#### 技术及应用

分类号

## 纳米孔径重离子微孔膜的制备

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摘要 应用中国原子能科学研究院HI 13串列加速器产生的重离子 32 S和 79 Br轰击聚对苯二 甲酸乙二醇酯(PET)薄膜,再对薄膜进行化学蚀刻处理使由重离子辐照损伤产生的潜径迹形成微孔,制备 出孔径为100~900 nm的重离子微孔膜。为增加径迹蚀刻速率与体蚀刻速率之比,化学蚀刻前采用紫外光辐 照薄膜。蚀刻过程中采用电导蚀刻法监测膜孔径生长过程。对 32 S和 79 Br辐照制备的重离子微 孔膜进行了比较, 79 Br离子辐照制备的微孔膜与 32 S离子辐照制备的微孔膜相比,孔型圆整, 锥角更小; 在制备纳米微孔膜方面 32 S离子。 79 Br离子优于 重离子 纳米微孔膜 聚对苯二甲酸乙二醇酯 电导蚀刻法 关键词

# Fabrication of Nanoporous Heavy-Ion Track-Etched Me mbranes

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**Abstract** Polyethylene terephthalate membranes were irradiated by S and 79 . Br ions produced by HI 13 tandem accelerator in CIAE. The polymer chains were dama. ged by the irradiation, and latent tracks were created along the track of the ions. Nanoporou s membranes with diameters between 100 and 900 nm were obtained by chemical etching th e membranes. To increase the ratio of the velocities of the track etching to the body etching, th e membranes were illuminated by ultraviolet light before chemical etching. The conductance m easurement was applied to monitor the growing of the pores. The cone angle of pores in mem branes irradiated by 79 Br is smaller than that by 32 S. The pores in the membr ane irradiated by 79 Br are also more round and uniform in size than that by 32 79 Br ions are better than 32 S ions in making nanoporous membranes. S.

 Key words
 heavy-ion
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# 扩展功能

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