

[AMSE 502] Phase Transformation H.W. #5 20202966 이정완.

1. Derive $\Delta G = -nv\Delta G_v + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}}n^{\frac{2}{3}}v^{\frac{2}{3}}\gamma$

(풀이) Generally, particle of nucleation은 그의 자유에너지 변화

$$\Delta G = -V \cdot \Delta G_v + A \cdot \gamma$$

이때, generated 된 nucleus는 각각 v 의 부피를 가지는 n 개로 이루어짐. $V = nv$

$$V = nv = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \quad (r: \text{nucleus의 radius}) \quad (\text{물체에서 spherical nucleus로 주어짐.})$$

$$r = \left(\frac{3nv}{4\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$A = 4\pi r^2 = 4\pi \cdot \left(\frac{3nv}{4\pi}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = (4\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot (3nv)^{\frac{2}{3}} = (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot (nv)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

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

2. CVD diamond.

상온 $\&$ normal pressure에서 CVD로 얻어지는 diamond.

(a) Spherical nucleus에서 nucleation 시 자유에너지 변화는 앞선 문제 1번에서와 같다.

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

(b) Derive critical number of atoms and energy barrier.

이这时 nucleation이 일어나지 않는 number of atoms $\approx n^*$ 를 하자.

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

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

$$\therefore n^* = \frac{\frac{1}{27} \cdot v^{-3} (\Delta G_v)^{-3}}{\frac{1}{8} \cdot (36\pi)^{-1} v^{-2} \gamma^{-3}} = \frac{32}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot \gamma^3}{v \cdot (\Delta G_v)^3} = \frac{32\pi}{3v} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\Delta G_v}\right)^3$$

$$\Delta G^* = -\frac{32\pi}{3v} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\Delta G_v}\right)^3 \cdot v \cdot \Delta G_v + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(\frac{32\pi}{3v}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\Delta G_v}\right)^2 v^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma$$

$$= -\frac{32\pi}{3v} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\Delta G_v}\right)^3 \cdot v \cdot \Delta G_v + 16\pi \cdot \frac{\gamma^3}{(\Delta G_v)^2}$$

$$= \frac{16\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{\gamma^3}{(\Delta G_v)^2}$$

(c) Where the stability of diamond becomes the same as that of graphite.

Graphite가 생성될 때의 ΔG

$$\Delta G_{\text{gra}} = -n(\mathring{G}_v - \mathring{G}_{\text{gra}}) + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} n^{\frac{2}{3}} V_{\text{gra}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma_{\text{gra}}$$

Diamond가 생성될 때의 ΔG

$$\Delta G_{\text{dia}} = -n(\mathring{G}_v - \mathring{G}_{\text{dia}}) + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} n^{\frac{2}{3}} V_{\text{dia}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma_{\text{dia}}$$

물론이지 diamond와 graphite의 안정성은 같으므로, $\Delta G_{\text{gra}} = \Delta G_{\text{dia}}$.

$$n(\mathring{G}_{\text{gra}} - \mathring{G}_{\text{dia}}) = (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} n^{\frac{2}{3}} (V_{\text{gra}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma_{\text{gra}} - V_{\text{dia}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma_{\text{dia}}) \quad \text{or} \quad n = n^*$$

$$n^* = 36\pi \cdot \left(\frac{V_{\text{gra}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma_{\text{gra}} - V_{\text{dia}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma_{\text{dia}}}{\mathring{G}_{\text{gra}} - \mathring{G}_{\text{dia}}} \right)^3 \quad \gamma_{\text{gra}} = 3.1 \text{ J/m}^2 = 0.194 \text{ eV/\AA}^2$$

• $\gamma_{\text{dia}} = 3.6 \text{ J/m}^2 = 0.225 \text{ eV/\AA}^2$

$$n^* = 36\pi \left(\frac{6^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 0.225 - 8^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 0.194}{-0.02} \right)^3 = 462.7 \approx 463 \text{ 개.}$$

• $\gamma_{\text{dia}} = 3.65 \text{ J/m}^2 = 0.228 \text{ eV/\AA}^2$

$$n^* = 36\pi \left(\frac{6^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 0.228 - 8^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 0.194}{-0.02} \right)^3 = 139.0 \approx 139 \text{ 개.}$$

• $\gamma_{\text{dia}} = 3.7 \text{ J/m}^2 = 0.231 \text{ eV/\AA}^2$

$$n^* = 36\pi \left(\frac{6^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 0.231 - 8^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 0.194}{-0.02} \right)^3 = 19.8 \approx 20 \text{ 개.}$$

