(54) **DRAM TECHNOLOGY COMPATIBLE PROCESSOR/MEMORY CHIPS**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Thus, the ability to provide processor/PLA capability on a DRAM chip according to a DRAM optimized process flow has been shown by the present invention. This disclosure provides not only a technique for combining logic (implemented with PLA's) with stacked capacitor DRAM cells but also describes the alternative approach to improving system performance, namely "embedded logic in DRAMs", not DRAMs embedded in logic.

The present invention includes a programmable logic array having a first logic plane that receives a number of input signals. The first logic plane has a plurality of non-volatile memory cells arranged in rows and columns that are interconnected to provide a number of logical outputs. A second logic plane is provided which has a number of non-volatile memory cells arranged in rows and columns that receive the outputs of the first logic plane and that are interconnected to produce a number of logical outputs such that the programmable logic array implements a logical function. Each non-volatile memory cell includes a metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor (MOSFET). Each non-volatile memory cell includes a stacked capacitor formed according to a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) process. And, each non-volatile memory cell includes an electrical contact that couples the stacked capacitor to a gate of the MOSFET.

Another embodiment of the present invention includes an address decoder for a memory device. The address decoder includes a number of address lines and a number of output lines. The address lines, and the output lines form an array. A number of non-volatile memory cells are disposed at intersections of output lines and address lines. Each non-volatile memory cell includes a metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor (MOSFET), a stacked capacitor formed according to a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) process, and an electrical contact that couples the stacked capacitor to a gate of the MOSFET. The non-volatile memory cells are selectively programmed such that the non-volatile memory cells implement a logic function that selects an output line responsive to an address provided to the address lines.

Methods, integrated circuits, and electronic systems are similarly provided and included within the scope of the present invention.
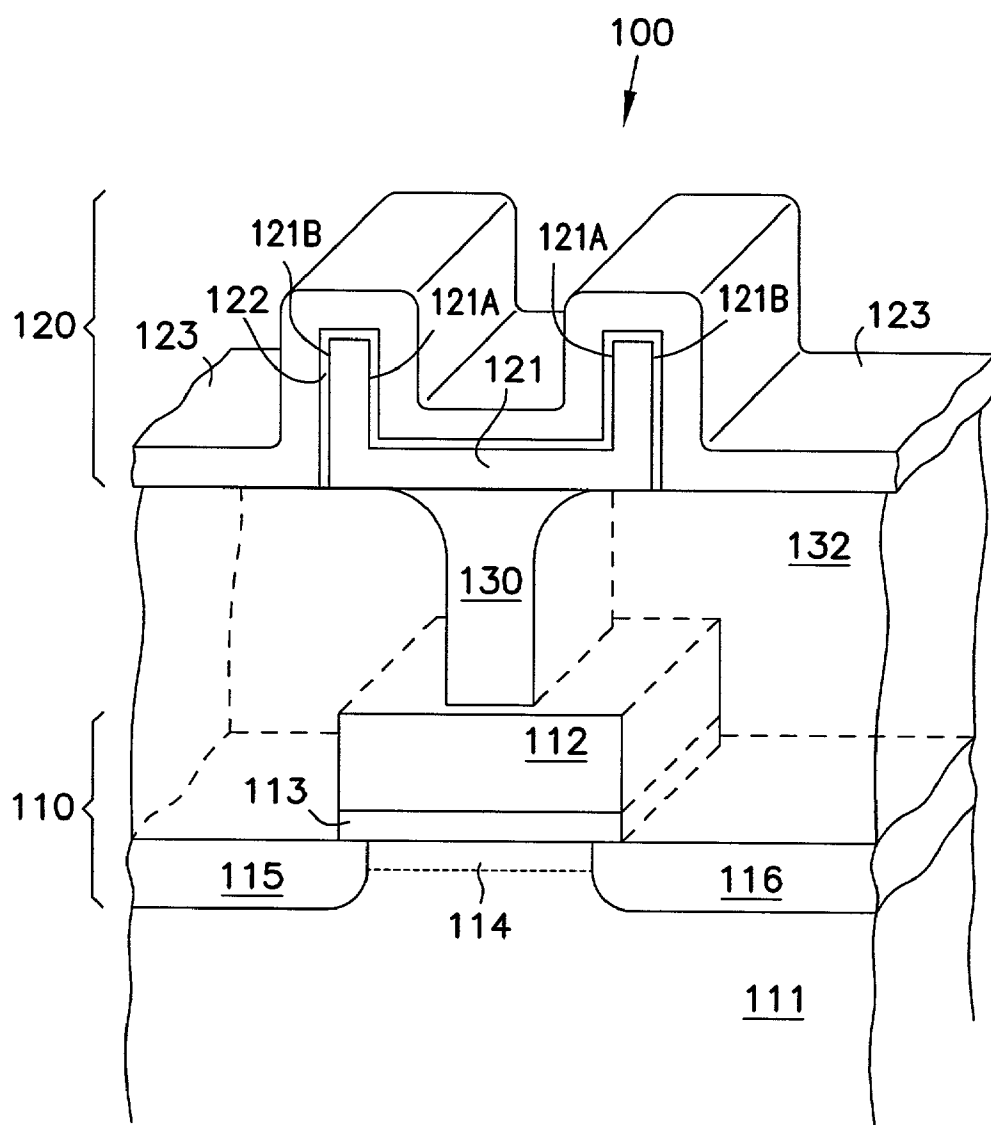
100

