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**How Hydrogen and Oxygen Vapor Affect the Tribochemistry of Silicon-
and Oxygen-Containing Hydrogenated Amorphous Carbon under Low
Friction Conditions: A Study Combining X-Ray Absorption
Spectromicroscopy and Data Science Methods**

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ABSTRACT

The incorporation of silicon and oxygen into hydrogenated amorphous carbon (a-C:H) is an effective approach to decrease the dependence of the tribological properties of a-C:H on the environment. Here, we evaluate the effect of hydrogen and oxygen partial pressure in vacuum on the tribological response of steel pins sliding against films consisting of silicon- and oxygen-containing a-C:H (a-C:H:Si:O). Experiments are conducted in the low friction/low wear regime, where sufficient gas pressure prevents steel from adhering to the a-C:H:Si:O, with the velocity accommodation mode being interfacial sliding between the tribotrack formed in the a-C:H:Si:O film and the carbonaceous tribofilm that is formed on the countersurface. The experiments indicated a decrease (increase) in friction and wear with the hydrogen (oxygen) pressure (hydrogen pressure between 50 and 2000 mbar; oxygen pressure between 10 and 1000 mbar). The X-ray photoelectron and absorption spectroscopic characterization of a-C:H:Si:O indicated tribologically-induced rehybridization of carbon-carbon bonds from sp^3 -to- sp^2 . This mechanically-induced structural transformation coincided with the dissociative surface reaction between hydrogen (oxygen) gas molecules and sp^2 carbon-carbon bonds that are highly-strained, which results in the formation of carbon-hydrogen groups (carbonyl or ether groups together with silicon atoms having higher oxidation states). On the basis of variations of the fraction of these surface functional groups with gas pressure, a phenomenological model is proposed for the gas pressure-dependence of friction for steel when sliding on a-C:H:Si:O films: while the decrease in friction with hydrogen pressure is induced by an increase in the percentage of carbon-hydrogen groups, the increase in friction with oxygen pressure is caused by a progressive increase in the relative fraction of silicon atoms having high oxidation states and surface oxygen concentration.

KEYWORDS: Silicon- and oxygen-containing hydrogenated amorphous carbon; carbon-based materials; tribochemistry; solid lubrication; imaging near-edge X-ray absorption fine structure spectroscopy; NEXAFS; X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy; XPS.

1. INTRODUCTION

Amorphous carbon (a-C)-based coatings have been used in several technological applications owing to their unique mechanical and physico-chemical properties coupled with the possibility of being deposited as smooth, conformal thin films¹. The promising tribological properties (*i.e.*, high wear resistance, low friction and adhesion) of a-C materials also made them candidate coatings for a range of applications, including as solid lubricants for aerospace components², and as protective coatings for automotive parts³, high-performance tools⁴, electromechanical systems⁵, atomic force microscope probes⁶, and hard disk drives⁷.

Despite the attractive properties of a-C materials, their use in a range of application has been inhibited by two major limitations, namely the strong environmental dependence of their tribological properties⁸⁻¹¹, and their limited thermal stability^{1, 12-13}. In the case of a-C materials with significant amounts of hydrogen (usually referred to as hydrogenated amorphous carbon, a-C:H), low friction was typically observed in dry or vacuum conditions¹⁻², which was ascribed to the weak van der Waals interaction between a-C:H and the carbon-rich tribofilm (transfer layer) formed on metallic or ceramic countersurfaces¹⁴. However, friction increased upon sliding for prolonged periods of time: the depletion of hydrogen on the a-C:H surface induced by applied mechanical stresses was found to lead to sp³-to-sp² rehybridization of carbon atoms present in the outermost layers^{8-9, 15}. Upon exposure to molecular hydrogen, the excellent tribological properties of a-C:H were quickly recovered¹⁶. In contrast, the increase in friction of a-C:H in humid air was ascribed to the surface adsorption of water and/or oxygen^{10-11, 17}, leading to higher surface energies and to easier degradation of the surface.

In the case of hydrogen-free a-C, also called tetrahedral amorphous carbon (ta-C) when there is a sufficient degree of sp³-hybridized carbon present, the high friction and wear behavior observed

in vacuum and/or dry environments¹ was hypothesized to originate from the formation of covalent carbon-carbon bonds across the sliding interfaces following the mechanical removal of passivating surface species, such as hydrogen. The presence of gaseous species (*e.g.*, hydrogen, oxygen, or water), which can dissociatively adsorb and saturate the dangling bonds formed during the sliding process, was shown to prevent reaching high friction and wear¹⁸, in agreement with molecular dynamics (MD) simulations¹⁹⁻²⁰ and density functional theory calculations²¹⁻²² as well as with atomic force microscopy (AFM) studies²³. Even though others proposed that ta-C materials exhibit low friction in humid environments by forming an ordered (graphitic) sp²-bonded carbon-rich surface layer²⁴, Konicek *et al.* provided evidence supporting the passivation hypothesis using X-ray photoemission electron microscopy (X-PEEM) with near-edge X-ray absorption fine structure (NEXAFS) spectroscopy²⁵. Recently, Kunze *et al.* investigated by MD simulations and NEXAFS spectroscopy the wear process in ta-C-*vs.*-ta-C tribosystems in dry conditions: both theory and experiments indicate that an amorphous carbon (a-C) layer with higher sp² carbon content is formed²⁶. The generation of this tribolayer in regions that have not experienced plastic yield, which was suggested as a precursor to wear events, clearly indicated the strong interplay of stress-induced rehybridization and repassivation by environmental species.

To improve the thermal stability and decrease the environmental dependence of the tribological behavior, dopants and alloying elements have been introduced in a-C materials^{13, 27}. Among the multiple doped and alloyed a-C materials synthesized so far, a-C:H materials that contain silicon and oxygen (*i.e.*, silicon- and oxygen-containing hydrogenated amorphous carbon, a-C:H:Si:O) have attracted significant attention owing to their reduced residual stress (<1 GPa)²⁸, enhanced thermal stability²⁹⁻³⁰, and good tribological behavior in a wider range of environments compared to a-C:H^{28, 31}. The authors of the present study recently demonstrated that a-C:H:Si:O has higher

thermal stability than a-C:H owing to carbon-silicon bonds, which have an equilibrium bond length that is longer compared to carbon-carbon sp^3 bonds³²⁻³³. This decreases the number of strained C-C bonds present in a-C:H:Si:O, which could easily undergo bond scission at elevated temperatures. Under aerobic conditions, a-C:H:Si:O was also shown to exhibit a lower erosion rate than undoped a-C:H²⁹⁻³⁰: the reaction between a-C:H:Si:O and oxygen or water molecules in the atmosphere results in the volatilization of carbon atoms present in the outermost surface region with the generation of a silica layer able to prevent further erosion of the underlying carbonaceous film³⁴.

The promising tribological behavior of silicon-containing a-C:H (*i.e.*, a-C:H:Si) and a-C:H:Si:O under different environmental conditions was evaluated by several research groups^{14, 35-38}. In the case of steel-*vs.*-a-C:H:Si ([Si]=~4 at.%), Gilmer and Hauert reported a much lower dependence of friction on environmental conditions³⁸. Scharf *et al.* evaluated the tribological response of sapphire-*vs.*-a-C:H:Si:O sliding contacts by *in situ* Raman tribometry and *ex situ* time-of-flight secondary ion mass spectroscopy (ToF-SIMS)^{14, 28, 35-36}. The experimental results did not only indicate that the velocity accommodation mode (VAM) was interfacial sliding between the transfer layer (tribofilm) generated on the pin (either steel or silicon nitride countersurfaces) and a-C:H:Si:O, but also provided evidence for a strong influence of the environment on the chemistry and shear strength of tribofilms formed on countersurfaces: in dry nitrogen, the interfacial layer was mostly made of carbon and had a lower shear strength (~9 MPa), while under humid conditions it consisted of silica fragments and had a higher shear strength (~78 MPa). These findings were proposed by the authors as the mechanism behind the higher coefficient of friction measured in humid air (around 0.2) compared to the one measured in dry nitrogen (0.092).

