

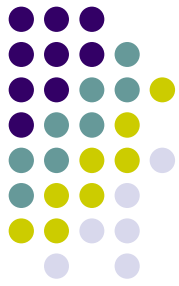


第一章 真空技术基础

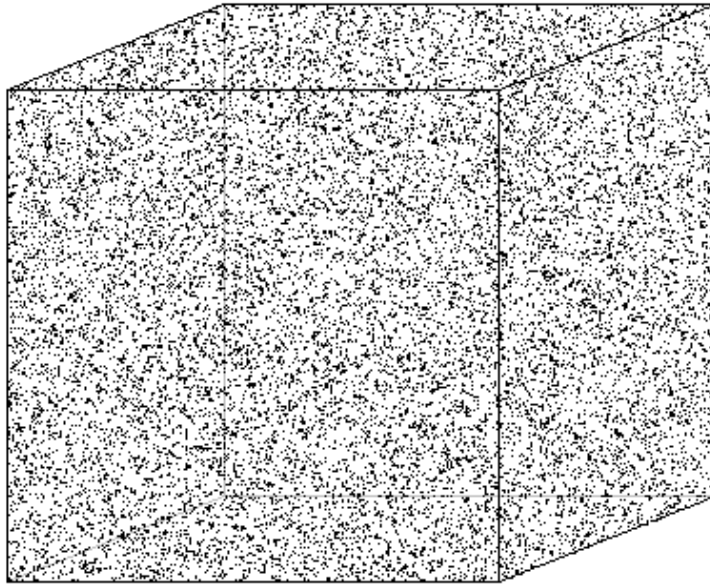
本章主要内容：

1. 真空的基本知识
2. 真空的获得
3. 真空的测量
4. 稀薄气体的基本性质
5. 真空配件、检测

§ 1-1 气体与真空



atmosphere at the Earth's surface



Air, as a gas, is composed of molecules that you can imagine as round elastic balls. Molecules move in straight lines until they collide with neighboring molecules or the container wall.

$H = 0$, $p = 101,300 \text{ Pa}$
A person can breathe normally

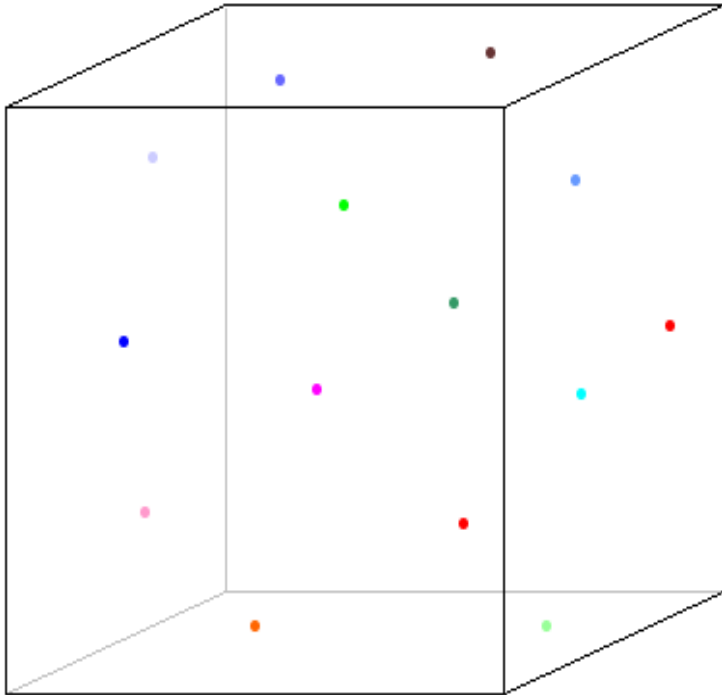
THE ATMOSPHERE IS A MIXTURE OF GASES



PARTIAL PRESSURES OF GASES CORRESPOND TO THEIR RELATIVE VOLUMES

| GAS | SYMBOL | PERCENT BY VOLUME | PARTIAL PRESSURE | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | TORR | PASCAL |
| Nitrogen | N ₂ | 78 | 593 | 79,000 |
| Oxygen | O ₂ | 21 | 158 | 21,000 |
| Argon | Ar | 0.93 | 7.1 | 940 |
| Carbon Dioxide | CO ₂ | 0.03 | 0.25 | 33 |
| Neon | Ne | 0.0018 | 1.4 x 10 ⁻² | 1.8 |
| Helium | He | 0.0005 | 4.0 x 10 ⁻³ | 5.3 x 10 ⁻¹ |
| Krypton | Kr | 0.0001 | 8.7 x 10 ⁻⁴ | 1.1 x 10 ⁻¹ |
| Hydrogen | H ₂ | 0.00005 | 4.0 x 10 ⁻⁴ | 5.1 x 10 ⁻² |
| Xenon | Xe | 0.0000087 | 6.6 x 10 ⁻⁵ | 8.7 x 10 ⁻³ |
| Water | H ₂ O | Variable | 5 to 50 | 665 to 6650 |

2. Pressure



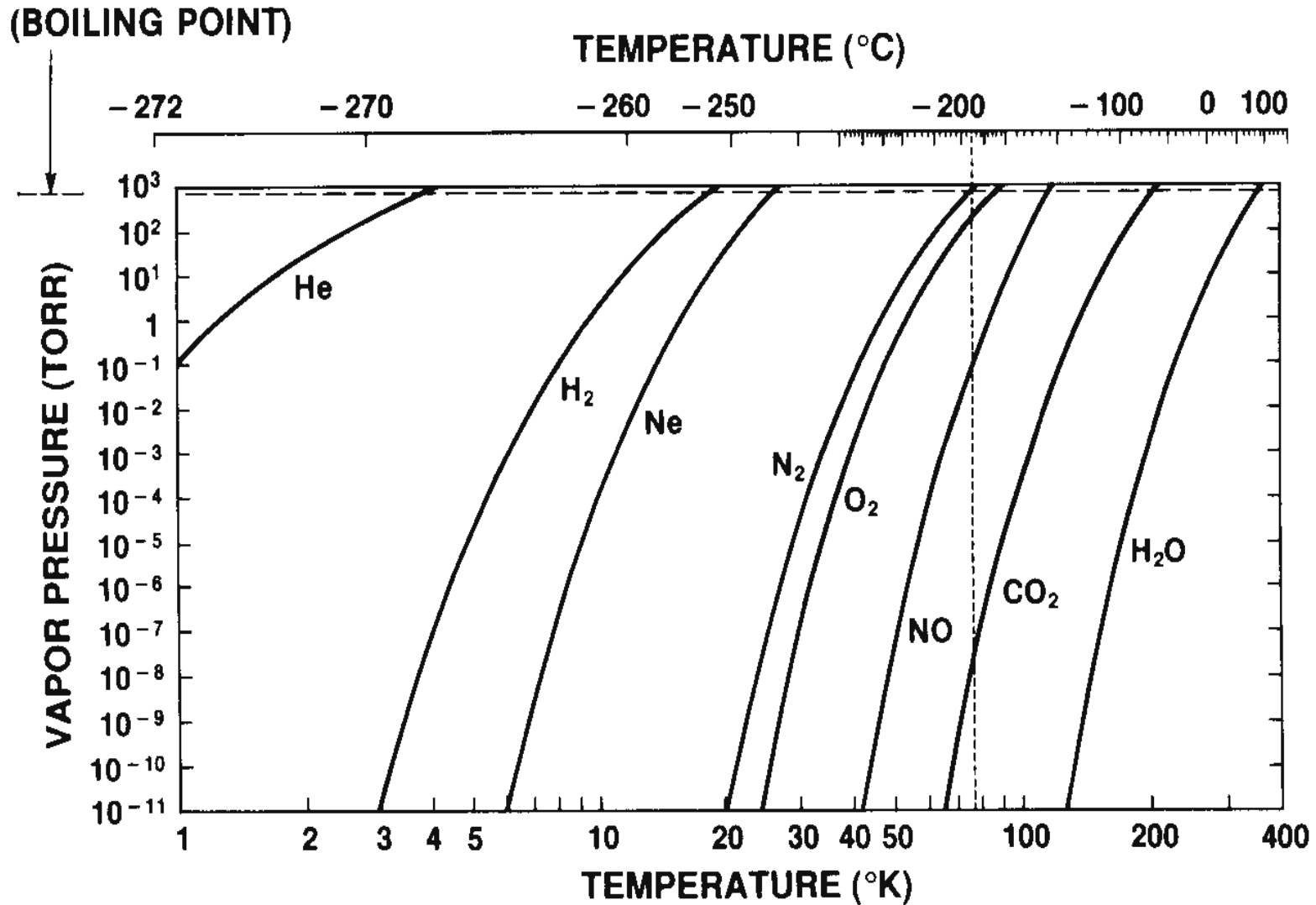
- $P = F / A = nMv_{\text{rms}}^2 / 3N_A$
- It comes from the striking of gas molecules on the walls.
- **Partial Pressure**

VAPOR PRESSURE OF WATER

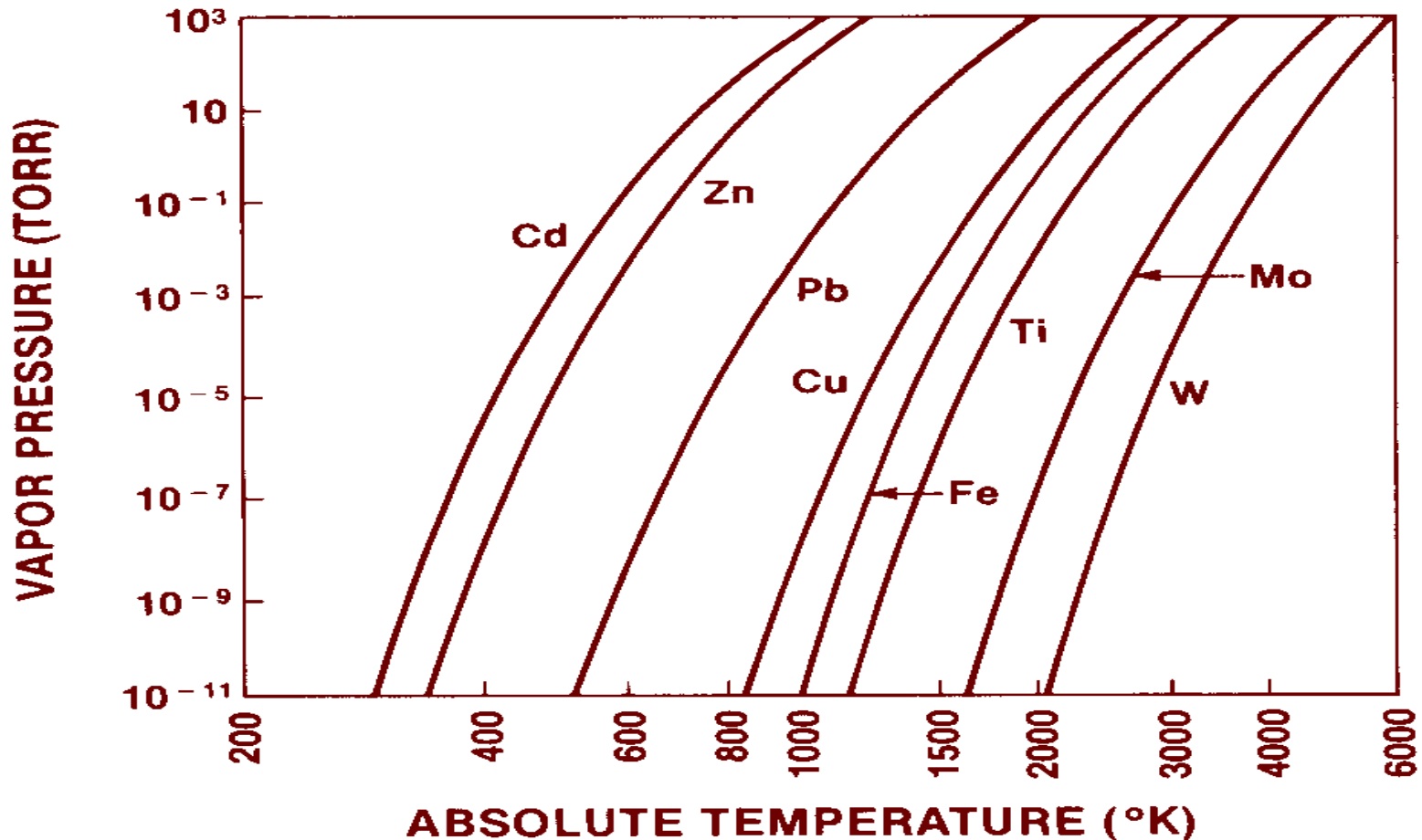


| T (° C) | | P (mbar) |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 100 | (BOILING) | 1013 |
| 25 | | 32 |
| 0 | (FREEZING) | 6.4 |
| -40 | | 0.13 |
| -78.5 | (DRY ICE) | 6.6 x 10⁻⁴ |
| -196 | (LIQUID NITROGEN) | 10⁻²⁴ |

Pressures of gases



Vapor Pressure of some Solids



VAPOR PRESSURES OF SOME COMMON MATERIALS NORMALLY CONSIDERED SOLID



3. THE VACUUM

- **定义**

真空：低于一个大气压的气体状态。

“相对真空”，“绝对真空”？

特点：压强(**Pressure**)低，分子稀薄，
分子的平均自由程长。

电学特性

运输特性

真空的性质可由压强、单位体积分子个数、
气体的密度等表示

Relative
Pressure

Absolute
Pressure



用“真空度”及“压强”两个参量来衡量真空的程度。

帕斯卡 (**pascal**) = 1牛/米², 国际单位制
托 (**Torr**) = 133.322Pa = 1/760atm 单位, 描述
真空的独特单位

此外, mmHg、atm、bar等。

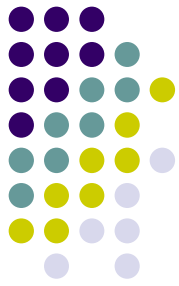
The only one
which is legal

4. Pressure unit

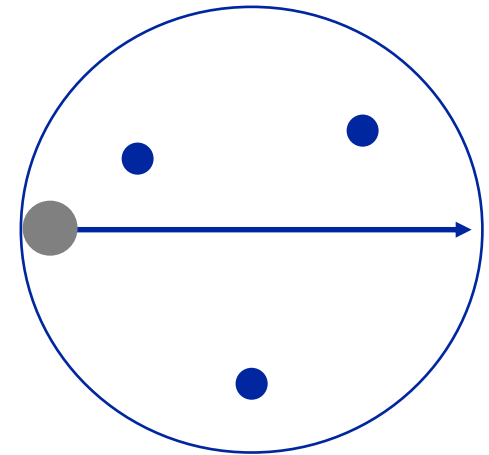
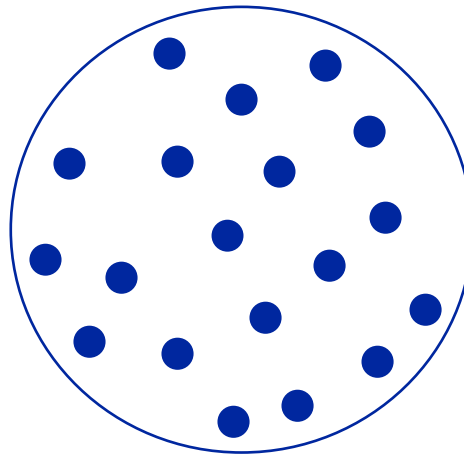
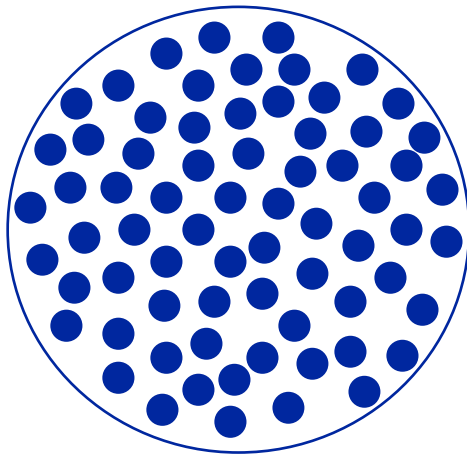


| Pressure unit | <i>Pa</i> | <i>Bar</i> | <i>Atm</i> | <i>Torr</i> |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| <i>Pa</i> | 1 | 0.00001 | 9.869×10^{-6} | 7.501×10^{-3} |
| <i>Bar</i> | 100000 | 1 | 9.869×10^{-1} | 7.501×10^2 |
| <i>Atm</i> | 101325 | 1.01325 | 1 | 760 |
| <i>Torr</i> | 133.32 | 0.001333 | 1.316×10^{-3} | 1 |

5. Why is a Vacuum Needed?



1. To move a particle in a (straight) line over a large distance



5. Why is a Vacuum Needed?



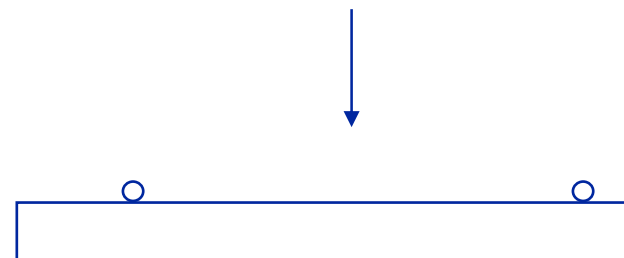
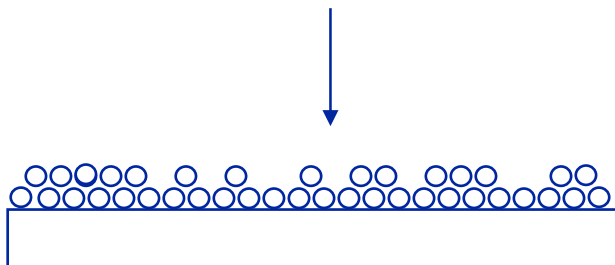
1. 颗粒可以做直线运动
2. 为薄膜生长提供洁净表面

