

Source liquid supply apparatus having a cleaning function

This invention relates to a source liquid supply apparatus having a cleaning function, to a method for detaching the source tank from said supply apparatus, and to a method for cleaning a source liquid feed conduit. More particularly, this invention
5 relates to the structure of an apparatus for supplying a source liquid, such as a chemical reagent, to a particular facility, for example, to a metalorganic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD) apparatus. The invention additionally relates to a maintenance technology for said supply apparatus.

10 Description of the Prior Art

The equipment used to fabricate semiconductor devices and electronic devices and instruments frequently employs source liquids in the form of difficult-to-handle chemical reagents whose residues are difficult to remove simply by a gas purge. Once such a source liquid has passed through, for example, a manifold or vaporizer, the
15 interior thereof cannot be satisfactorily treated by purging and cleaning with just a simple gas purge cycle (repetitive pressurization with gas and vacuum exhaust) when it is desired to carry out maintenance or exchange or alter the reagent. A known technology that addresses this problem comprises the use, in addition to the gas purge, of a solvent as a cleaning fluid in order to achieve good purging and cleaning of the
20 target compartment.

An apparatus that employs this particular technology is disclosed in United States Patent 5,964,230. This apparatus, which carries out solvent-based purging and cleaning of a chemical-handling manifold, introduces solvent into the manifold through a

nozzle disposed coaxially with respect to the manifold and employs a mechanical scrubbing operation in addition to residue dissolution.

United States Patent 6,033,479 discloses a process gas delivery apparatus for MOCVD applications that employs an auxiliary cleaning apparatus. A slanted cleaning
5 fluid feed pipe is provided in this system in order to feed cleaning fluid into the process gas delivery apparatus and for discharge of the waste cleaning fluid. This system also contains an optical sensor in the process gas feed pipe in order to determine the maintenance time automatically. This optical sensor can be used both to detect the accumulation of deposited material in the piping and to detect cleaning fluid remaining
10 within the piping after the cleaning process.

United States Patent 5,362,328 discloses an apparatus and method for feeding source reagent in vaporized form into a CVD process compartment. In this case, an auxiliary cleaning apparatus is used in order to protect the source reagent vaporizer from the negative influence of solid deposits produced during the CVD process. For
15 example, when it is desired to feed relatively nonvolatile source reagent to the CVD process compartment, the vaporizer may be configured with a large surface area having a high heat transfer efficiency. When such a vaporizer is used in a CVD system, by-products are produced in the vaporizer section from the source reagent, which causes clogging and lowers the vaporizing efficiency. The technology disclosed in US
20 5,362,328 solves these problems by implementing a periodic cleaning of the vaporizer with an auxiliary cleaning apparatus.

United States Patent 4,738,693 (Japanese Laid Open (Kokai or Unexamined) Patent Application Number Sho 64-27616 (27,616/1989)) teaches an apparatus for

distributing and purifying semiconductor source reagents. This apparatus is provided with a receptacle and valve block that can be joined to each other in a leaktight manner. The valve block is provided with first and second ports for feeding source reagent and with a purge port for effecting purging. Prior to feeding source reagent, the purge port is
5 opened — while the first and second ports are closed — in order to eliminate gas remaining in the dead spaces from the first and second ports and the gas flow passages.

An apparatus for reagent supply is disclosed in United States Patent 6,199,599 (issued 13 March 2001); this apparatus employs at least three purge sources for the
10 purpose of purging reagent from the piping system. For example, a vacuum source, solvent source, and inert gas source are used as three purge sources, wherein the solvent is expelled from the system accompanying feed of the inert gas.

Problems to Be Solved by the Invention

15 A problem common to the type of prior art systems under consideration, including the systems taught in the United States patents listed above, is the presence of a difficult-to-purge dead space in the vicinity of the joint or connection between the source tank and the conduit for feeding source liquid to the process apparatus. As a consequence, even after the piping has been purged, substances such as source liquid,
20 cleaning fluid, and semidecomposed materials therefrom can easily remain within this dead space. When, for example, these residues come into contact with air when the source tank is exchanged, they form difficult-to-remove substances that clog the piping or produce substances that poison the process. Taking as an example the use of PET

(pentaethoxytantalum) to form high dielectric films, upon contact with air this reagent reacts with O_2 and H_2O to form a gel-like material. In the case of $TiCl_4$ the reaction of this compound with H_2O results in the production of HCl , a chemical that lowers the film-forming rate.

5 This invention was developed in view of the problems delineated above for the prior art. An object of this invention is to provide a source liquid supply apparatus that incorporates a cleaning function and that avoids leaving source liquid- and/or cleaning fluid-derived residues in the vicinity of the joint or connection region between the source liquid feed conduit and the source tank. An additional object of this invention is to
10 provide a method for detaching the source tank from the foregoing apparatus. A further object of this invention is to provide a method for cleaning a source liquid feed conduit.

Means Solving the Problems

 The first aspect of the invention is a source liquid supply apparatus that is
15 characteristically provided with
a leaktight source tank that contains source liquid and that is provided with a discharge port for the output of said source liquid and a pressurization port for the introduction of pressurization gas for the pressure-delivery of said source liquid;
a pressurization gas conduit for the feed of the aforesaid pressurization gas into the
20 source tank, wherein said pressurization gas conduit connects the aforesaid pressurization port and a source of pressurization gas;
a flow-switching mechanism that is attached to the aforesaid discharge port and which is provided with

a first port, wherein said first port is connected to said discharge port,

a second and third ports, which are connected to each other through an intermediate flow passage and which are connected to the first port, and

a valve member that can produce an isolated state in which communication

5 between the first port and the second and third ports is closed off while communication between the second and third ports is maintained;

a feed conduit that connects the second port to a prescribed facility in order to supply the aforesaid source liquid to said facility;

a cleaning fluid conduit that connects the aforesaid feed conduit with a source of
10 cleaning fluid in order to feed cleaning fluid into the feed conduit;

a purge gas conduit that connects the feed conduit to a source of purge gas in order to feed purge gas into the feed conduit; and

an exhaust conduit that connects to the third port and that, when the aforesaid isolated state is in place, exhausts the cleaning fluid and purge gas that have been
15 introduced into the feed conduit, wherein said exhaust proceeds through the aforesaid second port, intermediate flow passage, and third port.

The second aspect of this invention comprises the apparatus of the first aspect with the characteristic features that the first, second, and third ports are each connected, through first, second, and third orifices, respectively, to a common
20 compartment that functions as part of the intermediate flow passage, and the aforesaid valve member has the ability to close the first orifice while the second and third orifices remain open.

The third aspect of this invention comprises the apparatus of the first aspect with the characteristic features that the first port is connected through a first orifice to a common compartment that functions as part of the intermediate flow passage, the second and third ports are connected to each other through a connection that does not
5 proceed through said common compartment and are connected to said common compartment through a common orifice, and the aforesaid valve member has the ability to close said common orifice.

