



**Manchester
Metropolitan
University**

Functional Films by Magnetron Sputtering Processes

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Magnetron Sputtering

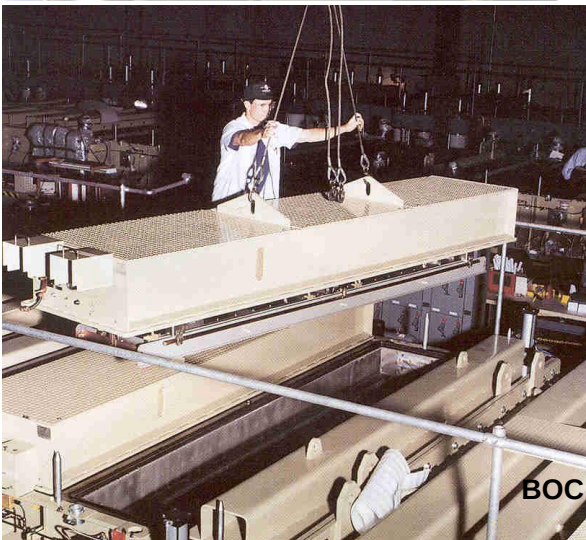
- Versatile PVD technique for high quality coatings
 - Metals, alloys, oxides, nitrides, multi-layers, etc.
 - Magnetron discharge driven in DC, pulsed DC, HiPIMS, RF, MW, AC modes





Magnetrons:

- Rectangular, circular, or cylindrical
- 10s of mm diameter up to several m in length
- Variable field strength – variable ICD to growing film
- Multi-source systems – vertically opposed, in-line, web coating, indexed, etc.

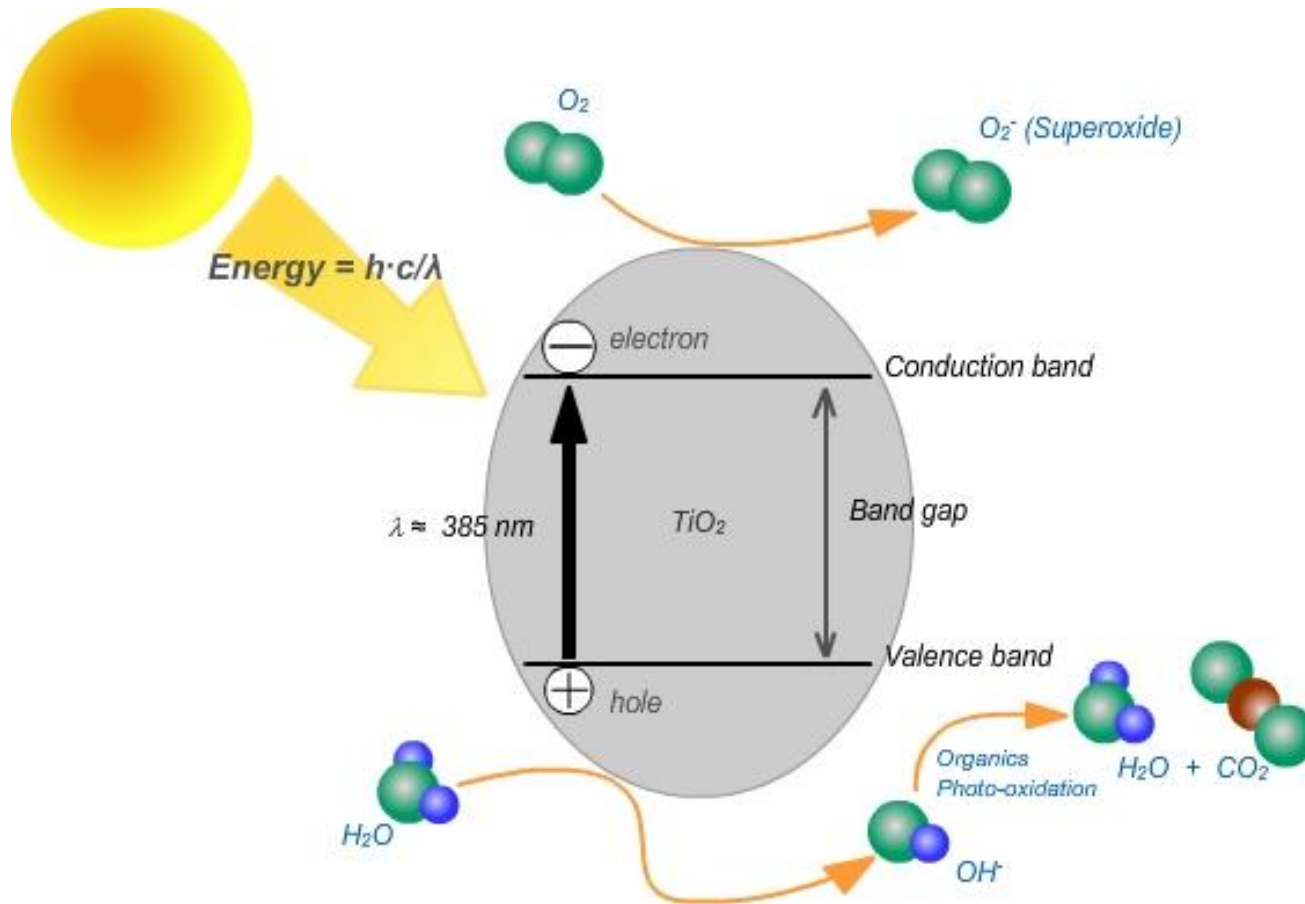




Industrial Applications of Magnetron Sputtering

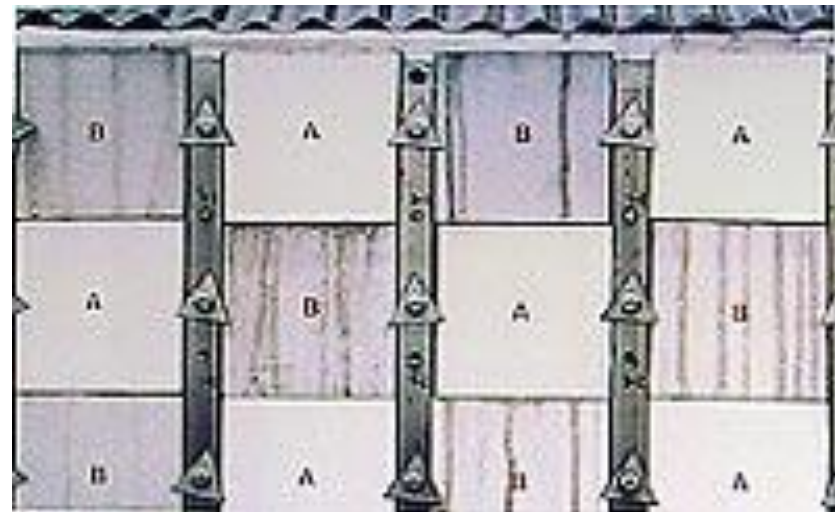
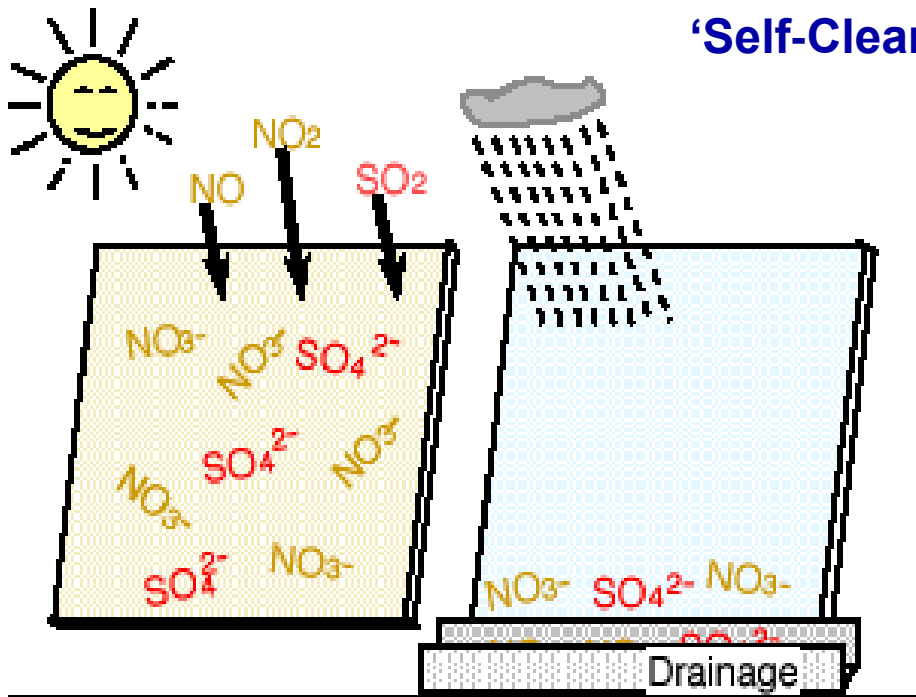
- **Wear resistant coatings on cutting tools/components**
- **Low friction coatings**
- **Corrosion resistant coatings**
- **Decorative coatings**
- **Architectural & automotive glazing**
- **Anti-reflective/Anti-static (AR/AS)**
- **Transparent conductive oxides (TCO's)**
- **Microelectronics**
- **Data storage media**

Case Study 1: Photocatalytic and Superhydrophilic Titania Coatings



Photocatalytic and Superhydrophilic Applications

'Self-Cleaning' Surfaces



Anti-fogging surfaces

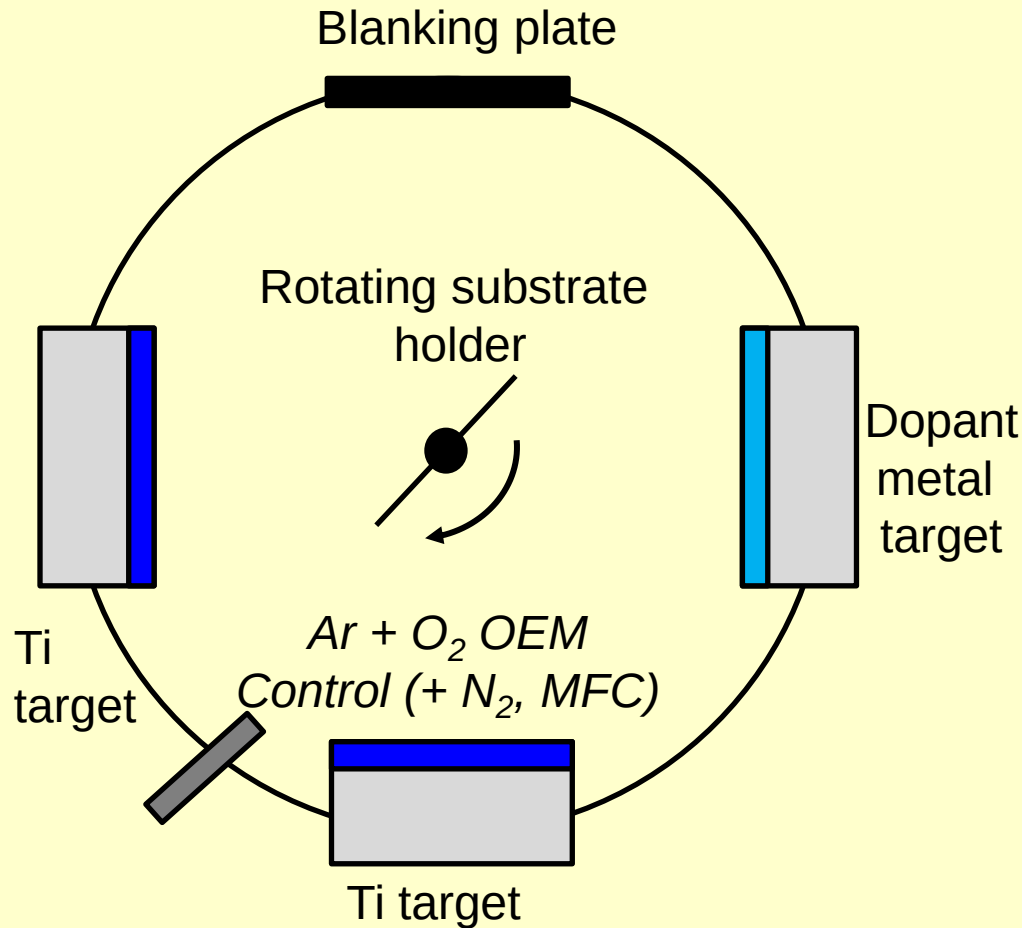
Photocatalytic and Superhydrophilic applications of TiO_2



