

# **Electrochemical Application of Barium Sulfate Plating and Gold Plating Bath Analysis**

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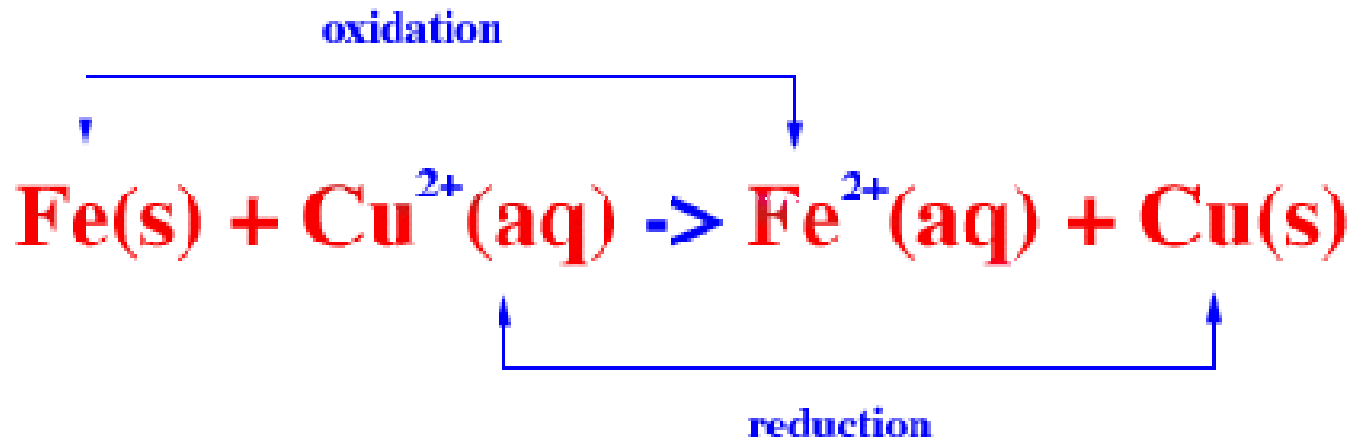




# Basics of Electrochemistry

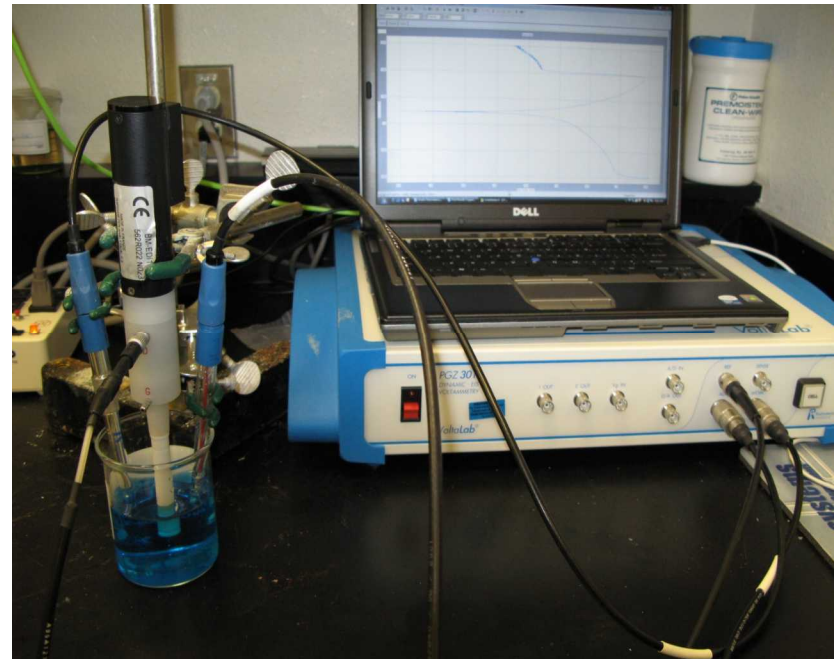
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- Redox Reaction - a reaction in which there is a transfer of electrons from one species to another
- Oxidation – removal of electrons
- Reduction – addition of electrons



# Electrochemical Cell

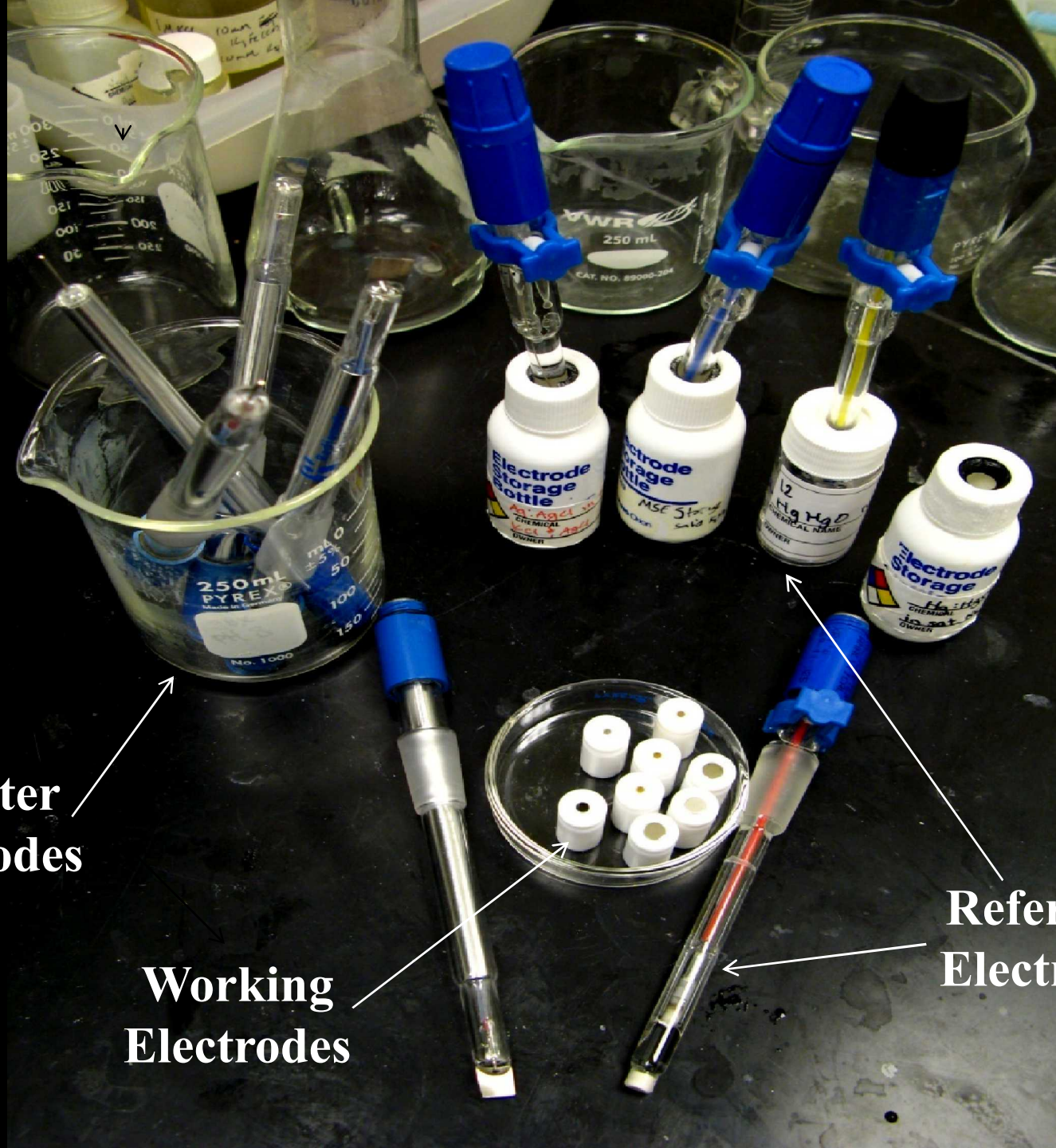
- Consists of two electrodes (metallic conductors) in contact with an electrolyte (an ionic conductor)
- The electrode at which oxidation occurs is called the anode, and the electrode at which reduction occurs is called the cathode.



