

# Nanoporous aluminum oxide membranes for biomedical micro hydraulic devices

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**Abstract.** The main aim of this paper is to create nanoporous aluminium oxide membrane which could be used as vibroactive nanofilter in biomedical micro hydraulic devices. This research paper covers the experimental setup of nanoporous aluminium oxide membrane fabrication and the investigations of its chemical and surface properties. A custom-made anodization experimental setup was used to form membrane with hexagonal pores of 70 nm diameter and 110 nm interpore distance.

**Keywords:** micro hydraulic devices, nanoporous membranes, aluminium oxide, biomedical devices, anodization.

## 1. Introduction

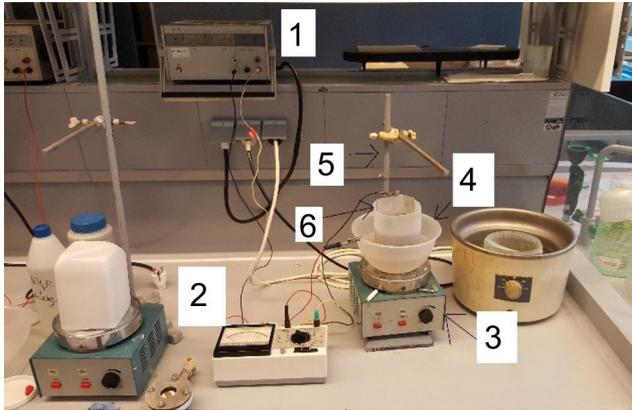
In case of formation of microstructures suitable for practical applications in biomedicine one needs to have their external dimensions at least of the order of millimeters and also to have the possibility to control their internal structure (of the order of micrometers or nanometers) easily. There are a lot of investigations in the field of periodic microsystems and their application in biomedical research [1], real-time monitoring of optical constants, physical, chemical and biological processes [2-3], biologically attractive two-dimensional and three-dimensional micro formations (micro structures) [4, 5], direct laser recording, based on multi photon photo polymerisation [6-8] or 3D printing [9]. They enable forming of micro formations (micro structures) of the necessary inner geometry but just in small volume and very slowly. Other technologies such as solvent casting and particulate leaching [10], phase separation [11] or gas foaming [12] enable forming micro formations (micro structures) quite fast and in large volumes, but control of internal geometry of micro formations (micro structures) formed by these methods is very poor. Control methods of micro fluids by applying acoustic manipulation are known in the world too. For this purpose standing and travelling waves are excited in micro channels [13]. The generated walls of micro hydro dynamical systems are excited by vibration methods which ensure more effective flow of micro fluids [14]. Thin PZT films are integrated into micro dynamical systems thus ensuring their more effective functionality [15]. Therefore, in this paper it is proposed to create nanoporous aluminium oxide membrane, with predefined geometrical dimension, which could be used as vibro active nano filter in biomedical micro hydraulic devices.

## 2. Experimental setup

Nanoporous aluminium oxide membranes were formed using two step anodization. Before anodization process, the aluminium sheet was ultrasonically cleaned in acetone for 5 minutes at room temperature and in phosphoric acid for 3 minutes. The first step of anodization in oxalic acid takes 1 hour. During it non ordered pores of aluminium oxide were formed. This initial layer of pores was removed using chromium acid for 30 minutes at 55 °C temperature. The second step of anodization in oxalic acid takes 24 hours under a voltage of 60 V. The unreacted aluminium was removed using chloride acid for 10 minutes at 55 °C temperature. The diameter of pores and

distance between them depends from electrolyte used in anodization process [16]. From theory oxalic acid is used to create pores of 40-100 nm diameter with the inter pore distance of 80-200 nm [16].

Equipment used in anodization process is presented in Fig. 1. It consists from DC power supply (1), ammeter (2), holder (5) and bath with electrolyte (6). During all process electrolyte was cooled using water (4) and stirred by electromagnetic mixer (3).

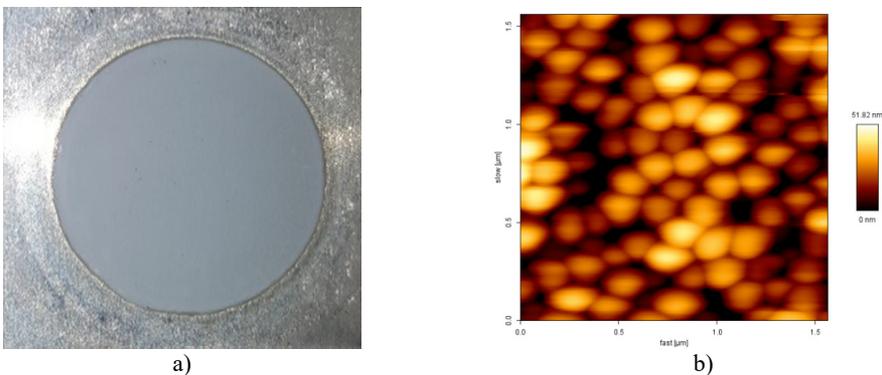


**Fig. 1.** Experimental setup of anodization process

Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR, SPECTRUM GX 2000 RAMAN, PerkinElmer, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA) was used for the investigation of changes in chemical composition of aluminium sheet after anodization process. The diapason of FTIR spectrum was  $4,000-400\text{ cm}^{-1}$  with resolution of  $1\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The investigation of surface morphology was done using the atomic force microscope NT-206 with resolution of 1-20 nm, which depends on the sharpness of the tip.

### 3. Results

The photo and surface morphology of nanoporous aluminium oxide membrane formed using two step anodization (electrolyte – oxalic acid) are presented in Fig. 2. Diameter of the membrane is 30 mm (Fig. 2(a)).

