# BOOKOEADSIERIE

6<sup>th</sup> South East Asian Technical University Consortium (SEATUC) Symposium





## March 6-7, 2012, KMUTT, Thailand

## 6<sup>th</sup> South East Asian Technical University Consortium (SEATUC) Symposium



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March 6-7, 2012, KMUTT, Thailand

This book contains the abstract of the papers presented at 6<sup>th</sup> South East Asian Technical University Consortium (SEATUC) Symposium

Held at King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, Thailand March 6-7, 2012

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## PREFACE

On behalf of King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi

(KMUTT), it is my great pleasure to be the host of the 6<sup>th</sup> SEATUC Symposium, held during 6th -7th March 2012 at KMUTT.

South East Asian Technical University Consortium (SEATUC) is academic collaboration on Science and Technology established in 2006. At present, there are 8 member universities in 5 countries.

SEATUC Symposium or an academic meeting on Science and Technology is organized every year in order to continually exchange academic researches. It is the integral part which provides an opportunity for prominent researchers, engineers and practitioners who serves as faculty members and students of SEATUC member universities to present the latest research on Science and Technology.

We acknowledge and appreciate the contribution of papers for this symposium. We are grateful to the members of the Steering Committee and the Organizing Committee for the time they spent in making this symposium a successful event. In this regard, particular mention should be made for the exceptional support of all representatives from member universities to make this symposium a success.

Assoc.Prof.Dr.Sakarindr Bhumiratana President of SEATUC President of King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi

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#### Presentation Session I (March 6, 2012 at 13.00-15.20)

Time	Room 1	Room 2
13.00	(01) Effects of Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) and Alum on Membrane Fouling in Submerged Membrane Bioreactor <i>T.X. Bui (HCMUT)</i>	(05) Heat Transfer From a Rotating Disk K.O. Lee (UTM)
13.20	(01) Application of Wetland Roof for Domestic Wastewater Treatment: Treatment Performance of Plants <i>T.X. Bui (UTM)</i>	(05) Modelling the Topography of Surfaces in HSM with Spherical Cutters <i>H. Nguyen (HUST)</i>
13.40	(01) Water and Wastewater Minimisation Study of Paper Mill In Binh Duong Province, Vietnam L.T. Le (HCMUT)	(05) A Study of Clamping Effects in Swaging Process for Head Stack Assembly J. Kanaramkul (KMUTT)
14.00	(01) Towards Sustainable Solid Waste Management in Iskandar Malaysia: Using The Japanese Eco-Town Concept H. Siong & T.Tsong (UTM)	(05) Simulation Studies of the Estimated Si Engine Load Torque Using Adaptive Observer- Compensator J. Nunthasukon (SUT)
14.20	(01) Performance Study of Vegetable Oils as Environmental Friendly Drilling Fluid A.R.Ismail (UTM)	(05) A Monte Carlo-Based Meshless Method for 2d Linear Elasticity P. Juangjerm (KMUTT)
14.40	(01) Life Cycle Cost Analysis of Indonesian Cassava Ethanol N.L. Nasution (KMUTT)	(02) Intelligent Space Design for The Elderly S. Tivatansakul (SIT)
15.00	(01) Life Cycle Cost Analysis of Biodiesel Production from Jatropha Curcas Oil in Indonesia L. Febrina (KMUTT)	(02) Evaluation of Learning Resources Genereted from Drug Information Database K. Nabeta (SIT)

