

# A LOOK AT THE DISPLAY INDUSTRY, CIRCA 2016

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# Display technology and market trends

## The story up to now: race to invest in TFT capacity

- May have reached the end; apps with big area demand unclear

## How the balance of power is shifting in displays

- Panel making remains high capex, low margin commodity biz

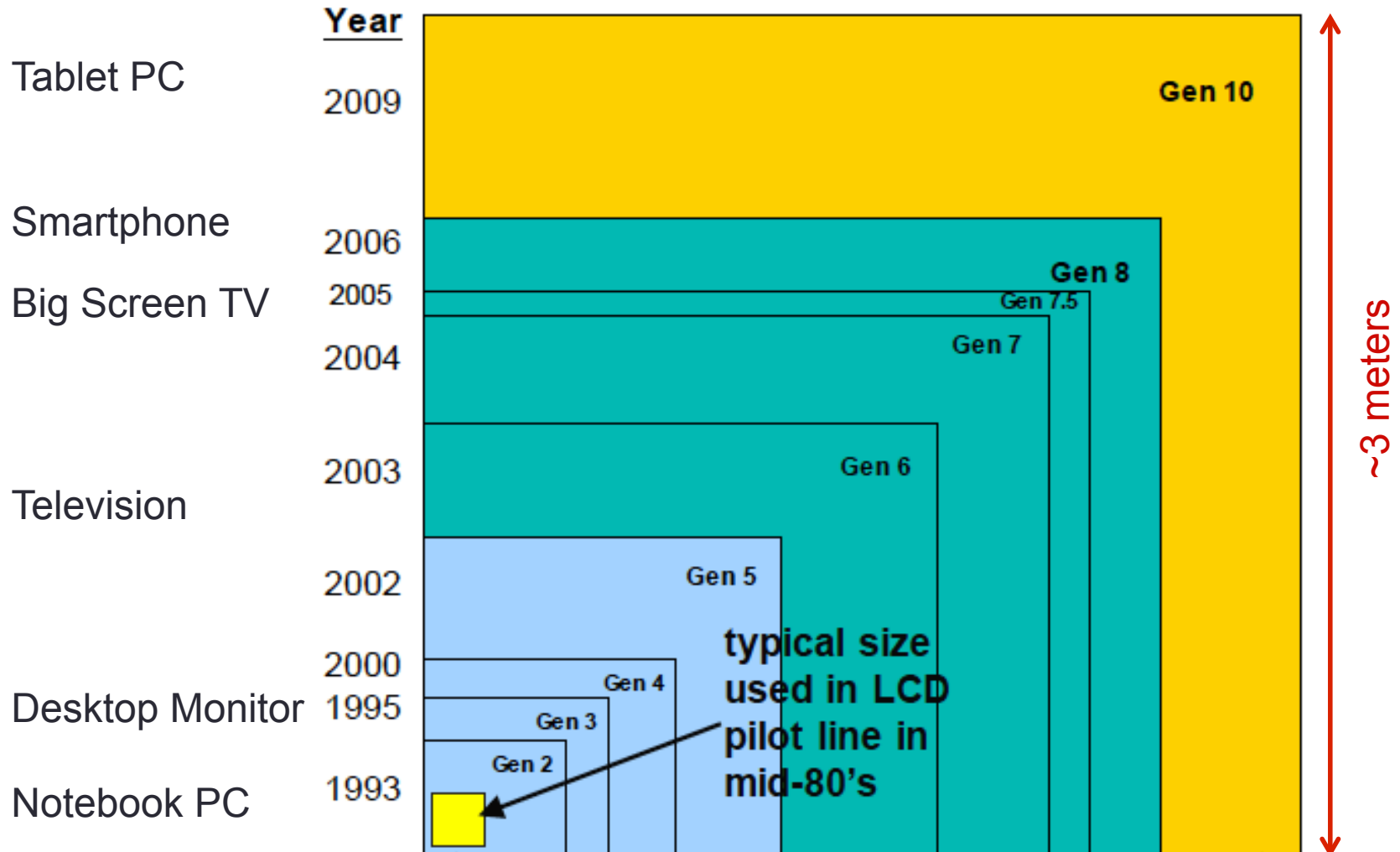
## Possible ways to limit the commodity trap

