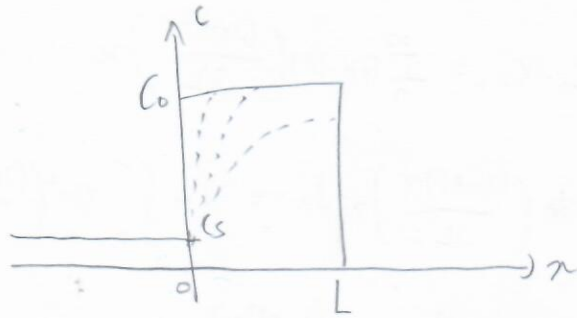
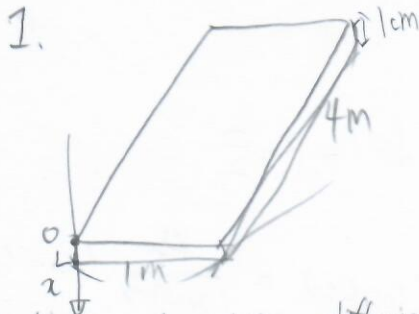


Problem Set #3

202028116

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(a) Non-steady state diffusion은 Fick's 2nd law를 사용.

또한, 위의 plate에서 아래면은 막혀있고 표면은 넓어지기 때문에 위치를 수 놓아도 가정한다.

따라서 그에 대해서 1차원적인 생각이 가능하다.

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2}$$

Boundary condition

$$C(0 < x < L, t=0) = C_0, \quad C_0 = 100 \text{ ppm}, \quad C_s = 5 \text{ ppm}, \quad L = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$C(x=0, t) = C_s$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial x}(x=L, t) = 0$$

(b), 계산의 용이함을 위해 x 축은 C_s 만큼 평행이동할 것 계산

$$\text{위 (a)와 식 } \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} \text{ 에서}$$

Separation of variable $\theta(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$

$$\frac{1}{T} \frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} = -\lambda^2$$

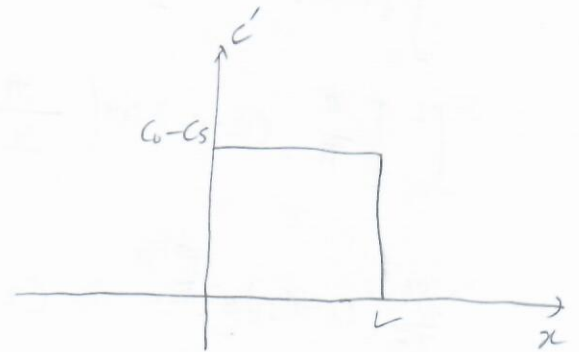
$$\Rightarrow T(t) = e^{-\lambda^2 D t}, \quad X(x) = A \cos \lambda x + B \sin \lambda x$$

$$\therefore \theta(x, t) = \sum_n (A \cos \lambda_n x + B \sin \lambda_n x) e^{-\lambda_n^2 D t}$$

$$\text{B.C. } \theta(x=0, t) = 0 \text{ (평행이동 버전의 B.C.)를 대입, } \sum_n A e^{-\lambda_n^2 D t} = 0, \quad \therefore A = 0$$

$$\text{B.C. } \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}(x=L, t) = 0 \text{ 를 적용 } \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \bigg|_{x=L} = \sum_n \lambda_n B_n \cos \lambda_n L e^{-\lambda_n^2 D t} = 0$$

$$\cos \lambda_n L = 0 \quad \lambda_n L = \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2} \quad \lambda_n = \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}$$



$$\therefore p(x,t) = \sum_n B_n \sin\left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}x\right) e^{-\frac{(2n+1)^2\pi^2}{4L^2}Dt}$$

orthogonality theorem을 이용 B_n 찾기.

$$B.C. \quad p(x,0) = C_0 - C_s = \sum_n B_n \sin\left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}x\right)$$

$$(C_0 - C_s) \int_0^L \sin\left(\frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2L}x\right) dx = B_m \int_0^L \sin^2\left(\frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2L}x\right) dx = B_m \frac{L}{2}$$

$$B_m = \frac{2}{L} (C_0 - C_s) \int_0^L \sin\left(\frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2L}x\right) dx = \frac{2}{L} \cdot \frac{2L}{(2m+1)\pi} (C_0 - C_s) = \frac{4}{(2m+1)\pi} (C_0 - C_s)$$

$$\therefore p(x,t) = \sum_n \frac{4}{(2n+1)\pi} (C_0 - C_s) \sin\left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}x\right) e^{-\frac{(2n+1)^2\pi^2}{4L^2}Dt}$$

