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(54) **ELECTRONIC DEVICE PROVIDED WITH
MULTIPLE DISPLAY PANELS INCLUDING
AT LEAST ONE DUAL
ELECTROLUMINESCENT LIGHT EMISSION
PANEL**

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345/1.1-6

See application file for complete search history.

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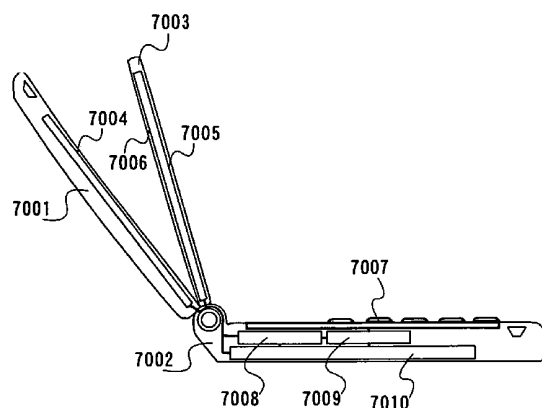
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A dual light emission panel (panel capable of displaying images on both screens) is mounted in a display device or a portable information terminal to achieve a module with a small volume. The display device of the invention comprises a display screen, a first housing and a second housing that are connected to each other, and a dual light emission panel including display screens each on the front side and the back side. The dual light emission panel is connected to the first housing, disposed between the first housing and the second housing when overlapping the first housing, and rotated around a connecting point of the dual light emission panel and the first housing.

22 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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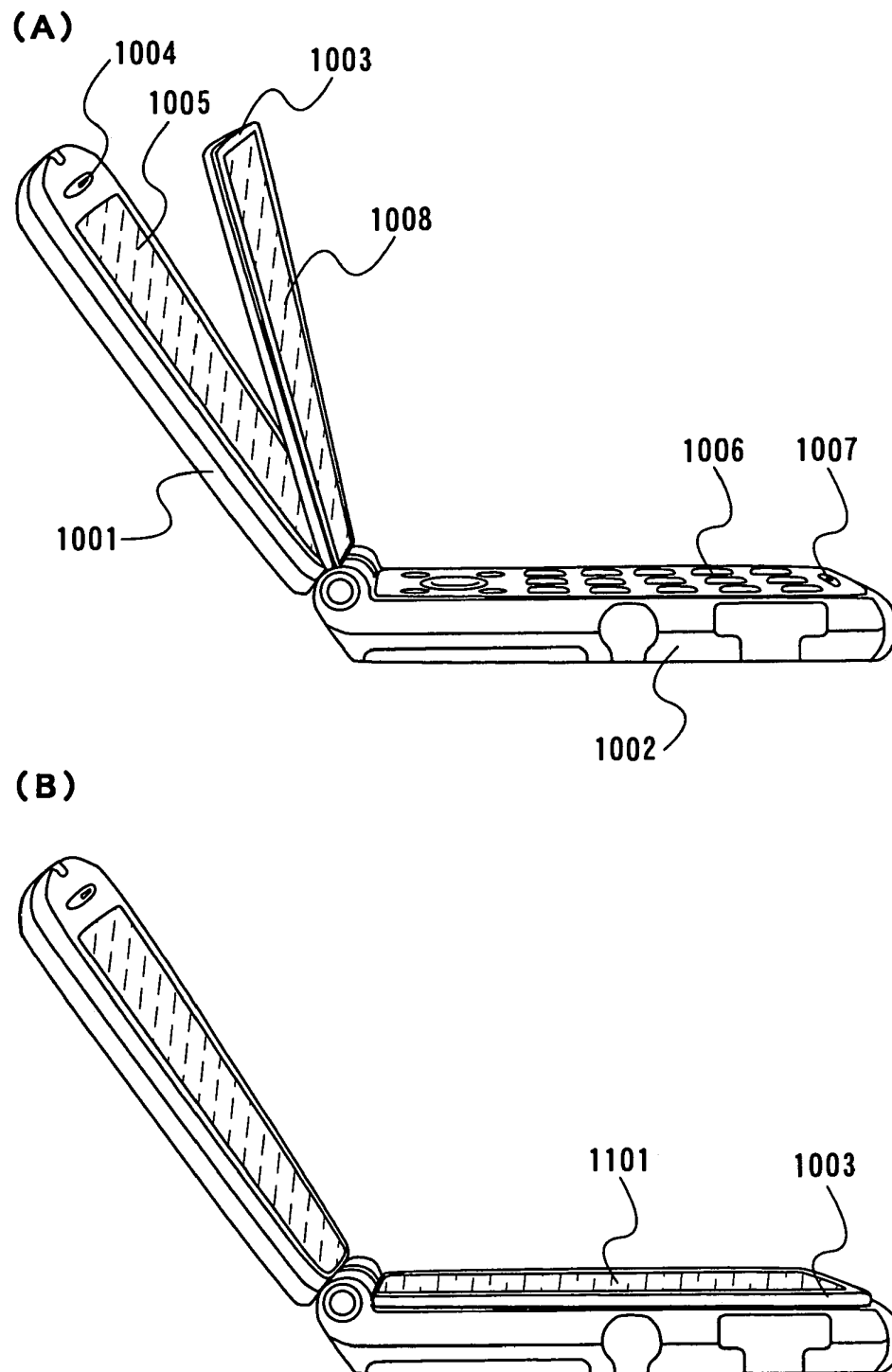
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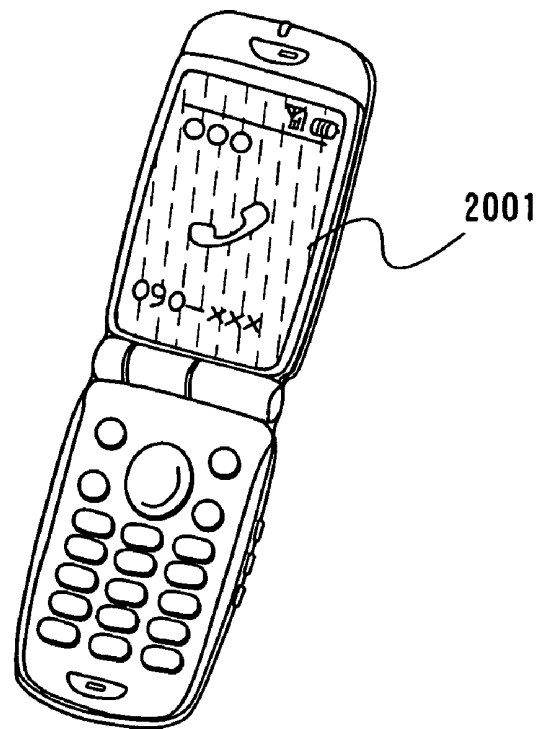
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(A)