Recently, the authors of this work evaluated the tribological response of a steel pin sliding on a-C:H:Si:O under different environments³⁷. While high friction was achieved at low hydrogen and

oxygen gas pressures in vacuum (H_2 pressure < 50 mbar; O_2 pressure < 10 mbar), friction was low at higher gas pressures (H_2 pressure between 50 mbar and 1000 mbar; O_2 pressure between 10 mbar and 500 mbar). The analysis of a-C:H:Si:O indicated that the tribological response of steel-*vs.*-a-C:H:Si:O contacts is controlled by the formation of adhesive junctions at tribological interfaces: under vacuum conditions and low gas pressures, material is transferred from steel pins to a-C:H:Si:O, whereas at higher gas pressure a transfer film is formed on the steel countersurface. Imaging NEXAFS spectroscopy further indicated that upon sliding in oxygen (15 mbar) or hydrogen (100 mbar), *i.e.*, under conditions for which low friction was measured, an sp^2 -bonded carbon-rich surface layer forms. These tribologically-induced changes in surface structure and chemistry indicated that hydrogen and oxygen dissociatively react with the tensile-strained sp^2 carbon-rich layer at sliding interfaces and favor the release of adhesive junctions.

Even though the authors of the present study have already examined the role of hydrogen and oxygen in transitioning from a high- to a low-friction regime³⁷, no systematic investigation has ever been reported about the phenomena taking place on a-C:H:Si:O when a steel pin slides on the film as a function of the partial pressure of oxygen and hydrogen gas. In particular, although sufficiently high gas pressures prevent material from steel pins to be transferred to a-C:H:Si:O and thus reduce friction substantially, the change in friction and wear in the low-friction regime as the gas pressures are further increased has not been explained. The present work aims to fill this gap by conducting tribological tests under different partial pressure of hydrogen and oxygen gas. The analysis of a-C:H:Si:O coatings by *in situ (post mortem)* XPS and *ex situ* NEXAFS spectromicroscopy, which also involved the use of advanced multivariate analysis methods, allowed the surface phenomena that occurred upon sliding to be investigated and correlated with the observed tribological response.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Materials

a-C:H:Si:O coatings (thickness: 2 μm) were grown on Si wafers by Sulzer-Metco Inc. (Amherst, NY, USA) by plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD) process, which has already been described elsewhere^{28,31}. The composition of the as-received films was^{37,39}: [C] = 57 ± 3 at.%; [H] = 34 ± 3 at.%; [O] = 3 ± 1 at.%; [Si] = 6 ± 1 at.% (determined by Rutherford backscattering spectrometry together with hydrogen forward scattering spectroscopy, Evans Analytical Group, Sunnyvale, CA, USA). The fraction of sp^2 carbon in the as-grown material was 0.48 ± 0.02 ³² (determined by NEXAFS spectroscopy using the methodologies outlined in Ref. [40-41]). Additional information about the roughness, mechanical properties, density, and structure of a-C:H:Si:O can be found in Ref. [37, 39].

Consistent with previous work^{25, 37, 40, 42-43}, reference carbon K-edge NEXAFS spectra were acquired on two materials with known fraction of sp^2 -bonded carbon, namely hydrogen-terminated ultrananocrystalline diamond (UNCD, Aqua 25, Advanced Diamond Technologies, Romeoville, IL, USA. Percentage of sp^2 -bonded carbon atoms: $7\pm 3\%$ ⁴¹) and highly ordered pyrolytic graphite (grade 2 HOPG, SPI Supplies, West Chester, PA, USA. Percentage of sp^2 -bonded carbon atoms: 100%).

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Tribological Experiments under Controlled Environment

Pin-on-flat linear reciprocating tests were carried out using a tribometer located in a high vacuum chamber that allows for gas introduction. Details about the tribological apparatus are reported in Ref. [37]. Steel (52100) pins with a curvature radius of 8 mm were employed in the present study. The root-mean square (RMS) roughness of the pins, measured by white light interferometry, was

27.3±0.2 nm. Before the experiments, the pins were sonicated in acetone and isopropanol. Tribotests were carried out in high vacuum (without any baking) at room temperature for 500 passes. The applied normal load was 3 N, which corresponds to a maximum Hertzian contact stress of 430 MPa and an Hertzian contact radius of 60 μm. The stroke length and sliding speed were 2 mm and 2 mm s⁻¹, respectively. All friction tests were started after achieving the desired gas pressure in the tribometer chamber. These tribological conditions were chosen to be consistent with relatively severe contact conditions found in moving mechanical components in applications found across several industrial sectors, including aerospace and automotive systems⁴⁴⁻⁴⁵.

To compute the friction coefficient, only data points (friction force and normal load) acquired while the pin position was between 1/8 and 7/8 of the stroke length were considered to avoid end-point effects (see Figure S1 in the Supporting Information). The friction coefficient was computed as the ratio between the tangential force and the normal load. In this work, friction coefficient data acquired during one sliding cycle are averaged and reported together with the corresponding standard deviation.

2.2.2. Near Edge X-Ray Absorption Fine Structure (NEXAFS) Spectromicroscopy

Near edge X-ray absorption fine structure (NEXAFS) spectromicroscopic analyses were carried out at beamline U7A at the National Synchrotron Light Source (NSLS, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY, USA) using the parallel processing imaging system available at the NIST/Dow endstation, which was extensively described in Ref. [46-47]. In brief, this analytical technique enables the characterization of the surface chemistry and elements' local bonding configuration with a 50 μm lateral resolution and a 18x13 mm² field of view.

The photon energy range and flux of beamline U7A is 100-800 eV and 2×10^{11} photons/second/0.1% bandwidth, respectively. Data acquisition can only be performed in partial electron yield (PEY) mode. NEXAFS images were acquired at photon energy between 260 eV and 340 eV (carbon K-edge) with a 0.1 eV energy resolution. The detector entrance grid bias (EGB) was varied between 50 V and 225 V. Varying the EGB voltage allows the surface sensitivity of the NEXAFS measurements to be systematically changed^{41, 48}: increasing the EGB voltage progressively filters out inelastically-scattered electron that have suffered energy loss while travelling through the sample, thus decreasing the escape depth of the collected electrons and the information depth of the measurements.

The calibration of the photon energy was performed using the $C1s \rightarrow \pi^*$ signal of freshly-cleaved HOPG, which was set at 285.5 eV. All NEXAFS imaging data were processed using LDF software (Synchrotron Research Inc., Melbourne Beach, FL, USA). The NEXAFS data were normalized to the drain current simultaneously measured using a gold mesh located upstream from the analysis chamber. The images were then normalized to the pre-edge region intensity (intensity between 270 and 280 eV). The data were then normalized using the post-edge intensity (at 320 eV) so that any variation in spectral intensity is due to changes in chemical environment and independent on the number density of absorbing atoms.

