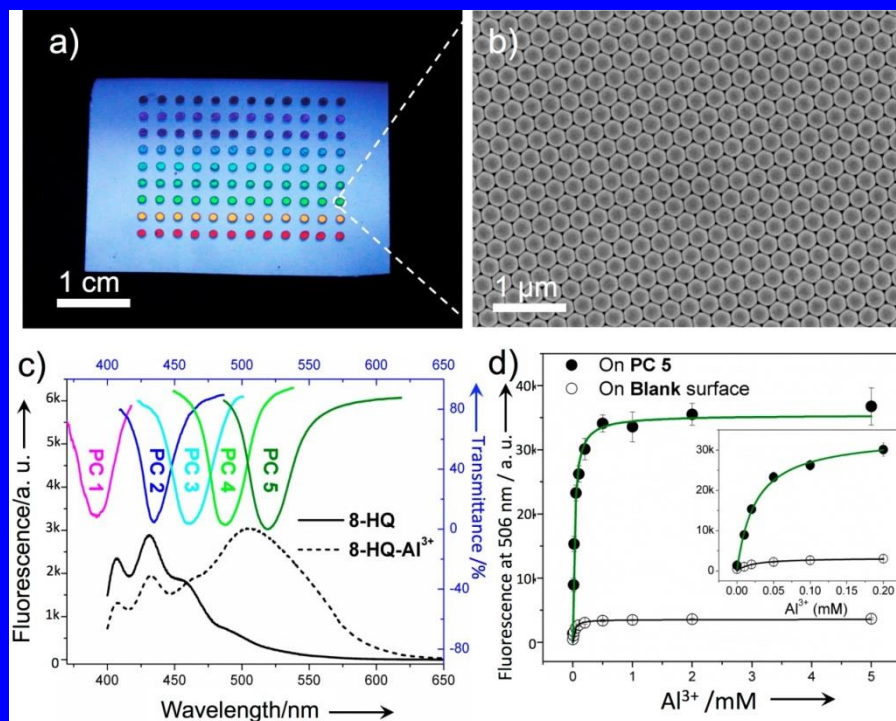
AURA ESSENCE

# 打印高灵敏检测芯片



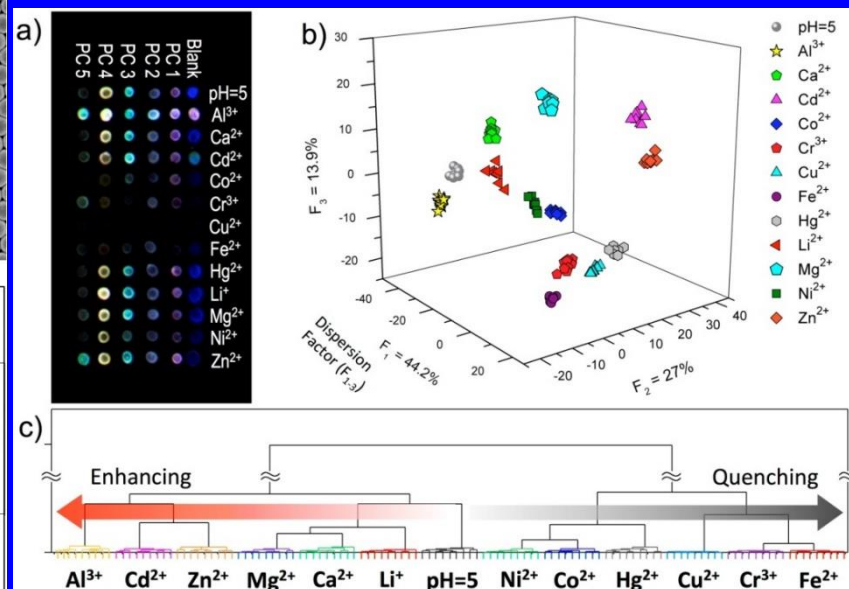
*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2014

# 多种重金属离子检测



a, b) Photograph and SEM image of a multi-stopband PCs microchip.

c, d) Selected PCs match the fluorescence spectra of 8-HQ and its fluorescent enhancement.



Fluorescent discriminant analysis of 12 metal ions on PCs microchip and rational analysis.

a) Fluorescent image of PCs microchip.

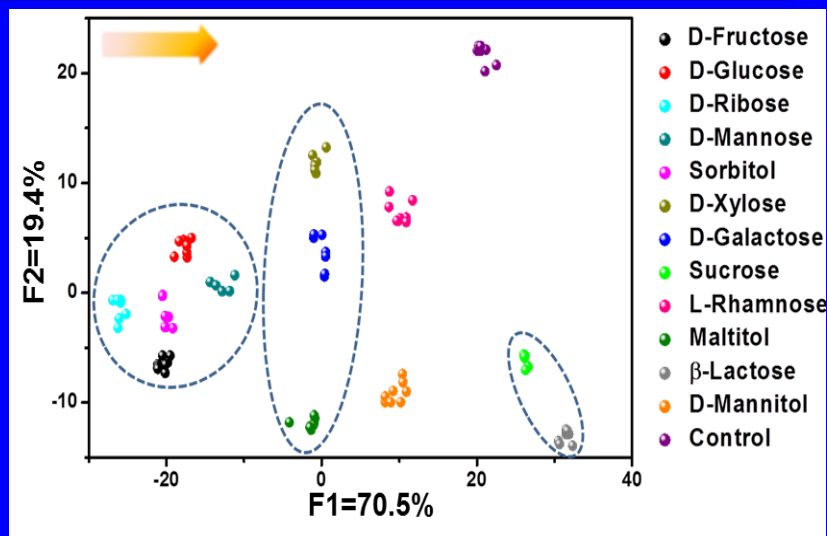
b) Graph of LDA result.

c) HCA result.

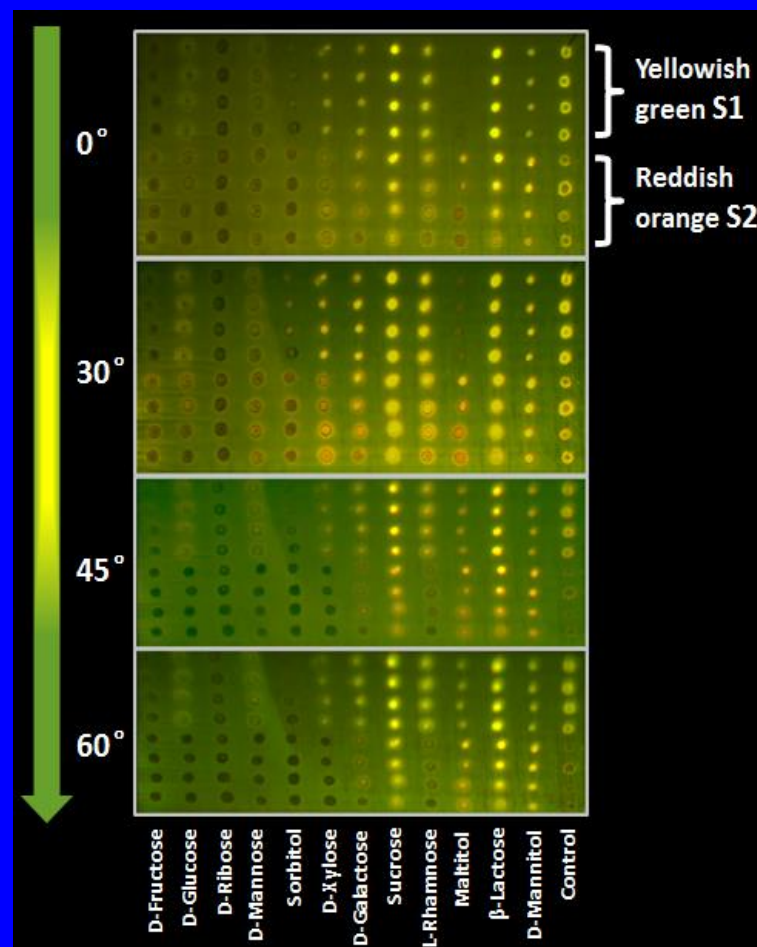
*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, 52, 7296-7299



# 高灵敏生物检测芯片

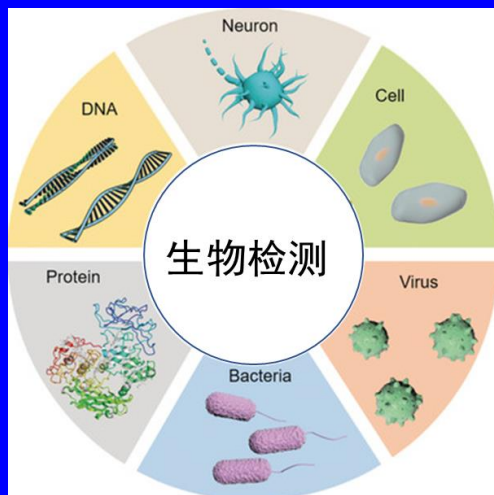


Recognition of 12 highly similar saccharides

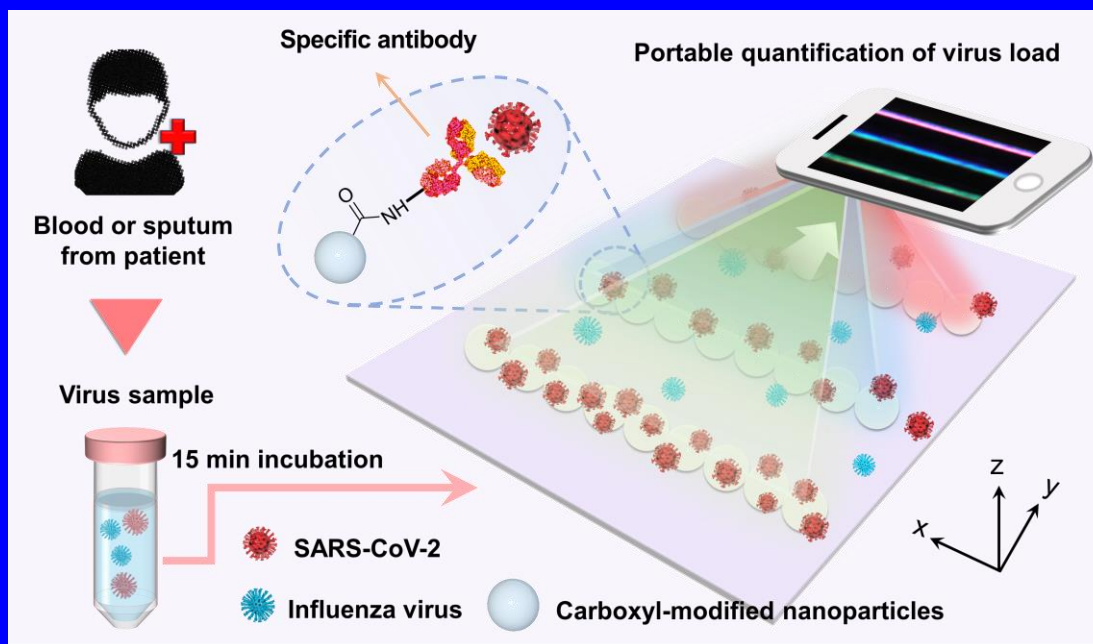
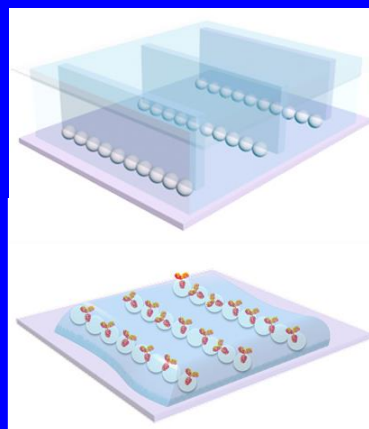


*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2016, 55, 6911-6914

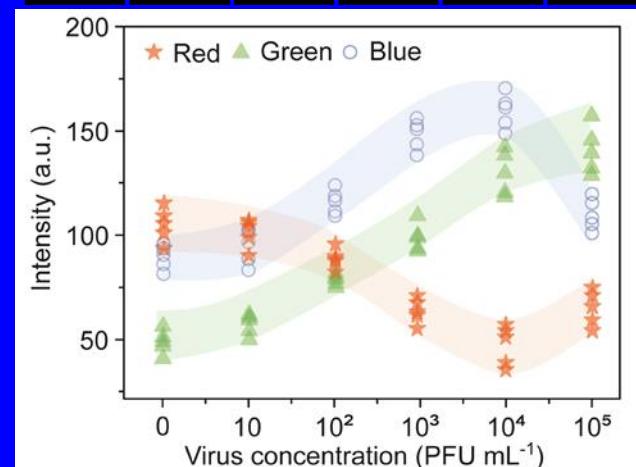
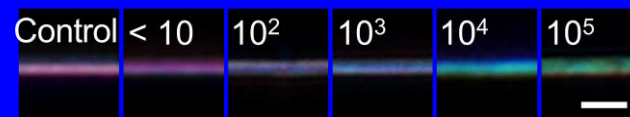
# 印刷纳米链实现手机快速检测新冠病毒



