

[0023] Figure 6A is a diagram of an embodiment of a system for illustrating a synchronous pull down of the hold down rods.

[0024] Figure 6B is a diagram of an embodiment of a system for illustrating a synchronous push up of the hold down rods.

[0025] Figure 7 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a system to illustrate a supply of air to multiple clasp mechanisms.

[0026] Figure 8A is an isometric view of an embodiment of an edge ring.

[0027] Figure 8B is a top view an embodiment of the edge ring of Figure 8A.

[0028] Figure 8C is a cross-sectional view of the edge ring of Figure 8B.

[0029] Figure 8D is a diagram of an embodiment of a system to illustrate a coupling of a fastener to the edge ring of Figure 8A.

[0030] Figure 9A is an isometric view of an embodiment of a cover ring.

[0031] Figure 9B is a bottom view of an embodiment of the cover ring of Figure 9A.

[0032] Figure 9C is a top view of an embodiment of the cover ring of Figure 9A.

[0033] Figure 9D is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of the cover ring of Figure 9C.

[0034] Figure 9E is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of the cover ring Figure 9A.

[0035] Figure 9F is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of the cover ring of Figure 9A.

[0036] Figure 9G is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of a cover ring.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0037] The following embodiments describe systems and methods for securing an edge ring within a plasma chamber. It will be apparent that the present embodiments may be practiced without some or all of these specific details. In other instances, well known process operations have not been described in detail in order not to unnecessarily obscure the present embodiments.

[0038] Figure 1 is a diagram of an embodiment of a system 100 to illustrate a manner of securing an edge ring 108 to a support ring 112, which is sometimes referred to herein as a tunable edge sheath (TES) ring. The system 100 includes the edge ring 108, a ground ring 114,

a base ring 116 (illustrated below in Figure 9G), an insulator ring 106, a cover ring 118 (illustrated below in Figure 9G), and a chuck 104. The edge ring 108 is made of a conductive material, such as silicon, boron doped single crystalline silicon, alumina, silicon carbide, or silicon carbide layer on top of alumina layer, or an alloy of silicon, or a combination thereof. It should be noted that the edge ring 108 has an annular body, such as a circular body, or ring-shaped body, or dish-shaped body. Moreover, the support ring 112 is made from a dielectric material, such as quartz, or ceramic, or alumina (Al_2O_3), or a polymer. As an example, the support ring 112 has an inner diameter of about 12.5 inches, an outer diameter of about 13.5 inches, and a thickness, along a y-axis of about 0.5 inch. To illustrate, the support ring 112 has the inner diameter ranging from and including about 12.7 inches to about 13 inches, the outer diameter from and including about 13.3 inches to about 14 inches, and the thickness from and including about .5 inch to about .7 inch. This is just an example dimension for the plasma chamber used for processing a 300 millimeter wafer.

[0039] Furthermore, the insulator ring 106 is made from an insulator material, such as the dielectric material, and the base ring 116 is also fabricated from the dielectric material. The ground ring 114 is made from the conductive material. The ground ring 114 is coupled to a ground potential. An example of the chuck 104 includes an electrostatic chuck. Each ring, such as the edge ring 108, the support ring 112, the ground ring 114, the base ring 116, and the insulator ring 106 has an annular shape, such as a shape of a ring or a shape of a disk. The cover ring 118 is made from a dielectric material, such as fused silica - quartz, or a ceramic material, such as, aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3) or Yttrium oxide (Y_2O_3). The cover ring 118 has an annular body, such as that of a disk-shape or a ring-shape.

[0040] A bottom surface of the edge ring 108 has a portion P1 that is coupled to the upper surface of the support ring 112 via a thermally conductive gel layer 110A to thermally sink the support ring 112 to the edge ring 108. Examples of a thermally conductive gel, as used herein, include polyimide, polyketone, polyetherketone, polyether sulfone, polyethylene terephthalate, fluoroethylene propylene copolymers, cellulose, triacetates and silicone. Moreover, the bottom surface of the edge ring 108 has another portion P2 that is coupled to an upper surface of the chuck 104 via a thermally conductive gel layer 110B. In addition, the bottom surface of the edge ring 108 has yet another portion P3 that is located above and adjacent to the base ring 116.

[0041] The edge ring 108 is located above the base ring 116, the support ring 112, and the chuck 104. The bottom surface of the edge ring 108 faces the base ring 116, the support ring 112, and a portion of the chuck 104. The edge ring 108 also surrounds a portion, such as a top portion PRTN1, of the chuck 104. The support ring 112 surrounds a portion of the chuck

[0044] The curved edges 1 through 6 reduce chances of chipping or arcing when plasma is formed within a plasma chamber in which the system 100 is situated. It should be noted that the edge 5 is rounded less compared to the edge 1 to reduce chances of plasma ions of the plasma from entering in a gap between the edge 5 and the chuck 104. For example, a radius of the edge 5 is lower than a radius of the edge 1. As an example, the edge ring 108 has an outer diameter, along an x-axis, that ranges from and including about 13.6 inches to about 15 inches. As another example, the edge ring 108 has an outer diameter that ranges from and including about 13 inches to about 15 inches. As yet another example, the edge ring 108 has a thickness, measured along the y-axis, of about .248 inch. To illustrate, the thickness of the edge ring 108 ranges from and including about .24 inch to about .256 inch. The x-axis is perpendicular to the y-axis. As the outer diameter of the edge ring 108 gets larger, a distance between an outer side surface contiguous with the edge 1 of the edge ring 108 and the cover ring 118 is reduced. The reduction in the distance reduces chances of arcing of RF power between the edge ring 108 and the cover ring 118 when plasma is formed within the plasma chamber.

[0045] The edge ring 108 includes multiple slots, such as a slot 125, formed within the bottom surface of the edge ring 108. An example of a slot within an edge ring is a screw hole. Each slot surrounds a fastener hole, such as a fastener hole 124A. The fastener holes do not extend fully along a length, along the y-axis, of the edge ring 108 to form through holes within the edge ring 108. The multiple fastener holes are formed within the bottom surface of the edge ring 108. An example of a fastener hole is a screw hole having spiral threads for receiving a screw. The slot 125 has a top surface TS and a side surface SS. The top surface TS and the side surface SS are surfaces formed by drilling into the bottom surface of the edge ring 108. The side surface SS is substantially perpendicular to the top surface TS. For example, side surface SS is angled, such as forms an angle ranging between 85 degrees and 95 degrees, with respect to the top surface TS. As another example, the side surface SS is perpendicular to the top surface TS. The top surface TS partially encloses the fastener hole 124A and the side surface SS partially encloses the fastener hole 124A.

[0046] Moreover, a through hole 132A is formed within the support ring 112 for receiving a fastener 122, such as a screw or a bolt or a pin. Similarly, additional through holes, such as the through hole 132A, are formed at other locations within the support ring 112 to receive multiple fasteners, such as the fastener 122, for coupling the support ring 112 to an edge ring, described herein. For example, three through holes are formed within the support ring 112 at vertices of an equilateral triangle in a horizontal plane, which is along the x-axis. As another example, six or nine through holes are formed within the support ring 112 and a distance between

a set of adjacent ones of the through holes is substantially equal to, such as equal to or within a predetermined limit from, a distance between another set of adjacent ones of the through holes. It should be noted that the set of adjacent ones of the through holes have at least one through hole that is not the same as at least one of the adjacent ones of the through holes of the other set.

[0047] The fastener 122 is made from a metal, such as steel, aluminum, an alloy of steel, or an alloy of aluminum. The through hole 132A is formed to conform to a shape of the fastener 122. For example, the fastener 122 has a head that has a larger diameter than the body of the fastener 122. A lower portion of the through hole 132A is fabricated to have a diameter that is slightly larger, such as by a fraction of a millimeter (mm), compared to the head of the fastener 122. Moreover, an upper portion of the through hole 132A is fabricated to have a diameter that is slightly larger, such as by a fraction of a millimeter, compared to the body of the fastener 122. In addition, a diameter of the fastener hole 124A is fabricated to be slightly larger, such as by a fraction of a millimeter, compared to a threaded portion of the fastener 122. Moreover, a space is formed, along the y-axis, between the top surface TS of the slot 125 and a tip of the fastener 122. An example of the space is a gap1 that ranges from and including about 0 mm to about 1 mm. Another example of the gap 1 is a space ranging from and including about 0 mm to about .5 mm. Yet another example of the gap 1 is a space ranging from and including about 0 mm to about .25 mm. The space of the gap 1 is in a vertical direction along the y-axis. The space between the top surface TS of the slot 125 and the threaded portion of the fastener 122 ranges from and including about 0 mm to about 0.5 mm to reduce chances of arcing of RF power within the space. If the arcing occurs, the fastener 122 may melt due to heat created as a result of the arcing.

