

表面形貌对 PVD 法制备涂层结合性能的影响 *

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摘 要: 为了研究基体表面形貌对 PVD 方法制备的涂层与基体结合性能的影响, 观察了喷砂处理后基体表面的显微形貌, 测试了涂层与基体的结合力, 测量了沉积完成后涂层的物相及硬度, 并对不同基体表面形貌对涂层结合性能的影响机理作了分析研究。结果表明: 水喷砂和干喷砂处理后, 基体表面均形成“V”型凹槽形貌, 分别表示为 θ_1 型和 θ_2 型 ($\theta_1 < \theta_2$, θ 为凹槽开口宽度与槽深之比); 不同表面形貌对涂层与基体的结合性能影响较大, 但不会改变涂层的物相结构, 不影响涂层的致密度和本征应力; 根据形核机理, θ_1 型时, 在“V”型槽上部边缘处形核生长的原子阻碍其他原子大量进入, 导致“V”型槽底部中空; 而 θ_2 型时, 大量原子进入槽中, 伴随着原子的扩散运动, 形成了几乎完全填满的“V”型槽结构, 从而增大了涂层与基体的结合面积, 提升了涂层与基体的结合性能。

关 键 词: 涂层; 表面形貌; PVD; 结合力; “V”型槽

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Effect of Matrix Surface Microstructure on the Adhesion of PVD Coating

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Abstract: In order to study the effect of matrix surface microstructure on the adhesion between coating and matrix, the adhesion between coating and matrix was tested. The hardness of the coating was measured. The interfacial microstructure between coating and matrix, and the matrix surface microstructure were observed. The relationship between adhesion and surface morphology was analyzed. The results show that after water blasting and dry blasting, V-grooves are formed on the matrix surface, which are expressed as type θ_1 and type θ_2 respectively ($\theta_1 < \theta_2$, θ is the ratio of groove opening width to groove depth). The matrix surface microstructure can significantly affect the adhesion between coating and matrix. But the phase, density and residual stress of coating are not influenced. According to the nucleation mechanism, the atoms will nucleate and grow at the upper edge of θ_1 “V” groove. A large number of atoms are blocked, resulting in hollow bottom of “V” groove. In θ_2 “V” groove, a large number of atoms enter the groove. With the diffusion of atoms, the almost completely filled “V” groove is formed. As a result, the bonding area of coating and matrix increases, and the adhesion of coating and matrix improves.

Key words: coating; surface microstructure; PVD; adhesion; “V” groove

物理气相沉积 (Physical Vapour Deposition, PVD) 作为传统的涂层制备方法, 制备的涂层致密, 具有较小的摩擦系数, 一直在涂层制备技术中占据重要位置^[1]。涂层与基体结合强度是评定涂层质量的重要指标^[2]。镀层的结合强度既取决于膜 / 基界面的物理和化学相互作用, 同时也取

决于界面区的显微组织^[3]。本文通过喷砂手段, 增加基板的表面起伏程度, 采用蒸镀方式达到提高涂层厚度的目的, 以此来突出涂层生长过程中的一些现象, 便于研究涂层的性能, 以及基体表面形貌对涂层结合性能的影响, 为蒸镀法在真空镀膜方面的基础理论研究提供帮助, 推动 PVD 技

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