

THE USE OF FOCUSED AEROSOL DEPOSITION IN THE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF NANOPARTICLES FROM ULTRAPURE WATER SYSTEMS USED IN SEMICONDUCTOR AND PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

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KANOMAX FMT

A Kanomax Company

INTRODUCTION

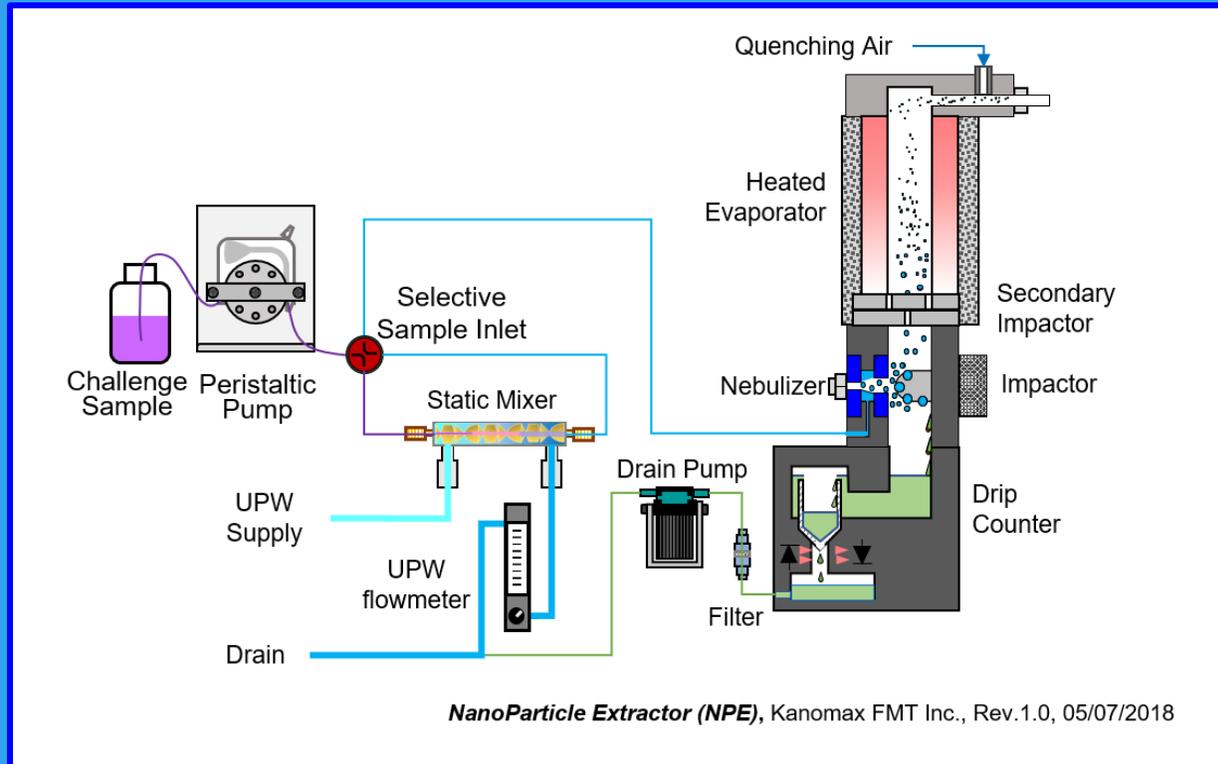
- PARTICLES AS SMALL AS 10 NM AND LESS HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO CAUSE “KILLER DEFECTS” IN THE LATEST AND NEXT GENERATION OF SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES.
- DETECTING, COLLECTING AND IDENTIFYING THESE “KILLER” PARTICLES IN HIGH-PURITY LIQUIDS IS EXTREMELY CHALLENGING AND TIME CONSUMING.
- DEVICE GEOMETRIES AND FEATURE SIZES WILL CONTINUE TO PRESS THESE SIZES TOWARD 5 NM IN THE COMING YEARS.
- TRADITIONAL FILTER-BASED CAPTURE TECHNIQUES HAVE BOTH PORE-SIZE AND FLOWRATE LIMITATIONS, AND MAY TAKE WEEKS FOR ONE SAMPLE.
- THIS PRESENTATION WILL REVIEW FOCUSED AEROSOL DEPOSITION (FAD) AS A TOOL FOR CAPTURING LIQUID-BORNE NANOPARTICLES FOR OFF-LINE SIZING AND COMPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY (SEM AND TEM) AND ENERGY DISPERSIVE X-RAY (EDX)

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

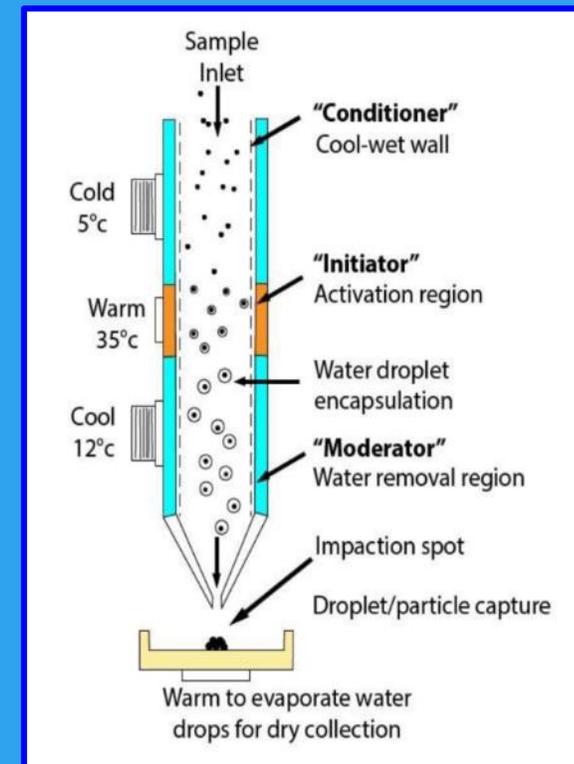
- FOCUSED AEROSOL DEPOSITION (FAD) THEORY OF OPERATION
- FAD TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENTS AND CAPABILITIES
- TEST RESULTS AND POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS
- NEXT STEPS
- SUMMARY

