

1. spherical nucleus 가? r_0

$$\Delta G = -V \Delta G_V + A \gamma \quad \Leftarrow \quad A = 4\pi r^2$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

또한 $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = h\nu = V$ 이기때

이제 모든 대입, $\Delta G = -h\nu \Delta G_V + 4\pi \left(\frac{3}{4\pi} h\nu \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma$

$$= -h\nu \Delta G_V + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} h^{\frac{2}{3}} \nu^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma$$

2. (a) $\Rightarrow$ 가? δ ?

$$\Delta G = -h\nu \Delta G_V + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} h^{\frac{2}{3}} \nu^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma$$

(b) $\Rightarrow \left. \frac{\partial \Delta G}{\partial h} \right|_{h=h^*} = -\nu \Delta G_V + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{2}{3} h^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \nu^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma$

$= 0$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{h^* = \frac{32\pi}{3\nu} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\Delta G_V} \right)^3}$$

Assume n^* typical ΔG^* (Energy barrier $\frac{2}{3} \sigma_0$)

$$\therefore \Delta G^* = -n^* v \Delta G_v + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} n^{*\frac{2}{3}} v^{\frac{2}{3}} \sigma$$

$$= \frac{16\pi}{3} \left(\frac{\sigma^3}{(\Delta G_v)^2} \right)$$

(C) $\Rightarrow$ diamond of stability = graphite of stability

$$\Delta G_{\text{dia}} = \Delta G_{\text{gra}} \Rightarrow [\Delta G_{\text{gra}} - \Delta G_{\text{dia}} = 0]$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 36\pi \cdot \frac{(v_{\text{gra}} \sigma_{\text{gra}}^{\frac{2}{3}} - v_{\text{dia}} \sigma_{\text{dia}}^{\frac{2}{3}})^3}{(\Delta G_{\text{dia}} - \Delta G_{\text{gra}})^3}$$

$$\therefore - \sigma_{\text{dia}} = 3.6 \Rightarrow n = 465$$

$$- \sigma_{\text{dia}} = 3.65 \Rightarrow n = 145$$

$$- \sigma_{\text{dia}} = 3.7 \Rightarrow n = 21$$

(d) ΔG_{sra} or ΔG_{dia} $\nless$ $\exists$ $\frac{\bar{z}}{6}$ $\frac{\bar{z}}{3}$

$$h < 36\pi \cdot \frac{(V_{sra}^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma_{sra} - V_{dia}^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma_{dia})^3}{(G_{dia} - G_{sra})^3}$$

(e)

$n^* = 100 \text{ or } 3$

$$\Delta G_{TV_{sra}} = \left(n^* \cdot \frac{3V_{sra}}{32\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \gamma_{sra}$$

$$= 1.68 \times 10^{10} \text{ J/m}^3$$

$$(f) \frac{I_{sra}}{I_{dia}} = \exp\left(\frac{(\Delta G_{dia}^* - \Delta G_{sra}^*)}{kT}\right)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta G_{V_{sra}} V_{sra} &= G_V - G_{sra} \\ \Delta G_{dia} V_{dia} &= G_V - G_{dia} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta G_{dia} = \Delta G_{V_{sra}} V_{sra} - (G_{dia} - G_{sra})$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta G_{dia} = \frac{\Delta G_{sra} V_{sra} - (\sigma_{dk} - G_{sra})}{V_{dia}} = 1.78 \times 10^{10} \text{ J/m}^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta G_{sra}^* = \frac{16}{3} \pi \frac{\sigma_{sra}^3}{(\Delta G_{v_{sra}})^2}, \quad \Delta G_{dia}^* = \frac{16}{3} \pi \frac{\sigma_{dia}^3}{(\Delta G_{v_{dia}})^2}$$

00 $\Rightarrow$ at 300 K, $I_{sra}/I_{dia} \ll 1$

$$\sigma_{dia} = 3.6 \rightarrow 3.63 \times 10^{-23}$$

$$\sigma_{dia} = 3.65 \rightarrow 4.98 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\sigma_{dia} = 3.17 \rightarrow 2.18 \times 10^{14}$$

(9) CVD에서 diamond $\frac{2}{2}$ 크기가 의미하는

σ_{dia} $\frac{2}{2}$ 크기에 따라 다른 임계의 크기가

크기 상이 작을 때, surface energy의 큰 영향으로

인해 nucleation이 어려운 것 을 의미함.

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diamond의

(g) CVD에서 diamond $\frac{2}{2}$ 크기를 의미하는

σ_{dia} $\frac{2}{2}$ 작게 해야 하는 입자의 크기가

굉장히 작을 때, surface energy의 큰 영향으로

인해 nucleation이 거절당 하는 것을 의미함.

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diamond의

(h) C가 graphite nucleation 된다면,

$\sigma_{Tgra} > \sigma_{dia}$ 임에도 불구하고 scale이 nano

이상이기에 capillary effect가 감소함을 의미

