
Thermodynamics

Relation with Materials Science

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**2003년 정부가 선정한
10대 차세대 성장동력 산업의 경우,**

디스플레이, 차세대 반도체, 차세대 전지 등은 그 자체가 부품·소재에 해당되며, 미래형 자동차, 디지털 TV 등의 기술 수준은 핵심 부품 소재에 좌우되고 있다.

2008년 신성장동력

- ▲ 무공해 석탄에너지
- ▲ 해양 바이오 연료
- ▲ 태양전지
- ▲ 연료전지 발전시스템
- ▲ 원전플랜트
- ▲ 그린카
- ▲ 선박·해양시스템
- ▲ 디스플레이
- ▲ 차세대 무선통신
- ▲ LED조명
- ▲ 로봇
- ▲ 신소재·나노 융합
- ▲ 문화 콘텐츠
- ▲ 헬스 케어





부품소재산업 동향

자료제공 : MKE 자식경제부

명칭 : 부품소재산업

소개 : 완제품 중심의 경쟁구조가 부품·소재 중심의 경쟁구조로 전환됨에 따라 부품·소재가 신기술·신제품 부가가치 창출의 원천이 되고 있으며, 부품·소재 산업의 경쟁력이 산업전체의 경쟁력을 좌우하고 제조업 성장과 수출의 견인차 역할을 수행

발전전략 : 기업 특성별 혁신역량 강화, 전략적 핵심기술 확보, 개발된 부품·소재의 사업화 촉진, 부품·소재기업의 수출기업화 지원, 부품·소재 혁신클러스터 확산, 부품·소재산업 혁신촉진형 제도 정비 [▶ | 자세히보기](#)

관련정보 : 기술개발사업, 전문기업기술지원사업, 자료마당, 부품소재기술전문강좌

[부품소재 발전 비전과 정책과제]

- 부품 · 소재 발전 비전과 정책과제 -

비전

원천기술확보를 통한
글로벌 부품소재강국 도약

부품소재산업 현황

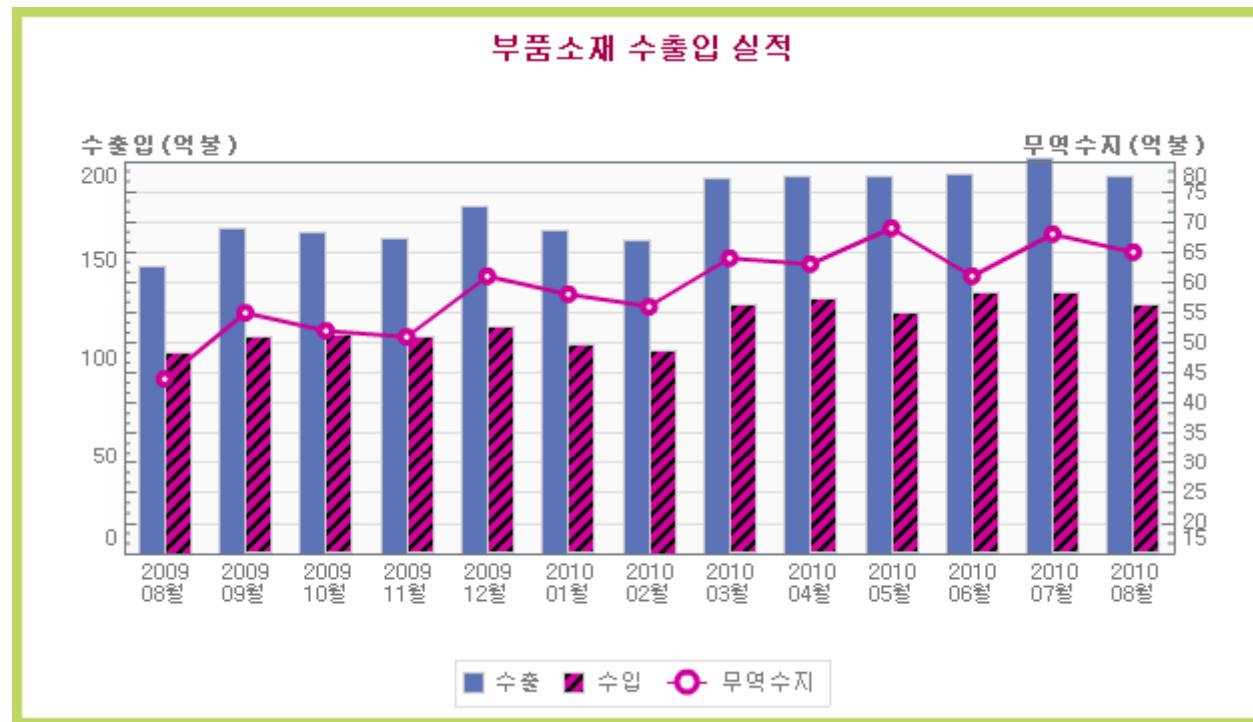
<표 1> 우리나라 부품소재산업의 현황

		2000년	2001년	2002년	2003년
생산액 (조 원)	부품소재(A)	214.3	217.7	243.3	257.0
	제조업(B)	564.8	583.8	634.2	676.3
	A/B	37.9%	37.3%	38.4%	38.0%
월평균종사자수 (만 명)	부품소재(A)	121.3	120.5	122.9	126.0
	제조업(B)	265.3	264.8	269.6	272.1
	A/B	45.7%	45.5%	45.6%	46.3%
수출액 (억 달러)	부품소재(A)	799.0	619.7	678.1	820.1
	전산업(B)	1,722.7	1,504.4	1,624.7	1,938.2
	A/B	46.4%	41.2%	41.7%	42.3%
무역수지 (억 달러)	부품소재(A)	93	27	29	62
	전산업(B)	118	93	103	150
	A/B	79.2%	29.2%	27.9%	41.4%

자료: 1) 한국기계산업진흥회 부품소재통계시스템
2) 통계청, 광업·제조업통계조사



부품소재산업 현황



생산 '08



480조원
(50.5%)

고용 '08



129만명
(61.5%)

수출 '09



1,710억불
(47.0%)

수입 '09



1,197억불
(37.1%)



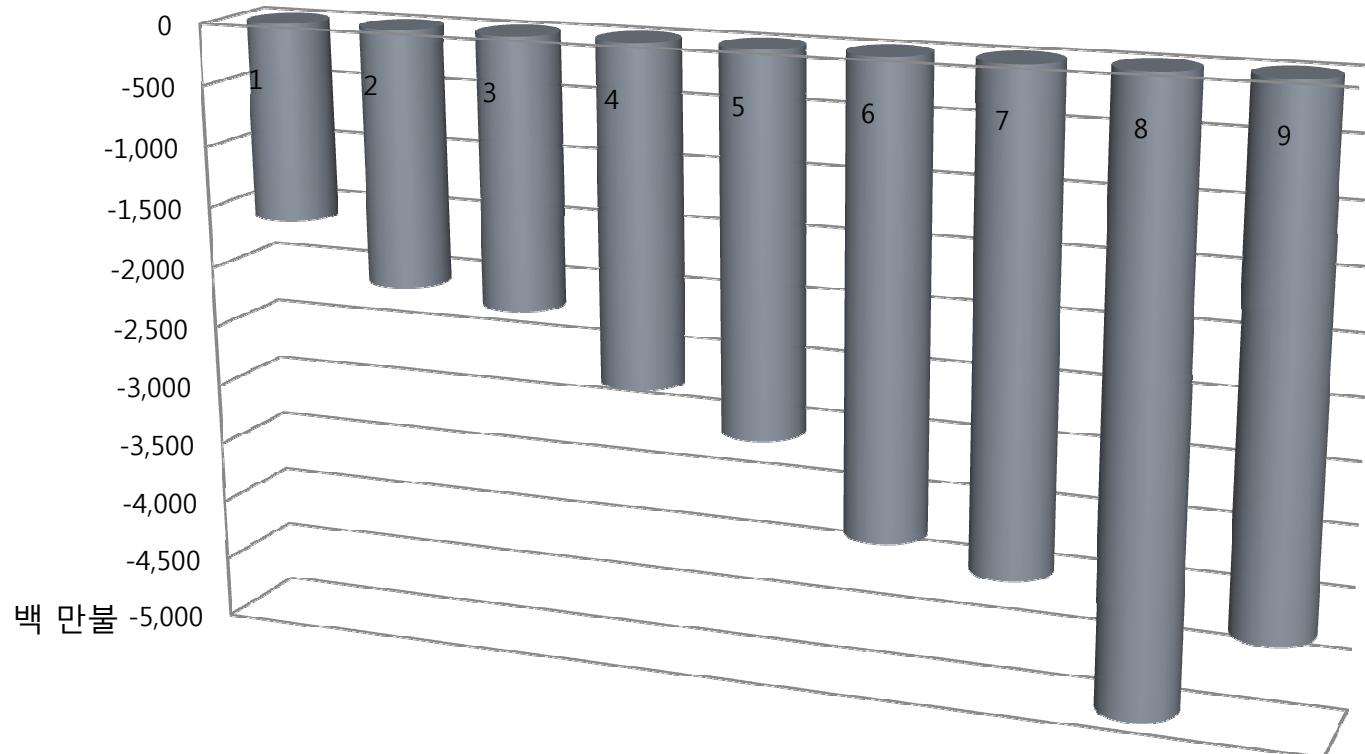
포스코

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금속소재산업 현황

금속분야 대일무역수지



금속소재산업 현황

소재분야 대일무역수지 (2006)

소재	세부분야	원천기술개발을 통한 수입대체 품목	무역수지 (백만달러)
금속	철강	고강도 박강판재, 고강도 중후판재, 고강도 고인성 봉재 및 선재, 고기능성 스테인리스강재, 특수합금강재, 고투자율 전기강판, 고강도 내식 표면처리강판 등 8대 품목	-1,806
	알루미늄	고강도 박판재, 고강도 중후판재, 고장력 극박재 등 3대품목	-82
	동합금	고강도 고전도 박판재, 고전도성 극박재, 고전도성 극세선, 고순도 동합금 등 4대 품목	-408
	소계	고강도 박강판재 등 15대 품목	-2,296
화학	합성수지, 감광 재료, 플라스틱 기타화합물	정밀구조제어 아크릴 등 13대 품목	-1,675
세라믹	무기산화물 계 Class 계 고온용 소재	고순도 고기능성 원료 SiO ₂ 등 20대 품목	-930
계	18	고강도 박강판재, 정밀구조제어 아크릴, 고순도 고기능성 원료 SiO ₂ 등 48대 품목	-4,901



‘부품소재선진화포럼’ 출범

10일, 메리어트호텔서 창립총회 가져

2010-03-10 14:00:00

 인쇄하기

비철금속, 자동차용 부품 등 부품소재산업 육성을 위한 정책 싱크탱크가 발족됐다.

지식경제부는 부품소재산업 발전을 위한 각계각층 인사의 토론장인 ‘부품소재선진화포럼’이 10일, 메리어트호텔서 창립총회를 열고 출범했다고 밝혔다.

포럼은 그동안 지식경제부가 추진한 부품소재 분야 정책지원의 성과를 점검하는 동시에 사회 각계의 의견을 수렴해 정책 수립에 활용할 수 있도록 지원한다. 위원은 국회, 정부, 언론, 관련업계, 대학, 연구소 등 22명으로 구성됐다.

지경부에 따르면 부품소재산업은 무역수지 흑자가 지속 확대되는 등 외형적으로는 비약적으로 성장했으나 핵심 기술의 대외 의존 현상이 지속되고 있으며 중국과의 격차도 빠른 속도로 축소되는 상황이다.

이에 따라 지경부는 지난해 11월 ‘부품소재 경쟁력 제고 종합대책’을 수립해 세계시장 선점 10대 소재(WPM: World Premier Material) 개발, 20대 핵심 부품소재 개발 등을 추진 중이다.

