

New Purifier Material for Removal of Trace Organic Contaminants from Process Gases

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Trace hydrocarbon impurities - from where?

- source gases (cylinders, raw material)
- system component outgassing
(Pump Oil, MFC's, valves, lines..)

Why are they problematic?

decreased device performance in Si processes

- poly-Si, Si_3N_4 , well formation, field oxides, EPI-Si, Al deposition, ...
- carbon as dopant?

Current Purifier Technologies

organometallic resins

- HC's not removed

functionalized inorganic supports

- HC's not removed

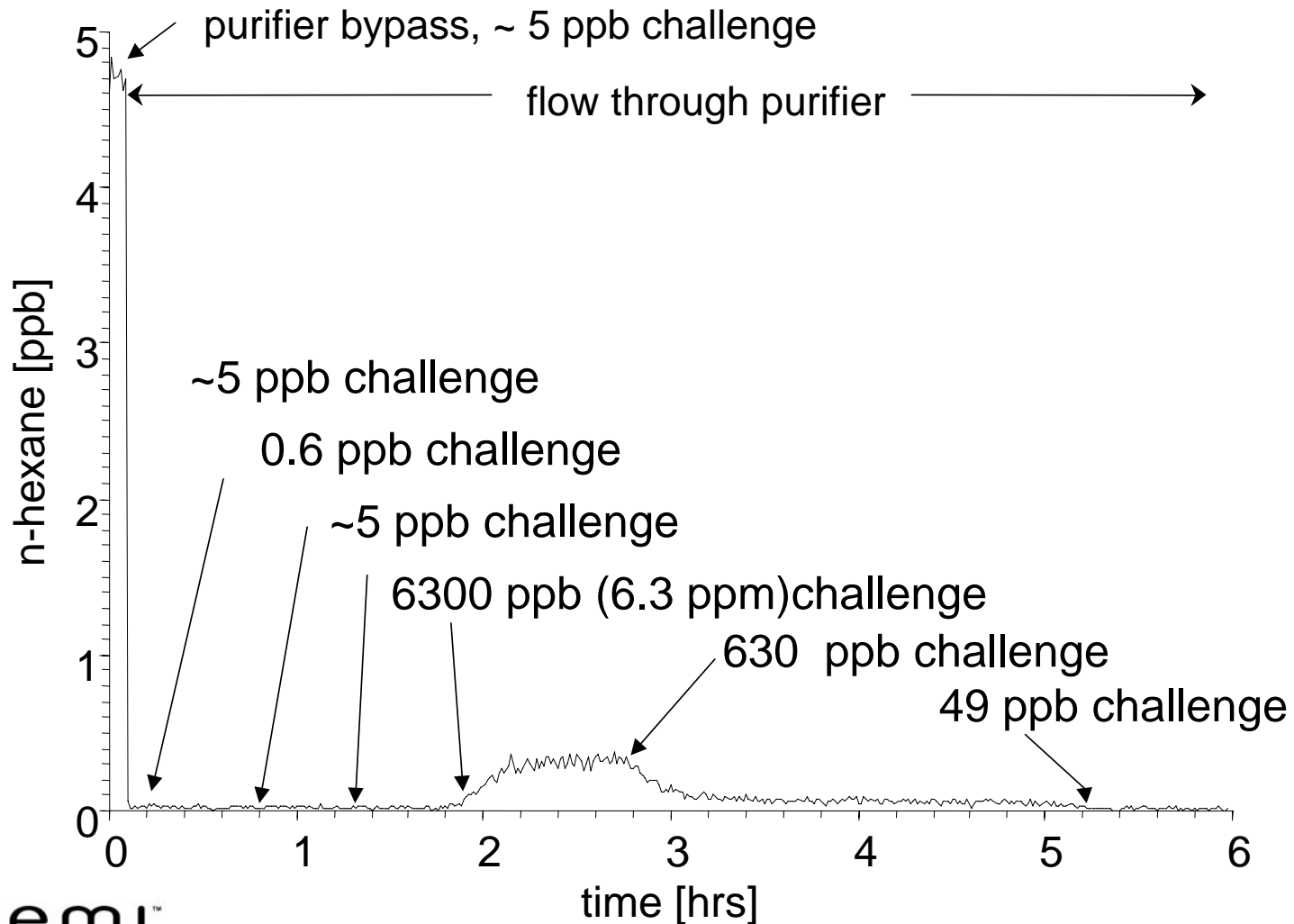
oxide based inorganic materials

- NM-HC's removed

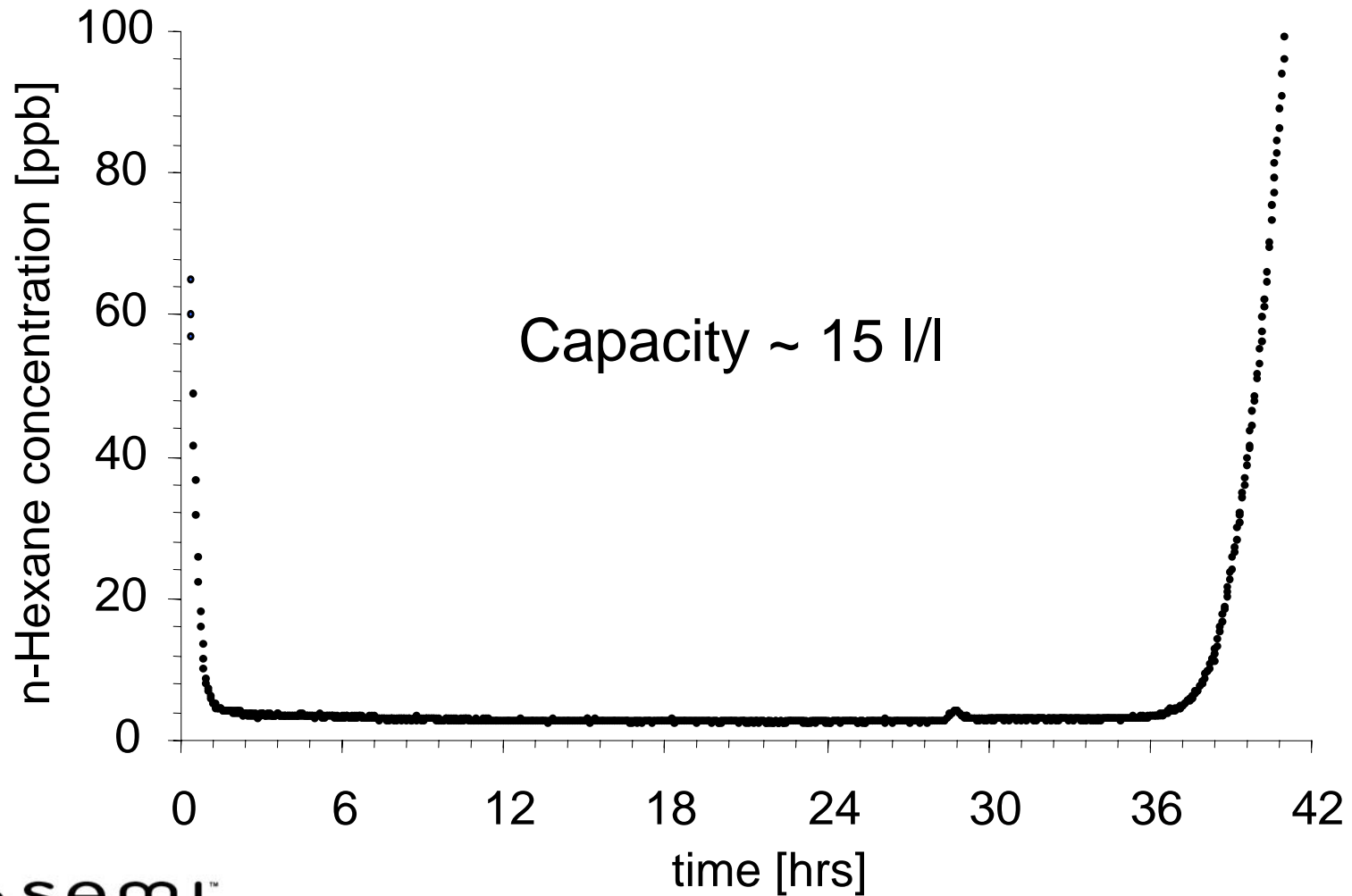
heated Getters (e.g. Zr/Fe/V-based)

