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(54) **MICRO LIGHT EMITTING DIODE DISPLAY PANEL AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREFOR**

(57) Provided are a micro light emitting diode display panel and a manufacturing method therefor. A base substrate (41) of the micro light emitting diode display panel is provided with first electrode contacts (43) and second electrode contacts (44) which are arranged alternately; a first electrode contact (43) and a second electrode contact (44) respectively contact a bottom electrode (6) and

a connection electrode (7) of a corresponding micro light emitting diode; the connection electrode (7) further contacts a top electrode (13) of the micro light emitting diode. Detection of a micro light emitting diode can be directly performed after micro light emitting diode transfer printing, the product detection and repairing difficulty is lowered, and the product yield is increased.

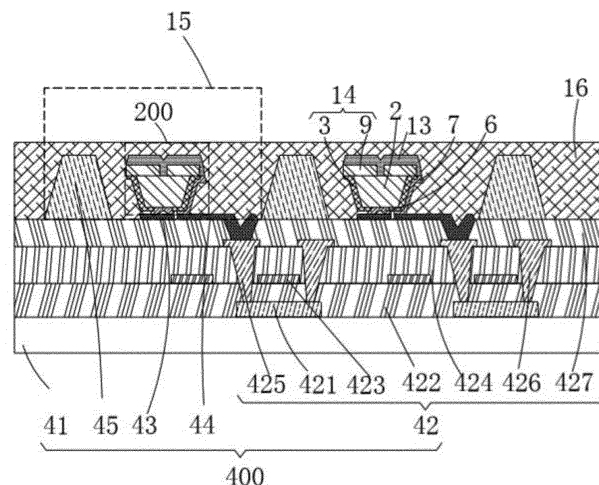


FIG. 15

## Description

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. Field of the Invention

**[0001]** The present invention relates to the field of liquid crystal display, and more particularly to a micro light-emitting-diode display panel and a manufacturing method thereof.

#### 2. The Related Arts

**[0002]** Because of the advantages of high quality, power saving, thin body and wide applications, the flat panel display devices has become a mainstream in the display devices and been widely used in various consumer electronic devices, such as mobile phones, personal digital assistants, digital cameras, laptops, and desktop computers.

**[0003]** A micro LED display is a display that achieves image display by using a high density and small size LED arrays integrated on a substrate as display pixels, the same as the large-size outdoor LED display, each pixel can be addressed, be individually driven to light, can be seen as a shrink-down version of the outdoor LED display, to reduce the pixel distance from millimeter to micron. The Micro LED display and the organic light-emitting-diode (OLED) display are belong to self-luminous displays, however, with comparing with OLED display, the Micro LED display has better material stability, longer life, no image mark, etc., which is considered the biggest competitor of the OLED display.

**[0004]** In the manufacturing process of the micro LED display panel, the micro light-emitting-diodes must grow on an original substrate (such as sapphire-type substrate) by the molecular beam epitaxy method, for making the display panel, the micro light-emitting-diode devices should be transferred from the original substrate to a receiving substrate for forming the display panel in a display arrangement. Specifically, the micro light-emitting-diodes are firstly formed on the original substrate, then, the micro light-emitting-diodes are lifted from the original substrate by a laser lift-off (LLO) technology, the micro light-emitting-diodes are adhered from the original substrate to preset positions of the receiving substrate, by using a transfer head which is made of a material such as polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS).

**[0005]** Presently, after the micro light-emitting-diodes are transferred to the receiving substrate, but also a top electrode needs to be formed to determine whether the bonding between the micro light-emitting-diodes and receiving substrate is normal or not. However, because the process has been basically completed at this moment, in this case even if the bonding between the micro light-emitting-diodes and the receiving substrate is poor, it is difficult to repair. Hence, it is needed to provide a new micro LED display panel and a manufacturing method

thereof, which is capable of immediately performing the work-condition test of the micro light-emitting-diodes after transferring, to reduce the difficulty of product detection and product repair, and to improve the product yield.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0006]** An object of the present invention is to provide a micro light-emitting-diode display panel, which can reduce the difficulty of product detection and product repair and improve product yield.

**[0007]** An object of the present invention is to further provide a manufacturing for a micro light-emitting-diode display panel, which can reduce the difficulty of product detection and product repair and improve product yield.

**[0008]** In order to achieve the objective, the present invention provides a micro light-emitting-diode display panel, which comprises: a base substrate, a plurality of sub-pixel regions disposing with an array arrangement on the base substrate, a first electrode contact and a second electrode contact alternatively disposing within each of the sub-pixel regions, and a micro light-emitting-diode disposing on the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact within each of the sub-pixel regions.

**[0009]** The micro light-emitting-diode comprises: a bottom electrode contacting with the first electrode contact, an LED semiconductor layer disposing above the bottom electrode and contacting with the bottom electrode, a top electrode disposing on the LED semiconductor layer and contacting with the LED semiconductor layer, an insulation-protective layer surrounding the LED semiconductor layer, and a connection electrode disposing on the insulation-protective layer and connecting with the top electrode and the second electrode contact.

**[0010]** The micro light-emitting-diode display panel further comprises: a TFT layer is disposed between the base substrate, and the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact.

**[0011]** The TFT layer comprises: an active layer disposed on the base substrate, a gate insulating layer covering the active layer and the base substrate, a gate electrode disposed on the gate insulating layer above the active layer, an intermediate insulating layer covering the gate electrode and the gate insulating layer, a source electrode and a drain electrode disposing on the intermediate insulating layer and contacting with two ends of the active layer, and a passivation layer covering the source electrode, the drain electrode and the intermediate insulating layer. The second electrode contact contacts with the source electrode.

**[0012]** The micro light-emitting-diode display panel further comprises: a pixel definition layer disposed on the passivation layer and located around the micro light-emitting-diode, and a protective layer covering the passivation layer, the first electrode contact, the second electrode contact, the micro light-emitting-diode, and the pixel definition layer.

**[0013]** The present invention further provides a method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel, which comprises:

Step 1, an original substrate is provided. A plurality of micro light-emitting-diode semi-finished products disposed alternatively are formed on the original substrate.

**[0014]** Each of the plurality of micro light-emitting-diode semi-products comprises: an LED semi-conductor layer disposed on the original substrate, a first insulating layer covering the LED semi-conductor layer and the original substrate, a bottom electrode disposed on the first insulating layer and contacted with the LED semi-conductor layer, and a connection electrode disposed on the first insulating layer and contacted with the original substrate.

**[0015]** Step 2, a transporting substrate is provided. A surface of the transporting substrate is bonded to the bottom electrode and the connection electrode of each of the micro emitting diode semi-finished products. The original substrate is peeled off, to transfer all of the micro emitting diode semi-finished products to the transporting substrate and to expose a side surface of the LED semi-conductor layer contacted with the original substrate.

**[0016]** Step 3, a second insulating layer and a top electrode disposed on the second insulating layer are orderly formed on the exposed LED semi-conductor layer and the first insulating layer, to obtain a plurality of micro light-emitting-diodes with an interval arrangement. The top electrode is contacted with the LED semi-conductor layer and the connection electrode.

**[0017]** Step 4, a transfer head and a receiving substrate are provided. The receiving substrate comprises: a base substrate, a plurality of sub-pixel regions disposing on the base substrate in an array arrangement, and a first electrode contact and a second electrode contact alternatively disposing within each of the sub-pixel regions.

**[0018]** Step 5, the micro light-emitting-diodes on the transporting substrate are transferred onto the receiving substrate by the transfer head. Each of the sub-pixel regions corresponds to the micro light-emitting-diodes. The bottom electrode and the connection electrode of the micro light-emitting-diodes of each of the sub-pixel regions are respectively bonded to the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact within the sub-pixel region.

**[0019]** Step 6, a test voltage is provided to the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact to test whether the respective micro light-emitting-diodes on the receiving substrate are normally lit or not. If all of the micro light-emitting-diodes on the receiving substrate are normally lit, a protective layer is continuously formed on the micro light-emitting-diodes, the first electrode contact, and the second electrode contact. If the micro light-emitting-diodes on the receiving substrate are not normally lit, the micro light-emitting-diodes which are not normally lit are replaced with new micro light-emitting-diodes. All of the micro light-emitting-diodes on the receiving substrate are re-tested until they are normally lit.

**[0020]** The step S1 specifically comprises:

Step 11, an original substrate is provided. An LED semi-conductor thin film is formed on the original substrate. A patterned first photoresist layer is formed on the LED semi-conductor thin film.

**[0021]** Step 12, the LED semi-conductor thin film is etched with the first photoresist layer as a shielding, to form a plurality of LED semi-conductor layers with an interval arrangement.

**[0022]** Step 13, a first insulating layer is covered on the LED semi-conductor layers and the original substrate. A patterned second photoresist layer is formed on the first insulating layer.

**[0023]** Step 14, the first insulating layer is etched with the second photoresist layer as a shielding, to form a first via and a second via, penetrating through the first insulating layer. The first via and the second via respectively reveals a portion of the LED semiconductor layers and a portion of the original substrate.

