

$$1. \Delta G = -\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \Delta G_v + 4\pi r^2 \sigma$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = nV \text{ 라 하면}$$

$$r^2 = \left(\frac{3nV}{4\pi}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\Delta G = -nV \Delta G_v + 4\pi \left(\frac{3nV}{4\pi}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \sigma = -nV \Delta G_v + (4\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} (9 \times n^{\frac{2}{3}} V^{\frac{2}{3}}) \sigma$$

$$2.(a) \Delta G = -nV \Delta G_v + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} n^{\frac{2}{3}} V^{\frac{2}{3}} \sigma = -nV \Delta G_v + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} n^{\frac{2}{3}} V^{\frac{2}{3}} \sigma$$

$$(b) n^* \text{ 는 } \frac{\partial \Delta G}{\partial n} = 0 \text{ 시키고 } n \text{ 구함}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Delta G}{\partial n} = -V \Delta G_v + \frac{2}{3} (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} V^{\frac{2}{3}} \sigma n^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0 \quad / \quad n^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} V^{\frac{2}{3}} \sigma}{V \Delta G_v}$$

$$n^* = \frac{32\pi}{3} \left(\frac{\sigma}{V \Delta G_v}\right)^3 \quad / \quad \Delta G^* = \frac{1}{(\Delta G_v)^2} \frac{32\pi \sigma^3}{3} + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} V^{\frac{2}{3}} \sigma \left(\frac{32\pi}{3V}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \left(\frac{\sigma}{\Delta G_v}\right)^2$$

$$\text{정리하면 } \Delta G^* = \frac{16\pi}{3} \frac{\sigma^3}{(\Delta G_v)^2}$$

$$(c) \text{ stability same } \rightarrow \Delta G_{dia} = \Delta G_{gr}$$

$$\Rightarrow -nV_{dia} \Delta G_{v-dia} + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} n^{\frac{2}{3}} V_{dia}^{\frac{2}{3}} \sigma_{dia} = -nV_{gr} \Delta G_{v-gr} + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} n^{\frac{2}{3}} V_{gr}^{\frac{2}{3}} \sigma_{gr}$$

n에 대해서 정리하면

$$n = 36\pi \left( \frac{V_{gr}^{\frac{2}{3}} \sigma_{gr} - V_{dia}^{\frac{2}{3}} \sigma_{dia}}{-\Delta G_{v-dia} + \Delta G_{v-gr}} \right)^3 = 36\pi \left( \frac{V_{gr}^{\frac{2}{3}} \sigma_{gr} - V_{dia}^{\frac{2}{3}} \sigma_{dia}}{\Delta G_{dia} - \Delta G_{gr}} \right)^3$$

$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$   
 $G^{gas} - G^{dia} \quad \quad \quad G^{gas} - G^{gr}$

$$\bullet \sigma_{dia} = 3.6 \text{ J/m}^2 \quad n = 36\pi \left( \frac{8^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 0.1934 - 6^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 0.2246}{0.02} \right)^3 = 464 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0.2246 \text{ eV/\AA}^2$$

$$\bullet \sigma_{dia} = 3.65 \text{ J/m}^2 \quad n = 36\pi \left( \frac{8^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 0.1934 - 6^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 0.2278}{0.02} \right)^3 = 145 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0.2278 \text{ eV/\AA}^2$$

$$\bullet \sigma_{dia} = 3.7 \text{ J/m}^2 \quad n = 36\pi \left( \frac{8^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 0.1934 - 6^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 0.2309}{0.02} \right)^3 = 21 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0.2309 \text{ eV/\AA}^2$$

$$(d) \text{ dia가 graphite 보다 안정해 지기 위해서는 } \Delta G_{dia} < \Delta G_{gr}$$

$$\Rightarrow n < 36\pi \left( \frac{V_{gr}^{\frac{2}{3}} \sigma_{gr} - V_{dia}^{\frac{2}{3}} \sigma_{dia}}{\Delta G_{dia} - \Delta G_{gr}} \right)^3$$

