Lab Notebook Hardware Design Group-RH Control Machine & I-V measurement Machine

文档使用说明

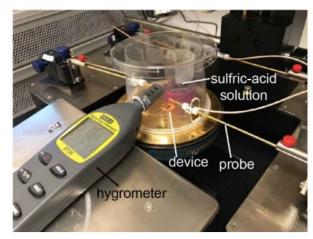
- · 实验记录是对实验过程和结果的实时记录,有两个关键功能: ①作为研究成果的证据; ②作为回溯 故障的根据。
- · 实验记录以时间线为主要线索,至少包含以下四个要素:
 - 。 实验时间
 - 。 操作人
 - 。 实验过程
 - 。 实验结果

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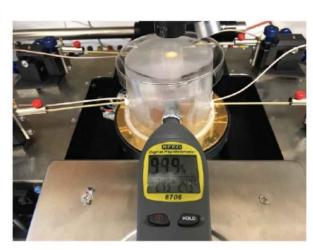
今日的主要任务

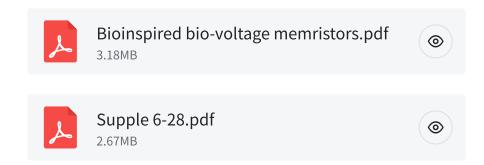
□ 根据文献中硬件类型,设计相应的RH Control Machine @Fankang Meng @张炜玉

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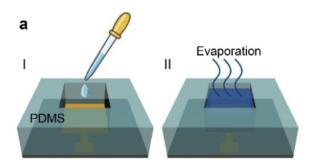
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Nature文章中的Protein-nanowire devices制备方法

- 1. The **bottom electrode (Cr/Au, 10/100 nm)** was first defined on **a glass slide (25 × 75 mm2;** Fisher Scientific) by standard metal electron-beam evaporation using a shadow mask.
- 2. A polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS, Sylgard 184, 10/1 mix ratio; Dow Corning) film (3–5 mm thick) was cut with an opening (1–25 mm2), which served as the well for holding the nanowire solution and placed on the glass slide with the opening aligned to the defined bottom electrode.
- 3. The purified nanowire solution was tuned to **pH 2.0** with **hydrochloric acid (HCl) solution** to **improve nanowire conductivity** and drop-casted into the PDMS well.
 - Previous study revealed that a low pH (~2) in the nanowire preparation solution increased the conductivity in individual nanowire, although the mechanism is not yet known (e.g., by doping to functional groups). For this reason, hydrochloric acid (HCl) was added to adjust the pH in nanowirepreparation solution to ~2 and intend to improve nanowire film conductivity. As the film was formed by evaporating the solution at 80 °C, the volatile HCl component was expected to be driven out and introduce negligible effect to observed phenomenon.
- 4. The glass slide was then placed on **a hot plate (at roughly 80 °C)** to facilitate solvent (water) evaporation in order to **form the nanowire thin film.**
 - Note that the nanowires have been found to be stable at temperatures higher than 100
 °C.
 - The final nanowirefilm thickness was controlled by tuning the solution volume over the unit area. Empirically, a 110 μl cm2 nanowire solution (150 μg ml-1) yielded an average film thickness of roughly 1 μm.



- 5. The PDMS mould was removed after nanowire-film assembly.
- 6. Finally, **a confined gold electrode** was placed on top of the nanowire film to complete the device structure for electrical measurement.
- 7. Two forms of top gold electrodes were used (Supplementary Fig. 1g).
 - a. The first was a **braided gold-plated shield** (diameter roughly 0.7 mm, model CC-SC-50; LakeShore).
 - b. The second was a **polyethylene terephthalate (PET) thin-film stripe** (roughly 0.5 mm wide) coated with 50-nm gold film. Both top electrodes yielded close electrical outputs.

