EUV SYSTEM WASTE HYDROGEN RECYCLING AND NOBLE GAS RECOVERY

EDWARDS

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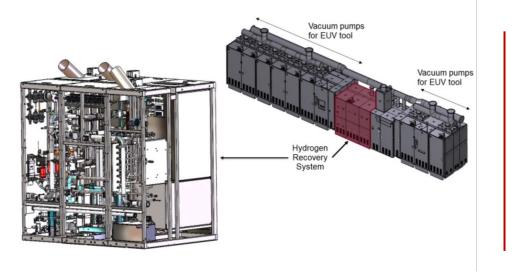


- H₂ recovery system (HRS) integrated into EUV Vacuum pump
- Xenon gas recovery system (XRS) integration
 - Xe gas usage in EUV source and Dry ETCH process
 - approach of recycle methods
 - ROI challenge
- Krypton gas recovery for Dry Etch process
- Summary

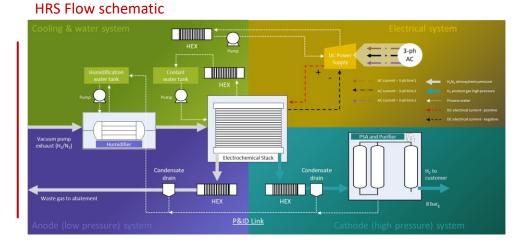


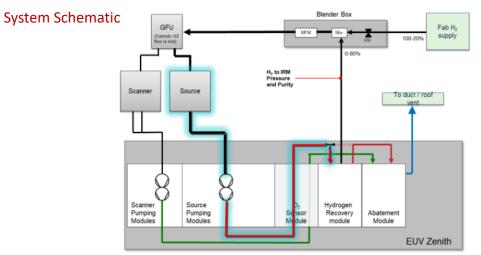
Hydrogen recovery and recycling from EUV Lithography tool

- Hydrogen is used in large quantities in EUV Lithography flow rates and installed base are increasing
- Recycling
 - *Reduces risks from Supply continuity and transportation*
 - Reduces the total energy and carbon footprint of the EUV Lithography process
- Edwards has developed a recycling system to integrate with the Edwards EUV vacuum and abatement system
- Collects hydrogen from Source and delivers hydrogen to exceed the requirements of the leading EUV OEM
 - Used in Source and Scanner