The fourth aspect of this invention comprises an apparatus as described in any of the first through third aspects, with the characteristic feature that the aforesaid valve
10 member is supported by a bellows or diaphragm that forms a part of the inner wall of the common compartment.

The fifth aspect of this invention comprises an apparatus as described in any of the first through fourth aspects, with the characteristic feature that a vacuum exhaust member is connected to the exhaust conduit.

15 The sixth aspect of this invention comprises an apparatus as described in any of the first through fifth aspects, with the characteristic features that a first mounting valve is disposed in the feed conduit in the vicinity of the second port, a second mounting valve is disposed in the exhaust conduit in the vicinity of the third port, and the flow-switching mechanism is detachable from said first and second mounting valves.

20 The seventh aspect of this invention comprises a method for detaching the source tank from the source liquid supply apparatus of the sixth aspect, said method being characteristically provided with a residual liquid discharge process, in which the exhaust conduit or source tank is depressurized and, utilizing the pressure difference

produced by said depressurization, source liquid remaining within the feed conduit is discharged into the exhaust conduit or source tank; a cleaning process, which is carried out after the aforesaid residual liquid discharge process and in which, with the aforesaid isolated state being in place and the exhaust conduit closed, cleaning fluid is fed from the cleaning fluid conduit into the feed conduit so as to fill the interiors of the feed conduit, second port, intermediate flow passage, and third port with cleaning fluid, and in which the exhaust conduit is thereafter opened and the cleaning fluid is discharged into the exhaust conduit; a gas purge process, which is carried out after the aforesaid cleaning process and in which, with the aforesaid isolated state being in place and the exhaust conduit closed, purge gas is fed from the purge gas conduit into the feed conduit so as to fill the interiors of the feed conduit, second port, intermediate flow passage, and third port with purge gas, and in which the exhaust conduit is thereafter opened and the purge gas is discharged into the exhaust conduit; and a detachment process, which is carried out after the aforesaid purge process and in which the flow-switching mechanism and the source tank are together detached from the source liquid supply apparatus by detaching the flow-switching mechanism from the first and second mounting valves.

The eighth aspect of this invention comprises the method of the seventh aspect, which is characteristically additionally provided with a process which is carried out after the aforesaid detachment process and in which the feed conduit and exhaust conduit are interconnected through the first and second mounting valves and purge gas is flowed from the purge gas conduit through the feed conduit and into the exhaust conduit.

The ninth aspect of this invention comprises the method of the seventh or eighth aspect characterized by the repetition in the cleaning process of the feed operation in which cleaning fluid is fed into the feed conduit and a discharge operation in which cleaning fluid is discharged into the exhaust conduit by the feed of purge gas into the
5 feed conduit.

The tenth aspect of this invention comprises the method of the ninth aspect characterized in that in the discharge operation the interior of the feed conduit is first pressurized to 0.1 to 1 MPa by the feed of purge gas with the exhaust conduit closed and the exhaust conduit is thereafter opened.

10 The eleventh aspect of this invention is a method for cleaning a target section of a feed conduit that connects a source tank with a prescribed facility for the purpose of feeding source liquid to said facility, said method being characteristically provided with a preparatory process, in which a state is set up in which

a first valve is disposed at one of the two ends of said target section and a
15 second valve is disposed at the other end, in order to thereby enable selective closure of the two ends of said target section,

a cleaning fluid source and a purge gas source are connected to one side of said target section through, respectively, a cleaning fluid valve and a purge gas valve, for the purpose of feeding, respectively, cleaning fluid and purge
20 gas thereinto, and

a waste tank for the purpose of recovering waste liquid is connected through a waste valve to the other side of said target section;

a residual liquid discharge process, which is carried out after the preparatory process and in which source liquid remaining in the target section is discharged to the source tank or waste tank;

a cleaning process, which is carried out after the residual liquid discharge process and which comprises repetition of a feed operation in which cleaning fluid is fed into the target section with the waste valve closed and a discharge operation in which with the waste valve open the cleaning fluid is discharged into the waste tank while feeding purge gas; and

a gas purge process, which is carried out after the cleaning process and in which the interior of the target section is subjected to a gas purge by the purge gas.

The twelfth aspect of this invention comprises the method according to the eleventh aspect characterized in that one of the aforesaid first and second valves is provided with a flow-switching mechanism that has

a first port that is connected to the source tank,

a second and third ports, which are connected to each other through an intermediate flow passage and which are connected to the first port, and

a valve member that can produce an isolated state in which communication between the first port and the second and third ports is closed off while communication between the second and third ports is maintained,

and in that said second port is connected through the target section to the aforesaid facility and the said third port is connected to the cleaning fluid source and the purge gas source or the waste tank.

The thirteenth aspect of this invention comprises the method according to the twelfth aspect characterized in that the first, second, and third ports are each connected, through first, second, and third orifices, respectively, to a common compartment that functions as part of the intermediate flow passage, and in that the aforesaid valve member has the ability to close the first orifice while the second and third orifices remain open.

The fourteenth aspect of this invention comprises a method according to any of the eleventh through thirteenth aspects characterized in that in the discharge operation the interior of the target section is first pressurized to 0.1 to 1 MPa by the feed of purge gas with the exhaust valve closed and the exhaust valve is thereafter opened.

The fifteenth aspect of this invention comprises a method according to any of the eleventh to fourteenth aspects, characterized in that the aforesaid cleaning process is provided with

- a cleaning fluid feed process, in which, with the purge gas valve, first and second valves, and waste valve closed, the cleaning fluid valve is opened and cleaning fluid is fed from the cleaning fluid source to the target section;
- a pressurization process, which follows the cleaning fluid feed process and in which, with the cleaning fluid valve, first and second valves, and waste valve closed, the purge gas valve is opened and the interior of the target section is pressurized to 0.1 to 1 MPa by the feed of purge gas from the purge gas source to the target section; and
- a discharge process, which follows the pressurization process and in which, with the cleaning fluid valve and first and second valves closed and with the purge gas

valve open, the waste valve is opened and the cleaning fluid is discharged into the waste tank while purge gas is supplied.

The sixteenth aspect of this invention comprises a method according to any of the eleventh to fifteenth aspects, said method being characterized in that in the cleaning
5 process the interior of the target section is brought into a reduced pressure state prior to feed of the cleaning fluid into the target section.

The seventeenth aspect of this invention comprises a method according to any of the eleventh to sixteenth aspects, said method being characterized in that cleaning fluid pressurized to 0.1 to 1 MPa is fed into the target section in the cleaning process.

