

Tecnologia de Vácuo

Aula 05 – 2020
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Unesp / Posmat

Aula 06



(slide 19)

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- por que vácuo ?

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3. Tecnologia de Vácuo

3.0 Introdução

3.1 (a) Bombas de Vácuo

3.1 (b) Vedações

3.2 (a) Medidores de Pressão

3.2 (b) Analisadores de gases

3.2 (c) Regimes de escoamento

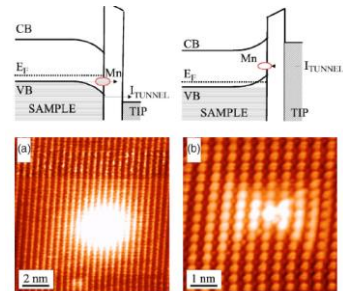
3.3 (a) Medidores de Fluxo

3.3 (b) Vazão e veloc. de bombeamento

3.3 (c) Experimento e Exercícios – Cap. 3

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Aplicação STM

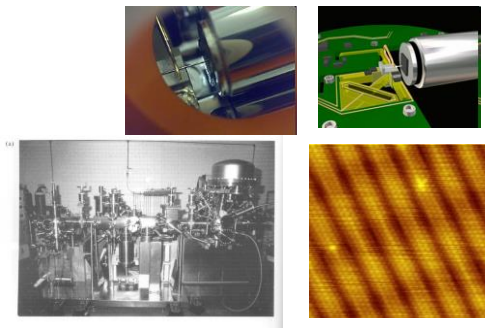


[Z. Ge, PhD Thesis, Notre Dame, 2007]

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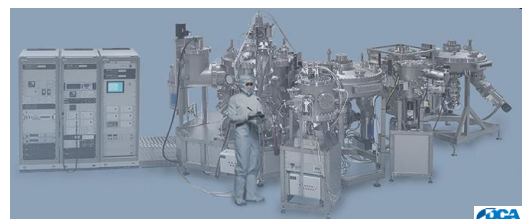
STM – microscópio de tunelamento



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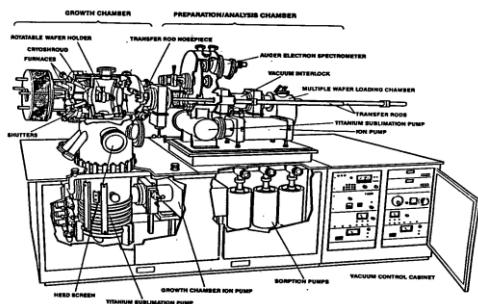
Sistema de MBE (Epitaxia por Feixe Molecular)



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Sistema de MBE



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Outras aplicações

- Microscopias eletrônicas
- Caracterização em baixa temperatura (criostatos).
- Espectroscopia UV
- XPS – UPS
- Processamento de materiais bulk de alta pureza

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P: por que vácuo ?

- R:
- Fundamental para:
- interação molécula <=> superfície
 - superfície “limpa”
 - alta pureza (=> semicondutores)

Exemplo anterior MBE:
 $p \sim 10^{-10}$ torr / $1 \mu\text{m/h}$
 $\Rightarrow 2 \times 10^{18}$ impurezas/ cm^3 (~dopagem)

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Nível de vácuo - classificação

Classification	Vacuum Level [a], [b], [c], [d]	
	Pa	Torr
Low ("rough") Vacuum	$133.3 \text{ to } 1.33 \times 10^{-1}$	$1 \text{ to } 1 \times 10^{-3}$
Medium ("intermediate") Vacuum	$<1.33 \times 10^{-1} \text{ to } 1.33 \times 10^{-3}$	$< 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ to } 10^{-5}$
High ("HV") Vacuum	$<1.33 \times 10^{-3} \text{ to } 1.33 \times 10^{-6}$	$< 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ to } 10^{-8}$
Ultrahigh ("UHV") Vacuum	$<1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ to } 1 \times 10^{-8}$	$7.5 \times 10^{-10} \text{ to } 7.5 \times 10^{-11}$
Extreme Ultrahigh Vacuum	$< 1 \times 10^{-10}$	$< 7.5 \times 10^{-13}$
Interstellar Space	10^{-17}	7.5×10^{-20}