지경부 관계자는 “세계 부품소재 조달시장의 확대 추세에 대응하고 동북아 분업구조 하에서 유리한 위치를 점하기 위해서는 부품소재 산업의 경쟁력 제고가 시급하다”고 밝혔다.

2010년 업종별 산업기술인력 수급 전망 (단위: 명)

업종	구분	2006~2010년(연평균)		
		수요(A)	공급(B)	B-A
기계 자동차	박사	560	220	△340
	석사	3,620	1,960	△1,640
	학사	20,600	10,500	△10,100
조선	박사	20	20	-
	석사	160	110	△50
	학사	450	600	150
섬유	박사	150	10	△140
	석사	150	120	△30
	학사	1,500	5,400	3,900
철강	박사	200	110	△90
	석사	920	660	△260
	학사	760	3,500	2,740
화학	박사	220	100	△120
	석사	440	790	350
	학사	1,290	3,460	2,170
반도체 전자	박사	1,720	580	△1,140
	석사	9,700	5,200	△4,500
	학사	20,000	22,500	2,500
에너지	박사	45	30	△15
	석사	110	100	△10
	학사	480	170	△310

산업자원부 <산업기술인력 수급 종합대책> 2005. 06

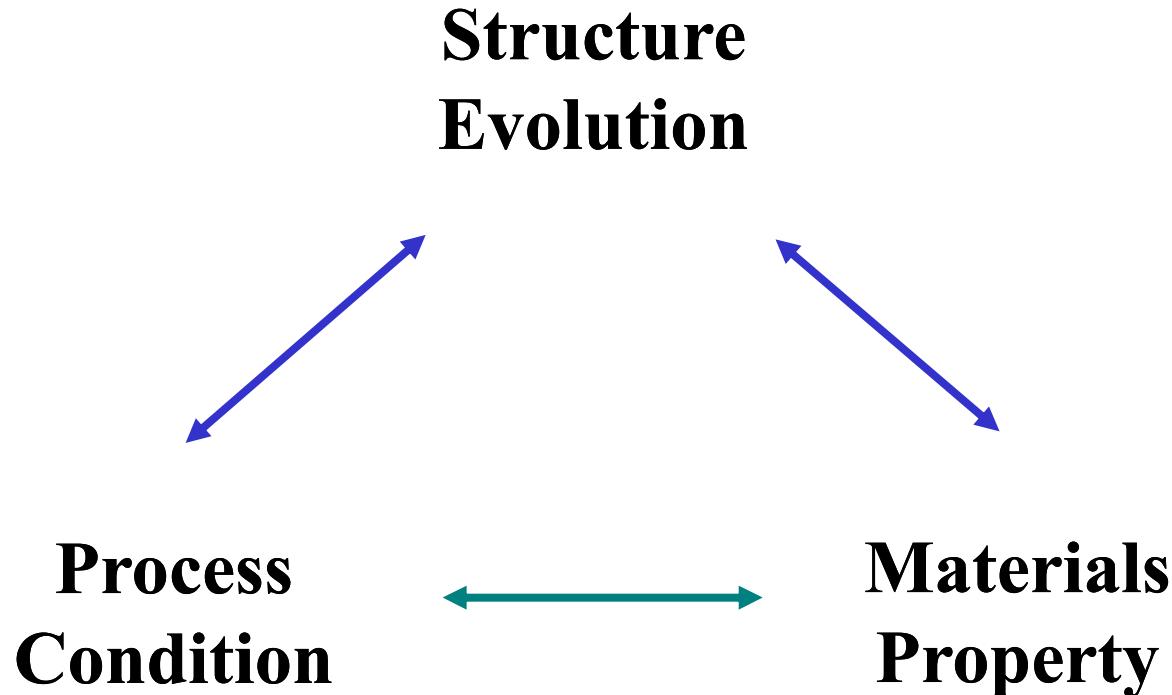
What makes a Material Scientist a Genuine Materials Scientist

인문사회학자 vs. Medical Doctor

**Thinking & Simulation
based on Scientific Knowledge**



Materials Science and Engineering - What & How-to-Do



Research Type I : experiments first, then thinking
Research Type II: think first, then do experiments



Theory of Monosize Distribution of Nanoparticles

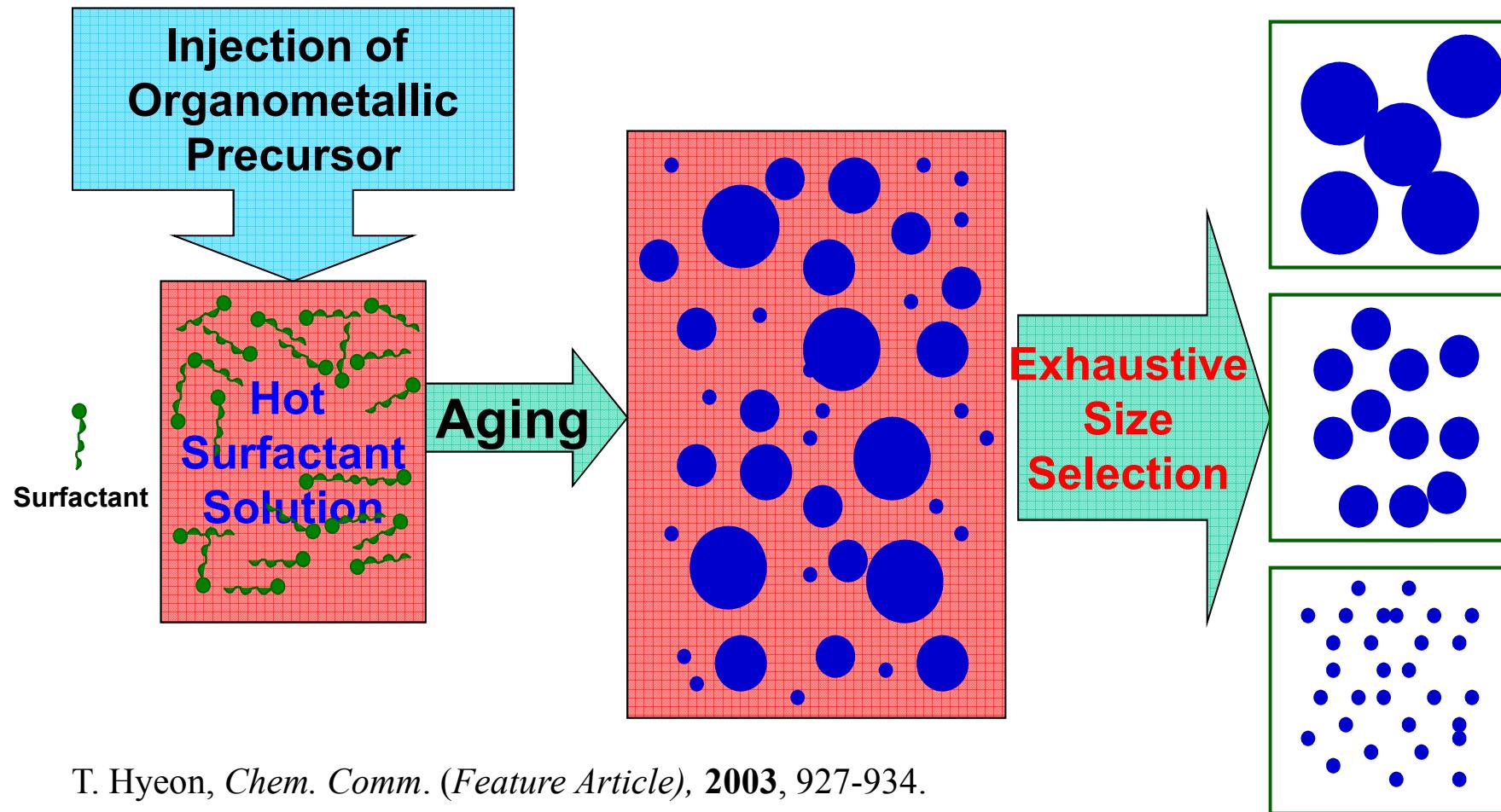
황농문¹, 고동균¹, 박성일¹, 김도연¹, 혼택환²

¹미세조직연구단, 재료공학부, 서울대학교

²산화물나노재료연구단, 응용화학부, 서울대학교



General Fabrication of Monodisperse Nanoparticles



T. Hyeon, *Chem. Comm. (Feature Article)*, 2003, 927-934.



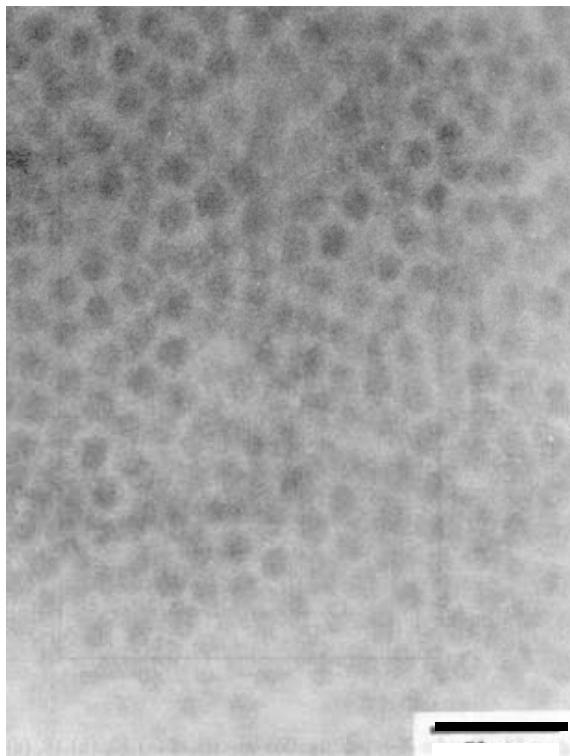
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Synthesis of Monodisperse Semiconductor Nanospheres through Burst Nucleation & Size Selection

5.1 nm CdSe

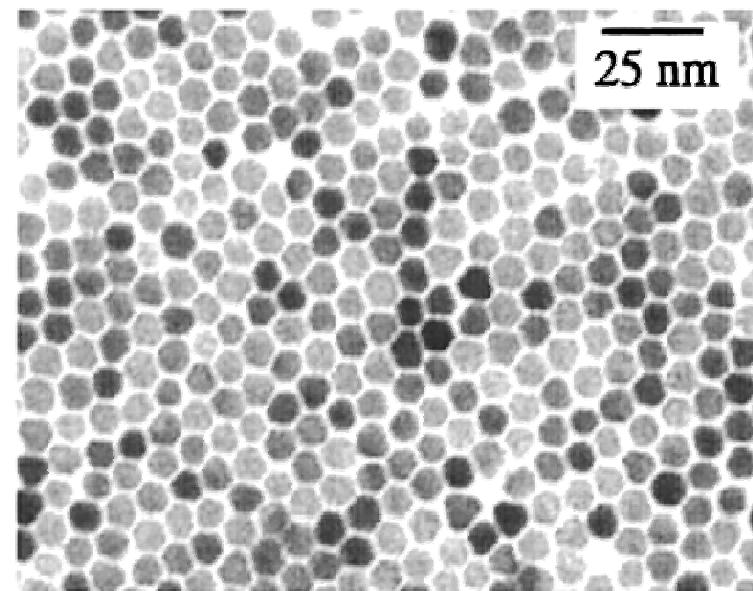
MIT



Bawendi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1993**, 115, 8706

8.5 nm CdSe

UC-Berkeley



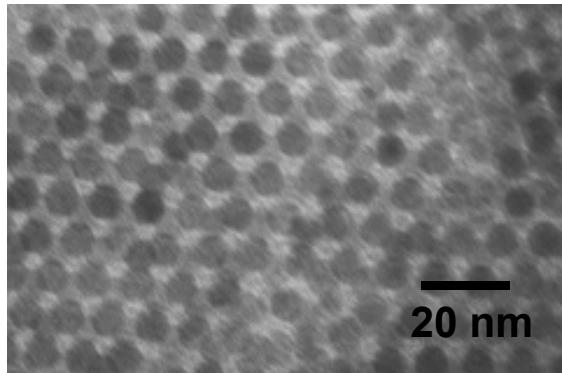
Alivisatos, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, 120, 5343