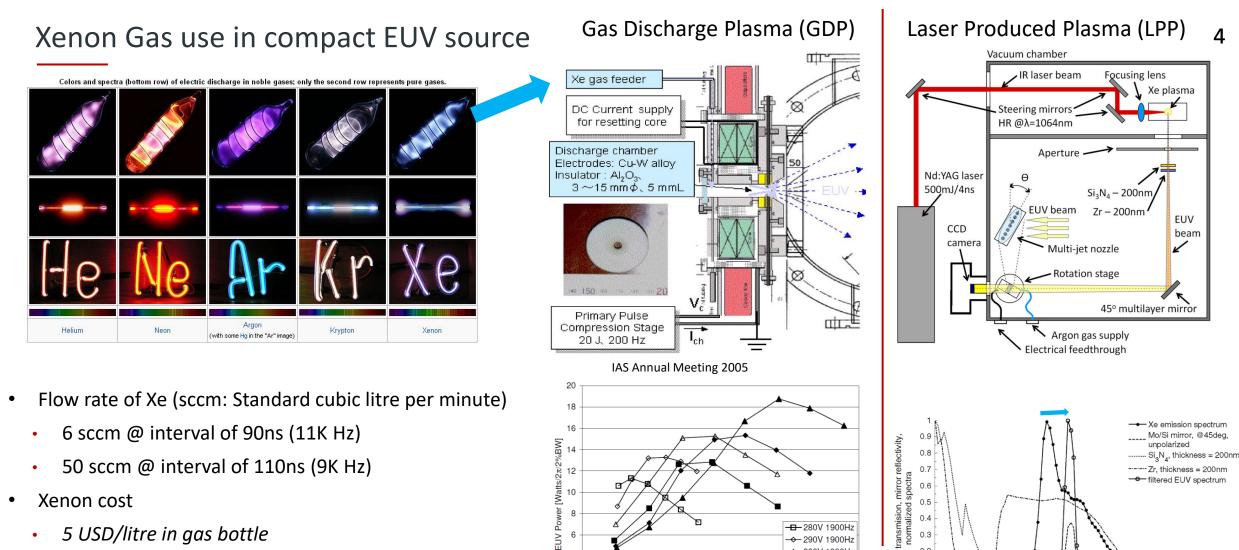


- Trial at IMEC under the Sustainable Semiconductor Technologies and Systems (SSTS) program
- The system has been upgraded during the trial.









50

70

- 5 USD/litre in gas bottle •
- 15 USD/hour or 28USD/ million shots •
- 0.11 MUSD/year (24 hours*300 days)
- 95% recycle of Xe will save 0.1 MUSD/year material cost.

Conference on Emerging Lithographic Technologies.2008

90

Pressure (mT)

0.3

0.2

0 2 4 6 8 10 12

Filter

- 290V 1900Hz -A-300V 1900Hz

← 290V 2200Hz ▲ 300V 2200Hz

110

130

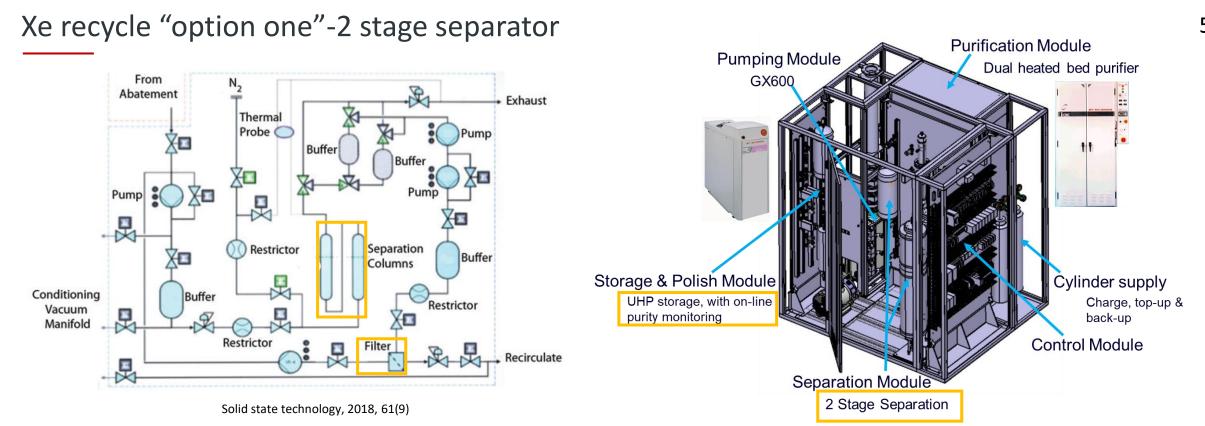


14 16 18

Wavelength [nm]

Applied Physics B 117.1(2014)

