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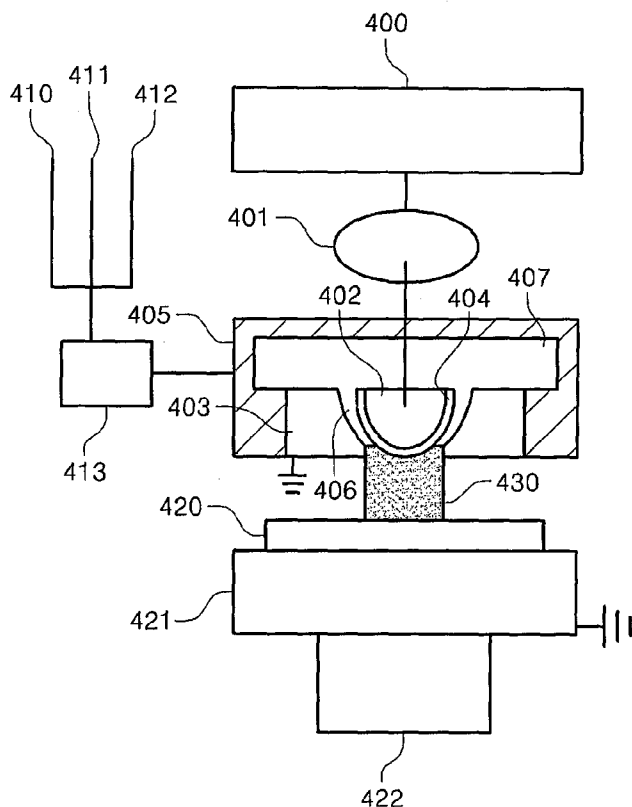
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(54) Title: SURFACE COATING METHOD FOR HYDROPHOBIC AND SUPERHYDROPHOBIC TREATMENT IN ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE PLASMA



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a method of coating fluorocarbon or hydrocarbon on the surface of a workpiece using atmospheric pressure plasma. More particularly, the present invention relates to a method of coating hydrocarbon or fluorocarbon on the surface of a workpiece using plasma generated under atmospheric pressure such that the workpiece can have a hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic surface. The method of coating a surface of a workpiece with fluorocarbon to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic according to the present invention comprises the steps of generating first atmospheric pressure glow plasma by supplying a reaction gas into a discharge space formed between a first electrode and a second electrode, the reaction gas containing hydrogen gas, fluorocarbon gas and inert gas, the first and second electrodes being connected to an RF power supply of an atmospheric pressure plasma generator; and approaching the workpiece to the first electrode downstream of a reaction gas flow passing through the discharge space, such that the plasma created in the discharge space is transferred into a space between the first electrode and the workpiece to generate a second atmospheric pressure glow plasma therein, whereby a fluorocarbon coating layer can be formed on the surface of the workpiece.

SURFACE COATING METHOD FOR HYDROPHOBIC AND SUPERHYDROPHOBIC
TREATMENT IN ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE PLASMA

5 Technical Field

 The present invention relates to a method of coating fluorocarbon or hydrocarbon on the surface of a workpiece using atmospheric pressure plasma. More particularly, the present invention relates to a method of coating hydrocarbon or fluorocarbon on the surface of a workpiece using plasma generated under atmospheric pressure such that the
10 workpiece can have a hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic surface.

Background Art

 Hydrophobicity denotes a chemical property representing interaction between water and an object, i.e. conceptually having no affinity to water.

15 Fig. 13 shows a contact angle between water and the surface of an object. A higher contact angle represents higher hydrophobic tendency. For example, a contact angle of 180 degrees means that the object surface is treated to be super-hydrophobic. In this case, the water remains in the form of a perfect sphere on the object surface.

 In general, hydrophobic materials are easily found in nature. Taro leaves or lotus
20 leaves are typical hydrophobic materials. It has been found out by Wenzel's and Cassie's that the hydrophobicity on the leaves' surface is due to micro-porous structures on the surface. Fig. 14 shows a plant leaf having hydrophobicity and its porous structure.

 A chemical or physical process may be used for treating the surface of an object to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic.

25 Fig. 15 shows an example of the surface structure of an object modified through a physical process. In order to provide super-hydrophobicity, carbon nano-tubes are used to form a porous structure on a smooth surface of the object. If a water drop is fallen onto the surface of the carbon nano-tubes, it remains in a nearly spherical form.

 The chemical process involves applying fluoric coating and the like on the surface

of an object, e.g. when manufacturing a fry pan. That is, the chemical composition of an object surface is changed to allow the surface to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic. Fluorocarbon polymers exhibit a strong hydrophobic tendency, in particular, among other chemical materials.

5 U.S. Patent Nos. 4,869,922, 6,649,222 and 5,733,610 disclose chemical processes of treating the surface of an object to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic.

U.S. Patent No. 4,869,922 discloses a surface treating process of coating polyfluorocarbon on the surface of an object using vacuum plasma to exhibit hydrophobicity. In this patent, a mixture of hydrogen gas and monomer C-F gas is injected
10 into a discharge space under a pressure of 1 Torr. In addition, a 27.12 MHz RF (radio frequency) power of 40 to 80 W is applied for 5 to 20 minutes to coat polyfluorocarbon on the surface of an aluminum specimen with a size of 20 x 20 x 1 mm, so that the specimen surface can be modified to be hydrophobic.

The U.S. patent 6,649,222 discloses a process of treating the surface of a specimen
15 to be super-hydrophobic using modulated glow discharge plasma. A 13.56 MHz modulated frequency power of 50 to 75 W is applied for 20 to 90 minutes under a pressure of 300 to 400 mTorr, and a monomer C-F gas is used to treat the surface of a non-metallic specimen, such as PE, PP, silicon, glass and PET, with an area of 2 to 20 cm².

U.S. patent No. 5,733,610 discloses a surface treatment process of providing
20 hydrophobicity under atmospheric pressure. A frequency of 3000 Hz is used to treat the surface of organic and silicon wafer specimen under atmospheric pressure.

The conventional techniques using a vacuum system for treating the surface to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic are carried out only in a closed system. Thus, the conventional techniques cannot implement a continuous or automated process in which the
25 specimen is moved and simultaneously treated, and thus, there is a problem in that the techniques cannot be applied to mass-production industries.

Further, expensive vacuum equipment for use in a vacuum system and its relevant maintenance lead to significant cost increases.

In addition, since polymers change their properties at high temperature, they
30 should be processed at lower temperatures within a few seconds. Thus, there is another

problem in that it is difficult to control process conditions for fine treatment.

Furthermore, there is a further problem in that a process of treating the surface of an object to be hydrophobic under atmospheric pressure should employ a batch system to suppress arc generation.

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Disclosure of Invention

Technical Problem

The present invention has been conceived to solve the aforementioned problems in the conventional method of treating the surface of an object to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic. An object of the present invention is to provide a method of treating the surface of an object to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic under atmospheric pressure without using a vacuum system.

10

Another object of the invention is to provide a method of treating the surface of an object under atmospheric pressure without using a bath system.

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Technical Solution

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of coating a surface of a workpiece with fluorocarbon to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic, which comprises the steps of generating first atmospheric pressure glow plasma by supplying a reaction gas into a discharge space formed between a first electrode and a second electrode, the reaction gas containing hydrogen gas, fluorocarbon gas and inert gas, the first and second electrodes being connected to an RF power supply of an atmospheric pressure plasma generator; and approaching the workpiece to the first electrode downstream of a reaction gas flow passing through the discharge space, such that the plasma created in the discharge space is transferred into a space between the first electrode and the workpiece to generate a second atmospheric pressure glow plasma therein, whereby a fluorocarbon coating layer can be formed on the surface of the workpiece. Preferably, the fluorocarbon gas is selected from the group consisting of CF₃, CF₄, C₂F₆, C₄F₈ and a mixture thereof, and a volume ratio of the fluorocarbon gas and hydrogen gas contained in the reaction gas (fluorocarbon/hydrogen) is within a range of

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0.1 to 10. Preferably, a volume of the inert gas contained in the reaction gas is at least 90% of a total volume of the reaction gas, the inert gas includes helium gas, and a volume of the helium gas is at least 60% of a total volume of the inert gas. More preferably, an RF power supply operating at a frequency of 100 KHz to 60 MHz is employed to generate the plasma, and the workpiece approaches the first electrode within a range of 1 to 10 mm.

In the surface coating method of the present invention, the first electrode of the plasma generator takes the shape of a rod with a predetermined length; the second electrode is spaced apart from the first electrode by a predetermined distance along a longitudinal direction of the first electrode to thereby form a discharge space between the electrodes; the plasma generator further includes a gas supply unit formed with a passage through which the reaction gas can be supplied to the discharge space; and the passage includes a buffer space formed along a longitudinal direction of the first electrode, a mixing space formed along the longitudinal direction of the first electrode and having one side opened toward the discharge space, and an orifice for allowing the buffer space and an inner wall of the mixing space to communicate with each other. In such a case, the plasma generator may further include a capacitor connected to the first electrode.

