

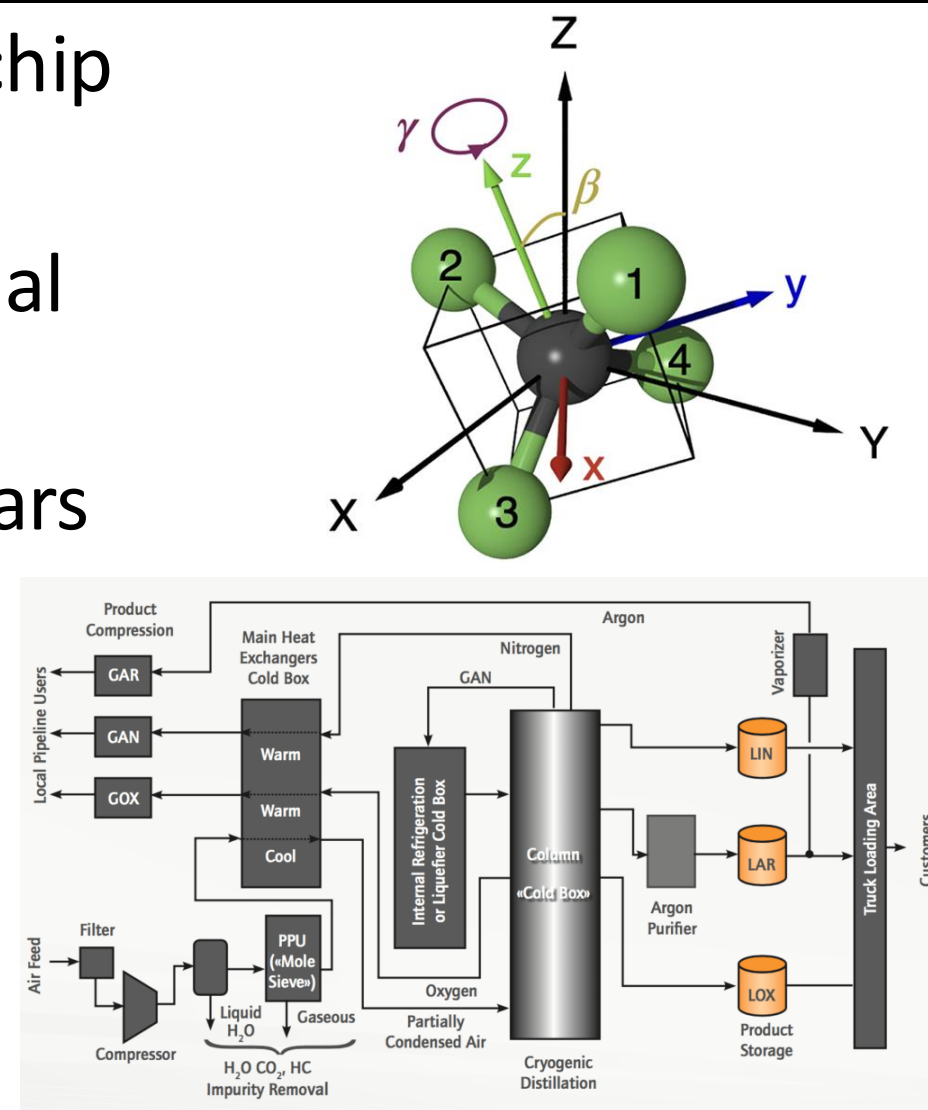


Jay Schroeder, Chemical Engineering  
Mentor: Shuguang Deng, Professor  
School for Engineering of Matter, Transport and Energy

Research question: How can zeolite adsorbents be used to reduce emissions within the semiconductor industry?