20 22 24 4



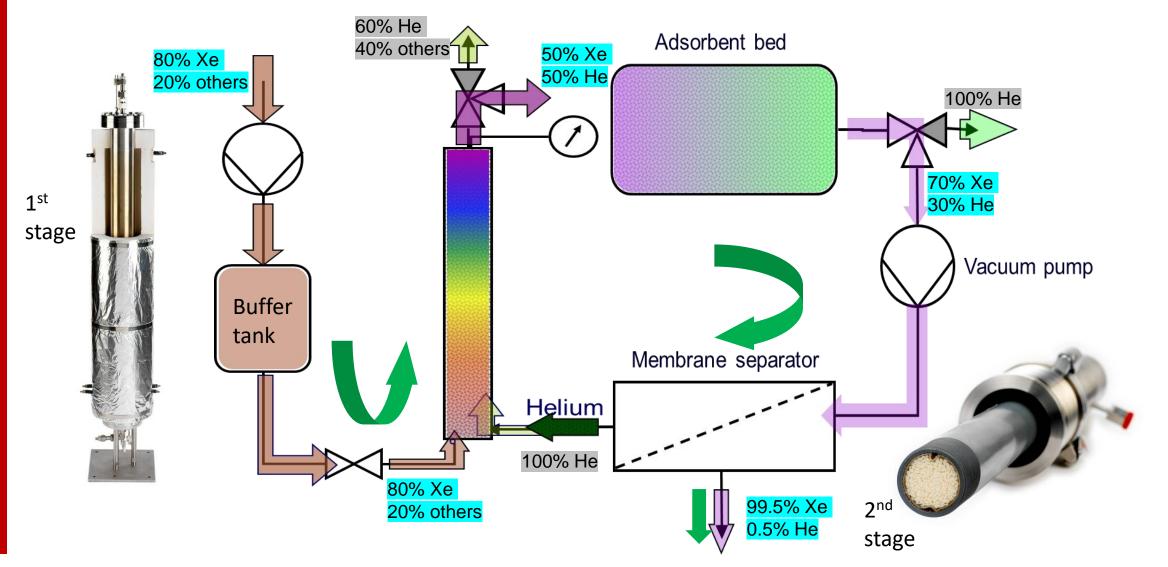
- 2 stage filter core module separate Xe from N₂ and He
 - 1st stage: Gas Chromatography by adding He as carrier gas
 - 2nd stage: Membrane separate Xe and He with 99% efficiency
- Both stage needs vacuum regeneration
 - Can not continue recycle when cartridge is saturated
 - Need signal with tools to get regeneration timing

Operation cost concern:

- 5N He and N₂ is consumed to recover Xe
- Gas is compressed few times, thermal loss
- lifetime of columns is not long enough

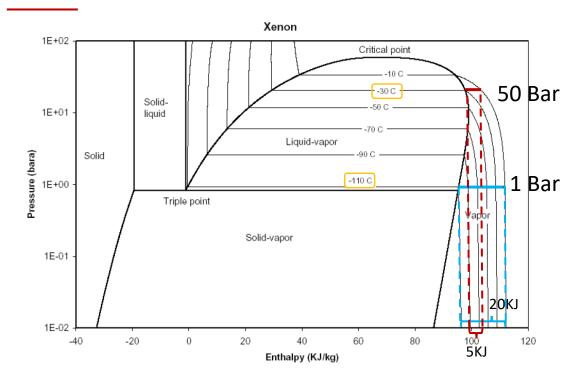


Gas Chromatography and Membrane

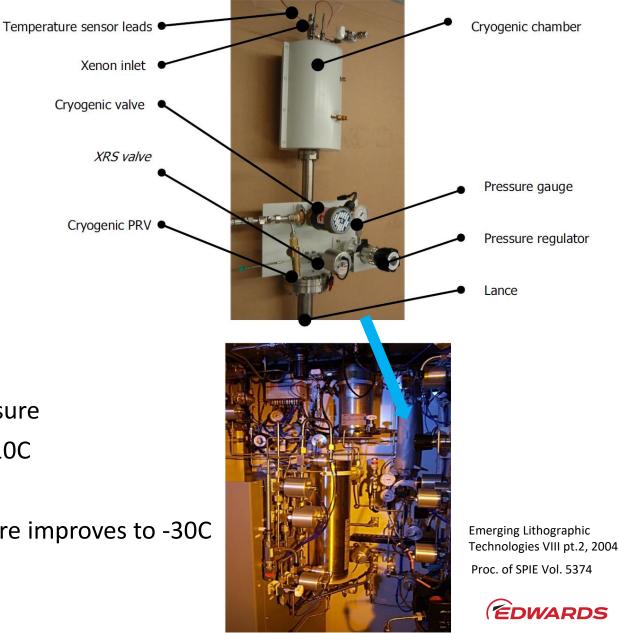


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Xe recycle "option two"-cyogenic



