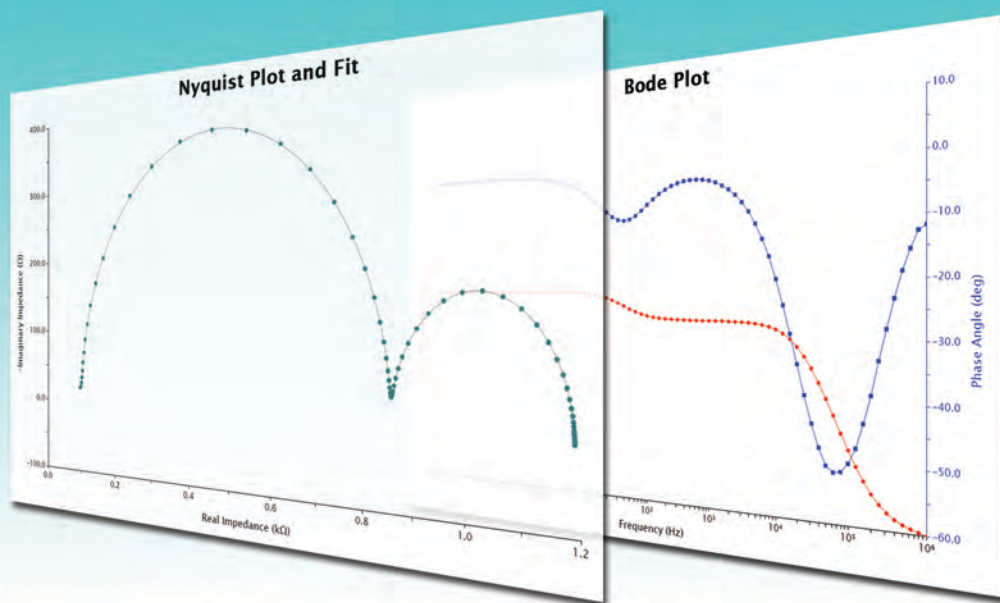


# WaveDriver 200 Bipotentiostat with EIS



- Acquisition, modeling, fitting, and analysis in one software application
- Integrated bipotentiostat
- Fitting does not require initial circuit values
- Dynamic point selection and weighting for stubborn fits
- Multiple fitting methods
- Novel transmission line fitting module



2741 Campus Walk Ave · Building 100 · Durham, NC 27705 · USA

+1 919.782.8320 @ pinewire@pineresearch.com pineresearch.com





# Electrochemical Methods Available

Some methods require additional license\*, available upon request.

## Basic Methods

Open Circuit Potential (OCP)  
Bulk Electrolysis (BE)

## Potentiostatic Methods

Chronoamperometry (CA)  
Double Potential Step Chronoamperometry (DPSCA)  
Cyclic Step Chronoamperometry (CSCA)

## Galvanostatic Methods

Chronopotentiometry (CP)  
Ramp Chronopotentiometry (CRP)  
Staircase Potentiometry (SCP)  
Cyclic Step Chronopotentiometry (CSCP)

## Voltammetric Methods

Cyclic Voltammetry (CV)  
Linear Sweep Voltammetry (LSV)  
Staircase Voltammetry (SCV)  
Differential Pulse Voltammetry (DPV)  
Square-Wave Voltammetry (SWV)  
Normal Pulse Voltammetry (NPV)

## Stripping Voltammetry

Stripping Voltammetry (ASV)  
Differential Pulse Stripping Voltammetry (DPSV)  
Square Wave Stripping Voltammetry (SWSV)

## Spectrometer Methods\*

Spectroelectrochemistry (SPECE)

## Uncompensated Resistance Methods

Current Interrupt RU (CI-RU)  
Positive Feedback RU (PF-RU)  
Impedance RU (EIS-RU)