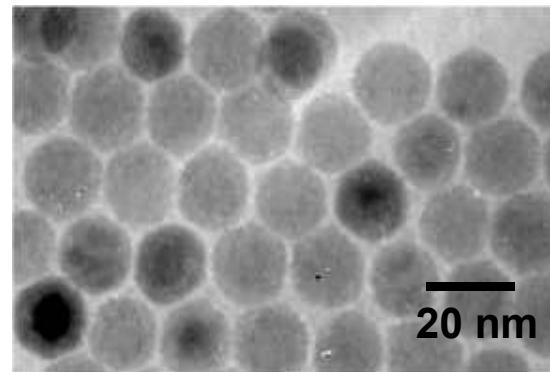
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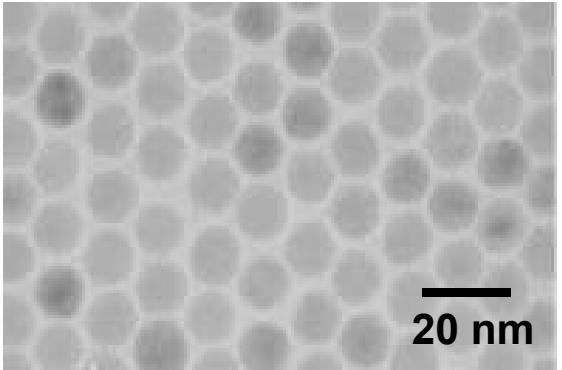
Direct Synthesis of Monodisperse Iron Nanoparticles *without a Size Selection Process!!!*



7 nm Fe Nanoparticles



18 nm Fe Nanoparticles



11 nm Fe Nanoparticles

T. Hyeon, *Chem. Comm. (Feature Article)*
2003, 927-934.



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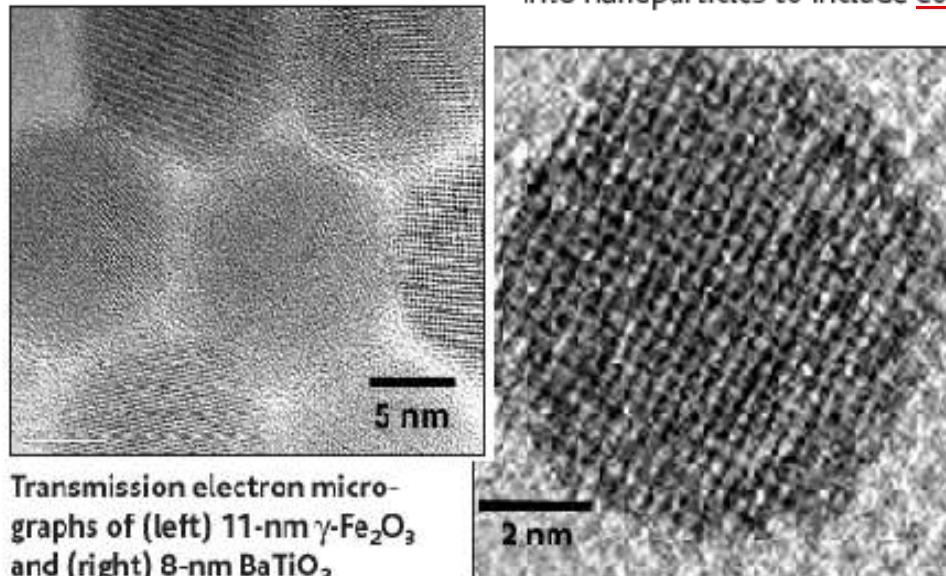
EDITORS' CHOICE

edited by Gilbert Chin

CHEMISTRY

Monodisperse Metal Oxide Nanoparticles

The practicality of using nanoparticles in technological applications will depend in part on avoiding costly and time-consuming separation steps and on expanding the range of materials that can be made into nanoparticles to include complex oxides. Hyeon *et al.* synthesized highly crystalline, monodisperse nanoparticles of maghemite ($\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$) through the high-temperature aging (300°C) of an iron–oleic acid complex. The particles, whose size could be varied from 4 to 16 nanometers (nm), may find a use in magnetic recording or in ferrofluids. O'Brien *et al.*



Transmission electron micrographs of (left) 11-nm $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$, and (right) 8-nm BaTiO_3 nanoparticles.

in their sol-gel route. Such particles not only could be used in devices but also could help resolve fundamental mechanistic questions concerning the suppression of ferroelectricity (spontaneous polarizability) in nanoparticles. — PDS

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 123, 12085 (2001).

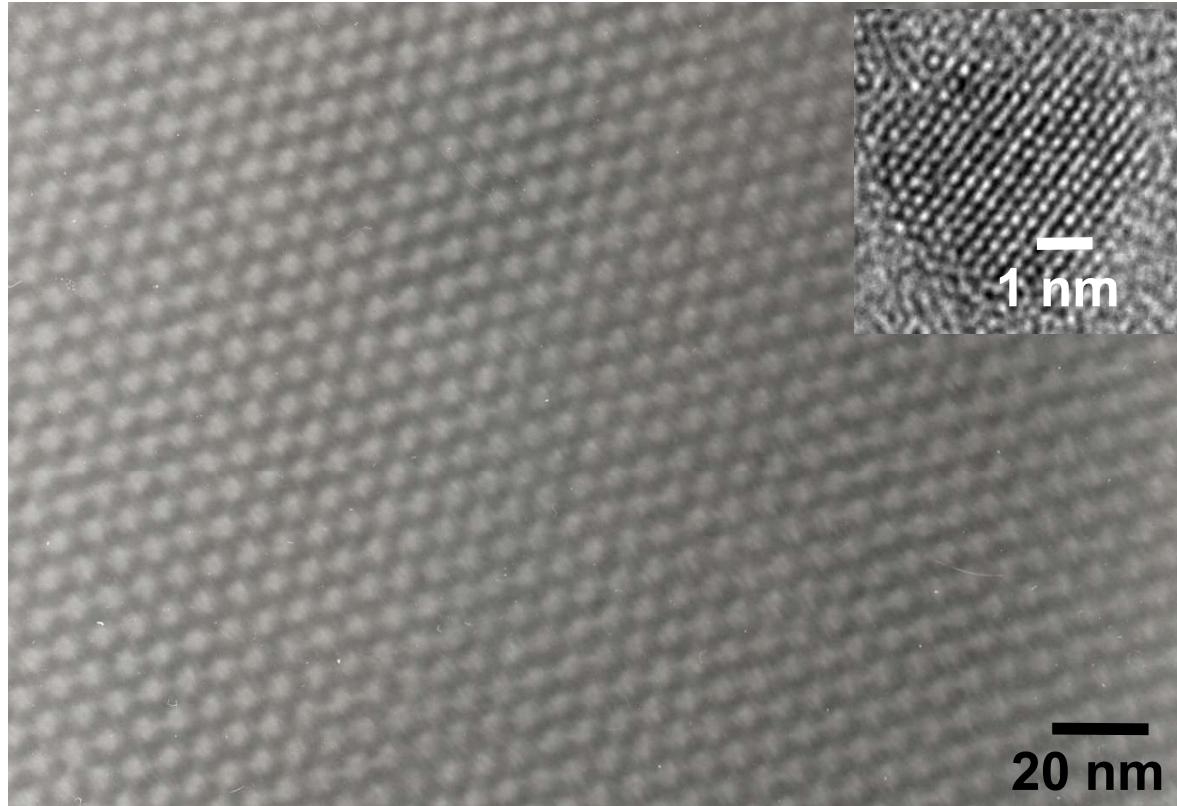
reveals a shallow surface that could accommodate just such a tilted domain, which would bring the NADPH close to the glutamate-binding pocket. The reactive semialdehyde intermediate serves as a metabolic link between the enzymes GluTR and GSAM. The latter also forms a dimer, and that dimer can be modeled snugly into the cleft of the "V". Strikingly, this complex reveals a conduit between the peripheral glutamate binding pocket in GluTR and the central active site in GSAM, enabling transfer of the semialdehyde without exposure to the aqueous environment. — VV

EMBO J. 20, e583 (2001)

MICROBIOLOGY

Promoting Prion Propagation

Monodisperse 3.5 nm Pd nanoparticles



Why Monosize Distribution of Nanoparticles?



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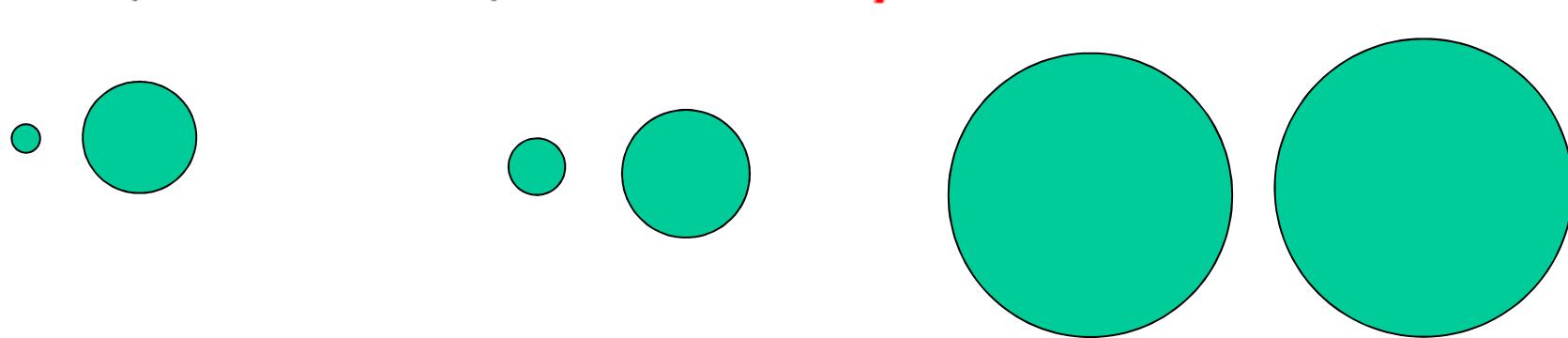
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Principle of Monosize Distribution

