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KITAMOTO et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2007/0293974 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Dec. 20, 2007**(54) **SUBSTRATE PROCESSING SYSTEM
MANAGING APPARATUS INFORMATION
OF SUBSTRATE PROCESSING APPARATUS**Sep. 6, 2001 (JP) 2001-270584
Sep. 7, 2001 (JP) 2001-271369**Publication Classification**(75) Inventors: **Toru KITAMOTO**, Kyoto (JP); **Kenji Kamei**, Kyoto (JP); **Hidekazu INOUE**, Kyoto (JP); **Tetsuya HAMADA**, Kyoto (JP)(51) **Int. Cl.**
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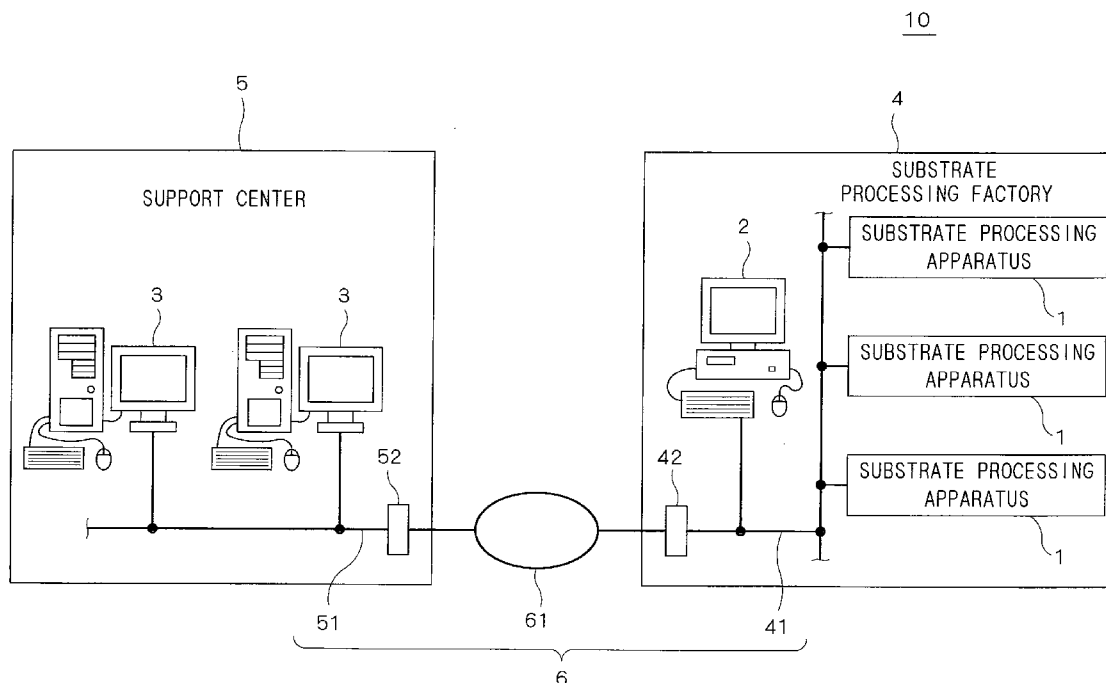
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NEW YORK, NY 100368403(73) Assignee: **Dainippon Screen Mfg. Co., Ltd.**(21) Appl. No.: **11/837,917**(22) Filed: **Aug. 13, 2007****Related U.S. Application Data**

(62) Division of application No. 10/232,319, filed on Aug. 29, 2002, now Pat. No. 7,280,883.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**Sep. 6, 2001 (JP) 2001-270699
Sep. 7, 2001 (JP) 2001-271599(57) **ABSTRACT**

A substrate processing apparatus and an information storage server are connected with each other through a network. A storage part of the substrate processing apparatus stores set information and a control program, for controlling operation of the substrate processing apparatus according to the set information and the control program. The substrate processing apparatus is provided with a schedule function, for transmitting a backup instructional command according to the schedule. In response to this instructional command, the substrate processing apparatus generates a duplicate of specified information stored in the aforementioned storage part and transfers the duplicate information to the information storage server through the network. The information storage server stores the received duplicate information in a hard disk as backup data. The information storage server can also store only differential data of the duplicate information. Thus, information for controlling the operation of the substrate processing apparatus can be efficiently backed up without burdening the user.



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FIG. 1

10

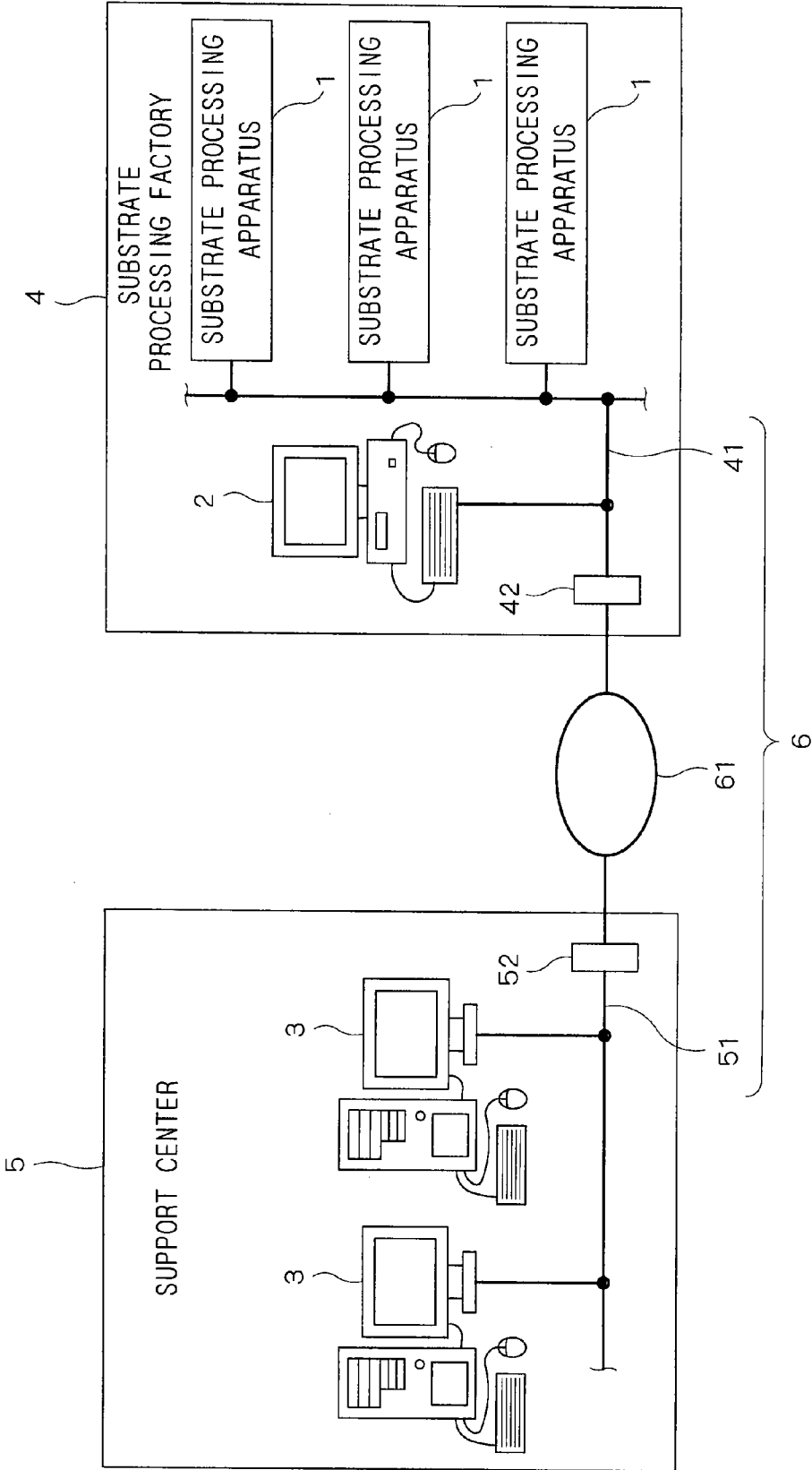
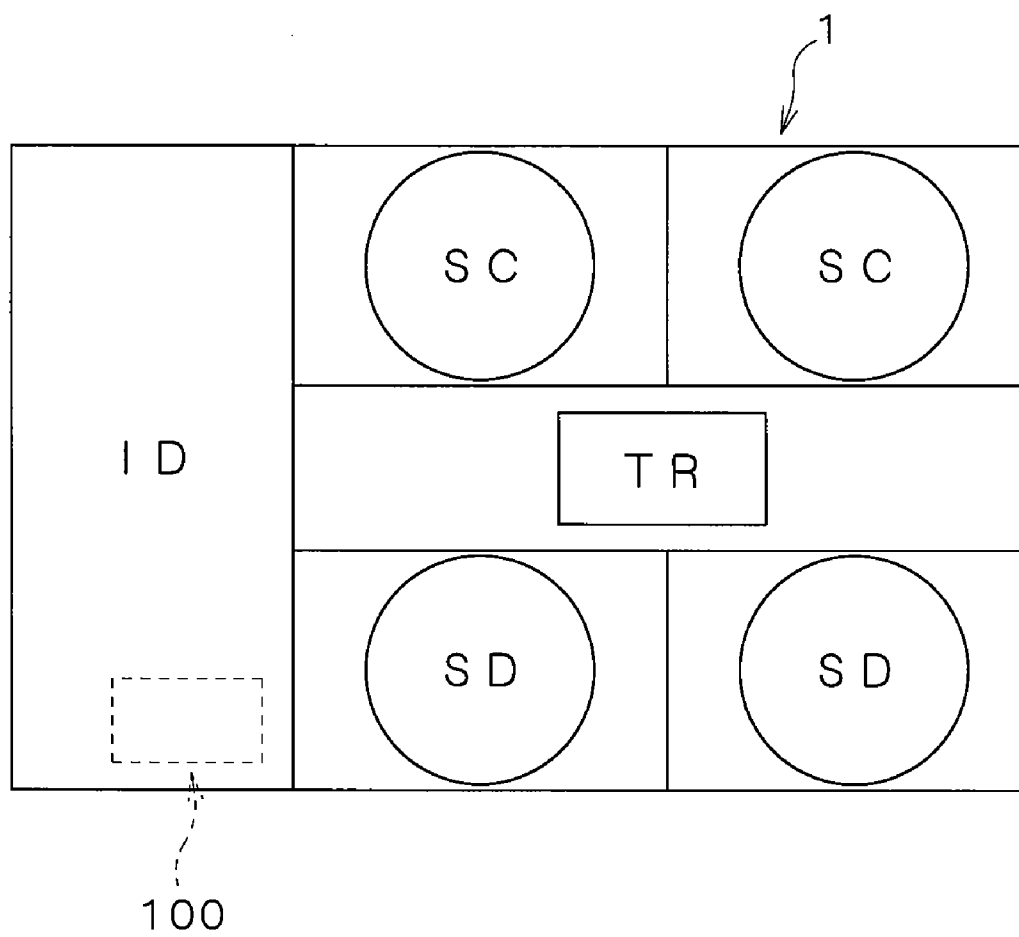


