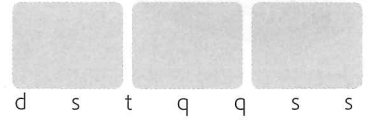


O ENUNCIADO DE TODOS OS PROBLEMAS ENCONTRA-SE NO Texto de F640 de Vácuo, NO SITE DE F-640 (sites.ifi.unicamp.br/labvacrio), TAG Material Didático para F640 sem 1-2020.

OS PROBLEMAS NÃO ESTÃO ORDENADOS POR GRAU DE DIFICULDADE

PROBLEMA 5

$$P = \frac{NkT}{V}$$

$$V = 1 \text{ l}$$

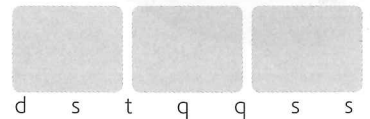
$$N = 4\pi R^2 \times 5 \times 10^{14}$$

$$k = 1,03 \times 10^{-22} \text{ Torf } \text{e}^{-1}$$

$$T = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 = V \quad \therefore R = \left(\frac{3 \times 10^{-3}}{4\pi} \right)^{1/3} = 6,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$P = \frac{4\pi \times 6,2^2 \times 5 \times 10^{14} \times 1,03 \times 10^{-22} \times 300}{1} = 7,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Torf}$$



d s t q q s s

PROBLEMA 6

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = 3,5 \times 10^{22} \frac{P}{[MT]^{1/2}} A \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$P = \frac{NkT}{V} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

Substituindo (2) e (3) em (1):

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = 3,5 \times 10^{22} \frac{kT}{V(MT)^{1/2}} \frac{\pi D^2 N}{4}$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \beta dt \rightarrow \ln N \Big|_{N_i}^{N_f} = \beta t \rightarrow \ln \frac{N_f}{N_i} = \beta t$$

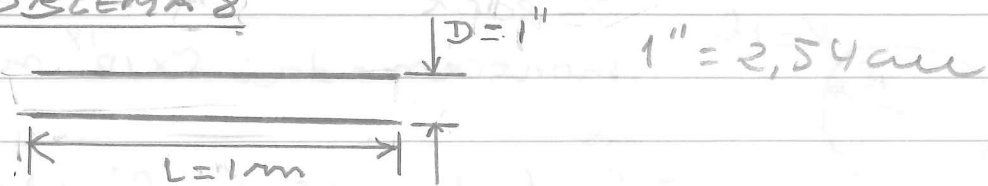
$$\text{Mas } \frac{N_f}{N_i} = \frac{P_f}{P_i} \rightarrow \frac{N_f}{N_i} = 10^{-4}$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln 10^{-4}$$

$$t = \frac{\ln 10^{-4}}{3,5 \times 10^{22} \times 1,03 \times 10^{22} \times 293 \times \pi \times (1,5)^2 / (5 \times (28 \times 293)^{1/2} \times 4)} = 2,23 \text{ s}$$

Problema 8

PROBLEMA 8



Condutância na região molecular para H_2 , N_2 , CO_2 ? ($T = 20^\circ\text{C}$)

$$C = 3,8 \left(\frac{T}{M} \right)^{1/2} \frac{D^3}{L} \quad \text{l/s}$$

Para H_2 :

$$C = 3,8 \left(\frac{293}{2} \right)^{1/2} \frac{(2,54)^3}{100} = 7,5 \text{ l/s}$$

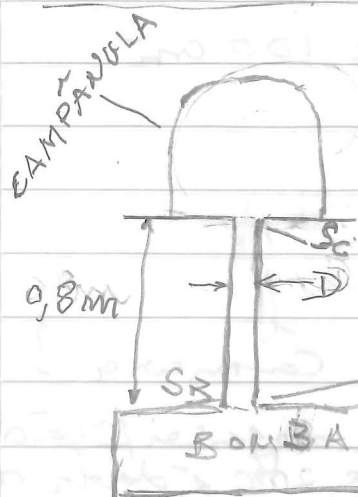
Para N_2 :

$$C = 3,8 \left(\frac{293}{28} \right)^{1/2} \frac{(2,54)^3}{100} = 2 \text{ l/s}$$

Para CO_2 :

$$C = 3,8 \left(\frac{293}{44} \right)^{1/2} \frac{(2,54)^3}{100} = 1,6 \text{ l/s}$$

PROBLEMA 9



~~$$T = 20^\circ\text{C}$$~~

~~$$\text{ar, } T = 20^\circ\text{C}$$~~

$$P = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ Torr}$$

$$S_c = \text{VELOCIDADE NA BOCA DA CAMPANULA}$$

$$S_{\text{BOMBA}} = S_B = 90 \text{ l/s}$$

Calcule S_c para $D = 10 \text{ cm}$ e $D = 1 \text{ cm}$
para o ar ($M = 29 \text{ g}$) a 20°C .

