

from Appendix $ZrO_2(\beta)$: 1478 ~ 1600 K , $C_p = 74.48$ C_p : [J/mol·K]

$ZrO_2(\alpha)$: 298 ~ 1478 K , $C_p = 69.62 + 7.53 \times 10^{-3} T - 14.06 \times 10^{-5} T^2$

$\Delta H_{ZrO_2, 298}^\circ = -1100800$ J $\Delta S_{ZrO_2, 298}^\circ = 50.4$ J/K

$Zr(\beta)$: 1136 ~ 1600 K , $C_p = 23.22 + 4.64 \times 10^{-3} T$

$Zr(\alpha)$: 298 ~ 1136 K , $C_p = 21.97 + 11.63 \times 10^{-3} T$

$O_2(g)$: 298 ~ 1600 K , $C_p = 29.96 + 4.18 \times 10^{-3} T - 1.67 \times 10^{-5} T^2$

ΔH_{298}° of $Zr, O_2 = 0$

$\Delta S_{Zr, 298}^\circ = 39.0$ J/K

$\Delta S_{O_2, 298}^\circ = 205.1$ J/K

$\Delta H_{Zr(\alpha) \rightarrow (\beta)} : 3900$ J

$\Delta H_{ZrO_2(\alpha) \rightarrow (\beta)} : 5900$ J

$$\Delta S_{Zr(\alpha) \rightarrow (\beta)} = \frac{\Delta H_{Zr(\alpha) \rightarrow (\beta)}}{1136 \text{ K}}$$

$$\Delta S_{ZrO_2(\alpha) \rightarrow (\beta)} = \frac{\Delta H_{ZrO_2(\alpha) \rightarrow (\beta)}}{1478 \text{ K}}$$

1/mol 만큼의 반응이 진행되었고 constant P 가정. $\therefore$ 단위는 J로 통일

$$* H(T) = H_0 + \int_{T_0}^T C_p(T) dT \quad \text{for constant P}$$

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

① ② ③

$$\textcircled{1} H_{ZrO_2(\beta), 1600} = \Delta H_{ZrO_2, 298}^\circ + \int_{298}^{1478} C_p(T)_{ZrO_2(\alpha)} dT + \Delta H_{ZrO_2(\alpha) \rightarrow (\beta)} + \int_{1478}^{1600} C_p(T)_{ZrO_2(\beta)} dT$$

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

$$= -1100800 + 86275.00 + 5900 + 9086.56 = -999538.44 \text{ J}$$

$$\textcircled{2} H_{O_2, 1600} = \Delta H_{O_2, 298}^\circ + \int_{298}^{1600} C_p(T)_{O_2} dT = 0 + \left[29.96T + \frac{1}{2} \times 4.18 \times 10^{-3} T^2 + 1.67 \times 10^{-5} \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) \right]_{298}^{1600}$$

$$= 0 + 43716.69 \text{ J} = 43716.69 \text{ J}$$

$$\textcircled{3} H_{Zr(\beta), 1600} = \Delta H_{Zr, 298}^\circ + \int_{298}^{1136} C_p(T)_{Zr(\alpha)} dT + \Delta H_{Zr(\alpha) \rightarrow (\beta)} + \int_{1136}^{1600} C_p(T)_{Zr(\beta)} dT$$

$$= 0 + \left[21.97T + \frac{1}{2} \times 11.63 \times 10^{-3} T^2 \right]_{298}^{1136} + 3900 + \left[23.22T + \frac{1}{2} \times 4.64 \times 10^{-3} T^2 \right]_{1136}^{1600}$$

$$= 0 + 25398.70 + 3900 + 13719.33 = 43018.03 \text{ J}$$

$$\therefore \Delta H_{1600} = H_{ZrO_2(\beta), 1600} - H_{O_2, 1600} - H_{Zr(\beta), 1600} = -999538.44 - 43716.69 - 43018.03 = -1.086 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$$

$$\therefore \Delta H_{1600} = 1.086 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$$

