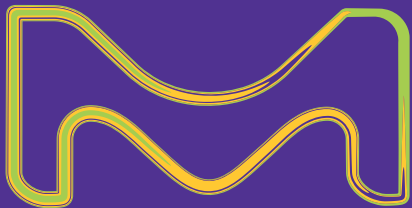


PFAS in Electronics Industry

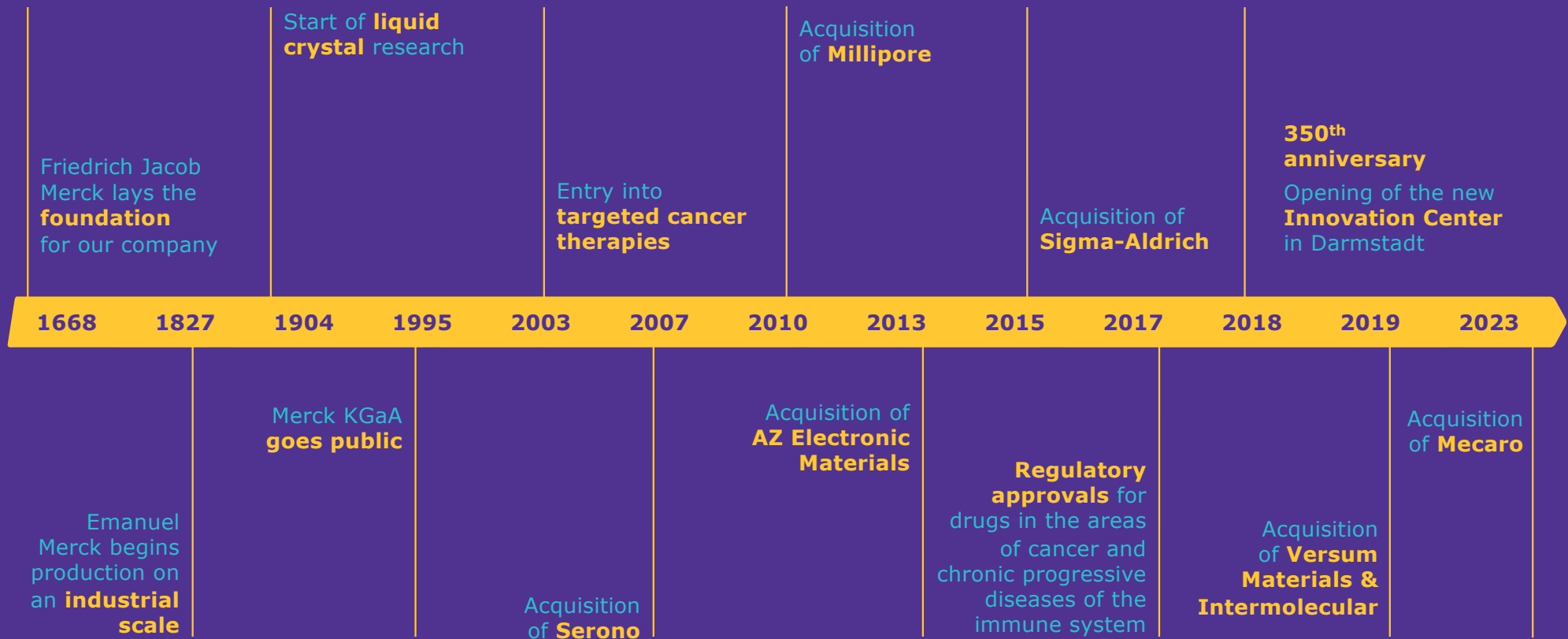
Applications and Replacement Strategies

Prof. Dr. Peer Kirsch, Merck Electronics KGaA & TU Darmstadt
6 Nov 2024



MERCK

Over 350 years of curiosity



We have **3 high-tech business** sectors competing in attractive markets

Healthcare



Leading in specialty pharma markets

- Biologics and small-molecule **prescription medicines** against cancer, multiple sclerosis, infertility
- **Research** focus: Oncology, Immunology & Immuno-Oncology

Life Science



Leading in life sciences

- Tools and services for **biotech research & production**
- **Tools and laboratory supply** for academic research and industrial testing

Electronics

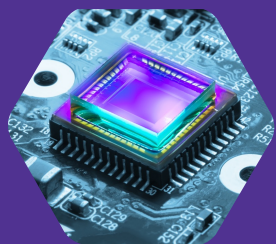


Leading in high-tech solutions

- High-tech solutions and materials for **electronics**
- Broad portfolio of **decorative and functional solutions**

OUR BUSINESSES

Semiconductor Solutions



Semiconductor Materials

are at the heart of Electronics and enable the transformation of communications, mobility and healthcare. We unlock the potential for smaller, faster, and more powerful devices.



Delivery Systems & Services

safely guards the molecule of semiconductor and display materials. We provide high-quality delivery and storage of specialty chemicals and gases.

