做自己認為對的事情並堅持到底

Do what you feel in your heart is the right thing and be persistent.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Mechanical Engineering / Energy / Environmental Technology

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Ping-Hei Chen · 62 歲 (1958 年 8 月)

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評審評語

長期鑽研熱傳與流力現象,將研究成果整合材料知識應用於資通產品之熱管理,也整合生醫知識於快速核酸檢測機臺並成功獲證,運用於新冠肺炎核酸檢測,貢獻卓著。

The awardee has been investigating thermal and fluid phenomena for years, integrating both material and thermal knowledge applicable to the thermal management of ICT products, and applying natural convection mechanics to a rapid polymerase chain reaction platform, that received EUA certificate by TFDA for COVID-19 virus detection. The awardee's academic achievement has made significant contribution to both thermal management and biomedical device industry.

得獎感言

對於一個工程領域的教授而言,做研究的初心,就是希望所從事的研究結果能對產業有所貢獻,使知識化為技術,進而生產為便利人類的產品。能獲得「東元獎」,表示與團隊努力的研究對產業之貢獻獲得肯定。往後仍繼續秉持初心,精進研究,帶領團隊為臺灣熱管理與醫材產業轉型持續奮門。

感謝東元科技文教基金會「東元獎」評審委員的賞識,願意將此獎項領予長期投入產學合作學者,相信此舉將鼓勵更多教授 投入相關研究領域。



拒絕向NO俯首稱臣 瞄準全球跨域出擊的挑戰者



當眾人稱羨的人生勝利組,突然獲知至親罹患無法根 治的罕見疾病,在晴天霹靂之後,面對陰霾鋪天蓋地席據 而來,臺灣大學機械工程學系終身特聘教授陳炳煇卻沒被 預防病情惡化。因為他不希望自己和家人輸給命運,更不 願再看到有人被僅有的百萬分之一的不幸偷襲。他更因此 把研究視野從小我延伸到大我,奔波於各大學核園探尋可 心讓臺灣產業站上世界舞臺的新創團隊,為自己圓夢,也 為臺灣的未來追夢。

書香世家隔代教養 最高學術殿堂一門三傑

談到陳炳煇,就不得不提在臺灣大學名號響叮噹的「陳 氏三兄弟」。陳炳煇在家裡排行老三,老二是臨床醫學研究



所教授陳培哲,老么陳東升是社會學系特聘教授,各自在工 程科學、醫學與人文社會科學頂尖拔萃,也是臺灣大學創校 百年來第二例「一門三傑」。原來陳家在臺中沙鹿是書香門 第,家學淵源,沙鹿區公所編撰的「當今時人」耆碩篇還收 錄陳炳煇祖父的生平事蹟。

因父母親在北部經商,陳炳煇四兄弟自幼即由住在沙 鹿的祖父母「隔代教養」。受日式教育的祖父陳五常家教 甚嚴,即使是寶貝金孫也要每天清晨六點起床,做完體操, 接著灑掃庭除,再幫忙清掃門外的馬路和公共水溝,全年 三百六十五天,只有大年初一這天放假。每天放學做完功課, 還要練習書法半小時。祖父的書法堪稱一絕,沙鹿玉皇殿至 今仍保留陳五常諸多題詞;二哥陳培哲受其薫陶,書法在學

界頗負盛名。

除了教導他 們自律、專注、 毅力與恆心,祖 父嚴以律已與寬 人利他,成為陳 炳煇涵養修持的 典節; 慈祥和藹 的祖母則是大家 公認的「賢妻良 母」。祖父母家 教嚴格,卻從不 打罵孩子,「祖

父總是以身作則,求知欲旺盛,活到老、學到老。,陳炳煇說, 以前三兄弟練完書法後,祖父總會搬出黑板,叫孫子們教他 注音符號クタロロ。

也許因為這樣,陳炳煇的父執輩都很優秀,「我爸爸是 成功大學化工系畢業、二叔、三叔都是臺大醫學院、大姑姑 臺大護理系、二姑姑師大音樂系。」陳炳煇這一代也出了五 個博士。