FIG. 2



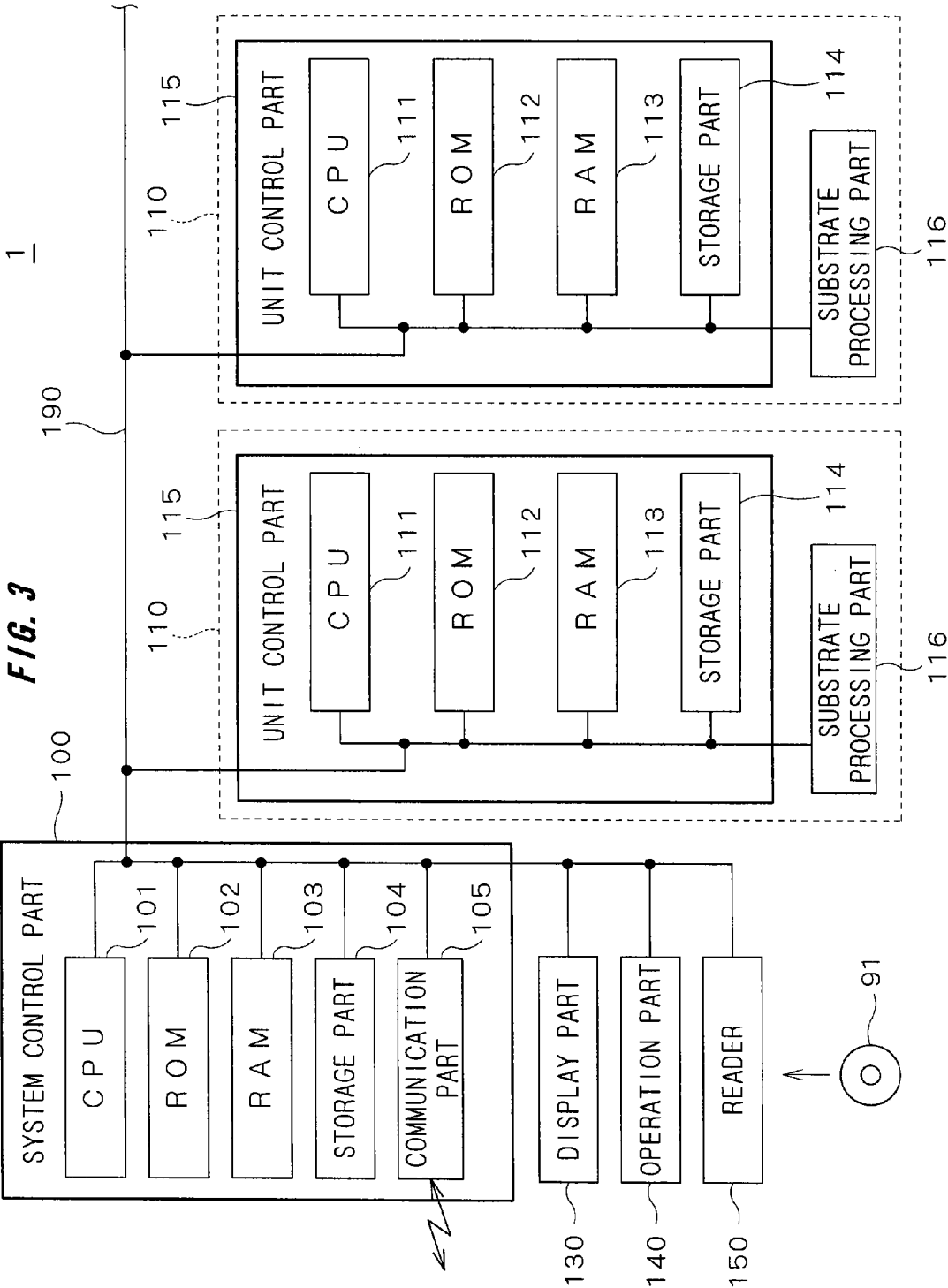


FIG. 4

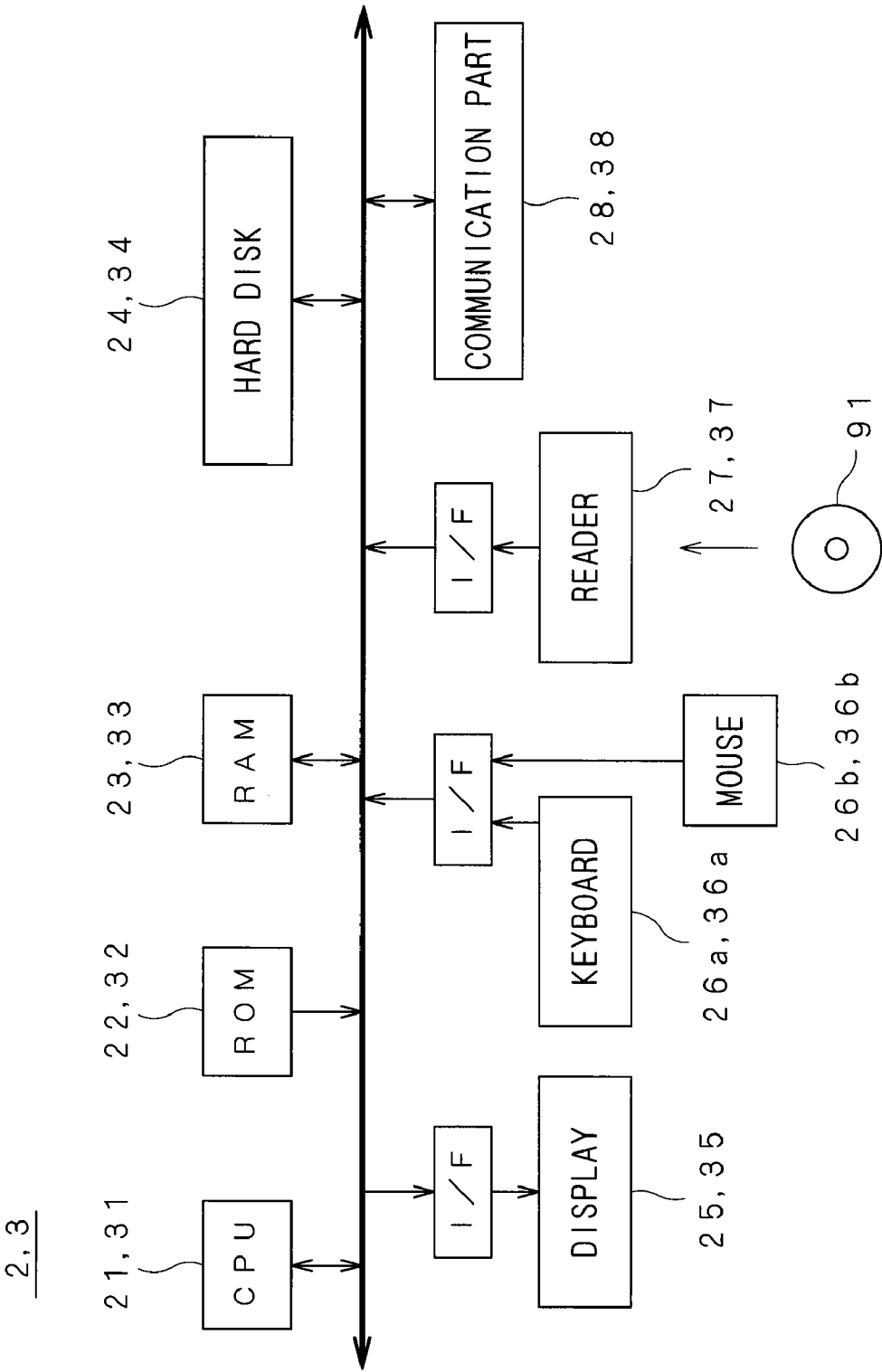


FIG. 5

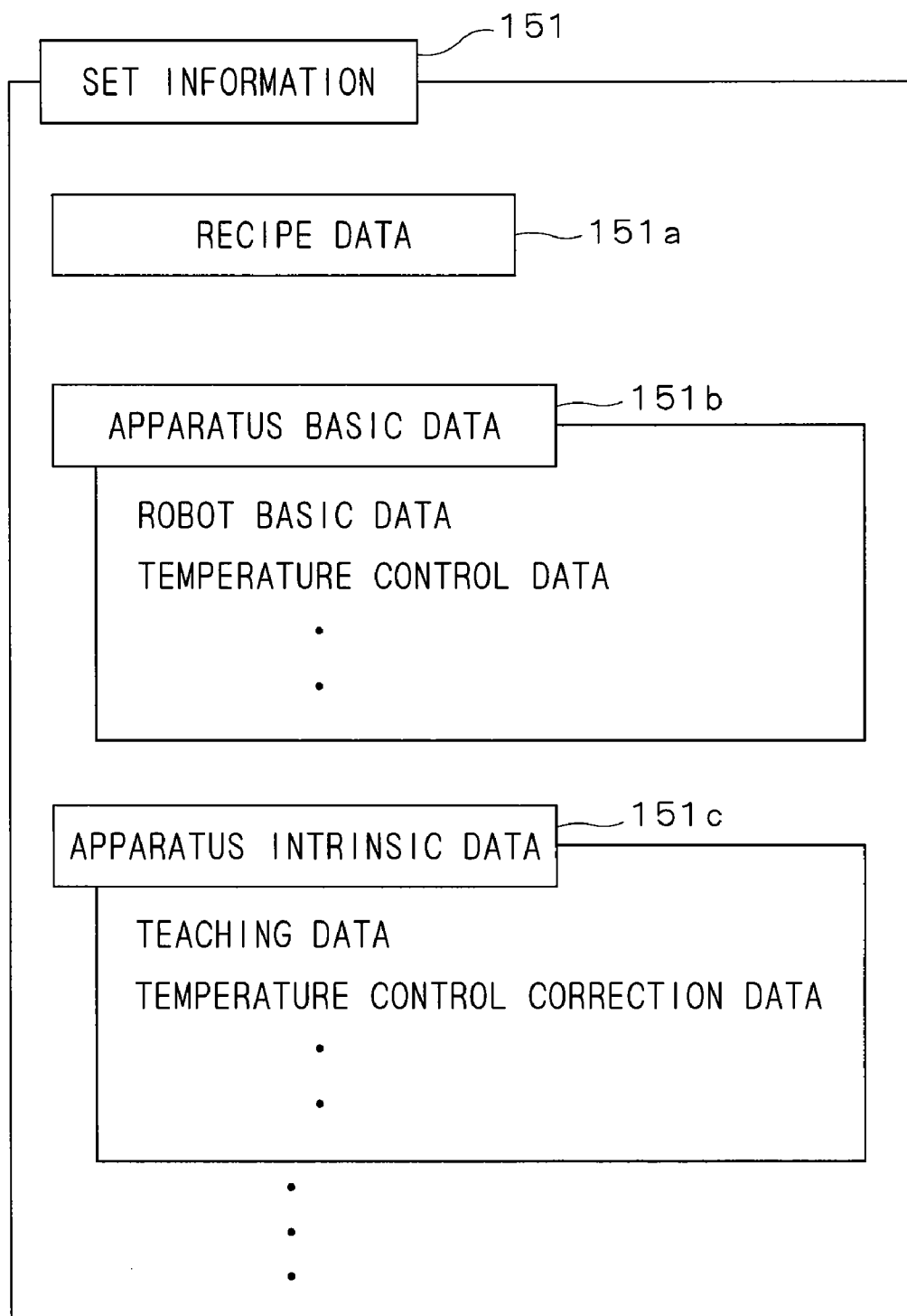


FIG. 6151 a

STEP	TRANSFER DESTINATION
1	HOT PLATE
2	COOL PLATE
3	COATING PROCESSING UNIT
4	HOT PLATE
5	COOL PLATE
6	EXPOSURE APPARATUS
7	HOT PLATE
8	COOL PLATE
9	DEVELOPMENT PROCESSING UNIT
1 0	HOT PLATE
1 1	COOL PLATE