(B)

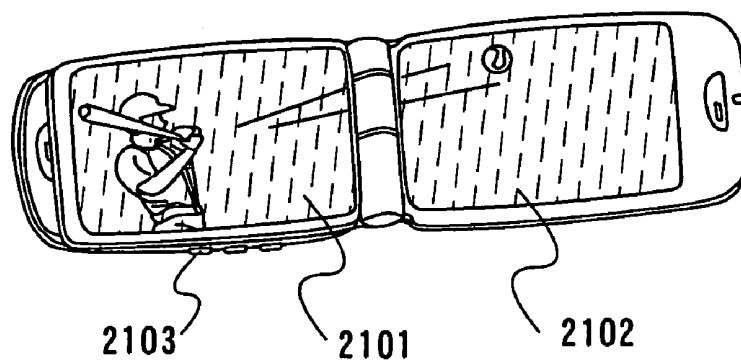


Fig.2

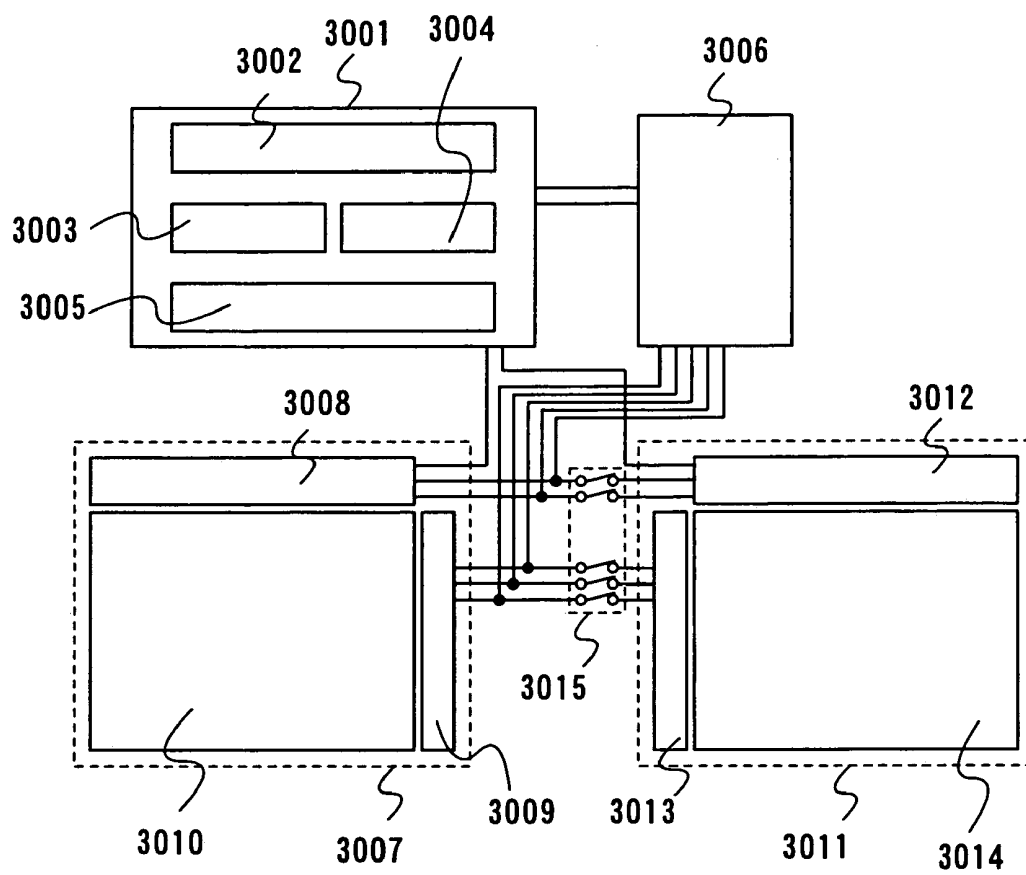
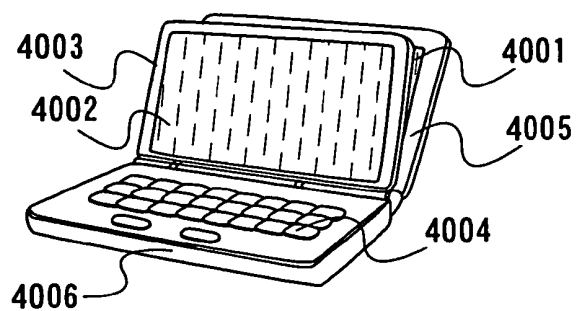
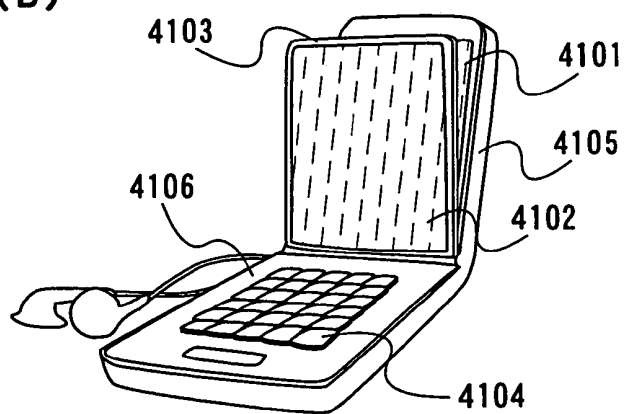