留美學術血統純正 超薄均温片揚名 MIT

三兄弟上國中後,就被父母接回臺北,陳炳煇求學一路 順遂,臺大機械工程學系畢業後,負笈美國明尼蘇達大學攻 讀碩、博士。他說,在美國留學是這輩子最快樂的時光,風 光明媚的明尼蘇達州是「萬湖之州」,念書做研究閒暇之餘, 就去釣魚,生活非常愜意。

他的指導教授 Prof. Goldstein 是美國國家工程院的院士, 除了是明尼蘇達大學機械系系主任,還身兼美國機械工程學



兒女省親回故鄉,天倫聚首樂洋洋、

歡娛時間匆匆過、轉眼驪歌空惆悵。



會會長,工作繁忙分身乏術,指導學生僅看研究大方向,加 上碩士學位是在物理系取得,也因此鼓勵學生做跨領域研 究,讓陳炳煇養成獨立思考能力,奠定跨學科整合研究基礎, 為日後投入醫材研發埋下伏筆。 陳炳煇更引以為豪的是, 指導教授「很厲害」之外,熱傳導領域的重要參數「Eckert number」(埃克特數),就是以「師祖」Eckert 的姓氏為名, 表彰他的學術貢獻。

陳炳煇在拿到博士學位前半年,母校臺大就召喚他回國 任教,等於還沒拿到學位就有教職虛位以待。陳炳煇當年博 士論文做飛機引擎研究,但回臺後發現「國機國造」政策轉 向購買海外機種,相關領域研究經費大幅減少,便轉而投入 冷凍空調研究。此次得獎讓他想起當年東元電機曾邀請協助 改善室內機噪音問題,雙方其實結緣甚早,合作更是愉快。

繼冷凍空調之後,又陸續研究微機電、生物晶片、微流 道晶片不同領域等,陳炳煇說,透過研究落實理論開發出產 品,是科學家最美好的收穫。以熱流研究成果為例,技術移 轉奇鋐與超眾兩家公司開發出超薄均溫片與超薄熱管,成功 協助兩家公司躋身全世界前五名散熱模組廠商。「現在全世 界均溫片做得最好的前三名公司都在臺灣!」陳炳煇拿出手 機、平板跟筆記型電腦等三個不同尺寸均溫片,難掩驕傲的 說,「這薄薄的一片就有我的技術!」

獨子罹患罕見疾病 跨域研究生物分子檢測

旁人都認為陳炳煇是人生勝利組,他也坦言,從小到大都順風順水,沒遇到什麼挫折。但兒子在就讀大學時,被診斷出罹患罕見疾病,卻瞬間讓他從雲端跌落谷底。然而他並未因此被擊倒,反而決定挺身對抗病魔,轉而投入生物分子檢測研究,「我知道兒子的病很難在發病前就診斷出來,目前也無法澈底根治,但還有很多疾病是可以診斷的,我希望能夠找出更好的方法,可以幫助其他的人。如果可以做其他疾病的檢測,說不定慢慢的精進成熟,到最後可以用來檢測我兒子的病。」

「這是嚴重貧血的跡象!」陳炳煇回憶那年在每星期日固定陪母親吃飯的家族聚餐,二哥陳培哲的話如同晴天霹靂





當頭轟下。陳培哲發現姪子的眼睛竟然沒有半點血絲,當場 憂慮的提出警訊。陳炳煇夫妻帶著兒子到醫院詳細檢查,證 實罹患罕見疾病「陣發性夜間血紅素尿症(簡稱 PNH)」。 PNH 發生機率僅百萬分之一,因免疫系統異常攻擊紅血球, 導致血紅素下降,引發貧血、易喘等病徵。醫生告訴陳炳煇, PNH 病患有三分之一仍可以維持造血功能,三分之一會出現 先天造血功能不良,三分之一可能變成血癌。

兒子雖然是屬於第一種,卻無法完全治癒,過去僅能仰賴輸血,現在則有抗體療法,但兩星期就要打一次針,讓血紅素維持正常。陳炳煇說,生物分子檢測研究連二哥都不看好,但他就是不肯向命運低頭,累積多年跨領域整合技術經驗,終於開發出病毒檢測感測器,還獲得科技部「傑出研究獎」的肯定。「這個技術雖然無法檢測 PNH,但我如果沒有踏出第一步,就無法解決後面更難的技術問題。」為克服開發產品面臨封裝困難瓶頸,陳炳煇更積極跟臺灣熱管理廠商與醫材公司合作,專程出國觀摩國外廠商研發方向,鎖定朝核酸檢測平台與資通訊產品的熱管理產品著手。

