

FORWARD BODY BIAS TRANSISTOR CIRCUITS

Background of the Invention

Technical Field of the Invention: The present invention relates to semiconductor circuits and, more particularly, to semiconductor circuits in which the bodies of at least some transistors are forward-biased.

Description of Prior Art: In conventional static, dynamic, and differential complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) logic and memory circuits, an n-Channel metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor (MOSFET) (nMOS transistor) or a p-Channel MOSFET (pMOS transistor) is used with its body terminal connected to the ground or supply voltage node, respectively. Other circuit schemes have been proposed where a reverse bias is applied statically or dynamically to the body node of a MOSFET to reduce subthreshold leakage current when the MOSFET is not switching. In these schemes, the body of the pMOS transistor is connected to a voltage source larger (more positive) than the supply voltage, and the body of the nMOS transistor is connected to a voltage source smaller (more negative) than the ground potential.

The maximum achievable performance and the minimum supply voltage allowed at a desired performance level in microprocessor and communication chips which use the above-recited schemes may be limited by 1) the intrinsic transistor drive current and 2) the controllability of device parameters offered by the process technology. The predominant source of device parameter fluctuations across a die may be a variation of critical dimension (CD). In order that the MOSFET characteristics do not vary by unacceptably large amounts in response to CD-variations, the device may be carefully engineered to have sufficiently large margin for short-channel-effect (SCE), drain-induced-barrier-lowering (DIBL), and punch-through (PT) immunity. As the minimum feature size scales below, for example, 0.18 micrometers, the available design space for construction of a MOSFET which provides sufficient drive current at low supply voltages while maintaining adequate SCE, DIBL, and PT immunity becomes severely restricted. These design challenges for ultra-small bulk MOSFETs can pose a major barrier to achieving the

performance and power goals in future generations of microprocessor, communication, and memory chips. In addition, these design difficulties can cause the development cost of future process technologies to escalate by large amounts.

Accordingly, there is a need for transistors that provide relatively high performance at relatively low power.

Summary of the Invention

Under one aspect of the invention, a semiconductor circuit includes a first group of field effect (FET) transistors of a first type each having a body and a gate. The circuit includes a second group of field effect (FET) transistors of a second type each having a body and a gate. The circuit includes a first voltage source to selectively provide a forward bias to the bodies of the first group of FET transistors during a first mode and to provide a non-forward bias to the bodies of the first group of FET transistors during a second mode, and while in the first mode, the forward bias is applied to the bodies of the first group of FET transistors independent of voltages applied to the gates of the first group of FET transistors.

Under another aspect of the invention, a circuit includes p-channel field effect transistors (pFET transistors) having n-type bodies electrically coupled to the ground voltage node to forward body bias the pFET transistors. A circuit includes N-channel field effect transistors (nFET transistors) having p-type bodies electrically coupled to the supply voltage node to forward body bias the nFET transistors.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention will be understood more fully from the detailed description given below and from the accompanying drawings of embodiments of the invention which, however, should not be taken to limit the invention to the specific embodiments described, but are for explanation and understanding only.

FIG. 1 is a schematic representation of a transistor according an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic cross-sectional view of the transistor of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a graphical representation of drive current I_{ds} vs. gate-to-source voltage V_{gs} for a forward bias, zero bias, and reverse bias in the transistor of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a schematic representation of a two-input NAND gate according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 5 is an example of a voltage source used in FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram representation of circuitry including a functional unit block (FUB) that selectively receives forward biasing according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is a schematic representation of a circuit including voltage sources to provide, for example, the V_{bbn} and V_{bbp} voltages of FIG. 4.

FIG. 8 is a schematic representation of a voltage source to provide, for example, the V_{bbn} voltage of FIG. 4.

FIG. 9 is a block diagram representation illustrating multiple voltages applied to transistor bodies in a circuit.

FIG. 10 is a block diagram representation illustrating multiple voltages applied to transistor bodies in a circuit.

FIG. 11 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a portion of a semiconductor die with transistors in a twin-well arrangement according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 12 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a portion of a semiconductor die with transistors in a triple-well arrangement according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 13 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a portion of a semiconductor die showing multiple transistors in a well.

FIG. 14 is a schematic representation of an inverter circuit according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 15 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a portion of a semiconductor die in a twin well arrangement according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 16 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a portion of a semiconductor die in a triple well arrangement according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 17 is a schematic representation of a NAND circuit according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 18 is a schematic representation of a NAND circuit according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 19 is a schematic representation of an inverter circuit according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 20 is a schematic representation of forward biased decoupling transistors.

FIG. 21 is a schematic representation of a cross-section of a portion of a semiconductor die illustrating soft error rate reduction according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 22 is a schematic representation of a cross-section of a portion of a semiconductor die illustrating application of doping and angled implants.

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

The following is a table of contents for the specification.

- A. Forward Body Bias
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- H. Other Advantages of Forward Body Bias
- I. Process of Manufacturing and Structure of Some Preferred Transistors
- J. Additional Information

Reference in the specification to "one embodiment" or "an embodiment" means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment of the invention. The

appearances of the phrase "in one embodiment" or "an embodiment" in different places in the specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment.

A. Forward Body Bias

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, a MOSFET transistor 10 includes a source 14 at a reference voltage V_{ss} (which may be earth ground), a drain 16 receiving a source voltage V_{cc} (often called V_{DD}), and a gate 20 receiving a gate voltage V_g . (In practice, there may be resistors, transistors, or other elements between V_{cc} , V_{ss} , V_g , and drain 14, source 16, and gate 20, respectively.) Gate 20 is an example of a control voltage port. If source 14 is at the reference voltage, the gate-to-source voltage V_{gs} equals the gate voltage V_g .

Transistor 10 is an nMOS or n-Channel transistor in which a body or substrate 24 is of a doped P type material, and source 14 and drain 16 are each of N+ type material. A P+ type tap 26 provides a path to body 24. When a gate voltage is applied, a channel 28 provides a path between the source and drain. Transistor 10 has a threshold voltage V_t that may be defined as the voltage applied between the gate and the source below which the drain-to-source current I_{ds} drops to very close to zero. Transistors that are used in connection with the present invention are not limited to the particular details of transistor 10, which are provided only by way of example.

A body bias voltage V_{bb} is applied to body 24 through tap 26. (V_{bb} could be called V_{bs} for voltage of body to source.) When transistor 10 is active (e.g., frequently receiving and acting on input signals), the voltage V_{bb} is such that a forward bias is applied to body 24 with V_{bb} being higher than V_{ss} . The threshold voltage without a forward body bias is $V_t(NFB)$. The threshold voltage with a forward bias is $V_t(FB)$. In practice, $V_t(FB)$ is lower than $V_t(NFB)$. With a lower threshold voltage, transistor 10 can provide a greater drive current for a given V_{gs} . (The drive current is the maximum drain-to-source current I_{ds} for a given maximum V_{gs} .) For example, transistor 10 in a forward bias condition can provide the same drive current with a lower V_{gs} as compared to transistor 10 not in a forward bias condition. Likewise, transistor 10 in a forward bias condition can provide a greater drive current with the same V_{gs} and V_{cc} as compared to transistor 10 not in a

forward bias condition. A forward bias leads to a lower threshold voltage V_t , an increase in drive current, and faster switching for a given V_{gs} , V_{cc} , and V_{ds} .

Preferably, the amount of the forward body bias is less than or equal to the built-in potential V_{pn} of the pn-junction between body 24 and source 14. The built-in potential V_{pn} for silicon MOS transistors is about 0.7 volts. V_{bb} may be on the verge of full forward biasing but not be actually to full forward biasing. Merely as an example, and not a limitation, the forward body bias could be about 500 millivolts for some embodiments of the invention.

In spite of its advantages, a forward body bias also has the tendency to increase leakage current of transistor 10, which is undesirable. During active mode, the leakage may be tolerated because of the circuit speed benefits. However, during a standby mode of the transistor or circuit, when input signals are not being received and increased performance is not important, to avoid leakage, V_{bb} may be changed from a forward bias to a zero bias, a substantially zero bias, or a reverse bias. A "substantially zero bias" includes a range from a very small forward bias to a very small reverse bias, and significant leakage may occur during substantially zero bias. Leakage is much smaller or non-existent with a reverse bias condition.

