

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

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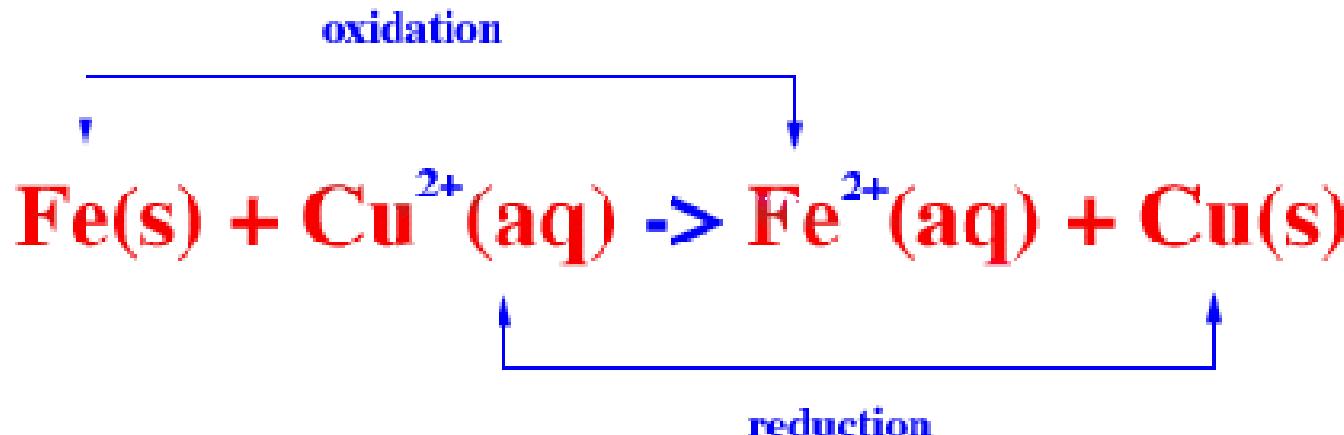




# Basics of Electrochemistry

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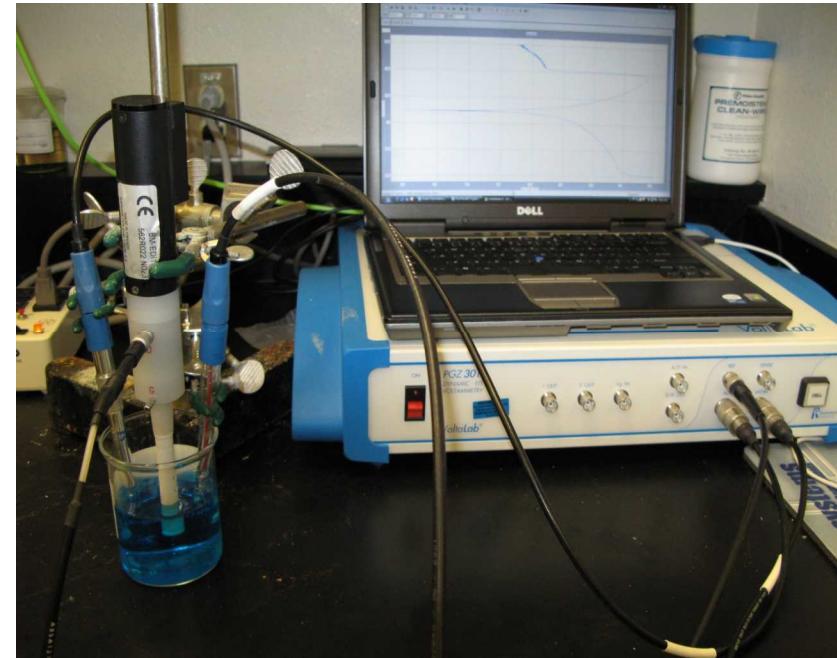
- **Redox Reaction** - a reaction in which there is a transfer of electrons from one species to another
- **Oxidation** – removal of electrons
- **Reduction** – addition of electrons

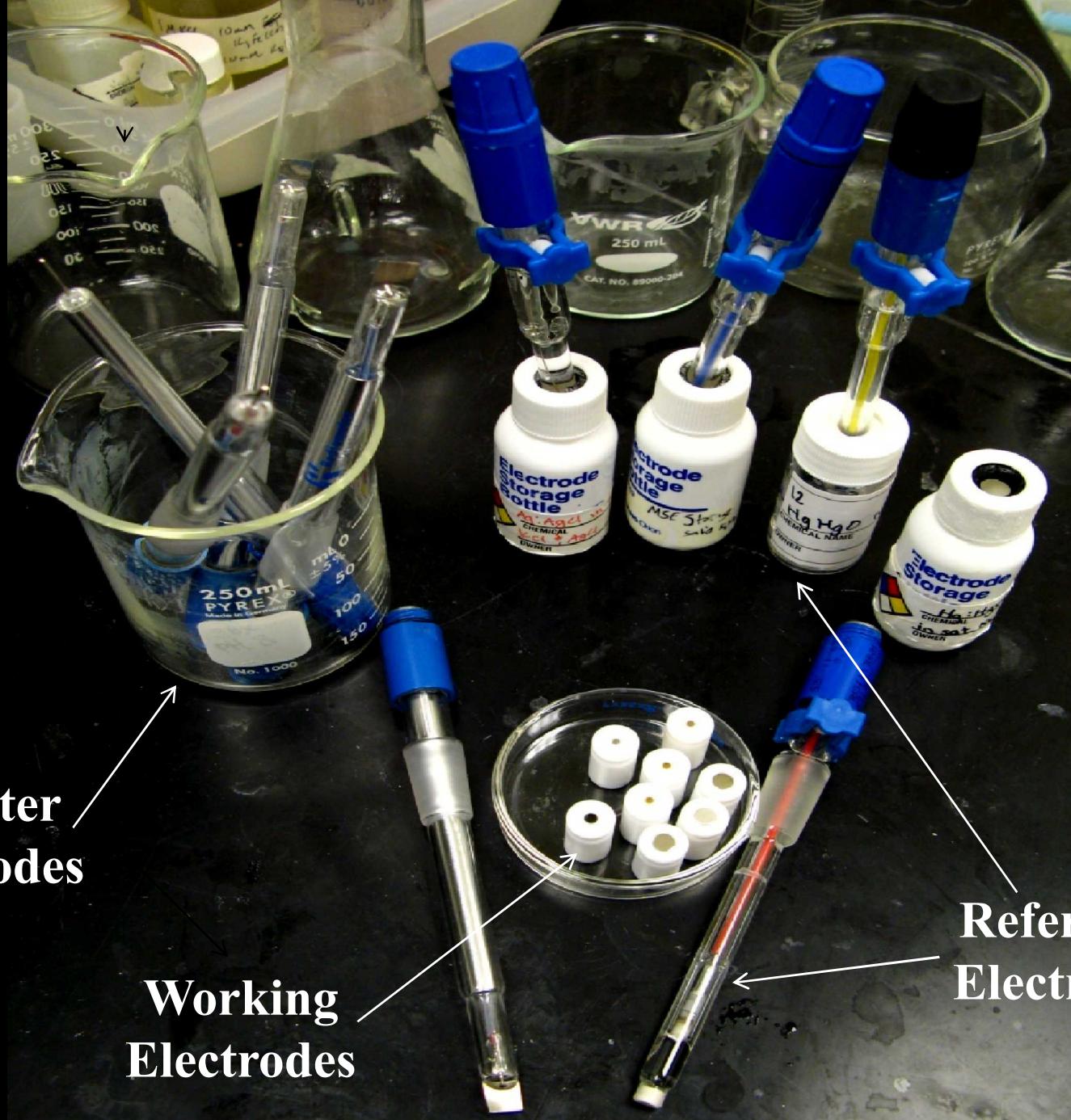


# Electrochemical Cell

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- **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

