

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

EXHAUST DEVICE, PROCESSING APPARATUS, AND
EXHAUSTING METHOD

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to an exhaust device, a processing apparatus, and an exhausting method.

10 2. Description of the Related Art

In a processing apparatus for semiconductor manufacturing in which a workpiece is processed in a processing chamber of a vacuum atmosphere, an exhaust device for controlling a pressure in the processing chamber to a predetermined pressure is provided. Various types of exhaust devices for the processing device are proposed (see Patent Document 1, for example).

15 If the pressure in the processing chamber is uneven, a process applied to the workpiece becomes uneven. Thus, it is preferable that the exhaust device is provided at a location in which unevenness of pressure in the processing chamber does not occur. For example, in a case in which an exhaust device is installed at an exhaust port provided at a sidewall of the processing apparatus or an outer circumference of a bottom portion of the processing apparatus, suction pressure occurs in a horizontal direction or an outer circumferential direction. Thus, unevenness of pressure in an exhaust space occurs, and as a result, unevenness of pressure in the processing chamber may occur.

However, under the processing apparatus, a

high frequency power source, a power feeding rod, a pipe for supplying cooling gas for controlling temperature of a workpiece, or a pipe for coolant may be provided. Thus, because a space for placing
5 these elements is required under the processing apparatus, it may be difficult to dispose the exhaust device at a center part under the processing device, which is appropriate for installing the exhaust device because unevenness of pressure in the
10 processing chamber is less likely to occur.

[Citation List]

[Patent Document]

[Patent Document 1] Japanese Laid-open Patent Application Publication No. 2000-183037

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To solve the above problem, according to an embodiment of the present invention, an exhaust device including an exhaust mechanism and an exhaust
20 unit is provided. The exhaust mechanism includes a first blade unit and a second blade unit provided in an exhaust space of a processing vessel including a processing space of a vacuum atmosphere for applying a process to a workpiece. The first blade unit and
25 the second blade unit are arranged coaxially with a periphery of the workpiece, and at least one of the first blade unit and the second blade unit is rotatable. The exhaust unit is provided at a downstream side of the exhaust mechanism and
30 communicates with the exhaust space. The exhaust unit is configured to exhaust gas in the processing vessel.

According to another embodiment of the

present invention, a processing apparatus including a processing vessel and an exhaust device is provided. The processing vessel includes a processing space of a vacuum atmosphere for applying
5 a process to a workpiece, and an exhaust space. The exhaust device includes an exhaust mechanism and an exhaust unit. The exhaust mechanism includes a first blade unit and a second blade unit provided in the exhaust space and arranged coaxially with a
10 periphery of the workpiece. At least one of the first blade unit and the second blade unit is rotatable. The exhaust unit is provided at a downstream side of the exhaust mechanism and communicates with the exhaust space. The exhaust
15 unit is configured to exhaust gas in the processing vessel.

According to yet another embodiment of the present invention, a method of exhausting gas in a processing vessel is provided. The processing
20 vessel includes a processing space of a vacuum atmosphere for applying a process to a workpiece, and an exhaust space. The method includes a step of rotating at least one of a first blade unit and a second blade unit which are provided in the exhaust
25 space and arranged coaxially with a periphery of the workpiece, a step of causing an exhaust unit, which is provided at a downstream side of the first blade unit and the second blade unit and communicates with the exhaust space, to exhaust gas in the processing
30 vessel, and a step of controlling a rotational speed of the at least one of the first blade unit and the second blade unit, based on a predetermined condition.

In the yet another embodiment of the present invention, the processing vessel may include a wall separating the processing space into multiple processing chambers. Each of the processing chambers may be capable of placing a workpiece and may be provided with the first blade unit and the second blade unit arranged coaxially with a periphery of the workpiece. In the step of rotating, at least one of the first blade unit and the second blade unit in each of the processing chambers may be rotated. In the step of controlling, a rotational speed of the at least one of the first blade unit and the second blade unit of each of the processing chambers may be controlled independently with respect to other processing chambers, based on pressures measured in the respective processing chambers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A is a diagram illustrating an example of a processing apparatus according to a comparative example;

FIG. 1B is a diagram illustrating an example of a processing apparatus according to an embodiment;

FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B are cross-sectional views of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 1;

FIGS. 4A to 4C are diagrams each illustrating a modified example of the processing apparatus according to the embodiment;

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating an

example of an exhaust process according to the embodiment;

FIG. 6A and FIG. 6B are diagrams illustrating an example of a loading / unloading operation of a wafer;

FIG. 7A and FIG. 7B are diagrams illustrating an example of a loading / unloading operation of a wafer;

FIG. 8A and FIG. 8B are diagrams illustrating an example of a loading / unloading operation of a wafer; and

FIG. 9A and FIG. 9B are diagrams illustrating an example of a loading / unloading operation of a wafer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

In the following, embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the drawings. The embodiments to be described below aim at lowering unevenness of pressure in a processing chamber. Note that in the following descriptions and the drawings, elements having substantially identical features are given the same reference symbols and overlapping descriptions may be omitted.

[Overall Configuration of Processing Apparatus]

First, a configuration of a batch type processing apparatus according to the present embodiment and a configuration of a batch type processing apparatus according to a comparative example will be described by comparing with each other. FIG. 1A is a diagram illustrating an example

of a configuration of the batch type processing apparatus 9 according to the comparative example, and FIG. 1B is a diagram illustrating an example of a configuration of the batch type processing apparatus 1 according to the present embodiment.

