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摘要: 水是自然界大多数生物生存的必要条件, 而动植物界存在着诸多奇妙的浸润现象。仿生微纳米复合材料浸润性相关研究是近年来国内外发展迅速的前沿热点, 涉及跨领域、交叉领域。本文对仿生工程领域拥有集水性能的类蜘蛛丝微纳米复合材料的研究进展进行了评述, 简要分析了材料的微纳米复合结构及其控制浸润性/液滴行为的机制, 总结了类蜘蛛丝微纳米复合材料及集成蜘蛛网的制备技术发展 (包括提拉法、静电纺丝法、微流体技术、三维编织技术、3D 打印技术等), 展示了不同微纳米复合材料及相应集水性能。本文重点分析并对比了仿生蜘蛛丝微纳米复合材料的仿生结构设计、材料制备技术、集水性能等, 并展望了拥有集水性能的微纳米复合材料在微流体芯片、天气预报、海水淡化、药物缓释、微反应器、能量储运与转换等多领域的进一步新兴、多功能化应用。

关键词: 仿生; 蜘蛛丝; 微纳米复合材料; 雾水收集; 液滴传输; 浸润性

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Water harvesting of bio-inspired micro/nano-structured spider silk

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Abstract: Water is necessary for organisms to survive in nature. In the animal and plant kingdoms, there are many interesting wetting phenomena. Recently, the research on the wettability of bio-inspired micro/nano-structured composites is an emerging and hot topic, which involves interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary subjects. This paper reviews the research progress of spider silk-like micro-composites with water collection for the field of bionic engineering. The micro/nano-structure and related mechanism for controlling wettability or liquid behaviours are briefly analysed. The fabricating and preparing methods of bio-inspired spider silk and integrated spider web are summarised, including dip-coating, electrospinning, micro-fluidics, 3D braiding, 3D printing, etc. The structure and fog harvesting ability of diverse micro/nano composites are displayed. This article also analyses and compares the bio-inspired structure design, fabricating and preparing technology, and water collection performance of diverse spider silk-like micro/nano composites. These composite materials which have water-harvesting function will have further or new applications in chips, weather forecast, seawater desalination, drug release, micro-reactor, energy storage and conversion, etc.

Keywords: bio-inspired; spider silk; micro/nano composites; water collection; droplet transport; wettability

水是生存之本、生态之基、生产之要。水资源匮乏、分配不均一直是全世界范围内亟待解决的问题, 尤其在中国西部、中西亚、非洲、拉美、东欧等地区^[1-2]。从高湿环境中汲取水分一直被认

为是解决这一问题的的重要途径之一, 而在广袤的大自然中, 很多生物对此展现了较高智慧^[3-4]。科学家们发现, 许多在潮湿环境生活的动植物都在操控液滴方面有着非凡的能力, 可供人类借鉴^[5]。

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例如, 荷叶表面的微纳米复合结构及腊质油层, 具有各向同性的超疏水低黏附性^[6-7]; 红玫瑰花瓣表面的微米乳突和纳米皱褶复合结构呈现超疏水但高黏附性质^[8-9]; 槐叶萍表面由亲水的顶端触手、超疏水的微米柱状阵列结构组成, 整体表现为超疏水, 亲水顶端导致高黏附性, 浸润性梯度使水难以进入下部并使结构中的空气层稳定, 即使放于水下也可不被润湿^[10-11]; 水稻叶、蝴蝶翅膀表面具有超疏水的微纳米条纹状各向异性结构, 液滴可以在其上单向传输^[12-14]; 一些昆虫的眼睛由于表面独特的组成及复合结构有超亲水、液滴快速铺展特性^[15-17]。

在极端环境生活的动植物则进一步表现出惊人的集水能力, 仿生集水研究一度是“仿沙漠生物时代”。例如, 仿沙漠甲虫背部表面的亲水-超疏水相间异质结构^[18-25]、仿沙漠仙人掌表面的微纳米多尺度锥刺^[25-31]都可以有效捕获和储运水分^[32-34]。在较低湿度环境下, 以金属-有机框架(MOF)复合材料为基底研发的集水材料展现了优良的集水性能: 结合材料的吸水性, 并借助外力(如磁场、电场、太阳能等), 引入温度梯度或其他方式实现对液滴凝结等集水过程的加速。2010年, Zheng等^[35]报道揭示了蜘蛛丝集水的奥秘, 并设计开发出仿蜘蛛丝微纳米复合材料, 集水研究同时迎来“仿蜘蛛丝时代”。其后, 仿生微纳米类蜘蛛丝的制备及其浸润性、集水相关性等被广泛研究。类蜘蛛丝材料的集水优势在高湿度环境, 液滴在纤维上的自发高效传输行为可通过微纳米复合结构及表面浸润性进行调控, 可有效规避水膜阻塞、液滴滞留、液滴堆积等在高湿度环境下集水需攻克的难题。此外, 对比其他类型集水材料, 仿生蜘蛛丝还具有超高的单位质量或面积集水效率, 一些类蜘蛛丝用材还有着优良的弹性、耐腐蚀性、生物相容性^[36-38]。本文将系统介绍拥有集水性能类蜘蛛丝微纳米复合材料, 内容涵盖从仿生设计、机制简析到材料制备, 再到集水性能与其他领域的进一步应用。

