

# ELEKTROMETALÜRJİ

ELKTROTAŞINIM HIZI

# METAL TAŞINIMINDA YÜZEYİN YAPISI

Yüzey kinetik, akım yoğunluğu ve taşınma hızını etkileyen önemli yapıdır. Yüzeye taşınımındaki şekiller;

1. İnce Film(Kompak),
2. Dendritik,
3. Taneli, olur.

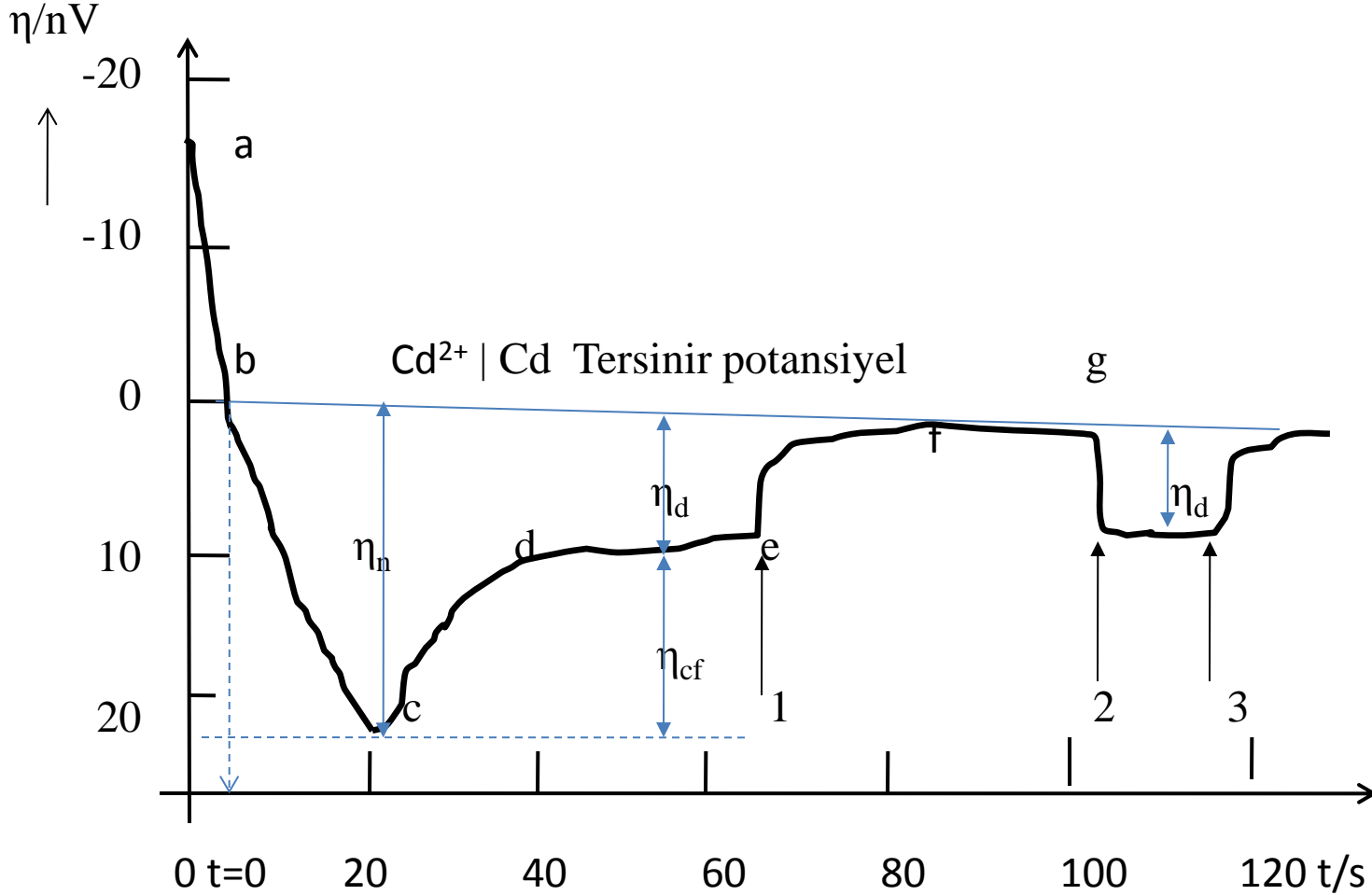
Bu şekillerin meydana gelmesinde prosesin akım yoğunluğu etkili olur.

Akım deęiřimi önemli bir gösteriri. Taneli yapı düşük akım yoğunluęuyla, dendirit ise yüksek yoğunlukla meydana gelir. Geniř aralıkta deęiřim de dendrit oluřturur. Çözünme orta ve düşük potansiyellerde oluřur. Çözeltiye ilave edilen organiklerin de tařınımındaki etkisi önemlidir. Organik madde ilavesiyle düzgün yüzeyler;

- Kaplama ve elektrořekillendirmede,
- Arıtma ve elektrokazanımında,
- Toz metal üretiminde

Katodda üretimde saęlanmaktadır.

# İnce film yüzey kaplaması için kristalleşme:



Şekil 1. Cd Kaplamada 1,5 cm<sup>2</sup> yüzeyli spiral platin katod,, 0,05 M dm<sup>-3</sup> CdSO<sub>4</sub> elektrolit, I = 65 µA, η<sub>n</sub>, çekirdek, η<sub>cr</sub>, kristal, ve η<sub>d</sub>, aşırı potansiyelde birikme.

Kristalleşme zamanının artması(t) aşırı akım potansiyelini meydana getirir. Şekil 1 den de görüleceği gibi b den c' kadar azalma meydana gelmektedir. Aşırı Akım potansiyeli

$$\eta_t = RT / nF \ln (C_{t,n} / C_{0,a})$$

Burada;  $C_{t,n}$  t anındaki derişim,  $C_{0,a}$ ; t = 0 anındaki derişimdir.

$$C_{t,a} = C_{0,a} + j_t / n F \text{ olup,}$$

$$\eta_t = RT / nF \ln (1 + j_t / n F C_{0,a}) \text{ bulunur.}$$

Çekirdeklenmede;

$$\eta_n = RT / nF \ln ( C_{cr,a} / C_{0,a} ) \text{ olur. } C_{cr,a} \text{ Kritik derişimdir.}$$

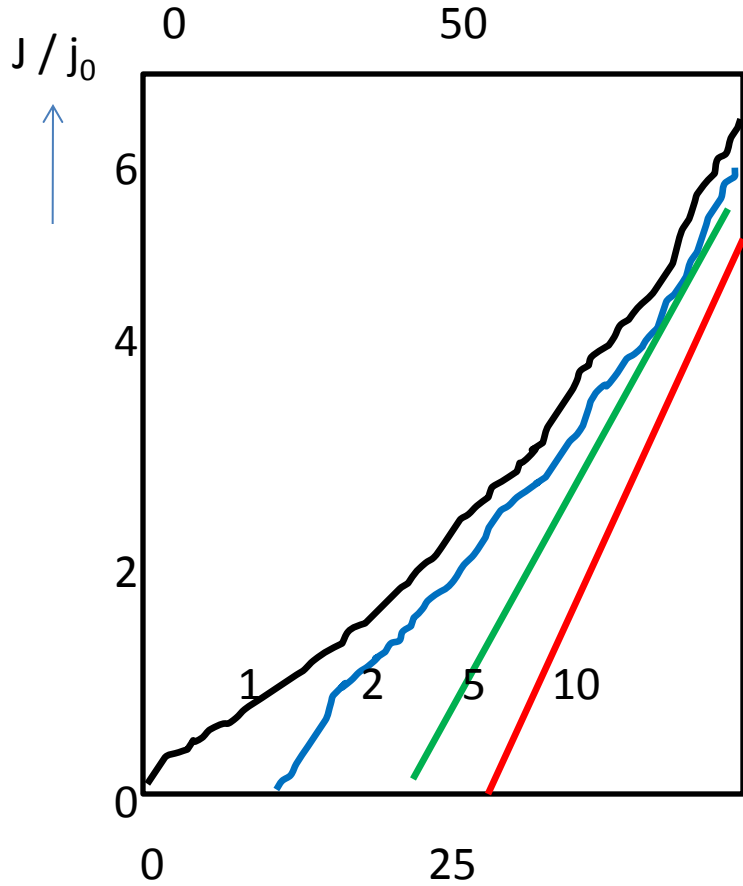
Kristalleşmede taşınım reaksiyonuyla aşırı akım potansiyeli ihmal edilerek çıkarılırsa;

$$j = j_0 \left\{ \frac{C_a}{C_{0,a}} \exp \left( \frac{\alpha n F \eta}{RT} \right) - \exp \left[ \frac{(\alpha - 1) n F \eta}{RT} \right] \right\}$$

