



Virtual Coater™ by fast computer modeling algorithms:

From nano to mm size 3D simulations

***S. Lucas,
Innovative Coating Solutions & UNamur***

Pavel Moskovkin
Pavel.moskovkim@unamur.be

Jerome Muller
Jerome.muller@unamur.be

Prof. Stéphane Lucas
slu@incosol4u.com
+32 498 975 282₁

Current situation

- We all have PVD machines that are expensive
- Access to these machines is limited
- Developing a product is time consuming and expensive
- Product properties are not always well understood
- Coater design takes also times

**Fast and versatile Virtual
Coater**

Virtual Coater™

1. DEFINE

Create your own PVD process by digitizing your deposition machine & substrates geometry in Virtual Coater™.

Types of Coaters



Batch coater



Cluster coater



Inline coater

Source Parameters



vs.



Single

Multiple



vs.



Metallic

Reactive

Substrates Parameters



CAD



Fixture



Linear Motion



Multiple Rotations

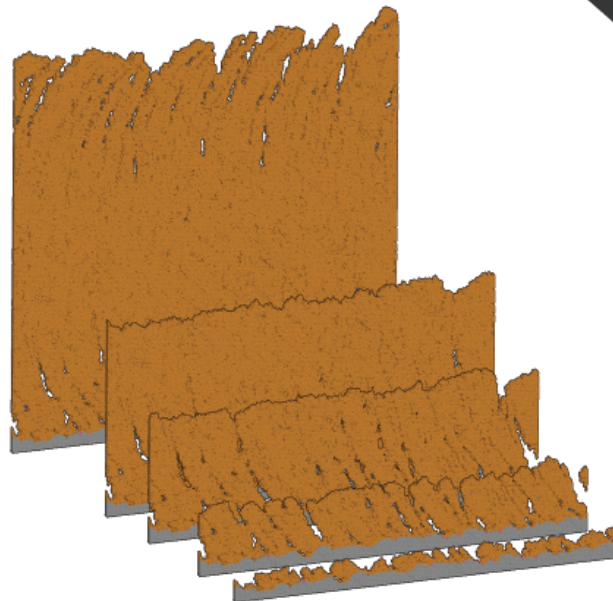


2. SIMULATE

Virtual Coater™ uses NASCAM*, a powerful film growth modeling module developed by ICS.

*NANOScale Modeling Code that uses kinetic Monte-Carlo simulation.

It is the **fastest** & most **detailed** simulating tool of film growth on your substrates.



3. ANALYZE

Virtual Coater™ analyses the properties of your coated substrates.



Film Growth



Electrical Properties



Optical & Color Properties



Elastic Properties



Thermal Properties



Surface Roughness

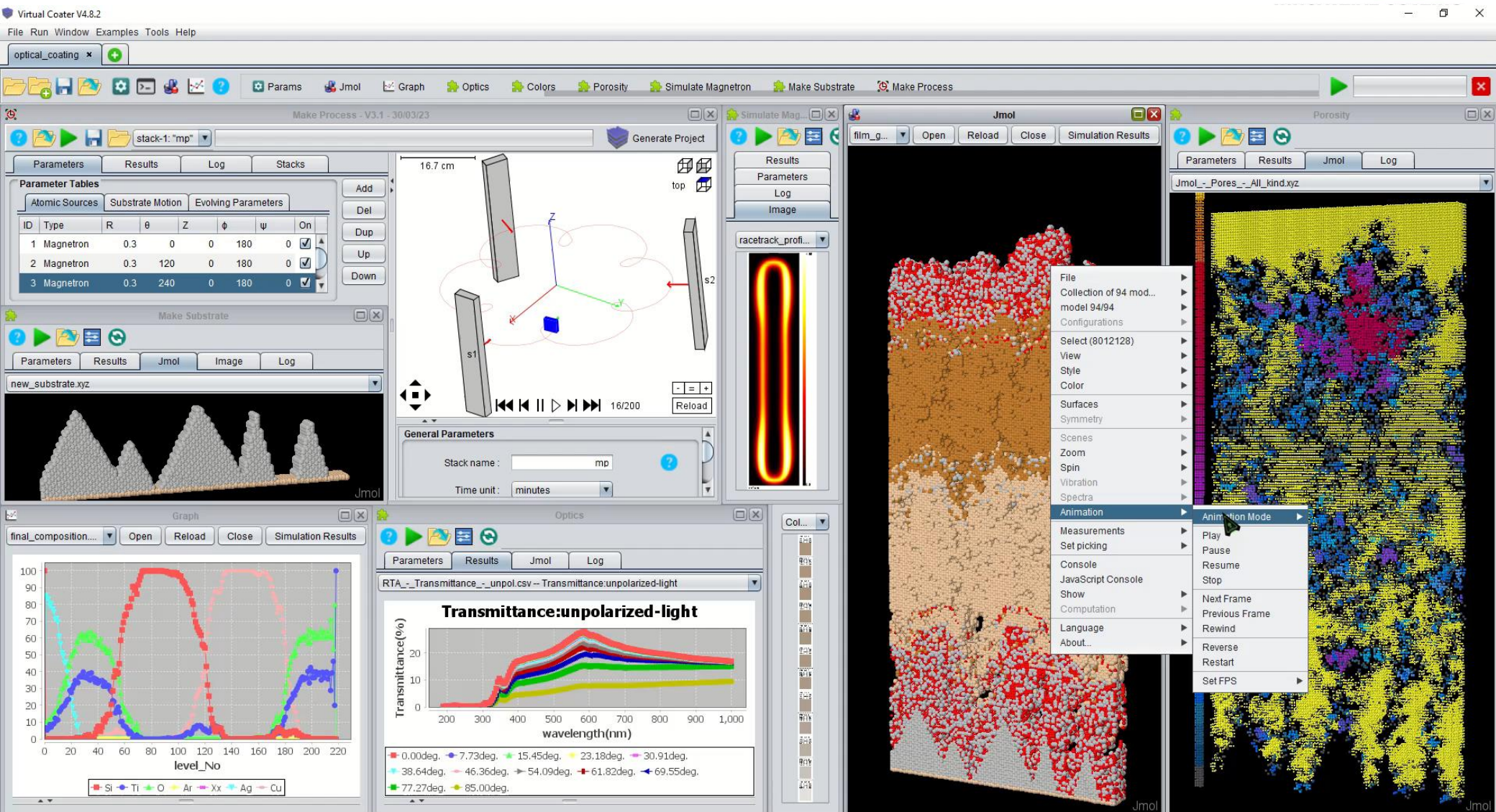


Porosity & Pore Detection Visualization



And much more!

Virtual Coater: fast algorithms & easy to use (800 lic.)



Virtual Coater

- « 2D substrates »: validated

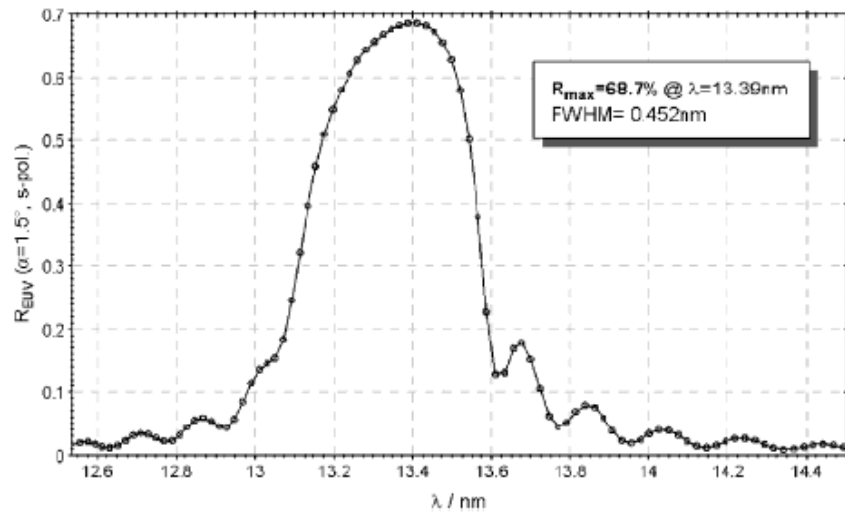


Figure 44: EUV reflectivity of pure Mo/Si-multilayers (dperiod = 6.82 nm, $d_{Mo}/d_{period} = 0.39$, number of periods $N = 65$) prepared by MSD (Figure 1 in ref. 4).

