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2021年竹科管理局教育訓練 High-Tech廠房無塵室節能技術

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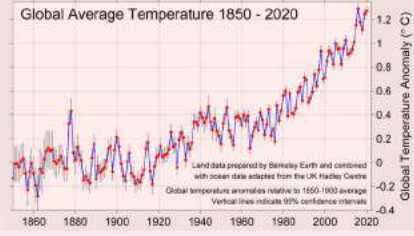
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- 一. 台灣用電需求及高科技無塵室Fab演進
- 二. 產業單位耗能指標建立及分析
 - 半導體業
 - 光電業
- 三. 無塵室 Fab 運用FES及 ECF研究
- 四. 產業界廠務設施及系統的節能
- 五. 產業界製程設施及系統的節能
- 六. 結論



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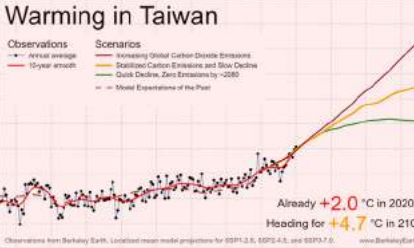
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Global Average Temperature 1850 - 2020

資料來源：柏克萊地球(美,非營利機構)2021/1/14

隨全球暖化情況漸趨嚴峻，2020年的全球平均溫度估計比 19 世紀後期 1850-1900 年的平均溫度高 **1.27°C (2.29°F)**，這一時期通常被用作全球溫度目標的前工業化基線



Warming in Taiwan

Already +2.0 °C in 2020
Heading for +4.7 °C in 2100

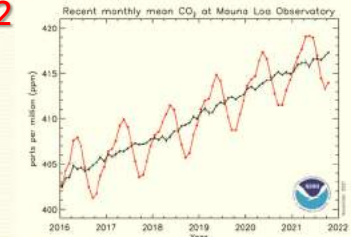
資料來源：柏克萊地球(美,非營利機構)2021/10/29
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依據柏克萊地球台灣部分在2020年已經升溫**2°C**到 2100 年，如果屆時沒有任何改變，世界年平均溫度升高約 **2.7°C**，中國等國家將上升 **5°C**，美國到 **4.3°C**，英國到 **3.5°C**，台灣部分會到升溫**4.7°C**

<http://berkeleyearth.org/global-warming-predictions-for-cop26/>

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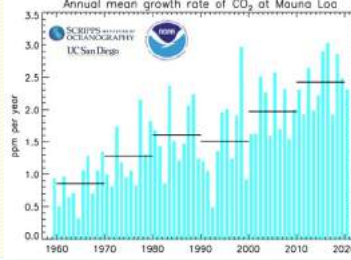
CO₂



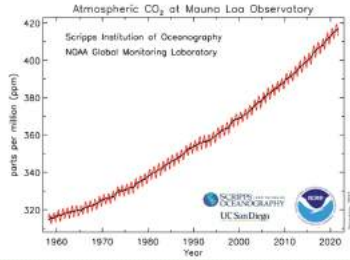
Recent monthly mean CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory

美國國家海洋暨大氣總署(NOAA)-Mauna Loa觀測站

2021年美國國家海洋與大氣層管理局 (NOAA) 夏威夷莫納羅亞觀測站 (Mauna Loa Observatory) 資料顯示，大氣中CO₂濃度 **413.93ppm(2021/10)** **411.51ppm(2020/10)**

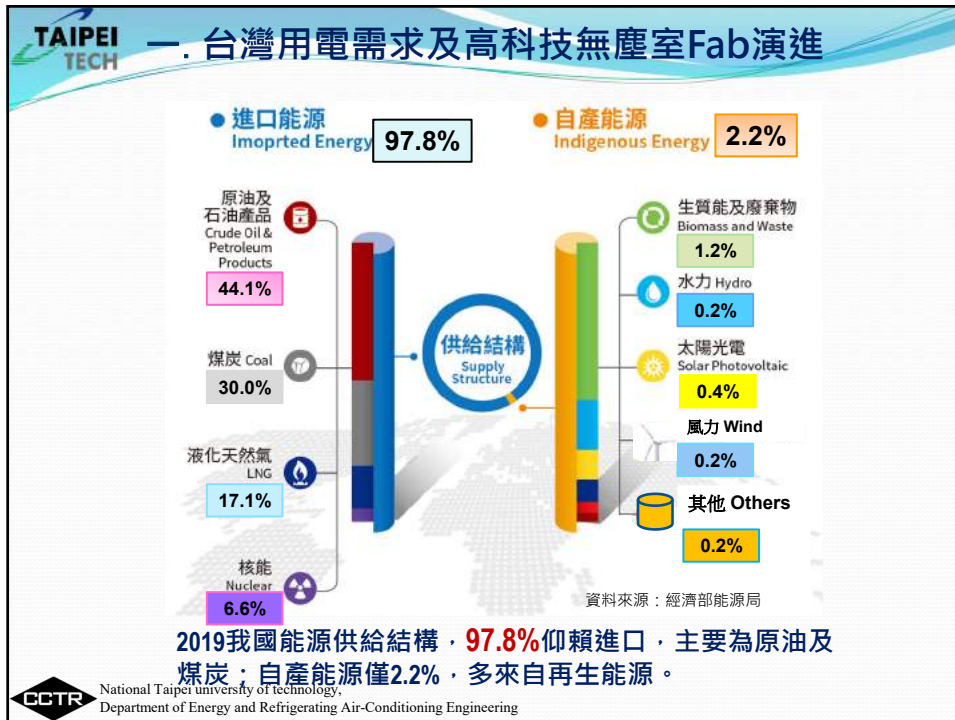


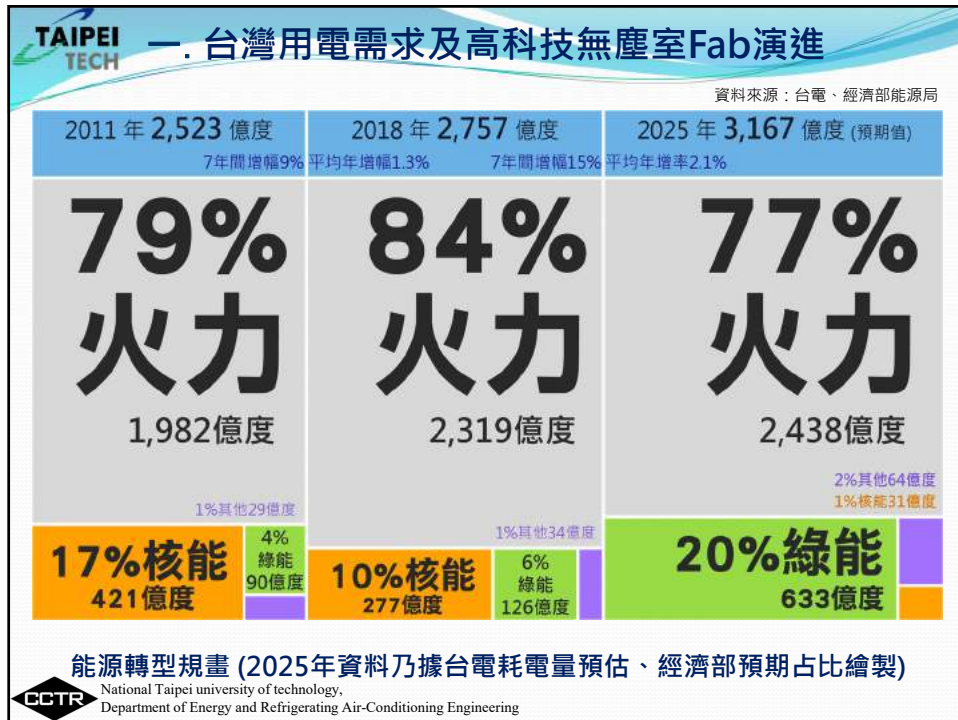
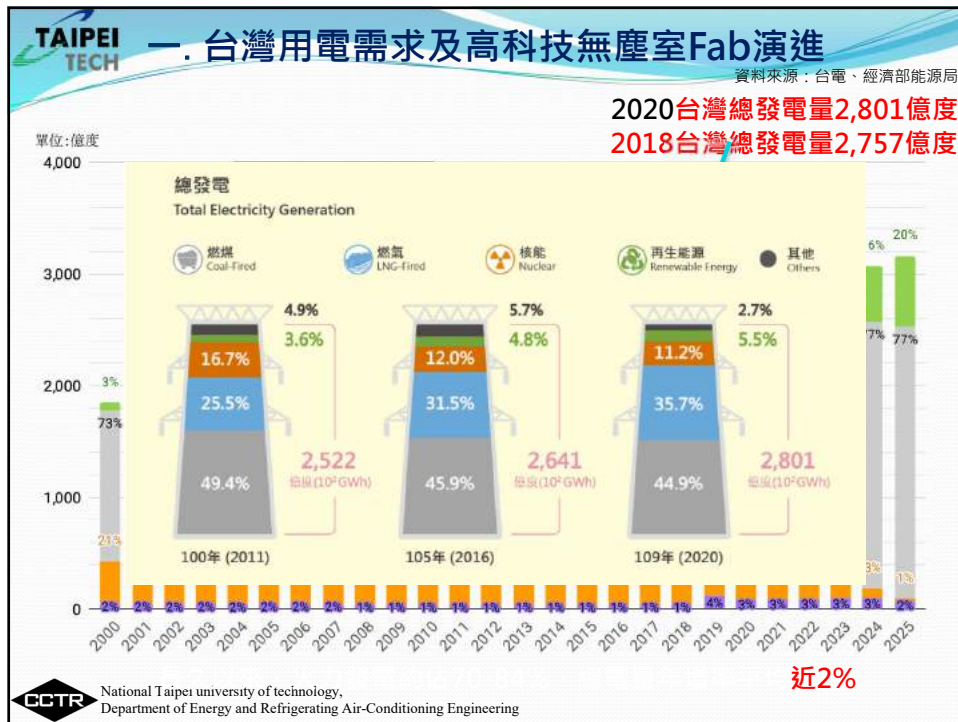
Annual mean growth rate of CO₂ at Mauna Loa

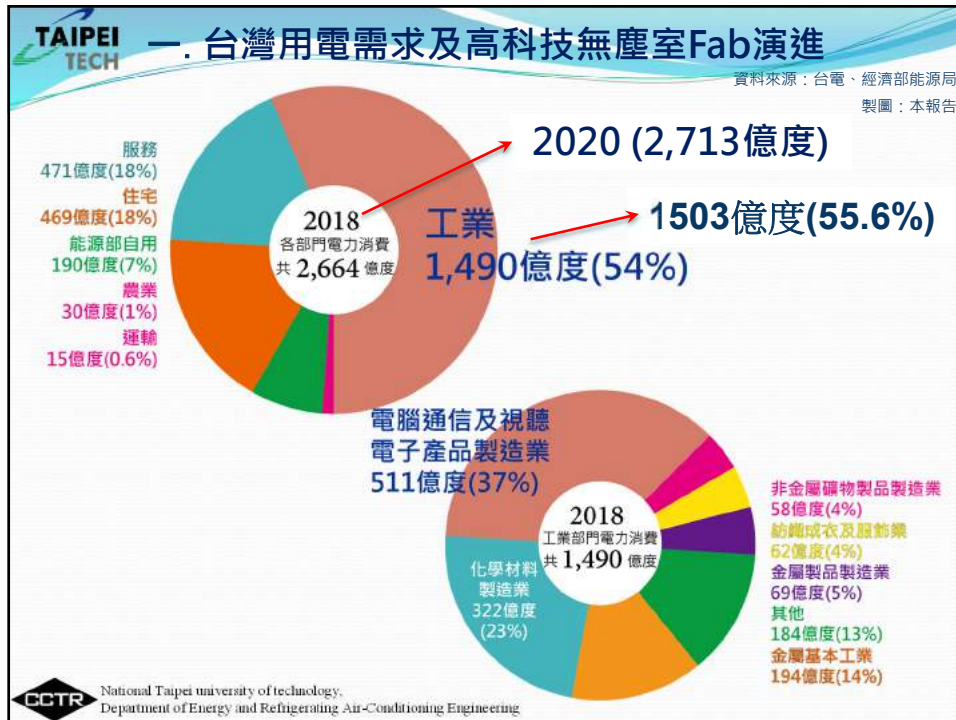
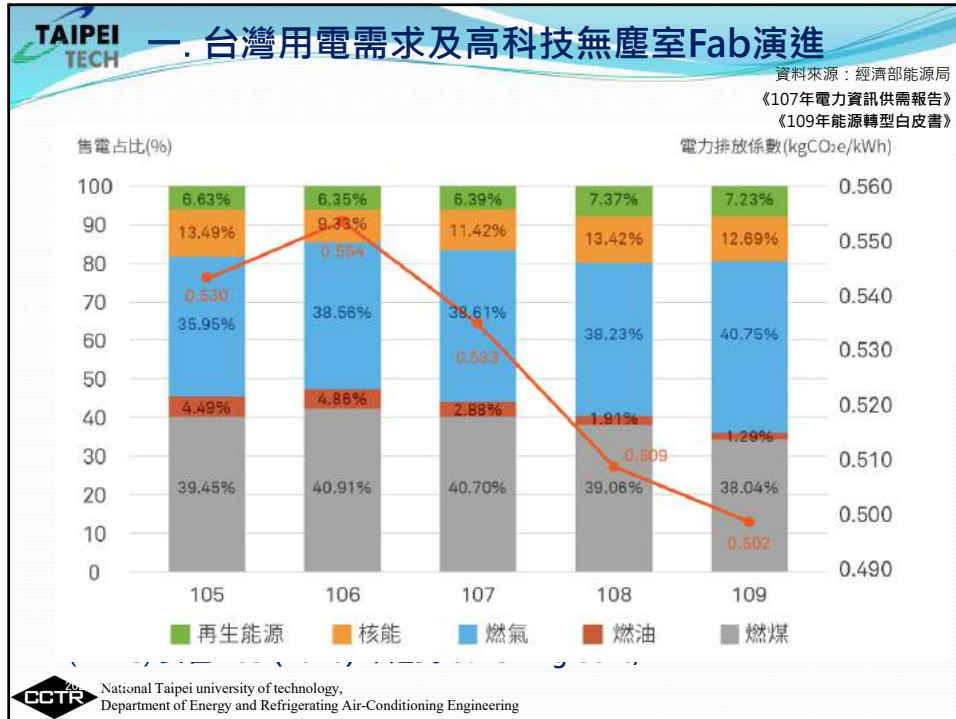