FIG. 3 is a graph including three curves for drain-to-source current I_{ds} as a function of gate-to-source voltage V_{gs} for a given drain-to-source voltage V_{ds} . FIG. 3 includes I_{ds} vs. V_{gs} curves for three different body bias conditions: a forward bias, zero bias, and a reverse bias. The threshold voltage $V_t(FB)$ is the threshold voltage associated with the forward bias curve. The threshold voltage $V_t(ZB)$ is the threshold voltage associated with the zero bias curve. The threshold voltage $V_t(RB)$ is the threshold voltage associated with the reverse bias curve. The curves include a generally linear region and a non-linear region that approaches zero. There are three vertical lines that touch the V_{gs} axis. If the three linear regions continued so as to intersect the V_{gs} axis, the points of intersection would be at the points where the three vertical lines touch the V_{gs} axis. It is believed that theoretically, the linear portion of the forward bias curve would intersect at $V_t(FB) + V_{ds}/2$. Theoretically, the linear portion of the zero bias curve would intersect at $V_t(ZB) + V_{ds}/2$. Theoretically, the linear portion of the reverse bias curve would intersect at $V_t(RB) + V_{ds}/2$. As can be seen, the threshold voltage is smaller with a

forward bias than with a zero bias or a reverse bias. Merely as an example, and not a limitation, V_{ds} could be 50 - 100 millivolts for some embodiments of the invention. The graph of FIG. 3 is provided to illustrate the general effect of body biasing on threshold voltage and is not intended to be precisely accurate. Transistor according to the present invention are not required to have curves that have the appearance of those of FIG. 3.

B. A Two-Input NAND Gate Example

Referring to FIG. 4, an example of present invention is illustrated in connection with a two-input NAND gate circuit 50 having inputs A and B at the gates of nMOS transistors 54 and 56 and at the gates of pMOS transistors 60 and 62. The sources of transistors 60 and 62 are connected in parallel to the output of circuit 50 on conductor 88. As is well known, the voltage at conductor 88 is determined according to the logic of a NAND gate depending on the inputs A and B.

A voltage V_{bnn} is supplied to the bodies of transistors 60 and 62 on conductors 78 (including conductors 78A and 78B) from a variable voltage source 68. The voltage level of voltage V_{bnn} is controlled by voltage control circuitry 72, which controls variable voltage source 68 through conductor 76. The voltage is referred to as V_{bnn} because the body in an n-well or n-type substrate is being biased. A voltage V_{bbp} is supplied to the bodies of transistors 54 and 56 on conductors 84 (including conductors 84A and 84B) from a variable voltage source 80. The voltage level of voltage V_{bbp} is controlled by voltage control circuitry 72, which controls variable voltage source 80 through conductor 82. The voltage is referred to as V_{bbp} because the body in a p-well or p-type substrate is being biased. When circuitry 50 is in the active mode, V_{bnn} and V_{bbp} are in the forward bias condition and transistors 54, 56, 60, and 62 are forward body biased. When circuitry 50 is in the standby mode, V_{bnn} and V_{bbp} are in the zero, substantially zero, or reverse bias conditions. Zero, substantially zero, and reverse bias conditions are each examples of non-forward bias conditions during which transistors 54, 56, 60, and 62 are not forward biased. Circuitry 50 may include resistors or other components not illustrated in FIG. 4.

For nMOS transistors, when forward body bias is desired, the body bias voltage V_{bbp} applied on conductors 84 from variable voltage source 80 is $V_{ss} + X1$. When non-forward bias is desired, V_{bbp} is $V_{ss} - X2$. For pMOS transistors, when forward body bias is desired, the body bias voltage V_{bbn} applied on conductor 78 from variable voltage source 68 is $V_{cc} - X3$. When non-forward bias is desired, V_{bbn} is $V_{cc} + X4$. The following chart summarizes the body bias voltages for certain embodiments of the invention for various cases:

<u>Transistor</u>	<u>Bias</u>	<u>Body Bias Voltage</u>	<u>Mode</u>
nMOS	Forward	$V_{bbp} = V_{ss} + X1$	typically active
nMOS	Non-forward	$V_{bbp} = V_{ss} - X2$	typically standby
pMOS	Forward	$V_{bbn} = V_{cc} - X3$	typically active
pMOS	Non-forward	$V_{bbn} = V_{cc} + X4$	typically standby

In preferred embodiments, $0 < X1 \leq V_{pn}$; $0 < X3 \leq V_{pn}$; $0 \leq X2$; and $0 \leq X4$. Values $X1$, $X2$, $X3$, and $X4$ may each equal each other. Alternatively, some of values $X1$, $X2$, $X3$, and $X4$ may equal each other, while others of values $X1$, $X2$, $X3$, and $X4$ do not. For example, values $X1$ and $X3$ may equal each other, but be different than values $X2$ and $X4$. Values $X2$ and $X4$ may equal each other, but be different than values $X1$ and $X3$. If $X1$ and $X3$ are greater than V_{pn} , there could be a significant amount of conduction between the source/drain to body junctions, which is undesirable.

Standby mode may include submodes. For example, standby mode may include a low power mode in which the transistor bodies are, for example, zero biased, reverse biased, or less forward biased and V_{cc} and V_g remain the same. Standby mode may also include a sleep mode in which V_{cc} and V_g could be reduced (but if too low may lead to loses of data) and the bodies are, for example, zero biased, reverse biased, or less forward biased.

C. Voltage Source Examples

FIG. 5 illustrates details of an embodiment of variable voltage source 68, which is representative of variable voltage source 80. Variable voltage source 80 is analogous to variable voltage source 68. Isolation/voltage bias generation circuitry 90 receives a voltage control signal on conductor 76 from voltage control circuitry

72 and receives V_{cc} through conductor 86. Isolation/voltage bias generation circuitry 90 supplies V_{bbn} to transistors 60 and 62 through conductors 78, 78A, and 78B. Any of various well known circuits could be used to implement isolation/voltage bias generation circuitry 90.

Although FIG. 4 illustrates variable voltage sources 68 and 80 as being separate, they may share some circuitry in common. For example, referring to FIG. 7, a voltage divider circuit 130 provides voltage signals V_{bbn} and V_{bbp} on conductors 78 and 84. An active/standby signal is applied to conductors 76 and 82. Conductors 76 and 82 are connected to each other, although they do not have to be. The active/standby signal may be the clock gating signal or related to it. In the example, active mode is associated with an active/standby signal having, for example, a logic high voltage and standby mode is associated with an active/standby signal having, for example, a logic low voltage.

In the particular embodiment, to forward bias the transistors connected to conductors 78 and 84, state control circuitry 134 in voltage control circuitry 72 causes the active/standby signal on conductors 76 and 82 to be a logic high signal. Inverters 136 and 138 invert the signal on conductors 76 and 82. With a logic high voltage on conductors 76 and 82, transistors T1 and T2 are turned on and transistors T3 and T4 are turned off. By properly selecting the resistances (e.g., sizes) of transistor T1 and T2, the voltage drop across transistors T1 and T2 will provide a desired forward body bias through conductors 78 and 84. (The resistance of transistor T1 is not necessarily equal to the resistance of transistor T2.) For example, assume that V_{cc} is 1.0 volt, V_{ss} is 0.0 volts, the voltage drop across transistor T1 is 400 millivolts, the voltage drop across transistor T2 is 400 millivolts, and the voltage drop across transistors T5 and T6 together is 200 millivolts. In that case, in the active mode, V_{bbn} would be 600 millivolts and a forward body bias of 400 millivolts ($V_{cc} - V_{bbn}$) is applied to transistors connected to conductor 78; and V_{bbp} would be 400 millivolts and a forward body bias of 400 millivolts ($V_{bbp} - V_{ss}$) is applied to transistors connected to conductor 84. ($V_{cc} - V_{bbn}$ does not necessarily equal $V_{bbp} - V_{ss}$.)