**Counter  
Electrodes**

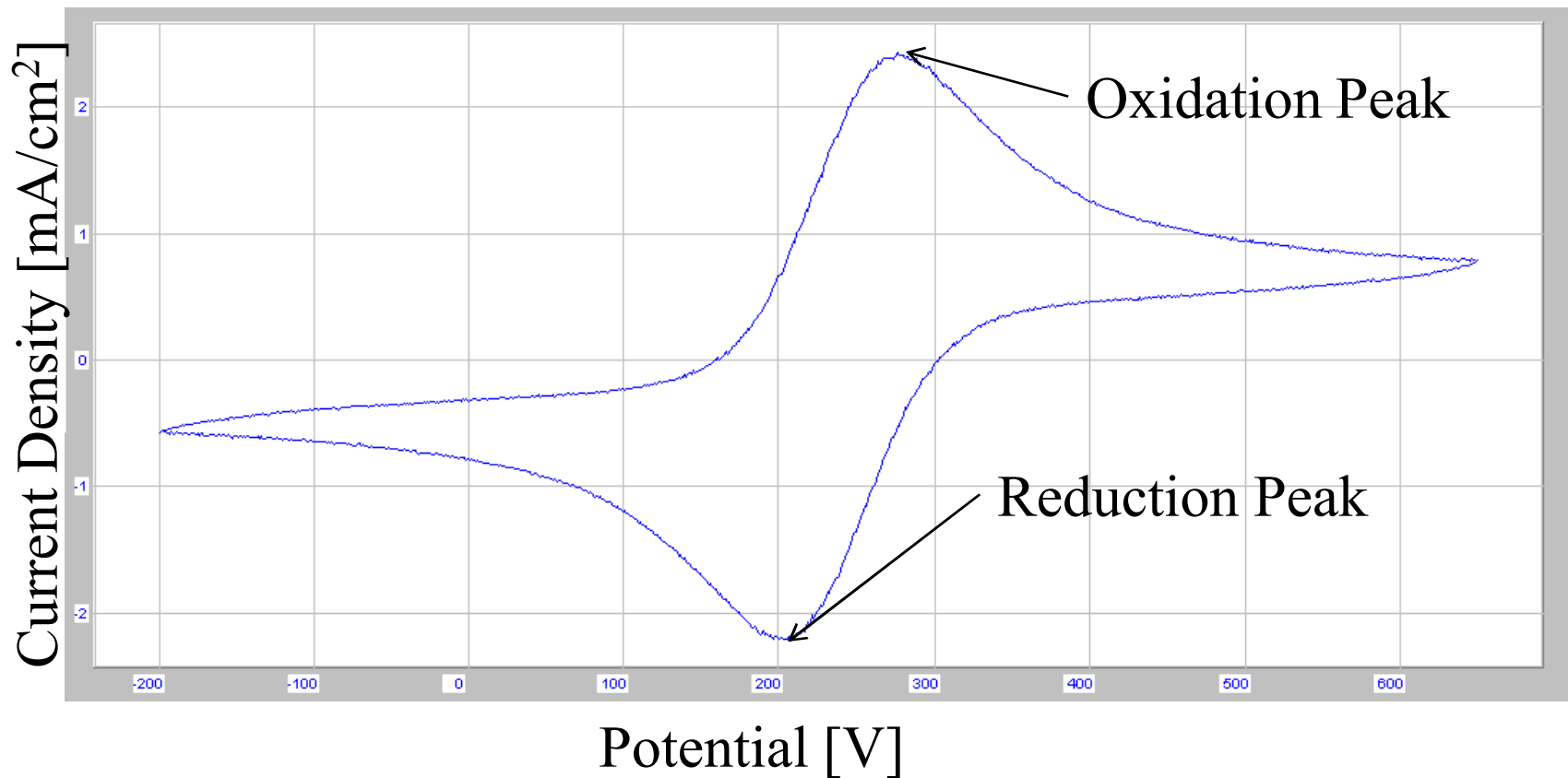
**Working  
Electrodes**

**Reference  
Electrodes**



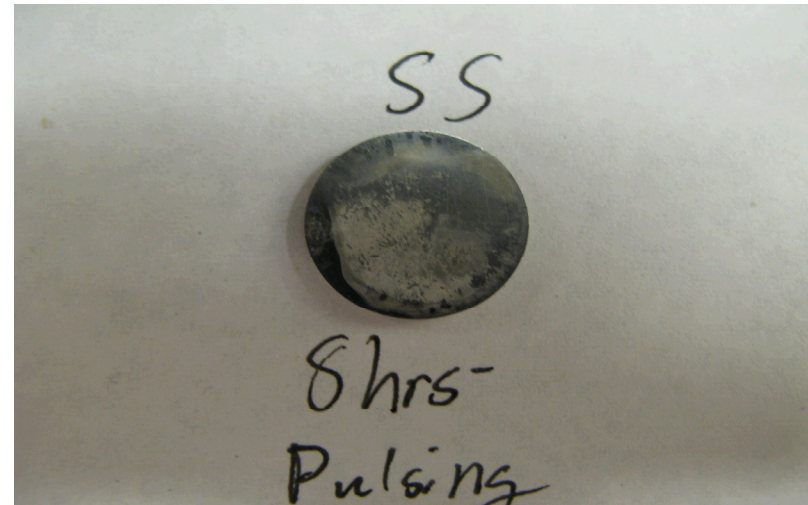
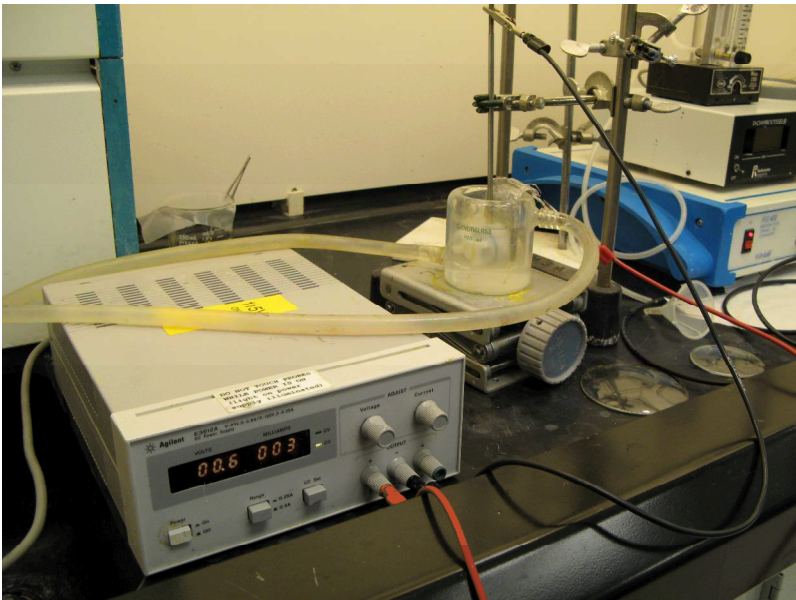


# Voltammetry



# My Projects

- **Project #1 - Coating a metallic substrate with a film of Barium Sulfate for a part of an optical lens**



- **Project #2 - Analyze the effects of different additives in a gold plating bath**



# Barium Sulfate Plating

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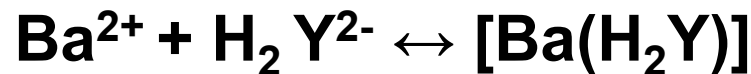
- **Anode – Stainless Steel – 1cm<sup>2</sup>**
- **Cathode – Platinum Mesh**
- **Solution – Stabilized BaSO<sub>4</sub> bath: 1:20:1 volume ratio of .025 M Barium Nitrate, .025 M disodium salt of EDTA, and .025 M Potassium Sulfate**



# Barium Sulfate Plating

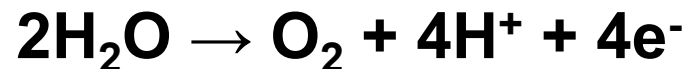
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- EDTA and  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$  form a 1:1 complex according to the equation:



which dissociates at a pH below 8.

