



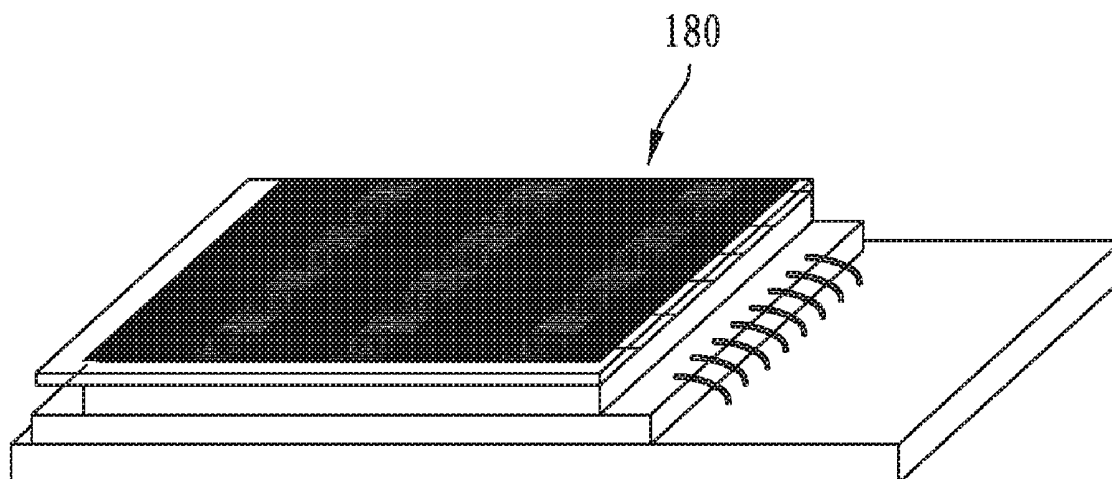
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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Wong et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2019/0237450 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Aug. 1, 2019**(54) **MICRO LED DISPLAY MODULE HAVING
LIGHT TRANSMISSIVE SUBSTRATE**(71) Applicant: **Syndiant Inc.**, Dallas, TX (US)(72) Inventors: **Chun Chiu Daniel Wong**, Palo Alto,
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Province (CN)(21) Appl. No.: **16/379,014**(22) Filed: **Apr. 9, 2019****Related U.S. Application Data**(62) Division of application No. 15/996,785, filed on Jun.
4, 2018.(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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H01L 33/50 (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC **H01L 25/167** (2013.01); **H01L 27/156**
(2013.01); **H01L 33/62** (2013.01); **H01L**
2933/0083 (2013.01); **H01L 33/504** (2013.01)(57) **ABSTRACT**

A micro LED display module having a light transmissive substrate and a manufacturing method thereof are provided. The light transmissive substrate has good transmissivity with respect to the visible band. The micro LED display module comprises a driver chip block, a LED block, a circuit board and a color layer. The LED block is disposed in the driver chip block and has two semiconductor layers and a plurality of trenches. One of the two semiconductor layers is electrically connected to pixel electrodes and the other is electrically connected to the light transmissive substrate. The trenches define a plurality of micro LED pixels arranged in an array. Each micro LED pixel corresponds to one of the pixel electrodes. The circuit board is electrically connected to the driver chip block, the color layer is disposed in the light transmissive conductive layer, and one of the semiconductor layers has a common electrode.