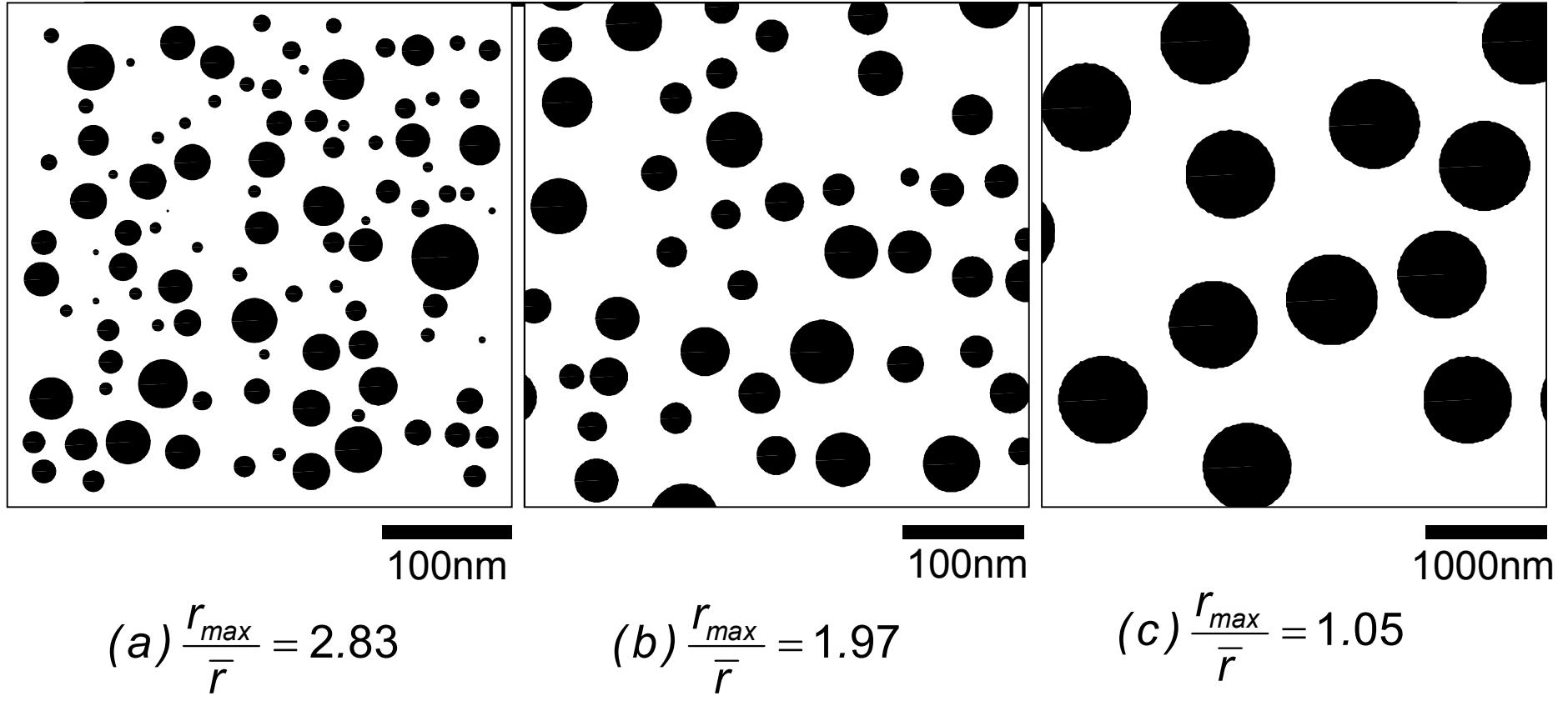
When small and large particles grow at the same rate,

$$\begin{array}{lll} 1 \text{ nm} & \xrightarrow{+1} & 2 \text{ nm} \\ & & \xrightarrow{+98} 100 \text{ nm} \\ 5 \text{ nm} & \xrightarrow{+1} & 6 \text{ nm} \\ & & \xrightarrow{+98} 104 \text{ nm} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{R}{r} = 5 \quad \frac{R}{r} = 3 \quad \frac{R}{r} = \mathbf{1.04}$$



Growth simply leads to monodisperse particles.



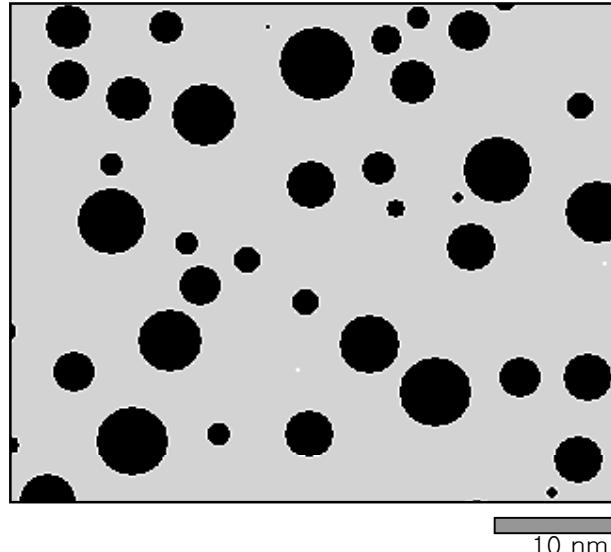
This approach cannot explain the monodisperse nanoparticles of $4 \sim 10$ nm.

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \text{const}$$

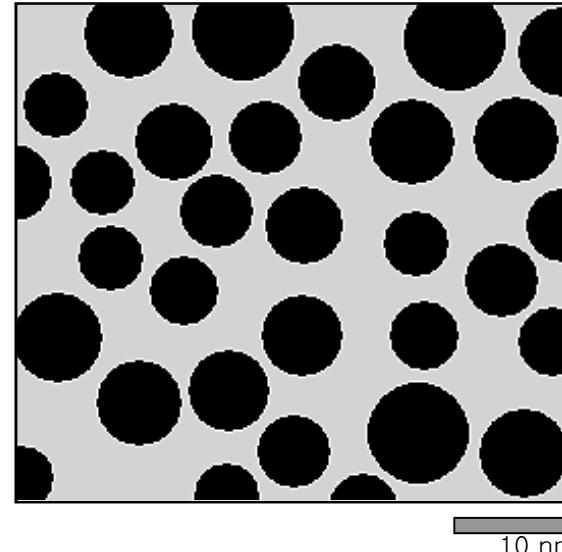


Diffusion-Controlled Growth

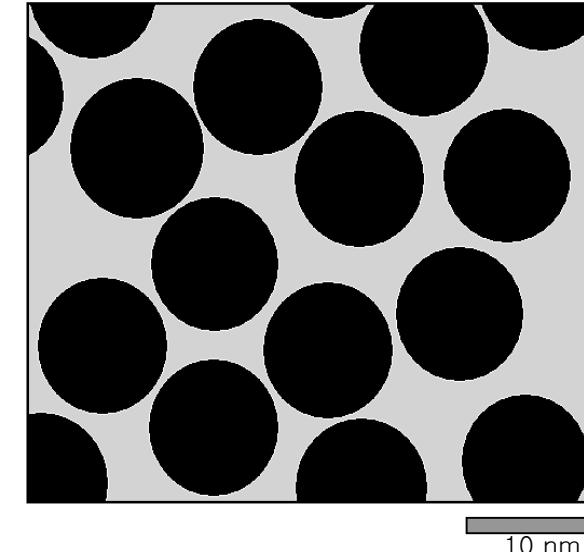
$$\frac{dr}{dt} \propto \frac{1}{r}$$



(a) initial state



(b) 100 sec



(c) 1500 sec

$$\bar{r} = 0.5 \text{ nm}$$

$$\bar{r} = 1.4 \text{ nm}$$

$$\bar{r} = 4.8 \text{ nm}$$

$$\frac{r_{max}}{\bar{r}} = 3.13$$

$$\frac{r_{max}}{\bar{r}} = 1.53$$

$$\frac{r_{max}}{\bar{r}} = 1.05$$



Necessary Conditions for Monosize Distribution

- 1. No Coagulation (Surfactant)**
- 2. No Ostwald Ripening**
- 3. No Nucleation during Growth**



**Synthesis of Monodisperse Nanoparticles
without Size Section Requires
that Growth Source should be different
from Nucleation source.**

Identification of Nucleation and Growth Sources

Nucleation Source

→ $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$

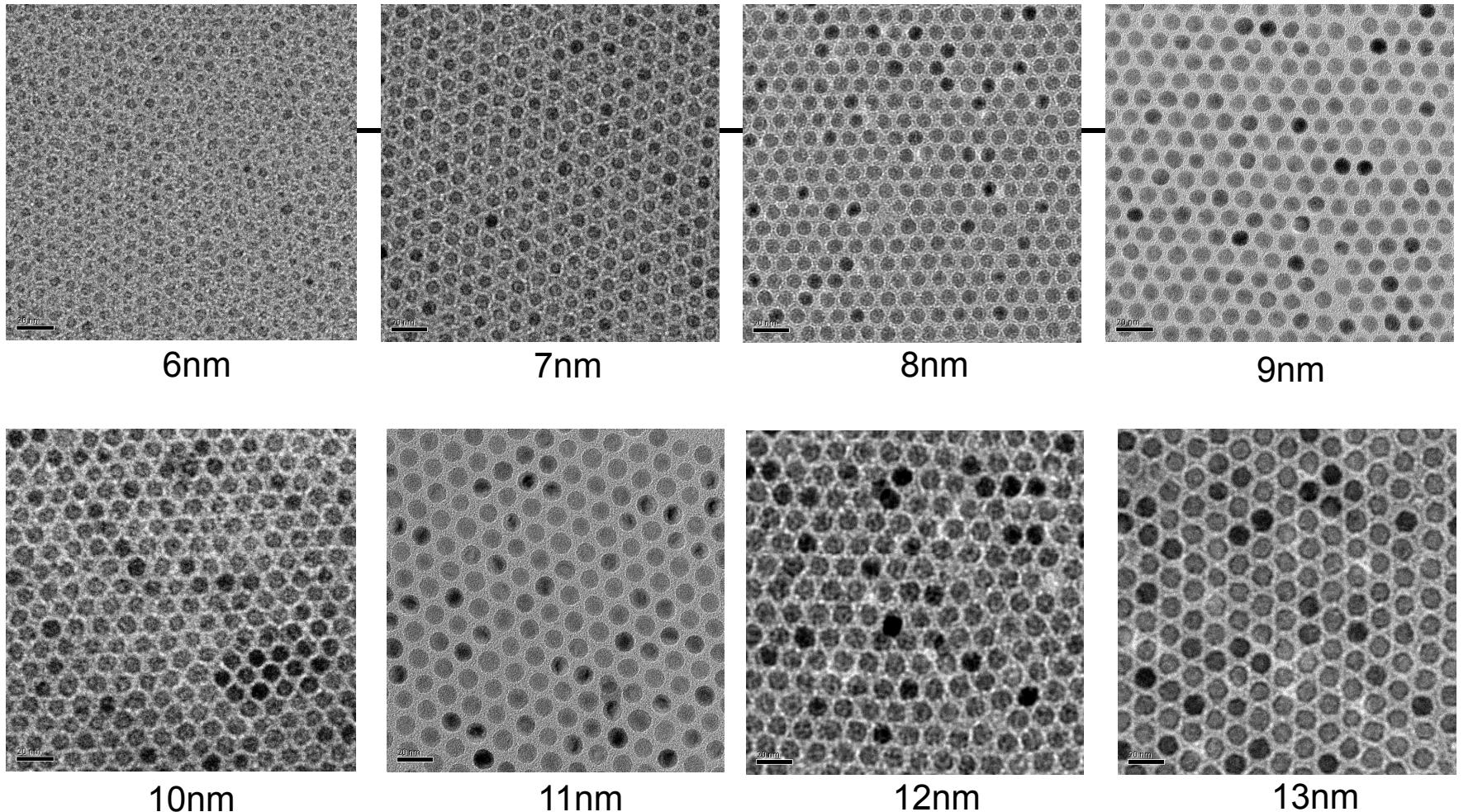
Growth Source

→ **Fe-oleic complex**



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Ultra-large-scale syntheses of monodisperse nanocrystals

Park, J., An, K., Hwang, Y., 2004 *Nature Materials* 3 (12), pp. 823
Park, J.E.-G., Noh, H.-J.,
Kim, J.-Y., Park, J.-H., (...),
Hyeon, T.