## Presentation Session I (cont.)

Room 3	Room 4	Room 5
(03) Understanding	(04) Characterization of	(06) Rigid Polyurethane
Cultural Landscapes in	Transcriptional	/Clay Nanocomposite
Thai Urban Context:	Regulators in	Foams using Polyols
Bangkok as a	Saccharomyces	with Different Hydroxyl
Neglecting Water-Based	cerevisiae	Values
City (Invited paper)	C.Tangsombatvichit	S. Sontikaew (KMUTT)
W. Shinawatra (KMUTT)	(KMUTT)	Pariet of an an and a state
(03) Influence of	(04) Regulatory Control	(06) Influence of Water
Familiarity on Designers	of Ergosterol	Adsorption on
nnd Non-Designers In	Biosynthetic Gene	Mechanical Properties
Rating of Urban	Expression in the Yeast	of Recycled Materials
Sculptures	·····	From Waste Melamine
M.Malekinezhad (UTM)	S. Baramee (KMUTT)	K. Wonglane (SUT)
(03) The Trends and	(04) Recycling of	(06) Study on Properties
Emergence of Science	Selenium from K-	of Recycled Materials
Cities	Powder Using	from Waste Melamine
O. Kayode (UTM)	S. Ochiai (SIT)	M. Mahai (SUT)
(03) Social Interaction	(04) Analysis of the	(06) Corrosion
and Sense of	Initial Monooxygenase	Resistance of Low
Community in	Genes and Degradation	Carbon Steel Treated by
Malaysian Low Cost	Properties of Gaseous	Gas Surface Hardening
Flats	Hydrocarbons	Method
A.A Aziz (UTM)	T. Suzuki (SIT)	K.K. Tachee (SUT)
(03) Benchmarking	(04) Isolation and	(06) Banana Fibers as
Sustainability and	Analysis of Genes	Novel Natural
Ecological Footprint of	Involved in Carbazole	Resources for Plastics
African Cities.	Degradation	Reinforcement
A.R. Nelson (UTM)	K. Iwata (SIT)	S. Mimoto (SIT)
(03) Familiarity Index	(04) Simulation of	(06) High Density
for Landmarks in an	Vascular Volume	Plasma Nitriding of
Urban Environment	Change	Tool and Die Steels
H. Najafpour (UTM)	P. Uangpairoi (SIT)	T. Aizawa (SIT)
(03) Attribute of Pocket	(04) Development of An	(06) Precise
Parks and its Influence	Observation Device for	Characterisation of
on Behavior	a Capillary Behavior	Nano-Columnar DI C
D. Javadian (UTM)	T. Yamadera (SIT)	Film by Raman
		Spectroscopy and AFM
		J.H. Foo (SIT)

## Presentation Session II (March 6, 2012 at 15.40-18.00)

Time	Room 1	Room 2
15.40	(01) Characterization of Vietnam Biomass Fuel Properties and Investigation into their Thermal Behaviour V.D. S. Tho (HUST)	(02) A Proposal of a Data Structure as the Specific Patient Database of Contraindication Based on Package Inserts <i>R. Okuya (SIT)</i>
16.00	(01) The Effects of Diesel Fuel Exposure to High Pressure Common Rail System on its Deposit Forming Tendency M.A. Abdullah (UTM)	(02) Proposal of Appearance Similarity Index for Medicinal Ampoule Labels Based on Wavelet Analysis <i>M. Kimura (SIT)</i>
16.20	(01) Microwave Induced Processing of Waste Edible Oil to Biodiesel F.N. Ani (UTM)	(02) Encoding PN-DFG in NuSMV for Verifying Asynchronous Circuits T.H. Bui (HCMUT)
16.40	(01) Preparation Of Fatty Acid Methyl Ester From Spent Bleaching Clay P. Phakahan (KMUTT)	(02) Mobile SCTP Handover in Long Term Evolution-Advanced for Service Continuity M.N.F. Ghazali (UTM)
17.00	(01) Sustainability Analysis of Renewable Energy Technologies and Policies Potential Impact on Rural Area's Energy Mix and AA.Setiawan (UGM)	(07) Effect of Isooctane and Temperature on the Separation of Lipids on Phenogel Column S. Chumsantea (KMUTT)
17.20	(01) Measurement of Streaming Potential Coupling Coefficient on Carbonate Rocks for Downhole Monitoring in Smart Wells M.Z. Jaafar (UTM)	(07) Extraction of Free Phenolic Acids from Defatted Rice Bran Using Different Solvents A. Cheewaphan (KMUTT)
17.40	(01) Comparison in Power Consumption and Coefficient of Performance of Air-Conditioners in Vietnam H.L. Pham (HUST)	(07) Qualitative Determination of Nonylphenol Polyethoxylate and their Degradation Products from Fenton and Photo-Fenton N. Thongkon (KMUTT)