FIG. 7

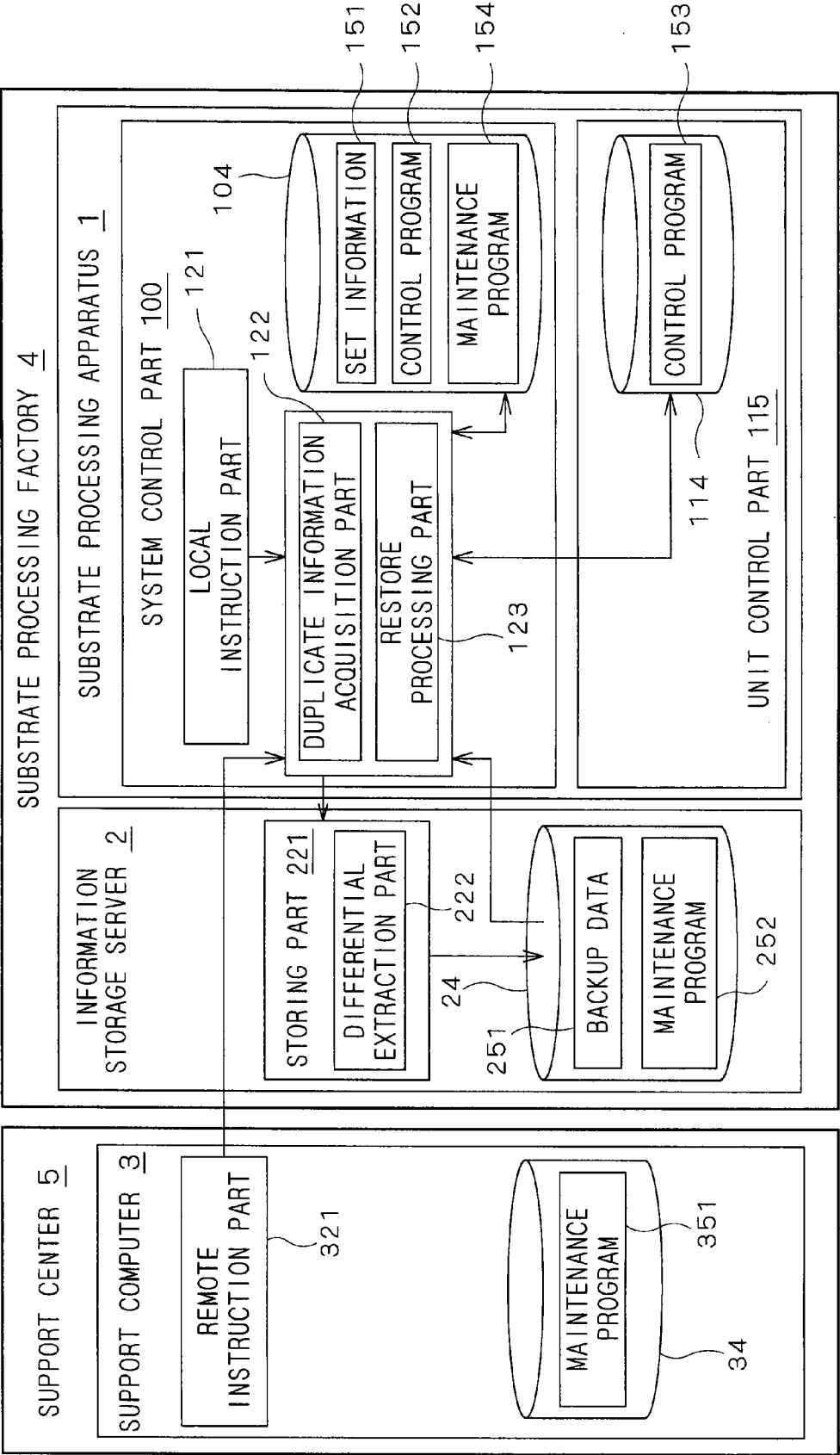


FIG. 8

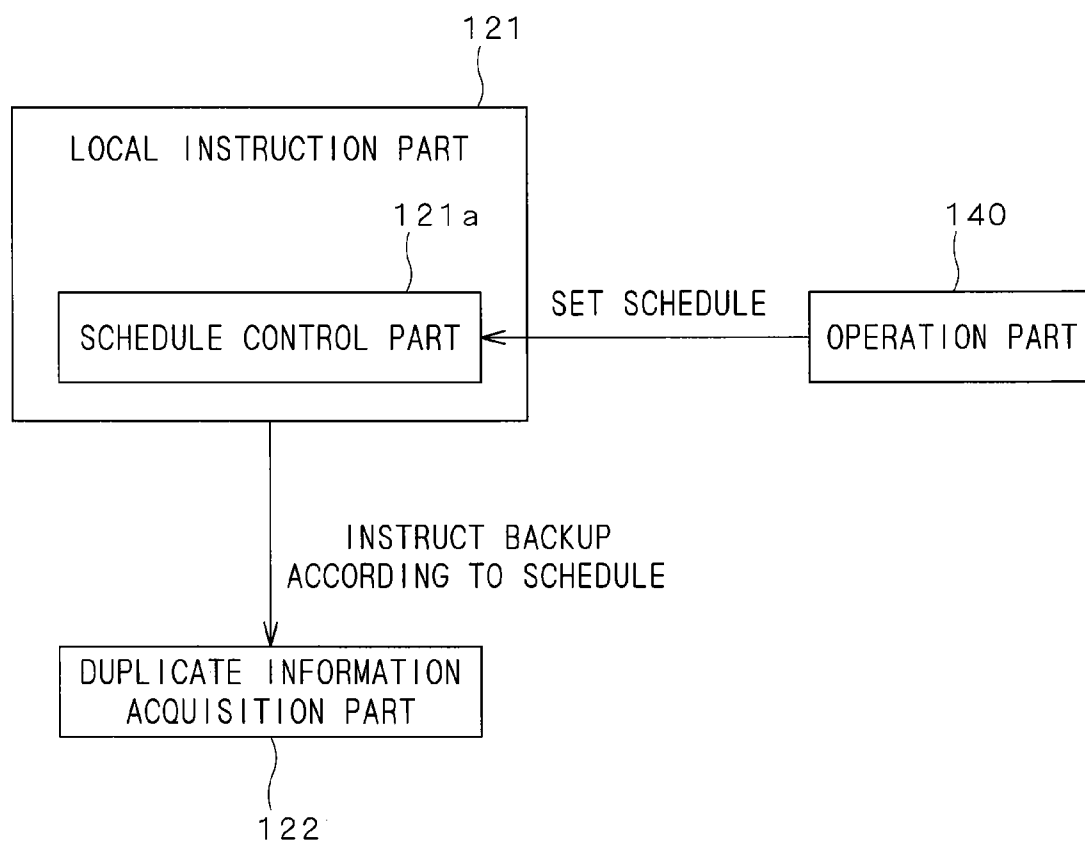


FIG. 9

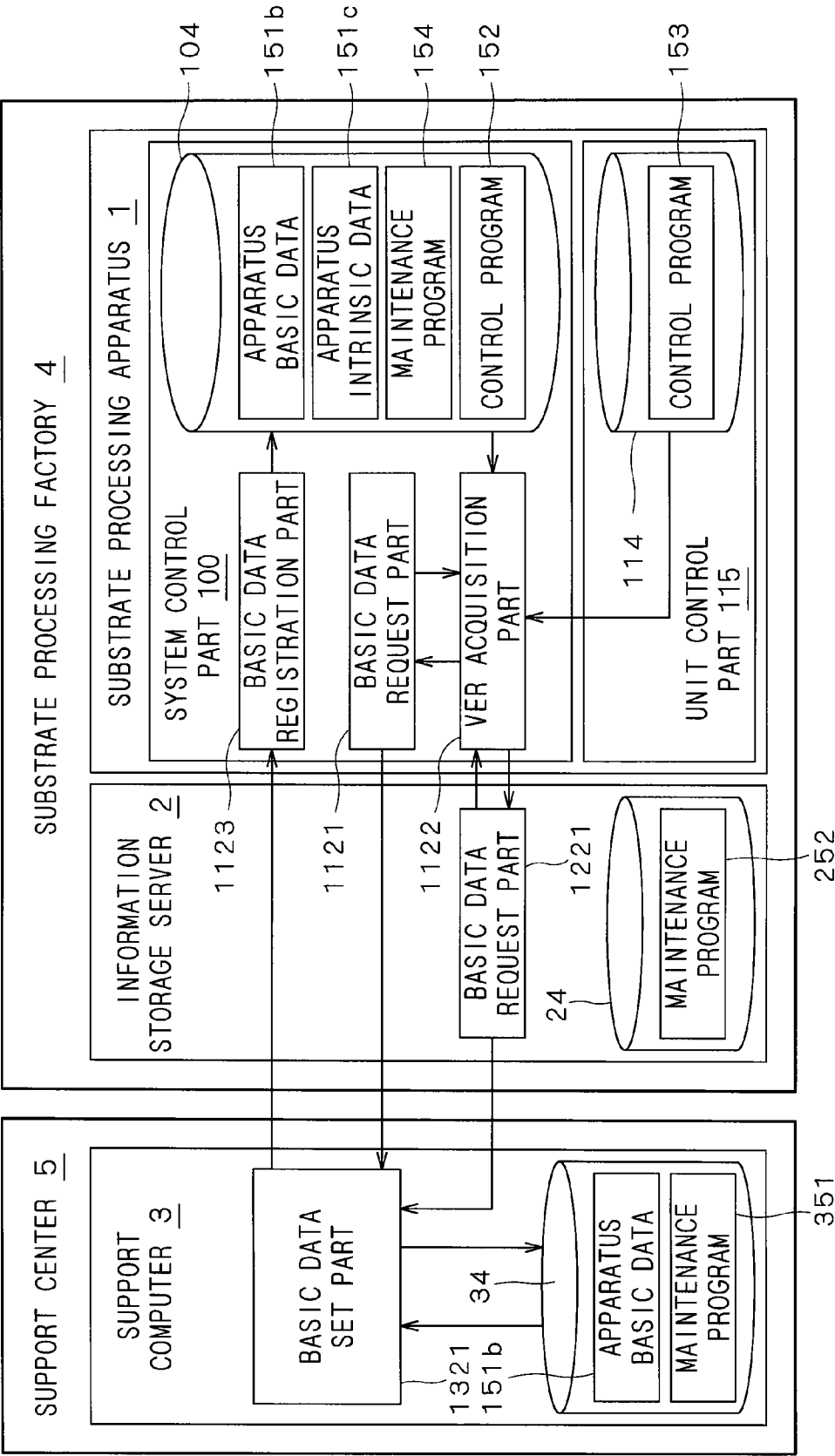


FIG. 10

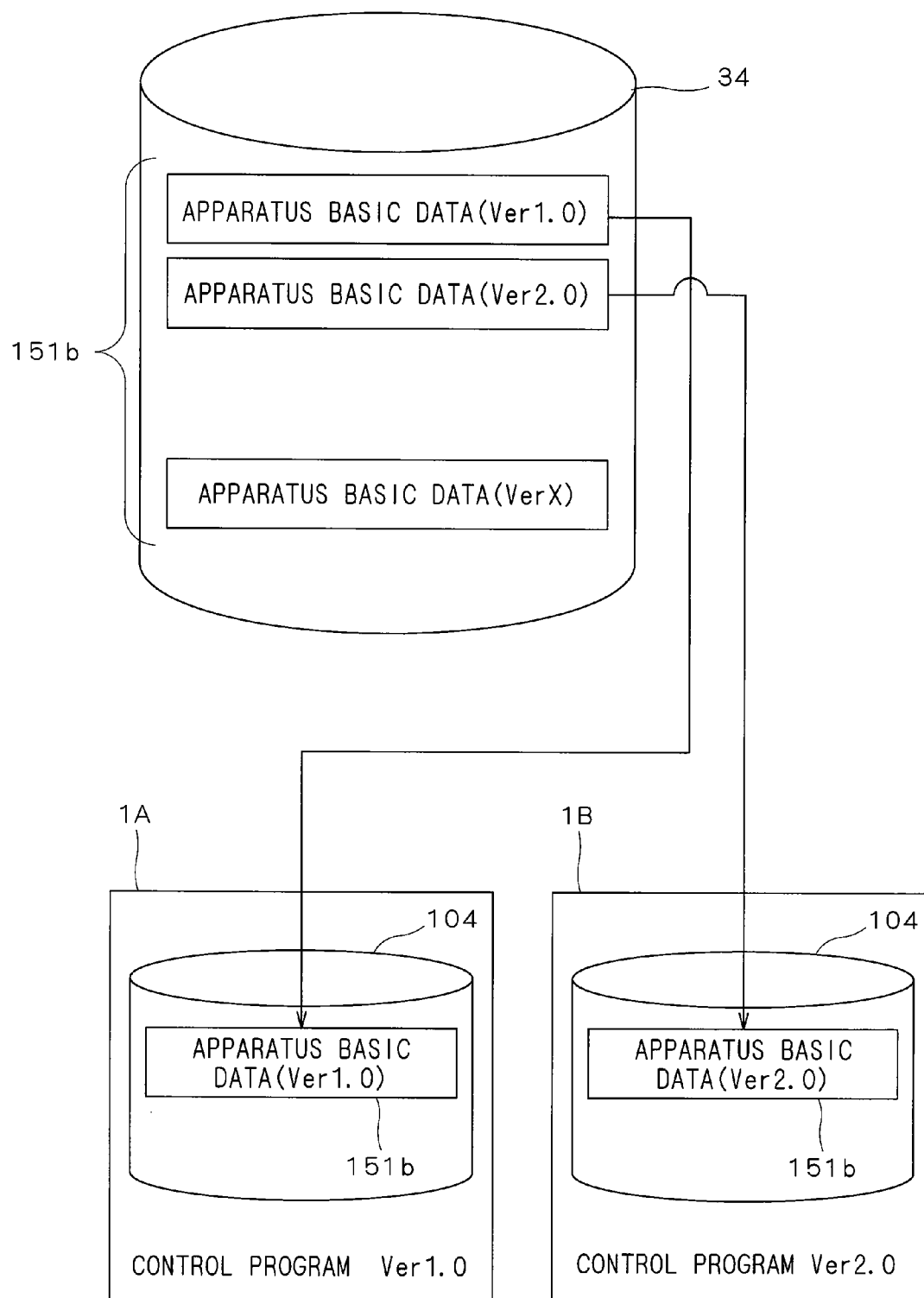
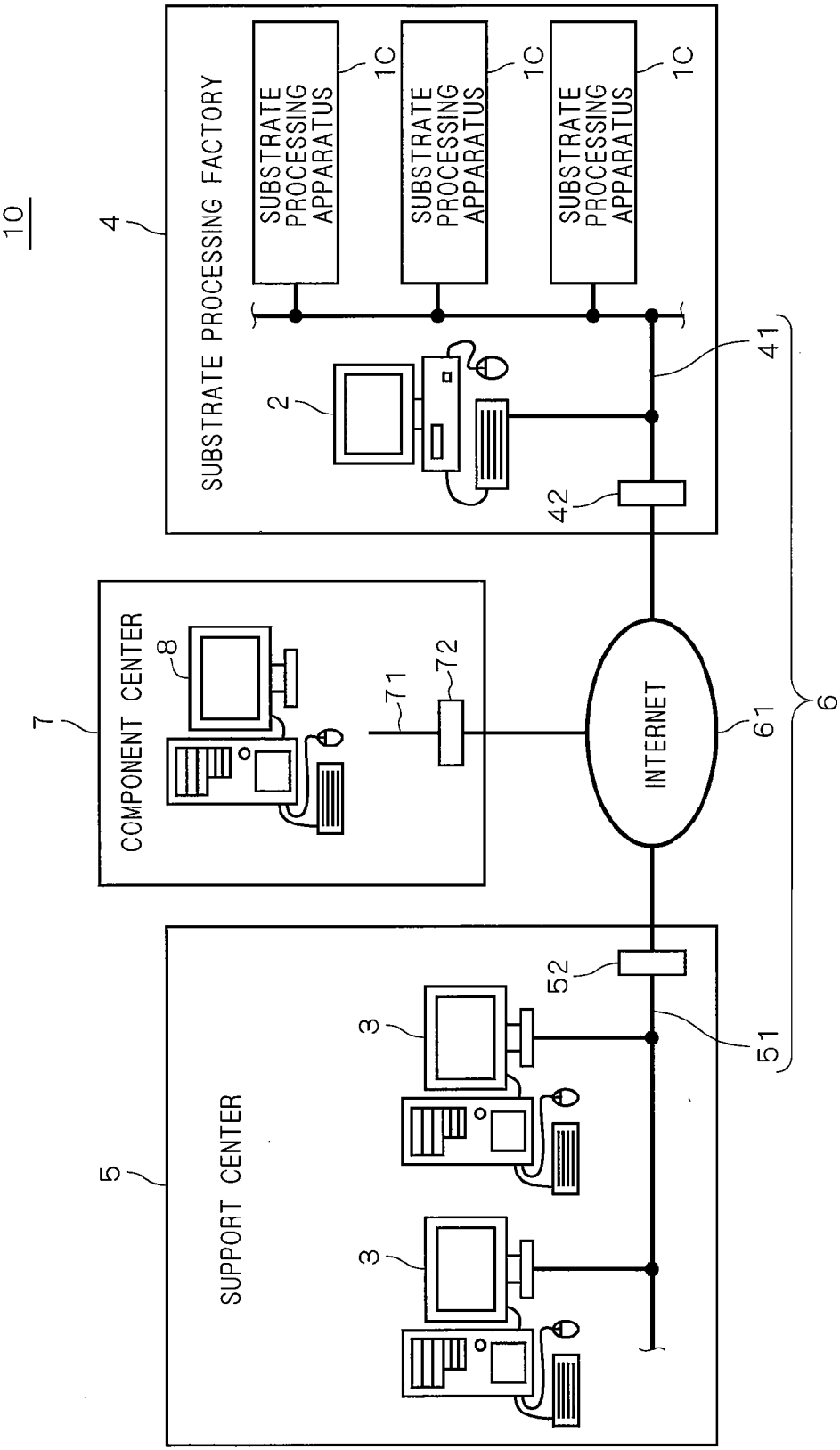


