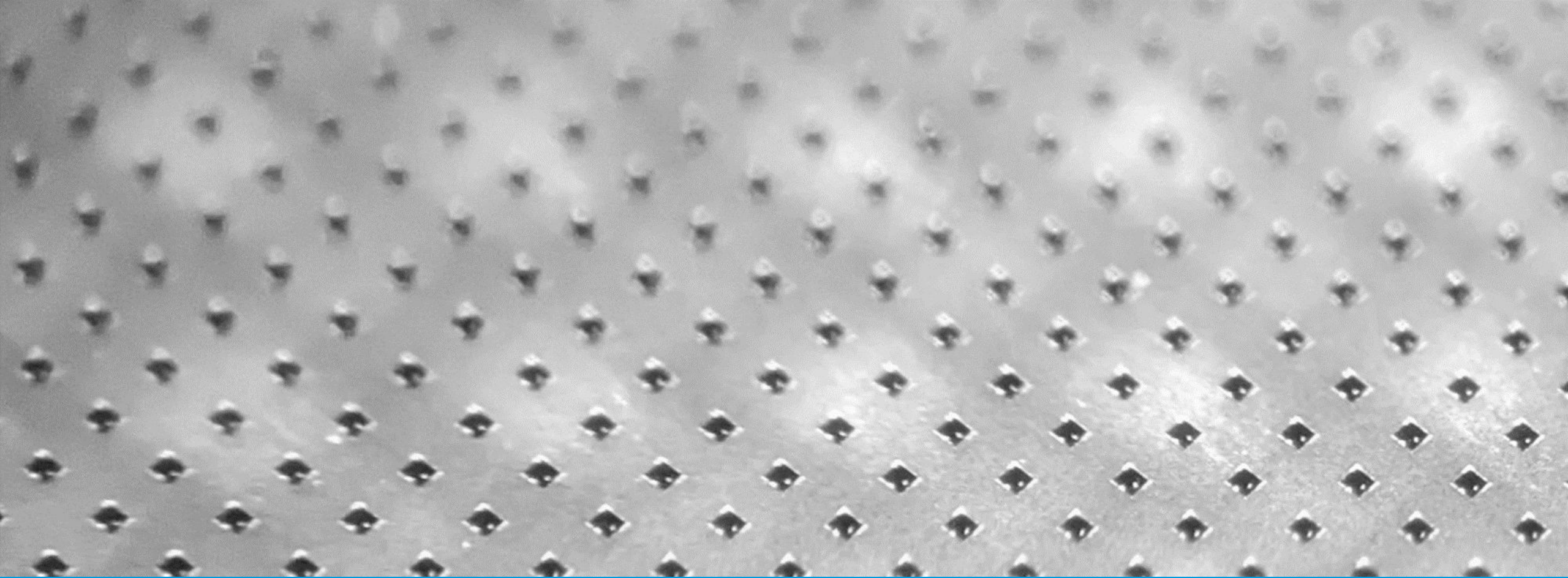




High Precision at Light Speed: Laser-Assisted Die-to-Wafer Assembly for MicroLEDs and Integrated Photonics

Akchheta Karki
Researcher

MicroLED & AR/VR Connect
September 24th, 2025

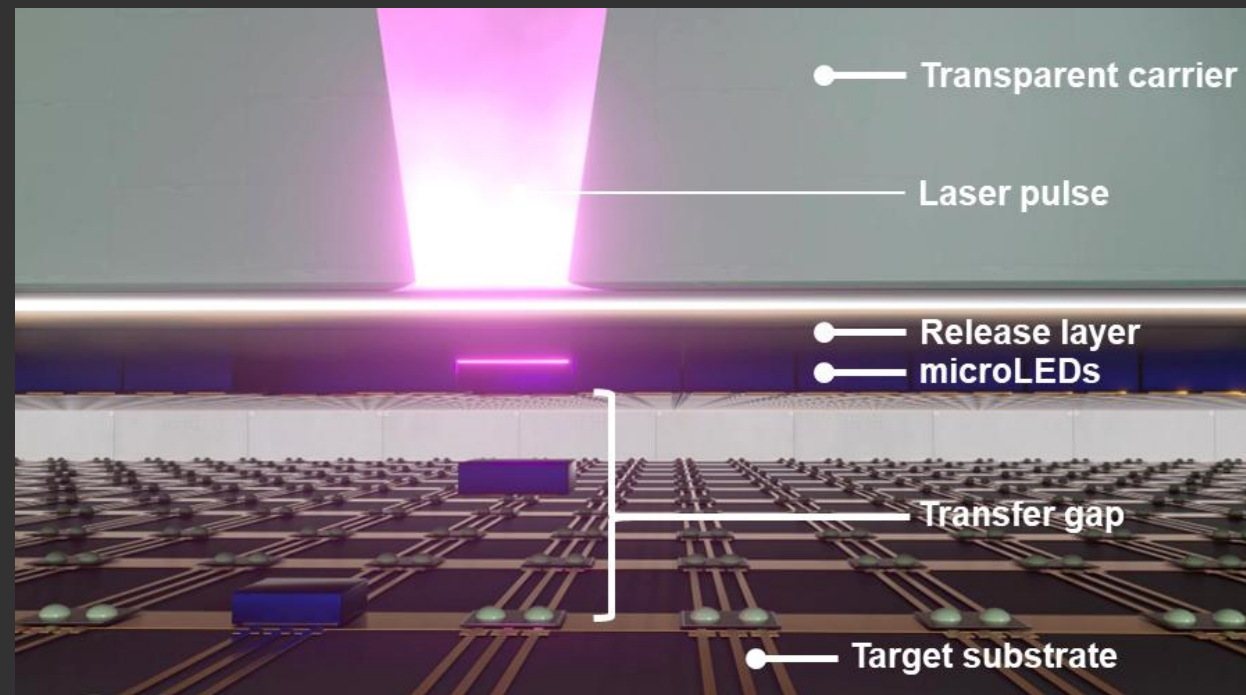


LIFT Assembly: *Technology Toolbox*

LIFT (Laser Induced Forward Transfer) of materials and components between substrates in proximity

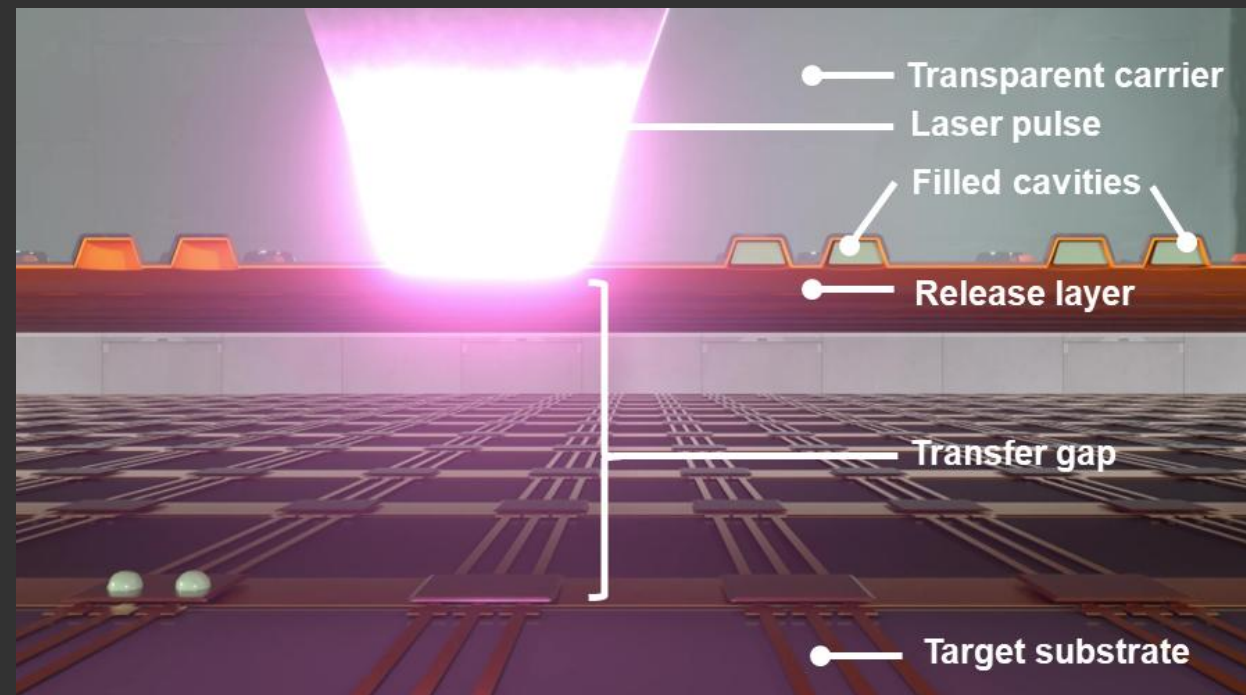
At Holst Centre: Proprietary release stacks used to transfer components and interconnect materials via a low-cost laser source