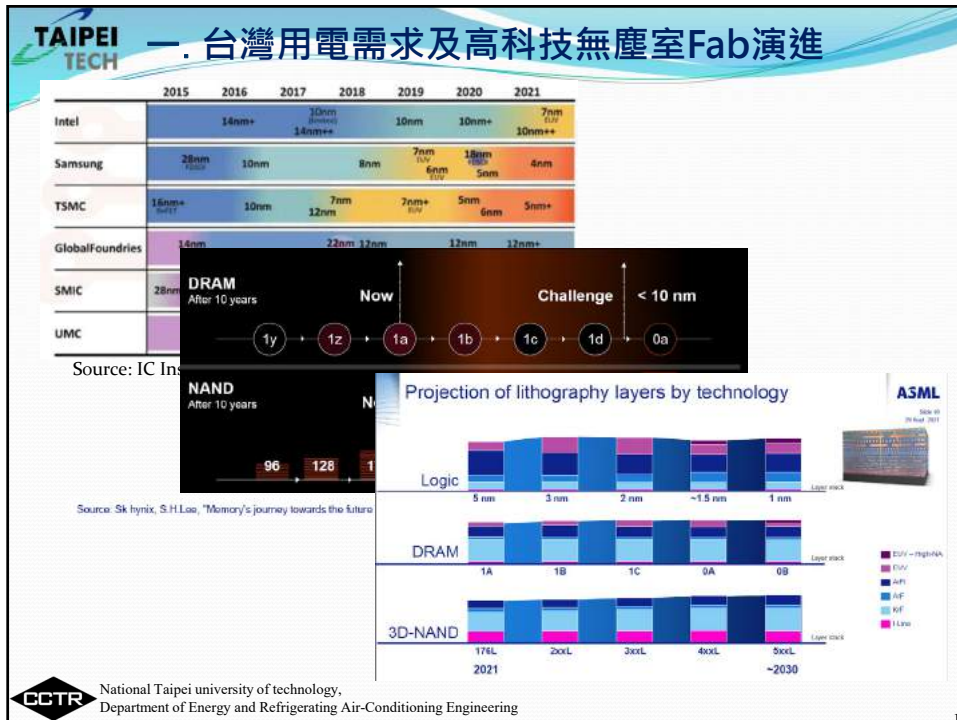
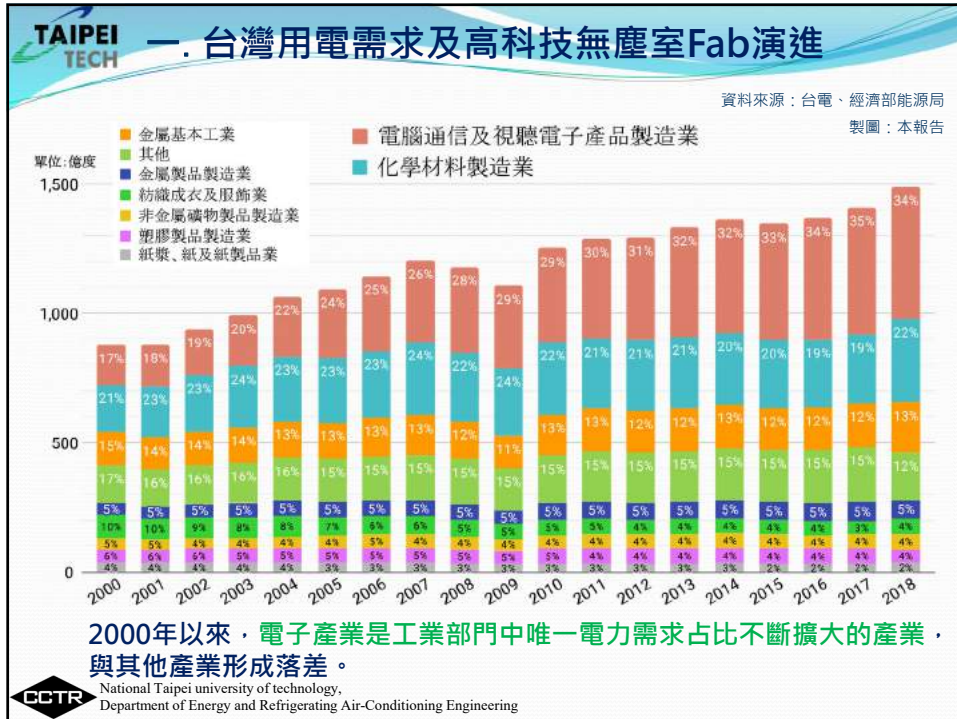
Atmospheric CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory

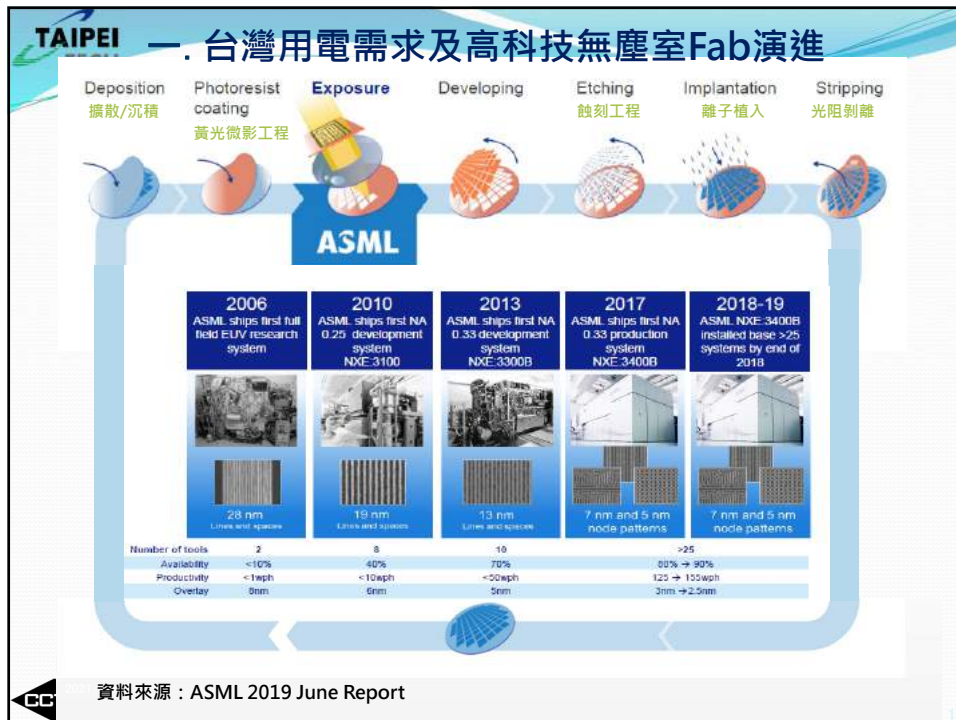
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一. 台灣用電需求及高科技無塵室Fab演進

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EUV光源のワースケラビリティ/ギガフォトン

- 250/300W will be able to cover with pilot#1 configuration.
- 500W will be able to achieved enhancement of Amplifier CO₂ laser

Lithography	R(nm)*	NA	λ/n (nm)	Power (W)
KrF dry	102	0.85	248	40
ArF dry	73	0.93	193	45
F ₂ dry	68	0.80	157	50
ArF immersion	30	1.33	134	90
EUV	14	0.33	13.5	>250
EUV (High NA)	7	0.6	13.5	>500

EUV ave. Power [W] @100kHz	Conversion Efficiency [%]							
	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%
15	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50	5	19.1	28.7	38.2	47.8	57.3	66.9	76.4
100	10	48.4	89.6	92.8	94.0	139.2	162.4	185.6
150	15	13.7	10.6	147.4	23	221.1	255.0	294.9
200	20	101.0	19	202.0	5	303.0	333.5	404.0
250	25	128.3	192.5	256.6	320.8	384.9	449.1	513.2
300	30	155.6	233.4	311.2	389.0	468.8	544.6	622.4
350	35	182.9	274.4	365.8	457.3	548.7	640.2	731.6
400	40	210.2	315.3	420.4	525.6	630.6	735.7	840.8
450	45	237.5	356.3	475.0	593.9	712.5	831.3	950.0
500	50	264.8	397.2	529.6	662.0	794.4	926.8	1059.2
550	55	292.1	438.2	584.2	730.3	876.3	1022.4	1169.4
600	60	319.4	479.1	638.9	796.5	958.2	1117.9	1277.6
650	65	346.7	520.1	693.4	862.8	1040.1	1213.5	1386.8
700	70	374.0	561.0	748.0	935.6	1122.0	1309.0	1496.0
750	75	401.3	602.0	802.8	1003.3	1203.9	1404.6	1605.2
800	80	428.6	642.9	857.2	1071.5	1285.6	1500.1	1714.4
850	85	455.9	683.9	911.6	1139.8	1367.7	1595.7	1823.6
900	90	483.2	724.8	966.4	1208.0	1449.6	1691.2	1932.8
950	95	510.5	765.8	1021.0	1276.3	1531.5	1786.8	2042.0
1000	100	537.8	806.7	1075.6	1344.5	1613.4	1882.3	2151.2

	HVM1	HVM2	HVM3
EUV Power	250W	300W	500W
Pulse Rate	100kHz	100kHz	100kHz
CE	4.5%	5%	5%
CO ₂ Laser Power	25kW	25kW	40kW

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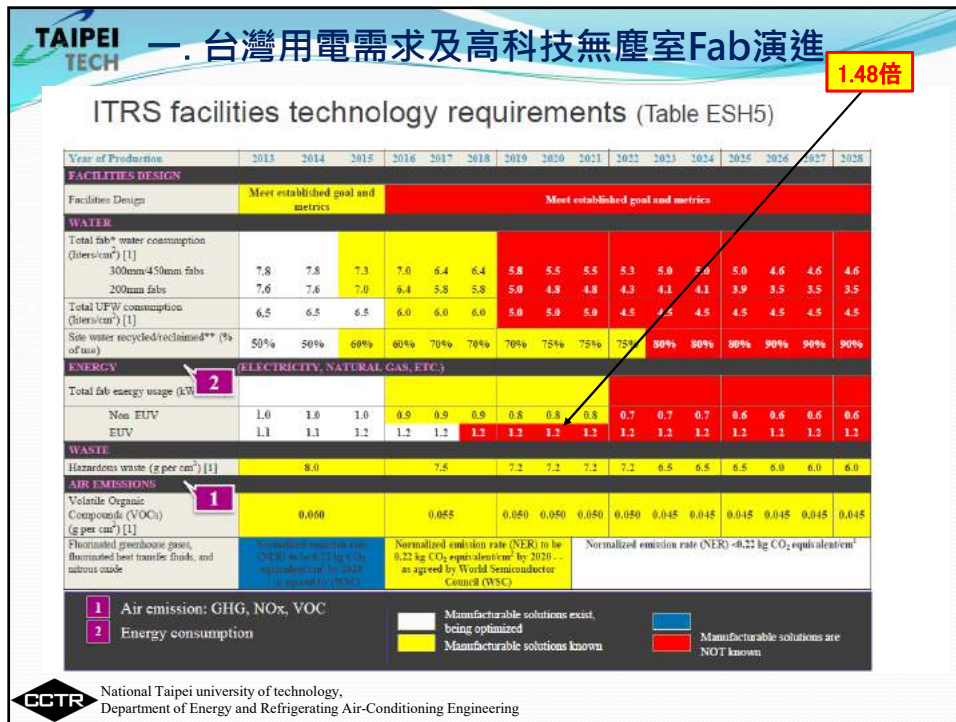
CO₂ Laser Amplifiers

• EUV: tin plasma irradiated by pulse CO₂ laser
 • 20-40 kW CO₂ lasers for practical use
 • Efficient laser amplification is desired

Electrical power 0.5-1 MW → CO₂ laser 20-40 kW → EUV 250-500 W
 Pulse CO₂ laser, CW-excited CO₂ laser, Tin droplets, Plasma emission EUV

微影射備 ASML	EUV 極紫外光 13.5nm真空	DUV深紫外光 193nm浸沒
動力	1000 kW → 500 kW → 400 kW => 20kW => CO ₂ 發射 => 250W	
冷卻	52(m ³ /h) => 81 kW ECF=0.258xΔT+0.273kWh/m ³	<div style="color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">165 kW</div> ArFi 準分子雷射
排氣	12,000(m ³ /h) => 44 kW	
耗電預估 (1500kW)	1000 ↓ +81+44+α kW	
目標產出	80 wph → 125 wph → 140wph	> 250 wph

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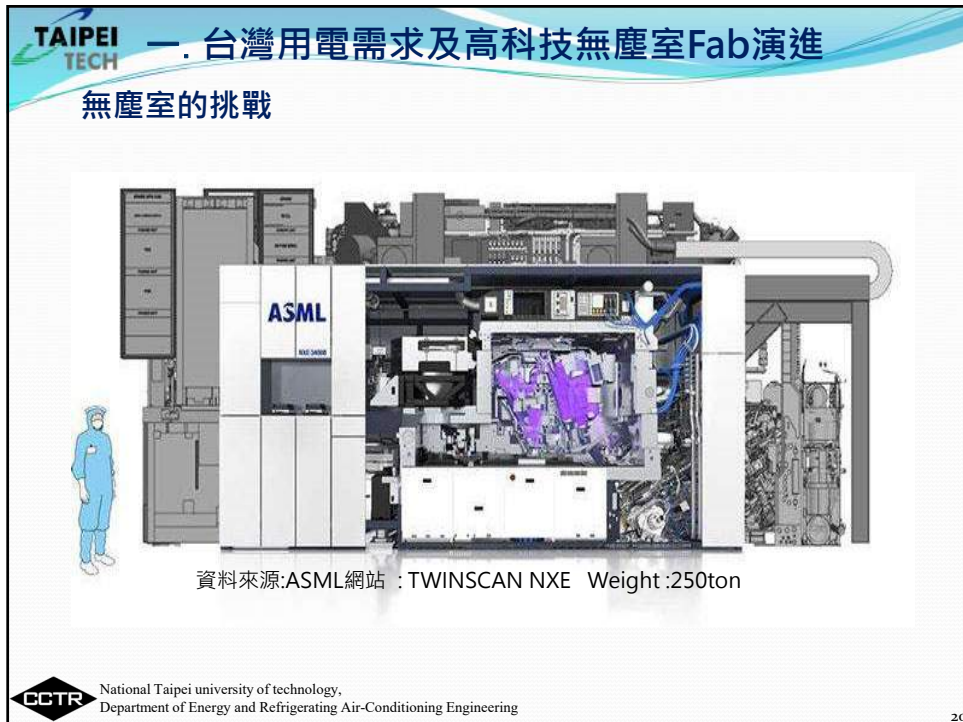
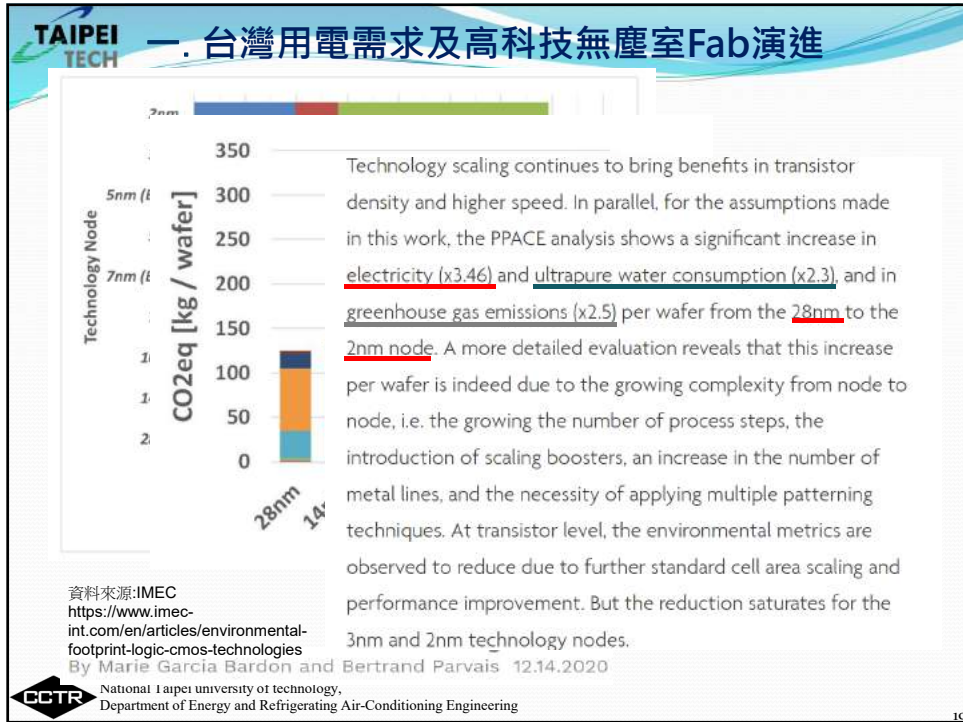
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Energy source limitations could potentially restrict the industry’s ability to expand existing factories or build new ones. Continual evolution in processes, products and product volume requires design for flexibility and modulation without compromising energy efficiency. Semiconductor manufacturers have demonstrated improved energy efficiencies over the past decade; potential resource limitations require the industry to continue this trend. Significant efficiency improvement opportunities include vacuum pumps, POU chillers and heaters, uninterrupted power systems, and power transforming devices (for example, RF generators and transformers). Note that when the power requirements for the process tools are reduced, the amount of heat those tools generate goes down and therefore the size of the utility systems deployed to remove that heat (chillers, cooling towers, etc.) can also be reduced in size so the effective power savings is doubled.

