



US009881984B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Akimoto et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,881,984 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Jan. 30, 2018**

(54) **ORGANIC ELECTRO-LUMINESCENT
DISPLAY DEVICE**

(2013.01); **H01L 51/5253** (2013.01); **H01L
51/56** (2013.01); **G09G 3/3225** (2013.01);
H01L 27/1218 (2013.01); **H01L 2227/323**
(2013.01); **H01L 2227/326** (2013.01)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC **H01L 27/3258**; **H01L 27/3272**; **H01L
27/42834**; **H01L 27/3202**; **H01L 51/5265**
See application file for complete search history.

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal dis-
claimer.

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(21) Appl. No.: **15/334,715**

(22) Filed: **Oct. 26, 2016**

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2017/0047389 A1 Feb. 16, 2017

JP 2010-008677 A 1/2010
JP 2015-125295 A 7/2015
WO 01/08128 A1 2/2001

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 15/060,181, filed on
Mar. 3, 2016, now Pat. No. 9,508,784, which is a
(Continued)

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jul. 11, 2014 (JP) 2014-143016

(51) **Int. Cl.**

H01L 51/52 (2006.01)

H01L 27/32 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

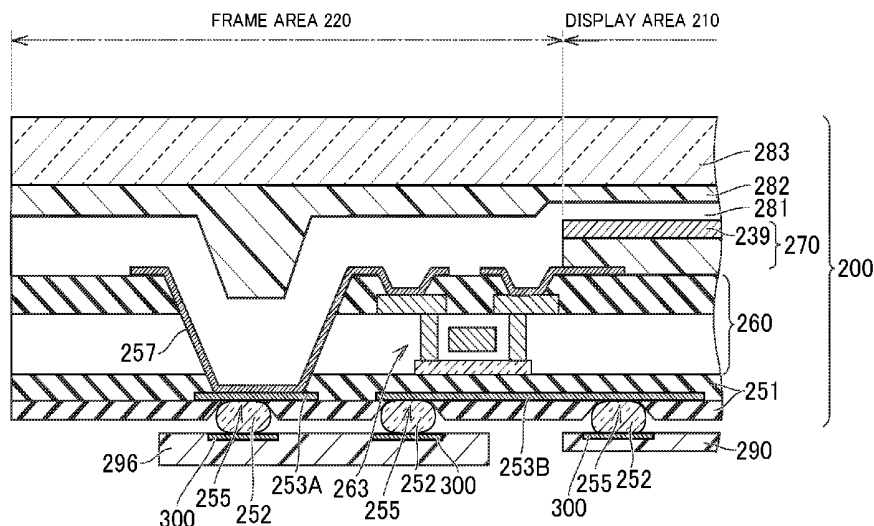
CPC **H01L 27/3262** (2013.01); **H01L 27/323**
(2013.01); **H01L 27/3248** (2013.01); **H01L
27/3258** (2013.01); **H01L 27/3276** (2013.01);
H01L 51/003 (2013.01); **H01L 51/5246**

(57)

ABSTRACT

An organic EL display device includes an inorganic insu-
lating film including a contact part as an opening where a
contact electrode made of a conductive film is exposed, a
TFT circuit layer provided on the inorganic insulating film
and including a circuit including a thin film transistor, an
organic EL element layer provided on the TFT circuit layer
and including an organic EL element whose light emission
is controlled by the circuit, and a sealing layer covering the
organic EL element layer and made of an inorganic insulat-
ing material.

5 Claims, 16 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

continuation of application No. 14/794,545, filed on
Jul. 8, 2015, now Pat. No. 9,312,510.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

<i>H01L 51/00</i>	(2006.01)
<i>H01L 51/56</i>	(2006.01)
<i>G09G 3/3225</i>	(2016.01)
<i>H01L 27/12</i>	(2006.01)