THEORY OF OPERATION – FAD³

Ultrafine Aerosolization¹



Nanoparticle Collection²

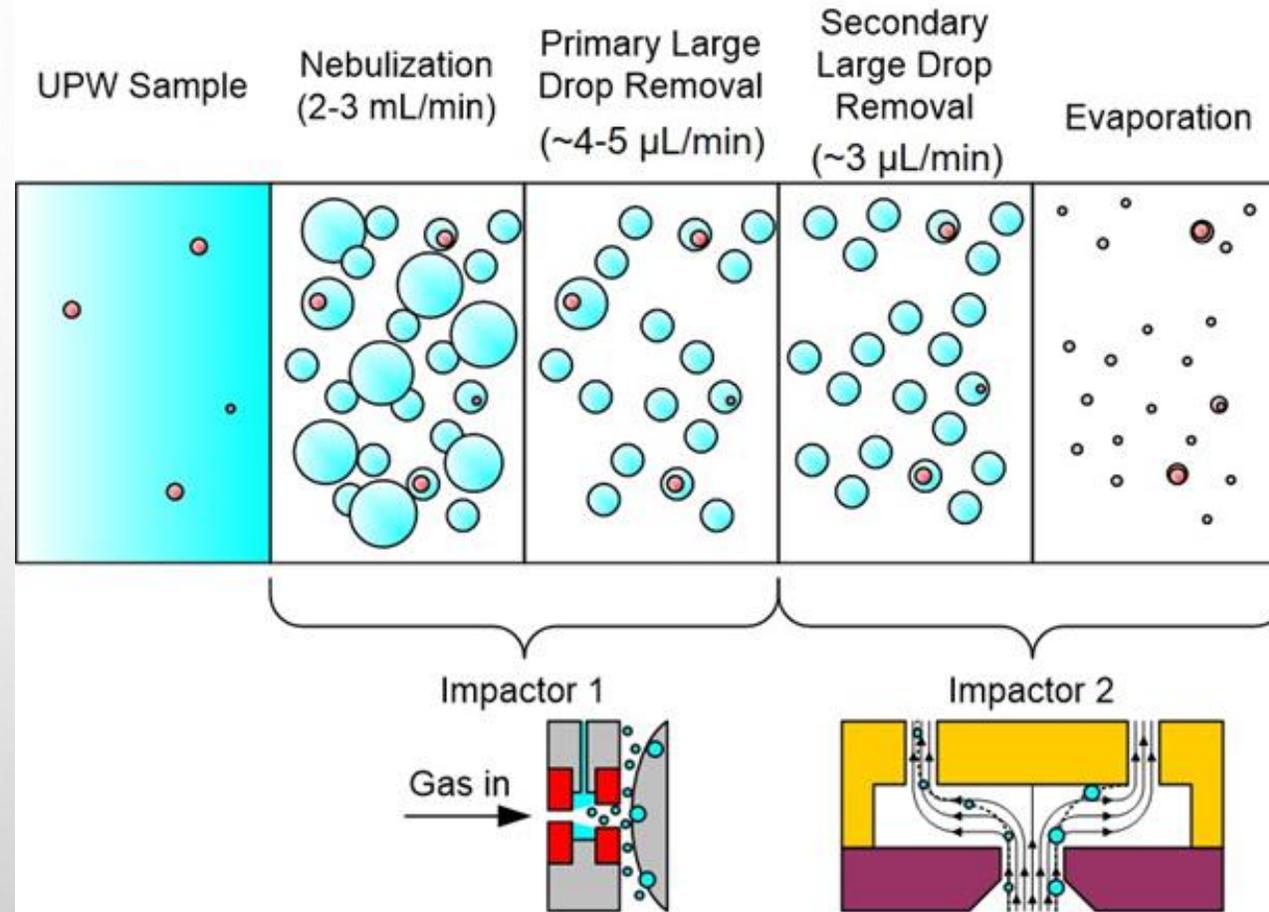


¹ Kanomax FMT NanoParticle Extractor (Model 9410-00)

² Kanomax FMT NanoParticle Collector (Model 9410-01)