[0048] The fastener 122 is inserted within the through hole 132A so that the head and the body of the fastener 122 is located within the support ring 112 and the threaded portion of the fastener 122 is inserted into the fastener hole 124A formed within the edge ring 108. A space, such as a gap2, formed between a side surface of the fastener 122 and an inner side surface of the support ring 112 ranges from and including about 0 mm to about 0.2 mm.

[0049] The support ring 112 has embedded in it an electrode EL for receiving radio frequency (RF) power of an RF signal received from an auxiliary RF generator via an auxiliary match, such as an impedance matching circuit.

[0050] In some embodiments, the support ring 112 is a coupling ring.

[0051] In various embodiments, the fastener 122 is made from plastic.

portion P4 of the edge ring 228 is coupled to a portion of the chuck 104 via the gel layer 110C. The edge ring 228 surrounds the top portion PRTN1 of the chuck 104. Also, another portion P6 of the edge ring 228 is adjacent to a portion of a top surface of the base ring 210. Moreover, the cover ring 201 surrounds the edge ring 228. The support ring 112 is located below the edge ring 228 and surrounds a portion of the chuck 104. The insulator ring 106 is located below the support ring 112 and surrounds a bottom portion of the chuck 104. The base ring 210 is located below the cover ring 201 and surrounds a portion of the insulator ring 106. The ground ring 114 surrounds the base ring 210 and a portion of the insulator ring 106. The bowl 218 is located below the insulator ring 106. The insulator wall 230 is located below the ground ring 114 and a portion of the insulator ring 106. The insulator wall 230 is fabricated from the insulator material.

[0057] A power pin feed through 206 is inserted via a through hole in the insulator ring 106 and a hole formed in the support ring 112. The power pin feed through 206 is a sleeve, made from an insulator, such as plastic or ceramic, to protect the power pin 208. Within the power pin feed through 206 lies the power pin 208. The power pin 208 is a conductive rod made from a metal, such as aluminum or steel, for conduction of RF power to the support ring 112 or to the electrode EL within the support ring 112. A tip of the power pin 208 is in contact with the electrode EL to provide RF power to the electrode EL. A middle portion of the power pin feed through 206 is encased within a mount 216A, which is fabricated from the insulator material.

[0058] An O-ring 214 is located above the mount 216A and adjacent to the mount 216A to seal the mount 216A against the power pin feed through 206. The O-ring 214 surrounds the bottom portion of the power pin feed through 206. An example of an O-ring, described herein, is a ring made of a metal, such as aluminum or steel. Moreover, another O-ring 204 is situated at a top portion of the power pin feed through 206 to prevent air between the power pin 208 and the power pin feed through 206 from entering plasma within a plasma chamber in which the system 200 is included. There is no vacuum between the power pin 208 and the power pin feed through 206. The O-ring 204 surrounds the top portion of the power pin feed through 206.

[0059] It should be noted that in some embodiments, there are multiple power pins used. For example, two power pins can be used with power pin feed throughs, O-rings that surround the respective bottom portions of the power pin feed throughs, and O-rings that surround the respective top portions of the power pin feed throughs are used to provide power to the electrode EL at multiple locations.

[0060] A stand-off RF voltage is created from the RF power of the RF signal that is received from the auxiliary RF generator via the auxiliary match. The stand-off RF voltage has a trackable distance 213 from a vertically oriented inner surface 203 of the cover ring 201 to the

918. Moreover, the threaded adapter 908 has a slot for fitting the push connector 906 within the slot. The push connector 906 is fitted with the hold down rod 302A that is inserted via the center opening 930 of the mount 604A. The push connector 906 is attached to, such as screwed to, a bottom portion of the hold down rod 302A.

[0070] Similarly, the other hold down rod 302B (Figure 3A) is coupled to another pneumatic mechanisms of clasp mechanism 920B, which are described below. For example, the clasp mechanism 920B includes a piston, such as the piston 922, that is coupled to the hold down rod 302B to move up and down the hold down rod 302B in the vertical direction along the y-axis. The hold down rod 302A has threads 932 at its tip for mating with corresponding threads 934 of a slot 931 formed within the bottom surface 308 of the support ring 112. A top portion PR1 of the hold down rod 302A extends into a slot within the support ring 112 via the bottom surface of the support ring 112 and a middle portion PR2 of the hold down rod 302A extends via a through hole in the insulator ring 106. Similarly, a top portion of the hold down rod 302B extends into a slot within the bottom surface of the support ring 112 and a middle portion of the hold down rod 302B extends into a through hole within the insulator ring 106.

[0071] The support ring 112 is physically connected to the edge ring 924 via one or more fasteners, as described above. When air is supplied to a lower portion of the air cylinder 912 via the air fitting 914B, pressure is created by the air under a lower surface of the piston body 916. Due to the pressure created under the lower surface of the piston body 916, the piston 922 moves in a vertically upward direction, along the y-axis, to push up the hold down rod 302A. When the hold down rod 302A is pushed up, the support ring 112 is raised up in the vertically upward direction with respect to the insulator ring 106. Simultaneous with the support ring 112, the edge ring 924 is also raised in the vertically upward direction away from the insulator ring 106. The support ring 112 and the edge ring 924 are pushed up away from the insulator ring 106 in the vertically upward direction for removing the support ring 112 and the edge ring 924 from the plasma chamber. The support ring 112 and the edge ring 924 are removed for replacement or maintenance of the support ring 112, or the edge ring 924, or a combination thereof.

[0072] On the other hand, when air is supplied to an upper portion of the air cylinder 912, via the air fitting 914A, pressure is created by the air above an upper surface of the piston body 916. Due to the pressure created above the upper surface of the piston body 916, the piston 922 moves in a vertically downward direction, along the y-axis, to pull down the hold down rod 302A. When the hold down rod 302A is pulled down, the support ring 112 is pulled down in the vertically downward direction with respect to the insulator ring 106. Simultaneous with the support ring 112, the edge ring 924 is also pulled down in the vertically downward direction

towards the insulator ring 106. The support ring 112 and the edge ring 924 are pulled down towards the insulator ring 106 for and during processing of a substrate placed over the chuck 104.

[0073] Figure 5 is an isometric view of an embodiment of the clasp mechanism 920A. Shown in Figure 5 is one of the screws 910 and the mount 604A.

[0074] Figure 6A is a diagram of an embodiment of a system 1100 for illustrating a synchronous pull down of the multiple hold down rods 302A and 302B (Figure 3A). The system 1100 includes an air routing 1102A, the clasp mechanism 920A, the clasp mechanism 920B, and the clasp mechanism 920C. The clasp mechanisms 920B and 920C have the same structure and function is that of the clasp mechanism 920A. As an example, each clasp mechanism 920A through 920C is has a double-acting cylinder. The clasp mechanism 920B is connected to the hold down rod 302B via a mount and the clasp mechanism 920C is connected to a hold down rod via a mount.

[0075] An air routing, as described herein has multiple tubes, each of which made from the insulator material, such as a combination of plastic and plasticizer, or plastic. The air routing is flexible to be able to connect to the upper portions or the lower portions of the clasp mechanisms 920A-920C.

[0076] The air routing 1102A includes multiple tubes 1106A, 1106B, 1106C, 1106D, and 1106E. The tubes 1106A and 1106D are connected to the tube 1106B via connector C1 and the tubes 1106B and 1106E are connected to the tube 1106C via a connector C2. Each connector, described herein, that connects multiple tubes has a hollow space for allowing passage of air via the hollow space. As an example, each connector that connects multiple tubes is made from the insulator material.

[0077] The tube 1106D is connected via the air fitting 914A (Figure 4) to an upper portion 1104A of the clasp mechanism 920A. Similarly, the tube 1106E is connected via an air fitting, such as the air fitting 914A, to an upper portion 1104C of the clasp mechanism 920B and the tube 1106C is connected via an air fitting, such as the air fitting 914A, to an upper portion 1104E of the clasp mechanism 920C.