Component Transfer



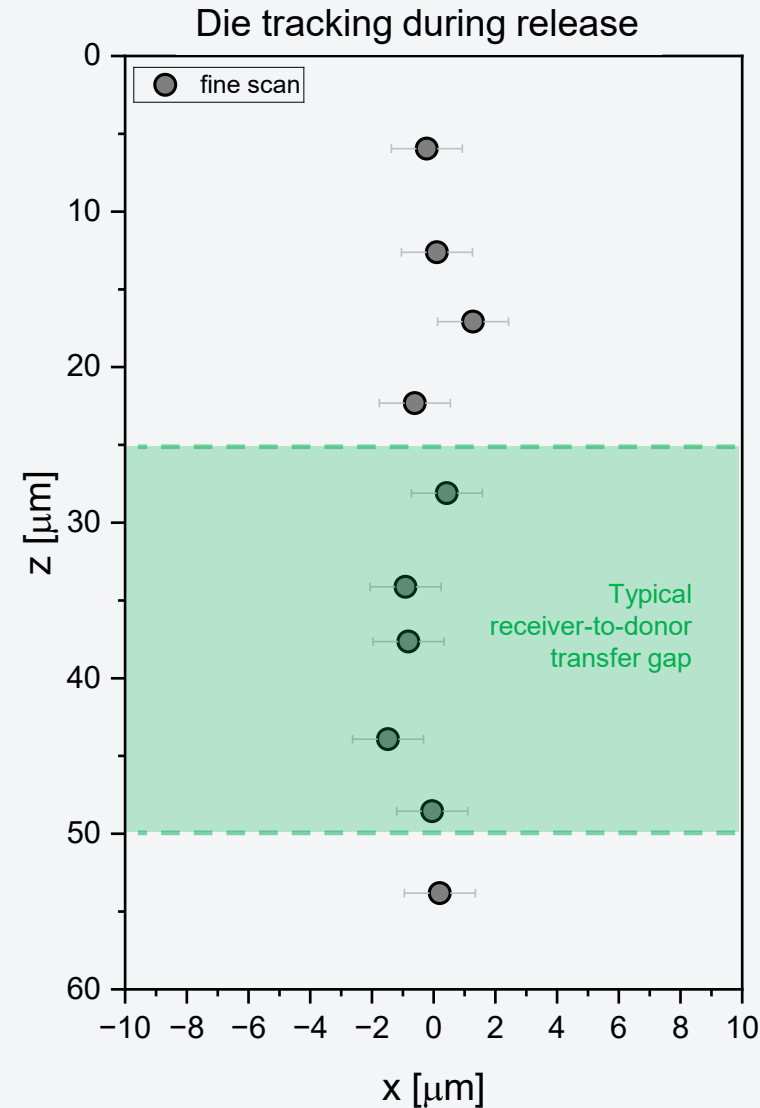
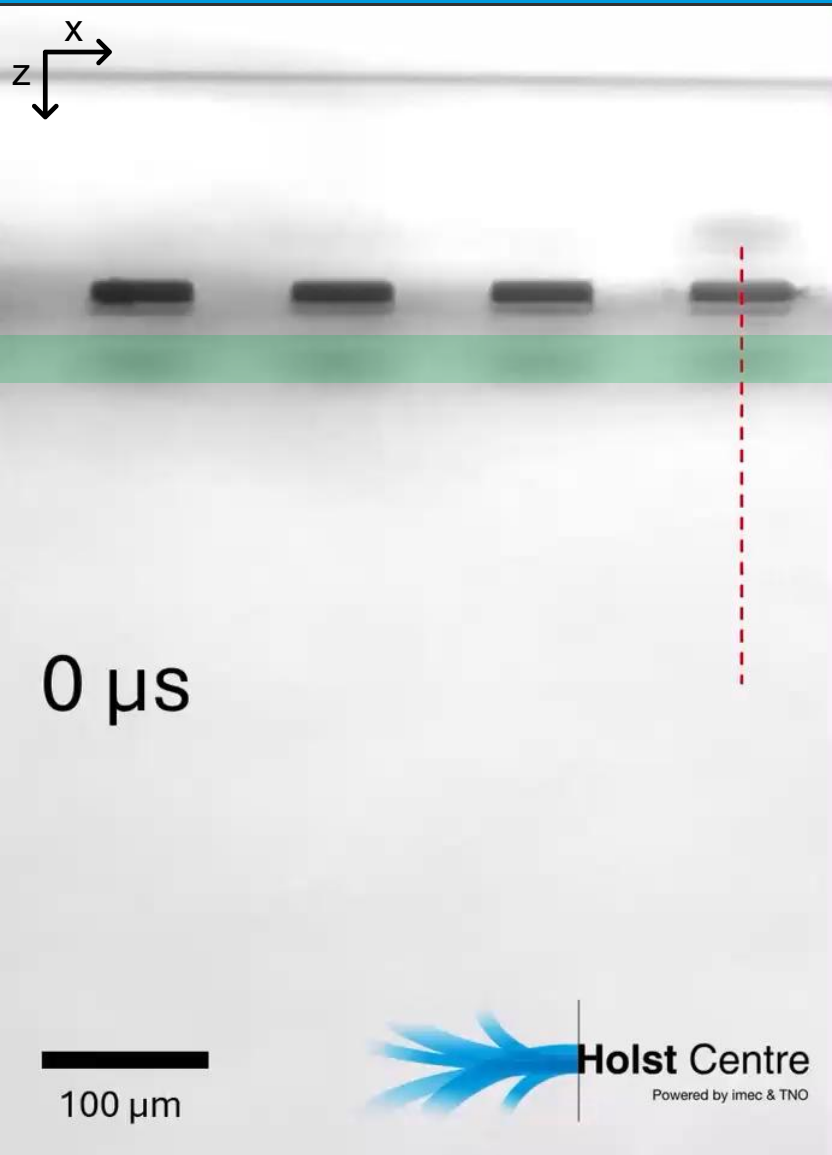
non-explosive accurate high-throughput noncontact die-on-demand

Interconnect Printing

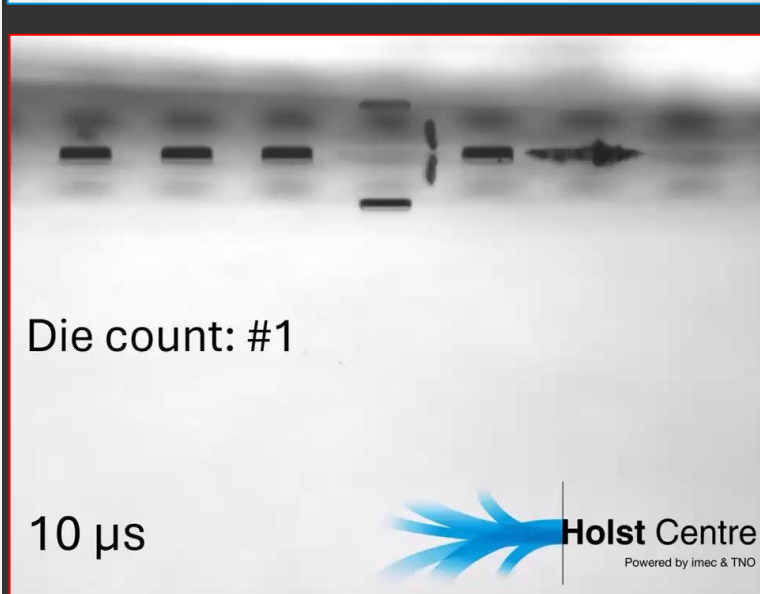
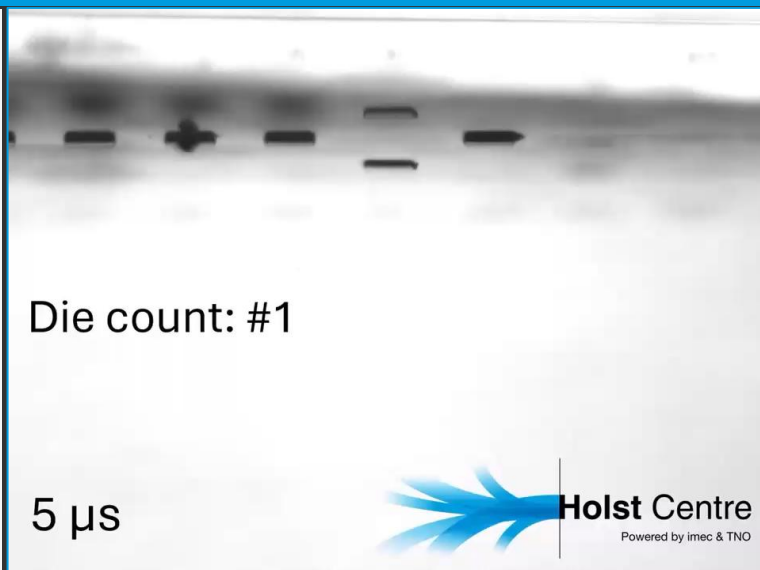
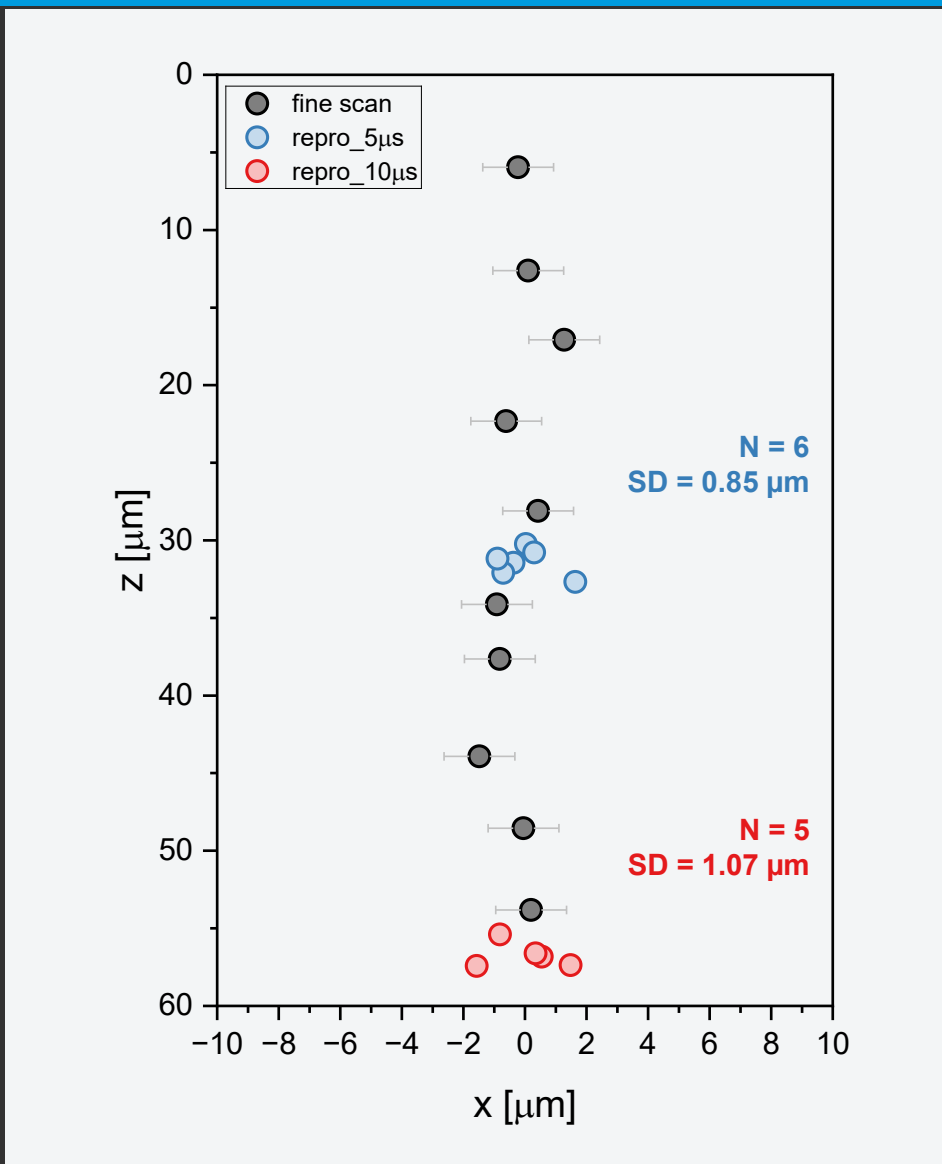
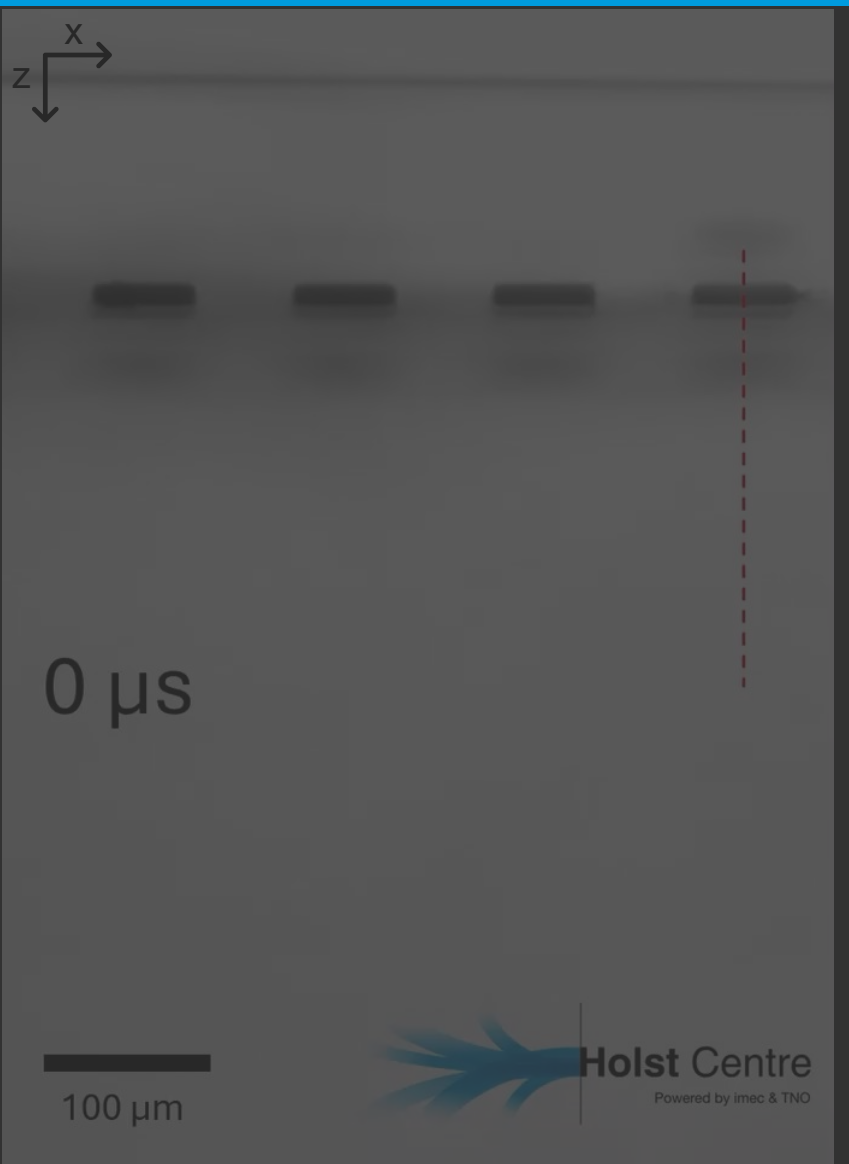


