

## PSEUDO-INVERTER CIRCUIT ON SeOI

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The field of the invention is that of semiconductor devices made on a semiconductor-on-insulator substrate (SeOI substrate) comprising a thin layer of semiconducting material separated from a base substrate by an insulating layer.

The invention more specifically relates to a pseudo-inverter SeOI circuit which, depending on the inputs which are applied to it, may provide the logic INV (inversion), NOR and NAND functions, so that the whole of the standard library of CMOS cells may be described on the basis of a single circuit of the invention.

A preferential application of the invention relates to the making of a wordline driver circuit for a network of memory cells.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A conventional DRAM (Dynamic Random Access Memory) memory cell is formed by associating a transistor and a capacitance for storing charges. More recently, a DRAM memory cell only consisting of one transistor has been proposed. This cell utilizes a floating channel effect for storing charges and does not require any additional capacitance.

Memory cells are conventionally laid out in a memory array so that the gates of the transistors of the cells laid out along a line of the memory array share a

wordline, while the sources of the transistors of the cells laid out along a column of the memory array share a bitline. The stored datum in a memory cell may be accessed by means of a single row address represented by the wordline and of a single column address represented by the bitline.

Each wordline is controlled via a wordline driver circuit, which is itself driven by a row address decoder.

In practice, the access transistor in the DRAM memory cell must have a very low leakage to sustain the information as long as possible. Its threshold voltage should thus be relatively high. This implies that a relatively large voltage has to be applied on the gate in order to make it conducting. It will be noted that the voltage of the wordline should also take into account the source-dependent change in the threshold voltage of the transistor of the memory cell known as "body effect". The wordline driving the gate of the transistor should thus deliver a voltage which is typically 1.5 to 2 times higher than the nominal voltage.

Conventional wordline driver circuits are thus relatively bulky notably relatively to the size of a memory cell, which generally causes integration problems (notably the requirement for resorting to a stacking technique, a so-called "staggering" technique, for several driver circuits behind each other in order to address several adjacent lines of memory cells).

In Fig. 1, a wordline driver circuit 300 according to the state of the art is illustrated, as described in document US 2007/0109906.

The driver circuit 300 addresses a line of memory cells 100 via the wordline WL. All the nodes of the circuit 300 have a high voltage, except for the input signals  $Y_i$  and  $Y_i\#$  from the line address decoder 330. The transistors of the driver circuit 300 thus have to

support high voltages, notably the transistors 303 and 313.

By taking into account the different interconnections, the Applicant was able to estimate that the area of the driver circuit 300 of Fig. 1 corresponds to about 6 times that of transistor 303. Circuit 300 therefore proves to be particularly area consuming, notably as compared with the area of a memory cell formed with a single transistor.

The staggering of several driver circuits 300 behind each other then proves to be necessary in order to take into account the pitch difference.

A simpler wordline driver circuit is illustrated in Figs. 2a and 2b. Fig. 2a illustrates the logic functions provided by this circuit, while Fig. 2b illustrates a possible embodiment thereof.

It will first of all be noted that this circuit includes two logic NOR gates 2, 3 in parallel, having a common input MWL# and having as another input, a single signal A or its complementary A#. The outputs are formed by local wordlines LWL<sub>e</sub> and LWL<sub>p</sub>.

It will then be noted that unlike the circuit of Fig. 1, the circuit of Figs. 2a and 2b is supplied with a high voltage main wordline signal MWL# provided by a line address decoder 1. The result is more (about two to four times more) significant power consumption than for the circuit of Fig. 1.

An estimation made by the Applicant of the size of each of the transistors relatively to the reference  $W_{303}$  designating the width of the transistor 303 of Fig. 1 is reported on Fig. 2b. The result is that the total size is of the order of  $6W_{303}$ . Thus, the circuit of Figs. 2a and 2b proves to be actually simpler than that of Fig. 1, nevertheless it remains area consuming.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the invention seek to propose a circuit which does not have the drawbacks mentioned earlier, in particular a relatively not very bulky, low consumption circuit, which may be used as a wordline driver circuit in a memory array.