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Motivação para estudar tecnologia de vácuo

- 1. Obtenção de filmes mais puros!
- 2. Deposição molécula a molécula
- 3. Superfícies limpas

- Sistemas de deposição de filmes – exemplos

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Sistema de evaporação

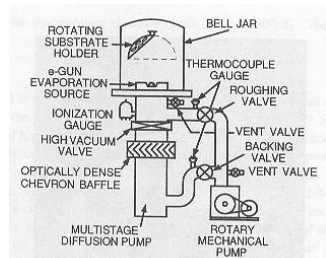
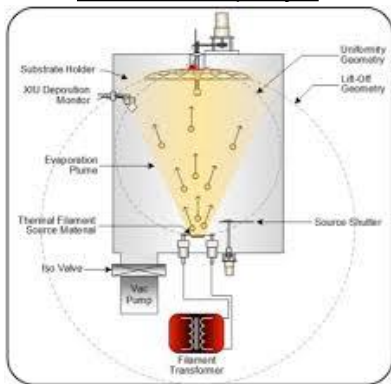
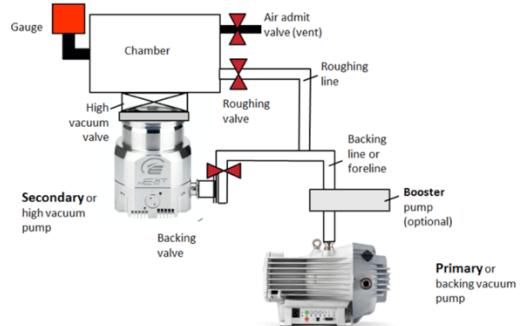
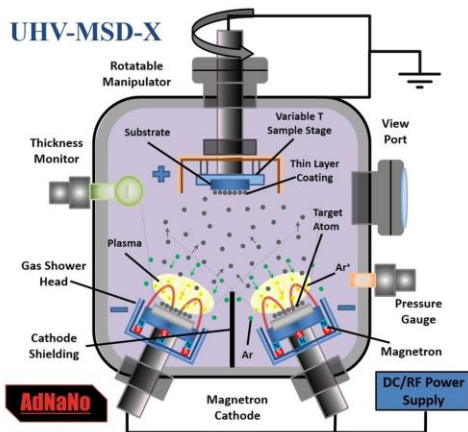


Figure 2-12. Schematic of vacuum deposition system.

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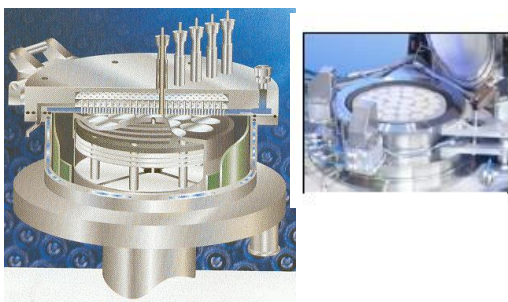
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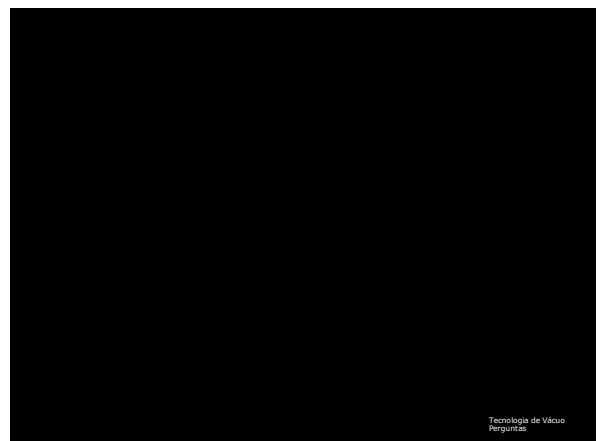
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Reator CVD complexo (comercial)



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Tecnologia de Vácuo
Perguntas

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- como produzir vácuo ?