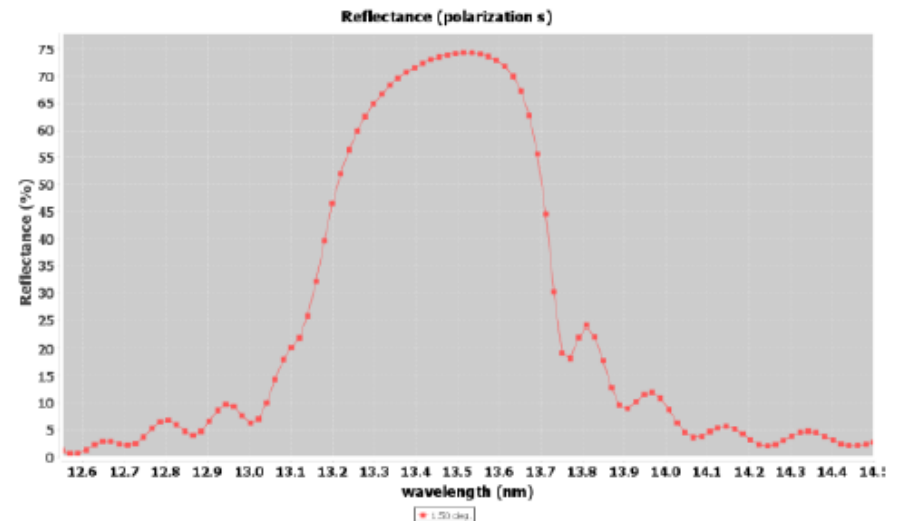
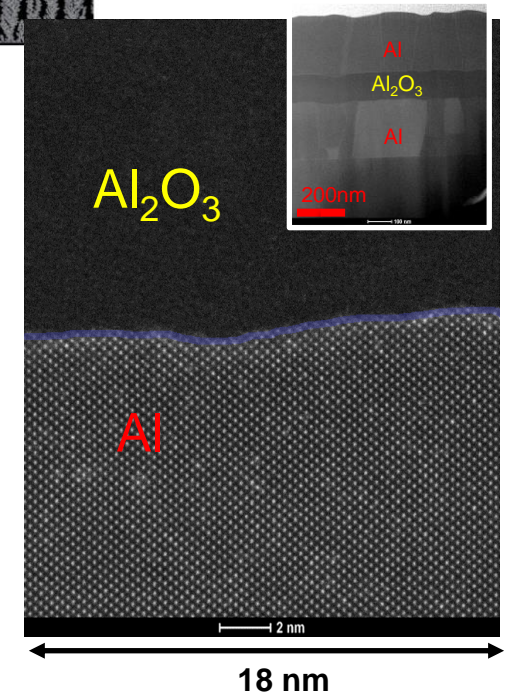
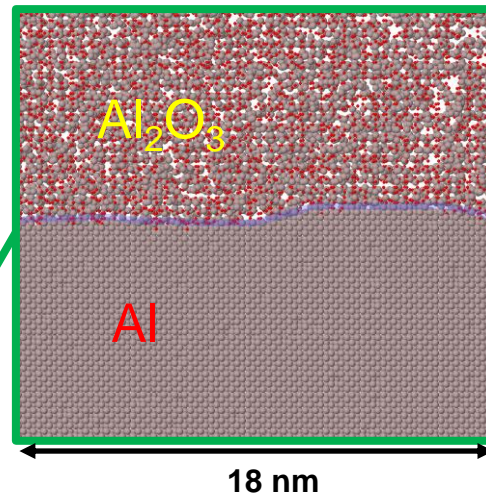
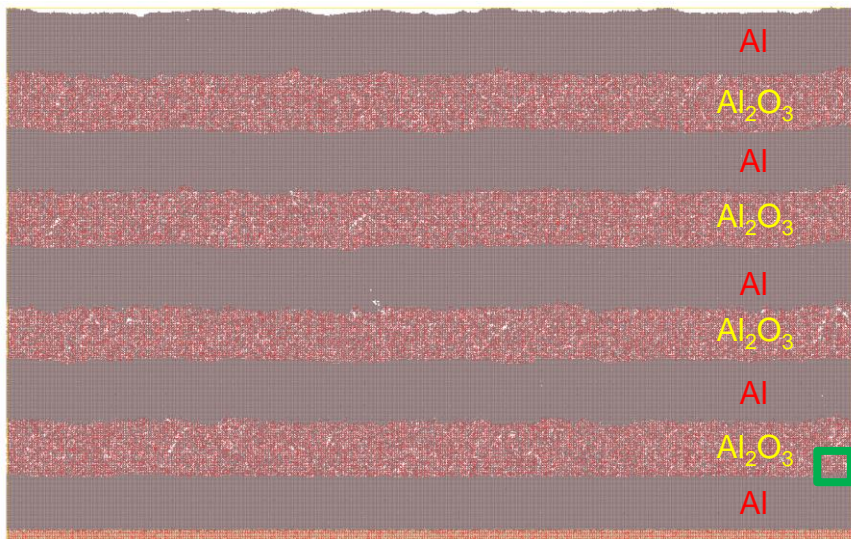
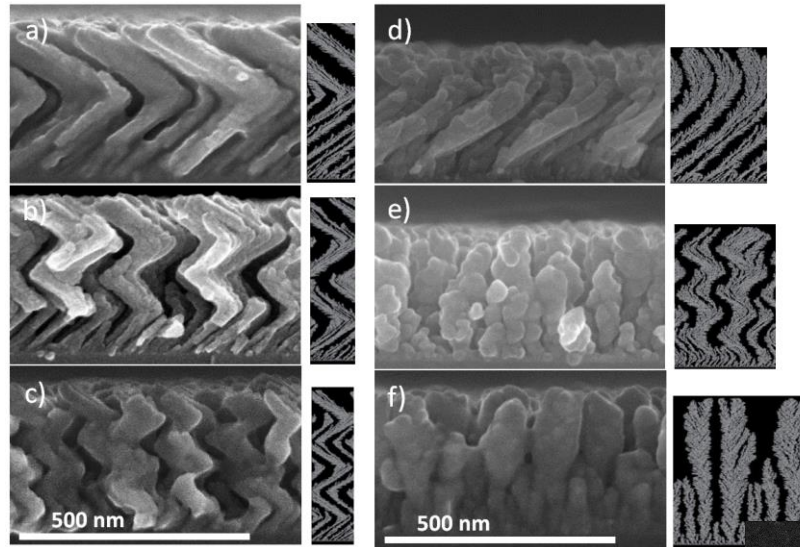


Figure 45: EUV reflectivity of simulated deposition of Mo/Si-multilayers and computed by the *Optics* plugin.

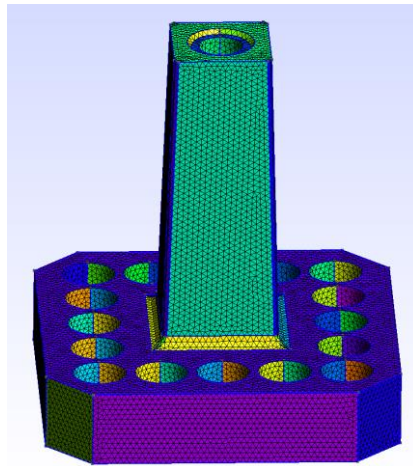
Virtual Coater

- « 2D substrates »



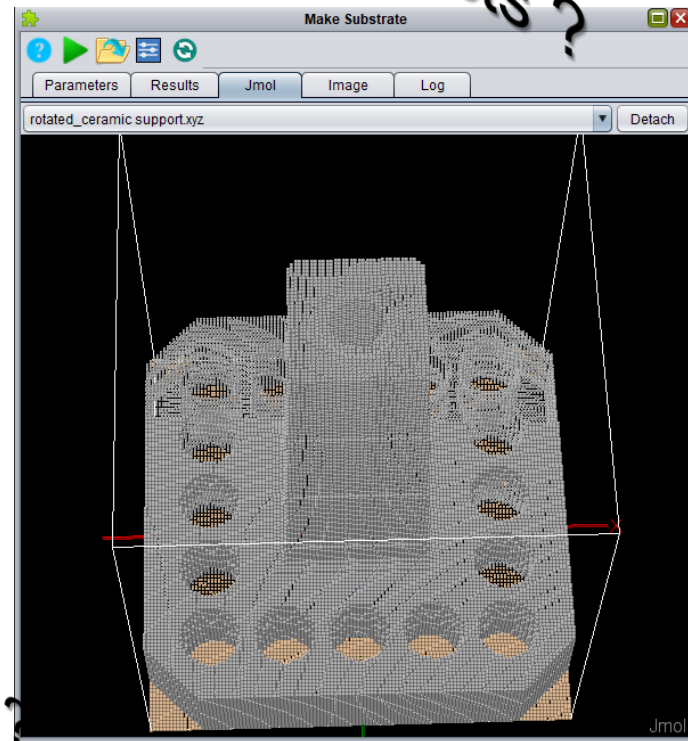
Virtual Coater

- What about 3D substrates ?