FIG. 11



10

4

SUBSTRATE PROCESSING FACTORY

2

SUBSTRATE PROCESSING APPARATUS

1C

SUBSTRATE PROCESSING APPARATUS

1C

SUBSTRATE PROCESSING APPARATUS

1C

42

41

7

COMPONENT CENTER

8

71

72

INTERNET

61

6

5

SUPPORT CENTER

3

3

52

51

FIG. 12

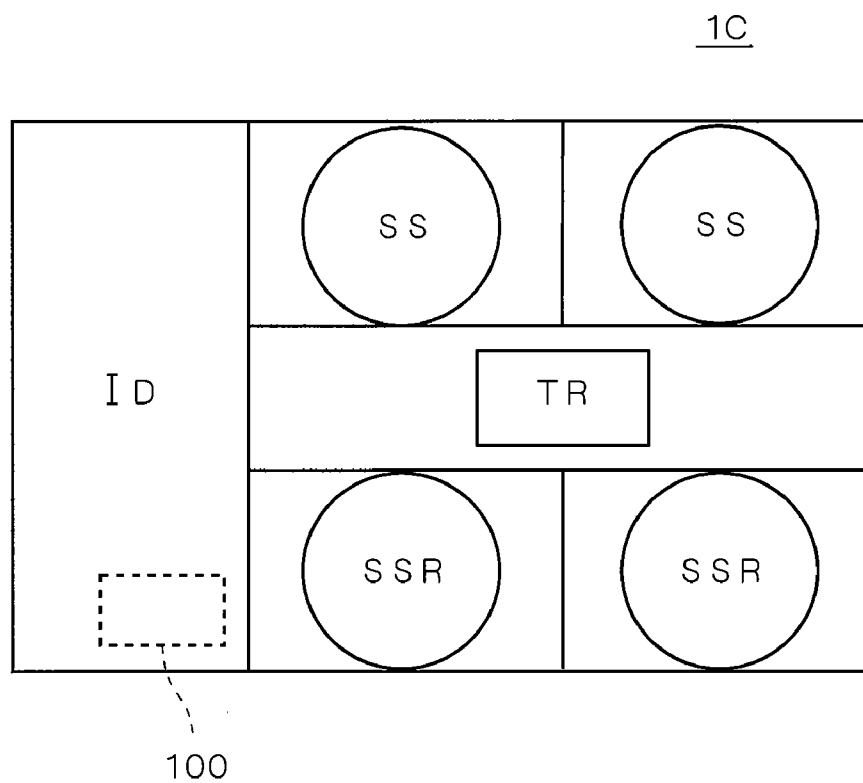


FIG. 13

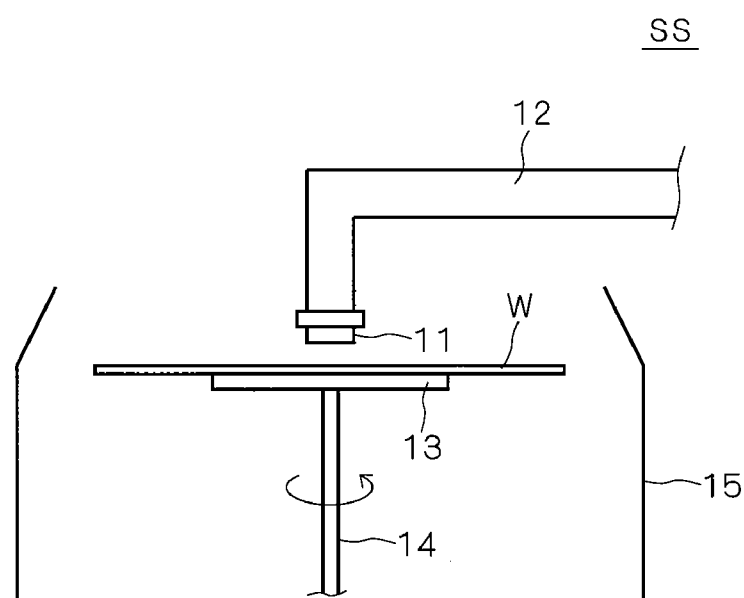


FIG. 14

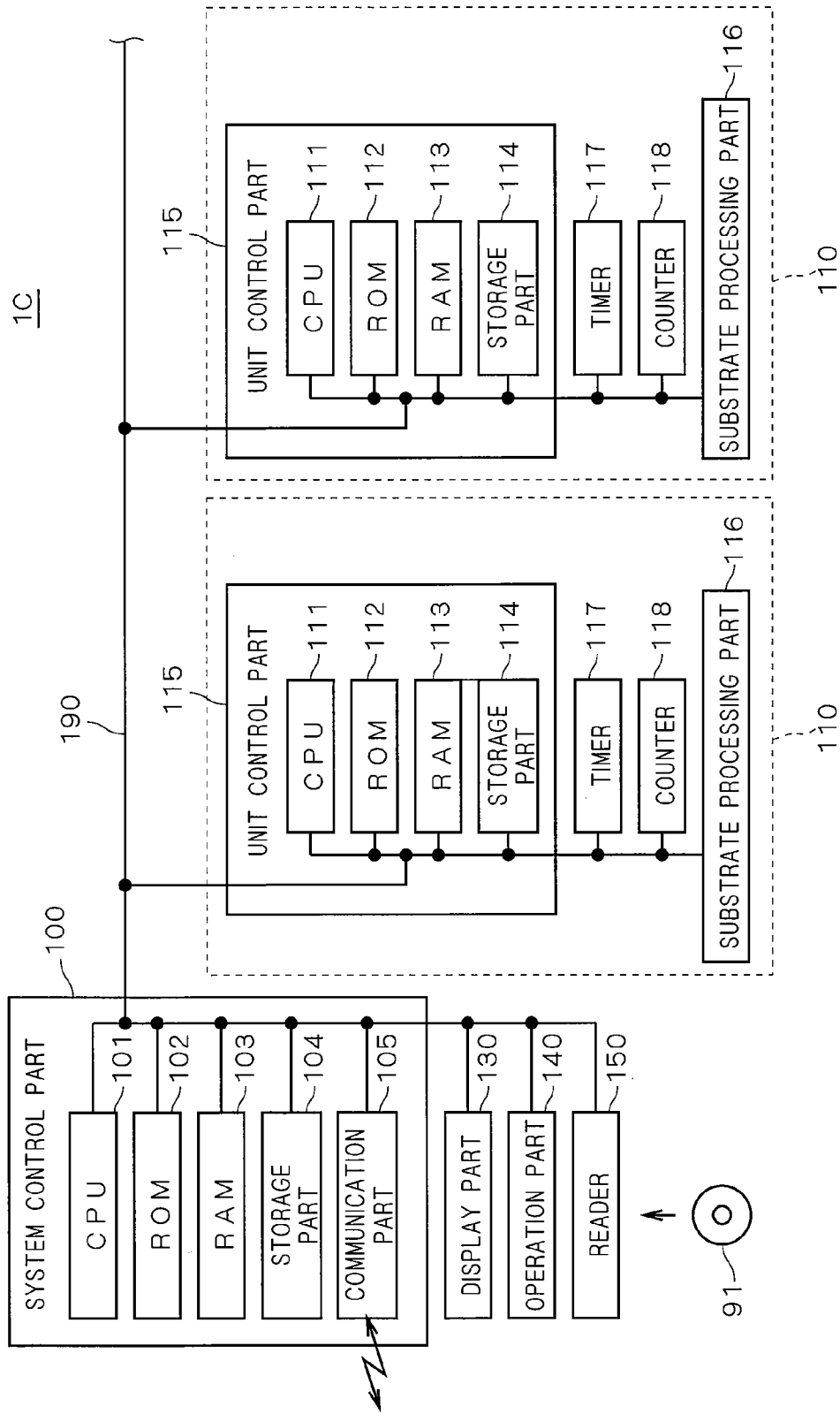


FIG. 15

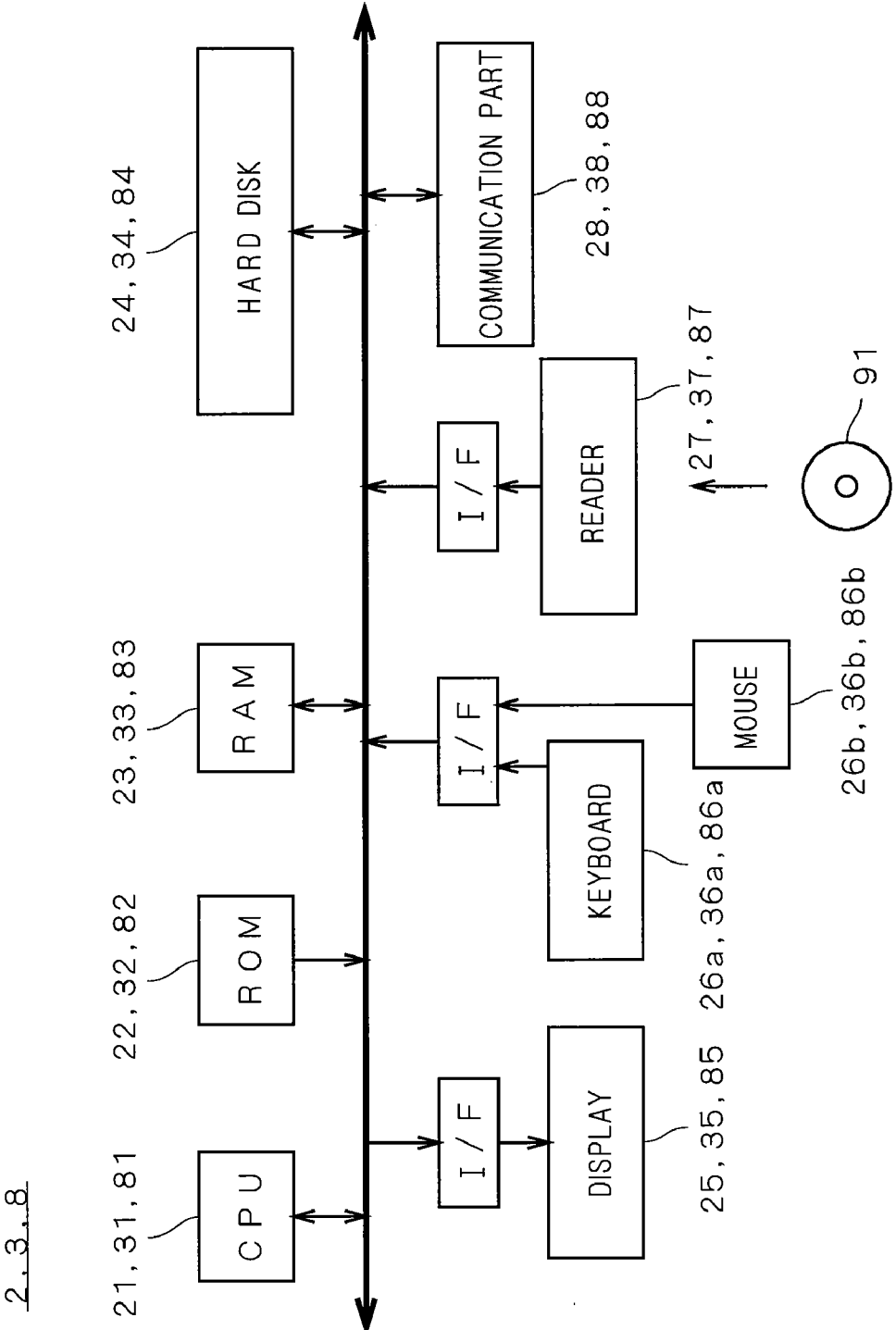


FIG. 16

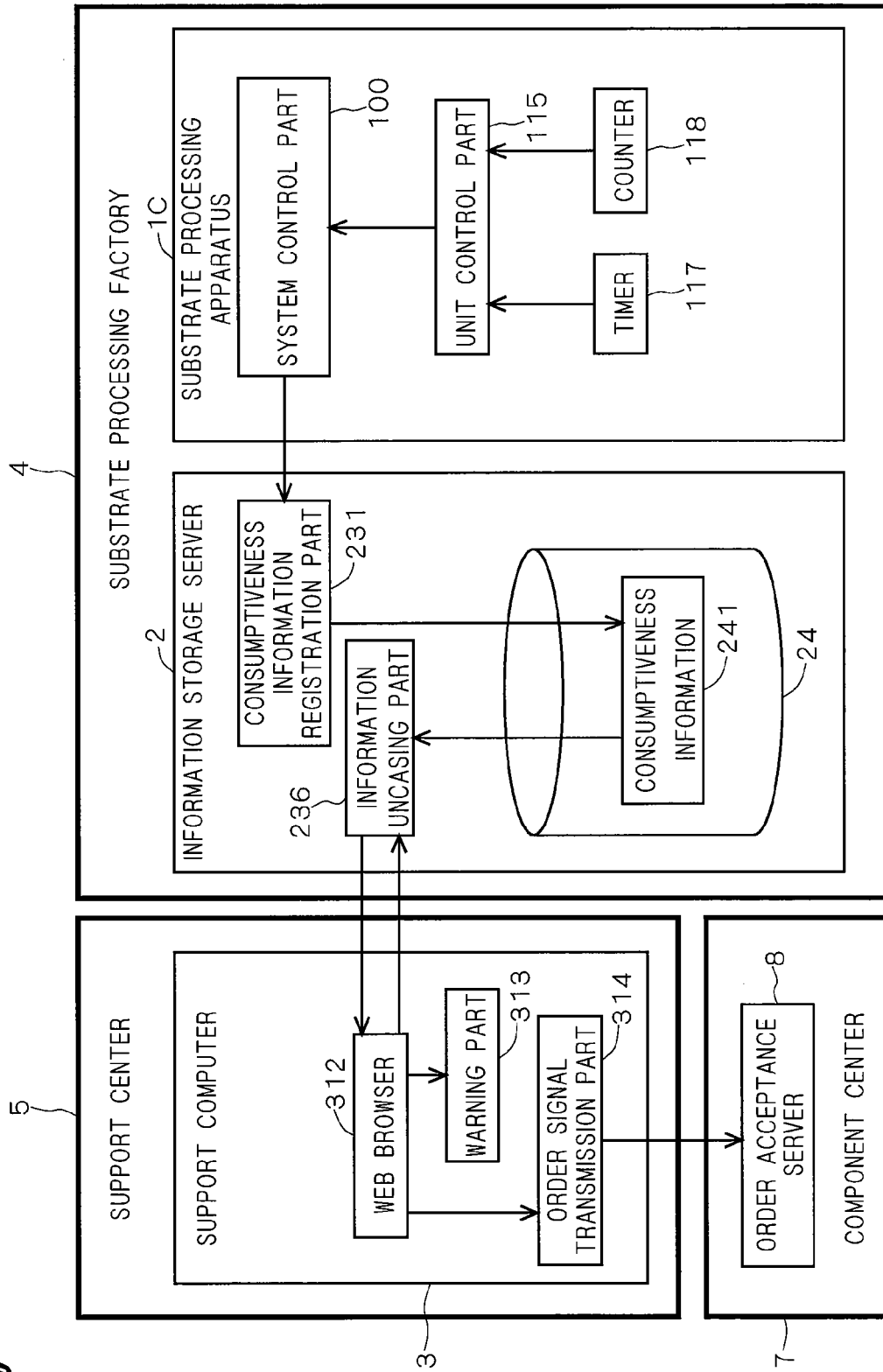


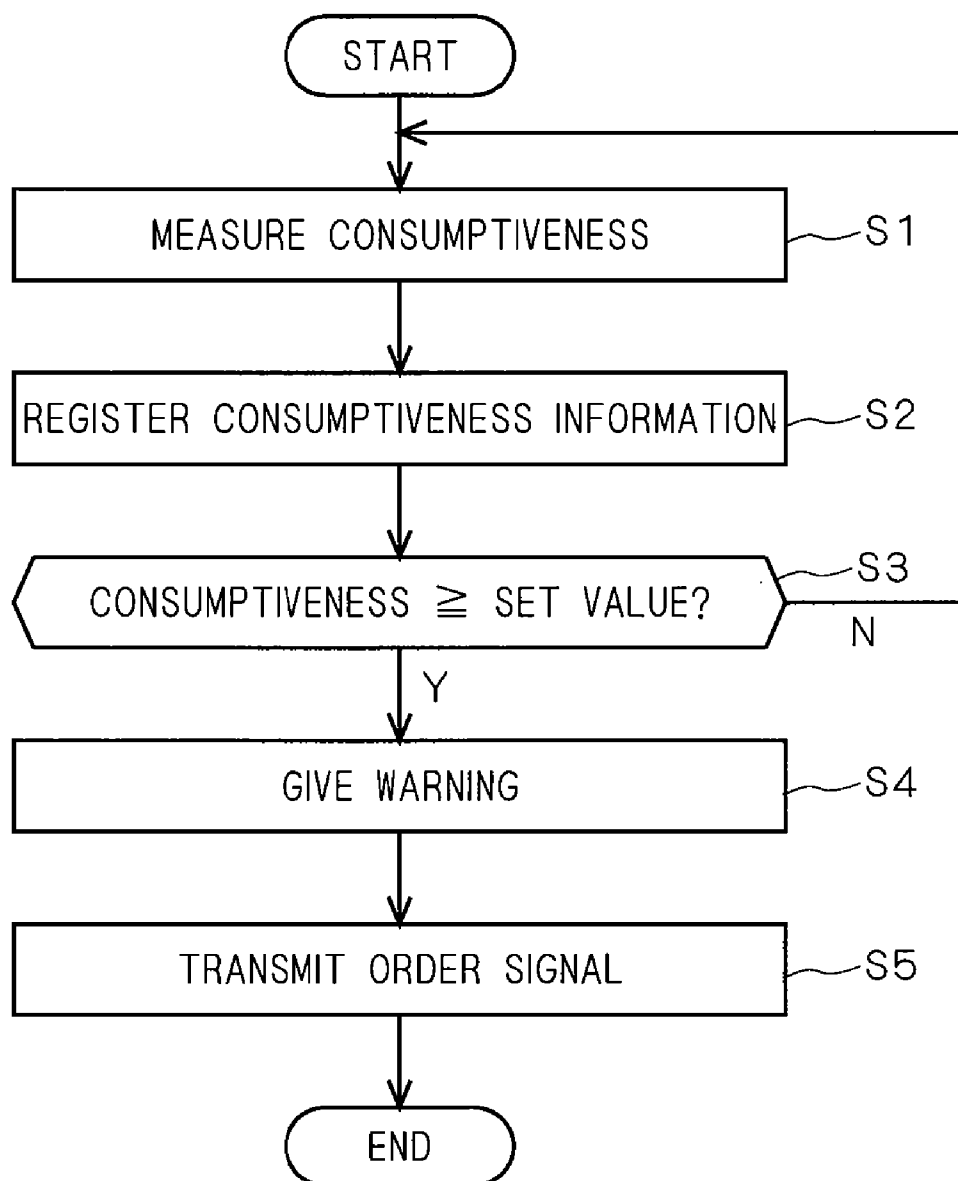
FIG. 17

FIG. 18241

APPARATUS	COMPONENT	USED TIME	NUMBER OF PROCESSED SUBSTRATES
8 1 0 0	BRUSH 1	4 5	—
	BRUSH 2	1 2	—
	BRUSH 3	2 2	—
	•	•	•
	•	•	•
	•	•	•
8 1 0 2	BRUSH 1	5	—
	•	•	•
	•	•	•

FIG. 19

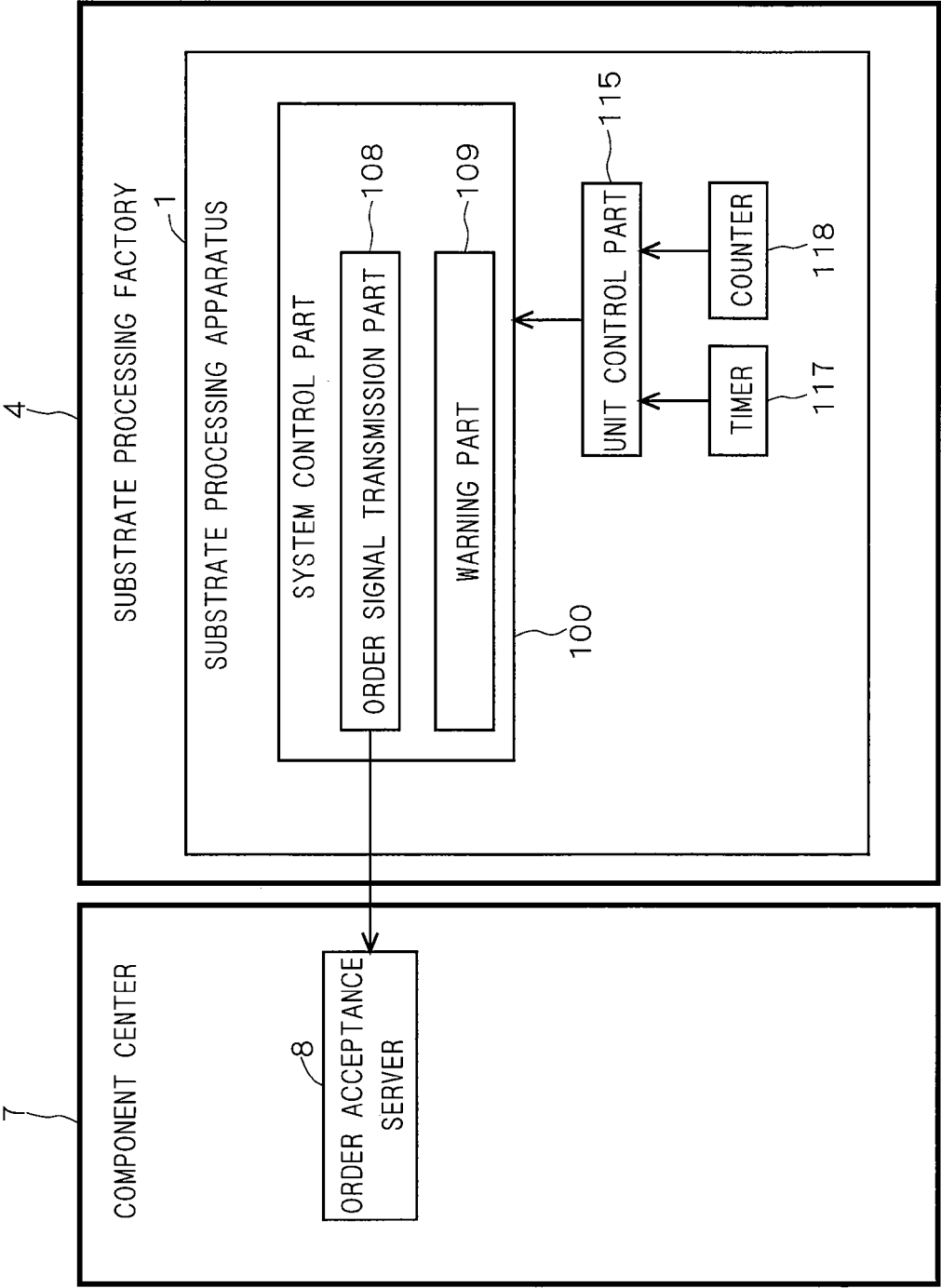


FIG. 20

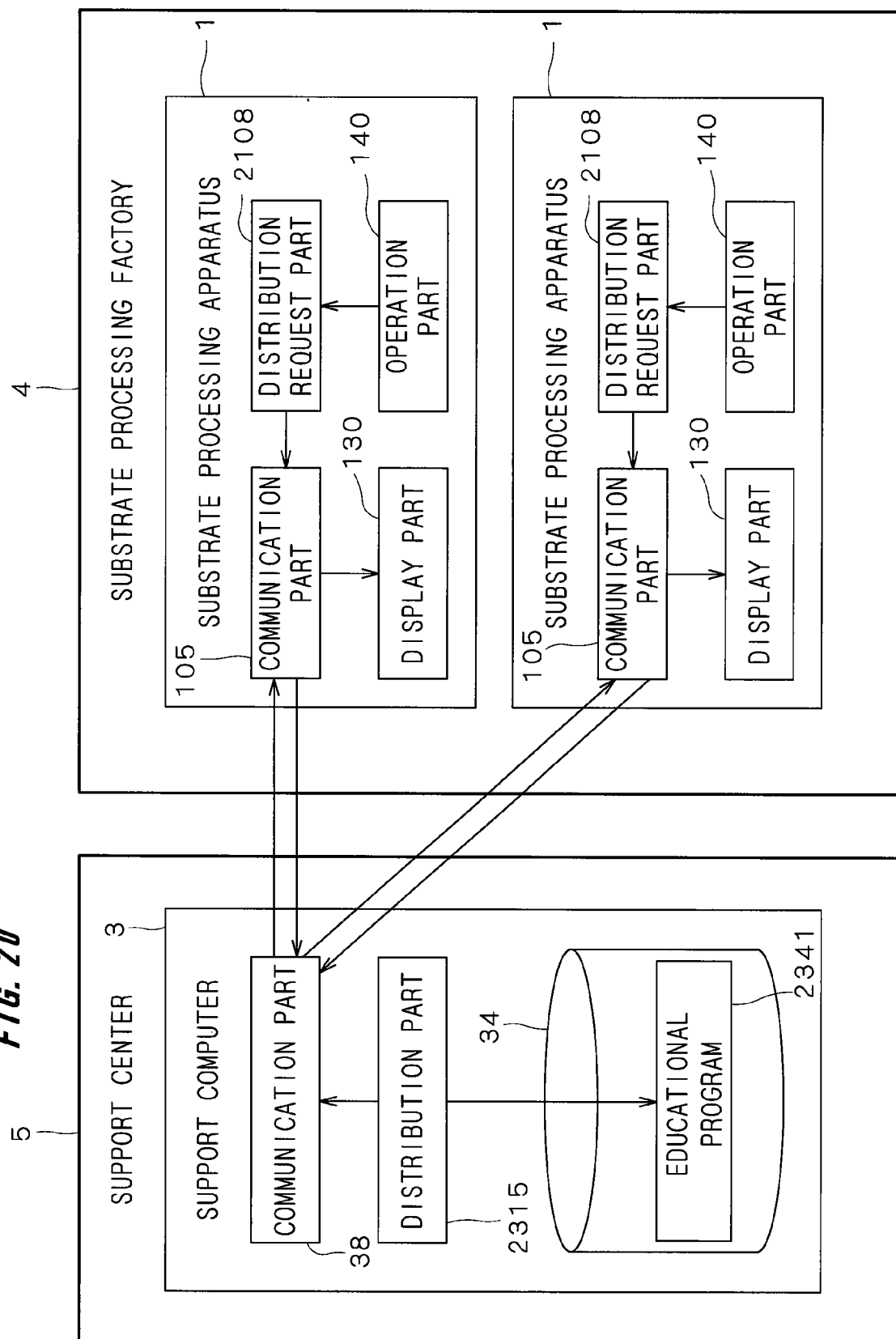
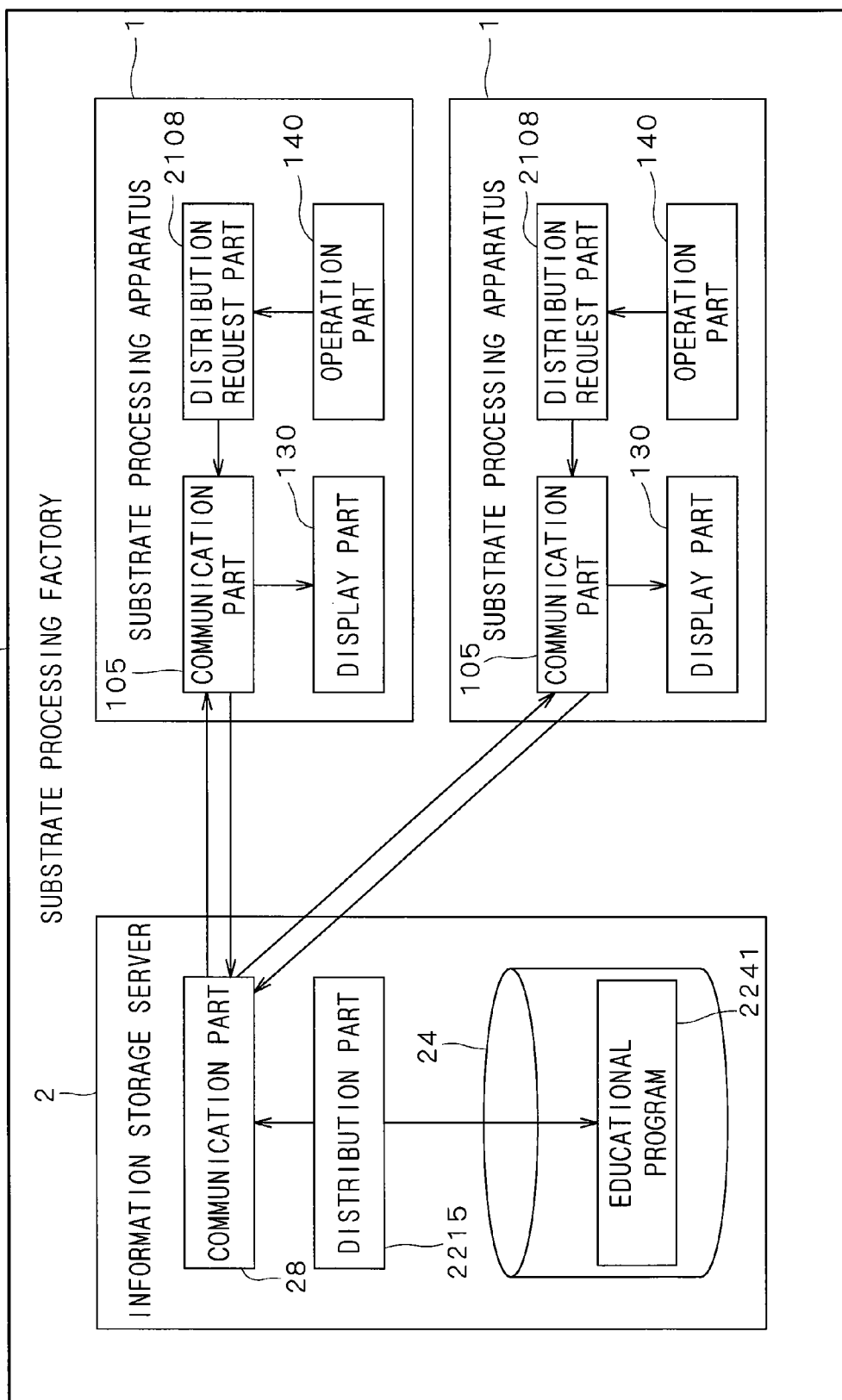