Alternatively, in the surface coating method of the present invention, the first electrode of the plasma generator takes the shape of a rod with a predetermined length; the second electrode is spaced apart from the first electrode by a predetermined distance along a longitudinal direction of the first electrode to thereby form a discharge space between the electrodes; and the plasma generator further includes a gas supply unit formed with a passage through which the reaction gas can be supplied to the discharge space, and a capacitor connected to the first electrode.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of coating a surface of a workpiece with fluorocarbon to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic, which comprises the steps of generating first atmospheric pressure glow plasma by supplying a reaction gas into a discharge space formed between a first electrode and a second electrode, the reaction gas containing hydrocarbon gas, fluorocarbon gas and inert gas, the first and second electrodes being connected to an RF power supply of an atmospheric pressure plasma generator; and approaching the workpiece to the first

electrode downstream of a reaction gas flow passing through the discharge space, such that the plasma created in the discharge space is transferred into a space between the first electrode and the workpiece to generate a second atmospheric pressure glow plasma therein, whereby a fluorocarbon coating layer can be formed on the surface of the workpiece. In such a case, it is preferred that the hydrocarbon gas be selected from the group consisting of C_2H_2 , CH_4 , C_2H_4 , C_2H_6 , C_3H_8 and a mixture thereof, and the fluorocarbon gas also be selected from the group consisting of CF_3 , CF_4 , C_2F_6 , C_4F_8 and a mixture thereof. Further, it is preferred that a volume ratio of the fluorocarbon gas and hydrocarbon gas contained in the reaction gas (fluorocarbon/hydrocarbon) be within a range of 0.1 to 10 and a volume of the inert gas contained in the reaction gas be at least 90% of a total volume of the reaction gas. Preferably, the inert gas includes helium gas, and a volume of the helium gas is at least 60% of a total volume of the inert gas.

An RF power supply operating at a frequency of 100 KHz to 60 MHz may be employed to generate the plasma. Preferably, the workpiece approaches the first electrode within a range of 1 to 10 mm.

According to a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of coating a surface of a workpiece with fluorocarbon to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic, which comprises the steps of generating an atmospheric pressure glow plasma by supplying an atmospheric pressure plasma generator with a reaction gas containing hydrogen gas, fluorocarbon gas and inert gas; and exposing the workpiece surface to the generated atmospheric pressure glow plasma to thereby form a fluorocarbon coating layer on the workpiece surface. Preferably, the fluorocarbon gas is selected from the group consisting of CF_3 , CF_4 , C_2F_6 , C_4F_8 and a mixture thereof and a volume ratio of the fluorocarbon gas and hydrogen gas contained in the reaction gas (fluorocarbon/hydrogen) is within a range of 0.1 to 10. Preferably, a volume of the inert gas contained in the reaction gas is at least 90% of a total volume of the reaction gas, the inert gas includes helium gas, and a volume of the helium gas is at least 60% of a total volume of the inert gas. Further, in the glow plasma generating step, the atmospheric pressure plasma generator may use an RF power supply operating at a frequency of 100 KHz to 60 MHz.

According to a still further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of coating a surface of a workpiece with fluorocarbon to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic, which comprises the steps of generating an atmospheric pressure glow plasma by supplying an atmospheric pressure plasma generator with a reaction gas containing hydrocarbon gas, fluorocarbon gas and inert gas; and exposing the workpiece surface to the generated atmospheric pressure glow plasma to thereby form a fluorocarbon coating layer on the workpiece surface. Preferably, the fluorocarbon gas is selected from the group consisting of CF_3 , CF_4 , C_2F_6 , C_4F_8 and a mixture thereof, and the hydrocarbon gas is selected from the group consisting of C_2H_2 , CH_4 , C_2H_4 , C_2H_6 , C_3H_8 and a mixture thereof. Preferably, a volume ratio of the fluorocarbon gas and hydrocarbon gas contained in the reaction gas (fluorocarbon/hydrocarbon) is within a range of 0.1 to 10, a volume of the inert gas contained in the reaction gas is at least 90% of a total volume of the reaction gas, the inert gas includes helium gas, and a volume of the helium gas is at least 60% of a total volume of the inert gas. An RF power supply operating at a frequency of 100 KHz to 60 MHz may be employed to generate the plasma.

According to a still further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of coating a surface of a workpiece with hydrocarbon, comprising the steps of generating first atmospheric pressure glow plasma by supplying a reaction gas into a discharge space formed between a first electrode and a second electrode, the reaction gas containing hydrocarbon gas and inert gas, the first and second electrodes being connected to an RF power supply of an atmospheric pressure plasma generator; and approaching the workpiece to the first electrode downstream of a reaction gas flow passing through the discharge space, such that the plasma created in the discharge space is transferred into a space between the first electrode and the workpiece to generate a second atmospheric pressure glow plasma therein, whereby a hydrocarbon coating layer can be formed on the surface of the workpiece. Preferably, the hydrocarbon gas is selected from the group consisting of C_2H_2 , CH_4 , C_2H_4 , C_2H_6 , C_3H_8 and a mixture thereof, and a volume of the inert gas is at least 90% of a total volume of the reaction gas. More preferably, a volume of gas selected from the group consisting of helium, argon and the mixture thereof is at least 60 % of a total volume of the inert gas.

In the surface coating method of the present invention, the first electrode of the plasma generator takes the shape of a rod with a predetermined length; the second electrode is spaced apart from the first electrode by a predetermined distance along a longitudinal direction of the first electrode to thereby form a discharge space between the electrodes; the plasma generator further includes a gas supply unit formed with a passage through which the reaction gas can be supplied to the discharge space; and the passage includes a buffer space formed along a longitudinal direction of the first electrode, a mixing space formed along the longitudinal direction of the first electrode and having one side opened toward the discharge space, and an orifice for allowing the buffer space and an inner wall of the mixing space to communicate with each other. 40. The plasma generator may further include a capacitor connected to the first electrode.

Alternatively, in the surface coating method of the present invention, the first electrode of the plasma generator takes the shape of a rod with a predetermined length; the second electrode is spaced apart from the first electrode by a predetermined distance along a longitudinal direction of the first electrode to thereby form a discharge space between the electrodes; and the plasma generator further includes a gas supply unit formed with a passage through which the reaction gas can be supplied to the discharge space, and a capacitor connected to the first electrode.

20 Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1 is a schematic view of an atmospheric pressure plasma generator according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a conceptual view illustrating a roll-to-roll type specimen supply unit in the atmospheric pressure plasma generator of the present invention.

25 Fig. 3 is a conceptual view illustrating a reel-to-reel type specimen supply unit in the atmospheric pressure plasma generator of the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a schematic view of an atmospheric pressure plasma generator according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

30 Fig. 5 shows FTIR analysis data for workpieces treated according to the present invention.

Fig. 6 shows FTIR analysis data for workpieces classified by the number of times of treatment according to the present invention.

Fig. 7 is an XPS spectrum of a super-hydrophobic coating deposited on a gold film.

Fig. 8 shows an AFM image of a gold film treated with $\text{CF}_4\text{-H}_2\text{-He}$ gas.

5 Fig. 9 shows a contact angle image of a workpiece treated to be super-hydrophobic according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 10 shows a contact angle image of a workpiece treated to be hydrophobic according to an embodiment of the present invention.

10 Fig. 11 shows an image of water dropping onto a film treated to be super-hydrophobic according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 12 shows an image and E-SEM image of water dropping onto a film treated to be super-hydrophobic according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 13 shows examples of contact angles between water and the surface of an object.

15 Fig. 14 shows a plant leaf with hydrophobicity and its porous structure.

Fig. 15 shows an example of the hydrophobic surface structure of an object treated using carbon nano-tubes.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

20 Hereinafter, a method of treating the surface of a workpiece to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic according to preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

25 Fig. 1 illustrates the configuration of an atmospheric pressure plasma generator for treating the surface of a workpiece to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic according to the present invention.

The atmospheric pressure generator comprises an RF power supply 400, a plasma module 405, a matching box 401, a specimen supply unit 421 and a gas supply unit.

30 The RF power supply 400 provides electrical energy required for ionizing a reaction gas into a plasma state, and the matching box 401 supplies the electrical energy received from the RF power supply 400 to the plasma module 405 in the form of electrical

energy at a stable frequency band.

The gas supply unit includes gas supply tubes 410, 411 and 412 and a gas mixer 413. The gas supply tubes 410, 411 and 412 supply gas required for generating plasma and treating the surface of a workpiece to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic. Alternatively,
5 the gas supply tubes may comprise a plurality of tubes. The gas mixer 413 causes gas introduced through the gas supply tubes 410, 411 and 412 to be mixed into a reaction gas, which in turn is supplied to the plasma module 405.

The plasma module 405 includes a first electrode 402, a second electrode 403, a dielectric 404, a gas supply passage 407 and a discharge space 406.

10 The first electrode 402 is connected with the matching box 401 for receiving electrical energy from the RF power supply 400 and covered with the dielectric 404. The second electrode 403 is grounded and spaced apart from the first electrode 402 by a certain distance to form the discharge space 406 between the electrodes. The gas supply passage 407 accommodates reaction gas supplied from the gas mixer 413 and supplies the reaction
15 gas to the discharge space 406. After the reaction gas is introduced into the discharge space 406 and electrical energy is then supplied to the first electrode 402, the reaction gas is glow-discharged in the discharge space 406 by means of a voltage between the first and second electrodes 402 and 403 and instantaneously converted into a plasma state.

The specimen supply unit 421 supplies a workpiece 420, which will be surface-
20 treated, underneath the first electrode 402. The reaction gas in a plasma state, which is generated in the discharge space 406, flows under the first electrode 402. At this time, if the workpiece 420 is placed under the first electrode 402 at an outlet side of the discharge space 406, a plasma transition phenomenon occurs above the surface of the workpiece 420.

