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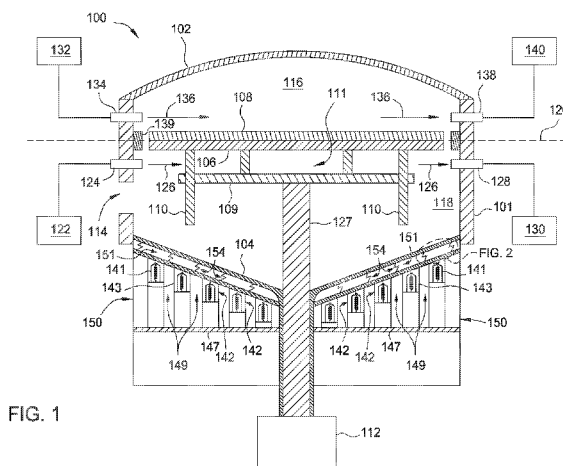


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: Embodiments described herein generally relate to apparatus for processing substrates. The apparatus generally include a process chamber including a lamp housing containing lamps positioned adjacent to an optically transparent window. Lamps within the lamp housing provide radiant energy to a substrate positioned on the substrate support. Temperature control of the optically transparent window is facilitated using cooling channels within the lamp housing. The lamp housing is thermally coupled to the optically transparent window using compliant conductors. The compliant conductors maintain a uniform conduction length irrespective of machining tolerances of the optically transparent window and the lamp housing. The uniform conduction length promotes accurate temperature control. Because the length of the compliant conductors is uniform irrespective of machining tolerances of chamber components, the conduction length is the same for different process chambers. Thus, temperature control amongst multiple process chambers is uniform, reducing chamber-to-chamber variation.

WO 2015/183477 A1

WINDOW COOLING USING COMPLIANT MATERIAL

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

Field of the Disclosure

[0001] Embodiments of the present disclosure generally relate to apparatus for heating substrates, such as semiconductor substrates.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] Semiconductor substrates are processed for a wide variety of applications, including the fabrication of integrated devices and microdevices. One method of processing substrates includes depositing a material, for example, an epitaxial material, on a substrate surface. Deposited film quality is dependent upon several factors, including process conditions such as temperature. As transistor size decreases, temperature control becomes more important in forming high quality films. Additionally or alternatively, deposited materials may be thermally treated, for example annealed, after deposition on a substrate. Consistent temperature control during deposition or thermal treatment results in process-to-process repeatability.

[0003] However, each processing chamber utilized to process substrates has slight variations from other chambers, particularly due to machining tolerances of the individual components of each chamber. Thus, each individual chamber has different characteristics during a thermal process, for example, different cooling rates or chamber hot spots, resulting in substrates processed in different chambers having different properties (e.g., chamber-to-chamber variation). The variation between substrates processed on different chambers is amplified as transistor device decreases. Thus, substrates processed on a first chamber will have different properties than substrates processed on other chambers, even though the same processing recipe was used on all the chambers.

[0004] Therefore, there is a need for an apparatus that reduces chamber-to-chamber variation of processed substrates.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0005] Embodiments described herein generally relate to apparatus for processing substrates. The apparatus generally include a process chamber including a lamp housing containing lamps positioned adjacent to an optically transparent window. Lamps within the lamp housing provide radiant energy to a substrate positioned on the substrate support. Temperature control of the optically transparent window is facilitated using cooling channels within the lamp housing. The lamp housing is thermally coupled to the optically transparent window using compliant conductors. The compliant conductors maintain a uniform conduction length irrespective of machining tolerances of the optically transparent window and the lamp housing. The uniform conduction length promotes accurate temperature control. Because the length of the compliant conductors is uniform irrespective of machining tolerances of chamber components, the conduction length is the same for different process chambers. Thus, temperature control amongst multiple process chambers is uniform, reducing chamber-to-chamber variation.

[0006] In one embodiment, a process chamber comprises a chamber body including an optically transparent window and a lamp housing disposed adjacent to the optically transparent window. The optically transparent window and the lamp housing have a gap therebetween. One or more cooling channels are disposed within the lamp housing. A plurality of compliant conductors is disposed within the gap between the lamp housing and transparent window and in contact with the lamp housing and transparent window. At least some of the compliant conductors include a coating thereon, the coating comprising one or more of a fluorocarbon, silicone, or a polyimide.

[0007] In another embodiment, a process chamber comprises a chamber body including an optically transparent window and a lamp housing disposed adjacent to the optically transparent window. The optically transparent

window and the lamp housing have a gap therebetween. One or more cooling channels are disposed within the lamp housing. A plurality of compliant conductors is disposed within the gap between the lamp housing and transparent window and in contact with the lamp housing and transparent window. The compliant conductors comprise one or more of porous silicone rubber, carbon nano-tubes, carbon nano-whiskers, or carbon nano-fibers.