10 The embodiments of this invention explore a variety of executions of this invention, and various embodiments of this invention can be derived by suitable combination of the plural number of disclosed constituent elements. For example, when an embodiment of the invention has been derived in which some constituent elements have been omitted from the overall set of constituent elements presented for the
15 embodiment, these omitted elements can be suitably fulfilled by conventional well-known technologies in the actual working of the derived inventive embodiment.

Embodiments of the Invention

Embodiments of this invention are explained below with reference to the
20 drawings. In the description that follows, constituent elements that have approximately the same structure and function are assigned the same reference symbol and their description will be repeated only when necessary.

Figure 1 contains a schematic drawing of the conduit layout in an MOCVD system that produces tantalum oxide (Ta_2O_5) film. This MOCVD system incorporates a source liquid supply apparatus that is an embodiment of this invention. More specifically, this system is provided with an MOCVD apparatus **10** and a source liquid
5 supply apparatus **20**.

The MOCVD apparatus **10** contains a leaktight process compartment **12**, in the interior of which is disposed a susceptor **13** that can hold, support, and heat a semiconductor wafer **W**. The process compartment **12** is connected to a vacuum exhaust member **14** that can exhaust the interior of the process compartment **12** and
10 can establish a vacuum therein. The process compartment **12** is also connected to a feed conduit **16** that can supply PET (pentaethoxytantalum: $Ta(OC_2H_5)_5$ = the tantalum source liquid) and to a feed conduit **18** that can supply, for example, O_2 (oxidizer). Said feed conduit **16** is connected to a source liquid supply apparatus **20** that is an embodiment of this invention, while said feed conduit **18** is connected to an O_2 source
15 **19**. A vaporizer **17** is disposed directly upstream from the process compartment **12** in the feed conduit **16**; this vaporizer **17** functions to vaporize the PET.

The source liquid supply apparatus **20** contains a leaktight source tank **22** that holds the PET source liquid. There are disposed on the source tank **22** a discharge port conduit **24** for delivery of the source liquid and a pressurization port conduit **26** for
20 introducing pressurization gas for the pressure-delivery of the source liquid. This pressurization port conduit **26** is connected to a pressurization gas source **28** that can supply an inert gas, e.g., helium, through a pressurization gas conduit **27** itself provided

with a valve **Vp**. A flow-switching mechanism **Vc** (first valve) is connected to the discharge port conduit **24**.

Figures 2(a) and 2(b) contain, respectively, vertical and horizontal cross-sectional drawings that schematically illustrate the internal structure of the flow-switching mechanism **Vc**. As shown, the flow-switching mechanism **Vc** contains a first port **33**, a second port **34**, and a third port **35** formed within a leaktight casing **32** and contains an intermediate flow passage **36** that interconnects said ports. A common compartment **38** is elaborated as part of the intermediate flow passage **36**, and the first, second, and third ports **33**, **34**, and **35** are connected, through first, second, and third orifices **33a**, **34a**, and **35a**, respectively, to the common compartment **38**.

The ceiling of the common compartment **38** is defined by the diaphragm **42**, while the center of the diaphragm **42** is structured as a valve member **43** that can open and close the first orifice **33a** of the first port **33**. The diaphragm **42** is driven up-and-down by a spindle (not shown) disposed on the top thereof, and the valve member **43** is opened and closed accompanying the up-and-down movement of the diaphragm **42**. The valve member **43** can effect opening (position indicated by the dashed line in Figure 2(a)) and closure (position indicated by the solid line in Figure 2(a)) of the first orifice **33a** while the second orifice **34a** and the third orifice **35a** remain open. In other words, when the valve member **43** is in the position indicated by the solid line in Figure 2(a), the second port **34** and the third port **35** are in communication with each other through the common compartment **38** while communication between the first port **33** and the second port **34** and third port **35** is cut off (closed state = isolated state).

Usable as the flow-switching mechanism **Vc** are the DF series, multivalve manifold, 6LV-F5V (product of the NUPRO Co.) and the Mega 1 series, direct diaphragm valve, FUDDFTRO-71G (product of Kabushiki Kaisha Fujikin).

The discharge port conduit **24** of the source tank **22** is connected to the first port **33**, while the second port **34** is connected to the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit **16** that supplies the PET source liquid. The third port **35** is connected to an exhaust conduit **25** for the discharge of the fluid within the feed conduit **16**. A valve **V4** is disposed in the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit in the vicinity of the second port **34**, while a valve **V5** is disposed in the exhaust conduit **25** in the vicinity of the third port **35**. Flanges **Fc1** and **Fc2** are respectively provided on the second and third ports **34** and **35** and flanges **F4** and **F5** are respectively provided on valves **V4** and **V5** so as to render the flow-switching mechanism **Vc** attachable to and detachable from the valves **V4** and **V5**.

The upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit is connected to the downstream section **16b** of the feed conduit through a manifold **52**. This manifold **52** is connected through a cleaning fluid conduit **54** to a cleaning fluid source **55** that can supply cleaning fluid for dissolution of residues originating with the PET; this cleaning fluid is a suitable solvent such as an alcohol, ketone, or ether. The manifold **52** is also connected through a purge gas conduit **56** to a purge gas source **57** that can supply an inert gas such as nitrogen. The manifold **52** is connected to the conduits **54**, **56**, and **16b** through valves **V1**, **V2**, and **V3** (**V3** = second valve), respectively.

The exhaust conduit **25** is connected to a waste tank **62** for the recovery of waste solutions and to a vacuum exhaust member **63** that is capable of depressurizing and

exhausting the interior of the exhaust conduit **25**. Two port conduits **64** and **66** are disposed on the waste tank **62**; these two port conduits **64** and **66** are connected to one another through the bypass conduit **65**. The exhaust conduit **25** is connected to one end of the bypass conduit **65**, while the vacuum exhaust member **63** is connected to the other end of the bypass conduit **65**. Valves **V7**, **V8**, and **V9** are disposed, respectively, in the conduits **64**, **65**, and **66**.

An embodiment of the inventive method for cleaning the source liquid feed conduit and an embodiment of the inventive method for detaching the source tank will now be explained with reference to the source liquid supply apparatus **20** in Figure 1. Figure 3 contains a flow chart that lays out the sequence for changing out the source tank using the inventive methods.

During a typical treatment the valves **Vp**, **Vc**, **V4**, and **V3** will be open while all the other valves will be closed. Under these circumstances, pressurization gas is introduced into the source tank **22** through the pressurization port conduit **26**, which results in source liquid transport out of the discharge port conduit **24** and supply of PET (source liquid) through the feed conduit **16** into the MOCVD apparatus **10**.

The sequence outlined below is followed when it is desired to detach the source tank **22**, for example, in order to exchange the source tank **22**. It is assumed in the explanation that follows that all the valves are initially set to the state corresponding to typical treatment as specified above (valves **Vp**, **Vc**, **V4**, and **V3** = open, all other valves = closed).