**[0024]** Step 15, a first metal thin film is formed on the first insulating layer, the LED semi-conductor layer, and the original substrate. A patterned third photoresist layer is formed on the first metal thin film.

**[0025]** Step 16, the first metal thin film is etched with the third photoresist layer as a shielding, to form a bottom electrode and a connection electrode. The bottom electrode contact with the LED semi-conductor layer through the first via. The connection electrode contact with the original substrate through the second via.

**[0026]** The transporting substrate in the step 2 is a hard substrate having an adhesive layer on its surface.

**[0027]** The step 3 specifically comprises:

Step 31, a second insulating layer is formed on the LED semi-conductor layer and the first insulating layer. A patterned fourth photoresist layer is formed on the second insulating layer.

**[0028]** Step 32, the second insulating layer is etched with the fourth photoresist layer as a shielding, to form a third via and a fourth via, penetrating through the second insulating layer. The third via and the fourth via respectively reveals a portion of the LED semi-conductor layer and a portion of the connection electrode.

**[0029]** Step 33, a conductive thin film is deposited and patterned on the second insulating layer, to form a top electrode. The top electrode contact with the LED semi-conductor layer and the connection electrode through the third via and the fourth via, respectively.

**[0030]** The receiving substrate provided in the step S4 further comprises: a TFT layer and a pixel definition layer.

**[0031]** The TFT layer is disposed between the base substrate, and the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact. The TFT layer comprises: an active layer disposed on the base substrate, a gate insulating layer covering the active layer and the base substrate, a gate electrode disposed on the gate insulating layer above the active layer, an intermediate insulating layer covering the gate electrode and the gate insulating layer, a source electrode and a drain electrode disposing on

the intermediate insulating layer and contacting with two ends of the active layer, and a passivation layer covering the source electrode, the drain electrode and the intermediate insulating layer; the second electrode contact contacts with the source electrode. The pixel definition layer is disposed on the passivation layer and located around the micro light-emitting-diodes.

**[0032]** At least two bonding positions are preset on the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact. When the micro light-emitting-diodes which are not normally lit, are replaced with the new micro light-emitting-diodes in the step 6, the micro light-emitting-diodes after a replacement and the micro light-emitting-diodes before replacement are in different bonding positions.

**[0033]** The original substrate is peeled off by a laser stripping process in step 2.

**[0034]** The present invention further provides a method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel, which comprises:

Step 1, an original substrate is provided. A plurality of micro light-emitting-diode semi-finished products disposed alternatively are formed on the original substrate.

**[0035]** Each of the plurality of micro light-emitting-diode semi-products comprises: an LED semi-conductor layer disposed on the original substrate, a first insulating layer covering the LED semi-conductor layer and the original substrate, a bottom electrode disposed on the first insulating layer and contacted with the LED semi-conductor layer, and a connection electrode disposed on the first insulating layer and contacted with the original substrate.

**[0036]** Step 2, a transporting substrate is provided. A surface of the transporting substrate is bonded to the bottom electrode and the connection electrode of each of the micro emitting diode semi-finished products. The original substrate is peeled off, to transfer all of the micro emitting diode semi-finished products to the transporting substrate and to expose a side surface of the LED semi-conductor layer contacted with the original substrate.

**[0037]** Step 3, a second insulating layer and a top electrode disposed on the second insulating layer are orderly formed on the exposed LED semi-conductor layer and the first insulating layer, to obtain a plurality of micro light-emitting-diodes with an interval arrangement. The top electrode is contacted with the LED semi-conductor layer and the connection electrode.

**[0038]** Step 4, a transfer head and a receiving substrate are provided. The receiving substrate comprises: a base substrate, a plurality of sub-pixel regions disposing on the base substrate in an array arrangement, and a first electrode contact and a second electrode contact alternatively disposing within each of the sub-pixel regions.

**[0039]** Step 5, the micro light-emitting-diodes on the transporting substrate are transferred onto the receiving substrate by the transfer head. Each of the sub-pixel regions corresponds to the micro light-emitting-diodes. The bottom electrode and the connection electrode of the mi-

cro light-emitting-diodes of each of the sub-pixel regions are respectively bonded to the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact within the sub-pixel region.

**[0040]** Step 6, a test voltage is provided to the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact to test whether the respective micro light-emitting-diodes on the receiving substrate are normally lit or not. If all of the micro light-emitting-diodes on the receiving substrate are normally lit, a protective layer is continuously formed on the micro light-emitting-diodes, the first electrode contact, and the second electrode contact. If the micro light-emitting-diodes on the receiving substrate are not normally lit, the micro light-emitting-diodes which are not normally lit are replaced with new micro light-emitting-diodes. All of the micro light-emitting-diodes on the receiving substrate are re-tested until they are normally lit.

**[0041]** Wherein the step S1 specifically comprises: Step 11, an original substrate is provided. An LED semi-conductor thin film is formed on the original substrate. A patterned first photoresist layer is formed on the LED semi-conductor thin film.

**[0042]** Step 12, the LED semi-conductor thin film is etched with the first photoresist layer as a shielding, to form a plurality of LED semi-conductor layers with an interval arrangement.

**[0043]** Step 13, a first insulating layer is covered on the LED semi-conductor layers and the original substrate. A patterned second photoresist layer is formed on the first insulating layer.

**[0044]** Step 14, the first insulating layer is etched with the second photoresist layer as a shielding, to form a first via and a second via, penetrating through the first insulating layer. The first via and the second via respectively reveals a portion of the LED semiconductor layers and a portion of the original substrate.

**[0045]** Step 15, a first metal thin film is formed on the first insulating layer, the LED semi-conductor layer, and the original substrate. A patterned third photoresist layer is formed on the first metal thin film.

**[0046]** Step 16, the first metal thin film is etched with the third photoresist layer as a shielding, to form a bottom electrode and a connection electrode. The bottom electrode contact with the LED semi-conductor layer through the first via. The connection electrode contact with the original substrate through the second via.

**[0047]** Wherein the transporting substrate in the step 2 is a hard substrate having an adhesive layer on its surface.

**[0048]** The beneficial effects of the present invention is: the present invention provides a micro light-emitting-diode display panel. A first electrode contact and a second electrode contact are disposed alternatively on a base substrate of the micro light-emitting-diodes display panel. The first electrode contact and the second electrode contact are respectively in contact with the bottom electrode and the connection electrode of the micro light-emitting-diodes. The connection electrode is also in contact with the top electrode of the micro light-emitting-di-

odes, and the micro light-emitting-diodes can be immediately detected after the micro light-emitting-diodes are transferred, to reduce the difficulty of product detection and product repair, and to improve the product yield. The invention also provides a method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel, which is capable of immediately detecting the micro light-emitting-diodes after the micro light-emitting-diodes are transferred, to reduce the difficulty of product detection and product repair, and to improve the product yield.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0049]** For better understanding the technical proposals and other beneficial effects of the present invention, please refer the following detailed description of the present invention with the accompanying drawings.

**[0050]** In drawings:

Figs. 1-8 are illustrative diagrams of the step S1 of a method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to the present invention.

Fig. 9 is illustrative diagram of the step S2 of a method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to the present invention.

Figs. 10-12 are illustrative diagrams of the step S3 of a method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to the present invention.

Figs. 13 and 14 are illustrative diagrams of the step S4 and the step S5 of a method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to the present invention.

Figs. 15 is illustrative diagram of the step S6 of a method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to the present invention and also a structural illustrative diagram of the micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to the present invention.

Fig. 16 is top-view illustration of the step S6 of a method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to the present invention.

Fig. 17 is a flow diagram of a method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

**[0051]** The technical proposals and the effects of the present invention will be described in further detail with reference to the below preferred embodiments of the present invention and their accompanying drawings.

**[0052]** Please refer to Fig. 15, the present invention provides a micro light-emitting-diode display panel, which comprises: a base substrate 41, a plurality of sub-pixel regions 15 disposing with an array arrangement on

the base substrate 41, a first electrode contact 43 and a second electrode contact 44 alternatively disposing within each of the sub-pixel regions 15, and a micro light-emitting-diode 200 disposing on the first electrode contact 43 and the second electrode contact 44 within each of the sub-pixel regions 15.

**[0053]** The micro light-emitting-diode 200 comprises: a bottom electrode 6 contacting with the first electrode contact 43, an LED semiconductor layer 2 disposing above the bottom electrode 6 and contacting with the bottom electrode 6, a top electrode 13 disposing on the LED semiconductor layer 2 and contacting with the LED semiconductor layer 2, an insulation-protective layer 14 surrounding the LED semiconductor layer 2, and a connection electrode 7 disposing on the insulation-protective layer 14 and connecting with the top electrode 13 and the second electrode contact 44.

