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Citation (APA):
Interpretation of Quantitative Crystallographic Texture in Copper Electrodeposits on Amorphous Substrates

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Crystallographic texture and morphology in Cu electrodeposits was studied in relation to the current density and the content of the organic levelling additive 3-mercapto-1-propanesulfonate. The substrate onto which Cu was electrodeposited consisted of amorphous Ni-P in order to allow substrate-unbiased texture development in the electrodepos. Comprehensive X-ray diffraction studies of the crystallographic texture, including calculations of the three-dimensional orientation distribution function, were performed and accompanied by investigations of the deposit morphology by means of light optical microscopy. Electrodeposits with totally different microstructures having the same main crystallographic orientation of grains were observed. For interpretation of the results, not only the original growth behavior in direct dependence on the applied process parameters, but also process dependent self-annealing effects (recrystallization) of the as-deposited layers were considered. © 2003 The Electrochemical Society. [DOI: 10.1149/1.1628236] All rights reserved.


Tailoring the properties of electrodeposits requires a thorough understanding of the relation between the parameters of electrodeposition from aqueous solution, the internal structure of the deposit, and the associated physical and mechanical properties. Important process parameters concern both the condition of the electrochemical bath as well as the condition of the substrate. For the electrolyte: composition, temperature, current density at the cathode, and transport properties are of main importance; for the substrate (cathode): the crystallography and surface topography have a strong influence on the deposit. Several of these parameters cannot be changed independently, because synergetic effects need to be taken into account. For example, changing the electrolyte composition may require a modification of the current density for yielding an optimum effect; the efficiency of organic levelling and brightening additives in inhibiting growth in the thickness direction and promoting lateral growth can be improved by optimizing the current density. These several process parameters determine the nucleation and growth mode of the electrodepos, as is reflected by the microstructure, i.e., grain size distribution and grain orientation distribution, in the deposit. Consequently, preferred crystal orientations of grains develop during electrodeposition, leading to characteristic growth textures. For Cu layers (and some other face-centered cubic materials, too), characteristic growth textures can only be studied immediately after deposition, because the nonequilibrium state of the deposit changes even at room temperature. Two stages can be distinguished in this so-called self-annealing: recovery and recrystallization. During recovery, the rearrangement of point and line defects leads to the development of subgrains, which is not associated with dramatic changes in crystallographic texture. During recrystallization, a new microstructure (size and orientation distribution of the constituting grains) evolves by nucleation and grain boundary migration. Both self-annealing effects can be investigated with X-ray diffraction (XRD). While recovery affects the widths and positions of X-ray peak profiles, recrystallization additionally changes the crystallographic texture as reflected by the spatial distributions of peak profile intensities. Dramatic changes in preferred grain orientations were observed for Cu layers over a period of hours or weeks after electrochemical deposition. Consequently, the properties of Cu electrodeposits, applied e.g., as interconnect lines in microelectronics, change due to the course of self-annealing; a decrease of internal stress levels and microhardness as well as electrical resistivity have been reported.

A direct comparison of crystallographic texture of electrodeposits reported in the literature is difficult, if possible at all, because the interaction between very different electrolyte compositions and deposition parameters as well as the extent of self-annealing has to be considered. Additionally, the method pursued for (quantitative) texture determination, largely determines the significance of the result obtained. Often, the crystallographic textures reported as the result of XRD investigations are experimental pole figures, but without even the intensity ratios for several diffraction peaks with respect to each other. This may lead to serious misinterpretation if the actual texture present in the deposit deviates from an ideal fiber texture. Furthermore, usually only the texture components corresponding to low index lattice planes as (111), (100), (110) are given, while other components, which may be characteristic for recrystallization textures, are omitted. However, a thorough investigation of the crystallographic texture is essential for understanding the growth of the electrodepos and for the prediction of texture related properties. Therefore, quantification of the crystallographic texture in terms of the orientation distribution function (ODF) is necessary. The ODF is not directly measurable by diffraction methods, but it can be calculated from experimental pole figures.