~~$$S_c = \frac{S_B C}{C + S_B}$$~~

~~$$S_c = \frac{S_B C}{C + S_B}$$~~

$$C = 3,8 \left(\frac{T}{M} \right)^{1/2} \frac{D^3}{L}$$

Para $D = 1 \text{ cm}$

$$C = 3,8 \left(\frac{293}{29} \right)^{1/2} \frac{1^3}{80} = 0,15 \text{ l/s}$$

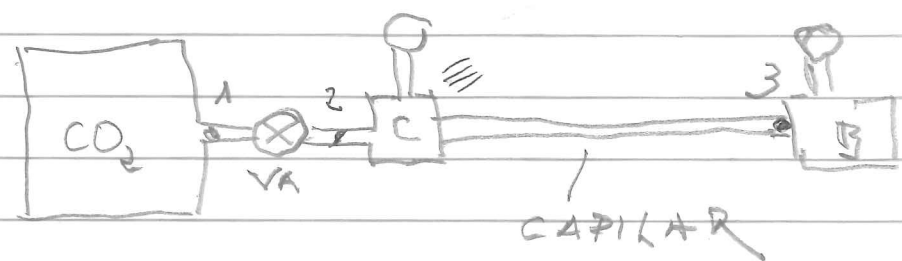
$$S_c = \frac{90 \times 0,15}{90 + 0,15} = 0,15 \text{ l/s}$$

Para $D = 10 \text{ cm}$

$$C = 3,8 \left(\frac{293}{29} \right)^{1/2} \frac{10^3}{80} = 150 \text{ l/s}$$

$$S_c = \frac{90 \times 150}{90 + 150} = 57 \text{ l/s}$$

PROBLEMA 17



$P_e = 5 \text{ Torr}$ $\bar{F} = 0,05 \text{ l s}^{-1}$
 $P_b = 2 \text{ Torr}$
 $P_{CO_2} = 50 \text{ Torr}$

- a) Velocidade de bombeamento da bomba
- b) A condutância do tubo capilar.

Respostas

a) $S = \frac{Q}{P_b}$

Considere os pontos 1, 2 e 3

$$Q = P_1 \left(\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} \right)_1 = P_2 \left(\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} \right)_2 = P_3 \left(\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} \right)_3$$

$P_1 = P_{CO_2} = 50 \text{ Torr}$

$\left(\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} \right)_1 = 0,05 \text{ l/s}$

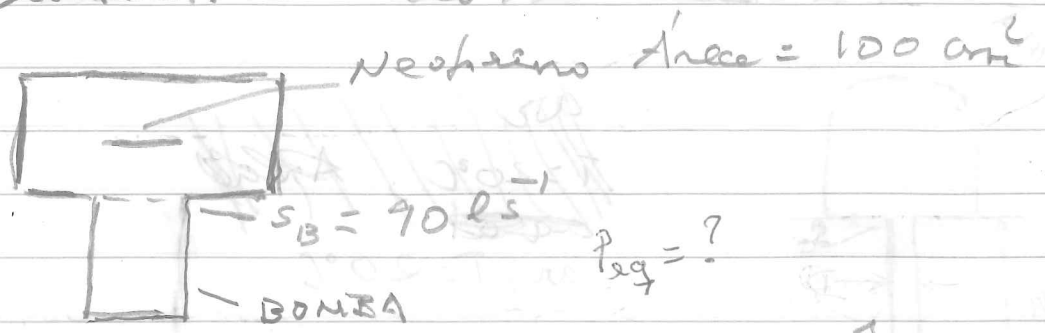
$Q = 50 \times 0,05 = 2,50 \text{ Torr l s}^{-1}$