첫째 항을 이용만 할 때 $p(x,t) = \sum_n \frac{4}{(2n+1)\pi} (C_0 - C_s) \sin\left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}x\right) e^{-\frac{(2n+1)^2\pi^2}{4L^2}Dt} + C_s$

(c). $\sqrt{Dt}$ 값이 L 에 비해 많이 클 때 1st term approximation을 이용한다

$$\int_0^L p(x,t) dx = \frac{C_0}{2} L \text{ 은 변하지 않는 } t \text{ 에 속하면 된다.}$$

$$\int_0^L \left[\frac{4}{\pi} (C_0 - C_s) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2L}x\right) e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{4L^2}Dt} + C_s \right] dx = \frac{C_0}{2} L$$

$$\frac{8L}{\pi^2} (C_0 - C_s) e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{4L^2}Dt} + C_s L = \frac{C_0}{2} L$$

$$e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{4L^2}Dt} = \frac{\pi^2 \left(\frac{C_0}{2} - C_s\right)}{8(C_0 - C_s)} \quad \therefore -\frac{\pi^2 Dt}{4L^2} = \ln\left(\frac{\pi^2}{8} \cdot \frac{\frac{C_0}{2} - C_s}{C_0 - C_s}\right)$$

$$(C_0 = 10 \text{ ppm}, C_s = 5 \text{ ppm}, D = 4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}, L = 1 \text{ cm})$$

$$t = 544293 \text{ s} = 151.2 \text{ h}$$

(d).

(b), (c)에서 유도한 식은 D 가 농도 상관없이 일정한 상태를 가정하였다.
 D 가 농도 증가함수록 증가하는 함수라면, 시간이 지남에 따라 농도가 C_0 보다 감소할
 것인데 D 값은 시간에 따라 계속 감소할 것이다. (위치에 따라 다르겠지만 평균적인 D 는 감소할 것이다.)
 따라서 특정 상태에 도달하기 위한 시간을 더 길게 하면

$$D_1 t_1 = D_2 t_2 \quad D_2 < D_1 \text{ 이므로 } t_2 > t_1 \text{ 일 것이다}$$

즉, 시간이 더 오래 걸릴 것이다.

2. length of simulation : 100 μm
 initial composition : 0.01
 boundary : 0.05

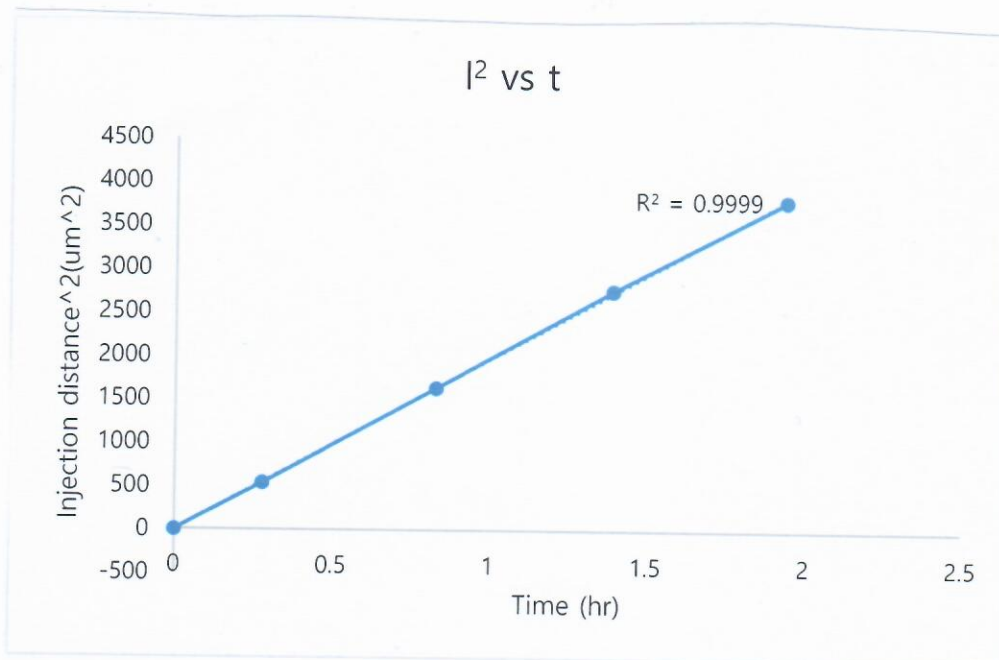
diffusion coefficient: $1.195 \times 10^{-1} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ (at 1173K)

