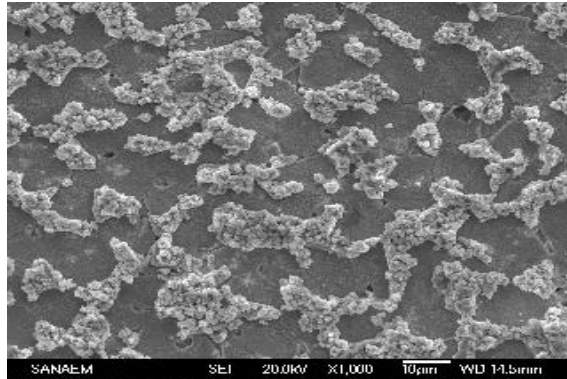


- Elektrokimyasal kaplama ve özellikleri

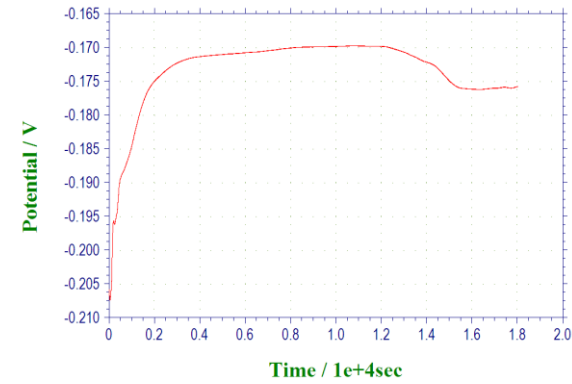
Laboratuvarda elektrokimyasal kaplama elektroliz ile elektrot yüzeyinde biriktirme veya uygun bir elektrokimyasal teknik ile (genellikle dönüşümlü voltametri ya da kronoamperometri) yüzeyde polimerleştirme ile yapılır. Elektroliz ile kaplama Galvanoteknik konusunda anlatılacaktır. Dersimizin bu bölümünde kronoamperometri ile kaplanmış olarak üç tip yüzey kaplama incelenecektir.

- Metal
- Ligand ve
- hetro-nükleer Ni-M (M=Cd, Sn, Zn) kompleksleri

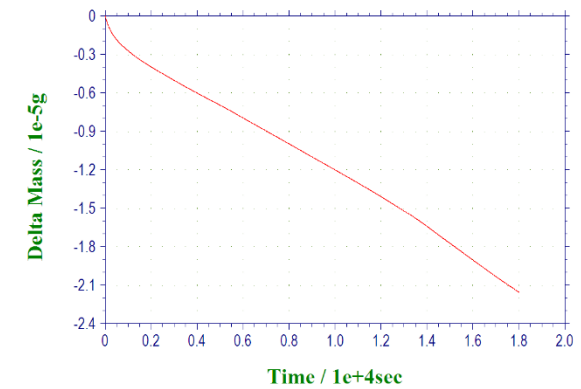
- Metal kaplama yüzeyinin incelenmesi, Cu