Embodiments of the invention also seek to propose a particularly simple and not very bulky circuit which may be used for providing different logic functions.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a circuit made on a semiconductor-on-insulator substrate comprising a thin layer of semiconducting material separated from a base substrate by an insulating layer, including a transistor of a first type of channel in series with a transistor of a second type of channel between a first and a second terminals for applying a power supply potential, each of the transistors comprising a drain region and a source region in the thin layer, a channel extending between the source region and the drain region and a front control gate located above the channel,

wherein each transistor has a back control gate formed in the base substrate below the channel of the transistor and capable of being biased for modulating a threshold voltage of the transistor,

wherein at least one of the transistors is capable of operating in a depletion mode under the action of a back gate signal applied to its back control gate, wherein the back control gates are biased by a same back gate signal, and wherein the first or the second terminal for application of a power supply potential is biased by a complementary signal of said back gate signal.

Certain preferred but non-limiting embodiments of this device are the following:

- the first terminal for application of a power supply potential is biased by the complementary signal of said back gate signal, whereas the second terminal for

application of a power supply potential is biased at a "OFF" state;

- the transistor of the second type of channel is configured in order to operate in a depletion mode when the back gate signal is in the "ON" state;

- the second terminal for application of a power supply potential is biased by a complementary signal of said back gate signal, whereas the first terminal for application of a power supply potential is biased to a "ON" state;

- the transistor of the first type of channel is configured so as to operate in a depletion mode when the back gate signal is in the "OFF" state;

- it includes an input node connected to the front control gate of each of the transistors, and an output node connected to the middle point of the serial association of the transistors;

- the transistor of the first channel type is a PFET transistor and wherein the transistor of the second channel type is an NFET transistor;

- the transistors are fully depleted SeOI transistors.

According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a wordline driver circuit comprising at least one pair of circuits according to the first aspect of the invention, laid out in parallel, each circuit of the pair being intended to receive an input signal from a row address decoder and providing at an output a signal intended to be used as a local wordline for a plurality of memory cells laid out as a row.

According to still another aspect of the invention, there is provided a memory incorporating a wordline driver circuit according to the second aspect of the invention.

According to still another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for controlling a driver circuit according to the second aspect of the invention, wherein:

- in an active mode, the signal for biasing the back gates of the first circuit of a pair of circuits is the complementary signal of the signal for biasing the back gates of the second circuit of the pair of circuits;

- in an inactive mode, the first terminal for application of a power supply potential and the signals for biasing the back gates of each of the circuits of a pair are in the "OFF" state.

#### SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other aspects, objects and advantages of the present invention will become better apparent upon reading the following detailed description of preferred embodiments thereof, given as a non-limiting example, and made with reference to the appended drawings wherein, in addition to Figs. 1, 2a and 2b on which comments have already been made earlier:

- Figs. 3a and 3b illustrate examples of transistors having a back control gate;

- Fig. 4 illustrates the modulation of the threshold voltage of a transistor depending on the bias of its back control gate;

- Fig. 5 illustrates a possible embodiment of the circuit according to the first aspect of the invention providing the logic NOR function;

- Fig. 6 illustrates a possible embodiment of a wordline driver circuit according to the second aspect of the invention;

- Fig. 7 illustrates a possible embodiment of the circuit according to the first aspect of the invention providing the logic NAND function.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention according to a first aspect relates to a circuit made on a semiconductor-on-insulator substrate comprising a thin layer of semiconducting material separated from a base substrate by an insulating layer.

5       The circuit includes a transistor of a first channel type in series with a transistor of a second channel type between a first and a second terminals for application of a power supply potential, each of the transistors comprising a drain region and a source region in the thin  
10 layer, a channel extending between the source region and the drain region, and a front control gate located above the channel.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 5-7, the circuit comprises a P channel transistor  $T_P$ , the source  
15 of which is connected to the first terminal for application of a power supply potential and an N channel transistor  $T_N$ , the source of which is connected to the second terminal for application of a power supply potential.