Printing nanochain



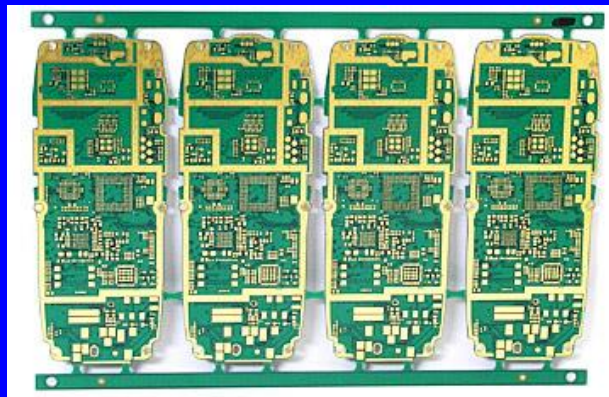
Quantitative detection



# 绿色印刷技术拓展-绿色印刷线路板



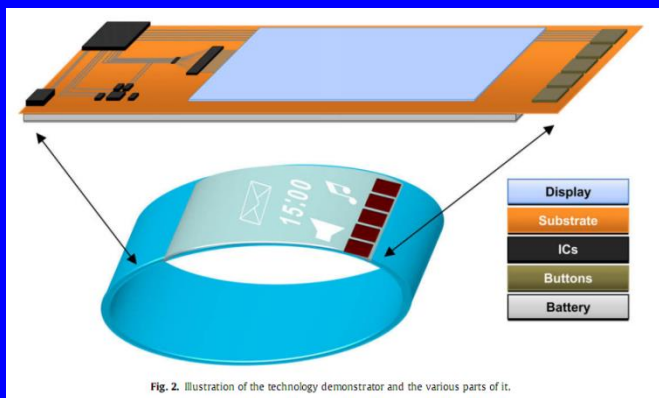
电脑主板



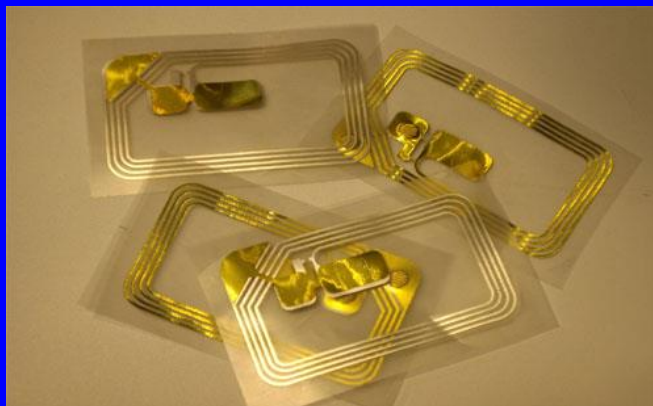
手机主板



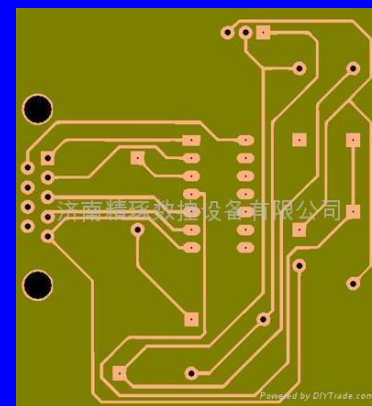
收音机



手表



RFID天线

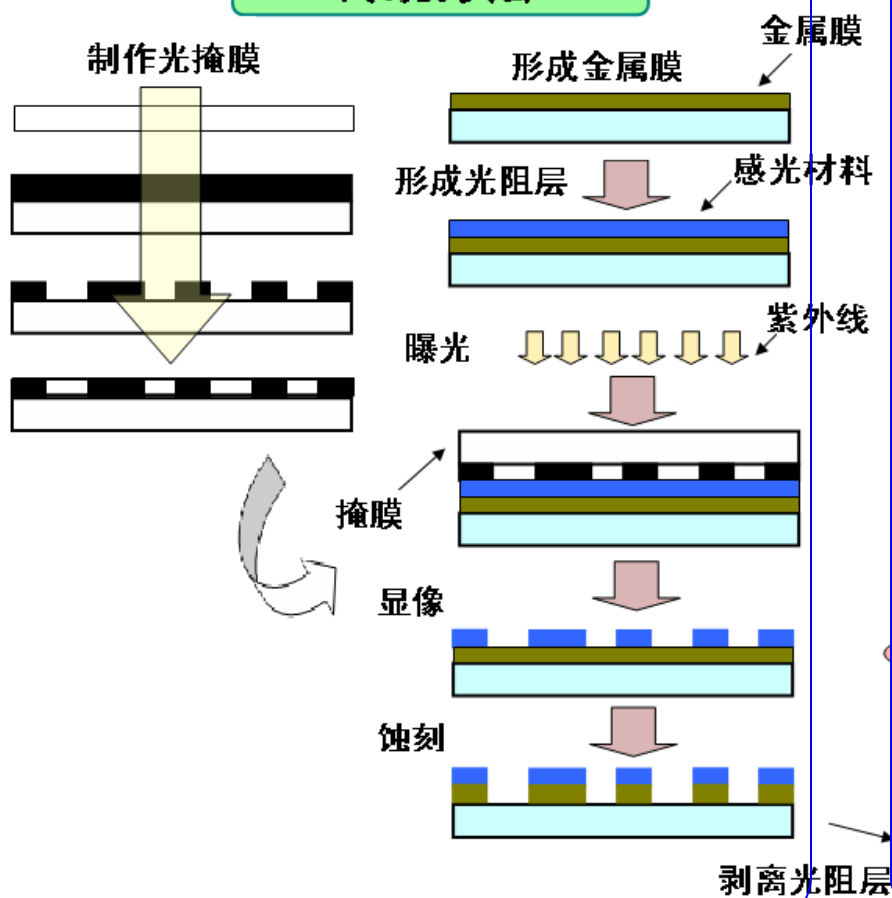


器件线路

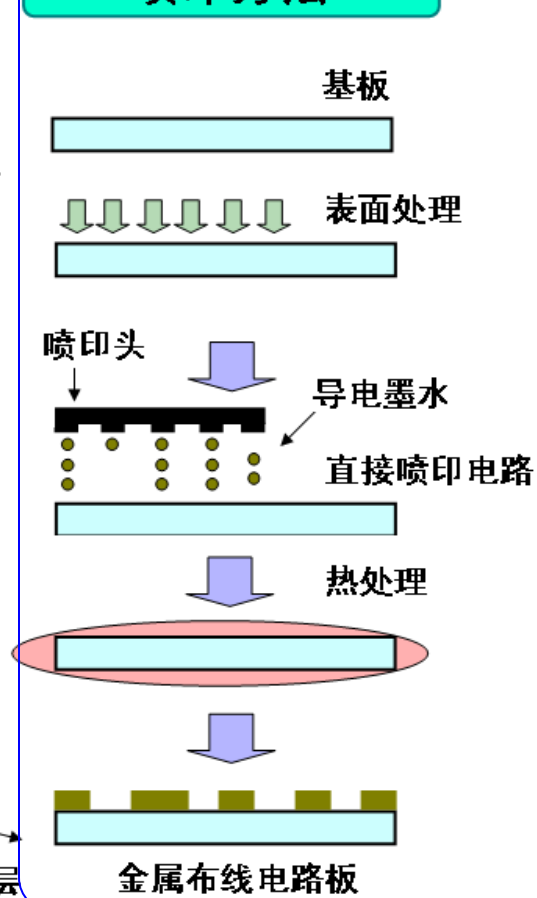


# 印刷线路板制备技术

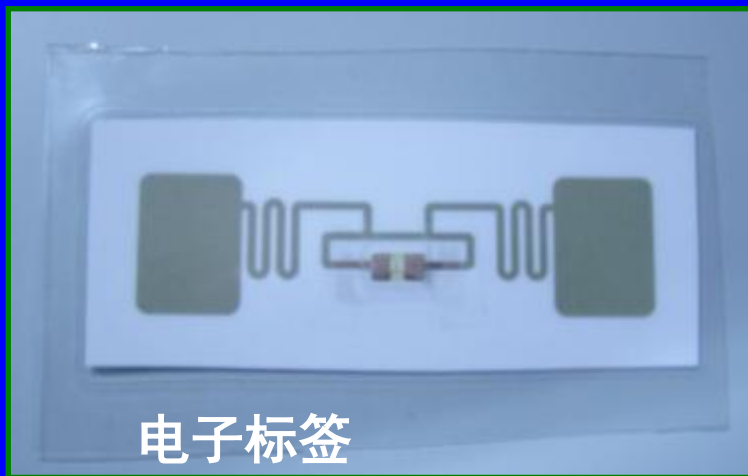
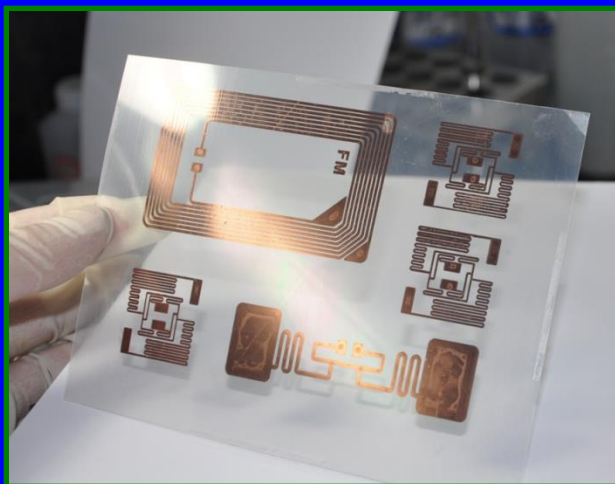
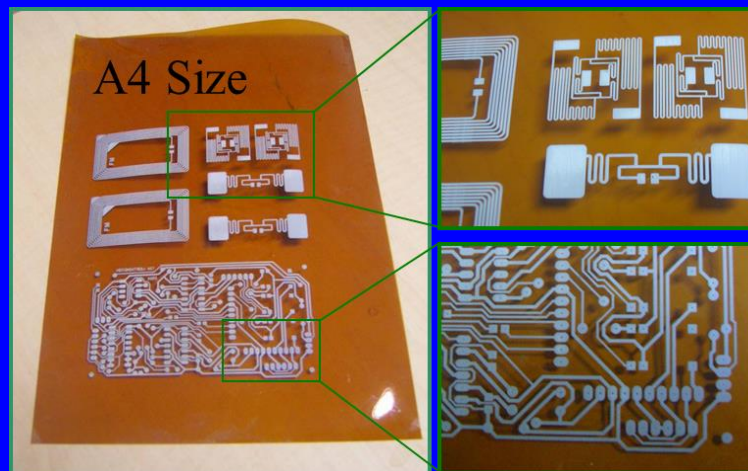
## 传统方法



## 喷印方法

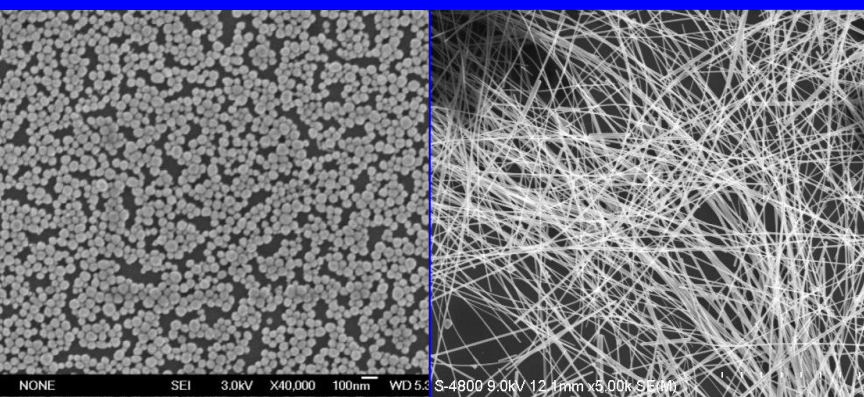
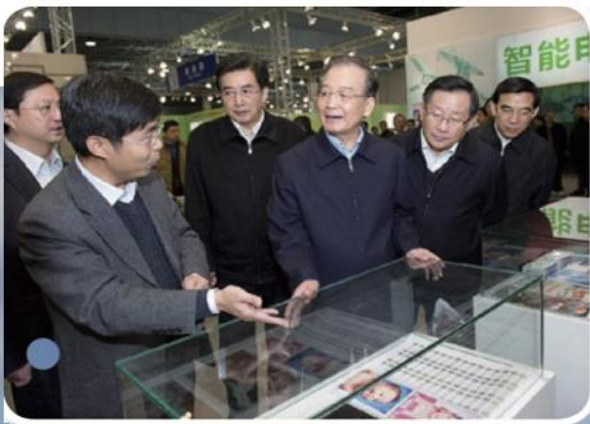


# 绿色印刷电子





# 印刷电子材料与技术



# 印刷中的关键科学问题

——浸润、融合、组装行为



咖啡环效应  
Coffee ring effect



马拉格尼效应  
Marangoni effect



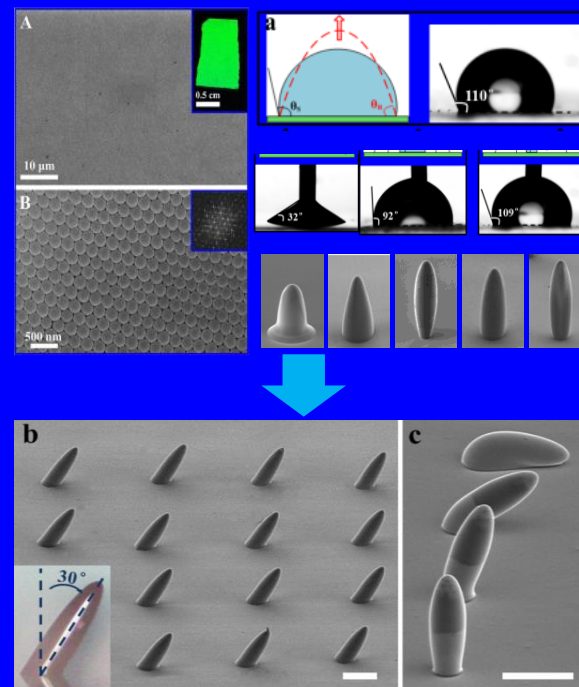
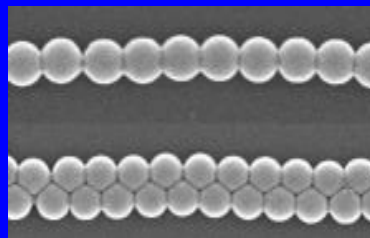
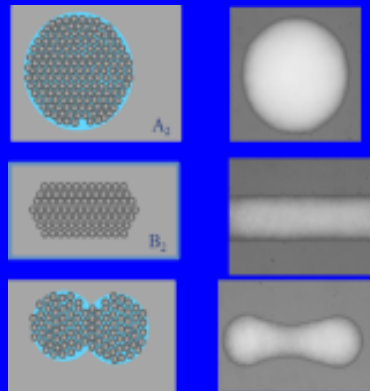
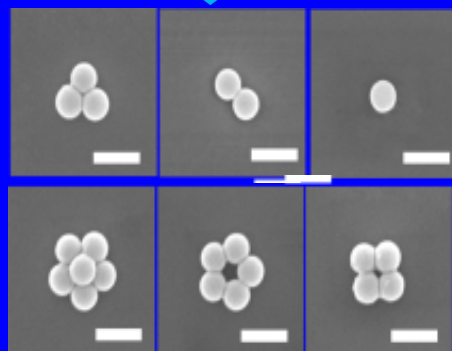
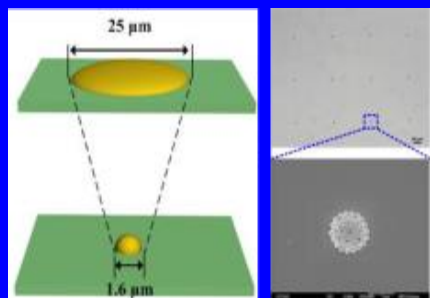
瑞利失稳效  
Rayleigh instability



# 印刷中的关键科学问题突破

## 点、线、面、体控制

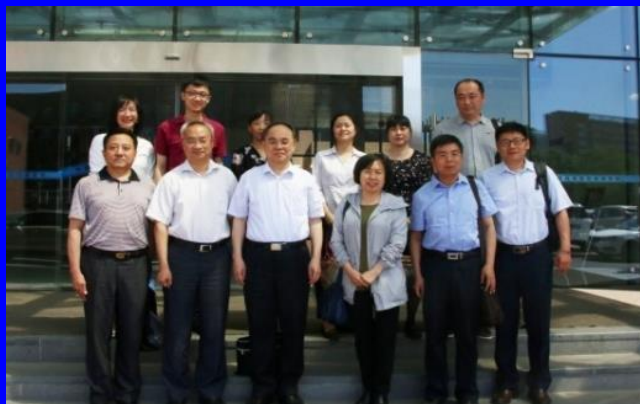
液滴扩散控制(点) ➡ 液滴融合与控制 (线) ➡ 三维结构控制 (面-体)



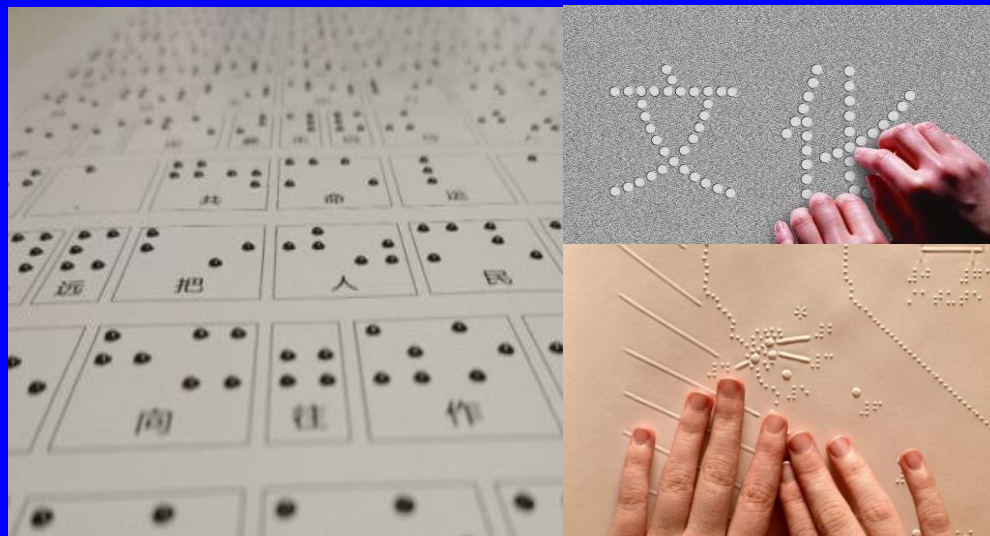
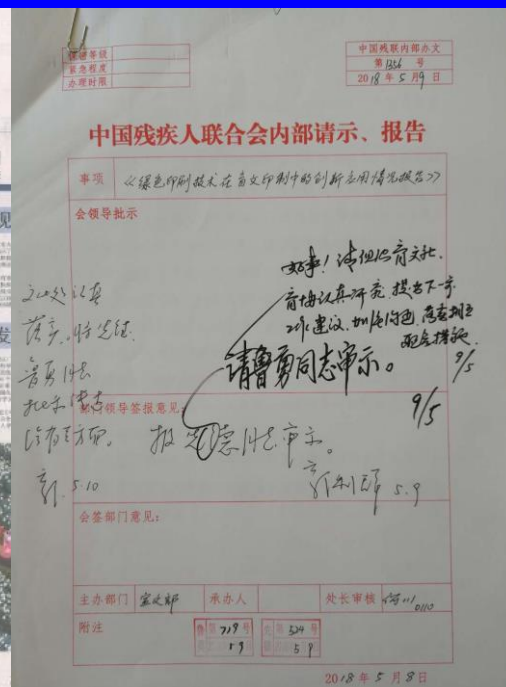
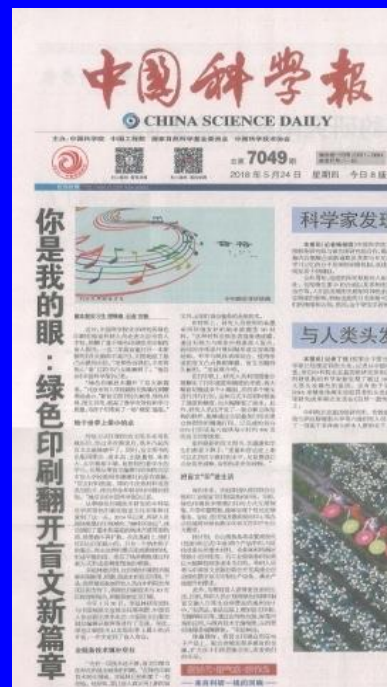
- 研究咖啡环效应(Coffee ring effect)、瑞利失稳(Rayleigh instability)和马拉戈尼效应(Marangoni effect) 等系列科学难题，实现对墨滴从零维到三维结构的精确控制



# 变革盲文出版技术

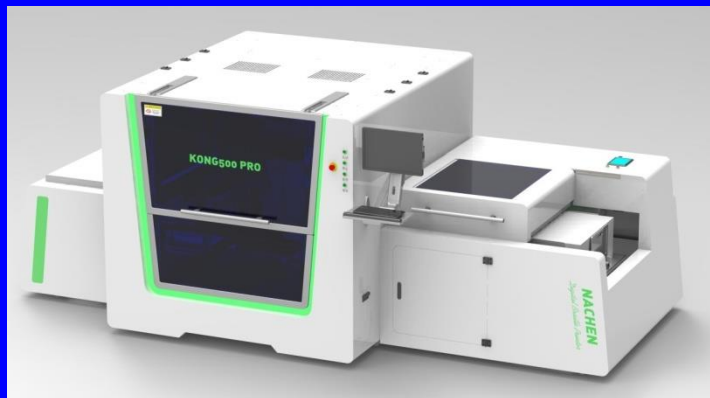


将在中国盲文出版社应用  
并向全世界推广



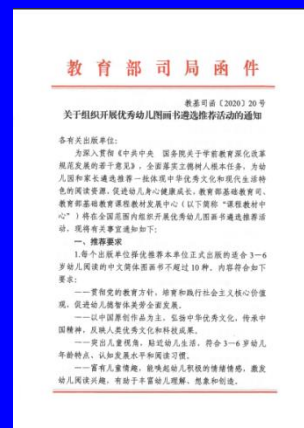
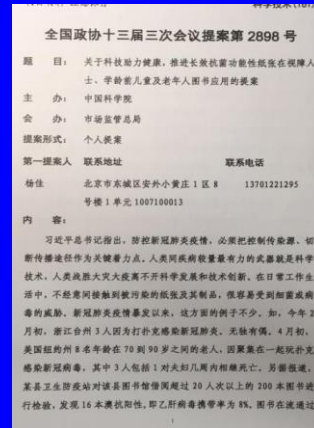
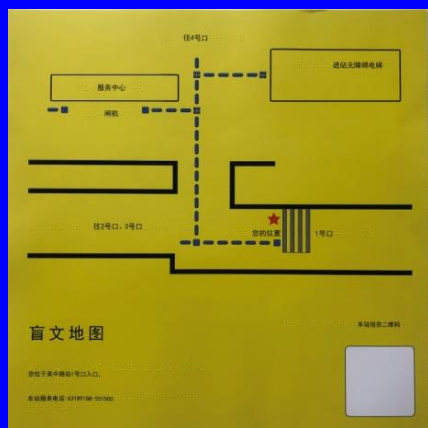
北京盲校捐赠盲文书籍、教具