As stated above, the adoption of EUV is expected to significantly increase the energy consumption of a given wafer fab. Since the EUV tools are still in the early stages of development, it is unclear what their average power consumption will be and what wafer throughput each tool will provide. The power consumption roadmap is based on the following assumptions:

- EUV tools start to be utilized in Manufacturing from 2015, possibly reaching significant usage by 2019
- Each EUV tool uses on average 810 kwatts (the requirement may rise to 1MW to facilitate higher source power and wafer throughput, these factors are being studied)
- The throughput of the EUV tools is 10% that of 248/193nm scanners (single pass) and this is rising to 20%
- The assumption used here of number of mask levels that use the EUV tool starts at 2 and increases over time.

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無塵室的挑戰

半導體製程設備朝大型化發展

Photo : 長達68公尺, 重量 242 噸

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依製程Layout考量分類

隨工件尺寸微小化、製程精度不斷提昇，生產環境標準亦隨之提高；與此同時，製程設備朝向模組化、大型化發展，無塵室在空間配置上的設計亦相應變化產生以下型態

Clean Tunnel平面配置圖

斷面配置圖

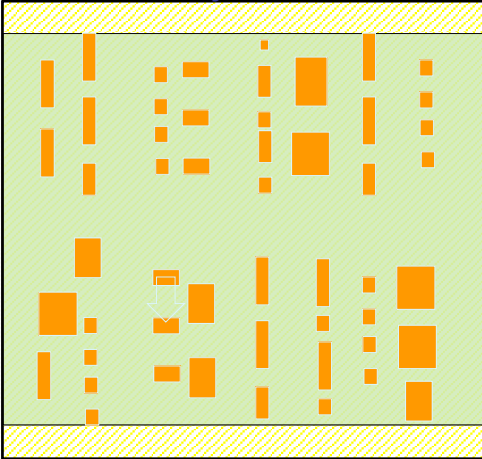
- 產線型(Clean Tunnel)

如圖 所示，其設備擺設的位置其清淨等級最高，晶圓半成品經過中央通道一站一站的進行，大範圍的製程區採用滿佈的過濾網，達到全面單一流的高清境無塵室，其優點為漸變的高淨化空間及設備維修時不會影響其它生產機台，但也面臨到機台設備的大型化，對應的製程環境配置擴充問題較為麻煩。

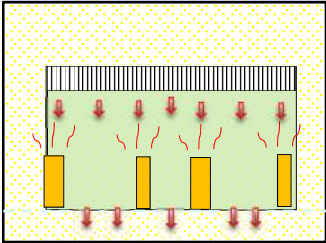
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依製程Layout考量分類



Ball Room 型式平面配置圖



斷面配置圖

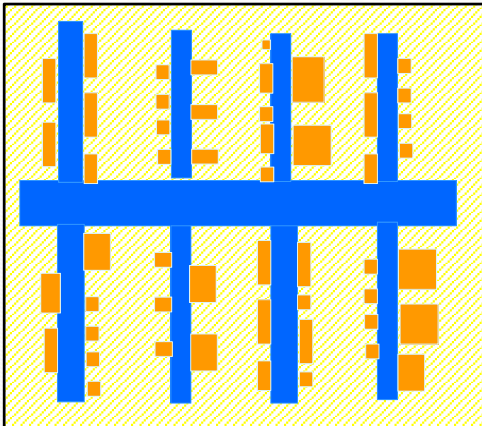
整廳型(Ball Room)

因生產設備大型化，晶圓尺寸從6吋發展到12吋，TFT-LCD面板亦從第1代的300mm x 400mm擴大到現在第11代的3370mm x 2940mm，整廳型(Ball Room)的無塵室就產生了：大範圍的、全面垂直單一流向的無塵室，特徵是製程機台很容易在無塵室中排列或更動，維修區也在無塵室中，缺點是運轉成本較高

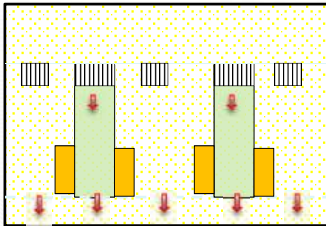
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依製程Layout考量分類



Through The Wall 平面配置圖



斷面配置圖

完壁型 (Bay and Chase/Through The Wall)

此型無塵室，希望把全面單一流向的無塵室面積減少，降低能源；同時減少製程機台維護時污染，能夠有維修走道式的無塵室的優點，如此一來可以將高潔淨的地區縮小來減少耗能，但是Tool Patition的裝置比較困難，但機台維修時不會影響到無塵室的潔淨度。

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依製程Layout考量分類

平面配置圖

斷面配置圖

接著，無塵室往提高良率與生產自動化發展，從傳統人力搬運或方便推車運載的開放型(Open Cassette)，進展到標準介面型(Standard Manufacture Interface, **SMIF**)、前開箱型(Front Opening Unified Pod, **FOUF**)，以及將環境控制尺度小型化(節能)的微環境型(**Mine-environmental**)

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高科技廠房無塵室佈局及變遷

室內循環氣流(Recirculation Air System)的基本形態有三種：

1. 單一方向流(Uni-directional)
2. 非單一方向流或俗稱紊流式(Non-uniform)
3. 混合式(Mixed Airflow Type)

單一方向流

非單一方向流

混合型

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高科技廠房無塵室佈局及變遷

針對半導體工業無塵室，按風車驅動方式，可再細分下列三種建置形式：

循環空調箱式(Air Handling Unit, AHU)

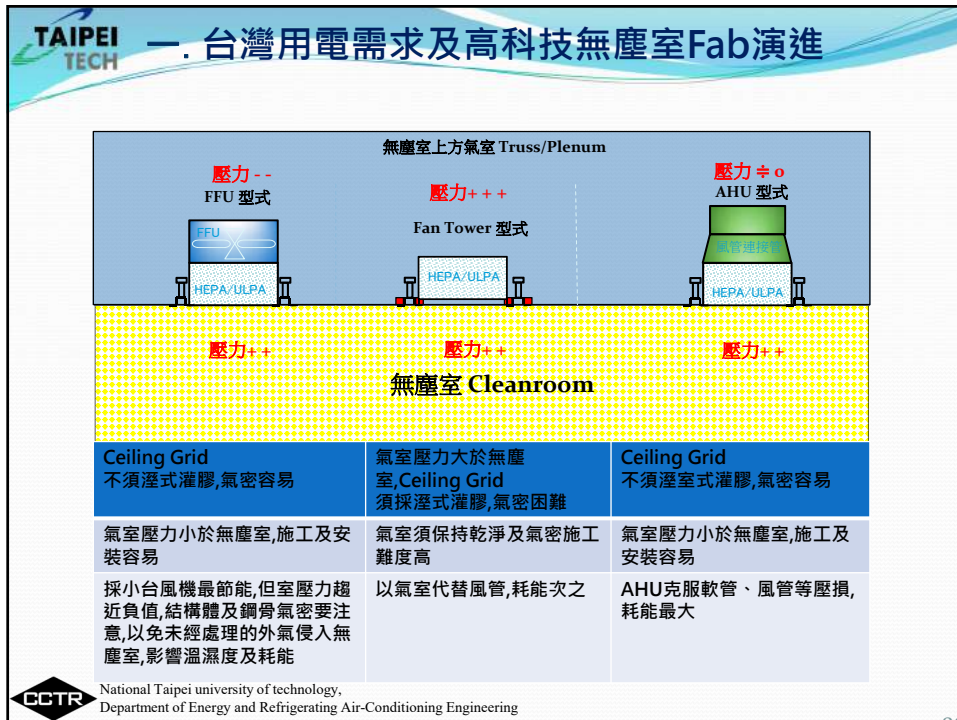
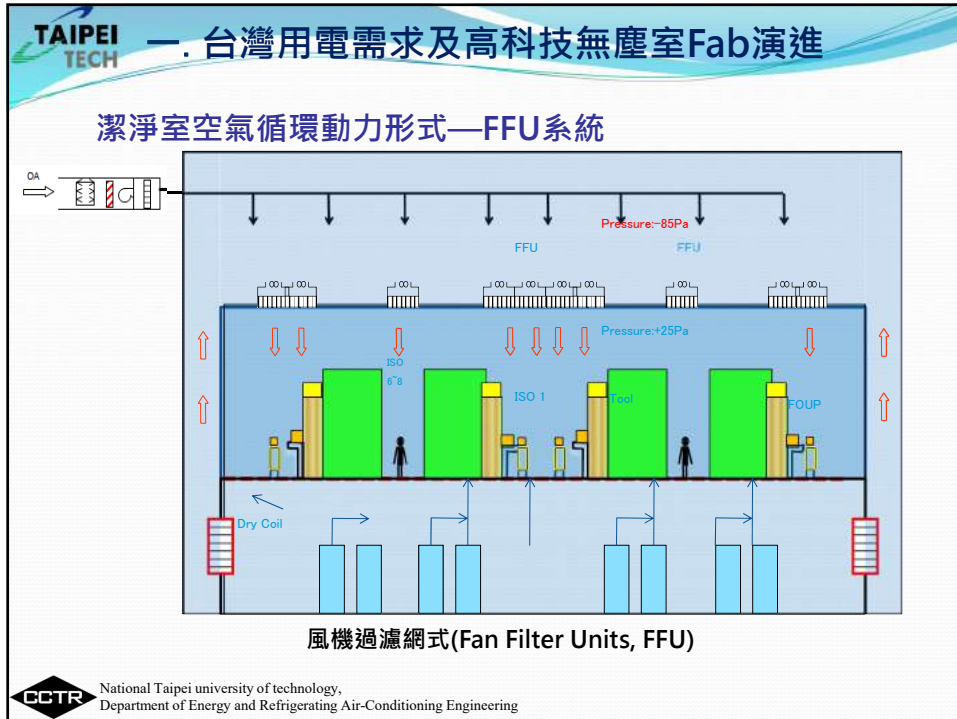
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潔淨室空氣循環動力形式—軸流風扇

軸流風車式(Fan Tower/Axial Fan)

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Detailed Comparison of Different Recirculation Systems

Type	Unit	Compact Air Handling Units	Conventional Fantower	Advanced Fantower	Ultra FFU
ULPA-filter	Pa	100	100	100	100
Raised floor	Pa	10	10	10	10
90° bending	Pa	30	10	10	5
Pre-filter	Pa	80	80	0	0
Damper	Pa	50	15	15	0
Cooling coil	Pa	180	80	30	20
Silencer (suction)	Pa	140	-120	25	0
Silencer (discharge)	Pa	140	-120	25	0
90° bending	Pa	30	10	10	5
Ducting	Pa	50	0	0	0
Typical total pressure drop	Pa	810	545	225	140
Air flow	m ³ /h	90,000	165,000	165,000	2,330
Fan efficiency	%	65	70	70	
Motor efficiency	%	90	90	90	
Power consumption per unit	kW	34.6	39.6	16.4	0.21
ULPA filter area (LF = 0.45 m/s)	m ²	56,00	102,00	102,00	1.44
Specific power demand	W/m ²	618	389	160	146
Specific energy demand	Wh/m ³	0,385	0,240	0,099	0,090
Specific operation costs *	\$/m ³ year	541	341	141	128

* 0.1 \$ / kWh

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系統概述及比較

FDCU的好處

- Less negative pressure in the supply air chamber
- Reduced air infiltration
- Reduced the energy consumption
- Better cleanliness /AMC level
- Uniform temperature distribution in the working area
- Accuracy and high COP to treat heat of process tools
- Increased production area
- FDCU can be relocated with the process tools

不同型式的FDCU

Patent NO. 267614 (TWN), china)
 Patent NO. 2008-8291 (Korea)
 Patent NO. 241/CHE/2008 (India)

