

# **Fully Depleted Silicon-on-Insulator CMOS**



FDSOI CMOS circuit wafer.

Lincoln Laboratory has a rich history of pioneering work on fully depleted silicon-on-insulator (FDSOI) CMOS thanks to a unique semiconductor research and fabrication facility with a modern 200-mm wafer tool set. We are the U.S. government microelectronics community's only source of FDSOI technology in a facility that is ISO-9001 certified and accredited for Trusted Design and Trusted Circuit Fabrication by the Defense Microelectronics Activity.

- 90-nm FDSOI CMOS on 200-mm-diameter wafers
- Specialized process variants optimized for very-low-power subthreshold operation, high-performance mixedsignal and RF applications, and extreme environment (cryogenic, high-temperature, and radiation) operation
- Enabler for 2.5D and 3D heterogeneously integrated microsystems



## SPOTLIGHT ON Fully Depleted Silicon-on-Insulator CMOS

Our facility supports a number of specialized CMOS processes at the 90-nm node:

- Extremely low-power technology for energy-starved systems
- Low-power readout circuits for very large focal plane arrays
- Power/speed optimized technology for cryogenic applications
- Thick-metal variant for high-performance mixed signal and RF systems
- Radiation-hardened variant for harsh environment applications

#### **FDSOI CMOS Process Variants**

(090SOI12) is the baseline CMOS process, a 90-nm FDSOI poly-gate process with an ultra-shallow trench isolation, both low-and mid-threshold-voltage transistors designed for use in digital and analog applications at an operating voltage of 1.2 V. This five-level metal technology is available in standard and radiation-hardened versions. Two additional thick-metal levels are supported for mixed signal and RF applications. All fabrication steps in the front end and back end of line are supported onsite.

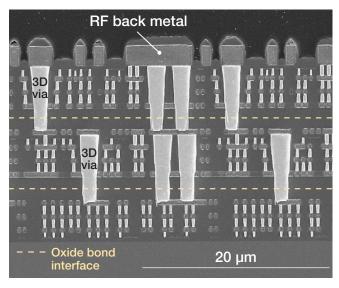
(200HVL25) is a higher-voltage variant of the 090SOI12 process that utilizes thicker 5.5-nm gate oxide with 200-nm poly gates for low-leakage operation. Dual-threshold 1.2-V and split-gate 2.5-V devices are available.

(090XLP03) is an extremely low-power transistor technology based on metal-gate FDSOI devices. These transistors are optimized for operation at 0.3 V and can realize a reduction in switching energy of 90% compared to conventional off-the-shelf 1.2-V bulk silicon.

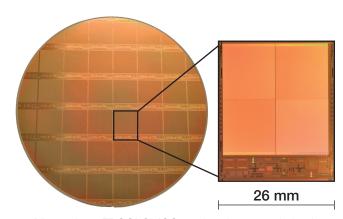
(090CRYO04) is a variant of the baseline process that has been optimized for power and speed at cryogenic temperatures.

## **Design and Post-Fabrication Support**

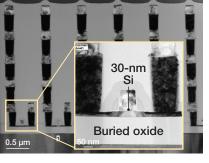
- Process Design Kit with a comprehensive design guide and technology model files to support custom circuit design in the baseline process and all variants
- Intellectual property design modules, Standard Cell and I/O libraries validated for Cadence simulation, synthesis and place and route tools
- Onsite reticle assembly, design-to-mask layer generation, and validation
- Onsite wafer dicing, advanced packaging, and electrical test capabilities

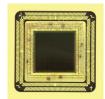


3D-integrated FDSOI CMOS circuit.



500M transistor FDSOI CMOS readout integrated circuit.





Above, double-row wirebonded circuit. At left, TEM baseline FDSOI.

### **TECHNICAL CONTACT**

#### Pascale Gouker

Advanced Technology Division



MIT Lincoln Laboratory, 244 Wood Street, Lexington, MA 02421



pgouker@ll.mit.edu

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited. This material is based upon work supported under Air Force Contract no. FA8721-05-C-0002 and/or FA8702-15-D-0001. Any opinions, findings and conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Air Force. Delivered to the U.S. government with unlimited rights, as defined in DFARS Part 252.227-7013 or 7014 (Feb 2014). Use of this work other than as specifically authorized by the U.S. government may violate any copyrights that exist in this work.

© 2017 Massachusetts Institute of Technology