

2. ① Derivation of Einstein equation

mobility $M = \frac{v}{F}$... drift velocity (F: driving force)

atom A's flux $J_A = C_A \cdot v$ (C_A : concentration of A)

$$\Rightarrow J_A = C_A \cdot v = C_A \cdot M \cdot F = -C_A \cdot M \cdot \nabla \mu$$

$$\mu = \mu_0 + kT \ln a_A \quad \text{or} \quad \mu = \mu_0 + kT \ln a_A$$

$$J_A = -C_A \cdot M \cdot kT \left\{ \frac{\partial \ln a_A}{\partial x} \right\}$$

Fick's first law or 1st $J_A = -D \frac{\partial C_A}{\partial x}$

$$\Rightarrow -D \cdot \frac{\partial C_A}{\partial x} = -C_A \cdot M \cdot kT \left\{ \frac{\partial \ln a_A}{\partial x} \right\}$$

$$D = C_A \cdot M \cdot kT \left\{ \frac{\partial \ln a_A}{\partial C_A} \right\} = M kT \left\{ \frac{\partial \ln a_A}{\partial \ln C_A} \right\}$$

ideal solution or 1st $a_A = C_A$ (2, ideal solution or 2 assume)

$\therefore D = M kT \Rightarrow$ Einstein equation

② radius r of particle of liquid 401st $\frac{v}{\tau}$ frictional force τ ,

$$F = f \cdot v = 6\pi\eta r \cdot v \quad (\text{frictional coefficient } f = 6\pi\eta r \text{ by Stokes' law})$$

$$\Rightarrow D = M kT = \frac{kTv}{F} = \frac{kTv}{6\pi\eta r v} = \frac{kT}{6\pi\eta r} \quad \dots \text{Stokes-Einstein equation}$$

③ liquid 내에서 atom이 particle로 jumping 할 경우,

$$D = \nu \lambda^2 \quad \dots \quad [\nu] = s^{-1}, \quad \lambda; \text{ jump distance} \quad \dots \quad \text{Diffusivity의 definition을 생각해보세요.}$$

$$\therefore D = \nu \lambda^2 = \frac{kT}{6\pi\eta r}$$

size를 assume하면,
jump distance $\frac{2}{3}$ particle (or growth species, nucleation 관점에서는 barrier $\frac{2}{3}$ 넘기 직전의 cluster)

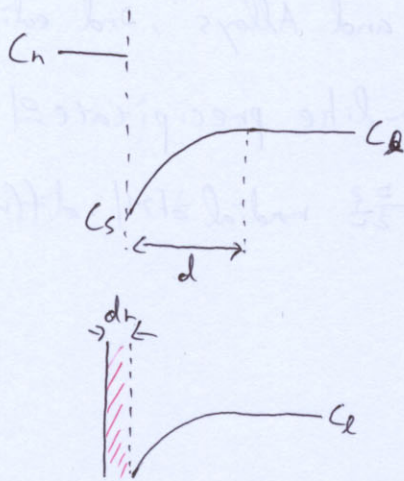
$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 2r$$

$$\therefore \text{jump frequency } \nu = \frac{kT}{6\pi\eta r \lambda^2} = \frac{kT}{3\pi\eta \lambda^3}$$

(Text book의 equation 유도를 위해서는 jump distance λ 가 cluster의 diameter와 같다는 가정이 필요합니다. 이 가정이 합당한지는 다같이 생각해봅시다.)

3. Growth of nanoparticle ~ diffusion-controlled growth

① method # 1



C_e : bulk concentration (liquid or matrix)

C_s : concentration on the surface of particle

C_n : concentration in the particle

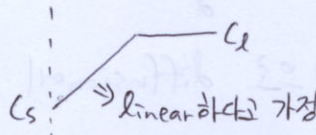
growth에 의해 $\frac{1}{2}$ 이반 부피 = $4\pi r^2 \cdot dr$

$$\Rightarrow \text{growth에 의해 incorporation된 atom} = (C_n - C_s) 4\pi r^2 dr \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