1 类蜘蛛丝材料集水的理论基础

1.1 接触角、黏附性质

浸润性(Wettability)是描述液体对材料表面润湿能力的性质, 而接触角(Contact angle, C_A)是浸润性的量化指标。通常将一滴2~20 μL 的微液滴滴落在材料表面, 在环境相、液、固、三相界

面产生夹角, 这个角被定义为接触角。环境相为空气且液滴指水滴时(下文如无特殊标注均如此), 传统定义材料 $C_A > 90^\circ$ 为疏水表面, $C_A < 90^\circ$ 为亲水表面; 而当代浸润理论通过推导及材料实验, 认定亲疏水分界线应该在 65° 左右^[39-40]。此外, $C_A > 150^\circ$ 被定义为超疏水表面, 该类表面上通常表面能较低, 液滴呈现球形/椭球形且极微小的力(如微风、低分贝声音振动、表面倾斜 5° 以下、自带表面能梯度等)即可操控液滴滚动等行为; $C_A < 10^\circ$ 趋近于 0° 被定义为超亲水材料, 该类表面上表面能较高, 液滴快速铺展并浸润表面形成水膜, 黏附在材料表面^[41-43]。

材料浸润性是决定各形式的水与材料表面相互作用的关键, 直接决定液滴在材料表面的行为倾向。液滴的浸润性主要和材料表面的化学组成与分布、微纳米复合结构相关。这两者不仅影响液滴的浸润性, 还可通过影响液滴和表面的三相接触线调控液滴的黏附性质, 进而影响液滴运动的受力(尤指阻力)。2021年, Li等^[44]在前人基础上总结更新了相关理论, 并将不同浸润性及黏附性质表面上的各种液滴接触归纳为4大类状态。当液滴为水滴时, 可具体化为表1。

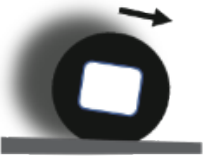
1.2 仿生集水结构单元及液滴受力分析

在扫描电镜下观察发现, 单根蜘蛛丝(Spider silk)被润湿后呈现为一种特殊的周期性纺锤节纤维, 形貌结构也可近似描述为珠串纤维; 该结构能够产生拉普拉斯(Laplace)压力差及表面能梯度, 给纤维上液滴施加驱动力, 使其向纺锤节的中心移动。这些驱动力有助于液滴传输合并成大液滴, 因重力作用掉落收集, 实现高效率集水^[35]。如图1(a)所示, 液滴在有锥度的结构上受Laplace驱动力 F_L , 可通过如下方程^[26,31,35,45]进行表示:

$$F_L \sim \gamma \left(\frac{1}{R_1'} - \frac{1}{R_2'} \right) \frac{\sin \beta}{R_1 - R_2} V \quad (1)$$

其中: γ 是液滴的表面张力; R_1' 和 R_2' 分别是液滴两端沿着纺锤节的三相接触线的局部曲率; R_1 和 R_2 是局部纺锤节两端的曲率半径; β 是纺锤节的半顶角, 与纺锤节的形状和尺寸有关; V 是纺锤节上液滴的体积。蜘蛛丝的纺锤节相较于纤维段具有更高的轴向粗糙度, 因此纺锤节与水的接触角更小, 即更亲水、表面能更高。液滴在有浸润性梯度或表面能梯度的结构上(图1(b))受的驱动力可由下式进行计算^[35,46]:

表 1 不同浸润性及黏附性质表面上的液滴接触状态及相应液滴行为

Sketch	Contact state	Biological model	Wettability and adhesion	Liquid behaviour/trend
	Hydrophilic	Tear film	Hydrophilic, and highly adhesive	Droplet can wet the surface or even spread flat
	Pinning	Red rose petal; Salvinia	(Super-)hydrophobic, but relatively high adhesion	Droplet turns spherical, and stays still on the surface
	Slippery	Lotus leaf	(Super-)hydrophobic, and ultra-low adhesion	Droplet turns spherical, and can easily leave the surface
	Anisotropic	Butterfly wing; Rice leaf	(Super-)hydrophobic, different retention force for different direction	Droplet tends to directionally move

