

ESH and ITRS Impact on Semiconductor Technology Development

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Laurie S. Beu, P.E.,
Consultant to ISMI
Laurie.Beu@ismi.sematech.org

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Acknowledgments

- **Jim Jewett – Intel – ESH TWG Chair**
- **Walter Worth – ISMI – ESH TWG Co-chair**
- **Members of the ESH TWG**

Impacts of ESH Issues on the Industry

- **In the past, ESH issues have negatively impacted semiconductor manufacturers - Ethylene glycol ethers, CFCs, PFCs, PFOS**
 - Chemical exposure concerns (and lawsuits)
 - Environmental clean ups (Superfund Sites)
 - Use restriction regulations

Designing for Sustainability allows for early identification of potential ESH issues

- Resolve issues before process transfer to high volume manufacturing

What is Sustainable Development?

“Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Source: Brundtland Commission, 1987

Why Sustainability Now?

- **Semiconductor industry is international.**
 - Sites in many regions of the world.
 - Customers in many regions of the world.
- **Increased environmental awareness resulting in increased focus on corporate sustainability & responsibility.**
 - Company-driven
 - NGOs
 - Shareholders
- **While U.S. environmental regulations have changed little in recent years, same is not true of other regions.**
- **Technologists must ensure products and processes they develop are sustainable.**

EU Sustainable Development Strategy Priority Challenges

- **Climate change and clean energy.**
- **Sustainable transport.**
- **Sustainable production and consumption.**
- **Public health threats.**
- **Better management of natural resources.**
- **Social inclusion, demography, and migration.**
- **Fighting global poverty.**

2007 ESH TWG Participants

- James Beasley – ISMI
- Laurie Beu – Laurie S. Beu Consulting
- Aimee Bordeaux - SEMI
- Reed Content – AMD
- Tom Diamond - IBM
- **Hans Peter Bipp – Infineon***
- John Harland – Intel
- Shane Harte - ESIA
- David Harman – Intel
- Bob Helms – University of Texas
- Stan Hughes – Applied Materials
- Shigehito Ibuka – TEL
- **Francesca Illuzi – ST Microelectronics***
- **Jim Jewett – Intel***
- Bruce Klafter – Applied Materials
- **Joey Lu – TSIA***
- Joseph K.C. Mau – Powerchip Semiconductor
- Ed McCarthy - Freescale Semiconductor
- Laura Mendicino - Freescale Semiconductor
- Mike Mocella - DuPont
- Phil Naughton – ISMI
- **Takayuki Ohgoshi – NEC Electronics***
- Brian Raley - AMD
- Farhang Shadman – U of AZ
- Mike Sherman – FSI International
- Jeffrey Sczechowski – ST Microelectronics
- Harry Thewissen – NXP Semiconductors
- **Tetsu Tomine – Seiko-Epson***
- Tim Wooldridge - SRC
- **Walter Worth – Sematech***
- Munetsugu Yamanaka – TEL
- Tim Yeakley – Texas Instruments

* = ITWG Members

<http://public.itrs.net/>

ESH Key Themes for 2007

- **Focus on critical chemistry/materials needs**
- **Improvement of energy efficiency**
- **“ECO” design of factories and products**

Underlying Strategies Built into 2007 ESH Chapter

- **Understand (characterize) processes and materials to create a development baseline**
- **Use materials that are less hazardous or whose byproducts are less hazardous**
- **Design products and systems (equipment and facilities) that consume less raw material and resources**
- **Ensure factories are safe for employees (300mm to 450mm transition)**

Reorganized Tables

- **Chemical/Materials Tables focus on chemical selection**
- **Process Tables focus on process and tool design**
- **Facilities Tables (new) focus on support systems and fab level design**
- **Design for Sustainability & Product Stewardship Table focuses on metrics and sustainable product design and manufacture**

Difficult Challenges – Chemicals & Materials Management

Table ESH1a ESH Difficult

<i>Difficult Challenges ≥ 22 nm</i>	<i>Summary of Issues</i>
<i>Chemicals and materials management</i>	<i>Chemical Assessment</i>
	Evaluation of how new materials can be utilized in the manufacturing environment without delay Regional differences in regulation and full commercialization Trend towards lowering exposure
	<i>Chemical Data Availability</i>
	Inability to forecast/anticipate future needs
	Lack of comprehensive ESH data for new, proprietary chemicals and materials to respond to the increasing external and regional requirements on the use of chemicals
	<i>Chemical Exposure Management</i>
Lack of information on how the chemicals and materials are used and what process by-products are formed	
Method to obtain information on how the chemicals and materials are used and what process by-products are formed	

Evaluation and refinement of quality, rapid assessment methodologies to ensure that new materials such as nanomaterials can be utilized in manufacturing, while protecting human health, safety and the environment...