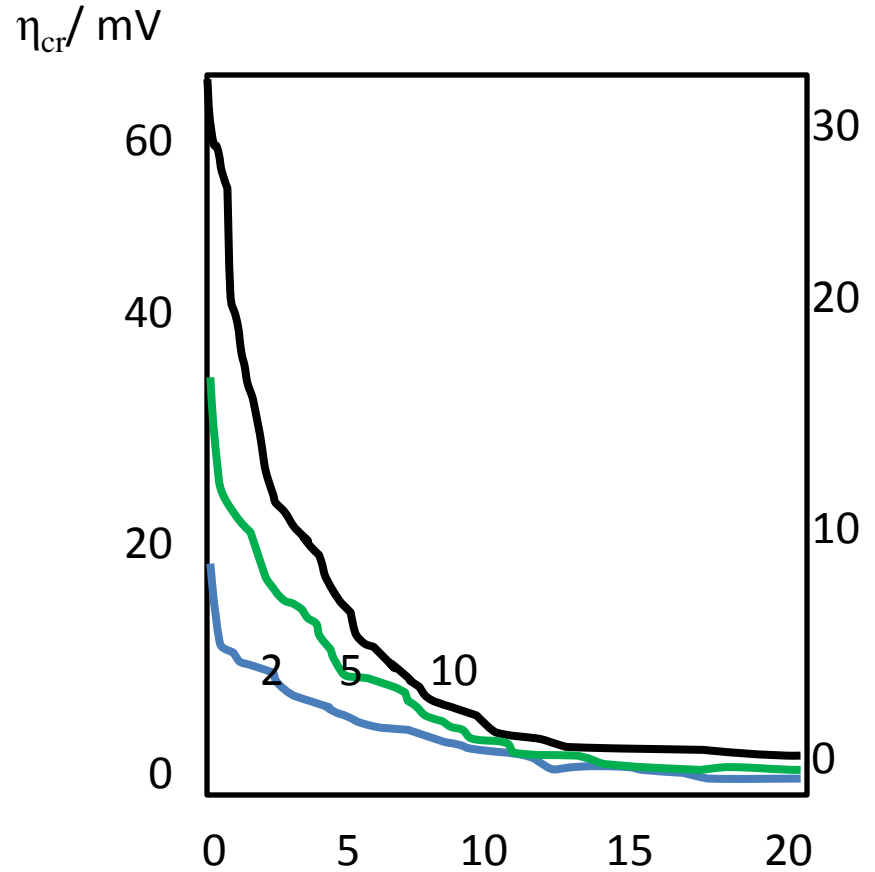
elde edilir ki  $j / j_0 = 0$  alınır

$$\eta_n = \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \left( \frac{C_{cr,a}}{C_{0,a}} \right)$$

elde edilir. Burada  $\alpha$ , yüzey geçiş direnç katsayısı olup bir örnek olarak;  $\alpha=0,5$   $t = 298K$ ,  $n=1$  veya 2 alınarak  $j/j_0 - \eta / mV$  değişimi Şekil 2 de olduğu gibi elde edilir.  $C_{cr,a} / C_{0,a} = 1$  için  $j / j_0 = 2,5 - 10$  bulunur.



(a)  $\eta / \text{mV}$



(b)  $j / j_0$

Şekil 2: a- Akı oranı  $j / j_0$  ile aşırı akım potansiyeli  $C_{c,r,a} / C_{0,a}$  arasındaki değişim. b- Kristalleşme aşırı akım potansiyelinin  $\eta_{ct}$  (mV), katod reaksiyonundaki  $j/j_0$  ın  $C_{c,r,a} / C_{0,a}$  Oranının değişimi.

# Aşırı akım potansiyelinde Taşınım ve Çekirdeklenme Hızı



Düşük çekirdeklenme Hızı



Hızlı Çekirdeklenme Hızı

Kararlı bir çekirdeklenme hızı için;

$$J = K_1 \exp (K_2/\eta^2)$$

Olup buradaki  $K_1$  ve  $K_2$  aşırı akım potansiyelinden bağımsız sabitler olup .

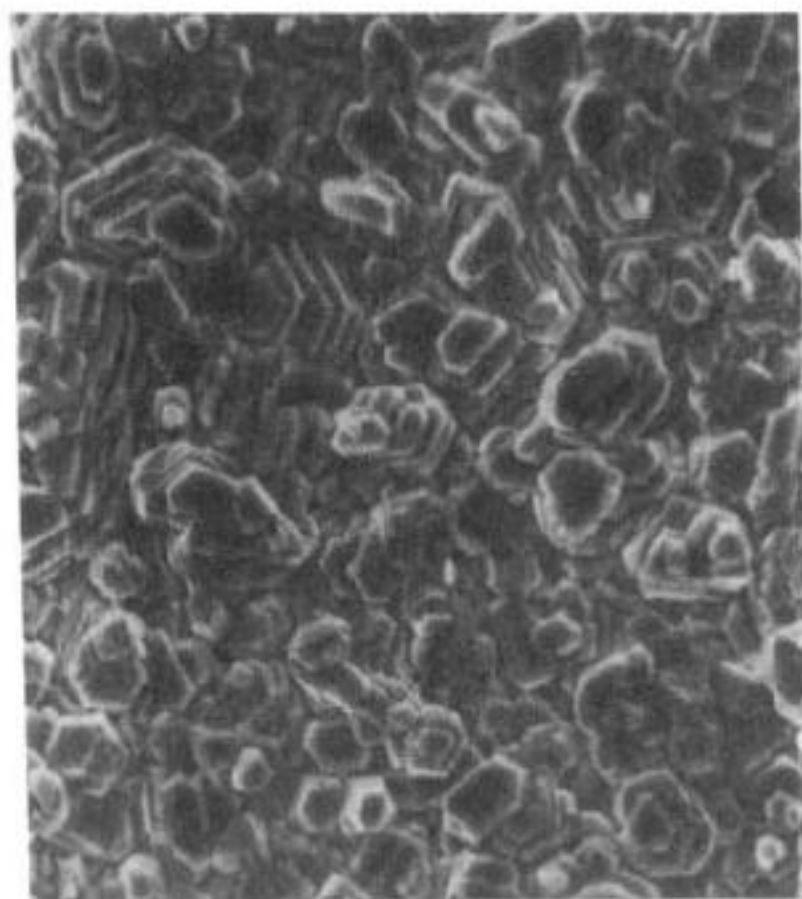
$$N = N_0 [1 - \exp(-At)] \text{ ve } A = K_1 j_0 \exp(- K_2/ \eta^2) \text{ dir.}$$

$N_0$  , aşırı akım potansiyeline, elektrometalürjik prosese, akım yoğunluğuna bağlı birim yüzeydeki çekirdektir(çekirdek/Alan)