$$(e) n^* = 100 = \frac{32\pi}{3V_{gr}} \left( \frac{\sigma_{gr}}{\Delta G_v} \right)^3 = \frac{32\pi}{3 \times 8 \times 10^{-30} \text{ m}^3/\text{atom}} \left( \frac{3.1 \text{ J/m}^2}{\Delta G_v^{gr}} \right)^3 \Rightarrow \Delta G_v^{gr} = 1.076 \times 10^{10} \text{ J/m}^3$$



$$(f) V_{gr} \Delta G_v^{gr} = \Delta G_{gr} - \Delta G_r \quad \xrightarrow{\text{여기}} \Delta G_v^{dia} = \frac{V_{gr} \Delta G_v^{gr} + \Delta G_{gr} - \Delta G_{dia}}{V_{dia}}$$

$$V_{dia} \Delta G_v^{dia} = \Delta G_{dia} - \Delta G_r$$

$$= \frac{8 \times 10^{-30} \text{ m}^3/\text{atom} \times 1.076 \times 10^{10} \text{ J/m}^3 + 0.02 \times 10^{-18} \times 1.6}{6 \times 10^{-30} \text{ m}^3/\text{atom}} \text{ J/atom}$$

$$\frac{J_{gr}}{J_{dia}} = \frac{A \exp\left(\frac{-\Delta G_{gr}^*}{kT}\right)}{A \exp\left(\frac{-\Delta G_{dia}^*}{kT}\right)} = \exp\left(\frac{\Delta G_{dia}^* - \Delta G_{gr}^*}{kT}\right) = 1.38 \times 10^{10} \text{ J/m}^3$$

$$\Delta G_{gr}^* = \frac{16}{3} \pi \times \frac{\sigma_{gr}^3}{(\Delta G_v^{gr})^2} = \frac{16}{3} \pi \times \frac{(3.1 \text{ J/m}^2)^3}{(1.076 \times 10^{10})^2} = 4.3113 \times 10^{-18} = 4.3 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta G_{dia}^* = \frac{16}{3} \pi \times \frac{\sigma_{dia}^3}{(\Delta G_v^{dia})^2} \Rightarrow (i) \sigma_{dia} = 3.6 \text{ J/m}^2 \Rightarrow 4.1049 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

$$\hookrightarrow 1.38 \times 10^{10} \text{ J/m}^3 (ii) \sigma_{dia} = 3.65 \text{ J/m}^2 \rightarrow 4.2783 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

$$(iii) \sigma_{dia} = 3.7 \text{ J/m}^2 \rightarrow 4.4565 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

$$T=300\text{K} \text{ 라고 하면 } kT = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 300 = 4.14 \times 10^{-21}$$

$$\frac{J_{gr}}{J_{dia}} = \exp\left(\frac{\Delta G_{dia}^* - 4.3 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}}{4.14 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}}\right) = (i) 3.4167 \times 10^{-21} \approx 3.4 \times 10^{-21}$$

$$= (ii) 5.2926 \times 10^{-3} \approx 5.3 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$(iii) 2.6132 \times 10^{-16} \approx 2.6 \times 10^{-16}$$

(g) bulk 물질에서는 Diamond가 graphite 보다 불안정하다. 하지만 입자의 크기가 매우 작을 때는 surface가 크게 증가하기 때문에 이 영향을 고려해 주어야 한다. 위의 일련의 계산과정을 통해 nucleation rate가 surface energy가 굉장히 크게 영향을 받는 것을 확인할 수 있다. surface energy가 커질수록 diamond의 nucleation은 감소하는 것을 알 수 있다. (diamond)

(h)  $\text{CH}_4 \rightarrow \text{C} + 2\text{H}_2$  반응은 decomposition 이기 때문에 에너지를 흡수한다. 따라서 온도가 높을수록 C의 농도가 커진다.

e, f의 계산에 따르면  $\Delta G_v^{gr} > \Delta G_v^{dia}$  이다. (driving force of graphite nucleation) 하지만 C의 농도가 증가하여 cluster의 크기가 커져서 capillary effect가 작용이 되지 않을 정도가 된다면 이와 같은 관계가 똑같이 적용되지 않을 것이다. 따라서 에너지와 driving force of graphite nucleation은 capillary effect가 적용되는 nano 단위에서 정의함을 알 수 있다.