三度碰壁仍堅持不懈 花開並蒂快節新冠

儘管在偶然機會下,發現利用自然對流進行聚合酶核酸 反應增生,可以讓反應時間由傳統一個半小時縮減至十五分 鐘,增生後的產品也可用於病毒檢測。然而當陳炳煇興奮的 告訴陳培哲,第一時間就被他否決掉。但陳炳煇還是不肯放 棄,經過半年鍥而不捨的努力,證明這個方法確實可行,終 於獲得陳培哲的肯定,順利找到基亞公司合作展開商品化研 發,並向臺大提出專利申請經費補助。

沒想到好事多磨,審查委員評估認為,這個方法過於簡單不建議補助,又被打了回票。幾經周折轉向說服基亞協助申請全球專利,經過一年半終於獲得美國專利;但基亞專業團隊認為這項技術沒有市場競爭力,又將專利授權給瑞基海洋。皇天終究不忍辜負苦心人,瑞基不但把陳炳煇的技術發揚光大,更成為臺灣第一個獲得 TFDA(衛福部食藥署)認證,率先取得新冠肺炎病毒核酸檢測藥證。 雖然研究開發的聚合酶核酸反應增生技術,一路走來接連被否定三次,但陳炳煇秉持「做自己認為對的事,並堅持到底」的信念,這份執著終於讓他的研究開花結果。

不過陳炳煇跨域探究生物科學並因未停歇,他希望這項核酸檢測技術可以同步檢測 DNA 片段數,從兩段增加五到六段、甚至更多,除了朝個人型居家檢測器發展,例如讓出現感冒症狀的民眾,在家裡就可以自行檢測是否感染致命性流感病毒,及早接受正確的治療以外,更不放棄繼續研發 PNH感測器。對於跨領域發展,陳炳煇不但像個勇往直前的研究冒險家,更是激勵學界創新技術創業領的領頭羊。

創新打造運動產業典範 科技化培育世界杯選手

終日埋首研究,打球是他最常的紓壓方式,打起網球就像「拚命三郎」。被問到為什麼這打球都這麼拚?他帥氣回答:「因為我不喜歡輸的感覺!」打著打著竟打出推廣發展運動產業,翻轉臺灣運動產業的念頭。臺灣「網球一哥」盧彥勳的胞兄盧威儒在臺大資訊工程學系念博士班期間,因緣際會與陳炳煇成為無話不談的球友。「臺灣年輕運動員要有



出路,就必須創新『營運模式』才能有突破性的發展。」看 到盧彥勳長期在海外南征北討,陳炳煇在心裡盤算著「總不 能讓他從球場退役後,也像其他國家隊選手只能到學校當體 育老師吧!」

「我希望盧彥勳可以建立臺灣發展運動產業的商業模 式,讓體育院校培育的學生和運動員真正發揮他們的專長, 而不是只能到學校當體育老師,結合營養、復健與運動心理 專業,透過高科技與大數據創造高附加價值的運動經濟,培 育可以打進國際殿堂的運動明星。 . 陳炳煇認為,運動產業 基本上是跟全球競爭,沒有國際比賽經驗豐富的頂尖選手, 瞭解全世界的競賽生態,很難開創新局,「盧彥勳剛好有這 樣的經歷,像戴資穎也是代表性人物,如果能夠由他們建立 運動產業商業模式,以後我國最好的運動員都可循同樣的路 徑發展,臺灣的運動產業就能夠跟全世界競爭。」



除了運籌帷幄協助盧威儒與盧彥勳兄弟成立網球學院, 陳炳煇過去四年透過科技部研究計畫,陸續協助二十四個研 究團隊募資二十五億元,鼓勵大學教授帶著新創技術走出校 創業。「這些公司多數創立不到兩年,我希望至少有一半能 夠上市上櫃。」陳炳煇曾在四年前統計分析,臺灣上千家上 市上櫃公司僅有十二家由教授創業,總市值接近千億;但國 內教授創業個案在過去幾十年僅五十個左右,就超過十家可 以做到上市上櫃,顯示教授們帶著技術走出校園,若能獲得 有充分的資金挹注,再結合專業的經營管理人才,創業成功 的機率比多數人高很多。

