



SEMI E63-0997

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION FOR 300 mm BOX OPENER/LOADER TO TOOL STANDARD (BOLTS) INTERFACE

1 Purpose

This standard specifies the tool side of the interface between the main part of a process or metrology tool and the component that opens boxes and presents the boxes to the tool wafer handler for unloading and loading 300-mm wafers. The box opener/loader unit would include one or more load ports (that would conform to SEMI E15.1) as well as storage capacity for empty boxes or waiting lots (if needed by the tool throughput). The box opener/loader unit might not only be configured to handle boxes (that would conform to SEMI E47.1, SEMI E62, or SEMI E19.5) but also open cassettes (that would conform to SEMI E1.9). This standard defines one interface for all such carriers and for any carrier capacity (13 and 25 wafers).

2 Scope

This standard is intended to set an appropriate level of specification that places minimal limits on innovation while ensuring modularity and interchangeability at all mechanical interfaces. Only the physical interface is specified; no materials requirements or micro-contamination limits are given. The interface specified in this standard is designed for a tool with a sealed minienvironment, but it could also just be a well-defined automation interface.

This standard is provisional because the front-opening interface is a new technology. Once interface testing is done, this standard should be modified and upgraded from provisional status.

3 Referenced Documents

SEMI E1.9 — Provisional Mechanical Specification for Cassettes Used to Transport and Store 300-mm Wafers

SEMI E15 — Specification for Tool Load Port

SEMI E15.1 — Provisional Specification for 300-mm Tool Load Port

SEMI E19 — Standard Mechanical Interface (SMIF)

SEMI E19.5 — Specification for 300-mm Bottom-Opening Standard Mechanical Interface (SMIF)

SEMI E44 — Guide for Procurement and Acceptance of Minienvironments

SEMI E57 — Provisional Mechanical Specification for Kinematic Couplings Used to Align and Support 300 mm Wafer Carriers

SEMI E47.1 — Provisional Mechanical Specification for Boxes and Pods Used to Transport and Store 300-mm Wafers

SEMI E62 — Provisional Specification for 300-mm Front-Opening Interface Mechanical Standard (FIMS)

4 Terminology

4.1 *bilateral datum plane* — A vertical plane that bisects the wafers and that is perpendicular to both the horizontal and facial datum planes (as defined in SEMI E57).

4.2 *BOLTS plane* — A plane parallel to the facial datum plane near the front of the tool where the box opener/loader is attached.

4.3 *box* — A protective portable container for a cassette and/or substrate(s) (as defined in SEMI E44).

4.4 *carrier capacity* — The number of substrates that a carrier holds (as defined in SEMI E1.9).

4.5 *cassette* — An open structure that holds one or more substrates (as defined in SEMI E44).

4.6 *facial datum plane* — A vertical plane that bisects the wafers and that is parallel to the front side of the carrier (where wafers are removed or inserted). On tool load ports, it is also parallel to the load face plane specified in SEMI E15 on the side of the tool where the carrier is loaded and unloaded (as defined in SEMI E57).

4.7 *horizontal datum plane* — A horizontal plane from which projects the kinematic-coupling pins on which the carrier sits. On tool load ports, it is at the load height specified in SEMI E15 and might not be physically realized as a surface (as defined in SEMI E57).

4.8 *load face plane* — The furthest physical vertical boundary plane from the cassette centroid or carrier



centroid on the side (or sides) of the tool where loading of the tool is intended (as defined in SEMI E15).

4.9 *minienvironment* — A localized environment created by an enclosure to isolate the product from contamination and people (as defined in SEMI E44).

4.10 *pod* — A box having a Standard Mechanical Interface (SMIF) per SEMI E19 (as defined in SEMI E44).

4.11 *seal zone* — A surface on the tool at the BOLTS plane for sealing to the box opener/loader.

4.12 *wafer carrier* — Any cassette, box, pod, or boat that contains wafers (as defined in SEMI E15).