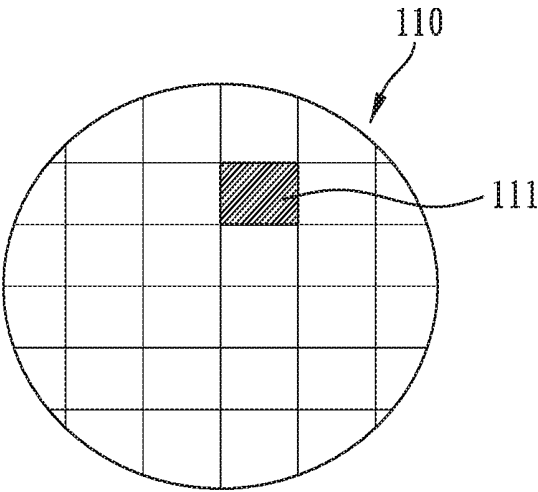


FIG. 1

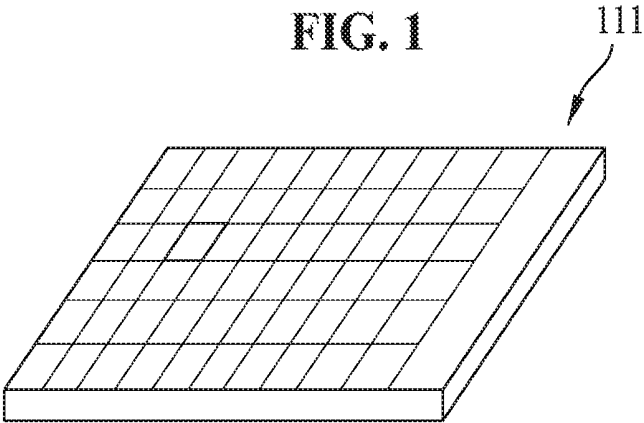


FIG. 2

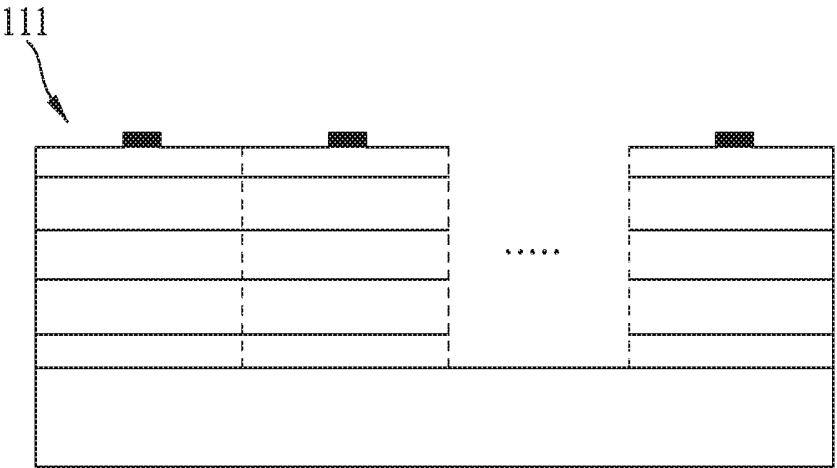


FIG. 3

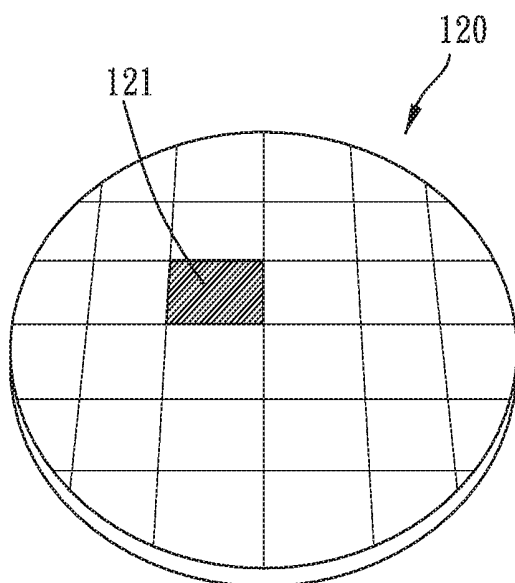


FIG. 4

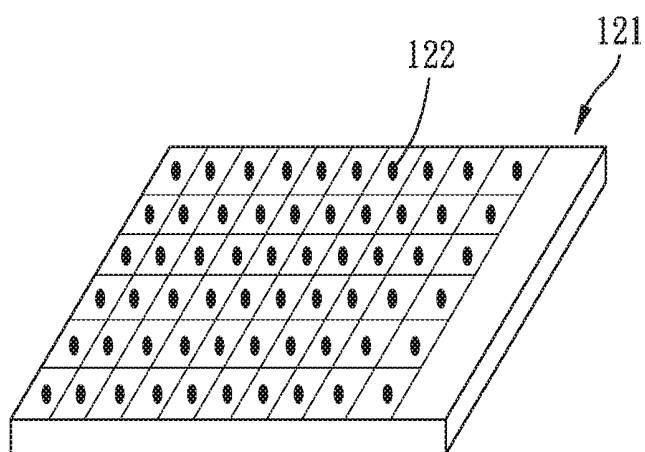


FIG. 5

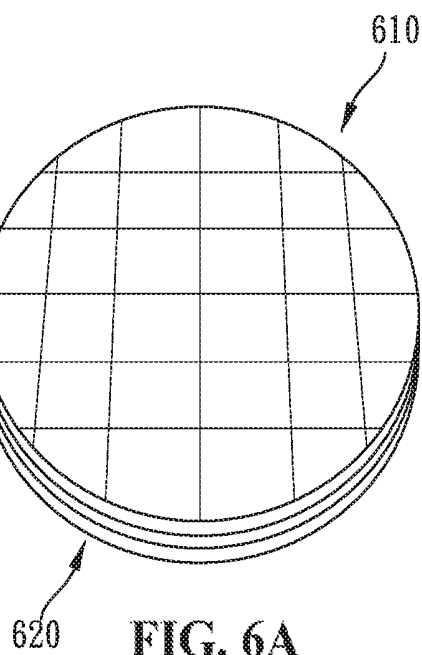


FIG. 6A

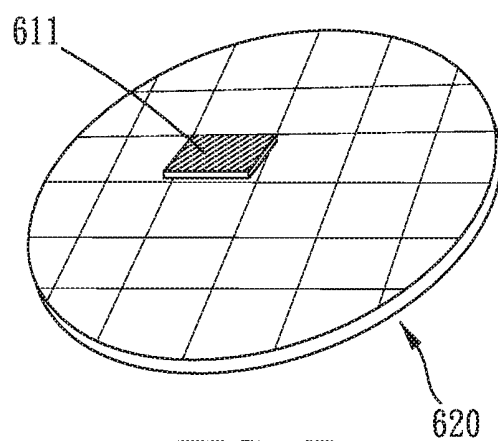


FIG. 6B

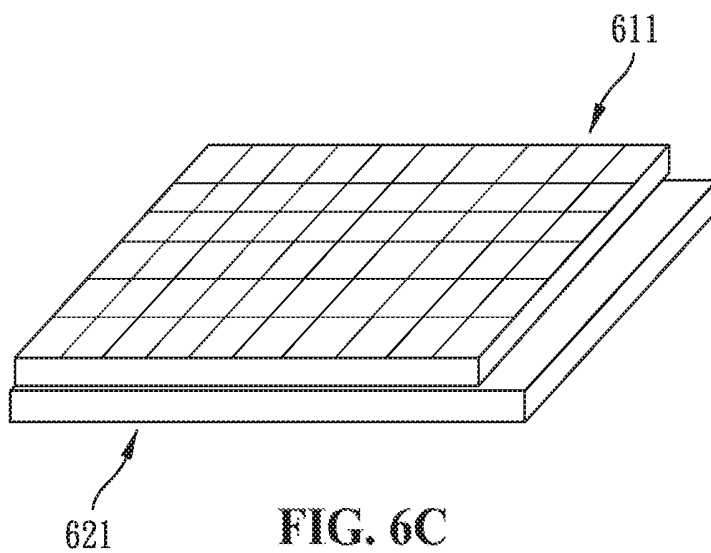
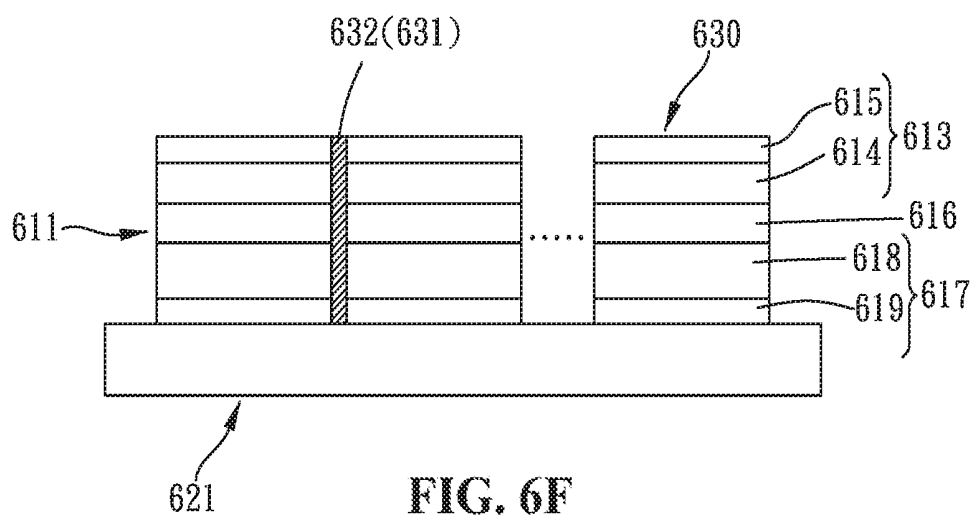
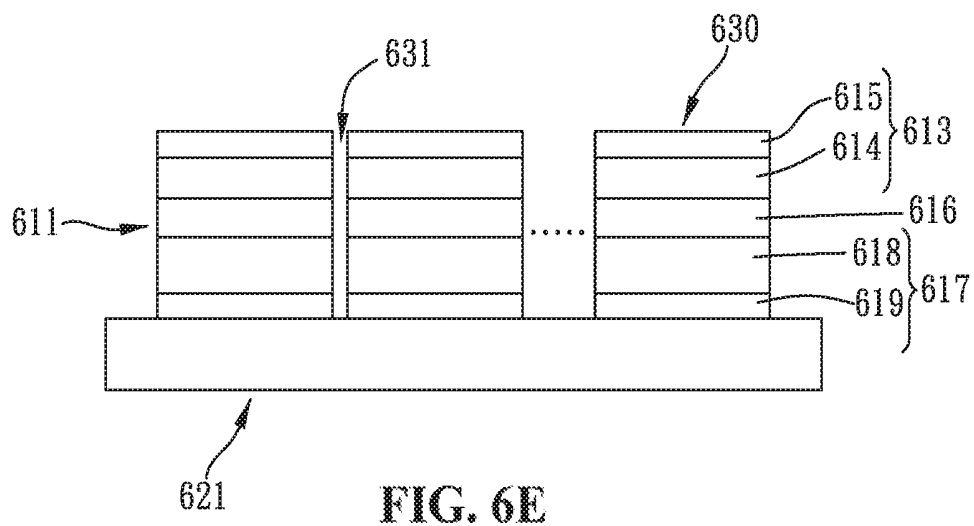
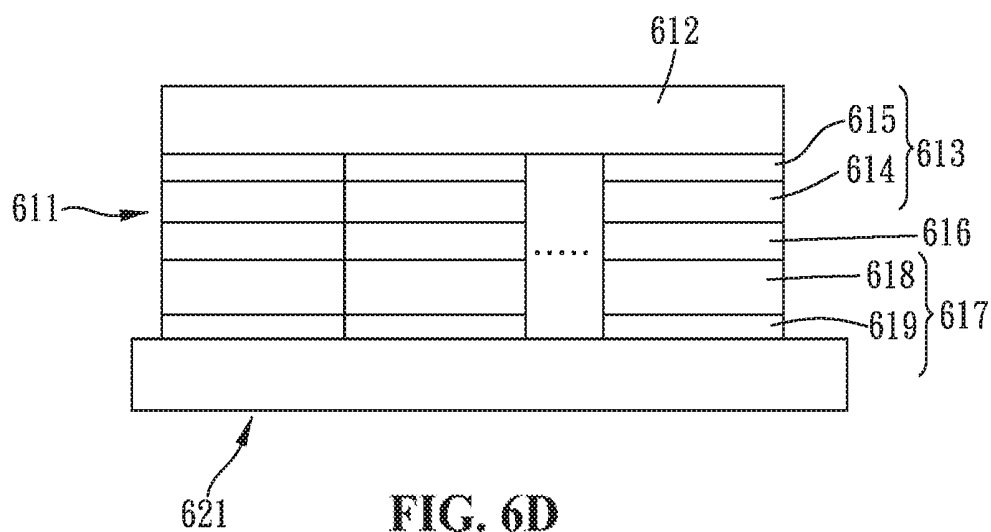
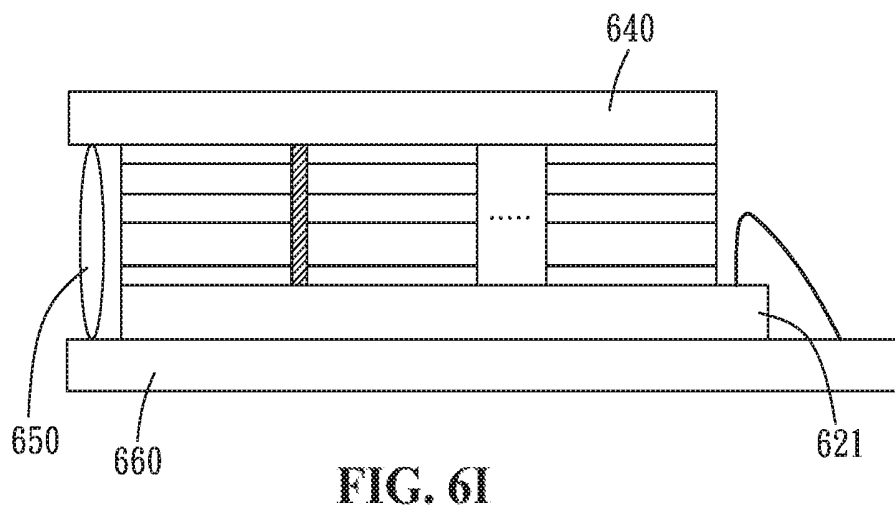
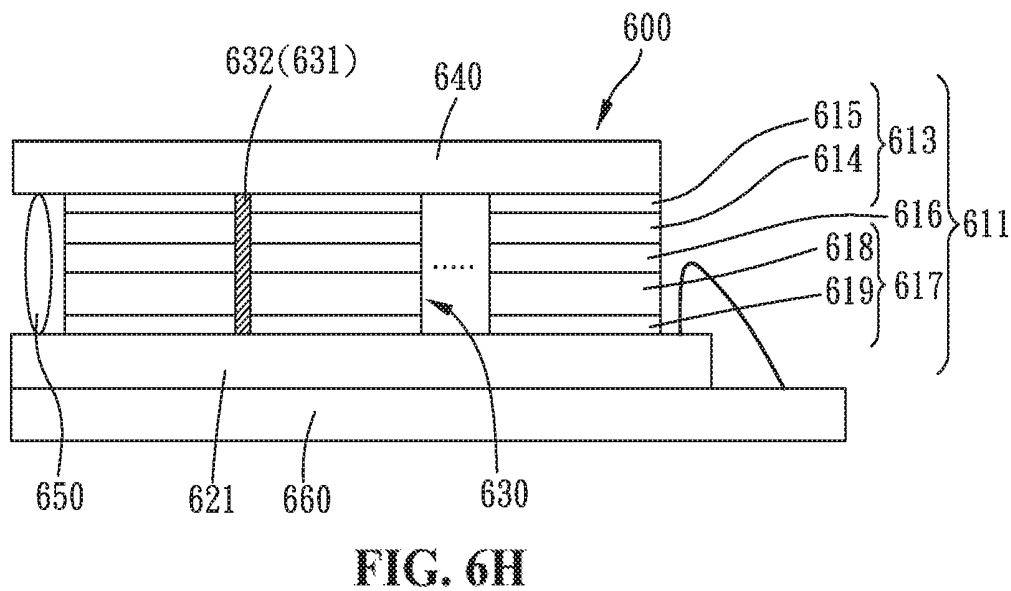
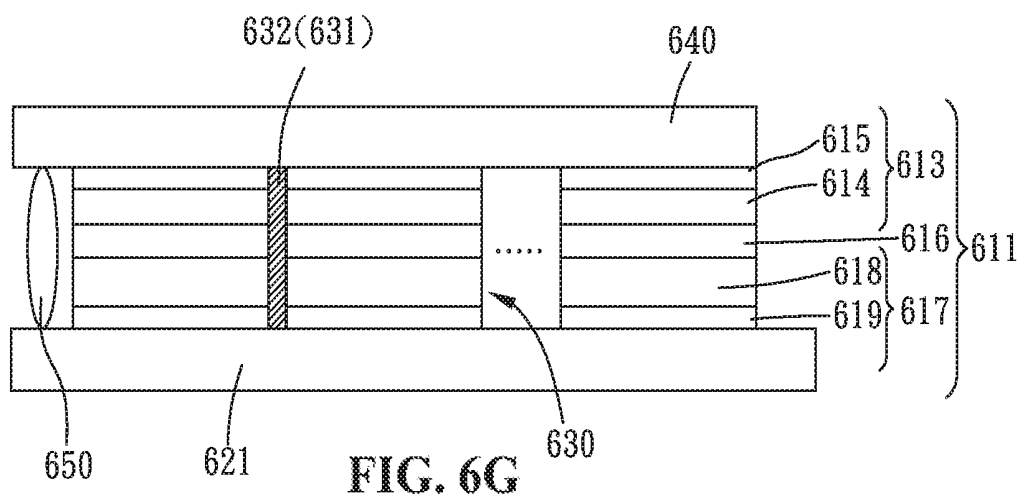


FIG. 6C





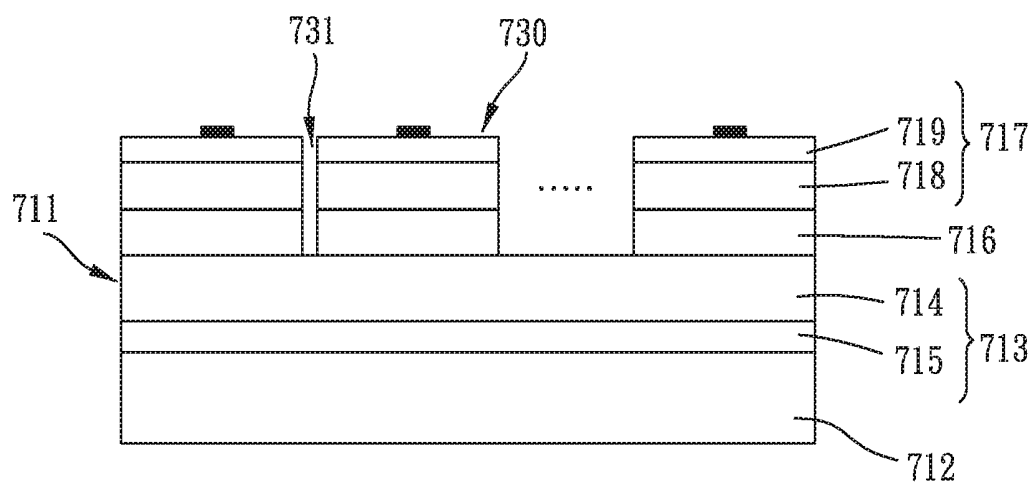


FIG. 7A

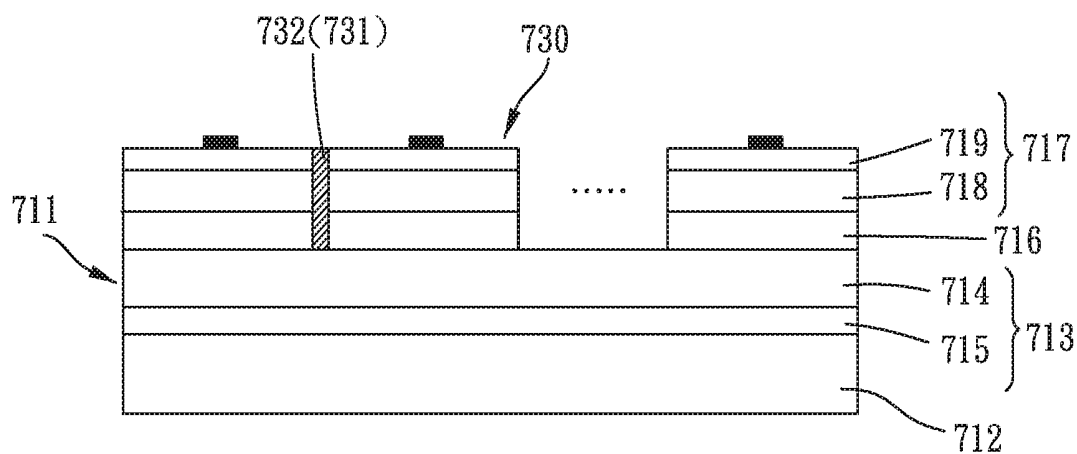
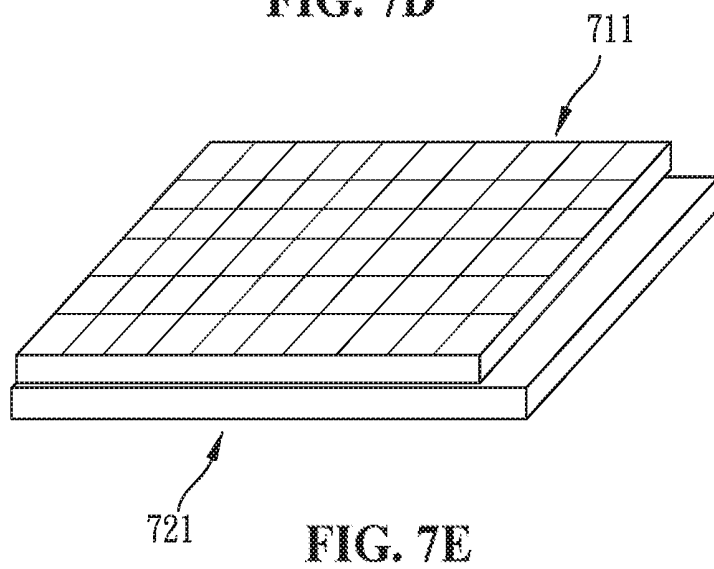
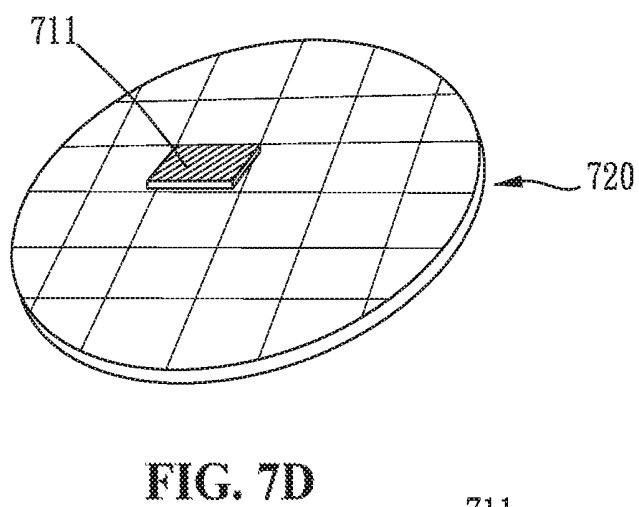
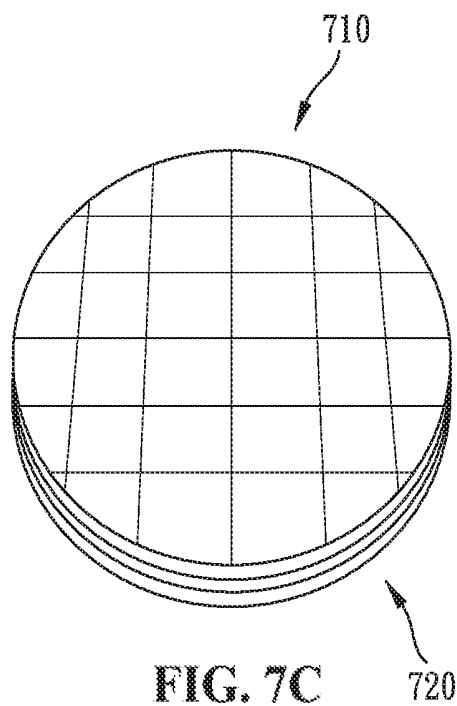