# 绿色印刷盲文出版技术



高速盲文出版物印刷机

南京博物院博爱馆首个明盲对照的全融合展览



上海地铁站内无障碍导引图

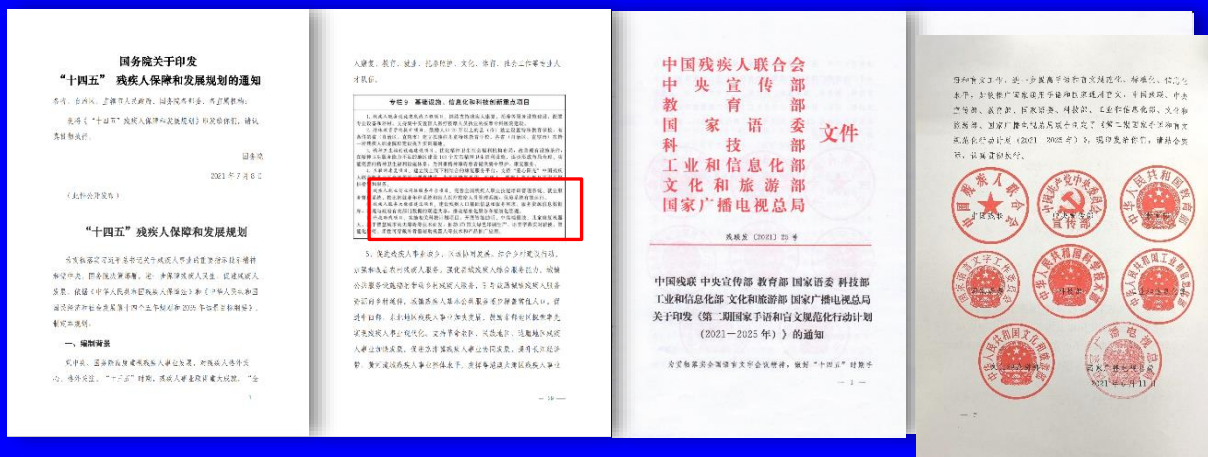
福建省推出首份盲用触感地图

全国政协提案  
推进盲文印刷和抗菌图书的应用



# 绿色印刷盲文技术应用

## 中残联“十四五”规划将绿色印刷盲文列入重点推广的科技创新项目



## 首套明盲对照明信片



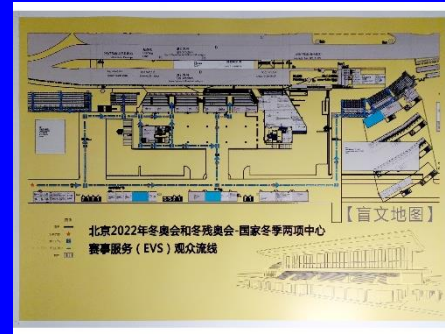
## 2022北京冬残奥观众指南、运动员和官员手册



## 大兴机场

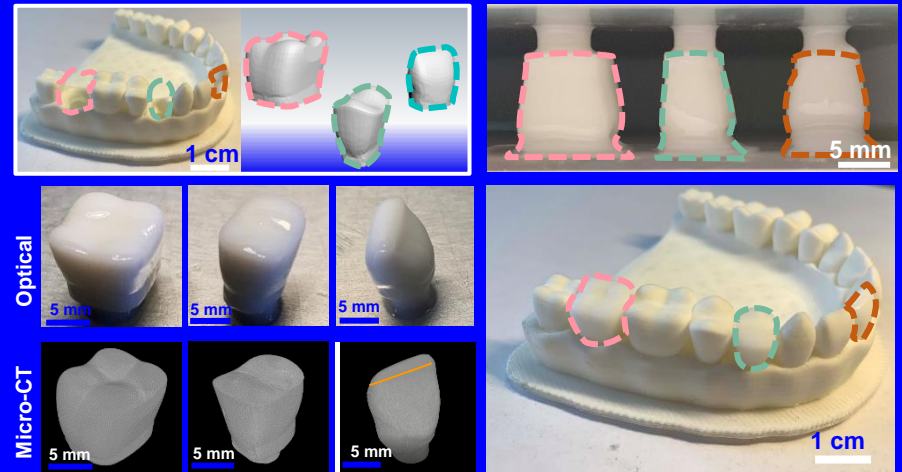
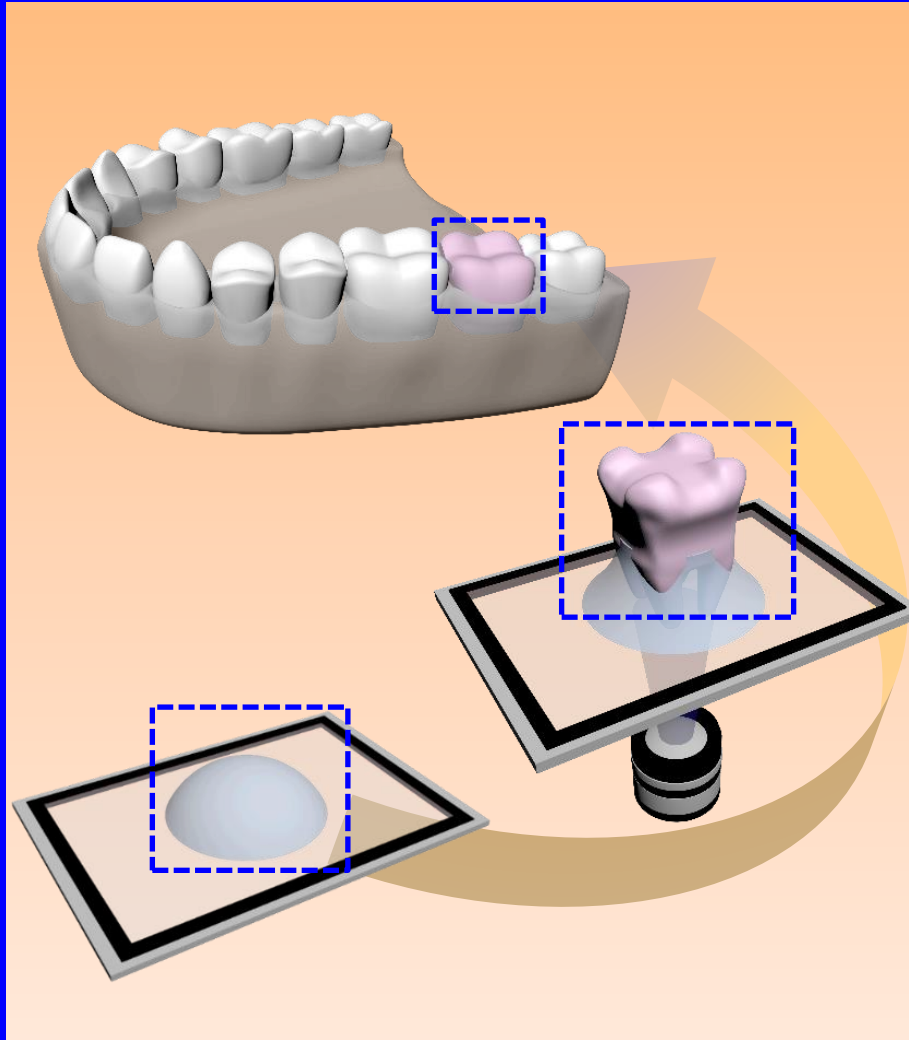


## 冬奥比赛场馆地图



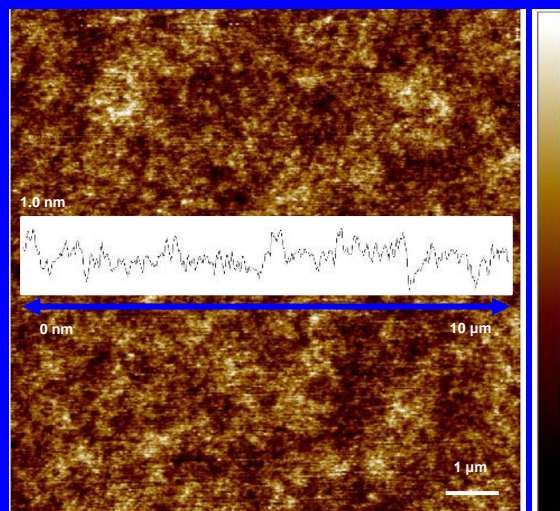
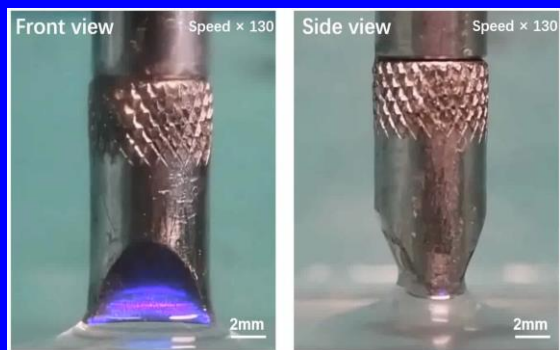


# 单墨滴3D打印成型控制

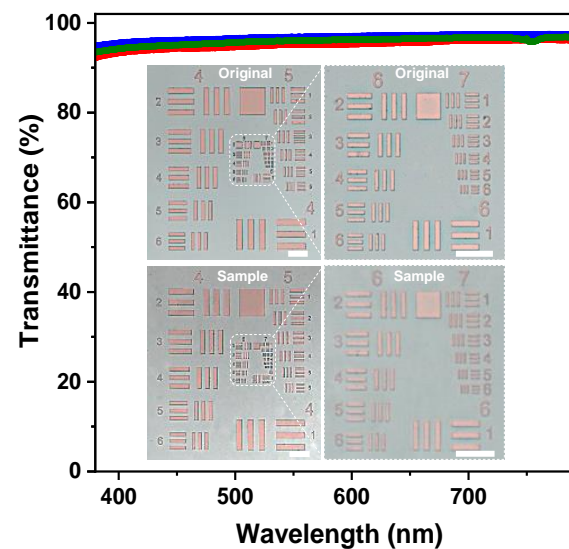


Nature Commun. 2020

# 3D打印高精度隐形眼镜结构



高精度 (1.3 nm) ; 光滑形貌  
*Adv. Mater.* 2022, 34, 2270030.



高透光性 ( $\geq 96\%$ ) ;  
高光学分辨率 (2.19  $\mu\text{m}$ )

# 单一透明墨水的全色结构色打印





# 空既是色

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首页 > 科研成果

化学所等利用透明墨水打印出全彩结构色图案

2021-09-30 来源：化学研究所

【字体：大 中 小】

结构色是一种由微观物理结构与自然光之间的相互作用（如散射、干涉、衍射等）所产生的颜色。与传统的化学色相比，结构色可以完全避免染料或色素的使用，更加环保和稳定的显色方式。然而，人工结构色的实现，需要借助先进的微纳加工技术或模板手段对纳米尺度结构进行高精度调控，成本较高且工艺复杂，较大程度上阻碍了结构色的广泛应用。此外，为了促进结构色的应用拓展，需要将结构色像素点制备成有序图像，但结构色的像素点是由众多周期与形貌存在差异的微纳结构组成，将这些零色物理结构精确制备并集成成为特征化的彩色图像，颇具挑战性。

physicsworld

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optics and photonics

OPTICS AND PHOTONICS | RESEARCH UPDATE

Inkjet technique prints rainbow of structural colours from a single transparent ink

07 Oct 2021

Technology Times

VOICE OF Friendship

Researcher Prints Full Colors of Rainbow Using Clear Liquid On Transparent Surfaces

Scientists Print Full Colors of Rainbow Using Clear Liquid On Transparent Surfaces

Full The Deal: The Nobel Prize in Physics 2021

Descubren científicos impresión a todo color con tinta transparente

Descubren científicos impresión a todo color con tinta transparente

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NEWS MATERIALS SCIENCE

These colorful butterflies were created using transparent ink

Clear printer ink gets its hues from structural color



Transparent ink takes on a variety of hues when printed in precise, microscale patterns across a clear surface.

K. LI ET AL SCIENCE ADVANCES 2021

"I was excited to see that somebody had used [structural color] for this purpose," says Lauren Zarzar, a materials chemist at Penn State who has studied similar structural colors cast by water and oil droplets. "They had some nice examples that I

Printing similar light-scattering structures using transparent polymers could offer advantages over standard colour printing techniques, particularly as the chemicals used to produce some dyes and pigments have caused serious health and pollution problems, says Yanlin Song, a chemist at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing.

中国科学院 CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

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TECHNOLOGY  
www.technologytimes.pk

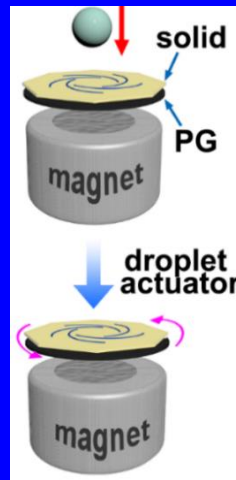
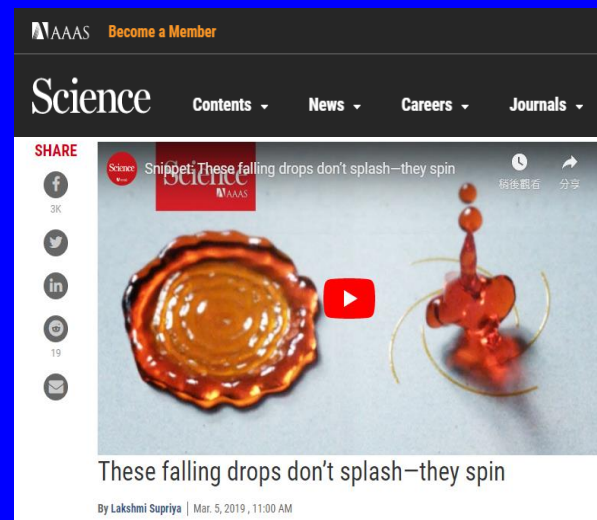
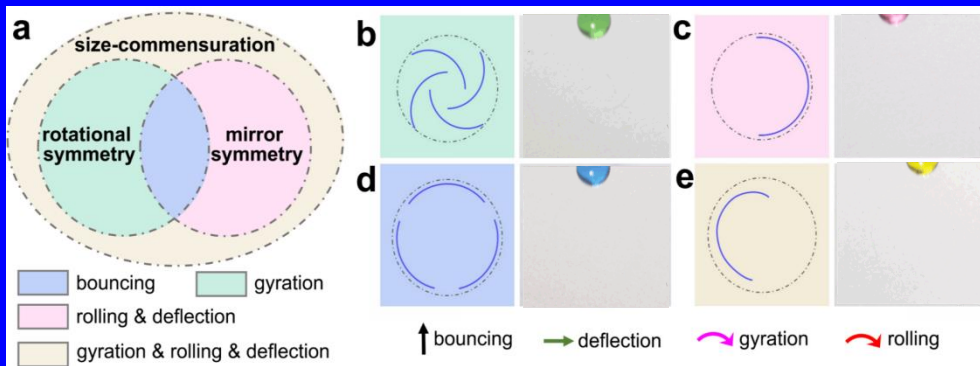
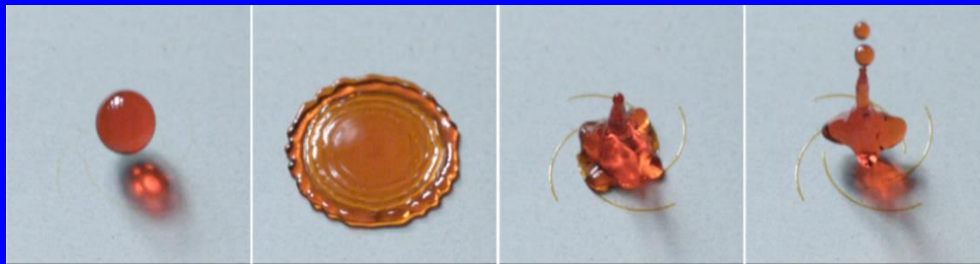
NEWS

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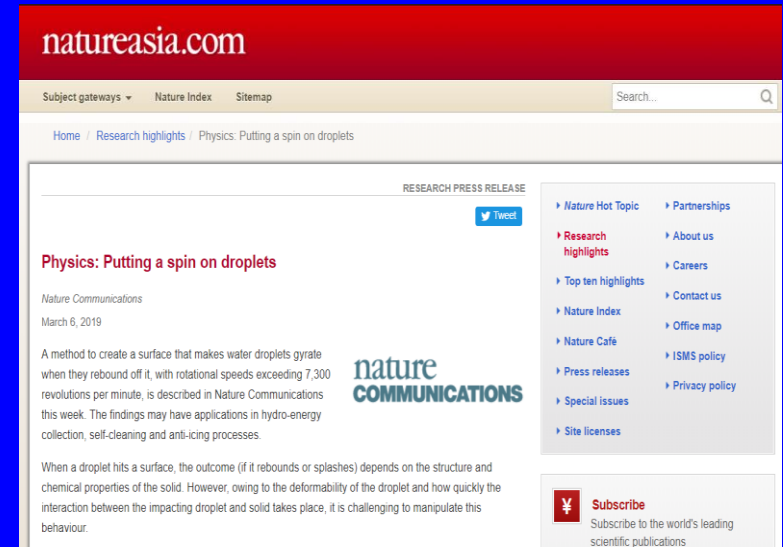
tiempo

GIZMODO Australia

# 图案化基底对液滴动态行为的调控



液滴驱动器水能发电



Nat. Commun. 2019, 10, 950



世界オモシロ学者の  
スゴ動画祭

世界最大規模の科学研究機関  
**中国科学院**

NHK G  
まるで魔法!? 踊る水滴

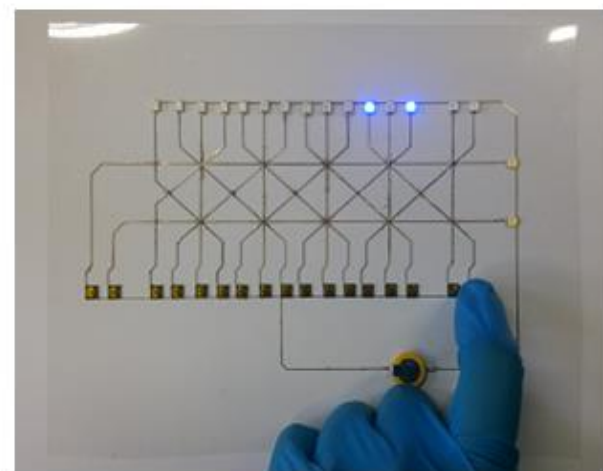
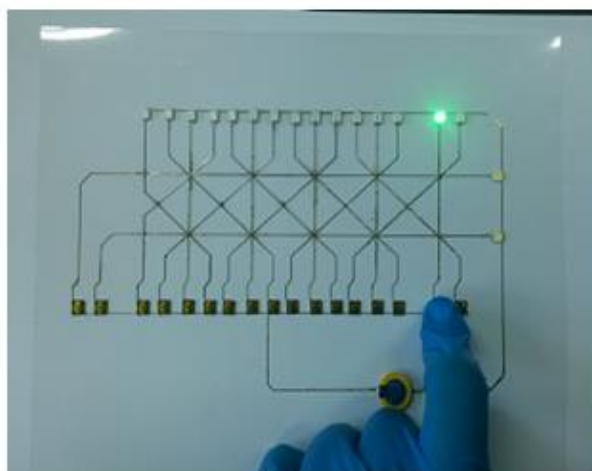
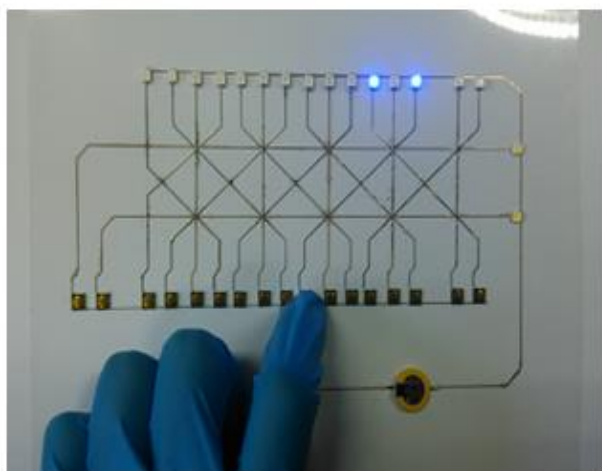
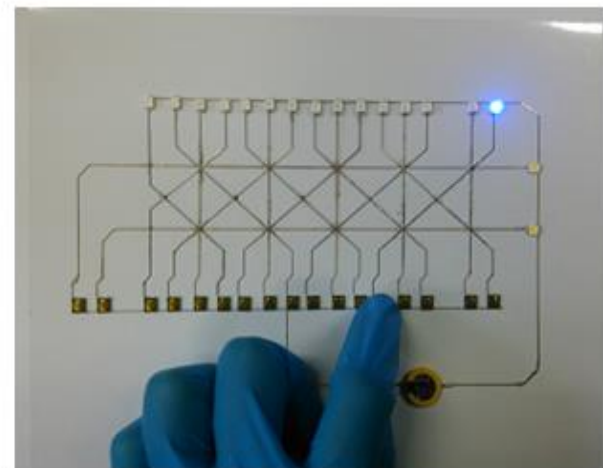
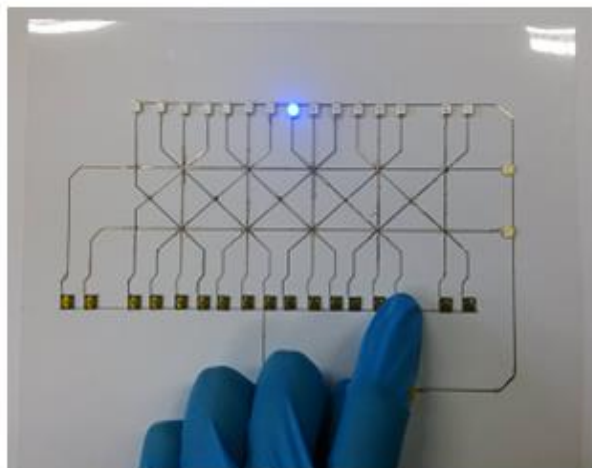
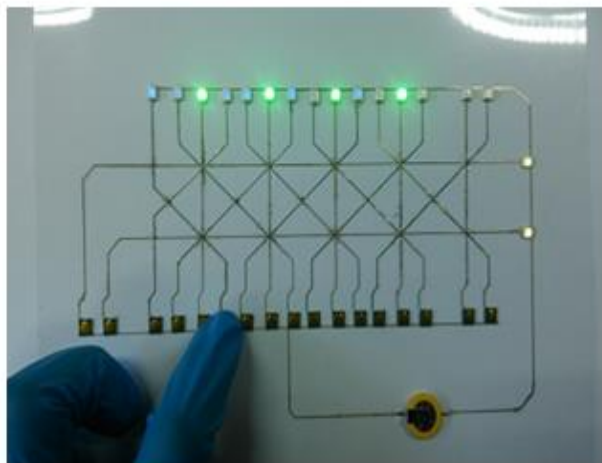