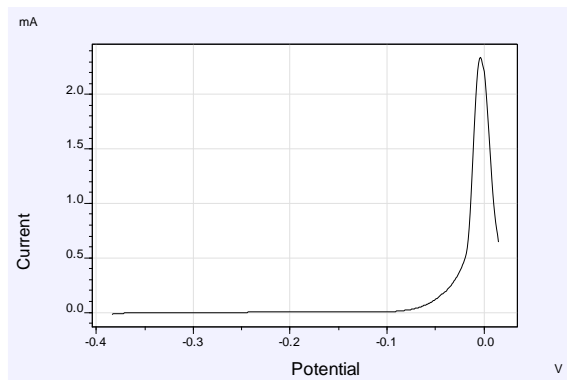
SEM



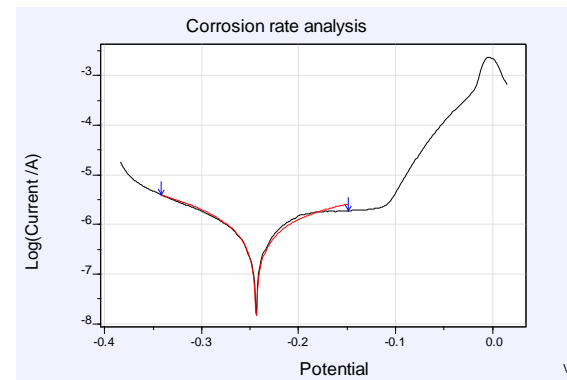
OCP



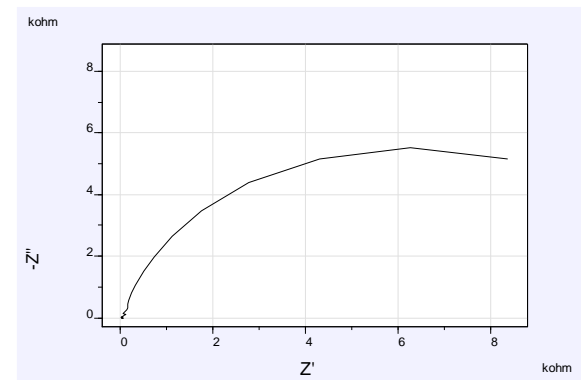
QCM



LSV



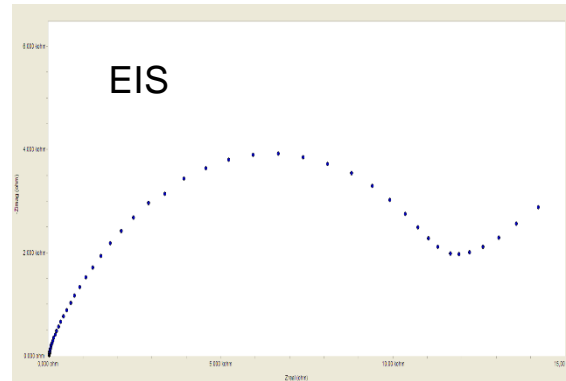
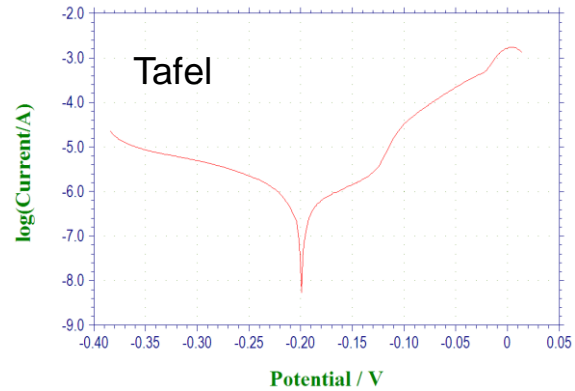
Tafel



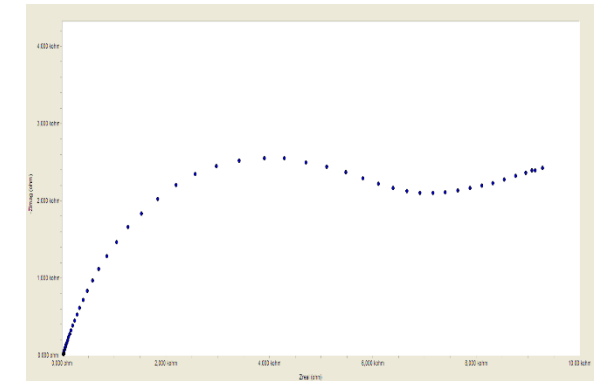
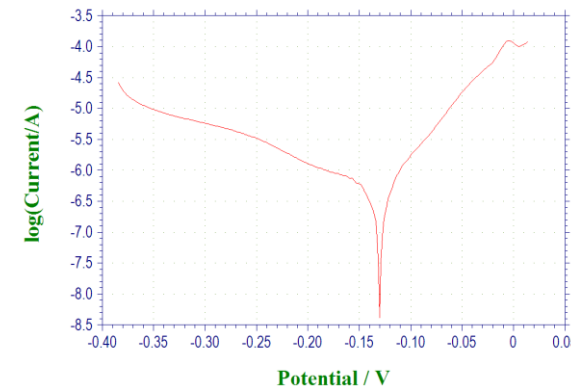
EIS

- Metal kaplama yüzeyinin incelenmesi, hidroksi-süstitüe-N-salisilaldimin

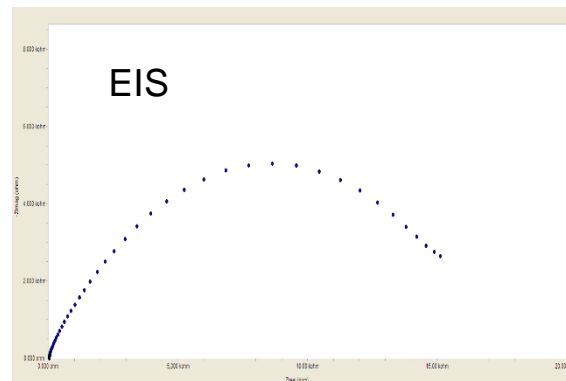
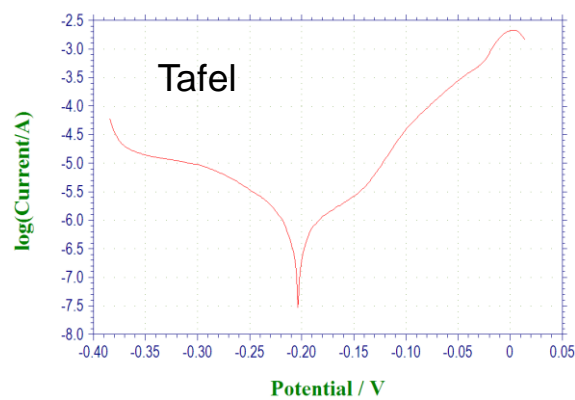
o-OH