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FIG. 1

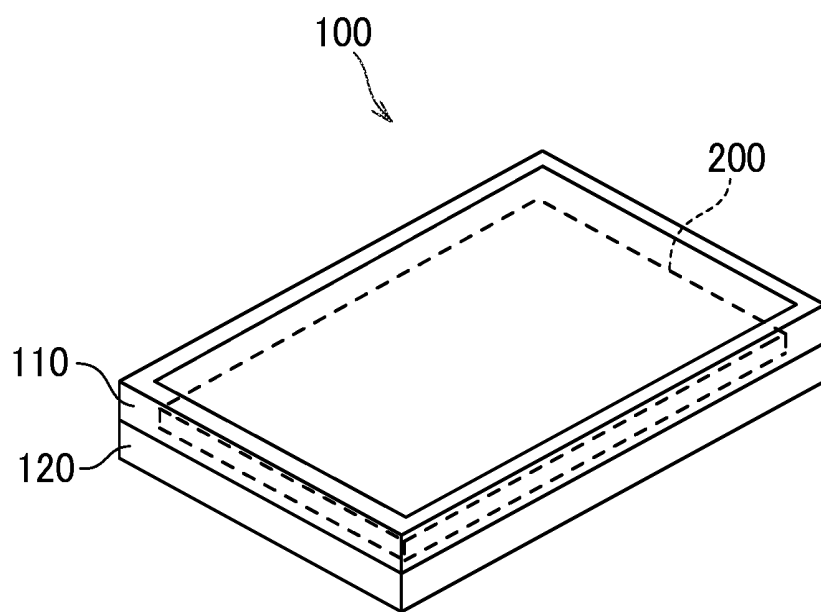


FIG. 2

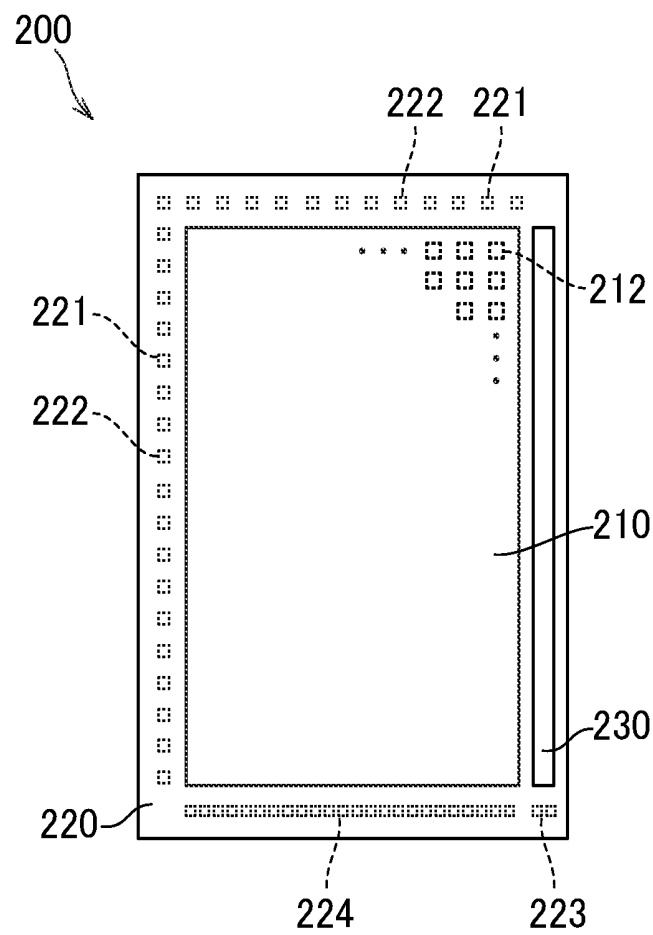


FIG. 4