Display Solutions



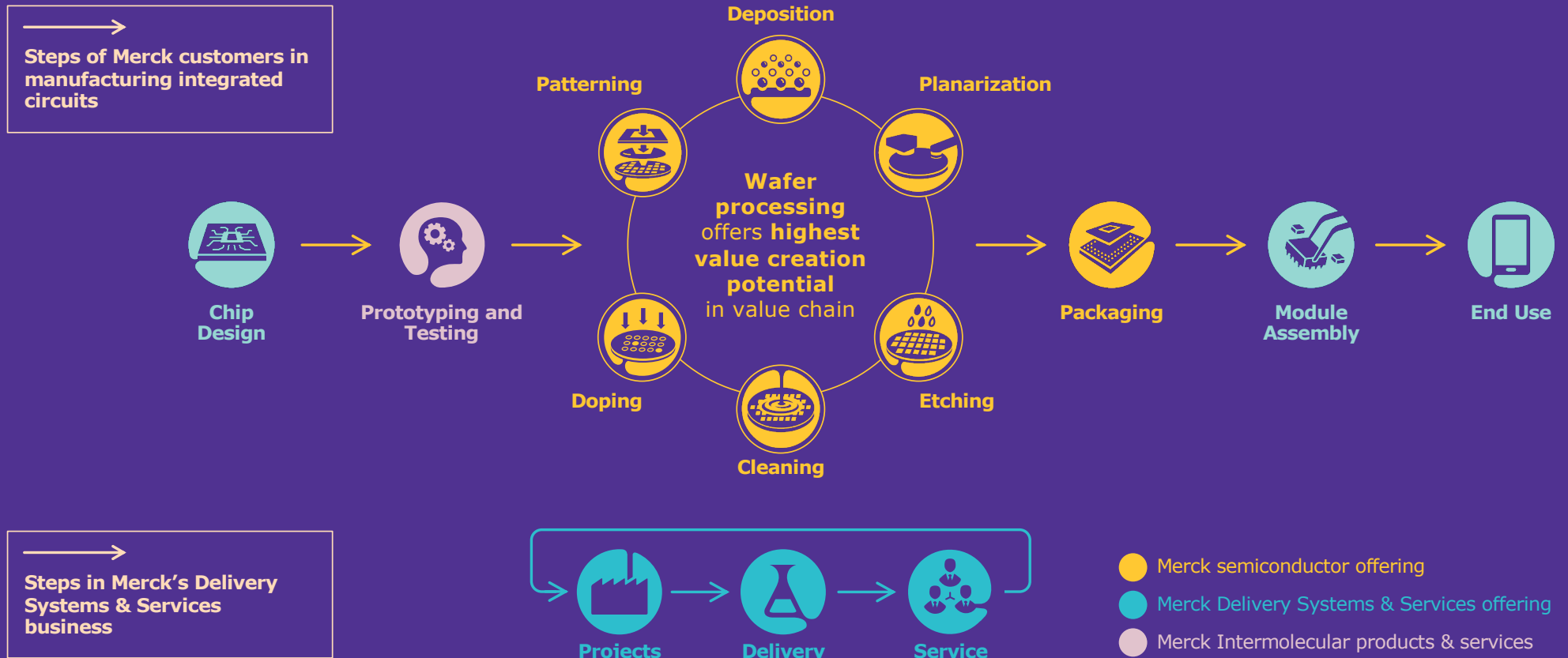
offers next generation material, equipment systems and services that revolutionize Electronics. We help to connect the intelligence inside devices with human experience.