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Tecnologia de Vácuo

- Sistemas de bombeamento/bombas
- Câmaras de vácuo / vedações
- Medidores de pressão e analisadores de gases
- Equações do bombeamento
- Exercícios

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Tecnologia de Vácuo

- como produzir e usar vácuo ?
- quais as faixas de pressões de trabalho?
- quais as tecnologias de vácuo disponíveis atualmente?

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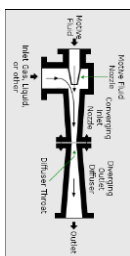


Tecnologia de Vácuo

-como produzir vácuo ?

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... do mais simples ...



WATER JET PUMP 0.23 m³/h⁻¹



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Gostou desse?

Que tal os seguintes:

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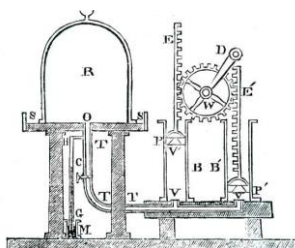


http://physics.kenyon.edu/EarlyApparatus/Pneumatics/Vacuum_Pump/Vacuum_Pump.html

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http://physics.kenyon.edu/EarlyApparatus/Pneumatics/Vacuum_Pump/Vacuum_Pump.html

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STP MAGNETICALLY LEVITATED TURBOMOLECULAR PUMPS

.. ao mais sofisticado....



5-axis control The STP600, STP1000, STP2001 and all the high throughput pumps (H-C), utilise a full 5 active axis system with electromagnets for all bearings. This patented, fully active system allows an automatic balancing system to be used.

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Sistemas de bombeamento

o Tipos de bombas

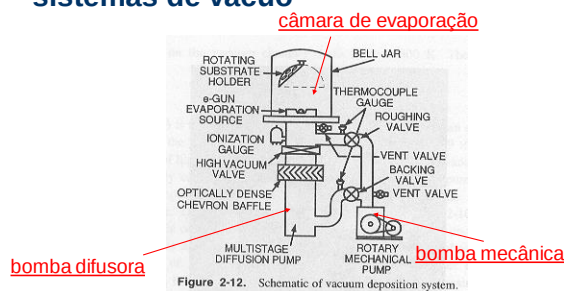
- qual faixa de pressão de trabalho te interessa ?

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O tipo de sistema de bombeamento que necessitamos, mais simples ou mais sofisticado, depende da faixa de pressão em que estamos interessados, e da intensidade do fluxo de gás que pretendemos bombear.
Sistemas de bombeamento - Tipos de bombas

Esquema geral de sistemas de vácuo



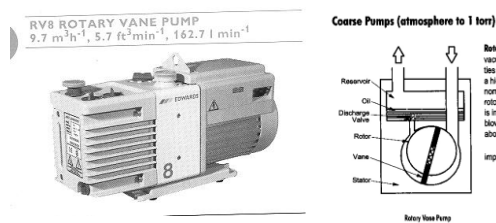
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Baixo vácuo

- Gerando pressões entre a atmosférica e $\sim 10^{-2}$ torr (1Pa) baixo vácuo
- Bombas mecânicas (rotativas)