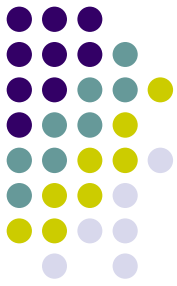
Atmosphere

(High) Vacuum

**Contamination
(usually water)**

Clean surface





6. 真空的划分

粗真空 $10^5 - 10^2 \text{Pa}$: 目的是获得压差

vacuum cleaner, vacuum-filter, CVD

低真空 $10^2 - 10^{-1} \text{Pa}$: 气体分子运动特征改变, 电场下具有导电特征 vacuum-bottle, vacuum-desiccator, vacuum-impregnation, Sputtering, LPCVD

高真空 $10^{-1} - 10^{-6} \text{Pa}$: Evaporation, Ion source

超高真空 $< 10^{-6} \text{Pa}$: Surface analysis, Particle Physics



§ 1-2 稀薄气体的基本性质

1. Ideal gas equation

低压状态下，可用理想气体的状态方程（波义尔定律、盖·吕萨克定律、查理定律）来描述，遵守麦克斯韦——玻尔兹曼分布。

$$PV = n_{\text{mol}}RT = n_{\text{molecular}}kT = nMv_{\text{rms}}^2/3N_A$$

$$n_{\text{mol}} = m/M$$

$$n_{\text{molecular}} = 7.2 \times 10^{22} P/T$$



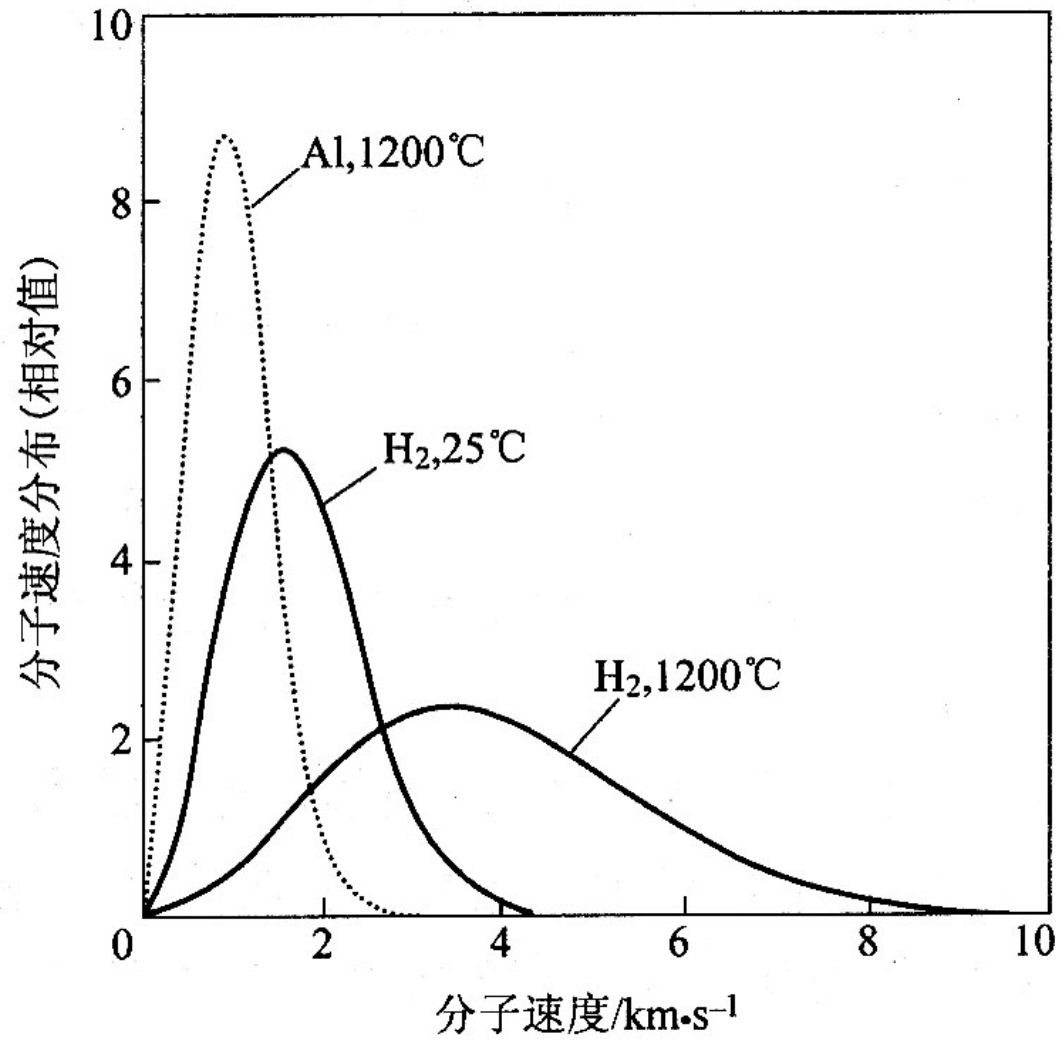
2. 气体分子的速度分布

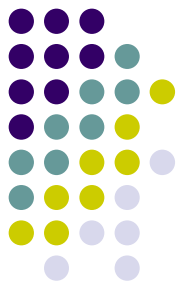
- 麦克斯韦速度分布函数

$$f(v) = 4\pi \left[\frac{M}{2\pi RT} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} v^2 \exp \left[\frac{-Mv^2}{2RT} \right]$$

$f(v)$ 表示分布在速度 v 附近单位速度间隔内的分子数占总分子数的比率

$$v = f(T, M)$$

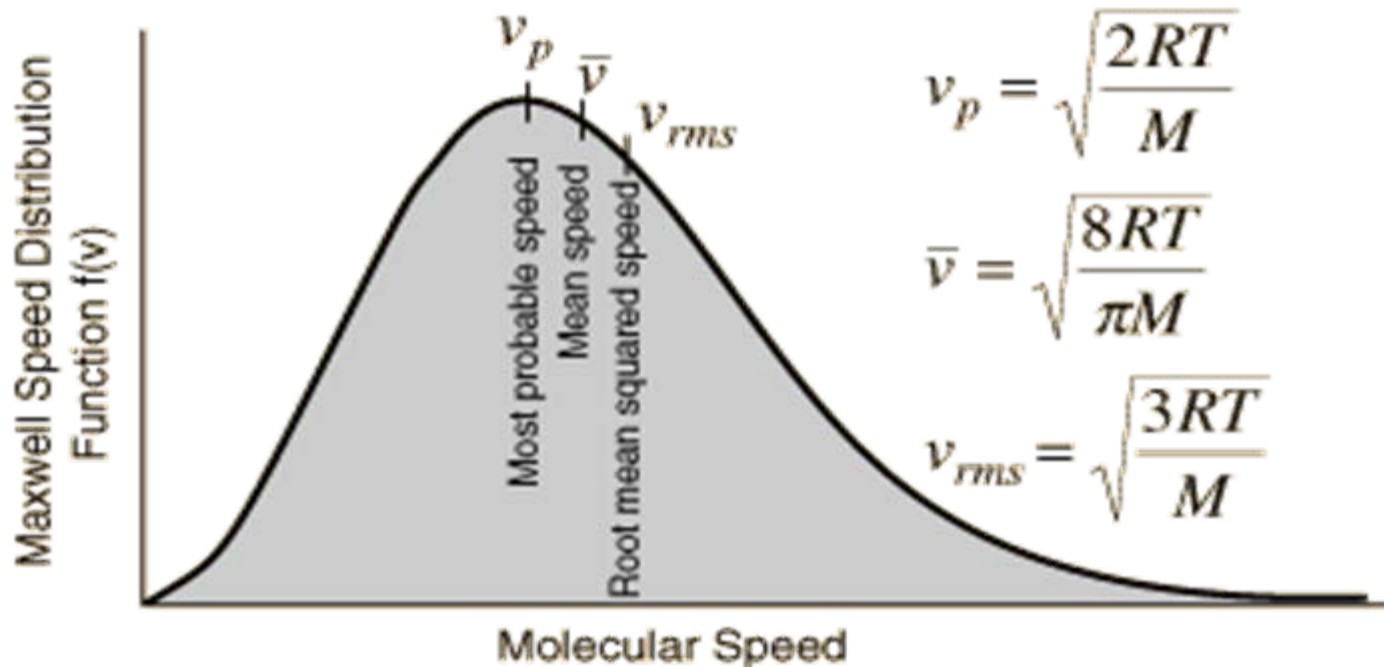


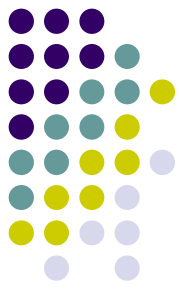


3. 三个重要速度表示

- 最可几速度 V_p : $f(v)$ 最大时的速度
- 平均速度 V_a
- 均方根速度 V_{rms}

$$f(v) = 4\pi \left[\frac{M}{2\pi RT} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} v^2 \exp \left[\frac{-Mv^2}{2RT} \right]$$

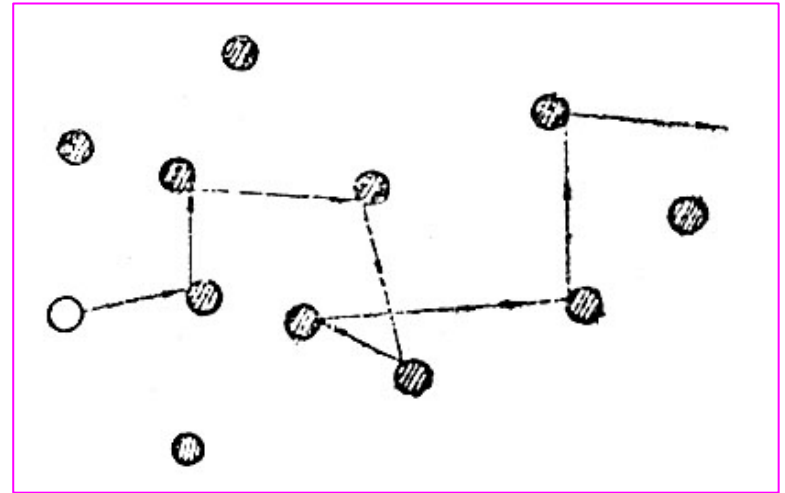




4. 平均自由程 MEAN FREE PATH

定义：每个分子在连续两次碰撞之间所运动的平均路程

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi\delta^2 n}$$



其中： n ——气体分子密度，标准状态，

$$n \approx 3 \cdot 10^{19}$$

δ —分子直径, **several angstrom**



$$Pv = n'RT \Rightarrow P = nKT$$

- 代入理想气体状态方程

得：

$$\lambda = \frac{kT}{\sqrt{2\pi\delta^2 P}}$$

对于25°C空气

Is λ proportional to T?

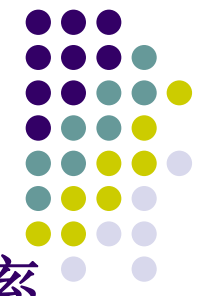
$$\lambda = \frac{0.667}{P(\text{pa})} \text{ cm}$$



气体分子的密度与平均自由程

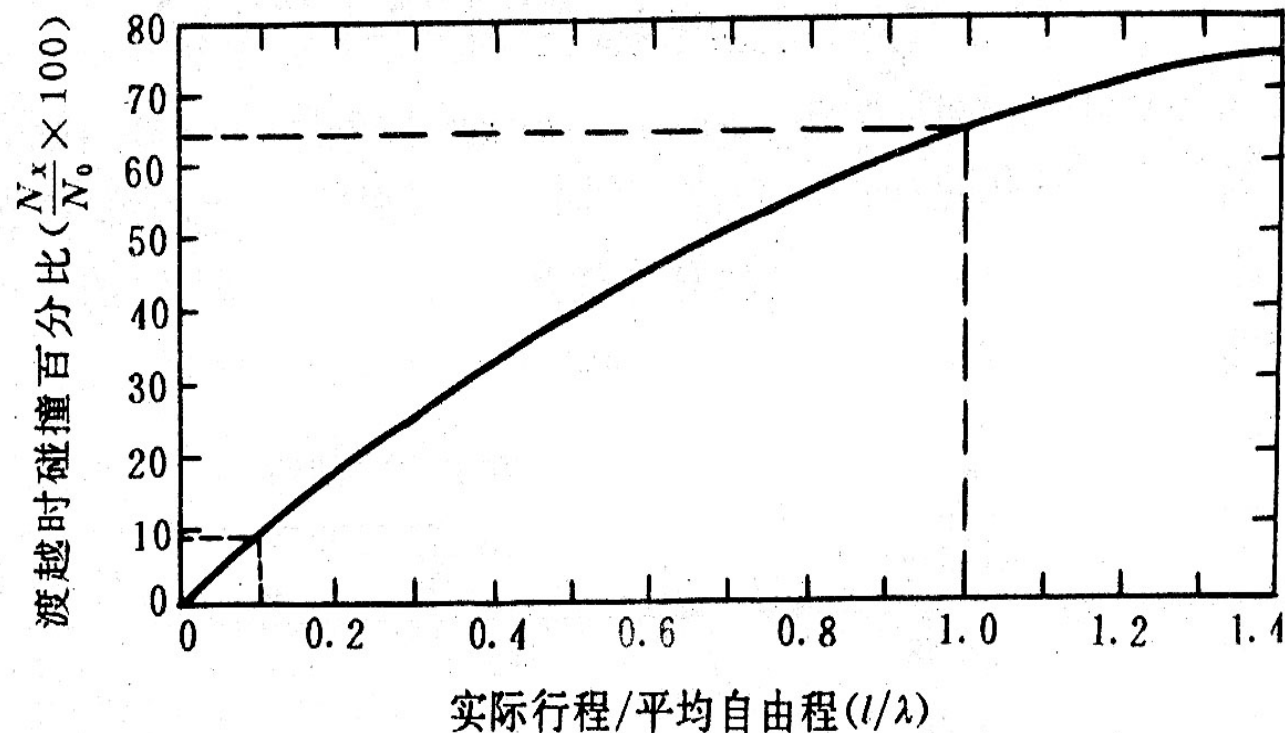
| | 101325 Pa(atm) | 0.1 Pa | 1×10^{-7} Pa |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| # /cm ³ | 3×10^{19} (30 million trillion) | 4×10^{13} (40 trillion) | 4×10^7 (40 million) |
| MFP | 2.5×10^{-6} in 6.4×10^{-5} mm | 2 inches 5.1 cm | 31 miles 50 km |

碰撞几率



气体分子运动 x 的距离以后，彼此间碰撞的几率。

$$f = 1 - e^{-x/\lambda}$$



★ 误区：

f 与 λ 成反比。

$x = \lambda$, $f = 63\%$

$x = 0.1 \lambda$, $f = 9\%$



5. 分子通量与余弦散射律

(1) 分子通量 Φ (入射频率 ν) : 单位时间单位面积的器壁上碰撞的气体分子数

$$\Phi = \nu = \frac{1}{4} n v_a = \frac{P}{\sqrt{2\pi mKT}} \quad (\text{克努森方程})$$

$$= 3.513 \times 10^{22} P / (MT)^{0.5} \quad (\text{molecules/cm}^2\text{s})$$

When P is in torr.

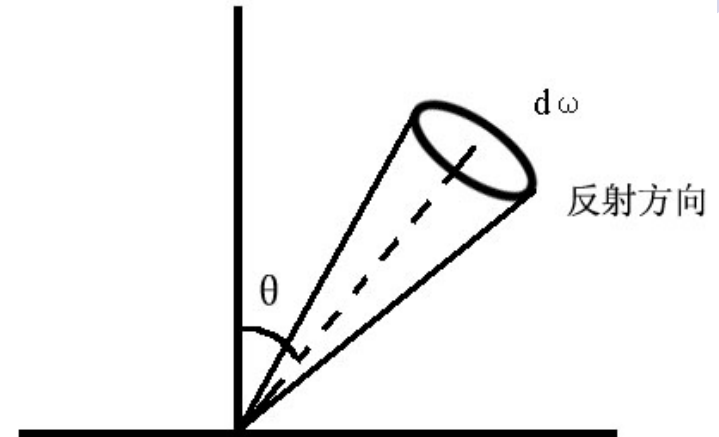
$$= 2.64 \times 10^{20} P / (MT)^{0.5} \quad (\text{molecules/cm}^2\text{s})$$

When P is in pascal.