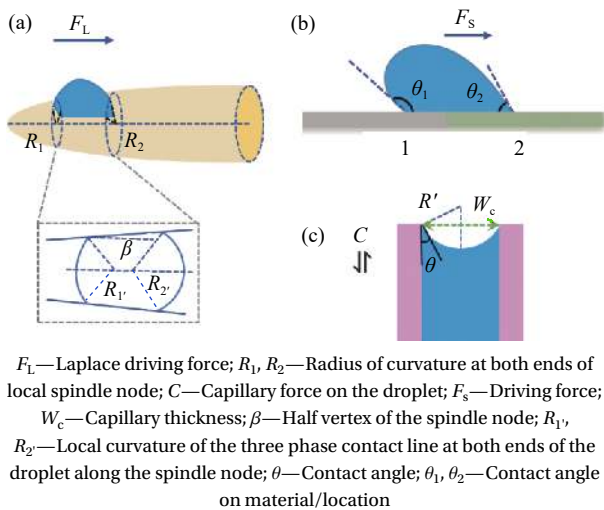


图 1 仿生集水结构单元的液滴受力分析示意图

Fig. 1 Force analysis sketch of droplets on bio-inspired fog-harvesting units

$$F_s = \int_{L_1}^{L_2} \gamma (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2) dl \tag{2}$$

其中： θ_1 和 θ_2 分别表示液滴在蜘蛛丝上的不同两点的接触角， dl 是从纤维段(L_1)到纺锤节部分(L_2)的积分变量。此外，蜘蛛丝纤维上存在可吸水的孔隙，而类蜘蛛丝材料的纺锤节也可制备为多孔、凹槽、螺旋等结构。这些结构可通过毛细作用力(图 1(c))辅助集水过程，可由下式表示：

$$C = 2\gamma/R' \tag{3}$$

其中： C 是液滴所受毛细作用力； R' 是液滴在毛细管(即材料表面孔隙或凹槽处)的曲率半径，与接触角 θ 、毛细管粗细 W_c 有关。

本文认为，类蜘蛛丝材料的仿生设计理念实际上涵盖了引言所提及的沙漠甲虫、仙人掌的集水结构单元：沙漠甲虫背部的异质表面液滴运输机制可由式(2)推导^[34,46]；仙人掌的集水单元主要为锥刺结构及其表面线形沟槽锥体，集水机制为该结构导致的拉普拉斯压力差和表面能梯度，可分别用式(1)和式(2)表示^[26,31]；仙人掌的毛簇体可辅助完成雾滴收集，其毛细作用可由式(3)推导。

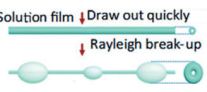
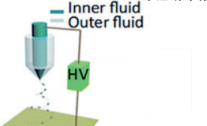
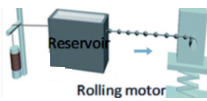
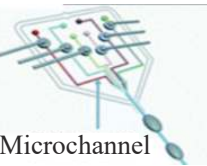
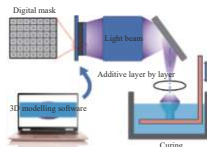
仿沙漠甲虫、仙人掌的集水材料，相较于单根仿生蜘蛛丝而言，单位用材体积或质量的集水性能较低^[45]；但由于该类材料本身为平面或三维材料，规模较大且技术上更易实现扩大规模制备，当前该类材料展现了较大的集水规模。2016年以来，多项研究^[45,47-49]指出，拓扑状蜘蛛网大量存在的交叉结构单元能够产生驱动力，可由式(1)或式(2)进一步推导，该力倾向于使液滴向交叉点处汇聚，对于液滴定向传输及最终收集产生有益影响，即有利于提高集水效率。这为近3年来设计二维、三维仿蛛网多交叉结构集水材料，从而扩大集水规模、实现工业化集水奠定了基础。

2 类蜘蛛丝微纳米复合材料制备技术发展

当旨在获取纺锤节纤维或珠串纤维及相应集水功能时，有多种方法，如表 2 所示，包括水平浸入-提拉法 (Dip-coating)^[35,49-54]、静电纺丝法 (Electrodynamic)^[55-62]、流体-轴向牵拉法 (Fluid-coating)^[63-64]、微流体法 (Microfluidics)^[47-48,65-66]。这