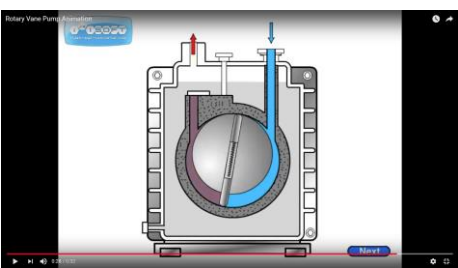
33

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AFHogF-9eGA>

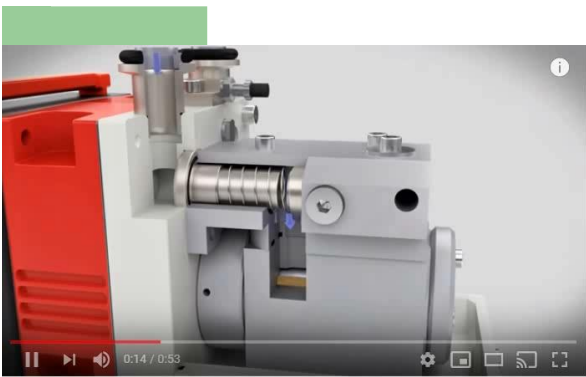


Bomba mecânica – palhetas rotativas

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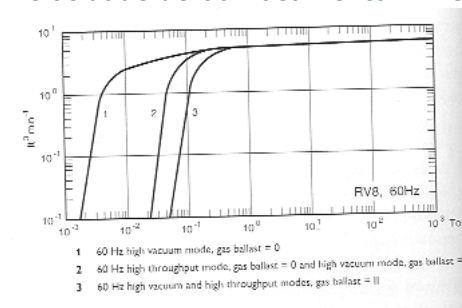
Bomba Mecânica – Velocidade de Bombeamento

TECHNICAL DATA

Displacement	9.7 m³/h¹ / 5.7 ft³/min¹
50 Hz operation	11.7 m³/h¹ / 6.9 ft³/min¹
60 Hz operation	

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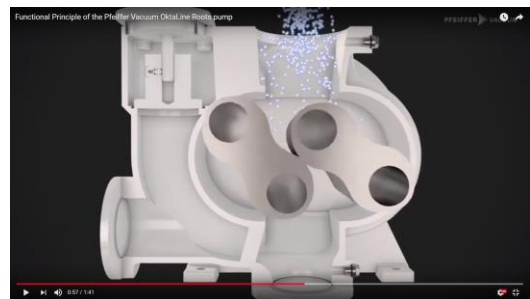
Bomba Mecânica – Palhetas rotativas



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Bomba Roots

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aAeillhp_Gog



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<https://www.agilent.com/en/video/agilent-idp-dry-scroll-pump-family>

Bomba scroll



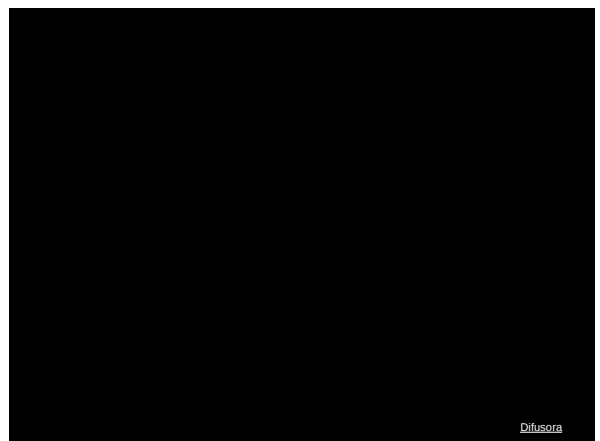
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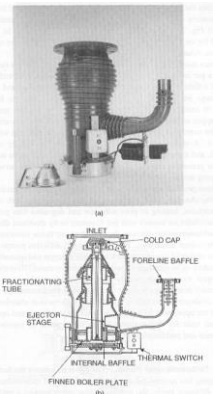
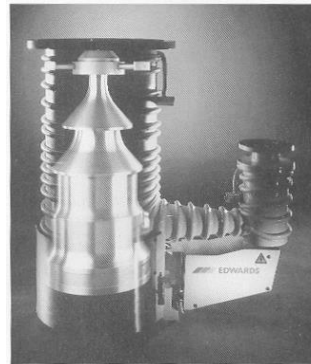


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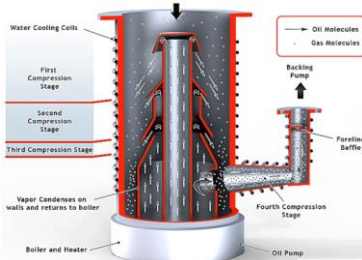
http://physics.kenyon.edu/EarlyApparatus/Pneumatics/Vacuum_Pump/Vacuum_Pump.html