[0078] Air is supplied via the tube 1106A, the connector C1, and the tube 1106D to the upper portion 1104A of the clasp mechanism 920A. Similarly, air is supplied via the tube 1106A, the connector C1, the tube 1106B, the connector C2, and the tube 1106E to the upper portion 1104C of the clasp mechanism 920B. Moreover, air is supplied via the tube 1106A, the

connector C1, the tube 1106B, the connector C2, and the tube 1106C to the upper portion 1104E of the clasp mechanism 920C. When air is supplied to the upper portions 1104A, 1104C, and 1104E, pistons of the clasp mechanism 920A-920C are pulled down synchronously, such as simultaneously, along the y-axis, to move the support ring 112 (Figure 4) and the edge ring 924 (Figure 4) towards the insulator ring 106 (Figure 4).

[0079] There are multiple barrel seals around the power pin 208, the hold down rods 302A and 302B, and a temp probe shaft, described below. These barrel seals exert a force in a vertically upward direction, along the y-axis, on the support ring 112. The clasp mechanisms 920A-920C overcome the up in the vertically upward direction to prevent the support ring 112 from lifting up in the vertical direction with respect to the chuck 104. Moreover, the clasp mechanisms 920A-920C apply a clamp force to the gel layers 110B and 110C (Figures 1 and 2) between the edge ring 924 and the chuck 104. The double-acting cylinder applies a constant force on the support ring 112 in the vertically upward direction or in the vertically downward direction independent of temperature of the support ring 112.

[0080] Figure 6B is a diagram of an embodiment of a system 1150 for illustrating a synchronous push up of the multiple hold down rods 302A and 302B (Figure 3A). The system 1150 includes an air routing 1102B, the clasp mechanism 920A, the clasp mechanism 920B, and the clasp mechanism 920C.

[0081] The air routing 1102B includes multiple tubes 1106F, 1106G, 1106H, 1106I, and 1106J. The tubes 1106F and 1106I are connected to the tube 1106G via connector C3 and the tubes 1106G and 1106J are connected to the tube 1106H via a connector C4. The tube 1106I is connected via the air fitting 914B (Figure 4) to a lower portion 1104B of the clasp mechanism 920A. Similarly, the tube 1106J is connected via an air fitting, such as the air fitting 914B, to a lower portion 1104D of the clasp mechanism 920B and the tube 1106H is connected via an air fitting, such as the air fitting 914B, to a lower portion 1104F of the clasp mechanism 920C.

[0082] Air is supplied via the tube 1106F, the connector C3, and the tube 1106I to the lower portion 1104B of the clasp mechanism 920A. Similarly, air is supplied via the tube 1106F, the connector C3, the tube 1106G, the connector C4, and the tube 1106J to the lower portion 1104D of the clasp mechanism 920B. Moreover, air is supplied via the tube 1106F, the connector C3, the tube 1106G, the connector C4, and the tube 1106H to the lower portion 1104F of the clasp mechanism 920C. When air is supplied to the lower portions 1104B, 1104D, and 1104F, pistons of the clasp mechanism 920A-920C are pushed up synchronously, such as simultaneously, along the y-axis, to move the support ring 112 (Figure 4) and the edge ring 924 (Figure 4) away from the insulator ring 106 (Figure 4).

[0083] Figure 7 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a system 1200 to illustrate a supply of air to the clasp mechanisms 920A through 920C. The system 1200 includes multiple air compressors 1202A and 1202B, multiple air pressure regulators 1204A and 1204B, multiple orifices 1206A and 1206B, the air routings 1102A and 1102B, and the clasp mechanisms 920A through 920C. The air compressor 1202A is coupled via the regulator 1204A and the orifice 1206A and the air routing 1102A to the upper portions of the clasp mechanisms 920A through 920C. Similarly, the air compressor 1202B is coupled via the regulator 1204B and the orifice 1206B and the air routing 1102B to the lower portions of the clasp mechanisms 920A through 920C.

[0084] The air compressor 1202A compresses air to generate compressed air. The compressed air is supplied to the air pressure regulator 1204A. The air pressure regulator 1204A controls, such as changes in pressure of the compressed air to a predetermined air pressure, and supplies the compressed air having the predetermined air pressure via the orifice 1206A and the air routing 1102A to the upper portions of the clasp mechanisms 920A. An example of a predetermined air pressure, described herein, is an air pressure of 28 pounds per square inch (psi). Other examples of a predetermined air pressure, as described herein, is an air pressure ranging between 25 psi and 31 psi.

[0085] Similarly, the air compressor 1202B compresses air to generate compressed air. The compressed air is supplied to the air pressure regulator 1204B. The air pressure regulator 1204B controls, such as changes in pressure of the compressed air to the predetermined air pressure, and supplies the compressed air having the predetermined air pressure via the orifice 1206B and the air routing 1102B to the lower portions of the clasp mechanisms 920B.

[0086] Figure 8A is an isometric view of an embodiment of the edge ring 228. The edge ring 228 has a top surface 1604. Figure 8A illustrates a see-through view of multiple fastener holes 124A, 124B, and 124C formed within a bottom surface 1612 of the edge ring 228.

[0087] In some embodiments, any other number of fastener holes, such as six or nine fastener holes, are formed within the bottom surface 1612 for fitting the same number of fasteners within the respective holes. For example, a distance between two adjacent holes of a set formed within the bottom surface 1612 of the edge ring 228 is the same as a distance between two adjacent holes of another set formed within the bottom surface 1612 of the edge ring 228. To illustrate, any one of two adjacent holes of the set is the same as or not the same as one of two adjacent holes of the other set.

[0088] Figure 8B is a top view an embodiment of the edge ring 228. The edge ring 228 has an inner diameter ID1 and an outer diameter OD1. The outer diameter OD1 ranges from

and including about 13.6 inches to about 15 inches. As another example, the outer diameter OD1 ranges from and including about 13.6 inches to about 16 inches. As yet another example, the outer diameter OD1 ranges from and including about 12 inches to about 18 inches. When the outer diameter OD1 exceeds 13.6 inches, such as is greater than 14 inches or close to 15 inches, chances of arcing of RF power between the edge ring 228 and the cover ring 118 are reduced. The inner diameter ID1 is a diameter of an inner peripheral edge of the edge ring 228 and the outer diameter OD1 is a diameter of an outer peripheral edge of the edge ring 228. The top surface 1604 is visible in the top view of the edge ring 228.

[0089] Figure 8C is a cross-sectional view of the edge ring 228 along an A-A cross-section illustrated in Figure 8B. The edge ring 228 has the top surface 1604, sometimes referred to herein as a top side, and the bottom surface 1612, which is sometimes referred to herein as a bottom side. Each of the top surface 1604 and the bottom surface 1612 is a horizontally oriented surface. The top surface 1604 is sometimes referred to herein as a top side. The edge ring 228 further has an inner surface 1620, sometimes referred to herein as an inner side, and an outer surface 1614, which is sometimes referred to herein as an outer side. The outer surface 1614 is a vertically oriented surface. It should be noted that the edge ring 228 has an annular body, such as a circular body, or ring-shaped body, or dish-shaped body.

[0090] The edge ring 228 has a step 1622 that includes an angled inner surface 1606 and a horizontally oriented inner surface 1608. The angled inner surface 1606 forms an angle A2, which is about 15° or about 50°, with respect to a vertically oriented inner surface 1610. In one embodiment, the angle A2 ranges between about 5° and about 55°. In another embodiment, the angle A2 ranges between about 12° and about 20°. In yet another embodiment, the angle A2 ranges between about 10° and about 20°. The angled inner surface 1606 is contiguous with the top surface 1604. For example, the angled inner surface 1606 forms a radius R3 with respect to the top surface 1604. To illustrate, the radius R3 is about .01 inch maximum. For example, a curve having the radius R3 is formed between the angled inner surface 1606 and the top surface 1604. As an example, the radius R3 ranges from and including about .009 inch to about .011 inch.

