

# MPCVD 纳米金刚石膜的 微观结构及显微力学特性分析\*

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**摘要** 利用微波等离子体化学气相沉积技术在光学玻璃衬底上制备了金刚石膜, 利用原子力显微镜技术及显微力学探针研究了膜层的表面形貌及显微力学特性。结果表明, 金刚石膜的晶粒尺寸小于 100 nm, 表面粗糙度小于 10 nm, 具有极高的显微硬度及弹性模量, 能够满足光学材料表面的抗冲击、耐磨等要求。

**关键词** CVD 金刚石膜 表面形貌 显微力学特性

**学科码** 150.3060 130.1530 430.4030

## 1 引言

金刚石具有一系列优异的特性, 如: 极高的硬度、热导率及电绝缘性、很强的耐辐射能力等, 一般化学介质几乎无法对它产生影响, 尤其是, 天然金刚石具有被可见光到远红外光均可透过的性能, 使其作为优异的光学窗口有着十分广泛的应用范围。因此, 化学气相沉积方法制备金刚石膜技术的出现, 引起了人们的高度重视及深入研究<sup>[1]</sup>。在将 CVD 金刚石膜用做光学涂层时, 保证膜层的表面光洁度及力学性能是非常困难而又至关重要的。

本文在先用微波等离子体化学气相沉积技术在光学玻璃上沉积光滑、致密、均匀的金刚石膜的基础上<sup>[2]</sup>, 再用拉曼光谱、原子力显微镜及显微力学探针分析了膜层的结构、表面形貌、显微力学特性等, 为实现金刚石涂层的光学应用奠定了基础。

## 2 试验方法

沉积金刚石膜所用的设备为本实验室自行研制的石英钟罩式微波等离子体化学气相沉积设备。微波源的最大功率为 800 W。玻璃衬底的软化点 829℃, 折射率 1.55, 膨胀系数 $(4.6\sim 5.2)\times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 密度 2.7 g/cm<sup>3</sup>。金刚石膜的制备过程为: 首先将玻璃衬底利用粒度为 0.5 μm 的金刚石粉研磨约 10 min 左右, 清洗干净, 放入沉积室中进行沉积, 工艺为:

工作压力: 4.0 kPa, 氢气流量: 100 ml/s, 甲烷流量: 4.0 ml/s, 衬底温度: 500 ℃, 沉积时间: 2 h。

## 3 试验结果及分析

图 1 为金刚石膜的拉曼光谱, 图中 1 339 cm<sup>-1</sup> 处的拉曼峰表示了金刚石相的存在, 由于玻璃衬底的热膨胀系数高于金刚石膜的, 膜层中存在压应力, 使得金刚石膜的拉曼峰位置与无应力状态下的位置有偏离; 从图中可知, 在 1 140 cm<sup>-1</sup> 及 1 480 cm<sup>-1</sup> 附近存在很强的拉曼峰, 据文献<sup>[2]</sup>报道, 1 140 cm<sup>-1</sup> 处的拉曼峰是由于纳米金刚石相的存在引起的, 而 1 480 cm<sup>-1</sup> 则代表了处于形核期的金刚石相, 这表明, 膜层主要是由具有纳米特征的金刚石相组成的。

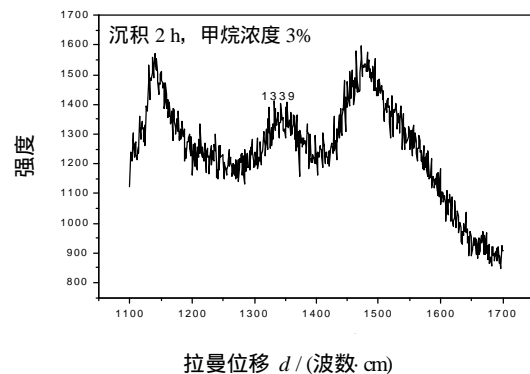


图 1 金刚石膜的拉曼光谱

Fig.1 Raman spectra of the CVD diamond films

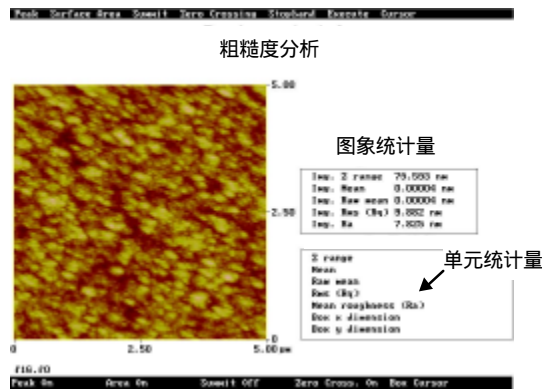
图 2 为金刚石膜的原子显微镜下形貌(AFM)及相应的三维立体结构图, 其中图 2(a)给出了 5 μm × 5 μm 区域内金刚石膜的均方根表面粗糙度  $R_{MS}$ ,