Difficult Challenges – Chemicals & Materials Management

Table ESH1a ESH Difficult Challenges—Near-term

<i>Difficult Challenges ≥ 22 nm</i>	<i>Summary of Issues</i>
<i>Chemicals and materials management</i>	<i>Chemical Assessment</i>
	Evaluation and refinement of quality, rapid assessment methodologies to ensure that new materials such as nanomaterials can be utilized in the environment without delay
	Regional differences in regulatory requirements and full commercialization
	Trend towards lowering exposure limits
	<i>Chemical Data Availability</i>
	Inability to forecast/anticipate needs
Lack of exposure data for new materials	
Lack of information on how the chemicals and materials are used and what process by-products are formed	
<i>Chemical Exposure Management</i>	
Lack of information on how the chemicals and materials are used and what process by-products are formed	
Method to obtain information on how the chemicals and materials are used and what process by-products are formed	

Lack of comprehensive ESH data for new, proprietary chemicals and materials to respond to the increasing external and regional requirements on the use of chemicals

Difficult Challenges – Process & Equipment Management

<i>Process and equipment management</i>	<i>Process Chemical Optimization</i>	Need to develop equipment and processes that meet technology demands while reducing impact on human health, safety and the environment, both by using more benign materials and by reducing chemical quantity requirements
	<i>Environment Management</i>	Capability for component mitigation
		Need to understand ESH challenges and mitigation
		Need to develop effective management of residues from the manufacturing process
	<i>Global Warming Emissions Reduction</i>	Need to reduce emissions from process
	<i>Water and Energy Conservation</i>	Need for innovative energy- and water-saving technologies
	<i>Consumables Optimization</i>	Need for more efficient utilization of consumables
	<i>Byproducts Management</i>	Development of improved metrology

Need to develop equipment and processes that meet technology demands while reducing impact on human health, safety, and the environment, both by using more benign materials and by reducing chemical quantity requirements through more efficient and cost-effective process management

Difficult Challenges – Process & Equipment Management

<i>Process and equipment management</i>	<i>Process Chemical Optimization</i>
	Need to develop equipment and processes that meet technology demands while reducing impact on human health, safety and the environment, both through the use of more benign materials, and by reducing chemical quantity requirements through more efficient and cost-effective process management
	<i>Environment Management</i>
	Capability for component isolation in waste streams
	Need to understand ESH characteristics of process emissions and by-products to identify the appropriate mitigation
	Need to develop effective management systems to address issues related to hazardous and non-hazardous residues from the manufacturing processes
	<i>Global Warming Emissions Reduction</i>
	Need to reduce emissions from processes using high GWP chemicals
	<i>Water and Energy Conservation</i>
	Need for innovative energy- and water-efficient processes and equipment
<i>Cost Optimization</i>	
Need to optimize use of chemicals and materials, and increased reuse and recycling	
Need for technology for byproduct speciation.	

Need for innovative energy- and water-efficient processes and equipment

Difficult Challenges – Facilities technology requirements and Sustainability and product stewardship

<i>Facilities technology requirements</i>	<i>Conservation</i>	<p>Need to reduce use of energy, water, and other utilities.</p> <p>Need for more efficient thermal management of cleanrooms and facilities systems</p>
	Need to reduce use of	
	Need for	
	<i>Global Warming Emissions</i>	
	Need to design energy	
<i>Sustainability and product stewardship</i>	Need to reduce total CO ₂ equivalent emissions	
	<i>Sustainability Metrics</i>	
	Need to identify the elements for defining and measuring the sustainability of a technology generation	
	<i>Design for ESH</i>	
	Need to make ESH a design parameter at the design stage of new equipment, processes and products	
<i>End-of-Life Disposal/Reclaim</i>		
	Need to design facilities, equipment and products to facilitate re-use/disposal at end of life	

