

气相沉积 Ti/TiN 多层薄膜的力学及耐腐蚀性能研究

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摘要: 目的 研究多层薄膜的界面对薄膜性能的影响。方法 通过直流磁控溅射法在 45# 钢表面制备 TiN 及 Ti/TiN 多层薄膜, 采用扫描电镜和 XRD 衍射分析仪对薄膜表面形貌及相结构进行观察和分析, 使用纳米压痕仪、电子薄膜应力分布测试仪对 TiN 及 Ti/Ti 多层薄膜的力学性能以及残余应力大小进行研究, 并运用电化学设备对 TiN 及不同调制周期的 Ti/Ti 多层薄膜的耐腐蚀性能进行研究。结果 制备的 TiN 及 Ti/TiN 多层薄膜表面光滑且结构致密, TiN 晶粒细小且为非晶相; 薄膜力学性能良好, 内部均存在残余压应力。随着调制周期的减小, 弹性模量和硬度先减小后增大, 内部残余应力逐渐减小且分布不均匀程度逐渐增大。薄膜在 H₂SO₄ 中的腐蚀试验表明: 当 Ti/TiN 多层薄膜调制周期为 1 μm 时, 多层薄膜的耐腐蚀性能不如 TiN 薄膜, 随着 Ti/TiN 多层薄膜随调制周期的减小, 多层薄膜的耐腐蚀性能逐渐升高; 当调制周期为 0.5 μm 时, Ti/TiN 多层薄膜的耐蚀性能已超过 TiN 薄膜。**结论** Ti/TiN 多层薄膜界面的增多有助于减小薄膜的残余应力, 并且可提高薄膜的耐蚀性能。

关键词: 纳米压痕; 多层薄膜; 力学性能; 残余应力; 调制周期; 耐蚀性能

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Mechanical and Anti-corrosion Properties of Ti/TiN Multilayer Films Prepared by PVD

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ABSTRACT: Objective To investigate the influence of interface of multi-layer films on the film performance. **Methods** TiN and Ti/TiN multi-layer films were fabricated on 45# steel by DC magnetron sputtering. The surface morphology and phase composition were analyzed by transmission electron microscopy and X-ray diffraction. The mechanical properties and residual stress of the films were evaluated using nano-indentation tester and electronic film distribution tester. The corrosion resistance properties of TiN and Ti/Ti multilayer films with different modulation cycles were studied by electrochemical devices. **Results** The experimental results showed that the surface of the TiN and Ti/Ti multilayer films was smooth and the structure was dense. The mechanical properties of

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TiN film were good with small grain and amorphous phase, and there was internal compression residual stress. With decreasing modulation cycle, the elastic modulus and micro-hardness of Ti/TiN multi-layer films first decreased and then increased, the internal residual stress decreased gradually, while the non-uniform degree of distribution increased. The corrosion test of the films in H₂SO₄ solution showed: when the modulation cycle of Ti/TiN multilayer film was 1 μm, the corrosion resistance of TiN film was better than that of the multilayer films, with the decrease of modulation cycle of Ti/TiN multilayer films, the corrosion resistance of multilayer films increased gradually; when modulation cycle of Ti/TiN multilayer film was 0.5 μm, the corrosion resistance of Ti/TiN multilayer film was better than that of TiN film. **Conclusion** Increased interface was beneficial for decreasing residual stress and enhancing corrosion resistance of multilayer films.

KEY WORDS: nanoindentation; multi-layer films; mechanical properties; residual stress; modulation cycle; corrosion resistance

随着薄膜光学器件和薄膜电子器件的广泛应用,薄膜材料以及薄膜技术已逐渐成为当代材料科学中最为活跃的研究领域之一^[1-3]。因此,对薄膜材料性能(尤其是其力学性能)的研究,已经越来越引起人们的重视。

纳米压痕可以从微观范围更加深入地了解薄膜的纳米力学性能,纳米压痕仪具有微牛顿载荷和纳米级位移进给量,在压痕过程中可以获得反映硬度和弹性模量的连续的载荷-深度之间的关系曲线,可以在不分离涂层的前提下直接测试超薄或者极软的薄膜材料的性能,并且避免压痕边缘模糊、基体影响等传统硬度检测技术的缺点。纳米压痕仪在样品的质量检测、纳米薄膜的性能测试以及摩擦化学反应膜的监测评估等方面都得到了广泛的应用^[4-7]。

