## Homework for Lecture 16-18

Consider the precipitation of a spherical B-rich phase ( $\beta$ phase) from a dilute solution ( $\alpha$ phase) of $B$ in A. Suppose the original concentration of B in the solid solution is $C_{0}=5 \times 10^{21}$ atoms $/ \mathrm{cm}^{3}$, the diffusion coefficient of $B$ is $D=2 \times 10^{-10} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} / \mathrm{sec}$, and the interface transfer parameter of B is $\mathrm{M}=2 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{sec}$. The equilibrium concentration of B in the $\alpha$ and the $\beta$ phases $\left(\mathrm{C}_{\alpha}\right.$ and $\left.\mathrm{C}_{\beta}\right)$ are $1.625 \times 10^{21}$ atoms $/ \mathrm{cm}^{3}$ and $3.75 \times 10^{22}$ atoms $/ \mathrm{cm}^{3}$, respectively. In a quasi-steady state, the averaged concentration of $B$ in the bulk $\left(\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{t}}\right)$ remains approximately the same as $\mathrm{C}_{0}$. When the radius of the $\beta$ particle is $\mathrm{r}=0.8 \mu \mathrm{~m}=8 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{~cm}$,
(1) what is the concentration of B next to the $\alpha / \beta$ interface, $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{r}}$ ?
(2) and what is the $\beta$ particle growth rate $\left(\frac{d r}{d t}\right)$ ?