2.2.3. X-Ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS)

The surface chemistry of a-C:H:Si:O was investigated using a Versa-Probe II (ULVAC-PHI, Chanhassen, MN, USA) X-ray photoelectron spectrometer directly attached to the tribometer chamber. The spectrometer was calibrated following the ISO 15472:2001 norm. The accuracy of the system was ± 0.1 eV. After tribological testing, the a-C:H:Si:O samples were transferred from

the tribometer chamber to the XPS chamber in vacuum, *i.e.*, without any exposure to air. In the present study, the analysis points were identified using a combination of optical microscopic images and X-ray induced secondary electron images (SXI). Small-area XPS spectra were collected in the constant-analyzer-energy (CAE) mode from both wear tracks and non-contact regions using a beam size of 18 μm and a power of 4.3 W. High-resolution XPS spectra were acquired with a pass energy of 23.5 eV and step size of 0.1 eV. This acquisition settings resulted in a full-width-at-half-maximum of the Ag 3d_{5/2} peak of 0.61 eV. Survey spectra were collected with a pass energy of 187.9 eV and step size of 0.8 eV. The spectra were processed using CasaXPS software (version 2.3.16, Casa Software Ltd., Wilmslow, Cheshire, U.K.). An iterated Shirley-Sherwood background was subtracted before peak fitting. No sample charging was observed.

Quantitative analysis on the basis of XPS data was carried out using the method outlined in Ref. [49]. Briefly, the quantification of the surface composition was based on the integrated intensity (*i.e.*, the peak area in Cps x eV) using a first principles model using Powell's equations⁵⁰. The inelastic mean free path (IMFP) was computed using the TPP-2M formula⁵¹.

All XPS results reported herein are mean values computed from three measurements. The corresponding standard deviation is also reported.

2.2.4. Multivariate Analysis of Imaging NEXAFS Data

NEXAFS spectroscopic data were exported from LDF software as ASCII files and processed using Sandia National Laboratories authored programs written in Matlab[®] (MathWorks[®], Natick, MA). Data pretreatment included cropping images to include the center-of-field sample surface where tribological experiments were performed. After spatial median filtering to remove outliers, the raw data were first normalized to the current measured using a gold mesh upstream from the

analysis chamber. A pre-/post-edge normalization was then performed. A detailed description of methodologies for the subsequent multivariate analyses (MVA) is reported in Ref. [52-53]. Briefly, prior to principal component analysis (PCA)⁵⁴⁻⁵⁵, the data were Poisson-scaled in spatial and spectral domains using the inverse of the square-roots of their respective means⁵⁶. Following scaling, the data were subjected to eigenanalysis to evaluate the pseudorank. After estimating a rank for decomposition, data reduction and factor analysis was performed using PCA. The factors were then unscaled, reorthogonalized, and rotated using varimax rotation^{53, 55} to impose spatial simplicity. In addition to PCA and varimax rotation, factors were estimated using multivariate curve resolution (MCR-ALS)⁵⁷ and PARAFAC⁵⁸.

PCA can be represented in matrix form as:

$$\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{TP}^T + \mathbf{E} \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

where \mathbf{D} is the unfolded NEXAFS hyperspectral image data having dimension of $m \times n$. The rows of \mathbf{D} are the image pixels, or spatial domain, and the columns are the energy channels, or spectral domain. For the case of a rank- p decomposition, \mathbf{T} is a $m \times p$ matrix containing the orthogonal spatial factors of \mathbf{D} , and \mathbf{P} is a $n \times p$ orthonormal matrix describing the spectral domain of \mathbf{D} . \mathbf{E} is a $m \times n$ matrix of residuals or noise, and the superscript T indicates the transpose of the preceding matrix.

MCR can be represented in matrix form as:

$$\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{AS}^T + \mathbf{E} \quad \text{Eq. 2}$$

where A is a $m \times p$ matrix and S is a $n \times p$ matrix containing physically interpretable spatial and spectral domain factors, respectively, of D . These factors are typically obtained by applying constraints such as non-negativity during an iterative alternating least squares process.

3. RESULTS

The average friction coefficient computed using the force values at steady-state (*i.e.*, during the last 150 cycles) is displayed as a function of gas (O_2 or H_2) partial pressure in a log-log format in Figure 1a. While the coefficient of friction increased with the oxygen pressure (by a factor of 2.6 over 2 decades of pressure), it decreased upon increasing the hydrogen pressure (by a factor of 3.4 over 2 decades of pressure). Similarly to the friction results, the specific wear rates were strongly affected by the oxygen and hydrogen partial pressure: an increase in the partial pressure of oxygen (hydrogen) led to an increase (decrease) in the specific wear rate (Figure 1b) (by a factor of 5.1 (10.1) over 2 decades of pressure). To further evaluate the major role of the gaseous environment in affecting the tribological response of steel pins sliding against a-C:H:Si:O, the specific wear energy was calculated as the ratio between the cumulative dissipated energy (integral under the friction force vs. sliding distance curve) and the worn volume. While the specific wear energy significantly increased with the hydrogen pressure, it slightly decreased with the oxygen pressure (Figure 1c), by factors of 3 and 0.5 respectively over 2 decades of pressure. These findings clearly show that the tribological response of steel sliding against a-C:H:Si:O is critically dependent on environmental conditions, or, in other words, on gas pressure-dependent chemical process(es) and structural transformation(s) occurring at the steel/a-C:H:Si:O buried sliding interface.

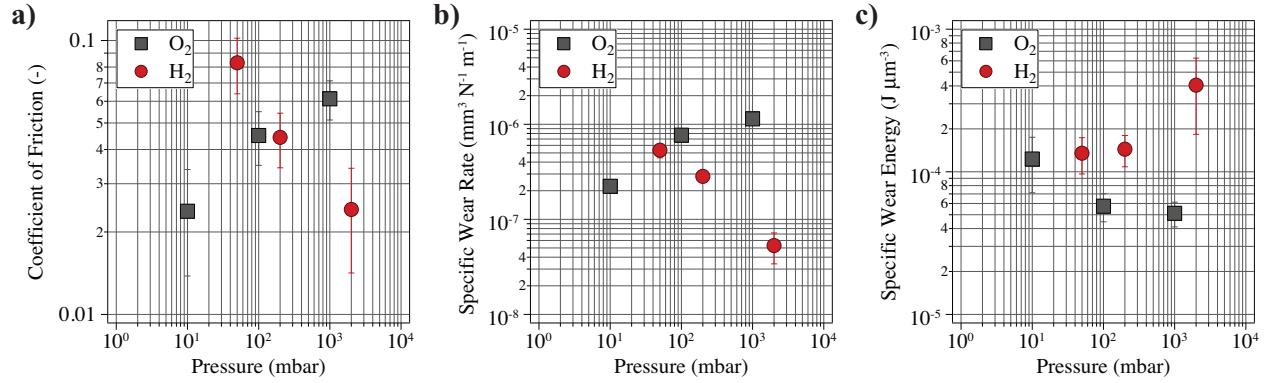


Figure 1. Steady-state coefficient of friction (a), specific wear rate (b), and specific wear energy (c) as a function of the partial pressure of hydrogen and oxygen gas.

To evaluate the surface phenomena occurring in a-C:H:Si:O during the sliding process under different environments, imaging NEXAFS analyses were carried out on a-C:H:Si:O films. Figure 2 displays representative NEXAFS chemical maps acquired at photon energies that correspond to characteristic NEXAFS absorption peaks of a-C:H:Si:O³⁷. These photon energies were selected upon analyzing the typical spectrum of a-C:H:Si:O extracted from the non-contact region (Figure 3a) together with its second derivative spectrum (to easily identify characteristic spectral features). The NEXAFS maps suggested an increase in the fraction of sp² C-C (disordered) bonds and C-H functional groups inside the wear tracks independent of the environment in which the sliding experiments were carried out, as indicated by the increase in electron yield intensity in the NEXAFS maps acquired at 285.1±0.2 eV (C1s→π* transition for disordered C-C sp² bonds⁵⁹⁻⁶⁰) and 287.6±0.2 eV (C1s→σ* transition for C-H groups^{41-42, 59}). A significant increase in the fraction of C=O bonds was observed only in the case where the wear tracks were generated while sliding in oxygen, as indicated by the contrast in the NEXAFS map acquired at 286.7±0.2 eV, a photon

energy corresponding to the $C1s \rightarrow \pi^*$ feature of C=O bonds containing a minor contribution from C-O Rydberg orbitals^{59, 61}.

