# Libre Silicon process specification

David Lanzendörfer

January 23, 2018

#### Abstract

Copyright © 2017 LANCEVILLE TECHNOLOGY GROUP CO., LIMITED. All rights reserved.

This process is licensed under the Libre Silicon public license; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the Libre Silicon public license as published by the Libre Silicon alliance, either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

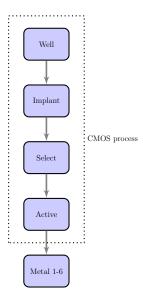
This design is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITH-OUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABIL-ITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the Libre Silicon Public License for more details.

This is the specification of the free silicon manufacturing standard for manufacturing the ls018¹standard logic cells and related free technology nodes from the LibreSilicon project.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>https://github.com/leviathanch/ls018

## 1 Overall process

Below the general flow chart of the overall process flow can be seen. These process steps will be discussed within the following sections.



The four starting overall process steps are part of an overall active part of the technology, while the final metal (respectively contact) layers will be used for making a contact between the logic gates and macro cells and making them available to the exterior world. For this process p-substrate is the required basic substrate, but forks and modifications will be very well possible based on a Graphene substrate or alike, still under the LSPL.

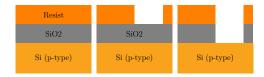
### 2 Well

# 2.1 Oxide layer

In order to selectively inject charge carrying atoms into the crystalline structure a protective oxide layer needs to be grown on top of a p-type substrate.



### 2.2 Pattering and etching

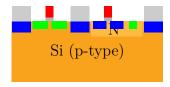


#### 2.3 Infusion



The decision to use an n-well approach is based largely on the compatibility with the existing nMOS process. The starting material is a p-type, <100> oriented silicon with a doping concentration of  $\approx 9\times 10^{14}cm^{-3}$ . The n-well is implanted with a  $P^{31}$  dose of  $2.5\times 10^{12}cm^{-2}$  at an energy of 100 KeV. The n-well is then annealed, oxidized for 32 minutes at 1000°C, and then driven-in for 960 minutes at 1150°C in an inert ambient.

- 3 Implant
- 4 Select
- 5 Active



# 6 Metal