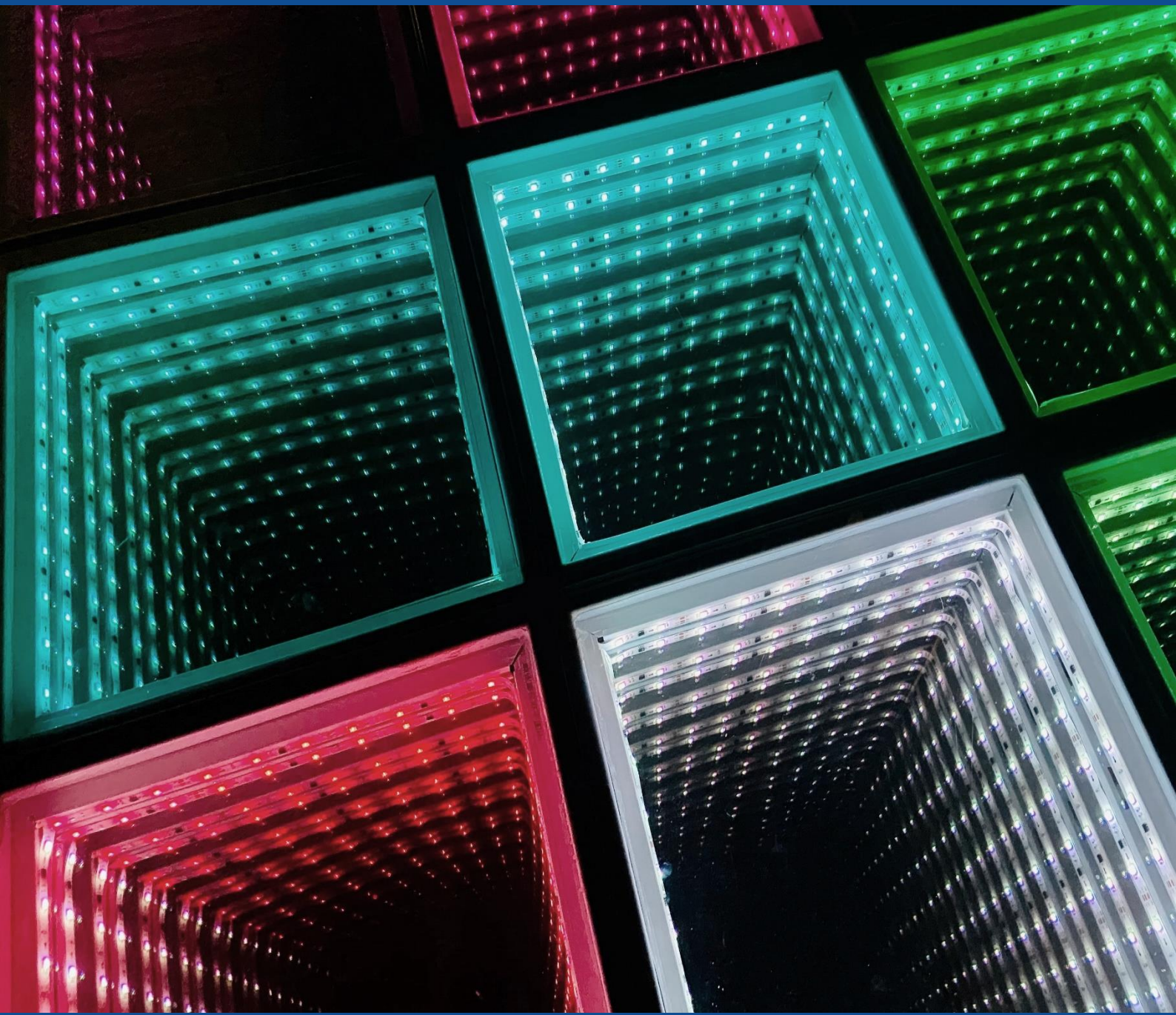


Product Catalog



 CERAMIC FORUM

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SAPHILUX

An Innovative Way to Illuminate the World

Introduction

Saphlux provides the next-generation light source products to customers in the display and lighting industries.

