

AMSE205 Thermodynamics I

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Problem Set #3

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1. Calculate ΔH_{1600} and ΔS_{1600} for the reaction $\text{Zr}(\beta) + \text{O}_2 = \text{ZrO}_2(\beta)$.
(Utilize the Tables in the APPENDIX of the textbook.)

2. Calculate the value of ΔG for the reaction



at 800 K. What percentage error occurs if it is assumed that ΔC_p for the reaction is zero?

3. 모든 결정은 원자가 일정한 격자 자리에 위치하고 있다. 원자가 있어야 할 격자 자리가 비어 있는 경우 원자공공 (vacancy)이 발생했다고 한다. Vacancy formation energy 는 vacancy 가 하나 생겼을 때 증가하는 system 의 에너지를 말하며 ΔH_v 로 표시한다. N 개의 격자 자리로 이루어진 순수 결정에서 평형 vacancy 수 (n) 또는 vacancy 와 총 격자 자리 개수 비율 (n/N)의 표현 식을, 통계열역학적 접근 방식과 고전열역학적 접근 방식을 사용하여 각각 유도하시오.

1. Calculate ΔH_{1600} and ΔS_{1600} for the reaction $\text{Zr}(\beta) + \text{O}_2 = \text{ZrO}_2(\beta)$.
(Utilize the Tables in the APPENDIX of the textbook.)

$$\Delta H_{1600} = \sum n \cdot H_{\text{product}} - \sum n \cdot H_{\text{reactant}}$$

$$= H_{\text{ZrO}_2(\beta)/1600} - H_{\text{Zr}(\beta)/1600} - H_{\text{O}_2/1600}$$

$\text{O}_{2(g)}$	29.96	4.18	-1.67	298-3000
$\text{Zr}_{(\alpha)}$	21.97	11.63	—	298-1136
$\text{Zr}_{(\beta)}$	23.22	4.64	—	1136-2128
$\text{ZrO}_{2(\alpha)}$	69.62	7.53	-14.06	298-1478
$\text{ZrO}_{2(\beta)}$	74.48	—	—	1478-2950(T_m)

$$C_p = a + \frac{b}{T} + \frac{c}{T^2}$$

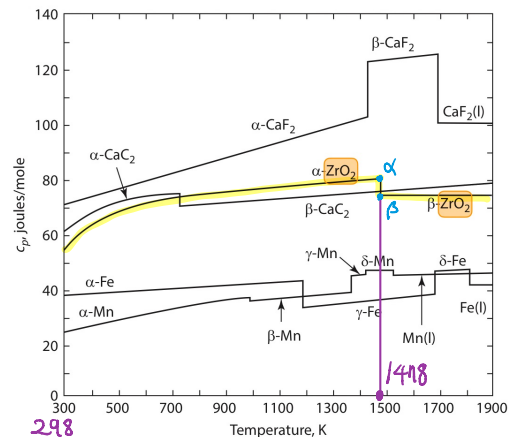
$\times 10^3$ $\times 10^5$ $\text{J/K}\cdot\text{mole}$ Range(K)

Zr	$\alpha \rightarrow \beta$	3,900	1,136
ZrO_2	$\alpha \rightarrow \beta$	5,900	1,478

Trans $\Delta H_{\text{trans, J}}$ $\Delta T_{\text{trans, K}}$

O_2	—	205.1
Zr	—	39.0
ZrO_2	-1,100,800	50.4

$\Delta H_{298, \text{ J}}$ $S_{298, \text{ J/K}}$



$$H_{\text{ZrO}_2(\beta)/1600} = H_{\text{ZrO}_2(\alpha)/298} + \int_{298}^{1478} C_{p, \text{ZrO}_2(\alpha)} dT + \Delta H_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} + \int_{1478}^{1600} C_{p, \text{ZrO}_2(\beta)} dT$$

$$= -1100800 + \left[(69.62)(1478-298) + (7.53 \times 10^{-3}) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) (1478^2 - 298^2) \right. \\ \left. + (14.06 \times 10^5) \left(\frac{1}{1478} - \frac{1}{298} \right) \right] + 5900 + \left[(74.48)(1600-1478) \right]$$

$$= -999,538 \text{ J}$$

$$H_{\text{Zr}(\beta)/1600} = \underset{\text{stable state}}{H_{\text{Zr}(\alpha)/298}} + \int_{298}^{1136} C_{p, \text{Zr}(\alpha)} dT + \Delta H_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} + \int_{1136}^{1600} C_{p, \text{Zr}(\beta)} dT$$

$$= \left[21.97 (1136-298) + (11.63 \times 10^{-3}) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) (1136^2 - 298^2) \right] + 3900 \\ + \left[23.22 (1600-1136) + (4.64 \times 10^{-3}) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) (1600^2 - 1136^2) \right]$$