[View at publisher](#)

[POSTECH WebBridge](#)

[Show abstract](#)

[Related documents](#)

One-nanometer-scale size-controlled synthesis of monodisperse magnetic iron oxide nanoparticles

Park, J., Lee, E., Hwang, N.-M., Kang, M., Sung, C.K., Hwang, Y., Park, J.-G., (...), Hyeon, T., 2005 *Angewandte Chemie - International Edition* 44 (19), pp. 2872-2877

160

Reactions during the VLS Process

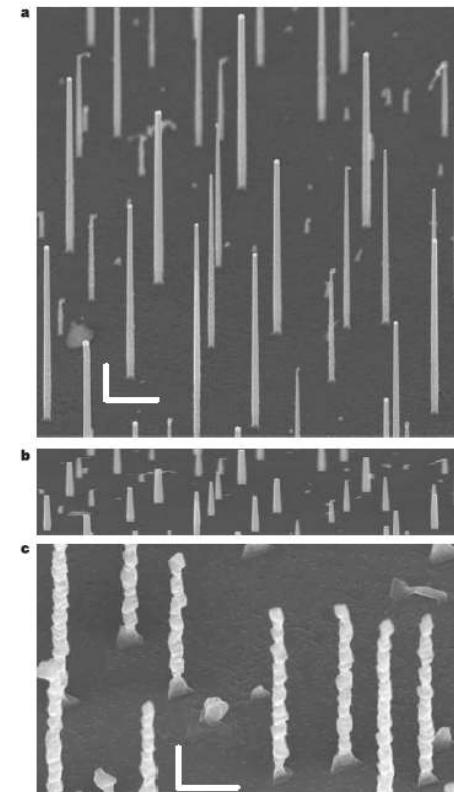
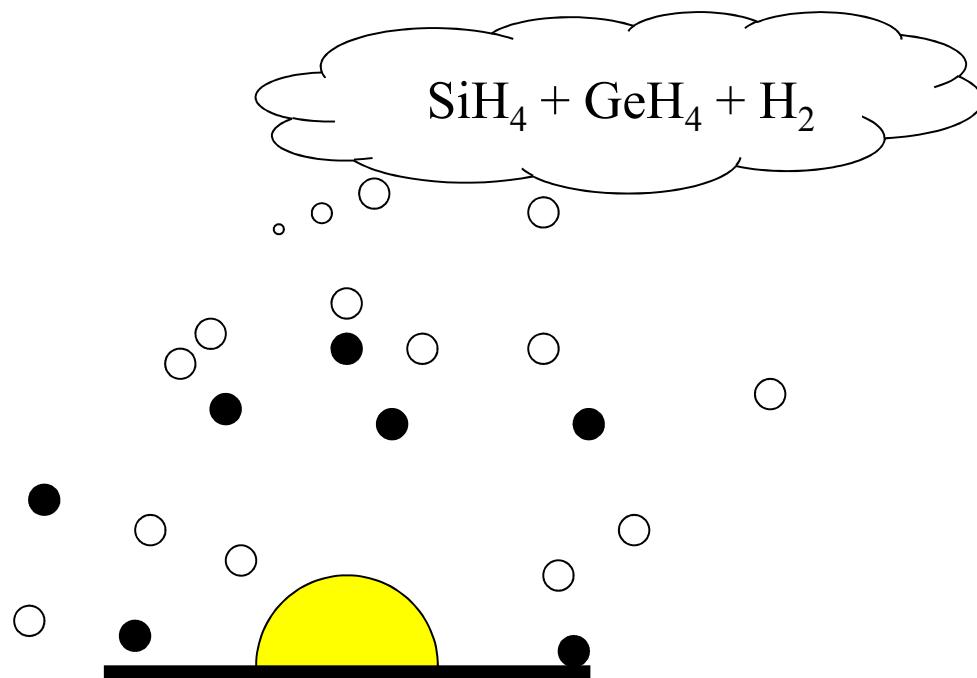


Figure 4 | SEM images of Si nanowires. **a**, Si nanowires grown for 1 h at 600 °C in a 20% disilane and 80% He solution at a pressure of 5×10^{-4} torr. **b**, Same image with vertical scaling reduced by a factor of five to highlight the sidewall tapering. **c**, Nanowires grown for 2 h at 600 °C at a pressure of 5×10^{-4} torr. Scale bars: 1 μm .

NATURE|Vol 440|2 March 2006

J. B. Hannon¹, S. Kodambaka¹, F. M. Ross¹ & R. M. Tromp¹



VLS Growth of Nanowires

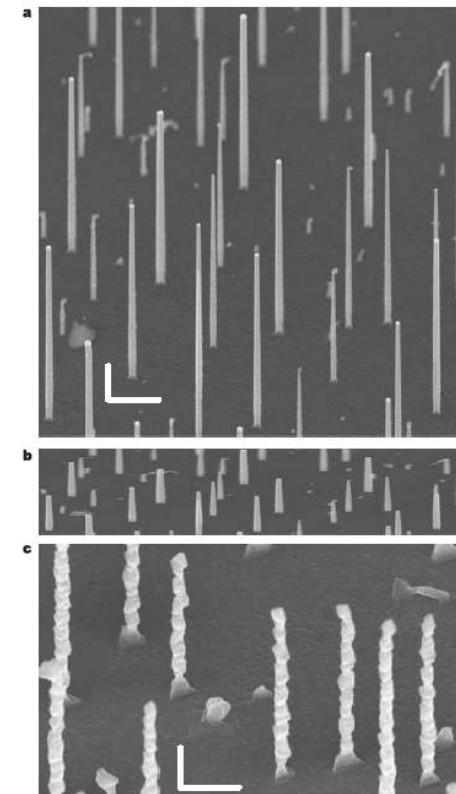
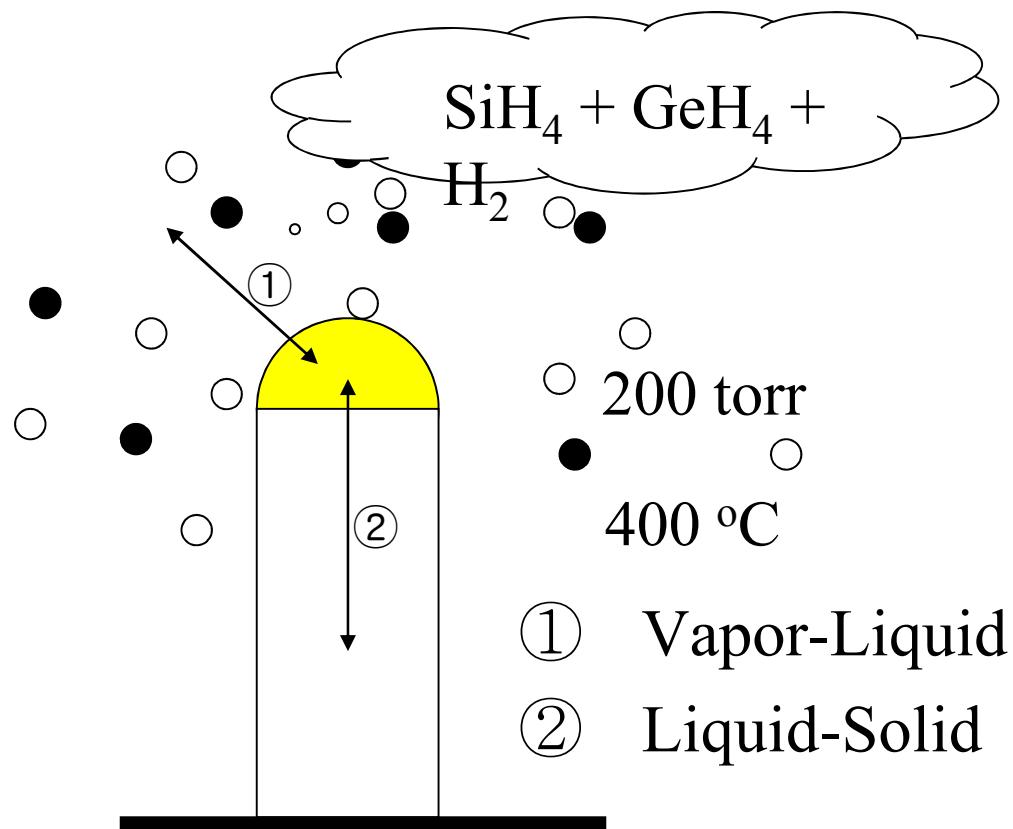


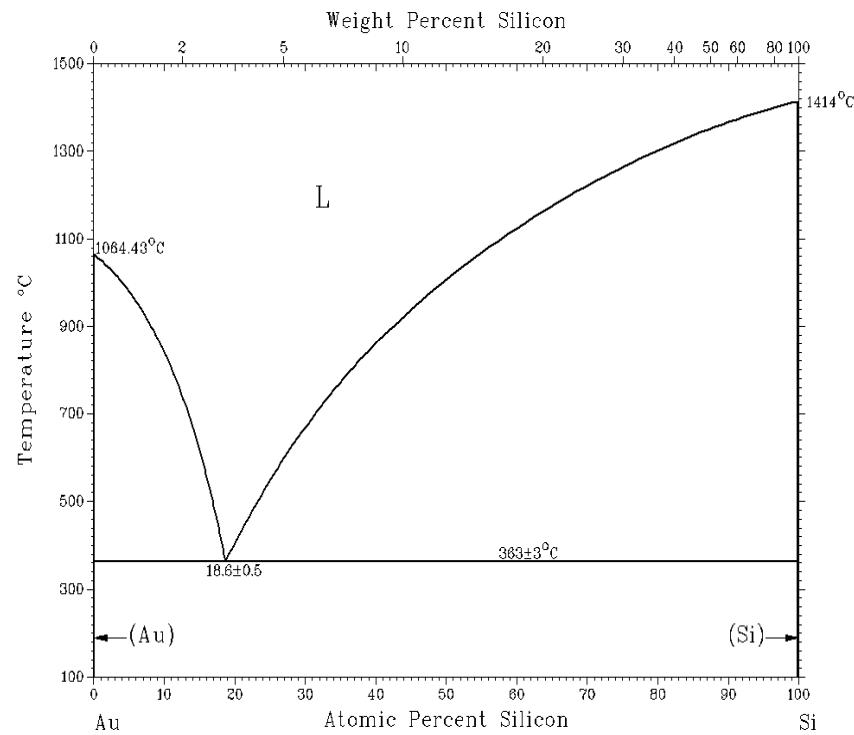
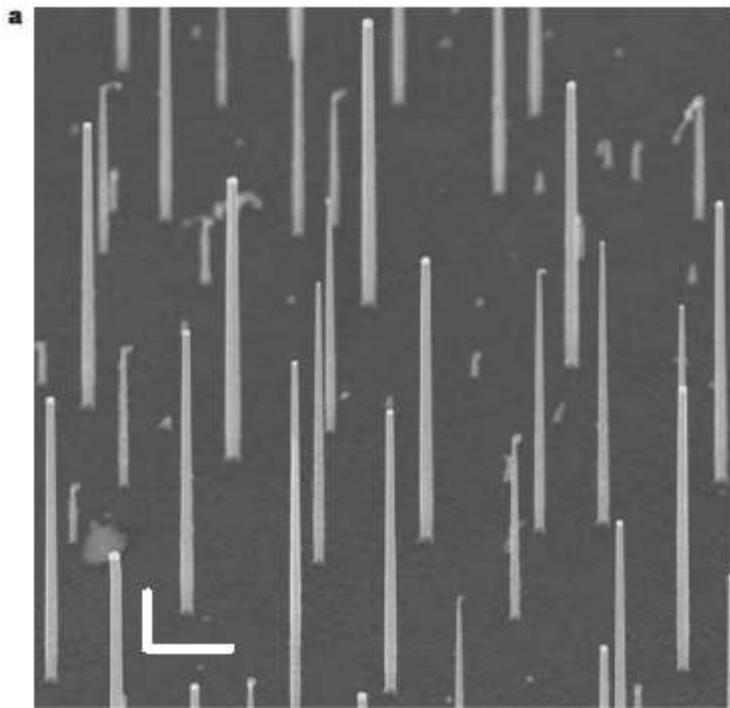
Figure 4 | SEM images of Si nanowires. a, Si nanowires grown for 1 h at 600 °C in a 20% disilane and 80% He solution at a pressure of 5×10^{-4} torr. b, Same image with vertical scaling reduced by a factor of five to highlight the sidewall tapering. c, Nanowires grown for 2 h at 600 °C at a pressure of 5×10^{-4} torr. Scale bars: 1 μm.