Nature文章中的Electrical measurements制备方法

- Electrical measurements were performed in an ambient environment, unless otherwise specified.
- 2. The output voltage (Vo) in the nanowire devices was first buffered by a unit-gain amplifier (LM 741; Texas Instruments) and the short-circuit current (Isc) was amplified with a preamplifier (DL-1211; DL Instruments). Both signals were then recorded at an acquisition rate of 10–100 Hz using a 16-channel A/D converter (Digidata 1440A; Molecular Devices) interfaced with a computer running recording software.
- 3. We used a unit-gain amplifier (LM 741; Texas Instruments) for voltage-signal buffering because the nanowire devices have an internal resistance in the range of M Ω (Fig. 1b), which is comparable to the input resistance of the A/D converter (roughly 1 M Ω), so a direct connection would induce measurement error.
- 4. The relative humidity in the ambient environment was recorded by using a humidity datalogger (R6030; Reed Instruments).
- 5. Individual capacitors (CAPXON Electrolytic Capacitors; 1,000 μ F, 16 V) were charged by nanowire devices with an average voltage output of approximately 0.55 V.
- 6. The LCD (ADM1602K-NSW-FBS/3.3 V; Sparkfun Electronics) was lit by ten capacitors in series and the LED (630-HLMPK150; Mouser Electronics) was lit by four capacitors in series.

Nature文章中的湿度控制方法(Humidity Control Module)

- 1. Alternatively, we controlled the relative humidity by tuning the equilibrium vapour pressure of sulfuric acid solutions, that is, the concentration of sulfuric acid.
 - 。置恒湿空气以不同浓度的硫酸溶液制备相对湿度为30%(51.6%的硫酸溶液)、45%(45.4%的硫酸溶液)、60%(40.8%的硫酸溶液)、75%(30.1%的硫酸溶液)、90%(17.9%的硫酸溶液)的密闭干燥器中,将干燥器置25°C恒温箱中。

20200713

今天的主要任务:

□ 配置不同浓度的硫酸溶液	,用于控制湿度控制系统中的湿度水平
□ 设计基本的硬件系统,通	过湿度计测定湿度控制系统中的具体湿度水 <mark>平</mark>
□ 购买金箔片、导电胶等物	品

配置不同浓度的硫酸溶液,用于控制湿度控制系统中的湿度水平

30%(51.6%的硫酸溶液)、45%(45.4%的硫酸溶液)、60%(40.8%的硫酸溶液)、75%(30.1%的硫酸溶液)、90%(17.9%的硫酸溶液)

4	А	В	▶ D	Е
1	Humidity	Concentration of H2SO4 (%)	H20	配直(100mL,98%航酸溶液)
2	30%	51.6	47.35	52.65
3	45%	45.4	53.65	46.35
4	60%	40.8	58.35	41.65
5	75%	30.1	69.3	30.7
6	90%	17.9	81.75	18.25

20200714

今天的主要任务:

□ 测定硫酸溶液的湿度控制情况

测定硫酸溶液的湿度控制情况

直接将带有不同浓度硫酸溶液放置在封闭箱子中烧杯中,然后记录初始时间、初始湿度、稳定后的湿度、稳定后的时间,维持稳定的时间

4	А	В	С	D	Е
1	预计的Humidity	Concentration of H2SO4 (%)	初始Time	初始Tem	初始Humidity
2	45%	45.4	11: 52	24.2	65.6
3	30.00%	51.6	13:20	24.9	63.3
4	45%	45.4	14:20	25.7	56.4
5	60%	40.8	4:05	25.4	59
6	75%	30.1	3:39	25.5	59
7	90%	17.9	3:04	25.5	57.9

45%是用小广口瓶做的,失败

30%是用培养皿做的,失败,不稳定

45%是用培养皿做的,失败,不稳定

90%是用培养皿做的,失败,不稳定

75%是用培养皿做的,失败,不稳定

60%是用培养皿做的,失败,不稳定

50ml, 10cm diameter 的培养皿

计划取用原文献中75%humidity的硫酸,稳定后的实际湿度为53.1%

4	А	В	С	D	Е
1	预计的Humidity	Concentration of H2SO4 (%)	初始时间	初始温度	初始湿度
2	75%	30.1	4:39	25.2	60.1