[0008] In another embodiment, a process chamber comprises a chamber body including an optically transparent window and a lamp housing disposed adjacent to the optically transparent window. The optically transparent window and the lamp housing having a gap therebetween. One or more cooling channels disposed within the lamp housing. A plurality of compliant conductors is disposed within the gap between the lamp housing and transparent window and in contact with the lamp housing and transparent window. The plurality of compliant conductors are bonded to, brazed to, or grown on the lamp housing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] So that the manner in which the above recited features of the present disclosure can be understood in detail, a more particular description of the disclosure, briefly summarized above, may be had by reference to embodiments, some of which are illustrated in the appended drawings. It is to be noted, however, that the appended drawings illustrate only typical embodiments of this disclosure and are therefore not to be considered limiting of its scope, for the disclosure may admit to other equally effective embodiments.

[0010] Figure 1 is a schematic sectional view of a process chamber according to one embodiment of the disclosure.

[0011] Figure 2 is an enlarged partial view of Figure 1 illustrating compliant conductors.

[0012] Figure 3 is a partial sectional schematic view of a lamp housing, according to one embodiment of the disclosure.

[0013] Figures 4A-4D illustrate compliant conductors according to other embodiments of the disclosure.

[0014] To facilitate understanding, identical reference numerals have been used, where possible, to designate identical elements that are common to the figures. It is contemplated that elements and features of one embodiment may be beneficially incorporated in other embodiments without further recitation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0015] Embodiments described herein generally relate to apparatus for processing substrates. The apparatus generally include a process chamber including a lamp housing containing lamps positioned adjacent to an optically transparent window. Lamps within the lamp housing provide radiant energy to a substrate positioned on the substrate support. Temperature control of the optically transparent window is facilitated using cooling channels within the lamp housing. The lamp housing is thermally coupled to the optically transparent window using compliant conductors. The compliant conductors minimize the relative importance of the gap resistance and hence variability of the gap resistance to the net heat transport through the region between the lower window and the lamp housing. Furthermore, some embodiments of the compliant conductors maintain a uniform conduction length irrespective of machining tolerances of the optically transparent window and the lamp housing. The uniform conduction length promotes accurate temperature control. Because the length of the compliant conductors is uniform irrespective of machining tolerances of chamber components, the conduction length is the same for different process chambers. Thus, temperature control amongst multiple process chambers is uniform, reducing chamber-to-chamber variation.

[0016] Figure 1 is a schematic sectional view of a process chamber 100 according to one embodiment of the disclosure. The process chamber 100 may be used to process one or more substrates, including the deposition of a

material on an upper surface of a substrate. The process chamber 100 includes a chamber body 101, an upper window 102, such as a dome, formed from a material such as a stainless steel, aluminum, ceramics (e.g., quartz), or coated metals or ceramics. The process chamber 100 also includes a lower window 104, such as a dome, formed from an optically transparent material such as quartz. The lower window 104 is coupled to, or is an integral part of, the chamber body 101. A substrate support 106 adapted to support a substrate 108 thereon is disposed within the process chamber 100 between the upper window 102 and the lower window 104. The substrate support 106 is coupled to a support plate 109 and forms a gap 111 therebetween. The support plate 109 is formed from an optically transparent material, such as quartz, to allow radiant energy from lamps 142 to impinge upon and heat the substrate support 106 to a desired processing temperature. The substrate support 106 is formed from silicon carbide or graphite coated with silicon carbide to absorb radiant energy from the lamps 142 and transfer the radiant energy to the substrate 108.

[0017] The substrate support 106 is shown in an elevated processing position, but may be vertically actuated by an actuator 112 to a loading position below the processing position to allow lift pins 110 to contact the lower window 104 and raise the substrate 108 from the substrate support 106. A robot (not shown) may then enter the process chamber 100 to engage and remove the substrate 108 therefrom through an opening 114, such as a slit valve. The substrate support 106 is also adapted to be rotated during processing by the actuator 112 to facilitate uniform processing of the substrate 108.

[0018] The substrate support 106, while located in the processing position, divides the internal volume of the process chamber 100 into a process gas region 116 and a purge gas region 118. The process gas region 116 includes the internal chamber volume located between the upper window 102 and a plane 120 of the substrate support 106 while the substrate support 106 is located in the processing position. The purge gas region 118 includes the

internal chamber volume located between the lower window 104 and the plane 120.

[0019] Purge gas supplied from a purge gas source 122 is introduced to the purge gas region 118 through a purge gas inlet 124 formed within a sidewall of the chamber body 101. The purge gas flows laterally along flow path 126 across the back surface of the substrate support 106, and is exhausted from the purge gas region 118 through a purge gas outlet 128 located on the opposite side of the process chamber 100 as the purge gas inlet 124. An exhaust pump 130, coupled to the purge gas outlet 128, facilitates removal of the purge gas from the purge gas region 118.

[0020] Process gas supplied from a process gas supply source 132 is introduced into the process gas region 116 through a process gas inlet 134 formed in a sidewall of the chamber body 101. The process gas flows laterally across the upper surface of the substrate 108 along flow path 136. The process gas exits the process gas region 116 through a process gas outlet 138 located on the opposite side of the process chamber 100 as the process gas inlet 134. Removal of the process gas through the process gas outlet 138 is facilitated by a vacuum pump 140 coupled thereto.