Surface Solutions

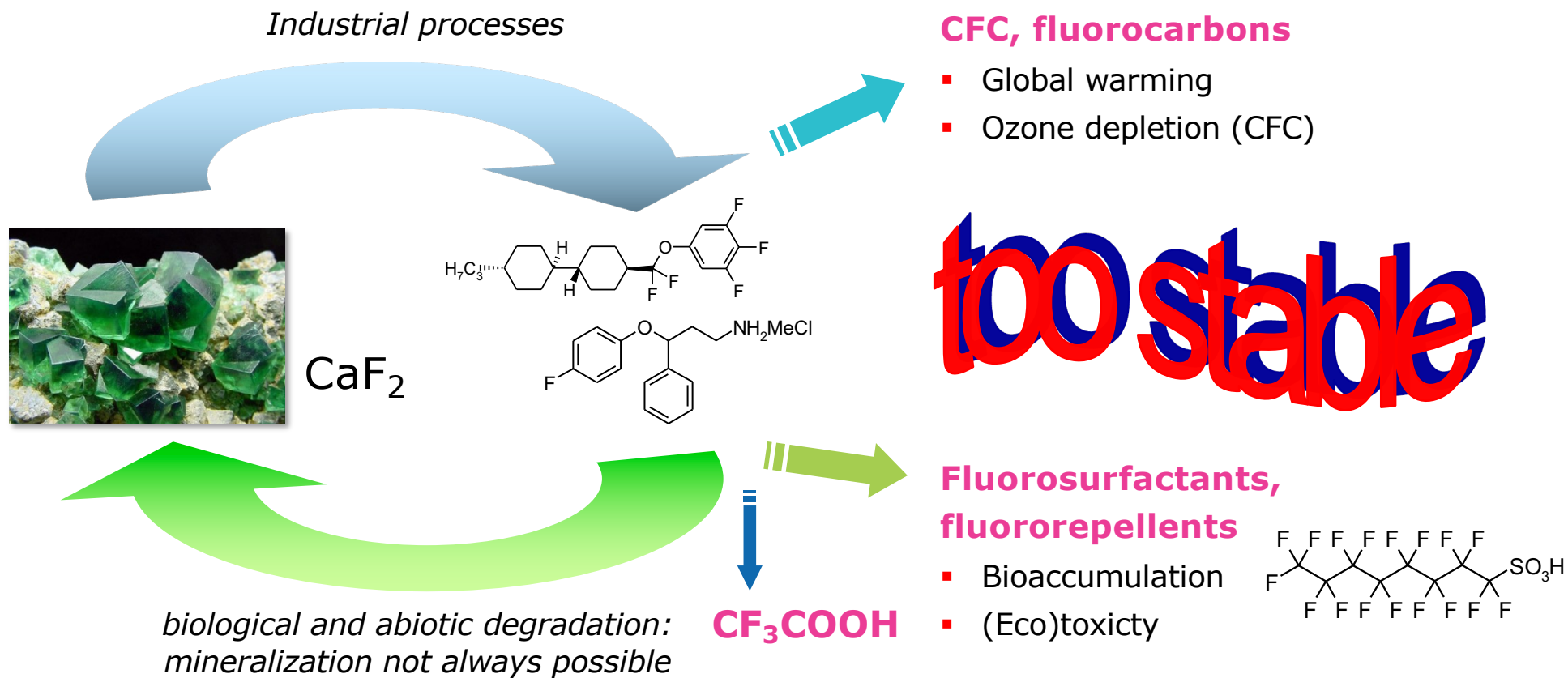


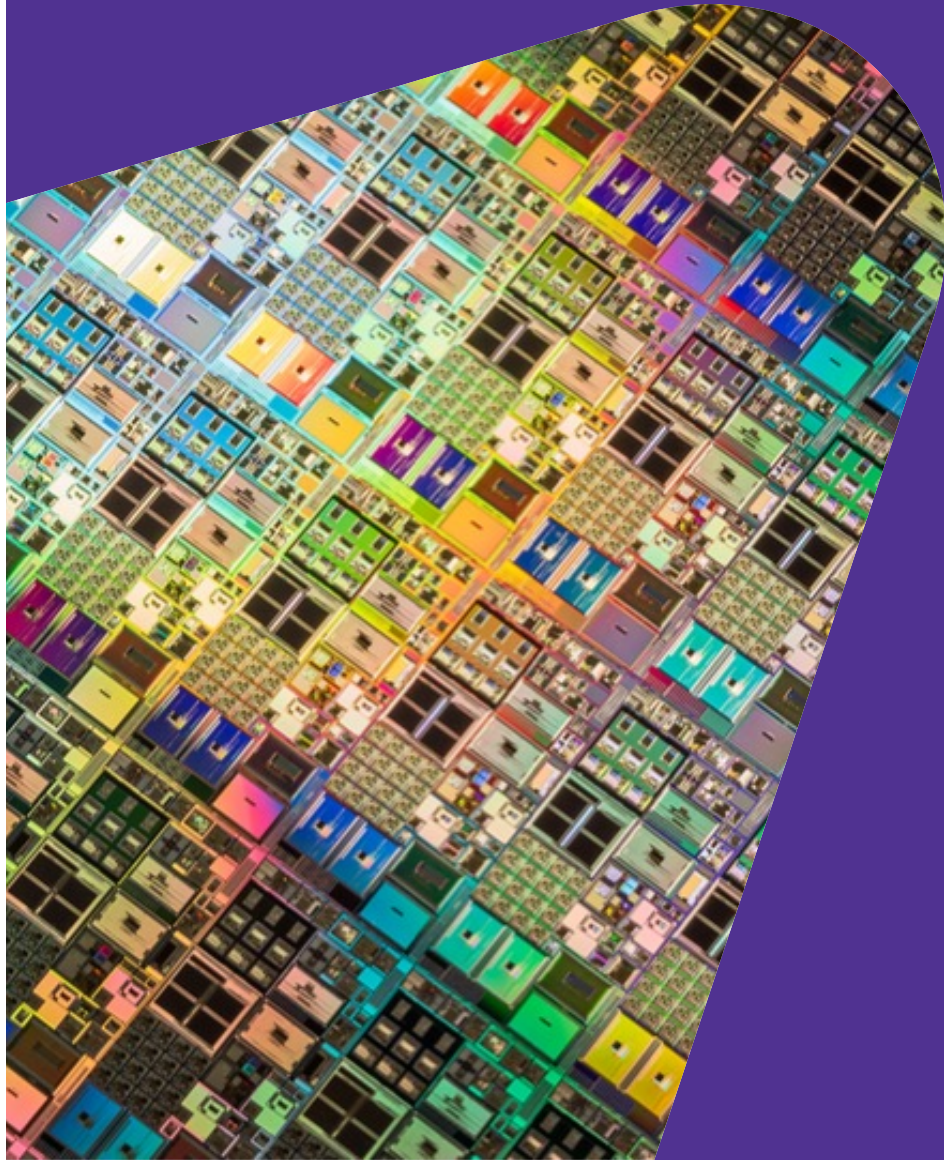
helps redefine the use of color in modern living. Our broad portfolio of pigments and active ingredients continue to drive value in the Automotive, Cosmetic and Industrial industries.

We cover the entire value chain and provide customers with end-to-end solutions



Environmental Impact of Fluorochemicals Lifecycle





01

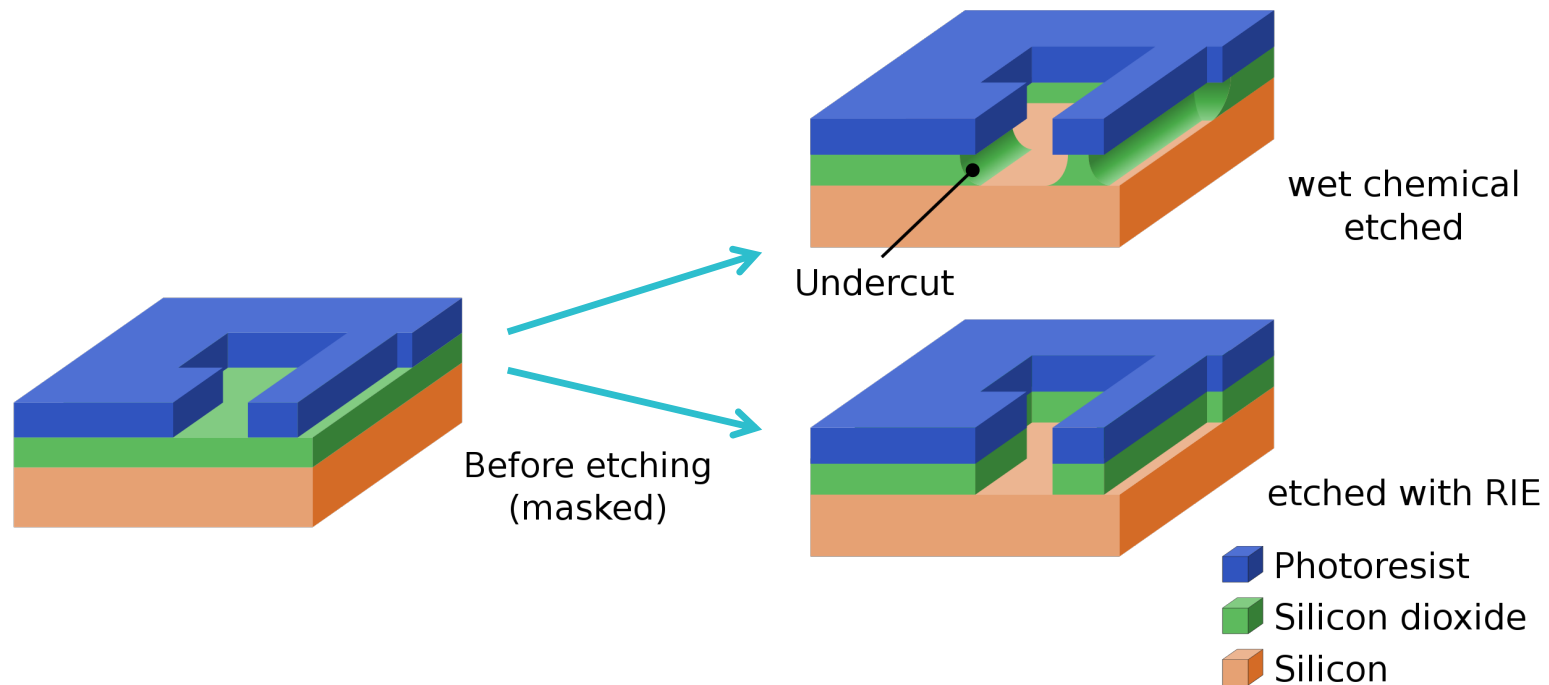
plasma etch gases

MERCK

Application in Electronics Industry

Reactive Ion Etching (RIE)

