Sensors and Materials, Vol. 22, No. 7 (2010) 337–345 MYU Tokyo

S & M 0813

## Synthesis and Characterization of Organic Thin Film Using Atmospheric-Pressure Plasma Polymerization

Hidenobu Aizawa<sup>1</sup>, Yasutoshi Gokita<sup>1,2</sup>, Yasuo Yoshimi<sup>2</sup>, Tamao Hatta<sup>3</sup>, Subrayal M. Reddy<sup>4</sup> and Shigeru Kurosawa<sup>1,\*</sup>

 <sup>1</sup>National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), 16-1 Onogawa, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8569, Japan
<sup>2</sup>Shibaura Institute of Technology, 3-7-5 Toyosu Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-8548, Japan
<sup>3</sup>Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS), 1-1 Ohwashi, Tsukuba Ibaraki 305-8686, Japan
<sup>4</sup>University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 7XH, UK

(Received March 23, 2010; accepted June 8, 2010)

*Key words:* atmospheric-pressure plasma, atmospheric plasma polymerization, organic thin film, biosensor, quartz crystal microbalance (QCM)

We developed a novel method of fabricating polymer film on a substrate at atmospheric pressure using atmospheric-pressure plasma polymerization (APPP) with a laboratory-made torch-type APPP apparatus. We used allylamine and acrylic acid as model monomers to optimize the polymerization conditions and evaluate the fabricated films. The APPP films were characterized by Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy, contact angle measurement, atomic force microscopy (AFM), ellipsometry, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), deposition rate determination, and persistence measurement. Results showed that the properties of the APPP allylamine and acrylic acid films can be controlled by adjusting the polymerization parameter of ultrahigh-frequency power.

\*Corresponding author: e-mail: shigeru-kurosawa@aist.go.jp