The present paper focuses on crystallographic texture and morphology in Cu electrodeposits in relation to the current density and the content of the organic levelling additive 3-mercapto-1-propanesulfonate (MPSA). The applied electrolyte contains the same combination of additives as recently designed for superconformal filling of Cu-interconnect structures in ultra-large-scale integrated features; but higher MPSA concentrations are applied here. The substrate onto which Cu was electrodeposited consisted of X-ray amorphous Ni-P in order to minimize biasing the developing texture in the electrodepos. Comprehensive XRD studies of the crystallographic texture, including calculations of the three-dimensional (3-D) ODF, were performed and accompanied by investigations of the deposits morphology by means of light optical microscopy.

Experimental

Electrochemical deposition.—Cu layers were deposited from acidic electrolytes. The basis composition is 0.56 mol/L CuSO$_4$ × 5H$_2$O, 1.43 mol/L H$_2$SO$_4$, and 1.13 × 10$^{-3}$ mol/L Cl$. In addition the electrolyte contains two organic additives: 8.82 × 10$^{-3}$ mol/L polyethylene glycol (PEG, average molar mass of 3400 g/mol) and three levels of MPSA: 0.5 × 10$^{-3}$ M, 1.0 × 10$^{-3}$ M and 1.5 × 10$^{-3}$ M. While the combination of Cl and PEG provides significant inhibition of the deposition reaction, MPSA leads to an acceleration of the deposition rate by displacing the more weakly bound inhibiting species on the deposit surface. For each electrolyte composition three current level 6 and microhardness 7,8 as well as electrical resistivity 6,9,10 and some other face-centered cubic materials, too, characteristic growth textures can only be studied immediately after deposition, because the nonequilibrium state of the deposit changes even at room temperature. Two stages can be distinguished in this so-called self-annealing: recovery and recrystallization. During recovery, the rearrangement of point and line defects leads to the development of subgrains, which is not associated with dramatic changes in crystallographic texture. During recrystallization, a new microstructure (size and orientation distribution of the constituting grains) evolves by nucleation and grain boundary migration. Both self-annealing effects can be investigated with X-ray diffraction (XRD). While recovery affects the widths and positions of X-ray peak profiles, recrystallization additionally changes the crystallographic texture as reflected by the spatial distributions of peak profile intensities. Dramatic changes in preferred grain orientations were observed for Cu layers over a period of hours or weeks after electrochemical deposition. Consequently, the properties of Cu electrodeposits, applied e.g., as interconnect lines in microelectronics, change due to the course of self-annealing; a decrease of internal stress level and microhardness as well as electrical resistivity have been reported.

A direct comparison of crystallographic texture of electrodepos-

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$^{5}$ In principle, a third step has to be mentioned: anomalous grain growth (or secondary recrystallization).
densities (1, 3, and 9 A/dm²) were applied during deposition, giving nine possible combinations of current density and electrolyte composition.

The current density distribution was calculated using the electrochemical modeling software ElSyCa and optimized by applying a polypropylene mask in front of the cathode to obtain an equal thickness distribution of the electrodeposit over the entire substrate area. The calculation with ElSyCa was based on the following: For the anode, a linear relationship between current density and applied potential was assumed. For the cathode, a Butler-Volmer type dependency, \( J = J_0 \exp(a nFRT) - b \exp(-b nFRT) \) (\( J \) is current flux, \( a \) is charge transfer coefficient, \( b = 1 - a \), \( n \) is number of electrons taking part in electrochemical reaction, \( F \) is Faraday’s constant, \( R \) is the gas constant, and \( T \) is temperature), was adopted. The distance between cathode and mask was set to 50 mm. For more details about the current density simulation, see Ref. 15.

The deposition time for each current density was taken as that corresponding to a uniform layer thickness of 15 µm. Deposition was carried out at room temperature with vigorous air agitation of the electrolyte.

The Cu layers were deposited onto amorphous Ni-P layers, obtained by electroless plating onto mild steel sheets. This allows the study of substrate-unbiased growth of the Cu deposits.

The samples were stored at room temperature for a period of about two months after deposition. It is anticipated that a stationary microstructure has evolved in the deposits as a consequence of self-annealing during storage. For selected deposition conditions, additional samples were investigated as-deposited for comparison purposes. The evolution of the crystallographic texture during storage will be the subject of future investigations.