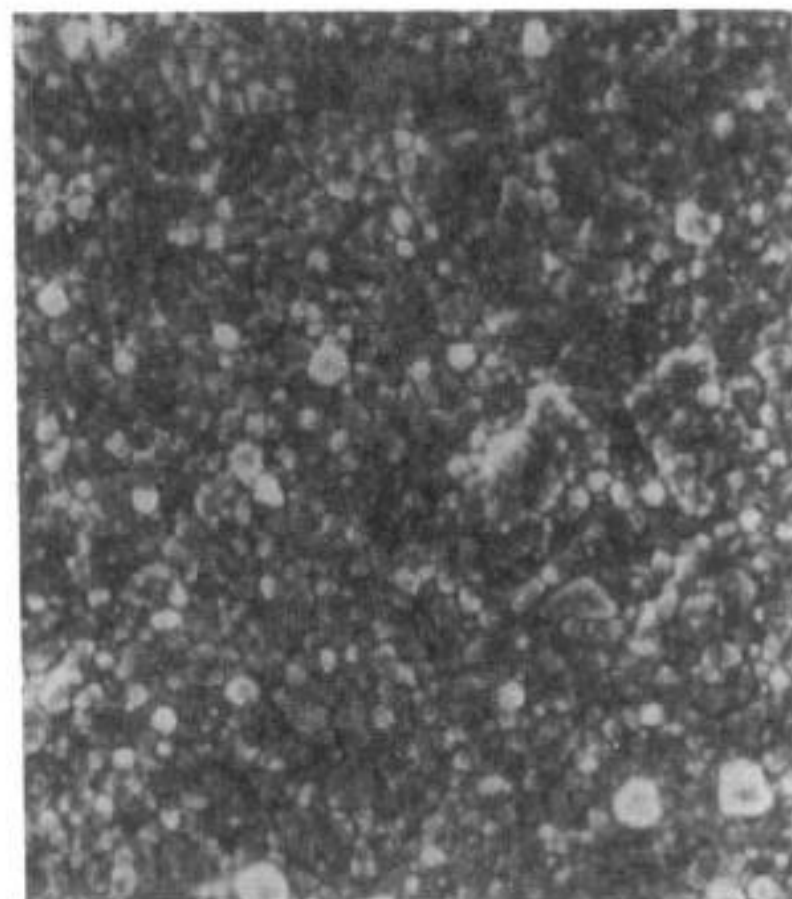
Çözünme elektrolite bağlı olarak değişmekte olup, doğrusal değiştiği bir sınıra sahiptir.

Cd için  $1,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$  , Cu  $3,2 \cdot 10^{-4}$  ve Ni için  $1,6 \cdot 10^{-9}$  ( $j_0/A \text{ cm}^{-2}$ )





a)

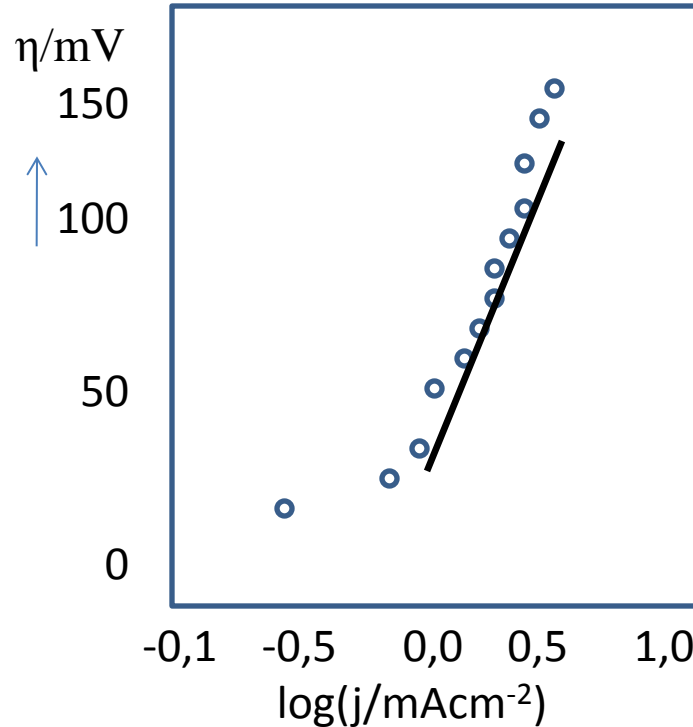


b)

**Figure 3.14.** Cadmium deposit on the middle of a copper electrode, a) at 40 mV in the absence of adsorption of additive; b) at 530 mV in the presence of adsorption of additive. The deposit thickness is 3  $\mu\text{m}$ .<sup>23</sup> (Reprinted with permission from Elsevier Science).

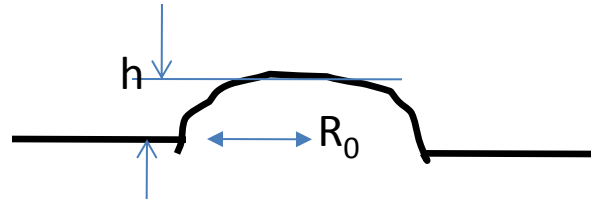
# Optimum Akım Yoğunluğu

Yüzeyin kaplanmasında akım potansiyelinin akım yoğunluğunun ile değişimi Şekil 3 de logoritmik olarak verilmiştir.

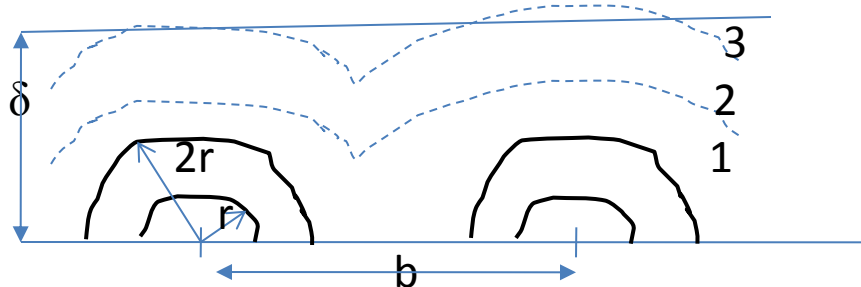


Şekil 3. 0,1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> CuSO<sub>4</sub> ve 0,5 H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> çözeltisinde Akım Potansiyelinin Değişimi

Kitap şekil 3.21 de Bakır tel için 90 mV potansiyel ve 3,3 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> akım yoğunluğunda, 140 mV potansiyel 4,2 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> akım yoğunluğunda ve 210 mV potansiyel 6,5 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> akım yoğunluğunda 21 μ boyuttaki grüntüler metalografik olarak verilmiştir. Aşağıda bu taşınımın şematik görüntüsü Şekil 4 de çizildiği gibidir.



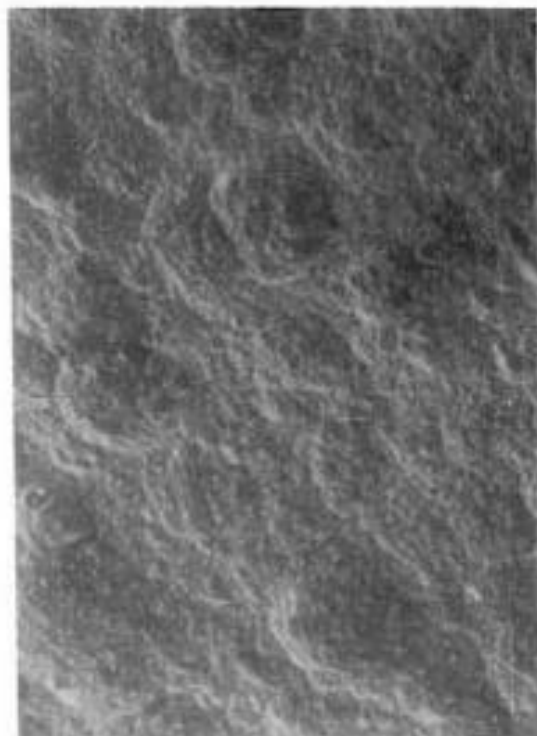
a- Elektrod yüzeyinde



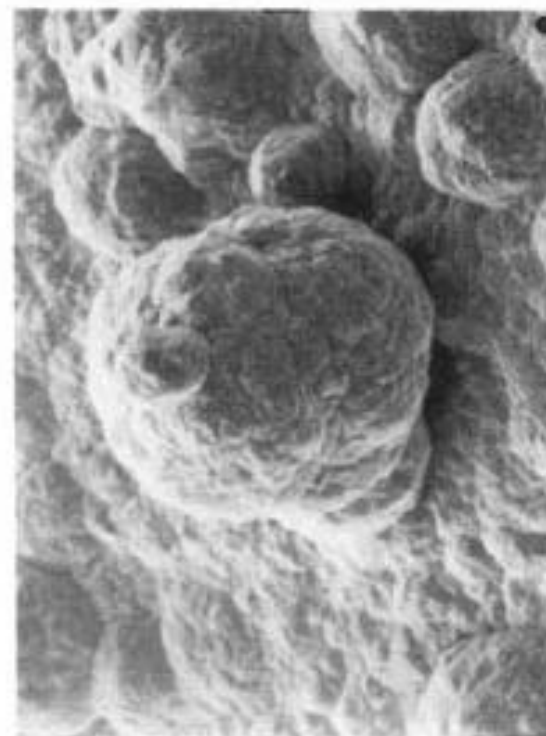
b-Büyüme



a)



b)