- All HC's removed

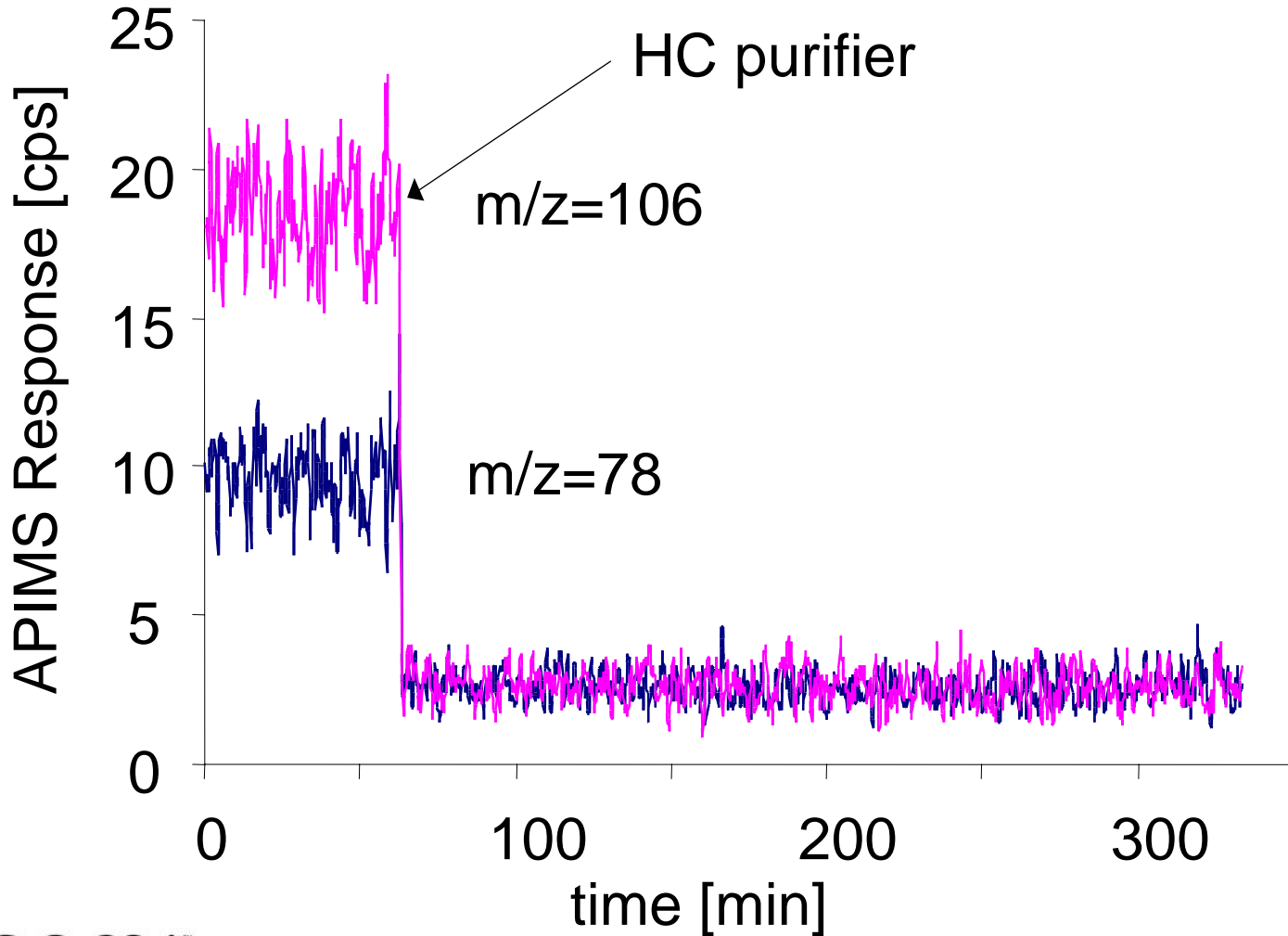
n-Hexane Removal Efficiency (N₂ matrix, APIMS)



