

**Question:**

What is the advantage/disadvantage of using epitaxial substrates in analog or mixed signal IC designs?

**Answer:**

There are a number of factors to consider when choosing epitaxial wafers for IC designs. Epitaxial substrate starting material is preferred because these wafers permit IC designs that are significantly more robust against latch-up than designs using bulk silicon wafers. Most submicrometer fabrication lines use epitaxial wafer starting material for digital IC fabrication because of the improved latch-up robustness. Although analog designs will benefit from latch-up robustness other factors favor using bulk wafer starting material.

Analog designs require good isolation between circuits to achieve low noise performance. A bulk substrate, with its high bulk resistivity, acts as a filter to attenuate high frequency noise rapidly minimizing coupling to surrounding circuitry. Epitaxial substrates have a low bulk resistivity material underneath the epitaxial layer which is able to couple noise more efficiently to nearby circuits. Also, the presence of a low resistivity layer under the epitaxial layer will cause spiral inductors to have lower Q due to the close proximity of the lower resistivity bulk substrate. As a result of these design issues, most foundries that advertise mixed signal IC fabrication will offer either epitaxial wafers or bulk wafers as options to please both digital designers and analog designers.

**Substrate Coupling References:**

P. Basedau & H. Quieting, "A post processing method for reducing substrate coupling in mixed-signal integrated circuits," Symposium on VLSI Circuits, Kyoto, 8-10 June, pp. 41-42, 1995.

K.J Kerns, I.L. Wemble & A.T. Yang, "Efficient parasitic substrate modeling for monolithic mixed-A/D circuit design and verification," Analog Integrated Circuits and Signal Processing, Vol. 10, No. 1-2, pp. 7-21, June-July 1996.

K. Makie-Fukuda, S. Maeda, T. Tsukada & T. Matsuura, "Substrate noise reduction using active guard band filters in mixed-signal integrated circuits," Symposium on VLSI Circuits, Kyoto, 8-10 June, pp. 33-34, 1995.

S. Masui, "Simulation of substrate coupling in mixed-signal MOS circuits," Symposium on VLSI Circuits, Seattle, 4-6 June, pp. 42-43, 1992.

D.K. Su, M.J. Loinaz, S. Masui & B.A. Wooley, "Experimental results and modeling techniques for substrate noise in mixed-signal integrated circuits," IEEE Journal of Solid State Circuits, Vol. 28, No. 4, pp. 420-430, April 1993.

N.K. Verghese, D.J. Allstot & M.A. Wolfe, "Verification techniques for substrate coupling and their application to mixed-signal IC design," IEEE Journal of Solid State Circuits, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 345-365, March 1996.

"Modeling and Analysis of Substrate Coupling in Integrated Circuits" by R. Gharpurey and R. G. Meyer in the proceedings of the Custom Integrated Circuits Conference, May 2-4, 1995, Santa Clara.

URL to a Masters Thesis - "Modeling of High Speed Metal-Insulator-Semiconductor Interconnections: The Effect of ILD on Slow-Wave Attenuation"

<http://inp.cie.rpi.edu/research/mcdonald/frisc/theses/LWangThesis/LWangThesis.html>

URL to an on-line paper: "Analysis and Simulation of Substrate Coupling in Integrated Circuits"

[http://bwrc.eecs.berkeley.edu/Publications/1994/subtrate\\_coupling.ijcta/index.html](http://bwrc.eecs.berkeley.edu/Publications/1994/subtrate_coupling.ijcta/index.html)

### **Some General IC Design References:**

P. Gray and R. Meyer, Analysis and Design of Integrated Circuits, 3rd edition, Wiley, 1993.

Y. Tsividis, Mixed Analog-Digital VLSI Devices and Technology, McGraw-Hill, 1996.

T. H. Lee, The Design of CMOS Radio-Frequency Integrated Circuits, Cambridge University Press, 1998.

Laker and Sansen, Design of Analog Integrated Circuits and Systems, McGraw-Hill, 1994.