

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
23 October 2008 (23.10.2008)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2008/127017 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:
H01L 35/32 (2006.01)

(74) Agent: **HAW, Yong Noke**; 6th Fl. Hyun Juk Bldg.,
832-41, Yeoksam-dong, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 135-080
(KR).

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/KR2008/002018

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,
AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA,
CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE,
EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID,
IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO,
RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM,
TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(22) International Filing Date: 10 April 2008 (10.04.2008)

(25) Filing Language: Korean

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
10-2007-0037285 17 April 2007 (17.04.2007) KR

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **KOREA
INSTITUTE OF MACHINERY & MATERIALS**
[KR/KR]; 171 Jang-dong, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon-si
305-343 (KR).

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,
ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI,
FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL,
NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG,
CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(72) Inventors; and

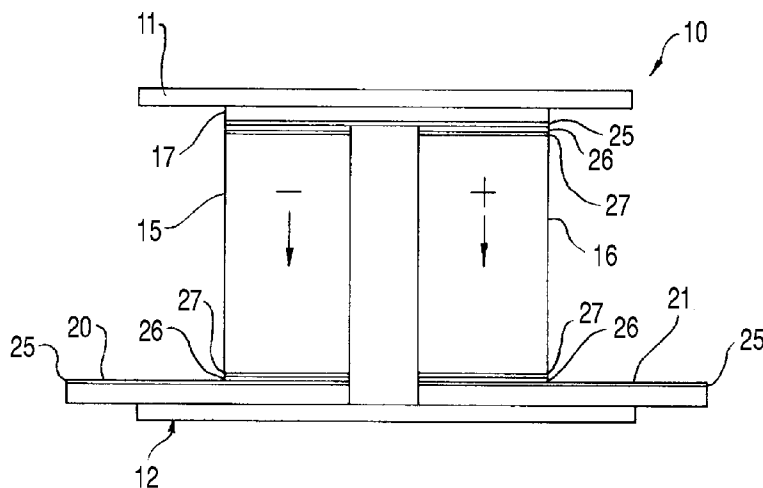
(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **HA, Gook Hyun**
[KR/KR]; 410-1102 Daerim town, Hwamyung-dong,
Buk-gu, Busan-si 616-780 (KR). **YU, Ji Hun** [KR/KR];
1403ho Hwain APT., 35-1 Seodaesin-dong, Seo-gu, Bu-
san-si 602-091 (KR). **LEE, Gil Gun** [KR/KR]; 109-603
Doosan Dongguk APT., Joa-dong, Haewoondae-gu, Bu-
san-si 612-030 (KR).

Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the
claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of
amendments

(54) Title: A THERMOELECTRIC MODULE

[Fig. 1]



(57) Abstract: Provided is a thermoelectric module including electrodes and P-type and N-type semiconductors formed on a substrate by a printing method. The thermoelectric module includes upper and lower substrates (110 and 120) formed of ceramic or aluminum and forming upper and lower surfaces of the thermoelectric module; electrodes (130) disposed on surfaces of the upper and lower substrates (110 and 120), the electrodes being formed of an electrically conductive material for transmitting electric power; a plurality of P-type and N-type semiconductors (140 and 150) spaced between the electrodes (130), the P-type and N-type semiconductors (140 and 150) being forming by sintering a paste mixture

of thermoelectric powder and an organic solvent, wherein the electrodes (130) and the P-type and N-type semiconductors (140 and 150) are formed by a printing method. With this configuration, thin thermoelectric module having various sizes and shapes can be provided.

Description

A THERMOELECTRIC MODULE

Technical Field

- [1] The present disclosure relates to a thermoelectric module including electrodes and P-type and N-type semiconductors formed on substrates by a printing method.

Background Art

- [2] Thermoelectric modules are used for generating electricity using the Seebeck effect or for cooling objects using the Peltier effect.
- [3] Different temperatures of two sides can be converted into electrical voltage. This is called the Seebeck effect. Examples of thermoelectric modules using the Seebeck effect include waste-heat thermoelectric generators, body-heat thermoelectric generators for small electronic devices such as electronic clocks, radioactive-decay-heat thermoelectric generators for spacecrafts.
- [4] When an electric current flows through two sides, heat is transferred from one side to the other side. Thus, one side is cooled and the other side is heated. This is called the Peltier effect. Therefore, it is possible to provide thermoelectric cooling devices that can cool objects only using an electric current without using a mechanical cooling cycle.
- [5] In general, thermoelectric cooling devices have low efficiency as compared with traditional compressor cooling devices. However, the thermoelectric cooling devices do not produce mechanical noise and are advantageous in precise and fast temperature controlling. In addition, the thermoelectric cooling devices have a relatively high efficiency at an operation temperature of about 5 to about 10 degrees Celsius or in small-sized applications.
- [6] An exemplary thermoelectric module of the related art will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawing.
- [7] Referring to Fig. 1, a thermoelectric module 10 includes an upper substrate 11 and a lower substrate 12. The upper and lower substrates 11 and 12 absorb or emit heat. The upper and lower substrates 11 and 12 are vertically disposed at a predetermined distance apart from each other.
- [8] An N-type semiconductor 15 and a P-type semiconductor 16 are disposed between the upper and lower substrates 11 and 12. Each of the N-type semiconductor 15 and the P-type semiconductor 16 is formed of a thermoelectric material and has a predetermined size and shape. Practically, N-type semiconductors 15 and P-type semiconductors 16 are disposed in turn between the lower substrates 15 and 16.
- [9] A connection line 17 is disposed between the upper substrate 11 and the N-type and

P-type semiconductors 15 and 16. The connection line 17 connects the N-type and P-type semiconductors 15 and 16.