? Size dependence ?

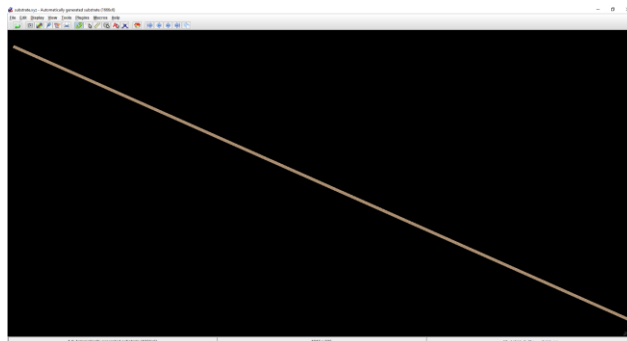
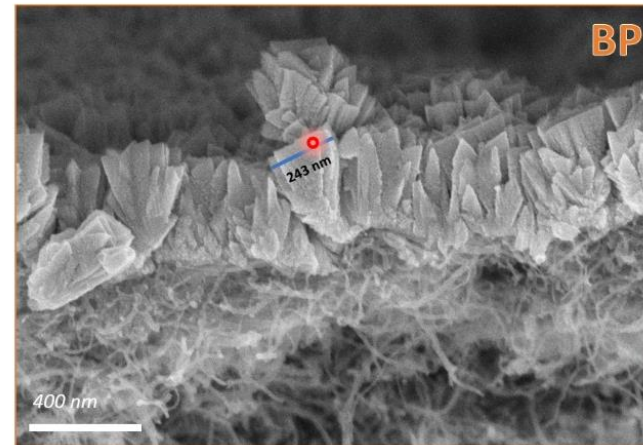
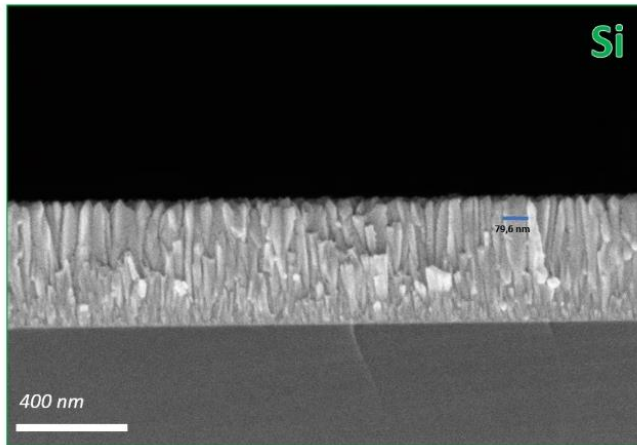
? 3D objects ?



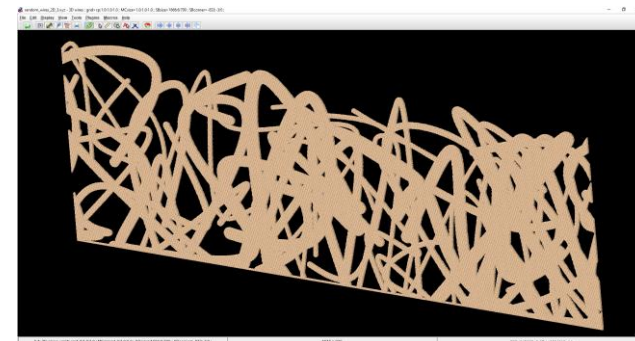
Reactive magnetron sputtering dep. on buckypaper

Studied Substrates:

- Comparison flat substrate VS buckypaper
- 3D simulations (500nm x 3nm x 400nm)
- Scale: 1:1 (1 atom = 0.2 nm)



Si flat substrate

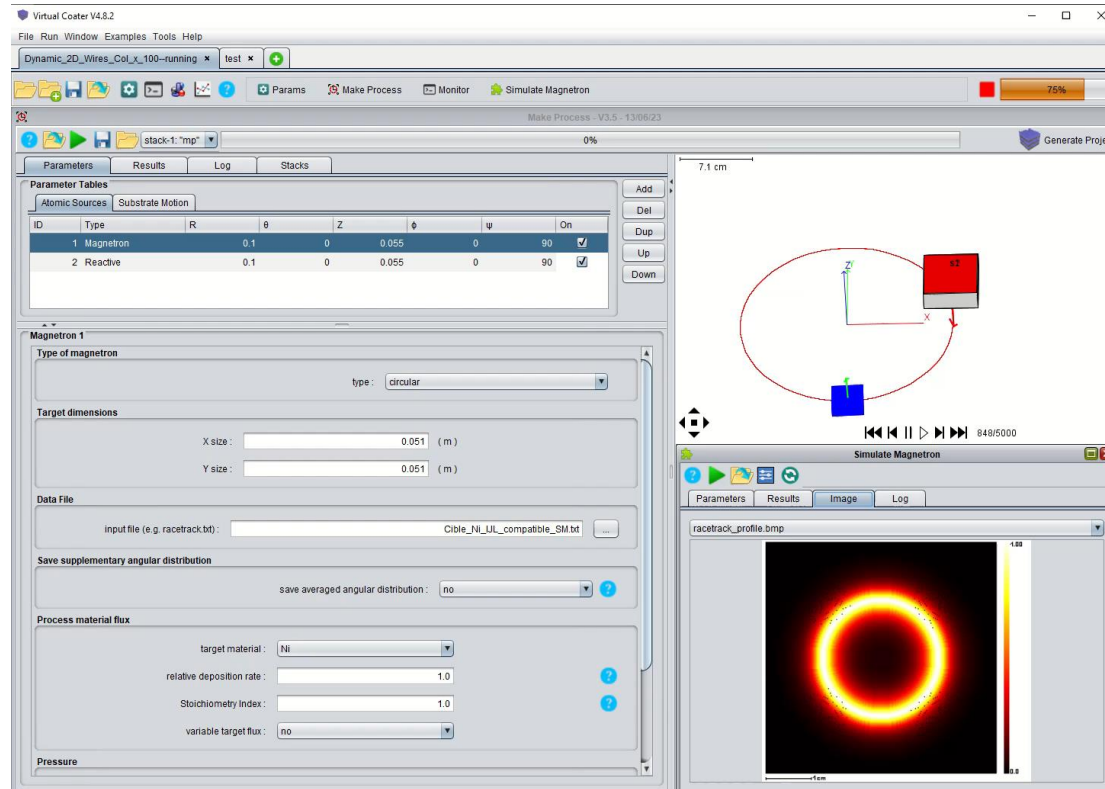
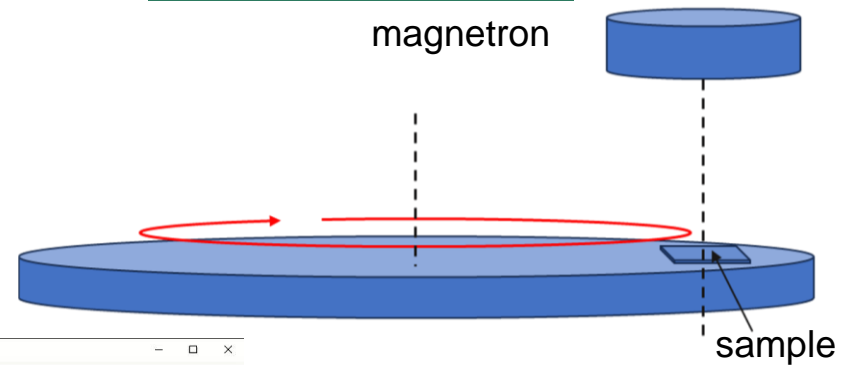


