

* 유웨이 어플라이 입학지원 사이트에서 작성하고 저장한 입학원서, 제출서류 목록, 연구계획서 및 자기소개서, 학력조회동의서를 인쇄 또는 PDF 파일로 다운받아 다른 제출서류들과 함께 제출서류 목록 순서대로 취합 및 정리하여 하나의 PDF 파일로 스캔해 제출(평가 시 식별이 잘 되도록 선명하고 깔끔하게 스캔하여 제출 바람-파일용량 32MB 이하의 PDF 파일만 업로드 가능)

Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology

(Application for 2023 Spring Graduate Admission)



Application Number _____

☐ scholarship Scholarship(Government or UNIST) (●) Other Scholarship(Company, Institute, Yourself, etc.) ()

☐ Intended Degree Master () Master-Doctor () Doctor (●)

☐ Application Unit (Major) _____ Materials Science and Engineering

☐ Applicant Name _____ ☐ Nationality _____ Korea(한국)

☐ Date of Birth _____ (dd/mm/yy) ☐ ID Number _____ - 1*****

☐ Address _____ ☐ Military _____

☐ Phone number _____ ☐ Cell phone _____

☐ Fax Number _____ ☐ E-Mail _____

☐ College / University Attended

☐ Undergraduate

5

☐ Graduate

☐ English Proficiency English Test Scores

TOEFL(PBT,CBT,IBT) _____ IELTS _____

TOEIC _____ 845 (Test Date 2022/01/23) TEPS _____

G-TELP(Level 2) _____ TOEIC SW _____

G-TELP(Level 3) _____ OPIC _____

I agree to provide my personal information and academic information (UNIST & Dormitory) ☒ Agree ☐ Not Agree

I Apply for entrance to this graduate school with some documents

Signature _____ Date _____ (dd/mm/yy)



Check List of Documents (제출서류 목록)

Please submit the documents in the following order.

(아래 순서대로 서류를 제출하여 주시기 바랍니다.)

No.	List of Documents (제출서류 목록)	Attachment	
		Yes ☒	No ☐
1	Application form: Print out after completing online application (입학원서: 온라인 접수 완료 후 출력)	√	
2	Check list of documents (Form 1) (제출서류 목록: 온라인 접수 완료 후 출력) (양식 1)	√	
3	Transcripts of Bachelor's degree (학부 성적증명서) * 편입생 지원자는 전적 대학 성적증명서도 포함 제출 필요	√	
4	Transcripts of Master's degree (대학원 성적증명서)	√	
5	Diploma (certificate) of Bachelor's degree (대학 졸업 증명서 또는 대학 졸업 예정 증명서)	√	
6	Diploma (certificate) of Master's degree (대학원 졸업 증명서 또는 대학원 졸업 예정 증명서)	√	
7	Study Plan and Personal Statement (Form 2) (연구계획서 및 자기소개서: 온라인 접수 완료 후 출력) (양식 2)	√	
8	English Test Report (공인영어성적표: 입학원서에 성적 기재 시 반드시 제출 필요) * 에너지화학공학과 지원자 외에는 공인영어성적이 필수제출 서류가 아니며 선택적 제출 가능	√	
9	Letter of Disclosure Agreement (Form 3) (학력조회동의서: 온라인 접수 완료 후 출력) (양식 3)	√	
10	Recommendation Letter from Others(Company, Institute, etc.) (Form 4) (기관 추천서) (양식 4, * 일반장학생에 한함) * 회사(기관) 지원을 받는 일반장학생 지원자 제출(양식 직접 작성) * 교육경비(수업료) 본인 부담자는 제출 불필요		√
11	Certificate of Employment (재직(예정)증명서) * 일반장학생에 한함 * 증명서 발급 제출이 가능한 해당자만 제출		√
12	Additional documents (기타 우수성 입증자료)	√	

성적증명서

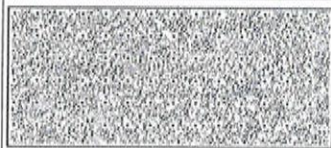
제) 호

소 속	대학원	성 명	주민등록번호
입학일	과 정	학 과 전 공	
학 위 수여일	학위명	학위등록 번호	

논문제목

취득년도 및 학기	이수구분	과 목 명	학 점	성 적
2021 - 1			3	
2021 - 1			3	
2021 - 1			3	
2021 - 2			3	
2021 - 2			3	
2021 - 2	전		3	
2021 - 2	학		3	
2022 - 1	전		3	
2022 - 1			3	
2022 - 1			3	1
- 이 하 여 백 -				
취득학점 : 평균점수 : 평점평균 : 4				

상기 성적을 증명함. 2022년 07월 04일



95-100	90-94	85-89	80-84	75-79	70-74	69 이하	성적 'P'는 전적대학원인정학점 과목 또는 Pass과목임. 보충과목 이수는 취득학점에 포함되지 않음.
A+	A	B+	B	C+	C	F	

* <https://icert.dankook.ac.kr/icerti/compare.jsp>에 접속하여 증명서 원본확인번호를 입력하면 증명서 원본내용 및 유효성을 검증할 수 있습니다. QR코드를 이용하면 더욱 편리합니다. (발급일로부터 90일 이내) *Fax 발급의 경우 발급기의 출력 해상도에 따라 QR코드가 읽히지 않을 수 있습니다.

전자문서(이메일)로 발급받은 경우, 아크로벳 리더와 전자문서 검증 프로그램으로 위변조 여부 확인이 가능합니다. 또한 지정한 제출처 및 용도 외 사용시 그로 인한 리스크 발생분책이 될 수 있음을 유의하시기 바랍니다.