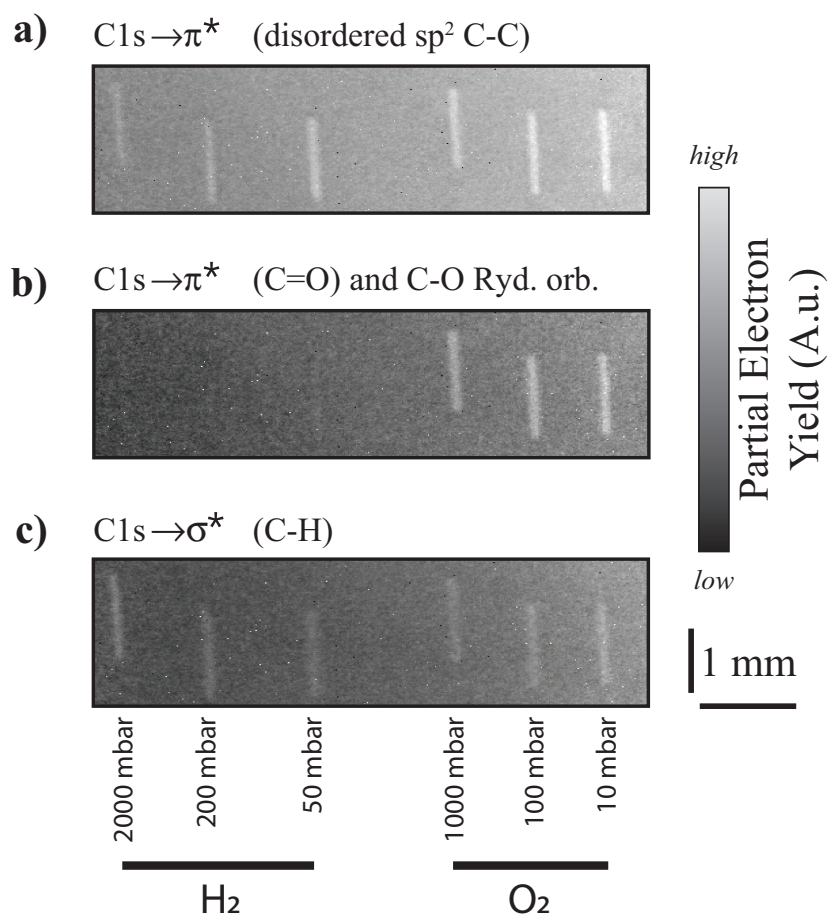


Figure 2. NEXAFS chemical maps collected on an a-C:H:Si:O specimen on which six tribotests were carried out at different hydrogen and oxygen pressure. The maps were acquired at: (a) 285.1 ± 0.2 eV – $C1s \rightarrow \pi^*$ transition for disordered C-C sp^2 bonds⁵⁹⁻⁶⁰, (b) 286.7 ± 0.2 eV – $C1s \rightarrow \pi^*$ feature of C=O bonds with a minor contribution from C-O Rydberg orbitals^{59, 61}, (c) 287.6 ± 0.2 eV – $C1s \rightarrow \sigma^*$ transition for C-H groups^{41-42, 59}.

The comparison of the NEXAFS data extracted from the contact region with the data obtained from the non-contact area indicated slight changes in electron yield for the characteristic absorption signals of a-C:H:Si:O upon sliding (Figure 3b and Figure 3c, top part). Difference spectra (worn spectrum minus unworn spectrum) were assessed to easily identify sliding-induced variations in surface structure and chemistry of a-C:H:Si:O. The calculation of difference spectra enables the contribution of the adventitious contamination layer to the spectral intensity to be removed (assuming this layer on the specimen has a composition and thickness that is laterally homogeneous).

In the case of the tests carried out in hydrogen (Figure 3b), the intensity of the characteristic feature at 285.1 ± 0.2 eV ($C1s \rightarrow \pi^*$ transition for disordered C-C sp^2 bonds⁵⁹⁻⁶⁰) increased in the wear tracks generated at 50 and 200 mbar, which indicates the conversion of C-C bonds from sp^3 to sp^2 , while decreased at 2000 mbar. Furthermore, the peak at 288.8 ± 0.2 eV, which corresponds to the $C1s \rightarrow \sigma^*$ transition for C-Si and C-O bonds, and to the $C1s \rightarrow \pi^*$ transition for C=O groups^{59, 61-62}, decreased in intensity. Since as-deposited a-C:H:Si:O does not contain C-O bonds³²⁻³³, the contribution of the contamination layer (containing C-O bonds) is eliminated upon computing difference spectra and, thus, the signal appearing in difference spectra can be assigned to C-Si bonds. The computed difference spectra also exhibited intense positive signals at 286.0 ± 0.2 eV and 287.8 ± 0.2 eV, which indicate the presence of a higher fraction of C=O and C-H functional groups in the wear track. The detection of a positive signal assigned to carbon-oxygen groups inside the wear tracks generated in hydrogen is due to residual oxygen and/or water in the vacuum chamber. However, the relative intensity of C-H and C=O signals increased with hydrogen pressure, which indicates a progressive surface enrichment of C-H functional groups upon increasing the partial pressure of hydrogen while performing sliding tests against steel pins.

As for the tests carried out in oxygen (Figure 3c), the fraction of sp^2 C-C bonds increased in the wear tracks, as indicated by the positive peaks detected in carbon K-edge difference spectra. The negative peak at 288.8 ± 0.2 eV and the positive peak at 286.0 ± 0.2 eV respectively indicated a decrease in the number of C-Si bonds and an increase in the number of carbonyl/ether groups in the outermost region of a-C:H:Si:O while sliding in oxygen. Due to residual hydrogen (and/or water) in the vacuum chamber during the experiments performed in oxygen, the difference spectra also exhibited a positive signal for the characteristic feature of C-H bonds at 287.8 ± 0.2 eV. However, while no significant variations in the relative intensity of the peaks assigned to carbonyl/ether groups and carbon-hydrogen bonds was observed, a decrease in their absolute intensity occurred with gas pressure (note: the specific wear rate increased with gas pressure).

