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**Chen et al.**

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(54) **DIAGONAL BACKSIDE POWER AND SIGNAL ROUTING FOR AN INTEGRATED CIRCUIT**

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This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

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**G06F 30/392** (2020.01)  
**G06F 30/394** (2020.01)  
**H01L 21/768** (2006.01)  
**H01L 23/522** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **H01L 23/5286** (2013.01); **G06F 30/392** (2020.01); **G06F 30/394** (2020.01); **H01L 21/76877** (2013.01); **H01L 23/5226** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC ..... H01L 23/5286; H01L 21/76877; H01L 23/5226; H01L 23/5225; H01L 23/528; H01L 21/76838; H01L 21/82; H01L 2221/1068; G06F 30/392; G06F 30/394  
See application file for complete search history.

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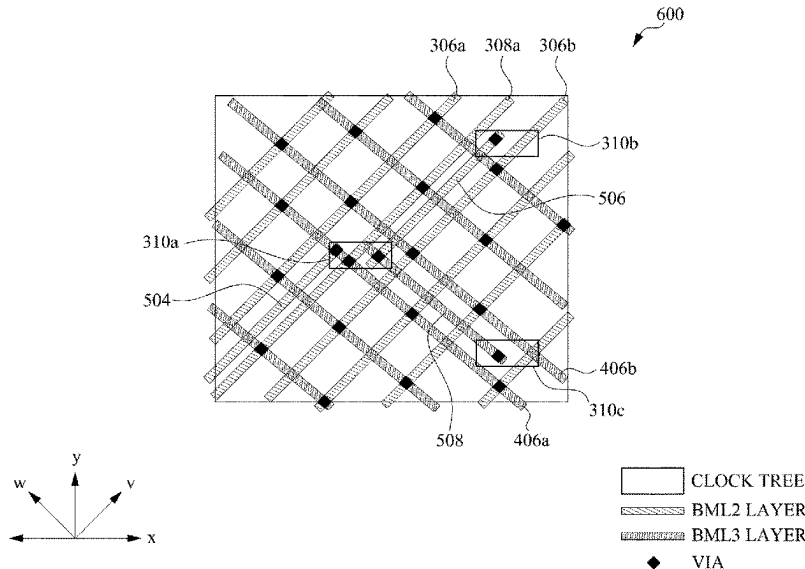
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An integrated circuit includes a device, a first interconnect structure disposed above the device and a second interconnect structure positioned below the device. The first interconnect structure includes multiple frontside metal layers. The second interconnect structure includes multiple backside metal layers, where each backside metal layer includes metal conductors routed according to diagonal routing. In some embodiments, a backside interconnect structure can include another backside metal layer that includes metal conductors routed according to mixed-Manhattan-diagonal routing. A variety of techniques can be used to route signals between metal conductors in the backside interconnect structure and cells on one or more frontside metal layers.