The source liquid remaining in the feed conduit **16** is first discharged (process **S1**).

This process is initiated with the following operations: the valves **V9** and **V7** are opened and the valves **V3** and **Vc** are closed (the valve **V5** is also in a closed state at this point) and the waste tank **62** and exhaust conduit **25** are depressurized by the vacuum exhaust member **63**. The valve **V5** is then opened and, due to the pressure difference generated by the depressurization operation between the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit and the waste tank **62** and exhaust conduit **25**, source liquid remaining in said upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit is recovered into the waste tank **62** through the exhaust conduit **25**. As necessary this process is repeated until the source liquid in the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit has been completely recovered.

The depressurization operation performed on the waste tank **62** and exhaust conduit **25** — an operation which is necessary for the discharge of residual source liquid — can be carried out as a preliminary step during typical treatment, or the waste tank **62** and exhaust conduit **25** can be continuously maintained under reduced pressure (except during detachment of the source tank **22**). In addition, opening and closing of the valves **V2** and **V5** can be repeated during source liquid recovery in order to also utilize purge gas fed from the purge gas source **57** for source liquid recovery.

The source liquid may also be recovered into the source tank **22** rather than the waste tank **62**. In this case, the source tank **22** is first depressurized by a suitable means and the valve **Vc** is then opened and source liquid is recovered into the source tank **22** utilizing the pressure difference between the source tank **22** and the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit. Although not shown, configurations that would enable

depressurization of the source tank **22** are, for example, connection of a valve-equipped vent conduit or a vacuum exhaust member to the pressurization gas conduit **27**.

The interior of the flow-switching mechanism **Vc** is then cleaned with cleaning fluid (process **S2**).

5 This process is begun as follows: the valve **V1** is opened and the valve **V5** is closed (the valves **V2**, **V3**, and **Vc** are also in a closed state at this point) and the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit and the second and third ports **34** and **35** and common compartment **38** of the flow-switching mechanism **Vc** are filled with cleaning fluid supplied from the cleaning fluid source **55**. This condition is maintained for a
10 period of time suitable for dissolution of PET-originating residues, for example, 30 seconds. The valve **V1** is then closed and the valves **V2** and **V5** are opened and, utilizing purge gas supplied from the purge gas source **57**, the loaded cleaning fluid is recovered into the waste tank **62** through the exhaust conduit **25**. This procedure is repeated until the residues within the second and third ports **34** and **35** and common
15 compartment **38** of the flow-switching mechanism **Vc** are entirely cleaned out.

The interior of the flow-switching mechanism **Vc** is then purged with gas (process **S3**).

 This process is begun as follows: the valve **V2** is opened and the valve **V5** is closed (the valves **V1**, **V3**, and **Vc** are also in a closed state at this point) and the
20 upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit and the second and third ports **34** and **35** and common compartment **38** of the flow-switching mechanism **Vc** are filled with purge gas supplied from the purge gas source **57**. The valve **V2** is then closed and subsequent thereto the valve **V5** is opened and the purge gas is discharged through the exhaust

conduit **25**. This procedure is repeated until there are no traces of cleaning fluid remaining within the second and third ports **34** and **35** and common compartment **38** of the flow-switching mechanism **Vc**.

The source tank **22** is then detached (process **S4**).

5 This process commences with the opening of the valve **V2** and, while purge gas is flowing from the purge gas source **57** in the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit, closing the valves **V4** and **V5**. The connections between the flanges **F4** and **F5** on the valves **V4** and **V5** and the flanges **Fc1** and **Fc2** on the flow-switching mechanism **Vc** are then released and the source tank **22** and the flow-switching mechanism **Vc** are
10 together detached from the valves **V4** and **V5**, that is, from the source liquid supply apparatus **20**.

When the source tank **22** is to remain detached for some period of time (NO in process **S5**), it will be desirable for the valves **V4** and **V5** to be connected to each other, either directly or through a connection unit. In addition, an idle purge (process **S6**)
15 should be maintained within the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit by opening valves **V2**, **V4**, **V5**, and **V8**, closing valves **V7** and **V9**, and feeding purge gas from the purge gas source **57**. This can prevent the introduction of air into the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit during detachment of the source tank **22**. When, on the other hand, a fresh source tank **22** provided with its own flow-switching mechanism **Vc** has
20 already been set up at the time point at which the spent source tank **22** is detached, an immediate exchange of the source tanks can be carried out (YES in process **S5**).

With the valves **V4** and **V5** closed, a fresh source tank **22** is installed between said valves **V4** and **V5** (process **S7**). The valve **V5** is then opened with the flow-

switching mechanism **Vc** remaining closed, and the air that has infiltrated between the valves **V4** and **V5** during installation is exhausted through the exhaust conduit **25** (process **S8**). The shift is then made to the typical treatment in which PET is fed from the fresh source tank **22** to the MOCVD apparatus **10** based on the demand by the MOCVD apparatus **10**. This shift to the typical treatment can be preceded, as necessary or desired, by cleaning/discharge/purge/vacuum exhaust of the interior of the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit.

The conduit diagram in Figure 1 simply depicts an example, in which in particular the valves are represented in terms of their functionality. The valves are therefore not limited to particular types. For example, the functions of the valves **V4** and **V5** can be built into the flow-switching mechanism **Vc**, while other conduit sections can be modified as shown in Figures 4 and 5.

Figure 4 contains a conduit diagram that schematically illustrates a source liquid supply apparatus that is another embodiment of this invention. The apparatus in this embodiment differs from the apparatus in Figure 1 by not using the manifold **52** to connect the cleaning fluid source **55** and the purge gas source **57** to the feed conduit **16**. Specifically, the cleaning fluid conduit **54** and the purge gas conduit **56** are connected in this case to the feed conduit **16** through the usual two-way valves **V1** and **V2**.

Figure 5 contains a conduit diagram that schematically illustrates a source liquid supply apparatus that is yet another embodiment of this invention. The apparatus in this embodiment differs from the apparatus in Figure 1 by using two three-way valves **V11** and **V13** (**V13** = second valve) instead of the manifold **52** in order to connect the

cleaning fluid source **55** and the purge gas source **57** to the feed conduit **16**. Specifically, the cleaning fluid conduit **54** and the purge gas conduit **56** are connected to each other through two ports of the three-way valve **V11**. The one remaining port on the three-way valve **V11** is connected across the valve **12** to one port on the three-way valve **V13**. The two remaining ports on the three-way valve **V13** are used to connect the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit with the downstream section **16b** of the feed conduit. The flow-switching mechanism **Vc** illustrated in Figures 2(a) and (b) can be used as a three-way valve **V11** or **V13**.