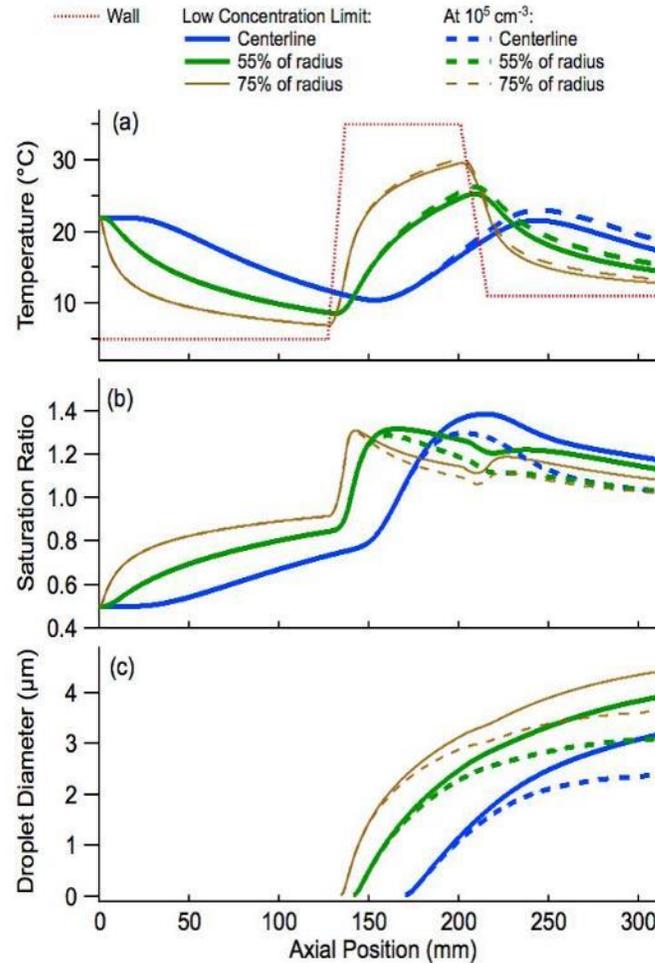
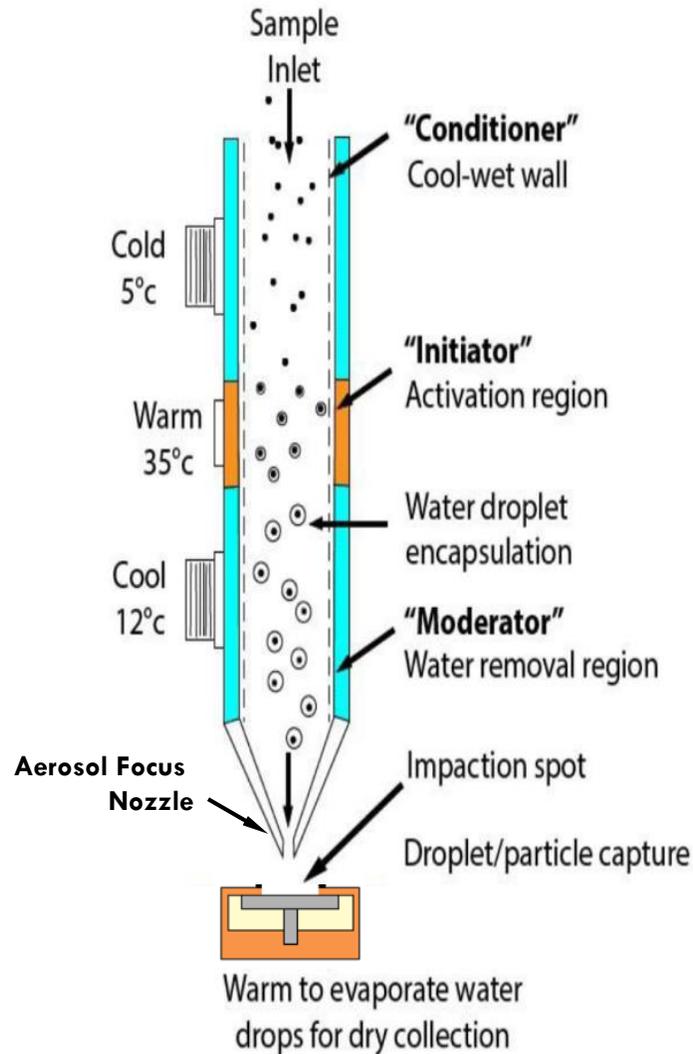
³ Kanomax FMT NanoSpotLight™

THEORY OF OPERATION – NANOPARTICLE EXTRACTOR



Large droplet removal limits the formation of large precipitated non-volatile residue (PNVR) particles.

THEORY OF OPERATION – NANOPARTICLE COLLECTOR



Moderate sample flow temperatures never exceed 30 °C. Exit flow temperature <18 °C; dewpoint < 20 °C.

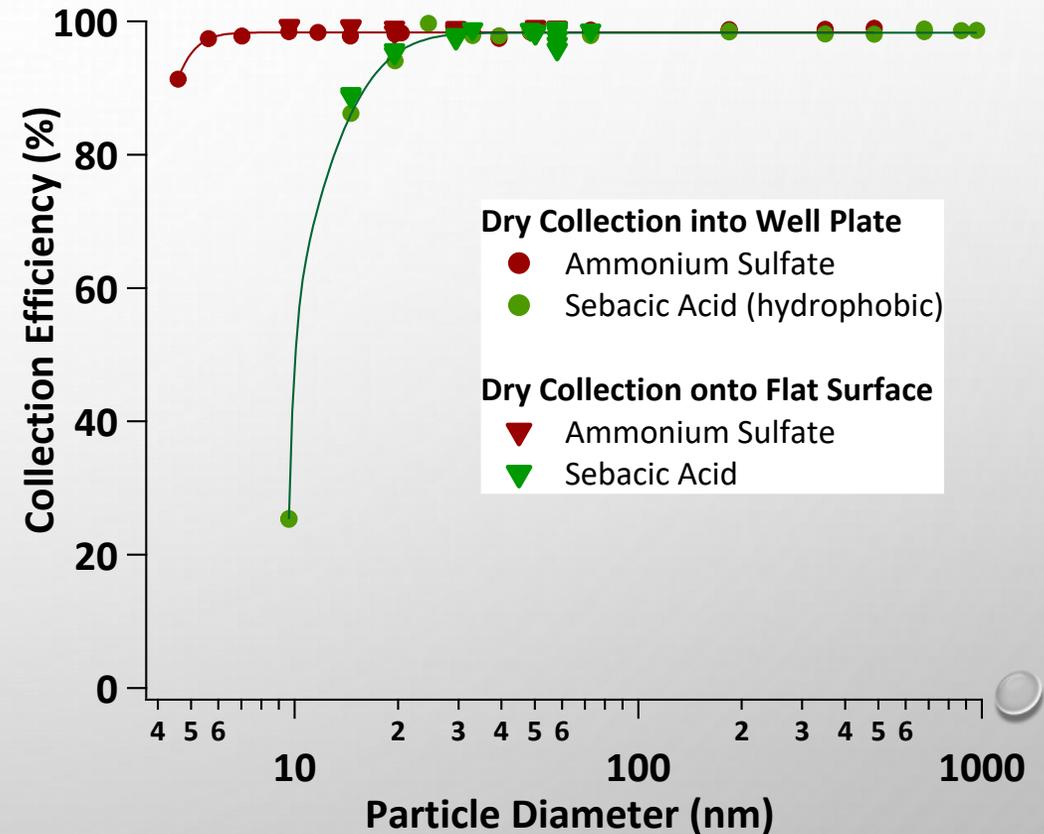
Supersaturation levels of 120-140% activate condensation growth on particles as small as 5 nm.

Droplets grown to nominal 3 μm diameter are easily captured by bounce-free, soft inertial impaction.

