

INSTRUMENTAL TECHNIQUE PRESENTATION

SCANNING ELECTROCHEMICAL MICROSCOPY (SECM)

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23-08-14**

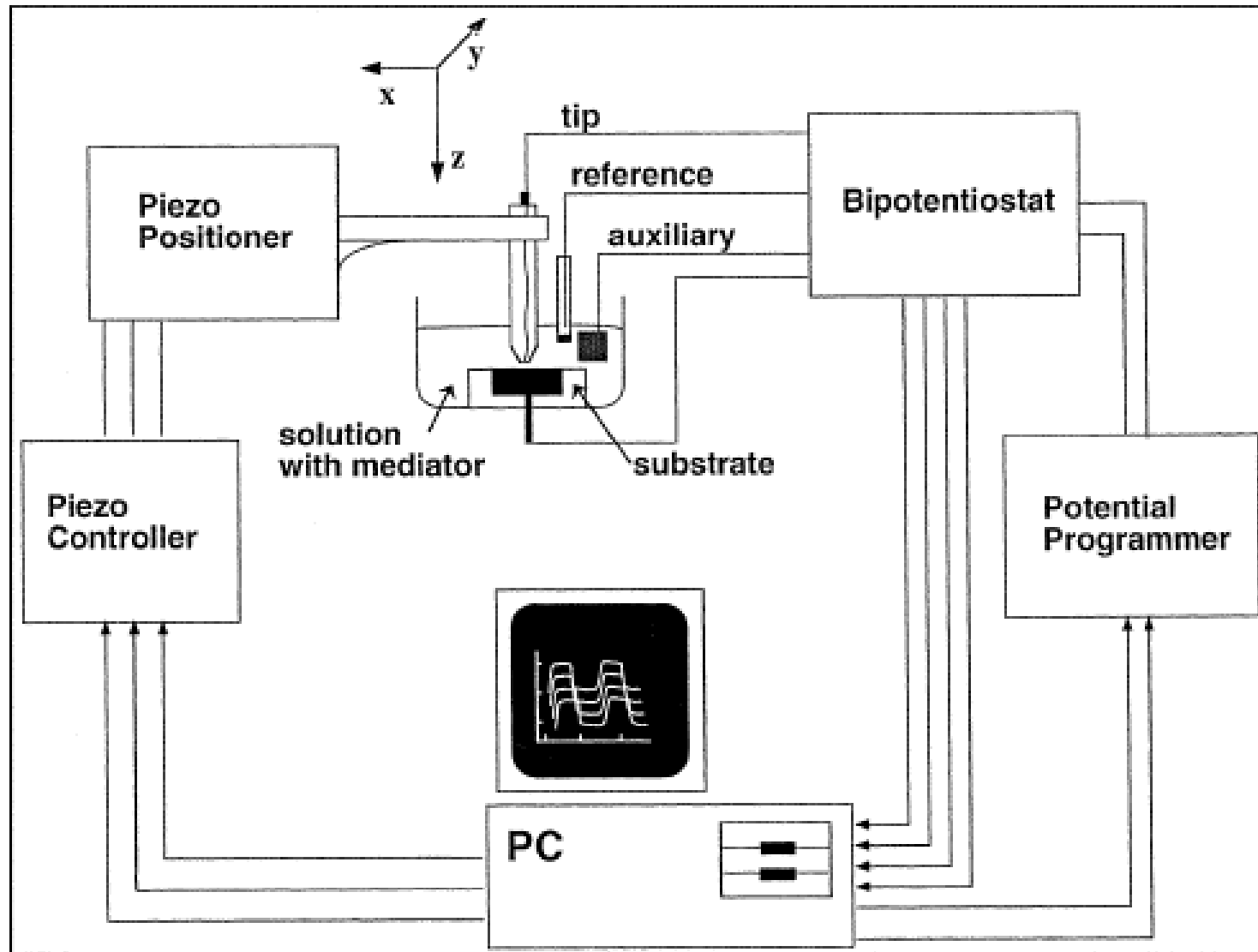
SCANNING PROBE MICROSCOPY

Image the surfaces using a physical probe that scans the

specimen

AFM, [atomic force microscopy](#)
BEEM, [ballistic electron emission microscopy](#)
CFM, [chemical force microscopy](#)
C-AFM, [conductive atomic force microscopy](#)
ECSTM, [electrochemical scanning tunneling microscope](#)
EFM, [electrostatic force microscopy](#)
FluidFM, [fluidic force microscope](#)
FMM, [force modulation microscopy](#)
FOSPM, [feature-oriented scanning probe microscopy](#)
KPFM, [kelvin probe force microscopy](#)
MFM, [magnetic force microscopy](#)
PIMS, [photothermal microspectroscopy](#)
/microscopy
SCM, [scanning capacitance microscopy](#)
SECM, [scanning electrochemical microscopy](#)
SGM, [scanning gate microscopy](#)
SHPM, [scanning Hall probe microscopy](#)