- Performance, not size – but still need to fight TFT LCD

## Are there other display technologies on the horizon?

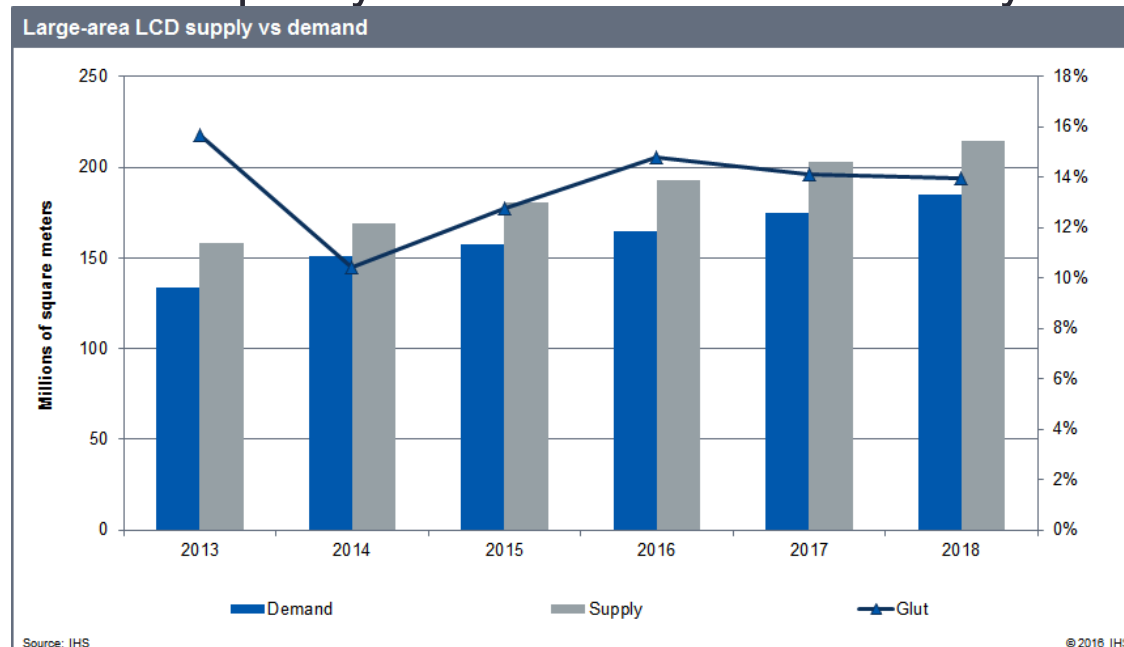
- History indicates it will take a long time

# Two decades of investment competition



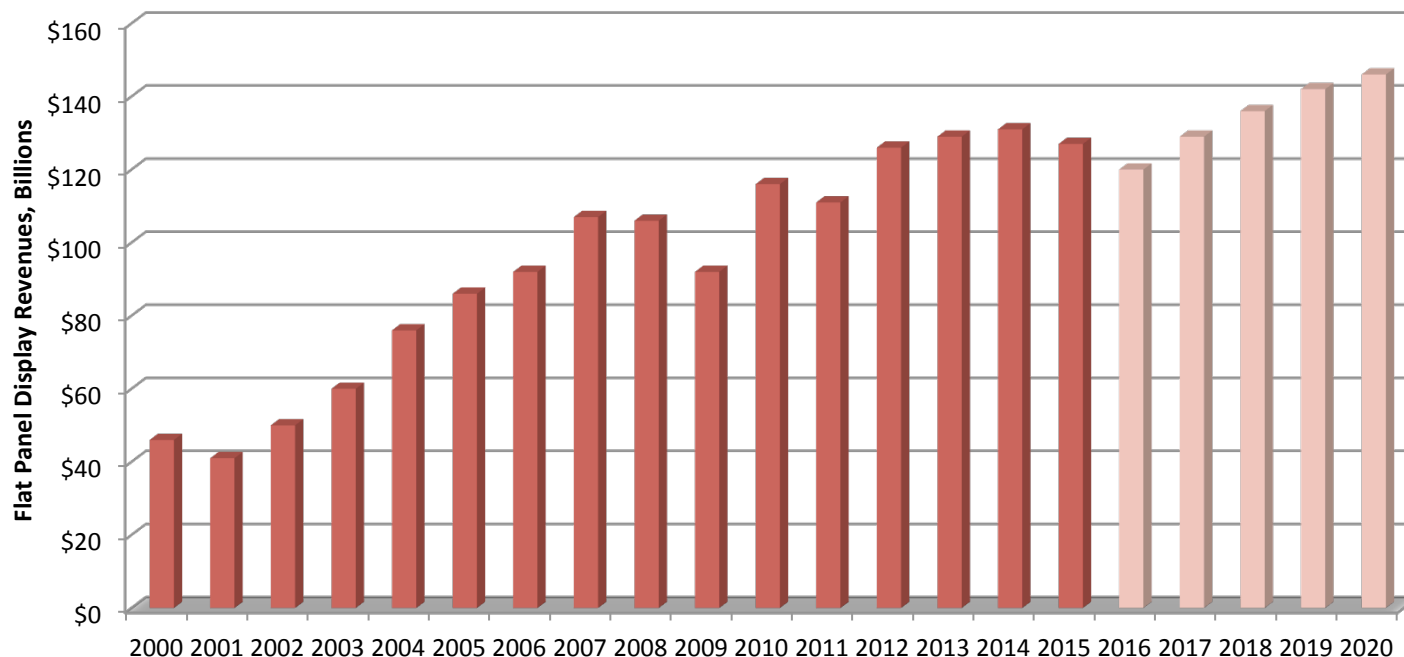
# Production investments creates markets

- Fab investments enabled TFT LCD and AMOLED to broaden markets
  - Early 1990s – notebook PC – replaced EL, STN-LCD, CRT
  - Late 1990s – desktop monitor – replaced CRT
  - Early 2000s – TV – replaced CRT
  - Late 2000s – 40+” TVs – replaced PDP, RPTV
  - Late 2000s – smartphones – replaced lower resolution LCD
  - Early 2010s – tablet PC – no previous display technology
- But race to build capacity means that there is usually oversupply



# But sustainable growth is a challenge

- Market creation ultimately involved cannibalization
  - Notebook PCs cannibalized desktops, tablet PCs cannibalized notebooks
  - Smartphones cannibalized other mobile devices (DSC, GPS, MP3...)
- Replacement markets quickly saturated due to limited “slots”
  - Monitors, TVs
- A decade of little growth



# Future applications: limited area demand

- Automotive

- Opportunity for flexible, custom shapes and designs
- Higher performance requirements than IT or CE applications
- Much longer design cycles and operating lifetimes
- Increasing automation of vehicles is both opportunity and challenge
  - More emphasis on information display, entertainment, communication
  - Fewer cars?