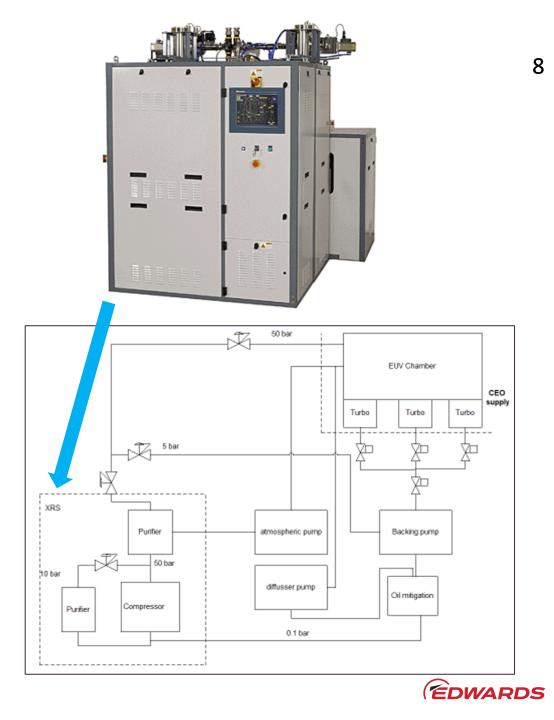
- Xe gas liquefication at -110C under atmospheric pressure
 - Every kg of Xe need heat removal of 20KJ under -110C
 - Liquid N₂ required as coolant
- Pressure rise Xe up to 50 Bar, liquefication temperature improves to -30C
 - 5KJ/Kg heat removal under -30C
 - Cost of operation improved



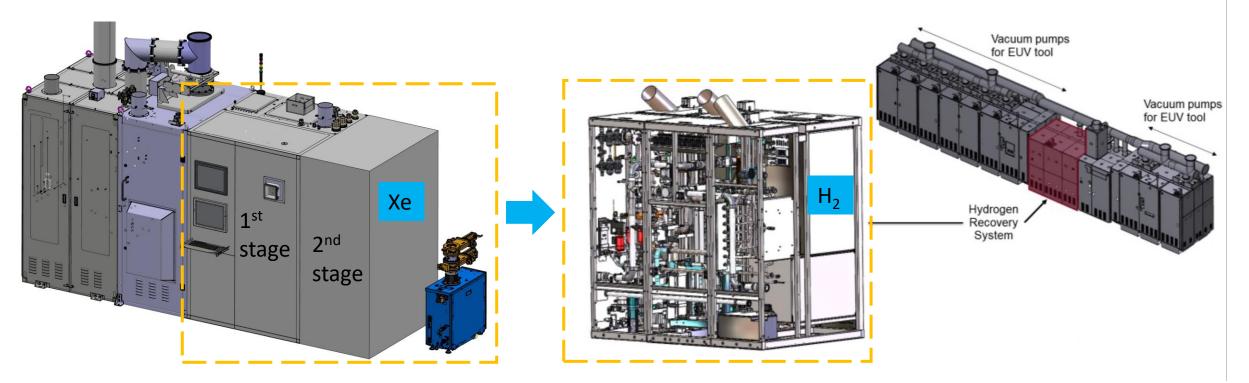
Xe recycler on site demonstration

- Xe gas recycler works with a legacy LPP source system
 - 50 Bar Xe gas has been supplied continuously
 - Regulated to 5 bar for dry vacuum pump purge
 - Oil remover and purifier as consumable parts
 - 98% recover rate @ 1ppb impurity (water or Oil)