Starting from Yale in 2014, our team always focuses on GaN material innovations and has commercialized the first 4-inch semi-polar GaN template and the unique NPQD™ color conversion technology.

Together with our customers and partners, we now provide the efficient, reliable, and low-cost NPQD™ Mini/Micro-LEDs for various fine-pitch display and Micro-LED display applications.

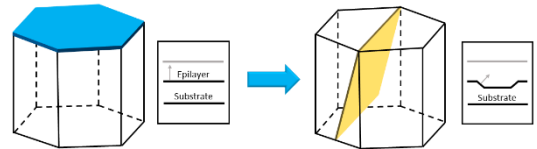
The company operates globally with offices in both the US and China.



Eliminate Quantum Confined Stark effect

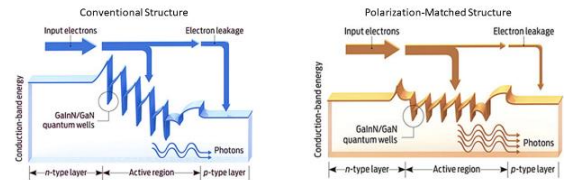
Conventional GaN materials are subjected to a large built-in polarization field that bends energy bands in quantum wells of optoelectronic devices such as LEDs. It causes a separation between electrons and holes, leading to an efficiency reduction by the quantum confined Stark effect (QCSE) and is now limiting further development of LEDs and laser diodes.

To address this issue, Saphlux developed a unique facet controlled lateral (FCL) growth technology to enable large-size semi-polar GaN wafers with eliminated stacking faults. Saphlux now provides high-quality 4-inch semi-polar GaN templates.



Semi-Polar ($\bar{2}0\bar{1}1$) (75°)

To achieve 20-21 semi-polar GaN, a new plane surface is created at an angle of 75 degrees. Then, the GaN is grown directly from this new surface.



Reducing Polarization

One of the clear advantages of semi-polar GaN is the reduced polarization effect, allowing for better electronic terrain for injected carriers to "land" and emit light.

Key Benefits

- one Reduces polarization effect
- two Lowers threshold for lasing
- three Reduces efficiency droop
- four Resolves green gap
- five Minimizes wavelength shift



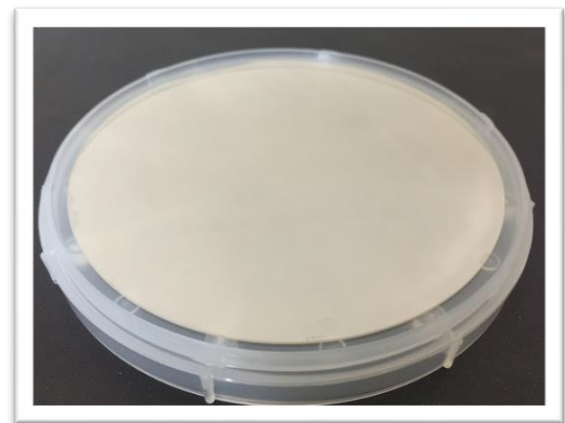
Semi-polar GaN Templates

4-inch (20-21) Semi-polar GaN on Sapphire

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Diameter | 4 inch |
| Substrate | Sapphire |
| Substrate Thickness | 650±25µm |
| Conduction Type | n-type |
| XRD@0°(along 11-20) | <250 arc sec |
| XRD@90°(along 10-14) | <350 arc sec |
| Threading Dislocation Density | <2E8 cm ⁻² |
| Stacking Faults | None-Noticeable |
| GaN Layer Thickness (customizable) | 4-6µm |
| AFM (15µm*15µm) | <1 nm |

Product Features

- ❑ Stacking fault free
- ❑ Low dislocation density
- ❑ Large wafer size at a low cost
- ❑ Compatible with industry production