- Body-Worn

- Smart watch extensions: bracelets, clothing
  - Flexible, light weight
- Near-eye
  - Always in the future?



Tesla



Flex Enable



Sony

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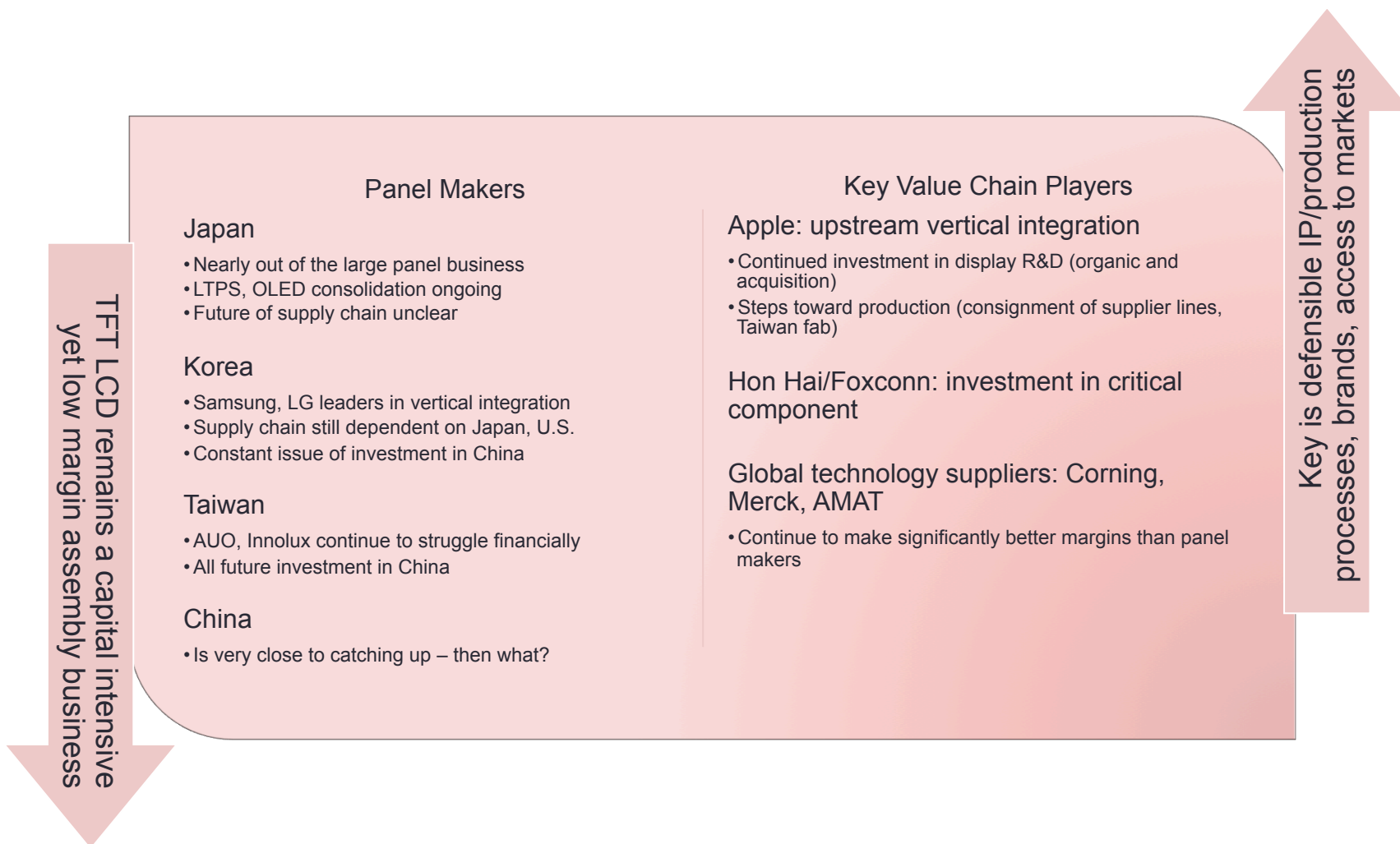
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# Ongoing Power Shift in Display Industry