20       The gates of the transistors  $T_P$ ,  $T_N$  of the circuit are connected together and connected to a common input (B in Figs. 5 and 7, MWL# in Fig. 6). The middle point of the serial association of the transistors  $T_P$ ,  $T_N$  forms the output of the circuit (OUT in Figs. 5 and 7, LWL<sub>E</sub> and  
25 LWL<sub>0</sub> in Fig. 6).

The circuit according to the first aspect of the invention is said to be a pseudo-inverter in that it has the standard structure of a CMOS inverter. However, as  
30 this will be described further subsequently, depending on the inputs which are applied on this circuit, the latter may produce other logic functions.

It will be noted that the logic inversion function may moreover be achieved by setting in a standard way the first terminal for application of a power supply  
35 potential to the high state VDD and by setting the second

terminal for application of a power supply potential to the low state GND.

Within the scope of the invention, each of the transistors has a back control gate formed in the base substrate below the channel and capable of being biased for modulating the threshold voltage of the transistor.

A P channel transistor is illustrated in Fig. 3a, having a back control gate  $BG_p$  laid out in the base substrate under the insulating layer BOX so as to be positioned facing the front control gate G. The back control gate  $BG_p$  is formed here by a P type doped region isolated from the base substrate by a well  $C_n$  of conductivity N.

An N channel transistor is illustrated in Fig. 3b, having a back control gate  $BG_n$  laid out in the base substrate under the insulating layer so as to be positioned facing the front control gate G. The back control gate  $BG_n$  is formed here by an N type doped region insulated from the base substrate by a well  $C_p$  of conductivity P.

In Figs. 3a and 3b, the transistors are fully depleted SeOI transistors defined by a channel/body region that is thin enough to allow the field induced by the top control gate (under usual voltage conditions) to reach the buried oxide layer BOX.

A transistor for which the channel has N type conductivity and a back control gate of conductivity P has a very high threshold voltage. This threshold voltage may then be reduced by applying a positive voltage on the back control gate. A transistor for which the channel has N type conductivity and a back control gate of conductivity N, as for it, has a nominal threshold voltage which may be reduced by applying a positive voltage on the back control gate.

This variation of the threshold voltage of the transistor via the back control gate may be formulated as

$V_{th} = V_{t0} - \alpha \cdot V_{BG}$ , wherein  $V_{th}$  represents the threshold voltage of the transistor,  $V_{BG}$  the voltage applied to the back control gate,  $V_{t0}$  the nominal threshold voltage (which may be shifted by the work function depending on whether a back control gate of the N or P type is used), and  $\alpha$  is a coefficient related to the geometry of the transistor.

As shown in the thesis "Architectures innovantes de mémoire non-volatile embarquée sur film mince de silicium" (Innovating architectures of non-volatile memory embedded on a thin film of silicon) defended by Germain Bossu in June 2009 at the University of Provence Aix Marseille I, the coefficient  $\alpha$  may notably be approached as  $\alpha = \frac{3t_{ox}}{t_{Si} + 3t_{BOX}}$ , wherein  $t_{ox}$  designates the thickness of the dielectric gate layer separating the front control gate from the channel,  $t_{BOX}$  designating the thickness of the insulating layer separating the back control gate from the channel and  $t_{Si}$  designating the thickness of the thin layer.

It is therefore understood that the type of doping of the back control gate associated with a transistor either shifts the nominal threshold voltage or not, and that the bias of the back control gate allows adjustment of the threshold voltage.

In this respect, Fig. 4 illustrates the modulation of the threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  of a transistor depending on the bias  $V_{BG}$  of its back control gate. This bias is typically in the range 0V-VDD.