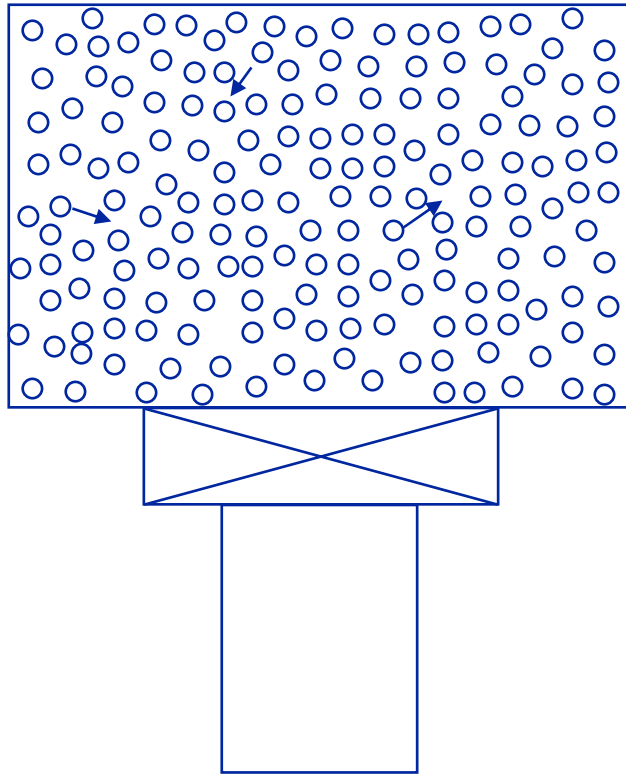
(2) 气体分子从固体表面的反射几率

$$dP = \frac{dw}{\pi} \cdot \cos \theta$$

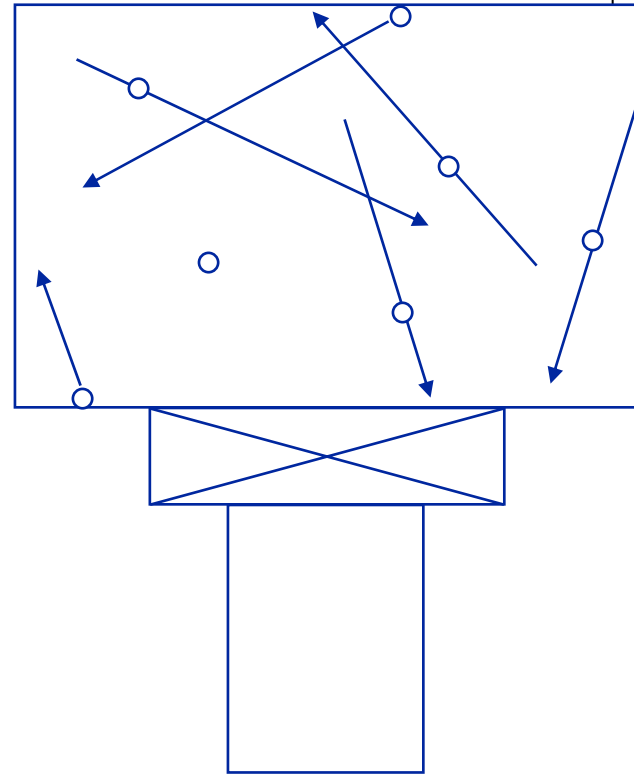


- A.**反射几率与入射方向无关，仅按余弦定律散射
- B.**揭示散射的本质是个再发射过程，即气体将停留在固体表面一小段时间以交换能量（吸附）。

6. 气体的流动



粘滞流状态
(momentum transfer
between molecules)



分子流状态
(molecules move
independently)

气流状态

Knudsen number

粘滞流状态:

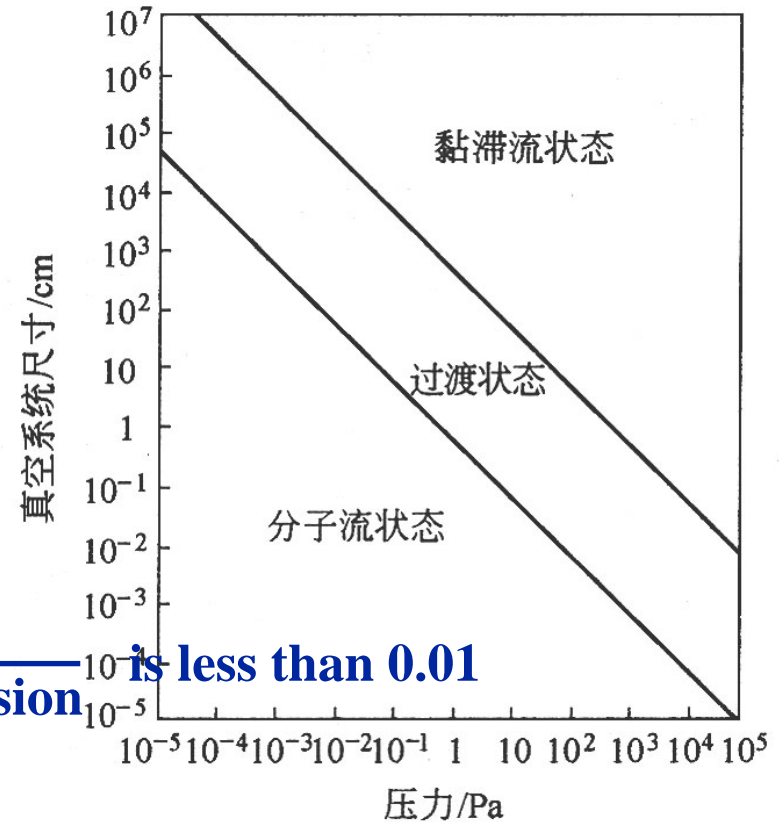
$\frac{\text{Mean Free Path}}{\text{Characteristic Dimension}}$ is less than 0.01

过渡状态:

$\frac{\text{Mean Free Path}}{\text{Characteristic Dimension}}$ is between 0.01 and 1

分子流状态:

$\frac{\text{Mean Free Path}}{\text{Characteristic Dimension}}$ is greater than 1



气源



1. 空间气体：很容易被抽走

2. 吸附气体： { 物理吸附
 { 化学吸附

放气量在中真空阶段与空间气源相当，高真空、超高真空阶段为主要放气源。

真空材料：不锈钢等，忌用陶瓷

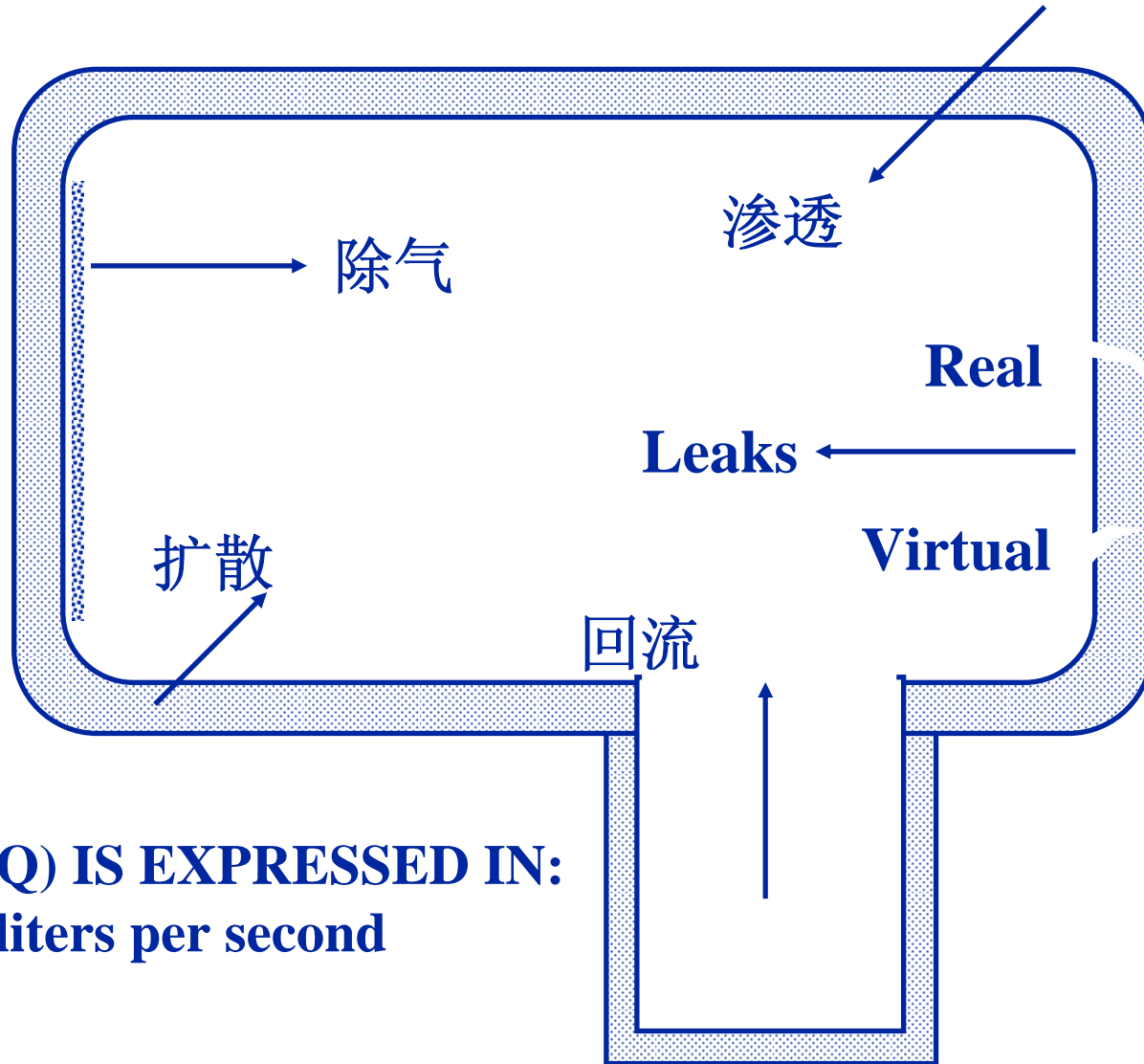
除气手段：烘烤、离子轰击

3. 系统漏气：

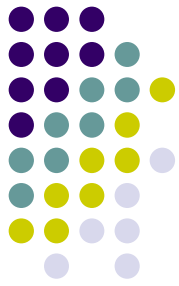
密封： { O形橡胶圈：高真空
 { 金属密封圈：超高真空



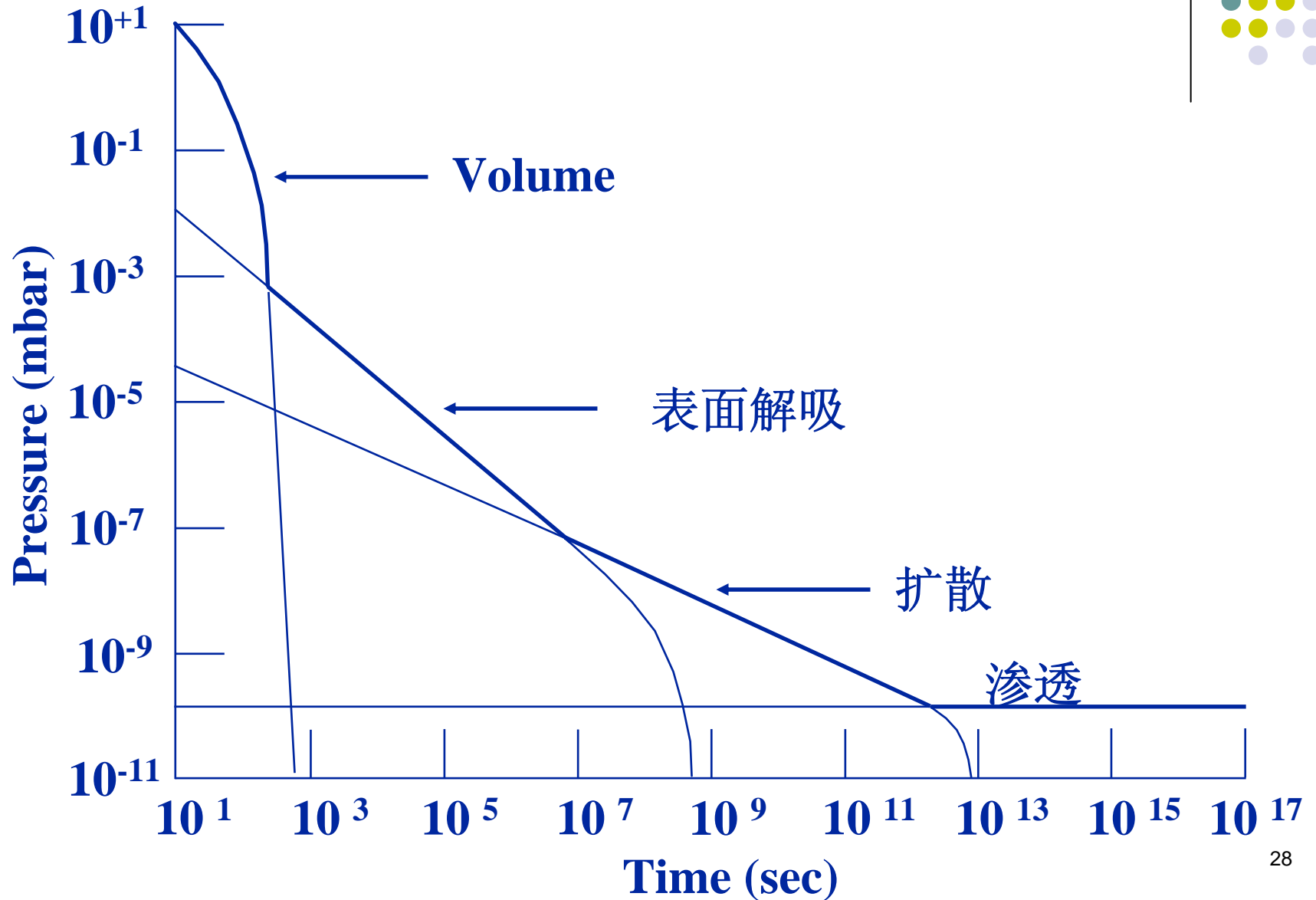
GAS LOAD



**GAS LOAD (Q) IS EXPRESSED IN:
mbar liters per second**



泵压抽气曲线



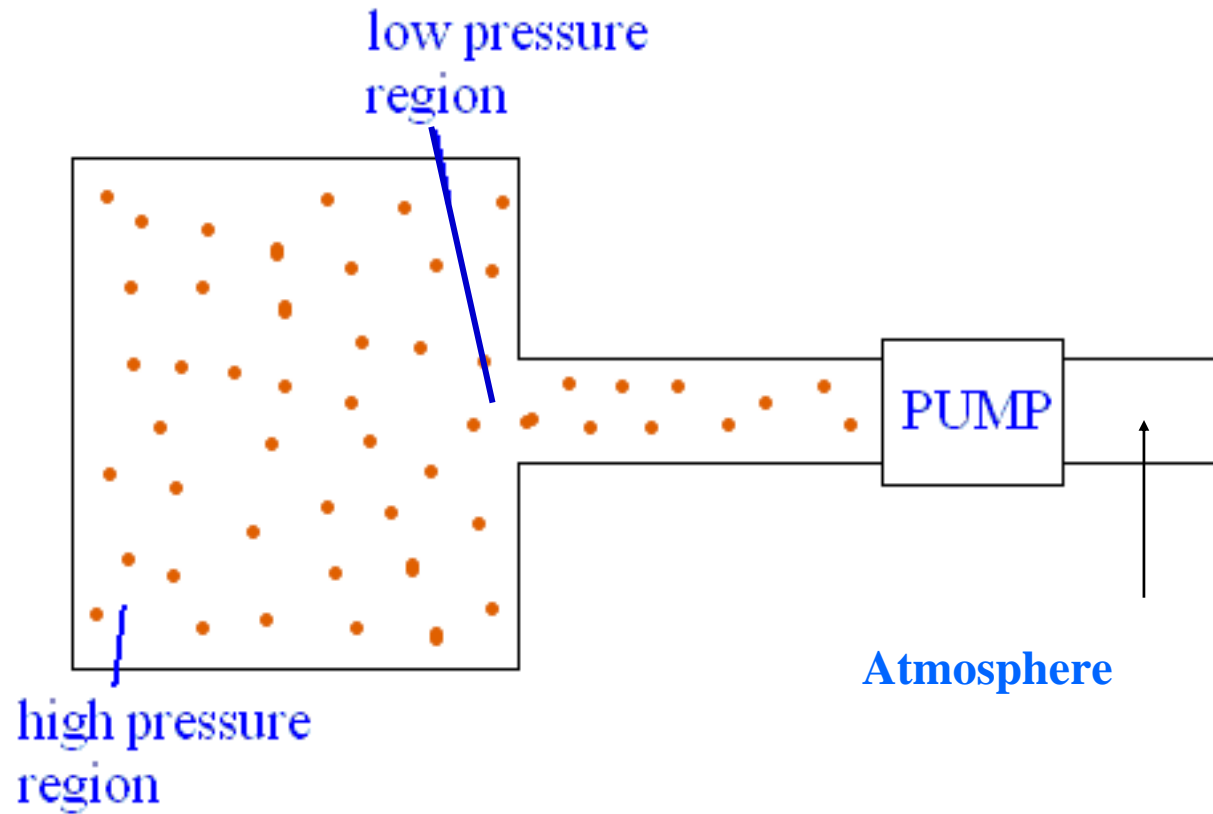
§ 1-3 真空的获得



- 典型的真空系统包括：真空室 (Chamber), 真空泵 (Vacuum Pump), 控制系统 (Control system), 真空计 (Vacuum Gauge)
- 真空系统的两个重要参数：极限真空（本底真空，Base pressure or Ultimate pressure），抽气速率 (Pumping speed)