**[0054]** Specifically, the micro light-emitting-diode display panel further comprises: a TFT layer 42 is disposed between the base substrate 41, and the first electrode contact 43 and the second electrode contact 44. The TFT layer 42 comprises: an active layer 421 disposed on the base substrate 41, a gate insulating layer 422 covering the active layer 421 and the base substrate 41, a gate electrode 423 disposed on the gate insulating layer 422 above the active layer 421, an intermediate insulating layer 424 covering the gate electrode 423 and the gate insulating layer 422, a source electrode 425 and a drain electrode 426 disposing on the intermediate insulating layer 424 and contacting with two ends of the active layer 421, and a passivation layer 427 covering the source electrode 425, the drain electrode 426 and the intermediate insulating layer 424. The second electrode contact 44 contact with the source electrode 425.

**[0055]** Specifically, the micro light-emitting-diode display panel further comprises: a pixel definition layer 45 disposed on the passivation layer 427 and located around the micro light-emitting-diode 200, and a protective layer 16 covering the passivation layer 427, the first electrode contact 43, the second electrode contact 44, the micro light-emitting-diode 200, and the pixel definition layer 45.

**[0056]** Specifically, the protective layer 16 has a function of enhancing the light extraction of the micro light-emitting-diode 200, and the protective layer 16 has a good heat transfer capability.

**[0057]** Specifically, the LED semiconductor layer 2 comprises an N<sup>+</sup> layer, a P<sup>+</sup> layer, and a multi-quantum well layer in contact with the N<sup>+</sup> layer and the P<sup>+</sup> layer. The material of the bottom electrode 6 and the connection electrode 7 may be selected from at least one of nickel (Ni), molybdenum (Mo), aluminum (Al), gold (Au), platinum (Pt), and titanium (Ti). The top electrode 13 is a transparent electrode, which is made from indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), or a mixture of polyethylene dioxythiophene and polystyrene sulfonic acid (PEDOT: PSS). The insulation-protective layer 14 is made from silicon oxide (SiO<sub>x</sub>), silicon nitride (SiN<sub>x</sub>), or

alumina ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ).

**[0058]** It is to be noted that, with that the top electrode 13 and the second electrode contact 44 are connected by the connection electrode 7 in the micro light-emitting-diode display panel of the present invention, the top electrode 13 can be immediately formed before the micro light-emitting-diodes are transferred, the micro light-emitting-diodes 200 can directly perform the lighting test of the micro light-emitting-diodes 200 after the micro light-emitting-diodes 200 is transferred, and when the micro light-emitting-diodes 200 are determined as being normal lit, and then continues to manufacture other structures such as the protective layer 16, which is capable of reducing the difficulty of product detection and product repair, and improving the product yield.

**[0059]** Please refer to Fig. 17, the present invention further provides a flow diagram of a method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel, which comprises:

Step 1, an original substrate 1 is provided. A plurality of micro light-emitting-diode semi-finished products 100 disposed alternatively are formed on the original substrate 1.

**[0060]** Each of the plurality of micro light-emitting-diode semi-products comprises 100: an LED semi-conductor layer 2 disposed on the original substrate 1, a first insulating layer 3 covering the LED semi-conductor layer 2 and the original substrate 1, a bottom electrode 6 disposed on the first insulating layer 3 and contacted with the LED semi-conductor layer 2, and a connection electrode 7 disposed on the first insulating layer 3 and contacted with the original substrate 1.

**[0061]** Specifically, the step S1 specifically comprises: Step 11, please refer to Fig. 1, an original substrate 1 is provided. An LED semi-conductor thin film 2' is formed on the original substrate 1. A patterned first photoresist layer 10 is formed on the LED semi-conductor thin film 2'.

**[0062]** Step 12, please refer to Fig. 2, the LED semi-conductor thin film 2' is etched with the first photoresist layer 10 as a shielding, to form a plurality of LED semi-conductor layers 2 with an interval arrangement.

**[0063]** Step 13, please refer to Figs. 3 and 4, a first insulating layer 3 is covered on the LED semi-conductor layers 2 and the original substrate 1. A patterned second photoresist layer 20 is formed on the first insulating layer 3.

**[0064]** Step 14, please refer to Fig. 5, the first insulating layer 3 is etched with the second photoresist layer 20 as a shielding, to form a first via 4 and a second via 5, penetrating through the first insulating layer 3. The first via 4 and the second via 5 respectively reveals a portion of the LED semiconductor layers 2 and a portion of the original substrate 1.

**[0065]** Step 15, please refer to Figs. 6 and 7, a first metal thin film 6' is formed on the first insulating layer 3, the LED semi-conductor layer 2, and the original substrate 1. A patterned third photoresist layer 30 is formed on the first metal thin film 6'.

**[0066]** Step 16, please refer to Fig. 8, the first metal thin film 6' is etched with the third photoresist layer 30 as a shielding, to form a bottom electrode 6 and a connection electrode 7. The bottom electrode 6 contact with the LED semi-conductor layer 2 through the first via 4. The connection electrode 8 contact with the original substrate 1 through the second via 5.

**[0067]** Specifically, the original substrate 1 is a sapphire substrate ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ), a silicon substrate (Si), a silicon carbide substrate (SiC), or a gallium nitride substrate (GaN), and the like. The LED semiconductor layer 2 includes an N+ layer, a P+ layer and a multi-quantum well layer in contact with the N+ and P+ layers. The material of the bottom electrode 6 and the connection electrode 7 may be a combination of one or more of metals such as nickel, molybdenum, aluminum, gold, platinum, and titanium. The material of the first insulating layer 3 is silicon oxide, silicon nitride, or alumina and the like.

**[0068]** Step 2, a transporting substrate 8 is provided. A surface of the transporting substrate 8 is bonded to the bottom electrode 6 and the connection electrode 7 of each of the micro emitting diode semi-finished products 100. The original substrate 1 is peeled off, to transfer all of the micro emitting diode semi-finished products 100 to the transporting substrate 8 and to expose a side surface of the LED semi-conductor layer 2 contacted with the original substrate 1.

**[0069]** Specifically, the transporting substrate 8 in the step 2 is a hard substrate having an adhesive layer on its surface. With the adhesive layer on the surface of the hard substrate to adhere the bottom electrode 6 and the connection electrode 7, the micro emitting diode semi-finished products 100 and the transporting substrate 8 are adhered,. The original substrate 1 is peeled off with a Laser lift-off (LLO) technology, to transfer the micro emitting diode semi-finished products 100 to the transporting substrate 8 and to expose the side surface of the LED semi-conductor layer 2 contacted with the original substrate 1.

**[0070]** Specifically, the step 2 further comprises: the transporting substrate 8 and the semi-finished product 100 of the micro-emitter diode on the transporting substrate 8 are reversed, so that the exposed side of the LED semiconductor layer 2 faces upwards, facilitating the subsequent process.

**[0071]** Step 3, a second insulating layer 9 and a top electrode 13 disposed on the second insulating layer 9 are orderly formed on the exposed LED semi-conductor layer 2 and the first insulating layer 3, to obtain a plurality of micro light-emitting-diodes 200 with an interval arrangement. The top electrode 13 is contacted with the LED semi-conductor layer 2 and the connection electrode 7.

**[0072]** Specifically, the first insulating layer 3 and the second insulating layer 9 together constitute an insulation-protective layer 14 surrounding the LED semiconductor layer 2.

**[0073]** Specifically, the step S3 specifically comprises:

step 31, please refer to Fig. 10, a second insulating layer 9 is formed on the LED semi-conductor layer 2 and the first insulating layer 3. A patterned fourth photoresist layer 40 is formed on the second insulating layer 9.

**[0074]** Step 32, please refer to Fig. 11, the second insulating layer 9 is etched with the fourth photoresist layer 40 as a shielding, to form a third via 11 and a fourth via 12, penetrating through the second insulating layer 9. The third via 11 and the fourth via 12 respectively reveals a portion of the LED semi-conductor layer 2 and a portion of the connection electrode 7.

**[0075]** Step 33, please refer to Fig. 12, a conductive thin film is deposited and patterned on the second insulating layer 9, to form a top electrode 13. The top electrode 13 contacts with the LED semi-conductor layer 2 and the connection electrode 7 through the third via 11 and the fourth via 12, respectively.

**[0076]** Step 4, please refer to Figs. 13 and 14, a transfer head 300 and a receiving substrate 400 are provided. The receiving substrate 400 comprises: a base substrate 41, a plurality of sub-pixel regions 15 disposing on the base substrate 41 in an array arrangement, and first electrode contact 43 and second electrode contact 44 alternatively disposing within each of the sub-pixel regions 15.

**[0077]** Specifically, the receiving substrate 400 provided in the step S4 further comprises: a TFT layer 42 and a pixel definition layer 45. The TFT layer 42 is disposed between the base substrate 41, and the first electrode contact 43 and the second electrode contact 44. the TFT layer 42 comprises: an active layer 421 disposed on the base substrate 41, a gate insulating layer 422 covering the active layer 421 and the base substrate 41, a gate electrode 423 disposed on the gate insulating layer 422 above the active layer 421, an intermediate insulating layer 424 covering the gate electrode 423 and the gate insulating layer 422, a source electrode 425 and a drain electrode 426 disposing on the intermediate insulating layer 424 and contacting with two ends of the active layer 421, and a passivation layer 427 covering the source electrode 425, the drain electrode 426 and the intermediate insulating layer 424. The second electrode contact 44 contact with the source electrode 425. The pixel definition layer 45 is disposed on the passivation layer 427 and located around the micro light-emitting-diodes 200.