/mod 만큼의 반응이 진행되었을 때 constant p 가정. $\therefore$ 단위당 $5/k$ 로 동일

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

$$* \Delta S = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{C_p}{T} dT$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} S_{\text{ZrO}_2(\beta), 1600} &= \Delta S_{\text{ZrO}_2(\alpha) \rightarrow \beta, 298} + \int_{298}^{1478} \frac{C_{p(T) \text{ZrO}_2(\alpha)}}{T} dT + \Delta S_{\text{ZrO}_2(\alpha) \rightarrow (\beta)} + \int_{1478}^{1600} \frac{C_{p(T) \text{ZrO}_2(\beta)}}{T} dT \\ &= 50.4 + \left[69.62 \ln T + 7.53 \times 10^{-3} T + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 14.06 \times 10^5 \left(\frac{1}{T^2} \right) \right]_{298}^{1478} + \frac{5900}{1478} \\ &= 50.4 + 112.777 + 3.992 + 5.907 + [74.48 \ln T]_{1478}^{1600} \\ &= 173.076 \text{ J/K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad S_{O_2, 1600} = \Delta S_{O_2, 298}^\circ + \int_{298}^{1600} \frac{C_p(T)_{O_2}}{T} dT = 205.1 + \left[29.96 \ln T + 4.18 \times 10^{-3} T + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1.67 \times 10^{-5} \left(\frac{1}{T^2} \right) \right]_{298}^{1600}$$

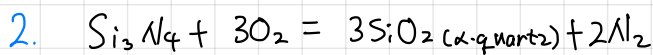
$$= 205.1 + 54.887 = 259.987 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} S_{Zr(\beta)} &= \Delta S_{Zr(\alpha), 298} + \int_{298}^{1136} \frac{C_p(T)_{Zr(\alpha)}}{T} dT + \Delta S_{Zr(\alpha) \rightarrow (\beta)} + \int_{1136}^{1600} \frac{C_p(T)_{Zr(\beta)}}{T} dT \\ &= 39.0 + [21.97 \ln T + 11.63 \times 10^{-3} T]_{298}^{1136} + \frac{3900}{1136} + [23.22 \ln T + 4.63 \times 10^{-3} T]_{1136}^{1600} \\ &= 39.0 + 39.146 + 3.433 + 10.101 = 91.68 \text{ J/K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \Delta S_{1600} = S_{2r(0.73), 1600} - S_{O_2, 1600} - S_{2r(P), 1600} = 173.076 - 259.987 - 91.68$$

$$= -178.6 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\therefore \Delta S_{1600} = -178.6 \text{ J/K}$$



* $\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S \quad \therefore \Delta G = \Delta H_{800} - T\Delta S_{800} \quad C_p: [\text{J/mol}\cdot\text{K}]$

from Appendix $\text{SiO}_2 (\alpha\text{-quartz}) : 298 \sim 800\text{K} \quad C_p : 43.89 + 1.00 \times 10^{-3}T - 6.02 \times 10^{-5}T^{-2}$

$H_{\text{SiO}_2 (\alpha\text{-quartz}), 298}^\circ : -910900 \text{ J}, \quad S_{\text{SiO}_2 (\alpha\text{-quartz}), 298}^\circ : 41.5 \text{ J/K}$

$\text{N}_2 : 298 \sim 800\text{K} \quad C_p : 29.87 + 4.27 \times 10^{-3}T$

$H_{\text{N}_2, 298}^\circ : 0, \quad S_{\text{N}_2, 298}^\circ : 191.5$

$\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4 : 298 \sim 800\text{K} \quad C_p : 70.54 + 98.74 \times 10^{-3}T$

$H_{\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4, 298}^\circ : -744800 \text{ J}, \quad S_{\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4, 298}^\circ : 113.0$

$\text{O}_2 : 298 \sim 800\text{K} \quad C_p : 29.96 + 4.18 \times 10^{-3}T - 1.67 \times 10^{-5}T^{-2}$

$H_{\text{O}_2, 298}^\circ : 0, \quad S_{\text{O}_2, 298}^\circ : 205.1$

* $H(T) = H_0 + \int_{T_0}^T C_p(T) dT$

* $\Delta H_{800} = 3 \cdot H_{\text{SiO}_2 (\alpha\text{-quartz}), 800} + 2 \cdot H_{\text{N}_2, 800} - H_{\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4, 800} - 3 \cdot H_{\text{O}_2, 800}$

① $H_{\text{SiO}_2 (\alpha\text{-quartz}), 800} = \Delta H_{\text{SiO}_2 (\alpha\text{-quartz}), 298}^\circ + \int_{298}^{800} C_p(T)_{\text{SiO}_2 (\alpha\text{-quartz})} dT$
 $= -910900 + \left[43.89T + \frac{1}{2} \times 1.00 \times 10^{-3}T^2 + 6.02 \times 10^5 \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) \right]_{298}^{800}$
 $= -910900 + 21040.74 = -889859.26 \text{ J}$

② $H_{\text{N}_2, 800} = \Delta H_{\text{N}_2, 298}^\circ + \int_{298}^{800} C_p(T)_{\text{N}_2} dT = 0 + \left[29.87T + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4.27 \times 10^{-3}T^2 \right]_{298}^{800} = 15167.54 \text{ J}$