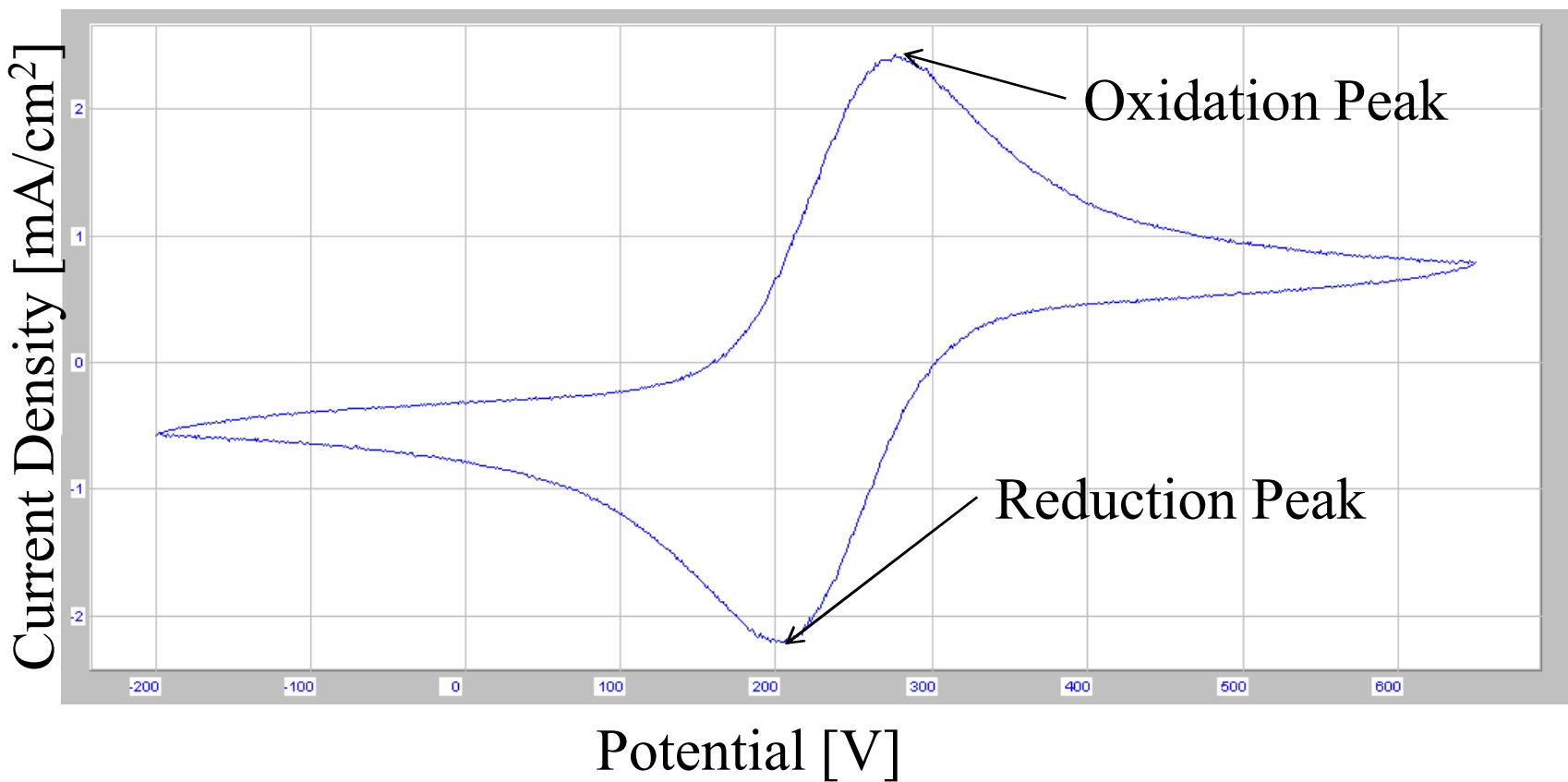
## Working Electrodes

# Reference Electrodes



# Voltammetry

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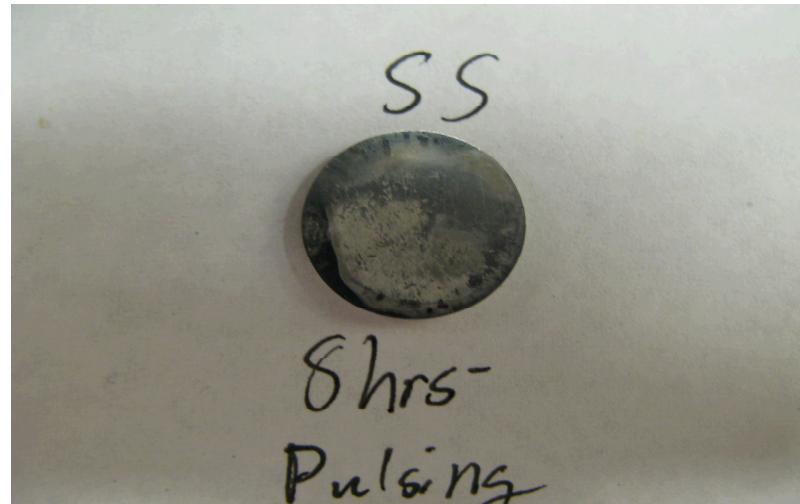
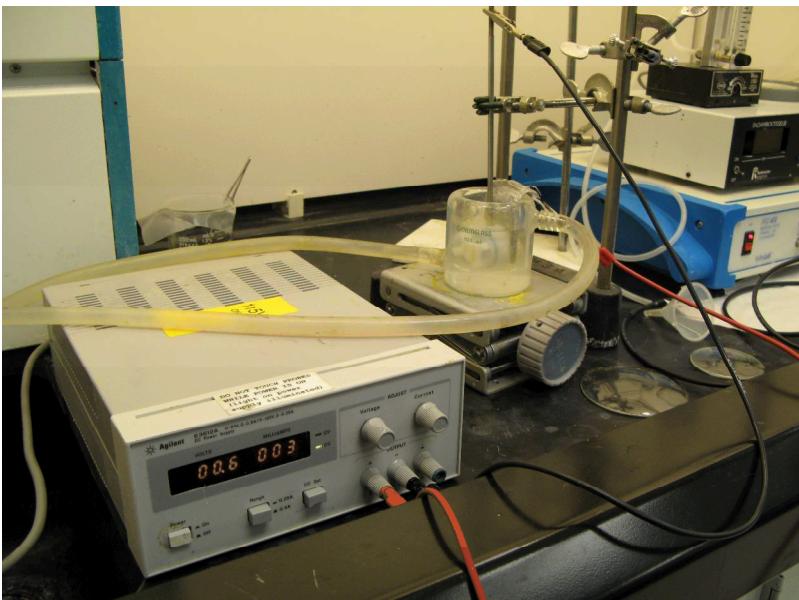




# My Projects

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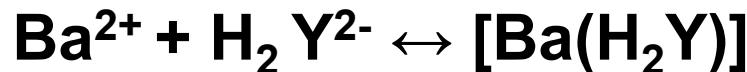
- Anode – Stainless Steel – 1cm<sup>2</sup>
- Cathode – Platinum Mesh
- Solution – Stabilized BaSO<sub>4</sub> bath: 1:20:1 volume ratio of .025 M Barium Nitrate, .025 M disodium salt of EDTA, and .025 M Potassium Sulfate



# Barium Sulfate Plating

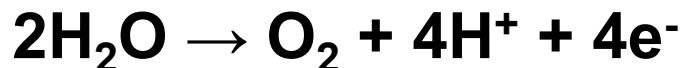
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- EDTA and  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$  form a 1:1 complex according to the equation:



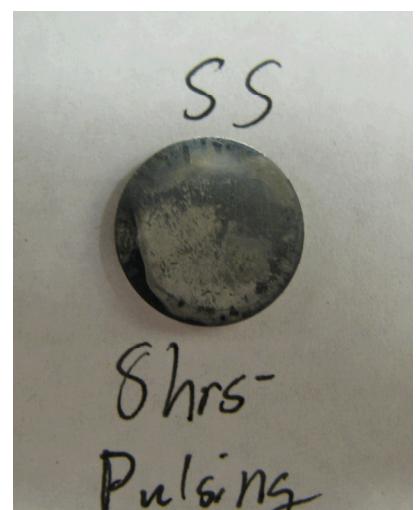
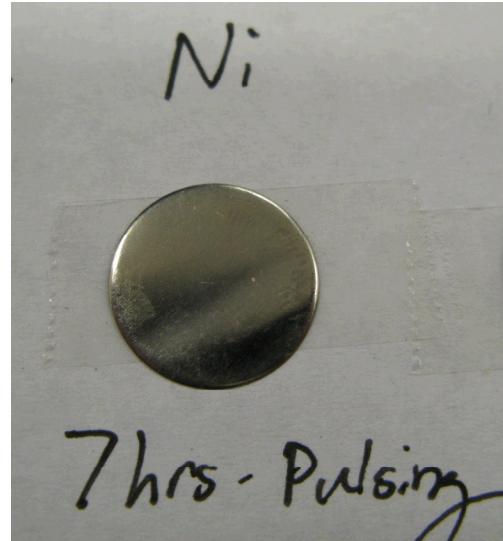
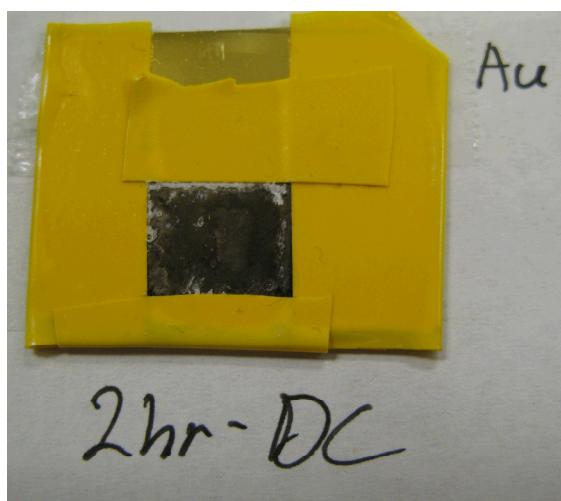
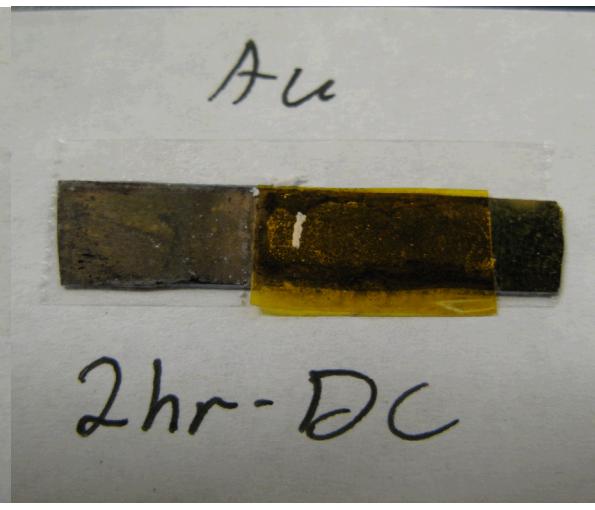
which dissociates at a pH below 8.

- An oxygen evolution reaction –

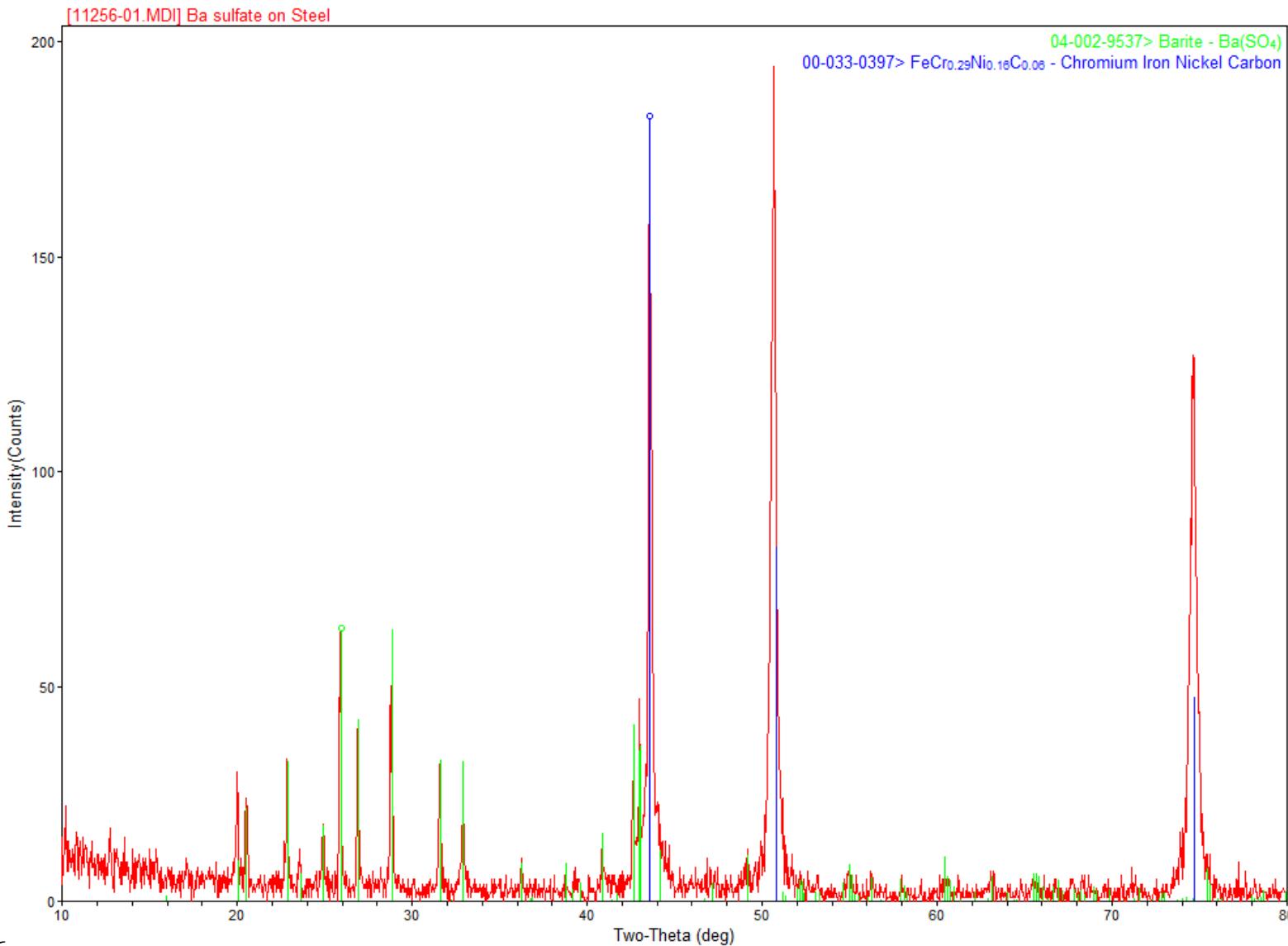


occurs at the surface of the anode, creating a steep decline in the pH of the bath. This dissociates the complex and causes deposition of  $\text{BaSO}_4$  on the anode.

