

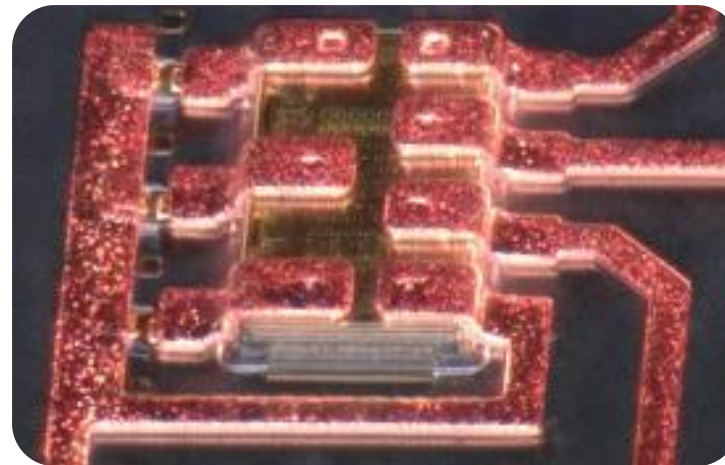


Mass transfer with elastomer stamps for microLED displays.

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The best materials for the best displays

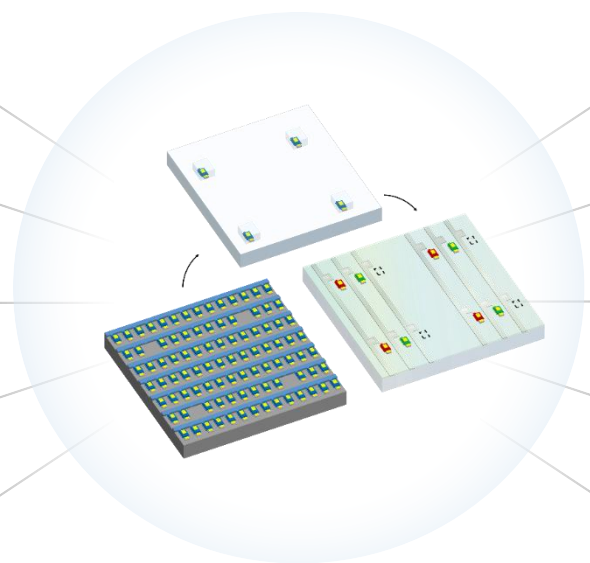
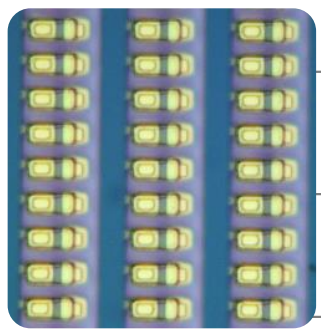
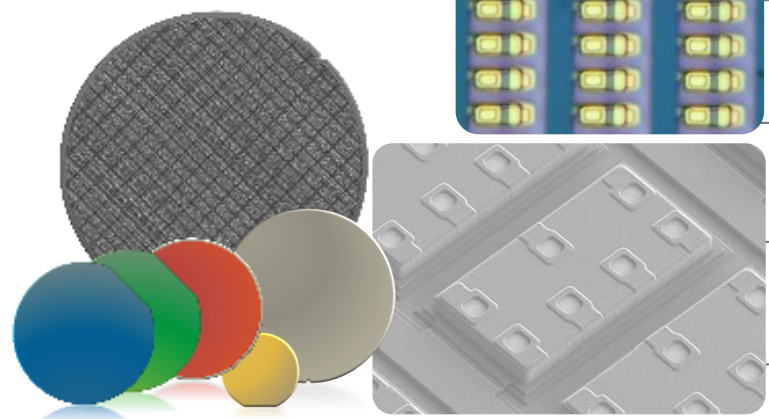


The materials identify the display. The best displays will use the best materials.

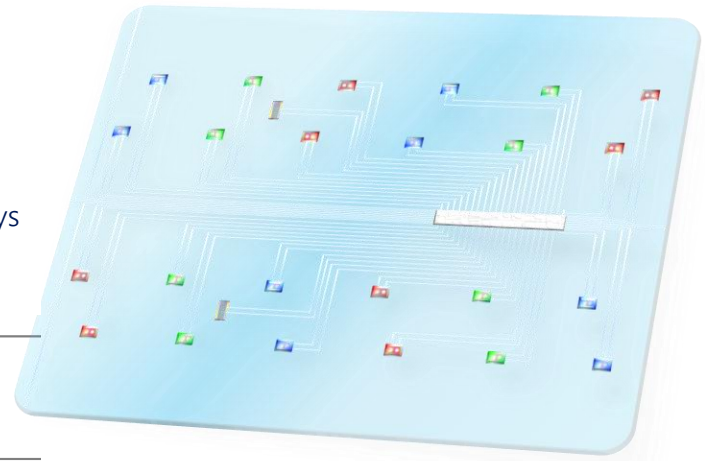
Brightest, fastest, most efficient, extra-functional, multi-sensory, computational "systems on a panel".

Bridging the gap between wafer and panel is the way to get the best displays.

Wafer Fabricated Devices
Single-crystal Fine lithography
(ICs, LEDs, Lasers, etc...)



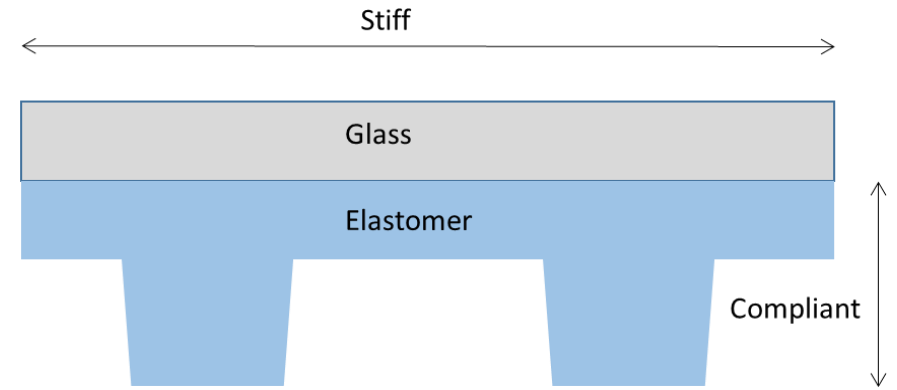
Advanced displays
of all sizes:



The Elastomer Stamp



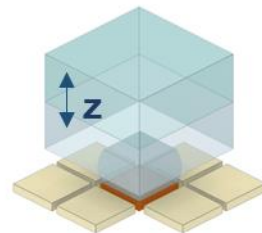
Low-pressure injection molded silicone rubber on glass backing, with lithographically-defined "posts" for selective transfer.



The stamp is...

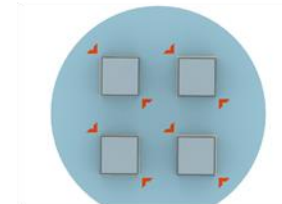
i. ...compliant in z...

→ high transfer yield.