Difficult Challenges – Facilities technology requirements and Sustainability and product stewardship

<i>Facilities technology requirements</i>	<i>Conservation</i>	Need to reduce use of energy, water and other utilities
		Need for more efficient thermal management of cleanrooms and facilities systems
	<i>Global Warming Emissions Reduction</i>	Need to design energy efficient manufacturing facilities
		Need to reduce total CO ₂ equivalent emissions
<i>Sustainability and product stewardship</i>	<i>Sustainability Metrics</i>	Need to identify the elements for defining and measuring the sustainability of a technology generation
	<i>Design for ESH</i>	Need to make ESH a design parameter
	<i>End-of-Life Disposal/Reclaim</i>	Need to design facilities, equipment and products to facilitate re-use/disposal at end of life

Need to identify the elements for defining and measuring the sustainability of a technology generation

Difficult Challenges – Facilities technology requirements and Sustainability and product stewardship

<i>Facilities technology requirements</i>	<i>Conservation</i>
	Need to reduce use of energy, water and other utilities
	Need for more efficient thermal management of cleanrooms and facilities systems
	<i>Global Warming Emissions Reduction</i>
	Need to design energy efficient manufacturing facilities
<i>Sustainability and product stewardship</i>	Need to reduce total CO ₂ equivalent emissions
	<i>Sustainability Metrics</i>
	Need to identify the elements for defining
	<i>Design for ESH</i>
	Need to make ESH a design parameter
<i>End-of-Life Disposal/Reclaim</i>	
Need to design facilities, equipment and products	

Need to make ESH a design parameter at the design stage of new equipment, processes, and products

ESH Intrinsic Requirements

Table ESH2a ESH Intrinsic Requirements—Near-term Years

Year of Production	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<i>I. Chemicals and Materials Management Technology Requirements</i>									
Chemical risk assessments (environmental, health and safety) defined and completed	100%		100%		100%				
ESH risk assessment techniques for nano-materials and nano-particles	Develop assessment methodology.		Implement risk assessment methodology.						
<i>II. Process and Equipment Technology Requirements</i>									
<i>Energy Consumption</i>									
Total fab tools (kWh/cm ²) [2]	0.40–0.35		0.35-0.30		0.30-0.25				
Tool energy usage (% of 2005 baseline)	90		80		Functional Area Goals TBD				
Tool total equivalent energy* (% of 2007 baseline)	100	80	70		60				
<i>Water Consumption (driven by sustainable growth and cost)</i>									
Surface preparation UPW use (% of 2005 baseline)	90		80		75				
Tool UPW usage (% of 2005 baseline)	90		80		75				
<i>Chemical Consumption and Waste Reduction (driven by environmental stewardship and cost)</i>									
Improvement in process chemical utilization (% of 2005 baseline)	90		80		75				
Reduce PFC emission	10% absolute reduction from 1995 baseline by 2010 as agreed to by the World Semiconductor Council (WSC)			Maintain 10% absolute reduction from 1995 baseline					
Liquid and solid waste reduction (% of 2007 baseline)	100	90	80		75				

