





#### **Strengthening by Au-Cu alloy plating**

- Solid solution strengthening
- Grain boundary strengthening

The yield strength was improved from 0.22 GPa to 1.1 GPa<sup>[2]</sup>

#### **Objective**

Evaluate effective Young's modulus of the electrodeposited Au-Cu alloy

[1] D. Yamane et al., Applied Physics Letters, **104** 074102 (2014)



### Length (*I*) : 50 ~ 1000 $\mu$ m Width (*w*) : 10 ~ 20 µm Ti thickness : 0.1 µm

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SI

#### **Evaluation of effective Young's modulus: Resonant frequency method**<sup>[3]</sup>



	12.5MS/s Auto
	Main : 125 k 1ms/div
	Voltage Pulse
Damped osc	cillation of the cantilever tip
$\sim \sim \sim \sim \sim \sim$	$\sim \sim $
0.000 Hz 40.00 dBV	41.00kHz
$ \mathbf{\Psi}_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{Resonance} fre$	quency
	FFT analysis waveform
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-120.0 dBV T1 4.310ms T2 8.220ms AT 3.910ms 1/AT 255.754 Hz	F1 1.60000kHz F2 32.8000kHz V1 -25.0774 dBV V2 -82.1416 dBV

 $f_{exp}$ : Resonance frequency *t*: Thickness  $E_e$ : Effective Young's modulus  $\rho$ : Density (Au-Cu Alloy)

## **Results & Discussion**



3.95	20 / 15 / 10	1.53	79.5 / 78.9 / 79.2
2.85	20 / 15 / 10	1.61	73.8 / 71.3 / 68.0
3.80	20 / 15 / 10	3.43	72.1 / 69.1 / 76.8
2.62	20 / 15 / 10	4.03	75.2 / 75.0 / 75.8

## Conclusions

- The cantilevers deposited at high current density has high Cu contents, hardness but surface roughness.
- Effective Young's moduli of the Au-Cu alloy micro-cantilevers were ranged from 68.0 GPa ~ 79.5 GPa.

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