中国科学院 化学研究所  
宋延林先生



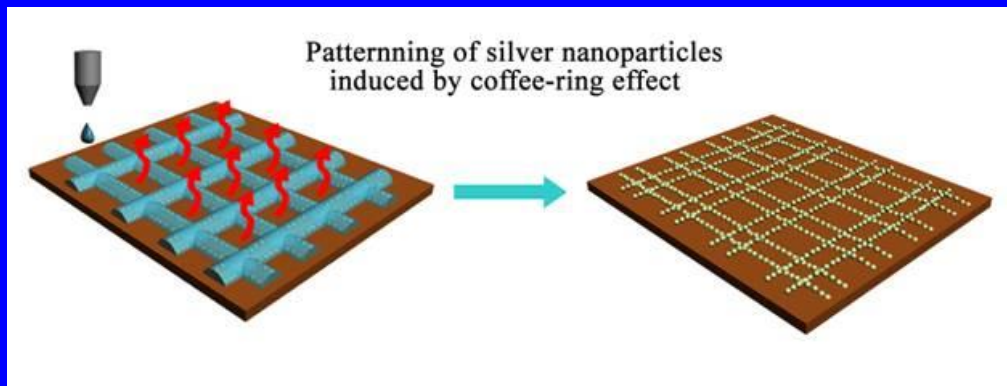


# 全打印制备多层柔性电路

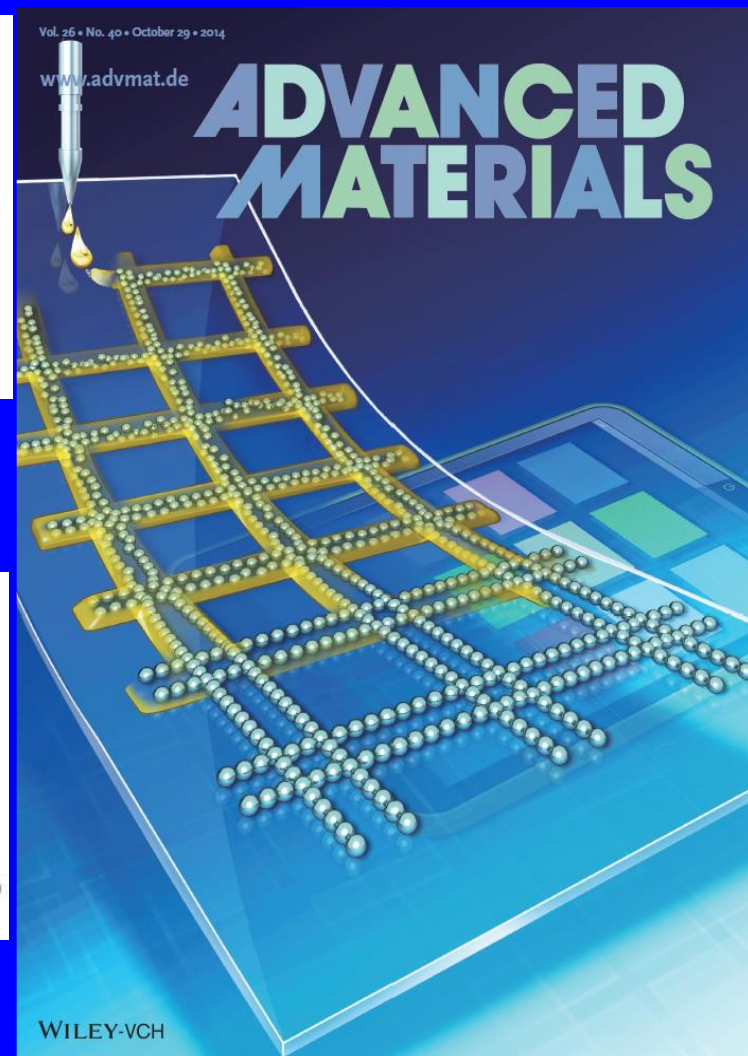
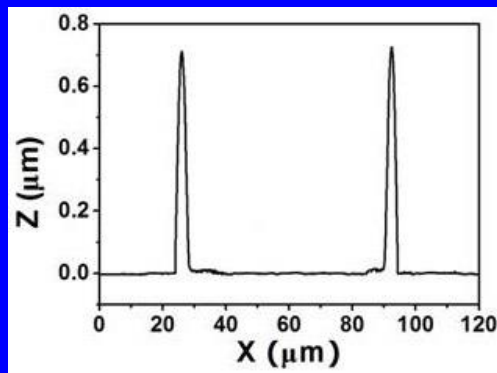
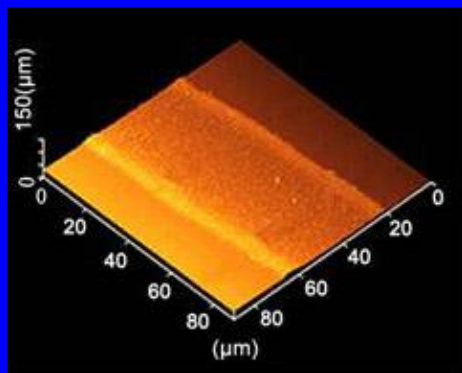


*Adv. Mater.* 2016, 28, 1420-1426.

# 印刷高透明导电图案



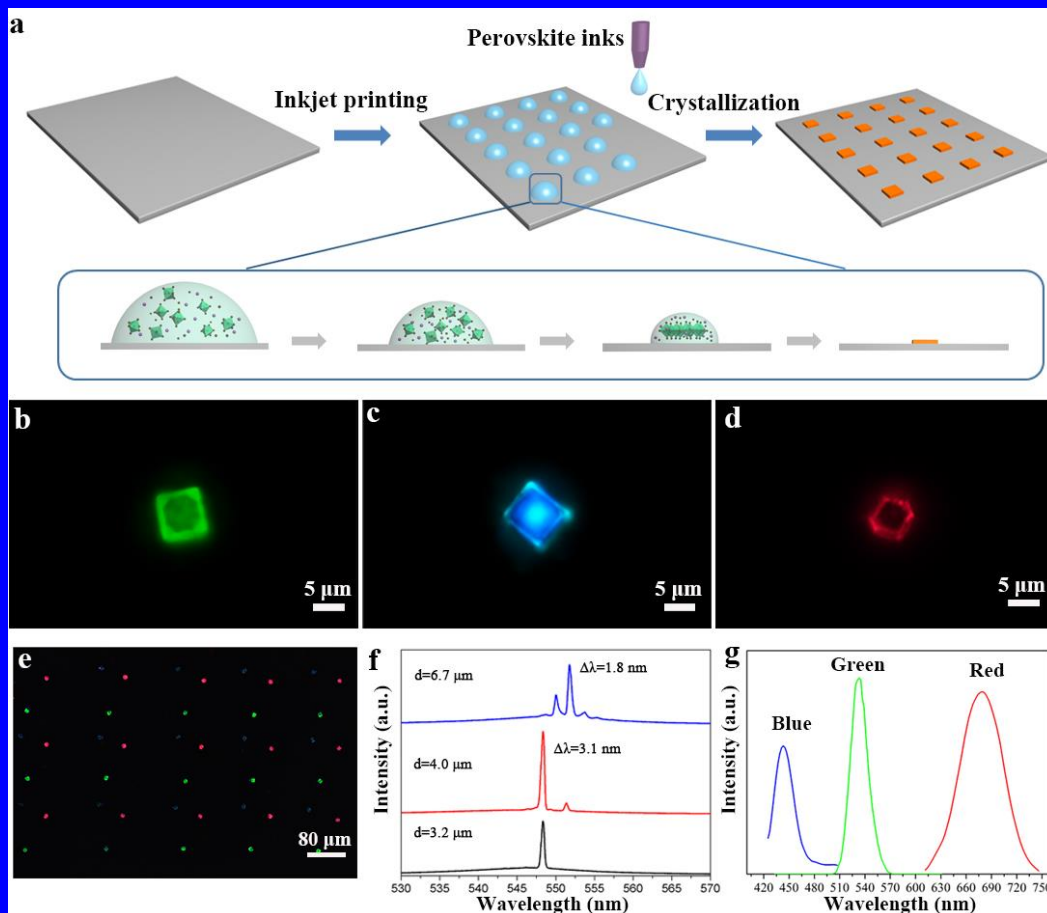
利用“咖啡环”效应打印连续导电线



*Adv. Mater.* 2013, 25, 6714-6718

*Adv. Mater.* 2014, 26, DOI: 10.1002/adma.201305416

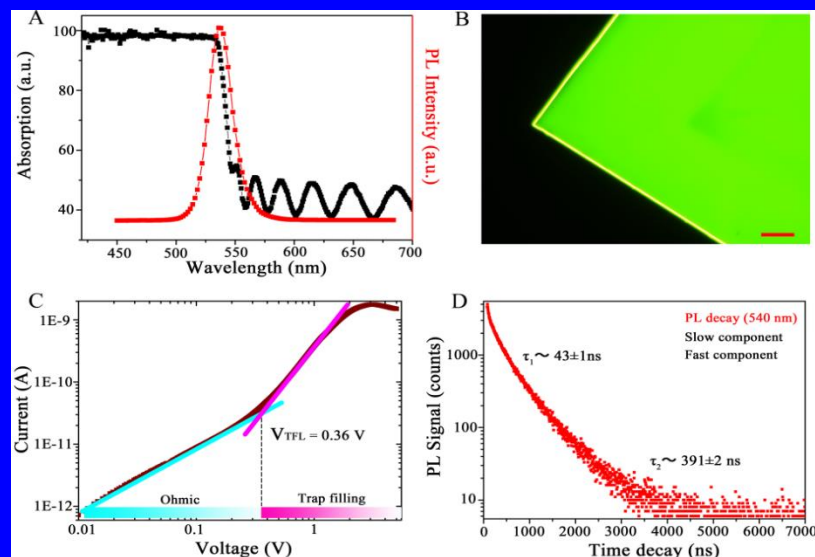
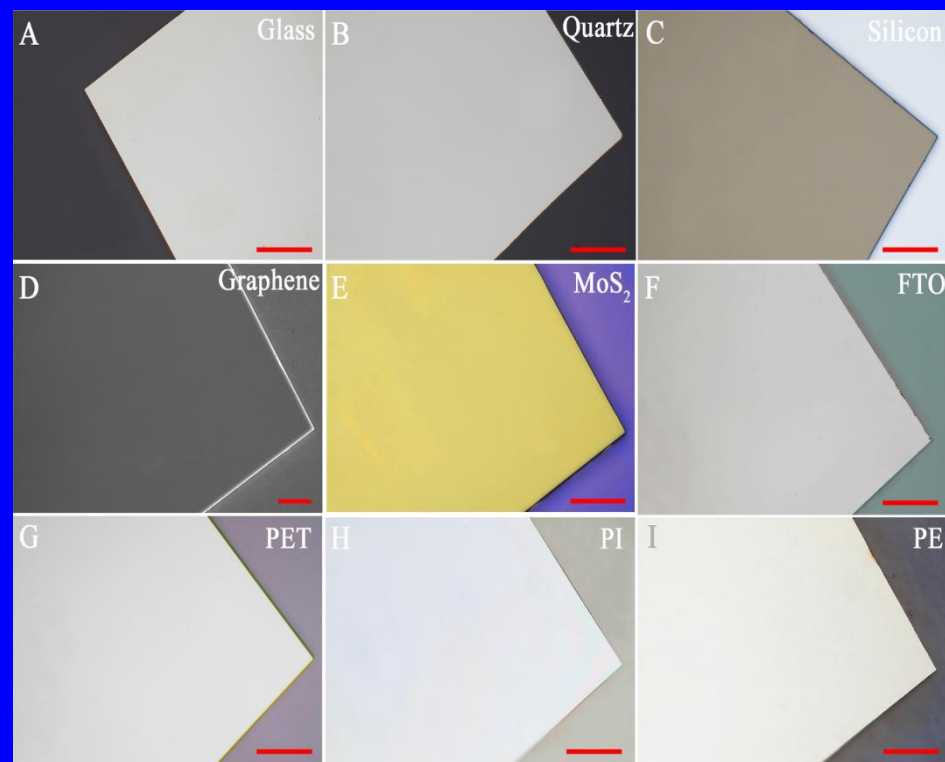
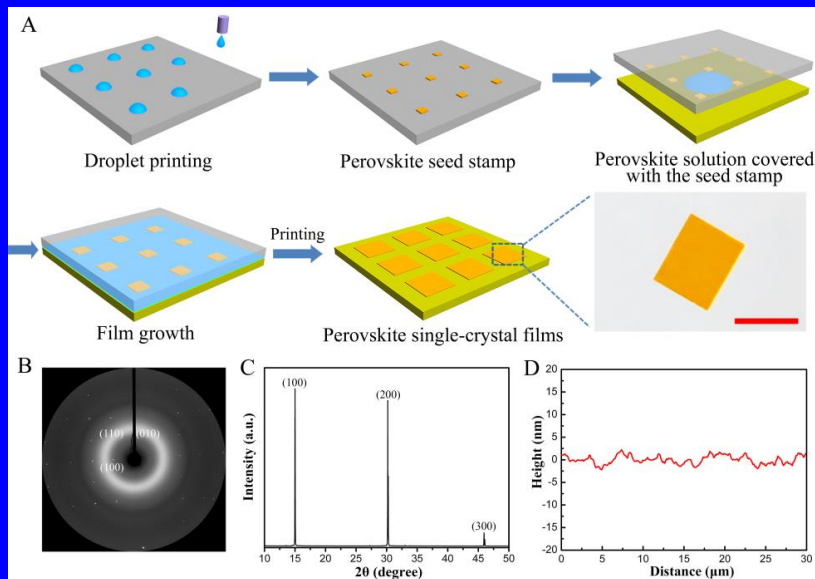
# 从活字印刷到“活性印刷”



*Small*, 2017, 13, 1603217.



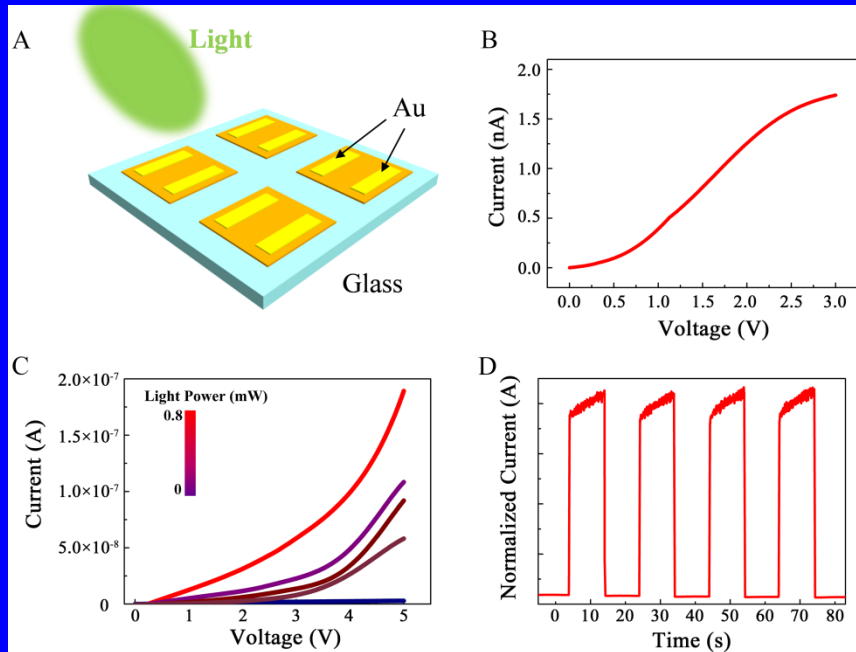
# 从活字印刷到活性印刷



Printing perovskite single-crystal films  
on various kinds of substrates

*Sci. Adv.* 2018, 4, eaat2390.

# 印刷钙钛矿光电探测器



Photodetectors

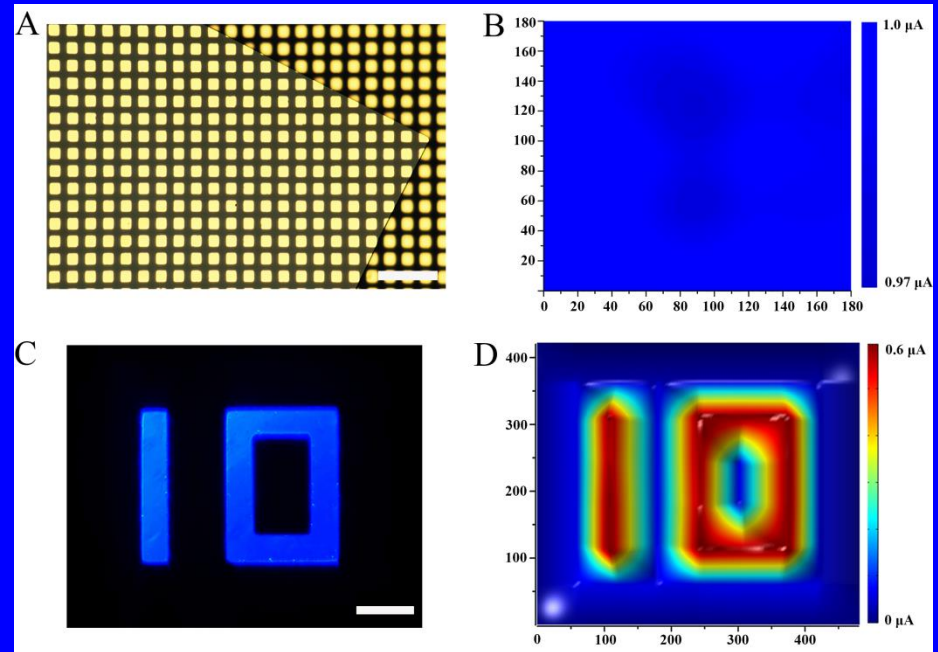
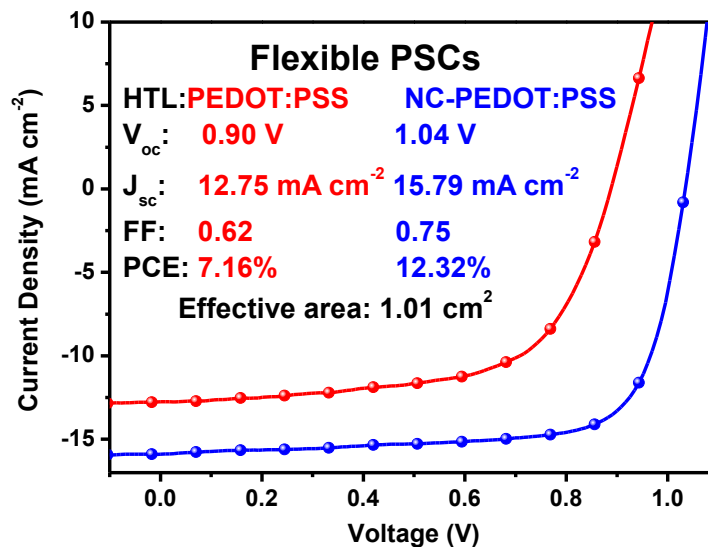
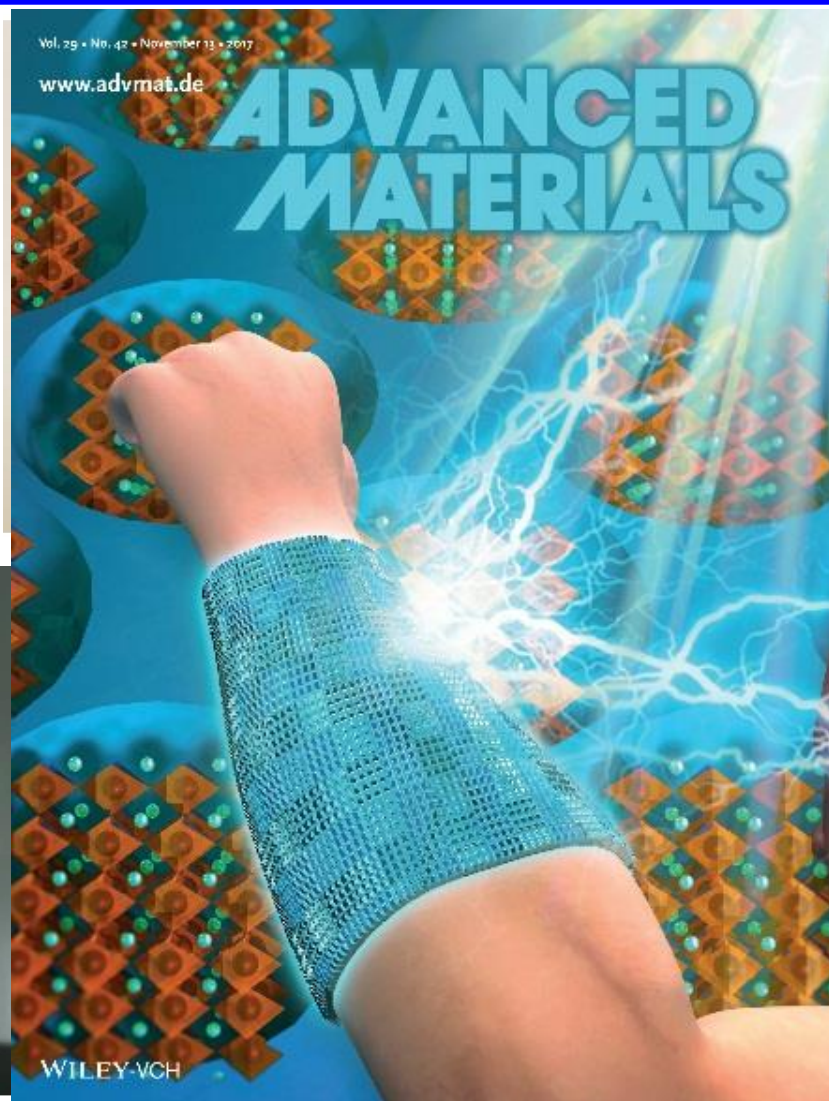


Image sensors

*Sci. Adv.* 2018, 4, eaat2390.

