

INTEGRATED HELIX COIL INDUCTOR ON SILICON

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 (1) Field of the Invention

The invention relates to the fabrication of integrated circuit devices, and more particularly, to a method and structure for creating a high Q helix coil inductor that
10 can readily be created for Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductors (CMOS) for both Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI) and Ultra Large Scale Integration (ULSI) technologies.

15 (2) Description of the Prior Art

Modern semiconductor technology requires the creation of high performance semiconductor devices that are produced at competitive prices. A direct result of these requirements is that device density and inter-device
20 packaging density continue to increase from which directly follows the requirement that the surface area or space that is available on the surface of a semiconductor substrate is carefully allocated and maximized in its use.

While the majority of semiconductor devices relate to the field of digital data processing, electronic circuitry can nevertheless be divided into two broad fields. One field addresses digital processing while the second field
5 addresses the manipulation of analog signals. Digital semiconductor devices have as function the manipulation and storage of digital information. The functions of analog electronic circuitry have in previous years typically been handled by separate components such as
10 relatively large capacitors or relatively large inductors. The separate components may have been applied in combination with digital processing capabilities, whereby however a significant portion of the functional implementation has been realized by the use of for
15 instance capacitive and inductive components in addition to and functionally collaborating with the digital components. Circuit requirements that are imposed on components that are required for analog processing have in the past limited the integration of such components into
20 typical semiconductor integrated circuit devices.

Modern mobile communication applications center around compact high-frequency equipment. With the continued improvements in the performance characteristics

of this equipment, continued emphasis will be placed on small size of the equipment, low power consumption, increased frequency applications and low noise levels. Semiconductor devices are used in the field of mobile
5 communication for the creation of Radio Frequency (RF) amplifiers. A major component of a typical RF amplifier is a tuned circuit that contains inductive and capacitive components. The tuned circuit has as electrical characteristic that, dependent on and determined by the
10 values of its inductive and capacitive components, can form an impedance that is frequency dependent, which enables the tuned circuit to either form a high or a low impedance for signals of a certain frequency. In this manner the tuned circuit can either reject or pass and
15 further amplify components of an analog signal based on the frequency of that component. The tuned circuit can therefore be used as a filter to filter out or remove signals of certain frequencies or to remove noise from a circuit configuration that is aimed at manipulating analog
20 signals. The tuned circuit can also be used to form a high electrical impedance by using the LC resonance of the circuit and to thereby counteract the effect of parasitic capacitances that are part of a circuit. The self-resonance that is caused by the parasitic capacitance

between the (spiral) inductor and the underlying substrate will limit the use of the inductor at high frequencies.

One of the key components that is applied in creating
5 high frequency analog semiconductor devices is the
inductor that forms part of a LC resonance circuit. The
key challenge in the creation of the inductor is to
minimize the surface area that is required for the
creation of the inductor while maintaining a high Q value
10 for the inductor. Conventional inductors that are created
on the surface of a substrate are of a spiral shape,
whereby the spiral is created in a plane that is parallel
with the plane of the surface of the substrate.
Conventional methods that are used to create the inductor
15 on the surface of a substrate suffer several limitations.
Most high Q inductors form part of a hybrid device
configuration or of Monolithic Microwave Integrated
Circuits (MMIC's) or are created as discrete components,
the creation of which is not readily integratable into a
20 typical process of Integrated Circuit manufacturing.

By combining the creation on one semiconductor
monolithic substrate of circuitry that is aimed at the
function of analog data manipulation and analog data

storage with the functions of digital data manipulation and digital data storage, a number of significant advantages are achieved. Such advantages include the reduction of manufacturing costs and the reduction of power consumption by the combined functions. To reach required inductive values for particular applications, inductors can be of significant physical size and can therefore require a significant surface area of the semiconductor substrate. To limit this impact of space requirement, inductors are typically formed on the surface of a substrate in a spiral form. The spiral form of the inductor however results in parasitic capacitances between the inductor wiring and the underlying substrate, due to the physical size of the inductor. These parasitic capacitances have a serious negative effect on the functionality of the created LC circuit by sharply reducing resonance frequency of the tuned circuit of the application.

Widely used in the industry to describe the applicability of a created inductor is the Quality (Q) factor of the inductor. The quality factor Q of an inductor is defined as follows: $Q = E_s/E_l$ wherein E_s is the energy that is stored in the reactive portion of the

component while E_l is the energy that is lost in the reactive portion of the component. The higher the quality of the component, the closer the resistive value of the component approaches zero while the Q factor of the component approaches infinity. The quality factor for components differs from the quality that is associated with filters or resonators. For components, the quality factor serves as a measure of the purity of the reactance (or the susceptance) of the component, which can be degraded due to parasitics. In an actual configuration, there are always some physical resistors that will dissipate power, thereby decreasing the power that can be recovered. The quality factor Q is dimensionless. A Q value of greater than 100 is considered very high for discrete inductors that are mounted on the surface of Printed Circuit Boards. For inductors that form part of an integrated circuit, the Q value is typically in the range between about 3 and 10.

20 In creating an inductor on a monolithic substrate on which additional semiconductor devices are created, the parasitic capacitances that occur as part of this creation limit to less than 5 the quality factor that can be achieved for the inductor using the conventional silicon

process. This limitation is, for many applications, not acceptable. Dependent on the frequency at which the LC circuit is designed to resonate, significantly larger values of quality factor, such as for instance 100 or
5 more, must be available. Prior Art has in this been limited to creating values of higher quality factors as separate units, and in integrating these separate units with the surrounding device functions. This negates the advantages that can be obtained when using the monolithic
10 construction of creating both the inductor and the surrounding devices on one and the same semiconductor substrate. The non-monolithic approach also has the disadvantage that additional wiring is required to interconnect the sub-components of the assembly, thereby
15 again introducing additional parasitic capacitances and resistive losses over the interconnecting wiring network. For many of the applications of the RF amplifier, such as portable battery powered applications, power consumption is at a premium and must therefore be as low as possible.
20 By raising the power consumption, the effects of parasitic capacitances and resistive power loss can be partially compensated but there are limitations to even this approach. These problems take on even greater urgency with the rapid expansion of wireless applications such as

portable telephones and the like. Wireless communications is a rapidly expanding market, where the integration of RF integrated circuits is one of the most important challenges. One of the approaches is to significantly
5 increase the frequency of operation to for instance the range of 10 to 100 GHz. For such high frequencies, the values of the quality factor obtained from silicon-based inductors are significantly degraded. For applications in this frequency range, monolithic inductors have been
10 researched using other than silicon as the base for the creation of the inductors. Such monolithic inductors have for instance been created using sapphire or GaAs as a base. These inductors have a considerably lower parasitic capacitance than their silicon counterparts and therefore
15 provide higher resonance frequency of the LC circuit. Where however more complex applications are required, the need still exists to create inductors using silicon as a substrate. For those applications, the approach of using a base material other than silicon has proven to be too
20 cumbersome while for instance GaAs as a medium for the creation of semiconductor devices is as yet a technical challenge that needs to be addressed.