FIG. 7B



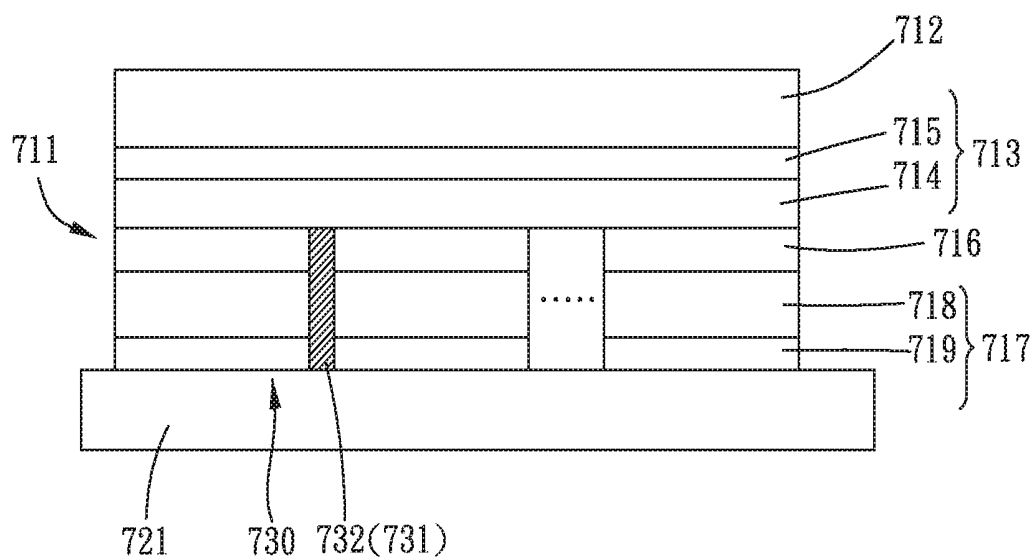


FIG. 7F

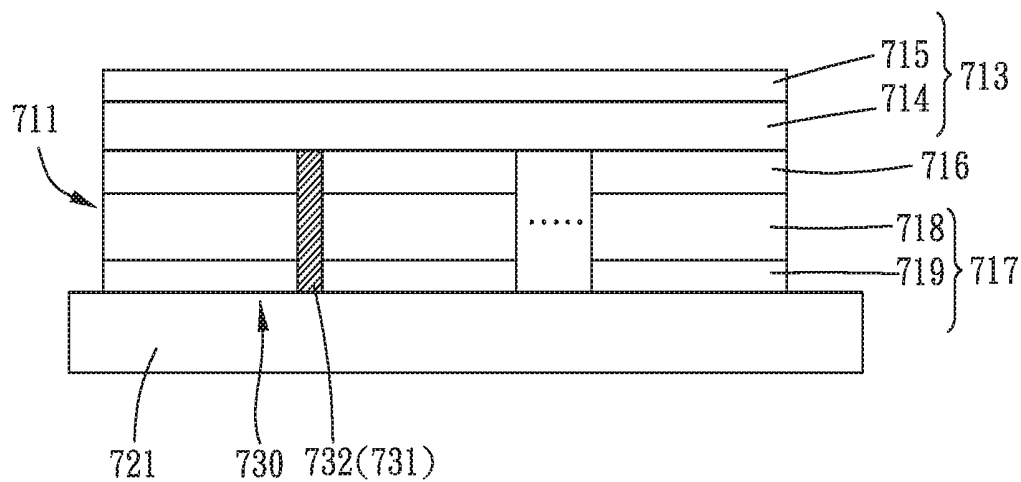
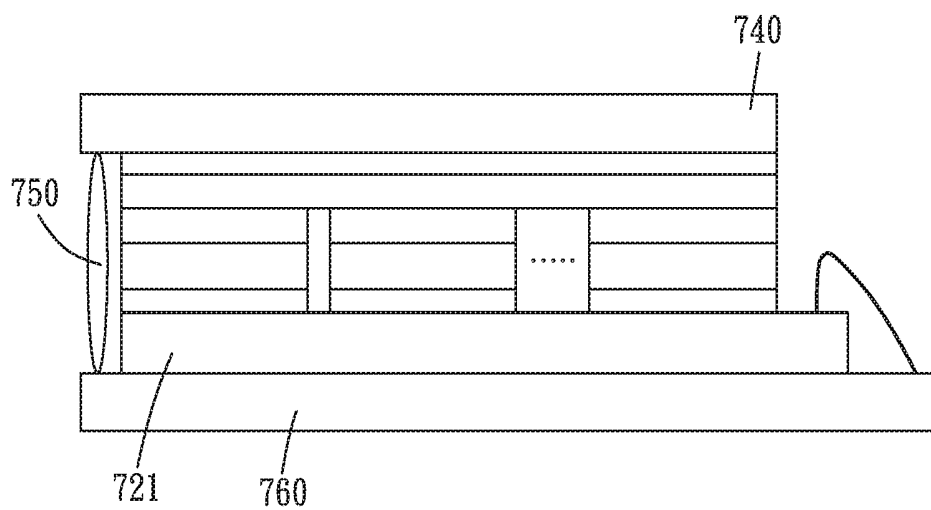
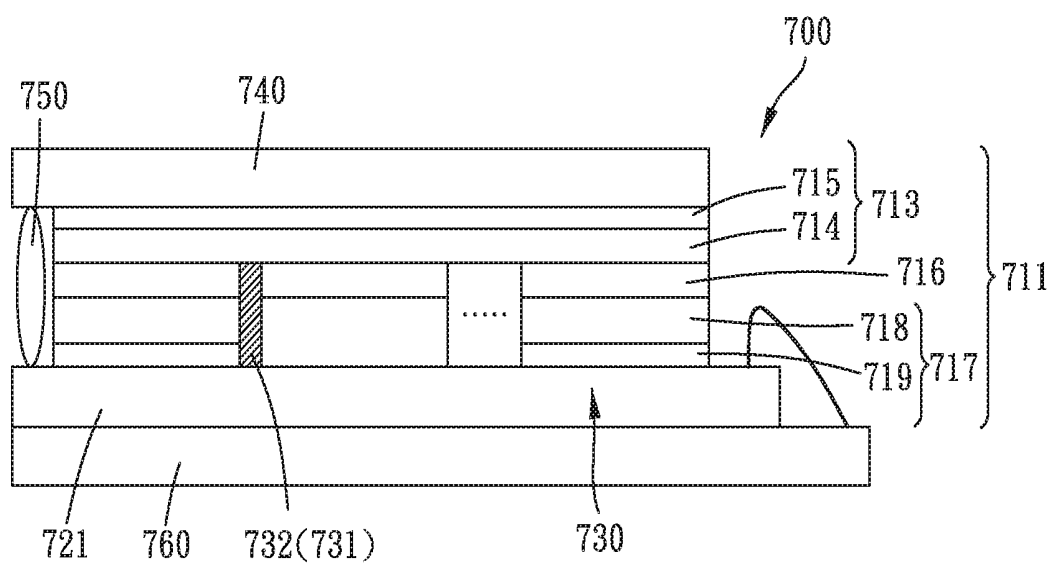
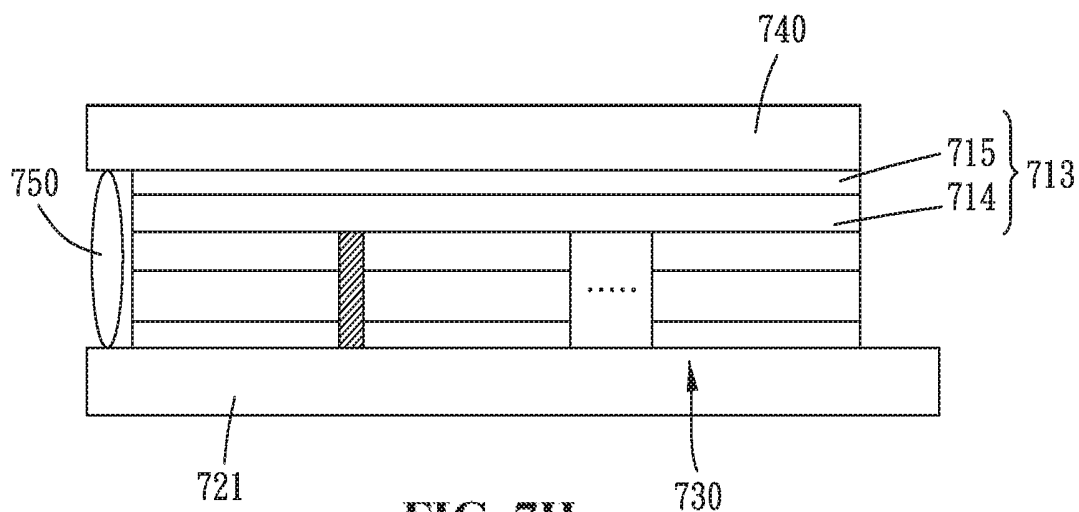