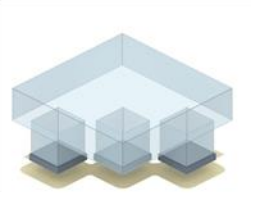
ii. ...transparent...

→ high-accuracy placement.



iii. ...simple, inexpensive, high-fidelity construction...

→ scalable, high-throughput

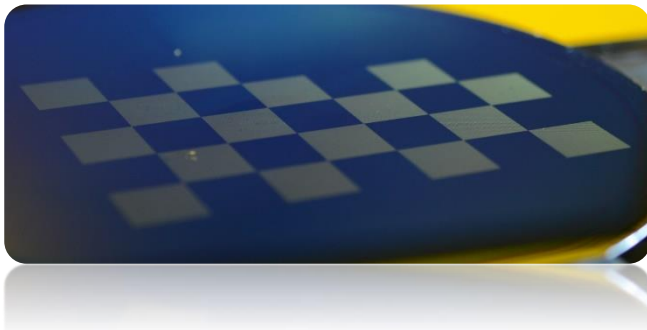
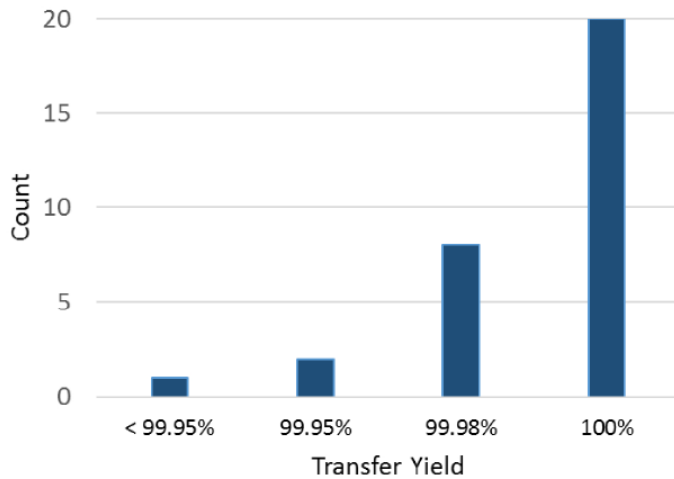


Elastomer stamp capability demonstrations



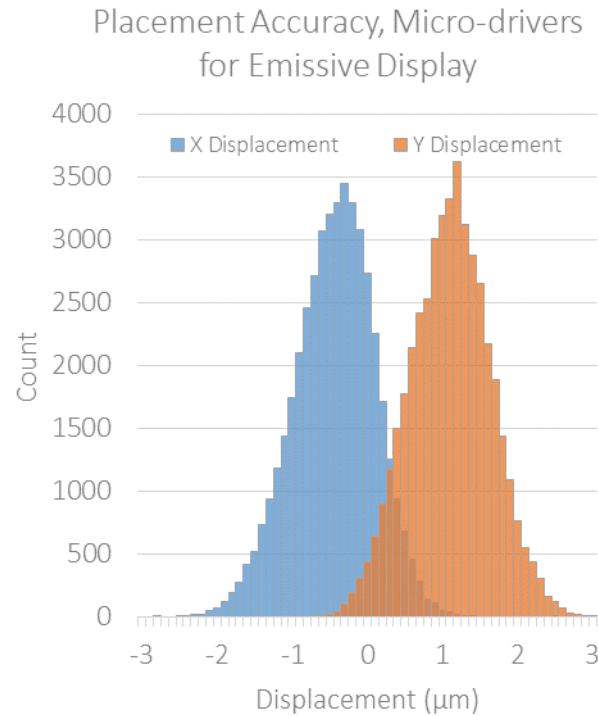
i. ...compliant (forgiving) in z...

→ high transfer yield.



ii. ...transparent

→ high-accuracy placement.

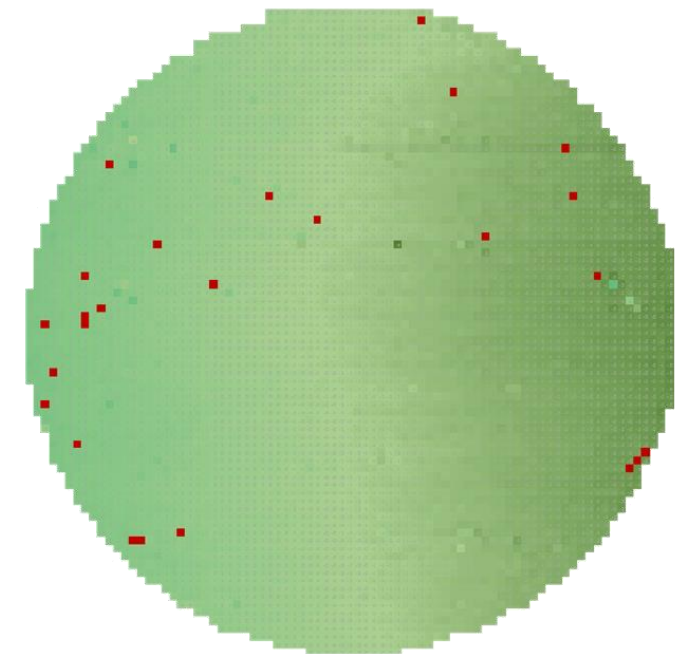


displacement at 3σ : $\pm 1.5 \mu\text{m}$

iii. ...simple, inexpensive, high-fidelity construction....

→ scalable, high-throughput

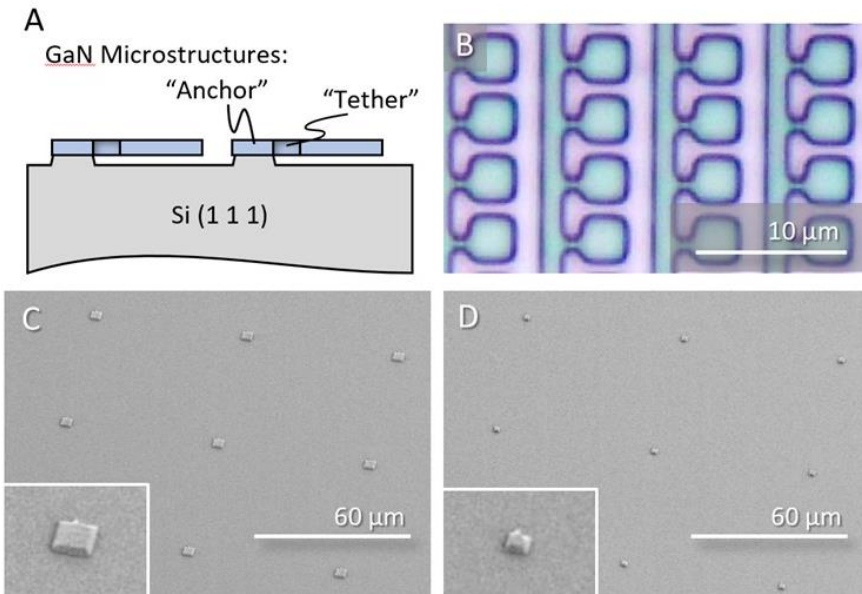
Yield map, 150 mm wafer array transfer:



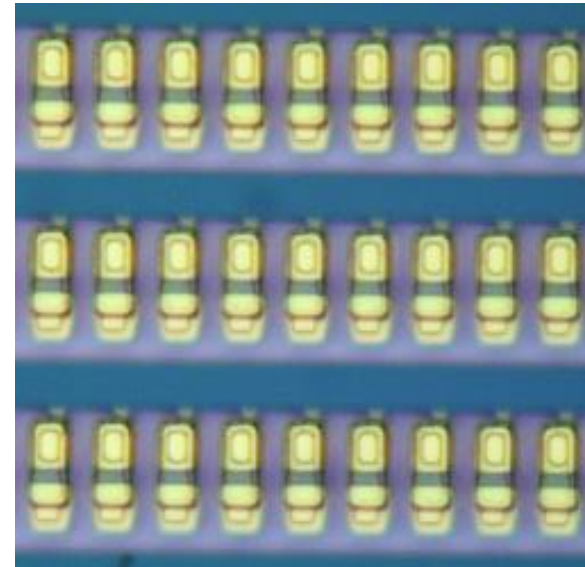
Transferring micron-scale objects with stamp



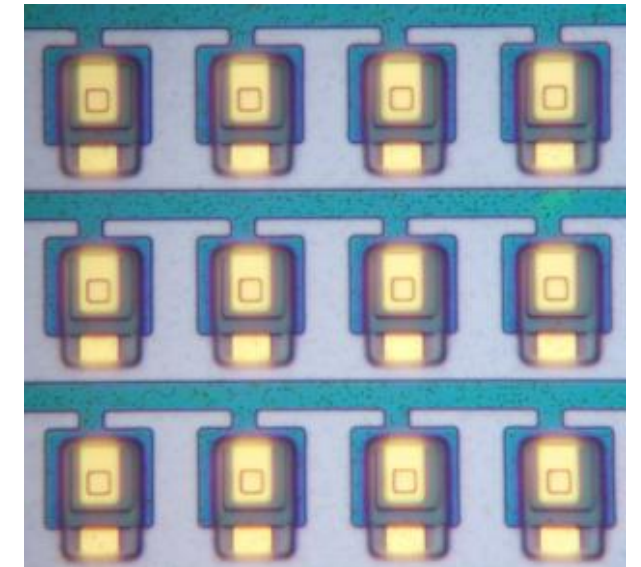
3 μm and 5 μm GaN transferred with stamp:



microLEDs suitable for micro assembly with elastomer stamp:

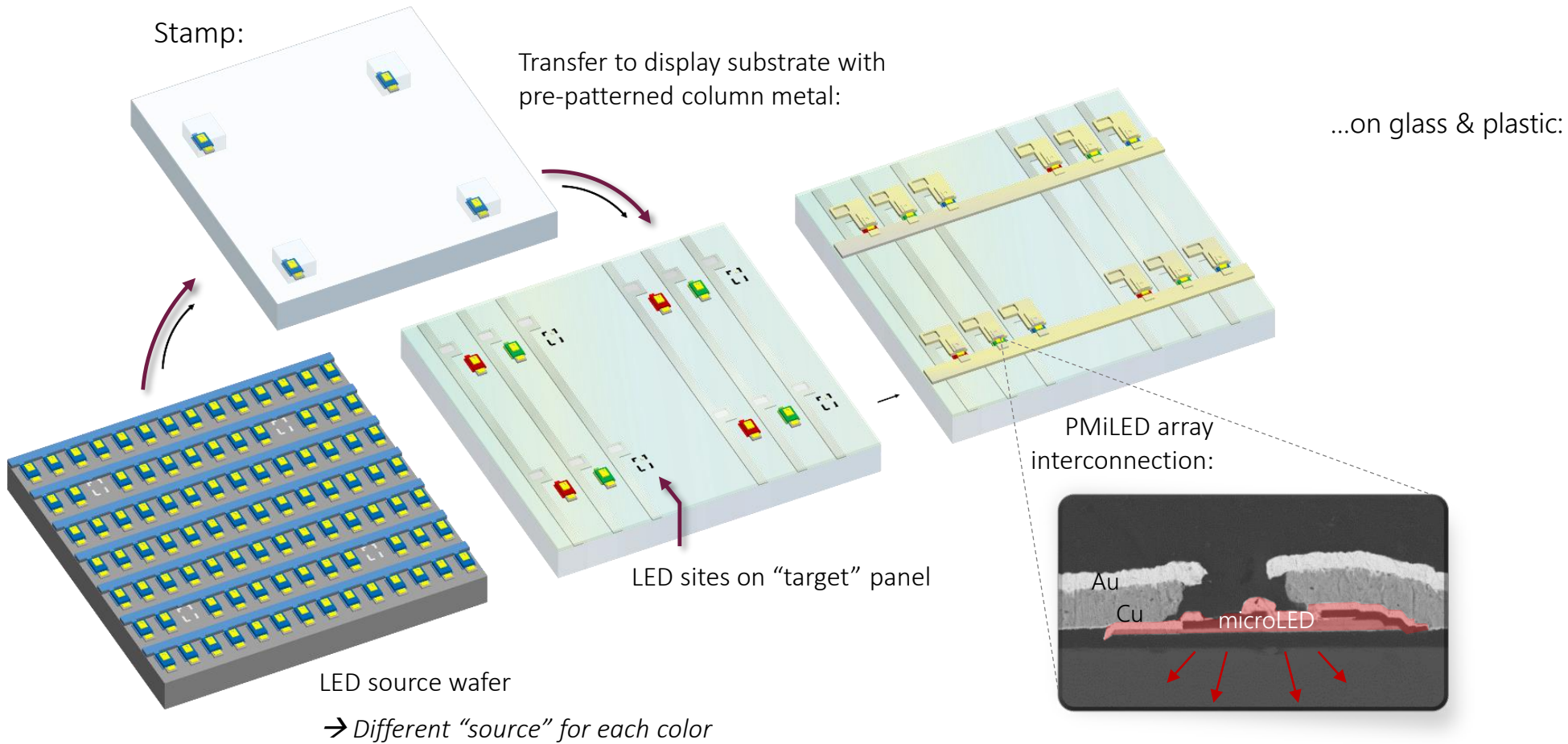


$3 \times 10 \mu\text{m}^2$

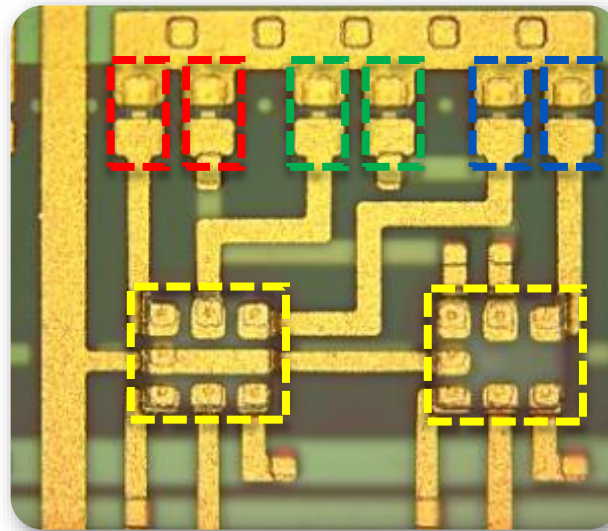
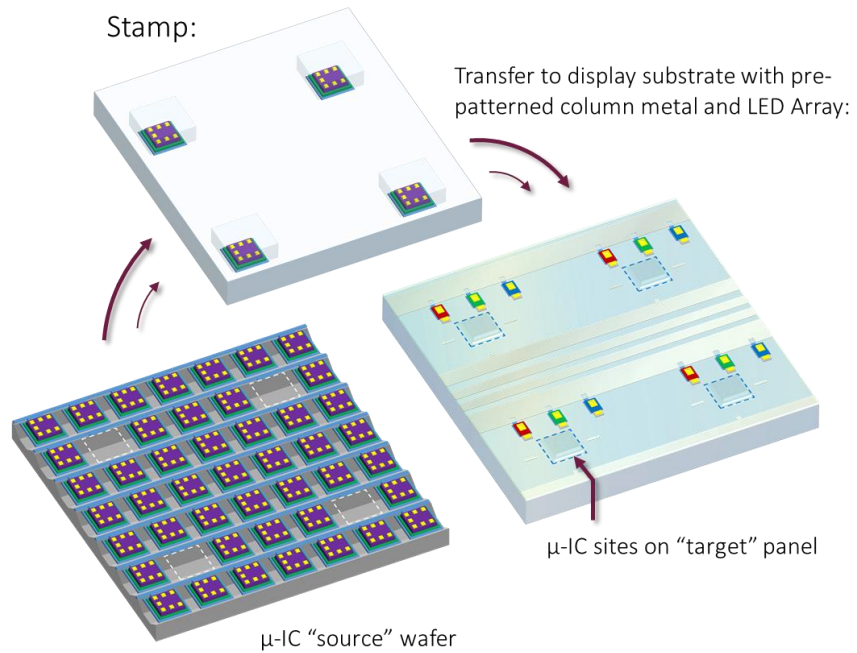
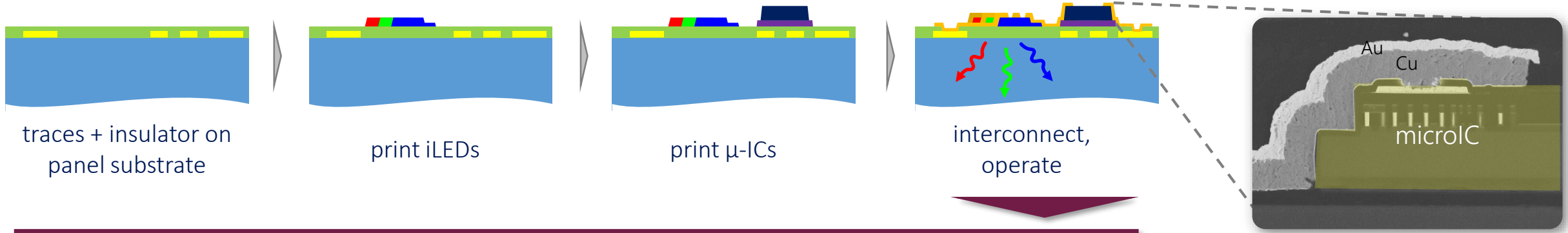


$8 \times 15 \mu\text{m}^2$

Passive matrix microLED by printing

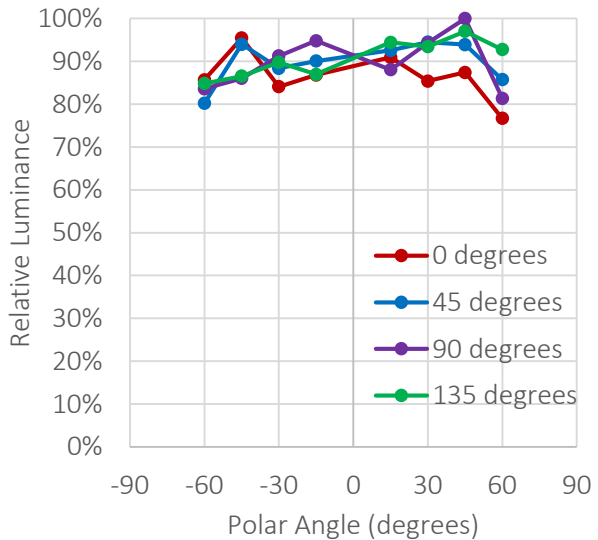
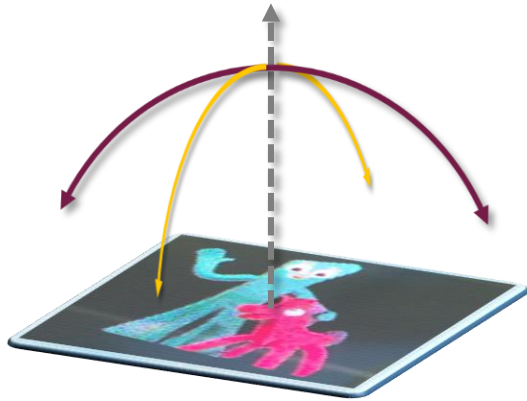