FIG. 21



SUBSTRATE PROCESSING SYSTEM MANAGING APPARATUS INFORMATION OF SUBSTRATE PROCESSING APPARATUS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/232,319, filed Aug. 29, 2002 in the name of Toru KITAMOTO, et al. and entitled SUBSTRATE PROCESSING SYSTEM MANAGING APPARATUS INFORMATION OF SUBSTRATE PROCESSING APPARATUS, which is based upon and claims the benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent Application No. 2001-270699 filed Sep. 6, 2001, Japanese Patent Application No. 2001-271599 filed Sep. 7, 2001, Japanese Patent Application No. 2001-270584 filed Sep. 6, 2001 and Japanese Patent Application No. 2001-271369 filed Sep. 7, 2001, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to a network communication technique connecting a substrate processing apparatus performing prescribed processing on a semiconductor substrate, a glass substrate for a liquid crystal display, a glass substrate for a photomask or a substrate for an optical disk (hereinafter simply referred to as "substrate") and a computer with each other through a network.

[0004] 2. Description of the Background Art

[0005] A product such as a semiconductor device or a liquid crystal display is manufactured by performing a series of processing such as cleaning, resist coating, exposure, development, etching, formation of an interlayer dielectric film and thermal processing on a substrate. In general, a substrate processing apparatus having a built-in resist coating processing, a built-in development processing unit etc. performs such processing. A transfer robot provided on the substrate processing apparatus successively transfers the substrate to the respective processing units thereby performing the series of processing on the substrate.

[0006] Such substrate processing is automatically controlled, and the substrate processing apparatus stores application program data, set information etc. for the automatic control. In other words, the substrate processing apparatus is controlled through the application program according to the contents of the set information.

[0007] The set information stored in the substrate processing apparatus includes basic information employed in common for the substrate processing apparatus and information intrinsic to the substrate processing apparatus. While the substrate processing apparatus is essentially controllable by basic information set by default, optimum control cannot be performed with the same set contents due to the set environment or a manufacturing error of the substrate processing apparatus. Therefore, the basic information must be corrected for performing control, and each substrate processing apparatus accumulates this corrected information as intrinsic information.

[0008] Therefore, the intrinsic information is information intrinsic to every user and every substrate processing appa-

ratus. In order to return a substrate processing apparatus causing some fault such as a hardware fault and losing accumulated information to the state before the occurrence of the fault, therefore, it is necessary to periodically back up the set information. Also when the user changes the set information in a self-determined manner, past set information may be required. Also in order to operate the substrate processing apparatus with the past set information in this case, it is necessary to periodically back up the set information. In general, the user backs up the set information in a removal disk or the like in each substrate processing apparatus.

[0009] However, it is extremely time-consuming to back up the set information of the substrate processing apparatus in the removal disk or the like, leading to a burden on the user. Particularly when a large number of substrate processing apparatuses are set, the backup operation remarkably burdens the user, who in turn awaits improvement.

[0010] Further, it is necessary to minimize the interval for backup processing so that the backup data is effective. However, the burden of the backup processing is so heavy that it is impractical to require the user to frequently perform periodic backup processing.

[0011] The aforementioned basic information, set in the substrate processing apparatus in an initial stage, consists of an extremely large number of set items. The user or a support staff first sets the basic information in the substrate processing apparatus, thereby operating the substrate processing apparatus according to the basic information. The user further sets intrinsic information in response to the individual substrate processing apparatus. In other words, the user corrects the operation of the substrate processing apparatus set according to the basic information with the intrinsic information thereby performing optimum control.

[0012] As hereinabove described, the basic information to be set in the substrate processing apparatus consists of an extremely large number of set items. If the set information is erroneous as to some of the large number of items, the substrate processing apparatus cannot perform planned operation.

[0013] When a plurality of staff set basic information in different substrate processing apparatuses respectively in a factory provided with a plurality of substrate processing apparatuses, for example, the set contents of the basic information may vary with the substrate processing apparatuses due to artificial errors. In this case, the same products cannot be produced even if the substrate processing apparatuses execute the same processing.

[0014] Also when it is proved that the basic information set in each substrate processing apparatus includes a set error from the results of operation of the substrate processing apparatus, it is extremely difficult to find the erroneous set contents from the large number of set items.

[0015] Components forming the aforementioned substrate processing apparatus also include consumables. For example, cleaning brushes provided in a cleaning processing unit for cleaning substrates or lamps provided in a lamp annealing apparatus for rapidly annealing substrates by photoirradiation are typical consumables. Further, belts, cylinders, motors etc. forming a driving mechanism for driving the transfer robot or the like are also consumables.

[0016] Such consumables consumed and deteriorated as used become unusable upon remarkable consumption, and hence it is necessary to periodically order new components for exchanging for the consumables.

[0017] In general, however, the new components are ordered and procured after the consumables are consumed or broken, and hence it follows that constant time is required up to arrival of the new components to disadvantageously reduce the working efficiency of the apparatus. While it is therefore preferable to manage the lives of the consumables in the substrate processing apparatus, a plurality of substrate processing apparatuses are arranged in a single substrate processing factory and remarkable labor is required for managing consumables in all substrate processing apparatuses.

[0018] In general, further, a large number of such substrate processing apparatuses are arranged in a single substrate processing factory manufacturing semiconductor devices or the like and operated by a number of operators. Therefore, it is necessary to properly educate experienceless unskilled operators as to the method of manipulating the apparatuses. When specifications etc. of the apparatuses are changed, it is also necessary to lecture skilled operators about the new operating method.

[0019] In general, the operators must divide into groups for attending a lecture about the apparatuses repetitively delivered for the groups or gather around only a single substrate processing apparatus for getting a collective explanation thereof.

[0020] In this case, however, the lecture must be repeated as to the same contents or not all operators can be sufficiently trained, disadvantageously leading to inefficiency for both users and vendors of the substrate processing apparatuses.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0021] The present invention is directed to a substrate processing apparatus management system managing a substrate processing apparatus capable of making communication through a network.

[0022] According to an aspect of the present invention, a substrate processing apparatus management system managing a substrate processing apparatus capable of making communication through a network comprises a first storage element storing control information for controlling operation of the substrate processing apparatus, a duplicate information acquisition element acquiring duplicate information of the control information stored in the first storage element, and a storing element storing the duplicate information acquired by the duplicate information acquisition element in a second storage element comprised in an information storage computer connected to the substrate processing apparatus through the network.

[0023] The storage element of the information storage computer connected through the network stores the control information for the substrate processing apparatus, whereby no backup operation to a recording medium is necessary. Thus, a user's burden related to backup operation can be remarkably abated.

[0024] In a substrate processing apparatus management system connecting a substrate processing apparatus and a

support computer with each other through a network according to another aspect of the present invention, the support computer comprises a first storage element storing basic information necessary in initialization of the substrate processing apparatus, and a basic information transmission element transmitting the basic information to the substrate processing apparatus through the network, the substrate processing apparatus comprises a second storage element storing the basic information received from the support computer, and the initial state of the substrate processing apparatus is set up with the basic information stored in the second storage element.

[0025] Initialization can be correctly and readily performed in introduction or resetting of the substrate processing apparatus.

[0026] In a substrate processing apparatus management system having a substrate processing apparatus and a computer managing the substrate processing apparatus, both connected to a network, in still another aspect of the present invention, the substrate processing apparatus comprises a consumptiveness measuring element measuring consumptiveness of a component of the substrate processing apparatus, and the substrate processing apparatus management system comprises a consumptiveness information accumulation element accumulating the consumptiveness measured by the consumptiveness measuring element, and a consumptiveness information uncasing element rendering the consumptiveness accumulated in the consumptiveness information accumulation element readable from the computer through the network.

[0027] The consumptiveness of the component of the substrate processing apparatus can be efficiently managed.

[0028] In a substrate processing apparatus management system connecting a plurality of substrate processing apparatuses and a computer with each other through a network according to a further aspect of the present invention, the computer comprises an educational information distribution element distributing educational information related to operation of the plurality of substrate processing apparatuses through the network, and each of the plurality of substrate processing apparatuses comprises a receiving element receiving the educational information distributed from the computer, and a display element displaying the educational information received by the receiving element.

[0029] The computer distributes the educational information related to operation of the plurality of substrate processing apparatuses through the network, whereby operational education can be efficiently given to operators.

[0030] The present invention is also directed to a substrate processing apparatus management method for managing a substrate processing apparatus.

[0031] The present invention is also directed to a substrate processing apparatus connected with a prescribed computer through a network.

[0032] Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a technique of readily backing up information stored in a substrate processing apparatus while abating the job burden on a user.

[0033] Another object of the present invention is to provide a network system for readily and reliably setting initial

operation of a substrate processing apparatus while reducing the job burden on a user or a support staff.

[0034] Still another object of the present invention is to provide a technique capable of efficiently managing the consumptiveness of a component of a substrate processing apparatus.

[0035] A further object of the present invention is to provide a substrate processing system capable of efficiently operationally educating an operator.

[0036] The foregoing and other objects, features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of the present invention when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0037] FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram of a substrate processing system according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

[0038] FIG. 2 is a schematic plan view of a substrate processing apparatus;

[0039] FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing the structure of a control system for the substrate processing apparatus;

[0040] FIG. 4 illustrates the basic structure of an information storage server or a support computer;

[0041] FIG. 5 illustrates exemplary contents of set information;

[0042] FIG. 6 illustrates exemplary contents of recipe data;

[0043] FIG. 7 is a block diagram showing the functional structure of the substrate processing system according to the first embodiment;

[0044] FIG. 8 is a block diagram of a local instruction part including a schedule control part according to the first embodiment;

[0045] FIG. 9 is a block diagram showing the functional structure of a substrate processing system according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

[0046] FIG. 10 illustrates apparatus basic data of versions managed in a support computer according to the second embodiment;

[0047] FIG. 11 schematically illustrates the structure of a substrate processing system according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

[0048] FIG. 12 is a schematic plan view of a substrate processing apparatus according to the third embodiment;

[0049] FIG. 13 schematically illustrates the structure of a surface cleaning processing unit of the substrate processing apparatus shown in FIG. 12;

[0050] FIG. 14 is a block diagram showing the structure of a control system for the substrate processing apparatus according to the third embodiment;

[0051] FIG. 15 illustrates the basic structure of an information storage server, a support computer or an order acceptance server;

[0052] FIG. 16 is a functional block diagram showing the functional structure of the substrate processing system according to the third embodiment;

[0053] FIG. 17 is a flow chart showing the procedure in the substrate processing system according to the third embodiment;

[0054] FIG. 18 illustrates exemplary consumptiveness information;

[0055] FIG. 19 is a functional block diagram showing the functional structure of another substrate processing system according to the third embodiment provided with a substrate processing apparatus having a warning function and a function of transmitting a component order signal;

[0056] FIG. 20 is a functional block diagram showing an exemplary functional structure of a substrate processing system according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention; and

[0057] FIG. 21 is a functional block diagram showing another exemplary functional structure of the substrate processing system according to the fourth embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0058] Embodiments of the present invention are now described with reference to the drawings.

1. First Embodiment

[0059] First, the outline of the overall substrate processing system 10 according to a first embodiment of the present invention is described. FIG. 1 schematically illustrates the structure of the substrate processing system 10. As shown in FIG. 1, a plurality of substrate processing apparatuses 1 and an information storage server 2 comprised in a substrate processing factory 4 and support computers 3 comprised in a support center 5 are connected with each other through a network 6 in the substrate processing system 10. Remote control staffs remote-controlling the substrate processing apparatuses 1 are posted on the support center 5.

[0060] In the substrate processing factory 4, the substrate processing apparatuses 1 and the information storage server 2 are connected with each other through a LAN (local area network) 41. The LAN 41 is connected to a wide area network 61 such as the Internet through a connector 42 having functions of a router, a firewall and the like. The support center 5 also has a LAN 51 connected with the support computers 3, and this LAN 51 is also connected to the wide area network 61 through a connector 52 having functions of a router, a firewall and the like. Thus, the substrate processing apparatuses 1, the information storage server 2 and the support computers 3 can make various types of data communication with each other. Throughout the specification, the LANs 41 and 51 and the wide area network 61 are generically referred to as a network 6.

[0061] Referring to FIG. 1, the substrate processing factory 4 may alternatively comprise a single substrate processing apparatus 1 in place of the plurality of substrate processing apparatuses 1, and the support center 5 may also alternatively comprise a single support computer 3 in place of the plurality of support computers 3.

[0062] Each of the substrate processing apparatus **1** arranged on the substrate processing factory **4** is now described. FIG. **2** is a schematic plan view of the substrate processing apparatus **1**. This substrate processing apparatus **1** performs resist coating processing, development processing and subsequent thermal processing on substrates. The substrate processing apparatus **1** comprises an indexer **ID** delivering unprocessed substrates from a carrier while receiving processed substrates and storing the same in the carrier, coating processing units (the so-called spin coaters) **SC** dropping photoresist on the main surfaces of substrates while rotating the substrates for coating the photoresist thereto, development processing units (the so-called spin developers) **SD** supplying a developer to exposed substrates thereby performing development processing and a transfer robot **TR** transferring the substrates between the indexer **ID** and each processing unit. Thermal processing units (not shown) are arranged above the coating processing units **SC** and the development processing units **SD** through a fan filter unit. A heating unit (the so-called hot plate) heating the substrates and a cooling unit (the so-called cool plate) cooling the heated substrates to a constant temperature are provided as the thermal processing units. Throughout the specification, the coating processing units **SC**, the development processing units **SD** and the thermal processing units are generically referred to as processing units **110** performing prescribed processing on the substrates.

[0063] FIG. **3** is a block diagram showing the structure of a control system for the substrate processing apparatus **1**. As shown in FIG. **3**, the control system for the substrate processing apparatus **1** is formed by a system control part **100** controlling the overall apparatus **1** and unit control parts **115** individually controlling the plurality of processing units **110**.

[0064] The system control part **100** controlling the overall apparatus **1** in a unific manner comprises a microcomputer. More specifically, the system control part **100** comprises a CPU **101** serving as a body part, a ROM **102** serving as a read-only memory storing a basic program and the like, a RAM **103** serving as a random-access memory mainly defining an arithmetic working area, a storage part **104** consisting of a hard disk or the like storing application program data and the like and a communication part **105** performing data communication with an external device, which are connected with each other by a bus line **190**.

[0065] The communication part **105** is connected to the network **6** through a network interface (not shown), so that the substrate processing apparatus **1** can transmit/receive various data to/from the information storage server **2**, the support computers **3** and the like. While the communication part **105** may perform either wire communication or radio communication through the network **6**, a wire communication system is employed in this embodiment.

[0066] Along with the system control part **100** and the plurality of processing units **110**, a display part **130** displaying various information, an operation part **140** accepting recipe input operation, command operation etc. from an operator, a reader **150** reading various data from a recording medium **91** such as a magnetic disk or a magneto-optic disk and the like are also electrically connected to the bus line **190**. Thus, data can be transferred between the respective parts of the substrate processing apparatus **1** through the bus line **190** under control of the system control part **100**.

[0067] Each processing unit **110** comprises the unit control part **115** along with a substrate processing part **116** serving as a working part (a mechanism rotating the substrates, a mechanism discharging a processing solution to the substrates, a mechanism heating the substrates or the like, for example) processing the substrates in practice. The unit control part **115**, individually controlling the processing unit **110**, controls and monitors operation of the substrate processing part **116** of the processing unit **110** provided with this unit control part **115**. In other words, the aforementioned system control part **100** takes charge of unific control on the overall substrate processing apparatus **1**, while each unit control part **115** takes charge of control responsive to the processing contents of each substrate processing part **116**. The unit control part **115** comprises a microcomputer similarly to the system control part **100**. More specifically, the unit control part **115** comprises a CPU **111** serving as the body part, a ROM **112** serving as a read-only memory storing a basic program and the like, a RAM **113** serving as a random-access memory defining an arithmetic working area and a storage part **114** consisting of an SRAM backed up with a battery for storing various data.