FIG. 7G



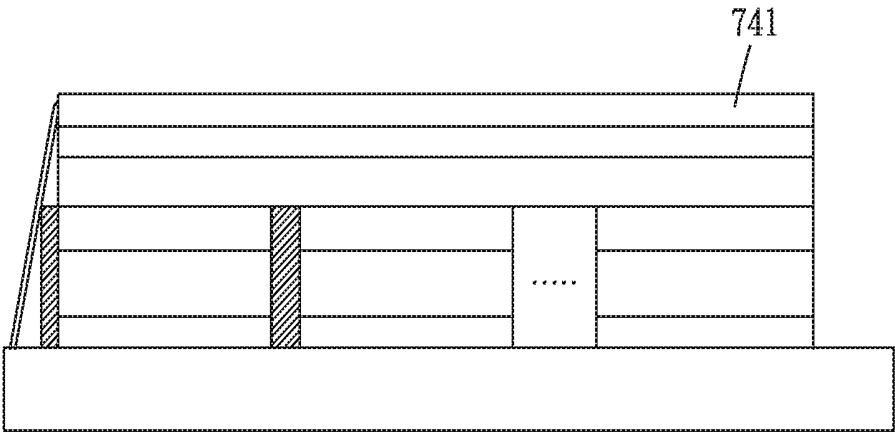


FIG. 7K

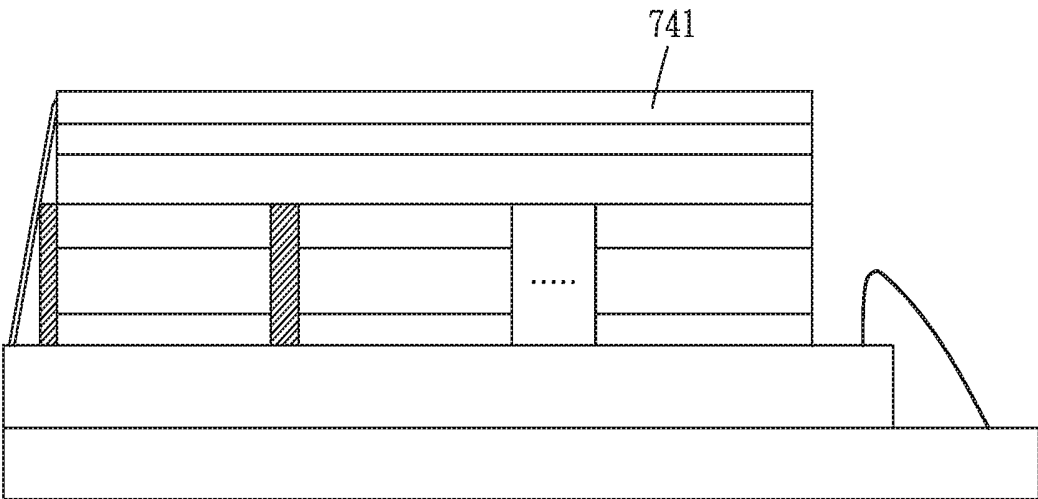


FIG. 7L

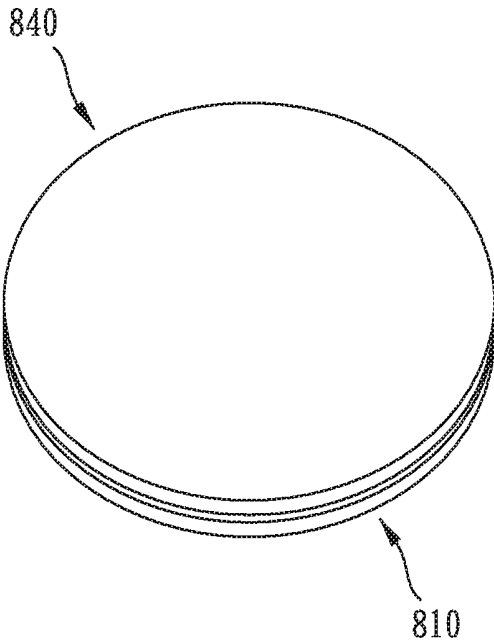


FIG. 8A

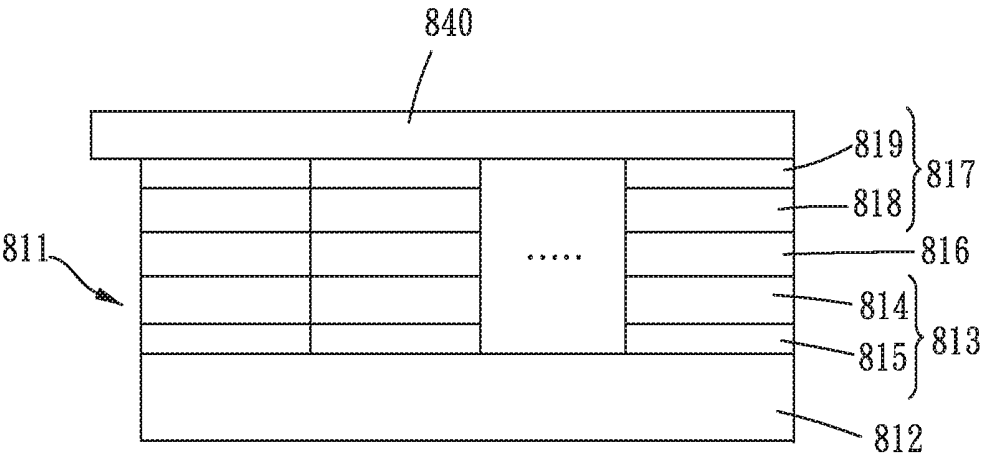
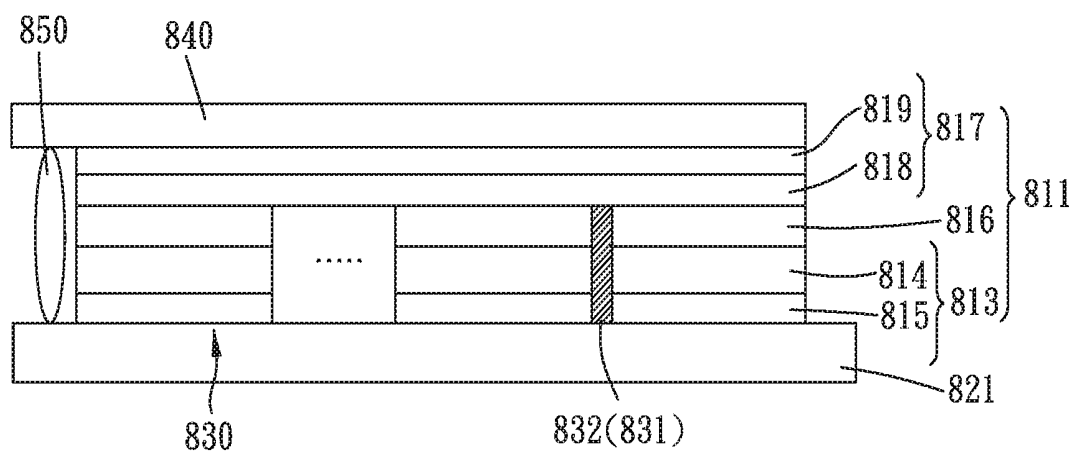
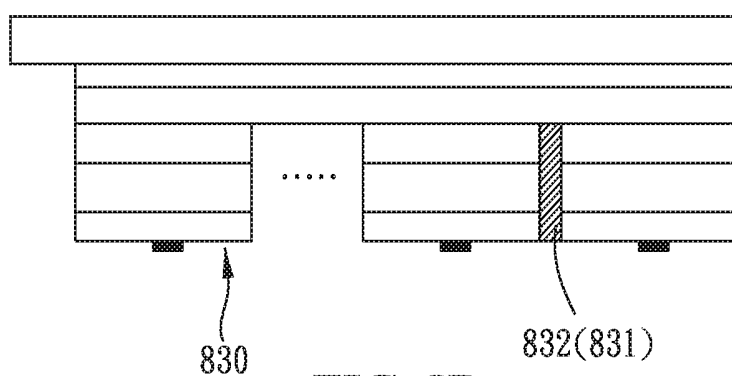
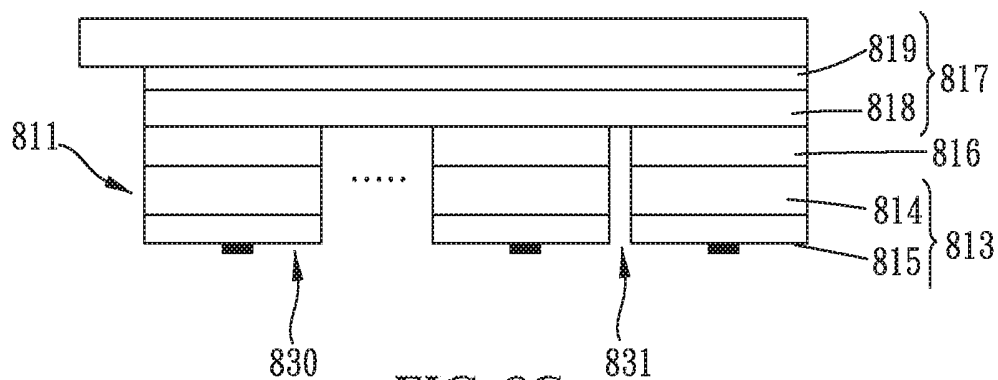