引領校園創新創業風潮 夢逐臺灣脫胎換骨

「大家都知道臺灣的產業只有一個護國神山一台積電和 半導體,其他除了IC設計,就是代工業。我們都在講轉業 轉型和人才培育,但如果不讓這些真正有技術的大學團隊出 來創業,要讓臺灣產業轉型都是空談。」過去幾年在專注個 人研究之餘,陳炳煇像伯樂般的到處尋找千里馬,把百分之 九十的時間都花在協助國內教授帶著科研成果創業。「我們

想的是怎麼樣讓這些技術團隊,真的變成很多隱形冠軍,在 每個特定產業的世界版圖都能夠獨領風騷。」

「我覺得這個是臺灣未來發展很重要的一條路!」陳炳 煇強調,「我們要幫臺灣產業轉型,幫臺灣的博士班和碩士 班學生找一條不是到台積電、聯電或聯發科工作的路。」若 能成功,就會有源源不斷的好學生在臺灣讀大學,跟教授帶 著技術到外面創業,創造世界一流的新創公司,成功之後再 提供資源回饋大學做研究,「如果能做到這一步,我覺得臺 灣的產業轉型和高等教育環境真的可以脫胎換骨。這個是我 最大的夢想。」這就是陳炳煇的認真執著,他總是說,「人 要做有趣的事情,因為有趣才可以投注心血;接下來就是做 有用的事情,思考什麼才是對社會有用的!」





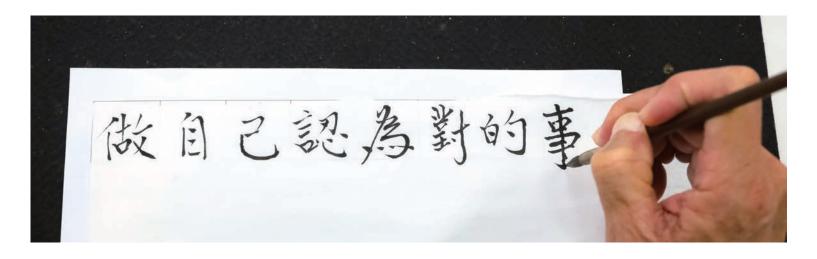
對「東元獎」的期望

東元電機是國內極富聲望的公司,成立科技文教基金會並設立「東元獎」,無疑是拋磚引亞,獎勵對產學合作有貢獻者,並使其成為後學之典範,起而致尤。從設獎與可見「東元獎」橫跨人文、科技,透過不同領域傑者不可,獲獎雖代表肯之共禁、永續發展。對得獎學者在之數。若東元科技文教基金會能鼓勵得獎學者持續研究並發揮社會影響力,透過定期產談、與新一代學者傳承交流,與新一代學者傳承交流,與新一代學者傳承交流,與新一代學者傳承交流,與對傳養主義金會的責任,也是對得獎人之期許。此外,讓得獎者持續帶領團隊,對所從事的研究領域推進,並將研發成果與產業實務相結合,定能讓臺灣的產業競爭力不斷向上提升。

成就歷程

臺大畢業後赴美至明尼蘇達大學(U. of Minnesota)深造, 受教於 Prof. Goldstein 指導教授,教授是美國工程院院士,也 身兼美國工程學會的會長,工作繁忙無暇常常討論研究,養 成本人獨立研究思考能力,但由於心繫研究與家鄉,故獲得 博士學位後,就返國投身教職。

