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A Study on Nano-Indentation for Ductile Materials Using FEA

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Key Words: Nanoindentation(), FEM(), Pile-Up(), Sink-in()

Abstract

Nano-indentation is used for measuring mechanical properties of thin films such as elastic modulus and hardness. For ductile materials, pile-up around the indenter causes the calculation of inaccurate projected contact area. This phenomenon was found by measurement of indentation shape using an atomic force microscope. In present study finite element analysis of nano-indentation was performed to compensate the effects of pile-up on the contact area. The result of finite element analysis was compared with that of nano-indentation for a ductile material. The analysis has demonstrated that the true contact area is greater than that calculated by nano-indentation. It is verified that the consideration of the effects of pile-up in nanoindentation for ductile materials using the finite element method is reasonable.

1.

100

[1]

[2]

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2.

2.1

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(Indenter)

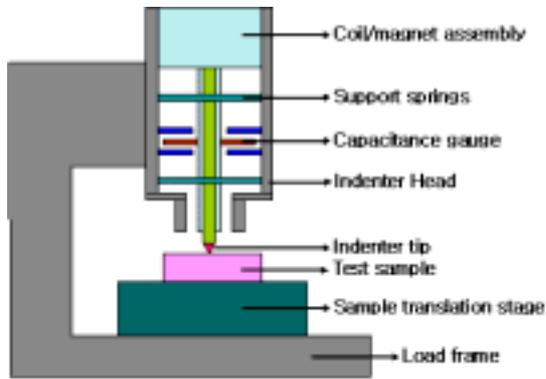


Fig. 1 Schematic of Nanoindenter[3]

$$E_{eff} = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \frac{S}{\sqrt{A}} \quad (4)$$

Berkovich
 E_{eff}

1.034

3.

3.1

(MTS, Nano Indenter XP and DCM) Fig. 1

Fused Silica MEMS

Coil/magnet assembly 가

Au Au

(Capacitance gage)

MEMS

2.2

Oliver

3.2

Pharr[4,5] (unloading)

가

CSM (Continuous Stiffness Measurement)

P , h , h_f

B , m

$$P = B(h - h_f)^m \quad (1)$$

(Stiffness), S (1)

$h = h_{max}$

CSM (1nm)

(75Hz) 가

[3].

Fused Silica Au

$$S = -\frac{dP}{dh} (h = h_{max}) = mB(h_{max} - h_f)^{m-1} \quad (2)$$

4.

H

P

4.1 2

Berkovich tip 2

(projected contact area) A

2

70.3°

$$H = P_{max} / A \quad (3)$$

Berkovich tip Fig. 2

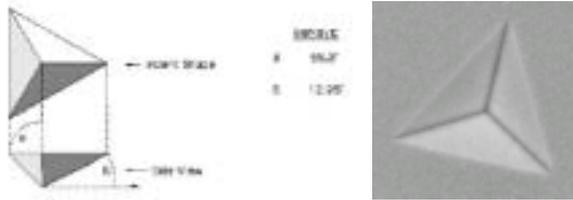


Fig. 2 Shape and residual impression of Berkovich tip[3]

Fig. 3

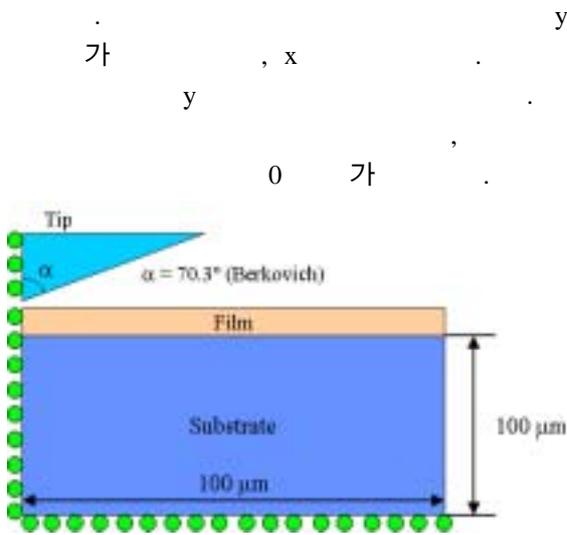


Fig. 3 Schematic of Nanoindentation by FEM

4.2

(CAX4 element type) Table 1

10 nm

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Fig. 4

50%

Table 1 Number of element

Film Thickness	Film Element	Substrate Element	Tip Element	Total Element
400 nm	4,000	7,500	625	12,125