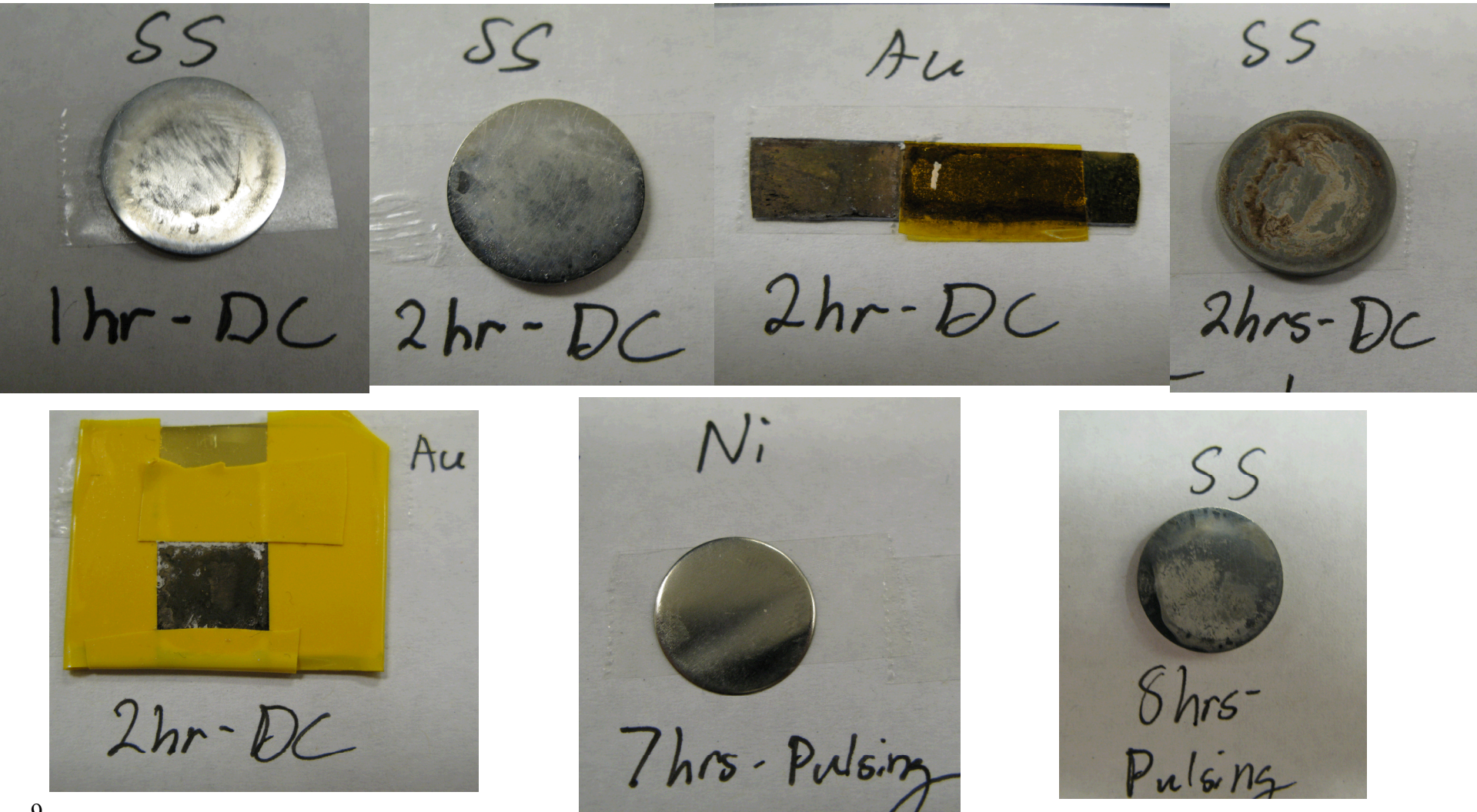
- An oxygen evolution reaction –



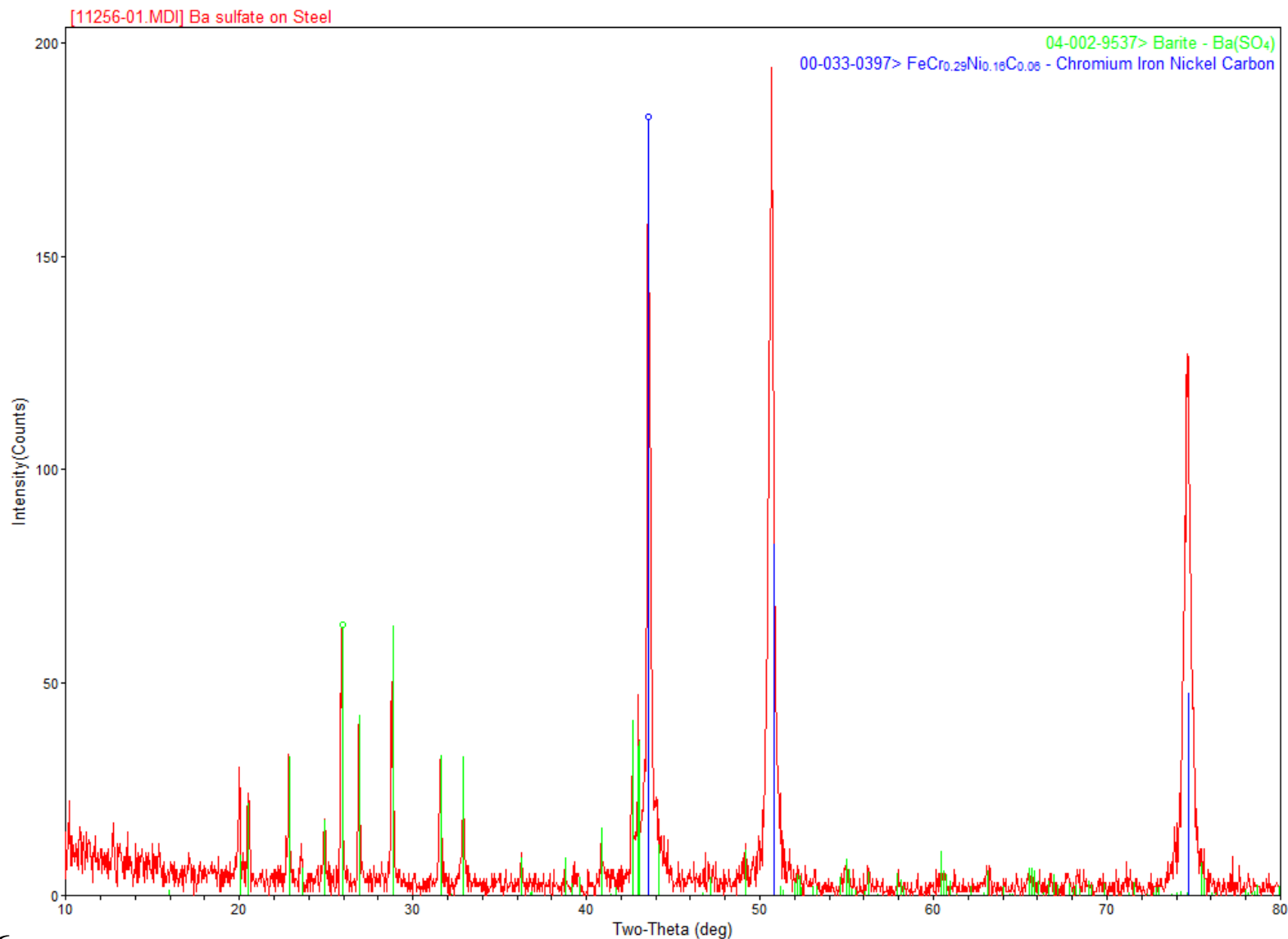
occurs at the surface of the anode, creating a steep decline in the pH of the bath. This dissociates the complex and causes deposition of  $\text{BaSO}_4$  on the anode.



