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Antibacterial Activity of Activated Carbon Fibers Containing Copper Metal

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 ,
(*Staphylococcus aureus*)
(*Klebsiella pneumoniae*)
BET , Boer t-plot, H-K
 ,
S. aureus *K. pneumoniae* 가 .

ABSTRACT : The polyacrylonitrile (PAN)-based activated carbon fibers (ACFs) containing copper metal were electrolytically prepared in introducing the antibacterial activity into ACFs. The antibacterial activity was investigated by dilution test against *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*; gram positive and virulence) and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (*K. pneumoniae*; gram negative and avirulence). The micropore and textural properties of the ACFs containing copper metal were characterized by BET, t-plot, and H-K methods. The ACFs showed slight decreases in BET's specific surface area, micropore volume, and total pore volume as copper metal increased. However, the antibacterial activities of the ACFs were strongly increased against *S. aureus* as well as *K. pneumoniae*, which could be attributed to the presence of copper metal in Cu/ACFs systems.

Keywords : copper, activated carbon fiber, antibacterial activity, electrolytical plating.

1. (activated carbon; AC)
(activated carbon fibers; ACF)
가
,
가
,
,
,
가
,
가
1,2
,
가

3

0, 2, 10, 40

as-received, Cu-2, Cu-10, Cu-40

2

가

Ag, Co, Cu

가

, 가

NO_x, SO_x

(

가

6-9

가

10

(AgNO₃ CuSO₄)

11

Park

12,13

가

Park

/

2.

(ACF)

polyacrylonitrile AW2001

Table 1

ACF 3 2-3

80 48

70 A.m⁻²

Table 2

ACF

(AAS)

가 ACF

X-ray diffraction (XRD)

CuKá Rigaku

Model D/MAX-III B

ACF scanning electron

microscope(SEM)

300 10⁻³

torr 5-6

, ASAP 2010 (Micromeritics Co.) 77 K

(P/P₀) N₂

Brunauer-Emmett-Teller

14, 15, 16

H-K

Boer t-plot

(K. pneumoniae)

(S. aureus)

1.4 × 10⁵ 1.6 × 10⁵

37 18

Cu-2, Cu-10, Cu-40

Figure 1

Table 1. Characteristics of the Activated Carbon Fibers Used

characteristics	
specific surface area (m ² .g ⁻¹)	2121
total pore volume (m ³ .g ⁻¹)	1.216
micropore volume (m ³ .g ⁻¹)	1.145
average pore diameter ()	12.7
weight (g.m ⁻²)	45 ± 5
thickness (mm)	0.3

Table 2. Composition and Operating Conditions of Cu Electroplating Bath

composition	CuSO ₄	10 g.L ⁻¹
	H ₂ SO ₄	20 mL.L ⁻¹
conditions	pH	3.0
	temperature	25 ± 1
	current density	70 A.m ⁻²

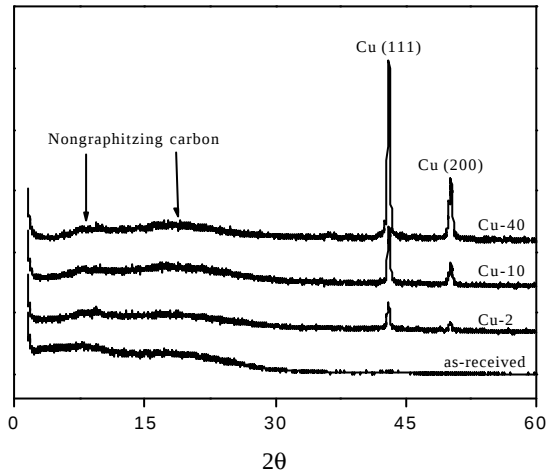


Figure 4. X-ray diffraction patterns of the Cu-plated activated carbon fibers.

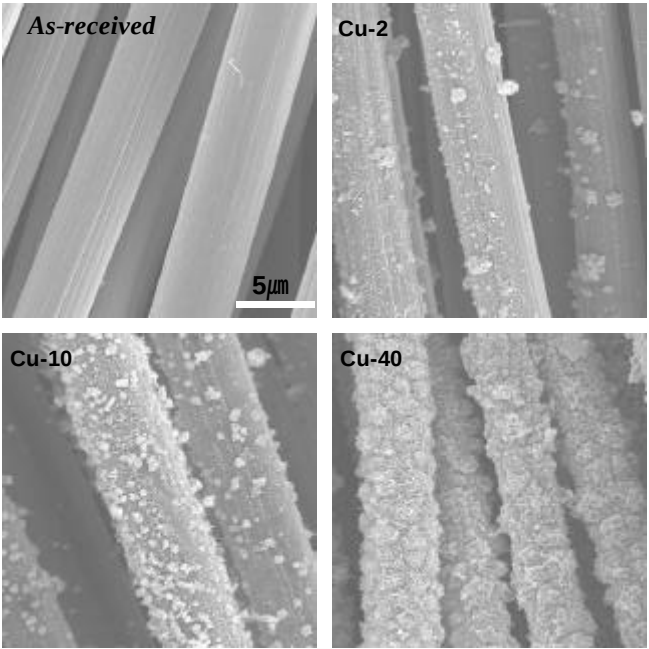


Figure 5. SEM images of the Cu-plated activated carbon fiber surfaces.