The incorporation of RF inductors without sacrificing device performance due to substrate losses has been extensively researched in recent years. Some of the techniques that have been used for this approach include:

- 5 - the selective removing (by etching) of the silicon underneath the inductor (using methods of micro-machining) thereby removing substrate parasitic effects
- using multiple layers of metal (such as aluminum) interconnects or of copper damascene interconnects
- 10 - using a high resistivity silicon substrate thereby reducing resistive losses in the silicon substrate, since resistive substrate losses form a dominant factor in determining the Q value of silicon inductors
- using metals that are particularly adaptable to the
- 15 process of the formation of inductors, a concern is thereby however raised by the use of AlCu (a metal that is frequently used in semiconductor metallization) since AlCu has higher resistivity than gold (Au) metallization that is frequently used in GaAs technology
- 20 - employing biased wells underneath a spiral conductor
- inserting various types of patterned ground shields between the spiral inductor and the silicon substrate, and

- creating an active inductive component that simulates the electrical properties of an inductor as it is applied in active circuitry; this approach however results in high power consumption by the inductor and in noise performance that is unacceptable for low power, high frequency applications.

The above listing of researched alternatives is not meant

to be complete or all inconclusive. The above approaches have as common objectives to:

- 1) enhance the quality (Q) value of the inductor
- 2) increase the frequency of the LC self-resonance thereby

increasing the frequency range over which the inductor can be used, and

- 3) reduce the surface area that is required for the creation of the inductor.

The inductor of the invention addresses the objectives that have been listed above and provides a method for creating an inductor that can readily be integrated in a manufacturing process for the creation of VLSI and ULSI CMOS devices. The method of the invention

creates a helix coil inductor, which has an improved Q factor when compared with the Q factor of a typical spiral inductor, that is created in a plane that is parallel with the surface of the substrate.

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Fig. 1a shows a top view of a Prior Art horizontal spiral inductor 25. Some of the design parameters of conductor 25 are highlighted as follows:

- 10 is the body of the inductor and contains a conductive
10 material
- 11 is one extremity of the conductive body 10 of the inductor
25 and is, for convenience sake and arbitrarily, referred to as the beginning of the conductive body 10 of the
15 inductor 25
- 12 is a conductive connector that connects to the beginning 11 of the conductive body 10 of the inductor 25
- 13 is the opposing extremity of the conductive body 10 of the
20 inductor 25 and will be referred to as the end of the conductive body of the inductor 25
- 14 is a contact via that interconnects metal strip 12 with the

conductive body 10 of the inductor 25

- 16 is the spacing between the spirals of the conductive body

10 of inductor 25

5 - 18 is the width of the spirals of the conductive body
10 of

inductor 25

- 20 is the length of the longest spiral of the conductive body

10 10 of inductor 25, and

- 22 is the length of the inner opening of the conductive body

10 of inductor 25.

15 The top view of the Prior Art inductor that is shown in
Fig. 1

is not shown in order to highlight in extensive detail all
the parameters that can be associated with such an
inductor but merely serves to point out the essence of the

20 Prior Art inductor, that is:

- the geometric shape of the inductor is that of a spiral
- the individual sections that make up the spiral of the inductor alternately intersect at an angle of 90 degrees

and have a length and a width and are separated by a spacing

- the spiral that forms the inductor ends in two extremities, the inductor is electrically interconnected to surrounding circuitry by being connected to these two extremities, and
- the body of the inductor is contained in a plane that is parallel to the plane of the surface of the substrate on which the inductor is created.

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Not shown in Fig. 1 is the height of each of the linear segments that collectively form the body of the inductor 10, this height can be defined as the thickness of the conductive layer that is deposited on the surface of the substrate for the formation of the inductor. The lower surface of the inductor is the surface of the inductor that is parallel to the surface of the substrate and that is closest to the surface of the substrate, the upper surface of the inductor is the surface of the inductor that is parallel to the surface of the substrate and that is furthest removed from the surface of the substrate. The distance between the upper surface and the lower surface of the inductor as measured in a direction that is

perpendicular to the plane of the substrate is the height of the inductor. A cross section of the inductor that is taken in a plane between the upper and the lower surface of the inductor shows the geometric shape of the inductor, which is the shape of a spiral. The height of the inductor of Prior Art is essentially the same along the spiral of the inductor.

US 5,936,298 (Capocelli) teaches a Helix coil. The patent does not appear to claim a wider center radius.

US 5,576,680 (Ling) shows helix coil with a core.

US 5,884,990 (Burghartz et al.), US 6,008,102 (Alford et al.), US 5,831,331 (Lee) and US 3,614,554 (Shield) show various coils helix coils and cores.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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A principle objective of the invention is to create an inductor on the surface of a silicon substrate that has improved Q factor when compared with the spiral inductor of conventional design.

Another objective of the invention is to create an inductor on the surface of a silicon substrate that provides higher inductive values when compared with the spiral inductor of conventional design.

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Another objective of the invention is to create an inductor on the surface of a silicon substrate that requires a smaller silicon surface area for its implementation when compared with the spiral inductor of conventional design.

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Another objective of the invention is to create an inductor on the surface of a silicon substrate that extends and maintains its characteristics of improved Q factor and higher inductive values and a smaller silicon surface area for its implementation in higher frequency applications when compared with the spiral inductor of conventional design in higher frequency applications.

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In accordance with the objectives of the invention a new structure is provided for the creation of an inductor on the surface of a silicon semiconductor substrate. The inductor is of helix coil, whereby the plane of a cross section of the inductor that reflects the helix coil

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design of the inductor is parallel to the plane of the underlying substrate. Under the first embodiment of the invention, the height of the helix coil that is created on the surface of a silicon substrate is uniform. Under the
5 second embodiment of the invention the height of the helix coil of the inductor of the invention is also uniform but a ferromagnetic core is inserted between the upper and the lower conductors of the helix coil. Under the third
10 embodiment of the invention, the height of the helix coil that is created on the surface of a silicon substrate is non-uniform. Under the fourth embodiment of the invention the height of the helix coil of the inductor of the invention is non-uniform while a ferromagnetic core is inserted between the upper and the lower conductors of the
15 helix coil.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows a top view of a Prior Art horizontal
20 spiral conductor.

Fig. 2 addresses the helix coil inductor of the first embodiment of the invention that uses uniform vertical interconnect conductor height, as follow:

Fig. 2a is an extended three-dimensional view of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a uniform vertical interconnect conductor height.

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Fig. 2b shows an X-X' cross section of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a uniform vertical interconnect conductor height.

10 Fig. 2c shows an Y-Y' cross section of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a uniform vertical interconnect conductor height.

