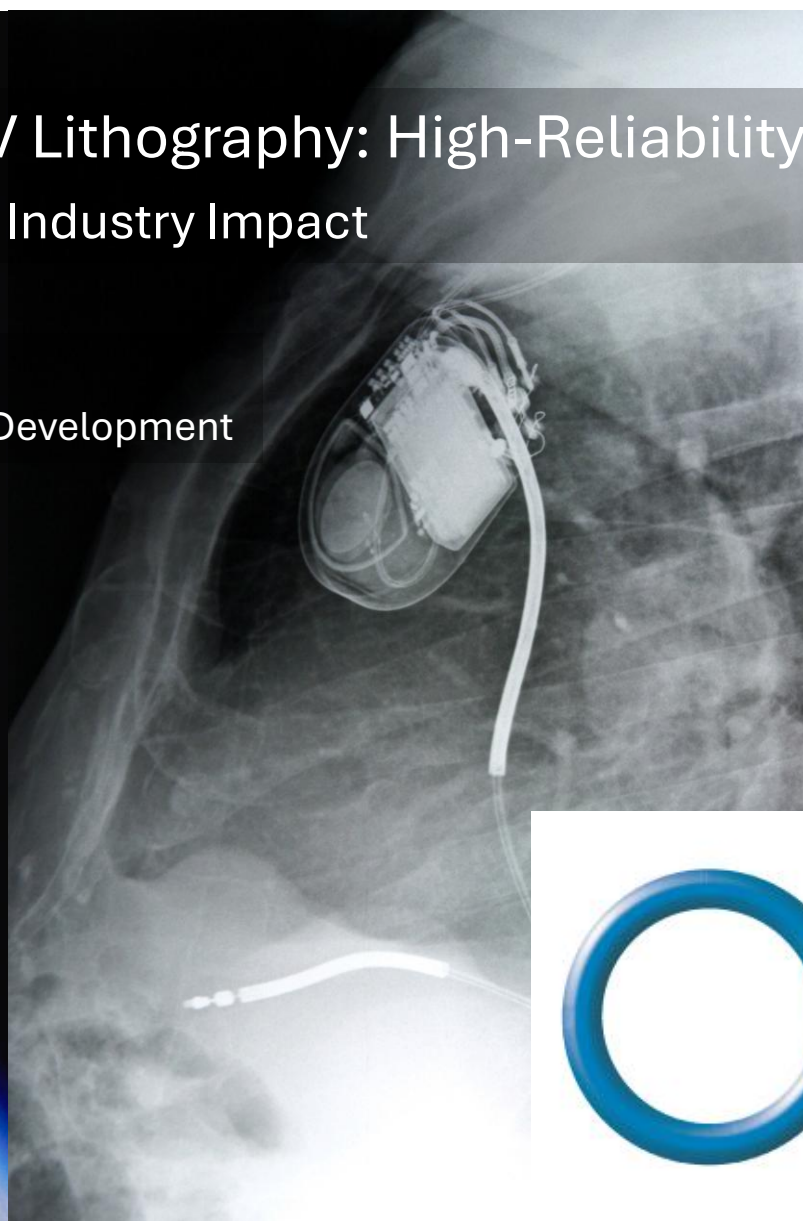
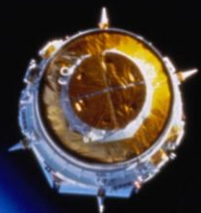


From Spaceflight to EUV Lithography: High-Reliability Outgassing and RGA Testing Methods, Case Studies, and Industry Impact

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Last updated on 3/24/2026

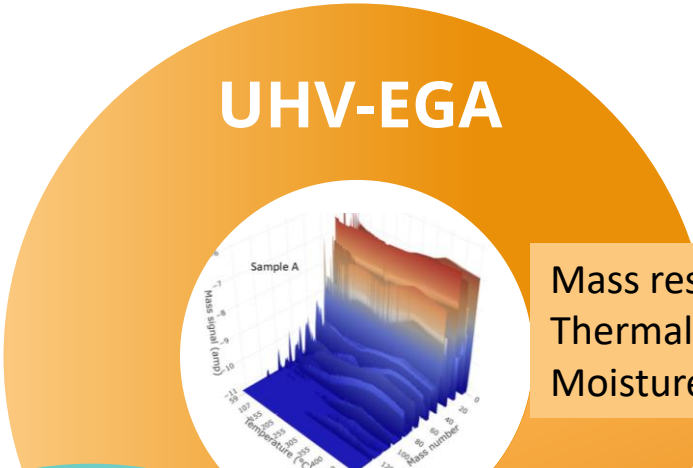
Why outgassing matters?

- Contamination directly impacts **optical performance, sensor stability, and long-term reliability**
- Volatile species can **condense on cold surfaces**, degrading spacecraft optics and detectors
- Outgassing residues lead to **film defects, particle generation, and yield loss** in microelectronics
- EUV lithography optics are extremely sensitive to **hydrocarbons, siloxanes, and moisture**
- Advanced semiconductor tools require **sub-ppb cleanliness** to protect mirrors, pellicles, and reticles
- High-density packaging and 3D integration increase risk of **trapped volatiles and hermetic failures**
- Materials used in high-tech manufacturing must be screened for **molecular contamination pathways**
- Qualification data is essential for **supplier certification and process control** across industries

