Task

For an electroplating process, the local thickness and quality of the plated layer depend on the local electric current density on the surface of the parts. Typically, the current density is highest on edges and lowest for sunken regions of the surface.

The current density distribution across the parts is investigated using an electric field analysis and the resulting layer thickness is then calculated.

Solution

For calculating the current conduction field, an ANSYS® FEM model is created from the electroplating cell’s electrolyte volume. The electrolyte conductivity is assigned to this FEM mesh as a material property.

A local potential drop develops at the boundary between metallic parts and an electrolyte and this has a nonlinear relationship to the local current density. This boundary potential is called "overpotential". It affects the current density distribution across the parts and has to be determined in a laboratory for each specific combination of metal surface and electrolyte. Once known, this function can be implemented into the simulation as a nonlinear surface boundary condition.

After applying the given cell voltage or current, the FEM analysis returns the current density distribution on the parts. The resulting local layer thickness is finally calculated from the local current density, given plating time and various coefficients.

Customer Benefit

The simulation allows for optimization of the electroplating cell and parts:

- Predicting fluctuations of layer thickness and quality across the parts as well as across rack positions
- Investigating the interaction between multiple parts in an electroplating cell
- Designing anode shapes, non-conducting shields or modifying parts for optimum plating conditions
- Reducing plating material consumption by homogenization of layers

In collaboration with Atotech Deutschland GmbH