C Buckypaper substrate

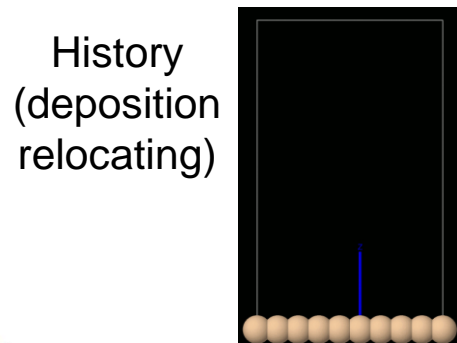
Reactive magnetron sputtering dep. on buckypaper

Deposition process:

- MeN deposition by RSD
- rotation of the sample (>3000 loops)

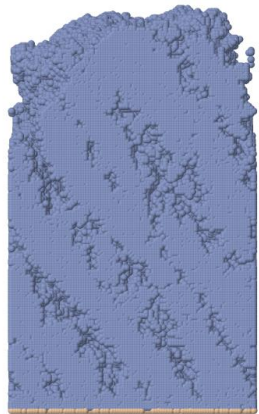


How to visualize Columns ?

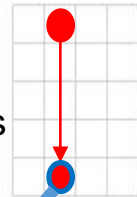


Column
identification
→

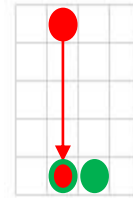
Based on the nearest
neighbors
(deterministic method)



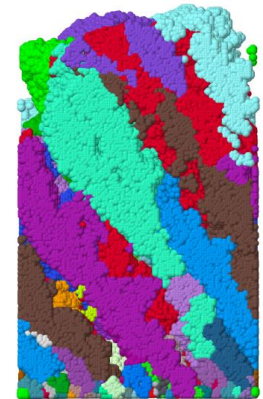
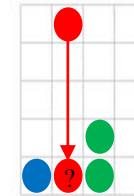
No
neighbours



Neighbors
from the
same
column



Neighbors
from
different
columns



Create a new column

Add the atom to this
column

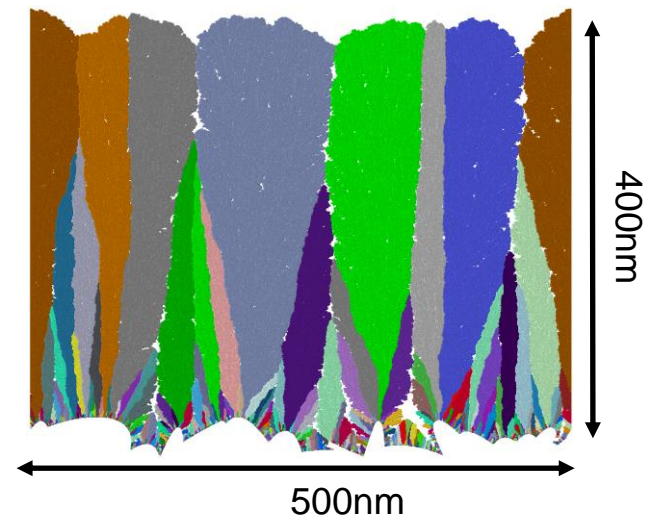
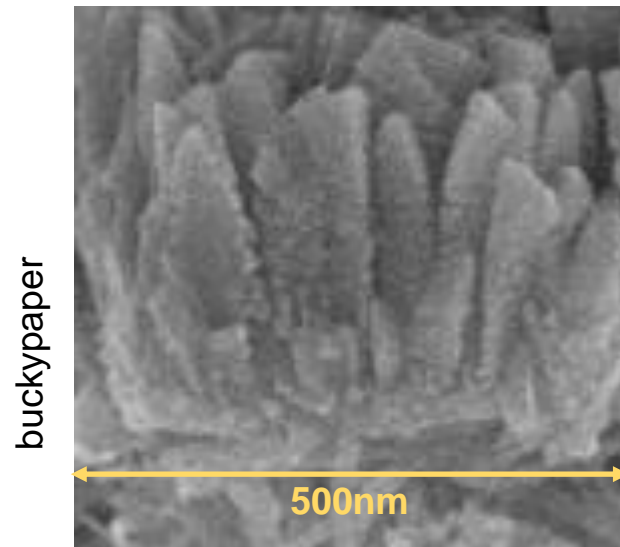
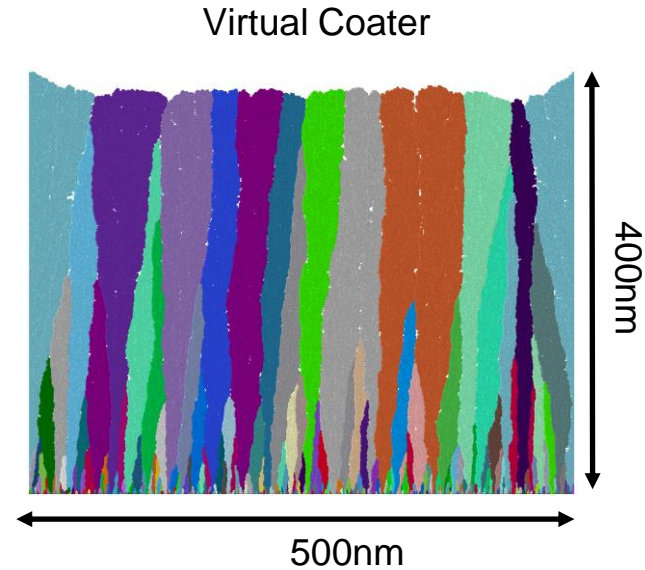
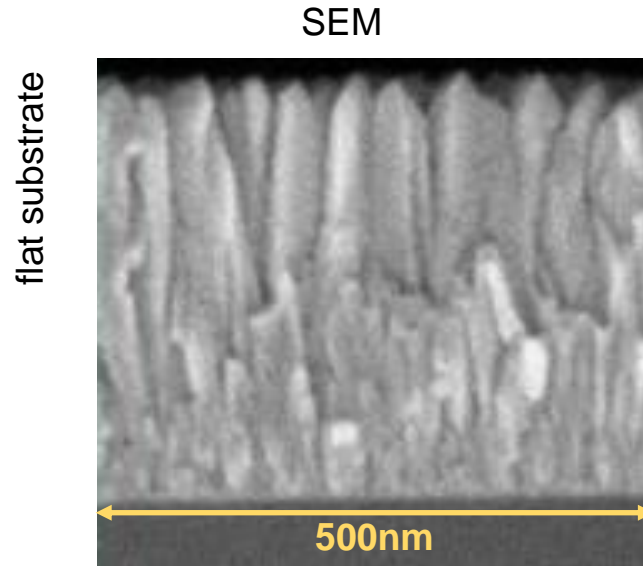
Add the point to the highest
weighted column (random
between equalities)

Continue with the next atom

*Virtual Coater simulation
of a Me film*

Reactive magnetron sputtering dep. on bucky

Film growth and column detection:



Study of the influence of the pressure and rotational motion of 3D substrates processed by magnetron sputtering: A comparative study between Monte Carlo modelling and experiments