- [10] A metal layer 25 is disposed under the connection line 17. The metal layer 25 prevents atoms from moving from the connection line 17 to the N-type and P-type semiconductors 15 and 16. The metal layer 25 is formed of nickel (Ni) having a small amount of phosphor or boron.
- [11] That is, the metal layer 25 prevents deterioration of thermoelectric characteristics of the thermoelectric module 10 and stabilizes the thermoelectric characteristics of the thermoelectric module 10. The metal layer 25 is formed on the connection line by a predetermined coating method.
- [12] A barrier layer 27 is disposed between the N-type and P-type semiconductors 15 and 16. The barrier layer 27 prevents the N-type and P-type semiconductors 15 and 16 from being contaminated by a soldering layer 26.
- [13] The soldering layer 26 is disposed between the metal layer 25 and the barrier layer 27. The soldering layer 26 bonds together the metal layer 25 and the barrier layer 27.
- [14] An N contact 20 and a P contact 21 are disposed on a bottom surface of a lower soldering layer 26.
- [15] The N and P contacts 20 and 21 are spaced apart from each other and are attached to bottom surfaces of the N-type and P-type semiconductors 15 and 16 for supplying power to the N-type and P-type semiconductors 15 and 16.
- [16] However, the thermoelectric module 10 of the related art has the following problems. The soldering layers 26 are disposed at top and bottom surfaces of the N-type and P-type semiconductors 15 and 16 for fixing the N-type and P-type semiconductors 15 and 16 to the upper and lower substrates 11 and 12.
- [17] That is, the thermoelectric module 10 contains a harmful material that may affect operator's health. Furthermore, due to the soldering layer 26, the barrier layer 27 is additionally necessary. This increases the thickness of the thermoelectric module 10 and the number of manufacturing operations of the thermoelectric module 10, resulting in a high defect rate.
- [18] Moreover, since a soldering operation for forming the soldering layer 26 consumes much time, the productivity of the manufacturing operations of the thermoelectric module 10 is low, and thus the price of the thermoelectric module 10 is high.

Disclosure of Invention

Technical Problem

- [19] Accordingly, embodiments are directed to a thermoelectric module that substantially obviates one or more of the problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art. Embodiments provide a thin thermoelectric module including electrodes

and P-type and N-type semiconductors formed by a printing method, specifically, a screen printing method.

- [20] Embodiments also provide thermoelectric modules having various sizes and shapes using a screen printing method.

Technical Solution

- [21] In one embodiment, a thermoelectric module includes: upper and lower substrates formed of ceramic or aluminum and forming upper and lower surfaces of the thermoelectric module; electrodes disposed on surfaces of the upper and lower substrates, the electrodes being formed of an electrically conductive material for transmitting electric power; a plurality of P-type and N-type semiconductors spaced between the electrodes, the P-type and N-type semiconductors being formed by sintering a paste mixture of thermoelectric powder and an organic solvent, wherein the electrodes and the P-type and N-type semiconductors are formed using a printing method.
- [22] The electrodes may be formed by sintering a paste mixture of silver (Ag) or copper (Cu) powder and an organic solvent.
- [23] The paste mixture may include about 40% to about 95% by volume of the thermoelectric powder.
- [24] The organic solvent mixed with the thermoelectric powder may be removed at a temperature equal to or lower than a sintering temperature of the thermoelectric powder.
- [25] The printing method may be a screen printing method.

Advantageous Effects

- [26] In the present disclosure, the electrodes and the P-type and N-type semiconductors are formed on the substrates by a screen printing method. Therefore, the thicknesses of the electrodes and the P-type and N-type semiconductors can be precisely controlled for making the thermoelectric module very thin.
- [27] In addition, thermoelectric modules having various sizes and shapes can be provided. Moreover, since the thermoelectric module can be fabricated through a simple process, the productivity of the fabrication process can be high, and the thermoelectric module can be fabricated at low costs.

Brief Description of the Drawings

- [28] Fig. 1 is a vertical sectional view illustrating a thermoelectric module of the related art.
- [29] Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view illustrating a thermoelectric module according to the present disclosure.
- [30] Fig. 3 is a flowchart illustrating a method of fabricating a thermoelectric module according to the present disclosure.

- [31] Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view illustrating changes of the thermoelectric module during fabrication operations according to an embodiment.
- [32] Fig. 5 is an enlarged image illustrating ball-milled P-type semiconductor powder used for fabricating the thermoelectric module according to the present disclosure.
- [33] Fig. 6 is an enlarged image illustrating ball-milled N-type semiconductor powder used for fabricating the thermoelectric module according to the present disclosure.
- [34] Fig. 7 is a chart illustrating a thermoelectric characteristic of the thermoelectric module with respect to ball milling conditions of the P-type semiconductor powder according to the present disclosure.
- [35] Fig. 8 is a chart illustrating thermoelectric characteristics of the thermoelectric module before and after a hydrogen reduction operation according to the present disclosure.
- [36] Fig. 9 is a plan view illustrating the thermoelectric module after an electrode forming operation according to the present disclosure.
- [37] Fig. 10 is a plan view illustrating the thermoelectric module after a semiconductor forming operation according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.
- [38] Fig. 11 is an enlarged image illustrating the thermoelectric module after a module forming operation according to the present disclosure.
- [39] Fig. 12 is a vertical sectional view illustrating changes of a thermoelectric module during fabrication operations according to another embodiment.
- [40] Fig. 13 is a plan view illustrating the thermoelectric module after a semiconductor forming operation according to another embodiment of the present disclosure.