**20 Claims, 22 Drawing Sheets**



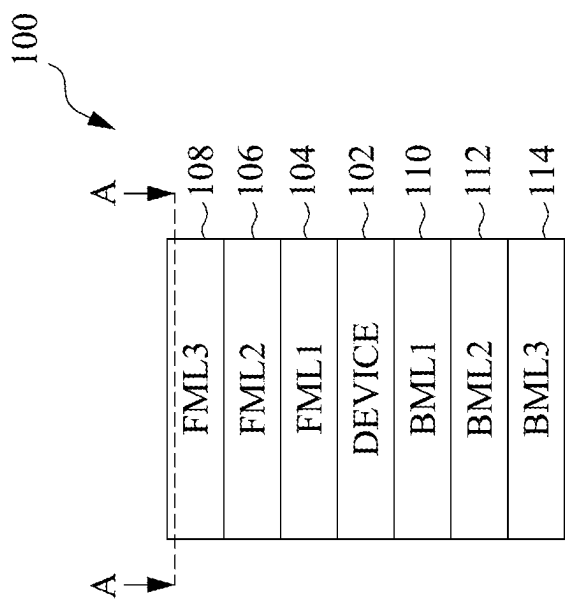


Fig. 1

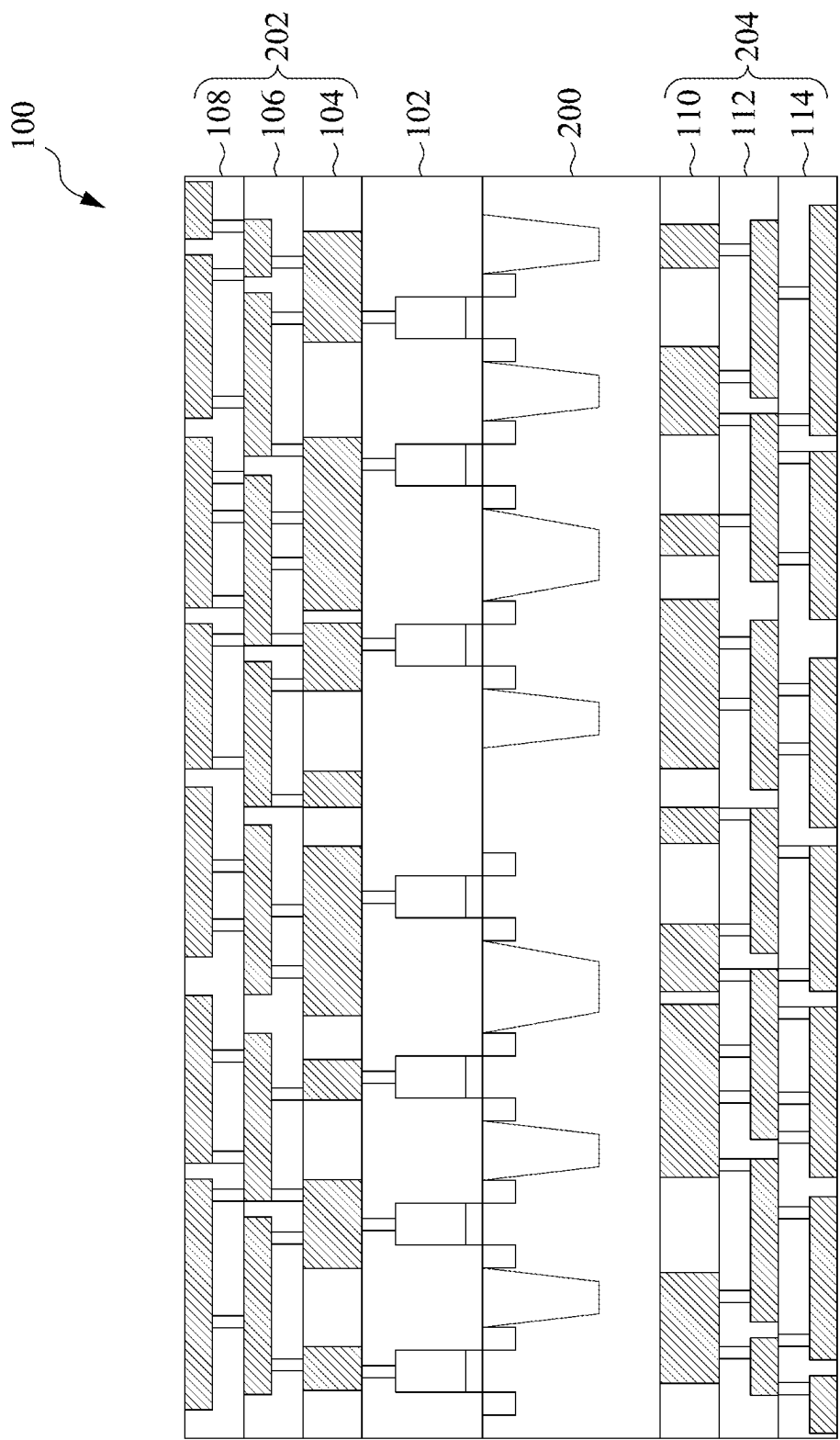


Fig. 2

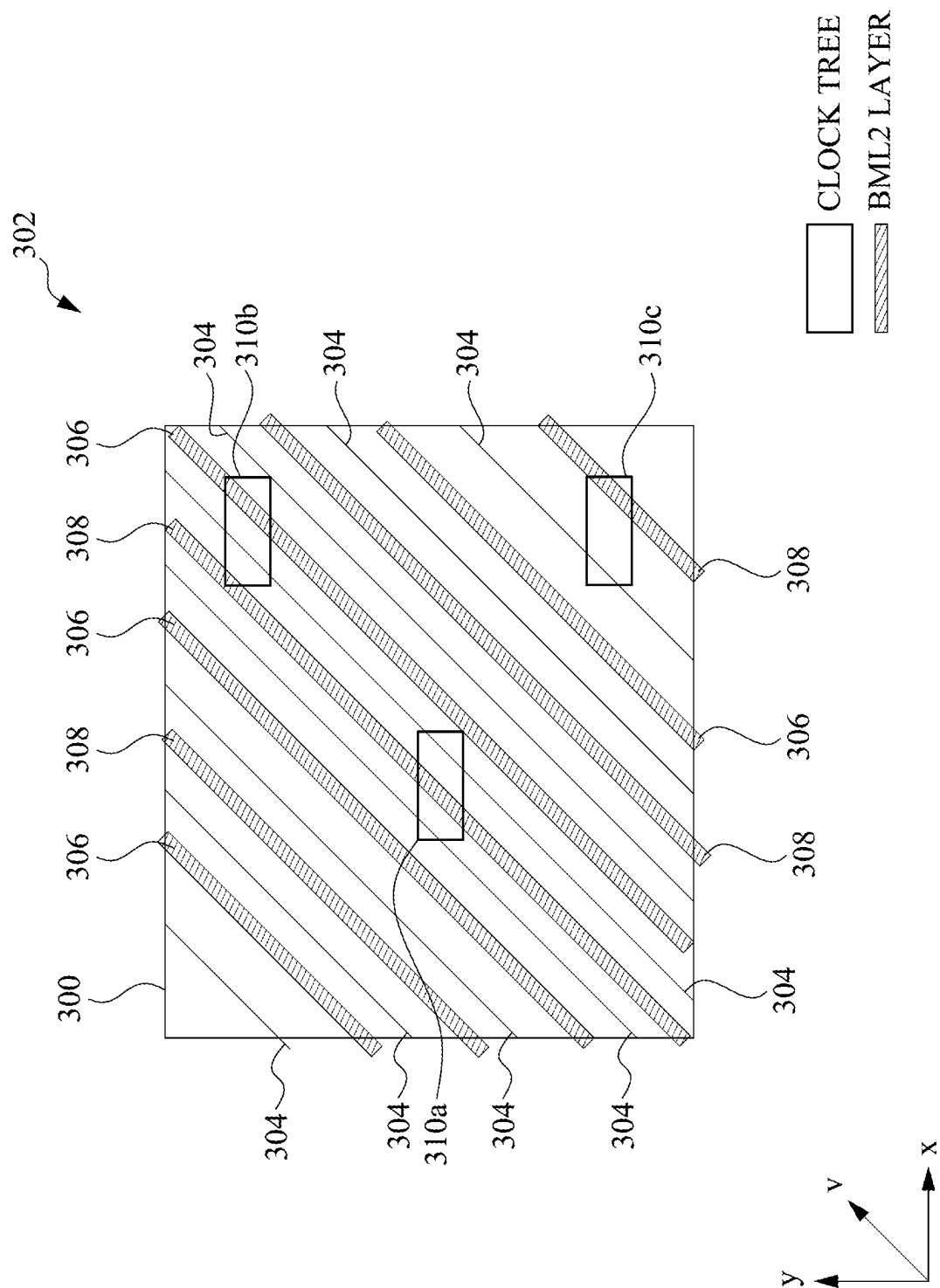


Fig. 3

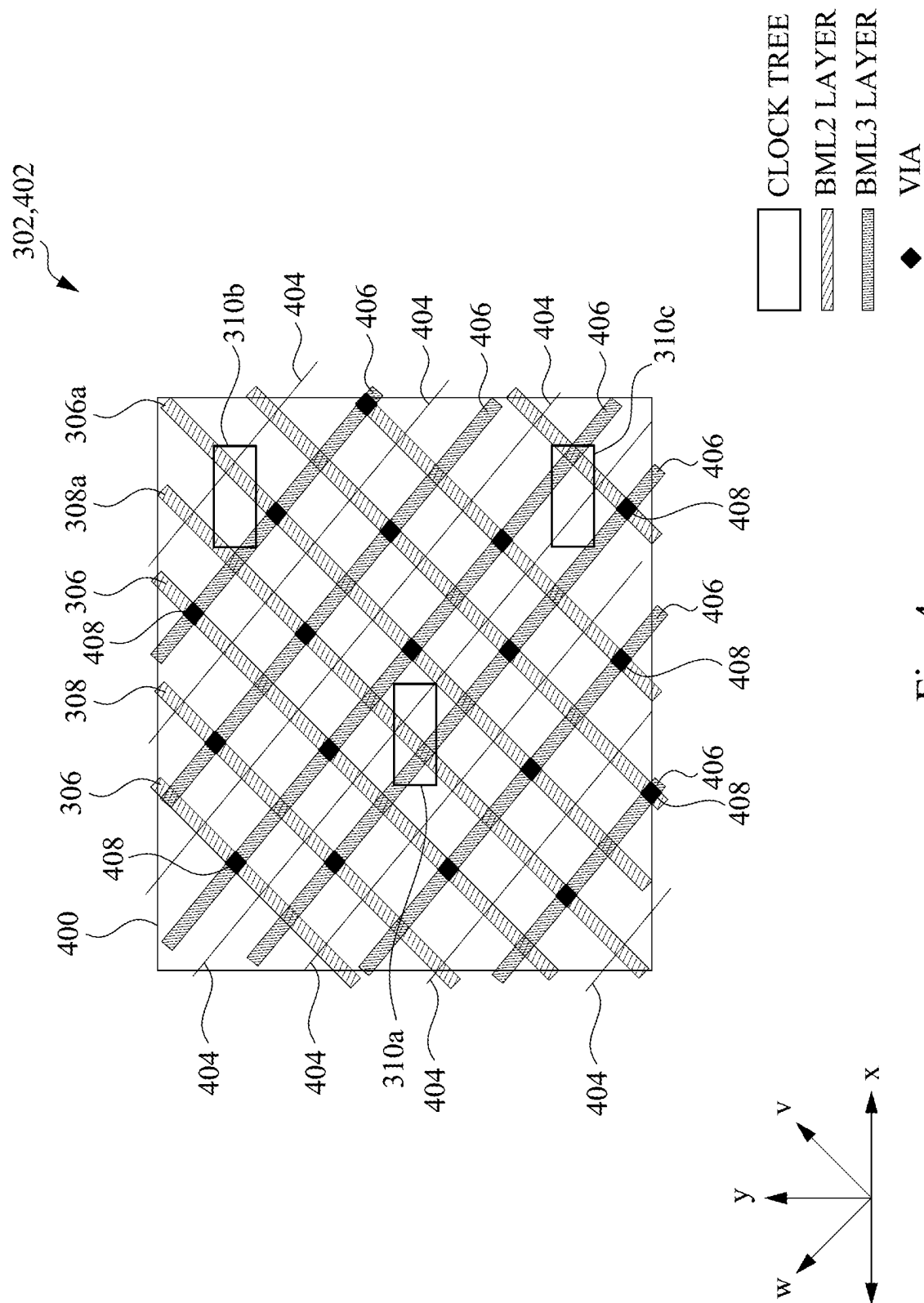


Fig. 4

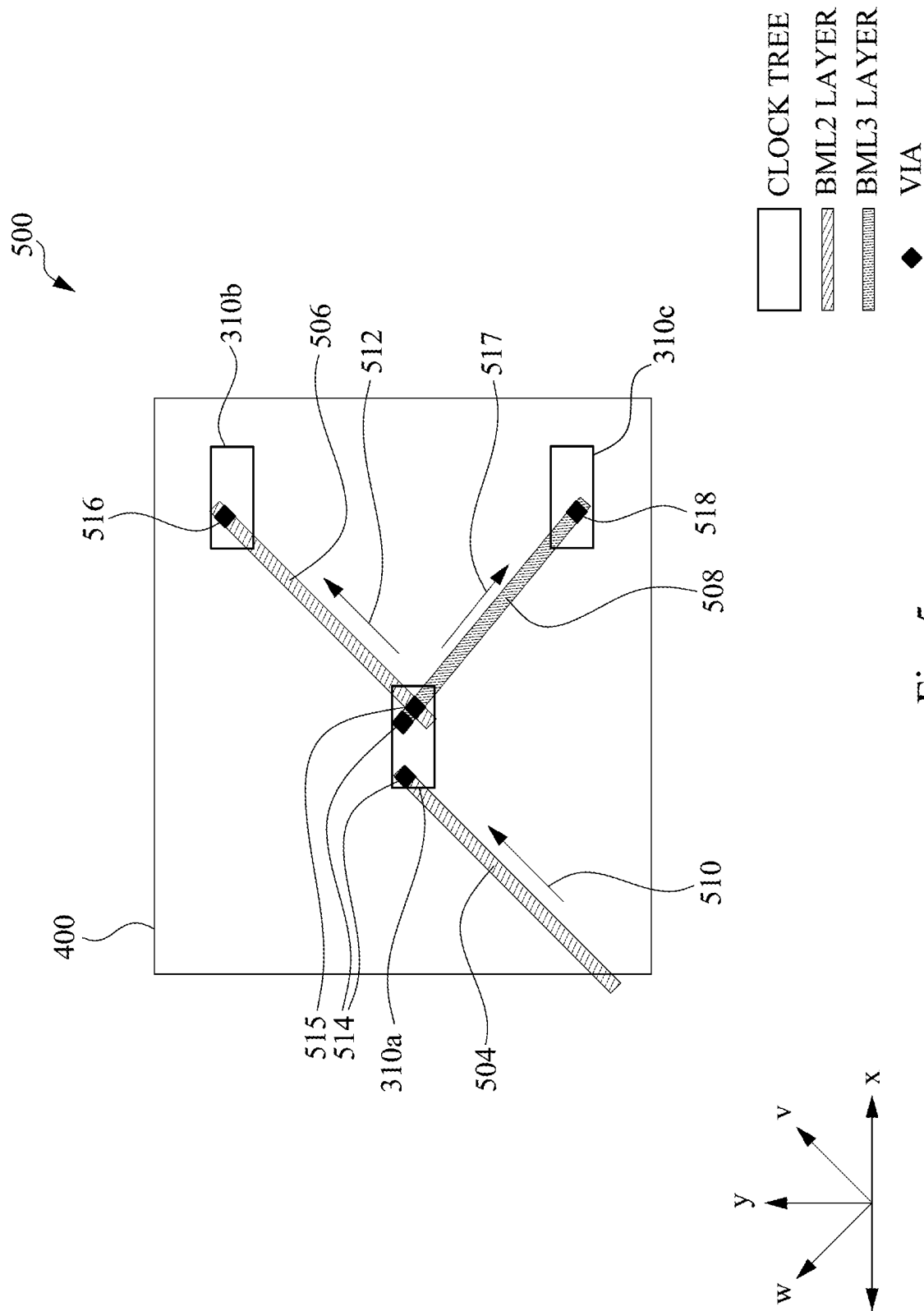


Fig. 5

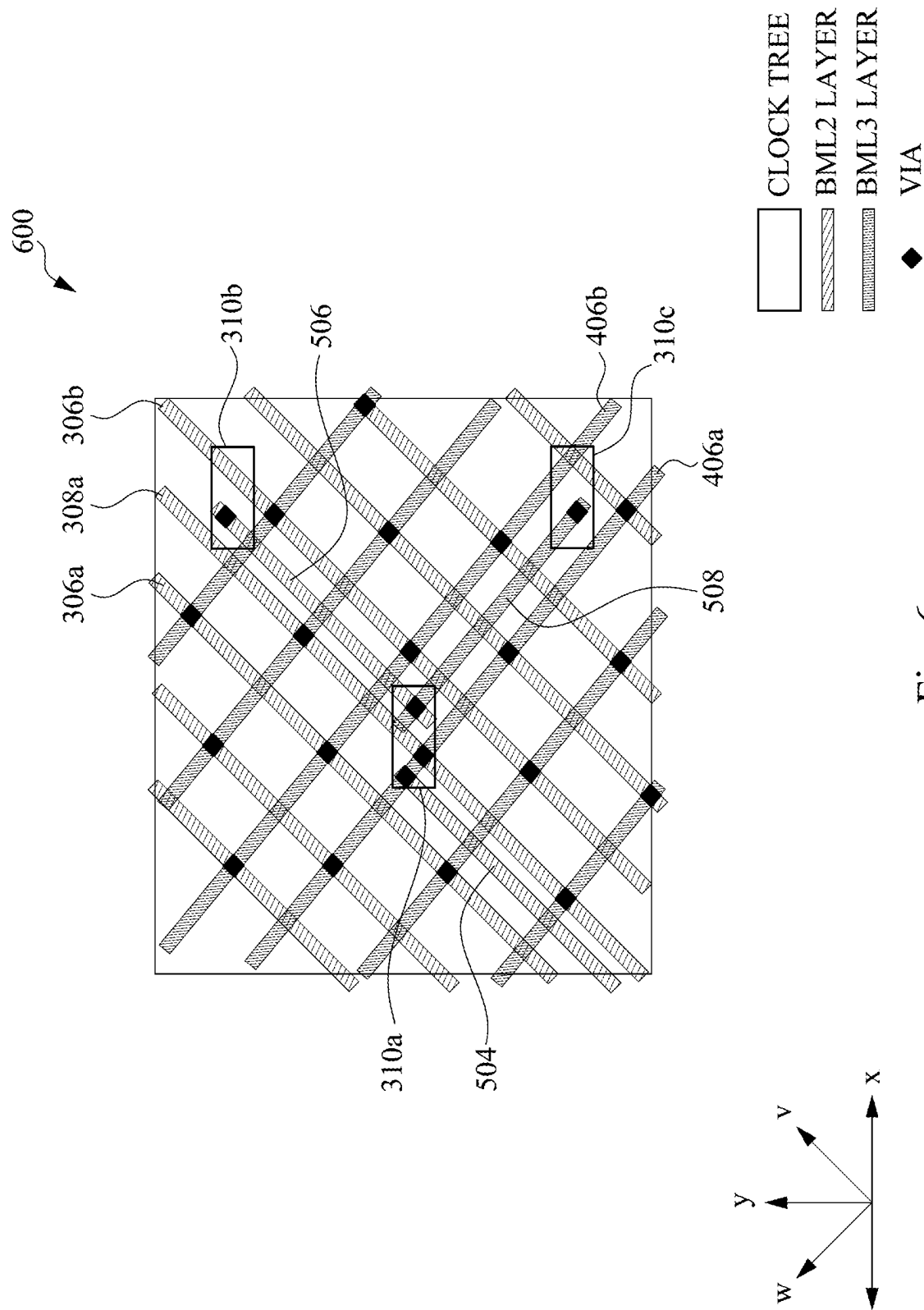


Fig. 6

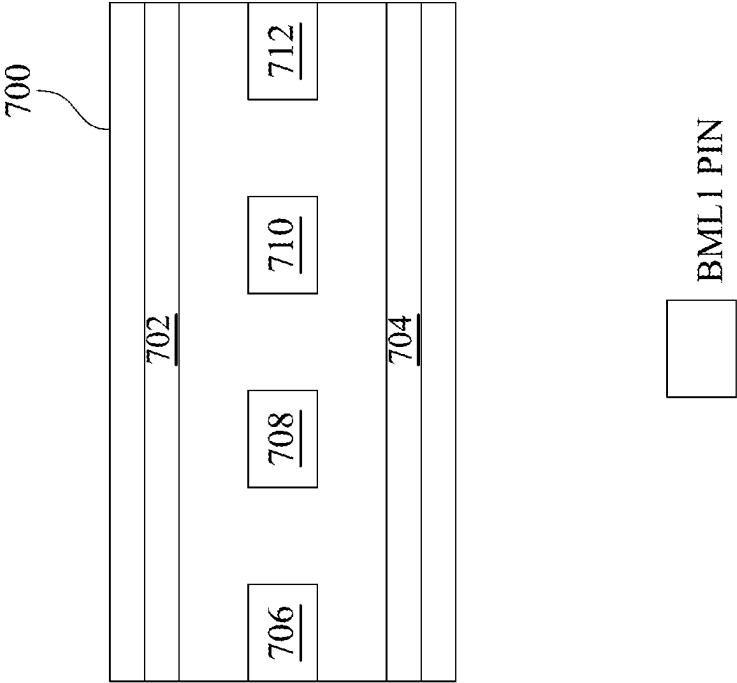


Fig. 7