To remove the forward body bias of the transistors connected to conductors 78 and 84, state control circuitry 134 in voltage control circuitry 72 causes the

active/standby signal on conductors 76 and 82 to be a logic low signal. With the active/standby signal having a logic low voltage, transistors T1 and T2 are turned off and transistors T3 and T4 are turned on. Voltage increasing circuitry 142 (e.g., a charge pump) provides a voltage V_{cc+} , which is greater than V_{cc} . For example, if V_{cc} is 1.0 volts, V_{cc+} might be 1.3 volts. Transistor T3 is selected to have a resistance that provides a desired voltage drop. Typically, in standby mode, V_{bbn} would result in non-forward body bias, although it could result in a lesser forward body bias. For example, if V_{cc+} were 1.3 volts and the voltage drop across transistor T3 were 200 millivolts, in standby mode, V_{bbn} would be 1.1 volts and the transistors having bodies connected to conductor 78 would be reverse biased.

Voltage decreasing circuitry 144 (e.g., a charge pump) provides a voltage V_{ss-} , which is less than V_{ss} . For example, if V_{ss} is 0.0 volts, V_{ss-} might be -0.3 volts. Transistor T4 is selected to have a resistance that provides a desired voltage drop. Typically, in standby mode, V_{bbp} would result in a non-forward body bias. For example, if V_{ss-} were -0.3 volts and the voltage drop across transistor T4 were 200 millivolts, V_{bbp} in standby mode would be -0.1 volts and the transistors having bodies connected to conductor 84 would be reverse body biased during standby mode.

Capacitors 150, 152, 154, and 156, which may be transistors, (as well as additional capacitors not shown) may be connected to conductors 78 and 84 to reduce the effects of noise in V_{cc} and V_{ss} . To reduce leakage, transistors T1 - T6 would not be forward body biased, and may be reverse body biased. Capacitors 150 and 154 might be forward biased transistors in which the body is tied to conductors 78 and 84, respectively.

Referring to FIG. 8, circuit 170 is an alternative circuit to that of FIG. 7 for providing V_{bbn} on conductor 78. A similar but partially complementary circuit to that of circuit 170 could be used to provide V_{bbp} on conductor 84. There may be only one or more than one circuit providing V_{bbn} and only one or more than one circuits providing V_{bbp} .

In some embodiments, in all or some circuits in a die, only the pMOS transistors are forward body biased. In other embodiments, in all or some circuits in a die, only the nMOS transistors are forward body biased. There can be

significant overall switching speed increases by applying a forward body bias to one type of transistor (i.e., only pMOS or only nMOS, but particularly only pMOS transistors) as compared to not applying a forward body bias to any transistors. Of course, there may be greater switching speed increases by forward body biasing both types of transistors. Further, there may be significant savings in power and fabrication cost by body biasing only one type of transistor. However, as described herein, even if both pMOS and nMOS transistors are forward body biased, there may be some pMOS and some nMOS transistors that are not forward body biased.

Referring to FIG. 8, a reference voltage supply 174 (e.g., band gap reference) provides to a comparator 176 a precise reference V_{ref} that is relatively independent of fluctuations in V_{cc} . A conductor 178 provides to comparator 176 a signal $f(V_t)$, the voltage of which is a function of the V_t of a transistor 180 in a resistor divider circuit including transistors 180 and 182. The body of transistors 180 receives the V_{bbn} signal on conductor 78, while the body of resistor 182 is connected to V_{cc} .

Conductor 78 is positioned between transistors 188 and 190. In active mode, with the active/standby signal having a logic high voltage on conductor 76, transistors 188 and 190 are turned on. Transistor 192 is always on (as long as V_{cc} is high). In one embodiment, when the voltage $f(v_t)$ is less than V_{ref} , comparator 176 passes a clock signal CLK to the gate of pMOS transistor 186, but otherwise provides a high voltage to the gate of pMOS transistor 186. The signal V_{bbn} is pulled up or down or remains the same accordingly. The resistances of transistors 186, 188, 190, and 192 may be chosen to provide the desired voltage of V_{bbn} considering that transistor 192 is always on, but transistor 186 is not always on. Capacitors 196 and 198 (or merely capacitor 198) allow charge to build up and provide smooth voltage changes and filter noise. Circuit 170 provides feedback to keep the value of V_{bbn} constant, even as there are fluctuations in V_{cc} . With V_{bbn} constant, the threshold voltage V_t of the transistors having bodies coupled to conductor 78 are also relatively constant even with fluctuations in V_{cc} . Capacitor 196 might be forward biased pMOS transistor in which the body is tied to conductor 78.

In standby mode, with the active/standby signal having a logic low voltage, transistors 188 and 190 are turned off and transistor 194 is turned on. Voltage increasing circuitry 184 (e.g., charge pump) provides a signal V_{cc+} , which is greater than V_{cc} , which provides a reverse body bias. The feedback mechanism of circuit 170 can be used even if no standby mode is used. Transistors 188, 190, and 194 are not required.

Various other circuits could be used rather than those illustrated in FIGS. 7 and 8, and there could be modifications to the circuits of FIGS. 7 and 8.

D. Multiple V_t Circuits

Relatively expensive process techniques have been used to provide different threshold voltages V_t to different transistors on a die. Preferred embodiments of the invention can eliminate additional masking steps and process complexities inevitable in a multiple-threshold-voltage process, and yield an assortment of n- and p-MOSFETs with varying degrees of leakage and drive currents on the same die at low cost.

There are at least two reasons why it may be desirable to apply different levels of body voltages to different transistors. First, applying a forward body bias provides certain benefits such as increased switching speed and improved aspect ratio (explained below). However, it also increases leakage. For some circuits, such as those in a critical path where switching speed is important, the leakage can be tolerated. However, for other circuits, switching speed is not as important and the advantage of greater switching speed and improved aspect ratio does not justify the additional leakage. Second, there are certain circuits, such as at least some domino circuits where applying a forward body bias may degrade performance as well as increase leakage (which may degrade noise margin). Therefore, for many semiconductor circuits it would be desirable to have multiple body voltages to create multiple threshold voltages.

As an example of a dual V_t circuit (which is an example of a multiple V_t circuit), referring to FIG. 9, a forward body bias is applied to a first group of transistors (e.g., in a critical switching speed path) such that the transistors have a lower V_t than those of a second and third group. The bodies of transistors of a second and third group are tied, for example, to their respective sources and have a

higher V_t . The second group is in a critical speed path. However, transistors of the second group may be in circuits (e.g., certain domino circuits) for which forward body biasing is not desirable because it might degrade performance (e.g., through worse noise margin). The third group of transistors is not in a critical switching speed path and is not forward biased (either to reduce leakage or because the transistors are in circuits for which forward body biasing is undesirable for additional reasons). Accordingly, the transistors of the first group have different threshold voltages V_t than do the transistors of the second and third groups, without processing the transistors differently other than through perhaps a trace to a body tap. The transistors are in an electronic device die 204, which may be, for example, a microprocessor, memory device, or communication device, etc. The voltages applied to the bodies may be generated on or off the die (also called a chip). For example, circuits the same as or similar to circuitry 130 or 170 could be off the die including the transistors whose bodies are being forward biased.

Rather than tie the body to the source or drain, a reverse bias may be applied to the body of the transistors of the second and/or third groups or a portion of the transistors therein. In FIG. 10, voltages V_{bbn} and V_{bbp} resulting in a forward body bias are applied to the first group of transistors (of course, this could be changed during a standby mode). Voltages V_{bbn} and V_{bbp} resulting in reverse body bias are applied to at least some of the second and third group of transistors. (Some of the second and third group of transistors could have their bodies tied to the respective source or drain, in which case there could be at least three sets of threshold voltages V_t .) It is not required that some wells be reverse or zero biased. Rather, some groups of transistors (e.g., second and third groups) could be less forward biased than others (e.g., first group). There may be more or less than three groups. The transistors are in an electronic device die 206, which may be, for example, a microprocessor, memory device, or communication device, etc. The voltages applied to the bodies may be generated on or off the die.