## Rotating Methods\*

Rotating Disk Voltammetry (RDE)  
Rotating Disk Koutecky-Levich Series (KL-RDE)  
Rotating Disk Electrolysis (BE-RDE)  
Rotating Disk Chronopotentiometry (CP-RDE)  
Rotating Disk Ramp Chronopotentiometry (RCP-RDE)  
Rotating Ring-Disk Voltammetry (RRDE)  
Rotating Ring-Disk Electrolysis (BE-RRDE)  
Rotating Ring-Disk Koutecky-Levich Series (KL-RRDE)

## Dual Electrode Methods

Dual Electrode Electrolysis (DEBE)  
Dual Electrode Voltammetry (DECV)

## Corrosion Methods\*

Linear Polarization Resistance (LPR)  
Rotating Cylinder Voltammetry (RCE)  
Rotating Cylinder Electrolysis (BE-RCE)  
Rotating Cylinder Eisenberg Study (EZB-RCE)  
Rotating Cylinder Open Circuit Potential (OCP-RCE)  
Rotating Cylinder Polarization Resistance (LPR-RCE)  
Rotating Cylinder Chronopotentiometry (CP-RCE)  
Rotating Cylinder Ramp Chronopotentiometry (RCP-RCE)

## Impedance Spectroscopy

Potentiostatic Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS-POT)  
Galvanostatic Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS-GAL)  
Rotating Disk Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS-RDE)  
Impedance Uncompensated Resistance (EIS-RU)  
Mott-Schottky (EIS-MOTT)

## Software & Interface Cable (included)

Software AfterMath™ Data Organizer  
Interface Type USB 2.0  
Cable USB A/B cable (914 mm L)

## Host PC Requirements (the PC is not included)

Operating System Windows 10, 8, 7  
with Microsoft .NET 4.0  
Processor Speed >1 GHz (32-bit or 64-bit)  
multi-core preferred  
Physical Memory >2 GB RAM  
Display Resolution 1024 x 768 minimum



aftermath  
DATA ORGANIZER

WaveDriver™ and AfterMath™ are trademarks of Pine Research Instrumentation, Inc. (Durham, NC). Windows™ is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corp. (Redmond, WA).

# Specification Overview

All specifications are subject to change at any time without notification.

## Key System Details

Potentiostat (POT), Galvanostat (GAL), and Zero Resistance Ammeter (ZRA)  
Cell Connections 2, 3, or 4 lead  
Floating/Isolated from Earth Yes  
Minimum Voltage Resolution 78  $\mu$ V  
Minimum Current Resolution 3.13 pA  
Slew Rate 10 V/ $\mu$ s (fastest speed setting)  
Noise and Ripple <10 mV<sub>RMS</sub>  
Analog/Digital Converters 16 bit  
Compliance Voltage  $\pm$ 17 V  
Input Leakage <10 pA  
Bandwidth (3 dB) >15 MHz  
Maximum Data Points <10 million per experiment  
Floating/Isolated from Earth Yes  
Instrument Dimensions 160 (w) x 255 (h) x 324 (l) mm  
Instrument Weight 4.6 kg

## iR Compensation

Impedance (EIS), Current Interrupt (CI), and Positive Feedback (PF)