Manufacturable solutions exist, and are being optimized


Manufacturable solutions are known

Interim solutions are known

Manufacturable solutions are NOT known



ESH Intrinsic Requirements

<i>Worker and Workplace Protection</i>				
Safety screening methodologies for new technologies (e.g., 450mm, EUV lithography, ERM)	Develop methodologies.		Implement methodologies.	
<i>III. Facilities Technology Requirements</i>				
<i>Energy Consumption</i>				
Total fab energy usage (kWh/cm ²)	1.5-1.3		1.3-1.1	1.1-1.0
Total fab support systems energy usage (kWh/cm ²) [2]	0.8-0.6		0.6-0.5	0.5-0.4
Reduce total fab energy usage (% of 2007 baseline)	100	90	80	70
<i>Water Consumption</i>				
Net feed water use (liters/cm ²) [2]	15	15-12	12-10	10-8
Fab UPW use (liters/cm ²) [2]	8	8-7	7-6	6-4
<i>Chemical Consumption and Waste Reduction</i>				
Reduce hazardous liquid waste by recycle/reuse** (% of 2007 baseline)	100	90	80	75
Reduce solid waste by recycle/reuse** (% of 2007 baseline)	100	90	80	75
<i>IV. Sustainability and Product Stewardship Requirements</i>				
Define environmental footprint metrics for process, equipment, facilities, and products; reduce from baseline year.	Define metrics and baseline.		90% of baseline	80% of baseline
Integrate ESH priorities into the design process for new processes, equipment, facilities, and products.	Define metrics and baseline.			
Facilitate end-of-life disposal/reclaim	Define metrics and baseline.			



Technology Requirements Tables

- **Tables for “Chemicals” and “Processes and Equipment” provide requirements for technology thrusts**
 - **Interconnect**
 - **Front End Processing**
 - **Lithography**
 - **Assembly & Packaging**
 - **Emerging Research Materials**
- **Other tables focus on “Facilities” and “Sustainability”**

Chemicals and Materials Management Technology Requirements

Table ESH3a Chemicals and Materials Management Technology Requirements—Near-term Years

The Environment, Safety, and Health new chemical screening tool ([Chemical Restrictions Table](#)) is linked online

Year of Production	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<i>Interconnect</i>									
Surface preparation	Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%. Characterize emissions	Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain		Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.			Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.		
<i>Front End Processes</i>									
High-κ and metal gate materials	Conduct ESH risk assessment. Maintain or minimize process byproducts					or improve chemical utilization* by 10% and minimize process byproducts		Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10% and minimize process byproducts	
Doping (implantation and diffusion)		Low hazard dopant materials		Low hazard dopant materials					
Conventional surface preparation (stripping, cleaning, rinsing, drying)	Characterize emissions; establish baseline.		Maintain or improve chemical usage by 10%.	Maintain or improve chemical usage by 10%.				Maintain or improve chemical usage by 10%.	
Alternative surface preparation methods		Identify novel wafer cleaning materials. Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials		Maintain or improve chemical usage by 10% and minimize process byproducts				Maintain or improve chemical usage by 10% and minimize process byproducts	

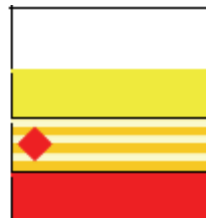
Characterize emissions; establish baseline

Manufacturable solutions exist, and are being optimized

Manufacturable solutions are known

Interim solutions are known

Manufacturable solutions are NOT known



Chemicals and Materials Management Technology Requirements

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<i>Interconnect</i>									
Surface preparation	Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain or improve chemical utilization*; characterize emissions.	Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain or improve	Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.	Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.	Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.	Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.	Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.	Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.	Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.
<i>Front End Processes</i>									
High-κ and metal gate materials	Conduct ESH risk assessment; minimize process byproducts	Conduct ESH risk assessment; minimize process byproducts	Conduct ESH risk assessment; minimize process byproducts	Conduct ESH risk assessment; minimize process byproducts	Conduct ESH risk assessment; minimize process byproducts	Conduct ESH risk assessment; minimize process byproducts	Conduct ESH risk assessment; minimize process byproducts	Conduct ESH risk assessment; minimize process byproducts	Conduct ESH risk assessment; minimize process byproducts
Doping (implantation and diffusion)	Low hazard dopant materials	Low hazard dopant materials	Low hazard dopant materials	Low hazard dopant materials	Low hazard dopant materials	Low hazard dopant materials	Low hazard dopant materials	Low hazard dopant materials	Low hazard dopant materials
Conventional surface preparation (stripping, cleaning, rinsing, drying)	Characterize emissions; establish baseline.	Characterize emissions; establish baseline.	Characterize emissions; establish baseline.	Characterize emissions; establish baseline.	Characterize emissions; establish baseline.	Characterize emissions; establish baseline.	Characterize emissions; establish baseline.	Characterize emissions; establish baseline.	Characterize emissions; establish baseline.
Alternative surface preparation methods	Identify novel wafer cleaning materials. Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials	Identify novel wafer cleaning materials. Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials	Identify novel wafer cleaning materials. Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials	Identify novel wafer cleaning materials. Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials	Identify novel wafer cleaning materials. Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials	Identify novel wafer cleaning materials. Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials	Identify novel wafer cleaning materials. Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials	Identify novel wafer cleaning materials. Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials	Identify novel wafer cleaning materials. Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials

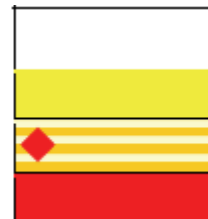
Identify new wafer cleaning materials. Conduct ESH assessment of materials

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Chemicals and Materials Management Technology Requirements

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<i>Interconnect</i>									
Surface preparation	Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain or improve chemical utilization*; characterize emissions.	Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.		Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.			Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.		
<i>Front End Processes</i>									
High-κ and metal gate materials	Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials. Maintain or improve chemical utilization*; minimize process byproducts			Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10% and minimize process byproducts		Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10% and minimize process byproducts			
Doping (implantation and diffusion)	Low hazard dopant materials			Low hazard dopant materials		Low hazard dopant materials			
Conventional surface preparation (stripping, cleaning, rinsing, drying)	Characterize emissions; establish baseline.	Maintain or improve chemical usage by 10%.		Maintain or improve chemical usage by 10%.		Maintain or improve chemical usage by 10%.			
Alternative surface preparation methods	Identify novel wafer cleaning materials. Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials			Maintain or improve chemical usage by 10% and minimize process byproducts		Maintain or improve chemical usage by 10% and minimize process byproducts			

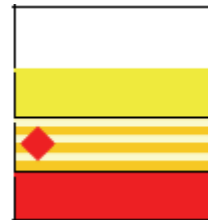
Maintain or improve chemical and water utilization by 10%

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Chemicals and Materials Management Technology Requirements

Year of Production	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<i>Lithography</i>									
193 nm immersion resists	Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials.			Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.	Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.		Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.		
193 nm immersion fluids	Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials.	Maintain or improve chemical utilization by 10%.		Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.	Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.		Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.		
EUV resists	Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials.			Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.	Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.		Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.		
Imprint	Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials.			Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials.	Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials.		Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%.		
PFOS/PFAS** chemicals	PFOS/PFAS alternatives researched / implemented						Non-PFAS materials developed for critical uses in lithography		
Mask making and cleaning	Characterize emissions; establish baseline.	Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Maintain or improve chemical utilization by 10%; minimize process byproducts.	Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Low ESH impact chemistries. Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%; minimize process byproducts.	Alternatives with improved ESH impacts. Low ESH impact chemistries. Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%; minimize process byproducts.		Alternatives with improved ESH impacts (PFOS-free). Maintain or improve chemical utilization* by 10%; minimize process byproducts.			
<i>Emerging Research Materials</i>									
Nanomaterials	Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials.			Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials.					
Biological materials and their waste	Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials.			Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials.					
Materials for novel logic and memory	Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials.			Conduct ESH risk assessment of materials.					



Chemical Restrictions Screen

Issues & Characterization	Show Stopper	High Restriction Potential	Medium Restriction Potential
<p>List of chemicals or raw materials subject to actual or potential manufacture or use restrictions</p>	<p>Asbestos materials Certain glycol ethers Polychlorinated biphenyls Fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) Carbon tetrachloride 1,1,1 trichloroethane Halons 1211, 1301, 2402 Hydrobromofluorocarbons (HBFCs) HCFC 141b Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs) and their ethers/oxides (PBDEs) Cadmium compounds Lead compounds Mercury compounds Hexavalent Chromium compounds Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)/ terphenyls (PCT) Polychlorinated naphthalene (PCN) Short chain chlorinated paraffins (C10-13, Cl >50%) Tributyl tin (TBT) and, triphenyl tin (TPT) compounds Certain azo colorants</p>	<p>Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) Perfluorooctyl sulfonates (PFOS) Cadmium compounds Lead compounds Mercury compounds Hexavalent chromium compounds</p>	<p>Perfluorocompounds (PFCs) - SF6 - C4F10 - C2F6 - C5F12 - CF4 - C6F14 - NF3 - C4F8 - CHF3 - C3F8 Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its salts Certain phthalates Phenols Perfluoroalkyl sulfonates (PFAS) Ethylene oxide Ethylene chloride</p>