A factor to consider in determining how to allocate transistors between being high or low V_t transistors is the circuit's noise margin. Static CMOS circuits tend to have good noise margin and, therefore, tend to be able to tolerate lower V_t s which may degrade noise margin to some extent. Some dynamic circuits, such as

some domino circuits, have less noise margin and, therefore, may not be suitable for forward body bias.

In some embodiments of the invention, voltages V_{bbp} and V_{bbn} may be in a forward body biased condition even when transistors 54, 56, 60, and 62 are temporarily in the standby mode (e.g., when there are no A and B inputs to act on). Further, voltages V_{bbp} and V_{bbn} may be in a non-forward biased condition when transistors 54, 56, 60, and 62 are temporarily in the active mode (e.g., when there are A and B inputs to act on). One reason for doing so is that it may be desirable to not rapidly change the body bias voltage and to just keep a forward bias condition if the transistors will rapidly change between active and standby modes. Another reason for doing so is that transistors 54, 56, 60, and 62 may be part of larger circuitry and voltage control circuitry 72 may provide body bias control to all the circuits. Accordingly, some of the transistors could be in a different mode from transistors 54, 56, 60, and 62. This is discussed in greater detail with respect to FIG. 6 as follows.

FIG. 6 illustrates exemplary circuitry 100 that includes a FUB 110 that receives voltage control signals from voltage control circuitry 114 for numerous nMOS and pMOS circuits in a functional unit block (FUB) 110. Voltage control circuitry 114 determines a priori or simultaneously when FUB 110 will be in active mode and when it will be in standby mode. Voltage control circuitry 114 can make the a priori or simultaneous determination through various means. For example, the same circuitry that controls the applications of inputs to FUB 110 can also supply that information to voltage control circuitry 114 with advance or concurrent notice. It is possible that some transistors within FUB 110 will be in active mode, at the same time other transistors within FUB 110 will in standby mode. Voltage control circuitry 114 may follow certain rules in determining whether FUB 110 as a whole is in active or standby mode. For example, a rule could be that if 50% of the transistors are to be in the active mode, the entire FUB 110 is in active mode. Other rules could be used with different percentages. Also, voltage control circuitry 114 could ignore temporary conditions in which a large percentage of transistors are in standby mode. Rather than be concerned with the percentage of transistors, the rule could be to put voltages V_{bbp} and V_{bbn} in the forward body bias condition if any

of the transistors in a group are in the active mode. Voltages V_{bbp} and V_{bbn} could remain in the forward body bias condition for at least a certain number of clock cycles. The rules could be flexible to balance speed and leakage. The enable signal for clock gating on conductor 118 could be supplied in connection with voltage control circuitry 114 or independently of voltage control circuitry 114.

It is not required that each transistor be in the forward or non-forward bias conditions at the same time. That is, some transistors may be forward body biased while other transistors are non-forward body biased.

Various embodiments of the present invention include static or quasi-static, limited and controlled forward body biasing of the body node of any/all pMOS or nMOS or both in any static/dynamic/differential MOS logic and memory circuitry implemented in bulk silicon. The term "static forward bias" means that the bias is constantly forward, regardless of whether the circuits are in active or standby modes. The term "quasi-static" means a forward body bias is applied during only a portion of the time, while a zero bias, substantially zero bias or reverse bias is applied during some other times. The bias voltage can be generated and distributed from a voltage source either on-chip or off-chip. Forward-biasing of different n-wells and p-wells by different amounts can be used to generate an assortment of n- and p-MOSFETs with varying degrees of leakage and drive currents on the same die.

E. Multiple Wells

As illustrated in connection with FIG. 11, a problem with applying multiple body voltages is that the bias applied to the body in one well can change the voltage of the body in another well or substrate. FIG. 11 is a schematic cross-sectional illustration of a portion of a semiconductor die 210 having a p-type substrate 212 on which numerous transistors are formed. Only two nMOS transistors, formed in p-wells 214 and 224, and one pMOS transistor formed in an n-well 220 are illustrated. In practice there may be one or more additional n-wells and p-wells. Further, there may be many (e.g., tens, hundreds, or thousands) of transistors formed in each well. For example, in FIG. 4, transistors 54 and 56 could be formed in the same well. FIG. 13 illustrates two nMOS transistors formed in a well with a body B. (Note that p-wells are not required where there is a p-substrate.)

Die 210 includes a twin-well or twin-top arrangement, where one well is p-substrate 212 and the other well is well 214, 220, or 224 depending on which transistors are being referenced. The transistors include a source (S), gate (G), drain (D), body (B), and body tap (BT). Lateral isolators (I) (also called trench isolators), such as oxide isolators, separate the wells. A substrate tap (ST) provides a tap to the substrate.

A voltage V_{bbp} is applied to the body tap of p-well 214 such that a forward body bias is provided to each transistor in p-well 214. By contrast, the body-tap of p-well 224 is shorted to the source of at least one of the nMOS transistors in p-well 224. Although p-well 214 may have a somewhat different doping than p-substrate 212, there is a conduction path between p-well 214 and p-well 224. Accordingly, the transistors of p-well 214 and/or the transistors of p-well 224 may not have the desired body bias and resulting threshold voltage V_t , etc. The pn-junction between n-well 220 and p-substrate 212 provides some isolation to the transistors of n-well 220. However, additional isolation may be added if desirable.

FIG. 12 is a schematic cross-sectional illustration of a portion of a semiconductor die 230 having a p-type substrate 212 on which numerous transistors are formed. Only two nMOS transistors and one pMOS transistor are illustrated, but there may be more wells and many transistors in each well. Some or all of the P-wells are formed in an n-isolation well or layer, such as n-isolation wells 238 and/or 240, that may be n-doped silicon with the same or different doping levels than other n-doped regions. In one embodiment, an isolation structure includes an n-isolation layer and one or more lateral isolators. An isolation tap (IT) may be shorted to the body tap. With the n-isolation wells 238 and 240, p-wells 214 and 224 are isolated from each other. Die 230 includes a triple well arrangement, where one well is p-substrate 212, one well is either n-isolation well 238 or 240, and the other well is well 214, 220, or 224 depending on which transistor is being referenced. It is not required that there be n-isolation wells 238 and 240 for both p-wells 214 and 224. For example, there could be isolation wells for each p-well at one bias and no-isolation well for each p-well at another bias. (An n-substrate die could be used with different corresponding changes in isolation wells.)

The isolation wells allow spatial locality of the application of forward body bias to wells or wells and the substrate. The wells may be selectively chosen for different voltages of body bias including forward, reverse, and zero.

F. Forward Body Bias from the Supply and Ground Voltage Nodes

Referring to FIG. 14, a circuit 310 includes a pMOS transistor 316 and an nMOS transistor 318, each having a gate (G), drain (D), source (S), and body (B). Circuit 310 is an inverter circuit with an input at the gates and an output at the drains of transistors 316 and 318. Circuit 310 includes a supply voltage node 326 providing supply voltage (e.g., V_{cc} often called VDD) and a ground voltage node 324 providing ground voltage (e.g., V_{ss}). The nodes are not necessarily connected to pads or other ports on the surface of the die. The supply and ground voltage nodes are not necessarily at the same voltages as supply and ground voltage pads or other ports, respectively, on the surface of the die. The supply and ground voltage nodes may also be the supply and ground voltage nodes, respectively, for various other circuits.

A voltage V_{bbn} is the voltage of the n-type body of pMOS transistor 316. The body of pMOS transistor 316 is forward biased by making $V_{bbn} < V_{cc}$. More specifically, the body of pMOS transistor 316 is coupled to ground voltage node 324 through conductor 320. The forward body bias applied to the body of pMOS transistor 316 is $V_{cc} - V_{bbn} = V_{cc} - V_{ss} = V_{cc}$.

A voltage V_{bbp} is the voltage of the p-type body of nMOS transistor 318. The body of nMOS transistor 318 is forward biased by making $V_{bbp} > V_{ss}$. More specifically, the body of nMOS transistor 318 is coupled to supply voltage node 326 through conductor 322. The forward body bias applied to the body of nMOS transistor 318 is $V_{bbp} - V_{ss} = V_{cc} - V_{ss} = V_{cc}$.