Highest activity shown by anatase:

- Requires elevated temperatures for formation;
- Requires UV light for activation;
- Dopants investigated to promote visible light activity

TiN Coatings

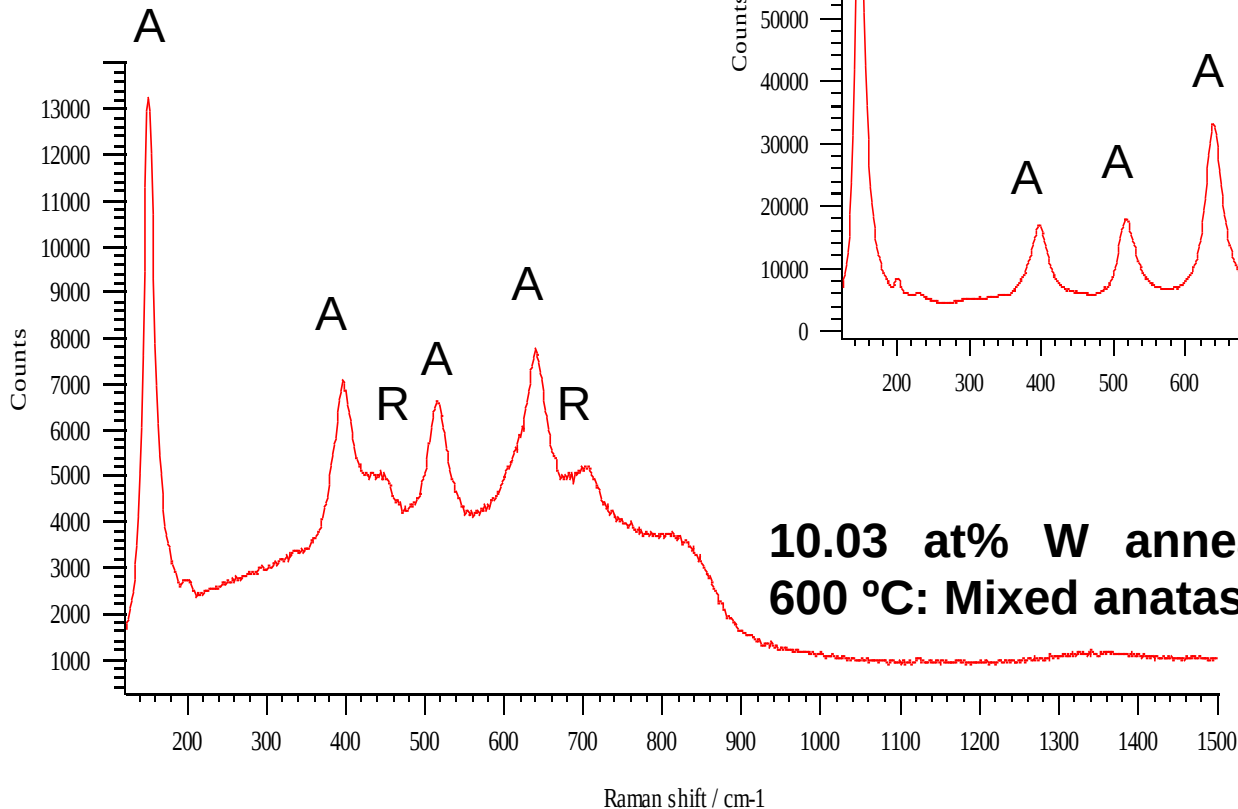


- Constant power to 2x Ti targets: 1kW pulsed DC
- Power to dopant target varied in range 60 to 180W DC
- Substrates – floating
- OEM control for O₂
- MFC control for N₂

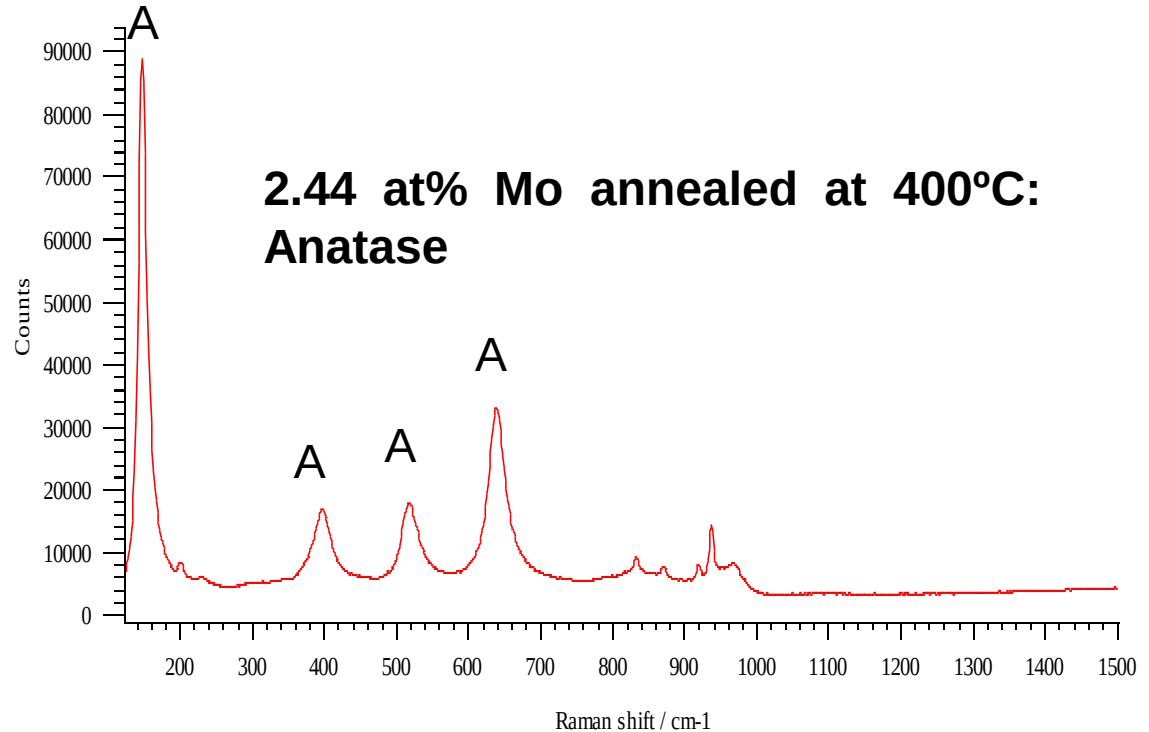
**As-deposited coatings analysed by SEM, EDX, micro-Raman spectroscopy.
Selected coatings annealed in air at 400 or 600 °C and re-analysed**

Raman Spectroscopy Analysis of PDC Doped Titania Coatings

As-deposited PDC coatings are amorphous



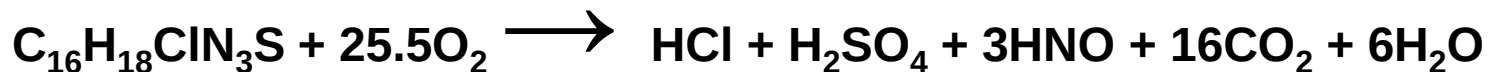
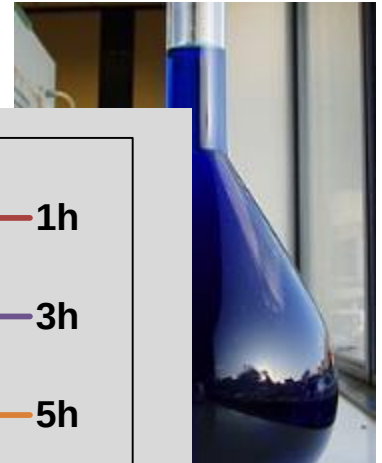
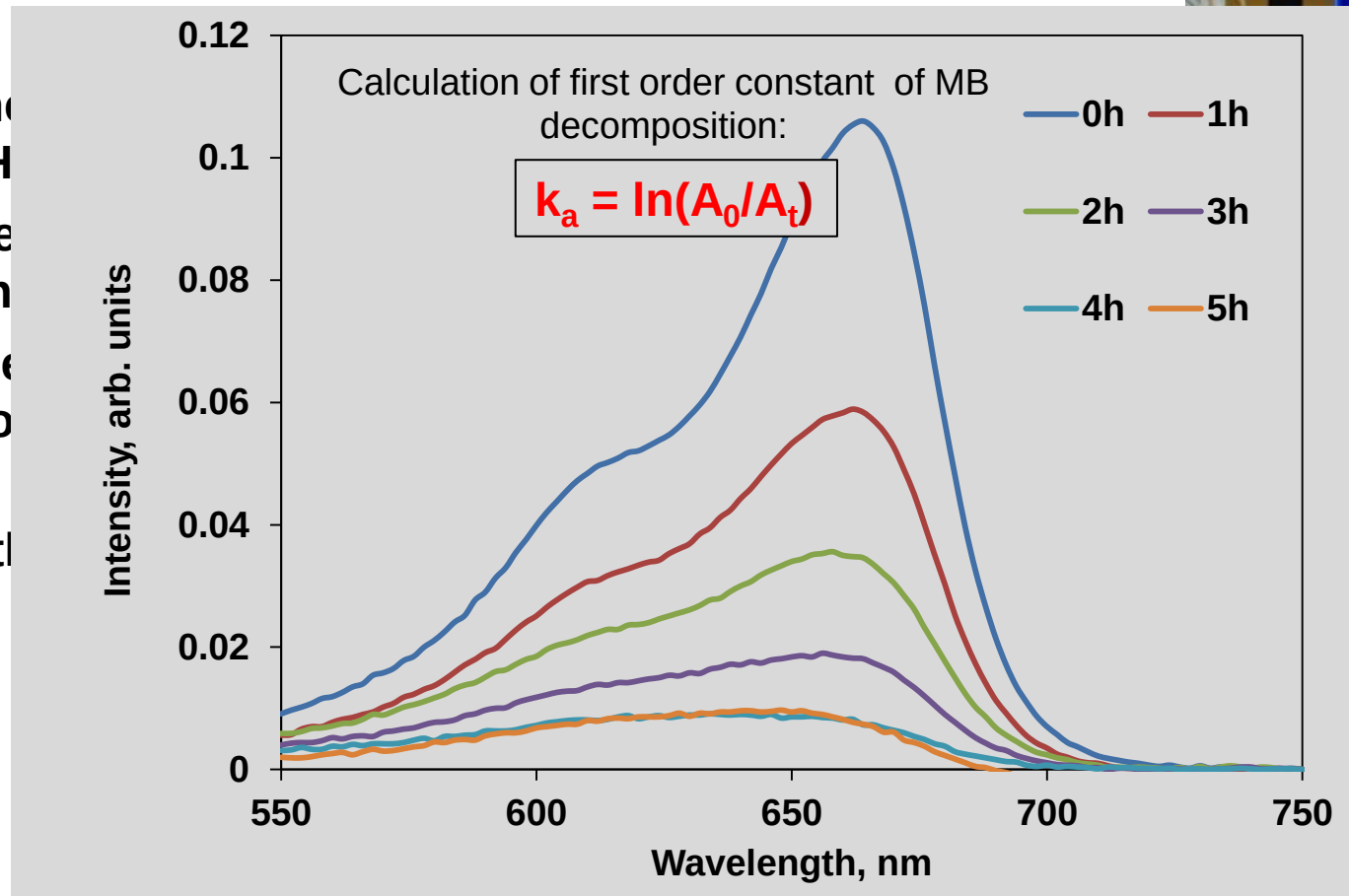
**2.44 at% Mo annealed at 400°C:
Anatase**