些方法①可采用各类型原材料制备微纳米复合材料，涵盖聚合物、碳材料、金属材料、生物材料等，详见 2.1~2.4 节描述；②可获得不同结构、不同集水性能的类型蜘蛛丝材料 (详见第 3 章)。近 3 年来，最新研究多用机械、纺织等领域技术制造仿蜘蛛网大规模集水材料，详见 2.5 节内容。

表 2 类蜘蛛丝材料制备技术总结
Table 2 Fabrication technologies of mimic spider silk

Method	Advantages/features	Sketch ^a
Dip-coating	Firstly developed to mimic artificial spider silks; Easy to operate; Can be combined with phase-separation avenues to control micro/nano-structures; Can realise relatively large-scale preparation	
Coaxial electrospinning/ electrodynamic	Same composition of the knot with the host fibre; Can be combined with wet-assembly techniques; Can use/make bio-materials; Can fabricate membrane on a substrate; Can spin on other micro/nano-structured materials to optimise the function	
Fluid-coating	Mechanical automation; Can prepare ultra-long fibres; Modify the speed of motor to control the knot size; Can prepare gradient structures by setting an acceleration of motor	
Microfluidics	Usually use biocompatible materials; Can prepare relatively long fibres; Can prepare hollow fibres; Highly accurate and controllable	
Mechanical or textile approach	Aim to prepare large-scale water-collecting materials; Can be combined with the above methods to enlarge the scale of materials; Being a trend and a latest research direction (see details in subsection 3.2); e.g., 3D printing/additive manufacturing (as shown in the right figure); e.g., multi-dimensional multi-directional braid	

Note: ^a—Sketch maps of dip-coating, electrodynamic, fluid-coating, and microfluidics are adapted with permission from^[36].

2.1 水平浸入-提拉法

水平浸入-提拉法 (简称提拉法) 是最早用于制备类蜘蛛丝纤维的方法。如表 2 所示，首先，将直径大约 7~400 μm 的纤维 (如尼龙、碳纤维、铜丝、玻璃纤维等) 深深浸入事先配置好的聚合物溶液中；接着，将其以一定速率提拉出聚合物溶液，此时，聚合物溶液将包裹在纤维上形成一层薄膜；由于瑞利不稳定 (Rayleigh instability) 原理^[45,64,67-68]，薄膜很容易破裂；最后，薄膜在纤维上破裂成许多椭球，经过蒸发过程，聚合物溶液相分离，终形成周期性纺锤节纤维或珠串纤维。在相分离过程中，可结合特殊的相分离工艺，如溶胶-凝胶 (Sol-gel) 技术、呼吸图 (Breath figure) 法等^[69-71]。在一定湿度环境下进行相分离，可使

纺锤节表面产生多孔、粗糙结构^[51]。由于提拉法十分简易，在商业化道路上已进一步与喷涂操作结合，可实现较大规模制备。

2.2 同轴静电纺丝法

同轴静电纺丝法综合了同轴电喷雾 (Coaxial electrospraying) 和传统的电纺 (Electrospinning) 这两项技术^[72-73]，较容易制备出直径较细 (200 nm~12 μm) 且节点相对较大 (纤维直径的 3~6 倍) 的珠串纤维。如图 2(c) 所示，具有不同蒸汽压、黏度的两相流体途径两个不同的通道喷射，浓度较低的溶液在外通道喷射为微米粒子，形成纺锤或椭球节；黏度较大的流体在内通道，被电纺成微米或纳米纤维^[38]。该方法最早被用在其他领域制备珠串纤维；在发现蜘蛛丝集水机制后，被开发了