當年博士論文為飛機引擎研究領域,由於昔日國機國 造研究經費豐厚,但後來轉變購買海外機種後,相關研究經 費大幅減少,遂轉投入冷凍空調研究領域,也曾受邀東元電 機協助處理室內機噪音問題。但冷凍空調領域研究較為成 熟,難發表具創新性論文,爾後又轉入微機電、生物晶片、 微流道晶片不同領域,透過多年積累跨領域整合技術,進行 開發病毒檢測之感測器,此部分研究亦曾獲得科技部傑出獎 肯定。但此研究因封裝困難,難以技轉給廠商。自許對臺灣 產業有所貢獻,遂積極與臺灣熱管理廠商與醫材公司合作, 並前往國際展場瞭解領導廠商之發展方向,逐步鎖定核酸 檢測平台與資通訊產品的熱管理產品進行開發。首先跟普 生 (General Biologicals Corporation) 公司開發定量的聚合酶 核酸反應增生 (Polymerase Chain Reaction, PCR) 平台,但難 以突破羅氏(Roche)藥廠專利,就放棄定量機台的開發。後 研究出利用自然對流的方式進行聚合酶核酸反應增生,讓反 應時間可以由傳統一個半小時縮減至十五分鐘,增生後產品 也可用於病毒檢測。但此方法經與陳培哲教授討論後,其專 業認為難以實踐,而我團隊經過半年努力證明方法可行,且 敏感度 (sensitivity) 夠高,特異性 (specificity) 夠好,遂由陳 培哲教授找基亞 (Medigen) 投入研發經費進行研究,並跟臺



灣大學申請經費提出專利送審,但經審查後委員評估認為方法太過簡單,不建議補助,多次波折再請基亞協助申請全球專利,經一年半獲得美國專利,但基亞公司內部專業團隊認為此項技術不具市場競爭力,因此將此專利授權給瑞基海洋(GeneReach Biotechnology Corp.),瑞基將此技術發揚光大,所開發機台為臺灣第一個獲得 TFDA 認證,率先取得新冠肺炎病毒(COVID-19)核酸檢測藥證。

由此可看出研究之路並非平坦順暢,雖有波折與阻礙,但秉持堅持才有獲得成功的機會,所以縱使研究開發之聚合

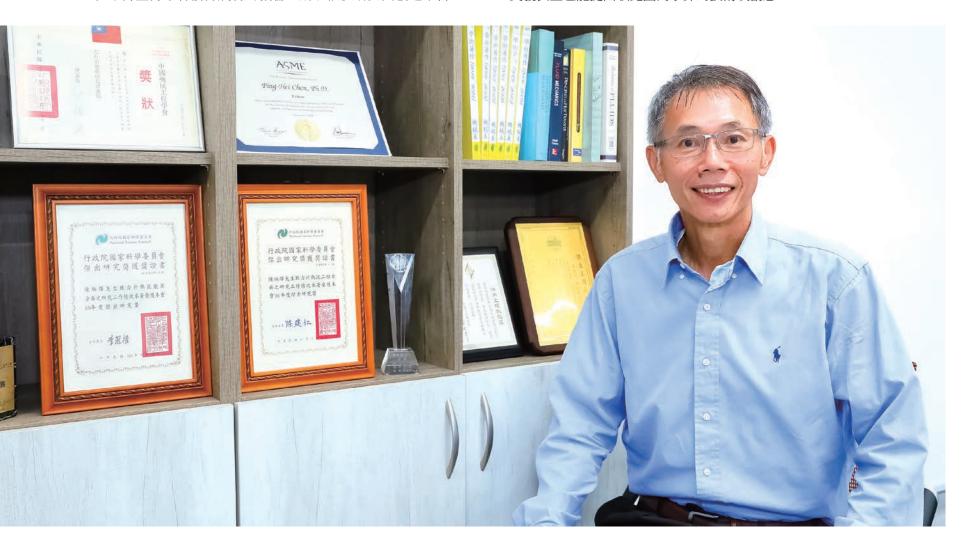
酶核酸反應增生技術,研究過程中被否定三次,但因著堅持 終於開花結果。

具體貢獻事蹟

主要研究貢獻在下列二類領域:

1. 熱管理技術

包含各類熱管 (heat pipe)、奈米流體 (nanofluid) 的應用與物理特性、奈微米結構表面改質對沸騰與冷卻的影響,在論文發表上也能提出領先國內學界的技術或創意。



2. 生物分子的檢測

是國內最早將 CMOS 晶片、E-Beam 技術用於生物分子的 檢測,至於在 DNA 增生與檢測設備上,也提出單溫控自 然對流聚合酶連鎖反應增生 (PCR) 機制,並提出一系列論 文,讓該技術也可以達到類比羅氏 (Roche) 的定量聚合酶 核酸反應增生 (PCR) 機台,用於定量 DNA 檢測,此次對 COVID-19 疫情的核酸檢測也有具體貢獻。