**[0078]** Step 5, please refer to Fig. 14, the micro light-emitting-diodes 200 on the transporting substrate 8 are transferred onto the receiving substrate 400 by the transfer head 300. Each of the sub-pixel regions 15 corresponds to the micro light-emitting-diodes 200. The bottom electrode 6 and the connection electrode 7 of the micro light-emitting-diodes 200 of each of the sub-pixel regions 15 are respectively bonded to the first electrode contact 43 and the second electrode contact 44 within the sub-pixel region 15.

**[0079]** Step 6, please refer to Figs. 15 and 16, a test voltage is provided to the first electrode contact 43 and the second electrode contact 44 to test whether the respective micro light-emitting-diodes 200 on the receiving

substrate 400 are normally lit or not. If all of the micro light-emitting-diodes 200 on the receiving substrate 400 are normally lit, a protective layer 16 is continuously formed on the micro light-emitting-diodes 200, the passivation layer 427, the pixel definition layer 45, the first electrode contact 43, and the second electrode contact 44. If the micro light-emitting-diodes 200 on the receiving substrate 400 are not normally lit, the micro light-emitting-diodes 200 which are not normally lit are replaced with new micro light-emitting-diodes 200. All of the micro light-emitting-diodes 200 on the receiving substrate 400 are re-tested until they are normally lit.

**[0080]** Specifically, the protective layer 16 has a function of enhancing the light extraction of the micro light-emitting-diodes 200, and the protective layer 16 has a good heat transfer capability.

**[0081]** It is to be noted that the micro-light emitting diode display panel of the present invention firstly manufactures a semi-finished product 100 including a bottom electrode 6, an LED semiconductor layer 2, and a micro-light-emitting-diode connecting the electrode 7 on the original substrate 1, then, the semi-finished product 100 is transferred onto the transport substrate 8 and is inverted upside down, and then the top electrode 13 connected to both the LED semiconductor layer 2 and the connection electrode 7 is formed to obtain the micro light-emitting-diodes 200, and finally the micro light-emitting-diodes 200 is transferred onto the receiving substrate 400 so that the bottom electrode 6 and the connection electrode 7 are in contact with the first electrode contact 43 and the second electrode contact 44, respectively, so that after the micro light-emitting-diodes 200 are transferred, without any process, the lighting test of the light-emitting-diodes 200 can immediately be performed, and other structures such as the protective layer 16 can be continuously manufactured after the micro light-emitting-diodes 200 are determined as normally lit, thereby reducing the difficulty of detection and product repair, and improving the product yield.

**[0082]** As mentioned above, the present invention provides a micro light-emitting-diode display panel. A first electrode contact and a second electrode contact are disposed alternatively on a base substrate of the micro light-emitting-diodes display panel. The first electrode contact and the second electrode contact are respectively in contact with the bottom electrode and the connection electrode of the micro light-emitting-diodes. The connection electrode is also in contact with the top electrode of the micro light-emitting-diodes, and the micro light-emitting-diodes can be immediately detected after the micro light-emitting-diodes are transferred, to reduce the difficulty of product detection and product repair, and to improve the product yield.

**[0083]** As mentioned above, those of ordinary skill in the art, without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention, can make various kinds of modifications and variations to the present invention. Therefore, all such modifications and variations are intended to be

included in the protection scope of the appended claims of the present invention.

## Claims

1. A micro light-emitting-diode display panel, comprising a base substrate, a plurality of sub-pixel regions disposing with an array arrangement on the base substrate, a first electrode contact and a second electrode contact alternatively disposing within each of the sub-pixel regions, and a micro light-emitting-diode disposing on the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact within each of the sub-pixel regions;  
the micro light-emitting-diode comprising: a bottom electrode contacting with the first electrode contact, an LED semiconductor layer disposing above the bottom electrode and contacting with the bottom electrode, a top electrode disposing on the LED semiconductor layer and contacting with the LED semiconductor layer, an insulation-protective layer surrounding the LED semiconductor layer, and a connection electrode disposing on the insulation-protective layer and connecting with the top electrode and the second electrode contact.
2. The micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to claim 1, further comprising: a TFT layer is disposed between the base substrate, and the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact;  
the TFT layer comprises: an active layer disposed on the base substrate, a gate insulating layer covering the active layer and the base substrate, a gate electrode disposed on the gate insulating layer above the active layer, an intermediate insulating layer covering the gate electrode and the gate insulating layer, a source electrode and a drain electrode disposing on the intermediate insulating layer and contacting with two ends of the active layer, and a passivation layer covering the source electrode, the drain electrode and the intermediate insulating layer;  
the second electrode contact contacts with the source electrode.
3. The micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to claim 2, further comprising: a pixel definition layer disposed on the passivation layer and located around the micro light-emitting-diode, and a protective layer covering the passivation layer, the first electrode contact, the second electrode contact, the micro light-emitting-diode, and the pixel definition layer.
4. A method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel, comprising:

step 1, providing an original substrate, forming

a plurality of micro light-emitting-diode semi-finished products disposed alternatively on the original substrate;

each of the plurality of micro light-emitting-diode semi-products comprising: an LED semiconductor layer disposed on the original substrate, a first insulating layer covering the LED semiconductor layer and the original substrate, a bottom electrode disposed on the first insulating layer and contacted with the LED semiconductor layer, and a connection electrode disposed on the first insulating layer and contacted with the original substrate;

step 2, providing a transporting substrate, bonding a surface of the transporting substrate to the bottom electrode and the connection electrode of each of the micro emitting diode semi-finished products, peeling off the original substrate, to transfer all of the micro emitting diode semi-finished products to the transporting substrate and to expose a side surface of the LED semiconductor layer contacted with the original substrate;

step 3, orderly forming a second insulating layer and a top electrode disposed on the second insulating layer on the exposed LED semiconductor layer and the first insulating layer, to obtain a plurality of micro light-emitting-diodes with an interval arrangement; the top electrode being contacted with the LED semiconductor layer and the connection electrode;

step 4, providing a transfer head and a receiving substrate, the receiving substrate comprising: a base substrate, a plurality of sub-pixel regions disposing on the base substrate in an array arrangement, and a first electrode contact and a second electrode contact alternatively disposing within each of the sub-pixel regions;

step 5, transferring the micro light-emitting-diodes on the transporting substrate onto the receiving substrate by the transfer head, each of the sub-pixel regions corresponding to the micro light-emitting-diodes, respectively bonding the bottom electrode and the connection electrode of the micro light-emitting-diodes of each of the sub-pixel regions to the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact within the sub-pixel region;

step 6, providing a test voltage to the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact to test whether the respective micro light-emitting-diodes on the receiving substrate are normally lit or not, if all of the micro light-emitting-diodes on the receiving substrate are normally lit, continuously forming a protective layer on the micro light-emitting-diodes, the first electrode contact, and the second electrode contact; if the micro light-emitting-diodes on the receiving sub-



strate are not normally lit, replacing the micro light-emitting-diodes which are not normally lit with new micro light-emitting-diodes, re-testing until all of the micro light-emitting-diodes on the receiving substrate are normally lit.

5. The method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to claim 4, wherein the step S1 specifically comprises:

step 11, providing an original substrate, forming an LED semi-conductor thin film on the original substrate, forming a patterned first photoresist layer on the LED semi-conductor thin film;  
 step 12, etching the LED semi-conductor thin film with the first photoresist layer as a shielding, to form a plurality of LED semi-conductor layers with an interval arrangement;  
 step 13, covering a first insulating layer on the LED semi-conductor layers and the original substrate, forming a patterned second photoresist layer on the first insulating layer;  
 step 14, etching the first insulating layer with the second photoresist layer as a shielding, to form a first via and a second via, penetrating through the first insulating layer, the first via and the second via respectively reveals a portion of the LED semiconductor layers and a portion of the original substrate;  
 step 15, forming a first metal thin film on the first insulating layer, the LED semi-conductor layer, and the original substrate, forming a patterned third photoresist layer on the first metal thin film;  
 step 16, etching the first metal thin film with the third photoresist layer as a shielding, to form a bottom electrode and a connection electrode, the bottom electrode contact with the LED semi-conductor layer through the first via, and the connection electrode contact with the original substrate through the second via.

6. The method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to claim 4, wherein the transporting substrate in the step 2 is a hard substrate having an adhesive layer on its surface.
7. The method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to claim 4, wherein the step 3 specifically comprises:

step 31, forming a second insulating layer on the LED semi-conductor layer and the first insulating layer, forming a patterned fourth photoresist layer on the second insulating layer;  
 step 32, etching the second insulating layer with the fourth photoresist layer as a shielding, to form a third via and a fourth via, penetrating through the second insulating layer, the third via

and the fourth via respectively reveals a portion of the LED semi-conductor layer and a portion of the connection electrode;

step 33, depositing and patterning a conductive thin film on the second insulating layer, to form a top electrode, the top electrode contact with the LED semi-conductor layer and the connection electrode through the third via and the fourth via, respectively.

