

1. (a) Nucleation은 homogeneous 하게 일어나며 nuclei의 형태는 spherical type.

Energy barrier for spontaneous nucleation

$$\Delta G = -\Delta G_v \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 + 4\pi r^2 \gamma$$

$$\frac{d\Delta G}{dr} = -\Delta G_v \cdot 4\pi r^2 + 8\pi r \gamma$$

$$r^* = \frac{2\gamma}{\Delta G_v}$$

energy barrier는  $\Delta G = \frac{16\pi \gamma^3}{4\Delta G_v^2}$

Nucleation은 energy가  $\Delta G$  보다 높아야 발생함

In Maxwell-Boltzman distribution

$$I = I_0 \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta G}{kT}\right)$$

$$\ln I - \ln I_0 = -\frac{\Delta G}{kT}$$

slope  $-23.8 \times 10^3 \text{ K} = -\frac{\Delta G}{k} = -\frac{1}{k} \frac{16\pi \gamma^3}{4\Delta G_v^2}$

$$\therefore \gamma = 0.28 \text{ J/m}^2$$

(b) critical radius  $r^* = \frac{2\gamma}{\Delta G_v} = 1.16 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$

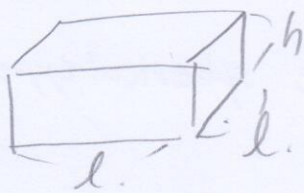
(c) # of Tin atoms.

tin size  $1.5 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$   $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^{*3} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r_{\text{tin}}^3 \times n$

$$1.16^3 \times 10^{-27} = 1.5^3 \times 10^{-30} \times n$$

$$n \approx 462 (\approx 4)$$

2.



$$V = l^2 h$$

surface energy  $\gamma$ 

$$\Delta\gamma = (4hl + l^2) \gamma_{cv} + l^2 \gamma_{sc} - l^2 \gamma_{vs}$$

$$\Delta G = -\Delta G_v \frac{l^2 h}{V} + (4hl + l^2) \gamma_{cv} + l^2 \gamma_{sc} - l^2 \gamma_{vs}$$

$$0 = 2lh + l^2 \frac{\partial h}{\partial l} \quad \left| \frac{\partial h}{\partial l} = -\frac{2h}{l} \right|$$

$$\frac{\partial \Delta G}{\partial l} = -2\Delta G_v \frac{h}{l} - 2\Delta G_v l^2 \frac{dh}{dl} + (4h + 4l \frac{dh}{dl} + 2l) \gamma_{cv} + 2l \gamma_{sc} - 2l \gamma_{vs}$$

critical size  $l$ 

$$-2\Delta G_v \frac{h}{l} - \Delta G_v l^2 \left( \frac{2h}{l} \right) + (4h - 8h + 2l) \gamma_{cv} + 2l \gamma_{sc} - 2l \gamma_{vs} = 0$$

$$2\Delta G_v \frac{h}{l} + (4h + 2l) \gamma_{cv} + 2l \gamma_{sc} - 2l \gamma_{vs} = 0$$

$$l = \frac{2h \gamma_{cv}}{\gamma_{cv} + \gamma_{sc} - \gamma_{vs}} = \frac{2\gamma_{cv}}{\lambda} h \quad (\gamma_{cv} + \gamma_{sc} - \gamma_{vs} = \lambda)$$

$$\Delta G = -\Delta G_v \frac{\lambda}{2\gamma_{cv}} l^2 + \lambda l^2 + 4l \frac{\lambda}{2\gamma_{cv}} l \gamma_{cv} = -\Delta G_v \frac{\lambda}{2\gamma_{cv}} l^3 + 3\lambda l^2$$

$$\frac{d\Delta G}{dl} = 0$$

$$6\lambda l = \frac{3\lambda \Delta G_v}{2\gamma_{cv}} l^2$$

$$l = \frac{4\gamma_{cv}}{\Delta G_v}$$

$$h = \frac{2(\gamma_{cv} + \gamma_{sc} - \gamma_{vs})}{\Delta G_v}$$

$$\Delta G = \frac{-32\lambda}{\Delta G_v^2} \gamma_{cv}^2 + \frac{16\lambda}{\Delta G_v^2} \gamma_{cv} + \frac{32\lambda}{\Delta G_v^2} \gamma_{cv}^2 = \frac{16\gamma_{cv}^2}{\Delta G_v^2} (\gamma_{cv} + \gamma_{sc} - \gamma_{vs})$$