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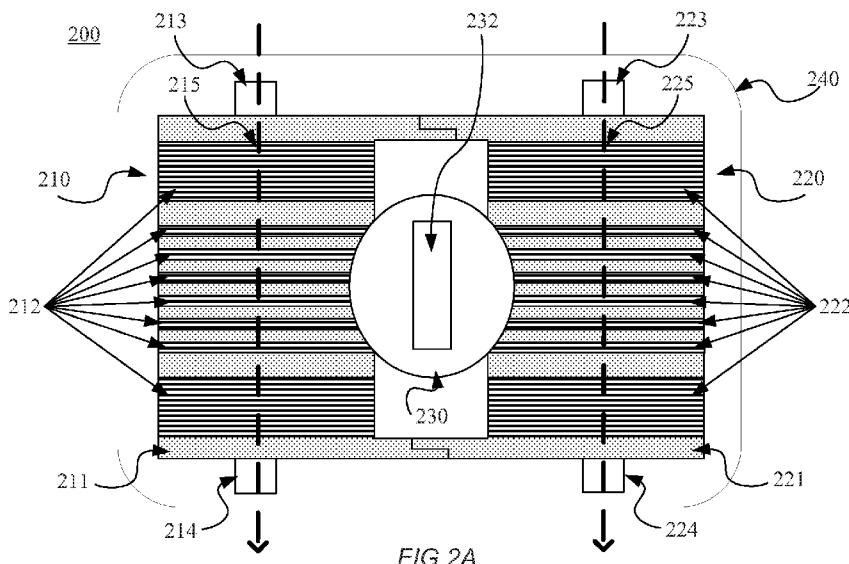


FIG. 2A

(57) **Abstract:** A magnet having an annular coolant fluid passage is generally described. Various examples provide a magnet including a first magnet and a second magnet disposed around an ion beam coupler with an aperture there through. Each of the first and second magnets including a metal core having a cavity therein, one or more conductive wire wraps disposed around the metal core, and an annular core element configured to be inserted into the cavity, wherein an annular coolant fluid passage is formed between the cavity and the annular core element. Furthermore, each annular core element may have a first diameter and a middle section having a second diameter, the second diameter being less than the first diameter. Other embodiments are disclosed and claimed.

ANNULAR COOLING FLUID PASSAGE FOR MAGNETS

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

[0001] This is application claims priority of pending U.S. provisional patent application serial number 61/835,089, filed June 14, 2013, and non-provisional patent application serial number 13/966,611, filed August 14, 2013, the entirety of which application is incorporated by reference herein.

Field of the Disclosure

[0002] Embodiments of the present disclosure generally relate to the field of substrate processing, and more particularly to the cooling of magnets used in conjunction with substrate processing for manufacturing semiconductor devices.

Background of the Disclosure

[0003] Ions are often used during manufacturing of semiconductor devices. For example, ions may be implanted into a substrate to dope the substrate with various impurities. Ions may be deposited onto a substrate to build up features on the substrate. Ions may also be used to etch away material during the manufacturing process. In general, ions are emitted from an ion source chamber. Magnets are often used to filter the ions and also shape the ions into an ion beam having desired characteristics and direct the ion beam at the substrate. Some of these magnets are formed by wrapping conductive wire around a metal core. Current is then passed through the conductive wire to create a magnetic field. During operation, the magnets often require cooling in order to operate at the required power levels necessary to create magnetic fields having desired

characteristics. As such, a cooling passage is formed in the metal core through which cooling fluid is passed during operation. One deficiency in some current designs is that they may use a cooling passage at the centerline of the core. As such, heat generated in the windings must be conducted through the thickness of the core in order to reach the cooling fluid. The removal of a substantial amount of material in order to form a cooling passage of requisite size, as will be appreciated, reduces the amount of material in the metal core and undesirably reduces the strength and effectiveness of the magnetic field created by the magnet. Thus, there is a need for an improved cooling arrangement for magnets used in substrate processing operations.

Summary

[0004] This Summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described below in the Detailed Description. This Summary is not intended to identify key features or essential features of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended as an aid in determining the scope of the claimed subject matter.

[0005] In general, various embodiments of the present disclosure provide a magnet comprising a metal core having a cavity therein, one or more conductive wire wraps disposed around the metal core, and an annular core element configured to be inserted into the cavity, wherein an annular coolant fluid passage is formed between the cavity and the annular core element. Furthermore, the annular core element may have a first diameter and a middle section having a second diameter, the second diameter being less than the first diameter.

[0006] As an alternative example, some embodiments disclose a magnet for use with an ion implant apparatus comprising an ion beam coupler having an aperture disposed therethrough, a first magnet disposed adjacent to the ion beam coupler, and a second magnet disposed adjacent to the ion beam coupler and the first magnet. Each of the first and second magnets can include a metal core having a cavity therein, one or more conductive wire wraps disposed around the metal core, and an annular core element configured to be inserted into the cavity. An annular coolant fluid passage may be formed between the cavity and the annular core element. Furthermore, each annular core element may have a first diameter and a middle section having a second diameter, where the second diameter is less than the first diameter.

[0007] Another example embodiment discloses an apparatus comprising an ion source configured to emit an ion beam, and a magnet positioned downstream of the ion source in a direction of travel of the ion beam, the magnet configured to shape the ion beam. The magnet may have an annular coolant fluid passage defined therein. A coolant fluid reservoir containing a coolant fluid may be connected to the annular coolant fluid passage. A coolant fluid pump may be connected to the coolant fluid reservoir, and may be configured to pump the coolant fluid through the annular coolant fluid passage. The magnet may include a first magnet disposed adjacent to an ion beam coupler and a second magnet disposed adjacent to the ion beam coupler and the first magnet. Each of the first and second magnets may include a metal core having a cavity therein, one or more conductive wire wraps disposed around the metal core, and an annular core element configured to be inserted into the cavity. An annular coolant fluid passage may be formed between the cavity and the annular core element. Furthermore, each annular core

element may have a first diameter and a middle section having a second diameter, where the second diameter is less than the first diameter.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0008] By way of example, various embodiments of the disclosed device will now be described, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

[0009] **FIG. 1** is a block diagram of an exemplary ion implant apparatus;

[0010] **FIGS. 2A – 2B** are block diagrams of an exemplary quadrupole magnet;

[0011] **FIG. 3** is a block diagram of an exemplary coolant fluid flow path through the quadrupole magnet of **FIGS. 2A-2B**;

[0012] **FIG. 4** is a block diagram of another exemplary coolant fluid flow path through the quadupole magnet of **FIGS. 2A-2B**; and

[0013] **FIGS. 5A – 5I** are block diagrams of an annular coolant fluid passage through a magnet, all arranged in accordance with embodiments of the present disclosure.

Detailed Description

[0014] The disclosed magnets and methods of cooling magnets are described in connection with a general ion implant apparatus and a quadrupole magnet. As will be appreciated, however, various embodiments of the present disclosure may be applied to other magnets of an ion apparatus. For example, various embodiments of the present disclosure may be used in an ion deposition apparatus, such as, a plasma-ion deposition apparatus. As another example, various embodiments of the present disclosure may be

used in an ion etching apparatus. Furthermore, as described above, various embodiments of the present disclosure provide an annular cooling passage through a metal core of a magnet. Illustrative examples of annular coolant fluid passages are described in greater detail below, particularly with reference to **FIGS. 5A – 5H**. Overall systems and illustrative configurations of the magnets having such annular cooling passages are described first with reference to **FIG. 1** and **FIGS. 2A – 2B**. Additionally, illustrative examples of coolant fluid flow paths through an example magnet are described with reference to **FIGS. 3 – 4**.

