

전기화학적 전착에 의한 태양전지용 저가 유연 금속 메쉬 제작
Preparation of Low-cost and Flexible Metal Mesh Electrode Used in the Hybrid Solar Cell by Simple Electrochemical Deposition

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초 록: Hybrid solar cells have intensively studied in recent years due to their advantages such as cost effectiveness and possibility of applications in flexible and transparent devices. It is critical to fabricate individual layer composed of organic and inorganic materials in the hybrid solar cell at low cost. Therefore, it is required to manufacture cheaply and enhance the photon-to-electricity conversion efficiency of each layer in the flexible solar cell industry. In this research, we fabricated pure Cu metal mesh electrode prepared by using electroplating and/or electroless plating on the Ni mold which was manufacture through photolithography, electroforming, and polishing process. Copper mesh was formed on the surface of nickel metal working master when pulsed electrolytic copper deposition were performed at various plating parameters such as plating time, current density, and so on. After electrodeposition at 2ASD for 5~30seconds, the line/pitch/thickness of copper mesh sheet was 1.8~2.0/298/0.5 μ m.

Fe-Ni-Cu 합금도금을 위한 Fe-Ni-Cu-S-H₂O 용액의 열역학적 상의 안정도
Thermodynamic Phase Equilibrium of Aqueous Fe-Ni-Cu-S-H₂O Solution for Fe-Ni-Cu Alloy Plating

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초 록: Fe-Ni-Cu 합금 전주를 위하여 황화물 용액에의 상의 열역학적 안정도를 작성하고 전주 조건을 선정하였다. Fe-Ni-Cu-S-H₂O 용액의 열역학적 상의 안정도를 전산모사하기 위한 프로그램은 C#으로 작성하였다. JANAF 자료를 근거한 적정 전주 조건은 130 mA/cm², 50~55°C, pH 2.4 이었다. XRF을 이용한 Fe-Ni-Cu의 합금 도막의 평균 조성은 Fe-42Ni-1Cu [wt.%] 이었다, 전류밀도가 낮아질수록 Ni과 Cu량은 증가하였다. 구리 농도가 증가하면 표면조도는 60 nm로 변화하였다.