[0068] The storage part **104** of the system control part **100** stores a control program **152** serving as an application program for system control related to the overall apparatus **1**, set information **151** for defining operation of the substrate processing apparatus **1** and the like (see FIG. **7**). When the CPU **101** of the system control part **100** executes arithmetic processing according to the control program **152** and the set information **151**, it follows that operation control and data processing are implemented on the overall substrate processing apparatus **1**. The storage part **114** of the unit control part **115** stores a control program **153** serving as an application program for unit control responsive to the processing contents of the substrate processing part **116** of this processing unit **110**. When the CPU **111** of the unit control part **115** executes arithmetic processing according to this control program **153**, it follows that operation control and data processing are implemented on the substrate processing part **116**.

[0069] Thus, control information for controlling the operation of the substrate processing apparatus **1** includes the control programs **152** and **153** for controlling the substrate processing apparatus **1** and the set information **151** for defining the operation of the substrate processing apparatus **1**, while the storage parts **104** and **114** form first storage means storing the control information.

[0070] The information storage server **2** arranged on the substrate processing factory **4** and each support computer **3** arranged on the support center **5** are now described. The information storage server **2** and the support computer **3** are similar in hardware structure to a general computer. Therefore, each of the basic structures of the information storage server **2** and the support computer **3**, which are similar to each other, is described with reference to FIG. **4**. As shown in FIG. **4**, each of the information storage server **2** and the support computer **3** is formed by connecting a CPU **21** or **31** (the CPU **21** for the information storage server **2** and the CPU **31** for the support computer **3**; this also applies to the following description), a ROM **22** or **32** storing the basic program and a RAM **23** or **33** storing various information to a bus line. A hard disk **24** or **34** storing various information such as an application program, a display **25** or **35** display-

ing various information, a keyboard **26a** or **36a** and a mouse **26b** or **36b** accepting input operation from the operator, a reader **27** or **37** reading various data from the recording medium **91** such as an optical disk, a magnetic disk or a magneto-optical disk and a communication part **28** or **38** making communication with the external device through the network **6** are also connected to the bus line properly through interfaces (I/F) or the like.

[0071] Each of the information storage server **2** and the support computer **3** can read data from the recording medium **91** through the reader **27** or **37** and store the same in the hard disk **24** or **34**. Each of the information storage server **2** and the support computer **3** can also download data from another server through the network **6** and store the same in the hard disk **24** or **34**. The CPU **21** or **31** executes arithmetic processing according to various programs stored in the hard disk **24** or **34** for performing various operation.

[0072] The operation of the substrate processing apparatus **1** is controlled by the control program **152** or **153** stored in the storage part **104** or **114** according to the procedure of a previously described flow recipe. The control program **152** or **153** controls the substrate processing apparatus **1** according to the set information **151** stored in the storage part **104**. FIG. 5 illustrates exemplary contents of the set information **151** stored in the storage part **104**.

[0073] The set information **151** includes set information related to total control of the substrate processing apparatus **1** and set information related to control of each processing unit **110**, and it is assumed that the storage part **104** of the system control part **100** collectively stores the set information **151** including the same in this embodiment. Alternatively, the storage part **114** of each unit control part **115** may store the set information every processing unit **110**.

[0074] The set information **151** is data including recipe data **151a**, apparatus basic data **151b** and apparatus intrinsic data **151c**. The operator input-controls these data **151a**, **151b** and **151c** through the operation part **140** thereby updating the same with correction at need. Alternatively, the support computer **3** or the information storage server **2** may input-control the set information **151** by remote control.

[0075] The recipe data **151a** is data defining the procedure of the substrate processing apparatus **1**. In other words, the transfer robot TR of the substrate processing apparatus **1** transfers the substrates to the target processing unit **110** according to a processing schedule described in the recipe data **151a**.

[0076] FIG. 6 illustrates an exemplary flow recipe described in the recipe data **151a**. Referring to FIG. 6, each substrate transferred by the transfer robot TR in a circulatory manner is processed in the following sequence:

[0077] Step 1: adhesion reinforcement processing in the hot plate;

[0078] Step 2: cooling processing in the cool plate;

[0079] Step 3: resist coating processing in any coating processing unit SC;

[0080] Step 4: prebake processing in the hot plate;

[0081] Thus, the recipe data **151a**, which is information defining the procedure of the substrate processing apparatus **1**, is stored as the know-how of a user. In other words, the

user creates the recipe data **151a** to be capable of performing most efficient processing, and controls the substrate processing apparatus **1** is controlled according to the recipe data **151a**.

[0082] The apparatus basic data **151b** is set information common to the substrate processing apparatus **1**, i.e., default set information for the substrate processing apparatus **1**. While the substrate processing apparatus **1** includes a large number of working parts and control parts such as the transfer robot TR and each processing unit **110**, the apparatus basic data **151b** defines set values for driving the working parts and the control parts. The apparatus basic data **151b** includes data such as robot basic data, temperature control data and the like, for example.

[0083] The robot basic data defines the operation of the transfer robot TR. In other words, the robot basic data defines set values (a set value related to the distance of movement, a set value for the rotational angle of an arm etc.) for the operation of the transfer robot TR transferring the substrates to each processing unit **110**, the indexer ID, the thermal processing units etc. The temperature control data sets the temperatures of the thermal processing units etc. in the substrate processing apparatus **1**.

[0084] The apparatus intrinsic data **151c** is correction data intrinsically set for each of the plurality of substrate processing apparatuses **1**. While the substrate processing apparatuses **1** can be basically controlled with the same set information, i.e., the apparatus basic data **151b**, when the same are identical in structure to each other, the set information must be corrected every apparatus **1** in practice. This is because the structures of the substrate processing apparatuses **1** are dispersed in a strict sense, and because adjustment responsive to environment is required due to the difference between set positions or set environment of the substrate processing apparatuses **1**. In other words, the set information must be corrected every apparatus **1** so that the substrate processing apparatuses **1** perform the same processing thereby bringing the same processing results.

[0085] The apparatus intrinsic data **151c** includes data such as teaching data and temperature control correction data, for example.

[0086] The teaching data is data for correcting the aforementioned robot basic data. The transfer robot TR may basically perform the same operation according to the same set information when the substrate processing apparatuses **1** are identical in structure to each other. However, the transfer robot TR including a large number of components and movable parts causes an error in the operation due to subtle difference between the structures. Therefore, the operation of the transfer robot TR is adjusted to be optimum, and set information for this adjustment is stored as the teaching data. Control of the transfer robot TR can be optimized by correcting the robot basic data with the teaching data.

[0087] The temperature control correction data is data for correcting the temperature control data set by default in response to the difference between the set positions and the set environment of the substrate processing apparatuses **1**.

[0088] Thus, the recipe data **151a** decides the sequence of processing steps for each substrate processing apparatus **1**, while the apparatus basic data **151b** set by default and the apparatus intrinsic data **151c** which is correction data every

apparatus 1 control the operation of the substrate processing apparatus 1. While the recipe data 151a stored as the user's know-how and the apparatus intrinsic data 151c intrinsic to each apparatus 1 are extremely important information, it is not easy to restore these data 151a and 151c. Therefore, the data 151a and 151c must be efficiently backed up, to be prevented from disappearance.

[0089] While the hardware structures of the substrate processing system 10 and the substrate processing apparatus 1, the information storage server 2 and the support computer 3 forming the same and the contents of the set information 151 have been described, the functions and the processing contents of the substrate processing system 10 are now described. FIG. 7 is a functional block diagram showing the functional structure of the substrate processing system 10.

[0090] Referring to FIG. 7, the CPU 101 of the system control part 100 runs a maintenance program 154 thereby implementing a local instruction part 121, a duplicate information acquisition part 122 and a restore processing part 123 as processing parts. The storage part 104 stores the maintenance program 154.

[0091] Referring to FIG. 7, the CPU 21 of the information storage server 2 runs a maintenance program 252 thereby implementing a storing part 221 and a differential extraction part 222 as processing parts. The hard disk 24 stores the maintenance program 252. The CPU 31 of the support computer 3 runs a maintenance program 351 thereby implementing a remote instruction part 321 as a processing part. The hard disk 34 stores the maintenance program 351.

[0092] The local instruction part 121 has a function of transmitting an instructional command of backup processing for the set information 151 and the control programs 152 and 153 to the duplicate information acquisition part 122 and a function of transmitting an instructional command of restore processing for the set information 151 and the control programs 152 and 153 to the restore processing part 123.

[0093] The local instruction part 121 transmits the instructional command of the backup processing when determining the backup timing due to a schedule function provided therein. In addition to periodic backup processing according to the schedule function, the user may perform input operation through the operation part 140 of the substrate processing apparatus 1 for explicitly instructing backup processing for the set information 151 and the control programs 152 and 153.

[0094] In other words, the set information 151 and the like are automatically backed up in a planned manner due to an instruction according to the schedule function. On the other hand, the user may instruct backup processing in order to preserve the current apparatus state at an arbitrary point of time such as before maintenance or before temporary stoppage of the apparatus 1.

[0095] When the local instruction part 121 issues an instructional command for backup processing, the duplicate information acquisition part 122 generates duplicate information of the set information 151 and the control program 152 stored in the storage part 104 of the system control part 100 and the control program 153 stored in the storage part 114 of the unit control part 115 and transmits the generated duplicate information, i.e., the data of the set information

151 and the control programs 152 and 153, to the information storage server 2 through the LAN 41.

[0096] The backup processing may be performed on all data of the set information 151 and the control programs 152 and 153 or only individual data.

[0097] As shown in FIG. 8, the local instruction part 121 comprises a schedule control part 121a. The schedule control part 121a is a functional part setting the schedule for the backup processing, and the local instruction part 121 transmits the instructional command for the backup processing according to the schedule set in the schedule control part 121a. Schedule setting shows which information is backed up at what timing.

[0098] For example, it is possible to schedule the backup processing to back up the set information 151 every week while backing up the control programs 152 and 153 every month. It is also possible to set whether to back up all data or to back up differential data, as described later. For example, it is possible to set a schedule to back up all data every week as to the set information 151 while backing up differential data every day. The user can set the schedule through the operation part 140. It is more convenient to display a guidance menu on the display part 130 so that the user can set the schedule according to the menu.

[0099] The duplicate information transmitted from the duplicate information acquisition part 122 is transferred to the storing part 221 of the information storage server 2 so that the storing part 221 stores the duplicate information in the hard disk 24 serving as second storage means. FIG. 7 shows the duplicate information stored in the hard disk 24 as backup data 251.

[0100] In order to back up differential data, i.e., when the schedule control part 121a specifies backup operation of the differential data or the user explicitly instructs to back up the differential data, the duplicate information acquisition part 122 adds information indicating backup of the differential data to the duplicate information and transmits the same to the storing part 221. While the storing part 221 can store the set information 151 and the control programs 152 and 153 in the hard disk 24 as full data, the differential extraction part 222 extracts differential data of backup object data and thereafter stores duplicate information in the hard disk 24 when receiving the information instructing to back up the differential data.

[0101] In other words, the differential extraction part 222 compares the duplicate information received from the duplicate information acquisition part 122 with the backup data 251 stored in the hard disk 24, and extracts the differential data.

[0102] When periodically performing backup processing according to the schedule function of the local instruction part 121, for example, the quantity of the backup data 251 stored in the hard disk 24 is remarkably increased in a method of storing full data every time. Not only the latest data but also data backed up in the past may be required as the backup data 251. For example, a request for returning the set information for the apparatus 1 to a state of several weeks ago may be received. Further, a request for returning the flow recipe changed by trial and error to that of two months ago may be received.

[0103] Therefore, it is effective to leave the backup data 251 at a large number of points over a long period, while the capacity of the hard disk 24 is not unlimited. Therefore, the differential extraction part 222 extracts the differential data between the duplicate information and precedent backup data 251 and stores only the differential data in the hard disk 24.

[0104] Thus, the substrate processing system 10 according to the first embodiment periodically stores the set information 151 for controlling the operation of the substrate processing apparatus 1 and the control programs 152 and 153 in the information storage server 2 connected with the substrate processing apparatus 1 through the network 6 as the backup data 251, so that the user may not perform complicated backup operation.

[0105] In particular, the substrate processing apparatus 1 has the recipe data 151a updated according to the user's know-how and the apparatus intrinsic data 151c adjusting the apparatus 1 while working the same on the actual set position, and hence it is remarkably significant to periodically back up these data 151a and 151c for preventing the same from disappearance.

[0106] While the substrate processing apparatus 1 is set in a clean room, data stored by backup processing can be maintained on the outside of the clean room when the information storage server 2 connected through the network 6 is set outside the clean room.

[0107] While the user can manually perform the backup processing through the operation part 140 of the substrate processing apparatus 1 in this embodiment, the information server 2 may alternatively transmit an instructional command for the backup processing through the network 6. Thus, the instructional command for the backup processing can be transmitted from outside the clean room.

[0108] The information storage server 2 may not necessarily be set in the substrate processing factory 4. Alternatively, a system management center may be set in the vicinity of the substrate processing factory 4 for transferring the backup data 251 through a private line.

[0109] According to the aforementioned processing, the information storage server 2 saves the backup data 251 of the set information 151 and the control programs 152 and 153 periodically or at arbitrary timing.

[0110] The restore processing part 123 comprised in the system control part 100 fetches the backup data 251 from the hard disk 24 for restoring the set information 151 and the control programs 152 and 153.

[0111] The set information 151 and the control programs 152 and 153 may be restored at any timing. For example, the set information 151 and the control programs 152 and 153 may disappear due to a hardware fault, or the user may erroneously lose any data during maintenance operation. While the data are restored at abnormality restoration timing in this case, the user may request to return the set information 151 and the control programs 152 and 153 to past backup data.

[0112] For example, the user may request to return the recipe data 151a updated for operating the substrate processing apparatus 1 to previous recipe data 151a. Further, the user newly finely controlling the operation of the transfer

robot TR and updating the teaching data may request to return the teaching data to the previous state. In this case, the user inputs an instruction for restore processing through the operation part 140 of the substrate processing apparatus 1. More specifically, the user instructs restore processing by specifying information as to the data to be restored, the target of restoration and the like. Thus, the local instruction part 121 transmits a restore instructional command to the restore processing part 123. The restore processing part 123 refers to the backup data 251 stored in the hard disk 24 of the information storage server 2, extracts necessary information and performs restore processing.

[0113] When the set information 151 and the control programs 152 and 153 specified as the object of the restore processing are reserved as full data, the restore processing part 123 extracts the full data as such and stores the same in the storage part 104 of the system control part 100 or the storage part 114 of the unit control part 115.

[0114] When the set information 151 and the control programs 152 and 153 specified as the object of the restore processing are reserved as differential data, the restore processing part 123 extracts data obtained by accumulating full data backed up before the date of backup of the differential data and differential data from the date of backup of the full data and the specified date. Thus, the restore processing part 123 restores full data also as to the backup data 251 stored as differential data.

[0115] In the substrate processing system 10 according to the first embodiment, the information storage server 2 connected with each substrate processing apparatus 1 through the network 6 stores backed-up data, whereby restore operation can be readily performed through the network 6 also in the restore processing. Thus, the restore operation can be completed in a short time, thereby improving the working efficiency of the substrate processing apparatus 1.

[0116] As hereinabove described, the local instruction part 121 of the system control part 100 transmits a processing command thereby executing backup processing. The local instruction part 121 transmits the backup processing command according to the schedule function or when the user inputs an instruction through the operation part 140 of the substrate processing apparatus 1.

[0117] In the system structure according to the first embodiment, each support computer 3 of the support center 5 is connected to the substrate processing apparatus 1 through the wide area network 61, and it is also possible to execute backup processing by remote control from the support computer 3.

[0118] When a staff remote-controlling each substrate processing apparatus 1 inputs an instruction for backup processing in the support computer 3 in the support center 5, the remote instruction part 321 transmits a backup processing command through the network 6. When the backup processing command is transferred to the duplicate information acquisition part 122 in the substrate processing apparatus 1, processing similar to the above is performed.

[0119] When the support center 5 performs backup processing by remote control, a more hospitable user support system can be provided. The backup data 251 may be transferred to the support center 5.

2. Second Embodiment

[0120] A second embodiment of the present invention is now described. The overall schematic structure of a substrate processing system 10 according to the second embodiment is identical to that shown in FIG. 1. The hardware structure of a substrate processing apparatus 1 is identical to that of the first embodiment described with reference to FIGS. 2 and 3. The hardware structure each of an information storage server 2 and a support computer 3 is also identical to that of the first embodiment described with reference to FIG. 4.

[0121] Similarly to the first embodiment, the operation of the substrate processing apparatus 1 is controlled by control programs 152 and 153 stored in storage parts 104 and 114 according to the procedure of a previously described flow recipe. The control programs 152 and 153 control the substrate processing apparatus 1 according to set information 151 stored in the storage part 104.

[0122] The contents of the set information 151 are identical to those of the first embodiment shown in FIG. 5. However, apparatus basic data 151b include an extremely large number of data species in addition to those illustrated with reference to the first embodiment. While these are information initialized every substrate processing apparatus 1, the substrate processing apparatus 1 cannot perform planned operation when the contents of partial data are erroneously set among the large number of data. While it is possible to correct the operation of the substrate processing apparatus 1 with apparatus intrinsic data 151c, such correction is extremely complicated or impossible if the apparatus basic data 151b is not reliably set as basic information. In introduction or resetting of the substrate processing apparatus 1, therefore, the apparatus basic data 151b must be correctly set.