Transistors 316 and 318 each have a threshold voltage V_t . The threshold voltages of transistors 316 and 318 are lowered because of the forward body bias. In an embodiment, V_{cc} is less than or equal to 700 millivolts, but may be higher. (If the forward body bias is greater than about 700 millivolts, there may be significant current between the source and body, which is generally undesirable.) For certain transistors and circuits, a V_{cc} of 450 to 500 millivolts may be optimal. However, higher or lower V_{cc} levels may be optimal depending on the transistors

or circuits involved. Depending on an intended V_{cc} , the transistors may be designed to provide the desired V_t when the forward body bias is applied.

Referring to FIG. 15, merely as an example, a cross-sectional view of a die 370 implements circuit 310 of FIG. 14. In FIG. 15, pMOS transistor 316 is formed in an n-well 360 and nMOS transistor 318 is formed in a p-well 362 on a p-substrate 364 of die 370. A body B of transistor 316 is included in n-well 360, and a body B of transistor 318 is included in p-well 362. Die 370 also includes an nMOS transistor 374 having a body B included in a p-well 376. (There may be additional n-wells and/or p-wells. Also, various embodiments of the invention may be implemented with a die having only one n-well and only one p-well. A p-well is not required if there is a p-substrate.) There may be many transistors in each well. FIG. 13 illustrates two of multiple nMOS transistors formed in a p-well.

Referring to FIG. 15, a body tap BT of n-well 360 couples the body B of pMOS transistor 316 through a conductor 320 to ground voltage node 324. A body tap BT of p-well 362 couples the body B of nMOS transistor 318 through a conductor 322 to supply voltage node 326. NMOS transistor 374 also includes a body tap BT, but the bias applied to it is not known from FIG. 14. The body bias could be forward (when V_{bbp} is greater than V_{ss}), reverse (when V_{bbp} is less than V_{ss}), or zero (when V_{bbp} is equal to V_{ss}). A substrate tap (ST) provides, for example, V_{cc} to p-substrate 364.

Lateral isolators (I), such as oxide isolation, separate the wells. However, there may be a forward junction current between p-well 362 and n-well 360 through p-substrate 364. When V_{cc} (and the gate voltage) are relatively low, there is a relatively low drive current. The forward junction current can be significant relative to the drive current of pMOS transistor 316.

As illustrated in FIG. 16, in a die 380, an n-isolation well or layer 390 may be formed between p-well 362 and p-substrate 364 to isolate at least p-well 360. N-isolation well 390 will prevent forward junction current between p-well 362 and n-well 360. In one embodiment, an isolation structure includes an n-isolation layer and one or more lateral isolators. An isolation tap (IT) couples n-isolation well 390 through a conductor to, for example, supply voltage node 326. The substrate tap (ST) may be couple to, for example, ground voltage node 324. Depending on how

p-well 376 is biased, it may also provide a forward junction current to n-well 360. If so, an n-isolation well 392 may be formed between p-well 376 and p-substrate 364.

Alternatively, p-well 376 may be shorted to V_{ss} or reverse body biased. In that case, n-isolation layer 390 would also isolate p-well 376 from p-well 362. (N-isolation well 392 might not be used if p-well 376 is shorted to V_{ss} . N-isolation well 392 may be used if there are other p-wells or n-wells, not shown, having a different bias voltage.) The n-isolation layer(s) allows different wells to be selectively biased at different voltages and thereby provide different threshold voltages to transistors in different wells, similar to that shown in FIGS. 9 and 10. Using different body biases to obtain multiple threshold voltages may be significantly less costly than using different process techniques on different transistors.

As an alternative, if all the p-wells have the same bias, extra isolation could be given to the n-wells and the p-wells could be left not isolated.

FIG. 17 illustrates a NAND gate circuit 336 and further provides an example of how switches might be used to so that there are different body biases in active and standby modes. Voltage control circuitry 356 provides, for example, a logic high voltage in an active mode and a logic low voltage in a standby mode. In active mode, the bodies of pMOS transistors 340 and 342 are coupled to ground voltage node 324 through transistor 352, such that they each have a forward body bias of V_{cc} minus the voltage drop across transistor 352 (which voltage drop may be quite small). The bodies of nMOS transistors 346 and 348 are coupled to supply voltage node 326 through transistor 350, such that they each have a forward body bias of V_{cc} minus the voltage drop across transistor 350 (which voltage drop may be quite small). In standby mode, the bodies of pMOS transistors 340 and 342 are coupled to supply voltage node 326 through transistor 360, such that they are each biased by the voltage drop across transistor 360 (which voltage drop may be quite small). The bodies of nMOS transistors 346 and 348 are coupled to ground voltage node 324 through transistor 354, such that they are each biased by the voltage drop across transistor 350 (which voltage drop may be quite small). In standby mode,

transistors 346, 348, 350, and 352 may be slightly forward body biased or possibly substantially zero body biased.

FIG. 18 illustrates another NAND circuit in which V_{cc} is higher than would be desirable to bias the bodies of transistors 340, 342, 346, and 348 as they are in FIG. 14. In such a case, V_{cc} may be well above 0.7 volts. Voltage reduction circuit 364 reduces the voltage between V_{cc} and the nMOS bodies and voltage reduction circuitry 366 reduces the voltage between the pMOS bodies and V_{ss} . The voltage reduction circuit could be voltage dividers (e.g., formed of transistors) or a transistor as in FIG. 17 (although the current may be so small that there would be little voltage drop between the source and drain of a transistor).

FIG. 19 illustrates an embodiment of the invention in which only n-wells (for pMOS transistors) are forward body biased. Depending on the embodiment, doing so may eliminate the process step of forming the n-isolation layer. However, not all of the n-wells need to be forward biased. In another embodiment, only the p-wells (for the nMOS transistors) are forward body biased. Features of FIGS. 17 and 18 can be added to the circuit of FIG. 19.

Referring to FIG. 4, a decoupling capacitor may be positioned between V_{cc} and ground of circuit 50. There are also series capacitances from the natural pn diodes between V_{cc} and the body of the pMOS transistors, between the body of the pMOS and body of the nMOS transistor, and between the body of the nMOS transistor and V_{cc} . By contrast, in circuit 310 of FIG. 14, there are parallel capacitances from a natural pn junction diode between V_{cc} and the body of pMOS transistor 316 (which is at V_{ss}), and a natural pn junction diode between V_{ss} and the body of nMOS transistor 318 (which is at V_{cc}). The parallel capacitances are such that a lower decoupling capacitor may have to be added than if they the capacitances of the natural pn junction diodes were in series.

Referring to FIG. 20, forward body biased transistors 290 and 292 are used as decoupling capacitors between a first voltage level node (e.g., V_{cc}) and a second voltage level node (e.g., V_{ss}). The voltage V_{bbs} may be provided from V_{ss} or another voltage source such as a voltage bias generation circuitry. By providing forward body bias from V_{ss} , for example, the capacitance increases and the size of the decoupling transistors does not have to be as large, or a greater capacitance is

given for the same size as would otherwise be the case. By providing forward body bias from voltage bias generation circuitry, the increase in capacitance between V_{cc} and V_{bbs} will also provide decoupling capacitance between V_{cc} and V_{bbs} . A similar explanation holds for nFET transistors. As mentioned above, in FIGS. 7 and 8, capacitors 150, 154, and 196 might be forward biased transistors.