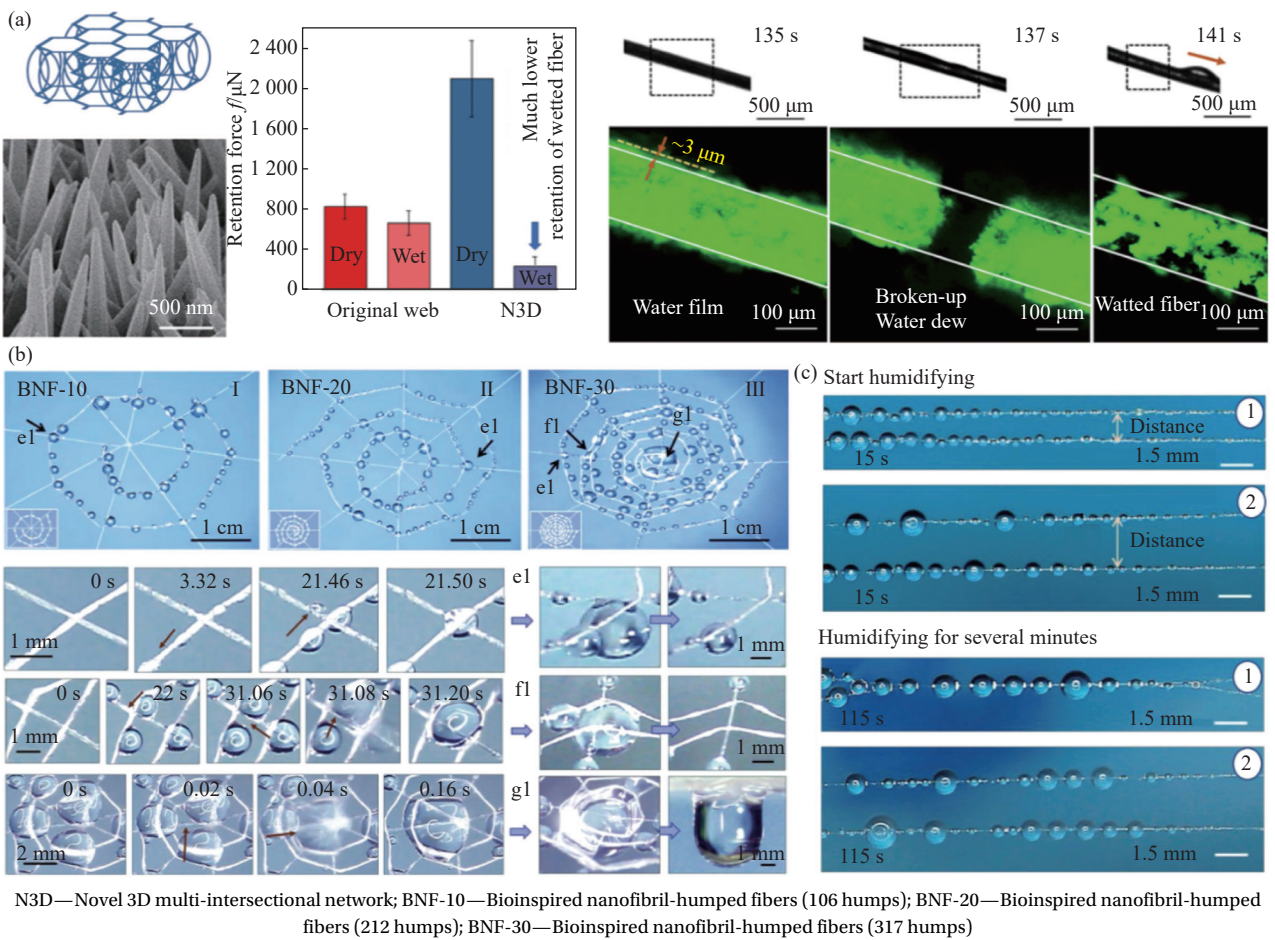


图2 近3年最新报道的较大规模的仿生集水网材: (a) 微纳米锥修饰三维多交叉结构仿生集水网材, 被润湿后液滴低阻快速传播^[45]; (b) 液滴在静电纺丝法制备的类蜘蛛网交叉丝上的合并行为^[78]; (c) 液滴在微流体法制备的类蜘蛛网平行丝上的合并行为^[79]

Fig. 2 Bio-inspired large-scale fog-harvesting webs reported in the recent 3 years: (a) A novel 3D multi-intersectional network inspired by spider web, super low retention for liquid transport of wetted fibre^[45]; (b) Droplet behaviour on crossing fibres of artificial spider web made with electrospinning^[78]; (c) Droplet behaviour on parallel fibres of artificial spider web made with microfluid device^[79]

制备集水材料用途。该方法亦可与呼吸图法、溶胶-凝胶、自组装等工艺结合, 如湿组装电纺技术^[54,56]。多数情况下电纺制备的纤维缺乏力学强度, 而近5年其常被用于在集水材料基底上制备薄膜, 强化集水相关功能^[74-75]。此外, 可用生物材料或生物相容性较好的物质进行纺丝, 实现液体传输或微液滴操控的医学用途, 如药物缓释^[76-77]。

2.3 流体-轴向牵拉法

流体-轴向牵拉法 (简称流体法) 由水平浸入-提拉法改进而来, 旨在实现长纤维的大量制备^[63]。如表2所示, 将一根很长 (长度可照需要设定) 的纤维穿过设在聚合物溶液储池 (2 cm×3.5 cm×3 cm) 中的毛细管 (内径约 400 μm), 纤维一端与收线马达相连; 收线马达以一定速率轴向牵拉纤维。溶液由于黏性作用被牵拉出, 包裹在纤维上