ACTIVATION EFFICIENCY AND SIZE IMPLICATIONS

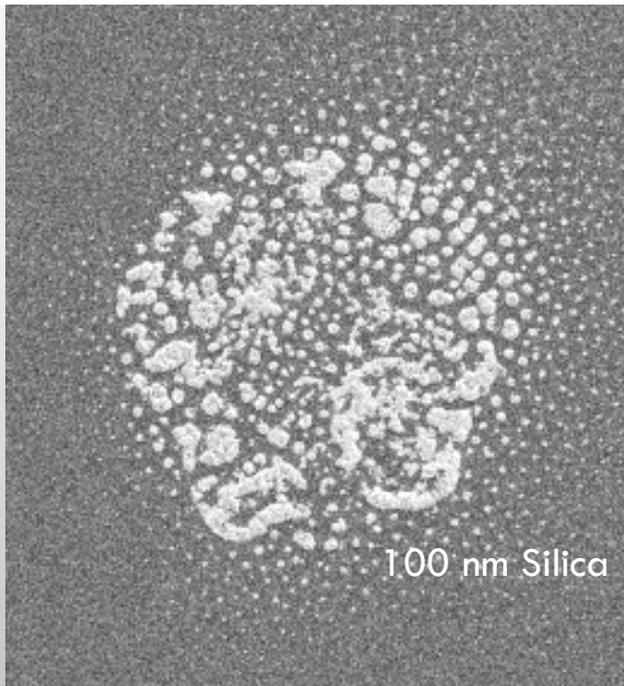
- **Material Effects:**
 - Hydrophilic vs. hydrophobic particles
- **Condensation Growth Tube:**
 - Temperature, flowrate, bore size, gas
- **Aerosol Concentration :**

Parameter	< 1E4/cc	> 1E4/cc
Minimum activation size	Smaller (5nm)	Larger
Droplet size	Larger (3μm)	Smaller
Collection efficiency	Higher (> 98%)	Lower
Media heating requirements	Lower (<40°C)	Higher



BENEFIT OF SPOT CONCENTRATION

Spot pattern at 50 X magnification



← 100 μm →

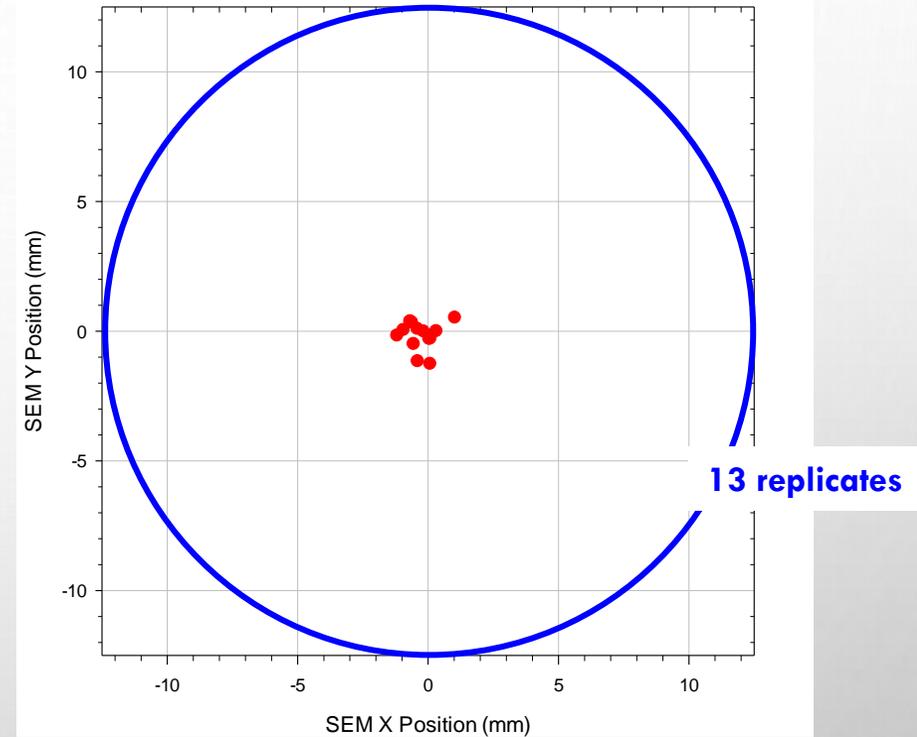
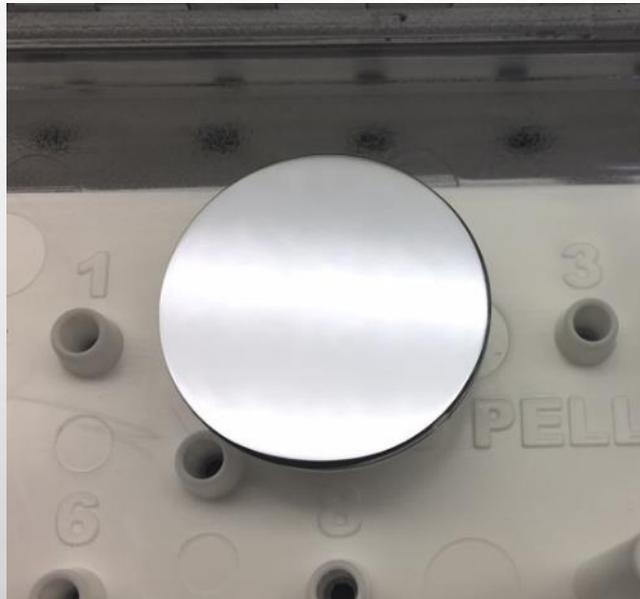
	Minimum Particle Size (nm)	Inspection Area (mm ²)	Typical flow rate (mL/min)	Deposition Rate (mL/mm ²)	Relative Sampling Time (to FAD)
FAD	5	0.01	0.005	0.64	1
Al ₂ O ₃ Filter	20	346	37.3	0.11	5.9
Track Etch Filter	50	415	10.0	0.02	26.5

Assumes a 100 μm spot diameter with a 5 μL/min extraction rate.