G. Soft Error Rate (SER)

Soft errors are changes in the state held by a transistor or circuit node caused by ionizing radiation, such as alpha particles and cosmic rays, striking a transistor or circuit node. The change in state may be from a high to low or low to high voltage. It is believed that soft errors occur as a result of charge (electron hole pairs) generation by ionizing radiation. The generated charge interacts with the desired charge stored on nodes and circuits, hence creating an error. Capacitance $C = A \epsilon / D$, where A is the area and D is the distance between the different voltages plates. Charge $Q = CV$, where C is the capacitance and V is the voltage (e.g., V_{cc}). Soft errors will become more likely as the dimensions (A) of transistors decreases and/or as V_{cc} decreases (voltage scaling) resulting in a smaller amount of charge held by the capacitor (a node). It is believed that forward body bias reduces soft error rate (SER) by reducing the junction depletion volume (making a smaller target for a strike of ionized radiation) and increasing node storage capacitance (by decreasing the depletion region distance D). As the node storage capacitance increases, the node's critical charge is larger. It is believed, therefore, that radiation must have a higher charge to upset the charge stored on a node having forward body bias. For example, referring to FIG. 21, a nMOS transistor and a storage capacitor are used in a memory cell. A depletion region around the drain collects minority carriers. If the charge is collected in a smaller area, it is less likely to be struck by radiation and the cell is more likely to hold its charge if it is hit by radiation because the smaller depletion region has a larger junction capacitance.

It is believed that the following are additional reasons why applying a forward body bias may improve SER. The forward bias junction diode (e.g., between source and body) can assist recovery of a node after a strike. Applying a forward body bias lowers V_t leading to a higher transistor drive current (e.g., I_{DSAT}). If drive current is higher, it is more likely that a transistor can replenish

upset charge faster making it less likely that the charge will be lost altogether. In addition, the weak parasitic bipolar action from the source side with forward body bias may affect existing minority carrier flow in the well which may improve SER.

There is a natural capacitance at the drain output of a FET. In FIG. 21, the storage capacitor is illustrated schematically as being a separate capacitor. For a memory devices such as a DRAM, the capacitance may be trench capacitance or stacked gate capacitors.

An isolated p-well (e.g., as in triple well described above) creates a natural barrier to electron hole pairs. Multiple/triple well technology can improve SER by pn junctions formed between the body of the device and its corresponding isolation well. The junctions create a natural barrier to minority carriers produced by ionizing radiation which has penetrated deep into the silicon (creating electron hole pairs underneath the wells). In effect, both pMOS and nMOS transistors will have equal protection by pn junctions and both are isolated from the substrate by a pn-junction well using a multiple/triple well technology.

Forward body bias combined with triple well technology improves SER even more because they combine the improvements offered by either one of the techniques offered separately.

The level of forward body bias to apply to achieve good SER reduction may vary significantly depending on various factors. It may be that the level of forward body bias will be higher or lower than the level to apply for good performance or power consumption levels. With certain circuits and temperatures (e.g., 110 °C), percent increase in switching speed increases as the forward body bias increases from 0 to an inflection point or region and then begins to decrease as the forward body bias further increases past the inflection point or region. For a temperature of about 110 °C, for some circuits, the inflection point or region may be about 500 millivolts forward body bias for a range of V_{cc}/V_t ratios of 4.5, 3.5, and 3. It may be that a forward body bias of 400 to 500 millivolts is optimal. These values are temperature dependent because the inflection point or range varies with temperature changes. Depending on various factors, there may be a similar curve for SER wherein SER improves as forward body bias increases until an inflection point or region following which SER gets worse as forward body bias increases. However,

the inflection point or region of forward body bias at which SER improvement is optimal may be less or greater than would be acceptable for other reasons (e.g., when the forward body bias exceeds the built-in potential also called diode turn-on voltage or the contact potential or offset voltage of around 0.6 to 0.7 volts). The amount of forward body bias for maximum immunity to SER may be lower or higher than optimal value for performance (e.g., 500 millivolts).

H. Other Advantages of Forward Body Bias

The switching speed of a transistor or circuit (low voltage to high voltage or high voltage to low voltage) is related to the ratio of supply voltage to threshold voltage or V_{cc}/V_t . If the ratio is too low, the switching speed may not be sufficient for a particular use and the noise margin may also be affected. However, for example, if the ratio is high by maintaining V_{cc} and decreasing the threshold voltage V_t , the speed may be high with well controlled active power, but the static power consumption may be unacceptably high due to high leakage at low V_t . Further, if V_{cc} is too high, the active power will be high and the electrical field E may be too high for the dimensions of the transistors, leading to reliability failure of the transistors. In many situations it is desirable that the both V_{cc} and V_t be lowered by roughly comparable amounts for aggressive voltage and technology scaling.

It is difficult and costly to lower V_t through process techniques (and design), although over the years improvements in process techniques have been used to lower V_t and it is expected that improvement in process techniques and design will continue to lower V_t . With the application of forward body bias, transistors have a lower V_t than would otherwise would be available through existing process techniques and design or possibly those developed in the future. Hence, embodiments of the invention provide a low cost solution for achieving low V_t transistors with improved short channel effects which is contrary to the trend of process/technology created low V_t transistors through channel engineering. Forward body bias provides a means to control the V_{cc}/V_t ratio by controlling V_t for various applications such as high performance/high power or moderate performance/low power circuits.

1. Short Channel Effect (SCE)

Short channel effect (SCE) is the phenomenon by which the gate does not have good control over the channel region. It is believed that application of a forward body bias reduces short channel effects such as V_t roll-off, IOFF roll-up (IOFF vs. L (channel length)), and DIBL. SCE may be a critical limitation in developing future technologies with low V_t transistors. SCE can be visualized by looking at the change in V_t as a function of channel length (dV_t/dL). It can be costly to develop transistors meeting performance and power specifications because of degradation of SCE for advanced devices. By improving SCE, forward body bias enables transistors with low V_t and good SCE. Consequently, forward body bias helps introduce more aggressive technologies and a low cost capability to scale V_{cc} along with V_t .

2. Aspect Ratio

The aspect ratio of a MOSFET is a known measure of SCE and is defined in equation (1) below:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Aspect ratio} &= L_{eff}/D_{eff} \\ &= L_{eff}/(T_{ox} D X_j)^{1/3} \end{aligned} \quad (1),$$

where L_{eff} is an effective channel length between source and drain, T_{ox} is the thickness of the gate oxide between the gate and silicon, D is the depth of the channel depletion region, and X_j is the junction depth of the source and drain. It is believed that application of a forward body bias increases the aspect ratio by decreasing the depletion region. Those transistors intended for forward body bias may have a smaller channel depletion region depth (D) because there may be manufactured with a higher V_t at zero bias. These higher V_t transistors may have a higher channel doping and hence a lower channel depletion depth. In many if not all situations, it is significantly less costly to obtain a low V_t through applying a forward body bias than through other process techniques such as those involving channel engineering. As the aspect ratio increases, the I_D v. V_{DS} curves of transistors may become flatter in least in part because of a lower DIBL and hence a lower SCE.

Smaller short-channel effects may facilitate flattening the V_t roll-off vs. L curve, decreasing DIBL, reducing target L_{eff} , increasing I_{DSAT} at the target L_{eff} , improving delay for target I_{DSAT} (I_{ds} v. V_{ds} curve), and reducing parameter variations by improving sensitivity of V_t to L . Note that L tracks L_{eff} , so that either L or L_{eff} could be mentioned.

3. Parameter Variations

The application of forward body bias can reduce the effects of variations in transistor parameters (parameter variations). Forward body bias improves device parameter variation critical for developing small dimension transistors for scaled power supply voltage technologies. Forward body bias applied to transistors may improve the sensitivity of threshold voltage to transistor channel length variation (i.e., smaller rate of V_t change with L variation). Consequently, a device can tolerate more parameter variation. Examples of device parameters improved with forward body bias are: V_t , I_{OFF} , and I_{DSAT} . With improved parameter variation, critical dimension (CD) control may not need to be as tightly managed and it may not have to scale with technology generation or be less of a scaling factor. Relaxed CD control will allow faster deployment of next generation process technology. This relieves pressure from lithography and design to provide, for example, lower 3-sigma CD control and products that are not as CD sensitive. Furthermore, as sensitivity to parameter variation improves, a technology becomes more manufacturable and more cost effective.

4. Other effects

The application of forward body bias may reduce jitter because with a small V_t , variations in V_{cc} or V_{ss} are less of an impact on transistor drive current I_d and hence delay.

Applying a forward body bias may improve saturation drain conductance, which may be an important parameter for circuit gain.