Figure 6 contains a vertical cross section that illustrates a modified example of the flow-switching mechanism **Vc** that is another embodiment of this invention. The mechanism in this embodiment differs from the mechanism in Figure 2 by the use of a bellows **45** in place of the diaphragm **42**. In this case, the end of a bellows **45** bears the valve member **43** for opening/closing the first orifice **33a** of the first port **33** that connects to the source tank **22**. This valve member **43** effects opening and closing of the first port **33** accompanying the expansion and contraction of the bellows **45**.

Figures 7(a) and (b) contain, respectively, a vertical cross section and a horizontal cross section that illustrate another modified example of the flow-switching mechanism **Vc** that is yet another embodiment of this invention. In the mechanism of this embodiment, the first port **33** (connected to the source tank **22**) is connected through a first orifice **33a** to a common compartment **48** that functions as part of the intermediate flow passage **46**. The second and third ports **34** and **35**, which are respectively connected to the feed conduit **16** and the exhaust conduit **25**, are connected to each other through a connection that does not proceed through the

common compartment **48** and are connected to the common compartment **48** by a common orifice **46a**. The valve member **43**, by closing off the common orifice **46a**, closes off the communication between the first port **33** and the second and third ports **34** and **35** (closed state = isolated state). A bellows can also be used in this case for
5 actuation of the valve member **43** instead of the diaphragm **42**.

Figure 8 contains a conduit diagram that schematically illustrates a source liquid supply apparatus that is yet another embodiment of this invention. The apparatus in this embodiment, while having almost the same structure as the apparatus illustrated in Figure 5, additionally illustrates a cleaning fluid source **55** that employs gas pressure
10 delivery. A needle valve **NV** is also disposed between the valve **V2** and the purge gas source **57** for the purpose of controlling the gas flow rate in the purge gas conduit **56**. A flow-switching mechanism as illustrated in Figures 2(a) and (b) is used as the three-way valve **V11** and as the three-way valve **V13**.

Specifically, the cleaning fluid source **55** contains a leaktight cleaning fluid tank
15 **72** that holds ethanol for cleaning out PET (source liquid). There are disposed on this cleaning fluid tank **72** a discharge port conduit **74** for delivery of the source liquid and a pressurization port conduit **76** for introducing pressurization gas for the pressure-delivery of the source liquid. This pressurization port conduit **76** is connected to a pressurization gas source **78** that can supply an inert gas, e.g., helium, through a
20 pressurization gas conduit **77** itself provided with a valve **VS1**. The discharge port conduit **74** is connected to the cleaning fluid conduit **54** through a valve **VS2**.

Another embodiment of the inventive method for cleaning a source liquid feed conduit will now be explained with reference to the source liquid supply apparatus

illustrated in Figure 8. Figure 10 contains a flow chart that lays out the sequence of this method. The cleaning target section in this case comprises the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit and valves **Vc**, **V4**, **V5**, **V12**, and **V13**.

The set up or preparation required to carry out cleaning is first performed
5 (process **S11**).

In the embodiment under consideration, valves **Vc** and **V13** (the first and second valves) are provided as preparatory elements required for cleaning; these valves are disposed so as to enable selective closure of the two ends of the target section, i.e., the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit. A cleaning fluid source **55** and a purge gas
10 source **57** are also connected, respectively through a cleaning fluid valve **V11** and a purge gas valve **V2**, on one side of the target section (the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit) for the purpose of supplying, respectively, cleaning fluid and purge gas. A waste tank **62** is connected through a waste valve **V5** on the other side of the target section (the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit) for the purpose of recovering
15 waste liquid. In the embodiment under consideration these preparatory elements were incorporated into the source liquid supply apparatus when the apparatus was set up. The cleaning fluid source **55**, purge gas source **57**, and waste tank **62**, however, may be connected to the cleaning target section just during cleaning.

The sequence outlined below is followed when it is desired to clean the feed
20 conduit **16** on the occasion of, for example, exchanging the source tank **22**. The initial settings here are as follows: after all the valves have been closed, the valves **VS1** and **VS2** are opened and the needle valve **NV** is set so as to give a flow rate of 10-100 L/min at atmospheric pressure.

In the case of the valves **V11**, **V13**, and **Vc**, the closed condition denotes a condition, as illustrated by the solid line in Figure 2(a), in which the first port **33** is closed off from the second and third ports **34** and **35** while communication is maintained between the second and third ports **34** and **35**. Thus, the closed valve **V11** resides in a state in which the line to the cleaning fluid source **55** is closed off from the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit while the line to the purge gas source **57** communicates with the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit. The closed valve **V13** resides in a state in which the line to the MOCVD apparatus **10** is closed off from the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit while the line to the cleaning fluid source **55** and purge gas source **57** communicates with the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit. The closed valve **Vc** resides in a state in which the line to the source tank **22** is closed off from the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit while the line to the waste tank **62** communicates with the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit.

Residual source liquid in the cleaning target section is first discharged (process **S12**).

The valves **V9**, **V7**, **V2**, **V12**, **V4**, and **V5** are opened in this process in the given sequence in order to feed purge gas from the purge gas source **57** into the cleaning target section (upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit) and conduct a vacuum exhaust on the same section using the vacuum exhaust member **63**. Utilizing the purge gas this functions to recover source liquid remaining in the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit through the exhaust conduit **25** to the waste tank **62**.

Recovery of the source liquid can also be effected by performing a preliminary depressurization of the waste tank **62** and exhaust conduit **25** using the vacuum

exhaust member **63** and then utilizing the pressure difference between the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit and the waste tank **62** and exhaust conduit **25**.

The source liquid can also be recovered to the source tank **22** rather than to the waste tank **62**. In such a case, the source tank **22** is first depressurized by a suitable means and the source liquid is then recovered to the source tank **22** by opening **Vc** and utilizing the pressure difference between the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit and the waste tank **22**. Although not shown, configurations that would enable depressurization of the source tank **22** are, for example, connection of a valve-equipped vent conduit or a vacuum exhaust member to the pressurization gas conduit **27**.

The interior of the cleaning target section is then depressurized (process **S13**).

In this process, the vacuum exhaust member **63** remains in operation while only the valve **V2** is closed relative to the situation in the above-described process **S12**; this condition is maintained for 1 to 100 seconds. As a consequence, the interior of the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit is depressurized by the vacuum exhaust member **63** to 1 to 30 kPa and preferably to around the vapor pressure of the cleaning fluid at ambient temperature (5.8 kPa at 20°C for ethanol).

Cleaning fluid is then fed into the interior of the cleaning target section (process **S14**).

Relative to the situation in the above-described process **S13**, the valve **V5** is closed and the valve **V11** is opened in the instant process, and as a consequence cleaning fluid is fed from the cleaning fluid source **55** into the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit. At this point, the cleaning fluid can as necessary or desired be fed pressurized to 0.1-1 MPa and preferably 0.3-0.7 MPa by inert gas from the

pressurization gas source **78**. The depressurization of the interior of the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit and additional optional pressurization of the cleaning fluid causes the cleaning fluid to flow very forcefully into the interior of the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit, with the result that its mechanical scouring action can
5 scrape off material adhering on the inner wall of the conduit **16a**.

