UMONS Université de Mons







materials

UMONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR MATERIALS SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING





Morphological and microstructural observation of Duplex electroless coatings by TEM after sample selection by FIB.

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Electroless nickel coatings?

Reduction of nickel salts in aqueous solution, no external current

Constant thickness

All kinds of substrates

1946 (KaNiGen)

Deposition of metal (reduction)

$$Me_1^{n+} + ne^- \rightarrow Me_1$$

Oxydation of a metal $Me_2 \rightarrow Me_2^{n+} + ne^{-}$

External current source ne-

Oxydation of chemical agent
Red → Ox + ne⁻

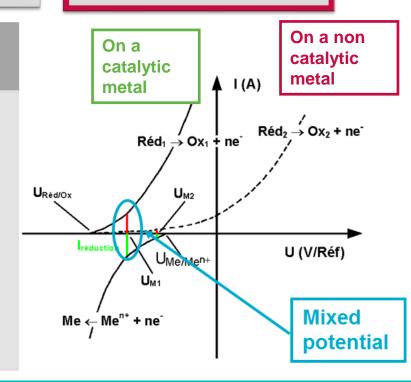
Thermodynamic condition



- Spontaneous reaction possible only if U_{Ni/Ni2+} - U_{Red/Ox} > 0
 - \rightarrow $U_{Ni/Ni2+} > U_{Red/Ox}$

Kinetic condition

- Deposition occurs at mixed potential
- Catalytic activity:
 Plating rate
 influenced by over-potential
 - On the substrate
 - On the predeposited coating



Electroless nickel coatings?

Pure Nickel

Binary alloys

Ternary alloys

Composites

Low-P (2-5 wt.% P)

NiP from NaH₂PO₂

Ni-B-Pb / Ni-B-Tl (stabilizer)

Mid-P (6-9 % P)

NiB from NaBH₄ or DMAB

B: 0.5 to 9 wt. %

High-P (10-13 % P)

Applications

	Ni-P (2-13 wt.%)	Ni-B (1-8 wt.%)
Hardness	500-700 hv ₁₀₀	up to 900 hv ₁₀₀
Abrasion resistance	++ (TWI: 24)	+++ (TWI: 11)
Adhesion (scratch tests)	+++	+++
Corrosion resistance	+++	+
+: fair	++: good	+++: excellent

Electroless nickel coatings?

Component	Role	Ni-B bath*	Ni-P bath
Metallic ions	Source of metal to be deposited	NiCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O	
Reducing agent	Source of electrons	NaBH ₄	
Complexing agent	Complexes the metallic ions to • increase the metallic ions solubility • increase the stability by avoiding precipitation BUT decreases the deposition current	NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ NH ₂	Niklad ELV 808 A/B (Mc Dermid)
Stabilizer	Regulate deposition speed by blocking a part of the catalytic sites	PbWO ₄	
pH adjuster	Regulates pH	NaOH	

^{*}F. DELAUNOIS, J.-P. PETITJEAN, P. LIENARD, M. JACOB-DULIERE, Autocatalytic electroless nickel-boron plating on light alloys, Surface and Coatings Technology 124 (2000), 201-209

