## Why use an Airborne Molecular Contamination (AMC) filter?

As processes and line widths become finer the presence of even PPB level gas phase contaminates will damage processes. As processes become more demanding the use of AMC filtration will increase

#### How AMC filtration works

AMC filters remove gas phase contaminates by removing them as the air passes through the AMC media. Each AMC filter adsorbs the contaminates as a function of residence time, and so the manufacturer's specified flux rate (flow per unit area of media) cannot be increased or both the removal efficiency and lifetime will be substantially decreased.

#### **AMC** filtration and FFUs

Let's take a look

## An FFU is designed to delivery a typical 90 FPM air flow at the 0.48" pressure drop of the PTFE particulate filter



#### Operating Data

#### High Efficiency Performance

MEGAcel provides efficiency and performance far superior to the competition. AAF is first with providing filters which meet rigorous I300I specifications for the manufacturing of 300mm wafers.

At a peak airflow of 100 fpm, Most Penetrating Particle Size (MPPS) efficiency is superior to the stringent requirements of 99.99995% efficiency.

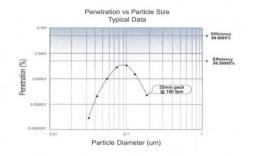
The combination of advanced levels of efficiency and the lowest possible pressure drop makes MEGAcel a simple choice for use in 300mm wafer production.

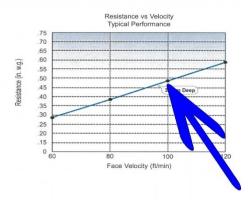
#### Lowest Possible Pressure Drop

Pressure drop is measured using a manometer as the test filter is subjected to a metered air volume. Testing on a volumetric basis is specified in the Institute of Environmental Sciences and Technology IEST-RP-CC007 recommended practice on ULPA filters.

AAF calculates the total square footage of usable media pack area (outside dimensions of filter minus the frame thickness and adhesive) and multiplies this number by 100 fpm to determine an accurate volumetric test flow. (This value is approximately 720 cfm for a nominal 24" X 48" filter). This method simulates actual cleanroom airflow conditions ensuring a true measurement of pressure drop.

0.48" @ 100 FPM







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AAF has a policy of continuous product research and improvement and reserves the right to change design and specifications without notice.

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## Tech note, affecting the following discussion

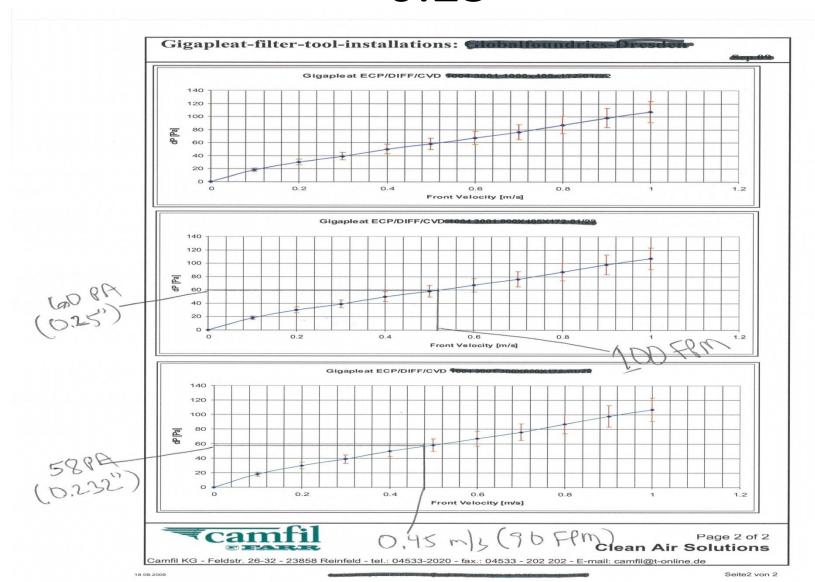
Due to the loss of effective filter area around the edges for the frame and the glue that holds the media in place, it takes roughly 100 FPM flow from the effective filter area to yield 90 FPM in the application (so the FFU is spec'd at 90 FPM which requires 100 FPM flow for both the PTFE particulate and AMC filters)

How much fan reserve is typically "built into" an FFU for filter loading and miscellaneous additional pressured drops in the system