### Presentation Session II (cont.)

Room 3	Room 4	Room 5
(03) Urban Studio	(10) A Study on the	(06) Plasma Diagnosis
Project: Urban	Design of an Automated	in Etching and Ashing
Regeneration Approach	Fabric Defect Marking	of Diamond Carbon
of Heritage Buffer	System	Coating
L.Y. Lai (UTM)	P.N. Hai (HUST)	E.E. Yunata (SIT)
(03) Review on	(10) Real Power	(06) Plasma Micro-
Methodology of	Dispatch with	Patterning onto
Modeling Green Space	Transmission Constraint	Diamond Like Carbon
Network in Urban	by Augmented Lagrange	Coating
Landscape Planning		N. T. Redationo (SIT)
H.B.A. Aziz (UTM)	K.P. Nguyen (HCMUT)	SAGE SHORE SHOW AND
(03) The Evaluation of	(10) Self-Organizing	(06) Nano-Laminated
Social Fairness and	Hierarchical Particle	Diamond-like Carbon
Residents' Desirability	Swarm Optimization for	Coating to Control
Perception	Two-Area	Hydrogen Penetration
G. Mortezaei (UTM)	K.P. Nguyen(HCMUT+SIT)	H. Morita (SIT)
(03) Does the User	(10) Discussion on	(06) Extraction of
Participate in Nigerian	Unbalance Condition of	Catechin From Areca
Public Mass Housing	Protective Relay	Catechu Linn using
Delivery?	Malfunction	Accelerated Solvent
A.A. Isa (UTM)	T. Mineo (SIT)	M. Hasan (UTM)
(12) Among Neighbors:	(10) Short-Term Load	(06) Transmittance
Developing an	Forecasting via	Characteristic of
Academic Art and	Artificial Neural	Various Mineral and
Design Community	Network	Synthetic Oils
K. Hiroki (KMUTT)	M.N. Bin (SIT)	R. Ogura (SIT)
(12) Description Of	(10) Load	(06) Evaluation of the
HFO-1234ze with	Characteristics Influence	Proportion of Iron
Backone Equation of	on Current Controller of	Cations and their
State	Dispersed Generation	Influence
N.A. Lai (HUST)	T.N. Duc (SIT)	L.T.L. Anh (HUST)
and the second second	(10) Electrochemical	(06) Photochemistry
	Properties of New	Properties of Tio2
	Carbon Materials for	Nanoparticles
	Supercapacitor	Synthesized by
	S. Matsumoto (SIT)	L.T.L. Anh (HUST)

#### Presentation Session III (March 7, 2012 at 9.00-10.20)

Time	Room 1 (402)	Room 2 (403)
9.00	(01) A Study on Droop Control and Virtual Resistor in Grid- Connected Inverter for Microgrid Power System A. Rizqiawan (SIT)	(03) The Potential Input of Architects in Self-Built Housing Provision: A Case Study in Urban Dhaka T.H. Khan (UTM
9.20	(01) Linking Power System Engineering and Daily Life G. Fujita (SIT)	(03) Identifying"Third Places" in Relation to Businesses Premises in Meldrum Walk <i>M. Torabi (UTM)</i>
9.40	(01) Design and Development of A 10 kW Permanent Magnet Synchronous Generator Prototype for a Grid Connected Low Wind Speed Wind Turbine A. Pliensakul (KMUTT)	(03) Children's Preferences for School Ground Elements: A Pilot Study N.F. Aziz (UTM)
10.00	(01) Microstructural Changes in Ni-Based Single Crystal Superalloy Coatings -Effects of Surface Treatment and Surface Crystal Orientation- <i>K. Kasai (SIT)</i>	(03) What is an Experiment? A Note on Methodology and Practice-Based Research N. Power (KMUTT)