Applications

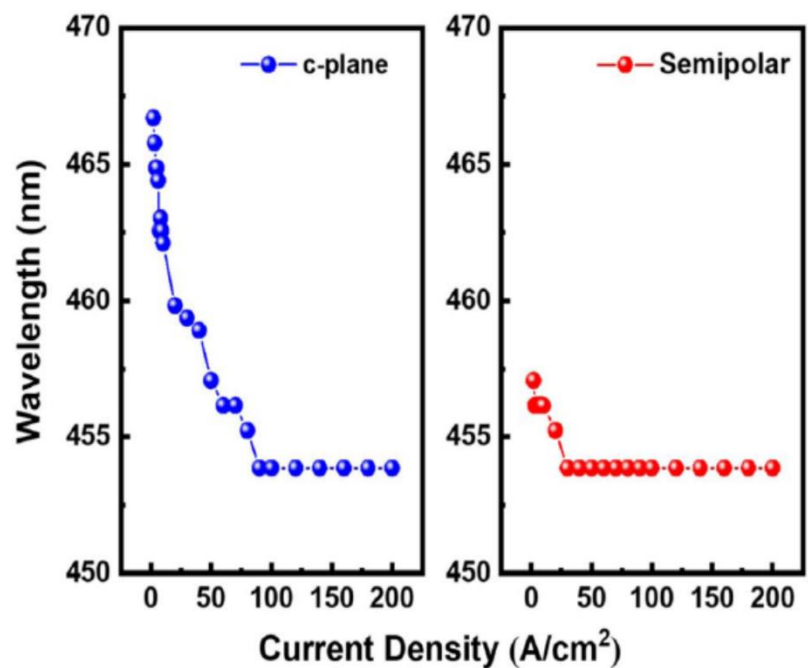
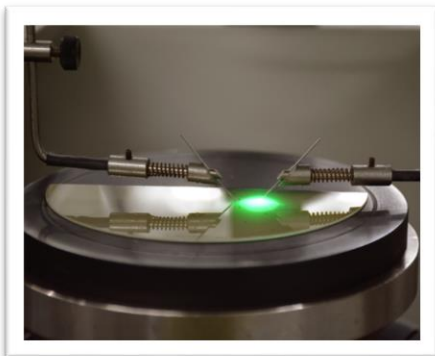
- ❑ Green/blue laser diodes
- ❑ High-power/long-wavelength LEDs
- ❑ Micro-LEDs
- ❑ Visible light communications

Semi-polar LED Epi-wafer

Saphlux can provide blue/green LED epi-wafers on semi-polar GaN templates. Key benefits of semi-polar LEDs include reduced wavelength shift, which helps to resolve color shift issues while changing driven currents in conventional blue/green LEDs and micro-LEDs.

Product Specification

| Wafer Size (mm) | Wd (nm) | FWHM (nm) | n-GaN Thick. (μm) | Effective Area |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 100 | 450~460 | <27 | 1.5 | 80% |
| 100 | 515~535 | <38 | 1.5 | 80% |

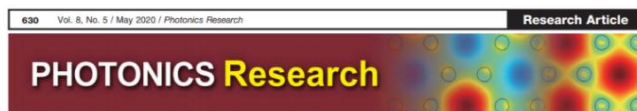


The wavelength shift of Semi-polar Blue Micro-LED is significantly reduced

Micro-LED

Compared with the LCD or OLED, micro-LED display offers higher contrast, faster response, higher efficiency, and longer life-time. However, there are many technical challenges in fabricating the small-pixel-size (<30um) micro-LED displays.

A research team at NCTU adopted our semi-polar GaN LED, taking advantage of its reduced wavelength shift to overcome the problem of color shift. Combining with QD technology, the team at NCTU has achieved RGB micro-LED array with good color stability and wide color-gamut characteristics, showing great potential for display applications.



