

元智大學補助學生出席國際會議報告書

100年07月25日

報告人姓名	蔡景元	所屬系所	化材所	職稱	博士班一年級
會議名稱	中文：第 24 屆電漿材料科學研討會				
	英文：22nd Symposium on Plasma Science For Materials				
會議時間	自 100 年 7 月 19 日至 100 年 7 月 20 日	會議地點	日本大阪大學		
論文發表	Surface Hydrophilization of Polysulfone Membrane by Cyclonic Atmospheric Pressure Plasma				

報告內容應包括下列各項：

一、 參加會議的經過

這次國際會議由日本大阪之大阪大學所舉辦，SPSM (Symposium Plasma Science For Materials) 源於 1998 年的「日本電漿化學研討會」，旨在成為電漿化學與各學科之間的研討會，自 1993 年，更名為「電漿材料科學研討會」，以拓展國際間各學科奠基於電漿材料科學和實際應用領域。本次為第 24 屆之 SPSM 國際會議，為期兩天，內容包括四大主題，分別如下：

- 1 · Carbon Nanomaterials
- 2 · Application to Biotechnology and Medicine
- 3 · Plasma solution for Environmental Issue
- 4 · Plasma Innovation

其研討會價值性在於國際間能互相商討以促進科學與科技領域上之新發展性。而研討會論文亦可轉投於國際知名期刊Thin Solid Films，參加此研討會除了可讓學生吸收電漿與材料之相關知識以及使學生獲得與國際學者交流之機會。

二、 與會心得

目前日本電漿發展主要應用於面板、環保、材料方面，而日本科技一直都領先台灣許多，是台灣的先驅，因此有幸能至日本參加研討會，感到相當榮幸且興奮。而學生我很高興能再次有這個機會參加在國外所舉行之國際研討會，並且能容性地獲得學校研發處的補助。讓我有足夠的旅費代表元智化材所電漿表面工程實驗室到日本大阪大學與眾多國外學者進行學術交流。這是我第二次參加SPSM的研討會，第一次在於碩士班期間，而這次除了發表Poster外，學生還有投稿另一篇是到現場Oral Presentation，與過去所到國外參加研討會純粹Poster交流另有一番寶貴經驗。曾經在國際研討會發表自我研究，現今以博士班身分參加此會議意義甚至上台演講報告自我之研究是更加特別的。在這趟研討會旅程中在許多國際間之名學者面前發表，相信這些每次不同經驗都是在我求學過程中很寶貴的。

三、 考察參加活動（無此項活動者省略）

無

四、 建議

對於外國不熟的地方利用英語交流溝通，以及聽取不同的英文口音學習不同國家之文化特色這些都是會在自己人生中的無價之寶。在學校期間除了自我學習英文如能出去外國利用英語溝通更是相當寶貴的。而且在現場發現不同幾乎為日本人參加，會議過程幾乎都不是用英文演講，連簡報都是用日文，以致讓學生在這次研討會中對於自己英文更有信心。所以希望學校多多鼓勵補助研究生參與國際研討會至國外見識，除了能使學生學習更多寶貴經驗更能開拓本身國際觀，以及展現自我英文能力。

五、 攜回資料名稱及內容

大會論文摘要集。

六、 其他

P2-15

元智大學



Yuan Ze University

Surface Hydrophilization of Polysulfone Membrane by Cyclonic Atmospheric Pressure Plasma

Ching-Yuan Tsai, Yi-Chi Chang and Chun Huang*
Department of Chemical Engineering & Materials Science, Yuan Ze University, 135 Yuan-Tung Road, Chung-Li, Taiwan 32003, chunhuang@saturn.yzu.edu.tw

Abstract

Atmospheric pressure plasma treatments in a 13.56 MHz radio frequency (RF) glow discharge were employed to modify the polysulfone (PSF) membrane surfaces to improve the hydrophilicity and surface modification. The change of hydrophilicity was monitored by static contact angle measurements. The polysulfone membrane surfaces became highly hydrophilic when exposed for only 15 sec to the cyclonic atmospheric pressure plasma. A significant increase in the surface energy of polysulfone membrane due to CASING effect was observed. Optical emission spectroscopy (OES) was employed to investigate the various chemical species of cyclonic atmospheric plasma processing. Chemical structure and surface morphological changes on the membrane surface were characterized by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) and field emission scanning electron microscopy (FSEM). XPS analysis showed significantly higher surface concentrations of oxygen functional groups for cyclonic atmospheric pressure plasma-activated PSF membrane surfaces than originally unmodified PSF membrane surfaces. The experimental results reveal that cyclonic atmospheric plasma processing is an effective method to improve the surface hydrophilicity of PSF membranes.

Experimental

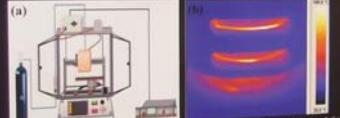


Fig. 1. (a) Schematic diagram of cyclonic atmospheric pressure plasma system, and (b) the temperature profile of infrared thermal imaging. Plasma conditions are 10 dm argon, 440 rpm rotational speed, and 100 watt RF plasma power.

FSEM



Fig. 4. FSEM images of cyclonic atmospheric plasma treated polysulfone membrane: (a) untreated polysulfone membrane, (b) 10 sec treatment time, (c) 15 sec treatment time. Plasma conditions: argon flow rate of 10 dm, RF power input of 100 watt, distance of 10 mm.

XPS

Table 1. Chemical composition ratio (at.% of C, O and N) in the samples with different binding energies before and after plasma treatment. Plasma conditions: RF power input of 100 watt, argon flow rate of 10 dm, and treatment time of 15 sec and 150 sec.

Sample	Elemental composition (at.%)		
	C	O	N
Before plasma treatment	67.8	27.9	0.0
15 sec treatment	60.1	35.2	0.0
150 sec treatment	60.7	35.2	0.0

Results and discussion

Optical Emission Spectrum



Fig. 2. The optical emission spectrum from cyclonic atmospheric pressure plasma. Plasma conditions are 10 dm argon and 100 watt RF plasma power.

ASAF

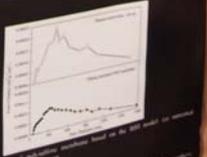


Fig. 3. Size distribution of polysulfone membrane based on the AFM image for untreated polysulfone membrane. (a) 10 sec treatment.

Contact Angles

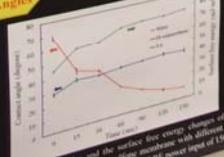


Fig. 5. The surface free energy changes of cyclonic atmospheric plasma treated polysulfone membrane with different treatment time. Plasma conditions: RF power input of 100 watt.

Conclusion

The present study demonstrated the effective surface modification of polysulfone membrane by cyclonic atmospheric pressure plasma. The surface free energy of polysulfone membrane increased significantly after plasma treatment. The plasma-activated polysulfone membrane showed significantly higher surface concentrations of oxygen functional groups. The plasma-activated polysulfone membrane showed significantly higher surface concentrations of oxygen functional groups. The plasma-activated polysulfone membrane showed significantly higher surface concentrations of oxygen functional groups.