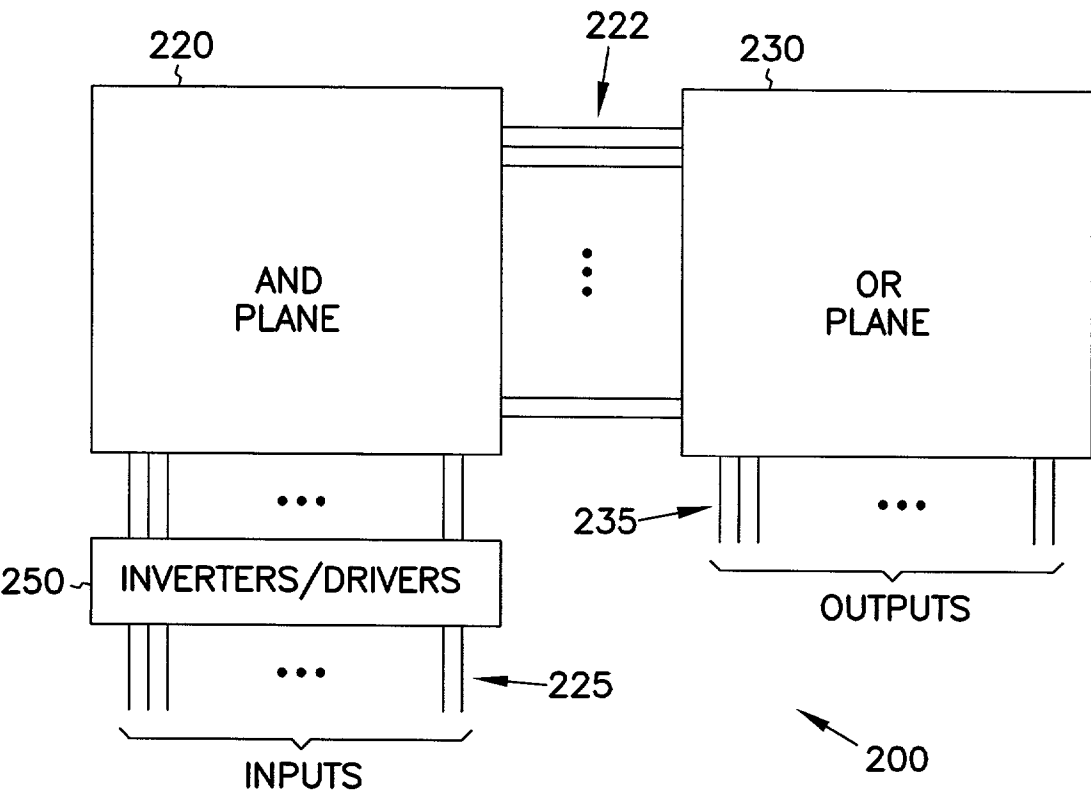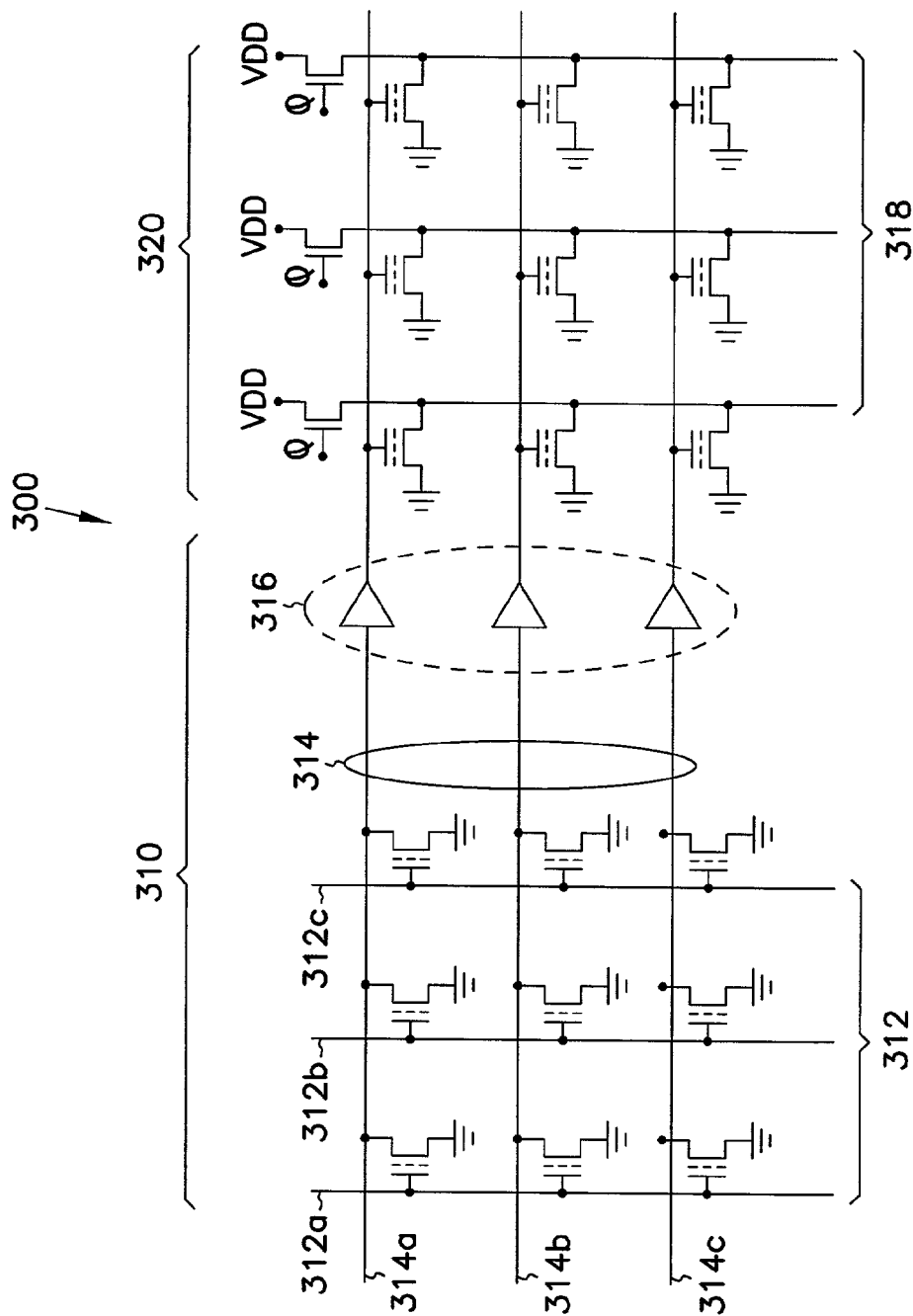120 {