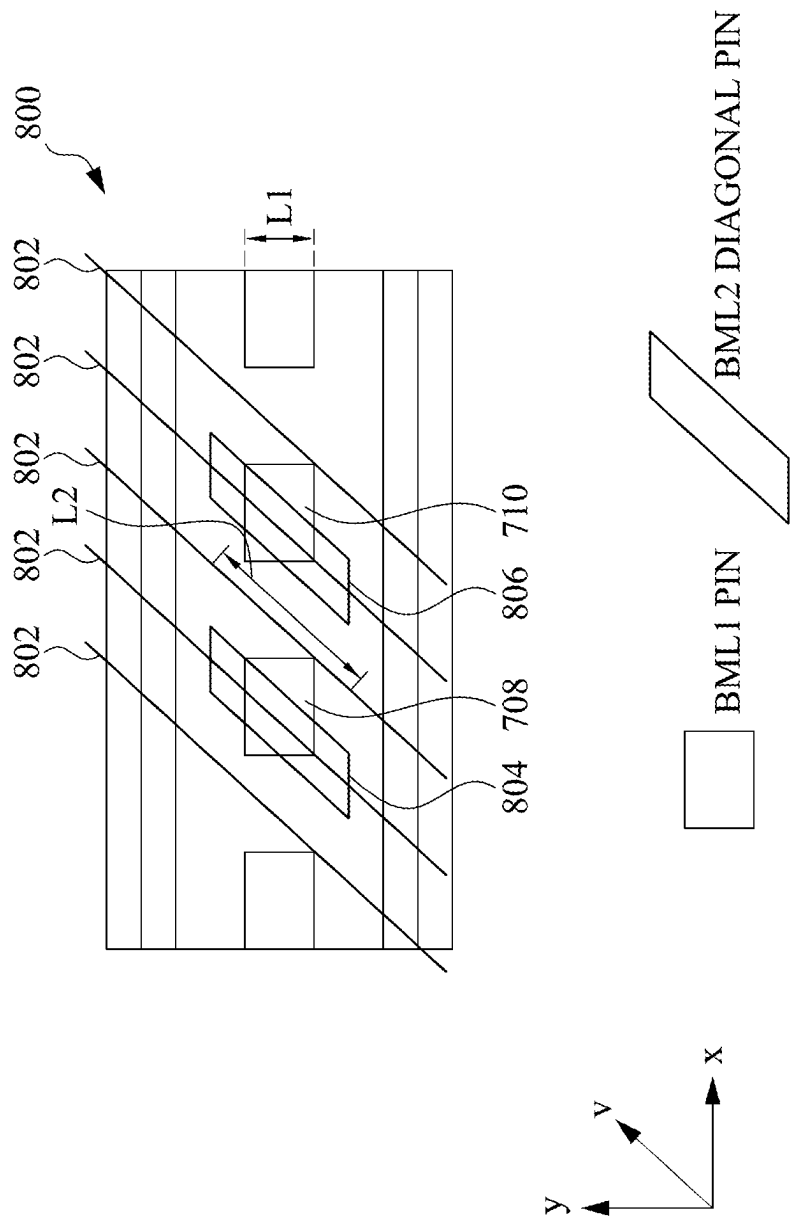


Fig. 8

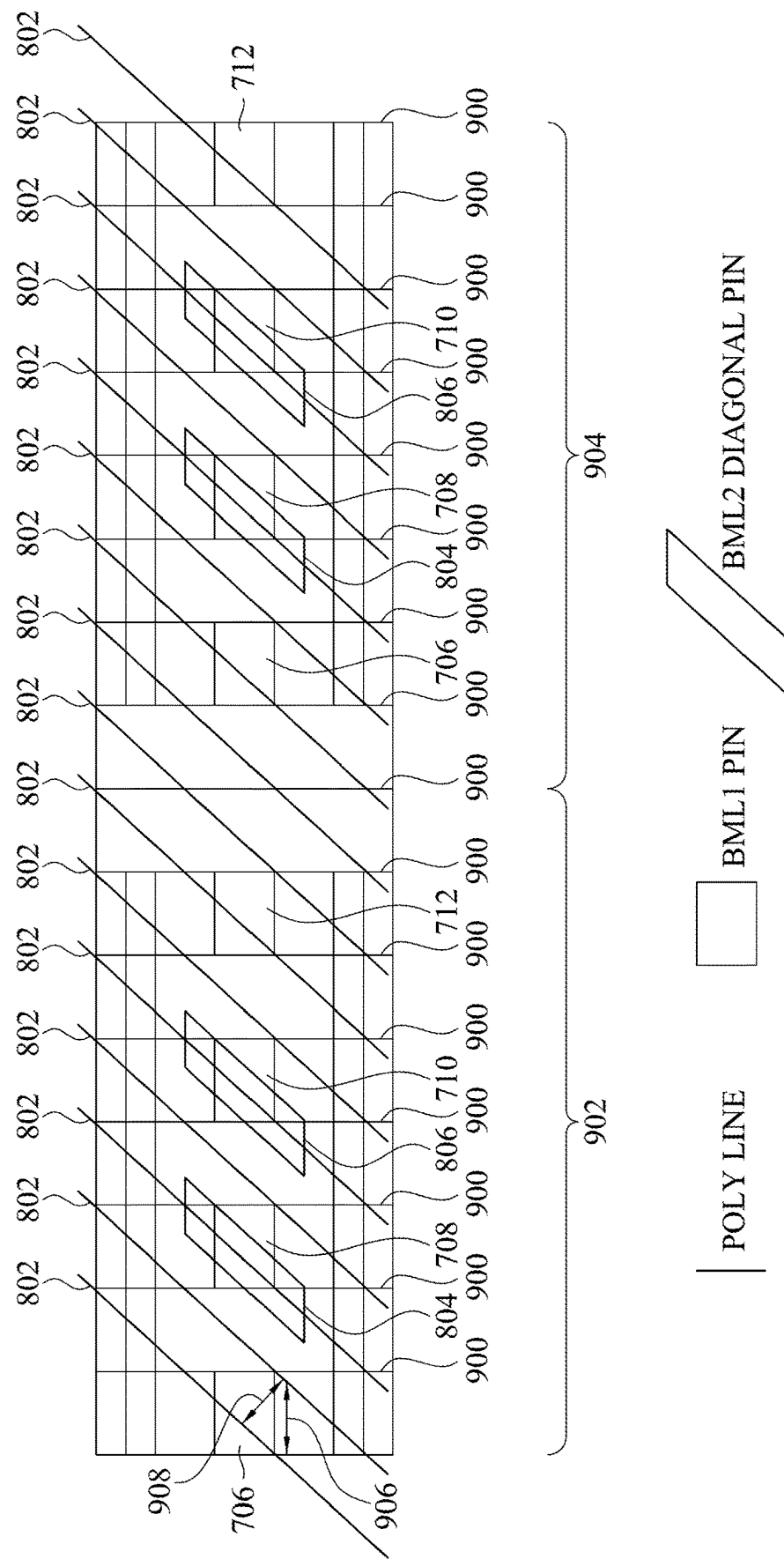


Fig. 9

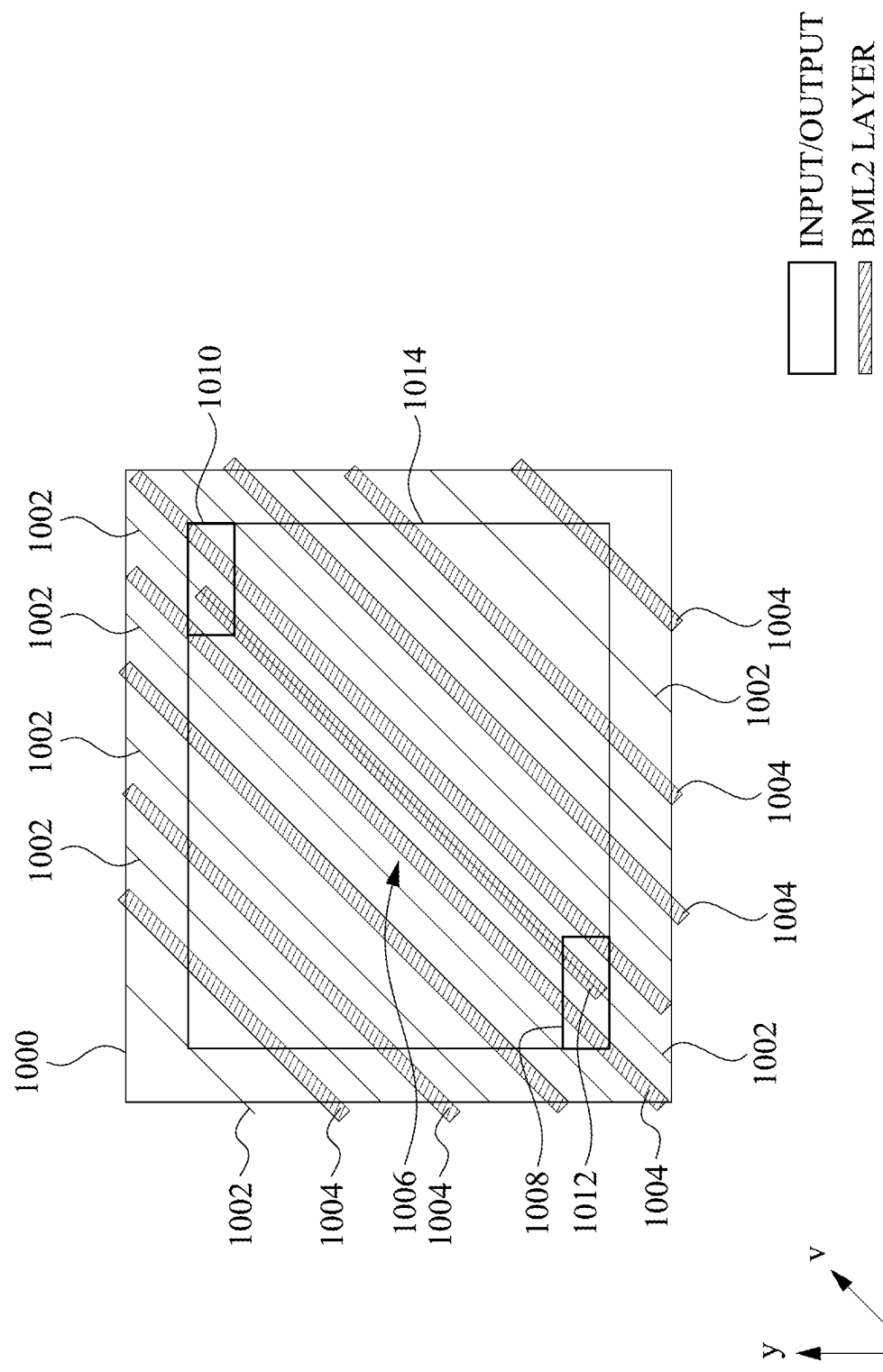


Fig. 10

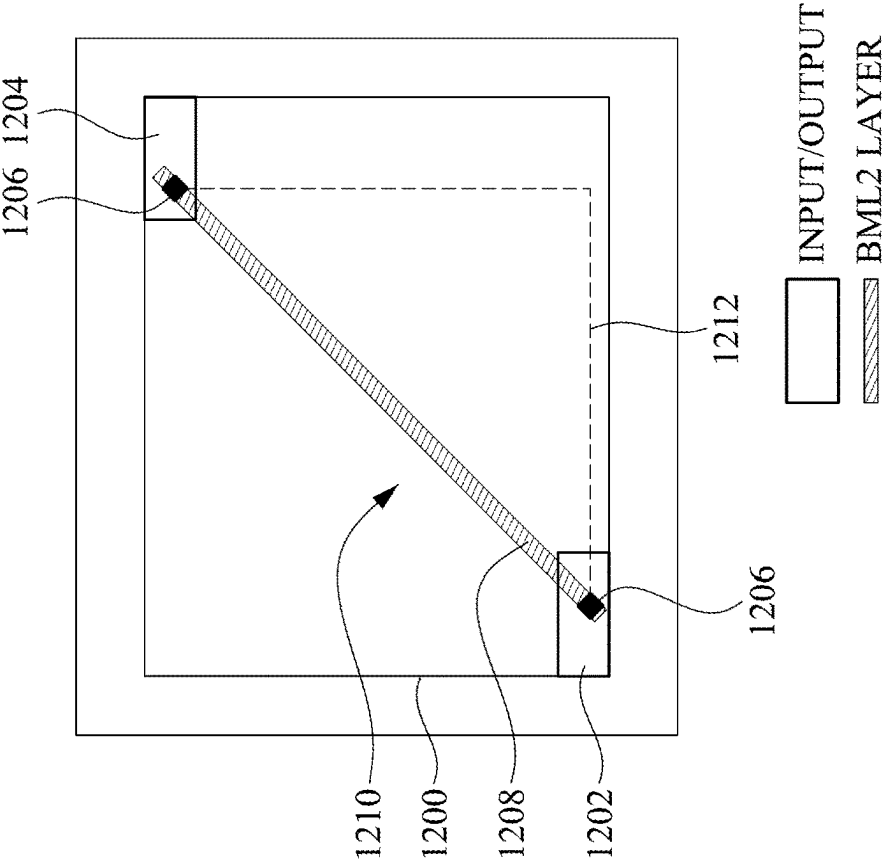


Fig. 11

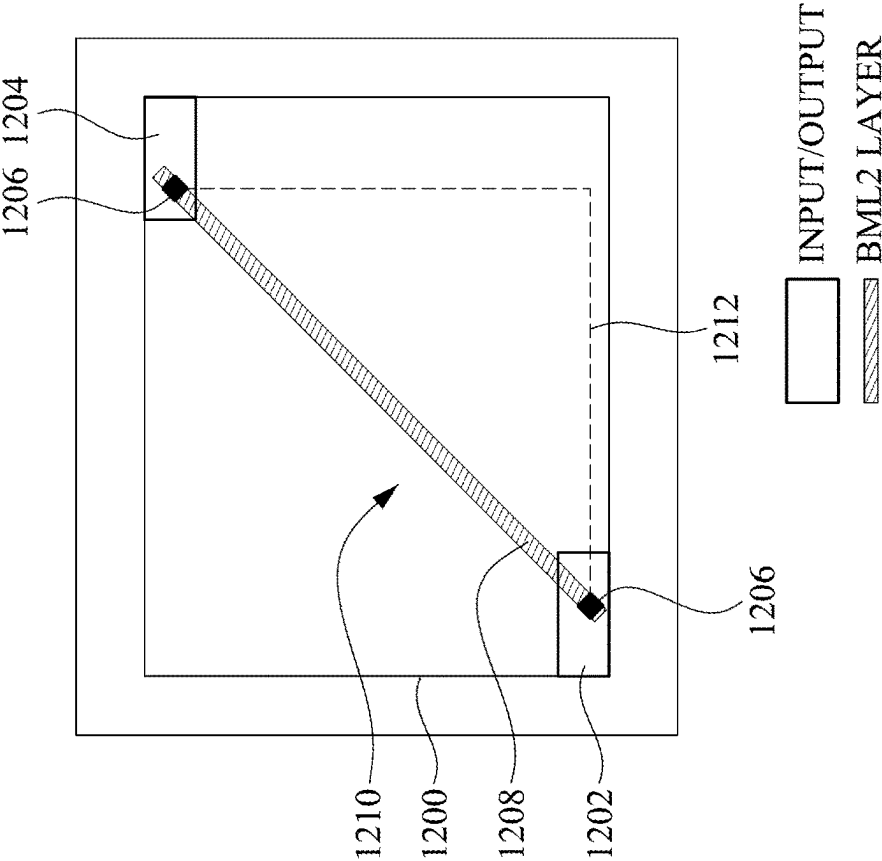


Fig. 12

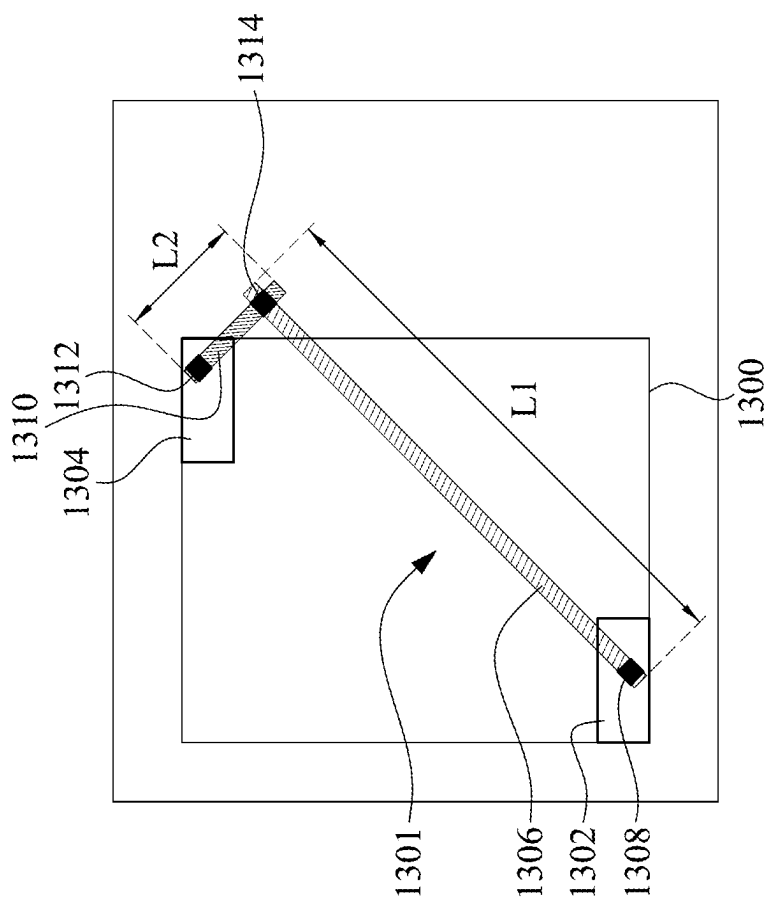


Fig. 13

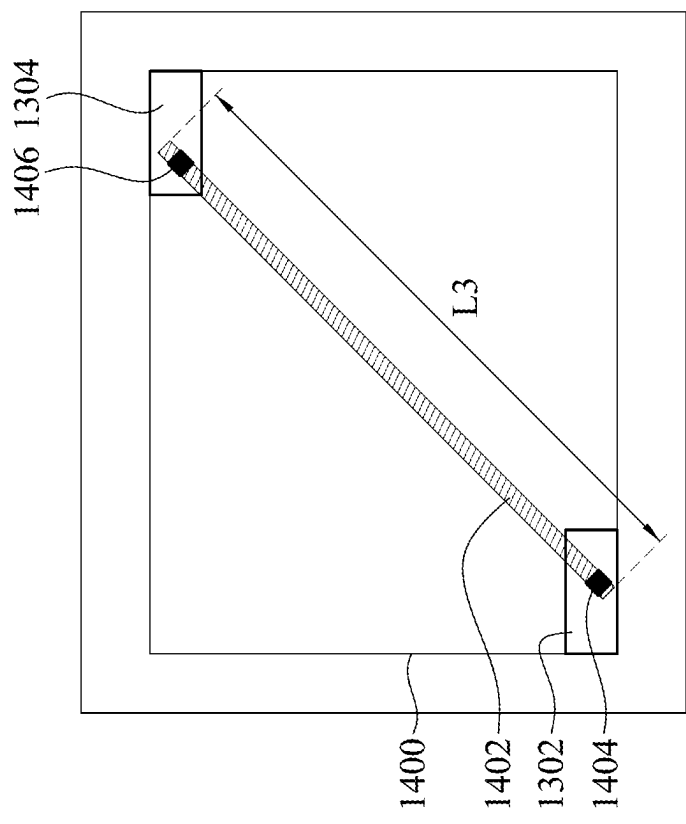
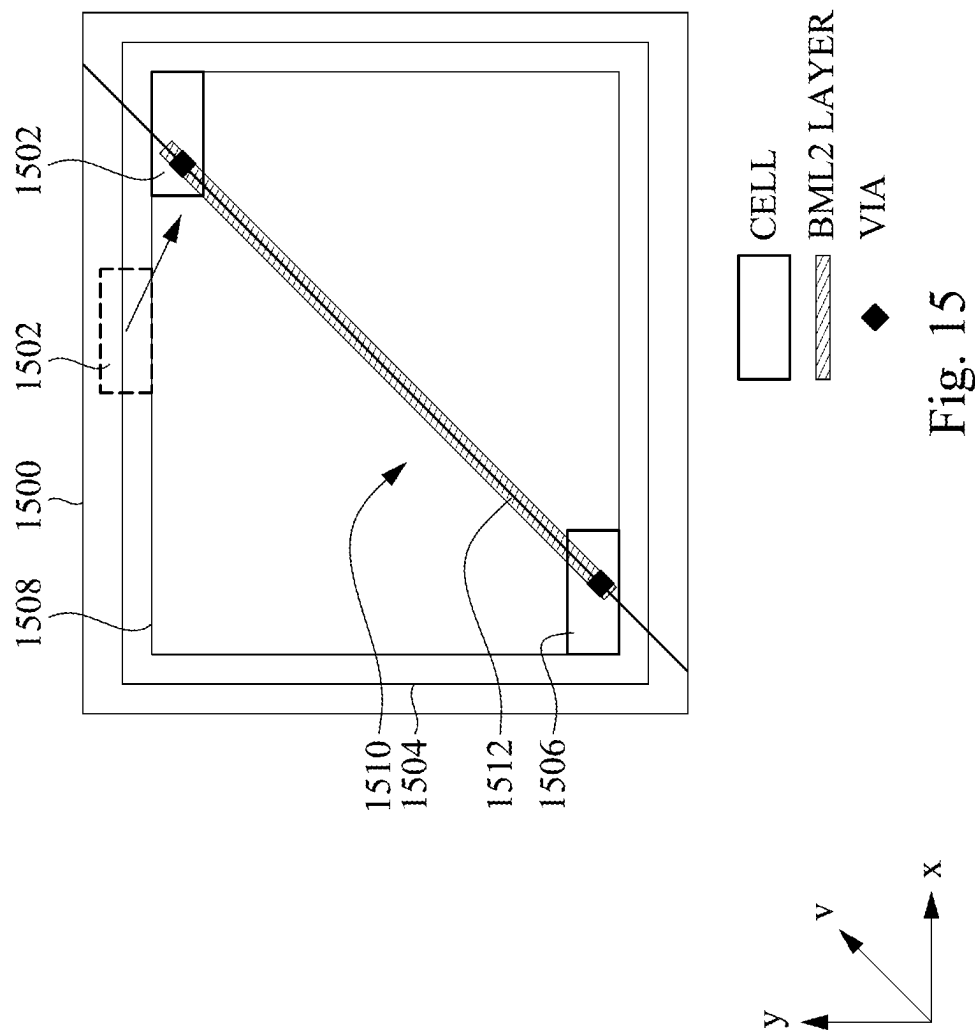
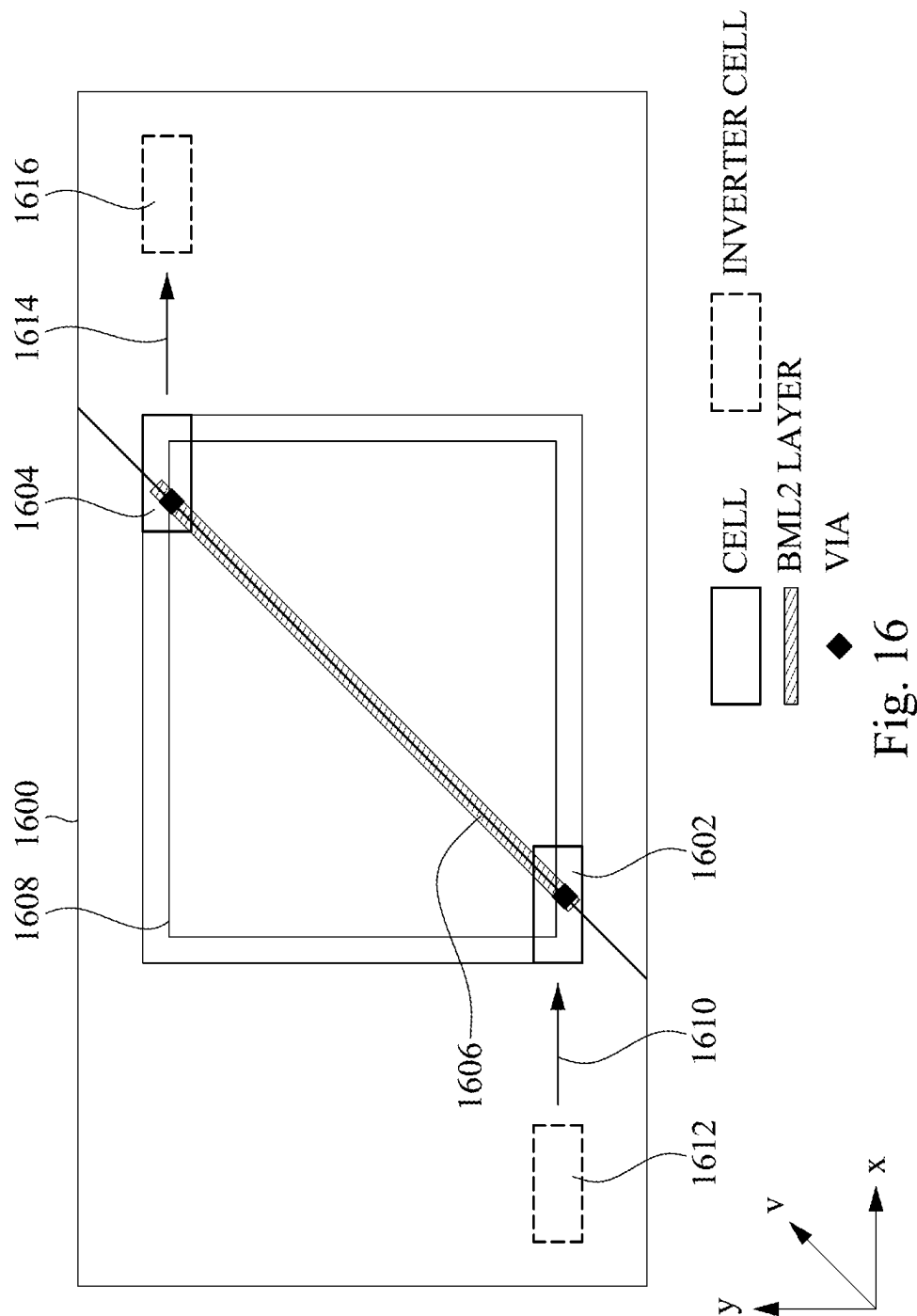