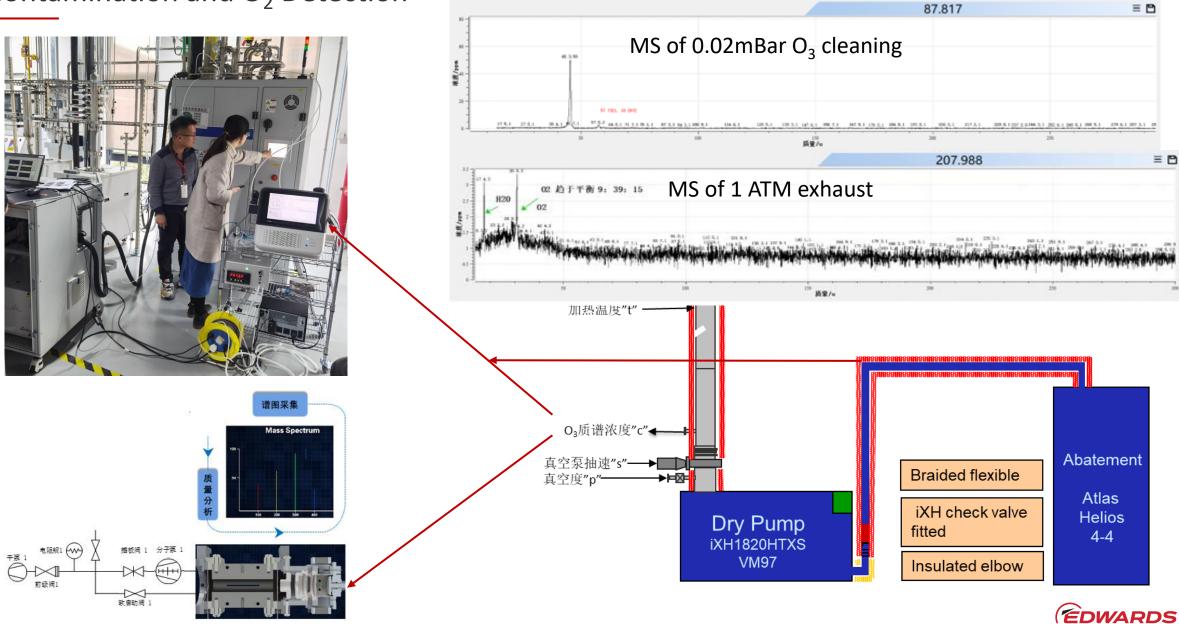




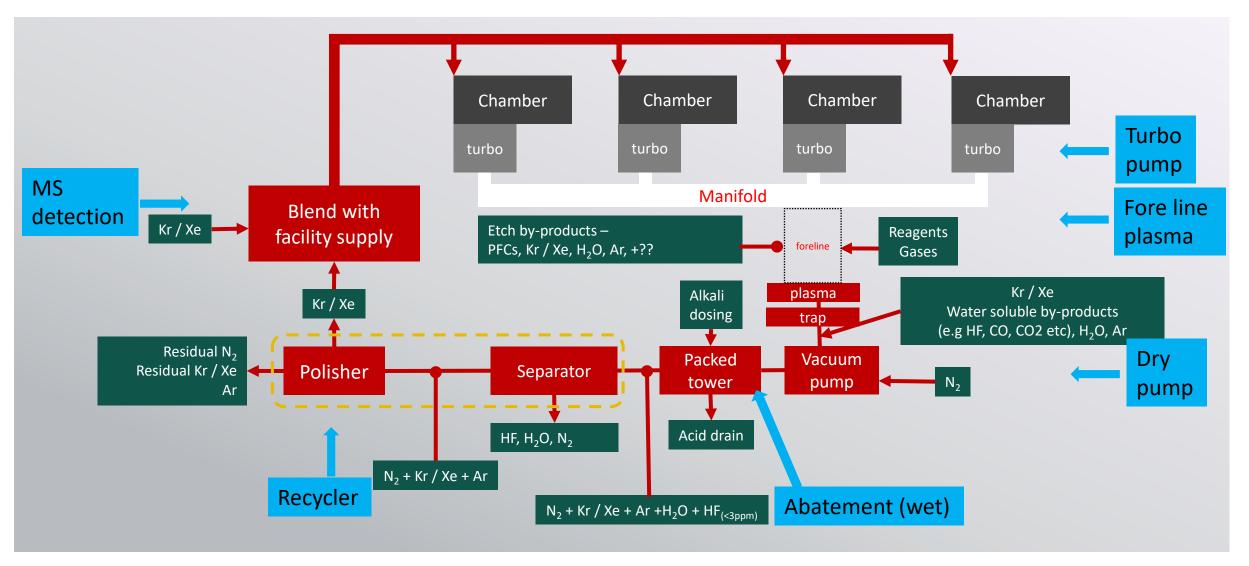
- Integrated into small footprint as H₂ recovery system (HRS)
- Swappable with HRS
- Xenon and Krypton gas shares same platform