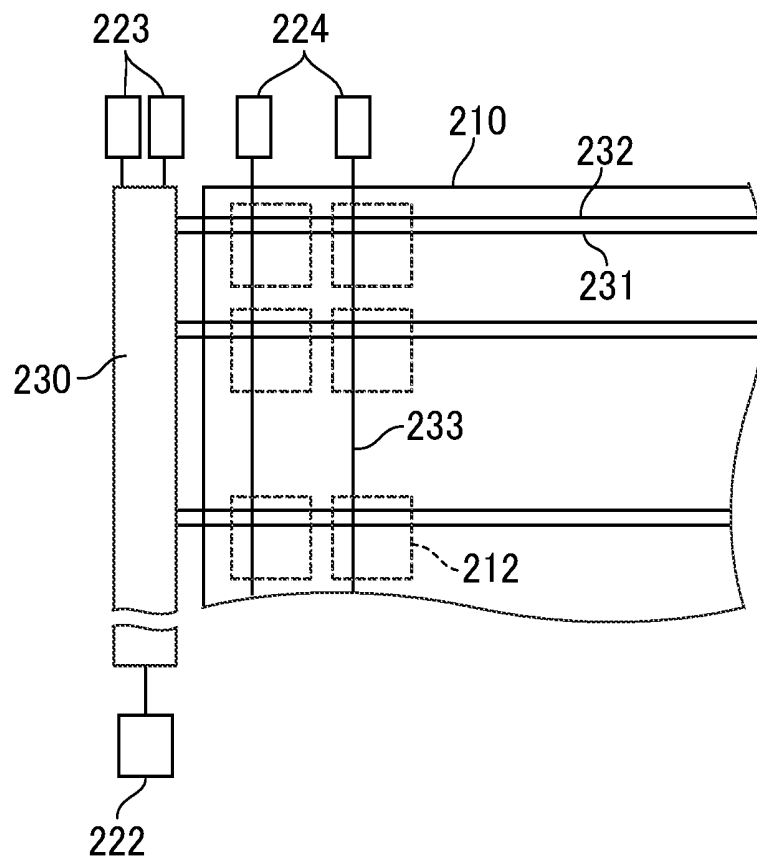


FIG. 5

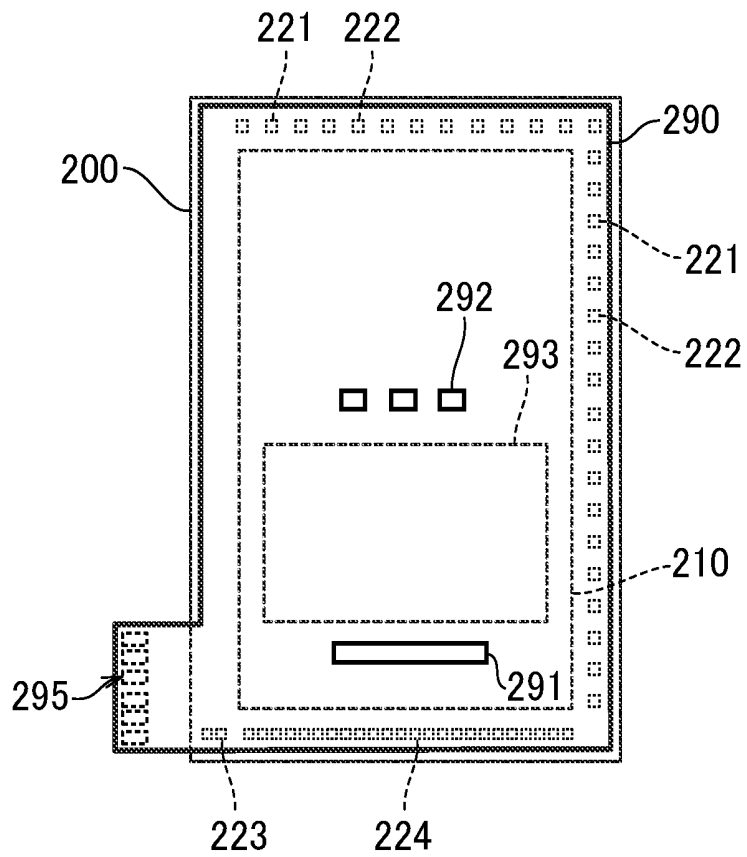


FIG. 7

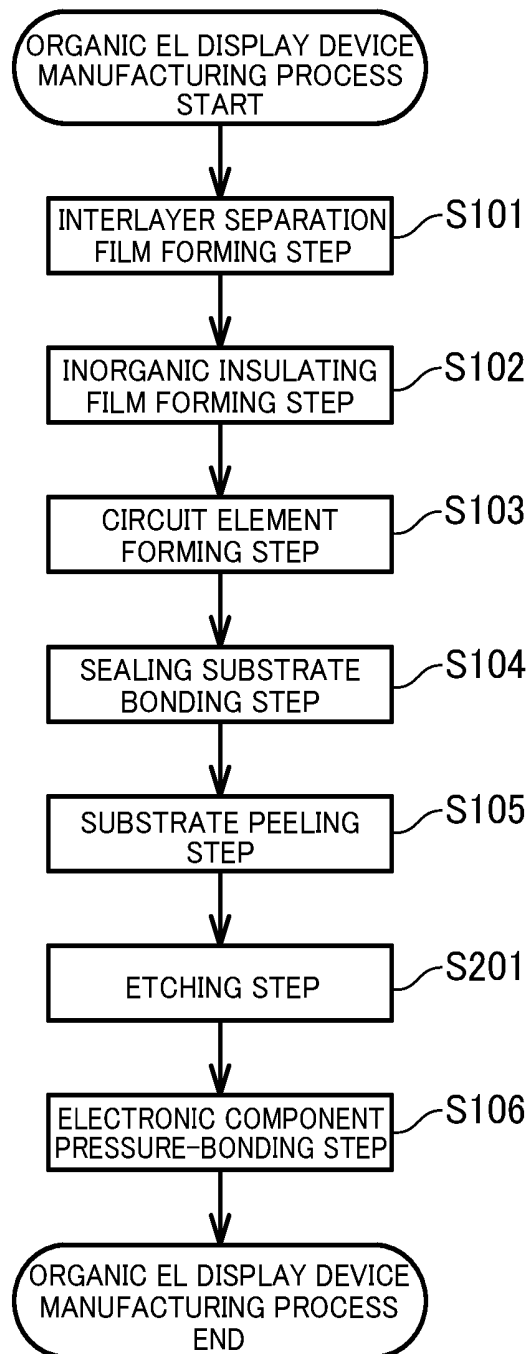


FIG. 8