**XRD.**—X-ray measurements were performed with a D8 Discover powder diffractometer (Bruker AXS). The X-ray tube is combined with a Göbel mirror resulting in a highly parallel incident beam with high intensity. The goniometer was equipped with a 1/4-circle Euler cradle, allowing accurate sample tilt and rotation as needed for texture analysis. X-ray measurements were carried out with Cu Kα radiation. The corresponding information depth in Cu layers amounts to (maximally) 5 µm.

In order to study the crystallographic texture in Cu deposits with XRD, the intensities of (111), (200), and (220) diffracting lattice planes were recorded for various orientations of the diffraction vector with respect to the sample normal by changing the sample orientation over defined sample tilts (0 ≤ \( \psi \) ≤ 75° at steps of 5°) and rotations (0 ≤ \( \varphi \) ≤ 360° at steps of 5°). The measurement time per step of sample tilt and rotation was 6 s. All measured intensities were background corrected. A textureless, fine grained Cu reference sample was used for defocusing correction. Intensity distributions were summarized in pole figures and displayed as contour plots in stereographic projections.

For a thorough quantification of preferred crystal orientations, the 3-D ODF was calculated from the (111), (200), and (220) pole figures. For calculation of the ODF the series expansion, using harmonic functions\(^{13}\) with rank 34 and a positivity refinement was applied by recalculating two supplementary pole figures (331) and (311) in order to avoid the determination of virtual texture components, so-called ghosts. While measured pole figures are always incomplete because the measurement in reflection mode is restricted to tilt angles of 75°, complete pole figures were obtained from the fiber by calculating the missing area between the measured one. Additionally, inverse pole figures were obtained from the ODF.

Inverse pole figures in three sample directions (normal direction and two mutually perpendicular directions within the plane of the deposit) indicate the frequency with which different crystal directions occur in a specific sample direction. For ideal fiber textures, the inverse pole figure along the fiber axis is identical to the complete 3-D ODF\(^{11}\) and inverse pole figures in directions within the plane of the deposit represent random rotations around the fiber axis. Maxima in the inverse pole figures in normal direction to the substrate were used to determine the fiber axis (uvw) and the corresponding orientation densities as a measure of the strength of the texture.

**Microscopy.**—To study the evolution of the morphology from the interface with the Ni-P substrate to the surface of the electrodeposits, cross sections of the samples were prepared and investigated using a Neophot 30 (Carl Zeiss, Jena) light optical microscope (LOM). The samples were etched in a freshly prepared 1:1:1 mixture of \( \text{H}_4\text{O}_2\text{H}, \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \), and distilled water. Bright field images were taken at a resolution of about 200 nm, using a planapochromate oil immersion and monochromatic (green) light objective.

**Results**

**Crystallographic texture.**—Measured pole figures of Cu deposits on amorphous Ni-P substrates are completely rotationally symmetric around normal direction. No inclinations of the fiber axis were observed, indicating that all Cu deposits on amorphous Ni-P substrates developed ideal fiber textures, in contrast to the deposition of Cu layers on polycrystalline Cu substrates.\(^{10}\) By means of example, the pole figures for a Cu layer deposited with 1.0 × 10⁻³ M MPSA-additive content and current density of 9 A/dm² are shown in Fig. 1.

The development of ideal fiber textures, e.g., fiber axis exactly parallel to the surface normal is expected for electrodeposits on amorphous substrates. In contrast, restricted fiber textures, where the fiber axes are inclined to the surface, as generally observed for films grown by physical vapor deposition,\(^{17}\) can develop during electrodeposition only as a consequence of epitaxy between deposit and polycrystalline substrate with orthorhombic texture or when the electric field lines are inclined to the surface normal, e.g., at edges and corners. In case of epitaxy, restricted fiber textures represent a transition zone between orthorhombic textures, due to substrate influence, and the intrinsic ideal fiber textures developing for a thick deposit, as found for Cu electrodeposits on rolled Cu substrates with orthorhombic texture.\(^{18}\)

Inverse pole figures along the surface normal, i.e., the direction of film growth, were used for quantification of fiber textures. For the electrodeposits, it was observed that inverse pole figures within the
plane of the layer were almost identical to each other and their orientation densities were close to one, implying random orientation in these directions, as expected for ideal fiber textures. Inverse pole figures in the normal direction, as obtained from ODF calculations, are shown for all combinations of deposition parameters in Fig. 2.