SICM, [scanning ion-conductance microscopy](#)
SPSM, [spin polarized scanning tunneling microscopy](#)
SSRM, [scanning spreading resistance microscopy](#)
SThM, [scanning thermal microscopy](#)
STM, [scanning tunneling microscopy](#)
STP, [scanning tunneling potentiometry](#)
SVM, [scanning voltage microscopy](#)
SXSTM, [synchrotron x-ray scanning tunneling microscopy](#)

Block diagram of the SECM apparatus

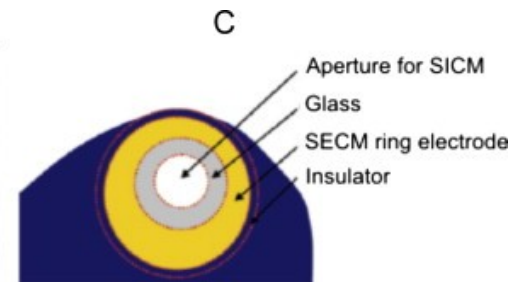
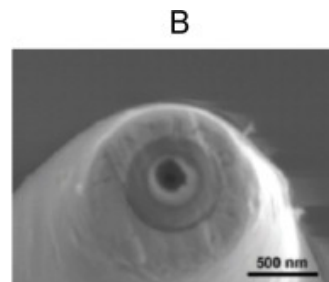
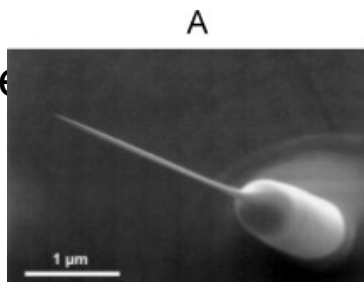


It is often mounted on a vibration-free optical table inside a Faraday cage.

ULTRAMICROELECTRODES: THE PROBE FOR SECM

Size: A few nm to 25 micrometers

Shape: Hemispheres, Cones, Discs



Materials:

Metal microelectrodes: Disc in glass microelectrodes

Submicrometer Glass Encapsulated

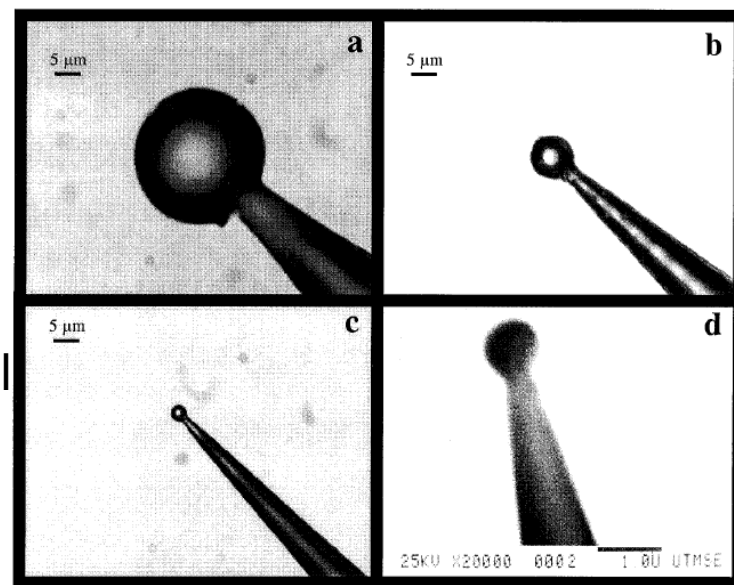
Microelectrodes

Electrochemical etching of metal wires

Self assembled spherical gold nanoparticles

Substrates:

glass, metal, polymer, biological material or liquid



Bard, A. J. et al. *Anal. Chem.* 1997, 69, 2

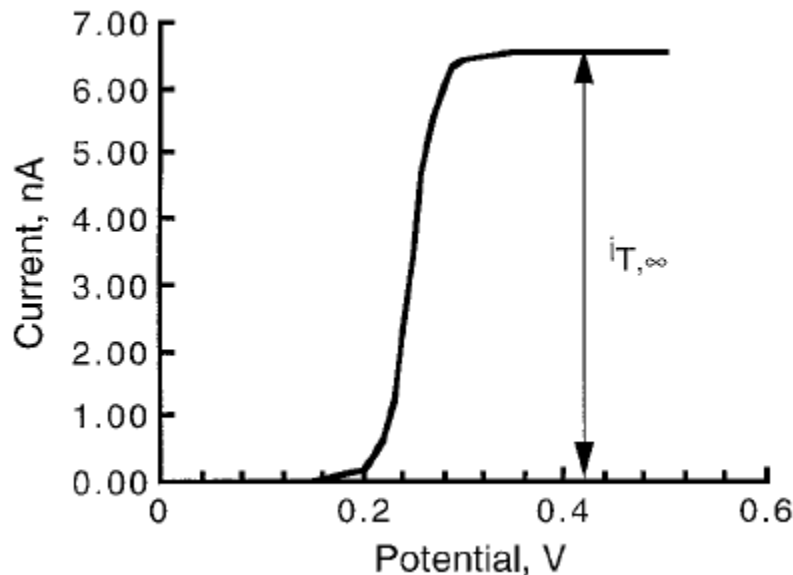
SECM: PRINCIPLE

$$i_T = 4nFDca$$

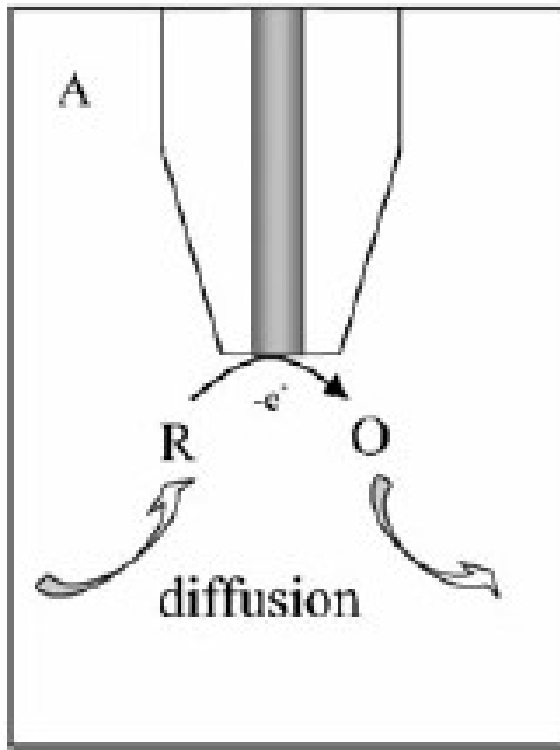
Measures the current through an UME when it is held or moved in a solution in the vicinity of a substrate.

The presence of the substrate perturb the electrochemical response of the tip, and this perturbation provides information about the nature and properties of the substrate.