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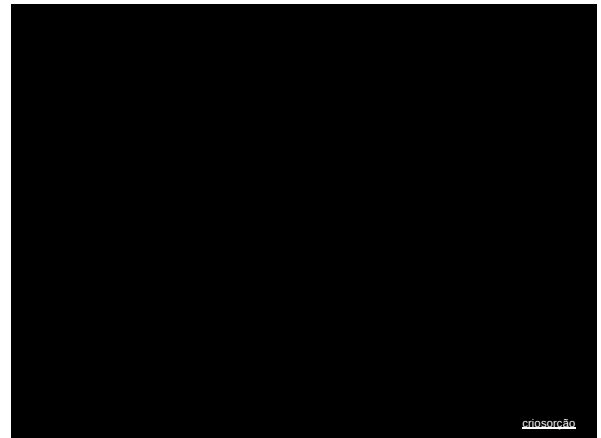


Bombas difusoras

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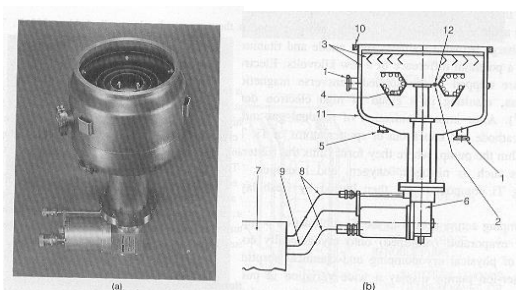


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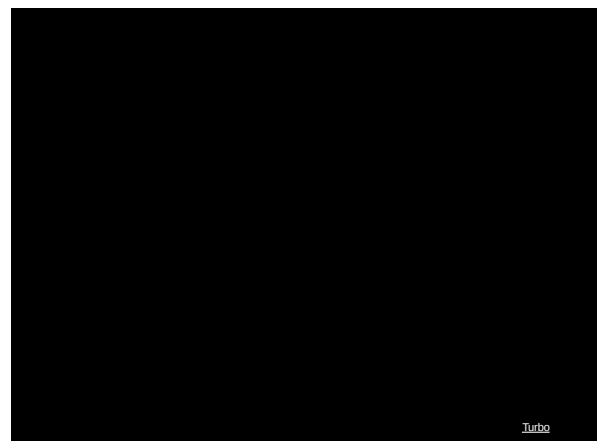
[microscópio](#)

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• Bombas criogênicas e de sorção

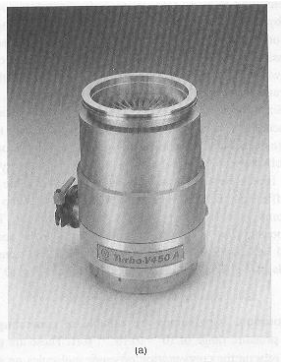
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[Turbo](#)

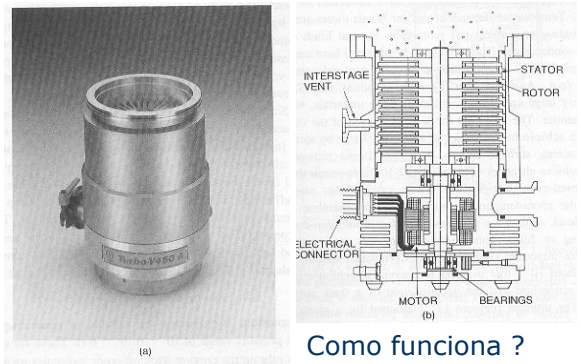
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Bombas Turbo-Moleculares



Como funciona ?

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Como funciona ?

Bombas Turbo-Moleculares

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A0v3tNCLqkA>

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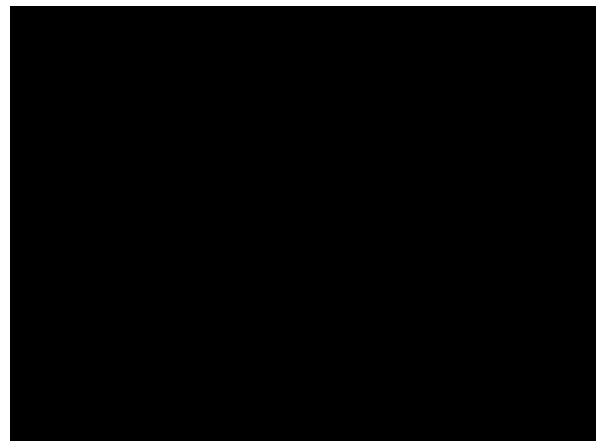
STP MAGNETICALLY LEVITATED TURBOMOLECULAR PUMPS

... ao mais sofisticado....