# Barium Sulfate Plating Results

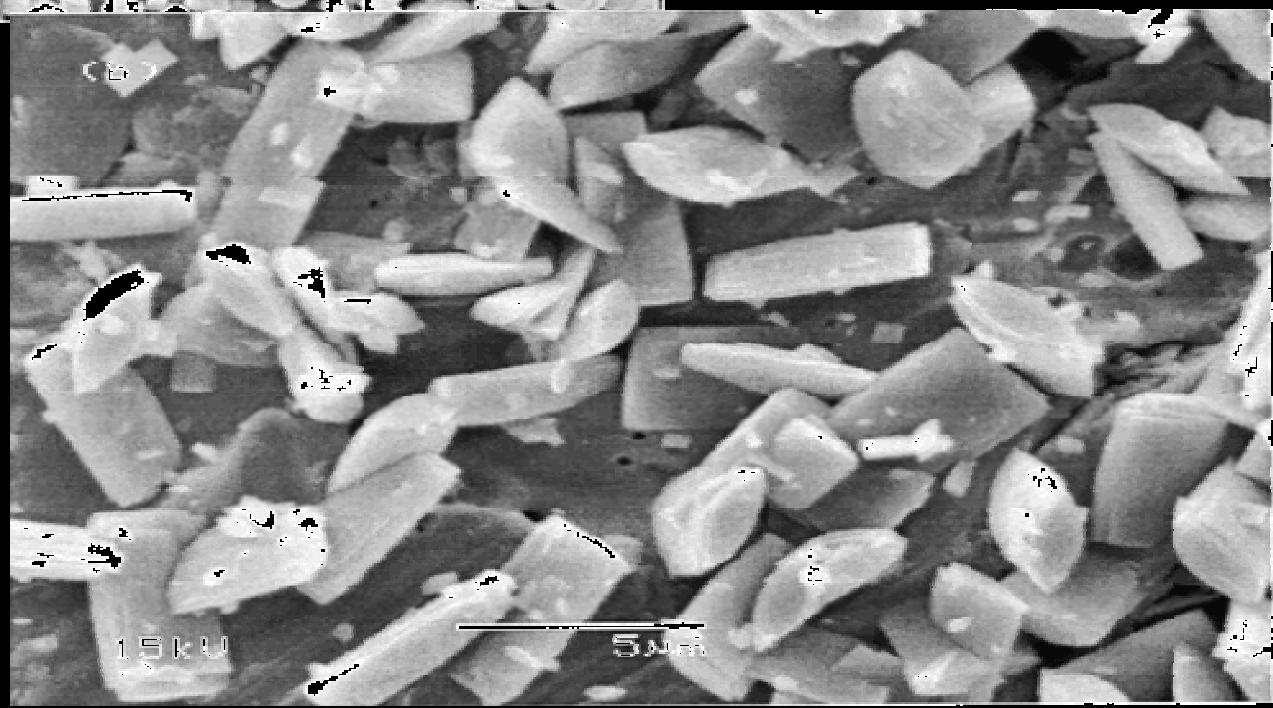
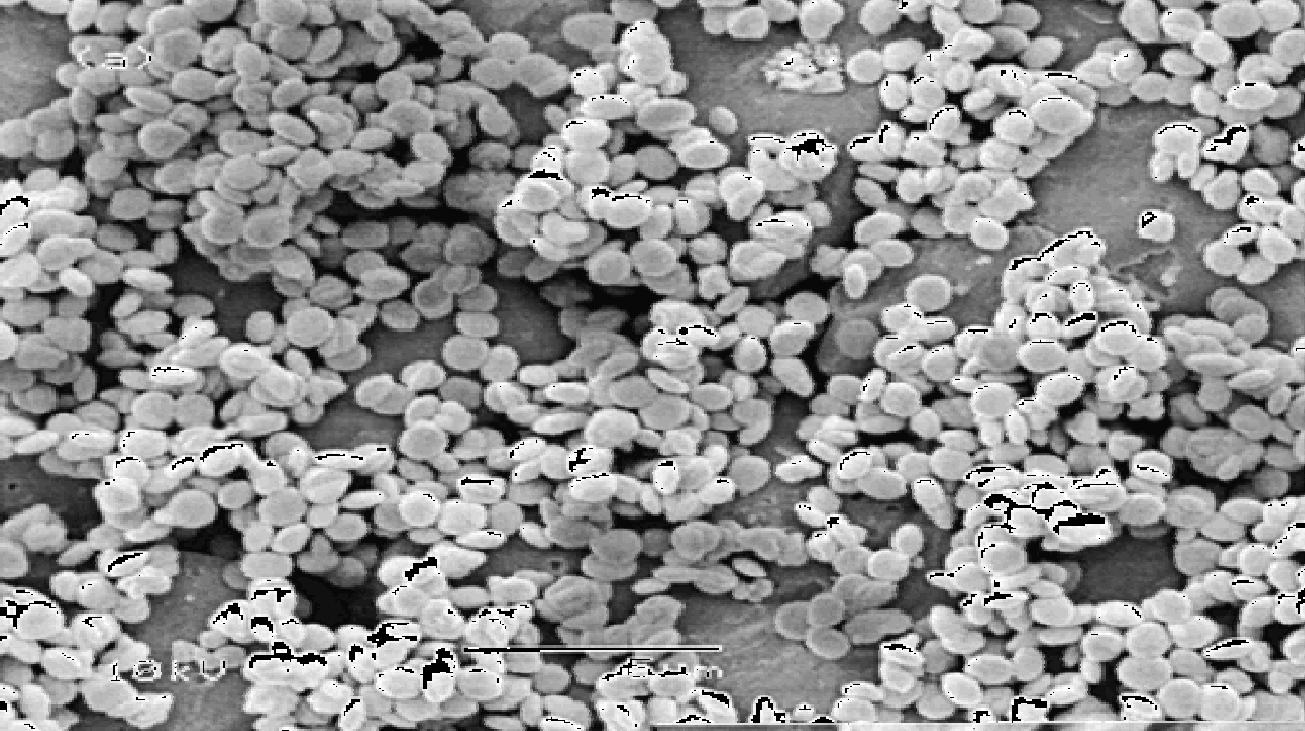