[0091] The horizontally oriented inner surface 1608 is contiguous with the angled inner surface 1606. For example, the horizontally oriented inner surface 1608 forms a radius R4 with respect to the angled inner surface 1606. To illustrate, the radius R4 is about 0.032 inch. For example, a curve having the radius R4 is formed between the horizontally oriented inner surface

example, the angled inner surface 1618 forms a radius R6 with respect to the vertically oriented inner surface 1610. To illustrate, a curve having the radius R6 is formed between the angled inner surface 1618 and the vertically oriented inner surface 1610. As an example, the radius R6 is about .015 inch. To illustrate, the radius R6 ranges from and including about .0149 inch to about .0151 inch. Moreover, the angled inner surface 1618 is contiguous with the bottom surface 1612. For example, the angled inner surface 1618 forms a radius R7 with respect to the bottom surface 1612. To illustrate, a curve having the radius R7 is formed between the angled inner surface 1618 and the bottom surface 1612. As an example, the radius R7 is about twice the radius R6. To illustrate, the radius R6 ranges from and including about $2 \times .0149$ inch to about $2 \times .0151$ inch.

[0096] The angled inner surface 1618 has a length d2, which is about 0.035 inch. For example, the length d2 ranges from and including about .0345 inch to about .0355 inch. The angled inner surface 1618 forms an angle A1, which is about 30° , with respect to the vertically oriented inner surface 1610. For example, the angle A1 ranges from and including about 28° to about 32° . It should be noted that a combination of the angled inner surface 1606, the horizontally oriented inner surface 1608, the vertically oriented inner surface 1610, and the angled inner surface 1618 is sometimes referred to herein as the inner side of the edge ring 228.

[0097] The outer surface 1614 is contiguous with, such as adjacent to or continuous with, the bottom surface 1612. For example, the outer surface 1614 forms a radius R2 with respect to the bottom surface 1612. To illustrate, a curve having the radius R2 is formed between the outer surface 1614 and the bottom surface 1612. As an example, the radius R2 is about .012 inch. To illustrate, the radius R2 ranges between .0119 inch and .0121 inch.

[0098] The edge ring 228 includes a curved edge 1616 that is formed between the top surface 1604 and the outer surface 1614 of the edge ring 228. For example, the curved edge 1616 is adjacent to, such as next to, the top surface 1604 and the outer surface 1614. The curved edge 1616 has a radius R1. As an example, the radius R1 is about .1 inch. To illustrate, the radius R1 ranges between .8 inch and .12 inch. The curvature of the curved edge 1616 reduces chances of arcing of RF power between the edge ring 228 and the cover ring 201. The arcing occurs when plasma is formed and sustained within the plasma chamber. A sharp edge increases chances of arcing. A distance d1, which is a sum of a vertical distance of a height of the curved edge 1616 along the y-axis and a length of the outer surface 1614 along the y-axis, is about .23 inch. As an example, the distance d1 ranges from and including about 0.229 inch to about .231 inch. The outer surface 1614 has the outer diameter OD1, which is about 14.06 inches, as an example, the outer diameter OD1 ranges between 13.5 inches and 14.5 inches. It

should be noted that an inner diameter or an outer diameter or a middle diameter of an edge ring, described herein, is formed with respect to a center axis that passes through a centroid of the edge ring.

[0099] It should be noted that an edge ring, described herein, is consumable. For example, an edge ring can wear out after multiple uses of the edge ring for processing the substrate. To illustrate, remnant materials are output after the plasma that is used to process the substrate, and the remnant materials corrode the edge ring. Moreover, the plasma corrodes the edge ring.

[00100] In addition, the edge ring is replaceable. For example, after repeated uses of the edge ring, the edge ring is replaced. To illustrate, the edge ring is vertically pushed up away from the insulator ring 106 (Figure 2) using the hold down rods 302A and 302B of figure 3A to be released from the insulator ring 106 of figures 1 and 2. The edge ring is then replaced with another edge ring. The other edge ring is then vertically pulled down towards the insulator ring 106 using the hold down rods 302A- and 302B for processing the substrate or another substrate.

[00101] In some embodiments, each radius R1 through R7 of an edge of the edge ring 228 is greater than about 0.03 inch to reduce chances of arcing of RF power towards the edge or away from the edge. To further illustrate, each radius R1 through R7 of the edge of the edge ring 228 ranges from and including about 0.03 inch to about 0.1 inch to reduce chances of arcing of RF power towards the edge or away from the edge. It should be noted that in various embodiments, each radius R1 through R7 is greater than a range from and including about 0.01 inch to about 0.03 inch. The radius from and including about 0.01 inch to about 0.03 inch reduces chances of chipping of an edge of the radius during fabrication of a semiconductor wafer.

[00102] In one embodiment, the edge ring 228 has a plurality of edges. The edges that define the edge ring 228, in one embodiment, are rounded. By way of example, the edges having the radiuses RA and RC (illustrated in Figure 9E below), of the edge ring 228 are rounded to a radius that is about .03 inch or greater. It has been determined that less rounding of these edges may not suffice to prevent or reduce chances of arcing of RF power when the plasma chamber is in operation. The reduction of chances of arcing, influenced by sharper edges of features within the plasma chamber, may be detrimental to a fabrication process being performed over and on semiconductor wafers. Slight rounding of the edges, e.g. each radius RA and RC (illustrated in Figure 9E below) less than about .03 inch, each radius RA and RC (illustrated in Figure 9E below) ranging from and including about .01 inch to about .03 inch, assists in reducing a possibility of particle generation during fabrication of semiconductor wafers, or chipping of the edges during the fabrication. Thus, although some rounding was

performed on surfaces of features, e.g. radiuses RA and RC (illustrated in Figure 9E below), disposed within the plasma chamber, this rounding is less than that for preventing or reducing arcing in light of the increased power levels being used in plasma processing operations.

[00103] Figure 8D is a diagram of an embodiment of a system 1650 to illustrate a coupling of the fastener 122 to the edge ring 228. A cross-sectional view of the edge ring 228 is taken along a cross-section a-a illustrated in Figure 8A. Drilled within the bottom surface 1612 of the edge ring 228 is the slot 125. In addition to drilling the slot 125, a thread 1652 is formed on the side surface SS of the slot 125. The side surface SS is substantially perpendicular, such as perpendicular to or ranging between 85 and 95°, with respect to the top surface TS of the slot 125. The slot 125 encloses the fastener hole 124A.

[00104] The fastener 122 has a thread 1654 formed at a tip of the fastener 122. Moreover, the fastener 122 has a body 1658, which is below the thread 1654. A head 1660 of the fastener 122 is located below the body 1658.

[00105] The fastener 122 is inserted into the fastener hole 124A and is turned in a clockwise direction to engage the thread 1654 with the thread 1652 to connect the support ring 112 (Figure 1) with the edge ring 228. Similarly, additional fasteners, such as the fastener 122, are inserted into multiple fastener holes 124B and 124C to connect the support ring 112 with the edge ring 228. The multiple fastener holes 124B and 124C are formed in respective slots within the bottom surface 1612 of the edge ring 228. For example, the fastener holes 124A-124C form vertices of an equilateral triangle within a horizontal plane of the bottom surface 1612 of the edge ring 228. In case more than three fastener holes are formed within the bottom surface 1612, the fastener holes are located at substantially equal, such as equal, distances. For example, a distance between a set of two adjacent fastener holes within the bottom surface 1612 is the same as a distance between another set of two adjacent fastener holes within the bottom surface 1612. A set of two fastener holes is different from another set when at least one of the fastener holes of the set is not the same as one of the fastener holes of the other set. To illustrate, two different sets of fastener holes have at least one uncommon fastener hole. As another example, a distance between two adjacent fastener holes of the set is within a pre-determined limit from a distance between two adjacent fastener holes of the other set within the bottom surface 1612. When the support ring 112 is connected with the edge ring 228 and the edge ring 228 or the support ring 112 is moved, the edge ring 228 and the support ring 112 move simultaneously in a vertical direction along the y-axis or a horizontal direction along the x-axis.

[00106] Figure 9A is an isometric view of an embodiment of a cover ring 202. The cover ring 202 is used, in some embodiments, in place of the cover ring 201 of Figure 2. The

cover ring 202 has a top surface 1704. It should be noted that a cover ring, described herein, is consumable. For example, a cover ring can wear out after multiple uses of the cover ring during processing the substrate. To illustrate, as a result of processing of the substrate by plasma, the remnant materials are generated and the remnant materials corrode the cover ring. Moreover, the plasma corrodes the cover ring.

