LED Device Structures with Minimized Light Re-Absorption
Tech ID: 22796 / UC Case 2007-670-0

BRIEF DESCRIPTION
A III-nitride light emitting diode (LED), in which light can be extracted from two surfaces of the LED before entering a shaped optical element and subsequently being extracted to air.

BACKGROUND
The LED structure affects how much light is emitted. In order to increase the light output power from the front side of the LED, conventional LEDs are typically equipped with a mirror placed on the backside of the substrate, or a mirror coating on the lead frame. However, this reflected light is re-absorbed by the active region of the LED, because the photon energy of emitted light is almost as same as the band-gap energy of the light emitting materials. Due to this re-absorption of the emitted light by the active region, the net output power or the efficiency of the LED is decreased. Therefore, to achieve highly output power efficiency of the LED, device structures in which re-absorption of the light is minimized are desirable.

DESCRIPTION
Researchers at the University of California, Santa Barbara have developed a III-nitride light emitting diode (LED), in which light can be extracted from two surfaces of the LED before entering a shaped optical element and subsequently being extracted to air. This technology minimizes the light re-absorption at the LED active region by eliminating light reflection at the p-type side surface of the LED chip.

ADVANTAGES
▶ Reduces light reflections
▶ Increased light extraction efficiency

APPLICATIONS
▶ LED manufacturing

This technology is available for licensing.

PATENT STATUS

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<td>United States Of America</td>
<td>Issued Patent</td>
<td>8,368,109</td>
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<td>8,124,991</td>
<td>02/28/2012</td>
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RELATED CASES
2007-670-0

INVENTORS
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OTHER INFORMATION
KEYWORDS
LED, indssl, indled, cenIEE, indefat

CATEGORIZED AS
▶ Engineering
▶ Energy
▶ Lighting
▶ Other
▶ Semiconductors
▶ Design and Fabrication