Fig.3

(A)



(B)



(C)

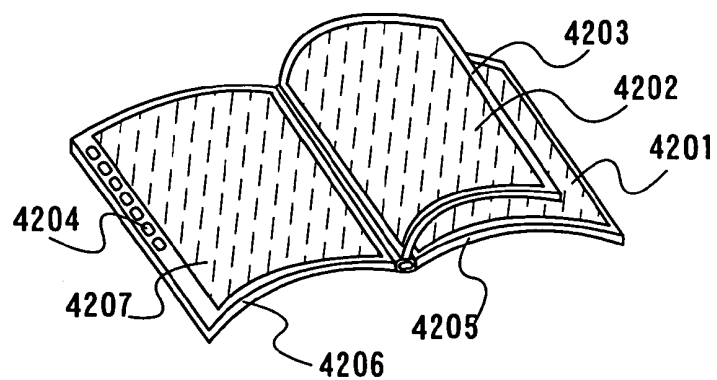


Fig.4

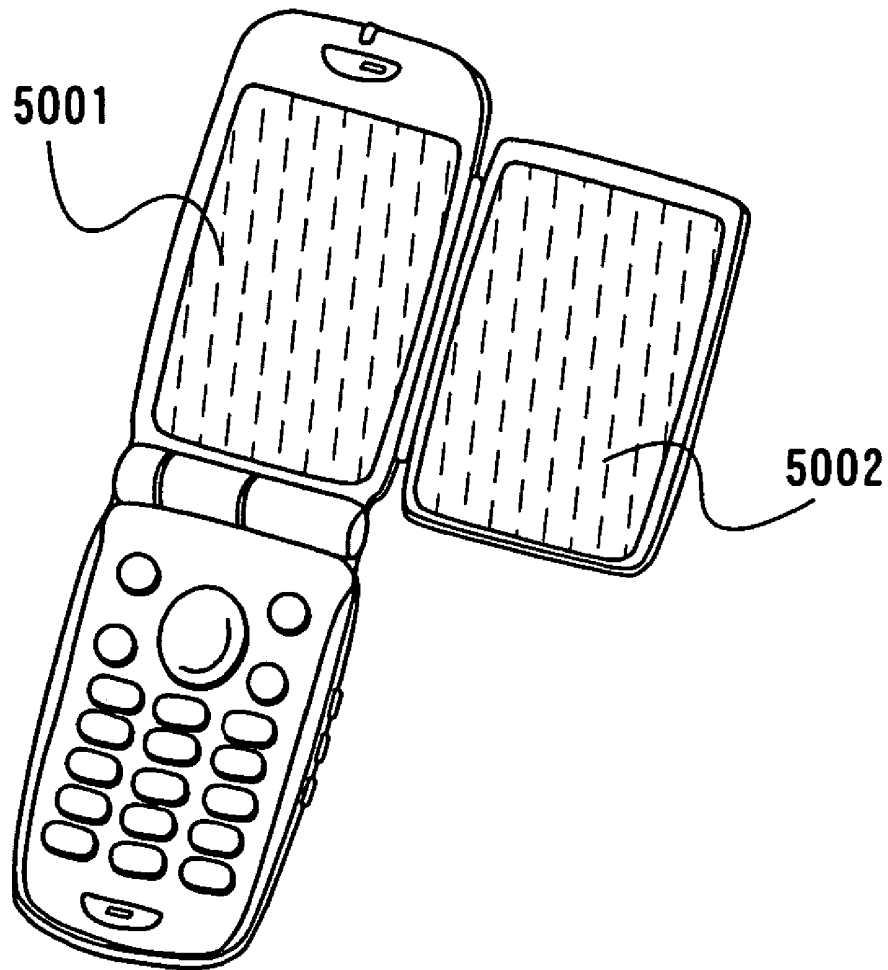


Fig.5

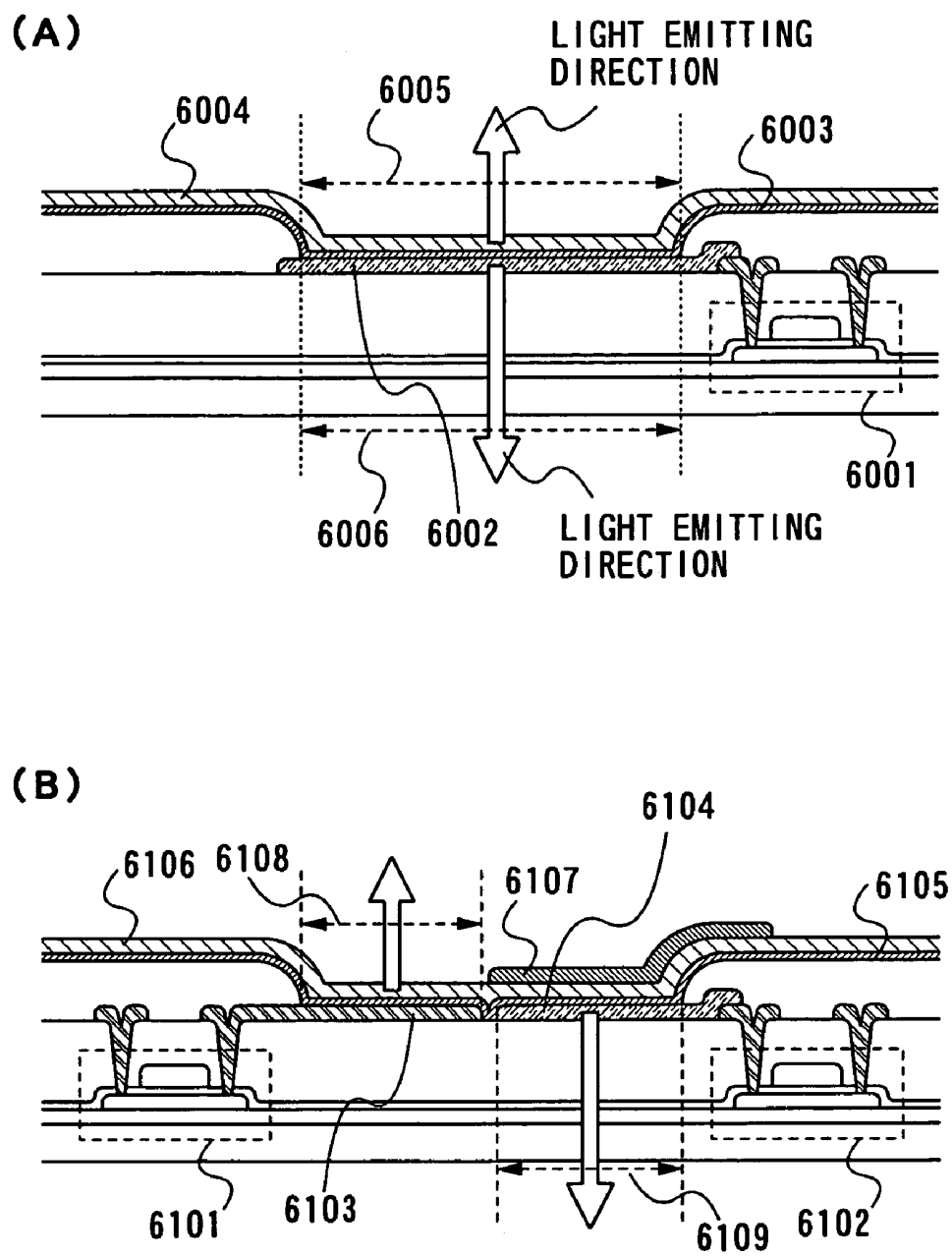


Fig.6

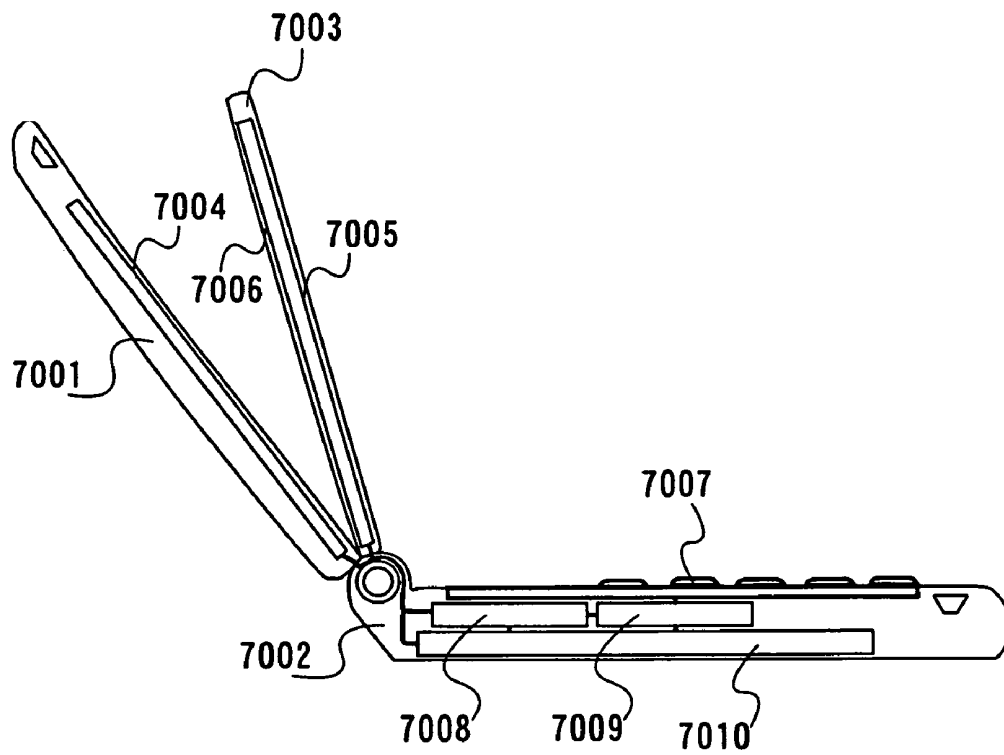


Fig. 7

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ELECTRONIC DEVICE PROVIDED WITH MULTIPLE DISPLAY PANELS INCLUDING AT LEAST ONE DUAL ELECTROLUMINESCENT LIGHT EMISSION PANEL

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a display device having a light emitting element, and more particularly relates to a portable information terminal such as a mobile phone and a PDA (Personal Digital Assistant).

BACKGROUND ART

In recent years, as a light emitting device, a display device using a self-light emitting element typified by an electroluminescence (EL) element and the like has been studied and developed instead of a liquid crystal display (LCD) using a liquid crystal element for a pixel. Such a light emitting device has the advantages of high image quality and wide viewing angle because of a light emitting type, and reduced thickness and weight and the like without need of a back light. Thus, the light emitting device is expected to be widely used for a display screen of a mobile phone and a display device.

As for a portable information terminal, a high added value is required with diversification of uses. Recently, a display can be used not only for displaying calls and e-mails but also for displaying landscapes, persons and the like with camera function and browsing Web pages. Further, applications have been enriched. In the future, a portable information terminal having a function to display images of a film, television and the like is expected to be widely used.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

(Problems to be Solved by the Invention)

As described above, a display of a display device, particularly that of a portable information terminal has become to display more amount of information. However, an existing display has a small screen which is seen with difficulty, therefore, impressive images are not displayed easily. Thus, a display device and a portable information terminal each provided with a larger display are needed. On the other hand, the display device and the portable information terminal are required to be reduced in weight, thickness and size, which trades off between a high added value.