FIG. 8B



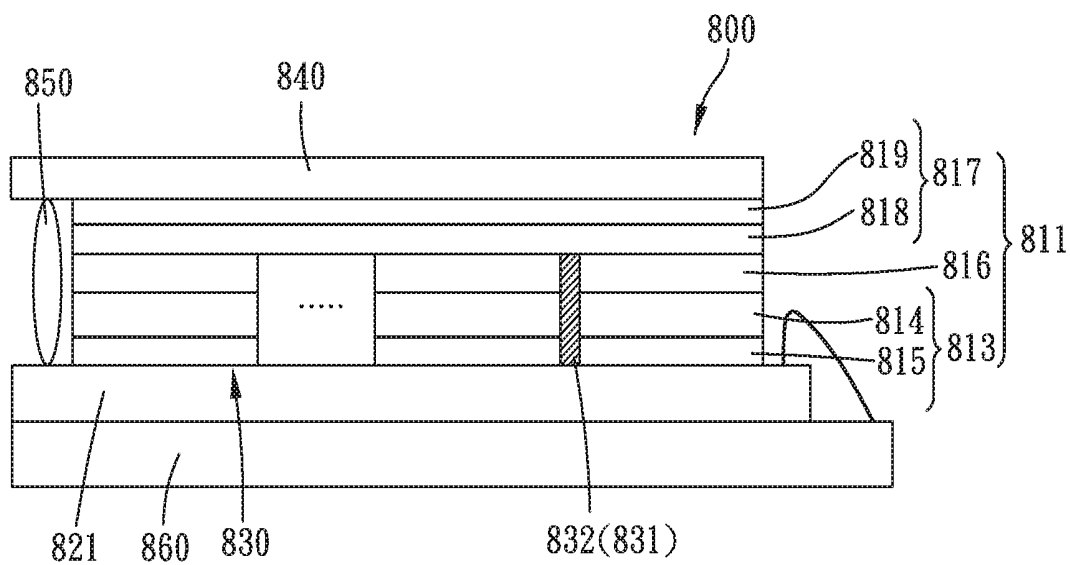


FIG. 8F

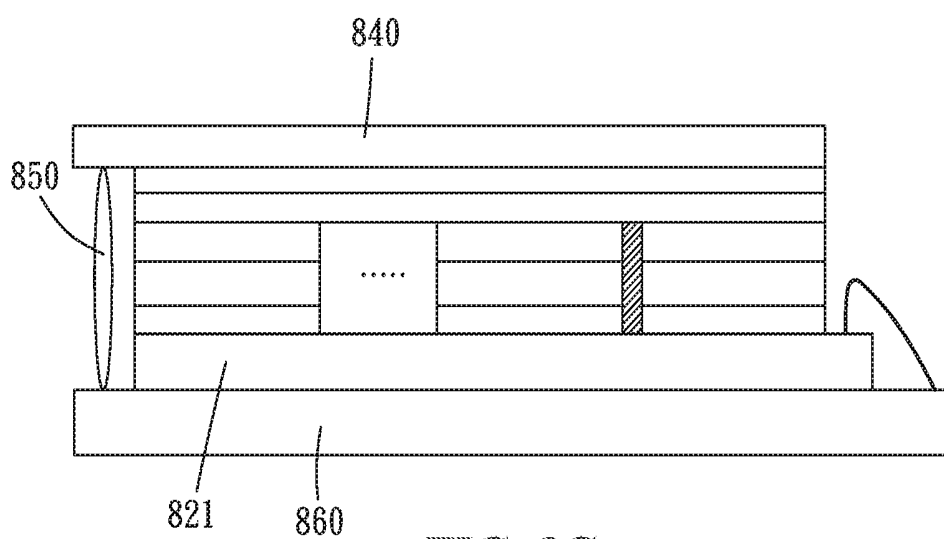


FIG. 8G

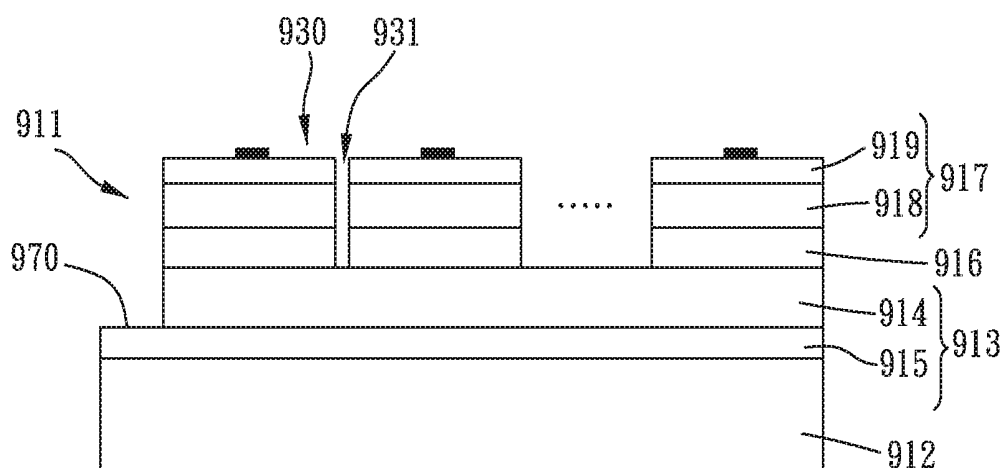


FIG. 9A

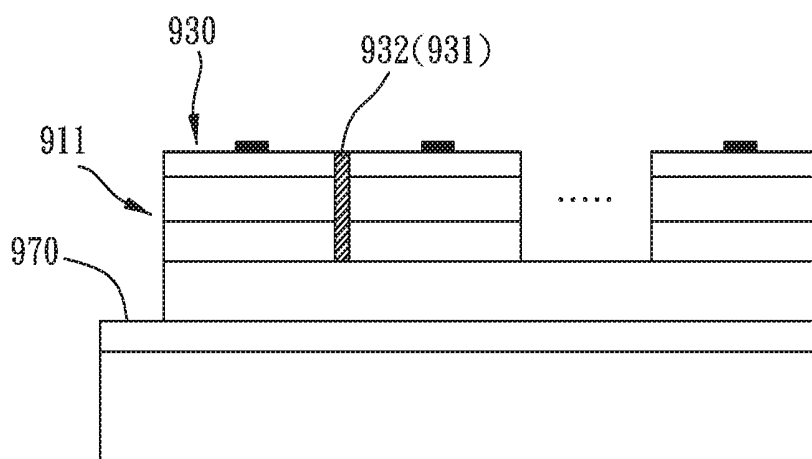


FIG. 9B

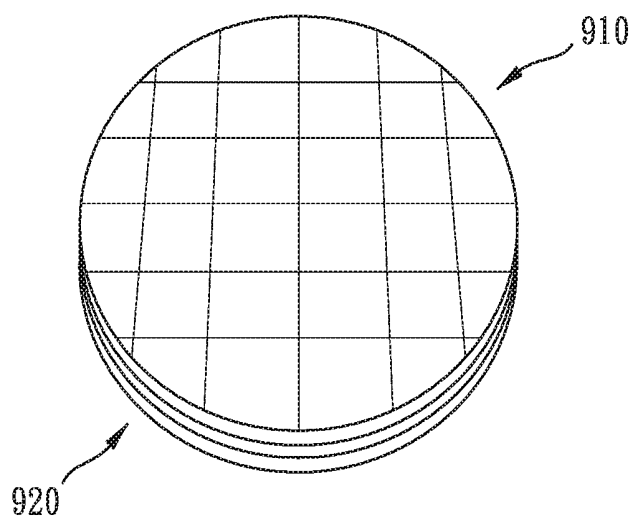


FIG. 9C

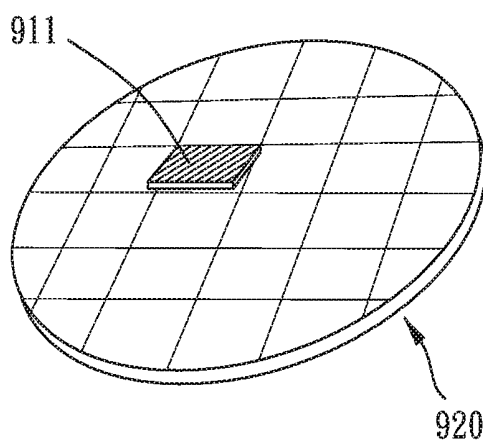


FIG. 9D

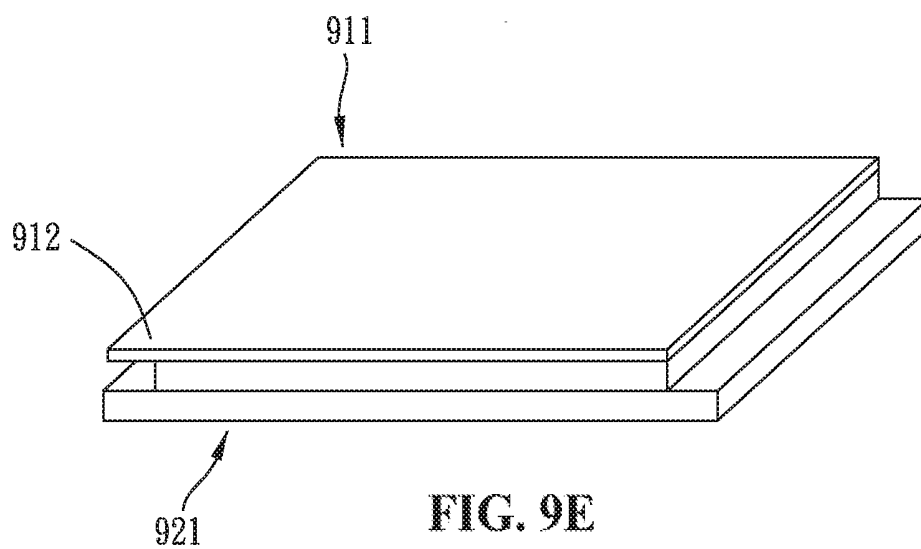


FIG. 9E

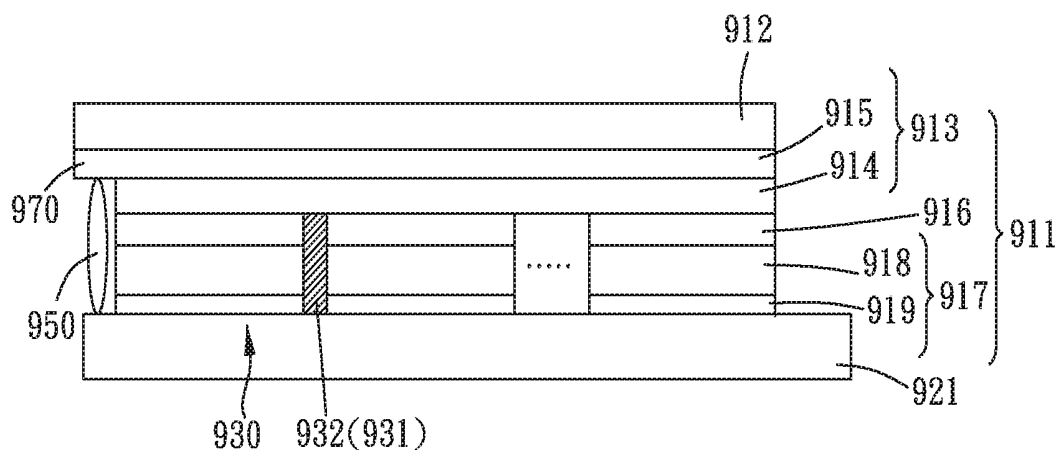


FIG. 9F

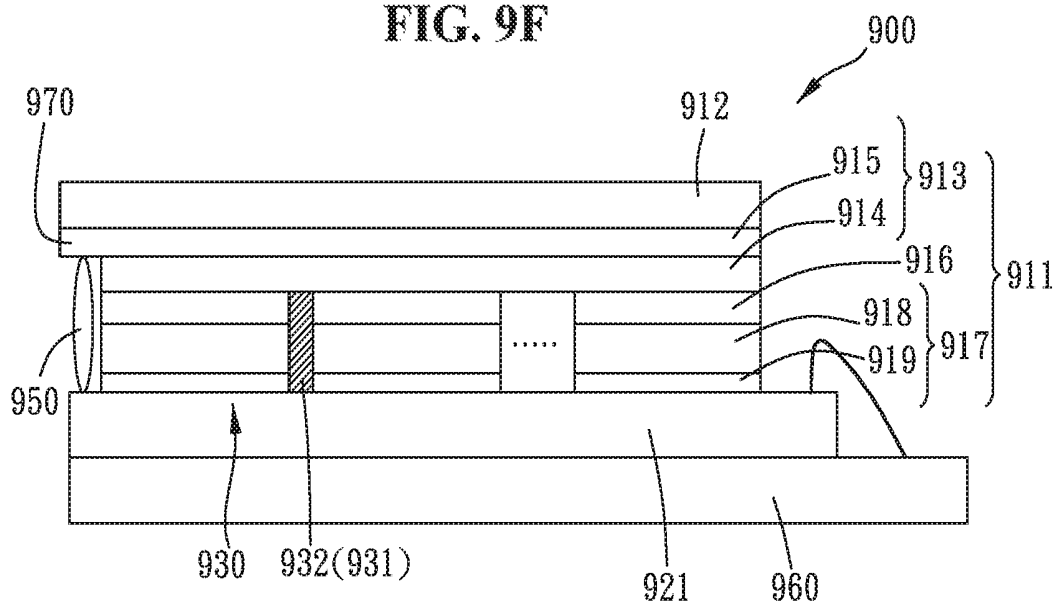


FIG. 9G

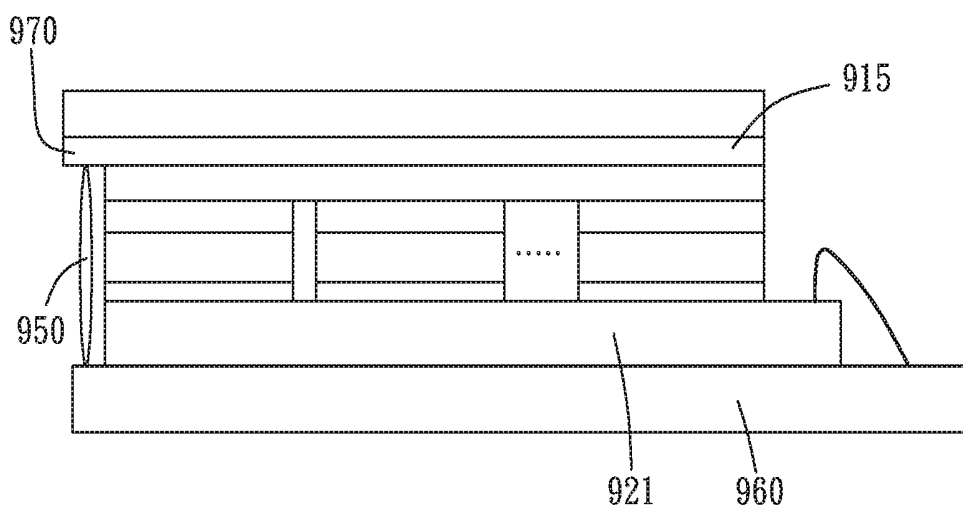


FIG. 9H

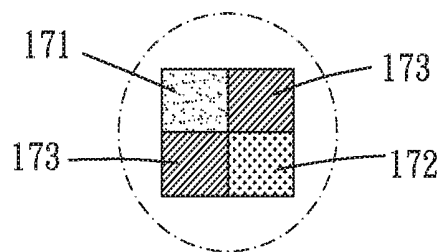


FIG. 10A

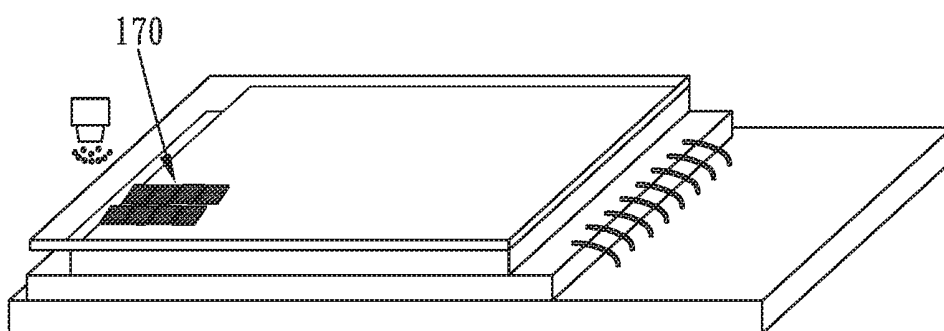


FIG. 10

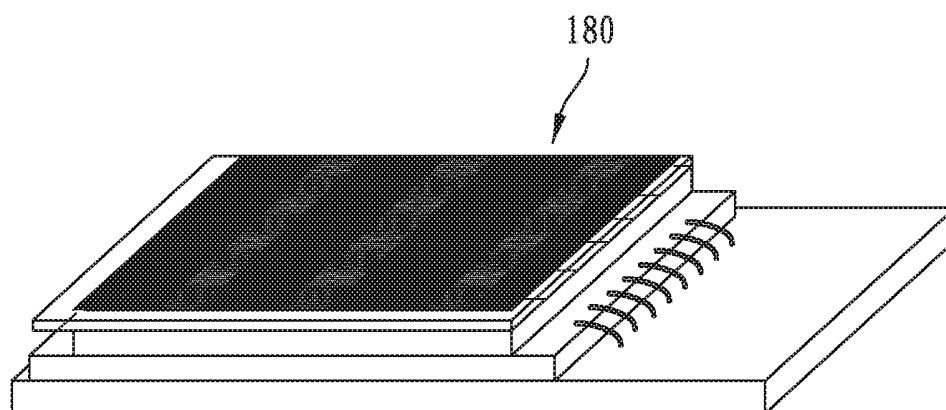


FIG. 11

MICRO LED DISPLAY MODULE HAVING LIGHT TRANSMISSIVE SUBSTRATE

[0001] This application is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/996,785, filed on Jun. 4, 2018, which claims priority to Taiwan Patent Application No. 106119266 filed on Jun. 9, 2017, both of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a light emitting diode (LED), and particularly, to a micro LED display module having a light transmissive substrate and a manufacturing method thereof.

Descriptions of the Related Art

[0003] Conventional light emitting diodes (LEDs) are mostly used as backlights of liquid crystal displays (LCDs) or directly as light emitting pixel points of the LEDs. However, when being used directly as light emitting pixel points of the LEDs, the conventional LEDs are mostly used for large-sized advertisement panels but seldom used in consumer electronic products due to the low resolution thereof.

[0004] As a kind of new display technology, micro LEDs have been developed in recent years. The micro LEDs are accomplished by miniaturizing and thinning LEDs into the micrometer scale and arraying them. In addition to having the advantages of the conventional inorganic LEDs such as high color saturation, high efficiency, high brightness and fast response and, when being used in a display device, being capable of displaying through self-emission without the need of a backlight, the micro LEDs also have the advantages of power saving, and simple in structure, thin and lightweight, and more importantly, the micro LEDs further have a super high resolution.

[0005] Besides, as compared with the organic LEDs, colors of the micro LEDs are easy to be accurately adjusted, and furthermore, the micro LEDs have advantages such as longer service life-time, higher brightness, less residual image, and better material stability.