* 재학생은 원서접수 시점에서 발급 가능한 졸업예정증명서 또는 재학증명서 제출

* 전자문서[용도:교육기관용, 제출처:UNIST, 유효기간:2022-10-02]

제

호



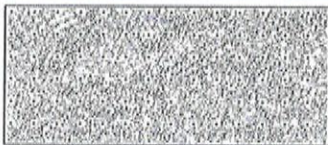
졸업증명서

성명 :
주민등록번호 :
소속 :
입학일자 :
졸업년월일 :
학위번호 :
학위명 :
제 1 전공 :

위의 사실을 증명합니다.

2022년 07월 04일

총



<https://icert.dankook.ac.kr/icert/compare.jsp>에 접속하여 증명서 원본확인번호를 입력하면 증명서 원본내용 및 유효성을 검증할 수 있습니다. (QR코드를 이용하면 더욱 편리합니다. (발급일로부터 90일 이내) 'Fax' 발급의 경우 발급기의 출력 내용으로 복사 QR코드가 읽히지 않을 수 있습니다.
전자문서(EF-PDF)로 발급받은 경우, 아크로벳 리더와 전자문서 검증 프로그램으로 위변조 여부 확인이 가능합니다. 또한 지명란 제출처 및 용도 외 사용시 그로 인한 피해나 법적문제가 생길 수 있음을 유의하시기 바랍니다.

제 4A4A-206E6-2391-62771 호

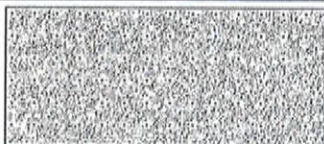
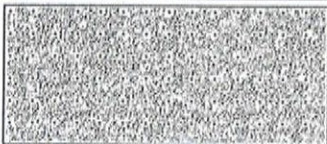
재 학 증 명 서

성 명 :
생 년 월 일 :
소 속 :
학과 및 전공 :
과정 및 학기 : 석사과정 3학기
입 학 일 자 :

위의 사실을 증명합니다.

2022년 07월 04일

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<https://icert.dankook.ac.kr/icerti/compare.jsp>에 접속하여 증명서 원본확인번호를 입력하면 증명서 원본내용 및 유효성을 검증할 수 있습니다. (QR코드를 이용하면 더욱 편리합니다. (발급일로부터 90일 이내) Fax 발급의 경우 발급기의 종이 재질도에 따라 QR코드가 읽히지 않을 수 있습니다.
전자문서(PDF파일)로 발급받은 경우, 아크로벳 리더와 전자문서 검증 프로그램으로 위변조 여부 확인이 가능합니다. 또한 지정한 제출처 및 용도 외 사용시 그로 인한 리해나 법적분쟁이 생길 수 있음을 유의하시기 바랍니다.

Study Plan and Personal Statement (연구계획서 및 자기소개서)

1. Name (성명) _____ 2. Application number (수험번호) 2313CA102 _____
3. Scholarship (장학 구분)
☒ Scholarship (Government or UNIST) ☐ Other Scholarship (Company, Institute, Yourself, etc.)
4. Degree Proposed (지원 학위) ☐ Master ☐ Combined Master-Doctor ☒ Doctor
5. Application Unit (Major) (지원 모집단위) Materials Science and Engineering (기재 사항: 해당없음)
6. Colleges/Universities Attended (학력 사항)

구분	University (대학명)	Major (전공)	Dates Attended (입학일)	GPA/Scale (평균/만점)
Bachelor (학사)				
Master (석사)				
Doctor (박사)				

7. Research Achievements (연구실적)

No.	Author (저자)	Title (제목)	Journal (출판)	Date Issued (발행일)
1		Manufacturing and Ma	ety	2021년 09월 27일
2		ribt	agen ar ing	2022년 02월 28일
3				2022년 06월 28일

I have used facial mask packs when I was a teenager alleviating skin problems. The habit made me have an interest in choosing a good mask pack. This experience directed my attention to developing for and nonwoven materials. Consequently, this interest brought me to study in this area and fiber engineering at the university. His interest developed and continued, thus I participated in developing a new mask company during the international Al-Iraq to far from the traditional bamboo fiber-based woven or caps. The achievement enabled me to get silver prize in the competition.

The interest triggered me to join the graduate school to carry out more his studies. Knowledge of fabricating fibers with advanced performance specially, articles on the university research institute join program to obtain a scientific knowledge and thus an experience together. I see my interest has been broadened to all the fiber-based materials, including medical textiles, high-performance fibers, as well as a conventional woven, which were used in medical masks. The interest fortunately responded to the research objectives in which I was involved at the research institute. Currently I can carry out research projects; we are to prepare nonwoven from cotton/gen/chitosan fibers for wound dressing and other high-performance and high-productivity composites.

The senior researches helped me to form various experiments and understand the research methodology in detail. I recognized the mechanical properties of carbon fibers and various forms of parameters through various experiments such as fiber spinning, temperature, drawing speed and thermal treatment conditions. Also, I understand how wound healing and the biodegradable polymer through academic analysis using various measurements. Although my interests as I ordered the biological projects interpretation and discussion of the experimental results were all challenging.

I started to prepare conference presentations and manuscripts due to a lack of international abilities. Recognizing that my practice could overcome the limitations based on experience. I tried reading scientific articles and conference abstracts to grasp the interpretation method. As a result, I published three papers and successfully answered the suggested questions during the conference presentation. Moreover, the reading habit improved my English ability each time by getting a higher score in the official English exam.

Lastly, I have many chances to collaborate with researchers to carry out research projects. This could help broaden horizons in approaching problem solving and integrating different materials. Believing the advice from other scientists and their interest in the various materials, as well as fibers I studied, can bring me a better research than now like I have done.