对于75% humidity的硫酸,测定其从干燥情况(环境中先用干燥球干燥)开始,最终的湿度控制程度

	А	В	С	D	Е
1	预计的Humidity	Concentration of H2SO4 (%)	初始时间	初始温度	初始湿度
2	75%	30.1	5: 10	25.2	59.5

购买测定产电效果的硬件设备:

- · 导电银胶
- · 导线

·正电极Pt材质

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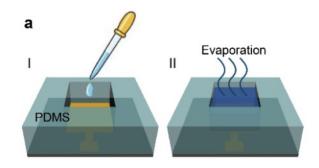
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フ	口刀	土	安	工	カ	

□ 搭建硬件体系,戶	用于纳米丝系统的测定	
□ 测定纳米丝的产品	<mark></mark> 自效率(并对可能存在的Bug进行分	計析)

搭建硬件体系,用于纳米丝系统的测定

Nature文章中的Protein-nanowire devices制备方法

- 1. The **bottom electrode (Cr/Au, 10/100 nm)** was first defined on **a glass slide (25 × 75 mm2; Fisher Scientific)** by **standard metal electron-beam evaporation using a shadow mask.**
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- 3. The purified nanowire solution was tuned to **pH 2.0** with **hydrochloric acid (HCl) solution** to **improve nanowire conductivity** and drop-casted into the PDMS well.
 - Previous study revealed that a low pH (~2) in the nanowire preparation solution increased the conductivity in individual nanowire, although the mechanism is not yet known (e.g., by doping to functional groups). For this reason, hydrochloric acid (HCl) was added to adjust the pH in nanowirepreparation solution to ~2 and intend to improve nanowire film conductivity. As the film was formed by evaporating the solution at 80 °C, the volatile HCl component was expected to be driven out and introduce negligible effect to observed phenomenon.
- 4. The glass slide was then placed on a hot plate (at roughly 80 °C) to facilitate solvent (water) evaporation in order to form the nanowire thin film.
 - Note that the nanowires have been found to be stable at temperatures higher than 100
 °C.
 - The **final nanowirefilm thickness** was controlled by tuning the solution volume over the unit area. Empirically, **a 110 \mul cm2 nanowire solution (150 \mug ml-1) yielded an average film thickness of roughly 1 \mum.**



- 5. The PDMS mould was removed after nanowire-film assembly.
- 6. Finally, **a confined gold electrode** was placed on top of the nanowire film to complete the device structure for electrical measurement.
- 7. Two forms of top gold electrodes were used (Supplementary Fig. 1g).
 - a. The first was a **braided gold-plated shield** (diameter roughly 0.7 mm, model CC-SC-50; LakeShore).
 - b. The second was a **polyethylene terephthalate (PET) thin-film stripe** (roughly 0.5 mm wide) coated with 50-nm gold film. Both top electrodes yielded close electrical outputs.

具体的硬件搭建策略

- 1. 将电极固定在玻璃片的底部(可以通过胶带或者导电银胶来实现)
- 2. 将3D打印的模块简单固定在底部电极的上方,可以使用胶带对其进行固定
- 3. 将蛋白质纳米丝的pH值是使用HCl调整到2.0左右,然后取适量体积(162ul)加入了3D打印模块中

这次提取出的纳米丝溶液浓度为254 ug/ml。

a 110 μl cm2 nanowire solution (150 μg ml - 1) yielded an average film thickness of roughly 1 μm .