[0006] Generally when micro LEDs described in Taiwan Patent No. 201640697A or the paper “Zhao Jun Liu et al., Monolithic LED Microdisplay on Active Matrix Substrate Using Flip-Chip Technology, IEEE Journal of Selected Topics In Quantum Electronics, pp. 1-5 (2009)” are used to manufacture a display module, micro LEDs of different colors must be manufactured in different batches respectively and are then attached in batches to a control circuit board, then a passivation layer and electrodes are formed through a physical deposition process, and the resulting structure is packaged to complete a micro LED display module.

[0007] However, because of the minimum volume of the micro LEDs, it is difficult to transfer (pick up and place) and wire bond the micro LEDs during the process of attaching the micro LEDs of different colors in batch, and this leads to low product yield, low production efficiency and high production cost.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The present invention provides a micro LED display module having a light transmissive substrate and a manufacturing method thereof, in which a plurality of micro LEDs is produced in an array form and disposed on a driver chip block so that each of the micro LED pixels is driven individually by pixel electrodes on the driver chip block; and a structure (e.g., a semiconductor layer) inside the micro LEDs is used as a common electrode of the plurality of pixels. In this way, each of the micro LEDs can be addressed by the driver chip so as to emit light separately. Besides, the plurality of micro LEDs which are produced in an array form are easy to transfer in the manufacturing process.

[0009] In addition, for display of full-color images by the micro LED display module, a RGB (Red, Green, Blue) color layer may be further disposed, for example, a RGB color filter or quantum dots sprayed layer may be disposed. Therefore, a micro LED display module of high resolution can be produced; and the problem of low product yield that would otherwise be caused during the process of transferring the micro LEDs can be mitigated.

[0010] To achieve the aforesaid objectives, the present invention provides a manufacturing method of a micro light emitting diode (LED) display module having a light transmissive substrate, the method comprising the following steps: preparing a LED wafer and a driver circuit wafer, wherein a portion of the LED wafer is defined as a LED block, the LED block has a first semiconductor layer, a light emitting layer and a second semiconductor layer, the light emitting layer is disposed between the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer, the first semiconductor layer connects with the light transmissive substrate, a chip size portion of the driver circuit wafer is defined as a driver chip block, and one of the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer is a N-type semiconductor layer and the other is a P-type semiconductor layer; etching the LED block to form a plurality of trenches arranged crisscrossingly, wherein the trenches define a plurality of micro LED pixels arranged in an array, each of the trenches penetrates through the second semiconductor layer and the light emitting layer, and the first semiconductor layer has a common electrode corresponding to the micro LED pixels; bonding the LED block and the driver chip block to each other, wherein the second semiconductor layer is electrically connected to a plurality of pixel electrodes of the driver chip block, and each of the micro LED pixels corresponds to one of the pixel electrodes; and disposing a color layer on the light transmissive substrate, wherein the color layer is a RGB color layer.

[0011] To achieve the aforesaid objectives, the present invention provides a micro LED display module having a light transmissive substrate, which comprises: a driver chip block, having a plurality of pixel electrodes; a LED block, being disposed on the driver chip block and comprising a first semiconductor layer, a light emitting layer, a second semiconductor layer and a plurality of trenches, wherein the light emitting layer is disposed between the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer, the second semiconductor layer is electrically connected to the pixel electrodes, the trenches define a plurality of micro LED pixels arranged in an array, each of the trenches penetrates through the second semiconductor layer and the light emitting layer, each of the micro LED pixels corresponds to one of the pixel electrodes, one of the first semiconductor layer

and the second semiconductor layer is a N-type semiconductor layer and the other is a P-type semiconductor layer, the first semiconductor layer is connected with the light transmissive substrate, the first semiconductor layer is located between the light transmissive substrate and the light emitting layer, and the first semiconductor layer has a common electrode corresponding to the micro LED pixels; a circuit board electrically connected to the driver chip block, wherein the driver chip block is located between the LED block and the circuit board; and a color layer, being disposed on the light transmissive substrate, wherein the light transmissive substrate is located between the color layer and the LED block, and the color layer is a RGB color layer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] FIG. 1 is a schematic view of a LED wafer according to the present invention;

[0013] FIG. 2 is a schematic view of a LED block according to the present invention;

[0014] FIG. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a LED block according to the present invention;

[0015] FIG. 4 is a schematic view of a driver circuit wafer according to the present invention;

[0016] FIG. 5 is a schematic view of a driver chip block according to the present invention;

[0017] FIGS. 6A to 6I are schematic views of a first embodiment and other alternative embodiments according to the present invention;

[0018] FIGS. 7A to 7L are schematic views of a second embodiment and other alternative embodiments according to the present invention;

[0019] FIGS. 8A to 8G are schematic views of a third embodiment and other alternative embodiments according to the present invention;

[0020] FIGS. 9A to 9H are schematic views of a fourth embodiment and other alternative embodiments according to the present invention;

[0021] FIGS. 10 to 11 are schematic views illustrating a step of disposing a color layer according to the present invention; and

[0022] FIG. 10A is a partially enlarged view of a color filter according to the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0023] Hereinbelow, possible implementations of the present invention will be described with reference to embodiments thereof. However, it shall be firstly appreciated that, this is not intended to limit the scope of the present invention.

[0024] Please refer to FIG. 1 to FIG. 5, which show a LED wafer 110, a LED block 111, a driver circuit wafer 120 and a driver chip block 121 to be initially prepared in the manufacturing process of the present invention. For convenience of describing the embodiments of the present invention, unless otherwise stated in this specification, the LED block 111 may represent a portion of the LED wafer 110 which is still integrally connected with other portions of the LED wafer 110 or may be a portion that has already been diced from the LED wafer 110; and the driver chip block 121 may represent a portion of the driver circuit wafer 120 which is still integrally connected with other portions of the driver

circuit wafer 120 or may be a driver chip that has already been diced from the driver circuit wafer 120. Each driver chip block 121 has a plurality of pixel electrodes 122 thereon, and each of the pixel electrodes 122 can independently drive a micro LED pixel.

[0025] That is, the time point at which the LED block 111 is diced from the LED wafer 110 and/or the driver chip block 121 is diced from the driver circuit wafer 120 may be any time point between the step of preparing the LED wafer and the driver circuit wafer and the step of electrically connecting the driver chip block with a circuit board.

[0026] In the present invention, when the LED wafer 110 and the driver circuit wafer 120 are prepared, some blank regions (e.g., regions where no semiconductor layer, light emitting layer, and pixel electrodes are provided) may be reserved for subsequently disposing electrode pads thereon or for performing dicing procedures thereon.

[0027] In addition, some lines shown in the drawings are only imaginary lines used in subsequent processes such as etching or dicing processes, and there may be no such lines in practice.

[0028] Please refer to FIG. 6C, FIG. 6D, FIG. 6E, FIG. 6G and FIG. 6H, which show a first embodiment of the present invention. The manufacturing method of a micro LED display module 600 of this embodiment comprises the following steps.

[0029] Initially, a LED wafer 610 and a driver circuit wafer 620 are prepared. A portion of the LED wafer 610 is defined as a LED block 611, and a chip size portion of the driver circuit wafer 620 is defined as a driver chip block 621. The LED block 611 has a first semiconductor layer, a light emitting layer 616 and a second semiconductor layer. The light emitting layer 616 is disposed between the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer. The first semiconductor layer connects with a substrate 612. More specifically, one of the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer is a N-type semiconductor layer and the other is a P-type semiconductor layer; and in this embodiment, the first semiconductor layer is a N-type semiconductor layer 613 and the second semiconductor layer is a P-type semiconductor layer 617. The N-type semiconductor layer 613 comprises a N-type doped layer 614 and a N-type buffer layer 615, and the N-type doped layer 614 is located between the N-type buffer layer 615 and the light emitting layer 616. The P-type semiconductor layer 617 further comprises a P-type doped layer 618 and a P-type buffer layer 619, and the P-type doped layer 618 is located between the P-type buffer layer 619 and the light emitting layer 616. In some embodiments of the present invention, there may not be the N-type or P-type buffer layer. Further speaking, the driver chip block 621 has a layer of integrated circuit (IC) and a plurality of pixel electrodes (on IC layer), wherein each of the pixel electrodes can be independently driven. The N-type doped layer 614 is a negative-pole semiconductor layer that is rich in electrons, and the P-type doped layer 618 is a positive-pole semiconductor layer that is rich in holes. The N-type buffer layer 615 is a transition layer between the N-type doped layer 614 and outside materials. The P-type buffer layer 619 is a transition layer between the P-type doped layers 618 and outside materials.

[0030] Referring next to FIG. 6C and FIG. 6D, the LED block 611 and the driver chip block 621 are bonded to each other so that the P-type semiconductor layer 617 is electrically connected to a plurality of pixel electrodes of the driver

chip block 621. Preferably, to prevent influence on properties of the material, the LED block 611 and the driver chip block 621 are bonded by a low-temperature hybrid connection technology at a temperature lower than 200° C. to adhere the LED block 611 and the pixel electrodes of the driver chip block 621 together. It can be understood that, electrode pads may be additionally disposed to facilitate adhesion or electrical conduction. It shall be appreciated that, in this embodiment, the LED block 611 and the driver chip block 621 have already been diced from the LED wafer and the driver circuit wafer respectively before the bonding step is performed. Further in another embodiment as shown in FIG. 6A, the whole LED wafer 610 may be bonded to the driver circuit wafer 620; or as shown in FIG. 6B, the LED block 611 may be diced from the LED wafer in advance and then bonded to the driver circuit wafer 620.

[0031] Referring next to FIG. 6E, the substrate 612 is removed and the LED block 611 is etched to form a plurality of trenches 631 arranged crisscrossingly. The trenches 631 define a plurality of micro LED pixels 630 arranged in an array (i.e., a micro LED array), and each of the micro LED pixels 630 corresponds to one of the pixel electrodes. In this way, each of the micro LED pixels 630 can be powered separately by a corresponding pixel electrode. It shall be appreciated that, the size of each of the micro LED pixels 630 is usually at the micrometer scale.

[0032] Referring next to FIG. 6F, non-conductive glue 632 is filled into the trenches 631 to improve the structural strength between the micro LED pixels 630. In other embodiments of the present invention, this step may be omitted.

[0033] Referring next to FIG. 6G, a light transmissive conductive layer 640 is disposed on the N-type semiconductor layer 631. More specifically, the light transmissive conductive layer 640 comprises a glass layer coated with an ITO conductive film, and the ITO conductive film is electrically connected with each of the micro LED pixels 630, so that the ITO conductive film is the common electrode corresponding to the micro LED pixels 630. Moreover, the light transmissive conductive layer 640 is electrically connected to the driver chip block 621 via a conductive glue 650 (or other conductors). With a potential difference between the ITO conductive film and the pixel electrodes, each of the micro LED pixels 630 can be controlled to light up.

[0034] Referring next to FIG. 6H, the driver chip block 621 is electrically connected to a circuit board 660 (a printed circuit board (PCB) or a flexible circuit board). Further speaking, the driver chip block 621 is disposed on the circuit board 660 and is electrically connected to the circuit board 660 through wire bonding. It shall be appreciated that, when this step is performed, the driver chip block 621 and the LED block 611 have already been diced from the driver circuit wafer and the LED wafer respectively (i.e., have been in the form of an independent LED pixel array and an independent driver chip respectively). In another embodiment as shown in FIG. 6I, the conductive glue 650 may not connect the driver chip block 621, but connect the light transmissive conductive layer 640 and the circuit board 660. In some embodiments of the present invention, the conductive glue may not be provided, and instead, the ITO conductive film is electrically connected to other external power sources as long as there is a potential difference between the ITO conductive film and the pixel electrodes to allow each micro LED pixel to light up.

[0035] Through the aforesaid steps, the micro LED display module 600 as shown in FIG. 6H can be produced. The micro LED display module comprises the driver chip block 621, the LED block 611, the light transmissive conductive layer 640, and the circuit board 660. The driver chip block 621 has a plurality of pixel electrodes. The LED block 611 is disposed on the driver chip block 621. The LED block 611 has the first semiconductor layer, the light emitting layer 616, the second semiconductor layer and a plurality of trenches 631. The light emitting layer 616 is located between the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer. The second semiconductor layer is electrically connected to the pixel electrodes. The trenches 631 define the plurality of micro LED pixels 630 arranged in an array form. Each of the trenches 631 penetrates through the first semiconductor layer, the second semiconductor layer and the light emitting layer 616. Each of the micro LED pixels 630 corresponds to one of the pixel electrodes. One of the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer is the N-type semiconductor layer 613 and the other is the p-type semiconductor layer 617. Each of the trenches 631 is filled with the non-conductive glue 632 therein.

[0036] The light transmissive conductive layer 640 is disposed on the LED block 611 and connected to the first semiconductor layer. The LED block 611 is located between the light transmissive conductive layer 640 and the driver chip block 621. The circuit board 660 is electrically connected to the driver chip block 621, and the driver chip block 621 is located between the LED block 611 and the circuit board 660. The conductive glue 650 is disposed between the light transmissive conductive layer 640 and the driver chip block 621 to electrically connect the light transmissive conductive layer 640 and the driver chip block 621. The light transmissive conductive layer 640 comprises the glass layer coated with the ITO conductive film, and the ITO conductive film is electrically connected to each of the micro LED pixels 630. In another embodiment as shown in FIG. 6I, the conductive glue 650 may also be disposed between the light transmissive conductive layer 640 and the driver chip block 621 to electrically connect the light transmissive conductive layer 640 and the driver chip block 621.