[0021] Multiple lamps 142 are disposed adjacent to and beneath the lower window 104 to heat the substrate 108 as the process gas passes thereover to facilitate the deposition of a material onto the upper surface of the substrate 108. The lamps 142 are positioned in a lamp housing 150, formed from, for example, copper, aluminum, or stainless steel. The lamps include bulbs 141 surrounded by an optional reflector 143. Each lamp 142 is coupled to a power distribution board 147 through which power is supplied to each lamp 142. The lamps 142 are arranged in annular groups of increasing radius around a shaft 127 of the substrate support 106. The shaft 127 is formed from quartz or another optically transparent material.

[0022] An upper surface of the lamp housing 150 is positioned in a spaced apart orientation from the lower window 104 to form a gap 151 therebetween.

In one example, the gap 151 may be about 0.5 millimeters to about 10 millimeters, or more. In one example, the gap 151 is about 6 millimeters. Thermal energy is transferred from the lower window 104 to the lamp housing 150 via compliant conductors 154 positioned within the gap 151. While ten compliant conductors 154 are shown, it is contemplated that more than 10 compliant conductors 154 may be utilized. The compliant conductors 154 facilitate heat removal from the lower window 104. Heat removal from the lower window 104 increases the rate of cooling of the substrate 108 due to increased radiation, conduction, and convection of heat from the lower window 104 to the lamp housing 150. Cooling channels 149 remove heat from the lamp housing 150 to facilitate cooling of the lamp housing 150 and the lower window 104.

[0023] The lamps 142 are adapted to heat the substrate to a predetermined temperature to facilitate thermal decomposition of the process gas onto the surface of the substrate 108. In one example, the material deposited onto the substrate may be a group III, group IV, and/or group V material, or may be a material including a group III, group IV, and/or group V dopant. For example, the deposited material may include gallium arsenide, gallium nitride, or aluminum gallium nitride. The lamps may be adapted to heat the substrate to a temperature within a range of about 300 degrees Celsius to about 1200 degrees Celsius, such as about 300 degrees Celsius to about 950 degrees Celsius.

[0024] Although Figure 1 illustrates one embodiment of a process chamber, additional embodiments are also contemplated. For example, in another embodiment, it is contemplated that the substrate support 106 may be formed from an optically transparent material, such as quartz, to allow for direct heating of the substrate 108. In yet another embodiment, it is contemplated that an optional circular shield 139 may be disposed around the substrate support 106 and coupled to a sidewall of the chamber body 101. In another embodiment, the process gas supply source 132 may be adapted to supply multiple types of process gases, for example, a group III precursor gas

and a group V precursor gas. The multiple process gases may be introduced into the chamber through the same process gas inlet 134, or through different process gas inlets 134. Additionally, it is also contemplated that the size, width, and/or number of purge gas inlets 124, process gas inlets 134, purge gas outlets 128, and/or process gas outlets 138 may be adjusted to further facilitate a uniform deposition of material on the substrate 108.

[0025] In another embodiment, the substrate support 106 may be an annular ring or edge ring having a central opening therethrough, and may be adapted to support the perimeter of the substrate 108. In such an embodiment, the substrate support 106 may be formed from silicon carbide, silicon-carbide-coated graphite, or glassy-carbon-coated graphite. In another embodiment, the substrate support may be a three or more pin support that provides minimal conductive cooling. In another embodiment, each of the compliant conductors 154 may have a length that is about +/- 50 percent of a mean length of the compliant conductors. In another embodiment, the compliant conductors 154 may be shaped as helical coils. In another embodiment, the compliant conductors may include a hollow region therein to contain or encapsulate a fluid, wax, or polymer. In another embodiment, the compliant conductors may include one or more of carbon nano-tubes, carbon nano-whiskers, or carbon nano-fibers.

[0026] Figure 2 is an enlarged partial view of Figure 1 illustrating the compliant conductors 154. In the embodiment shown in Figure 2, the compliant conductors 154 have a "zig-zag" or "serpentine" shape. The compliant conductors 154 are positioned between and in contact with a lower surface 104a of the lower window 104 and an upper surface 150a of the lamp housing 150. The lamp housing 150 is formed from a metal, such as stainless steel or copper, and can be formed to relatively exact tolerances using modern machining techniques, such as computer numerical control (CNC) machining. Thus, the upper surface 150a is relatively planar. In contrast, the lower surface 104a of the lower window 104 is not capable of be produced to as exact of tolerances as the lamp housing 150 due to the difficulties of

machining the material from which the lower window 104 is constructed. In one example, the lower surface 104a may have as much as 1 millimeter difference in planarity, resulting in the height of the gap 151 varying along the length of the lower window 104. The difference in the height of the gap 151 can affect the heat transfer between the lower window 104 and the lamp housing 150 at different locations, primarily due to the difference in conduction length path across the gap 151.