台北科技大學潔淨技術研發中心2011研發聯盟年度會議及成果發表會資料

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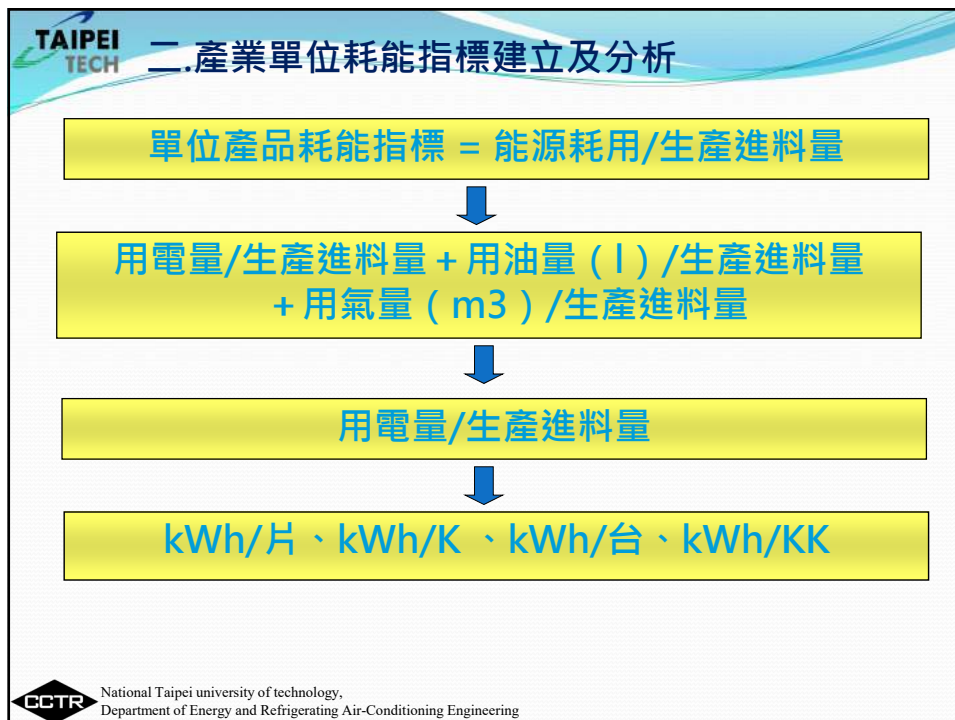
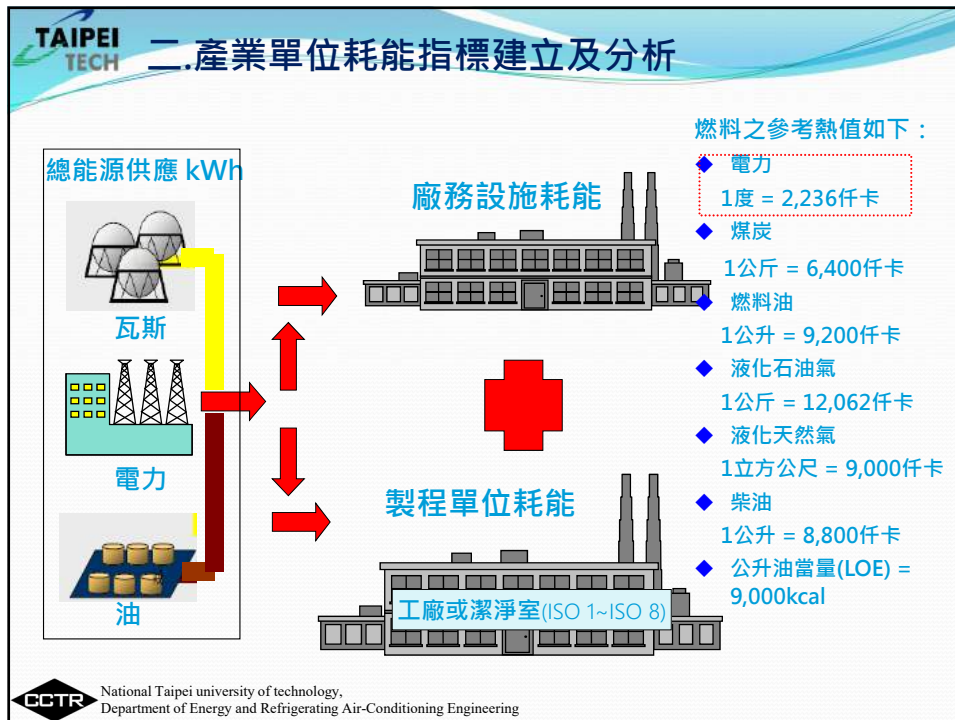
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台北科技大學潔淨技術研發中心2011研發聯盟年度會議及成果發表會資料

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TAIPEI TECH 二. 產業單位耗能指標建立及分析

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【表一】製程單位耗能數據表 (單位: kWh / 片)

月份	產量		製程設備耗用能源(註1)			公用設備耗用能源數量(註2)			製程+公用設備總耗用能源			產能利用率 (%)
	設計產量 (單位/月)註3	實際產量 (單位/月)	電力 (度)	製程單耗 (度/片)	kWh / cm ²	電力 (度)	公用系統單耗 (度/片)	kWh / cm ²	製程+公用總耗 (度)	製程+公用總耗單耗 (度/片)	kWh / cm ²	
1月	90,000	92,000	24,346,405	264.63	0.363	26,547,773	288.56	0.396	50,894,178	553.20	0.759	102
2月	90,000	84,000	20,818,153	247.84	0.340	22,505,914	267.93	0.367	43,324,067	515.76	0.707	93
3月	90,000	93,000	22,669,910	243.76	0.334	24,673,143	265.30	0.364	47,343,054	509.07	0.698	103
4月	90,000	90,000	22,029,784	244.78	0.336	23,719,133	263.55	0.361	45,748,918	508.32	0.697	100
5月	90,000	93,000	25,928,743	278.80	0.382	27,738,179	298.26	0.409	53,666,922	577.06	0.791	103
6月	90,000	90,000	23,356,430	259.52	0.356	25,167,918	279.64	0.383	48,524,348	539.16	0.739	100
7月	90,000	93,000	26,224,942	281.99	0.387	28,174,298	302.95	0.415	54,399,240	584.94	0.802	103
8月	90,000	93,000	25,349,561	272.58	0.374	27,410,662	294.74	0.404	52,760,223	567.31	0.778	103
9月	90,000	92,000	23,704,515	257.66	0.353	25,710,110	279.46	0.383	49,414,626	537.12	0.736	102
10月	90,000	93,000	25,761,957	277.01	0.380	27,882,255	299.81	0.411	53,644,212	576.82	0.791	103
11月	90,000	92,000	23,976,307	260.61	0.357	25,986,953	282.47	0.387	49,963,261	543.08	0.745	102
12月	90,000	93,000	22,435,748	241.24	0.331	24,559,083	264.08	0.362	46,994,831	505.32	0.693	103
合計	1,080,000	1,098,000	286,602,457	261.02	0.358	310,075,423	282.40	0.387	596,677,880	543.42	0.745	102

【註】(續)單位產能(表二)

某產品的單位耗能 = $\frac{\text{某產品消耗的能源}}{\text{某產品產量}}$

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TAIPEI TECH 二.產業單位耗能指標建立及分析

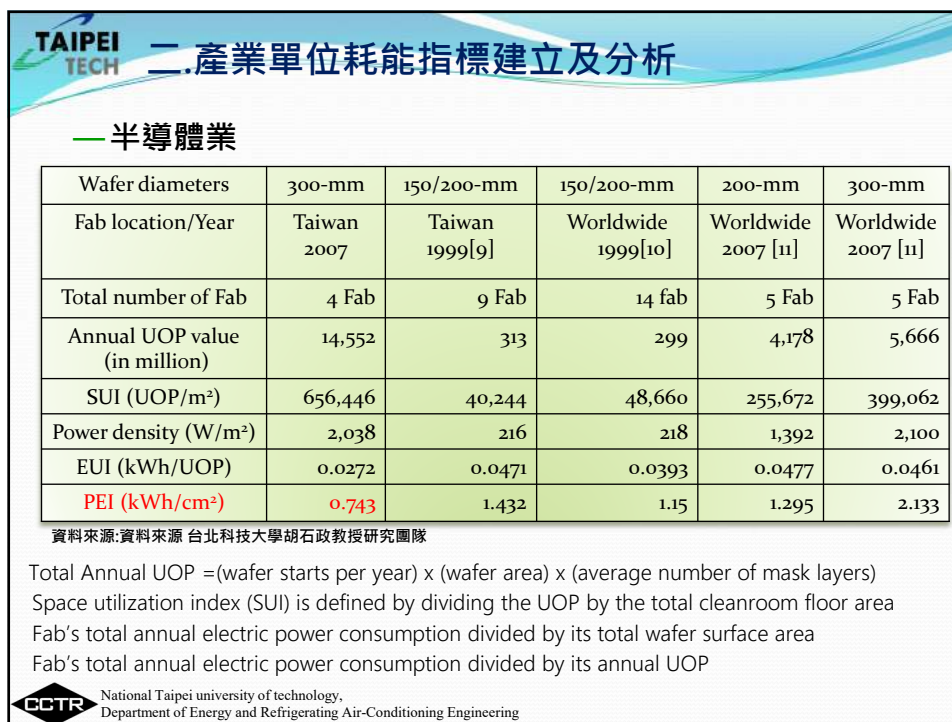
— 數據處理

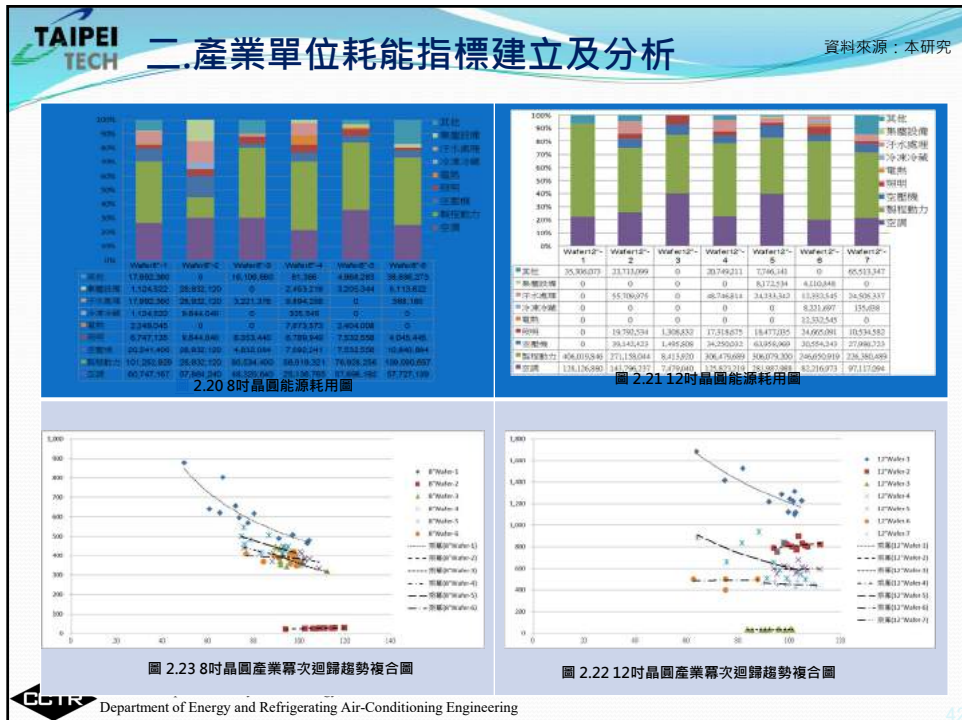
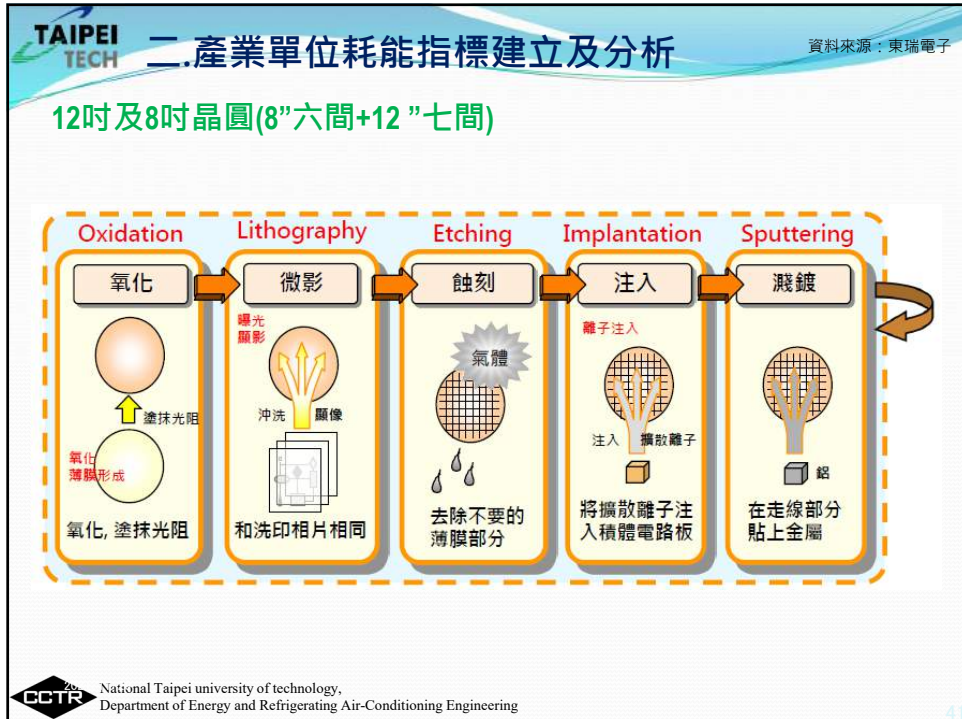
- 產能與單耗的關係，我們以不同的方程式測試，乘冪方程式相當適合，如方程式
- 單耗 = A × (產能利用率)^B
- 經分析後，以可靠的數據作數值迴歸，利用最小平方法，以Excel內建迴歸工具或其他數值軟體，即可求得參數A、B

產量	單位產能	單位產能	單位產能	單位產能
8.255E+05	188.177	8.255E+05	8.196E+05	1.823E+06
8.311E+07	89.451	8.257E+02	8.107E+02	1.051E+02
8.316E+04	87.49	8.94E+09	8.198E+09	1.771E+08
8.371E+08	85.22	8.65E+06	8.105E+06	1.034E+07
8.225E+08	85.20	8.94E+09	8.198E+09	1.771E+08
8.371E+08	85.28	8.65E+06	8.105E+06	1.034E+07
8.355E+08	85.43	8.24E+09	8.148E+09	1.761E+08
8.355E+08	85.20	8.94E+09	8.198E+09	1.771E+08
8.371E+08	85.22	8.65E+06	8.105E+06	1.034E+07
8.371E+08	85.18	8.94E+09	8.198E+09	1.771E+08
8.371E+08	85.12	8.65E+06	8.105E+06	1.034E+07
8.371E+08	85.77	8.94E+09	8.198E+09	1.771E+08
85.146E+07	85.21	85.294E+09	8.284E+09	1.783E+08

TFT-LCD 5代以上 CASE-6 單位總耗用能源之冪次迴歸圖

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TAIPEI TECH 二. 產業單位耗能指標建立及分析

— 光電業

TFT-LCD製程介紹

Array (陣層) 製程 (玻璃基板、靶材...)

Cell (面板) 製程 (CF、液晶、框膠、間隔劑、偏光)

Module (模組) 製程 (PWB、IC、背光、鐵框...)