- NF_3 , CF_4 , C_2F_6 , SF_6 , C_4F_8 , etc., as etching gases for photolithography, chamber cleaning



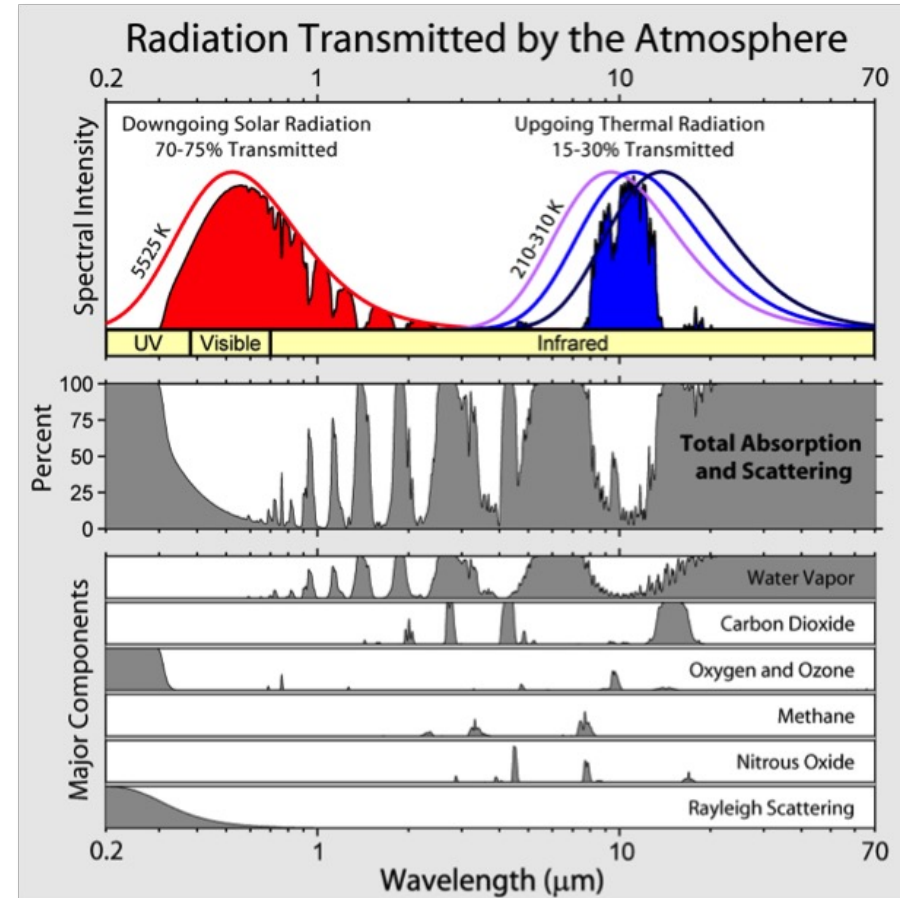
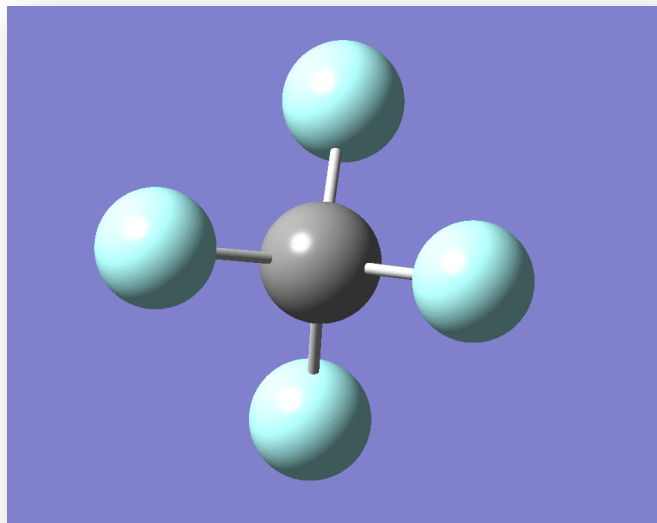
Source: Wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reactive-ion_etching; accessed on Oct 28, 2024)