[0027] To facilitate more uniform heat transfer, the compliant conductors 154 are positioned between the lower window 104 and the lamp housing 150. The compliant conductors are in physical contact with the lower surface 104a of the lower window 104 and the upper surface 150a of the lamp housing 150. The compliant conductors 154 transfer thermal energy from the lower window 104 to the lamp housing 150 via conduction through solids, as opposed to fluid conduction, convection, or radiation that would otherwise occur in the absence of the compliant conductors 154. While some convective or radiating heat transfer may still occur even in the presence of the compliant conductors 154, the convective or radiating heat transfer is orders of magnitude smaller, and thus, generally negligible compared to the conductive heat transfer facilitated by the compliant conductors. In one example, the compliant conductors 154 are formed from copper and have a volume density of about 40 percent, and the gap 151 is filled with helium. In such an example, the transfer of heat due to the compliant conductors 154 is more than 100 times the transfer of heat due to convection or radiation. The relatively greater heat transfer of the compliant conductors 154 is at least partially due to the higher thermal conductivity of the compliant conductor 154 compared to the gas in the gap 151.

[0028] The compliant conductors 154 are formed from a compliant material and have substantially the same conduction length across the gap 151, regardless of the machining tolerances of the lower surface 104a of the lower window 104. The “zig-zag” or serpentine shape of the compliant conductors 154 allow the compliant conductors 154 to expand and contract to remain in

contact with the lower window 104 and the lamp housing 150. As illustrated in Figure 2, both of the compliant conductors 154 shown have the same overall conduction path, however, the compliant conductors 154 are shown in different states of expansion in order to contact both the lower window 104 and the lamp housing 150. The different states of expansion of the compliant conductors 154 are dictated by the lack of planarity of the lower surface 104a, since the compliant conductors 154, which are generally fixedly attached to the lamp housing 150, expand to contact the lower window 104. However, regardless of the expansion state of the compliant conductors 154, the conduction path length of the compliant conductors 154 remains constant. Thus, heat transfer from the lower window 104 to the lamp housing 150 is consistent across all locations of the gap 151 regardless of the varying dimensions of the gap 151. Moreover, the conduction path is consistent from chamber-to-chamber, irrespective of machining differences in chamber components of the individual chambers. The compliant conductors minimize the relative importance of the gap resistance and hence variability of the gap resistance to the net heat transport through the region between the lower window 104 and the lamp housing 150.

[0029] The compliant conductors 154 are formed from a material having a high thermal conductivity, including metals such as stainless steel, nickel, copper, iron, inconel, aluminum, or combinations thereof. Additionally or alternatively the compliant conductors 154 are formed from ceramics such as alumina, magnesia, aluminum nitride, zirconia, silica, and combinations thereof. The compliant conductors 154 also optionally include a coating 155 at least on a portion adjacent the lower surface 104a of the lower window 104. The coating 155 reduces undesired scratching or marring of the lower window 104 due to contact with the compliant conductors 154. The coating 155 may include glassy carbon, graphite, boron nitride, mica, fluorocarbon, silicone, or a polyimide. It is contemplated that the coating 155 may be omitted in some embodiments. In such an embodiment, a lubricant such as graphite, hexagonal boron nitride, or molybdenum disulfide may be applied to the lower

window 104 or the compliant conductors 154 to reduce scratching or marring of the lower window 104.

[0030] In one example, the coating 155 may be disposed on about 30 percent to about 100 percent of the total number of compliant conductors 154. In another embodiment, each compliant conductor 154 contacting the lower window 104 may included a coating 155 thereon at the interface of the compliant conductor 154 and the lower window 104. The compliant conductors 154 are generally fixedly attached to the lamp housing 150, for example, by brazing or welding, but may also be bonded to or grown on the lamp housing. Bonding of compliant conductors 154 including ceramic may be accomplished using a bonding agent including sodium silicate, ammonia silicate, aluminum phosphate, zinc phosphate, or other nano-dispersed suspensions.

[0031] Figure 3 is a partial sectional schematic view of the lamp housing 150, according to one embodiment of the disclosure. The upper surface 150a includes features, such as openings 362, formed therein. The openings 362 allow radiant energy from the lamps 142 to pass through the upper surface 150a to impinge upon a substrate or substrate support. An opening 362 is disposed above each of the lamps 142. Between rows of the openings 362, compliant conductors 154 are coupled to the upper surface 150a. The compliant conductors 154 are positioned such that radiant energy from the lamps 142 is not blocked by the compliant conductors 154. The compliant conductors 154 are arranged in annular rows, however, additional distributions are also contemplated. In addition, it is contemplated that the spacing and density (compliant conductors 154 per area) can also be adjusted to facilitate a predetermined amount of heat transfer from a lower window to the lamp housing 150. In one example, the compliant conductors 154 may cover about 40 percent of the upper surface 150a. In another example, the compliant conductors may have a spacing of about 2 millimeters to about 3 millimeters.

[0032] Figures 4A-4D illustrate compliant conductors according to other embodiments of the disclosure. Figure 4A illustrates a compliant conductor 454a formed from a wool. The wool may include any of the metal or ceramic materials discussed above. The compliant conductor 454a may optionally include a coating thereon (not shown for clarity), such as coating 155 discussed with respect to Figure 2, for reducing scratching of a lower window. The compliant conductor 454a may be coupled to a lamp housing in discrete patches or in strips.

