

(12) **United States Patent**
Yang

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(54) **CHIP PACKAGE**

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(72) Inventor: **Ping-Jung Yang**, Hsinchu (TW)

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(21) Appl. No.: **17/372,459**

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Related U.S. Application Data

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
H01L 23/538 (2006.01)
H01L 23/15 (2006.01)
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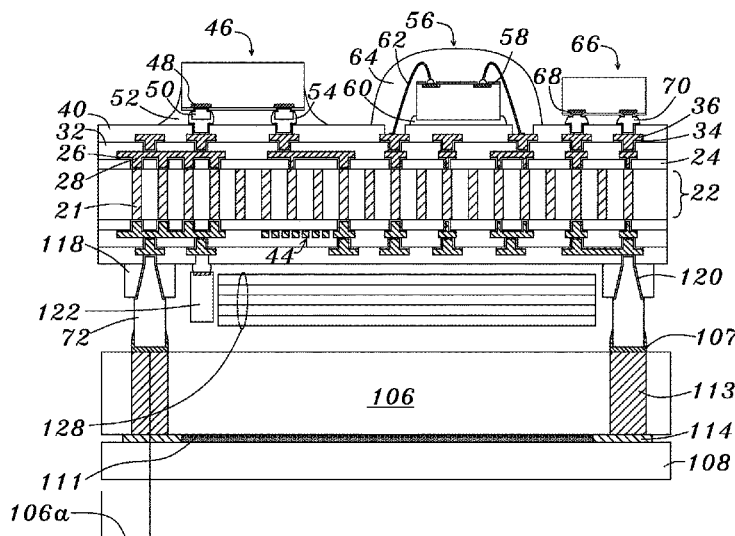
(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H01L 23/5384** (2013.01); **H01L 23/15** (2013.01); **H01L 23/49811** (2013.01); **H01L 23/49827** (2013.01); **H01L 23/49833** (2013.01); **H01L 51/0096** (2013.01); **C09K 2323/00** (2020.08); **C09K 2323/03** (2020.08); **H01L 23/49816** (2013.01); **H01L 23/49822** (2013.01);
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(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A display device comprises a display panel substrate and a glass substrate over said display panel substrate, wherein said display panel substrate comprises multiple contact pads, a display area, a first boundary, a second boundary, a third boundary and a fourth boundary, wherein said display area comprises a first edge, a second edge, a third edge and a fourth edge, wherein said first boundary is parallel to said third boundary and said first and third edges, wherein said second boundary is parallel to said fourth boundary and said second and fourth edges, wherein a first least distance between said first boundary and said first edge, wherein a second least distance between said second boundary and said second edge, a third least distance between said third boundary and said third edge, a fourth distance between said fourth boundary and said fourth edge, and wherein said first, second, third and fourth least distances are smaller than 100 micrometers, and wherein said glass substrate comprising multiple metal conductors through in said glass substrate and multiple metal bumps are between said glass substrate and said display panel substrate, wherein said one of said metal conductors is connected to one of said contact pads through one of said metal bumps.

23 Claims, 64 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

- continuation of application No. 15/261,956, filed on Sep. 11, 2016, now Pat. No. 10,622,310, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 14/036,256, filed on Sep. 25, 2013, now Pat. No. 9,615,453.
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H01L 23/498 (2006.01)
H01L 51/00 (2006.01)
H01L 23/00 (2006.01)
H01L 25/16 (2006.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC *H01L 24/05* (2013.01); *H01L 24/13* (2013.01); *H01L 24/16* (2013.01); *H01L 25/16* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/03462* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/0401* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/0558* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/05124* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/05144* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/05147* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/05155* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/05572* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/05624* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/05644* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/05647* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/05655* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/1146* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/11334* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/11462* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/131* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/13005* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/1308* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/13022* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/13076* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/13109* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/13111* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/13144* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/13147* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/13155* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/16147* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/16237* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/2919* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/32225* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/45124* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/45139* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/45144* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/45147* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/48091* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/48228* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/48465* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/73204* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/73265* (2013.01); *H01L 2924/12042* (2013.01); *H01L 2924/12044* (2013.01); *H01L 2924/1461* (2013.01); *H01L 2924/15311* (2013.01); *H01L 2924/181* (2013.01); *H01L 2924/30107* (2013.01); *Y02E 10/549* (2013.01)
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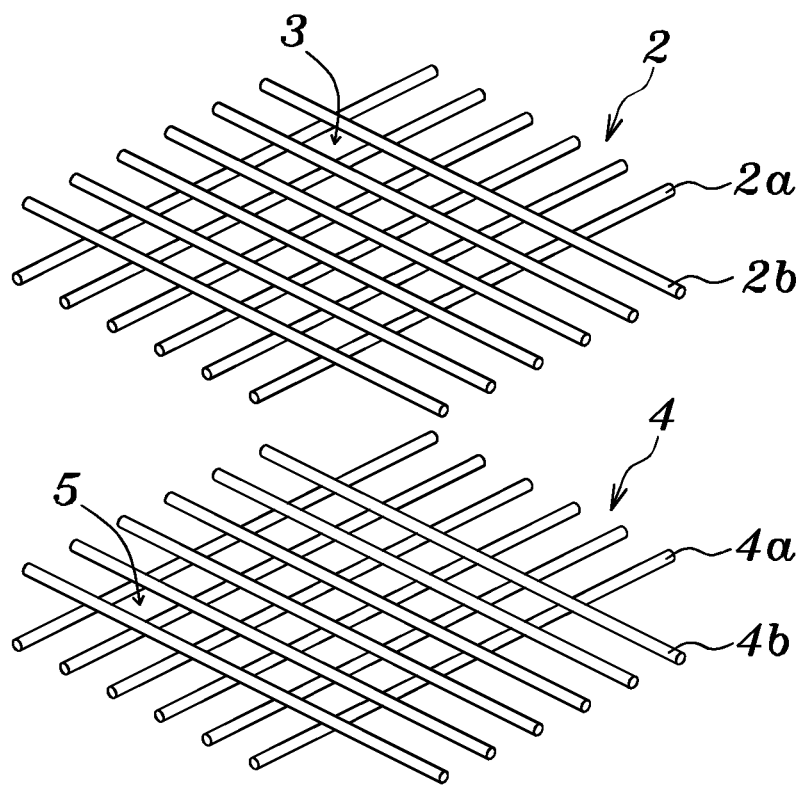


Fig. 1

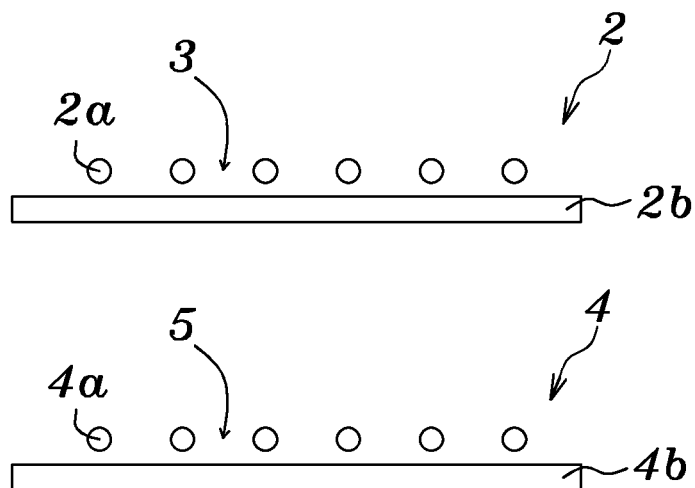


Fig. 2

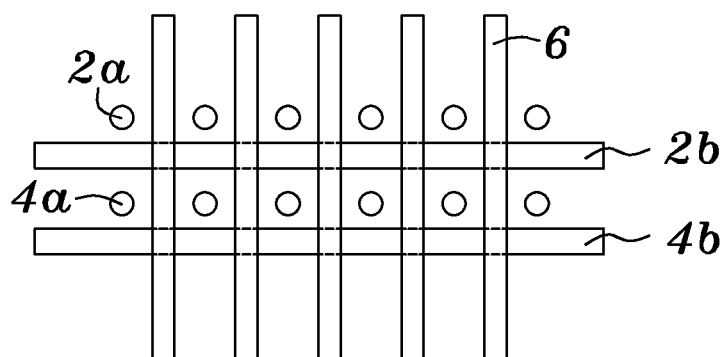


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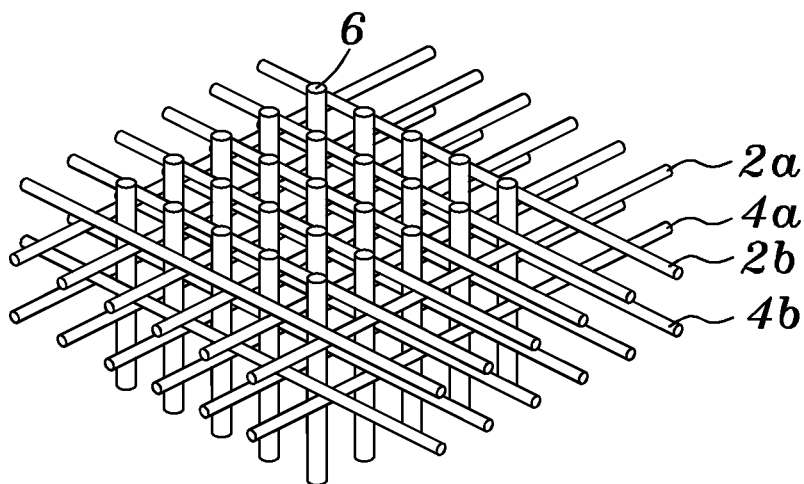


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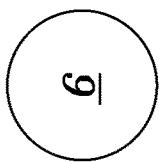


Fig. 5a

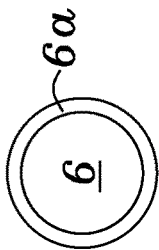


Fig. 5b

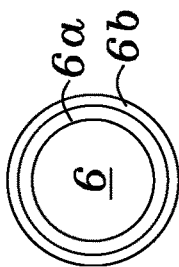


Fig. 5c

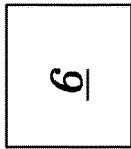


Fig. 5d

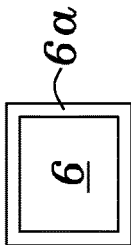


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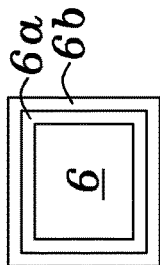


Fig. 5f

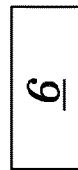


Fig. 5g

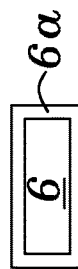


Fig. 5h



Fig. 5i

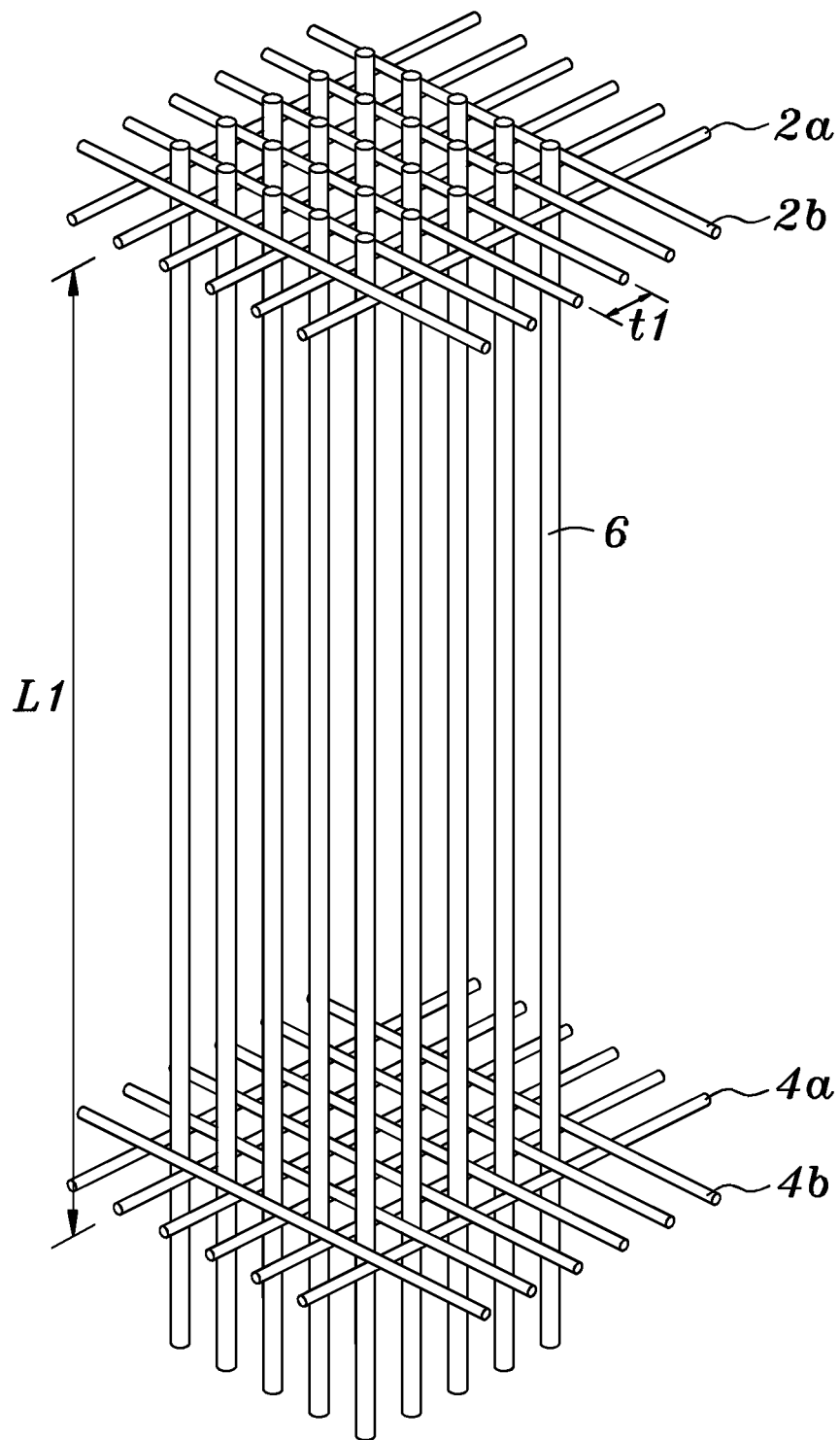


Fig. 6a

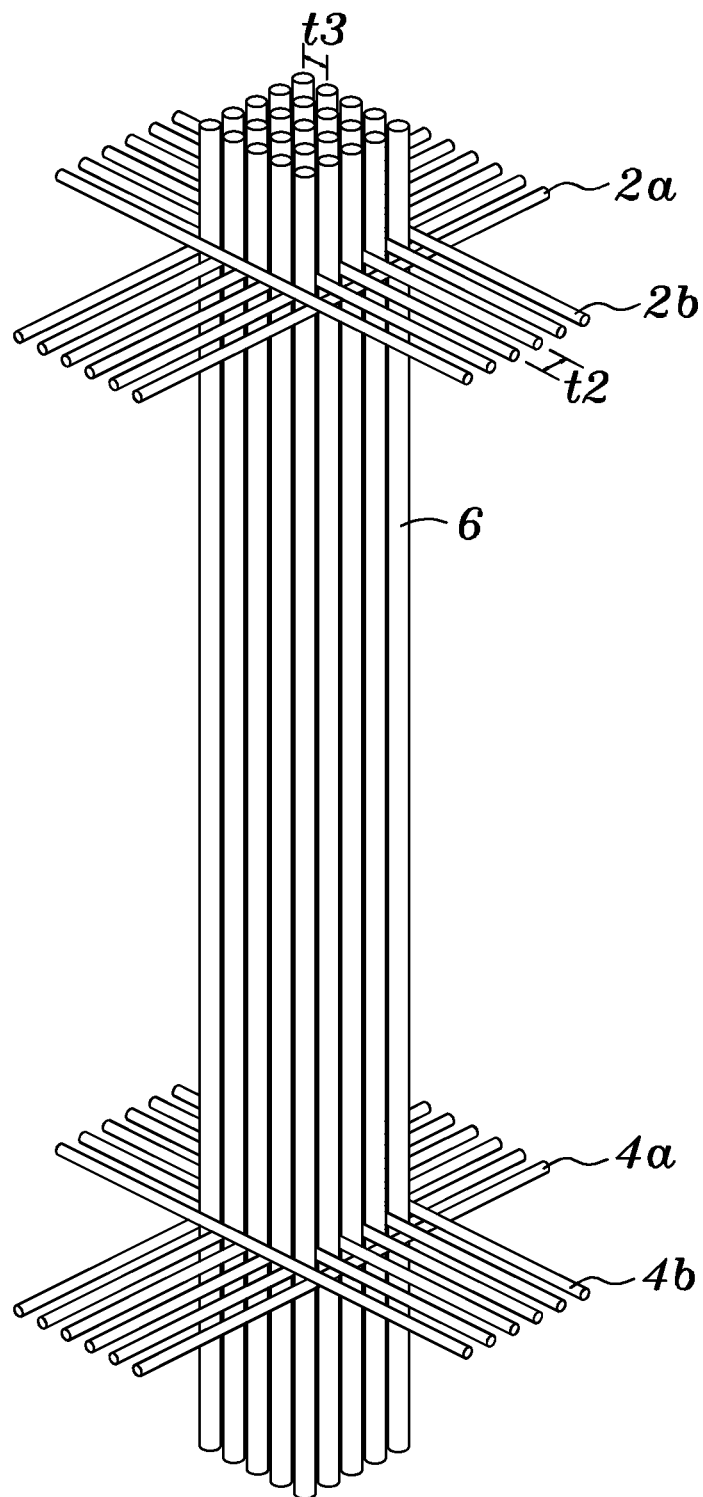


Fig. 6b

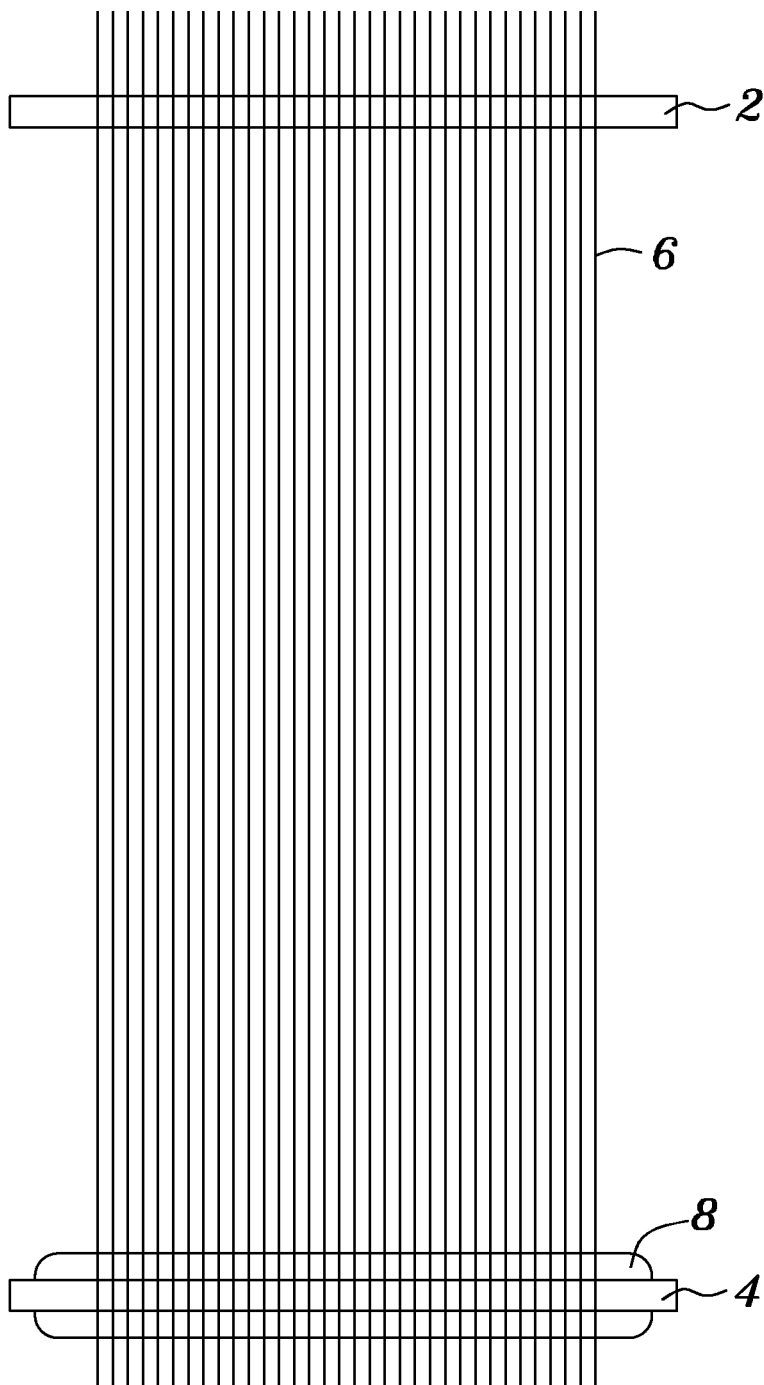


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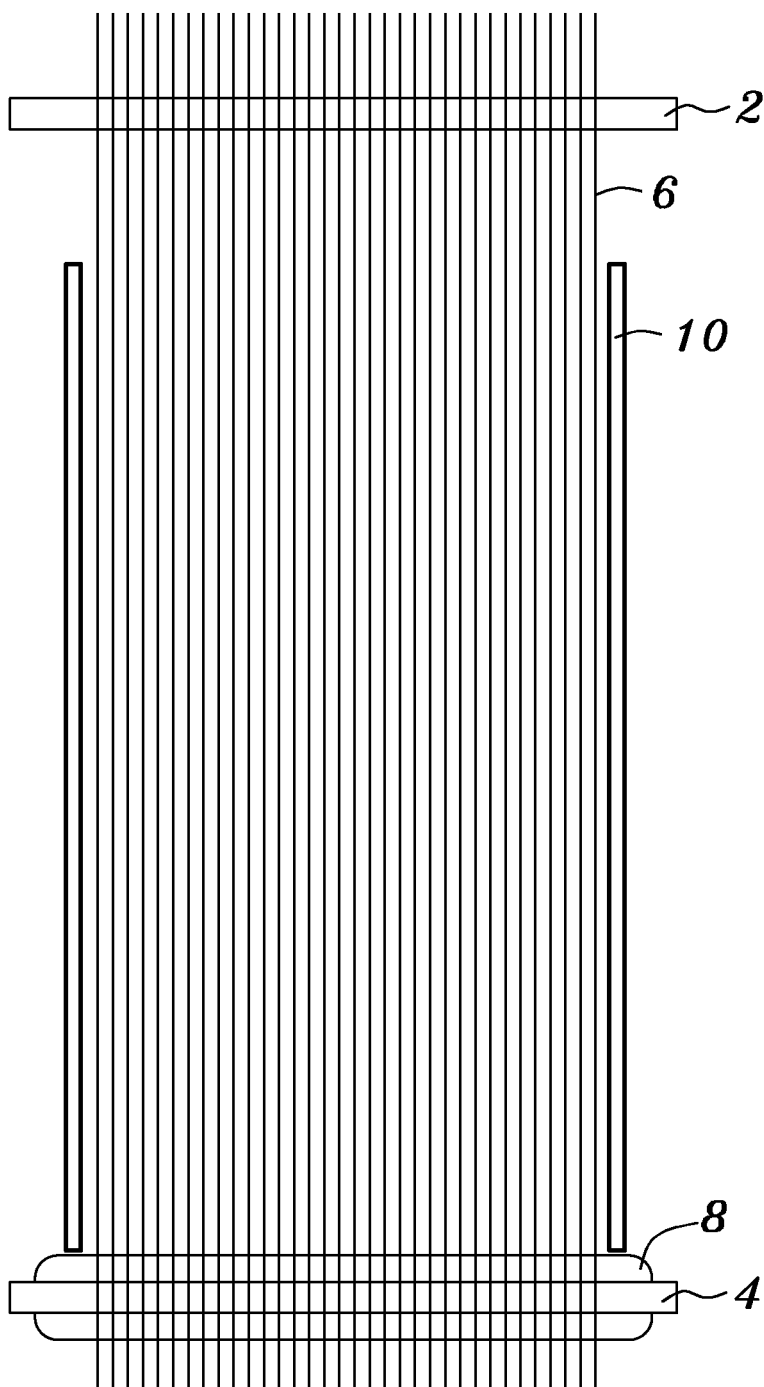


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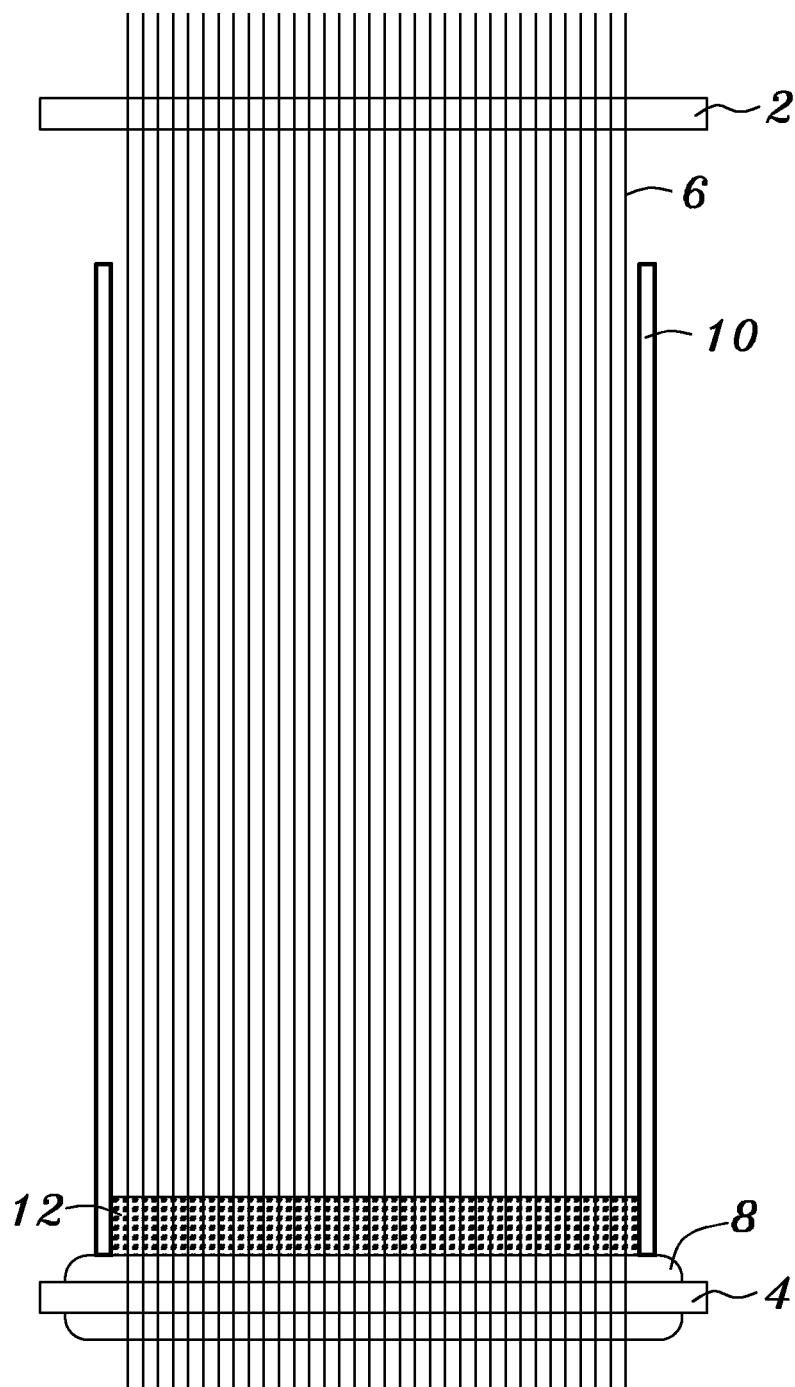


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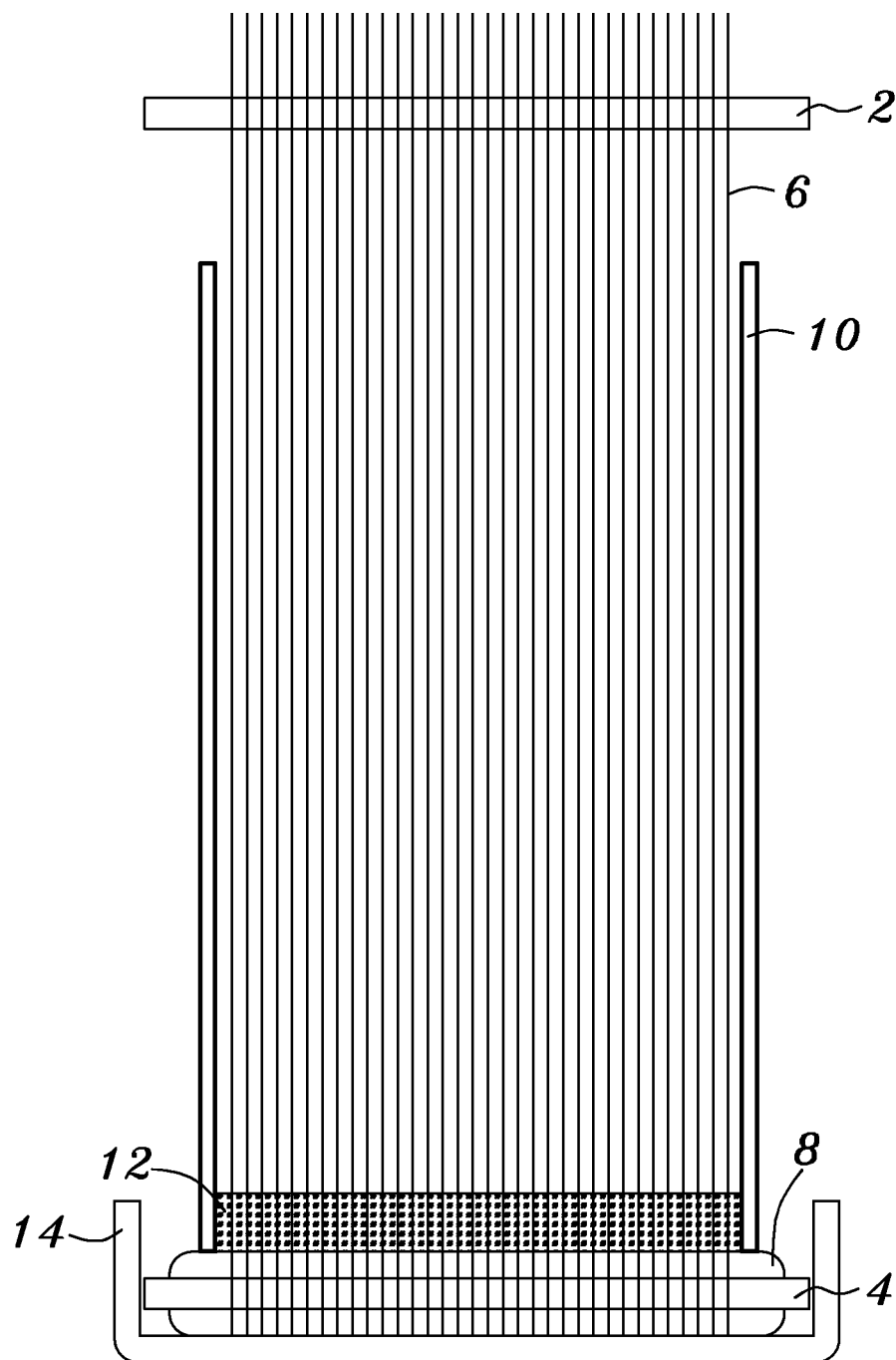


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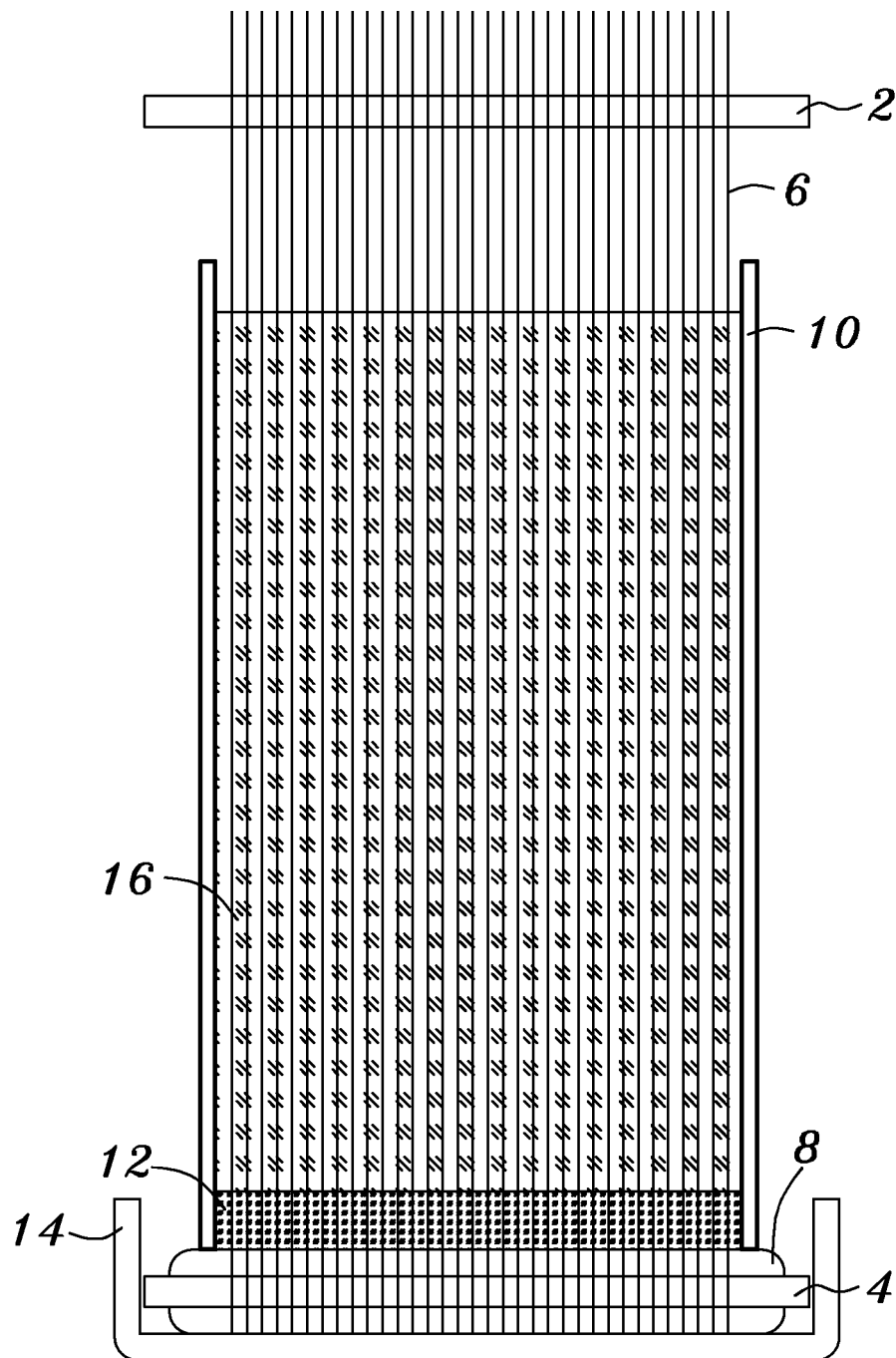