In view of the foregoing problems, it is an object of the invention to provide a display device and a portable information terminal each including a dual light emission panel (a panel capable of displaying on both screens) and being capable of realizing a module with a small volume.

(Means for Solving the Problems)

In order to solve the aforementioned problems, the invention will take the following measures.

According to the invention, a display device comprises a first display screen, a first housing and a second housing that are connected to each other, and a dual light emission panel (hereinafter referred to as a dual display panel) that includes a second display screen on the front side and a third display screen on the back side. The dual display panel is connected to the first housing, disposed between the first housing and the second housing when overlapping the first housing, and rotated around a connecting point of the dual display panel and the first housing. As a result, both a display state using

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the second display screen and a display state using the first display screen and the third display screen become possible.

When the display device is folded at a connecting point of the first housing and the second housing, the first housing and the second housing can overlap with the dual display panel interposed therebetween.

According to the invention, a display device comprises a display screen including a plurality of pixels arranged in matrix. The display device comprises a plurality of panels at least one of which is a dual display panel including a display screen each on the front side and the back side.

The display device of the invention comprises a second display screen as a display screen on one side of the front side and the back side of the dual display panel, a third display screen as a display screen on the other side, and a first display screen as a display screen other than the second display screen and the third display screen. The display device has a first display state in which the second display screen is used, and a second display state in which the first display screen and the third display screen are used.

According to the display device of the invention, in the second display state, one image may be divided into two images one of which is a first image and the other is a second image, and the first image may be displayed on one of the first display screen and the third display screen and the second image may be displayed on the other screen.

According to the display device of the invention, in the second display state, the first display screen and the third display screen can display different images.

According to the invention, the display device can be applied to a portable information terminal.

According to the invention, the dual display panel may use an EL element as a display element.

According to the invention, the display device may be a foldable type.

The dual display panel can constitute a display device having a flat surface or a curved surface.

(Effect of the Invention)

According to the invention, a display with a larger screen can be mounted in a display device and a portable information terminal that have been limited in screen size. In addition, since dual display is achieved by using a dual display panel, a display device itself can be formed thinner than that using two single display panels. Therefore, a higher added value of a display device and a portable information terminal can be realized while reducing the weight, thickness and size thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows an embodiment mode of the invention.

FIG. 2 shows an embodiment mode of the invention.

FIG. 3 shows a configuration example of a display module of the invention.

FIG. 4 shows electronic appliances using the display device of the invention.

FIG. 5 shows an embodiment mode of the invention.

FIG. 6 shows an embodiment mode of the invention.

FIG. 7 shows an example of a cross sectional view of the display device of the invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Although the invention will be described by way of Embodiment Modes and Embodiments with reference to the

accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that various changes and modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Therefore, unless such changes and modifications depart from the scope of the invention, they should be constructed as being included therein.

Embodiment Mode 1

FIG. 1 shows an example of a flip phone including a dual display panel **1003**.

The flip phone comprises a first housing **1001**, a second housing **1002** and a dual display panel **1003**. The first housing **1001** includes an audio output portion **1004**, a first display screen **1005** and the like, and the second housing **1002** includes an operating button **1006**, an audio input portion **1007** and the like. The dual display panel **1003** includes a second display screen **1008**, a third display screen **1101** and the like.

According to the invention, the dual display panel **1003** is disposed between the first housing **1001** and the second housing **1002** of the mobile phone. When the dual display panel **1003** overlaps the first housing **1001**, the second display screen **1008** of the dual display panel **1003**, namely, only a single display screen is used. When the dual display panel **1003** overlaps the second housing **1002**, the third display screen **1101** of the dual display panel **1003** and the first display screen **1005**, namely, two display screens can be used.

FIG. 2A shows an example of a first display state in which images are displayed on a single screen. A second display screen **2001** is used for displaying a relatively small amount of information such as calls and e-mails or displaying in a low power consumption mode.

FIG. 2B shows an example of a second display state in which images are displayed on two screens. The second display state in which images are displayed on a third display screen **2101** and a first display screen **2102** is used for displaying a film or television on a larger screen or magnifying and displaying images of the second display screen **2001**. That is, one image is divided into two images one of which is displayed on the third display screen **2101** and the other of which is displayed on the first display screen **2102**. Operations of the screens in the second display state may be carried out with a side operating button **2103**, or with the third display screen **2101** or the first display screen **2102** that is made to be used as a touch panel.

In the second display state, different images may be displayed on the third display screen **2101** and the first display screen **2102**. For example, an image of a person called is displayed on one screen while a Web page, an address book and the like are displayed on the other screen, or an image of a person called is displayed on one screen while the user's own image is displayed on the other screen. In the case of a plurality of persons being called, images of the persons called may be displayed separately.

FIG. 5 shows an example in which a dual display panel is rotated around the right side of a first display screen **5001** of a mobile phone, and images are displayed on two screens of the first display screen **5001** and a third display screen **5002**. In such a manner, a connecting point of the first display screen and the dual display panel **1003** of a mobile phone may be arranged anywhere around the first housing.

Although a dual display panel is used for a mobile phone in this embodiment mode, it may be used for a portable information terminal such as a PDA and a laptop personal computer. Further, the dual display panel may be formed of plastic or glass. Alternatively, it may be a foldable film

panel. According to this, the dual display panel has a curved surface as well as a flat surface.

Described is the case in which one dual light emission panel is provided, though a plurality of dual light emission panels may be disposed between the first housing and the second housing.

Embodiment Mode 2

In Embodiment Mode 2, a dual light emission panel having a first display screen and a second display screen is described. Note that in this specification, a pixel electrode or a counter electrode using a light transmitting material means a transparent conductive film such as ITO or a film using aluminum and the like formed with a thickness that allows light to transmit through it, and a reflective material means a conductive material using aluminum and the like, which reflects light.