[0033] Figure 4B illustrates a compliant conductor 454b. The compliant conductor 454b is a wire mesh. The wire mesh may include any of the metal or ceramic materials discussed above. The compliant conductor 454b may optionally include a coating thereon (not shown for clarity), such as coating 155 discussed with respect to Figure 2, for reducing scratching of a lower window. The compliant conductor 454b may be coupled to a lamp housing in discrete patches or in strips.

[0034] Figure 4C illustrates a compliant conductor 454c. The compliant conductor 454c is formed in a helical shape, and may be, for example, a spring formed from a metal discussed above. A coating 155 is disposed on an end of the compliant conductor 454c adapted to contact a lower window. Figure 4D illustrates a compliant conductor 454d having an "S" shape. The compliant conductor 454d also includes a coating 155 disposed on an end of the compliant conductor 454c adapted to contact a lower window.

[0035] Figures 4A-4D illustrate compliant conductors according to some embodiments of the disclosure, however, additional shapes for compliant conductors are also contemplated. Additional shapes also include metal chainmail or batting, bubbled metal foil, folded metal foil leaves, and connected metal foil tubes. In another embodiment, it is contemplated that the compliant conductors may be formed from any material sufficient to withstand a desired process temperature, such as about 300 degrees to about 400 degrees Celsius, or greater. In another embodiment, the coatings 155 may include siloxane polymers, polyimides, or polytetrafluoroethylene.

[0036] In another embodiment, it is contemplated that compliant conductors, such as compliant conductors 454a and 454b, may be impregnated or coated with one or more fluids or near-fluids, such as waxes, grease, and/or compliant polymers, to facilitate increased heat transfer. In such an embodiment, it is contemplated that the porosity and surface tension of the compliant conductors may facilitate restriction of the fluids or near-fluids into undesired regions of the processing chamber. One example of compliant polymers may include silicone rubber, porous silicone rubber, or filled silicones. A filled silicone, for example, may include particles of thermally conducting material, such as metallic flakes, to increase heat transfer. In another embodiment, the particles may be wires, flakes, fibers, or other shapes. In one embodiment, silicon rubber may have a thermal conductivity of about 1.3 W/m/K.

[0037] Benefits of embodiments described herein include uniform cooling of chamber components irrespective of machining tolerances of the chamber components. Thus, chamber-to-chamber temperature control is more uniform, resulting in more uniform properties of substrates processed in different chambers.

[0038] While the foregoing is directed to embodiments of the present disclosure, other and further embodiments of the disclosure may be devised without departing from the basic scope thereof, and the scope thereof is determined by the claims that follow.

What is claimed is:

1. A process chamber, comprising:
 - a chamber body including an optically transparent window;
 - a lamp housing disposed adjacent to the optically transparent window, the optically transparent window and the lamp housing having a gap therebetween and one or more cooling channels disposed within the lamp housing; and
 - a plurality of compliant conductors disposed within the gap between the lamp housing and transparent window and in contact with the lamp housing and transparent window, at least some of the compliant conductors including a coating thereon, the coating comprising one or more of a fluorocarbon, silicone, or a polyimide.
2. The process chamber of claim 1, wherein each of the compliant conductors has a length that is +/- 50 percent of a mean length of the compliant conductors.
3. The process chamber of claim 1, wherein the coating is a fluorocarbon.
4. The process chamber of claim 1, wherein the coating is silicone.
5. The process chamber of claim 1, wherein the coating is a polyimide.
6. The process chamber of claim 1, wherein the compliant conductors include a fluid, wax, or polymer encapsulated therein.
7. The process chamber of claim 6, wherein each of the compliant conductors has a length that is +/- 50 percent of a mean length of the compliant conductors.
8. The process chamber of claim 1, wherein the compliant conductors include a fluid encapsulated therein.
9. The process chamber of claim 1, wherein the compliant conductors include a wax encapsulated therein.

10. The process chamber of claim 1, wherein the optically transparent window is a dome.
11. A process chamber, comprising:
 - a chamber body including an optically transparent window;
 - a lamp housing disposed adjacent to the optically transparent window, the optically transparent window and the lamp housing having a gap therebetween and one or more cooling channels disposed within the lamp housing; and
 - a plurality of compliant conductors disposed within the gap between the lamp housing and transparent window and in contact with the lamp housing and transparent window, the compliant conductors comprising one or more of porous silicone rubber, carbon nano-tubes, carbon nano-whiskers, or carbon nano-fibers.
12. The process chamber of claim 11, wherein the optically transparent window is a dome.
13. The process chamber of claim 11, wherein each of the compliant conductors has a length that is +/- 50 percent of a mean length of the compliant conductors.
14. A process chamber, comprising:
 - a chamber body including an optically transparent window;
 - a lamp housing disposed adjacent to the optically transparent window, the optically transparent window and the lamp housing having a gap therebetween and one or more cooling channels disposed within the lamp housing; and
 - a plurality of compliant conductors disposed within the gap between the lamp housing and transparent window and in contact with the lamp housing and transparent window, wherein the plurality of compliant conductors are bonded to, brazed to, or grown on the lamp housing.
15. The process chamber of claim 14, wherein the optically transparent window is a dome.