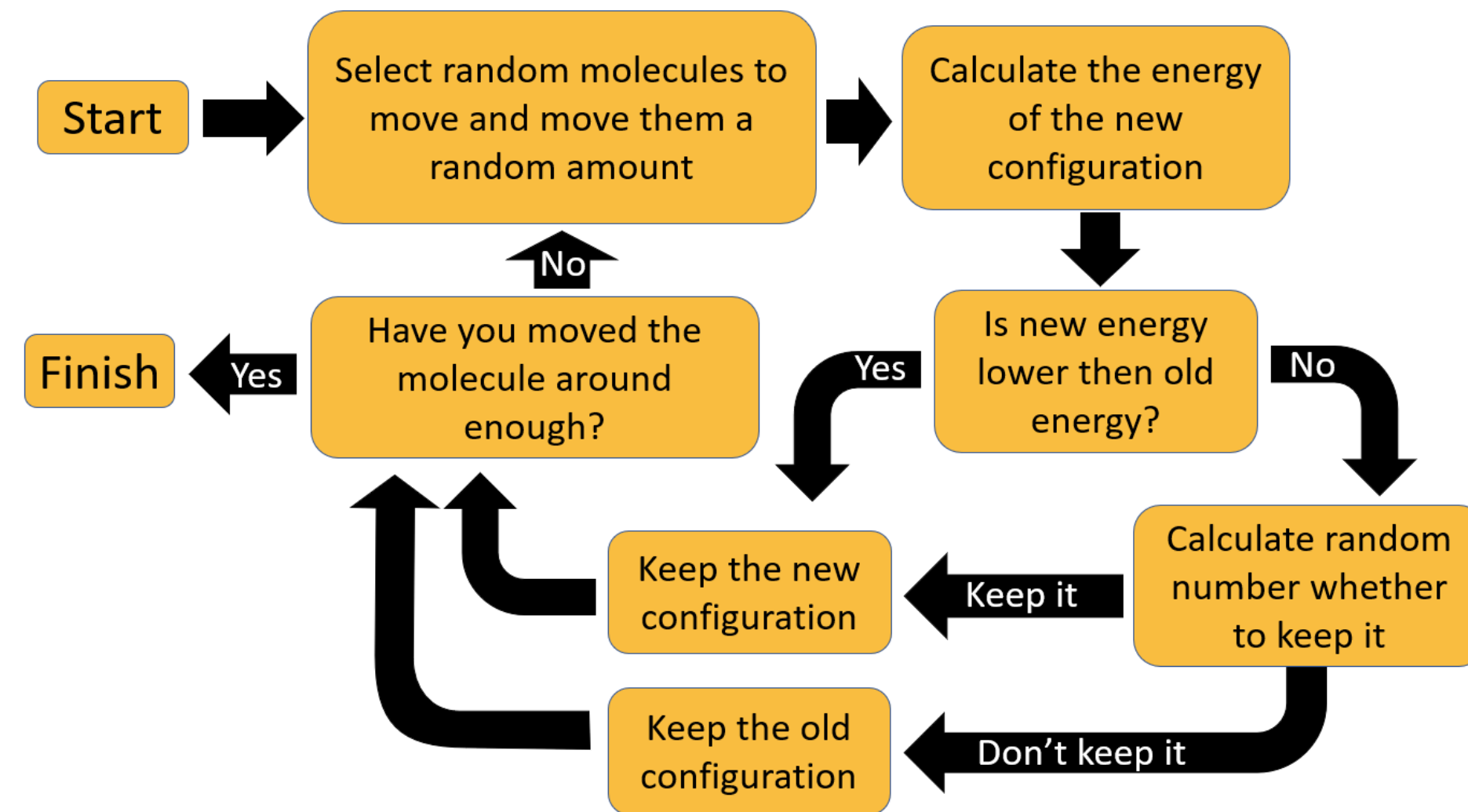
## CF<sub>4</sub> Atmospheric Pollution and Reclamation

- CF<sub>4</sub> is indispensable to chip manufacturing
- Global Warming Potential
  - 7000-9000 times CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Lifetime of 50,000 years
- Cryogenic Distillation
  - High Pressure
  - Low Temperature
    - High energy cost