Research Article
PHOTONICS Research
Full-color micro-LED display with high color stability using semipolar (20-21) InGaN LEDs and quantum-dot photoresist



Nano Energy
Volume 67, January 2020, 104236



Polarized monolithic white semipolar (20-21) InGaN light-emitting diodes grown on high quality (20-21) GaN/sapphire templates and its application to visible light communication



Visible Light Communication

Visible light communication refers to a data communication method that uses light in a visible spectrum as information carrier to transmit an optical signal. It is an alternative solution for 5G communication.

A team at UCSB accomplished the first demonstration of efficient polarized monolithic white (20-21) semi-polar LEDs by using Saphlux's 4-inch GaN template, proving the potential of semi-polar GaN materials in the application of visible light communication.

In the future, this technology may be integrated with existing Wi-Fi technology and cellular networks to bring new applications and new experiences in data communications.

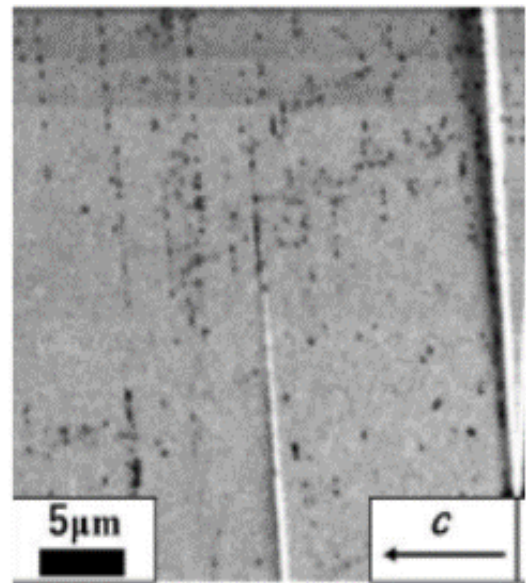
Semi-polar GaN Substrates for Lasers (20-21)

Because of the poor material quality and bent energy band issue caused by the high Indium incorporation, the “green-gap” problem commonly exists in conventional GaN LEDs. The efficiencies are low between 520 and 635 nm (green-gap), which limits the development of high-power green lasers.

After years of exploration, several companies such as Sony and Sumitomo have used small-size semi-polar (20-21) GaN to fabricate green laser diodes with an output power of more than 1W. But due to the lack of large-size semi-polar GaN, the mass-production of such laser diodes is still limited.

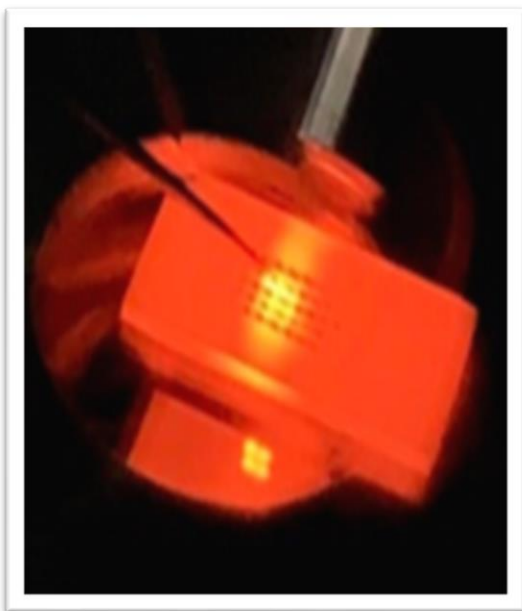
Recently, we collaborated with [Yamaguchi University](#), and achieved a 4-inch semi-polar GaN substrate with low-dislocation density for lasers. The substrate is currently under further development.

HVPE: 600 μ m



TDD: 6E7cm⁻²

Semi-polar Red & Green LED



Fabrication of long wavelength devices such as red and yellow LEDs on conventional GaN is usually challenging due to the high polarization effect. Using our semi-polar wafers, our team has successfully lit up red LEDs, proving a new way to achieve long-wavelength devices on semi-polar GaN.