Applying a forward body bias may achieve results in addressing the above-described problems at lower cost than through process techniques such as doping. Further, a forward body bias may achieve results that might not be attainable through process techniques alone.

I. Process of Manufacturing and Structure of Some Preferred Transistors

The following describes processes of manufacturing and structure of certain preferred transistors. However, various embodiments of the invention may be implemented with other transistors manufactured by other processes and with other structure.

A desired low V_t with forward body bias is selected. A value of forward body bias is selected. It is determined how much a drop in V_t will occur because of the forward body bias. (Alternatively, the V_t at zero bias is selected and then it is determined what forward body bias will give the desired low V_t at the forward body bias.) Transistors are designed and processed to have a V_t at zero bias which when lowered by forward body bias will have the desired low V_t . If forward body bias is applied to both nMOS and pMOS transistors, all nMOS transistors are designed and processed the same and all pMOS transistors are designed and processed the same. Those transistors for which forward body bias is not applied will have a slower switching speed (since they have a higher V_t) than those for which forward body bias is applied, but will have lower leakage and, therefore, lower static power consumption. Note that some transistors could be reverse biased in active and/or static mode. Referring to FIGS. 9 and 10, there may be more than two V_t s while the transistors are in active mode. There are some tradeoffs in choosing the V_t s with zero body bias knowing that a forward body bias is applied that lowers the V_t to a final desired value. However, the transistors should be designed and processed so that V_t with zero bias is such that each transistor has acceptable speed and active and static power consumption. This provides a process design that may be easier and less costly to achieve because the channel doping can remain high.

The transistors have zero body bias threshold voltages (even if the transistors do not have a zero body bias in operation). The transistors have a forward body bias threshold voltage (V_{tFBB}) when the transistors are forward body biased. The transistors have parameters including a net channel doping level (e.g., equal to DL1). In one embodiment, DL1 is selected to be higher than a net channel doping level in the transistors that would result in a zero body bias

threshold voltage equal to V_{tFBB} , with the parameters other than the net channel doping level being unchanged. Although various amounts of extra doping in the channel and doping of the angled implants may be used, the net effect of the extra channel doping and doping of the angled implants may be a net channel doping that is about 100% (or 2 times) or more higher than that which would provide a zero bias threshold voltage. In other embodiments, the net doping may be substantially less than 100% higher (e.g., at least 25% higher, 50% higher, or 75% higher).

The amounts of extra channel doping and angled implants may be the same for pMOS and nMOS transistors (although the charge will be different), or the amounts may be different for pMOS and nMOS transistors.

If a forward body bias is applied to only pMOS transistors or to only nMOS transistors, the V_t without a forward body bias is chosen such that each transistor has acceptable speed and active and static power consumption.

Tradeoffs may be made in deciding what the optimal V_t should be without forward body bias being applied. Factors to consider may include: (1) the number of transistors to which forward body bias will be applied versus the number of transistors to which forward body bias will not be applied; (2) how important switching speed is for both groups of transistors; (3) how important power consumption is to both groups of transistors; (4) the V_{cc} that is suitable for the transistors; (5) and cost savings in fabricating transistors with higher V_t at zero body bias and a lower V_t with forward body biasing.

The transistors could be designed and processed differently to have different V_t s with zero body bias. However, this can be significantly more expensive than have all nMOS transistors designed and processed the same and all pMOS transistors designed and processed the same. There may be a need for extra masks and implants.

It is believed that the techniques in manufacturing process technology that lead to a high V_t , also tend to lead to lower SCE (because of higher channel doping), and applying a forward body bias further improves SCE. Therefore, designing a transistor with higher V_t at zero body bias and then reducing the V_t by forward body bias may give a double benefit in SCE. Further, it may be

significantly less expensive to manufacture transistors with higher V_t than transistors with lower V_t .

There are various channel, well, and source/drain engineering ways to produce transistors having a desired V_t , e.g., a higher V_t . One way is to not do additional steps (e.g., masking steps) that lead to a lower V_t . Another way is to have greater channel doping than with transistors having lower V_t . This can be accomplished in a two step process by first doping the well and then doping the channel as a separate step or by a single step process of doping the channel as part of the well doping process. (Note that it is not required that there be wells for both pMOS and nMOS transistors.) By engineering the channel, e.g., increasing the channel doping, the D in the aspect ratio equation is reduced and then aspect ratio improves leading to better short channel effects.

Many parameters can impact SCE including T_{ox} , x_j , L , V_{cc} , channel (including well and substrate), and source/drain (including any portions of angled implants). One or more of these transistors are designed and processed for the transistors to have low SCE. A process technique that may be used is to perform ion implantation at an angle (other than perpendicular) with respect to the die surface. This is called angled implants and may effect the net amount of channel doping, which is a function of channel length. Examples of the implants include boron, phosphorus, and arsenic, which are implanted into the sides of the channel region around source and drain edges to improve SCE. The gate blocks part of the implants leading to a halo effect. Angle implants are also referred to as halo implants or pocket implants. For example, FIG. 22 schematically illustrates general areas of extra channel doping and angle implants. Sources and drains may be added before or after the angle implants. Possible locations of source and drains are shown in dashed lines. Angled implant sections 280 and 282 are between the source and drains at the edges of the channel. Angled implants are examples of roll off compensation implants. Other roll off compensation implants may be used. The channel may include at least a portion of the angled implants.

A transistor may have differently designed channel doping and/or angled implants with forward body biasing as higher channel doping was mentioned

above. Other techniques in place of or addition to these may be used to achieve desired V_{ts} and/or SCE.

J. Additional Information

While the illustrated embodiments have been described with regard to MOSFET transistors, the invention is not limited in this respect. For example, the invention may be implemented with field effect transistors (FET transistors) that are not MOSFET transistors, because for example they do not include an insulator (often called an oxide gate). Of course, a MOSFET transistor is an example of a FET transistor. Also, the term MOSFET is sometimes used to refer to transistors which have a non-metal gate and a non-oxide insulator. (Although the term "transistor" is redundant in "FET transistor" it is used as a matter of style.) FET transistors may have a p-channel (pFET transistor) and n-channel (nFET transistor).

For many applications, a V_{cc} of about 0.9 volts or less may be optimal for a latch up or active power view point. There may be significant problems with latch up with a V_{cc} of around 2.0 volts or even less. Merely as an example, V_{cc} may be around 500 millivolts in sub-100nm L_{eff} with $V_{cc}/V_t > 4$ for gate overdrive. V_{cc}/V_t may be less than 4.

A forward body bias of 500 millivolts may be lower than linear V_t by, for example, less than or equal to 100 millivolts to 150 millivolts and may improve the sensitivity of V_t to L_{eff} , measured as change in V_t over change in L .

The V_t values used in sub-1V, sub 100nm L_{eff} , high-performance technology may be relatively small. Accordingly, a larger subthreshold swing is not expected to impact the leakage current significantly. Minimizing I_{OFF} -increase with transistor channel length L variation can be increasingly critical in low- V_t technologies for achieving the largest drive current subject to 1) a maximum worst-case leakage current constraint and 2) a specific amount of L -control. Furthermore, if the junction capacitance is a small fraction of the total load capacitance, then the drive current increase can translate directly into higher operating clock frequency.

In those cases in which dual V_t is used, a difference of about 100 millivolts in the two V_t s may lead to lowest power consumption, although it is not necessarily the best for switching speed performance.

Through parameter variations, threshold voltages V_t are typically not equal across a wafer or die. Dynamic forward body bias feedback may be used to make the threshold voltages equal.

The present invention may be used in low-cost, high-performance, and low-power microprocessor and communication chips in, for example, sub-0.18 micrometer technology generations. The invention provides a means of providing leakier, higher-performance MOSFETs on the same die that contains low-leakage, lower performance transistors through affordable process technology. This helps with the noise-immunity requirements of dynamic CMOS logic and memory circuits. Accordingly, the invention can potentially eliminate additional masking steps and process complexities inevitable in a multiple-threshold-voltage process and provide a low-cost alternative to design and manufacture of future high-performance/low-power microprocessors and communication chips.