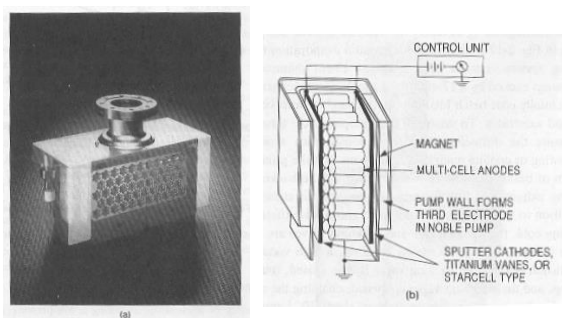


5-axis control The STP600, STP1000, STP2001 and all the high throughput pumps (H-C), utilise a full 5 active axis system with electromagnets for all bearings. This patented, fully active system allows an automatic balancing system to be used.

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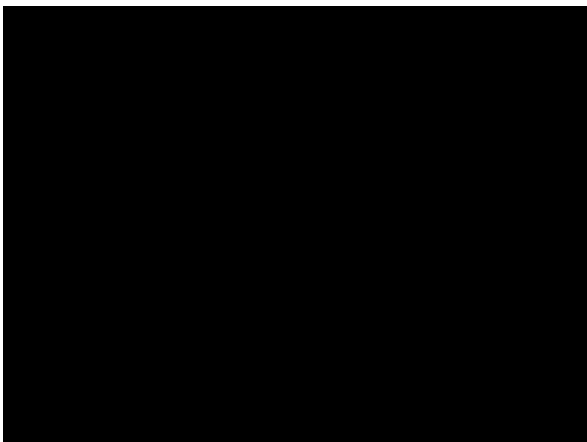
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- **Bombas iônicas e de sublimação**

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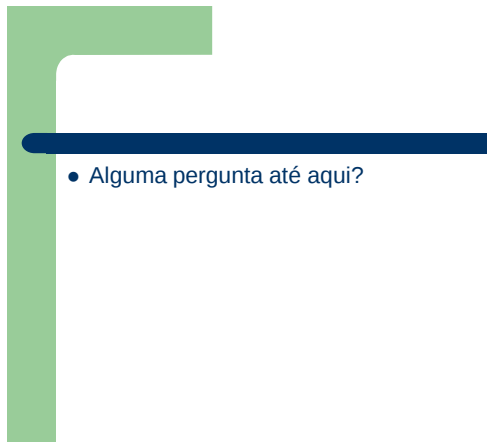


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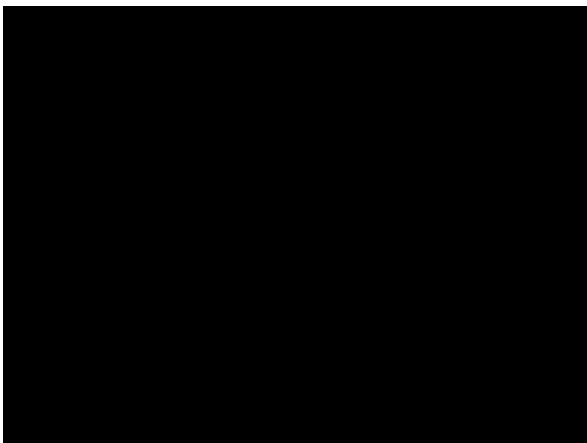
Bomba iônica – células múltiplas



