

# Problem Set #5

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$$I \cdot \Delta G = -V \Delta G_v + I A r$$

for spherical,  $V = nV = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$        $A = 4\pi r^2$   
 $r^3 = \frac{3nV}{4\pi}$ ,  $r = \left(\frac{3nV}{4\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$        $A = 4\pi \left(\frac{3nV}{4\pi}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} n^{\frac{2}{3}} V^{\frac{2}{3}}$

$$\therefore \Delta G = -nV \Delta G_v + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} n^{\frac{2}{3}} V^{\frac{2}{3}} r$$

$$2. (a) \Delta G = -nV \Delta G_v + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} n^{\frac{2}{3}} V^{\frac{2}{3}} r$$

$$(b) \frac{\partial \Delta G}{\partial n} = -V \Delta G_v + \frac{2}{3} (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} n^{-\frac{1}{3}} V^{\frac{2}{3}} r = 0$$

$$n^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{V \Delta G_v}{\frac{2}{3} (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} V^{\frac{2}{3}} r} \quad n^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{32\pi}{3V} \left(\frac{r}{\Delta G_v}\right)^3$$

$$\Delta G^* = -\frac{32\pi}{3} \left(\frac{r}{\Delta G_v}\right)^3 \Delta G_v + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(\frac{32\pi}{3V}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(\frac{r}{\Delta G_v}\right)^2 \cdot V^{\frac{2}{3}} r$$

$$= \frac{16}{3} \pi \frac{r^3}{(\Delta G_v)^2}$$

~~$$(c) \Delta G_{gr} = -n(\sigma_{gr}^{gas} - \sigma_{gr}^{liq}) + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{32\pi}{3V}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{r}{\Delta G_v}\right)^2 \cdot V^{\frac{2}{3}} r$$~~

$$\Delta G_{gr} = -n(\sigma_{gr}^{gas} - \sigma_{gr}^{liq}) + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot n^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot V_{gr}^{\frac{2}{3}} r_{gr}$$

$$\Delta G_{dia} = -n(\sigma_{dia}^{gas} - \sigma_{dia}^{liq}) + (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot n^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot V_{dia}^{\frac{2}{3}} r_{dia}$$

same stability,  $\Delta G_{gr} = \Delta G_{dia}$

$$n(\sigma_{gr}^{gas} - \sigma_{dia}^{liq}) + n^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (36\pi)^{\frac{1}{3}} (V_{gr}^{\frac{2}{3}} r_{gr} - V_{dia}^{\frac{2}{3}} r_{dia}) = 0$$

$$n = \frac{(-V_{gr}^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot r_{gr} + V_{dia}^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot r_{dia})^3}{(\sigma_{gr}^{gas} - \sigma_{dia}^{liq})^3}$$

$$1J/m^2 = 6.24 \times 10^{12} eV/\text{\AA}^2$$

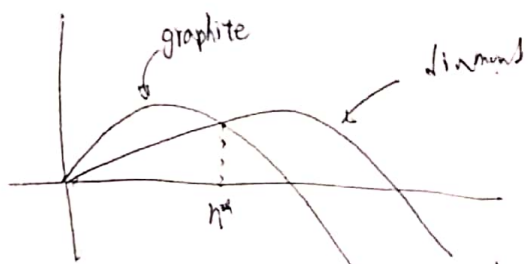
$$r_{gr} = 0.1934 eV/\text{\AA}^2$$

①  $r_{dia} = 3.6 J/m^2$        $n = 463$   
 $= 0.2246 eV/\text{\AA}^2$

②  $r_{dia} = 3.65 J/m^2$        $n = 139$   
 $= 0.2278 eV/\text{\AA}^2$

③  $r_{dia} = 3.9 J/m^2$        $n = 20$   
 $= 0.2309 eV/\text{\AA}^2$

(d).  $\Delta G_{\text{dia}} < \Delta G_{\text{gr}}$



$$10^3 \eta < 36\pi \left( \frac{V_{\text{dia}}^{\frac{1}{3}} r_{\text{dia}} - V_{\text{gr}}^{\frac{1}{3}} r_{\text{gr}}}{\sigma_{\text{gr}} - \sigma_{\text{dia}}} \right)^3$$