## Presentation Session III (cont.)

Room 3 (404)	Room 4 (410)	Room 5 (411)
(03) Affordances of	(06) Non-Aqueous	(09) Hybrid Steepest
Housing Interior Walls	Electroless Nickel	Descent Method for
Finishes	Plating Catalyzed By	Solving Hierarchical
Z.Z. Bako (UTM)	AlCl <sub>3</sub> in Ambient	Fixed Point Approach to
A	Condition	Variational Inequalities
	N.A. Binti (SIT)	Constrained
	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Optimization Problem
		N. Wairojjana (KMUTT)
(03) The Need for	(06) Ab Initio Study Of	(09) Convergence of
Behaviourial Change	H Dissociation	Iterative Algorithms for
Towards Sustainable	Properties in MgH2	Solving Mixed
Solid Waste	Catalyzed with 3D	Variational Inequalities
Management in	Transition Metals	and Complementarity
Malaysia	T. Kobayashi (SIT)	Problems
A.M. Akil (UTM)		P. Phuangphoo(KMUTT)
(03) The Potential of	(05) Development of a	(09) An Application of
Applying Crime	Grip Aid Device	Perturbation Theory to
Prevention Through	D. Yamabe (SIT)	The Harmonic
Environmental Design		Oscillator
(CPTED) Principles in		S. Kittishayarak (KMUTT)
Malaysian Residential	and the second se	track internation of the line of the
Neighbourhood		a prime Town of the Line of the
P.M.B. Zulkarnain(UTM)	the second s	and have been a
(03) School-Group	(05) Obstacle Avoidance	(09) Strong
Learning at	for Multi-Link Inverted	Convergence of a New
Environmental Site:	Pendulum Robot Using	Iterative Method for
Evaluation of The	Virtual Impedance	Pseudo-Contraction and
Environmental	D. Phaoharuhansa (SIT)	Monotone Mappings
Education Program at		with Applications to
Tanjung Pial National		Minimization Problem
Park, Malaysia		T. Chamnarnpan(KMUTT)
S.B. Labintah (SIT)		

## Presentation Session IV (March 7, 2012 at 10.40-12.00)

Time	Room 1 (402)	Room 2 (403)
10.40	(01) A Study of Vertical Shading Devices for Daylighting Through Window in The Tropics <i>M.F. Budiman (KMUTT)</i> .	(03) Questions of Introductory Drawing in Programs in Architecture and Design <i>M. Croft (KMUTT)</i>
11.00	(01) Daylighting with Horizontal Shading Devices on South Façade in Tropical Area D. Lidya (KMUTT)	(03) The Cognitive Difference of Usability on Gender: A Case Study of Respiratory Protective Device P. Kitirojpan (KMUTT)
11.20	(01) Effects of Reference Environment Temperature on Exergetic Performance of Two Coal-Fired Power Plants: Selected Case Studies in Thailand and	(03) Self Selection and Personalization in Architectural Design Process (ADP) <i>M. Torabi (UTM)</i>
	Indonesia	