现有测量薄膜应力的方法有 X 射线法^[8]、Raman 光谱法^[9]、曲率法^[10]等,X 射线分析法仅适用于具有晶格的半导体薄膜和晶体薄膜的测量,对厚度有一定要求,基本不能实现薄膜材料的在线测量^[11]。拉曼光谱法存在荧光干扰,检测灵敏度低等缺点^[12-13],因此研究中测量薄膜中的应力选择较为常见的曲率法。本文以 TiN 及 Ti/TiN 多层薄膜薄膜为研究对象,研究多层薄膜调制周期对于 Ti/TiN 多层薄膜性能的影响,为高质量 Ti/TiN 多层薄膜制备提供参考依据。

1 实验

Oliver 和 Pharr (1992)^[14-15] 在 Doerner 和 Nix^[16]工作的基础上完善了纳米压痕测试理论,成为目前计算材料力学性能的主要依据。根据这种方法,材料的硬度和弹性模量可以通过下面的公式得到:

$$H = \frac{P_{\max}}{A_c} \quad (1)$$

$$E_r = \frac{S\sqrt{\pi}}{2\beta\sqrt{A}} \quad (2)$$

式中: P_{\max} 为最大压入载荷, A_c 为有效接触投影面积, S 为接触刚度, β 为与压头形状有关的常数(对于玻氏压头, $\beta=1.034$)。

当薄膜沉积到基片上时,二者之间会产生二维界面应力,使基片发生微小的弯曲。采用平行单色光使平晶平面与镀膜样品表面之间发生干涉,通过观察分析干涉条纹的变化,可以用 Stoney 公式计算薄膜中的应力值^[6]。

$$\sigma = \frac{E_s}{1-v_s} \times \frac{t_s^2}{6t_f} \times \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \quad (3)$$

式中: σ 为薄膜应力; t_s, t_f 分别为基片和薄膜的厚度; R_1, R_2 分别为基片镀膜前后的曲率; E_s, v_s 分别为基片的杨氏模量以及泊松比; M_s 为基片的二维杨氏模量, $M_s = E_s / (1-v_s)$ 。

实验采用 AS500DMTXB 型计算机自动控制离子镀膜机沉积纯 Ti 薄膜,Ti 靶纯度为 99.99%,衬底材料为抛光的 45#钢。镀膜前,首先用乙醇超声波清洗基片 15 min,烘干后放入真空室内进行沉积。TiN 薄膜的制备工艺为:Ar 气流量 100 mL/min, N₂ 气流量 250 mL/min, 背底真空 3.7×10^{-3} Pa, 偏压 1000 V, 清洗 3 min。镀膜时,工作气压为 0.88 Pa, 偏压为 120 V, 基底温度为 300 °C, 沉积时间为 2 h。

使用 OLS400 型激光三维电子显微镜 OLYMPUS 对薄膜的厚度进行测定,测量薄膜厚度为 2000 nm。结果表明:三维电子显微镜测量精度为 0.5 μm,能够满足实验需求。通过 SEM450/650 场发射扫描电子显微镜和透射电子显微镜(TEM)进行观察薄膜的表面形貌。使用 D8 型 X 射线衍射仪观测薄膜结构。使用 Nano Indenter G200 纳米压痕测试仪测定力学性能。采用 BGS6341 型电子薄膜应力测试仪检测薄膜内部残余应力的分布。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 表面形貌