Logo

$S = \frac{Q}{P_b} \therefore S = \frac{2,50}{2} = 1,25 \text{ l/s}$

b) $C = \frac{Q}{P_e - P_b} \therefore C = \frac{2,5}{5 - 2} = 0,83 \text{ l/s}$

PROBLEMA 19



Pressão de equilíbrio na Câmara?

$$P_{eq} = \frac{Q_D}{S_B}$$

A taxa de degaseificação do neopreno a 20°C é dada na tabela. Não é dada no problema.

degaseificação do neopreno
 taxa de degaseificação = $q_D = 6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Torr l s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

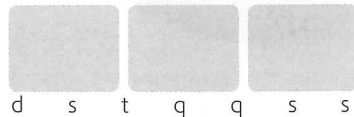
Logo

$$Q_D = \text{taxa} \times \text{area}$$

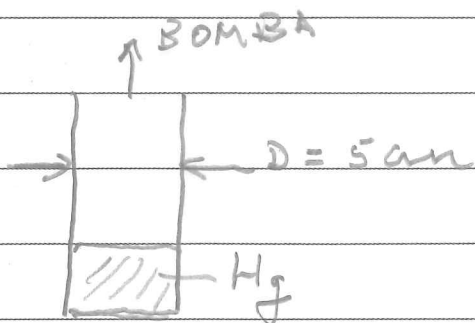
$$= 1 \times 10^6 \times 100 = 1 \times 10^4 \text{ Torr l s}^{-1}$$

Portanto

$$P_{eq} = \frac{1 \times 10^4}{90} = 1,1 \times 10^6 \text{ Torr}$$



d s t q q s s

PROBLEMA 21

- Na temperatura de 20°C
a pressão de vapor do
Hg: $P_v = 5 \times 10^{-3}$ Torr (valor
tirado da tabela).

- Para Hg, $M = 200$ g

- coeficiente de condensa-

ção de vapor de Hg
em Hg líquido é $\alpha = 1$

Pressões de equilíbrio no cilindro

$$P_{eq} = \frac{Q_{evap}}{S}$$

S = velocidade de bomb. da bomba

Q_{evap} = corrente molecular do v.d. à
condensação do Hg.

$$Q_{evap} = RT \frac{dN}{dt} A = (RT) \left(3,5 \times 10^{22} \frac{P_v \times C}{(MT)^{1/2}} \right) A$$

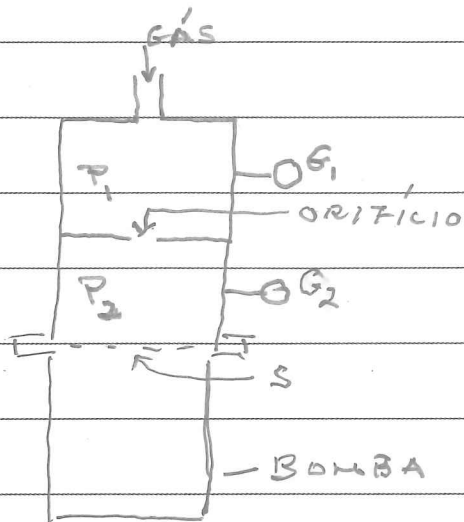
$$A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \equiv \text{área da seção reta do tubo}$$

Aplcação numérica:

$$Q_{evap} = \frac{103 \times 10^{-22} \times 293 \times 3,5 \times 10^{22} \times 5 \times 10^{-3} \times \pi \times 5^2}{(200 \times 293)^{1/2} \times 4}$$

$$= 4,40 \times 10^1 \text{ Torr } \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$P_{eq} = \frac{4,4 \times 10^1}{5} = 8,8 \times 10^0 \text{ Torr}$$

PROBLEMA 30

$S =$ velocidade de bombeamento da bomba.

Condutância do orifício no regime molecular:

$$C = 3,64 \left(\frac{T}{M} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} A \quad (\text{l/s})$$

$$Q = C(P_1 - P_2) \quad \therefore \quad Q = 3,64 \left(\frac{T}{M} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} A (P_1 - P_2)$$

$$Q = PS \quad \therefore \quad S = \frac{Q}{P_2} = \frac{C}{P_2} (P_1 - P_2)$$

Logo

$$S = 3,64 \left(\frac{T}{M} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{P_2}$$

Para N_2 ($M = 28g$):

$$S = 121 \text{ l s}^{-1}$$