An N type transistor has a nominal threshold voltage  $V_{TN0}$ . The effective threshold voltage of this transistor may be reduced from the nominal threshold voltage  $V_{TN0}$  by increasing the bias  $V_{BG}$  of its back control gate, and this globally linearly according to a slope corresponding to the coefficient  $\alpha$  related to the geometry of the transistor.

Two possible variations of the threshold voltage of an N channel transistor versus the geometry coefficient  $\alpha$  are illustrated in Fig. 4, in solid lines and in dotted lines, respectively. It is noticed that it proves to be possible (cf. dotted line curve) to adopt a geometry of a transistor such that the transistor is in a depletion mode (negative threshold voltage) when a sufficiently large bias is applied to its back control gate.

A P type transistor has a nominal threshold voltage  $V_{TPO}$ . The effective threshold voltage of this transistor may be increased from the nominal threshold voltage  $V_{TPO}$  by reducing the bias  $V_{BG}$  of its back control gate, and this globally linearly according to a slope corresponding to the coefficient  $\alpha$  related to the geometry of the transistor.

Two possible variations of the threshold voltage of a P channel transistor versus the geometry coefficient  $\alpha$  are illustrated in Fig. 4, in solid lines and in dotted lines, respectively. It is noticed that it proves to be possible (cf. dotted line curve) to adopt a geometry of a transistor such that the transistor is in a depletion mode (positive threshold voltage) when a sufficiently low bias is applied to its back control gate.

Preferentially, provision is made for the transistors of the circuit according to the first aspect of the invention to be fully depleted. The benefit is thus due to the fact that such transistors have very low fluctuation of dopants (RDF: Random Dopant Fluctuation): the nominal threshold voltage is then defined very specifically, as well as the variation of the threshold voltage versus bias of the back control gate.

Referring back to the description of the invention, it is provided that at least one of the transistors of the circuit is configured so as to operate in a depletion mode under the action of a back gate signal which will sufficiently modulate its threshold voltage.

It may also be advantageously provided that the back control gates of the transistors  $T_P$  and  $T_N$  are biased by a same back gate signal (possibly with a modification of the amplitude of the back gate signal).

5 It will be noted at this stage that depending on the contemplated applications, transistors may be selected for which the nominal threshold voltages ( $V_{TNO}$  and  $V_{TPO}$ ) are not identical (in absolute value), so that only one of the two transistors of the circuit is capable of  
10 operating in a depletion mode. Alternatively, a back gate signal which does not have the same amplitude may also be applied to the back control gate of each of the transistors  $T_P$  and  $T_N$ .

According to a first possible embodiment of the  
15 circuit according to the first aspect of the invention illustrated in Fig. 5, the pseudo-inverter circuit provides the logic NOR function.

In Fig. 5, the back control gates are biased by a same back gate signal  $A\#$ . The first terminal for  
20 application of a power supply potential is biased by the complementary signal  $A$  of the back gate signal, while the second terminal for application of a power supply potential is biased at a OFF state (low state GND). The transistor of the second channel type  $T_N$ , as for it, is  
25 configured so as to operate in a depletion mode when the back gate signal  $A\#$  is at the ON state (high state H).

It will be noted that within the claims, the term "ON state" is preferred to "high state" and the term "OFF state" is preferred to "low state" as the concept  
30 high/low is fine for the Nchannel transistor but inverted for the Pchannel transistor.

Hence ON means that the transistor is boosted and leaky. It can even be depletion if there is enough amplitude in threshold voltage modulation. OFF means that  
35 the threshold voltage of the transistor is elevated by the back gate control: the transistor has less leakage

and less drive. The voltage effects by the back control gate are symmetrical for P and N channels.

The operation of the circuit of Fig. 5 is the following, depending on the high H or low L state of inputs A and B.

B=H and A=H

When the input B of the pseudo-inverter circuit is in the high state, the transistor  $T_N$  is conducting while the transistor  $T_P$  is blocked.