Fig. 2d shows a top view of the helix coil inductor
15 of the invention with a uniform vertical interconnect conductor height.

Fig. 2e shows a top view of the geometric centers of a sampling of top level conductors of the helix coil of
20 the invention.

Fig. 2f shows a top view of the geometric centers of a sampling of bottom level conductors of the helix coil of the invention.

Fig. 3 addresses the helix coil inductor of the second embodiment of the invention that uses uniform conductor height whereby furthermore ferromagnetic material is incorporated, as follow:

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Fig. 3a is an extended three-dimensional view of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a uniform vertical interconnect conductor height whereby ferromagnetic material is incorporated.

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Fig. 3b shows an X-X' cross section of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a uniform vertical interconnect conductor height whereby ferromagnetic material is incorporated.

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Fig. 3c shows an Y-Y' cross section of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a uniform vertical interconnect conductor height whereby ferromagnetic material is incorporated.

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Fig. 3d shows a top view of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a uniform vertical interconnect conductor height whereby ferromagnetic material is incorporated.

Fig. 4 addresses the helix coil inductor of the third embodiment of the invention that uses non-uniform vertical interconnect conductor height, as follow:

5 Fig. 4a is an extended three-dimensional view of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a non-uniform vertical interconnect conductor height.

Fig. 4b shows an X-X' cross section of the helix coil
10 inductor of the invention with a non-uniform vertical interconnect conductor height.

Fig. 4c shows an Y-Y' cross section of the helix coil
inductor of the invention with a non-uniform vertical
15 interconnect conductor height.

Fig. 5 addresses the helix coil inductor of the fourth embodiment of the invention that uses non-uniform vertical interconnect conductor height whereby
20 ferromagnetic material is incorporated, as follow:

Fig. 5a is an extended three-dimensional view of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a non-uniform vertical interconnect conductor height whereby ferromagnetic material is incorporated.

Fig. 5b shows an X-X' cross section of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a non-uniform vertical interconnect conductor height whereby ferromagnetic material is incorporated.

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Fig. 5c shows an Y-Y' cross section of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a non-uniform vertical interconnect conductor height whereby ferromagnetic material is incorporated.

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Fig. 6 shows a graphic depiction of the Q factor as a function of frequency for a conventional spiral inductor and for the helix coil inductor of the invention.

15 Fig. 7 shows a graphic depiction of the Q factor as a function of frequency for the spiral inductor of the invention with and without the incorporation of ferromagnetic material in the helix coil inductor.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The structure of the invention will be highlighted by concentrating on the geometric and structural details of the creation of the inductor of the invention. Processing

conditions that are required to implement these structural details will not be highlighted for reasons of simplicity. Among these processing steps are steps of depositing layers of dielectric and the patterning and etching of
5 openings in these layers of dielectric whereby these openings are aligned with underlying patterns. To include these processing steps in the description of the inventions would require the entry of conditions of deposition, patterning and etching that would make the
10 current document unnecessarily cumbersome.

The key concept and key reason that causes the design of helix coil inductor to provide significantly improved performance as an inductor, improvements that have already
15 been highlighted under the objective of the invention, will be indicated following. In the conventional design of an inductor that is created on the surface of a silicon substrate, a design that is presented in Fig. 1, the electromagnetic field of the inductor penetrates the
20 surface of the underlying silicon substrate due to its location and construction. This penetration of the magnetic field of the inductor into the underlying silicon substrate causes significant resistive losses that restrict or reduce the Q value that can be obtained for

the inductor of conventional design. The design of the invention, which uses a helix coil for geometry for the body of the inductor, provides an inductor that has a wider coil radius at the center of the coil which
5 maximizes the intensity of the electromagnetic field in that area. In addition, the electromagnetic field of the invention is essentially horizontal and above the surface of the substrate, which significantly reduced the resistive losses that are incurred by the inductor in the
10 surface of the inductor. The increased strength of the electromagnetic field at the center of the body of the inductor combined with the horizontal orientation of the electromagnetic field of the inductor leads to increased inductive value of the component and increased Q value of
15 the inductor.

In view of the above, and considering that current trends in the semiconductor industry are gravitating towards increased use of high-performance broadband RF
20 applications combined with the convergence of computer, consumer and communication based technologies, it is expected that the inductor of the invention will exert a significant influence on current broadband designs and applications. In addition, for the era of deep-submicron

processes combined with the use of copper for interconnect lines, the inductor of the invention provides for significant improvements in the Q factor of the inductor while higher inductive values can be obtained at reduced
5 surface areas that are required for the creation of the inductor, all these advances and advantages remaining valid at high frequencies of applications.

Fig. 2 addresses a helix coil inductor of the first
10 embodiment of the invention that uses uniform conductor height, as follow:

Fig. 2a is an extended three-dimensional view of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a uniform
15 conductor height.

In order to facilitate the following discussions, the familiar concept of three-dimensional Cartesian coordinates is briefly discussed with an emphasis on how
20 these coordinates will be used for the subject discussion. The Cartesian coordinates as used herein have three axis, the X, Y and Z axis whereby the angle between each of the three axis and the other two axis is 90 degrees. The X and Y axis are in a plane that is parallel with the surface of

the substrate on which the inductor will be formed, the Z axis is therefore perpendicular to the plane of the substrate. The three axis of the Cartesian coordinates intersect in one point, which is considered the geometric
5 center of the Cartesian coordinates.

Referring now specifically to Fig. 2a, there is shown a three dimensional expanded view of the helix coil inductor of the invention whereby the height of the
10 inductor is uniform in a plane that is parallel to the plane of the surface of the substrate on which the inductor is created. The helix coil of the inductor has bottom level conductors and upper level conductors, both the bottom level conductors and the upper level conductors
15 run parallel to the plane of the surface of the underlying silicon substrate. The lower level conductors are connected to the upper level conductors by means of conductor interconnects that run in the Z direction of the helix inductor. The helix coil of the inductor of the
20 invention has a lower surface and an upper surface. The lower surface of the helix coil is the surface of the helix coil that is closest to the surface of the underlying substrate whereby the lower surface of the helix coil coincides with the lower surface of the lower

level conductors of the helix coil. The upper surface of the helix coil is the surface of the helix coil that is furthest removed from the surface of the underlying substrate whereby the upper surface of the helix coil
5 coincides with the upper surface of the upper conductors of the helix coil.

The Cartesian X and Y coordinates are indicated in Fig. 2a, the third coordinate Z is perpendicular to the
10 plane that contains the X and Y axis whereby the latter plane is parallel to the plane of the surface of the substrate. It is clear from the three dimensional view that is shown in Fig. 2a, that the helix coil is widest at the center of the conductor along the Y-axis and at the
15 point where the X and Y-axis intersect. From this point of maximum width and proceeding in either direction along the X-axis, the Y parameter of the maximum extension of the successive upper and lower level conductors that form the helix coil have progressively smaller values. It is
20 further clear that the upper conductors of the helix coil intersect the X-axis under an angle that is 90 degrees while the lower level conductors intersect the X-axis under an angle that is not 90 degrees but have an angle of intersect with the X-axis without which a helix coil

cannot be a helix coil. One further observation is in order relative to the perspective view of the helix coil that is shown in Fig. 2a: the height of the vertical interconnects between the upper and the lower level
5 conductors of the helix coil is uniform. It is important to highlight this at this time because one of the embodiments of the invention provides a design where this is not the case.