# 印刷可穿戴太阳能电池

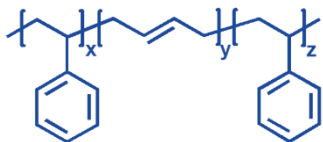




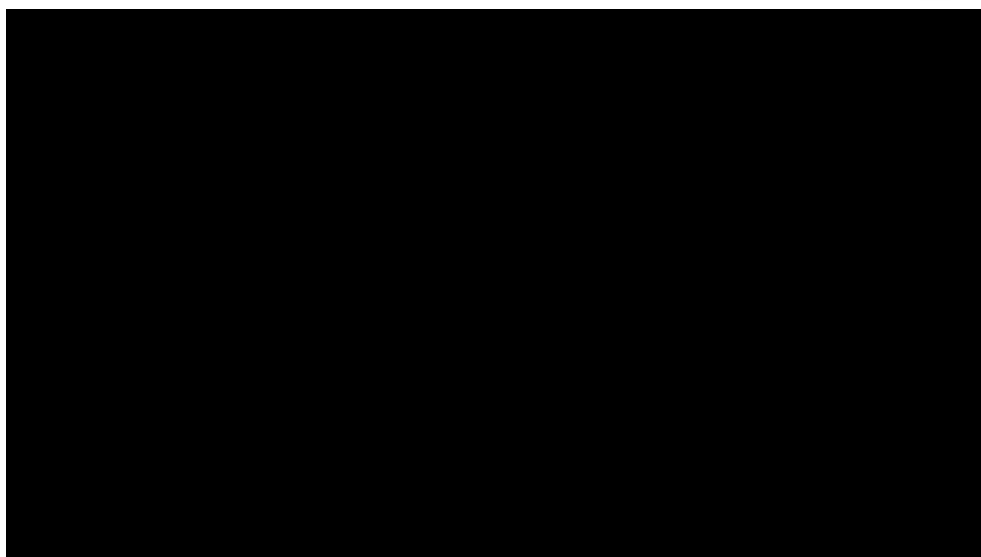
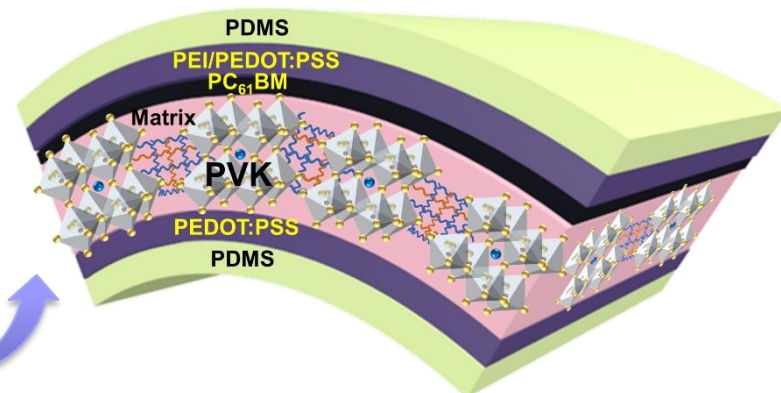
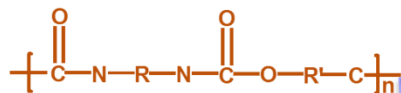
# 可穿戴钙钛矿太阳能电池

## 弹性砖泥结构构筑

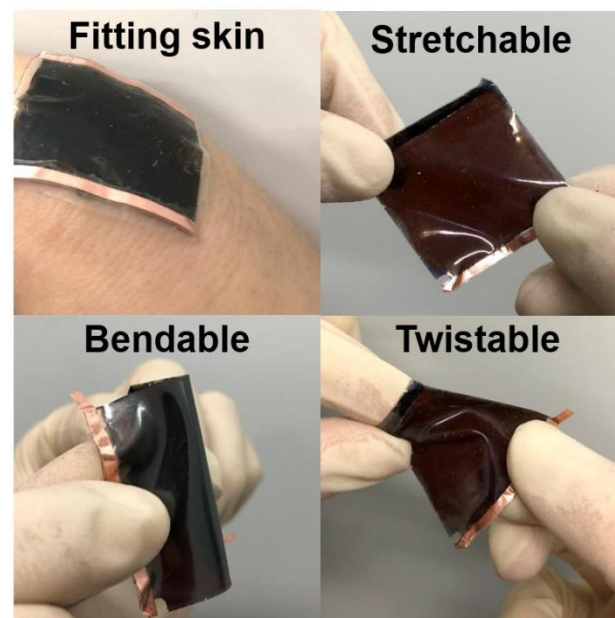
Insoluble matrix  
Poly(styrene-co-butadiene) (SBS)



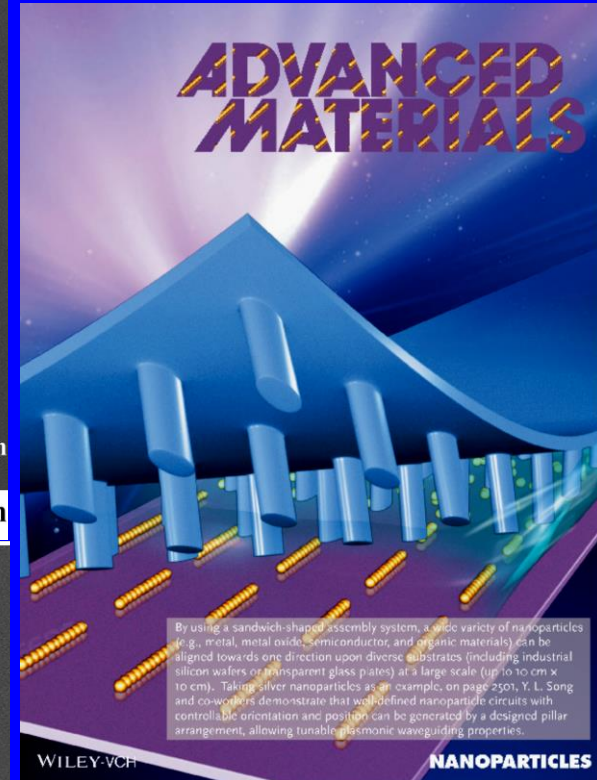
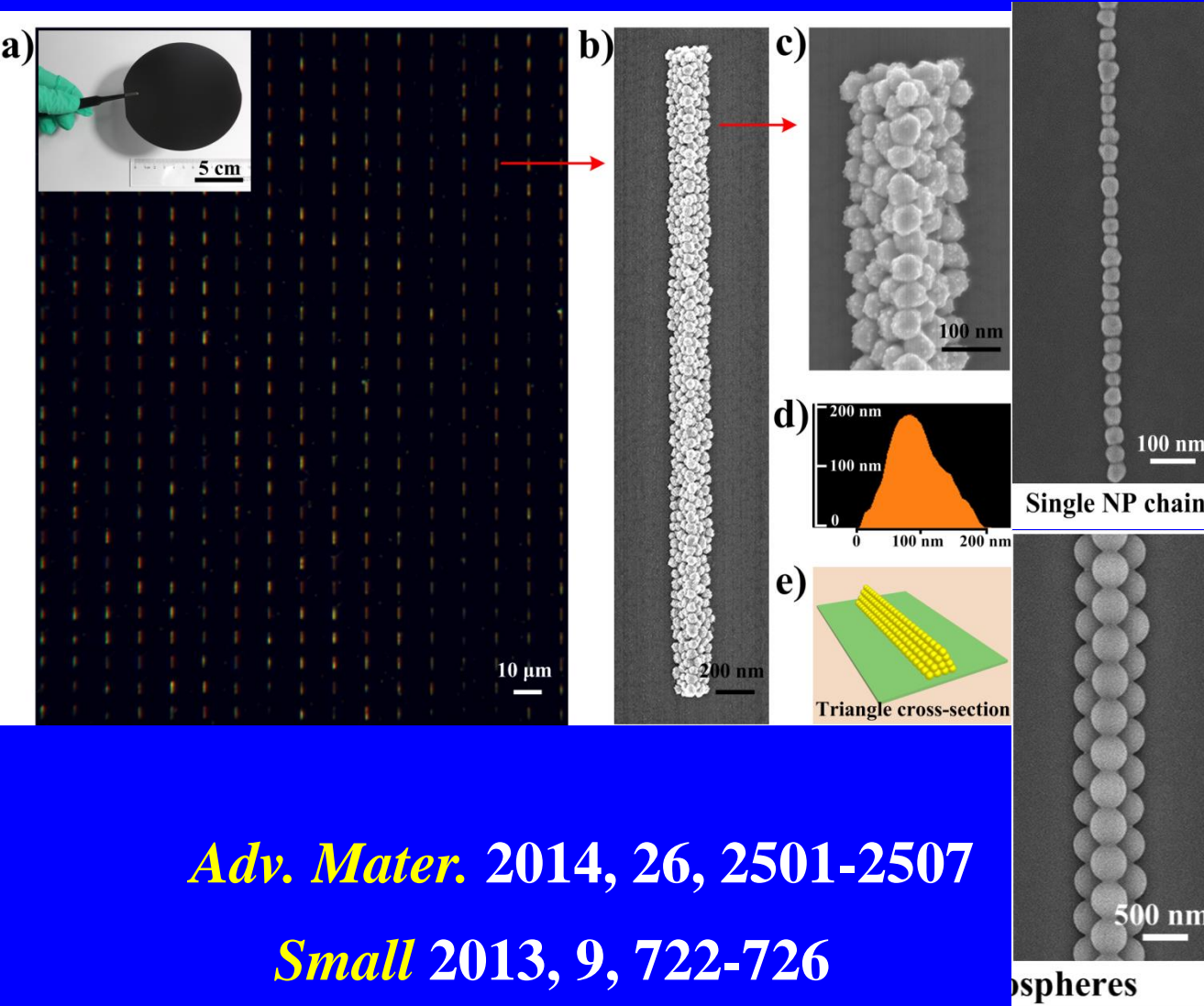
Soluble matrix  
Polyurethane (PU)



可穿戴电源



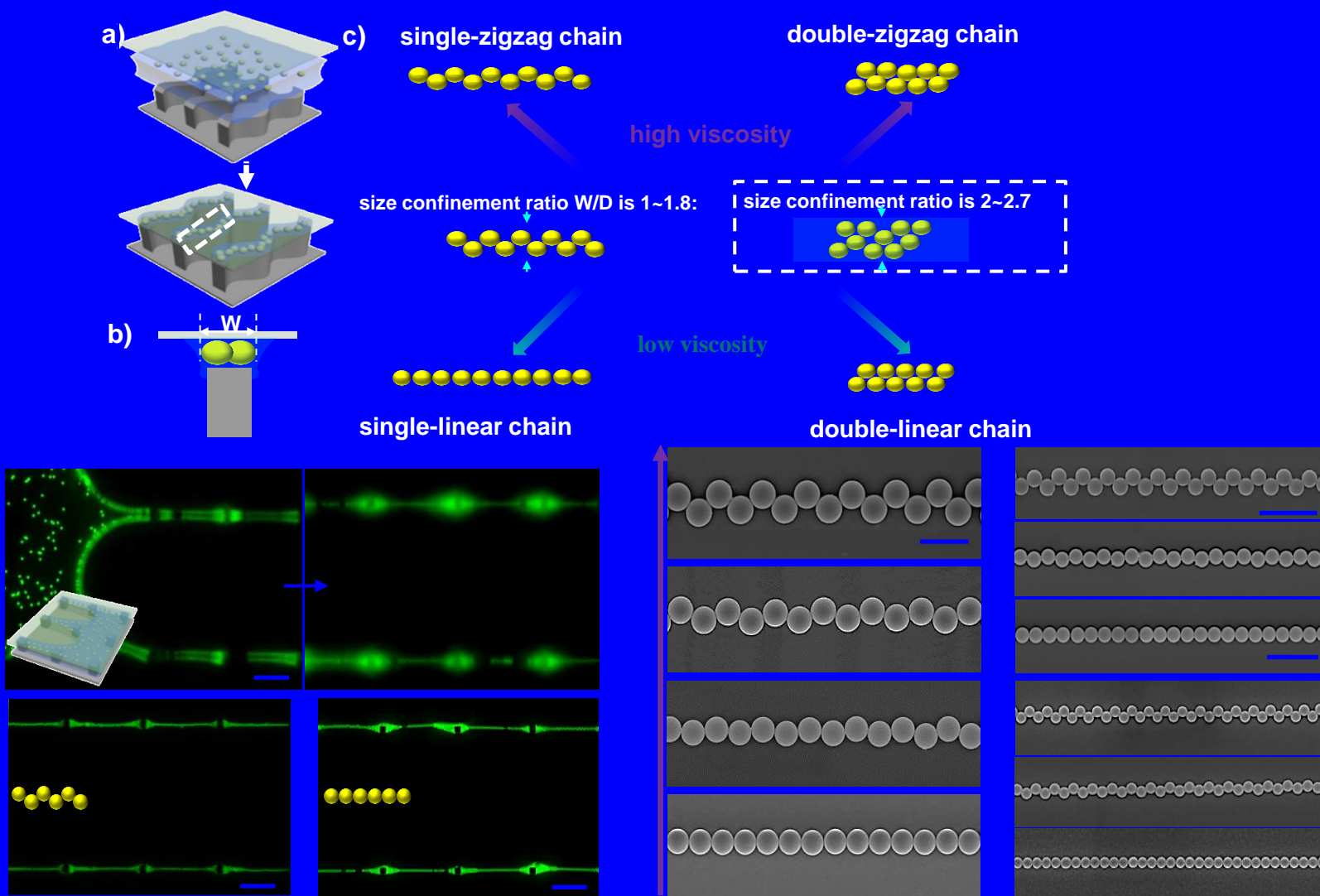
# 印刷制造纳米精度电路



*Adv. Mater.* 2014, 26, 2501-2507

*Small* 2013, 9, 722-726

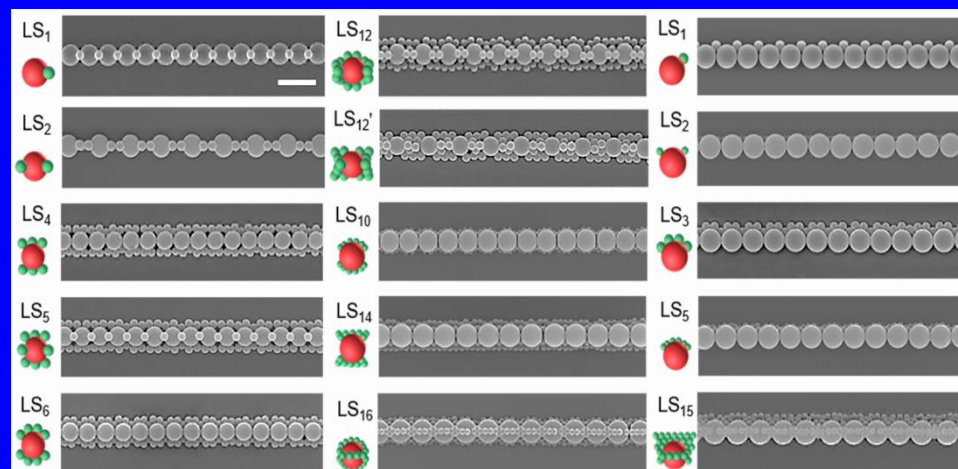
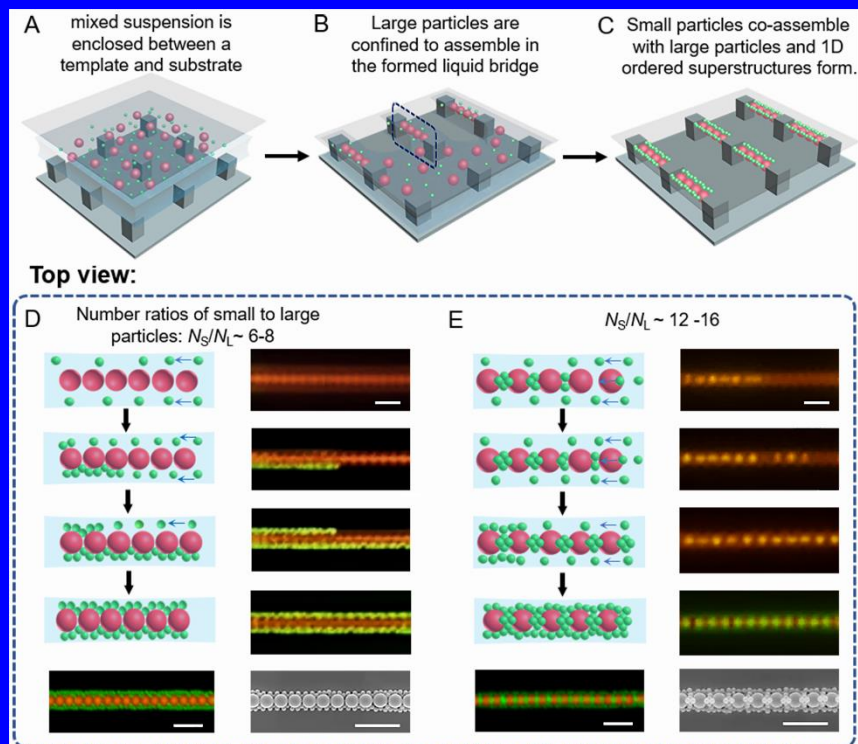
# 精确可控的微纳米粒子印刷组装



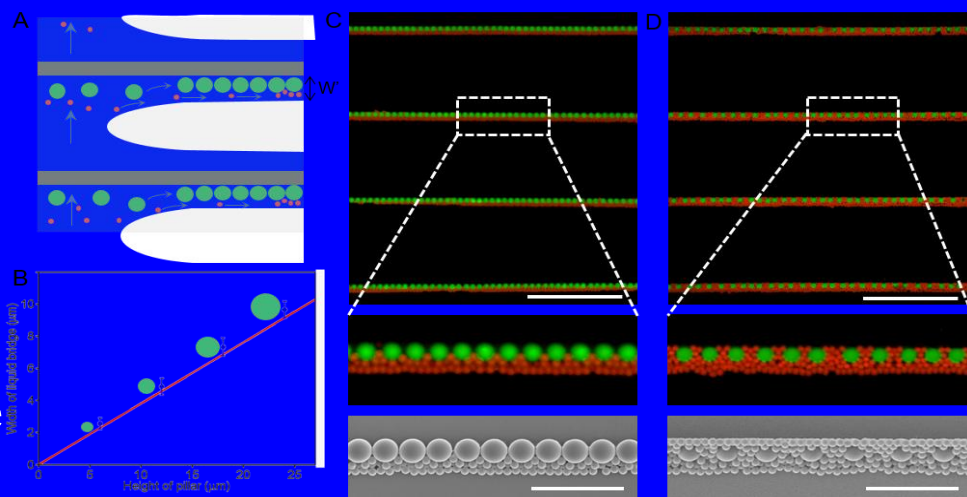
*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2017, 56, 15348.