121B   121A

122   121A

123   121   121B   123

121

132

130

112

113

110 {
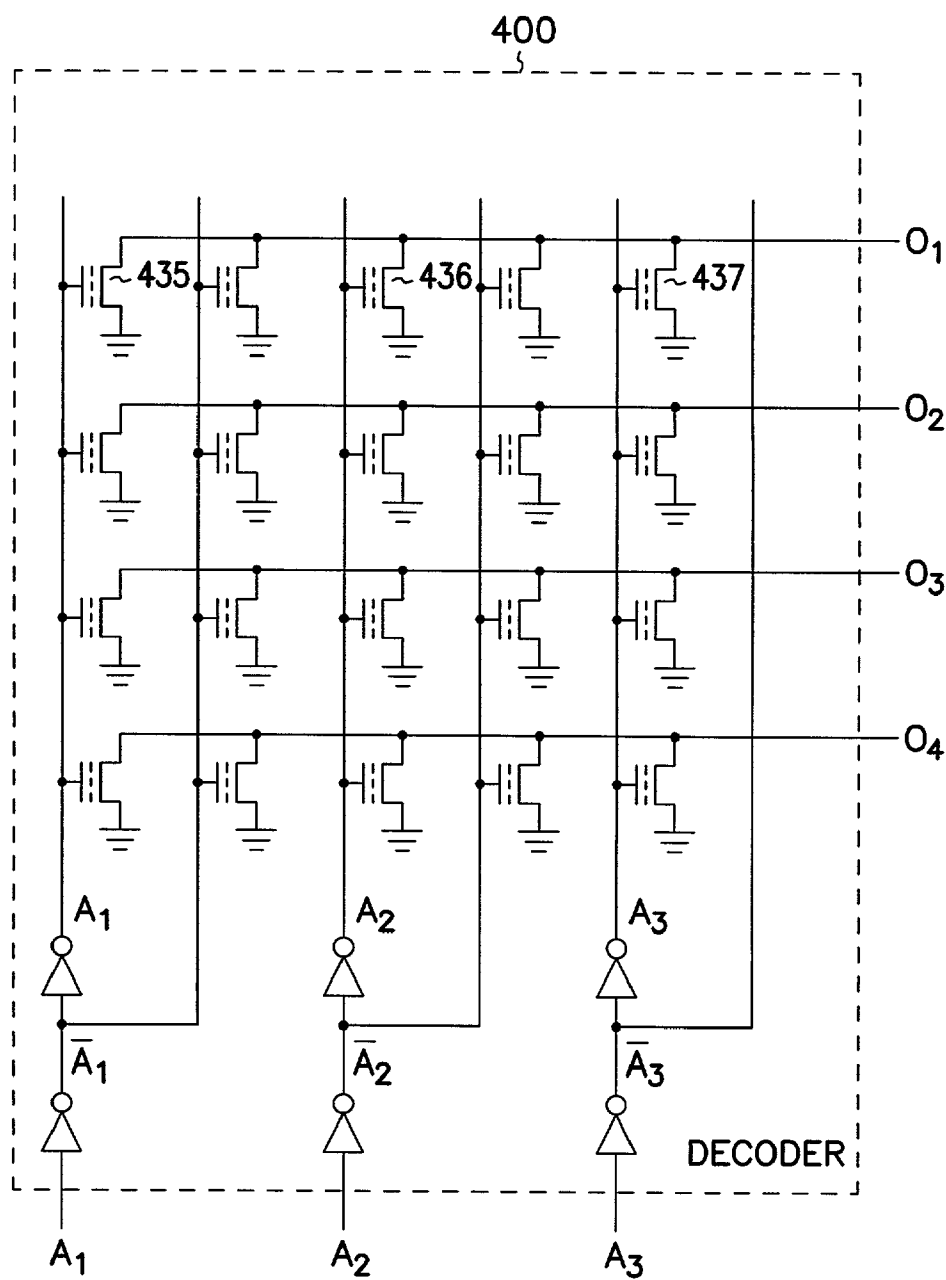
115   116
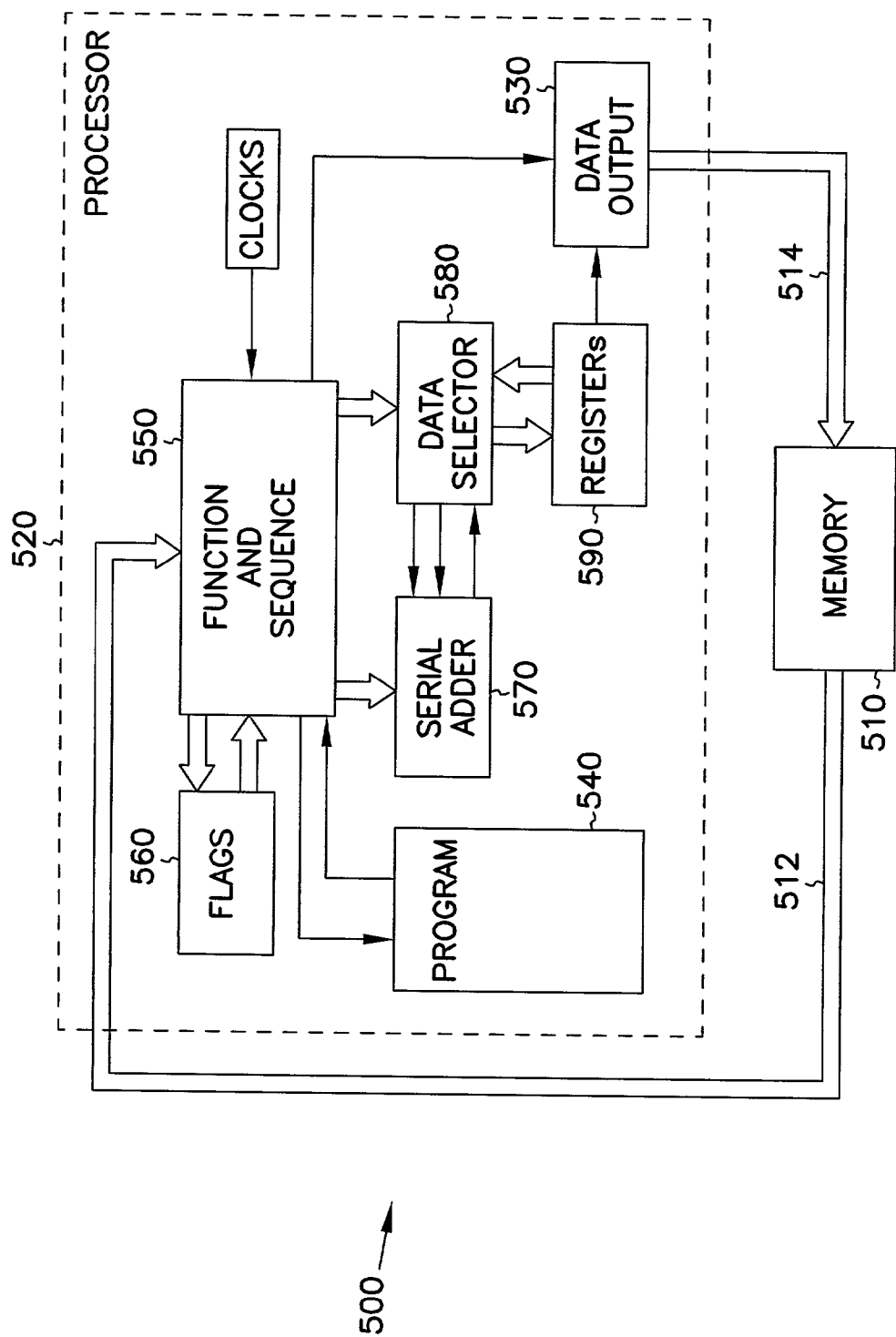
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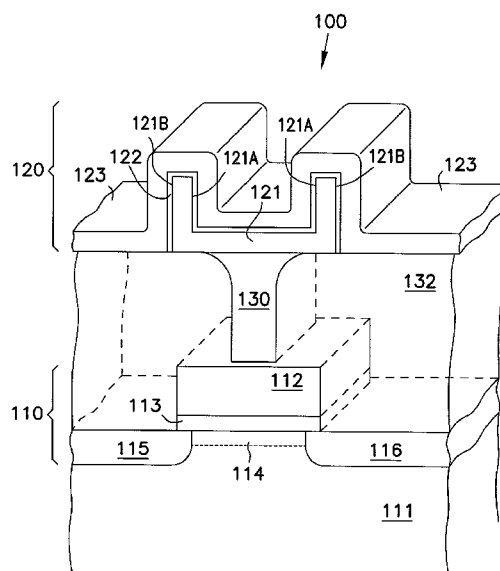
FIG. 1