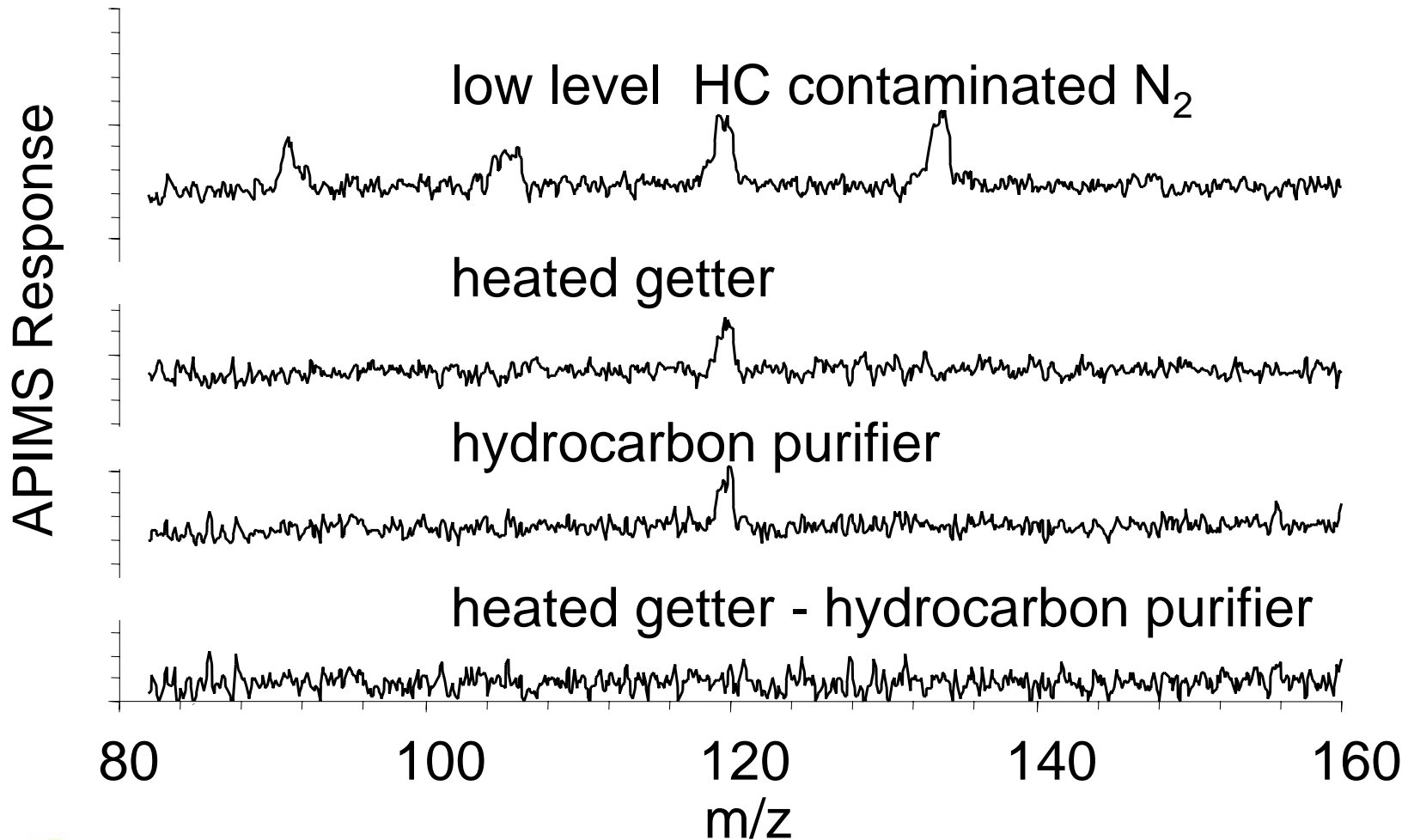
n-Hexane Removal Capacity (86 ppm Challenge, N₂ matrix, APIMS)