# Barium Sulfate Plating Results

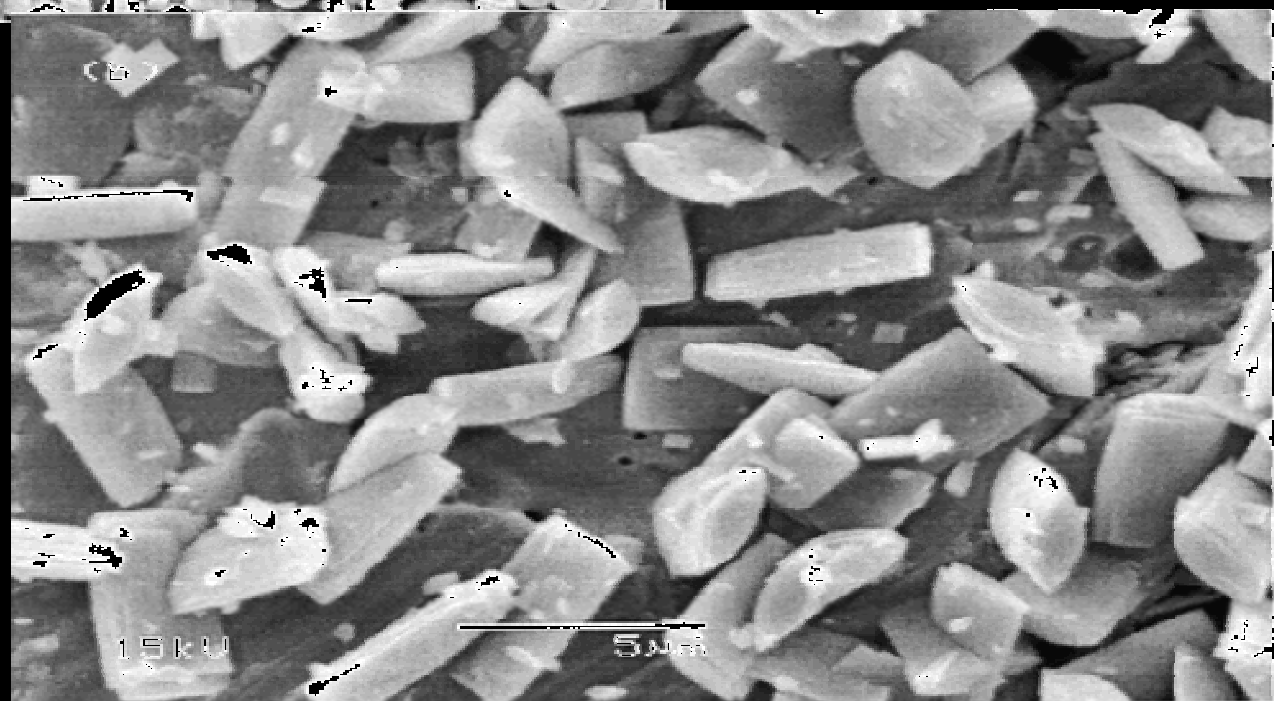
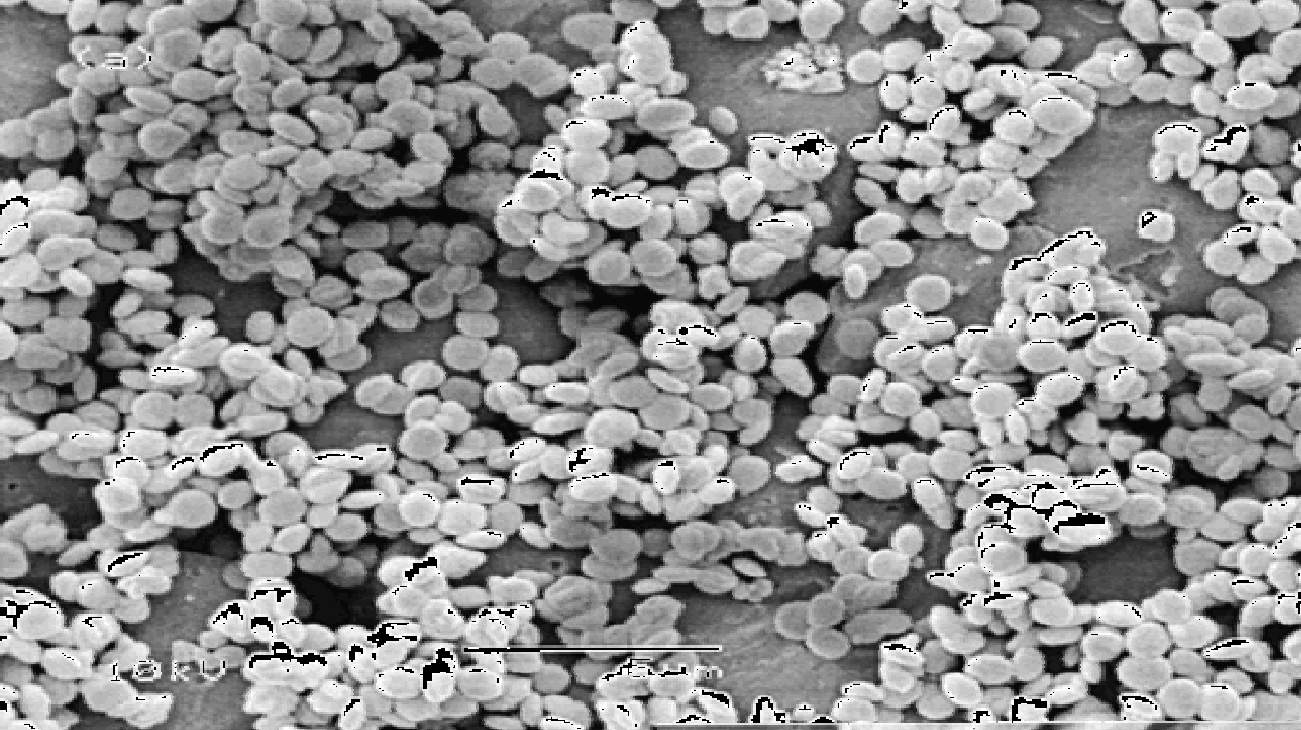