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

FIG. 4

FIG. 5

DRAM TECHNOLOGY COMPATIBLE PROCESSOR/MEMORY CHIPS

RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is related to the co-filed and commonly assigned applications, attorney docket number 303.556US1, entitled "Dram Technology Compatible Non-volatile Memory Cells," by Wendell P. Noble and Eugene H. Cloud, attorney docket number 303.582us1, entitled "Applications for Dram Technology Compatible EEPROM Cells," by Eugene H. Cloud and Wendell P. Noble, and attorney docket number 303.584US1, entitled "Construction and Applications for Non-volatile Reprogrammable Switches," by Wendell P. Noble and Eugene H. Cloud which are hereby incorporated by reference and filed of even date herewith.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates generally to semiconductor integrated circuits and, more particularly, to DRAM technology compatible processor/memory chips.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Many products need various amounts of memory. Two of the most useful types of memory are high speed, low cost memory typically implemented as Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) and non-volatile memory typically implemented as Electrically Erasable and Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM) or Flash memory. The ability to combine DRAM and EEPROM styles of memory, as well as logic and data processing functions implemented by Programmable Logic Arrays (PLA's) especially if little or no additional manufacturing complexity is required, would allow a number of cost effective applications that do not currently exist or that, heretofore were too costly to be commercially viable.

[0004] With the increasing array density of successive generations of DRAM chips, the attractiveness of merging other functions onto the chip also increases. However, any successful merged technology product must be cost competitive with the existing alternative of combining separate chips at the card or package level, each being produced with independently optimized technologies. Any significant addition of process steps to an existing DRAM technology in order to provide added functions such as high speed logic, SRAM or EEPROM becomes rapidly cost prohibitive due to the added process complexity cost and decreased yield. Thus, there is a need for a means of providing additional functions on a DRAM chip with little or no modification of the DRAM optimized process flow.

[0005] Among the desired additional functions, EEPROM is one for which the differences between the separately optimized technologies is the greatest. The typical EEPROM cell consists of a MOSFET with two stacked gates, a floating gate directly over the device channel and a control gate atop and capacitively coupled to it.

[0006] It would be very desirable to reduce all the major elements of a PC on to a single chip, including CPU, memory and input/output. While at the present time it may not be possible to make a whole PC on a single die, many processor like functions might most conveniently be embedded on the DRAM die. PLAs on a DRAM die would be well suited for memory address correction/repair by changing the addresses to remove faulty rows/columns, and replace them with functional ones. An example of a redundancy repair scheme is shown in U.S. Pat. No. 5,324,681 issued Lowrey on Jun. 28, 1994. Another is provided in U.S. Pat. No. 4,051,354 issued Choate on Sep. 27, 1997. Another is provide in U.S. Pat. No. 5,327,380 issued Kersh III on Jul. 5, 1994. None of these, however, incorporate an optimized DRAM technology process flow. PLAs on a DRAM die would also be desirable for use as dedicated processors embedded on the DRAM chip.

[0007] Recent publications outline the problems in trying to embed DRAMs in high performance ULSI logic. The conclusions are that because of the height differences between conventional stacked capacitor DRAM cells and high performance logic circuits that this can only be reasonably accomplished with trench capacitor DRAMS.

[0008] Modem DRAM technologies are driven by market forces and technology limitations to converge upon a high degree of commonality in basic cell structure. For the DRAM technology generations from 4 Mbit through 1 Gbit, the cell technology has converged into two basic structural alternatives; trench capacitor and stacked capacitor. A method for utilizing a trench DRAM capacitor technology to provide a compatible EEPROM cell has been described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,598,367. A different approach is needed for stacked capacitors however.

[0009] Thus, there is a need for merging processor and memory functions on a single DRAM chip. Similarly, there is a need for using PLAs on a DRAM chip as decoder devices. It is desirable that such processor/PLA capability be fabricated onto the DRAM chip with little or no modification of the DRAM optimized process flow.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] The above mentioned problems for merging processor/PLAs and memory functions on a single DRAM chip as well as other problems are addressed by the present invention and will be understood by reading and studying the following specification. The present invention includes a compact non-volatile memory cell structure formed using a DRAM process technology.