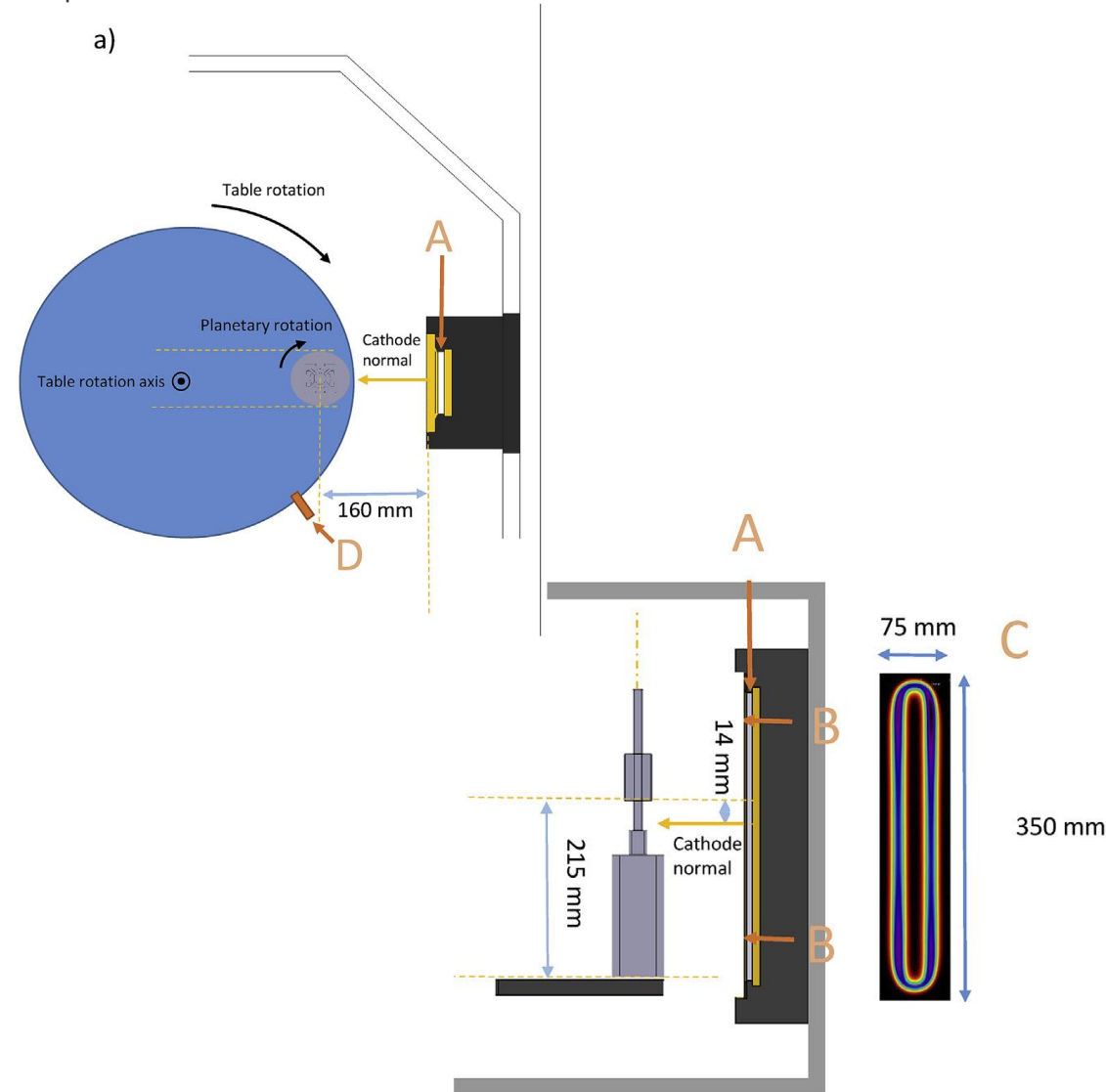
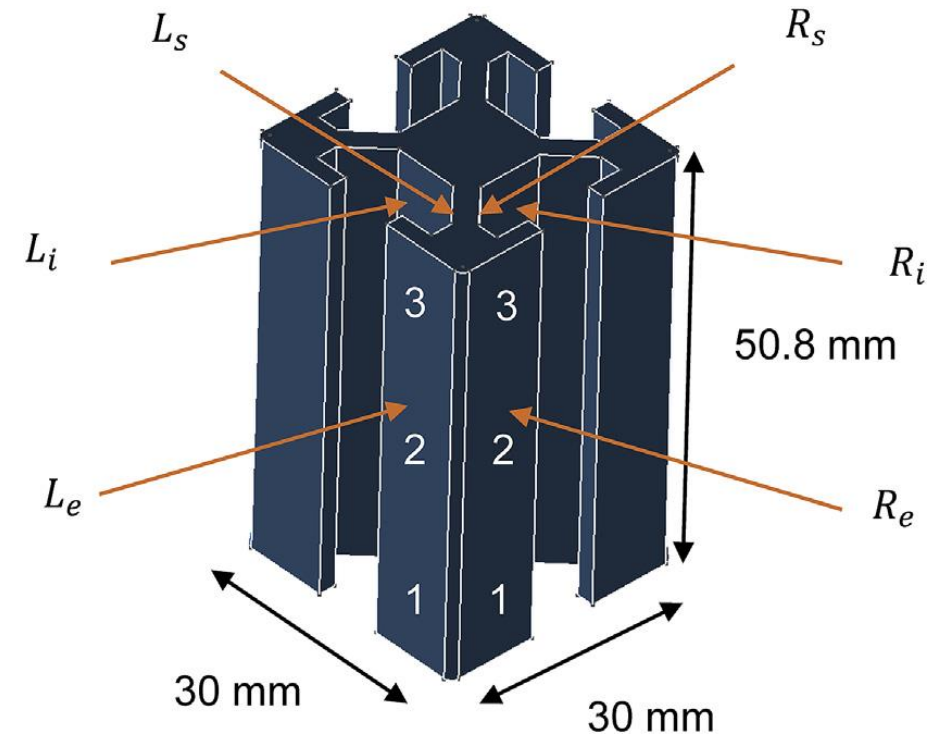
Martin Evrard^a, Aurelien Besnard^b, Stephane Lucas^{a,*}

^a University of Namur, LARN-NISM, 61 rue de Bruxelles, B-5000, Namur, Belgium

^b Arts et Metiers ParisTech, LaBoMaP, Rue porte de Paris, F-71250, Cluny, France



Surface & Coatings Technology 378 (2019) 125070



Study of the influence of the pressure and rotational motion of 3D substrates processed by magnetron sputtering: A comparative study between Monte Carlo modelling and experiments

Martin Evrard^a, Aurelien Besnard^b, Stephane Lucas^{a,*}

^a University of Namur, LARN-NISM, 61 rue de Bruxelles, B-5000, Namur, Belgium

^b Arts et Metiers ParisTech, LaBoMaP, Rue porte de Paris, F-71250, Cluny, France