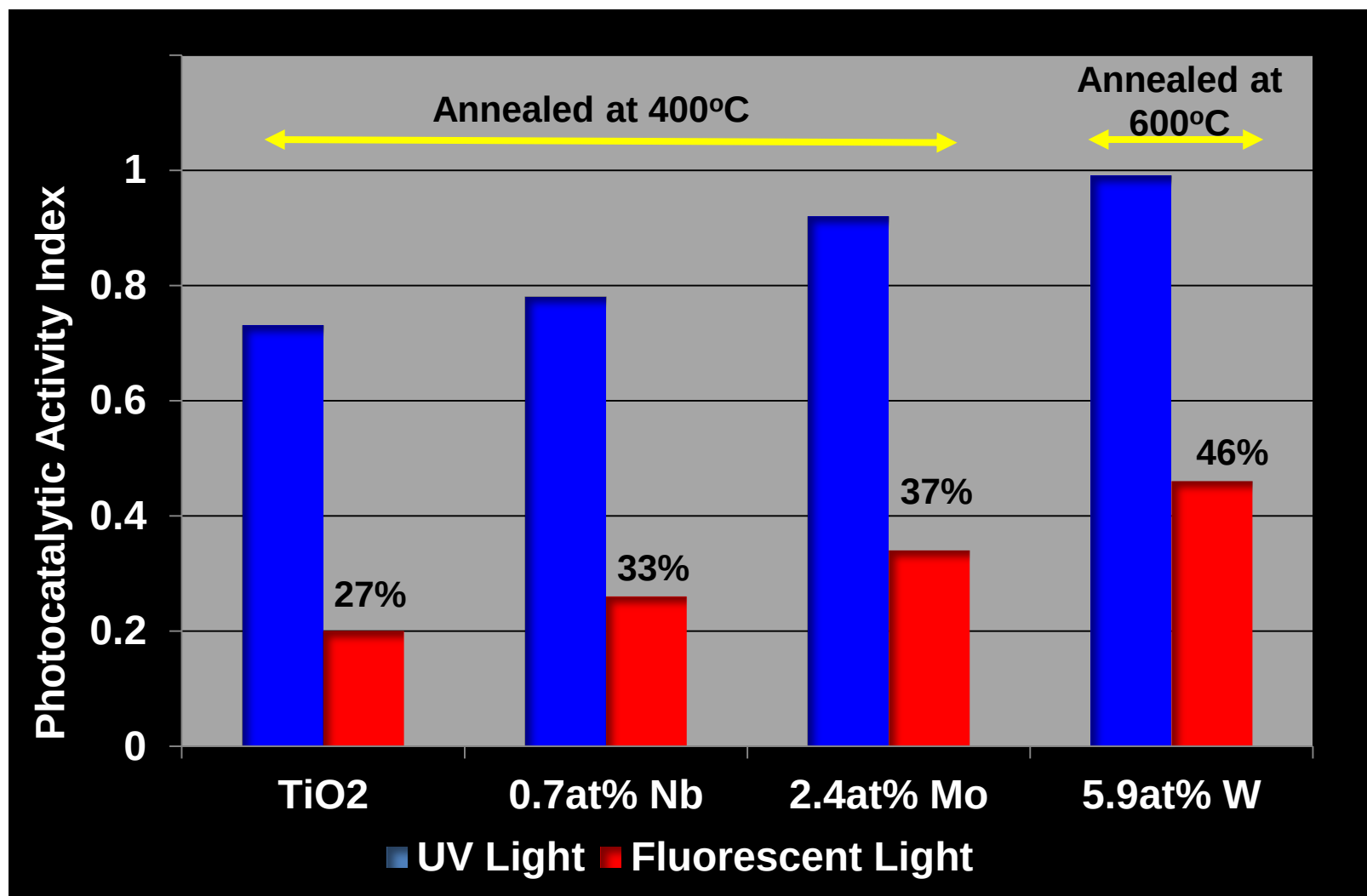
**10.03 at% W annealed at
600 °C: Mixed anatase/rutile**

Photocatalytic Activity Tests: Decomposition of Methylene Blue

- Methylene blue dye: $C_{16}H_{18}ClN_3S$
- Often used as a model compound
- UV-visible absorption
- Changes monitored by coatings

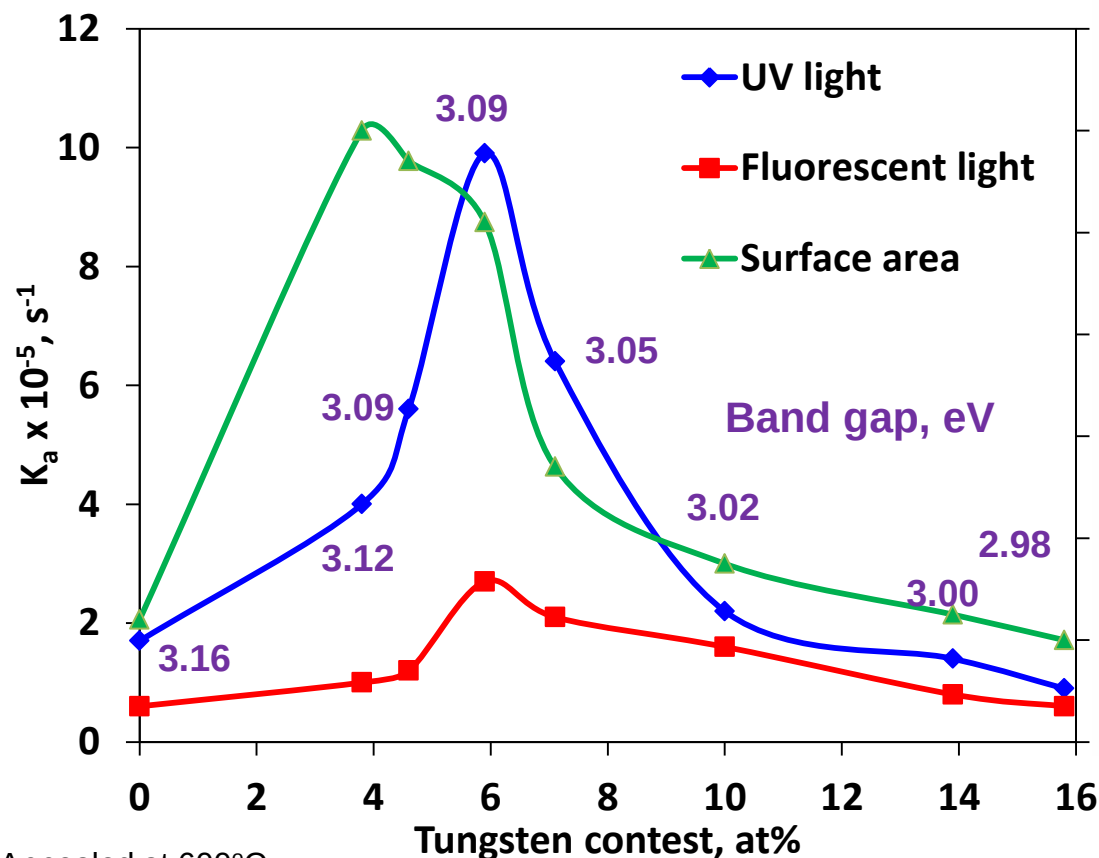


Comparison of relative activity

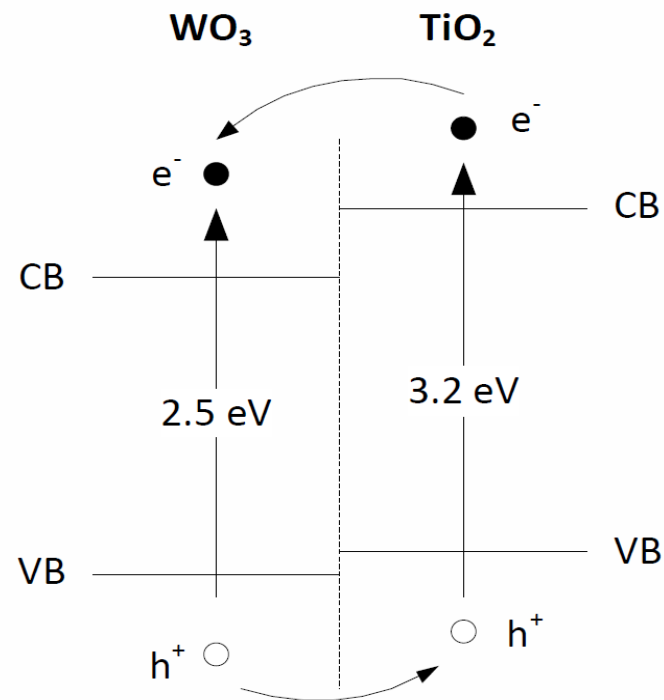


*Fl light activities normalised to same integrated power flux as UV light source

Optimising Dopant Levels: W-doped coatings (PDC/annealed)