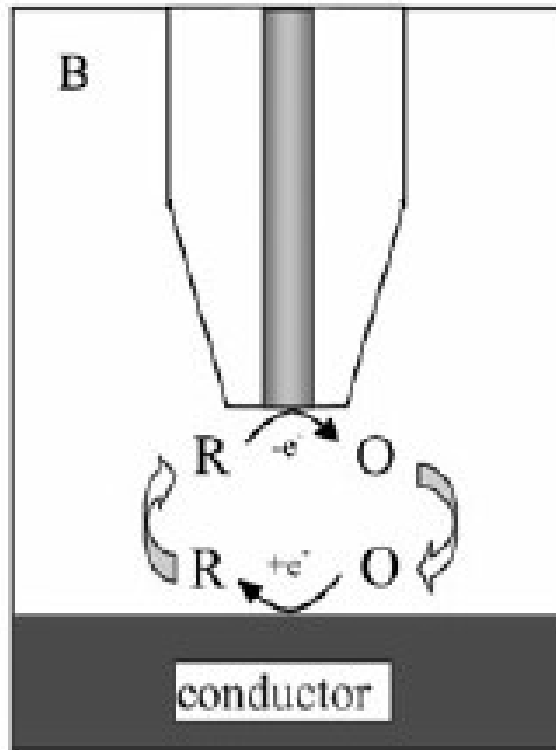
Because of the small currents that characterize most experiments with ultramicroelectrode tips, generally pA to nA, resistive drops in the solution during passage of current are generally negligible