Active matrix microLED





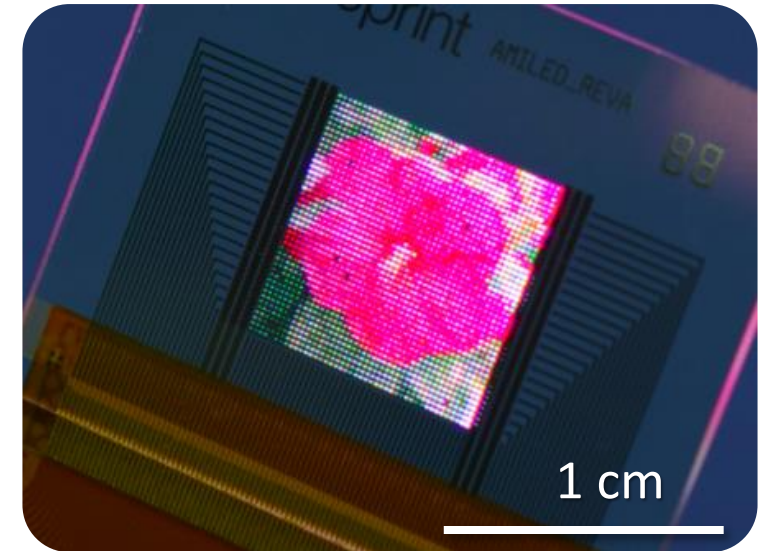
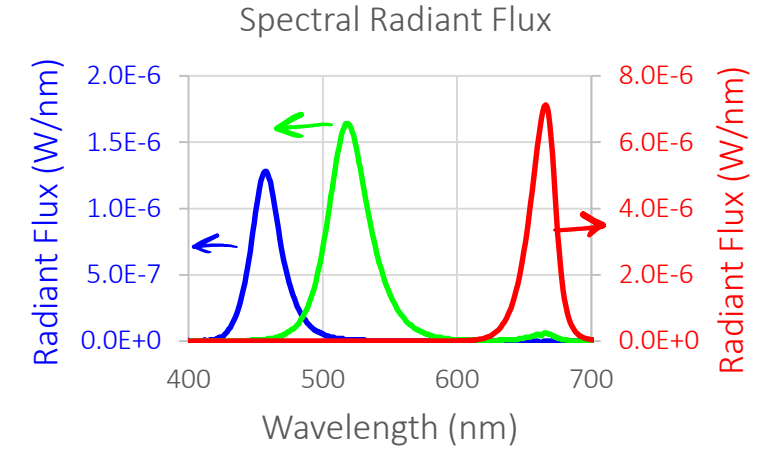
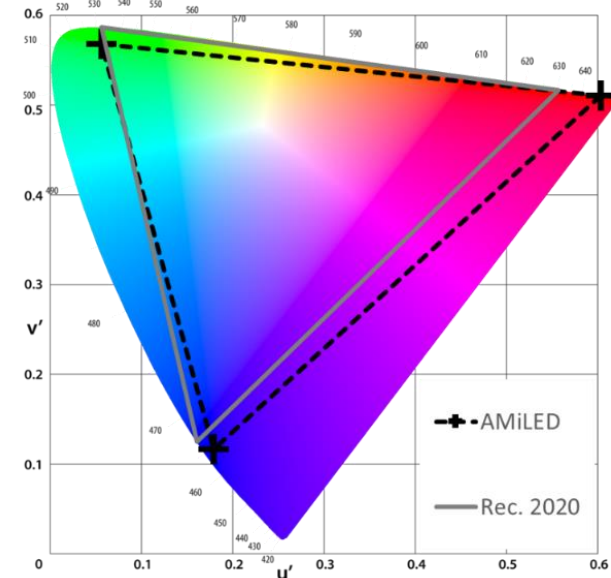
Wide Viewing Angle:



Strong Color Gamut:

Relative to Rec. 2020:

	$u' v'$	$x y$
Area	107.1%	90.6%
Overlap	93.3%	84.1%

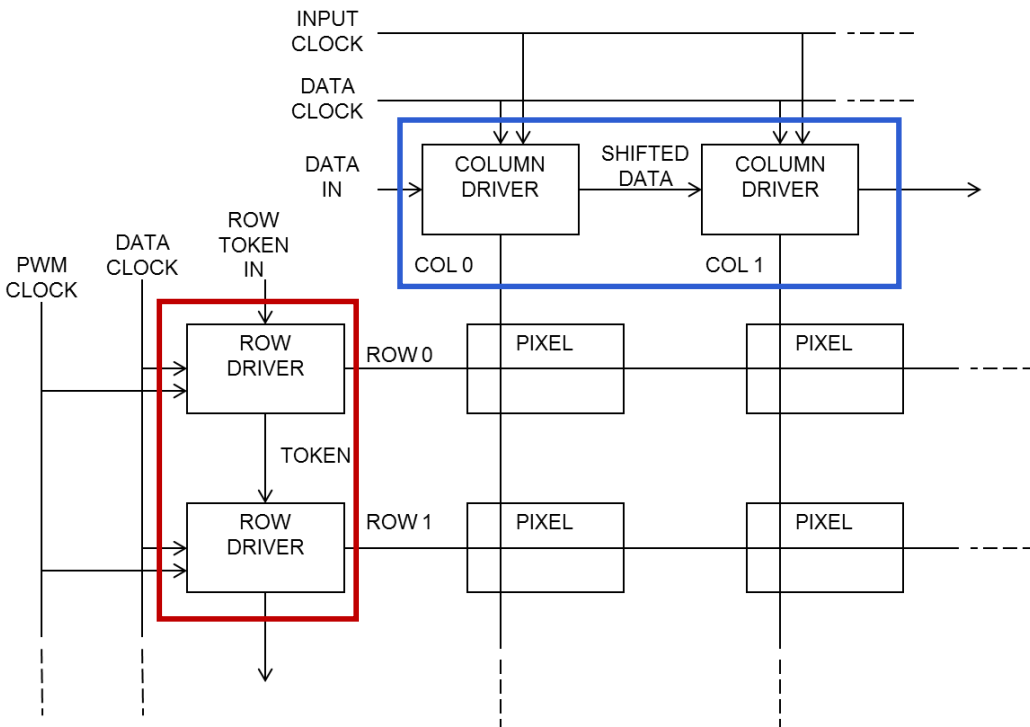


Larger active matrix displays:



Print row drivers and column drivers to reduce external I/O count:

- Column drivers demultiplex data
- Row drivers run progressive scan of data load and PWM



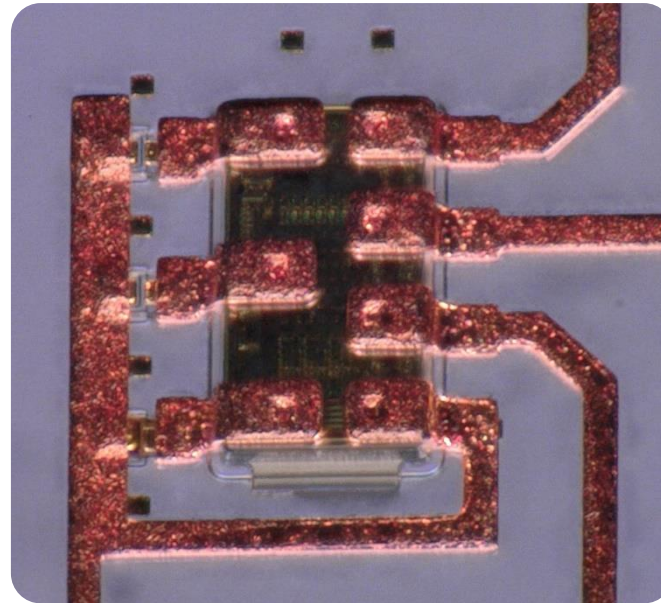
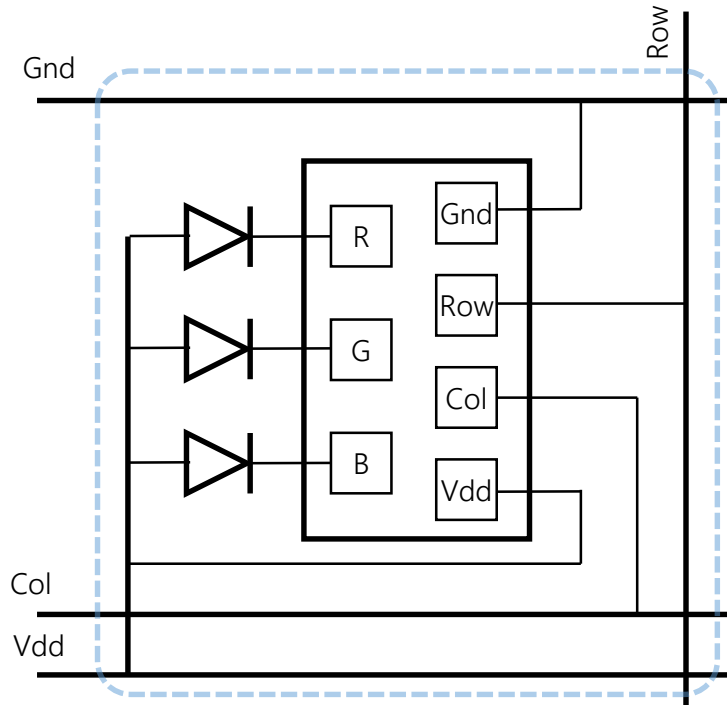
5.1" Diagonal AMILED display 320 x 160, 70 ppi:

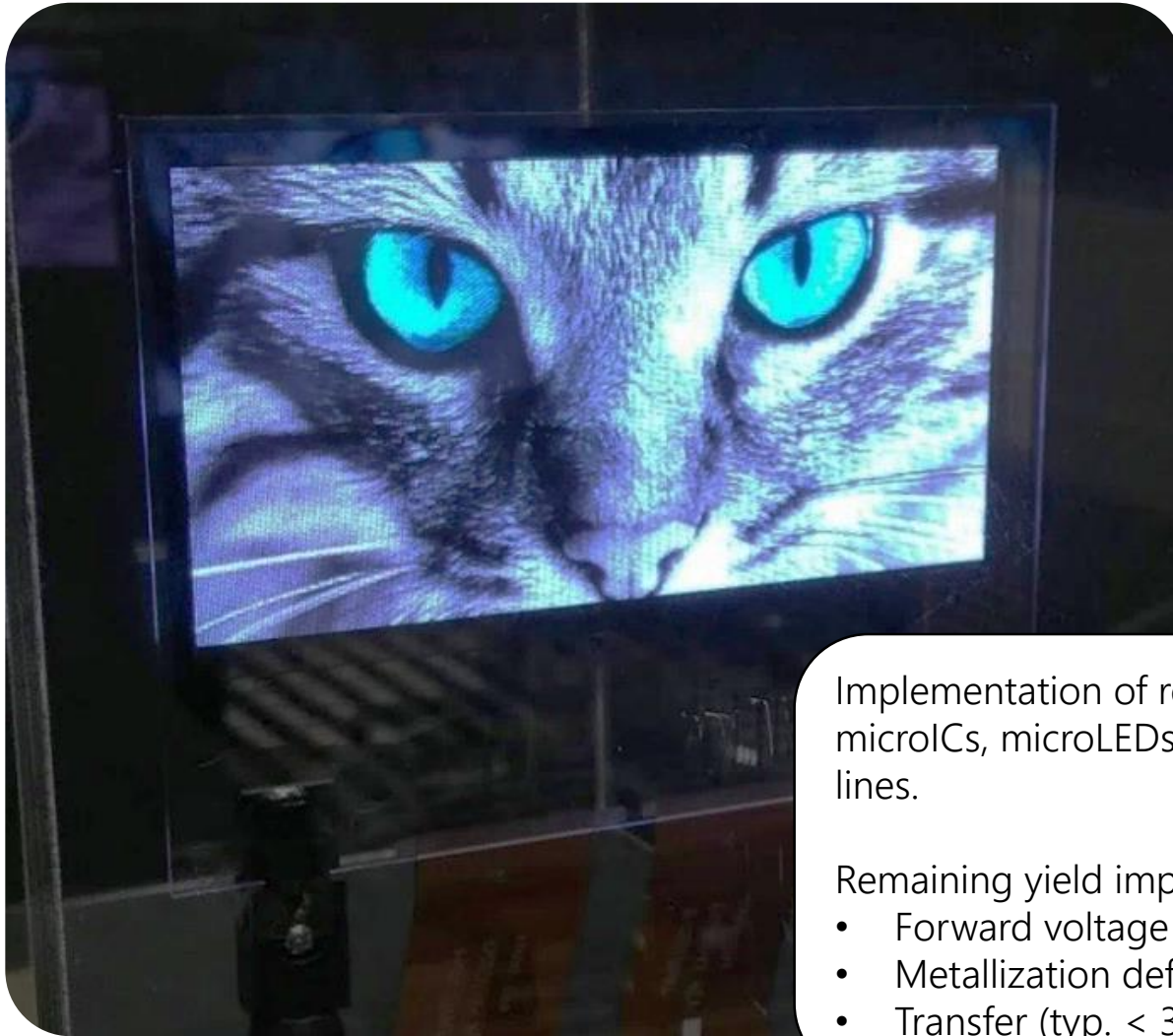




Row, column, power, and ground into each pixel:

Cu redistribution layer interconnects microLEDs, ICs, and row/col drivers (not shown).

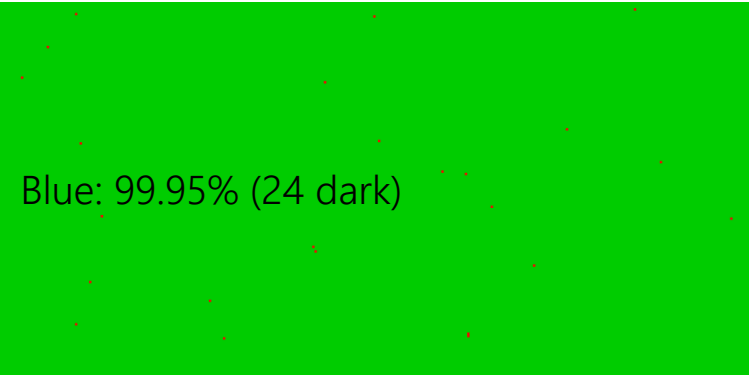
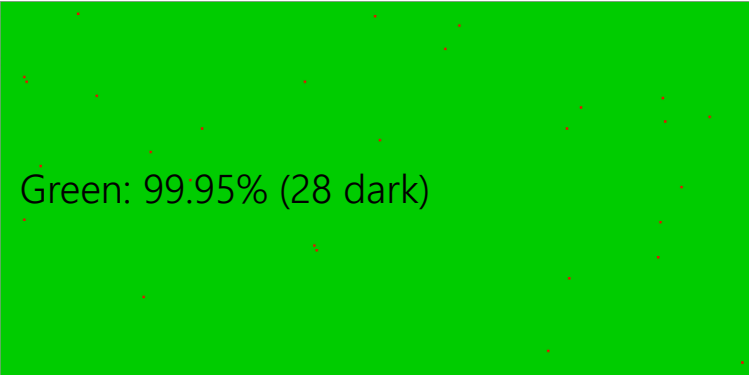
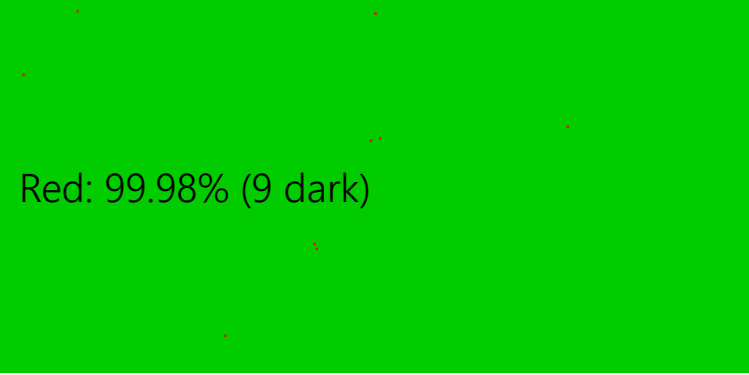




Implementation of redundancy in microICs, microLEDs, row & column lines.