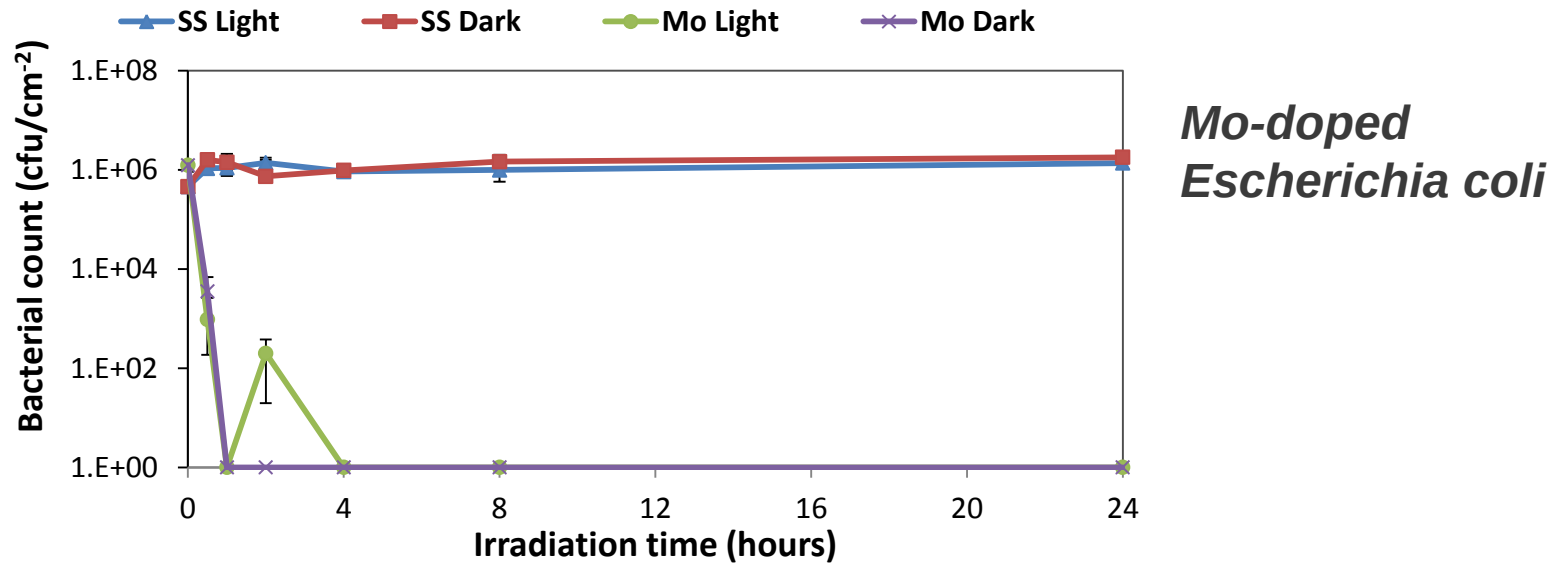
Annealed at 600°C



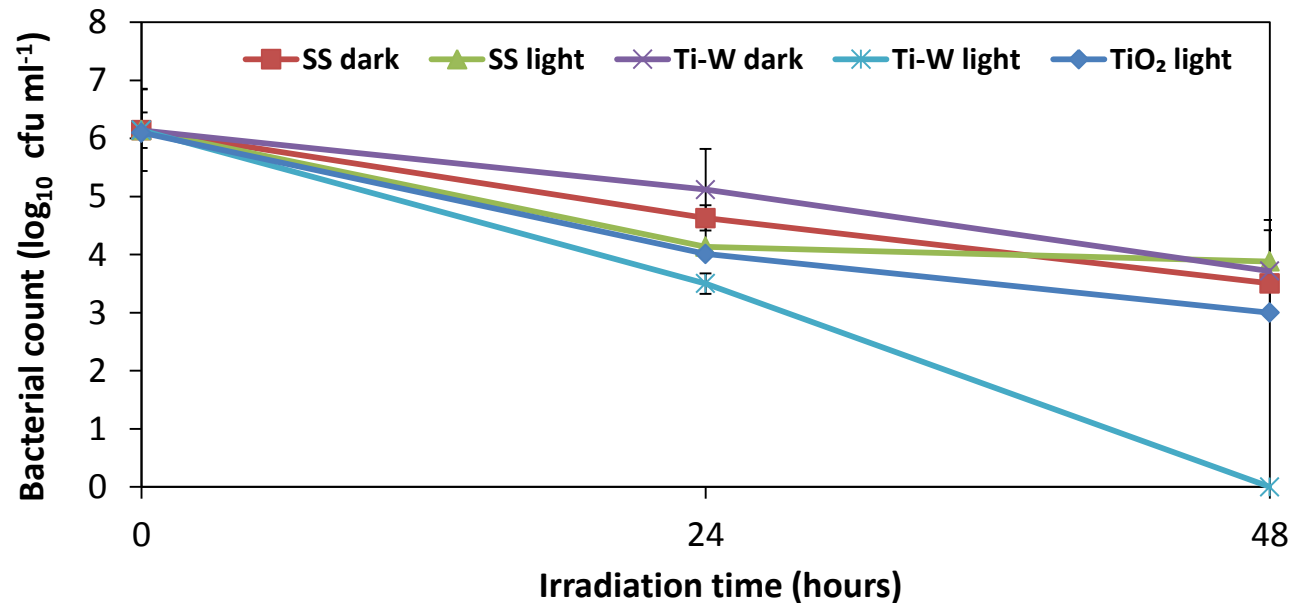
Lorret, O.; Francová, D.; Waldner, G.; Stelzer, N.,
Applied Catalysis B: Environmental **2009**, 91, 39-46.

M Ratova, G West, P Kelly, *Coatings* **3** (2013) 194-207.

Antimicrobial effect of doped TiO₂: Fluorescent light

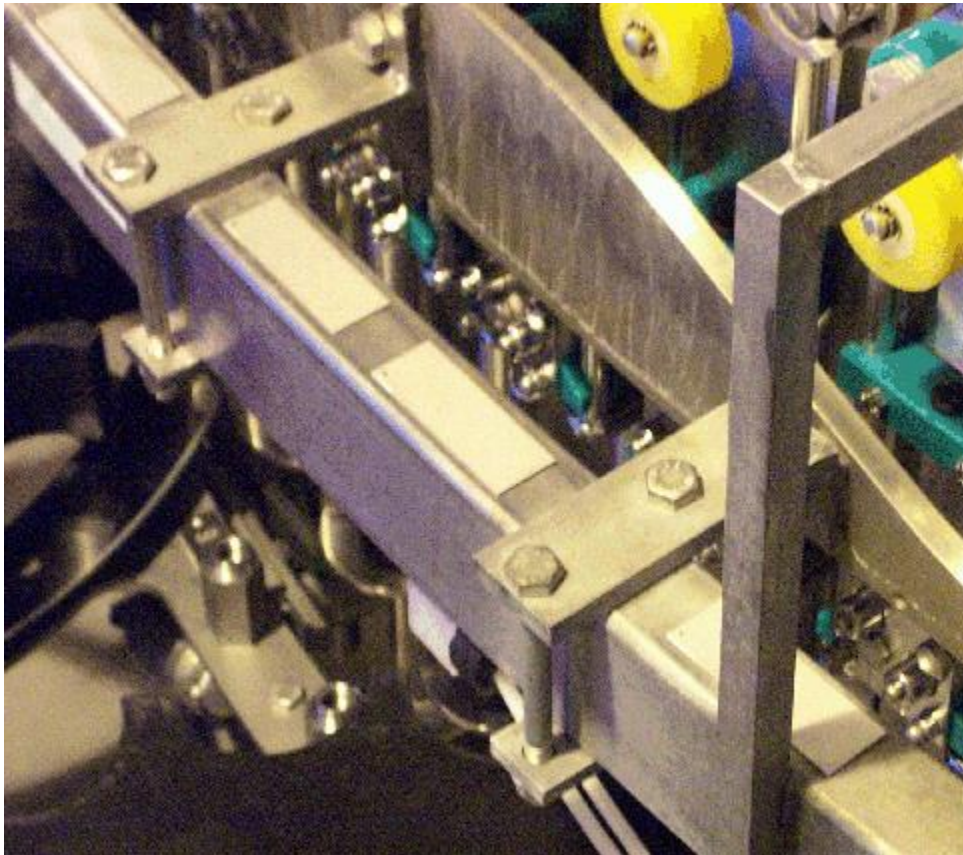


W-doped *Escherichia coli*.



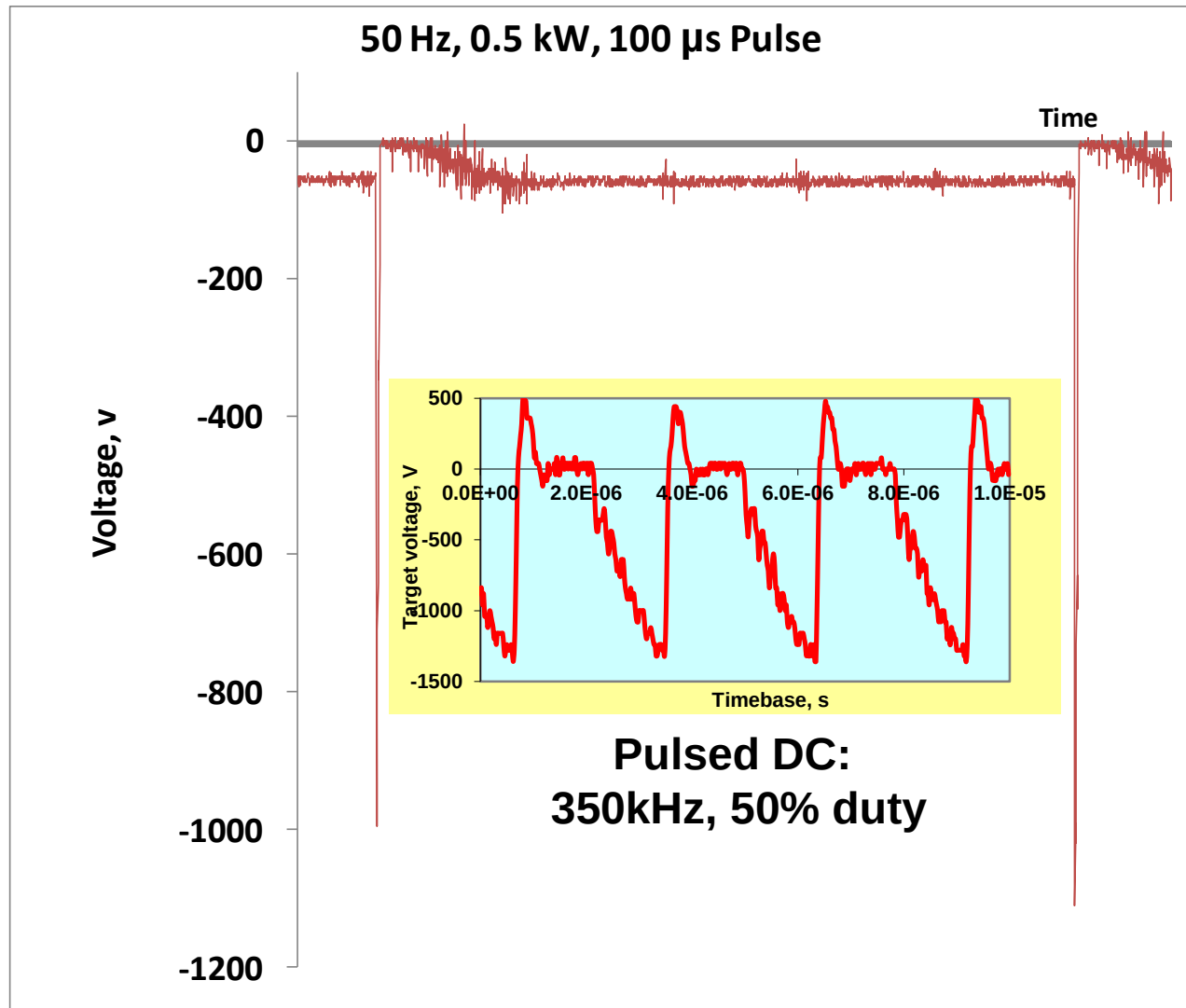
Potential Applications: Beer bottle filling lines

In collaboration with Panimolaboratorio - Bryggerilaboratorium Ab (PBL), a company devoted to research and development in malting and brewing on behalf of Finnish industry



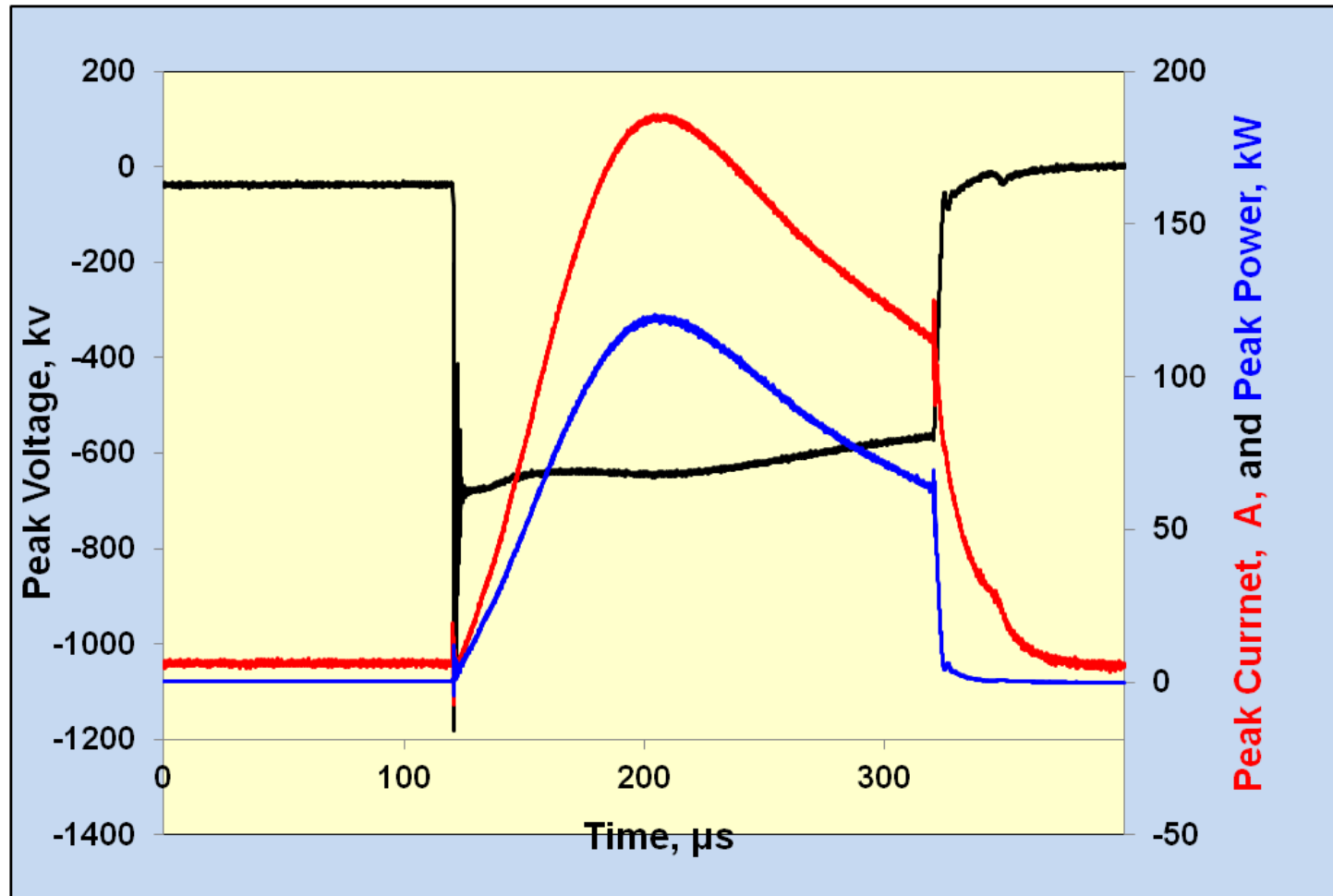
Acknowledgement: Kaisa Tapani, PBL

New Development: HiPIMS (high power impulse magnetron sputtering)