As the signal A applied to the first terminal for application of a power supply potential is high, the circuit is powered.

The complementary signal  $A\#$  applied to the back gates is such that the transistor  $T_P$  remains in an enhancement mode and is therefore blocked.

Alternatively, a transistor geometry (via the parameters  $t_{ox}$ ,  $t_{BOX}$  and  $t_{Si}$ ) may be adopted such that  $T_P$  is in an enhancement mode when  $A\# = 0V$ . This alternative should of course be compatible with the properties that the transistor  $T_N$  should have in the other cases.

The OUT output of the circuit is then in the low state.

B=H and A=L

As the input B of the pseudo-inverter circuit is in the high state, the transistor  $T_N$  is conducting while the transistor  $T_P$  is blocked.

As the signal A applied to the first terminal for application of a power supply potential is (sufficiently) low, the circuit is not powered.

As the back gate signal  $A\#$  is in the high state, the transistor  $T_P$  is blocked and has very low leakage current  $I_{OFF}$ .

As the back gate signal  $A\#$  is in the high state, the transistor  $T_N$  has a strong conduction current and therefore perfectly maintains a low state on the output OUT of the circuit.

B=L and A=H

As the input B of the pseudo-inverter circuit is in the low state, the transistor  $T_N$  is blocked while the transistor  $T_P$  is conducting.

5 As the signal A applied to the first terminal for application of a power supply potential is high, the circuit is powered.

The complementary signal  $A\#$  applied to the back control gates is such that the transistor  $T_P$  remains in an enhancement mode and is therefore conducting with strong conduction current. A high state is therefore perfectly maintained on the output OUT of the circuit.

B=L and A=L

15 As the input B of the pseudo-inverter circuit is in the low state, the transistor  $T_N$  is blocked while the transistor  $T_P$  is conducting.

As the signal A applied to the first terminal for application of a power supply potential is (sufficiently low), the circuit is not powered.

20 As the back gate signal  $A\#$  is in the high state, the transistor  $T_P$  is blocked and has very low leakage current  $I_{off}$ . The transistor  $T_N$ , as for it, has very good conduction current and remains conducting insofar that the combination of the parameters  $t_{ox}$ ,  $t_{box}$  and  $T_{Si}$  is such that the transistor then operates in a depletion mode.

25 The OUT output of the circuit is then in the low state.

The truth table of the circuit of Fig. 5 is then the following.

| B | A | $A\#$ | OUT |
|---|---|-------|-----|
| H | H | L     | L   |
| H | L | H     | L   |
| L | H | L     | H   |
| L | L | H     | L   |

30 It will be noted that the signals A and B respectively act on back control and front control gates for which the oxide thicknesses separating them from the

channel of the transistor are not the same (the thickness of the buried insulating BOX layer being typically larger than the dielectric gate layer separating the front control gate from the channel).. Consequently, the inputs  
 5 A and B are not equivalent: A is a slow input while B is a relatively fast input.

A possible application of the NOR circuit of Fig. 5 which fulfils the same logic function as the circuit of Fig. 2a, is illustrated in Fig. 6, i.e. the embodiment of  
 10 two NOR gates in parallel.

In this application, a wordline driver circuit of a memory array is provided comprising at least one pair of circuits 4, 5 according to Fig. 5 laid out in parallel, each circuit of the pair being intended for receiving an  
 15 input signal (main wordline signal MWL#) from a row address decoder 1 and providing at the output a signal LWL<sub>E</sub>, LWL<sub>0</sub> intended to be used as a local wordline for a plurality of memory cells laid out as a line.

The control of the driver circuit illustrated in  
 20 Fig. 6 is the following.

In an active mode, the back gate bias signal A# of the first circuit 4 of the pair of circuits is the complementary signal of the back gate signal A of the second circuit 5 of the pair of circuits.