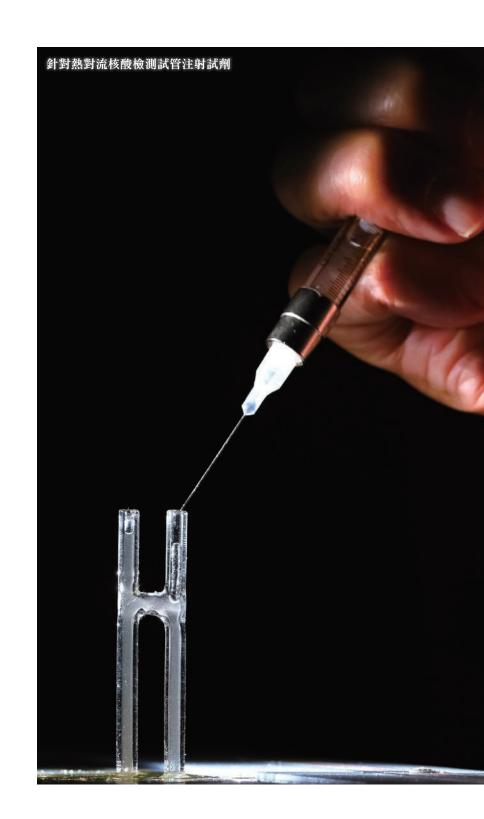
核酸檢測 (Nuclei-acid detection) 的研究共授權三家廠商, 分別是基亞、基亞再授權給瑞基海洋、普生。專利授權給 瑞基後,瑞基將該技術開發成完整的檢測產品,是臺灣第 一家獲得 TFDA 因應新冠肺炎疫情而專案通過 (EUA) 的核 酸檢測機台製造許可,同時捐出五台自動化核酸檢測平台 給國家疫情指揮中心,放置於離島使用,而瑞基公司的營 業額近兩年都倍數成長,股價也躍居農業股股王。

在表面改質用於超薄均溫片或熱管的技術,則授權給奇鋐、 與超眾兩家公司,這兩家公司在超薄均溫片與熱管的產值 穩居全世界前三名。

研究展望

為了堅持做對的事,未來將繼續原研究領域,並期盼與時精進、不斷突破讓定量聚合酶核酸反應增生(Q-PCR)可以整合萃取(extraction)跟純化(Purification)技術,並進行微小化,讓民眾在家便可自行操作檢測相關疾病。另外,也躍躍欲試讓超薄熱管可以自由撓曲,以用於可摺式資通訊產品的散熱(Heat dissipation),更希望透過基礎沸騰的研究,進一步提升超薄熱管的性能。

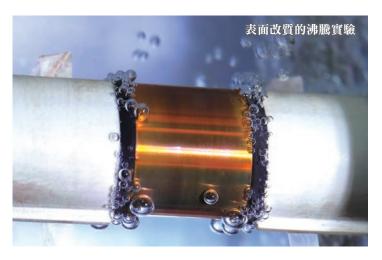
除自許能具有創意與前瞻的產學研究,對臺灣產業有所 助益,更期許精進研究、發表頂尖期刊論文,透過傳遞尖端 知識發揮社會影響,但不忘研究與教學初心,繼續培育臺灣 科技人才。



Prospective of "TECO Award"

TECO Electric and Machinery corporation is a world-renowned Taiwanese company and founded the TECO Technology Foundation to promote cultural and technological achievements that improve the life quality of the Taiwanese people. The foundation awards senior academics and researchers the prestigious TECO awards for bridging the gap between academic institutions and the industry and inspiring young researchers to follow their footsteps.

The TECO award not only recognizes the awardees' direct contribution in their respective areas to the companies and the industry at large, but also values their contribution to the people and the environment in Taiwan. The award seeks to encourage the recipients to continue their academic excellence as well as their effort to create a more sustainable and prosperous Taiwan. The foundation recognizes the tremendous accomplishment of all the awardees and expects even greater achievement in their future, as well as their duty to affect the society at large in a positive manner.