Fig. 14





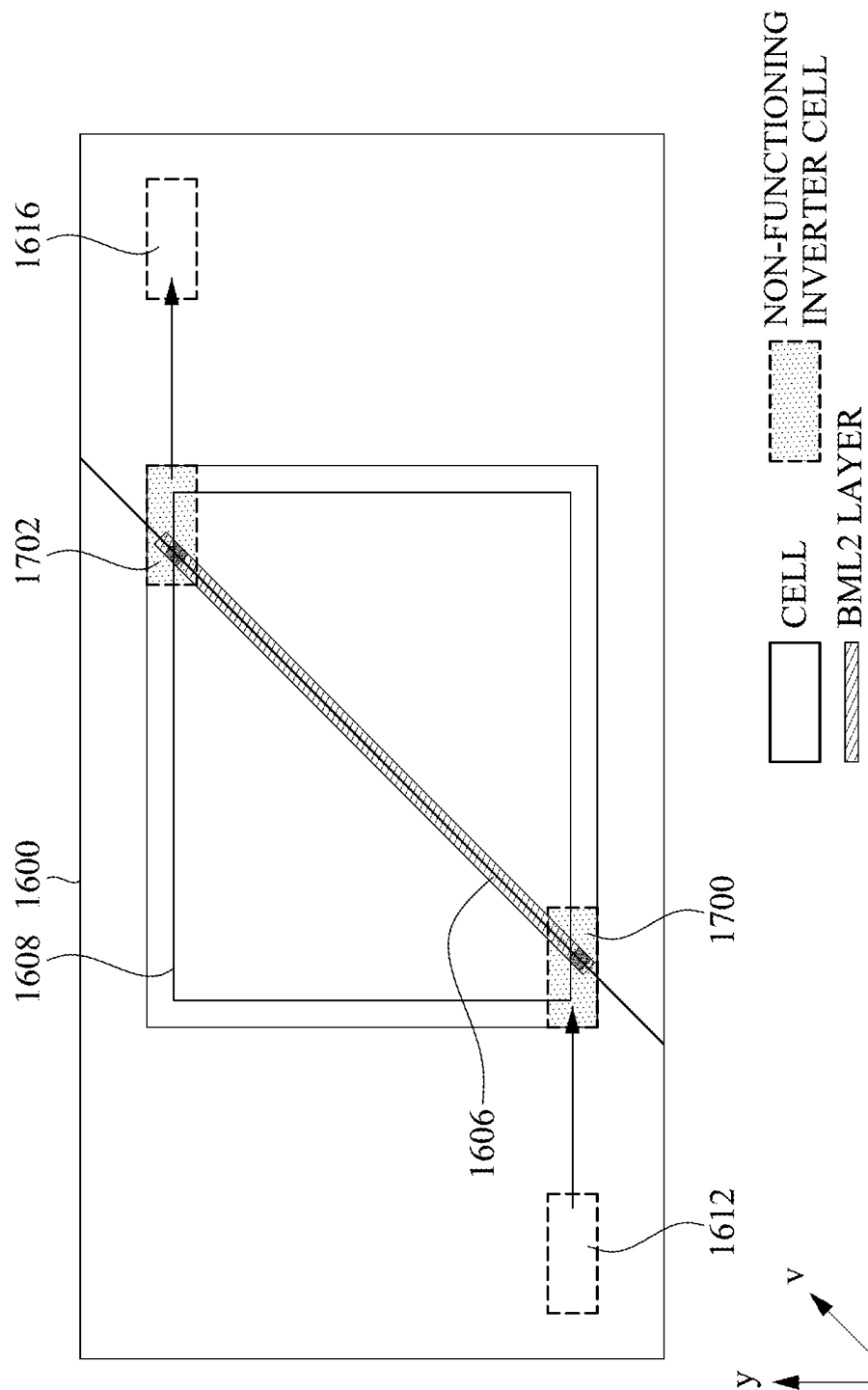


Fig. 17



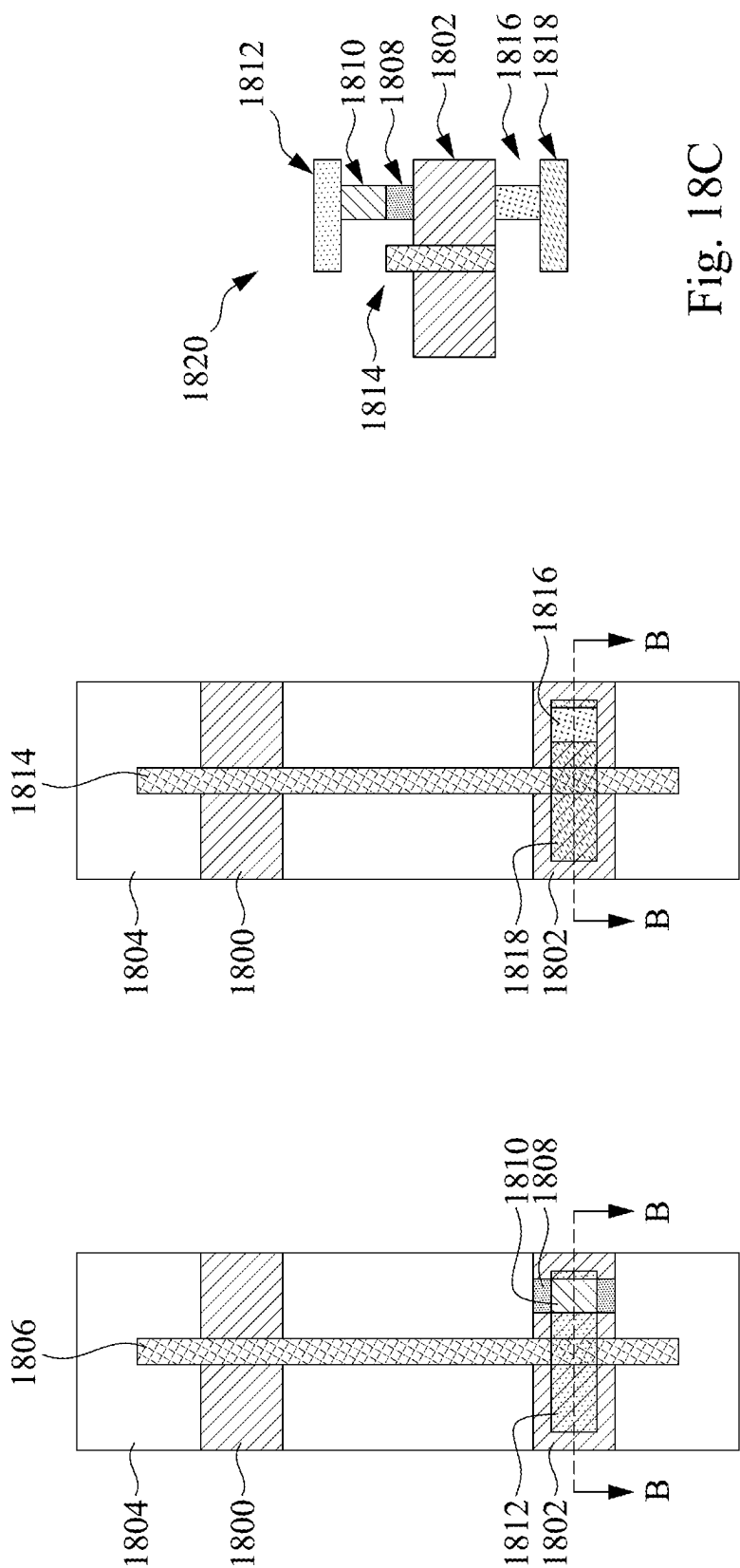
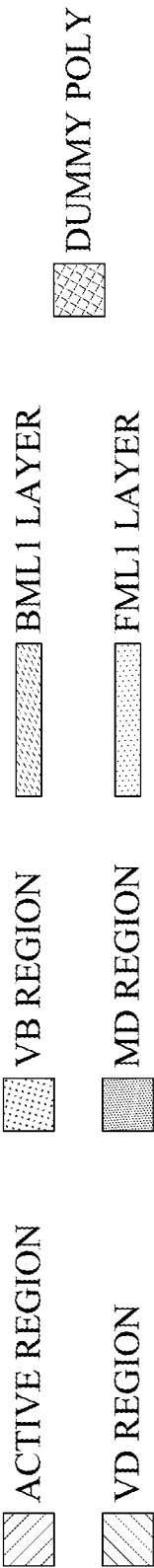


