

1. From the ppt of ~~the~~ inter forces the Gibbs energy which include surface energy is following equation

$$\Delta G = -\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 G_V + 4\pi r^2 \gamma \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Volume of single atom = V

구를 이루고 있는 분자의 수와 같은 볼륨이다.

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = n \cdot v \Rightarrow r^3 = \frac{3}{4\pi} n v, \quad r^2 = \left(\frac{3}{4\pi} n v\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

이를 (1)에 대입하면.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta G &= -\frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot \frac{3}{4\pi} n v \Delta G_V + 4\pi \left(\frac{3}{4\pi} n v\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma \\ &= -n v \Delta G_V + n^{\frac{2}{3}} v^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma \cdot 3 \cdot 4\pi^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= -n v \Delta G_V + (3^2 \cdot 4\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot n^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot v^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma \\ &= -n v \Delta G_V + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} n^{\frac{2}{3}} v^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma \quad \text{증명 끝.} \end{aligned}$$

2.

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

(b) at critical number of atom $\frac{d\Delta G}{dn} = 0$

$$\frac{d\Delta G}{dn} = \frac{d}{dn} \left[-n v \Delta G_V + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} n^{\frac{2}{3}} v^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} = \frac{v \Delta G_V + \frac{2}{3} (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} v^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma \cdot n^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{v \Delta G_V} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} = \frac{v \Delta G_V + \frac{2}{3} (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} v^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma}{v \Delta G_V}$$

$$n_c = \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \gamma^3}{3 v \Delta G_V^3} = \left[\frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \gamma^3}{3 v \Delta G_V^3} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

이때에 얻어진 $\Delta G(n_c)$ 는 계산해보면

$$\Delta G(n_c) = -\frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \gamma^3}{3 v \Delta G_V^3} + \pi^{\frac{1}{3}} \left[\frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \gamma^3}{3 v \Delta G_V^3} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} v^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \gamma^3}{3 v \Delta G_V^3} + \frac{3 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot \pi \cdot \gamma^3}{3 v \Delta G_V^3} \\ &= \left[\frac{1 \cdot 6 \cdot \pi \cdot \gamma^3}{3 v \Delta G_V^3} \right] \end{aligned}$$

(c) 먼저 diamond과 graphite의 Gibbs energy를 계산하면 다음과 같다.

$\Delta G_{diamond} = -n (G_V - G_{diamond})$

$$\Delta G_{diamond} = -n (G_V - G_{diamond}) \left(\frac{36\pi}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} n^{\frac{2}{3}} v^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma$$

$$\Delta G_{graphite} = -n (G_V - G_{graphite}) \left(\frac{36\pi}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} n^{\frac{2}{3}} v^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma$$

* Stability of diamond because the same as that of graphite 조건에 의해

$\Delta h_{diamond} = \Delta G_{graphite}$ 라고 하면.

다음과 같이 평가하자.

$$0 = -n (G_{graphite} - G_{diamond})$$

$$+ \left(\frac{36\pi}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} n^{\frac{2}{3}} (G_{diamond} v^{\frac{2}{3}} - G_{graphite} v^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma)$$

여기서 atomic number 내 대해 평가하면

$$n = \frac{36\pi \cdot \frac{G_{diamond} v^{\frac{2}{3}} - G_{graphite} v^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma}{G_{graphite} - G_{diamond}}}{\left(G_{graphite} - G_{diamond} \right)^3}$$

구해진 값을 대입해 계산을해보면

$$r_{diamond} = 3.6 \quad n = 464$$

$$r_{diamond} = 3.65 \quad n = 145$$

$$r_{diamond} = 3.9 \quad n = 21$$

d) $\Delta G_{graphite} > \Delta G_{diamond}$

$\Rightarrow \Delta G_{graphite} - \Delta G_{diamond} > 0$.

$$\Rightarrow 36\pi \frac{r_{diamond}^3 v^{\frac{2}{3}} - r_{graphite}^3 v^{\frac{2}{3}}}{(G_{graphite} - G_{diamond})^3} < n \text{ 값을}$$

$$r_{diamond} = 3.6 \text{ 이면 } n < 464$$

$$r_{diamond} = 3.65 \quad n < 145 \text{ 이거나 한다.}$$

$$r_{diamond} = 3.9 \quad n < 21$$

e) $n_c = 100$ 이므로

$$n_c = \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \gamma^3}{3 v \Delta G_V^3} \Rightarrow \Delta G_V = \left(\frac{3 v n_c \gamma^3}{32\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \gamma$$

$$\Delta G_V = \left(\frac{3 \cdot 8 \cdot \left(\frac{10^{-9}}{32\pi} \right)^3 \cdot 100}{32\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 3.1 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$= 1.08 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}}$$

f) $I = A \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta G_{diamond}^*}{kT}\right)$ A가 같으면

$$I_{graphite} / I_{diamond} = \exp\left(\frac{-\Delta G_{graphite}^* + \Delta G_{diamond}^*}{kT}\right)$$

$$= \exp\left[\frac{1}{kT} \left(\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{36\pi}{n_c} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{r_{diamond}^3}{v} - \frac{r_{graphite}^3}{v} \right) - \frac{r_{diamond}^3}{v} + \frac{r_{graphite}^3}{v} \right)\right]$$

온도가 낮아 빛으로 300K으로 계산.

$$r_{diamond} = 3.6 \text{ 이면, } \frac{I_{graphite}}{I_{diamond}} = 3.9 \times 10^{-23}$$

$$r_{diamond} = 3.65 \quad \frac{I_{graphite}}{I_{diamond}} = 5 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$r_{diamond} = 3.9 \Rightarrow 2.3 \times 10^{-14}$$

0.05 쿼터보다 10^{19} 배 이상 크다.

g) nucleation rate

$r_{diamond}$ 이 민감하게 바뀐다.

$r_{diamond}$ 가 약간 작을 diamond phase가 안정해진다. rates도 민감하게 평가한다.

h)

$$CH_4 \rightarrow C + 2H_2$$

이 반응이 진행되면 C의 농도가 증가함으로. 이를 $r_{diamond}$ graphitic가 생성되는 속도로 평가한다. C = graphite가 더 안정해진다.)

driving force는 (CH_4) 가 분해되면서 생기는 C (gas)의 pressure 일 것이다.