Environmental Impact of Plasma Etch Gases

Global Warming

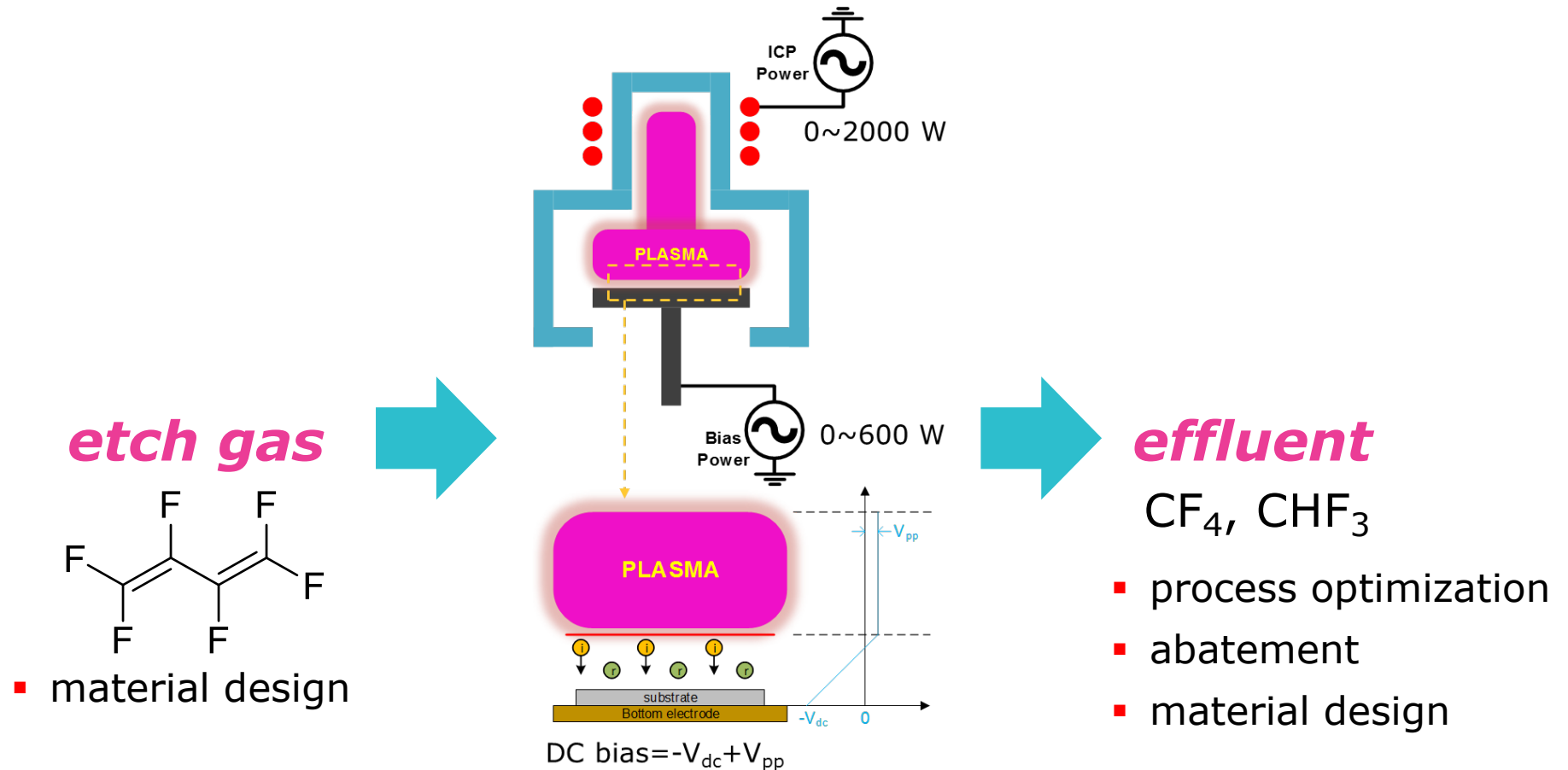
Critical Factors

- Infrared absorption
- Atmospheric lifetime



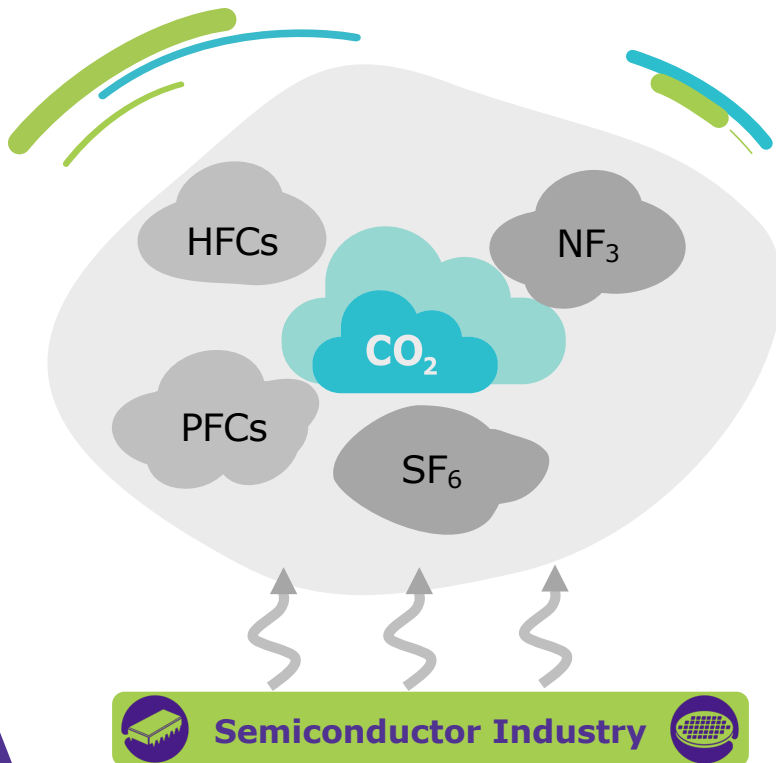
Source: GHG Management Institute (<https://ghginstitute.org/2010/06/28/what-is-a-global-warming-potential/>; accessed on Oct 28, 2024)

Fluorocarbon Plasma Etching Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Fluorinated Etch Gases in Semiconductor Industry

Etch Gases as Driver of Scope 1 Emissions



>600.000 t CO₂e
emissions in the
US only due to
NF₃!*

*corresponds to
emission of*
131.000 cars

*data source: „2020 US EPA Emissions Figures“ of semiconductor industry

Etch and clean gases are responsible for **74%** of all Scope 1 emissions in semiconductor industry

Compound	GWP
CO ₂	1
SF ₆	23.500
CF ₄	7.390
NF ₃	16.100
CHF ₃	12.400
C ₄ F ₈	10.300

GWP = Global Warming Potential
HFC = (Hydro)fluorocarbon
PFC = Perfluorocarbon

Development of Sustainable Etch Gases at Merck Electronics Design and Synthesis of Low GWP Materials

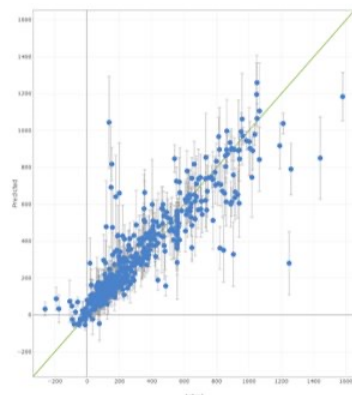
In Silico Materials Design

Computational simulation as screening tool for new molecules.

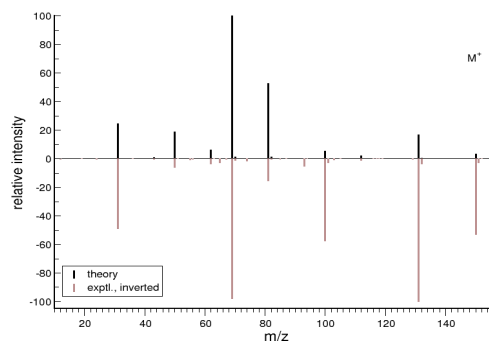
Approximation of molecular fragmentation during plasma etch process by simulation of mass spectra.

Models for prediction of GWP, etch rates and selectivities:

- Identification of structure-property relationships.
- Selection of most promising synthetic targets.



Correlation of simulated with experimental etch rates

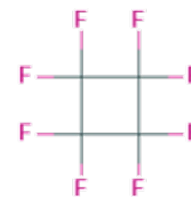


Correlation of simulated with experimental mass spectra

Lab-Scale Synthesis of New Molecules

Design strategy for low GWP:

Reactive compounds which will be completely decomposed under plasma conditions.