* 에너지화학공학 모집단위 지원자는 모집요강에서 인정하는 공인영어성적을 필수로 제출하되, 제출 면제사유에 해당할 경우에는 공인영어성적 제출의 면제 가능



OFFICIAL SCORE CERTIFICATE

한국 TOEIC 위원회

	G: 3		LISTENING	Your Score 465 5 0% ————— 495 99% ▲89 Percentile Rank	TOTAL SCORE
	Name				
	115965	Date of birth (yyyy/mm/dd)			
	Registration number	2022/01/23			
	2024/01/23	READING	Your Score 380 5 0% ————— 495 99% ▲77 Percentile Rank	845	
Test date (yyyy/mm/dd)					
Valid until (yyyy/mm/dd)					

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원본확인 QR코드

발급번호 :

한국TOEIC위원회는 성적표 위변조 및 부정사유 방지를 위해 스마트폰 앱과 TOEIC 홈페이지를 통해 성적진위확인 서비스를 제공하고 있습니다. "YBM NET" 앱을 스마트폰에 설치한 후, 성적표 좌측의 QR코드로 성적의 진위를 확인할 수 있습니다. 이 서비스는 인터넷 연결을 필요로 하며 자세한 이용방법은 TOEIC 홈페이지를 참조하시기 바랍니다.

< 앱 설치 및 서비스 이용 방법 >

1. "YBM NET" 앱을 앱스토어에서 검색하거나 우측에 보이는 QR코드를 이용해 설치합니다.
2. "YBM NET" 앱을 실행 한 후 앱 화면 우측 상단의 "성적 원본대조" 버튼을 클릭합니다.
3. 스캔 화면에서 성적표에 인쇄된 "원본확인 QR코드"를 인식하면 성적의 진위확인이 가능합니다.

YBM 앱 다운로드 QR코드



인드로이드용



아이폰용

LISTENING	
Your scaled score is between 400 and 495. Test takers who score around 400 typically have the following strengths:	
• They can infer the central idea, purpose, and basic context of <i>short</i> spoken exchanges across a broad range of vocabulary, even when conversational responses are indirect or not easy to predict. • They can infer the central idea, purpose, and basic context of <i>extended</i> spoken texts across a broad range of vocabulary. They can do this even when the information is not supported by repetition or paraphrase and when it is necessary to connect information across the text. • They can understand details in <i>short</i> spoken exchanges, even when negative constructions are present, when the language is syntactically complex, or when difficult vocabulary is used. • They can understand details in <i>extended</i> spoken texts, even when it is necessary to connect information across the text and when this information is not supported by repetition. They can understand details when the information is paraphrased or when negative constructions are present.	
To see weaknesses typical of test takers who score around 400, see the Proficiency Description Table. www.toeic.co.kr/table	
ABILITIES MEASURED	PERCENT CORRECT OF ABILITIES MEASURED
	0% ————— Your percentage ————— 100% ▲Average
Can infer gist, purpose, and basic context based on information that is explicitly stated in short spoken texts	0% ————— 87 ————— 100% ▲67
Can infer gist, purpose, and basic context based on information that is explicitly stated in extended spoken texts	0% ————— 94 ————— 100% ▲71
Can understand details in short spoken texts	0% ————— 94 ————— 100% ▲84
Can understand details in extended spoken texts	0% ————— 90 ————— 100% ▲81
Can understand a speaker's purpose or implied meaning in a phrase or sentence	0% ————— 87 ————— 100% ▲60

READING	
Your scaled score is between 350 and 450. Test takers who score around 350 typically have the following strengths:	
• They can infer the central idea and purpose of a written text, and they can make inferences about details. • They can read for meaning. They can understand factual information, even when it is paraphrased. • They can connect information across a small area within a text, even when the vocabulary and grammar of the text are difficult. • They can understand medium-level vocabulary. They can sometimes understand difficult vocabulary context, unusual meanings of common words, and idiomatic usage. • They can understand rule-based grammatical structures. They can also understand difficult, complex, and uncommon grammatical constructions.	
To see weaknesses typical of test takers who score around 350, see the Proficiency Description Table. www.toeic.co.kr/table	
If your performance is closer to 450, you should review the descriptors for test takers who score around 450.	
ABILITIES MEASURED	PERCENT CORRECT OF ABILITIES MEASURED
	0% ————— Your percentage ————— 100% ▲Average
Can make inferences based on information in written texts	0% ————— 81 ————— 100% ▲69
Can locate and understand specific information in written texts	0% ————— 79 ————— 100% ▲68
Can connect information across multiple sentences in a single written text and across texts	0% ————— 75 ————— 100% ▲64
Can understand vocabulary in written texts	0% ————— 92 ————— 100% ▲74
Can understand grammar in written texts	0% ————— 90 ————— 100% ▲74

HOW TO READ YOUR SCORE REPORT:

Percentile Ranks: Percentage of the global TOEIC Secure Program test-takers in 2018 through 2020 scoring below your scaled section score.

Percent Correct of Abilities Measured: Percentage of items you answered correctly on this test form for each one of the Abilities Measured. Your performance on questions testing these abilities cannot be compared to the performance of test-takers who take other forms or to your own performance on other test forms. The average for each ability is the averaged percentage of items answered correctly by the test-takers of the TOEIC Secure program on this form.

Note: TOEIC scores more than two years old cannot be reported or validated.

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Letter of Disclosure Agreement (학력조회 동의서)

To whom it may concern (학력조회 담당자 귀하)

This letter is to confirm that I attended _____

I have applied to UNIST, Republic of Korea, for the 2023 academic year and have agreed to allow UNIST to officially request my academic records from previously attended schools. In this regard, I would like to request your full assistance when UNIST contacts you regarding verification of enrollment and transcripts.