The batch type processing apparatus 9 according to the comparative example and the batch type processing apparatus 1 according to the present embodiment are apparatuses which can process multiple semiconductor wafers W (hereinafter referred to as "wafers") simultaneously. Each of the processing apparatus 1 and the processing apparatus 9 includes a cylindrical processing vessel 10 formed of aluminum. To an internal surface of the processing vessel 10, anodic oxidation treatment is applied, for example. The processing vessel 10 is grounded.

A processing space of the processing vessel 10 for processing wafers W is separated into multiple processing chambers by cylindrical walls 29. In the present embodiment, in addition to processing chambers 101 and 102, another two processing chambers are formed by four cylindrical walls 29, and four wafers W can be processed at the same time. Note that the number of processing chambers is not limited to four. Also, in the following, a configuration of only the two processing chambers 101 and 102 will be described, and descriptions about the other two processing chambers will be omitted, for convenience of explanation. However, the configuration and the function of the other two processing chambers are the same as the configuration and the function of the two processing

chambers 101 and 102.

There are two differences between the processing apparatus 9 according to the comparative example in FIG. 1A and the processing apparatus 1 according to the present embodiment in FIG. 1B. The first difference is that the processing apparatus 1 according to the present embodiment in FIG. 1B includes an exhaust mechanism 3 in exhaust spaces 17 and 18 which are positioned below stages 12 and 13 used for disposing wafers W, whereas the processing apparatus 9 according to the comparative example in FIG. 1A does not include an exhaust mechanism in the exhaust spaces 17 and 18. The exhaust mechanism 3 includes a set of a rotor 30 and a stator 31, and a set of a rotor 32 and a stator 33. The set of the rotor 30 and the stator 31 is stored in the processing chamber 101, and the set of the rotor 32 and the stator 33 is stored in the processing chamber 102.

The second difference is that the processing apparatus 9 according to the comparative example includes baffle plates 21 and 22 for separating the exhaust spaces 17 and 18 from processing space (the processing chambers 101 and 102), whereas the processing apparatus 1 according to the present embodiment does not include baffle plates. However, the processing apparatus 1 according to the present embodiment may include baffle plates.

Other configurations of the processing apparatus 9 and the processing apparatus 1 are the same. In the following, other components in the processing apparatus 9 or the processing apparatus 1

will be briefly described. On each of the stages 12 and 13, a wafer W is placed. At positions of a ceiling of the processing vessel 10 that face the stages 12 and 13, gas shower heads 23 and 24 for
5 introducing processing gas into the processing vessel 10 are provided. To the gas shower heads 23 and 24, the processing gas is supplied from a gas supply unit 16. The processing gas is introduced, like a shower, to the processing chambers 101 and
10 102 from a large number of gas holes 23a and 24a provided at lower surfaces of the gas shower heads 23 and 24.

Feeding rods 26 and 27 are connected to the stages 12 and 13 respectively. Further, a high
15 frequency power source 14 is connected to the stage 12 via the feeding rod 26 and a matching circuit, and a high frequency power source 15 is connected to the stage 13 via the feeding rod 27 and a matching circuit. By supplying high-frequency (radio
20 frequency) electric power from the high frequency power sources 14 and 15 to the stages 12 and 13 respectively, plasma of processing gas is generated in the processing chambers 101 and 102, and a process such as etching is applied to the wafers by
25 the generated plasma. Note that the high frequency power sources 14 and 15 may be configured such that predetermined high-frequency (radio frequency) electric power is applied to the stages 12 and 13 each serving as a lower electrode, or applied to the
30 gas shower heads 23 and 24 each serving as an upper electrode.

At a side wall of the processing vessel 10, a loading/unloading port 28, through which a

wafer W is loaded and/or unloaded, is provided. Also, at the wall 29 for separating the multiple processing chambers, a loading/unloading port 35, through which a wafer W is loaded and/or unloaded, is provided. From a bottom of the processing vessel 10 (processing chambers 101 and 102), a cylindrical wall extends upward to each of the underneath of the stages 12 and 13. The walls extending from the bottom of the processing chambers 101 and 102 are respectively connected to circumferences of the stages 12 and 13. Accordingly, because spaces at atmospheric conditions are formed under the stages 12 and 13, the feeding rods 26 and 27, the high frequency power sources 14 and 15, the pipe for supplying cooling gas for controlling temperature of a workpiece, and the pipe for coolant can be disposed under the stages 12 and 13.

In a lower level of the processing chambers 101 and 102, the exhaust spaces 17 and 18 are formed at an outer peripheral side of wafers W annularly in a circumferential direction. Underneath the wall 29 separating the processing chambers 101 and 102, the exhaust space 17 communicates with the exhaust spaces 18. Gas in the exhaust spaces 17 and 18 is exhausted by an APC (Adaptive Pressure Control) 19 and a turbomolecular pump 20 via an exhaust port. The APC 19 is a controller capable of controlling pressure by controlling an adjusting valve. After rough evacuation is performed by a dry vacuum pump, the turbomolecular pump 20 evacuates an inside of the processing vessel 10. The APC 19 and the turbomolecular pump 20 take together are an example

of an exhaust unit provided at a downstream side of the exhaust mechanism 3. The exhaust unit is not required to include the APC 19.