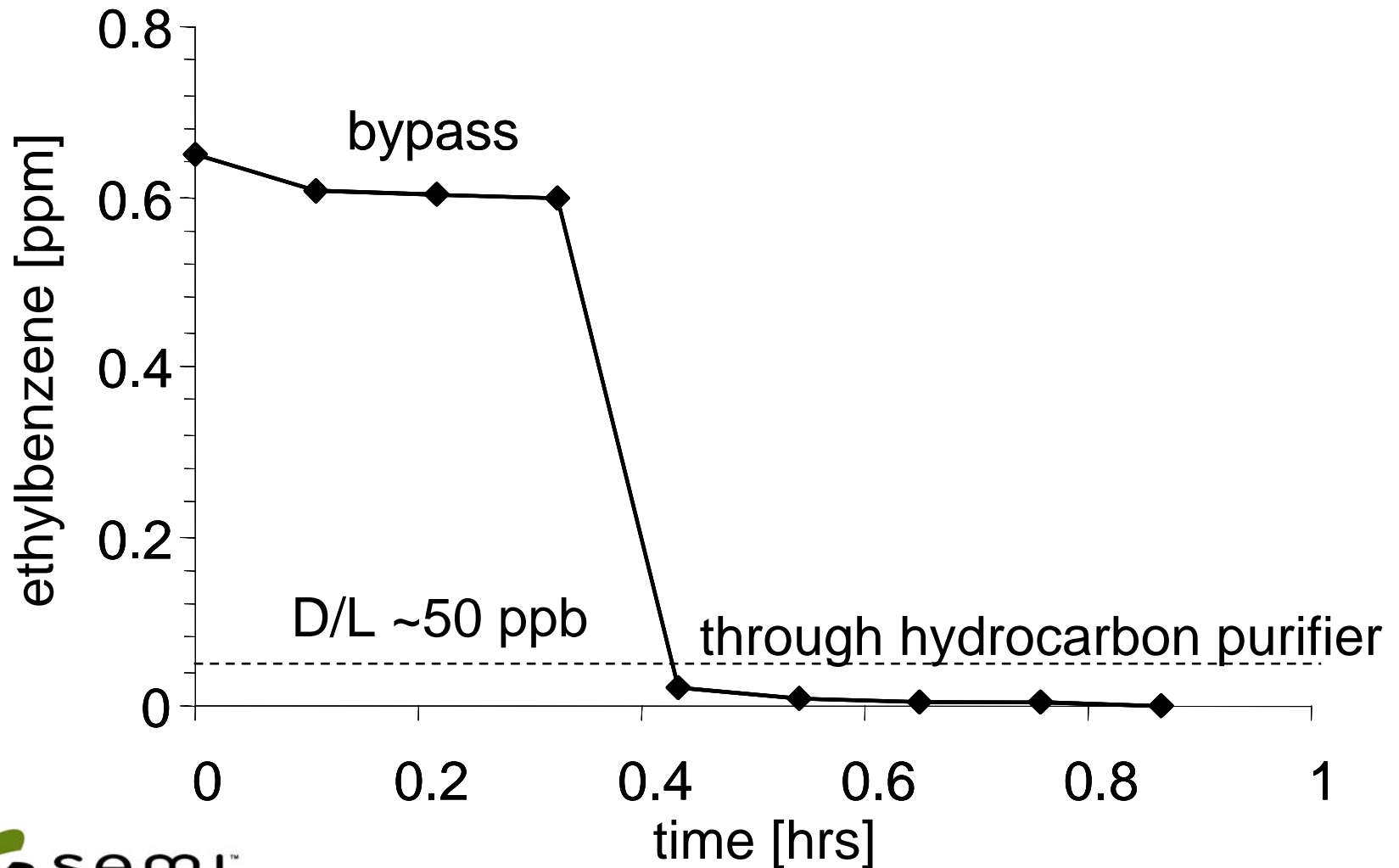
Aromatics Removal from Contaminated N₂ Stream