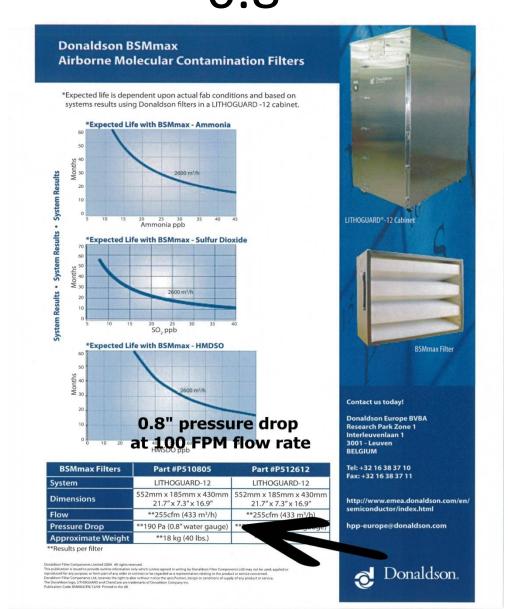
A typical specification is for the FFU to be able to deliver 90 FPM with 20% fan reserve

# When you add an AMC prefilter how much pressure drop to you add to the system?

## Example 1, Camfil Gigapleat@ 0.25"



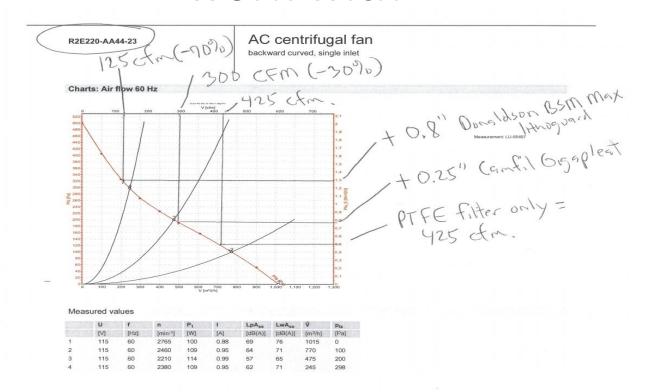
## Example 2, Donaldson BSM Max @ 0.8"



# What will the addition of an AMC filter do to the flow of my current FFU?

See the following slide for an example. The curve you see is for our most popular fan in our FFU series, the EBM RE220, 220 mm wheel backward curved airfoil

Answer: it will knock the flow down by 30-70% from the typical 90 FPM spec, when we only have 20% reserve to work with



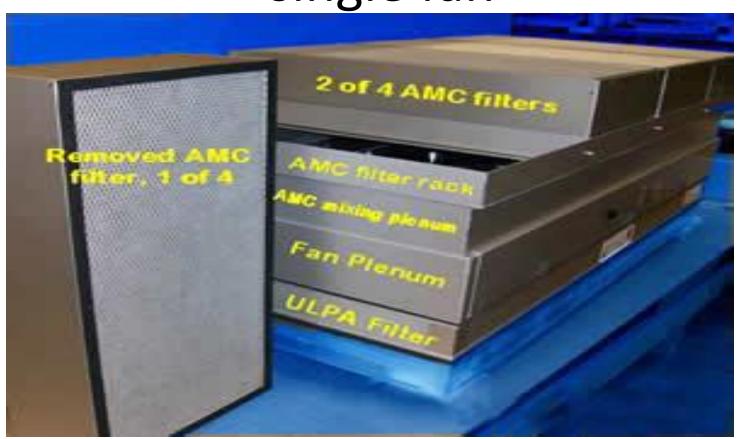
### The point?

An AMC FFU will have much larger fans, capable of overcoming the substantially higher total system pressure, and retrofitting AMC filters onto an existing FFU is not typically possible if you expect to have 90 FPM flow from the FFU

# An additional issue with retrofitting FFUs with an AMC filter

To stay within the typically specified 100 FPM flow rate of the AMC filter the AMC filter surface area will need to roughly equal the surface area of the FFU

Here's an example of an AMC FFU; however the most popular market priced FFUs are designed with a single fan



And that single fan design limits the size of the AMC filter, forcing the flow rate through the AMC filter to be way to high