FIG. 6A comprises a driving TFT **6001**, a pixel electrode **6002** using a light transmitting material, an EL layer **6003**, a counter electrode **6004** using a light transmitting material, a first display area **6005**, a second display area **6006** and the like.

A current flows between the pixel electrode **6002** connected to the driving TFT **6001** and the counter electrode **6004**, and thereby the EL layer **6003** in the first display area **6005** emits light. At this time, since the pixel electrode **6002** and the counter electrode **6004** use a light transmitting material, light from the EL layer **6003** is emitted in both directions of the counter electrode **6004** and the pixel electrode **6002**.

FIG. 6B comprises a first driving TFT **6101**, a second driving TFT **6102**, a first pixel electrode **6103** using a reflective material, a second pixel electrode **6104** using a light transmitting material, an EL layer **6105**, a counter electrode **6106** using a light transmitting material, a reflective film **6107** using a reflective material, a first display area **6108**, a second display area **6109** and the like.

A current flows between the first pixel electrode **6103** connected to the first driving TFT **6101** and the counter electrode **6106**, and thereby the EL layer **6105** in the first display area **6108** emits light. At this time, since the first pixel electrode **6103** reflects light and the counter electrode **6106** transmits light, light from the EL layer **6105** is emitted in the direction of the counter electrode **6106**.

Furthermore, a current flows between the second pixel electrode **6104** connected to the second driving TFT **6102** and the counter electrode **6106**, and thereby the EL layer **6105** in the second display area **6109** emits light. At this time, since the reflective film **6107** reflects light and the second pixel electrode **6104** transmits light, light from the EL layer **6105** is emitted in the direction of the pixel electrode **6104**.

The emission color of the EL layer may be either monochromatic or RGB full color, and a color filter may also be combined therewith. The full color emission may be achieved by a white EL layer with color filters.

Specifically, the EL layer **6105** is formed of an organic compound or a charge injection transporting substance that contains an inorganic compound, and a light emitting material. The EL layer **6105** includes a layer of one or plural kinds selected from the group consisting of a low molecular weight organic compound, a medium molecular weight organic compound (that does not have subliming property and that has a molecularity of 20 or less, or a length of chained molecules of 10 μm or less), and a high molecular weight organic compound, which are relative to molecular-

ity. The EL layer **6105** may include a layer that is formed of the organic compound combined with an inorganic compound with electron injection transporting property or hole injection transporting property. The charge injection transporting substance as an inorganic compound material includes diamond-like carbon (DLC), Si, Ge, and oxide or nitride of these substances, and may be appropriately doped with P, B, N or the like. Further, the charge injection transporting substance may include an oxide, a nitride, or a fluoride of alkali metal or alkali earth metal, and a compound or an alloy of the metal and Zn, Sn, V, Ru, Sm, or In.

A low molecular weight organic light emitting material as a preferable material forming the EL layer **6105** includes Alq₃, BAq₂, Almq₃, DPVBi, PVK, a triphenylamine derivative (TPD), and the like. These materials are used as host materials, and quinacridone or the like is added as a dopant.

On the other hand, a high molecular weight organic light emitting material is physically stronger than a low molecular weight material and superior in durability of the element. Furthermore, a high molecular weight material can be formed by an application method and therefore manufacture of the element is relatively easy. The structure of a light emitting element using a high molecular weight organic light emitting material is basically the same as that of a light emitting element using a low molecular weight organic light emitting material, and has a cathode/an organic light emitting layer/an anode.

When the EL layer **6105** is formed from a high molecular weight organic light emitting material, a two-layer structure is employed in many cases. This is because it is difficult to form a laminated structure using a high molecular weight material unlike the case of using a low molecular weight organic light emitting material. Specifically, the EL layer using a high molecular weight organic light emitting material has a cathode/a light emitting layer/a hole transporting layer/an anode. The emission color is determined by the material of its light emitting layer. Therefore, a light emitting element that emits light of desired color can be formed by selecting an appropriate material of the light emitting layer. The high molecular weight electro luminescent material that can be used to form a light emitting layer is a polyparaphenylene vinylene-based material, a polyparaphenylene-based material, a polythiophene-based material, or a polyfluorene-based material.

The polyparaphenylene vinylene-based material is a derivative of poly (paraphenylene vinylene) [PPV], for example, poly (2,5-dialkoxy-1,4-phenylene vinylene) [RO-PPV], poly (2-(2'-ethyl-hexoxy)-5-methoxy-1,4-phenylene vinylene) [MEH-PPV], poly (2-(dialkoxyphenyl)-1,4-phenylene vinylene) [ROPh-PPV], and the like. The polyparaphenylene-based material is a derivative of polyparaphenylene [PPP], for example, poly (2,5-dialkoxy-1,4-phenylene) [RO-PPP], poly (2,5-dihexoxy-1,4-phenylene), and the like. The polythiophene-based material is a derivative of polythiophene [PT], for example, poly (3-alkylthiophene) [PAT], poly (3-hexylthiophene) [PHT], poly (3-cyclohexylthiophene) [PCHT], poly (3-cyclohexyl-4-methylthiophene) [PCHMT], poly (3-(4-cyclohexylthiophene) [PDCHT], poly [3-(4-octylphenyl)-thiophene][POPT], poly [3-(4-octylphenyl)-2,2bithiophene] [PTOPT], and the like. The polyfluorene-based material is a derivative of polyfluorene [PF], for example, poly (9,9-dialkylfluorene) [PDAF], poly (9,9-dioctylfluorene) [PDOF], and the like.

The aforementioned materials are just examples. A light emitting element can be formed by arbitrarily laminating functional layers using these materials, such as a hole

injection transporting layer, a hole transporting layer, an electron injection transporting layer, an electron transporting layer, a light emitting layer, an electron blocking layer, and a hole blocking layer. Further, a mixed layer or a mixed junction may be formed by combining these layers.