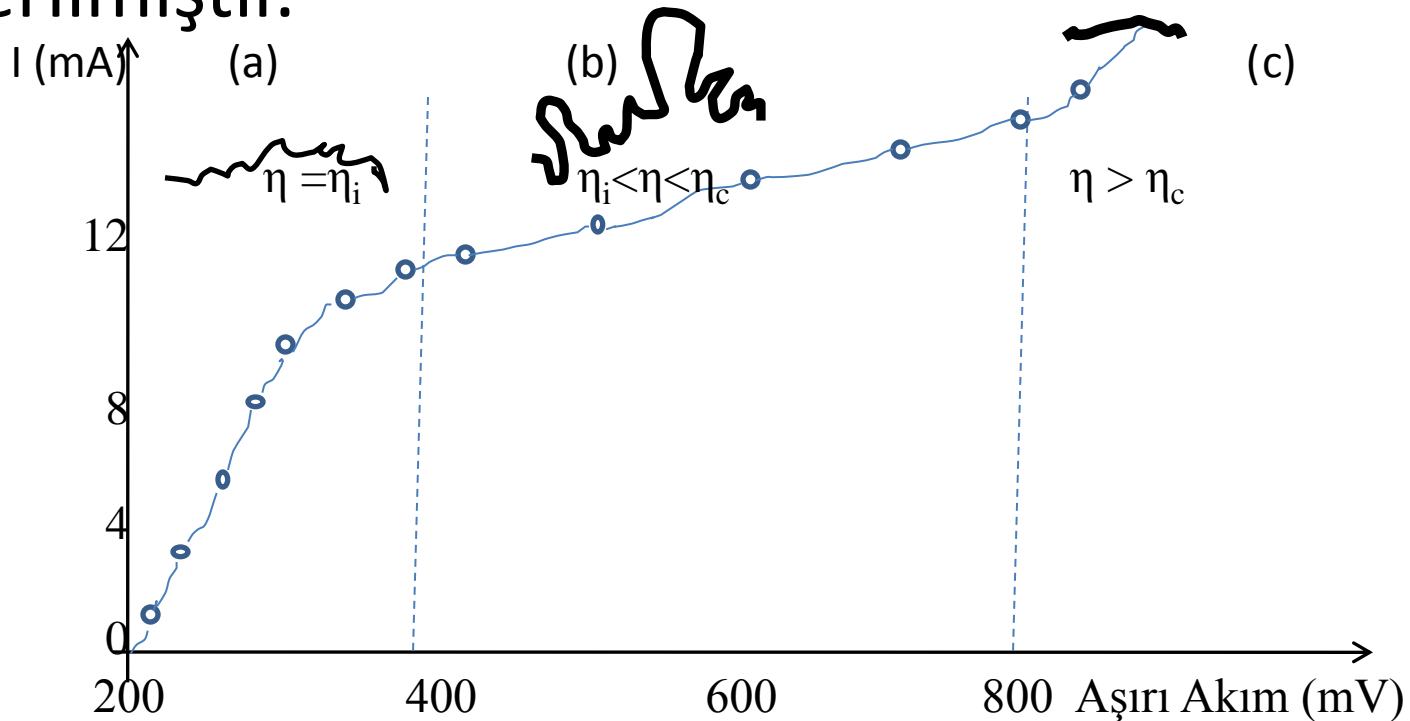


c)

**Figure 3.21.** Copper deposits obtained from  $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ CuSO}_4$  in  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$ . Quantity of electricity,  $20 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$ . a) Activation-controlled deposition; deposition overpotential,  $90 \text{ mV}$ ; initial current density  $3.3 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ . b) Electrodeposition under mixed activation-diffusion control; deposition overpotential  $140 \text{ mV}$ ; initial current density  $4.2 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ . c) Electrodeposition under mixed activation-diffusion control; deposition overpotential  $210 \text{ mV}$ ; initial current density  $6.5 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ . The substrate was a copper wire electrode.<sup>43</sup> (Reprinted with permission from Elsevier Science).

# Dendritik Kristalleşme

Polarizasyon dendritik katılaşmanın meydana gelmesinde etkili olmaktadır. Şekil 5 de oluşum şekli gösterilmiştir.



Şekil 5: Cu Kaplama için;  $0,2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ CuSO}_4$  içinde  $0,5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$ . a-200 mV, 6 Saat. b-300 mV, 5 Saat. c- 700 mV, 2 dakika

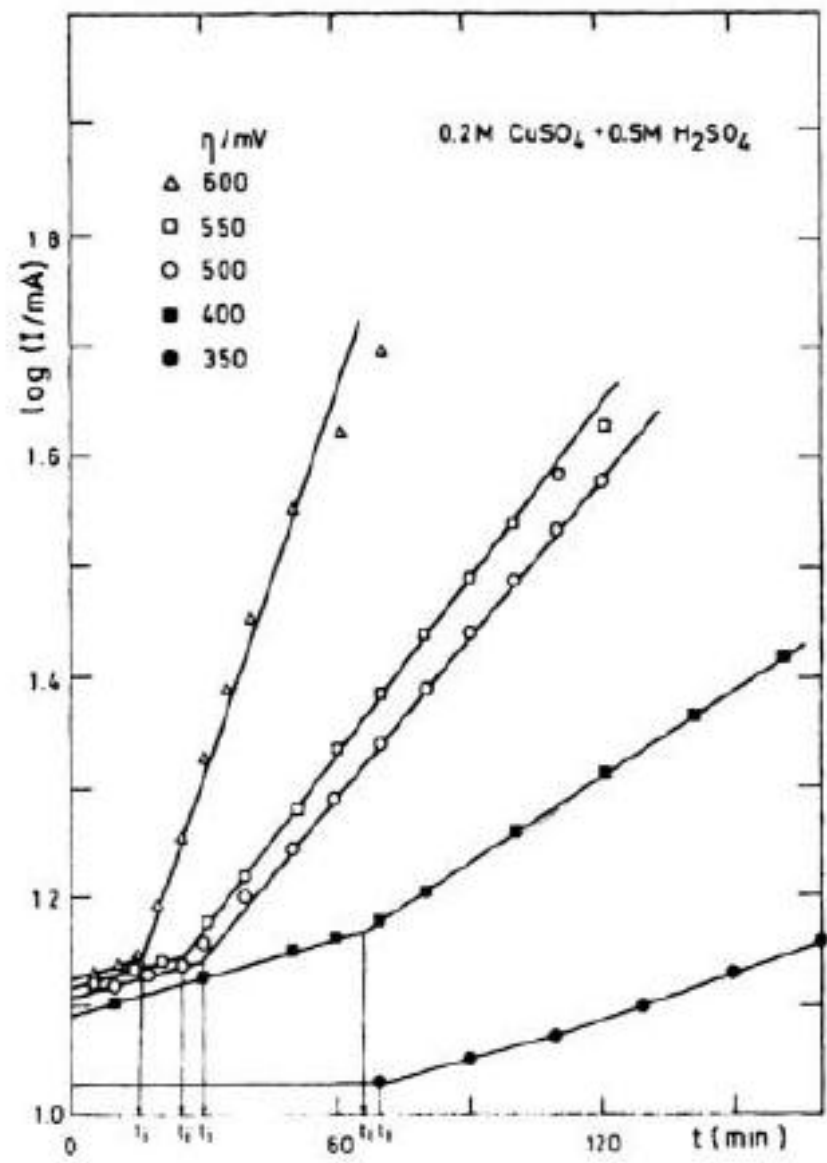
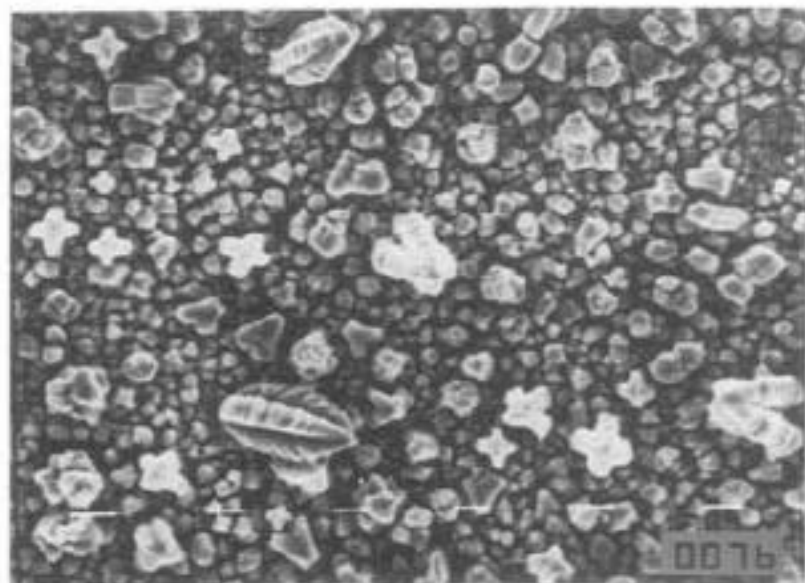
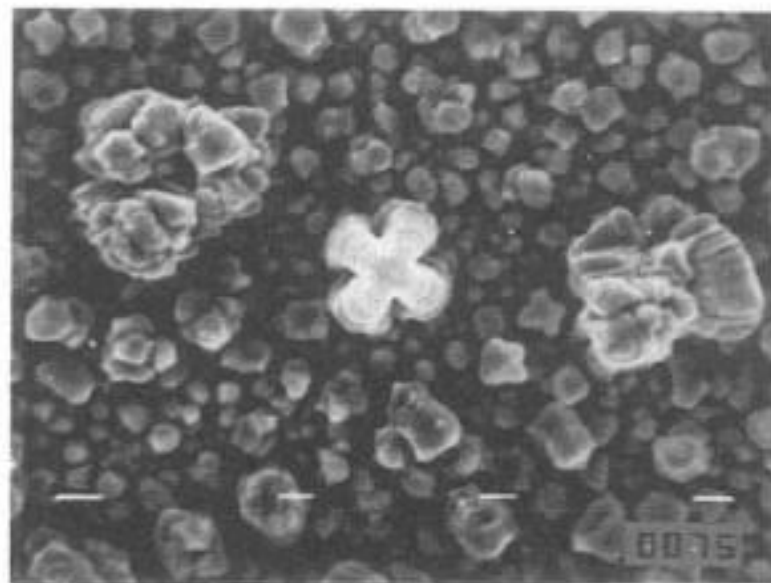