As the turbomolecular pump 20 is shared
5 by the multiple processing chambers (such as 101 and 102), gas in the exhaust spaces 17 and 18 at a central side of the processing apparatus 1 or 9 is more readily exhausted toward the turbomolecular pump 20. Accordingly, in the processing apparatus 9
10 according to the comparative example in FIG. 1A, pressures in the exhaust spaces 17 and 18 at a central side of FIG. 1A become lower than pressures in the exhaust spaces 17 and 18 at an outer side of FIG. 1A respectively. As a result, distribution of
15 pressure in the processing chambers 101 and 102 also becomes similar to that in the exhaust spaces 17 and 18. Thus, in the processing apparatus 9 according to the comparative example in FIG. 1A, because of unevenness of pressure distribution in the
20 processing chambers 101 and 102, unevenness of an etching rate or the like occurs in a circumferential direction of a wafer W, and it becomes difficult to evenly apply a process to the wafer W.

In the processing apparatus 1 according
25 to the present embodiment in FIG. 1B, the exhaust mechanism 3 that improves uniformity of pressure distribution in the processing vessel 10 is provided, in order to uniformly apply a process to the wafer W by eliminating unevenness of an etching rate or the
30 like. That is, an exhaust device for exhausting gas in the processing apparatus 1 according to the present embodiment includes the exhaust mechanism 3, and the APC 19 and the turbomolecular pump 20

provided at the downstream side of the exhaust mechanism 3. However, the exhaust device according to the present embodiment is not required to include the APC 19.

5 In the exhaust mechanism 3, the rotor 30 and the stator 31 form a pair, and the rotor 32 and the stator 33 form a pair. Each blade of the rotor 30 (or 32) and each blade of the stator 31 (or 33) is arranged alternately in multiple stages. The
10 rotors 30 and 32 can respectively rotate around a center axis of the stage 12 (or a wafer W on the stage 12) and a center axis of the stage 13 (or a wafer W on the stage 13). The stators 31 and 33 are fixed to the wall 29 of the processing vessel 10.
15 The rotor 30 and the stator 31 are arranged coaxially at an outer peripheral side of the wafer W (on the stage 12), and the rotor 32 and the stator 33 are arranged coaxially at an outer peripheral side of the wafer W (on the stage 12). Both the
20 pair of the rotor 30 and the stator 31 and the pair of the rotor 32 and the stator 33 are examples of a set of a first blade unit and a second blade unit, at least one of which is rotatable. In addition, the exhaust mechanism 3 may be configured to be
25 detachable or attachable as a unit.

 According to the processing apparatus 1 in the present embodiment, if the processing apparatus 1 does not rotate the rotors 30 and 32, gas is exhausted through narrow spaces between the
30 rotor 30 and the stator 31, or between the rotor 32 and the stator 33 because the pair of the rotor 30 and the stator 31, and the pair of the rotor 32 and the stator 33 are respectively in the exhaust spaces

operation of the processing apparatus 1. The control unit 50 includes a CPU (Central Processing Unit) and a memory such as a ROM (Read Only Memory) or a RAM (Random Access Memory). The CPU applies a
5 predetermined process, such as etching, to a wafer W, in accordance with a recipe stored in the memory. In the recipe, control information of the processing apparatus 1 with respect to a process condition is defined. Examples of the control information
10 include a time required for a process, a pressure (of exhaust gas), power or voltage of the high (radio) frequency power source, an amount of flow of each gas, a temperature inside the processing vessel (such as a temperature of the upper electrode, a
15 temperature of a side wall of the processing vessel, a temperature of a wafer W, and a temperature of the electrostatic chuck), and a temperature of coolant. The recipe indicating the above process conditions may be stored in a hard disk drive or a
20 semiconductor memory. Alternatively, the recipe may be recorded in a non-transitory computer readable removable recording medium, such as a CD-ROM or a DVD, and the non-transitory computer readable removable recording medium storing the recipe may be
25 mounted at a predetermined location in a readable state.

The memory also stores information about a predetermined condition for performing independent control of the rotors being same in number as the
30 number of the processing chambers. The predetermined condition may be at least one of a process condition (such as a pressure of each processing chamber and an amount of gas) defined in

a recipe used for processing a wafer W, and timing of supplying and exhausting gas. The control unit 50 may change rotational speed of each of the rotors based on the predetermined condition, while
5 controlling an exhaust process in the processing vessel 10 by controlling the turbomolecular pump 20.

The control unit 50 may measure a pressure of each processing chamber by using a pressure sensor provided in of the corresponding
10 processing chamber, and in accordance with the measured pressure of each processing chamber, the control unit 50 may change rotational speed of each rotor by controlling an actuator 51. For example, the control unit 50 may independently control
15 rotational speed of each rotor by controlling the actuator 51, in accordance with a difference of the measured pressures of multiple processing chambers.

[Arrangement and Operation of Rotor and Stator]

20 An arrangement and an operation of the rotor and the stator will be described with reference to FIGS. 2A, 2B, and 3. Note that, in the present disclosure, FIGS. 2A and 2B are collectively called "FIG. 2". FIG. 2A is a cross-sectional view
25 of FIG. 1 taken along a line I-I. FIG. 2B is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 1 taken along a line II-II. FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 1 taken along a line III-III.