Fig. 6g

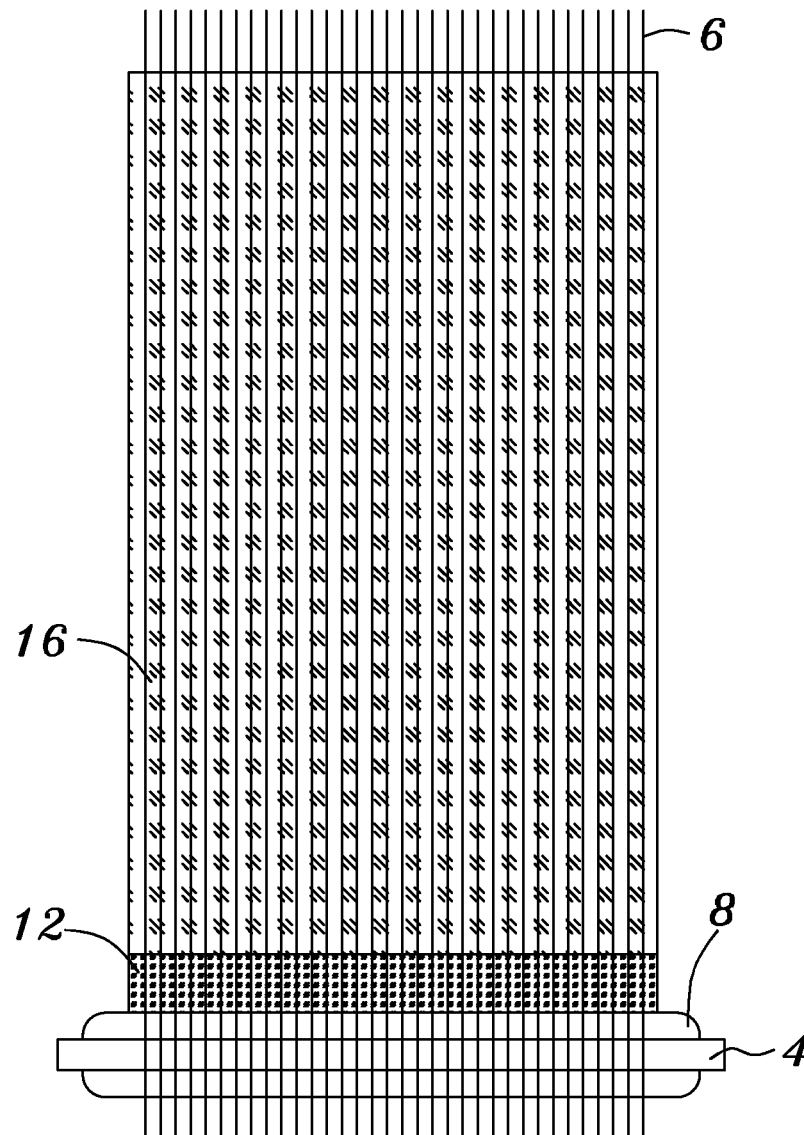


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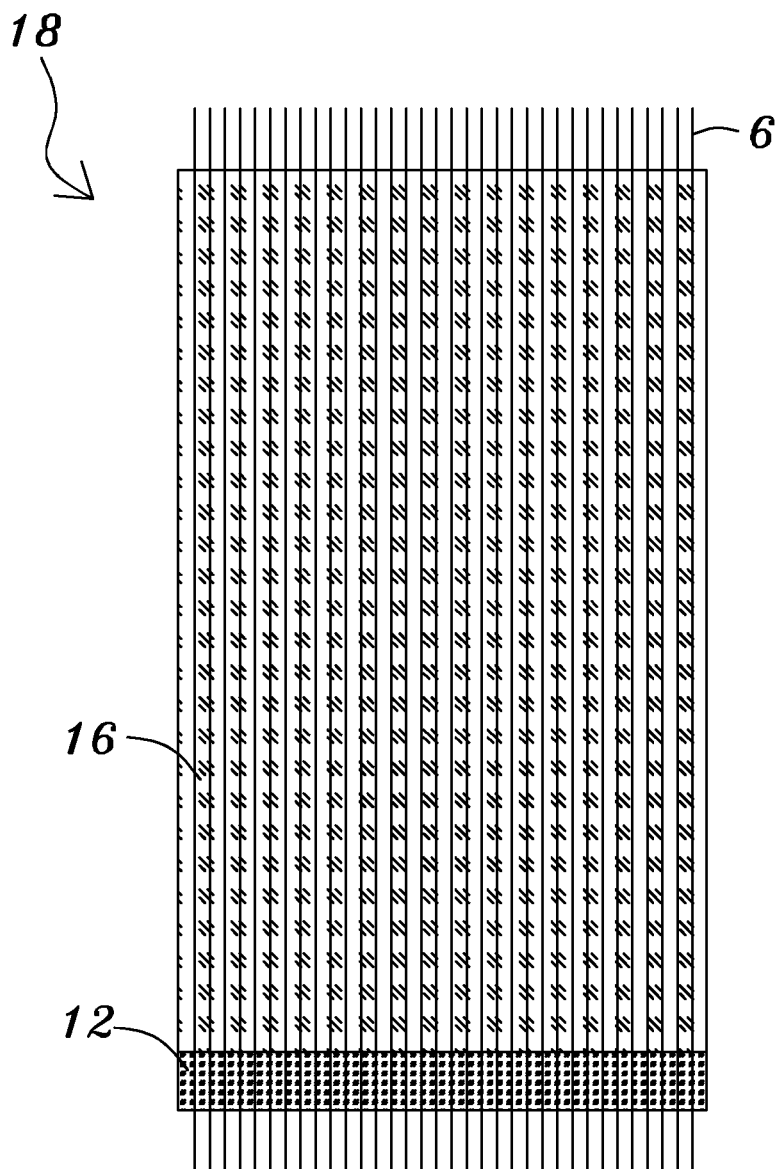


Fig. 6i

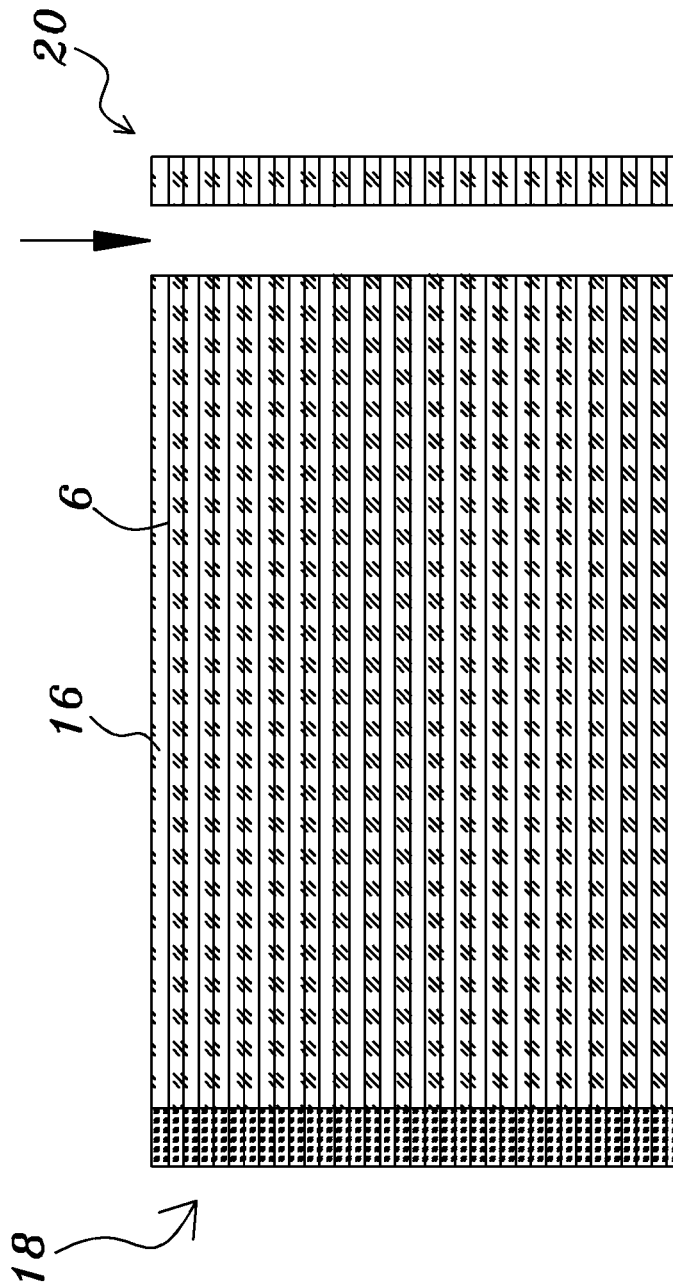


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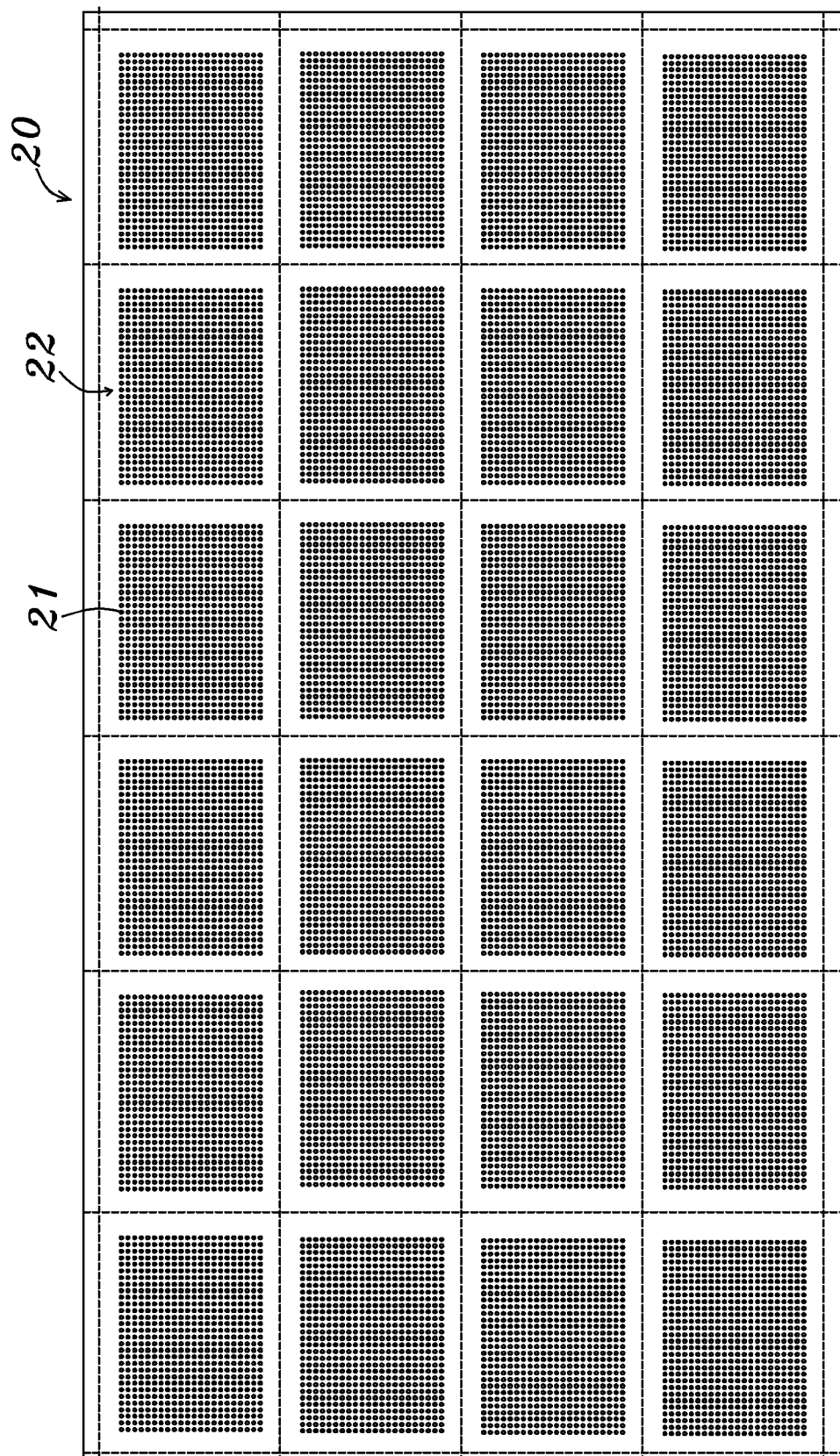


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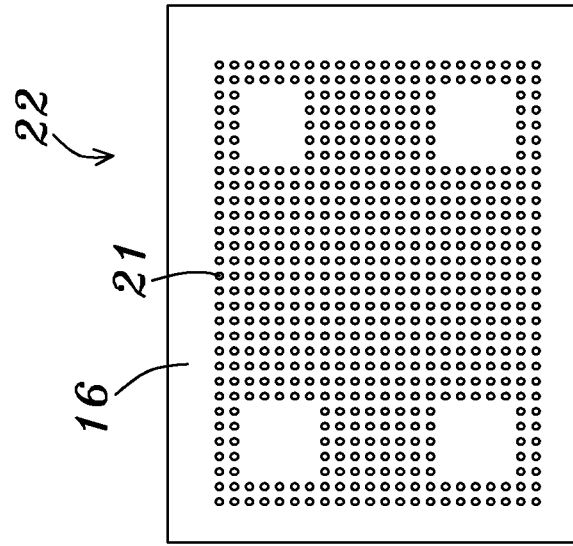


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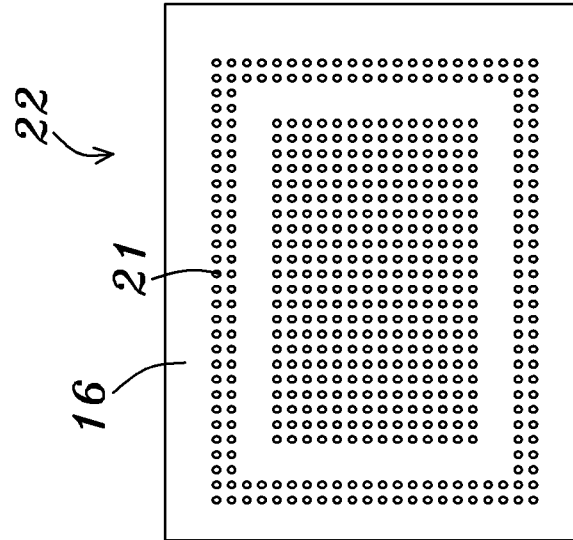


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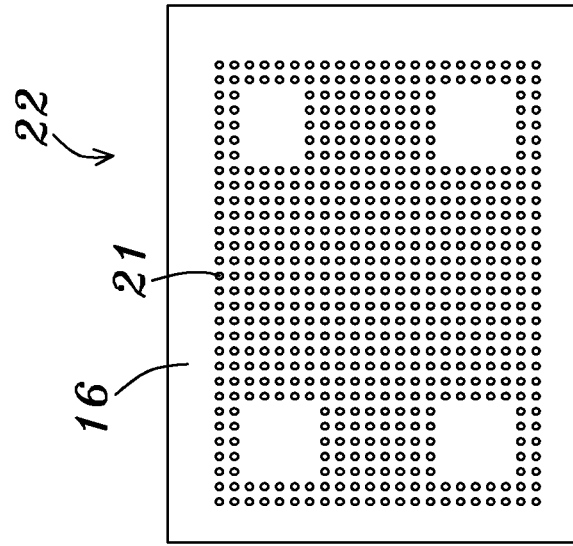


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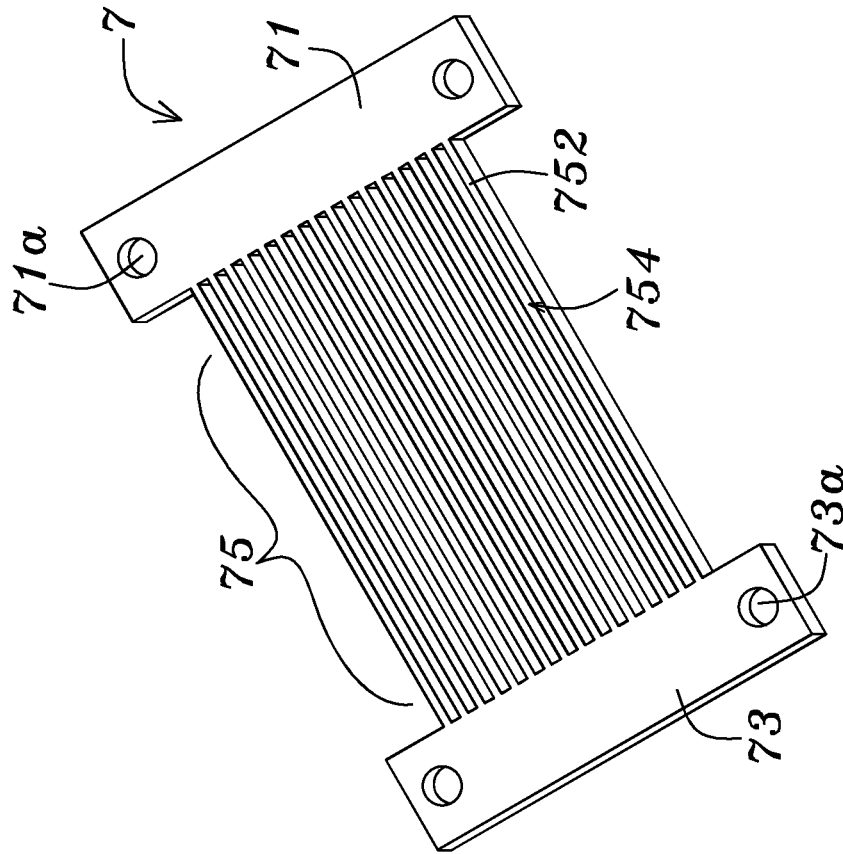


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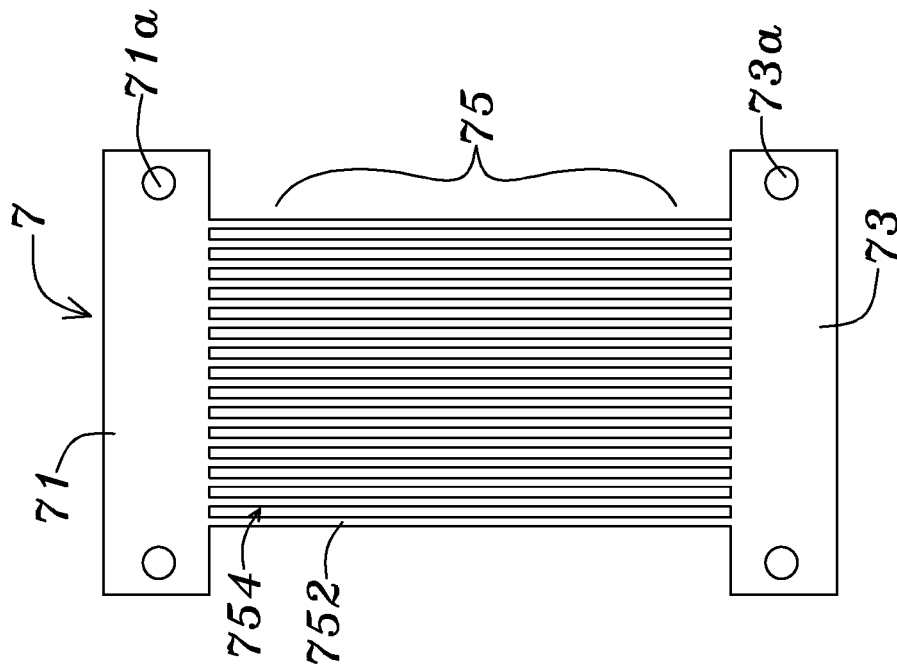


Fig. 7a

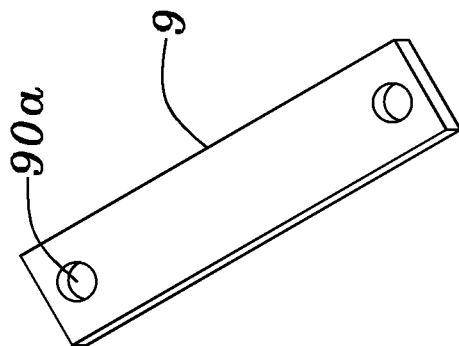


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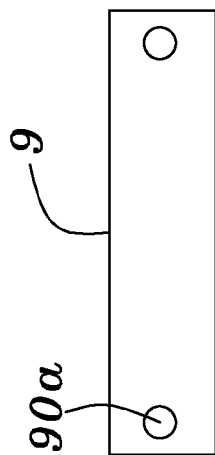


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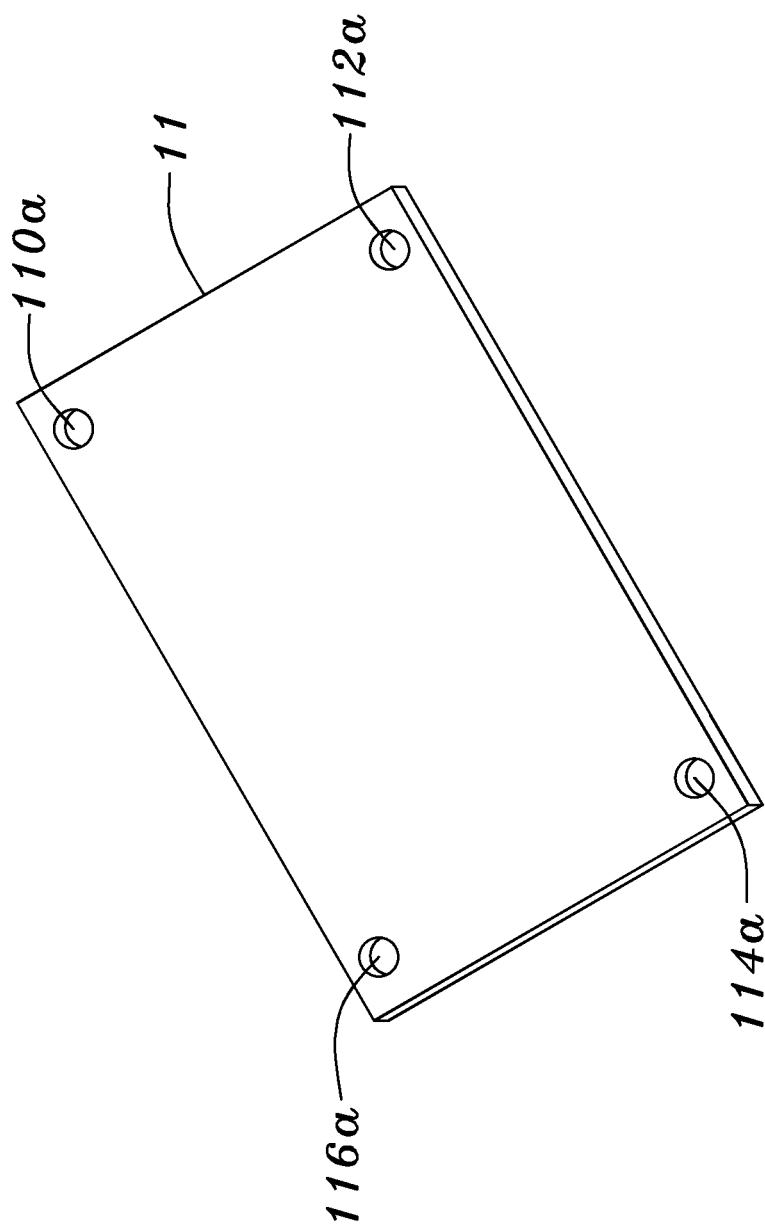


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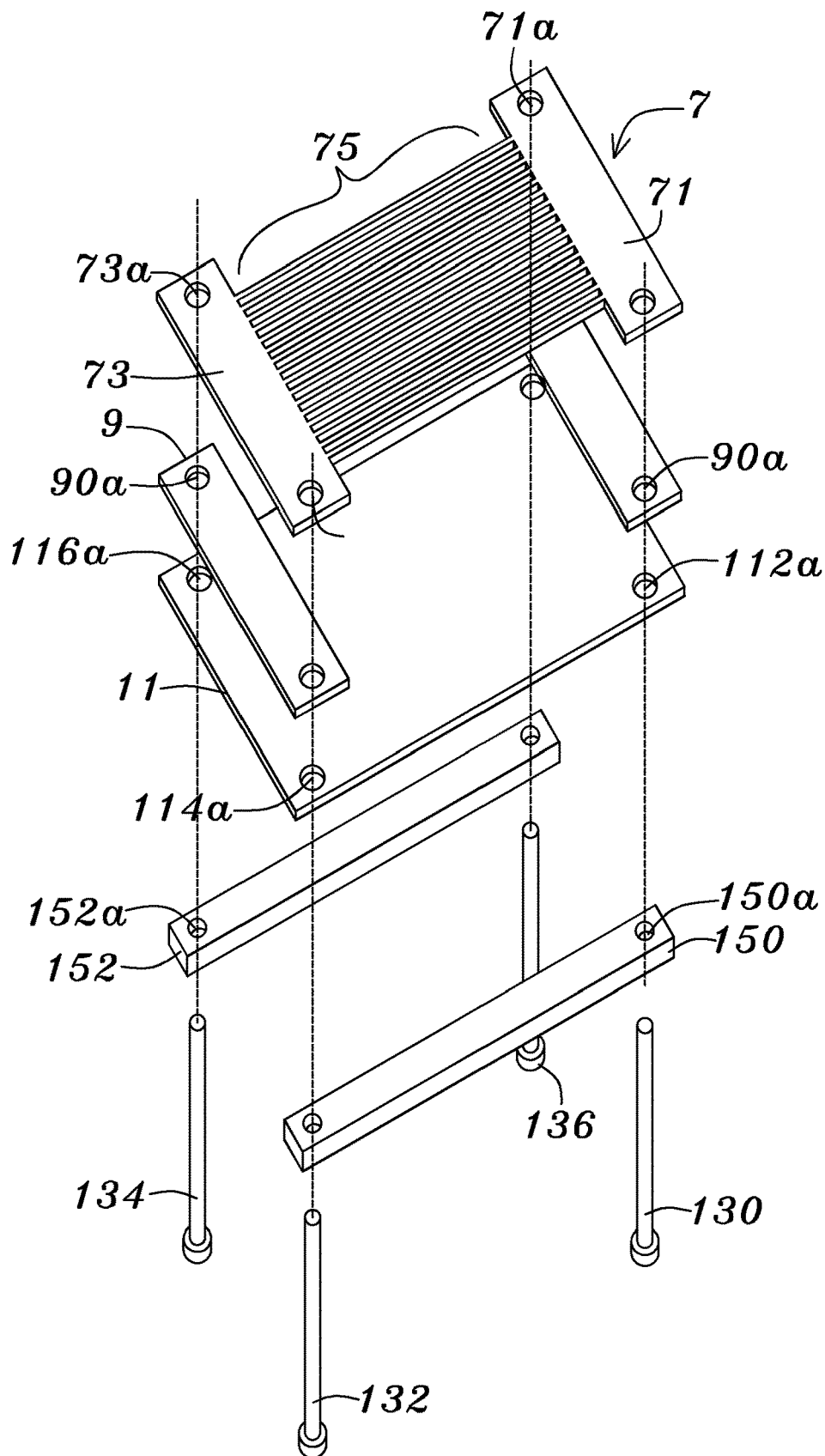


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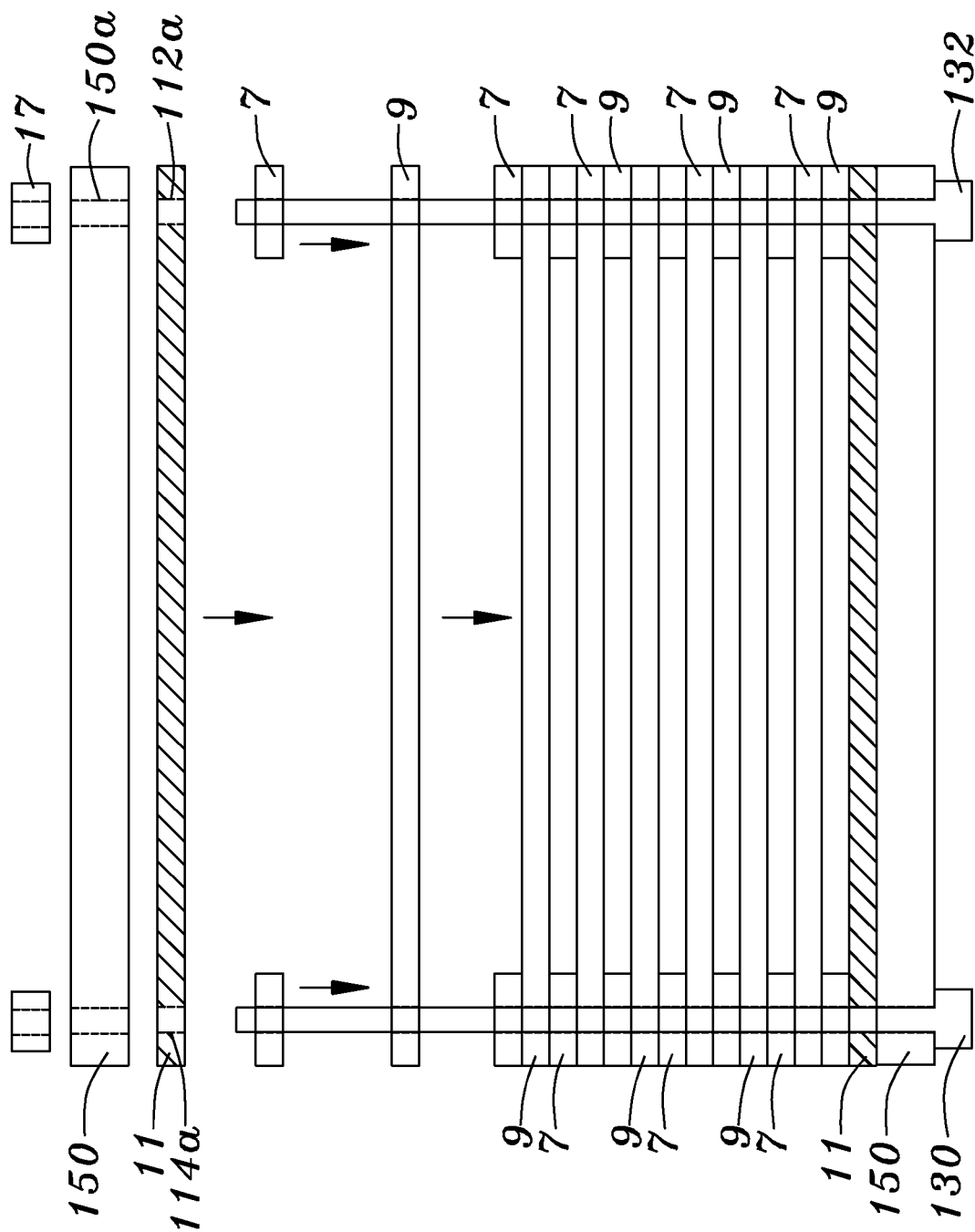


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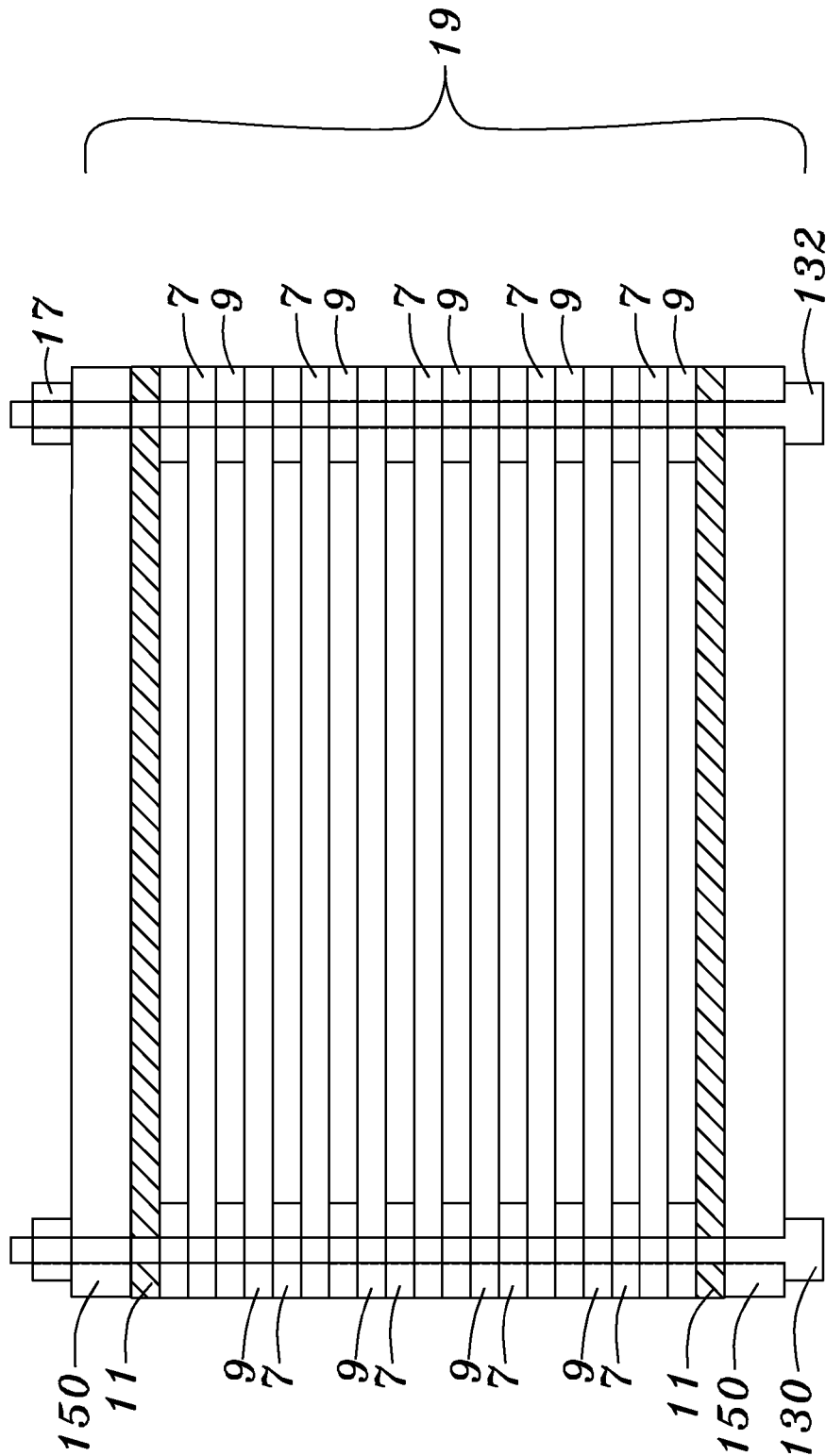


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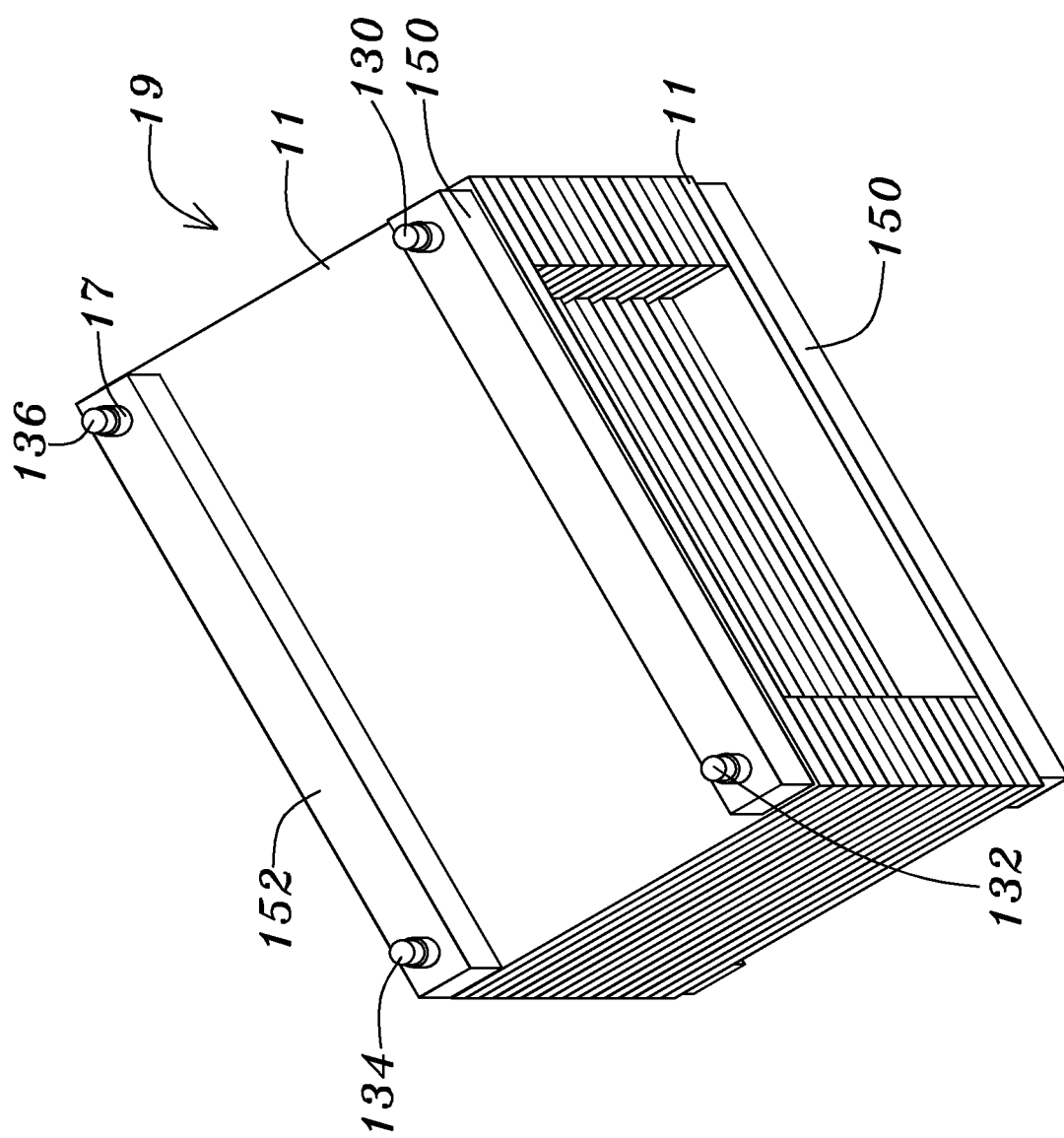