[00107] In addition, a cover ring is replaceable. For example, after repeated uses of the cover ring, the cover ring is replaced. To illustrate, the cover ring is removed from the plasma chamber for replacement with another cover ring.

[00108] Figure 9B is a bottom view of an embodiment of the cover ring 202. The cover ring has a bottom surface 1705.

[00109] Figure 9C is a top view of an embodiment of the cover ring 202. The cover ring 202 has an inner diameter ID2 and a width W1. The inner diameter ID2 is a diameter of an inner peripheral edge of the cover ring 202. The width W1 is a width of an annular body, of the cover ring 202, between the inner diameter ID2 and an outer diameter of the cover ring 202.

[00110] Figure 9D is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of the cover ring 202 taken along a cross-section A-A of Figure 9C. The cover ring 202 has a vertically oriented inner surface 1724, another vertically oriented inner surface 1720, a vertically oriented outer surface 1716, another vertically oriented outer surface 1714, and a vertically oriented outer surface 1710. A diameter of the vertically oriented inner surface 1724 is ID2. The diameter ID2 is about 13.615 inches. For example, the diameter ID2 ranges from and including about 13.4 inches to about 13.8 inches. Moreover, a diameter of the vertically oriented inner surface 1720 is D1. The diameter D1 is about 13.91 inches. For example, the diameter D1 ranges from and including about 13.8 inches to about 14 inches. Additionally, a diameter of the vertically oriented outer surface 1716 is D2. The diameter D2 is about 14.21 inches. For example, the diameter D2 ranges from and including about 14 inches to about 14.5 inches. A diameter of the vertically oriented outer surface 1714 is D3 and a diameter of the vertically oriented outer surface 1710 is OD2. The diameter D3 is about 14.38 inches. For example, the diameter D3 ranges from and including about 14.2 inches to about 14.5 inches. The diameter OD2 is about 14.7 inches. For example, the diameter OD2 ranges from and including about 14 inches to about 15 inches.

[00111] The diameter D1 is greater than the diameter ID2. Moreover, the diameter D2 is greater than the diameter D1 and a diameter D3 is greater than the diameter D2. The diameter OD2 is greater than the diameter D3.

[00112] Figure 9E is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of the cover ring 202. The cover ring 202 includes an upper body portion 1730, a middle body portion 1732, and a lower body portion 1734. The upper body portion 1730 has the vertically oriented outer surface 1710, a horizontally oriented outer surface 1712, another horizontally oriented inner surface 1722, the vertically oriented inner surface 1724, and the top surface 1704, which is horizontally oriented. A curved edge 1706 is formed between the vertically oriented outer surface 1710 and the top surface 1704. The curved edge 1706 has a radius RC, which is about 0.06 inch. For example the radius RC ranges from and including about 0.059 inch to about 0.061 inch. The curved edge 1706 is contiguous, such as continuous with or adjacent to, the top surface 1704 and the vertically oriented outer surface 1710.

[00113] The vertically oriented outer surface 1710 is contiguous with the horizontally oriented outer surface 1712. For example, a curve having a radius RD is formed between the vertically oriented outer surface 1710 and the horizontally oriented outer surface 1712. The radius RD is about .015 inch. For example, the radius RD ranges from and including about 0.0145 inch to about .0155 inch.

[00114] Moreover, the horizontally oriented inner surface 1722 is contiguous with the vertically oriented inner surface 1724. For example, a curve having a radius RK is formed between the vertically oriented inner surface 1724 and the horizontally oriented inner surface 1722. To illustrate, the radius RK is about .015 inch. As an example, the radius RK ranges from and including about .0145 inch to about .0155 inch.

[00115] Additionally, the top surface 1704 is contiguous with the vertically oriented inner surface 1724. For example, a curve having a radius RA is formed between the vertically oriented inner surface 1724 and the top surface 1704. To illustrate, the radius RA is about .015 inch. As an example, the radius RA ranges from and including about .0145 inch to about .0155 inch. The radius RA reduces chances of arcing of RF power between the cover ring 202 and the edge ring 228. The arcing occurs during a time plasma is formed within the plasma chamber.

[00116] The middle body portion 1732 includes the vertically oriented inner surface 1720, the vertically oriented outer surface 1714, and a horizontally oriented outer surface 1719. The vertically oriented outer surface 1714 is contiguous with the horizontally oriented outer surface 1712 of the upper body portion 1730. For example, a curve having a radius RE is formed between the vertically oriented outer surface 1714 and the horizontally oriented outer surface 1712. As an example, the radius RE is about .03 inch. To illustrate, the radius RE ranges from and including about .029 inch to about .31 inch.

[00117] Moreover, the vertically oriented inner surface 1720 is contiguous with the horizontally oriented inner surface 1722 of the upper body portion 1730. For example, a curve having a radius RB is formed between the horizontally oriented inner surface 1722 and the vertically oriented inner surface 1720. As an example, the radius RB is about .01 inch. To illustrate, the radius RB ranges from and including about .09 inch to about .011 inch.

[00118] The horizontally oriented outer surface 1719 is contiguous with the vertically oriented outer surface 1714. For example, a curve having a radius RF is formed between the horizontally oriented outer surface 1719 and the vertically oriented outer surface 1714. As an example, the radius RF is about .015 inch. To illustrate, the radius RF ranges from and including about .0145 inch to about .0155 inch.

[00119] The lower body portion 1734 includes a vertically oriented inner surface 1736, a bottom surface 1718, and the vertically oriented outer surface 1716. The vertically oriented inner surface 1736 is contiguous with the vertically oriented inner surface 1720 of the middle body portion 1732. For example, the vertically oriented inner surfaces 1720 and 1736 are integrated as one surface and have the same diameter D1 (Figure 9D). The vertically oriented inner surface 1736 is contiguous with the bottom surface 1718. For example, a curve having a radius RJ is formed between the vertically oriented inner surface 1736 and the bottom surface 1718. As an example, the radius RJ is about .02 inch. To illustrate, the radius RJ ranges from and including about .019 inch to about .021 inch.

[00120] The vertically oriented outer surface 1716 is contiguous with the bottom surface 1718. For example a curve having a radius RH is formed between the bottom surface 1718 and the vertically oriented outer surface 1716. As an example, the radius RH is about .02 inch. To illustrate, the radius RH ranges from and including about .019 inch to about .021 inch.

[00121] The vertically oriented outer surface 1716 is contiguous with the horizontally oriented outer surface 1719 of the middle body portion 1732. For example, a curve having a radius RG is formed between the vertically oriented outer surface 1716 and the horizontally oriented outer surface 1719. As an example, the radius RG is about .01 inch. To illustrate, the radius RG ranges from and including about .09 inch to about .011 inch.

[00122] A vertical distance dB, such as a distance along the y-axis, is formed between the horizontally oriented inner surface 1722 and the top surface 1704. As an example, the vertical distance dB is about .27 inch. To illustrate, the vertical distance dB ranges from and including about .25 inch to about .29 inch.

[00123] Moreover, a vertical distance dA is formed between the horizontally oriented outer surface 1712 and the horizontally oriented inner surface 1722. As an example, the distance dA is about .011 inch. To illustrate, the distance dA ranges from and including about .009 inch to about .013 inch.

[00124] Additionally, a vertical distance between the horizontally oriented inner surface 1722 and the horizontally oriented outer surface 1719 is dD . As an example, the distance dD is about .172 inch. To illustrate, the distance dD ranges from and including about .17 inch to about .174 inch.

[00125] Also, a vertical distance between the horizontally oriented inner surface 1722 and the bottom surface 1718, which is horizontally oriented, is represented as dC . As an example, the distance dC is about .267 inch. To illustrate, the distance dC ranges from and including about .265 inch to about .269 inch.

[00126] It should be noted that the bottom surface 1705 of the cover ring 202 includes the horizontally oriented inner surface 1722, the vertically oriented inner surfaces 1720 and 1736, the bottom surface 1718, the vertically oriented outer surface 1716, the horizontally oriented outer surface 1719, the vertically oriented outer surface 1714, and the horizontally oriented outer surface 1712.