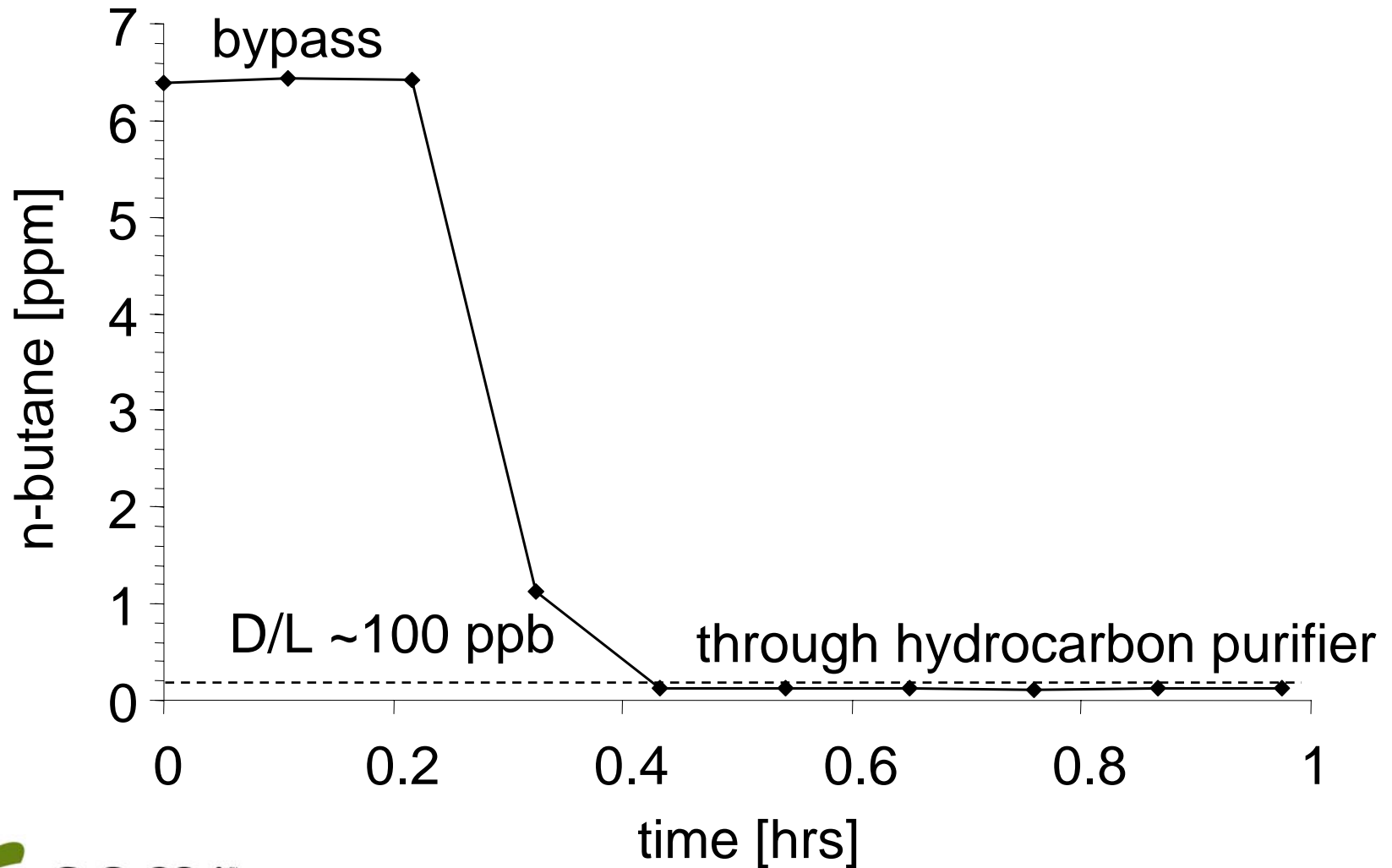
APIMS Spectra Comparison: New HC Purifier vs. Heated Getter



Ethylbenzene Removal from NH_3 (FTIR)



n-Butane Removal from NH₃ (FTIR)



Summary

- new inorganic NM-hydrocarbon purifier
- inert and reactive process gases
- high surface area - high capacity (15 l/l C₆)
- operates at room temperature
- stand-alone or combined w/ other materials
- high efficiency verified for C₄ and C₆