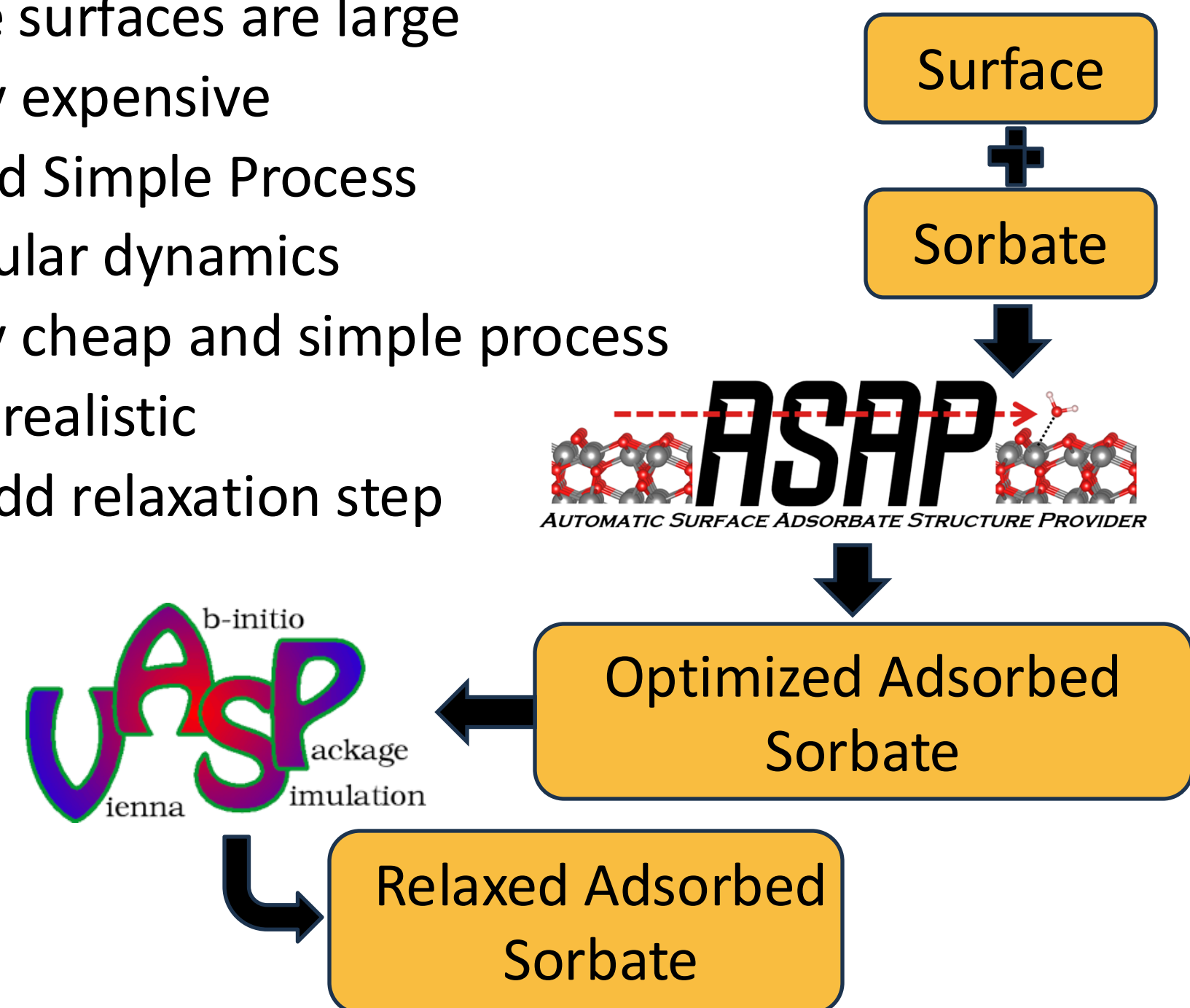
## Grand Monte Carlo Simulations

- Stochastic method
  - More accurate to real life
  - More detail of equilibrium state
- Verifies adsorption
  - More expensive



## Molecular Dynamics

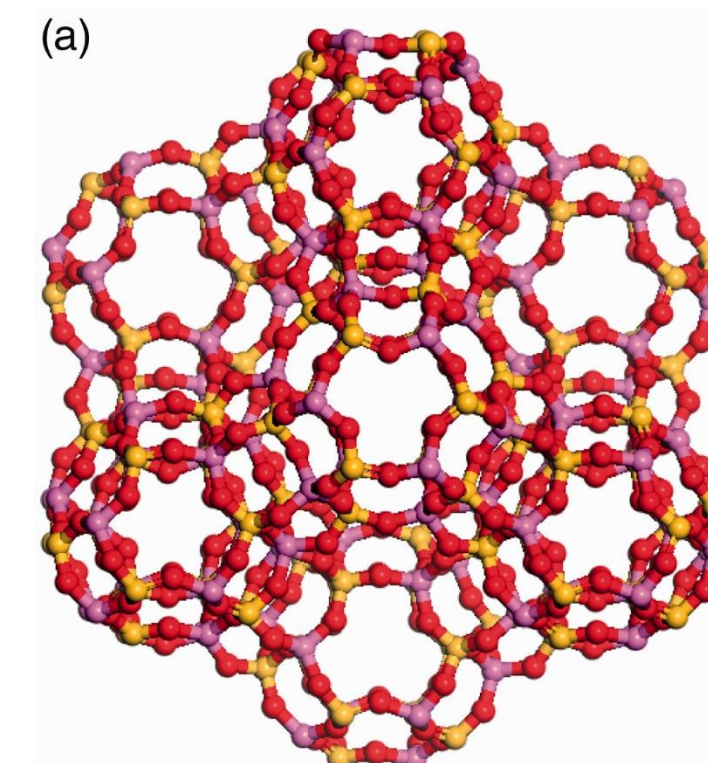
- Zeolite surfaces are large
  - Very expensive
  - Need Simple Process
- Molecular dynamics
  - Very cheap and simple process
  - Not realistic
    - Add relaxation step