## Presentation Session IV (cont.)

Room 3 (404)	Room 4 (410)	Room 5 (411)
(03) Stormwater Runoff Mitigation on Extensive Green Roof: A Review on Trends and Factors <i>R. Krishnan (UTM)</i>	(05) Development of aGrasping Method Sing Tactile Semsors T. Matsui (SIT)	(09) New Algorithm for Equilibrium Problems, Set of Fixed Point Problem and Zero Points of Maximal Monotone Operators in Banach Spaces N. Onjai-uea (KMUTT)
(03) Townhouses in Bangkok: Assessment and Recommendations for Natural Ventilation D. Mrugala (KMUTT)	(05) Development of Simulation Model for Charging Stratified TES Tank Using Temperature Distribution Analysis J. Waluyo (UGM)	(09) An Iterative Algorithm for Solving Common Solution of Generalized Mixed Equilibrium Problems, Variational Inclusion Problem and Fixed Point Problems T Jitpeera & P.Kumam (KMUTT)
(03) Investigations and Recommendations for Townhouses in Bangkok Through Simulations of Thermal Performance D. Mrugala (KMUTT)	(05) Emotion Recognition from ECG Based on Mirror Neuron System K. Rattanyu (SIT)	(09) Mathematical Analysis of Malaria Transmission Model with Nonlinear Incidences P. Roop-o (KMUTT)
(03) Review the Performance of Anidolic Daylight System M. Roshan (UTM)	(05) Object Management Service In intelligent Space W. Skulkittiyut (SIT)	(09) Convergence Theorem for a Common Solution of System of Equilibrium Problems, System of Variational Inclusion Problems and Fixed Point Problems U. Witthayarat(KMUTT)

#### Presentation Session V (March 7, 2012 at 13.00-15.20)

Time	Room 1 (402)	Room 2 (403)
13.00	(02) Questionnaire Survey on Kawaii Ribbons with Different Colors and Patterns <i>M. Ohkura (SIT)</i>	(04) Wheelchair Driving Analysis System Incorporating Assessment of Sitting Posture A. Hanafusa (SIT)
13.20	(02) Semantic Role Labeling for Plagiarism Detection A.H. Osman (UTM)	(04) Changes of The Gait Characteristics due to Robotic Gait Training in Patients With incomplete Spinal Cord Injury <i>T. Takahashi (SIT)</i>
13.40	(02) Yet Another Variable Dependency Analysis for Abstraction Guided Model Checking <i>T.H. Bui (HCMUT)</i>	(04) Energetics in Arterioles During Nitric Oxide Dependent and Independent Vasodilation <i>M. Shibata (SIT)</i>
14.00	(02) A New Scan Conversion of Bézier Curve C. Thanutong (KMUTT)	(04) Postural Strategy During Passive Postural Movement the Influence of Translation Frequency on Postural Strategy <i>H. Tabei (SIT)</i>
14.20	(11) Estimation of Coupling Parameters for Auto-Motorized Fabrication of Directional Fiber Coupler D. Irawan (UTM)	(04) Development of Suction Forceps for Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection <i>E. Shikishi (SIT)</i>
14.40	(11) High Resolution Algorithm for Frequency Difference of Arrival Estimation V.V. Yem (HUST)	(04) Research on Mechanism Analysis for Pressure Ulcers Y. Mizutani (SIT)
15.00	(11) Joint Signal Parameters Estimation for Advanced Wireless Positioning Systems V.V. Yem (HUST)	(04) Development of a Skin Viscoelasticity Measurement System <i>T. Yamashita (SIT)</i>

## Presentation Session V (cont.)

Room 3 (404)	Room 4 (410)	Room 5 (411)
(03) Green Roofs as	(05) Model Based	(09) Fixed Point
Urban Antidote: A	Design of Robot	Theorems for
Review on Aesthetic,	Systems Using SYSML	Generalized Asymptotic
Environmental,	M.A. Bin (SIT)	Pointwise
S. Rahman (UTM)		C. Mongkolkeha(KMUTT)
(03) Aesthetic Fitness	(05) Filtering Robot	(09) Generalized
Design in Urban	Technoloty Ontology	Nonlinear Mixed
Historic Context	Based on Conceptnet	Composite-Type
H. Sotoudeh (UTM)	Reliability Score	Equilibria
	T. Ngo (SIT)	P. Sunthrayuth (KMUTT)
(03) Johor River	(05) 2011 Advance	(09) Numerical
Corridor Cultural	Report of Ubiquitous	Modeling of The
Landscape: Landscape	Robot Technology	Transmission Dynamics
Assessment and	System Research Center	of Bird-Flu Epidemic
Conservation		Model
H. Ahmad (UTM)	M. Mizukukawa (SIT)	S. Chinviriyasit (KMUTT)
(03) Historical Research	(05) Two-Hand Gestures	(09) Common Fixed
on Shron Hikawa	Tracking and	Point Theorems for
Nyotai Shron	Recognition for Human-	Generalized Jh-
H. Miwa (SIT)	Robot Interaction	Operators in Cone
	System	Metric Spaces
	L. Dung (HUST)	P. Chaipunya (KMUTT)
(03) A Study on The	(08) Experimental	(09) Fixed Points and
Tokuma Katayama	Methods to Determine	Common Fixed Points
Archives-Design	Noise in Compartment	for Cyclical Type
Charateristics	and Acceleration	Contractions
H. Miwa (SIT)	M Rejab (UTM)	P. Chaipunya (KMUTT)
(03) The Impact of	(08) Problems in The	(09) Analysis of The
Visual Aesthetic	Introducing a Premium	1918 Flu Pandemic
Assessment (VAA) in	Channel and	Model
Malaysia Future	Environmental	A. Sirijampa (KMUTT)
Planning	Response	286 350 00 000
M. Rosley (UTM)	Y. Ohta (SIT)	
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		Constants and Manufactures and