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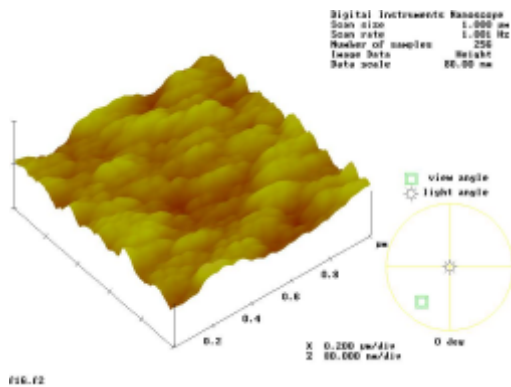
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平均值表面粗糙度  $R_a$  及生长轴  $Z$  方向的差值分析, 其结果分别为  $Z=79.593$  nm,  $R_{MS}=9.882$  nm,  $R_a=7.825$  nm; 需要说明的是, 从 AFM 获得的  $Z$  值要超过实际值的 10 倍<sup>[3]</sup>。从这些结果可知, 金刚石膜优异的表面平整度, 完全满足了光学平面的要求; 图 2(b)为  $1\ \mu\text{m}\times 1\ \mu\text{m}$  区域内的 AFM 三维立体图, 从图中可知, 金刚石膜的晶粒尺寸小于 100 nm, 为典型的纳米形貌, 与拉曼光谱的分析结果相同。



(a)  $5\ \mu\text{m}\times 5\ \mu\text{m}$  区域内的 AFM 结果分析



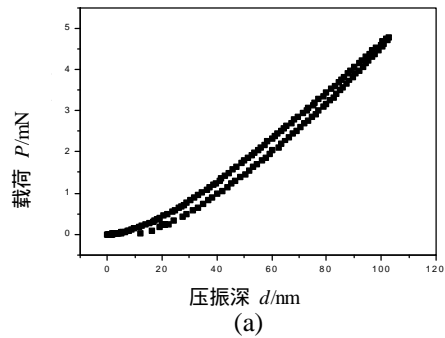
(b)  $1\ \mu\text{m}\times 1\ \mu\text{m}$  区域内的 AFM 三维立体图

图 2 金刚石膜的 AFM 分析

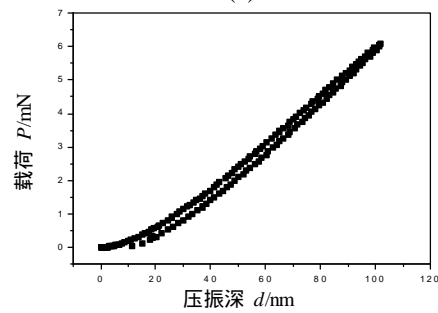
Fig.2 Surface configuration analysis of the CVD diamond films by AFM

图 3 为金刚石膜的显微力学探针测试结果图, 其中(a)、(b)为载荷、位移(压痕深度)关系曲线, (c)为不同测试点的硬度值曲线, (d)为不同测试点的弹性模量值曲线。在本文的测试过程中, 基本固定压痕深度 100 nm 不变, 对该试样的 5 个点进行了测量, 5 个点之间的间距为  $10\ \mu\text{m}$ , 每个点的测试过程, 都可绘制出一条载荷、位移关系曲线,

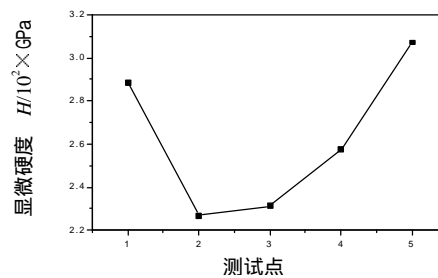
但其曲线形状均类似, 因此本文只给出了第 1、5 两点的曲线关系。曲线中, 处于上方的点为加载时得到的数值, 下方的点为卸载时的数值。从这图 2 可以看出, 在测试范围内, 金刚石膜具有优异的弹性恢复性能, 塑性形变很小, 从图(c)、(d)的硬度及弹性模量的测试结果可知, 金刚石膜具有极高的硬度及弹