# Chinese panel makers catching up

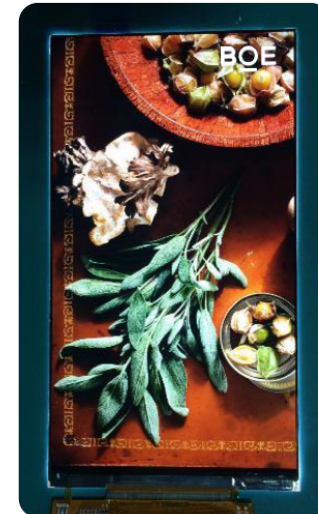
## 110" 8K4K



4.7 UHD LTPS 941 ppi



5.5 UHD LTPS 800+ ppi



5.5 FHD 100% NTSC



BOE talking about avoiding commoditization by moving up performance curve, not down price curve

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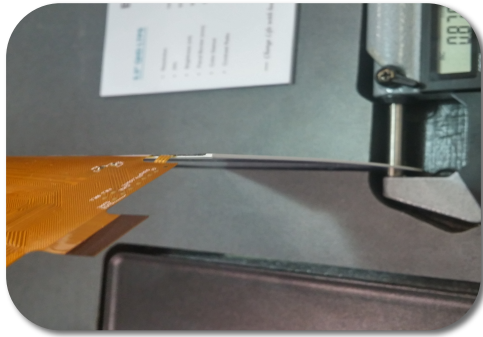
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# Less about size, more on performance