25 In such a way that when the main wordline signal MWL# is in the high state, the first and second circuits 4, 5 both provide a low state at the output (LWL<sub>E</sub>=LWL<sub>0</sub>=L). On the other hand, when the main wordline signal MWL# is in the low state, the first circuit 4 provides a high state  
 30 (LWL<sub>E</sub>=H), whereas the second circuit 5 provides a low state (LWL<sub>0</sub>=L).

In an inactive mode (standby mode), the first terminal for application of a power supply potential and the bias signals of back gates of each of the circuits of  
 35 the pair are in the low state.

In the inactive mode, the main wordline signal MWL# is in the high state. The transistors  $T_w$  of the circuits 4,5 are conducting whereas the transistors  $T_p$  of the circuits 4, 5 are blocked.

5        Insofar that the first terminal for application of a power supply potential and the bias signals of the back gates of each of the circuits of the pair are in the low state, the driver circuit is not powered and therefore no leakages are observed. The outputs (local wordlines LWL<sub>E</sub> and LWL<sub>0</sub>) are therefore both in the low state.

10        The truth table of the driver circuit of Fig. 6 is thus the following.

|              | MWL# | A | A# | LWL <sub>E</sub> | LWL <sub>0</sub> |
|--------------|------|---|----|------------------|------------------|
| Active mode  | H    | H | L  | L                | L                |
|              | H    | L | H  | L                | L                |
|              | L    | H | L  | H                | L                |
|              | L    | L | H  | L                | H                |
| Standby mode | H    | L | L  | L                | L                |

15        The wordline driver circuit of Fig. 6 has the advantage of low power consumption. Indeed, in the standby mode, the driver circuit is not powered. Moreover, the driver circuit comprises a reduced number of components (only two transistors) so that in the  
20        active mode, switching is only observed for a reduced number of components.

      According to a second possible embodiment of the circuit according to the first aspect of the invention illustrated in Fig. 7, the pseudo-inverter circuit  
25        provides the logic NAND function.

      In Fig. 7, the back control gates are biased by a same back gate signal A. The first terminal for application of a power supply potential is biased at a high state VDD, whereas the second terminal for

application of a power supply potential is biased by the complementary signal  $A^\#$  of the back gate signal. The transistor of the first channel type  $T_p$  is, as for it, configured so as to operate in a depletion mode when the back gate signal A is in the low state L.

The operation of the circuit of Fig. 5 is the following depending on the high H or low L state of the inputs A and B.

B=L and A=L

The transistor  $T_p$  is conducting and has strong conduction current because the back gate signal is in the low state.

The transistor  $T_n$  is blocked and has few leakages (a weak leakage current because of the back gate signal in the low state). In any case, it is not powered.

The output OUT is thus in the high state.

B=H and A=L

The transistor  $T_n$  is blocked and has few leakages (a weak leakage current because of the back gate signal in the low state). In any case, it is not powered.

The transistor  $T_p$  is conducting insofar that it then operates in a depletion mode under the action of the bias signal of the back gate in the low state.

The output OUT is thus in the high state.

B=L and A=H

The transistor  $T_p$  is conducting (but not boosted because of the high state applied to the back gate signal).

The transistor  $T_n$  is blocked (it is not in a depletion mode here)

The output OUT is thus in the high state.

B=H and A=H

The transistor  $T_p$  is blocked (and not boosted because of the high state applied to the back gate signal).

The transistor  $T_n$  is conducting (it is not in a depletion mode here)

The output OUT is thus in the low state.

The truth table of circuit of Fig. 7 is thus the following.

| B | A | A# | OUT |
|---|---|----|-----|
| L | L | H  | H   |
| H | L | H  | L   |
| L | H | L  | L   |
| H | H | L  | L   |

Within the scope of the invention, the transistors  $T_N$  and  $T_P$  may be boosted (increase in their conduction current) when this is desired because of the bias of their back control gate.

Taking the example of the driver circuit of Fig. 6, the relatively large voltage required on the local wordline may be obtained by using transistors which globally are twice as smaller as those used in standard driver solutions.