XRD confirms  $\text{BaSO}_4$  powder present on stainless-steel substrate



11256

\*Performed by Mark Rodriguez



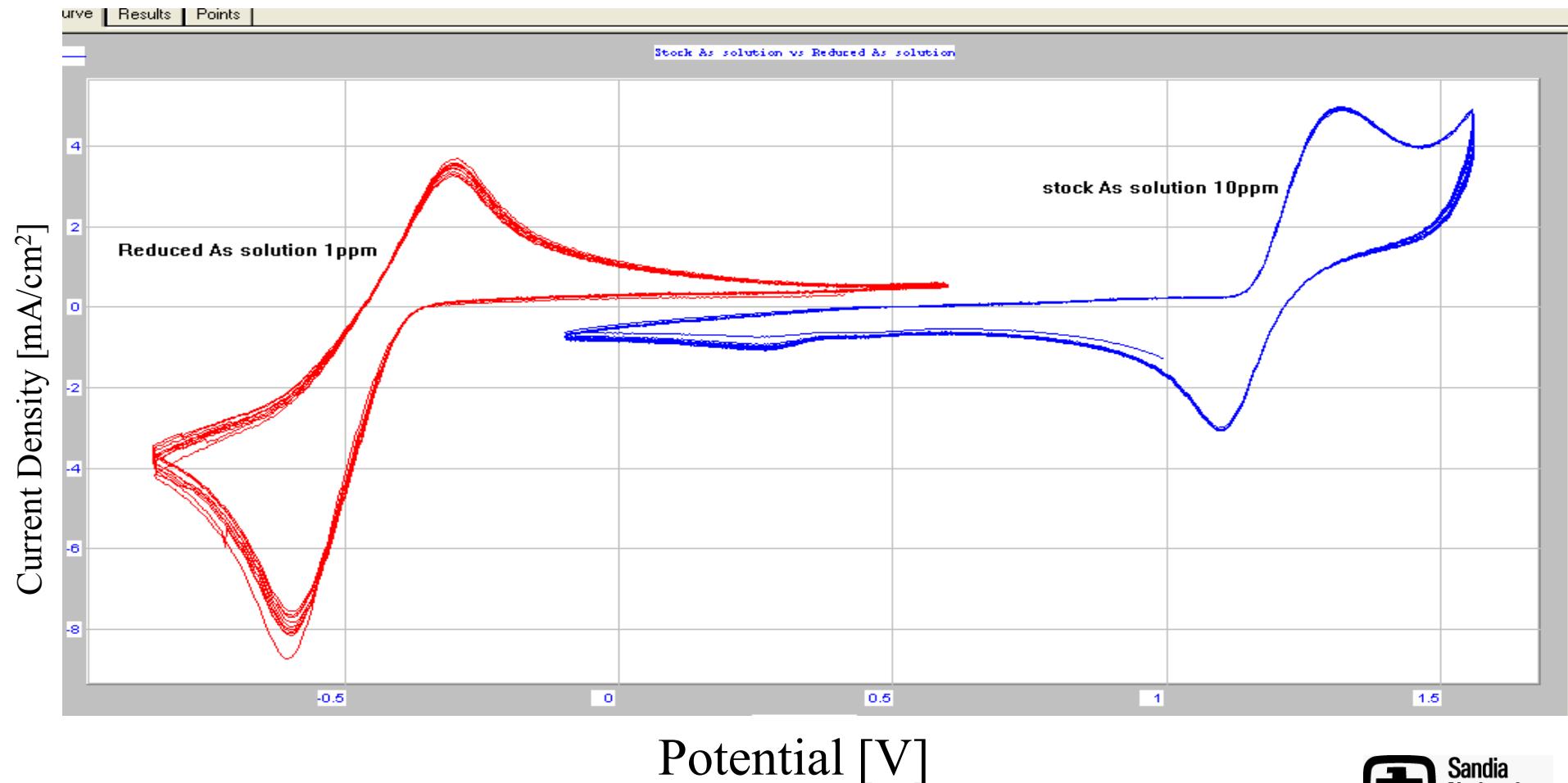


# Gold Plating Bath

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

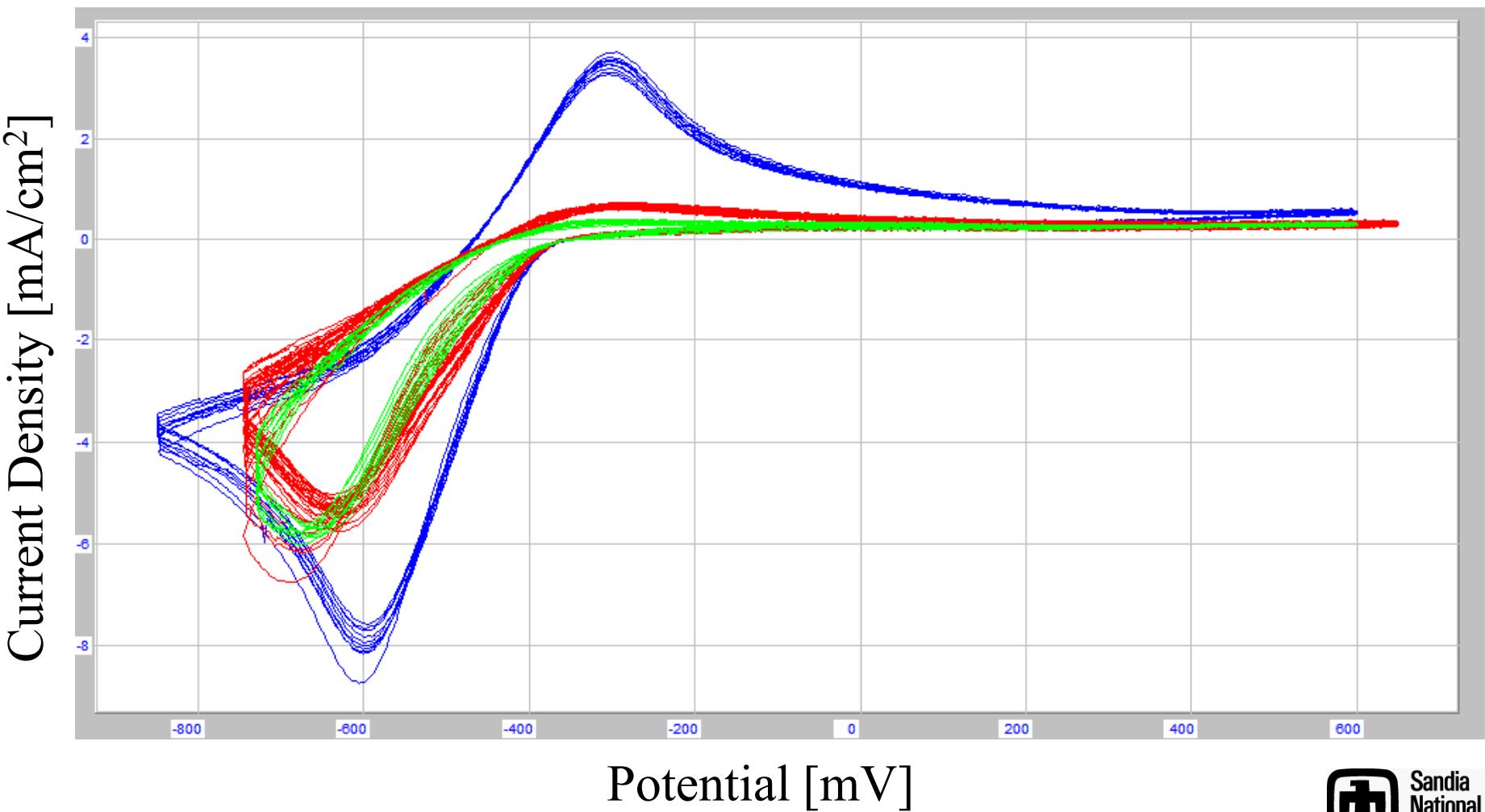
# As solutions (stock and reduced)