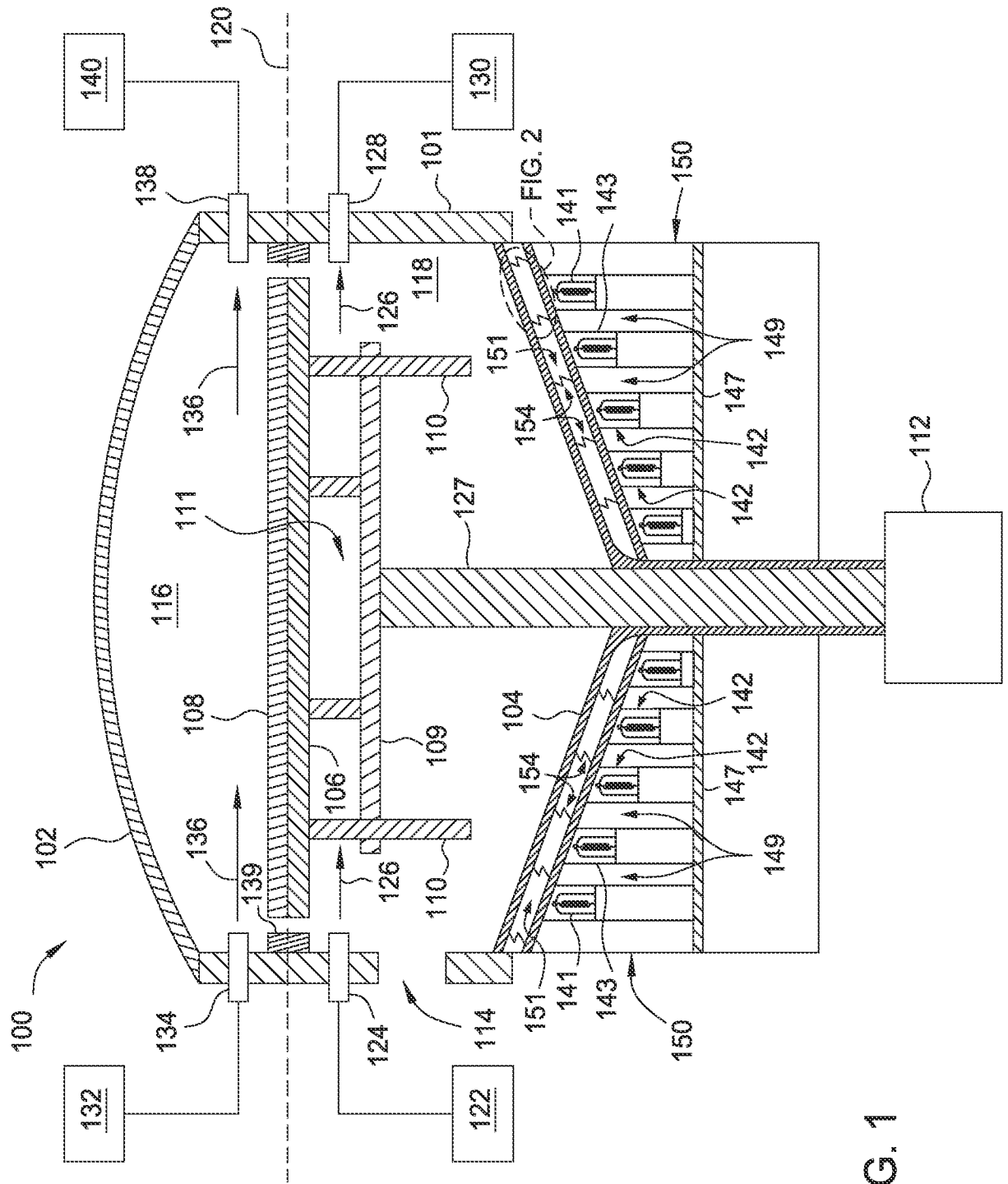


FIG. 1

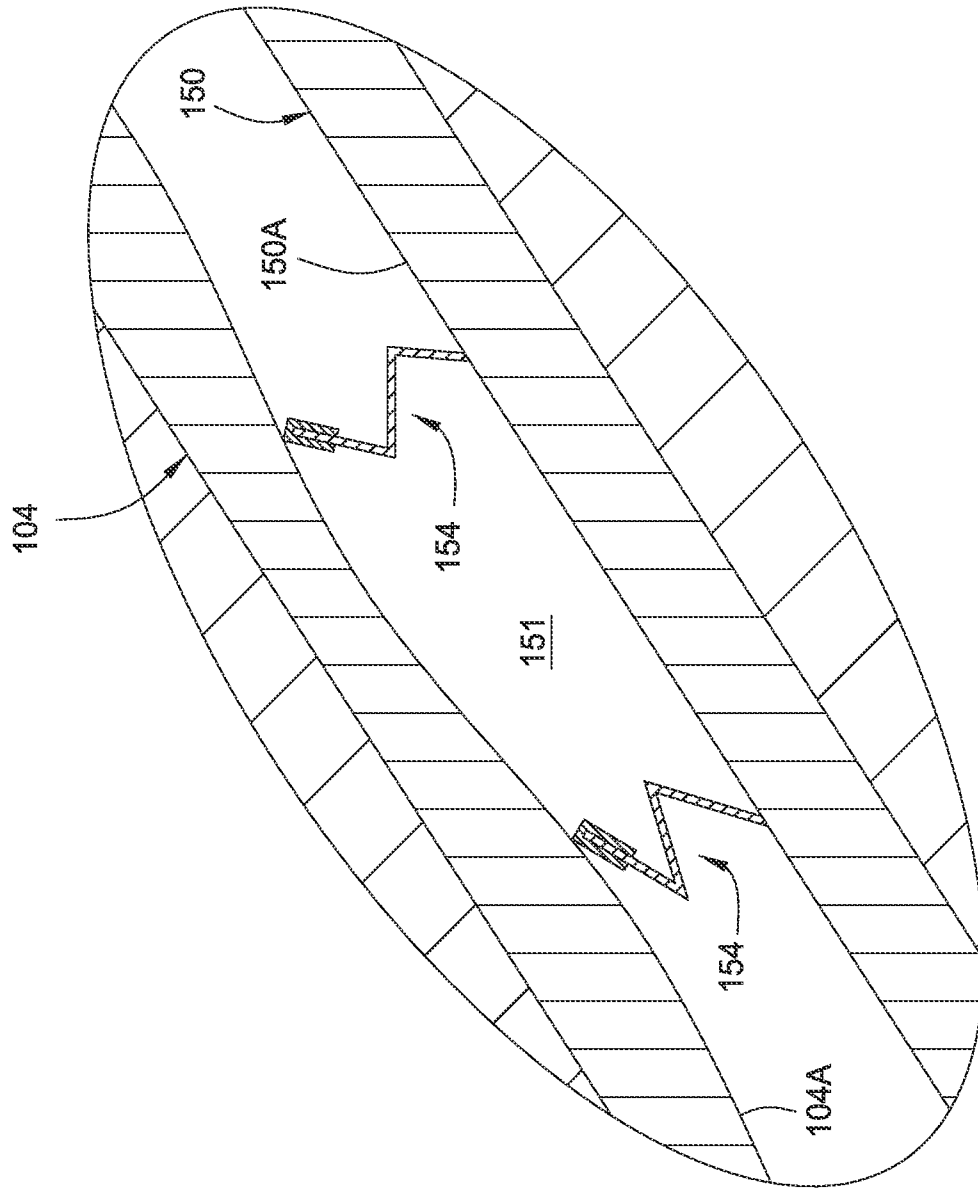


FIG. 2

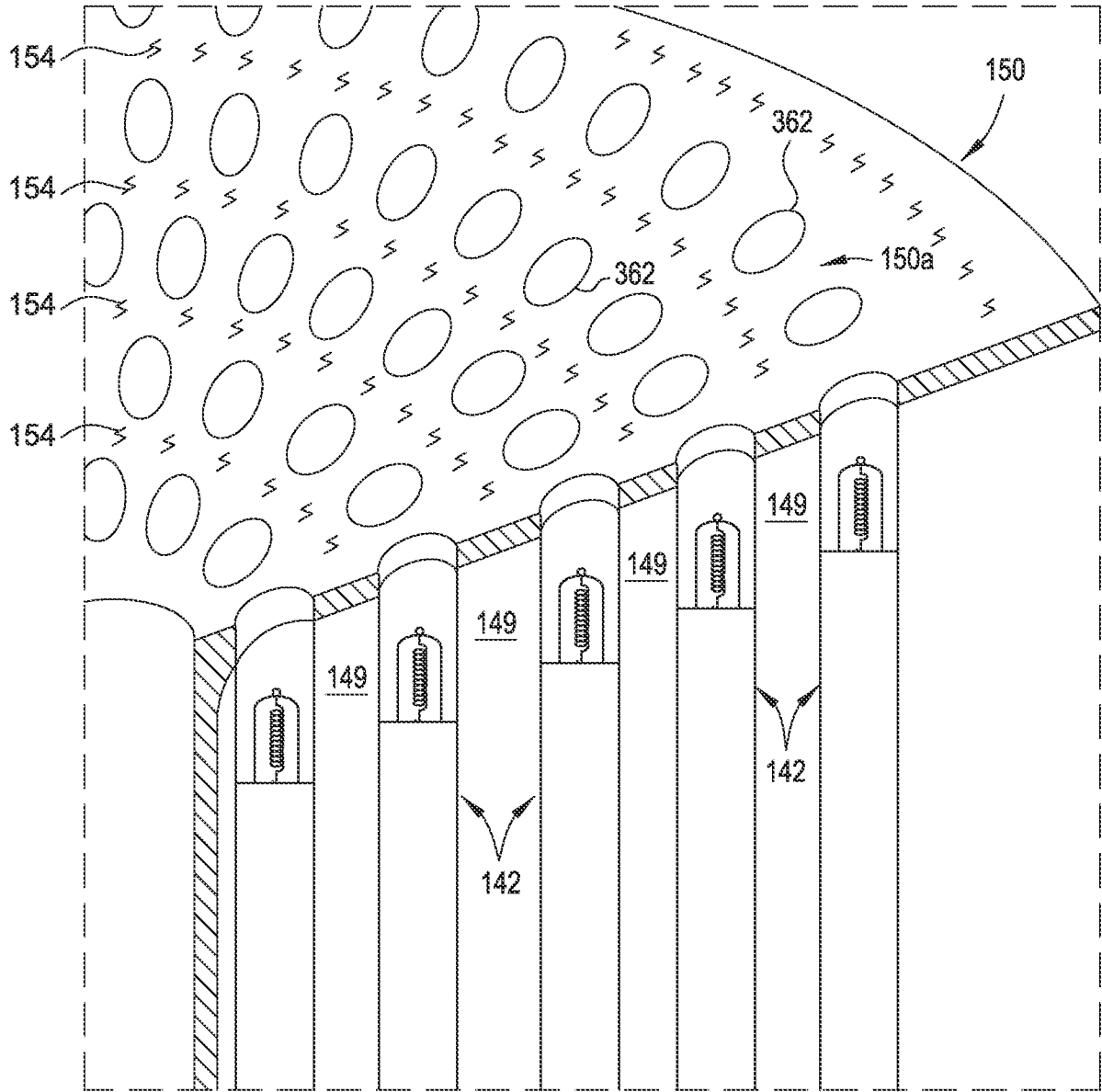


FIG. 3

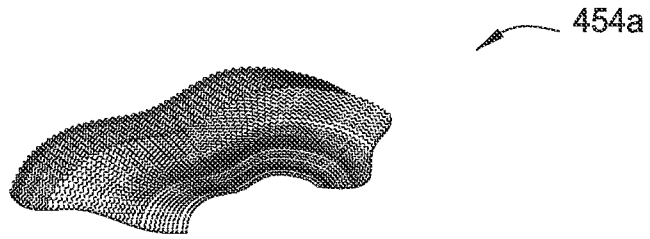


FIG. 4A

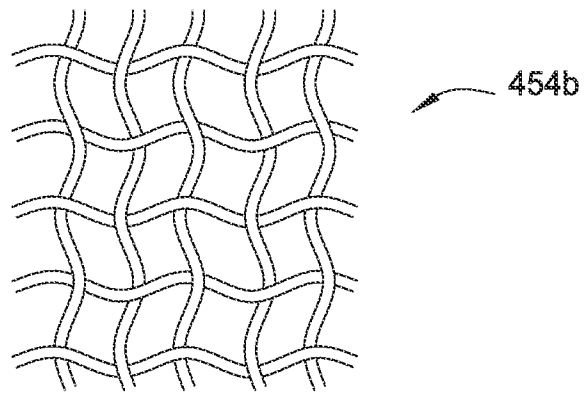


FIG. 4B

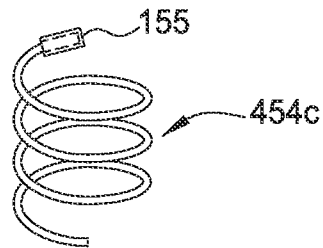


FIG. 4C

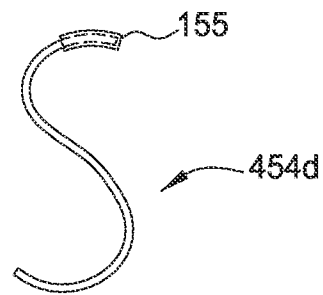


FIG. 4D

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**H01L 21/324(2006.01)i, H01L 21/683(2006.01)i**

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

H01L 21/324; B08B 7/02; B08B 7/00; H01J 17/16; H01L 21/31; H01J 17/26; H01K 1/58; H01L 21/00; H01L 21/683

Documentation 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 models

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & Keywords: transparent window, cooling, compliant conductor, lamp

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2007-0252500 A1 (JOSEPH MICHAEL RANISH et al.) 01 November 2007 See paragraphs [0008]-[0048], claims 1, 7 and figures 2-5.	1-15
A	US 2004-0045575 A1 (KAZUTO KINOSHITA et al.) 11 March 2004 See paragraphs [0033]-[0040], claim 1 and figures 1-3.	1-15
A	US 6856092 B2 (FLOYD R. POTHOVEN et al.) 15 February 2005 See abstract, column 2, line 62 - column 3, line 38 and figure 4.	1-15
A	JP 2001-176865 A (SEIKO EPSON CORP.) 29 June 2001 See paragraphs [0020]-[0034], claims 1-7 and figure 1.	1-15
A	US 7429818 B2 (YIAN CHANG et al.) 30 September 2008 See abstract, claims 1-20 and figures 1-9.	1-15

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

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"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)

"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

"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

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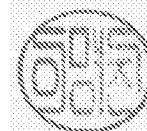
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