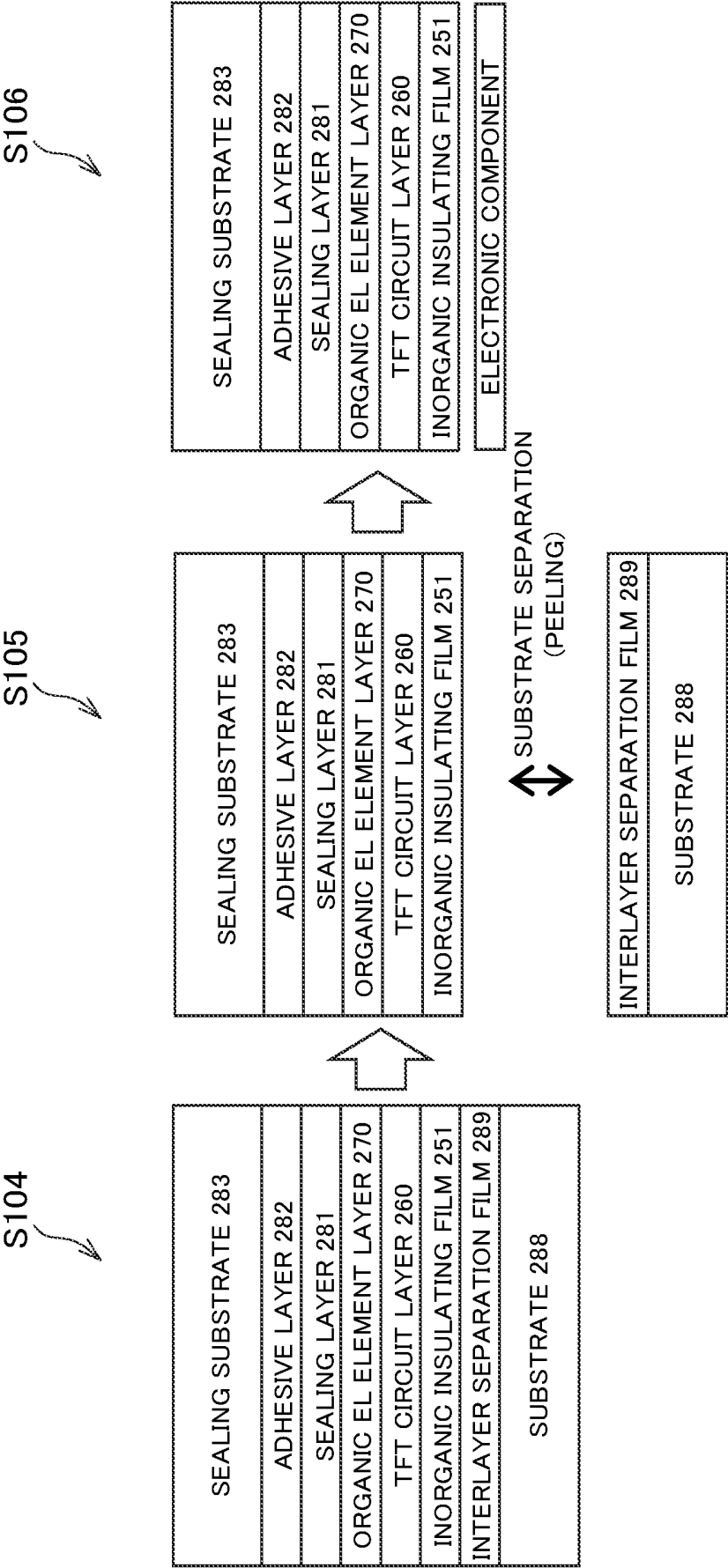


FIG. 9

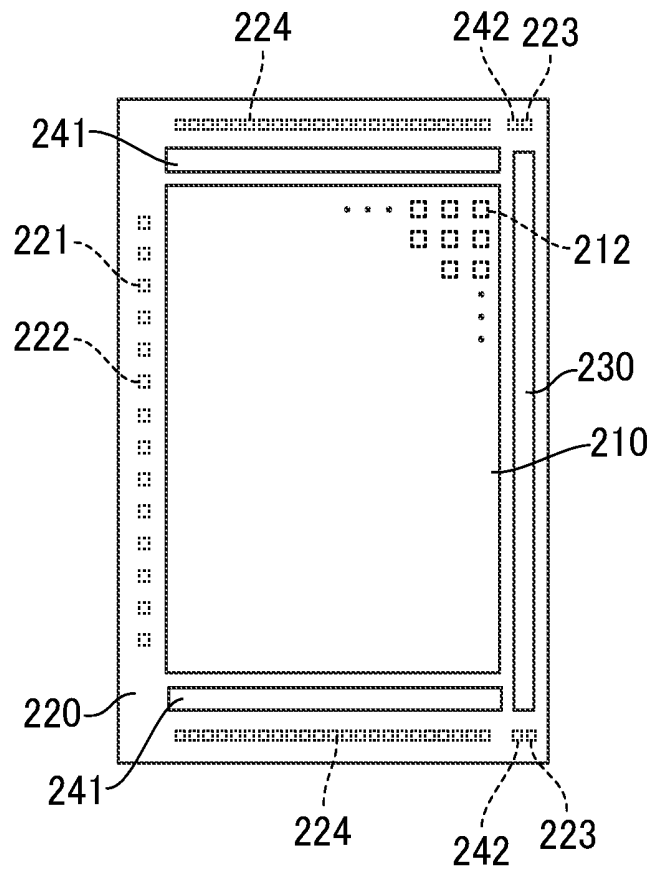


FIG. 10

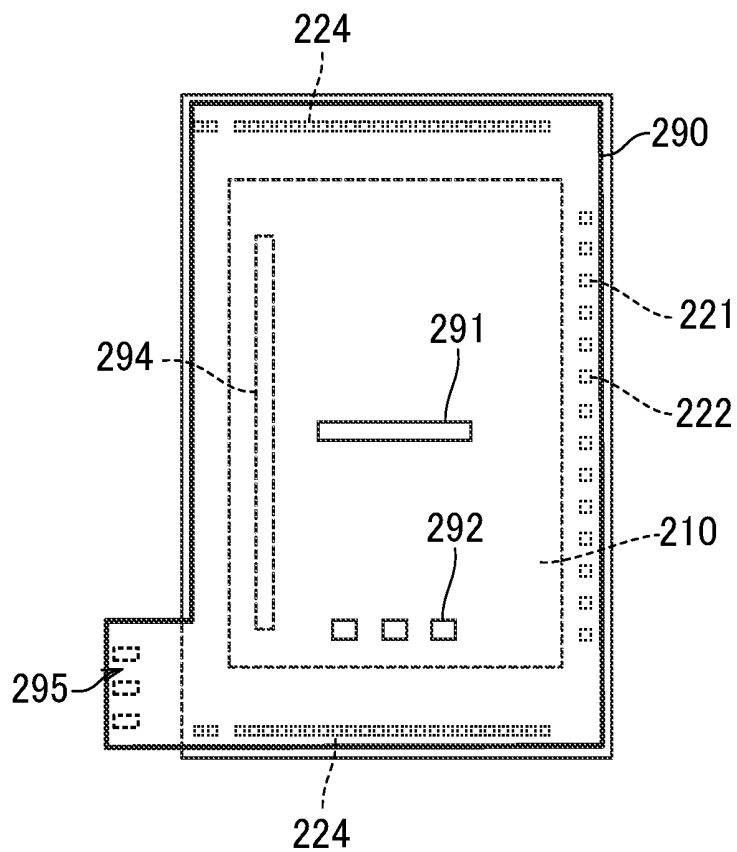


FIG. 11

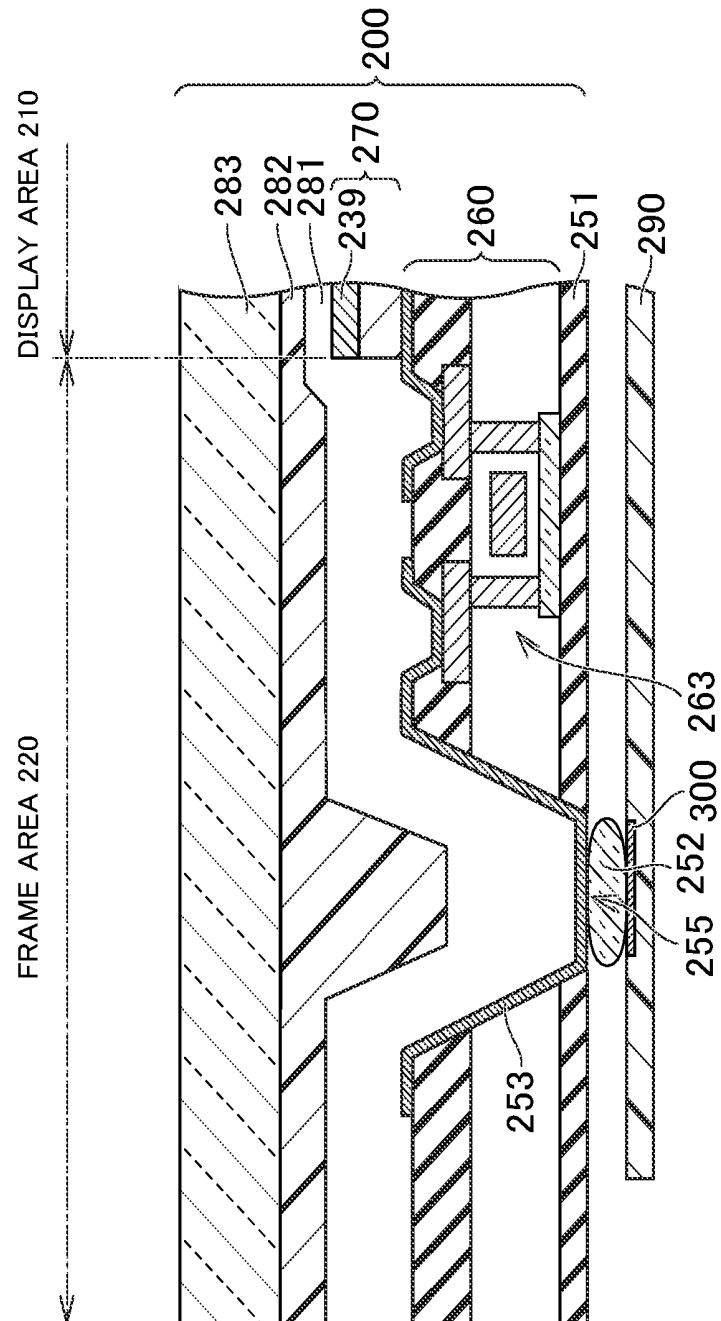