呈管状薄膜, 最终成周期性纺锤节。也可通过调控牵拉的加速度, 获得锥形薄膜, 最终制备出具有梯度尺寸大小的纺锤节^[64]。本文认为, 该法最易与人工智能结合, 实现无人操作, 今后将有更大潜力。

2.4 微流体纺丝新法

微流体纺丝新法 (简称微流体法) 受自然界真实蜘蛛吐丝过程的启发, 通过调节传统微流体装置上注射器针头的相对位置进行纺丝, 是约近5年来才被用于实现制备类蜘蛛丝长纤维的较新方法^[80-81]。在一个同轴的微流体装置中, 有两股流速不同的流体。典型的制备步骤为, 在连续相的微量管中加入含有海藻酸盐的溶液, 而液体石蜡则作为非连续相; 干燥后, 连续相成为主段纤维而非连续相则在主段纤维上成为了周期性纺锤节^[65]。

该方法优势为：采用的材料生物相容性较好；可实现结构更精确的制备；也可通过将流体设为气体制备空心材料^[48]。

2.5 集成蜘蛛网的方法

上述4种方法，主要由实验室技术发展而来，属于化学、材料领域的单丝制备技术或涂层技术。对于较小集水规模的二维、三维蜘蛛网，可使用上述方法制备好的单丝，通过简单搭接或人工编织获得；而更大规模的仿生蜘蛛网则可结合机械、纺织领域专业技术，如机器三维多向编织^[82]、3D打印^[83-84]等。其中，3D打印是近年来持续热门的技术，在汽车、航空航天、建筑等领域已实现较大规模制备，所得材料正趋近于实际应用。近5年来，随着仪器精度的提高，也可实现制造小尺度的微纳米复合材料，在医药等领域有着广阔的应用前景。3D打印主要步骤(表2)是：先根据需要对设计样品的形状及各尺寸参数，用计算机软件绘出样品图纸、三维样品模型后，采用激光等技术进行自动化的逐层增材制造。2021年，有一些研究^[85-86]指出，可将天然蜘蛛网与透明质酸等材料用于合成水凝胶，如采用3D打印技术制造手术室级抗菌网布，可用于生物医学领域。

3 微纳米复合结构展示、集水性能分析

3.1 较小尺度的类蜘蛛丝纤维

2010~2017年，较早期的基础实验主要通过改进第2节所述的制备技术步骤及参数，实现周期性纺锤节的几何参数精确调控，并研究其对集水能力的影响。如上文提及，其原材料具有多样化；而不同原材料的化学组成各异，直接影响材料的表面液滴的浸润行为。此外，如图3所示，结构多样化的周期性纺锤节形貌被制备。

通过调节周期性纺锤节的几何参数、形貌特征等，可提高类蜘蛛丝纤维材料的集水能力。由于集水研究诸多报道的湿度环境各异，因此难以对所有材料进行统一比较。当前研究的流行做法是将所设计制备的新材料，在以往文献所记载的相近环境下进行集水实验，从而实现集水效率的比较。虽然无法所有材料一起比较，但通过总结诸多报道给出的两两对比及实验结论，可分析出一般规律：

(1) 纺锤节或珠串结构是类蜘蛛丝材料有效集水的必要条件，结构的宽高比(Slenderness)一般应控制在1~10之间^[35-36,38,50,55]，以便实现Laplace

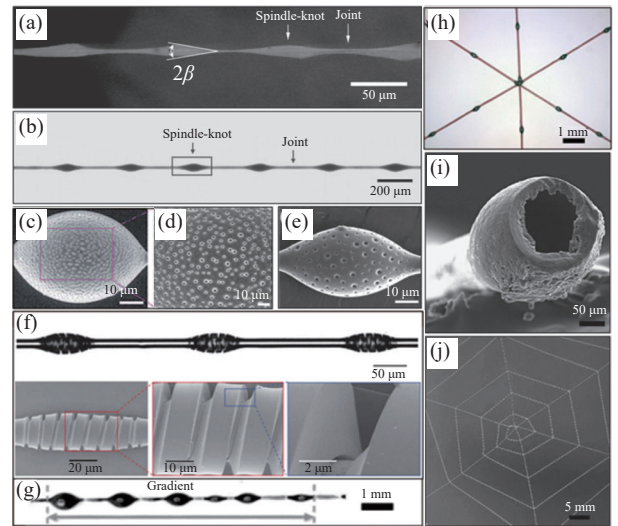


图3 结构多样性的仿生蜘蛛丝纤维：((a), (b))天然蜘蛛丝及提拉法制备的传统周期性纺锤节纤维^[35]；((c)-(e))静电纺丝法制备的具有多孔、粗糙结构的纺锤节表面^[51]；(f)提拉法结合溶胶-凝胶技术制备的螺旋凹槽周期性纺锤节^[53]；(g)流体法制备的梯度尺寸纺锤节^[64]；(h)自组装二维星号交叉构筑^[47]；(i), (j)微流体法制备的空心纺锤节纤维及其三维拓扑类蜘蛛网构筑^[48]