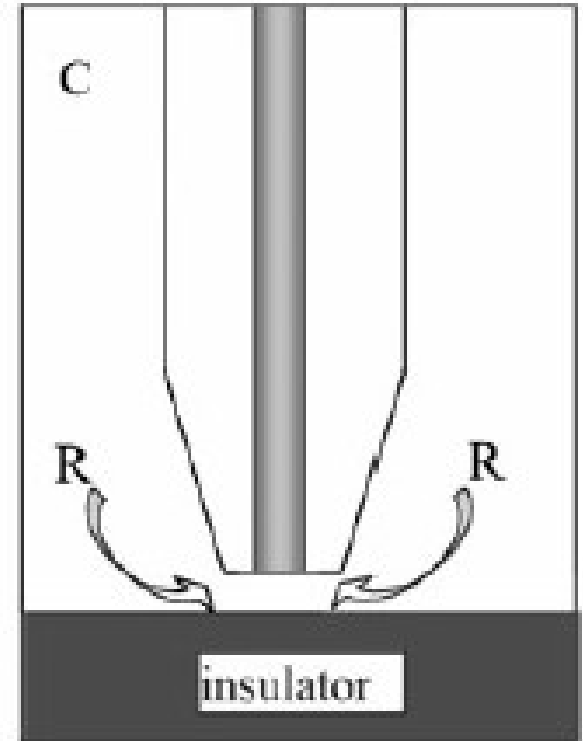
FEED BACK MODE



Tip far from substrate

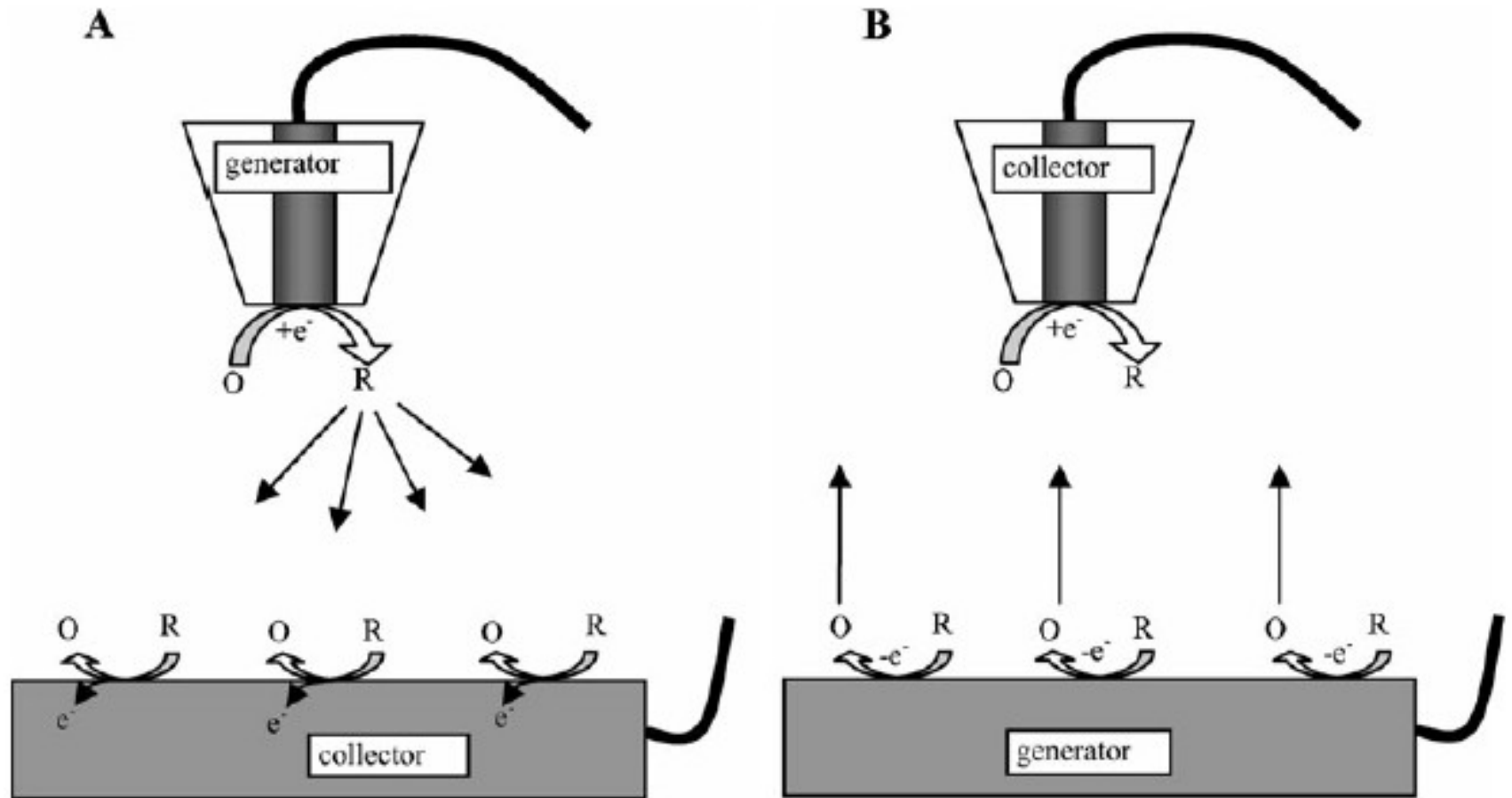


Positive feedback



Negative feedback

COLLECTION-GENERATION MODES



Measures both tip and substrate currents

APPLICATIONS

Heterogeneous reactions at solid-liquid interfaces: electron transfer kinetics, electroanalysis,