Figure 3.42.  $\log I$  as a function of time for copper deposition.<sup>75</sup>



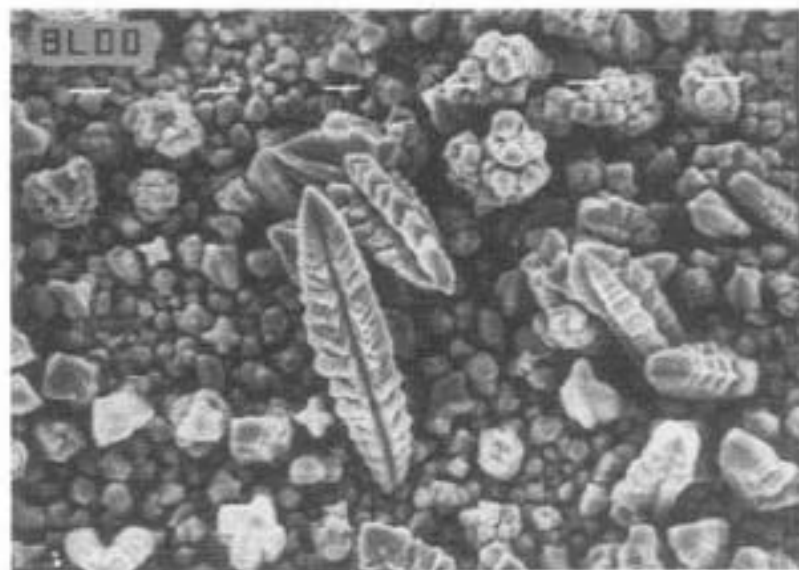
9.5  $\mu\text{m}$

a)



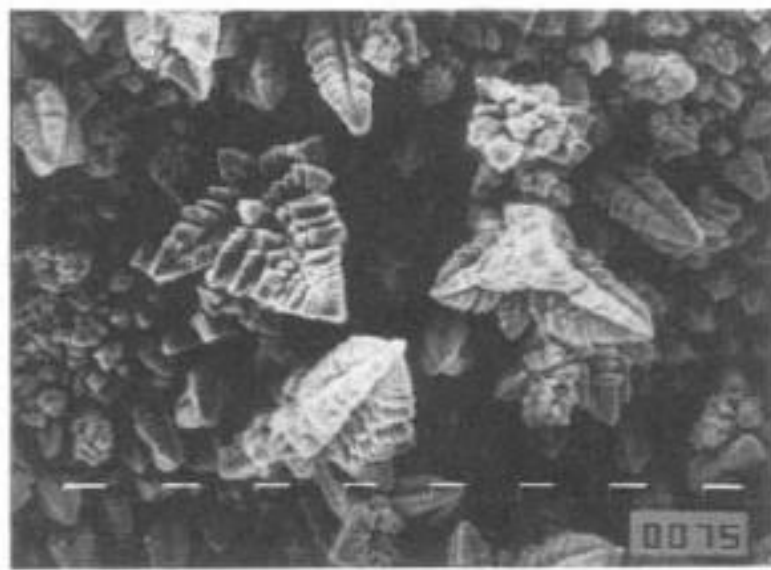
6  $\mu\text{m}$

b)



9.5  $\mu\text{m}$

c)



13  $\mu\text{m}$

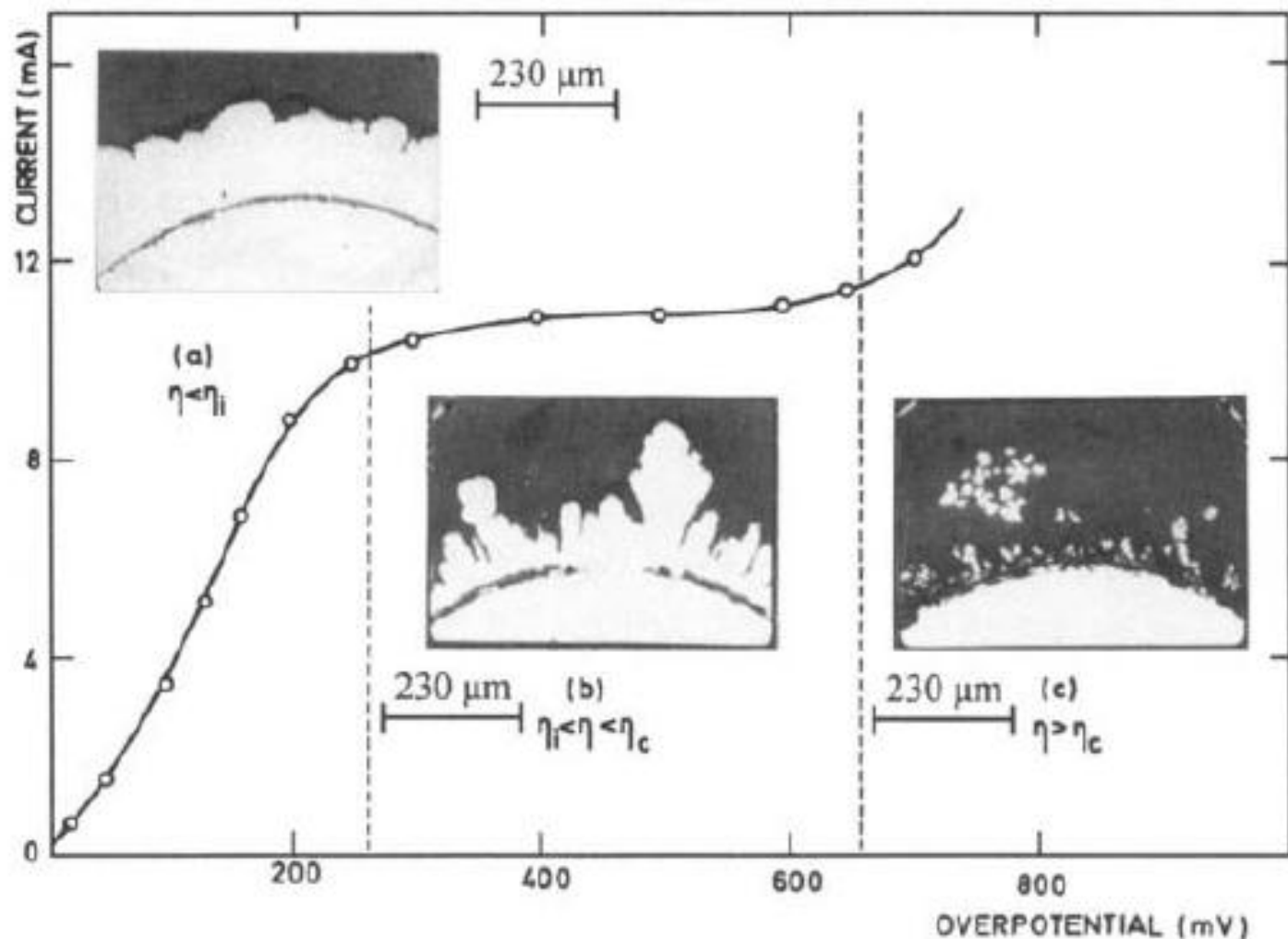
d)