High GWP

GWP₁₀₀ = 10.300

No structural "weak point"

High stability



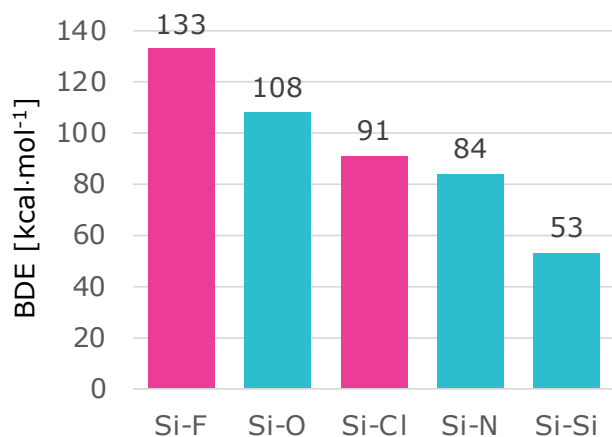
Low GWP

GWP₁₀₀ < 1

Double bonds as potential attack points for decomposition

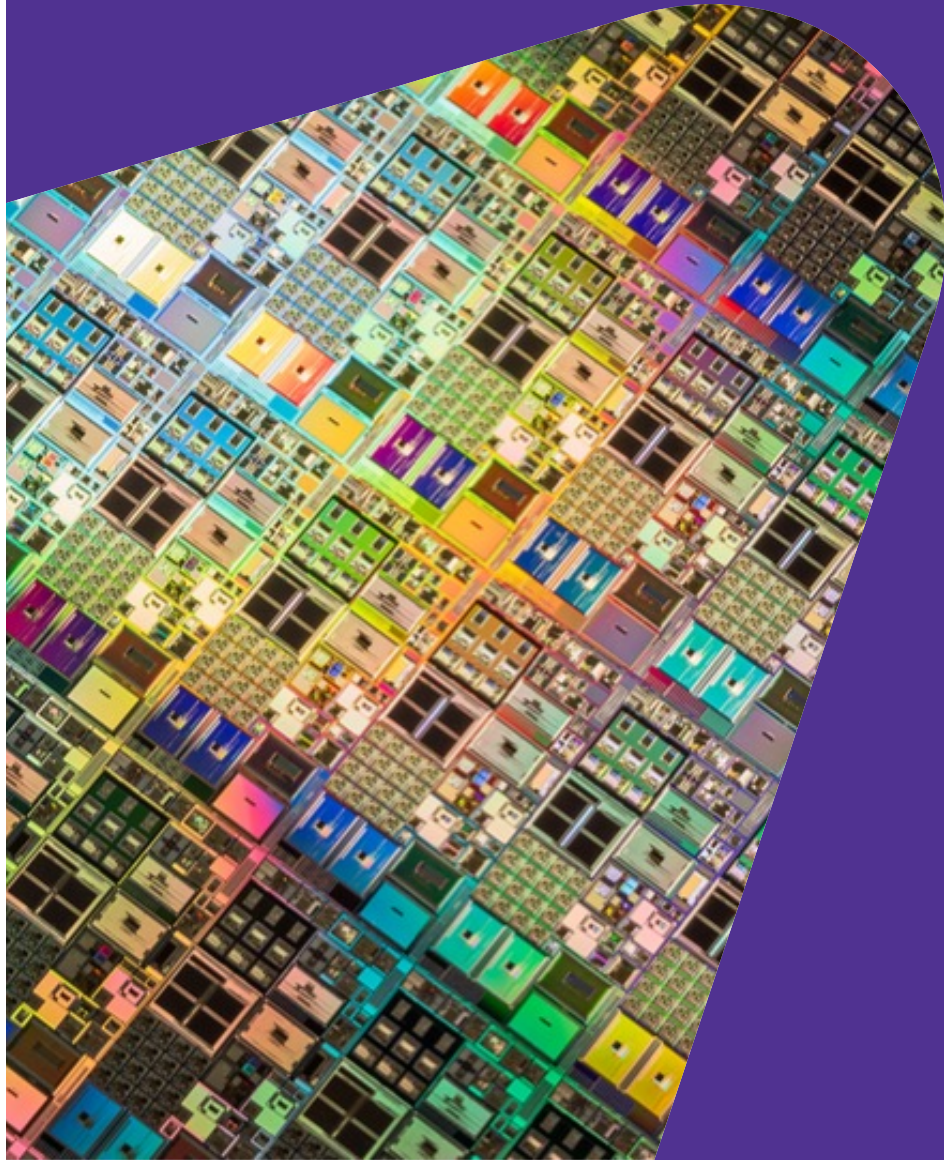
Highly reactive material

Reactive Ion Etching without Fluorine? Stoichiometry and Energetics



- Reaction products must be volatile!

Reference: Huheey, pps. A-21 to A-34; T.L. Cottrell, "The Strengths of Chemical Bonds," 2nd ed., Butterworths, London, **1958**; B. deB. Darwent, "National Standard Reference Data Series," National Bureau of Standards, No. 31, Washington, DC, **1970**; S.W. Benson, *J. Chem. Educ.* **1965**, 42, 502.



