AFM studies of the effect of chloride ion on the morphology of the copper electroplating surface

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Abstract: The influence of plating mode, chloride ion on morphology of copper deposits has been studied on pure copper substrate. The electroplating was conducted at 50°C, 25°C in cupric sulfate-sulfuric acid bath with various chloride additions 0.001-0.01 ml. The morphology and grain sizes of the electrodeposited copper were examined by atomic force microscopy. The maximum surface roughness and grain sizes of copper deposit were obtained when it was deposited with 0.01 ml of chloride ions. Small particles were observed on the surface of the copper film electroplated with the addition of chloride ions up to the amount of 0.001 ml.

Keywords: Optic, DC Plating, Copper, Morphology, AFM

1. Introduction

Chemical vapor deposition (CVD), physical vapor deposition (PVD), sputtering, and electrodeposition methods have been used to many applications of copper plating which were developed for electronic device and through-hole plating for PCBs as well as conventional decorative plating on steel, electroforming, etc. Among these methods, electroplating is the most commercially important process because of its time efficiency, cost effectiveness, and absence of a vacuum system, which is required for the other processes. It also enables changes in the electrolyte composition rates, grain size, and deposition layer thicknesses by allowing variations in the deposition rate and time in response to the deposition potential[1,3].

Typically, dull copper deposits are produced by DC plating in sulphate-plating baths. There are two ways to improve their quality by the use of pulse plating and the inclusion of additives in the plating bath. Deposit properties (i.e., brightness, smoothness and microhardness) can also be improved through the inclusion of additives in a sulphate-plating bath. Both electrocrystallization and deposition kinetics are strongly sensitive to the presence of additives in the plating bath at very low concentrations. Typically, they influence deposit morphology and structure by adsorbing on the cathode and inhibiting various processes during electrodeposition [4].

It is well known that adding chloride ions in a sulfuric acid bath for copper electroplating is required to improve the surface brightness and mechanical properties of the deposit [5].The chloride ion, in bright and high-throw acid sulfate solutions, reduces anode polarization and eliminates striated deposits in high-current-density areas [6,7]. The chloride ion, in acid sulfate solutions, reduces anode polarization and eliminates striated deposits in high-current-density areas. The chloride ion affects the surface appearance, structure, microhardness, crystallographic orientation, and internal stress of the deposits. A minimal amount of chloride was essential to the ductility of deposits from two different proprietary copper plating solutions. Small amounts of chloride ion are known to have an accelerating effect on the deposition of copper. Excess chloride can produce insoluble copper chlorides at the anode surface, and hindering the deposition process [8].

However, few studies have focused on the microstructures of the cupreous chloride and/or the salt film formations. Some studies have reported that the crystallographic orientation and surface morphology of the copper deposit could be affected by chloride ion addition in the plating bath. It was also recognized that the smaller
The atomic force microscope (AFM) system has been evolved into a useful tool for direct measurements of intermolecular forces with atomic-resolution. AFMs do not require a vacuum environment and any special sample preparation, and they can be used in an ambient as well as liquid environment. The sample was probe and measured in three dimensions, x, y, and z by AFMs (normal to the sample surface), thus provides the possibility of the presentation of three-dimensional images of a sample surface. By having these advantages, AFM has significantly affected the fields of materials science, chemistry, biology, physics, and also the specialized field of semiconductors [10,11].

In relative to other microscopic methods (e.g. scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM)), AFM provides more functionality and benefits in the studies of metallic surfaces and microstructures by providing reliable measurements at the nanometer scale [10]. With different cathodic substrates and additives, many studies have investigated the growth behavior of the copper deposit with an atomic force microscope AFM, by which the initial growth morphology and grain sizes of the deposit could be examined in the atomic scale.

In this study, we investigate the effects of plating mode and the additives chloride on the morphology of copper electrodeposits.

2. Experimental

The copper electroplating was performed in a conventional acid bath composed of 1 M CuSO₄, 5H₂O and 0.4 M H₂SO₄. To study the effects of additives on copper deposition, various amounts of hydrochloric acid were used.

The copper electroplating was conducted at 50°C, 25°C. Copper plates of 10mm×20mm×0.8mm area were used as anode and cathode. The distance between electrodes was maintained at 3 cm throughout the process. The approximate dimensions of the substrates were prior to the electrodeposition which were ground by using 1000, 1500, 2000, 3000, 5000 grades silicon carbide papers. The surfaces of cathodes were activated in 10% sulfuric acid solution. The morphological changes on the electrodeposited copper film surface were characterized by atomic force microscopy (AFM; modelSDS-95-50(Company name DME) in Sistan and Bluchestan University. Fig. 1 shows the AFM image of copper substrate surface preparation carried out for the plating operations. Table 1 summarizes the relationship between different plating with the addition of chloride ions compared with those values without additives and copper film properties, such as Sy: The Z value range in the specified area, Sz: The range from the mean height of the 5 tallest summits to the mean depth of the 5 deepest valleys, Sa: The mean of the deviation from the area mean Z value, Sq: A measure of the dispersion of the data from the area mean, Sku: A measure of the spread of the height distribution, Sdr: This is the increase in surface area in relation to a flat surface covering the same area in the X/Y plane, Sds: The number of summits pr. unit area, and grain size.

An ultra-low Nano scale substrates surface morphology with a root mean square deviation of around 9.88nm was obtained and sdr. Shows that the surface roughness was the lowest (table. 1).

| Sy (nm) | Sx (nm) | Sz (nm) | Sdr (%) | Sds (mm⁻¹) |
|-------|--------|--------|----------|-------------|
| 69.3  | 57.9   | 7.92   | 9.88     | 3.03        |
|       |        |        | 0.015    | 200889      |

3. Results and Discussion

It is well known that AFM is one of effective ways for the surface analysis due to its high resolution and powerful analysis software. Figure 3 shows AFM images of the
copper film.

The surface morphology varied according to the seed layers, and there were differences in grain size and surface roughness. The chloride ions (0.01 ml) were added in the form of HCl as large particles on the surface, which affected the surface morphology of the deposited copper.

![Fig. 3. The AFM 3D images of deposits produced by DC plating at 50°C in 1M CuSO₄·5H₂O and 0.4M H₂SO₄ solutions containing (A) no additive, (B) 0.001 ml HCl and (C) 0.01 ml HCl (30 µm × 30 µm).](image)

![Fig. 4. The frequency distribution curves of surface roughness in terms of height, (a) without acid chloride, (b) 0.001 ml, (c) 0.01 ml acid chloride.](image)

As the plating with the increasing of chloride ions up to the amount of 0.01 ml, the sdr and grain size of copper films were increased.

**Table 2.** Represents the surface roughness parameters, the effect of addition of chloride to the copper plating solution.

| Sample | Sdr (nm) | Sdr (%) | Average grain size (AFM) |
|--------|----------|---------|-------------------------|
| A      | 214      | 13.3    | 139 nm                  |
| B      | 220      | 20.6    | 203 nm                  |
| C      | 759      | 26.3    | 722 nm                  |

4. Conclusions

In this study, copper films were deposited on copper substrate using an electroplating technique with additives such as chloride ions. These results suggested that the surface roughness of copper deposit could be controlled by the amount of chloride ions. As the plating by increasing the chloride ions up to the amount of 0.01 ml, the grain size of copper films and surface area in relation to a flat surface cover the same area in the X/Y plane increased. The influence of plating mode and chloride ion on morphology of copper deposits has been studied on pure copper substrate and the surface morphology varied according to the seed layers, and there were differences in grain size and surface roughness.

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