Remaining yield impactors:

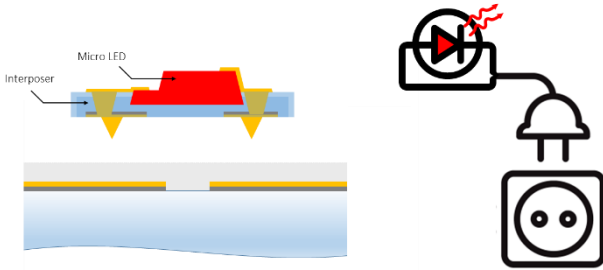
- Forward voltage of LEDs
- Metallization defects (laser cut)
- Transfer (typ. < 3 sub-pixels)



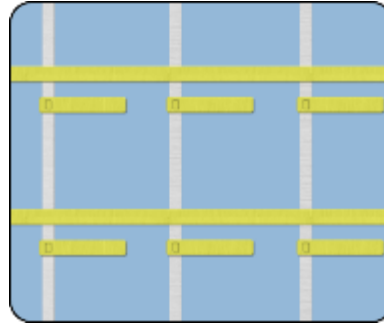
Display test and additive repair



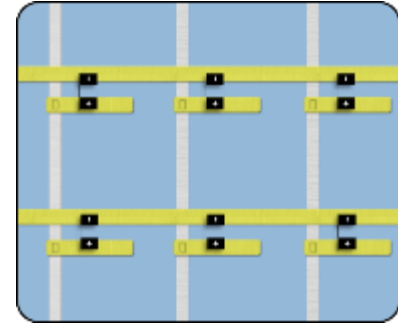
printable components with interconnection structures



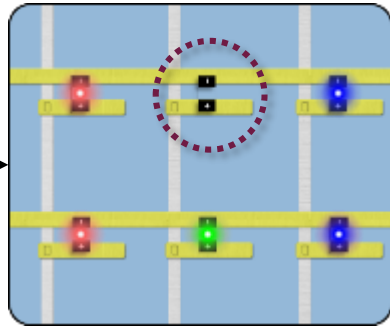
target substrate



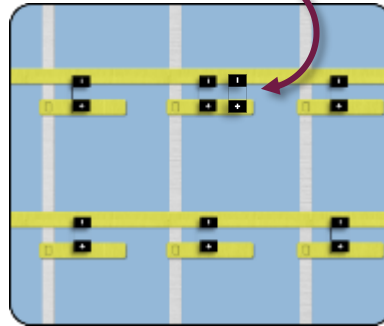
populate target



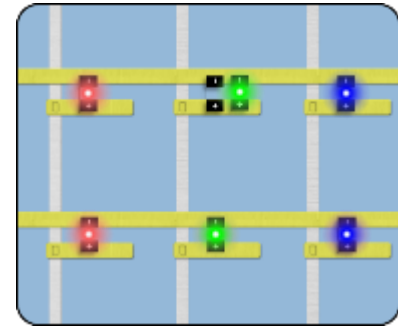
Operate display; identify defects



repair by print

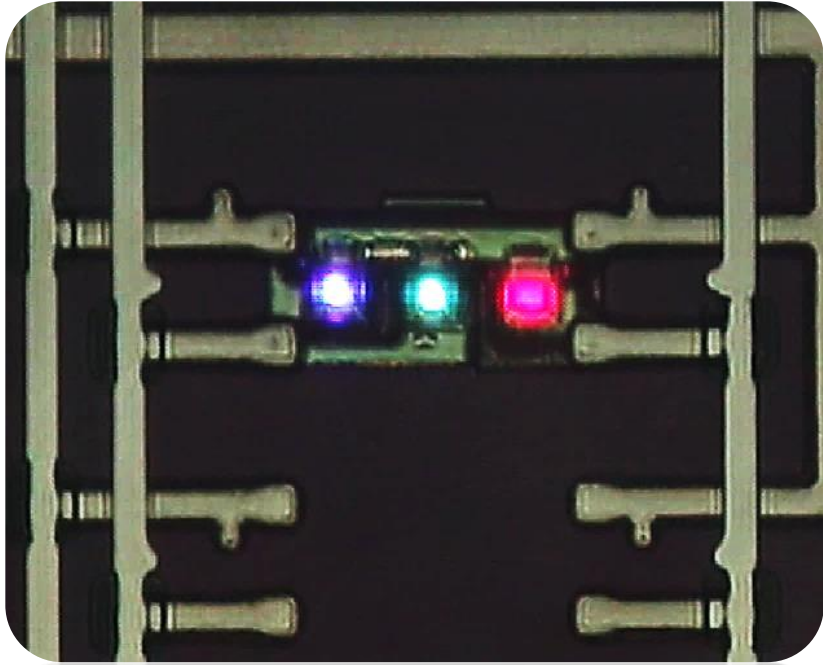


repaired system

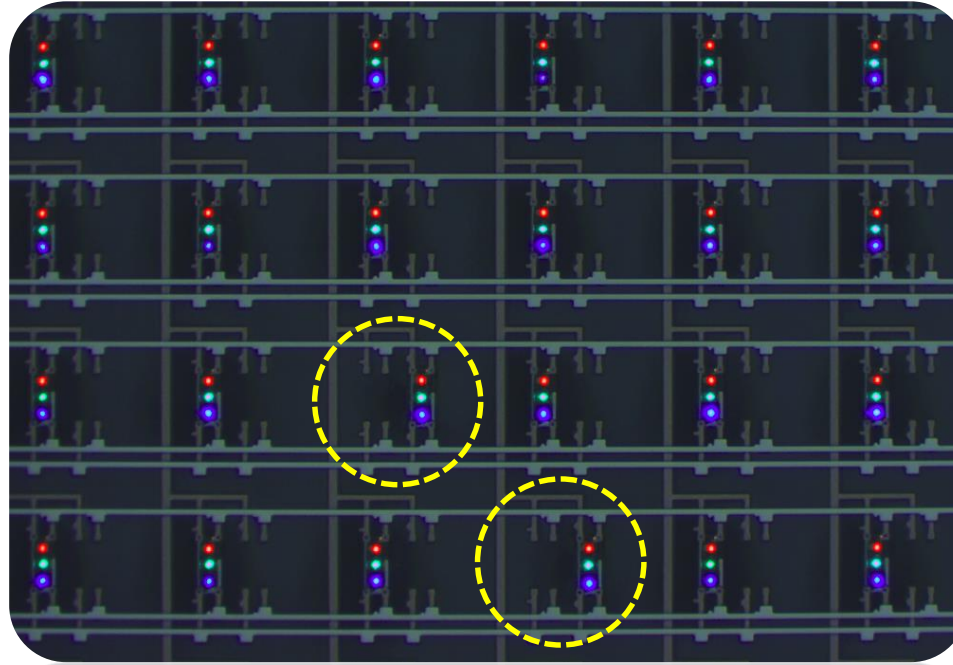


Simple passive matrix display prototype:





Looking through substrate, see "divots" produced by spikes contacting metal at four corners of interposer.