③ $H_{\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4, 800} = \Delta H_{\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4, 298}^\circ + \int_{298}^{800} C_p(T)_{\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4} dT = -744800 + \left[70.54T + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 98.74 \times 10^{-3}T^2 \right]_{298}^{800}$
 $= -744800 + 62623.63 = -682176.37 \text{ J}$

④ $H_{\text{O}_2, 800} = \Delta H_{\text{O}_2, 298}^\circ + \int_{298}^{800} C_p(T)_{\text{O}_2} dT = 0 + \left[29.96T + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4.18 \times 10^{-3}T^2 + 1.67 \times 10^5 \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) \right]_{298}^{800}$
 $= 15840.27 \text{ J}$

$\therefore \Delta H_{800} = 3 \cdot H_{\text{SiO}_2 (\alpha\text{-quartz}), 800} + 2 \cdot H_{\text{N}_2, 800} - H_{\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4, 800} - 3 \cdot H_{\text{O}_2, 800}$

$= 3(-889859.26) + 2(15167.54) - (-682176.37) - 3(15840.27) = -2004589.14 \text{ J}$

$\therefore \Delta H_{800} = -2004589.14 \text{ J}$

$$\Delta S_{800} = 3 \cdot \underset{\textcircled{1}}{S_{SiO_2(\alpha\text{-quartz}), 800}} + 2 \cdot \underset{\textcircled{2}}{S_{H_2, 800}} - \underset{\textcircled{3}}{S_{Si_3H_4, 800}} - 3 \cdot \underset{\textcircled{4}}{S_{O_2, 800}}$$

$\therefore$ percentage error : 0.405%

3. Crystal 안에 있는 Vacancy 수: n , Crystal에 존재하는 atom의 수: N 으로 정의
Vacancy 생성 energy: ΔH_v

i) 고전 역학

vacancy가 있는 crystal이 평형상태이기 위해서는 Helmholtz free energy 변화가 0.

$$\Delta F = \Delta U - T \Delta S \quad \text{에서} \quad \Delta U = n \cdot \Delta H_v \quad (\text{vacancy 생성 에너지 합})$$

$$\Delta S = k \ln W \quad (W: n \text{개의 vacancy와 } N \text{개의 atom을 } N+n \text{개의 공간에 배열하는 경우의 수})$$

$$\Delta S = k \ln W \quad \text{에서} \quad W = \frac{(N+n)!}{n! N!}$$

$$\therefore \Delta S = k \ln \frac{(N+n)!}{n! N!}$$

Stirling의 정리 $\ln x! = x \ln x$ 를 사용하면

$$\Delta S = k \{ (N+n) \ln(N+n) - n \ln n - N \ln N \} \quad \text{이 된다.}$$

①에 ②, ③을 대입하면,

$$\Delta F = n \Delta H_v - kT \{ (N+n) \ln(N+n) - n \ln n - N \ln N \} \quad \dots ④$$

평형상태 이므로 $\frac{dF}{dn} = 0$. ④를 이용하면,

$$\therefore 0 = \frac{dF}{dn} = \Delta H_v - kT (\ln(N+n) - \ln n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta H_v}{kT} = \ln \frac{N+n}{n} \Rightarrow \frac{n}{N+n} = e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}}$$

$$\therefore \text{vacancy와 총 격자 자리 개수 비율} : \frac{n}{N+n} = e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}}$$

ii) 통계열역학

Partition function $Z = \sum_i e^{-\frac{\epsilon_i}{kT}}$ 에서 i 개의 상태가 존재하며 각 상태의 에너지를 ϵ_i 로 정의한다. 이때 $i=x$ 인 상태의 비율 P_x 는 $P_x = \frac{e^{-\frac{\epsilon_x}{kT}}}{Z}$ 로 표현된다.

이 문제에서 energy level은 2가지이다 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{원자가 있을 때} \quad \text{energy} = 0 \\ \text{vacancy 일 때} \quad \text{energy} = \Delta H_v \end{array} \right.$

$$\therefore Z = e^{-\frac{0}{kT}} + e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}} = 1 + e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}} \quad \text{이다.}$$

$$\text{따라서 vacancy인 경우의 비율 } P \text{는, } P = \frac{e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}}}{1 + e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}}} \quad \text{이다.}$$

$$P \ll 1 \text{ 이므로 } e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}} \ll 1 + e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}} \Rightarrow 1 + e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}} \simeq 1 \Rightarrow P \simeq e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}} \text{로 나타낼 수 있다.}$$

i), ii)의 결과를 통해 crystal 속의 vacancy 비율을 고전열역학적 방법과 통계열역학 방법으로 구하였다.