[00127] It should further be noted that all edges of the cover ring 202 are arced, such as curved. For example, the radiuses RA , RB , RC , RD , RE , RF , RG , RH , RJ , and RK define the edges that are arced.

[00128] Figure 9F is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of a system that includes the edge ring 228, the cover ring 202, the base ring 210, and the ground ring 212. A step reduction 1726, which includes a change in direction from the vertically oriented inner surface 1724 to the vertically oriented inner surface 1720 is formed. The step reduction 1726 is in a horizontal direction, such as a $+x$ or x direction, along the x -axis. The step reduction 1726 is between the upper body portion 1730 and the middle body portion 1732. The step reduction 1726 is in the $+x$ direction away from the edge ring 228.

[00129] Moreover, another step reduction 1729 that occurs from the vertically oriented outer surface 1710 to the vertically oriented outer surface 1714 is formed. Again the step reduction 1729 is in a horizontal direction, such as a $-x$ direction of the x -axis, except that the step reduction 1729 is in a direction opposite that of the step reduction 1726. The step reduction 1729 is in a direction towards from the edge ring 228.

[00130] A depth 1762, which is a distance from the horizontally oriented inner surface 1722 to the horizontally oriented outer surface 1719, of the middle body portion 1732 is formed. A depth, as used herein, is in a direction, such as a $-y$ direction, of the y -axis.

[00131] In addition, another step reduction 1728 is formed from the vertically oriented outer surface 1714 to the vertically oriented outer surface 1716. The step reduction 1728 is in the $-x$ direction.

[00132] Another depth 1764 is formed between the horizontally oriented outer surface 1719 and the bottom surface 1718 of the lower body portion 1734. The depth 1764 is of the lower body portion 1734. It should be noted that the depth 1764 is less than the depth 1762. Moreover, a depth of the vertically oriented inner surface 1724 is greater than the depth 1762.

[00133] An annular width 1746 is created between the vertically oriented inner surface 1720 and the vertically oriented outer surface 1714. An annular width, as used herein, is along the x -axis. Moreover, another annular width 1754 is created between the vertically oriented inner surface 1736 and the vertically oriented outer surface 1716. The annular width 1754 is less than annular width 1746.

[00134] A trackable distance 1735 is between the edge ring 228 and the ground ring 212. The trackable distance 1735 is along a width L11 of the horizontally oriented inner surface 1722, a combined length L12 of the vertically oriented inner surfaces 1720 and 1736, a width L13 of the bottom surface 1718, a length L14 of the vertically oriented outer surface 1716, and a width L15 of the horizontally oriented outer surface 1719. The combined length L12 is a sum of a length of the vertically oriented inner surface 1720 and a length of the vertically oriented inner surface 1736. The trackable distance 1735 is a path along which voltage received from the RF power pin 208 is dissipated along the cover ring 202. The edge ring 228 acts as a capacitor plate of a capacitor and the electrode EL (Figure 2) acts as another capacitor plate of the capacitor with a dielectric material of the support ring 112 in between the two capacitor plates. A distance 1 is a horizontal distance, along the x -axis, between the edge ring 228 and the ground ring 212 for the voltage provided by the RF power pin 208 to dissipate.

[00135] The trackable distance 1735 or the distance 1 defines an annular width of the cover ring 202. Moreover, voltage dissipation along the trackable distance 1735 or the distance 1 defines the annular width of the cover ring 202. The annular width of the cover ring 202 is a difference between the inner diameter ID2 of the cover ring 202 and the outer diameter OD2 of the cover ring 202. The annular width of the cover ring 202 is defined such that the pre-determined amount of stand-off voltage is achieved at the vertically oriented inner surface 1724. For example, given that 7-10 volts is dissipated along a thousandth of an inch of the cover ring

202 and the stand-off voltage at the vertically oriented inner surface 1724 is 5000 volts, the annular width of the cover ring 202 is equal to a ratio of a multiple, such as two or three, of 5000 volts and the dissipation of 7-10 volts per thousandth of an inch of the cover ring 202.

[00136] In some embodiments, the depth 1764 is greater than the depth 1762. Moreover, in various embodiments, the depth of the vertically oriented inner surface 1724 is less than the depth 1762.

[00137] Figure 9G is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of a system that includes the edge ring 108, the cover ring 118, the base ring 116, and the ground ring 114. The cover ring 118 includes an upper body portion 1761, a middle body portion 1763, and a lower body portion 1765.

[00138] The upper body portion 1761 includes a vertically oriented inner surface 1782, a horizontally oriented top surface 1766, a vertically oriented outer surface 1768, and a horizontally oriented outer surface 1770. The vertically oriented outer surface 1768 is contiguous with the top surface 1766 and the horizontally oriented outer surface 1770 is contiguous with the vertically oriented outer surface 1768. For example, a curve having a radius is formed between the vertically oriented outer surface 1768 and the top surface 1766 and a curve having a radius is formed between the horizontally oriented outer surface 1770 and the vertically oriented outer surface 1768. Moreover, the vertically oriented inner surface 1782 is contiguous with the top surface 1766. For example, a curve having a radius is formed between the vertically oriented inner surface 1782 and the top surface 1766.

[00139] The middle body portion 1763 includes a vertically oriented outer surface 1772, a vertically oriented inner surface 1780, and a horizontally oriented inner surface 1781. The vertically oriented outer surface 1772 is contiguous with the horizontally oriented outer surface 1770 of the upper body portion 1761. For example, a curve having a radius is formed between the vertically oriented outer surface 1772 and the horizontally oriented outer surface 1770.

[00140] Moreover, the vertically oriented inner surface 1780 is contiguous with, such as adjacent to, the vertically oriented inner surface 1782. To illustrate, the vertically oriented inner surface 1782 lies in the same vertical plane as that of the vertically oriented inner surface 1780.

[00141] The horizontally oriented inner surface 1781 is contiguous with the vertically oriented inner surface 1780. For example, a curve having a radius is formed between the horizontally oriented inner surface 1781 and the vertically oriented inner surface 1780.

[00142] The lower body portion 1765 includes a vertically oriented outer surface 1774, a horizontally oriented bottom surface 1776 and a vertically oriented inner surface 1778. The vertically oriented inner surface 1778 is contiguous with the horizontally oriented inner surface 1781 of the middle body portion 1763. For example, a curve having a radius is formed between the vertically oriented inner surface 1778 and the horizontally oriented inner surface 1781.

[00143] Moreover, the bottom surface 1776 is contiguous with the vertically oriented inner surface 1778. For example, a curve having a radius is formed between the bottom surface 1776 and the vertically oriented inner surface 1778.

[00144] Also, the bottom surface 1776 is contiguous with the vertically oriented outer surface 1774. For example, a curve having a radius is formed between the bottom surface 1776 and the vertically oriented outer surface 1774. The vertically oriented outer surface 1774 lies in the same vertical plane as that of the vertically oriented outer surface 1772 of the middle body portion 1763.

[00145] A step reduction 1783 is formed between the vertically oriented outer surface 1768 of the upper body portion 1761 and the vertically oriented outer surface 1772 of the middle body portion 1763. The step reduction 1783 is in the $-x$ direction towards the edge ring 108.

[00146] Moreover, another step reduction 1784 is formed from the vertically oriented inner surface 1780 of the middle body portion 1763 to the horizontally oriented inner surface 1781 of the middle body portion 1763. The step reduction 1784 from the vertically oriented inner surface 1780 occurs in the $+x$ direction, of the x -axis, away from the edge ring 108.

[00147] An annular width 1786 is formed between the vertically oriented inner surface 1780 and the vertically oriented outer surface 1772 of the middle body portion 1763. The annular width 1786 is along the x -axis. Moreover, another annular width 1788 is formed between the vertically oriented inner surface 1778 and the vertically oriented outer surface 1774 of the lower body portion 1765. The annular width 1788 is along the x -axis. The annular width 1788 is less than the annular width 1786.

[00148] A depth 1790, along the y -axis, of the middle body portion 1763 is formed from the horizontally oriented outer surface 1770 to the horizontally oriented inner surface 1781. Moreover, another depth 1792, along the y -axis, of the lower body portion 1765 is formed from the horizontally oriented inner surface 1781 to the bottom surface 1776. The depth 1792 is less than the depth 1790.

[00149] It should be noted that a bottom surface of the cover ring 118 includes the surfaces 1781, 1778, 1776, 1774, 1772, and 1770.