A method for providing a workpiece 420 includes a scan method, a roll-to-roll
25 method, reel-to-reel method, and so on.

Fig. 2 shows a process of supplying a workpiece 502 below a first electrode 500 by means of a roll-to-roll method. The workpiece 502 is carried by a roller 503 and exposed directly to plasma transferred between the first electrode 500 and a ground electrode 504 such that it can be treated to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic. At this
30 time, a distance between the electrode and the workpiece is about 1~10 mm. The ground

electrode 504 is disposed at a position slightly lower than the roller, and thus, a gap 505 is created between the workpiece and the ground electrode 504. Accordingly, the workpiece can be smoothly carried in such a state where a bottom surface of the workpiece is not brought into contact with the ground electrode 504.

5 Fig. 3 shows a process of supplying a workpiece 602 below a first electrode 600 by means of a reel-to-reel method. The workpiece 602 is carried by a roller 603 and directly exposed to plasma 601 transferred between the first electrode 600 and a ground electrode 604 such that it can be treated to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic.

The RF power supply has an operating frequency of 100 KHz to 60 MHz and
10 applies an RF power at a stable frequency band to electrodes by means of the matching box 401. The first electrode is covered with the dielectric 404, and thus, no arc is created and the damage of workpiece can be prevented.

A reaction gas used for treating the surface of a workpiece to be hydrophobic and super-hydrophobic is composed of inert gas and working gas. The inert gas is preferably
15 helium and may further include argon, neon or the like. The inert gas preferably has a volume no less than 90%, and more preferably 95.00 to 99.99%, of the total volume of the reaction gas. Furthermore, at least 60% of the volume of the inert gas is preferably filled with helium.

In order to treat the workpiece surface to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic
20 (e.g., to a degree that a contact angle is no less than 150°), hydrocarbon gas and fluorocarbon gas are used as the working gas. Preferably, the hydrocarbon gas is selected from the group consisting of C₂H₂, CH₄, C₂H₄, C₂H₆, C₃H₈ and a mixture thereof, and the fluorocarbon gas is selected from the group consisting of CF₃, CF₄, C₂F₆, C₄F₈ and a mixture thereof. As the working gas, hydrogen gas or SiH₄ gas may be used instead of
25 hydrocarbon gas and SF₆ gas may also be used instead of fluorocarbon gas.

In addition, the volume of the fluorocarbon gas is preferably controlled to 0.1 to 10 times of the volume of the hydrogen gas or hydrocarbon gas. When the workpiece surface is exposed to the reaction gas in a plasma state, the fluorocarbon is coated on the workpiece surface in the form of polyfluorocarbon such that the workpiece exhibits
30 hydrophobicity or super-hydrophobicity. At this time, hydrocarbon-based gas makes up a

coating environment.

Other working gas for treating the workpiece surface to be hydrophobic includes hydrocarbon gas. When the surface of the workpiece is exposed to the reaction gas in a plasma state, the hydrocarbon is coated on the surface of the workpiece such that the workpiece exhibits hydrophobicity.

When plasma 430 is created in the reaction space 406, the workpiece 420 is carried and transferred below the first electrode 402 by means of the specimen supply unit 422 and the plasma is transferred and exposed directly to the workpiece 420. According to the reaction gas used, the workpiece 420 may be treated to be either hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic. The workpiece 420 may be treated at a standstill state or treated repeatedly. In general, in a case where a workpiece is smaller than the plasma generating area, the workpiece may be plasma-treated at a standstill state or repeatedly.

Fig. 4 shows a plasma generator according to another embodiment of the invention. In the atmospheric pressure plasma generator of this embodiment, a first electrode assembly 30 is electrically connected to a high-frequency power supply 40 for supplying high-frequency power through a matching box 41. A second electrode 15 is spaced apart from the first electrode assembly 30 by a predetermined distance to form a discharge space 15a between the electrodes. A gas supply unit 10 formed with an inlet 11 through which a reaction gas is supplied into the discharge space 15a between the first electrode assembly 30 and the second electrode 15 is configured to hold and support the first electrode assembly 30 and the second electrode 15. A work piece M is disposed downstream of the reaction gas flow passing through the discharge space 15a and spaced apart from the first electrode assembly 30 by a predetermined distance. The inlet 11 of the gas supply unit 10 is configured to communicate with a buffer space 12 which is formed in a longitudinal direction of the first electrode assembly 30. Further, the gas supply unit 10 is formed with a mixing space 13a which is formed along the longitudinal direction of the first electrode assembly 30, spaced apart from the buffer space 12 by a certain distance and connected with the discharge space 15a. In addition, the gas supply unit 10 is provided with a plurality of orifices 13 which are formed to communicate the mixing space 13a and the buffer space 12 with each other. Furthermore, the first electrode assembly 30 is a long

member of which one side (indicated by a dot line in this figure) is connected to a power supply and another side is electrically connected and grounded to a capacitor. The first electrode assembly 30 includes a conductor 32 and a silicon resin 31 wrapping around an outer circumferential surface of the conductor 32.

5 If an RF power is applied to the first electrode assembly 30 while supplying a reaction gas through the inlet 11 of the gas supply unit 10, first plasma P1 is first generated in the discharge space 15a. Since the distance between the first electrode assembly and the second electrode is smaller than the distance between the first electrode assembly and the surface of a workpiece M, the plasma P1 generated in the discharge space 15a can be
10 easily transferred to a space between the workpiece M and the first electrode assembly to thereby generate plasma P2 for a stable surface-treatment. In particular, since a capacitor C1 electrically connected to a side end of the conductor of the first electrode assembly is grounded, the non-uniform voltage distribution along the longitudinal direction of the first electrode assembly is prevented to thereby generate the stabilized plasma P1 and P2. The
15 capacitor C1 allows the voltage to be uniformly distributed over the first electrode assembly through the charging and discharging operation. Since a high-frequency power is applied, the capacitor can be charged and discharged even though it is not grounded. However, it is preferable that the capacitor is grounded. In addition, the reaction gas supplied through the inlet 11 has a first uniform pressure distribution along the longitudinal
20 direction of the buffer space 12 which is formed in the longitudinal direction of the first electrode assembly 30. The reaction gas supplied from the buffer space 12 at a uniform pressure through a plurality of orifices 13 collides against an inner wall of the mixing space 13 and then mixed in the mixing space to have a secondary uniform pressure distribution along the longitudinal direction of the first electrode assembly 30. The
25 reaction gas in the mixing space 13 having the uniform pressure distribution is supplied into the discharge space 15a such that the stable plasma P1 and P2 can be generated along the longitudinal direction of the first electrode assembly 30.

 In the plasma generator of this embodiment, plasma is generated in a discharge space and then transferred onto the workpiece surface such that polyfluorocarbon or
30 hydrocarbon can be coated onto the workpiece surface. However, a workpiece may be

carried directly to the discharge space, where plasma is generated, to perform the surface treatment.

The workpiece may be one of a metallic material, glass, silicon wafer, oxide, nitride, ceramic, polymer, rubber, silicone and fiber or a composite material thereof,
5 excluding liquids and gases.

Hereafter, examples of the present invention will be described in detail.

Example 1

Purpose: Super-hydrophobicity Inert gas: He (10 liter/min)
10 Frequency: 13.56 MHz Reaction gas: CF₄ (15 sccm), H₂ (5 sccm)
Power: 250 W Number of times of treatment: 15 times
Workpiece: Copper sheet Processing rate: 10 mm/sec
Contact angle after processing: 171°

Example 2

Purpose: Super-hydrophobicity Inert gas: He (10 liter/min)
Frequency: 13.56 MHz Reaction gas: CF₄ (15 sccm), CH₄ (5 sccm)
Power: 250 W Number of times of treatment: 15 times
Workpiece: Aluminum sheet Processing rate: 10 mm/sec
20 Contact angle after processing: 168°

Example 3

Purpose: Super-hydrophobicity Inert gas: He (10 liter/min), Ar (1 liter/min)
Frequency: 13.56 MHz Reaction gas: CF₄ (10 sccm), H₂ (5 sccm)
25 Power: 250 W Number of times of treatment: 10 times
Workpiece: Glass Processing rate: 10 mm/sec
Contact angle after processing: 157°

Example 4

30 Purpose: Super-hydrophobicity Inert gas: He (10 liter/min)

Frequency: 13.56 MHz Reaction gas: CF₄ (10 sccm), H₂ (5 sccm)
Power: 250 W Number of times of treatment: 20 times
Workpiece: Polyimide film Processing rate: 10 mm/sec
Contact angle after processing: 175°

5

Example 5

Purpose: Hydrophobicity Inert gas: He (10 liter/min)
Frequency: 13.56 MHz Reaction gas: CH₄ (10 sccm)
Power: 200 W Number of times of treatment: 10 times
Workpiece: Copper sheet Processing rate: 10 mm/sec
Contact angle after processing: 112°

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Example 6

Purpose: Hydrophobicity Inert gas: He (10 liter/min)
Frequency: 13.56 MHz Reaction gas: CH₄ (10 sccm)
Power: 200 W Number of times of treatment: 10 times
Workpiece: Glass Processing rate: 10 mm/sec
Contact angle after processing: 115°

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20 In the examples 1 to 6, helium was used as inert gas in order to treat the surface of a workpiece to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic. Metals, polymer-based films and glass were used as the workpiece. However, since the treatment is carried out under the atmospheric pressure, the out-gassing which may causes problems in a vacuum process needs not be considered. Thus, all kinds of materials including the workpiece materials
25 described in the above examples can be used as the workpiece.