[0015] **FIG. 1** illustrates a block diagram of an example ion implant apparatus 100, arranged in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present disclosure that generate a ribbon beam. Other ion implant apparatus may generate a scanned spot beam having diverging trajectories that are then deflected to be substantially parallel before striking a workpiece. In general, some or all of the components of the ion implant apparatus 100 may be enclosed in a process chamber 102. As depicted, the ion implant apparatus 100 includes an ion source 104 configured to generate ions of a particular species. The ion source 104 may include a heated filament which ionizes a feed gas introduced into the process chamber 102 to form charged ions and electrons (plasma). The heating element may be, for example, a Bernas source filament, an indirectly heated cathode (IHC) assembly or other thermal electron source. Different feed gases may be supplied to the ion source chamber to obtain ion beams having particular dopant characteristics. For example, the introduction of H_2 , BF_3 and AsH_3 at relatively high chamber temperatures are broken down into mono-atoms having high implant energies. High implant energies are usually associated with values greater than 20keV. For low-

energy ion implantation, heavier charged molecules such as decaborane, carborane, etc., may be introduced into the source chamber at a lower chamber temperature, which preserves the molecular structure of the ionized molecules having lower implant energies. Low implant energies typically have values below 20keV.

[0016] The generated ions are extracted from the source through a series of electrodes 106 and formed into an ion beam 108, which passes through a first magnet 110. In some examples, the first magnet 110 may be a mass analyzer magnet configured with a particular magnetic field such that only the ions with a desired mass-to-charge ratio are able to travel through the analyzer for maximum transmission through a quadrupole magnet 112. The quadrupole magnet 112 may comprise a metal core wound with conductive wire configured to shape the ion beam 108 to have specific dimensions.

[0017] Upon exiting the quadrupole magnet 112, the ion beam 108 may pass through a mass resolving slit and onto a deceleration stage 114. The deceleration stage 114 may comprise multiple electrodes 116 with defined apertures that allow ion beams having specific characteristics to pass there through. By applying different combinations of voltage potentials to the electrodes 116, the deceleration stage 114 manipulates the ion energies in the ion beam 108.

[0018] A corrector magnet 118 may be disposed downstream of the deceleration stage 114. The corrector magnet 118 may be configured to deflect ion beamlets in accordance with the strength and direction of the applied magnetic field to provide a ribbon beam targeted toward a substrate 120, which may be positioned on a platen 122 (*i.e.*, support structure). As will be appreciated, the corrector magnet 118 “shapes” the

ion beam 108 after it leaves the deceleration stage 114 into the correct form for deposition onto the substrate 120. In addition, the corrector magnet 118 may be configured to filter out any ions from the ion beam 108 that may have been neutralized while traveling through the beam line.

[0019] During operation, the magnets and other components of the ion implant apparatus may require cooling. For example, the ion source 104, the first magnet 110, the quadrupole magnet 112, the corrector magnet 118, or the platen 122 may require cooling. As a particular example, the quadrupole magnet 112 may in some instances be configured to draw over 50 Amps of current. The amount of current flowing through the conductive wire of the quadrupole magnet may therefore cause an excess amount of heat to be generated. As a result, coolant fluid may be passed through the quadrupole magnet 112 in order to draw the generated heat away from the quadrupole magnet 112.

[0020] As such, the ion implant apparatus 100 may include a coolant reservoir 124 configured to hold coolant fluid 126 and a corresponding coolant path 128. A coolant pump 130 for circulating coolant fluid 126 through the coolant path 128 may also be included in the ion implant apparatus 100. The coolant pump 130 can be a centrifugal pump, a positive displacement pump, or any other type of pump appropriate to provide a desired flow rate and coolant pressure for circulating coolant fluid 126 through the coolant path 128. As depicted, the coolant path 128 passes through various components of the ion implant apparatus 100. Accordingly, during operation, coolant fluid 126 may be pumped through the components by the coolant pump 130 in order to cool the components. In some examples, the coolant fluid 126 may be water, water with glycol,

galdin, flourinert, or another fluid having desirable heat absorption and dielectric properties.

[0021] As the coolant path 128 passes through various component of the ion implant apparatus 100 (e.g., the quadrupole magnet 112,) a coolant passage may exist in the various components. An annular coolant fluid passage (described in greater detail below) may exist in at least one of the components. Accordingly, as coolant is passed through the component during operation heat from the components may be transferred to the coolant and carried away from the components along the coolant path 128. In some examples, a heat exchanger and/or chiller (not shown) may also be provided to cool the coolant fluid 126. For example, the coolant fluid reservoir may be a combined reservoir and heat exchanger. It will be appreciated that the illustrated arrangement is merely exemplary, and that the particular coolant path 128, arrangement of the coolant reservoir 124, and arrangement of the coolant pump 130 can be modified from the illustrated approach as desired for a specific application. Further, it will be appreciated that multiple coolant paths, coolant pumps, and/or coolant reservoirs can also be provided, as desired. For example, although the illustrated system shows a closed loop recirculating cooling system, a “once-through” system could also be used.

[0022] **FIG. 2A** illustrates an exemplary quadrupole magnet 200, arranged according to various embodiments of the present disclosure. In some examples, the quadrupole magnet 200 may correspond to the quadrupole magnet 112 shown in **FIG. 1**. As depicted, the quadrupole magnet 200 includes a first magnet 210 and a second magnet 220 disposed around an ion beam coupling 230 having an aperture 232. In general, during operation, the ion beam 108 passes through the aperture 232 and the magnetic

field created by the first magnet 210 and the second magnet 220 shapes the ion beam 108 to have specific properties (*e.g.*, desired height and/or width).

[0023] The first and second magnets 210, 220 include metal cores 211, 221, wrapped by conductive wire, forming conductive wire wraps 212, 222. It is to be appreciated, that the number of conductive wire wraps 212, 222 are shown for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be limiting. Furthermore, the quadrupole magnet 200 may be configured to have either a quadrupole or a dipole function depending upon the polarity of voltage applied to the conductive wire wraps 212, 222. The geometry of the metal cores 211, 221 and positioning of the conductive wire wraps 212, 222 may also be adjusted to achieve a magnetic field having a desired shape and strength.

[0024] The first and second magnets 210, 220 are disposed inside a housing 240. The housing 240 can be configured to hold the first and second magnets 210, 220 in a desired position with respect to the ion beam coupling 230 and to enable the quadrupole magnet 200 to be mounted within the ion implant apparatus 100.

[0025] The first and second magnets 210, 220 can further include coolant fluid couplings 213, 223, 214, 224. In general, the coolant fluid couplings 213, 223, 214, 224 are configured to facilitate passage of coolant fluid 126 through the metal cores 211, 221. As previously noted, during operation of the quadrupole magnet 220, as current is passed through the conductive wire wraps 212, 222, the conductive wire wraps will heat up. If the heat is not dissipated (*e.g.*, by passage of coolant fluid through the metal cores 211, 221) then the quadrupole magnet 200 may shut down, melt, or otherwise malfunction. Coolant fluid couplings 213, 223, 214, 224 are shown for directing coolant fluid 126

through the metal cores 211, 221 along respective coolant flow paths 215, 225. As will be described in greater detail below, the coolant flow paths 215, 225 illustrated in these figures are representational, and may correspond to annular coolant fluid passages within the metal cores 211, 221, as will be described in greater detail in relation to **FIGS. 5A-5I**.

[0026] **FIG. 2B** is a top view of the quadrupole magnet 200 shown in **FIG. 2A**. As depicted, the first and second magnets 210, 220 are shown disposed around the ion beam coupling 230. The housing 240 is shown disposed about the first and second magnets 210, 220. Furthermore, coolant fluid couplings 213, 223 are also shown, associated with the first and second magnets 210, 220, respectively.

[0027] With some examples, the metal cores 211, 221 may be formed from a steel alloy, such as, low carbon steel, or other metal having properties suitable for the core of a magnet. The conductive wire wraps 212, 222 may be formed from a conductive wire, such as, copper. Furthermore, with some embodiments, the metal cores 211, 221 and the conductive wire wraps 212, 222 may be encased in an epoxy or other suitable dielectric material.