$$= 43018 \text{ J}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{O_2, 1600} &= H_{O_2, 298} + \int_{298}^{1600} C_{p, O_2} dT \\
 &= \left[29.96 (1600 - 298) + (4.18 \times 10^{-3}) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) (1600^2 - 298^2) + (1.67 \times 10^{-5}) \left(\frac{1}{600} - \frac{1}{298} \right) \right] \\
 &= 43717 \text{ J}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \Delta H_{1600} &= -999538 - 43018 - 43717 \\
 &= \underline{-1086273 \text{ J}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta S_{1600} = S_{ZrO_2(\beta), 1600} - S_{Zr(\beta), 1600} - S_{O_2, 1600}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{ZrO_2(\beta), 1600} &= S_{ZrO_2(\alpha), 298} + \int_{298}^{1418} \frac{C_{p, ZrO_2(\alpha)}}{T} dT + \Delta S_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} + \int_{1418}^{1600} \frac{C_{p, ZrO_2(\beta)}}{T} dT \\
 &= 50.4 + \left[69.62 \ln \left(\frac{1418}{298} \right) + (7.53 \times 10^{-3}) (1418 - 298) + \frac{14.06 \times 10^{-5}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1418^2} - \frac{1}{298^2} \right) \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{5900}{1418} + \left[14.48 \ln \left(\frac{1600}{1418} \right) \right] \\
 &= 173.1 \text{ J/K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{Zr(\beta), 1600} &= S_{Zr(\alpha), 298} + \int_{298}^{1136} \frac{C_{p, Zr(\alpha)}}{T} dT + \Delta S_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} + \int_{1136}^{1600} \frac{C_{p, Zr(\beta)}}{T} dT \\
 &= 39.0 + \left[21.97 \ln \left(\frac{1136}{298} \right) + (1.63 \times 10^{-3}) (1136 - 298) \right] + \frac{3900}{1136} \\
 &\quad + \left[23.22 \ln \left(\frac{1600}{1136} \right) + (4.64 \times 10^{-3}) (1600 - 1136) \right] \\
 &= 85.0 \text{ J/K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{O_2, 1600} &= S_{O_2, 298} + \int_{298}^{1600} \frac{C_{p, O_2}}{T} dT \\
 &= 205.1 + \left[29.96 \ln \left(\frac{1600}{298} \right) + (4.18 \times 10^{-3}) (1600 - 298) + \frac{1.67 \times 10^{-5}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1600^2} - \frac{1}{298^2} \right) \right] \\
 &= 260.0 \text{ J/K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \Delta S_{1600} &= 173.1 - 85 - 260 \\
 &= \underline{-171.9 \text{ J/K}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Calculate the value of ΔG for the reaction



at 800 K. What percentage error occurs if it is assumed that ΔC_p for the reaction is zero?

We can find the values that we need in Table A.2~5 in textbook.

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T \Delta S \quad 0103 \quad \Delta H_{800}, \quad \Delta S_{800} \approx 75121.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Delta H_{800} = 2 H_{\text{N}_2, 800} + 3 H_{\text{SiO}_2, 800} - 3 H_{\text{O}_2, 800} - H_{\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4, 800}$$

$$H_{\text{N}_2, 800} = H_{\text{N}_2, 298} + \int_{298}^{800} C_{p\text{N}_2} dT$$

$$= \left[21.87 (800 - 298) + \frac{(4.27 \times 10^{-3})}{2} (800^2 - 298^2) \right]$$

$$= 15167.5 \text{ J}$$

$$H_{\text{SiO}_2, 800} = H_{\text{SiO}_2, 298} + \int_{298}^{800} C_{p\text{SiO}_2} dT$$

$$= -910900 + \left[43.89 (800 - 298) + \frac{1.00 \times 10^{-3}}{2} (800^2 - 298^2) + (6.02 \times 10^5) \left(\frac{1}{800} - \frac{1}{298} \right) \right]$$

$$= -889859 \text{ J}$$

$$H_{\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4, 800} = H_{\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4, 298} + \int_{298}^{800} C_{p\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4} dT$$

$$= -144800 + \left[10.54 (800 - 298) + \frac{(98.74 \times 10^{-3})}{2} (800^2 - 298^2) \right]$$

$$= -682176 \text{ J}$$

$$H_{\text{O}_2, 800} = H_{\text{O}_2, 298} + \int_{298}^{800} C_{p\text{O}_2} dT$$

$$= \left[29.96 (800 - 298) + \frac{(4.18 \times 10^{-3})}{2} (800^2 - 298^2) + (6.71 \times 10^5) \left(\frac{1}{800} - \frac{1}{298} \right) \right]$$

$$= 15840.3 \text{ J}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta H_{800} = 2 \times 15167.5 + 3 \times (-889859) - 1 \times (-682176) - 3 \times 15840.3$$

$$= -2004587 \text{ J}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Delta S_{800} = 2S_{N_2,800} + 3S_{SiO_2,800} - S_{Si_3N_4,800} - 3S_{O_2,800}$$