First, structures illustrated in FIG. 2
30 will be described. FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B are cross-sectional views of the processing chamber 101. As a cross-sectional view of the processing chamber 102 is also same as that of the processing chamber 101,

a description of the processing chamber 102 will be omitted in the following description. In the processing chamber 101, a center axis O is a common axis of a wafer W, the stage 12, and a cylindrical wall of the processing chamber 101. The rotor 30 and the stator 31 are arranged coaxially, and a rotating axis of the rotor 30 and the stator 31 is the center axis O.

The rotor 30 and the stator 31 may be formed of aluminum, and anodic oxidation treatment may be applied to surfaces of the rotor 30 and the stator 31. Alternatively, the surfaces of the rotor 30 and the stator 31 may be coated with nickel by performing plating.

The rotor 30 includes a first base member 30b arranged below the stage 12 so as to surround a periphery of a wafer W (or the stage 12), and a large number of first blades 30a attached to the first base member 30b at regular intervals so as to extend outward. The first base member 30b is a ring-shaped member whose cross sectional area is larger than the area of a wafer W (or the stage 12).

The stator 31 includes a second base member 31b and a large number of second blades 31a attached to the first base member 30b at regular intervals so as to extend inward. The second base member 31b is a ring-shaped member whose cross sectional area is larger than the area of the rotor 30.

The first base member 30b is disposed at the side of a wafer W (or the stage 12), and is configured to be rotatable around the center axis O. The second base member 31b is fixed to the wall of

the processing vessel 10. That is, the second base member 31b is not rotatable.

Each of the first blades 30a and the second blades 31a has a slanted surface, and is disposed in a circumferential direction of the center axis O. In the present embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3, the first blades 30a are disposed so as to extend outward, and the surface of each of the first blades 30a slants to an appropriate angle for gaseous molecules to pass through easily.

Also in the present embodiment, the second blades 31a are disposed so as to extend inward, and the surface of each of the second blades 31a slants to an appropriate angle for gaseous molecule not passing through easily.

Each of the first blades 30a and each of the second blades 31a is arranged alternately in multiple stages. FIG. 3 illustrates the first blades 30a and the second blades 31a corresponding to two stages. An upper side of FIG. 3 corresponds to a front stage side (high vacuum side) of the exhaust mechanism 3, and a lower side corresponds to a rear stage side of the exhaust mechanism 3. In the present embodiment, the rotor 30 rotates and the stator 31 is fixed. A relationship between a rotational direction of the rotor 30 and the slant of the first blades 30a or the second blades 31a is illustrated in FIG. 3, in a case in which a rotational direction of the rotor 30 is a right-to-left direction (a solid black arrow in FIG. 3). When gaseous molecules coming from the front stage side enter and leave the rotor 30, the gaseous

molecules would tend to scatter towards various directions. However, because of a slope of the first blades 30a and a rotation of the first blades 30a, the gaseous molecules are directed toward the rear stage side of the exhaust mechanism 3. In addition, the gaseous molecules are directed to a direction in which the gaseous molecules are likely to pass through the stator 31. Further, gaseous molecules having moved back from the rear stage side and having passed through the stator 31 are directed toward the rear stage side again, by colliding with the rotor 30. The surfaces of the first blades 30a slant to an appropriate angle for gaseous molecules to pass through easily. The surfaces of the second blades 31a slant to an appropriate angle for gaseous molecules to not move backward easily.

When a large number of the first blades 30a rotate, by the first base member 30b being rotated by the actuator 51, the first blades 30a can expel exhaust gas downward (toward the exhaust port), in interoperation with the second blades 31a. Because the processing apparatus 1 according to the present embodiment is configured as described above, before a process such as etching is started or while the process is being performed, the inside of the processing vessel 10 is evacuated by rotating the first base member 30b and actuating the turbomolecular pump 20, and a high-vacuum state is maintained in the processing vessel 10.

A set of the exhaust mechanism 3 and the turbomolecular pump 20 having the above described configuration is an example of an exhaust device configured to exhaust gas inside the processing

vessel in which a workpiece is processed in a vacuum atmosphere. According to the exhaust device, multiple processing chambers can be evacuated simultaneously by the turbomolecular pump 20, and a pressure in the exhaust space 17 or 18 becomes uniform. Thus, because uniformity of pressure of a processing space in the processing chamber 101 or 102 is improved, uniformity in a process can be realized.

10 In the present embodiment, a case in which the exhaust mechanism 3 includes the rotor 30 arranged in an inner side of the stator 31. However, a configuration of the exhaust mechanism 3 is not limited to the above mentioned configuration. For example, an arrangement of the rotor 30 and the stator 31 may be exchanged. That is, the rotor 30 may be arranged at an outer side of the stator 31. However, considering energy required for driving the rotor 30, it is preferable that the rotor 30 is arranged in an inner side of the stator 31. Alternatively, instead of providing a pair of the rotor 30 and the stator 31 in the exhaust mechanism 3, two rotors may be provided. In this case, the two rotors may be controlled such that a rotational direction of each rotor is opposite. By rotating the two rotors in opposite directions, even if a rotational speed of the two rotors is half a rotational speed of the rotor 30 (in the set of the rotor 30 and the stator 31), the same exhausting effect as that of the set of the rotor 30 and the stator 31 can be obtained.