Thinner



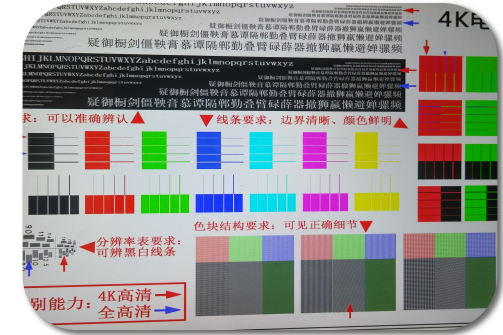
Flexible



Wider Color  
Gamut

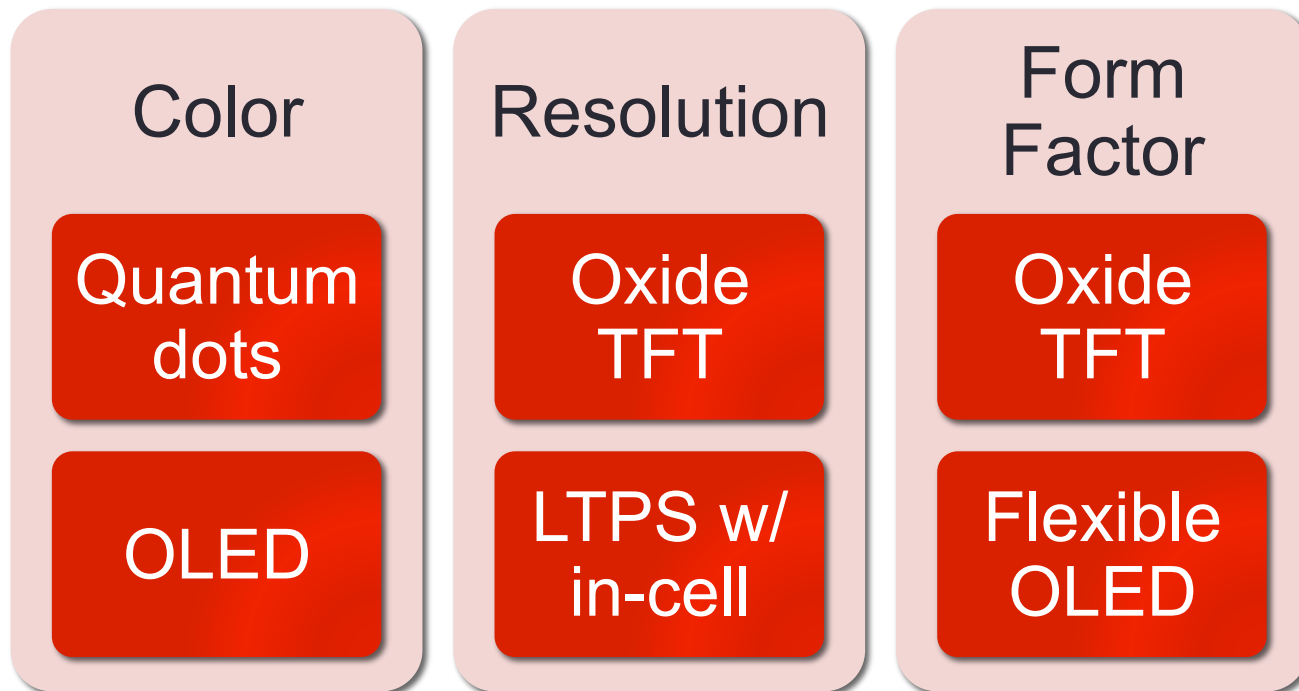


Non-  
rectangular



Higher  
Resolution

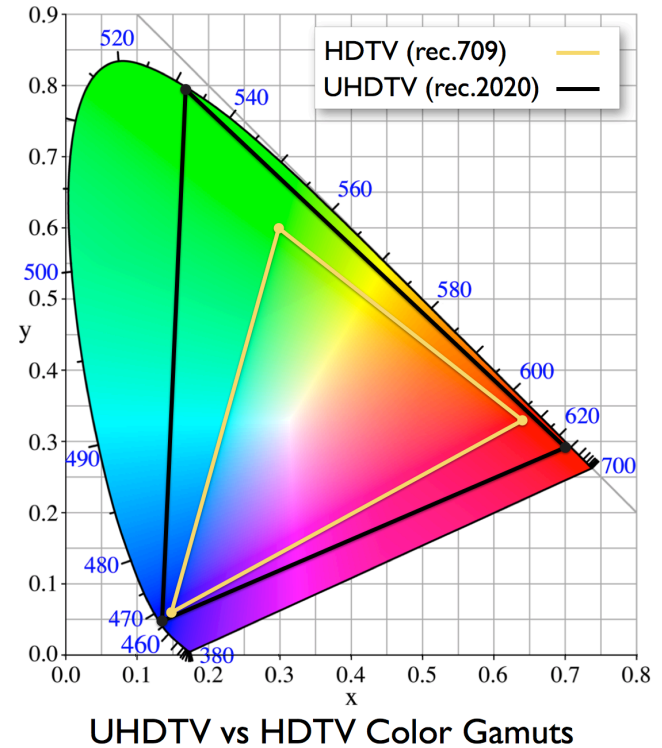
# Ways to get to better performance



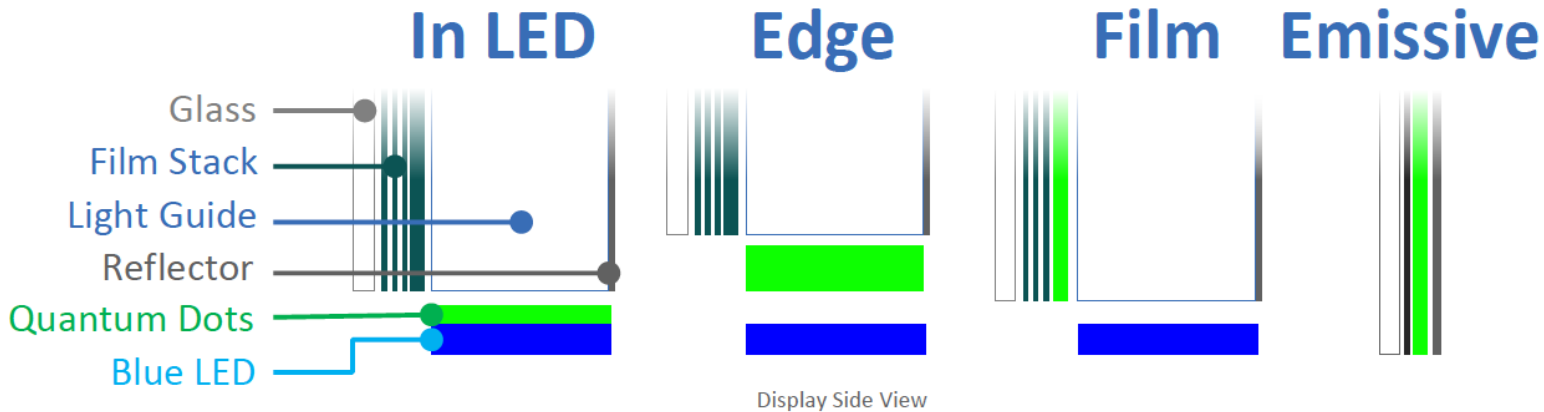
High levels of activity (papers, demos) around QD and oxide

# Quantum dots

Rec. 2020 represents an expansion in color gamut, which quantum dots are well-positioned to make happen – soon!



Multiple ways QDs can impact the LCD stack



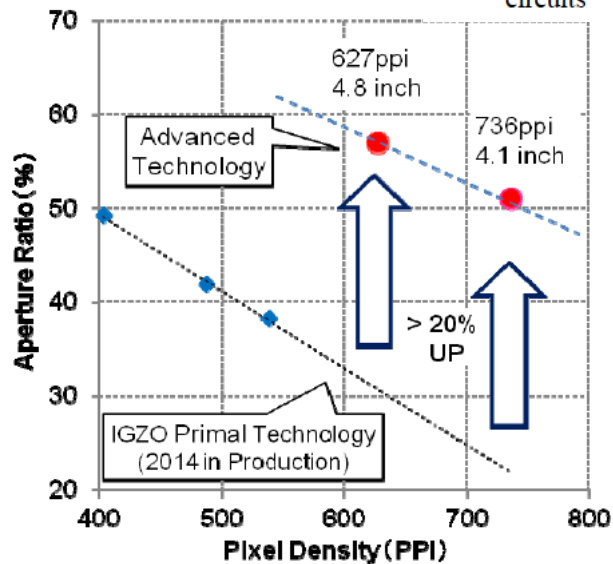
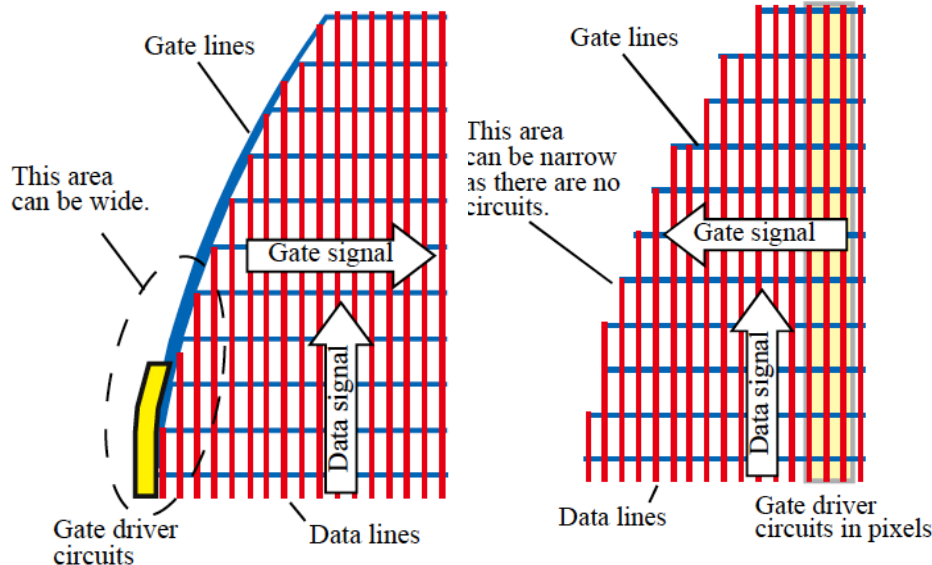
# Why oxide