# XRD confirms BaSO<sub>4</sub> powder present on stainless-steel substrate



11256

\*Performed by Mark Rodriguez





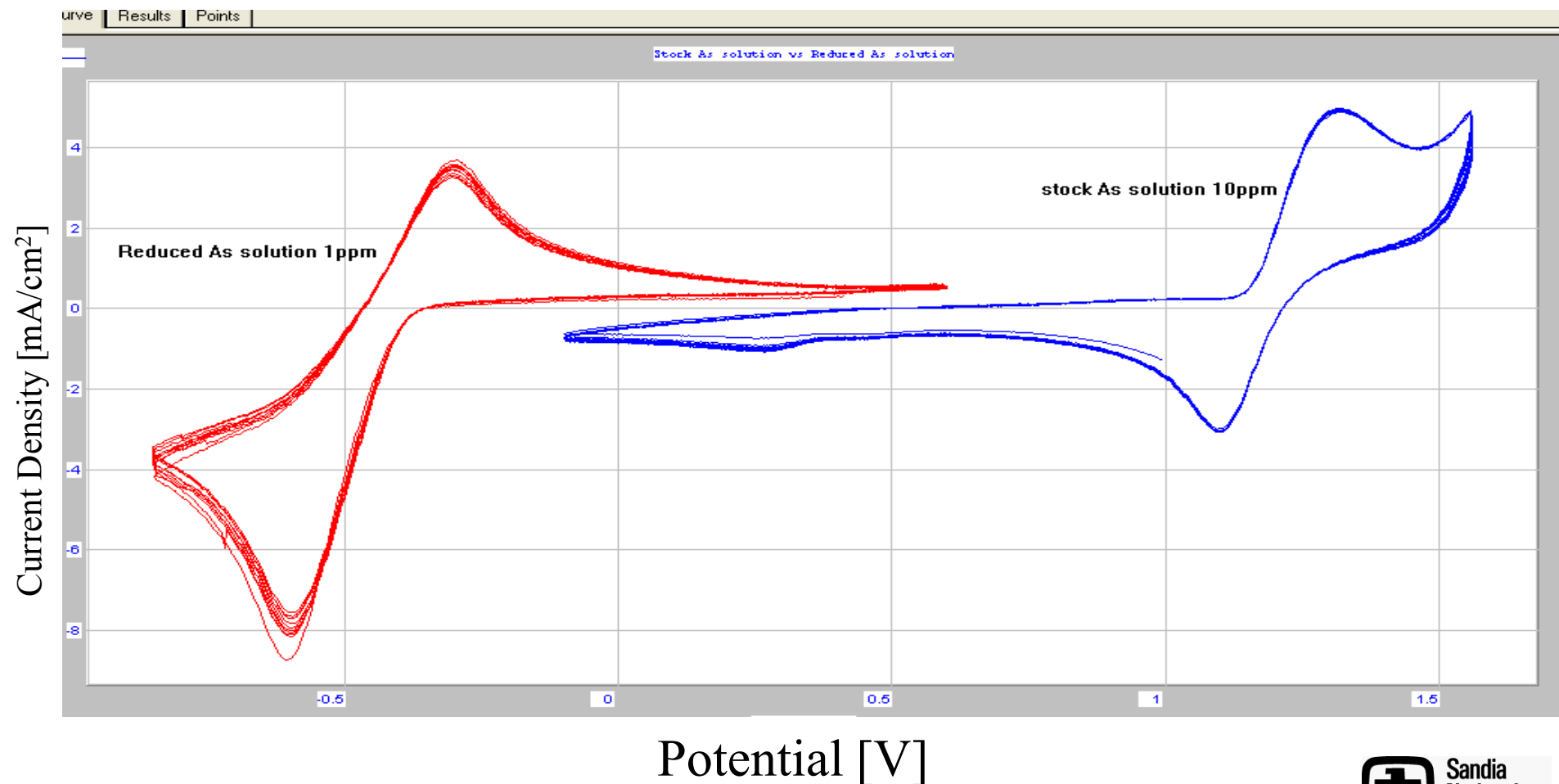
# Gold Plating Bath

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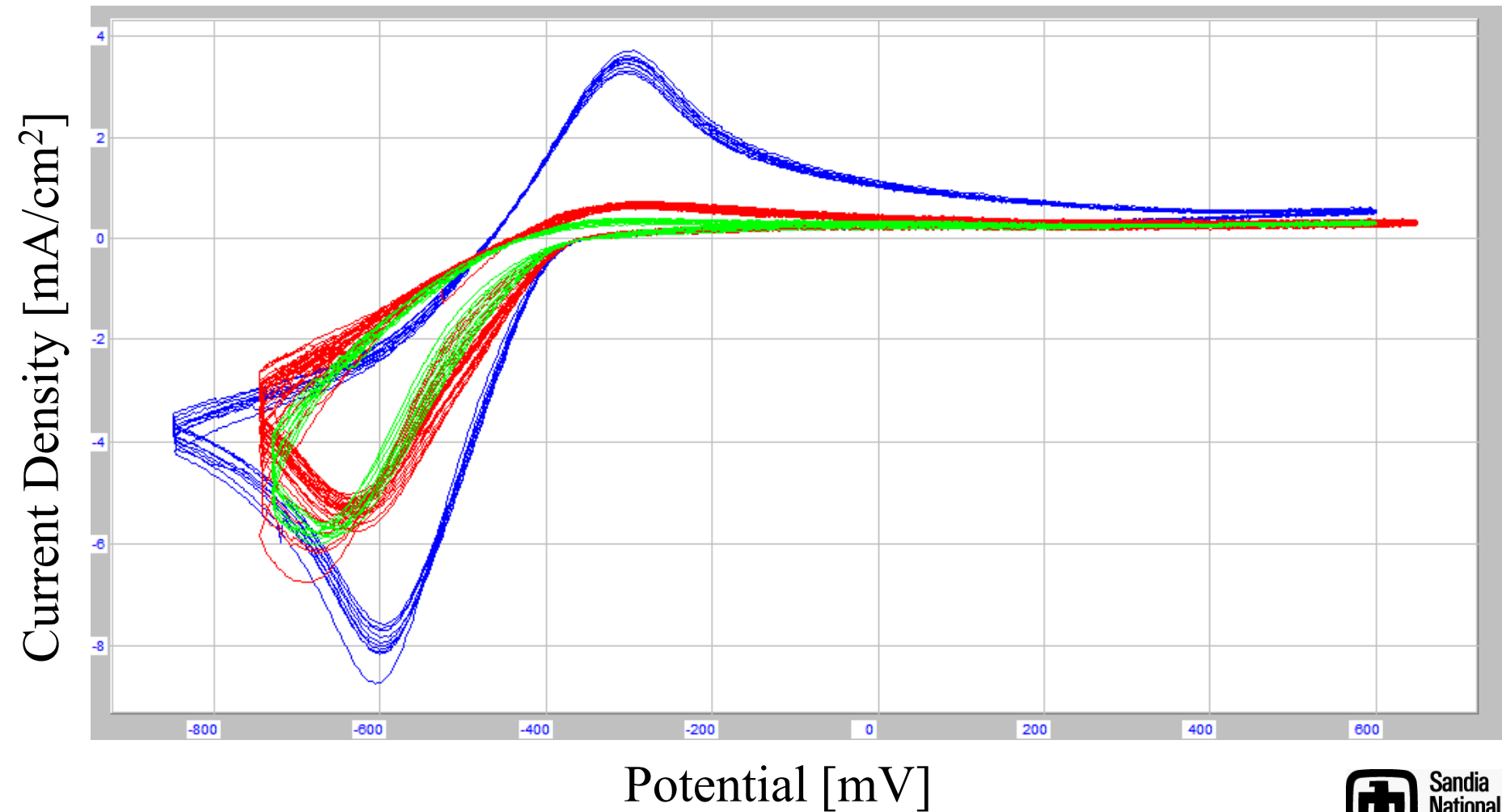
- Variables Tested:
  - Time
  - Temperature
  - Arsenic Concentration
  - Au Conducting Salt
  - Sodium Thiosulfate



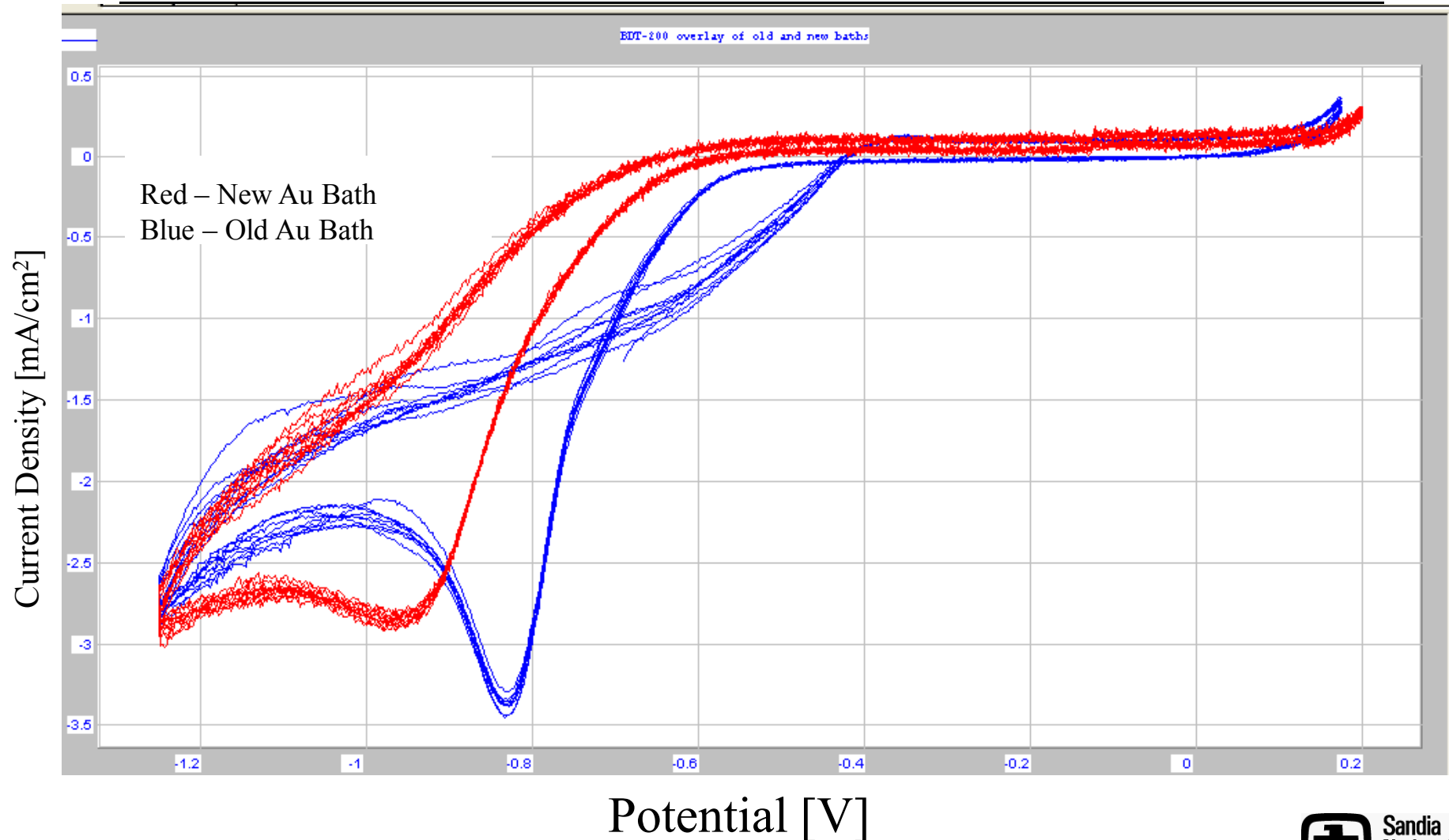
# As solutions (stock and reduced)