high-throughput noncontact digital permanent release layer high resolution

Component release: *controlled speed and stability*



Component release: *reproducibility*



Interconnect printing

Printing process: how it works

- A heat pulse is given by a laser pulse
- The solvent in the interconnect material starts to evaporate and a thin vapor film is formed between the release stack and the ink
- The build-up of pressure accelerates the ink
- A homogeneous pressure distribution can cause controlled release of interconnect materials

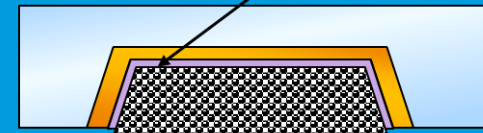


Print on TARGET

Laser pulse



Evaporation



Synchronized release



Controlled release



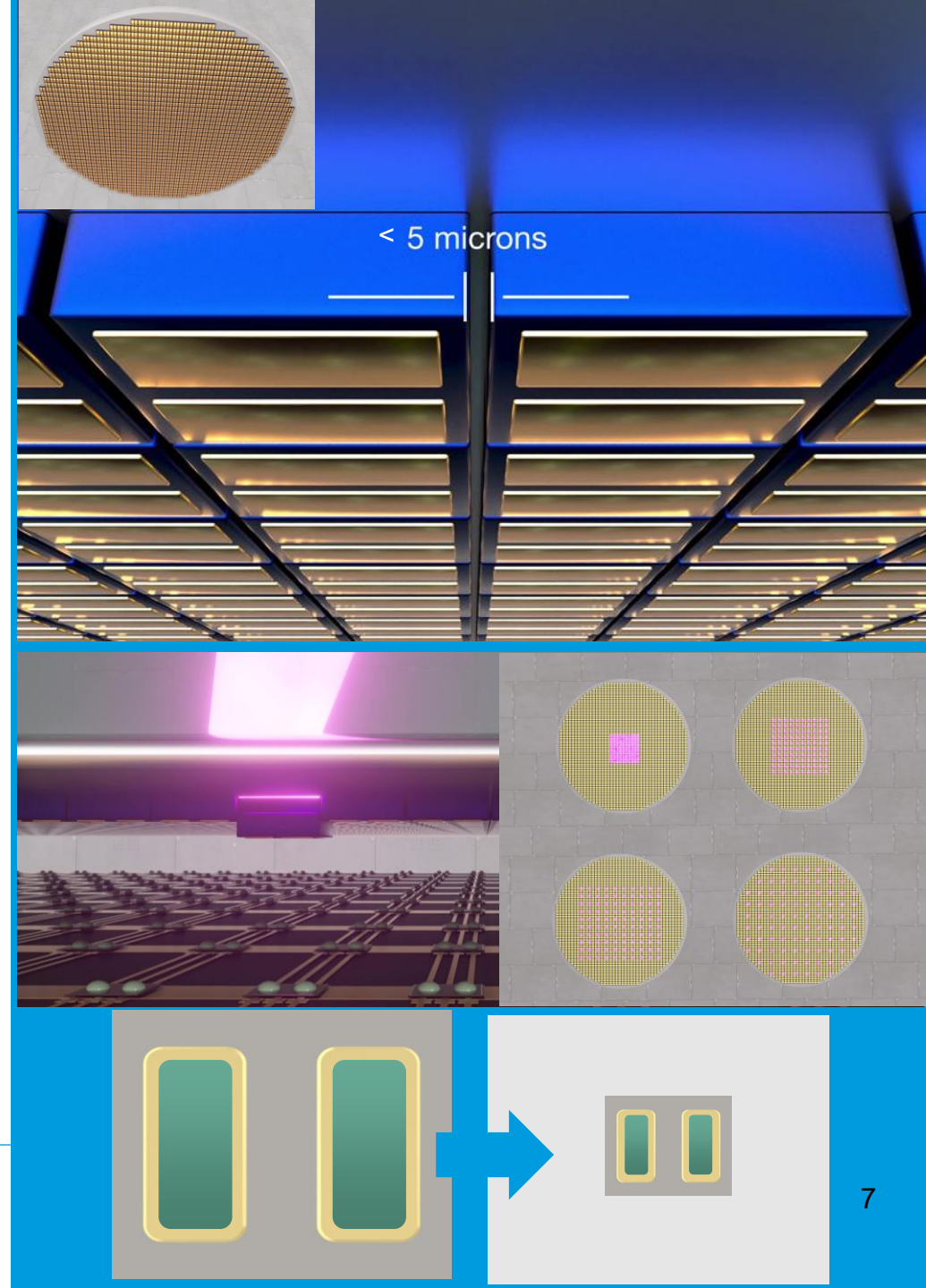
Real-time visualization snapshot
(40µm dot of solder paste)

LIFT Assembly: *application domains*

	MicroLEDs	Photonics	Semicon
Component Transfer	• Commercial flip chip microLEDs • Ultrasmall dies down to 10 µm • Efficient Repair	• Photonics Components • III-Vs onto Si photonics • InP coupons	• RFID dies • Power dies • Chiplets
Interconnect Printing	• Fine Solder Paste & Flux • High viscous conductive glues (ICA and ACA)	• Optical adhesives • Solder paste & Flux • Acceptor materials	• High viscous conductive glues (ICA and ACA) • Solder paste • Acceptor materials

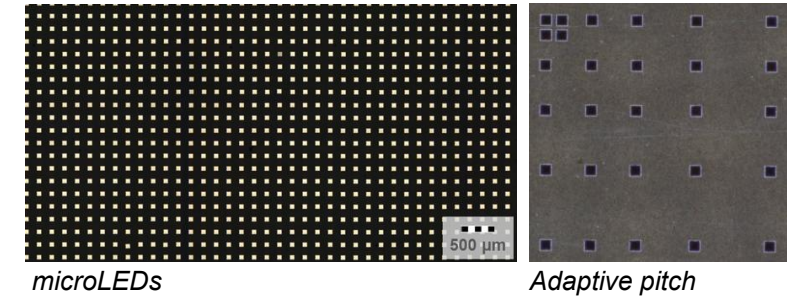
microLED assembly challenges

- **Component transfer:**
 - **Small dies:** ~ 50 μ m (signage), down to 10 μ m (display)
 - **Assembly speed:** At least 1M UPH
 - **Assembly precision:** <5 μ m
 - **Different product pitch** depending on the application
 - **Efficient repair via single die-on-demand**
 - *Repair process can be as time-consuming as for a full wafer (e.g. pick & place)*
- **Interconnect printing:**
 - **Bond pad dimensions shrink** with the miniaturization of LEDs
 - Requires **printing ultrafine deposits of interconnect features**
 - Conventional high-throughput printing technologies fail to meet microLED requirements

