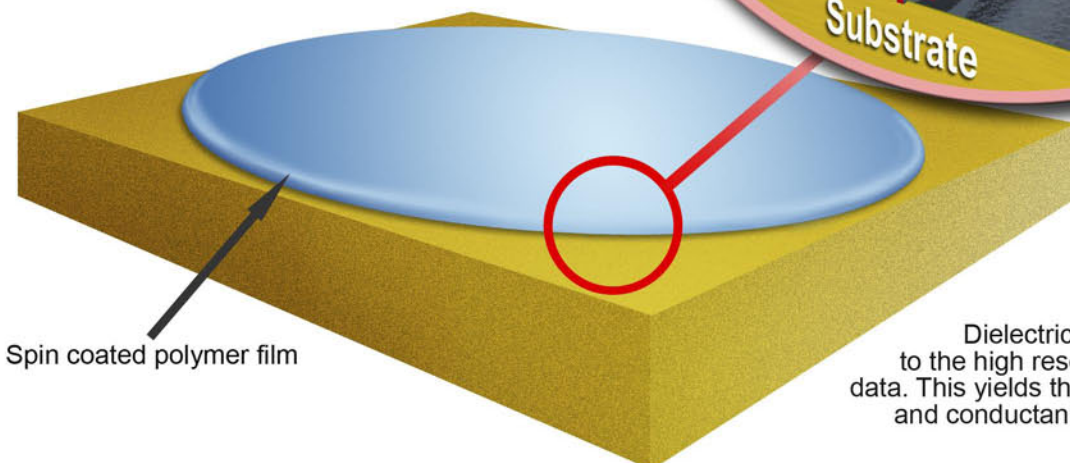
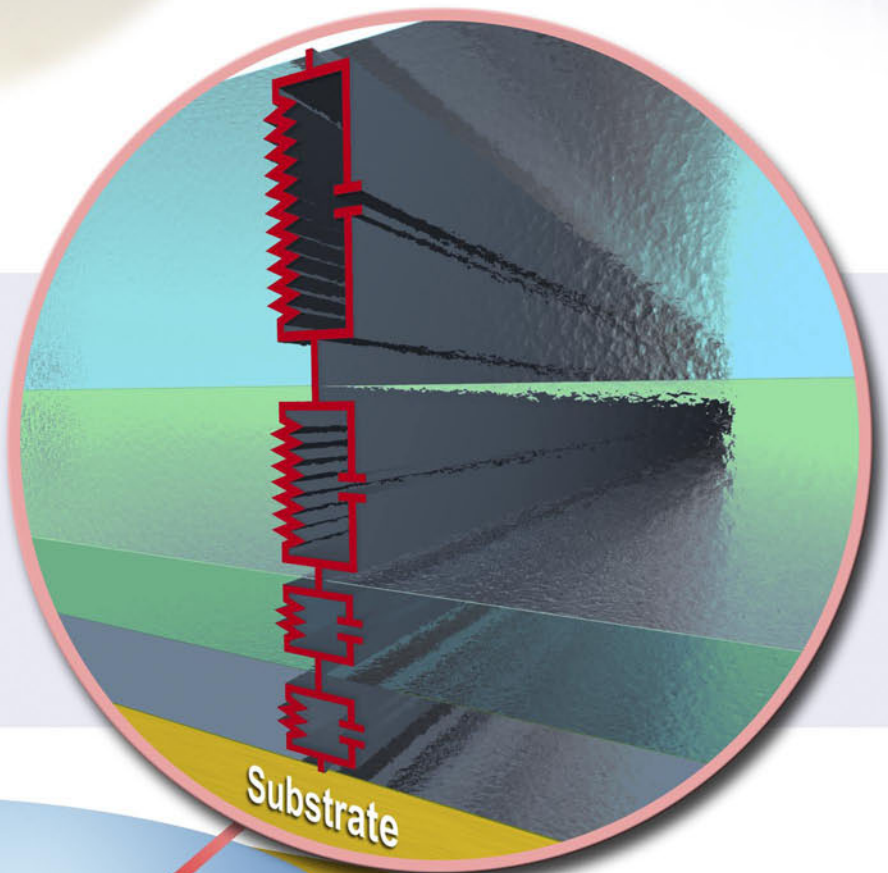


Polymers

The INPHAZE Impedance Spectrometer is able to measure the phase angle at each frequency with unprecedented precision. This enables it to characterise the substructure of thin films of:

- Conducting polymers
- Plasma modifications of polymers
- Biopolymers
- Proteins

The INPHAZE Impedance Spectrometer has been used to characterize the substructure of thin polystyrene (PS) films. Results show that polystyrene films spin coated onto silicon substrates have graded properties - in the bulk of the outer part of the film (surface layer) water and ions penetrate whilst the much thinner inner layer has a much lower conductance.