Direct Deposition on SEM-Ready Stubs

Two Deposition Media:

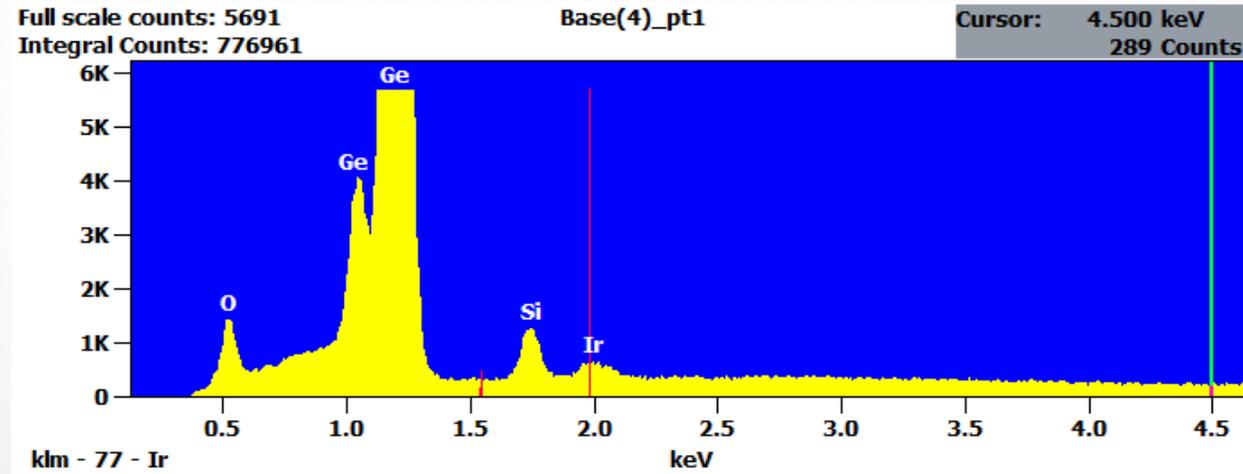
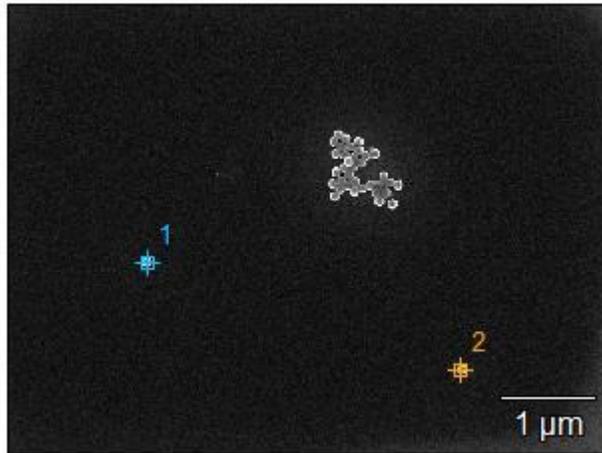
- 25mm Silicon Prime Wafer
- 12.5mm x 12.5mm Germanium



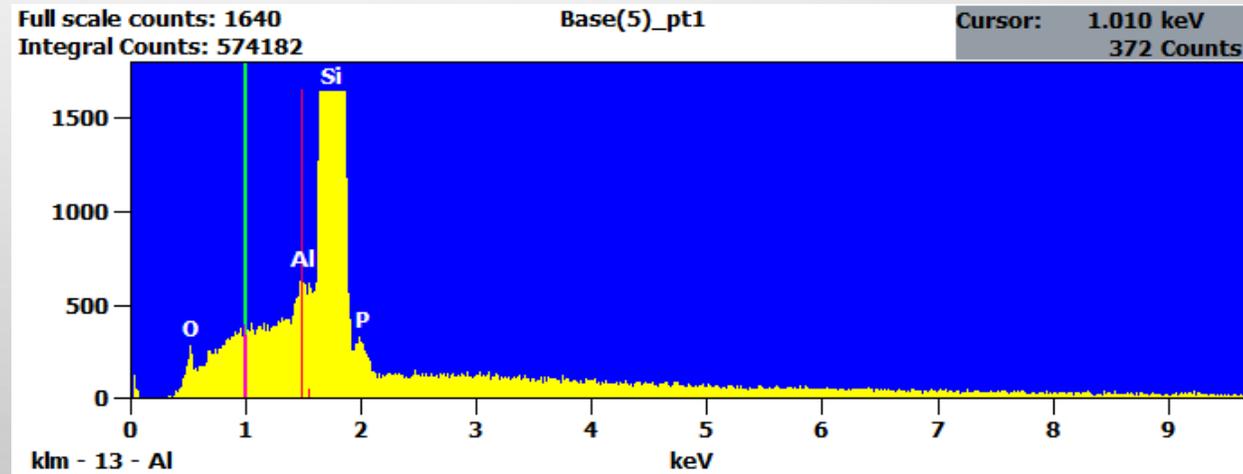
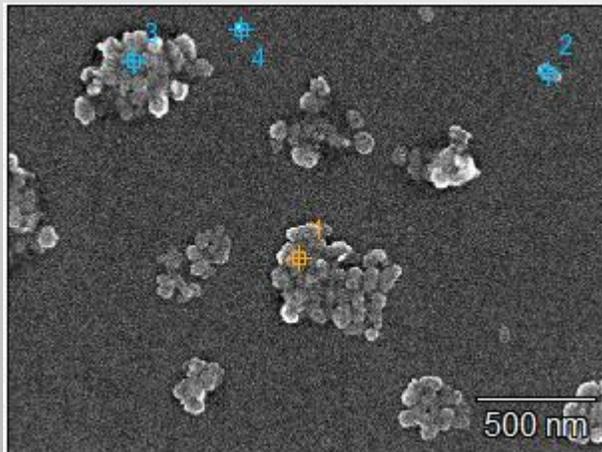
Depositing on SEM-ready stub with alignment pin provides the ability to rapidly locate spot and begin SEM/EDX analysis.