Contamination and O₂ Detection



Noble Gas Recovery turnkey solution (Dry ETCH process)





Recycler <u>Return of Investment</u> (ROI)

- Why?
 - Mitigates supply chain risks
 - Total energy (eCO₂) reduction
 - Emissions reduction
 - TCoO reduction
 - Social responsibility

- Why not?
 - Adds risks
 - Complexity
 - Downtime •
 - Contamination





Noble gas costing

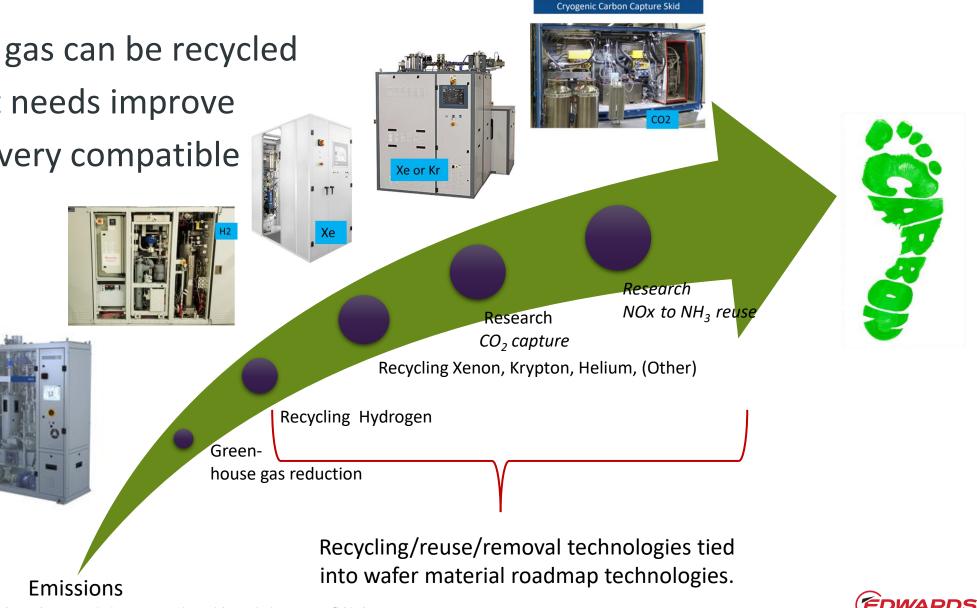
Gas	Concentration in air	Embodied energy (MJ / std litre)	
Argon	0.9%	0.7	
Krypton	1 ppm	38	
Xenon	0.09 ppm	500	

Separation of Krypton or Xenon from etch process exhaust requires 270 kJ / standard liter.



Summary

- EUV source Xe gas can be recycled
- Operation cost needs improve
- Xe and Kr recovery compatible



1. CDP- carbon data project declaration https://data.cdp.net/Emissions/2020-City-Wide-Emissions/p43t-fbkj/data