Fig. 18A

Fig. 18B

Fig. 18C



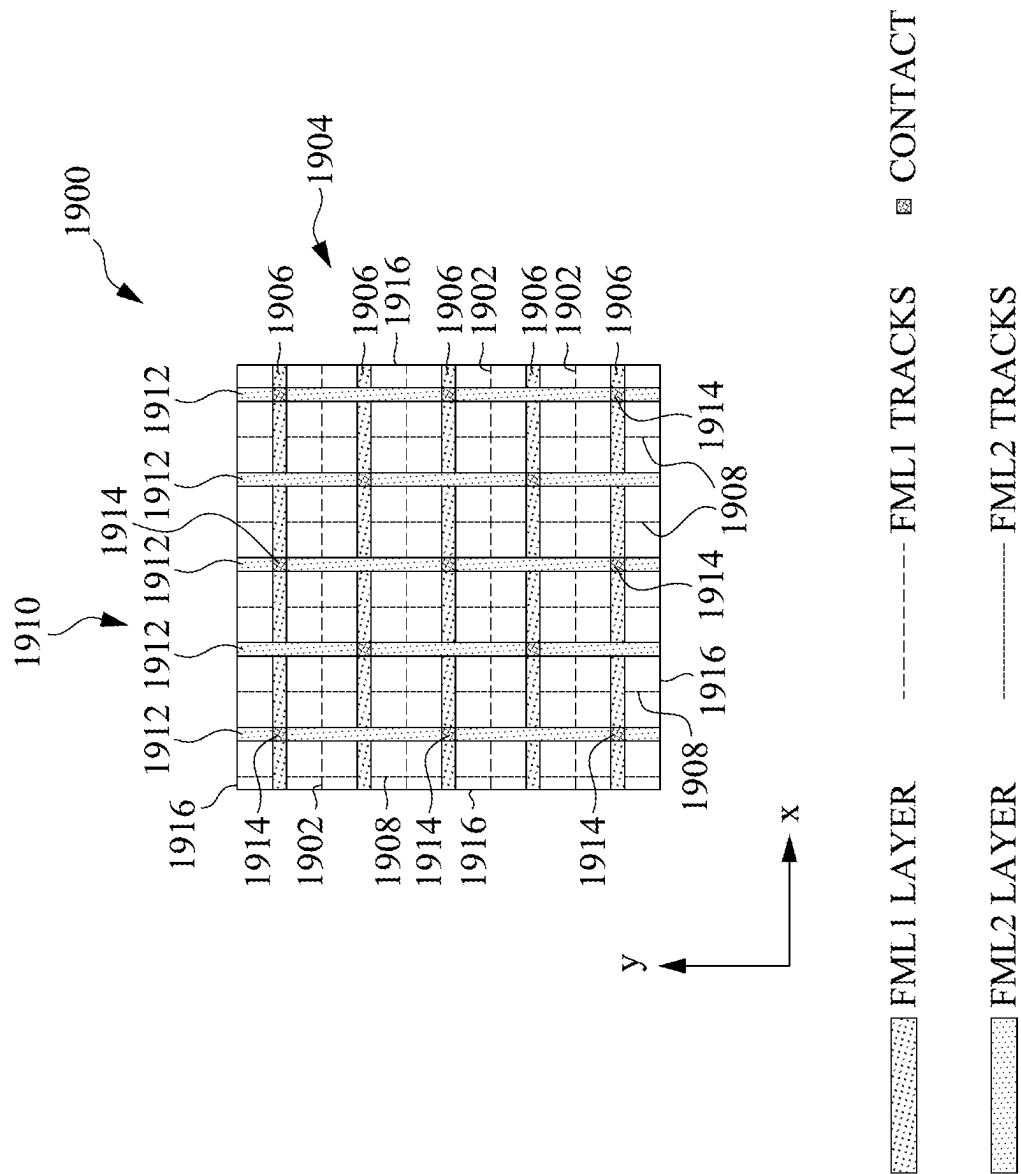


Fig. 19

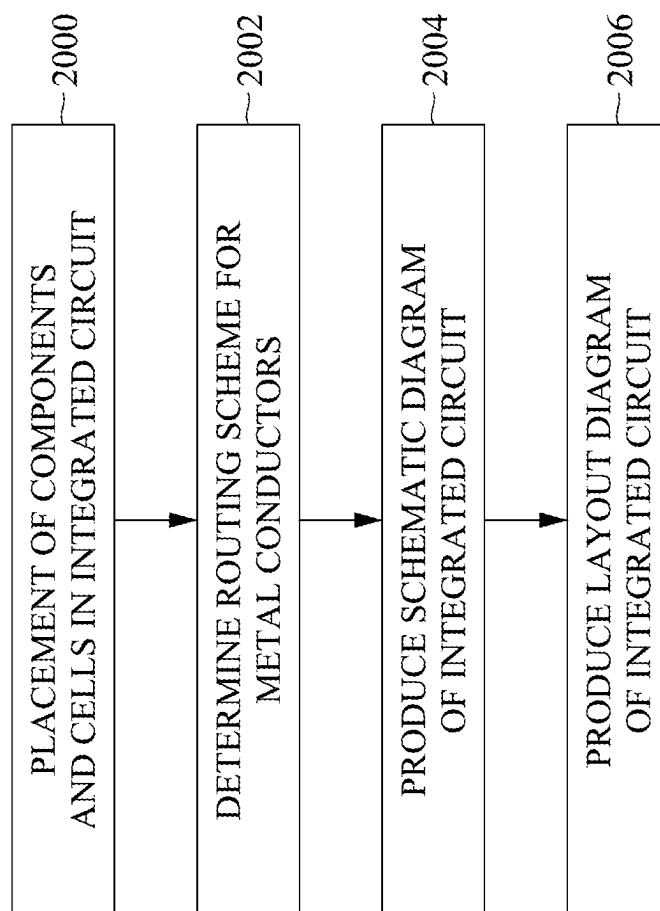


Fig. 20

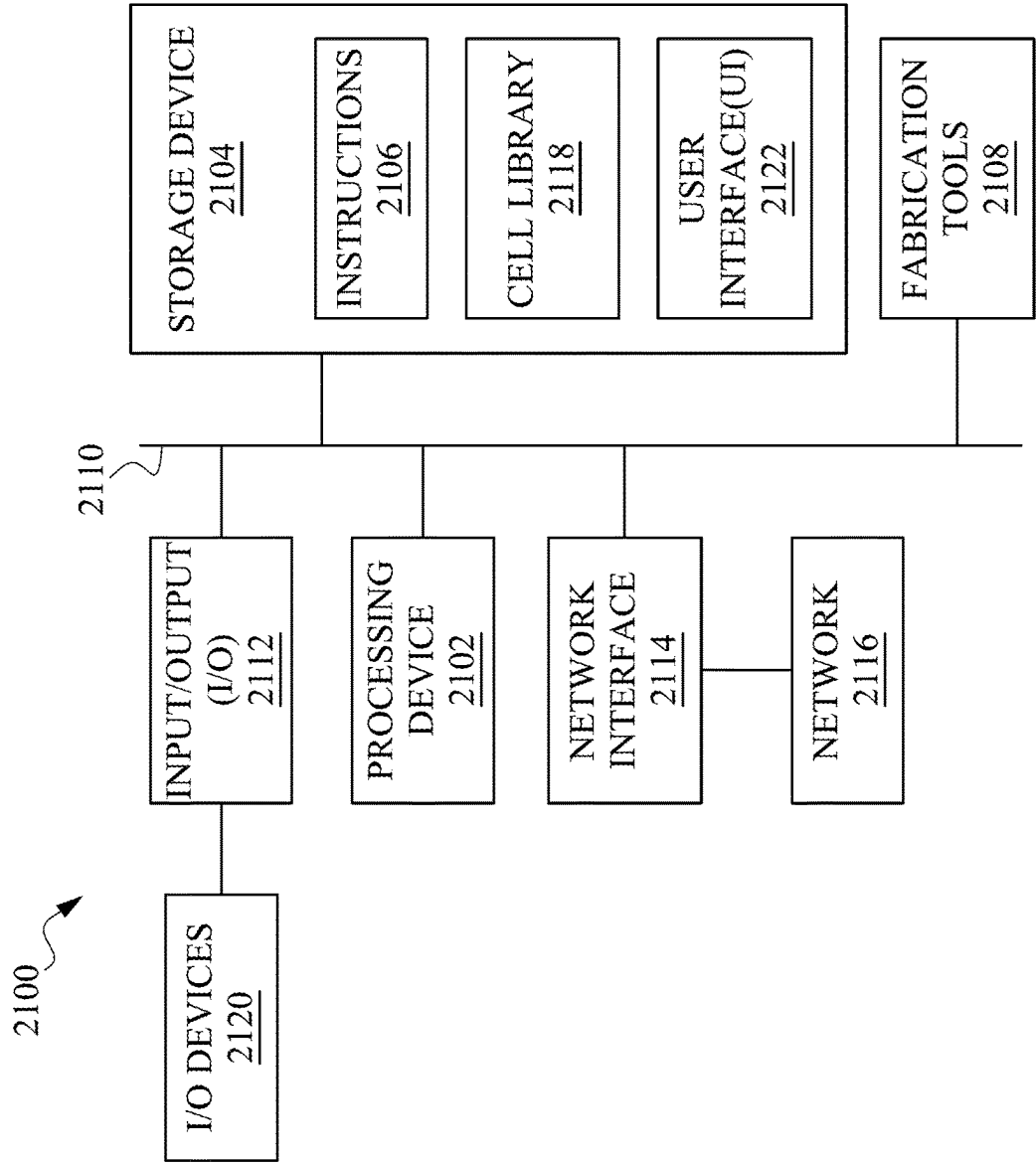


Fig. 21

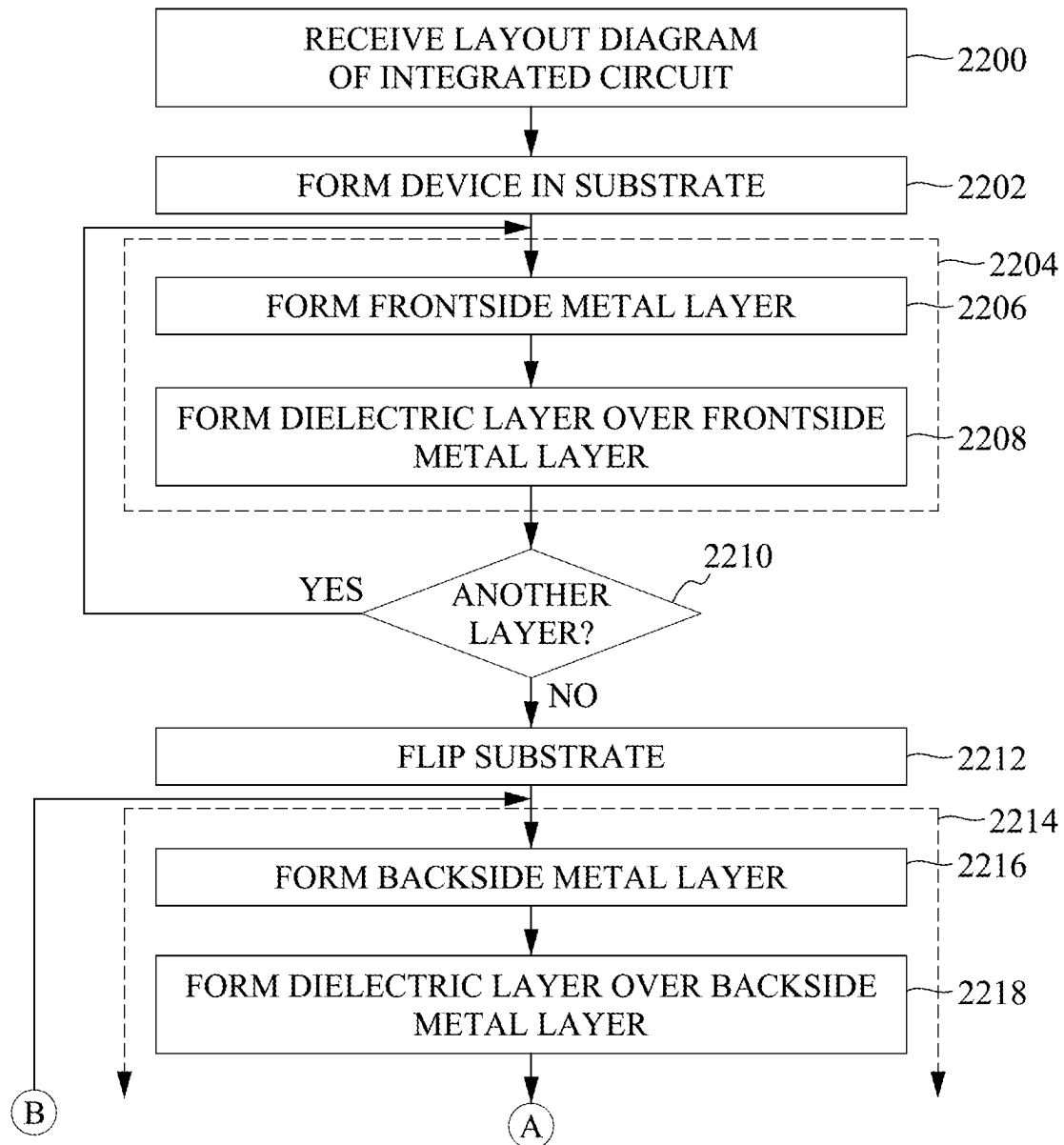


Fig. 22A

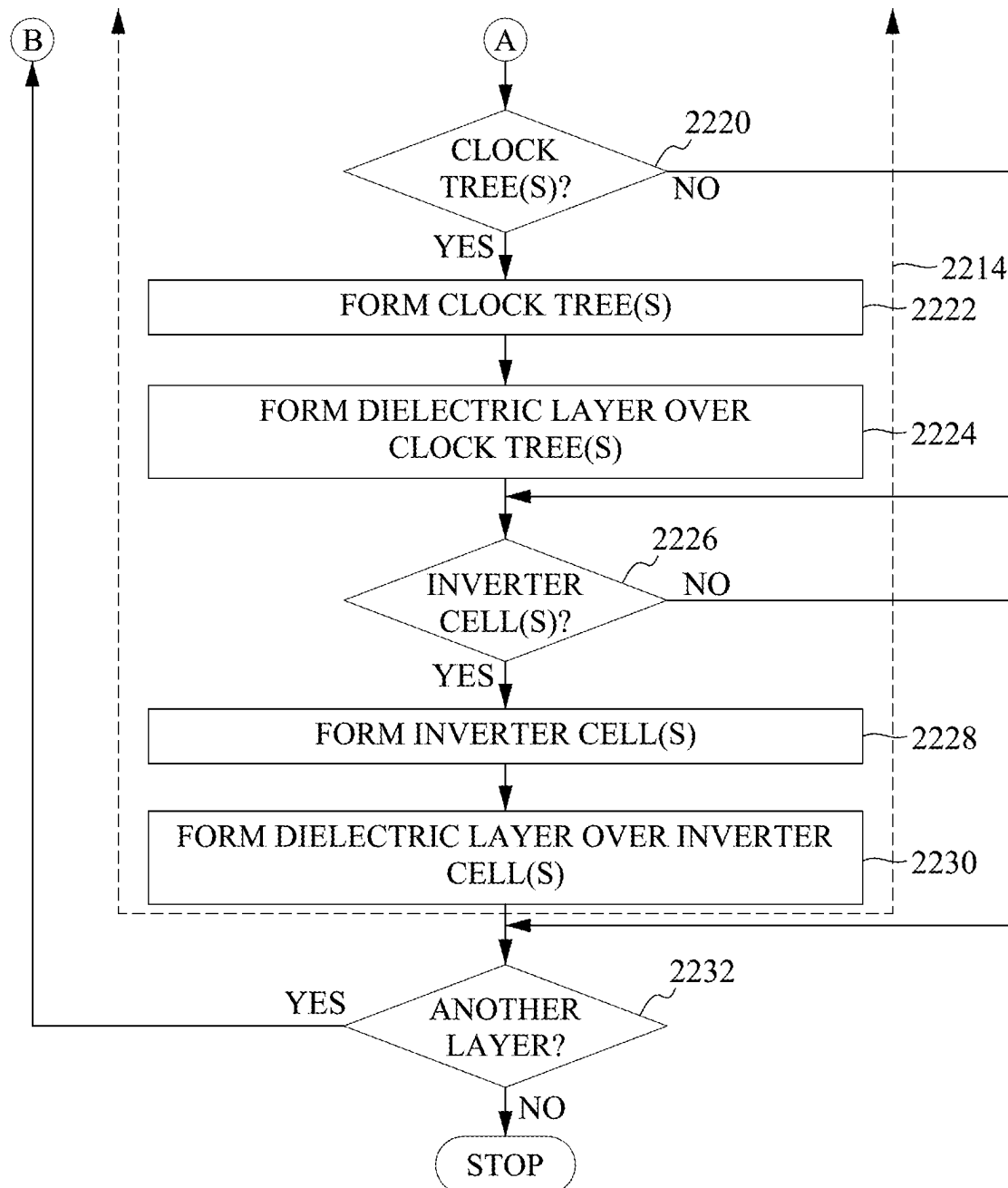


Fig. 22B

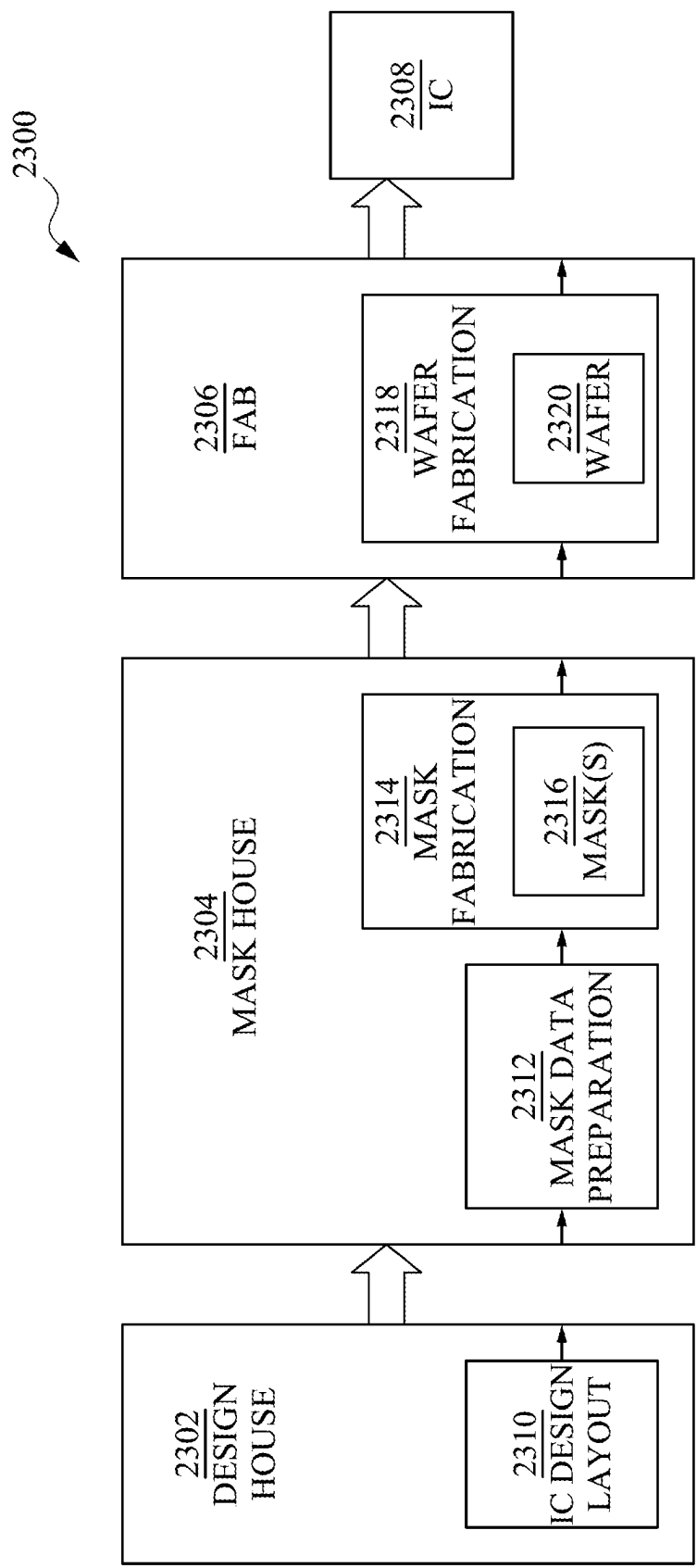


Fig. 23

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# DIAGONAL BACKSIDE POWER AND SIGNAL ROUTING FOR AN INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

## CROSS-REFERENCE

This application is a continuation of application of Ser. No. 17/332,072, filed on May 27, 2021, which application is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

## BACKGROUND

An integrated circuit includes a substrate, one or more circuits above the substrate, and metal lines that interconnect the components of a circuit and/or interconnect one circuit to another circuit. Prior to fabrication of the semiconductor device, a layout of the metal conductors in the integrated circuit is created. The metal conductors route signals and power to the components in the integrated circuit. The metal conductors that route voltage sources are part of a power delivery network that distributes one or more voltages to the active components in the integrated circuit. However, in some instances, conventional layouts of the metal conductors do not route the signals and the power efficiently.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Aspects of the present disclosure are best understood by the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, where like reference numerals designate like structural elements. It is noted that various features in the drawings are not drawn to scale. In fact, the dimensions of the various features may be arbitrarily increased or reduced for clarity of discussion.

FIG. 1 illustrates an example integrated circuit in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 2 depicts a cross-sectional view of the example integrated circuit taken along line A-A in FIG. 1 in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 3 illustrates an example layout of a first backside metal layer in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 4 depicts the example layout of the first backside metal layer shown in FIG. 3 and an example layout of a second backside metal layer in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 5 illustrates an example routing between backside diagonal clock trees in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 6 depicts the example routing between the backside diagonal clock trees shown in FIG. 5 and a layout 600 of the second backside metal layer shown in FIG. 4 and a third backside metal layer in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 7 illustrates an example backside pin structure for a first backside metal layer in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 8 depicts an example layout for backside diagonal pins in a second backside metal layer that is positioned above the first backside metal layer shown in FIG. 7 in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 9 illustrates an example pitch for the backside diagonal pin structure shown in FIG. 8 in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 10 depicts an example backside diagonal signal routing between two promoted nets in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 11 illustrates a first example net and a net bounding box in accordance with some embodiments;

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FIG. 12 depicts a second example net and a net bounding box in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 13 illustrates a third example net and a net bounding box in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 14 depicts a fourth example net and a net bounding box in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 15 illustrates example backside cell locations in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 16 depicts example inverter cells in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 17 illustrates example non-functioning inverter cells in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 18A depicts a frontside view of an example routing structure that is suitable for use with the non-functioning inverter cells shown in FIG. 17 in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 18B illustrates a backside view of the example routing structure shown in FIG. 18A in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 18C depicts a cross-sectional view of the example routing structure taken along line B-B in FIGS. 18A-18B in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 19 illustrates a first example layout for a first frontside metal layer and a second frontside metal layer in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 20 depicts a flowchart of an example method of designing an integrated circuit in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 21 depicts an example system that is suitable for designing an integrated circuit in accordance with some embodiments;

FIGS. 22A-22B illustrate a flowchart of a method of fabricating an integrated circuit in accordance with some embodiments; and

FIG. 23 illustrates a block diagram of an example integrated circuit manufacturing system and manufacturing flow in accordance with some embodiments.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following disclosure provides many different embodiments, or examples, for implementing different features of the provided subject matter. Specific examples of components and arrangements are described below to simplify the present disclosure. These are, of course, merely examples and are not intended to be limiting. For example, the formation of a first feature over or on a second feature in the description that follows may include embodiments in which the first and second features are formed in direct contact, and may also include embodiments in which additional features may be formed between the first and second features, such that the first and second features may not be in direct contact. In addition, the present disclosure may repeat reference numerals and/or letters in the various examples. This repetition is for the purpose of simplicity and clarity and does not in itself dictate a relationship between the various embodiments and/or configurations discussed.

Further, spatially relative terms, such as “beneath,” “below,” “lower,” “above,” “over,” “under,” “upper,” “top,” “bottom,” “front,” “back,” and the like, may be used herein for ease of description to describe one element or feature’s relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the Figure(s). The spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or operation in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures. Because components in various embodiments can be positioned in a number of different orientations, the direc-



tional terminology is used for purposes of illustration only and is in no way limiting. When used in conjunction with layers of an integrated circuit, semiconductor device, or electronic device, the directional terminology is intended to be construed broadly, and therefore should not be interpreted to preclude the presence of one or more intervening layers or other intervening features or elements. Thus, a given layer that is described herein as being formed on, over, or under, or disposed on, over, or under another layer may be separated from the latter layer by one or more additional layers.

Integrated circuits are commonly used in various electronic devices. Integrated circuits include circuits that provide or contribute to the functionality or functionalities of the integrated circuit. Non-limiting example circuits are logic components such as a flip flop, latch, inverter, NAND, OR, AND, and NOR circuits, as well as amplifiers, buffers, and transistors. Conductive interconnects, such as metal conductors, are commonly used to route signals and voltage sources to and from the circuits (or contact pads associated with the circuits). Conventional routing schemes for the metal conductors, known as Manhattan routing, route the metal conductors orthogonally with respect to a design boundary. In a non-limiting example, the design boundary is the edges of a chip or die of the integrated circuit. However, in some instances, the orthogonal routing is not the shortest distance between two components. Embodiments disclosed herein provide various techniques for diagonal power and signal routing and diagonal clock tree routing on the backside of an integrated circuit.

In some embodiments, an integrated circuit includes a device, a first interconnect structure disposed above the device and a second interconnect structure positioned below the device. The first interconnect structure includes multiple frontside metal layers, where each frontside metal layer includes metal conductors routed according to Manhattan routing. The second interconnect structure includes multiple backside metal layers, where each backside metal layer includes metal conductors routed according to diagonal routing. In some embodiments, the backside interconnect structure can include another backside metal layer that includes metal conductors routed according to mixed-Manhattan-diagonal routing. A variety of techniques can be used to route signals between metal conductors in the backside interconnect structure and cells on one or more frontside metal layers, where a cell includes components and/or circuits of an integrated circuit.

The embodiments described herein are described with respect to metal layers, metal conductors, and poly lines. However, other embodiments are not limited to metal layers, metal conductors, and poly lines. Any suitable conductor that is made of one or more conductive materials can be used. Additionally, the conductors can be formed in one or more conductor layers.

These and other embodiments are discussed below with reference to FIGS. 1-23. However, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the detailed description given herein with respect to these Figures is for explanatory purposes only and should not be construed as limiting.

FIG. 1 illustrates an example integrated circuit in accordance with some embodiments. The integrated circuit 100 includes a device 102. The device 102 is implemented as one or more circuits that are formed in, on, and/or above a substrate (e.g., substrate 200 in FIG. 2). Each circuit typically includes one or more components (e.g., active components). Example circuits include, but are not limited to, a NAND circuit, a NOR circuit, an inverter, a flip flop, a latch, and/or an amplifier.

Positioned above the device 102 is a frontside first metal (FML1) layer 104. One example of a FML1 layer 104 is a M0 layer. The FML1 layer 104 includes metal conductors that route power and signals to, within, and from the device 102. In one embodiment, the metal conductors are arranged according to Manhattan routing. Manhattan routing routes the metal conductors orthogonally (vertically or horizontally) with respect to a design boundary (e.g., the edges of the chip). In other embodiments, the metal conductors can be arranged based on mixed-Manhattan-diagonal routing. Diagonal routing routes the metal conductors at one or more angles with respect to the design boundary. In one embodiment, the diagonal routings are routed at angles of forty-five (45) degrees and one hundred and thirty-five (135) degrees.

Disposed above the FML1 layer 104 is a frontside second metal (FML2) layer 106. One example of a FML2 layer 106 is a M1 layer. Like the FML1 layer 104, the FML2 layer 106 includes metal conductors that route power and signals to, within, and from the device 102. In one embodiment, the metal conductors in the FML2 layer 106 are routed according to Manhattan routing.

Positioned above the FML2 layer 106 is a frontside third metal (FML3) layer 108. One example of a FML3 layer 108 is a M2 layer. The FML3 layer 108 includes metal conductors that route power and signals to, within, and from the device 102. In one embodiment, the metal conductors in the FML3 layer are arranged according to Manhattan routing.

Disposed below the device 102 is a backside first metal (BML1) layer 110. One example of a BML1 layer 110 is a backside M0 layer. The BML1 layer 110 includes metal conductors that route power (e.g., one or more voltage sources such as VDD and VSS) and/or signals to, within, and from the device 102. In one embodiment, the metal conductors in the BML1 layer 110 are arranged according to mixed-Manhattan-diagonal routing. In another embodiment, the metal conductors are routed based on diagonal routing.

Disposed below the BML1 layer 110 is a backside second metal (BML2) layer 112. One example of a BML2 layer 112 is a backside M1 layer. The BML2 layer 112 includes metal conductors that route one or more voltage sources and/or signals to, within, and from the device 102. In one embodiment, the metal conductors in the BML2 layer 112 are routed according to mixed-Manhattan-diagonal routing. In another embodiment, the metal conductors are routed based on diagonal routing.