MEDIA CAPABILITIES

30 nm SiO₂ on Ge wafer



45 nm Al₂O₃ on Si wafer



ULTRAPURE WATER APPLICATIONS

- UPW SYSTEM CONTAMINATION DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION
- COMPONENT CONTAMINATION PROFILING
 - FILTER (MF AND UF) SHEDDING
 - IX RESIN RELEASE
 - MECHANICAL COMPONENTS (VALVES, REGULATOR, TUBING, ETC.)
 - MEMBRANE CONTACTORS
- RAPID BACTERIA COLLECTION AND CONCENTRATION

SEMICONDUCTOR UPW EXAMPLES*

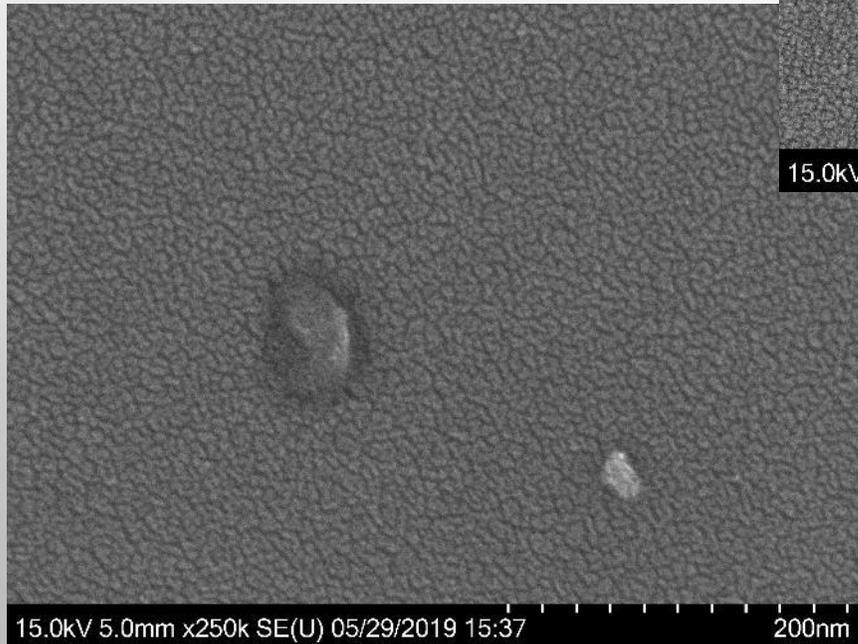
Source: 2019 IRDS Round Robin Testing

Participating Companies:

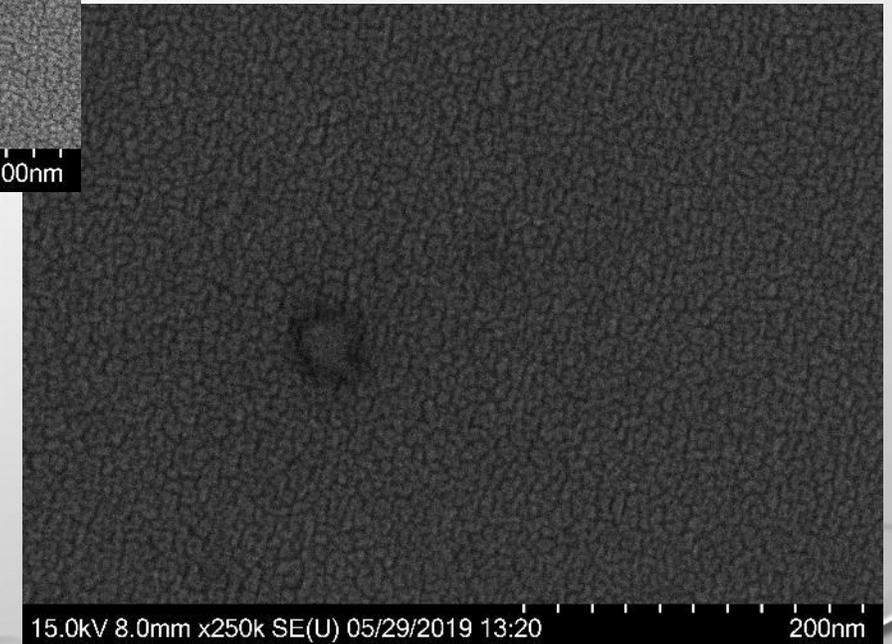
Global Foundries, IMFT, Intel, Micron,
Samsung



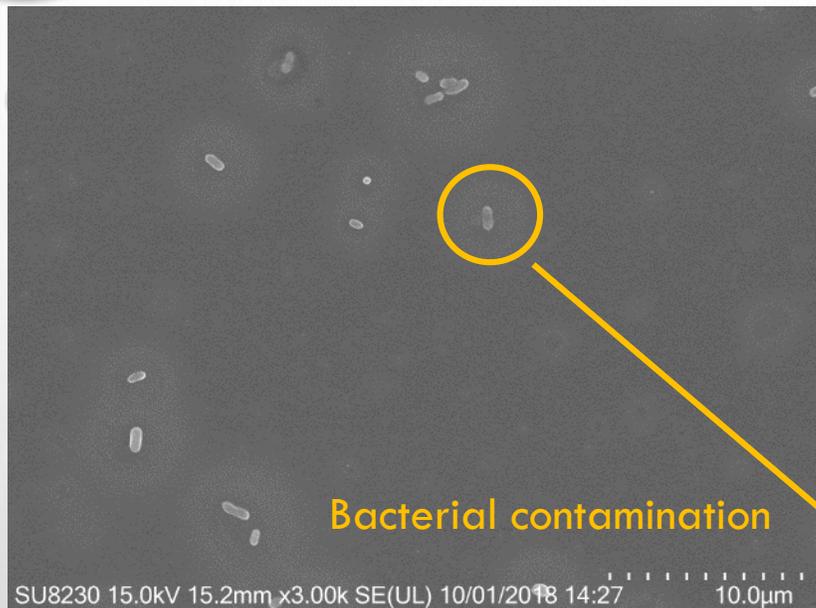
Particles found
downstream of the
final distribution
filters.