[0011] The present invention includes a programmable logic array having a first logic plane that receives a number of input signals. The first logic plane has a plurality of non-volatile memory cells arranged in rows and columns that are interconnected to provide a number of logical outputs. A second logic plane is provided which has a number of non-volatile memory cells arranged in rows and columns that receive the outputs of the first logic plane and that are interconnected to produce a number of logical outputs such that the programmable logic array implements a logical function. Each non-volatile memory cell includes a metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor (MOSFET). Each non-volatile memory cell includes a stacked capacitor formed according to a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) process. And, each non-volatile memory cell includes an electrical contact that couples the stacked capacitor to a gate of the MOSFET.

[0012] Another embodiment of the present invention includes an address decoder for a memory device. The

address decoder includes a number of address lines and a number of output lines. The address lines, and the output lines form an array. A number of non-volatile memory cells are disposed at intersections of output lines and address lines. Each non-volatile memory cell includes a metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor (MOSFET), a stacked capacitor formed according to a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) process, and an electrical contact that couples the stacked capacitor to a gate of the MOSFET. The non-volatile memory cells are selectively programmed such that the non-volatile memory cells implement a logic function that selects an output line responsive to an address provided to the address lines.

[0013] These and other embodiments, aspects, advantages, and features of the present invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows, and in part will become apparent to those skilled in the art by reference to the following description of the invention and referenced drawings or by practice of the invention. The aspects, advantages, and features of the invention are realized and attained by means of the instrumentalities, procedures, and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] FIG. 1 is a perspective view illustrating in detail the make up of each non-volatile memory cell according to the teachings of the present invention.

[0015] FIG. 2 is a simplified block diagram of a field programmable logic array (PLA) according to the teachings of the present invention.

[0016] FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram illustrating generally an architecture of one embodiment of a programmable logic array (PLA) constructed according to the teachings of the present invention.

[0017] FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram illustrating generally an architecture of one embodiment of a programmable decoder according to the teachings of the present invention.

[0018] FIG. 5 illustrates application of programmed logic arrays (PLA's), formed according to the teaching of the present invention, embedded processor on a DRAM die.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0019] In the following detailed description of the invention, reference is made to the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof, and in which is shown, by way of illustration, specific embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. In the drawings, like numerals describe substantially similar components throughout the several views. These embodiments are described in sufficient detail to enable those skilled in the art to practice the invention. Other embodiments may be utilized and structural, logical, and electrical changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention. The terms wafer and substrate used in the following description include any structure having an exposed surface with which to form the integrated circuit (IC) structure of the invention. The term substrate is understood to include semiconductor wafers. The term substrate is also used to refer to semiconductor structures during processing, and may include other layers

that have been fabricated thereupon. Both wafer and substrate include doped and undoped semiconductors, epitaxial semiconductor layers supported by a base semiconductor or insulator, as well as other semiconductor structures well known to one skilled in the art. The term conductor is understood to include semiconductors, and the term insulator is defined to include any material that is less electrically conductive than the materials referred to as conductors. The following detailed description is, therefore, not to be taken in a limiting sense, and the scope of the present invention is defined only by the appended claims, along with the full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled.

[0020] FIG. 1 is a perspective view illustrating in detail the make up of the non-volatile memory cell, e.g. 100, according to the teachings of the present invention. The non-volatile memory cell 100 includes all the embodiments of the non-volatile memory cell structure presented and described in detail in the co-filed application attorney docket number 303.556us1, entitled "DRAM Technology Compatible Non-volatile Memory Cells," by Wendell P. Noble and Eugene H. Cloud, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0021] As shown in FIG. 1, the non-volatile memory cell structure 100 includes a MOSFET 110 and a capacitor 120 fabricated using conventional DRAM process steps. In one embodiment, the MOSFET 110 includes an n-channel metal oxide semiconductor (NMOS) transistor 110 formed in a semiconducting substrate 111. The MOSFET 110 includes a gate 112 separated by a gate oxide 113 from a channel region 114 of the MOSFET 110. In one embodiment, the gate oxide 113 has a thickness of less than 100 Angstroms (Å) and acts as a tunneling oxide. Gate 112 includes a polysilicon gate 112, a polycide gate 112, salicided gate structure, or other conductive gate material as known to one of ordinary skill in the art of DRAM transistor fabrication. The channel region 114 couples a first diffused region 115 to a second diffused region 116. The DRAM transistor is formed according to a conventional, DRAM optimized process flow, as is known to those of ordinary skill in the art of DRAM chip fabrication.

[0022] As shown in FIG. 1, the capacitor 120 is formed in a subsequent layer above the MOSFET 110. The capacitor 120 is separated from the MOSFET 110 by an insulator layer 132. Capacitor 120 includes a bottom plate 121 and a top plate 123, or a control gate 123 which is separated from the bottom plate 121 by a dielectric layer or capacitor dielectric 122. The bottom plate 121 serves as a storage node 121 and the top plate serves as a plate capacitor 123 for the capacitor 120. The bottom plate 121 comprises a floating gate 121 for the non-volatile memory cell 100 which is connected through insulator layer 132 to gate 112 by an electrical contact 130. In one embodiment, the entire stack 121, 130 and 112 serves as a floating gate. The top plate 123 comprises a control gate 123 for the non-volatile memory cell 100.

[0023] In one embodiment, shown in FIG. 1, capacitor 120 includes a stacked capacitor which is cup shaped 120. The bottom plate 121 has interior walls 121A and exterior walls 121B. The capacitor dielectric 122 is conformal to the interior walls 121A and the exterior walls 121B of the bottom plate 121. The top plate 123 is conformal to the capacitor dielectric 122. A portion of the top plate 123 is

located within and opposes the interior walls **121A** of the bottom plate **121**, separated therefrom by the capacitor dielectric **122**. A portion of the top plate **123** is locate outside of and opposes the exterior walls **121B** of the bottom plate **121**, separated therefrom by the capacitor dielectric **122**. In one embodiment, the capacitor dielectric has a thickness of less than the equivalent of 100 Angstroms (Å) of SiO_2. As one of ordinary skill in the art will understand upon reading this disclosure, other of stacked capacitor **120** configurations, such as domes or flat plates, are applicable. To create an array of such cells, such as shown in the co-filed application attorney docket number 303.556us1, entitled "DRAM Technology Compatible Non-volatile Memory Cells," by Wendell P. Noble and Eugene H. Cloud, bit lines are connected to the first and second diffused regions, **115** and **116**. For minimum cell size, the bit lines may consist of diffusion lines which traverse the array. By then patterning the top plate **123** of the stacked capacitor **120** into strips orthogonal to the diffused bit lines, control gate **123** word lines couple to the bottom plate **121** and the MOSFET **110** of the non-volatile memory cell **100** structure.