8. The method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to claim 4, wherein the receiving substrate provided in the step S4 further comprises: a TFT layer and a pixel definition layer;

the TFT layer is disposed between the base substrate, and the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact, the TFT layer comprises: an active layer disposed on the base substrate, a gate insulating layer covering the active layer and the base substrate, a gate electrode disposed on the gate insulating layer above the active layer, an intermediate insulating layer covering the gate electrode and the gate insulating layer, a source electrode and a drain electrode disposing on the intermediate insulating layer and contacting with two ends of the active layer, and a passivation layer covering the source electrode, the drain electrode and the intermediate insulating layer; the second electrode contact contacts with the source electrode;  
 the pixel definition layer is disposed on the passivation layer and located around the micro light-emitting-diodes.

9. The method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to claim 4, wherein at least two bonding positions are preset on the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact, and when the micro light-emitting-diodes which are not be normally lit, are replaced with the new micro light-emitting-diodes in the step 6, the micro light-emitting-diodes after a replacement and the micro light-emitting-diodes before replacement are in different bonding positions.

10. The method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to claim 4, wherein the original substrate is peeled off by a laser stripping process in step 2.

11. A method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel, comprising:

step 1, providing an original substrate, forming a plurality of micro light-emitting-diode semi-finished products disposed alternatively on the original substrate;  
 each of the plurality of micro light-emitting-diode

semi-products comprising: an LED semi-conductor layer disposed on the original substrate, a first insulating layer covering the LED semi-conductor layer and the original substrate, a bottom electrode disposed on the first insulating layer and contacted with the LED semi-conductor layer, and a connection electrode disposed on the first insulating layer and contacted with the original substrate;

step 2, providing a transporting substrate, bonding a surface of the transporting substrate to the bottom electrode and the connection electrode of each of the micro emitting diode semi-finished products, peeling off the original substrate, to transfer all of the micro emitting diode semi-finished products to the transporting substrate and to expose a side surface of the LED semi-conductor layer contacted with the original substrate;

step 3, orderly forming a second insulating layer and a top electrode disposed on the second insulating layer on the exposed LED semi-conductor layer and the first insulating layer, to obtain a plurality of micro light-emitting-diodes with an interval arrangement; the top electrode being contacted with the LED semi-conductor layer and the connection electrode;

step 4, providing a transfer head and a receiving substrate, the receiving substrate comprising: a base substrate, a plurality of sub-pixel regions disposing on the base substrate in an array arrangement, and a first electrode contact and a second electrode contact alternatively disposing within each of the sub-pixel regions;

step 5, transferring the micro light-emitting-diodes on the transporting substrate onto the receiving substrate by the transfer head, each of the sub-pixel regions corresponding to the micro light-emitting-diodes, respectively bonding the bottom electrode and the connection electrode of the micro light-emitting-diodes of each of the sub-pixel regions to the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact within the sub-pixel region;

step 6, providing a test voltage to the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact to test whether the respective micro light-emitting-diodes on the receiving substrate are normally lit or not, if all of the micro light-emitting-diodes on the receiving substrate are normally lit, continuously forming a protective layer on the micro light-emitting-diodes, the first electrode contact, and the second electrode contact; if the micro light-emitting-diodes on the receiving substrate are not normally lit, replacing the micro light-emitting-diodes which are not normally lit with new micro light-emitting-diodes, re-testing until all of the micro light-emitting-diodes on the

receiving substrate are normally lit;

wherein the step S1 specifically comprises:

step 11, providing an original substrate, forming an LED semi-conductor thin film on the original substrate, forming a patterned first photoresist layer on the LED semi-conductor thin film;  
 step 12, etching the LED semi-conductor thin film with the first photoresist layer as a shielding, to form a plurality of LED semi-conductor layers with an interval arrangement;  
 step 13, covering a first insulating layer on the LED semi-conductor layers and the original substrate, forming a patterned second photoresist layer on the first insulating layer;  
 step 14, etching the first insulating layer with the second photoresist layer as a shielding, to form a first via and a second via, penetrating through the first insulating layer, the first via and the second via respectively reveals a portion of the LED semiconductor layers and a portion of the original substrate;  
 step 15, forming a first metal thin film on the first insulating layer, the LED semi-conductor layer, and the original substrate, forming a patterned third photoresist layer on the first metal thin film;  
 step 16, etching the first metal thin film with the third photoresist layer as a shielding, to form a bottom electrode and a connection electrode, the bottom electrode contact with the LED semi-conductor layer through the first via, and the connection electrode contact with the original substrate through the second via;

wherein the transporting substrate in the step 2 is a hard substrate having an adhesive layer on its surface.

12. The method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to claim 11, wherein the step 3 specifically comprises:

step 31, forming a second insulating layer on the LED semi-conductor layer and the first insulating layer, forming a patterned fourth photoresist layer on the second insulating layer;  
 step 32, etching the second insulating layer with the fourth photoresist layer as a shielding, to form a third via and a fourth via, penetrating through the second insulating layer, the third via and the fourth via respectively reveals a portion of the LED semi-conductor layer and a portion of the connection electrode;  
 step 33, depositing and patterning a conductive thin film on the second insulating layer, to form a top electrode, the top electrode contact with the LED semi-conductor layer and the connec-

tion electrode through the third via and the fourth via, respectively.

13. The method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to claim 11, wherein the receiving substrate provided in the step S4 further comprises: a TFT layer and a pixel definition layer;  
the TFT layer is disposed between the base substrate, and the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact, the TFT layer comprises: an active layer disposed on the base substrate, a gate insulating layer covering the active layer and the base substrate, a gate electrode disposed on the gate insulating layer above the active layer, an intermediate insulating layer covering the gate electrode and the gate insulating layer, a source electrode and a drain electrode disposing on the intermediate insulating layer and contacting with two ends of the active layer, and a passivation layer covering the source electrode, the drain electrode and the intermediate insulating layer; the second electrode contact contacts with the source electrode;  
the pixel definition layer is disposed on the passivation layer and located around the micro light-emitting-diodes.
14. The method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to claim 11, wherein at least two bonding positions are preset on the first electrode contact and the second electrode contact, and when the micro light-emitting-diodes which are not be normally lit, are replaced with the new micro light-emitting-diodes in the step 6, the micro light-emitting-diodes after a replacement and the micro light-emitting-diodes before replacement are in different bonding positions.
15. The method for manufacturing a micro light-emitting-diode display panel according to claim 11, wherein the original substrate is peeled off by a laser stripping process in step 2.

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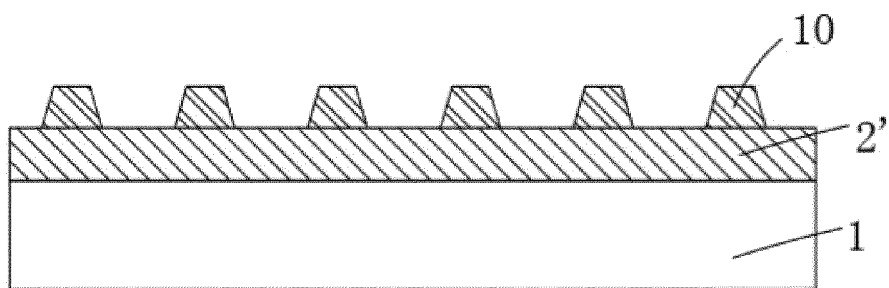


