

SEMI C27-0708

SPECIFICATIONS AND GUIDELINES FOR HYDROCHLORIC ACID

This Standard was technically approved by the Liquid Chemicals Global Technical Committee. This edition was approved for publication by the global Audits and Reviews Subcommittee on May 13, 2008. Available at www.semi.org in June 2008; originally published in 1978; previously published March 2001.

1 Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this Document is to standardize requirements for hydrochloric acid used in the semiconductor industry and testing procedures to support those standards. Test methods have been shown to give statistically valid results. This Document also provides guidelines for grades of hydrochloric acid for which a need has been identified. In the case of the guidelines, the test methods may not have been statistically validated yet.

2 Scope

2.1 The scope of this Document is all grades of hydrochloric acid used in the semiconductor industry.

NOTICE: SEMI Standards and Safety Guidelines do not purport to address all safety issues associated with their use. It is the responsibility of the users of the Documents to establish appropriate safety and health practices, and determine the applicability of regulatory or other limitations prior to use.

3 Limitations

3.1 None.

4 Referenced Standards and Documents

4.1 *SEMI Standards and Safety Guidelines*

SEMI C1 — Guide for the Analysis of Liquid Chemicals

4.2 *ASTM Standard*¹

ASTM D5127 — Standard Guide for Ultra Pure Water Used in the Electronics and Semiconductor Industry

NOTICE: Unless otherwise indicated, all documents cited shall be the latest published versions.

5 Terminology

5.1 None.

6 Physical Property (for information only)

Chemical Formula	HCl
CAS Number	7647-01-0
Density at 25°C	1.19 g/mL

7 Requirements

7.1 The requirements for hydrochloric acid for Grades 1 and 2, and Tiers B and C are listed in Table 1.

8 Grade 1 Procedures

NOTE 1: Each laboratory is responsible for verifying the validity of the method within its own operation.

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8.1 *Assay* — Accurately weigh a glass-stoppered conical flask containing about 30 mL of water. Deliver from a pipet about 3 mL of sample near the water surface, stopper immediately, and reweigh. Dilute to about 50 mL with water, add methyl orange indicator solution, and titrate with standardized 1 N sodium hydroxide to a red-to-yellow color change.

$$\% \text{Assay} = \frac{\text{mL} \times \text{N of NaOH} \times 3.646}{\text{Weight of sample (g)}}$$

8.2 *Color* — Dilute 2.0 mL of platinum-cobalt stock solution (APHA No. 500) to 100 mL with water. Compare this standard (APHA No. 10) with 100 mL of sample in Nessler tubes. View vertically over a white background. The sample must be no darker than the standard.

8.3 *Extractable Organic Substances* — Cool 110 mL of sample in an ice bath. Add 5 mL of 2,2,4-trimethylpentane and 100 mL of water to each of two 250 mL separatory funnels. To a third funnel add 100 mL of water and 5 mL of the standard (see below). To the first funnel add 100 mL of the cooled sample, and 100 mL of water to each of the remaining two. Stopper, shake well, and allow the layers to separate. Inject 1.0 μL of each of the 2,2,4-trimethylpentane extracts into a gas chromatograph with a flame ionization detector. The following conditions have been found to be satisfactory: Column — 20% Carbowax® 20 M on Chromosorb P (80/100), 3 m $\times$ 3 mm stainless steel or glass; injection port at 280°C with glass insert; column temperature initially 65°C, programmed at 6°C/min. up to 140°C; carrier gas — nitrogen at 40 mL/min.; signal adjusted to give an 80% full-scale deflection; and preferably, electronic integration of peak areas. For DDT: Column — 5% silicone gum SESE-30 on Chromosorb® W (60/80), 1.5 $\times$ 3 mm, injection port — as above; column temperature — isothermal at 205°C; carrier gas — nitrogen at 75 mL/min., and preferably, electronic integration of peak areas. The order of elution is 2,2,4-trimethylpentane, carbon tetrachloride, benzene, chloroform, 2,2,4-trimethylpentane impurity, 1,2-dichloroethane, chlorobenzene, and dichlorobenzene. The total area under the impurity peaks from the sample should be no greater than that from the blank (extract from second funnel) by more than one-half the total area under the peaks from the standard (third funnel), also corrected for the blank.

8.3.1 *Standard* — Use a syringe to add the volumes of liquid listed in Table 2 into 300 mL of 2,2,4-trimethylpentane. Add 25 mg of DDT to the solution. Dilute to 500 mL with 2,2,4-trimethylpentane. The 2,2,4-trimethylpentane used for both the standard and the analysis should be free from impurities that interfere with the chromatographic analysis.

8.4 *Free Halogen (as Cl₂)* — Mix 100 mL of sample and 100 mL of freshly boiled water and cool. Add 0.1 mL of 2% potassium iodide reagent solution and 1 mL of carbon disulfide, and mix. The carbon disulfide should not acquire a pink color in one-half minute.

8.5 *Phosphate* — To 170 mL (200 g) of sample, add 10 mL of sodium carbonate reagent solution [SEMI C1] and evaporate to dryness on a steam bath in a hood. Dissolve the residue in 25 mL of 0.5 N sulfuric acid. Add 1 mL of ammonium molybdate reagent solution and 1 mL of p-(methylamino)phenol solution. Allow to stand at room temperature for 2 hours. Any blue color produced should be no greater than that produced when 0.01 mg of phosphate ion (PO₄) is treated like the sample.

8.6 *Sulfate* — To 85 mL (100 g) of sample, add 10 mL of sodium carbonate reagent solution and evaporate to dryness in a hood. Dissolve the residue in 10 mL of water and 1 mL of dilute hydrochloric acid (1 + 19); filter, if necessary. Add 1 mL of barium chloride reagent solution, mix, and allow to stand 10 minutes. Any turbidity should be no greater than that produced when 0.05 mg of sulfate ion (SO₄) is treated as the sample.

8.7 *Sulfite* — Add 1 mL of 10 percent potassium iodide reagent solution, 5 mL of hydrochloric acid, and 2 mL of starch indicator solution to 400 mL of oxygen-free water. Add 0.01 N iodine until a faint permanent blue color is produced. Add 85 mL of the sample and titrate with 0.01 N iodine to the same endpoint. Not more than 0.20 mL should be required.

8.8 *Arsenic and Antimony (as As)* — To 168 mL (200 g) of sample in a 400 mL beaker, add 10 mL of nitric acid and 5 mL of sulfuric acid, and evaporate to dense fumes of sulfur trioxide in a hood. Cool, cautiously add 10 mL of water, and again evaporate to dense fumes of sulfur trioxide. Cool and cautiously wash into a generator flask with water to make a volume of 35 mL. Proceed as described in the General Method for Arsenic (and Antimony) in SEMI C1, starting with the sentence which begins: “Swirl the flask...” Any red color in the silver diethyldithiocarbamate solution from the sample should be no greater than that of the standard containing 0.001 mg of arsenic (As).