[0028] In some examples, the coolant flow paths 215, 225 may be configured in a parallel manner. For example, **FIG. 3** illustrates the quadrupole magnet 200 having the coolant flow paths 215, 225 arranged in a parallel manner. As depicted, the quadrupole magnet 200 includes an inlet tee 302 that connects to the coolant fluid couplings 213, 223 and an outlet tee that connects the coolant fluid couplings 214, 224. Coolant fluid 126 may enter through inlet tee 302, where the coolant fluid is directed along both coolant flow paths 215, 225 simultaneously. Coolant fluid 126 flows through the metal cores

211, 221 and exits through outlet tee 304. It will be appreciated that such an arrangement of coolant flow ensures that the first and second magnets 210, 220 are subjected to coolant fluid 126 at substantially the same temperature, thus resulting in substantially even cooling of the first and second magnets.

[0029] In some examples, the coolant flow paths 215, 225 may be configured in a series manner. For example, **FIG. 4** illustrates the quadrupole magnet 200. As depicted, the quadrupole magnet 200 includes a return pipe 402 that connects the coolant fluid couplings 214, 224. Accordingly, during operation, coolant fluid 126 may be passed through metal cores 211, 221 along coolant flow paths 215, 225 in a series manner. That is, coolant fluid 126 may enter metal core 211 of the first magnet 210 via coolant fluid coupling 213, may pass through the metal core 211 along the coolant passage 215, and may exit the metal core 211 via coolant fluid coupling 214. Coolant fluid may then pass through the return pipe 402 to coolant fluid coupling 224, may enter the metal core 221 of the second magnet 220 at coolant fluid coupling 224, may pass through the metal core 221 along coolant flow path 225, and may exit the metal core 221 through coolant fluid coupling 223. This arrangement may be slightly less complex to implement as compared to the parallel flow arrangement described in relation to **FIG. 3**. It will be appreciated that with the **FIG. 4** arrangement, the coolant fluid 126 may have a slightly higher temperature when it passes through the second metal core 221 as compared to when it passes through the first metal core 211 (owing to the heat transferred away from the first metal core). Thus, overall cooling of the second metal core 221 may be slightly less than the overall cooling of the first metal core 211. This, of course, could be compensated for

by providing flow channels in the second metal core 221 that are larger, or have different geometry, as compared to those of the first metal core 211.

[0030] **FIG. 5A** is an exploded view of a magnet 500 (minus the conductive metal wraps, for clarity) arranged according to various embodiments of the present disclosure. As depicted, the magnet 500 may correspond to either the first magnet 210 and/or the second magnet 220 of the quadrupole magnet 200 described in relation to the previous figures. The magnet 500 includes a metal core 502, having conductive wire wrapped around the metal core 502, forming conductive wire wraps 504. The metal core 502 has material removed from it, forming a cavity 506 running from a top of the metal core to a bottom of the metal core. The magnet 500 also includes an annular core element 508, which is configured to fit within the cavity 506. Upper and lower o-rings 510, 512 as well as end caps 514 are also shown (only one end cap can be seen in this view). As depicted, the upper and lower o-rings 510, 512 may fit within corresponding circumferential grooves in the annular core element 508, which may be inserted into the cavity 506 and secured with an end caps 514 (*see FIG. 5H*).

[0031] **FIG. 5B** is a top view of the metal core 502 alone, showing the cavity 506. The cavity 506 may have a cavity diameter 507 sized to receive the annular core element 508. As will be appreciated, the top view of the metal core 502 shown in **FIG. 5B** may also correspond to the bottom view (not shown) of the metal core 502. **FIG. 5C** illustrates a cross-section view of the metal core 502. The cross-section view of the metal core 502 is shown with the cut along the length of the cavity 506. As can be seen from these figures, the cavity 506 extends along the entire length of the metal core 502.

[0032] **FIG. 5D** illustrates a top view of the annular core element 508. As will be appreciated, the top view of the annular core element 508 shown in **FIG. 5D** may also correspond to the bottom view (not shown) of the annular core element 508. As can be seen, an external coolant fluid opening 516 is centrally disposed in the top end of the annular core element 508 for admitting coolant fluid 526 into the annular core element. A similar opening is provided in the bottom end of annular core element 508 (used as an outlet for coolant fluid 526) as can be seen in **FIG. 5H**. **FIG. 5E** illustrates a side view of the annular core element 508. The annular core element 508 is shown having a first diameter 520 associated with a top end of the annular core element. As depicted, the annular core element 508 also includes upper and lower circumferential o-ring receiving recesses 522, 524 as well as internal coolant fluid openings 526. The internal coolant fluid openings 526 are coupled to the external coolant fluid openings 516 positioned at the top and bottom of the annular core element 598, and can be employed to direct coolant fluid 126 to and from an annulus formed between the metal core 502 and the annular core element 508, as will be described in greater detail later. The annular core element 508 may include a middle section 528 having a second diameter 530 that is smaller than the first diameter 520. The first diameter 520 may be slightly smaller than the cavity diameter 507 of the metal core 502 (see **FIG. 5I**) so that the annular core element 508 can be slid into engagement with the cavity 506 of the metal core. As will be appreciated, the difference in diameters between the middle section 528 of the annular core element 508 and the metal core 502 creates an annular coolant fluid passage 538 (best seen in **FIG. 5H**) that can be used to effectively cool the metal core during operation.

[0033] **FIG. 5F** is a cross-section view of the annular core element 508. The cut away view depicted in **FIG. 5F** is shown with the cut along the length of the annular core element and parallel to the internal coolant fluid holes 526. As can be seen, the annular core element 508 includes internal coolant passages 532 formed between the external coolant fluid openings 516 and the internal coolant fluid openings 526. **FIG. 5G** illustrates another cross-section view of the annular core element 508. The cross-section view depicted in **FIG. 5G** is shown rotated 90-degrees with respect to the view depicted in **FIG. 5F**.

[0034] **FIG. 5H** is a cross-section view of the metal core 502 with the annular core element 508 disposed within the cavity 506. As can be seen, the annular core element 508 is secured to the metal core 502 with end caps 514, and is fluidically sealed to the metal core via upper and lower o-rings 510, 512 disposed in the upper and lower circumferential o-ring receiving recesses 522, 524. External coolant fluid openings 516 and internal coolant fluid openings 526 are also shown. In some examples, the external coolant fluid openings 516 may be configured (*e.g.*, threaded, tapered, or the like) to receive one of the previously described coolant fluid couplings 213, 223, 214, or 224. As such, the annular core element 508 may be fluidly connected to coolant fluid lines (*e.g.*, the coolant fluid path 128 shown in **FIG. 1**). **FIG. 5I** illustrates a top view of the metal core 502 having the annular core 508 disposed thereon and secured with one of the end caps 514 such that one of the external coolant fluid opening 516 is exposed.

[0035] An exemplary coolant fluid flow path (represented by dotted arrow 538) through the annular coolant fluid passage 536 is shown. In some examples, the coolant fluid flow path 538 may generally correspond to either of coolant paths 215 or 225 shown

in **FIGS. 2A – 2B** and **FIGS. 3 – 4**. During operation, coolant fluid 126 may be pumped into one of the external coolant fluid openings 516 (at the top of the magnet, in the illustrated embodiment). The coolant fluid 126 may then pass through the corresponding internal coolant passages 532, out the corresponding internal coolant openings 526, and into the annular coolant fluid passage 536. As can be seen, the annular coolant fluid passage 536 is disposed adjacent the region of the metal core 502 that includes the conductive wire wraps (not shown in this view, for clarity), and thus most of the heat transfer from the magnet 500 to the coolant fluid 126 occurs as the coolant fluid navigates the annular coolant fluid passage 536. Heated coolant fluid 126 may then pass into the internal coolant openings 526 in the lower portion of the annular core element 508, through the corresponding internal coolant passages 532 and out the external coolant fluid opening 516 (at the bottom of the magnet in the illustrated embodiment). It will be appreciated that coolant fluid flow needn't be from top to bottom, but instead could be arranged to flow from the bottom of the magnet to the top.