[Modified Examples]

Next, modified examples of the exhaust

device will be described with reference to FIGS. 4A to 4C. FIGS. 4A to 4C are diagrams illustrating examples of processing apparatuses 1 equipped with exhaust devices according to the modified examples 1 to 3 of the present embodiment respectively. FIG. 4A is a diagram illustrating the processing apparatus 1 equipped with the exhaust device according to modified example 1 of the present embodiment. In the processing apparatus 1 according to the modified example 1, the exhaust device includes baffle plates 21 and 22 at an upstream side of the exhaust mechanism 3, in addition to the exhaust mechanism 3, the APC 19, and the turbomolecular pump 20. The baffle plates 21 and 22 are provided to the processing chambers 101 and 102 respectively, and are arranged such that the baffle plates 21 and 22 surround the stages 12 and 13 respectively. Above the exhaust mechanism 3, the baffle plates 21 and 22 divide the processing vessel 10 into processing spaces (the processing chambers 101 and 102) for processing wafers W and the exhaust spaces 17 and 18. Multiple through holes are formed on the baffle plates 21 and 22.

The baffle plates 21 and 22 may be formed of aluminum. Coating having corrosion resistance for halogens may be applied to the aluminum of the baffle plates 21 and 22. For example, anodic oxidation treatment is applied to a surface of the aluminum, or Y_2O_3 or Al_2O_3 may be thermally sprayed on the aluminum.

Because of the baffle plates 21 and 22, flow of gas used in the processing chambers 101 and 102 is smoothed by the baffle plates 21 and 22, and

the smoothed gas flows into the exhaust spaces 17 and 18. Similar to the above described embodiment, in the modified example 1, the exhaust mechanism 3 functions in interoperation with the turbomolecular pump 20. Because of the baffle plates 21 and 22, uniformity of pressure in the exhaust space 17 or 18 is further improved, and uniformity of pressure of a processing space in the processing chamber 101 or 102 is improved. Thus, uniformity in a process such as an etching rate can be realized. The baffle plates 21 and 22 also prevent the exhaust mechanism 3 from being exposed to plasma, because plasma is intercepted by the baffle plates 21 and 22.

FIG. 4B is a diagram illustrating the processing apparatus 1 equipped with the exhaust device according to modified example 2 of the present embodiment. In the processing apparatus 1 according to the modified example 2, the exhaust device includes the baffle plate 21 in addition to the exhaust mechanism 3 and the turbomolecular pump 20. In the processing apparatus 1 according to the modified example 2, only one processing chamber (the processing chamber 101) is present. Also in this case, depending on a location of the turbomolecular pump 20, unevenness of pressure in the exhaust space 17 may occur, and uniformity of pressure distribution in the processing chamber 101 may degrade.

To avoid occurrence of unevenness of pressure, the processing apparatus 1 according to the modified example 2 of the present embodiment, the exhaust mechanism 3 functions in interoperation with the turbomolecular pump 20 even though the

processing apparatus 1 includes only one processing chamber 101. Thus, uniformity of pressure in the exhaust space 17 is improved, and uniformity of pressure of a processing space in the processing chamber 101 is improved. Accordingly, uniformity in a process can be realized.

FIG. 4C is a diagram illustrating the processing apparatus 1 equipped with the exhaust device according to modified example 3 of the present embodiment. In the processing apparatus 1 according to the modified example 3, the exhaust device includes baffle plates 21a and 21b at an upstream side of the exhaust mechanism 3, in addition to the exhaust mechanism 3 and the turbomolecular pump 20. The baffle plates 21a and 21b are arranged in parallel at specific intervals in a vertical direction. At least one of the baffle plates 21a and 21b is capable of being moved up and down, or is rotatable. Multiple through holes are formed on both the baffle plates 21a and 21b. As the exhaust device according to the modified example 3 can control pressure by using the two baffle plates 21a and 21b, the exhaust device does not have APC.

For example, the baffle plates 21a and 21b are arranged in advance such that the through holes of each of the baffle plates 21a and 21b are positioned in different locations. When a distance between the two baffle plates 21a and 21b becomes smaller by moving at least one of the baffle plates 21a and 21b upward or downward, a distance between the through hole of the baffle plate 21a and the through hole of the baffle plate 21b becomes smaller,

and flow of gas is restrained.

Alternatively, flow of gas can also be changed by rotating at least one of the baffle plates 21a and 21b, to change a distance between the through hole of each of the baffle plates 21a and 21b.

The processing apparatus 1 according to the modified example 3 can control pressure in the processing space and the exhaust space by controlling opening/closing of the through holes provided on the baffle plates 21a and 21b. Thus, according to the modified example 3, the exhaust mechanism 3 functions in interoperation with the turbomolecular pump 20 and the baffle plates 21a and 21b. Accordingly, uniformity of pressure in the exhaust space 17 is further improved, uniformity of pressure of a processing space in the processing chamber 101 is improved, and therefore uniformity in a process can be realized.

[Exhaust Process]

Next, an example of an exhaust method performed in the processing apparatus 1 equipped with the exhaust device according to the present embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 5. FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating an example of an exhaust process according to the embodiment. The exhaust process is controlled by the control unit 50.

When the exhaust process is started, the control unit 50 obtains pressure information of each of the processing chambers by using a pressure sensor provided in each of the processing chambers (step S10). Next, the control unit 50 determines if there is a processing chamber having a higher

pressure than a preset pressure, by comparing the obtained pressure information with the preset pressure (step S12).

5 If it is determined that no processing chamber having a higher pressure than the preset pressure is present, the exhaust process proceeds to step S16. If a processing chamber having a higher pressure than the preset pressure is found (note that, in this paragraph, the found processing
10 chamber is referred to as a "corresponding chamber"), the control unit 50 controls rotational speed of the rotor 30 in accordance with a difference between the preset pressure and the pressure in the corresponding chamber, to increase rotational speed
15 of the rotor 30 in the corresponding chamber (step S14).