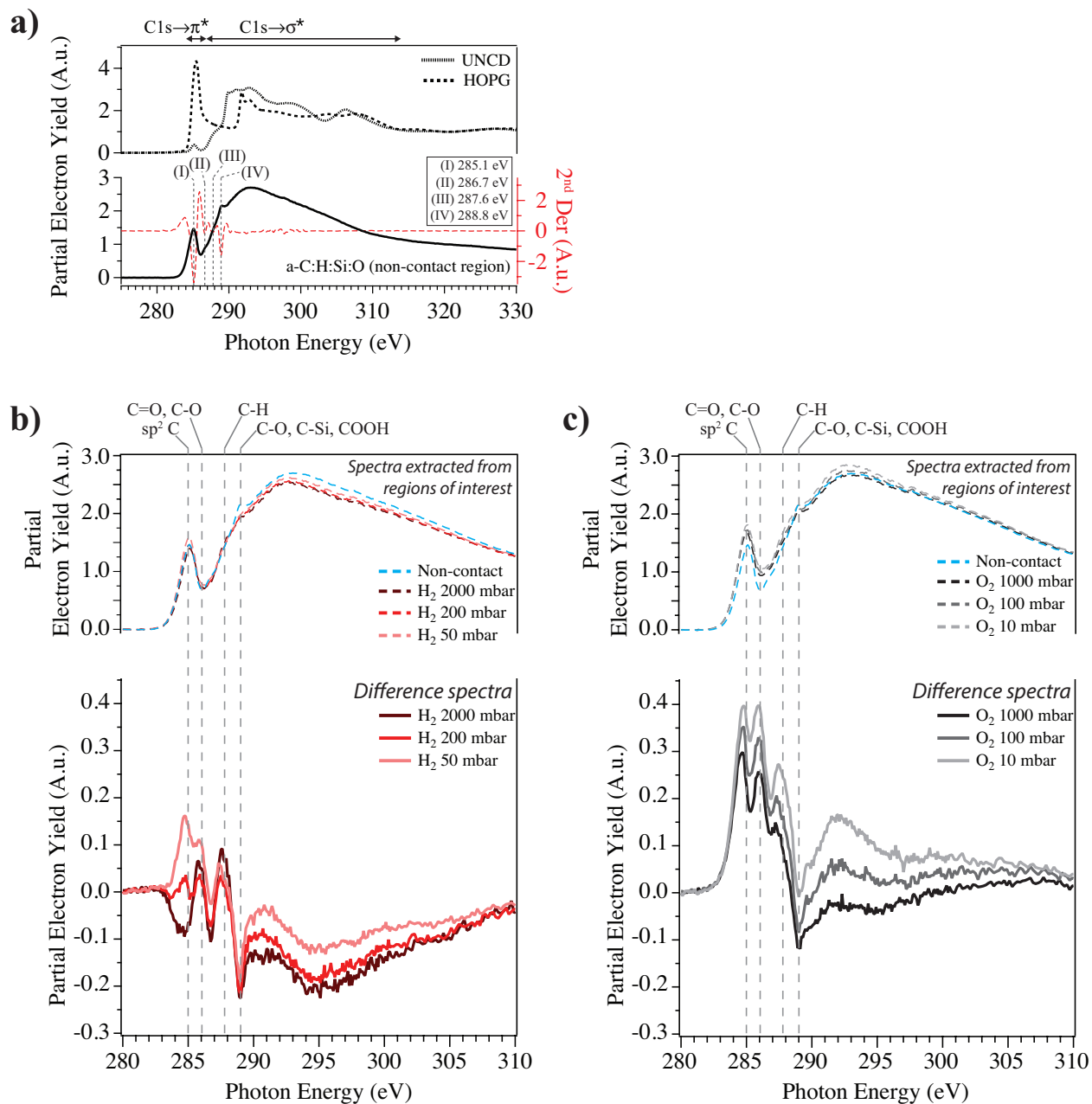


Figure 3. (a) Carbon K-edge NEXAFS spectrum of a-C:H:Si:O extracted from the non-contact region of the NEXAFS images reported in Figure 2. To identify spectral features (absorption bands and shoulders), the second derivative of the spectrum was computed (solid red line). The reference carbon K-edge spectra of UNCD and HOPG are also shown (dashed black lines); (b)-(c) carbon K-edge NEXAFS spectra extracted from non-contact and contact regions of the NEXAFS maps

reported in Figure 2 together with difference spectra (difference in the carbon K-edge NEXAFS spectra extracted from worn and unworn regions of a-C:H:Si:O) ((b) spectra extracted from wear track generated while sliding in H₂; (c) spectra extracted from wear track generated while sliding in O₂).

The relative variation in the fraction of carbon rehybridizing from sp³- to sp²-bonding configuration, computed using Eq. 3 below, is displayed as a function of gas pressure in Figure 4a.

$$\Delta f_{sp^2} = 100 \times \frac{f_{sp^2, worn\ region} - f_{sp^2, unworn\ region}}{f_{sp^2, unworn\ region}} \quad \text{Eq. 3}$$

Upon sliding in an oxygen environment, a higher fraction of C-C bonds rehybridize from sp³ to sp² compared to the tests carried out in hydrogen. Additionally, the relative fraction of carbon atoms transitioning from fourfold-coordination to threefold-coordinated decreases with gas pressure.

The higher fraction of carbon atoms rehybridizing from sp³ to sp² in the experiments performed in oxygen compared to the tests carried out in hydrogen could also explain the larger C-H absorption feature at 287.8±0.2 eV in the difference NEXAFS spectra acquired in the wear tracks generated in oxygen (Figure 3c) relative to the intensity of the same absorption band in the difference NEXAFS spectra collected in the track formed while sliding in hydrogen (Figure 3b). As shown by Michaelson *et al.* in the case of the dissociative adsorption of molecular deuterium onto poly- and single-crystal diamond surfaces, the dissociation mainly occurs on low hybridized carbon (sp or sp²) states⁶³. Thus, the higher fraction of sp²-bonded carbon atoms in the wear track

present in oxygen environments provides a higher number density of surface sites for the hydrogen dissociative adsorption reaction.

To evaluate changes in carbon hybridization state as a function of depth from the specimen surface, C K-edge spectromicroscopy data were also acquired at different EGB voltages (the higher the EGB voltage, the higher the surface sensitivity or the smaller the information depth^{41, 48}). The change in the fraction of sp^2 C atoms with EGB voltage (Figure 4b) exhibits a positive slope for the majority of the experiments, except for the tests performed at 2000 mbar of hydrogen, *i.e.*, under conditions resulting in a small fraction of carbon atoms rehybridizing from sp^3 to sp^2 bonding. These positive slopes suggests the presence of a sp^2 carbon-rich layer in the near-surface region of tribologically-stressed a-C:H:Si:O, meaning that the tribologically-induced conversion of sp^3 -bonded C-C bonds occurs more strongly in the outermost surface regions of a-C:H:Si:O (the EGB-dependent escape depth for Auger electrons corresponding to the $C1s \rightarrow \sigma^*$ transition for C-H bond was reported to decrease from 3.35 nm to 1.50 nm when the EGB voltage is increased from 50 V to 250 V)⁴⁸.

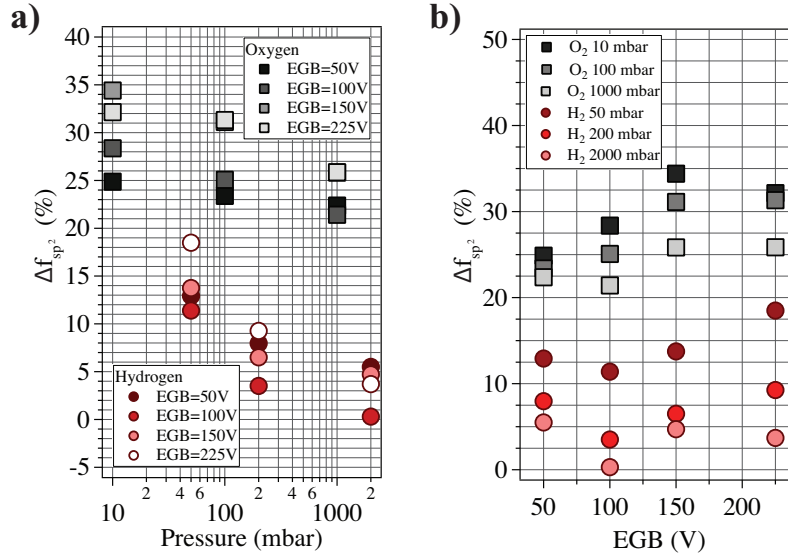


Figure 4. Relative change in the fraction of sp^2 carbon as a function of hydrogen and oxygen partial pressure (a) or EGB voltage (b). The surface sensitivity of NEXAFS measurements increases with EGB voltage^{41, 48}.