TFT-LCD 成品

Array Engineering :

面板工程 (Cell Engineering) :

- 電鍍工程 (Plating Eng)
- 配向 (PI Rubbing)
- 框膠印刷 (Frame Printing)
- 組立封著 (Mounting & Sealing)
- 切割裂片 (Scribing & Breaking)
- 液晶注入 (LC Filling)
- 偏光板貼附 (Polarizer Sticking)
- 模組工程 (Module Eng)

模組工程 (Module Engineering) :

- 面板工程 (Cell Eng)
- ACF粘附 (ACF Adhering)
- TAB-IC 組裝 (TAB-IC Bonding)
- SMT 焊接 (SMT Soldering)
- 矽膠塗佈 (Silicone Coating)
- 間隙膠塗佈 (Spacer Rubber Adhering)
- 背光框架組立 (Backlight Frame Assembly)
- 液晶模組 (LCD Module)

資料來源：中華映管

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TAIPEI TECH 二. 產業單位耗能指標建立及分析

資料來源：本研究

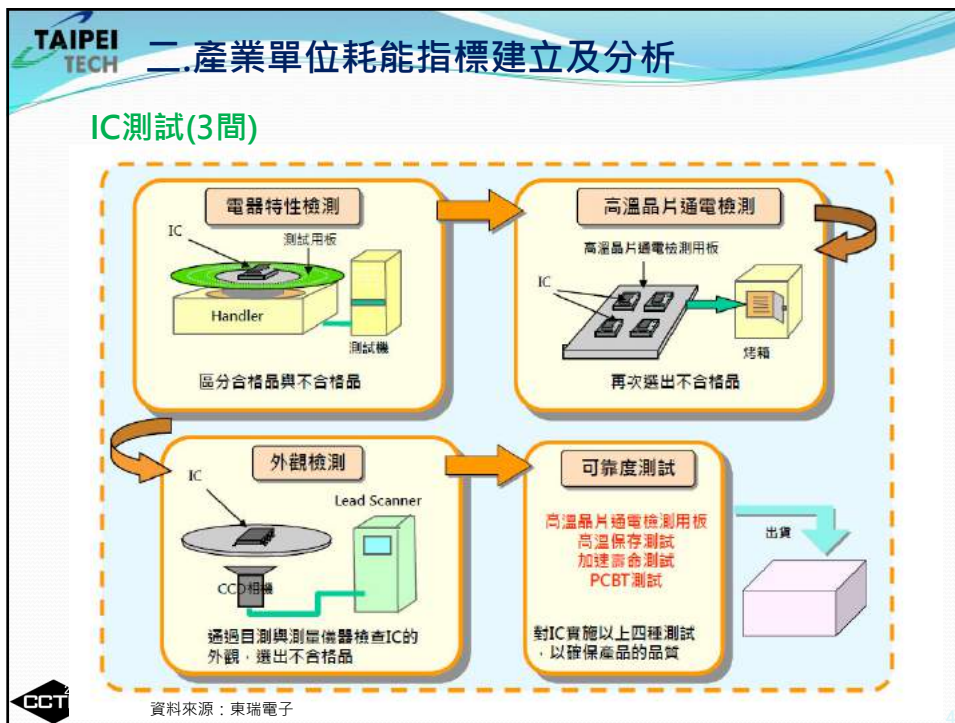
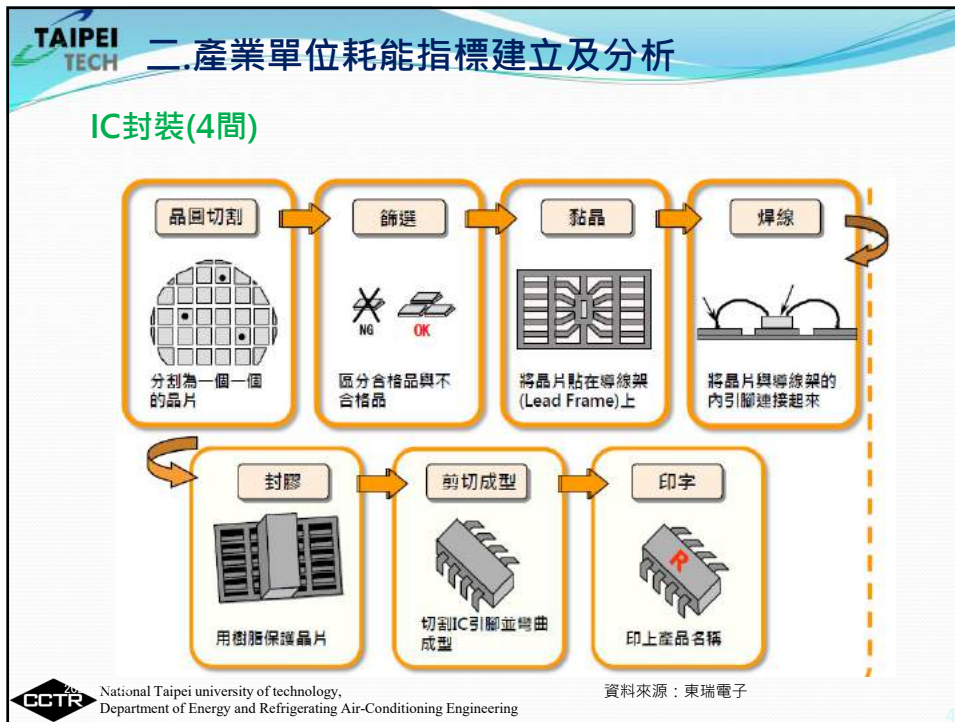
圖 2.20 8吋晶圓產業幕次迴歸趨勢複合圖

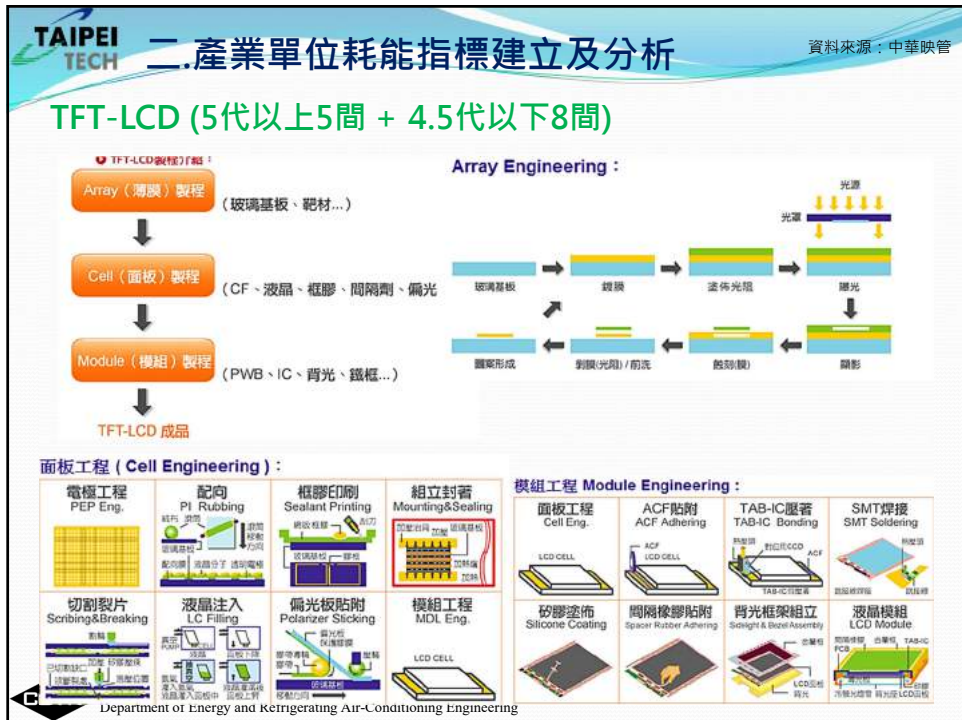
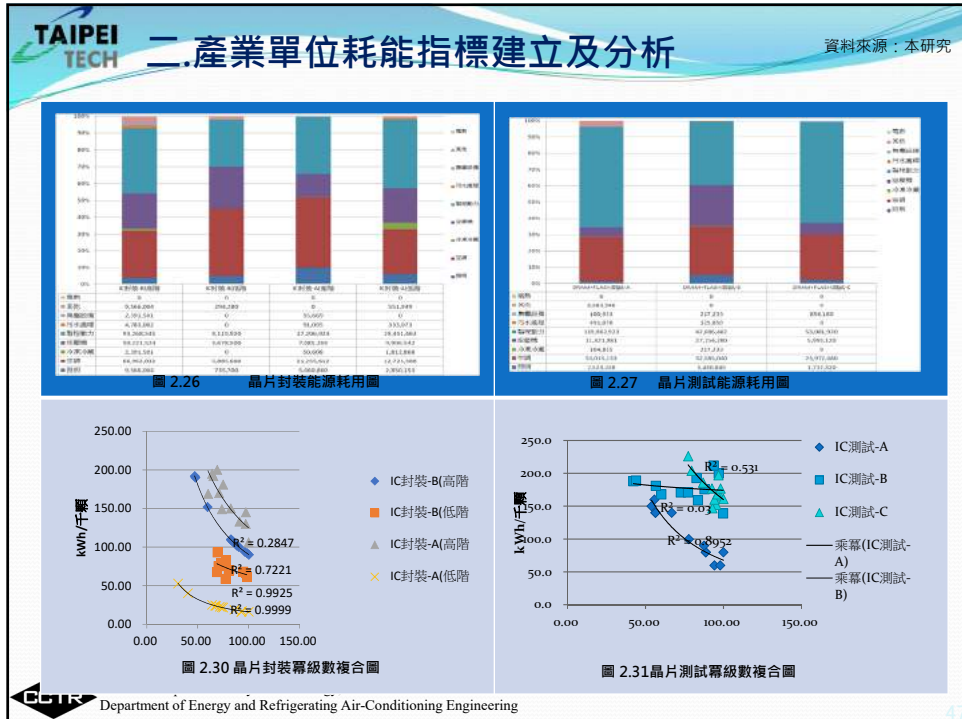
圖 2.21 12吋晶圓產業幕次迴歸趨勢複合圖

圖 2.23 8吋晶圓產業幕次迴歸趨勢複合圖

圖 2.22 12吋晶圓產業幕次迴歸趨勢複合圖

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二. 產業單位耗能指標建立及分析

資料來源：三星顯示器

TFT-LCD

Year: 2000
Largest "Glass" size = 3.5G
Monitors and Notebook Screens

Optimal Sizes:
6-Up 15"
9-Up 12"

Year: 2004
Largest "Glass" size = 6G
Monitors and Larger TVs (and Public Displays)

Optimal Sizes:
8-Up 32"
25-Up 17"

Year: 2006
Largest "Glass" size = 7G
Larger TVs and Digital Signage / Public Displays

Optimal Sizes:
8-Up 42"
30-Up 19"

Year: 2009-2010
Largest "Glass" size = 10G
Larger TVs and Digital Signage / Public Displays

Optimal Sizes:
15-Up 42"
8-Up 57"
6-Up 65"

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二. 產業單位耗能指標建立及分析

資料來源：本研究

圖 2.15 TFT-LCD (4.5代以下) 能源耗用圖

	TF1-LCD-1	TF1-LCD-2	TF1-LCD-3	TF1-LCD-4	TF1-LCD-5	TF1-LCD-6	TF1-LCD-7	TF1-LCD-8
■其他	2,160,930	35,750,508	4,175,723	0	261,484,462	51,774,980	101,675,300	103,479,000
■蒸餾設備	0	2,650,230	0	0	3,837,268	0	0	0
■手工水處理	5,564,560	2,802,441	569,858	7,948,113	18,074,750	5,874,074	21,176,272	13,276,273
■冷凍/冷藏	0	0	0	0	0	0	102,901,300	102,901,300
■電熱	0	0	6,493,060	0	3,837,268	0	0	0
■烘乾	3,281,760	2,463,692	1,694,267	3,777,408	16,074,750	4,722,971	12,173,948	15,375,349
■空壓機	5,600,499	9,098,679	6,652,618	7,026,544	95,296,961	14,761,443	102,666,511	103,666,511
■製程動力	25,311,323	31,885,171	29,246,241	26,387,048	261,494,641	186,825,023	264,026,290	41,693,798
■空運	30,113,616	11,476,625	23,022,814	40,339,690	156,158,157	86,262,909	86,437,163	86,437,163

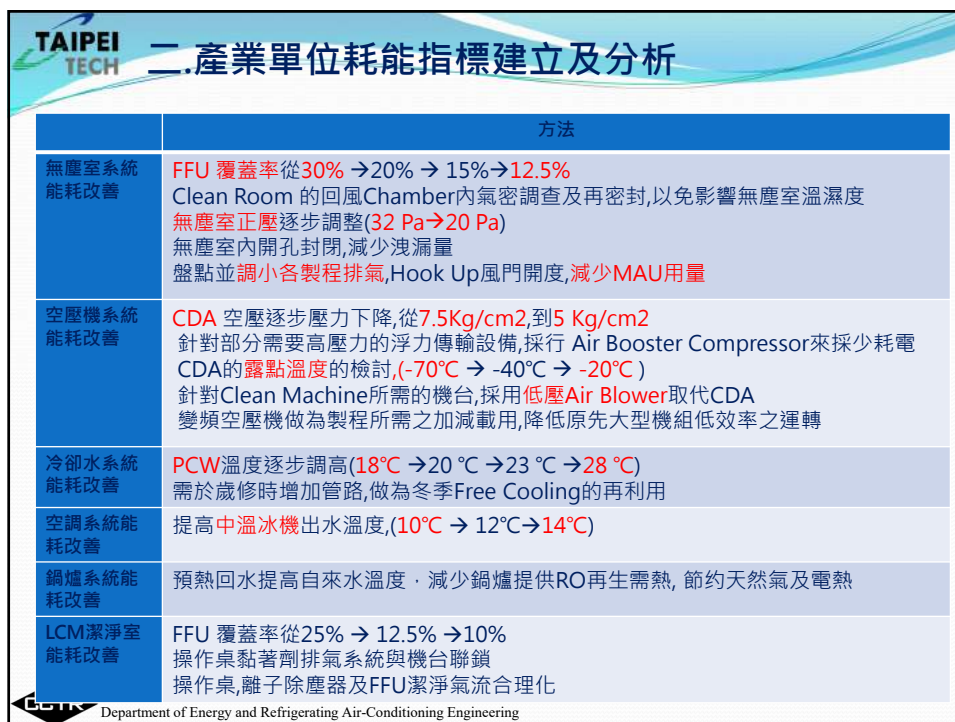
圖 2.14 TFT-LCD (5代以上) 能源耗用圖

	TF1-LCD-9	TF1-LCD-10	TF1-LCD-11	TF1-LCD-12	TF1-LCD-13
■其他	33,410,130	101,479,007	19,427,201	105,748,526	24,043,006
■蒸餾設備	0	0	0	764,559	2,250,171
■手工水處理	36,076,879	21,276,372	43,175,696	6,391,679	6,251,141
■冷凍/冷藏	0	105,801,886	0	144,445	111,273
■電熱	10,070,090	0	0	0	441,146
■烘乾	23,467,154	15,373,988	8,547,248	5,366,275	6,672,471
■空壓機	40,212,256	102,466,744	301,618,726	123,847,007	261,172,369
■製程動力	100,530,661	236,187,854	716,244,685	294,147,845	171,406,653
■空運	100,530,661	86,437,093	187,345,615	173,141,542	65,900,967

圖 2.16 TFT-LCD (5代以上) 產業層次迴歸趨勢複合圖

圖 2.17 TFT-LCD (4.5代以下) 產業層次迴歸趨勢複合圖

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TAIPEI TECH 三.無塵室 Fab 運用FES及 ECF研究

- 1.電子高科技工業潔淨廠房建造成本高，製程設備及廠務設備運轉成本也相當高，用量約各佔整廠耗能50%左右。
- 2.一間平均月產7萬5千片、占地6萬米平方的3.5代小尺寸薄膜液晶顯示器廠房(TFT-LCD Fab)，年耗電量可達215GWh，此外，每月電費高達千萬。
- 3.電子廠或半導體廠來說，當製程機台購置時，對於設備商所提出之廠務需求，如耗電量、空壓量、排氣量、製程冷卻水量及真空量等，且無法得知該設備後續所須付出之用電成本。
- 4.因此透過ECF(Energy Conversion Factors, ECF)與TEE (Total Equivalent Energy, TEE)值之建立可快速地得知各系統需求耗電量，亦能分析出整廠電能耗用的分佈
- 5.因此在設計階段進行耗能軟體(FES)初步的模擬整年耗能分析，了解無塵室在不同的設計條件下，得到耗電結果，達到降低運轉成本以及後期改善保養的耗費。