TFT characteristics	a-Si	oxide	LTPS
Mobility (cm <sup>2</sup> /V-s)	<1	1-30	30-100
Uniformity	good	good	ok
Reliability	poor	good	good
V <sub>th</sub> shift	>30	<1	<0.5
Mask steps	4 - 6 (7 for OLED)	4 - 6	5 - 9
Pixel circuit (OLED)	4T + 2C	2T + 1C	5T + 2C
Process temp (°C)	150 - 350	450	250 - 550
Generation	>10	8.5	6.5 - 8.5
Cost/Yield	low/high	low/high	high/low

Adapted from Toshio Kamiya, Short Course S-3, SID 2015

# Why oxide

High mobility enables integration of gate drivers, eliminating bezel



Good aperture ratio at very high resolution, enabled by high transparency

Sharp, SID 2015 (59.1, 63.1)

# OLED + oxide

18 inch WXGA AMOLED (IGZO)  
0.18 mm thick; bend radius: 30 mm



LGD SID 2015 (65.1)



Advanced Film Device/Semiconductor  
Energy Laboratory SID 2015 (63.3)

13.3 inch 8K (664 ppi) using CAAC-IGZO



# But a-Si, LTPS not slowing down

3.5 inch VGA a-Si AHVA LCD on plastic



AUO SID 2015 (9.3)

55 inch 8K (7680x4320) 120 Hz a-Si IPS



Panasonic SID 2015 (72.1)

8 inch 4K, in-cell touch

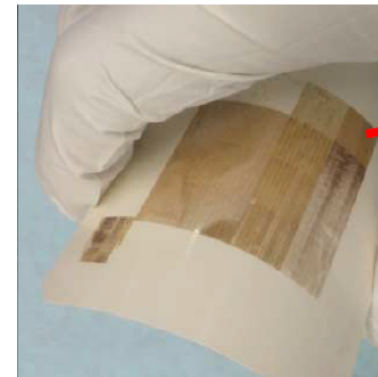


JDI SID 2015 (63.2)

4.3 inch FHD LTPS, 0.9 mm thick



AUO SID 2015 (4.3)

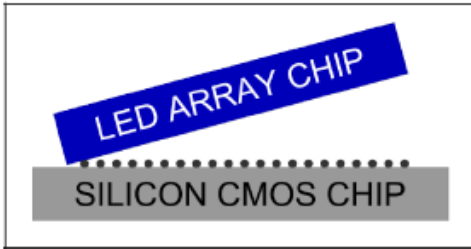


Polycrystalline TFTs produced at 150°C w/liquid silicon ink

Delft U of Technology, JAIST SID 2015 (29.1)

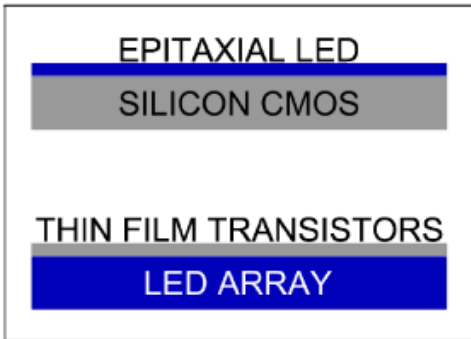
# Integrating micro LEDs and TFTs

## ASSEMBLY - CHIP LEVEL



Wafer bonding/  
flip-chip: limited  
density

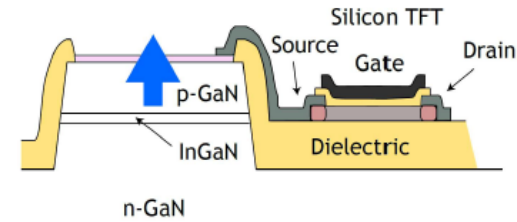
## GROWTH - WAFER LEVEL



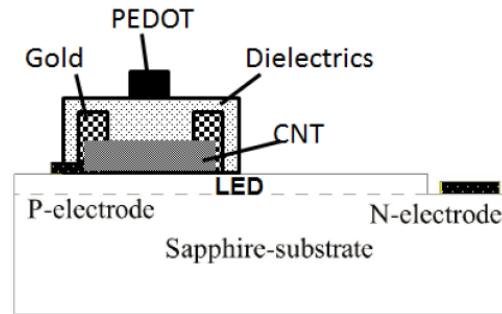
Build LED array, deposit a-Si thin  
film, laser crystallize to form TFTs