Since the carbon K-edge NEXAFS spectra of a-C materials are characterized by broad spectral envelopes, which makes it challenging to develop robust physical models including synthetic peaks to be used to fit experimental data, the imaging NEXAFS data reported above were further processed using multivariate analysis (MVA). Figure 5a displays the spectral factors (*i.e.*, \mathcal{S}) estimated from the MCR-ALS utilizing non-negative constraints of the hyperspectral NEXAFS data, as described in section 2.2.4. Figure 5b contains the corresponding MCR-ALS refolded spatial factors or intensity maps (*i.e.*, \mathcal{A}). Factor 1 was found to resemble the characteristic carbon K-edge NEXAFS spectrum of as-received a-C:H:Si:O. Its intensity slightly decreased inside the wear tracks, which can be due to the attenuation of this signal by a chemically- and/or structurally-different surface layer formed in the wear track, as further suggested by the increase in intensity of factor 2 and 4 inside the wear tracks. Factor 4 is characterized by a very intense feature at 285.0

eV, thus corresponding to a material with a much higher fraction of sp^2 C-C bonds (disordered). The intensity of factor 4 increases inside the wear tracks, especially in those generated under oxygen environments. Additionally, it slightly decreases upon increasing the partial pressure of hydrogen or oxygen. These findings are in agreement with the relative change of the fraction of threefold-coordinated carbon atoms reported in Figure 4a. As for factor 2 and 3, their spectra are very similar. However, factor 3 exhibits a larger slope between 286.5 eV and 288 eV, thus indicating that this factor corresponds to a material with a larger concentration of C-H bonds (the $C1s \rightarrow \sigma^*$ transition for C-H bonds is typically detected at around 287.5 eV^{41-42, 59}). This interpretation is corroborated by the corresponding maps: while the intensity of factor 2 only increases inside the wear tracks generated in oxygen, the intensity of factor 3 decreases inside the tracks formed in oxygen and low hydrogen gas pressure (50 mbar), while it slightly increases for higher hydrogen partial pressure (200 and 2000 mbar). These findings support the conclusions drawn from the computation of the difference between the spectra extracted from both contact and non-contact regions (Figure 3b and 3c).

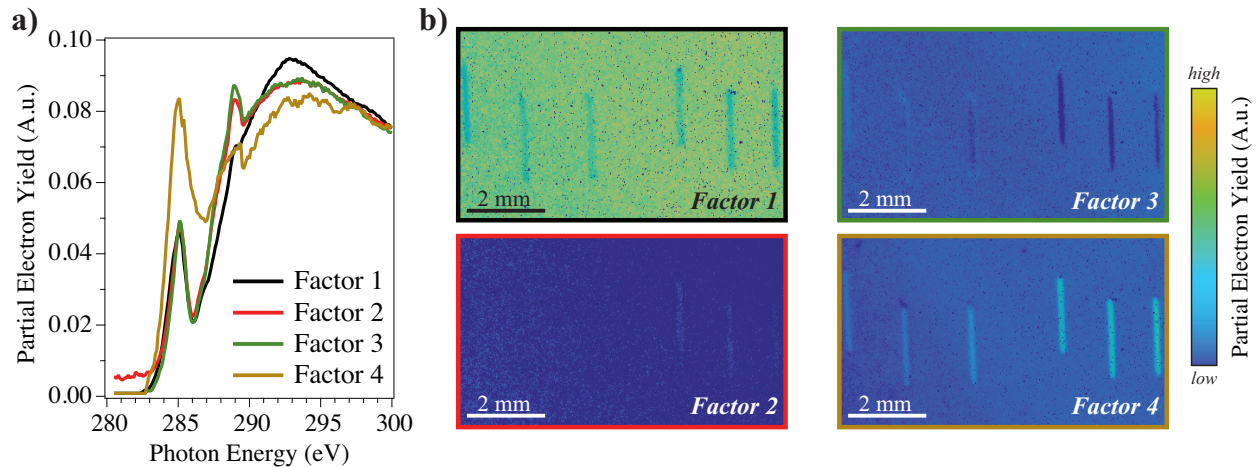


Figure 5. (a) Spectral factors estimated from the MCR-ALS decomposition of hyperspectral carbon K-edge NEXAFS image; and (b) their complementary spatial factor maps. See section 2.2.4 for a description of the methodology for computing these spectral and spatial factors.

In situ (post mortem) XPS measurements were finally performed to quantitatively evaluate changes in surface chemistry of a-C:H:Si:O and determine changes in oxidation state of silicon after tribological tests. The transfer of the specimen from the tribometer chamber to the XPS chamber in vacuum allowed for the characterization of the surface chemistry of wear tracks and out-of-contact regions without any exposure to air and inevitable hydrocarbon contamination. No signals that could be assigned to iron were detected in the survey spectra acquired inside the wear tracks (not shown), indicating that no material was transferred from steel pins to a-C:H:Si:O, in agreement with our previous work³⁷. Figure 6a displays the silicon 2p XPS spectra acquired in the contact regions together with the XPS spectrum collected in the non-contact (*nc*) region. The XPS spectra acquired in the non-contact region indicated the presence of silicon atoms in different oxidation states (+1 to +4) in as-deposited a-C:H:Si:O with an oxygen-to-silicon ratio of 0.82 ± 0.08 . When sliding in hydrogen, a progressive shift of the silicon 2p XPS signal towards

lower binding energies with gas pressure was detected, which indicate that the fraction of silicon atoms having higher oxidation state decreased with gas pressure⁶⁴ (Figure 6b). This can be due to either the removal of an oxidized surface layer, whose presence was suggested in our previous investigation in which surface-sensitive XPS data were compared with bulk-sensitive RBS/HFS measurements³⁴, or to a stress-assisted reduction of silicon. In the case of the sliding tests carried out in oxygen, the silicon 2p XPS spectrum first shifted towards lower binding energies at 10 mbar, which can be again ascribed to the removal of an oxidized surface layer. Increasing the oxygen pressure up to 1000 mbar resulted in a progressive shift of the silicon 2p peak towards higher binding energies, thus indicating an increase in the fraction of silicon atoms with high oxidation states⁶⁴ (Figure 6b).

The quantification of the composition of the a-C:H:Si:O on the basis of XPS data (Figure 6c and 6d) indicated that no significant variations occurred when sliding in hydrogen up to 2000 mbar. However, a significant decrease in oxygen concentration was observed at the highest hydrogen pressure (2000 mbar). As for the tests carried out in oxygen, the concentration of silicon and oxygen progressively increase with gas pressure.