FIG. 12

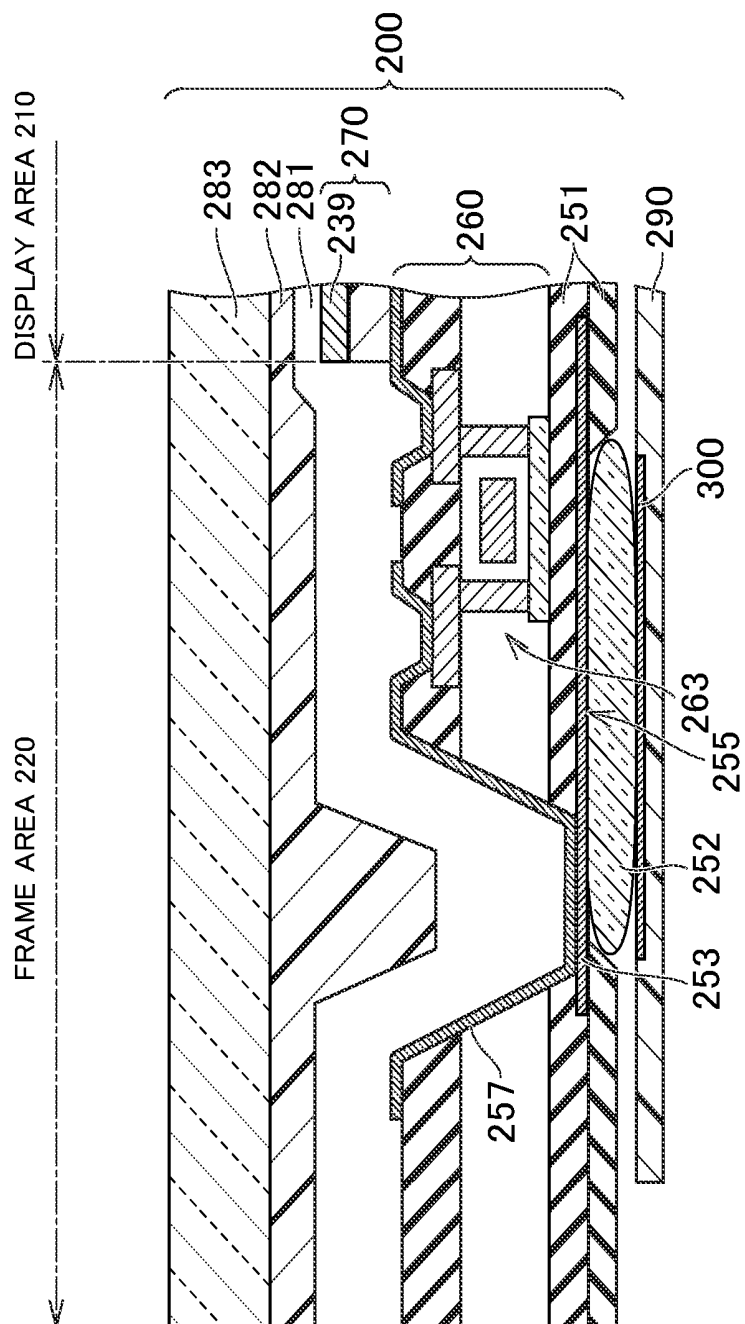


FIG. 15

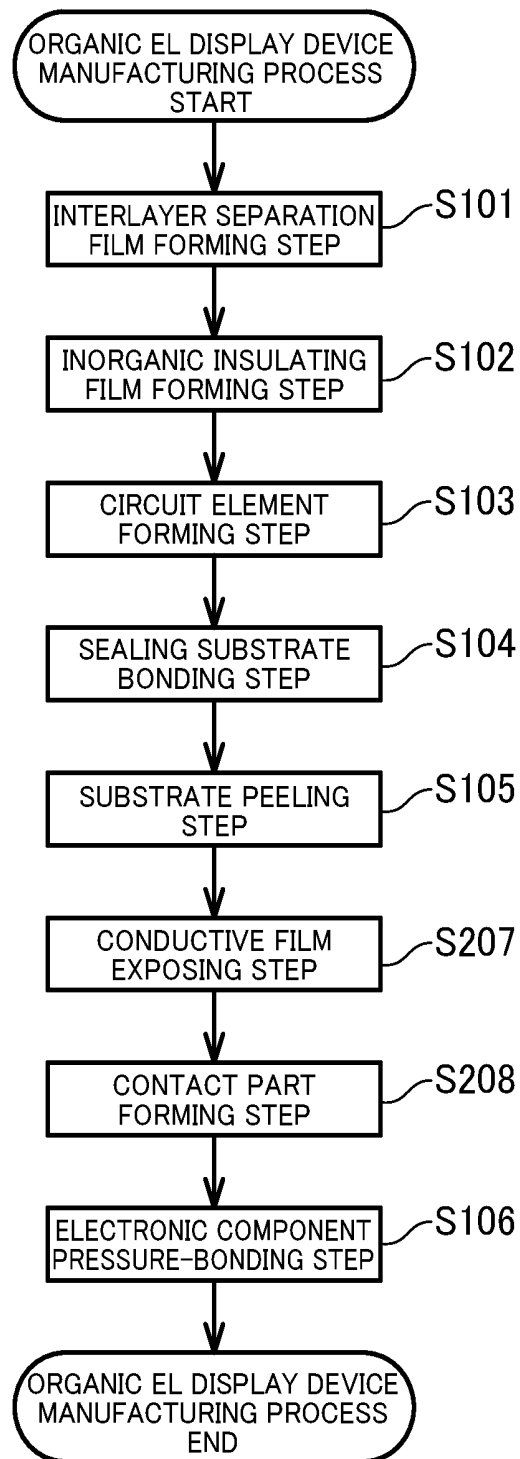
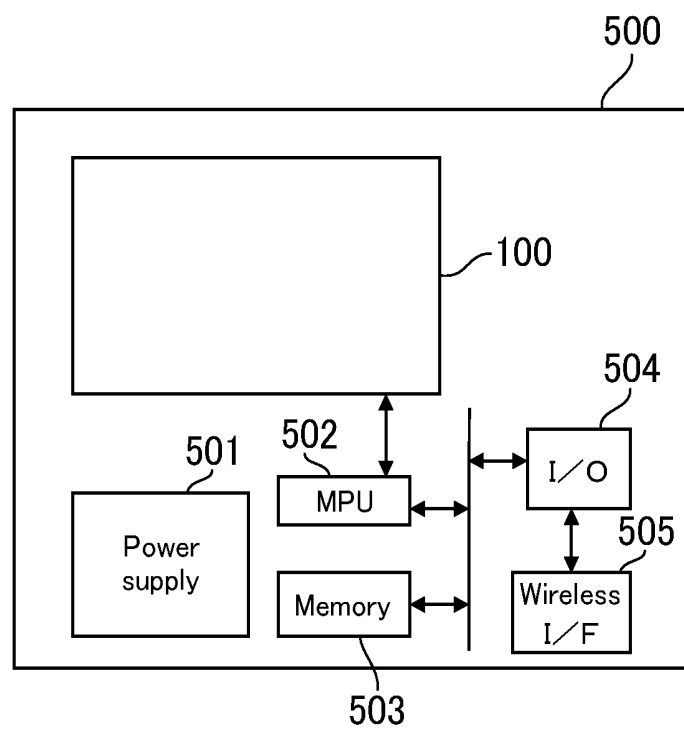