# 精确可控的微纳米粒子印刷组装

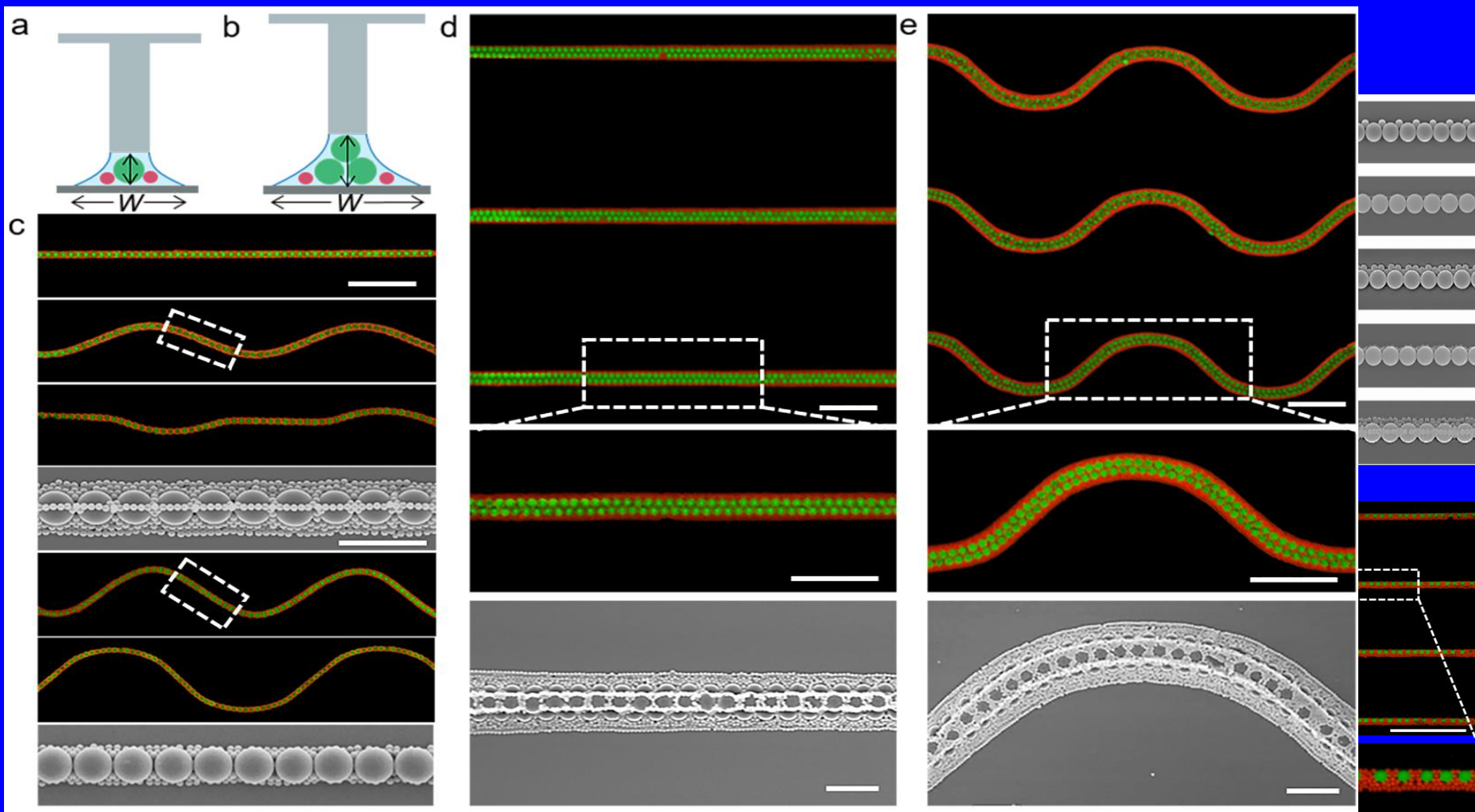


Symmetric or asymmetric 1D co-assembly by dividing the capillary confinement and quantification of the relation between width of capillary confinement ( $W'$ ) and  $H$ .



**JACS 2017, DOI:10.1021/jacs.7b09738.**

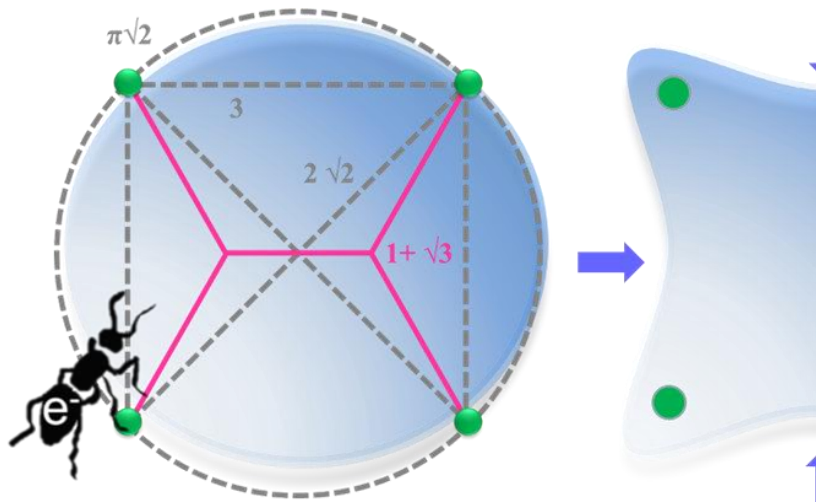
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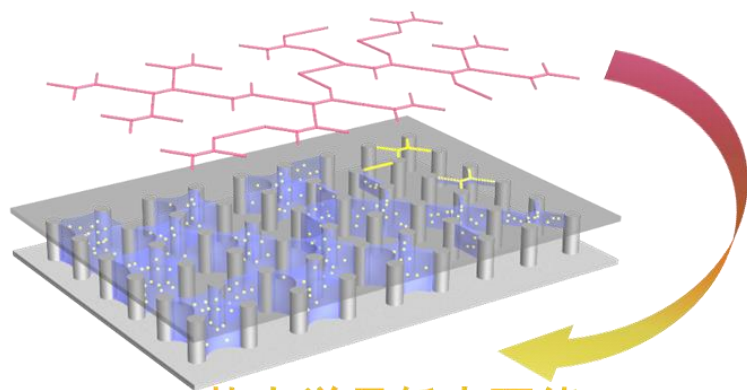
**JACS 2017, DOI:10.1021/jacs.7b09738.**

# 集成电路的串线问题： 最优微纳线路印刷制造

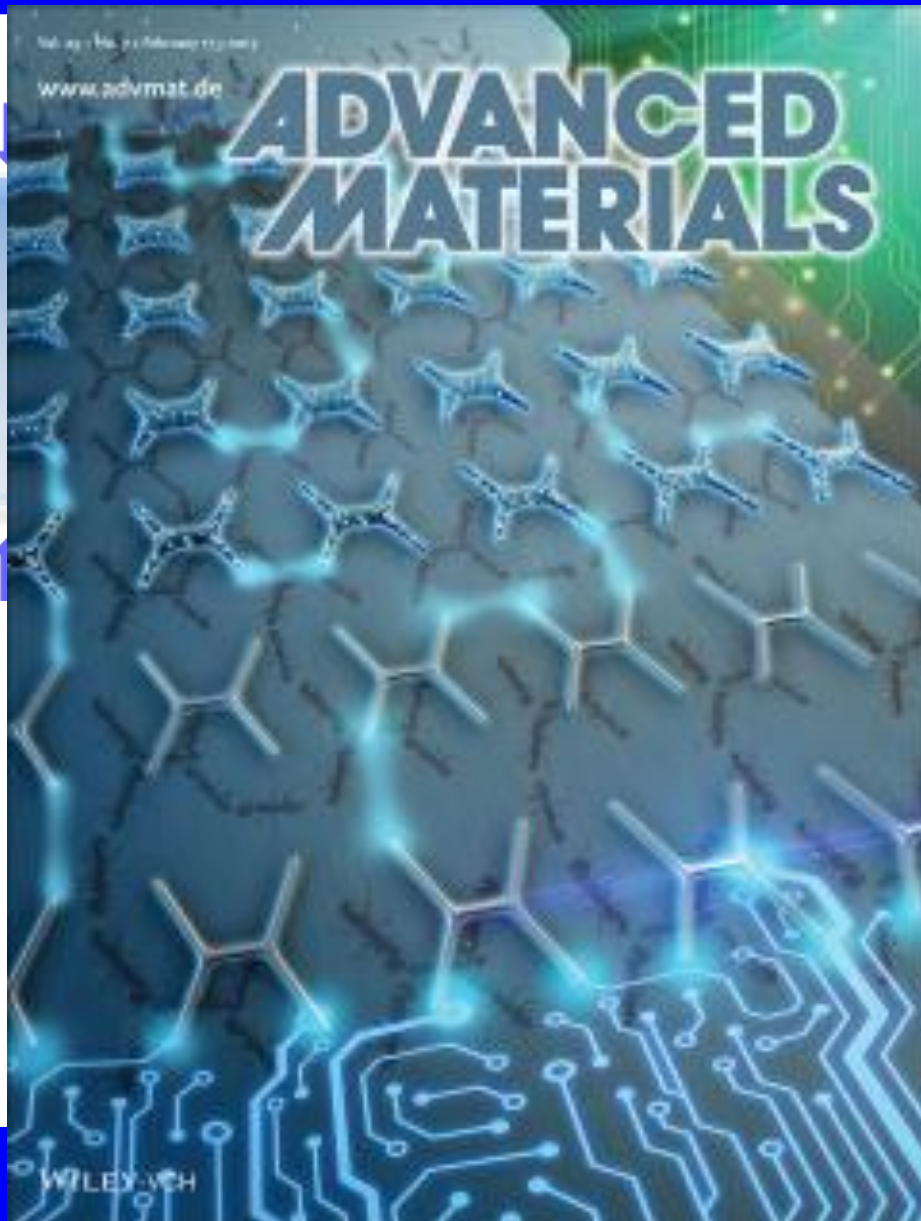
液滴自发收缩成型



数学上最短路径



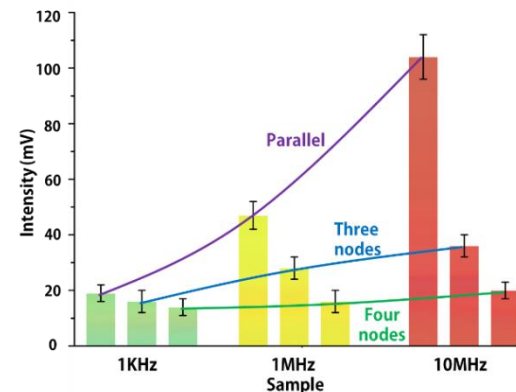
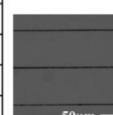
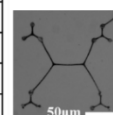
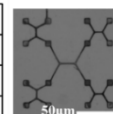
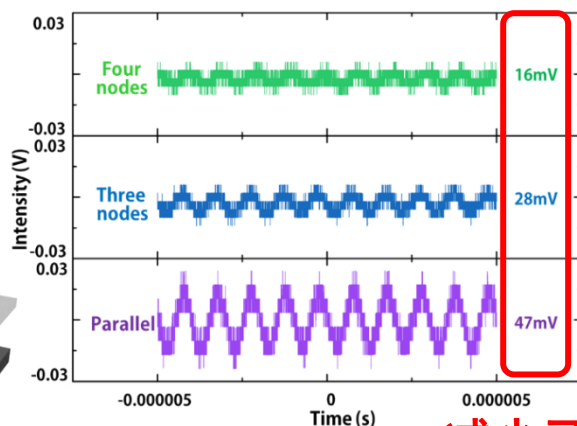
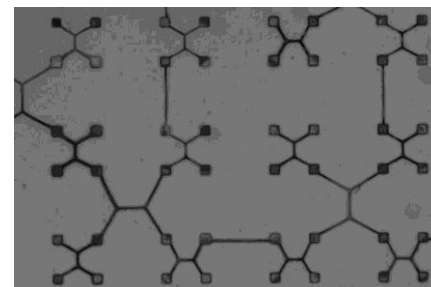
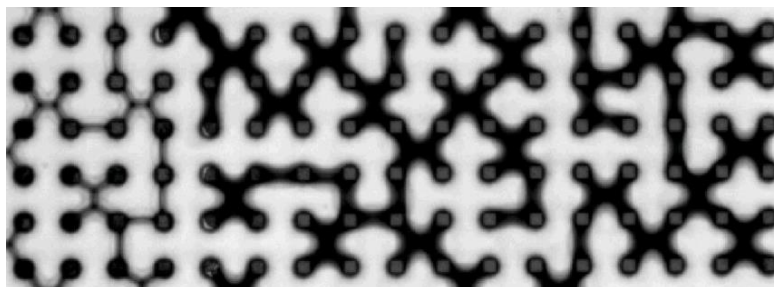
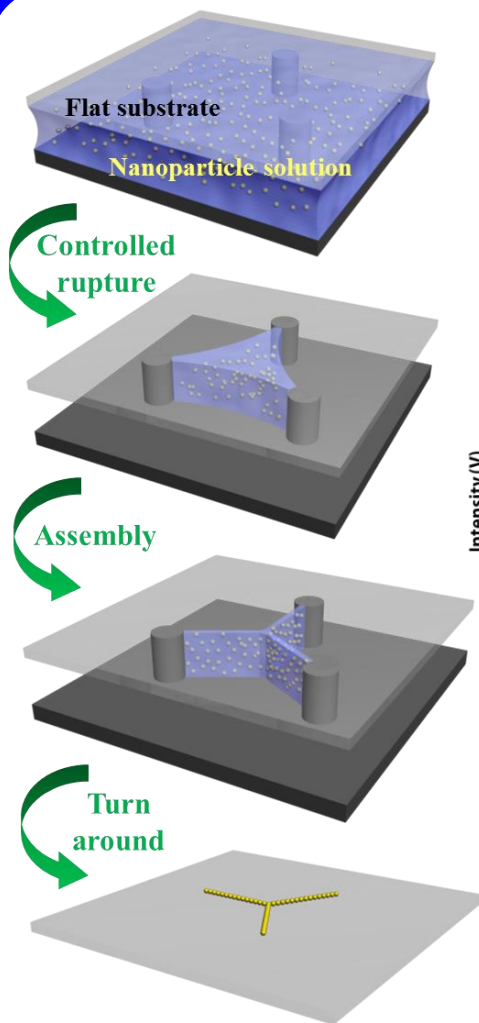
热力学最低表面能



*Adv. Mater.* 2017, 29, 1605223.



# 最优串线的印刷线路及性能测试



减少了65.9%的电磁干扰

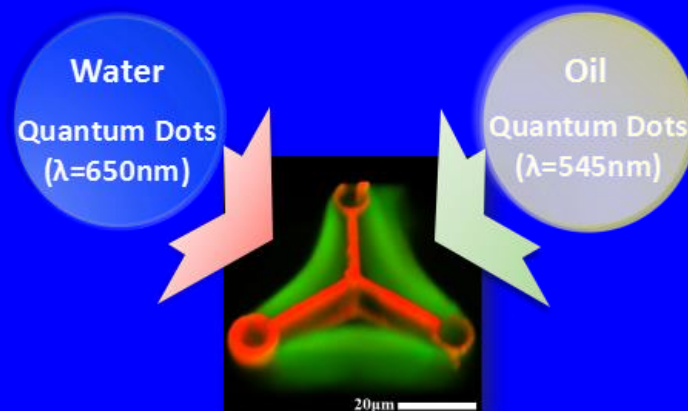
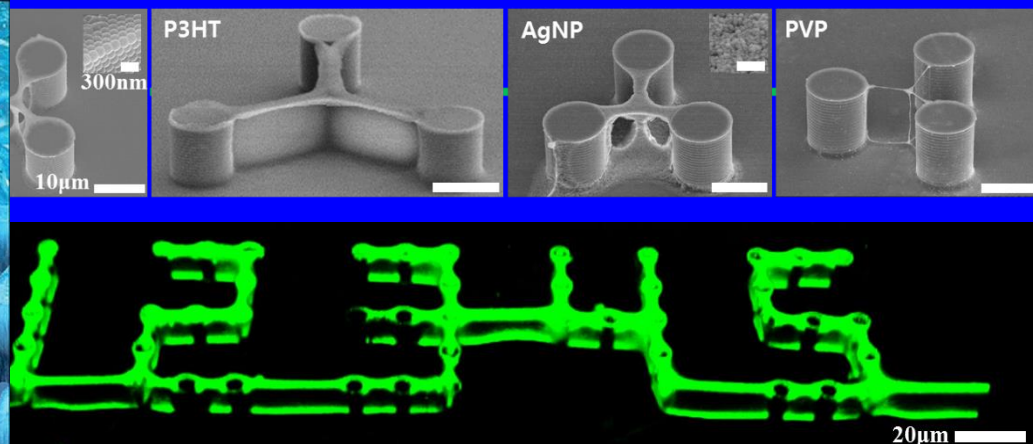
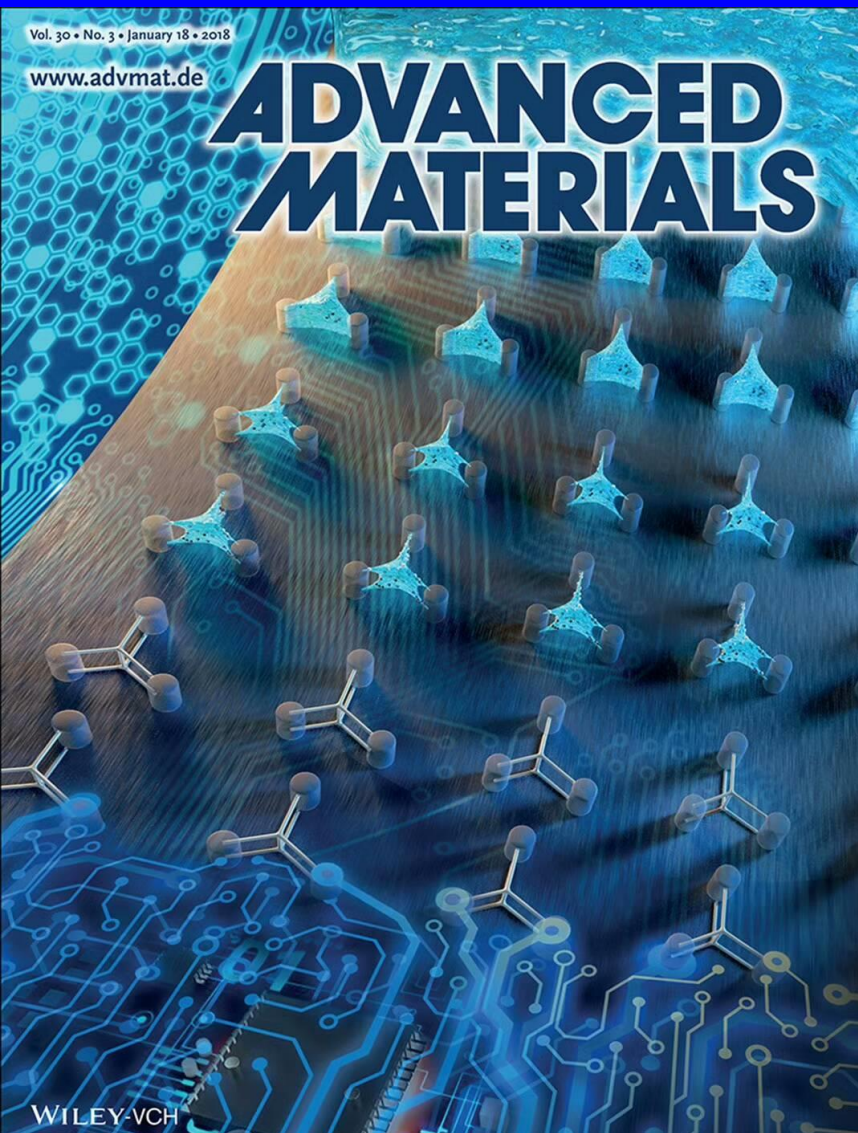
Interconnect Patten	Length (=L)	Delay (~L <sup>2</sup> )	Energy-delay (~L <sup>3</sup> )
The optimal interconnect	$\frac{3}{2} \cdot 2^n (2^n - 1)$	$\frac{9}{4} \cdot 2^{2n} (2^n - 1)^2$	$\frac{27}{8} \cdot 2^{3n} (2^n - 1)^3$
The Manhattan interconnect	$\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 2^n (2^n - 1)$	$\frac{(1 + \sqrt{3})^2}{4} \cdot 2^{2n} (2^n - 1)^2$	$\frac{(1 + \sqrt{3})^3}{8} \cdot 2^{3n} (2^n - 1)^3$
Decrease	8.9%	17.1%	24.5%

液体可控收缩

对线长、能耗（减少24.5%）和信号延迟的显著改善

*Adv. Mater.* 2017, 29, 1605223.