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TAIPEI TECH 三.無塵室 Fab 運用FES及 ECF研究

CleanCalc II軟體由國際半導體組織 (International SEMATECH, ISMI)研發，輸入潔淨廠房系統設計參數後，可快速計算出全年空調耗能量。

此軟體是專為潔淨室設計的耗能模擬軟件，以每小時做一次計算上估計半導體廠全年的耗能和峰值，世界各地的氣象統計資料和46個參數設定條件，參數設定條件部分包括了潔淨室面積、潔淨室溫度和相對濕度，空氣再循環處理和外氣處理風量和其他運行參數，提供不同加濕方式、熱源之選擇。

CleanCalc II潔淨室耗能計算軟體

SEMATECH: SEmiconductor MAnufacturing TECHnology 半導體製造聯盟
ISMI: International SEMATECH MAnufacturing Initiative

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TAIPEI TECH 三.無塵室 Fab 運用FES及 ECF研究

3.2 SEMI S23-0813介紹

國際半導體設備與材料產業協會(Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International) · 成立於1970年
SEMI之下的ESH工作小組制定了適用於半導體及平面顯示器製造設備的環境、安全及健康的效能的標準 ·
於2005年公布SEMI S23半導體製造設備之能源、電力、廠務節約基準

2005 → 2008 → 2011 → 2013
S23-0305 SEMI S23-0813


我們如何減少製程工具(Tools)的功耗？
四個步驟：量測它;提供製程工程師能源信息,調整製程參數的可能性;改變未來製程工具的設計

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TAIPEI TECH 三.無塵室 Fab 運用FES及 ECF研究

3.3 FES 軟體與數學方法

- 一般建築耗能分析軟體eQUEST與DOE II等一般綠建築推行之建築耗能分析軟體 · 其所能處理之空調系統為外氣與回風混合再經由空調箱處理之集中式空調系統 · 不能處理需要大量外氣引入之高科技廠房空調架構 · 其所處理之空調系統為外氣與回風混合再經由空調箱處理之集中式空調系統 · 難處理需要大量外氣引入之Fab空調架構,亦沒有包含如 · 製程冷卻水系統、壓縮乾空氣系統、氮氣系統、真空系統、純水系統以及排氣系統等之廠務系統用電。
- 耗能模擬軟體(Fab Energy Simulation, FES)作為Fab 節能案設計及評估用。



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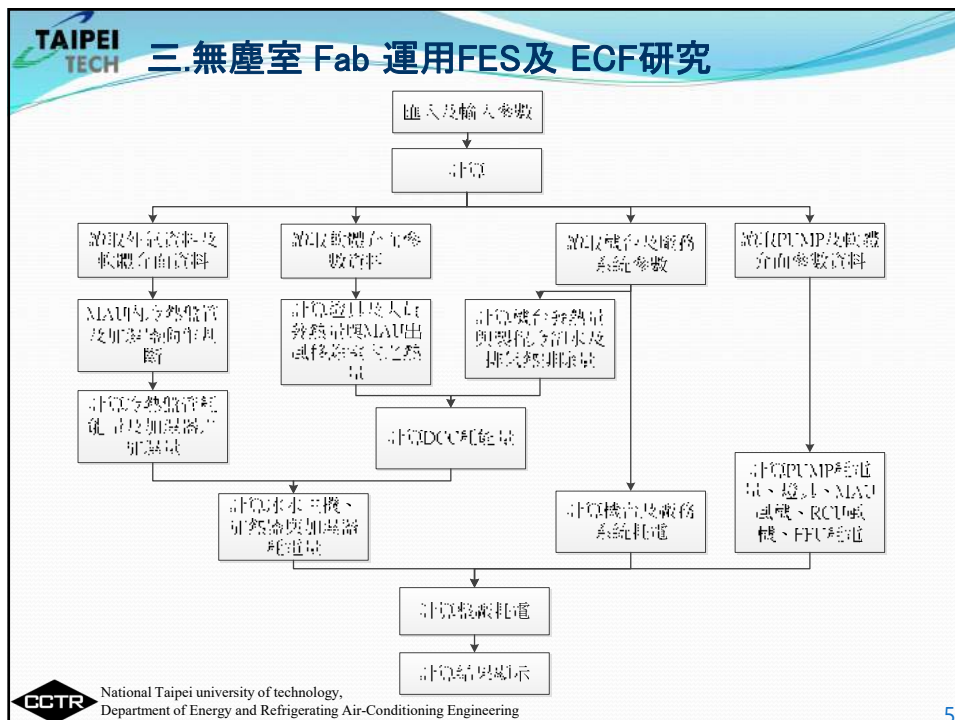
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用途:

- 可使廠務工程師及節能服務廠商快速建立整廠及各廠務系統之逐月及全年之耗能資料，作為節能成效之計算基準(Baseline)。
- 可使設備工程師了解各機台使用UTILITY之耗能狀況，並從而推估生產成本及建立各機台節能之依據
- 可作為生產相同(或相似)產品各廠間相互比較系統耗能狀況之依據及作為未來建廠系統設計的依據。
- 具有匯入及匯出功能，可以匯入外氣資料、廠務機台、水泵等各項參數資料，匯出功能則包含計算結果、圖表及MAU各元件出口空氣狀態表，另外也可用以分析與評估多種節能設計之成效。
- 使用者可自行排列MAU內元件與選擇各元件的出口控制方式，更為符合實際情況。

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TAIPEI TECH 三.無塵室 Fab 運用FES及 ECF研究

空調設備-外氣空調箱(Make-up Air Unit, MAU)

因各廠MAU內元件排列方式不同，所以本軟體可選擇元件排列方式，每個元件之耗能會依實際的元件出入口狀態來做計算，也就是當此元件前面有元件時，會將上一個元件的出口狀態作為此元件的入口狀態；若此元件前面並無其他元件時，則是以外氣做為此元件的入口狀態。

元件一
 • 動作判斷
 • 耗能計算

空氣狀態

元件二
 • 動作判斷
 • 耗能計算

空氣狀態

元件三
 • 動作判斷
 • 耗能計算

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TAIPEI TECH 三.無塵室 Fab 運用FES及 ECF研究

3.4 TFT-LCD運用FES(Fab Energy Simulation)節能策略研究

大型高科技潔淨室需要環境空氣調節，保持正壓。大型高科技潔淨室的濕度通常由專用的MAU控制Fab的恆溫恆濕通常，MAU輸出空氣的露點溫度為14~17°C，TFT-LCD（薄膜晶體管液晶顯示）製造廠的濕度控制在 $9.65 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg / kg}$ 。大多數TFT-LCD行業，無塵室空氣（MA）的溫度保持在 $23 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ，濕度為 $55\% \pm 5\%$ 。

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TAIPEI TECH 三.無塵室 Fab 運用FES及 ECF研究

這次研究的標的物位於台灣新竹科學園區。潔淨室面積59,760平方米（核心生產面積49,031平方米）。該產品是3.5代中小尺寸顯示器，每月產量為7.5萬張。實際的設計條件見下表。

表 3.7 無塵室運轉目標值與製程需求條件

設定目標值		
溫度	23±2°C	
相對溼度	55±5%	
潔淨度	◎	
製程區	Class 10 @ 0.3 μm : 8,293 m ²	
◎	Class 100 @ 0.3 μm : 16,438 m ²	
機台區	Class 1,000 @ 0.5 μm : 22,226 m ²	
◎	Class 10,000 @ 0.5 μm : 2,074 m ²	
外氣條件 (Hsinchu, Taiwan)		
Temperature	35°C (Summer)	5°C (Winter)
Relative humidity	80% (Summer)	20% (Winter)
製程機台需求		
公用系統項目	系統壓力	溫度 備註
General exhaust	-650 Pa	23.5°C Use point -250 Pa
Alkaline exhaust	-550 Pa	23.4°C Use point -250 Pa
Acid exhaust	-600 Pa	23.3°C Use point -250 Pa
Flammability exhaust	-1000 Pa	35.5°C Use point -250 Pa
Solvent exhaust	-600 Pa	23.6°C Use point -250 Pa
CDA	6.5 kg/cm ²	◎ DP = -70°C
PCW	5 kg/cm ²	18°C Back pressure 0 kg/cm ² and Δt = 5°C
RO	2 kg/cm ²	23°C Power to production = 10 kWh/m ³
Process Vacuum	-600 mmAq	◎ Use point flow rate = 250 m ³ /h

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TAIPEI TECH 三.無塵室 Fab 運用FES及 ECF研究

MAU設備是TFT製造廠HVAC系統中最大的能源消耗設備
使用FES模擬六種調校結果

- 調整無塵室中乾球溫度和相對濕度的設定點
 - 調升乾球溫度，調降相對溼度
 - 僅調升乾球溫度
 - 調降乾球溫度，調升相對溼度
 - 僅調降乾球溫度
- 降低 MAU 供風量 (同時降低排氣風速)
- 以吸風式風機取代鼓風式 MAU (影響再熱盤管溫度)
- 簡化 MAU 裡的兩級冷卻盤管為單級冷卻盤管 (影響成本與效率)
- 調降 MAU 出風口溫度，自16.5°C降低到14.5°C
- 頻繁更換 HEPA 過濾器，避免壓降升高

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TAIPEI TECH 三.無塵室 Fab 運用FES及 ECF研究

提高無塵室的溫度對於生產廠區大部分區域是可接受的，除了光刻區域。方法1B(無塵室溫度提高1°C)具有最高的節能效果，達到1.01%。方法1D具有負面影響；它消耗更多的能量0.94%。室溫設置對節能產生了非常大的影響。增加1°C的無塵室溫度幾乎可以節省1%另一方面，無塵室的RH值增加3%可以減少約0.65%

1 $T_{db} = 23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, RH = 55%, and $w = 9.6\text{ g/kg}$

(A) $T_{db} = 24\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, RH = 52%, and $w = 9.6\text{ g/kg}$	(A) Increasing T_{db} and decreasing RH.
(B) $T_{db} = 24\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, RH = 55%, and $w = 10.2\text{ g/kg}$	(B) Increasing T_{db} and keep the same RH.
(C) $T_{db} = 22\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, RH = 58%, and $w = 10.2\text{ g/kg}$	(C) Decreasing T_{db} and increasing RH.
(D) $T_{db} = 22\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, RH = 55%, and $w = 9.1\text{ g/kg}$	(D) Decreasing T_{db} and keep the same RH.

Item	Base (kWh)	Approach-1A (kWh)	Approach-1B (kWh)	Approach-1C (kWh)	Approach-1D (kWh)
High temp. chiller	21,668,692	20,915,272	20,872,416	22,272,119	22,362,851
Low temp. chiller	10,631,363	10,631,330	9,248,430	10,631,363	11,953,912
MAU Cooling load	80,546,944	80,546,751	72,512,100	80,546,944	88,230,952
MAU Re-Heating load	9,739,383	9,739,189	6,671,003	9,739,383	12,757,970
Total	214,786,230	214,032,777	212,607,021	215,389,657	216,802,938
Power saved (%)	-	0.35%	1.01%	-0.28%	-0.94%

CCTR National Taipei university of technology, Department of Energy and Refrigerating Air-Conditioning Engineering **RH值增加3%可以減少約0.65%**

TAIPEI TECH 三.無塵室 Fab 運用FES及 ECF研究

降低MAU供風量可以在夏季減少MAU冷卻盤管的冷負荷，降低冬季預熱盤管的加熱負荷。因此，總功耗降低。表4顯示模擬結果，整個Fab的節能為0.34%。

2 $Q_{MAU} = 1,260,000\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ $Q_{MAU} = 1,200,000\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ This approach generally combines with reducing exhaust gas flow rate.

Table 4. Electric power consumption difference of Base case and Approach-2.

Item	Base (kWh)	Approach-2 (kWh)
High temp. chiller	21,668,692	21,602,271
Low temp. chiller	10,631,363	10,228,825
MAU/RCC Fan	5,472,802	5,212,193
MAU Cooling load	80,546,944	76,711,375
Humidification (kg)	6,263,319	5,965,065
MAU Pre-Heating load	2,190,983	2,086,650
MAU Re-Heating load	9,739,383	9,275,602
Total	214,786,230	214,056,662
Power saved (%)		0.34%

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TAIPEI TECH 三.無塵室 Fab 運用FES及 ECF研究

對於通風式MAU，風扇兩側的風量小於MAU入口的氣流量。因此，對於相同的排氣淨化空氣體積流量（即100,000 m³ / h），吸入式MAU需要97,127 m³ / h，鼓風式MAU需要105,170 m³ / h的風扇。在百分比方面，吸入式MAU所需的流量（體積）比鼓風式要低8.28%。根據Fan Law，吸入式MAU消耗的功率比鼓風式MAU少21.23%。

Figure 3a push-through type MAU

Figure 3b draft-through type MAU

3 Push-through Draft-through The location of fan affects the degree of reheating required.

Table 5. Fan power consumption of draft-through type and push-off type MAU

	Push-through type	Draft-through type
Air flow rate (CMH)	105,170	97,127
Fan power consumption (kW)	52.00	40.96
Power saved (%)	Base	21.23%

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TAIPEI TECH 三.無塵室 Fab 運用FES及 ECF研究