The positions of the maxima of the orientation density in the inverse pole figures in normal direction are summarized for all samples in Fig. 3 and assigned to the corresponding directions, e.g., the fiber axes.

Table I summarizes the texture components, i.e., the maxima in the inverse pole figures, and the corresponding orientation densities of Cu-electrodeposits on amorphous Ni-P substrates as obtained from inverse pole figures along the normal direction (cf. also Fig. 2 and Fig. 3).

For Cu layers on amorphous Ni-P substrates, both the current density and the additive content significantly influenced the orientation densities. At a low current density of 1 A/dm², a (100) fiber texture developed with increasing MPSA-additive content to a rather strong single texture component. Only at low additive content this component competed with a (611) texture, which is relatively close to (100) (but not related to an inclination of the (100) fiber axis, as obvious from the ideal rotational symmetry of the pole figures). A medium current density of 3 A/dm² resulted at low additive concentration in a strong (100) fiber texture. However, the (100) decreased dramatically with increasing additive content and concurrently a (111) fiber texture developed. As a result, at high additive content of 1.5 × 10⁻³ M, the main texture component was (111) while the (100) had vanished. The development of (111) was accompanied by a minor (511) component. At a current density of 9 A/dm², the dominant component was again (100) and simultaneously, a (221) texture developed with increasing concentration of MPSA additive.

The results show that a medium current density (3 A/dm²) has a special importance, because it changes not only the texture strength, but also a new type of texture develops with increasing additive concentration. Furthermore, it can be concluded that additional weak texture components are formed at low MPSA content, irrespective of the current density. These components appear to be suppressed at higher MPSA contents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MPSA: 0.5 × 10⁻³ M</th>
<th>j = 1 A/dm²</th>
<th>current density</th>
<th>j = 3 A/dm²</th>
<th>j = 9 A/dm²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[111]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[111]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[111]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[100]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[100]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[100]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>levels: 1.0 1.5 2.0 3.0 4.5 Max: 5.0</td>
<td>levels: 1.0 2.0 3.0 3.8 4.6 Max: 5.3</td>
<td>levels: 1.0 2.0 3.0 3.8 4.6 Max: 5.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPSA: 1.0 × 10⁻³ M</td>
<td>[111]</td>
<td>[111]</td>
<td>[111]</td>
<td>[111]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[100]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[100]</td>
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<td>[100]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>levels: 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 4.5 5.0 Max: 5.3</td>
<td>levels: 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 Max: 3.3</td>
<td>levels: 1.0 1.5 3.0 4.5 6.0 8.0 Max: 8.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPSA: 1.5 × 10⁻³ M</td>
<td>[111]</td>
<td>[111]</td>
<td>[111]</td>
<td>[111]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[100]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[100]</td>
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<td>[100]</td>
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<tr>
<td>levels: 1.0 2.0 4.0 5.0 6.3 7.5 Max: 8.2</td>
<td>levels: 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.7 3.2 3.7 Max: 4.0</td>
<td>levels: 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 4.8 Max: 5.3</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2. Inverse pole figures in normal direction for Cu layers deposited on the amorphous Ni-P substrates for three MPSA additive contents at three current densities. Measurements were performed with Cu Kα radiation. Arrows indicate the direction of increasing level starting from random.
Figure 3. Schematic inverse pole figure, summarizing observed maxima of the orientation density and the corresponding directions normal to the sample surface.

The results show that the texture of electrodeposits can only be described thoroughly by means of ODF calculations from measured XRD pole figures. That is essential in order to quantify not only main texture components but also minor ones, including (511) and (221) twin orientations. It should be emphasized that (221) and (511) texture components are not artifacts from ODF calculations, they are already visible in the experimental pole figures. For example, in Fig. 1, the (100) orientation is clearly seen in the center of the (200) pole figure as well as at 54.7° in (111) and 45.0° in (220). From additional maxima of the pole density, at 48.2° in the (200) pole figure and at 51.8° in (111) and 19.5° in (220), it can be concluded that there must be a fraction of grains with (221) lattice planes parallel to the surface forming a (221) fibre texture. In a similar way, the existence of the (511) (and all other higher indexed components) can be proved by inspection of the corresponding experimental pole figures of low-indexed lattice planes.