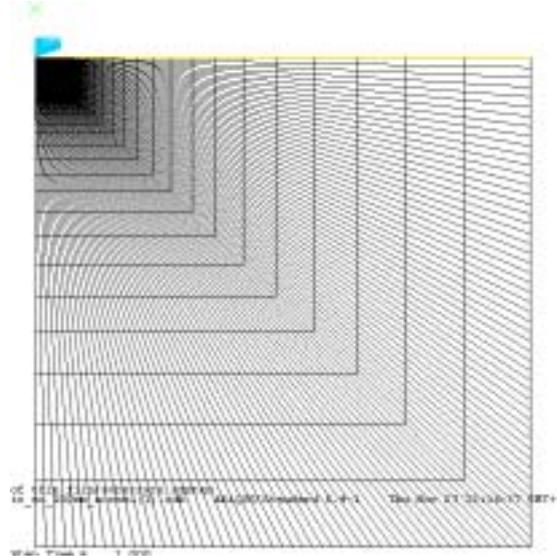


Fig. 4 Finite element model (1)

Table 2

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Table 2 Material properties of Au⁶, Si⁷, Fused Silica³ and Diamond³

Material	<i>E</i> [GPa]	ν
Au	77.2	0.42
Si	188.0	0.20
Fused Silica	72.0	0.18
Diamond	1016	0.007

5.

5.1

Silica

Nano-indenter XP(MTS)
(MTS)

Fused

SP1

Fig. 5

Table 3

Fig. 6

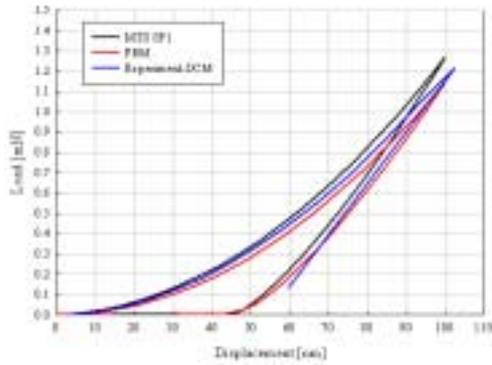


Fig. 5 Load-displacement curve for fused silica

Table 3 Modulus and hardness of fused silica

	Modulus [GPa]	Hardness [GPa]
Experimental	71.9	9.06
FEM	71.6	9.77
SP1	75.4	9.71

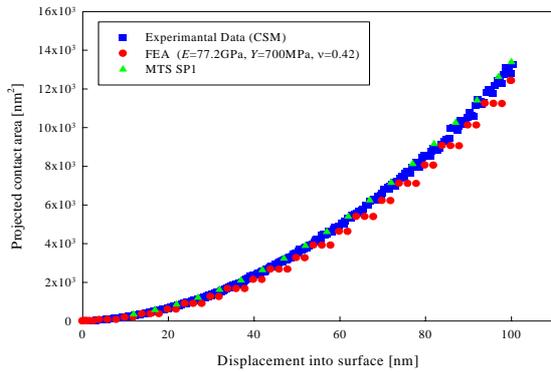


Fig. 6 Projected contact area for fused silica

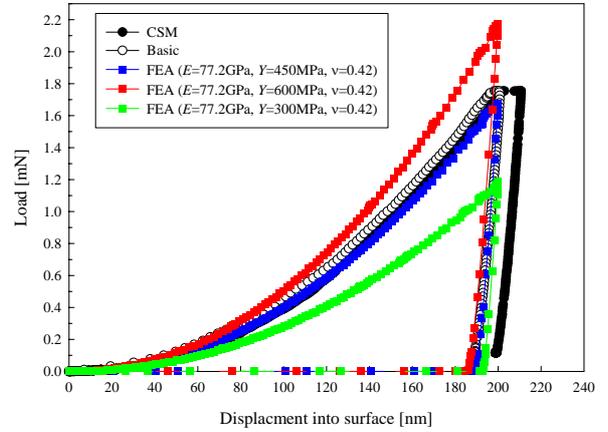


Fig. 7 Load-displacement curve for 400nm Au thin film

Table 6 Modulus and hardness of 400nm Au thin film

	Modulus [GPa]	Hardness [GPa]
Basic	181	1.874
CSM	164	1.706
Y=300MPa	136.4	0.764
Y=450MPa	131.8	1.169
Y=600MPa	133.7	1.554