图1所示为TiN薄膜表面形貌图,可以清晰看到TiN薄膜表面致密,粒子粒径均匀,薄膜表面平整。

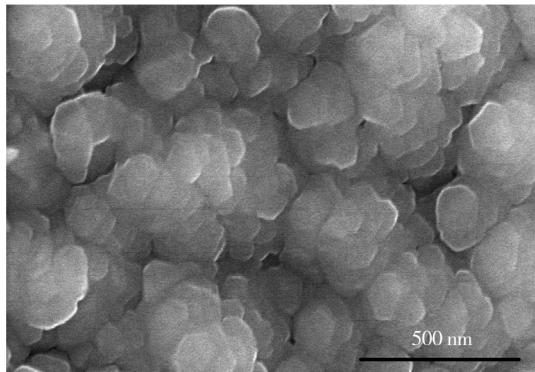


图1 TiN薄膜的表面形貌

Fig. 1 Surface morphology of TiN film

2.2 薄膜取向分析

图2和图3分别为TiN和Ti/TiN多层的XRD图谱。从图中可以看出TiN薄膜图谱中只含有(111)和(222)特征衍射峰,分析发现薄膜为纯 σ -TiN相,表现出(111)择优取向生长,使得整个系统具有较低的自由能。由于衍射峰出现漫散宽化的现象,可得出膜中的TiN晶粒较细小。Ti/TiN多层薄膜中出现了(110)和(002)生长方向的Ti峰,基线平直并且接近于0,表明薄膜生长良好,Ti表现出(110)方向的生长特性,当调制周期为0.5 μm时,TiN和Ti的衍射峰都有所增强,并且出现了Ti(002)和TiN(222)衍射峰。但所调制周期的厚度的减小Ti(110)方向的生长特

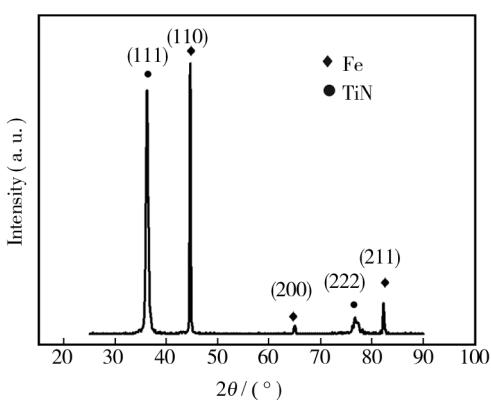


图2 TiN薄膜的XRD衍射谱

Fig. 2 XRD diffraction spectrum of TiN film

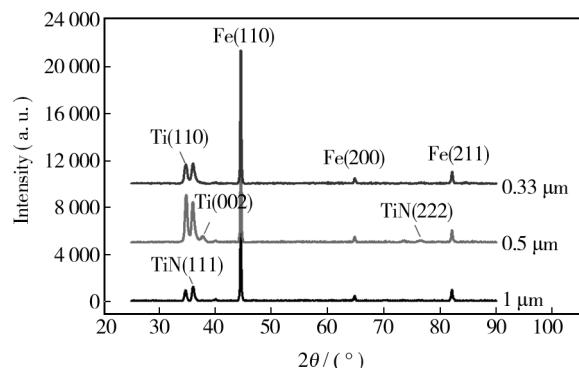


图3 Ti/TiN多层薄膜的XRD衍射谱

Fig. 3 XRD diffraction spectrum of Ti/TiN multilayer film

性相对于TiN(111)方向强度有所增强,说明调制周期对多层薄膜的生长取向存在影响。

2.3 薄膜纳米力学性能分析

表征薄膜力学性能的主要参数有硬度和弹性模量等。本文利用纳米压痕仪对TiN及Ti/TiN多层薄膜进行固定压入深度为100 nm的压痕实验,得出载荷-位移曲线如图4所示。

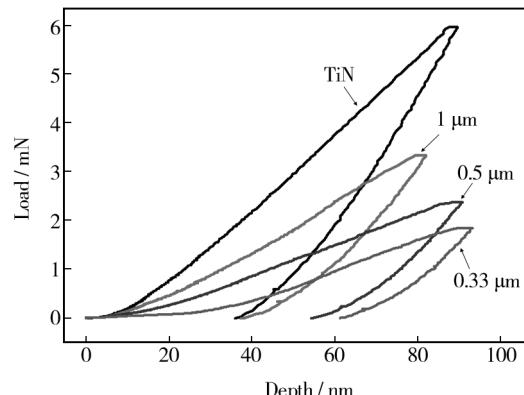


图4 TiN及Ti/TiN多层薄膜的载荷-位移曲线图

Fig. 4 Load-displacement curves of Ti/TiN multilayer film

从图4中可以看出TiN及Ti/TiN多层薄膜曲线流畅,并没有出现锯齿形波动和断开的现象,说明薄膜表面光滑,压入过程中并未出现裂纹。固定100 nm压入深度的情况下,TiN薄膜所需的压入载荷明显高于多层薄膜,TiN薄膜抵抗外加载荷的能力最强,因此抵抗塑性变形的能力最强,TiN薄膜的残余压深最小,可知TiN薄膜塑性变形最小。