Positioned below the BML2 layer 110 is a backside third metal (BML3) layer 114. One example of a BML3 layer 114 is a backside M2 layer. The BML3 layer 114 includes metal conductors that route one or more voltage sources and/or signals to, within, and from the device 102. In some embodiments, the metal conductors in the BML3 layer 114 are arranged according to mixed-Manhattan-diagonal routing or diagonal routing.

FIG. 2 depicts a cross-sectional view of the example integrated circuit taken along line A-A in FIG. 1 in accordance with some embodiments. The integrated circuit 100 includes a substrate 200, the device 102, a frontside interconnect structure 202, and a backside interconnect structure 204. The substrate 200 is implemented with any suitable substrate. For example, the substrate 200 can be a semiconductor substrate, a gallium nitride substrate, or a silicon carbide substrate.

The frontside interconnect structure 202 includes the FML1 layer 104, the FML2 layer 106, and the FML3 layer 108. Each frontside metal layer 104, 106, 108 includes metal conductors that interconnect a component of the device 102 to another component of the device 102 and/or to one or

more power sources (e.g., VDD and VSS). In one embodiment, the metal conductors in at least one frontside metal layer **104**, **106**, **108** are implemented as metal lines. Additionally or alternatively, the metal conductors in at least one frontside metal layer **104**, **106**, **108** are configured as metal pillars.

The backside interconnect structure **204** includes the BML1 layer **110**, the BML2 layer **112**, and the BML3 layer **114**. Each backside metal layer **110**, **112**, **114** includes metal conductors that route one or more power sources (e.g., VDD and VSS) within the integrated circuit **100**. At least one of the backside metal layers **110**, **112**, **114** can also route signals between the components of the device **102**. In one embodiment, the metal conductors in at least one backside metal layer **110**, **112**, **114** are implemented as metal lines. Additionally or alternatively, the metal conductors in at least one backside metal layer **110**, **112**, **114** are configured as metal pillars. Although FIGS. 1 and 2 present three frontside and three backside metal layers **104**, **106**, **108**, **110**, **112**, **114**, other embodiments can include any number of frontside and backside metal layers.

FIG. 3 illustrates an example layout of a first backside metal layer in accordance with some embodiments. In a non-limiting example, the first backside metal layer **300** is the BML2 layer (e.g., BML2 layer **112** in FIG. 1). The layout **302** includes tracks **304**, diagonal metal conductors **306**, and diagonal metal conductors **308**. The tracks **304** represent paths or routes in which the diagonal metal conductors **306**, **308** can be positioned along on the first backside metal layer **300**. In the illustrated embodiment, the tracks **304** are oriented diagonally along a v direction. The diagonal metal conductors **306**, **308** are disposed along some of the tracks **304**. Since the diagonal metal conductors **306**, **308** are disposed over the tracks **304**, the tracks **304** that are below the diagonal metal conductors **306**, **308** are not visible in FIG. 3. In one embodiment, the v direction is forty-five (45) degrees, the diagonal metal conductors **306** are configured to connect to one power source to route one power signal (e.g., VDD), and the diagonal metal conductors **308** are configured to connect to another power source to route a different power signal (e.g., VSS or ground).

The first backside metal layer **300** also include clock trees **310a**, **310b**, **310c**. Each clock tree **310a**, **310b**, **310c** includes clocking circuitry and devices that distribute timing signals around an integrated circuit. Since an integrated circuit typically uses multiple power sources that have different clock performance requirements and frequencies, the term “clock tree” refers to the multiple clocks that are used to meet the requirements of the integrated circuit.

FIG. 4 depicts the example layout of the first backside metal layer shown in FIG. 3 and an example layout of a second backside metal layer in accordance with some embodiments. In a non-limiting example, the second backside metal layer **400** is the BML3 layer (e.g., BML3 layer **114** in FIG. 1). The layouts **302**, **402** include the layout **302** shown in FIG. 3 and an example layout **402** for the second backside metal layer **400**. The layout **402** includes tracks **404** and diagonal metal conductors **406**. In the illustrated embodiment, the tracks **404** are oriented diagonally along a w direction. The diagonal metal conductors **406** are disposed along some of the tracks **404**. Since the diagonal metal conductors **406** are disposed over the tracks **404**, the tracks **404** that are below the diagonal metal conductors **406** are not visible in FIG. 4.

FIG. 4 also shows vias **408** that electrically connect respective diagonal metal conductors **406** to respective diagonal metal conductors **306**, **308** on the first BML1 layer

**300**. When one or both diagonal metal conductors **306**, **308** on the first backside metal layer **300** are configured to connect to a power source to transmit a power signal, the vias **408** enable the respective diagonal metal conductors **406** on the second backside metal layer **400** to transmit the power signal. In one embodiment, the w direction is one hundred and thirty-five (135) degrees and the diagonal metal conductors **406** route one or more power sources (e.g., VDD or VSS).

FIG. 5 illustrates an example routing between backside diagonal clock trees in accordance with some embodiments. In one embodiment, the example layout **500** is implemented in the second backside metal layer **400** shown in FIG. 4. The layout **500** includes the clock trees **310a**, **310b**, **310c** shown in FIG. 3. The diagonal metal conductors **504**, **506** are included on the first backside metal layer **300** (FIG. 3) and are routed along the v direction. The diagonal metal conductor **508** is included on the second backside metal layer **400** and is routed along the diagonal w direction.

The diagonal metal conductor **504** is configured to route clock signals to the clock tree **310a** (indicated by arrow **510**). The diagonal metal conductor **506** is configured to connect to a clock circuit to route clock signals from the clock tree **310a** to the clock tree **310b** (indicated by arrow **512**). The diagonal metal conductor **508** is configured to connect to a clock circuit to route clock signals from the clock tree **310a** to the clock tree **310c**, as indicated by arrow **517**. Vias **514** electrically connect the diagonal metal conductors **504**, **506** to circuitry in the clock tree **310a**. Via **516** electrically connects the diagonal metal conductor **506** to circuitry in the clock tree **310b**. Via **518** electrically connects the diagonal metal conductor **508** to circuitry in the clock tree **310c**. Via **515** electrically connects the diagonal metal conductor **508** in the second backside metal layer **400** to the diagonal metal conductor **506** in the first backside metal layer **300**. The via **515** enables the diagonal metal conductor **508** on the second backside metal layer **400** to transmit the clock signal(s) on the diagonal metal conductor **506** on the first backside metal layer **300**.

FIG. 6 depicts the example routing between the backside diagonal clock trees shown in FIG. 5 and the layouts of the first and the second backside metal layers shown in FIGS. 3 and 4 in accordance with some embodiments. The diagonal metal conductor **504** is positioned along a track that is between the diagonal metal conductors **306a**, **308a** on the first backside metal layer **300** (e.g., track **304** in FIG. 3). The diagonal metal conductor **506** is positioned along another track that is between the diagonal metal conductors **306b**, **308a** on the first backside metal layer **300** (e.g., track **304** in FIG. 3). The diagonal metal conductor **508** is positioned along a track that is between the diagonal metal conductors **406a**, **406b** on the second backside metal layer **400** (e.g., track **404** in FIG. 4). The diagonal metal conductors **306a**, **306b**, **308a**, **406a**, **406b** shield the diagonal metal conductors **504**, **506**, **508** to reduce noise and/or disruptions in the clock signals that are transmitted along the diagonal metal conductors **504**, **506**, **508**. Although not identified with reference numbers in FIG. 6, the layout **600** includes the diagonal metal conductors **306**, **308**, **406** on the first and the second backside metal layers **300**, **400**, shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, respectively. The layout **600** also depicts the vias **408** shown in FIG. 4 and the vias **514**, **515**, **516**, **518** shown in FIG. 5 (for clarity, the reference numbers for the vias are not shown in FIG. 6).

FIG. 7 illustrates an example backside pin structure for a first backside metal layer in accordance with some embodiments. In one embodiment, the first backside metal layer **700**

is the BML1 layer (e.g., BML1 layer **110** in FIG. **1**). The first backside metal layer **700** includes a metal conductor **702** that is configured to connect to a first power source (e.g., VDD) to provide a first power signal, and a metal conductor **704** that is configured to connect to a second power source (e.g., VSS or ground) to provide a second power signal. Pins **706**, **708**, **710**, **712** are disposed on the first backside metal layer **700**. In the illustrated embodiment, the pins **706**, **708**, **710**, **712** have a rectangular or square shape, although other embodiments are not limited to this configuration. Additionally, pin **708** is an input pin and pin **710** is an output pin for the first backside metal layer.

FIG. **8** depicts an example layout for backside diagonal pins in a second backside metal layer that is positioned above the first backside metal layer shown in FIG. **7** in accordance with some embodiments. In an example embodiment, the first backside layer is the BML1 layer and the second backside metal layer is the BML2 layer **112** (FIG. **1**). The layout **800** includes tracks **802** for the second backside metal layer and diagonal pins **804**, **806** disposed along two of the tracks **802**. In the illustrated embodiment, the tracks **802** are oriented diagonally along the v direction. The diagonal pins **804**, **806** are aligned with the pins **708**, **710**, respectively, so that connections between the pins **708**, **710** and the diagonal pins **804**, **806** can be made. As shown, the pins **708**, **710** have a length **L1** that is shorter than a length **L2** of the diagonal pins **804**, **806**. Since the pins **708**, **710** are shorter in length, the diagonal pins **804**, **806** improve the pin accessibility of the pins **708**, **710**. The pins **708**, **710** are more easily accessed based on the use of the diagonal pins **804**, **806** and additional connections (e.g., vias) can be made to the diagonal pins **804**, **806**.

FIG. **9** illustrates an example pitch for the backside diagonal pin structure shown in FIG. **8** in accordance with some embodiments. Polysilicon ("poly") lines **900** are disposed above the first backside metal layer **700** between the pins **706**, **708**, **710**, **712**. In the illustrated embodiment, each cell **902**, **904** includes eight (8) poly lines **900**. As described earlier, the cells **902**, **904** include components and/or circuits of an integrated circuit. Based on each cell **902**, **904** including eight (8) poly lines **900**, the contacted polysilicon pitch (CPP) **906** (e.g., the transistor gate pitch) is eight (8). Other embodiments can have any suitable CPP.

FIG. **9** also shows the tracks **802** for the second backside metal layer as shown in FIG. **8**. The pitch **908** for the tracks **802** is based on the CPP **906**. For example, in one embodiment, the pitch **908** is defined by Equation 1:

$$CPP \times n / \sqrt{2} = \text{Pitch}(908), \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

where the variable **n** is a number greater than zero (0). The value of the variable **n** can be determined based on the placement of the diagonal pins **804**, **806** with respect to the pins **708**, **710** (or the tracks in the first backside metal layer (not shown in FIG. **9**)). The value of the variable **n** can be selected to produce a given alignment between the diagonal pins **804**, **806** and the tracks in the first backside metal layer. The variable **n** enables the diagonal pins **804**, **806** to be aligned with the tracks **802**.

In some embodiments, some of the nets located in the frontside of an integrated circuit are associated with time critical operations ("time critical nets"). A net represents the connection between an input (or inputs) and an output (or outputs) in a circuit or between components of a circuit in the integrated circuit. To reduce the delays in the signals transmitted through the time critical nets, the time critical nets can be promoted to a backside layer. Since the diagonal metal conductors on the backside metal layers have shorter

lengths compared to the lengths of the metal conductors arranged as Manhattan routings, the diagonal metal conductors can typically transmit the signals in less time. Thus, the diagonal metal conductors on the backside metal layers enable the timing for time critical nets to be reduced or optimized.

FIG. **10** depicts an example backside diagonal signal routing between two promoted nets in accordance with some embodiments. A backside metal layer **1000** includes tracks **1002** disposed along the v direction and diagonal metal conductors **1004** positioned along some of the tracks **1002**. Since the diagonal metal conductors **1004** are disposed over the tracks **1002**, the tracks **1002** that are below the diagonal metal conductors **1004** are not visible in FIG. **10**. In an example embodiment, the backside metal layer **1000** is the BML2 layer **112** (FIG. **1**).

A net **1006** is formed with an input **1008**, an output **1010**, and a diagonal metal conductor **1012** connecting the input **1008** to the output **1010**. A net bounding box **1014** encloses all of the outputs and inputs of the net **1006**. The aspect ratio of a net bounding box can be used as an indicator or measure of whether diagonal routing is a benefit or improvement to a net or not. FIG. **11** illustrates a first example net and a net bounding box in accordance with some embodiments. The net bounding box **1100** encloses an input **1102** and an output **1104** of a net **1116**. The diagonal metal conductor **1106** is electrically connected to the input **1102** using via **1108**. The diagonal metal conductor **1110** is electrically connected to the output **1104** using via **1112**. The diagonal metal conductor **1106** is electrically connected to the diagonal metal conductor **1110** using via **1114**. The diagonal metal conductors **1106**, **1110** connect the input **1102** to the output **1104**. In the illustrated embodiment, the aspect ratio of the net bounding box **1100** indicates that diagonal routing is not a benefit to the net **1116** because the total length of the diagonal metal conductors **1106**, **1110** is greater than a total length of a horizontal metal conductor (Manhattan routing shown as dashed line **1118**) that could be used to connect the input **1102** to the output **1104**. Thus, the aspect ratio of the net bounding box **1100** can be used to determine that Manhattan routing is more suited for the net **1116** than diagonal routing.

FIG. **12** depicts a second example net and a net bounding box in accordance with some embodiments. The net bounding box **1200** encloses an input **1202** and an output **1204** of a net **1210**. Vias **1206** electrically connect the diagonal metal conductor **1208** to the input **1202** and to the output **1204**. In the illustrated embodiment, the aspect ratio of the net bounding box **1100** indicates that diagonal routing is a benefit to the net **1210** because the total length of the diagonal metal conductor **1208** is less than a total length of a horizontal metal conductor and a vertical metal conductor (Manhattan routing shown as dashed line **1212**) that could be used to connect the input **1202** to the output **1204**. Thus, the aspect ratio of the net bounding box **1200** can be used to determine that diagonal routing is more suited for the net **1210** than Manhattan routing.

Additionally or alternatively, a net bounding box can be used in some embodiments to determine a better or optimal location of a cell in order to reduce the total length of a metal conductor (or conductors) that connects an input to an output in a net. As previously noted, a cell includes components and/or circuits of an integrated circuit. FIG. **13** illustrates a third example net and a net bounding box in accordance with some embodiments. A net bounding box **1300** encloses a net **1301** that includes a cell **1302** and another cell **1304**. The diagonal metal conductor **1306** electrically connects to cir-

circuitry in the cell **1302** using via **1308**. The diagonal metal conductor **1310** electrically connects to circuitry in the cell **1304** using via **1312**. The diagonal metal conductor **1306** is electrically connected to the diagonal metal conductor **1310** using via **1314**. The diagonal metal conductors **1306**, **1310** connect the cell **1302** to the cell **1304**.

In the illustrated embodiment, the diagonal metal conductors **1306**, **1310** have a length of  $L_1$  and  $L_2$ , respectively. Thus, the total conductor length (TCL) of the diagonal metal conductors **1306**, **1310** between the cell **1302** and the cell **1304** is  $TCL=(L_1+L_2)$ . The locations of the cells **1302**, **1304** produces a total conductor length of TCL. FIG. **14** depicts a fourth example net and a net bounding box in accordance with some embodiments. A net bounding box **1400** encloses the cell **1302** and the cell **1304**. The diagonal metal conductor **1402** electrically connects to circuitry in the cell **1302** through via **1404** and to circuitry in the cell **1304** using via **1406**. The diagonal metal conductor **1402** connects the cell **1302** to the cell **1304**.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. **14**, the diagonal metal conductor **1402** has a length of  $L_3$ . Thus, the total conductor length (TCL) of the diagonal metal conductor **1402** between the cell **1302** and the cell **1304** is  $TCL=L_3$ . When the TCL in FIG. **14** is less than the TCL in FIG. **13**, the locations of the cells **1302**, **1304** in FIG. **14** are better or optimal to the locations of the cells **1302**, **1304** in FIG. **13** because the locations produced a lower TCL. Alternatively, when the TCL in FIG. **13** is less than the TCL in FIG. **14**, the locations of the cells **1302**, **1304** in FIG. **13** are better or optimal to the locations of the cells **1302**, **1304** in FIG. **14** because the locations produced a lower TCL.

In some embodiments, the locations of certain cells can be selected to improve or optimize the operations of the cells. For example, certain cells can be promoted or moved to a backside metal layer to enable the cells to receive the benefits of diagonal routing, such as shorter metal conductor lengths. FIG. **15** illustrates example backside cell locations in accordance with some embodiments. A frontside layer **1500** includes a cell **1502**. A backside metal layer **1504** includes the cell **1506**. If the cell **1502** connects to the cell **1506**, the cell **1502** can be promoted or moved (indicated by arrow) from the frontside layer **1500** to the backside metal layer **1504**. For clarity, the backside metal layer **1504** is shown in FIG. **15** as having a smaller area than the frontside layer **1500**. In other embodiments, the areas of the frontside layer **1500** and the backside metal layer **1504** can be the same or the area of one layer (e.g., the frontside layer **1500**) can differ from the area of the other layer (e.g., the backside metal layer **1504**).

A net bounding box **1508** encloses the net **1510** that includes the cells **1502**, **1506**. A diagonal metal conductor **1512** is disposed along the v direction and operably connects the cell **1506** to the cell **1502**. Moving the cell **1502** to the backside metal layer **1504** enables the cells **1502**, **1506** to benefit from diagonal routing.

In some embodiments, some signals can be routed through a backside metal layer to receive the benefits of the diagonal routing, such as the shorter metal conductor lengths. The signals can be transmitted by one inverter cell on a frontside layer (e.g., the device **102** in FIG. **1**) and received by another inverter cell on the frontside layer using a diagonal metal conductor disposed on a backside metal layer. FIG. **16** depicts example inverter cells in accordance with some embodiments. A frontside layer **1600** includes an inverter cell **1602** and another inverter cell **1604**. A diagonal metal conductor **1606** on a backside metal layer **1608** connects the inverter cell **1602** to the inverter cell **1604**. For

clarity, the backside metal layer **1608** is shown in FIG. **16** as having a smaller area than the frontside layer **1600**. In other embodiments, the areas of the frontside layer **1600** and the backside metal layer **1608** can be the same or the area of one layer (e.g., the frontside layer **1600**) can differ from the area of the other layer (e.g., the backside metal layer **1608**).