Mode for the Invention

- [41] A thermoelectric module will now be described in detail with reference to Fig. 2 according to an embodiment.
- [42] Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view illustrating a thermoelectric module according to the present disclosure.
- [43] Referring to Fig. 2, a thermoelectric module 100 includes upper and lower substrates 110 and 120. The upper and lower substrates 110 and 120 form the upper and lower exteriors of the thermoelectric module. The upper and lower substrates 110 and 120 generate or absorb heat in response to power applied to the thermoelectric module 100. The upper and lower substrates 110 and 120 are formed of a material having a high thermal conductivity and strength.
- [44] Electrodes 130 are disposed between a bottom surface of the upper substrate 110 and a top surface of the lower substrate 120. The electrodes 130 transfer power applied to the thermoelectric module 100. The electrodes 130 include upper electrodes 132 disposed on the bottom surface of the upper substrate 110 and lower electrodes 134

disposed on the top surface of the lower substrate 120. A P-type semiconductor 140 and an N-type semiconductor 150 are disposed on each surface of the upper and lower electrodes 132 and 134 at a predetermined distance from each other. In detail, a P-type semiconductor 140 is disposed on a bottom left surface of the upper electrode 132, and an N-type semiconductor 150 is disposed away from the right side of the P-type semiconductor 140. That is, the N-type semiconductor 150 is disposed on a top left surface of the lower electrode 134. Then, another P-type semiconductor 140 is disposed away from the right side of the N-type semiconductor 150.

[45] Therefore, when power is supplied to the thermoelectric module 100, an electric current may flow through the P-type and N-type semiconductors 140 and 150 that are electrically connected in series in an alternating manner between the upper substrate 110 and the lower substrate 120.

[46] The upper and lower substrates 110 and 120 are formed of a material having a high thermal conductivity so as to minimize power consumption of the thermoelectric module 100. For example, the upper and lower substrates 110 and 120 may be formed of silver (Ag) or copper (Cu).

[47] The P-type and N-type semiconductors 140 and 150 are disposed between the upper and lower substrates 110 and 120. The P-type and N-type semiconductors 140 and 150 are formed by sintering a paste mixture of thermoelectric powder and an organic solvent. Well-known thermoelectric materials may be used as thermoelectric powder. Thus, a description of the thermoelectric powder will be omitted.

[48] A method of fabricating a thermoelectric module 100 will now be described with reference to Figs. 3 to 11 according to an embodiment.

[49] Fig. 3 is a flowchart illustrating a method of fabricating a thermoelectric module according to the present disclosure, and Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view illustrating changes of the thermoelectric module during fabrication operations according to an embodiment. Figs. 5 to 7 are enlarged images of ball-milled powders of a P-type semiconductor 140 and a N-type semiconductor 150 and a thermoelectric characteristic chart.

[50] Fig. 8 is a chart illustrating thermoelectric characteristics of the thermoelectric module before and after a hydrogen reduction operation according to the present disclosure. Figs. 9 and 10 are plan views illustrating the thermoelectric module after an electrode forming operation and a semiconductor forming operation according to the present disclosure, and Fig. 11 is an enlarged image illustrating the thermoelectric module after a module forming operation according to the present disclosure.

[51] First, an upper substrate 110 and a lower substrate 120 are prepared. Then, thermoelectric powders for forming P-type and N-type semiconductors 140 and 150 are prepared in operation S100. In operation S100, fine thermoelectric powders and metal

powder such as aluminum powder are fabricated through a ball milling operation for preparing an electrode forming operation (S400) and a semiconductor forming operation (S500).

- [52] In the ball milling operation, raw materials are mechanically pulverized by compressing, shearing, impacting, or a combination thereof.
- [53] After the ball milling operation, thermoelectric powders having a diameter not larger than 2 μm are obtained as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. The ball milling operation may be performed for about 1 hour to about 100 hours. The reason for this is that the thermoelectric characteristics of the thermoelectric powders are best when the ball milling operation is performed for about 1 hour to about 100 hours as shown in Fig. 7. In operation S200, the thermoelectric powders are reduced using hydrogen. The hydrogen reduction is performed to improve the thermoelectric characteristics of the thermoelectric powders. As shown in Fig. 8, the thermoelectric characteristics of the thermoelectric powders are improved after the hydrogen reduction.
- [54] In operation S300, the thermoelectric powders are mixed with an organic solvent to form thermoelectric pastes.
- [55] The organic solvent can be completely removed from the thermoelectric pastes at a temperature lower than sintering temperatures of the thermoelectric powder. The thermoelectric paste contains 40% to 95% by volume of the thermoelectric powder. If the volume percentage of the thermoelectric powder is lower than 40%, many voids may be generated after sintering. On the other hand, if the volume percentage of the thermoelectric powder is higher than 94%, the fluidity of the thermoelectric paste is low, and thus it is difficult to apply the thermoelectric paste by printing.
- [56] Thereafter, in operation S400, a metal mask (not shown) or a metal mesh (not shown) is placed on the upper substrate 110 or the lower substrate 120, and then the metal powder such as silver or copper powder is allowed to pass through the metal mask or the metal mesh to form electrodes 130.
- [57] In detail, the metal mask or metal mesh has a fine hole pattern corresponding to the electrodes 130. The metal powder such as silver or copper powder is allowed to pass through fine holes of the metal mask or metal mesh to form upper electrodes 132 or lower electrodes 134 on the upper substrate 110 or the lower substrate 120. That is, this operation is a screen printing operation.
- [58] Once the electrodes 130 are formed on the upper substrate 110 or the lower substrate 120 by screen printing using the metal powder, the electrodes 130 should not be detached from the upper substrate 110 or the lower substrate 120. For this, the metal powder may be used in the form of paste using an organic solvent.
- [59] The upper electrodes 132 or the lower electrodes 134 formed in operation S400 are shown in Fig. 4. The upper electrodes 132 or the lower electrodes 134 are spaced at