利用纳米压痕仪对试样进行连续刚度试验,获得材料的硬度和弹性模量。测得TiN薄膜的硬度和弹性模量与接触深度之间的关系如图5所示。从图中

可以看出薄膜的弹性模量与硬度都随接触深度的增加,先增大后减小,最后受基底影响而趋于稳定。多层薄膜纳米压痕连续刚度试验结果见表1,从表中可以看出 TiN 薄膜的弹性模量和硬度值最大,而多层膜的弹性模量和硬度值均小于 TiN 薄膜,并随着多层膜调制周期的减小先减小后增大;调制周期为 0.5 μm 时,多层薄膜弹性模量与硬度值最小。

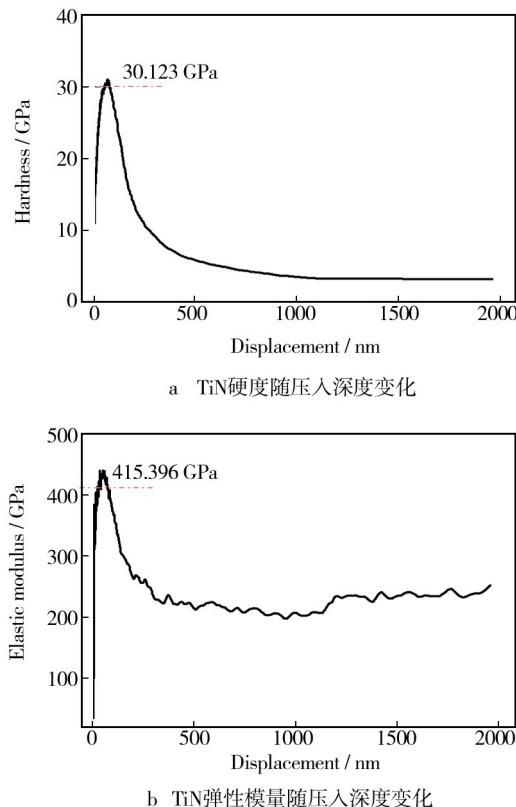


图 5 不同调制周期的多层 i 薄膜的连续刚度结果

Fig. 5 Nano-indentation results of films: a) variation of TiN hardness with the indentation depth; b) variation of TiN elastic modulus with indentation depth

表 1 TiN 及 Ti/TiN 多层薄膜硬度和弹性模量值

Tab. 1 Hardness and elastic modulus of TiN and Ti/TiN multilayer films

Sample/μm	H/GPa	E/GPa
TiN	30.123	415.396
1	20.239	272.717
0.5	11.663	235.299
0.33	21.945	328.269

表 2 为电子薄膜应力分布,可以看出 TiN 及 Ti/TiN 多层薄膜中存在的应力均为压应力,并随调制周

期的减小逐渐减小,当调制周期为 0.33 μm 时,Ti/TiN 多层薄膜残余应力最小。从表中可以看出残余应力在薄膜中分布并不均匀,调制周期为 1 μm 时,薄膜最大残余应力与最小残余应力之间差异最小,随着调制周期的减小,薄膜内部应力不均匀程度明显增大,这说明调制周期的减小有利于减小薄膜内部的残余应力,但是薄膜残余应力分布的不均匀程度会增加。

表 2 TiN 及 Ti/TiN 多层薄膜残余应力分布表

Tab. 2 Residual stress distribution of TiN and Ti/TiN multilayer films

$t_f/\mu\text{m}$	$\sigma_{\text{avg}}/\text{GPa}$	$\sigma_{\text{max}}/\text{GPa}$	$\sigma_{\text{min}}/\text{GPa}$
0	-287.639	-958.825	301.186
1	-229.572	-148.218	645.495
0.5	-191.657	-1436.516	881.781
0.33	-190.036	-1059.567	1195.755