The inverter cells **1602**, **1604** include backside pins that enable the inverter cells **1602**, **1604** to transmit signals on the diagonal metal conductor **1606** and to receive signals from the diagonal metal conductor **1606**. In FIG. **16**, the diagonal metal conductor **1606** is positioned along the v direction, and the backside metal layer **1608** is the BML2 layer (FIG. **1**).

A signal (represented by the arrow **1610**) is received by the inverter cell **1602** from a cell **1612** on the frontside layer **1600**. The inverter cell **1602** transmits the signal along the diagonal metal conductor **1606** to the other inverter cell **1604**. The signal (represented by the arrow **1614**) is then transmitted to another cell **1616** on the frontside layer **1600**. In other embodiments, the cell **1616** is on a frontside layer that is different from the frontside layer **1600**. The embodiment shown in FIG. **16** enables signals to be transmitted around an integrated circuit with fewer delays and/or smaller signal losses because the signals are routed through the diagonal metal conductor **1606** on the backside metal layer. The net enclosed by the net bounding box **1618** benefits from diagonal routing.

In some embodiments, the inverter cells **1602**, **1604** can add cell delays to a signal or operation. To eliminate or reduce the cell delays, non-functioning cells can be used instead of the inverter cells **1602**, **1604**. The inverter cells **1602**, **1604** are pass-through cells that are configured to receive signals from the diagonal metal conductor **1606** and transmit signals to the diagonal metal conductor **1606**. FIG. **17** illustrates example non-functioning inverter cells in accordance with some embodiments. The frontside layer **1600** includes a non-functioning inverter cell **1700** and another non-functioning inverter cell **1702**. The diagonal metal conductor **1606** on the backside metal layer **1608** connects the non-functioning inverter cell **1700** to the non-functioning inverter cell **1702**.

In a non-limiting example, the non-functioning inverter cells **1700**, **1702** include metal conductors and conductive paths between the metal conductors but do not have any functioning components (e.g., no active components). The metal conductors and the conductive paths are used to transmit signals between the cells **1612**, **1616** on the frontside layer **1600** using the diagonal metal conductor **1606** on the backside metal layer **1608**. An example routing structure for use in a non-functioning inverter cell is discussed in more detail in conjunction with FIGS. **18A-18C**.

FIG. **18A** depicts a frontside view of an example routing structure that is suitable for use in the non-functioning inverter cells shown in FIG. **17** in accordance with some embodiments. FIG. **18C** illustrates a cross-sectional view of the example routing structure taken along line B-B in FIGS. **18A-18B** in accordance with some embodiments. FIG. **18A** is described in conjunction with FIG. **18C**.

Active diffusion regions **1800**, **1802** are formed in a substrate **1804** and positioned along the x direction. The active diffusion regions **1800**, **1802** are conducting regions that are formed on the substrate **1804** and are used to transmit signals between frontside and backside layers. A dummy polysilicon ("poly") line **1806** is disposed in the y direction over the active diffusion regions **1800**, **1802** and the substrate **1804**. Typically, a poly line serves as a gate

electrode of a transistor, but the dummy poly line **1806** does not act as a gate electrode since the cell is a non-functioning inverter cell.

A conductive metal-to-diffusion (“MD”) region **1808** is positioned over the active diffusion region **1802** in the y direction, and a conductive via-to-diffusion (“VD”) region **1810** is disposed over the MD region **1808** in the x direction. The VD region **1810** connects to the MD region to connect a source/drain region in the active diffusion region **1802** to one or more metal conductors in a first frontside metal layer **1812** (e.g., frontside M0 layer). In one embodiment, the metal conductor(s) of the first frontside metal layer **1812** is routed according to Manhattan routing.

FIG. **18B** depicts a backside view of the example routing structure shown in FIG. **18A** in accordance with some embodiments. FIG. **18B** is described in conjunction with FIG. **18C**. A dummy poly line **1814** is disposed in the y direction over the active diffusion regions **1800**, **1802** and the substrate **1804**. Typically, a poly line serves as a gate electrode of a transistor, but the dummy poly line **1814** does not act as a gate electrode since the cell is a non-functioning inverter cell.

A conductive via-to-buried power (“VB”) region **1816** is positioned over the active diffusion region **1802** and connected to a diagonal metal conductor in the first backside metal layer **1818** (e.g., BMO layer). The routing structure **1820** provides a path for signal transmission between one or more metal conductors in the first frontside metal layer **1812** and one or more metal conductors in the first backside metal layer **1818**.

FIG. **19** illustrates a first example layout for a first frontside metal layer and a second frontside metal layer in an integrated circuit in accordance with some embodiments. The layout **1900** includes tracks **1902** disposed in the x direction for a first frontside metal (“FML1”) layer **1904**. In the illustrated embodiment, the metal conductors **1906** of the ML1 layer **1904** are positioned along some of the tracks **1902**.

The layout **1900** further includes tracks **1908** disposed in the y direction for a second frontside metal (“FML2”) layer **1910**. The FML2 layer **1910** is formed above the FML1 layer **1904**. Metal conductors **1912** of the FML2 layer **1910** are positioned along some of the tracks **1908**. Contacts **1914** electrically connect respective metal conductors **1912** to respective metal conductors **1906**.

As shown, the tracks **1902**, **1908**, the metal conductors **1906**, and the metal conductors **1912** are orthogonal to a design boundary **1916**. As such, the routing of the metal conductors **1906**, **1912** is known as Manhattan routing. In one embodiment, the FML1 layer **1904** is the frontside metal layer **104** and the FML2 layer **1910** is the frontside metal layer **106** shown in FIG. **1**.

FIG. **20** depicts a flowchart of an example method of designing an integrated circuit in accordance with some embodiments. Initially, as shown in block **2000**, a placement operation is performed to determine the locations of the components and/or circuits in the cells as well as the locations of the cells in an IC. In some embodiments, the placement operation includes the placement determination shown in FIG. **15**. Additionally or alternatively, the placement operation includes the placement of clock trees (e.g., FIGS. **3-6**), the placement of the pins and the diagonal pins (FIGS. **7-8**), the determination of the pitch of the metal conductors, the pins, and the diagonal pins (FIG. **9**), the determination of the nets and/or the time critical nets (FIGS.

**10-12**), the use of a net bounding box as described in conjunction with FIGS. **13-14**, and/or the operations of FIGS. **16-19**.

Next, as shown in block **2002**, a routing scheme for the metal conductors in the IC is determined. In one embodiment, the routing scheme determines the number of frontside metal layers and the number of backside metal layers to be used in a PDN to provide power signals and to provide signals to and from the components and cells in the integrated circuit. The determination of the routing scheme also determines which of the frontside and the backside metal layers are routed according to Manhattan routing and diagonal routing (e.g., see FIGS. **1-6** and **19**). The operations performed in block **2002** can include some or all of the operations described in conjunction with FIGS. **7-17**.

A schematic diagram of the IC is then produced at block **2004**. The schematic diagram is based on the placement of the components/circuits and cells determined at block **2000** and the routing scheme determined at block **2002**. Based on the schematic diagram, a layout diagram of the IC is produced at block **2006**.

In some embodiments, a design for an IC is provided by a computer system such as an Electronic Computer-Aided Design (ECAD) system. ECAD tools and methods facilitate the design, partition, and placement of circuits and/or components in an IC on a semiconductor substrate. The ECAD process typically includes turning a behavioral description of an IC into a functional description, which is then decomposed into logic functions and mapped into cells that implement the logic or other electronic functions. Such cells may be defined and stored in a cell library. Once mapped, a synthesis is performed to turn the structural design into a physical layout. In some instances, the design may be optimized post layout.

FIG. **21** depicts an example system that is suitable for designing an integrated circuit in accordance with some embodiments. The design process may be implemented by a computer system, such as an ECAD system. Some or all of the operations for design (e.g., layout) methods disclosed herein are capable of being performed as part of a design procedure performed in a design house, such as the design house **2302** discussed below in conjunction with FIG. **23**.

In some embodiments, the system **2100** includes an automated place and route (APR) system. In some embodiments, the system **2100** includes a processing device **2102** and a non-transitory, computer-readable storage medium **2104** (“storage device”). The processing device **2102** is any suitable processing device or processing devices. Example processing devices include, but are not limited to, a central processing unit, a microprocessor, a distributed processing system, an application specific integrated circuit, a graphics processing unit, a field programmable gate array, or combinations thereof.

The storage device **2104** may be encoded with or store, for example, computer program code (e.g., a set of executable instructions **2106**). Execution of the executable instructions **2106** by the processing device **2102** represents (at least in part) an ECAD tool that implements a portion or all of, the methods described herein to produce the designs for the structures and the ICs disclosed herein. Further, the fabrication tools **2108** may be included for layout and physical implementation of the ICs. In one or more embodiments, the storage device **2104** is an electronic, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic, infrared, and/or a semiconductor system (or apparatus or device). For example, the storage device **2104** includes a semiconductor or solid-state memory, a magnetic tape, a removable computer diskette, a random

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access memory (RAM), a read-only memory (ROM), a rigid magnetic disk, and/or an optical disk. In one or more embodiments using optical disks, the storage device **2104** includes a compact disk-read only memory (CD-ROM), a compact disk-read/write (CD-R/W), and/or a digital video disc (DVD).

The processing device **2102** is operably connected to the storage device **2104** via a bus **2110**. The processing device **2102** is also operably connected to an input/output (I/O) interface **2112** and a network interface **2114** by the bus **2110**. The network interface **2114** is operably connected to a network **2116** so that the processing device **2102** and the storage device **2104** are capable of connecting to external elements via the network **2116**. In one or more embodiments, the network **2116** is illustrative of any type of wired and/or wireless network, such as an intranet and/or a distributed computing network (e.g., the Internet).

The network interface **2114** allows the system **2100** to communicate with other computing or electronic devices (not shown) via the network **2116**. The network interface **2114** includes wireless network interfaces and/or wired network interfaces. Example wireless network interfaces include BLUETOOTH, WIFI, WIMAX, GPRS, or WCDMA. Example wired network interfaces include ETHERNET, USB, or IEEE-1364. In one or more embodiments, some or all of the processes and/or methods disclosed herein are implemented in a distributed system via the network **2116**.

The processing device **2102** is configured to execute the executable instructions **2106** encoded in the storage device **2104** to cause the system **2100** to be usable for performing some or all of the processes and/or methods. For example, an electronic design application (e.g., in an ECAD system or as a standalone application) can be configured to perform the methods and techniques shown in FIGS. 3-20 and 22A-22B. Given the complexity of integrated circuits, and since integrated circuits include thousands, millions, or billions of components, the human mind is unable to perform the methods and techniques depicted in FIGS. 3-20 and 22A-22B. Unlike the human mind, an electronic design application is able to perform the operations associated with FIGS. 3-20 and 22A-22B.

In one or more embodiments, the storage device **2104** stores the executable instructions **2106** configured to cause the system **2100** to be usable for performing some or all of the processes and/or methods. In one or more embodiments, the storage device **2104** also stores information that facilitates execution of a portion of or all of the processes and/or methods. In one or more embodiments, the storage device **2104** stores a cell library **2118** that includes (at least in part) standard and/or previously designed cells.

The I/O interface **2112** is operably connected to I/O devices **2120**. In one or more embodiments, the I/O devices **2120** include one or more of an image capture device, a microphone, a scanner, a keyboard, a keypad, a mouse, a trackpad, a touchscreen, and/or cursor direction keys for communicating information and commands to the processing device **2102**. The I/O devices **2120** may also include one or more displays, one or more speakers, a printer, headphones, a haptic or tactile feedback device, and the like.

The system **2100** is configured to receive information through the I/O interface **2112**. The information received through the I/O interface **2112** includes one or more of instructions, data, design rules, cell libraries, and/or other parameters for processing by the processing device **2102**. The information is transferred to the processing device **2102** via the bus **2110**. The system **2100** is configured to receive

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information related to a user interface (UI) through the I/O interface **2112**. The information is stored in the storage device **2104** as a UI **2122** or for presentation in the UI **2122**.

In some embodiments, a portion or all of the processes and/or methods is implemented as a standalone software application (e.g., an EDA) for execution by a processing device (e.g., processing device **2102**). In some embodiments, a portion or all of the processes and/or methods is implemented as a software application that is a part of an additional software application. In some embodiments, a portion or all of the processes and/or methods is implemented as a plug-in to a software application. In some embodiments, at least one of the processes and/or methods is implemented as a software application that is a portion of an EDA tool. In some embodiments, a portion or all of the processes and/or methods is implemented as a software application that is used by the system **2100**. In some embodiments, a layout diagram which includes standard and/or previously designed cells is generated using a tool such as VIRTUOSO available from CADENCE DESIGN SYSTEMS, Inc., or another suitable layout generating tool.

In some embodiments, the processes are realized as functions of a program stored in a non-transitory computer readable recording medium (e.g., the storage device **2104**). Examples of a non-transitory computer readable recording medium include, but are not limited to, external/removable and/or internal/built-in storage or memory unit, e.g., one or more of an optical disk, such as a DVD, a magnetic disk, such as a hard disk, a semiconductor memory, such as a ROM, a RAM, a memory card, and the like.

As noted above, embodiments of the system **2100** may include the fabrication tools **2108** for implementing the processes and/or methods stored in the storage device **2104**. For instance, a synthesis may be performed on a design in which the behavior and/or functions desired from the design are transformed to a functionally equivalent logic gate-level circuit description by matching the design to cells selected from the cell library **2118**. The synthesis results in a functionally equivalent logic gate-level circuit description, such as a gate-level netlist. Based on the gate-level netlist, a photolithographic mask may be generated that is used to fabricate the IC by the fabrication tools **2108**. Further aspects of device fabrication are disclosed in conjunction with FIG. 23, which is a block diagram of an integrated circuit manufacturing system, and a manufacturing flow associated therewith, in accordance with some embodiments. In some embodiments, based on a layout diagram, at least one of: (a) one or more semiconductor masks; or (b) at least one component in a layer of a semiconductor IC is fabricated using the manufacturing system **2300**.

FIGS. 22A-22B illustrate a flowchart of a method of fabricating an integrated circuit in accordance with some embodiments. Initially, as shown in block **2200**, a layout diagram for an IC is received. The layout diagram describes or defines a schematic of the IC, which includes the placement of components and cells (e.g., the device **102** in FIG. 1) in the IC and the routing scheme of the metal conductors in the IC. Once the device (e.g., the one or more circuits of the IC) is formed in, on and/or over a substrate in block **2202**. The formation of the device includes producing active diffusion regions in the substrate. Any suitable substrate can be used for the device. An example substrate includes, but is not limited to, a silicon substrate, a gallium arsenide substrate, a silicon-on-insulator substrate, a gallium nitride substrate, and a silicon carbide substrate.

Next, as shown in block **2204**, a frontside interconnect structure is formed on the frontside surface of the substrate

(e.g., frontside interconnect structure **202** in FIG. 2). Although the frontside interconnect structure is described with reference to metal layers and metal conductors, other elements can be formed in the frontside interconnect structure. Elements such as polysilicon lines, VB regions, MD regions, and VD regions can be formed during the fabrication of the frontside interconnect structure.

Block **2204** includes block **2206** and block **2208**. At block **2206**, a frontside metal layer is formed. In one embodiment, forming the frontside metal layer includes forming the metal conductors for a PDN and for signals, forming any clock trees, forming the vias, and/or forming the pins in or on the frontside metal layer. In another embodiment, a backside metal layer includes the metal conductors and the pins and a separate backside metal layer is formed to produce the vias. Any suitable process can be used to form the frontside metal layer. For example, in one embodiment, a metal material is deposited over the structure and patterned (e.g., etched) to produce the metal conductors, the vias, and the pins. The metal material can be patterned by forming a mask layer over the metal material and developing the mask layer to form a mask that defines the locations of the metal conductors, vias, and pins.

After the frontside metal layer is formed at block **2206**, a dielectric layer is formed over the frontside metal layer (block **2208**). The dielectric layer is used to electrically isolate the metal conductors, vias, and pins. A determination is made at block **2210** as to whether another frontside metal layer is to be formed. If so, the process returns to block **2206** and blocks **2206** and **2208** repeat until all of the frontside metal layers are formed.

When a determination is made at block **2210** that another metal layer will not be formed, the method continues at block **2212** where the substrate is flipped such that a backside interconnect structure can be formed on the backside of the substrate (e.g., backside interconnect structure **204** in FIG. 2). At block **2214**, a backside interconnect structure is formed on the backside surface of the substrate. Like the frontside interconnect structure, the backside interconnect structure is described with reference to metal layers and metal conductors. However, other elements can be formed in the backside interconnect structure, such as polysilicon lines, VB regions, MD regions, and VD regions.

Block **2214** includes block **2216**, block **2218**, block **2220**, block **2222**, block **2224**, block **2226**, block **2228**, and block **2230**. At block **2216**, a backside metal layer is formed. In one embodiment, forming the backside metal layer includes forming the metal conductors for the PDN and for signals, forming any clock trees, forming the vias, and/or forming the pins in or on the backside metal layer. In another embodiment, a backside metal layer includes the metal conductors and the pins and a separate backside metal layer is formed to produce the vias. Any suitable process can be used to form the backside metal layer. For example, in one embodiment, a metal material is deposited over the structure and patterned (e.g., etched) to produce the metal conductors, the vias, and/or the pins. The metal material can be patterned by forming a mask layer over the metal material and developing the mask layer to form a mask that defines the locations of the metal conductors, vias, and/or pins.