<http://www.itrs.net/models.html>

Process and Equipment Technology Requirements

Table ESH4a Process and Equipment Management Technology Requirements—Near-term Years

* The Environment, Safety, and Health new chemical screening tool ([Chemical Restrictions Table](#)) is linked online

Year of Production	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<i>Interconnect</i>									
Surface preparation	Establish baseline for chemical and water usage.; characterize emissions	> 15% Reduction in chemicals and water usage from baseline				Additional 2% reduction in chemicals and water usage per year; recycle/reclaim			
<i>Front End Processes</i>									
Surface preparation (stripping, cleaning, rinsing)	ESH-friendly wafer processes and	Energy efficient clean processes (reduced exhaust flow rates, optimized heaters)				Energy efficient clean processes (optimized exhaust flow rates, optimized heaters)			
	Characterize emissions; establish water and chemical usage baselines	Novel wafer cleaning technologies evaluated and optimized to minimize ESH impact				Novel wafer cleaning technologies implemented			
Alternative surface preparation methods	Identify novel wafer cleaning processes and equipment. Characterize emissions; establish water and chemical usage baselines. Conduct ESH risk assessment	Novel wafer cleaning technologies evaluated and optimized to minimize ESH impact				Novel wafer cleaning technologies implemented			

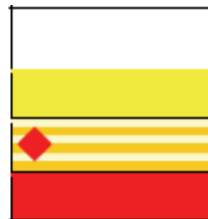
Energy efficient cleans processes (reduced exhaust flow rates, optimized heaters)

Manufacturable solutions exist, and are being optimized

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Process and Equipment Technology Requirements

Table ESH4a Process and Equipment Technology Requirements

* The Environment, Safety, and Health new chemical screening process

Year of Production	2007	2014	2015
<i>New Equipment Design</i>			
Eco-design	Develop eco-design metrics and targets to minimize environmental footprint and impact.	Develop eco-design metrics and targets to minimize environmental footprint and impact.	Develop eco-design metrics and targets to minimize environmental footprint and impact.
Design for Maintenance	Develop safe maintenance criteria.	Design equipment so that commonly serviced components and consumable items are easily and safely accessed.	Design equipment so that commonly serviced components and consumable items are easily and safely accessed.
Energy Consumption (kWh per cm2) [1]	Characterize energy requirements for process and ancillary equipment.	Characterize energy requirements for process and ancillary equipment.	Characterize energy requirements for process and ancillary equipment.
Water and other utilities (liters or m3 / cm2) [1]	Characterize water and utilities requirements for process and ancillary equipment. Determine feasibility for water recycle/reclaim; reduce water and utilities requirements 15% per technology node	Characterize water and utilities requirements for process and ancillary equipment. Determine feasibility for water recycle/reclaim; reduce water and utilities requirements 15% per technology node	Characterize water and utilities requirements for process and ancillary equipment. Determine feasibility for water recycle/reclaim; reduce water and utilities requirements 15% per technology node
Chemicals (gms/cm2) [1]	Conduct ESH risk assessment of processes and equipment.	Conduct ESH risk assessment of processes and equipment.	Conduct ESH risk assessment of processes and equipment.
Consumables**	Establish consumables baseline.	Establish consumables baseline.	Establish consumables baseline.
Equipment thermal management	Establish baseline	Reduce equipment to cleanroom air by 15% from baseline	Reduce equipment to cleanroom air by additional 15%

Develop eco-design criteria, establish metrics and targets for minimized environmental footprint and impact.

Characterize water and utilities requirements for process. Optimize consumption. Determine feasibility for water recycle/reclaim; reduce water and utilities requirements 15% per technology node.

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Facilities, Energy & Water Technology Requirements

Develop facilities to minimize environmental footprint and impact.