Note repaired pixel on 2nd row from bottom, 3rd column from left: engine printed in redundant site by single-post stamp.

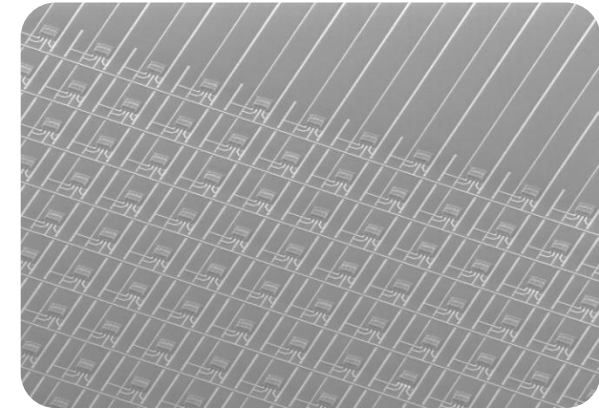
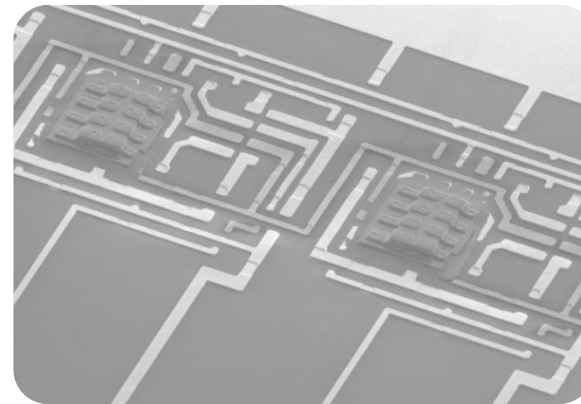
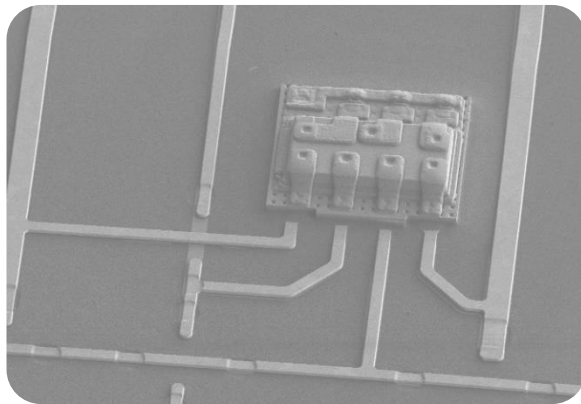
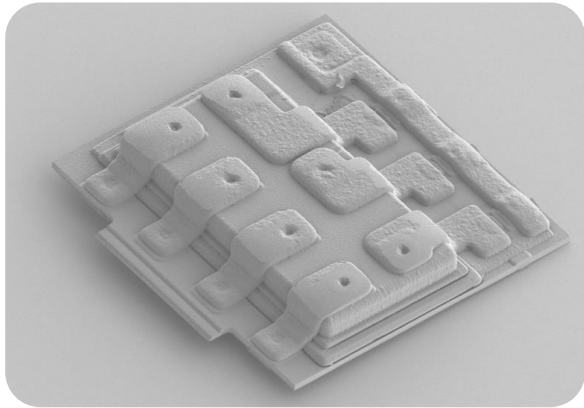


Simple passive matrix display prototype.



Interconnect-at-print pixel engine

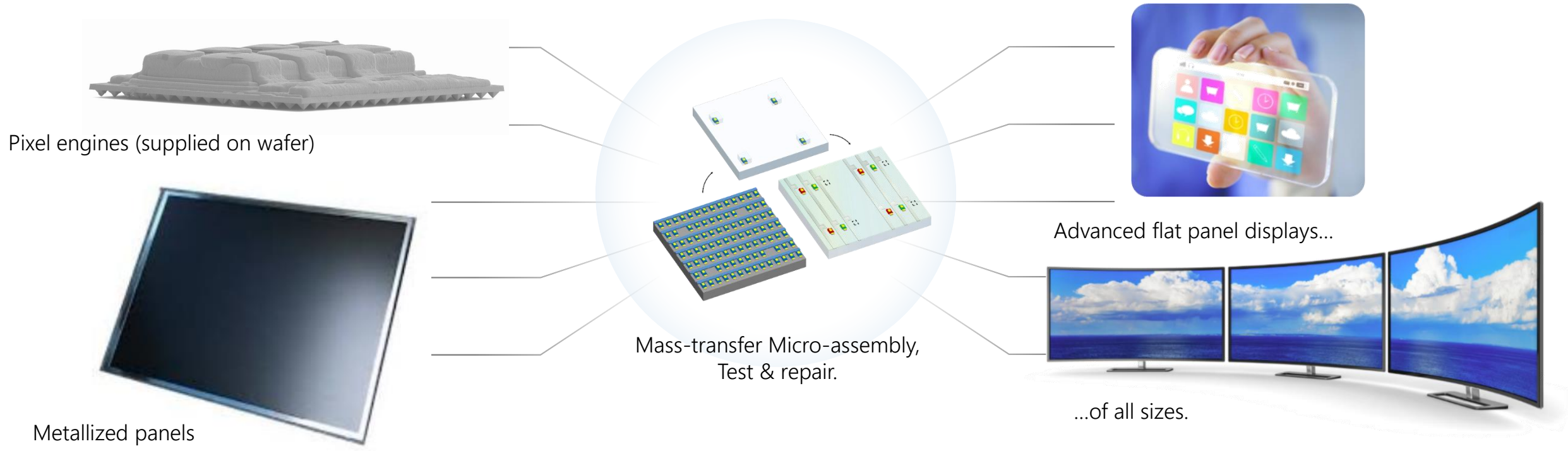
The SEM images of this slide show a fully formed pixel engine that uses thin film metal to interconnect micro LEDs, a micro IC, and conductive spikes at the bottom of the device. The images below show the devices interconnected in arrays on a display substrate.



An assembly-centric display fab



Additive assembly with electrical interconnection can finish displays at the "print, test & repair" process modules.



Thanks from the X-Celeprint team