[00150] The trackable distance 1794 is formed between the edge ring 108 and the ground ring 114. The trackable distance 1794 is along a depth L21, along the y-axis, of the vertically oriented inner surface 1780, a width L22, along the x-axis, of the horizontally oriented inner surface 1781, a depth L23 of the vertically oriented inner surface 1778, and a width L24 of the bottom surface 1776. The depth L23 is the same as the depth 1792. The trackable distance 1794 is a path along which voltage received by the edge ring 108 via the support ring 112 reaches the ground ring 114. The edge ring 108 acts as a capacitor plate of a capacitor and the electrode EL (Figure 2) acts as another capacitor plate of the capacitor with a dielectric material of the support ring 112 in between the two capacitor plates.

[00151] A distance 2, along the x-axis, is formed between the edge ring 108 and the ground ring 114. The distance 2 is less than the distance 1 of Figure 9F. Because the outer diameter of the edge ring 228 of Figure 9F is less than the outer diameter of the edge ring 108, the upper body portion 1730 of the cover ring 202 of Figure 9F has a greater width than the upper body portion 1761 of the cover ring 118. The increase in the width of the upper body portion 1730 compared to the width of the upper body portion 1761 increases the distance 1 compared to the distance 2. The greater distance 1 compensates for the reduced width of the edge ring 228 compared to the edge ring 108 to provide a predetermined amount of distance for an RF voltage of an RF signal that is supplied by the power pin 208 (Figure 2) to traverse via the trackable distance 213 (Figure 2) or 1735 (Figure 9F) to the ground ring 212. For example, there is a loss of about 7 to about 10 volts per thousandth of an inch of a cover ring. If the pre-determined stand-off voltage of 5000 V is to be achieved at a vertically oriented inner surface of an upper body portion of the cover ring, an annular width of the upper body portion of the cover ring is calculated to be $(\text{positive real number} \times 5000)/(\text{loss in volts per thousandth inch of the cover ring})$, where “positive real number” is a multiple, such as 2 or 3 or 4.

[00152] In some embodiments, the depth 1792 is greater than the depth 1790.

[00153] Embodiments described herein may be practiced with various computer system configurations including hand-held hardware units, microprocessor systems, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics, minicomputers, mainframe computers and the like. The embodiments can also be practiced in distributed computing environments where tasks are performed by remote processing hardware units that are linked through a network.

[00154] In some embodiments, a controller, described herein, is part of a system, which may be part of the above-described examples. Such systems include semiconductor processing equipment, including a processing tool or tools, chamber or chambers, a platform or platforms for processing, and/or specific processing components (a wafer pedestal, a gas flow system, etc.). These systems are integrated with electronics for controlling their operation before, during, and after processing of a semiconductor wafer or substrate. The electronics is referred to as the “controller,” which may control various components or subparts of the system or systems. The controller, depending on the processing requirements and/or the type of system, is programmed to control any of the processes disclosed herein, including the delivery of process gases, temperature settings (e.g., heating and/or cooling), pressure settings, vacuum settings, power settings, RF generator settings, RF matching circuit settings, frequency settings, flow rate settings, fluid delivery settings, positional and operation settings, wafer transfers into and out of a tool and other transfer tools and/or load locks coupled to or interfaced with a system.

[00155] Broadly speaking, in a variety of embodiments, the controller is defined as electronics having various integrated circuits, logic, memory, and/or software that receive instructions, issue instructions, control operation, enable cleaning operations, enable endpoint measurements, and the like. The integrated circuits include chips in the form of firmware that store program instructions, digital signal processors (DSPs), chips defined as ASICs, PLDs, and/or one or more microprocessors, or microcontrollers that execute program instructions (e.g., software). The program instructions are instructions communicated to the controller in the form of various individual settings (or program files), defining the parameters, the factors, the variables, etc., for carrying out a particular process on or for a semiconductor wafer or to a system. The program instructions are, in some embodiments, a part of a recipe defined by process engineers to accomplish one or more processing steps during the fabrication of one or more layers, materials, metals, oxides, silicon, silicon dioxide, surfaces, circuits, and/or dies of a wafer.

[00156] The controller, in some embodiments, is a part of or coupled to a computer that is integrated with, coupled to the system, otherwise networked to the system, or a combination thereof. For example, the controller is in a “cloud” or all or a part of a fab host computer system, which allows for remote access of the wafer processing. The computer enables remote access to the system to monitor current progress of fabrication operations, examines a history of past fabrication operations, examines trends or performance metrics from a plurality of fabrication operations, to change parameters of current processing, to set processing steps to follow a current process or a new process.

[00157] In some embodiments, a remote computer (e.g. a server) provides process recipes to a system over a network, which includes a local network or the Internet. The remote computer includes a user interface that enables entry or programming of parameters and/or settings, which are then communicated to the system from the remote computer. In some examples, the controller receives instructions in the form of data, which specify the parameters, factors, and/or variables for each of the processing steps to be performed during one or more operations. It should be understood that the parameters, factors, and/or variables are specific to the type of process to be performed and the type of tool that the controller is configured to interface with or control. Thus as described above, the controller is distributed, such as by including one or more discrete controllers that are networked together and working towards a common purpose, such as the processes and controls described herein. An example of a distributed controller for such purposes includes one or more integrated circuits on a chamber in communication with one or more integrated circuits located remotely (such as at the platform level or as part of a remote computer) that combine to control a process on the chamber.

[00158] Without limitation, in various embodiments, example systems to which the methods are applied include a plasma etch chamber or module, a deposition chamber or module, a spin-rinse chamber or module, a metal plating chamber or module, a clean chamber or module, a bevel edge etch chamber or module, a physical vapor deposition (PVD) chamber or module, a chemical vapor deposition (CVD) chamber or module, an atomic layer deposition (ALD) chamber or module, an atomic layer etch (ALE) chamber or module, a plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD) chamber or module, a clean type chamber or module, an ion implantation chamber or module, a track chamber or module, and any other semiconductor processing systems that is associated or used in the fabrication and/or manufacturing of semiconductor wafers.

[00159] It is further noted that in some embodiments, the above-described operations apply to several types of plasma chambers, e.g., a plasma chamber including an inductively coupled plasma (ICP) reactor, a transformer coupled plasma reactor, conductor tools, dielectric tools, a plasma chamber including an electron cyclotron resonance (ECR) reactor, etc. For example, one or more RF generators are coupled to an inductor within the ICP reactor. Examples of a shape of the inductor include a solenoid, a dome-shaped coil, a flat-shaped coil, etc.

[00160] As noted above, depending on the process step or steps to be performed by the tool, the host computer communicates with one or more of other tool circuits or modules, other tool components, cluster tools, other tool interfaces, adjacent tools, neighboring tools, tools

Claims

1. An edge ring for use in a plasma processing chamber, the edge ring having an annular body that is configured to surround a substrate support of the plasma processing chamber, comprising:
 - the annular body having a bottom side, a top side, an inner side, and an outer side, wherein the bottom side is a horizontally oriented surface that extends from a vertically oriented inner surface of the inner side to the outer side;
 - a plurality of fastener holes disposed into the annular body along the bottom side, each fastener hole having a threaded inner surface for receiving a fastener used for attaching the annular body to a support ring;
 - a step extending from the top side to the vertically oriented inner surface of the inner side, wherein the step includes an angled surface and a horizontally oriented inner surface; and
 - a curved edge formed between the top side and the outer side.
2. The edge ring of claim 1, wherein the edge ring is consumable and replaceable.
3. The edge ring of claim 1,
 - wherein the inner side has the angled surface, the horizontally oriented inner surface contiguous with the angled surface, and the vertically oriented inner surface contiguous with the horizontally oriented inner surface,
 - wherein the bottom side is horizontally oriented and contiguous with the outer side and the vertically oriented inner surface,
 - wherein the outer side is a vertically oriented surface,
 - wherein the curved edge is adjacent to the top side and to the outer side.
4. The edge ring of claim 1, wherein the substrate support is a chuck and the support ring is a tunable edge sheath ring, wherein the bottom side has a first portion that is configured to be conductively coupled via a conductive gel to the chuck, a second portion that is configured to be conductively coupled via a conductive gel to the tunable edge sheath ring, and a third portion that is adjacent to a base ring.
5. The edge ring of claim 1, wherein the plurality of fastener holes are spaced at equal distances on the bottom side.

