# ENGINEERING PLASTICS FOR ACTIVE CARD AND THE STUDY OF SERVICE LIFETIME

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#### **ABSTRACT**

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Smart cards are plastic cards containing a chip for identification. They provide enhanced security features in various applications. There are several types of commercial plastic used for smart card body such as PC-STD (polycarbonate), PVC (polyvinylchoride) and new multilayer materials such as PC-Teslin and PC-DDI. The drawback of these plastic is the degradation of their properties. The service lifetime of plastic relates to the mechanical properties, appearance of the surface and other properties. The commodity plastic card (PVC and PC) and new develop multilayer card material (PC-Teslin and PC-DDI) were tested to define the duration of the cards. Various conditions and accelerated aging were applied to the plastic cards according to ISO/IEC 24789-1 and 10373-1 standards. The changes in the properties of the plastic card have been analyzed by functionality (data storage devices must be checked after testing) tensile tests, scanning electron microscopy, gloss measurement, and colorimetric spectrophotometer. In term of visual inspection, each material had changing in  $\Delta E$  (color difference) and a decrease in gloss retention. In term of mechanical properties, modulus of each material decreased. After two cycles, the lifetime of each plastic card was predicted. Both of PC-STD and PVC were found to have a lifetime 10 years in normal condition, however, PVC has more scratch than PC-STD. In term of severe condition, only PC-STD was found to have a lifetime for 3 years, while PC-DDI and PC-Teslin were passed the lifetime of 1 year

## บทคัดย่อ

รัตนปทุม พิลาแคง : บัตรพลาสติกวิศวกรรมสำหรับแอคที่พการ์ค และการศึกษาอายุ การใช้งาน (Engineering Plastics for Active Card and the Study of Service Lifetime) อ. ที่ปรึกษา : ผศ. คร. หทัยกานต์ มนัสปียะ 100 หน้า

บัตรสมาร์ทการ์ค คือ บัตรพลาสติกที่บรรจุแผงวงจรไว้ภายในตัวบัตร ซึ่งบัตรสมาร์ท การ์คนั้นเป็นเทคโนโลยีใหม่ที่ใช้เพื่อเพิ่มความสามารถในการป้องกัน บัตรสมาร์ทการ์คโดยทั่วไป มีหลายชนิค เช่น พีซึ-เอสทีคี (พอลิการ์โบเนต) พีวีซี (พอลิไวนิวคอไรค์) และ วัสคุหลายชั้นชนิค ใหม่ เช่น พีซึ-เทสลิน และ พีซึ-คีคีโอ ซึ่งผลเสียของพลาสติกเหล่านี้ คือ การเสื่อมสภาพของ พลาสติก ซึ่งการเสื่อมสภาพของบัตรพลาสติกจะเกี่ยวข้องกับสมบัติเชิงกล ลักษณะของพื้นผิว และ สมบัติอื่นๆ ในการทคลองนี้ บัตรพลาสติกทั่วไป (พีวีซี และ พีซี-เอสทีคี) และวัสคุหลายชั้น ตัวใหม่ (พีซึ-เทสลิน และ พีซึ-คีคีไอ) ถูกนำไปทคลองเพื่อหาความทนทาน ที่สภาวะแวคล้อม ต่างๆ และ และถูกเร่งอายุการใช้งาน ซึ่งอธิบายตามมาตรฐาน ไอเอสโอ/ไออีซี 24789-1 และ 10373-1 การเปลี่ยนแปลงของสมบัติต่างๆ จะถูกวิเคราะห์โคยฟังชั่น (ข้อมูลต่างๆ ที่เก็บไว้ภายใน บัตร), ความสามารถในการต้านทานแรงดึง, การส่องด้วยกล้องจุลทรรศน์อิเล็กตรอนแบบสแกน, ความมันวาว และการเปลี่ยนแปลงของสี หลังจากการทคลองในส่วนของลักษณะภายนอกพบว่า พลาสติกแต่ละชนิคมีการเปลี่ยนแปลงของสีที่เพิ่มขึ้น และความมันวาวที่ลดลง และในส่วนของ สมบัติเชิงกล ค่ามอลคูลัสของพลาสติกแต่ละตัวนั้นลคลง และพบว่าหลังการทคลองในรอบที่สอง อายุการใช้งานของบัตรพลาสติกแต่ละตัวจะสามารถทำนายได้ว่า พีซึ-เอสทีดี และ พีวีซี สามารถ ทำนายอายุการใช้งานได้ 10 ปี ในสภาวะปกติ แต่พีวีซี จะพบรอยขีดข่วนมากกว่า พีซึ-เอสทีดี ใน ส่วนของสภาวะรุนแรงมีเพียง พีซึ-เอสทีคี ที่พบว่ามีอายุการใช้งานถึง 3 ปี ส่วน พีซึ-คีคีใอ และ พีซี-เทสลิน พบว่ามีอายุการใช้งานเพียง 1 ปี

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