FIG. 1

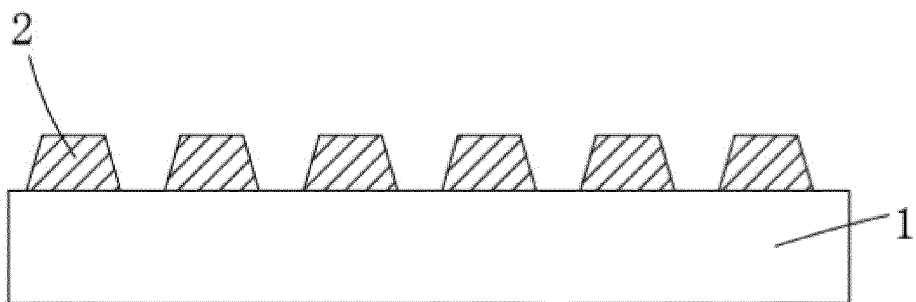


FIG. 2

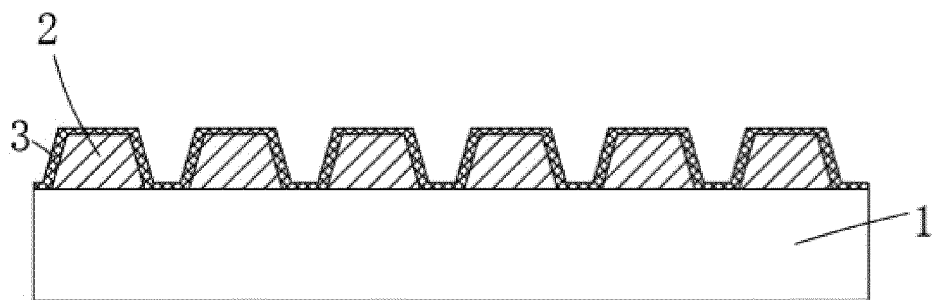


FIG. 3

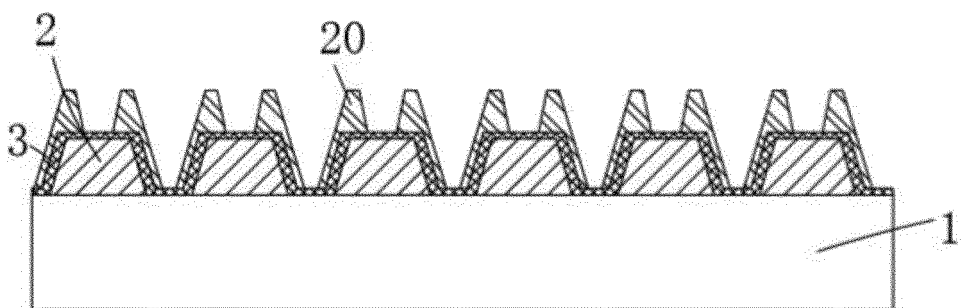


FIG. 4

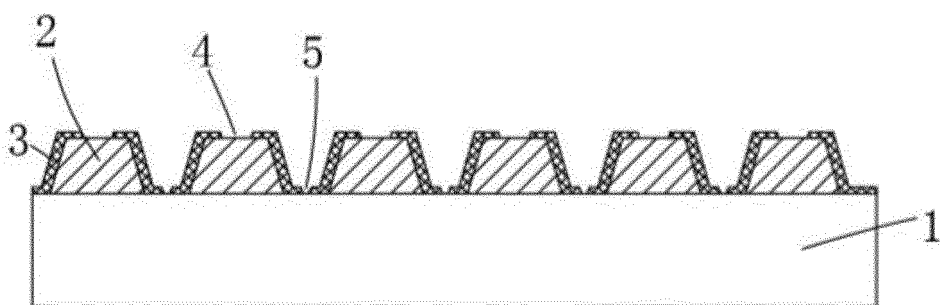


FIG. 5

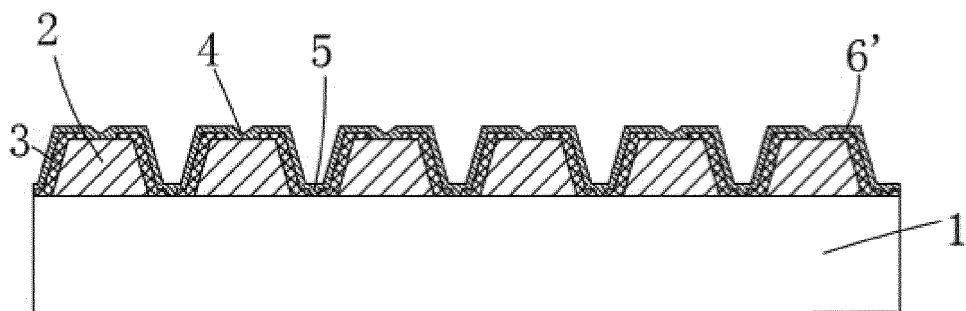


FIG. 6

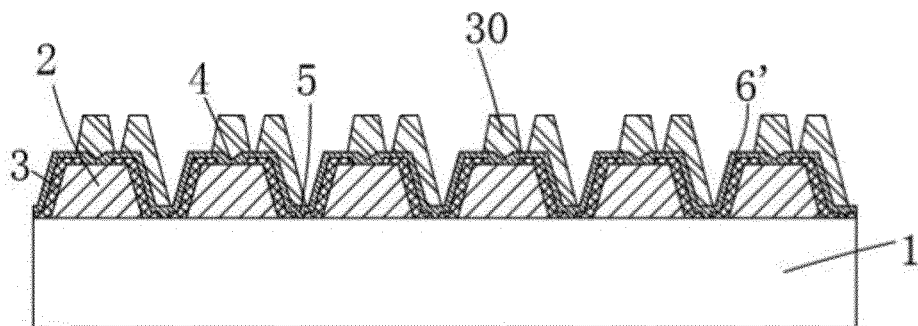


FIG. 7

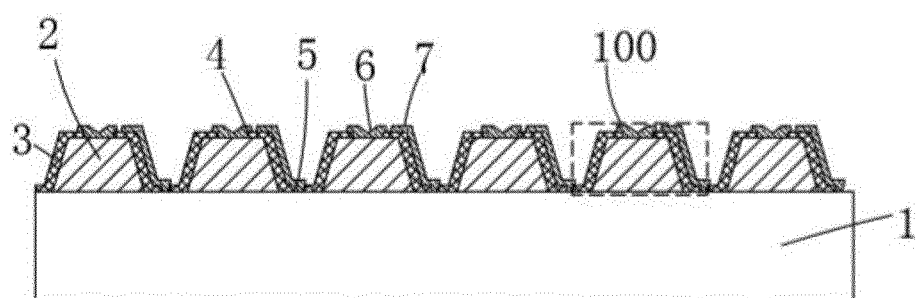


FIG. 8

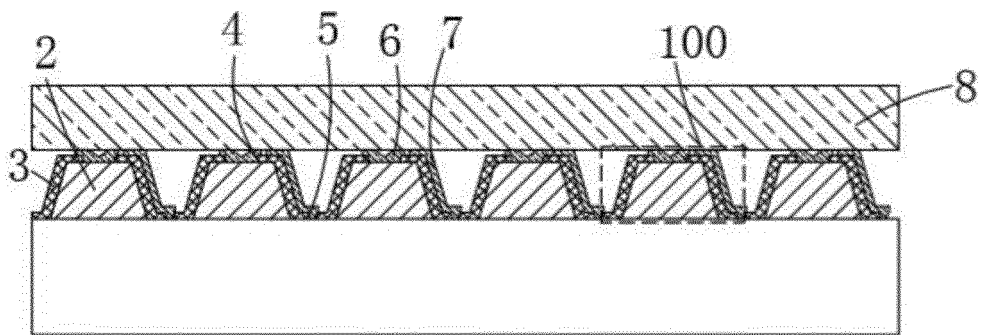


FIG. 9

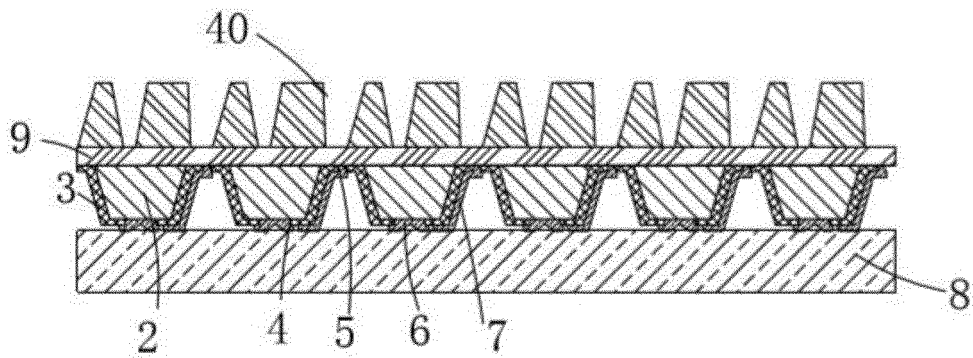


FIG. 10

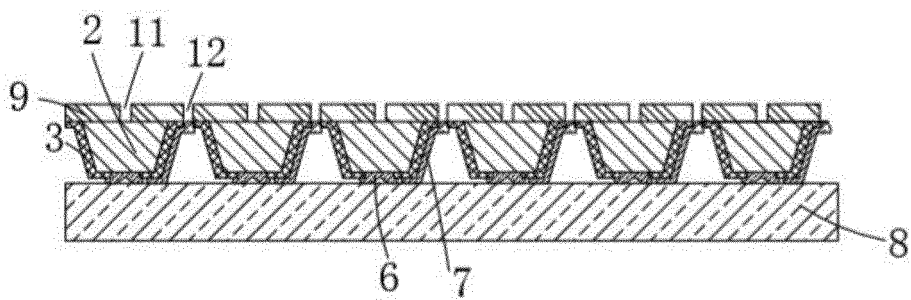


FIG. 11

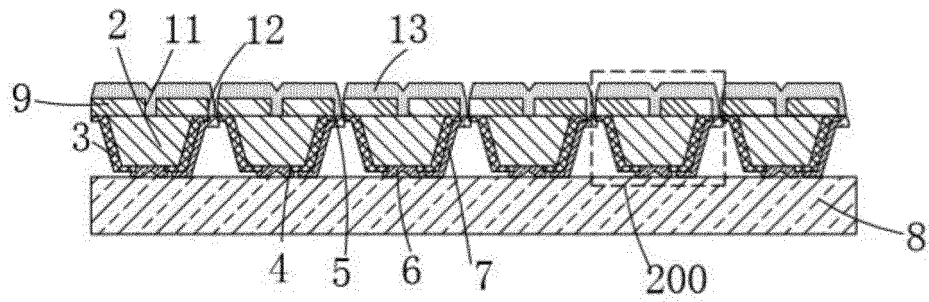


FIG. 12

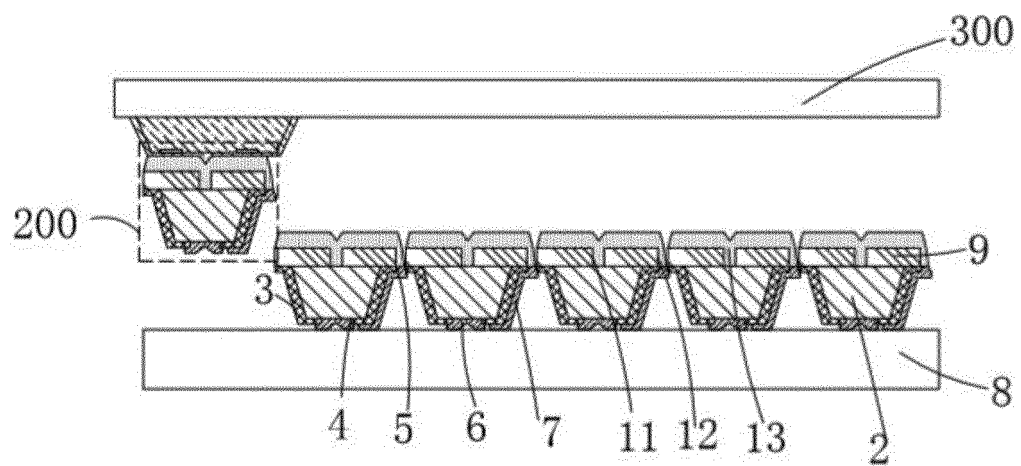


FIG. 13



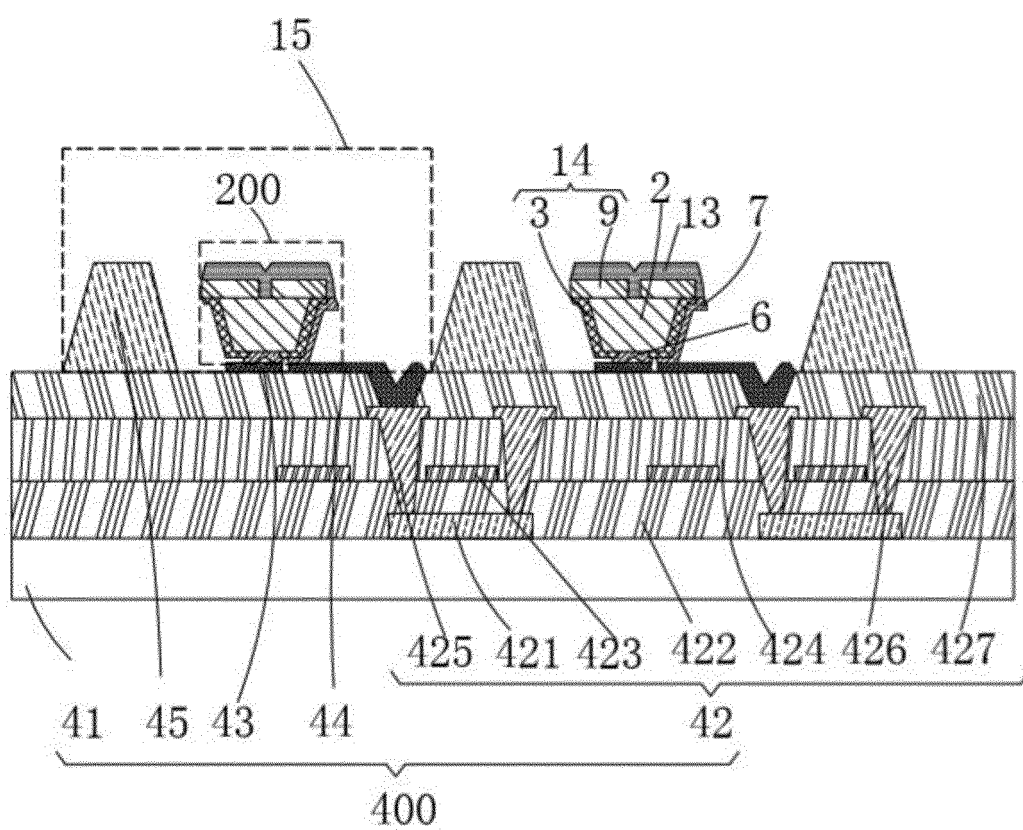


FIG. 14

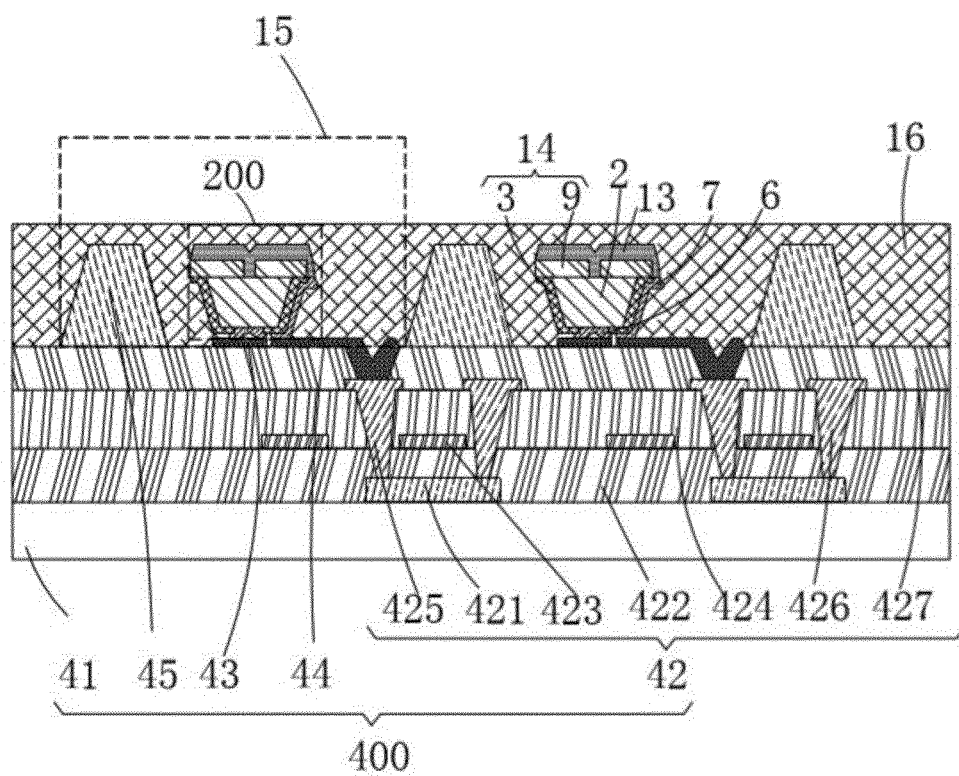


FIG. 15

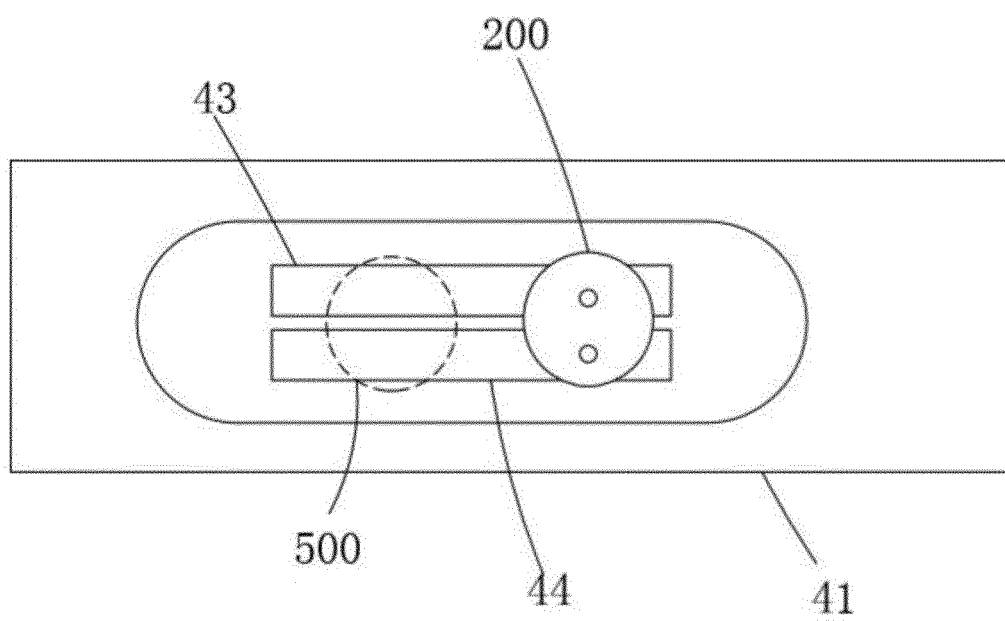


FIG. 16

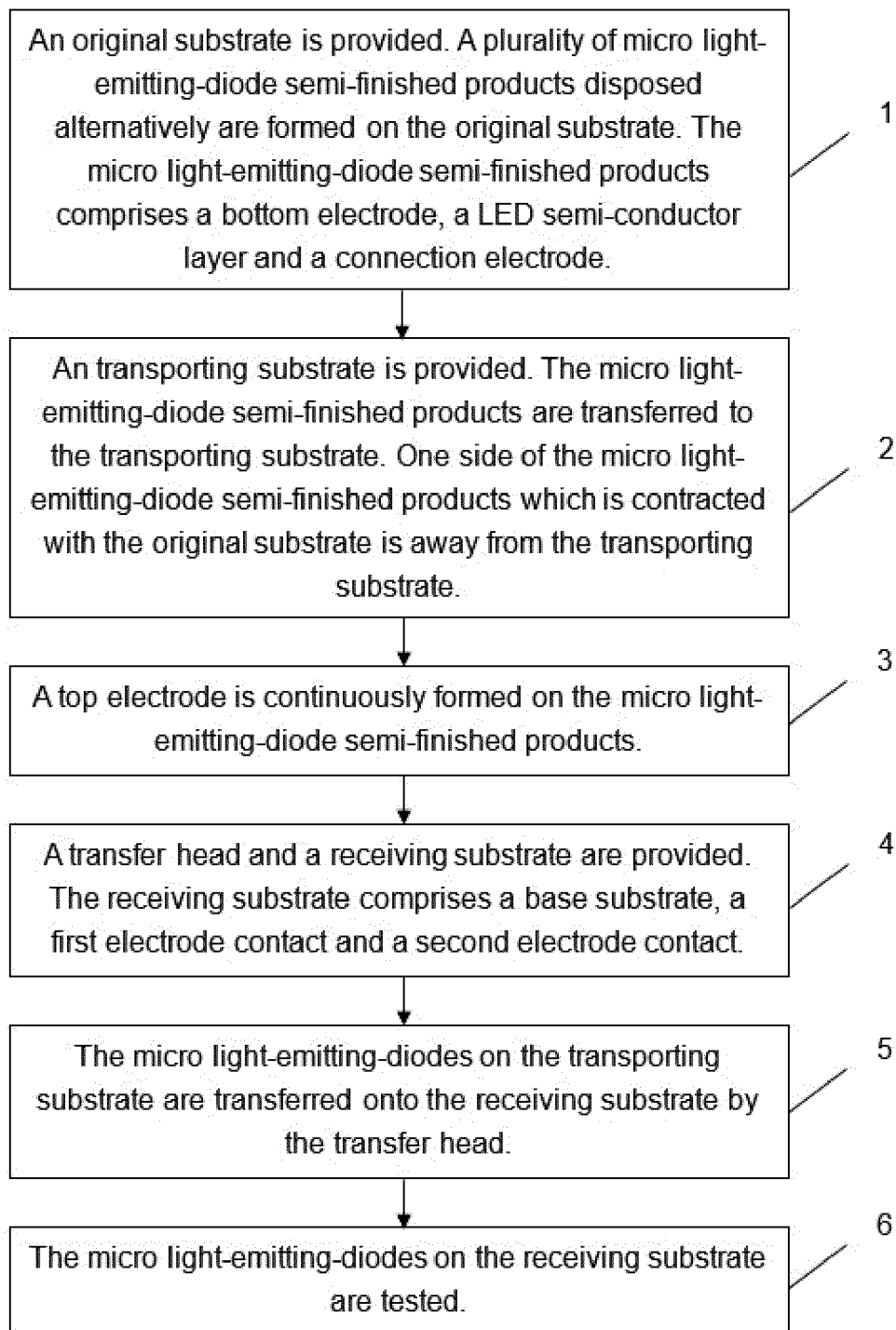


FIG. 17

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CN2017/089250

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

H01L 27/15 (2006.01) i; H01L 33/00 (2010.01) i; H01L 33/38 (2010.01) i

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

H01L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

DWPI, SIPOABS, CNABS: 微发光二极管, 电极, 检测, 转印, 转运, 第一, 第二, micro led, electrode, test, detect, exam, transfer, first, second

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	CN 104350613 A (LUXVUE TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION), 11 February 2015 (11.02.2015), description, paragraph 0055 to paragraph 0098, and figures 1A-10	1-15