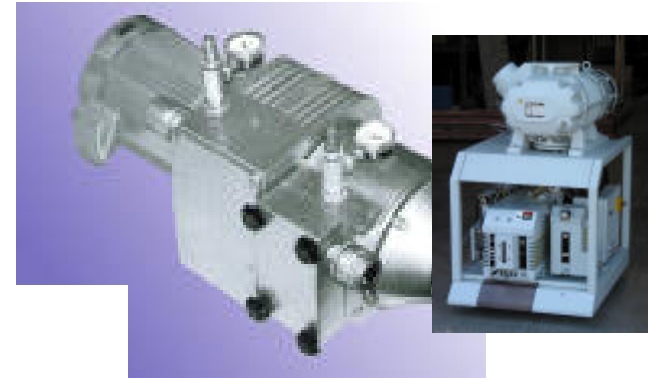
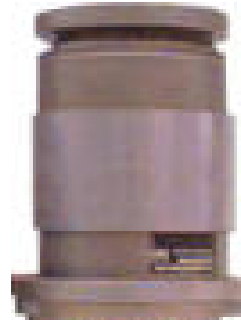
真空泵的工作原理





主要的真空泵

- 油封机械泵、分子泵、罗茨泵
原理：利用机械力压缩
- 油扩散泵
原理：油蒸汽喷射形成压差
- 溅射离子泵、钛升华泵
原理：溅射形成吸气、升华形成吸气
- 冷凝泵
原理：将气体冷凝成液态/冷凝吸附





1. 机械泵（旋片式机械泵）

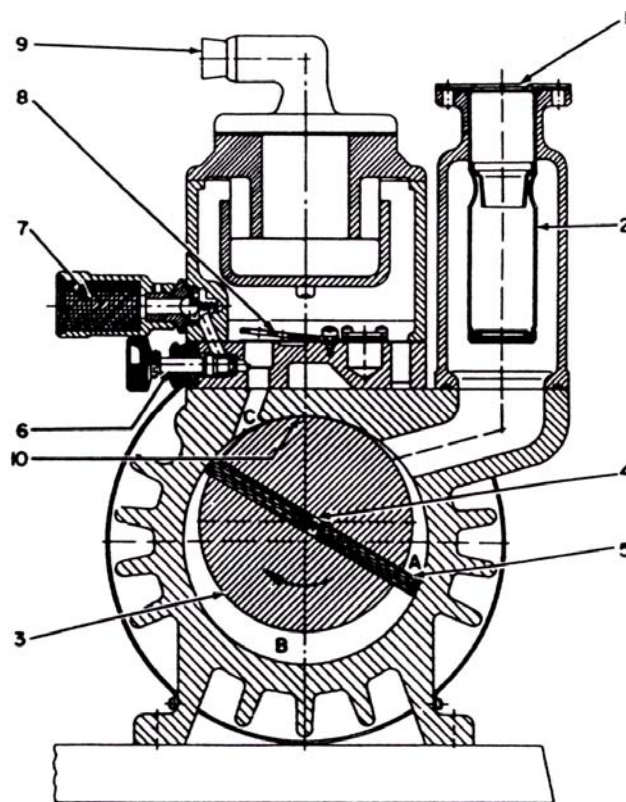
转子偏心地置于定子内，旋片上有弹簧，整个部件浸于机械泵油中，油起润滑和密封作用。

旋片转动一周后

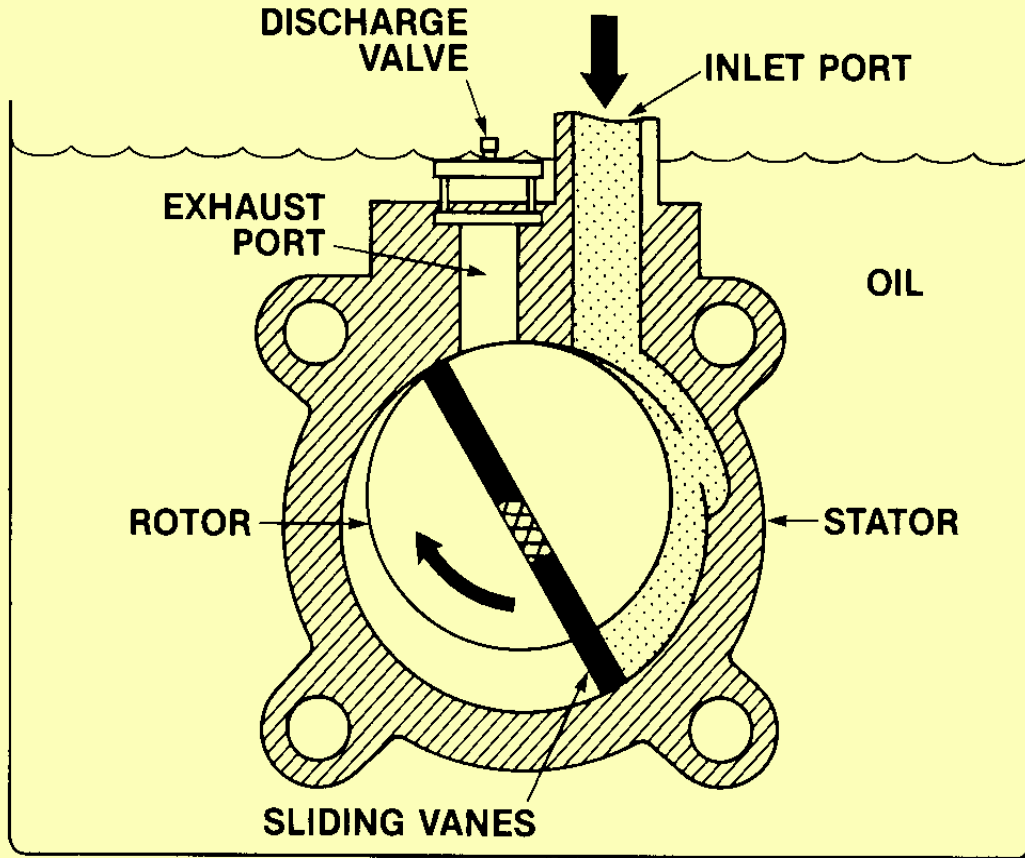
$$P_1 = P_0 \frac{v}{v + \Delta v}$$

经n个循环后

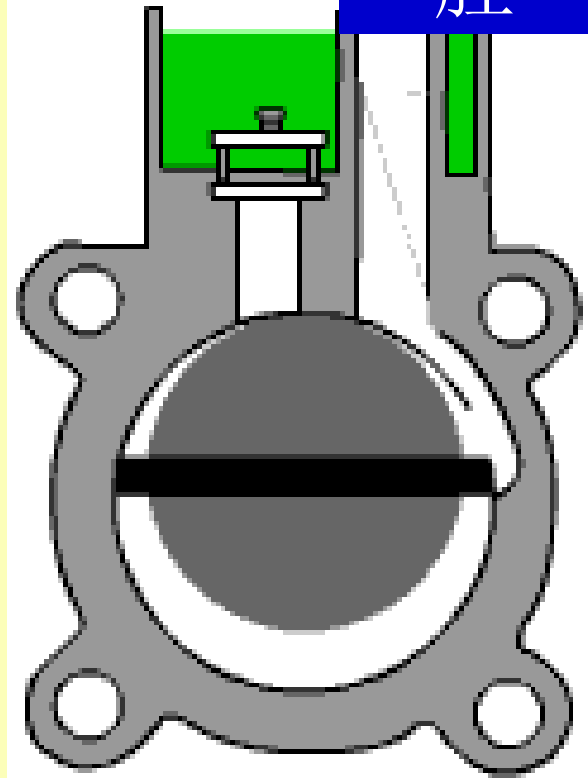
$$P_n = P_0 \left(\frac{v}{v + \Delta v} \right)^n$$



Pump Mechanism



ROTARY OIL-SEALED MECHANICAL PUMP MODULE





P_n不可能趋于零，因为：

A.在出气与转子密封点之间存在着“有害空间”。

B.单等级泵时进气口与排气口压力差大。

C.泵油在高温摩擦下，裂解形成轻馏成份。

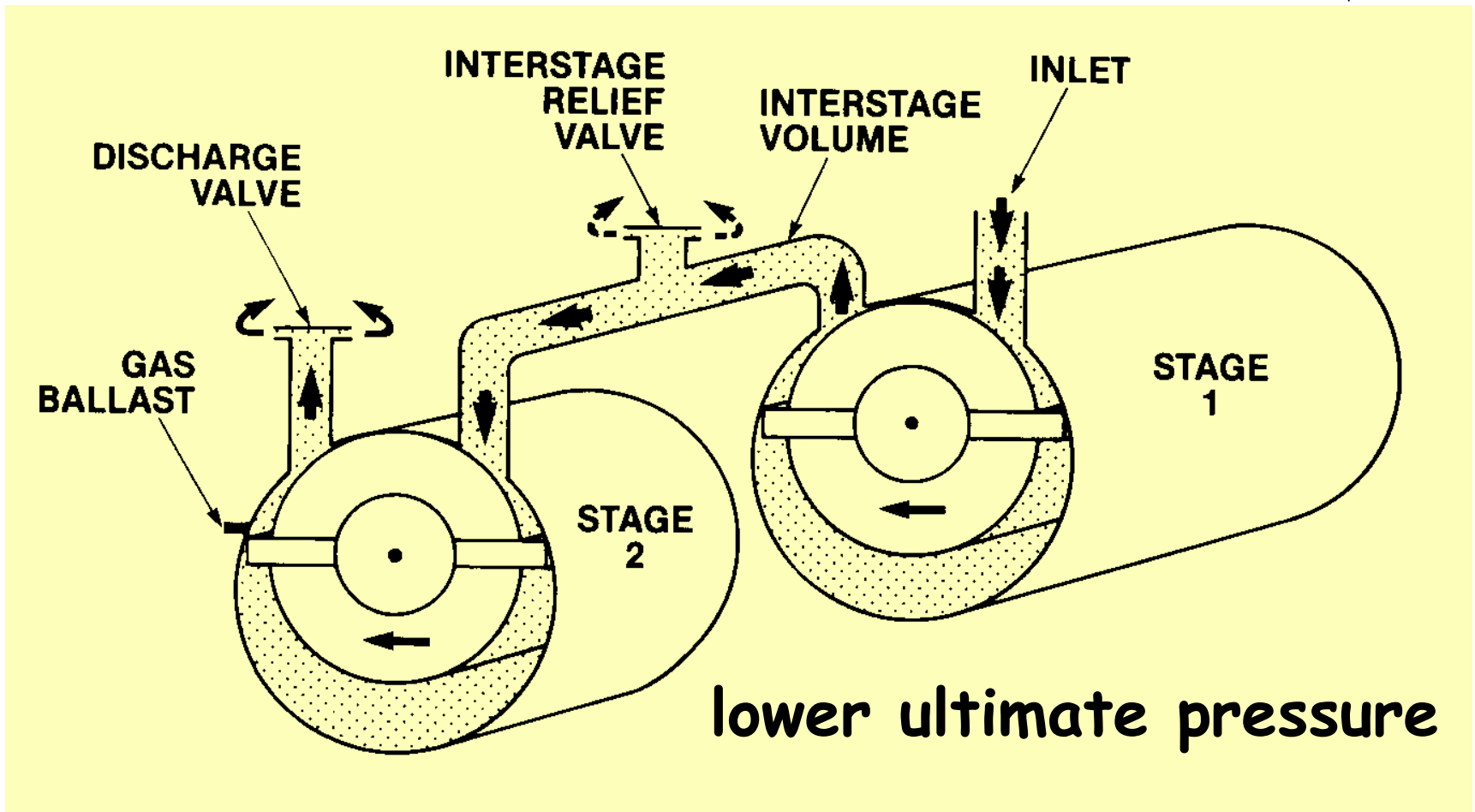
D.水蒸汽凝结，形成悬浊液

气镇阀

采用高温泵油

解决办法是采用双级泵，以一个转子空间的出气口作为另一转子空间的进气口，可使极限真空从**1Pa**→**10⁻²Pa**

How Two stage rotary pump Works

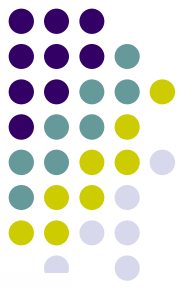




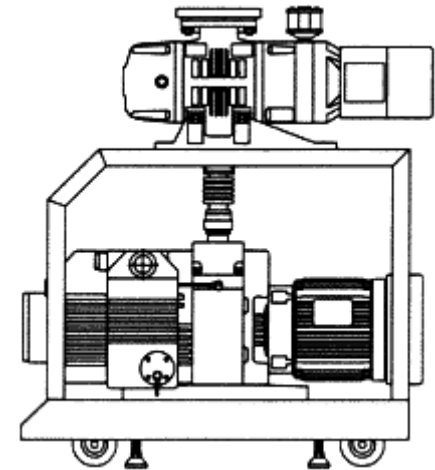
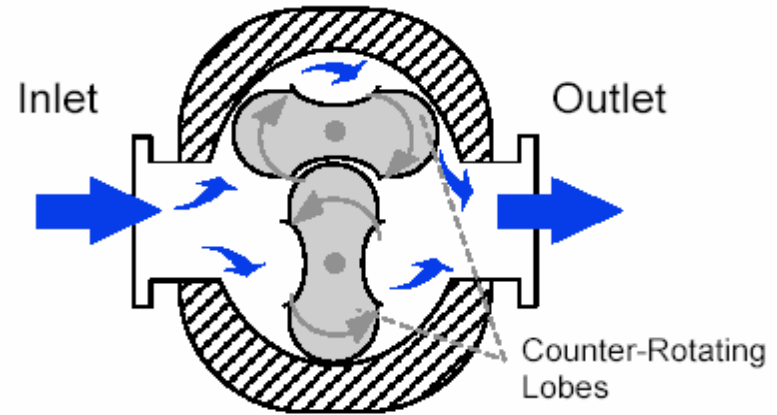
Rotary Pump Disadvantages

- Vibration!
- Oil vapor gets into vacuum system
 - Not UHV compatible
- Subject to wear (mechanical)
- Does not pump condensable gasses well
- Warm
- Exhaust oil

2. Roots--罗茨泵



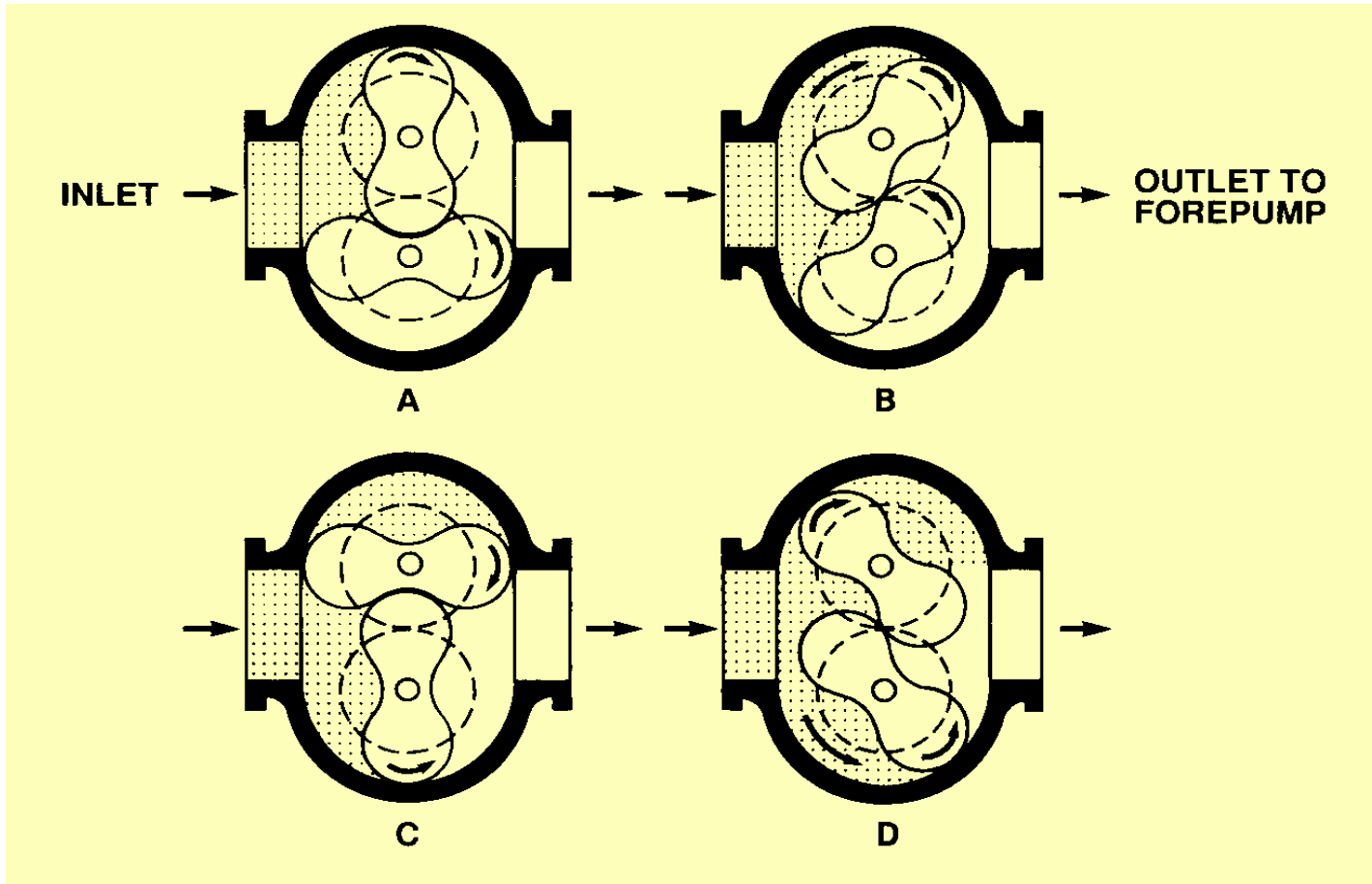
- 两个8字形共轭的转子，转子之间、转子与泵壁之间无油，间隙**0.1mm**高速转动：可达**3000**转/分，抽气时无压缩，工作原理：容积泵+分子泵。
- 机械增压泵