Fig. 7i

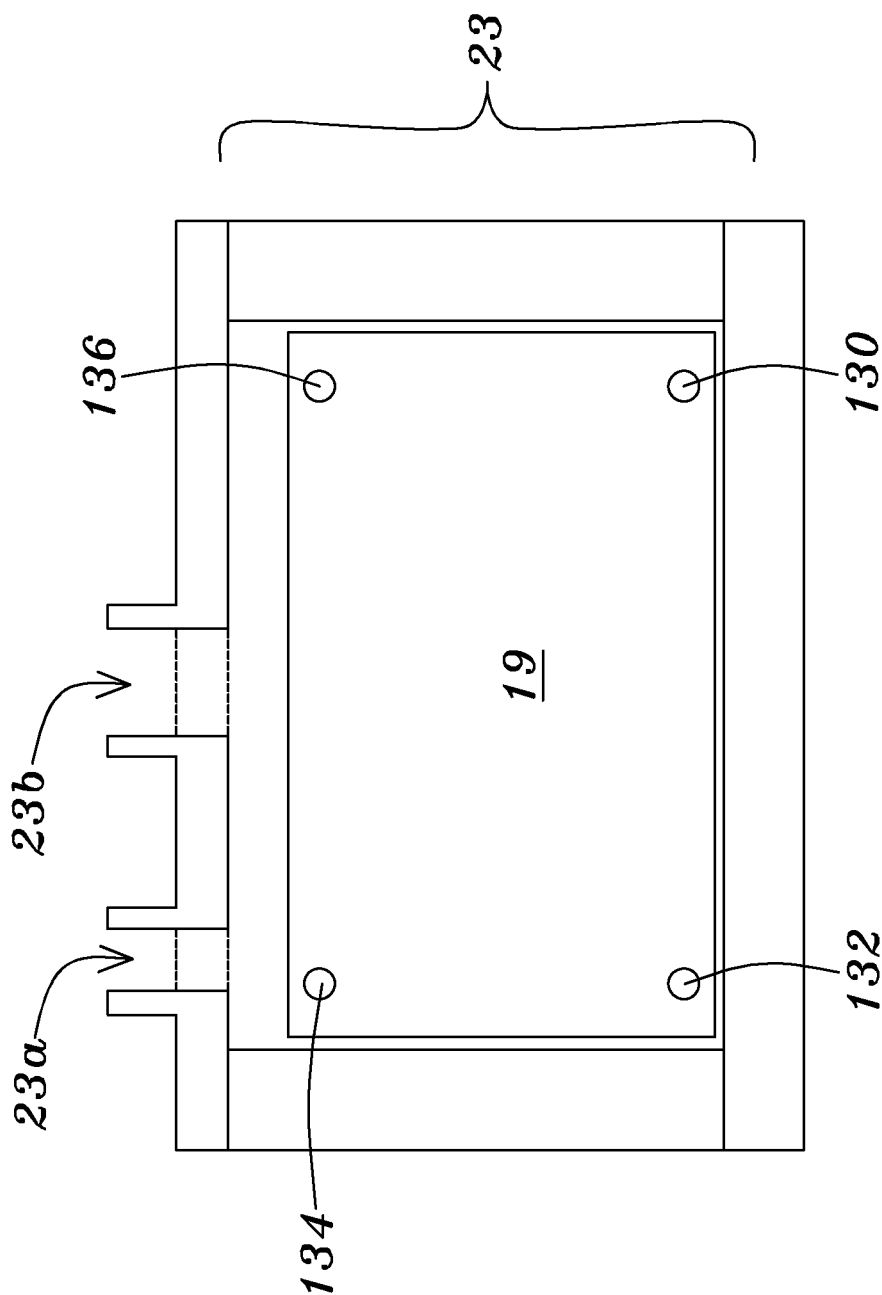


Fig. 7j

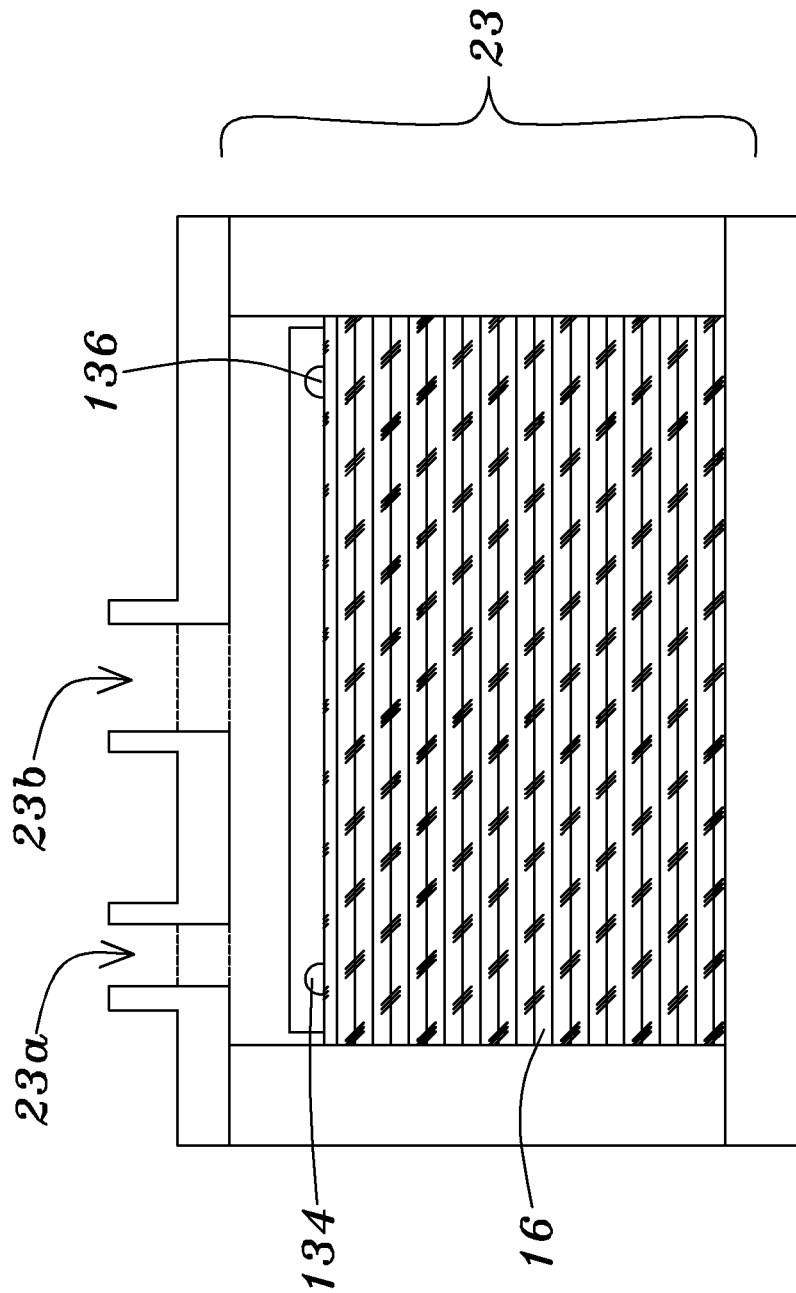


Fig. 7k

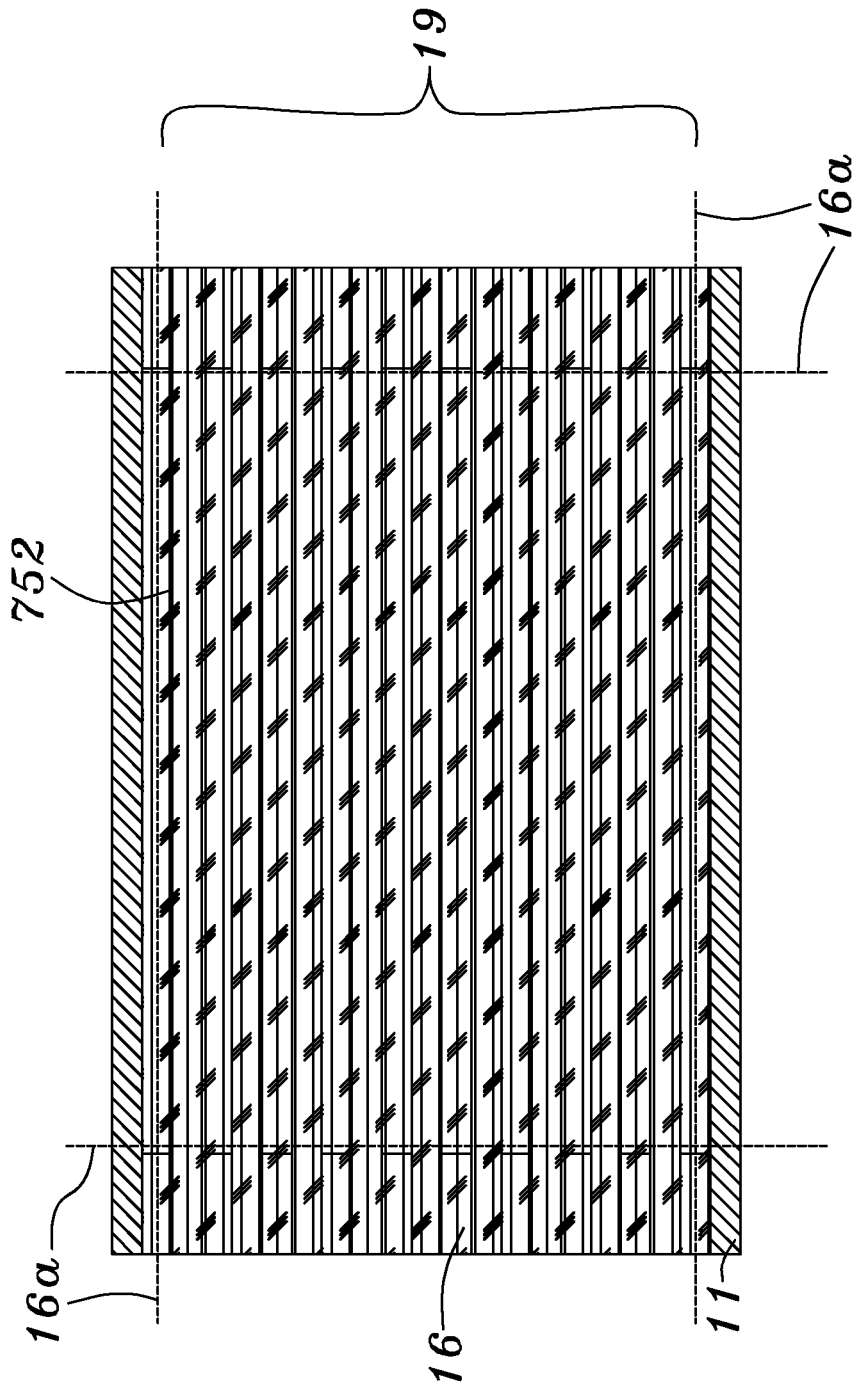


Fig. 7I

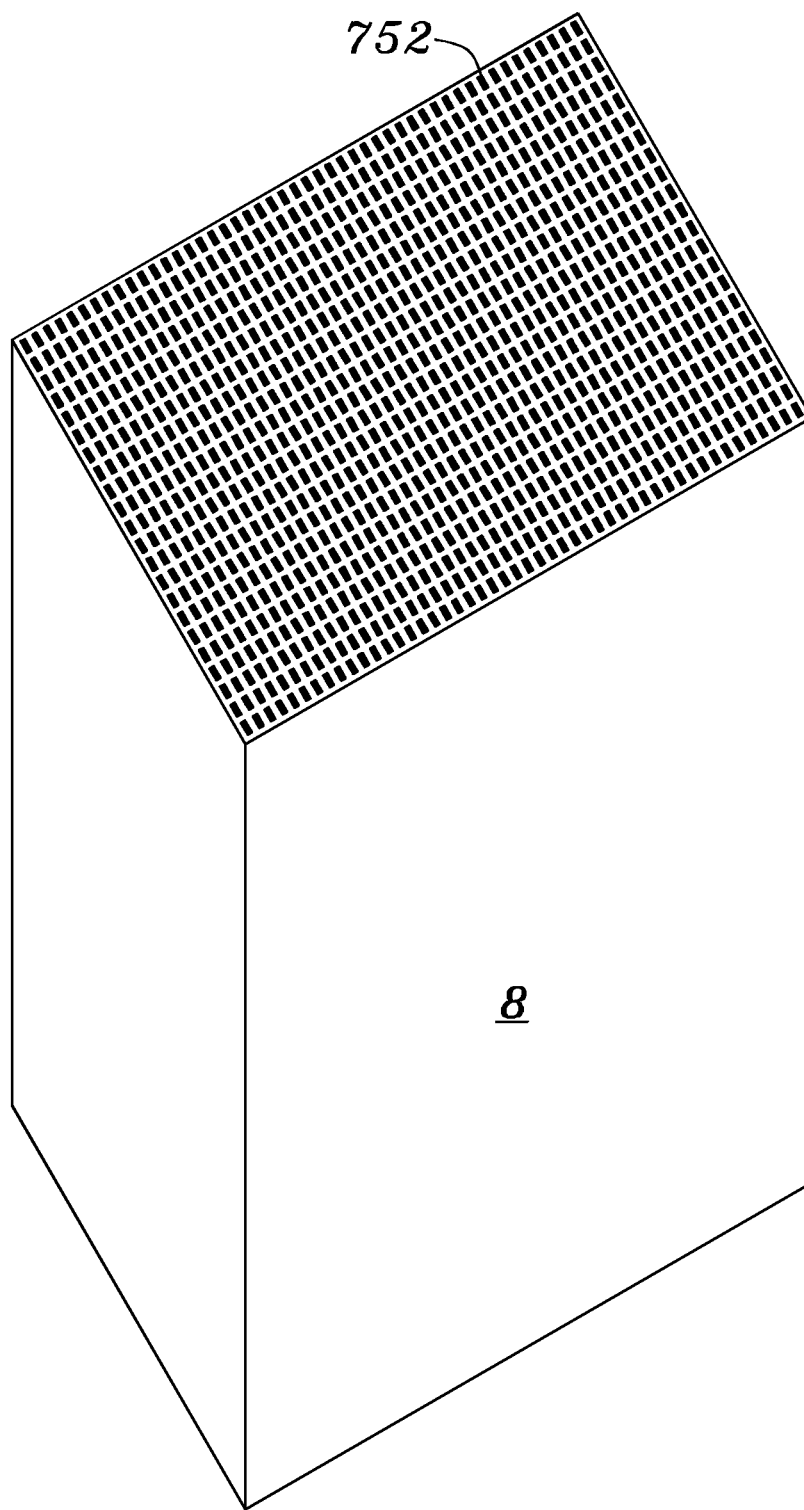


Fig. 7m

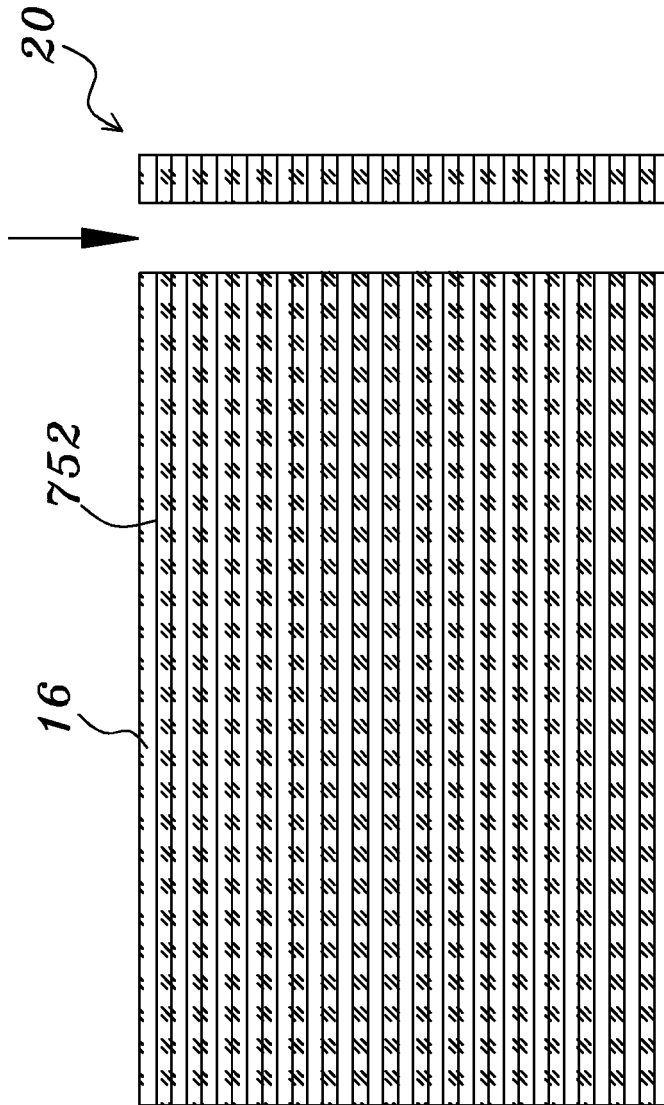


Fig. 7n

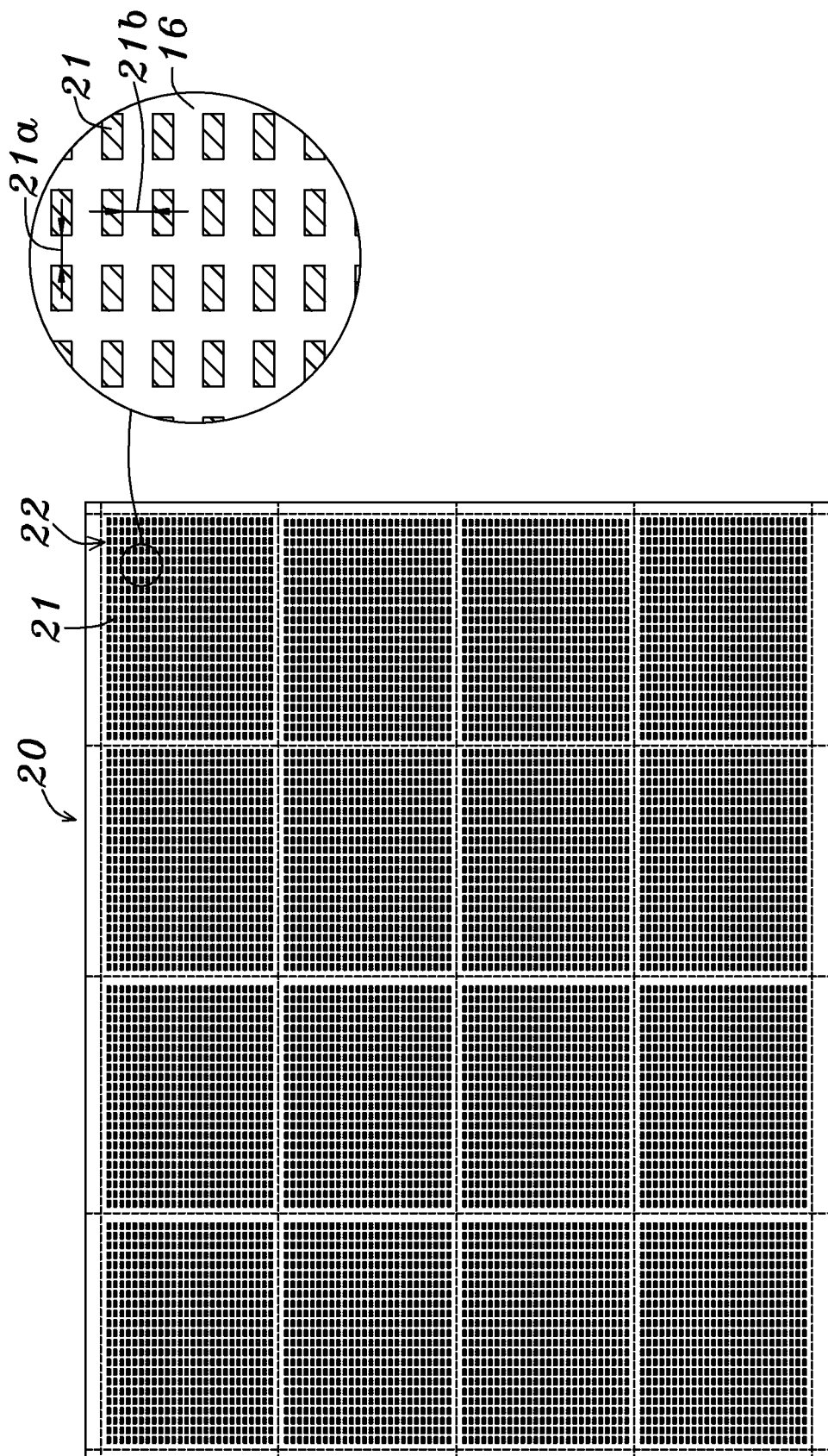


Fig. 70

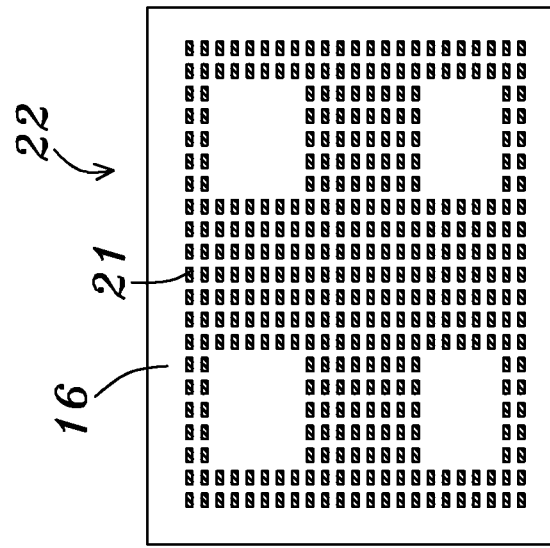


Fig. 7p

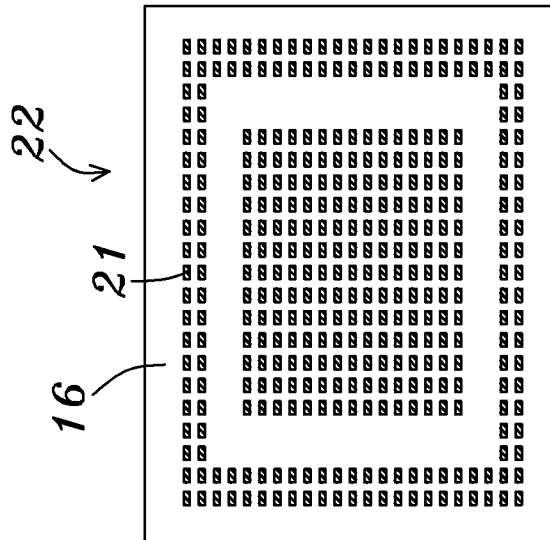


Fig. 7q

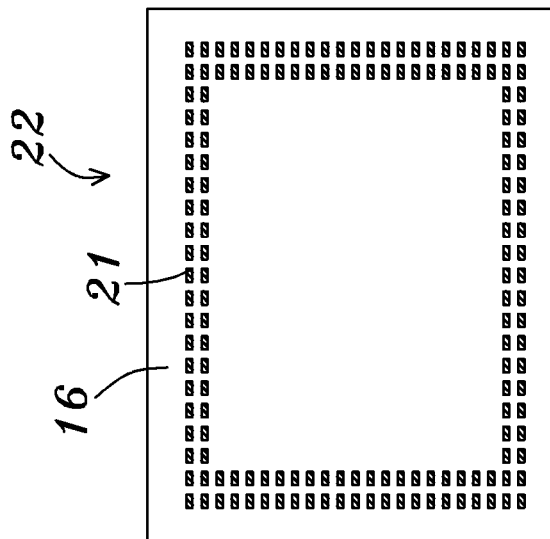


Fig. 7r

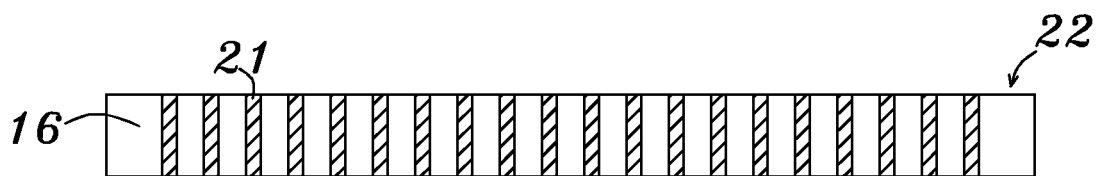


Fig. 8a

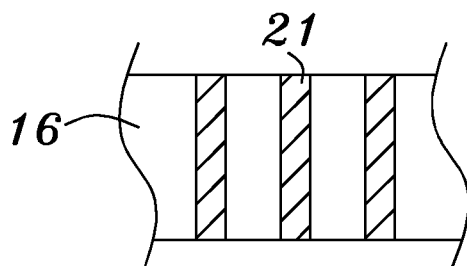


Fig. 8b

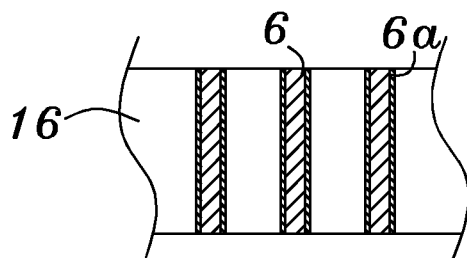


Fig. 8c

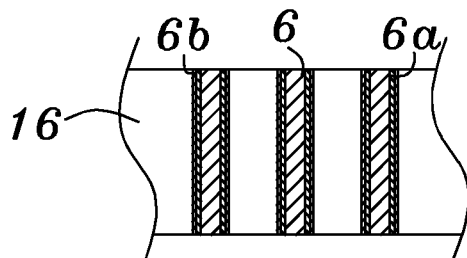


Fig. 8d

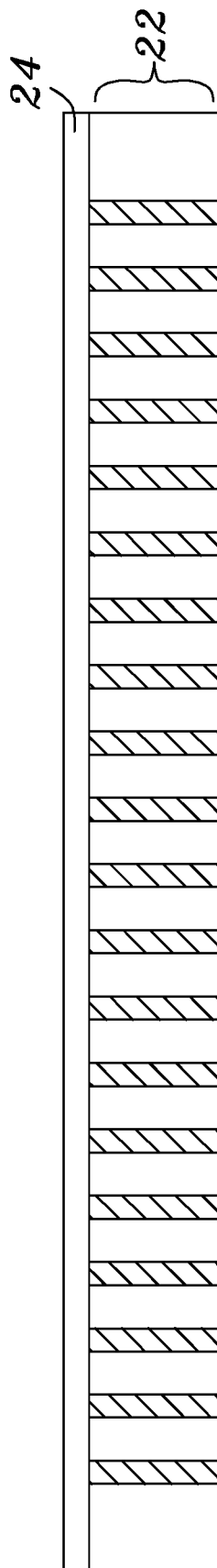


Fig. 9a

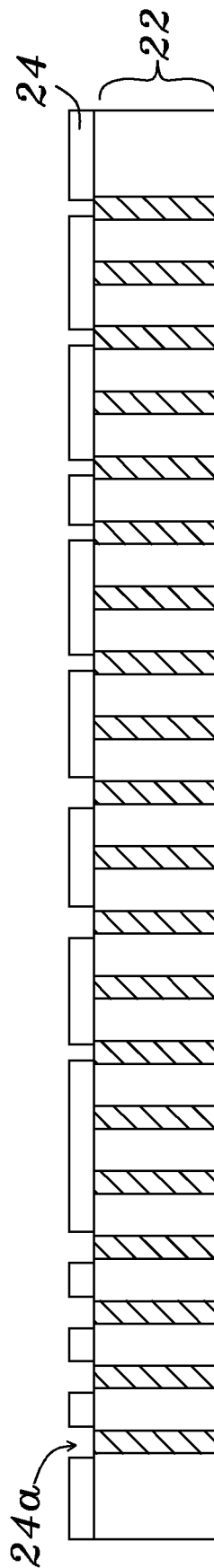


Fig. 9b

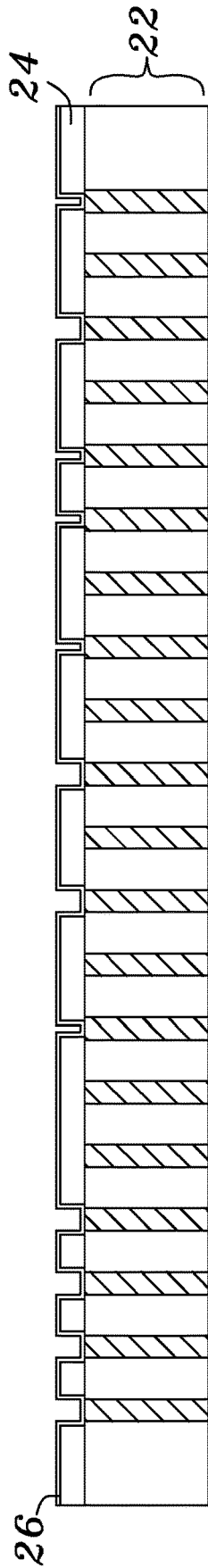


Fig. 9c

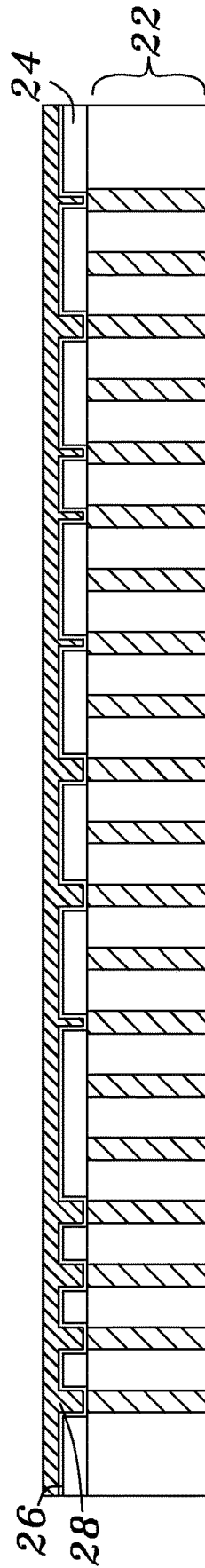


Fig. 9d

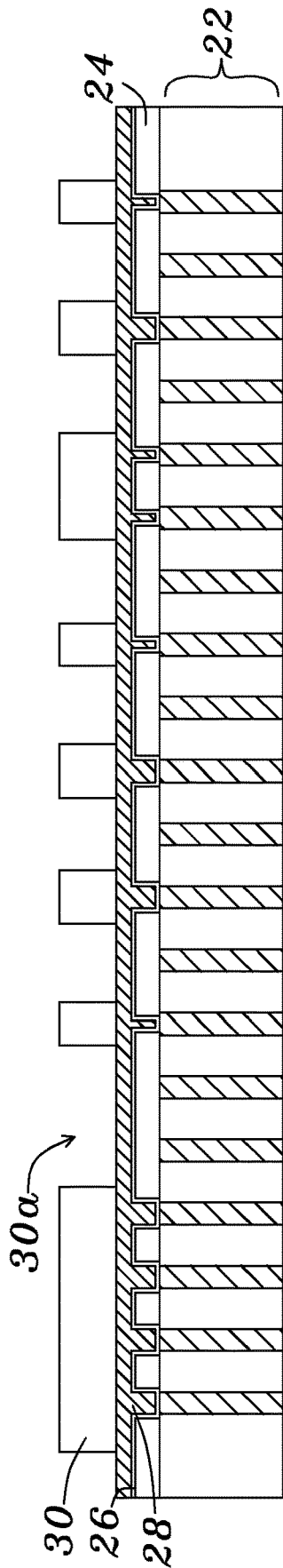


Fig. 9e

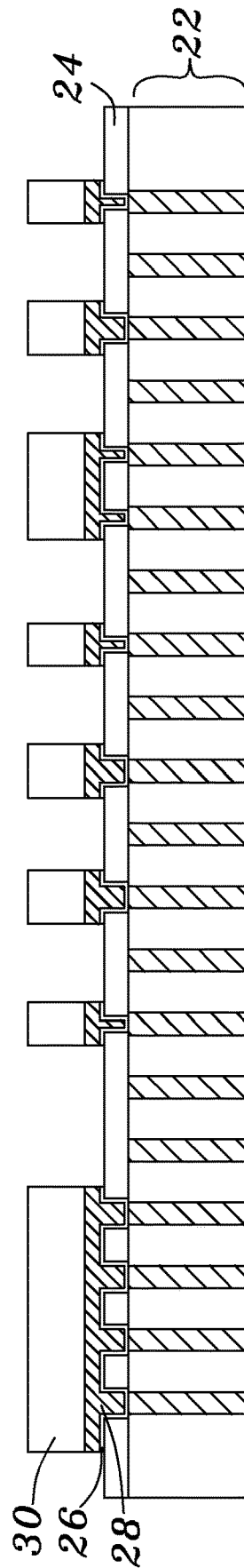


Fig. 9f

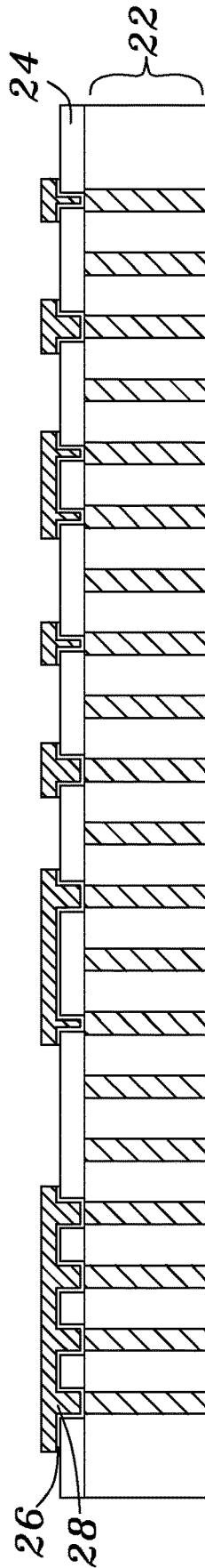


Fig. 9g

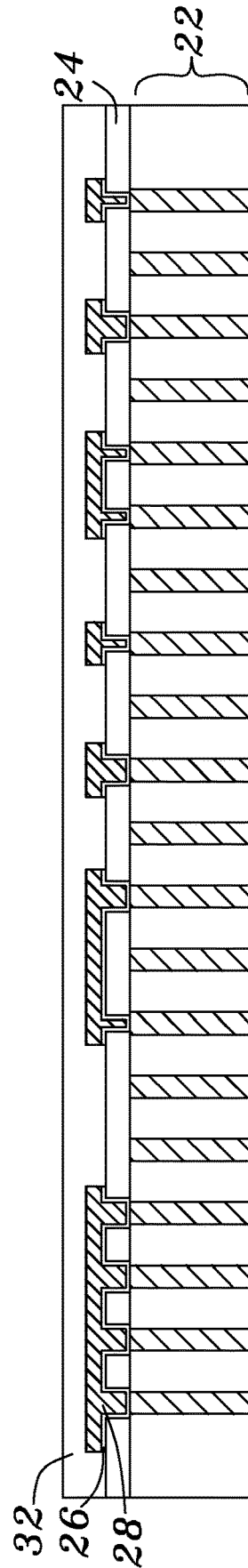


Fig. 9h

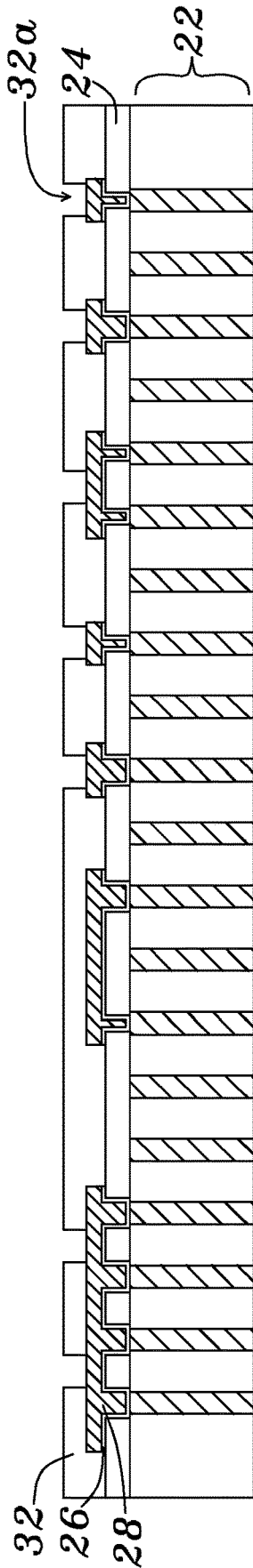


Fig. 9i

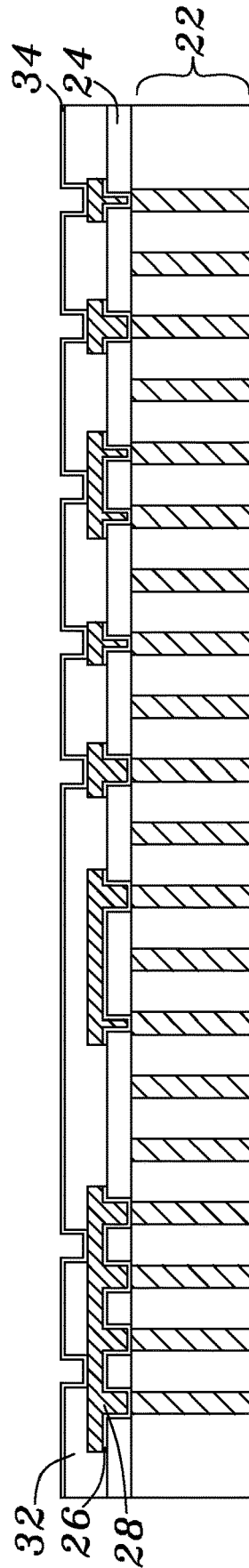


Fig. 9j

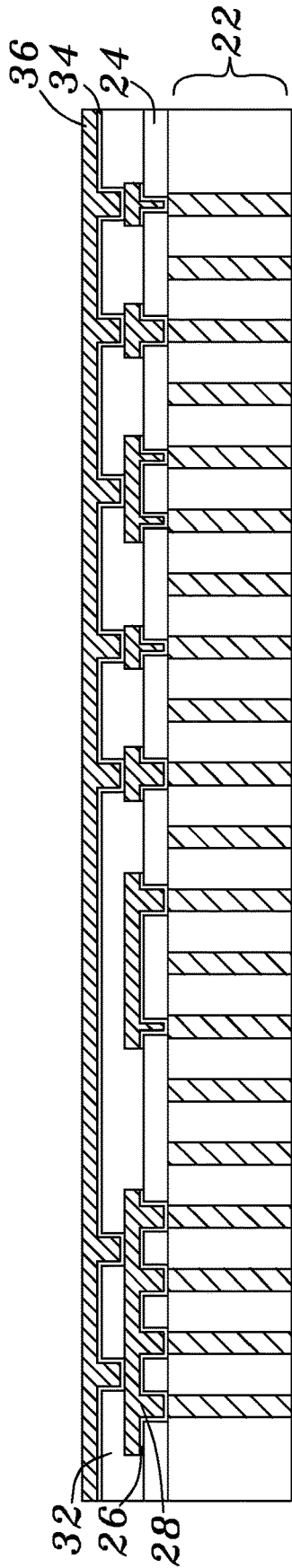


Fig. 9k

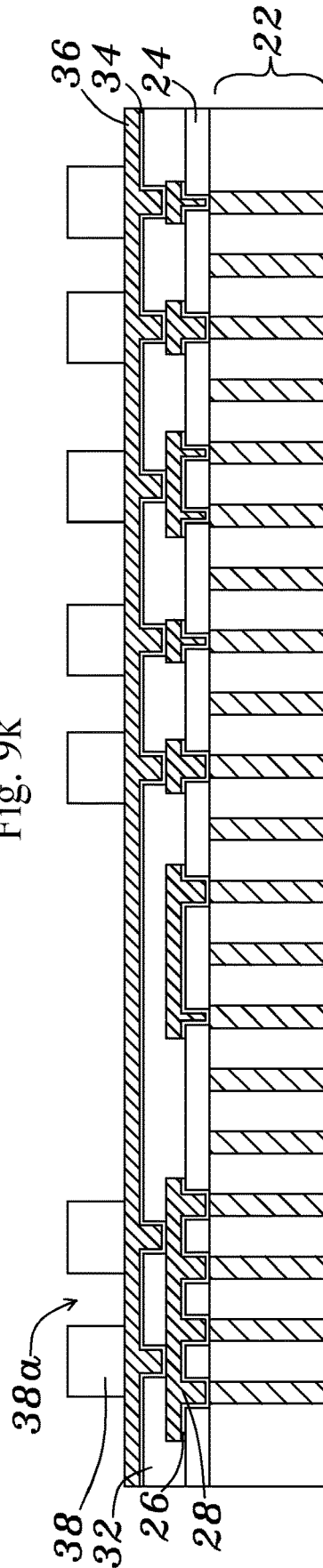


Fig. 9l

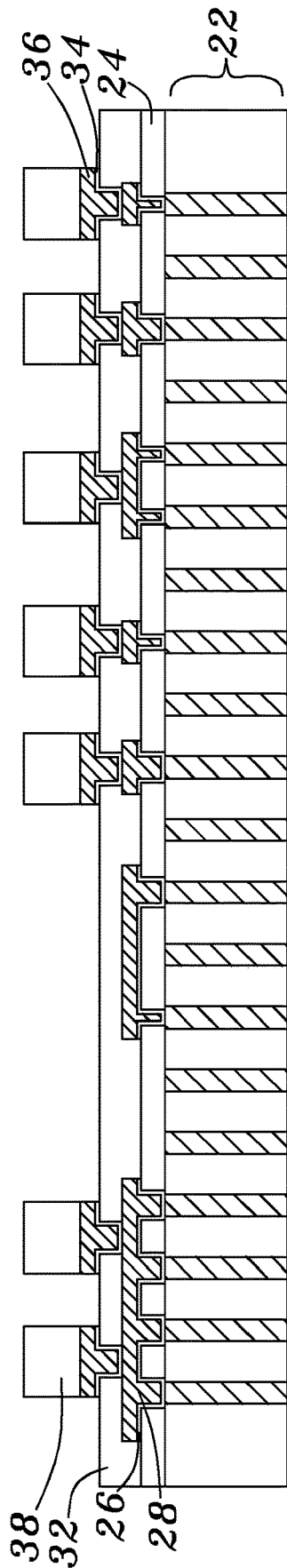


Fig. 9m

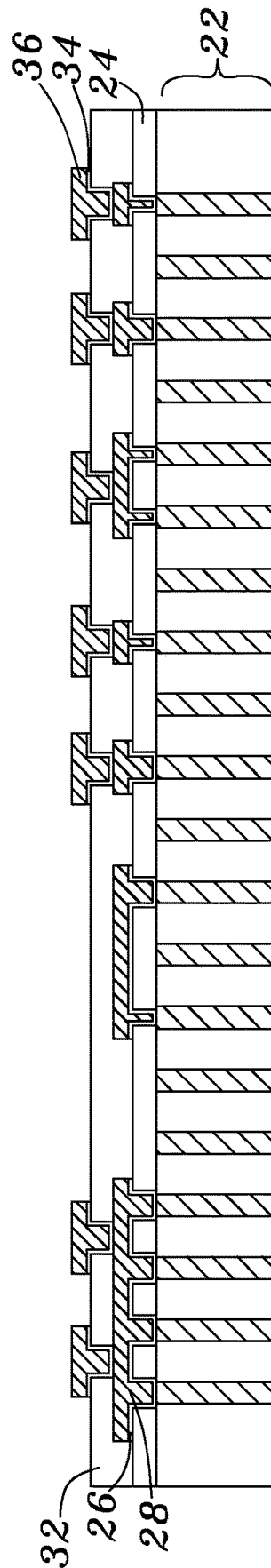


Fig. 9n

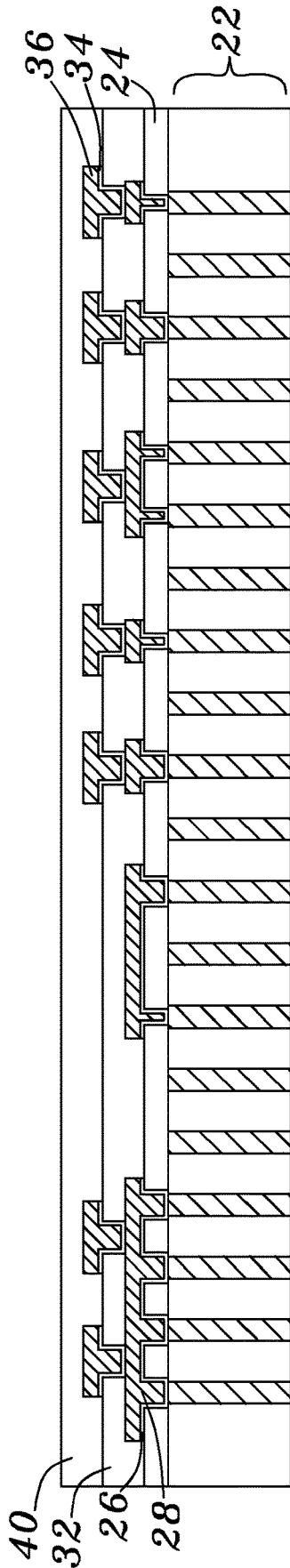


Fig. 9o

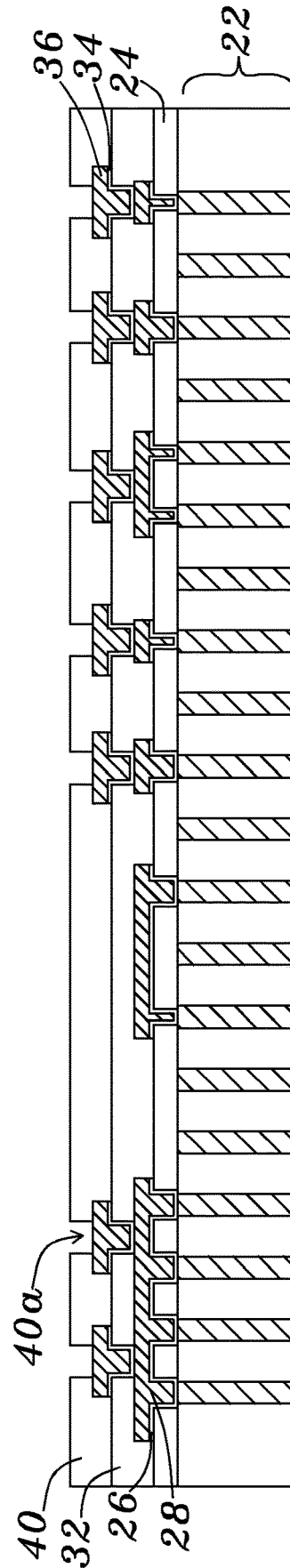


Fig. 9p

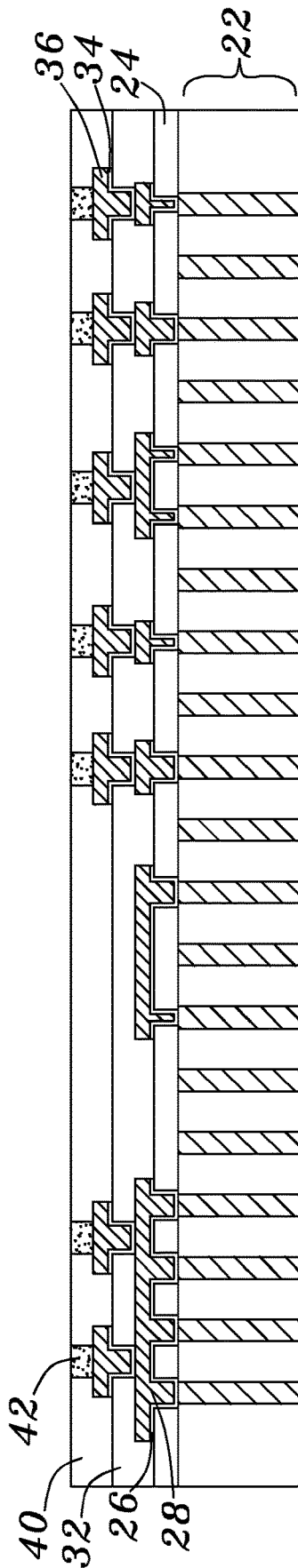


Fig. 9q

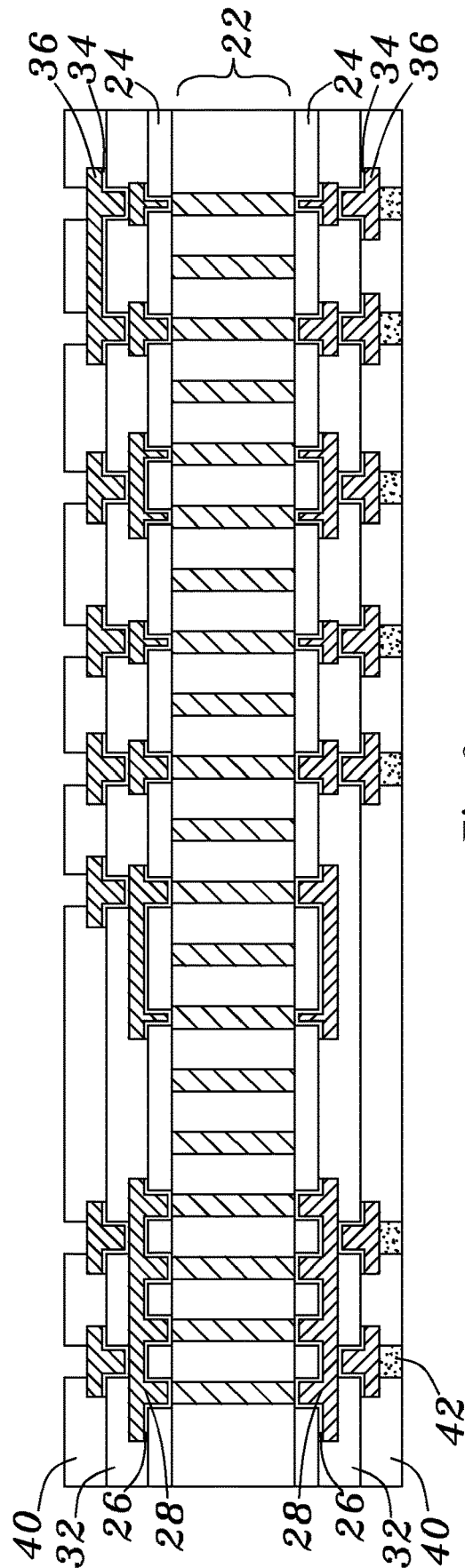
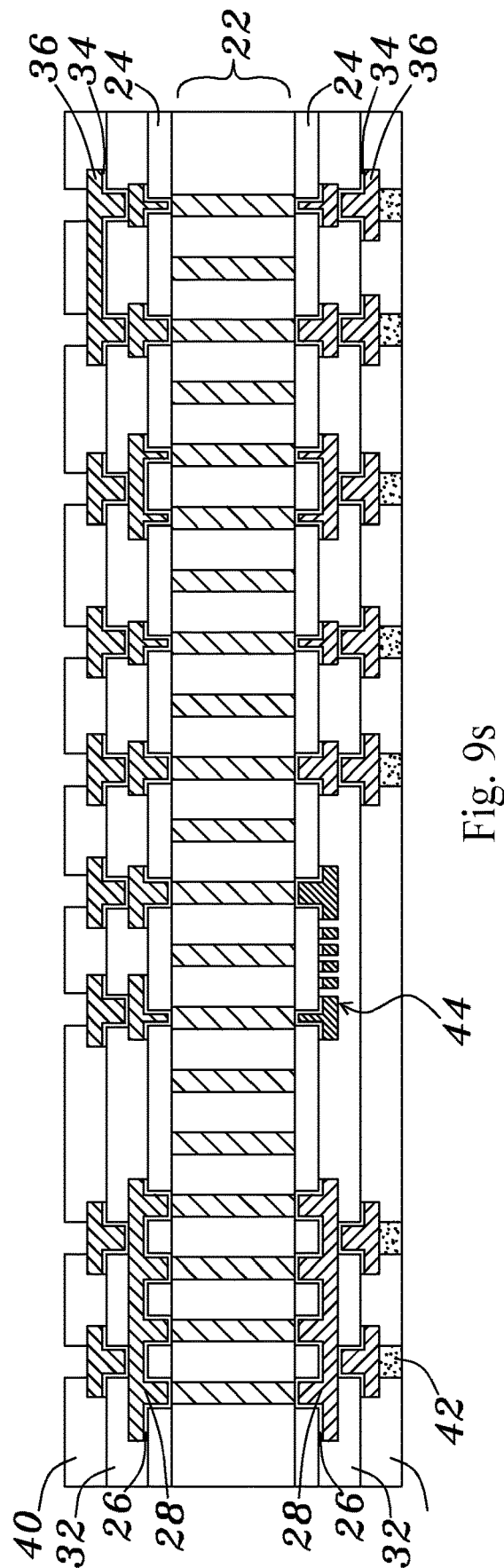


