## 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  $C_0=5\times10^{21}$  atoms/cm<sup>3</sup>, the diffusion coefficient of B is D=2×10<sup>-10</sup> cm<sup>2</sup>/sec, and the interface transfer parameter of B is M=2×10<sup>-6</sup> cm/sec. The equilibrium concentration of B in the  $\alpha$  and the  $\beta$  phases ( $C_{\alpha}$  and  $C_{\beta}$ ) are  $1.625\times10^{21}$  atoms/cm<sup>3</sup> and  $3.75\times10^{22}$  atoms/cm<sup>3</sup>, respectively. In a quasi-steady state, the averaged concentration of B in the bulk ( $C_t$ ) remains approximately the same as  $C_0$ . When the radius of the  $\beta$  particle is r =0.8 µm=8×10<sup>-5</sup> cm,

(1) what is the concentration of B next to the  $\alpha/\beta$  interface,  $C_r$ ?

(2) and what is the  $\beta$  particle growth rate  $(\frac{dr}{dt})$ ?