regular intervals as shown in Fig. 9.

- [60] Thereafter, the upper electrodes 132 or the lower electrodes 134 are treated at a temperature of about 600°C to about 800°C for about 1 hour to 3 hours so as to remove the organic solvent.
- [61] In operation S500, P-type semiconductors 140 and N-type semiconductors 150 are formed on bottom surfaces of the upper electrodes 132 or top surfaces of the lower electrodes 134 (in the current embodiment, on the top surfaces of the lower electrodes 134).
- [62] In detail, the P-type and N-type semiconductors 140 and 150 are simultaneously formed on the top surfaces of the lower electrodes 134 at predetermined intervals. Like in the electrode forming operation S400, the P-type and N-type semiconductors 140 and 150 are formed by a screen printing method.
- [63] In more detail, a metal mask or a metal mash is placed on the top surfaces of the lower electrodes 134, and the thermoelectric paste prepared in S100 is allowed to pass through the metal mask or the metal mash so as to form the P-type and N-type semiconductors 140 and 150 on the top surfaces of the lower electrodes 134.
- [64] The metal mask or the metal mash used in operation S500 has a fine hole pattern corresponding to the P-type and N-type semiconductors 140 and 150.
- [65] The second region of Fig. 4 illustrates the lower substrate 120 after the semiconductor forming operation (S500). Referring to Fig. 10, in a given column, the P-type and N-type semiconductors 140 and 150 are arranged at predetermined intervals in an alternating manner.
- [66] The P-type and N-type semiconductors 140 and 150 formed on the electrode 130 are treated in a non-oxidation atmosphere at a temperature of about 250°C or lower for about 1 hour to about 3 hours, in order to remove the organic solvent from the thermoelectric paste.
- [67] In operation S600, the upper substrate 110 on which the upper electrodes 132 are formed in operation S400 is bonded to the lower substrate 120 on which the P-type and N-type semiconductors 140 and 150 are formed in operation S500.
- [68] In detail, the upper substrate 110 on which the upper electrodes 132 are formed in operation S400 is placed in a die (not shown) together with the lower substrate 120 on which the P-type and N-type semiconductors 140 and 150 are formed in operation S500 after orienting the upper and lower substrates 110 and 120 as shown in the lowermost region of Fig. 4. Then, the upper and lower substrates 110 and 120 are sintered by pressing and heating.
- [69] The sintering is performed in a temperature range in which thermoelectric powder is generally sintered. In the current embodiment, the sintering is performed in the temperature range from about 300°C to about 550°C since Bi-Te-Sb or Bi-Te-Se ther-

thermoelectric powder is used. The sintering may be started in a vacuum and then continued in a non-oxidation atmosphere.

[70] A method of fabricating a thermoelectric module will now be described with reference to Figs. 12 and 13 according to another embodiment.

[71] Fig. 12 is a vertical sectional view illustrating changes of a thermoelectric module during fabrication operations according to another embodiment, and Fig. 13 is a plan view illustrating the thermoelectric module after a semiconductor forming operation according to another embodiment of the present disclosure.

[72] In the following description, the same operations as those of the previous embodiment will not be described in detail. The differences in semiconductor forming operation S500 and module forming operation S600 will be described in detail.

[73] In semiconductor forming operation S500, N-type semiconductors 150 are formed on bottom surfaces of upper electrodes 132 formed on an upper substrate 110, and P-type semiconductors 140 are formed on top surfaces of lower electrodes 134 formed on a lower substrate 120. The N-type semiconductors 150 and the P-type semiconductors 140 are formed by screen printing using metal masks or metal meshes.

[74] A pair of metal masks or metal meshes is prepared: one for forming the N-type semiconductors 150, and the other for forming the P-type semiconductors 140. For this, the pair of metal masks or metal meshes has different fine hole patterns.

[75] In other words, since the metal masks or metal meshes are used for forming the P-type and N-type semiconductors 140 and 150, respectively, the fine hole patterns of the metal masks or metal meshes are not aligned when the metal masks or metal meshes are put one on the other.

[76] Fig. 12 shows the P-type and N-type semiconductors 140 and 150 formed using the metal masks or metal meshes. Referring to the lowermost region of Fig. 12, in a given electrode region, a pair of P-type and N-type semiconductors are disposed at a predetermined distance apart from each other.