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Nanowire Growth



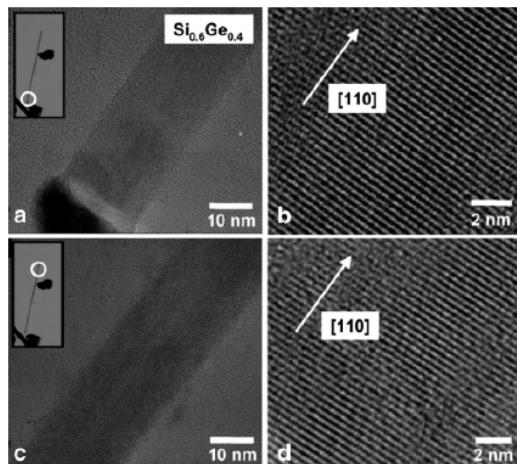
Motivation - in Collaboration with M.-H. Jo, POSTECH

Xi Zhang, Kok-Keong Lew,[†] Pramod Nimmatoori, Joan M. Redwing,
Elizabeth C. Dickey*

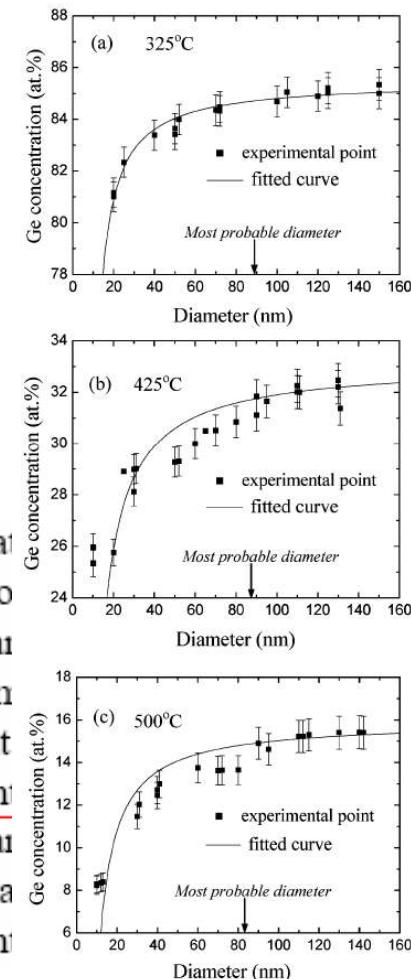
Band-Gap Modulation in Single-Crystalline $\text{Si}_{1-x}\text{Ge}_x$ Nanowires

Jee-Eun Yang, Chang-Beom Jin, Cheol-Joo Kim, and Moon-Ho Jo*

Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH), San 31, Hyoja-Dong, Nam-Gu, Pohang, Gyeongbuk, Korea 790-784



tional alloy nanowires. We note that distribution in a batch of the nano size variation of the Au catalysts, at the systematic variation by small an of $\text{Si}_{1-x}\text{Ge}_x$ nanowires for different there is slightly higher Ge content nanowires within a sample batch, at to different kinetics of the thermal precursors on catalysts of different

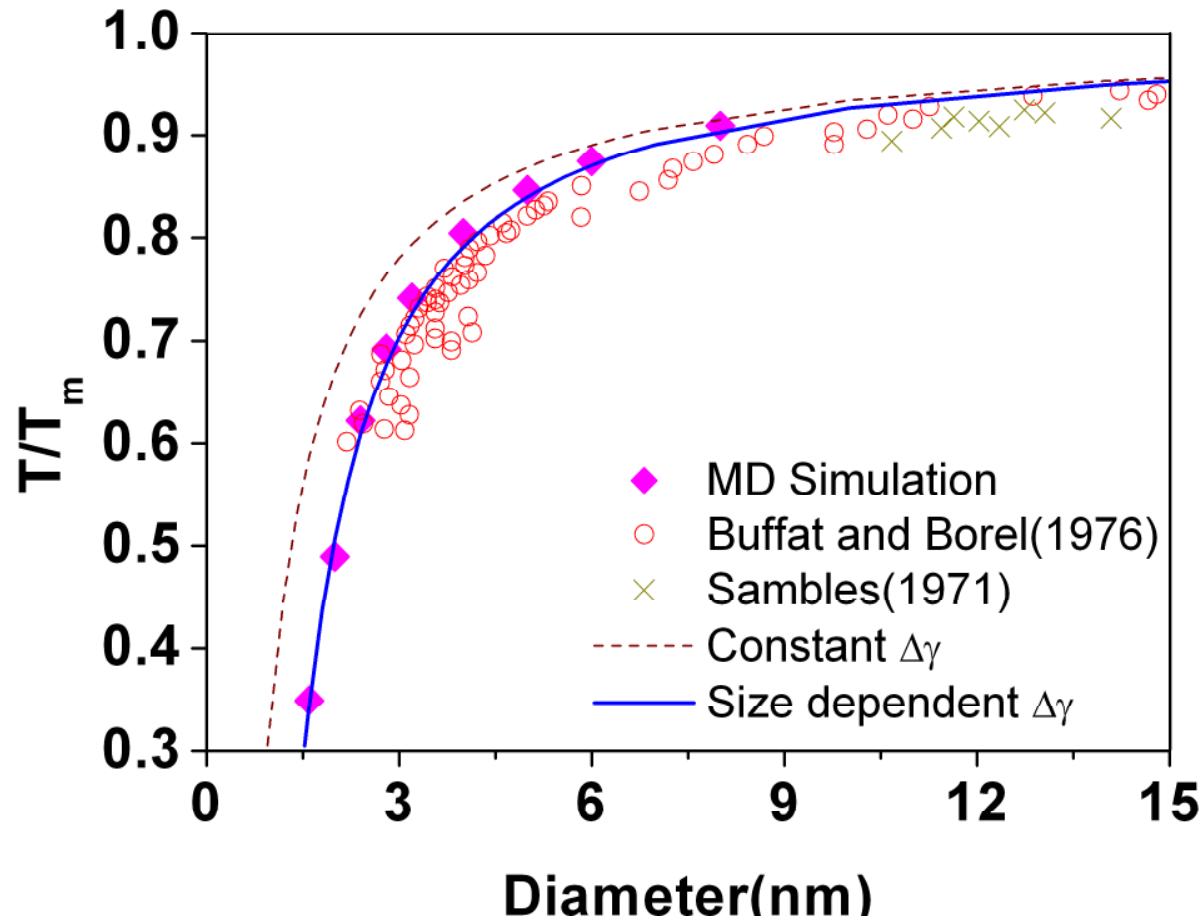


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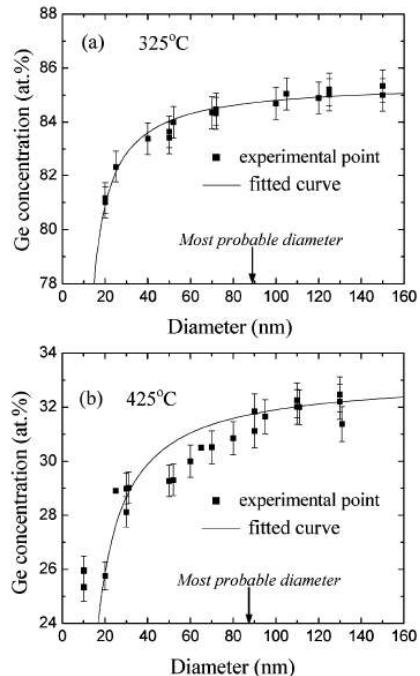
Melting point depression of Nano particles - Capillarity : Thermodynamics



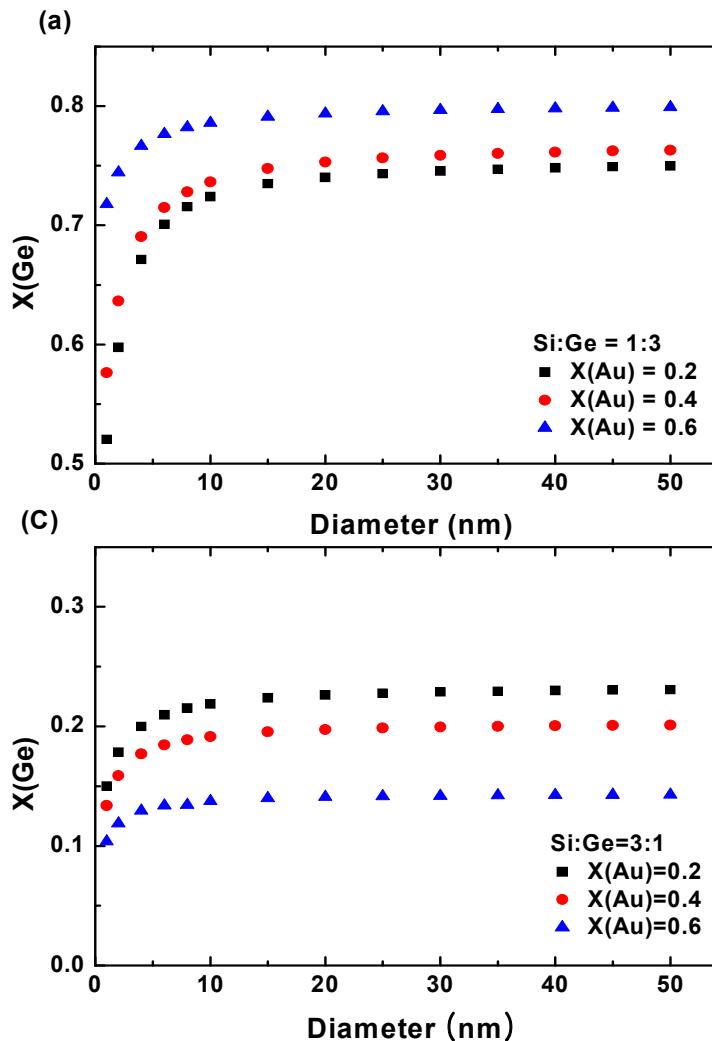
Thermodynamic Calculation – Application to Nano Materials

Diameter-Dependent Composition of Vapor–Liquid–Solid Grown $\text{Si}_{1-x}\text{Ge}_x$ Nanowires

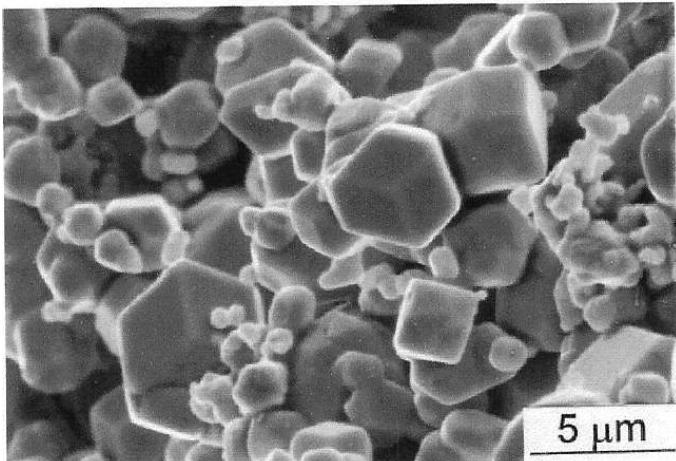
Xi Zhang, Kok-Keong Lew,[†] Pramod Nimmatoori, Joan M. Redwing, and Elizabeth C. Dickey*



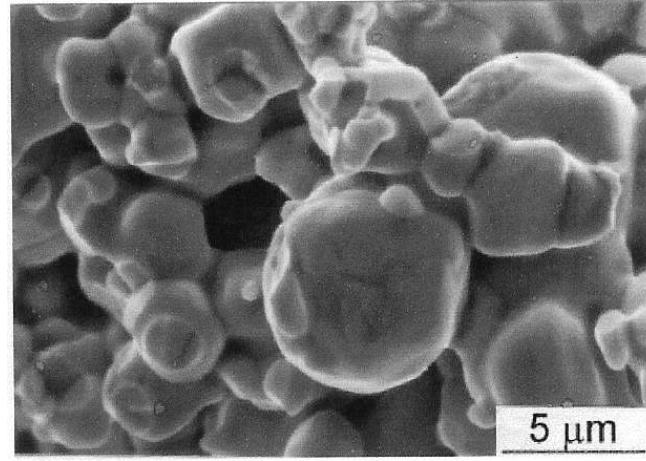
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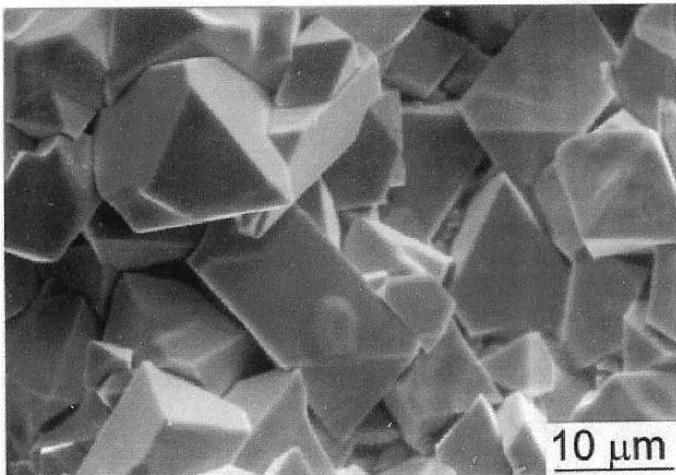
Surface Transition and Alloying Effect – N.M. Hwang et al., 2000.