 In addition, since the plasma has a sheath area, the present invention can be applied to the surface treatment of a variety of workpieces such as a flat plate, a needle, a bulk type, a surface, a particle and the like.

 Fig. 5 shows FTIR data for workpieces according to the present invention. Peaks
30 located at specific wavelength bands represent bonding type and energy among relevant

elements. As a result of analysis, it has been found that CF₂-, CF₃- and CF-based polyfluorocarbon is coated onto the workpiece.

Fig. 6 shows FTIR data for workpiece classified by the numbers of times of treatment according to the invention. It can be seen from this figure that signal intensity of C-F based and C-C based elements increases as the number of times of treatment increases.

Fig. 7 shows an XPS spectrum for a super-hydrophobic coating deposited on a gold film. The measured spectrum corresponds to a coating when it is processed three times. The high-resolution spectra for C1s and F1s correspond respectively to coatings when they are processed three and nine times. As the result of analyzing the high-resolution spectrum into a spectrum with a plurality of peaks, it can be seen that carbon- and fluoro-based elements with a variety of bonding energy have been detected. The inserted numerals denote the number of times of treatment. The C1s and F1s spectra are compensated by a desired amount in order to place C-C at 285.0 eV.

Fig. 8 shows an AFM image of a gold film treated using CF₄-H₂-He gas according to the number of times of treatment, in which (a) corresponds to an image of the non-treated gold film while (b), (c) and (d) correspond to images of the gold film which is treated three times, seven times and eleven times, respectively. The sizes of the controls for respective images are (a) 14.4 nm, (b) 44.6 nm, (c) 64.0 nm and (d) 79.6 nm.

It can be seen from this figure that the surface roughness increases as the number of times of treatment increases. Further, after the eleven times of treatment have been made, the sub-nano surface roughness can be obtained. Considering that the super-hydrophobicity of a workpiece treated in a vacuum process can be obtained when its surface roughness is an order of micrometer, it can be seen that the surface of workpiece according to the present invention exhibits the super-hydrophobicity even when it has very low surface roughness.

It has been confirmed that about 45 Å of polyfluorocarbon is coated per each treatment in a case where an average processing rate is 10 mm/sec.

Fig. 9 shows contact angles for workpieces made of (a) copper, (b) silicon wafer, (c) aluminum and (d) slide glass, which are treated to be hydrophobic according to an embodiment of the present invention. The processing rate and the number of times of

treatment are 10 mm/sec and 10 times, respectively.

Fig. 10 shows contact angles for workpieces made of (a) copper, (b) silicon wafer, (c) cotton, (d) paper and (e) slide glass, which are treated to be hydrophobic according to an embodiment of the present invention. The processing rate and the number of times of treatment are 10 mm/sec and 10 times, respectively.

Fig. 11 shows continuous images in which water drops fall onto a gold film (in upper frames) and a cotton fabric (in lower frames), which are coated to be super-hydrophobic according to an embodiment of the present invention. The first six images were taken at a time interval of 2 ms and the remaining two images were taken at a time interval of 6 ms. The water drops fallen onto the super-hydrophobic workpiece do not adhere to but bounces up from the workpiece.

Fig. 12 (a) is a photograph showing a water drop on a gold film that is treated to be super-hydrophobic according to an embodiment of the invention, and Fig. 12 (b) and (c) are E-SEM images showing a water drop condensed on the super-hydrophobic coating film deposited on the gold film. The vapor pressure is 5.54 Torr, the temperature of the workpiece is 3.0°C, and the scale bars in Fig. 12 (b) and (c) are 100 mm and 5 mm, respectively.

Industrial Applicability

According to the present invention, the surface of a workpiece is treated to be hydrophobic or super-hydrophobic using atmospheric pressure glow discharge plasma. The workpiece surface can be easily modified by adjusting the processing rate and the number of times of treatment.

In addition, according to the type of a workpiece, a variety of transport systems such as a scan type, a roll-to-roll type and a reel-to-reel type can be selected to control the polyfluorocarbon deposition rate. Since a large area workpiece can be treated by using a continuous process, there is no limitation on the size of workpiece to be treated.

Furthermore, the treatment with the atmospheric plasma in an open space has a higher processing rate as compared with the treatment with vacuum plasma. Thus, the time and costs can be reduced and the yield of products can also be improved.

Although the present invention have been described in connection with the preferred embodiments and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, it is not limited thereto but defined by the appended claims. Accordingly, it will be readily understood by those skilled in the art that various modifications and changes can be made thereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention defined by the appended claims.

5

CLAIMS

1. A method of coating a surface of a workpiece with fluorocarbon, comprising the steps of:
 - 5 generating first atmospheric pressure glow plasma by supplying a reaction gas into a discharge space formed between a first electrode and a second electrode, the reaction gas containing hydrogen gas, fluorocarbon gas and inert gas, the first and second electrodes being connected to an RF power supply of an atmospheric pressure plasma generator; and
 - 10 approaching the workpiece to the first electrode downstream of a reaction gas flow passing through the discharge space, such that the plasma created in the discharge space is transferred into a space between the first electrode and the workpiece to generate a second atmospheric pressure glow plasma therein, whereby a fluorocarbon coating layer can be formed on the surface of the workpiece.
- 15 2. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the fluorocarbon gas is selected from the group consisting of CF_3 , CF_4 , C_2F_6 , C_4F_8 and a mixture thereof.
3. The method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein a volume ratio of the fluorocarbon gas and hydrogen gas contained in the reaction gas (fluorocarbon/hydrogen) is within a
20 range of 0.1 to 10.
4. The method as claimed in claim 3, wherein a volume of the inert gas contained in the reaction gas is at least 90% of a total volume of the reaction gas.
- 25 5. The method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the inert gas includes helium gas, and a volume of the helium gas is at least 60% of a total volume of the inert gas.
6. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein an RF power supply operating at a frequency of 100 KHz to 60 MHz is employed to generate the plasma.

7. The method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the workpiece approaches the first electrode within a range of 1 to 10 mm.

8. The method as claimed in claim 5, wherein an RF power supply operating at a frequency of 100 KHz to 60 MHz is employed to generate the plasma and the workpiece approaches the first electrode within a range of 1 to 10 mm.

9. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein:
the first electrode of the plasma generator takes the shape of a rod with a predetermined length;
the second electrode is spaced apart from the first electrode by a predetermined distance along a longitudinal direction of the first electrode to thereby form a discharge space between the electrodes;
the plasma generator further includes a gas supply unit formed with a passage through which the reaction gas can be supplied to the discharge space; and
the passage includes a buffer space formed along a longitudinal direction of the first electrode, a mixing space formed along the longitudinal direction of the first electrode and having one side opened toward the discharge space, and an orifice for allowing the buffer space and an inner wall of the mixing space to communicate with each other.

20

10. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein:
the first electrode of the plasma generator takes the shape of a rod with a predetermined length;
the second electrode is spaced apart from the first electrode by a predetermined distance along a longitudinal direction of the first electrode to thereby form a discharge space between the electrodes; and
the plasma generator further includes a gas supply unit formed with a passage through which the reaction gas can be supplied to the discharge space, and a capacitor connected to the first electrode.

30

11. The method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the plasma generator further includes a capacitor connected to the first electrode.

12. A method of coating a surface of a workpiece with fluorocarbon, comprising the
5 steps of:

generating first atmospheric pressure glow plasma by supplying a reaction gas into a discharge space formed between a first electrode and a second electrode, the reaction gas containing hydrocarbon gas, fluorocarbon gas and inert gas, the first and second electrodes being connected to an RF power supply of an atmospheric pressure plasma generator; and

10 approaching the workpiece to the first electrode downstream of a reaction gas flow passing through the discharge space, such that the plasma created in the discharge space is transferred into a space between the first electrode and the workpiece to generate a second atmospheric pressure glow plasma therein, whereby a fluorocarbon coating layer can be formed on the surface of the workpiece.

13. The method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the hydrocarbon gas is selected from the group consisting of C_2H_2 , CH_4 , C_2H_4 , C_2H_6 , C_3H_8 and a mixture thereof.

14. The method as claimed in claim 13, wherein the fluorocarbon gas is selected from
20 the group consisting of CF_3 , CF_4 , C_2F_6 , C_4F_8 and a mixture thereof.

15. The method as claimed in any one of claims 12 to 14, wherein a volume ratio of the fluorocarbon gas and hydrocarbon gas contained in the reaction gas (fluorocarbon/hydrocarbon) is within a range of 0.1 to 10.

16. The method as claimed in claim 15, wherein a volume of the inert gas contained in the reaction gas is at least 90% of a total volume of the reaction gas.

17. The method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the inert gas includes helium gas, and a
30 volume of the helium gas is at least 60% of a total volume of the inert gas.

18. The method as claimed in claim 12, wherein an RF power supply operating at a frequency of 100 KHz to 60 MHz is employed to generate the plasma.

5 19. The method as claimed in claim 18, wherein the workpiece approaches the first electrode within a range of 1 to 10 mm.

20. The method as claimed in claim 17, wherein an RF power supply operating at a frequency of 100 KHz to 60 MHz is employed to generate the plasma and the workpiece
10 approaches the first electrode within a range of 1 to 10 mm.