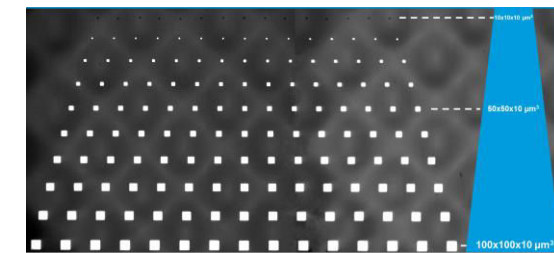


LIFT for microLED assembly

- **Very fast release:** $<1 \mu\text{s}$
- **Expected assembly speed (per tile):** $>10\text{M UPH}$
- **Highly selective:** adaptive pitch, die-on-demand from a wafer
- **Efficient and fast repair of single die possible**



- **Scalable and flexible:** from mini- to microLEDs
 - demonstrated $1 \mu\text{m}$ transfer reproducibility and $>99.9\%$ yield for components from $200\mu\text{m}$ down to $10\mu\text{m}$
 - no fundamental limit to downscale to $<10\mu\text{m}$ components



- **Printing ultrafine interconnect dots:**
 - Highly viscous conductive pastes, solder pastes, fine solder pastes, and flux
 - Dot diameters ranging from $100 \mu\text{m}$ down to $10 \mu\text{m}$

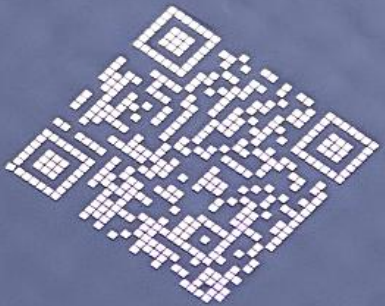


Selectivity

Component size:
60x60x10 μm^3

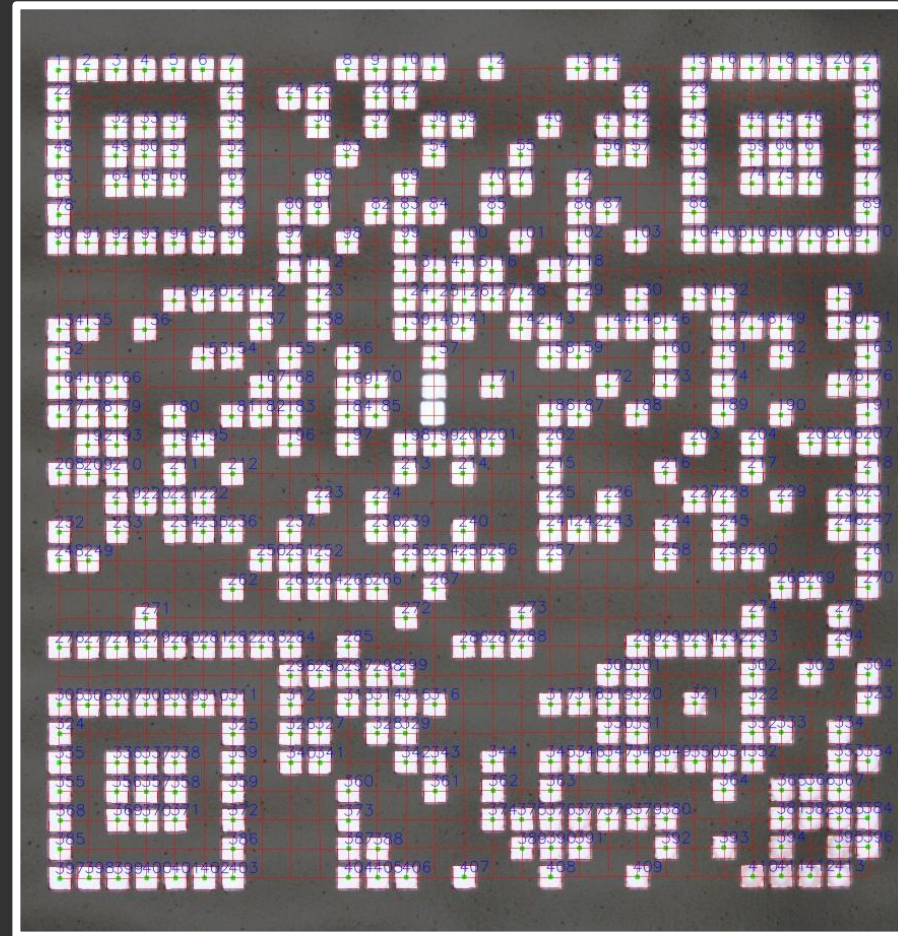
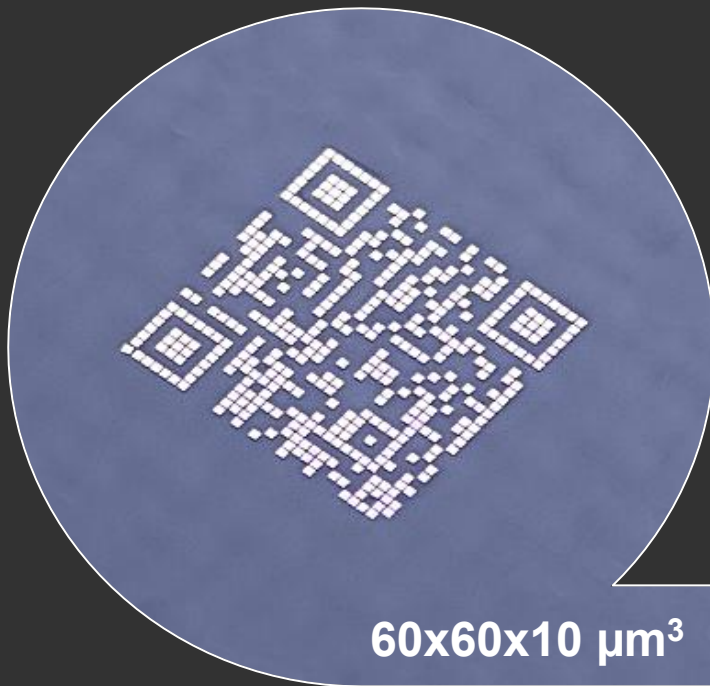
Edge-to-edge spacing:
20 μm

Transfer gap:
50 μm

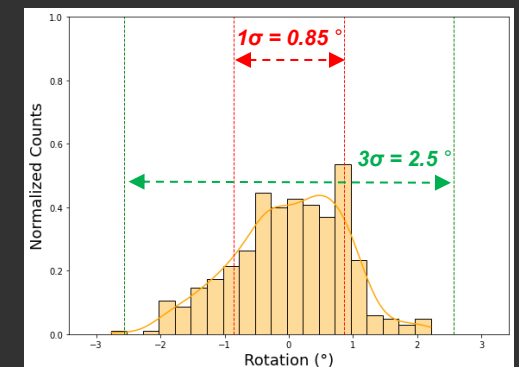
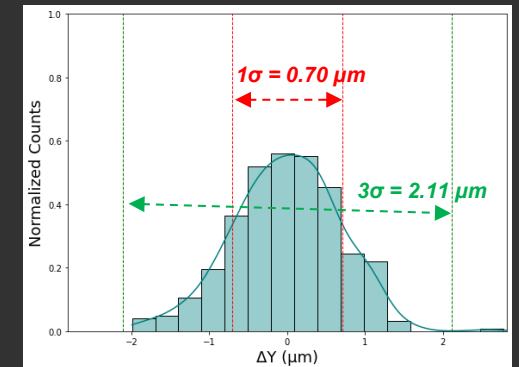
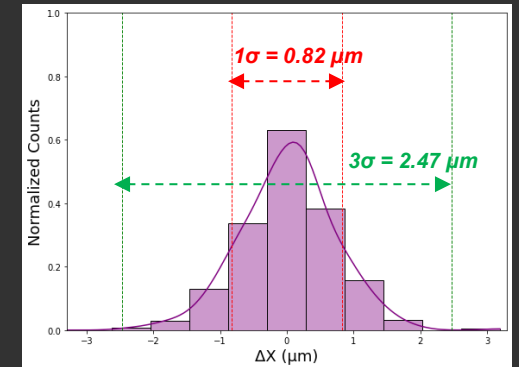


READ ME

Placement reproducibility



~800 nm displacement
both in x and y (Stdev, 1σ)



*Note: Values are plotted with corrected offsets

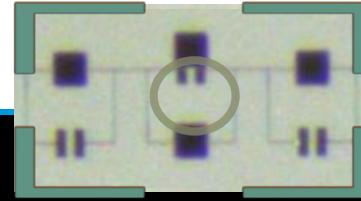
Transfer yield

Sample size:
10,000 dies

Yield:
> 99.93%

But not 100%.
... repair is needed...