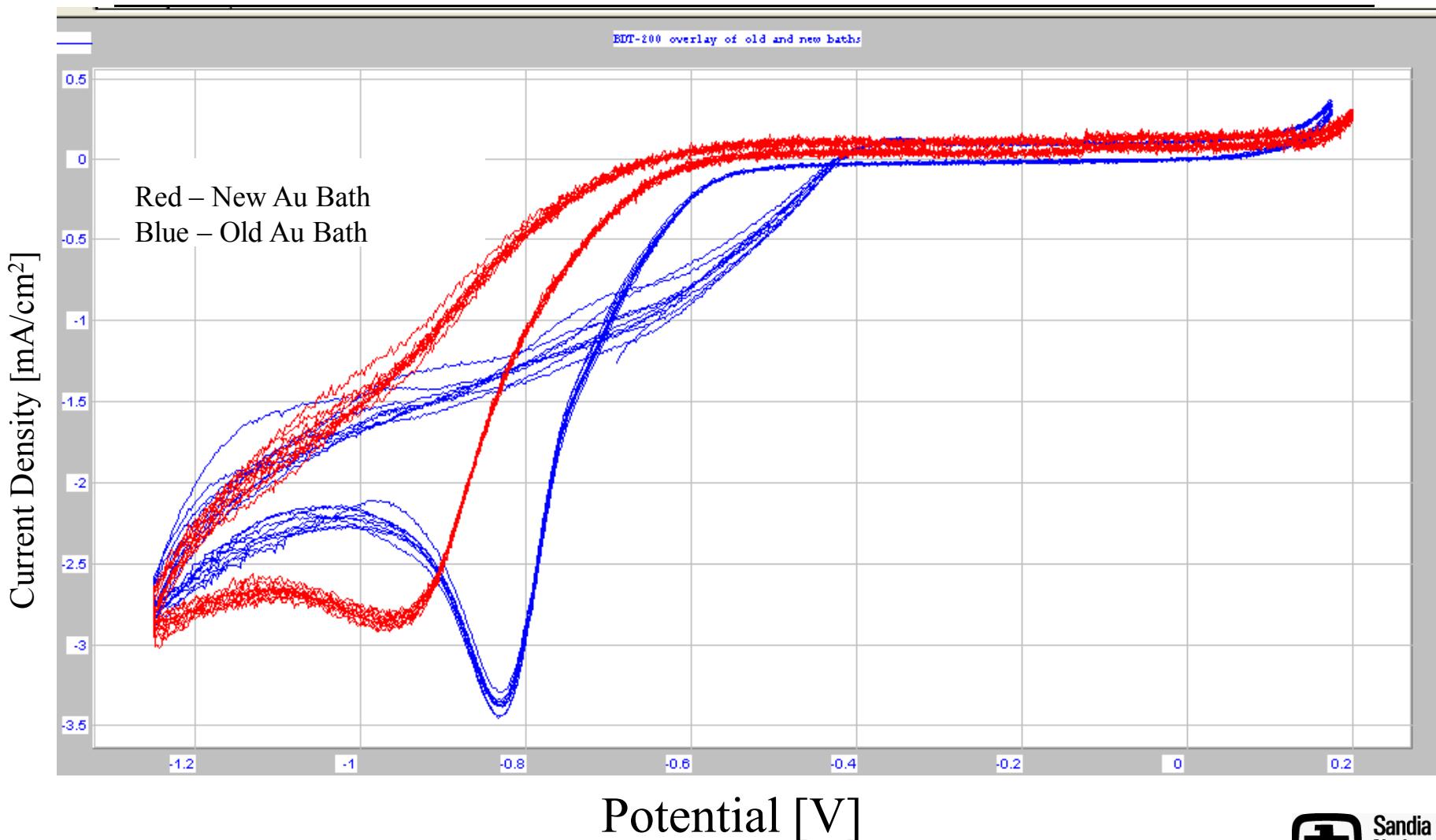


# As Solution Over 3 days

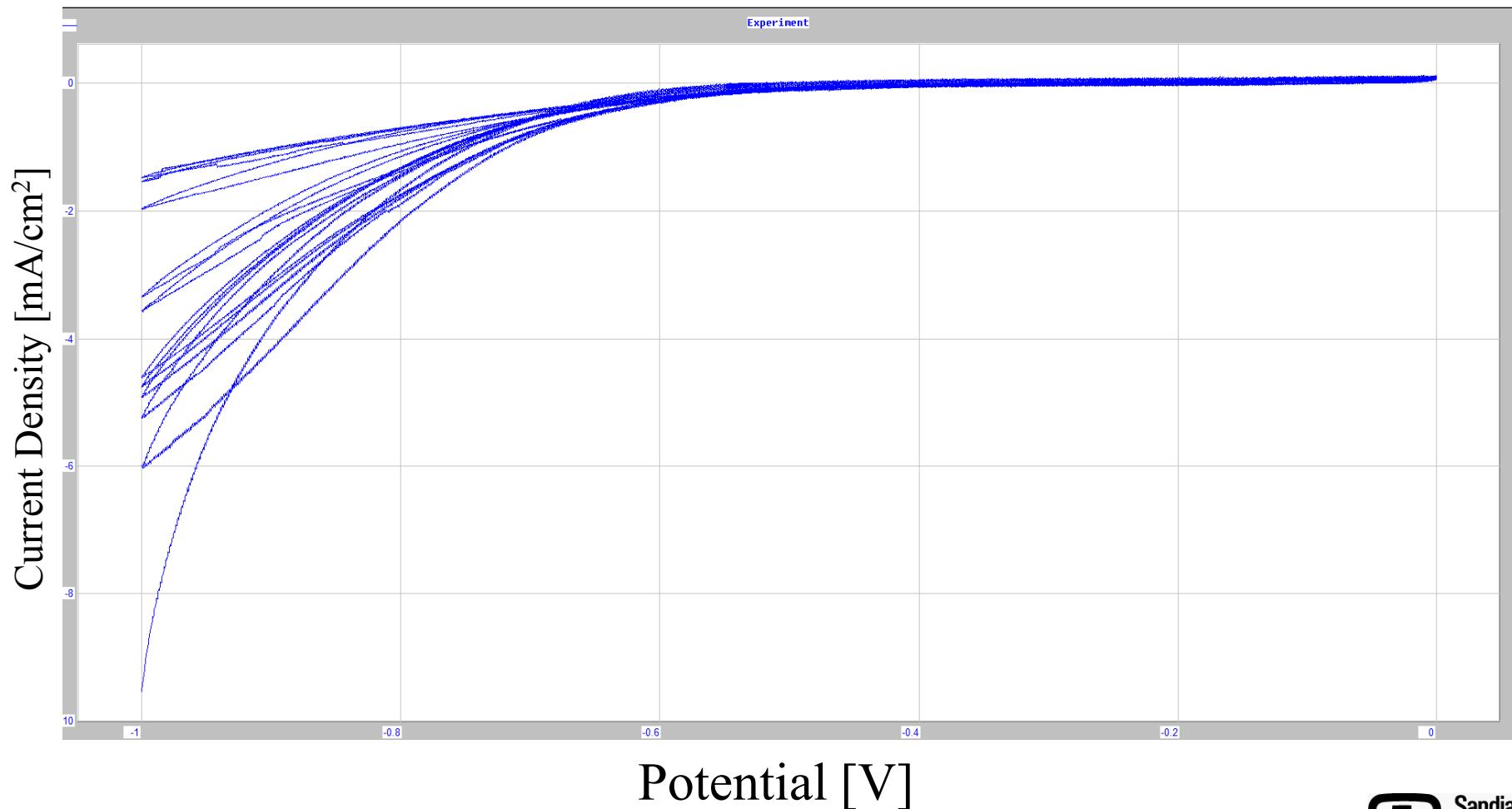
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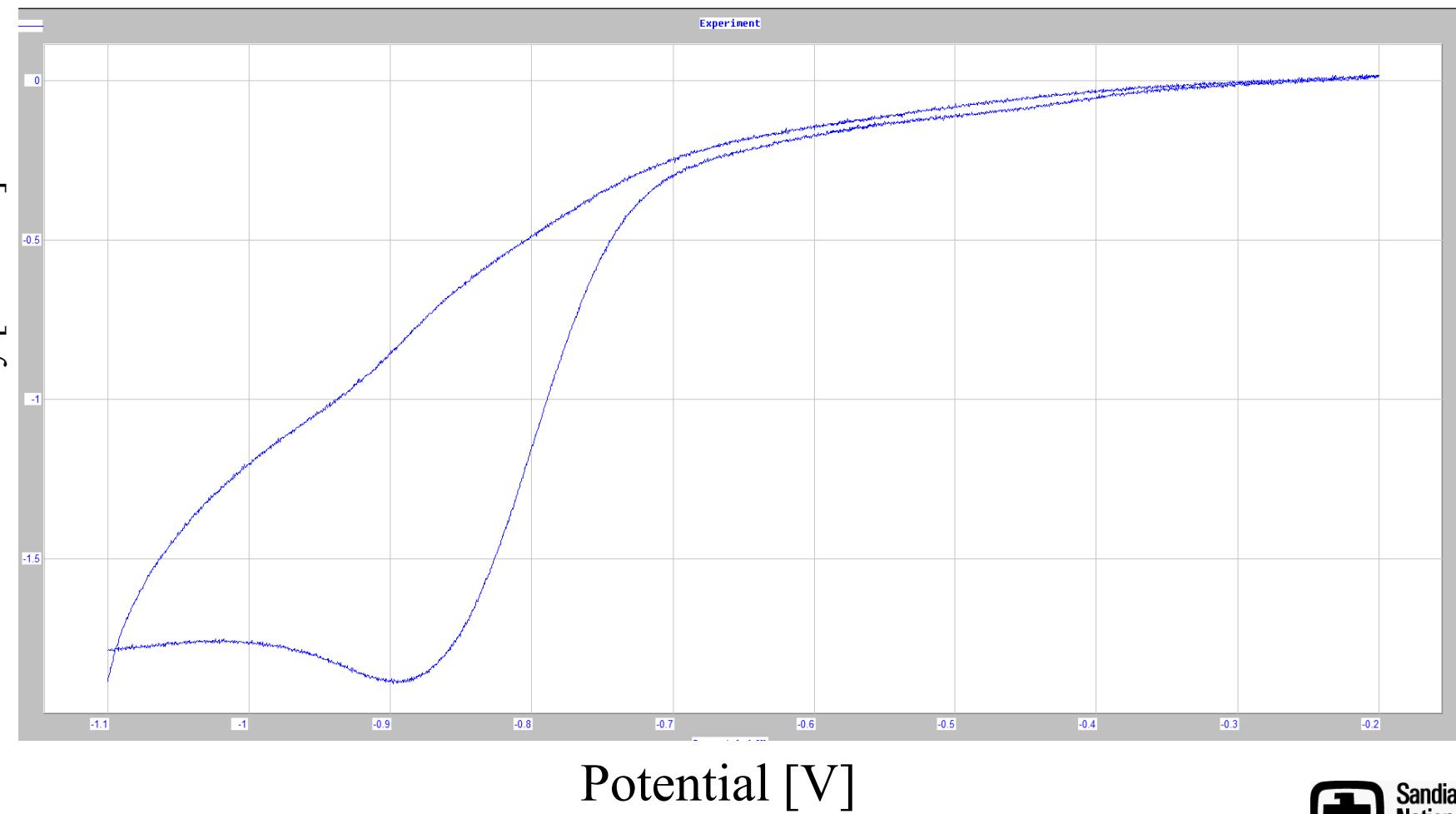
# Au Plating Bath - chemistries (old & new)