[77] Thereafter, in operation S600, the upper substrate 110 at which the N-type semiconductors 150 are formed in operation S500 is placed in a die (not shown) together with the lower substrate 120 on which the P-type semiconductors 140 are formed in operation S500. In the die, the upper substrate 110 faces the lower substrate 120 as shown in the lowermost region of Fig. 12. Then, the upper and lower substrates 110 and 120 are sintered by pressing and heating.

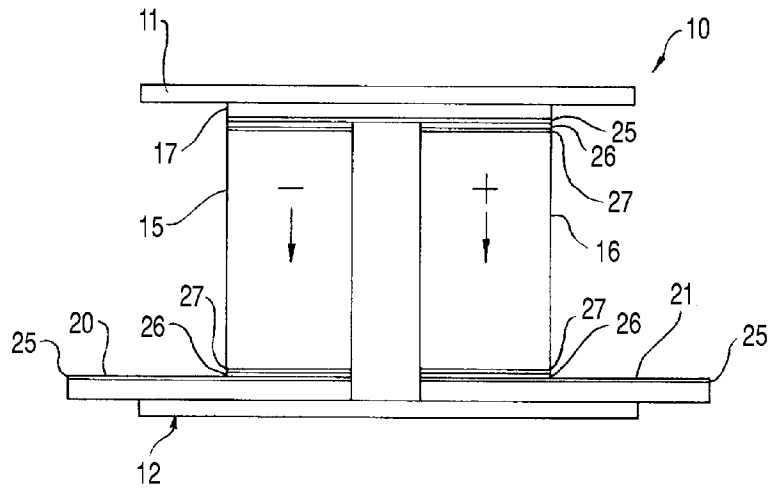
[78] The sintering is performed in a temperature range in which thermoelectric powder is generally sintered. In the current embodiment, the sintering is performed in the temperature range from about 300°C to about 550°C since Bi-Te-Sb or Bi-Te-Se thermoelectric powder is used. The sintering may be started in a vacuum and then continued in a non-oxidation atmosphere.

- [79] Although embodiments have been described with reference to a number of illustrative embodiments thereof, it should be understood that numerous other modifications and embodiments can be devised by those skilled in the art that will fall within the spirit and scope of the principles of this disclosure.
- [80] For example, the P-type and N-type semiconductors 140 and 150 are simultaneously formed on the top surfaces of the lower electrodes 134 at predetermined intervals in operation S500 according to an embodiment. However, the P-type and N-type semiconductors 140 and 150 can be formed on the bottom surfaces of the upper electrodes 132 in another embodiment.
- [81]
- [82]

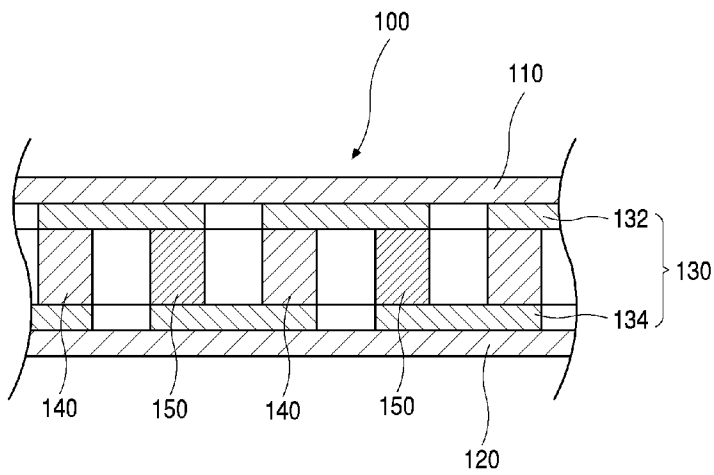
Claims

- [1] A thermoelectric module comprising:
upper and lower substrates formed of ceramic or aluminum and forming upper and lower surfaces of the thermoelectric module;
electrodes disposed on surfaces of the upper and lower substrates, the electrodes being formed of an electrically conductive material for transmitting electric power;
a plurality of P-type and N-type semiconductors spaced between the electrodes, the P-type and N-type semiconductors being formed by sintering a paste mixture of thermoelectric powder and an organic solvent,
wherein the electrodes and the P-type and N-type semiconductors are formed by a printing method.
- [2] The thermoelectric module according to claim 1, wherein the electrodes are formed by sintering a paste mixture of silver (Ag) or copper (Cu) powder and an organic solvent.
- [3] The thermoelectric module according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the paste mixture comprises about 40% to about 95% by volume of the thermoelectric powder.
- [4] The thermoelectric module according to claim 3, wherein the organic solvent mixed with the thermoelectric powder is removed at a temperature equal to or lower than a sintering temperature of the thermoelectric powder.
- [5] The thermoelectric module according to claim 1, wherein the printing method is a screen printing method.