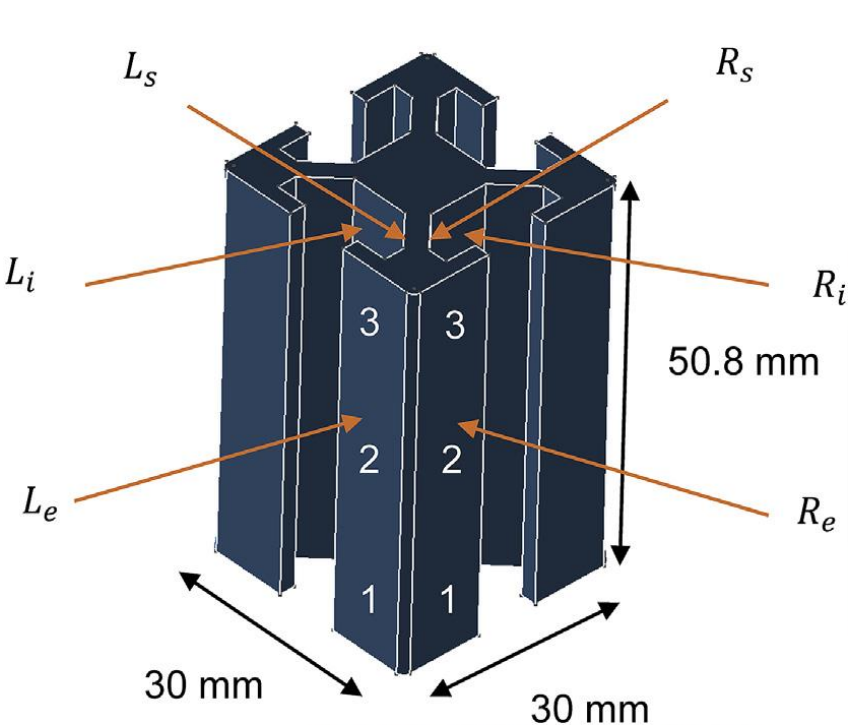
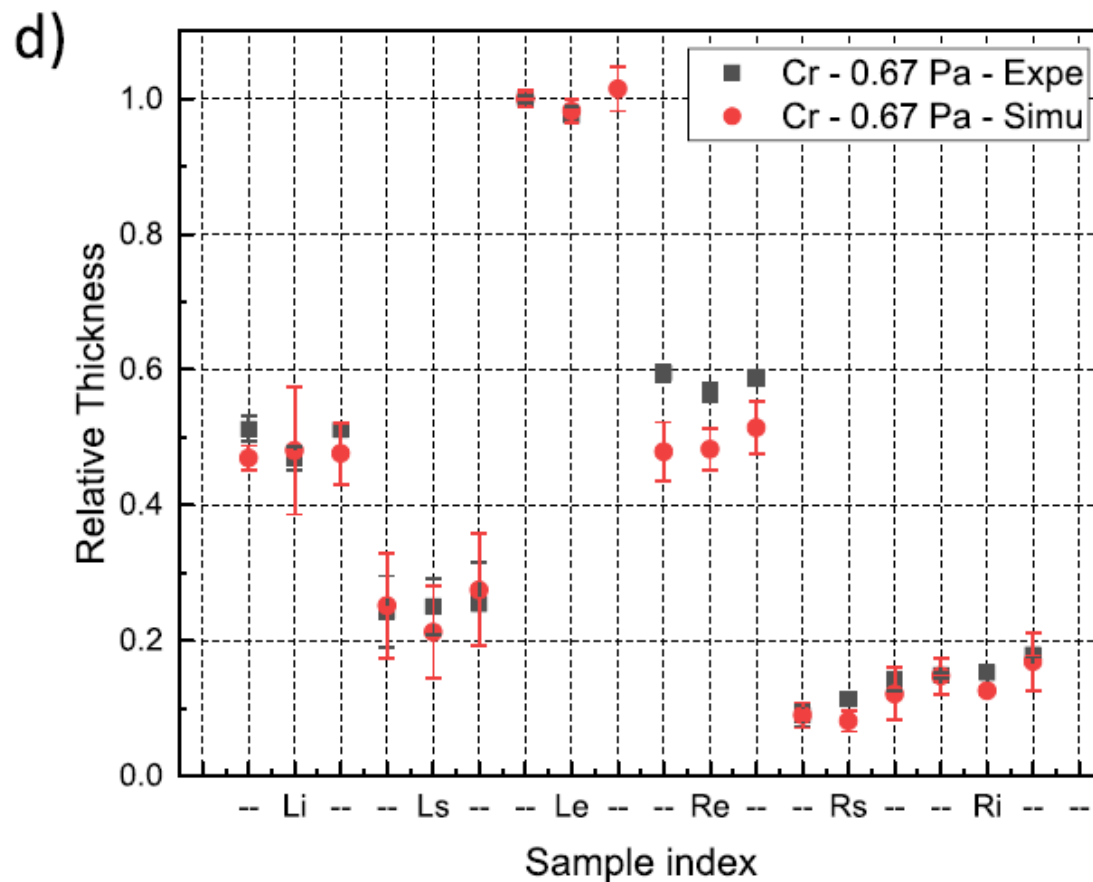


Fig. 4. Meshing of substrate and space cellularisation.



Deposition on 3D mm sized parts

Target : Cr target, dimensions 35 x 7 cm

Pressure : 0.67 Pa (5 mTorr)

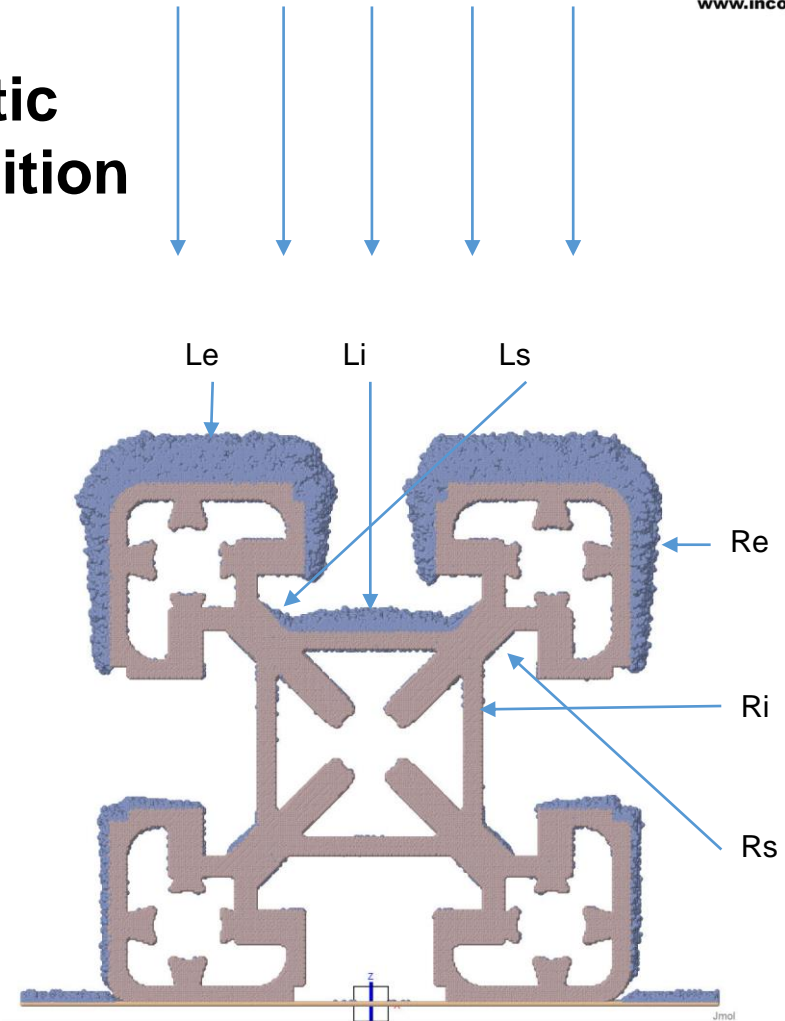
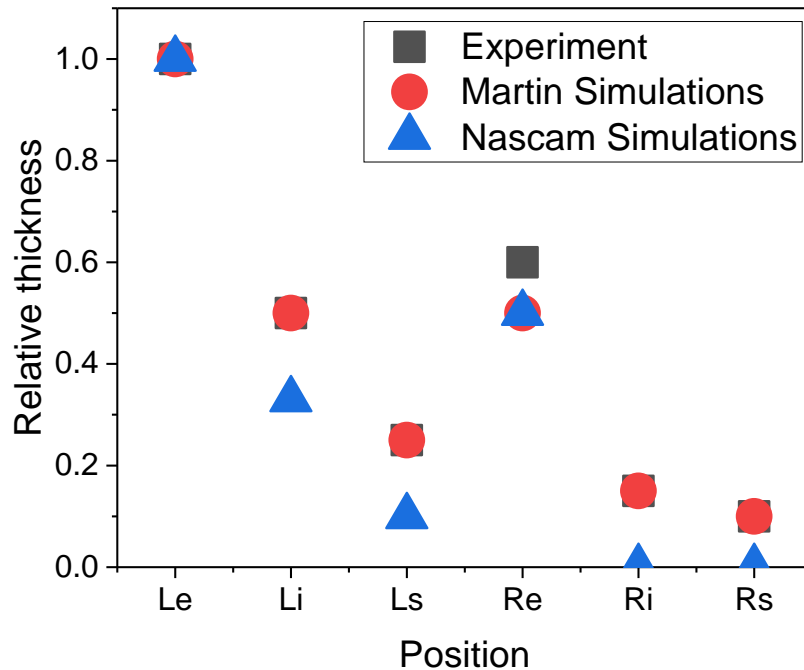
Target-substrate distance : 16 cm

Trajectory : **Static position**

Number of magnetrons : 1

300x300x400: 1 atom = 100 μm

**Static
deposition**



Deposition on 3D mm sized parts

Target : Cr target, dimensions 35 x 7 cm

Pressure : 0.67 Pa (5 mTorr)