[0036] In some embodiments, effective cooling of the magnet 500 is accomplished when the coolant fluid 126 is perturbed into the turbulent flow regime within the annular coolant fluid passage 536. As will be appreciated, this coolant fluid passage 536 allows the coolant fluid 126 to be close to the heat source (i.e., the conductive wire wraps) and still have the necessary core steel to maintain desired magnetic field performance. This is an advantage over standard cooling arrangements that include a single cylindrical passage through the metal core on the center line, which limits the overall heat transfer surface and places the coolant fluid a large distance from the heat source (i.e., the

conductive wire wraps), and which limits cooling capacity by the conduction of the heat through the core.

[0037] In some examples, the first diameter 520 and the second diameter 530 may be selected such that a flow rate of between 0.25 gallons per minute and 3 gallons per minute are achieved when coolant fluid 126 is passed through the annular coolant fluid passage 536. In some examples, the first diameter 520 and the second diameter 530 may be selected such that coolant fluid 126 having a temperature of between 15 and 30 degrees Celsius, enters the coolant fluid passage 536, absorbs heat from the metal core 502 and the annular core 508, and then exists the coolant fluid passage 536 with an elevated temperature of between 26 and 42 degrees Celsius.

[0038] As will be appreciated the annular coolant fluid passage 536 may be circular in shape. More specifically, the annular coolant fluid passage 536 may correspond to the space formed between the middle section 528 of the annular core element 508 and the cavity diameter 507 of the metal core 502, as described in relation to **FIG. 5B.**

[0039] It is to be appreciated, that the dimensions of the annular core element 508, and particularly the first diameter 520 and the second diameter 530, may be selected such that the coolant fluid flow rate through the annular coolant fluid passage 536, and the heat transfer parameters, allow for a desired level of heat dissipation from the metal core 502. As an illustrative example, the first diameter 520 may be 1.25 inches while the second diameter 530 may be 1.20 inches. Such an arrangement would result in an annular coolant fluid passage 536 having a radial width (i.e., distance between the outer surface of the annular core element 508 and inner surface of the metal core 502) of about 0.025

inches. As another illustrative example, the first diameter 520 may be 1.25 inches while the second diameter 530 may be 1.00 inches. Such an arrangement would result in an annular coolant fluid passage 536 having a radial width (i.e., distance between the outer surface of the annular core element 508 and inner surface of the metal core 502) of about 0.125 inches. With some examples, the ratio of the first diameter 520 to the second diameter 530 may be determined based on balancing the amount of coolant flow through the annular coolant fluid passage 536 and removing as little material from the middle section 528 as possible. For example, the scenario described above where the first diameter 520 is 1.25 inches and the second diameter 530 is 1.20 inches may be preferable over the other scenario as less material is removed from the annular core 508 in the first scenario.

[0040] In some examples, the metal core 502 and the annular core element 508 may be formed from the same material (e.g., low carbon steel, or the like). Accordingly, the material available to form the magnetic field during operation of the magnet 500 (e.g., the combined material of the metal core 502 and the annular core element 508) may be substantially similar that of a solid metal core 502 (i.e., metal core without the cavity 506). As such, the characteristics of the magnetic field that may be formed by magnet 500 may be improved over prior devices, while still maintaining an ability to effectively cool the magnet 500. In some examples, the amount of current that may be passed through the conductive wire wraps 504 may be increased as compared to prior devices due to the substantial increase in cooling capacity of the disclosed magnet 500.

[0041] The present disclosure is not to be limited in scope by the specific embodiments described herein. Indeed, other various embodiments of and modifications

to the present disclosure, in addition to those described herein, will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art from the foregoing description and accompanying drawings. Thus, such other embodiments and modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the present disclosure. Furthermore, although the present disclosure has been described herein in the context of a particular implementation in a particular environment for a particular purpose, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that its usefulness is not limited thereto and that the present disclosure may be beneficially implemented in any number of environments for any number of purposes. Accordingly, the claims set forth below should be construed in view of the full breadth and spirit of the present disclosure as described herein.

Claims

1. A magnet comprising:
 - a metal core having a cavity therein;
 - a plurality of conductive wire wraps disposed around the metal core; and
 - an annular core element configured to be received within the cavity, the annular core element configured to form an annular coolant fluid passage is formed between the cavity and the annular core element.
2. The magnet according to claim 1, wherein the annular core element has a first diameter and a middle section having a second diameter, the second diameter being less than the first diameter.
3. The magnet according to claim 2, wherein the annular core element comprises:
 - a first external coolant fluid opening;
 - a first internal coolant fluid opening disposed in the middle section;
 - a first internal coolant fluid passage connecting the first external coolant fluid opening and the first internal coolant fluid opening;
 - a second external coolant fluid opening;
 - a second internal coolant fluid opening disposed in the middle section; and
 - a second internal coolant fluid passage connecting the second external coolant fluid opening and the second internal coolant fluid opening.

4. The magnet according to claim 3, wherein the annular core element includes a circumferential recess and an o-ring disposed in the circumferential recess, the o-ring for fluidically sealing the annular core element to the metal core.
5. A magnet for use with an ion implant apparatus, the magnet comprising:
 - an ion beam coupler having an aperture disposed there through;
 - a first magnet disposed adjacent to the ion beam coupler; and
 - a second magnet disposed adjacent to the ion beam coupler and the first magnet, each of the first and second magnets including:
 - a metal core having a cavity therein;
 - a plurality of conductive wire wraps disposed around the metal core; and
 - an annular core element configured to be received within the cavity, the annular core element configured to form an annular coolant fluid passage between the metal core and the annular core element.
6. The magnet according to claim 5, wherein the annular core element has a first diameter and a middle section having a second diameter, the second diameter being less than the first diameter.
7. The magnet according to claim 6, wherein the annular core element has an external coolant fluid opening, an internal coolant fluid opening disposed in the middle section, and an internal coolant fluid passage connecting the external coolant fluid opening and the internal coolant fluid opening.

8. The magnet according to claim 7, wherein the external coolant fluid opening is a first external coolant fluid opening and the internal coolant fluid hole is a first internal coolant fluid opening, and the annular core has a second external coolant fluid opening, a second internal coolant fluid opening disposed in the middle section, and a second internal coolant fluid passage connecting the second external coolant fluid opening and the second internal coolant fluid opening.
9. The magnet according to claim 8, wherein the annular core element includes at least one circumferential recess for receiving an o-ring.
10. The magnet according to claim 9, further comprising an o-ring disposed in the circumferential recess.
11. The magnet according to claim 10, further comprising an end cap configured to secure the annular core element to the metal core.
12. An apparatus comprising:
 - an ion source configured to emit an ion beam;
 - a magnet positioned downstream of the ion source in a direction of travel of the ion beam, the magnet configured to shape the ion beam, the magnet having an annular coolant fluid passage defined therein;

a coolant fluid reservoir containing a coolant fluid and connected to the annular coolant fluid passage; and

a coolant fluid pump connected between the coolant fluid reservoir and the annular coolant fluid passage, the coolant fluid pump configured to pump the coolant fluid through the annular coolant fluid passage to cool the magnet during operation of the apparatus.

13. The apparatus according to claim 12, wherein the magnet comprises:
 - a first magnet disposed adjacent to an ion beam coupler; and
 - a second magnet disposed adjacent to the ion beam coupler and the first magnet, each of the first and second magnets including:
 - a metal core having a cavity therein;
 - a plurality of conductive wire wraps disposed around the metal core; and
 - an annular core element configured to be received within the cavity, the annular core element configured to form an annular coolant fluid passage between the cavity and the annular core element.
14. The apparatus according to claim 13, wherein the magnet is a quadrupole magnet.
15. The apparatus according to claim 13, wherein the annular core element has a first diameter and a middle section having a second diameter, the second diameter being less than the first diameter.