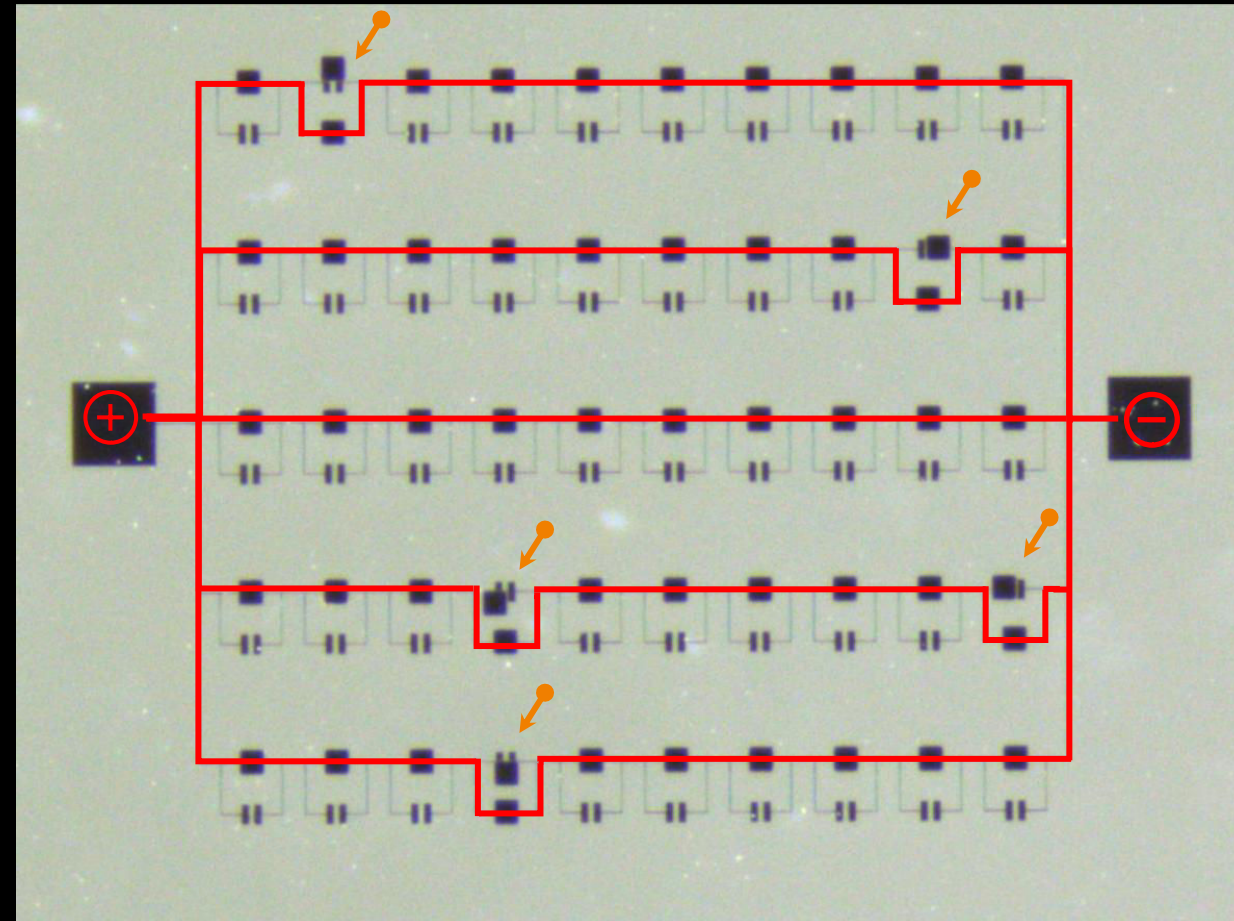
Efficient Repair: *towards 100%*



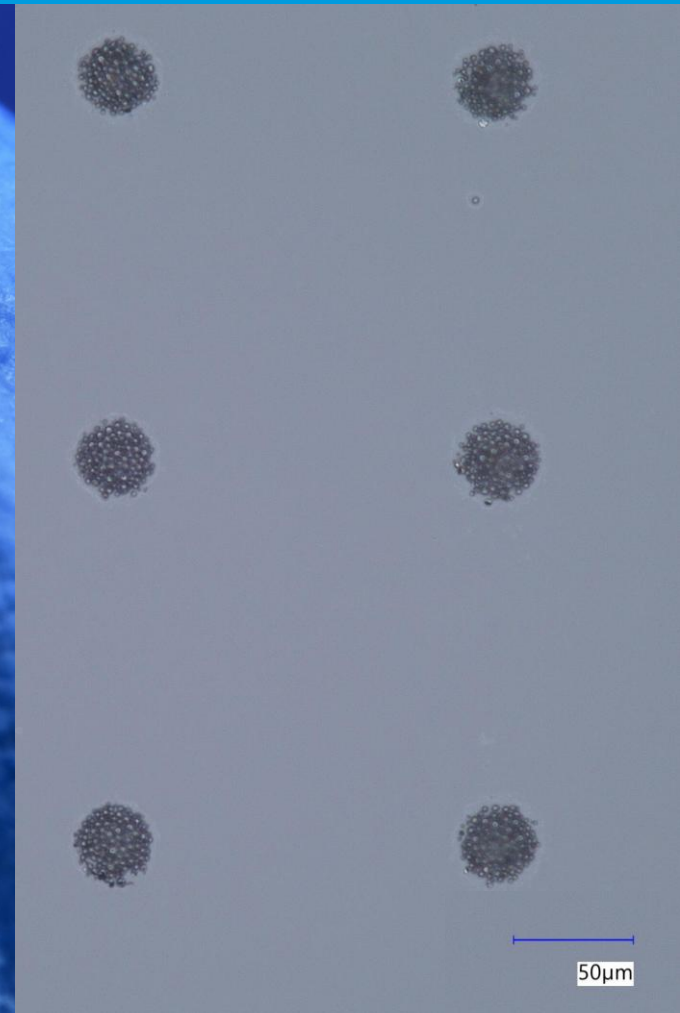
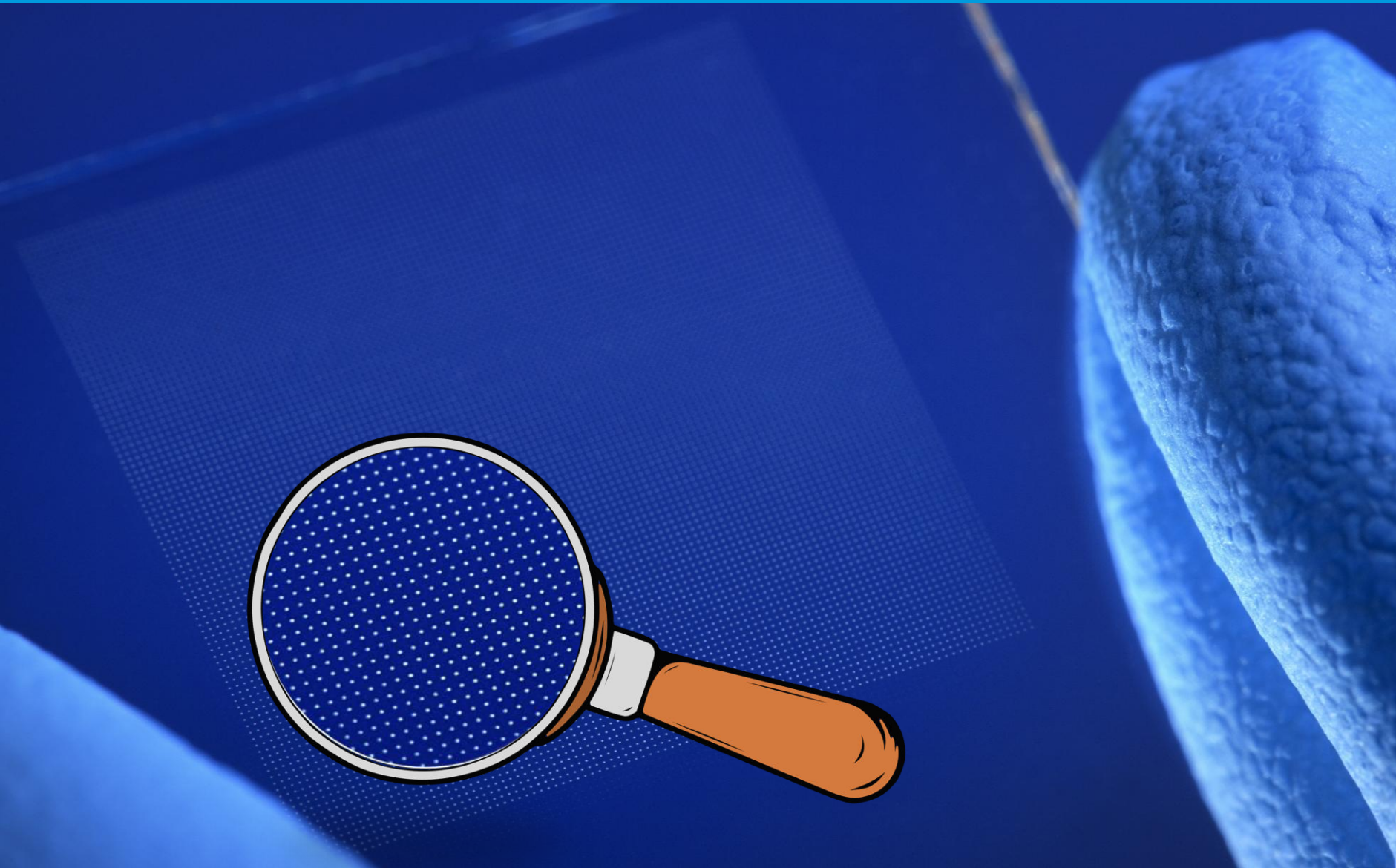
Repair needed

Yield after repair: 100%

- Highlighted dies (shown with orange arrows) are intentionally misplaced and transferred using LIFT
- We can LIFT print the dies that are misplaced onto the redundant connection for efficient repair
- Repair process via transferring dies on demand with a laser is much faster than using stamp-based pick and place methods