In 2019, a research team at [Tokyo University](#) achieved high efficiency green LEDs with [Tunnel Junction Method](#) on our semi-polar GaN green LED epi-wafer. This breakthrough may bring a new direction for developing GaN-based white LED on one chip.

NPQD™ Color Conversion Micro-LEDs

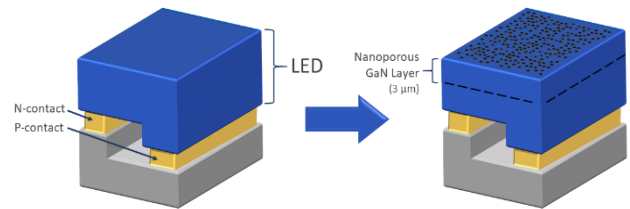
NPQD™ stands for “Nano-pores for Quantum Dots.”

Nano-porous structure can serve as a natural holder for quantum dots. Because of the strong scattering on blue light, the effective path of light traveling inside greatly extends, resulting in a boost of efficiency.

Also, because of the high thermal conductivity of GaN, the reduced congregation, and the scattering, the reliability of QD-in-chip has been improved greatly to meet the requirements in display applications.

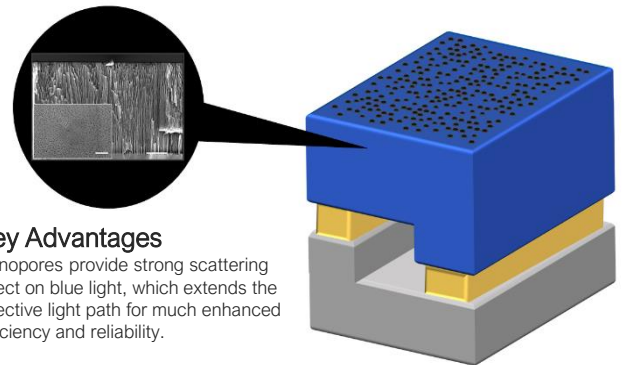
Key Features

- ❑ NPQD™-in-chip mini/micro-LEDs
- ❑ 8x better reliability
- ❑ 2.5x higher conversion efficiency
- ❑ No binning needed
- ❑ Enables RGB micro-LED array
- ❑ Compatible with micro-LED fabrication process
- ❑ Reduces total micro-LED cost



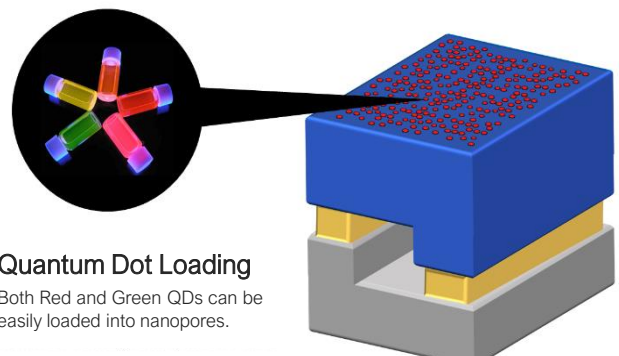
Nanopores Structure

Nanopores can be formed inside the GaN layer of the LED to serve as a nature “sponge” to hold quantum dots.



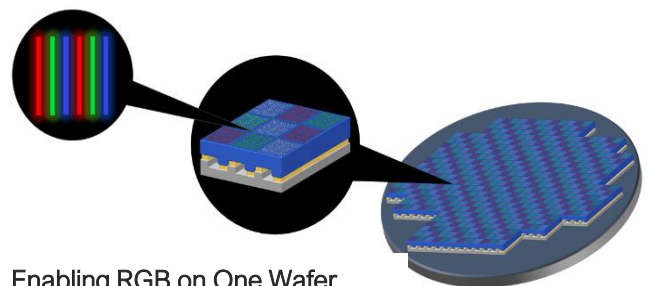
Key Advantages

Nanopores provide strong scattering effect on blue light, which extends the effective light path for much enhanced efficiency and reliability.