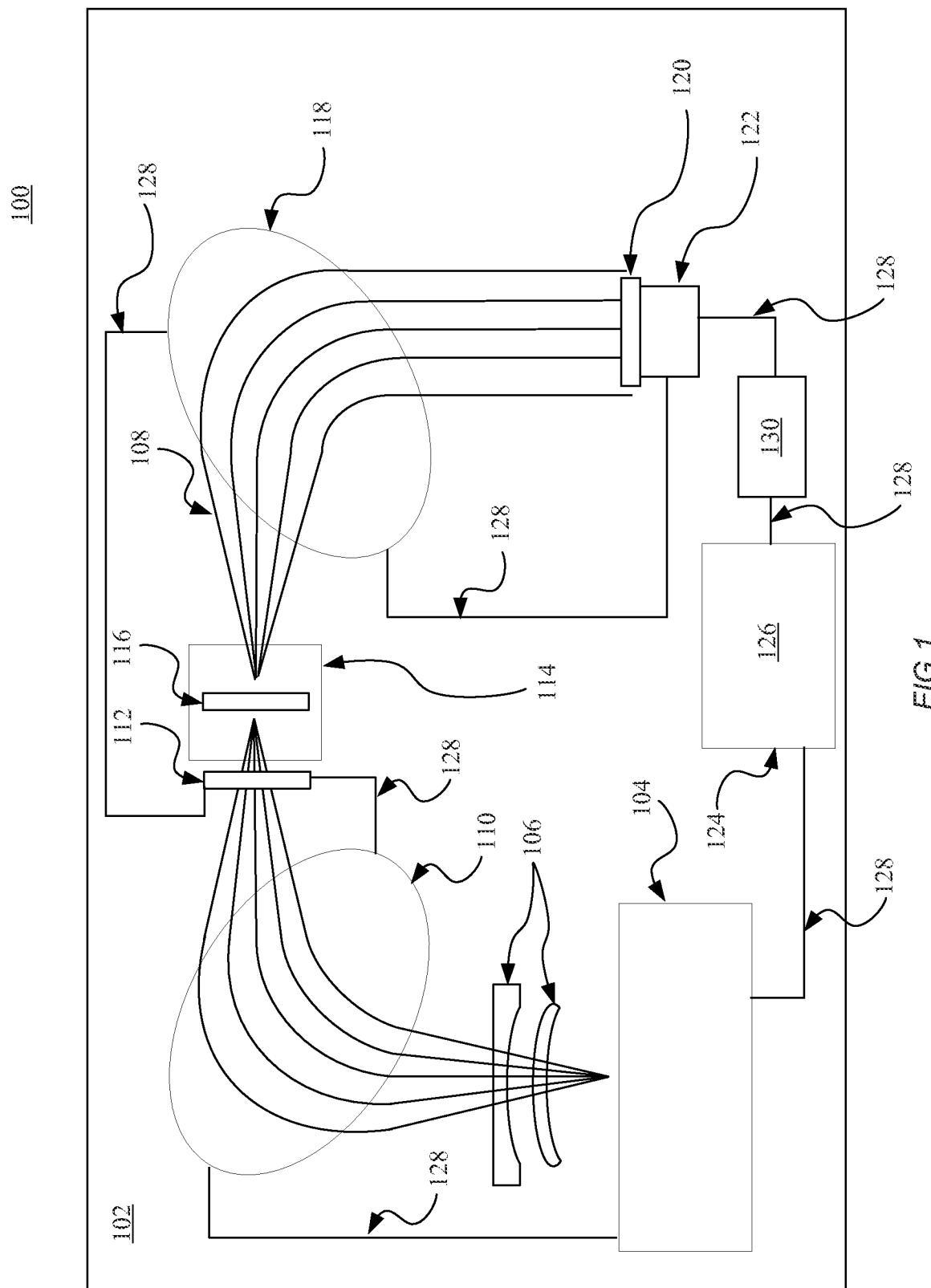
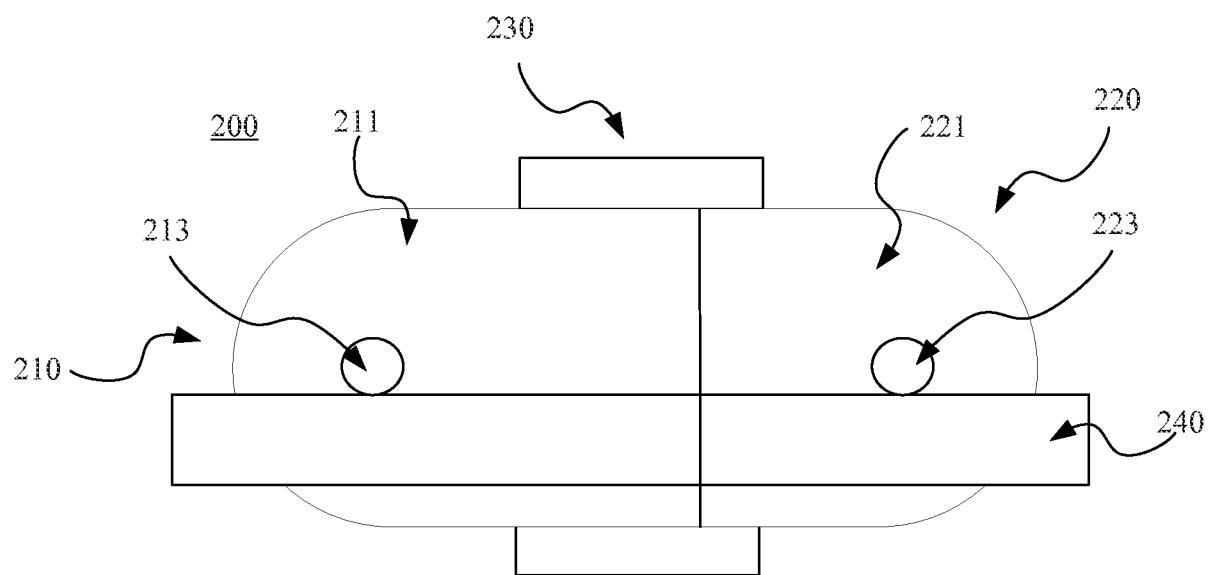
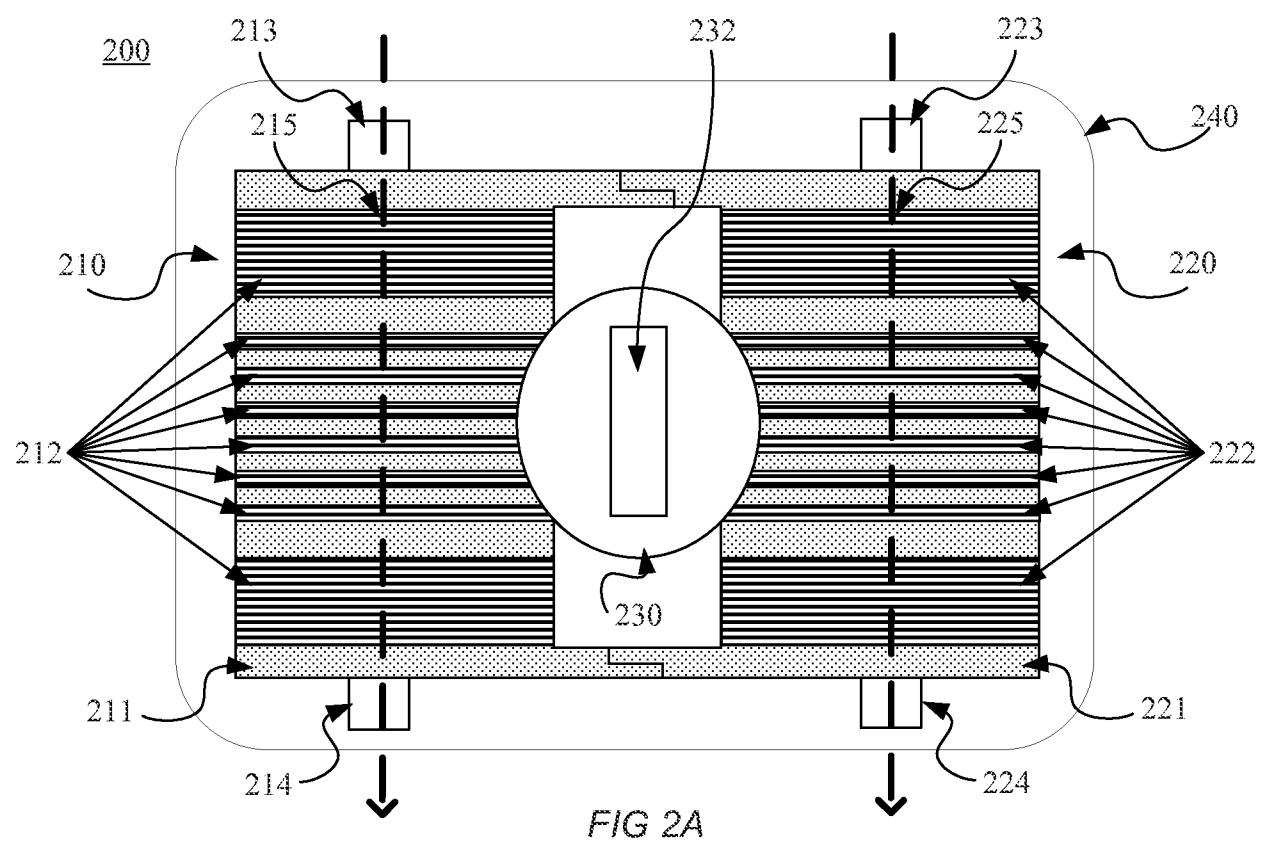