Morphology.—The grain size distribution in the deposited layers was strongly influenced by the applied current density, while increasing the MPSA concentration in the electrolyte had a less pronounced effect. By means of example, the microstructures in Cu layers deposited at the three current densities for medium MPSA-additive content of $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$ M are discussed (Fig. 4).

The deposited layer thickness decreased slightly with current density, even though the total transferred charge to the sample was equal for all samples and would correspond to a layer thickness of 15 $\mu$m for 100% efficiency.

Close to the interface, very small grains are observed for the low and medium current density Cu electrodeposits; grain sizes were less than 1 $\mu$m (Fig. 4a and b). The microstructure changed significantly within the first 3–4 $\mu$m away from the substrate. At low current density (1 A/dm$^2$), some of the small grains became elongated in the growth direction and coarsened to grain diameters exceeding 10 $\mu$m at the surface. This preferential outward growth of some of the grain orientations resulted in rough surfaces. Concurrent with this growth selection, the formation of twins was observed (see Fig. 4a). However, twins were not observed in the crystals protruding from the surface. At medium current density (3 A/dm$^2$) grain coarsening occurred as well, but grain sizes amounted to only a few

Table I. Texture components and orientation densities of Cu electrodeposits on amorphous Ni-P substrates. Only texture components with orientation densities larger than 1 are given; a value of 1 represents an abundance conforming to random orientation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MPSA additive content</th>
<th>Current density 1 A/dm$^2$</th>
<th>3 A/dm$^2$</th>
<th>9 A/dm$^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.5 \times 10^{-3}$ M</td>
<td>(low) (611) 5.0</td>
<td>(100) 5.3</td>
<td>(100) 5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(low)</td>
<td>(100) 4.2</td>
<td>(661) 1.5</td>
<td>(331) 1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(medium)</td>
<td>(322) 1.7</td>
<td>(322) 1.1</td>
<td>(322) 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.0 \times 10^{-3}$ M</td>
<td>(medium) (100) 5.3</td>
<td>(111) 3.3</td>
<td>(100) 8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(high)</td>
<td>(111) 4.0</td>
<td>(100) 1.3</td>
<td>(100) 5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ M</td>
<td>(high) (511) 1.7</td>
<td>(511) 1.7</td>
<td>(221) 1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(511) 1.6</td>
<td>(221) 1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4. Microstructure observed with LOM of Cu layers deposited with MPSA-additive content of $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$ M and current density of (a) 1 A/dm$^2$, (b) 3 A/dm$^2$, and (c) 9 A/dm$^2$.}
were resolved. This indicates that the outgrowth of preferred crystallographic orientations is limited by the relatively low stacking fault energy of copper. In face centered cubic crystals, twinning of a crystallographic direction is represented by a rotation over 60° about [111]. This implies for the present case, that twinning of [111] leads to [511] and, analogously, twinning of [010] yields [221]. Consequently, for fiber textures, twinning in grains belonging to the fiber texture introduces a new fiber component. Accordingly, the (511) fiber texture evolves from twinning of (111) oriented grains and the (221) fiber texture develops from twinning of (100) oriented grains. In Table II, primary twin directions are calculated for all observed fiber axes. It can be concluded that the measured fiber textures (611), (322), (661), and (331) do not result from twinning, because the required original (parent) direction is unlikely to occur for electrodeposits, e.g., (20.16.1) for the observed (661), and indeed not detected experimentally.

The occurrence of twinning is consistent with micrographs in Fig. 4b and c for medium and high current density. Also, twinning was observed in the continuous part of the layer deposited at low current density, see Fig. 4a; however no twinned grains belonging to the fiber texture were identified during texture analysis. The absence of crystallographic evidence for twins in the low current density deposits is attributed to the presence of the relatively large, protruding crystals (Fig. 4a), which are virtually free of twins and dominate the (100) component.