6. The edge ring of claim 1, wherein one of the plurality of fastener holes is partially enclosed by a top surface of a slot formed within the bottom side of the edge ring and a side surface of the slot.
7. The edge ring of claim 6, wherein a gap between the top surface of the slot and one of the fasteners when received in the slot is less than one millimeter to reduce chances of arcing in the gap.
8. The edge ring of claim 1, wherein the edge ring has an outer diameter ranging from and including 13.6 inches to 15 inches, wherein the outer diameter is limited by the outer side.
9. The edge ring of claim 1, wherein the top side has an outer diameter greater than 13.6 inches and at most 15 inches to reduce chances of arcing from the top side to a cover ring when placed adjacent to the outer side.
10. The edge ring of claim 1, wherein the curved edge reduces chances of arcing from the curved edge to a cover ring when placed adjacent to the outer side.
11. The edge ring of claim 1, wherein all edges of the edge ring are arced.
12. A cover ring for use in a plasma processing chamber, the cover ring comprising:
 - an annular body having an upper body portion, a middle body portion, and a lower body portion, wherein the annular body is configured to surround an edge ring and to be adjacent to a ground ring,
 - wherein the middle body portion defines a step reduction from the upper body portion such that the middle body portion has a first annular width,
 - wherein the lower body portion defines a step reduction from the middle body portion such that the lower body portion has a second annular width that is smaller than the first annular width.
13. The cover ring of claim 12, wherein the cover ring is consumable and replaceable.

14. The cover ring of claim 12, wherein the upper body portion, middle body portion and the lower body portion provide a path to a voltage from the edge ring to the ground ring.
15. The cover ring of claim 12, wherein the step reduction of the middle body portion from the upper body portion is in a direction away from the edge ring and the step reduction of the lower body portion from the middle body portion is in a direction towards the edge ring.
16. The cover ring of claim 12, wherein the step reduction of the middle body portion from the upper body portion is in a direction towards the edge ring and the step reduction of the lower body portion from the middle body portion is in a direction away from the edge ring.
17. The cover ring of claim 12, wherein the middle body portion has a first elongated depth and the lower body portion has a second elongated depth.
18. The cover ring of claim 12,
wherein the upper body portion has a horizontally oriented top surface, a curved edge that is contiguous with the horizontally oriented top surface, a vertically oriented outer surface contiguous with the curved edge, a vertically oriented inner surface contiguous with the horizontally oriented top surface, a horizontally oriented inner surface contiguous with the vertically oriented inner surface, and a horizontally oriented outer surface contiguous with the vertically oriented outer surface,
wherein the middle body portion has a vertically oriented inner surface contiguous with the horizontally oriented inner surface of the upper body portion,
wherein the middle body portion has a vertically oriented outer surface contiguous with the horizontally oriented outer surface of the upper body portion and a horizontally oriented outer surface contiguous with the vertically oriented outer surface of the middle body portion,
wherein the lower body portion has a vertically oriented outer surface contiguous with the horizontally oriented outer surface of the middle body portion, a horizontally oriented bottom surface contiguous with the vertically oriented outer surface of the lower body portion and a vertically oriented inner surface contiguous with the horizontally oriented bottom surface of the lower body portion and with the vertically oriented inner surface of the middle body portion.

19. The cover ring of claim 18, wherein the upper body portion has a second curved edge between the vertically oriented outer surface of the upper body portion and the horizontally oriented outer surface of the upper body portion, wherein the upper body portion has a third curved edge between the horizontally oriented top surface of the upper body portion and the vertically oriented inner surface of the upper body portion, wherein the upper body portion has a fourth curved edge between the vertically oriented inner surface of the upper body portion and the horizontally oriented inner surface of the upper body portion.
20. The cover ring of claim 19, wherein the middle body portion has a fifth curved edge between the horizontally oriented outer surface of the upper body portion and the vertically oriented outer surface of the middle body portion, wherein the middle body portion has a sixth curved edge between the horizontally oriented inner surface of the upper body portion and the vertically oriented inner surface of the middle body portion, wherein the middle body portion has a seventh curved edge between the vertically oriented outer surface of the middle body portion and the horizontally oriented outer surface of the middle body portion.
21. The cover ring of claim 20, wherein the lower body portion has an eighth curved edge between the horizontally oriented outer surface of the middle body portion and the vertically oriented outer surface of the lower body portion, wherein the lower body portion has a ninth curved edge that is contiguous with the vertically oriented outer surface of the lower body portion and the horizontally oriented bottom surface of the lower body portion, wherein the lower body portion has a tenth curved edge between the vertically oriented inner surface of the lower body portion and the horizontally oriented bottom surface of the lower body portion.
22. The cover ring of claim 12, wherein an inner edge of the cover ring is curved to reduce chances of arcing between the inner edge and the edge ring.
23. The cover ring of claim 12, wherein all edges of the cover ring are arced.
24. The cover ring of claim 12, wherein the middle body portion has a vertically oriented outer surface that is configured to be surrounded by the ground ring, and the lower body

portion has a vertically oriented outer surface that is configured to be surrounded by a base ring.

25. The cover ring of claim 12, wherein the upper body portion has a vertically oriented inner surface that is configured to surround the edge ring, the middle body portion has a vertically oriented outer surface that is configured to be surrounded by the ground ring, and the lower body portion has a vertically oriented outer surface that is configured to be surrounded by a base ring.

26. A system for securing an edge ring of a plasma chamber, comprising:

a support ring;

the edge ring oriented over the support ring;

a gel layer disposed between a bottom surface of the edge ring and a top surface of the support ring;

a plurality of screws configured to secure the edge ring to the support ring, each of the plurality of screws attached to screw holes disposed in the bottom surface of the edge ring and passing through the support ring;

a plurality of hold down rods connected to a bottom surface of the support ring; and

a plurality of pneumatic pistons, wherein each of the plurality of pneumatic pistons is coupled to a respective one of the plurality of hold down rods for moving the support ring and the edge ring simultaneously in a vertical direction.

27. The system of claim 26, wherein the plurality of pneumatic pistons are configured to apply a pull down force on the plurality of hold down rods such that the edge ring and the support ring are secured to an insulator ring during processing of a substrate within the plasma chamber.

28. The system of claim 26, wherein the plurality of pneumatic pistons are configured to push up the plurality of hold down rods to remove the edge ring and the support ring from the plasma chamber for maintenance.

29. The system of claim 26, further comprising:

an insulator ring located below the support ring; and

a plurality of clasp mechanisms configured to have the plurality of hold down rods, wherein each of the plurality of hold down rods has a portion that extends within the support

ring and a portion that extends within the insulator ring, wherein each of the plurality of clasp mechanisms is configured to pull down respective ones of the plurality of hold down rods to engage the support ring and the edge ring with the insulator ring during a processing operation in the plasma chamber and to push up the support ring and the edge ring with respect to the insulator ring to release the support ring and the edge ring.

30. The system of claim 29, wherein each of the plurality of clasp mechanisms includes:

- an air cylinder;

- a piston body within the air cylinder;

- a piston rod attached to the piston body; and

- a mount configured to mount a respective one of the plurality of hold down rods with respect to the air cylinder.

31. The system of claim 30, further comprising:

- an air routing configured to supply compressed air to top portions of the air cylinders to pull down the plurality of hold down rods; and

- an air routing configured to supply compressed air to bottom portions of the air cylinders to push up the plurality of hold down rods.

32. The system of claim 26, wherein a first one of the plurality of pneumatic pistons is a part of a first clasp mechanism, wherein a second one of the plurality of pneumatic pistons is a part of a second clasp mechanism, wherein a third one of the plurality of pneumatic pistons is a part of a third clasp mechanism, the system further comprising:

- the second clasp mechanism configured to secure the support ring and the edge ring to an insulator ring at a different location compared to a location at which the first clasp mechanism secures the support ring and the edge ring to the insulator ring;

- the third clasp mechanism configured to secure the support ring and the edge ring to the insulator ring at a different location compared to the location at which the second clasp mechanism secures the support ring and the edge ring to the insulator ring and the location at which the first clasp mechanism secures the support ring and the edge ring to the insulator ring.