

Formules Ceditec-cursus Vacuümtechniek

| Omschrijving | Middelbare VT | Hogere VT |
|--|--|---|
| ideale gaswet | $pV = n_m RT$ | $pV = n_m RT$ |
| Van der Waals vergelijking | | $\left(p + \frac{a}{V^2}\right)(V - b) = n_m RT$ |
| gemiddelde vrije weglengte | $\lambda = \frac{1}{n\pi\delta^2\sqrt{2}}$ | $\lambda = \frac{1}{n\pi\delta^2\sqrt{2}}$ |
| gemiddelde vrije weglengte in lucht | $\lambda = \frac{6,7 \cdot 10^{-3}}{p_{\text{atm}}} \text{ [m]}$ | |
| gemiddelde vrije weglengte van moleculen m_1 in mengsel van twee gasen met massa's m_1 resp. m_2 | | $\frac{1}{\lambda_1} = n_1\pi\delta_1^2\sqrt{2} + n_2\pi\delta_{12}^2\sqrt{1 + \frac{m_1}{m_2}}$ |
| dampdruk vaste stof of floeistof (wet van Clausius-Clapeyron) | | $p_s = p_w e^{-\frac{L}{RT}}$ |
| thermo-moleculair drukverschil | | $\frac{p_A}{p_B} = \sqrt{\frac{T_A}{T_B}}$ |
| 1 ^e diffusiewet van Fick | | $\vec{j}_d = -D\nabla n(x, y, z)$ |
| 2 ^e diffusiewet van Fick | | $\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = D\Delta n$ |
| Lennard-Jones potentiaal | | $U(r) = 4\varepsilon \left[\left(\frac{\sigma}{r}\right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma}{r}\right)^6 \right]$ |
| adsorptiesnelheid | | $\frac{dN_A}{dt} = 2,63 \cdot 10^{24} \frac{pAs_d}{\sqrt{MT_s}}$ |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| gemiddelde verblijftijd | | $\tau = \tau_0 e^{\frac{\epsilon_s}{RT}}$ |
| desorptiesnelheid | | $\frac{dN_d}{dt} = \frac{N_s}{\tau_0} e^{-\frac{\epsilon_s}{RT}}$ |
| adsorptie-desorptie evenwicht | | $N_s = 2,63 \cdot 10^{24} \frac{\rho A s_A \tau_0}{\sqrt{MT_s}} e^{\frac{\epsilon_s}{RT}}$ |
| kengetal van Knudsen | $Kn = \frac{\lambda}{d}$ | $Kn = \frac{\lambda}{d}$ |
| kengetal van Reynolds | $Re = \frac{\rho v d}{\eta}$ | $Re = \frac{\rho v d}{\eta}$ |
| stromingswet van Poiseuille | | $w = \frac{\pi d^4}{128 \eta l} \frac{M}{RT} \bar{p} (p_1 - p_2)$ |
| definitie geleidingsvermogen | $C = \frac{Q}{\Delta p}$ | $C = \frac{Q}{\Delta p}$ |
| serieschakeling van elementen | $\frac{1}{C_{tot}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \dots$ | $\frac{1}{C_{tot}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \dots$ |
| parallelgeschakelde elementen | $C_{tot} = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + \dots$ | $C_{tot} = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + \dots$ |
| geleidingsvermogen Lavaluit | $C_{licht} \approx 160 d^2 \text{ [m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}]$ | $C \approx 0,7 \sqrt{\frac{RT_1}{M}} \frac{p_1}{p_{1-2}} A_{min} \text{ [m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}]$ |
| geleidingsvermogen bij laminaire stroming (voorwaarde) | $\frac{Q}{d} \leq 12,50$ | $Q < 53 p_1 d^2$ |
| geleidingsvermogen cilindrische buis (laminair) | $C_{licht} = 1,33 \cdot 10^3 \frac{d^4}{l} \bar{p} \text{ [m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}]$ | $C = \frac{\pi d^4}{128 \pi l} \bar{p}$ |
| geleidingsvermogen rechthoekige buis (laminair) | $C_{licht} = 1,92 \cdot 10^3 \frac{a^2 b^2}{l} \bar{p} f \text{ [m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}]$ | $C = 3,55 \cdot 10^{-2} \frac{a^2 b^2}{\pi l} \bar{p} f$ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| geleidingsvermogen bij geblokkeerde stroming (visceus) | $C_{\text{licht}} = 260 d^2 \frac{q}{1-q} \text{ [m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{]}$ | $C = v_s \frac{1}{4} \pi d^2 \frac{q}{1-q}$ |