Pump/Blower Packages³⁷



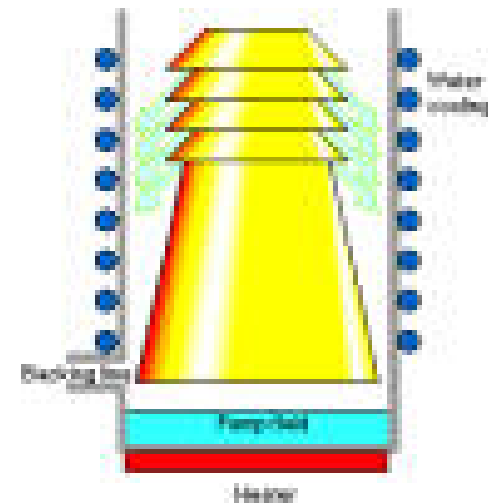
Blower/Booster Pump



3. 扩散泵

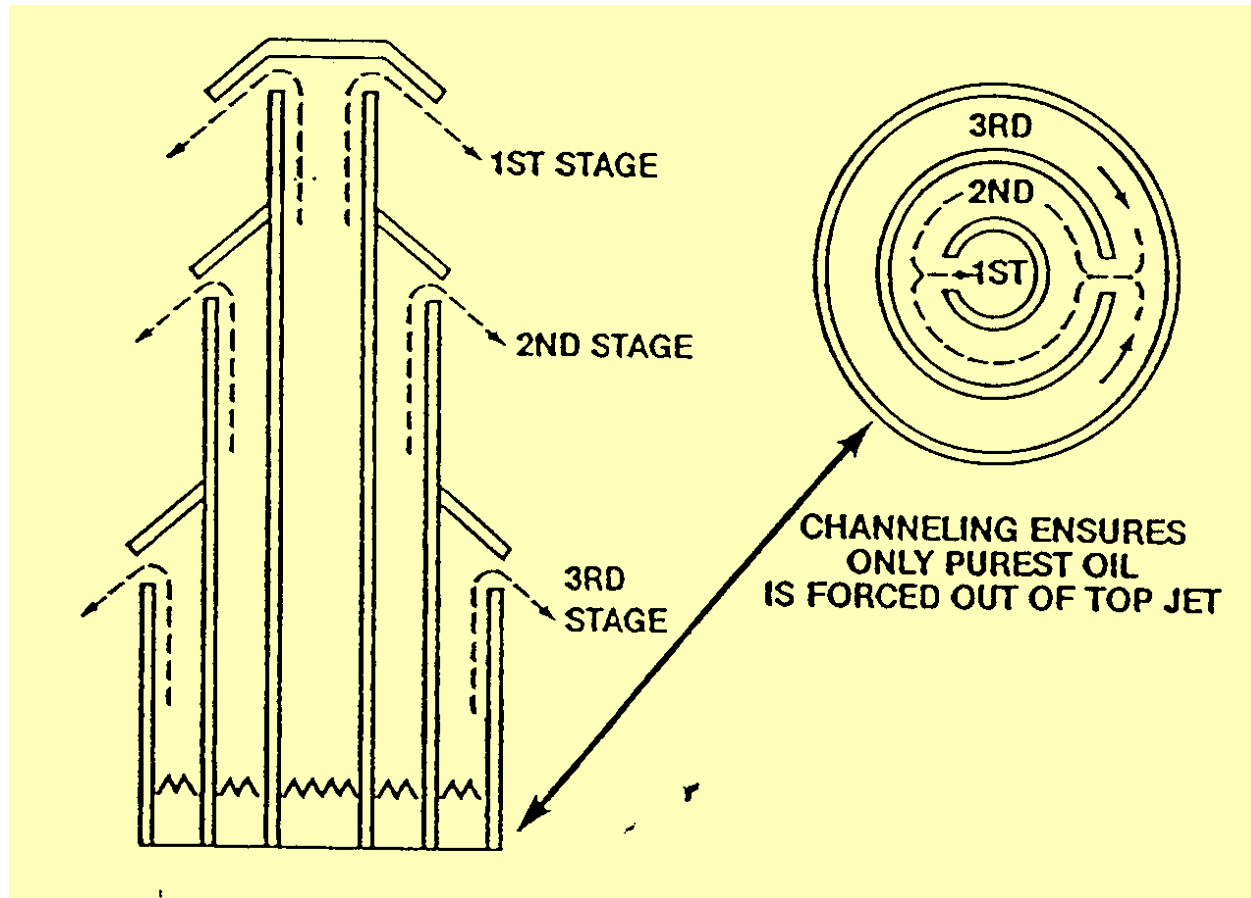


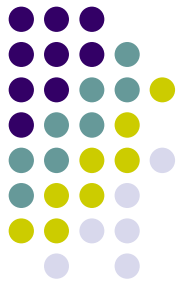
扩散泵油被加热后沿喷嘴向下喷射，速度可达**200m/s**，由空气动力学原理与进气口形成压力差，使气体向下扩散而被抽走，油蒸汽水冷后重新利用。



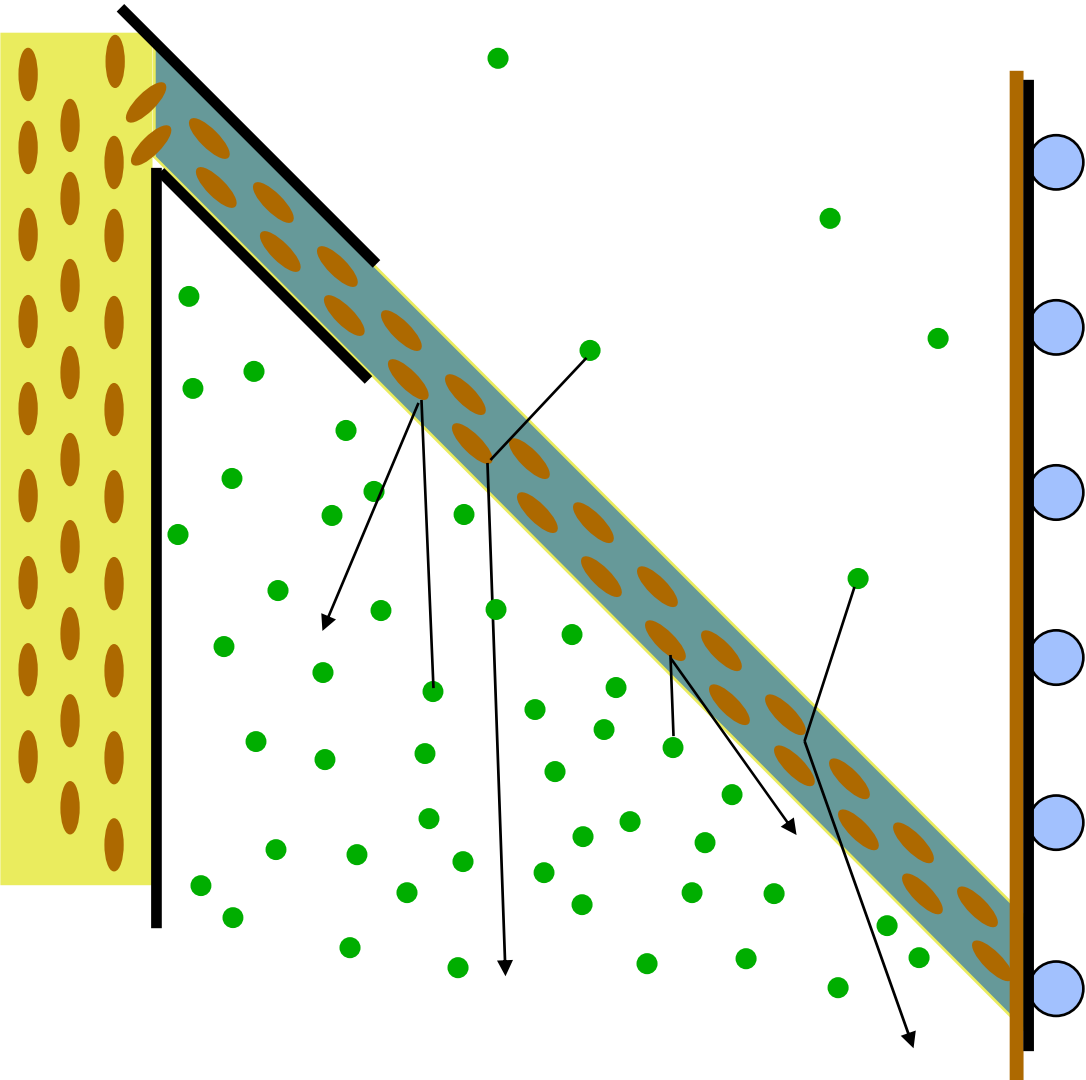


扩散泵工作原理



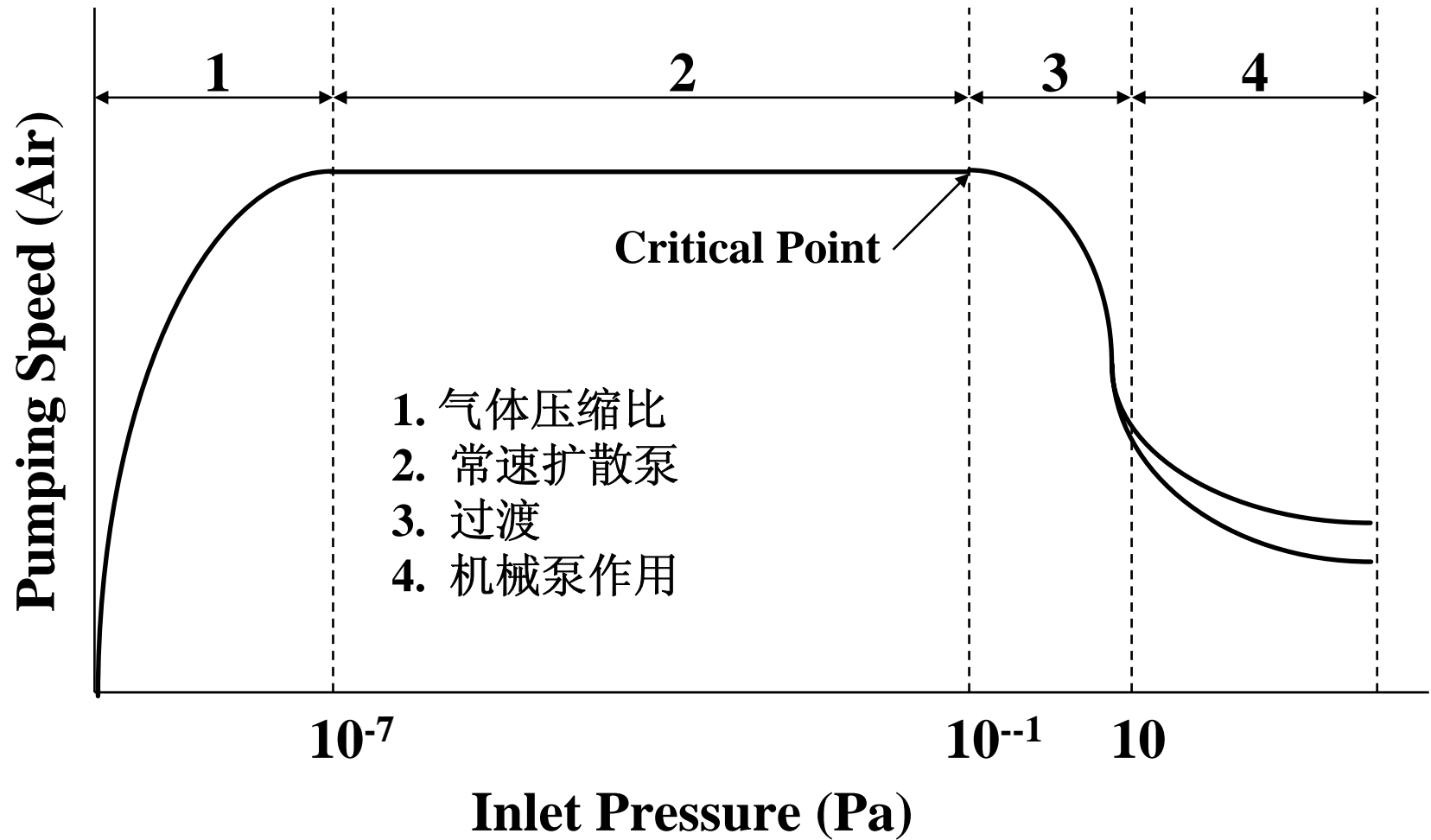


How the Pump Works





抽气速率



4. 分子泵



“Clean, Lean Vacuum Machine”

External picture & size.



