



ScienceDirect



View PDF

Access through **your institution**[Purchase PDF](#)

Applied Surface Science

Volume 456, 31 October 2018, Pages 445-456

Full Length Article

# Effect of nitrogen flow ratio on microstructure, mechanical and tribological properties of TiWSiN<sub>x</sub> thin film deposited by magnetron co-sputtering

H.A. Macías<sup>a</sup>, L. Yate<sup>b</sup>, L.E. Coy<sup>c</sup>, J.J. Olaya<sup>a</sup> , W. Aperador<sup>d</sup>[Show more](#) 

Outline



Share



Cite

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apsusc.2018.06.129>[Get rights and content](#)

## Highlights

- Thin films of TiWSiN<sub>x</sub> (4.8% ≤ X ≤ 33.3%) deposited by mean of reactive magnetron co-sputtering.
- Low nitrogen content favors amorphous coatings with low hardness and low wear resistance.
- High nitrogen content favors a FCC-NaCl structure composed of W<sub>2</sub>N and/or TiN immersed in amorphous Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>.
- An increase in nitrogen results in an increase in compressive residual stress and improvement in the mechanical and tribological properties.

FEEDBACK

## Abstract

We investigate the deposition of TiWSiN<sub>x</sub> thin films by means of the method of reactive magnetron co-sputtering, setting the nitrogen flow ratios N<sub>2</sub>/(Ar+N<sub>2</sub>) at 4.8%, 9.1%, 16.7 and 33.3%. The crystallographic structure of the films was established through X-ray diffraction (XRD), the morphology and topography were evaluated through scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and atomic force microscopy (AFM), the chemical composition was evaluated through X-ray diffraction and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy, the mechanical properties were evaluated by nanoindentation, and the wear resistance was studied via nanowear and pin-on-disk. It was found that films deposited between 4.8% and 16.7% nitrogen flow ratio exhibited an amorphous phase. As the nitrogen was increased, the films evolved into a mixture of amorphous Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and crystalline TiWN phase. Moreover, the film morphology changed to fine columnar as the nitrogen flow ratio increased. As a general observation, the hardness, resistance to plastic deformation ( $H^3/E^2$ ), and residual stress of the samples increased as the nitrogen flow ratio increased. The maximum hardness, resistance to plastic deformation, and residual stress were  $22 \pm 0.4$  GPa,  $213 \pm 20$  MPa, and  $1.4 \pm 0.01$ , respectively. The lowest nanowear volume ( $0.47 \mu\text{m}^3$ ) and wear rate ( $11 \pm 8 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^3/\text{N mm}$ ) were obtained for films deposited at high nitrogen flow ratios. The lowest friction coefficient (0.15) was recorded for films deposited at 16.7% nitrogen flow ratio.

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

## Keywords

Co-sputtering; Mechanical properties; TiWSiN<sub>x</sub> films; Wear

[Recommended articles](#)[Citing articles \(11\)](#)[View full text](#)

© 2018 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.



Copyright © 2021 Elsevier B.V. or its licensors or contributors.  
ScienceDirect® is a registered trademark of Elsevier B.V.

RELX™

FEEDBACK