02

Liquid crystals

MERCK



2002



2010



2000



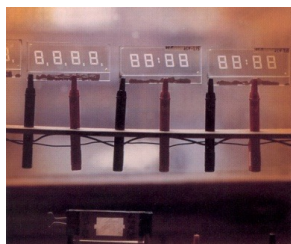
1995



1990



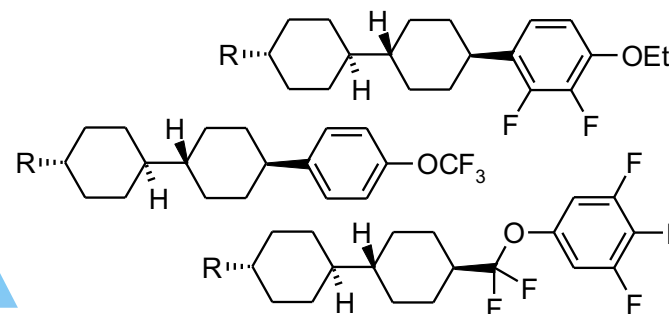
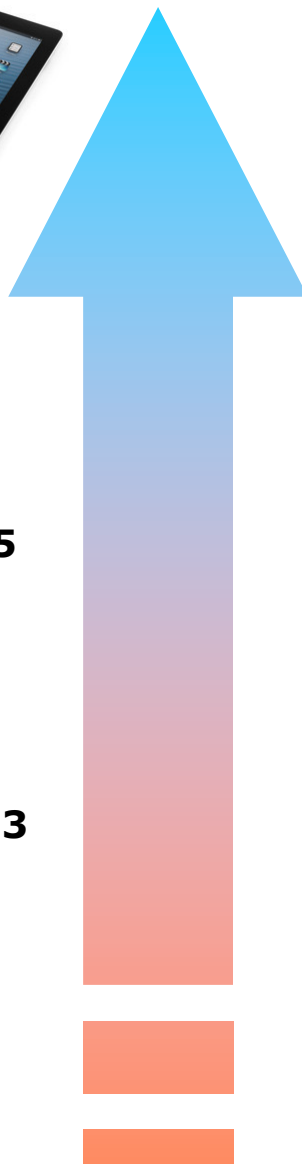
1973



1968

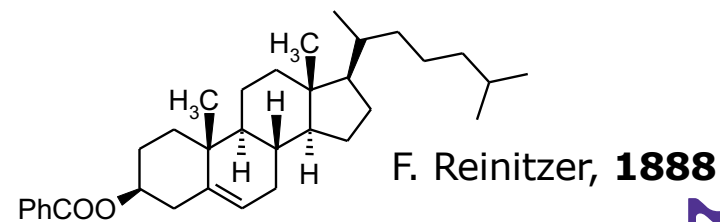
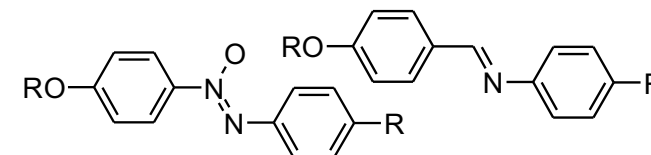
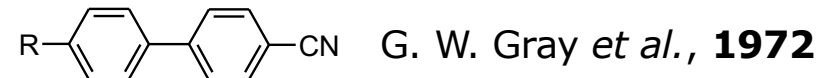
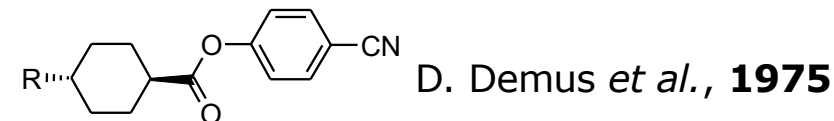
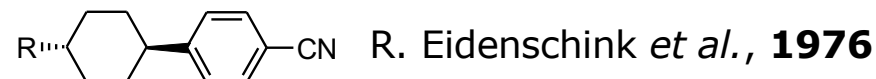


1966



PFAS?

"Super Fluorinated Materials" (SFM), 1985+



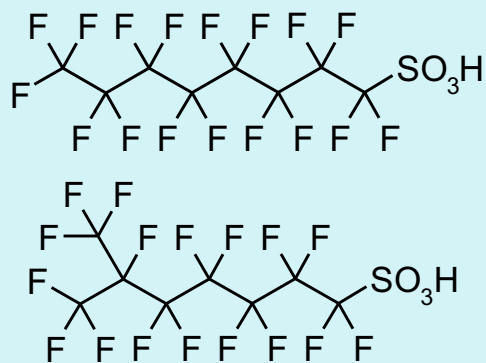


03

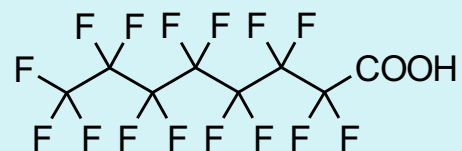
(Bio)degradable
Fluorosurfactants

MERCK

Fluorosurfactants “Forever Chemicals”

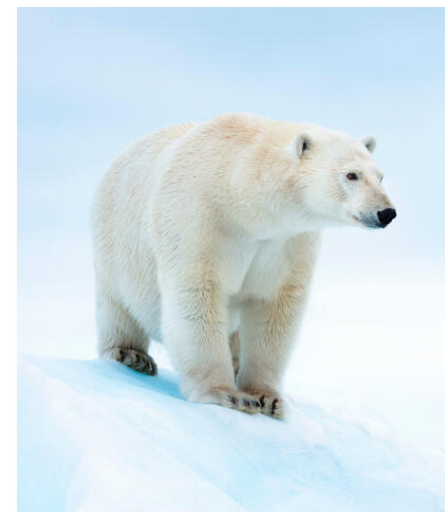


*Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
(PFOS)*



*Perfluorooctanoic acid
(PFOA)*

- Bioaccumulative, not degradable
- Toxic, possibly cancerogenic
- Ubiquitous, even in remote areas



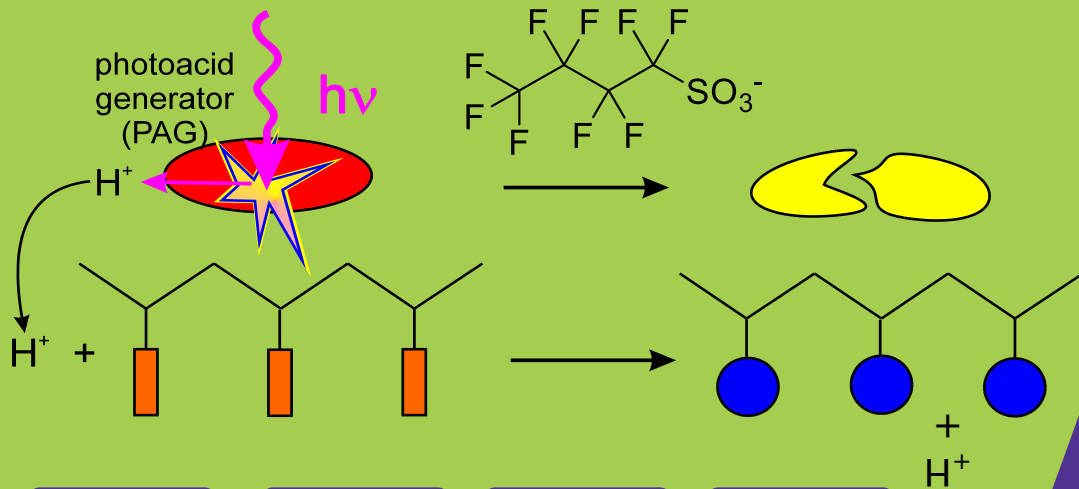
- **PFOS**: Banned in the US in **2002** and in the EU in **2007**, except for a very limited range of applications
- **PFOA**: 2010/15 PFOA Stewardship Program (Jan **2006**): Commitment to reduce PFOA emissions until 2010 by 95% (vs 2000) and eliminate PFOA until 2015