Balzers, 1992



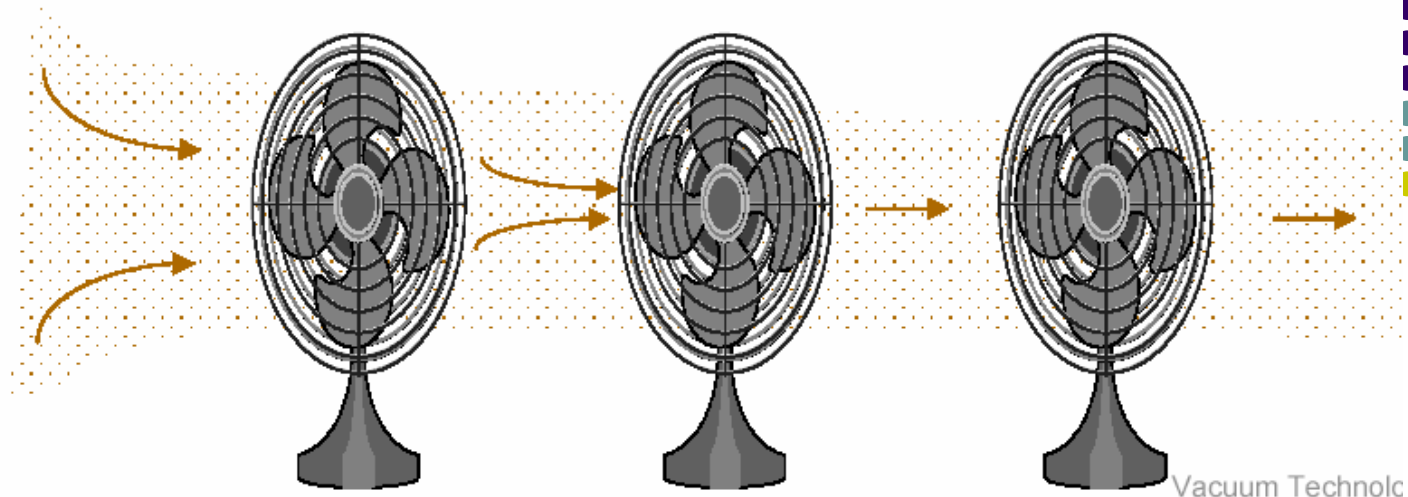
Leybold M2000, 1999



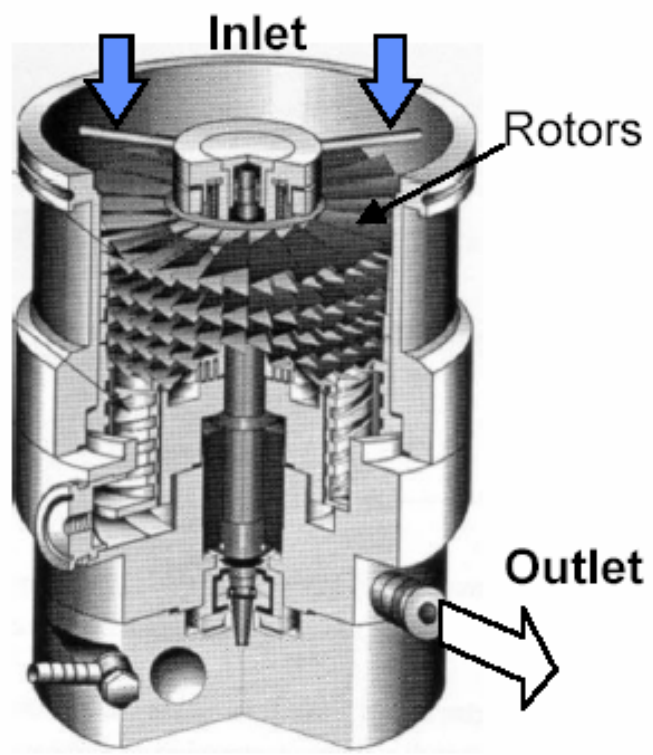
Turbo's

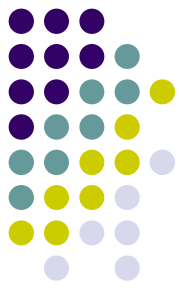


開發した人工心臓用小型ポンプ
Small size centrifugal blood pump developed for artificial hearts



Vacuum Technolc



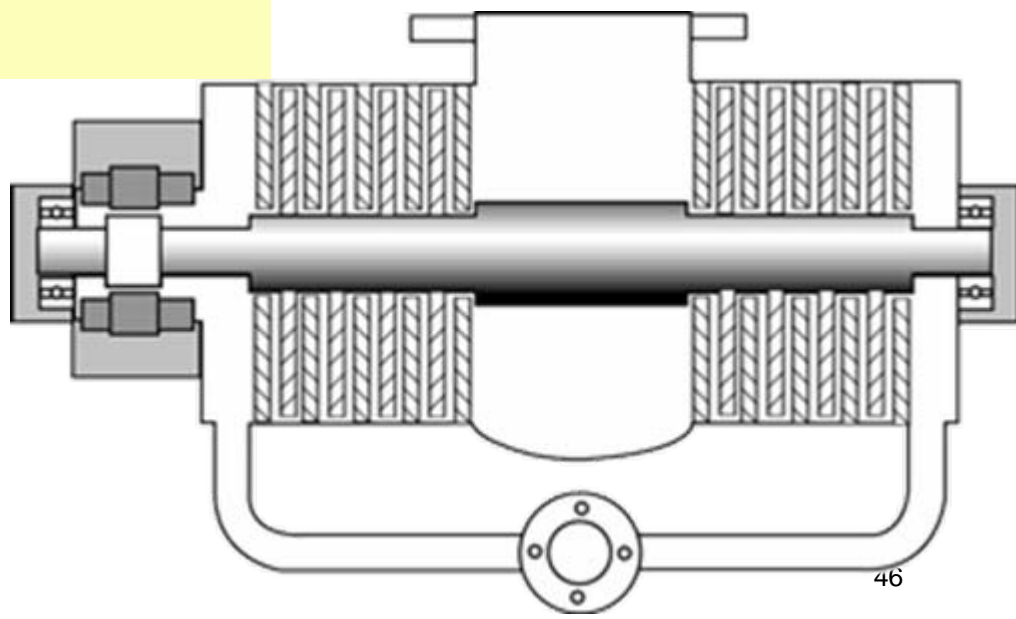
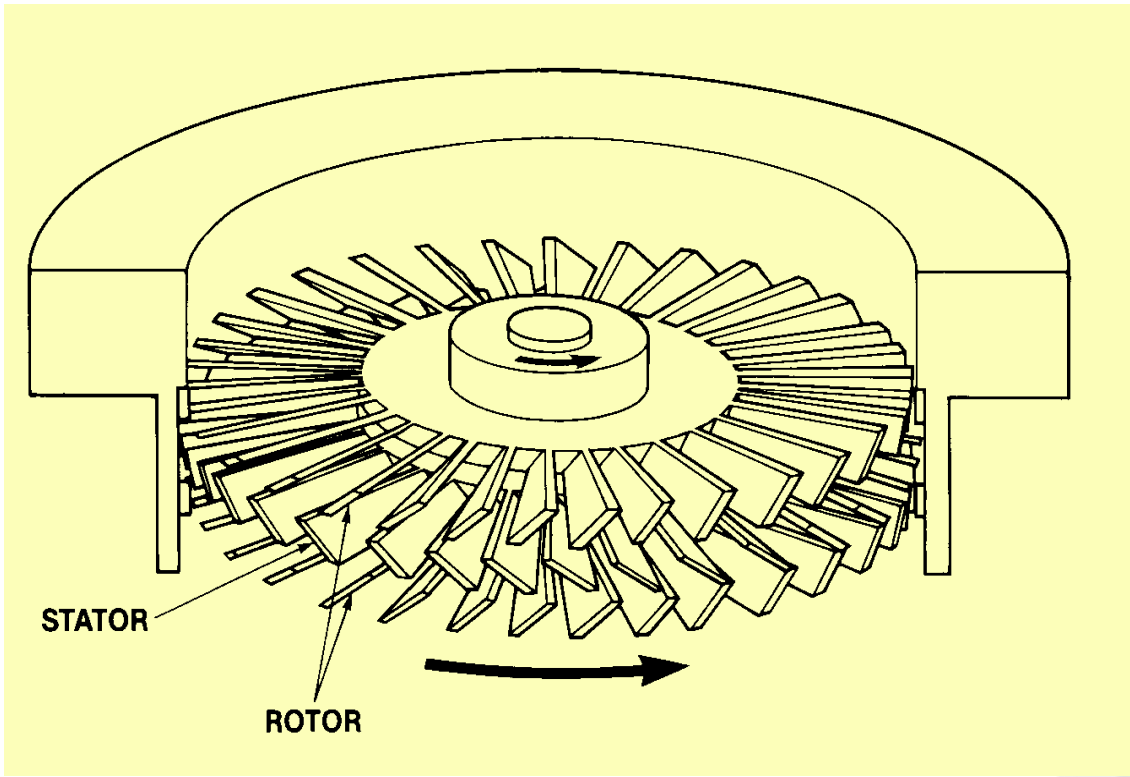
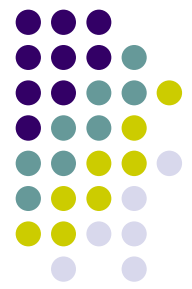


- 气体随转子作圆周运动，获得离心力，与转子上页碰撞，按余弦定律散射，获得速度，后与定子下交碰撞，再获向下速度分量。

条件：（1）起始工作气压小，入大。

常压下，空气 $\lambda = 0.06 \mu\text{m}$ ， 1.3Pa ， $\lambda = 4.4\text{mm}$ 要求 λ 大于叶片间距。

（2）转子叶片线速度与气体分子速度相近分子量大、气体易抽， H_2 难抽 H_2 最可几速率 1557m/s ，极限真空残余气体中。85%为 H_2 。



Turbomolecular Pumps

Advantages

- Clean
 - No oil vapor
- Don't need to warm up/cool down
- High vacuum
- High pumping speed
 - N₂ 170 l/s
 - He 130 l/s
 - H₂ 110 l/s

Disadvantages

- Relatively expensive
- Can't have particles
- Can fail catastrophically (and expensively!)
- Pumping speed varies with gas

5. 钛升华泵



- 加热热丝至足够高温（**1100℃**），钛直接升华，钛沉积在器壁内腔上，形成新鲜钛膜层，在升华和沉积过程中，钛与活性气体结合形成稳定化合物（**TiO**，**TiN**），达到抽气的目的：吸附作用，物理+化学（为主）。

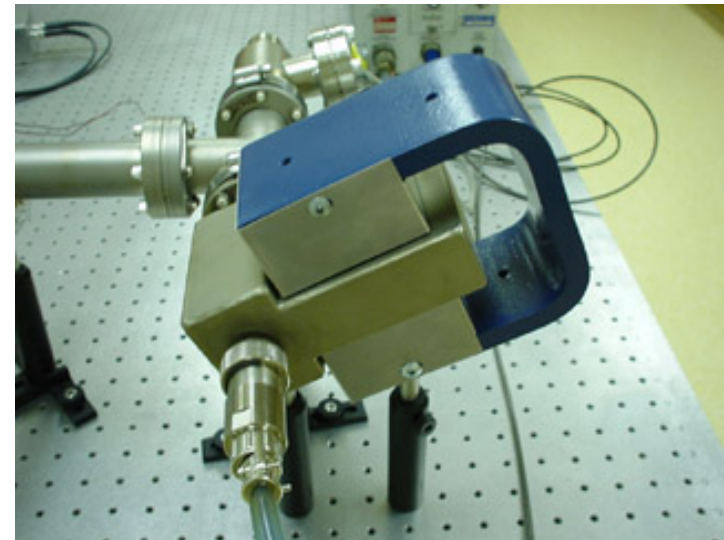
极限真空： **10^{-10} Pa**

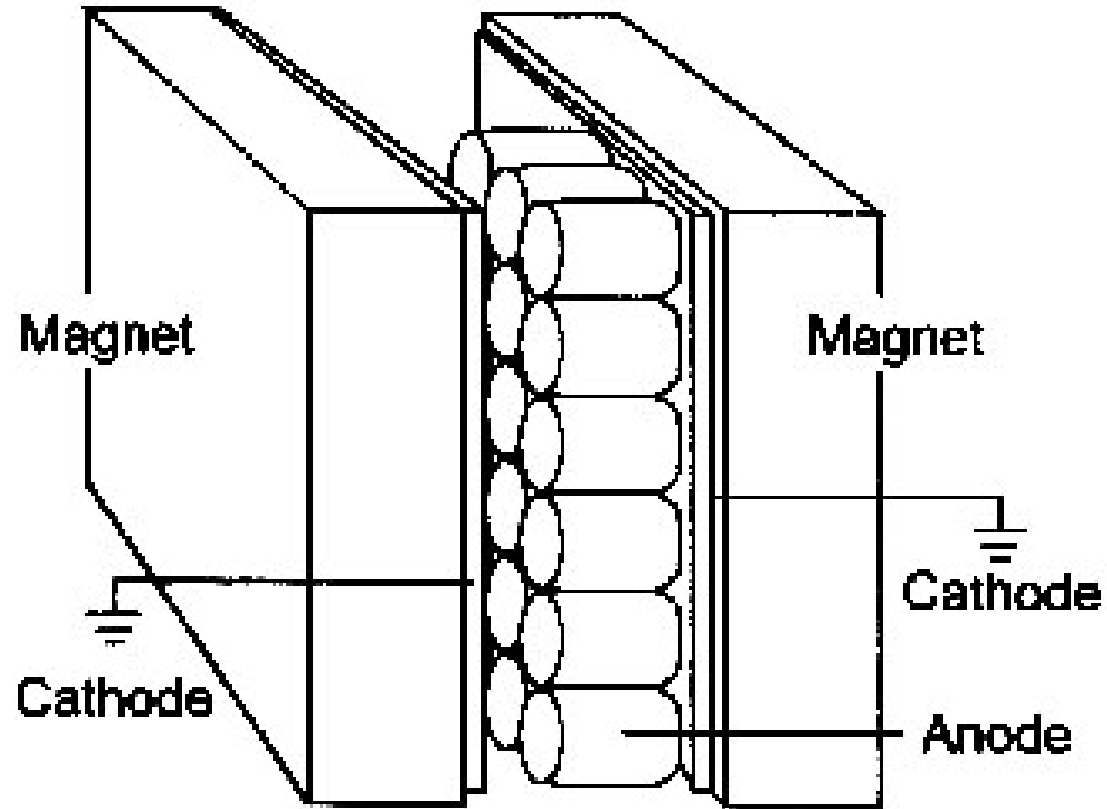
注意：（1）控制升华速率，使钛充分反应，否则无效；（2）吸气面大，抽速高。



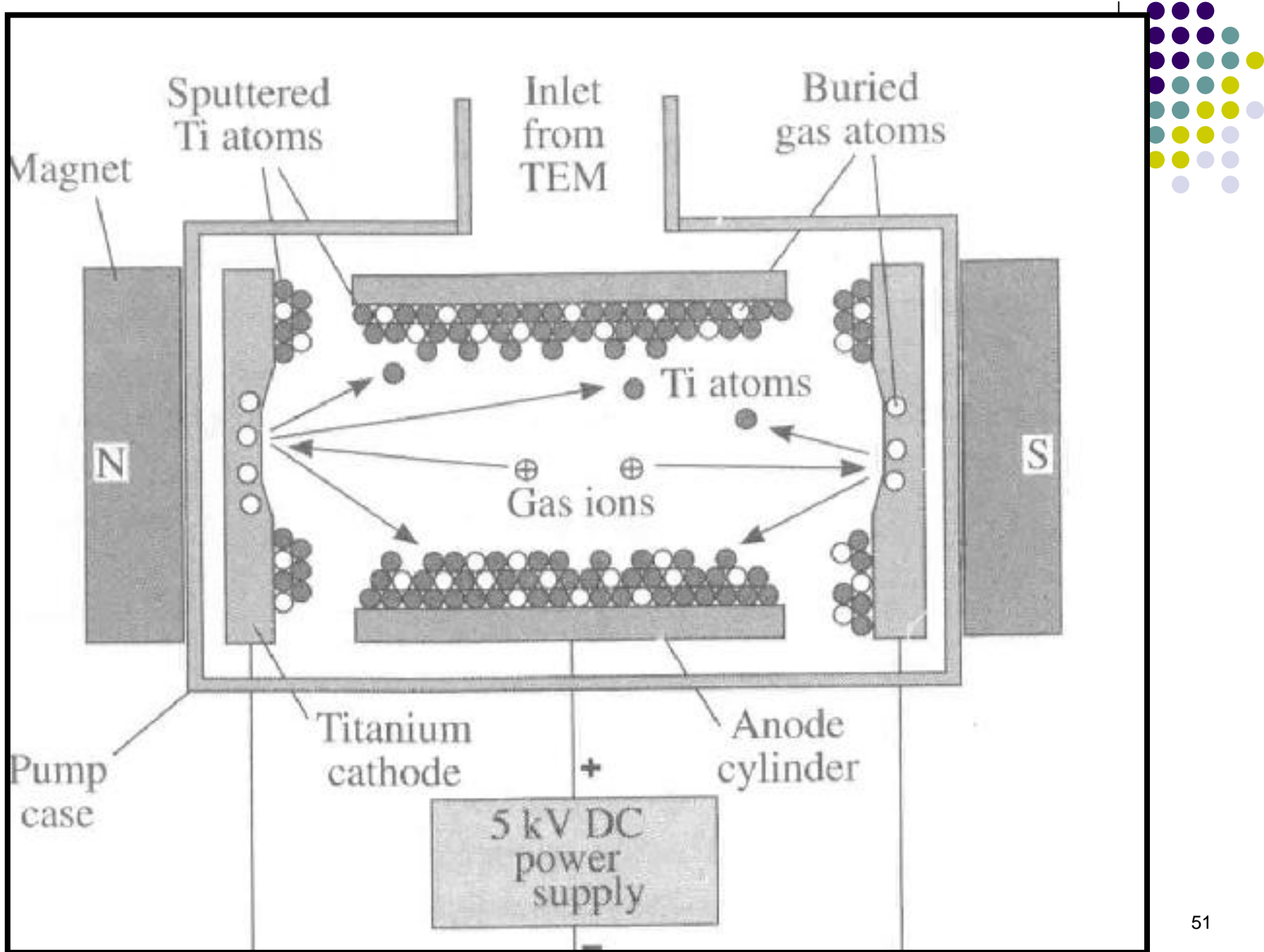
6. 溅射离子泵

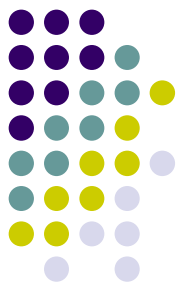
- 阳极为多个不锈钢圆筒或四方格、六方格组成,阴、阳极之间加有高压,在阳极小室里产生放电。
- 特点: 极限真空 10^{-10}Pa , 对油污污染敏感





溅射离子泵的工作前提：先采用抽气泵抽至 10^{-3} Torr。





Ion Pump

Advantages

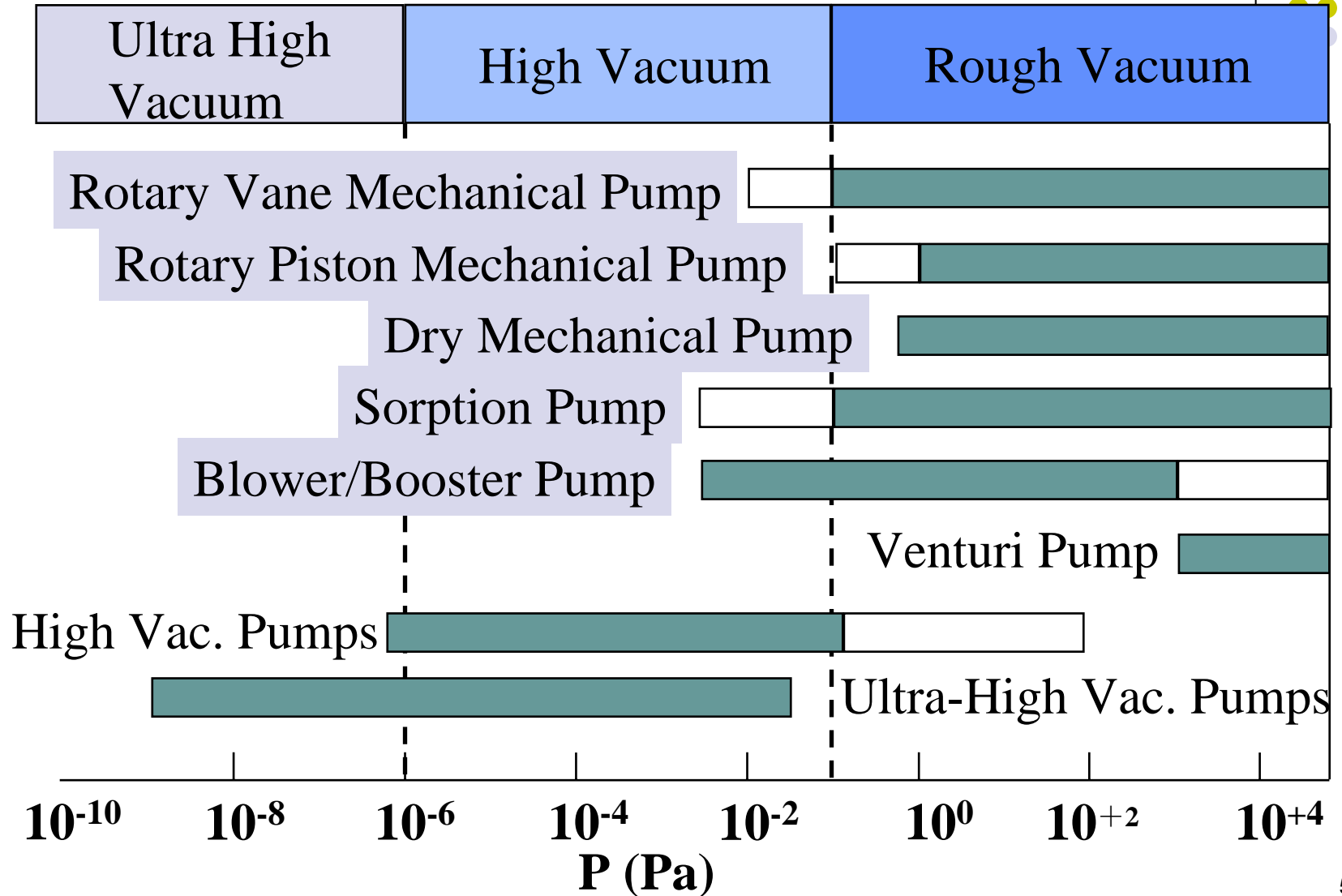
- Clean
 - Oil Free
- No moving parts
- Can easily measure pressure from current

