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PROSKAUER ROSE LLP ONE INTERNATIONAL PLACE BOSTON, MA 02110			MCCORMACK, JASON L	
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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 6/17/2014 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding applicant's argument (beginning on page 9) that Wester fails to disclose a pressurized plasma chamber; Wester discloses "a vacuum pump 118 removes exhaust plasma gas from the chamber 120" [0005]. Since it is impossible for the vacuum pump 118 of Wester to form a perfect vacuum, the chamber inherently has some gas pressure and is therefore pressurized as required by claim 1. It is believed from applicant's specification and the response that applicant intends for the chamber to operate above atmospheric pressure (particularly since paragraph [0069] describes that the chamber operates "at a pressure of greater than 10 atmospheres to produce a high brightness light"). However, MPEP 2111.01 describes that "the claims must be interpreted as broadly as their terms reasonably allow. In re American Academy of Science Tech Center, 367 F.3d 1359, 1369, 70 USPQ2d 1827, 1834 (Fed. Cir. 2004)". Such an interpretation of the term "pressurized" is not unreasonable since, for example, Kisa U.S. Patent No. 4,738,748 describes in its claim 11 "an airtight vacuum pressurized reaction chamber having a vacuum created therein". Clearly, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would recognize that a chamber that is pressurized to a vacuum condition is still considered "pressurized". For this reason, the current rejection in view of Wester remains proper.

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If, however, the claims were to be amended and/or interpreted that the term "pressurized" referred to "above atmospheric pressure", Bykanov et al. U.S. PGPUB No. 2006/0097203 describes that "In a typical LPP setup, it may be desirable to maintain a relatively strong vacuum in the chamber 806, and thus, the amount of etchant introduced into the chamber 806 is limited. As a consequence, the allowable etchant flow rate and pressure are generally too small to effectively heat the window 800 to a temperature sufficient to achieve a reasonable reaction rate between the etchant and debris deposits. For example, HBr gas at 600 degrees C. and at a pressure of 1 to 2 torr in the gas cone can only transport about 1 Watt of heating power at typical flow rates. On the other hand, when applying a heated gas to the outside surface 808, an elevated (greater than 1 atm) pressure can be used allowing the mass flow to be significantly higher and a power in the range of about 10.sup.1-10.sup.2 W is feasible" [0063]. It would have been obvious to one possessing ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Wester and Bykanov, since Bykanov describes that a typical low-pressure system (such as that of Wester) may be modified by the application of a heated gas outside of a laser irradiation window to operate at pressures greater than 1 atm (above atmospheric pressure), in order to prevent the buildup of undesirable debris on delicate optical systems, and to "significantly" increase the power of the ultraviolet beam output from the plasma. However, Examiner maintains that such an interpretation need to apply to the present claim language.

Applicant cited Tejnil U.S. PGPUB No. 2005/0243390 (on page 10) as evidence that pressurizing the chamber of Wester would prevent the light source of Wester from

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producing EUV light. As stated, above, the chamber of Wester may already be considered "pressurized". Additionally, as stated, above, it would have been obvious to operate the chamber of Wester above atmospheric pressure in order to prevent debris buildup in the plasma chamber. The portion of Tejnii cited in applicant's remarks pertains to "EUV imaging" and is silent regarding chamber pressures of a plasma chamber during the formation of a plasma. Further, Tejnii states that EUV imaging "may" be carried out in a near vacuum. As stated, above, it is Examiner's position that a "near vacuum" is pressurized above a vacuum state. Additionally, this portion of Tejnii merely states that EUV imaging may be in a vacuum, thereby leaving the possibility that it may not be performed in a vacuum. Tejnii does not include a specific teaching that EUV radiation cannot or should not be formed except in a vacuum.

Applicant cites (on page 10) the entry "extreme ultraviolet radiation" in McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms; this merely teaches that extreme ultraviolet radiation may sometimes be referred to as "vacuum ultraviolet radiation" and is silent regarding the conditions of a plasma chamber in which such radiation may be formed - particularly in the field of a laser produced plasma.

Applicant contends (on page 10) that claim 1 relates to high brightness light in a wavelength between 290 and 400 nm. It is noted that the brightness and wavelength are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Applicant's claims do not distinguish the difference between EUV radiation and high brightness radiation, but

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