## Impedance/EIS

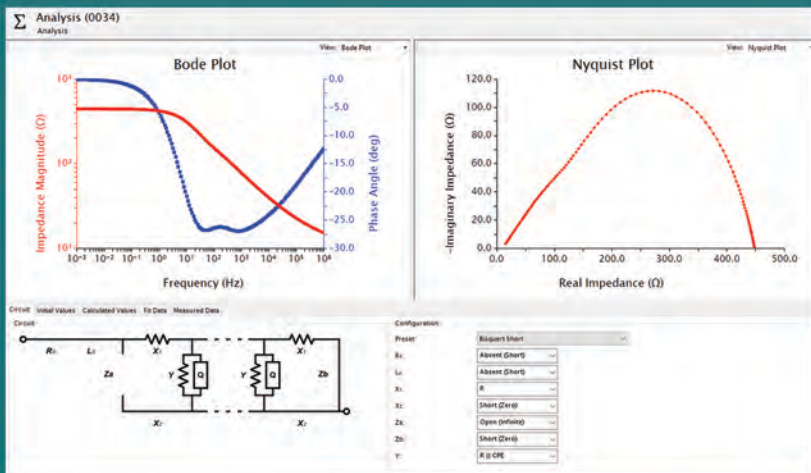
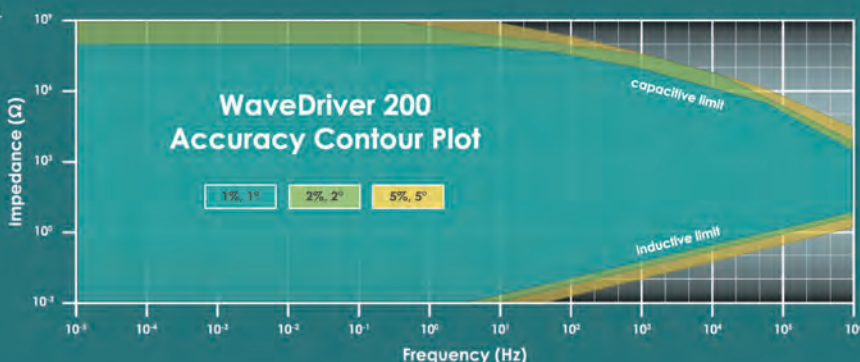
Frequency Range 100  $\mu$ Hz - 1 MHz  
Frequency Stability  $\pm$ 10 ppm  
Accuracy see Accuracy Contour Plot  
Data Presentation Lissajous, Bode, Nyquist, Mott-Schottky  
Data Analysis Circuit Fit, Transmission Line, Kramers-Kronig  
Circuit Fitting Methods Modified Levenberg-Marquardt, Simplex, Powell  
Circuit Fitting Options Dynamic point selection, unity, parametric  
Frequency Sweeping linear, logarithmic, custom list

## Applied/Measured Potential

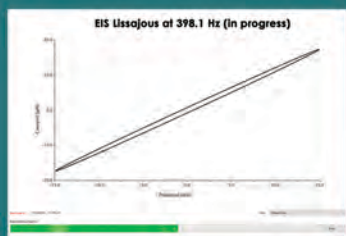
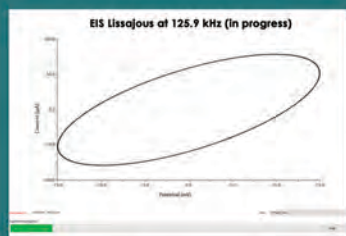
Maximum Applied Potential  $\pm$ 15 V  
DC Accuracy  $\pm$ 0.2% of setting;  $\pm$ 0.05% of range  
Ranges 3 ( $\pm$ 2.5 V,  $\pm$ 10V,  $\pm$ 15V)  
Resolution at Each Range 78  $\mu$ V/bit, 313  $\mu$ V/bit, 469  $\mu$ V/bit

## Applied/Measured Current

Maximum Applied Current  $\pm$ 1 A  
Practical Working Range  $\pm$ 20 pA to  $\pm$ 1 A  
DC Accuracy  $\pm$ 0.2% of setting;  $\pm$ 0.05% of range  
Ranges 8 ( $\pm$ 100 nA to  $\pm$ 1 A)  
Resolution 0.0031% of full scale



- Circuit fitting has been fully integrated into AfterMath Software, which means you acquire, analyze, organize, and store data in one application.
- Customize your own transmission line circuit and fit data with ease.
- Easily fit troublesome data using multiple fitting methods and weighting options.
- Best of all, fit your data without having to provide initial values for circuit elements.



Seamlessly change view during acquisition.  
Lissajous plots indicate experimental progress.

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