ADDITIONAL TECHNOLOGIES BY THESE INVENTORS
▶ Method for Improved Surface of (Ga,Al,In,B)N Films on Nonpolar or Semipolar Subtrates
▶ High Efficiency LED with Optimized Photonic Crystal Extractor
▶ Enhanced Optical Polarization of Nitride LEDs by Increased Indium Incorporation
▶ Lateral Growth Method for Defect Reduction of Semipolar Nitride Films
▶ Vertical Cavity Surface-Emitting Lasers with Continuous Wave Operation
Low-Cost Zinc Oxide for High-Power-Output, GaN-Based LEDs (UC Case 2010-183)
Internal Heating for Ammonothermal Growth of Group-III Nitride Crystals
Defect Reduction in GaN films using in-situ SiNx Nanomask
Enhanced Light Extraction LED with a Tunnel Junction Contact Wafer Bonded to a Conductive Oxide
Highly Efficient Blue-Violet III-Nitride Semipolar Laser Diodes
Hybrid Growth Method for Improved III-Nitride Tunnel Junction Devices
Phosphor-Free White Light Source
Low Temperature Deposition of Magnesium Doped Nitride Films
Transparent Mirrorless (TML) LEDs
Improved GaN Substrates Prepared with Ammonothermal Growth
Laser Diode With Tunnel Junction Contact Surface Grating
Optimization of Laser Bar Orientation for Nonpolar Laser Diodes
High Efficiency Semipolar AlGaN-Cladding-Free Laser Diodes
Size-Independent Forward Voltage Micro-LED with an Epitaxial Junction
Method for Enhancing Growth of Semipolar Nitride Devices
III-Nitride Tunnel Junction with Modified Interface
Growth of Polyhedron-Shaped Gallium Nitride Bulk Crystals
Nonpolar III-Nitride LEDs With Long Wavelength Emission
Improved Fabrication of Nonpolar InGaN Thin Films, Heterostructures, and Devices
Growth of High-Quality, Thick, Non-Polar M-Plane GaN Films
Increased Light Extraction with Multistep Deposition of ZnO on GaN
Method for Manufacturing Improved III-Nitride LEDs and Laser Diodes: Monolithic Integration of Optically Pumped and Electrically Injected III-Nitride LEDs
Selective-Area Mesoporous Semiconductors And Devices For Optoelectronic And Photonic Applications
High-Efficiency, Mirrorless Non-Polar and Semi-Polar Light Emitting Devices
Method for Growing High-Quality Group III-Nitride Crystals
Controlled Photoelectrochemical (PEC) Etching by Modification of Local Electrochemical Potential of Semiconductor Structure
Incorporating Temperature-Sensitive Layers in III-N Devices
Oxyfluoride Phosphors for Use in White Light LEDs
Technique for the Nitride Growth of Semipolar Thin Films, Heterostructures, and Semiconductor Devices
(In,Ga,Al)N Optoelectronic Devices with Thicker Active Layers for Improved Performance
MOCVD Growth of Planar Non-Polar M-Plane Gallium Nitride
Reduced Dislocation Density of Non-Polar GaN Grown by Hydride Vapor Phase Epitaxy
Heterogeneously Integrated GaN on Si Photonic Integrated Circuits
Reduction in Leakage Current and Increase in Efficiency of III-Nitride MicroLEDs
Methods for Fabricating III-Nitride Tunnel Junction Devices
Low-Droop LED Structure on GaN Semi-polar Substrates
Contact Architectures for Tunnel Junction Devices
GaN Interlayer Design to Fully Eliminate V-Pits from InGaN Pseudo-Substrates
Semi-polar LED/LD Devices on Relaxed Template with Misfit Dislocation at Hetero-interface
Photoelectrochemical Etching Of P-Type Semiconductor Heterostructures
Semipolar-Based Yellow, Green, Blue LEDs with Improved Performance
Growth of Semipolar III-V Nitride Films with Lower Defect Density
III-Nitride Tunnel Junction LED with High Wall Plug Efficiency
Improved Manufacturing of Solid State Lasers via Patternning of Photonic Crystals
Solid Solution Phosphors for Use in Solid State White Lighting Applications
Multifaceted III-Nitride Surface-Emitting Laser
Tunable White Light Based on Polarization-Sensitive LEDs
Cleaved Facet Edge-Emitting Laser Diodes Grown on Semipolar GaN
Growth of High-Performance M-plane GaN Optical Devices
Packaging Technique for the Fabrication of Polarized Light Emitting Diodes
Improved Anisotropic Strain Control in Semipolar Nitride Devices
High Light Extraction Efficiency III-Nitride LED
III-V Nitride Device Structures on Patterned Substrates
Activation of P-Type Layers of Tunnel Junctions in Micro-LEDs
Hexagonal Wurtzite Type Epitaxial Layer with a Low Alkali-Metal Concentration
Method for Increasing GaN Substrate Area in Nitride Devices
Nitride Based Ultraviolet LED with an Ultraviolet Transparent Contact
Growth of Planar, Non-Polar, A-Plane GaN by Hydride Vapor Phase Epitaxy

Single or Multi-Color High Efficiency LED by Growth Over a Patterned Substrate

GaN-Based Thermoelectric Device for Micro-Power Generation

Limiting Strain-Relaxation in III-Nitride Heterostructures by Substrate Patterning

Improved Manufacturing of Semiconductor Lasers

Growth of Planar Semi-Polar Gallium Nitride

Nonpolar (Al, B, In, Ga)N Quantum Well Design

UV Optoelectronic Devices Based on Nonpolar and Semi-polar AlInN and AlInGaN Alloys

Defect Reduction of Non-Polar and Semi-Polar III-Nitrides

III-Nitride Based VCSEL with Curved Mirror on P-Side of the Aperture

Low-Cost Zinc Oxide for High-Power-Output, GaN-Based LEDs (UC Case 2010-150)

Suppression of Defect Formation and Increase in Critical Thickness by Silicon Doping

Wafer Bonding for Embedding Active Regions with Relaxed Nanofeatures

Enhancing Growth of Semipolar (Al,In,Ga,B)N Films via MOCVD