我们的面积是25 mm2,需要的厚度大约是10um左右,所以根据经验需要41.25ug,那么需要取 162ul进行纳米薄膜的制作

- 4. 将纳米薄片制作装置放在在金属浴上进行80°C的加热,使得溶液蒸干(此过程可能会持续多次:不断的蒸干和加入)
- 5. 在加热完成之后,移除3D打印模块
- 6. 在形成的纳米薄膜上固定一个金属电极薄片(目前选择是Pt,可以使用胶带或者直接进行短暂的手 扶着固定)
- 然后利用电流-电压表进行相关参数的测定(初始过程中可以不使用一个固定的湿度环境或者在苹果)

实验总结

1. 将电机固定在玻璃片底部没有达到密闭效果,导致液体会在蒸发时流出

	ノナ カカトナ
1 1	一倍解决

- 。 解决方案:
- 。昨日已试用各种胶带在底部黏贴3D打印模块,但依然会有液体往外流出的现象
- 。 我们直接将水和蛋白质纳米丝滴在电极上蒸干
- 。接下来打算把3D打印模块磨平,牙膏,砂纸
- 2. 我们没有将纳米丝溶液的pH值用HCl调整到2.0左右。
- 3. 将纳米薄片制作装置放在金属浴上进行80°C的加热,使得溶液蒸干。每次加40ul的纳米蛋白丝,加热7min左右,直至蒸干,共加了四次 160ul的纳米蛋白丝
- 4. 第一次在形成的纳米薄膜上放了一条Pt金属电极薄片,电流始终无变化 0uA, 但电压会有上下浮动 0.015V左右。

□ 待解决

- 。 解决方案:
- 换了一条金电极,从负电极上剪下来的,但电流始终无变化0uA,但电压会有上下浮动,0.25V 为最大值。
- 电流的无变化原因可能是因为没有调整pH值的原因。导致无法产生电流
- 。 电压的浮动可能和测电压表有关--比较灵敏,不太稳定,在空气中也会一直变化
- · 总结: 产电失败

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7	μи	J	포	女		力	•

□ 对昨天产电效果不佳的原因进行集中分析,	并采取行动解决问题
□ 按照文献购买了碳电极	

20200717

今日的主要任务:

□用碳电极测蛋白质纳米丝是否产电

具体步骤: @Fankang Meng

- 1. 将蛋白质纳米丝的pH值使用HCl调整到2.0左右
- 2. 将碳电极圆片放在载玻片上
- 3. 每次取33ul蛋白质纳米丝液,分三次在80℃金属浴上蒸干,共99ul

- 4. 为了使蛋白质纳米丝薄膜与空气在产电时接触,将正碳电极错位放置与负碳电极之上
- 5. 立即测电流无变化,电压依旧浮动0.02左右
- 6. 过了一会,测电流,有持续0.025uA产生,但电压依旧没有达到预期标准
- 7. 为了避免假阳性的结果,用清水洗掉碳电极圆片的蛋白质纳米丝,单独对两片电极测电流。无持续电流出现。

实验总结

- · 能测出持续电流说明前面蛋白质纯化实验成功。并且验证我们产出的蛋白质纳米丝与空气湿度接触 后可以**成功产电**。
- · 电压无法得到理想标准--0.55V, 电压非常小, 不稳定

接下来计划

□ 测量蛋白质纳米丝烘干后,需要多长时间与空气反应,才能有可测电流出现 □ 解决电压不稳定和偏小的问题
。是否与amplifer有关系
。 是否与买的电压表有关系 。 电压偏小对我们的影响
电压电流过低都会让用电器不能正常工作 所以电压也比较重要
□ 改进我们的装置○ 串联小电池的模具设计○ 将碳电极改为打印机制造(叠加打印)□ 改进我们的测电方法
□ 成近我们的测电力法 调研能量采集公司,进行合作(采用可以连续测电流电压仪器) 进展不同湿度的产电效果对比,得出现实最佳产电湿度值以及硫酸值

20200718

今天的主要任务:

□ 调研3D打印纸质碳电极的方法 @Fankang Meng
□ 调研能量采集技术的测定方法以及研究机构 @张炜玉
□ 思考如何更加稳定的测定纳米薄膜的电压和电流(购买更多的碳电极)