Fig. 9r



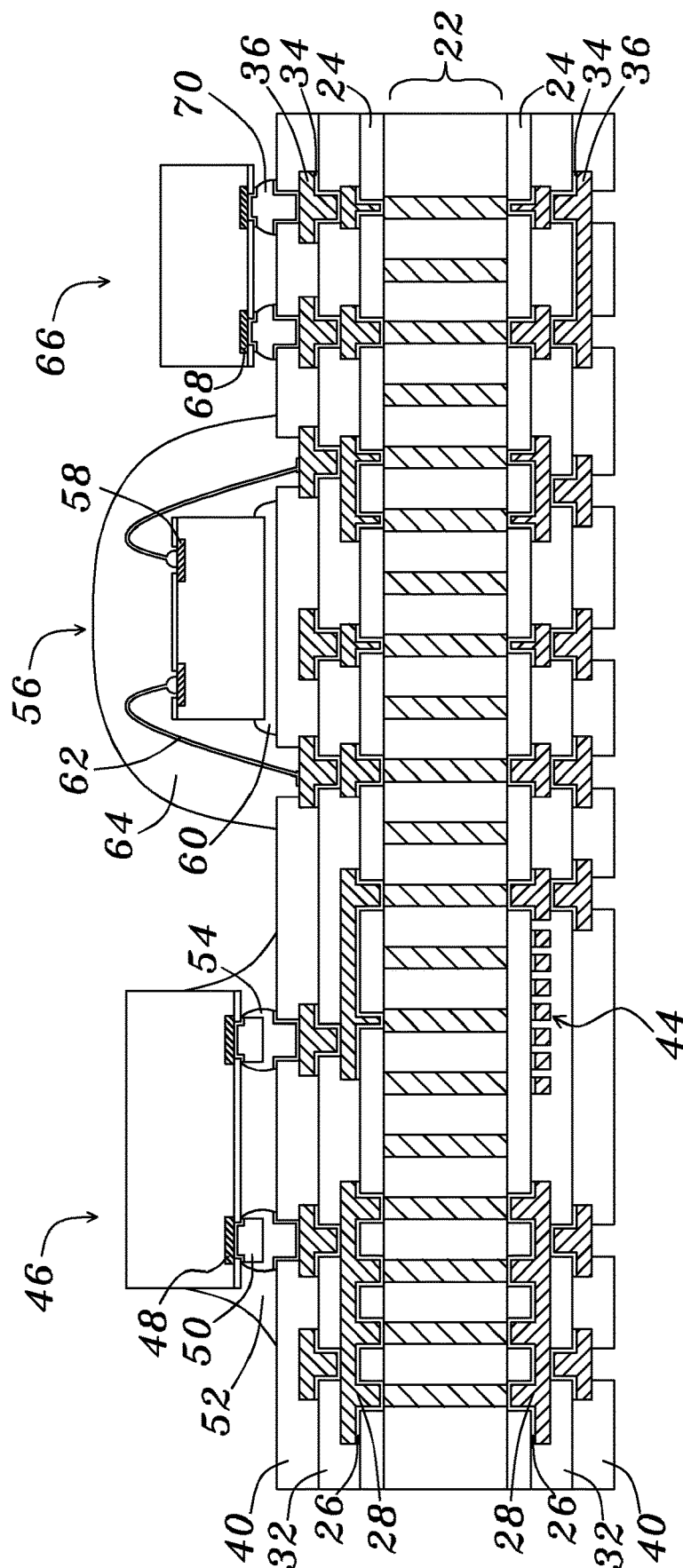


Fig. 9t

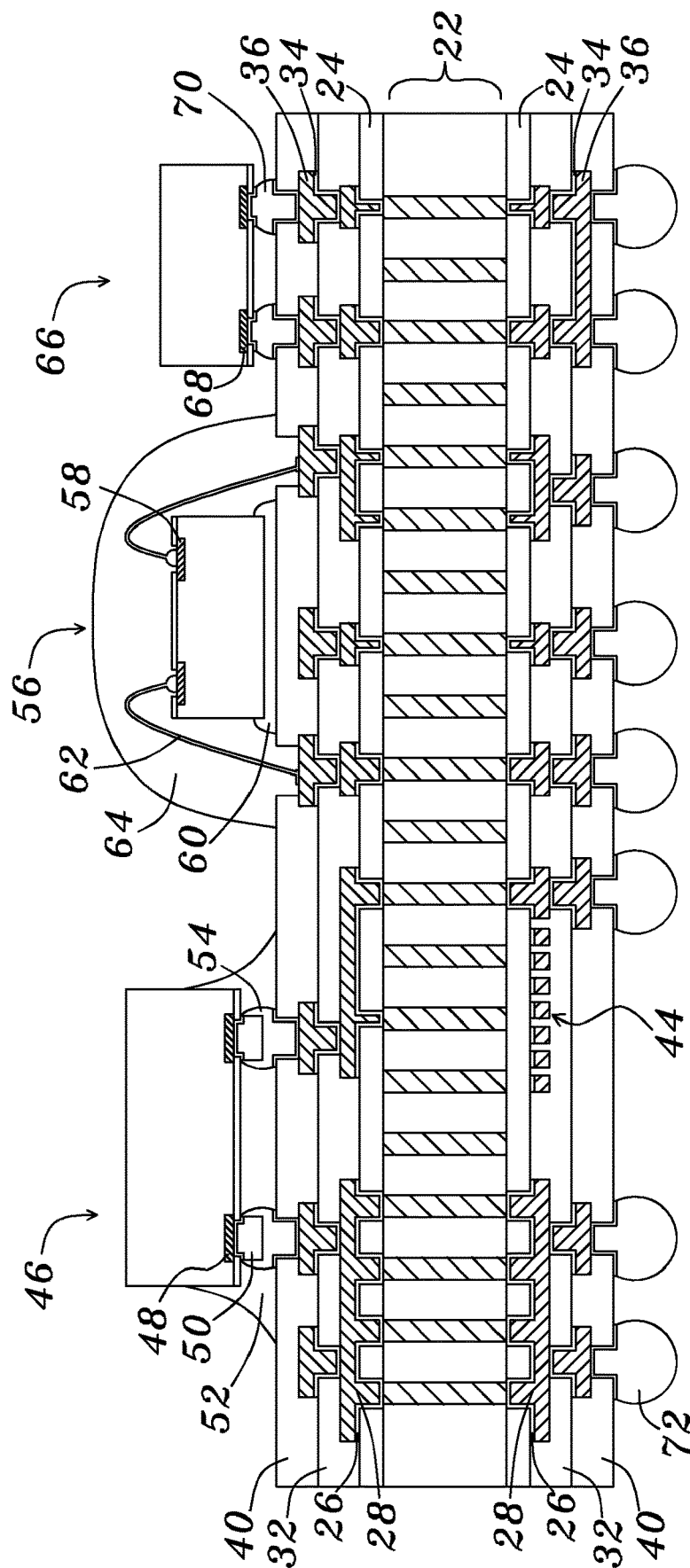


Fig. 9u

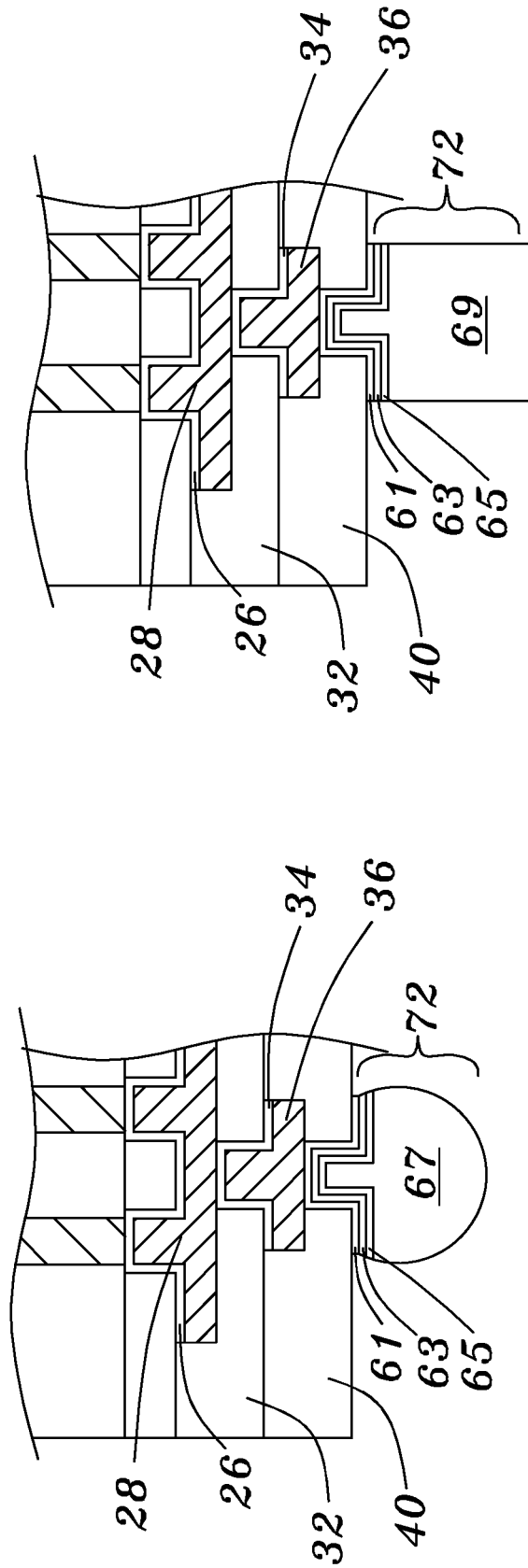


Fig. 9v

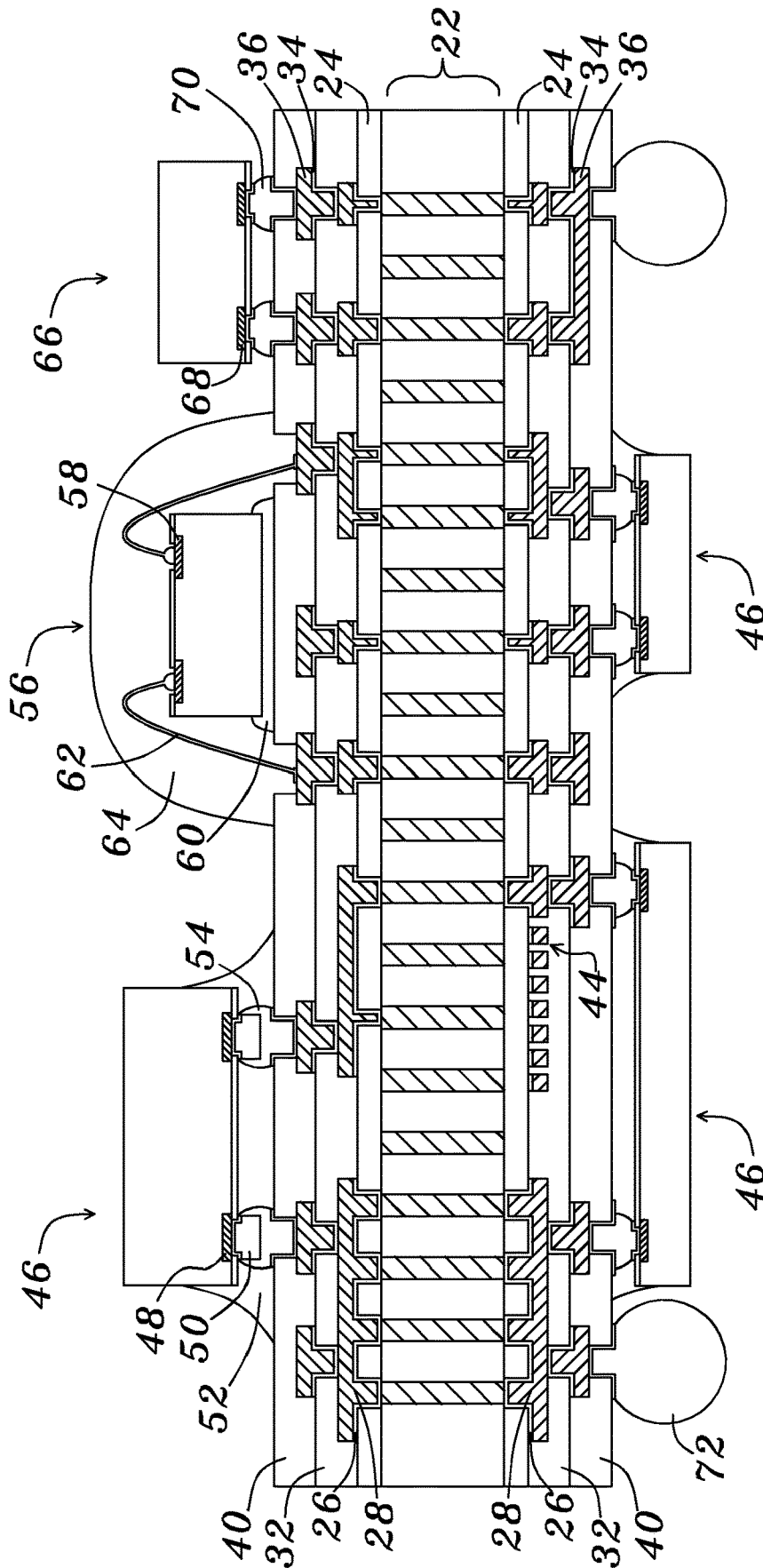


Fig. 9W

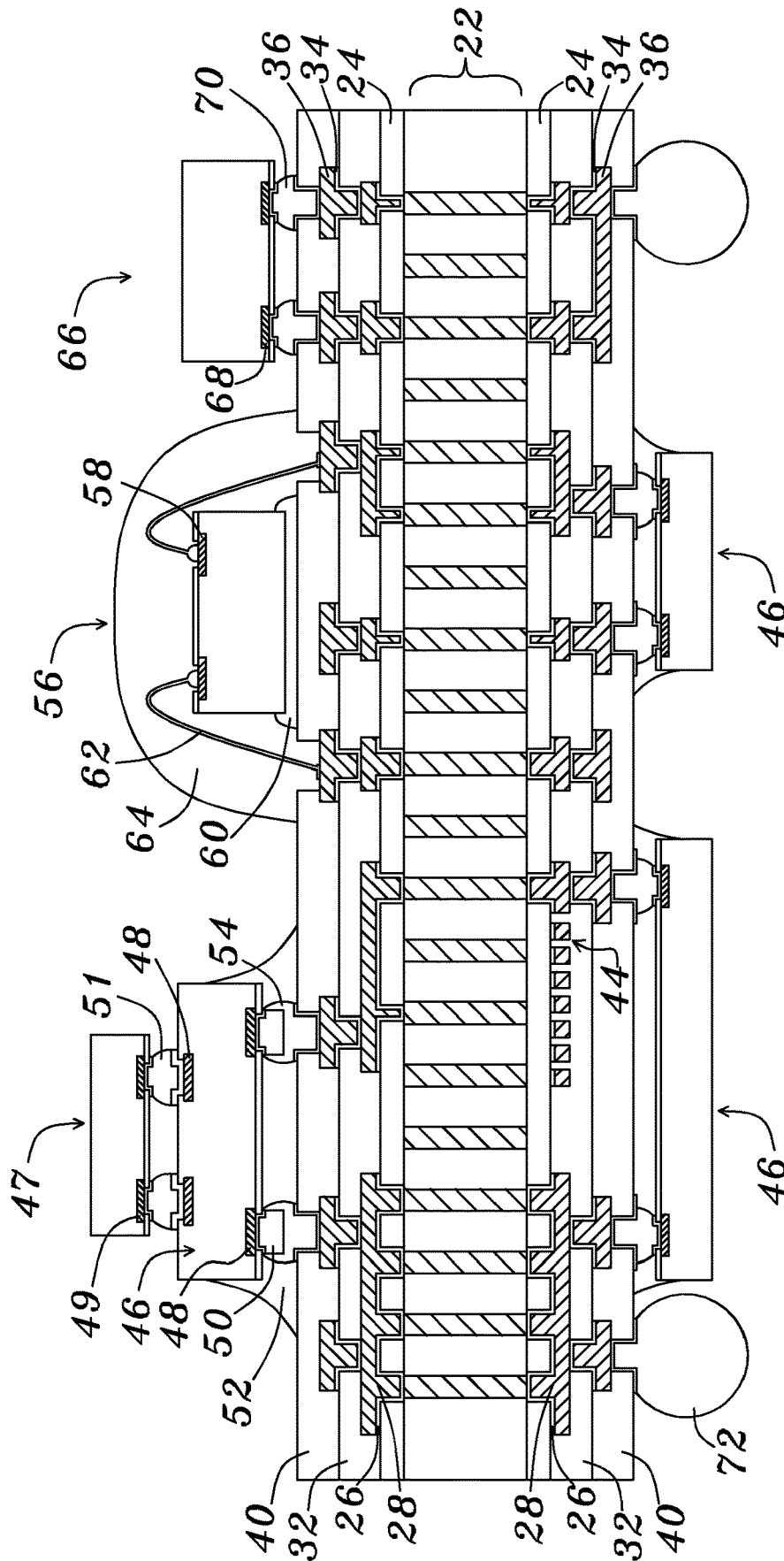


Fig. 9x

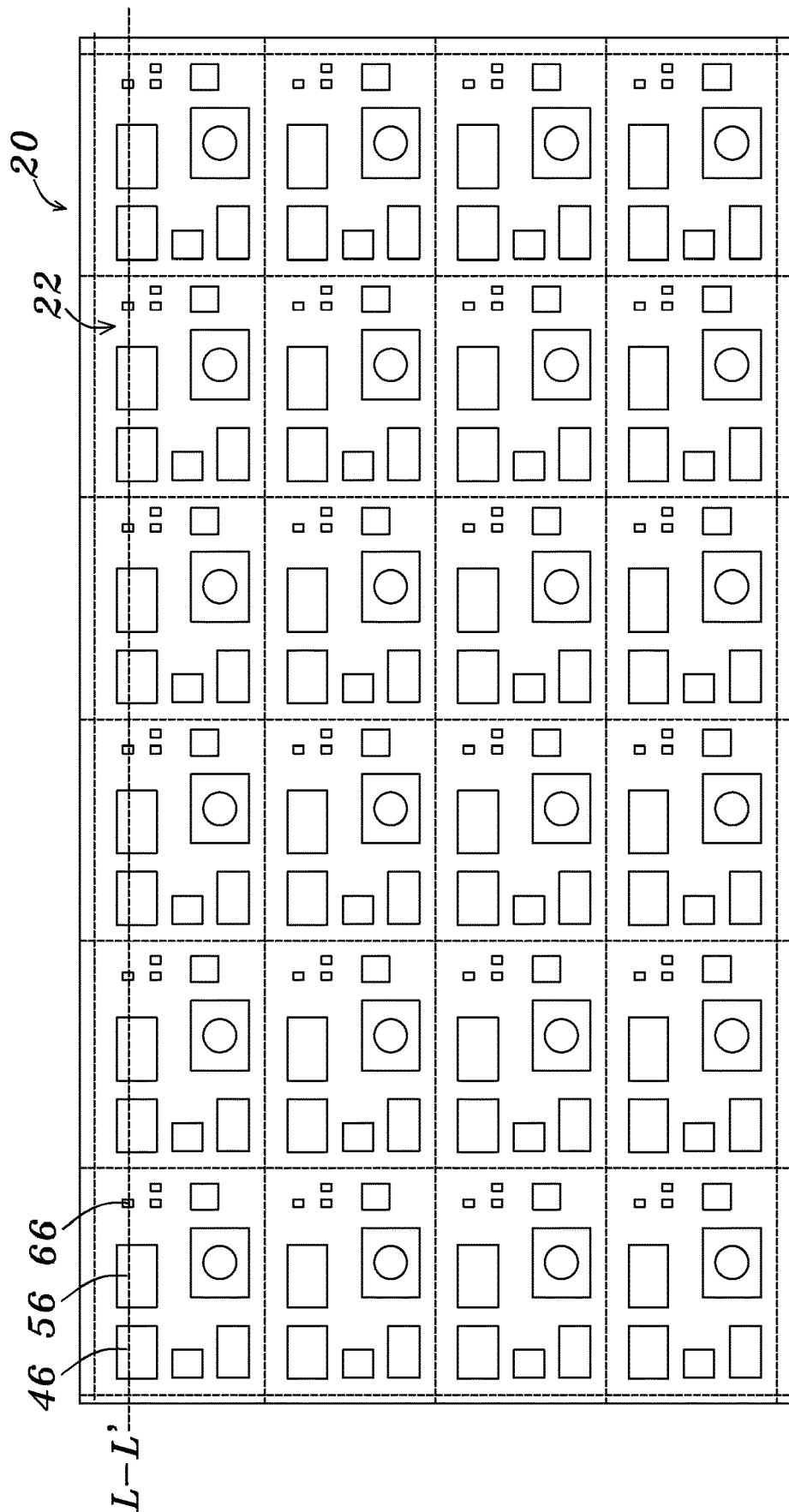


Fig. 9y

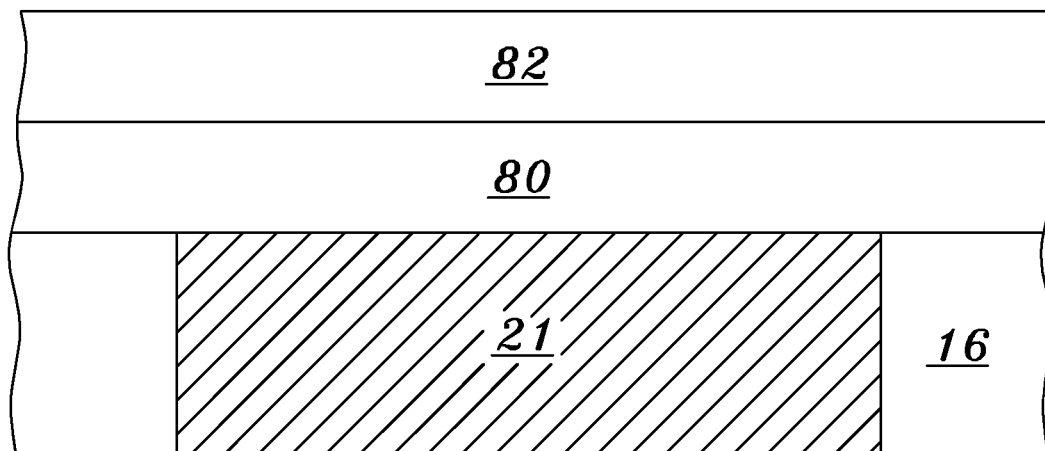


Fig. 10a

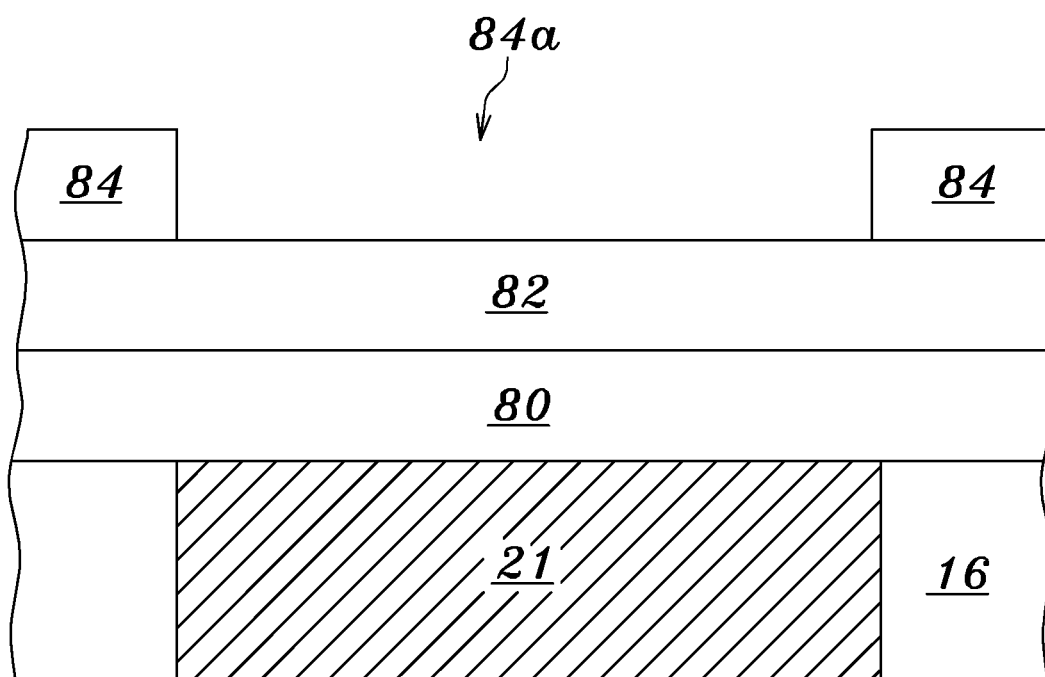


Fig. 10b

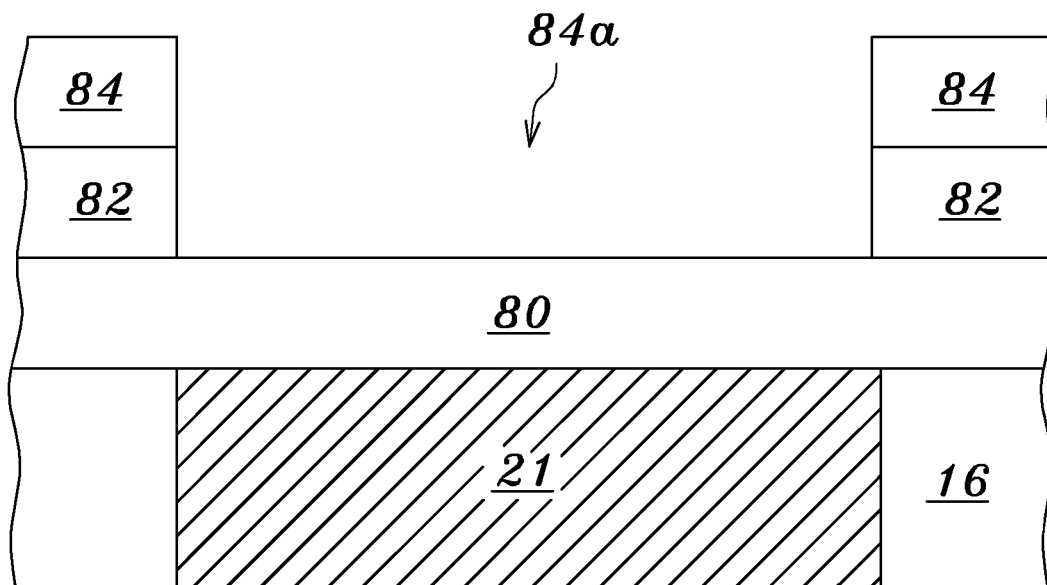


Fig. 10c

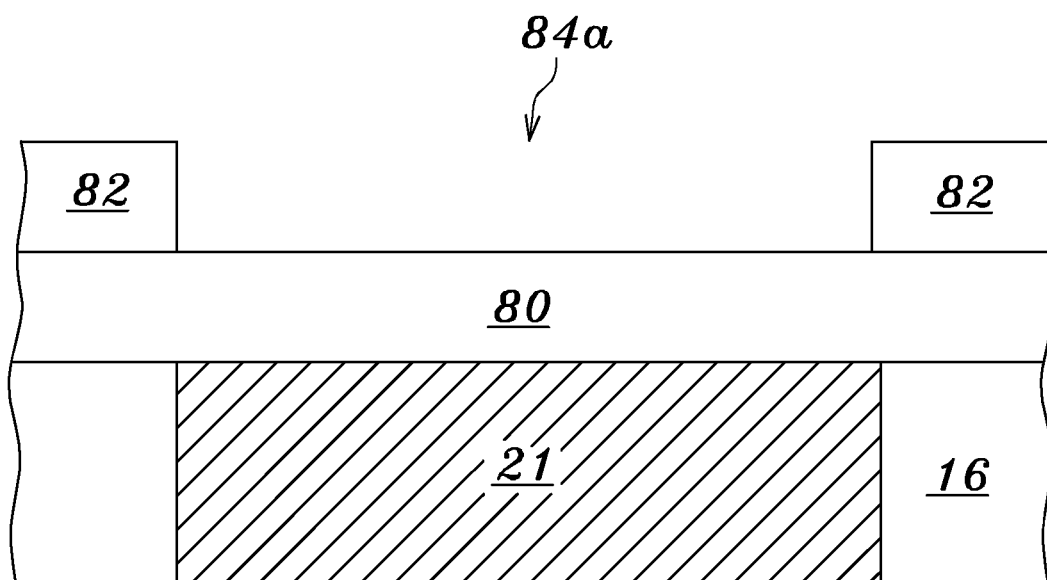


Fig. 10d

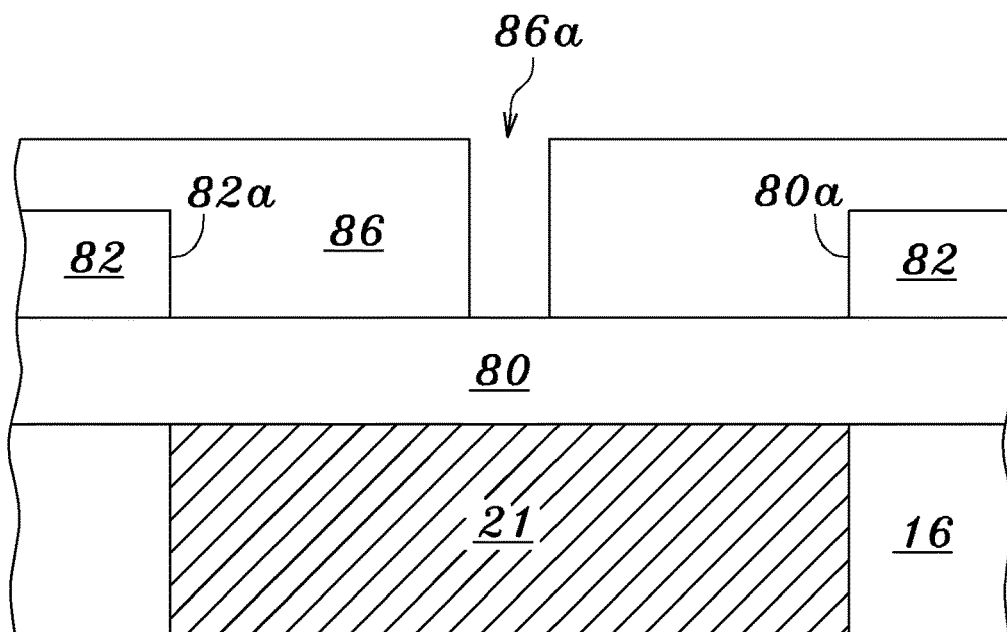


Fig. 10e

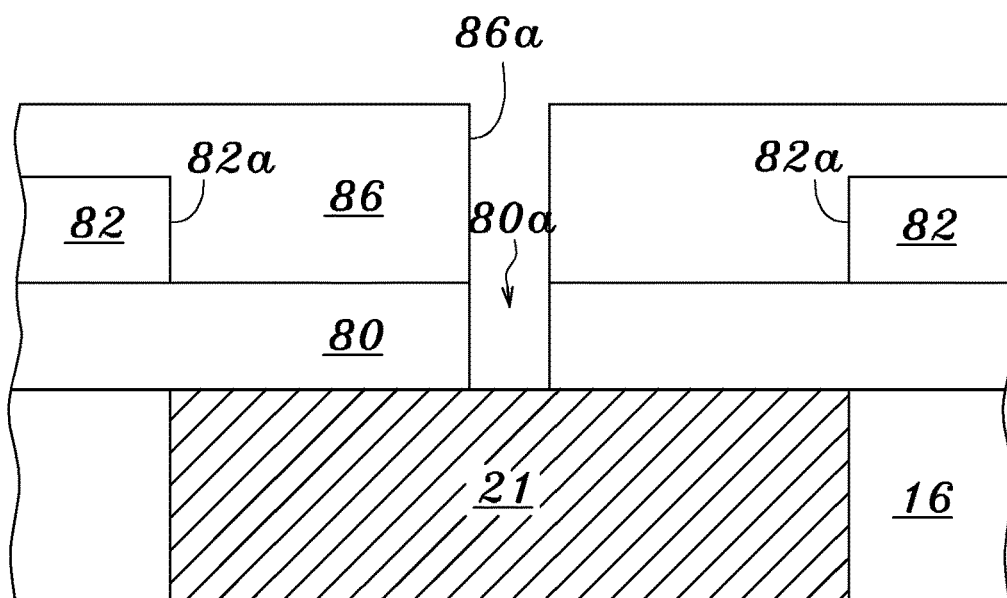


Fig. 10f

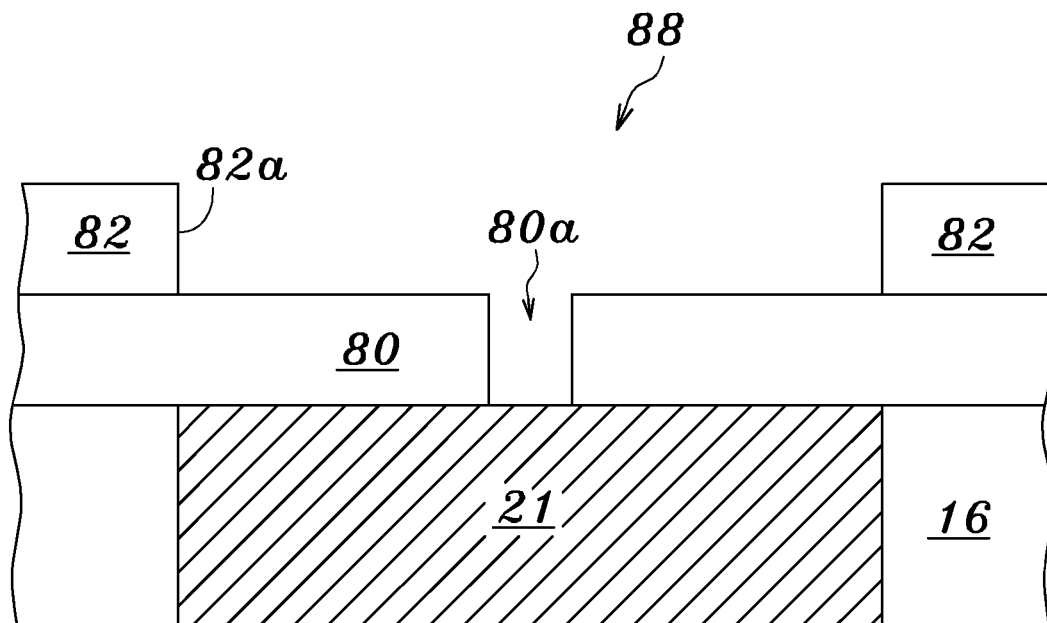


Fig. 10g

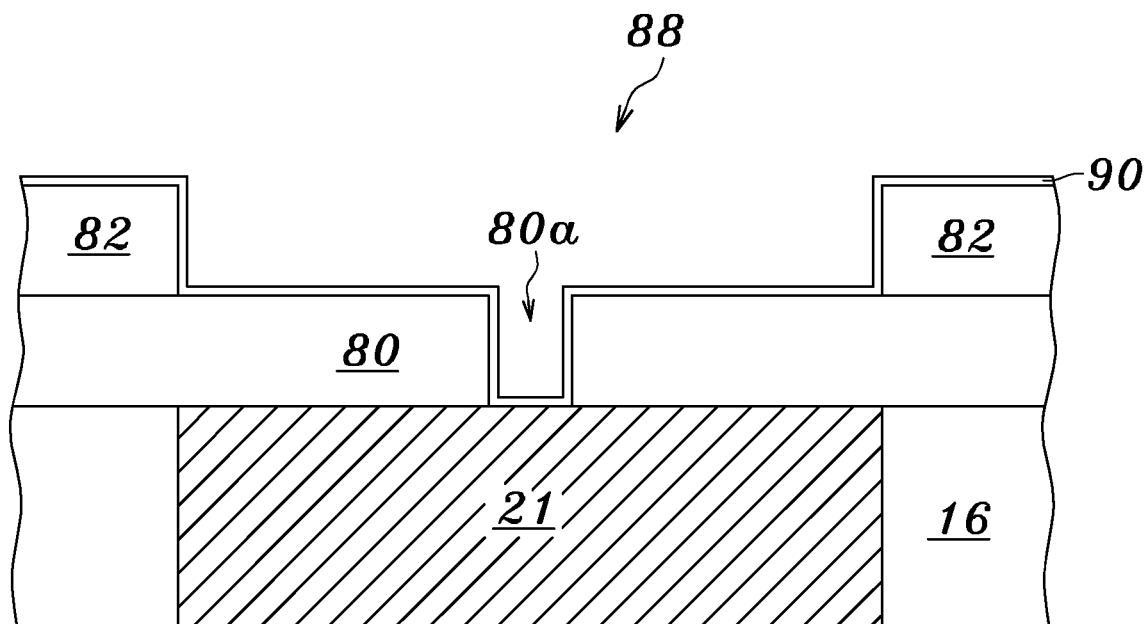


Fig. 10h

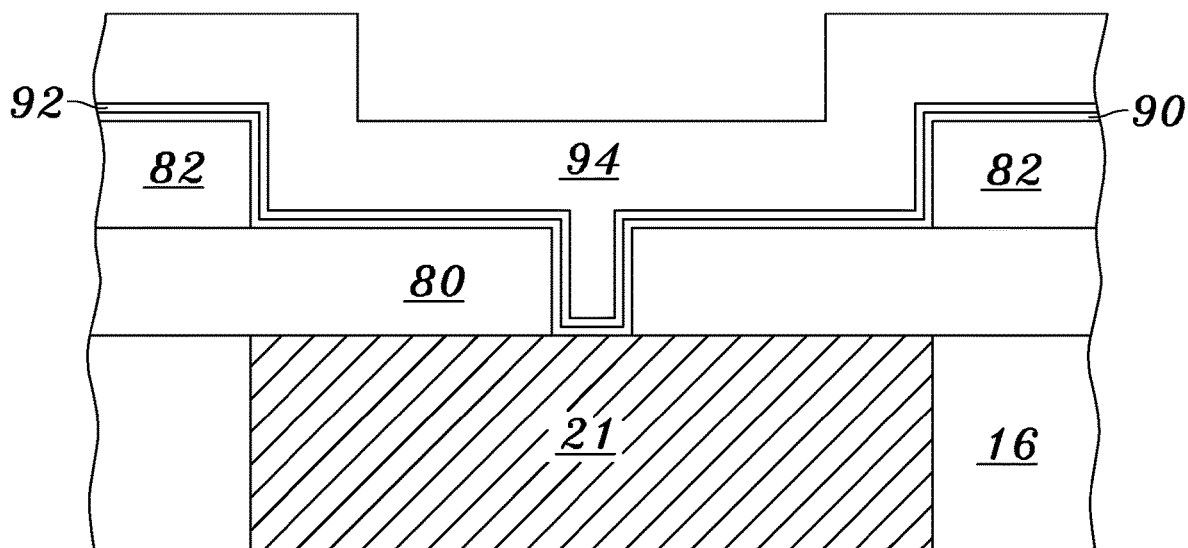


Fig. 10i

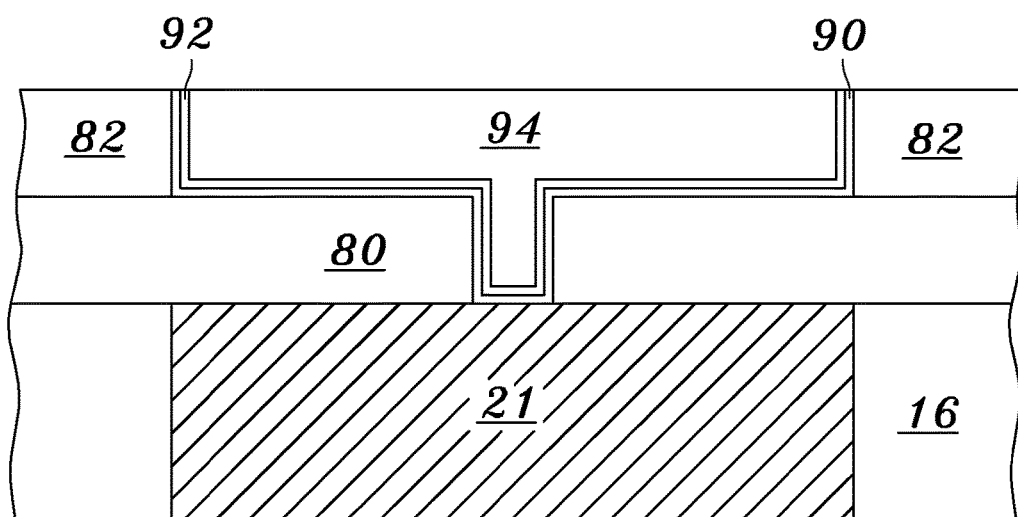


Fig. 10j

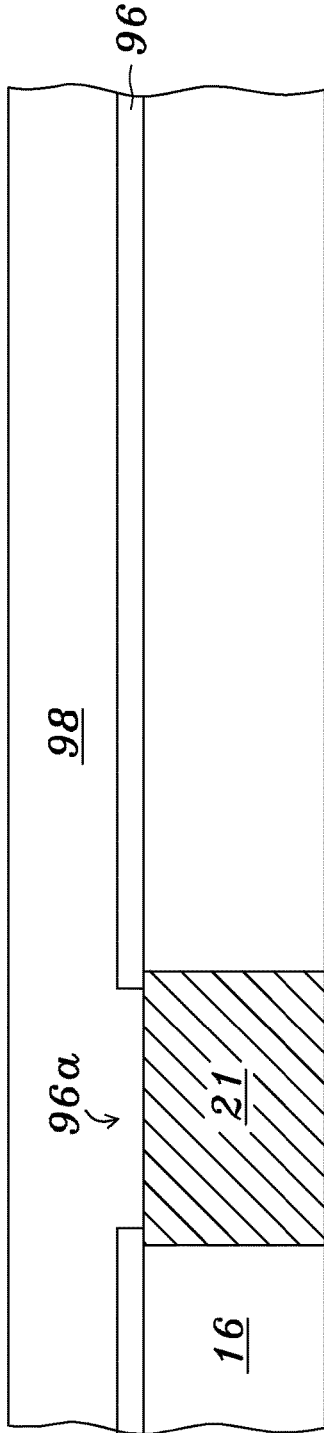


Fig. 11a

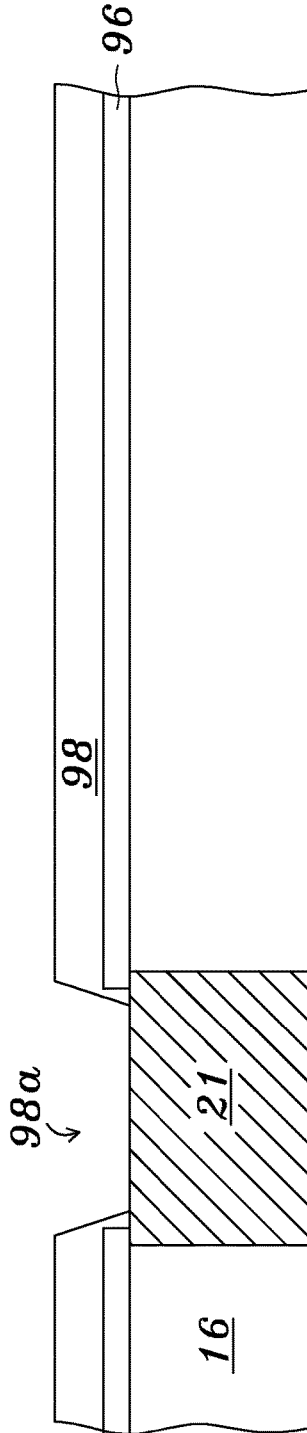


Fig. 11b

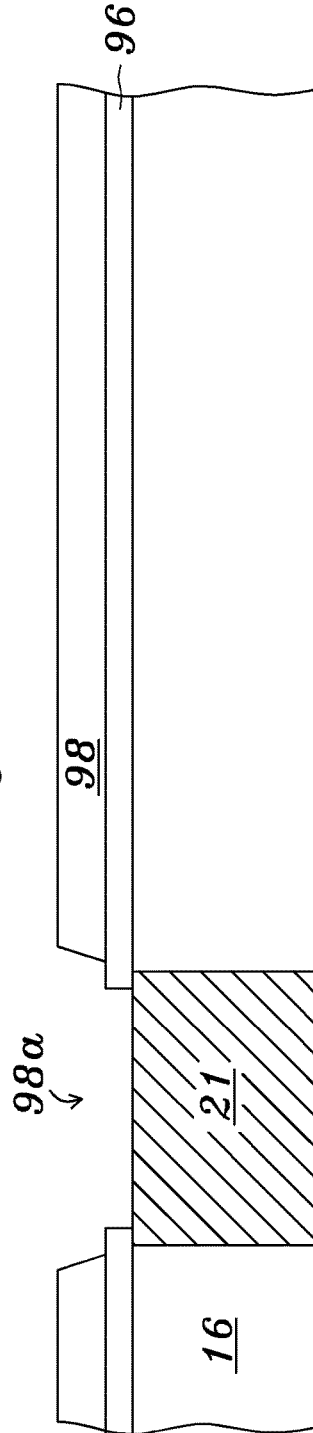


Fig. 11c

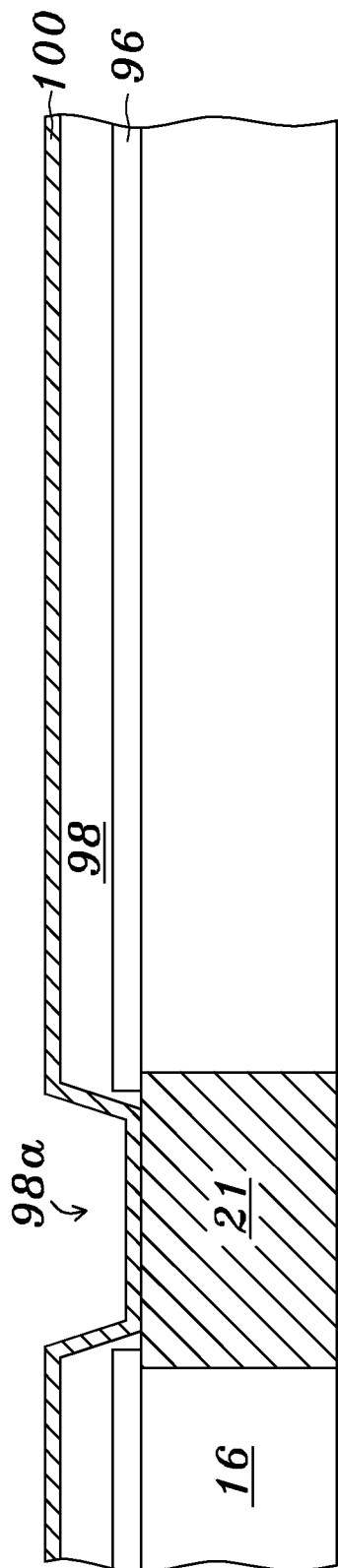


Fig. 11d

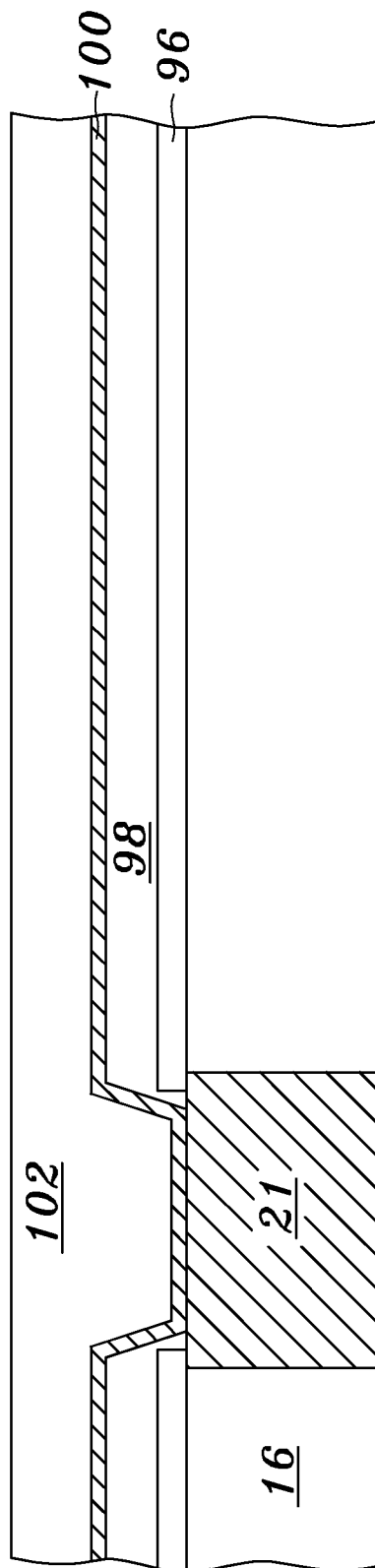


Fig. 11e

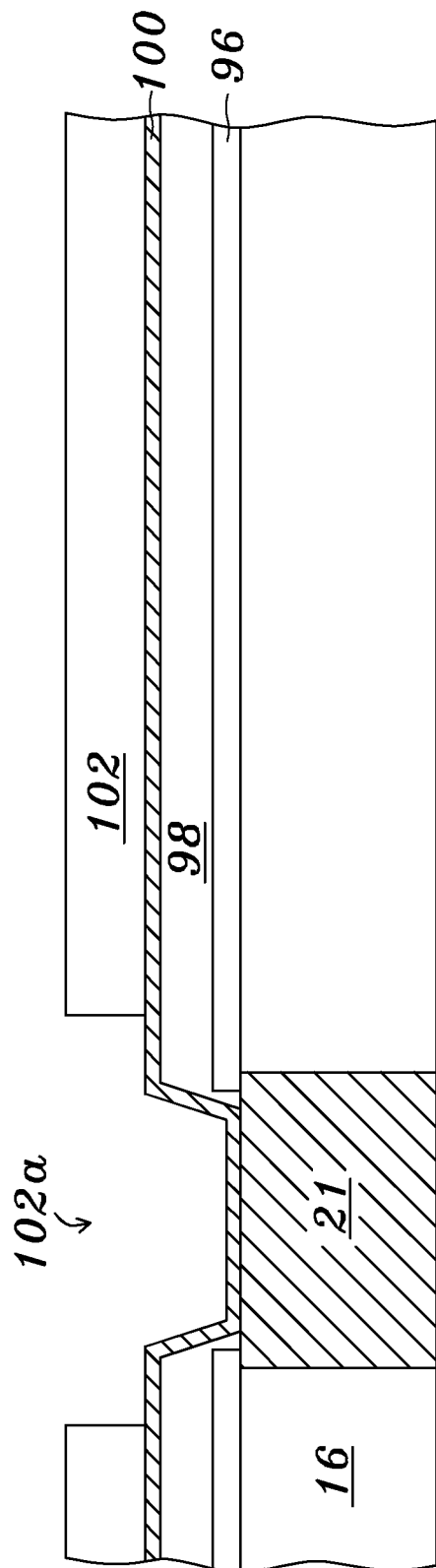


Fig. 11f

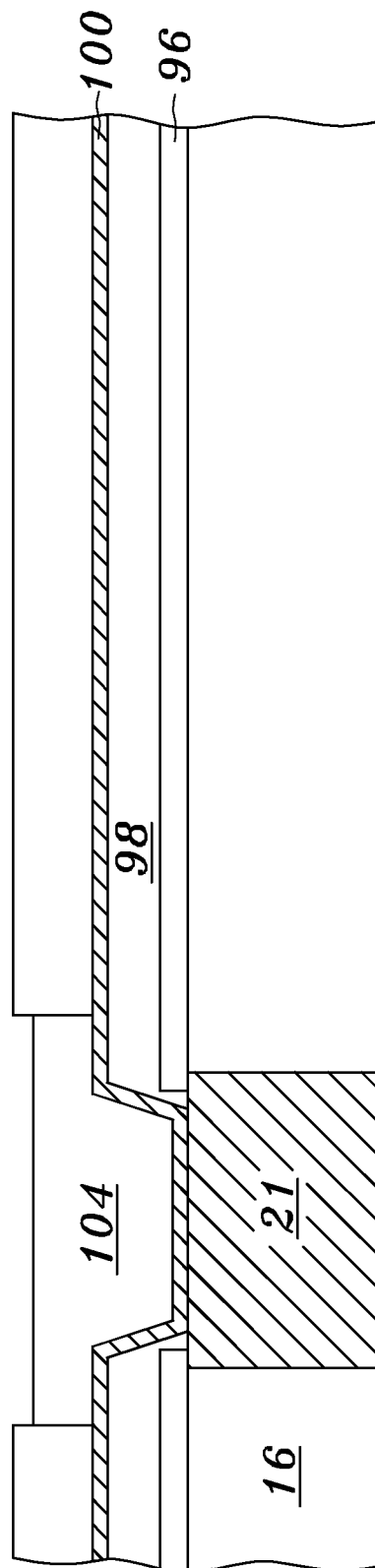


Fig. 11g

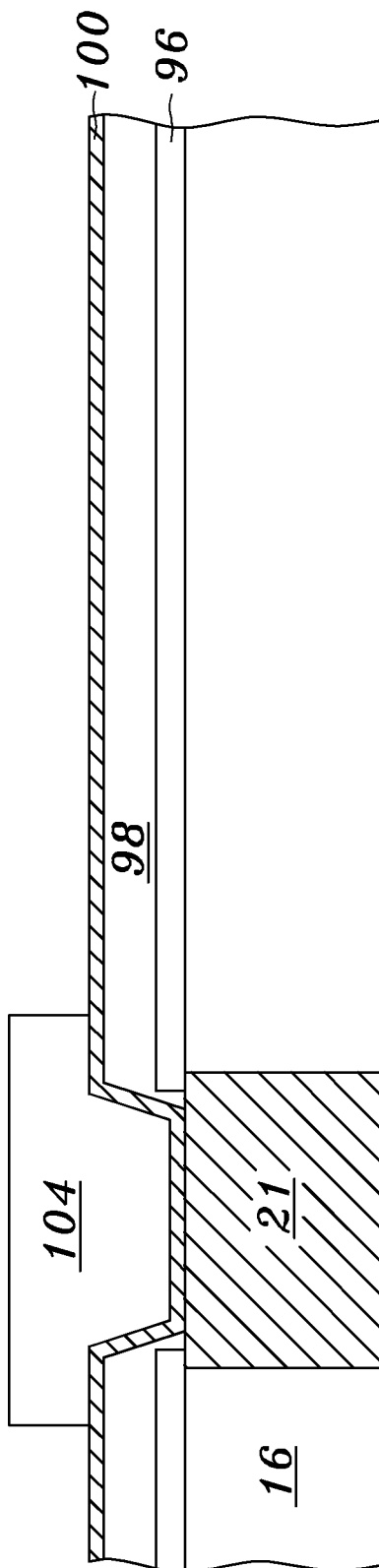


Fig. 11h

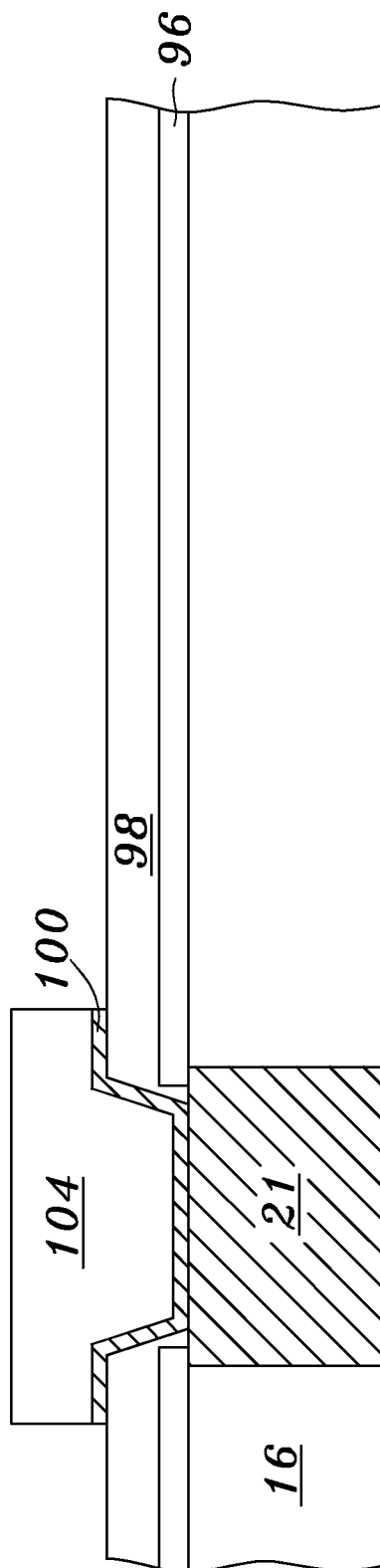


Fig. 11i

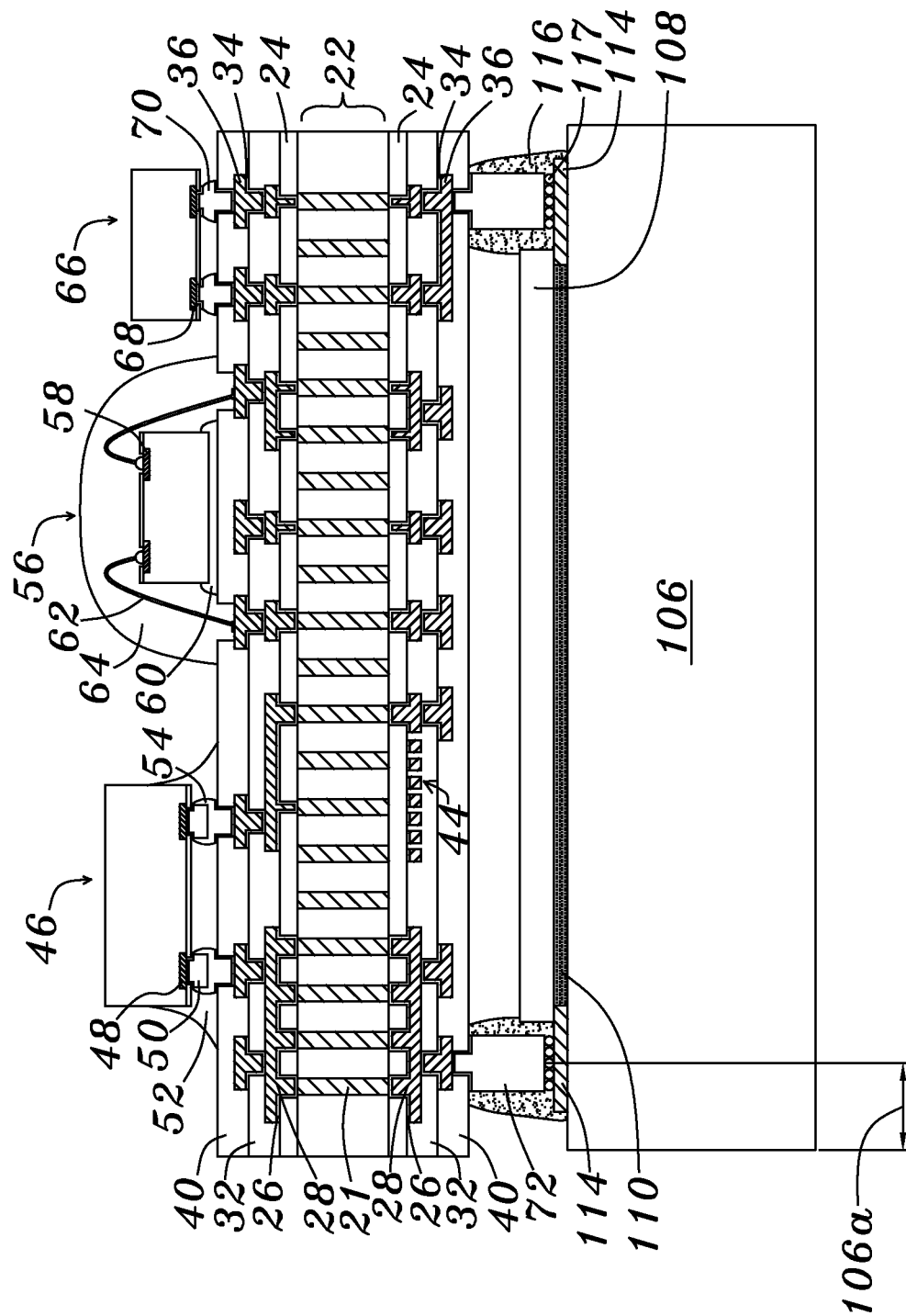


Fig. 12

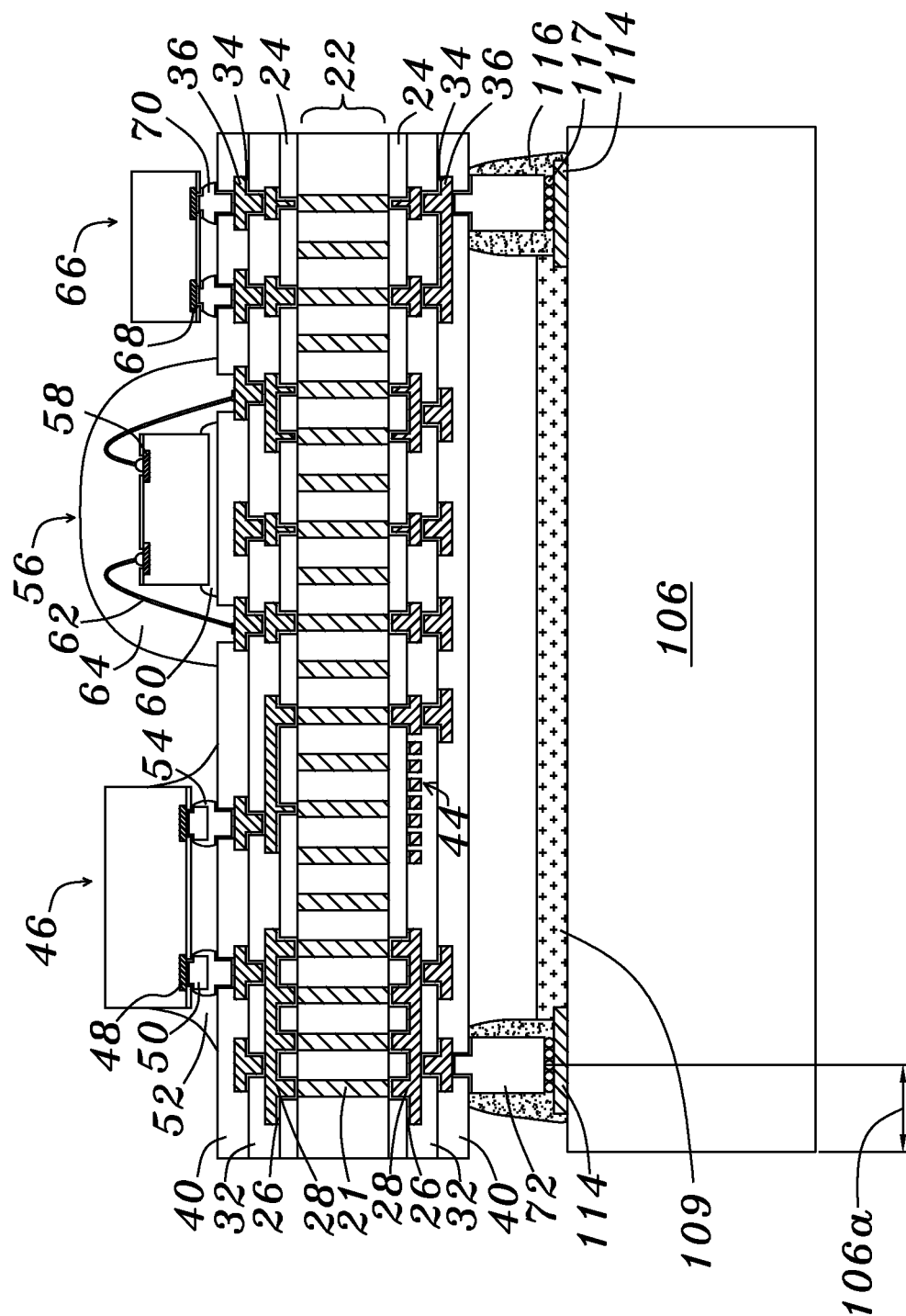


Fig. 13

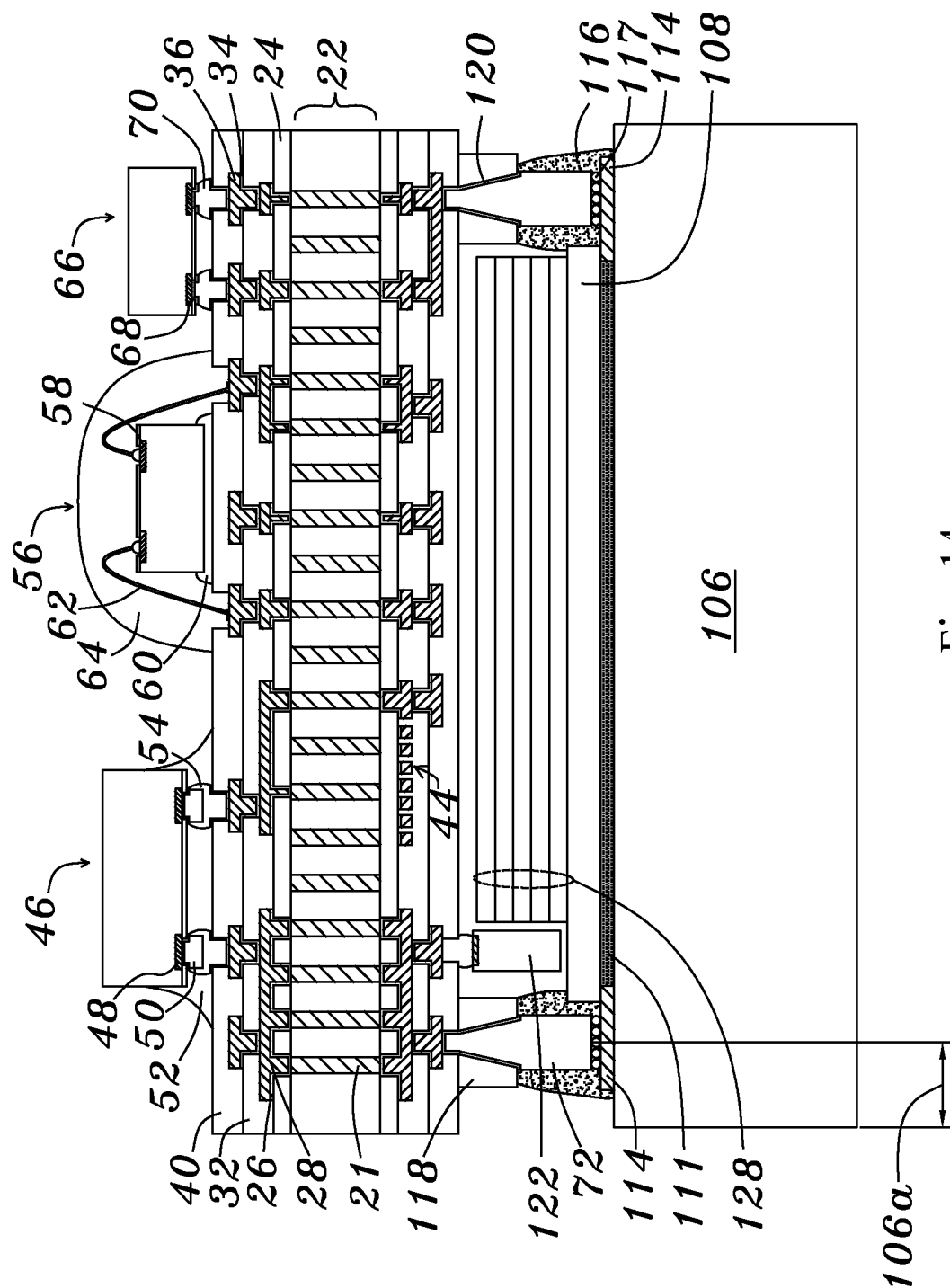


Fig. 14

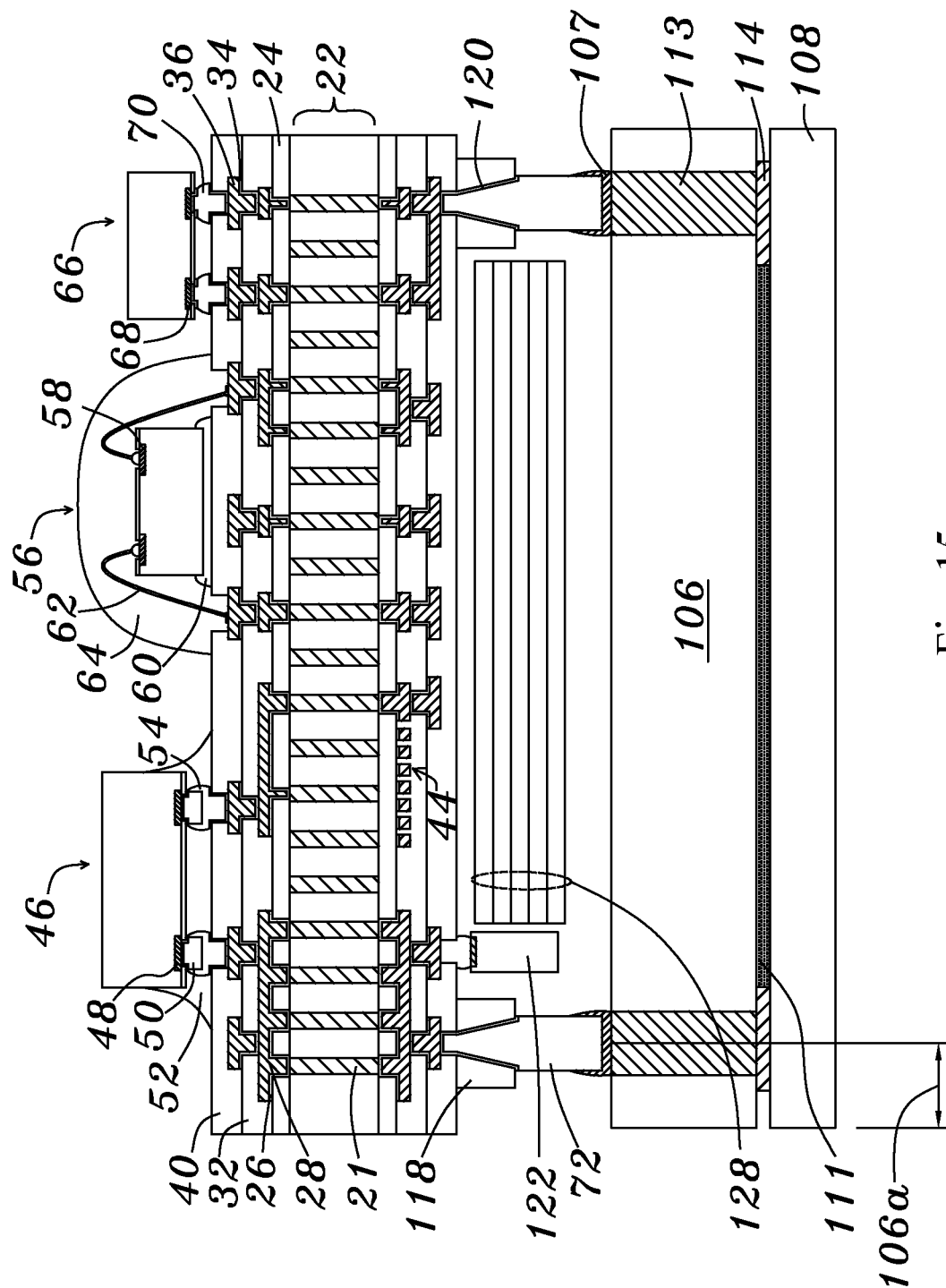


Fig. 15

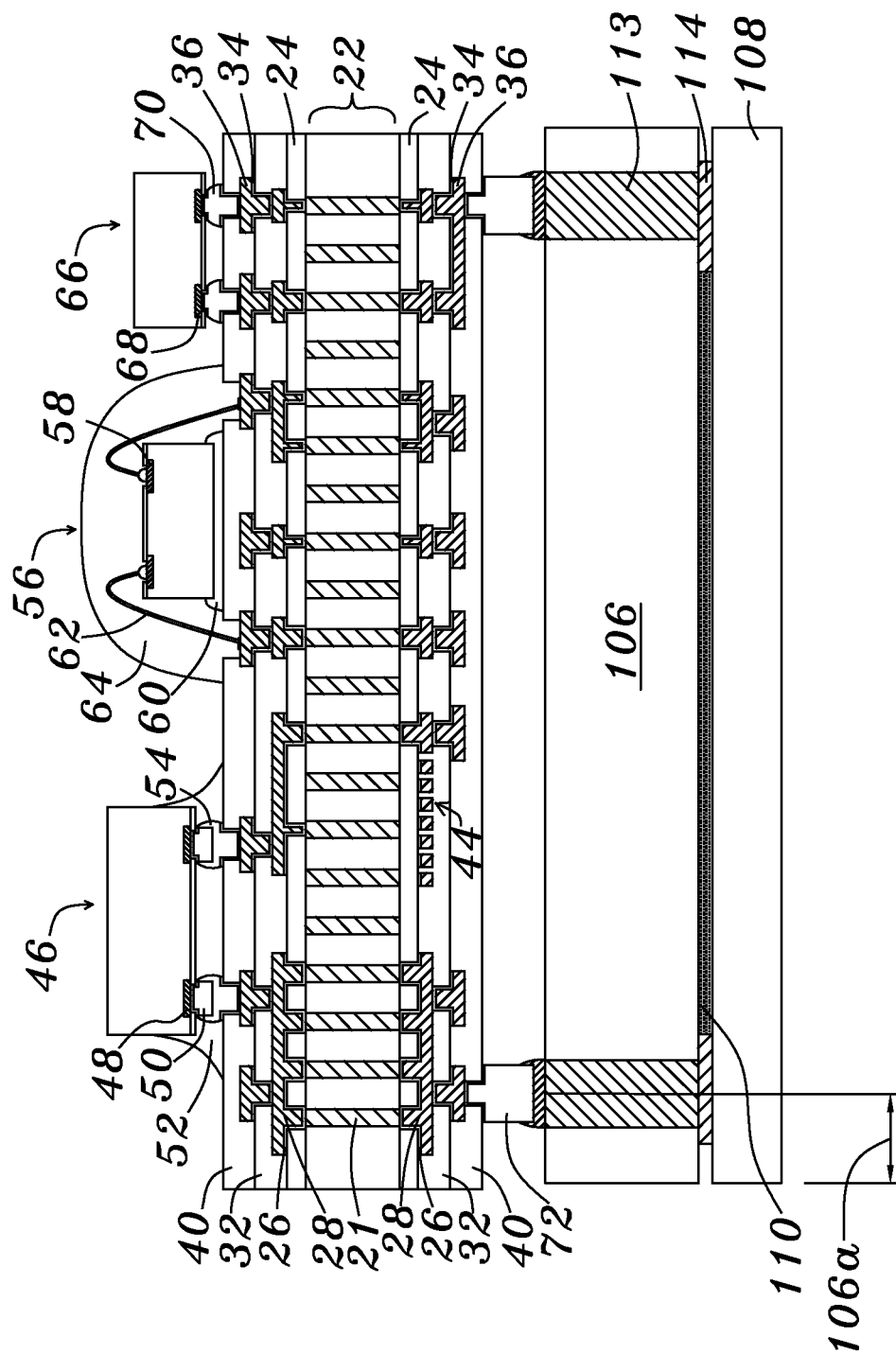


Fig. 16

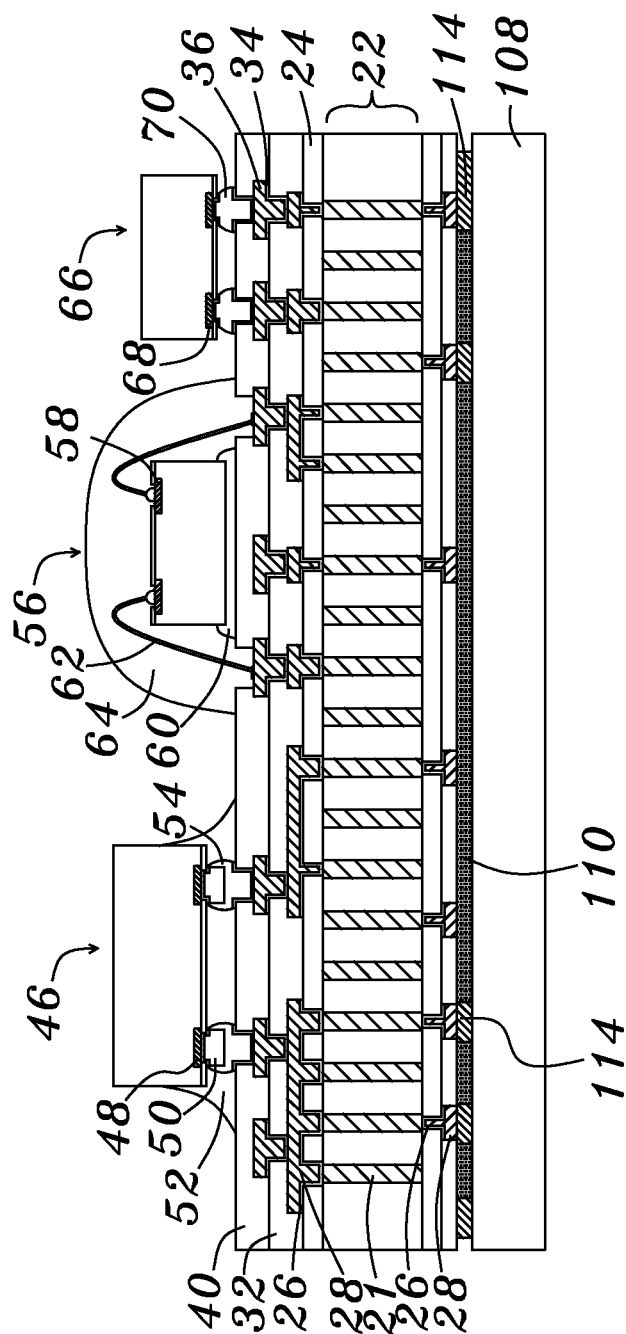


Fig. 17a

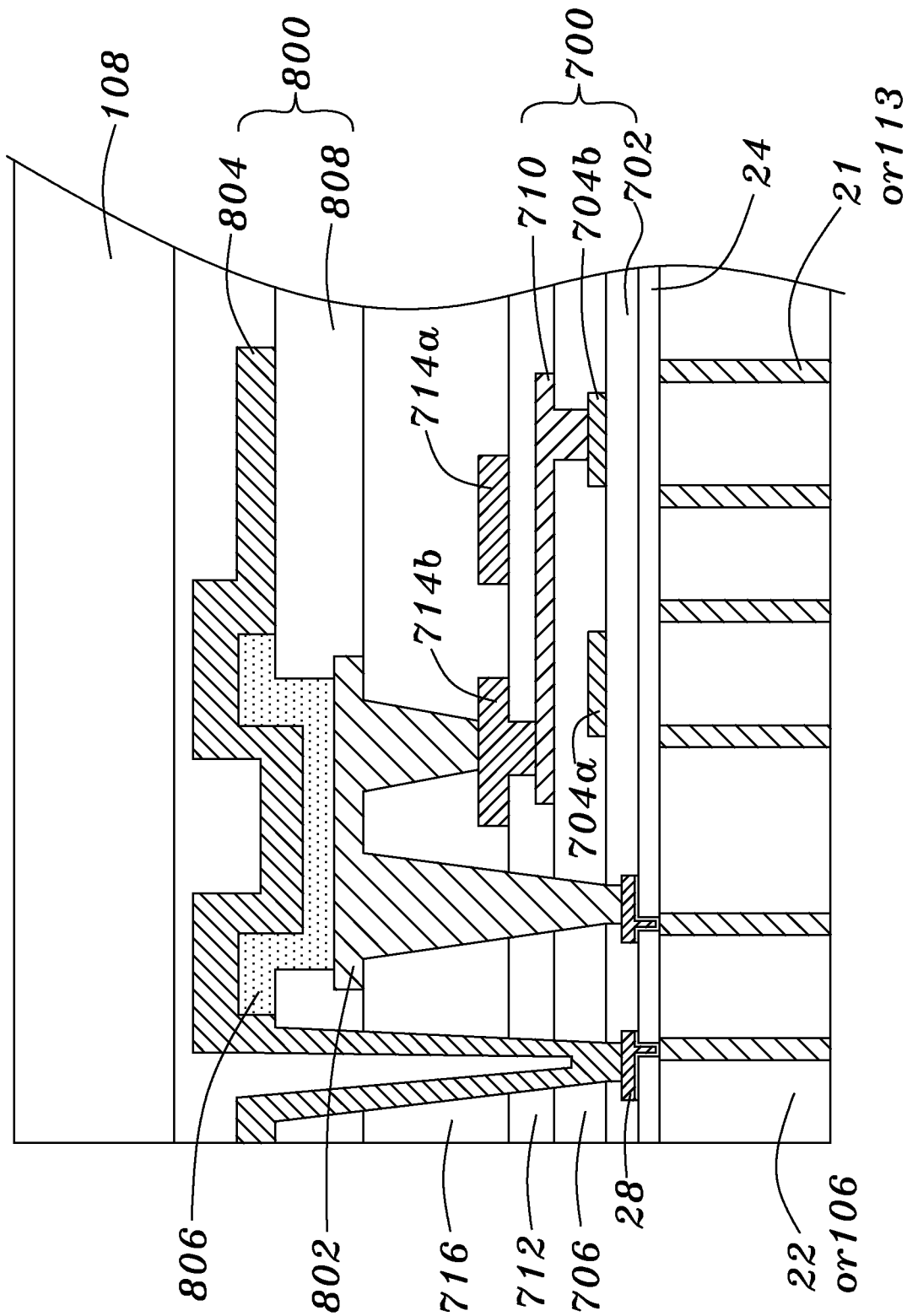


Fig. 17b

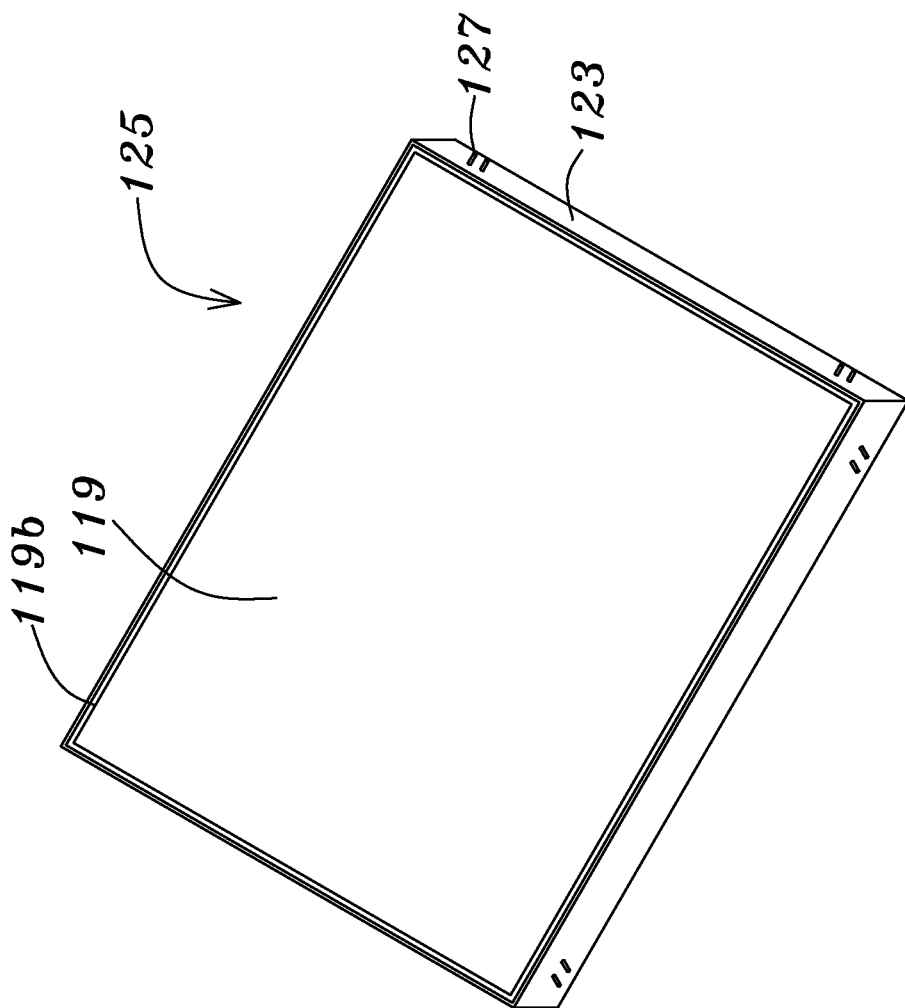


Fig. 18

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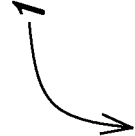
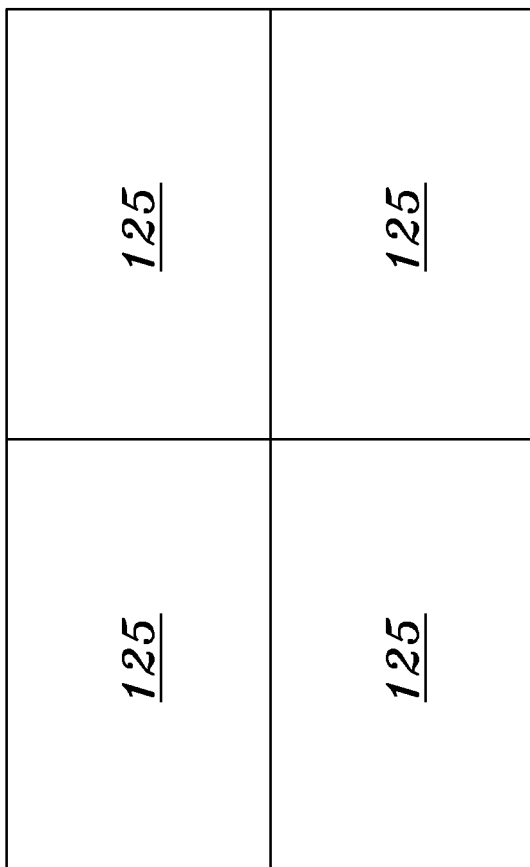



Fig. 19

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CHIP PACKAGE

This patent application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 16/752,650, filed Jan. 26, 2020, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 15/261,956, filed Sep. 11, 2016, now U.S. Pat. No. 10,622,310, which claims priority benefits from U.S. provisional patent application No. 62/219,249, filed Sep. 16, 2015. This patent application of application Ser. No. 15/261,956 is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 14/036,256, filed Sep. 25, 2013, now U.S. Pat. No. 9,615,453, which claims the benefit of priority from U.S. provisional patent application No. 61/705,649, filed Sep. 26, 2012, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

Field of the Disclosure