[0024] The resulting non-volatile memory cell **100** has the same physical and electrical features as conventional non-volatile memory cells and thus conventional methods of programing (e.g. channel hot electron "CHE" injection) and erasure (e.g. Fowler Nordheim "F-N" tunneling) may be used. However, whereas conventional non-volatile memory cells have capacitive coupling ratios of 0.6 to 1.0, as defined in the co-filed application attorney docket number 303.556us1, entitled "DRAM Technology Compatible Non-volatile Memory Cells," by Wendell P. Noble and Eugene H. Cloud, the inherently high stacked capacitor **120** surface area of the present invention can provide coupling ratios many times this. Therefore the gate voltage swings needed for programming and erasure are greatly reduced.

[0025] **FIG. 2** is a simplified block diagram of a field programmable logic array (PLA) **200** according to the teachings of the present invention. PLA **200** includes two major constituents: a first logic plane **220** and a second logic plane **230**. The first and second logic planes **220** and **230** are formed using an array of non-volatile memory cells **100** as presented and described in detail in connection to **FIG. 1**. In one embodiment, the first and second logic planes **220** and **230** each comprise NOR logic circuits such that PLA **200** implements NOR-NOR logic. In other embodiments, first and second logic planes **220** and **230** are constructed from arrays of non-volatile memory cells **100** that are configured to implement AND-OR, OR-AND, NAND-NAND, NOR-OR, OR-NOR, AND-NOR, and NAND-AND logic.

[0026] Input lines **225** are coupled to receive a number of input signals. Inverters/drivers **250** are coupled to the input lines **225** such that first logic plane **220** is capable of receiving each of the input signals and their complements. First logic plane **220** produces a number of output signals that are logical combinations of the signals from inverters/drivers **250**. The output signals from first logic plane **220** are provided to second logic plane **230** via interconnection lines **222**. Second logic plane **230** produces a number of output signals that are logical combinations of the signals from interconnection lines **222**.

[0027] In addition, various control circuits and signals not detailed herein initiate and synchronize the PLA **200** opera-

tion as known to those skilled in the art. The PLA **200** implementation described with respect to **FIG. 2** is illustrative only and is not intended to be exclusive or limiting.

[0028] **FIG. 3** is a schematic diagram illustrating generally an architecture of one embodiment of a programmable logic array (PLA), indicated generally at **300**, and constructed according to the teachings of the present invention. PLA **300** implements an illustrative logical function using a two level logic approach. Specifically, PLA **300** includes first and second logic planes **310** and **320**. In this example, the logic function is implemented using NOR-NOR logic. First and second logic planes **310** and **320** each include an array of non-volatile memory cells **100**, as presented and described in detail in connection to **FIG. 1**, that are configured to implement the logical function of PLA **300**.

[0029] It is noted that the configuration of **FIG. 3** is provided by way of example and not by way of limitation. Specifically, the teachings of the present application are not limited to programmable logic arrays in the NOR-NOR approach. Further, the teachings of the present application are not limited to the specific logical function shown in **FIG. 3**. Other logical functions can be implemented in a programmable logic array with non-volatile memory cells **100** using any one of the various two level logic approaches.

[0030] First logic plane **310** receives a number of input signals at input lines **312**. In this example, no inverters are provided for generating complements of the input signals. However, first logic plane **310** can include inverters to produce the complementary signals when needed in a specific application.

[0031] First logic plane **310** includes a number of non-volatile memory cells **100** that form an array. The non-volatile memory cells **100** are located at the intersection of input lines **312**, and interconnect lines **314**. Not all of the non-volatile memory cells **100** are operatively conductive in the first logic plane. Rather, the non-volatile memory cells **100** are selectively programmed to respond to the input lines **312** and change the potential of the interconnect lines **314** so as to implement a desired logic function. Thus, some non-volatile memory cells **100** are left unprogrammed. This selective interconnection is referred to as programming since the logical function implemented by the programmable logic array is entered into the array by the non-volatile memory cells **100** that are used at the intersections of input lines **312**, and interconnect lines **314** in the array.

[0032] In this embodiment, each of the interconnect lines **314** acts as a NOR gate for the input lines **312** that are connected to the interconnect lines **314** through the non-volatile memory cells **100** of the array. For example, interconnection line **314a** acts as a NOR gate for the signals on input lines **312a**, **312b** and **312c**. That is, interconnect line **314a** is maintained at a high potential unless one or more of the non-volatile memory cells **100** that are coupled to interconnect line **314a** are turned on by a high logic level signal on one of the input line **312**. When a control gate address is activated, through input lines **312**, each non-volatile memory cell **100** either conducts or does not conduct depending on the charge stored upon its floating gate, this performs the NOR positive logic circuit function, an inversion of the OR circuit function results from inversion of data onto the interconnect lines **314** through the non-volatile memory cells **100** of the array. The sense amplifiers **316** at

the ends of the interconnect lines **314** are used as amplifiers and drivers for the passing data into the second array **320**. In this manner a NOR-NOR is most easily implemented utilizing the normal DRAM array structure, only the function of devices is changed.

[0033] In a similar manner, second logic plane **320** comprises a second array of non-volatile memory cells **100** that are selectively programmed to provide the second level of the two level logic needed to implement a specific logical function. In this embodiment, the array of non-volatile memory cells **100** is also configured such that the output lines **318** comprise a logical NOR function of the signals from the interconnection lines **314** that are coupled to particular output lines through the non-volatile memory cells **100** of the second logic plane **320**.

[0034] **FIG. 4** is a schematic diagram that illustrates one embodiment of a decoder, indicated generally at **400**, that is constructed according to the teachings of the present invention. Decoder **400** can be used, for example, as a memory address decoder such as a column decoder or a row decoder.