Next, the control unit 50 determines if there is a processing chamber having a lower pressure than the preset pressure (step S16). If it
20 is determined that there is no processing chamber having a lower pressure than the preset pressure, the exhaust process terminates. If a processing chamber having a lower pressure than the preset pressure is found (note that, in this paragraph, the
25 found processing chamber is referred to as a "corresponding chamber"), the control unit 50 controls rotational speed of the rotor 30 in accordance with a difference between the preset pressure and the pressure in the corresponding
30 chamber, to decrease rotational speed of the rotor 30 in the corresponding chamber (step S18), and the exhaust process terminates.

The gas supply unit 16 supplies

predetermined amounts of gas to the respective four processing chambers separately. Conversely, exhausting of gas is performed by the turbomolecular pump 20 common to the four processing chambers.

5 Thus, because of individual differences of exhausting performance of each of the processing chambers, a pressure of each of the processing chambers may become different. However, in the exhaust method according to the present embodiment,
10 rotational speed of the rotor of the exhaust mechanism 3 provided in each of the processing chambers can be controlled independently. Accordingly, individual differences of exhausting performance of each of the processing chambers can
15 be counteracted.

For example, in a case in which a pressure in a processing chamber is to be decreased by exhausting gas, rotational speed of the rotor in the processing chamber may be increased. By
20 increasing the rotational speed of the rotor, the number of gas molecules expelled per unit time becomes larger than that of a case in which only the adjusting valve is fully opened by the APC 19. Accordingly, the pressure in the processing chamber
25 can be decreased faster than in a case in which only the APC 19 is controlled.

For example, in a case in which a pressure in a processing chamber is to be increased by supplying gas, rotational speed of the rotor in
30 the processing chamber may be decreased. By decreasing the rotational speed of the rotor, the number of gas molecules expelled per unit time becomes smaller than that of a case in which only

the adjusting valve is narrowed by the APC 19. Accordingly, the pressure in the processing chamber can be increased faster than in a case in which only the APC 19 is controlled.

5 In the exhaust method according to the present embodiment, the control unit 50 may preferably perform the above mentioned exhaust process in real-time, in which a pressure of each processing chamber is periodically or non-
10 periodically acquired from a sensor provided to each processing chamber and in which the above mentioned exhaust process is performed based on the obtained pressure.

 Further, the exhaust method according to
15 the present embodiment is not limited to the method illustrated in FIG. 5, in which rotational speed of the rotor in each of the processing chambers is controlled in accordance with a difference between the preset pressure and a pressure of the
20 corresponding processing chambers obtained from a sensor. For example, a method of controlling rotational speed of the rotor in each of the processing chambers, in accordance with a difference between the respective pressures of the processing
25 chambers obtained from the sensors, may be adopted. As this method also enables control of speed of exhausting gas or supplying gas, individual differences of exhausting performance of each of the processing chambers in the processing apparatus 1
30 can be counteracted.

 Alternatively, rotational speed of the rotor in each of the processing chambers may be controlled based on a predetermined condition. The

predetermined condition is not limited to a condition based on pressure information obtained from a sensor in each of the processing chambers of pressure. Examples of the predetermined condition
5 include a process condition such as a gas flow rate, and at least one of a timing of supplying gas and a timing of exhausting gas.

For example, in a process in which an etching process of a wafer W includes multiple steps,
10 if different gases are used in a certain step and a next step after the certain step, gas in a processing chamber needs to be exchanged after the certain step and before the next step. That is, after gas used in the certain step is exhausted from
15 a processing chamber, another gas to be used in the next step is introduced into the processing chamber. In the present embodiment, when the gas used in the certain step is exhausted, rotational speed of the rotor of the processing chamber may be increased in
20 order to reduce a pressure in the processing chamber. Further, while executing the next step, rotational speed of the rotor of the processing chamber may be controlled to be lower than that in a case in which the gas used in the certain step is exhausted.
25 According to the present embodiment, by performing the above mentioned rotational speed control of the rotor, a pressure of each processing chamber can be controlled more efficiently than in a case in which only the APC 19 is controlled.

30 Note that, when performing the above mentioned exhaust method in the processing apparatus 1 according to the present embodiment (or according to the modified example 1 or 2), the processing

apparatus 1 may or may not include the APC 19.

[Loading/Unloading Wafer]

Next, with respect to the batch type processing apparatus 1 according to the present
5 embodiment, how a wafer W is transported when the wafer W is loaded or unloaded will be described with reference to FIGS. 6A to 9B. FIGS. 6A to 9B are diagrams illustrating examples of a loading /
unloading operation of a wafer performed in the
10 processing apparatus 1 according to the present embodiment.

Structures of the processing apparatuses 1 illustrated in FIGS. 6A to 9B are the same as that of the processing apparatus 1 illustrated in FIG. 1.
15 Illustration of some components in the processing apparatuses 1, such as the gas supply unit, the gas shower head, the feeding rod, the high frequency power source, and the turbomolecular pump, are omitted in FIGS. 6A to 9B. Also, in the processing
20 apparatuses 1 illustrated in FIGS. 6A to 9B, the loading/unloading port 35 for a wafer W is formed at the wall 29 separating the processing chambers. In the processing chamber 101, loading/unloading of a wafer W is performed through the loading/unloading
25 port 28. When a wafer W is loaded into (or unloaded from) the processing chamber 102, the wafer W is loaded or unloaded through the loading/unloading port 35, in addition to the loading/unloading port 28.