Research question

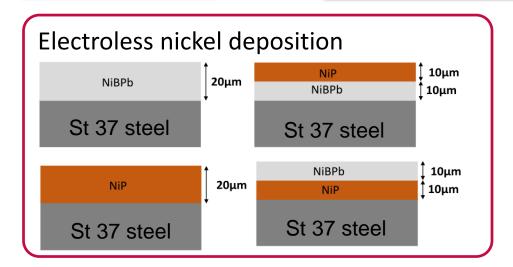
NiP better for corrosion

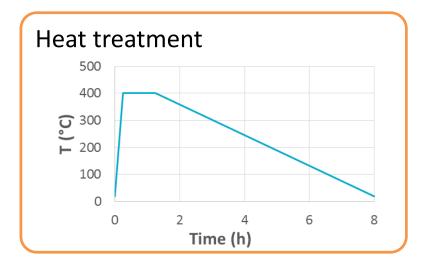


NiB better for wear and hardness



Combined (Duplex) coatings for optimised properties





Properties of Duplex	As plated			Heat treated				
coatings	NiB	NiP	NiP/NiB	NiB/NiP	NiB	NiP	NiP/NiB	NiB/NiP
Hardness	1	4	2	3	4	1	3	2
Abrasion	3	4	1	2	1	4	2	3
Wear	1	4	2	3	2	1	4	3
Scratch resistance	1	3	2	4	1	3	2	4

Influence of structure/interfaces on properties

Experimental

'Classic' Sample preparation for TEM observation by FIB lift-out method



Observation of the sample by SEM and deposition of protective layer

FIB milling

Lift out

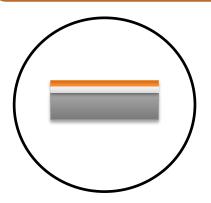
Thinning by ion milling



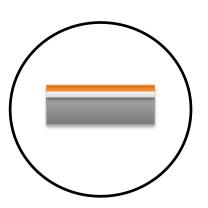
- No access to interface
- Information only about top layer

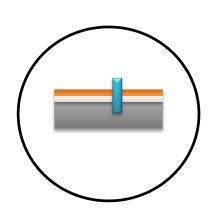
Experimental

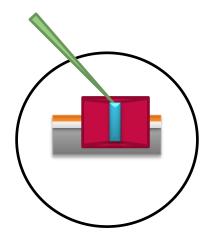
Alternate method, based on area selection lift out method

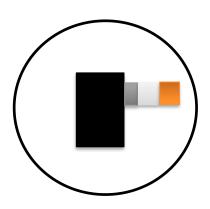


Initial sample: embedded and polished cross section









Detection of zone of interest by SEM

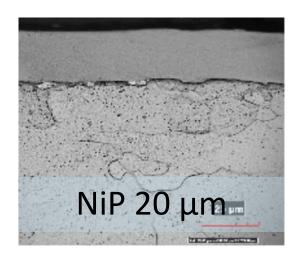
Deposition of protective layer on zone

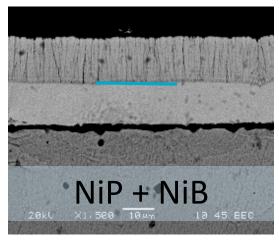
FIB milling and lift out

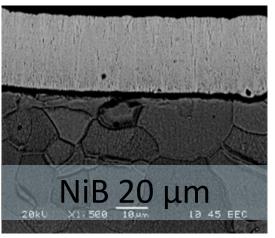
Thinning by ion milling

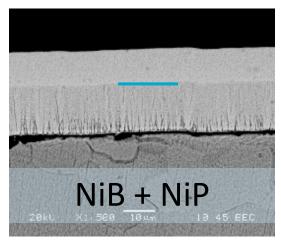
Preliminary sample characterization

As plated samples









Chemistry (atomic %), by GDOES:

NiB: 6.5 – 7.5% B
+ 1-1.5% Pb

NiP: 7.5 - 9.5 % P

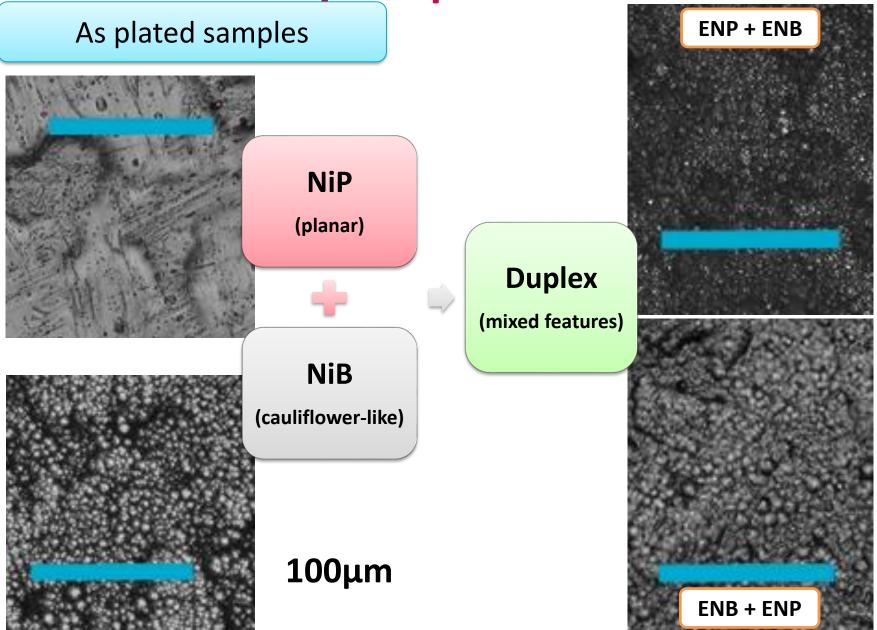
Balance Ni

	Ni	Р	В	Pb
Ni-B/Ni-P	91,39	9,14	6,72	1,21
Ni-P/Ni-B	90,01	7,79	7,18	1,47
Ni-B	91,99		6,66	1,11
Ni-P	92,06	7,78		

Morphology

- Clear delimitation of the various layers
- ENB columnar ENP featureless
- No apparent influence of interface on growth.

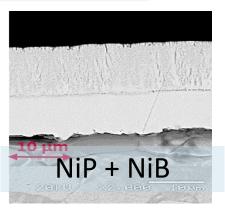
Preliminary sample characterization

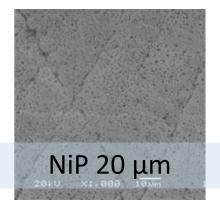


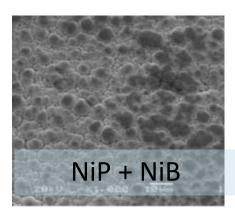
Preliminary sample characterization

Heat treated samples

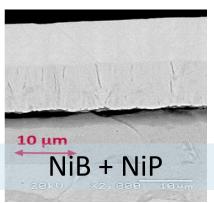


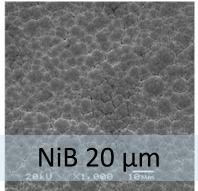


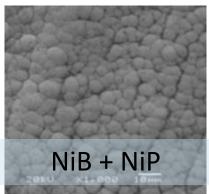






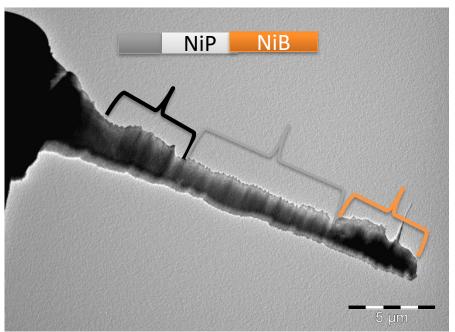


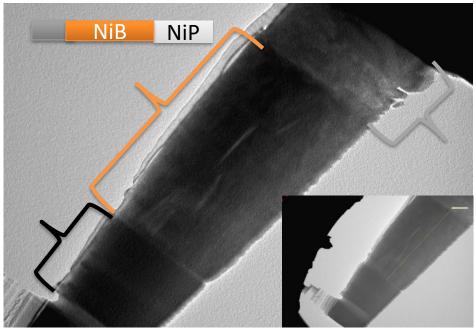




No significant morphological modification

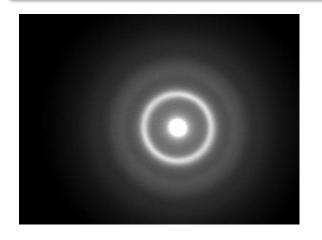
SEM observation of 'lift out samples'