10 In Fig. 2a, one of the upper conductors has been highlighted as conductor 28, one of the lower level inductors has been highlighted as inductor 26, one vertical conductor interconnect has been highlighted as 30 while the two input/output connectors to the helix coil of
15 the inductor have been highlighted as 22 and 24. It is further clear from the view of the helix coil of the invention that the upper level (28) and lower level (26) conductors have a cross section that is a geometric rectangle while the vertical interconnect conductors (30)
20 have a cross section that is a circle.

A helix coil typically has an axis, the axis of the helix coil that is shown in Fig. 2a is parallel with the plane of the underlying semiconductor substrate (not shown

in Fig. 1) and runs parallel with the X-X' axis. This axis of the helix coil will typically run through the middle of the coil in the direction X-X' shown in Fig. 2a and in a plane that contains the X-X' axis and is perpendicular to
5 the surface of the underlying substrate and between the upper conductors and the lower conductors at a height above the upper surface of the lower level conductors that is equal to half the height of the vertical interconnect conductors.

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The process of creating the helix coil conductor of the invention uses the following steps. The lower level conductors 26 are first formed, these conductors may be formed on top of a layer of dielectric that has been
15 deposited on the surface of the underlying substrate or they may be formed directly on the surface of the substrate. These lower level conductors 26 are formed under a relatively small angle with the Y-Y' axis, an angle of between about 5 and 30 degrees. After the lower
20 level conductors have been formed, dielectric is deposited over the surface of the lower level of conductors to a height that is the combined value of the height of the vertical interconnects 30 and the thickness of the upper level conductors 28. The conventional dual damascene

process then allows for the creation of the vertical interconnects 30 at the same time that the upper level of conductors 28 are created. After this dual damascene process has been completed, the now completed helix coil of the invention can be covered with a passivation layer to protect the coil from environmentally induced damage. In performing the dual damascene process, it must be noted that the input and output connections 22/24 for the helix coil are to be simultaneously created thus providing the means of accessing the helix coil.

Proceeding to Fig. 2b, there is shown an X-X' cross section of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a uniform conductor height. The cross section that is shown in Fig. 2b is taken along the X-X' axis (as if sawing the coil in half along the line of the X-axis that is shown in Fig. 2a and looking at one or the other of the sawed off surfaces) and therefore does not indicate the variation in lengths that exists between successive and adjacent upper and lower level conductors that form the helix coil of the inductor.

Highlighted in Fig. 2b is one of the upper level conductors 28, one of the lower level conductors 26 and one of the vertical interconnects 30 between the upper and

lower level conductors. It is understood in Fig. 2b that all cross sections of identical geometry that are shown at the same level as cross section 28 are (the other) upper conductors, correspondingly for the lower level conductors
5 26 and the vertical interconnects 30 of the helix coil.

Further shown in the cross section that is shown in Fig. 2b is the silicon substrate 05 on the surface of which the helix coil of the invention is created. The
10 helix coil of the invention is created in a layer 32 of dielectric that can contain for instance oxide. Over the surface of layer 32 of dielectric a passivation layer 34 is deposited for the protection and shielding of the helix coil of the invention.

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Fig. 2c shows an Y-Y' cross section of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a uniform conductor height. The previously identified upper and lower level conductors of the helix coil are highlighted in Fig. 2c together with
20 one vertical interconnect between the lower and the upper level conductors. Further highlighted are items 36, 38 and 40, which represent respectively the collective ends of the lower level conductors 26, the collective vertical interconnects 30 and the collective ends of the upper

conductors 28 of the helix coil when looking at this coil from the Y-Y' cross cut. For reasons of simplicity these collective items have been highlighted only once whereby it is understood that the totality of 36, 38 and 40 is
5 represented by equal cross sections that are shown in Fig. 2c of the same geometric configuration and at the same (horizontal) level as where 36, 38 and 40 have been highlighted.

10 Fig. 2d shows a top view of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a uniform conductor height. In Fig. 2d only one upper conductor (28) and one lower level conductor (26) have been cross hatched (limited to only one for reasons of clarity of the top view that is shown),
15 three vertical interconnects 30 that interconnect the highlighted upper and the lower level conductors (to each other) and to the immediately adjacent conductors have also been highlighted.

20 The graphic displays that are shown in Figs. 2e and 2f are presented to facilitate later explanations of the structure of the helix coil of the invention. The lines shown in each of these two figures are imaginary center lines that are defined as existing between the sidewalls

of the upper level and lower level conductors and that run in the direction of length of these conductors. As such it is convenient to refer to these lines as the lengthwise geometric center lines or simply the geometric centers of the conductors. These geometric center lines can exist in either the upper or the lower surface of either the upper level or lower level conductors of the helix coil of the invention. It is thereby preferred to refer to the geometric center of the lower surface of an upper level conductor and the geometric center of the upper surface of a lower level conductor. The reason for this is that these two surfaces face each other and that the vertical interconnect make contact with these surfaces.

Fig. 2e shows a top view of the geometric centers of a sampling of top level conductors 28 of the helix coil of the invention. It is noteworthy that the geometric centers of the upper level conductors intersect the X-X' axis under an angle of 90 degrees, that the longest of the upper level conductors, that is line 61' has a point y^+ max. and a point y^- max. These points are the points where the geometric center of the vertical interconnect conductors 30 overlays respectively the lower surface of the upper level conductor (28) and the upper surface of

the lower level conductor (26). Since the cross section of the vertical interconnect conductor is a circle, the geometric center of the cross section of the vertical interconnect conductors is the line that connects two
5 geometric centers of two different cross sections of a vertical interconnect conductor. Further to be noted from Fig. 2e is that the geometric centers of the upper level conductors are parallel, that the upper level conductors are of reduced length for conductors that are further
10 removed from the longest upper level conductor and that the upper level conductors extend from their intersect with the X-X' axis over equal length at both sides of this intersect.

15 To specifically highlight some of the design aspects of the helix coil, further detail has been shown for one selected upper level conductor 37'. The line 29' as shown represents the geometric center of the upper level conductor 37', with end points 33' and 33". The circular
20 cross sections of the vertical interconnects that make contact with the lower surface of the upper level conductor 37' are highlighted as the circles 35', the center of these circles 35' is the geometric center of the vertical interconnects while 31' are the two lines that

represent the sidewalls of the upper level conductor 37'. The points 41' and 41" are endpoints of geometric centers of lines that are adjacent to line 37' that are used in the description under Fig. 2f.