Peak currents can be 1000A, peak powers can be in MW range
50 – 1000 Hz, 100 – 200 μ s pulses, duty 1-10%

New Development: HiPIMS (high power impulse magnetron sputtering)



HiPIMS may offer the opportunity to produce optimum structures/properties without substrate heating/post deposition annealing

Deposition of Photocatalytic TiO_2 onto PET using HiPIMS



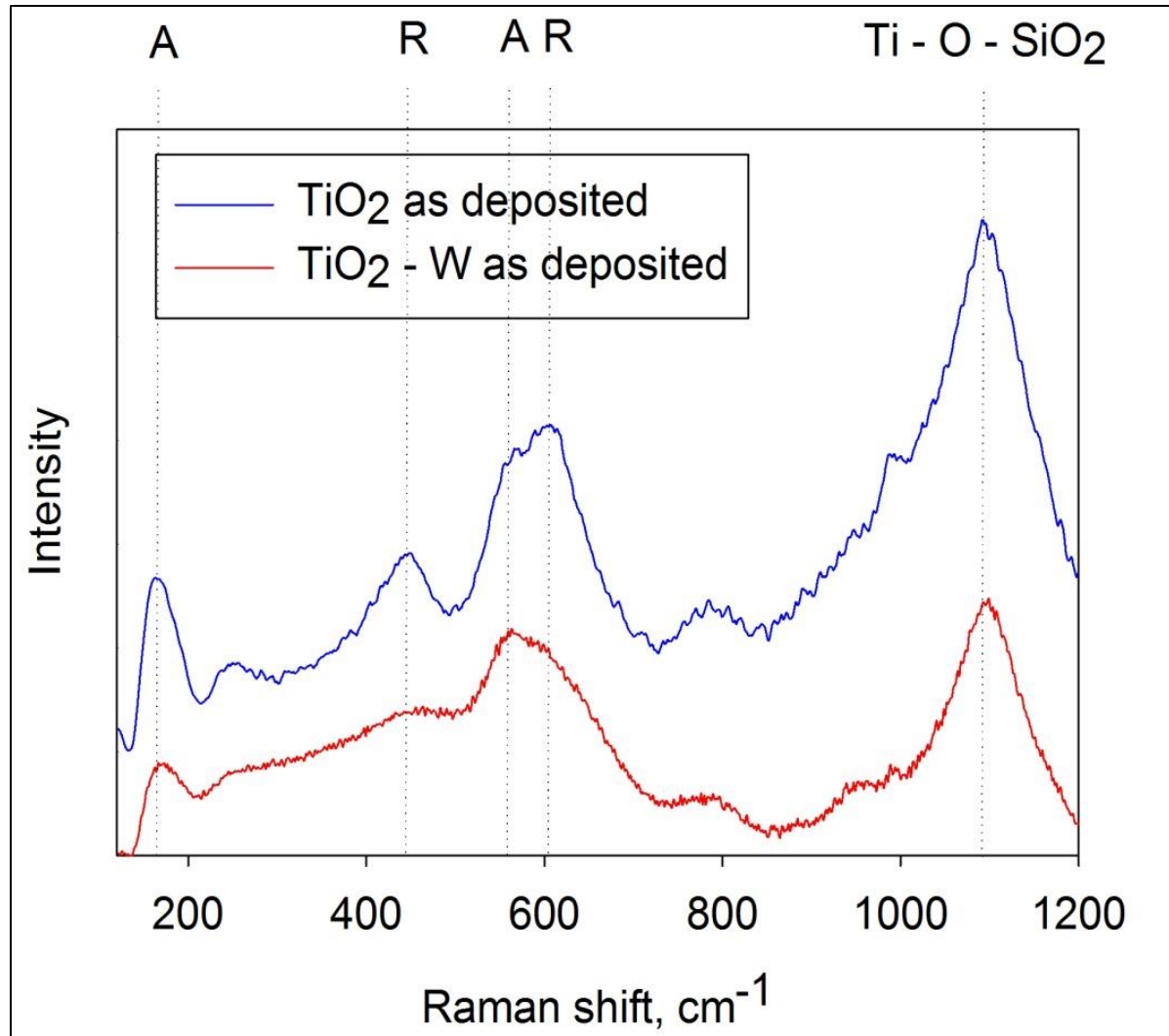
Pulsed DC
100kHz, 50% duty
1.5 kW ave. power



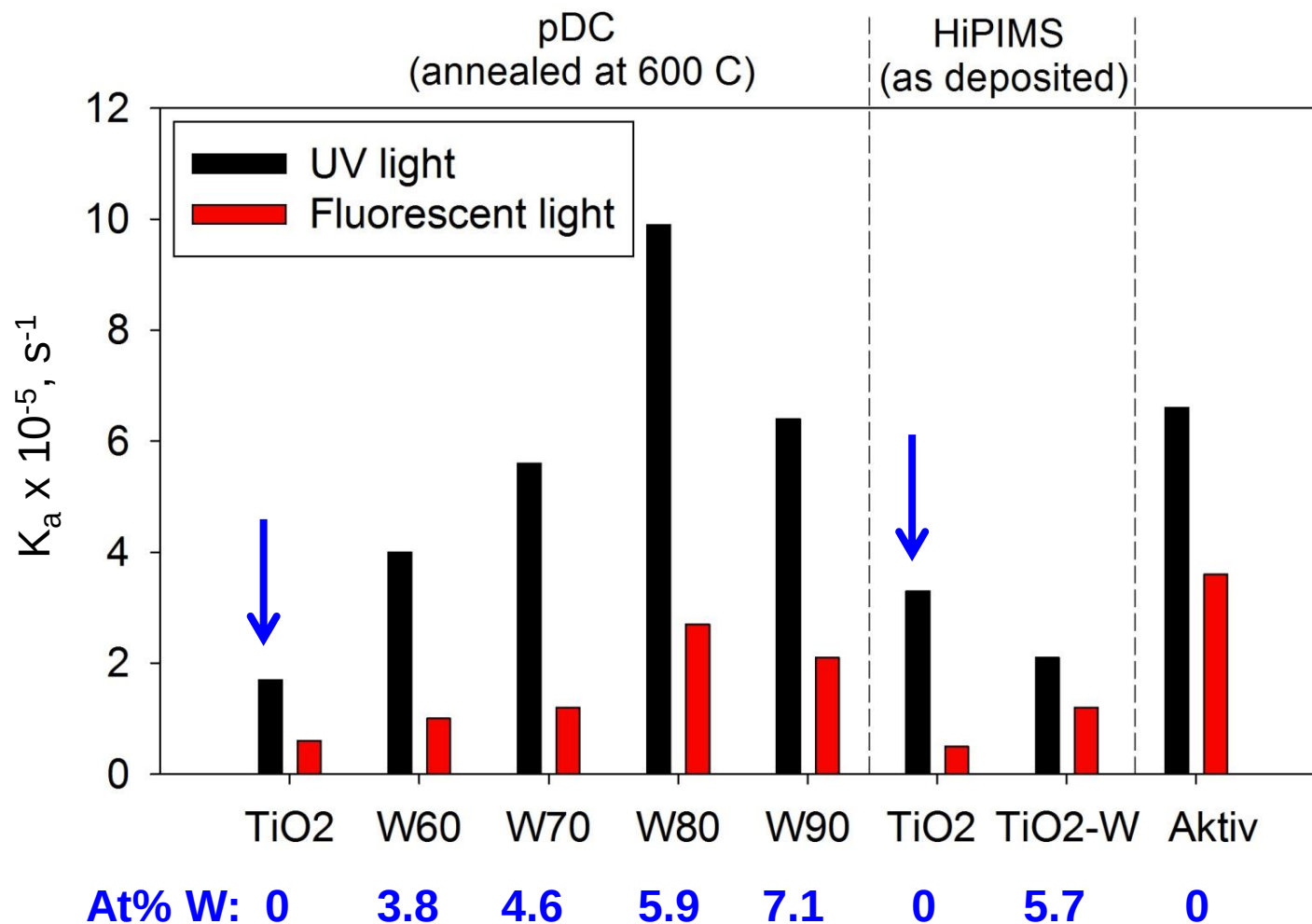
HiPIMS Huettinger
200Hz, 200 μs pulse
1.5 kW ave. power