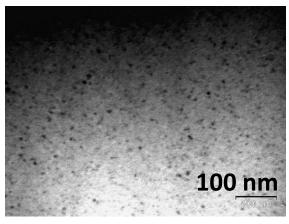




Clear view of all interfaces

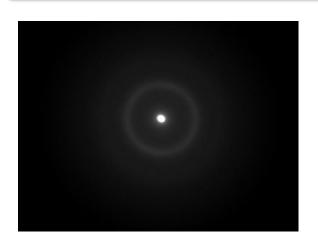
'Bulk' of NiP layers

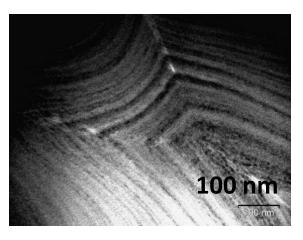




Nanocrystalline supersaturated nickel

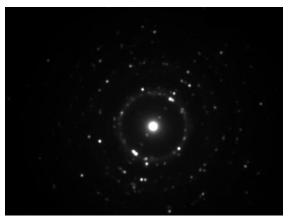
'Bulk' of NiB layers

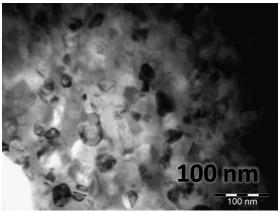




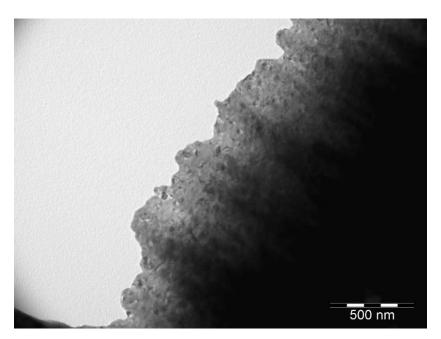
Quasi amorphous supersaturated nickel Layered growth

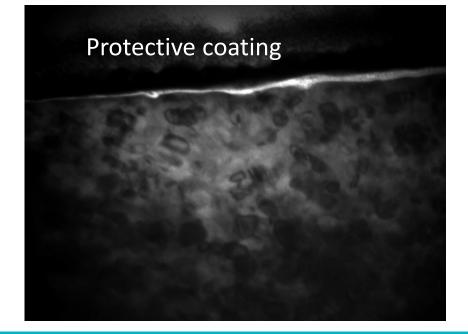
'Bulk' of NiP layers – heat treated





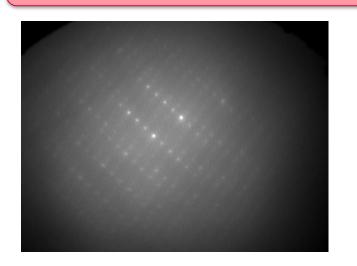
Bigger nanocrystalline grains
Ni₃P phase





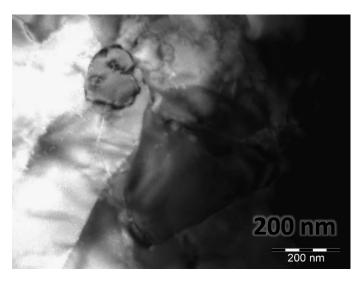
'Bulk' of NiB layers – heat treated

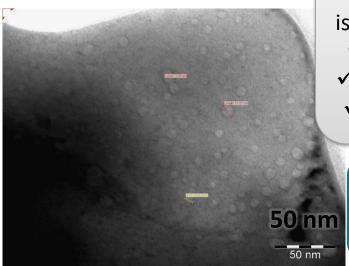
Steel substrate





Directly on steel : dendritic growth





On NiP: isotropic grain growth with 2 populations:

