

상변태 Hw #5 이준 20190330

이때, notation 정리하면

$$n = 36\pi \frac{V_{dia}^3 V_{dia}^2 - V_{gra}^3 V_{gra}^2}{(E_{gra} - E_{dia})^3}$$

$\gamma_{dia} = 3.6$ 일때 $\rightarrow n = 464$

$\gamma_{dia} = 3.65 \rightarrow n = 145$

$\gamma_{dia} = 3.7 \rightarrow n = 21$

1. spherical nucleus + 152쪽 system의 free energy

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

Volume of single atom = V , number of single atoms = n .

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = nV; r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{4\pi} nV}; r^2 = \left(\frac{3}{4\pi} nV\right)^{2/3}$$

$$\therefore \Delta G = -nV \Delta G_v + 4\pi \left(\frac{3}{4\pi} nV\right)^{2/3} \gamma$$

$$= -nV \Delta G_v + n^{2/3} V^{2/3} \gamma \cdot 3^{2/3} \cdot 4\pi^{1/3}$$

$$= -nV \Delta G_v + (36\pi)^{1/3} n^{2/3} V^{2/3} \gamma$$

d) diamond cluster가 graphite보다 안정해지려면,

$$\Delta G_{gra} > \Delta G_{dia} \rightarrow \Delta G_{gra} - \Delta G_{dia} > 0$$

$$\rightarrow 36\pi \frac{V_{dia}^3 V_{dia}^2 - V_{gra}^3 V_{gra}^2}{(E_{gra} - E_{dia})^3} < n$$

$\gamma_{dia} = 3.6 \rightarrow n < 464$ } 이보다 diamond가

$\gamma_{dia} = 3.65 \rightarrow n < 145$ } 더안안함

$\gamma_{dia} = 3.7 \rightarrow n < 21$

2. (a) For a spherical nucleus, the energy change

during nucleation as a function of number of atoms in cluster

$$\Rightarrow \text{문제 1과 같고, } \Delta G = -nV \Delta G_v + (36\pi)^{1/3} n^{2/3} V^{2/3} \gamma$$

(c) $n^* = 100$

$$100 = \frac{32\pi}{3V} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta G_v}\right)^3 \Rightarrow \Delta G_v = \left(\frac{32\pi}{3V_{gra} \cdot 100}\right)^{1/3} \gamma$$

$$= 1.08 \times 10^{10} \text{ J/m}^3$$

(b) $\frac{d\Delta G}{dn} = -V \Delta G_v + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (36\pi)^{1/3} V^{2/3} \gamma n^{-1/3} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow n^{1/3} = \frac{2(36\pi)^{1/3} V^{2/3} \gamma}{3V \Delta G_v}$$

$$\therefore n^* = \frac{32\pi}{3V} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta G_v}\right)^3$$

n^* 은 ΔG 이 대항하면 ΔG^* (critical free energy) 된다.

$$\Delta G^* = \frac{16\pi}{3} \frac{\gamma^3}{(\Delta G_v)^2}$$

(f) growth rate $I = A \exp(-\Delta G^*/kT)$

At graphite, diamond 이거 같으면,

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

$$\Delta G_{gra}^* = \frac{16\pi}{3} \left(\frac{\gamma_{gra}}{\Delta G_{gra}}}\right)^3 = 4.3 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta G_{dia}^* = \frac{16\pi}{3} \left(\frac{\gamma_{dia}}{\Delta G_{dia}}}\right)^3 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \gamma = 3.6 &= 4.1 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \\ \gamma = 3.65 &= 4.3 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \\ \gamma = 3.7 &= 4.5 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$T = 300 \text{ K}$ 일때,

$$I_{gra}/I_{dia} \Rightarrow \gamma = 3.6 = 3.2 \times 10^{-21}$$

$$\gamma = 3.65 = 5.1 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\gamma = 3.7 = 2.5 \times 10^{16}$$

(c) diamond and graphite의 gibbs free energy

$$\Delta G_{diamond} = -n(E_v - E_{dia}) + (36\pi)^{1/3} n^{2/3} V_{dia}^{2/3} \gamma_{dia}$$

$$\Delta G_{graphite} = -n(E_v - E_{gra}) + (36\pi)^{1/3} n^{2/3} V_{gra}^{2/3} \gamma_{gra}$$

$\Delta G_{dia} = \Delta G_{gra}$ 일때는.

$$0 = -n(E_{gra} - E_{dia}) + (36\pi)^{1/3} n^{2/3} (\gamma_{dia} V_{dia}^{2/3} - \gamma_{gra} V_{gra}^{2/3})$$

(g) nucleation rates은 γ_{dia} 에 따라 크게 달라지는 것을
안수했다.

γ_{dia} 는 $\beta_b \rightarrow$ $3.65 \rightarrow 3.7$ 는다는 것임도.

graphite와 diamond의 nucleation rates이

매우 증가했다. bulk인 때는 보통 graphite가 diamond.

보다 안정했지만 normal pressure & temperature 조건에서

CVD diamond은 안수했다. 이는 diamond의

surface 에너지는 높아서 뭔가 다른 원인이 있다는 것이다.

(h) $CH_4 \rightarrow C + 2H_2$ 반응이 일어난다 (의론도가 증가함)

이론 증가위해 graphite가 생성되는 쪽으로 반응이 일어난다.

즉, driving force는 CH_4 가 분해되면서 생기는 C(gas)의

증기압이다. $= RT \ln(a_c)$ (a_c : C gas의 activity $= \frac{P_c}{P_c^0}$)

↓
1보다 커야 deposition 일어난다.