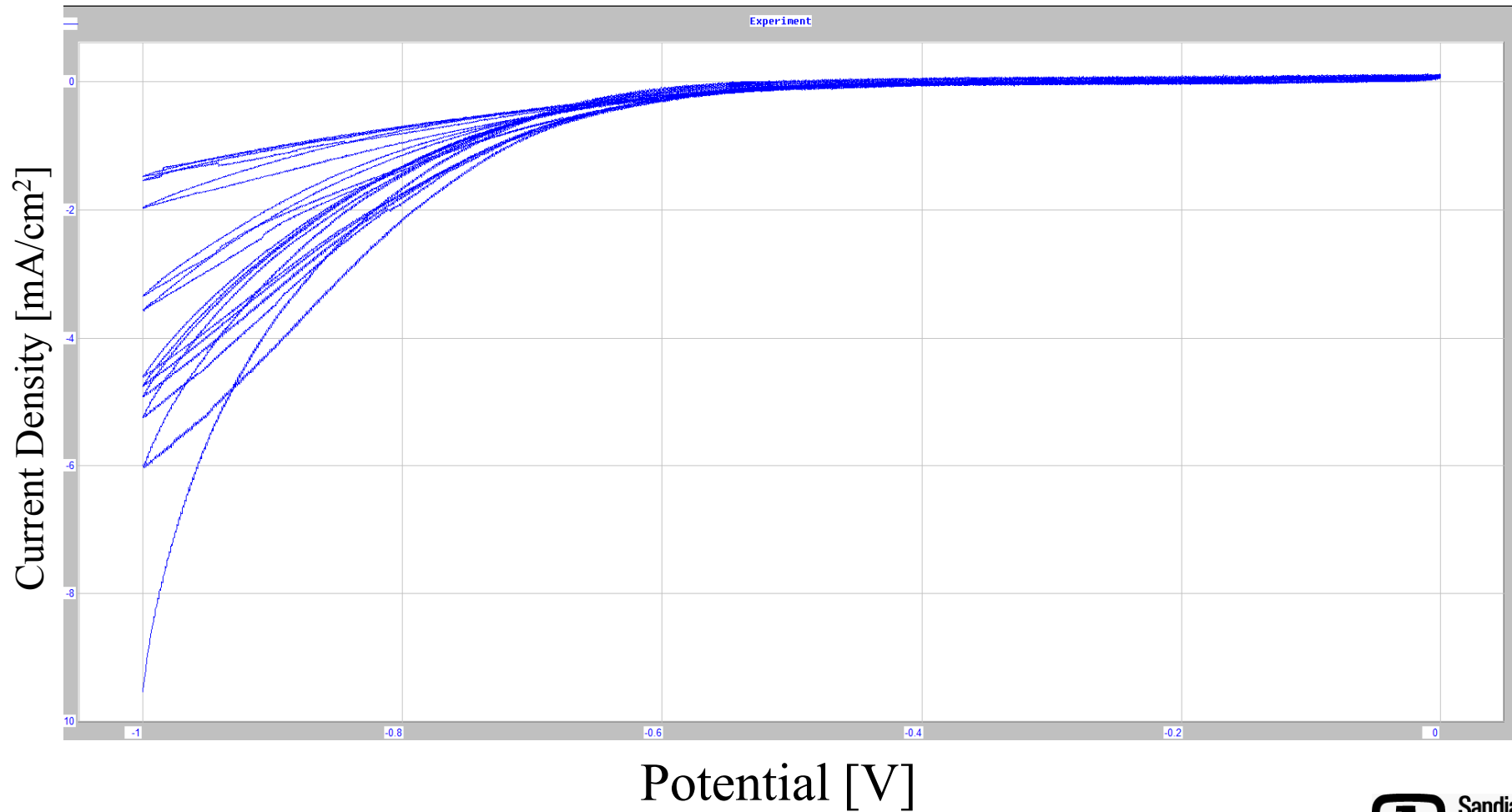
## As Solution Over 3 days



# Au Plating Bath - chemistries (old & new)

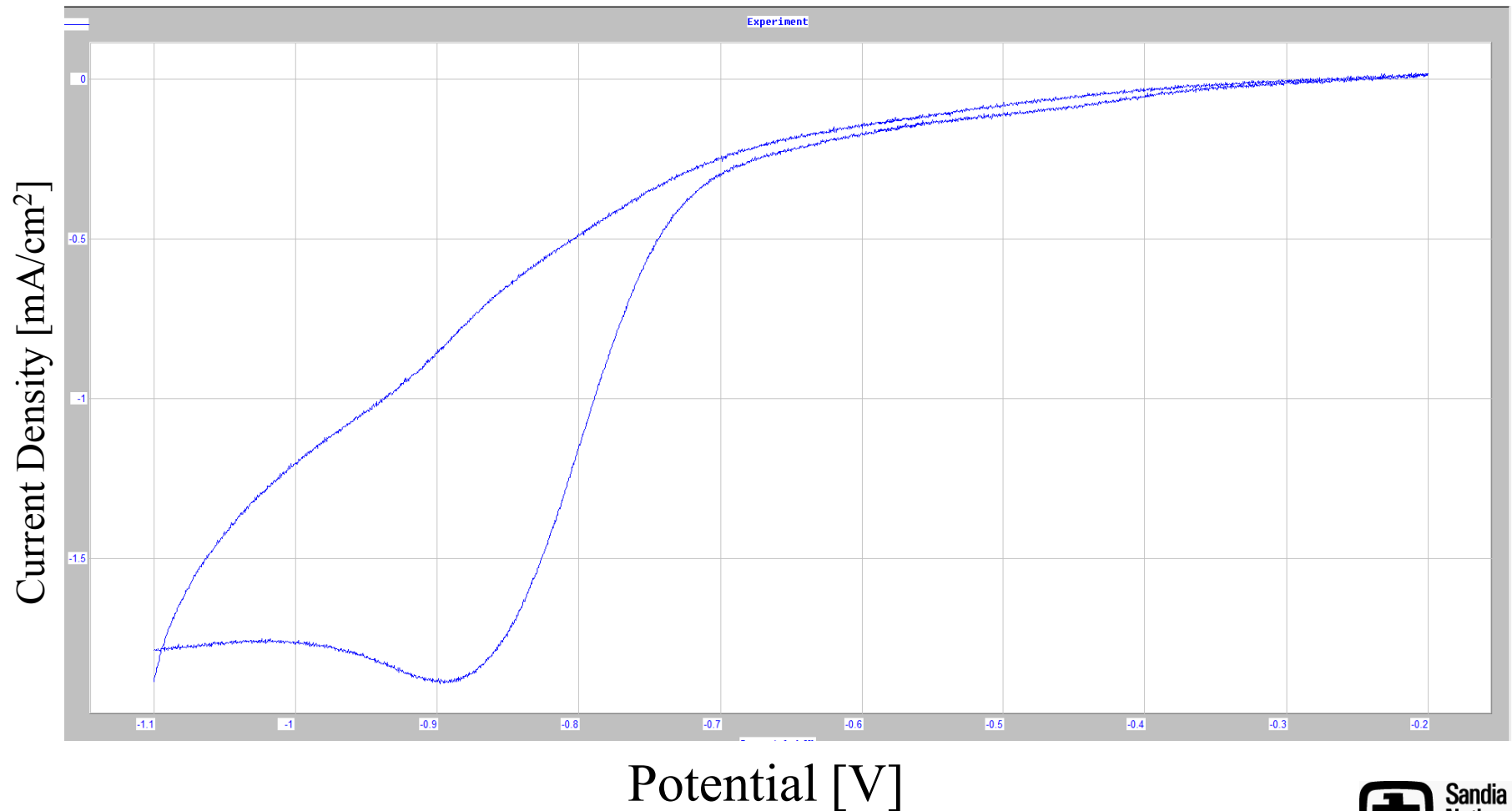


# CV of Decomposed Au Plating Bath

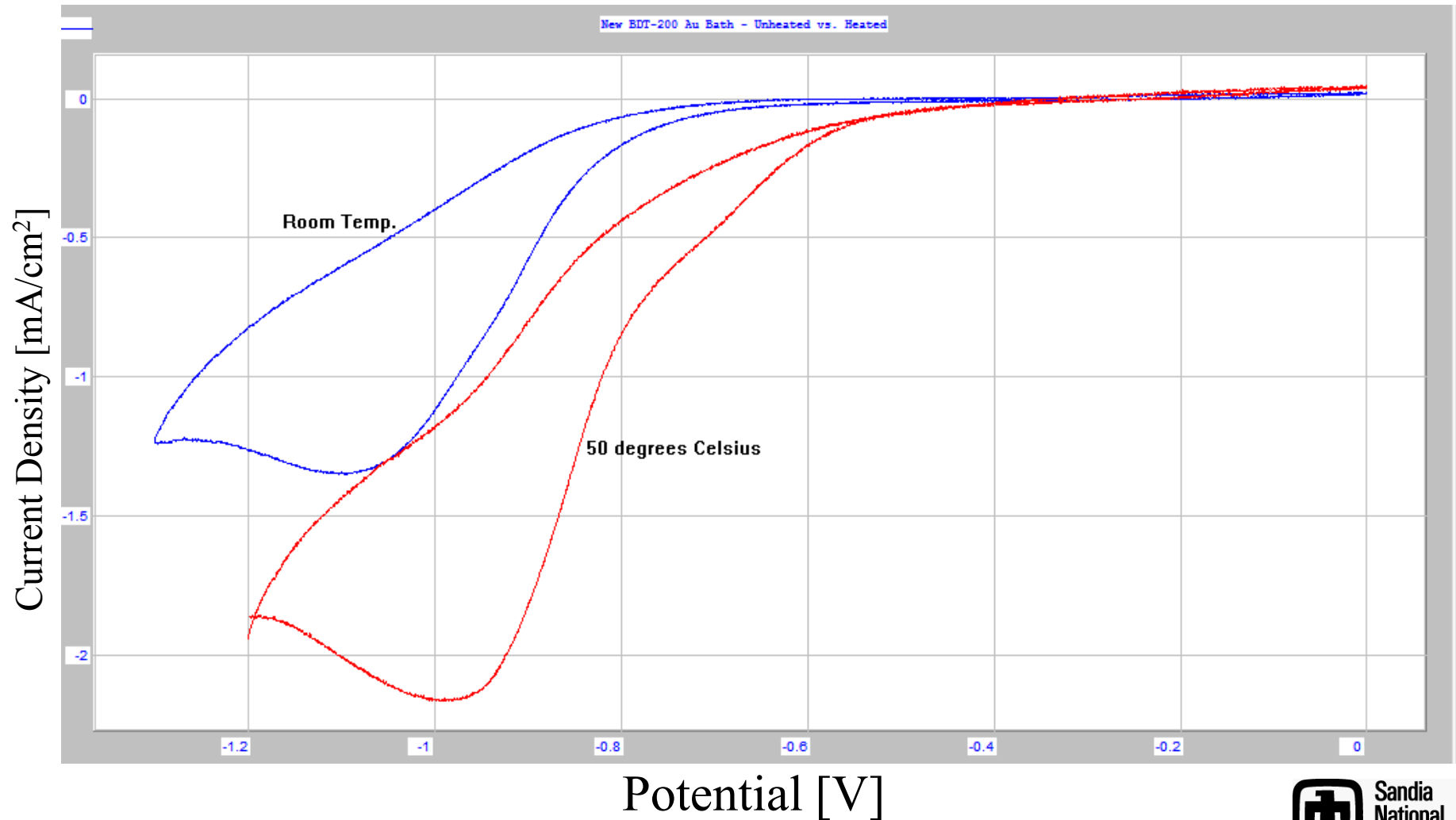




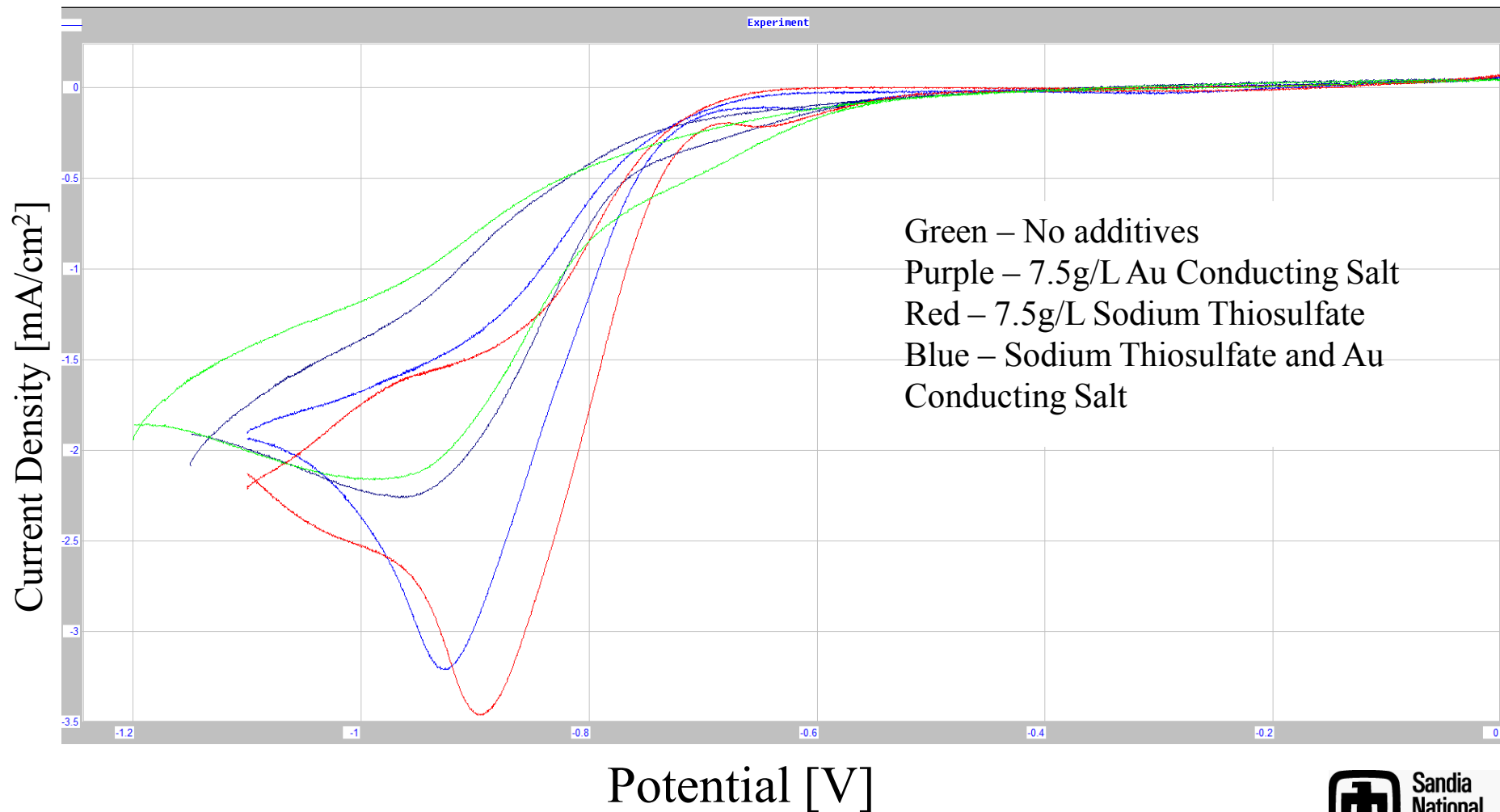
# CV of New Au Plating Bath



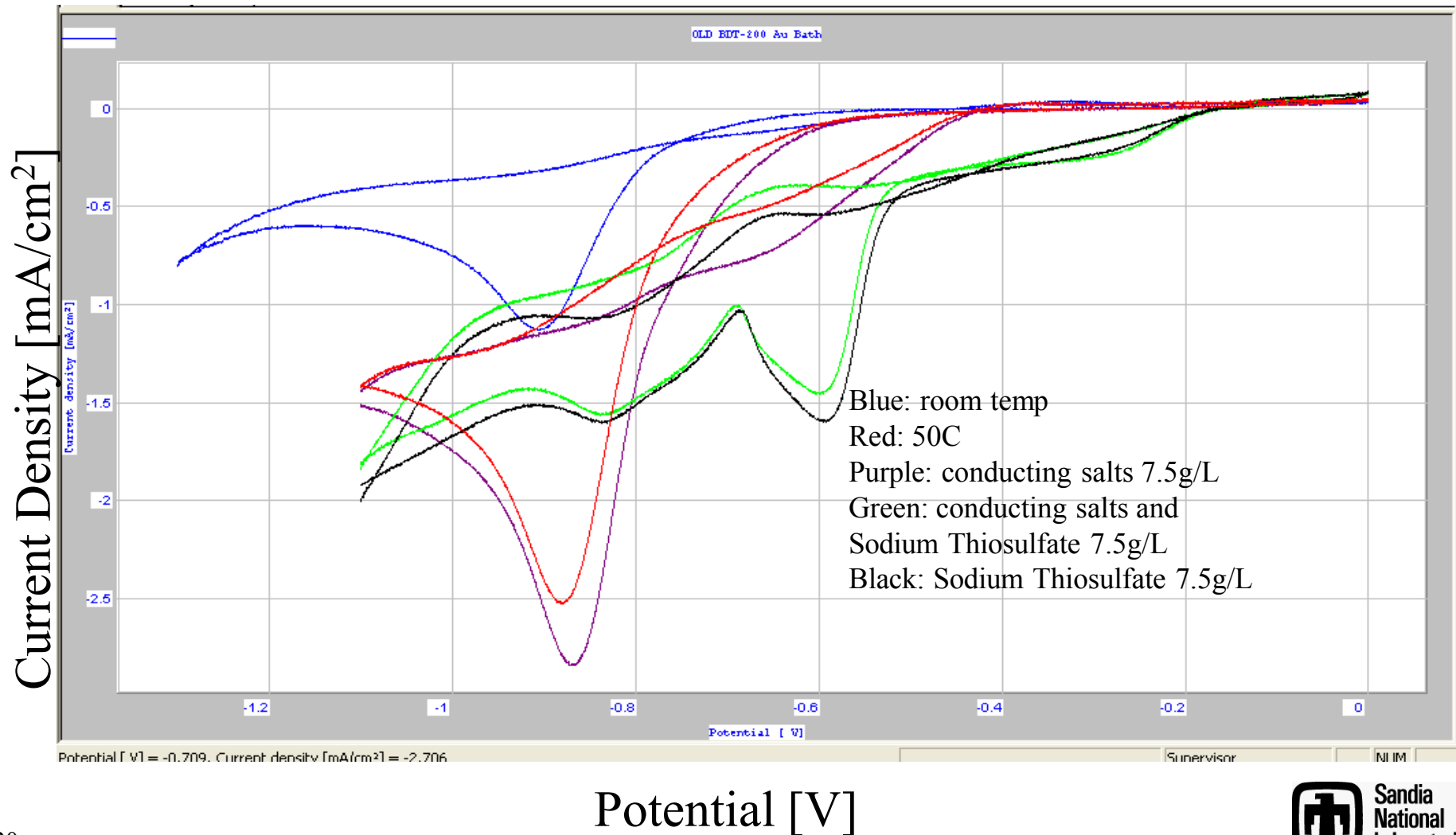
# Au Plating Bath – Heated vs. Unheated



# New Au Plating Bath with Constituents

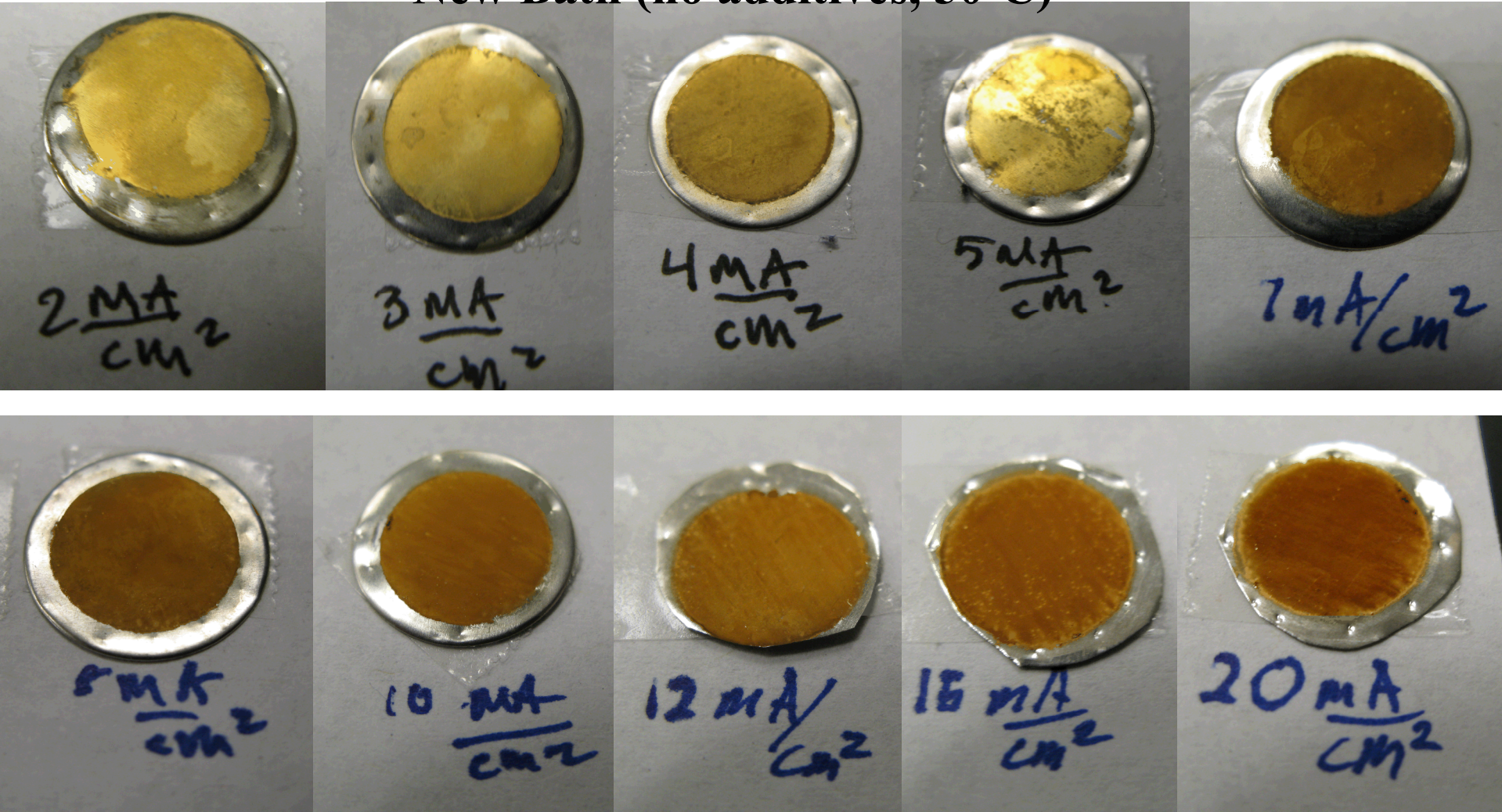