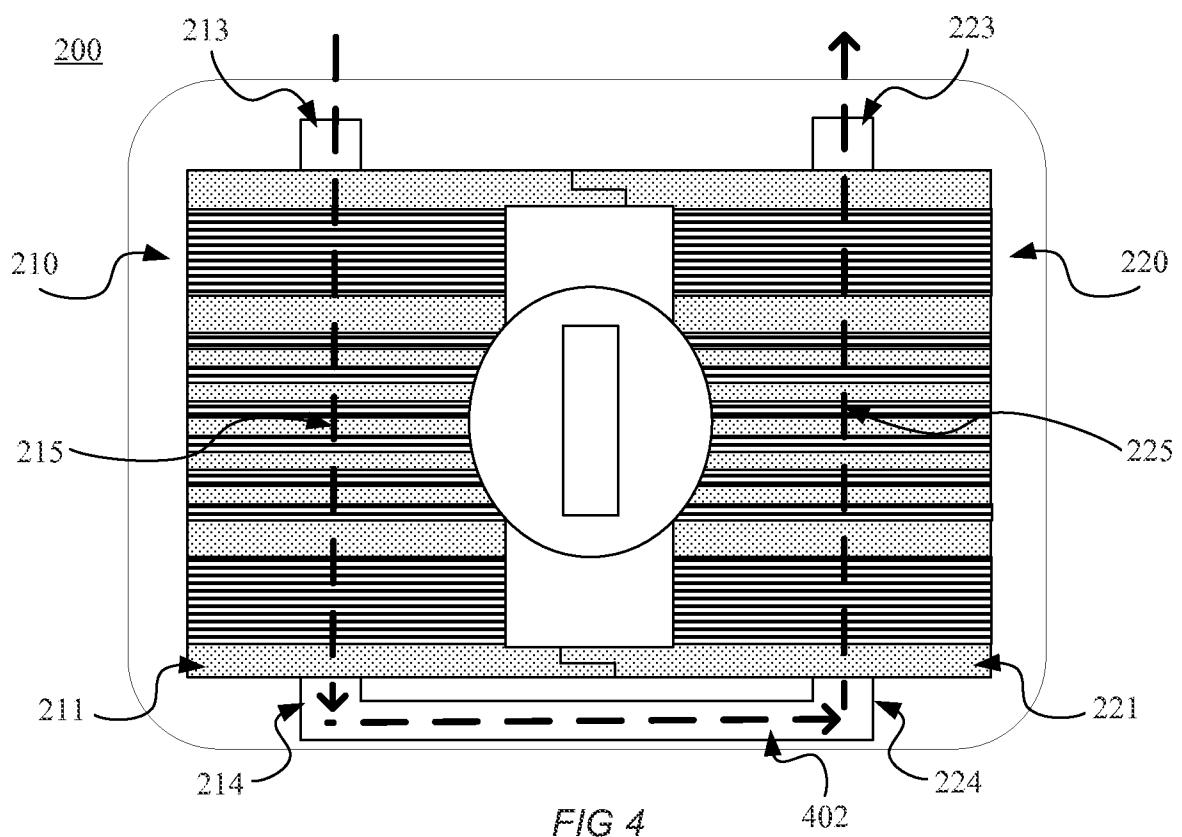
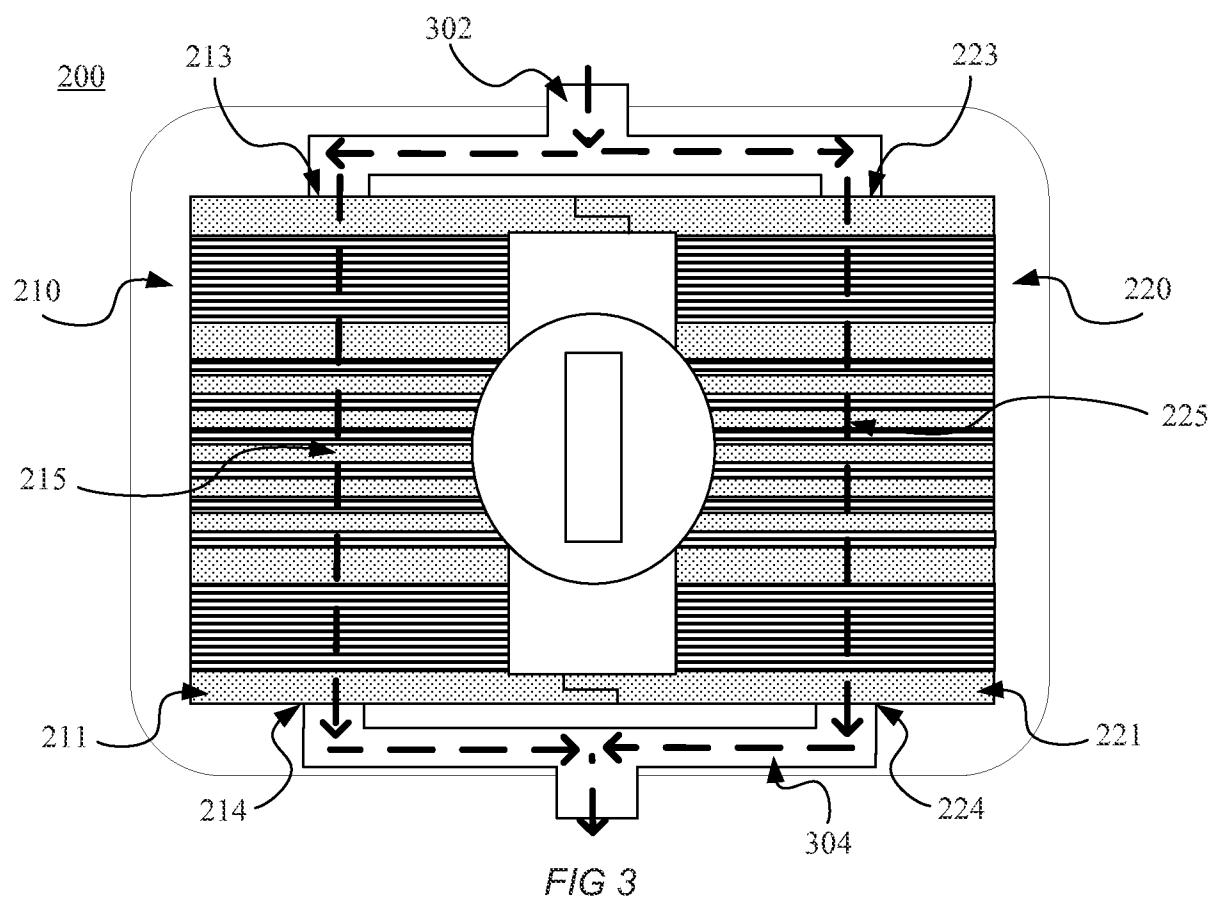
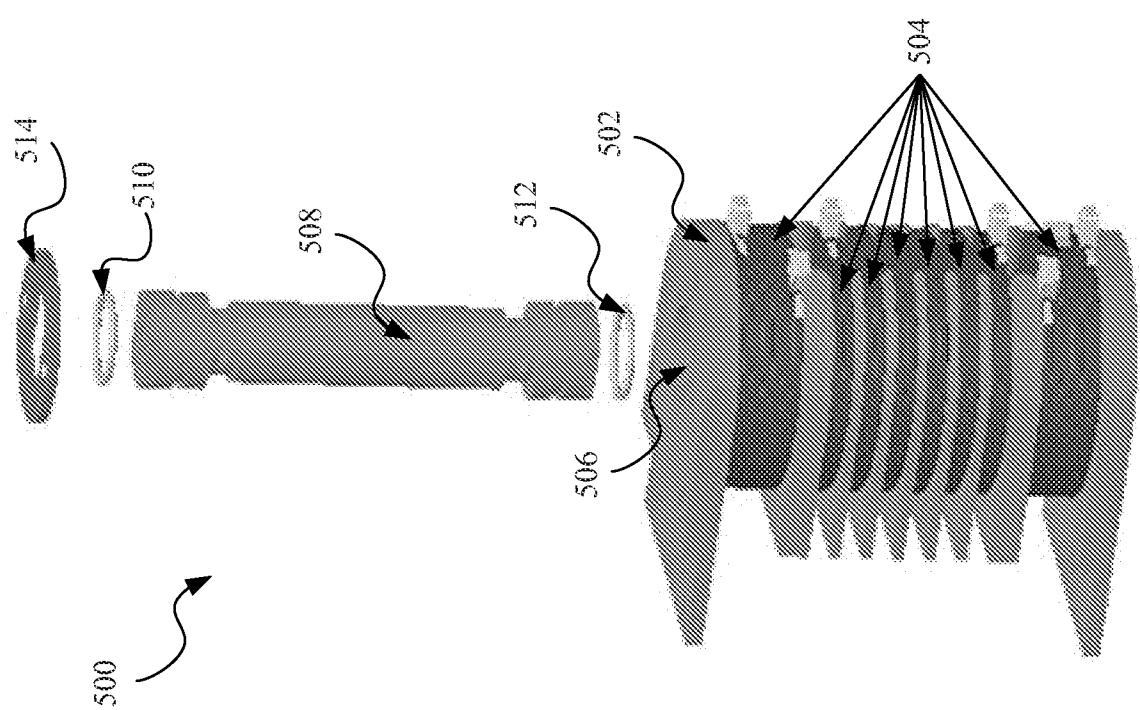