[0035] Decoder **400** of **FIG. 4** includes a number of non-volatile memory cells, e.g. **435**, as described in detail in connection with **FIG. 1**. The number of non-volatile memory cells are formed at the intersection of output lines O_1 through O_4 with either an address line A_1 through A_3 or inverse address line $\bar{A}_1$ through $\bar{A}_3$. The inverse address lines are coupled to associated address lines through an inverter as shown. For example, non-volatile memory cell is located at the intersection of address line A_1 and output line O_1. Decoder **400** is programmed and reprogrammed according to the techniques generally know for programming conventional non-volatile memory cells. Any selected number of the non-volatile memory cells be operatively coupled to the address lines, A_1 through A_3, inverse address lines, $\bar{A}_1$ through $\bar{A}_3$, or the output lines, O_1 through O_4. In this manner, the number of non-volatile memory cells are selectively programmed into the array in order to implement a desired logical function.

[0036] In this embodiment of **FIG. 4**, each of the output lines, O_1 through O_4, implements a NOR logic function for the address lines, A_1 through A_3, and inverse address lines, $\bar{A}_1$ through $\bar{A}_3$, that are connected to it through the vertical transistors. For example, output line O_1 is coupled to the drains of non-volatile memory cells **435**, **436**, and **437**. Non-volatile memory cells **435**, **436**, and **437** have gates, as shown in detail in **FIG. 1**, that are coupled to receive signals from address lines A_1, A_2, and A_3, respectively. Output line O_1 produces the logical NOR of the logic values provided on address lines A_1, A_2, and A_3. Output line O_1 produces a low logic level when any one of the address lines A_1, A_2, and A_3 is brought to a high logic level and the floating gate on an associated non-volatile memory cell, as shown in detail in **FIG. 1**, is absent of charge (e.g. in an unprogrammed state). Further, output line O_1 produces a high logic level only when the address lines A_1, A_2, and A_3 are all at a low logic level.

[0037] The remaining output lines are selectively coupled to other non-volatile memory cells as shown to implement additional NOR functions. These NOR functions are chosen such that the input address lines, A_1, A_2, and A_3, (and inverse address lines, $\bar{A}_1$, $\bar{A}_2$, $\bar{A}_3$) can be used to selectively address the output lines, O_1 through O_4. It is noted that the logical functions implemented in array **400** are shown by way of

illustration and not by way of limitation. Other logical functions can be implemented without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

[0038] Generally speaking, decoder **400** can be fabricated with N address input lines to uniquely select 2^N output lines. Thus, in an alternative embodiment, two address lines, A_1 and A_2, are used to selectively access four output lines, O_1 through O_4. In this embodiment, the purpose of address line A_3 is to hold the output lines at a low level when an address signal has not yet been received.

[0039] **FIG. 5** illustrates application of PLA's, structure according to the teachings of the present invention, as an embedded processor on a DRAM die **500**. In the embodiment shown in **FIG. 5**, data from the DRAM memory arrays **510** is input to the processor **520** at the top of the **FIG. 5** via interconnect lines **512**. At the end of the processing, as defined by the program selected for data processing from the program circuit **540**, processed data is sent back for storage in the DRAM arrays **510** from a data output circuit **530** via interconnect lines **514**. In one embodiment of **FIG. 5**, the individual cell type for implementation of a particular processor **520** function includes a program stored in the program circuit **540** using EEPROM cells. Memory is held in the memory arrays **510** and registers **590** using conventional DRAM cells. In this embodiment, the individual cell type for implementation of the particular processor **520** function includes a function and sequence circuit **550**, FLAGS **560**, one or more serial adders **570**, and a data selector **580** using PLAs constructed according to teachings of the present invention. As is shown in **FIG. 5**, most functions in the processor can be implemented using PLA's according to the teachings of the present invention.

CONCLUSION

[0040] Thus, the ability to provide processor/PLA capability on a DRAM chip according to a DRAM optimized process flow has been shown by the present invention. This disclosure provides not only a technique for combining logic (implemented with PLA's) with stacked capacitor DRAM cells but also describes the alternative approach to improving system performance, namely "embedded logic in DRAMs", not DRAMs embedded in logic.

[0041] The ability to process data stored on the DRAM die allows a number of cost effective applications that do not currently exist or that, heretofore were to costly to be commercially viable. It is particularly suited to processing data which requires a large number of parallel operations. The use of programmable embedded processors avoids the necessity of transferring intermediate data on and off chip through input/output drivers and circuits and greatly speeds data processing. This aids in applications such as a dedicated signal processor in which data may be loaded in to a range of DRAM addresses and then having an algorithm such as the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), performed on the data with the results stored in another range of DRAM memory all on the same chip. The user application can retrieve the resultant processed data from the memory. The ability of an on chip non-volatile memory means that the processor program instructions, implementing various algorithms, can not only be stored on the die but also can be easily changed to suit a variety of applications. The PLA's of the present invention allow powerful techniques for data processing

which are especially useful for parallel data processing applications such as image processing or general Digital Signal Processing (DSP). The PLA's of the present invention are also suitable for making general purpose processors embedded in a DRAM by which one could emulate a general purpose processor such as an 80C251, an 8 bit general purpose microprocessor. Here, 5-10 Mbits of the DRAM of the DRAM chip can be configured for PLA's, non-volatile storage, and where DRAM serves as registers.

[0042] It is to be understood that the above description is intended to be illustrative, and not restrictive. Many other embodiments will be apparent to those of skill in the art upon reviewing the above description. The scope of the invention should, therefore, be determined with reference to the appended claims, along with the full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for forming a DRAM/EEPROM chip, comprising:

forming a plurality of dynamic random access memory (DRAM) access transistors on a semiconductor substrate;

forming a plurality of stacked capacitors in a subsequent level above the plurality of DRAM access transistors and separated from the plurality of DRAM access transistors by an insulator layer; and

coupling a first group of the plurality of stacked capacitors to a gate for each DRAM access transistor in a first group of the plurality of DRAM access transistors;

coupling a second group of the plurality of stacked capacitors to a diffused region in a second group of the plurality of DRAM access transistors.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein forming a plurality of DRAM access transistors includes forming a plurality of n-channel metal oxide semiconductor (NMOS) transistors.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein forming a plurality of stacked capacitors includes forming a plurality of stacked capacitors having a bottom plate, a capacitor dielectric, and a top plate, wherein the bottom plate is formed in a cup shape having interior walls, the capacitor dielectric is formed conformal to the bottom plate and the top plate is formed conformal to the capacitor dielectric, and wherein forming the plurality of stacked capacitors includes forming a portion of the top plate within the interior walls of the bottom plate.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein coupling a first group of the plurality of stacked capacitors to a gate in each DRAM access transistors in a first group of the plurality of DRAM access transistors includes coupling the bottom plate of each stacked capacitor in the first group of the plurality of stacked capacitors to the gate for the first group of the plurality of DRAM access transistors.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the forming a plurality of stacked capacitors includes forming the plurality of stacked capacitors according to a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) process flow.