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Fig. 2f shows a top view of the geometric centers of a sampling of bottom level conductors of the helix coil of the invention. The lower level conductors contain two conductors 60' and 60" of maximum length whose geometric
10 centers intersect the Y-Y' axis at the two points y+ max. and y- max. These latter two points are the two points where the vertical interconnects for these lower level conductors 60' and 60" are the same vertical interconnect as the vertical interconnects that are connected to the
15 maximum length upper level conductor 61'. These two points are, in other words, the two points where the maximum width of the upper level conductors matches up with the maximum width of the lower level conductors. Further noteworthy in Fig. 2f is that the lower level conductors
20 are not parallel and intersect the X-X' axis under an angle that is not constant, that the lower level conductors are of reduced lengths for conductors that are further removed from the two longest lower level conductors 60' and 60" and that the lower level conductors

extend from their intersect with the X-X' axis over a distance that is not equal in length at both sides of this intersect. The angle between the direction of the Y-Y' axis and the direction of the lower level conductors is the same for the lowest level conductors 60' and 60" maximum and equal length, this angle increases for lines of geometric centers that are further removed from these lines of geometric centers 60' and 60". For pairs of lines of geometric centers that surround lines 60 and 60", these angles are the same, for instance for lines 43' and 61', the angle between the direction of this line and the direction of the Y-Y' axis is the same, as is the case for lines 62' and 45'.

Further shown in Fig. 2f are two lower level conductors 47' and 49' that interconnect with the upper level conductor 37' of Fig. 2e. This is highlighted by making the end points of the geometric centers 43' (between points 33" and 41") and 45' (between point 41' and 33') of lower level conductors 47' and 49' the same points 33' and 33" that have been shown in Fig. 2e. The sidewalls for lower level conductor 47' have been marked with 51', the sidewalls for lower level conductor 49' have been marked with 53'. The dotted lines that are shown in

Fig. 2f are the geometric centers of the upper level conductors that have previously been shown in Fig. 2e, including the dotted section of the Y-Y' axis which is the upper level connector of maximum length 61' if Fig. 2e.

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It must further be noted in Fig. 2f that lines of geometric centers of the lower level conductors that are located on both sides of the longest lines 60' and 60" are in pairs of equal length where the members of each pair
10 are located on opposite sides of lines 60' and 60". For instance, the length of line 61' is equal to the length of line 43', the length of line 62' is equal to the length of line 45'. This pattern would continue for a pattern of lines that contains more line than the sample pattern that
15 has been shown in Figs. 2e and 2f.

Fig. 3 addresses a helix coil inductor of the invention that uses uniform conductor height whereby furthermore ferromagnetic material 42 is incorporated. The
20 construction of the helix coil of the invention that is shown in the Figs. 3a through 3d is identical to the construction of the helix coil of the invention that has been shown in Figs. 2a through 2d with the major and significant difference that a ferromagnetic core 42 has

been incorporated between the upper and the lower level inductors of the helix coil. The comments and highlighted features that apply to the respective drawings are therefore equally applicable between for instance Fig. 2a and Fig. 3a, Fig. 3b and Fig. 3b, etc. with the notable exception that each of the Fig. 3a through 3d shows the incorporation of the ferromagnetic core 42.

Fig. 3a is an extended three-dimensional view of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a uniform conductor height whereby ferromagnetic material 42 is incorporated.

The method to form the helix coil of the invention that has been supplied with ferromagnetic material between the upper and lower level conductors of the coil is as follows. The process of creating the helix coil conductor of the invention uses the following steps. The lower level conductors 26 are first formed, these conductors may be formed on top of a layer of dielectric that has been deposited on the surface of the underlying substrate or they may be formed directly on the surface of the substrate. These lower level conductors 26 are formed under a relatively small angle with the Y-Y' axis, an

angel of between about 5 and 30 degrees. After the lower level conductors have been formed, dielectric is deposited over the surface of the lower level of conductors to a height that is the combined value of the height of the vertical interconnects 30 and the thickness of the upper level conductors 28. A layer of ferromagnetic material is next selectively deposited whereby this layer covers the surface of the dielectric layer into which the lower level conductor have been formed while it also covers the surface of the lower level conductors. The ferromagnetic material does not overlay the surface areas for the vertical interconnects that are contained in the upper surface of the lower level connector but is bounded by these geometric centers. After the ferromagnetic material has been deposited, a layer of dielectric is deposited over the layer of ferromagnetic material thereby including the surface areas of the lower level conductors that protrude from the lower regions of the layer of ferromagnetic material. The conventional dual damascene process then allows for the creation of the vertical interconnects 30 at the same time that the upper level of conductors 28 are created. After this dual damascene process has been completed, the now completed helix coil of the invention can be covered with a passivation layer

to protect the coil from environmentally induced damage.
In performing the dual damascene process, it must be noted
that the input and output connections 22/24 for the helix
coil are to be simultaneously created thus providing the
5 means of accessing the helix coil.

Fig. 3b shows a X-X' cross section of the helix coil
inductor of the invention with a uniform conductor height
whereby ferromagnetic material 42 is incorporated.

10

Fig. 3c shows a Y-Y' cross section of the helix coil
inductor of the invention with a uniform conductor height
whereby ferromagnetic material 42 is incorporated.

15 Fig. 4 addresses the third embodiment of the
invention, which is a helix coil inductor of the invention
that uses vertical interconnects 44 of non-uniform
heights. It is in this respect important to reiterate the
concepts of upper conductor 28, lower level conductor 26
20 and vertical interconnect 44 between the upper and the
lower level conductor. The main point of interest under
the third embodiment of the invention is the length of the
vertical interconnection 44 between the lower level (26)
and the level upper (28) conductors that form the helix

coil of the invention. One such vertical interconnect has been highlighted as interconnect 44 in Fig. 4a. By evaluating the comparative heights of the other vertical interconnects that are shown in Fig. 4a it is clear that
5 the height of these interconnects is not constant but varies between adjacent vertical interconnects when proceeding in the X-X' direction of the helix coil. The lower level inductors of the helix coil are in one plane, the distance between the upper conductors and the lower
10 level conductors (which is the length of the vertical interconnects between the upper and the lower level conductors) varies with a maximum distance being present in the center of the coil where the X-X' and the Y-Y' axis intersect, from which maximum the distance between upper
15 and lower level conductors of the helix coil decreases in equal steps between adjacent conductors of the helix coil when progressing in either direction in the direction of the X-X' axis of the helix coil. This structure of varying distances between adjacent upper and lower level
20 conductors of the helix coil of the invention further concentrates the electromagnetic field of the helix coil around the center of the helix coil whereby the center of the helix coil is located underneath the longest upper level conductor of the helix coil and in the cross section

of the helix coil in the Y-Y' direction where the vertical interconnects have a maximum height, whereby the center point is removed from this longest upper conductor by a distance that is equal to half the average height of the vertical interconnects between the upper and the lower level conductors of the helix coil. The height of a vertical interconnect is thereby understood to be the length of a vertical interconnect between the upper surface of the lower level conductor and the lower surface of the upper conductor to which the vertical interconnect is connected.