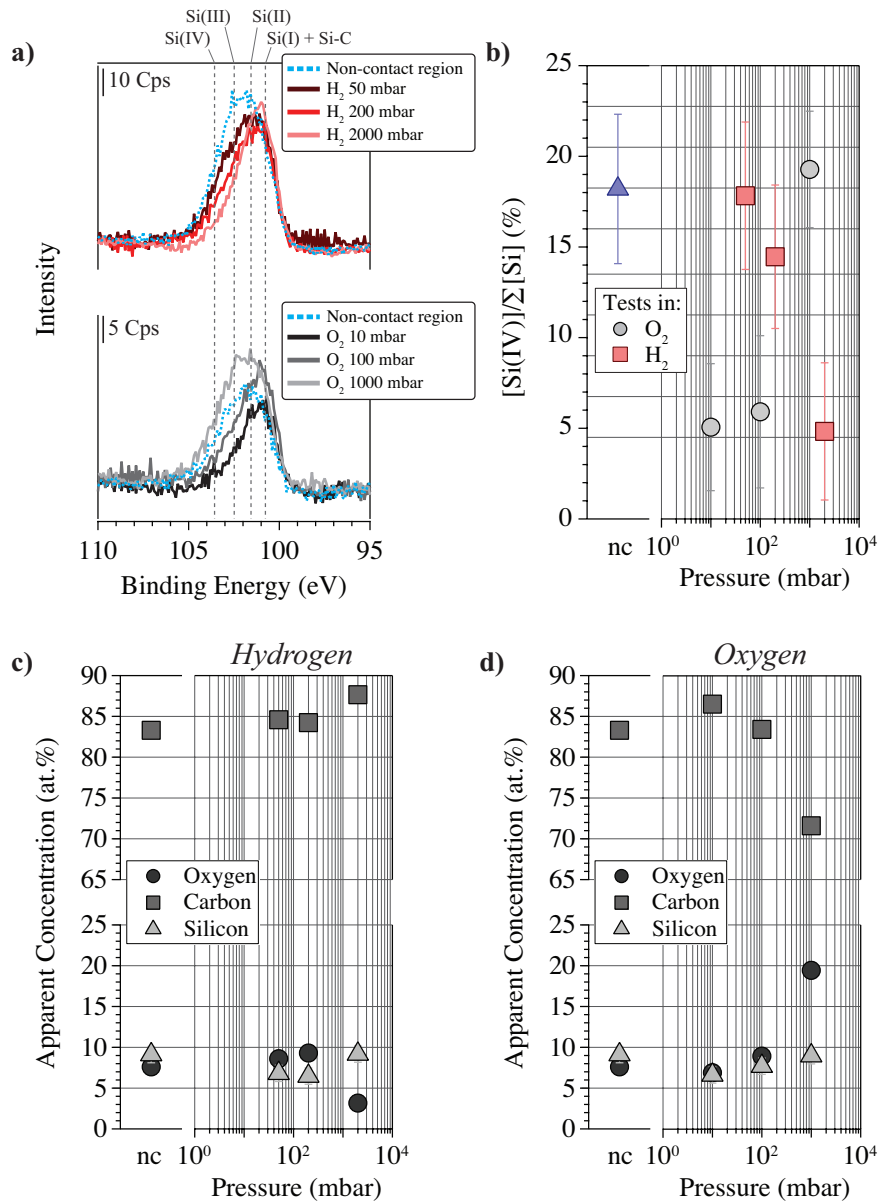


Figure 6. (a) Silicon 2p XPS signals of a-C:H:Si:O obtained from the non-contact region as well as from the wear tracks prepared upon sliding at different hydrogen or oxygen pressure; (b) relative fraction of silicon atoms in oxidation state +4 as a function of gas pressure. The fraction of silicon atoms in oxidation state +4 in the non-contact (*nc*) region is also reported for comparison; (c) surface composition (calculated on the basis of XPS data) of a-C:H:Si:O as a function of hydrogen pressure; and (d) surface composition (calculated on the basis of XPS data) of a-C:H:Si:O as a

function of oxygen pressure. The composition of the non-contact (*nc*) region is also reported for comparison in (c) and (d).

4. DISCUSSION

The results of the tribological experiments presented in this study highlighted the dependence of the tribological response of a-C:H:Si:O sliding against steel on the environment, namely the pressure and nature of the gas leaked in the tribometer chamber. More specifically, the coefficient of friction and specific wear rate decrease with the hydrogen partial pressure, whereas they increase with the oxygen partial pressure (between 10 and 10³ mbar). This opposite evolution of the tribological behavior of a-C:H:Si:O with gas pressure for the tests carried out in hydrogen and oxygen clearly suggests a strong dependence of the mechanical response on the surface chemical and structural changes occurring in a-C:H:Si:O upon sliding or at the a-C:H:Si:O/steel sliding interface.

Insights into the tribologically-induced variations in surface chemistry and bonding are gained by *ex situ* NEXAFS spectromicroscopic measurements performed on a-C:H:Si:O. The spectra extracted from the wear tracks as well as the outcomes of multivariate analysis clearly indicate the tribologically-induced generation of a surface layer containing a higher fraction of disordered sp² C-C bonds together with the presence of a gradient in sp² carbon concentration as a function of depth from the sample surface (fraction of sp² carbon increasing in the outermost regions). This finding agrees with our previous study³⁷, and with the outcomes of simulations/experiments performed using self-mated diamond contacts, or hydrogenated or hydrogen-free amorphous carbon contacts^{25-26, 43, 65-67}.

To investigate whether the formation of a surface layer that contains a higher fraction of disordered threefold-coordinated carbon atoms is correlated with the friction behavior of steel sliding against a-C:H:Si:O in hydrogen or oxygen, the variation of the fraction of sp^2 -hybridized carbon (calculated on the basis of NEXAFS data acquired with EGB=100 V. See Figure 4) was plotted as a function of the cumulative energy dissipated during the friction tests (Figure 7). When sliding in hydrogen, increasing the gas pressure reduces the cumulative dissipated energy, and reduces the fraction of carbon atoms that have rehybridized from sp^3 - to sp^2 -bonding. On the contrary, an increase in the cumulative dissipated energy was observed upon increasing the oxygen pressure. However, increasing the oxygen pressure also reduces the fraction of carbon atoms converting from sp^3 - to sp^2 -bonding. This result clearly indicates that the generation of a sp^2 -bonded carbon-rich layer is not a sufficient condition for achieving low friction independently of the gas environment.

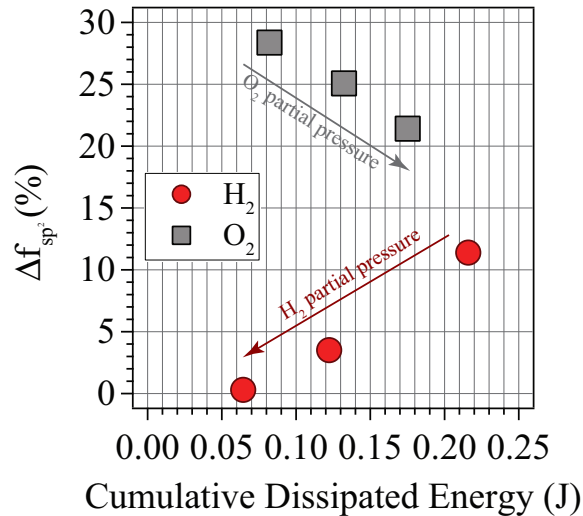


Figure 7. Relative change of the fraction of sp^2 carbon (computed from imaging NEXAFS data acquired with EGB voltage equal to 100 V, Figure 4) as a function of the cumulative energy dissipated during sliding experiments (integral under the friction force vs. sliding distance curve).

Based on these findings and on the outcomes of the surface-analytical investigations of a-C:H:Si:O after sliding experiments, the following model is proposed for explaining the tribological behavior of steel/a-C:H:Si:O contacts (Figure 8) where gas pressures are sufficiently high to avoid the adhesive transfer of steel to the a-C:H:Si:O surface, *i.e.*, in the low friction regime. While sliding, nanoscale asperities on the surface of a-C:H:Si:O film and steel pin collide and contacts are formed (Stage 1 and 2). As shown by Kunze *et al.*²⁶ and Le Huu *et al.*⁶⁵, a stress-induced rehybridization of carbon atoms from sp^3 - to sp^2 -bonding occurs during deformation of these asperities. The resulting highly strained sp^2 C-C bonds at sliding interfaces²⁶ are prone to react with molecules in the environment⁶⁸ (Stage 3), such as highly reactive gases (*e.g.*, H_2 or O_2), and, thus, easily break, as proposed in our previous work³⁷. The reaction between strained sp^2 C-C bonds and gas species, whose rate is dependent on the gas and its partial pressure, not only leads to the generation of a transfer layer on the steel pin, but also leaves a fully-passivated surface with a higher fraction of sp^2 -hybridized carbon atoms compared to the one in the bulk of a-C:H:Si:O.

When sliding in hydrogen, hydrogen molecules react with strained C-C sp^2 bonds to create a hydrogenated amorphous carbon layer with low shear strength (Stage 4), consistent with the study of Scharf *et al.*²⁸. The surface passivation of a-C:H:Si:O with hydrogen atoms also precludes covalent bonds to be formed across the sliding interface^{1, 16, 69}. Increasing the hydrogen gas pressure increases the rate of the reaction occurring at the sliding interface, which results in a fractional increase of C-H bonds in the near-surface region, thus decreasing the shear strength of the material at the sliding interface. This is proposed to reduce friction with gas pressure.