A state is then set up in which the interior of the cleaning target section is filled with cleaning fluid (process **S15**).

After the valve **V11** has been opened in process **S14** and 1 to 10 seconds have been allowed to elapse, the valve **V11** is closed in the instant process and a period of
10 quiescence is begun. This sets up a state in which the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit, etc., is filled by the cleaning fluid fed from the cleaning fluid source **55**. This state is maintained for 1 to 100 seconds for a time suitable for dissolution of PET-derived residues, for example, 30 seconds.

The interior of the cleaning target section is then pressurized (process **S16**).

15 Relative to the situation in the above-described process **S15**, the valve **V2** is opened in the instant process, resulting in the feed of purge gas from the purge gas source **57** into the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit. The interior of the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit is thereby pressurized by the purge gas to 0.1-1 MPa and preferably 0.5-1 MPa. This pressure is preferably higher than the pressure
20 of the cleaning fluid in order to prevent back flow of the cleaning fluid.

The cleaning fluid is then discharged from the cleaning target section (process **S17**).

Relative to the situation in the above-described process **S16**, the valve **V5** is opened in the instant process, resulting in recovery of the spent cleaning fluid in the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit through the exhaust conduit **25** to the waste tank **62**. At this point, the waste tank **62** and exhaust conduit **25** can, as necessary or
5 desired, have been preliminarily depressurized by the vacuum exhaust member **63** to 1-30 kPa and preferably to around the vapor pressure of the cleaning fluid at ambient temperature. This pressurization of the interior of the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit and additional optional preliminary depressurization of the waste tank **62** side causes the cleaning fluid to flow very forcefully from the upstream section **16a** of the
10 feed conduit, with the result that its mechanical scouring action can scrape off material adhering on the inner wall of the conduit **16a**.

Processes **S13** to **S17** are then repeated (process **S18**).

The above-described processes **S13** to **S17** are repeated, for example, for a total of 3 to 100 times and preferably 5 to 20 times, until the residues in the common
15 compartment **38** have been completely cleaned out and removed. Specifically, in the embodiment under consideration the treatment comprising, inter alia, feed of cleaning fluid and purge gas into the cleaning target section (upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit) and vacuum exhaust thereof is run repeatedly as a batch treatment. During this sequence, pressure is applied to the feed and discharge of the cleaning fluid as
20 described above in order to impart a mechanical action to the cleaning fluid. This makes it possible in the embodiment under consideration to conduct an effective cleaning using small amounts of cleaning fluid.

The interior of the cleaning target section is then subjected to a gas purge (process **S19**).

Relative to the above-described process **S17**, the valves **V5**, **V7**, and **V9** are closed in the instant process, thereby elaborating a state in which the upstream section
5 **16a** of the feed conduit, etc., is filled by purge gas fed from the purge gas source **57**. The valve **V2** is then closed and the valves **V5** and **V8** are thereafter opened, resulting in discharge of the purge gas through the exhaust conduit **25**. This procedure is repeated until no traces of cleaning fluid remain in the upstream section **16a** of the feed conduit.

10 Then, as necessary the source tank **22** can be detached and switched out for a fresh source tank. The details of the corresponding operations are omitted here since these operations are substantially the same as those described above with reference to processes **S4** to **S8**.

15 Experiments

Cleaning treatment experiments were run using the source liquid supply apparatus illustrated in Figure 8. In this experiment, however, the sampling section illustrated in Figure 9 was used instead of the waste tank **62** structure illustrated in Figure 8. As illustrated in Figure 9, an exchangeable sampling section **82** is provided
20 with a sampling bottle **84** that is connected to a port conduit **86** that branches from the exhaust conduit **25**. A valve **VA1** is disposed in the exhaust conduit **25** and a valve **VA2** and needle valve **VA3** are disposed in the port conduit **86**.

The conduit section **16a** comprising the cleaning target section in these experiments was made of stainless steel (SS316L) and had an outside diameter of 6.35 mm, a wall thickness of 1 mm, an electropolished interior surface, and a length of 1,000 mm. The source liquid was 99.9999% pure PET, the cleaning fluid was ethanol, the
5 purge gas was high-purity nitrogen, and the source liquid pressurization gas was high-purity helium.

In the case of example EB (batch treatment), which is an embodiment of this invention, apparatus set up and discharge of residual PET in the conduit section **16a** were first carried out according to processes **S11** and **S12** as described above. The
10 interior of the conduit section **16a** was then depressurized to 6.5 kPa by the vacuum exhaust member **63** (process **S13**). This was followed by the supply of ethanol pressurized to 0.3 MPa into the conduit section **16a** (process **S14**) and then by standing for 5 seconds (process **S15**). The interior of the conduit section **16a** was subsequently pressurized to 0.6 MPa by N₂ gas (process **S16**), after which valves **V5**, **VA2**, and **VA3**
15 (see Figures 8 and 9) were opened (process **S17**) and the pressurized ethanol was recovered to the sampling bottle **84** (see Figure 9). This cycle of processes **S13** to **S17** was repeated for a total of ten times. The Ta concentration in the 20 cm³ of recovered ethanol was analyzed in each cycle by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS).

20 In the case of comparative example EC (continuous treatment), apparatus set up and discharge of residual PET in the conduit section **16a** were first carried out according to processes **S11** and **S12** as described above. Ethanol pressurized to 0.3 MPa was

then fed into the conduit section **16a** and by adjusting the valve **VA3** a continuous ethanol flow having a flow rate of $20 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$ was produced in the conduit section **16a**.

The ethanol discharged from the conduit section **16a** was recovered at the outlet from the valve **VA3** (see Figure 9) while changing the bottle **84** at 1-minute intervals. The Ta

5 concentration in the 20 cm^3 of ethanol recovered in each bottle **84** was analyzed by ICP-MS.

The results of the experiments are reported in the graph in Figure 11, where the x-axis plots the cumulative ethanol consumption in cm^3 and the y-axis plots the Ta concentration in ppm. In Figure 3, the experimental results for example EB (batch treatment) are reported with an open circle while the experimental results for comparative example EC (continuous treatment) are reported with an "x". As shown in Figure 3, the decline in Ta concentration as a function of the cumulative ethanol consumption was much greater in example EB than in comparative example EC. More specifically, it is demonstrated that example EB enables an effective cleaning to be performed using less cleaning fluid than in comparative example EC.

Figures 12 through 16 contain conduit diagrams that in each instance schematically illustrate a source liquid supply apparatus that is another embodiment of this invention. The apparatuses in these embodiments correspond to modifications of the apparatus illustrated in Figure 8. These apparatuses can be cleaned by carrying out the above-described processes **S11** through **S19**.