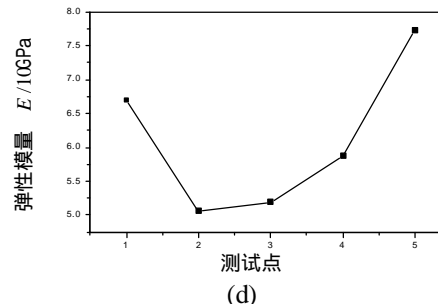
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

图 3 金刚石膜的显微力学探针测试分析

Fig.3 Micro-mechanical probe analysis of the CVD diamond films (下转第 21 页)



Sublayer of Substrate Zhu Youli Ren Hao Ma Shining Xu Binshi Kurzydowski K J.....(15-18)

Abstract The effects of a brittle thin hard film with micro-cracks on the yielding and subsequent plasticity behaviors of the high speed steel substrate were analyzed by the finite element method. Special attention was given to the effects of the plastic hardening parameter and the crack depth on the maximum equivalent plastic strain and the size of the local plastic zone. The variation of the critical yielding stress and the size of plastic zone with crack depth were also investigated.

Key words thin film, micro-crack, plasticity behaviors, finite element method

The Analysis of Micro-structure and Mechanical behavior of Nano-diamond Film produced by Microwave Plasma Chemical Vapor Deposition Yang Wubao Lu Fanxiu Tang Weizhong Liu Yulong Zhu Ke.....(19-20)

Abstract Lubricous compact and symmetrical diamond films were deposited on glass by MPCVD. It showed that, the surface roughness measured by AFM, was less than 10nm, the grain size was less than 100 nm, the films surface was quite lubricous. Excellent characteristics of surface mechanical behavior were measured by the nanoindentation method.

Key words CVD diamond films, surface configuration, nanoindentation

The Effect of Ion Implantation on Mechanical Properties of Nylon66 San Jinfu Zhu Baoliang Liu Jiajun Liu Zhenmin Dong Chuang Zhang Qingyu.....(21-23)

Abstract The technique of ion implantation was employed for improving surface hardness and wear resistance of Nylon66. The samples of Nylon66 were implanted separately with C, Al, Ti, Fe and Ni ions of four doses of  $2 \times 10^{15}$  ion/cm<sup>2</sup>,  $10^{16}$  ion/cm<sup>2</sup>,  $5 \times 10^{16}$  or  $10^{17}$  ion/cm<sup>2</sup>. Wear tests showed that wear-resistance of Nylon66 was improved after ion treatment. Al produced the largest improvement in wear-resistance among the five and wear-resistance of  $10^{17}$  ion/cm<sup>2</sup> Al-implanted Nylon66 was improved more than 8 times. Nano-hardness tests showed that hardness and moduli of  $10^{17}$  ion/cm<sup>2</sup> Al-implanted Nylon66 were increased by 140% and 15% respectively as compared with the pristine Nylon66.

Key words ion implantation, Nylon66, wear-resistance, nano-hardness

Multiple Implantation Treatment Technique Using Metal and Nitrogen Ions for 9Cr18 Bearing Steel Tang Baoyin Wang Songyan Wang Xiaofeng Gan Kongyin Zeng Zhaoming Tian Xiubo Paul K Chu.....(24-28)

Abstract Development of the new surface treatment technique of metal plasma immersion ion implantation and deposition (MePIII D) was briefly described, and the demand for pulse cathodic arc metal plasma source under the conditions of the MePIII D technique was presented in the paper. The surface treatment technique using nitrogen ion implantation and the multiple implantation treatment technique of metal and nitrogen ions on 9Cr18 bearing steel samples were reported in details. The microhardness, wear scar, coefficient of friction, and corrosion behavior were measured from the treated and untreated samples, it was shown that improvement of surface properties of 9Cr18 steel samples treated by the multiple implantation is better than the samples treated only by nitrogen implantation, and the combination of pulse cathodic arc metal plasma source with gas plasma immersion ion implantation is a very effective way for surface strengthening of modern materials.

Key words metal plasma immersion ion implantation and deposition, pulse cathodic arc metal plasma source, ion implantation, surface modification

The Study on the Properties of the Rare Earth Salt Sealing Anodized A16061/SiC<sub>p</sub> Composites Yu Xingwen Yan Chuanwei Zhang Jianqing Cao Chunan.....(29-31)

Abstract Technological process of the rare earth salt sealing anodized A16061/SiC<sub>p</sub> composites was introduced in this paper. Corrosion resistance of the coating was examined by electrochemical method. The results show that the rare earth salt sealing anodized coating is comparable to that of chromate sealing