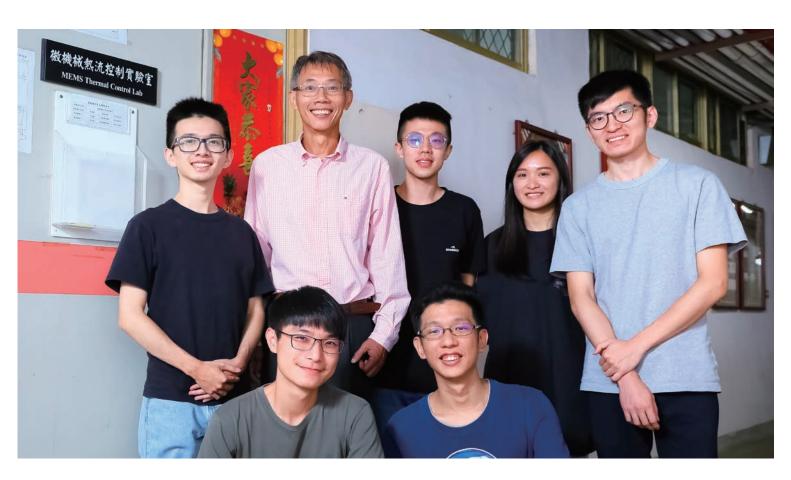
The foundation invites the awardees as keynote speakers in its regular seminars for young scholars or students to share their research experience and passion in academia, as well as their responsibility to the society. One paramount mission of the TECO foundation is to create networking opportunities between senior and junior scholars so that precious experience, passion for research, and a sense of duty to society can be passed on from generation to generation.

In addition to duty and legacy, TECO award aims to push all awardees to lead their teams to achieve even greater heights in research, better apply their research to industry needs and problems, garner more international exposure in the global academic community, and eventually help Taiwanese companies to gain better competitive edge in their competition with global companies in the world.

History of Achievements

Since my parents were busy in taking care of their business, I and my two brothers, Prof. Pei-Jer Chen and Prof. Dung-Sheng Chen, were all raised up by my grandparents. All of us are professors at National Taiwan University in Taiwan. We grew up in a suburb near Taichung city. My grandparents disciplined us well. We woke up early at 6:00 AM, did exercise, and cleaned up our house and the public areas every day. After school, we were asked to practice calligraphy for half an hour daily. Such a training does make us self-disciplined, focused, and perseverant.

After graduating from NTU, I went to Univ. of Minnesota to pursue my Ph. D. degree. My academic advisor is Prof. Goldstein,



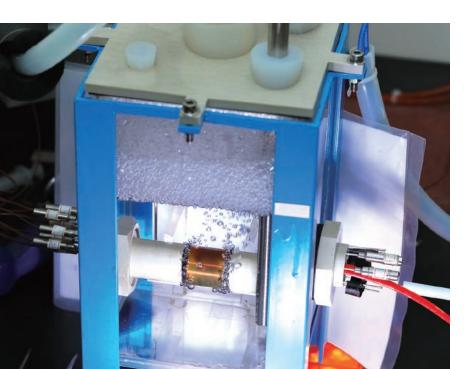
a member of National Academy of Engineering of United States and the President of ASME. He was too busy to give any guidance on my research. Nevertheless, it gave me the chance to explore the research direction and conduct research independently.

Since Taiwan is my home country, I felt the need to contribute my knowledge to my country. After my graduation from Univ. of Minnesota, I went back to Taiwan as the professor of department of Mechanical Engineering at NTU. Because Taiwan's government tried to develop their own fighting aircraft, I was awarded a research grant to improve the performance of gas turbine engine highly related to the research topic of my Ph.

D. thesis. Unfortunately, the efforts to develop advanced fighting aircrafts were ended because both United States and France agreed to sell fighting aircrafts to Taiwan.

I had to switch my research areas from gas turbine engine to air-conditioning and refrigeration. I did some research projects on air-conditioning with TECO to reduce the noise of indoorunit of split-type air-conditioning. However, air-conditioning area is a quite mature research area; it is quite difficult to publish innovative research papers in this area. I decided to switch my research area to MEMS, biochips and microfluidic devices. I was able to integrate biological materials and mechanical knowledge