Upon sliding in oxygen, the strained C-C sp^2 bonds react with oxygen molecules, whose dissociative adsorption results in the generation of surface carbonyl/ether groups. In our previous

work³⁷, the formation of an interfacial material with a high degree of saturation was proposed to lead to low friction for steel/a-C:H:Si:O sliding contacts at an oxygen pressure of 10 mbar. This hypothesis is supported by published literature that highlighted the key role of ether/keto groups in inhibiting the formation of strong C-C covalent bonds across the sliding interface between diamond surfaces, thus aiding in friction reduction⁷⁰. While the formation of additional C=O/C-O groups could increase the shear strength of the interfacial material and/or contribute to the formation of ether linkages across the interface, the absolute intensity of the signal assigned to C=O/C-O bonds in difference NEXAFS spectra (Figure 3c) decreased with gas pressure, thus not explaining the progressive increase in friction of a-C:H:Si:O with oxygen pressure. However, *in situ* (*post mortem*) X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy analyses provide insights into the gas-pressure dependent friction response for a-C:H:Si:O: the oxygen content in the outermost region of a-C:H:Si:O increased with the oxygen partial pressure together with a continuous increase in the fraction of silicon atoms that are in high oxidation state. These changes are proposed to lead to the formation of an interfacial material with a progressively higher shear strength, thus increasing friction with gas pressure.

The slight changes in surface composition of the wear tracks generated on a-C:H:Si:O with gas pressure observed in the present study is consistent with the results of ToF-SIMS analyses carried out by Scharf *et al.* on tribotracks formed by a silicon nitride pin sliding on a-C:H:Si:O²⁸, which indicated small variations in intensity for the characteristic fragments of a-C:H:Si:O (*e.g.*, O⁻, SiO₂⁻, Si⁻, C₁⁻) inside the wear tracks compared to the out-of-contact region independently of the gas environment (humid air, dry air, or dry nitrogen). The ToF-SIMS characterization of silicon nitride pins provided evidence for the strong influence of the environment on the chemistry of tribofilms formed on countersurfaces: in dry nitrogen, tribofilms were rich in hydrogenated carbon-

containing species, while in humid conditions they contained significant amounts of silicon and silicon oxide fragments. These variations in tribofilm chemistry formed on silicon nitride pins was correlated with the interfacial shear strength (9 MPa in dry nitrogen and 78 MPa in humid conditions).

While further studies are required to quantitatively evaluate the chemistry and structure of tribofilms formed on the steel pins during sliding on a-C:H:Si:O, the present work demonstrates, for the first time, that a-C:H:Si:O undergoes environmentally-dependent changes in carbon bonding configuration and silicon oxidation state, which affect the shear strength of the interfacial material.

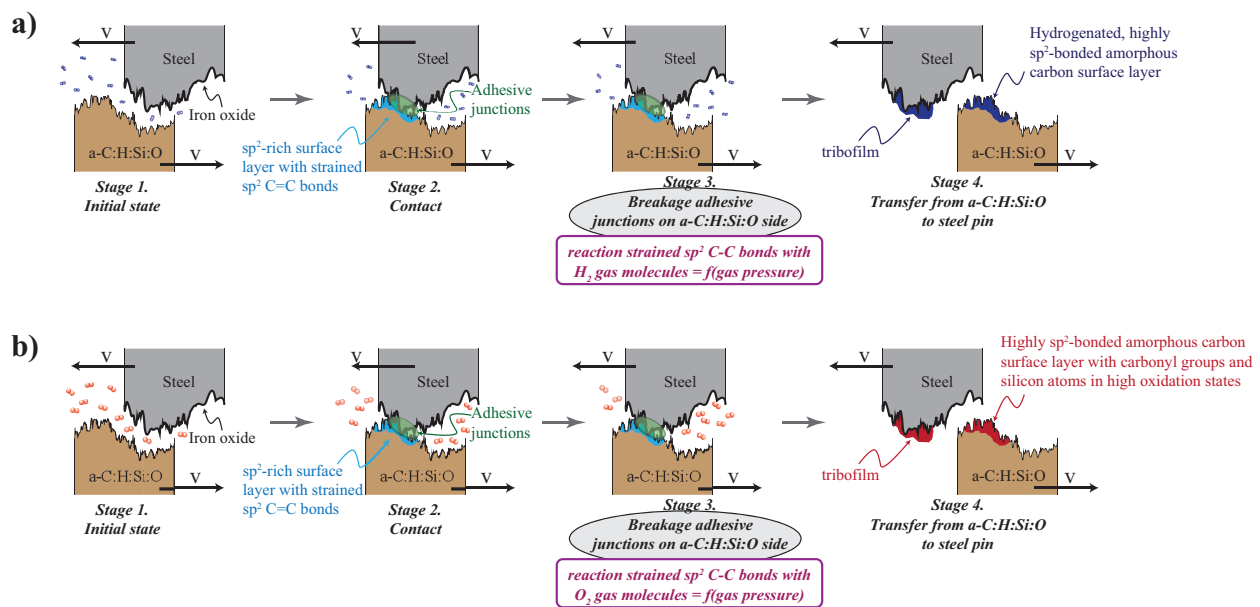


Figure 8. Model proposed to describe the friction response of a steel vs. a-C:H:Si:O tribosystem sliding in hydrogen (a) or oxygen (b) atmosphere.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The tribological response of a steel pin sliding against a-C:H:Si:O was evaluated as a function of the partial pressure of oxygen and hydrogen in vacuum in the low friction/low wear regime, where sufficient gas pressure prevents steel adhering to the a-C:H:Si:O, with the velocity accommodation mode being interfacial sliding between the wear track and the carbonaceous tribofilm formed on the countersurface. While the coefficient of friction and wear rate in this regime increase with the oxygen partial pressure, they decrease with the hydrogen partial pressure. The post-mortem analysis of a-C:H:Si:O flats by *in situ* XPS and *ex situ* NEXAFS spectromicroscopy together with the use, for the first time, of multivariate analysis (MVA) methods to process complex surface-analytical spectroscopic data, allowed for the identification of the surface chemical and structural changes occurring on a-C:H:Si:O upon sliding in different environmental conditions. The analytical results indicated the stress-induced sp^3 -to- sp^2 -rehybridization of C-C bonds near the surface. The strained sp^2 C-C bonds generated at sliding interfaces are prone to reacting with gas molecules. In the case of the sliding tests carried out in hydrogen, this reaction results in the formation of a hydrogenated amorphous carbon interfacial material on the flat, in which the fraction of C-H bonds increases with gas pressure. The progressive decrease of the shear strength of the interfacial material is proposed to be the reason behind the decrease of friction with hydrogen pressure. As for the experiments in oxygen environments, the reaction of strained sp^2 C-C bonds at the sliding interface with oxygen molecules leads to a progressive increase in oxygen content in outermost regions of a-C:H:Si:O. This, together with a higher percentage of silicon atoms with high oxidation states, increases the shear strength of the interfacial material, which is proposed to cause an increase in friction with oxygen partial pressure.

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Typical friction force vs. slider position during one reciprocating cycle.

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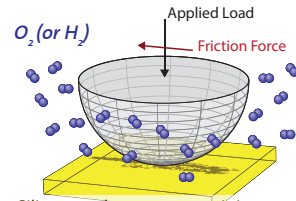
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TOC GRAPHICS

a-C:H:Si:O vs. steel - tribological testing under different environmental conditions (p_{hydrogen} and p_{oxygen})



Silicon- and oxygen-containing hydrogenated amorphous carbon (a-C:H:Si:O)