6. 가

3.2 Au
 Au 77.2 GPa
 0.42
 188 GPa, 0.2
 Au 가
 120 MPa 가
 Au 가 400 nm
 Au 450 MPa 가

(Fused silica) sink-in pile-up
 , Au sink-in pile-up

Fig. 8

Fig. 9 400 nm Au

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Fig. 7 Table 6

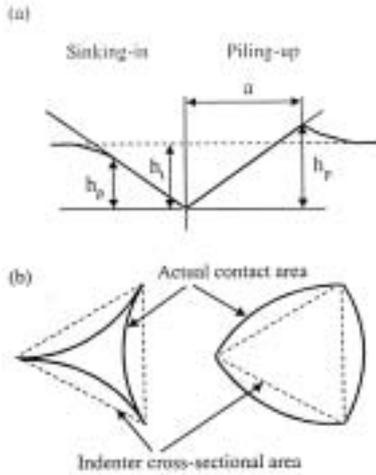


Fig. 8 Effect of Pile-up and Sink-in on the actual contact area

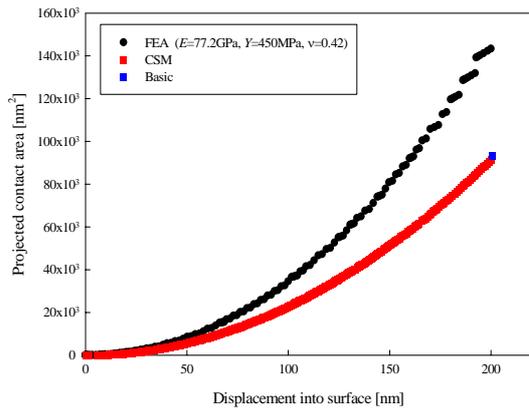


Fig. 9 Projected contact area for 400nm Au thin film

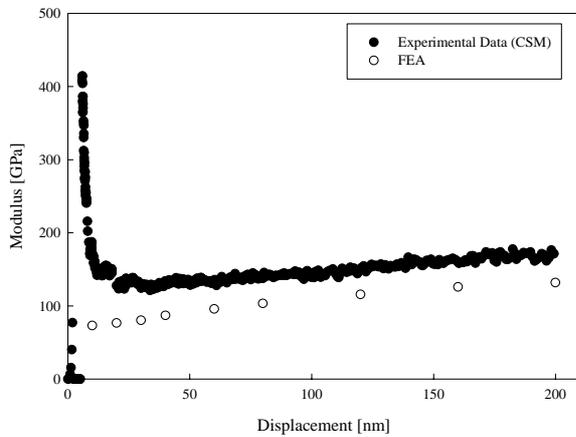


Fig. 10 Modulus of Au thin film obtained by nano-indentation and FEA

Fig. 10

CSM

가 가 가 가
pile-up

400 nm

Table 7

(AFM, Atomic Force Microscope)

Fig. 11

5 nm , pile-up
impression depth 54 nm -193 nm

Fig 12

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Table 7 Residual impression in 400nm thin film by FEM

	Pile-Up	Impression Depth
Y=300MPa	52.2 nm	-187.7 nm
Y=450MPa	50.2 nm	-184.3 nm
Y=600MPa	45.2 nm	-191.2 nm

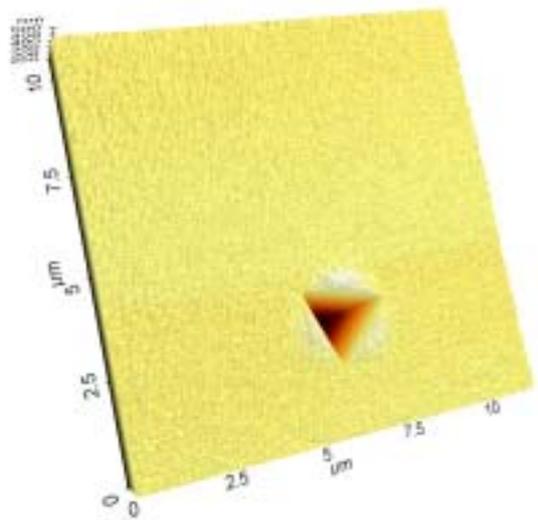


Fig. 11 AFM image of residual impression in 400nm thin film

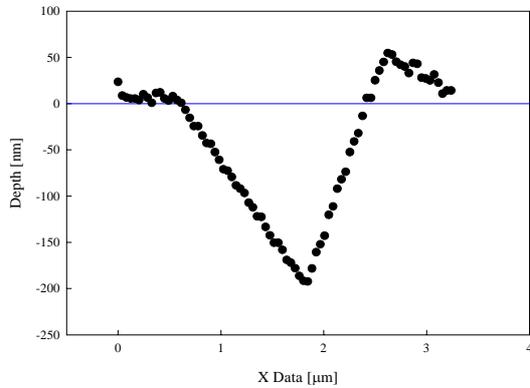


Fig. 12 Indentation profile on 400 nm

Table 8 Modulus and hardness of experimental data using projected contact area by FEM

Thickness	$E=77.2\text{GPa}$ $\nu=0.42$	Modulus [GPa]	Hardness [GPa]
400 nm	Y=300MPa	113.1 (-38%)	1.113 (-41%)
	Y=450MPa	118.3 (-35%)	1.204 (-36%)
	Y=600MPa	119.8 (-34%)	1.232 (-34%)

sink-in

, pile-up

Table 8

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7.

Fused Silica

. Au

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sink-in

pile-up

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