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# Scope

1. Singapore's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory

2. Estimating Fluorinated Gas (F-gas) emissions from Semiconductor Industry

3. Addressing Challenges in the Estimation of F-gas Emissions

Singapore's GHG Inventory

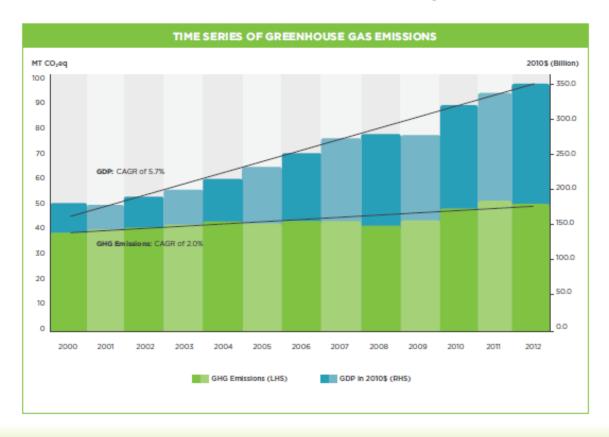
# **Singapore's GHG Inventory**

- Singapore's 2012 emissions totaled 48,094.65 Gg CO2 equivalent
- The most significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emitted in Singapore is carbon dioxide, primarily produced by the burning of fossil fuels to generate energy used by the industry, buildings, household and transport sectors.
- The breakdown by Type of Gas is as follows:

Greenhouse Gas	Emissions (Gg CO <sub>2</sub> eq)	% of Total GHG Emissions			
Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	46,538.16	96.76%			
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	930.83	1.93%			
Nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> 0)	411.68	0.86%			
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> )	89.33	0.19%			
Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )	86.73	0.18%			
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	37.92	0.08%			

## Singapore's GHG Inventory

- From 2000 to 2012, Singapore's economy grew at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 5.7%.
- In the same period, Singapore's GHG emissions grew at a <u>slower</u> rate with a CAGR of 2.0%, or an increase of 26% (9,839 Gg CO2eq) from 2000 to 2012.



#### **Emission of Fluorinated Gases in 2010 and 2012**

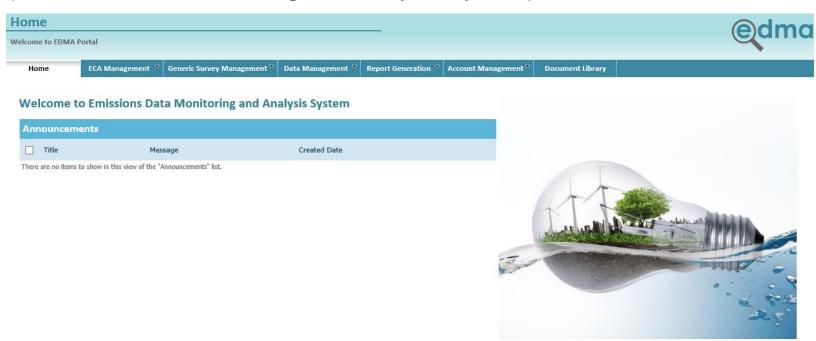
Based on the data published in Singapore's BUR in 2010 and 2012, the
emissions of F gases (in Gg CO2 eq) - largely from the semiconductor industry
- are as below.

Type of Gas	2010 (Gg CO2e)	2012 (Gg CO2e)
HFCs	39.94	37.92
PFCs	987.91	930.83
SF6	86.25	89.33

# Estimating Fluorinated Gas (F-gas) Emissions from Semiconductor Industry

# **Reporting of GHG Emissions by Companies**

- Reporting of GHG emissions are regulated under Energy Conservation Act (ECA) from 2013
- Companies report via online system EDMA
   (Emissions Data Monitoring and Analysis System)



- The emissions of F-gases were estimated using Tier 2a methodology.
- 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 3 IPPU, Chapter 6, Equation 6.2 to 6.6.

