

# 소재 열역학 HW3



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1. Calculate  $\Delta H_{1600}$  and  $\Delta S_{1600}$  for the reaction  $Zr(\beta) + O_2 = ZrO_2(\beta)$ .  
 (Utilize the Tables in the APPENDIX of the textbook.)

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

$$H_{ZrO_2(\beta)}^{1600} = H_f(ZrO_2) + \frac{\int_{298}^{1478} (69.62 + 0.53 \times 10^{-3}T - 14.06 \times 10^5 T^{-2}) dT + \Delta H_{trans}(\alpha \rightarrow \beta) +}{\int_{298}^{1478} C_p dT (ZrO_2(\alpha))}$$

$$\frac{\int_{1478}^{1600} 14.48 dT}{\int_{1478}^{1600} C_p dT (ZrO_2(\beta))} = -1.1 \times 10^6 J + 8.63 \times 10^4 J + 5.9 \times 10^3 J + 9.1 \times 10^3 J$$

$$H_{Zr(\beta)}^{1600} = \int_{298}^{1136} (21.99 + 11.63 \times 10^{-3}T) dT + \Delta H_{trans}(\alpha \rightarrow \beta) + \int_{1136}^{1600} (23.22 + 4.64 \times 10^{-3}T) dT$$

$$= 2.54 \times 10^4 J + 3.9 \times 10^3 J + 1.39 \times 10^4 J$$

$$H_{O_2}^{1600} = \int_{298}^{1600} (29.46 + 4.18 \times 10^{-3}T - 1.69 \times 10^5 T^{-2}) dT = 4.39 \times 10^4 J$$

$\therefore$  Calculate all, we get  $\Delta H_{1600} = -1085900 J$

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

$$S_{ZrO_2(\beta)}^{1600} = S_{ZrO_2(\alpha)}^{\circ} + \int_{298}^{1478} \frac{C_p(\alpha)}{T} dT + S_{trans}(\alpha \rightarrow \beta) + \int_{1478}^{1600} \frac{C_p(\beta)}{T} dT = 193 J/K$$

( $\Delta H$ 는 2125은  $\eta$ 에 따라 다른 값을 가짐)

$$S_{Zr(\beta)}^{1600} = S_{Zr(\alpha)}^{\circ} + \int_{298}^{1136} \frac{C_p(\alpha)}{T} dT + S_{trans}(\alpha \rightarrow \beta) + \int_{1136}^{1600} \frac{C_p(\beta)}{T} dT = 92 J/K$$

$$\int_{0_2}^{160^\circ} = \int_{291\text{J/K}}^0 + \int_{248}^{160^\circ} \frac{C_p(\text{low})}{T} dT = 260 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\therefore \Delta S^{160^\circ} = -119 \text{ J/K}$$

2. Calculate the value of  $\Delta G$  for the reaction



at 800 K. What percentage error occurs if it is assumed that  $\Delta C_p$  for the reaction is zero?

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

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

$$\Delta H_{\text{SiO}_2(\alpha\text{-quartz})}^{800} = \Delta H_{298}^{\circ} + \int_{298}^{800} C_p dT, \quad \Delta H_{\text{N}_2}^{800} = \int_{298}^{800} C_p dT, \quad \Delta H_{\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4} = \Delta H_{298}^{\circ} + \int_{298}^{800} C_p dT, \quad \Delta H_{\text{O}_2} = \int_{298}^{800} C_p dT, \quad \therefore \Delta H^{800} = -2004600 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = 3 \Delta S_{\text{SiO}_2(\alpha\text{-quartz})}^{800} + 2 \Delta S_{\text{N}_2}^{800} - \Delta S_{\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4}^{800} - 3 \Delta S_{\text{O}_2}^{800}$$

$$= -251 \text{ J/K} \quad (\text{APPENDIX or 표는 } \frac{C_p}{T} \text{ 표는 } \sum \ln \frac{P_i}{P_0} R)$$

$$\therefore \Delta G^{800} = -1804000 \text{ J}$$

$$C_p = 0 \text{ 이거나 } \frac{C_p}{T} \text{ 표는 } \frac{P}{P_0} \text{ 표는 } 1/2421 \text{ J/K.} \quad \therefore \text{APPENDIX 표는 } \Delta G^{\circ} = -1811000 \text{ J}$$

$$\therefore \% \text{ error} = 0.39\%$$

Ans) 0.39%

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  $\Delta H_v$  로 표시한다. N 개의 격자 자리로 이루어진 순수 결정에서 평형 vacancy 수 (n) 또는 vacancy 와 총 격자 자리 개수 비율 ( $n/N$ )의 표현식을, 통계열역학적 접근 방식과 고전열역학적 접근 방식을 사용하여 각각 유도하시오.

통계열역학) we know that partition function  $Z = \sum e^{-\epsilon/kT}$

$$\therefore Z = 1 + e^{-\Delta H_v/kT} \quad (\because \text{Atom이 있는 system의 } n/N(\%) \text{ 증가는 } 0)$$

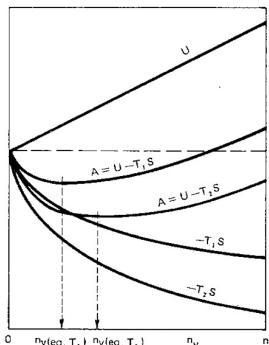
또한 제2) vacancy  $n_1$  있는 확률  $P_v = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\Delta H_v/kT}$  이고  $P_v = \frac{n}{N}$  라는 걸고,  
 $\therefore \frac{n}{N} = \frac{e^{-\Delta H_v/kT}}{1 + e^{-\Delta H_v/kT}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\Delta H_v/kT}}$ 이다.

고전열역학)  $F = U - TS$  이고,  $\Delta F = \Delta U - T\Delta S$

$$\Delta S = k \ln \left( \frac{N!}{n!(N-n)!} \right), \text{ Sterling approximation } n! \approx \sqrt{2\pi n} n^n$$

$$\Delta S = k \{ N \ln N - N - n \ln n + n - (N-n) \ln (N-n) + (N-n) \}$$

$$= k \left( N \ln \frac{N}{N-n} - n \ln \frac{n}{N-n} \right), \quad \Delta U = n \cdot \Delta H_v$$



$$\frac{dF}{dn} = 0 \text{ 일때 equilibrium } \therefore \Delta H_v - kT \ln \frac{N-n}{n} = 0$$

$$\therefore \ln \frac{N-n}{n} = \frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}, \quad \frac{N}{n} - 1 = e^{\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}}, \quad \frac{n}{N} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}}} \text{이다.}$$