(본인은 2023학년도 울산과학기술원 대학원 입학에 지원하였으며, 울산과학기술원에서 공식적으로 요청하는 학력조회에 협조를 요청합니다.)

School Name (출신학교 이름)	
Student Name (지원자 성명)	
Major (전공)	
Date of Birth (생년월일)	
Date of Admission (입학일)	
Date of Graduation (졸업일)	

Date (날짜): 2022. 07. 10

Name (이름): _____

* 기타 우수성 입증자료(Additional documents)는 논문자료, 연구보고서, 상장, 특허 등 연구나 학습과 관련하여 자신의 우수성을 입증할 수 있다고 판단되는 서류를 추가자료로 제출 (기타 우수성 입증자료는 필수제출 서류가 아니며 지원자가 제출이 필요하다고 판단 시 선택제출)

Preparation of Fish-skin-based Conjugated Collagen Fibers and Nonwovens for Wound Dressings

¹Adv
²

Industrial Technology, /

¹Corresponding Author: Sung-yeon
E-mail: m

Received February 1, 2022
Revised February 19, 2022
Accepted February 20, 2022

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Abstract: Collagen is used in various medical and cosmetic materials as a polymer. In order to use it for high-end medical fibers, its mechanical properties must be improved, which can be achieved by conjugating it with fish-skin-based collagen and chitosan. The conjugated collagen fibers can utilize the advantages of the materials and can be applied to make wet nonwovens for wound dressing. In this study, the conjugated collagen fibers were prepared by wet spinning and their surface, optical, and mechanical properties were analyzed based on various compositions of collagen and chitosan. In addition, the wet-laid nonwovens were manufactured with bilayers, designating an inner layer of conjugated collagen fibers and an outer layer of cotton/chitosan spun nonwoven. The characteristics of the wet-laid nonwovens in terms of their liquid-handling properties and the distribution of their pore sizes were investigated. The results thus obtained show that the use of conjugated fibers in wet-laid nonwovens can affect their properties, which can be controlled by adjusting the composition ratio.

Keywords: collagen fiber, chitosan fiber, conjugated fiber, wet-spinning, nonwovens, wound dressing, pore size

1. 서 론

피부에 상처가 생기면 인체의 출혈을 통해 내부 장기가 손상되거나 2차 감염이 발생될 수 있으므로 상처치유는 지혈, 염증단계, 식단계, 상피화 단계로 조직 재생이 이루어진다. 하지만 조직 재생 과정에서 손상의 악화, 감염, 출혈 길이, 압력 등 다양한 요인으로 부각되어되거나 방해를 받을 수 있다[1]. 상처를 빠르게 치료하기 위해 다양한 의료기기가 사용되며, 이중 창상피복체는 상처치유를 촉진시키고 상처 부위를 건조시키는 동시에 흉터조직 형성을 예방하는 기능을 수행한다. 창상피복체는 콜라겐, 폴리우레탄, 알지네이트, 키토산, 실리콘, 셀룰로스 등을 이용하여 용도에 따라 다양한 형태로 제품화되고 있다[3,4]. 종래의 창상피복체는 빠른 지혈에 기

능 갖추어져 있어 상처 치료 후 감염 발생률이 높지만, 최근에는 이되고 있는 창상피복체는 혈액 뿐만 아니라 습윤한 환경을 조성시켜 상처 없이 상처 회복할 수 있도록 창상피복체가 습윤한 환경을 조성하여 상처는 흡수하여 축물이 되고 피부로 누출이 없으면서 상처와 수증기를 바로 흡수해야 한다[6]. 창상피복체는 기간 인체 직접 접촉을 사용되기 때문에 생체적합성이 높으면서 자극으로 안전해야 한다. 따라서 습윤한 환경 조성과 적합성 및 복해성을 갖는 창상피복체를 만들기 위해 합성 고분자보다 천연 분자를 활용하는 것이 적합하다.

최근에는 의료기급한 창상피복체용 중 콜라겐을 이용한 연구와 제품 개발되고 있다[8]. 콜라겐은 인간을 비롯한 동물의 피부, 근육, 연골, 체내에 다량으로 존

재하고 있으며, 콜라겐 분자는 α -X-Y 구조의 아미노산으로 구성된 폴리펩타이드(poly-peptide) α -chain이 삼중나선을 이루고 있다[9]. 콜라겐은 척를 회복하는 엄증단계와, '다계에서 Type I 콜라겐과 육질(granulation tissue) 형성을 지시해주며, 피부 진피층과, '포와 세포 사이를 이어주는 'matrix 역할을 통해 피부 '포를 만드는 기저층(stratum 'ale)을 받쳐주어 표피의 탄 '지'에 중요한 역할을 수행한다. 이러한 콜라겐은 정제, '중 물성이 저하되며, 소나 '로 부터 정제된 콜라겐은, '중 발생하는 환경문제 뿐 아니라 광우병, 알리지, 종양, '적 문제로 사용이 제한될 수 있다[11]. 이에 따라 돈피 콜라, ' 대체하기 위해 어피(fish, '로 부터 추출한 콜라겐을 '하는 연구가 행되었으며, '제품이나 건강식품 등에 ' 활용되고 있다[12]. 그러나 ' 콜라겐의 열적 특성, '적 물성, 방, ' 등에서 돈피 '겐보다 부족한 물성을, '고 있어 의 '로 섬유로 활용 '력기 때문에 가교 등 후, '를 통해 '적 물성을 향상시키기 위한 연구가 수행되고 있다. 글루타르 '히드 같은 가, ' 사용시 세포독성을 유 '여 사용 '법 제한될 수 있다[14]. 이에 따라 가교제 ' 콜라겐 섬 ' 기계적 물성을 '상시키기 위해 키토산, '네이트, PV, '고분자를 혼 '적 기계적 물성 향상과 '에 각 재료 '고유한 특성을 '현시키는 연구가 진행 '다[15,16].