**100nm of TiO_2 deposited onto 100 μm of
PET at same time-average power**

Raman Spectroscopy Analysis of HiPIMS Titania Coatings

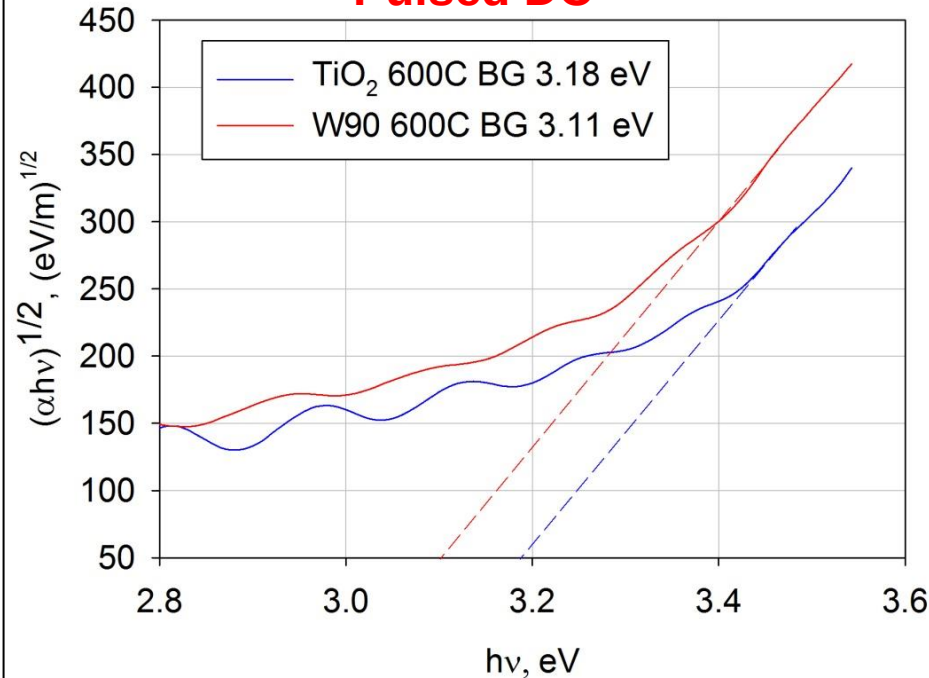


Photocatalytic Results: PDC & HiPIMS

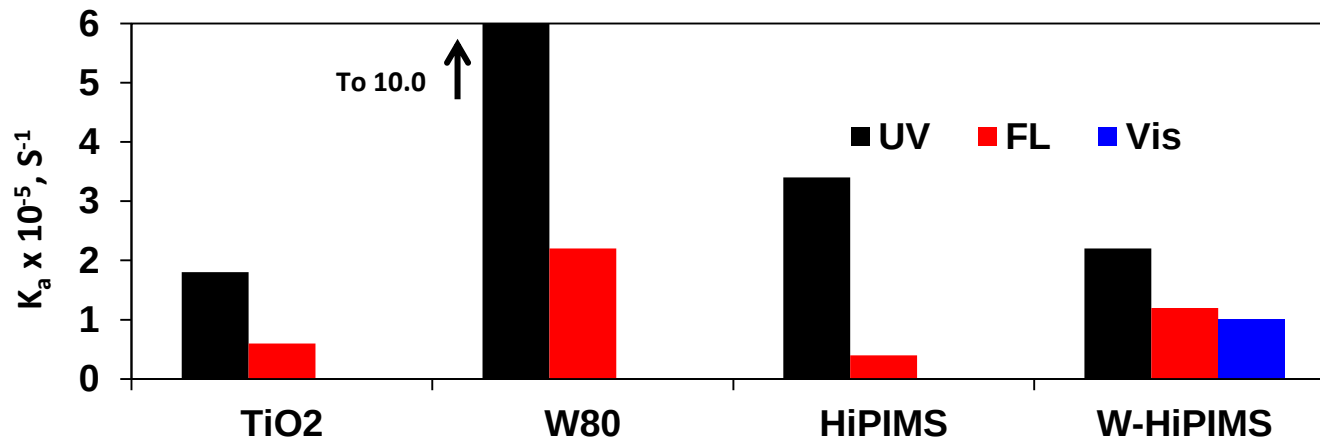
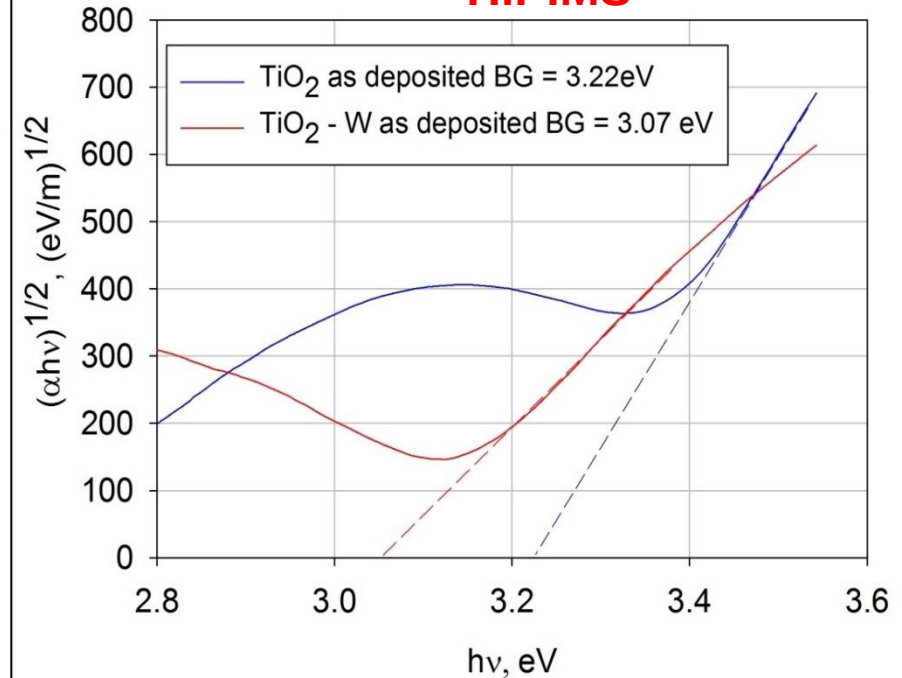


Band Gap Measurements: Tauc Plots

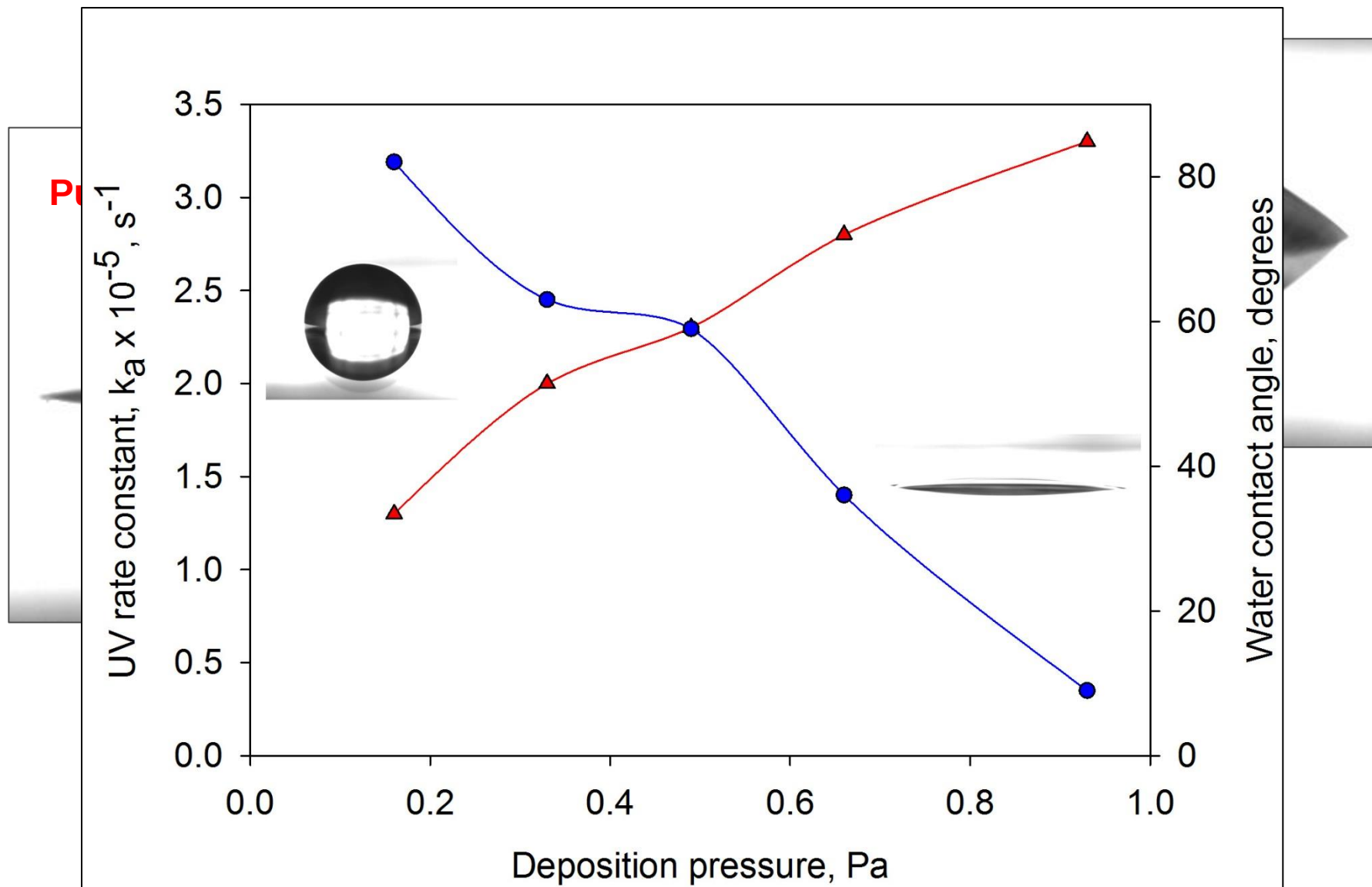
Pulsed DC



HiPIMS



Water Contact Angle



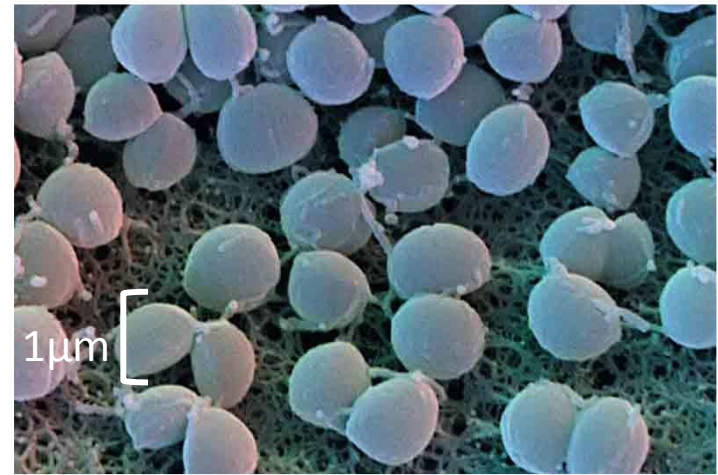
Case Study 1: Summarising Comments

- **Photocatalytic doped-titania coatings have been produced by magnetron sputtering techniques**
 - Performance assessed in terms of dye degradation, antimicrobial assays, band gap shifts and contact angle measurements
 - Wide variation in results
- **Performance is sensitive to:**
 - Dopant material and content (Mo and W most active)
 - Crystalline structure (annealing temp/dep'n process)
- **Alternative materials for visible light activity (Bi complex oxides)**
- **Many potential industrial/medical applications**
 - Bottling line trials underway
 - HiPIMS allows single stage processing on polymeric substrates
 - Ability to deposit active coatings at low temps opens up new opportunities

Case Study 2: Comparison of Tribological and Anti-Microbial Properties of CrN/Ag, ZrN/Ag, TiN/Ag, and TiN/Cu Nanocomposite Coatings



Staphylococci



Manchester
Metropolitan
University

Transition Metal Nitride Coatings

- TiN, ZrN, CrN, TiAlN, etc.
- High hardness, resistance to corrosion and wear and attractive appearance
- Industrial applications
 - Protection of cutting and forming tools
 - Decorative items