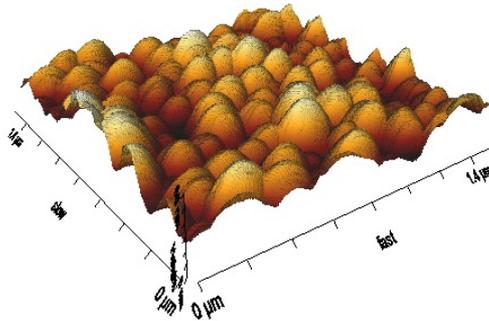


**Fig. 2.** Photo a) and surface morphology b) of nanoporous aluminium oxide membrane

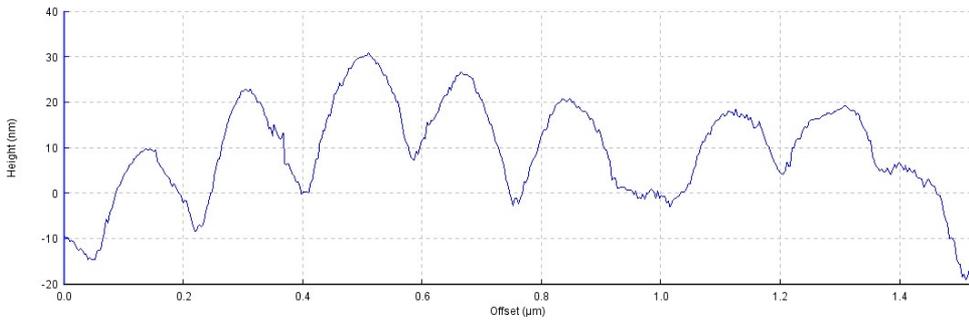
Surface morphology of the formed elements was analysed using atomic force microscopy. 2D view of the arbitrary selected area of the size  $1.5 \times 1.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  is presented in Fig. 2(b).

For the detailed analysis and measurement of pores diameters and interpore distances 3D view

(Fig. 3) and topography (Fig. 4) of the membrane were created. According to the theory, hexagon structures were obtained during anodization process.



**Fig. 3.** 3D view of nanoporous aluminium oxide membrane

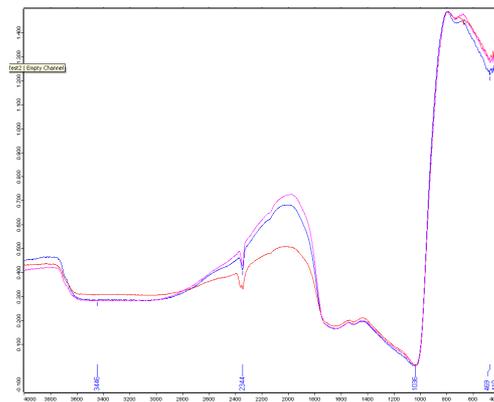


**Fig. 4.** Profile of nanoporous aluminium oxide membrane

Comparison of theoretical and experimental results of pore diameters and interpore distances are presented in Table 1. It is obvious that experimental results correspond to the theoretical values. The experimentally measured diameter of pores varies from 50 to 90 nm, whereas the interpore distance is more stable i.e. variation does not exceed 10 %.

**Table 1.** Comparison of theoretical and experimental values

	Pore diameter, nm	Interpore distance, nm	Voltage, V
Experimental value	70±20	110±10	60
Theoretical value	40-100	80-200	30-80



**Fig. 5.** FTIR transmittance spectra (a.u.) of three nanoporous aluminium oxide membranes for wavenumber of 4000-400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy analysis of the nanoporous aluminium oxide membranes was done. FTIR transmittance spectrum at 4000-400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  of the  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  membrane is presented in Fig. 5. There was no significant difference in three analysed specimens. In the FTIR spectra strong and weak transmittance peaks were observed at 3446  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , 2344  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , 1036  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , 469  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and 410  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . The entire array of these peaks corresponds to the FTIR transmittance spectra of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  [17], what confirms that nanoporous aluminium oxide membranes were formed.

These nanoporous aluminum oxide membranes (diameter – 30 mm, thickness – 0.2 mm) fixed on top of the piezoelectric ring (PZT-5H, outer diameter – 30 mm, thickness – 3 mm, high – 3 mm) could be used for cells filtration. Response of the membrane to electrical excitation of 1 V at frequency of 1300 Hz is presented in Fig. 6. Vibration of the membrane allows to control the geometry of nanoporous and to reduce the friction which may damage cells during the filtration process.

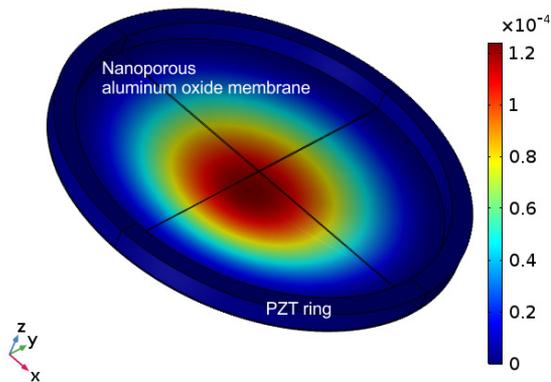


Fig. 6. Vibration of nanoporous aluminum oxide membrane

#### 4. Conclusions

Nanoporous aluminium oxide membranes with hexagonal pores of 70 nm diameter and 110 nm interpore distance were formed using custom-made anodization experimental setup. Periodical excitation of the membrane allows to control geometry of nanoporous and to reduce friction which may damage cell membrane. Therefore, these membranes excited at 1.3 kHz frequency could be used as vibroactive nanofilters in biomedical micro hydraulic devices.

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