[0037] Please refer to FIG. 7A, FIG. 7B, FIG. 7E, FIG. 7F, FIG. 7G, FIG. 7H and FIG. 7I, which show a second embodiment of the present invention. A manufacturing method of a micro LED display module 700 according to this embodiment comprises the following steps.

[0038] Initially, a LED wafer 710 and a driver circuit wafer 720 are prepared. A portion of the LED wafer 710 is defined as a LED block 711, and a chip size portion of the driver circuit wafer 720 is defined as a driver chip block 721. The LED block 711 has a first semiconductor layer, a light emitting layer 716 and a second semiconductor layer. The light emitting layer 716 is disposed between the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer. The first semiconductor layer connects with a substrate 712. One of the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer is a N-type semiconductor layer and the other is a P-type semiconductor layer. More specifically, the first semiconductor layer is a N-type semiconductor layer 713 and the second semiconductor layer is a P-type semiconductor layer 717. The N-type semiconductor layer 713 comprises a N-type doped layer 714 and a N-type buffer layer 715, and the N-type doped layer 714 is located between the N-type buffer layer 715 and the light emitting layer 716. The P-type

semiconductor layer 717 further comprises a P-type doped layer 718 and a P-type buffer layer 719, and the P-type doped layer 718 is located between the P-type buffer layer 719 and the light emitting layer 716. In some embodiments of the present invention, there may not be the N-type or P-type buffer layer.

[0039] Referring to FIG. 7A, the LED block 711 is etched to form a plurality of trenches 731 arranged crisscrossingly. The trenches 731 define a plurality of micro LED pixels 730 arranged in an array (i.e., a micro LED array), and each of the trenches 731 at least penetrates through the P-type semiconductor layer 717 and the light emitting layer 716. Further speaking, each of the trenches 731 does not penetrate through the N-type semiconductor layer 713, and the N-type semiconductor layer 713 is a common electrode corresponding to the micro LED pixels 730. In other embodiments of the present invention, each of the trenches may penetrate through the N-type semiconductor layer or penetrate through only the N-type doped layer as long as there is a common electrode for the light transmissive conductive layer. It can be understood that, the step of etching the LED block may etch the whole LED wafer, or etch only the LED block 711 that has been diced.

[0040] Referring next to FIG. 7B, non-conductive glue 732 is filled into the trenches 731 to improve the structural strength between the micro LED pixels 730. In other embodiments of the present invention, this step may be omitted.

[0041] Referring next to FIG. 7E and FIG. 7F, the LED block 711 and the driver chip block 721 are bonded to each other so that the P-type semiconductor layer 717 is electrically connected to a plurality of pixel electrodes of the driver chip block 721. Preferably, to prevent influence on properties of the material, the LED block 711 and the driver chip block 721 are bonded by a low-temperature hybrid connection technology at a temperature lower than 200° C. Each of the micro LED pixels 730 corresponds to one of the pixel electrodes. In this way, each micro LED pixel 730 can be independently driven by a corresponding pixel electrode. It shall be appreciated that, the size of each micro LED pixels 730 is usually at the micrometer scale. In this embodiment of the present invention, the LED block 711 and the driver chip block 721 have already been diced from the LED wafer 710 and the driver circuit wafer 720 respectively before the bonding step is performed. It can be understood that, in another embodiment as shown in FIG. 7C, the whole LED wafer 710 may be bonded to the driver circuit wafer 720 and a dicing process is performed subsequently; or as shown in FIG. 7D, the LED block 711 may be diced from the LED wafer 710 in advance and then bonded to a corresponding position on the driver circuit wafer 720, and a dicing process is performed subsequently.

[0042] Referring next to FIG. 7G, the substrate is removed.

[0043] Referring next to FIG. 7H, a light transmissive conductive layer 740 is disposed on the N-type semiconductor layer 713, wherein the light transmissive conductive layer 740 has a common electrode corresponding to the micro LED pixels 730. Further speaking, the light transmissive conductive layer 740 comprises a glass layer coated with an ITO conductive film, and the ITO conductive film is electrically connected with each of the micro LED pixels 730. So that the ITO conductive film is the common electrode corresponding to the micro LED pixels 730. Moreover,

the light transmissive conductive layer 740 is electrically connected to the driver chip block 721 via a conductive glue 750 so that, with a potential difference between the ITO conductive film and the pixel electrodes, each of the micro LED pixels 730 can be controlled to light up. In another embodiment as shown in FIG. 7K and FIG. 7L, the light transmissive conductive layer 740 may also be an ITO conductive layer formed through physical sputtering instead of having a glass layer.

[0044] Referring next to FIG. 7I, the driver chip block 721 is electrically connected to a circuit board 760. It shall be appreciated that, when this step is performed, the driver chip block 721 and the LED block 711 have already been diced from the driver circuit wafer 720 and the LED wafer 710 respectively (i.e., have been in the form of an independent LED pixel array and an independent driver chip respectively). In another embodiment as shown in FIG. 7J, the conductive glue 750 may not connect the driver chip block 721, but connect the light transmissive conductive layer 740 and the circuit board 760. In some embodiments of the present invention, the conductive glue may not be provided, and instead, the ITO conductive film is electrically connected to other external power sources as long as there is a potential difference between the ITO conductive film and the pixel electrodes to allow each micro LED pixel to light up.

[0045] Through the aforesaid steps, a micro LED display module 700 as shown in FIG. 7I can be produced in this embodiment of the present invention. The micro LED display module 700 comprises the driver chip block 721, the LED block 711, the light transmissive conductive layer 740, and the circuit board 760. The driver chip block 721 has a plurality of pixel electrodes. The LED block 711 is disposed on the driver chip block 721. The LED block 711 has the first semiconductor layer, the light emitting layer 716, the second semiconductor layer and a plurality of trenches 731. The light emitting layer 716 is located between the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer. The second semiconductor layer is electrically connected to the pixel electrodes. The trenches 731 define the plurality of micro LED pixels 730 arranged in an array form. Each of the trenches 731 penetrates through the second semiconductor layer and the light emitting layer 716. Each of the micro LED pixels 730 corresponds to one of the pixel electrodes. One of the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer is the N-type semiconductor layer 713 and the other is the p-type semiconductor layer 717. Each of the trenches 731 is filled with the non-conductive glue 732 therein.

[0046] The light transmissive conductive layer 740 is disposed on the LED block 711 and connected to the first semiconductor layer. The LED block 711 is located between the light transmissive conductive layer 740 and the driver chip block 721. The circuit board 760 is electrically connected to the driver chip block 721, and the driver chip block 721 is located between the LED block 711 and the circuit board 760. The conductive glue 750 is disposed between the light transmissive conductive layer 740 and the driver chip block 721 to electrically connect the light transmissive conductive layer 740 and the driver chip block 721 respectively. The light transmissive conductive layer 740 comprises a glass layer coated with an ITO conductive film, and the ITO conductive film is electrically connected to each of the micro LED pixels 730 (of course, the light transmissive conductive layer 740 may also have only the ITO conductive

layer but not have the glass layer as shown in FIG. 7L). In another embodiment as shown in FIG. 7J, the conductive glue **750** may also be disposed between the light transmissive conductive layer **740** and the driver chip block **721** to electrically connect the light transmissive conductive layer **740** and the driver chip block **721** respectively.

[0047] Please refer to FIG. 8A, FIG. 8B, FIG. 8C, FIG. 8D, FIG. 8E and FIG. 8F, which show a third embodiment of the present invention. A manufacturing method of a micro LED display module **800** according to this embodiment comprises the following steps.

[0048] Initially, a LED wafer **810** and a driver circuit wafer are prepared. A portion of the LED wafer **810** is defined as a LED block **811**, and a chip size portion of the driver circuit wafer **820** is defined as a driver chip block **821**. The LED block **811** has a first semiconductor layer, a light emitting layer **816** and a second semiconductor layer. The light emitting layer **816** is disposed between the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer. The first semiconductor layer connects with a substrate **812**. One of the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer is a N-type semiconductor layer and the other is a P-type semiconductor layer. More specifically, the first semiconductor layer is a N-type semiconductor layer **813** and the second semiconductor layer is a P-type semiconductor layer **817**. The N-type semiconductor layer **813** comprises a N-type doped layer **814** and a N-type buffer layer **815**, and the N-type doped layer **814** is located between the N-type buffer layer **815** and the light emitting layer **816**. The P-type semiconductor layer **817** further comprises a P-type doped layer **818** and a P-type buffer layer **819**, and the P-type doped layer **818** is located between the P-type buffer layer **819** and the light emitting layer **816**. In some embodiments of the present invention, there may not be the N-type or P-type buffer layer.

[0049] A light transmissive conductive layer **840** is disposed on the P-type semiconductor layer **817** of the LED block **811**. Further speaking, the light transmissive conductive layer **840** comprises a glass layer coated with an ITO conductive film, and the ITO conductive film is electrically connected with the P-type semiconductor layer **817**. In this embodiment of the present invention, as shown in FIG. 8A, this step is actually to bond the LED wafer **810** and the light transmissive conductive layer **840** to each other, and the light transmissive conductive layer **840** is an ITO glass wafer. After the step is finished, the LED block **811** is diced from the LED wafer **810**, as shown in FIG. 8B. In other embodiments of the present invention, the LED block **811** may be diced from the LED wafer **810** in another subsequent step.

[0050] Next, as described in FIG. 8C, the substrate **812** is removed, and the LED block **811** is etched to form a plurality of trenches **831** arranged crisscrossingly. The trenches **831** define a plurality of micro LED pixels **830** arranged in an array, and each of the trenches **831** at least penetrates through the N-type semiconductor layer **813** and the light emitting layer **816**. In this embodiment of the present invention, each of the trenches **831** does not penetrate through the P-type semiconductor layer **817**, and the ITO conductive film and the P-type semiconductor layer **817** act as a common electrode corresponding to the micro LED pixels **830**. In other embodiments of the present invention, each of the trenches may penetrate through the P-type semiconductor layer or penetrate through only the P-type

doped layer, so that all of the micro LED pixels can move in an array instead of moving individually. It can be understood that, the whole LED wafer may be etched in the step of etching the LED block.

[0051] Referring next to FIG. 8D, non-conductive glue **832** is filled into the trenches **831** to improve the structural strength between the micro LED pixels **830**. In other embodiments of the present invention, this step may be omitted.

[0052] Referring next to FIG. 8E, the LED block **811** and the driver chip block **821** are bonded to each other so that the N-type semiconductor layer **813** is electrically connected to a plurality of pixel electrodes of the driver chip block **821**. Preferably, to prevent influence on properties of the material, the LED block **811** and the driver chip block **821** are bonded by a low-temperature hybrid connection technology at a temperature lower than 200° C. Each of the micro LED pixels **830** corresponds to one of the pixel electrodes. In this way, each of the micro LED pixels **830** can be independently driven by the corresponding pixel electrode. It shall be appreciated that, the size of each of the micro LED pixels **830** is usually at the micrometer scale. In this embodiment of the present invention, the LED block **811** and the driver chip block **821** have already been diced from the LED wafer and the driver circuit wafer respectively before the bonding step is performed. It can be understood that, in other embodiments of the present invention, it may be that the whole LED wafer is bonded to the driver circuit wafer; or the LED block is diced from the LED wafer in advance and then bonded to a corresponding position on the driver circuit wafer, then the driver circuit wafer is diced in another subsequent step.

[0053] Referring next to FIG. 8F, the driver chip block **821** is electrically connected to a circuit board **860**. It shall be appreciated that, when this step is performed, the driver chip block **821** and the LED block **811** have already been diced from the driver circuit wafer and the LED wafer respectively (i.e., have been in the form of an independent LED pixel array and an independent driver chip respectively). In this embodiment of the present invention, the light transmissive conductive layer **840** is electrically connected to the driver chip block **821** via a conductive glue **850** so that, with a potential difference between the ITO conductive film and the pixel electrodes, each of the micro LED pixels **830** can be controlled to light up. In other embodiments as shown in FIG. 8G, the conductive glue **850** may electrically connect the light transmissive conductive layer **840** and the circuit board **860** but not connect the driver chip block **821**. In some embodiments of the present invention, the conductive glue may not be disposed and, instead, the ITO conductive film is electrically connected to other external power sources as long as there is a potential difference between the ITO conductive film and the pixel electrodes to allow each micro LED pixel to light up.

[0054] Through the aforesaid steps, a micro LED display module **800** as shown in FIG. 8F can be produced in this embodiment of the present invention. The micro LED display module comprises the driver chip block **821**, the LED block **811**, the light transmissive conductive layer **840**, and the circuit board **860**. The driver chip block **821** has the plurality of pixel electrodes. The LED block **811** is disposed on the driver chip block **821**. The LED block **811** has the first semiconductor layer, the light emitting layer **816**, the second semiconductor layer and the plurality of trenches **831**. The

light emitting layer **816** is located between the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer. The second semiconductor layer is electrically connected to the pixel electrodes. The trenches **831** define the plurality of micro LED pixels **830** arranged in an array form. Each of the trenches **831** penetrates through the second semiconductor layer and the light emitting layer **816**. Each of the micro LED pixels **830** corresponds to one of the pixel electrodes. One of the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer is the N-type semiconductor layer **813** and the other is the P-type semiconductor layer **817**. Each of the trenches **831** is filled with the non-conductive glue **832** therein.