The patent disclosure a method and structure to manufacture a glass substrate, and disclosed embodiments relate to one or more chip building a system on the glass substrate.

Brief Description of the Related Art

As is well known, microelectronic devices have a tendency to be minimized and thinned with its functional development and a semiconductor package mounted on a mother board is also following the tendency in order to realize a mounting of high integration.

When the geometric dimensions of the Integrated Circuits are scaled down, the cost per die is decreased while some aspects of performance are improved. The metal connections which connect the Integrated Circuit to other circuit or system components become of relative more importance and have, with the further miniaturization of the IC, an increasingly negative impact on the circuit performance. The parasitic capacitance and resistance of the metal interconnections increase, which degrades the chip performance significantly. Of most concern in this respect is the voltage drop along the power and ground buses and the RC delay of the critical signal paths. Attempts to reduce the resistance by using wider metal lines result in higher capacitance of these wires.

To solve this problem, the approach has been taken to develop low resistance metal (such as copper) for the wires while low dielectric materials are used in between signal lines.

Increased Input-Output (IO) combined with increased demands for high performance, and then IC's has led to the development of flip-chip Packages. Flip-chip technology fabricates bumps (typically Pb/Sn solders) on Al pads of chip and interconnects the bumps directly to the package media, which are usually ceramic or plastic based. The flip-chip is bonded face down to the package medium through the shortest path. These technologies can be applied not only to single-chip packaging, but also to higher or integrated levels of packaging in which the packages are larger and to more sophisticated substrates that accommodate several chips to form larger functional units.

The flip-chip technique, using an area array, has the advantage of achieving the highest density of interconnection to the device and a very low inductance interconnection to the package. However, pre-testability, post-bonding visual inspection, and TCE (Temperature Coefficient of Expansion) matching to avoid solder bump fatigue are still challenges.