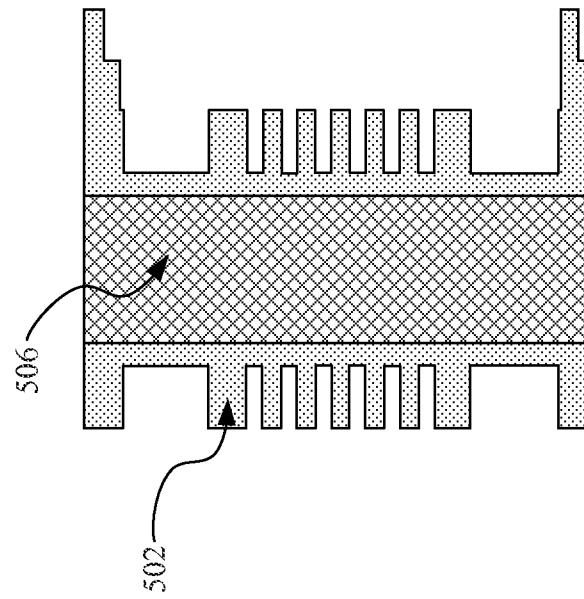
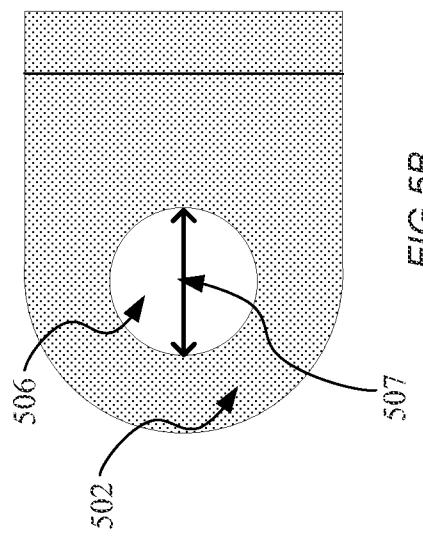
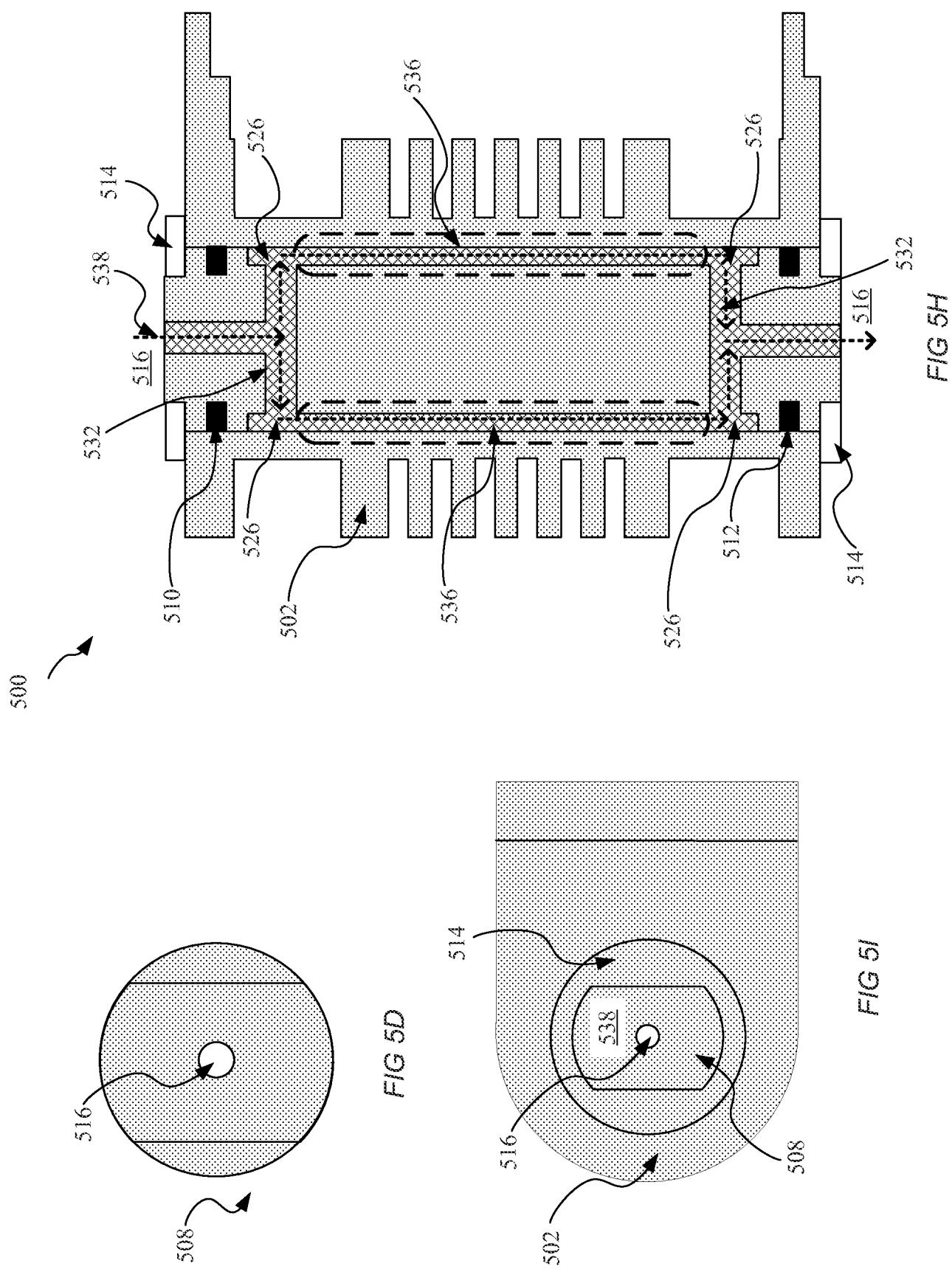