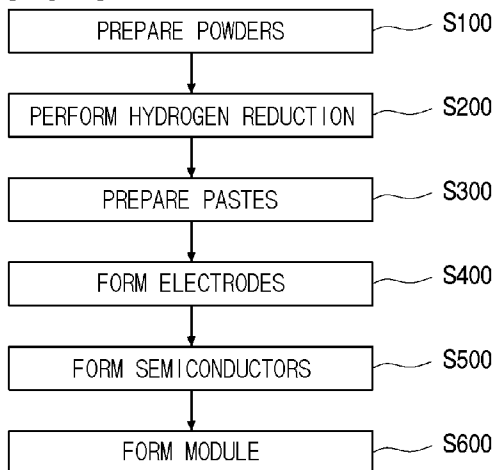
[Fig. 1]



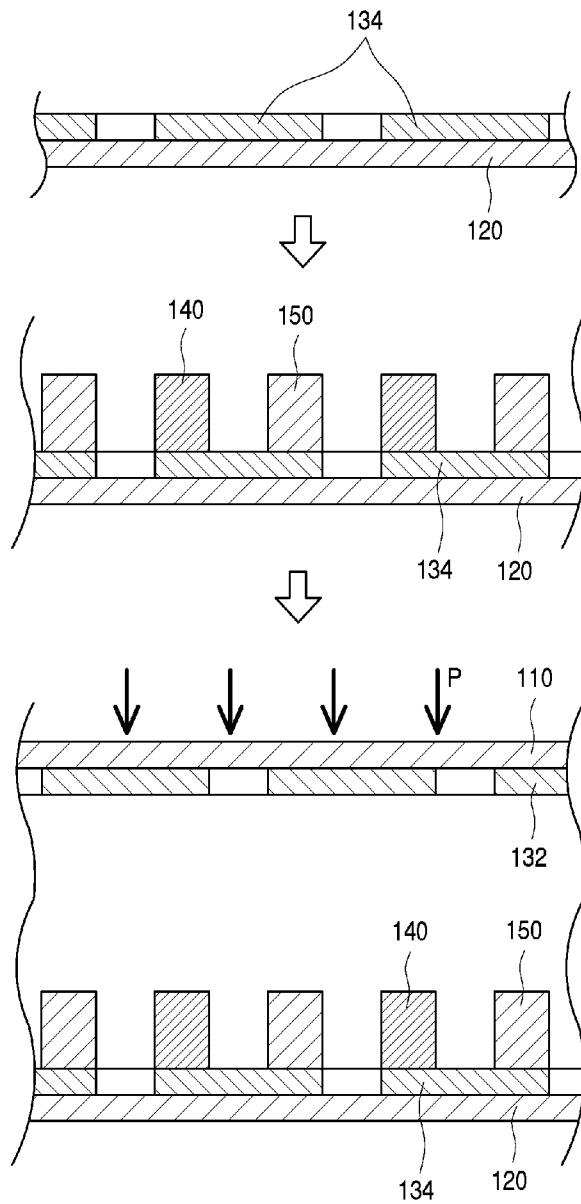
[Fig. 2]



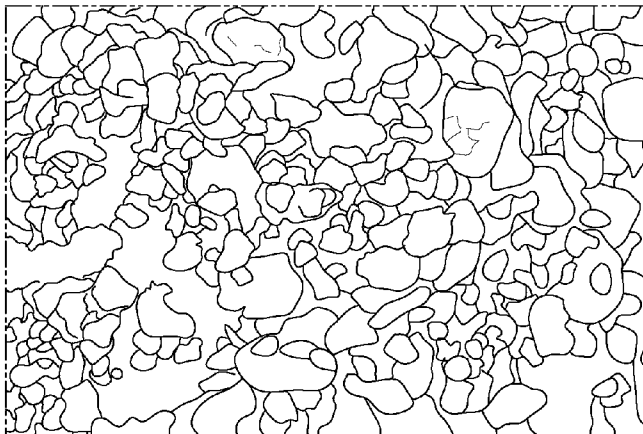
[Fig. 3]



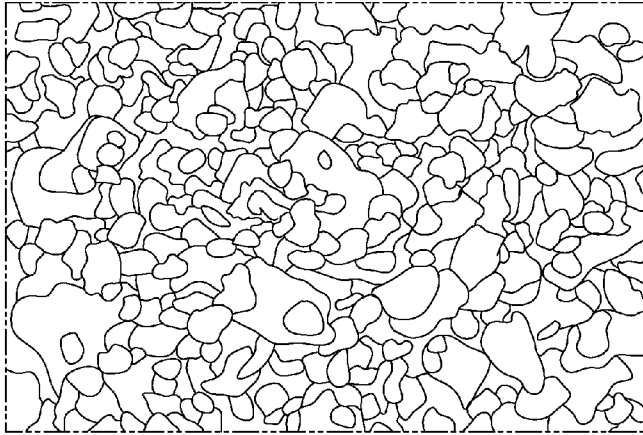
[Fig. 4]



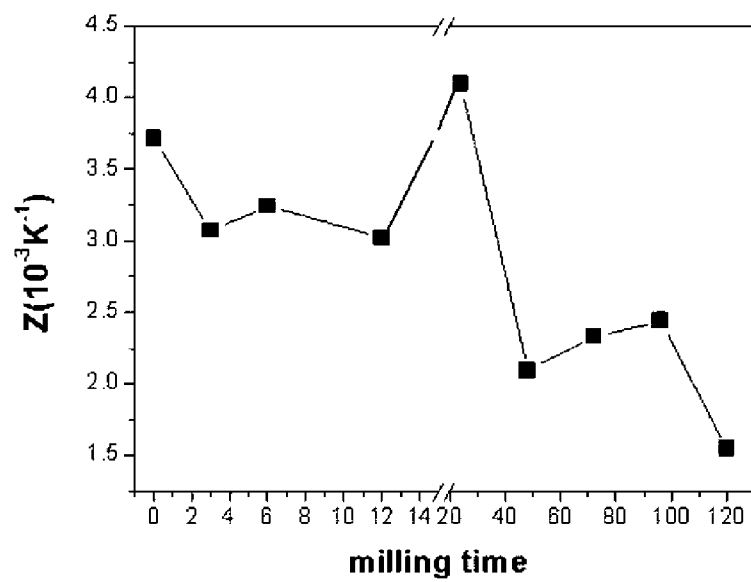
[Fig. 5]