(c)

Injection time (h)	Injection distance (μm)
0.28	23.23
0.83	40.40
1.39	52.53
1.94	61.62

Semi-infinite한 case를 따를 것이고 따라서 특정 농도에서 $\frac{x}{\sqrt{Dt}}$ 는 일정한 값을 가지게 될 것이다

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{Dt}} = k \quad x^2 = k^2 D t \quad D \propto x^2 = l^2$$



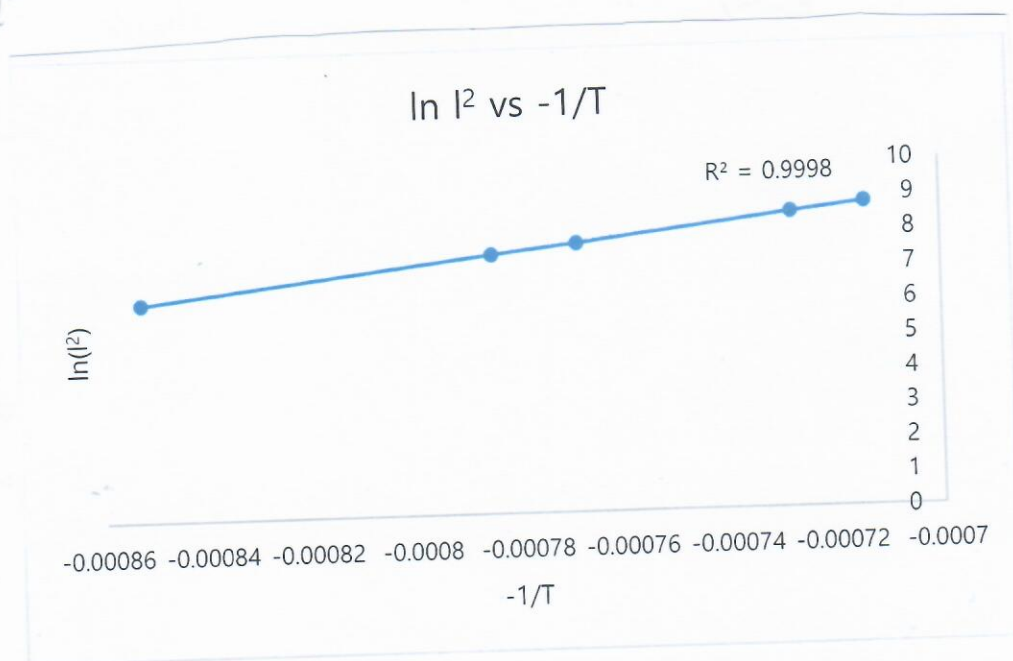
(b).

temperature	injection distance after 0.28 h	dimension: 550 μm
1173 ($D = 1.95 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$)	23.23	
1273 ($D = 3.929 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$)	42.42	
1300 ($D = 5.251 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$)	48.48	
1373 ($D = 1.086 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$)	71.21	
1473 ($D = 2.614 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$)	113.64	

$\frac{x}{\sqrt{Dt}} = k \quad \sqrt{Dt} = kx \quad Dt = k^2 x^2 \quad D = a \exp\left(-\frac{Q}{RT}\right)$

$$a \exp\left(-\frac{Q}{RT}\right) t = k^2 x^2 \quad -\frac{Q}{RT} = \ln\left(\frac{k^2}{Ta}\right) + \ln x^2$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{T} \propto \ln x^2 = \ln l^2$$



(c) $D = D_0 \exp\left(-\frac{Q}{RT}\right) = k \frac{x^2}{t} \quad (Q: \text{activation energy}) \quad \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{Dt}} = k\right)$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{at } 1173 \text{ K, } x = 23.23, t = 998 \text{ s} \\ \text{at } 1273 \text{ K, } x = 42.42, t = 998 \text{ s} \end{array} \right\} \approx \text{data for } Q \text{ calculation}$

$$\exp\left(-\frac{1}{T_1} + \frac{1}{T_2}\right) \frac{Q}{R} = \frac{x_1^2}{x_2^2} \cdot \frac{t_2}{t_1} \quad \frac{Q}{R} \left(-\frac{1}{T_1} + \frac{1}{T_2}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{x_1^2}{x_2^2} \cdot \frac{t_2}{t_1}\right)$$

$$Q = R \ln\left(\frac{x_1^2}{x_2^2} \cdot \frac{t_2}{t_1}\right) / \left(-\frac{1}{T_1} + \frac{1}{T_2}\right) = 149516 \text{ J}$$