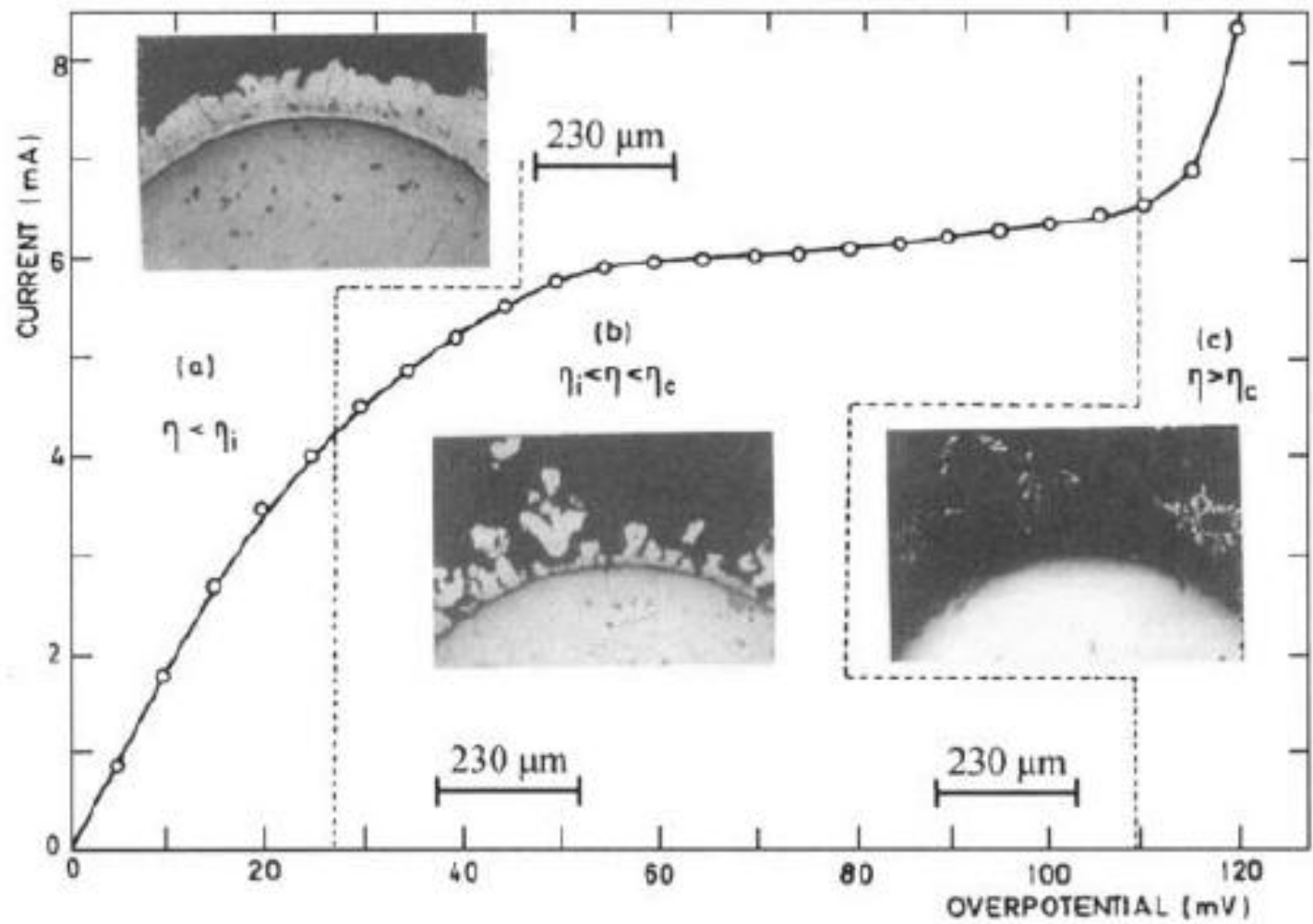
e)

*Figure 3.41.* SEM micrographs of copper deposits obtained by deposition from  $0.3 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$   $\text{CuSO}_4$  in  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-2}$   $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  onto a copper wire electrode. Deposition overpotential, 550 mV. Quantity of electricity a)  $2 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$ ; b)  $2 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$ ; c)  $5 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$ ; d)  $10 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$ ; e)  $10 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$ .<sup>76</sup> (Reprinted with permission from the Serbian Chemical Society, Belgrade, Yugoslavia).





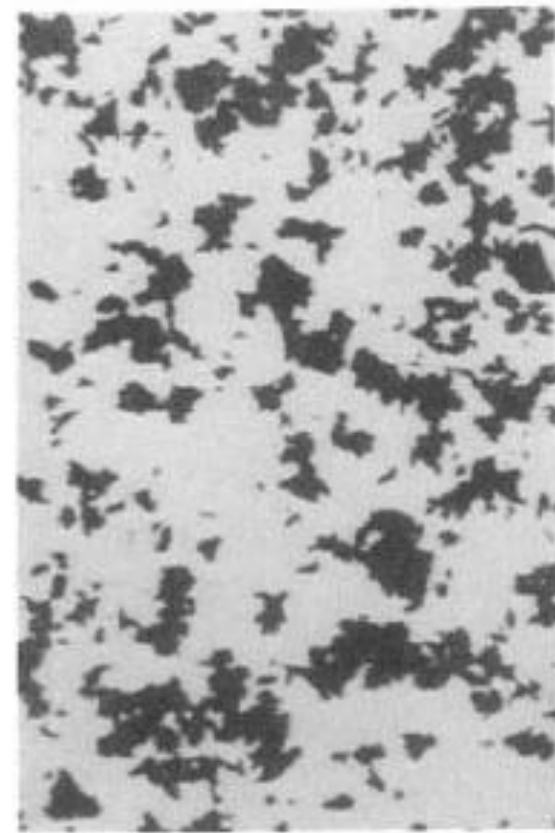
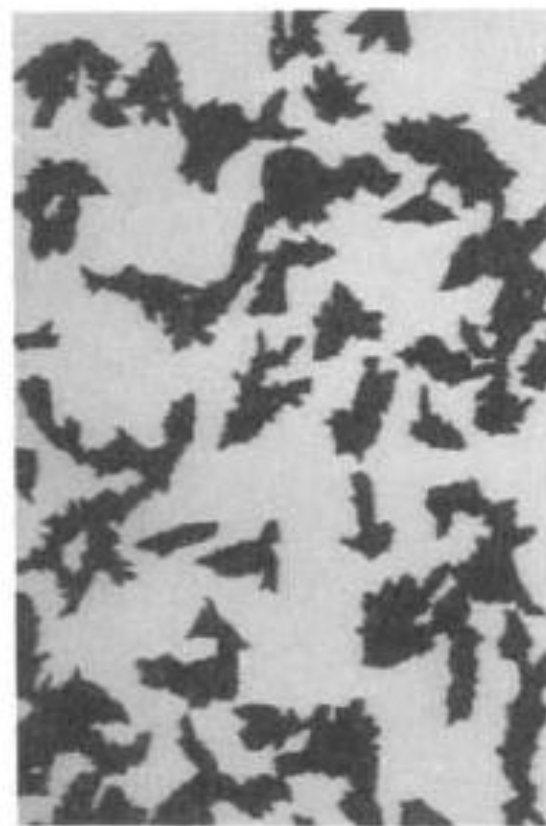
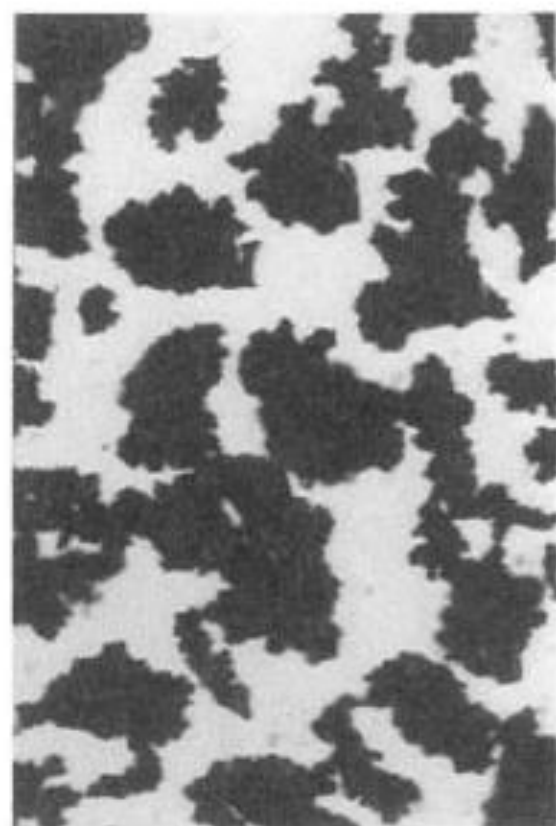
**Figure 3.43.** Polarisation curve for the potentiostatic deposition of copper from  $0.2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$   $\text{CuSO}_4$  in  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$   $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and the cross sections of copper deposits obtained on copper wire electrodes previously plated with nickel. a) overpotential 200 mV, deposition time 6 hours; b) overpotential 300 mV, deposition time 5 hours; c) overpotential 700 mV, deposition time 2 min.<sup>175</sup>