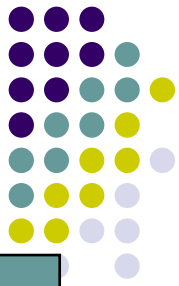
Disadvantages

- “Finicky”
 - Hard to start
 - Low pumping speed at high pressures
 - Need to bake out
- Not very efficient for water
- Low capacity
- Gasses not permanently removed

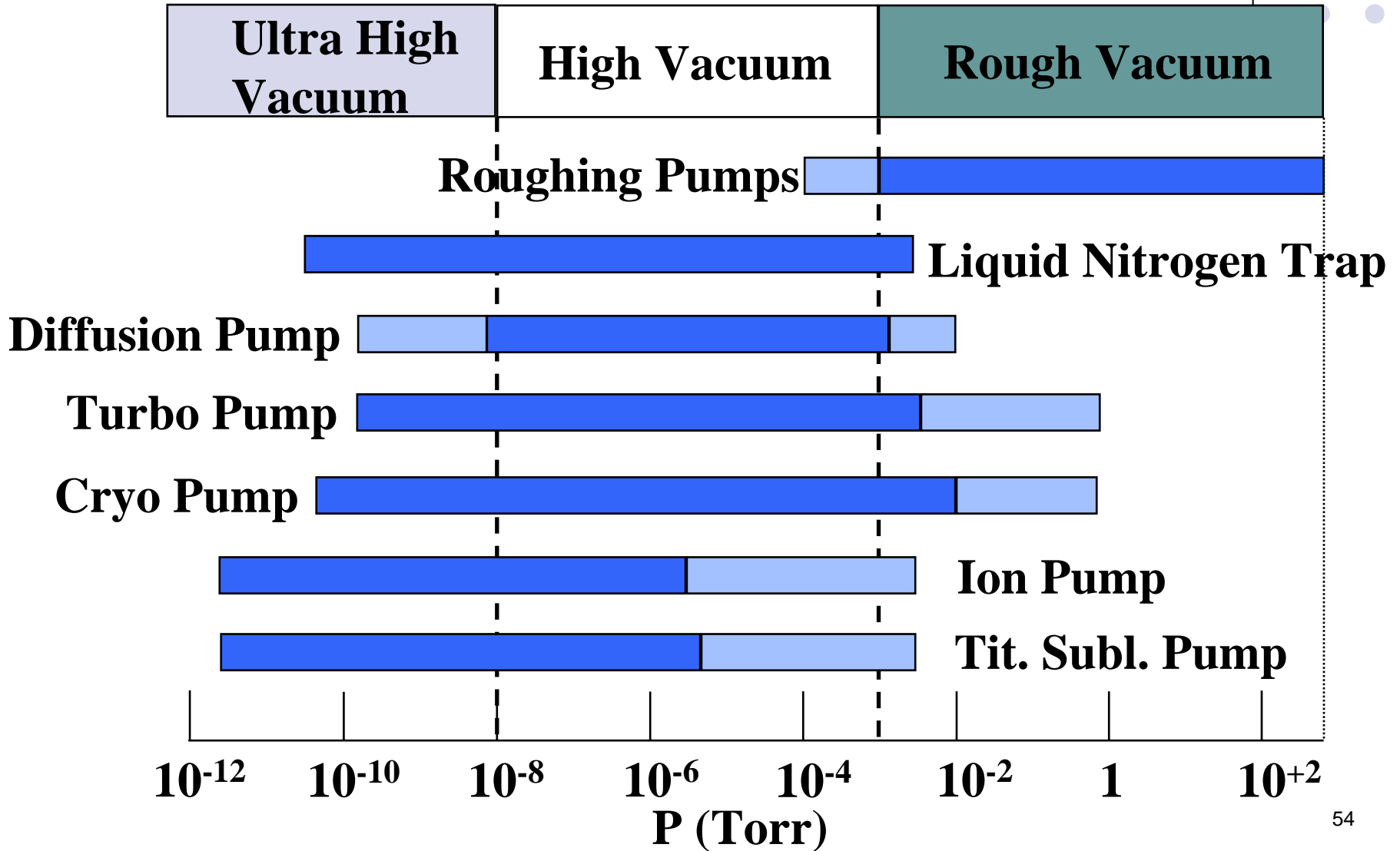


PUMP OPERATING RANGES





PUMP OPERATING RANGES





§ 1-4 真空的测量

几种真空计的工作原理与测量范围

- **U形管压力计**

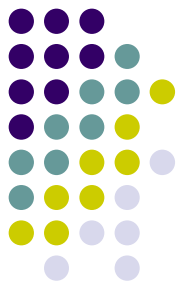
利用大气压与真空压差

测量范围 (**Pa**) $10^5—10^2$

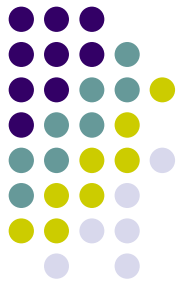
- **电阻真空计、热偶真空计**

利用气体分子热传导

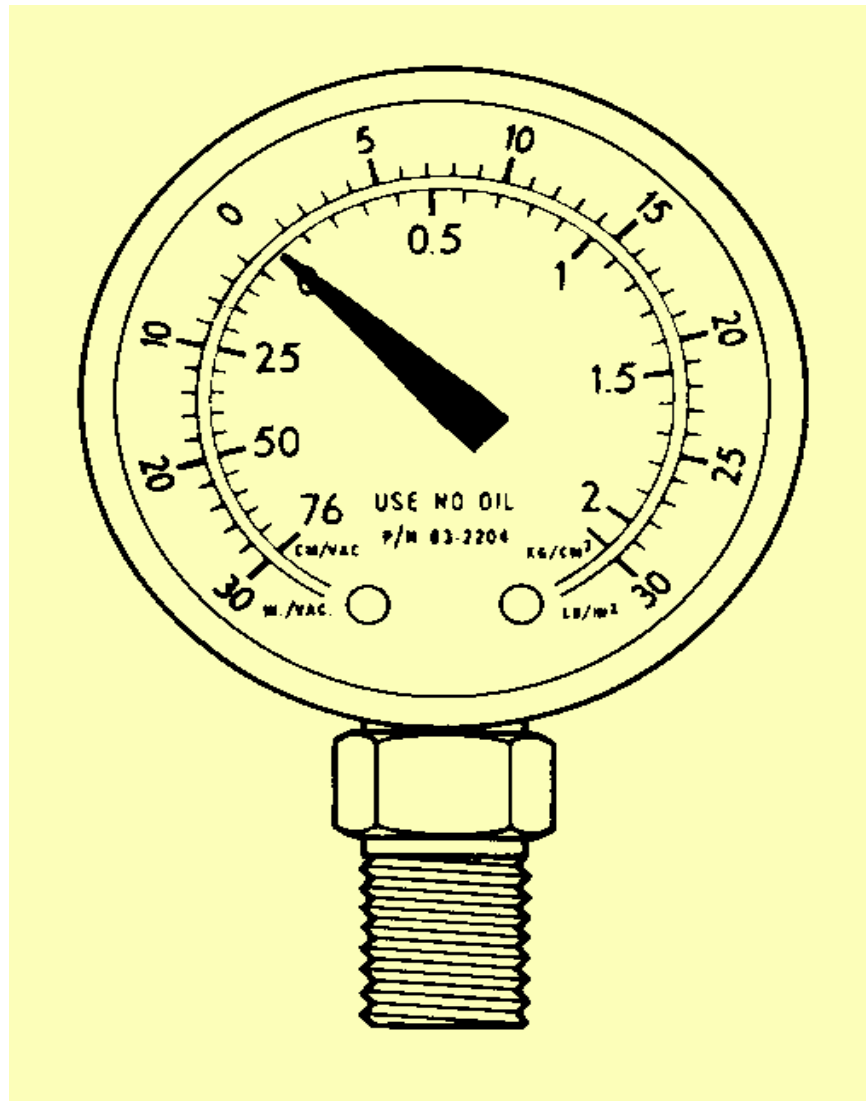
测量范围 (**Pa**) $10^4—10^{-2}$

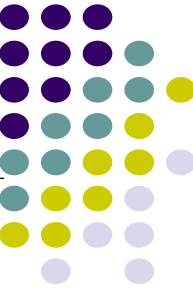


- 热阴极电离真空计、**B-A**型真空计
利用气体电离与压强的关系
测量范围 (**Pa**) $10^{-1}—10^{-6}$ 、 $10^{-1}—10^{-10}$
- 潘宁磁控电离计
利用磁场中电离与压强的关系
测量范围 (**Pa**) $1—10^{-5}$
- 气体放电管
利用气体放电与压强的关系
测量范围 (**Pa**) $10^3—1$



1. Bourdon Gauge





2. Heat Transfer Gauges

Thermocouple gauge and Pirani Gauge

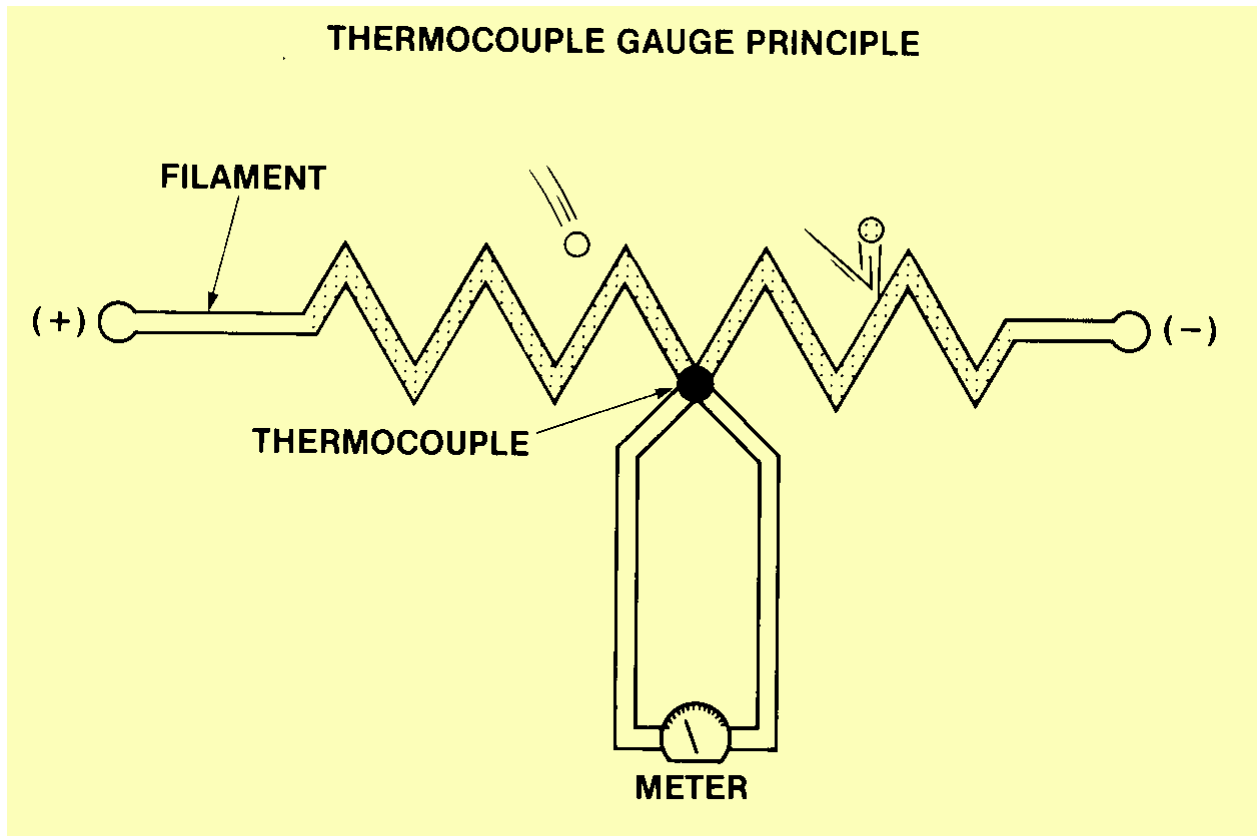


热偶真空计

在低气压下，气体传导的热量与压强成正比，对一热丝进行加热，在平衡时其温度应恒定，用热电偶测量热线温度的变化，即可知压强的变化，若测量热丝电阻值的变化，即为热阻真空计。

$$Q=Q_1 \text{辐射} + Q_2 \text{传导} + Q_3 \text{气体分子带走热量}$$

How the gauge works



热导规对不同气体的灵敏度



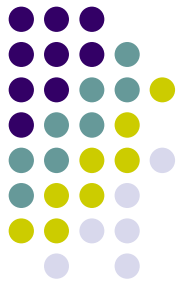
| 气体或蒸气 | S_r | 气体或蒸气 | S_r |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 空气 | 1 | 一氧化碳 | 0.97 |
| 氢 | 0.67 | 二氧化碳 | 0.94 |
| 氮 | 1.12 | 二氧化硫 | 0.77 |
| 氩 | 1.31 | 甲烷 | 0.61 |
| 氙 | 1.56 | 乙炔 | 0.86 |
| 氦 | 2.30 | 乙炔 | 0.60 |