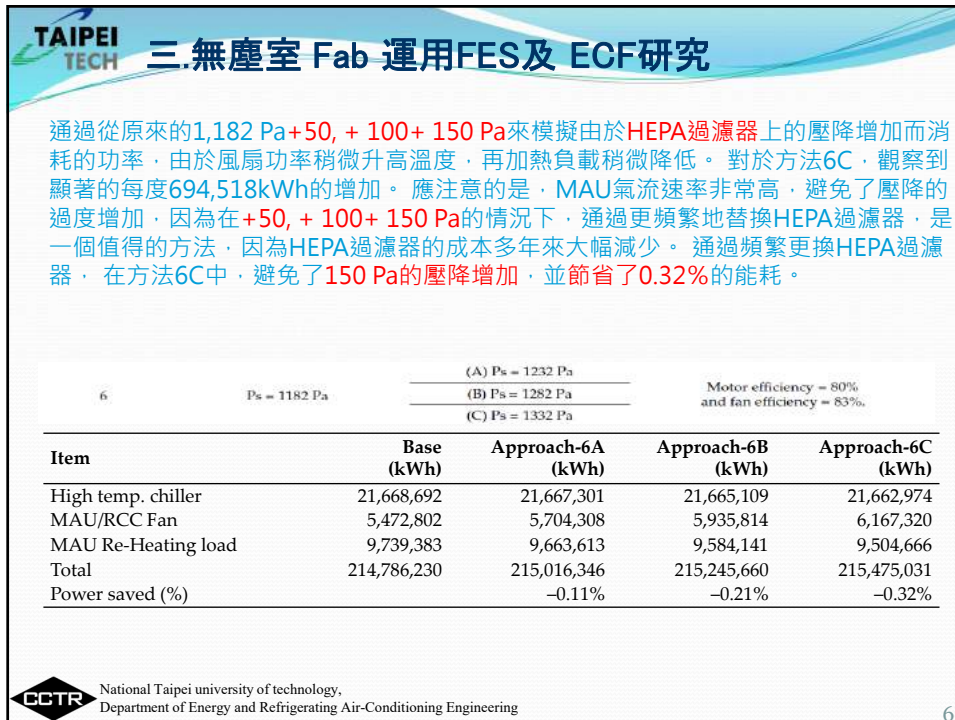
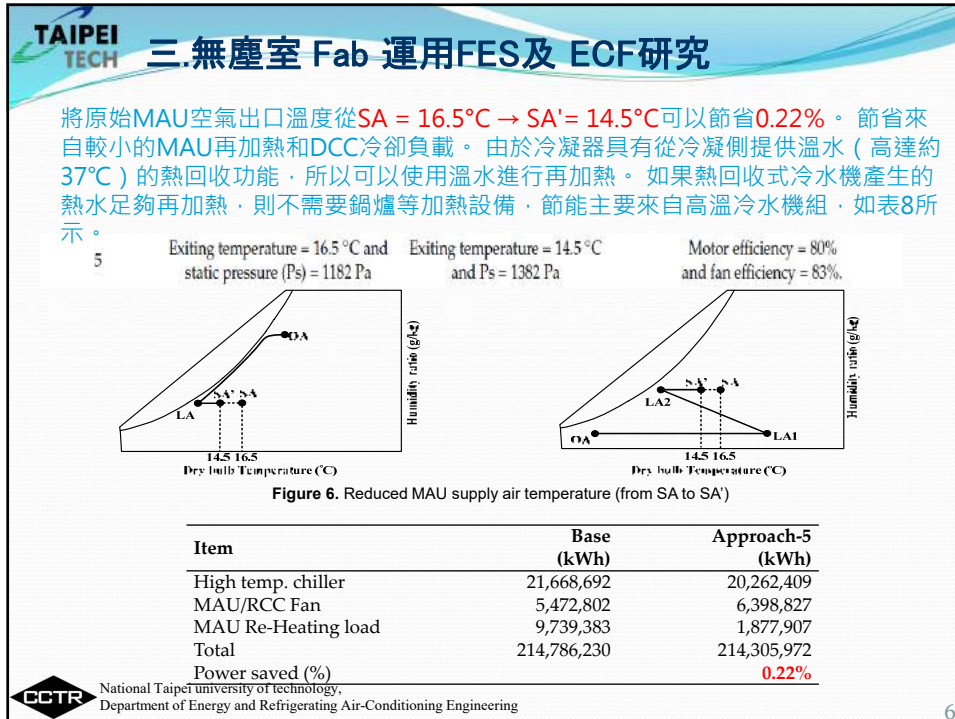
考量初始成本方面，若使用一級冷卻盤管而不是兩級冷卻盤管，如圖5a和5b所示。由於只使用低溫冷凍水，低溫冷水機組的能源消耗量增加，總能耗增加了0.2%（表7）。因此，MAU與單冷卻線圈的運行成本的增加容易超過初始成本節省。

4 Two stage cooling coil Single stage coil. This related to the cost and also energy performance.

Table 7. Electric power consumption difference of Base case and Approach-4.

Item	Base(kWh)	Approach-4(kWh)
High temp. chiller	21,668,692	16,658,491
Low temp. chiller	10,631,363	16,065,633
MAU Cooling load	80,546,944	80,686,831
Humidification (kg)	6,263,319	15,663,913
MAU Re-Heating load	9,739,383	9,682,892
Total	214,786,230	215,210,299
		-0.20%

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三. 無塵室 Fab 運用 FES 及 ECF 研究

提高1°C的無塵室的溫度可以節省1%的Fab廠能耗

增加3% RH可減少Fab廠能耗約0.65%

使用單級冰水盤管及推出式(Push-Pull)的MAU消耗更多能量


將MAU的出口空氣溫度降低1°C可節省約0.1%的能耗

通過頻繁地更換濾網來減少過濾器上的壓降增加，更換型的HEPA過濾器在經濟上是可行的，並且對降低能量消耗的影響是顯著的，通過減少過濾器上100Pa的壓降可以節省約0.2%的能量消耗

方法	原始參數	調校後	耗能 備註	
			(%)	
1	乾球溫度 23°C 濕度 55% w = 9.6 g/kg	(A)	0.35	
		$T_{db} = 24^{\circ}\text{C}$ RH = 52% w = 9.6 g/kg	調升乾球溫度 調降相對濕度	
		(B)	1.01	
		$T_{db} = 24^{\circ}\text{C}$ RH = 55% w = 10.2 g/kg	僅調升乾球溫度	
		(C)	-0.28	
		$T_{db} = 22^{\circ}\text{C}$ RH = 58% w = 10.2 g/kg	調降乾球溫度 調升相對濕度	
		(D)	-0.94	
		$T_{db} = 22^{\circ}\text{C}$ RH = 55% w = 9.1 g/kg	僅調降乾球溫度	
2	MAU 風量 1,260,000 CMH	MAU 風量調降至 1,200,000 CMH	0.34	
3	鼓風式 MAU	吸入式 MAU	-0.15	
4	MAU 配兩級盤管	MAU 僅配一盤管	-0.20	
5	設定溫度 16.5°C 靜壓 (Ps) 1,182 Pa	溫度降至 14.5°C 靜壓降至 1,382 Pa	0.22	
		馬達效率 80% 風扇效率 83%		
6	靜壓 1,182 Pa	(A)增加 50 Pa	-0.11	
		(B)增加 100 Pa	-0.21	
		(C)增加 150 Pa	-0.32	
				同時降低排氣風速
				影響再熱盤管溫度
				影響成本與效率
				馬達效率 80% 風扇效率 83%
				馬達效率 80% 風扇效率 83%

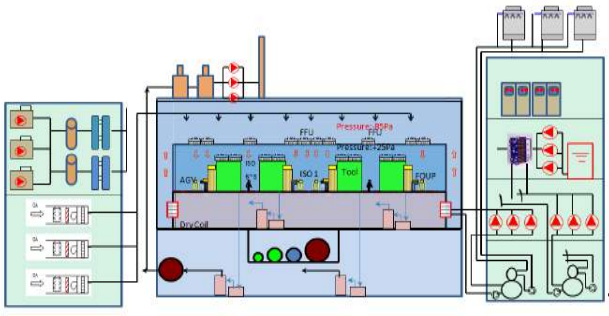


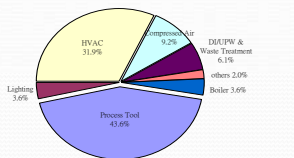
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四. 產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

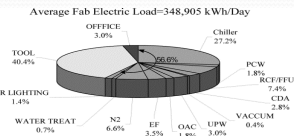
廠務設備:不外乎外氣空調箱、冰水主機、冷卻水塔、純廢水供應系統、潔淨壓縮空氣系統、製程排氣系統、氣體及化學品供應系統、物料處理系統、大宗氣體製造廠及照明等設備






Prof. SC Hu 研究資料 2007

Average Fab Electric Load=348,905 kWh/Day



Prof. SC Hu 研究資料1998~1999



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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

潔淨室的設計考量

高科技無塵室主要的耗能對策

- 1.設計條件的檢討
 - (1) 溫溼度條件
 - (2) 清淨度等級
 - (3) 機台移動率
 - (4) 機台發熱量
- 2.熱回收利用
 - (1) 排氣熱回收
 - (2) 排水熱回收
 - (3) 鍋爐熱回收
 - (4) 空壓機熱回收
- 3.搬送動力減少
 - (1) 可變流量
 - (2) 台數及壓力控制
 - (3) 低壓損機器採用(低壓損過濾網·風管水管放大降低流速及壓損)
 - (4) 無塵室風量的合理化(DCC+MAU·在地處理(Local Return Vs Wall Return))
 - (5) 利用大溫差的設計

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

潔淨室的設計考量

高科技無塵室主要的耗能對策

- 4.外氣導入量檢討
 - (1) 室內差壓的最佳控制
 - (2) 排氣風量的適正化
 - (3) 除塵排氣得起停
 - (4) 省能源型的彈壓風門
 - (5) 非汙染熱排氣的回收
- 5.自然能源的利用
 - (1) 冬季冷卻水利用
 - (2) 冬季外氣利用
 - (3) 全熱交換機採用
- 6.加濕的方式
 - (1) 二流體加濕
 - (2) 濕膜板加濕
 - (3) 高壓水直接噴霧加濕
- 7.效率改善
 - (1) 高效率冷熱源機器
 - (2) 功率因數改善(PF)
 - (3) LED採用
 - (4) 馬達IE3以上採用
- 8.運轉及維護管理
 - (1) 運轉監控的設備採用
 - (2) 工業3.0智慧製造(AI·IoT)

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

潔淨室的設計考量

```

    graph LR
      A[熱源系] --- B[熱負荷削減]
      A --- C[熱回收系統]
      A --- D[高效率冰機鍋爐採用]
      B --- B1[室內溫溼度條件最佳化]
      B --- B2[必要最小外氣量]
      B --- B3[設備負荷及架動率確定]
      B --- B4[構造保溫性]
      B --- B5[外氣冷房系統運用]
      C --- C1[冰機廢熱回收]
      C --- C2[高溫排氣廢水回收]
      C --- C3[蓄熱槽採用]
  
```

熱源系

- 熱負荷削減
 - 室內溫溼度條件最佳化
 - 必要最小外氣量
 - 設備負荷及架動率確定
 - 構造保溫性
 - 外氣冷房系統運用
- 熱回收系統
 - 冰機廢熱回收
 - 高溫排氣廢水回收
 - 蓄熱槽採用
- 高效率冰機鍋爐採用