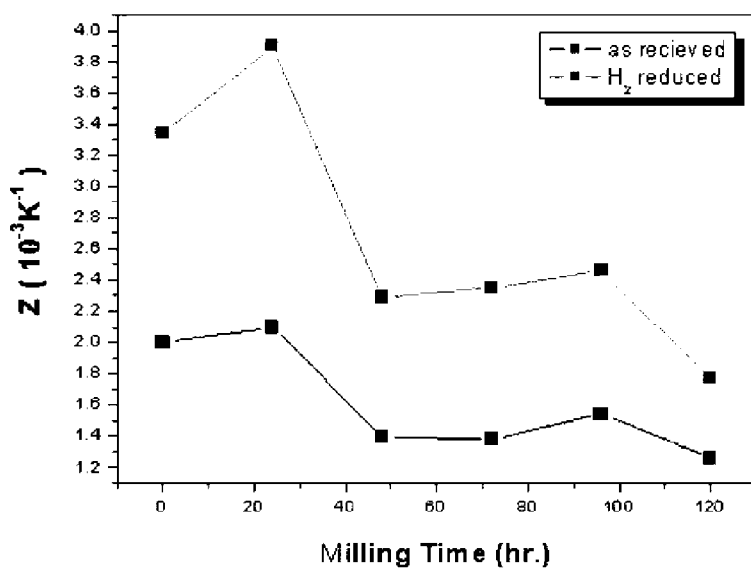
[Fig. 6]



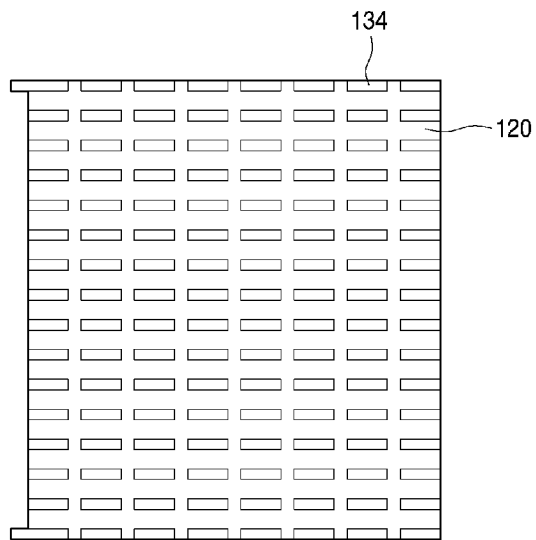
[Fig. 7]



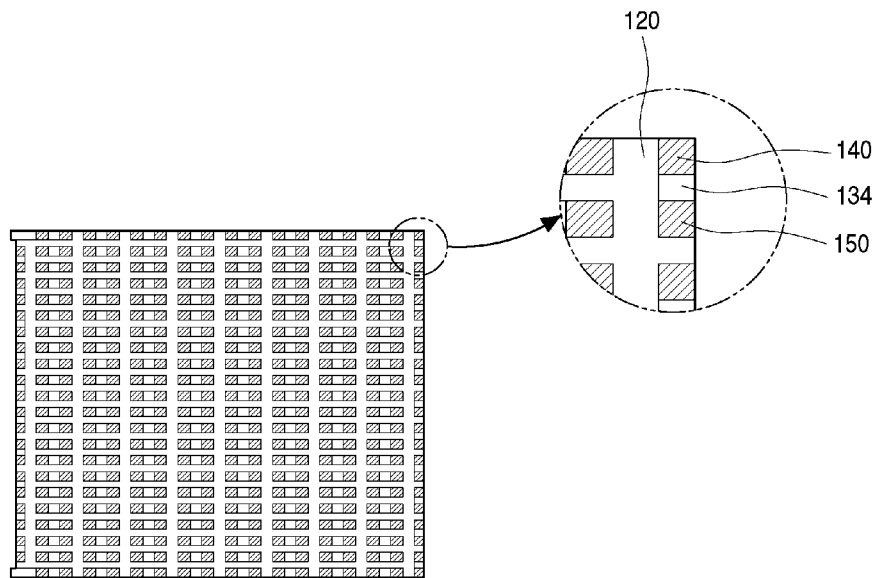
[Fig. 8]



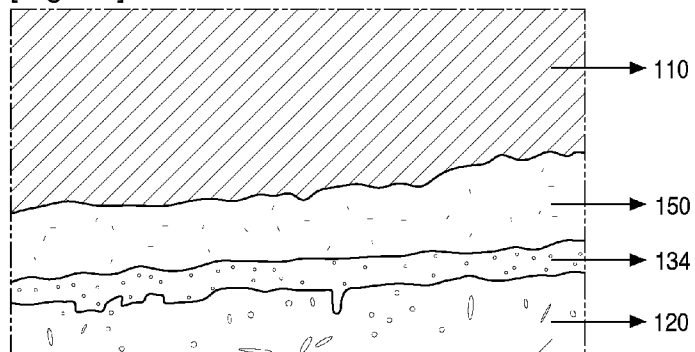
[Fig. 9]