30 Further, in FIGS. 6A to 9B, shield members 40 and 41 are provided on at least a part of the side wall of the processing vessel 10 corresponding to the loading/unloading ports 28 and

35 of the processing chambers 101 and 102. The shield members 40 and 41 protect the cylindrical wall 29 of the processing vessel 10. A lifting mechanism (not illustrated) using an electromagnet
5 or the like is connected to the shield members 40 and 41. Because of the lifting mechanism, the shield members 40 and 41 can be moved upward or downward when a wafer is loaded or unloaded, and thereby the loading/unloading ports 28 and 35 can be
10 opened and/or closed.

Specifically, when a wafer is loaded or unloaded, as illustrated in FIG. 6A, the shield members 40 and 41 are moved to a position lower than the loading/unloading ports 28 and 35, to open the
15 loading/unloading ports 28 and 35. While a wafer W is being processed, as illustrated in FIG. 6B, the shield members 40 and 41 are lifted upward and moved to a position of the loading/unloading ports 28 and 35, to close the loading/unloading ports 28 and 35.

20 In the processing apparatus 1 according to the present embodiment, as the loading/unloading ports 28 and 35 are opened and/or closed with the shield members 40 and 41, a shutter is not required. By removing a shutter, unevenness of process in each
25 processing chamber caused by a shutter can be eliminated. Also, by removing a shutter, because an actuator for actuating the shutter and other elements related to the shutter can also be removed, the number of parts composing the processing
30 apparatus can be reduced.

By shielding the loading/unloading ports 28 and 35 using the shield members 40 and 41, conductance in a horizontal direction of the

processing vessel 10 according to the present
embodiment having multiple processing chambers (such
as 101 and 102) can be reduced, even if the
loading/unloading ports 28 and 35 are not sealed.
5 Especially in the present embodiment, because the
rotors 30 and 32 and the stators 31 and 33 are
provided in the exhaust space (such as 17 or 18) of
the processing apparatus 1, a pressure in the
processing vessel 10 can be controlled by the rotors
10 30 and 32 and the stators 31 and 33. Accordingly,
even if the loading/unloading ports 28 and 35 are
not sealed, uniformity of pressure distribution in
the processing vessel 10 can be realized.

As illustrated in FIGS. 7A and 7B, the
15 shield members 40 and 41 may be configured such that
the shield members 40 and 41 move upward and
protrude from a ceiling of the processing vessel 10
when the loading/unloading ports 28 and 35 are
opened, and that the shield members 40 and 41 move
20 downward when the loading/unloading ports 28 and 35
are closed. Opening and/or closing of the
loading/unloading ports 28 and 35 may be realized by
rotating the shield members 40 and 41. In this case,
a rotating mechanism (not illustrated), such as a
25 bearing, is attached to the shield members 40 and 41.
For example, when a wafer W is loaded or unloaded as
illustrated in FIG. 7A, the shield members 40 and 41
move to the ceiling of the processing vessel 10 by
rotating the shield members 40 and 41, and the
30 loading/unloading ports 28 and 35 are opened. While
a wafer W is being processed, as illustrated in FIG.
7B, the loading/unloading ports 28 and 35 are closed
by the shield members 40 and 41 being moved to

positions of the loading/unloading ports 28 and 35.

As illustrated in FIGS. 8A to 9B, in order to open and/or close the loading/unloading ports 28 and 35, the shield members 40 and 41 may
5 move up and down or may be rotated, with the baffle plates 21 and 22 respectively. If the processing apparatus 1 is configured such that the shield members 40 and 41 move up and down with the baffle plates 21 and 22 respectively (or the shield members
10 40 and 41 are rotated with the baffle plates 21 and 22 respectively), the number of parts composing the processing apparatus 1 can be further reduced. Also, unevenness of process in each processing chamber caused by a shutter can be eliminated.

15 Further, as illustrated in FIGS. 6A to 9B, by moving the shield members 40 and 41, a space connecting the processing space directly with the exhaust space can be formed. If such a space is formed, exhaust efficiency is improved and a time
20 required for exhausting gas can be shortened.

Further, each of the shield members 40 and 41 may include a part extending horizontally as an alternative of the baffle plate, and the shield members 40 and 41 may be configured such that holes
25 may be formed in appropriate locations of a horizontal portion or a vertical portion of the shield members 40 and 41. In this case, because parts of the shield members 40 and 41 on which holes are formed can also serve as a role of the baffle
30 plates, the number of parts composing the processing apparatus 1 can be further reduced. Further, by shaping the shield members 40 and 41 such that a volume of the processing space is reduced when the

shield members 40 and 41 are moved to a position for a process to a wafer W, running cost can be reduced because resources (such as high frequency electrical power or power of a heater) required for the process are decreased.

Also, the processing apparatus 1 may be configured such that the stages 12 and 13 lift to a level of the loading/unloading port 28 when a wafer W is loaded or unloaded, and that a wafer W is transferred from/to a transfer arm to/from lift pins to load/unload the wafer W through the loading/unloading port 28.

In the above embodiment, the processing apparatus and the exhaust method have been described. However, a processing apparatus and an exhaust method according to the present invention are not limited to the above embodiment. Various changes or enhancements can be made hereto within the scope of the present invention. Matters described in the above embodiments may be combined unless inconsistency occurs.