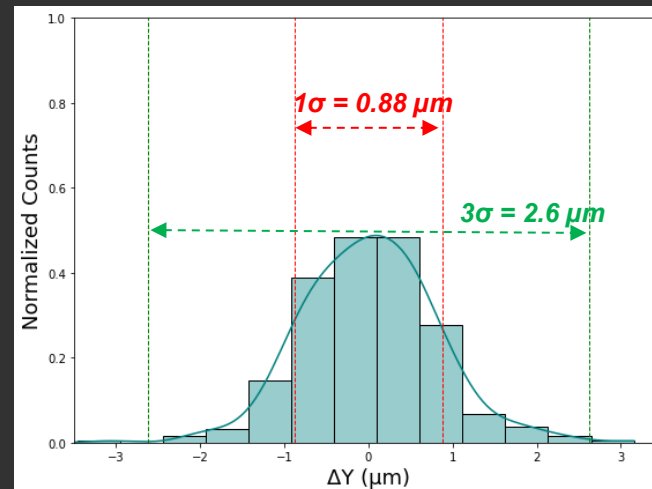
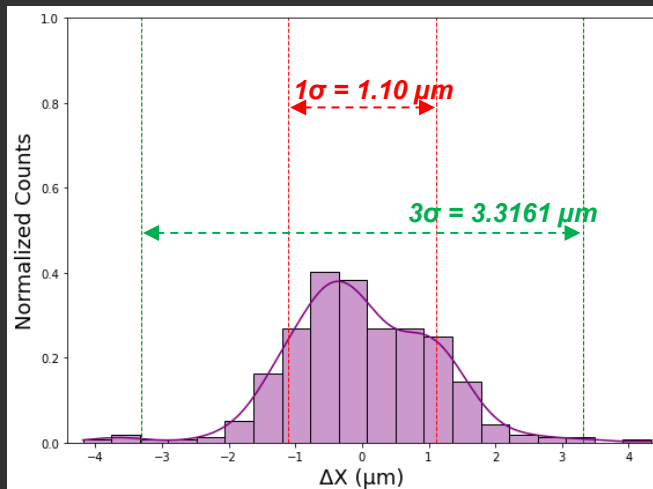
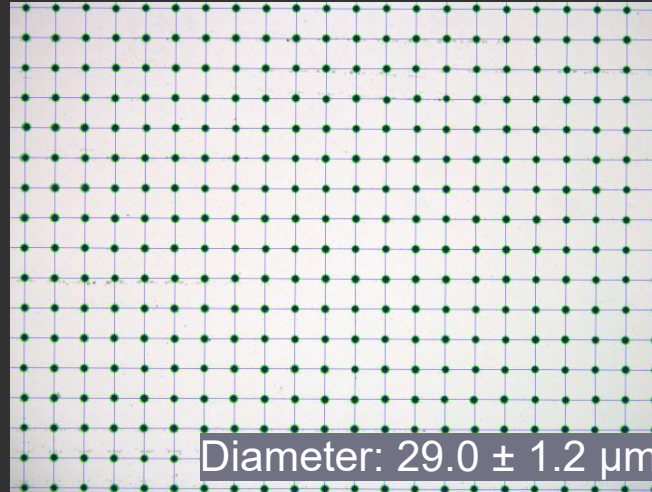
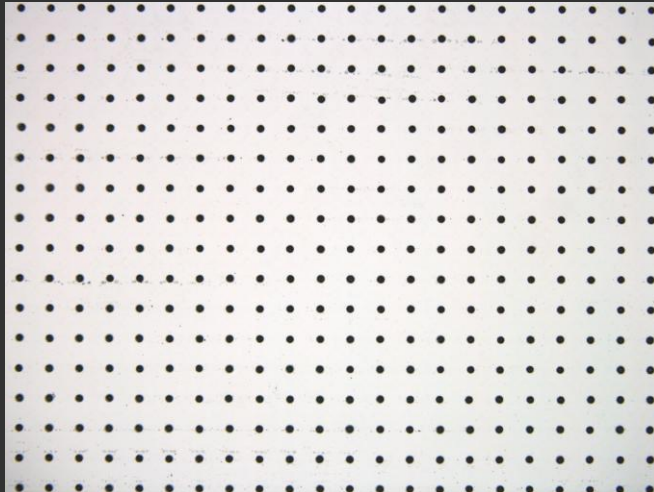


Interconnect printing: *solder paste* *printing of 10,000 dots*



Diameter: $29.0 \pm 1.2 \mu\text{m}$

Printing placement reproducibility



**~1 μm displacement
both in x and y (stdev, 1σ)**

LIFT Assembly: *application domains*

	MicroLEDs	Photonics 	Semicon
Component Transfer	• Commercial flip chip microLEDs • Ultrasmall dies down to 10 μm • Efficient Repair	• Photonics Components • III-Vs onto Si photonics • InP coupons	• RFID dies • Power dies • Chiplets
Interconnect Printing	• Fine Solder Paste & Flux • High viscous conductive glues (ICA and ACA)	• Optical adhesives • Solder paste & Flux • Acceptor materials	• High viscous conductive glues (ICA and ACA) • Solder paste • Acceptor materials

Integrated Photonics assembly challenges

- **Component transfer:**

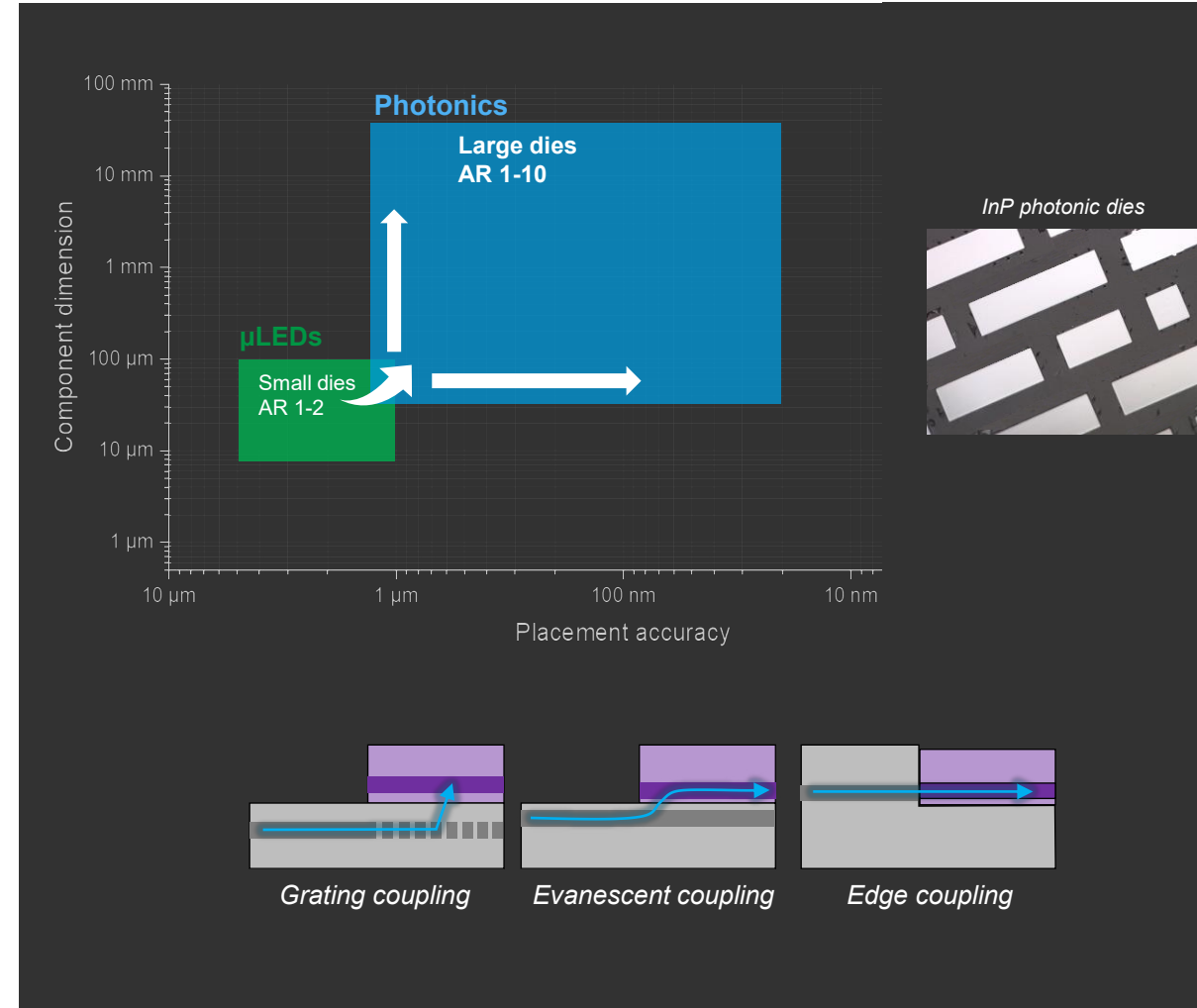
- **Handling thin and fragile dies**

- **Rectangular, elongated dies:**

- Dimensions: from μm to mm and beyond
 - Aspect ratio: 1:1 to $>1:10$
 - Thickness: few μm to sub- μm

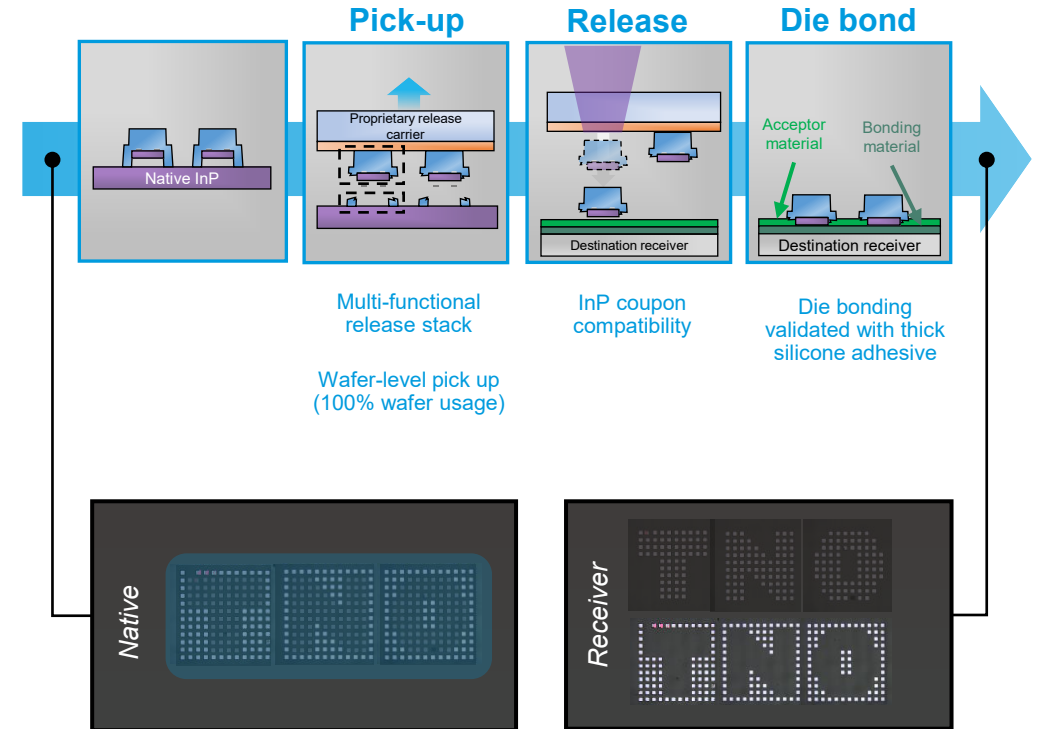
- **Optical coupling between photonic platforms:**

- **InP/Si-PIC interface** needs to be pristine
 - **Sub-micron accuracy** ($< 1\mu\text{m}$) required for
 - Grating ($\rightarrow$ micron)
 - Evanescent ($\rightarrow$ sub-micron)
 - Edge ($<200\text{ nm}$)



