

# 平版印刷用鋁板電解粗化之研究

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## 摘要

本研究針對平版印刷用鋁板進行粗化製程，並藉由蝕孔形貌與微結構觀察以及表面性質分析，來了解鋁板經粗化之蝕孔衍生成長機構與差異。實驗中採用正弦波與方形波兩種交流電源波形以及使用硝酸系、鹽酸系電解液，並選用不同製程所生產之1050 鋁底材（CC 料與DC 料）。電解操作條件為電流密度15A/dm<sup>2</sup>、交流頻率50Hz、電解液溫度35 及30 秒~300 秒系列的粗化時間，粗化後鋁板浸漬於磷、鉻酸混合液中去除腐蝕膜，藉由量測表面粗糙度、蝕孔衍生數目與靜電容量進行表面性質分析，並利用SEM 觀察蝕孔形貌以及複製蝕孔內部結構之複製模，以期瞭解粗化過程對於蝕孔表面形貌、蝕孔內部衍生構造與表面性質的關係，實驗中又以TEM 解析含腐蝕膜試片之蝕孔微結構與腐蝕膜組織結構鑑定，並以EDS 半定量分析來鑑定腐蝕膜之組成。實驗結果顯示在硝酸液中含腐蝕膜的粗化表面所呈現高度的包旋表面，在鹽酸液中粗化鋁板則為具有許多坑洞的平坦的表面。另外由蝕孔橫截面的觀察，硝酸系的蝕孔特徵為半圓形蝕孔，鹽酸電解液之蝕孔特徵為不規則的半圓形蝕孔，蝕孔寬度較深度大且底部較為平坦。腐蝕膜組織皆為多孔非晶的氫氧化鋁，在硝酸電解液中腐蝕膜呈現層狀的結構且複製蝕孔曲率，顯示具有陽極膜的可能，在鹽酸電解液中腐蝕膜內部含有許多小孔洞，腐蝕膜的形成為沈積膜的形式。使用不同粗化電源波形於硝酸液電解粗化時，發現兩種波形所衍生的蝕孔皆為半圓形蝕孔，方波所衍生的蝕孔較為密集且隨粗化時間的增加，蝕孔發展因集中於包旋蝕孔，而使得粗化表面的蝕孔發展不如正弦波的發展均勻。由蝕孔橫截面觀察顯示，方形波所形成的腐蝕膜除層狀腐蝕膜外尚具有覆蓋形式之沈積膜。方形波的蝕孔朝向不均勻發展主要受方形波所提供的粗化電量較正弦波多以及腐蝕膜的沈積造成小型蝕孔被覆蓋，蝕孔的發展轉至包旋蝕孔或大型的圓形蝕孔所造成，因此粗化電量大，造成蝕孔尺寸發展過大，腐蝕膜的沈積造成蝕孔發展不均勻。對不同製程條件生產的1050 鋁板粗化行為探討發現DC 料與CC 料於硝酸電解液粗化時蝕孔的演進過程相近，所生成的基本蝕孔均為圓形蝕孔，並由於圓形蝕孔間的側向連結會有彎月型蝕孔的特徵，當蝕孔間產生二維方向的連結時則形成包旋蝕孔。雖然CC 料與DC 料皆為1050 系印刷用鋁板，但其製程方式不同，所表現出的粗化性質亦有所差異。DC 料在蝕孔的發展上演進較慢，使得表面粗糙度及蝕孔數量皆低於CC 料，同時其表面積增加率較低。由於平版印刷板擁有較高的印刷品質與強韌的耐印性，因此廣泛使用於印刷界。平版經由適當的粗化處理可有效地提升印刷品的解析力與印刷品質，本研究的結果可幫助業者作為日後平版印刷用鋁板粗化條件的參考與品質提升改善的基礎。

關鍵詞：電解粗化；平版印刷板；半圓型蝕孔；方形蝕孔；電蝕；包旋蝕孔；彎月形蝕孔；腐蝕膜

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