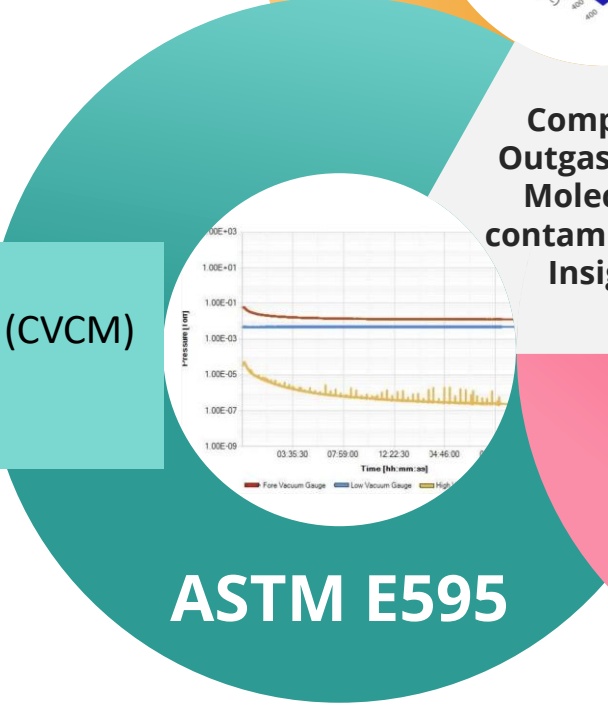


Courtesy: TESAT & Photonics Spectra

ORS Capabilities Overview

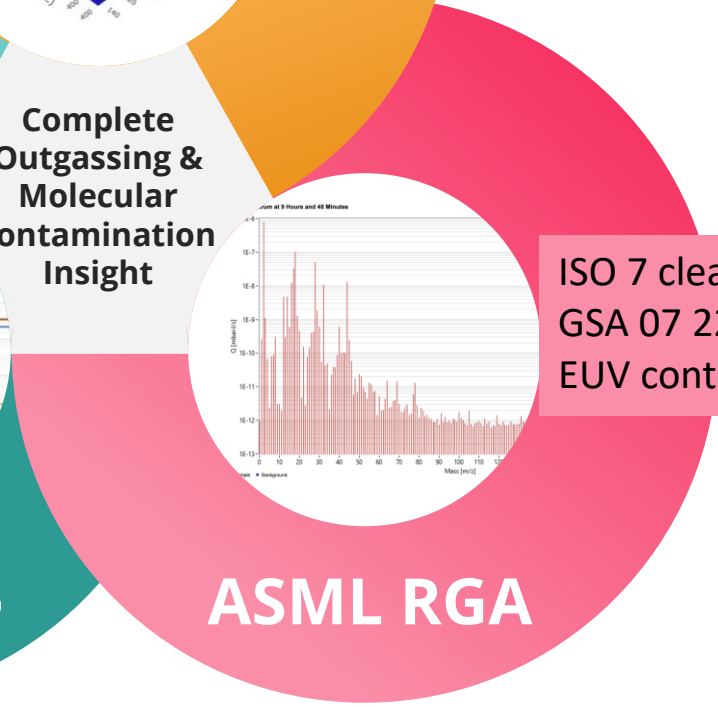


Mass resolved species
Thermal Desorption
Moisture/volatile/non-volatile profiling



Total Mass Loss (TML)
Collected volatile Condensable Materials (CVCM)
Water Vapor Regained (WVR)
Aerospace Qualification

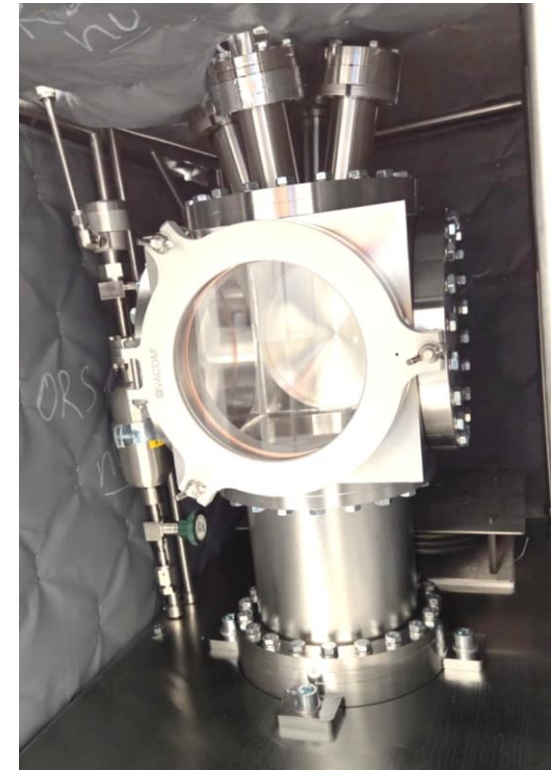
**Complete
Outgassing &
Molecular
contamination
Insight**



ISO 7 clean lab facility
GSA 07 2221 Grade 2 verification
EUV contamination control

ISO 7 ASML RGA Laboratory

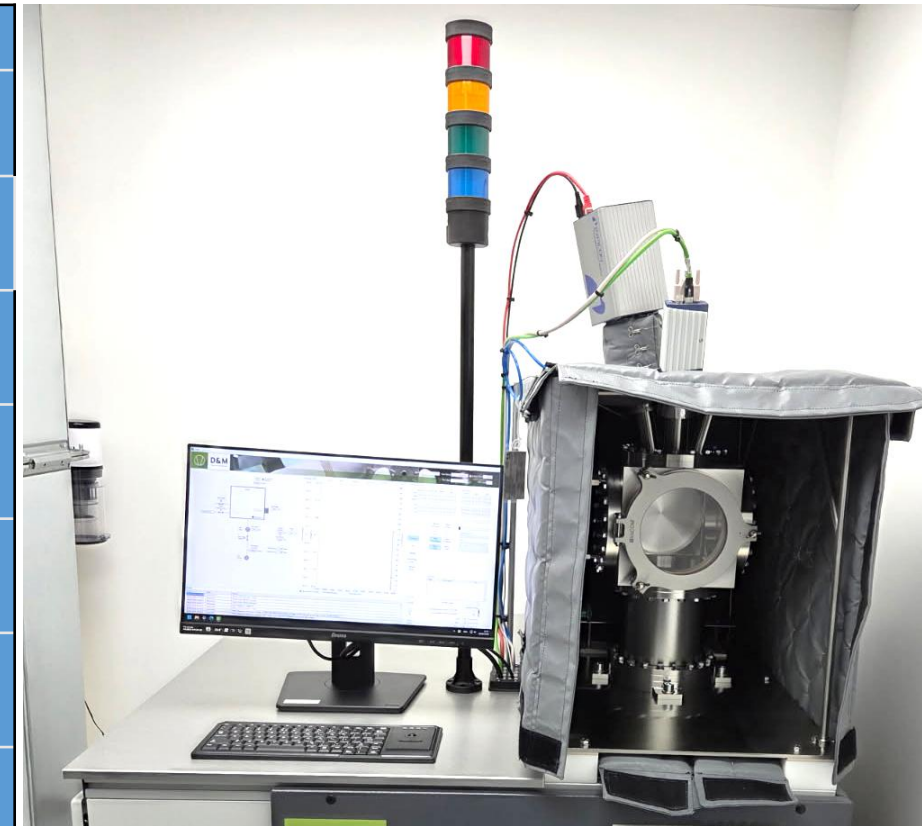
- ISO 7 Certified clean laboratory
- ESD moisture barrier vacuum or UHP Nitrogen sealing
- ASML GSA 07-2221 compliance



Grade 2 vacuum cleanliness compliance

- For high-tech sectors cleanliness compliance for the components are critical for their products.
- ORS is adding a unique capability to confirm the vacuum cleanliness for variety of parts.