[0123] FIG. 9 is a functional block diagram showing the functional structure of the substrate processing system 10 according to the second embodiment. Referring to FIG. 9, a CPU 101 of a system control part 100 runs a maintenance program 154 thereby implementing a basic data request part 1121, a version acquisition part 1122 and a basic data registration part 1123 as processing parts. The storage part 104 stores the maintenance program 154.

[0124] Referring to FIG. 9, a CPU 21 of the information storage server 2 runs a maintenance program 252 thereby implementing a basic data request part 1221 as a processing part. A hard disk 24 stores the maintenance program 252.

[0125] Referring to FIG. 9, a CPU 31 of the support computer 3 runs a maintenance program 351 thereby implementing a basic data set part 1321 as a processing part. A hard disk 34 stores the maintenance program 351.

[0126] The basic data request part 1121 is a functional part transmitting a transmission request for the apparatus basic data 151b from the substrate processing apparatus 1 to the support center 5. The user instructs acquisition of the apparatus basic data 151b through an operation part 140 provided on the substrate processing apparatus 1. In response to input of this instruction, the basic data request part 1121 requests the basic data set part 1321 of the support computer 3 to transmit the apparatus basic data 151b.

[0127] In order to simplify the input operation by the operator, a display part 130 may display a menu for acquir-

ing the apparatus basic data 151b. When the input operation is enabled according to guidance, the burden on the operator can be abated. If the support center 5 has a plurality of support computers 3 and the support computer 3 requested to transmit the apparatus basic data 151b is unfixed, the operator specifies the support computer 3 for transmitting the apparatus basic data 151b by input operation.

[0128] The version acquisition part 1122 is a functional part detecting the software version of the control program 152 controlling the overall substrate processing apparatus 1. While the substrate processing apparatus 1 requests the support computer 3 to transmit the apparatus basic data 151b, the set contents of the apparatus basic data 151b vary with the software version of the control program 152 controlling the substrate processing apparatus 1. Therefore, the substrate processing apparatus 1 posts the software version of the control program 152 therefor to the support computer 3, thereby requesting transmission of the apparatus basic data 151b corresponding to the software version.

[0129] The basic data request part 1221 comprised in the information storage server 2 also basically comprises a function similar to that of the basic data request part 1121 comprised in the substrate processing apparatus 1. When the operator inputs a request instruction for basic data through a keyboard 26a or a mouse 26b in the information storage server 2, the basic data request part 1221 transmits a transmission request instruction for the apparatus basic data 151b.

[0130] However, it is assumed that operation for specifying the substrate processing apparatus 1 registering the apparatus basic data 151b is performed when the information storage server 2 requests transmission of the apparatus basic data 151b. Thus, the information storage server 2 can transmit a transmission request for the apparatus basic data 151b as to all substrate processing apparatuses 1 set in substrate processing factory 4. The basic data request part 1221 requests acquisition of the software version to the version acquisition part 1122 of the substrate processing apparatus 1 through a LAN 41.

[0131] Thus, the basic data request part 1221 transmits the transmission request for the apparatus basic data 151b to the support computer 3 after specifying the software version.

[0132] FIG. 10 shows apparatus basic data 151b of various versions stored in the hard disk 34 of the support computer 3. The version of each apparatus basic data 151b corresponds to the software version of the control program 152 for the substrate processing apparatus 1.

[0133] While the apparatus basic data 151b is managed in correspondence to the software version of the control program 152 controlling the overall substrate processing apparatus 1 according to the second embodiment, apparatus basic data corresponding to the control program 153 controlling each processing unit may also be managed. In this case, the version acquisition part 1122 of the system control part 100 also detects version information of the control program 153 stored in the storage part 114 of a unit control part 115.

[0134] When receiving a transmission request instruction for the apparatus basic data 151b from the basic data request part 1121 (or the basic data request part 1221), the basic data set part 1321 of the support computer 3 acquires the software version of the control program 152 included in the data of

the transmission request instruction and extracts the apparatus basic data **151b** corresponding to this software version from the hard disk **34**. The basic data set part **1321** transmits the extracted apparatus basic data **151b** to the substrate processing apparatus **1**.

[0135] In the substrate processing apparatus **1**, the basic data registration part **1123** receives the apparatus basic data **151b** transmitted from the support computer **3** and stores the same in the storage part **104**. Thus, it follows that the substrate processing apparatus **1** is initialized in correspondence to the control program **152** for this substrate processing apparatus **1**.

[0136] FIG. **10** shows a state where a substrate processing apparatus **1A** installed with a control program **152** of a version 1.0 stores apparatus basic data (Ver1.0) and a substrate processing apparatus **1B** installed with a control program **152** of a version 2.0 stores apparatus basic data (Ver2.0).

[0137] Thus, the substrate processing system **10** according to the second embodiment can readily acquire the apparatus basic data **152b** which is basic information for controlling the substrate processing apparatus **1** through a network and reflect the same on the substrate processing apparatus **1**, whereby it follows that stable initialization operation can be performed on the same substrate processing apparatus **1** controlled by the same software version. Also when performing initialization operation on a plurality of substrate processing apparatuses **1** controlled by the same software version, the substrate processing apparatuses **1** are initialized identically to each other. In other words, initialized states of a plurality of substrate processing apparatuses **1** can be synchronized with each other. Thus, it is possible to completely avoid dispersion in setting between the apparatuses **1** caused when the operator manually copies the apparatus basic data **151b**.

[0138] After the apparatus basic data **151b** is registered in each substrate processing apparatus **1**, each substrate processing apparatus **1** performs intrinsic tuning. It follows that each substrate processing apparatus **1** is optimally controlled according to the apparatus basic data **151b** received from the support computer **3** and the apparatus intrinsic data **151c** created every apparatus **2**.

[0139] While the support computer **3** determines the software version of the control program **152** installed in the substrate processing apparatus **1** thereby transmitting the proper apparatus basic data **151b** in the second embodiment, it is possible to transmit apparatus basic data **151b** responsive to the types of respective substrate processing apparatuses **1** also when different substrate processing apparatuses **1** are mixedly present if each substrate processing apparatus **1** posts the type thereof to the support computer **3** as information.

[0140] While the support computer **3** manages the apparatus basic data **151b** set in common for the substrate processing apparatuses **1** in the second embodiment, the support computer **3** may alternatively manage the apparatus intrinsic data **151c**. While the apparatus intrinsic data **151c** is information intrinsic to each apparatus **1** as described above and hence the data **151c** may not necessarily be directly utilizable in another apparatus, the user can use apparatus intrinsic data **151c** set for a certain substrate processing apparatus **1** as know-how for another apparatus **1**.

[0141] While the version acquisition part **1122** comprised in the system control part **100** automatically detects the software version of the control program **152** in the second embodiment, this functional part is not essential. As hereinabove described, the user may specify the software version of the apparatus **1** when inputting the transmission request instruction for the apparatus basic data **151b** through the operation part **140**. In order to avoid an artificial error, however, it is more preferable that the version acquisition part **1122** automatically detects the software version.

3. Third Embodiment

[0142] A third embodiment of the present invention is now described. FIG. **11** schematically illustrates the structure of a substrate processing system **10A** according to the third embodiment. As shown in FIG. **11**, the substrate processing system **10A** has such a structure that a plurality of processing apparatuses **1C** and an information storage server **2** comprised in a substrate processing factory **4**, support computers **3** comprised in a support center **5** where support staffs for the substrate processing apparatuses **1C** are posted and an order acceptance server **8** comprised in a component center **7** supplying components of the substrate processing apparatuses **1** to the substrate processing factory **4** are connected with each other through a network **6**.

[0143] In the substrate processing system **10A**, the information storage server **2** accumulates consumptiveness information describing consumptiveness of consumables (hereinafter the term "components" indicates consumables) mounted on the substrate processing apparatuses **1C**, so that the support computers **3** can read the stored consumptiveness information through the network **6**. The order acceptance server **8** accepts orders for components through the network **6**.

[0144] In the substrate processing factory **4**, the substrate processing apparatuses **1C** and the information storage server **2** are connected with each other through a LAN (local area network) **41**. The LAN **41** is connected to a wide area network **61** such as the Internet through a connector **42** having functions of a router, a firewall and the like. The support center **5** also has a LAN **51** connected with the support computers **3**, and this LAN **51** is also connected to the wide area network **61** through a connector **52** having functions of a router, a firewall and the like. The component center **7** also has a LAN **71** connected with the order acceptance server **8**, and this LAN **71** is also connected to the wide area network **61** through a connector **72** having functions of a router, a firewall and the like. Thus, various data communication can be made between the substrate processing apparatuses **1C**, the information storage server **2**, the support computers **3** and the order acceptance server **8**. Throughout the specification, the LANs **41**, **51** and **71** and the wide area network **61** are generically referred to as a network **6**.

[0145] Referring to FIG. **11**, the substrate processing factory **4** comprising the plurality of substrate processing apparatuses **1C** may alternatively comprise a single substrate processing apparatus **1C**, and the support center **5** comprising the plurality of support computers **3** may also alternatively comprise a single support computer **3**. Further, the component center **7** may alternatively comprise a plurality of order acceptance servers **8**.

[0146] Each of the substrate processing apparatuses 1C arranged on the substrate processing factory 4 is now described. FIG. 12 is a schematic plan view of the substrate processing apparatus 1C. This substrate processing apparatus 1C cleans front and back surfaces of substrates. The substrate processing apparatus 1C comprises an indexer ID delivering unprocessed substrates from a carrier while receiving processed substrates and storing the same in the carrier, surface cleaning processing units SS bringing cleaning brushes into contact with the surfaces of the substrates or approaching the former to the latter while rotating the substrates thereby performing surface cleaning processing, back surface cleaning processing units SSR bringing cleaning brushes into contact with the back surfaces of the substrates or approaching the former to the latter while rotating the substrates thereby performing back surface cleaning processing and a transfer robot TR transferring the substrates between the indexer ID and each cleaning processing unit. The substrate processing apparatus 1C also comprises a surface inversion unit (not shown).

[0147] FIG. 13 schematically illustrates the structure of each surface cleaning processing unit SS. The surface cleaning processing unit SS is the so-called spin scrubber. A spin chuck 13 is the so-called vacuum chuck vacuum-sucking the back surface of a substrate W thereby horizontally holding the substrate W. A motor shaft 14 of an electric motor (not shown) is suspended on the center of the lower surface of the spin chuck 13. The electric motor rotates the spin chuck 13 through the motor shaft 14, thereby rotating the substrate W held by the same.

[0148] A cup 15 is arranged around the substrate W for receiving and recovering a processing solution scattered from the rotated substrate W. The cup 15 is vertically movable by a hoist mechanism (not shown). When the hoist mechanism moves the cup 15 downward, the upper end of the cup 15 is located downward beyond the spin chuck 13. In this state, the transfer robot TR can introduce and discharge the substrate W into and from the spin chuck 13. When moved upward, the cup 15 encloses the substrate W held by the spin chuck 13 while the upper end of the cup 15 is located upward beyond the substrate W. The substrate W is cleaned while the cup 15 is moved upward.

[0149] A cleaning brush 11 is mounted on the forward end of a brush arm 12. The brush arm 12 is vertically movable and swingable in a horizontal plane through a driving mechanism (not shown). When performing surface cleaning processing on the substrate W, the brush arm 12 is swung while bringing the cleaning brush 11 into contact with the surface of the substrate W or approaching the former to the latter and rotating the substrate W, thereby removing contaminants such as particles adhering to the surface of the substrate W. Each back surface cleaning processing unit SSR, which is substantially similar in structure to the surface cleaning processing unit SS, employs the so-called mechanical chuck grasping an edge of the substrate W thereby horizontally holding the substrate W as a spin chuck 13. In the third embodiment, the surface cleaning processing units SS and the back surface cleaning processing units SSR are generically referred to as processing units 110 performing prescribed processing on substrates.

[0150] FIG. 14 is a block diagram showing the structure of a control system for the substrate processing apparatus 1C.

As shown in FIG. 14, the control system for the substrate processing apparatus 1C is formed by a system control part 100 controlling the overall apparatus 1C and unit control parts 115 individually controlling a plurality of processing units 110.

[0151] The system control part 100 controlling the overall apparatus 1C in a unific manner comprises a microcomputer. More specifically, the system control part 100 comprises a CPU 101 serving as a body part, a ROM 102 serving as a read-only memory storing a basic program and the like, a RAM 103 serving as a random-access memory mainly defining an arithmetic working area, a storage part 104 consisting of a hard disk or the like storing a software module and the like and a communication part 105 performing data communication with an external device, which are connected with each other by a bus line 190.

[0152] The communication part 105 is connected to the network 6 through a network interface (not shown), so that the substrate processing apparatus 1C can transmit/receive various data to/from the information storage server 2, the support computers 3 and the like. While the communication part 105 may perform either wire communication or radio communication through the network 6, a wire communication system is employed in this embodiment.

[0153] Along with the system control part 100 and the plurality of processing units 110, a display part 130 displaying various information, an operation part 140 accepting input operation of a recipe and command operation from an operator, a reader 150 reading various data from a recording medium 91 such as a magnetic disk or a magnetooptic disk and the like are also electrically connected to the bus line 190. Thus, data can be transferred between the respective parts of the substrate processing apparatus 1C through the bus line 190 under control of the system control part 100.

[0154] Each processing unit 110 comprises the unit control part 115 along with a substrate processing part 116 serving as a working part (a mechanism rotating substrates, a mechanism discharging a processing solution to the substrates, a mechanism driving the cleaning brush 11 or the like, for example) processing the substrates in practice. The unit control part 115, individually controlling the processing unit 110, controls and monitors operation of the substrate processing part 116 of the processing unit 110 provided with this unit control part 115. In other words, the aforementioned system control part 100 takes charge of unific control on the overall substrate processing apparatus 1C, while each unit control part 115 takes charge of control responsive to the processing contents of each substrate processing part 116. The unit control part 115 comprises a microcomputer similarly to the system control part 100. More specifically, the unit control part 115 comprises a CPU 111 serving as the body part, a ROM 112 serving as a read-only memory storing a basic program and the like, a RAM 113 serving as a random-access memory defining an arithmetic working area and a storage part 114 consisting of an SRAM backed up with a battery for storing various data.

[0155] Each processing unit 110 is further provided with a timer 117 and a counter 118. The timer 117 has a function of measuring the used time (time used for substrate processing after exchange to a new cleaning brush 11) of the component, such as the cleaning brush 11, for example, of the processing unit 110. When the processing unit 110 is pro-

vided with a plurality of components, the timer 117 measures the used time every component. The counter 118 has a function of counting the number of substrates (the number of substrates processed after exchange to a new cleaning brush 11) processed with the component, such as the cleaning brush 11, for example, of the processing unit 110. When the processing unit 110 is provided with a plurality of components, the counter 118 measures the number of processed substrates every component.

[0156] The ROM 102 and the storage part 104 of the system control part 100 previously store system control programs related to the overall apparatus 1C. When the CPU 101 of the system control part 100 executes arithmetic processing according to the system control programs, it follows that operation control and data processing are implemented on the overall substrate processing apparatus 1C. The ROM 112 and the storage part 114 of the unit control part 115 previously store unit control programs responsive to the processing contents of the substrate processing part 116 of this processing unit 110. When the CPU 111 of the unit control part 115 executes arithmetic processing according to the unit control programs, it follows that operation control and data processing are implemented on the substrate processing part 116.

[0157] These programs can be acquired and updated by reading from the recording medium 91 through the reader 150 or downloading from a prescribed server memory or the like through the network 6. Each program has a version, and version information such as a numerical value for identifying the version is changed when the program is updated. The storage part 104 of the system control part 100 stores the version information of each program run by the substrate processing apparatus 1C.

[0158] The information storage server 2 arranged on the substrate processing factory 4, each support computer 3 arranged on the support center 5 and the order acceptance server 8 arranged on the component center 7 are now described. The information storage server 2, the support computer 3 and the order acceptance server 8 are similar in hardware structure to a general computer. Therefore, each of the basic structures of the information storage server 2, the support computer 3 and the order acceptance server 8, which are similar to each other, is described with reference to FIG. 15. As shown in FIG. 15, each of the information storage server 2, the support computer 3 and the order acceptance server 8 is formed by connecting a CPU 21, 31 or 81 (the CPU 21 for the information storage server 2, the CPU 31 for the support computer 3 and the CPU 81 for the order acceptance server 8: this also applies to the following description), a ROM 22, 32 or 82 storing the basic program and a RAM 23, 33 or 83 storing various information to a bus line. A hard disk 24, 34 or 84 storing various information, a display 25, 35 or 85 displaying various information, a keyboard 26a, 36a or 86a and a mouse 26b, 36b or 86b accepting input from the operator, a reader 27, 37 or 87 reading various data from the recording medium 91 such as an optical disk, a magnetic disk or a magneto-optical disk and a communication part 28, 38 or 88 making communication with the external device through the network 6 are also connected to the bus line properly through interfaces (I/F) or the like.