21. A method of coating a surface of a workpiece with fluorocarbon, comprising the steps of:

generating an atmospheric pressure glow plasma by supplying an atmospheric
15 pressure plasma generator with a reaction gas containing hydrogen gas, fluorocarbon gas and inert gas; and

exposing the workpiece surface to the generated atmospheric pressure glow plasma to thereby form a fluorocarbon coating layer on the workpiece surface.

20 22. The method as claimed in claim 21, wherein the fluorocarbon gas is selected from the group consisting of CF_3 , CF_4 , C_2F_6 , C_4F_8 and a mixture thereof.

23. The method as claimed in claim 21 or 22, wherein a volume ratio of the fluorocarbon gas and hydrogen gas contained in the reaction gas (fluorocarbon/hydrogen)
25 is within a range of 0.1 to 10.

24. The method as claimed in claim 23, wherein a volume of the inert gas contained in the reaction gas is at least 90% of a total volume of the reaction gas.

30 25. The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein the inert gas includes helium gas, and

a volume of the helium gas is at least 60% of a total volume of the inert gas.

26. The method as claimed in claim 21, wherein in the glow plasma generating step, the atmospheric pressure plasma generator uses an RF power supply operating at a
5 frequency of 100 KHz to 60 MHz.

27. A method of coating a surface of a workpiece with fluorocarbon, comprising the steps of:
generating an atmospheric pressure glow plasma by supplying an atmospheric
10 pressure plasma generator with a reaction gas containing hydrocarbon gas, fluorocarbon gas and inert gas; and
exposing the workpiece surface to the generated atmospheric pressure glow plasma to thereby form a fluorocarbon coating layer on the workpiece surface.

15 28. The method as claimed in claim 27, wherein the fluorocarbon gas is selected from the group consisting of CF_3 , CF_4 , C_2F_6 , C_4F_8 and a mixture thereof.

29. The method as claimed in claim 28, wherein the hydrocarbon gas is selected from the group consisting of C_2H_2 , CH_4 , C_2H_4 , C_2H_6 , C_3H_8 and a mixture thereof.
20

30. The method as claimed in any one of claims 27 to 29, wherein a volume ratio of the fluorocarbon gas and hydrocarbon gas contained in the reaction gas (fluorocarbon/hydrocarbon) is within a range of 0.1 to 10.

25 31. The method as claimed in claim 30, wherein a volume of the inert gas contained in the reaction gas is at least 90% of a total volume of the reaction gas.

32. The method as claimed in claim 31, wherein the inert gas includes helium gas, and a volume of the helium gas is at least 60% of a total volume of the inert gas.

33. The method as claimed in claim 27, wherein an RF power supply operating at a frequency of 100 KHz to 60 MHz is employed to generate the plasma.

34. A method of coating a surface of a workpiece with hydrocarbon, comprising the steps of:

generating first atmospheric pressure glow plasma by supplying a reaction gas into a discharge space formed between a first electrode and a second electrode, the reaction gas containing hydrocarbon gas and inert gas, the first and second electrodes being connected to an RF power supply of an atmospheric pressure plasma generator; and

approaching the workpiece to the first electrode downstream of a reaction gas flow passing through the discharge space, such that the plasma created in the discharge space is transferred into a space between the first electrode and the workpiece to generate a second atmospheric pressure glow plasma therein, whereby a hydrocarbon coating layer can be formed on the surface of the workpiece.

35. The method as claimed in claim 34, wherein the hydrocarbon gas is selected from the group consisting of C_2H_2 , CH_4 , C_2H_4 , C_2H_6 , C_3H_8 and a mixture thereof.

36. The method as claimed in claim 35, wherein a volume of the inert gas is at least 90% of a total volume of the reaction gas.

37. The method as claimed in claim 36, wherein a volume of gas selected from the group consisting of helium, argon and the mixture thereof is at least 60 % of a total volume of the inert gas.

38. The method as claimed in any one of claims 34 to 37, wherein:

the first electrode of the plasma generator takes the shape of a rod with a predetermined length;

the second electrode is spaced apart from the first electrode by a predetermined distance along a longitudinal direction of the first electrode to thereby form a discharge

space between the electrodes;

the plasma generator further includes a gas supply unit formed with a passage through which the reaction gas can be supplied to the discharge space; and

the passage includes a buffer space formed along a longitudinal direction of the
5 first electrode, a mixing space formed along the longitudinal direction of the first electrode and having one side opened toward the discharge space, and an orifice for allowing the buffer space and an inner wall of the mixing space to communicate with each other.

39. The method as claimed in any one of claims 34 to 37, wherein:

10 the first electrode of the plasma generator takes the shape of a rod with a predetermined length;

the second electrode is spaced apart from the first electrode by a predetermined distance along a longitudinal direction of the first electrode to thereby form a discharge space between the electrodes; and

15 the plasma generator further includes a gas supply unit formed with a passage through which the reaction gas can be supplied to the discharge space, and a capacitor connected to the first electrode.

40. The method as claimed in claim 38, wherein the plasma generator further includes

20 a capacitor connected to the first electrode.