Quantum Dot Loading

Both Red and Green QDs can be easily loaded into nanopores.



Enabling RGB on One Wafer

By selective loading of QDs, we achieved RGB micro-LEDs on one wafer, pointing out a low-cost way to fabricate micro-LED displays.

0406 NPQD™ Red Mini-LED

We provide 0406 Red NPQD™ mini-LED for fine pitch displays.

Key Features

- ❑ NPQD™-in-chip technology
- ❑ GaN-based Red Mini-LED
- ❑ Enhanced efficiency and reliability
- ❑ No binning required

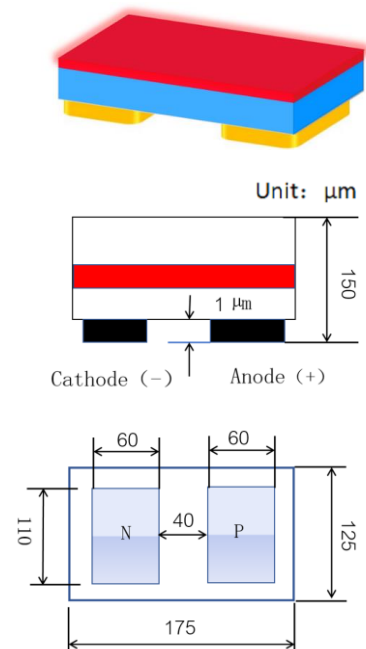
Specifications

Dimension

- ❑ Thickness: 6.0mil ($150 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$)
- ❑ Chip size: 5.0mil \times 7.0mil ($125 \pm 10 \mu\text{m} \times 175 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$)
- ❑ Anode pad: 2.4mil \times 4.3mil ($60 \pm 5 \mu\text{m} \times 110 \pm 5 \mu\text{m}$)
- ❑ Cathode pad: 2.4mil \times 4.3mil ($60 \pm 5 \mu\text{m} \times 110 \pm 5 \mu\text{m}$)

Metallization

- ❑ Electrode pad: Ni/Al/Au



Photoelectric Characteristics ($T_a = 22^\circ\text{C}$)

| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------|------|------|---------------|
| Forward voltage | V_{f1} | $I_f = 1\text{mA}$ | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | V |
| | V_{f4} | $I_f = 1\mu\text{A}$ | 1.85 | | 2.3 | V |
| Reverse Current | I_r | $V_r = -5\text{V}$ | 0 | | 1 | μA |
| Dominant Wavelength | λ_d | $I_f = 1\text{mA}$ | 628 | 630 | 632 | nm |
| Half-width | $\Delta\lambda$ | $I_f = 1\text{mA}$ | | 30 | | nm |
| Luminous Intensity* | I_v | $I_f = 1\text{mA}$ | 4 | | 7 | mcd |

*Luminous intensity is measured by Saphlux equipment on bare chip and is subjected to changes.

RGB-in-One Micro-LED

RGB-in-One NPQD™ Micro-LED (Beta)

We're working with our partners to commercialize the RGB-in-one micro-LEDs.

Key Features

- ❑ RGB in one chip
- ❑ GaN-based RGB Micro-LED
- ❑ Enhanced efficiency and reliability
- ❑ No binning required