The processing apparatus according to the present invention can be applicable to any type of plasma processing apparatuses, such as a capacitively coupled plasma (CCP) type, an inductively coupled plasma (ICP) type, a radial line slot antenna type, an electron cyclotron resonance plasma (ECR) type, and a helicon wave plasma (HWP) type.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An exhaust device comprising:
an exhaust mechanism including a first
5 blade unit and a second blade unit configured to be
provided in an exhaust space within a processing
vessel, the processing vessel including a processing
space of a vacuum atmosphere for applying a process
to a workpiece, the first blade unit and the second
10 blade unit being configured to be arranged coaxially
with a periphery of a stage on which the workpiece is
placed, at least one of the first blade unit and the
second blade unit being rotatable; and
an exhaust unit communicating with the
15 exhaust space, the exhaust unit being provided at a
downstream side of the exhaust mechanism and being
configured to exhaust gas in the processing vessel.
2. The exhaust device according to claim 1,
20 further comprising a baffle plate including a
plurality of through holes, the processing vessel
being separated into the processing space and the
exhaust space by the baffle plate.
- 25 3. The exhaust device according to claim 2,
further comprising a plurality of baffle plates
arranged parallel to each other at specific intervals.
4. The exhaust device according to claim 3,
30 wherein at least one of the plurality of baffle plates
is movable vertically or is rotatable.
5. The exhaust device according to any one

of claims 1 to 4, wherein

the first blade unit includes a first base member having a larger cross sectional area than an area of the workpiece, and first blades provided at
5 an outer circumference of the first base member, and

the second blade unit includes a second base member having a larger cross sectional area than the cross section of the first blade unit, and second blades provided at an inner circumference of the
10 second base member.

6. The exhaust device according to claim 5, wherein each of the first blades and the second blades is arranged alternately in multiple stages.

15

7. A processing apparatus comprising:

a processing vessel including a processing space of a vacuum atmosphere for applying a process to a workpiece, a stage provided in the processing space, on which the workpiece is placed, and an exhaust space; and
20

an exhaust device including

an exhaust mechanism including a first blade unit and a second blade unit provided in the exhaust space, the first blade unit and the second blade unit being arranged coaxially with a periphery of the stage, at least one of the first blade unit and the second blade unit being rotatable; and
25

an exhaust unit communicating with the exhaust space, the exhaust unit being provided at a downstream side of the exhaust mechanism and being configured to exhaust gas in the processing vessel.
30

8. The processing apparatus according to claim 7, wherein

the first blade unit includes a first base member having an area surrounding an outer periphery of the workpiece, and first blades provided at an outer circumference of the first base member;

the second blade unit includes a second base member surrounding an outer periphery of the first blade unit, and second blades provided at an inner circumference of the second base member;

a part of the processing vessel projects upward to a bottom surface of the stage by penetrating an inner circumference of the first base member; and

the part of the processing vessel is connected to a circumference of the stage, to form a space at atmospheric conditions.

9. The processing apparatus according to claim 7 or 8, further including a wall separating the processing space into a plurality of processing chambers,

wherein the exhaust mechanism is provided to each of the processing chambers.

10. The processing apparatus according to claim 9, wherein

each of the processing chambers includes a corresponding loading/unloading port provided at a wall of the processing vessel, and a shield member corresponding to the corresponding loading/unloading port provided inside the processing vessel along the wall of the processing vessel, and

the shield member is configured to move

vertically or rotate, in order to open or close the loading/unloading port.

11. The processing apparatus according to
5 claim 10, wherein

a baffle plate including a plurality of through holes is provided to each of the processing chambers, each of the processing chambers being separated from the exhaust space by the baffle plate,
10 and

a set of the shield member and the baffle plate is configured to move vertically or rotate, in order to open or close the loading/unloading port.

12. A method of exhausting gas in a processing vessel including a processing space of a vacuum atmosphere for applying a process to a workpiece, and an exhaust space; the method comprising:

20 rotating at least one of a first blade unit and a second blade unit, the first blade unit and the second blade unit being provided in the exhaust space and arranged coaxially with a periphery of a stage on which the workpiece is placed;

25 causing an exhaust unit communicating with the exhaust space to exhaust gas in the processing vessel, the exhaust unit being provided at a downstream side of the first blade unit and the second blade unit; and

30 controlling a rotational speed of the at least one of the first blade unit and the second blade unit, based on a predetermined condition.

13. The method according to claim 12, wherein the predetermined condition is at least one of a process condition of the process applied to the workpiece, a timing of supplying gas, and a timing of
5 exhausting gas.

14. The method according to claim 12, the processing vessel further including a wall separating the processing space into a plurality of processing
10 chambers, each of the processing chambers being capable of placing the workpiece, the first blade unit and the second blade unit being provided in each of the processing chambers and arranged coaxially with a periphery of the stage on which the workpiece is
15 placed; wherein

in the rotating, at least one of the first blade unit and the second blade unit in each of the processing chambers is rotated, and

in the controlling, a rotational speed of
20 the at least one of the first blade unit and the second blade unit of each of the processing chambers is controlled independently with respect to other processing chambers, based on pressures measured in the respective processing chambers.

25

15. The method according to claim 14, wherein the controlling is performed in accordance with a difference between pressures measured in the processing chambers.

30