[0159] Each of the information storage server 2, the support computer 3 and the order acceptance server 8 can read

a program from the recording medium 91 through the reader 27, 37 or 87 and store the same in the hard disk 24, 34 or 84. Each of the information storage server 2, the support computer 3 and the order acceptance server 8 can also download a program from another server through the network 6 and store the same in the hard disk 24, 34 or 84. The CPU 21, 31 or 81 executes arithmetic processing according to the program stored in the hard disk 24, 34 or 84 for performing operation. In other words, it follows that the information storage server 2 performs operation as the information storage server 2, the support computer 3 performs operation as the support computer 3 and the order acceptance server 8 performs operation as the order acceptance server 8 as a result of executing arithmetic operation according to the program.

[0160] While the hardware structures of the substrate processing system 10A and the substrate processing apparatus 1C, the information storage server 2, the support computer 3 and the order acceptance server 8 forming the same have been described, the function and the processing contents of the substrate processing system 10A are now described. FIG. 16 is a functional block diagram showing the functional structure of the substrate processing system 10A. FIG. 17 is a flow chart showing the procedure in the substrate processing system 10A. Referring to FIG. 16, the CPU 21 of the information storage server 2 runs processing programs thereby implementing a consumptiveness information registration part 231 and an information uncasing part 236 as processing parts respectively, and the CPU 31 of the support computer 3 runs processing programs thereby implementing a WEB browser 312, a warning part 313 and an order signal transmission part 314 as processing parts respectively.

[0161] At a step S1 in FIG. 17, consumptiveness of a component of the substrate processing apparatus 1C is measured. The consumptiveness is measured every processing unit 110. According to this embodiment, the timer 117 measures the used time of the component such as the cleaning brush 11 as the consumptiveness. The unit control part 115 collects the measured consumptiveness every processing unit 110 and transmits the same to the system control part 100. The system control part 100 collects the measured consumptiveness every substrate processing unit 1C and transmits the consumptiveness of each component of the substrate processing apparatus 1C to the consumptiveness information registration part 231 of the information storage server 2 from the communication part 105 through the LAN 41.

[0162] Then, the process advances to a step S2 in FIG. 17, so that the consumptiveness information registration part 231 registers the consumptiveness of each component of the substrate processing apparatus 1C in the hard disk 24. The hard disk 24 cumulatively stores the consumptiveness every component of each substrate processing apparatus 1C as consumptiveness information 241.

[0163] FIG. 18 illustrates exemplary consumptiveness information 241. Referring to FIG. 18, the column of "apparatus" shows identification numbers assigned to the respective substrate processing apparatuses 1C, the column of "component" shows the names of the consumables, and the columns of "used time" and "number of processed substrates" show the consumptiveness. This embodiment

employs the used time as the consumptiveness, and hence the consumptiveness information 241 describes no number of processed substrates. As shown in FIG. 18, the consumptiveness information 241 accumulates the consumptiveness every component as to each of the substrate processing apparatuses 1C arranged on the substrate processing factory 4. As to a substrate processing apparatus 1C having an apparatus number "8101", for example, the consumptiveness information 241 records that the used time of a cleaning brush 11 provided with a name "brush 2" is 12 hours. The timer 117 measures the used time of each component at a constant interval and the consumptiveness information registration part 231 sequentially registers the result of measurement in the hard disk 24 thereby constructing the consumptiveness information 241.

[0164] The information uncasing part 236 uncases the consumptiveness information 241 accumulated in the hard disk 24 of the information storage server 2 to be readable through the network 6. The staff at the support center 5 can read the consumptiveness information 241 by acquiring the consumptiveness information 241 accumulated in the hard disk 24 from the information uncasing part 236 through the WEB browser 312 and displaying the same on the display 35 for confirming the consumptiveness of each component of the substrate processing apparatus 1C arranged on the substrate processing factory 4. Thus, the support center 5 can efficiently manage the consumptiveness of each component of the substrate processing apparatus 1C. The consumptiveness information 241 is regularly acquired through the WEB browser 312.

[0165] The CPU 31 of the support computer 3 determines whether or not the consumptiveness of the component of the substrate processing apparatus 1C is in excess of a previously set prescribed value on the basis of the consumptiveness information 241 acquired through the WEB browser 312 (step S3). The CPU 31 makes this determination every component registered in the consumptiveness information 241, i.e., every component of the plurality of substrate processing apparatuses 1C. When the consumptiveness of any component exceeds the previously set prescribed value, i.e., when the used time exceeds the prescribed value, the process advances to a step S4 so that the warning part 313 gives a warning for prompting exchange of the component. In other words, the warning part 313 gives the warning for prompting exchange of the component when the consumptiveness of the component accumulated in the hard disk 24 reaches the prescribed value. The warning can be displayed on the display 35 or given as a sound, for example.

[0166] The staff for maintaining the substrate processing apparatus 1C can recognize that the component approaches the end of its life through the warning for prompting exchange.

[0167] When the consumptiveness of any component is in excess of the previously set prescribed value, the process advances to a step S5 so that the order signal transmission part 314 transmits an order signal for a new component to the order acceptance server 8 in the third embodiment. When the consumptiveness of the component accumulated in the hard disk 24 reaches the prescribed value, the order signal transmission part 314 transmits the order signal for the new component for exchanging for this component to the order acceptance server 8.

[0168] When the order acceptance server 8 receives the order signal, the component center 7 immediately progresses processing of supplying the new component to the substrate processing factory 4. The steps S4 and S5 may be replaced with each other in order, or may be simultaneously carried out.

[0169] According to the third embodiment, it follows that a new component is already prepared in the substrate processing factory 4 when any component of the substrate processing apparatus 1C is consumed or broken, whereby the component can be immediately exchanged and the stop time of the substrate processing apparatus 1C following this component exchange can be minimized so that the apparatus 1C can be inhibited from remarkable reduction of working efficiency.

[0170] As the aforementioned prescribed value, therefore, it is preferable to set a value immediately before the component is consumed to an unusable state as a value requiring exchange. When any component becomes unusable after a lapse of a used time of 100 hours, for example, the period of 90 hours is set as the value requiring exchange. The life of each component may be experimentally obtained for calculating the value requiring exchange, or the value requiring exchange may be stochastically obtained from the consumptiveness information 241 accumulated in the aforementioned manner. More specifically, the consumptiveness information 241 records consumptiveness every component, so that consumptiveness can be grasped when the component becomes unusable. The life of each component can be obtained by grasping consumptiveness levels leading to unusable states as to a plurality of components and stochastically processing the same, so that the value (value requiring exchange) immediately before the component is consumed to an unusable state can be decided on the basis of the life.

[0171] While the information storage server 2 is arranged in the substrate processing factory 4 in the third embodiment, the present invention is not restricted to this but the information storage server 2 may be arranged anywhere so far as the same is connected to the network 6 to be capable of making communication with the substrate processing apparatus 1C and the support computer 3.

[0172] While both of warning and transmission of the order signal are performed when the consumptiveness of any component is in excess of the previously set prescribed value in the third embodiment, only either thereof may be performed. When only warning is performed and the support staff of the support center 5 recognizing that any component approaches the end of its life orders a new component to the component center 7 with e-mail or the like, it follows that a new component is prepared in the substrate processing factory 4 when the component of the substrate processing apparatus 1C is consumed or broken, whereby the component can be immediately exchanged and the substrate processing apparatus 1C can be inhibited from remarkable reduction of working efficiency.

[0173] Neither warning nor transmission of the order signal may be performed. In this case, it follows that the support staff of the support center 5 monitoring the consumptiveness information 241 determines the exchange period and orders a new component to the component center 7 with e-mail or the like.

[0174] While the consumptiveness information 241 is constructed so that the support computer 3 determines whether or not the consumptiveness of any component is in excess of the previously set prescribed value (value requiring exchange) in the third embodiment, the system control part 100 of the substrate processing apparatus 1C may alternatively directly transmit the consumptiveness of the component to the support computer 3 without constructing the consumptiveness information 241.

[0175] While the used time is employed as the consumptiveness in the third embodiment, the number of processed substrates may alternatively be employed as the consumptiveness. When the number of processed substrates is employed as the consumptiveness, the counter 118 measures the number of substrates processed with any component such as the cleaning brush 11 as the consumptiveness. Handling of the measured consumptiveness is identical to that of the aforementioned used time. Also in this case, an effect similar to that in the case of employing the used time as the consumptiveness can be attained. Further alternatively, both of the used time and the number of processed substrates may be employed as the consumptiveness. In this case, warning may be given or an order signal for a new component may be transmitted when either the used time or the number of processed substrates is in excess of the previously set prescribed value.

[0176] Further, not the support computer 3 but the substrate processing apparatus 1C or the information storage server 2 may have the warning function and the function of transmitting an order signal for a new component. FIG. 19 is a functional block diagram showing the functional structure of a substrate processing system 10A provided with a substrate processing apparatus 1C having a warning function and a function of transmitting a component order signal. Referring to FIG. 19, elements having the same functions as those in FIG. 16 are denoted by the same reference numerals. Referring to FIG. 19, a CPU 101 of a system control part 100 runs processing programs thereby implementing an order signal transmission part 108 and a warning part 109 as processing parts having roles identical to those of the order signal transmission part 314 and the warning part 313 shown in FIG. 16 respectively.

[0177] In this case, the system control part 100 (in a strict sense, the CPU 101) determines whether or not consumptiveness measured by a timer 117 or a counter 118 is in excess of a previously set prescribed value (value requiring exchange) so that the warning part 109 gives warning from a display part 130 or the like or the order signal transmission part 108 transmits an order signal for a new component from a communication part 105 to an order acceptance server 8 through a network 6. An effect similar to that of the third embodiment can be attained also in this case.

[0178] While it is assumed that the substrate processing apparatus 1C performs cleaning processing on substrates and the consumptiveness of the cleaning brush 11 forming the same is managed in the third embodiment, the present invention is not restricted to this but the technique according to the present invention can be applied also to a case of managing consumptiveness of a lamp forming a lamp annealing apparatus heating substrates by photoirradiation, for example. Further, the technique according to the present invention is also applicable to a case of managing consump-

tiveness of a belt, cylinder, a motor or the like for driving the transfer robot TR as a consumable.

4. Fourth Embodiment

[0179] A fourth embodiment of the present invention is now described. The overall structure of a substrate processing system 10 according to the fourth embodiment is identical to that shown in FIG. 1. In the substrate processing system 10 according to the fourth embodiment, however, each support computer 3 distributes educational information related to operation of each substrate processing apparatus 1 to the substrate processing apparatus 1 through a network 6, and a staff delivering a lecture on the operation of the substrate processing apparatus 1 is posted at a support center 5.

[0180] The hardware structure of the substrate processing apparatus 1 is identical to that in the first embodiment described with reference to FIGS. 2 and 3. Further, the hardware structure of each of an information server 2 and the support computer 3 is also identical to that in the first embodiment described with reference to FIG. 4.

[0181] FIG. 20 is a functional block diagram showing the functional structure of the substrate processing system 10 according to the fourth embodiment. Referring to FIG. 20, a CPU 101 of a system control part 100 runs a control program thereby implementing a distribution request part 2108 as a processing part, and a CPU 31 of the support computer 3 runs a control program thereby implementing a distribution part 2315 as a processing part.

[0182] A hard disk 34 comprised in the support computer 3 of the support center 5 stores an educational program 2341. The CPU 31 of the support center 3 reads and runs the educational program 2341, so that the distribution part 2315 can distribute educational information related to operation of each substrate processing apparatus 1 of a substrate processing factory 4 from a communication part 38 through a network 6. The technique of streaming distribution, for example, may be employed as the mode of distribution. A communication part 105 receives the educational information distributed from the support computer 3 and displays the same on a display part 130.

[0183] As to the timing of distribution, educational information may be simultaneously be distributed to a plurality of substrate processing apparatuses 1 arranged on a certain substrate processing factory 4 regardless of presence/absence of distribution requests from the substrate processing apparatuses 1, or may be distributed only to a substrate processing apparatus 1 presenting a distribution request. More specifically, the distribution request part 2108 transmits a distribution request to the support computer 3 from the communication part 105 through the network 6 when a distribution request command is input from an operation part 140. The distribution part 2315 of the support computer 3 receiving the distribution request distributes the educational information to the substrate processing apparatus 1 from the communication part 38 through the network 6.

[0184] In a case of simultaneously delivering a lecture on operation explanation to a large number of operators of the substrate processing factory 4, educational information may be simultaneously distributed to the plurality of substrate processing apparatuses 1. The large number of operators can

learn the method of operating the apparatuses **1** by dispersing to each substrate processing apparatus **1** in small groups and observing the educational information displayed on the display parts **130**.

[0185] In a case of delivering a lecture on operation explanation to partial unskilled operators of the substrate processing factory **4**, the operators may be posted to any substrate processing apparatus **1** which in turn presents a distribution request so that educational information is distributed only to this substrate processing apparatus **1**. The operators can learn the method of operating the apparatus **1** by observing the educational information displayed on the display part **130**.

[0186] In either case, an apparatus vendor can deliver the lecture on operation explanation by simply creating the educational program **2341** and storing the same in the support computer **3**, while a user can hold the lecture related to operation explanation repeatedly at desired timing for efficiently educating the operators with reference to the operation.

[0187] While the support computer **3** stores the educational program **2341** so that the support center **5** distributes the educational information to the substrate processing apparatus **1** through the Internet in the fourth embodiment, the information storage server **2** may alternatively have the role of the support computer **3**. FIG. **21** is a functional block diagram showing another exemplary functional structure of the substrate processing system **10** according to the fourth embodiment. Referring to FIG. **21**, a CPU **21** of an information storage server **2** runs a control program thereby implementing a distribution part **2215** as a processing part.

[0188] A hard disk **24** comprised in the information storage server **2** stores an educational program **2241**. The CPU **21** of the information storage server **2** reads and runs this educational program **2241** so that the distribution part **2215** can distribute educational information related to operation of each substrate processing apparatus **1** of a substrate processing factory **4** from a communication part **28** through a LAN **41**. The mode and the timing of distribution are similar to those of the aforementioned embodiment.

[0189] Also when distributing the educational information through the LAN **41**, an apparatus vendor can deliver a lecture on operation explanation by simply creating the educational program **2241** and storing the same in the information storage server **2**, while a user can hold the lecture related to operation explanation repeatedly at desired timing for efficiently educating operators with reference to the operation.

[0190] The technique according to the present invention is applicable to any substrate processing apparatus, such as a lamp annealing apparatus heating substrates by photoirradiation, a cleaning apparatus performing cleaning processing of removing particles while rotating substrates or a dipping apparatus performing surface processing by dipping substrates in a processing solution such as hydrofluoric acid, for example, performing prescribed processing on substrates.

[0191] While the invention has been shown and described in detail, the foregoing description is in all aspects illustrative and not restrictive. It is therefore understood that

numerous modifications and variations can be devised without departing from the scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A substrate processing apparatus management system connecting a substrate processing apparatus and a support computer with each other through a network, wherein

said support computer comprises:

a-1) a first storage element storing basic information necessary in initialization of said substrate processing apparatus, and

a-2) a basic information transmission element transmitting said basic information to said substrate processing apparatus through said network, said substrate processing apparatus comprises:

b-1) a second storage element storing said basic information received from said support computer, and

the initial state of said substrate processing apparatus is set up with said basic information stored in said second storage element.

2. The substrate processing apparatus management system according to claim 1, wherein

said basic information is information set in common as to the same type of substrate processing apparatuses.

3. The substrate processing apparatus management system according to claim 2, wherein

said basic information is information varying with the version of a control program for controlling said substrate processing apparatus,

said substrate processing apparatus further comprises:

b-2) a posting element posting the version of said control program installed in said substrate processing apparatus to said support computer, and

said basic information transmission element includes:

a-2-1) an element transmitting said basic information corresponding to the version of said control program posted from said substrate processing apparatus to said substrate processing apparatus.

4. The substrate processing apparatus management system according to claim 3, wherein

said substrate processing apparatus further comprises:

b-3) an element instructing a transmission request for said basic information to said support computer.

5. The substrate processing apparatus management system according to claim 4, wherein

said support computer further comprises:

a-3) an element instructing transmission of said basic information to said substrate processing apparatus.

6. A substrate processing apparatus controlled with basic information stored in a storage element as initialization information, comprising:

a) a receiving element receiving said basic information from a computer connected with said substrate processing apparatus through a network; and

b) a storing element storing received said basic information in said storage element.

7. The substrate processing apparatus according to claim 6, wherein

said basic information is information set in common as to the same type of substrate processing apparatuses.

8. The substrate processing apparatus according to claim 7, wherein

said basic information is information varying with the version of a control program for controlling said substrate processing apparatus,

said substrate processing apparatus further comprising:

c) a posting element posting the version of said control program installed in said substrate processing apparatus to said computer.

9. The substrate processing apparatus according to claim 8, further comprising:

d) an element instructing a transmission request for said basic information to said computer.

10. A substrate processing apparatus management method managing a substrate processing apparatus whose operation is controlled with basic information stored in a storage element as initialization information, comprising steps of:

a) receiving said basic information from a computer connected with said substrate processing apparatus through a network; and

b) storing received said basic information in said storage element.

11. A program for a computer included in a substrate processing apparatus, said substrate processing apparatus being controlled with basic information stored in a storage element as initialization information, wherein

execution of said program by said computer enables said substrate processing to execute

a) receiving said basic information from an outer computer connected with said substrate processing apparatus through a network; and

b) storing received said basic information in said storage element.

12. A computer-readable recording medium on which a program for a computer included in a substrate processing apparatus is recorded, said substrate processing apparatus being controlled with basic information stored in a storage element as initialization information, wherein

execution of said program by said computer enables said substrate processing to execute

a) receiving said basic information from an outer computer connected with said substrate processing apparatus through a network; and

b) storing received said basic information in said storage element.

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