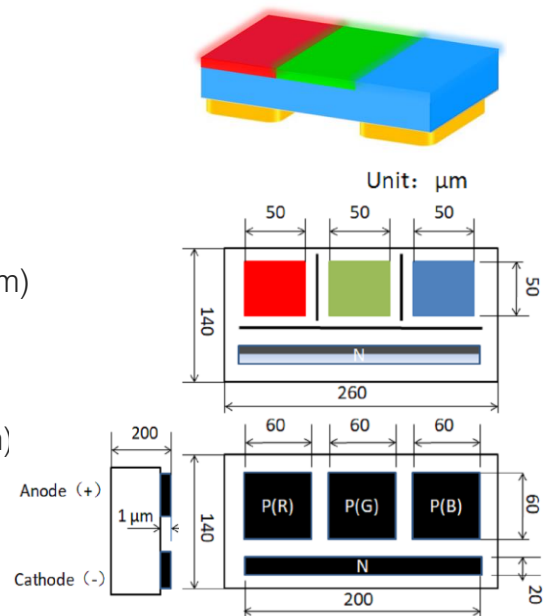
Specifications

Dimension

- ❑ Thickness: 8.0mil ($200 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$)
- ❑ Chip size: 10.2mil \times 5.5mil ($260 \pm 10 \mu\text{m} \times 140 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$)
- ❑ Anode pad: 2.4mil \times 2.4mil ($60 \pm 5 \mu\text{m} \times 60 \pm 5 \mu\text{m}$)
- ❑ Cathode pad: 7.9mil \times 0.8mil ($200 \pm 5 \mu\text{m} \times 20 \pm 5 \mu\text{m}$)

Metallization

- ❑ Electrode pad: Ni/Al/Au



Photoelectric Characteristics ($T_a = 22^\circ\text{C}$)

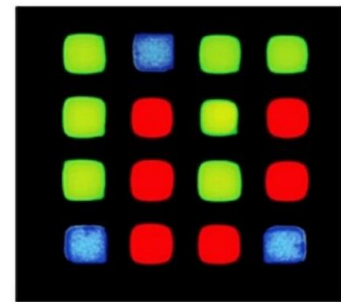
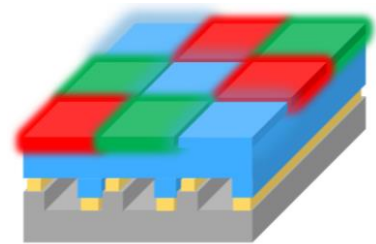
| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------|------|------|--------------------|
| Forward voltage | V_{f1} | $I_f=20\mu\text{A}$ | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | V |
| | V_{f4} | $I_f=1\mu\text{A}$ | 1.85 | | 2.3 | V |
| Power density of luminous area | | | | 500 | | mW/cm ² |
| Reverse current | I_r | $V_r=-5\text{V}$ | | | 1 | μA |
| Green Wd | λ_d | $I_f=0.1\text{mA}$ | | 540 | | nm |
| Green FWHM | $\Delta\lambda$ | $I_f=0.1\text{mA}$ | | 30 | | nm |
| Red Wd | λ_d | $I_f=0.1\text{mA}$ | | 630 | | nm |
| Red FWHM | $\Delta\lambda$ | $I_f=0.1\text{mA}$ | | 30 | | nm |
| Blue Wd | λ_d | $I_f=0.1\text{mA}$ | | 440 | | nm |
| Blue FWHM | $\Delta\lambda$ | $I_f=0.1\text{mA}$ | | 25 | | nm |

NPQD™ Micro-LED Array

We provide customized RGB micro-LED arrays using NPQD™ technology for customers who are developing small size micro-LED displays.

Key Features

- ❑ RGB micro-LED array on one wafer
- ❑ Customized pixel size (10µm to 50µm)
- ❑ Flip chip and vertical structure available
- ❑ Low Leakage Current (<10E-6 A)
- ❑ Proven efficiency and reliability
- ❑ Mass-producible at a low cost



NPQD™ vs Traditional QD based Micro-LEDs

| Comparison | QD Micro-LED | NPQD™ Micro-LED |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| QD Layer Thickness | 15µm to 40µm | 3µm |
| LCE per Volume of QD | Low | High (8×) |
| Color Uniformity | Good | Good |
| Structural Reliability | Low | High |
| Color Gamut | Rec.2020 | Rec.2020 |
| Photo Lithography or Inkjet Printing | Challenging | Easy |
| Cost | High | Low |
| Scale up | Challenging | Easy |

Contact Us



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