FIG. 16



ORGANIC ELECTRO-LUMINESCENT DISPLAY DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/060,181 filed Mar. 3, 2016, which, in turn, is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/794,545 (now, U.S. Pat. No. 9,312,510) filed on Jul. 8, 2015. Further, this application claims priority from Japanese application JP2014-143016 filed on Jul. 11, 2014, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference into this application.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an organic EL display device and a manufacturing method of the organic EL display device.

2. Description of the Related Art

In recent years, an image display apparatus (hereinafter referred to as "organic EL display device") using a self-luminous body called an organic light emitting diode is put into practical use. Since the self-luminous body is used, as compared with a related art liquid crystal display device, the organic EL display device is superior in visibility and response speed, and further, since an auxiliary illuminating device such as a backlight is not required, further thinning is possible.

International Publication No. WO 01/08128A discloses an electro-optical device in which a conductive member passing through one of two substrates of a liquid crystal panel is used, and the two substrates are electrically connected. JP 2010-008677 A discloses a configuration in which a terminal electrode is formed in an opening formed on a first substrate and overlapping an active driving element formed on the first substrate, and the terminal electrode is electrically connected to a terminal of a wiring board.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In a thin display device, such as an organic EL display device, reduction in size and weight is required, and the area of the outside of a display area, that is, the area of a so-called frame area is required to be reduced. In the display device as stated above, image display control is performed by a driving integrated circuit element (driver IC (Integrated Circuit)). However, since the driving integrated circuit element is generally mounted on the frame area on the same substrate on which thin film transistors are formed, it is difficult to reduce the area of the frame area of a portion where the driving integrated circuit element is mounted. Besides, there is also a case where the area of the frame area can not be reduced because of mounting of an FPC (Flexible Printed Circuits) or other electronic components in addition to the driving integrated circuit element. On the other hand, International Publication No. WO 01/08128A and JP 2010-8677 A disclose to provide the through hole in the substrate as a base member. However, since a special high-cost process is required, the application to a manufacturing process of a display device to be mass-produced is difficult.

The invention is made in view of the above circumstances, and an object thereof is to provide an organic EL display device and a manufacturing method of the organic

EL display device, in which a frame area can be reduced while the manufacturing cost is suppressed.

A typical organic EL display device and a manufacturing method of the organic EL display device for solving the above problem are as follows.

(1) An organic EL display device includes an inorganic insulating film including a contact part as an opening where a contact electrode made of a conductive film is exposed, a TFT circuit layer provided on the inorganic insulating film and including a circuit including a thin film transistor (TFT), an organic EL element layer provided on the TFT circuit layer and including an organic EL element whose light emission is controlled by the circuit, and a sealing layer covering the organic EL element layer and made of an inorganic insulating material.

(2) In the organic EL display device of (1) above, the organic EL display device further includes an electronic component including a terminal electrically connected to the contact electrode in the contact part.

(3) In the organic EL display device of (2) above, the electronic component is an FPC (Flexible Printed Circuit board).

(4) In the organic EL display device of (3) above, a driving integrated circuit element for controlling the circuit is mounted on the FPC.

(5) In the organic EL display device of (3) above, the FPC includes an antenna wiring for performing non-contact communication with an external control equipment.

(6) In the organic EL display device of (3) above, the FPC includes a solid metal film having an area of 25% or more of a display area in plan view.

(7) In the organic EL display device of (6) above, a touch panel is further provided on the sealing layer.

(8) In the organic EL display device of (3) above, the FPC includes the terminal, and the terminal of the FPC is electrically connected through the contact part provided in an outside frame area of the display area.

(9) In the organic EL display device of (8) above, the display is rectangular, the contact part includes a low referential potential contact part and a high referential potential contact part which receive supply of potential difference required for light emission of the organic EL element, at least one of the high referential potential contact part and the low referential potential contact part is provided at plural places, and is provided in the frame area corresponding to at least two sides of four sides of the display area.

(10) In the organic EL display device of (8) above, the display area is rectangular, the contact part includes plural image signal contact parts to receive an image signal, and the image signal contact parts are provided in the frame area corresponding to two opposite sides of the rectangular display area.

(11) In the organic EL display device of (2) above, the electronic component is a driving integrated circuit element.

(12) In the organic EL display device of (2) above, the terminal of the electronic component is connected through an anisotropic conductive film.

(13) In the organic EL display device of (1) above, a part of the contact electrode overlaps the display area in plan view.

(14) In the organic EL display device of (1) above, the contact electrode overlaps the thin film transistor of the TFT circuit layer in plan view.

(15) In the organic EL display device of (1) above, the contact electrode electrically connects plural electronic components to each other.

(16) In the organic EL display device of (13) to (15) above, the contact electrode contacts a conductive film extending from the TFT circuit layer or the organic EL element layer through a contact hole.

(17) In the organic EL display device of (1) above, the TFT circuit layer includes a signal distribution circuit to distribute an image signal inputted through a conductive film of the contact part to plural wirings.

(18) In the organic EL display device of (1) above, a sealing substrate bonded to the sealing layer and made of a transparent material is further provided.

(19) A manufacturing method of an organic EL display device includes an interlayer separation film forming step of forming an interlayer separation film on a substrate, an inorganic insulating film forming step of forming an inorganic insulating film after the interlayer separation film forming step, a circuit element forming step of forming a TFT circuit layer and an organic EL element layer including an organic EL element after the inorganic insulating film forming step, a substrate peeling step of peeling the substrate at the interlayer separation film after the circuit element forming step, and an electronic component pressure-bonding step of pressure-bonding an electronic component including a terminal to be electrically connected through a contact part where a contact electrode is exposed after the substrate peeling step.

(20) In the manufacturing method of the organic EL display device of (19) above, a sealing substrate bonding step of bonding a sealing substrate made of a transparent material onto the organic EL element layer through a sealing layer is further provided after the circuit element forming step and before the substrate peeling step.