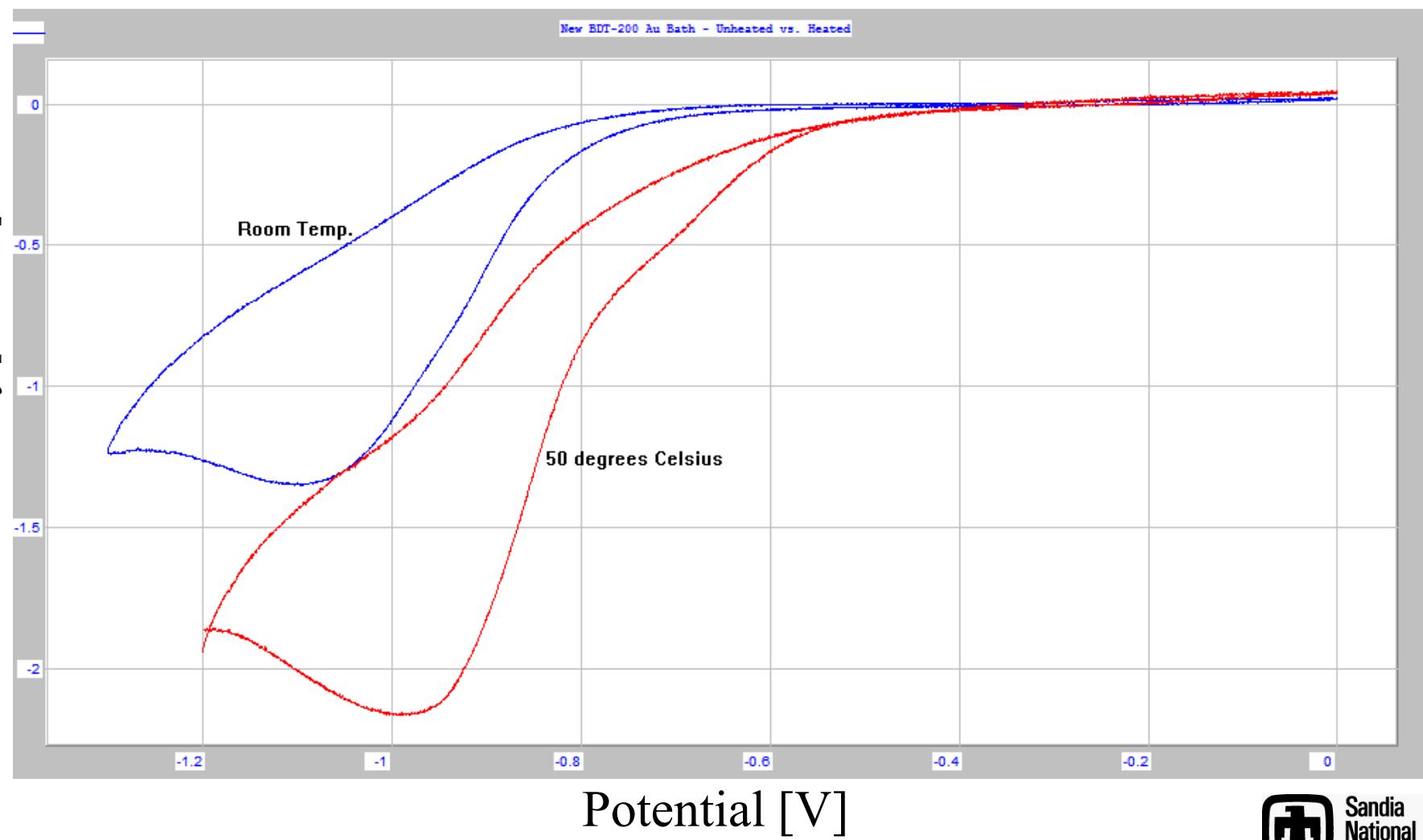
# CV of Decomposed Au Plating Bath



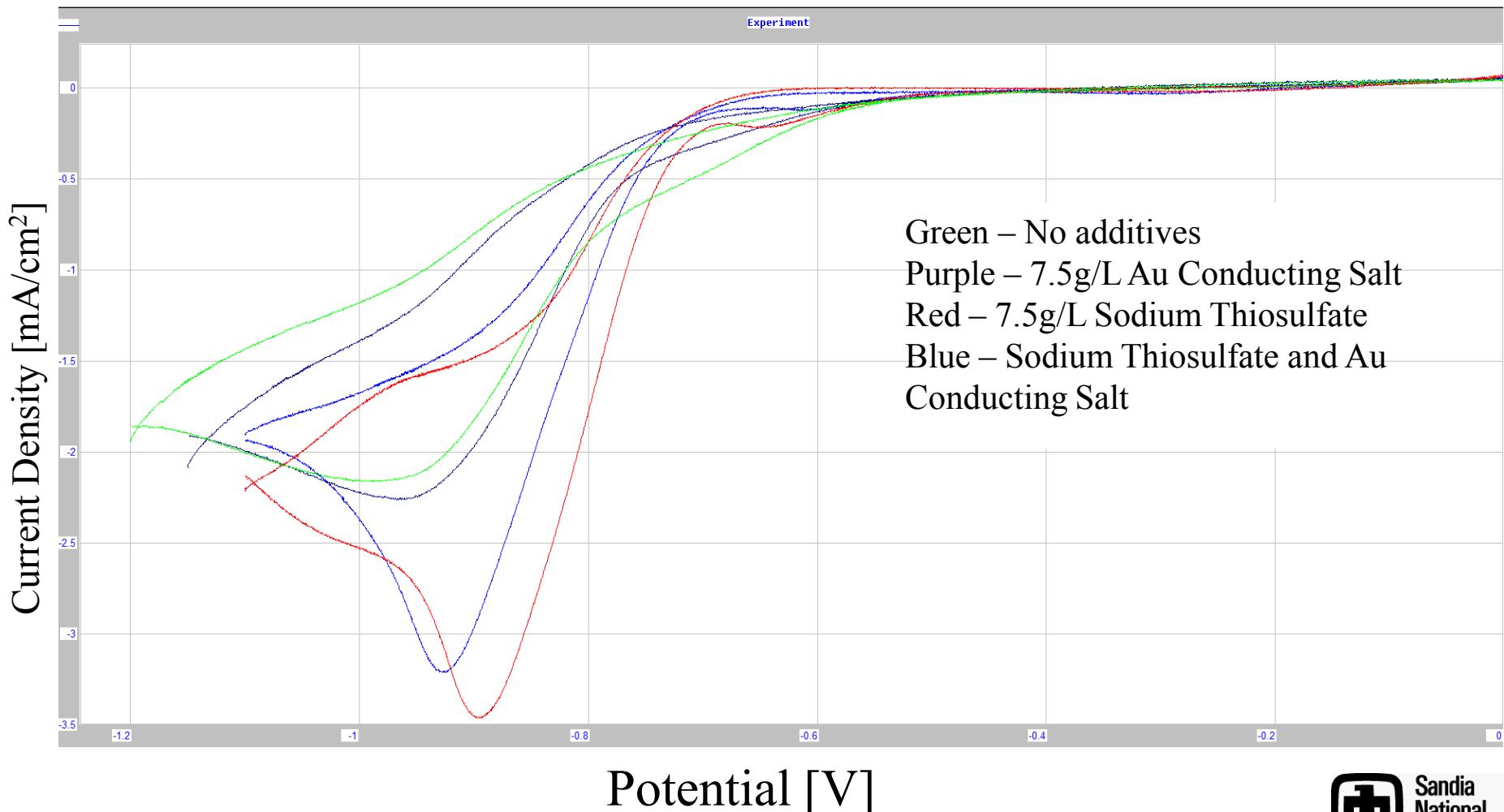
# CV of New Au Plating Bath



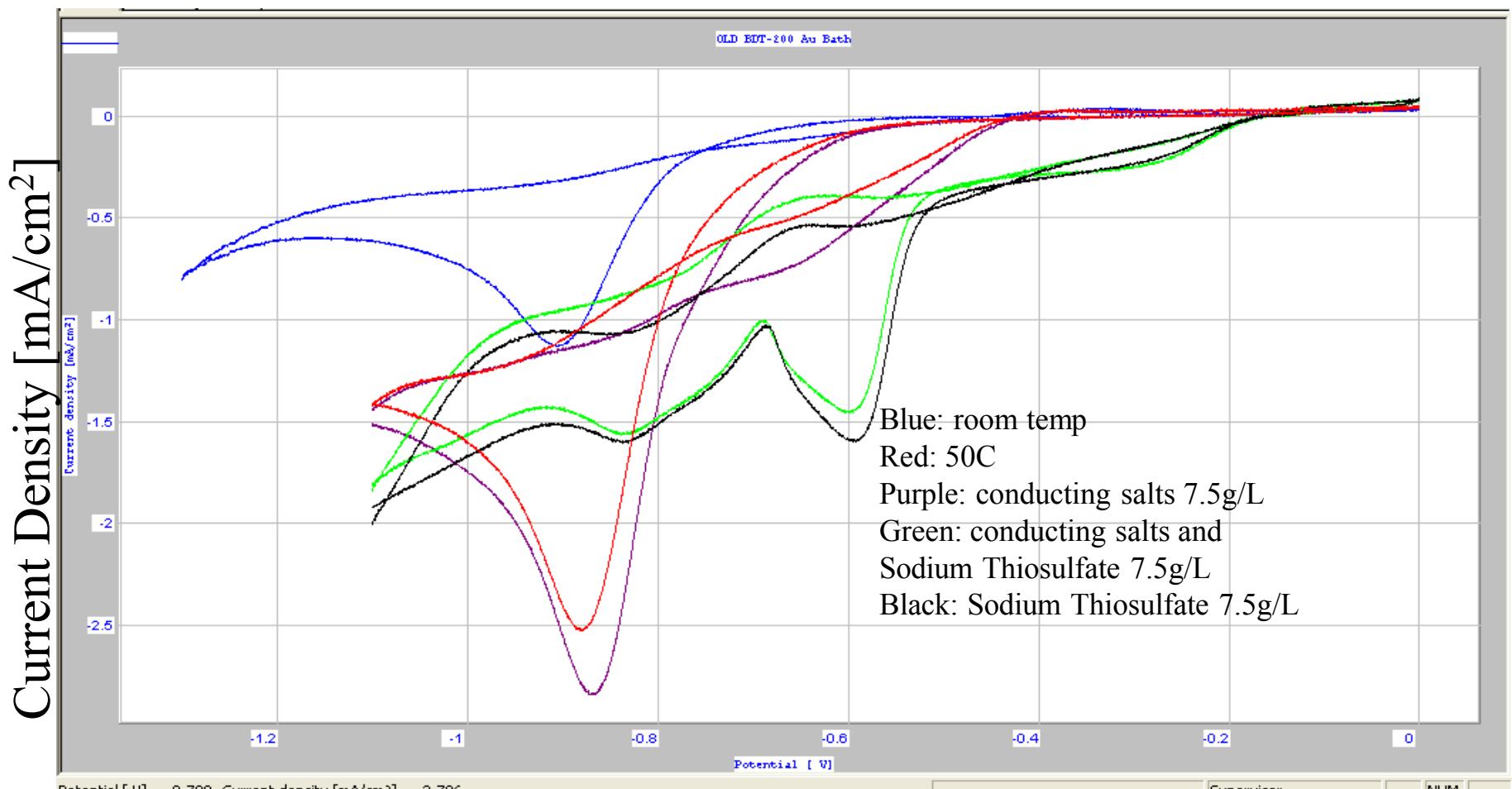
# Au Plating Bath – Heated vs. Unheated



# New Au Plating Bath with Constituents



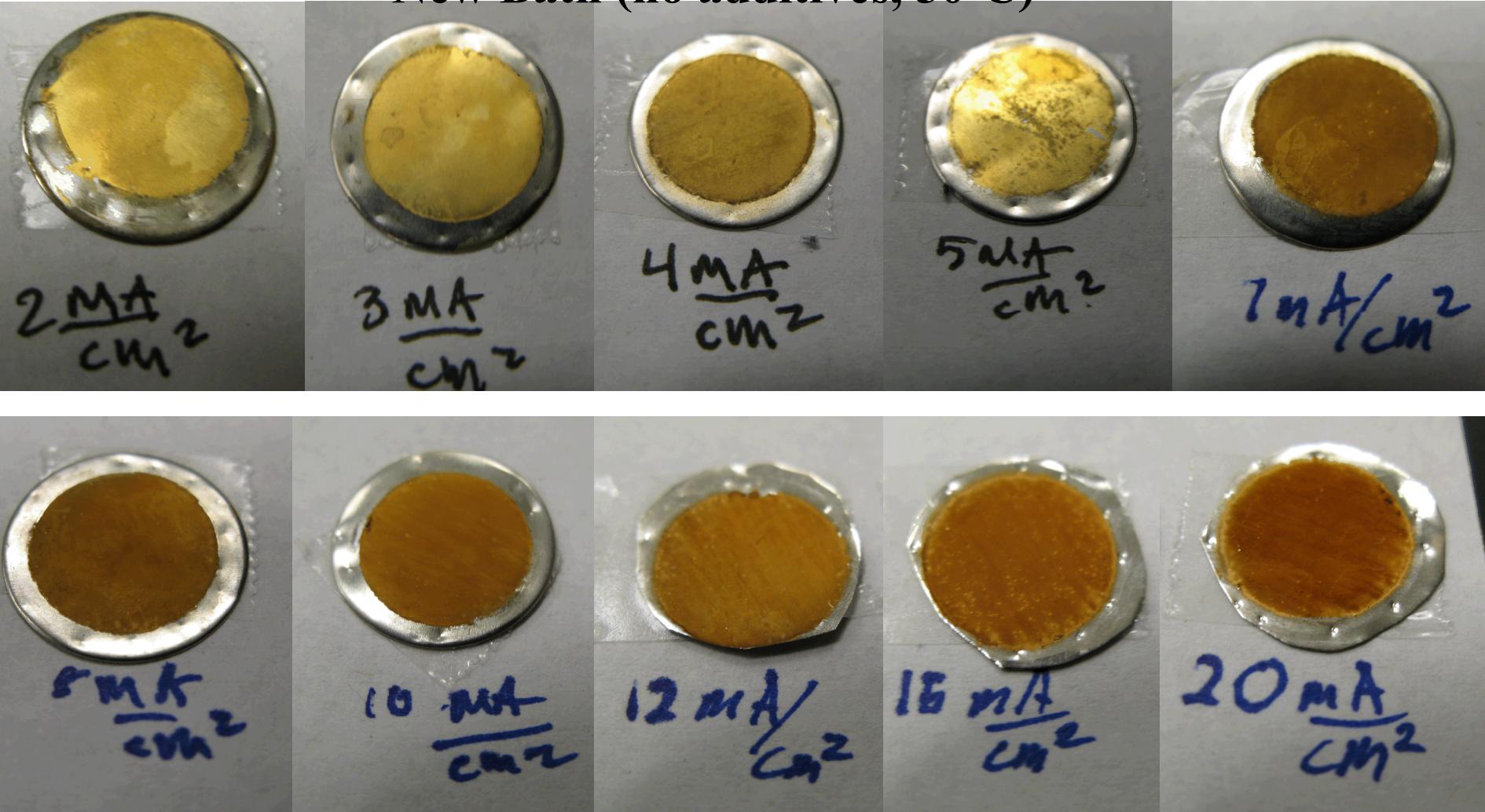
# Old Au Plating Bath with Constituents



Potential [V]

# Au Plating Samples at Increasing Current Densities –

## New Bath (no additives, 50°C)



Old Au Bath (50°C, no additives)

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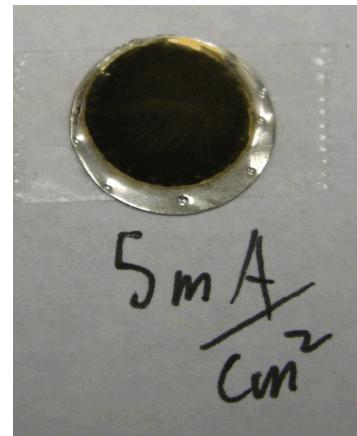
Old Au Bath with 7.5g/L conducting salts (50°C)

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

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# 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>