FIG. 1









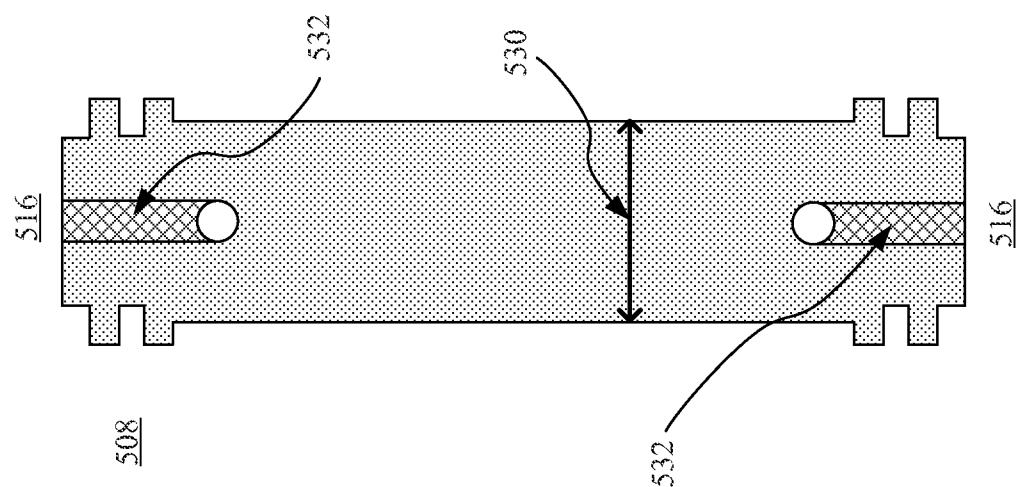


FIG 5G

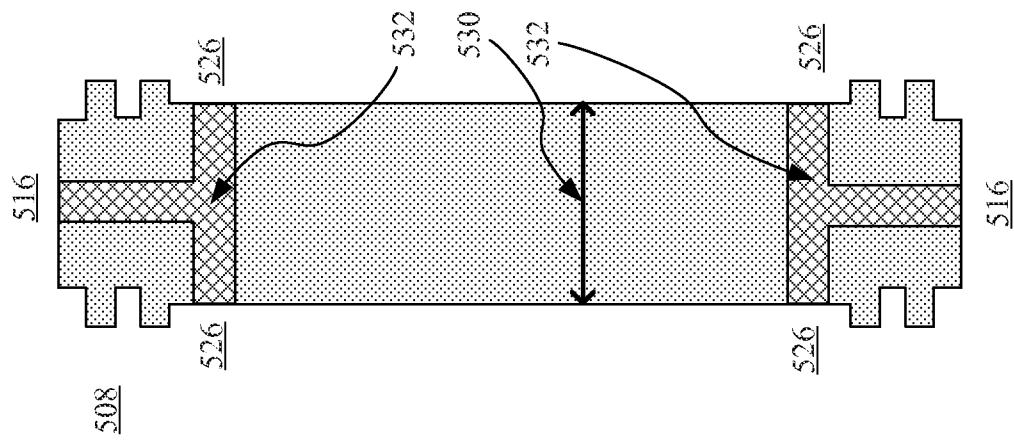


FIG 5F

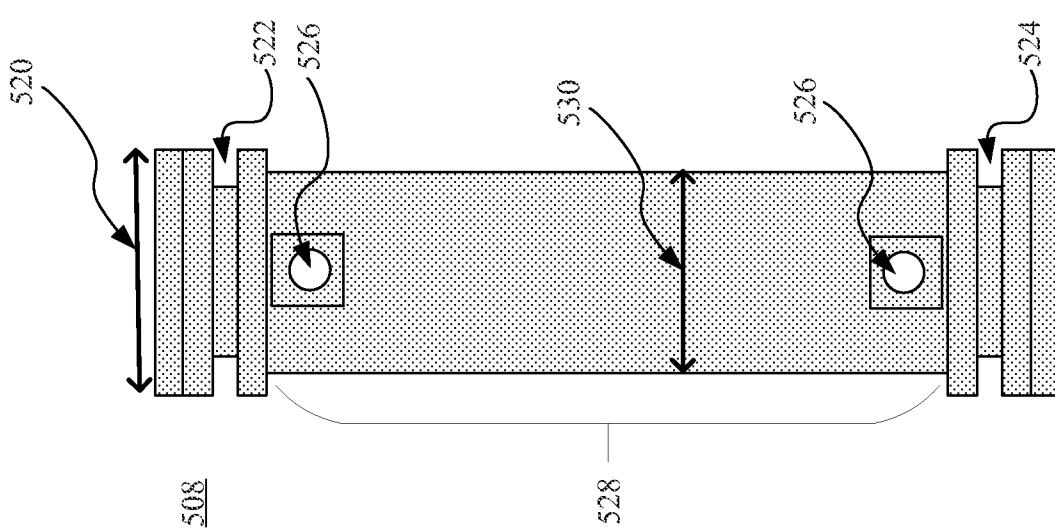


FIG 5E

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2014/042321**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER****H01L 43/12(2006.01)i, H01L 43/08(2006.01)i**

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHEDMinimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
H01L 43/12; H02K 15/00; H01J 7/24; G21K 5/08; H01J 37/08; H02K 15/03; H01L 43/08Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
Korean utility models and applications for utility models
Japanese utility models and applications for utility modelsElectronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & Keywords: magnet, cavity, metal core, annular, coolant, fluid and ion beam**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2011-0126399 A1 (DAVID J. SMITH et al.) 02 June 2011 See paragraphs [0072]-[0133]; claims 1-4; and figure 22.	1,2
Y		5,6
A		3,4,7-15
Y	US 2009-0084988 A1 (JULIAN BLAKE et al.) 02 April 2009 See paragraph [0026]; claims 1-10; and figure 1.	5,6
A	US 2011-0308071 A1 (JONATHAN M. BAUMANN et al.) 22 December 2011 See paragraphs [0023]-[0026]; claims 1, 14; and figures 1-3.	1-15
A	US 4883968 A (JAMES E. HIPPLE et al.) 28 November 1989 See column 4, line 38 - column 5, line 9; claims 1-4; and figures 1-3.	1-15
A	US 2005-0248284 A1 (DAVID MATTHEW BURTNER et al.) 10 November 2005 See paragraphs [0029]-[0039]; claims 1-4; and figure 1.	1-15

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search 10 November 2014 (10.11.2014)	Date of mailing of the international search report 10 November 2014 (10.11.2014)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR International Application Division Korean Intellectual Property Office 189 Cheongsa-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon Metropolitan City, 302-701, Republic of Korea Facsimile No. +82-42-472-7140	Authorized officer KIM, Do Weon Telephone No. +82-42-481-5560

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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