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

潔淨室的設計考量

```

    graph LR
      A[搬送系] --- B[送風量減少]
      A --- C[送水量減少]
      A --- D[阻力降低]
      A --- E[設備最佳化]
      B --- B1[潔淨度合理化]
      B --- B2[Clean bench & clean tunnel採用]
      B --- B3[發塵量減少]
      B --- B4[溫度上限追求]
      B --- B5[降低洩漏]
      C --- C1[大溫差系統]
      D --- D1[低阻抗風管]
      D --- D2[配管簡化]
      D --- D3[低壓損濾網採用]
      E --- E1[高效率風機採用]
      E --- E2[高效率馬達採用]
  
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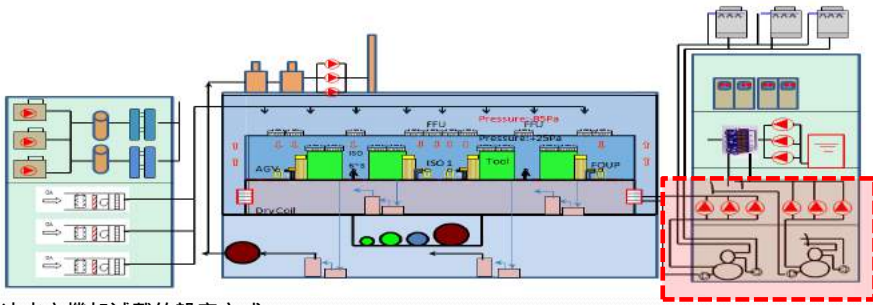
搬送系

- 送風量減少
 - 潔淨度合理化
 - Clean bench & clean tunnel採用
 - 發塵量減少
 - 溫度上限追求
 - 降低洩漏
- 送水量減少
 - 大溫差系統
- 阻力降低
 - 低阻抗風管
 - 配管簡化
 - 低壓損濾網採用
- 設備最佳化
 - 高效率風機採用
 - 高效率馬達採用

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

— 空調冰水系統-1

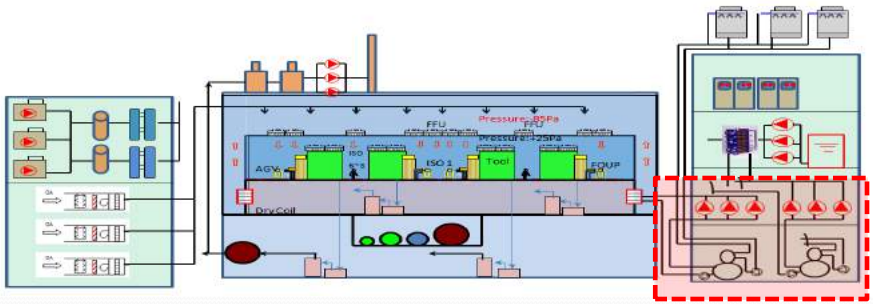


冰水主機加減載的設定方式
最佳冰水溫度
雙溫度 (高溫/低溫) 冰水供應系統
冷卻水塔的負載控制及主機最佳運轉點
高溫冷卻水的熱回收利用
採用一次側定流量 / 二次側變流量水路系統的設計

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

— 空調冰水系統-2



水塔風車加裝變頻器
冰水泵浦加裝變頻器
利用外氣冷房
空調箱合理化運轉
整合兩套以上冰水系統
將冰水管路改成P-S系統
調整冰水機冰水出水溫度
冰水主機台數控制

定期檢測、保養空調系統，確保功能及效率
提高冰水機出口溫度
降低冷卻水塔出水溫度

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

—空調冰水系統-3

打開冰水管路共通管
 修補管件（閥）及泵浦軸封洩漏
 改善水塔配置
 改善冷房溫度分佈
 三通閥改二通閥
 改善熱交換器結垢現象(增加砂濾器及加藥系統)
 改善冷卻水塔散熱效率
 汰換低效率冰水主機

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

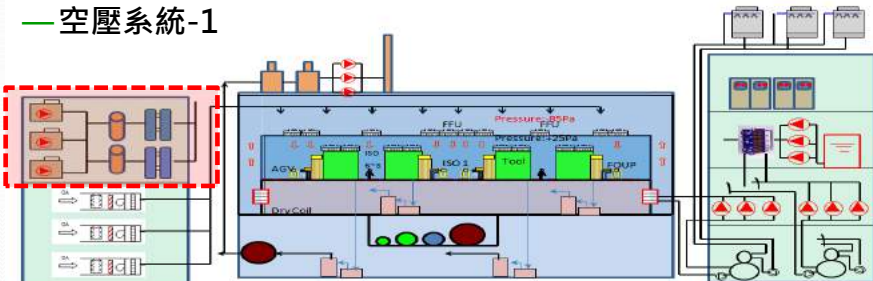
—排氣系統

調降排氣壓力
 部份排氣回收再利用
 VOC廢氣採用高溫氧化方式·尚可回收部份高溫廢氣中的熱能
 系統低壓降
 一般排氣的循環再利用
 製程設備及製程本身的排氣需求減量
 風機變頻控制
 備用機組的投入

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

—空壓系統-1

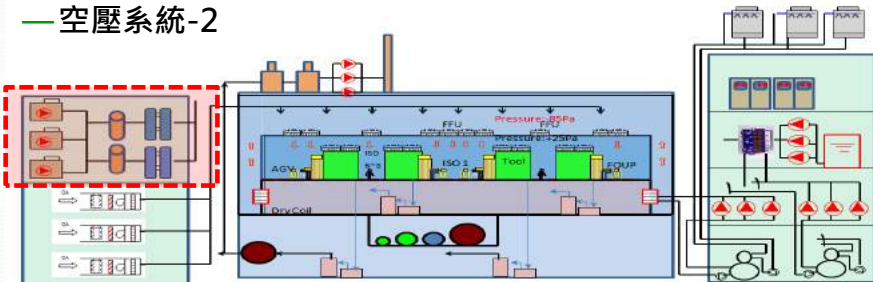


採行之節能設計包括吐出壓力的選定
 壓力露點的選定
 乾燥機型式的選用（冷凍式、有熱或無熱再生、內部逆洗或外部逆洗）
 空壓機冷卻方式（氣冷、各種溫度的冷卻水）等調配空壓機負載
 汰換低效率機台
 以小台空壓機取代大台空壓機
 調降壓縮空氣壓力
 檢修空氣壓縮機

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

—空壓系統-2



全廠空壓改成環狀迴路管路漏氣改善
 改裝無耗氣式祛水器
 空壓機容量調整，降低空載頻率
 全廠空壓高低壓分離
 改善環境溫度，降低空壓機進氣溫度
 採用變頻式空壓機以調節容量
 採用高效率空壓機與馬達
 壓縮機群組開機控制
 壓縮機負載控制避免發生失速與喘振

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

— 空壓系統-3

1. 壓力需求降低
2. 高低壓分離

管路迴路設計
降低壓阻

Purge Loss

Purge Loss

管路漏氣改善
1. 超音波儀器
2. 肥皂水

1. 氣冷空壓機進器及排氣位置考量及維護
2. 空壓壓縮機用高溫度冷卻水冷卻及熱回收

吸附乾燥機型式
1. 降低Purge Loss
2. DP 降低(-73 → -40 → -20 °C)

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

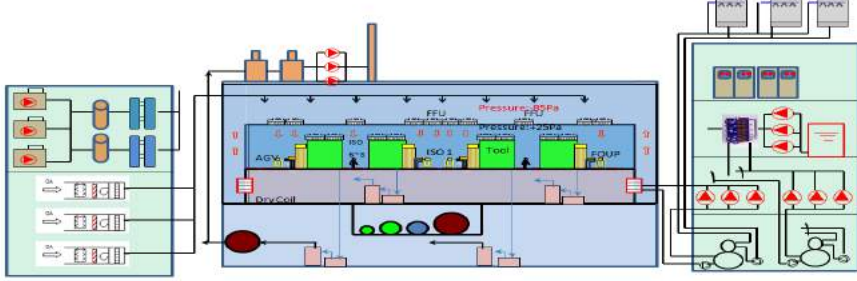
— 鍋爐及蒸氣等熱能系統-1

合適的操作壓力及溫度
購置高效率鍋爐汰換老舊鍋爐
蒸氣鍋爐加裝飼水節熱器回收排氣廢熱
熱煤鍋爐加裝給水預熱器回收排氣廢熱
燃煤鍋爐檢修及更換鍋爐壁保溫
熱煤鍋爐降低空氣使用量使排氣含氧量降至5%以下
改善鍋爐補水水質以降低其連續沖放量

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

—鍋爐及蒸氣等熱能系統-2

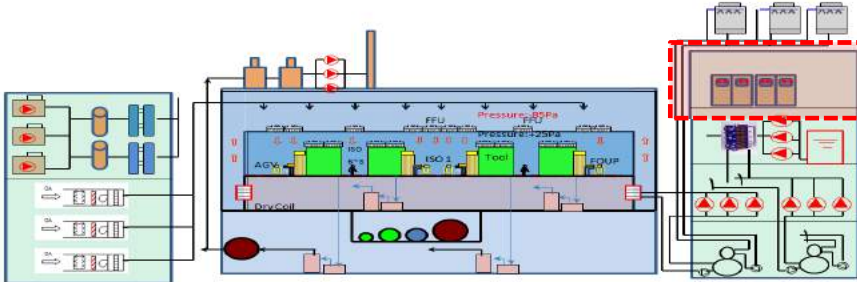


降低鍋爐之排氣含氧量
鍋爐廢熱回收及冷凝水回收
鍋爐燃燒系統改善
重油添加化學藥劑以提高燃燒效率
調整鍋爐ON-OFF時間
加強保溫

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

—電力



合理契約容量與電力監控
改善功率因數
採用需量控制系統
合併變壓器負載供電
選定時間電價計算方式
增設電力節能監控系統
加裝需量控制器以控制契約容量
汰換低效率之變壓器
提高設備使用電壓，降低線路損失

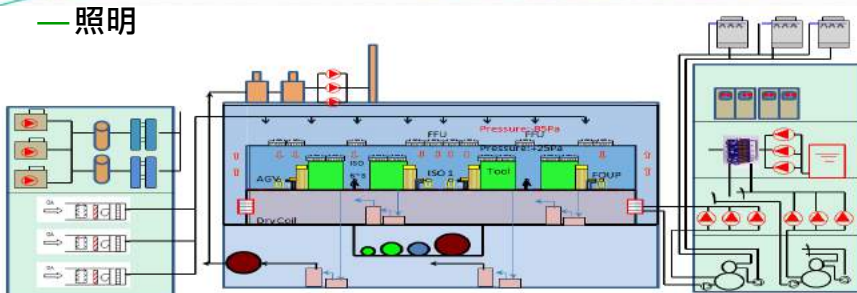
裝設功因自動調整器
諧波及功率因數改善
變壓器更新(改為非晶質)
改善泵浦運轉效能
更換低效率馬達
使用馬達規格合理化
定期保養馬達
風扇、動力設備改裝變頻器
選購使用馬達效率較高之設備
變速馬達更改成變頻器

使用儲冰空調系統降低尖峰用電
純水再生於離峰用電時間操作

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

— 照明

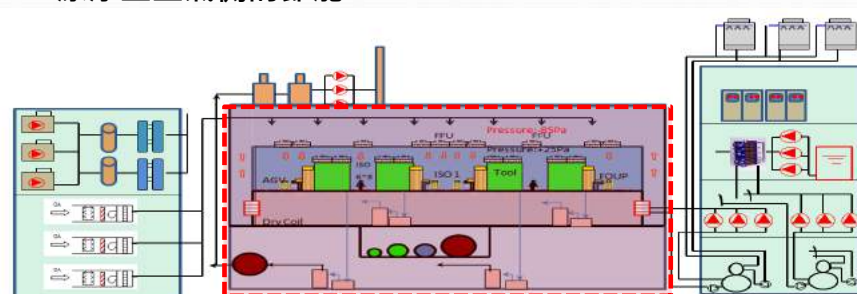


增設照明節能監控系統
 選用高效率燈具 (LED)
 加裝感應點滅開關
 加裝日照點滅開關
 採用電子式安定器
 生產線增設反射燈罩
 部分需要高照度之區域，採用點照度
 廠房牆面、地板使用高反射率之顏色
 採用自然光照明
 照明燈具採分區開關
 日光燈照明汰舊換新，提升光源之發光效

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

— 潔淨室空氣側的節能-1



局部清淨化
 外氣空調箱過冷卻及過加濕的防止
 無塵室設計條件的適正性
 調整室內正壓
 降低MAU出風的溫度
 再熱盤管的考量及選用
 降低送風靜壓

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

— 潔淨室空氣側的節能-2

低壓損的過濾器
 選用高效率之風機與馬達
 冷熱盤管合理的對數平均溫差
 潔淨室內氣流最佳化
 室內發塵的管理

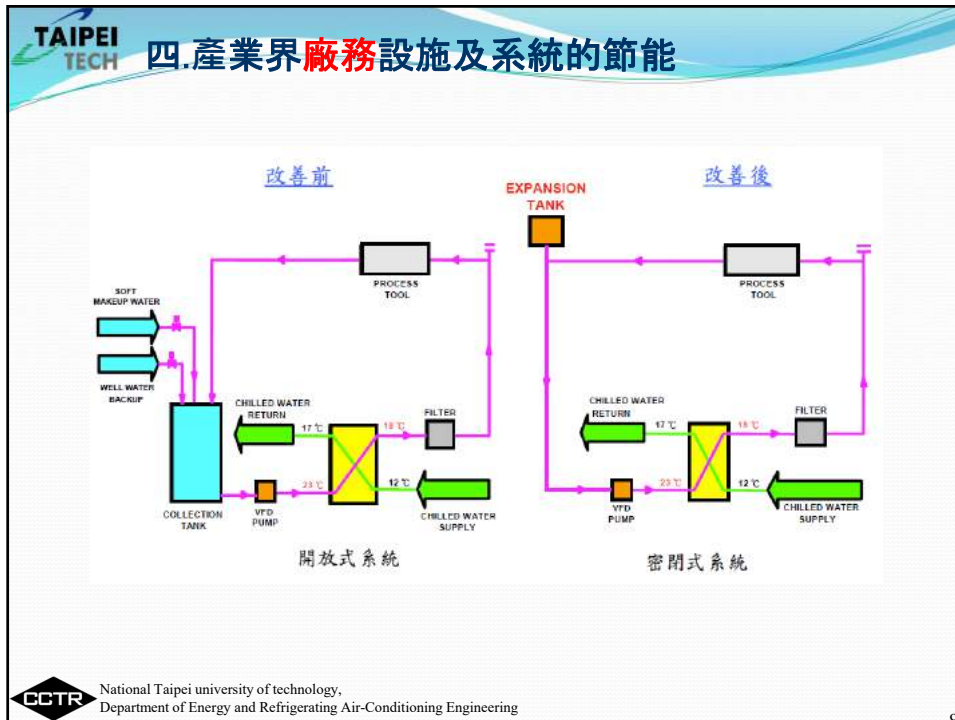
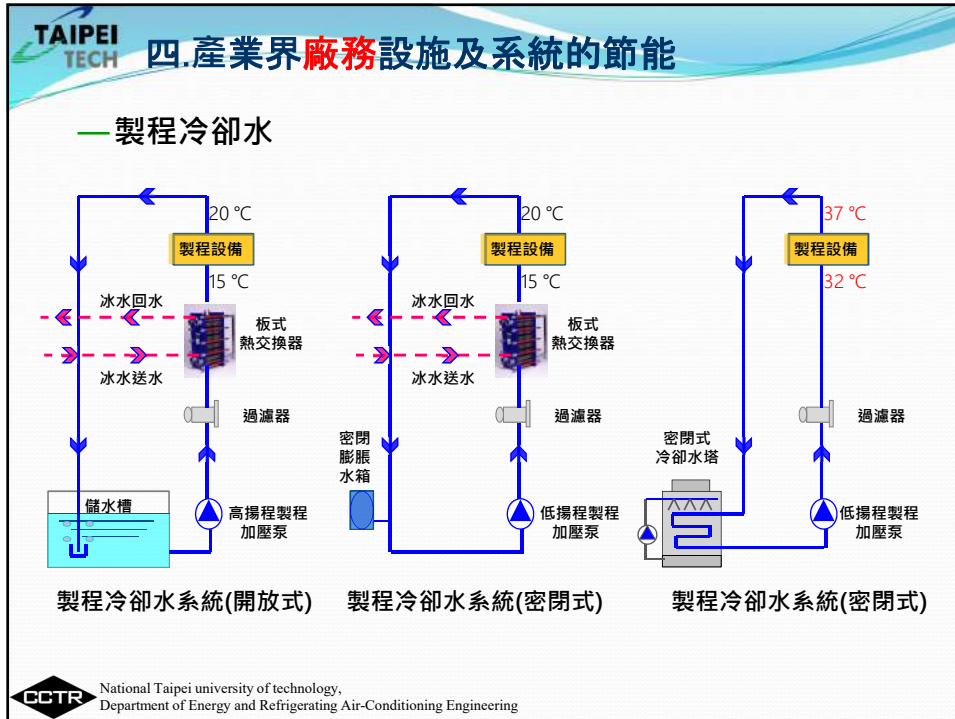
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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界廠務設施及系統的節能

— 潔淨室空氣側的節能-3

Recirculation Air System-AHU Type
 Recirculation Air System-Fan Tower Type
 Recirculation Air System-Fan Filter Units (FFU)
 Recirculation Air System-FDCU+F2DCU Type
 FOR 18" FAB/8.5 th TFT_LCD FAB

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界製程設施及系統的節能

Synchronizing subfab Matches Energy Need to Operation

Subfab equipment operation synchronized with process to save energy

Solution: Exhaust recycling - Implant exhaust

Exhaust recycling

Acid exhaust

Switchover and/or abate potential contaminants

Solution: High temperature PCW

Add separate loop

High temp PCW saving potential: Calculated by JEITA

	Case 1 Current	Case 2 This Case
Cooling water inlet temperature	29°C	27°C
Cooling water difference between in and out	11.7°C	11.7°C

- We could reduce 25% of CO₂ emission from facility
- In this is 9% reduction of energy consumption
- UTILITY standard could get big benefit!

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界製程設施及系統的節能

➔

Before **After**

機台A附加的控溫單元其實是不必要的，可以直接改供空調冰水改善節約，此製程重設計後，年運轉費用至少節約 1,500 萬。

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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界製程設施及系統的節能

OD-TYPE **R-TYPE**

供給冷卻區 供給塗布區 新進空氣除濕

Before

Before

After

現有設備-系統示意圖

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Before

After

$T_1=26^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $\text{RH}_1=60\%$

$T_2=14.4^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $\text{RH}_2=91\%$

$T_3=7^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $\text{RH}_3=99\%$

$T_4=23^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $\text{RH}_4=45\% \pm 5\%$

第一段壓縮機 3.62kwx3

第二段壓縮機 3.62kwx3

Heater 28kw


Humidifier 25kwx 2


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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界製程設施及系統的節能

Optimising Fluid Movement

- >250 Vacuum Pumps
 - Presently using 13°C Cooling water, >150° kW pumps
 - Constant water flow
 - Specs is <30°C inlet water, <40°C outlet water
 - Convert to variable temperature, variable flow
 - Savings on chiller + Pumps >170 kW.



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TAIPEI TECH 四.產業界製程設施及系統的節能

改善前




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TAIPEI TECH 四. 產業界製程設施及系統的節能

Chiller Unit for TFT Coater

Before

After

-Disconnected Tool Attached Chiller saves $\approx 4\text{kw}$ power consumed/Unit
 -Annual energy savings $\approx 3,500\text{US}\$/\text{Unit}$

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TAIPEI TECH 六. 結論

管理方法	紀錄及指標建立	需求探討	維護操作及自動控制	運轉時間	汰舊換新	尖峰負載管理
行動	建立耗能記錄 分析帳單 建立運轉模式 建立指標	設備實際需求 壓力 流量	濾網清潔 燈控 最佳化	降低停機耗能 停機設備進行儲冷	更換系統 高效設備	可停電力分析 合理契約容量 採用需量 控制系統 選定時間 電價計算方式
功能	確立產品單位能源 使用量需求 確立耗能設備單耗 節能目標設定	降低初設成本 減少負載	提高設備妥善率 減少人為誤判	降低耗能	降低耗能 減少需求	減少負載
目的	新設廠指標 知識管理	減少成本	減少風險 減少成本 提高能源效率	減少成本	提高能源 效率	減少成本


Keys to Energy Efficiency Improvement

- Complex \rightarrow **Simple**
- **Know-Why** rather than Know-How
- **Fundamental Science Knowledge** rather than Hi-Tech Knowledge
- Local Optimal \rightarrow **Total Optimal (Cross Functional Optimization)**
- **Feedback (Field Data/Check)**

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Thank you
Q & A



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