# 印刷术突破：多层纳米电路的3D印刷

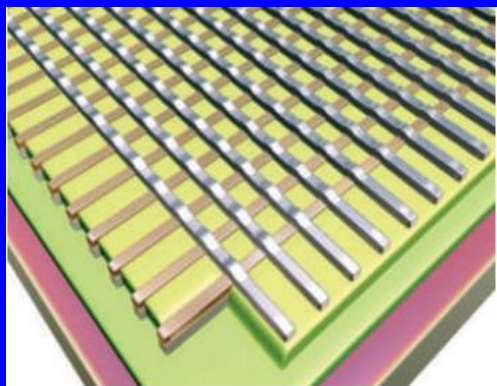


Multi-materials combination

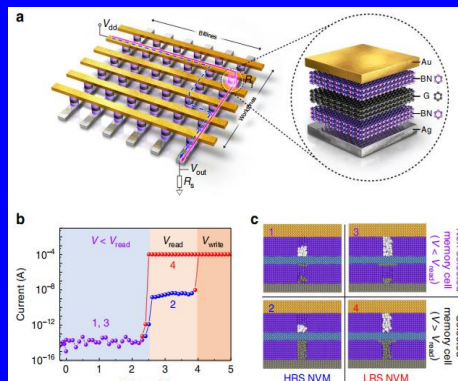
*Adv. Mater.* 2018, 30, 1703963.



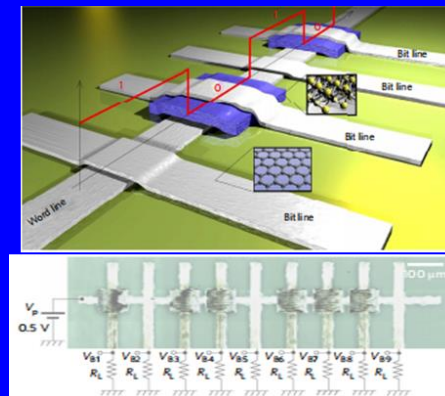
# 全印刷制备交叉线忆阻器阵列



Crossbar structure

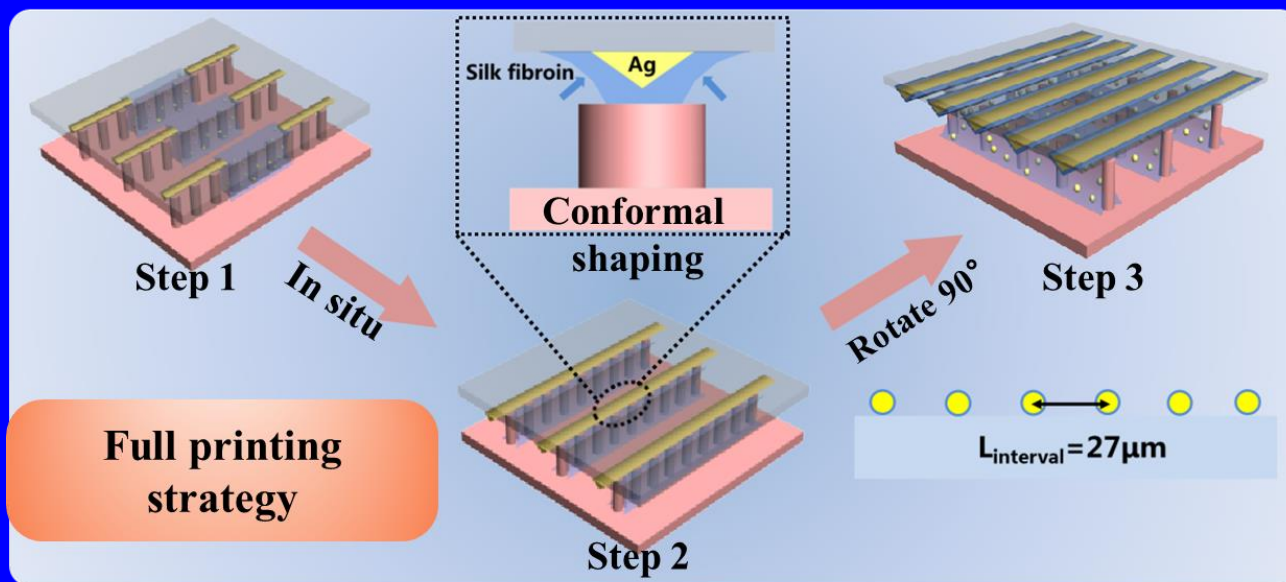


*Nat. Commun.* 2019, **10**, 3161.



*Nat. Nanotech.* 2017, **12**, 343-350.

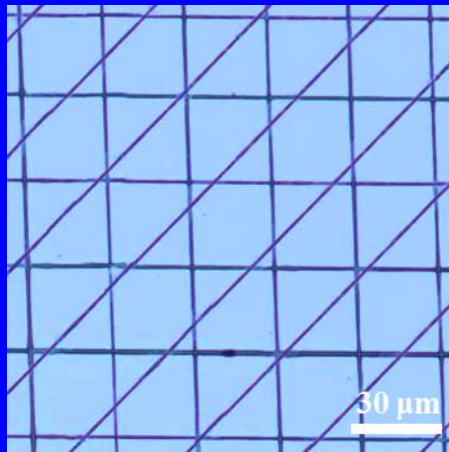
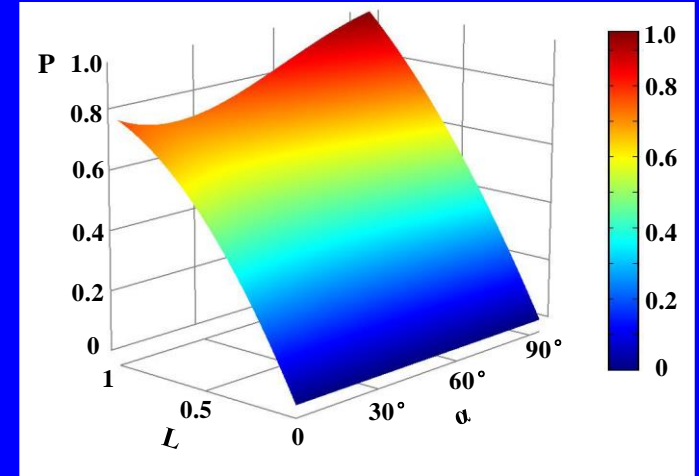
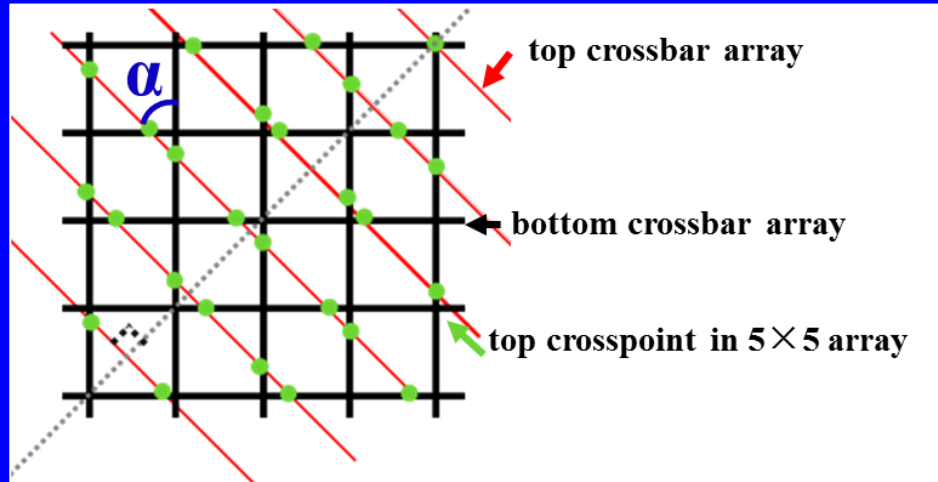
挑战：多材料器件的印刷密度和精度



全印刷交叉线忆阻器阵列



# 全印刷高密度忆阻器



N1	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11
N2											
N3											
N4											
N5											
N6											
N7											
N8											
N9											
N10											
N11											

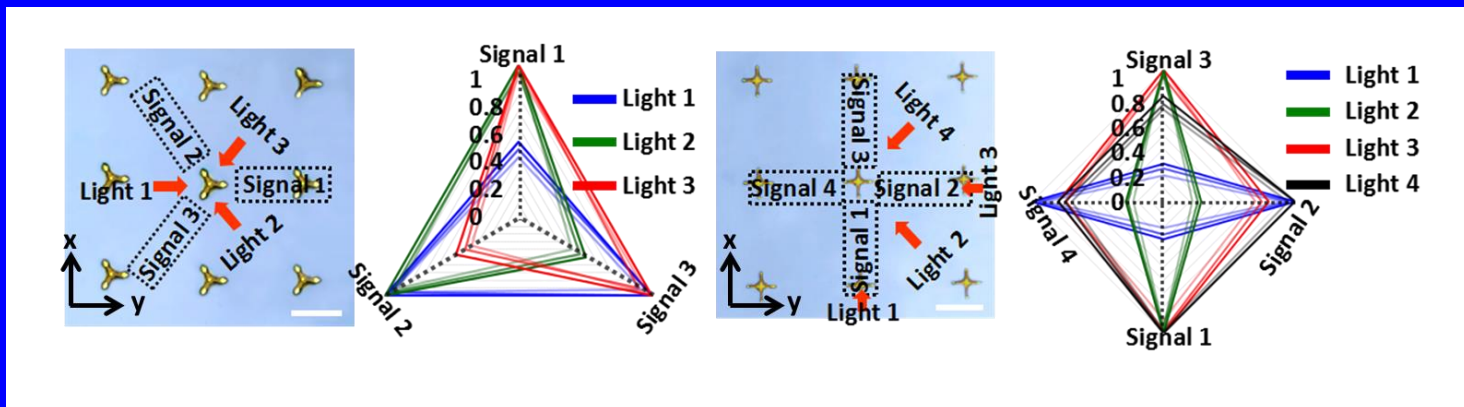
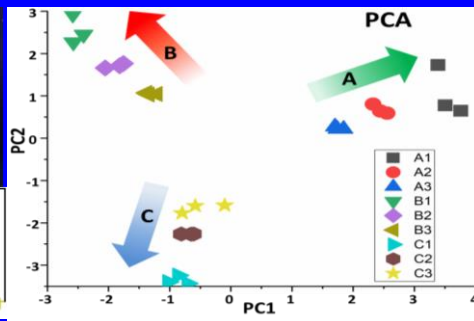
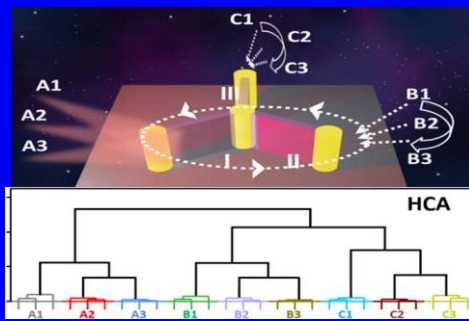
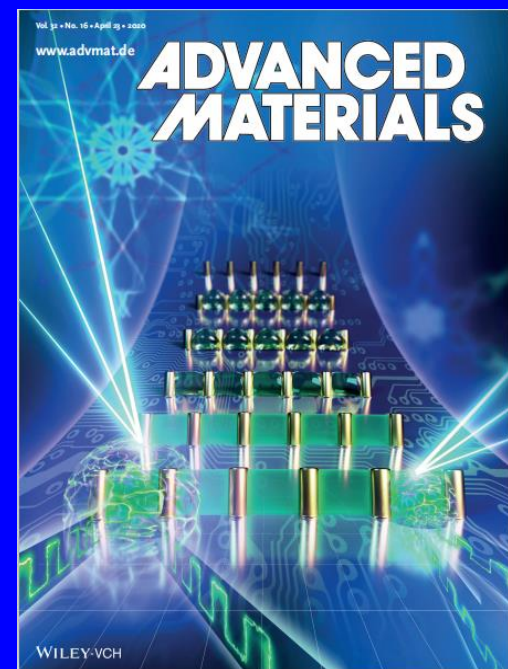
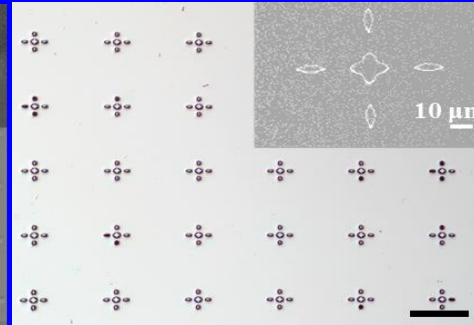
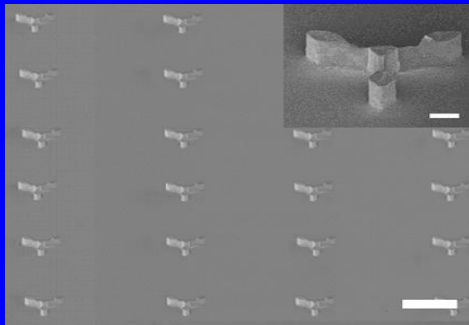


存储密度:  $2 \times 10^5$  bits/cm<sup>2</sup>

图像显示

*Adv. Electron. Mater.* **2019**, 1900131.

# 立体光探测器

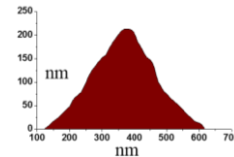
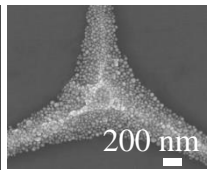
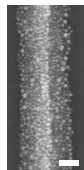
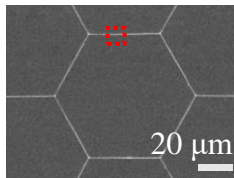
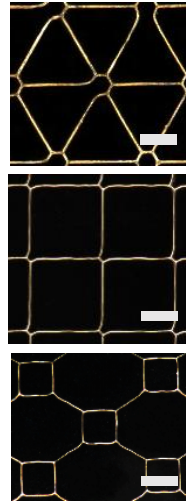
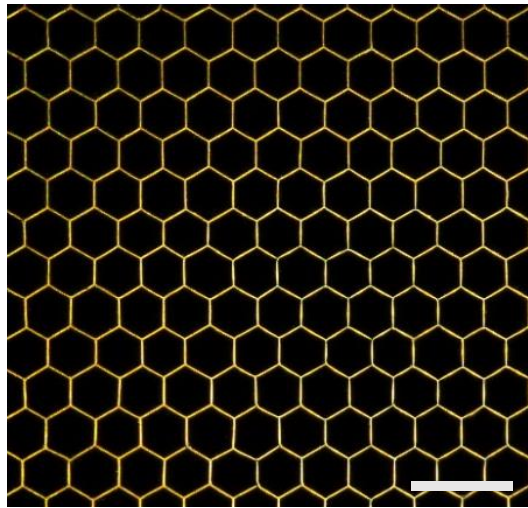
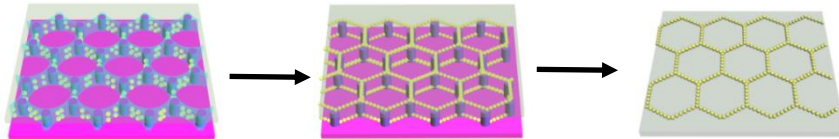


空间全向光角度的识别（自动驾驶）

*Adv. Mater.* **2020**, 1907280.

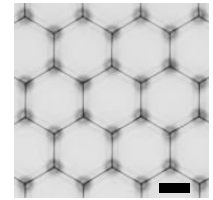
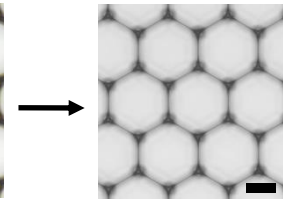
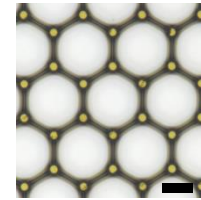
# 印刷最细的电路：以气泡为印板的纳米图案

## Structure



AgNP networks with different line width from  $48 \pm 13$  nm to  $998 \pm 100$  nm

## Properties



奥斯瓦尔德

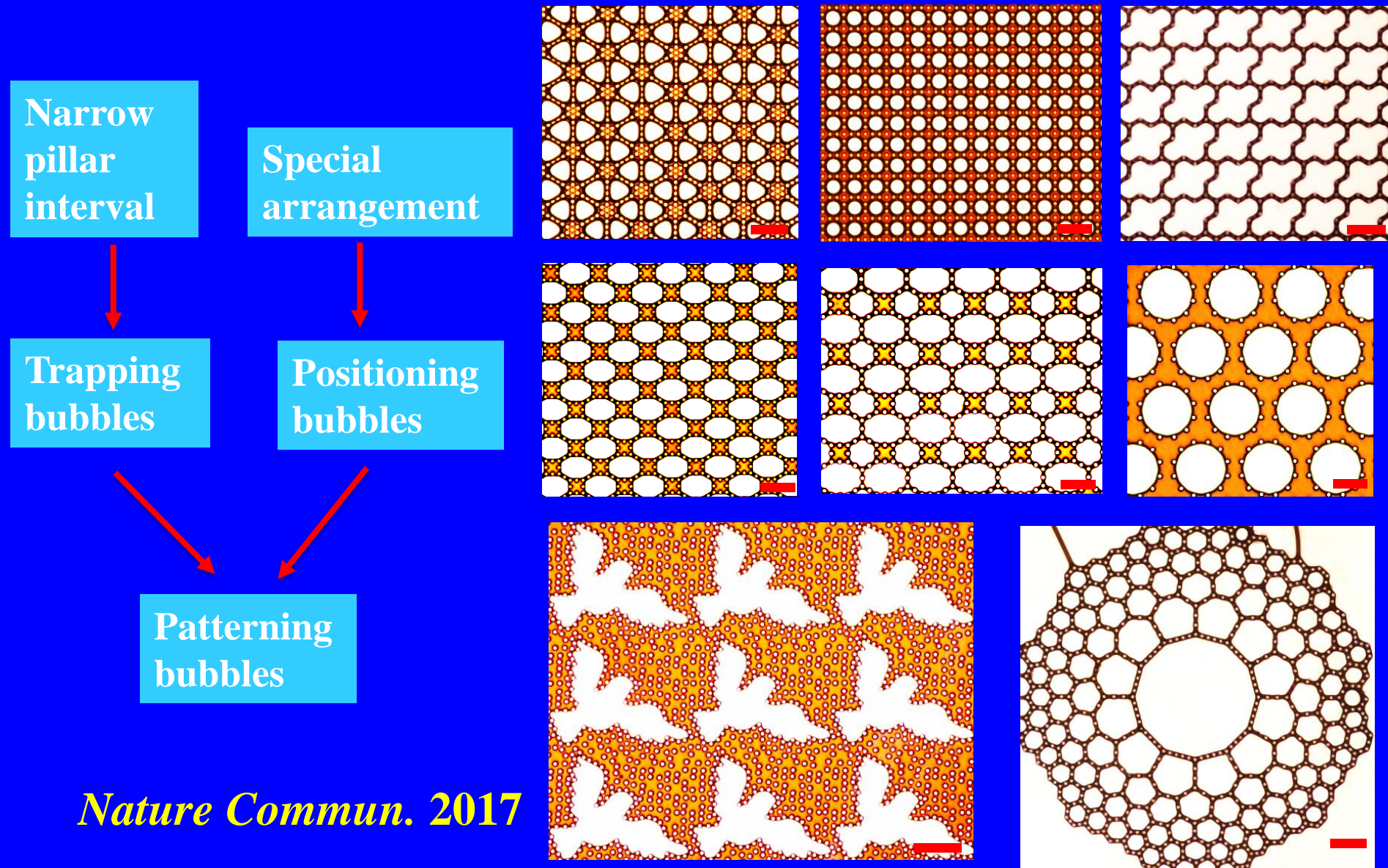
(Ostwald Friedrich  
Wilhelm, 1853-1932)