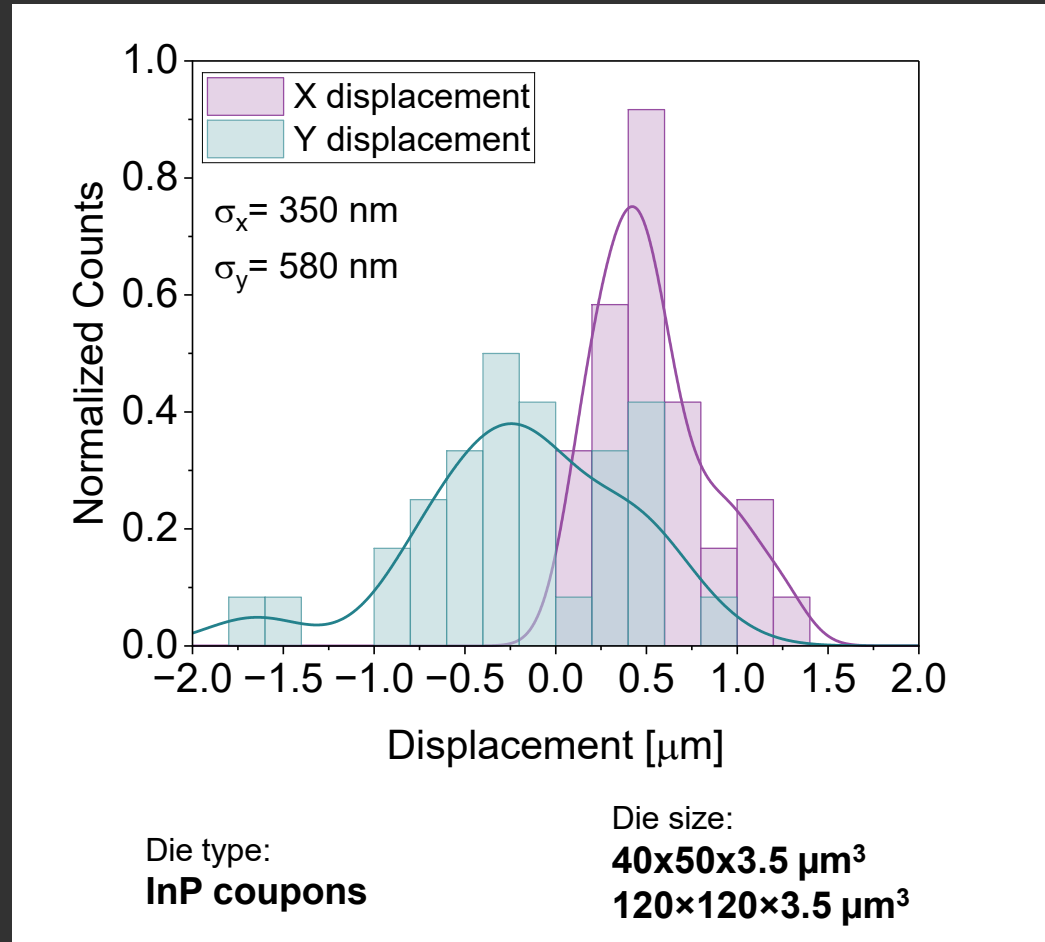
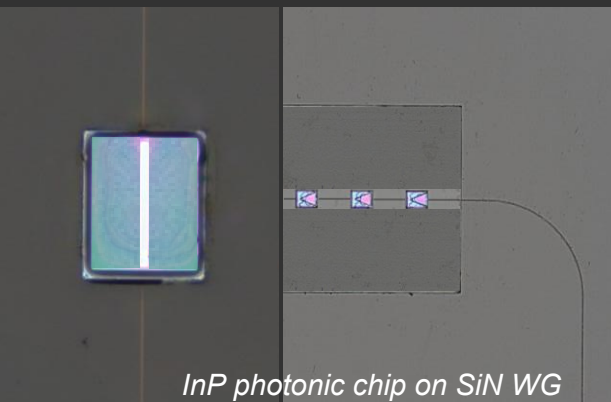
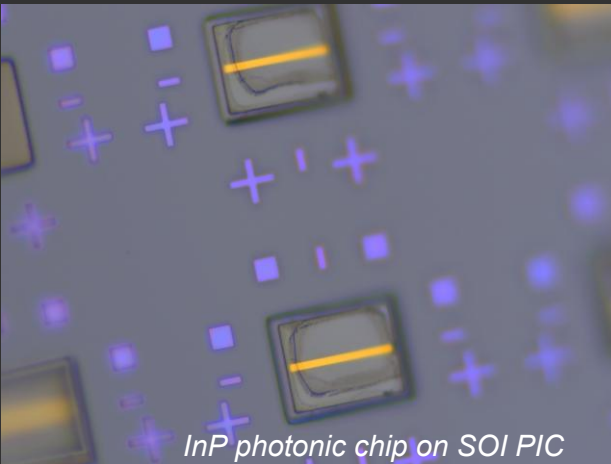
LIFT for Integrated Photonics assembly

- **Compatibility of handling and transferring thin and fragile components**
 - Adapted release stack for multi-functional all-in-one release and pickup, compatible with existing InP foundry fabrication technologies (e.g. coupons)
- **Sub-micron accuracy required for optical coupling to PIC interface:**
 - Development of an acceptor technology that allows for accurate positioning of photonic dies (e.g. InP) on PIC receivers
- **Transferring high AR elongated dies (1:5 to >1:10)**
 - Laser optics modification combined with dedicated release stack to allow transfer without needing to scale up energy and affecting close neighboring dies



Optical coupling: *route to <200 nm accuracy*

Development of an acceptor technology that allows for accurate positioning of photonic dies (e.g. InP) on PICs



Adhesive-less interface

Compatible with direct bonding for enhanced optical coupling efficiency

Sub- μm placement precision

Rotation: $<1^\circ$ (80%), $<2^\circ$ (95%)
X,Y displacement: $<600 \text{ nm}$ (1σ)
Roadmap: $<200 \text{ nm}$

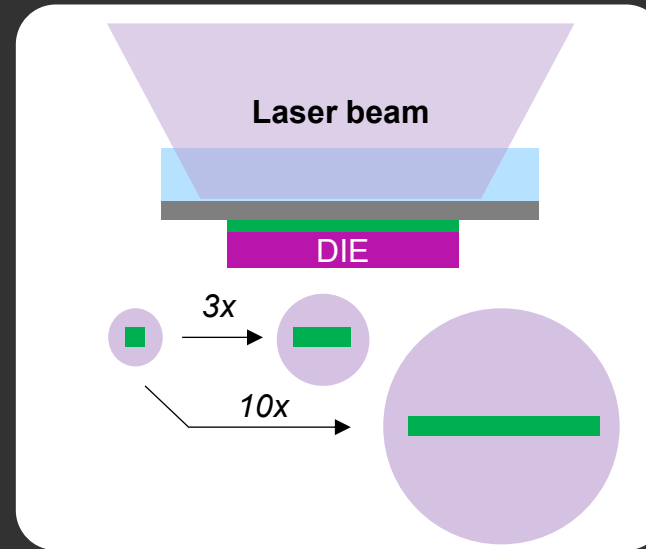
Simulated optical coupling

(for UTC PDs on SOI PIC)
 $<0.6 \text{ dB loss}$ ($>85\%$ coupling efficiency)

Transfer of *high* AR components

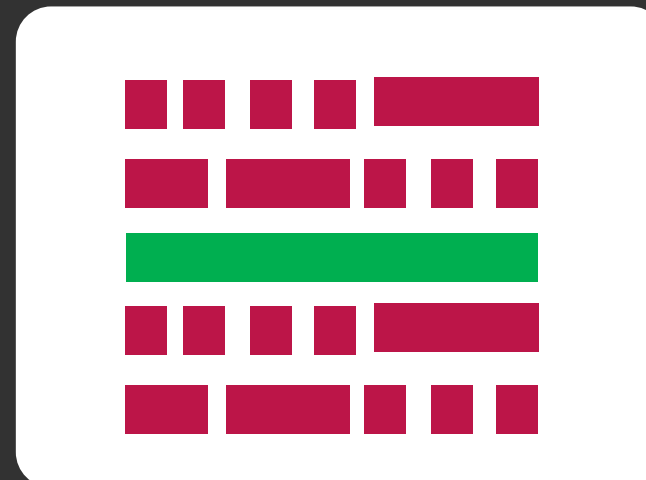


Maximum die size 300μm and AR of 5 (60×300 μm²)



Conventional approach:

- Scale the beam spot size to illuminate increasingly larger components
- Associated limitations and risks:
 - Increasing laser energy - inefficiency
 - Limited selectivity



A novel approach based on special laser optics and release stack:

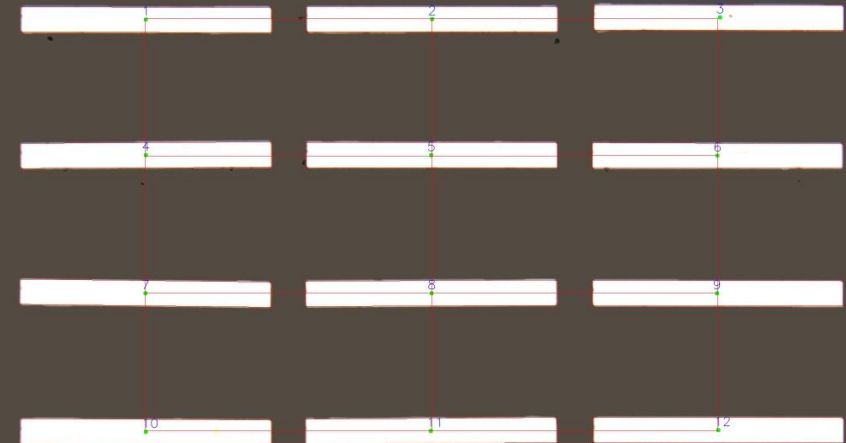
- Small to large AR component transfer, μm to beyond mm-sized components (in the same system)
- Lower energy demand
- Unaffected neighboring dies
 - Densely packed components with varying high ARs

Transfer of *high* AR components



Maximum die size 300μm and AR of 5 (60×300 μm²)

