

1. $\Delta G = -V \Delta G_v + A \gamma$

Spherical nucleus를 가정할 때 $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$, $A = 4\pi r^2$

$\rightarrow \Delta G = -\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \Delta G_v + 4\pi r^2 \gamma \dots \textcircled{1}$

한편 $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = n v \rightarrow r = \left(\frac{3}{4\pi} n v\right)^{1/3} \dots \textcircled{2}$

②를 ①에 대입하면

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta G &= -n v \Delta G_v + 4\pi \left(\frac{3}{4\pi} n v\right)^{2/3} \gamma \\ &= -n v \Delta G_v + (36\pi)^{1/3} n^{2/3} v^{2/3} \gamma \end{aligned}$$

2.

(a) $\Delta G = -n v \Delta G_v + (36\pi)^{1/3} n^{2/3} v^{2/3} \gamma$ (n : number of atoms in cluster, v : atomic volume)

(b) $\left. \frac{\partial \Delta G}{\partial n} \right|_{n=n^*} = -v \Delta G_v + (36\pi)^{1/3} \frac{2}{3} n^{*-1/3} v^{2/3} \gamma = 0$

$\rightarrow n^* = \frac{32\pi}{3v} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\Delta G_v}\right)^3$

Energy barrier $\Delta G^* = -n^* v \Delta G_v + (36\pi)^{1/3} n^{*2/3} v^{2/3} \gamma$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{32\pi}{3v} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\Delta G_v}\right)^3 v \Delta G_v + (36\pi)^{1/3} \left(\frac{32\pi}{3v}\right)^{2/3} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\Delta G_v}\right)^2 v^{2/3} \gamma \\ &= -\frac{32\pi}{3} \frac{\gamma^3}{(\Delta G_v)^2} + \frac{(4\pi)^{2/3}}{3} \frac{\gamma^3}{(\Delta G_v)^2} \\ &= \frac{16\pi}{3} \frac{\gamma^3}{(\Delta G_v)^2} \end{aligned}$$

(c) $\Delta G_{gr} = -n(^{\circ}G_v - ^{\circ}G_{gr}) + (36\pi)^{1/3} n^{2/3} v_{gr}^{2/3} \gamma_{gr}$

$\Delta G_{dia} = -n(^{\circ}G_v - ^{\circ}G_{dia}) + (36\pi)^{1/3} n^{2/3} v_{dia}^{2/3} \gamma_{dia}$

stability가 같을 때는 $\Delta G_{gr} = \Delta G_{dia}$ 일 때

$\rightarrow n^{1/3} (^{\circ}G_{dia} - ^{\circ}G_{gr}) + (36\pi)^{1/3} n^{2/3} (v_{dia}^{2/3} \gamma_{dia} - v_{gr}^{2/3} \gamma_{gr}) = 0$

$$n = \frac{36\pi (v_{gr}^{2/3} \gamma_{gr} - v_{dia}^{2/3} \gamma_{dia})^3}{(^{\circ}G_{dia} - ^{\circ}G_{gr})^3}$$

$$i) r_{dia} = 3.6 \rightarrow n = 465$$

$$A = 10^{-10} \text{ m}, eV = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$ii) r_{dia} = 3.65 \rightarrow n = 145$$

$$iii) r_{dia} = 3.7 \rightarrow n = 21$$

$$d) \Delta G_{dia} < \Delta G_{gr} \text{ 일 때 이므로 } n < \frac{36\pi (V_{gr}^{2/3} r_{gr} - V_{dia}^{2/3} r_{dia})^3}{(\Delta G_{dia} - \Delta G_{gr})^3}$$

$$e) b) \text{의 } n^* = \frac{32\pi}{3V_{gr}} \left(\frac{r_{gr}}{\Delta G_{gr}} \right)^3 = 100$$

Graphite 생성 자유열

$$\Rightarrow \Delta G_{V_{gr}} = 1.08 \times 10^{10} \text{ J m}^{-3}$$

$$f) I_{gra}/I_{dia} = \frac{A \exp(-\Delta G_{gr}^*/kT)}{A \exp(-\Delta G_{dia}^*/kT)} = \exp\left(-\frac{(\Delta G_{gr}^* - \Delta G_{dia}^*)}{kT}\right) \dots ①$$

$$\Delta G_{gr}^* = \frac{16\pi}{3} \frac{r_{gr}^3}{(\Delta G_{V_{gr}})^2}, \quad \Delta G_{dia}^* = \frac{16\pi}{3} \frac{r_{dia}^3}{(\Delta G_{V_{dia}})^2} \dots ②$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta G_{V_{gr}} V_{gr} = \Delta G_{gr} - \Delta G_{gr} \dots ③ \\ \Delta G_{V_{dia}} V_{dia} = \Delta G_{dia} - \Delta G_{dia} \dots ④ \end{cases}$$

$$③ \text{에서 } \Delta G_{gr} = \Delta G_{V_{gr}} V_{gr} + \Delta G_{gr} \text{ 을 } ④ \text{에 대입}$$

$$\Delta G_{dia} V_{dia} = \Delta G_{V_{gr}} V_{gr} + \Delta G_{gr} - \Delta G_{dia}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta G_{dia} = \frac{\Delta G_{V_{gr}} V_{gr} - (\Delta G_{dia} - \Delta G_{gr})}{V_{dia}} = 1.38 \times 10^{10} \text{ J m}^{-3} \dots$$

모든 값을 넣어 ②를 계산하여 ①에 대입하면

$$\text{온도 } T = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$i) r_{dia} = 3.6 \rightarrow I_{gra}/I_{dia} = 3.63 \times 10^{-23}$$

$$ii) \text{ " } = 3.65 \rightarrow \text{ " } = 4.48 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$iii) \text{ " } = 3.7 \rightarrow \text{ " } = 2.18 \times 10^{14}$$

g) CVD 에서 diamond가 얻어질수 있는 이유는 매우 작은 크기로 핵생성 반응이 일어나 surface energy의 기여가 커지기 때문이다. 이는 f)의 결과에서도 나타나며, r_{dia} 가 3.7에서 3.6으로 0.1 J m⁻² 줄어들었을 뿐이지 diamond의 핵생성이 활발해지는 것으로 나타난다.

h) CH_4 의 decomposition이 진행될수록 C의 농도가 증가하여 cluster size 증가로 인해 capillary effect가 강해지게 된다. 결국 Bulk 상태일 때처럼 graphite가 diamond보다 더 안정해져서 graphite가 더 잘 생성된다.
즉, Graphite 생성의 구동력은 C의 높은 pressure이다.