5 Requirements

5.1 *Datum Planes* — The physical alignment mechanism for the box consists of features (not specified in this standard) on the box that mate with three or six pins underneath as defined in SEMI E57. Many of the dimensions of the BOLTS interface are determined with respect to the three orthogonal datum planes defined in that standard: the horizontal datum plane, the facial datum plane, and the bilateral datum plane. The BOLTS plane is defined to be parallel to the facial datum plane and at a distance $y70$ from the carrier facial datum plane.

5.2 *Symmetry* — All of the dimensions for the interface are bilaterally symmetric about the bilateral datum plane. These dimensions are shown in Figure 1 and specified in Table 1.

5.3 *Hole Opening* — The BOLTS interface consists of a hole in the front of the tool at the BOLTS plane, a seal zone surrounding the hole, six threaded holes for bolting on the box opener/loader, reserved spaces for the box opener/loader inside the tool from the hole, and an exclusion volume for the box opener/loader outside of the hole. The dimensions of the hole are defined by $x71$, $z71$, and $z76$.

5.4 *Seal Zone* — On the BOLTS plane surrounding the hole opening must be a flat area for sealing between the tool and the box opener/loader. The inner dimensions of the seal zone are the same as the hole opening, and the outer dimensions of the seal zone are defined by $x72$, $z72$, and $z77$. The flatness of the seal zone must be within $y71$, and the perpendicularity of the seal zone to the facial and horizontal datum planes must be within σ .

5.5 *Bolt Holes* — At six points on the BOLTS plane there must be threaded holes for bolting on the box opener/loader. The opening of the threaded holes must be within the flatness of the seal zone ($y71$), and the holes must be at least $y73$ deep. The internal threads must conform to the ISO M8-6H specification which has a nominal diameter of 8 mm (0.31 in.), a thread pitch of 1.25 mm (0.05 in.), a normal length of engagement from 4 to 12 mm (0.16 to 0.47 in.), and no allowance (variation from basic diameter). The centers of the threaded holes are to be located at $x73$ to the left and right of the bilateral datum plane, and centers of the top, middle, and bottom pairs of threaded holes are to be located at $z78$ above, $z75$ below, and $z73$ below the horizontal datum plane, respectively. Not all of these bolt holes need to be used by every box opener/loader, but all six threaded holes must be present on the tool. Note that the middle pair of threaded holes is in the seal zone, and so it may be covered up by some gaskets (which are not specified here).

5.6 *Reserved Spaces* — Inside the tool from the BOLTS plane are volumes reserved for the box opener/loader into which tool and its wafer handler may not protrude. A permanent reserved space is bounded by $x70$, $y74$, $z70$, and $z80$. When the door is closed, there is an additional temporary reserved space bounded by $x70$, $y72$, and $z81$. When the door is being opened or closed by the box opener/loader, there is a further temporary reserved space bounded by $x70$, $y74$, and $z81$. When the door is fully open, it will be withdrawn into the permanent reserved space, and the tool wafer handler may extend into the box to extract or insert wafers.

5.7 *Exclusion Volume* — Outside the tool from the BOLTS plane is a volume reserved for the box opener/loader into which the exterior of the tool may not protrude. This exclusion volume is bounded by $x74$, $z74$, and $z79$. Within these boundaries and outside of the seal zone, no part of the tool may protrude closer to the facial datum plane than the closest point of the seal zone. Also, it is recommended that no part of the tool should overhang the box opener/loader, even above $z79$. Note that $x74$ has been chosen to allow the minimum width between adjacent load ports defined in SEMI E15.1.

5.8 *Inner and Outer Radii* — All required concave features may have as much as a 1 mm (0.04 in.) radius to allow cleaning and to prevent contaminant build-up.



All required convex features may also have as much as a 2 mm (0.08 in.) radius to prevent small contact patches with large stresses that might cause wear and particles. Note that these limits on the radius of all required features are specified as a maximum (not a minimum) to ensure that the required features are not rounded off too much. The lower bound on the radius is up to the tool supplier. Note also that this radius applies to every required feature unless another radius is called out specifically.

SUPERSEDED