**Figure 3.44.** Polarisation curve for the potentiostatic deposition of cadmium from  $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ CdSO}_4$  in  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and the cross section of cadmium deposits obtained on copper wire electrode a) overpotential 20 mV, deposition time 8 hours; b) overpotential 40 mV, deposition time 2 hours; c) overpotential 120 mV, deposition time 9 min.<sup>75</sup>

# Toz Şeklinde Katılařtırma

Oluřan çekirdeklerin bir birinden bağımsız büyümesiyle taneli toz kristalleřmeler oluşur.



150  $\mu\text{m}$

a)

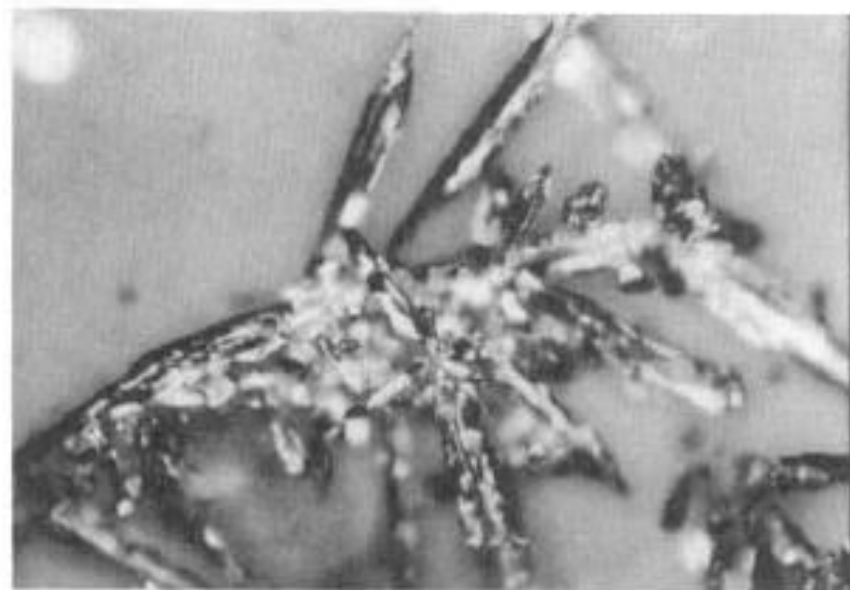
150  $\mu\text{m}$

b)

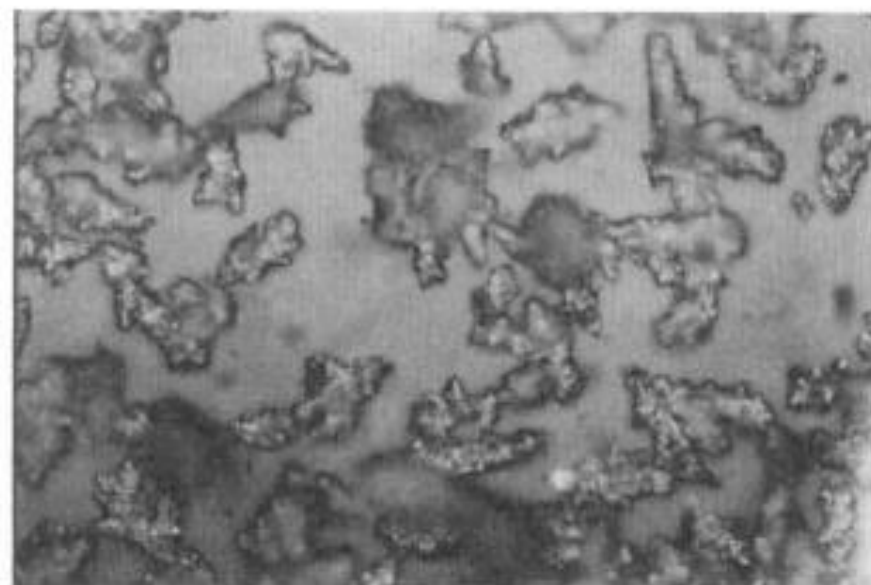
150  $\mu\text{m}$

c)

**Figure 3.45.** Copper powder particles obtained at different constant overpotentials from  $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ CuSO}_4$  in  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$  onto stationary platinum wire electrodes painted with shellac. Deposition time 15 min. at room temperature at deposition overpotentials of: a) 500 mV, b) 600 mV, c) 700 mV.<sup>81</sup>

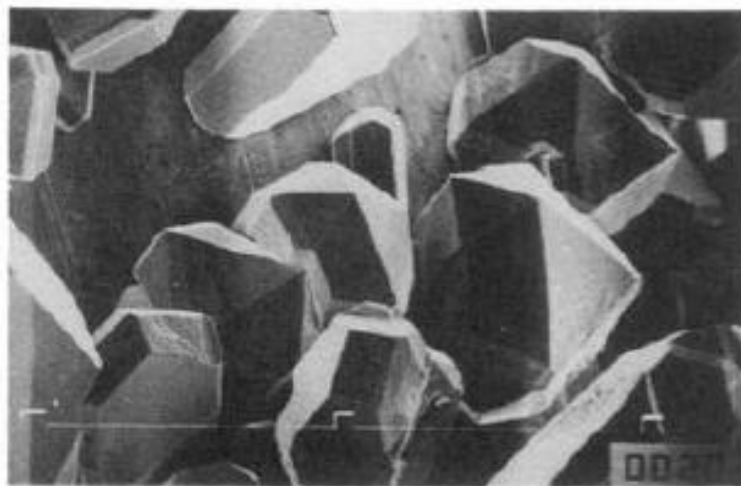


a)



b)

**Figure 3.46.** a) Silver powder particles obtained at a constant overpotential of 150 mV from  $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ AgNO}_3$  in  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ HNO}_3$ . Deposition time 15 min. b) Silver powder particles obtained at a constant overpotential of 600 mV from  $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ AgNO}_3$  in  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ . Depositions time 15 min. The depositions were carried out on platinum electrodes at room temperature.<sup>82</sup> (Reprinted with permission from ISE).