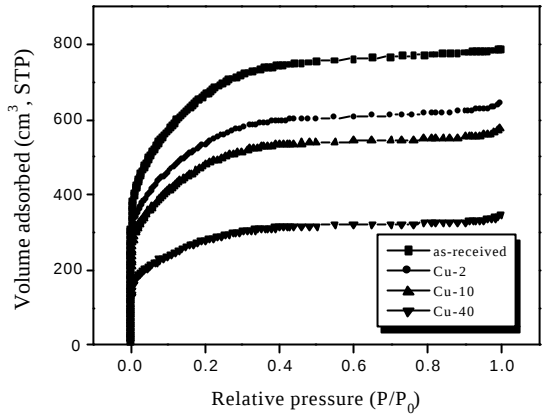


Figure 6. Adsorption isotherms of N₂ at 77 K on the Cu-plated activated carbon fibers.

5-20 nm
20 nm
150-200 nm
ACF N₂
Figure 6
가

가
BET
Type 1
19
가 3
potential)
(interaction
가
Type 1
14
1.0
가
가
round knee
Round knee가
가
round knee가
(wide micropore)
20
Figure 6
Figure
P/P₀ = 1 × 10⁻⁵ 1 × 10⁻¹
micropore filling, monolayer
formation, capillary condensation 3
0.42

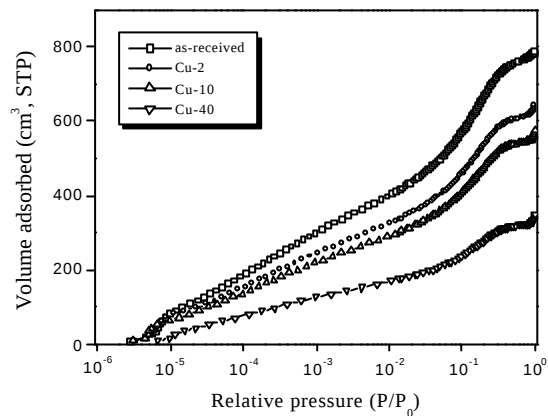


Figure 7. Adsorption isotherms of N₂ at 77 K on the Cu-plated activated carbon fibers in the logarithmic pressure scale.

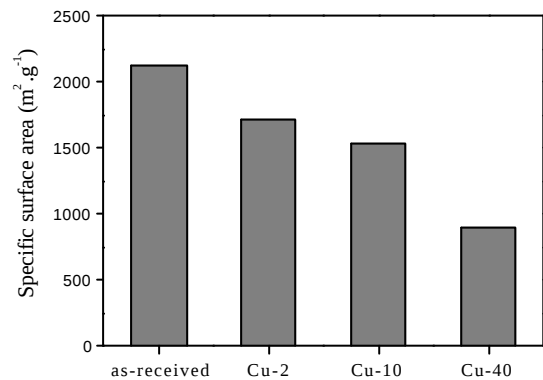


Figure 8. BET's specific surface areas of the Cu-plated activated carbon fibers.

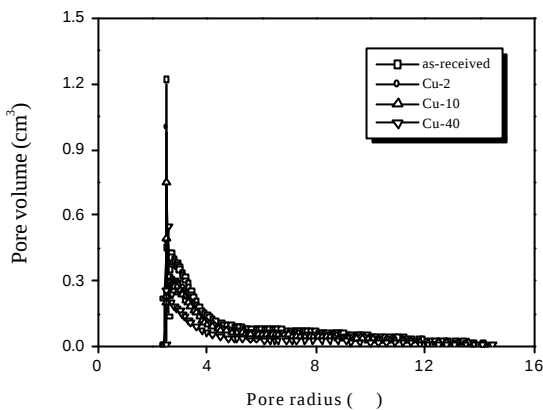


Figure 9. Differential pore volumes of the Cu-plated activated carbon fibers.

Table 3. Textural Properties of the Electrolytically Cu-plated Activated Carbon Fibers

	as-received	Cu-2	Cu-10	Cu-40
total pore volume (cm ³ .g ⁻¹).	1.22	1.00	0.89	0.54
micropore volume (cm ³ .g ⁻¹).	1.16	0.91	0.81	0.47
fraction of micropore (%)	94	91	91	87
average pore diameter (Å)	12.7	11.7	11.6	12.0
BET's constant: C	342	349	352	356
neat heat of adsorption (kJ.mol ⁻¹)	3.74	3.76	3.77	3.78

$$Y(2d) = \ln\left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right) - \frac{62.38}{2d - 0.64}$$

$$\left[\frac{1.895 \times 10^{-3}}{(2d - 0.32)^3} - \frac{2.7087 \times 10^{-7}}{(2d - 0.32)^9} - 0.05014 \right] = 0 \quad (2)$$

condensation
micropore filling
capillary
가
micropore filling
가
Figure 8
가
Cu-40
30%
가

(2) Horvath-Kawazoe
Figure 9

2d, P/P₀
2-14 Å
2-4 Å
가
가
Table 3
가

Figure 6

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