A	CN 106229326 A (SHENZHEN CHINA STAR OPTOELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.), 14 December 2016 (14.12.2016), description, paragraph 0028 to paragraph 0040, and figure 1	1-15
A	CN 105826435 A (GOERTEK INC.), 03 August 2016 (03.08.2016), entire document	1-15
A	US 2014027709 A1 (HIGGINSON et al.), 30 January 2014 (30.01.2014), entire document	1-15
A	CN 103390613 A (CHANGCHUN INSTITUTE OF OPTICS, FINE MECHANICS AND PHYSICS, CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES), 13 November 2013 (13.11.2013), entire document	1-15

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search 12 February 2018	Date of mailing of the international search report 23 February 2018
Name and mailing address of the ISA State Intellectual Property Office of the P. R. China No. 6, Xitucheng Road, Jimenqiao Haidian District, Beijing 100088, China Facsimile No. (86-10) 62019451	Authorized officer WANG, Yibing Telephone No. (86-10) 62411584

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 2009)

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**  
 Information on patent family members

 International application No.  
 PCT/CN2017/089250

Patent Documents referred in the Report	Publication Date	Patent Family	Publication Date
CN 104350613 A	11 February 2015	US 2013285086 A1	31 October 2013
		KR 101638274 B1	08 July 2016
		TW I562394 B	11 December 2016
		TW 201349556 A	01 December 2013
		WO 2013162927 A9	23 October 2014
		KR 20150013603 A	05 February 2015
		US 9548332 B2	17 January 2017