Year of Production	2007	2008	2014	2015
<i>Facilities Design</i>				
Eco-friendly facility design	Design facilities to minimize environmental footprint and impact		Meet a recognized standard for designing and rating a reduced environmental	
Design for end-of-life re-use	Comprehend and implement potential re-use scenarios during facility design		Meet a recognized standard for reduced environmental impact through building re-use; e.g., LEED, etc.	
<i>Water</i>				
Total fab* water consumption (liters/cm ²) [1]	14			
Total site water consumption reduction	Establish baseline	Reduce total consumption 10% from baseline levels	Reduce total consumption additional 10%	Reduce total consumption additional 10%
Total UPW consumption (liters/cm ²) [1]	8		7	6
UPW recycled/reclaimed** (% of use)	70		75	80
<i>Energy (electricity, natural gas, etc.)</i>				
Total fab* energy consumption (kWh per cm ²) [1]	1.9		1.6	1.35
Total site energy consumption reduction	Establish baseline	Reduce total consumption 10% from baseline levels	Reduce total consumption additional 10%	Reduce total consumption additional 10%
Cleanroom thermal management	Establish baseline		Reduce heat rejection from process and ancillary equipment to cleanroom air by 15% from baseline	Reduce heat rejection from process and ancillary equipment to cleanroom air by additional 10%

Sustainability and Product Stewardship

Year of Production	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Sustainability Metrics</i>																
Facilities Eco-design	Develop eco-design criteria, establishing metrics and targets for minimized environmental footprint and impact		<div style="background-color: #003366; color: white; padding: 10px; border: 2px solid white;"> Develop key environmental performance indicators (KEPIs) and establish baseline. </div>										Environmental footprint, and safety and			
Carbon footprint	Identify common metrics and establish baseline															
Product Eco-design	Develop key environmental performance indicators (KEPIs)* and establish baseline		Reduce KEPIs* 10% from baseline levels		Reduce KEPIs* additional 10%		Reduce KEPIs* additional 10%		Reduce KEPIs* additional 10%							
<i>Design for ESH</i>																
Materials	Develop key environmental performance indicators (KEPIs)* and establish baseline		Reduce KEPIs* 10% from baseline levels		Reduce KEPIs* additional 10%		Reduce KEPIs* additional 10%		Reduce KEPIs* additional 10%							
	Early assessment of ESH impacts during the very early stages of R&D (when materials are being compared and selected)															
Processes	Develop key environmental performance indicators (KEPIs)* and establish baseline		Reduce KEPIs* 10% from baseline levels		Reduce KEPIs* additional 10%		Reduce KEPIs* additional 10%		Reduce KEPIs* additional 10%							
			Alternative low-ESH impact processes for planarization and deposition				Paradigm shift to additive processing									
Early assessment of ESH impacts during the very early stages of R&D (when processes are being compared and selected)																
Improved integration of ESH into factory and equipment design	Incorporate ESH design guidelines, methodology, and criteria into tool and factory design, e.g., LEED**															
<i>End-of-Life</i>																
Ease of decommissioning and decontamination for facility re-use/re-claim	Comprehend and implement potential re-use scenarios during facility design		Reduce environmental impact through building design for re-use				Reduce environmental impact through building design for re-use									
Ease of decommissioning and decontamination for equipment re-use/re-claim	Design process and ancillary equipment for disassembly and re-use/reclaim															

Potential Solutions

- **Nanomaterial risk assessment methodology and tools development**
- **Integrate Key Environmental Performance Indicators into materials selection**
- **Additive processing**
- **Imprint patterning for advanced technology nodes**
- **Alternative low-ESH impact processes for planarization**
- **Alternative 3-D etch processes**
- **High efficiency rinses**
- **Real-time, on-line, speciating sensors for UPW recycle**

Addressing ESH During Technology Development

- **Early ESH risk information on R&D materials and processes is important to**
 - Prevent potential ESH showstoppers (**ensures materials with regulatory bans and policy bans are not being introduced**)
 - Minimize negative impacts and costs
 - Minimize future potential ESH liability
 - Avoid potential delays in process implementation due to ESH issues/risks
 - Allow for greater flexibility in considering technology options and making strategic business decisions

Final Thoughts

From “Beyond The Green Corporation,”
January 29, 2007, *Business Week* cover
story:

- Assets of socially responsible mutual funds increased
 - \$12 billion in 1995
 - \$178 billion in 2005
- Sustainability factors “...show that companies tend to be more strategic, nimble, and better equipped to compete in the complex, high-velocity global environment.”