6. A programmable logic array, comprising:

a first logic plane that receives a number of input signals, the first logic plane having a plurality of non-volatile memory cells arranged in rows and columns that are interconnected to provide a number of logical outputs;

a second logic plane having a number of non-volatile memory cells arranged in rows and columns that receive the outputs of the first logic plane and that are interconnected to produce a number of logical outputs such that the programmable logic array implements a logical function; and

wherein the non-volatile memory cells each include:

a metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor (MOSFET);

a stacked capacitor formed according to a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) process; and

an electrical contact that couples the stacked capacitor to a gate of the MOSFET.

7. The programmable logic array of claim 6, wherein the first logic plane and the second logic plane each comprise NOR planes.

8. The programmable logic array of claim 6, wherein the substrate is a bulk semiconductor.

8. The programmable logic array of claim 6, wherein the electrical contact includes a polysilicon plug.

9. The programmable logic array of claim 6, wherein the working surface of the substrate includes an insulating layer formed on top of an underlying semiconductor.

10. The programmable logic array of claim 6, wherein the programmable logic array is operatively coupled to a computer system.

11. The programmable logic array of claim 6, wherein the stacked capacitor includes a fin type capacitor.

12. The programmable logic array of claim 6, wherein the stacked capacitor includes a storage node, a capacitor dielectric, and a plate conductor and wherein the electrical contact couples the storage node of the stacked capacitor to the gate of the MOSFET.

13. An address decoder for a memory device, the address decoder comprising:

a number of address lines;

a number of output lines;

wherein the address lines, and the output lines form an array;

a number of non-volatile memory cells that are disposed at intersections of output lines and address lines, wherein each non-volatile memory cell includes a metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor (MOSFET), a stacked capacitor formed according to a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) process, and an electrical contact that couples the stacked capacitor to a gate of the MOSFET; and

wherein the non-volatile memory cells are selectively programmed such that the non-volatile memory cells implement a logic function that selects an output line responsive to an address provided to the address lines.

14. The address decoder of claim 13, wherein the number of address lines includes a number of complementary address lines that are disposed in the array.

15. The address decoder of claim 13, wherein the decoder is operatively coupled to a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) device.

16. The address decoder of claim 13, wherein the array includes N address lines and 2^N output lines.

17. The address decoder of claim 13, wherein the number of address lines includes a number of complementary address lines that are each coupled to one of the address lines through an inverter and are disposed in the array.

18. An electronic system, comprising:

a memory; and

a processor coupled to the memory and formed on a die common with the memory; and

wherein the processor includes at least one programmable logic array including:

a first logic plane that receives a number of input signals, the first logic plane having a plurality of non-volatile memory cells arranged in rows and columns that are interconnected to provide a number of logical outputs, and

wherein the non-volatile memory cells each include:

a metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor (MOSFET);

a stacked capacitor formed according to a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) process; and

an electrical contact that couples the stacked capacitor to a gate of the MOSFET.

19. The electronic system of claim 18, wherein the programmable logic array includes a second logic plane having a number of non-volatile memory cells arranged in rows and columns that receive the outputs of the first logic plane and that are interconnected to produce a number of logical outputs such that the programmable logic array implements a logical function.

20. The electronic system of claim 19, wherein the first logic plane and the second logic plane each comprise NOR planes.

21. The electronic system of claim 18, wherein:

the processor includes at least one register formed from dynamic random access memory cells; and

wherein the processor includes at least one function and sequence circuit.

22. The electronic system of claim 18, wherein the processor includes a program circuit that stores a program.

23. The electronic system of claim 22, wherein the program circuit stores the program in an EEPROM.

24. An integrated circuit formed in and on a semiconductor layer, the integrated circuit comprising:

a plurality of metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistors (MOSFETs) formed in and on the semiconductor layer;

a plurality of stacked capacitors disposed above the plurality of MOSFETs and separated from the plurality of MOSFETs by an insulator layer; and

wherein a first group of the plurality of stacked capacitors is selectively coupled to gates of the MOSFETs to form non-volatile memory cells for a first sub-circuit;

wherein a second group of the plurality of stacked capacitors is selectively coupled to diffused regions of the MOSFETs to form a second sub-circuit; and

wherein the first sub-circuit is operatively coupled to the second sub-circuit.

25. The integrated circuit of claim 24, wherein the plurality of stacked capacitors includes a plurality of stacked capacitors formed according to a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) process flow.

26. An integrated circuit, comprising:

a processor;

a memory, operatively coupled to the processor; and

wherein the processor and the memory are formed on the same semiconductor substrate and the processor includes at least one programmable logic array with a non-volatile memory cell that includes a metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor with a stacked capacitor coupled to its gate.

27. A method for forming an integrated circuit, the method comprising:

forming a plurality of metal oxide semiconductor transistors (MOSFETs) in and on a layer of semiconductor material;

forming a first set of stacked capacitors that are coupled to diffusion regions of selected ones of the plurality of MOSFETs to form a memory array; and

forming, on the same layer of semiconductor material, a second set of stacked capacitors that are coupled to gates of selected ones of the plurality of MOSFETs to form a plurality of non-volatile memory cells; and

interconnecting the memory array and the non-volatile memory cells to provide the integrated circuit.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein forming a second set of stacked capacitors comprises forming a second set of stacked capacitors that are coupled to gates of selected ones of the plurality of MOSFETs to form a EEPROM.

29. The method of claim 27, wherein forming a second set of stacked capacitors comprises forming a second set of stacked capacitors that are coupled to gates of selected ones of the plurality of MOSFETs to form at least one programmable logic array.

30. The method of claim 27, wherein forming a second set of stacked capacitors comprises forming a second set of stacked capacitors that are coupled to gates of selected ones of the plurality of MOSFETs to form a memory decode array.

31. The method of claim 27, wherein forming a second set of stacked capacitors comprises forming a second set of stacked capacitors that are coupled to gates of selected ones of the plurality of MOSFETs to form at least one programmable logic array of a processor circuit.

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