In order to form an EL layer that emits white light, for instance, Alq₃, Alq₃ partially doped with Nile red that is a red light emitting pigment, Alq₃, p-ErTAZ, and TPD (aromatic diamine) are layered in this order by a vapor deposition method to obtain white light. When the EL layer is formed by application using spin coating, the layer after application is preferably baked by vacuum heating. For example, an aqueous solution of poly (ethylene diox-ythiophene)/poly (styrene sulfonic acid) (PEDOT/PSS) is applied to the entire surface and baked to form a film that functions as a hole injection layer. Then, a polyvinyl carbazole (PVK) solution doped with a luminescence center pigment (such as 1,1,4,4-tetraphenyl-1,3-butadiene (TPB), 4-dicyanomethylene-2-methyl-6-(p-dimethylamino-styryl)-4H-pyran (DCM1), Nile red, or coumarin 6) is applied to the entire surface and baked to form a film that functions as a light emitting layer.

The EL layer **6105** may be formed of a single layer. For instance, 1,3,4-oxadiazole derivative (PBD) capable of transporting electrons is dispersed in polyvinyl carbazole (PVK) capable of transporting holes. Another method to obtain white light emission is to disperse 30 wt % of PBD as an electron transporting agent and disperse four kinds of pigments (TPB, coumarin 6, DCM1, and Nile red) in appropriate amounts. Other than the light emitting element shown here that provides white light emission, by selecting materials of the EL layer **6105** arbitrarily, a light emitting element that provides red light emission, green light emission or blue light emission can be manufactured.

For the EL layer **6105**, a triplet exciton material containing a metal complex or the like may be used as well as the singlet exciton light emitting material described above.

EMBODIMENT

Embodiments of the invention will be described herein-after.

Embodiment 1

An example of a display module portion of the invention is explained with reference to FIG. 3.

A signal control circuit **3001** comprises a CPU **3002**, a memory A **3003**, a memory B **3004**, a memory controller **3005** and the like. A dual display panel **3007** comprises a first source signal line driver circuit **3008**, a first gate signal line driver circuit **3009**, a first display screen **3010**, a second display screen that is on the back side of the first display screen, and the like. A display panel **3011** comprises a second source signal line driver circuit **3012**, a second gate signal line driver circuit **3013**, a third display screen **3014** and the like.

In a first display state, a switch **3015** is turned off. A signal and a driving voltage for operating the dual display panel **3007** are inputted from a display controller **3006** to the first source signal line driver circuit **3008**, the first gate signal line driver circuit **3009** and the like. Since the switch **3015** is off at this time, the display panel **3011** does not operate.

An image signal inputted to the signal control circuit **3001** is controlled by the memory controller **3005** to be inputted to the memory A **3003** or the memory B **3004** and stored therein. Then, the dual display panel **3007** is selected by the

memory controller **3005**, and the image signal that is sequentially read out from the memory A **3003** or the memory B **3004** is inputted to the first source signal line driver circuit **3008**.

In a second display state, the switch **3015** is turned on. Since the switch **3015** is on, a signal and a driving voltage for operating the dual display panel **3007** and the display panel **3011** are inputted to the first source signal line driver circuit **3008**, the first gate signal line driver circuit **3009**, the second source signal line driver circuit **3012**, the second gate signal line driver circuit **3013** and the like.

In the case of, in the second display state, one image being divided into two images, and either of them being displayed on the dual display panel **3007** while the other being displayed on the display panel **3011**, an image signal is converted by the memory controller **3005** in accordance with the number of pixels and a display mode, and divided into left and right parts to be inputted to the dual display panel **3007** and the display panel **3008**, respectively.

In the case of, in the second display state, different images being displayed on the dual display panel **3007** and the display panel **3011**, a first image signal and a second image signal that have been inputted to the signal line control circuit **3001** are inputted to the memory A **3003** and the memory B **3004**, respectively, and stored therein. Then, the first image signal is sequentially read out by the memory controller **3005** and inputted to the first source signal line driver circuit **3008**, and the second image signal is inputted to the second source signal line driver circuit **3012**.

The configurations of the driver circuits in the dual display panel **3007** and the display panel **3011** are not limited to the general ones shown in this embodiment. In particular, the dual display panel **3007** may adopt a driver circuit configuration capable of being switched vertically to horizontally. Image signals stored in the memory A **3003** and the memory B **3004** may be rearranged by the memory **3005** depending on the display direction and displayed on the dual display panel **3007**. Also, the source signal line driver circuit and the gate signal line driver circuit may adopt a configuration capable of switching the scan direction in order to change vertically and horizontally or upwards and downwards depending on the display direction.

Although a configuration example of an active matrix type dual display panel is shown herein, a passive matrix type dual display panel may be adopted as well.

Embodiment 2

FIG. 7 shows an example of a cross sectional view of the display module explained in Embodiment 1.

The display module in FIG. 7 comprises a first housing **7001**, a second housing **7002** and a dual display panel **7003**. The first housing **7001** includes a first display portion **7004** and the like, the second housing **7002** includes an operating button **7007**, a display controller **7008**, a signal control portion **7009**, a battery portion **7010** and the like, and the dual display panel **7003** includes a second display screen **7005**, a third display screen **7006** and the like. The connection and operation of each part are similar to those shown in Embodiment 1.

Embodiment 3

Described herein is an example of the display device of the invention applied to a laptop personal computer, a PDA and an electronic book. Since one dual display panel can display images in both directions, the thickness of a housing

of a display device can be reduced even in the case of, as shown in FIGS. 4A, 4B and 4C, display screens being provided on both sides of a panel.

FIG. 4A shows an example of a laptop personal computer mounting a dual display panel **4003**. A first housing **4005** includes a first display screen **4001**, a second housing **4006** includes an operating button **4004** and the like, and the dual display panel **4003** includes a second display screen **4002** on the front side and a third display screen on the back side of the second display screen **4002**. The dual display panel **4003** is disposed between the first housing **4005** and the second housing **4006**.