(d) Any size of diamond be more stable than graphite.

$$\Leftrightarrow \Delta G_{\text{gra}} > \Delta G_{\text{dia}}$$

$$\therefore n^* < 36\pi \cdot \left(\frac{V_{\text{dia}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma_{\text{dia}} - V_{\text{gra}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma_{\text{gra}}}{\mathring{G}_{\text{gra}} - \mathring{G}_{\text{dia}}} \right)^3$$

(e) Critical number of atoms for graphite nucleation $n^* = 100$.

$$(b) \text{의 } \Rightarrow n^* = \frac{32\pi}{3V} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\Delta G_v} \right)^3 = 100 = \frac{32\pi}{3 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ m}^3} \left(\frac{3.1 \text{ J/m}^2}{\Delta G_{v,\text{gra}}} \right)^3$$

$$\therefore \Delta G_{v,\text{gra}} = \left(\frac{32\pi}{3 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-30} \cdot 100} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 3.1 = 1.08 \times 10^{10} \text{ J} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$$

(f) The ratio of nucleation rate $\frac{I_{\text{gra}}}{I_{\text{dia}}}$ where $I = A \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta G^*}{kT}\right)$

$$\frac{I_{\text{gra}}}{I_{\text{dia}}} = \frac{A \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta G_{\text{gra}}^*}{kT}\right)}{A \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta G_{\text{dia}}^*}{kT}\right)} = \exp\left(\frac{\Delta G_{\text{dia}}^* - \Delta G_{\text{gra}}^*}{kT}\right)$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{gra}}^* = \frac{16\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{\gamma_{\text{gra}}^3}{(\Delta G_{\text{v,gra}})^2} = 4.30 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{dia}}^* = \frac{16\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{\gamma_{\text{dia}}^3}{(\Delta G_{\text{v,dia}})^2} = \begin{cases} \gamma_{\text{dia}} = 3.6 \text{ J/m}^2 & \Delta G_{\text{dia}}^* = 4.10 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \\ \gamma_{\text{dia}} = 3.65 \text{ J/m}^2 & \Delta G_{\text{dia}}^* = 4.28 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \\ \gamma_{\text{dia}} = 3.7 \text{ J/m}^2 & \Delta G_{\text{dia}}^* = 4.46 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \end{cases}$$

$T = 298 \text{ K}$ (상온)에서

$$kT = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K} \cdot 298 \text{ K} = 4.11 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$$

$$\therefore \frac{I_{\text{gra}}}{I_{\text{dia}}} = \exp\left(\frac{\Delta G_{\text{dia}}^* - 4.30 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}}{4.11 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}}\right) = \begin{cases} 7.35 \times 10^{-22} & (\gamma_{\text{dia}} = 3.6 \text{ J/m}^2) \\ 7.70 \times 10^{-3} & (\gamma_{\text{dia}} = 3.65 \text{ J/m}^2) \\ 8.07 \times 10^{16} & (\gamma_{\text{dia}} = 3.7 \text{ J/m}^2) \end{cases}$$

(g) Describe the conclusion.

Carbon으로 이루어진, 잘 알려진 대표적인 고체로는 graphite와 diamond가 있다.

상온 1기압에서 graphite가 안정하다, CVD 방식으로 diamond로 상변태시킬 수 있다.

이해, diamond의 surface energy가 조금만 커져도 diamond가 생성되기 시작하는

nucleus의 critical number of carbon atoms가 크게 감소한다. ($3.6 \text{ J/m}^2 \rightarrow 3.7 \text{ J/m}^2$ 20개)

이는 (f)에서 nucleation rate의 비 $\frac{I_{\text{gra}}}{I_{\text{dia}}}$ 가 γ_{dia} 의 증가에 따라 기하급수적으로 커지는 것으로 확인하였다.

즉, γ_{dia} , diamond의 surface energy가 커질수록 diamond의 nucleation rate가 감소한다.

(h) Source of carbon: $\text{CH}_4 \rightarrow \text{C} + 2\text{H}_2$, decomposition.

C: deposited as graphite.

위의 반응식은 분해 반응이므로 흡열 과정이다. 따라서, 온도가 증가하면 반응물이 많이 생성되어

C의 농도가 증가한다. C의 농도가 증가하여 capillary effect가 적용되지 않을 정도로 nucleus가 커지면 diamond가 생성되지 않고 C는 graphite로서 촉착된다. 따라서, (e)에서 구한 $\Delta G_{\text{v,gra}}$ 값은 nucleus의 크기가 충분히 작아 capillary effect가 적용되는 경우에 한해 설명된다.