$$S_{N_2,800} = S_{N_2,298} + \int_{298}^{800} \frac{C_{p,N_2}}{T} dT$$

$$= 191.5 + \left[29.87 \ln\left(\frac{800}{298}\right) + (4.27 \times 10^{-3})(800-298) \right]$$

$$= 221.16 \text{ J/K} \cdot \text{mol}$$

$$S_{SiO_2,800} = S_{SiO_2,298} + \int_{298}^{800} \frac{C_{p,SiO_2}}{T} dT$$

$$= 41.5 + \left[43.85 \ln\left(\frac{800}{298}\right) + 10^{-3}(800-298) + \frac{(6.02 \times 10^5)}{2} \left(\frac{1}{800^2} - \frac{1}{298^2} \right) \right]$$

$$= 82.4 \text{ J/K} \cdot \text{mol}$$

$$S_{Si_3N_4,800} = S_{Si_3N_4,298} + \int_{298}^{800} \frac{C_{p,Si_3N_4}}{T} dT$$

$$= 113.0 + \left[70.54 \ln\left(\frac{800}{298}\right) + (98.74 \times 10^{-3})(800-298) \right]$$

$$= 232 \text{ J/K} \cdot \text{mol}$$

$$S_{O_2,800} = S_{O_2,298} + \int_{298}^{800} \frac{C_{p,O_2}}{T} dT$$

$$= 205.1 + \left[29.96 \ln\left(\frac{800}{298}\right) + (4.18 \times 10^{-3})(800-298) - \frac{1.67 \times 10^5}{2} \left(\frac{1}{800^2} - \frac{1}{298^2} \right) \right]$$

$$= 236.2 \text{ J/K} \cdot \text{mol}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S_{800} = 2 \cdot 221.16 + 3 \cdot 82.4 - 232 - 3 \cdot 236.2$$

$$= -250.2 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\therefore \Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

$$= -2004587 - 800(-250.2)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-1804421 \text{ J}}}$$

3. 모든 결정은 원자가 일정한 격자 자리에 위치하고 있다. 원자가 있어야 할 격자 자리가 비어 있는 경우 원자공공 (vacancy)이 발생했다고 한다. Vacancy formation energy 는 vacancy 가 하나 생겼을 때 증가하는 system 의 에너지를 말하며 ΔH_v 로 표시한다. N 개의 격자 자리로 이루어진 순수 결정에서 평형 vacancy 수 (n) 또는 vacancy 와 총 격자 자리 개수 비율 (n/N)의 표현 식을, 통계열역학적 접근 방식과 고전열역학적 접근 방식을 사용하여 각각 유도하시오.

① 통계열역학적 접근 방법

In Chapter 4 & 6, we defined partition function Z :

$$Z = \sum_i \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon_i}{kT}\right)$$

이는 i 개의 vacancy 가 있을 때의 partition function 이고,

ϵ_i 는 i 개개의 vacancy formation E 이다. 즉 $\epsilon_i = \Delta H_v$

$$Z = \sum_i \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}\right)$$

$\chi = \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}\right)$ 라고 했을 때 이는 vacancy 의 수가 되고,

급수의 형태는 등비수열이므로 아래와 같이 계산 가능하다.

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \frac{\chi}{1-\chi} \\ &= \frac{e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}}}{1 - e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}}} = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}} - 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{비율} = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}} - 1}$$

③ 고전 열역학적 접근 방법

vacancy가 x mole 있는 결정의 molar free E는 다음과 같다.
(71)

$$\begin{aligned} G &= H - TS \\ &= (\Delta H + H_0) - (\Delta S + S_0)T \\ &= H_0 - S_0T + \Delta H - T\Delta S \\ &= G_0 + \Delta H - T\Delta S \end{aligned}$$

이때 equilibrium 상태라 하면 $G_0 = 0$, 그리고 $\Delta H = \Delta H_v \cdot x$ 라고 나타낼 수 있고,

$$\Delta S = k \left[x \ln x + (1-x) \ln(1-x) \right] \text{ 이므로}$$

$$G = \Delta H_v \cdot x + T k \left[x \ln x + (1-x) \ln(1-x) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (\because \text{equilibrium})$$

$$\leadsto \Delta H_v + T k (\ln x - \ln(1-x)) = 0$$

$$\leadsto \Delta H_v + T k \ln \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right) = 0$$

$$\leadsto \frac{x}{1-x} = e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}}$$

$$\text{이때 } e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}} > 0 \text{ 이므로 } \frac{x}{1-x} > 0$$

$\therefore x < 1$ 이고, $\ln \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)$ 가 존재하기 위해서는 $x \ll 1$ 이다.
($\ln(1-x) \approx \ln 1 = 0$)

$$\therefore \underline{x = e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}}}$$

$$\therefore \underline{\frac{x}{1-x}} = \frac{e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}}}{1 - e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}}} = \frac{1}{\underline{e^{\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}} - 1}}$$