Sector	Key Technologies & Practices
Semiconductors	Cleanroom fabrication (Class 1–100), photolithography, plasma etching, nanometer-scale precision
Aerospace	CNC machining of composites, digital twin simulations, robotic assembly, non-destructive testing
Medical Devices	Micro-molding, laser micromachining, sterile production zones, FDA/ISO regulatory compliance
Automotive	Smart factories with AGVs, AI-driven quality control, 3D printing for prototyping and tooling
Pharmaceuticals	Automated bioreactors, continuous manufacturing, real-time analytics, contamination control
Electronics	SMT lines for PCB assembly, optical and X-ray inspection, flexible reconfigurable production
Defense & Space	Cryogenic testing, vacuum systems, high-strength alloys, secure classified manufacturing zones



Max allowed dimension: < 8”

Materials outgassing in a vacuum environment



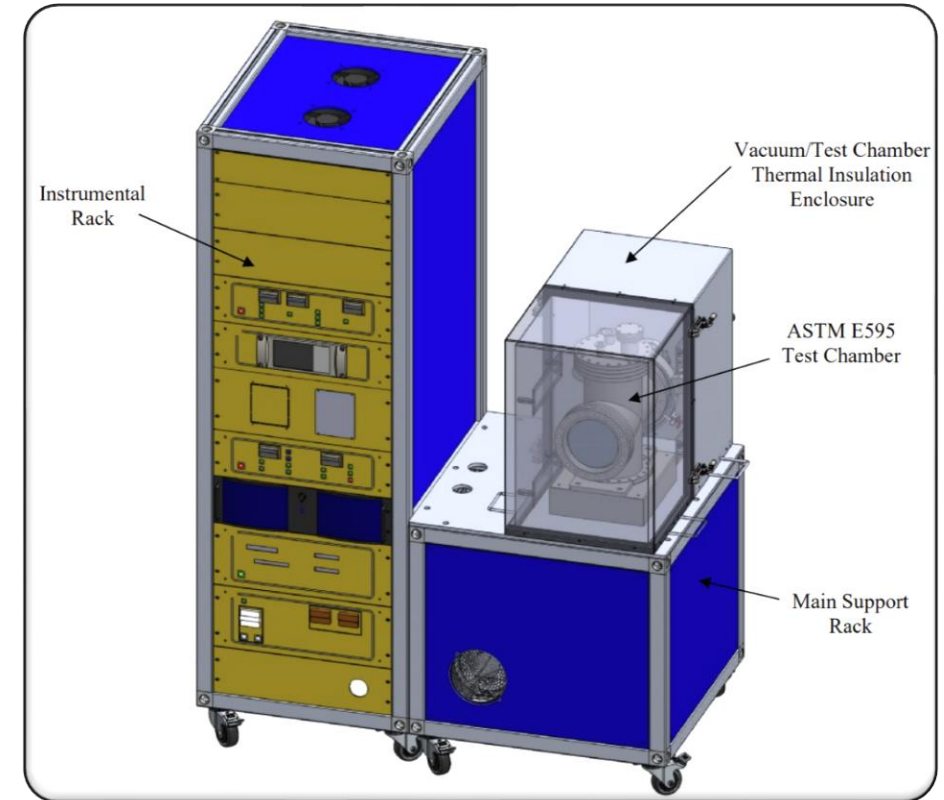
Designation: E595 – 15 (Reapproved 2021)

Standard Test Method for Total Mass Loss and Collected Volatile Condensable Materials from Outgassing in a Vacuum Environment¹

Test conditions: 125°C at less than 5×10^{-5} (Torr) for 24 h

Sample: Organic, polymeric and inorganic materials
(e.g., Polymer potting compounds, foams, elastomers, films, tapes,
insulations, Shrink tubing, adhesives, coatings, fabrics, tie cords and
lubricants)

Determination: Total Mass Loss (TML) and Collected Volatile Condensable Materials (CVCM)
(e.g., TML of 1.00% and CVCM of 0.10% as screening levels for rejection of spacecraft materials.)



*Performed at ORS, NY.

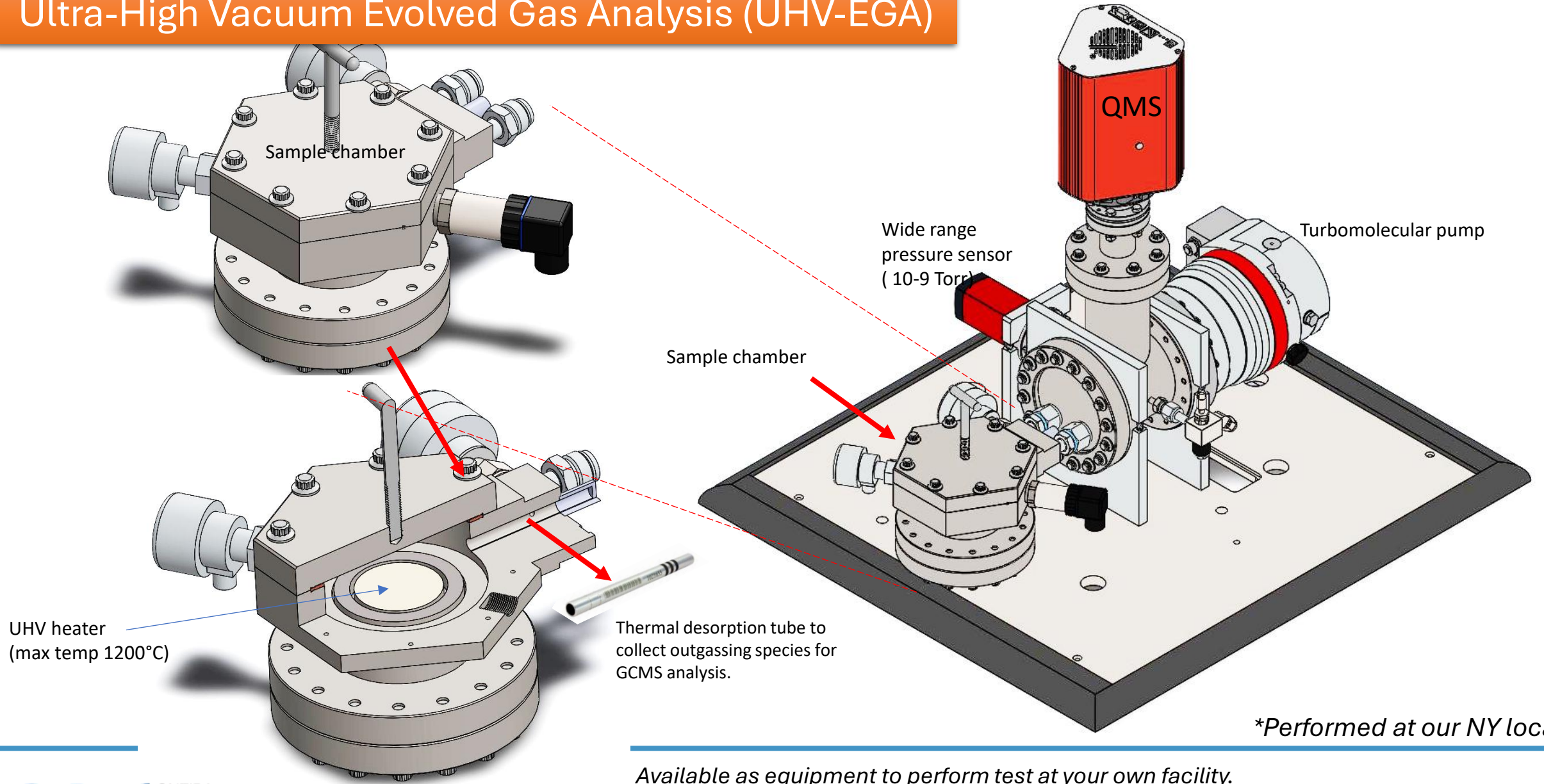
Testing will also support:



MSFC-SPEC-1238

Revision B, Effective date: Jan 10, 2020

Ultra-High Vacuum Evolved Gas Analysis (UHV-EGA)



Complementary Strengths of the three methods

Method	What It Measures	Strengths	Limitations	Best Use Cases
ASTM E595	TML, CVCM, WVR (bulk outgassing metrics)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple, standardized • Aerospace heritage • Good for screening large material sets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No species identification • No mass-resolved data • Limited sensitivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaceflight materials screening • Supplier qualification • Early-stage material down-selection
UHV-EGA	Mass-resolved evolved gas species during thermal desorption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies specific molecules • High sensitivity to moisture, volatiles, non-volatiles • Excellent for root-cause analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires UHV conditions • More complex data interpretation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination root-cause analysis • Material/process optimization • Failure analysis
ASML RGA (GSA 07-2221)	Outgassing behavior under EUV-relevant conditions; Grade 2 verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO 7 controlled environment • EUV-specific acceptance criteria • Directly tied to semiconductor supplier requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrower scope (EUV-focused) • Requires strict environmental controls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUV lithography components • Semiconductor supplier certification • High-tech manufacturing cleanliness validation

Case Study 1, ASTM E595

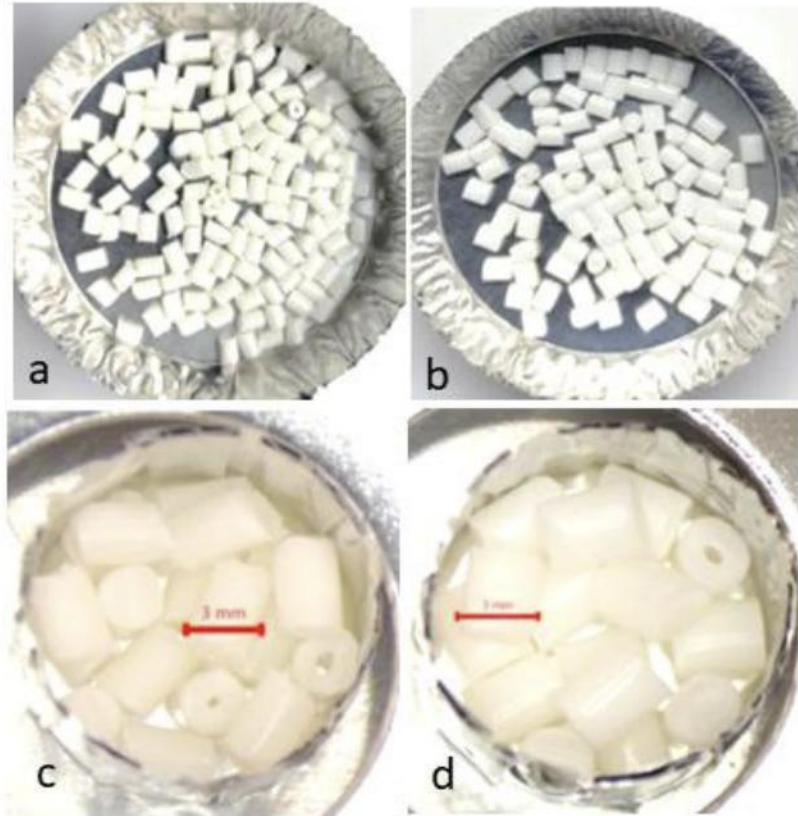


Fig. 2: Optical images of samples: (a): Sample 1 (b) Sample 2 (c) Sample 1 after precondition (d) Sample 2 after precondition

Pre-conditioning protocol:

- 23°C at 50% RH for 24 hours in a thermal humidity chamber
- Sample handling: Class 5 laminar flow cabinet with ULPA filter.

Test Conditions:

- Temperature: 125°C ± 1°C
- Vacuum: 5×10^{-5} torr for 24 hours
- Collector Plates: Held at 25°C ± 1°C
- Test time: 24.0 hours