Surface patterning

Biology: Cellular redox processes, Studies of redox enzymes, proteins, DNA,

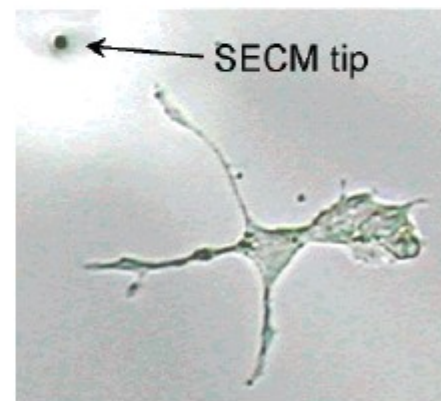
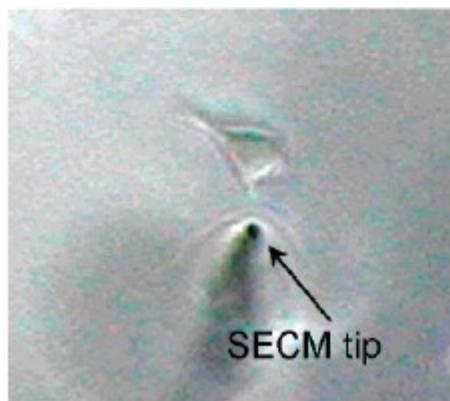
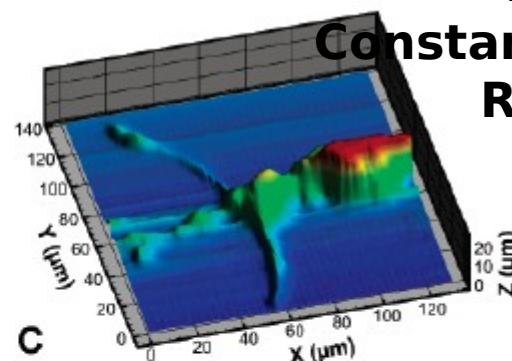
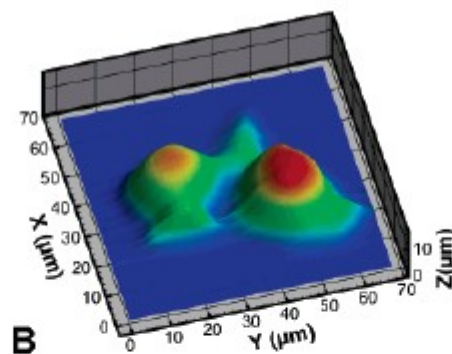
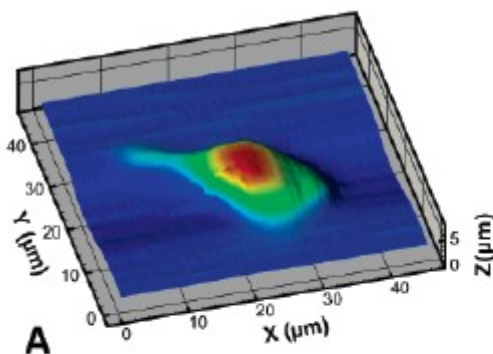
Membrane transport