In the apparatus illustrated in Figure 12, the structural member **Com1**, which should not be exposed to cleaning fluid, has been preliminarily installed so as to enable

it to reside in a bypass from the conduit section that is the cleaning target. This structural member **Com1** can be exemplified by a liquid mass flow controller (MFC), orifice, needle valve, check valve, pressure controller, and filter. However, the structural member **Com2**, for example, a valve or pressure sensor, is cleaned along
5 with the conduit section that is the cleaning target.

In the apparatus illustrated in Figure 13, the feed conduit **16** is branched into conduits **161**, **162**, and **163**, which are themselves directed to three different process facilities. A common cleaning fluid source **55** and a common purge gas source **57** are connected, using a configuration in conformity with the apparatus illustrated in Figure 8,
10 to the conduits **161**, **162**, and **163**. The conduits **161**, **162**, and **163** are cleaned, either simultaneously or individually, using the above-described processes **S11** through **S19**.

In the apparatus (a dual tank structure) illustrated in Figure 14, two source tanks **22** and **222** are interchangeably provided via conduits **16a** and **216** for a single process facility **10**. The source tank **22**, a common cleaning fluid source **55**, and a common
15 purge gas source **57** are connected, using a configuration in conformity with the apparatus illustrated in Figure 8, to the additional conduit **216**. The conduits **16a** and **216** are alternately cleaned using the above-described processes **S11** through **S19**.

In the apparatus illustrated in Figure 15, an auxiliary source liquid tank **322** is connected through the conduit **316** to the source tank **22**. The source tank **22**, a
20 common cleaning fluid source **55**, and a common purge gas source **57** are connected, using a configuration in conformity with the apparatus illustrated in Figure 8, to the additional conduit **316**. The conduits **16a** and **316** are simultaneously or alternately cleaned using the above-described processes **S11** through **S19**.

A second cleaning fluid source **455** and a second waste tank **462** are additionally disposed in the apparatus illustrated in Figure 16 in order to be able to use different cleaning fluids. In this case, a batch mode cleaning treatment can be run by the above-described processes **S13** through **S19** using either of the cleaning fluids.

5 While various modifications and alterations within the technical sphere of the concept of this invention can be devised by the individual skilled in the art, it should be understood that these modifications and alterations also fall within the scope of this invention.

10 Advantageous Effects of the Invention

As has been explained in the preceding, this invention provides a source liquid supply apparatus that incorporates a cleaning function and that avoids leaving source liquid- and/or cleaning fluid-derived residues in the vicinity of the joint or connection region between the source liquid feed conduit and the source tank. This invention also
15 provides a method for detaching the source tank from the foregoing apparatus and a method for cleaning the source liquid feed conduit

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 contains a schematic drawing of the conduit layout in an MOCVD
20 system that produces tantalum oxide film and that incorporates a source liquid supply apparatus that is an embodiment of this invention.

Figures 2(a) and 2(b) contain, respectively, vertical and horizontal cross-sectional drawings that schematically illustrate the internal structure of the flow-switching mechanism **Vc**.

Figure 3 contains a flow chart that lays out the sequence for exchanging the
5 source tank using exemplary embodiments of the inventive method for cleaning a source liquid feed conduit and the inventive method for detaching the source tank.

Figure 4 contains a conduit diagram that schematically illustrates a source liquid supply apparatus that is another embodiment of this invention.

Figure 5 contains a conduit diagram that schematically illustrates a source liquid
10 supply apparatus that is yet another embodiment of this invention.

Figure 6 contains a vertical cross section that illustrates a modified example of a flow-switching mechanism that is another exemplary embodiment of this invention.

Figures 7(a) and 7(b) contain vertical and horizontal cross sections, respectively, that illustrate another modified example of a flow-switching mechanism that is yet
15 another exemplary embodiment of this invention.

Figure 8 contains a conduit diagram that schematically illustrates a source liquid supply apparatus that is yet another exemplary embodiment of this invention.

Figure 9 contains a conduit diagram that illustrates the structure of a sampling section that was incorporated in place of the waste tank structure in experiments carried
20 out using the apparatus illustrated in Figure 8.

Figure 10 contains a flow chart that lays out the sequence of an exemplary embodiment of the inventive method for cleaning a source liquid feed conduit.

Figure 11 contains a graph that reports the results from experiments that compared the cleaning efficacy of a comparative example EC (continuous treatment) and an example EB (batch treatment) that is an exemplary embodiment of this invention.

Figure 12 contains a conduit diagram that schematically illustrates a source liquid
5 supply apparatus that is another exemplary embodiment of this invention.

Figure 13 contains a conduit diagram that schematically illustrates a source liquid supply apparatus that is another exemplary embodiment of this invention.

Figure 14 contains a conduit diagram that schematically illustrates a source liquid supply apparatus that is another exemplary embodiment of this invention.

10 Figure 15 contains a conduit diagram that schematically illustrates a source liquid supply apparatus that is another exemplary embodiment of this invention.

Figure 16 contains a conduit diagram that schematically illustrates a source liquid supply apparatus that is another exemplary embodiment of this invention.

Claims

1. Source liquid supply apparatus that is characteristically provided with
- 5 a leaktight source tank that contains source liquid and that is provided with a discharge port for the output of said source liquid and a pressurization port for the introduction of pressurization gas for the pressure-delivery of said source liquid;
- a pressurization gas conduit for the feed of the aforesaid pressurization gas into the source tank, wherein said pressurization gas conduit connects the aforesaid
- 10 pressurization port and a source of pressurization gas;
- a flow-switching mechanism that is attached to the aforesaid discharge port and which is provided with
- a first port, wherein said first port is connected to said discharge port,
- a second and third ports, which are connected to each other through an
- 15 intermediate flow passage and which are connected to the first port, and
- a valve member that can produce an isolated state in which communication between the first port and the second and third ports is closed off while communication between the second and third ports is maintained;
- a feed conduit that connects the second port to a prescribed facility in order to supply
- 20 the aforesaid source liquid to said facility;
- a cleaning fluid conduit that connects the aforesaid feed conduit with a source of cleaning fluid in order to feed cleaning fluid into the feed conduit;

a purge gas conduit that connects the feed conduit to a source of purge gas in order to feed purge gas into the feed conduit; and

an exhaust conduit that connects to the third port and that, when the aforesaid isolated state is in place, exhausts the cleaning fluid and purge gas that have been introduced into the feed conduit, wherein said exhaust proceeds through the aforesaid second port, intermediate flow passage, and third port.

2. The source liquid supply apparatus of claim 1, characterized in that the first, second, and third ports are each connected, through first, second, and third orifices, respectively, to a common compartment that functions as part of the intermediate flow passage, and in that the aforesaid valve member has the ability to close the first orifice while the second and third orifices remain open.