# Old Au Plating Bath with Constituents





**Au Plating Samples at Increasing  
Current Densities –  
New Bath (no additives, 50°C)**





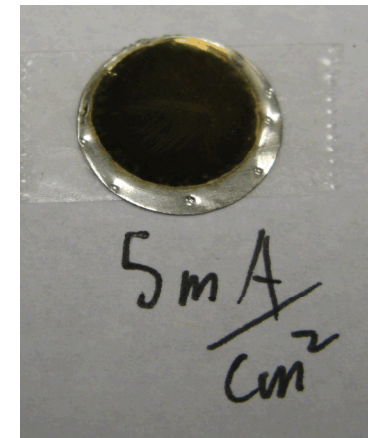
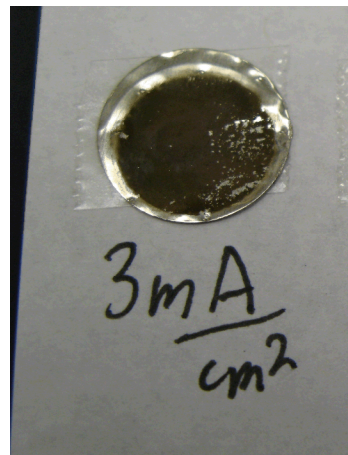
Old Au Bath (50°C, no additives)



Old Au Bath with 7.5g/L conducting salts (50°C)



Old Au Bath w/ 7.5g/L Sodium Thiosulfate (50°C)





# STAR Program

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- **Gained experience in a lab setting**
- **Learned new applications of chemistry, such as thermodynamics and diffusion in electroplating and redox reactions**
- **Exposure to actual scientific methods**
- **Job experience**



# Bibliography

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- **Electrochemical Deposition of BaSO<sub>4</sub> Coatings on Stainless Steel Substrates**

M. Dinamani,, P. Vishnu Kamath, and, Ram Seshadri  
*Chemistry of Materials* 2001 13 (11), 3981-3985

- **Basic Concepts of Electrochemistry**

<http://iweb.tntech.edu/albu/teaching/CHEM3520-S04/L040329.pdf>