SECM imaging

PC12 cell

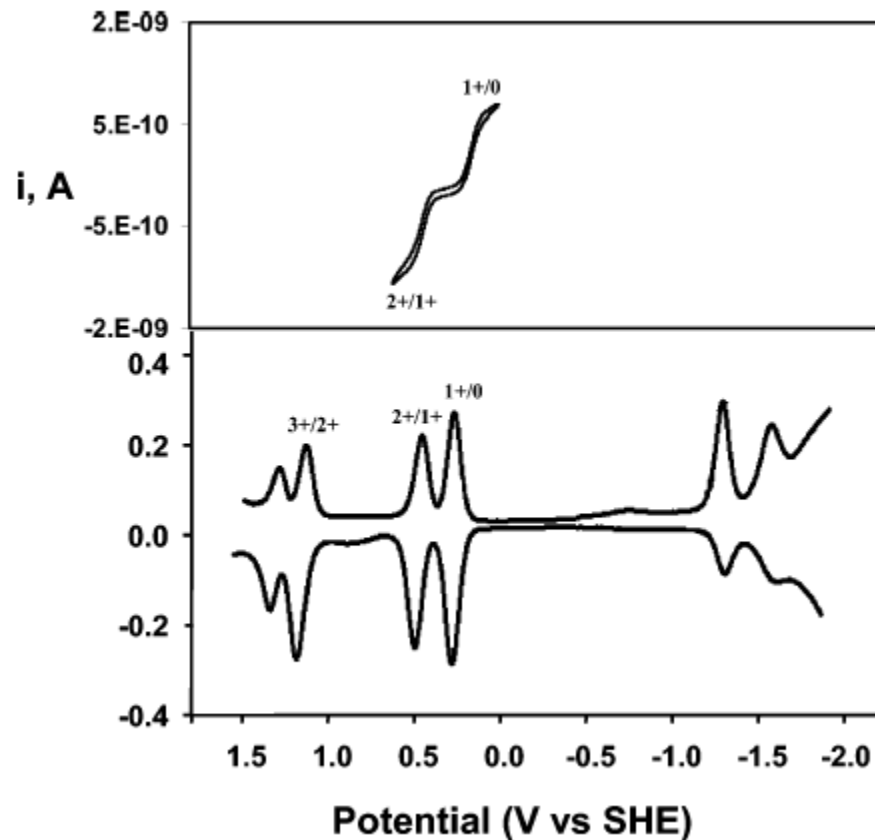
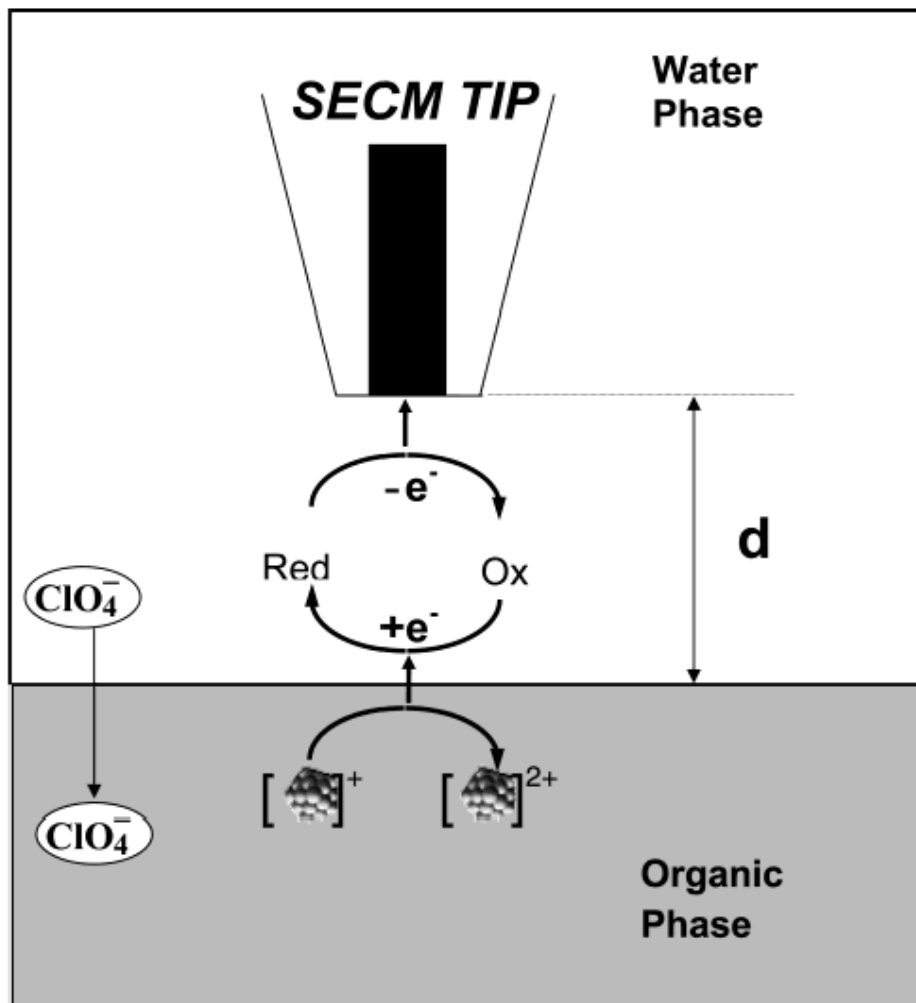
Constant-current mo

$\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6^{3+}$



Baur, J. E. et al. *Anal. Chem.* 2005, 77, 1111

SECM measurement of the fast electron transfer dynamics between Au³⁸¹⁺ nanoparticles and aqueous redox species at a liquid/liquid interface



Murray, R. W. et al. *Nano Lett.* 2004, 4, 1763-1767

THANK YOU