Nano structuring of silicone elastomers for optical applications

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Publication date:
2019

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):
Nano structuring of silicone elastomers for optical applications

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Abstract

Color pixels composed of plasmonic nanostructures provide a highly promising approach for new display technologies, capable of vivid, robust coloration and incorporating the use of low-cost plasmonic materials. Silicone elastomers, usually in the shape of polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) elastomers, are commonly used to replicate structures mainly on the micro scale but recently also on the nano scale. PDMS dielectric elastomers are promising materials and have the potential to be used in novel applications, especially due to the ability to be formed into complex shapes and still provide actuation. This work deals with the development of PDMS based silicone elastomers with the ability to easily replicate structures on the nano scale of the silicon (Si) stamps in order to achieve the color tuning for potential optical applications.

Keywords: silicone, PDMS elastomer, plasmonic color, replicate nanostructure, optical applications

1. Introduction

Silicone elastomers with nanostructures have been used for waveguides [Fig.1]. Nanostructures covered with metal (e.g. silver) cause plasmonic colors. A plasmonic array device changing color by mechanical deformation has been fabricated [Fig.2] [1].

![Image](image1.png)

Figure 1. An illustration of a waveguide.

Nanostructured silicone elastomers can be used for waveguides and create vivid, tunable colors. However, mechanically actuated plasmonic devices have not been demonstrated.

2. Experimental

Materials

Mold: Si stamp
PDMS elastomer: Sylgard 184 from Dow Corning

Preparation

- Cast PDMS solution @ RT for 10 hours
- Settle the solution @ RT for 10 hours
- Cure PDMS @ 80°C for 2 hours

![Image](image2.png)

Figure 3. Fabrication process of PDMS reproduction with replicate nanostructures on the Si stamp.

Color tuning

Mechanical deformation

![Image](image3.png)

Figure 7. Color tuning via vertical stretching.

![Image](image4.png)

Figure 8. Color change via electrical actuation.

3. Results

Appearance

(a) (b) (c)

![Image](image5.png)

Figure 4. The Si stamp shows reflection colors from different angles (a), PDMS reproduction shows reflection colors from different angles (b), PDMS reproduction shows plasmonic color observed perpendicularly (c).

Structure

(a) (b) (c)

![Image](image6.png)

Figure 5. The Si stamp with nanopillar array (a), PDMS reproduction (b), PDMS reproduction after silver deposition (c).

Morphology

(a) (b) (c)

![Image](image7.png)

Figure 6. SEM images of the top surface (a, b) and cross-section (c) of the PDMS reproduction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pillar diameter (nm)</th>
<th>Pillar spacing (nm)</th>
<th>Pillar height (nm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Si stamp</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDMS reproduction</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Dimension parameters of the Si stamp and PDMS reproduction.

4. Conclusions

This work investigated the fabrication methods to create a dielectric PDMS elastomer embedded with nanostructures. After obtaining the PDMS reproduction, the surface with reflection and plasmonic colors can achieve color tunable if the array structure of the nanopillars is altered through the mechanical or electrical deformation. The color change response depends on the mechanical and dielectric properties of the PDMS elastomers. This design strategy has the potential to open the door for next-generation flexible photonic devices in a wide variety of visible-light applications.

Acknowledgments

The authors gratefully acknowledge the financial support of InnovationsFonden.

References