Fundamentals of Materials Science Homework 22

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Homework Problems:

- 1. Suppose that liquid nickel is undercooled until homogeneous nucleation occurs. Calculate
 - (a) the critical radius of the nucleus required; and
 - (b) the number of nickel atoms in the nucleus.

Assume that the lattice parameter of the solid FCC nickel is 0.356 nm.

Solution:

(a):
$$\gamma = -0.255 J/m^2$$
; $T_m = 1728 K$; $\Delta H_f = -2.53 \times 10^9 J/m^3$; $\Delta T = 592 K$

$$r^* = \left(-\frac{2\gamma T_m}{\Delta H_f}\right) \left(\frac{1}{T_m - T}\right) = \left(-\frac{2 \times 0.255 \text{J/}m^2 \times 1728 K}{-2.53 \times 10^9 \text{J/}m^3}\right) \left(\frac{1}{592 K}\right) = 0.588 \text{nm}$$

(b)
$$V_c = a^3 = (0.36 \text{nm})^3 = 0.047 \text{nm}^3$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot r^3 = \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times (0.588 \text{nm})^3 = 0.851 \text{nm}^3$$

$$n = \frac{V}{V_C} = \frac{0.851 nm^3}{0.047 nm^3} = 18$$

$$N = 4n = 4 \times 18 = 72$$

- : the number of nickel atoms in the nucleus are about 72.
- 2. 换个中文写法,上题中假设金属镍以均匀形核的方式凝固,稳定晶核的数目为每立方米 10⁶ 个。试分别计算过冷度为 200 K 和 300 K 时的临界晶核半径及稳定晶核的数目。你计算的结果能说明什么问题?

Solution:

当过冷度为 200 K, T2=1528K; 当过冷度为 300 K, T3=1428K 当金属镍以均匀形核的方式凝固时, T1=1136k, 由题目可知, 此时形核率为 10⁶ 个每立方米

$$r *_{200K} = \left(-\frac{2\gamma T_m}{\Delta H_f}\right) \left(\frac{1}{T_m - T}\right) = \left(-\frac{2 \times 0.255 J/\text{m}^2 \times 1728 k}{-2.53 \times 10^9 J/m^3}\right) \left(\frac{1}{200 k}\right) = 1.74 \text{nm}$$

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$$\Delta G^*_{200k} = \left(\frac{16\pi \times 0.255^3 \times 1728^2}{3 \times \left(-2.53 \times 10^9\right)^2}\right) \times \frac{1}{200^2} = 3.24 \times 10^{-18} J$$

$$n^*_{200k} = 3.41 \times 10^{36} \times \exp\left(-\frac{3.24 \times 10^{-18}}{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times \left(1728 - 200\right)}\right) = 6.34 \times 10^{-31}$$

$$r^*_{300K} = \left(-\frac{2\gamma T_m}{\Delta H_f}\right) \left(\frac{1}{T_m - T}\right) = \left(-\frac{2 \times 0.255 J/\text{m}^2 \times 1728 k}{-2.53 \times 10^9 J/\text{m}^3}\right) \left(\frac{1}{300 k}\right) = 1.16 nm$$

$$\Delta G^*_{300k} = \left(\frac{16\pi \times 0.255^3 \times 1728^2}{3 \times \left(-2.53 \times 10^9\right)^2}\right) \times \frac{1}{300^2} = 1.44 \times 10^{-18} J$$

$$n^*_{300k} = 3.41 \times 10^{36} \times \exp\left(-\frac{1.44 \times 10^{-18}}{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times \left(1728 - 300\right)}\right) = 6.28 \times 10^4$$

计算结果说明:过冷度越大,越有利于形核,形成的晶核数目越多。

3. 再换个出法: Suppose that solid nickel was able to nucleate homogeneously with an undercooling of only 22°C.

How many atoms would have to group together spontaneously for this to occur? Assume that the lattice parameter of the solid FCC nickel is 0.356 nm.

Solution:

$$T = 22^{\circ}C$$

$$r^* = \left(-\frac{2\gamma T_m}{\Delta H_f}\right) \left(\frac{1}{T_m - T}\right) = \left(-\frac{2 \times 0.255 J/m^2 \times 1728 k}{-2.53 \times 10^9 J/m^3}\right) \left(\frac{1}{22k}\right) = 1.45 nm$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot r^3 = \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times (1.45 nm)^3 = 12.76 nm^3$$

$$n = \frac{V}{V_C} = \frac{12.76 nm^3}{4.5 \times 10^{-5} nm^3} = 2.8 \times 10^5$$

$$N = 4n = 4 \times 2.8 \times 10^5 = 1.12 \times 10^6$$

4. 试证明,均匀形核时,形成临界晶核的 ΔG^* 与其体积之间的关系式为 $\Delta G^* = \frac{V}{2} \Delta G_V$ 。小测验题!

Solution:

$$: r^* = -\frac{2\gamma}{\Delta G_{v}} \to \gamma = -\frac{\Delta G_{v} \cdot r^*}{2},$$

$$\therefore \Delta G^* = -\frac{2}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot \mathbf{r}^{*3} \Delta G_{\mathbf{v}} = -\frac{V}{2} \Delta G_{\mathbf{v}} \circ$$

5. 试比较均匀形核与非均匀形核的异同点。

Solution:

相同点: 1.临界晶核半径相等

2.形核率变化的趋势一样,即随着过冷度的增大,先增加。当达到一定过冷度以后,开始降低。

3.结构起伏和能量起伏是形核的基础

不同点:均匀形核所需要的过冷度很高,而非均匀形核所需要的过冷度比较低。

6. 请阐述晶粒细化的方法。上课讲了三种,请稍微详细论述一下每种是怎么回事儿。

Solution:

1.增大过冷度。

当过冷度增大时,成核率N升高,会产生更多的晶核。与此同时,由扩散控制的长大速率G将会降低,使得形成的晶核无法长大,从而达到了晶粒细化的效果。

2.机械振动或搅拌

通过物理方法将大的晶粒打碎形成小的晶粒

3.孕育处理

向液态金属中加入某些杂质,进行非自发形核过程,以达到晶粒细化的目的。

7. 为什么金属结晶时一定要有过冷度?影响过冷度的因素是什么?固态金属熔化时是否会出现过热?为什么?

Solution:

晶体结晶的条件是(GS-GL)<0,要想达到这个条件,要求T<Tm,所以会出现实际凝固点的温度比理论凝固点的温度要低一些,他们的差值就表现为一定的过冷度。

冷却速度影响了过冷度,冷却速度越大,过冷度也越大。

不会出现过热因为熔化本来就是要让金属达到 (超过) 其固相线温度。