Pure W



W + 0.4wt% Ni



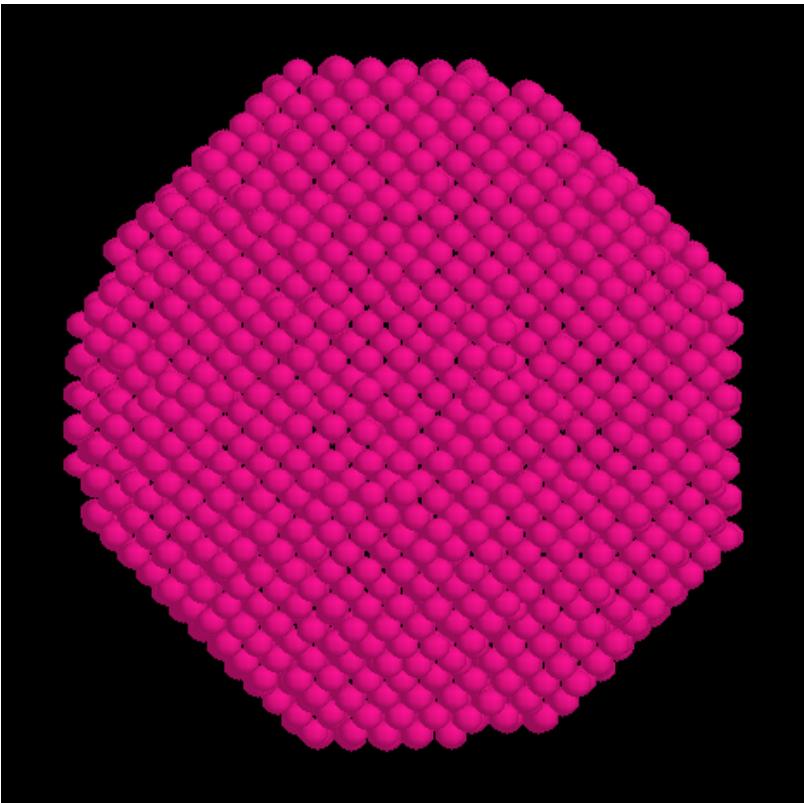
Vaccum Annealing



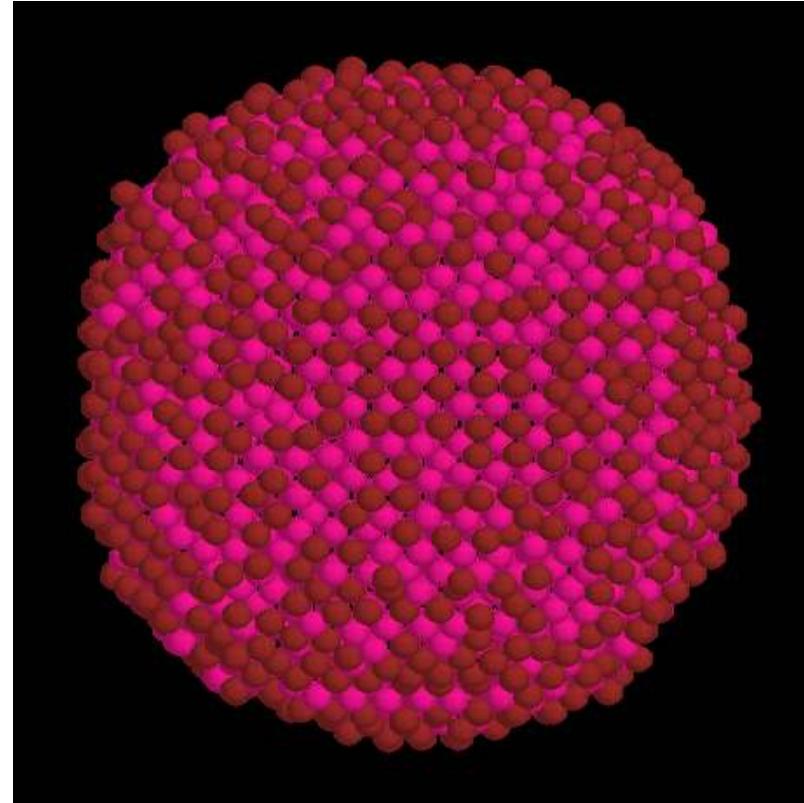
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Surface Transition and Alloying Effect



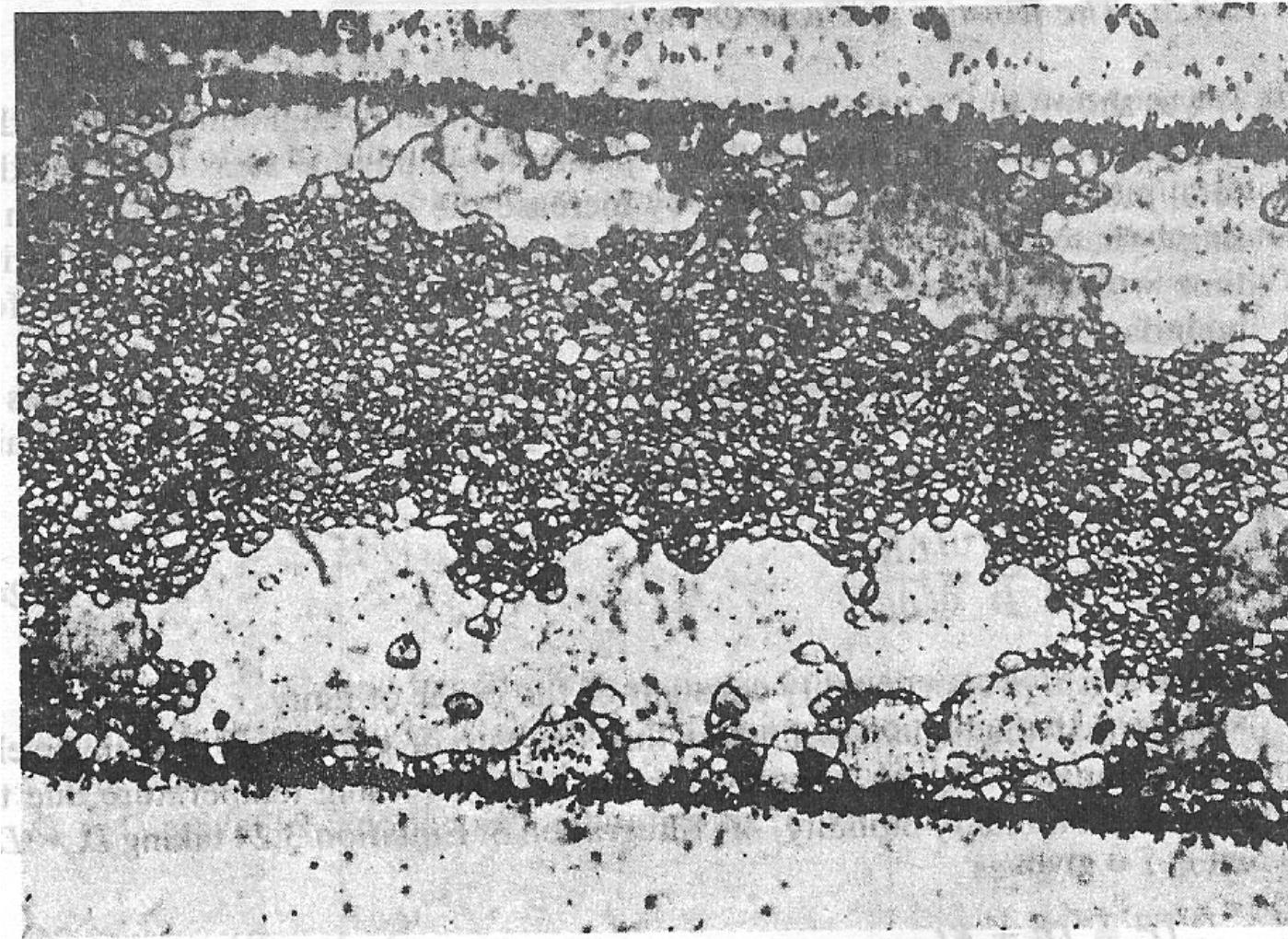
Pure W



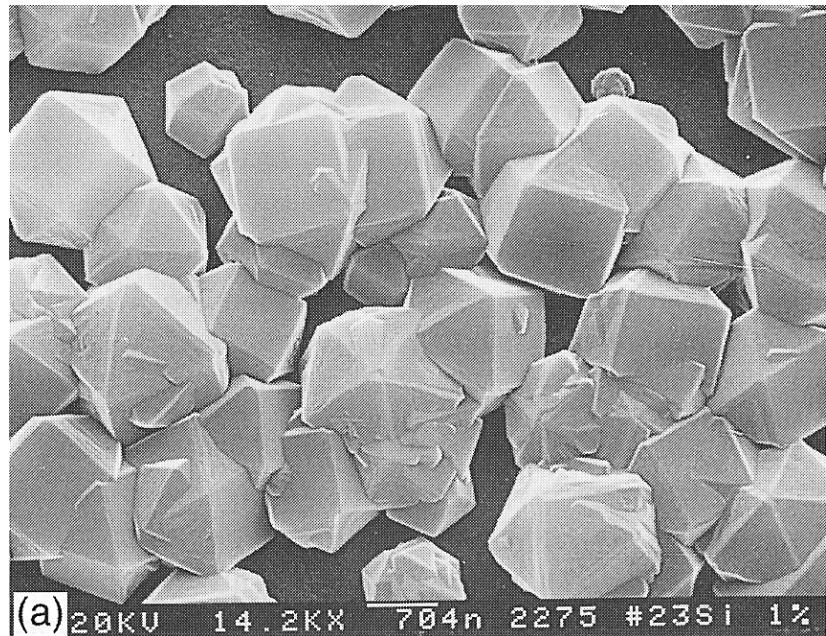
W-14at%Ni



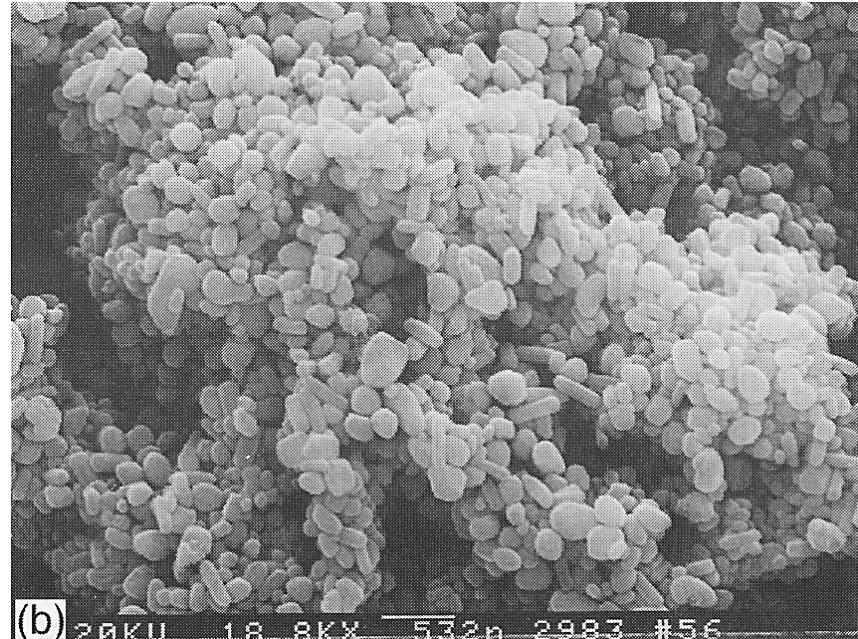
Abnormal Grain Growth – A 60 years old unsolved problem