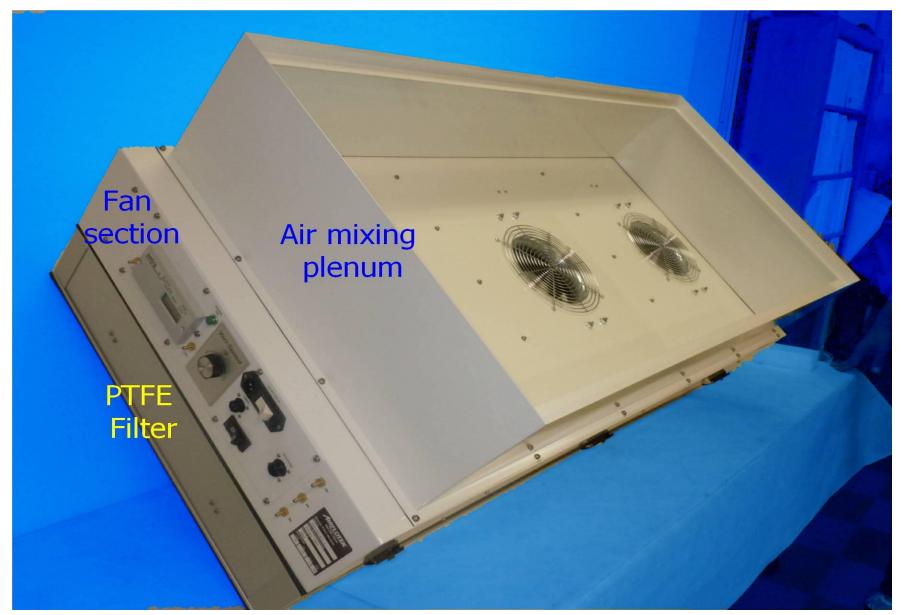
### Well designed AMC FFUs

Good practices and rules of thumb

### The air mixing plenum

If the AMC filter sits too close to the fan inlet, air will be selectively pulled from the area directly above the fans, resulting in a shortened life of the AMC filter(s). AMC filter manufacturers typically recommend a 8" mixing plenum, but available area often dictates a much shorter plenum. We have built well performing FFUs with plenums as short as 3"

### A full height air mixing plenum



### Servicing the AMC filters

The following picture shows a FFU with handles on the AMC filters for easy removal. The AMC filter is basically a specialty prefilter, removed from the top, and so enough space must be available above the AMC filter to allow for it to be lifted up over the lips that it sits down in before being slid to the side and out of the way (this FFU also features integral ionization and the Simco-Ion Interface module is visible)

Note that the AMC filter's surface area is equivalent to the PTFE filter to hold the 100 FPM AMC filter spec.



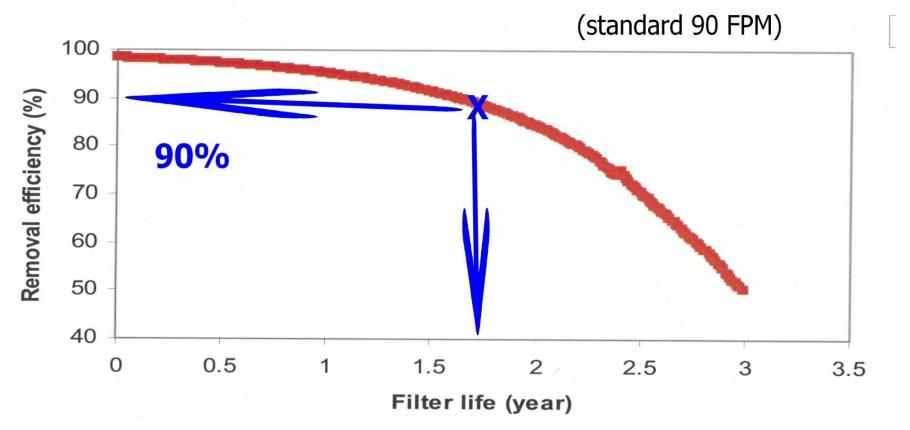
### Have an application where you need an AMC FFU?

Let us know the current concentration of the species you wish to eliminate, and we will design an AMC filter/FFU combination, providing you with an FFU that can deliver your CFM specification, plus an expected lifetime/efficiency table, as shown on the next slide.

### AMC filter efficiency/lifetime curve



50μg/m<sup>3</sup>, 25°C, 50%RH, 0.44 m<sup>3</sup>/sec



We have the expertise and experience. Need a quote, or just have a question? Call us at (510) 656-5333 or e-mail to Jim@tesinc.com