		WO 2013162927 A1	31 October 2013
CN 106229326 A	14 December 2016	None	
CN 105826435 A	03 August 2016	None	
US 2014027709 A1	30 January 2014	US 2015093842 A1	02 April 2015
		US 2016148916 A1	26 May 2016
		US 9589944 B2	07 March 2017
		US 9263627 B2	16 February 2016
		US 8933433 B2	13 January 2015
CN 103390613 A	13 November 2013	CN 103390613 B	10 August 2016

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 2009)

专利名称(译)	微型发光二极管显示板及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">EP3640990A1</a>	公开(公告)日	2020-04-22
申请号	EP2017911140	申请日	2017-06-20
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	深圳市华星光电技术有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	深圳市中国星光电科技有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	深圳市中国星光电科技有限公司.		
[标]发明人	LU MACAI		
发明人	LU, MACAI		
IPC分类号	H01L27/15 H01L33/00 H01L33/38		
CPC分类号	H01L27/156 H01L33/005 H01L33/38 H01L21/6835 H01L22/20 H01L25/0753 H01L25/167 H01L33/0095 H01L33/20 H01L33/62 H01L2221/68322 H01L2221/68354 H01L2221/68368 H01L2933/0066 H01L21/67144 H01L22/30 H01L27/1214 H01L33/0093 H01L33/36 H01L33/382 H01L33/385 H01L33/44 H01L33/483 H01L2221/68386 H01L2933/0016 H01L2933/0025		
优先权	201710370730.4 2017-05-23 CN		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a>		

#### 摘要(译)

提供了一种微发光二极管显示面板及其制造方法。微型发光二极管显示面板的基底基板(41)具有交替排列的第一电极触点(43)和第二电极触点(44)。第一电极触点(43)和第二电极触点(44)分别接触相应的微发光二极管的底部电极(6)和连接电极(7)；连接电极(7)还与微发光二极管的顶部电极(13)接触。可以在微发光二极管转移印刷后直接进行微发光二极管的检测，降低了产品检测和维修的难度，提高了产品良率。

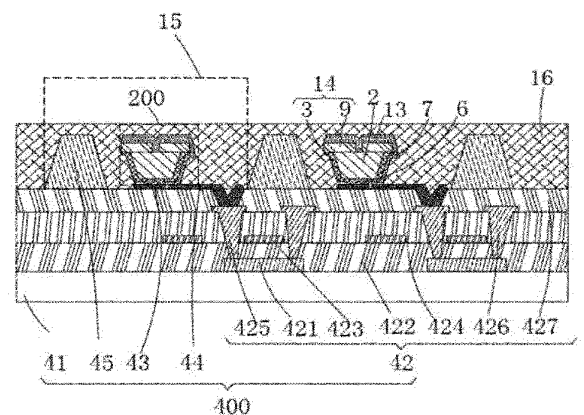


FIG. 15