(21) In the manufacturing method of the organic EL display device of (19) above, an etching step of etching a part or a whole surface of a peeling surface to expose the contact electrode and to form a contact part is further provided after the substrate peeling step.

(22) In the manufacturing method of the organic EL display device of (19) above, in the inorganic insulating film forming step, a conductive film which becomes the contact electrode is formed to be sandwiched in the inorganic insulating film.

(23) In the manufacturing method of the organic EL display device of (19) above, a contact part forming step of forming a contact part by forming a conductive film which becomes the contact electrode is further provided after the substrate peeling step and before the electronic component pressure-bonding step.

(24) In the manufacturing method of the organic EL display device of (23) above, a conductive film exposing step of exposing a conductive film to be connected to the contact electrode by etching a whole surface of a peeling surface is further provided before the contact part forming step.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a view schematically showing an organic EL display device of an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a plan view schematically showing a front surface side of an organic EL panel of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a view showing an example of a pixel circuit of the organic EL panel.

FIG. 4 is a schematic view for explaining a relation between each wiring and a contact part of FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is a plan view schematically showing a back surface side of the organic EL panel of FIG. 1.

FIG. 6 is a schematic view showing a section of a vicinity of a contact part to which an FPC is connected.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart showing a manufacturing process of the organic EL display device.

FIG. 8 is a flowchart showing a stacked structure in a sealing substrate bonding step, a substrate peeling step and an electronic component pressure-bonding step.

FIG. 9 is a view showing a modification of the plan view showing the front surface side of the organic EL panel of FIG. 2.

FIG. 10 is a view showing a modification of the plan view showing the back surface side of the organic EL panel of FIG. 5.

FIG. 11 is a view showing a first modification of the section of the vicinity of the contact part of FIG. 6.

FIG. 12 is a view showing a second modification of the section of the vicinity of the contact part of FIG. 6.

FIG. 13 is a view showing a third modification of the section of the vicinity of the contact part of FIG. 6.

FIG. 14 is a view showing a fourth modification of the section of the vicinity of the contact part of FIG. 6.

FIG. 15 is a flowchart showing a manufacturing method of an organic EL display device of the fourth modification of FIG. 14.

FIG. 16 is a view showing a configuration of a tablet terminal as an information processing apparatus including an organic EL display device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, embodiments of the invention will be described with reference to the drawings. Incidentally, the disclosure is merely an example, and modifications made within the spirit of the invention and easily conceivable by one of ordinary skill in the art should fall within the scope of the invention. Besides, in the drawings, although widths, thicknesses, shapes and the like of respective parts are schematically shown as compared with actual forms, they are merely examples and do not limit the interpretation of the invention. Besides, in the specification and the respective drawings, the same components as those already described in the previous drawings are denoted by the same reference numerals and the detailed explanation thereof is omitted.

FIG. 1 schematically shows an organic EL (Electro Luminescent) display device **100** of an embodiment of the invention. As shown in this drawing, the organic EL display device **100** includes an organic EL panel **200** fixed to be sandwiched between an upper frame **110** and a lower frame **120**. Incidentally, the organic EL display device **100** is not limited to the form as stated above, and may be such that, for example, the organic EL panel **200** is fixed by one frame.

FIG. 2 is a plan view schematically showing a front surface side, which is an image display direction side, of the organic EL panel **200** of FIG. 1. As shown in this drawing, the organic EL panel **200** includes a rectangular display area **210** in which pixels **212** are arranged in a matrix form. Here, an example of a pixel circuit formed in each of the pixels **212** will be described with reference to FIG. 3.

As shown in FIG. 3, the pixel circuit includes an organic EL element **236** as a light-emitting element connected to a cathode electrode **239** kept at a low reference potential, a drive transistor **234** one of a source and a drain of which is connected to an anode of the organic EL panel **236** and the other of the source and the drain of which is connected to a high referential potential line **231** kept at a high referential potential, a pixel transistor **238** connected to a gate of the

drive transistor **234** and applying an image signal applied to an image signal line **233**, a holding capacitor **237** formed between the gate of the drive transistor **234** and the other of the source and the drain, and an additional capacitor **235** formed between the anode and another constant potential. An operation example of the pixel circuit will be described. First, an image signal applied to the image signal line **233** is applied to the gate of the drive transistor **234** at timing of ON/OFF of a scanning signal line **232**. The holding capacitor **237** holds the voltage of the image signal, and a voltage corresponding to the image signal is kept at the gate of the drive transistor **234**. A current corresponding to the voltage of the image signal flows between the source and the drain, so that the organic EL element **236** emits light. Incidentally, FIG. **3** shows an example of the pixel circuit, and the configuration of the pixel circuit can be suitably modified.

FIG. **4** is a schematic view for explaining a relation between each wiring of FIG. **3** and a contact part (external connection terminal) for inputting and outputting a signal from and to the outside of the organic EL panel **200**. As shown in this drawing, each of image signal lines **233** is connected to an image signal line contact part **224** as a contact part **255** (described later). The high referential potential is applied to the high referential potential line **231** through a scanning circuit **230** from a high referential potential contact part **222** as a contact part **255**. The scanning circuit **230** is a circuit to apply conduction potential for turning on between the source and drain of a scanning transistor in sequence to the scanning signal line **232**. A scanning circuit signal for operating the circuit is inputted from a scanning circuit signal contact part **223** as a contact part **255**.

Return is made to FIG. **2**. On the front surface side of the organic EL panel **200**, the scanning circuit **230** is arranged at a position corresponding to one side of the display area **210** in an outside frame area (outside area) **220** of the display area **210**. The respective contact parts **255** are formed at positions corresponding to the frame area **220** on the back surface side of the organic EL panel **200**. Specifically, the scanning circuit signal contact part **223** is formed in the frame area **220** close to the scanning circuit **230**. The image signal line contact parts **224** are arranged side by side in the frame area **220** corresponding to one side parallel to a direction in which the image signal lines **233** are arranged, that is, one side extending perpendicularly to the one side of the display area **210** where the scanning circuit **230** is arranged. The plural high referential potential contact parts **222** and plural low referential potential contact parts **221** connected to the cathode electrodes **239** are arranged along two adjacent sides where the image signal line contact part **224** and the scanning circuit **230** are not arranged. The high referential potential contact parts **222** and the low referential potential contact parts **221** may be alternately arranged, or may be arranged in another sequence such as plural by plural.