Fig. 3 Diverse bio-inspired spider silk: ((a), (b)) Natural spider silk and the traditional periodic spindle knot made using dip-coating^[35]; ((c)-(e)) Porous/ rough spindle knot made using electrodynamic^[51]; (f) Periodic spindle knot with spiral microgroove made using dip-coating with sol-gel technique^[53]; (g) Spindle knot with gradient size made using fluid-coating^[64]; (h) 2D self-assembly crossing design of artificial spider silk^[47]; ((i), (j)) Hollow spindle knot made using microfluidics and the 3D artificial spider web^[48]

压差驱动；

(2) 定向梯度结构、凹槽结构、多孔粗糙等结构有利于增强集水过程中的液滴驱动力，从而大幅提高集水效率^[51, 64]；

(3) 亲水材料由于表面能高，有利于从环境中捕获雾气；疏水性可防止液滴黏附在材料表面，有利于液滴合并掉落。对于不同形貌的结构而言，选取合适湿润性的材料是提高集水效率的关键；

(4) 集水测试时环境温度、湿度等外在因素会对集水性能造成影响^[45]。温度低、湿度大时液滴更易在材料表面凝结，因此集水效率更高；

(5) 交叉结构、多维拓扑构筑更有利于集水。合适的交叉角度对集水产生有利影响^[45, 48]；多维度更密集的多交叉网络构筑在提高材料集水效率的同时，可使材料具有潜在的大规模集水能力^[45, 47, 49]。

3.2 较大规模的集成蜘蛛网

根据上节所述规律，结合第2部分提及的大规模制造技术，研究人员近期在规模化高效集水又迈进一步。2019年，Li等^[45]设计了三维仿蜘蛛

网多交叉结构尼龙网材,并在其上构筑了仿仙人掌刺的 ZnO 微纳米锥阵列;研究表明,微纳米 ZnO 亲水且比表面积高,可高效捕捉雾滴形成水膜;而结合多交叉结构及高度疏水的尼龙基底又加速了液滴的瑞利不稳定破裂,实现超低阻力快速传输,如图 2(a) 所示。该三维网材在模拟工业冷水塔(湿度约 85%)环境下实现每日 $0.03\text{ t}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ 的集水效率,在加湿雾流 $2\text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 低温湿环境下集水效率近每日 $0.9\text{ t}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ 。相比一些商用集水材料^[87],效率提高数倍;相比此前报道^[28,31,49,59]的二维、三维材料,集水效率、集水规模有明显提升。

2020 年, Li 等^[88]采用机器多向编织技术制造了仿蜘蛛网拓扑状铜-钢网材,并采用电化学法在其上构筑微纳米复合结构。液滴在网材上展现了特殊的形成及合并过程。通过调整编织参数,网材在低速雾流环境下集水效率高达每日 $0.25\text{ t}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ 。2020-2021 年间, Liu 等^[78-79]采用静电纺丝、微流体等不同技术分别制备了类蜘蛛丝纤维,并编织了与自然界真实蜘蛛网十分相似的三维人造蛛网,大幅扩大了集水规模,如图 2(b) 和图 2(c) 所示。此外,通过对各项工艺参数的调整,实现了可调控类蜘蛛丝周期性纺锤节的各项参数、类蜘蛛网平行丝及交叉丝的各项参数,并研究了各项参数对集水行为和集水效率的影响。

上述各项研究通过采用更大面积的集水材料获得了更大规模的集水量,通过结构设计及优化获得了更高的集水效率,并且研究了在不同环境条件下适合集水的材料。这些研究所涉及的材料制备技术及集水相关数据为进一步实现类蜘蛛丝材料实际更大规模化集水应用、其他领域的功能化应用等铺平了道路。

4 总结与展望

4.1 类蜘蛛丝微纳米复合材料制备技术、集水性能

类蜘蛛丝材料从 2010 年被发明至今短短 10 余年,已经从基础研究迈入到规模化材料研发阶段。近 2 年来多种材料已趋近于集水实际应用。以下从制备技术、集水功能的角度进行了总结与展望:

(1) 材料结构: 材料结构导致的 Laplace 压差、表面能梯度可影响液滴行为,最终影响集水效率;

(2) 化学组成: 亲水性质可从湿度环境中有效快速捕捉雾滴,而超疏水性质有利于液滴的传输与收集;