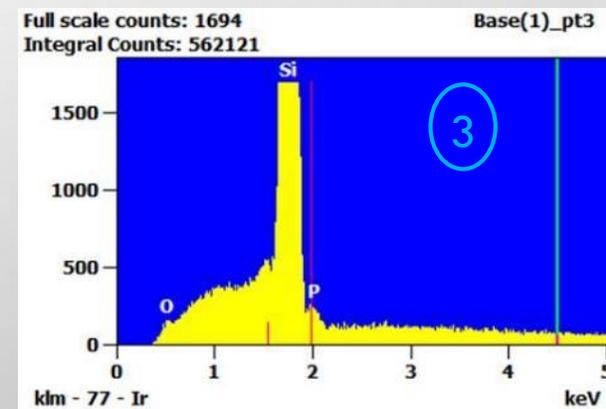
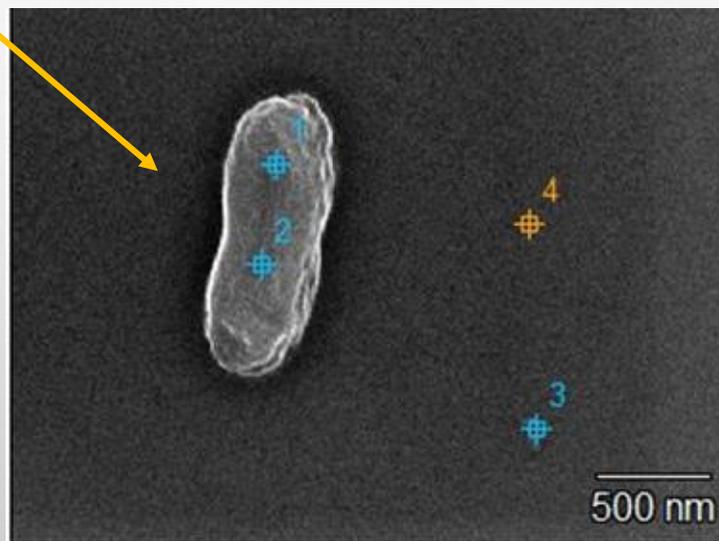
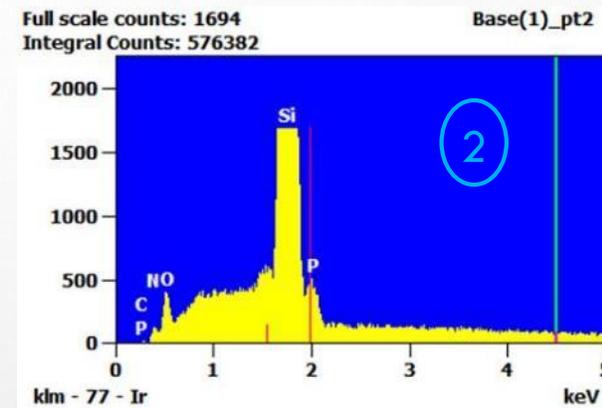
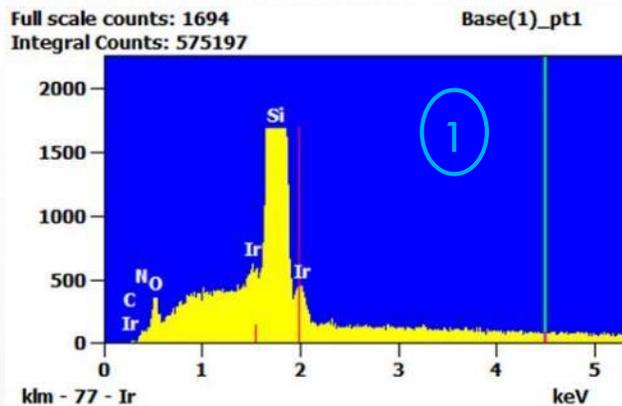
Predominately “soft”
organic particles, some
metal oxides



SEMICONDUCTOR UPW EXAMPLES*



Bacterial contamination



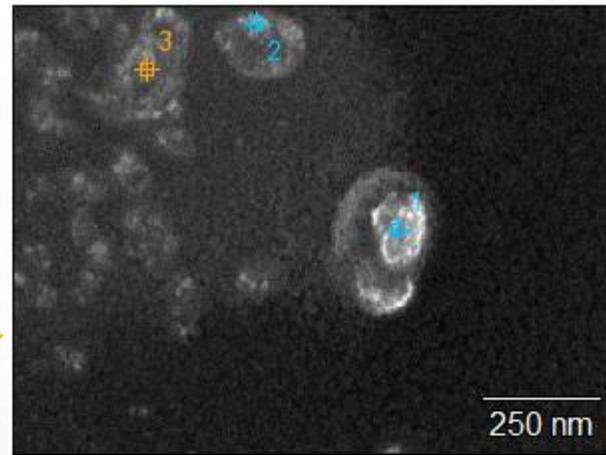
Source: 2019 IRDS Round Robin Testing

Participating Companies:

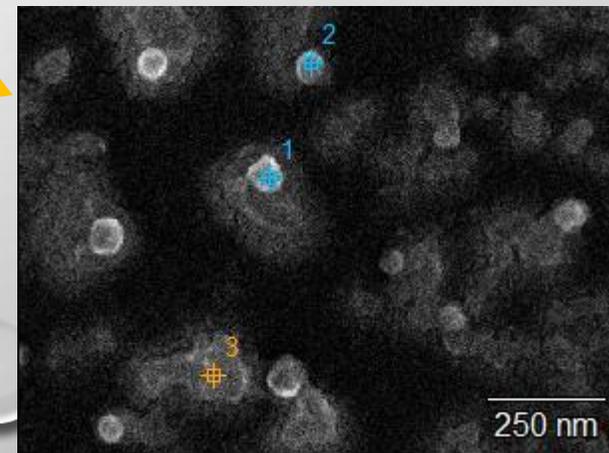
Global Foundries, IMFT, Intel, Micron,
Samsung

ION EXCHANGE RESIN RELEASE DURING RINSE

Day 3 Resin "B" Rinse
(24 hour collection)