Fig. 4a is an extended three-dimensional view of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a non-uniform conductor height. The concept of the different heights of the vertical interconnects between the upper and the lower level conductors of the helix coil of the invention is clear from this expanded view that is shown in Fig. 4a.

The method of forming the helix coil of the invention that has a non-uniform height in a direction that is perpendicular to the surface of the underlying substrate is as follows. The process of creating the helix coil conductor of the invention uses the following steps.

The lower level conductors 26 are first formed, these conductors may be formed on top of a layer of dielectric that has been deposited on the surface of the underlying substrate or they may be formed directly on the surface of the substrate. These lower level conductors 26 are formed under a relatively small angle with the Y-Y' axis, an angle of between about 5 and 30 degrees. After the lower level conductors have been formed, the balance of the process for forming the helix coil that is shown in Fig. 4a proceeds in incremental steps where each of the steps is controlled by the height of the respective vertical interconnects that must be implemented. It must in this be remembered that an inductor is created with as objective to establish certain electrical performance parameters for the coil. From this it immediately follows that the physical design parameters for the coil are determined by the expected electrical parameters of the coil. These physical design parameters are many, one of the key parameters for the coil that is shown in Fig. 4a and that is of interest at this point is the height of the vertical interconnects that connect the lower level conductors with the upper level conductors. By way of example a set of two upper and lower level conductors highlighted with 26' (for the two lower level conductors), 28' (for the two upper

level conductors) and the thereby belonging vertical interconnect 44' have been highlighted. Some observations are relating to these two sets of conductors are in order.

1) the lower level conductors 26' are at this stage
5 of the process of creating the helix coil in place

2) all four vertical interconnect 44' are of equal height

3) the two upper level conductors 28' are of equal length, and equal thickness, and

10 4) all other physical design parameters such as conductor width, material used for the conductor are the same for the two upper level conductors 28'.

From this it becomes clear that the above indicated
15 steps of creating the coil of the invention that is shown in Fig. 4a requires a repeat cycle whereby, during each cycle, a set of vertical interconnects together with the connecting upper level conductors is being created. It is not unreasonable to suggest that there are N different
20 values for the height H_v is the vertical interconnects whereby the value of H_v incrementally increases from a minimum value (at the extremities of the coil in the direction of the X-X' axis) to a maximum value (at the point where the coil intersects with the Y-Y' axis). If it

is assumed that $H_{vmin} = H_{v1}$ is the lowest value of the height of the respective vertical interconnects and H_{vmax} then the first step after the completion of the lower level conductors is to deposit a first layer of dielectric
5 over the lower level of conductors, this layer of dielectric having a thickness that equals the sum of H_{vmin} plus the required thickness of the upper level of conductors. Before the upper level of conductors and the therewith connected vertical interconnects can be created,
10 input and output connections 22 and 24 must be created. For this purpose a first layer of dielectric is deposited which has a thickness that is equal to the vertical interconnect 44" (that is used to connect the I/O connectors to the coil) plus the thickness of an upper
15 level conductor. After this first layer of dielectric has been deposited, the dual damascene procedure allows for the simultaneous creation of the vertical interconnects 44" (two in number) and I/O conductors 22 and 24 (two in number). After the I/O connects 22/24 have been created,
20 the upper level conductors and the thereby belonging vertical interconnects can be created again using the dual damascene process. A second layer of dielectric is deposited over the surface of the first layer of dielectric, the thickness of this second layer of

dielectric is equal to the sum of the interconnects 44' and the thickness of the upper level conductor. The dual damascene process now allows for the creation of the vertical interconnects 44' (four in number) and the upper
5 level conductors 28' (two in number). These processing steps of depositing a layer of dielectric (with a thickness that is equal to the combined value of the height of the vertical interconnect that is to be contained in this layer of the dielectric plus the
10 thickness of the upper level connector that connects the two to be created vertical interconnects) followed by the dual damascene step of etching the vertical interconnect and the connecting upper level conductor are repeated. With the dual damascene step that has been indicated
15 herein it is assumed that as part of this step metal is deposited to fill the created openings and that this deposited layer of metal may optionally be planarized. By repeating these processing steps the point is reached where the last upper level conductor must be created. This
20 in essence uses the same procedures that have been applied for the creation of the preceding upper level conductors with the exception that only two vertical interconnects are created with one thereby belonging upper level conductor, this in accordance with the coil that is shown

in Fig. 4a. There is no reason to assume that the process of the invention must end with only one longest upper level conductor, it is perfectly feasible to have for instance three or any other number of upper level
5 conductors that are of one maximum length.

After the last dual damascene process has been completed, the now completed helix coil of the invention can be covered with a passivation layer to protect the
10 coil from environmentally induced damage.

Fig. 4b shows an X-X' cross section of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a non-uniform conductor height. The cross section that is shown in Fig. 4b shows
15 very clearly the variation in the height of the vertical interconnects between the upper and the lower level conductors that form the helix coil of the invention. The vertical interconnect that is highlighted with 44 is representative of the vertical interconnects of the helix
20 coil, adjacent to vertical interconnect 44 are interconnects that are of non-uniform heights.

Fig. 4c shows an Y-Y' cross section of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a non-uniform conductor height.

5 Fig. 4c shows the varying lengths of the upper level conductors 46 that are part of the body of the helix coil of the invention. Where the upper level conductor is labeled 46, this label is meant to represent any and all of the upper level conductors of the helix coil.

10

Figs. 5a through 5c present the fourth embodiment of the invention and show the helix coil of the invention that is identical to the helix coil of the third embodiment of the invention (as shown in Fig. 4a through
15 4c) with the exception that a ferromagnetic core 48 has been incorporated into the helix of the invention. This ferromagnetic core 48 is interposed between the upper and the lower level conductors of the helix core.

20 Fig. 5a is an extended three-dimensional view of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a non-uniform conductor height whereby ferromagnetic material 48 is incorporated.

The processing steps that are required to create the structure of the coil as it shown in Fig. 5a combines that process of first depositing a layer of ferromagnetic material, as it must be done for the creation of the coil that is shown in Fig. 3a, after which the various heights of vertical interconnects and the upper level conductors that connect these vertical interconnects is performed as has previously been described in detail under Fig. 4a above.

10

Fig. 5b shows an X-X' cross section of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a non-uniform conductor height whereby ferromagnetic material 48 is incorporated.

15 Fig. 5c shows an Y-Y' cross section of the helix coil inductor of the invention with a non-uniform conductor height whereby ferromagnetic material 48 is incorporated.