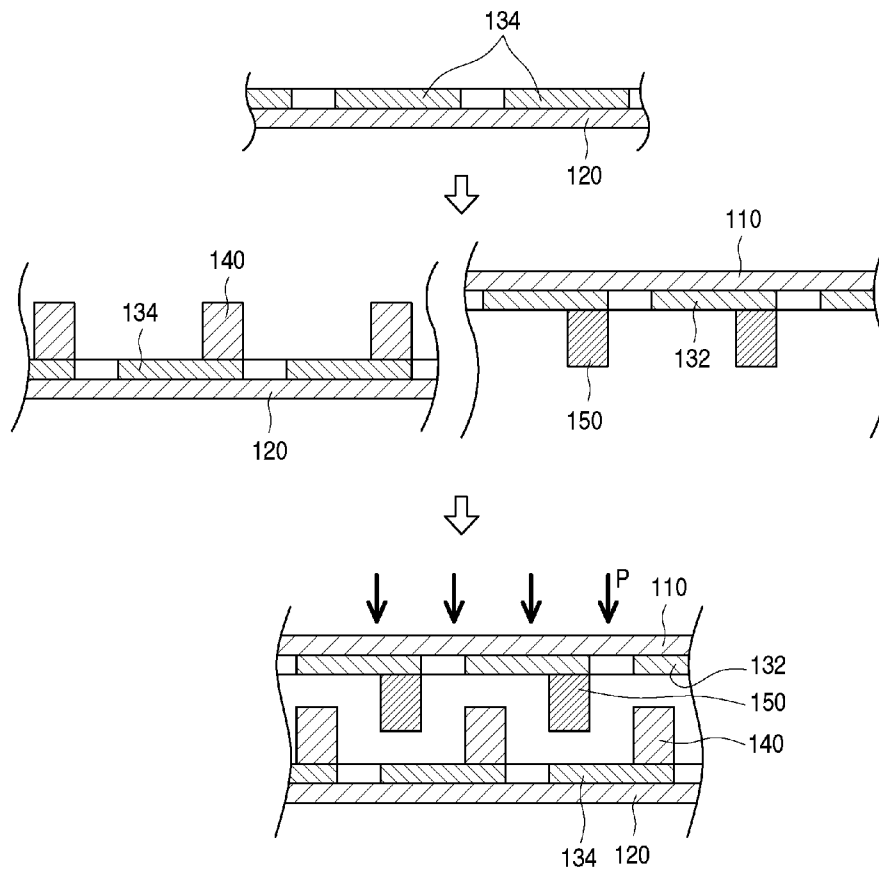
[Fig. 10]



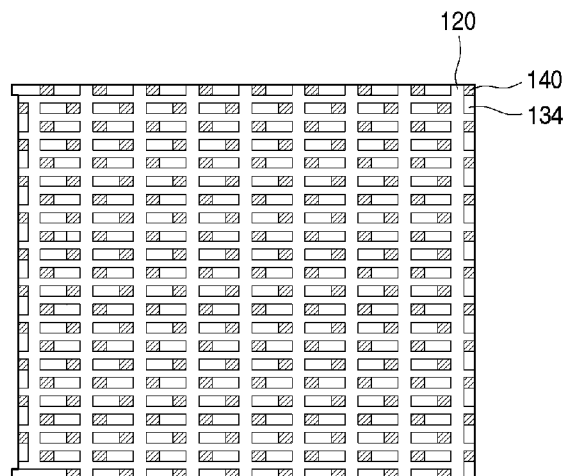
[Fig. 11]



[Fig. 12]



[Fig. 13]



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR2008/002018**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER****H01L 35/32(2006.01)i**

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 8 H01L, H02N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Korean Utility models and applications for Utility models since 1975

Japanese Utility models and applications for Utility models since 1975

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

eKIPASS (KIPO internal) & keywords : "thermal, thermoelectric", "print"

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	KR 10-2006-0023442 A (LG ELECTRONICS INC.) 14 March 2006 See figures 11, 12 and claims 1, 2.	1-5
Y	JP 2006-040963 A (YAMAHA CORP.) 9 February 2006 See paragraphs 4, 18, figure 2, and claims 4, 14.	1-5
A	JP 2001-352107 A (NISSAN MOTOR) 21 December 2001 See abstract and figure 7.	1-5
A	JP 2004-221109 A (FURUKAWA ELECTRIC CO., LTD.) 5 August 2004 See abstract and figure 1.	1-5
A	US 5441576 A (JAMES L. BIERSCHEK et al.) 15 August 1995 See abstract and figure 3.	1-5



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

18 AUGUST 2008 (18.08.2008)

Date of mailing of the international search report

19 AUGUST 2008 (19.08.2008)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

Korean Intellectual Property Office
Government Complex-Daejeon, 139 Seonsa-ro, Seo-
gu, Daejeon 302-701, Republic of Korea

Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140

Authorized officer

LEE, CHUNG KEUN

Telephone No. 82-42-481-5728



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/KR2008/002018

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
KR 10-2006-0023442 A	14.03.2006	None	
JP 2006-040963 A	09.02.2006	None	
JP 2001-352107 A	21.12.2001	None	
JP 2004-221109 A	05.08.2004	None	
US 5441576 A	15.08.1995	None	