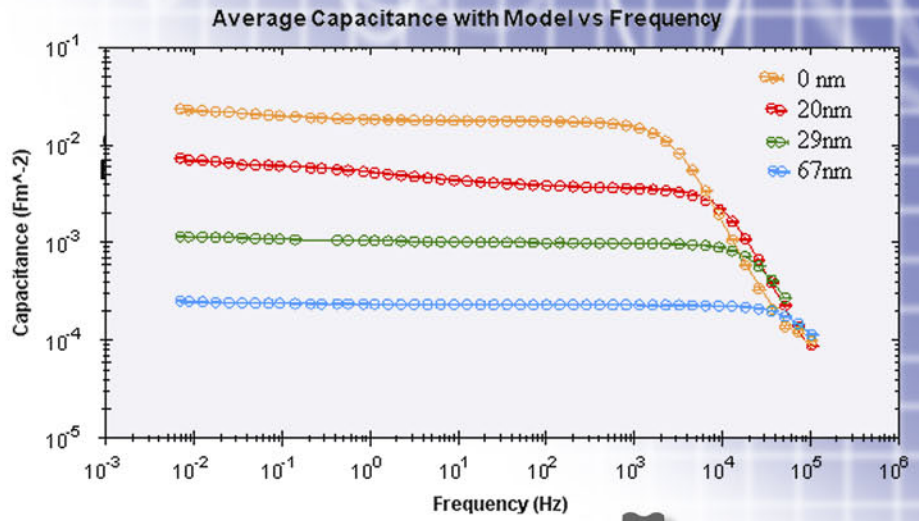
Spin coated polymer film

Dielectric layered "sandwich" model fitted to the high resolution impedance spectroscopy data. This yields the values of the capacitances, C , and conductances, G , of each layer separately.

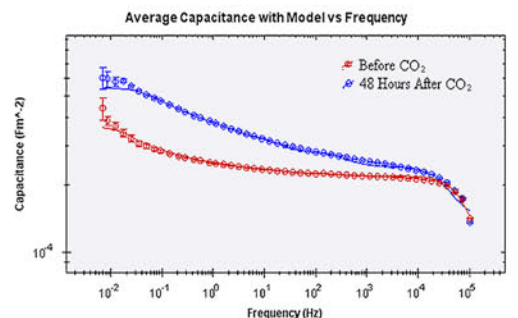
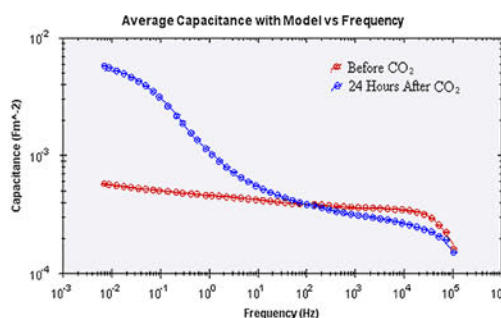
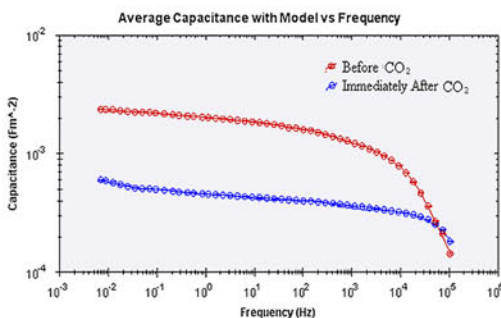
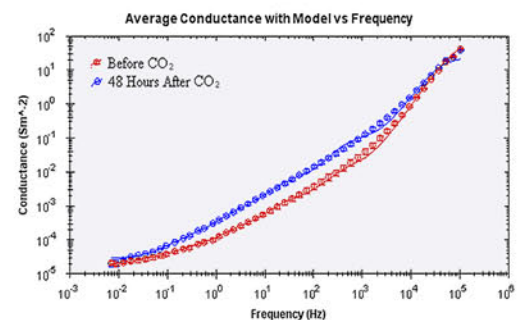
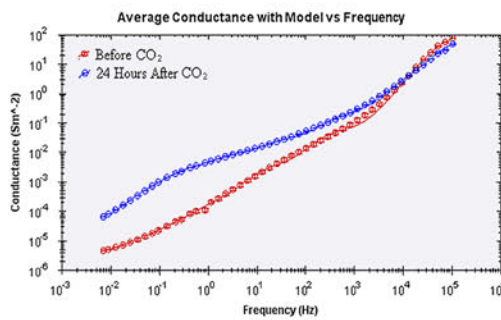
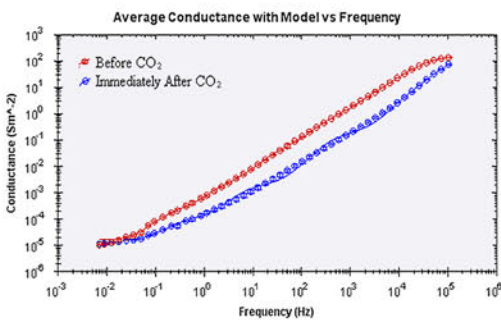
Capacitance vs. Frequency for four different polystyrene film thicknesses

The Inphaze Spectrometer has been used to measure the effect of CO₂ on the PS thin film. (Contact with CO₂ is a technique used to plasticize only the surface layer of a polymer). The results show the initial swelling effect that CO₂ had on the density profile of PS illustrated by the large decrease in the capacitance and how the polymer relaxed as the CO₂ diffused out.

The results also show that the thickness of the PS film was thinner 48 hours after exposure to CO₂; illustrated by an increased capacitance at all frequencies.



Capacitance and Conductance data for before, and 24 and 48 hours after CO₂ exposure



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