Fig. 6 shows a graphic depiction of the Q factor as a function of frequency for a conventional spiral inductor and for the helix coil inductor of the invention. The frequency of application of the inductor is plotted (in GHz) along the horizontal axis of the graph, the Q factor of the inductor is plotted along the vertical axis (in

units of quality factor). Curve a depicts the relation between Q and the frequency of application for the conventional spiral inductor while curve b depicts the relation between Q and the frequency of application for the helix coil inductor of the first embodiment of the invention. The advantage gained by the helix coil of the invention is clear, the Q factor of the helix coil of the invention only starts to decrease after an operational frequency of 3 GHz has been reached.

10

Fig. 7 shows a graphic depiction of the Q factor as a function of frequency for the helix coil inductor of the invention and for the helix coil inductor of the invention to which a ferromagnetic core has been added. The frequency of application of the inductor is plotted (in GHz) along the horizontal axis of the graph, the Q factor of the inductor is plotted along the vertical axis (in units of quality factor). Curve "a" depicts the relation between Q and the frequency of application for the helix coil inductor of the invention while curve "b" depicts the relation between Q and the frequency of application for the helix coil inductor of the invention to which a ferromagnetic core has been added. The advantage gained by the addition of ferromagnetic core to the helix coil of

the invention is clear, the Q factor of the helix coil of the invention only starts to decrease after an operational frequency of 3 GHz has been reached.

5 The following data further quantify the results that have been summarized by the graphs that are shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

		#1	#2	#3
10	#1	1.0	1.0	1.0 um
	#2	1.0	1.0	1.0 um
	#3	10.0	4.0	4.0 um
	#4	2.0	1.0	1.0 um
	#5	50.0	200	200 um
15	#6	1520	4000	4000 um
	#7	21,868	9,500	9,500 um ²
	#8	3.48	10.70	14.84 nH
	#9	1.80	6.10	7.64
	#10	3.70	8.47	10.68
20	#11	5.00	9.30	10.87
	#12		207%	326%
	#13		238%	324%
	#14		129%	188%
	#15		86%	98%

#16

57%

57%

wherein:

column #1 represents the conventional spiral inductor

5 column #2 represents the helix coil inductor of the
invention of uniform height without ferromagnetic core

column #3 represents the helix coil inductor of the
invention of uniform height with ferromagnetic core,

while:

10 row #1 represents metal 1 thickness

row #2 represents metal 2 thickness

row #3 represents conductor width

row #4 represents conductor spacing

row #5 represents the smaller (par. 22, Fig. 1) inner

15 conductor length

row #6 represents total conductor length

row #7 represents total chip surface area

row #8 represents inductance value

row #9 represents Q value at 1 GHz

20 row #10 represents Q value at 2 GHz

row #11 represents Q value at 3 GHz

row #12 represents the percentile improvement in inductive
value when compared with the conventional spiral inductor

row #13 represents the percentile improvement in Q value
at 1 GHz when compared with the conventional spiral
inductor

row #14 represents the percentile improvement in Q value
5 at 2 GHz when compared with the conventional spiral
inductor

row #15 represents the percentile improvement in Q value
at 3 GHz when compared with the conventional spiral
inductor

10 row #16 represents the reduction in total chip area
required when compared with the conventional spiral
inductor.

It is clear from the above indicated data that the
15 improvements that are obtained by the helix coil inductor
of the invention are not only obvious but also very
significant.

Although the invention has been described and
20 illustrated with reference to specific illustrative
embodiments thereof, it is not intended that the invention
be limited to those illustrative embodiments. Those
skilled in the art will recognize that variations and
modifications can be made without departing from the

spirit of the invention. It is therefore intended to include within the invention all such variations and modifications which fall within the scope of the appended claims and equivalents thereof.

Claims

1. A structure of a helix coil inductor created over a silicon substrate having a plane, comprising:

5 a silicon substrate having Cartesian X and Cartesian Y coordinates with corresponding silicon X and Y axis perpendicularly intersecting, said point of intersection of said silicon substrate X and Y axis being located in an arbitrary location over said substrate;

10 a multiplicity of lower level conductors located in a plane parallel with a plane of said silicon substrate, said multiplicity of lower level conductors comprising:

(i) at least one first lower level conductor having a length exceeding a length of all other lower level
15 conductors; and

(ii) at least one second lower level conductor having a length at variance with the length of the at least one first lower level conductor;

20 a multiplicity of upper level conductors located in a plane parallel with said plane of said silicon substrate, whereby said upper level conductors are separated from said lower level conductors, said multiplicity of upper level conductors comprising:

(i) at least one first upper level conductor having a length exceeding a length of all other upper level conductors; and

(ii) at least one second upper level conductor having a length at variance with the length of the at least one first upper level conductor;

a multiplicity of vertical interconnect conductors of uniform height located in a plane perpendicular with said plane of said silicon substrate, said vertical interconnect conductors having a circular cross-section having a radius; and

helix coil Cartesian X and Cartesian Y coordinates with corresponding helix coil X and Y axis perpendicularly intersecting.

2. The structure of claim 1, said lower level conductors comprising:

a lower level conductor width in a plane parallel with said plane of said silicon substrate;

a lower level conductor length in a plane parallel with said plane of said silicon substrate;

lower level conductor lengthwise vertical sidewalls in a plane perpendicular to said plane of said silicon substrate in a direction of said lower level conductor length;

lower level conductor widthwise vertical sidewalls in a plane perpendicular to said plane of said silicon substrate in a direction of said lower level conductor width, said lower level conductor widthwise vertical sidewalls having the contours of a
5 semi-circle;

a lower level conductor upper surface in a plane parallel with said plane of said silicon substrate, said lower level conductor upper surface comprising two lower level conductor interconnect surface areas located at both extremities of length
10 of said lower level conductor upper surface, said lower level conductor interconnect surface areas being bounded on one side by a lower level conductor widthwise vertical sidewall;

a lower level conductor lower surface in a plane parallel with said plane of said silicon substrate; and

15 a lower level conductor center line located in a middle between said lower level conductor lengthwise vertical sidewalls in a direction of said lower level conductor lengthwise vertical sidewalls, furthermore being located in said lower level conductor upper surface, endpoints for said lower level conductor
20 center line being removed from said lower level conductor widthwise vertical sidewalls by a distance being equal to said radius of said cross section of said vertical interconnect conductors.

3. The structure of claim 2, said lower level conductor interconnect surface areas being a circular surface area having a center, said center of said circular surface area of said lower level conductor interconnect surface areas being aligned with
5 said endpoints of said lower level conductor center line.