Source: Tecvac

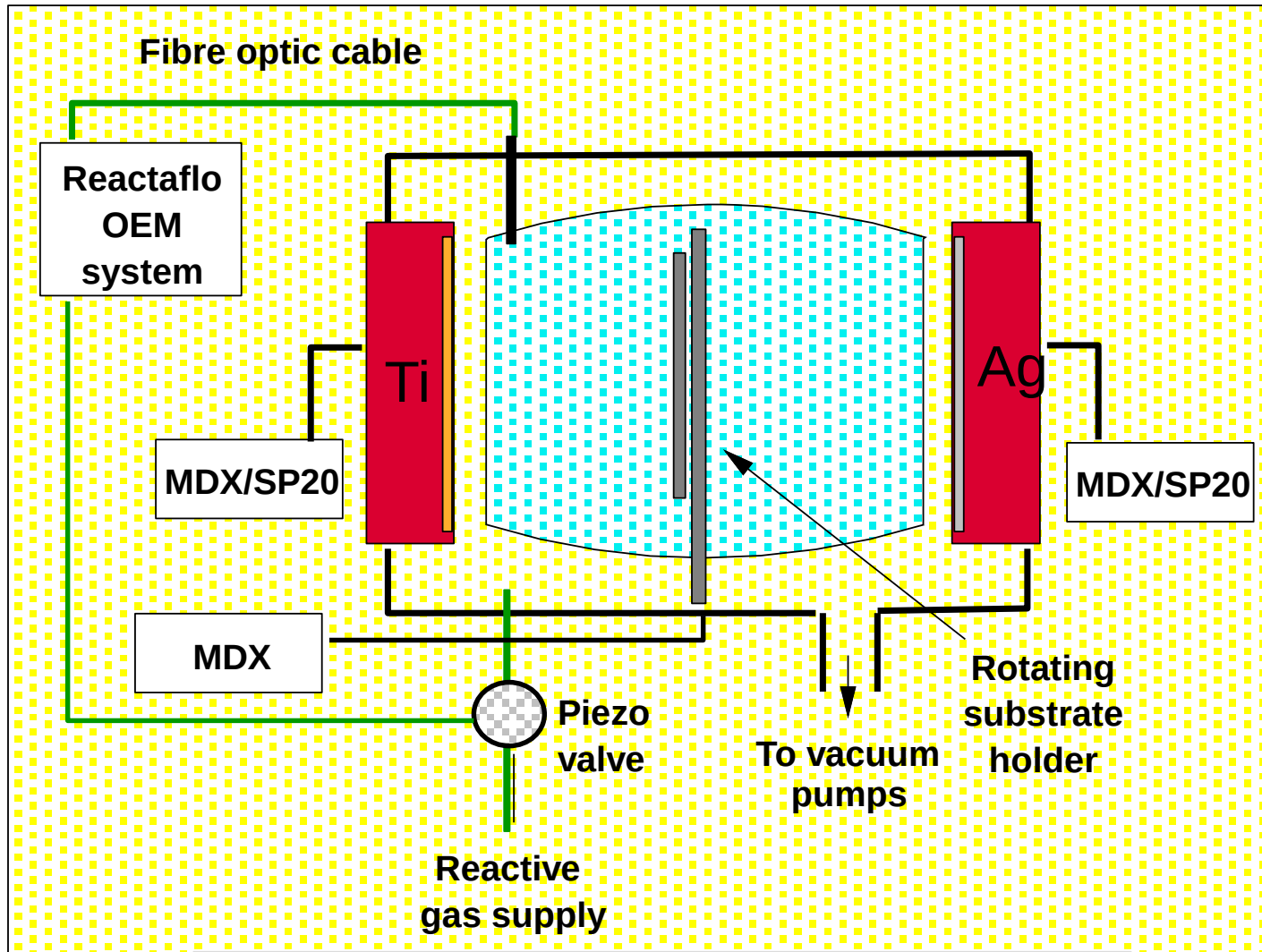


Source: Newform



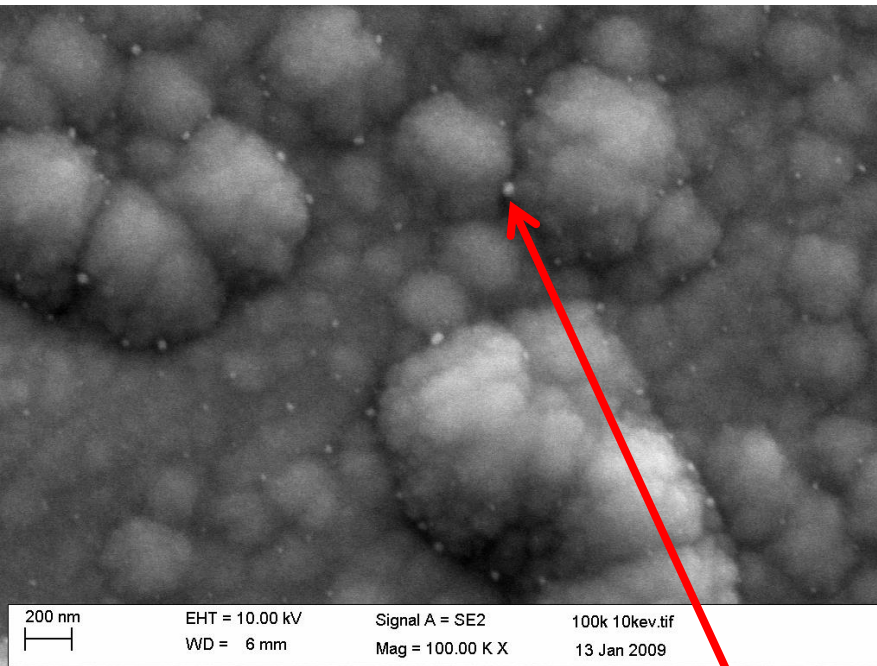
Source: Teer Coatings Ltd

Deposition of TiN/Ag Nanocomposite Coatings

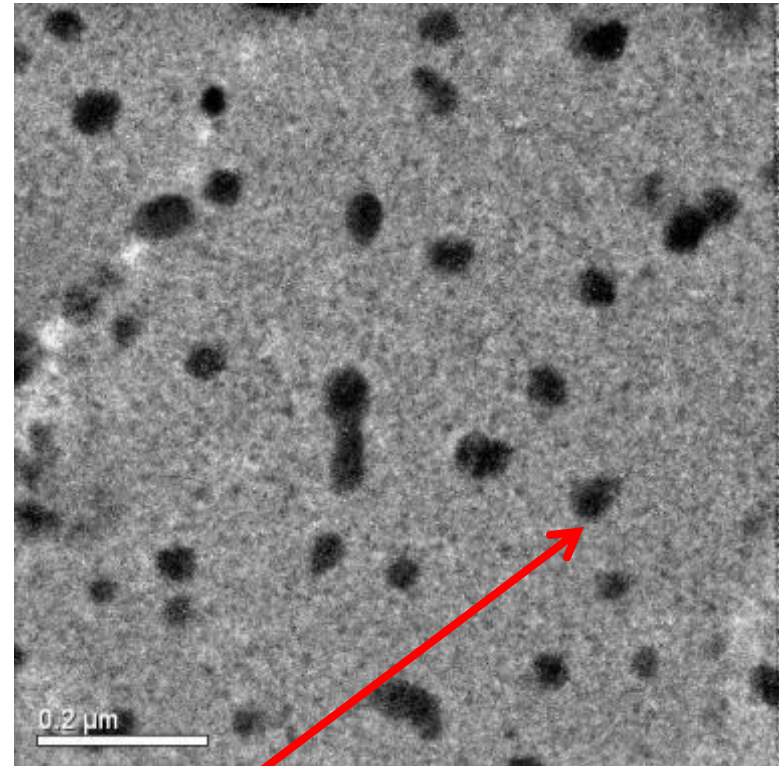


Ti and Ag sputtered simultaneously in Ar/N gas. TiN forms, but AgN is unstable

TiN/Ag Nanocomposite Coatings



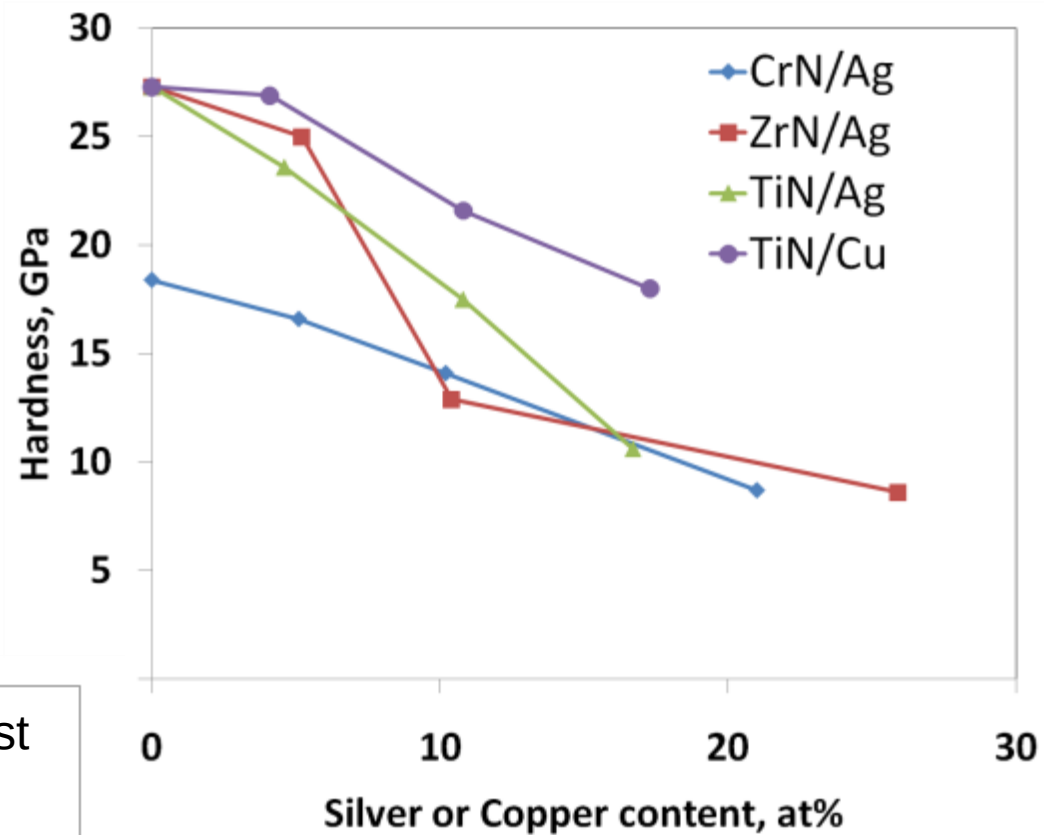
TiN-10at%Ag



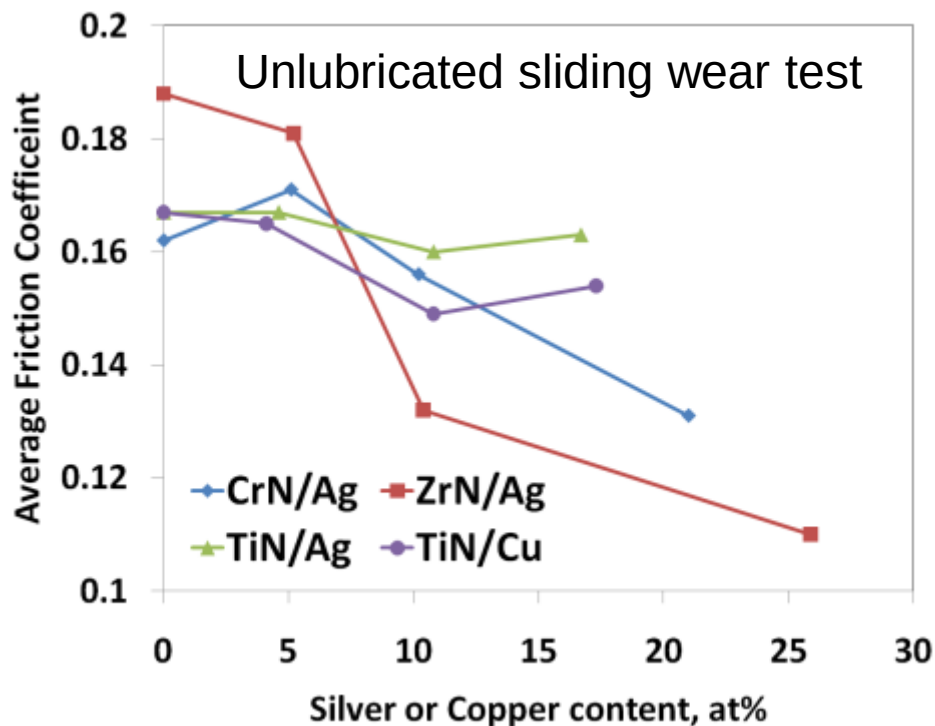
TiN-16at%Ag

Ag nanoparticles

Coating Properties

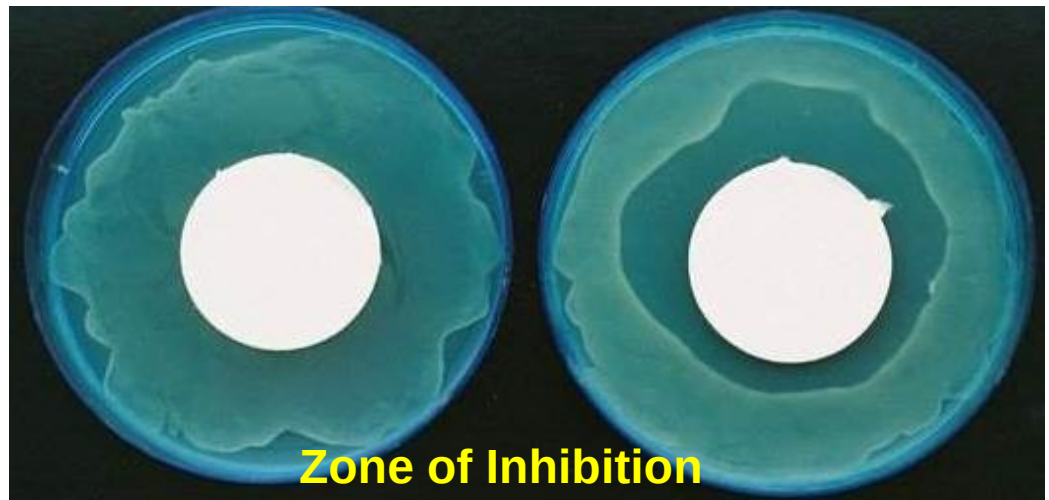
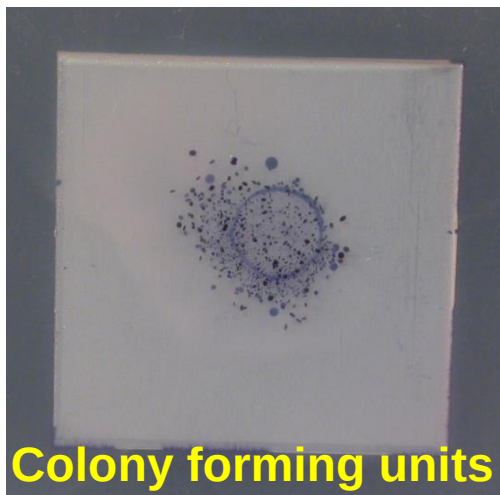


Decreasing hardness and friction with increasing Ag or Cu, but also increasing wear rate



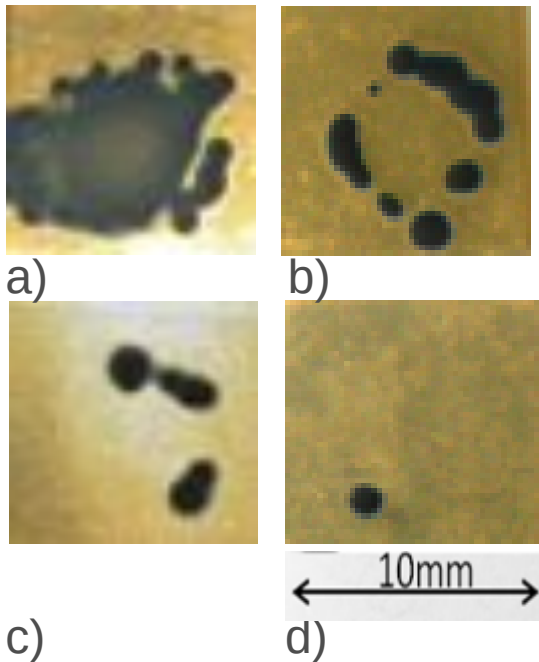
Antimicrobial Activity

- Zone of inhibition
 - Silver/copper ion release
- NBT (nitro-blue tetrazolium) assays
 - Contact kill. Tests antimicrobial effectiveness after incubation
- Bacteria used:
 - *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (*P. aeruginosa*, a gram negative rod shaped bacterium with flagellum),
 - *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*, a gram positive 1 μm diameter coccal bacterium)

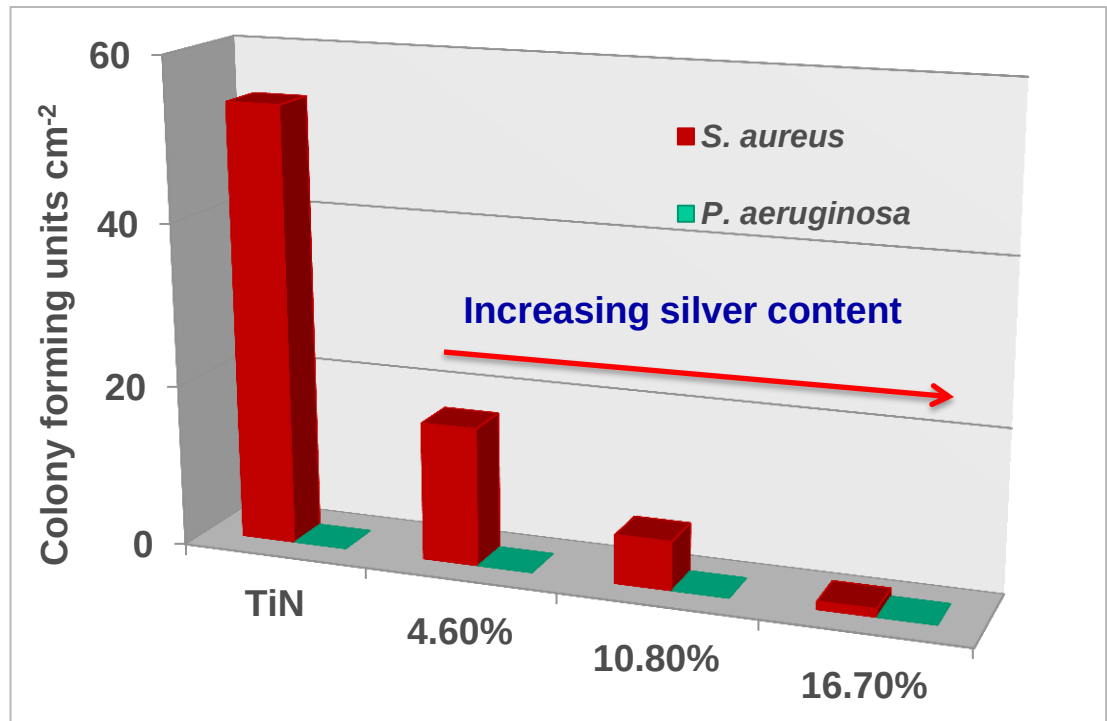


Microbiology Results: *Staphylococcus aureus*

- No ZOI observed (zone of inhibition)