#### PLASMAMICRO-PATTERNING ONTO DIAMOND LIKE CARBON COATING

#### N.T.Redationo', T.Aizawa2, E.E.Yunata3

#### <sup>1</sup> Graduate School, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Brawijaya University, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup> Department of Design and Engineering, Shibaura Institute of Technology, JAPAN

<sup>3</sup> Graduate School, Department of Physic, Brawijaya University, Indonesia

#### ABSTRACT

Plasma etching using pure oxygen gas without hazardous chemical etchants, is proposed to make fine micro-patterning onto the DLC coating with masking chromium. Through experimental studies, the optimum processing condition is determined; the carrier gas pressure of 40 Pa, the RF-voltage of 250 V and the DC bias of -450 V. Owing to the undercoat by chromium and amorphous SiC, this etching process is terminated after perfect dipping the DLC coating under the non-masked regions. No damages and no deterioration was observed on the substrate and the chromium masking. In addition, the etching rate becomes around 5  $\mu$ m/H, ten times faster than the conventional beam enhanced plasma ashing process.

## PLASMA MICRO-PATTERNING ONTO DIAMOND LIKE CARBON COATING

N. T. Redationo<sup>1</sup>, T. Aizawa<sup>2</sup>, E. E. Yunata<sup>3</sup>

## Graduate School, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Brawijaya University, Indonesia Department of Design and Engineering, Shibaura Institute of Technology, JAPAN Graduate School, Department of Physic, Brawijaya University, Indonesia

#### ABSTRACT

Plasma etching using pure oxygen gas without hazardous chemical etchants, is proposed to make fine micro-patterning onto the DLC coating with masking chromium. Through experimental studies, the optimum processing condition is determined; the carrier gas pressure of 40 Pa, the RF-voltage of 250 V and the DC bias of -450 V. Owing to the undercoat by chromium and amorphous SiC, this etching process is terminated after perfect dipping the DLC coating under the non-masked regions. No damages and no deterioration was observed on the substrate and the chromium masking. In addition, the etching rate becomes around 5  $\mu$ m/H, ten times faster than the conventional beam enhanced plasma ashing process.

#### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Micro-patterning onto structural parts has been high-lighted in the tribological aspect. Since those patterned micro-pockets store lubricating oils on the contact surface of materials, friction and wear is significantly reduces in practice. As stimulated by this early success, many R & D works take place to make use of micro-patterning on various fields: electronic devices, sensors, optics and mold/die (Bohm, 2001). Since mold-stamping process takes place above the glass transition temperature, both the substrate material and coating must have sufficient strength and toughness even at high temperature in inert gas atmosphere. Diamond-like carbon (DLC) coatings and glassy carbon materials are suitable for substrate of this micro patterning. Authors (Aizawa-2010) have been concerning with micro-patterning onto diamond like carbon (DLC) coating.