Case Study 1, ASTM E595

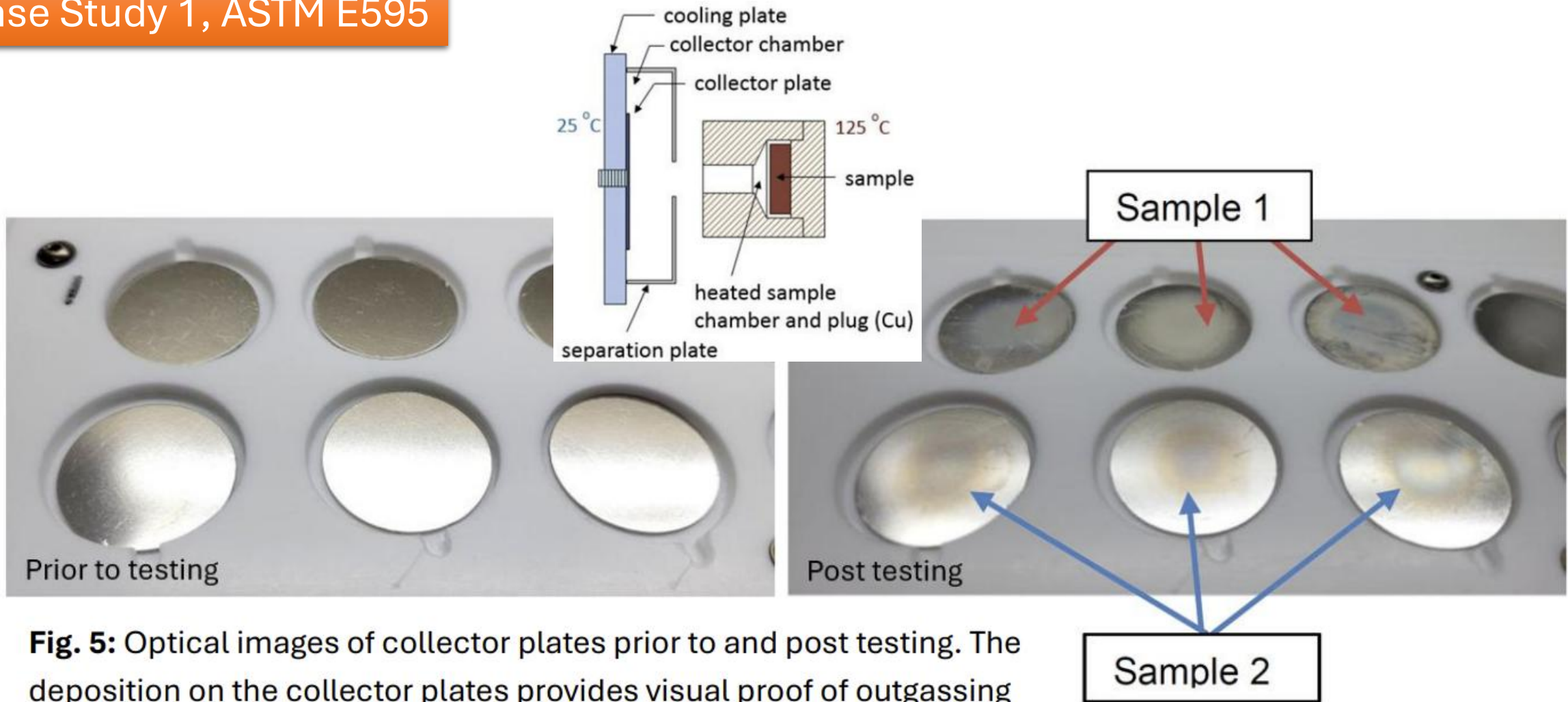


Fig. 5: Optical images of collector plates prior to and post testing. The deposition on the collector plates provides visual proof of outgassing occurred during the testing.

Case Study 1, ASTM E595



ASTM E595

Job #(s) Case study

Tested By: BJC/MEW

Precondition Date/Time In: 7/9/25 @ 1209 Out: 7/10/25 @ 1210 Test Date/Time Start: 7/10/25 @ 1412 End: 7/11/25 @ 1415

Balance auto-cal Precond MEW Balance auto-cal Init MEW Chiller H2O check MEW Balance auto-cal Final MEW

Sample Cup	Sample ID	Collector Mass (i)	Collector Mass (f)	Cup Mass	Sample + Cup	Sample Mass	Final Mass (sample + Cup)	Δ Mass Sample	Δ Mass Collector
1	Sample 1-1	5.866790	5.866849	0.062456	0.348906	0.286450	0.343882	0.005024	0.000059
2	Sample 1-2	5.830589	5.830628	0.062172	0.355687	0.293515	0.350579	0.005108	0.000039
3	Sample 1-3	5.848152	5.848246	0.062758	0.359000	0.296242	0.353729	0.005271	0.000094
4	blank	5.836423	5.836415	0.062518	0.062521	0.000003	0.062519	0.000002	-0.000008
5	ref 6502	5.756956	5.757289	0.062119	0.346602	0.284483	0.345142	0.001460	0.000333
6	blank	5.780336	5.780330	0.062120	0.062124	0.000004	0.062123	0.000001	-0.000006
7	Sample 2-1	5.768387	5.768399	0.062203	0.347763	0.285560	0.343688	0.004075	0.000012
8	Sample 2-2	5.815883	5.815900	0.061664	0.350559	0.288895	0.346440	0.004119	0.000017
9	Sample 2-3	5.816346	5.816374	0.062129	0.344226	0.282097	0.340161	0.004065	0.000028

Sample Cup	Sample ID	TML (%)	AVG TML	CVCM (%)	AVG CVCM	TV (TML)	% Rec TML	TV(CVCM)	% Rec CVCM
1	Sample 1-1	1.75	1.76	0.02	0.02	0.60	85.54%	0.15	78.04%
2	Sample 1-2	1.74		0.01					
3	Sample 1-3	1.78		0.03					
4	blank	<20 ug	<20 ug						
5	ref 6502	0.51		0.12					
6	blank	<20 ug		<20 ug					
7	Sample 2-1	1.43	1.43	0.00	0.01				
8	Sample 2-2	1.43		0.01					
9	Sample 2-3	1.44		0.01					

Sample ID	Avg. TML (%)	TML Status	Avg. CVCM (%)	CVCM Status
Sample 1	1.76	✗ Fail	0.02	✓ Pass
Sample 2	1.43	✗ Fail	0.01	✓ Pass

Fig. 6: ASTM E595 test results for Sample 1 and Sample 2.

ASTM E595 compliance thresholds: TML ≤ 1.0%, CVCM ≤ 0.1%



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Last updated on 3/24/2026

RESULT OVERVIEW

System Information

Identification: ORS_Cube1 Pumpspeed: 10.0 L/s
Facility: Cube + plate + plug RGA Type: MPH200

Batch Information

Start Pump Down: 15 April 2026 at 14:48 Hr ICtot: 3.16E-7 A
Start Pressure: 991.00 mbar Ptot: 4.88E-7 mbar
Start RGA Time: 0 Hours and 40 Minutes Ptot/ICtot: 1.5 mbar / A
Verification Time: 9 Hours and 49 Minutes EM Voltage: 1060 V
Information: Background subtracted Temperature: 27.9 C
Filament: 1

Background Information

Start Pump Down: 08 April 2026 at 22:13 Hr ICtot: 2.57E-7 A
Start RGA Time: 0 Hours and 37 Minutes Ptot: 3.51E-7 mbar
Verification Time: 9 Hours and 50 Minutes Ptot/ICtot: 1.4 mbar / A
Report: ORS_Cube1-260408-009-B EM Voltage: 1065 V
Remarks: - Temperature: 27.1 C
Filament: 1

Validation Information

Start Verification: 31 March 2026 at 17:01 Hr Verification Result: PASS
Remaining time: 15 Days Report Status: Valid
Report: ORS_Cube1-260331-017-V Remarks: -
Filament: 1