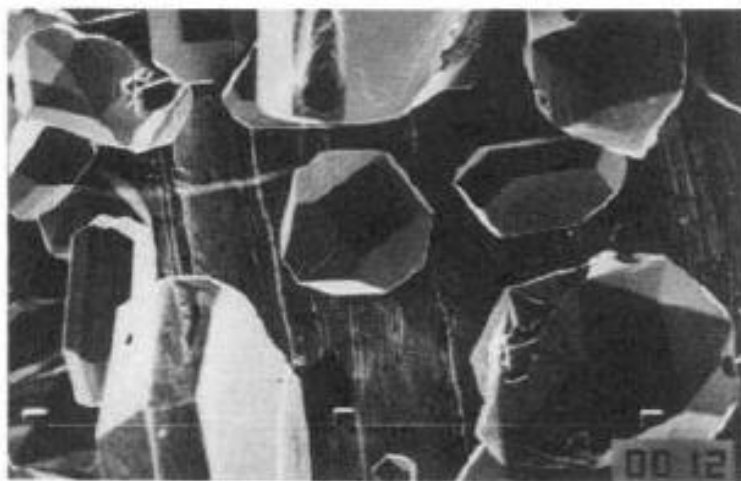
40  $\mu\text{m}$

a)



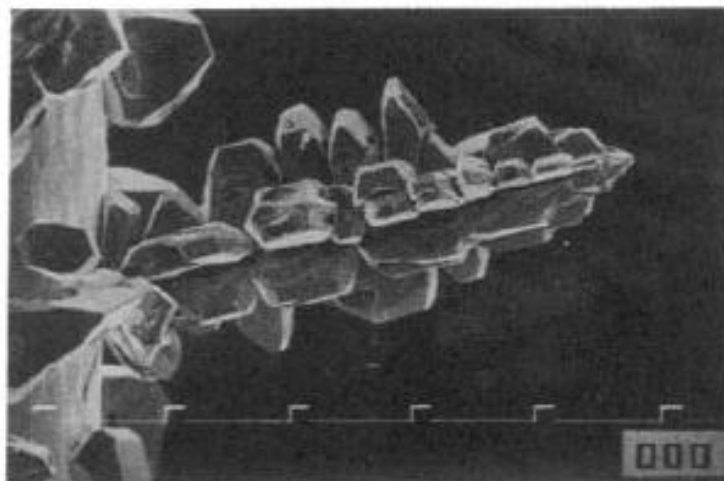
100  $\mu\text{m}$

b)



40  $\mu\text{m}$

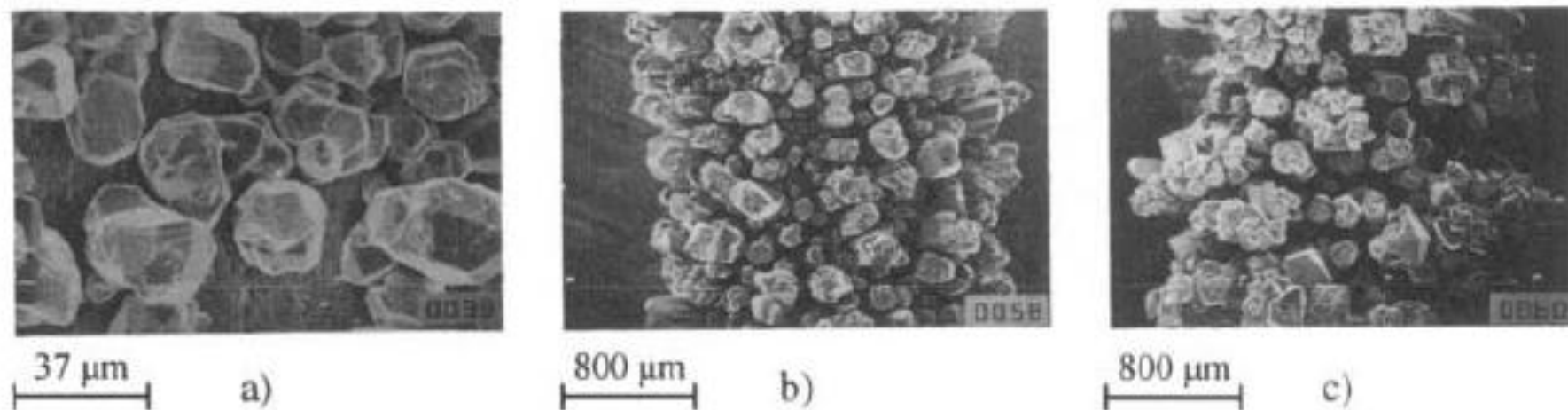
c)



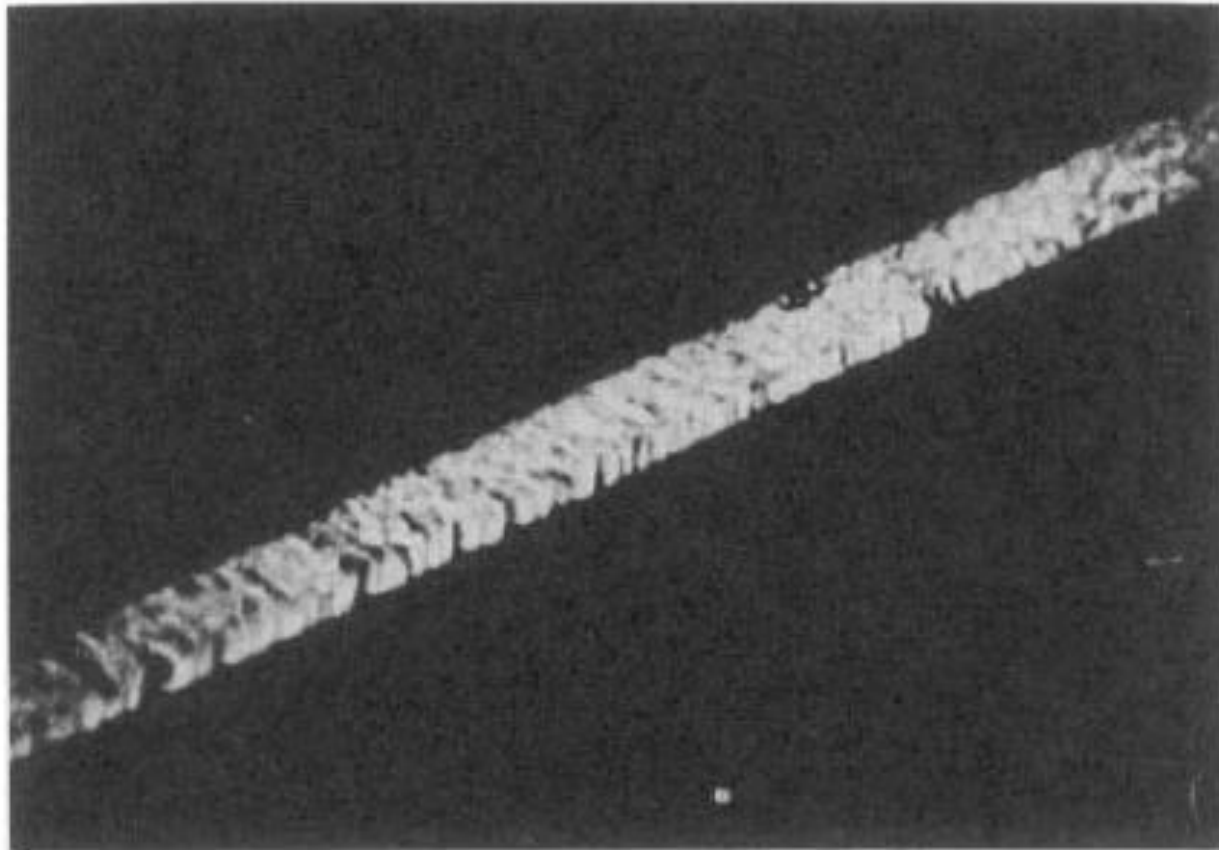
100  $\mu\text{m}$

d)

**Figure 3.49.** Silver deposits obtained potentiostatically on platinum electrode from  $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ AgNO}_3$  in  $100 \text{ g dm}^{-3} \text{ NaNO}_3$  at room temperature. Quantity of electricity  $2 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$ . Deposition overpotential: a) 60 mV; b) 60 mV; c) 70 mV, d) 70 mV<sup>20</sup>. (Reprinted with permission from Springer-Verlag).



**Figure 3.50.** Silver deposits obtained potentiostatically on silver electrodes from  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$   $\text{AgNO}_3$  in  $100 \text{ g dm}^{-3}$   $\text{NaNO}_3$  at room temperature. Deposition overpotential 100 mV. Quantity of electricity: a)  $2 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$ , b)  $2 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$ , c)  $20 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$  and d)  $60 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$ .  
<sup>22</sup> (Reprinted with permission from Springer-Verlag.)



***Figure 3.51.*** Photomicrograph of a silver whisker.<sup>93</sup> (Reprinted with permission from Elsevier Science).