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Glass can be used as an interposer to bridge between one or more IC chips and a printed circuit board. In many respects, when used as an interposer/substrate and without the requirement for active devices, glass can be a good substitute for a silicon interposer. The advantages of glass in comparison to silicon as an interposer lie in its much lower material cost. Glass also has a CTE closely matched to silicon, so that reliability of interconnects, especially micro-bonds, can be expected to be quite good. Glass has some disadvantages in comparison to silicon—notably its lower thermal conductivity and the difficulty in forming Through Glass Vias (TGV's). Both of these topics are discussed elsewhere in this patent.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

Embodiments of the present disclosure provide A display device comprises a display panel substrate and a glass substrate over said display panel substrate, wherein said display panel substrate comprises multiple contact pads, a display area, a first boundary, a second boundary, a third boundary and a fourth boundary, wherein said display area comprises a first edge, a second edge, a third edge and a fourth edge, wherein said first boundary is parallel to said third boundary and said first and third edges, wherein said second boundary is parallel to said fourth boundary and said second and fourth edges, wherein a first least distance between said first boundary and said first edge, wherein a second least distance between said second boundary and said second edge, a third least distance between said third boundary and said third edge, a fourth distance between said fourth boundary and said fourth edge, and wherein said first, second, third and fourth least distances are smaller than 100 micrometers, and wherein said glass substrate comprising multiple metal conductors through in said glass substrate and multiple metal bumps are between said glass substrate and said display panel substrate, wherein said one of said metal conductors is connected to one of said contact pads through one of said metal bumps.

These, as well as other components, steps, features, benefits, and advantages of the present disclosure, will now become clear from a review of the following detailed description of illustrative embodiments, the accompanying drawings, and the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The drawings disclose illustrative embodiments. They do not set forth all embodiments. Other embodiments may be used in addition or instead. Details that may be apparent or unnecessary may be omitted to save space or for more effective illustration. Conversely, some embodiments may be practiced without all of the details that are disclosed. When the same numeral appears in different drawings, it refers to the same or like components or steps.