together to develop biochips for virus detection. My research achievements in this area was recognized by Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and was awarded with a distinguished research award. In spite of that, the biochips encountered packaging problems and the technology for developing biochips was unable to be transferred to companies for further commercial applications. In order to apply my knowledge to some commercial products, I worked closely with Taiwan's companies in areas of both biomedical device and thermal management units for ICT devices. I attended international exhibitions of thermal management units and biomedical devices quite often and found some niche areas in platform of nuclei-acid detection or heat pipes for mobile devices. On the platform of nuclei-acid detection, I was granted an industrial-academic project by MOST to develop a quantitative polymerase chain reaction machine (Q-PCR) with General Biological Corporation. This development met a major obstacle which might infringe the patent held by Roche. In an



accidental occasion, I found a unique approach by using natural convection mechanism to replace the thermal cycling process in traditional PCR machines. It tremendously saves the time to duplicate amplicons that are used for DNA detection from one and half hour to 15 minutes.

In the beginning, Prof. Pei-Jer Chen (a professor at Institute of Clinical Medicine of NTU), rejected my idea because of its simplicity. After half a year effort, I and my Ph. D. student have proved that this technology can detect virus with not only high sensitivity but also excellent specificity. Prof. Pei-Jer Chen persuaded the president of Medigen to provide financial resources to conduct further research. Later, I submitted the applications to NTU to file PCT patent. However, it was rejected by NTU due to its simplicity of technology again. Medigen decided to support all the application fees to file the PCT patent. Nevertheless, Medigen decided not to develop this platform even that the patent was granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The objection was from the core team of Medigen for developing PCR platform because of its simplicity again. Instead of developing the platform by Medigen, the patent was transferred to GeneReach Biotechnology Corporation. GeneReach successfully developed the rapid PCR platform that was granted the first EUA approval by TFDA for manufacturing the PCR platform to detect COVID-19 virus. All the above gave me a great lesson that it is not an easy route to turn the research outcome into commercial profits.

Without persistence, there is no chance to be successful. Our technology for developing PCR platform was denied three times by my own brother, my university, and my financial supporter and eventually was applied into commercial products because of my determination of not giving up.

Technical Contributions

The main research contributions are divided into two areas. The first area is related to thermal management technology, for example, the thermal performances of heat pipes and nanofluid, and the effects of nanometer surface modification on boiling and cooling. Regarding academic publications, my innovative techniques and creative ideas remain the far and away leader as well.

The second area is the detection of biomolecules. It is the first domestic biochip of using CMOS chips and E-Beam technology on the detection of biomolecules. As for DNA amplification and detection equipment, single temperaturecontrolled natural convection on polymerase chain reaction (PCR) mechanism is discussed. Meanwhile, a series of papers were proposed about the technology analogous to Roche's quantitative polymerase nucleic acid reaction (PCR) machine for quantitative DNA detection, which bring great contributions to the nucleic acid detection for the COVID-19 epidemic.

The nuclei-acid detection (Nuclei-acid detection) research result with the natural convection mechanism has been transferred to two manufacturers, Medigen, and GeneReach. After the patent was licenced to GeneReach, GeneReach has developed the technology into a complete diagnosis product for COVID-19 virus detection. It was the first Taiwanese company to obtain a nucleic acid diagnosis machine manufacturing license approved by the TFDA in response to the Covid-19 epidemic. The company also

donated five automation nucleic acid detection machines to the National Epidemic Command Center. They are now placed on the outlying Islands. GeneReach's revenue has grown double in the recent two years and its stock price has become the king of agricultural stocks.

The technology for surface modification used in ultra-thin temperature equalizers or heat pipes is licensed to AVC and CCI, who rank among the top three in the world in the output value of ultra-thin temperature equalizers and heat pipes.

Future Prospects of Research

To continue on doing the right thing, we will still focus on the original research field in the near future. Meanwhile, my team and I will keep on improving ourselves. First, we will try to make quantitative polymerase nucleic acid reaction (O-PCR) integrate the extraction and purification technology, and to miniature the technology so it can be easily operated at home. Secondly, we'll work on the research of ultra-thin heat pipes' bending freely for the heat dissipation of foldable mobile products. Finally, we'll be further improving the performance of ultra-thin heat pipes through basic boiling research.

Besides providing innovative and forward-thinking industryacademy cooperation research, which brings great contributions to Taiwanese industries, I am also looking forward to diligently researching, publishing top journal papers, and spreading social influence through the transmission of cutting-edge finding. Simultaneously, I will keep on doing research and teaching to nurture Taiwanese technology talents.