그 중, 키토 ' 콜라겐과 혼합되는 '로, '에서 키토산의 아민기(NH₂)와, '겐의 카복시기(COOH) 수소결합을 통해 안정적으로 '용하는 '으로 알려져 있다[17]. 키토산은 새우나 게 등 '각류의 '에 풍부한 '린을 탈 '이 '화하여 제조되며, '해성 '고, '적합성이 우수하며, '5 이하에서 이온 '로 '서 '는 '을 갖는다[1]. 또한, 키토 ' N-아세틸글루코 '아민과 '글루코사민은 상처 치유 과, ' 콜라겐 재생을 '진시켜 ' 상처 회복에 도움을 줄 '다[18]. 키토산 '콜라겐을 '시켜 복합 섬유를 제조하, '라겐의 방사성 '선과 키토 '항균성이 세포독성으로 '하는 것을 제어할 수 있으며, '로 용 섬유로 활용 시 상, '세균 감염을 '방하고 '고, '을 촉진시킬 수 있다[19]. '선 '에서는 돈 '라겐과 키토산을 이용하여 콜라겐/키토산 '복 섬유를 제 '었으며, 구성비율 제어를 통해 두 소재의 '을 동시에 '권하면서

기계적 물성 '제어할 수 있다[20].

본 '구에서는 '피 콜라겐 '의 단점을 보완하고 대체하, '개 어피 '과 키토산 '용하여 구성비율에 따라 방 '어피 '를 '복합섬유의 '을 살펴보았으며, 창상피복, '활용하, '해 다중 습, '포를 제조하여 수분제어능, '기공의 '를 확인하였 'figure 1). '때, 다중 습식부직, '외층의 '용될 이면, '는 흡수 '생체적합성이 '며 '는 '는 '는 면 '사스핀, '부직포를 사용, '며, 피 '직접 닿는 내층으로 ' 콜라겐 복합섬유를 활용하여 상처 부위에서 기능이 발 '도록 설계하였다.

2. 실험

2.1. 실험재료

방사용액 제조에 사용되는 '피아 어피 ' (Tilapia-collagen; *Oreochromis mo. 'ticus*)은 동절, '된 상태 '대학교에서 공급받아 사, '었다. 선형연 '식 동일하, '된 어피 '겐의 주요 '노산의 구성비율은 hydroxyp, ' 12.7 %, 'line 34.5 %, 'line 12.0 %로 이루어져 있다[4]. '토산('ng Aoxing 'chnology, China)은 20–50 kDa '량을, '적, 탈아세트 ' 93.3%인 제품을 구매하여 사, '었다. ' 콜라겐과 '의 용매로 0.5 M 아세트산(EP, '%, Dae, ' Korea) 수용액 제조하여 사용하였다. 용고 '수산, '트롬(97.0%, Jun, 'apan)을 에탄올(95.0%, San, '%, Kor, ' 아세톤(99.5%, 'chun, Korea) 9:1 혼합용액, '용해시, ' wt% 농도로 제 ' 사용하였다. 3단으로 구성된 수세, '모두 에탄올/아, '기 혼합용액을 사용하였다. 습식부직포 제조에 사용한 분, '개로 에탄올을 사용하였다.

2.2. 콜라겐 복합섬유 제조

키토산과 어피 콜라겐 '구성 비율에 따른 '적화와 방 '을 '확인하기 위해, '에 어피 콜라겐의 '을 증가시 '서 방사용액을 제 '다. 방사용액은 키토산과 콜라겐, '각 0.5 M 아세트산 '용액에 24시간 동 '교반기를 이용 ' 4 wt% 농도로 용, '기 후, 구성비율에 따라 혼합시켰다. 혼합된 방사용액은 24 μ m 메시필터를 이

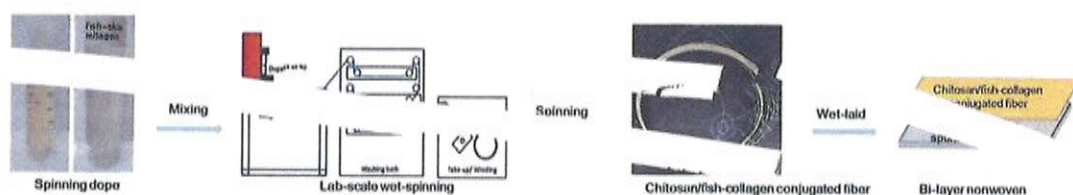


Figure 1. Scheme representation of preparation of bi-layer nonwovens.

Table 1. Spinning conditions of the chitosan and the conjugated collagen fibers

Sample	Weight ratio		Viscosity (cP)	Flow rate (ml/min)
	Chitosan	Collagen		
CH100		0	23	
CH95F5	95		23	0.03
CH90F10	90	10		0.05
CH80F20	80	20	20	

하여 불순물을 없앴으며, 침분리기(Con. 4R, Hae. Science Indust.)를 15°C에서 20분간 3000 rpm으로 돌려 방사, 100% 습도를 유지하는 미세기포를 탈포시켰다.

준비된 방사용액의 방사사기, 기동, 키토산 섬유와 콜라겐 복합섬유를 제조하였으며, 방사 속도와 방사용액의 점도에 따라 삼축 복합섬유의 세 방사조건은 Table 1과 같다.