L. Ahrens, M. Bundschuh, *Environ. Tox. Chem.* **2014**, *33*, 1921-1929 (doi: 10.1002/etc.2663)

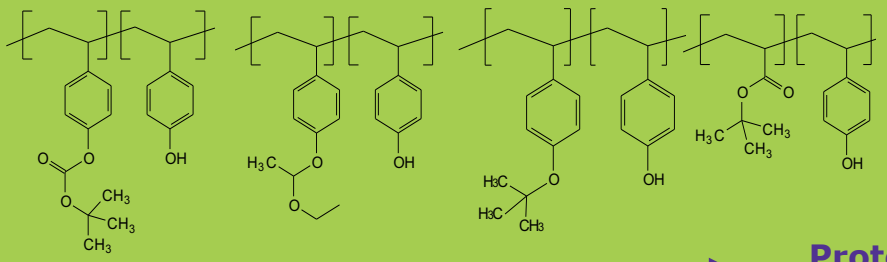
M. G. Evich et al., *Science* **2022**, *375*, eabg9065 (doi: 10.1126/science.abg9065)

PFAS in Photolithography

Chemically Amplified Photoresists

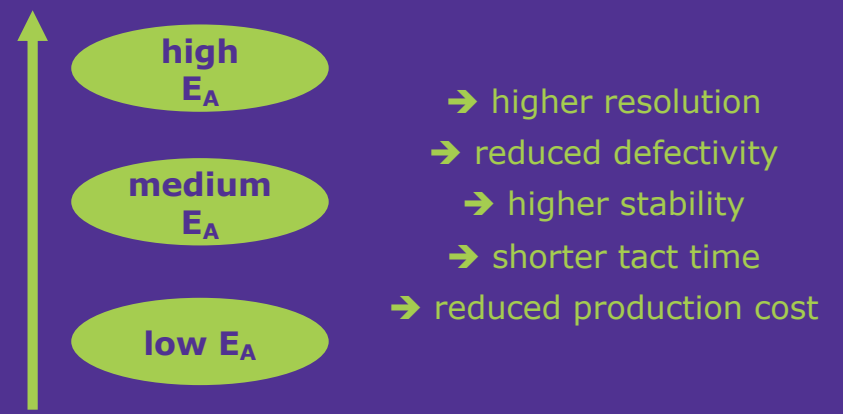


t-BOC PHS **Acetal PHS** **Ether PHS** **ESCAP PHS**



Protective Group Activation Energy [2]

Influence of Activation Energy on Performance: [1]



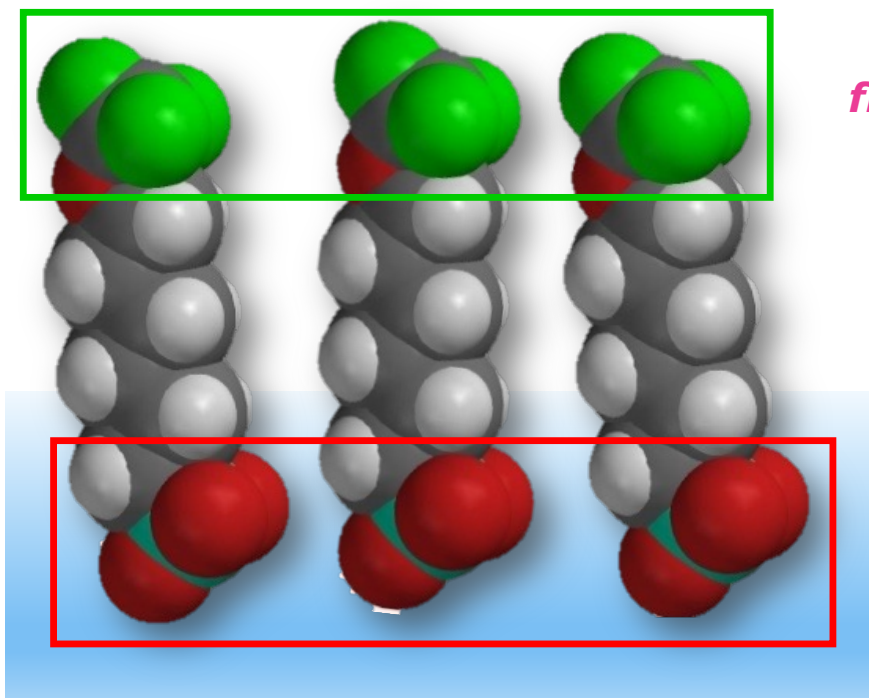
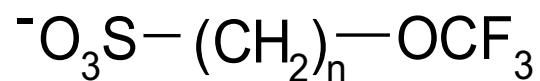
[1] H. Ito, "Chemical Amplification Resists for Microlithography", *Adv. Polym. Sci.*, Vol 172 (2005).

[2] D. K. Lee, G. Pawlowski „A Brief Review of DUV Resist Technology“ *J. Photopolym. Sci. Technol.*, Vol 15 (2002).



Design for Degradability

How to Make Fluorosurfactants (Bio)degradable?



fluorous group

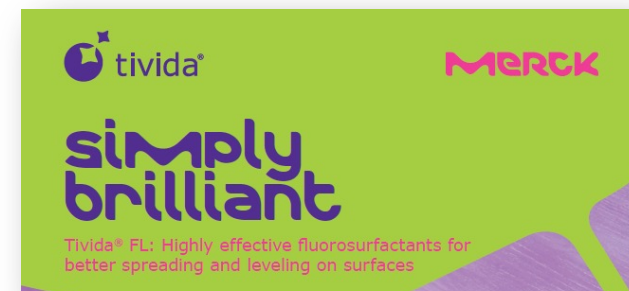
polar group

Mineralizable

short fluorocarbon
head group

(bio)degradable

hydrocarbon moiety



M. Peschka, N. Fichtner, W. Hierse, P. Kirsch, E. Montenegro, M. Seidel, R. D. Wilken, T. P. Knepper, *Chemosphere* **2008**, 72, 1534-1540