Aspects of the disclosure may be more fully understood from the following description when read together with the accompanying drawings, which are to be regarded as illustrative in nature, and not as limiting. The drawings are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead being placed on the principles of the disclosure.

FIG. 1 illustrates a three-dimensional view of a X-axis nets and a Y-axis nets, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 illustrates a cross-section view of the X-axis nets and the Y-axis nets, in accordance with the present disclosure.

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FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-section view of the Z-axis traces crossed to the X-axis nets and the Y-axis nets, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIG. 4 illustrates a three-dimensional view of the Z-axis traces, X-axis nets and the Y-axis nets, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIGS. 5a-5i illustrate the shape and structure of the Z-axis traces, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIGS. 6a-6j illustrate a 1st process of forming a glass substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIGS. 6k-6n illustrate a top views of the 1st process of forming the glass substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIGS. 7a-7o illustrate a 2nd process of forming the glass substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIGS. 7p-7r illustrate a top views of the 2nd process of forming the glass substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIGS. 8a-8d illustrate cross-section views of the glass substrate and the metal plug, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIGS. 9a-9s illustrate a process to form multiple traces on a top surface and a bottom surface of the glass substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIGS. 9t-9u illustrate cross-section views of multiple chips formed on the glass substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIG. 9v illustrates a cross-section view of the metal bump, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIG. 9w illustrates a cross-section view of multiple chips formed on a top surface and bottom surface of the glass substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIG. 9x illustrates a cross-section view of multiple chips and a 3D-IC package formed on a top surface and bottom surface of the glass substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIG. 9y illustrates a top views of the multiple chips on the glass substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIGS. 10a-10j illustrate a damascene process to form the metal layer on the glass substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIGS. 11a-11i illustrate an embossing process to form the metal layer on the glass substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIG. 12 illustrates a cross-section view of the glass substrate of the first application formed on an OLED display substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIG. 13 illustrates a cross-section view of the glass substrate of the second application formed on a MEMS display substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIG. 14 illustrates a cross-section view of the glass substrate of the third application formed on a LCD display substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIG. 15 illustrates a cross-section view of the glass substrate of the fourth application formed on an another LCD display substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIG. 16 illustrates a cross-section view of the glass substrate of the fifth application formed on an OLED display substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIG. 17a illustrates a cross-section view of the glass substrate of the sixth application formed on an OLED display substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIG. 17b illustrates a cross-section view of the structure of the OLED display substrate, in accordance with the present disclosure.

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FIG. 18 illustrates a three-dimensional view of the display device, in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIG. 19 illustrates a big display device combined from multiple display device, in accordance with the present disclosure.

While certain embodiments are depicted in the drawings, one skilled in the art will appreciate that the embodiments depicted are illustrative and that variations of those shown, as well as other embodiments described herein, may be envisioned and practiced within the scope of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCLOSURE

FIG. 1 illustrates a three-dimensional view of a net 2, 4, wherein the net 4 is under the net 2, wherein the net 2 comprises multiple Y-axis traces 2a and multiple X-axis traces 2b under the Y-axis traces 2a, and wherein the net 4 comprises multiple Y-axis traces 4a and multiple X-axis traces 4b under the Y-axis traces 4a. Multiple gaps 3 and 5 are formed in the net 2 and 4. Each of the traces 2a, 2b, 4a and 4b is easily moved to change the size of gaps 3 and gaps 5. The diameter (or width) of traces 2a, 2b, 4a and 4b are the same, such as between 10 and 30 micrometers, between 20 and 100 micrometers, between 40 and 150 micrometers, between 50 and 200 micrometers, between 200 and 1000 micrometers or between 500 and 10000 micrometers. The traces 2a, 2b, 4a and 4b may be metal traces or polymer traces, such as copper traces, copper-gold alloy traces, copper-gold-palladium alloy traces, copper-gold-silver alloy traces, copper-platinum alloy traces, copper-iron alloy traces, copper-nickel alloy traces, copper-tungsten traces, tungsten traces, brass wires, zinc plated brass wires, stainless wires, nickel plated stainless wires, phosphor bronze wires, copper plated the aluminum wires, aluminum traces, phenolic resin traces, epoxy resin traces, melamine-formaldehyde resin traces or polysiloxanes resin traces. The cross-section shape of traces 2a, 2b, 4a and 4b may be a circular shape, a Square shape, an oblong shape, a rectangle shape or a flat shape.

FIG. 2 illustrates a cross-section view of the net 2 and the net 4. The gaps 3 and gaps 5 are aligned with each other.

Next, referring to FIG. 3, multiple metal traces 6 are crossed the net 2 and the net 4 through the gaps 3 and gaps 5. The diameter (or width) of metal traces 6 is between 10 and 30 micrometers, between 20 and 100 micrometers, between 40 and 150 micrometers, between 50 and 200 micrometers, between 200 and 1000 micrometers or between 500 and 10000 micrometers. The traces 6 may be metal traces, such as copper traces, copper-gold alloy traces, copper-gold-palladium alloy traces, copper-gold-silver alloy traces, copper-platinum alloy traces, copper-iron alloy traces, copper-nickel alloy traces, copper-tungsten traces, tungsten traces, brass wires, zinc plated brass wires, stainless wires, nickel plated stainless wires, phosphor bronze wires, copper plated the aluminum wires, aluminum traces, titanium-containing layer plated the copper wires, tantalum-containing layer plated the copper wires. The cross-section shape of traces 6 may be a circular shape, a square shape, an oblong shape, a rectangle shape or a flat shape. The diameter (or width) of traces 6 may be the same with the traces 2a, 2b, 4a and 4b or different with the traces 2a, 2b, 4a and 4b.

Furthermore, we proposed the material of the traces 6 is copper-tungsten alloy, wherein the copper in the copper-tungsten alloy is 50 percent and the tungsten in the copper-tungsten alloy is 50 percent, the copper in the copper-

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tungsten alloy is 60 percent and the tungsten in the copper-tungsten alloy is 40 percent, the copper in the copper-tungsten alloy is 70 percent and the tungsten in the copper-tungsten alloy is 30 percent, the copper in the copper-tungsten alloy is 80 percent and the tungsten in the copper-tungsten alloy is 20 percent, the copper in the copper-tungsten alloy is 90 percent and the tungsten in the copper-tungsten alloy is 10 percent, the copper in the copper-tungsten alloy is 40 percent and the tungsten in the copper-tungsten alloy is 60 percent, the copper in the copper-tungsten alloy is 30 percent and the tungsten in the copper-tungsten alloy is 70 percent.

FIG. 4 illustrates a three-dimensional view of a net 2, 4 and traces 6.

FIG. 5a-5i illustrate the shape and structure of the traces 6. In FIG. 5a, the cross-section shape of traces 6 is a circular shape. In FIG. 5d, the cross-section shape of traces 6 is a square shape. In FIG. 5g, the cross-section shape of traces 6 is a rectangle shape. In FIG. 5b, the cross-section shape of traces 6 is a circular shape and a first covering layer 6a is cover on the traces 6, wherein the first covering layer 6a may be a metal layer, such as a nickel-containing layer, a zinc-containing layer, a titanium-containing layer, a tantalum-containing layer, a silver-containing layer, a chromium-containing layer and wherein the first covering layer 6a may be an anti-oxidation layer, such as an oxide-containing layer. In FIG. 5e, the cross-section shape of traces 6 is a square shape and a first covering layer 6a is cover on the traces 6, wherein the first covering layer 6a may be a metal layer, such as a nickel-containing layer, a zinc-containing layer, a titanium-containing layer, a tantalum-containing layer, a silver-containing layer, a chromium-containing layer and wherein the first covering layer 6a may be an anti-oxidation layer, such as an oxide-containing layer. In FIG. 5h, the cross-section shape of traces 6 is a rectangle shape and a first covering layer 6a is cover on the traces 6, wherein the first covering layer 6a may be a metal layer, such as a nickel-containing layer, a zinc-containing layer, a titanium-containing layer, a tantalum-containing layer, a silver-containing layer, a chromium-containing layer and wherein the first covering layer 6a may be an anti-oxidation layer, such as an oxide-containing layer. In FIG. 5c, the cross-section shape of traces 6 is a circular shape and a second covering layer 6b is cover on the first covering layer 6a, wherein the second covering layer 6b may be an adhesion layer, such as a nickel-containing layer, a zinc-containing layer, a titanium-containing layer, a tantalum-containing layer, a silver-containing layer, a chromium-containing layer and wherein the first covering layer 6a may be an anti-oxidation layer, such as an oxide-containing layer. In FIG. 5f, the cross-section shape of traces 6 is a square shape and a second covering layer 6b is cover on the first covering layer 6a, wherein the second covering layer 6b may be an adhesion layer, such as a nickel-containing layer, a zinc-containing layer, a titanium-containing layer, a tantalum-containing layer, a silver-containing layer, a chromium-containing layer and wherein the first covering layer 6a may be an anti-oxidation layer, such as an oxide-containing layer. In FIG. 5i, the cross-section shape of traces 6 is an oblong shape and a second covering layer 6b is cover on the first covering layer 6a, wherein the second covering layer 6b may be an adhesion layer, such as a nickel-containing layer, a zinc-containing layer, a titanium-containing layer, a tantalum-containing layer, a silver-containing layer, a chromium-containing layer and wherein the first covering layer 6a may be an anti-oxidation layer, such as an oxide-containing layer.

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Next, FIGS. 6a-6j are illustrated a 1st process of forming a glass substrate of the invention. Please referring to FIG. 6a, the traces 6 are stretched to a suitable length L1, e.g., smaller than 5 meters, such as between 0.5 and 1 meter, or between 1 and 3 meters. At the same time, the net 4 is moved down to a suitable location. The pitch t1 between the traces 2a, 2b, 4a, 4b is greater than the diameter (or width) of traces 6.

Next, referring to FIG. 6b, the traces 2a, 2b, 4a and 4b are moved to change the pitch t1 to a pitch t2, then the traces 6 are closed up to a pitch t3. The pitch t3 substantially the same with the diameter (or width) of the traces 2a, 2b, 4a and 4b, such as between 5 and 20 micrometers, between 20 and 50 micrometers, between 30 and 80 micrometers, between 20 and 100 micrometers, between 40 and 150 micrometers, between 50 and 200 micrometers, between 200 and 1000 micrometers or between 500 and 10000 micrometers. At the same time, maybe applied a force to stretch the traces 6, 2a, 2b, 4a and 4b and make the traces 6 keep strength and keep the pitch t3 fixed.

Next, referring to FIG. 6c, a thermal resistance layer 8 is formed on surfaces of the net 4. The thermal resistance layer 8 may be a polymer layer, such as a thermosetting resin, phenolic resin, epoxy resin, melamine-formaldehyde resin, polysiloxanes resin, plaster layer, wherein the thermal resistance layer 8 has a heat deflection temperature between 400 and 900° C. When a liquid thermal resistance layer 8 formed on the net 4 and the thermal resistance layer 8 permeated the net 4 through the gaps 5, wherein the thermal resistance layer 8 covers the gaps 5 between traces 4a, traces 4b and traces 6, then curing the thermal resistance layer 8. The thermal resistance layer 8 has a thickness between 0.05 and 1 meter.

Next, referring to FIG. 6d, a mold 10 is provided between the net 2 and the net 4, wherein the mold 10 surrounds the traces 6 and on the thermal resistance layer 8. The mold 10 is held up by a machine or a device. The mold 10 may be a metal mold, a ceramics mold or a polymer mold, which has a heat deflection temperature between 400° C. and 900° C. or between 800° C. and 1300° C.

Next, referring to FIG. 6e, a fixed layer 12 is formed on the thermal resistance layer 8, wherein the fixed layer 12 may be a glass layer or a polymer layer. When the material of the fixed layer 12 is glass, the fixed layer 12 is a high temperature liquid to form on the thermal resistance layer 8, and then the fixed layer 12 down to a suitable temperature becomes a solid state. The fixed layer 12 has a thickness between 0.01 and 1 meter. The bottom of traces 6 is fixed by the fixed layer 12.

Next, referring to FIG. 6f, the traces 6 under the net 4 are cut. A tank 14 carries the mold 10, net 4 and the fixed layer 12.

Next, referring to FIG. 6g, a glass layer (liquid form) 16 is formed on the fixed layer 12. The glass layer 16 is a high temperature liquid to form on the fixed layer 12 and fill in the mold 10, and then the glass layer 16 down to a suitable temperature becomes a solid state, wherein the glass layer 16 has a glass transition temperature between 300° C. and 900° C., between 500° C. and 800° C., between 900° C. and 1200° C. or between 1000° C. and 1800° C. The glass layer 16 is a low melting point glass material, wherein the glass layer 16 has a melting point between 300° C. and 900° C., 800° C. and 1300° C., between 900° C. and 1600° C., between 1000° C. and 1850° C., or between 1000° C. and 2000° C., wherein the melting point may smaller than 1500° C. The glass layer 16 has a thickness greater than 0.5 meters or greater than 0.1 meter. Furthermore, there is a few

bubbles or no bubble in glass layer 16, for example, there is zero to 3 bubbles in one cubic meter of the glass layer 16, 1 to 10 bubbles in one cubic meter of the glass layer 16, 5 to 30 bubbles in one cubic meter of the glass layer 16 or 20 to 60 bubbles in one cubic meter of the glass layer 16, wherein the bubble has a diameter between 0.0001 and 0.001 centimeters, between 0.001 and 0.05 centimeters, between 0.05 and 0.1 centimeters or between 0.05 and 0.5 centimeters. The glass layer 16 may be removed bubbles through multiple processes of a laminating process, a squeezing process and a heating process.

The glass layer 16 refers to an amorphous solid. The material of the glass layer 16 may be included soda-lime glass, boro-silicate glass, alumo-silicate glass, fluoride glasses, phosphate glasses or chalcogen glasses. For example, the composition of the soda-lime glass comprises SiO₂ (74%), Na₂O (13%), CaO (10.5%), Al₂O₃ (1.3%), K₂O (0.3%), SO₃ (0.2%), MgO (0.2%), Fe₂O₃ (0.04%), TiO₂ (0.01%), the composition of the boro-silicate glass comprises SiO₂ (81%), B₂O₃ (12%), Na₂O (4.5%), Al₂O₃ (2.0%), the composition of the phosphate glasses comprises a percentage of the P₂O₅ material between 3% and 10% or between 5% and 20%.

A glass, once formed into a solid body, is capable of being softened and perhaps remitted into a liquid form. The "glass transition temperature" of a glass material is a temperature below which the physical properties of the glass are similar to those of a solid and above which the glass material behaves like a liquid.

If a glass is sufficiently below the glass transition temperature, molecules of the glass may have little relative mobility. As a glass approaches the glass transition temperature, the glass may begin to soften and with increasing temperature, the glass will ultimately melt into the liquid state. Thus, a glass body may be softened to an extent sufficient to enable manipulation of the body's shape, allowing for the formation of holes or other features in the glass body. Once the desired form is obtained, glass is usually annealed for the removal of stresses. Surface treatments, coatings or lamination may follow to improve the chemical durability (glass container coatings, glass container internal treatment), strength (toughened glass, bulletproof glass, windshields), or optical properties (insulated glazing, anti-reflective coating).

Furthermore, the glass layer 16 may be replaced by a polymer layer. When the polymer layer cured to a solid state, then the polymer layer has a coefficient of expansion between 3 and 10 ppm/°C.

Next, referring to FIG. 6h, the mold 10 and the tank 14 are removed and cut the traces 6 from net 2.

Next, referring to FIG. 6i, the net 4 and the thermal resistance layer 8 are removed, and then a column 25 is produced.

Next, referring to FIG. 6j, the traces 6 out of the column 25 are removed and cutting the column 25 to produce multiple first substrates 20, wherein the first substrate 20 has a thickness between 20 and 100 micrometers, between 50 and 150 micrometers, between 100 and 300 micrometers or between 150 and 2000 micrometers or greater than 1000 micrometers. The first substrates 20 may be made a planarization process using a suitable process, such as a chemical mechanical polishing (CMP) procedure, mechanical grinding, or laser drilling.

Next, referring to FIG. 6k, the first substrate 20 comprises multiple second substrates 22. The second substrates 22 are well-regulated an array in the first substrate 20. Each of the second substrates 22 has multiple metal plugs 21, wherein

the metal plug 21 is formed from metal traces 6. The metal plug 21 has the same material and structure with metal trace 6.

Next, referring to FIGS. 6l-6n, the metal plugs 21 may be arranged in different types, such as FIG. 6l, the metal plugs 21 are arranged on the side portions of the second substrate 22, or such as FIG. 6m, the metal plugs 21 are arranged on the side portions and center portion of the second substrate 22, or such as FIG. 6n, some portions of the second substrate 22 are not arranged the metal plugs 21.

FIGS. 7a-7m are illustrated a 2nd process of forming a glass substrate of the invention. Please referring to FIG. 7a-7b, there is illustrated a first metal plate 7 in FIG. 7a, illustrated a three-dimensional view of the first metal plate 7 in FIG. 7b. The first metal plate 7 has a thickness between 25 micrometers and 1000 micrometers, between 20 micrometers and 500 micrometers, between 30 micrometers and 400 micrometers or between 20 micrometers and 250 micrometers. The first metal plate 7 comprising a first portion 71, a second portion 73 and a third portion 75 between the first portion 71 and second portion 73, wherein the third portion 75 comprises multiple non-circular metal traces 752 are connected to the first portion 71 and the second portion 73, wherein a cross-section view of the non-circular trace 752 comprising a square shape or a rectangle shape. One of the non-circular traces 752 has a width greater than the thickness of one of the non-circular traces 752, such as between 150 micrometers and 3000 micrometers, between 300 micrometers and 1500 micrometers, between 200 micrometers and 800 micrometers or between 100 micrometers and 500 micrometers. Multiple gaps 754 are between each two neighboring non-circular traces 752, wherein the gap 754 is between 50 micrometers and 3000 micrometers, between 300 micrometers and 1500 micrometers, between 200 micrometers and 800 micrometers or between 150 micrometers and 500 micrometers. The first metal plate 7 comprises a copper metal layer, copper-gold alloy metal layer, copper-gold-palladium alloy metal layer, copper-gold-silver alloy metal layer, copper-platinum alloy metal layer, copper-iron alloy metal layer, copper-nickel alloy metal layer, copper-tungsten metal layer, tungsten metal layer, brass metal layer, zinc plated brass metal layer, stainless metal layer, nickel plated stainless metal layer, phosphor bronze metal layer, copper plated the aluminum metal layer or aluminum metal layer. There are two holes 71a in the first portion 71, wherein the hole 71a has a diameter between 600 micrometers and 2000 micrometers, between 1000 micrometers and 3000 micrometers or between 2000 micrometers and 5000 micrometers. There are two holes 73a corresponding to the hole 71a in the first portion 71, wherein the hole 73a has a diameter between 600 micrometers and 2000 micrometers, between 1000 micrometers and 3000 micrometers or between 2000 micrometers and 5000 micrometers, wherein a first least distance between the two holes 71a is substantially the same to a second least distance between the two holes 73a.

Next, referring to FIGS. 7c-7d, there is illustrated a second metal plate 9 in FIG. 7c, illustrated a three-dimensional view of the second metal plate 9 in FIG. 7d. The second metal plate 9 has a thickness between 25 micrometers and 600 micrometers, between 20 micrometers and 300 micrometers, between 30 micrometers and 250 micrometers or between 25 micrometers and 180 micrometers. There are two holes 90a in the second metal plate 9, wherein the hole 90a has a diameter between 600 micrometers and 2000 micrometers, between 1000 micrometers and 3000 micrometers or between 2000 micrometers and 5000 micrometers,

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wherein a third least distance between the two holes **90a** is substantially the same to a second least distance between the two holes **73a** and substantially the same to the first least distance between the two holes **71a**. The second metal plate **9** comprises a copper metal layer, copper-gold alloy metal layer, copper-gold-palladium alloy metal layer, copper-gold-silver alloy metal layer, copper-platinum alloy metal layer, copper-iron alloy metal layer, copper-nickel alloy metal layer, copper-tungsten metal layer, tungsten metal layer, brass metal layer, zinc plated brass metal layer, stainless metal layer, nickel plated stainless metal layer, phosphor bronze metal layer, copper plated the aluminum metal layer or aluminum metal layer.

Next, referring to FIG. **7e**, there is illustrated a three-dimensional view of a third metal plate **11** in FIG. **7e**. The third metal plate **11** has a thickness between 25 micrometers and 600 micrometers, between 20 micrometers and 300 micrometers, between 30 micrometers and 250 micrometers or between 25 micrometers and 180 micrometers. There are four holes **110a**, **112a**, **114a**, **116a** in the third metal plate **11**, wherein the hole **110a**, **112a**, **114a**, **116a** have a diameter between 600 micrometers and 2000 micrometers, between 1000 micrometers and 3000 micrometers or between 2000 micrometers and 5000 micrometers, wherein a fourth least distance between the hole **110a** and hole **112a** and a fifth least distance between the hole **114a** and hole **116a** are substantially the same to a second least distance between the two holes **73a** and substantially the same to the first least distance between the two holes **71a**. The third metal plate **11** comprises a copper metal layer, copper-gold alloy metal layer, copper-gold-palladium alloy metal layer, copper-gold-silver alloy metal layer, copper-platinum alloy metal layer, copper-iron alloy metal layer, copper-nickel alloy metal layer, copper-tungsten metal layer, tungsten metal layer, brass metal layer, zinc plated brass metal layer, stainless metal layer, nickel plated stainless metal layer, phosphor bronze metal layer, copper plated the aluminum metal layer or aluminum metal layer.

Next, referring to FIG. **7f**-FIG. **7i**, providing two bolts **130**, **132** pass through two holes **150a** of a fixing metal plate **150** and providing two bolts **134**, **136** pass through two holes **152a** of a fixing metal plate **152** respectively. Next, the bolts **130**, **132**, **134**, **136** are passing through the holes **110a**, **112a**, **114a**, **116a** of the third metal plate **11** respectively and the third metal plate **11** is formed on the fixing metal plate **150** and the fixing metal plate **152**. Next, the bolts **130**, **132** are passing through the hole **90a** of the second metal plate **9** and the bolts **134**, **136** are passing through the hole **90a** of another the second metal plate **9**, then the second metal plates **9** are formed on the third metal plate **11**. Next, the bolts **130**, **132**, **134**, **136** are passing through the holes **71a**, **73a** of the first metal plate **7** respectively and the first metal plate **7** is formed on the second metal plates **9**. Next, repeating to site another the second metal plates **9** on another the first metal plate **7** sequentially until to expose a top of the bolts **130**, **132**, **134**, **136**. Next, the top of the bolts **130**, **132**, **134**, **136** are passing through the holes **110a**, **112a**, **114a** and **116a** of another the third metal plate **11** respectively and the third metal plate **11** is formed on the second metal plates **9**. Next, the top of the bolts **130**, **132** are passing through two holes **150a** of another the fixing metal plate **150** and the top of the bolts **134**, **136** are passing through two holes **152a** of another the fixing metal plate **152** respectively, then the fixing metal plates **150**, **152** are formed on the third metal plate **11**. Finally, providing four sleeve nuts **17** lock on the top of the bolts **130**, **132**, **134**, **136**. Then, multiple the first metal plates **7**, multiple the second metal plates **9**, two the

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third metal plates **11**, two fixing metal plates **150** and two fixing metal plates **152** forming a metal trace block **19**.

Next, referring to FIG. **7j** the metal trace block **19** is put in a mold **23**. The mold **23** may be a metal mold, a ceramics mold or a polymer mold, which has a heat deflection temperature between 400° C. and 900° C. or between 800° C. and 1300° C. The mold **23** comprises a gas inlet **23a** and a liquid input **23b**, wherein the gas inlet **23a** is used to input N₂ gas and the liquid input **23b** is used to input the liquid form glass layer.

Next, referring to FIG. **7k**, the glass layer (liquid form) **16** fill in the mold **23**. The glass layer **16** is a high temperature liquid and fill in the mold **23**, and then the glass layer **16** down to a suitable temperature becomes a solid state, wherein the glass layer **16** has a glass transition temperature between 300° C. and 900° C., between 500° C. and 800° C., between 900° C. and 1200° C. or between 1000° C. and 1800° C. The glass layer **16** is a low melting point glass material, wherein the glass layer **16** has a melting point between 300° C. and 900° C., 800° C. and 1300° C., between 900° C. and 1600° C., between 1000° C. and 1850° C., or between 1000° C. and 2000° C., wherein the melting point may smaller than 1500° C. Furthermore, there is a few bubbles or no bubble in glass layer **16**, for example, there is zero to 3 bubbles in one cubic meter of the glass layer **16**, 1 to 10 bubbles in one cubic meter of the glass layer **16**, 5 to 30 bubbles in one cubic meter of the glass layer **16** or 20 to 60 bubbles in one cubic meter of the glass layer **16**, wherein the bubble has a diameter between 0.0001 and 0.001 centimeters, between 0.001 and 0.05 centimeters, between 0.05 and 0.1 centimeters or between 0.05 and 0.5 centimeters. The glass layer **16** may be removed bubbles through multiple processes of a laminating process, a squeezing process and a heating process.

Next, referring to FIG. **7l**, the mold **23** is removed and cut the glass layer **16** along a cutting line **16a** to remove the fixing metal plate **150**, the fixing metal plate **152**, the first portion **71** of the first metal plate **7**, the second portion **73** of the first metal plate **7** and two the third metal plates **11**, and then the column **25** is produced, showed in the FIG. **7m**.

Next, referring to FIG. **7n**, cutting the column **25** to produce multiple first substrates **20**, wherein the first substrate **20** has a thickness between 20 and 100 micrometers, between 50 and 150 micrometers, between 100 and 300 micrometers or between 150 and 2000 micrometers or greater than 1000 micrometers. The first substrates **20** may be made a planarization process using a suitable process, such as a chemical mechanical polishing (CMP) procedure, mechanical grinding, or laser drilling.

Next, referring to FIG. **7o**, the first substrate **20** comprises multiple second substrates **22**. The second substrates **22** are well-regulated an array in the first substrate **20**. Each of the second substrates has multiple metal plugs **21**, wherein the metal plug **21** is formed from the non-circular metal traces **752**. The metal plug **21** has the same material, structure and shape with the non-circular metal traces **752**. A first pitch **21a** and a second pitch **21b** are between the metal plugs **21**, wherein the first pitch **21a** is controlled or the same-2 by a distance of the gap **754** and wherein the second pitch **21b** is controlled by a distance of adjacent the non-circular traces **752**.

Next, referring to FIGS. **7p**-**7r**, the metal plugs **21** may be arranged in different types, such as FIG. **7p**, the metal plugs **21** are arranged on the side portions of the second substrate **22**, or such as FIG. **7q**, the metal plugs **21** are arranged on the side portions and center portion of the second substrate

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22, or such as FIG. 7r, some portions of the second substrate 22 are not arranged the metal plugs 21.

FIG. 8a illustrates a cross-section view of the second substrate 22 illustrates a cross-section view of the metal plug 21. The second substrate 22 comprises an amorphous solid glass layer/body 16 and multiple metal plugs 21, wherein the amorphous solid glass layer/body 16 having a top surface and an opposing bottom surface and the metal plugs 21 extending through the amorphous solid glass layer/body 16 beginning at the top surface and ending at the bottom surface. The top surface of the metal plugs 21 are the same area as the bottom surface of the metal plugs 21.

Please referring FIG. 8b, the top surface of the metal plugs 21 and the top surface of the amorphous solid glass layer/body 16 are substantially coplanar. The bottom surface of the metal plugs 21 and the bottom surface of the amorphous solid glass layer/body 16 are substantially coplanar.

Please referring FIG. 8c, the top surface of the metal plugs 21 comprises a top surface of the metal traces 6/metal traces 752 and a top surface of the first covering layer 6a are substantially coplanar with the top surface of the amorphous solid glass layer/body 16. The bottom surface of the metal plugs 21 comprises a bottom surface of the metal traces 6/metal traces 752 and a bottom surface of the first covering layer 6a are substantially coplanar with the bottom surface of the amorphous solid glass layer/body 16.

Please referring FIG. 8d, the top surface of the metal plugs 21 comprises a top surface of the metal traces 6/metal traces 752, a top surface of the first covering layer 6a and a top surface of the second covering layer 6b are substantially coplanar with the top surface of the amorphous solid glass layer/body 16. The bottom surface of the metal plugs 21 comprises a bottom surface of the metal traces 6/metal traces 752, a bottom surface of the first covering layer 6a and a bottom surface of the second covering layer 6b are substantially coplanar with the bottom surface of the amorphous solid glass layer/body 16.

FIG. 9a-FIG. 9t illustrate a process to form multiple traces on a top surface and a bottom surface of the first substrate 20.

Next, referring to FIG. 9a, a first dielectric layer 24 is formed on the top surface of the first substrate 20, wherein the first dielectric layer 24 may include or maybe a layer of silicon oxide (such as SiO₂), silicon nitride (such as Si₃N₄), silicon oxynitride (such as SiON), silicon oxycarbide (such as SiOC), phosphosilicate glass (PSG), silicon carbon nitride (such as SiCN), low k dielectric layer (K between 0.5 and 3), or polymer (such as polyimide, benzocyclobutene (BCB), polybenzoxazole (PBO), poly-phenylene oxide (PPO), epoxy, or silosane). The first dielectric layer 24 may be formed or deposited using a suitable process. The first dielectric layer 24 has a thickness between 0.3 and 5 micrometers, between 2 and 10 micrometers, between 1 and 30 micrometers or greater than 30 micrometers.

Next, referring to FIG. 9b, multiple openings 24a are formed in the first dielectric layer 24 to expose the metal plugs 21. The openings 24a may be formed in the first dielectric layer 24 by a suitable process, such as etching. The opening 24a has a width between 0.3 and 3 micrometers, between 0.5 and 8 micrometers, between 2 and 20 micrometers or between 2 and 50 micrometers.

Next, referring to FIG. 9c, a first metal layer 26 is formed on the first dielectric layer 24, on the metal plugs 21 and in the openings 24a. The first metal layer 26 may include an adhesion/barrier layer, such as a layer of titanium, a titanium-tungsten alloy, titanium nitride, chromium, tantalum, tantalum nitride, nickel or nickel vanadium formed using a

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suitable process, such as a vacuum deposition, a Physical Vapor Deposition (PVD), a Plasma Enhanced Chemical Vapor Deposition (PECVD), a sputtering process or an electroplating process, with a thickness, e.g., between 1 nanometer and 2 micrometers, between 0.3 and 3 micrometers or between 0.5 and 10 micrometers.

Next, referring to FIG. 9d, a second metal layer 28 is formed on the first metal layer 26. The second metal layer 28 maybe comprises copper, nickel, gold or aluminum formed using a suitable process, such as a vacuum deposition, a Physical Vapor Deposition (PVD), a Plasma Enhanced Chemical Vapor Deposition (PECVD), a sputtering process or an electroplating process, with a thickness, e.g., between 1 nanometer and 5 micrometers, between 1 and 5 micrometers or between 5 and 30 micrometers.

Next, referring to FIG. 9e, a photoresist layer 30 is formed on the second metal layer 28 by using a suitable process, such as a spin coating process or a lamination process. Next, a photo exposure process using a 1× stepper and a development process using a chemical solution can be employed to form multiple openings 30a, exposing the second metal layer 28, in the photoresist layer. The photoresist layer 30 may have a thickness, e.g., between 3 and 50 micrometers, wherein the photoresist layer 30 may be a positive-type photo-sensitive resist layer or negative-type photo-sensitive resist layer.

Next, referring to FIG. 9f, remove the first metal layer 26 and the second metal layer 28 are under the openings 30a by using a suitable process, such as an etching process.

Next, referring to FIG. 9g, remove the photoresist layer 30 by using a clean process.

Next, referring to FIG. 9h, a second dielectric layer 32 is formed on the first dielectric layer 24 and on the second metal layer 28, wherein the second dielectric layer 32 may include or may be a layer of silicon oxide (such as SiO₂), silicon nitride (such as Si₃N₄), silicon oxynitride (such as SiON), silicon oxycarbide (such as SiOC), phosphosilicate glass (PSG), silicon carbon nitride (such as SiCN), low k dielectric layer (K between 0.5 and 3), or polymer (such as polyimide, benzocyclobutene (BCB), polybenzoxazole (PBO), poly-phenylene oxide (PPO), epoxy, or silosane). The second dielectric layer 32 may be formed or deposited using a suitable process. The second dielectric layer 32 has a thickness between 0.3 and 5 micrometers, between 2 and 10 micrometers, between 1 and 30 micrometers or greater than 30 micrometers.

Next, referring to FIG. 9i, multiple openings 32a are formed in the second dielectric layer 32 to expose the second metal layer 28. The openings 32a may be formed in the second dielectric layer 32 by a suitable process, such as etching. The opening 32a has a width between 0.3 and 3 micrometers, between 0.5 and 8 micrometers, between 2 and 20 micrometers or between 2 and 50 micrometers.

Next, referring to FIG. 9j, a third metal layer 34 is formed on the second dielectric layer 32, on the second metal layer 28 and in the openings 32a. The third metal layer 34 may include an adhesion/barrier layer, such as a layer of titanium, a titanium-tungsten alloy, titanium nitride, chromium, tantalum, tantalum nitride, nickel or nickel vanadium formed using a suitable process, such as a vacuum deposition, a Physical Vapor Deposition (PVD), a Plasma Enhanced Chemical Vapor Deposition (PECVD), a sputtering process or an electroplating process, with a thickness, e.g., between 1 nanometer and 2 micrometers, between 0.3 and 3 micrometers or between 0.5 and 10 micrometers.

Next, referring to FIG. 9k, a fourth metal layer 36 is formed on the third metal layer 34. The fourth metal layer 36

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maybe comprises copper, nickel, gold or aluminum formed using a suitable process, such as a vacuum deposition, a Physical Vapor Deposition (PVD), a Plasma Enhanced Chemical Vapor Deposition (PECVD), a sputtering process or an electroplating process, with a thickness, e.g., between 1 nanometer and 5 micrometers, between 1 and 5 micrometers or between 5 and 30 micrometers.

Next, referring to FIG. 9l, a photoresist layer 38 is formed on the fourth metal layer 36 by using a suitable process, such as a spin coating process or a lamination process. Next, a photo exposure process using a 1× stepper and a development process using a chemical solution can be employed to form multiple openings 38a, exposing the fourth metal layer 36, in the photoresist layer. The photoresist layer 38 may have a thickness, e.g., between 3 and 50 micrometers, wherein the photoresist layer 38 may be a positive-type photo-sensitive resist layer or negative-type photo-sensitive resist layer.

Next, referring to FIG. 9m, remove the third metal layer 34 and the fourth metal layer 36 are under the openings 38a by using a suitable process, such as an etching process.

Next, referring to FIG. 9n, remove the photoresist layer 38 by using a clean process.

Next, referring to FIG. 9o, a third dielectric layer 40 is formed on the second dielectric layer 32 and on the fourth metal layer 36, wherein the third dielectric layer 40 may include or maybe a layer of silicon oxide (such as SiO₂), silicon nitride (such as Si₃N₄), silicon oxynitride (such as SiON), silicon oxycarbide (such as SiOC), phosphosilicate glass (PSG), silicon carbon nitride (such as SiCN), low k dielectric layer (K between 0.5 and 3), or polymer (such as polyimide, benzocyclobutene (BCB), polybenzoxazole (PBO), poly-phenylene oxide (PPO), epoxy, or silosane). The third dielectric layer 40 may be formed or deposited using a suitable process. The third dielectric layer 40 has a thickness between 0.3 and 5 micrometers, between 2 and 10 micrometers, between 1 and 30 micrometers or greater than 30 micrometers.

Next, referring to FIG. 9p, multiple openings 40a are formed in the third dielectric layer 40 to expose the fourth metal layer 36. The openings 40a may be formed in the third dielectric layer 40 by a suitable process, such as etching. The opening 40a has a width between 0.3 and 3 micrometers, between 0.5 and 8 micrometers, between 2 and 20 micrometers or between 2 and 50 micrometers.

Next, referring to FIG. 9q, a protecting layer 42 is formed in the openings 40a, on the third dielectric layer 40 and on the fourth metal layer 36, which can protect the third dielectric layer 40 not to be damaged and the fourth metal layer 36 not be damaged and oxidized.