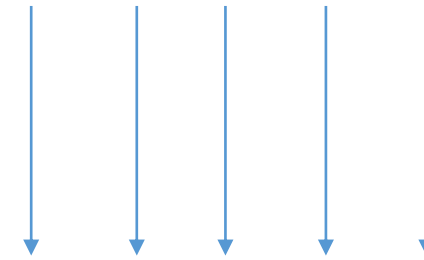
Target-substrate distance : 16 cm

Trajectory : **1-fold rotation**

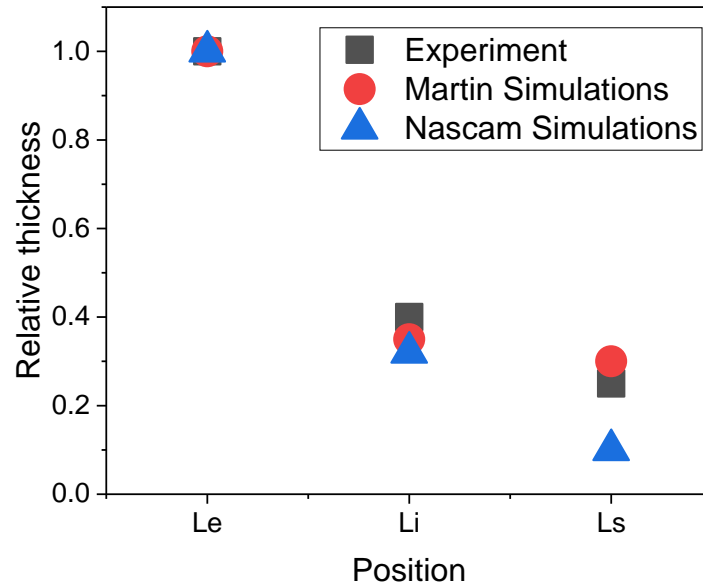
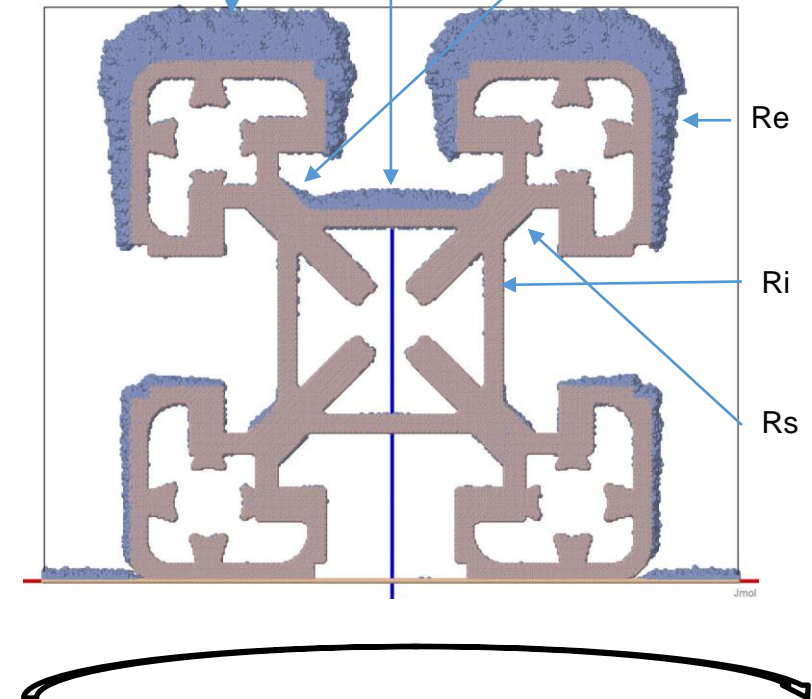
Number of magnetrons : 1

300x300x400: 1 atom = 100 μm

1-fold rotation deposition

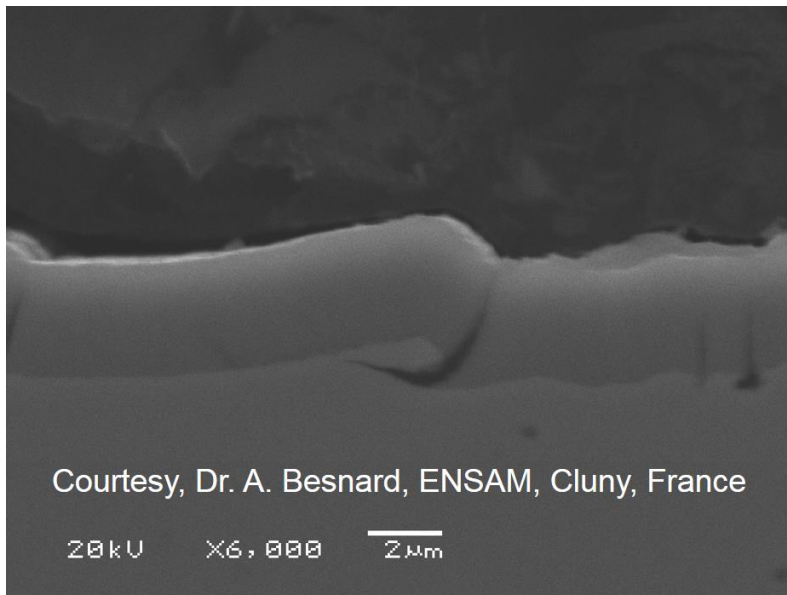
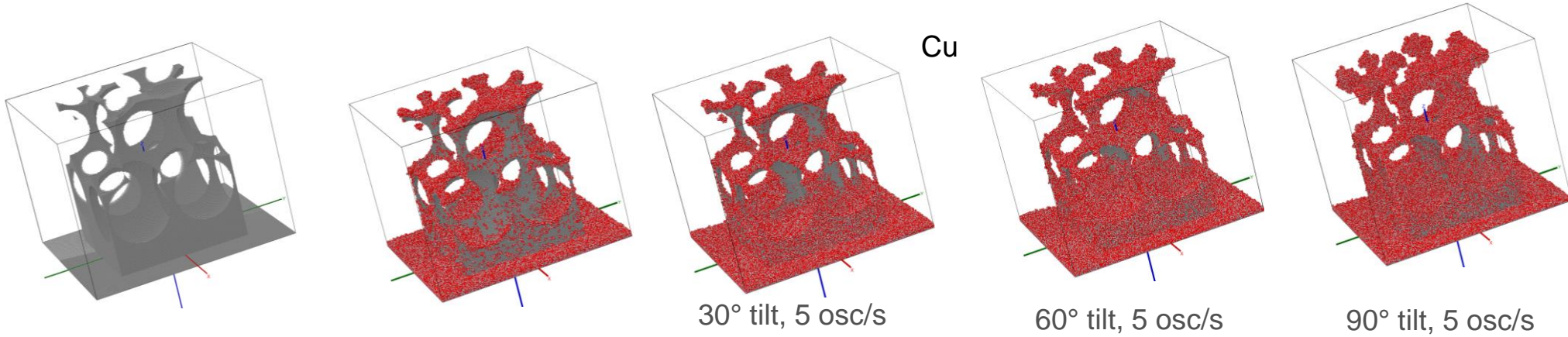


