

## Nanostructures surfaces

### The effect of the electrolysis regime on the composition and morphology of Fe-Co-Mo(W) coatings

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The binary and ternary Fe-Co-Mo(W) coatings were formed onto a mild steel substrate from the Fe(III) based citrate electrolyte [1]. Electrodeposition was conducted using direct current regime with density  $i$  of  $2-7 \text{ A}\cdot\text{dm}^{-2}$  and unipolar pulse mode with current amplitude  $i$  of  $2-6 \text{ A}\cdot\text{dm}^{-2}$  at a pulse duration  $t_{\text{on}} = 2\cdot 10^{-3}-5\cdot 10^{-2} \text{ s}$  and pause time  $t_{\text{off}} = 1\cdot 10^{-2}-5\cdot 10^{-2} \text{ s}$ . The chemical composition of the coatings was determined by X-ray fluorescence method. The surface morphology of the deposits was studied by a scanning electron microscope ZEISS EVO 40 XVP and an atomic force microscopy using NT-206.

It has been established that the content of refractory metals in the coatings deposited at pulse mode reaches  $\omega(\text{Mo})=18 \text{ at.}\%$  and  $\omega(\text{W})=11 \text{ at.}\%$ . This concentration is higher than in deposits obtained by direct current of the same density:  $\omega(\text{Mo})=12 \text{ at.}\%$  and  $\omega(\text{W})=7 \text{ at.}\%$ . The AFM analysis show that the surface structure varies from fine-crystalline for coatings deposited at direct current to globular formed using pulse mode which is caused by increase in refractory metals content [2]. It should be noted the increase in the size of agglomerates on the surface of coatings obtained in the pulsed mode in comparison with galvanostatic one, moreover the grain sizes Fe-Co-W coatings are larger than Fe-Co-Mo. In addition, Fe-Co-Mo coatings are characterized by the presence of sites with a developed surface topography of which is identical to the crystal lattice of cobalt with the conglomerates sizes in the range of  $0.2-1.75 \mu\text{m}$  [3].

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