After the backside metal layer is formed at block **2216**, a dielectric layer is formed over the backside metal layer (block **2218**). The dielectric layer is used to electrically isolate the metal conductors, vias, and pins. A determination is made at block **2220** as to whether one or more clock trees is to be formed (e.g., clock trees **310a**, **310b**, **310c** in FIG. 3). If so, the process continues at block **2222** where the one

or more clock trees is fabricated and operably connected to respective metal conductors in a backside metal layer (e.g., the backside metal layer formed at block **2216** or an underlying or overlying backside metal layer). Any suitable process can be used to form the clock tree(s). A dielectric layer is formed over and around the one or more clock trees at block **2224** to electrically isolate the clock tree(s).

When a determination is made at block **2220** that a clock tree will not be formed, or after block **2224** is performed, the process continues at block **2226**. A determination is made at block **2226** as to whether one or more inverter cells is to be formed (e.g., inverter cells **1602**, **1604** in FIG. 16). If so, the process continues at block **2228** where the one or more inverter cells is fabricated and operably connected to respective metal conductors in the backside metal layer formed at block **2216**. Any suitable process can be used to form the inverter cell(s). A dielectric layer is formed over and around the one or more inverter cells at block **2230** to electrically isolate the inverter cell(s).

When a determination is made at block **2226** that an inverter cell will not be formed, or after block **2230** is performed, the process continues at block **2232**. A determination is made at block **2232** as to whether another backside layer is to be formed. If so, the process returns to block **2216** and blocks **2216**, **2218**, **2220**, **2226** and possible blocks **2222**, **2224**, **2228**, **2230** repeat until all of the backside metal layers, clock trees, and inverter cells are formed. The method ends when all of the backside metal layers, clock trees, and inverter cells are formed.

FIG. 23 illustrates a block diagram of an example integrated circuit manufacturing system and manufacturing flow in accordance with some embodiments. In the illustrated embodiment, the IC manufacturing system **2300** includes entities, such as a design house **2302**, a mask house **2304**, and an IC manufacturer/fabricator ("fab") **2306**, that interact with one another in the design, development, and manufacturing cycles and/or services related to manufacturing an IC **2308**, such as the ICs disclosed herein. The entities in the system **2300** are operably connected by a communication network (not shown). In some embodiments, the communication network is a single network. In some embodiments, the communication network is a variety of different networks, such as an intranet and the Internet. The communication network includes wired and/or wireless communication channels.

Each entity interacts with one or more of the other entities and provides services to and/or receives services from one or more of the other entities. In some embodiments, two or more of the design house **2302**, the mask house **2304**, and the IC fab **2306** is owned by a single company. In some embodiments, two or more of the design house **2302**, the mask house **2304**, and the IC fab **2306** coexist in a common facility and use common resources.

The design house (or design team) **2302** generates an IC design layout diagram **2310**. The IC design layout diagram **2310** includes various geometrical patterns, or IC layout diagrams designed for the IC **2308** to be fabricated. The geometrical patterns correspond to patterns of metal, oxide, or semiconductor layers that make up the various components of the IC **2308** to be fabricated. The various layers combine to form various IC features. For example, a portion of the IC design layout diagram **2310** includes various IC features, such as active diffusion regions, gate electrodes, source and drain, metal lines or local vias, and openings for bonding pads, to be formed in a semiconductor substrate (such as a silicon wafer) and various material layers disposed on the semiconductor substrate.



The design house **2302** implements a design procedure to form the IC design layout diagram **2310**. The design procedure includes one or more of logic design, physical design or place and route. The IC design layout diagram **2310** is presented in one or more data files having information of the geometrical patterns. For example, the IC design layout diagram **2310** can be expressed in a GDS file format, a GDSII file format, or a DFII file format.

The mask house **2304** includes mask data preparation **2312** and mask fabrication **2314**. The mask house **2304** uses the IC design layout diagram **2310** to manufacture one or more masks **2316** to be used for fabricating the various layers of the IC **2308** according to the IC design layout diagram **2310**. The mask house **2304** performs mask data preparation **2312**, where the IC design layout diagram **2310** is translated into a representative data file ("RDF"). The mask data preparation **2312** provides the RDF to the mask fabrication **2314**. The mask fabrication **2314** includes a mask writer (not shown) that converts the RDF to an image on a substrate, such as a mask (reticle) **2316** on a semiconductor wafer. The IC design layout diagram **2310** is manipulated by the mask data preparation **2312** to comply with particular characteristics of the mask writer and/or requirements of the IC fab **2306**. In FIG. 23, the mask data preparation **2312** and the mask fabrication **2314** are illustrated as separate elements. In some embodiments, the mask data preparation **2312** and the mask fabrication **2314** can be collectively referred to as a mask data preparation.

In some embodiments, the mask data preparation **2312** includes an optical proximity correction (OPC) that uses lithography enhancement techniques to compensate for image errors, such as those that can arise from diffraction, interference, other process effects and the like. The OPC adjusts the IC design layout diagram **2310**. In some embodiments, the mask data preparation **2312** includes further resolution enhancement techniques (RET), such as off-axis illumination, sub-resolution assist features, phase-shifting masks, other suitable techniques, and the like or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, inverse lithography technology (ILT) is also used, which treats OPC as an inverse imaging problem.

In some embodiments, the mask data preparation **2312** includes a mask rule checker (MRC) (not shown) that checks the IC design layout diagram **2310** that has undergone processes in OPC with a set of mask creation rules that contain certain geometric and/or connectivity restrictions to ensure sufficient margins, to account for variability in semiconductor manufacturing processes, and the like. In some embodiments, the MRC modifies the IC design layout diagram **2310** to compensate for limitations during the mask fabrication, which may undo part of the modifications performed by OPC in order to meet mask creation rules.

In some embodiments, the mask data preparation **2312** includes lithography process checking (LPC) (not shown) that simulates processing that will be implemented by the IC fab **2306** to fabricate the IC **2308**. LPC simulates this processing based on the IC design layout diagram **2310** to create a simulated manufactured device, such as the IC **2308**. The processing parameters in LPC simulation can include parameters associated with various processes of the IC manufacturing cycle, parameters associated with tools used for manufacturing the IC, and/or other aspects of the manufacturing process. LPC takes into account various factors, such as aerial image contrast, depth of focus ("DOF"), mask error enhancement factor ("MEEF"), other suitable factors, and the like or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, after a simulated manufactured device

has been created by LPC, and if the simulated device is not sufficiently close in shape to satisfy design rules, OPC and/or MRC are repeated to further refine the IC design layout diagram **2310**.

It should be understood that the above description of the mask data preparation **2312** has been simplified for the purposes of clarity. In some embodiments, the mask data preparation **2312** includes additional features such as a logic operation (LOP) to modify the IC design layout diagram **2310** according to manufacturing rules. Additionally, the processes applied to the IC design layout diagram **2310** during the mask data preparation **2312** may be executed in a variety of different orders.

After the mask data preparation **2312** and during the mask fabrication **2314**, a mask **2316** or a group of masks **2316** are fabricated based on the IC design layout diagram **2310**. In some embodiments, the mask fabrication **2314** includes performing one or more lithographic exposures based on the IC design layout diagram **2310**. In some embodiments, an electron-beam (e-beam) or a mechanism of multiple e-beams is used to form a pattern on a mask(s) **2316** (photomask or reticle) based on the IC design layout diagram **2310**. The mask(s) **2316** can be formed in various technologies. For example, in some embodiments, the mask(s) **2316** is formed using binary technology. In some embodiments, a mask pattern includes opaque regions and transparent regions. A radiation beam, such as an ultraviolet (UV) beam, used to expose the image sensitive material layer (e.g., photoresist) which has been coated on a wafer, is blocked by the opaque region and transmits through the transparent regions. In one example, a binary mask version of the mask(s) **2316** includes a transparent substrate (e.g., fused quartz) and an opaque material (e.g., chromium) coated in the opaque regions of the binary mask.

In another example, the mask(s) **2316** is formed using a phase shift technology. In a phase shift mask (PSM) version of the mask(s) **2316**, various features in the pattern formed on the phase shift mask are configured to have a proper phase difference to enhance the resolution and imaging quality. In various examples, the phase shift mask can be attenuated PSM or alternating PSM. The mask(s) **2316** generated by the mask fabrication **2314** is used in a variety of processes. For example, a mask(s) **2316** is used in an ion implantation process to form various doped regions in the semiconductor wafer, in an etching process to form various etching regions in the semiconductor wafer, and/or in other suitable processes.

The IC fab **2306** includes wafer fabrication **2318**. The IC fab **2306** is an IC fabrication business that includes one or more manufacturing facilities for the fabrication of a variety of different IC products. In some embodiments, the IC fab **2306** is a semiconductor foundry. For example, there may be a manufacturing facility for the front end fabrication of a plurality of IC products (FEOL fabrication), while a second manufacturing facility may provide the back end fabrication for the interconnection and packaging of the IC products (BEOL fabrication), and a third manufacturing facility may provide other services for the foundry business.

The IC fab **2306** uses the mask(s) **2316** fabricated by the mask house **2304** to fabricate the IC **2308**. Thus, the IC fab **2306** at least indirectly uses the IC design layout diagram **2310** to fabricate the IC **2308**. In some embodiments, a semiconductor wafer **2320** is fabricated by the IC fab **2306** using the mask(s) **2316** to form the IC **2308**. In some embodiments, the IC fab **2306** includes performing one or more lithographic exposures based at least indirectly on the IC design layout diagram **2310**. The semiconductor wafer



**2320** includes a silicon substrate or other proper substrate having material layers formed thereon. The semiconductor wafer **2320** further includes one or more of various doped regions, dielectric features, multilevel interconnects, and the like (formed at subsequent manufacturing steps).

The foregoing outlines features of several embodiments so that those skilled in the art may better understand the aspects of the present disclosure. Those skilled in the art should appreciate that they may readily use the present disclosure as a basis for designing or modifying other processes and structures for carrying out the same purposes and/or achieving the same advantages of the embodiments introduced herein. Those skilled in the art should also realize that such equivalent constructions do not depart from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure, and that they may make various changes, substitutions, and alterations herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure.

In one aspect, an integrated circuit includes a device, a frontside metal layer positioned above the device, and a backside metal layer positioned below the device. The frontside metal layer includes a first plurality of metal conductors that transmit signals and one or more voltage sources. The metal conductors in the first plurality of metal conductors are routed according to Manhattan routing. The backside metal layer includes a clock tree operably connected to a second metal conductor that transmits clock signals, and a third plurality of metal conductors that transmit one or more voltage sources. The second metal conductor and the metal conductors in the third plurality of metal conductors are routed according to diagonal routing.

In another aspect, an integrated circuit includes a device, a frontside metal layer positioned above the device, and a backside metal layer positioned below the device. The frontside metal layer includes a first plurality of metal conductors that transmit signals and one or more voltage sources. The metal conductors in the first plurality of metal conductors are routed according to Manhattan routing. The backside metal layer includes a clock tree operably connected to a second metal conductor that transmits clock signals, a time critical net operably connected to a third metal conductor, and a fourth plurality of metal conductors that transmit one or more voltage sources. The second metal conductor, the third metal conductor, and the metal conductors in the fourth plurality of metal conductors are routed according to diagonal routing.

In yet another aspect, a method of fabricating an integrated circuit includes forming a device in a substrate of the integrated circuit. A backside interconnect structure is formed over a frontside surface of the substrate, where the operation of forming the frontside interconnect structure includes forming a frontside metal layer that includes a first plurality of metal conductors. The metal conductors in the first plurality of metal conductors are routed according to Manhattan routing and are configured to transmit signals and one or more power signals. A backside interconnect structure is formed over a backside surface of the substrate. The operation of forming the backside interconnect structure includes forming a first backside metal layer that includes a second plurality of metal conductors, forming one or more clock trees and operably connecting the one or more clock trees to respective metal conductors in the second plurality of metal conductors, and forming a second backside metal layer that includes a third plurality of metal conductors. Metal conductors in the second and in the third pluralities of

metal conductors are routed according to diagonal routing and are configured to transmit the one or more power signals.

The description and illustration of one or more aspects provided in this application are not intended to limit or restrict the scope of the disclosure as claimed in any way. The aspects, examples, and details provided in this application are considered sufficient to convey possession and enable others to make and use the best mode of claimed disclosure. The claimed disclosure should not be construed as being limited to any aspect, example, or detail provided in this application. Regardless of whether shown and described in combination or separately, the various features (both structural and methodological) are intended to be selectively included or omitted to produce an embodiment with a particular set of features. Having been provided with the description and illustration of the present application, one skilled in the art may envision variations, modifications, and alternate aspects falling within the spirit of the broader aspects of the general inventive concept embodied in this application that do not depart from the broader scope of the claimed disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. An integrated circuit, comprising:  
a device;  
a frontside interconnect structure allayer positioned above the device, the frontside interconnect structure comprising a first plurality of metal conductors configured to transmit signals and one or more power signals; and  
a backside interconnect structure positioned below the device, the backside interconnect structure comprising:  
a second plurality of metal conductors configured to transmit one or more power signals,  
wherein metal conductors in the second plurality of metal conductors are routed according to diagonal routing, the frontside interconnect structure includes a first non-functioning inverter cell and a second non-functioning inverter cell, and the backside interconnect structure includes a first diagonal metal conductor that operably connects the first non-functioning inverter cell to the second non-functioning inverter cell.
2. The integrated circuit of claim 1, wherein:  
the backside interconnect structure comprises a first backside metal layer; and  
a clock tree is operably connected to a second diagonal metal conductor on a second backside metal layer.
3. The integrated circuit of claim 1, wherein the first non-functioning inverter cell is operable to receive a signal from a first frontside cell and transmit the signal to the second non-function cell, and the second non-functioning inverter cell is operable to transmit the signal to a second frontside cell.
4. The integrated circuit of claim 3, wherein the first frontside cell and the first non-functioning inverter cell include a routing structure configured to transmit the signal from the first frontside cell to the first non-functioning inverter cell.
5. The integrated circuit of claim 3, wherein the second frontside cell and the second non-functioning inverter cell include a routing structure configured to transmit the signal from the second non-functioning inverter cell to the second frontside cell.
6. The integrated circuit of claim 1, further comprising a second backside metal layer formed below a first backside metal layer, wherein the first backside metal layer includes

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pins and the second backside metal layer includes diagonal pins that are operably connected to the pins on the first backside metal layer.

7. The integrated circuit of claim 6, wherein a pitch of the diagonal pins on the second backside metal layer is based on a contacted polysilicon pitch of a plurality of polysilicon lines in a cell that includes the pins and the diagonal pins.

8. An integrated circuit, comprising:

a device;

a frontside interconnect structure positioned above the device, the frontside interconnect structure comprising a first plurality of metal conductors configured to transmit signals and one or more power signals; and

a backside interconnect structure positioned below the device, the backside interconnect structure comprising: a clock tree operably connected to a second plurality of metal conductors that are routed according to diagonal routing and configured to transmit clock signals; and

a time critical net operably connected to a third plurality of metal conductors that are routed according to diagonal routing.

9. The integrated circuit of claim 8,

comprising a fourth plurality of metal conductors configured to transmit one or more power signals, wherein metal conductors in the fourth plurality of metal conductors are routed according to diagonal routing.

10. The integrated circuit of claim 8, wherein the diagonal routing routes metal conductors in a first diagonal direction and in a second diagonal direction.

11. The integrated circuit of claim 8, wherein the backside interconnect structure includes a first non-functioning cell, a second non-functioning cell, and a diagonal metal conductor that operably connects the first non-functioning cell to the second non-functioning cell, the first non-functioning cell operable to receive a signal from a first frontside cell and transmit the signal to the second non-functioning cell, and the second non-functioning cell operable to transmit the signal to a second frontside cell.

12. The integrated circuit of claim 11, wherein the first frontside cell and the first non-functioning cell include a routing structure configured to transmit the signal from the first frontside cell to the first non-functioning cell.

13. The integrated circuit of claim 11, wherein the second frontside cell and the second non-functioning cell include a routing structure configured to transmit the signal from the second non-functioning cell to the second frontside cell.

14. The integrated circuit of claim 8, further comprising a second backside metal layer formed above a first backside metal layer, wherein the first backside metal layer includes pins and the second backside metal layer includes diagonal pins that are operably connected to the pins on the first backside metal layer.

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15. The integrated circuit of claim 14, wherein a pitch of the diagonal pins on the second backside metal layer is based on a contacted polysilicon pitch of a plurality of polysilicon lines in a cell that includes the pins and the diagonal pins.

16. A method of fabricating an integrated circuit, the method comprising:

forming a device in a substrate of the integrated circuit;

forming a frontside interconnect structure over a frontside surface of the substrate, wherein forming the frontside interconnect structure comprises forming a frontside metal layer that includes a first plurality of metal conductors configured to transmit signals and one or more power signals; and

forming a backside interconnect structure over a backside surface of the substrate, wherein forming the backside interconnect structure comprises:

forming a first backside metal layer that includes a second plurality of metal conductors routed according to diagonal routing and configured to transmit one or more power signals; and

forming one or more inverter cells and operably connecting the one or more inverter cells to respective metal conductors in the second plurality of metal conductors.

17. The method of claim 16, further comprising:

forming a first dielectric layer over the first backside metal layer prior to forming one or more clock trees;

forming a second dielectric layer over the one or more clock trees prior to forming a second backside metal layer; and

forming a third dielectric layer over the second backside metal layer.

18. The method of claim 16, further comprising forming one or more clock trees and operably connecting the one or more clock trees to respective metal conductors in the second plurality of metal conductors and forming a second backside metal layer that includes a third plurality of metal conductors routed according to diagonal routing and configured to transmit the one or more power signals.

19. The method of claim 16, further comprising:

forming a second backside metal layer that includes a third plurality of metal conductors routed according to diagonal routing and configured to transmit a signal; and

operably connecting a respective metal conductor in the third backside metal layer to a respective clock tree.

20. The method of claim 16, further comprising receiving a layout diagram of the integrated circuit prior to forming the device in the substrate.

\* \* \* \* \*