1909年获诺贝尔化学奖

首次提出了反奥斯瓦尔德熟化的  
气泡图案化方法

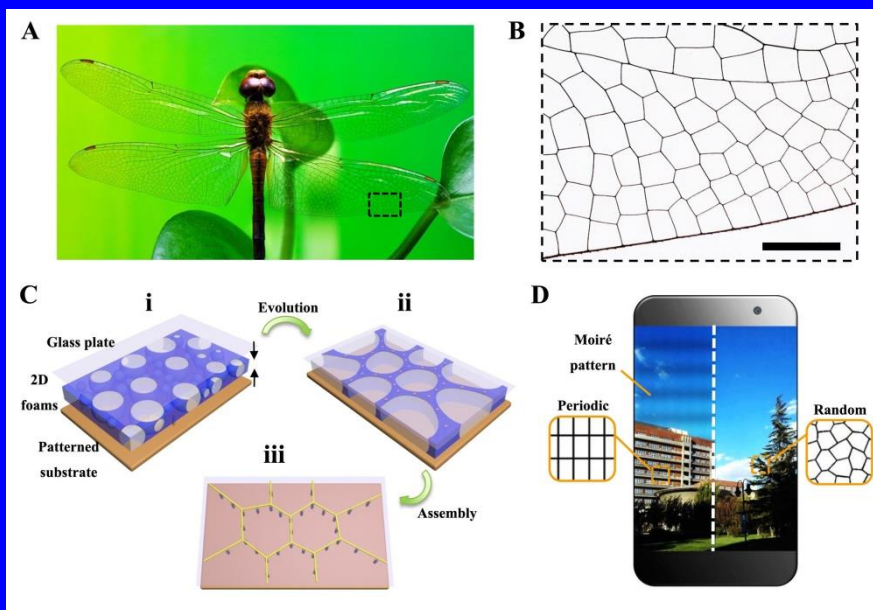


# 以气泡为模板的印刷术

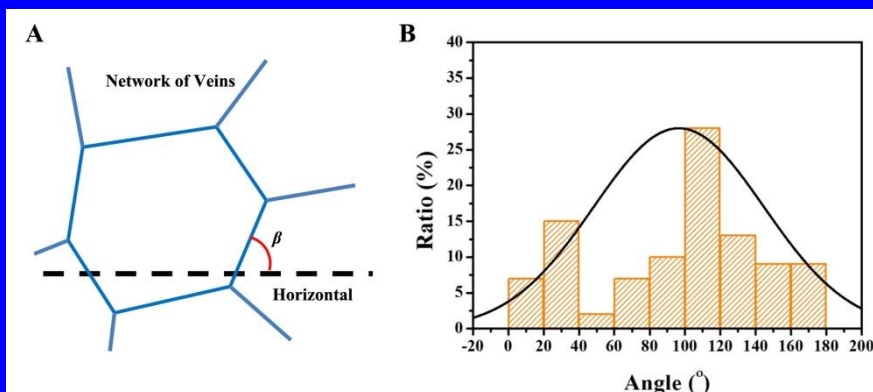


*Nature Commun. 2017*

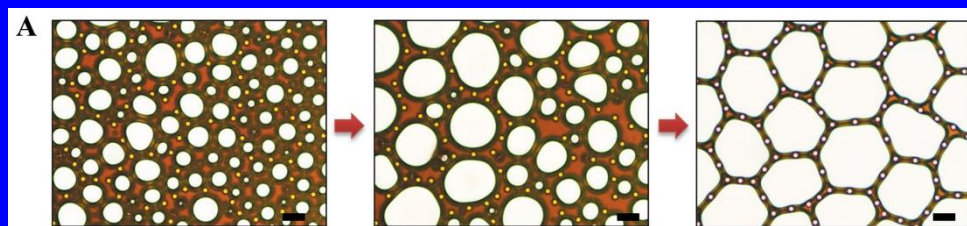
# 印刷无摩尔条纹的触摸屏



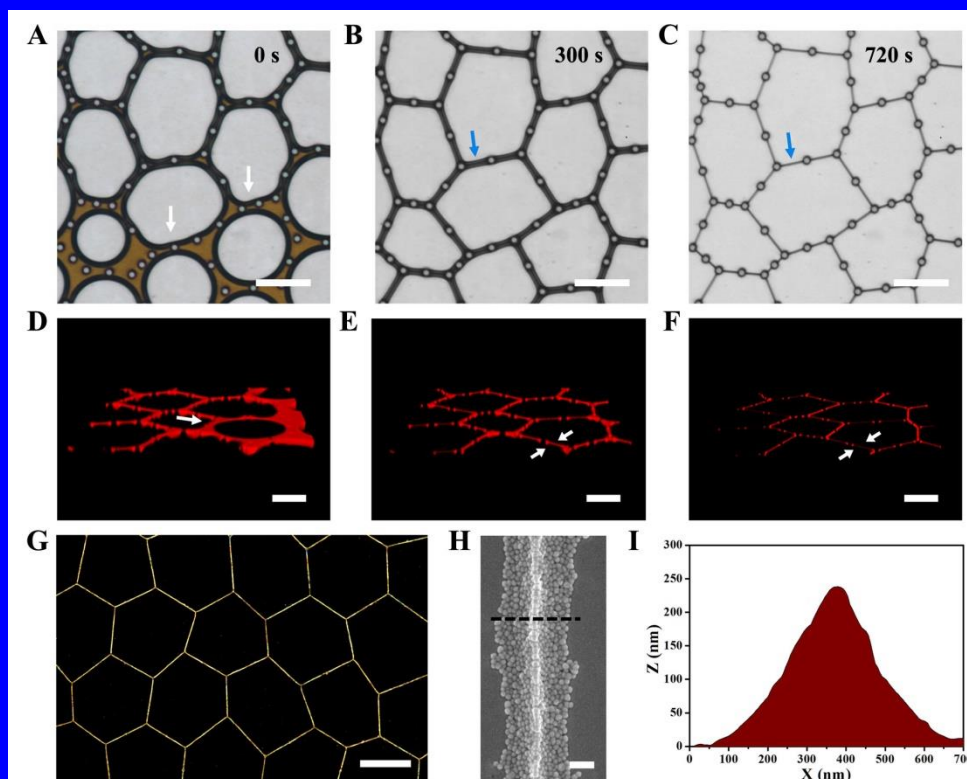
random grid of dragonfly and random grid



Randomness of the dragonfly's grid



Patterning foams



The fabrication and morphology of random grid

*Adv. Opt. Mater.* 2017,



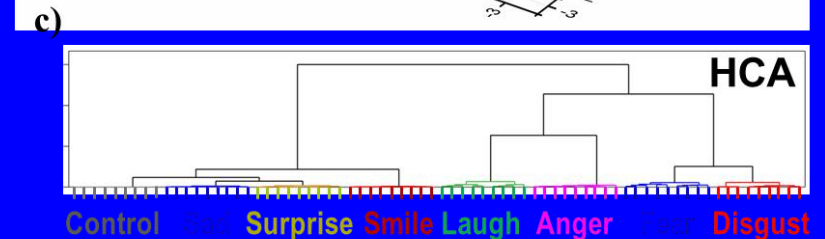
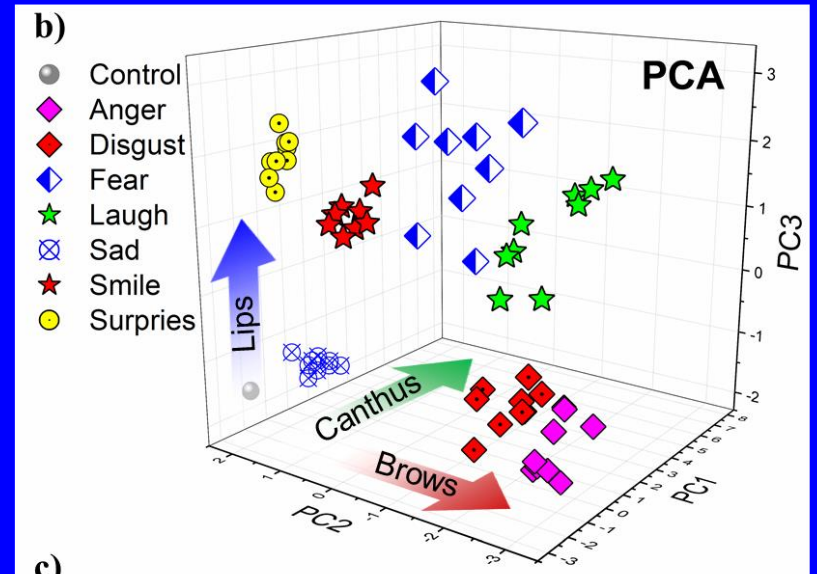
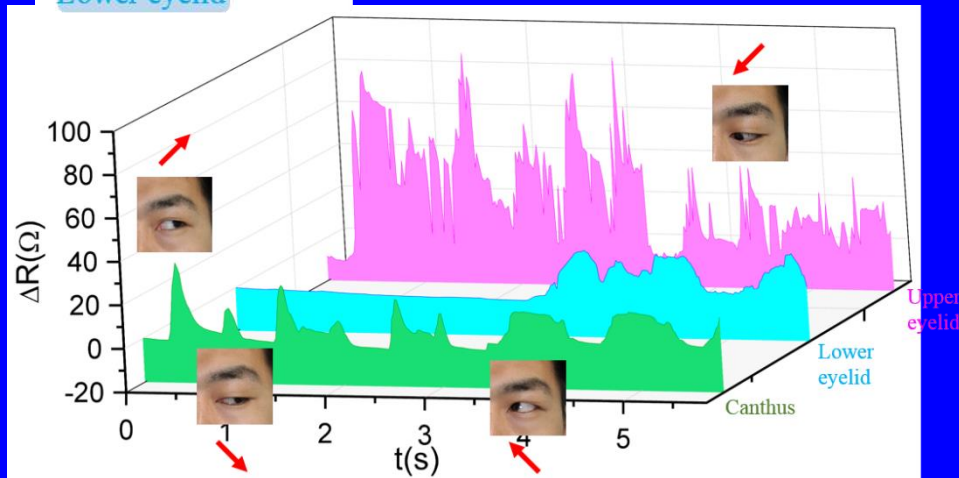
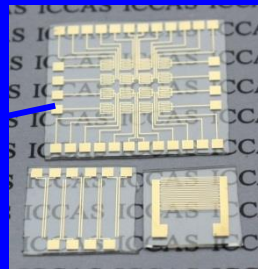
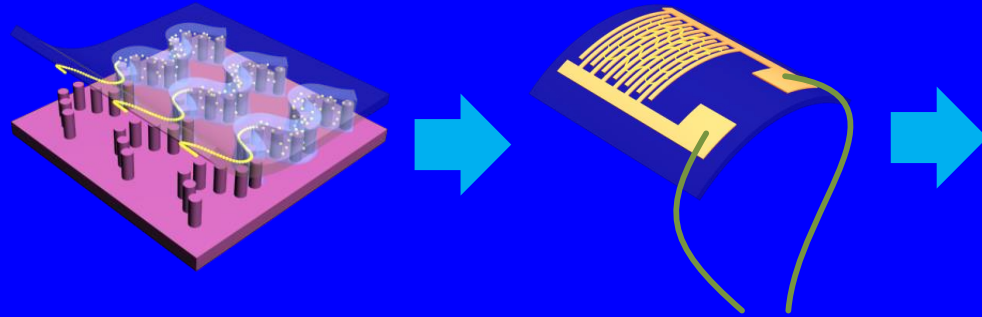
# **Printable Flexible Electronics for Lou Gehrig's disease or paralytic people**



**Ice bucket challenge**



# Printable Flexible Electronics for paralytic people



# 主持制定国际标准



1906 Award

The International Electrotechnical Commission  
expresses its sincere appreciation of the valuable and sustainable contribution by

**Yanlin Song**

Expert of the IEC Technical Committee 119,  
Printed electronics

Nominated by the Chair and Secretary of IEC TC 119

In recognition of his promotion of the publication of IEC 62899-402-2 of IEC TC 119 as the project leader and  
as expert of TC 119/WG 2, WG 3 and WG 4. This standard provides measurement methods of printed pattern edge  
waviness to evaluate the printability.

On behalf of the  
International Electrotechnical Commission

Geneva, Switzerland, July 2019

*Dr Ralph Sporer*

Dr Ralph Sporer  
IEC Vice-President,  
Chair of the Standardization  
Management Board



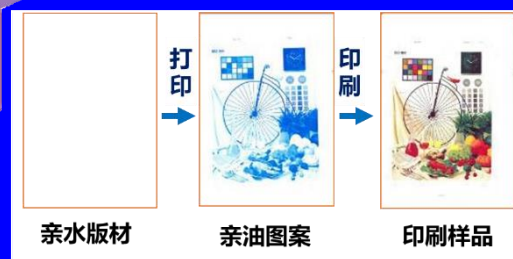
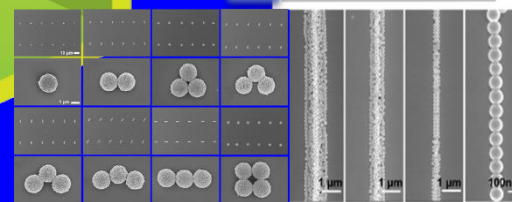
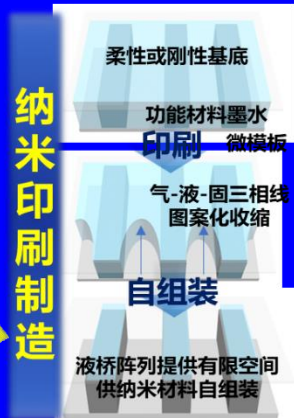
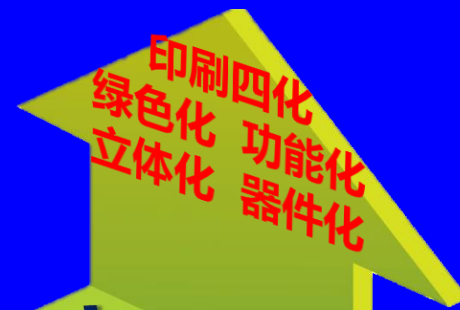
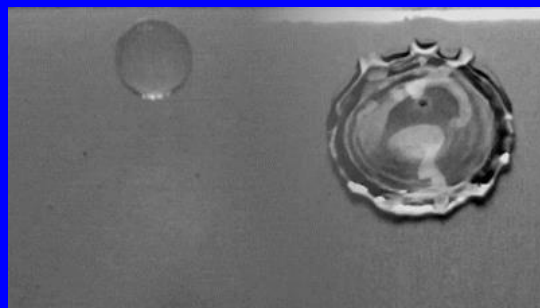
*Frans Vreeswijk*

Frans Vreeswijk  
IEC General Secretary and CEO



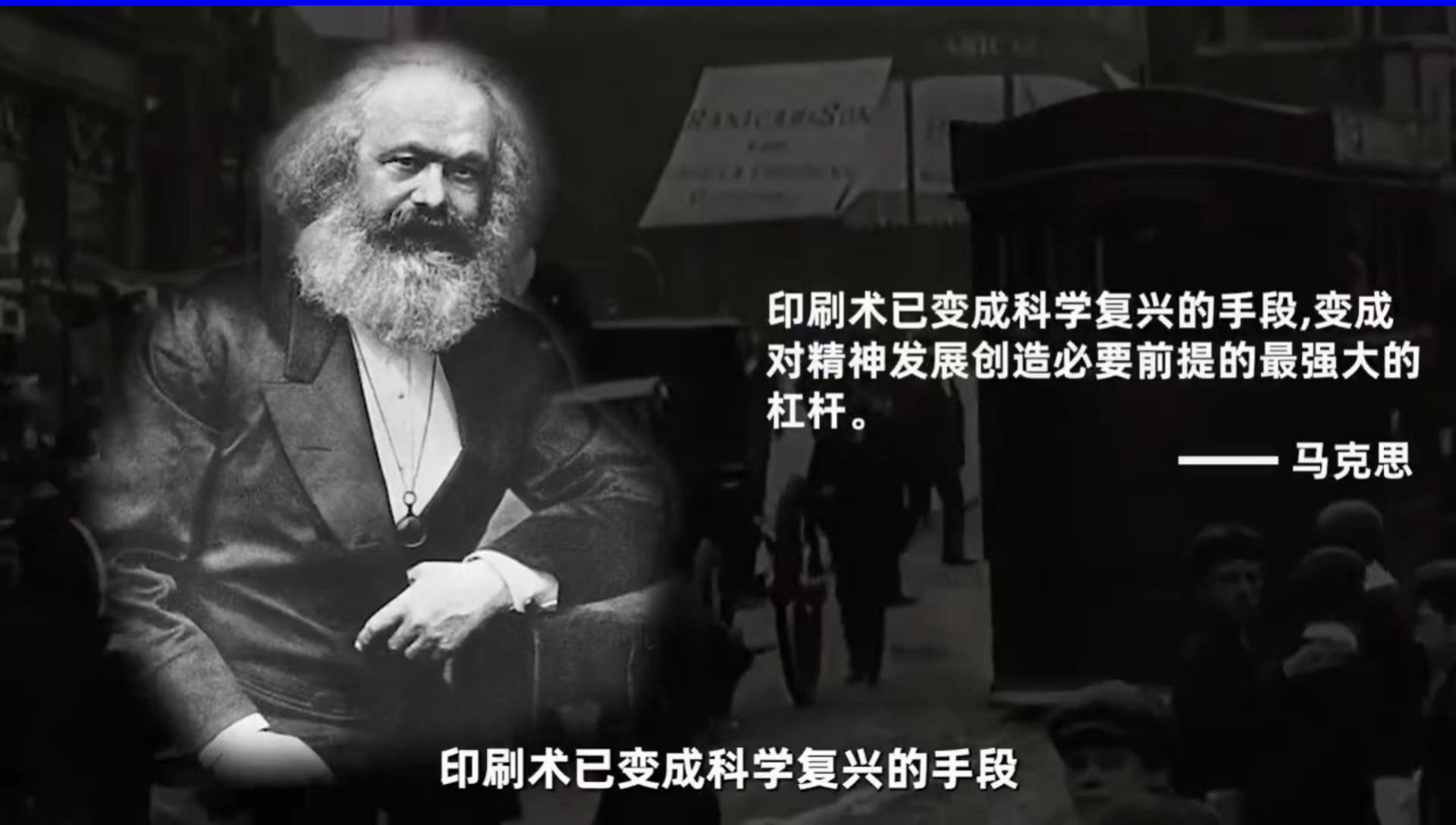
# 纳米绿色印刷技术发展

- 无光刻
- 无污染
- 无浪费
- 原理创新
- 技术突破
- 产业引领





# 印刷术与科技进步



印刷术已变成科学复兴的手段,变成  
对精神发展创造必要前提的最强大的  
杠杆。

—— 马克思

印刷术已变成科学复兴的手段

致 谢

万物可为墨  
世界皆可印

谢谢大家！

化 学 创 造 美 好 生 活