20200729

深圳国际物联网传感器 高峰论坛 之电源选型建议

1. 评估电池的真实寿命

电池寿命是最大限度提高总拥有成本(TCO)的关键,他与设备的应用程序对电池的功耗需求有 关。

2. 容量及额定容量的定义

除了容量,还有8个纬度去考虑

3. 电化学体系

锂亚能量型电池配合电池电容器能提供高容量,高脉冲输出的完美平衡

4. 电池结构

卷绕结构可为高脉冲应用提供功率型需求,炭包结构则可提供低自电流和高电流

5. 温度

温度会影响电池容量利用率、工作电压、自放电、锂亚电池的钝化

6. 功耗以及脉冲强度

7. 电器

用电器的工作电压及将决定所选用的电池的提起锂一次电池拥有最高的工作电压平台

- 8. 制造商
- · 来料检验
- · 设备自动化程度
- · 安规检测
- · 品控系统
- 电池性能检测

20200810

具体的硬件搭建策略

1. 将电极固定在玻璃片的底部(可以通过胶带或者导电银胶来实现)

- 2. 将3D打印的模块简单固定在底部电极的上方,可以使用胶带对其进行固定
- 3. 将蛋白质纳米丝的pH值是使用HCl调整到2.0左右,然后取适量体积(111ul)加入了3D打印模块中

这次提取出的纳米丝溶液浓度为360ug/ml。

a 110 μ l cm2 nanowire solution (150 μ g ml-1) yielded an average film thickness of roughly 1 μ m.

我们的面积是25 mm2,需要的厚度大约是10um左右,所以根据经验需要41.25ug,那么需要取 111ul进行纳米薄膜的制作

- 4. 将纳米薄片制作装置放在在金属浴上进行80°C的加热,使得溶液蒸干(此过程可能会持续多次:不断的蒸干和加入)
- 5. 在加热完成之后,移除3D打印模块
- 6. 在形成的纳米薄膜上固定一个金属电极薄片(目前选择是Pt,可以使用胶带或者直接进行短暂的手 扶着固定)m
- 然后利用电流-电压表进行相关参数的测定(初始过程中可以不使用一个固定的湿度环境或者在苹果)

实验一具体硬件搭建策略

- 1. 用导电银胶将负碳电极固定在载玻片的一端
- 2. 用单面胶带形成隔层,可以将正碳电极轻轻搭在纳米薄膜上
- 3. 将蛋白质纳米丝的pH值是使用HCl调整到2.0左右,然后取适量体积(111ul)加入了负碳电极上

大约加了1ul左右的稀释10倍之后的浓盐酸

4. 将纳米薄片制作装置放在在金属浴上进行80°C的加热,使得溶液蒸干(此过程可能会持续多次:不断的蒸干和加入)

实验二具体硬件搭建策略

- 1. 用固体胶棒将金片负面黏贴在载玻片一端
- 2. 将蛋白质纳米丝的pH值是使用HCl调整到2.0左右,然后取适量体积(111ul)加入了负碳电极上

大约加了1.5ul左右的稀释10倍之后的浓盐酸

- 3. 将纳米薄片制作装置放在在金属浴上进行80℃的加热,使得溶液蒸干(此过程可能会持续多次:不断的蒸干和加入)
- 4. 在纳米薄膜上放置碳电极圆片充当正电极

实验一(正负碳电极)

- · 在碳电极原片上形成薄膜
- 测量结果
 - 。 电流: 1000nA左右

。 电压: 0.12V左右

为了证明无假阳性,我们测量无纳米薄膜碳电极,无明显持续电压产生 室内潮湿值为58.7%,温度为24.5度

总体电流会慢慢减小

实验一和实验二对比,实验二结果更优。可能有两点原因:

- 1.实验一薄膜面积较小,与空气接触面不够。
- 2.实验一所用电极阻值相较于金片较大

实验二(负电极金片和正电极碳电极)

- · 在负电极金片上形成薄膜
- ·测量结果

• 电流: 3898nA (很稳定)

• 电压: 0.3V左右

2块电池并联

3块电池并联