CVD Diamond - N.M. Hwang et al., J. Crystal Growth 162, 55 (1996)



Diamond deposited on silicon substrate



Soot deposited on the iron substrate



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CVD Si - N.M. Hwang et al., J. Crystal Growth 218, 27 (2000)

W.S. Cheong et al. / Journal of Crystal Growth 218 (2000) 27–32

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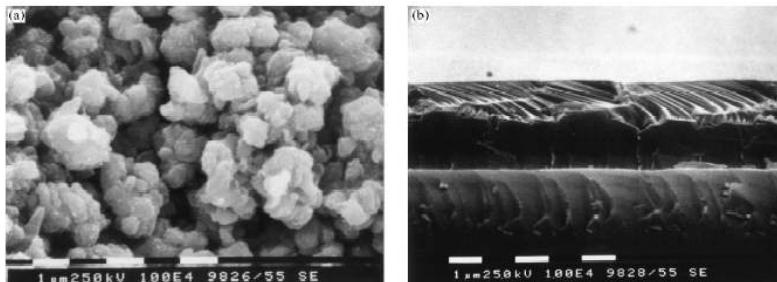


Fig. 1. SEM photographs of silicon deposits on (a) Fe and (b) Si substrates with the $\text{SiH}_4:\text{HCl}:\text{H}_2$ gas ratio of 1:1:98 under a reactor pressure of 1333 Pa at a substrate temperature of 1123 K.

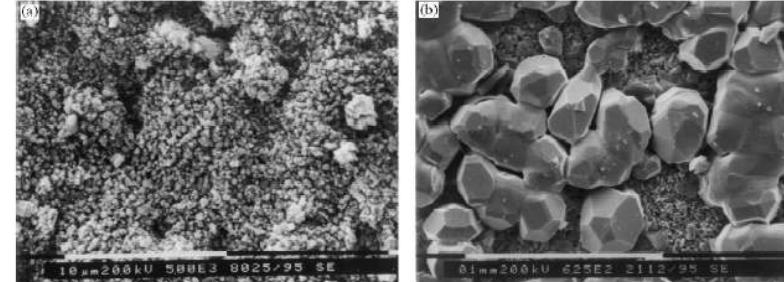


Fig. 4. SEM photographs of silicon deposits after (a) 3 and (b) 30 min on the Ni substrate with other conditions being the same as those for Fig. 1.

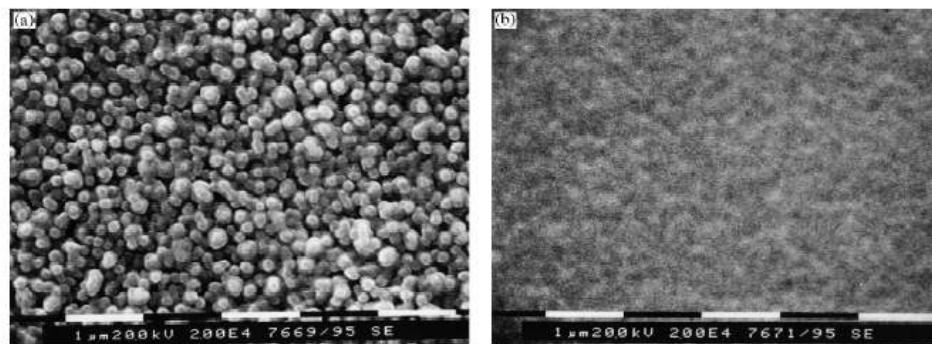


Fig. 3. SEM photographs of sputtered Al₂O₃ films on (a) Fe and (b) Si substrates with a RF power of 100 W at a substrate temperature of 873 K under a reactor pressure of 2.7 Pa.



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연구를 어떻게 할 것인가?

How to DO RESEARCH

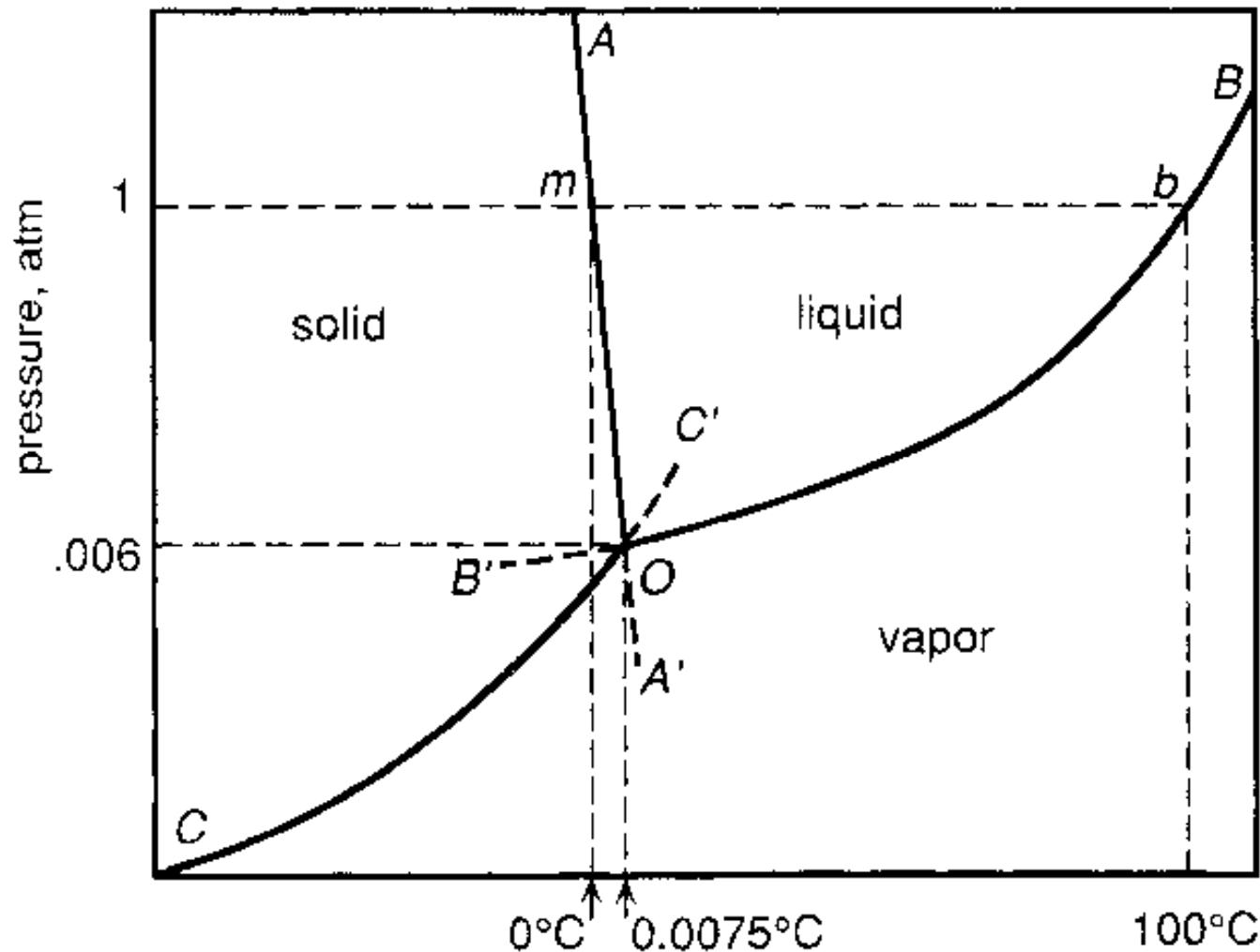


Thinking is important

But, thinking
without scientific background
is nothing (空想)



Phase Diagram for H₂O



Course Outline

- ◆ Basic concepts of classical and statistical thermodynamics
 - ◆ Thermodynamics of Defects, Surfaces and Interfaces
 - ◆ Thermodynamics of CVD
 - ◆ Introduction to atomistic and micro simulation: Monte Carlo Simulation
- Examination + Term Report 70%
- Home Assignment 20%
- Attendance 10%
1. Lecture Note (ppt)
 2. Thermodynamics of Materials, Volume II (MIT Series in Materials Science & Engineering) David V. Ragone, 1995, John Wiley & Sons.
 3. Thermodynamics of Materials: A Classical and Statistical Synthesis John B. Hudson, 1996, John Wiley & Sons.



Time Schedule

- 1st week : Introduction (Basic Concept)
- 2nd week : First & Second Law of Thermodynamics
- 3rd week : Thermodynamic Functions and Relations
- 4th week : Solution Thermodynamics and Phase Diagram
- 5th week : Basic Concept of Statistical Thermodynamics
- 6th week : Basic Concept of Statistical Thermodynamics
- 7th week : Applications of Statistical Thermodynamics
- 8th week : Mid-term exam.
- 9th week : Applications of Statistical Thermodynamics
- 10th week: Thermodynamics of Defects
- 11th week: Thermodynamics of Surfaces and Interfaces
- 12th week: Thermodynamics of CVD
- 13th week: Fundamentals in Monte Carlo Simulation
- 14th week: Micro Monte Carlo Simulation
- 15th week: Atomistic Monte Carlo Simulation
- 16th week: Final Exam



Thermodynamics

Introduction

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Introduction – Historical Background

Maxwell

- Newton → Classical Mechanics → Electromagnetism → Quantum Mechanics
 - Lagrangian
 - Hamiltonian
 - Rationalism
 - Time Reversible
- Experimental fact (Industrial Revolution) → Thermodynamics
 - Heat → Concept of Temperature
 - PV work → Concept of Pressure
 - Empirical Rule
 - Time irreversible
- Thompson → Rumford
- Davy
- Mayor
- Carnot
- Joule
- Thomson → Kelvin
- Clausius
- Maxwell
- Gibbs



Introduction - J. W. Gibbs

- ※ Expansion in scope has been made to embrace not only thermal, mechanical and chemical effects, but also the kinetic energy and the complete set of potentials energies: gravitational, electrical, magnetic and body forces, (with the exception of atomic energy).
- ※ J. Willard Gibbs, 1883
: On the Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances



Introduction - Microscopic vs. Macroscopic Point of View

- macroscopic : no special assumption on the structure of matter,
directly measured
- microscopic : assumption on the structure of matter (molecules),
unmeasurable.
can only be justified by comparing some
deduction with that from macroscopic
point of view.
- quantum mechanics



Introduction - Role of Thermodynamics

- Foundation of materials science
- Phase Diagrams, Chemical Reactions, Adsorption, Capillarity effects and Electrochemistry, ..., etc.



Introduction - Basic Terminology

- System / Surrounding (reservoir)
 - State (Properties: description of state),
Change of state (properties) during a process
 - Measurable and unmeasurable properties :
Unmeasurable properties can be determined from other measurable properties through thermodynamic relations between properties
-
- ※ Thermodynamic systems,
thermodynamic properties,
thermodynamic relationships



Introduction - Terminology for System

- Unary / multicomponent
- Homogeneous / Heterogeneous
- **Closed / Open**
- Non-reacting / reacting
- Exchange of energies / No exchange
(※ **Isolated**)



Introduction - State Function & Process Variable

- Thermodynamics State or State of Thermodynamic Equilibrium
 - Mechanical, Chemical and Thermal Equilibrium
 - Uniform and well defined thermodynamic coordinates
 - No tendency to change with time of thermodynamic coordinates
- path independence
- $$dV = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right)_T dP + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P dT$$
- Extensive and Intensive Properties
- Process variable (*only have meaning for changing systems*)
 - work & heat