Drawings
FIG. 1

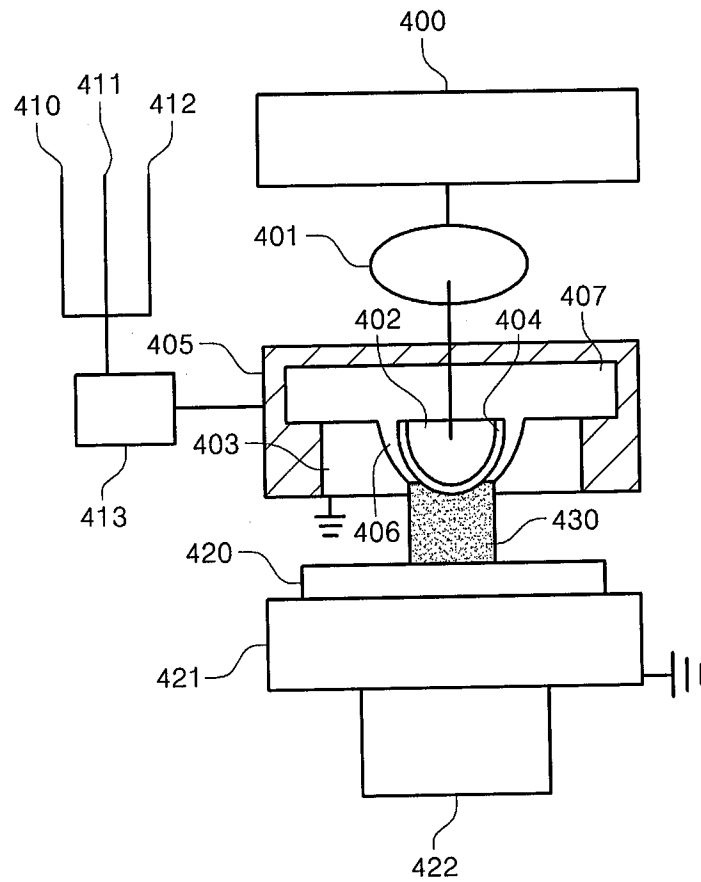


FIG. 2

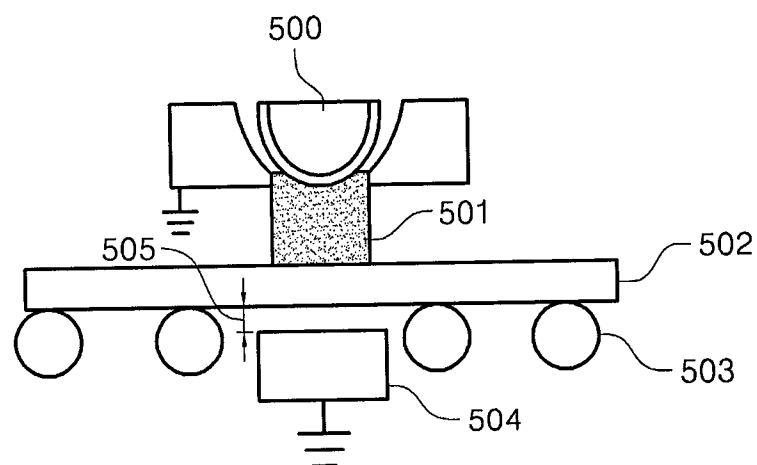


FIG. 3

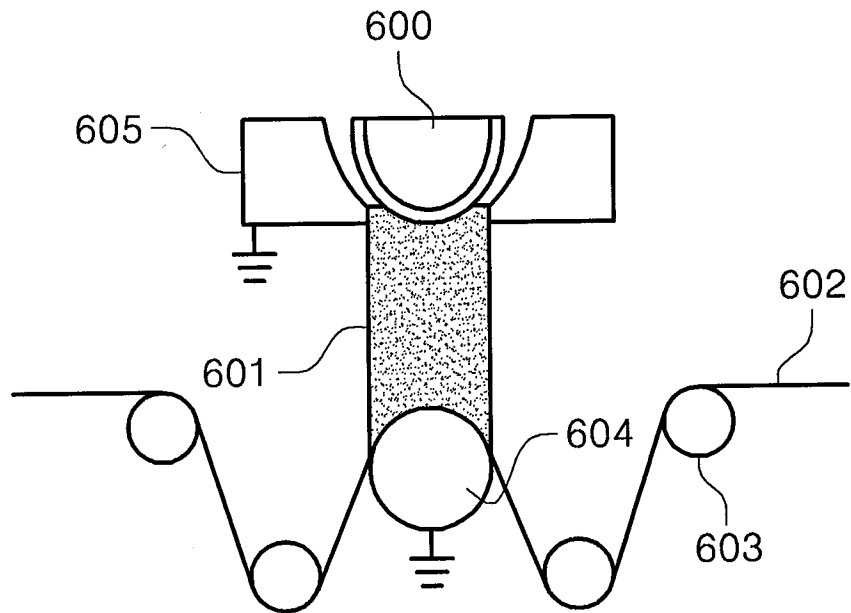


FIG. 4

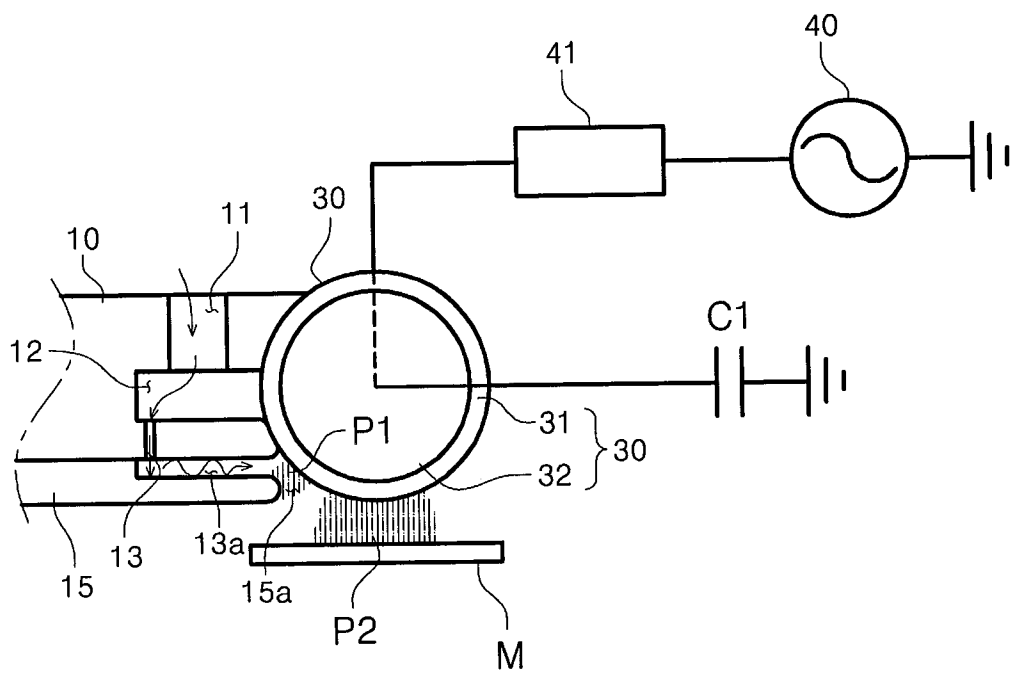


FIG. 5

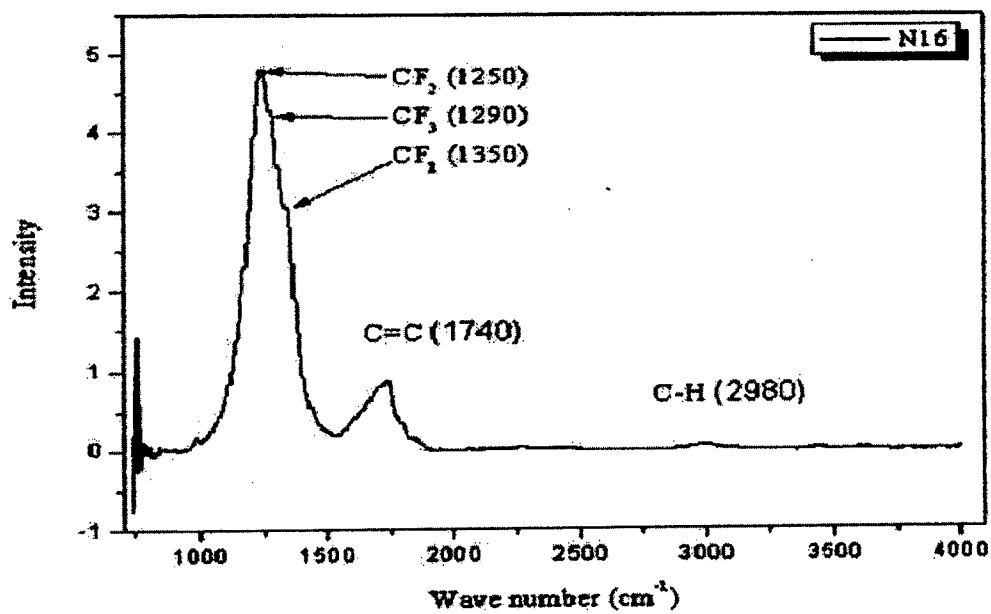


FIG. 6

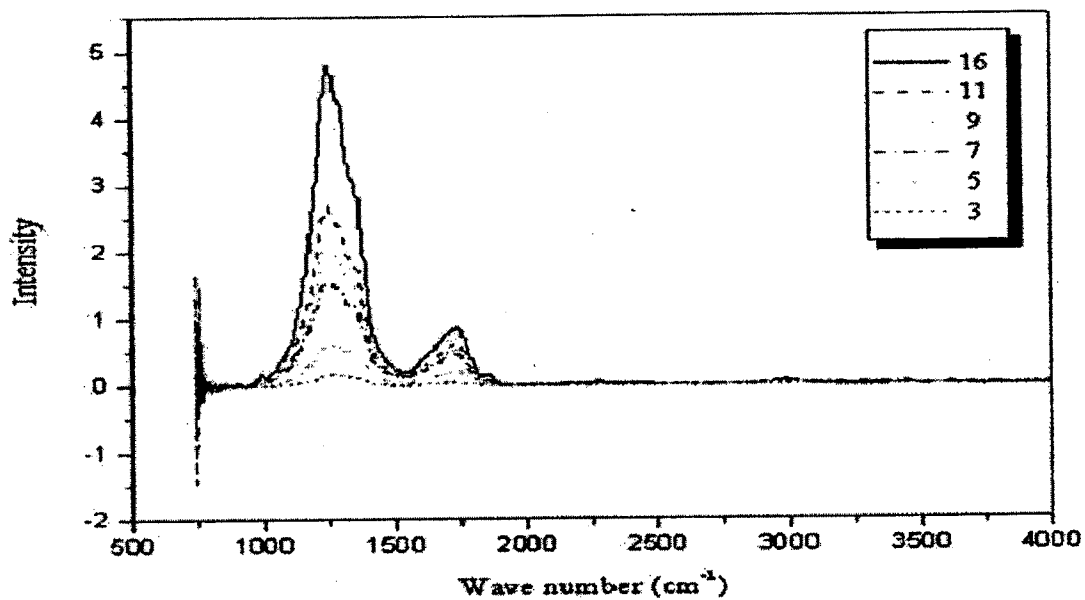


FIG. 7

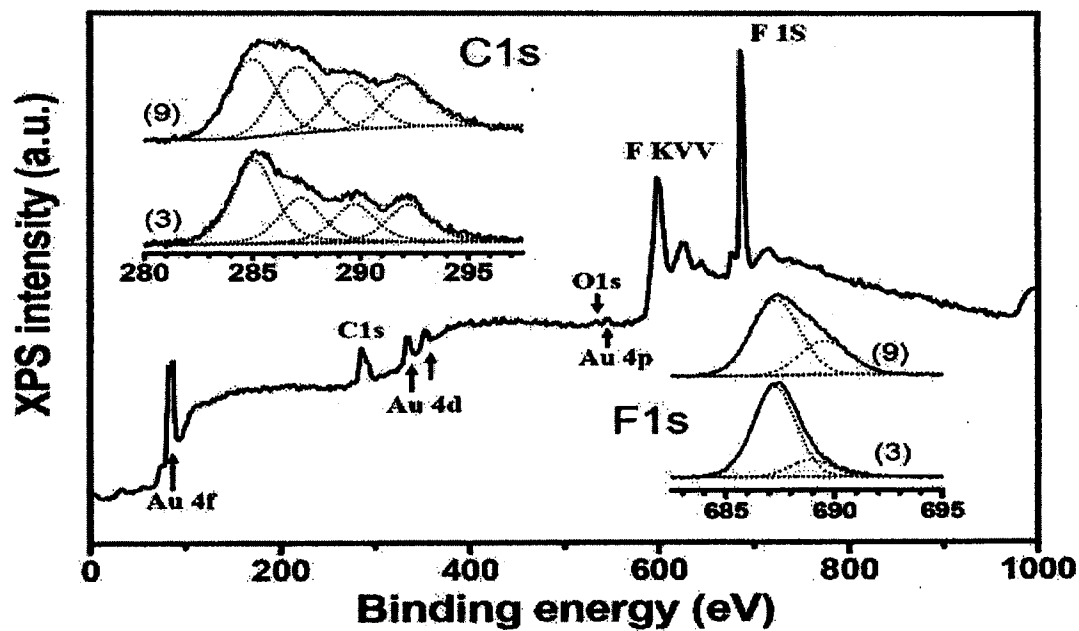


FIG. 8

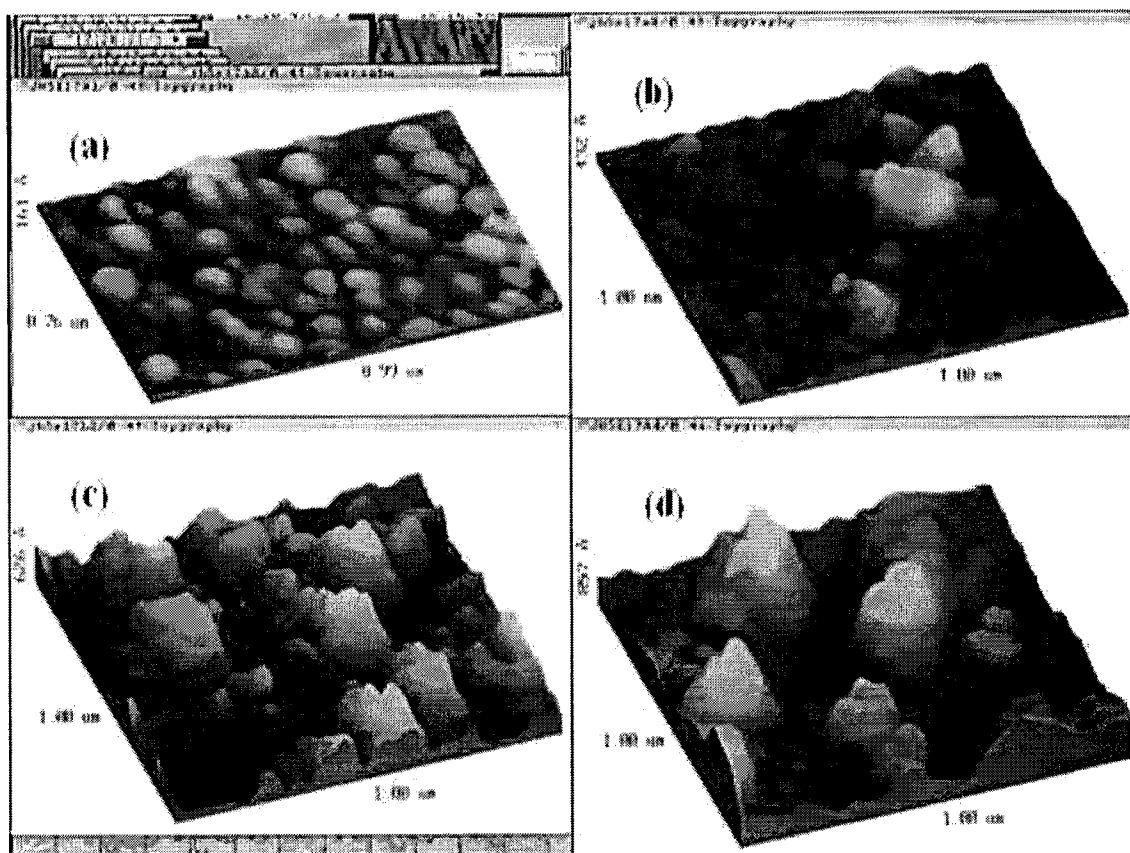


FIG. 9

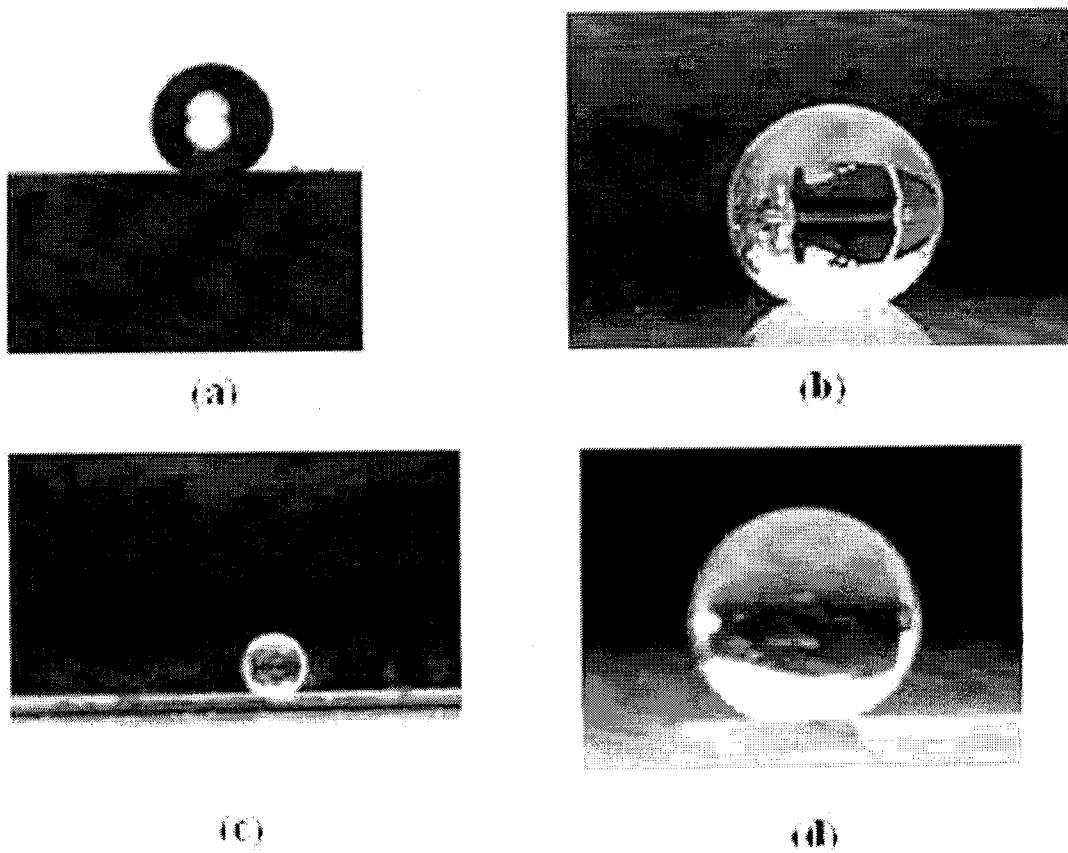


FIG. 10

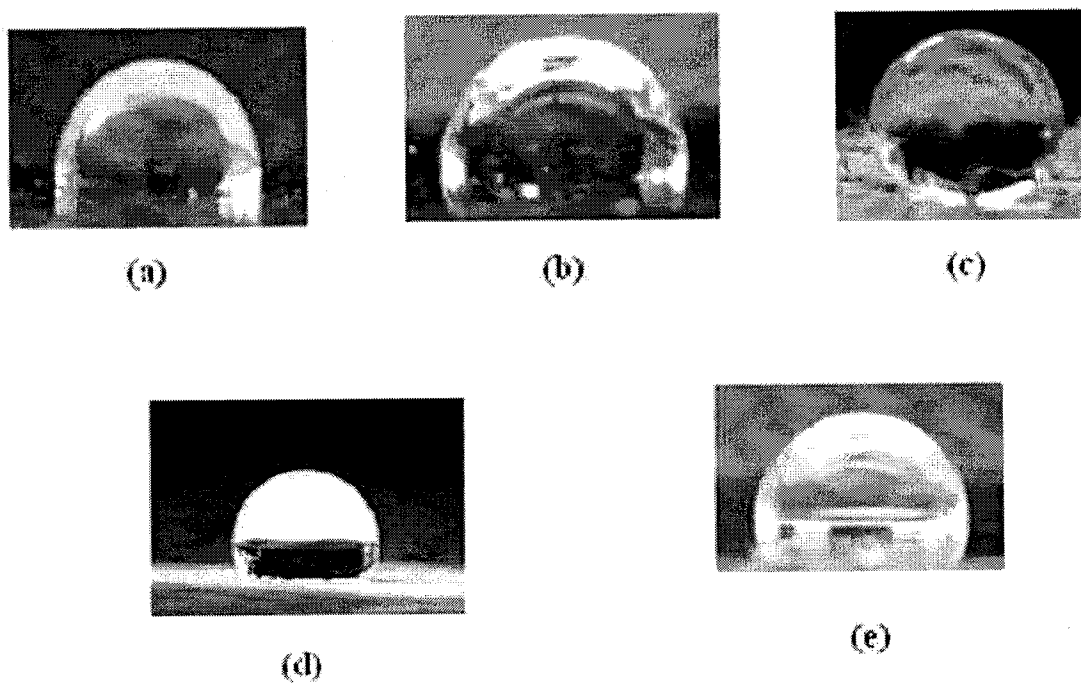


FIG. 11

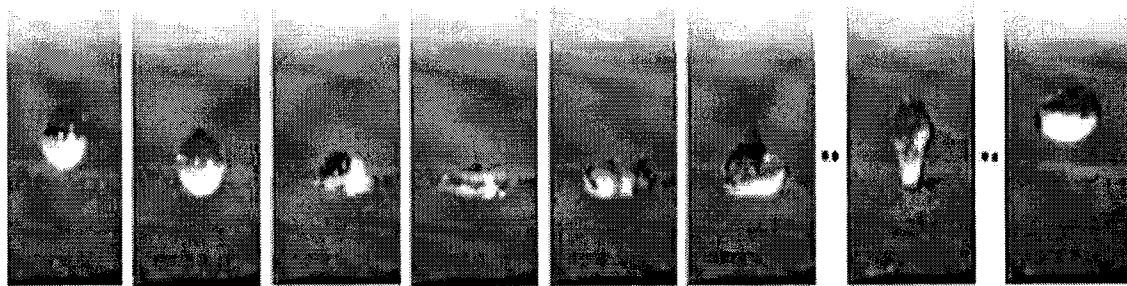
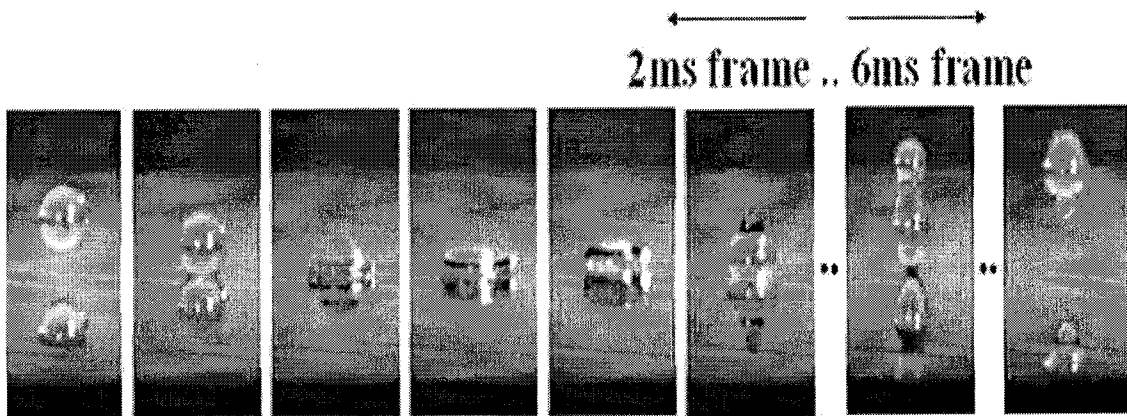


FIG. 12

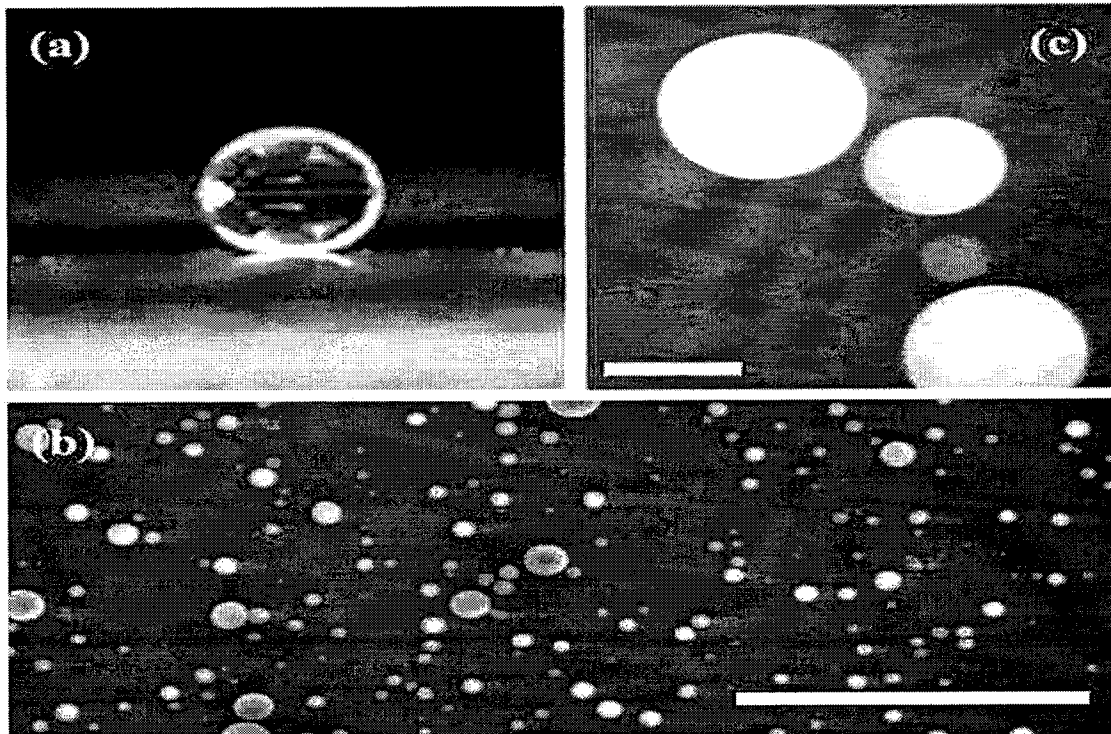


FIG. 13

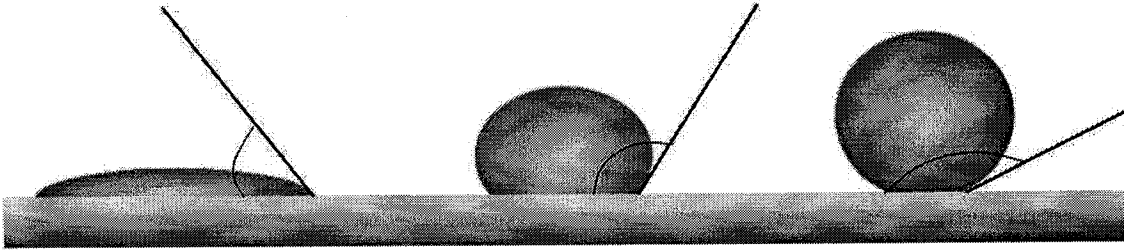


FIG. 14

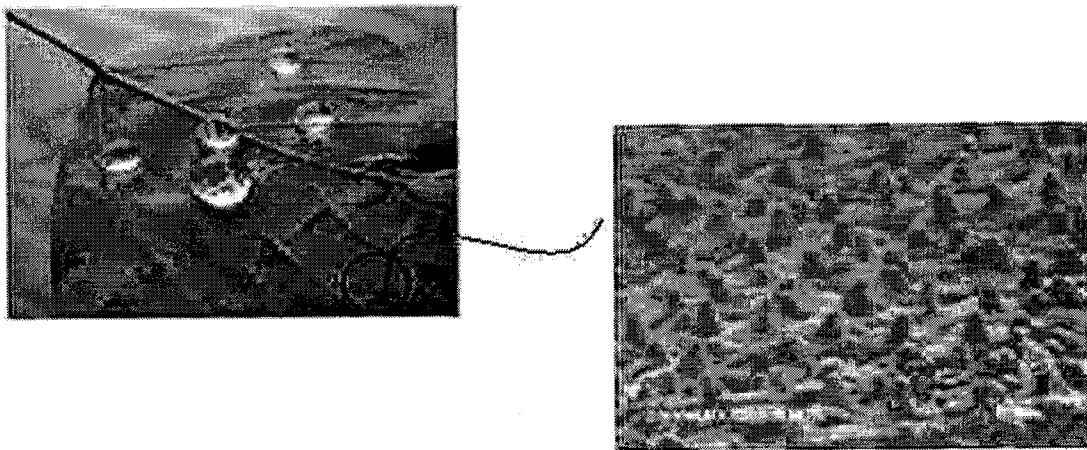