4. The structure of claim 1, said upper level conductors comprising:

an upper level conductor width in a plane parallel with said
10 plane of said silicon substrate;

an upper level conductor length in a plane parallel with said plane of said silicon substrate;

an upper level conductor height in a plane perpendicular to said plane of said silicon substrate;

15 upper level conductor lengthwise vertical sidewalls in a plane perpendicular to said plane of said silicon substrate in a direction of said upper level conductor length;

upper level conductor widthwise vertical sidewalls in a plane perpendicular to said plane of said silicon substrate in a
20 direction of said upper level conductor width, said upper level conductor widthwise vertical sidewalls having contours of a semi-circle;

an upper level conductor lower surface in a plane parallel with said plane of said silicon substrate, said upper level

conductor lower surface comprising two interconnect surface areas located at both extremities of length of said upper level conductor lower surface, said upper level conductor interconnect surface areas being bounded on one side by said upper level

5 conductor widthwise vertical sidewalls;

an upper level conductor upper surface in a plane parallel with said plane of said silicon substrate; and

an upper level conductor center line being a line located in a middle between said upper level conductor lengthwise vertical
10 sidewalls in a direction of said upper level conductor lengthwise vertical sidewalls, furthermore being located in said upper level conductor lower surface, endpoints for said upper level conductor center line being removed from said upper level conductor widthwise vertical sidewalls by a distance being equal to said
15 radius of said cross section of said vertical interconnects.

5. The structure of claim 4, said upper level conductor interconnect surface areas comprising a circular surface area having a center, said center of said circular surface area of
20 said upper level conductor interconnect surface areas being aligned with said endpoints of said upper level conductor center.

6. The structure of claim 1, said vertical interconnect conductors comprising:

a vertical interconnect conductor height; and
a circular vertical interconnect conductor cross section.

7. The structure of claim 1, said helix coil comprising:

5 a helix coil length in a plane parallel with said plane of
said silicon substrate measured in a direction of said helix coil
X Cartesian coordinate;

a helix coil width in a plane parallel with said plane of
said silicon substrate measured in a direction of said helix coil
10 Y Cartesian coordinate, said helix coil length and said helix
coil width being aligned with said helix coil Cartesian X and
Cartesian Y coordinates, with corresponding helix coil X and Y
axis perpendicularly intersecting, whereby said point of
intersection of said helix coil X and Y axis is located in an
15 arbitrary position over said substrate; and

a helix coil height in a plane perpendicular to said plane
of said silicon substrate.

8. The structure of claim 1, said substrate point of Cartesian
20 intersection being aligned with said helix coil point of
Cartesian intersection, said helix coil point of Cartesian
intersect being selected over said substrate as a location where
said helix coil inductor is created, thereby implying a fixed

orientation of said helix coil Cartesian X axis and Cartesian Y axis.

9. The structure of claim 1, said upper level conductors

5 comprising:

a maximum length upper level conductor created in equal lengths in a direction of said Y and the Y' axis of said helix coil Cartesian coordinates having an upper level conductor length being longer than all other conductors within said multiplicity
10 of upper level conductors; and

a multiplicity of upper level conductors created parallel with said maximum length upper level conductor, located on both sides of said maximum length upper level conductor, a length of said multiplicity of upper level conductors being created in
15 equal lengths in the Y and the Y' direction of said helix coil Cartesian coordinates, whereby furthermore the length of said multiplicity of upper level conductors uniformly decreases with increasing distance between said maximum length upper level conductor and said multiplicity of upper level conductors.

20

10. The structure of claim 9, centers of upper level conductor interconnect surface areas on a lower surface of said maximum length upper level conductor being located on said Y-Y' axis of said helix coil Cartesian coordinates and at equal distances from

said intersect of said helix coil Cartesian coordinates at points
+ Y max upper and -Y max upper.

11. The structure of claim 1, said lower level conductors

5 comprising:

a maximum length first and a second lower level conductor
extending in equal lengths from points of intersection of a lower
level conductor upper surface lengthwise center line with said X-
X' axis of said helix coil Cartesian coordinates, said points of
10 intersection being located equidistant from a point of
intersection of the X-X' and Y-Y' axis of said helix coil
Cartesian coordinates, a lengthwise center line of said lower
level conductor upper surfaces intersecting under an angle with
the Y-Y' direction of said helix coil Cartesian coordinates,
15 furthermore said maximum length first and second lower level
conductor having lower level conductor lengths being longer than
all other lower level conductors within said multiplicity of
lower level conductors, whereby furthermore a center of said
lower level conductor interconnect surface area of said first
20 maximum length lower level conductor is aligned with said point +
Y max upper, a center of said interconnect surface areas of said
second maximum length lower level conductor being aligned with
said point -Y max upper; and

a multiplicity of conductors created parallel with said maximum length first and second lower level conductors located in essentially equal numbers on both sides of said maximum length lower level conductors extending in equal lengths from a point of intersection of said centers of said lower surfaces of said lower level conductors with said X-X' axis of said helix coil Cartesian coordinates, furthermore the length of said multiplicity of lower level conductors uniformly decreasing with increasing distance between said maximum length first and second lower level conductors and said multiplicity of conductors.

12. The structure of claim 1, said upper level conductors and said lower level conductors being joined by said vertical interconnects comprising:

a first and second vertical interconnect provided to said maximum length upper level conductor overlying an upper level conductor interconnect surface area of a lower surface of said maximum length upper level conductor, said first and second vertical interconnects facing towards lower level conductors, centers of said first and second vertical interconnects being aligned with said centers of said interconnect surface areas of said lower surface of said maximum length upper level conductor; and

a multiplicity of vertical interconnects provided between corresponding interconnect surface areas on the lower surface of said upper level conductors and on the upper surface of said lower level conductors.

5

13. The structure of claim 1 whereby said structure is embedded in a dielectric and furthermore covered by a layer of passivation.

10 14. The structure of claim 11, said maximum length upper level conductor and said maximum length lower level conductor not being restricted to one upper level conductor and two lower level conductors, extending to a multiplicity of upper level and lower level conductors with a centrally located conductor of said
15 multiplicity of conductors assuming a structural function equivalent to a structural function of said single maximum length upper level conductor and said two maximum length lower level conductors.

20 15. The structure of claim 1, whereby additionally input and output connections are provided to said structure by providing interconnects to two upper level or lower level conductors of said structure being of shortest length when compared to all other upper level or lower level conductors of said helix coil.

16. A structure of a helix shaped inductor on a silicon substrate comprising:

a silicon substrate;

lower level conductors over said silicon substrate in a
5 plane parallel with a plane of said substrate;

upper level conductors over said silicon substrate in a
plane parallel with a plane of said substrate;

interconnects over said silicon substrate having a height in
a plane perpendicular to a plane of said substrate, said
10 interconnects connecting said lower level conductors to said
upper level conductors thereby leaving a space between said upper
and lower level conductors;

an axis, said axis being parallel with said substrate;

a length;

15 a width, said width changing in the direction of said axis
from a maximum width at a center of said axis to smaller values
of width when proceeding from said center of said axis in either
direction of said center; and

a height.

20

17. The structure of claim 16 whereby said height of said
interconnects is constant.