3. The source liquid supply apparatus of claim 1, characterized in that the first port is connected through a first orifice to a common compartment that functions as part of the intermediate flow passage, the second and third ports are connected to each other through a connection that does not proceed through said common compartment and are connected to said common compartment through a common orifice, and the aforesaid valve member has the ability to close said common orifice.

4. The source liquid supply apparatus of any of claims 1 through 3, characterized in that the valve member is supported by a bellows or diaphragm that forms a part of the inner wall of the common compartment.

5. The source liquid supply apparatus of any of claims 1 through 4, characterized in that a vacuum exhaust member is connected to the exhaust conduit.

5 6. The source liquid supply apparatus of any of claims 1 through 5, characterized in that a first mounting valve is disposed in the feed conduit in the vicinity of the second port, a second mounting valve is disposed in the exhaust conduit in the vicinity of the third port, and the flow-switching mechanism is detachable from said first and second mounting valves.

10

7. Method for detaching the source tank of the source liquid supply apparatus of claim 6, said method being characteristically provided with

a residual liquid discharge process, in which the exhaust conduit or source tank is
15 depressurized and, utilizing the pressure difference produced by said depressurization, source liquid remaining within the feed conduit is discharged into the exhaust conduit or source tank;

a cleaning process, which is carried out after the aforesaid residual liquid discharge process and in which, with the aforesaid isolated state being in place and the
20 exhaust conduit closed, cleaning fluid is fed from the cleaning fluid conduit into the feed conduit so as to fill the interiors of the feed conduit, second port, intermediate flow passage, and third port with cleaning fluid, and in which the exhaust conduit is thereafter opened and the cleaning fluid is discharged into the exhaust conduit;

a gas purge process, which is carried out after the aforesaid cleaning process and in which, with the aforesaid isolated state being in place and the exhaust conduit closed, purge gas is fed from the purge gas conduit into the feed conduit so as to fill the interiors of the feed conduit, second port, intermediate flow passage, and third port with purge gas, and in which the exhaust conduit is thereafter opened and the purge gas is discharged into the exhaust conduit; and

a detachment process, which is carried out after the aforesaid purge process and in which the flow-switching mechanism and the source tank are together detached from the source liquid supply apparatus by detaching the flow-switching mechanism from the first and second mounting valves.

8. The method of claim 7 for detaching the source tank of the source liquid supply apparatus, that is characteristically additionally provided with a process which is carried out after the aforesaid detachment process and in which the feed conduit and exhaust conduit are interconnected through the first and second mounting valves and purge gas is flowed from the purge gas conduit through the feed conduit and into the exhaust conduit.

9. The method of claim 7 or 8 for detaching the source tank of the source liquid supply apparatus, characterized by the repetition in the cleaning process of the feed operation in which cleaning fluid is fed into the feed conduit and a discharge operation in which cleaning fluid is discharged into the exhaust conduit by the feed of purge gas into the feed conduit.

10. The method of claim 9 for detaching the source tank of the source liquid supply apparatus, characterized in that in the discharge operation the interior of the feed conduit is first pressurized to 0.1 to 1 MPa by the feed of purge gas with the exhaust
5 conduit closed and the exhaust conduit is thereafter opened.

11. Method for cleaning a source liquid feed conduit comprising cleaning a target section of a feed conduit that connects a source tank to a prescribed facility for the purpose of feeding a source liquid to said facility, said method being characteristically
10 provided with

a preparatory process, in which a state is set up in which

a first valve is disposed at one of the two ends of said target section and a
second valve is disposed at the other end, in order to thereby enable
15 selective closure of the two ends of said target section,

a cleaning fluid source and a purge gas source are connected to one side of said
target section through, respectively, a cleaning fluid valve and a purge gas
valve, for the purpose of feeding, respectively, cleaning fluid and purge
gas thereinto, and

20 a waste tank is connected through a waste valve to the other side of said target
section, for the purpose of recovering waste liquid;

a residual liquid discharge process, which is carried out after the preparatory process
and in which source liquid remaining in the target section is discharged to the
source tank or waste tank;

a cleaning process, which is carried out after the residual liquid discharge process and which comprises repetition of a feed operation in which cleaning fluid is fed into the target section with the waste valve closed and a discharge operation in which with the waste valve open the cleaning fluid is discharged into the waste tank while feeding purge gas; and

a gas purge process, which is carried out after the cleaning process and in which the interior of the target section is subjected to a gas purge by the purge gas.

12. The method of claim 11 for cleaning a source liquid feed conduit, characterized in that one of the aforesaid first and second valves is provided with

a flow-switching mechanism that has

a first port that is connected to the source tank,

a second and third ports, which are connected to each other through an intermediate flow passage and which are connected to the first port, and

a valve member that can produce an isolated state in which communication between the first port and the second and third ports is closed off while communication between the second and third ports is maintained,

and in that said second port is connected through the target section to the aforesaid facility and the said third port is connected to the cleaning fluid source and the purge gas source or the waste tank.

13. The method of claim 12 for cleaning a source liquid feed conduit, characterized in that the first, second, and third ports are each connected, through first, second, and third orifices, respectively, to a common compartment that functions as part of the intermediate flow passage, and in that the aforesaid valve member has the ability
5 to close the first orifice while the second and third orifices remain open.

14. Method according to any of claims 11 to 13 for cleaning a source liquid feed conduit, characterized in that in the discharge operation the interior of the target section is first pressurized to 0.1 to 1 MPa by the feed of purge gas with the exhaust valve
10 closed and the exhaust valve is thereafter opened.

15. Method according to any of claims 11 to 14 for cleaning a source liquid feed conduit, characterized in that the aforesaid cleaning process is provided with

15 a cleaning fluid feed process, in which, with the purge gas valve, first and second valves, and waste valve closed, the cleaning fluid valve is opened and cleaning fluid is fed from the cleaning fluid source to the target section;

a pressurization process, which follows the cleaning fluid feed process and in which, with the cleaning fluid valve, first and second valves, and waste valve closed, the
20 purge gas valve is opened and the interior of the target section is pressurized to 0.1 to 1 MPa by the feed of purge gas from the purge gas source to the target section; and

a discharge process, which follows the pressurization process and in which, with the cleaning fluid valve and first and second valves closed and with the purge gas

valve open, the waste valve is opened and the cleaning fluid is discharged into the waste tank while purge gas is supplied.

16. Method according to any of claims 11 to 15 for cleaning a source liquid feed
5 conduit, characterized in that in the cleaning process the interior of the target section is brought into a reduced pressure state prior to feed of the cleaning fluid into the target section.

17. Method according to any of claims 11 to 16 for cleaning a source liquid feed
10 conduit, characterized in that cleaning fluid pressurized to 0.1 to 1 MPa is fed into the target section in the cleaning process.