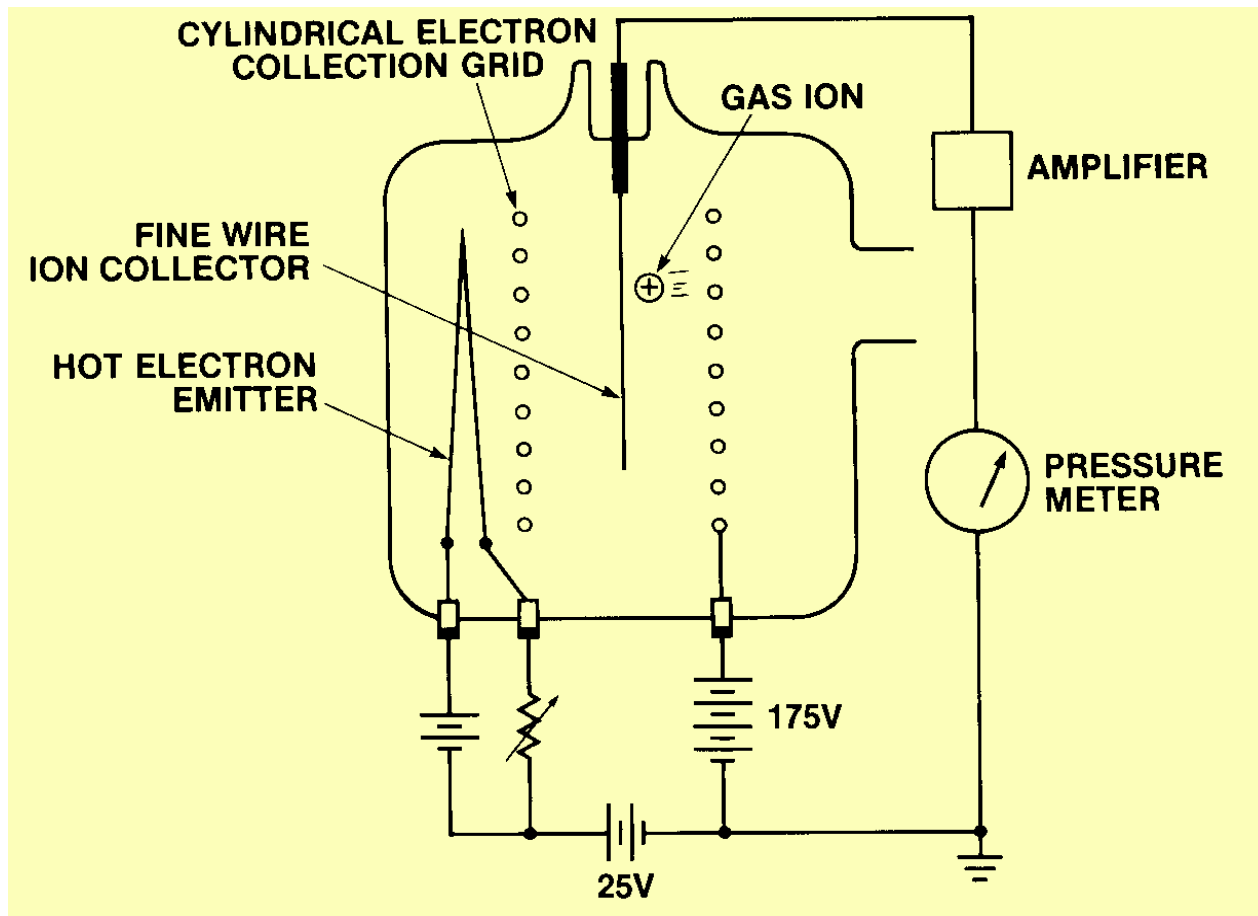
4. 电离真空计

类似于真空三极管，灯丝发射电子使气体电离，气体分子电离的多少与气体分子密度成正比，即与压强成正比，收集极收集离子数的多少，即可知压强 P 的大小。

注意：不可在高气压下使用，此时离子电流过大，将烧毁真空计。



Ionization current is the measure of vacuum



电离规对不同气体的相对灵敏度

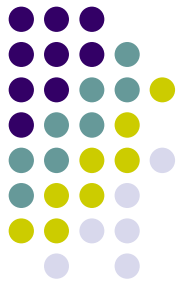


气体 对N₂相对灵敏度S_r

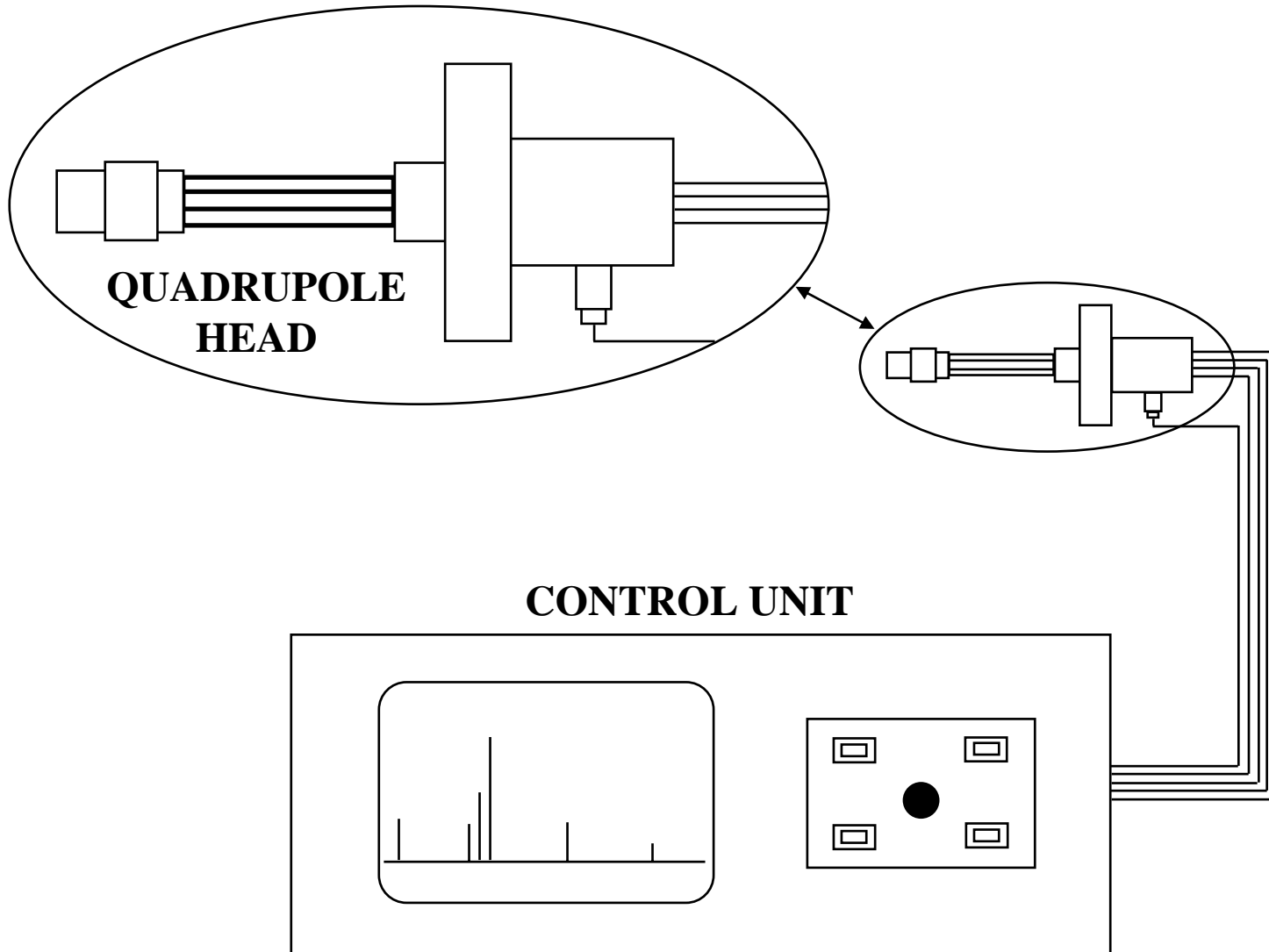
| | |
|----------------|------|
| H ₂ | 0.46 |
| He | 0.17 |
| Ne | 0.25 |
| Ar | 1.31 |
| Kr | 1.98 |
| Xe | 2.71 |
| N ₂ | 1.0 |
| O ₂ | 0.95 |
| CO | 1.11 |

气体 对N₂相对灵敏度S_r

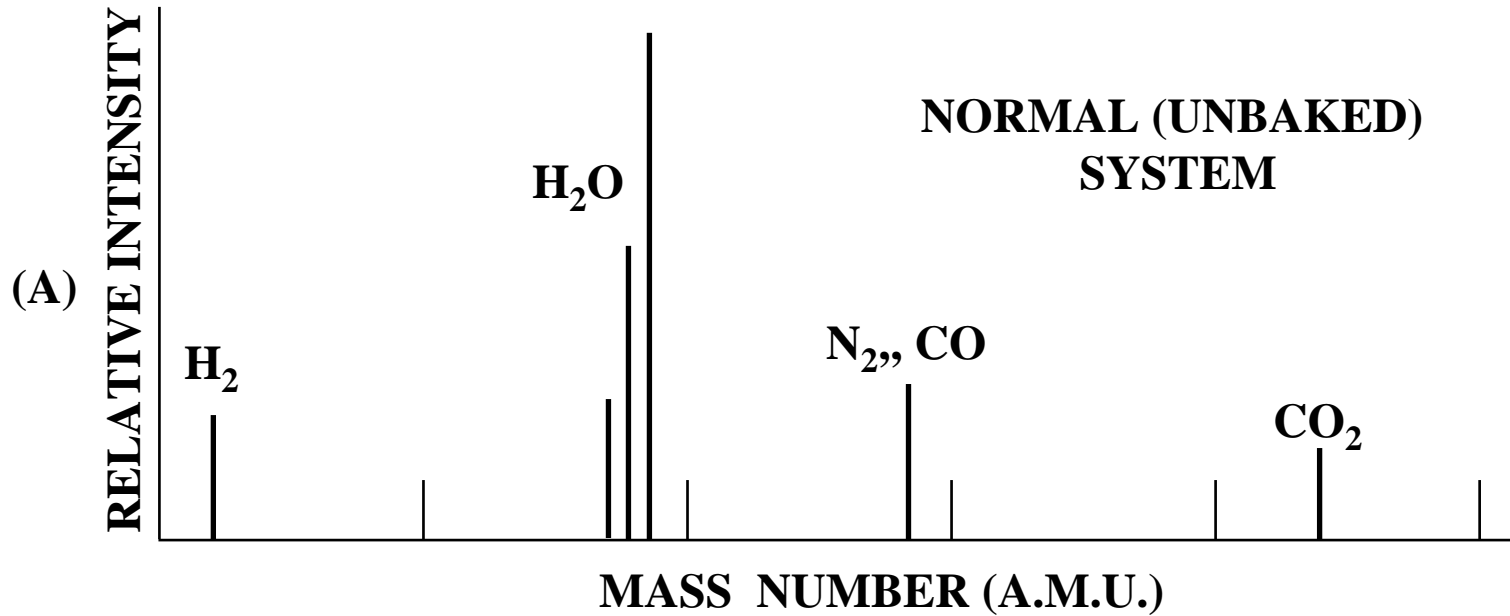
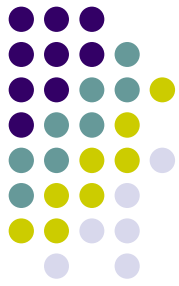
| | |
|------------------|------|
| CO ₂ | 1.53 |
| 干燥空气 | 1.0 |
| H ₂ O | 0.9 |
| Hg | 3.4 |
| 扩散泵油气 | 9-13 |
| HCl | 0.38 |
| CH ₄ | 1.26 |
| CCl ₄ | 0.70 |



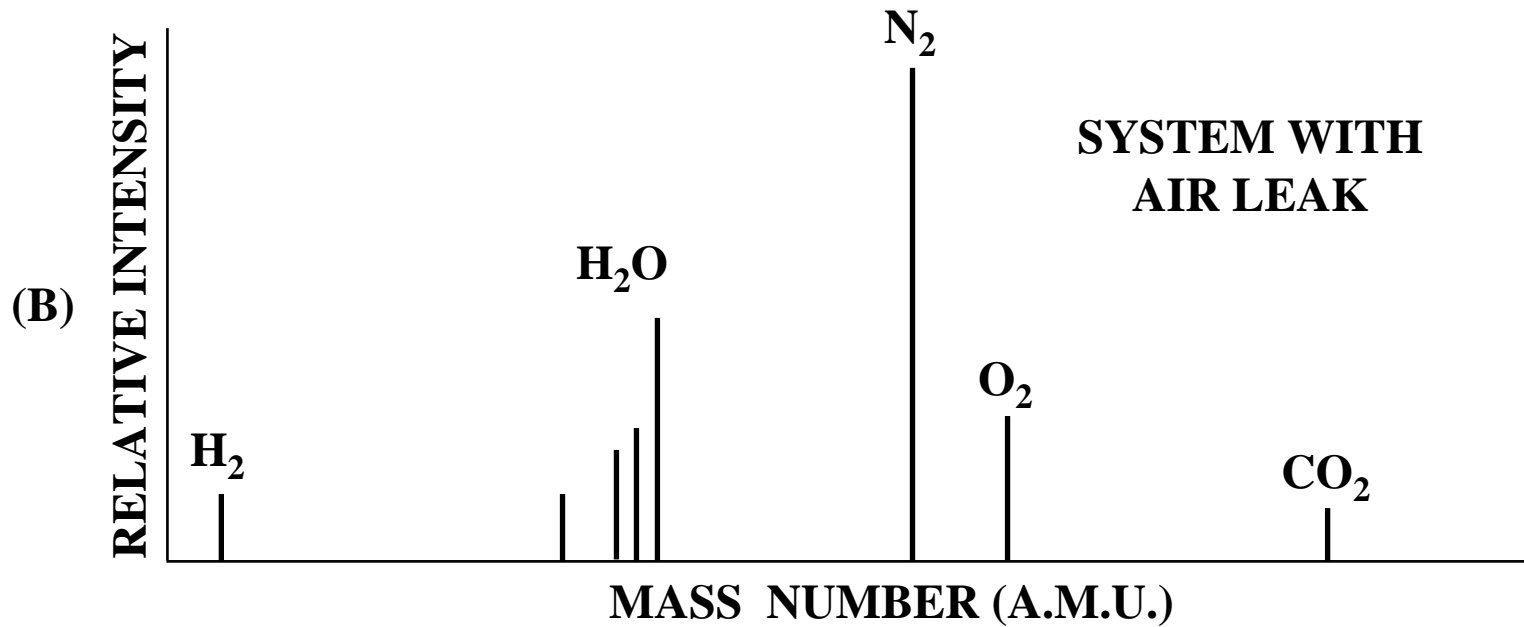
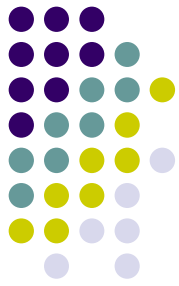
4. 残气分析器



RGAS SPECTRUM



RGAS SPECTRUM



5. 温度对压力测试准确性的影响



两连通容器的压力：

1. 低真空：粘滞流情况，平衡条件是压力相等

$$P_1 = P_2,$$

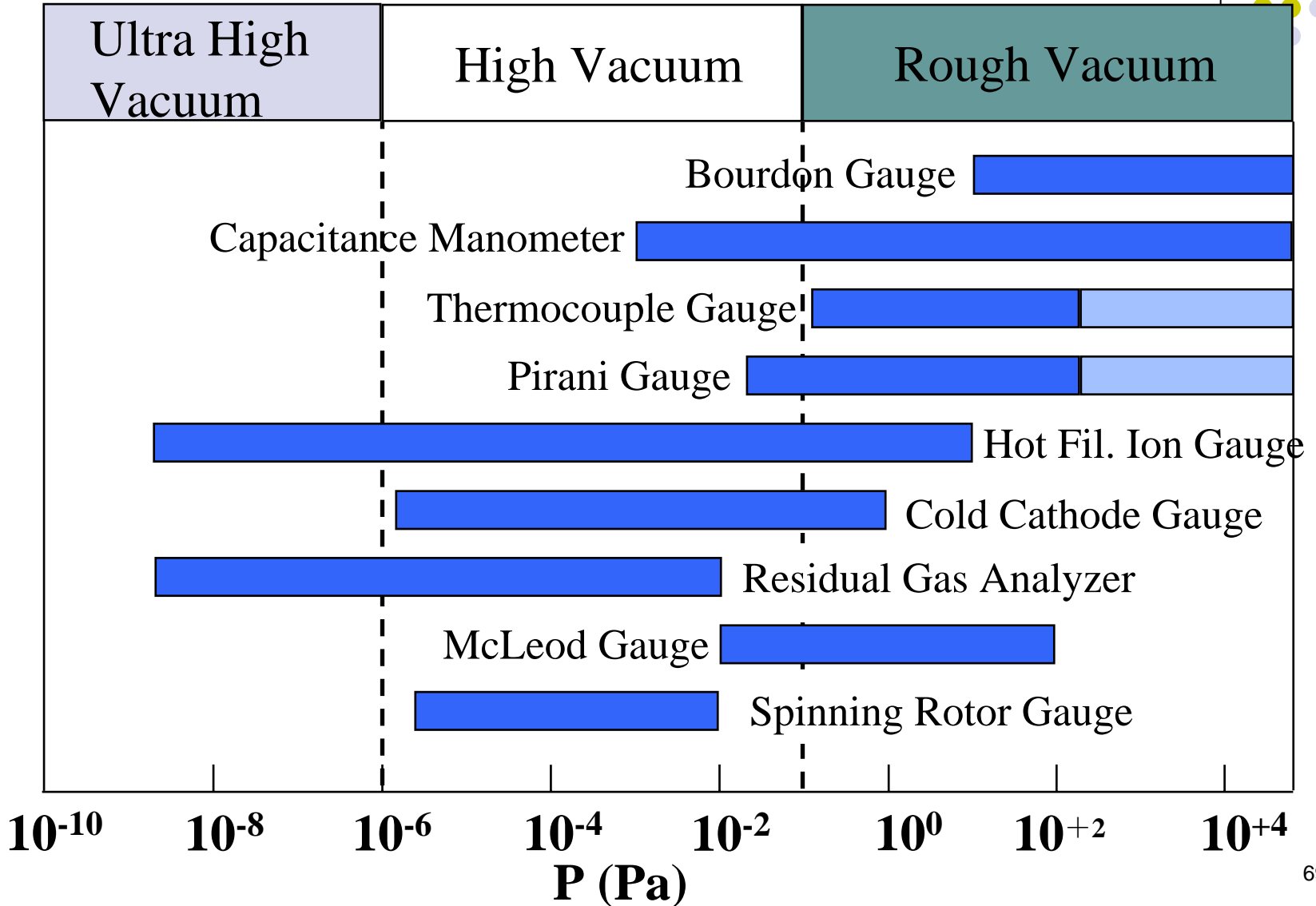
2. 高真空：分子层流情况，平衡条件是流导相等

$$V = \frac{1}{4} n V a = \frac{P}{\sqrt{2\pi m K T}} \quad \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \sqrt{\frac{T_1}{T_2}}$$

例：真空室温度**600°C**，规管温度**25°C**，
测量压力只有真实压力的**58%**。



Gauge Operating Ranges





第一章 作业

- 1、制备薄膜为什么需要真空环境？
- 2、真空区域的划分？
- 3、如何达到超高真空（ **10^{-6} pa**）？
- 4、各种真空计的工作原理和测量范围？
- 5、气体分子的三种速度及其物理意义？