## Zeolite 13X Adsorption Viability

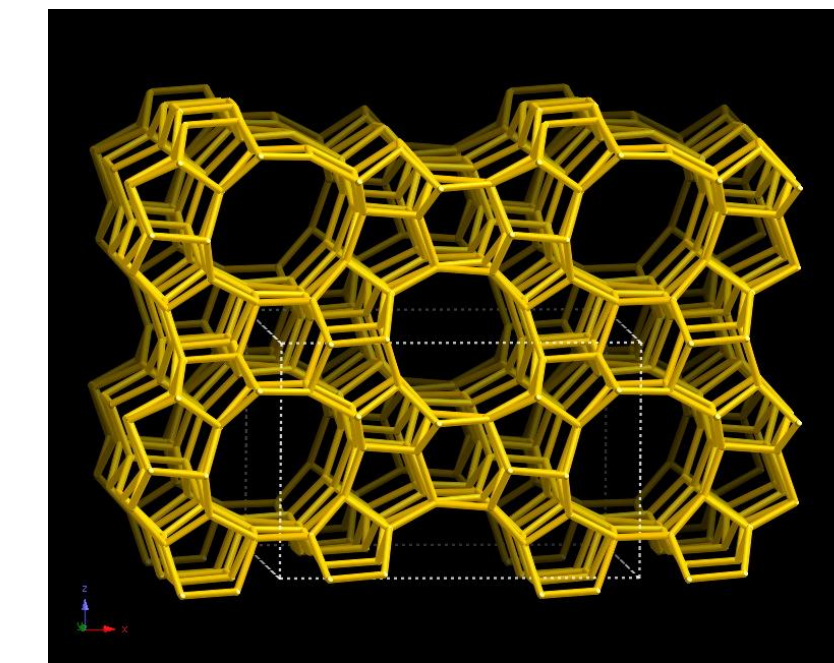
FAU zeolite surfaces were chosen because the literature showed zeolite 13X had high viability when removing CF<sub>4</sub> from nitrogen.

This was confirmed when the CF<sub>4</sub> remained adsorbed after the relaxation step



## Future Work

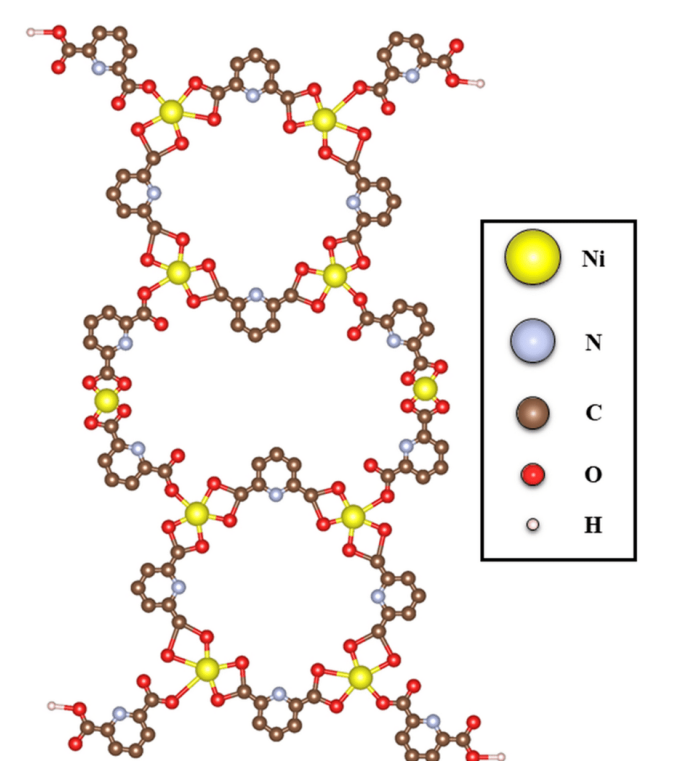
The Grand Monte Carlo portion still needs to be conducted as the Molecular Dynamics portion of the project took more time than originally anticipated.



Once completed this method could be expanded to any other zeolite framework in the database. MFI is a possibly promising structure due to its medium-sized pore structure.

Once other possible surfaces are identified and simulated the results will be verified further in the lab.

ASAP can be used for any porous surface including Metal-Organic Frameworks would be used to investigate surfaces of interest such as Ni-MOF and NH<sub>2</sub>-Ni-MOF.



## Acknowledgements

ASU Research Computing  
TSMC  
ASU FURI Program