Le Li Ls

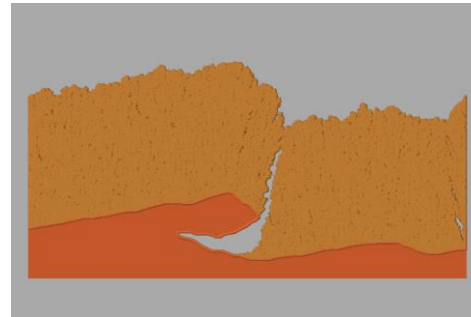


Other cases

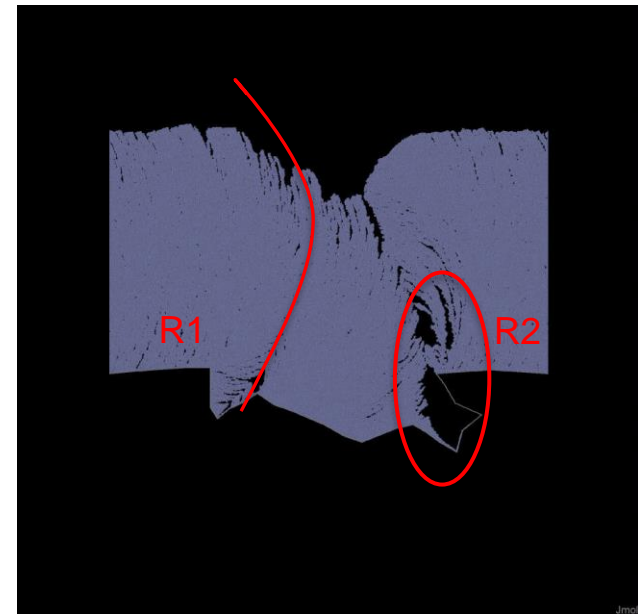
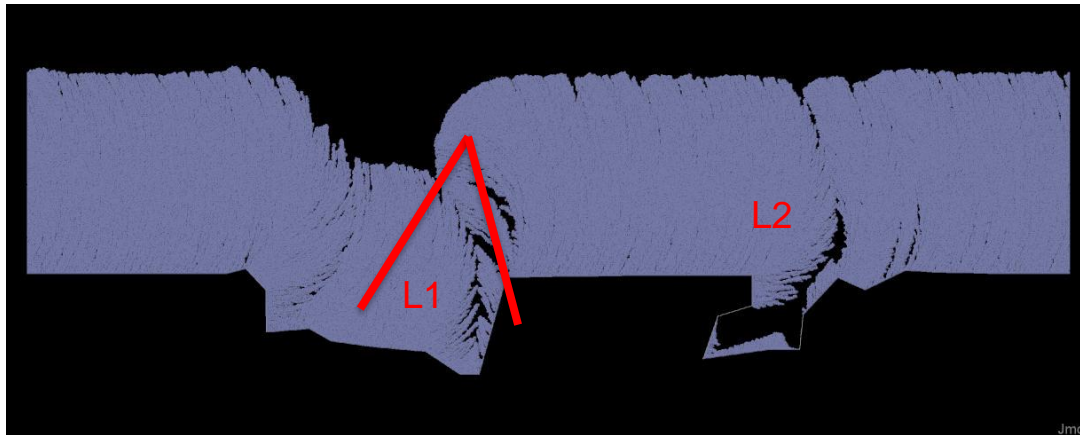
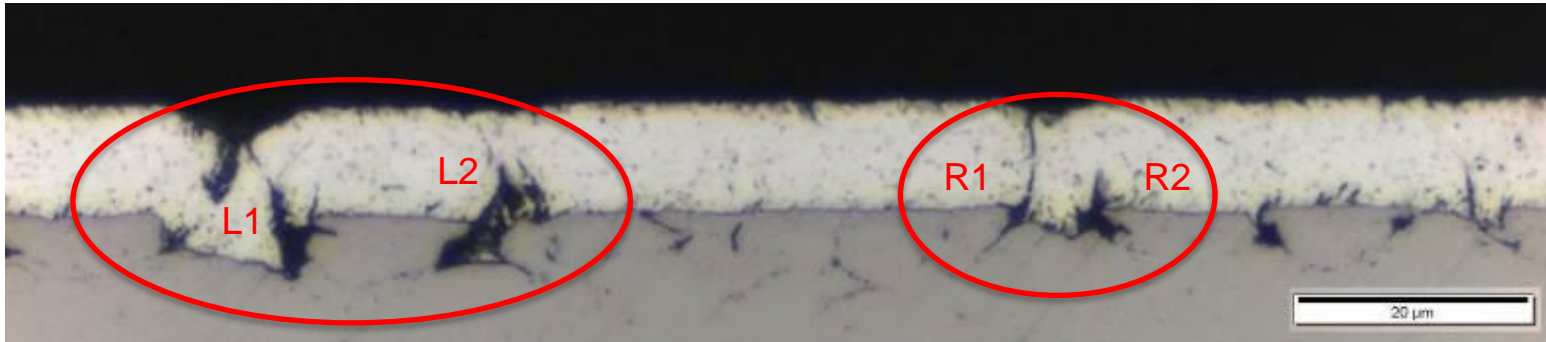
Real foam : 2.5mm ; 1 atom $\approx 10 \mu\text{m}$



465 atoms : $12 \mu\text{m}$ / 1 atom $\approx 40 \mu\text{m}$



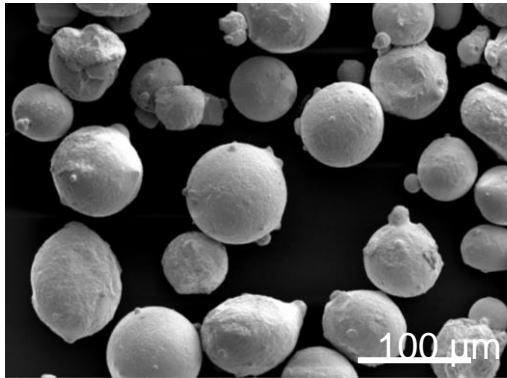
Other cases



We helped the customer to understand the following:

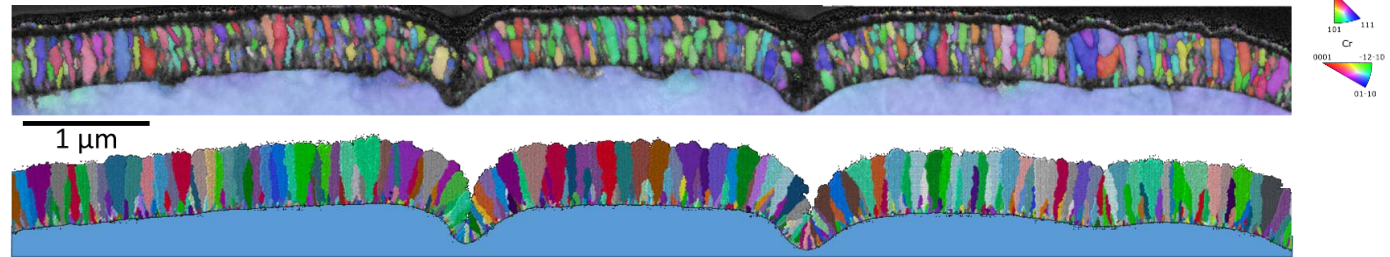
- What is the effect of the moving strip speed and the deposition rate ?
- What is the effect of pressure ?
- What is the effect of strip temperature ?
- What is the effect of source divergence ?

Other case



Cr deposited on 316L particles

TKD analysis on a FIB slice



1 at = 4 nm

/!\ the colors only represent columns...
not orientations.

Courtesy Prof. A. Besnard, ENSAM, Fr

Summary

- We all have PVD machines that are expensive with a limited access.
- Easy to use and **FAST** PVD virtual coater is a nice to have
- Our Virtual Coater is fast because it includes fast algorithms related to gas phase calculation and film growth.
- It reproduces very well film growth in several circumstances (coating configuration and process) with the following assumption:

Properties = f(material deposited / energy and angular distribution / substrate temperature & morphology)

- **Here, we add: our atomistic simulation method can produce realistic simulations on a scale of 1E6 whether it is 1D, 2D or 3D. !**

<u>Case</u>	<u>1 atom ≈</u>
Bucky paper	$2 \times 10^{-4} \mu\text{m}$
Zn defects on Steel	$1 \mu\text{m}$
Foam	$10 \mu\text{m}$
Cu defects on Steel	$40 \mu\text{m}$
Metallic profile	$100 \mu\text{m}$

- **The only main limitation know today is hidden surface facing the incident direction**

Many Thanks

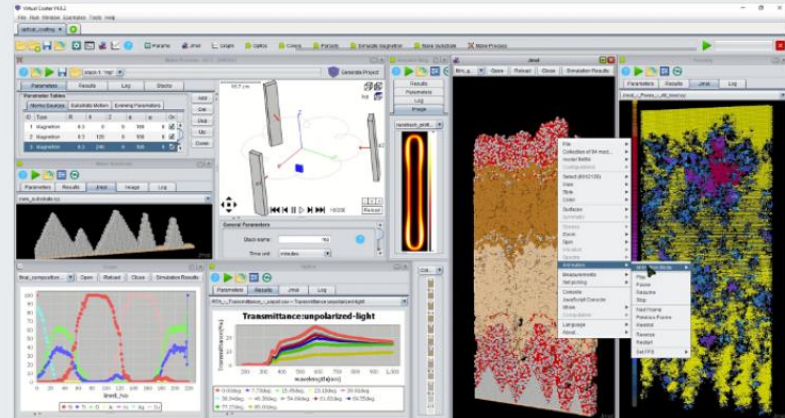
slu@incosol4u.com / www.incosol4u.com

Modeling and simulation



Service

We provide services in simulation of coating deposition by PVD



Software sales

ICS is the exclusive dealer of Vlrutal Coater simulation suite