# EQUATION 6.2 TIER 2a METHOD FOR ESTIMATION OF FC EMISSIONS $E_i = (1 - h) \bullet FC_i \bullet (1 - U_i) \bullet (1 - a_i \bullet d_i)$

Where:

 $E_i$  = emissions of gas i, kg

 $FC_i$  = consumption of gas i, (e.g.,  $CF_4$ ,  $C_2F_6$ ,  $C_3F_8$ ,  $c-C_4F_8$ ,  $c-C_4F_8O$ ,  $C_4F_6$ ,  $C_5F_8$ ,  $CHF_3$ ,  $CH_2F_2$ ,  $NF_3$ ,  $SF_6$ ), kg

h = fraction of gas remaining in shipping container (heel) after use, fraction

Ui = use rate of gas i (fraction destroyed or transformed in process), fraction

a<sub>i</sub> = fraction of gas i volume used in processes with emission control technologies (company- or plant-specific), fraction

 $d_i$  = fraction of gas i destroyed by the emission control technology, fraction

- EDMA is designed for companies to report site-specific activity data based on Type of Process Gas.
- Companies are able to estimate the amount of F-gas consumption based on metering capabilities on-site.
  - Metered
  - Non-metered calculated based on Total Purchased \* (1 h).
     {Default heel fraction, h is provided as 0.1}
- 2006 IPCC default factors are preset into EDMA
  - Companies are also able to apply site-specific factors, if available.

- EDMA is able to auto-compute the direct F-gas emissions based on IPCC Tier
   2a methodology which is incorporated into the system.
- By-products emissions are also auto-computed based on the IPCC default factors.

TABLE 6.3 TIER 2 DEFAULT EMISSION FACTORS FOR FC EMISSIONS FROM SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING														
	Greenhouse Gases with TAR GWP							Greenhouse Gases without TAR GWP			Non-GHGs Producing FC By-products <sup>‡</sup>			
Process Gas (i)	CF <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>6</sub>	CHF3	CH <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>8</sub>	с-C₄F <sub>8</sub>	NF <sub>3</sub> Remote	NF <sub>3</sub>	SF <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>5</sub> F <sub>8</sub>	C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>8</sub> O	F <sub>2</sub>	COF <sub>2</sub>
Tier 2a														
1-Ui	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.02	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	NA	NA
B <sub>CF4</sub>	NA	0.2	0.07	0.08	0.1	0.1	0.02†	0.09	NA	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.02 <sup>†</sup>	0.02 <sup>†</sup>
B <sub>C2F6</sub>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.04	NA	NA	NA
B <sub>CNFS</sub>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.04	NA	NA
Tier 2b														
Etch 1-Ui	0.7*	0.4*	0.4*	0.06*	NA	0.2*	NA	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	NA	NA	NA
CVD 1-Ui	0.9	0.6	NA	NA	0.4	0.1	0.02	0.2	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	NA	NA
Etch B <sub>CF4</sub>	NA	0.4*	0.07*	0.08*	NA	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.3*	0.2	NA	NA	NA
Etch B <sub>C2F6</sub>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.2*	0.2	NA	NA	NA
CVD B <sub>CF4</sub>	NA	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.02 <sup>†</sup>	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.02 <sup>†</sup>	0.02 <sup>†</sup>
CVD B <sub>C2F6</sub>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CVD B <sub>C3F8</sub>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.04	NA	NA
Notes: NA denotes not applicable based on currently available information														

- Companies are required to identify the type of abatement used on-site.
- Default abatement efficiency are provided as per 2006 IPPC GLs in the Table below.

TABLE 6.6  TIER 2a & 2b DEFAULT EFFICIENCY PARAMETERS FOR ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY FC EMISSION REDUCTION TECHNOLOGIES a,b,e									
Emission Control Technology	CF <sub>4</sub>	$C_2F_6$	CHF <sub>3</sub>	$C_3F_8$	c-C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>8</sub>	NF <sub>3</sub> <sup>f</sup>	SF <sub>6</sub>		
<b>D</b> estruction <sup>c</sup>	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.95	0.9		
Capture/Recovery <sup>d</sup>	0.75	0.9	0.9	NT	NT	NT	0.9		

 Companies are also able to apply site-specific factors based on individual OEM's technology.

# Addressing Challenges in the Estimation of F-gas Emissions

# **Addressing Challenges**

- Nature of the semiconductor industry
  - Challenging for companies to develop a company-specific emission factor (1-Ui) due to changing of production / process recipes based on customer's requirements
  - Useful if IPCC could periodically update default factors where possible
- Improving accuracy of estimated F-gas emissions
  - We encourage companies to use company-specific abatement efficiency factors based on OEM specifications.

## **Addressing Challenges**

- Robustness of data
  - Institutionalised inter-agency MRV Taskforce to endorse QC/QA process for compilation and computation of data
- Completeness of data
  - Good inter-agency cooperation to review data collected and to identify possible gaps
- Capacity building to build technical knowledge for continual improvements to the GHG inventory
  - Attend GHG inventory training programmes as and when they are organised

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