2.3. 콜라겐 복합섬유 기반 3축포 제조

제조한 3축 콜라겐 복합섬유를 다기능성 창상피복재로 사용하기 위해 키토산 스펀레이스 부직포를 이면기재로 사용하며, 3축 습식, 3축을 제조하며, 키토산 스펀레이스 부직포는 한국생물, 수연구원에 의한 단섬유 부직포 파이롯트 라인을 하여 제조하며, 면과 키토산의 구성비율은 9:1로 1m이며, 다축 부직포는 외층으로 사용하며, 설계는 키토산과 콜라겐 복합섬유는 1:1에 직접 닿는 내층, 착용성, 상처부위에 기능이 발현되도록 하였다. 내층과 외층의 중량비는 1:9로 제조하였으며, 내층에 사용된 3축 섬유 길로틴 절단기를 사용하여 6mm 길이로 제어하며, 22mm 절단기 복합섬유는 습식부직포 장비를 이용하여, 에탄올 용액에 분산시켜 10 cm×10 cm 크기로 바인더 없이 다축 3축 부직포를 제조하였다. 제조 다축 습식부직포는 온도 21°C, 습도 50%의 실험실에서 24시간 건조하였다 (Figure 2). 키토산/키토산 스펀레이스 부직포를 CCN, 키토산/콜라겐 복합섬유를 내층으로 하는 다축부직포의 각각의 샘플명을 CH1, CH2 같이 섬유 샘플명 뒤에 N을 붙

여 명명하였다.

2.4. 3축 콜라겐 복합섬유의 특성 분석

3축 복합섬유, 표면과 3축 형태를 관찰하기 위해 전자 현미경(FE-SEM, SU800, Hitachi, Japan)을 사용하였으며, SEM 이미지에서 3축섬유의 3축과 형태를 확인하였다.

복합섬유 형성과정 키토산과 콜라겐 관능기를 관찰하기 위해 위드 푸리 변환 적외선 스펙트럼기(FTR-IR, Nicolet, NEXUS, ThermoScientific, USA)를 사용하였다. 3축 Attenuated total reflection (ATR) 방법으로 4000 cm⁻¹ 흡수파장을 관찰하였다.

복합섬유 3축 물성은 단섬유 인장시험기 (FAVIMAT, Texttechno Co., Italy)로 측정하였으며, 2mm gauge length에서 20 mm/min 속도로 인장하여 시험을 하였다. 인장실험은 각 시료 3회 이상 실시하였으며, 3회의 10개 데이터의 평균값을 하여 복합섬유의 신도 (elongation at break, %)와 인장강도 (tenacity, g/den)를 계산하였다.

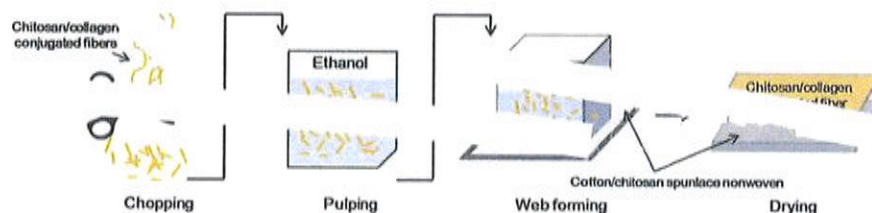
2.5. 다축 습식부직포 특성 분석

3축 습식부직포의 3축 내층의 표면형태를 관찰하기 위해 전자현미경(Tabletop SEM, TM4000PlusII, Hitachi, Japan)을 사용하여 이미지를 촬영하였다.

창상피복재 수분제어능력을 평가하기 위해 흡수력 (fluid absorption capacity), 투습도 (moisture transmission rate; MVTR), 액체확산 (liquid spreadability) 등을 진행하였다. 흡수력 시험은 BS 3726-1 규격에 따라 진행하며, 컨디셔닝한 부직포를 5 cm×5 cm로 자른 후, 37±1°C로 측정하였다. 37±1°C로 지중류수에 시료를 넣어 30분 후, 항온기에서 30분 방치하고 편도 이용해서 30초간 매단 후 무게를 측정하였다. 시료 3회씩 측정하여 아래의 식 (1)을 이용하여 수력을 계산한다.

$$\text{Fluid absorption capacity (g)} = (W_2 - W_1) / (5 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}) \quad (1)$$

여기서, W₁: 초기 무게(g), W₂: 30분 후의 샘플 무게(g)



Article

Effect of Polyacrylonitrile Precursor Molecular Weight on the Drawing Process of Carbon Fiber

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Abstract: Polyacrylonitrile (PAN) fiber has been the most widely used precursor for carbon fiber

manufacture since the 1950s. PAN can be produced because of its high

carbon yield and its structural, physical properties, etc. However, and manufacture have

been only studied in PAN homopolymer and not well manufactured into a

due to the concerns concerning its flammability, thermal stability, and therefore, research

on various copolymers has been conducted to improve the properties of the material

often used to improve the spinning ability and processability of PAN materials and

is considered an essential polymer material [7,8]. In addition, these copolymers,

including itaconic, are used for spinning in oxidative and carbonization processes, and

and itaconic (ITA) are used in the manufacture of commercial carbon fibers [9].

Such copolymers are indispensable in the production of carbon fibers due to their

structural properties, and their effects on various additives have been seen in precursor

stage [10]. Materials, such as lignin and cellulose, have been studied in the context

of eco-friendliness and cost reduction, and various studies have been conducted on the

effect of these additives [11,12]. Although PAN-based carbon fibers have been studied in

various ways in many years, the difference between their mechanical properties and those

of other materials is due to motivate research on those properties, including research on

1. Introduction

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of other materials is due to motivate research on those properties, including research on

the drawing process of carbon fiber.

The drawing process is a key step in the production of carbon fiber, and the drawing

ratio is a key parameter in the drawing process. The drawing ratio is defined as the

ratio of the final fiber diameter to the initial fiber diameter. The drawing ratio is

affected by many factors, including the drawing temperature, the drawing speed, the

drawing medium, and the drawing equipment. The drawing ratio is an important

parameter in the production of carbon fiber, and it is necessary to study the

effect of the drawing ratio on the properties of carbon fiber.