As examples, the present invention may be applied to all or selected nMOS/pMOS devices in (1) conventional static CMOS logic and memory circuits, (2) all varieties of dynamic or differential CMOS logic circuits (e.g. Domino, D1/D2 Domino, self-resetting (SR)-Domino, Zipper, Dual-Rail Domino, cascade voltage switch logic (CVSL), cascade differential nMOS logic (CDNL), etc.) and (3) pass transistors, resident in clock drivers/receivers, latches/flip-flops, control logic datapath logic, I/O drivers/receivers etc., each of which may be used inside or in connection with a microprocessor. The present invention may provide significant speed improvements compared to present technology. In particular, the following nMOS/pMOS devices may benefit from the invention: (1) transistors in static CMOS gates resident in critical paths, (2) clocked transistors in gated or untagged clock drivers, (3) clocked transistors in domino logic, and (4) transistors in a static receiver logic stage at the output of a domino gate.

In preferred embodiments of the invention applied to all or selected nMOS/pMOS devices in the aforementioned circuits, the invention may enable ultra-aggressive scaling of supply voltage in selected portions of all parts of a chip without incurring any speed penalty, and thus may provide significant reductions in active power consumption at a desired performance level set by the process technology.

Preferred embodiments of the invention may alleviate signal swing degradation across non-complementary pass transistors. Preferred embodiments may significantly improve the device parameters control on a die (by improving the SCE/DIBL/PT characteristics of MOSFETs) which may be a key limiter to both performance enhancement and supply voltage scaling for lower power.

As is known, IDDQ (leakage testing) is measured in testing to ensure quality and reliability by screening potentially defective dice. If the leakage is too high because of a low threshold voltage, it may be difficult to gather useful information from IDDQ. In testing and burn-in, the forward body bias mode may be disabled and a non-forward body bias (e.g., a reverse body bias, a zero body bias, or a less forward bias) may be applied. In that case, the threshold voltage will be higher leading to lower leakage and better testability and quality through the IDDQ testing.

Throttling may be used by an operating system (or other software or hardware) in opportunistically establishing when to use active versus standby mode to, for example, reduce power consumption.

The various structures of the present invention may be implemented according to any of various materials and methods known to those skilled in the art. There may be intermediate structure (such as a buffer or resistor) or signals that are between two illustrated structures. Some conductors may not be continuous as illustrated, but rather be broken up by intermediate structure. The borders of the boxes in the figures are for illustrative purposes. An actual device would not have to include such defined boundaries. The relative size of the illustrated components is not to suggest actual relative sizes.

The figures are schematic in nature and not intended to be exact representations of, for example, cross-sections. For ease of illustration, various well known features of the transistors are not illustrated in some of the cross-section representations. Arrangements other than those illustrated could be used. For example, an n-substrate could be used. If a p-substrate is used, a p-well is not required. If a n-substrate is used, an n-well is not required. Further, different embodiments of the invention may have somewhat different details. The particular location and order of source (S), drain (D), body tap (BT), substrate tap (ST), and

isolation tap (IT) are made for convenience of illustration and may be the same or somewhat different in different embodiments.

In the specification and drawings, reference or illustration of a "conductor" could include a single conductor or parallel conductors carrying signals.

The term "connected" and related terms are used in an operational sense and are not necessarily limited to a direct connection. If the specification states a component "may", "can", "could", or is "preferred" to be included or have a characteristic, that particular component is not required to be included or have the characteristic.

Those skilled in the art having the benefit of this disclosure will appreciate that many other variations from the foregoing description and drawings may be made within the scope of the present invention. Accordingly, it is the following claims including any amendments thereto that define the scope of the invention.



CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A semiconductor circuit, comprising:
a first group of field effect (FET) transistors of a first type each having a body and a gate;
a second group of field effect (FET) transistors of a second type each having a body and a gate; and
a first voltage source to selectively provide a forward bias to the bodies of the first group of FET transistors during a first mode and to provide a non-forward bias to the bodies of the first group of FET transistors during a second mode, and while in the first mode, the forward bias is applied to the bodies of the first group of FET transistors independent of voltages applied to the gates of the first group of FET transistors.
2. The semiconductor circuit of claim 1, further comprising voltage control circuitry to control whether the first voltage source provides the forward bias or the non-forward bias.
3. The semiconductor circuit of claim 1, further comprising a second voltage source to selectively provide a forward bias to the bodies of the second group of FET transistors during the first mode and to provide a non-forward bias to the bodies of the second group of FET transistors during the second mode, the voltage control circuitry controlling whether the second voltage source provides the forward bias or the non-forward bias.
4. The semiconductor circuit of claim 3, wherein the first mode is an active mode and the second mode is a standby mode.
5. The semiconductor circuit of claim 1, wherein the first type is a p-type and the first group of FET transistors are p-channel transistors and the second type is an n-type and the second group of FET transistors are n-channel transistors.
6. The semiconductor circuit of claim 1, wherein the first type is an n-type and the first group of FET transistors are n-channel transistors and the second type is a p-type and the second group of FET transistors are p-channel transistors.



7. The semiconductor circuit of claim 3, wherein the first group of FET transistors are each formed in a first well and the second group of FET transistors are each formed in a second well.

8. The semiconductor circuit of claim 7, wherein the first well is an n-well and the second well is a p-well.

9. The semiconductor circuit of claim 7, wherein the first voltage source provides a first body voltage to the bodies of the first group of FET transistors and wherein the semiconductor circuit further comprises a first isolation structure to contain the first body voltage in the first well.

10. The circuit of claim 9, further comprising a third group of FET transistors in a third well and wherein the first isolation structure prevents the first body voltage from influencing a voltage of bodies of the third group of FET transistors in the third well.

11. The circuit of claim 9, wherein the first isolation structure is formed at least partially between the first and second groups of FET transistors.

12. The circuit of claim 1, further comprising a third group of FET transistors having bodies that receive different body bias voltages than those of the first and second group of FET transistors, and the first, second, and third groups of FET transistors have identical zero body bias threshold voltages except for unintentional parameter variations, and wherein during the first mode the third group of FET transistors have higher threshold voltages than do the first and second group of FET transistors.

13. The circuit of claim 1, further comprising a third group of FET transistors to which a forward body bias is not applied in the first and second modes and the first and third groups of FET transistors have identical zero body bias threshold voltages and net channel doping levels except for unintentional parameter variations and the net channel doping levels are at least 25% higher than a net channel doping level in the first group of FET transistors that would result in a zero body bias threshold voltage equal to a forward body bias threshold voltage of the first group of FET transistors.

14. A semiconductor circuit, comprising:
a ground voltage node to provide a ground voltage; and



p-channel field effect transistors (pFET transistors) having n-type bodies electrically coupled to the ground voltage node to forward body bias the pFET transistors.

15. The circuit of claim 14, further comprising:
a supply voltage node to provide a supply voltage; and
n-channel field effect transistors (nFET transistors) having p-type bodies electrically coupled to the supply voltage node to forward body bias the nFET transistors.

16. The circuit of claim 14, wherein the n-type bodies are coupled to the ground voltage node through a conductor extending continuously from a tap to the n-type bodies to the ground voltage node.

17. The circuit of claim 14, wherein the n-type bodies are coupled to the ground voltage node through voltage reduction circuitry such that the n-type bodies have a voltage greater than the ground voltage.

18. The circuit of claim 15, wherein the n-type bodies are coupled to the ground voltage node through switching circuitry to selectively apply the forward body bias to the pFET transistors during an active mode and to apply a non-forward body bias to the pFET transistors during a standby mode and wherein the p-type bodies are coupled to the supply voltage node through switching circuitry to selectively apply the forward body bias to the nFET transistors during an active mode and to apply a non-forward body bias to the nFET transistors during a standby mode.

19. A semiconductor circuit, comprising:
a supply voltage node to provide a supply voltage; and
n-channel field effect transistors (nFET transistors) having p-type bodies electrically coupled to the supply voltage node to forward body bias the nFET transistors.

20. The circuit of claim 19, wherein the p-type bodies are coupled to the ground voltage node through a conductor extending continuously from a tap to the p-type bodies to the supply voltage node.