| geleidingsvermogen opening (moleculaire stroming) | $C_{\text{licht}} = 117 A \text{ [m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{]}$ | $C = \sqrt{\frac{RT}{2\pi M}} A$ |
| geleidingsvermogen opening aan eind van grotere buis (moleculaire stroming) | $C_{\text{licht}} = 117 \frac{A A}{A_b - A} \text{ [m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{]}$ | $C = \sqrt{\frac{RT}{2\pi M}} \frac{A_b A}{A_b - A}$ |
| geleidingsvermogen ronde opening (moleculair) | $C_{\text{licht}} = 92 d^2 \text{ [m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{]}$ | $C = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi RT}{M}} d^2$ |
| geleidingsvermogen ringvormige opening (moleculair) | $C_{\text{licht}} = 92 (d_u^2 - d_i^2) \text{ [m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{]}$ | $C = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi RT}{M}} (d_u^2 - d_i^2)$ |
| geleidingsvermogen lange cilindrische buis (moleculair) | $C_{\text{licht}} = 123 \frac{d^3}{l} \text{ [m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{]}$ | $C = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi RT}{M}} \frac{d^3}{l}$ |
| geleidingsvermogen korte cilindrische buis (moleculair) | $C_{\text{licht}} = 92 d^2 K \text{ [m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{]}$ K: Clausingfactor | $C = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi RT}{M}} d^2 K$ |
| geleidingsvermogen lange rechthoekige buis (moleculair) | $C_{\text{licht}} = \frac{737 a^2 b^2}{(a+b)l} g \text{ [m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{]}$ g is vormfactor | $C = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi RT}{M}} \frac{a^2 b^2}{(a+b)l} g$ |
| geleidingsvermogen korte rechthoekige buis (moleculair) | $C_{\text{licht}} = \frac{737 a^2 b^2}{(a+b)l + 2,66ab} g \text{ [m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{]}$ | $C = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi RT}{M}} \frac{a^2 b^2}{(a+b)l + 2,66ab} g$ |
| Geleidingsvermogen lange buis van willekeurige vorm (moleculair) | $C_{\text{licht}} \approx 630 \frac{A^2}{Bl} \text{ [m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{]}$ | $C \approx 0,85 \sqrt{\frac{2\pi RT}{M}} \frac{A^2}{Bl}$ |
| Bochten (moleculair) | $C_{\text{licht}} \approx 123 \frac{d^3}{l + \alpha d} \text{ [m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{]}$ | $C \approx \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi RT}{M}} \frac{d^3}{l + \alpha d}$ |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Moleculaire geleidingsvermogen als functie van molecuulmassa en temperatuur | $C_{M,T} = 9,8 \cdot 10^{-3} C_{\text{lucht}} \sqrt{\frac{T}{M}} \Leftrightarrow$ | $C_{M,T} = C_{\text{lucht}} \sqrt{\frac{28,8 \cdot 10^{-3}}{M}} \sqrt{\frac{T}{300}}$ |
| Pompsnelheid | $Q = pS$ | |
| Combinatie pomp en stromingsweerstand | $S_{\text{eff}} = \frac{CS_p}{C + S_p}$ | $\frac{1}{S_{\text{eff}}} = \frac{1}{S_p} + \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \dots$ |