This DLC is usually coated onto tools and dies by physical vapor deposition (PVD) and chemical vapor deposition (CVD) methods. These methods create a unique layer of carbon whose characteristics are just like diamond (Kadilaya,2006); e.g. high hardness (50-80 GPa), high thermal conductivity, nanoscale of atomic structure (<5nm), low friction coefficient (<0.01 to 0.7), high

abrasion resistance, chemical stability, and transparency to infrared. Metallic interlayer like chromium together with its graded nano-structure layers is also utilized to improve the toughness against delimitation (Bouzakis-2010, Lukaszkowicz, 2011).

In the present paper, DLC coating with interlayer is employed as a mold-die to be micro-patterned. First, the designed micro-pattern is chemically etched onto the chromium-based top-coat in wet. This sample is subjected to oxygen plasma etching. Precise observation and measurement on the patterned micro-grooves provides us the effect of micro-groove size on the etching behavior of DLC coating. With decreasing the pitch of micro-grooves, isotropic etching turns to be anisotropic. This change in etching behavior is caused by chemical reaction

#### 2. EXPERIMENT

Our developing high dense RF-DC plasma etching system is first introduced. Different from the conventional plasma etching, no chemical agents are utilized in this process. Two types of DLC-coated samples are employed as a test-piece. DLC-coated with chromium interlayer is used to measure the removal rate of coatings. DLC-coated SKD-11 sample with initial micro-pattern is also used to describe the oxygen plasma etching behavior.

#### 2.1 Plasma Etching System

Plasma etching system used in this experiment is shown in Fig. 1. In this etching process, only pure oxygen gas is used to remove the DLC layer together with metallic interlayer. This system has three main processing parameters: i.e. RF-voltage, DC-bias and oxygen gas pressure. In parallel with these parameters, experimental set-up has influence on the etching process; e.g. spatial position of dipole electrode to generate RF-plasmas, distance between this electrode and cathode, and, the distance among the electrode, the cathode and the magnetic lens. Typical experimental set-up is depicted in Fig. 2. In the following plasma etching experiments, the above parameters are varied to find the optimal feasible range in those parameters for efficient removal of DLC coating. Under optimum selection of parameters, micro-patterning is performed to describe the etching behavior. Spectroscopic analysis of generated plasmas is also made for in-situ plasma diagnosis.



Figure 1. High dense plasma etching system. 1: Chamber, 2: RF-plasma generator, 3: Control-panel, 4: Electric sources, 5: Evacuation system, 6: Gas supply, 7: Plasma Diagnosis (PMA-11)



Figure 2. A typical experimental set-up for plasma etching.

#### 2.2 Sample

Two types of samples were prepared to measure the removal rate of DLC coating and to describe the plasma etching behavior.

#### 2.2.1 DLC coated SKD-11 sample

This sample was employed in the preliminary experiments to search for the optimum parameters in plasma etching. SKD-11 is used as a substrate for DLC coating by using PVD RF sputtering. The thickness of DLC film is  $1.1 \mu m$ .



Figure 3. DLC-coated SKD-11 sample.

#### 2.2.2 DLC Chromium Masking

SKD-11 was also used as a substrate for multi-layered coating. Besides the main layer of DLC film, under-coat is made by a pair of amorphous SIC (a-SiC) and chromium to terminate the etching process without loss of anti-delimitation toughness, and, the top-coat, by a pair of chromium layer for chemical etching to make an initial micro-pattern and a-SiC for terminate this chemical etching.

Un-balanced magnetron sputtering was used to form these under-coat, DLC main-film and top-coat, as depicted in Fig. 4.



Figure 4. Configuration of multi-layered coating.

Figure 5 shows a chemically etched chromium mask to be utilized as the initial micro-pattern. Using this masking technology, various micro-patterns are formed on this multi-layered coating.

The etching advances first by removal of a-SiC top-coat and then removes the main DLC film. At the presence of under-coat, this etching process is significantly retarded so that the substrate material is free from plasma etching. Micro-groove patterns are varied to have different groove-width from 2  $\mu$ m to 100  $\mu$ m with the controlled pitch between micro-grooves.