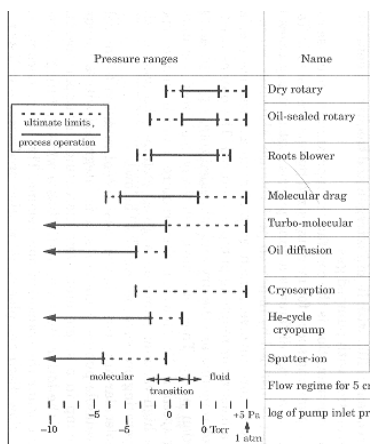
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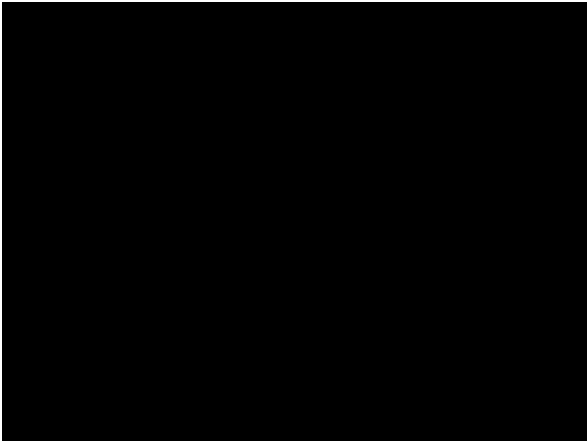


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TABLE 2.1 Vacuum Pump Characteristics

Pressure ranges	Name	Category	Approx. \$/sq	Backing pump req'd?	Oil present?	Problematic gases and vapors	Other comments
	Dry rotary	Displacement	1000	No	No	Yes	Condensables require gas ballasting; see text
	Oil-sealed rotary		300	No	Yes	Yes	Common for roughing/backing
	Roots blower		70	Yes	No	Yes	Oil coolant, unless foreline purged
	Molecular drag		35	Yes	No	Yes*	Low compression ratio for H ₂ and He
	Turbo-molecular	Trapping	40	Yes	No	Yes*	
	Oil diffusion		5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Greatest risk of oil contam.
	Cryosorption		450	No	No	(No outlet)	Explosion danger with flammables
	He-cryopump		7	No	No	N ₂ †	Low capacity for He, H ₂
	Sputter-ion		25	No	No	(No outlet)	Poor for inerts

Flow regime for 5 cm diameter tube

log of pump inlet pressure

10⁻¹⁰ 10⁻⁹ 10⁻⁸ 10⁻⁷ 10⁻⁶ 10⁻⁵ 10⁻⁴ 10⁻³ 10⁻² 10⁻¹ 10⁰ 10¹ 10² 10³ 10⁴ 10⁵ 10⁶ 10⁷ 10⁸ 10⁹ 10¹⁰ Torr

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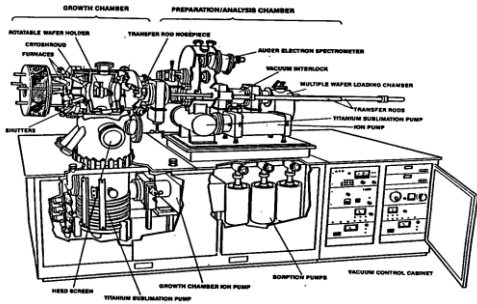
Resumindo:

Cada tipo de bomba é adequada para uma determinada faixa de pressões

Os sistemas de vácuo devem ser pensados pela pressão final e pela quantidade de fluido bombeado !

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Sistema de MBE



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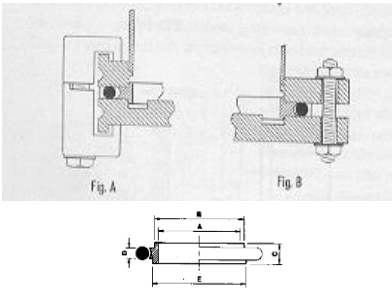
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Final Bombas
Formas de Vedação

Formas de Vedação a Vácuo

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Baixo e alto vácuo (760 a 10^{-5} torr)
selo de borracha (O'ring)



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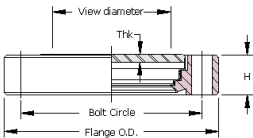
Ultra alto vácuo
(UHV, $p \sim 10^{-6} - 10^{-11}$ torr)



Selo metálico – Anéis de cobre
(CONFLAT)

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• Perguntas ?

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Próximos temas -

- Medidores de pressão
- Analisadores de gases
- Regimes de escoamento
- Medidores de Fluxo
- Vazão e velocidade de bombeamento

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=> ir para slides 3.2

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