Next, referring to FIG. 9r, repeat the processes of FIG. 9a-FIG. 9p to form the first dielectric layer 24, the first metal layer 26, the second metal layer 28, the second dielectric layer 32, the third metal layer 34, the fourth metal layer 36 and the third dielectric layer 40 on the bottom surface of the first substrate 20.

Furthermore, referring to FIG. 9s, a passive device 44 may be formed in the first metal layer 28 and the second metal layer 36, such as an inductor, a capacitor or a resistor.

Next, referring to FIG. 9t, multiple chips 46 and chips 56 set up over the third dielectric layer 40 through a flip-chip package process or a wire-bonding package process, wherein the chip 46 or 56 comprises may be a memory chip, such as NAND-Flash memory chip, Flash memory chip, DRAM chip, SRAM chip or SDRAM chip, a central-processing-unit (CPU) chip, a graphics-processing-unit (GPU) chip, a digital-signal-processing (DSP) chip, a base-

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band chip, a wireless local area network (WLAN) chip, a logic chip, an analog chip, a global-positioning-system (GPS) chip, a "Bluetooth" chip, or a chip including one or more of a CPU circuit block, a GPU circuit block, a DSP circuit block, a memory circuit block (such as DRAM circuit block, SRAM circuit block, SDRAM circuit block, Flash memory circuit block, or NAND-Flash memory circuit block), a baseband circuit block, a Bluetooth circuit block, a GPS circuit block, a MEMS chip, a COMS image sensor device, a WLAN circuit block, and a modem circuit block, from the semiconductor wafer.

The chips 46 are set up on the third dielectric layer 40 through a flip-chip package process, wherein the chip 46 comprises multiple metal pads 48 and multiple metal bumps 50 formed on the metal pads 48. The metal pad 48 may be an electroplated copper pad, a damascene copper pad or an aluminum pad. The metal bump 50 comprises an adhesion/barrier metal layer formed on the metal pad 48, an electroplated metal layer or an electro-less metal layer formed on the adhesion/barrier metal layer, wherein the adhesion/barrier metal layer comprises a titanium-containing layer, a chromium-containing layer, a tantalum-containing layer or a nickel layer, and the electroplated metal layer comprises a copper layer, a gold layer, a nickel layer, a tin-containing layer, a solder layer, a solder layer over a nickel layer and a copper layer, and the electro-less layer comprises a copper layer, a gold layer or a nickel layer. The electroplated metal layer has a thickness between 2 and 5 micrometers, between 5 and 30 micrometers or between 10 and 50 micrometers. The metal bumps 50 are connected to the fourth metal layer 36 exposed by the openings 40a through a solder layer 54, wherein the solder layer 54 is formed on the fourth metal layer 36 exposed by the openings 40a or is a portion of the metal bump

50. An underfill layer 52 is formed between the chips 46 and the third dielectric layer 40.

The chips 56 are set up over the third dielectric layer 40 through a polymer adhesion layer 60, wherein the chip 56 comprises multiple metal pads 58. The metal pad 58 may be an electroplated copper pad, a damascene copper pad or an aluminum pad. Multiple metal wires 62 are connected to the metal pads 58 and the fourth metal layer 36 exposed by the openings 40a, wherein the metal wires 62 comprises a gold wire, a copper wire, a metal alloy wire, a silver-containing wire, an aluminum-containing wire or gold-copper alloy wire. An underfill layer 64 is covered the chip 56, the metal wires 62 and the metal pads 58.

Multiple discrete passive components 66 set up on the third dielectric layer 40, such as a discrete inductor, a discrete capacitor or a discrete resistor, wherein the discrete passive component 66 comprises a multiple metal pad 68. The discrete passive components 66 mounted on the third dielectric layer 40 through a solder layer 70.

Next, referring to FIG. 9u, multiple metal bumps 72 are formed on the bottom surface of the substrate 20.

FIG. 9v is disclosed some structures of metal bump 72.

Lift side: 1st type of structures of metal bump 72 comprises an adhesion/barrier metal layer 61 formed on the metal pad 48, a metal seed layer 63 formed on the adhesion/barrier metal layer 61, an electroplated metal layer 65 formed on the metal seed layer 63 and a solder layer 67 formed on the electroplated metal layer 65, wherein the adhesion/barrier metal layer 61 comprises a titanium-containing layer, a chromium-containing layer, a tantalum-containing layer or a nickel layer, wherein the first electroplated metal layer 65 comprises a copper layer, a gold layer, a nickel layer, wherein the

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solder layer 67 can be formed by screen plating, ball mounting, or an electroplating process, such as gold-tin alloy, tin-silver alloy, tin-silver-copper alloy, indium, tin-bismuth alloy, or other lead-free alloy. Lead alloy solders can also be used but may be less desirable in some embodiments due to toxicity considerations. The adhesion/barrier metal layer 61 has a thickness between 0.05 and 2 micrometers. The metal seed layer 63 has a thickness between 0.05 and 2 micrometers. The first electroplated metal layer 65 has a thickness between 1 and 5 micrometers, between 2 and 8 micrometers or between 5 and 20 micrometers. The solder layer 67 has a thickness between 30 and 80 micrometers, between 50 and 100 micrometers, between 80 and 150 micrometers or between 120 and 350 micrometers.

Right side: 2nd type of structure of metal bump 72 comprises an adhesion/barrier metal layer 61 formed on the metal pad 48, a metal seed layer 63 formed on the adhesion/barrier metal layer 61, a first electroplated metal layer 65 formed on the metal seed layer 63 and a second electroplated metal layer 69 formed on the first electroplated metal layer 65, wherein the adhesion/barrier metal layer 61 comprises a titanium-containing layer, a chromium-containing layer, a tantalum-containing layer or a nickel layer, wherein the first electroplated metal layer 65 comprises a copper layer, a gold layer, a nickel layer, wherein the second electroplated metal layer 69 comprises a copper layer, a gold layer, a nickel layer. The adhesion/barrier metal layer 61 has a thickness between 0.05 and 2 micrometers. The metal seed layer 63 has a thickness between 0.05 and 2 micrometers. The first electroplated metal layer 65 has a thickness between 1 and 5 micrometers, between 2 and 4 micrometers, between 5 and 15 micrometers or between 10 and 25 micrometers. The second electroplated metal layer 69 has a thickness between 1 and 5 micrometers, between 2 and 4 micrometers, between 10 and 30 micrometers or between 20 and 60 micrometers.

Furthermore, referring to FIG. 9w, the chips 46 may be set up on the bottom surface of the first substrate 20.

Furthermore, referring to FIG. 9x, the chip 46 may be replaced a 3D IC chip package, wherein the chip 46 comprises a multiple metal pad 48 formed on the top and bottom surface. The metal pads 48 of the top surface of the chip 46 are connected to the metal pads 48 of the bottom surface of the chip 46 through multiple through-silicon-via metal layers. A chip 47 is connected to the 3D IC chip 46 through the flip-chip package process, wherein the chip 47 comprises multiple metal pads 49, wherein the metal pad 49 may be an electroplated copper pad, a damascene copper pad or an aluminum pad. The metal pads 49 are connected to the metal pads 48 through a solder layer 51.

FIG. 9y, illustrates a top view of the first substrate 20. FIG. 9u-FIG. 9w illustrate a cross-section view of Line L-L' in FIG. 9y. Multiple the chips 46, the chips 56 and the passive components 66 may also be provided in or on the first substrate 20.

Next, cutting the first substrate 20 to produce multiple second substrates 22.

FIG. 10a-FIG. 10j illustrate a damascene process to form the first metal layer 26, the second metal layer 28, the third metal layer 34 and the fourth metal layer 36 on a top surface and a bottom surface of the first substrate 20.

Referring to FIG. 10a, the dielectric layers 24 in FIG. 9a include two dielectric layers 80 and 82. The dielectric layer 80 is formed on the dielectric layer 82 by a chemical vapor

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deposition (CVD) process or a spin-on coating process, wherein each of the dielectric layers 80 and 82 may be composed of a low-K oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.3 and 5 μm , and preferably of between 0.5 and 3 μm , and an oxynitride layer on the low-K oxide layer, of a low-K polymer layer with a thickness of between 0.3 and 5 μm , and preferably of between 0.5 and 3 μm , and an oxynitride layer on the low-K polymer layer, of a low-K oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.3 and 5 μm , and preferably of between 0.5 and 3 μm , and a nitride layer on the low-K oxide layer, of a low-K polymer layer with a thickness of between 0.3 and 5 μm , and preferably of between 0.5 and 3 μm , and a nitride layer on the low-K polymer layer, or of a low-K dielectric layer with a thickness of between 0.3 and 5 μm , and preferably of between 0.5 and 3 μm , and a nitride-containing layer on the low-K dielectric layer. Next, referring to FIG. 10b, a photoresist layer 84 is formed on the dielectric layer 82, an opening 84a in the photoresist layer 84 exposing the dielectric layer 82. Next, referring to FIG. 10c, the dielectric layer 82 under the opening 84a is removed by a dry etching method to form a trench in the dielectric layer 82 exposing the dielectric layer 80. Next, referring to FIG. 10d, after forming the trench in the dielectric layer 82, the photoresist layer 84 is removed. Next, referring to FIG. 10e, a photoresist layer 86 is formed on the dielectric layer 82 and on the dielectric layer 80 exposed by the trench, an opening 86a in the photoresist layer 86 exposing the dielectric layer 80 exposed by the trench. Next, referring to FIG. 10f, the dielectric layer 80 under the opening 86a is removed by a dry etching method to form a via 80a in the dielectric layer 80 exposing the metal plugs 21 in the substrate 20. Next, referring to FIG. 10g, after forming the via 80a in the dielectric layer 80, the photoresist layer 86 is removed. Thereby, an opening 88 including the trench and the via 80a is formed in the dielectric layers 82 and 80. Next, referring to FIG. 10h, an adhesion/barrier layer 90 having a thickness of between 0.1 and 3 micrometers is formed on the metal plugs 21 exposed by the opening 88, on the sidewalls of the opening 88 and on the top surface of the dielectric layer 82. The adhesion/barrier layer 90 can be formed by a sputtering process or a chemical vapor deposition (CVD) process. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer 90 may include titanium, titanium nitride, a titanium-tungsten alloy, tantalum, tantalum nitride, or a composite of the abovementioned materials. For example, the adhesion/barrier layer 90 may be formed by sputtering a tantalum layer on the metallization structure exposed by the opening 88, on the sidewalls of the opening 88 and on the top surface of the dielectric layer 82. Alternatively, the adhesion/barrier layer 90 may be formed by sputtering a tantalum-nitride layer on the metallization structure exposed by the opening 88, on the sidewalls of the opening 88 and on the top surface of the dielectric layer 82. Alternatively, the adhesion/barrier layer 90 may be formed by forming a tantalum-nitride layer on the metallization structure exposed by the opening 88, on the sidewalls of the opening 88 and on the top surface of the dielectric layer 82 by a chemical vapor deposition (CVD) process. Next, referring to FIG. 10i, a seed layer 92, made of copper, having a thickness of between 0.1 and 3 micrometers is formed on the adhesion/barrier layer 90 using a sputtering process or a chemical vapor deposition (CVD) process, and then a copper layer 94 having a thickness of between 0.5 and 5 μm , and preferably of between 1 and 2 μm , is electroplated on the seed layer 92. Next, referring to FIG. 10j, the copper layer 94, the seed layer 92 and the adhesion/barrier layer 90 outside the opening 88 in the dielectric layers 82 and 80 are

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removed using a chemical mechanical polishing (CMP) process until the top surface of the dielectric layer **82** is exposed to an ambient.

FIG. **11a**-FIG. **11i** illustrate an embossing process to form the first metal layer **26**, the second metal layer **28**, the third metal layer **34** and the fourth metal layer **36** on a top surface and a bottom surface of the first substrate **20**.

Referring to FIG. **11a**, the metal plugs **21** are in the glass layer **16** of the first substrate **20**, and the opening **96a** in the dielectric layer **96** exposes the metal plugs **21**.

Referring to FIG. **11a**, a polymer layer **98** can be formed on the dielectric layer **96**, and at least one opening **98a** is formed in the polymer layer **98** by patterning the polymer layer **98** to expose at least one metal trace **6**, as shown in FIG. **11b** and FIG. **11c**. The metal plugs **21** may include a center portion exposed by an opening **98a** and a peripheral portion covered with the polymer layer **98**, as shown in FIG. **11b**. Alternatively, the opening **98a** may expose the entire upper surface of the metal plugs **21** exposed by the opening **96a** in the dielectric layer **96** and further may expose the upper surface of the dielectric layer **96** near the metal trace **6**, as shown in FIG. **11c**.

The material of the polymer layer **98** may include benzocyclobutane (BCB), polyimide (PI), polyurethane, epoxy resin, a parylene-based polymer, a solder-mask material, an elastomer, or a porous dielectric material. The polymer layer **98** has a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm or between 5 and 50 micrometers.

The polymer layer **98** can be formed by a spin-on coating process, a lamination process or a screen-printing process. Below, the process of forming a patterned polymer layer **98** is exemplified with the case of spin-on coating a polyimide layer on the dielectric layer **96** and then patterning the polyimide layer.

Referring to FIG. **11d**, an adhesion/barrier layer **100** having a thickness of between 0.1 and 3 micrometers, and preferably between 0.5 and 2 micrometers, is formed on the polymer layer **98** and on the metal plugs **21**. The adhesion/barrier layer **100** may be a titanium-tungsten-alloy layer, tantalum-containing layer, a chromium-containing layer or a titanium-nitride layer. The adhesion/barrier layer **100** may be formed by a sputtering method, an evaporation method, or a chemical vapor deposition (CVD) method.

Referring to FIG. **11e**, a photoresist layer **102** can be formed on the adhesion/barrier layer **100** by a spin coating process or a lamination process. Referring to FIG. **11f**, the photoresist layer **102** is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form a photoresist opening **102a** on the above-mentioned adhesion/barrier layer **100** over the metal plugs **21** exposed by the opening **98a**.

Referring to FIG. **11g**, an electroplated metal layer **104** is formed on the adhesion/barrier layer **100** in the opening **102a**, wherein the electroplated metal layer **104** comprises a copper layer, gold layer, a nickel layer, has a thickness between 2 and 10 micrometers, between 5 and 20 micrometers or between 5 and 35 micrometers.

Referring to FIG. **11h**, removing the photoresist layer **102**.

Referring to FIG. **11i**, the above-mentioned adhesion/barrier layer **100** not under the electroplated metal layer **104** is removed with a dry etching method or a wet etching method. For example, the adhesion/barrier layer **100** made of titanium, titanium-tungsten alloy, titanium nitride, tantalum or tantalum nitride, not under the electroplated metal layer **104** is removed with a reactive ion etching (RIE) process.

First Application: Please referring to FIG. **12**, the second substrates **22** is connected to a OLED display substrate

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through COG bonding process, wherein the OLED display substrate comprises a first glass substrate **106**, a second glass substrate **108**, an organic light-emitting diodes layer **110** (or a polymer light-emitting diodes layer, PLED layer) between the first glass substrate **106** and the second glass substrate **108** and multiple transparent electrodes **114**. The metal bumps **72** are connected to the transparent electrodes **114** through an anisotropic conductive film (ACF) layer **116**, wherein the ACF layer **116** comprises multiple conductive particles **117**, such as nickel (Ni) particles, gold (Au) particles, nickel-gold alloy particles, silver-tin alloy particles, silver particles, gold plated particles, silver plated particles or nickel plated particles. The OLED display substrate comprises multiple OLED display panels. The OLED display substrate may comprise a touch screen function. A least distance **106a** between a centerline of the metal bump **72** and a boundary of the glass substrate **106** is between 3 micrometers and 10 micrometers, 5 micrometers and 15 micrometers, 10 micrometers and 25 micrometers or 20 micrometers and 40 micrometers.

Next, cutting the second substrates **22** and the OLED display substrate to produce multiple package units.

Second Application: Furthermore, the OLED display substrate can be replaced with a Micro Electro Mechanical Systems (MEMS) display substrate. Please referring to FIG. **13**, the second substrates **22** is connected to a MEMS display substrate through COG bonding process, wherein the MEMS display substrate comprises a first glass substrate **106**, a MEMS layer **109** and multiple transparent electrodes **114** formed on the first glass substrate **106**. The metal bumps **72** are connected to the transparent electrodes **114** through an anisotropic conductive film (ACF) layer **116**, wherein the ACF layer **116** comprises multiple conductive particles **117**, such as nickel (Ni) particles, gold (Au) particles, nickel-gold alloy particles, silver-tin alloy particles, silver particles, gold plated particles, silver plated particles or nickel plated particles. The MEMS display substrate comprises multiple MEMS display panels. The MEMS display substrate may comprise touch screen function. A least distance **106a** between a centerline of the metal bump **72** and a boundary of the glass substrate **106** is between 3 micrometers and 10 micrometers, 5 micrometers and 15 micrometers, 10 micrometers and 25 micrometers or 20 micrometers and 40 micrometers.

Next, cutting the second substrates **22** and the MEMS display substrate to produce multiple package units.

Third application: Please refer to FIG. **14**, multiple LED devices **122** are packaged on the bottom surface of the second substrates **22**. The second substrates **22** is connected to a LCD display substrate through COG bonding process, wherein the LCD display substrate comprises a first glass substrate **106**, a second glass substrate **108**, and a transistor liquid crystal display layer **111** between the first glass substrate **106** and the second glass substrate **108** and multiple transparent electrodes **114**. The metal bumps **72** are connected to the electrodes **114** through an anisotropic conductive film (ACF) layer **116**, wherein the ACF layer **116** comprises multiple conductive particles **117**, such as nickel (Ni) particles, gold (Au) particles, nickel-gold alloy particles, silver-tin alloy particles, silver particles, gold plated particles, silver plated particles or nickel plated particles. The LCD display substrate comprises multiple LCD display panels. The LCD display substrate may comprise a touch screen function, wherein the LCD display substrate comprises an in-cell TFT LCD substrate. There are multiple optical layers **128** between the second substrates **22** and LCD display substrate, such as a diffuser sheet layer, a prism

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sheet layer, a diffuser layer (or diffuser plate) and a reflector layer. A least distance **106a** between a centerline of the metal bump **72** and a boundary of the glass substrate **106** is between 3 micrometers and 10 micrometers, 5 micrometers and 15 micrometers, 10 micrometers and 25 micrometers or 20 micrometers and 40 micrometers.

Next, cutting the second substrates **22** and the LCD display substrate to produce multiple package units.

Fourth application: Referring to FIG. **15**, this structure of the fourth application is similar to the structure of the third application in FIG. **14**. The second substrates **22** is connected to a LCD display substrate through flip-chip bonding process, wherein the LCD display substrate comprises a first glass substrate **106** and a second glass substrate **108**, and a transistor liquid crystal display layer **111** and thin film transistor circuit layers (not shown) between the first glass substrate **106** and the second glass substrate **108**, wherein multiple transparent electrodes **114** on the bottom surface of the first glass substrate **106** and multiple metal plugs **113** in the first glass substrate **106**, wherein the multiple metal plugs **113** are connected to the transparent electrodes **114** respectively. The structure of the first glass substrate **106** can refer to the second substrates **22** in the invention. The metal bumps **72** are connected to the transparent electrodes **114** through a solder layer **107**, wherein the solder layer **107** comprises gold-tin alloy, tin-silver alloy, tin-silver-copper alloy, indium, tin-bismuth alloy, or other lead-free alloy. The LCD display substrate comprises multiple LCD display panels. The LCD display substrate may comprise touch screen function, wherein the LCD display substrate comprising an in-cell TFT LCD substrate. There are multiple optical layers **128** between the second substrates **22** and LCD display substrate, such as a diffuser sheet layer, a prism sheet layer, a diffuser layer (or diffuser plate) and a reflector layer. A least distance **106a** between a centerline of the metal bump **72** and a boundary of the glass substrate **106** is between 30 micrometers and 100 micrometers, 50 micrometers and 150 micrometers, 100 micrometers and 250 micrometers or 50 micrometers and 300 micrometers.

Fifth application: Referring to FIG. **16**, this structure of the fifth application is similar to the structure of the fourth application in FIG. **14**. The organic light-emitting diodes layer **110** (or a polymer light-emitting diodes layer, PLED layer) is replaced with the liquid crystal display layer **111**. The second substrates **22** is connected to a OLED display substrate through flip-chip bonding process, wherein the OLED display substrate comprises a first glass substrate **106** and a second glass substrate **108**, and an organic light-emitting diodes layer **110** (or a polymer light-emitting diodes layer, PLED layer) and thin film transistor circuit layers (not shown) between the first glass substrate **106** and the second glass substrate **108**, wherein multiple transparent electrodes **114** on the bottom surface of the first glass substrate **106** and multiple metal plugs **113** in the first glass substrate **106**, wherein the multiple metal plugs **113** are connected to the transparent electrodes **114** respectively. The structure of the first glass substrate **106** can refer to the second substrates **22** in the invention. The metal bumps **72** are connected to the transparent electrodes **114** through a solder layer **107**, wherein the solder layer **107** comprises gold-tin alloy, tin-silver alloy, tin-silver-copper alloy, indium, tin-bismuth alloy, or other lead-free alloy. The OLED display substrate comprises multiple OLED display panels. The OLED display substrate may comprise touch screen function, wherein the OLED display substrate comprising an in-cell TFT OLED substrate. A least distance **106a** between a centerline of the metal bump **72** and a

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boundary of the glass substrate **106** is between 30 micrometers and 100 micrometers, 50 micrometers and 150 micrometers, 100 micrometers and 250 micrometers or 50 micrometers and 300 micrometers.

Sixth application: Referring to FIG. **17a**, the second substrates **22** can be a part of an OLED display substrate. The OLED display substrate comprises the second substrates **22** and the second glass substrate **108**, and an organic light-emitting diodes layer **110** (or a polymer light-emitting diodes layer, PLED layer), thin film transistor circuit layers (not shown) and transparent electrodes **114** between the second substrates **22** and the second glass substrate **108**, wherein the metal plugs **21** connected to transparent electrodes **114** through the first metal layer **26**. The OLED display substrate comprises multiple OLED display panels. The OLED display substrate may comprise touch screen function, wherein the OLED display substrate comprising an in-cell TFT OLED substrate.

Referring to FIG. **17b**, the structure of the OLED display substrate comprises multiple thin film transistors circuits **700** and multiple organic light-emitting components **800** between the second substrates **22** and the second glass substrate **108**, wherein the thin film transistors circuit **700** comprises a buffer layer **702**, a first gate electrode **704a** and a first source electrode **704b** formed on the buffer layer **702**, a first insulating layer **706** formed on the first gate electrode **704a**, the first source electrode **704b** and the buffer layer **702**. An oxide semiconductor layer **710** is formed on the first insulating layer **706** over the first gate electrode **704a** and the first source electrode **704b**, wherein the oxide semiconductor layer **710** is connected to the first source electrode **704b** through the opening in the first insulating layer **706**. A second insulating layer **712** is formed on the oxide semiconductor layer **710**. A second gate electrode **714a** and a second source electrode **714b** formed on the second insulating layer **712**, wherein the second source electrode **714b** connected to the oxide semiconductor layer **710** through an opening in the second insulating layer **712**. A protection layer **716** is formed on the second gate electrode **714a** and the second source electrode **714b** and the second insulating layer **712**. The organic light-emitting component **800** formed on the protection layer **716** and connected to the second source electrode **714b** through an opening in the protection layer **716**.

The oxide semiconductor layer **710** comprises a ZnO containing layer, wherein the ZnO containing layer can be doped with a group selected from the group constituted of at least one ionic: Gallium (Ga), indium (In), tin (Sn), zirconium (Zr), hafnium (Hf), cadmium (Cd), magnesium (Mg), vanadium (V). The first gate electrode **704a**, the first source electrode **704b**, the second gate electrode **714a** and the second source electrode **714b** are formed of a metal selected from the following groups: tungsten (W), titanium (Ti), molybdenum (Mo), silver (Ag), tantalum (Ta), aluminum (Al), copper (Cu), gold (Au), chromium (Cr) or niobium (Nb).

The organic light-emitting component **800** comprises an anode layer **802**, a cathode layer **804** and an organic light-emitting layer **806** between the anode layer **802** and the cathode layer **804**, wherein the anode layer **802** formed on the protection layer **716** and connected to the second source electrode **714b**. A third insulating layer **808** formed on the protection layer **716** and the anode layer **802**, then formed a hole/opening in the third insulating layer **808** and on the anode layer **802**. Forming the organic light-emitting layer **806** in the opening and on the third insulating layer **808**, then formed the cathode layer **804** on the third insulating layer

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808 and on the organic light-emitting layer **806**. The anode layer **802** is connected to the metal plugs **21** via a conductive layer formed on the opening through the buffer layer **702**, a first insulating layer **706** and second insulating layer **712**. The cathode layer **804** is connected to the metal plugs **21** via a conductive layer formed on the opening through the buffer layer **702**, the first insulating layer **706**, the second insulating layer **712** and the third insulating layer **808**. The buffer layer **702**, the first insulating layer **706**, the second insulating layer **712** and the third insulating layer **808** comprise a polyimide, polyamide, acryl resin, benzocyclobutene, phenol resin, oxide layer (buffer layer **702**), nitride layer (buffer layer **702**).

The anode layer **802** may contain one or more transparent materials such as indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), zinc oxide (ZnO), indium gallium oxide (IGO), aluminum zinc oxide (AZO) and In₂O₃, or non-transparent materials such as Ag, Mg, Al, Pt, Pd, Au, Ni, Nd, Ir, Cr, Li, Ca, Mo, Ti, W, MoW, and Al/Cu. The cathode layer **804** may contain one or more transparent materials such as indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), zinc oxide (ZnO), indium gallium oxide (IGO), aluminum zinc oxide (AZO) and In₂O₃.

The organic light-emitting layer **806** may include a hole transport layer (HTL) and a hole injection layer (HIL) stacked toward the pixel electrode (anode layer **802** or cathode layer **804**), and an electron transport layer (ETL) and an electron injection layer (EIL) stacked toward the pixel electrode (anode layer **802** or cathode layer **804**). Furthermore, various other layers may be stacked if required. Further, the light-emitting layer **806** comprises a carbazole biphenyl (CBP), (III)(bis(1-phenylisoquinoline)(acetylacetonate)iridium, PIQIr(acac)), (III)(bis(1-phenylquinoline)(acetylacetonate)iridium, PQIr(acac)), (III)(tris(1-phenylquinoline)iridium (PQIr), octaethylporphyrin platinum, PtOEP, (III)(tris(dibenzoylmethane)(o-phenanthroline)europium(III), PED:Eu(DBM)3(Phen)), perylene, N,N'-Di(naphthalene-1-yl)-N,N'-diphenyl-benzidine, tris-8-hydroxyquinoline aluminum (PEDOT), copper phthalocyanine, CuPc, 4,4',4''-tris(N-(3-methylphenyl)-N-phenylamino)triphenylamine (MTDATA).

Referring to FIG. **18** and FIG. **19**, an outward of display substrate produced from above first application to sixth application is an unframed display **119**, wherein the unframed display **119** comprises a display area **119a** has four edges **119b**, wherein a gap between each edge **119b** and one of four boundaries of the unframed display **119** has a least distance smaller than 15 micrometers, 20 micrometers, 30 micrometers, 50 micrometers, 100 micrometers, 150 micrometers or 200 micrometers. The unframed display **119** is installed in a shell **123** of a display device **125**. Some components (not showed in drawings) can install in the display device **125** (or installed on the second substrates **22**), for example, a speaker component, a battery component, a microphone component, a signal receiver component, a wireless signal receiver component, a wireless signal transmitter module.

Referring to FIG. **19**, the display device **125** comprises multiple connecting ports **127** on the shell **123**, wherein the connecting ports **127** comprise a signal connecting port, a power connecting port, and/or a ground connecting port. The display device **125** can connect to another one display device **125b** to become a bigger display device **129**, wherein the connecting ports **127** of the display device **125** are connected to the connecting ports **127** of the display device **125b**. Multiple display devices **125** can be combined with a big display device, an advertising billboard. The display

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devices **125** can be used as a tile on the wall of the building. The display devices **125** can be a display unit on a surface of a magic cube.

The structure of the OLED display substrate disclosed in FIG. **12** and FIG. **16** can be referred to related specifications as above.

Those described above are the embodiments to exemplify the present disclosure to enable the person skilled in the art to understand, make and use embodiments of the present disclosure. This description, however, is not intended to limit the scope of the present disclosure. Any equivalent modification and variation according to the spirit of the present disclosure is to be also included within the scope of the claims stated below.

The components, steps, features, benefits and advantages that have been discussed are merely illustrative. None of them, nor the discussions relating to them, are intended to limit the scope of protection in any way. Numerous other embodiments are also contemplated. These include embodiments that have fewer, additional, and/or different components, steps, features, benefits and advantages. These also include embodiments in which the components and/or steps are arranged and/or ordered differently.

In reading the present disclosure, one skilled in the art will appreciate that embodiments of the present disclosure can be implemented in hardware, software, firmware, or any combinations of such, and over one or more networks. Suitable software can include computer-readable or machine-readable instructions for performing methods and techniques (and portions thereof) of designing and/or controlling the fabrication and design of integrated circuit chips according to the present disclosure. Any suitable software language (machine-dependent or machine-independent) may be utilized. Moreover, embodiments of the present disclosure can be included in or carried by various signals, e.g., as transmitted over a wireless radio frequency (RF) or infrared (IR) communications link or downloaded from the Internet.

Unless otherwise stated, all measurements, values, ratings, positions, magnitudes, sizes, and other specifications that are set forth in this specification, including in the claims that follow, are approximate, not exact. They are intended to have a reasonable range that is consistent with the functions to which they relate and with what is customary in the art to which they pertain. The scope of protection is limited solely by the claims. That scope is intended and should be interpreted to be as broad as is consistent with the ordinary meaning of the language that is used in the claims when interpreted in light of this specification and the prosecution history that follows and to encompass all structural and functional equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A chip package comprising:

a solid layer having a first surface and a second surface opposite to said first surface, wherein said first surface is substantially parallel to said second surface, wherein said solid layer comprises a compound of silicon and oxygen, wherein said solid layer has a thickness between 100 and 300 micrometers, wherein said solid layer comprises a first region and a second region between said first region and an edge of said solid layer; a plurality of copper plugs in a plurality of through vias in said second region of said solid layer respectively, wherein one of said plurality of copper plugs comprises a first copper layer contacting a sidewall of one of said plurality of through vias, wherein said first region has a width in a direction greater than a shortest distance between said sidewall of one of said plurality of

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- through vias and said edge of said solid layer in said direction and greater than a pitch between two neighboring copper plugs of said plurality of copper plugs;
- a first interconnection scheme over said first surface, wherein said first interconnection scheme comprises a first metal interconnect over said first surface, a second metal interconnect over said first surface and a first polymer layer over said first and second metal interconnects, wherein said first metal interconnect is connected to a first copper plug of said plurality of copper plugs, wherein said second metal interconnect is connected to a second copper plug of said plurality of copper plugs, wherein said first metal interconnect comprises a first metal layer and a second copper layer over said first metal layer, wherein a top surface of said second copper plug and a top surface of said first copper plug are substantially in the same horizontal plane;
 - a first metal bump over said first interconnection scheme, wherein said first metal bump comprises a second metal layer and a tin-containing layer over said second metal layer; and
 - a first semiconductor chip under said first interconnection scheme, wherein said first semiconductor chip comprises a third metal interconnect on a first metal pad of said first semiconductor chip, wherein said third metal interconnect comprises a third metal layer on said first metal pad and a third copper layer over said third metal layer, wherein said third copper layer has a thickness between 5 and 30 micrometers.
2. The chip package of claim 1, further comprising a passive component over said first interconnection scheme and connected to said first interconnection scheme through a solder layer.
 3. The chip package of claim 1, wherein said first interconnection scheme comprise a fourth metal interconnect across over a sidewall of the first semiconductor chip.
 4. The chip package of claim 1, further comprising a second semiconductor chip over said first interconnection scheme, wherein said second semiconductor chip comprises a second metal bump between said second semiconductor chip and said first interconnection scheme.
 5. The chip package of claim 1, wherein said first semiconductor chip comprises a central-processing-unit (CPU) circuit block and a graphics-processing-unit (GPU) circuit block.
 6. The chip package of claim 1, further comprising a second semiconductor chip under said first semiconductor chip, wherein said first semiconductor chip comprises a second metal pad on a top surface of said first semiconductor chip, a third metal pad on a bottom surface of said first semiconductor chip and a through-silicon-via metal layer connects to said second metal pad, wherein said third metal pad is connected to a fourth metal pad of said second semiconductor chip.
 7. The chip package of claim 1, wherein said first interconnection scheme further comprises a fourth metal interconnect over said first metal interconnect and said first polymer layer, wherein said first polymer is between said first and fourth metal interconnects, wherein said fourth metal interconnect comprises a fourth metal layer, a fourth copper layer on said fourth metal layer, and a fifth copper layer on said fourth copper layer.
 8. The chip package of claim 1, further comprising a second interconnection scheme under said solid layer and on said second surface.

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9. The chip package of claim 1, wherein said first metal pad is an aluminum pad.
10. The chip package of claim 1, wherein said solid layer further comprises a third region opposite to said second region, wherein said third region is between said first region and another edge of said solid layer, wherein said plurality of copper plugs in said plurality of through vias in said third region respectively.
11. The chip package of claim 1, wherein said first copper plug has a thickness between 100 and 300 micrometers.
12. The chip package of claim 1, wherein said plurality of copper plugs comprise a third copper plug vertically in one of said plurality of through vias in said solid layer, wherein a pitch between said first and third copper plugs is between 200 and 1000 micrometers.
13. The chip package of claim 1, wherein said second region is a rectangle region and surrounding said first region.
14. The chip package of claim 1, further comprising a second semiconductor chip over said first interconnection scheme and connected to said first interconnection scheme through a second metal bump, wherein said second semiconductor chip has a height is between a backside surface of said second semiconductor chip and a top surface of said first polymer layer is smaller than a thickness of said first metal bump.
15. The chip package of claim 1, wherein no any copper plug in said first region.
16. The chip package of claim 1, further comprising a second semiconductor chip under said first interconnection scheme next to said first semiconductor chip.
17. The chip package of claim 1, wherein said compound comprises a SiO₂ compound.
18. A chip package comprising:
 - a solid layer having a first surface and a second surface opposite to said first surface, wherein said solid layer comprises a compound of silicon and oxygen, wherein said solid layer has a thickness between 100 and 300 micrometers, wherein said solid layer comprises a first region and a second region between said first region and an edge of said solid layer;
 - a plurality of metal conductors in said second region of said solid layer respectively, wherein one of said plurality of metal conductors comprises a copper portion and a first metal layer covering a sidewall of said copper portion, wherein said copper portion has a diameter in a direction between 50 and 200 micrometers and greater than a thickness of said first metal layer in said direction, wherein said first region has a width in said direction greater than a shortest distance between a sidewall of one of said plurality of metal conductors and said edge of said solid layer in said direction and greater than a pitch between two neighboring metal conductors of said plurality of metal conductors;
 - a first interconnection scheme over said first surface, wherein said first interconnection scheme comprises a first metal interconnect over said first surface and a first polymer layer over said first metal interconnect, wherein said first metal interconnect is connected to a first metal conductor of said plurality of metal conductors, wherein said first metal interconnect comprises a first copper layer;
 - a second interconnection scheme under said second surface, wherein said second interconnection scheme comprises a second metal interconnect under said second surface and a second polymer layer under said second metal interconnect, wherein said second metal inter-

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connect is connected to a second metal conductor of said plurality of metal conductors, wherein said second metal interconnect comprises a second copper layer; and

a first semiconductor chip under said first interconnection scheme, wherein said first semiconductor chip comprises a first metal bump on a first metal pad of said first semiconductor chip, wherein said first metal bump comprises a third copper layer with a thickness between 5 and 30 micrometers, wherein said first semiconductor chip is connected to a third metal interconnect of said second interconnection scheme through said first metal bump.

19. The chip package of claim 18, wherein said compound comprises a SiO₂ compound.

20. The chip package of claim 18, further comprising a first passive component under said first interconnection scheme.

21. The chip package of claim 18, wherein said first semiconductor chip comprises a central-processing-unit (CPU) circuit block and a graphics-processing-unit (GPU) circuit block.

22. The chip package of claim 18, wherein said first metal layer is a silver-containing layer.

23. The chip package of claim 18, wherein said solid layer further comprises a third region opposite to said second region, wherein said third region is between said first region and another edge of said solid layer, wherein said plurality of metal conductors in said third region.

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