

Microfluidic Dye Laser

INTRODUCTION

(Fig. 1)

(Fig. 2)

1-10 $\mu\text{L/h}$

cavity 가

가 10

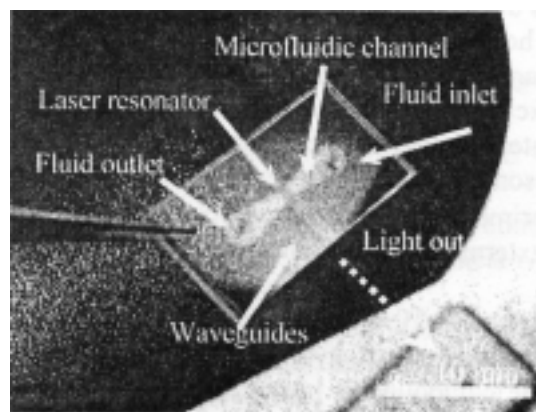


Fig. 1. Laser chip with fluidic channel and drilled holes. 10 μm SU-8 defines the structure.

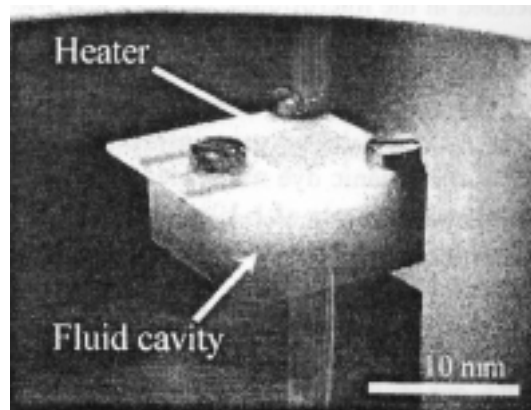


Fig. 2. Dispenser chamber with a heater integrated in a printed circuit board on top. Electrical connections are on the left.

Components

chip 10 mm x 20 mm x 1 mm

channel 가 10 μm 가 1 mm . High order Bragg grating

channel chip

. Channel 0.8 mm

chip . Rhodamine 6G (20 mMol)가

ethylene glycol channel

. 가 2 가 Nd:YAG (532 nm)

가

가 1-10 $\mu\text{L/h}$

. syringe

chip 가 chip .

가 14 mm x 15 mm x 8 mm ,

glycerine (Expancel® 820DU, concentration:

0.7 g/mL glycerine) . 가 가

cavity 가 . Cavity

. cavity 100 μL

10 . 가

1 μL/h 2400 μL/h 가 .

1 10 μL/h

가

EXPERIMENTAL

chip O-ring start-up

unit 가 . chip

가 가 가

2 . chip

가 301 mW

Fig. 6 .

Fig. 5 . 가 39.5 °C 가

chamber (Mitsubishi TN10)

device

(critical temperature ~

140 °C).

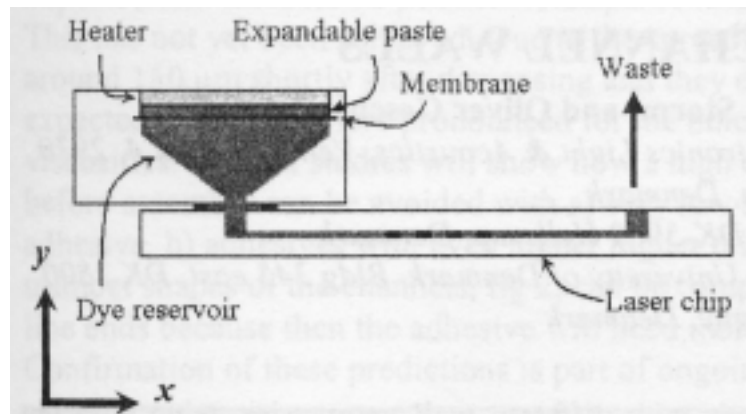


Fig. 3. Outline of dispenser principle and dye solution flow through system.

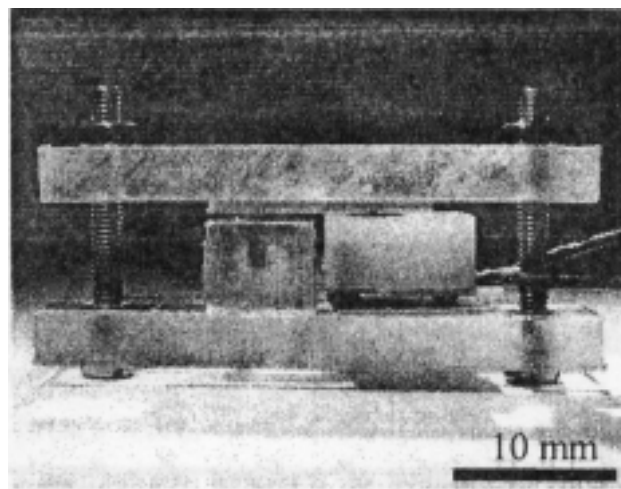


Fig. 4. Realized assembly after priming of laser with dye and attaching electrical connection to the heater. The left cube represents a waste chamber.

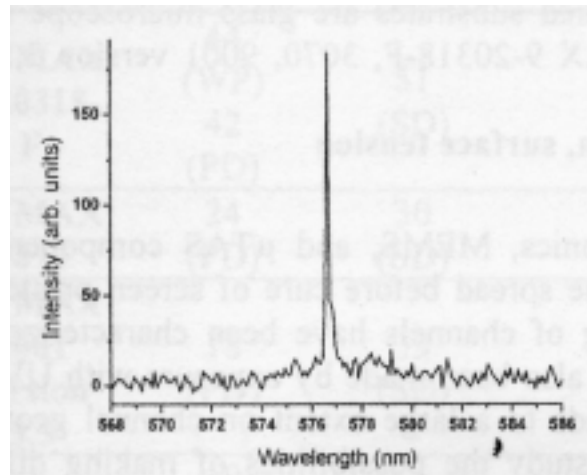


Fig. 5. Output spectrum from laser during operation with dispenser, and optically pumped by a frequency doubled Nd:YAG laser.

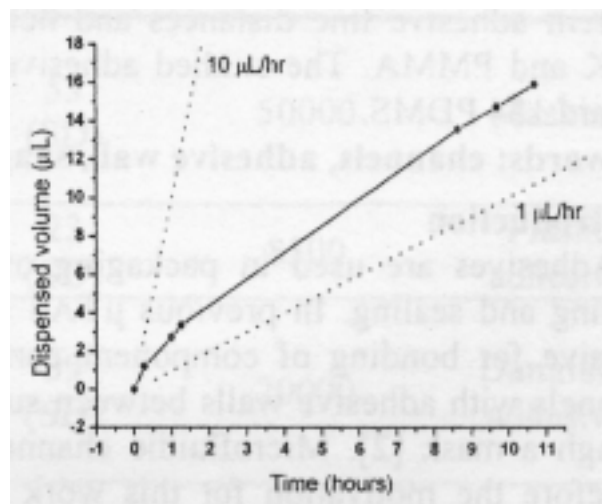


Fig. 6. Dispensed volume of dye solution through laser at 301 mW heater power, as function of time. The maximum temperature of liquid in the dispenser during actuation was measured to 39.5 °C.

CONCLUSION

optical pump source

가 device .

chip

portable 가가 .