Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

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Surface characteristics and wettability of magnetron-sputtered oxygen containing amorphous carbon (a-C:O) thin films

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Motivation & Approach

Amorphous carbon coatings are of interest for bio-functional, biological or engineering applications. Their wetting behaviour can be influenced by plasma-chemical in-situ modification during deposition in H_2, N_2, O_2 and Si-containing atmospheres. We report on **novel oxygen containing amorphous carbon (a-C:O) coatings.** The O-content of the coatings was systematically varied by utilizing different values of the O_2 gas flow.

Characterization of the a-C:O coatings:

Constitution and bonding structure by SEM, XPS, and Raman spectroscopy (at two wavelengths, λ=514.5 nm and 325 nm).

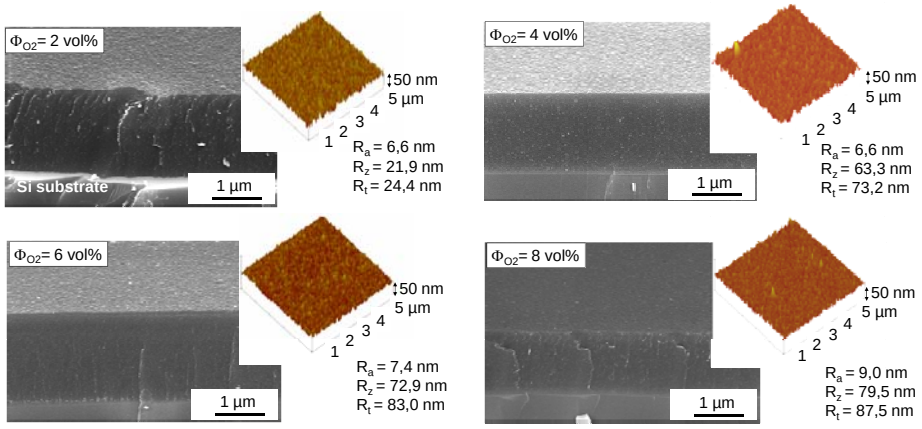
Indentation hardness, Young´s modulus and residual stress

Surface topography analysis by AFM

Wettability: contact angle measurements with different test liquids; calculation of the surface free energy.

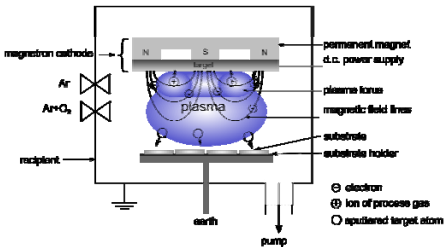
The **correlation of the properties** measured, especially of the wettability and surface free energy, **with the constitution and bonding structure of the coatings** is discussed. A significant influence of the O_2 gas flow on these properties is presented.

SEM and AFM analysis



a-C:O deposition

reactive d.c. magnetron sputtering of graphite in Ar/O_2 plasma



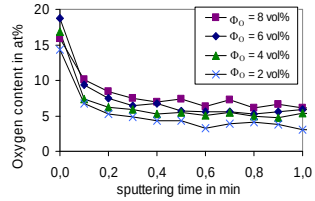
d.c. power: 500 W

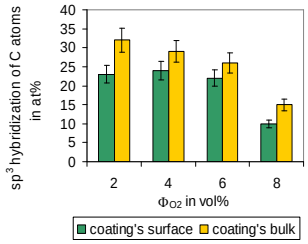
substrate temperature < 150°C

total pressure: 0.6 Pa

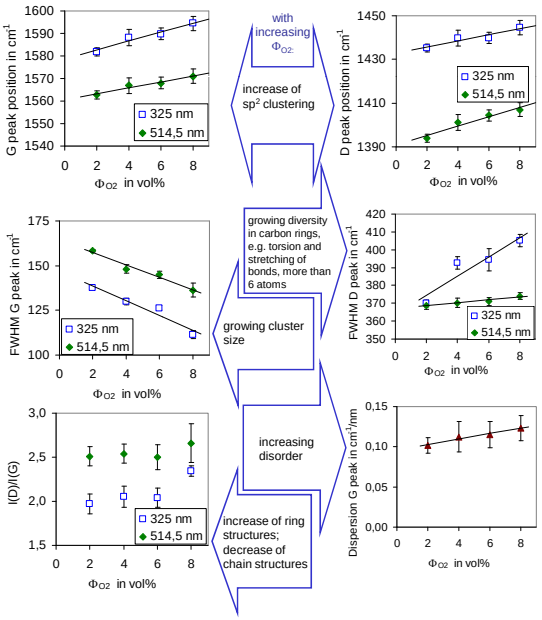
O_2 gas flow Φ_{O2} = 2, 4, 6, 8 vol.%

XPS analysis: surface and bulk



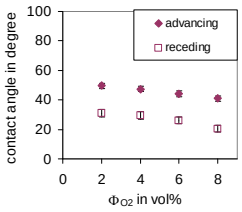


Raman spectroscopy

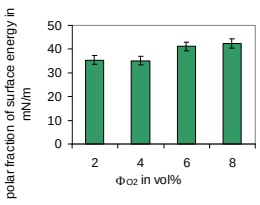


Dynamic contact angle measurement

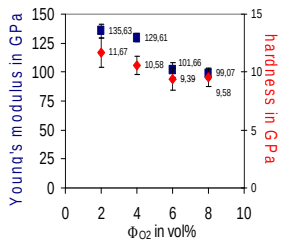
Test liquid: distilled water

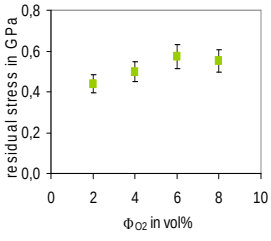


Dist. water, Formamide, Benzyl alcohol



Mechanical properties





Summary & Conclusions

With increasing gas flow Φ_{O2} the a-C:O coatings show **distinct features**. The O_2 gas flow correlates well with coatings properties:

- increasing O content in bulk (up to 8 at.%)
- fraction of sp^3 hybridized C atoms decreases
- sp^2 cluster size increases
- formation of ring structures favoured
- smooth surfaces, but R_t value increases
- mechanical properties deteriorate
- reduced contact angles
- polar fraction of surface energy increases

O content to be limited – advanced surface properties through ion bombardment, modified plasma chemistry and/or micro-patterning.