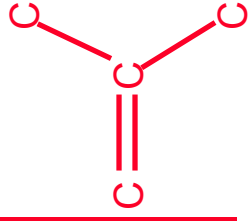
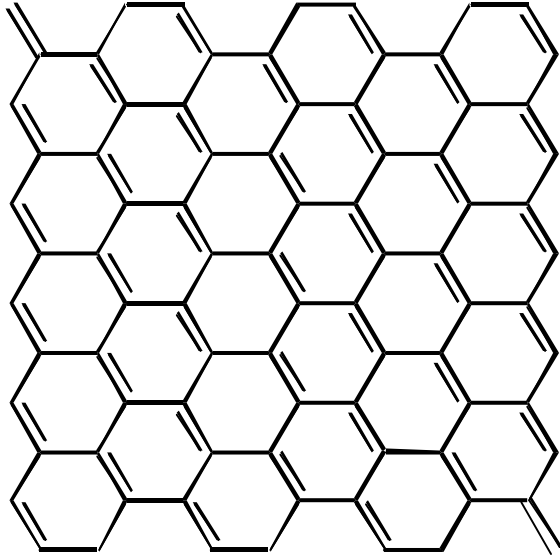
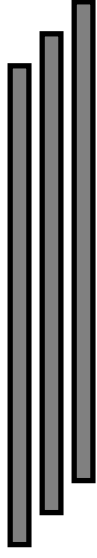


# Graphite

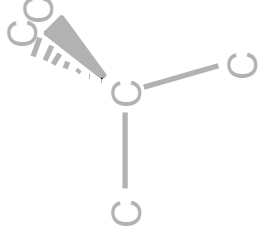
vs.

# Diamond

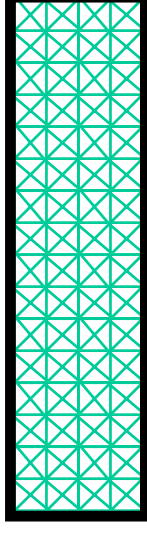
Layers slide past each other easily, conduct electricity.



VS.

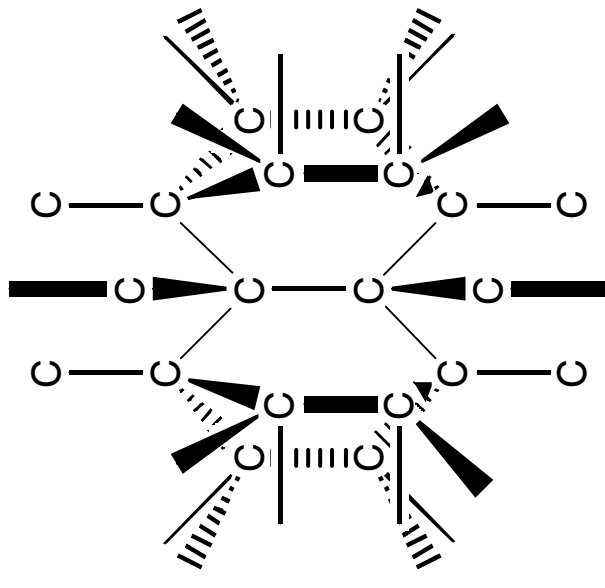


Extremely rigid, non-conductive

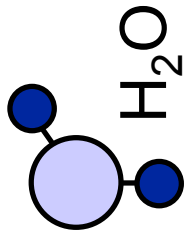


*“Diamonds are forever.”*

Don't you believe it!  
Diamonds at atmospheric pressure slowly but inexorably convert into plain old graphite with the passage of time.



**Graphite is more thermodynamically stable than diamond!**  
(Diamond only forms from raw carbon under high pressures)

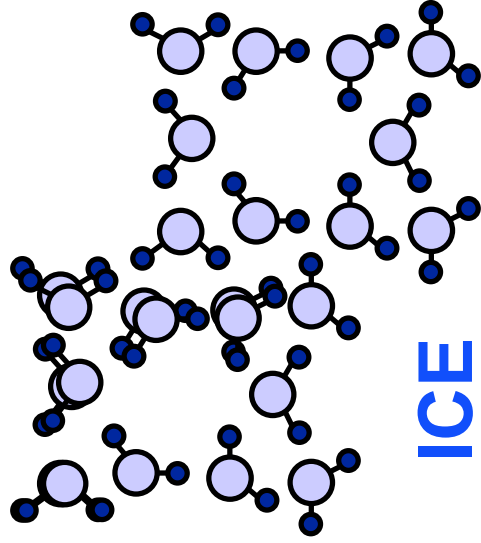


# Why Ice Cubes Shrink in the Freezer

In solids with very low thermal conductivities and weak inter-particle bonds (molecular solids like H<sub>2</sub>O and CO<sub>2</sub>), collisions with fast-moving gas particles can send lone molecules hurtling into the gas phase, leaving the rest of the solid behind.

**Such sublimation is why ice cubes shrink in your freezer!**

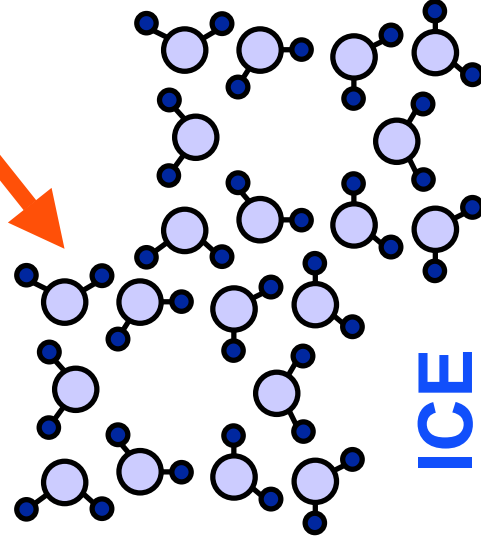
Usually, an excited molecule shares its extra energy:



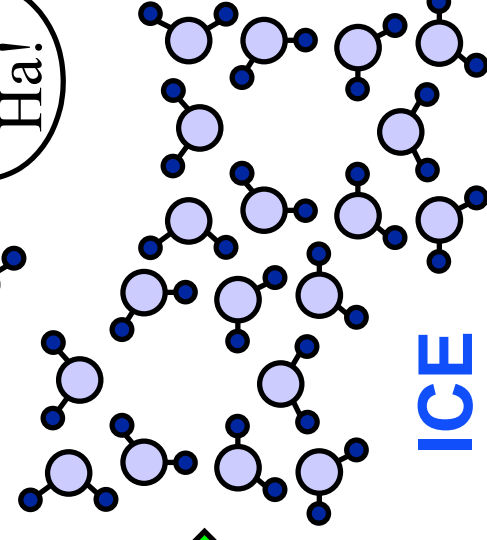
Heating of Solid

**A fast-moving gas molecule N<sub>2</sub>**

But not always!



Excitation



Sublimation