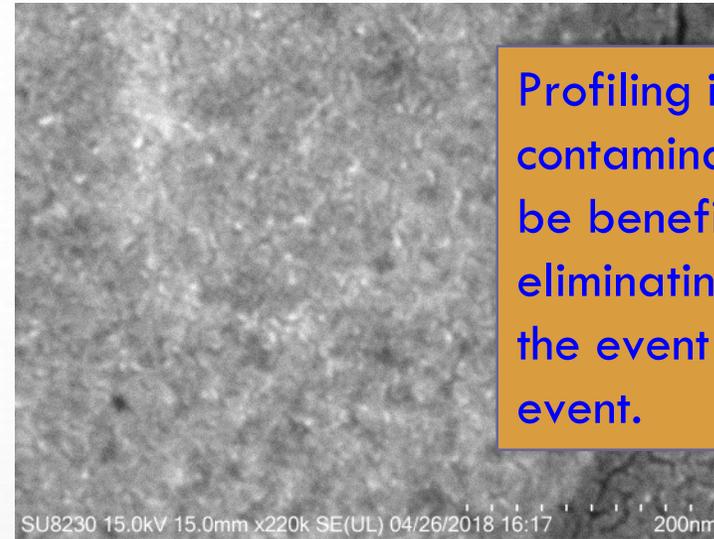
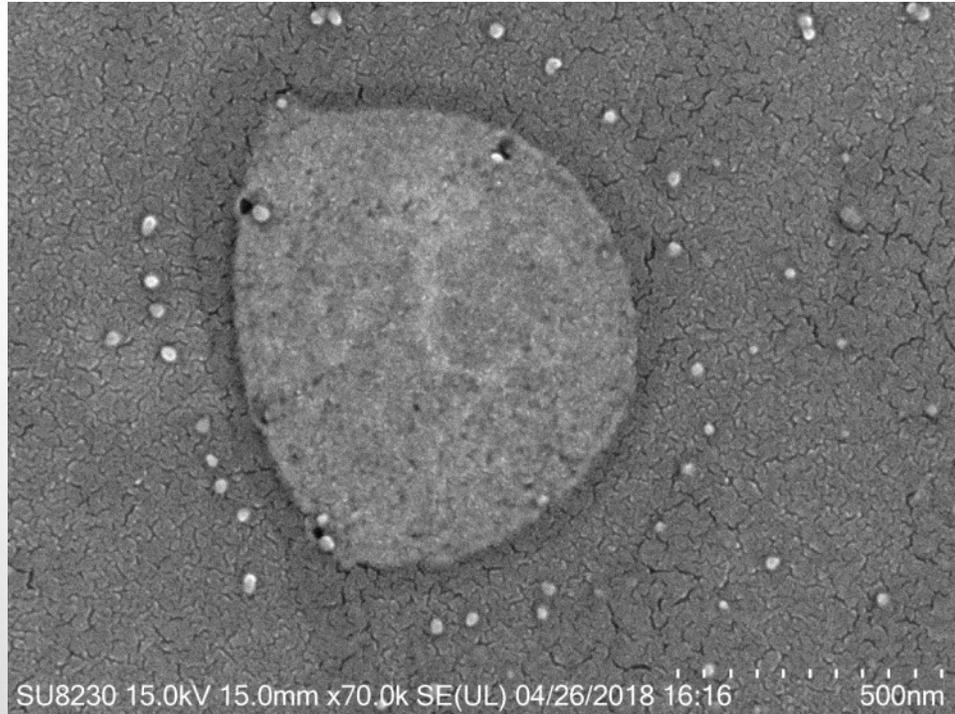


Location	Elements (less Si)
T1	O,Na,S,Ba
T2	O,Na,S
T3	O,Na,S
L1	O,Na,S
L2	O,Na,S
L3	O,Na,S



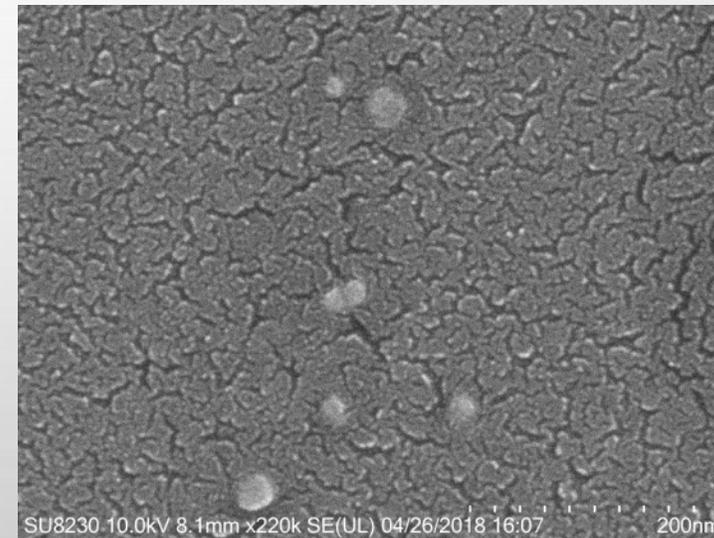
SU8230 15.0kV 8.0mm x500 SE(U) 05/15/2019 12:18 100µm

Component Contamination Profiling – IX Resin Effluent



Profiling individual contamination contributors will be beneficial in identifying or eliminating potential sources in the event of a contamination event.

- **Semiconductor grade virgin mixed IX resin.**
- **Triple rinsed in HDPE bottle in UPW.**
- **Agitated for 1 hour on rotary shaker table.**
- **Serial filtration with 100 and 20 nm Anodisk aluminum oxide filter.**
- **1000:1 online dilution for 1.6 hours.**



DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

- CHEMICALLY COMPATIBLE NEBULIZER.
- INCREASED PARTICLE EXTRACTION AND DEPOSITION RATES.
- IMPROVED SPOT POSITION ACCURACY AND REPEATABILITY.
- DEVELOP QUANTIFICATION (COUNTING) METHODOLOGY.
- METHOD FOR TEM-READY DEPOSITION FOR SUB-10NM ANALYSIS.
- EVALUATE ADDITIONAL IDENTIFICATION TECHNIQUES (AFM-IR, MALDI, SERS, TOF-SIMS)

SUMMARY

- FOCUSED AEROSOL DEPOSITION IS A POWERFUL NEW TOOL PROVIDING RAPID COLLECTION OF SUB-50NM PARTICLE CONTAMINANTS FROM UPW.
 - TIGHTLY FOCUSED AND CENTERED PARTICLE SAMPLE ON READY-TO-ANALYZE SEM SUBSTRATE.
 - NEARLY 30 FOLD INCREASE IN PARTICLE COLLECTION EFFICIENCY COMPARED TO TRADITIONAL METHODS.
 - RAPID SPOT LOCATION AND RESTRICTED PROXIMITY FOR HIGH EFFICIENCY SEM/EDX ANALYSIS.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



Van Schooneveld, et al., Focused Aerosol Deposition, NanoTech 2019, Boston, MA

CT Associates, Inc.