p-OH



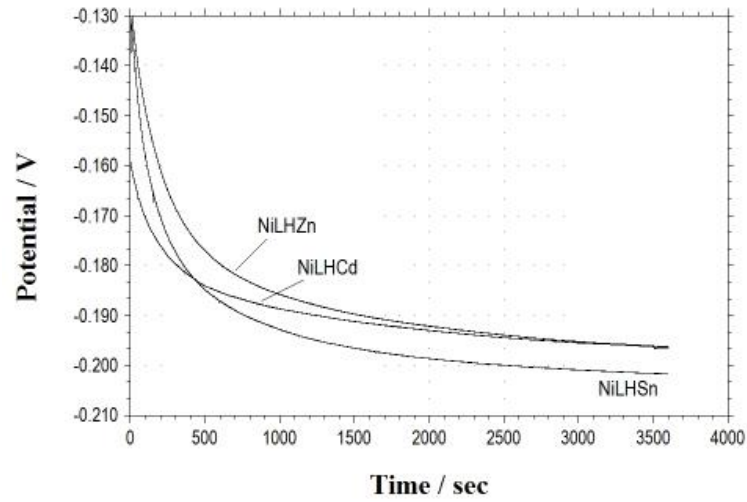
m-OH



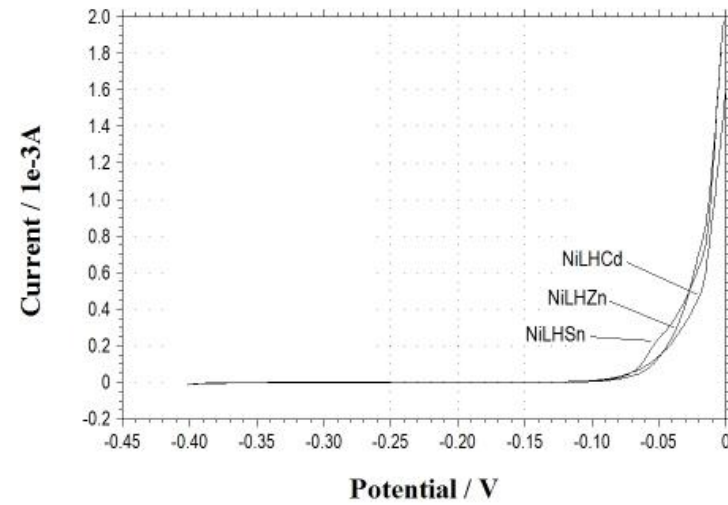
σ -, m -, p -S1OH için hesaplanan inhibisyon etkinliği ($IE, \% \eta$), 1×10^{-4} M.

Inhibitor	$-E_{corr}$ (mV)	i_{corr} (μAcm^{-2})	IE ($\% \eta$)
Cu	254	1.051	
o-OH	190	0.391	63
m-OH	198	0.436	59
p-OH	166	0.219	79

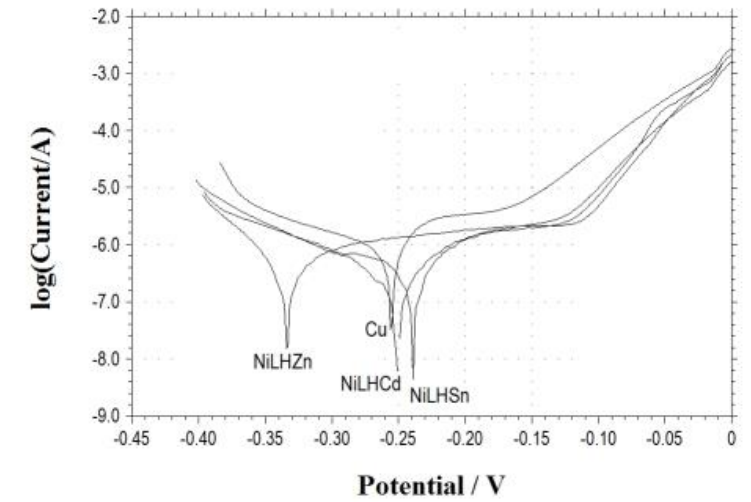
- Metal kaplama yüzeyinin incelenmesi, hetero-nükleer Ni-kompleksleri (Ni-M, M = Cd, Sn, Zn)



OCP



LSV



Tafel