In Ref. 3,19, multiple twinning has been reported as well. However, the present study did not provide evidence for the occurrence of multiple twinning in the electrodeposits.

The microstructures in Fig. 4a and b clearly indicate that preferred grain orientations at low and medium current density changed from the interface with Ni-P to the surface. The microstructure of the high current density deposit, Fig. 4c, did not allow any conclusions about the texture. Indeed, in Ref. 20, it was reported that Cu layers on amorphous Ni-P grew from random grain orientation in 3 μm thick electrodeposits. This strongly indicates that nucleation of Cu onto Ni-P is unbiased by the substrate, in the sense that the orientation distribution of Cu crystals is random. On continued electrodeposition, preferred grain orientations evolve according to growth selection processes in the direction of the electric field developing a fiber axis in the growth direction, with fiber axis type typical for the applied conditions of electrodeposition. The investigation of texture gradients was not the objective of the present study. However, texture analysis with a shallower penetrating Cr Kα radiation (information depth amounts to about 2 μm) was performed as a supplement to the results obtained with Cu Kα radiation. Texture measurements with Cr Kα radiation gave almost identical (quantitative) results for the main texture components as obtained from investigations with Cu Kα radiation. However, as minor texture components only the well-defined twin orientations (511) and (221) were identified. The additional minor components as observed with Cu Kα for the low additive content deposits (see Table I) remained unobserved with Cr Kα.

Origin of texture in Cu electrodeposits: growth vs. recrystallization texture.—The results in Table I and Fig. 2 show that the (100) fiber texture occurred as the main texture component with high orientation density, both at low (1 A/dm²) and high (9 A/dm²) current density, regardless of the MPSA-additive level. In contrast, the microstructure and the surface topography were totally different for these current densities: very rough surfaces resulting from large grains elongated in the growth direction and very fine-grained microstructures with smooth surfaces respectively (compare Fig. 4a and c). For interpretation of the obtained results, also minor texture components have to be considered. In case of low current density (1 A/dm²), a strong single fiber texture of (100) type was measured without any additional components. However, at high current density (9 A/dm²), in addition to (100) a weaker (221) was observed as a twinning orientation.

The texture developing during layer growth (growth texture) is mainly controlled by the surface energy, the strain energy stored in the layer and the mobility of adsorbed atoms on the surface. For surface energy minimization reasons the development of grains bounded by close-packed lattice planes at the substrate surface is favored. Consequently, for Cu the lowest surface energy is expected for a flat surface and a (111) fiber texture. The presence of additives at the interface between the electrodeposit and the electrolyte modifies the surface energy and, accordingly, may cause a change of texture. Alternatively, the incorporation of additives in the growing deposit affects the distribution of lattice defects in the deposit, leading to modifications of the strain distribution. Then, also other fiber axes can become favourable. For example, a (100) fiber axis develops for conditions that favor strain energy much surfaces resulting from large grains elongated in the growth direction and very fine-grained microstructures with smooth surfaces respectively (compare Fig. 4a and c). For interpretation of the obtained results, also minor texture components have to be considered. In case of low current density (1 A/dm²), a strong single fiber texture of (100) type was measured without any additional components. However, at high current density (9 A/dm²), in addition to (100) a weaker (221) was observed as a twinning orientation.