~~diffusion~~ diffusion에 의해 matrix에서 particle로 이동한 flux, J

$$J = -D \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} \cdot 4\pi r^2 \quad \dots \text{[#/sec]}$$

$$\approx D \frac{C_e - C_s}{d} \cdot 4\pi r^2 \quad \dots$$



$$\Rightarrow J dt = D \cdot \frac{C_e - C_s}{d} \cdot 4\pi r^2 \cdot dt \text{ (for } dt) \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

\dots # of atoms

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2} \text{ 이므로,}$$

$$D \cdot \frac{C_e - C_s}{d} \cdot 4\pi r^2 dt = (C_n - C_s) 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = D \cdot \frac{C_e - C_s}{C_n - C_s} \cdot \frac{1}{d}$$

diffusion length $d \approx r$ 이면 $\frac{dr}{dt} = D \cdot \frac{C_e - C_s}{C_n - C_s} \cdot \frac{1}{r}$

$C_n \gg C_s$ 이면 $C_n - C_s \approx C_n = \frac{1}{V_m}$ (V_m : molar volume of particle)

$$\therefore \frac{dr}{dt} = D (C_e - C_s) \frac{V_m}{r}$$

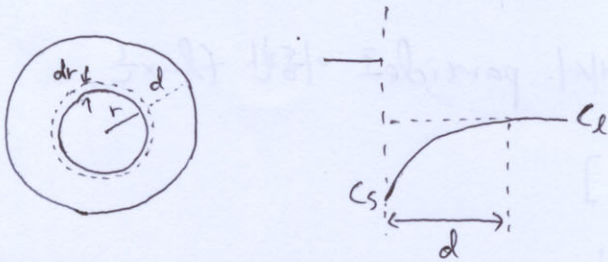
이 플라이의 경우 diffusion length $d \approx r$ (particle radius) 라는 가정이 필요합니다.

상변태 교재 ("Phase transformations in Metals and Alloys", 2nd edition by Porter & Eastering) p. 283 을 보시면, plate-like precipitate의 경우 diffusion length 가 radius에 비례한다고 합니다. 물론 radial하게 diffusion이 일어나기 때문에 complex하다고 하네요.

② method # 2

from Advances in Colloid and Interface Science, 28, 65 (1987)

- 김태훈 씨께서 플라이를 해주셨습니다.



particle 표면 ($4\pi r^2$) 으로 diffusion에 의해 들어가는 flux는,

$$J = 4\pi r^2 D \frac{dc}{dr} \dots [\#/sec]$$

$r=r$ 에서 concentration = C_s , $r=r+d$ 에서 concentration = C_e 이므로,

$$J \cdot \frac{dr}{r^2} = 4\pi D dc$$

$$\int_r^{r+d} J \cdot \frac{dr}{r^2} = \int_{C_s}^{C_e} 4\pi D dc$$

$$\left\{ -\frac{1}{r+d} + \frac{1}{r} \right\} J = 4\pi D (C_e - C_s) \quad \therefore J = 4\pi D \cdot \frac{r(r+d)}{d} (C_e - C_s)$$

$$= \frac{d}{r(r+d)}$$

또한, dt 시간 동안 particle 에 incorporation된 flux를 생각하면, (늘어난 부피 고려)

$$J dt = \frac{4\pi r^2}{V_m} dr \quad \dots \text{1번 플라이에서와 같습니다.}$$

$$\Rightarrow J = \frac{4\pi r^2}{V_m} \frac{dr}{dt} \quad \dots \text{②}$$

① = ② 이므로,

$$4\pi D \cdot \frac{r(r+d)}{d} (C_e - C_s) = \frac{4\pi r^2}{V_m} \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dr}{dt} = DV_m \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{d} \right) (C_e - C_s)$$

이 경우에는 $r+d \approx d$ 이면 $\frac{dr}{dt} = D(C_e - C_s) \frac{V_m}{r}$ 이 됩니다.

각 system에 따라 C_e , C_s , d 등의 값이 다르기 때문에 assumption 또한 가부 여부가 달라지게 됩니다.

각자 생각해보고 어떤 가정이 맞을지 의견을 들려주시면 감사하겠습니다.