(e).  $\eta^* = 100 = \frac{32\pi}{3V_{\text{gr}}} \cdot \left( \frac{r_{\text{gr}}}{\Delta G_{\text{V}}} \right)^3$        $r_{\text{gr}} = 3.1 \text{ J/m}^2$  ,  $V_{\text{gr}} = 8 \text{ \AA}^3/\text{atom}$

$$\Delta G_{\text{V}}^{\text{gr}} = 1.011 \times 10^{10} \text{ J/m}^3$$

(f).  $\frac{J_{\text{gr}}}{J_{\text{dia}}} = \frac{A \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta G_{\text{gr}}^*}{kT}\right)}{A \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta G_{\text{dia}}^*}{kT}\right)} = \exp\left(\frac{\Delta G_{\text{dia}}^* - \Delta G_{\text{gr}}^*}{kT}\right)$

$$\Delta G_{\text{dia}}^* = \frac{16\pi}{3} \frac{r_{\text{dia}}^3}{(\Delta G_{\text{V}}^{\text{dia}})^2} \quad \Delta G_{\text{gr}}^* = \frac{16\pi}{3} \frac{r_{\text{gr}}^3}{(\Delta G_{\text{V}}^{\text{gr}})^2}$$

$$\frac{J_{\text{gr}}}{J_{\text{dia}}} = \exp\left(\frac{\frac{16\pi}{3} \left( \frac{r_{\text{dia}}^3}{(\Delta G_{\text{V}}^{\text{dia}})^2} - \frac{r_{\text{gr}}^3}{(\Delta G_{\text{V}}^{\text{gr}})^2} \right)}{kT}\right)$$

$$V_{\text{gr}} \Delta G_{\text{V}}^{\text{gr}} = \sigma_{\text{gr}} - \sigma_{\text{r}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta G_{\text{V}}^{\text{dia}} = \frac{V_{\text{gr}} \Delta G_{\text{V}}^{\text{gr}} + \sigma_{\text{gr}} - \sigma_{\text{dia}}}{V_{\text{dia}}} = 1.38 \times 10^{10} \text{ J/m}^3$$

$$V_{\text{dia}} \Delta G_{\text{V}}^{\text{dia}} = \sigma_{\text{dia}} - \sigma_{\text{r}}$$

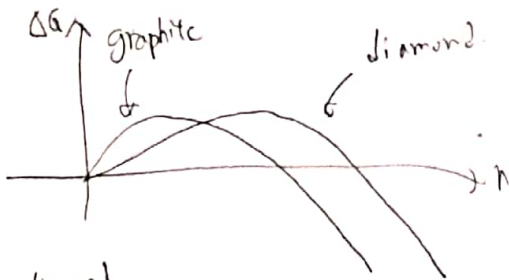
$$\Delta G_{\text{gr}}^* = \frac{16\pi}{3} \frac{r_{\text{gr}}^3}{(\Delta G_{\text{V}}^{\text{gr}})^2} = 4.3 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{dia}}^* = \frac{16\pi}{3} \frac{r_{\text{dia}}^3}{(\Delta G_{\text{V}}^{\text{dia}})^2} = \begin{cases} 4.10 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} & \text{① } r_{\text{dia}} = 3.6 \text{ J/m}^2 \\ 4.28 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} & r_{\text{dia}} = 3.65 \text{ J/m}^2 \\ 4.46 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} & r_{\text{dia}} = 3.7 \text{ J/m}^2 \end{cases}$$

$T = 300 \text{ K}$

$$\frac{J_{\text{gr}}}{J_{\text{dia}}} = \begin{cases} 3.4 \times 10^{-21} & r_{\text{dia}} = 3.6 \text{ J/m}^2 \\ 5.3 \times 10^{-3} & r_{\text{dia}} = 3.65 \text{ J/m}^2 \\ 2.61 \times 10^{16} & r_{\text{dia}} = 3.7 \text{ J/m}^2 \end{cases}$$

(g) Diamond은 graphite에 비해 상대적으로  $\Delta G_v$  (driving force)는 작기 때문에  
 더 큰 표면적은 graphite가 안정하다. ~~반대~~  $V_s$  즉 surface term은 diamond가  
 더 작기 때문에 size가 작은 경우에는 diamond가 더 안정해 질 수 있다.  
 따라서  $\Delta G_v$  값 계산과  $V_s$  값 계산으로 확인 가능하다



표면 surface energy에 따라 graphite보다 안정해 지는 시점의  $r^*$ 이  $r^*$ 의 작은 차이로도  
 크게 바뀔 수 있으며  $I_{dia}/I_{gra}$ 도 작은 차이로도 order 단위의 차이가 생기는 것으로 보아  
 diamond의 surface energy가 kinetics와 경쟁관계에 따라 큰 영향을 받을 수 있다.  
 작은 차이

(f). (e)에서 얻은 조건  $C(g) \rightarrow C_{gr}(s)$  일 때의 driving force이다. 이 경우  
 $CH_4 \rightarrow C + 2H_2$ 의 반응을 통해  $H_2(g)$ 와  $C(g)$ 로 형성된 것이므로  
 따라서 이 경우의 driving forceet  $H_2(g) + C(g) \rightarrow C_{gr}(s)$ 에서 나타나는  
 $\Delta G$  값이 될 것이다.