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Comparison of crystallographic texture and morphology.—The minor texture components (511) and (221) at medium and high current density (Table I) can be explained from twinning of (111) and (100) oriented grains, respectively. Twinning occurs readily because of the relatively low stacking fault energy of copper. In face centered cubic crystals, twinning of a crystallographic direction is represented by a rotation over 60° about [111]. This implies for the present case, that twinning of [111] leads to [511] and, analogously, twinning of [010] yields [221]. Consequently, for fiber textures, twinning in grains belonging to the fiber texture introduces a new fiber component. Accordingly, the (511) fiber texture evolves from twinning of (111) oriented grains and the (221) fiber texture develops from twinning of (100) oriented grains. In Table II, primary twin directions are calculated for all observed fiber axes. It can be concluded that the measured fiber textures (611), (322), (661), and (331) do not result from twinning, because the required original (parent) direction is unlikely to occur for electrodeposits, e.g., (20.16.1) for the observed (661), and indeed not detected experimentally.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiber axis</th>
<th>Primary twin directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(221)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(111)</td>
<td>(511),(111)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(611)</td>
<td>(13.13.2),(322),(11.11.10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(511)</td>
<td>(11.11.1),(111),(13.7.5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(322)</td>
<td>(885),(11.4.8),(410)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(221)</td>
<td>(744),(841),(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(661)</td>
<td>(23.8),(20.16.1),(25.4.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(331)</td>
<td>(11.5.5),(11.7.1),(13.1.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be noted that it was not the objective of the present paper to study time-dependent changes of the texture. A limited number of as-deposited samples were investigated only to support the interpretation of the results.
showing indeed a (100) growth texture. Texture analysis of samples after storage did not provide evidence for the presence of a twinning direction, so no recrystallization had occurred. This interpretation is further supported by the observed microstructure: the protuberances at the surface were single crystallites. Such features are not expected for a recrystallized microstructure, because recrystallization would lead to several grains within the protuberances. However, in the continuous part of the film deposited with low current density, where twins are visible, (partial) recrystallization may have occurred, but the contribution of this part of the layer to diffracted intensity in the texture measurements is limited.

In contrast, at high current density, self-annealing is likely to be completed: a (100) texture is accompanied by a weaker (221) texture component, resulting from twinning during recrystallization. From the as-deposited (100) growth texture (cf. Fig. 5c) a recrystallization texture {100} + {221} has developed. The uniform grain size throughout the layer (Fig. 4c) further supports the interpretation of completed recrystallization.

For medium current density, not only twin orientations as minor texture components indicate the onset of recrystallization, even a change of the main texture component was observed comparing the as-deposited sample at 1.5 × 10⁻³ M MPSA growth texture: (100) + (110), Fig. 5b) with the corresponding sample after storage (recrystallization texture: (111) + (511)).

Applying the outcome of the above discussion on the results collected in Table I it is concluded that recrystallization textures developed at medium and high current density (3 A/dm², 9 A/dm²) for medium and high MPSA-additive contents (≥1.0 × 10⁻³ M). For all other deposition conditions the intrinsic growth textures remained unaffected, as shown exemplary for j = 1 A/dm² with 1.5 × 10⁻³ M MPSA comparing the texture components in an as-deposited sample with the sample after storage. Additives in the electrolyte enhanced the defect density of the deposit, which can be regarded as the driving force for recrystallization. According to this, fine-grained as-deposited microstructures, as generally obtained for high MPSA contents, promote recrystallization, while large initial grain sizes, as observed for deposits with low additive content, provided fewer nucleation sites for recrystallization. In this case, recrystallization took much longer to accomplish or occurs only at higher temperatures. Apart from the MPSA level also the current density played an important role, because additives were more effective (in terms of transport toward the surface and/or subsequent adsorption at the cathode surface) at higher current densities. Only after the MPSA-additive content exceeded a certain level (≥1.0 × 10⁻³ M), recrystallization happened at medium and high current density. For low current densities, where generally only low defect densities are generated, even the high MPSA content has not led to observable recrystallization during storage for about two months. Accordingly, the crystallographic orientation of the grains still reflects the intrinsic growth texture.

Conclusions

Cu layers electrodeposited onto amorphous Ni-P substrates from MPSA modified acidic copper electrolytes were investigated. The following conclusions can be drawn:

- Ideal fiber textures are formed due to the substrate unbiased growth.
- Type and sharpness of texture depend both on the applied cathode current density and the concentration of MPSA additive in the electrolyte.
- Microstructure and surface topography of the Cu layers are mainly influenced by the current density.
- Electrodeposits with totally different microstructures can have the same main crystallographic orientation of the grains, and
- In addition to the original growth behavior determined by the applied process parameters, also process dependent self-annealing effects (recrystallization) in the as-deposited layers need to be considered for a full understanding of the microstructure in Cu electrodeposits.

In general, it can be stated that the properties of electrodeposits cannot be directly derived from their crystallographic texture only (cf. conclusion iv).

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