(3) 制备技术展望: 新材料制备将融合化学/材料领域单丝制备或涂层技术、机械/纺织领域大规模制造技术;

(4) 集水研究展望: 改进材料结构或设计新结构,在蜘蛛丝的结构或集水机制融入其他仿生设计,来获得更高的集水效率或更大规模的集水;将不同浸润性材料复合,或采用刺激响应的浸润性可切换的智能材料^[44],如在单一材料上实现二元协同^[89-91],同时发挥超亲水和超疏水对集水的有利因素。例如,结合沙漠甲虫等仿生集水思想及吸水材料^[92],加速材料表面液滴的搬运,防止液滴滞留阻碍后续集水;结合仿猪笼的可切换含液超滑表面(SLIPS)^[44],用于研发新型集水材料或器件;

(5) 集水应用挑战与展望: 类蜘蛛丝等集水材料可在湿环境下大规模集水,但在缺水甚至干燥环境下的集水效率有限或未进行深入研究,相关实际应用面临挑战。若想进一步实现干燥环境下的高效集水应用,材料或器件仍需改进,如利用环境与材料或材料内部的温差梯度设计集水器件,在液滴捕捉前加速液滴的凝结过程;结合吸水材料,加速液滴的捕捉和传运;结合金属-有机框架(MOF)材料、仿沙漠生物集水材料等能够在低湿度环境有效集水的材料及其设计理念^[93-95]等;结合空气动力学创新集水器件(如 Li 等^[96]设计的金字塔式剪纸结构),实现涡流调节功能,操控雾团以提高集水效率。这些技术将成为目前集水应用研究的最新发展趋势之一。

4.2 类蜘蛛丝微纳米复合材料在其他领域的应用

利用类蜘蛛丝微纳米复合材料的集水或浸润性相关功能,该材料可进一步在诸多领域应用。目前,相关应用已有零星的理论研究或应用尝试:

(1) 微流体芯片: 类蜘蛛丝材料上可通过材料自身结构、环境或外力因素控制极微液滴的定向合并、传输,对于微流体芯片的研究有理论借鉴意义,材料也有望在该领域实现应用;

(2) 天气预报、气象监测: 一些类蜘蛛丝材料的集水效率对于环境温度、湿度变化非常敏锐。我国近 2 年来已有气象单位对相关类蜘蛛丝材料展开调研,拟将类似材料在气象领域实际化应用。其理论基础为根据集水效率动态变化推测出环境温度、湿度的实时变化;

(3) 海水淡化: 近 3 年来,海水淡化研究领域常采用一些特殊浸润性界面,对于加速海水的蒸发、再凝结过程起到重要作用^[94-95, 97-100]。研究所

采用的特殊浸润性界面设计较简单,而理论上,类蜘蛛丝材料的化学组成与结构设计更精妙,如将其设计应用于海水淡化,可对上述海水淡化过程更大幅加速或提高转化效率。本文预测,这将是一个新的应用研究方向;

(4) 药物缓释:类蜘蛛丝材料集水被大量研究以前,静电纺丝珠串纤维/核壳结构被用于药物缓释研究。随着类蜘蛛丝集水材料制备技术的迅速发展,药物缓释研究也获益匪浅。一些研究^[76-77]表明,结合生物相容性较好的材料,采用可杀菌或抗菌(抗黏附)的材料和结构,类蜘蛛丝材料可在药物缓释等医药领域应用,实现材料的多功能化;

(5) 微反应器:利用液滴在类蜘蛛丝纤维上向各个纺锤节处的自发移动,可将纺锤节设计为反应器,携带不同反应物或催化剂的液滴向纺锤节点移动,可实现对反应的动态调控。该新兴应用有待于进一步研究并有望在医疗、生物、化工等领域得到实现;

(6) 能源领域应用:上述5种应用均属于质量转移,而基于质量转移还可以实现能量储运与转化,是能源领域当前热门的研究趋势之一;而水作为一种高比热容、较高气化热的流体,是携带、运输、转化能量载体的不二之选。与海水淡化研究类似,近3年来,能源领域研究人员利用一些简单的浸润性界面设计,使一些材料或设备的功能得到加强。如将超亲水材料上液滴迅速自发铺展的特性用于蒸汽发电^[101]、热量转移/热量管理^[102-104],将超疏水的材料上易操控液滴运动及移除的特性用于雨滴压电发电^[105-106]、海浪摩擦发电^[107-109]等。本文认为,今后这些研究可考虑采用设计更精妙的类蜘蛛丝微纳米复合材料,并有望实现功能的更大幅度改进。

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