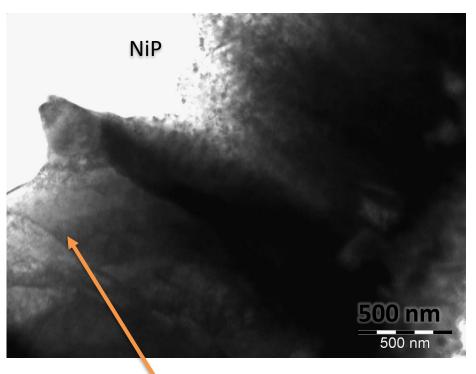
- ✓ Ni₃B : 100- 200 nm
- ✓ Ni or Ni₂B: 10 nm

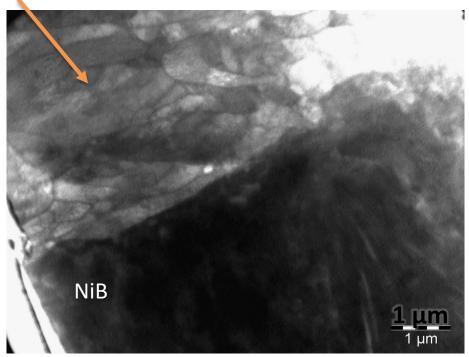
Linked with surface chemistry modification

Interfaces

As plated

Steel substrate





Steel substrate

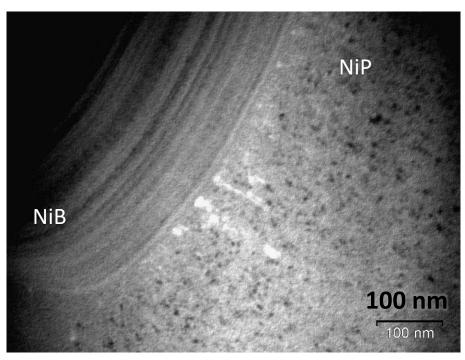
Isotropic growth

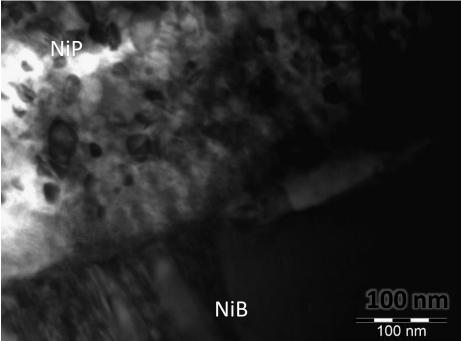
Feather-like morphology

Interfaces

As plated

Heat treated

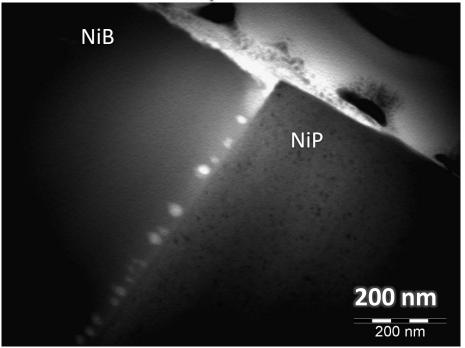




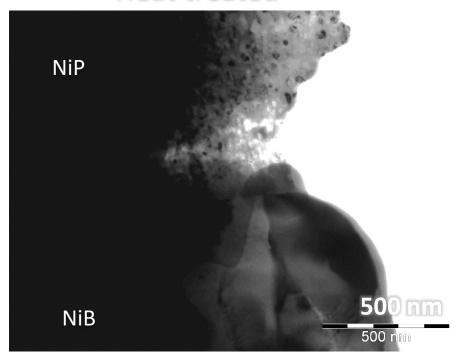
NiP on NiB: 'wavy' interface Isotropic growth of NiP

Interfaces

As plated



Heat treated



NiB on NiP:

'flat' interface

No observable features in as-deposited state – columnar growth after heat treatment

Conclusions

- Modified FIB-SEM lift out method allows observation of interfaces
- Growth features from NiB present at small scale: waviness of profile and columnar features
- Influence on 'underlayer' on crystallization



Acknowledgements: F. Tosar and S. Gobeaut