Outgas Values

	Qmeasrd [mbar·l/s]	Qbckgrnd [mbar·l/s]	Qbatch [mbar·l/s]	Qspec [mbar·l/s]	Accept. factor *)	Qbatch/A [mbar·l/(s·cm²)]	t spec [hr]	t LDL [hr]
H2O	2.54E-6	1.68E-6	8.57E-7	1.36E-5	0.06	-	0.98	-
CxHy v	1.02E-8	2.34E-9	7.90E-9	5.86E-8	0.13	-	1.13	-
CxHy nv	7.59E-10	1.21E-10	6.38E-10	3.29E-9	0.19	-	2.03	-
N2	2.12E-7	1.33E-7	7.86E-8	1.00E-6	0.08	-	0.98	-
O2	7.89E-8	6.91E-8	<3.45E-8	6.00E-7	0.06	-	0.98	3.85
Ar	2.99E-9	1.73E-9	1.26E-9	2.00E-8	0.06	-	0.98	-

*) According to GSA-07-9510 a factor 2 out of specification is accepted to avoid 'False Negative' conclusions.
The Qbatch is determined by summarizing each peak for Qmeasrd-Qbckgrnd with a minimum value of 0.5*Qbckgrnd.

ICtot: Sum of all Ion Currents in the RGA
Ptot: Total Pressure within the Chamber
EM: Electron Multiplier
Q: Outgas rate
t spec: The time between the start of the pump down and the third outgas value in a row lower than the specification value
t LDL: The time between the start of the pump down and the third outgas value in a row lower than the LDL value

Batch Information

Start Pump Down: 15 April 2026 at 14:48 Hr
Start Pressure: 991.00 mbar
Start RGA Time: 0 Hours and 40 Minutes
Verification Time: 9 Hours and 49 Minutes
Information: Background subtracted

ICtot: 3.16E-7 A
Ptot: 4.88E-7 mbar
Ptot/ICtot: 1.5 mbar / A
EM Voltage: 1060 V
Temperature: 27.9 C
Filament: 1

Background Information

Start Pump Down: 08 April 2026 at 22:13 Hr
Start RGA Time: 0 Hours and 37 Minutes
Verification Time: 9 Hours and 50 Minutes
Report: ORS_Cube1-260408-009-B
Remarks: -

ICtot: 2.57E-7 A
Ptot: 3.51E-7 mbar
Ptot/ICtot: 1.4 mbar / A
EM Voltage: 1065 V
Temperature: 27.1 C
Filament: 1

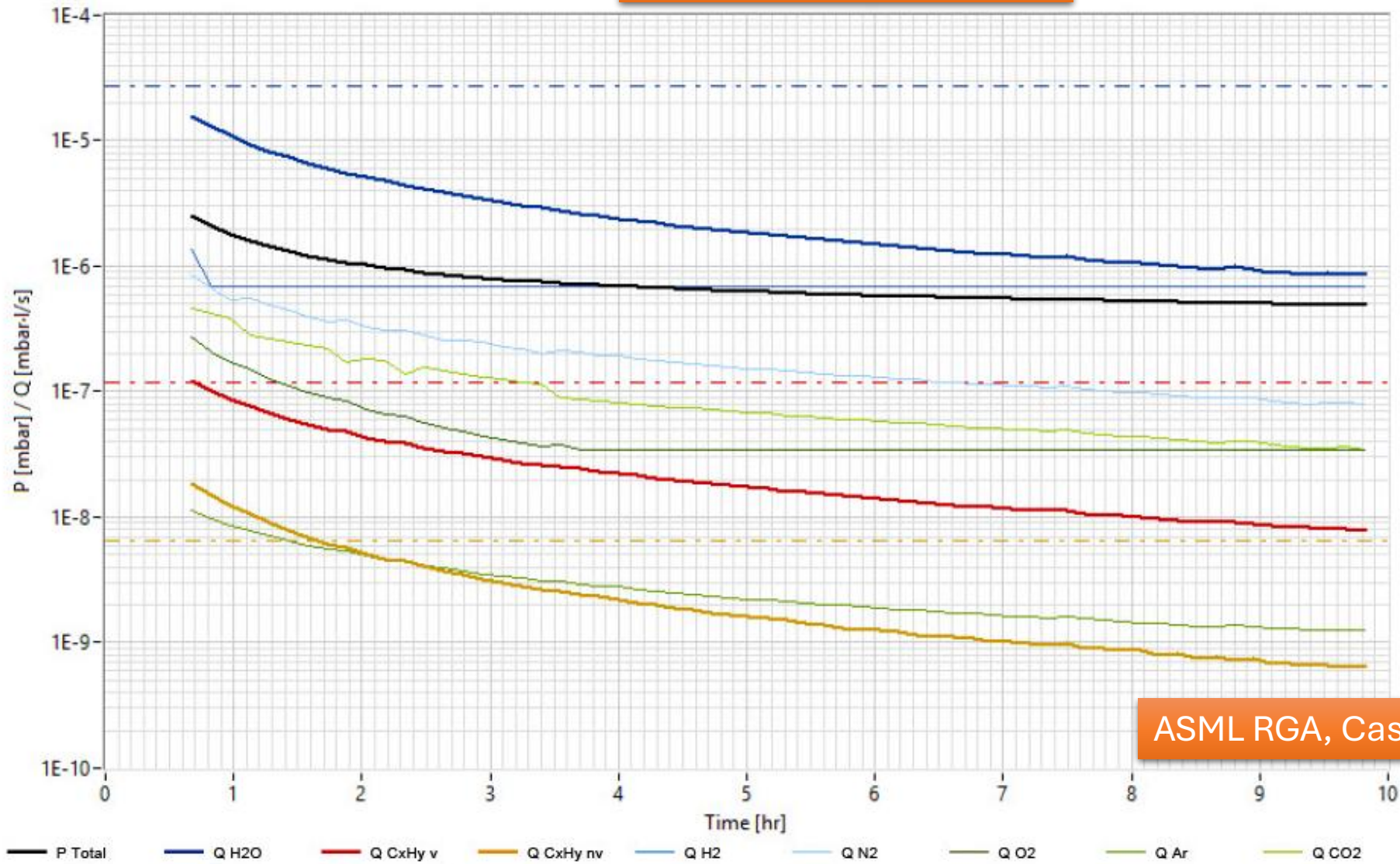
Outgas Values

	Qmeasrd [mbar·l/s]	Qbckgrnd [mbar·l/s]	Qbatch [mbar·l/s]	Qspec [mbar·l/s]	Accept. factor *)	Qbatch/A [mbar·l/(s·cm²)]	t spec [hr]	t LDL [hr]
H2O	2.54E-6	1.68E-6	8.57E-7	1.36E-5	0.06	-	0.98	-
CxHy v	1.02E-8	2.34E-9	7.90E-9	5.86E-8	0.13	-	1.13	-
CxHy nv	7.59E-10	1.21E-10	6.38E-10	3.29E-9	0.19	-	2.03	-
N2	2.12E-7	1.33E-7	7.86E-8	1.00E-6	0.08	-	0.98	-
O2	7.89E-8	6.91E-8	<3.45E-8	6.00E-7	0.06	-	0.98	3.85
Ar	2.99E-9	1.73E-9	1.26E-9	2.00E-8	0.06	-	0.98	-