In this study, the effect of the drawing ratio on the properties of carbon fiber

was studied. The drawing ratio was varied from 1.5 to 2.5, and the properties of

carbon fiber were measured. The results showed that the drawing ratio had a

significant effect on the properties of carbon fiber. The tensile strength and

modulus of carbon fiber increased with the increase of the drawing ratio. The

elongation at break of carbon fiber decreased with the increase of the drawing

ratio. The results of this study can provide a reference for the production of

carbon fiber.

Keywords: polyacrylonitrile; precursor; molecular weight; drawing; microstructure

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Such copolymers are indispensable in the production of carbon fibers due to their

structural properties, and their effects on various additives have been seen in precursor

stage [10]. Materials, such as lignin and cellulose, have been studied in the context

of eco-friendliness and cost reduction, and various studies have been conducted on the

effect of these additives [11,12]. Although PAN-based carbon fibers have been studied in

various ways in many years, the difference between their mechanical properties and those

of other materials is due to motivate research on those properties, including research on

molecular weight or composition, which significantly influences the mechanical properties of carbon fibers [13]. In addition, various fabrication processes related to the spinnability and mechanical properties of carbon fibers have been studied [14,15].

P (AN-MA) copolymer is typically manufactured with 3–6 wt.% MA. The processability typically increases with increasing MA, but the mechanical properties are adversely affected; therefore, MA content of more than 6 wt.% is not recommended [10]. The limitations of carbon fibers of P (AN-MA) copolymer pose obstacles to it being commercially mass-produced; however, active research on the theoretical strength and mechanical properties of carbon fibers [16], the molecular weight and composition of P (AN-MA) precursor fiber has been studied. Studies have shown that MA has the effects of molecular weight on its mechanical properties [13] and chemical properties, with changes in composition [17,18] and spinning and solidification conditions [19]. Since it is a key component of PAN precursors, it has been analyzed in detail [20], including rheological effects and the effects of doping treatment [21], on the crystallinity and structure of carbon fibers. The precursor stage significantly affects the mechanical properties of carbon fibers. Structural study and analysis of polymer P (AN-MA) material and an understanding of the microstructural changes that occur in the fiber manufacturing process are required. There has been little research on the drawing process, especially in the PAN precursor fiber manufacturing process, which forms a structure by dispersion of solvent in the spinning process, washing and drying, and the drawing process. Few studies have looked at the microstructure involved, and few studies on the internal structural changes and physical property changes that occur during the stretching process have been conducted [22].

In this study, to investigate P (AN-MA) behavior under drawing conditions, the changes that occur in the mechanical behavior and properties of P (AN-MA) polymer with changes in molecular weight were analyzed from a microstructural perspective. The PAN copolymer used for fiber spinning was characterized to obtain various molecular weights, and the molecular weight and composition of the polymerized (AN-MA) material were confirmed through permeation chromatography (GPC) and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) analysis to confirm the characteristics of the polymerized material. The polymerized material was spun and drawn through wet-spinning process and a dry stretching process, respectively. Changes in the physical properties before and after stretching with changes in the molecular weight of the manufactured fibers were verified. Through image analysis, it was confirmed that there were no circularities before or after stretching of each fiber and other factors affecting the mechanical properties. In addition, the crystallinity and void structure of each fiber was analyzed by X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis. The effects of changes in molecular weight of P (AN-MA) fibers manufactured by the same process on the microstructure of carbon fibers were examined, and structural differences in fibers with different molecular weights were investigated.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Materials and Polymerization

The PAN polymer was polymerized using the typically used basic solution polymerization process [1]. The materials used were acrylonitrile (AN, Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) and methyl acrylate (MA, Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA). Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO, Dajun, Daejeon, Korea) was used as a solvent and the solvent was used in the polymerization, as well as the dopant variation in spinning. Polymerization was conducted using azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN, Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) as an initiator. The composition of the copolymer was polymerized on a 97:3 ratio. The polymerization was synthesized by DMSO-based solution polymerization, targeting three different molecular weights with the same composition. The effects of molecular weight on the mechanical properties were controlled by controlling the amount of the initiator AIBN. The amount was controlled based on consideration of the polymerization environment. The polymerized material was washed and dried using distilled water

and methanol and then dried at 100 °C for pulverization. The dried sample was stored in a vacuum desiccator until spinning and dried for 24 h before spinning to remove as much moisture as possible.

2.2. Fiber Spinning and Drawing

P(AN-co-MA) precursor fibers were manufactured through spinning, washing, and stretching processes. A dope solution with a concentration of 25 wt% was prepared and used as suggested in previous fiber spinning research [8,22]. DMSO was used as both the dope solvent and the coagulation bath, and the fiber formation conditions were controlled using distilled water as a DMSO at a ratio of 1:1 to the coagulation bath. After coagulation, the washing processes were performed in distilled water, and before the coagulation and washing tanks were maintained with a 1% silver solution. After washing with water, the wet fibers were immersed in distilled water for at least 2 h to remove the solvent. After drying, the stored fibers, drum-type thermal stretching was performed, and stretching was performed at a temperature of 130–140 °C in a dry state. The hot draw ratio was six, and the draw ratio of the entire process was 18. A schematic of the polymerization, spinning, and stretching is shown in Figure 1, and the laboratory-scale equipment used is shown in Figure 2.