- For NBT assays, *S. aureus* colonies were present on all the surfaces, but the number of colony forming units decreased significantly with increasing silver content.

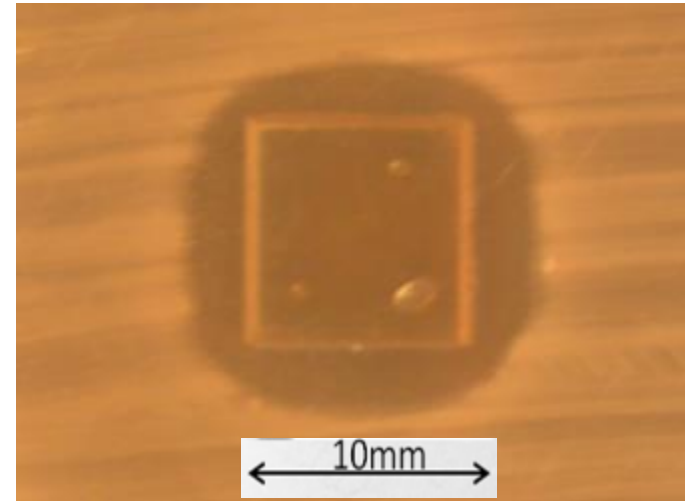
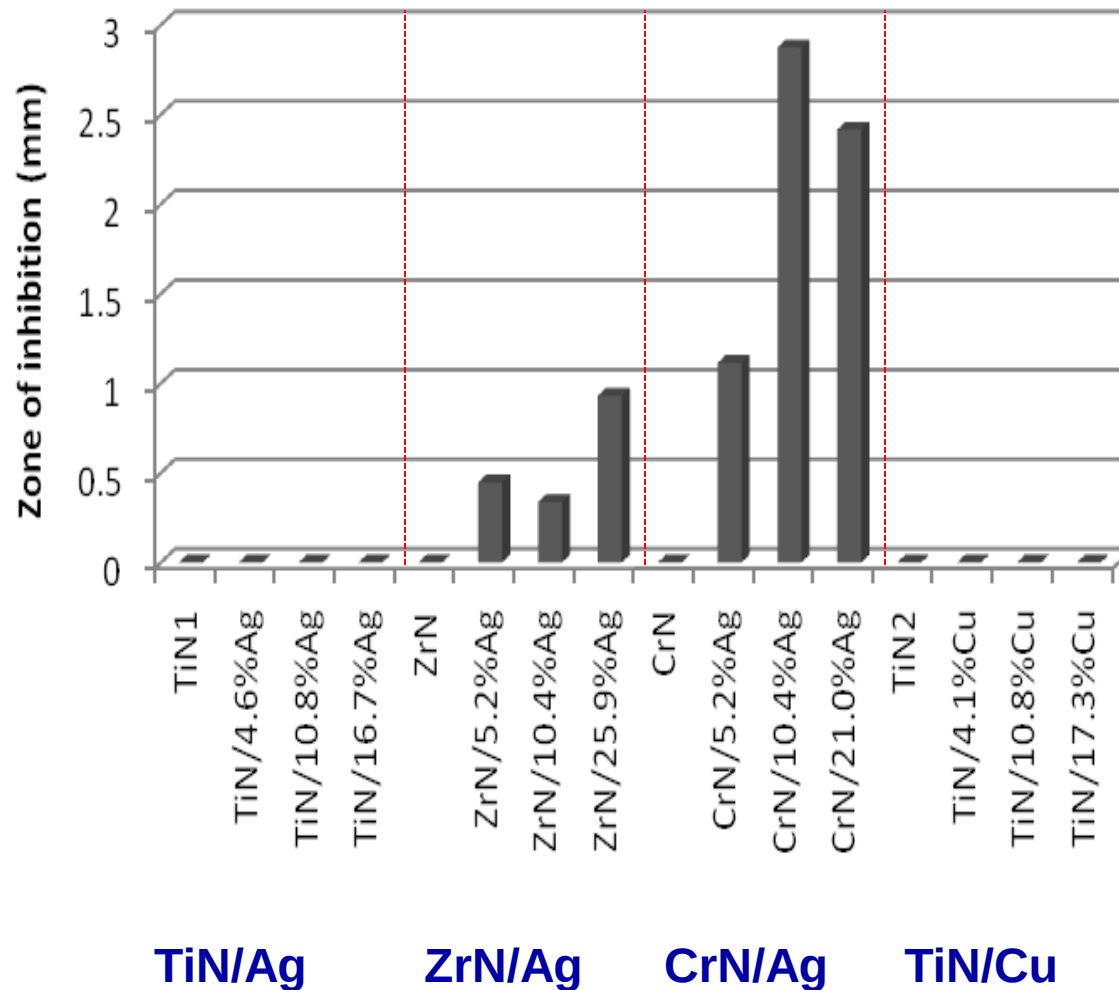


a: TiN; b: 4.6% Ag;
c: 10.8% Ag; d: 16.7% Ag



Zol – All Coatings

Pseudomonas aeruginosa



Zol surrounding
CrN/10.2%Ag against *P. aeruginosa* cells

Case Study 2: Summary

- Nanocomposite transition metal nitride coatings have been produced with varying Ag and Cu contents
 - Decreased friction coefficients in wear tests
 - Also decreased hardness and increased wear rates
- Coatings can combine enhanced tribological properties with antimicrobial activity, but results are coating and organism specific

Conclusions

- **PVD processes are extremely versatile and successful**
- **Magnetron sputtering now process of choice in many cases**
- **Continuous development over ~20 years has provided improvements in properties/process**
 - **Unbalanced magnetrons**
 - **Closed field multiple magnetron systems**
 - **Pulsed magnetron sputtering**
 - **HiPIMS**
- **Applications of magnetron sputtering will continue to grow**
 - **Versatility**
 - **Reliability**
 - **Scaleability**
 - **Clean process**