Thus, the size of the transistor  $T_P$  is of the order of one third of that of the transistor 303 of Fig. 1, whereas the size of the transistor  $T_N$  is of the order of one third of that of the transistor 313 of Fig. 1 (which is approximately the same as that of the transistor 303).

Thus, the driver circuit has a size globally equal to the size (W303) of the transistor 303

The solution proposed by the invention is thus much denser (by a factor of the order of four taking into account limitations relating to metallization) than those of standard driver solutions.

As indicated earlier, consumption is also reduced.

The integration of such a circuit is further simpler to apply. It does not require resorting to stacking (staggering) and facilitates the introduction of  $4F^2$  surface area memory cells by simplifying the peripheral components.

Further, an advantage of the invention is to make available a circuit which, depending on the inputs which

are applied to it, may both provide logic INV, NOR and NAND functions, so that the whole of the standard library of CMOS cells may be described on the basis of the single circuit of the invention.

5       It will be appreciated that, notably in order to provide the logic NOR and NAND functions, the invention provides an original command of a (pseudo-)inverter by applying digital signals to the terminals for application of a power supply potential, rather than the classical OV  
10 and VDD power supplies.

      The digital signals may in particular be complementary to the back gate signal.

      As mentioned earlier, the inputs are not equivalent, in terms of speed notably, but such a circuit may prove  
15 to be very interesting in identified contexts, such as for example for decoding circuits, or driver circuits.

## CLAIMS

1. A circuit made on a semiconductor-on-insulator substrate comprising a thin layer of semiconducting material separated from a base substrate by an insulating layer, including a transistor of a first type of channel in series with a transistor of a second type of channel between first and second terminals for applying a power supply potential, each of the transistors comprising a drain region and a source region in the thin layer, a channel extending between the source region and the drain region, and a front control gate located above the channel,

wherein each transistor has a back control gate formed in the base substrate below the channel of the transistor and capable of being biased in order to modulate a threshold voltage of the transistor,

wherein at least one of the transistors is capable of operating in a depletion mode under the action of a back gate signal applied to its back control gate,

wherein the back control gates are biased by a same back gate signal, and

wherein the first or the second terminal for application of a power supply potential is biased by a complementary signal of said back gate signal.

2. The circuit according to claim 1, wherein the first terminal for application of a power supply potential is biased by the complementary signal of said back gate signal, whereas the second terminal for application of a power supply potential is biased at a OFF state.

3. The circuit according to claim 2, wherein the transistor of the second type of channel is capable of operating in a depletion mode when the back gate signal is in the ON state.

4. The circuit according to claim 1, wherein the second terminal for application of a power supply potential is biased by the complementary signal of said back gate signal, while the first terminal for application of a power supply potential is biased to a ON state.

5. The circuit according to claim 4, wherein the transistor of the first type of channel is capable of operating in a depletion mode when the back gate signal is in the OFF state.

6. The circuit according to any of the preceding claims, including an input node connected to the front control gate of each of the transistors and an output node connected to a middle point of a serial association of the transistors.

7. The circuit according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the transistor of the first type of channel is a PFET transistor and wherein the transistor of the second type of channel is an NFET transistor.

8. The circuit according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the transistors are fully depleted.

9. A wordline driver circuit comprising at least one pair of circuits according to any one of claims 2-3 laid out in parallel, each circuit of the pair being intended to receive an input signal from a row address decoder and providing at an output a signal intended to be used as a local wordline for a plurality of memory cells laid out as a row.

10. A memory incorporating a wordline driver circuit according to claim 9.

11. A method for controlling a driver circuit according to claim 9, wherein:

- in an active mode, the signal for biasing the back gates of the first circuit of a pair of circuits is complementary of the signal for biasing the back gates of the second circuit of the pair of circuits;
- in an inactive mode, the first terminal for application of a power supply potential and the signals for biasing the back gates of each of the circuits of the pair are in the OFF state.