Print SWCNT TFT backplane on  
top of LED array

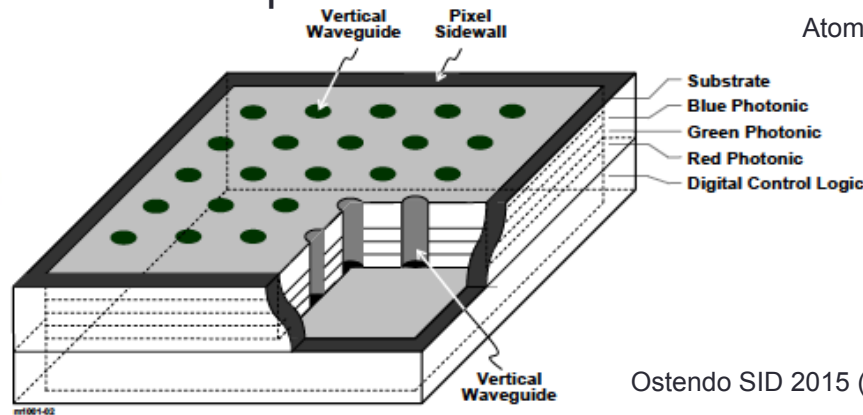
Build 3D stack of red, green,  
blue LEDs on top of CMOS



LED Substrate  
Lumide SID 2015 (26.2)



Atom Nanoelectronics SID 2015 (P-151)



Ostendo SID 2015 (26.1)



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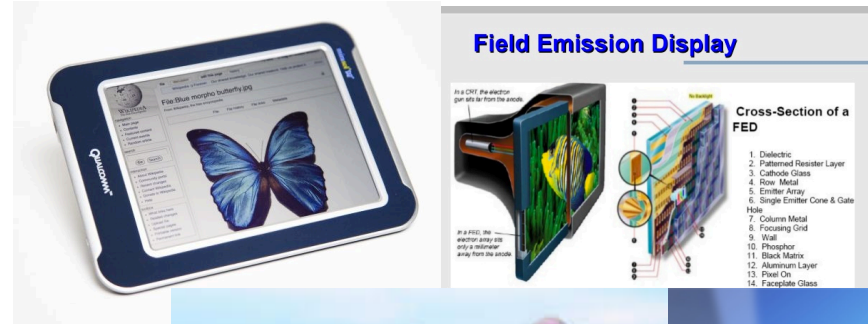
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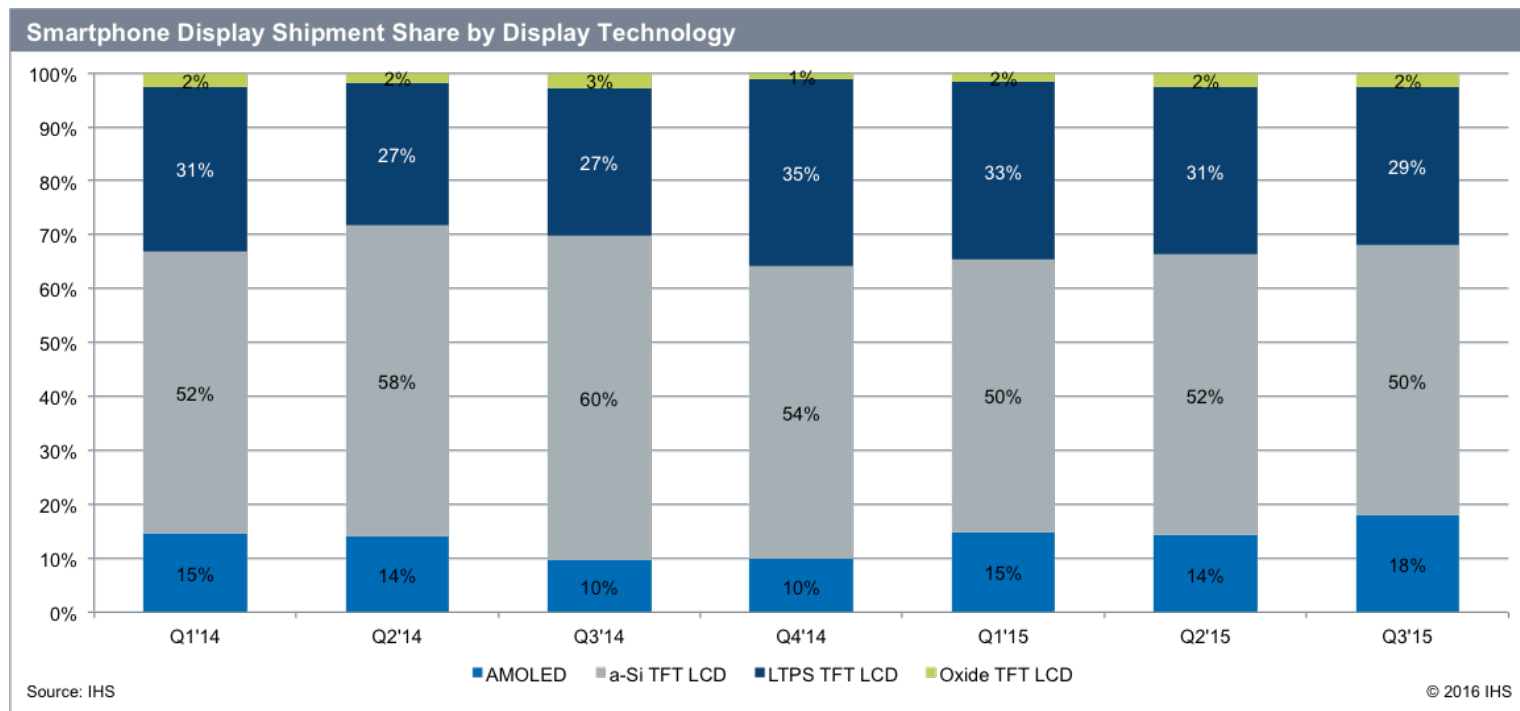
# TFT: display technology monoculture?