Figure 5. Chromium-masked DLC-coated SKD 11 before etching

#### 3. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

## 3.1 Etching rate plasma ashing DLC coated SKD 11

The DLC-coated SKD-11 sample, was masked in the left half by polyimide taping. Since only unmasked right-half of sample is ashed by this plasma processing, a step, corresponding to the DLC film thickness ( $\Delta x$ ), is formed after etching during the duration time (t). Then, the etching rate is defined by

$$Etching \ rate = \frac{\Delta x}{t} \ nm/s \ \dots \dots (1)$$

Figure 6 shows the sample after plasma ashing for to measure the etching rate by Eq. (1).



Figure 6 DLC-coated SKD 11 sample after plasma ashing

This etching rate is significantly dependent on the plasma processing parameters and set-up configuration. In the case of 40Pa for pressure, -450 V for DC bias, 250 V for RF, and 15 mm for distance between magnetic lens and sample, DLC coating with the thickness of 1.1  $\mu$ m, was ashed away for 290 seconds; the etching rate is 3.8 nm/s or 13.7 - m/H. This high rate only for removal of DLC films is characteristic to the present high dense oxygen plasma etching.

#### 3.2 Plasma Diagnosis

In plasma diagnostics, this plasma etching process is characterized by in-situ measurement of time variation of CO peak intensity at the wave-length of 256 nm since removal of DLC coating is driven by chemical reaction between carbon in DLC and activated oxygen atoms in plasmas, With advancement of etching, this peak intensity gradually decreased and became nearly zero. This indicates that the carbon removal process is completed (Aizawa, 2011).

#### 3.3 Optimization of processing parameters

The carrier gas pressure is one of the factors affecting the plasma etching process. Low pressure makes the ionization process faster so that the electron density increases. This leads to much bombardment of activated species onto the coating. Then, lowing pressure is thought to accelerate the etching process (May, 2006). In order to investigate this pressure effect on etching process, the pressure was varied by 40, 55 and 75 Pa with –voltage kept constant by -450 V and 250 V, respectively. The distance between magnetic lens and sample was also fixed by 15 mm. The thickness of DLC of 1.1  $\mu$ m. Figure 7 depicts the variation of etching rate with pressure.



Figure 7. Relationship of pressure and etching rate.

As theoretically predicted, the etching rate is enhanced with lowering pressure. Since the lowest pressure is limited down to be 10 to 20 Pa in the present etching system, the pressure is selected to be 40 Pa in the following experiments.

#### 3.4 Micro-patterning

Multi-layered SKD-11 specimen which was shown in Fig. 5 was employed for micro-patterning. Figure 8 compares the surfaces before and after plasma etching for 3450 s. No change was distinguished between two. This implies that no damage or no deterioration in the original chromium mask tool place during plasma etching.



Figure 8. Chromium-masked DLC-coated SKD 11 before etching (a) and after etching (b).

The laser reflection profilometer (Mitaka-Kohki NH 3SP) was used to precisely measure the surface profile of etched specimen. As shown in Figure 9, un-masked regions were selectively etched away from the original surface of specimens. On the other hand, the DLC film under the chromium mask was left as columns. Although noisy signals were included in the bottom profiles, the average depth of etched groves were nearly the same; the depth of grooves is 5  $\mu$ m. This means that the whole thickness of DLC film was successfully etched away in the chromium masked regions. In addition, side-surfaces of each groove is found to be smooth and straight against the bottom. This geometric sharpness is preferable to mold-die to imprint this micro-pattern onto optical polymers and oxide glasses (Aizawa, 2011c).



Figure 9. Depth length of 15 µm micro pattern

#### CONCLUSION

Dry etching process using plasma etching at 40 Pa pressure, DC bias -450V, RF 250 V and between magnetic lens and sample 15 mm is very effective for removing DLC and DLC make Cr micro patterning.

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