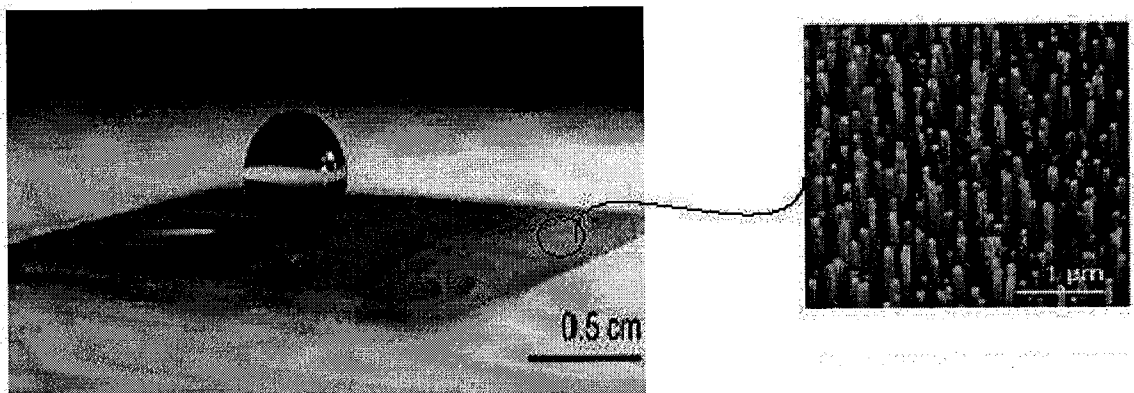


FIG. 15



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR2006/002670**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER*****B05D 3/14(2006.01)i***

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 8 B05D 3/14, C08J 7/00, C23C 14/02, B01J 19/08, B41J 2/135

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Korean Patents and applications for inventions since 1975

Korean Utility models and applications for Utility models since 1975

Japanese Utility models and application for Utility models since 1975

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

eKIPASS, Delphion, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP 09-208726 A (SEKISUI CHEM Co., Ltd.) 12 August 1997 see abstract, paragraphs 6-13, figures 2--5	21-33
Y	KR 10-2004-0095104 A (INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED ENGINEERING) 12 November 2004 see abstract, page 3, claim7, figure 1	21-33
A	JP 06-285365 A(I I C KAGAKU KK) 11 October 1994 see abstract	1-40
A	US 2002-0097295 A1 (YOSHIRO TODA et al) 25 July 2002 see abstract, page 1, column 2	1-40



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 OCTOBER 2006 (26.10.2006)

Date of mailing of the international search report

26 OCTOBER 2006 (26.10.2006)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

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Authorized officer

KIM, Jae Hyun

Telephone No. 82-42-481-5634



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/KR2006/002670

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