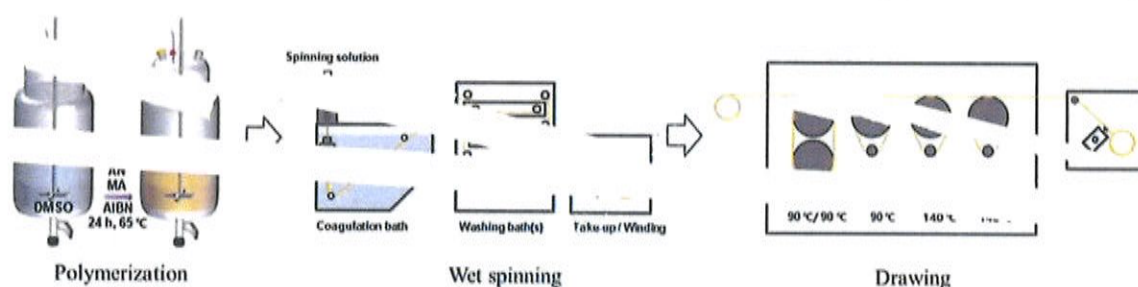


Figure 1. Schematic of the process of wet-spun PAN fiber.



Figure 2. Lab-scale wet-spinning and drawing equipment.

2.3. Characterization

To analyze the chemical structure of the P(AN-co-MA) polymer, 400 MHz ^1H NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance, Bruker Avance DPX-400, Bruker Billerica, MA, USA) analysis was performed by integrating the signals of the ^1H peaks of the methine (CH), methylene (CH_2), and methyl (CH_3) contained in the copolymer. The relative numbers of hydrogens by integrating the peak to compare and the following empirical equation (1) was used. The draw ratio was calculated according to the molecular weight of the P(AN-co-MA) polymer, measured using Waters Gel permeation chromatography, Agilent 1260, Santa Clara, CA, USA, to determine the weighted average molecular weight (M_w) of the polymer distribution in PDI). To confirm that the polymer is suitable for use as a spinning solution at high concentrations, P(AN-co-MA) polymers with different

molecular weights were prepared at 25 wt%, and the viscosity was measured using a rotary rheometer (RS G2, TA, New Castle, DE, USA) at room temperature (25 °C) and shear rates ($\dot{\gamma}$) of 0.01–100 1/s.

$$\text{Relative mole MA} = \alpha \left(\frac{I_{\text{CH}_2}}{I_{\text{CH}}} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Relative mole AN} = \alpha \left(\frac{I_{\text{CH}_2}}{I_{\text{CH}}} \right) - \left(\frac{I_{\text{CH}_2}}{3} \right) \quad {}^1\text{H NMR}$$

The surface structure of the fibers was observed using an electron microscope (FE-SEM, S8000, Hitachi, Tokyo, Japan), and spinning and spinning conditions were confirmed with the images. Chemical structures and individual components were confirmed by Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR, Nicolet 670, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). The microstructure of the fiber was measured through wide-angle X-ray diffraction (WAXD) (Discover, Bruker, Madison, WI, USA) and small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS) (Xeuss2.0, Procs, Göttingen, Germany) was used. The wavelength of 0.154 nm (Cu K α Measurement) was used. The fiber structure was measured through WAXD. SAXS has been conducted in previous studies [24]. In particular, crystallinity, crystal size, and crystal orientation in fibers have been measured using SAXS [25]. WAXD [27]. In this study, as in previous studies, the microstructure of the fiber was measured using 2D WAXD. The scale structure and microstructure can be measured using SAXS [27,28]. Finally, the linear density and mechanical properties of the fibers were measured using a single fiber tester (FAVIMAT, Zwick, Ulm, Germany). Measurements were performed at 20 mm/min at a 20-mm gauge length, and tensile tests were conducted in each of the 20 or more experiments.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Polymerization

Table 1 shows the results of the ${}^1\text{H}$ NMR and GPC analyses of the compositions and molecular weights of the P (AN-MA) copolymers prepared by solution polymerization. The Mw of LPA (LPA) was 300 k (H $_2$ O) were higher than 1 k and 337 k, respectively, and the Mw of MPAN was lower than a Mw of 221 k. However, all PDI polymers were uniformly polymerized within 2, and the difference in molecular weight was distinct, which is believed to have affected the mechanical properties of the P (AN-MA) polymer and is dependent on the molecular weight. To check whether spinning was possible when comparing spinning solution with a high concentration, P (AN-MA) polymer, the viscosity of the spinning solution prepared at 25 wt% was measured at shear rates of 0.01–100 1/s at RT. At a shear rate of 1/s, the viscosity according to molecular weight was measured as 19.09 Pa·s for LPA, 4.45 Pa·s for MPAN, and 188.2 Pa·s for HPAN. It can be seen in Figure 3 that the viscosity of P (AN-MA) increases rapidly with the molecular weight increases, and although the viscosity of HPAN is high, it is a suitable viscosity for wet spinning. In addition, viscosity increases rapidly in the high-molecular-weight sample due to the effect of the viscosity, which is affected by the molecular weight content.

Table 1. ${}^1\text{H}$ NMR and GPC analysis of P (AN-MA) copolymers.

P (AN-MA)	NMR Conversion Ratio (mol %)		GPC	
	AN	MA	Mw	PDI
LPA	97	3	191 k	1.93
MPAN	97.7	2.3	221 k	1.86
HPAN	97	3	337 k	1.91

과총 제

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상 장

학 회

학 교

논문
제목

귀하는 한국과학기술단체총연합회가 제정한
'제 회 과학기술우수논문상'의 수상자로
선정되었으므로 이에 상장을 수여합니다.

20. 년 월 일

한국과학기술단체총연합
회 장



제

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표 창 장

학과

위 학생은 재학 중 학업성적이 우수
하고 품행이 바르고 단정하여 타의
모범이 되었으므로 이에 상장과 부상을
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