2.4 调制周期对薄膜耐腐蚀性能的影响

采用 Princeton VMP3 电化学工作站,分析调制周期对薄膜耐腐蚀性能的影响,以饱和甘汞电极为参比电极,铂电极为对电极,试验时间为 3000 s。

对磁控溅射制备 TiN 及不同调制周期 Ti/TiN 多层薄膜在 1 mol/L H₂SO₄ 溶液中进行腐蚀。实验结果如图 6 所示,从图中可以看出 TiN 薄膜的腐蚀电位低于调制周期为 1 μm 的多层膜的腐蚀电位,说明 TiN 薄膜的腐蚀性能优于调制周期为 1 μm 的多层膜的腐蚀性能。但随着调制周期的减小,薄膜的耐腐蚀性能逐渐增强。这说明多层膜中的调制周期对薄膜的腐蚀性能有一定的影响。由图 6b 可以看出,除了 TiN 薄膜外,多层膜都存在明显的容抗弧,而且随着调制周期的变小容抗弧半径会增加,说明材料腐蚀的阻力加大,但随着腐蚀时间的延长,它们的容抗弧都发生了收缩,说明各镀层腐蚀反应的电荷转移电阻在逐渐减小,腐蚀更容易进行。由于薄膜制备过程中出现了微小的孔洞缺陷,腐蚀电解质溶液中的硫酸根离子具有极强的腐蚀能力。随着腐蚀时间的增加,点蚀坑不断增大、腐蚀阻力减小,腐蚀更容易进行。对于多层薄膜,深度逐渐加深并可能深入到界面处,由于界面的存在阻碍了孔洞的进一步发展,从而增强了薄膜的耐腐蚀性能,调制周期数越小,薄膜中存在的界面越多,薄膜的耐腐蚀性能越好。

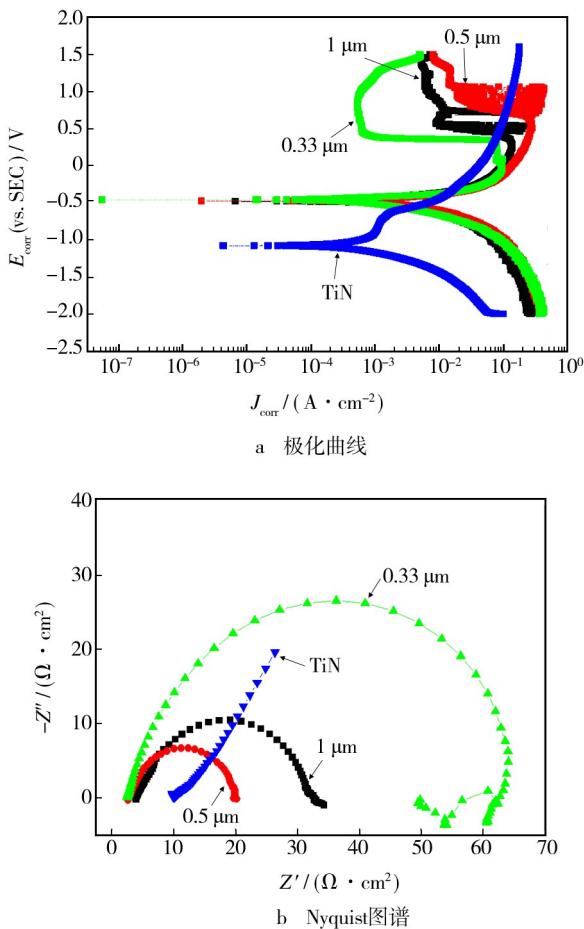
图6 薄膜在1 mol/L H_2SO_4 溶液中腐蚀曲线图

Fig. 6 Corrosion behavior of films in 1 mol/L H_2SO_4 solution: a) Polarization curves of TiN in different corrosion media, b) Nyquist plots of different films in H_2SO_4

3 结论

1) 直流磁控溅射方法制备的TiN及Ti/TiN多层薄膜表面光滑,结构致密,TiN薄膜为晶粒细小的多晶结构。

2) TiN薄膜的弹性模量和硬度值最大,多层膜的弹性模量和硬度值均小于TiN薄膜,随着多层膜调制周期的减小先减小后增大。TiN及Ti/TiN多层薄膜中存在的应力均为压应力,并随调制周期的减小逐渐减小,调制周期的减小有利于减小薄膜内部的残余应力,但是薄膜残余应力分布的不均匀程度会增加。

3) 在酸性腐蚀介质中,调多层薄膜制周期数越小,耐腐蚀性能越好。但Ti/TiN多层薄膜调制周期为1 μm 时,薄膜的耐腐蚀性能不如TiN薄膜。

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