Graph

Pressure and partial outgassing in time (background subtracted)

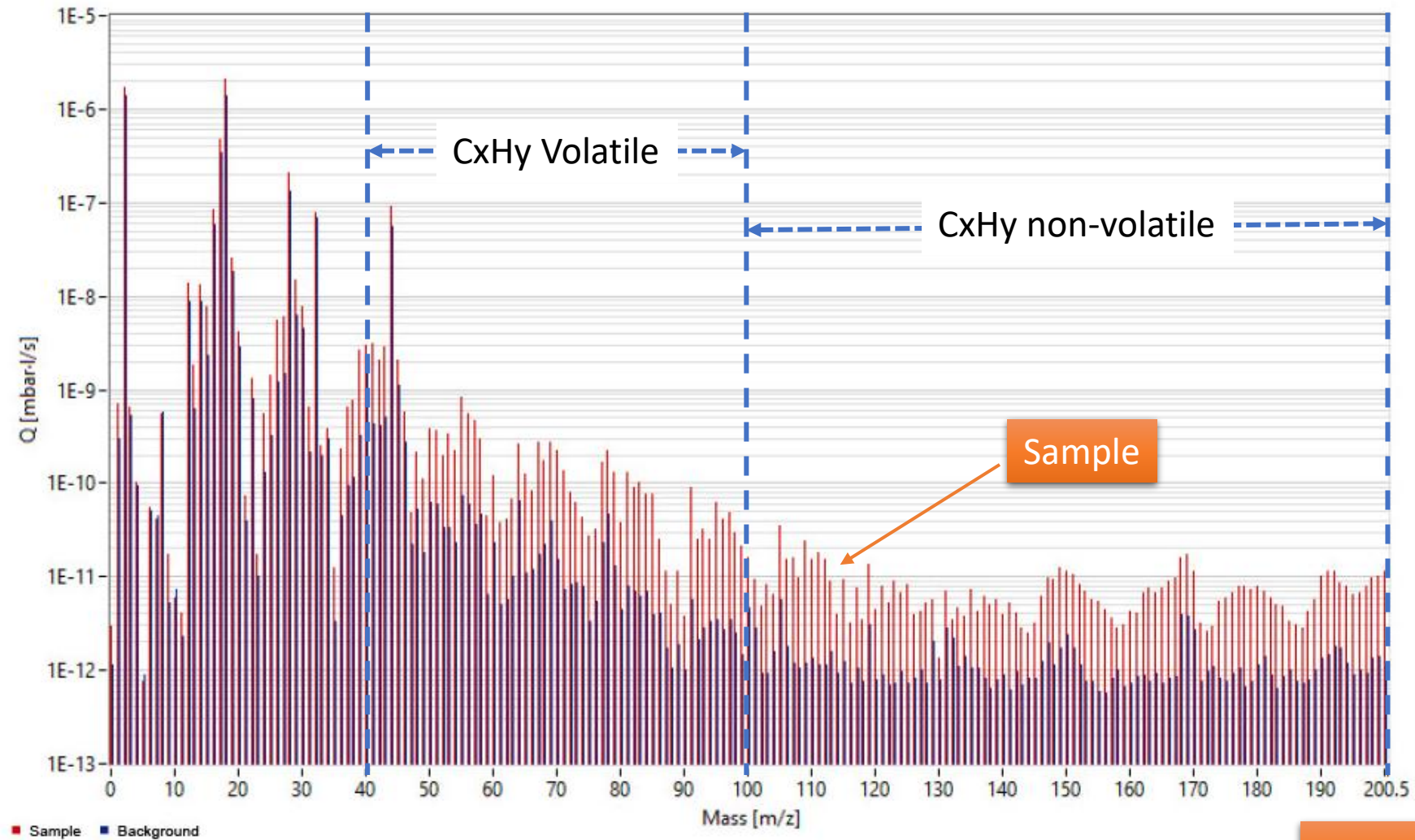
RGA spectra over ~10 hours



ASML RGA, Case Study 2

Graph

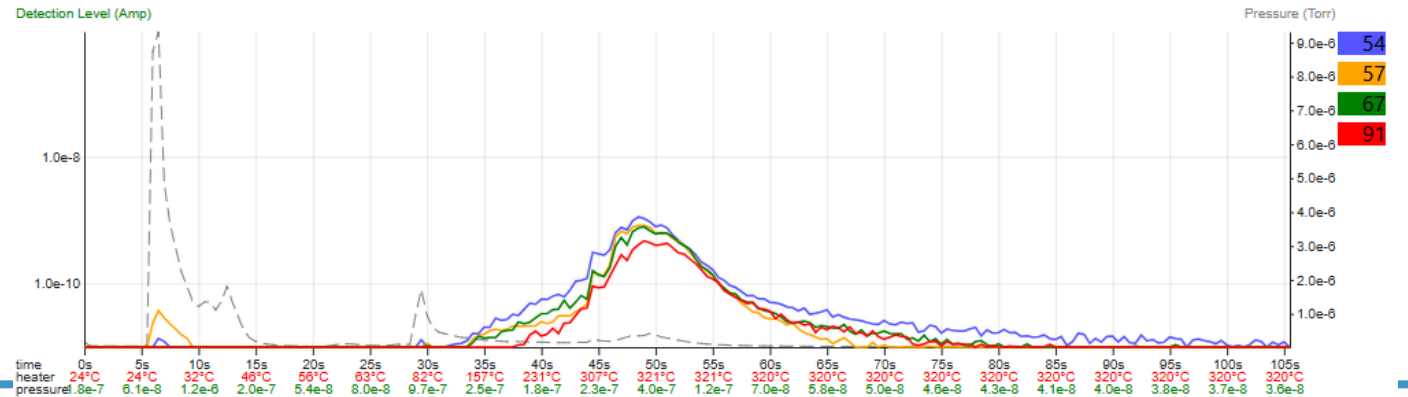
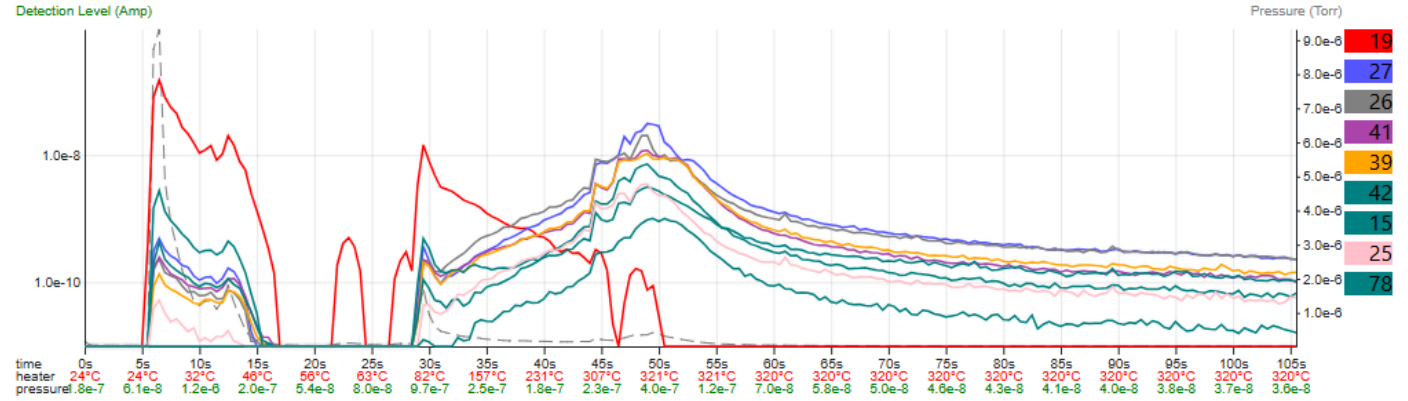
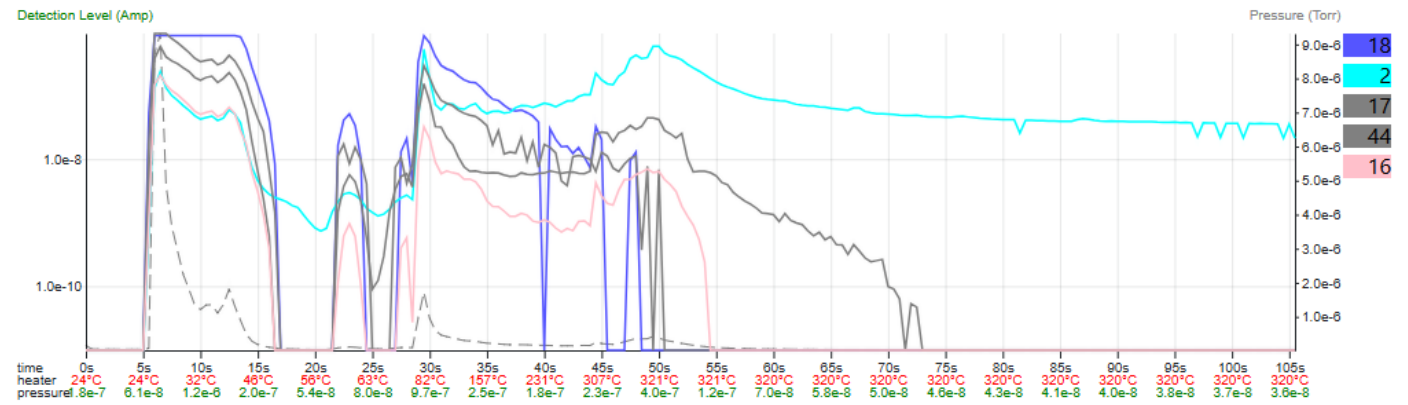
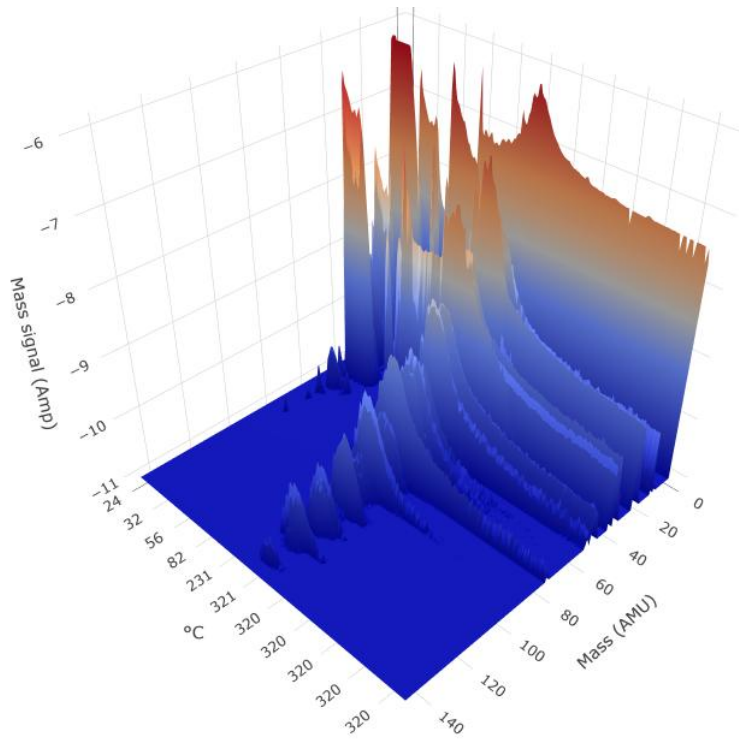
Mass spectrum at 9 Hours and 49 Minutes



ASML RGA, Case Study 2

- Temperature range: 28°C – 1200°C, Heating rates: 1°C-15°C/min
- Mass range: 1-300 amu, Vacuum range: $\sim 10^{-5}$ Torr to 10^{-9} Torr
- Outgassing rates (e.g., moles/cm²/sec)
- Thermal desorption tube for GCMS, Detection limit: ~ 100 ppm
- 3D and 2D data representation

Samples:
solids or encapsulated liquids
(e.g., Wafers, Ceramics, Battery raw materials, electronics package materials, metals, polymers, alloys used in UHV applications)



Key Takeaways and Next Steps

📌 Outgassing Control Drives Reliability

- 📌 Contamination impacts optics, sensors, and yield in spaceflight and microelectronics.

📌 Three Testing Methods, Complementary Strengths

- 📌 ASTM E595, UHV-EGA, and ASML RGA each target different contamination risks and industry needs.
- 📌 Combining methods enables both broad screening and root-cause analysis.

📌 Industry Standards Guide Best Practices

- 📌 ISO 7 labs, Grade 2 vacuum cleanliness, and ASTM E595 thresholds ensure supplier and process qualification.

📌 Case Studies Demonstrate Real-World Impact

- 📌 Material screening and RGA validation support high-tech manufacturing and aerospace reliability.