In a normal use, only one screen is used for displaying images. At this time, the dual display panel **4003** overlaps the first housing, and the second display screen is used. When a large screen is needed, the dual display panel overlaps the second housing and images are displayed on two screens.

FIG. 4B shows an example of a PDA mounting a dual display panel **4103**. A first housing **4105** includes a first display screen **4101**, a second housing **4106** includes an operating button **4104** and the like, and the dual display panel **4103** includes a second display screen **4102** on the front side and a third display screen on the back side of the second display screen **4102**. The dual display panel **4103** is disposed between the first housing **4105** and the second housing **4106**.

In a normal use, only one screen is used for displaying images. At this time, the dual display panel **4103** overlaps the first housing, and the second display screen is used. When a large screen is needed, the dual display panel overlaps the second housing and images are displayed on two screens.

FIG. 4C shows an example of an electronic book mounting a dual display panel **4203**. A first housing **4205** includes a first display screen **4201**, a second housing **4206** includes an operating button **4204** and a fourth display screen **4207**, and the dual display panel **4203** includes a second display screen **4202** on the front side and a third display screen on the back side. The dual display panel **4203** is disposed between the first housing and the second housing.

As an example of use of the electronic book including the dual display panel **4203**, it is usable to read texts on the first display screen **4201** and the third display screen while referring to drawings on the second display screen **4202** and the fourth display screen **4207**. In this case, at the moment of the dual display panel **4203** started to be turned, the display of the dual display panel may be changed from the third display screen to the second display screen.

Furthermore, after reading from the first display screen to the third display screen, and when the next page, namely the dual display panel is started to be turned, the second display screen and the fourth display screen may display the next pages at a certain angle. Then, after using the second display screen and the fourth display screen, and when the dual display panel is started to be turned, the first display screen and the third display screen may display the next pages at a certain angle. According to this, switching of images cannot be recognized and optical discomfort and the like can be suppressed.

The invention claimed is:

1. A display device comprising:

a plurality of display panels each comprising a plurality of pixels,

wherein at least one of the plurality of display panels is a dual light emission panel comprising an EL element and having a first display screen on a front side of the

- dual light emission panel and a second display screen on a back side of the dual light emission panel.
2. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the display device is a portable information terminal.
3. The display device according to claim 2, wherein the portable information terminal is a foldable type.
4. An electronic appliance using the display device according to claim 1.
5. The display device according to any one of claims 1, wherein the display device is incorporated into at least one selected from the group consisting of a laptop computer, a PDA and an electronic book.
6. A display device according to claim 1, wherein the dual light emission panel comprises a TFT.
7. A display device according to claim 1, wherein the EL element comprises an electrode using a reflective material.
8. A display device comprising:
a plurality of display panels each comprising a plurality of pixels, and
a first housing and a second housing that are connected to each other;
wherein at least one of the plurality of display panels is a dual light emission panel comprising an EL element and having a first display screen on a front side of the dual light emission panel and a second display screen on a back side of the dual light emission panel, and
wherein the dual light emission panel is connected to the first housing and disposed between the first housing and the second housing.
9. The display device according to claim 8, wherein, when the display device is folded at a connecting point of the first housing and the second housing, the first housing and the second housing overlap with the dual light emission panel interposed therebetween.
10. The display device according to claim 8, further comprising:
a third display screen on one of the first housing and the second housing;
wherein the display device has a first display state in which the first display screen is used, and a second display state in which the second display screen and the third display screen are used.
11. The display device according to claim 8, wherein the display device is a portable information terminal.
12. The display device according to claim 11, wherein the portable information terminal is a foldable type.
13. An electronic appliance using the display device according to claim 8.
14. The display device according to claim 8, wherein the display device is incorporated into at least one selected from the group consisting of a laptop computer, a PDA and an electronic book.

15. A display device according to claim 8, wherein the dual light emission panel comprises a TFT.
16. A display device according to claim 8, wherein the EL element comprises an electrode using a reflective material.
17. A display device comprising:
a plurality of display panels each comprising a plurality of pixels,
wherein at least one of the plurality of display panels is a dual light emission panel comprising an EL element and having a first display screen on a front side of the dual light emission panel and a second display screen on a back side of the dual light emission panel, and
wherein the EL element comprises:
a pixel electrode using a light transmitting material;
a second electrode using a light transmitting material; and
an EL layer.
18. A display device according to claim 17, wherein the dual light emission panel comprises a TFT.
19. A display device according to claim 17, wherein the EL element further includes a reflective film that is overlapped with the pixel electrode and the second electrode.
20. A display device comprising:
a plurality of display panels each comprising a plurality of pixels, and
a first housing and a second housing that are connected to each other;
wherein at least one of the plurality of display panels is a dual light emission panel comprising an EL element and having a first display screen on a front side of the dual light emission panel and a second display screen on a back side of the dual light emission panel,
wherein the dual light emission panel is connected to the first housing and disposed between the first housing and the second housing, and
wherein the EL element comprises:
a pixel electrode using a light transmitting material;
a second electrode using a light transmitting material; and
an EL layer.
21. A display device according to claim 20, wherein the dual light emission panel comprises a TFT.
22. A display device according to claim 20, wherein the EL element further includes a reflective film that is overlapped with the pixel electrode and the second electrode.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	具有多个显示面板的电子设备包括至少一个双电致发光发光面板		
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摘要(译)

双发光面板 (能够在两个屏幕上显示图像的面板) 安装在显示设备或便携式信息终端中, 以实现具有小体积的模块。本发明的显示装置包括显示屏, 彼此连接的第一壳体和第二壳体, 以及包括在前侧和后侧的显示屏的双发光面板。双发光面板连接到第一壳体, 当与第一壳体重叠时设置在第一壳体和第二壳体之间, 并且围绕双发光面板和第一壳体的连接点旋转。

