

20212145 λ HW17.

a) regular solution behavior Ω 에 대해,

$$G_m = X_A^\circ G_A + X_B^\circ G_B + RT(X_A \ln X_A + X_B \ln X_B) + X_A X_B \Omega$$

$$\frac{\partial \Delta G_m}{\partial X_A} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \Delta G_m}{\partial X_B} = 0 \quad \text{or } T$$

$$RT(1 + \ln X_A) + X_B \Omega = 0$$

$$RT(2 + \ln X_A X_B) + \Omega = 0$$

$$RT(1 + \ln X_B) + X_A \Omega = 0$$

$$T = \frac{-\Omega}{(2 + \ln X_A X_B)R}$$

b) $\left. \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial C^2} \right|_{P,T} = 0$: spinodal

c) $\lambda = \left[-\frac{8\pi k}{f''(C_0) + \frac{2E\eta^2}{1-\nu}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$f(C) = G_m / V_m$$

$$f'(C) = \frac{d^2 G_m / V_m}{dx^e}$$

d) $\lambda_m = \sqrt{2} \lambda_c$

e) $R(\beta) = -M \left[f''(C_0) + \frac{2E\eta^2}{1-\nu} \right] \beta^2 - 2KM\beta^4$

$$\left. \frac{\partial R}{\partial \beta} \right|_{\beta=\beta_m} = 0 \quad \beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\beta_m^2 = -\frac{1}{4K} \left[f'' + \frac{2E\eta^2}{1-\nu} \right] = \frac{\beta_c^2}{2}$$

$$R_{max} = R(\beta = \beta_m) = \frac{1}{2} KM \beta_c^4 = \frac{1}{2} KM \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_c} \right)^4$$

2. (a)

$$RT: 25^\circ\text{C} = 298.15\text{K}$$

$$D_A = 10^{-4} \exp(-85000 / 8.314 \times 298.15) \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$= 1.282 \times 10^{-19} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$\text{i) } t: 10\text{s} \quad C_A(x,t) = C_A(x,0) \exp(-\pi^2 \times 1.282 \times 10^{-19} \times 10 / (0.01 \times 10^{-6})^2)$$
$$= 0.987 C_A(x,0)$$

$$\text{ii) } t: 100\text{s} \quad C_A(x,t) = C_A(x,0) \exp(-\pi^2 \times 1.282 \times 10^{-19} \times 100 / (0.01 \times 10^{-6})^2)$$
$$= 0.282 C_A(x,0)$$

transformation time이 증가하면 maximum concentration $C_A(x,t)$ 가 감소한다.

(b) i) $\lambda: 0.1 \mu\text{m}$

$$C_A(x,t) = C_A(x,0) \exp(-\pi^2 \times 1.282 \times 10^{-19} \times 100 / (0.1 \times 10^{-6})^2)$$

$$= 0.987 C_A(x,0)$$

ii) $\lambda: 0.01 \mu\text{m}$

$$C_A(x,t) = 0.282 C_A(x,0)$$

wave length가 길어지면 maximum concentration은 증가한다.

(c) i) at RT

$$- C_A(x,t) = 0.282 C_A(x,0)$$

ii) at 100K above RT

$$T = 398.15\text{K}$$

$$D_A = 10^{-4} \exp(-85000 / 8.314 \times 398.15) \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$= 7.050 \times 10^{-16}$$

$$C_A(x,t) = C_A(x,0) \exp(-\pi^2 \times 7.050 \times 10^{-16} \times 100 / (0.01 \times 10^{-6})^2)$$

$$= 0$$

T가 증가하면 maximum concentration은 0에 수렴한다.

(d) T가 증가하면 D_A 증가 폭이 커져 가장 변화가 커진다.

따라서 온도가 가장 sensitive 하다