- Many technologies have been vanquished by TFT LCD:
  - MEMS (Qualcomm)
  - PDP (Panasonic, Pioneer)
  - FED (Candescent, Sony)
  - PALC (Sharp)
  - EL (Planar, Sharp)
  - CRT (many)
  
- While a few have figured out how to coexist with TFT LCD:
  - OLED – mobile, TV
  - EPD – readers, indicators
  - LED – public display
  - DLP – projection
  - “x” on Si – near-eye



# Technology diversity in smartphones

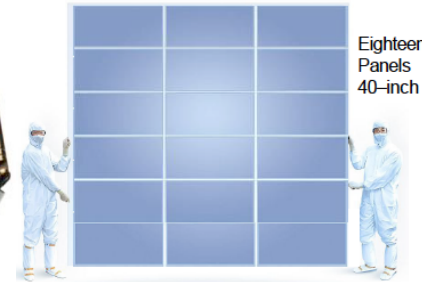
- High volumes, complex product mix
- Emphasis on performance: resolution, power consumption, thickness
- Requirement for touch integration
- All of these technologies use a combination of 3 backplanes and 2 media



# Display technologies take a long time!

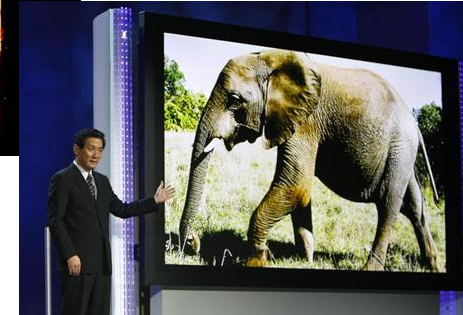
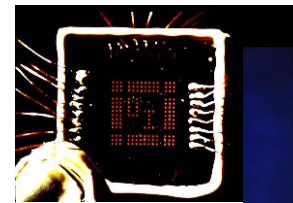
## • TFT-LCD

- First working device: 1962
- First demonstration: 1971
- First production: 1983
- Mass production: 1990



## • Plasma

- First demonstration: 1964
- Mass production of large color displays: 1997
- Peak of production: 2006



## • OLED

- Conductive organic polymers developed: 1977
- First OLED devices: 1987
- First production (PM): 1997
- First full color (AM) production: 2007



# E Ink rapidly commercialized technology

- Electrophoretic displays: from idea to manufacturing within a decade
  - mid 1990s inception
  - 2004: first ebook reader
- In part, this was due to focus
  - Experiment with technologies (flexible displays, OTFTs, color)... but keep focus on core technology that can use existing ecosystem (EPD film, integrated with existing TFT backplanes on glass)
  - This meant looking at what was deliverable soon (low power, high readability, light weight) vs. in the future (flexibility)

# Flexible displays need ecosystem change

- Manufacturing
  - Change in materials, handling, deposition
  - Need for encapsulation for plastic, organic materials
  - Potential switch from batch to roll-to-roll processes
- Application
  - Will existing applications value lighter weight, thinner, more rugged devices?
    - Phones, smartwatches
  - Can new applications be created based on flexibility?
- Complementary technologies
  - What about the rest of the device?



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## Summary: where the industry is today

- Display industry is in the midst of the latest down cycle, due to the lack of a new wave of application growth
- In each downturn, there is a culling of players and technologies
  - With the exit of most Japanese firms, consolidation and weakness in Taiwan, there are now a few major display suppliers – although Chinese producers are rising
  - The display technology race is now dominated by a few types of TFTs combined with LCD or OLED
- Key materials and equipment providers continue to be more profitable than panel makers
- Increasing vertical integration from a few key players

# Where to look for impact

- Materials, equipment, processes
  - Sell picks and shovels – don't mine
- Develop technologies to support higher performance
  - Resolution, color, processing
- Investing in new display technologies requires patience
  - Creating an entire new ecosystem is a rare event
- But niches can develop more quickly
  - Focus on providing benefits, not technology

# THANK YOU

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