[0055] The light transmissive conductive layer **840** is disposed on the LED block **811** and connected to the first semiconductor layer. The LED block **811** is located between the light transmissive conductive layer **840** and the driver chip block **821**. The circuit board **860** is electrically connected to the driver chip block **821**, and the driver chip block **821** is located between the LED block **811** and the circuit board **860**. A conductive glue **850** is disposed between the light transmissive conductive layer **840** and the driver chip block **821** to electrically connect the light transmissive conductive layer **840** and the driver chip block **821** respectively. The light transmissive conductive layer **840** comprises a glass layer coated with the ITO conductive film, and the ITO conductive film is electrically connected to each of the micro LED pixels **830**. In another embodiment as shown in FIG. **8G**, the conductive glue **850** may also be disposed between the light transmissive conductive layer **840** and the driver chip block **821** to electrically connect the light transmissive conductive layer **840** and the driver chip block **821** respectively.

[0056] Please refer to FIG. **9A**, FIG. **9B**, FIG. **9E**, FIG. **9F** and FIG. **9G**, which show a fourth embodiment of the present invention. A manufacturing method of a micro LED display module having a light transmissive substrate according to this embodiment comprises the following steps.

[0057] Initially, a LED wafer **910** and a driver circuit wafer **920** are prepared. A portion of the LED wafer **910** is defined as a LED block **911**, and a chip size portion of the driver circuit wafer **920** is defined as a driver chip block **921**. The LED block **911** has a first semiconductor layer, a light emitting layer **916** and a second semiconductor layer. The light emitting layer **916** is disposed between the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer. The first semiconductor layer connects with a light transmissive substrate **912**. One of the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer is a N-type semiconductor layer and the other is a P-type semiconductor layer. More specifically, the first semiconductor layer is a N-type semiconductor layer **913** and the second semiconductor layer is a P-type semiconductor layer **917**. The N-type semiconductor layer **913** comprises a N-type doped layer **914** and a N-type buffer layer **915**, and the N-type doped layer **914** is located between the N-type buffer layer **915** and the light emitting layer **916**. The P-type semiconductor layer **917** further comprises a P-type doped layer **918** and a P-type buffer layer **919**, and the P-type doped layer **918** is located between the P-type buffer layer **919** and the light emitting layer **916**. In some embodiments of the present invention, there may not be the N-type or P-type buffer layer. The light transmissive substrate has good light transmissivity with respect to the visible band, e.g., may be a sapphire substrate.

[0058] Referring to FIG. **9A**, the LED block **911** is etched to form a plurality of trenches **931** arranged crisscrossingly. The trenches **931** define a plurality of micro LED pixels **930** arranged in an array, and each of the trenches **931** penetrates through the P-type semiconductor layer **917** and the light emitting layer **916**. Further speaking, each of the trenches **931** does not penetrate through the N-type semiconductor layer **913**, and the N-type semiconductor layer **913** has a common electrode corresponding to the micro LED pixels **930**. In other embodiments of the present invention, each of the trenches may also penetrate through the N-type semiconductor layer as long as at least a part of the N-type semiconductor layer can act as a common electrode. It can be understood that, the step of etching the LED block may etch the whole LED wafer, or etch only the LED block **911** that has been diced. The N-type semiconductor layer **913** has a common electrode corresponding to the micro LED pixels **930**, and the common electrode has a protrusion **970** that protrudes in the horizontal direction. In this embodiment of the present invention, the N-type buffer layer **915** has the protrusion **970**, which is generated during the step of etching the LED block, and the N-type buffer layer **915** acts as the common electrode of the micro LED pixels.

[0059] Referring next to FIG. **9B**, a non-conductive glue **932** is filled into the trenches **931** to improve the structural strength between the micro LED pixels **930**. In other embodiments of the present invention, this step may be omitted.

[0060] Referring next to FIG. **9E** and FIG. **9F**, the LED block **911** and the driver chip block **921** are bonded to each other so that the P-type semiconductor layer **917** is electrically connected to a plurality of pixel electrodes of the driver chip block **921**. Preferably, to prevent influence on properties of the material, the LED block **911** and the driver chip block **921** are bonded by a low-temperature hybrid connection technology at a temperature lower than 200° C. Each of the micro LED pixels **930** corresponds to one of the pixel electrodes. In this way, each micro LED pixel **930** can be independently powered by the corresponding pixel electrode. It shall be appreciated that, the size of each micro LED pixels **930** is usually at the micrometer scale. In this embodiment of the present invention, the LED block **911** and the driver chip block **921** have already been diced from the LED wafer and the driver circuit wafer respectively before the bonding step is performed. It can be understood that, in another embodiment as shown in FIG. **9C**, the whole LED wafer **910** is bonded to the driver circuit wafer **920**; or as shown in FIG. **9D**, the LED block **911** is diced from the LED wafer **910** first and then bonded to a corresponding position on the driver circuit wafer **920**, and a dicing process is performed subsequently.

[0061] Besides, the protrusion **970** is electrically connected to the driver chip block **921** via a conductive glue **950** so that, with a potential difference between the N-type buffer layer **915** and the pixel electrodes, each of the micro LED pixels **930** can be controlled to light up. It shall be appreciated that, this embodiment does not need to remove the light transmissive substrate **912**.

[0062] Referring next to FIG. **9G**, the driver chip block **921** is electrically connected to a circuit board **960**. It shall be appreciated that, when this step is performed, the driver chip block **921** and the LED block **911** have already been diced from the driver circuit wafer **920** and the LED wafer **910** respectively (i.e., have been in the form of an indepen-

dent LED pixel array and an independent driver chip respectively). In another embodiment as shown in FIG. 9H, the conductive glue 950 may not connect the driver chip block 921, but connect the protrusion 970 and the circuit board 960. In some embodiments of the present invention, the conductive glue 950 may not be provided, and instead, the ITO conductive film is electrically connected to other external power sources as long as there is a potential difference between the ITO conductive film and the pixel electrodes to allow each micro LED pixel 930 to light up.

[0063] Through the aforesaid steps, a micro LED display module having a light transmissive substrate as shown in FIG. 9G can be produced in this embodiment of the present invention. The micro LED display module comprises the driver chip block 921, the LED block 911, and the circuit board 960. The driver chip block 921 has a plurality of pixel electrodes. The LED block 911 is disposed on the driver chip block 921. The LED block 911 has the first semiconductor layer, the light emitting layer 916, the second semiconductor layer and the plurality of trenches 931. The light emitting layer 916 is located between the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer. The second semiconductor layer is electrically connected to the pixel electrodes. The trenches 931 define the plurality of micro LED pixels 930 arranged in an array form. Each of the trenches 931 penetrates through the second semiconductor layer and the light emitting layer 916. Each of the micro LED pixels 930 corresponds to one of the pixel electrodes. Each of the trenches 931 is filled with the non-conductive glue 932 therein. The first semiconductor layer has the protrusion 970 that protrudes in the horizontal direction. The first semiconductor layer is connected to the light transmissive substrate 912 and located between the light transmissive substrate 912 and the light emitting layer 916.

[0064] The circuit board 960 is electrically connected to the driver chip block 921, and the driver chip block 921 is located between the LED block 911 and the circuit board 960. A conductive glue 950 is disposed between the protrusion 970 and the driver chip block 921 to electrically connect the protrusion 970 and the driver chip block 921 respectively. In another embodiment as shown in FIG. 9H, the conductive glue 950 may also be disposed between the protrusion 970 and the circuit board 960 to electrically connect the protrusion 970 and the circuit board 960 respectively.

[0065] Referring to FIG. 10, to have each of the micro LED display modules of all the aforesaid embodiments emit light of different colors, a color layer 170 (a RGB color layer) may be additionally disposed to emit light of three colors from the micro LED display module. Further speaking, the color layer 170 is formed by spraying a corresponding RGB quantum dot on each of the micro LED pixels so that the quantum dots are excited by the micro LED pixels to emit light of the three colors. Further speaking, the color layer 170 has a plurality of red, blue and green pixel regions 171, 172, 173, each of which corresponds to one of the micro LED pixels, and the color layer 170 has a plurality of full-color display dots (units capable of displaying light of the three colors). Each of the full-color dots has at least three-pixel regions 171, 172, 173 adjacent to each other, at least including one red pixel region 171, one blue pixel region 172 and one green pixel region 173. Preferably, to satisfy requirements of the manufacturing process, one full-color display dot may include four-pixel regions adjacent to

each other (e.g., one red pixel region 171, one blue pixel region 172 and two green pixel regions 173 as shown in FIG. 10A) so that the full-color display dots are arranged regularly. In other embodiments as shown in FIG. 11, the color layer 180 may also be a RGB color filter.

[0066] In the various embodiments of the present invention, novel structures and methods have been described for to a micro LED display module and a manufacturing method thereof. The various embodiments of the structures and methods of this invention that are described above are illustrative only of the principles of this invention and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention to the particular embodiment described. Thus, the invention is limited only by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A micro LED display module having a light transmissive substrate, comprising:

- a driver chip block, having a plurality of pixel electrodes;
- a LED block, disposed on the driver chip block and comprising a first semiconductor layer, a light emitting layer, a second semiconductor layer and a plurality of trenches, wherein the light emitting layer is disposed between the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer, the second semiconductor layer is electrically connected to the plurality of pixel electrodes, the trenches define a plurality of micro LED pixels arranged in an array, each of the trenches penetrates through the second semiconductor layer and the light emitting layer, each of the micro LED pixels corresponds to one of the pixel electrodes, one of the first semiconductor layer and the second semiconductor layer is a N-type semiconductor layer and the other is a P-type semiconductor layer, the first semiconductor layer is connected with the light transmissive substrate, the first semiconductor layer is located between the light transmissive substrate and the light emitting layer, and the first semiconductor layer has a common electrode corresponding to the micro LED pixels;
- a circuit board, electrically connected to the driver chip block, wherein the driver chip block is located between the LED block and the circuit board; and
- a color layer, being disposed on the light transmissive substrate, wherein the light transmissive substrate is located between the color layer and the LED block, and the color layer is a red, green and blue color layer.

2. The micro LED display module according to claim 1, wherein a protrusion protrudes from the first semiconductor layer in a horizontal direction and is electrically connected with the circuit board.

3. The micro LED display module according to claim 1, wherein the N-type semiconductor layer further comprises a N-type doped layer and a N-type buffer layer, the N-type doped layer is located between the N-type buffer layer and the light emitting layer, and the N-type buffer layer is a common electrode.

4. The micro LED display module according to claim 1, wherein the P-type semiconductor layer further comprises a P-type doped layer and a P-type buffer layer, and the P-type doped layer is located between the P-type buffer layer and the light emitting layer.

5. The micro LED display module according to claim 1, wherein a protrusion protrudes from the first semiconductor layer in a horizontal direction, and a conductive glue is

disposed between the protrusion and the circuit board to electrically connect the protrusion and the circuit board respectively.

6. The micro LED display module according to claim 1, wherein a protrusion protrudes from the first semiconductor layer in a horizontal direction, and a conductive glue is disposed between the protrusion and the driver chip block to electrically connect the protrusion and the driver chip block respectively.

7. The micro LED display module according to claim 1, wherein the light transmissive substrate is a sapphire substrate.

8. The micro LED display module according to claim 1, wherein the color layer is a color filter.

9. The micro LED display module according to claim 1, wherein the color layer is formed by spraying quantum dots.

10. The micro LED display module according to claim 1, wherein non-conductive glue is filled in each of the trenches.

11. The micro LED display module according to claim 1, wherein the first semiconductor layer is not penetrated through by each of the trenches.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	具有透光基板的微型LED显示模块		
公开(公告)号	US20190237450A1	公开(公告)日	2019-08-01
申请号	US16/379014	申请日	2019-04-09
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	晶典有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SYNDIANT INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SYNDIANT INC.		
[标]发明人	WONG CHUN CHIU DANIEL ONG HIAP LIEW LYU MIN HWANG MICHAEL WANG LIMING		
发明人	WONG, CHUN CHIU DANIEL ONG, HIAP LIEW LYU, MIN HWANG MICHAEL WANG, LIMING		
IPC分类号	H01L25/16 H01L27/15 H01L33/50		
CPC分类号	H01L25/167 H01L27/156 H01L33/504 H01L2933/0083 H01L33/62 H01L33/502 G09G3/32 H01L33/508 H01L33/44 H01L33/42 H01L33/0079 H01L2933/0066 H01L2933/0041 G09G2300/0408 H01L33/0093		
优先权	106119266 2017-06-09 TW		
其他公开文献	US10403613		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

提供一种具有透光基板的微型LED显示模块及其制造方法。透光衬底相对于可见光带具有良好的透射率。微LED显示模块包括驱动芯片块，LED块，电路板和彩色层。LED块设置在驱动器芯片块中，并具有两个半导体层和多个沟槽。两个半导体层中的一个电连接到像素电极，另一个电连接到透光基板。沟槽限定以阵列布置的多个微LED像素。每个微LED像素对应于一个像素电极。电路板电连接到驱动器芯片块，颜色层设置在透光导电层中，并且一个半导体层具有公共电极。