80×800 μm² InP dies (AR 1:10)



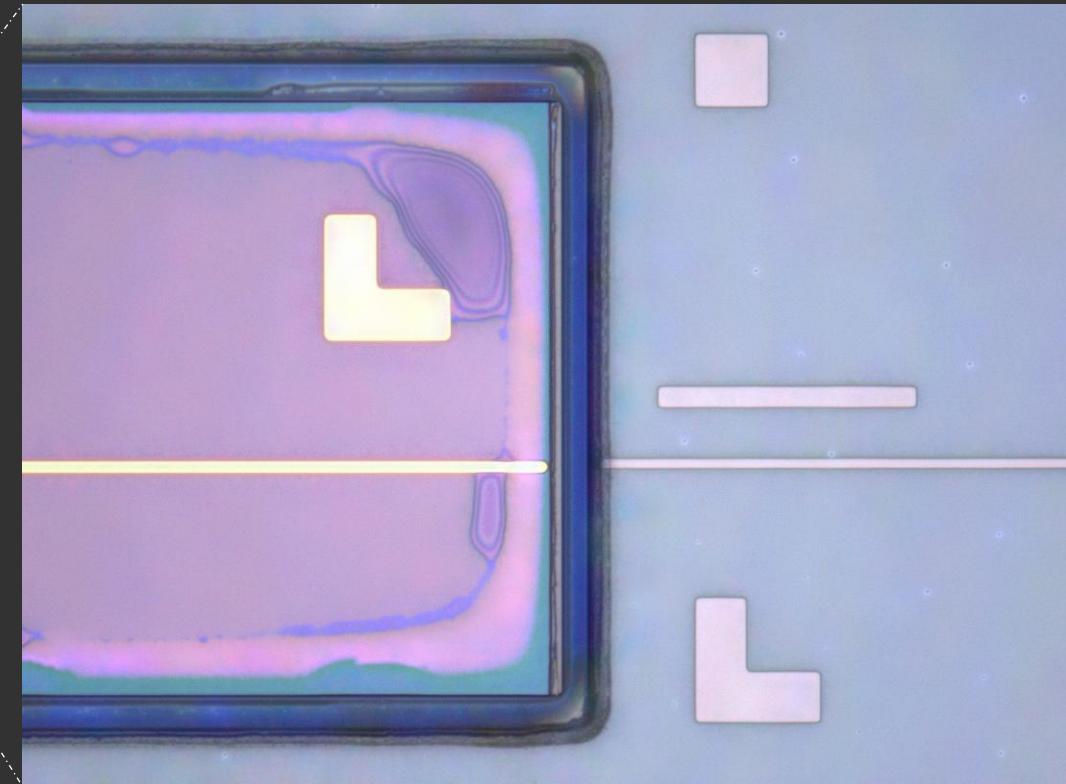
~600 nm donor to receiver transfer
accuracy in both X and Y

500 μm

Optical coupling of *high* AR components

80×800 μm^2 InP chip assembled on SOI PIC

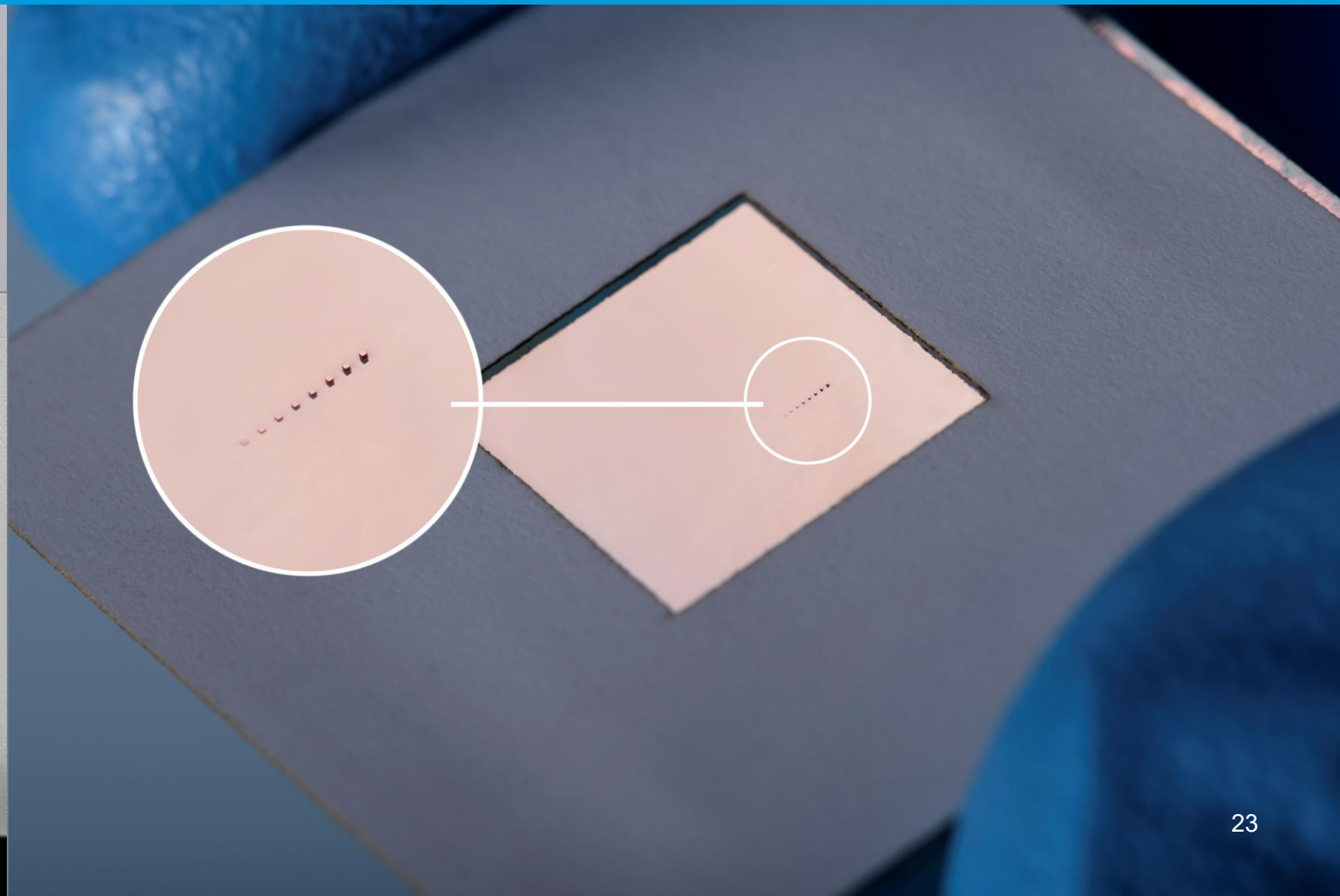
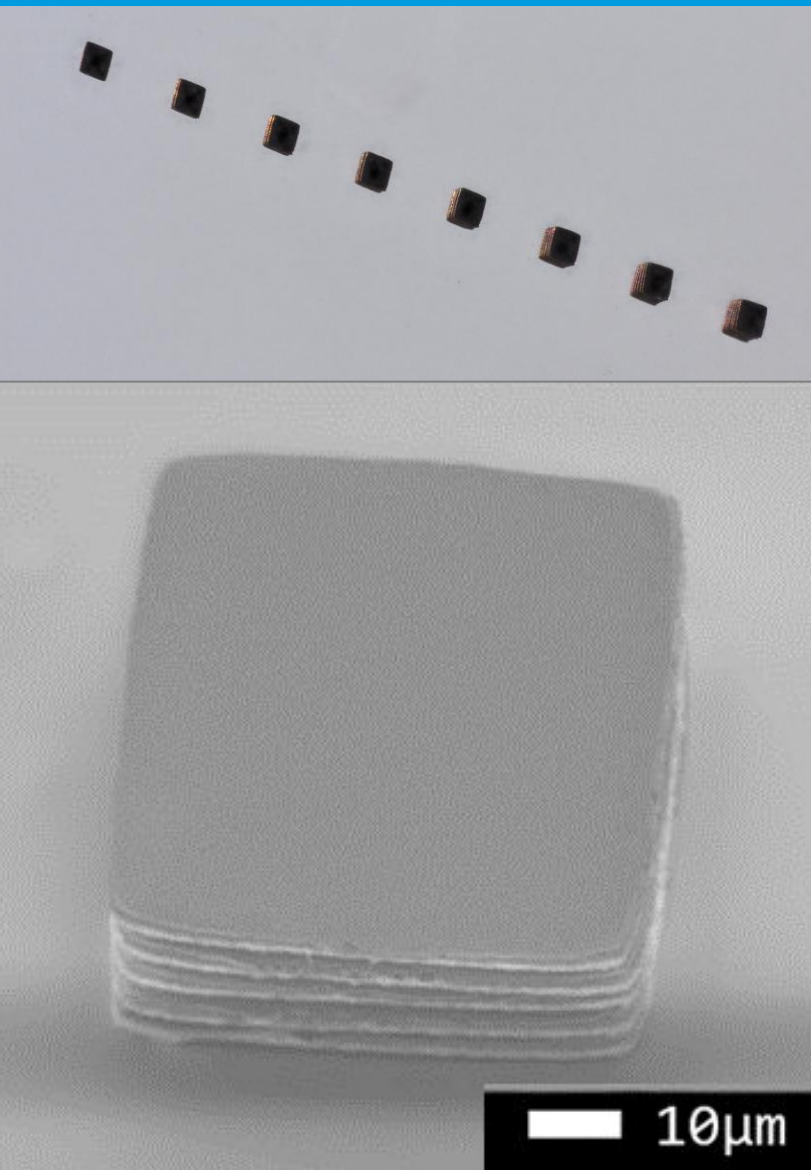
Sub- μm placement precision Y displacement: < 300 nm



LIFT Assembly: *application domains*

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LIFT Assembly: 3D die stacking



LIFT Team at Holst Centre

Jacqueline van Driel

Dolf Klomp

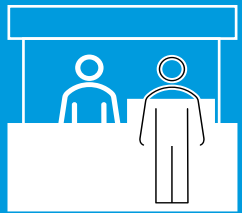
Sergio Roso

Henri Fledderus

Dorothee Hermes

Nick de Louw

Merijn Giesbers



Visit us at our booth #5!

Thank you for your attention!



Questions?

We are happy to help!

Just send us an email.



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