Incidentally, the cathode electrodes **239** are formed on the whole surface of the display area **210** and supply common potential to the cathodes of the organic EL elements **236** of the respective pixels. The low referential potential contact parts **221** as the contact parts **255** to supply potential to the cathode electrodes **239** and the high referential potential contact parts **222** to supply potential to the high referential potential lines **231** can be formed in the frame area **220** corresponding to at least two sides of the four sides of the display area **210**. By doing so, more uniform potential can be supplied to the cathode electrodes **239** of the respective pixels **212**. Besides, voltage drop in the organic EL panel

200 is suppressed, and power consumption of the organic EL display device **100** is reduced, and further, luminance gradient can be suppressed.

Incidentally, the arrangement of the contact parts **255** is not limited to the arrangement as stated above. The low referential potential contact parts **221** and the high referential potential contact parts **222** may not be provided in the frame area **220** corresponding to at least two sides, and another arrangement may be adopted in which, for example, the contact parts are not formed in the frame area **220**, but formed in the display area **210**. Besides, the contact parts **255** are not limited to those described above, and can be provided as necessary.

FIG. **5** is a plan view showing a back surface side of the organic EL panel **200**, and is a view showing a state where an FPC (Flexible Printed Circuit board) **290** as an electronic component is attached to overlap the back surface of the organic EL panel **200**. As shown in this drawing, the FPC **290** is pressure-bonded using an anisotropic conductive film (AFC) or the like at the low referential potential contact parts **221**, the high referential potential contact parts **222**, the image signal line contact parts **224** and the scanning circuit signal contact part **223**, which are the contact parts **255** of the organic EL panel **200**. Incidentally, a mounting component **292** and a drive IC (Integrated Circuit) **291** as an integrated circuit to generate a signal to be applied to the contact part **255** in a part of the organic EL panel **200** are mounted on the FPC **290**. Since the drive IC **291** is mounted on the FPC **290**, the drive IC may not be arranged in the frame area **220** of the organic EL panel **200**, and the frame area **220** can be made smaller. However, the mounting component **292** and the drive IC **291** may not be mounted on the FPC **290**. The FPC **290** is connected to an external control equipment through an FPC connector **295**. Besides, a solid (continuous) metal film **293** having an area of 25% or more of the display area **210** may be formed in the FPC. Heat diffusion efficiency can be raised by the formation of the solid metal film **293**, and the temperature of the whole panel can be uniformed. Besides, since the metal film **293** becomes an electrostatic shield, rush-in noise from the external control equipment can be reduced. Especially, when a touch panel is mounted, since the noise from the external control equipment can be shielded, the touch panel can be made to operate at high speed and with high accuracy. The potential of the solid metal film **293** may be floating and may not be connected to another, or may be fixed to constant potential. In FIG. **5**, although the solid metal film **293** is formed, the solid metal film **293** may not be formed.

FIG. **6** is a schematic view showing a section of a vicinity of the contact part **255** to which the FPC **290** is connected. As shown in this drawing, a terminal **300** of the FPC **290** is connected to the contact part **255** of the organic EL panel **200** through an anisotropic conductive film **252**. Here, the anisotropic conductive film **252** is pressure-bonded to cover the whole surface of the contact part **255**. However, in the drawing, only the arrangement is simply shown for explanation. The organic EL panel **200** includes an inorganic insulating film **251** made of SiN, SiO or the like, a TFT circuit layer **260** including a circuit including a thin film transistor (TFT) **263** formed on the inorganic insulating film **251**, an organic EL element layer **270** formed on the TFT circuit layer **260** and including the organic EL element **236** whose light emission is controlled by the circuit of the TFT circuit layer **260**, a sealing layer **281** formed on the organic EL element layer **270**, made of an inorganic film of SiN or the like and interrupting the intrusion of moisture from the outside, an adhesive layer **282** made of a transparent organic

material, and a sealing substrate **283** made of a transparent insulating material such as glass or plastic. Here, the contact part **255** is formed such that a contact electrode **253** is exposed in an opening of the inorganic insulating film **251**. Although the contact part **255** is formed in the frame area **220** as shown in this drawing, the contact part **255** may be formed in the display area **210**. Besides, low-temperature polysilicon, amorphous silicon, or another semiconductor material can be used as the semiconductor of the TFT circuit layer **260**. Besides, the intrusion of moisture into the organic EL element layer **270** may be prevented by another configuration in which the sealing layer **281**, the adhesive layer **282** and the sealing substrate **283** are not used.

Incidentally, in this drawing, the thin film transistor **263** is arranged as an example of the thin film transistor **263** formed in the TFT circuit layer **260** and does not limit the circuit configuration, and another thin film transistor arrangement can be suitably used. Besides, the contact electrode **253** may be connected to one of electrodes of the thin film transistor, or may be directly connected another electrode or another wiring, like the high referential potential contact part **222** or the low referential potential contact part **221**. Besides, although the sealing substrate **283** may have a configuration including color filters formed in the respective pixels **212**, the color filter may not be included. Besides, in the example, although the case is shown in which the terminal **300** of the FPC **290** is connected to the contact part **255** of the organic EL panel **200**, a terminal of another electronic component such as a semiconductor integrated circuit element may be connected. As stated above, according to the embodiment, since the electronic component can be directly disposed on the back surface side of the organic EL panel **200** without providing a hole in the substrate, the manufacturing cost is suppressed, and the organic EL display device including the smaller frame area **220** can be provided.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart for explaining a manufacturing process of the organic EL display device **100**. As shown in the flowchart, first, at interlayer separation film forming step **S101**, an interlayer separation film **289** is formed on a substrate **288** made of an insulating material. The interlayer separation film **289** is a film for separating a film formed on the interlayer separation film **289** in a later step from the substrate **288**, and a material may be suitably selected including a well-known material. Next, at inorganic insulating film forming step **S102**, an inorganic insulating film made of SiN, SiO or the like is formed. The inorganic insulating film may be used later as the inorganic insulating film **251**, or may be an inorganic insulating film different from the inorganic insulating film **251** as shown in a fourth modification of FIG. 14 described later.

Thereafter, at circuit element forming step **S103**, the TFT circuit layer **260** including the TFT circuit and the organic EL element layer **270** including the organic EL element are formed. At the circuit element forming step **S103**, a conductive film in contact with the inorganic insulating film **251** through a contact hole may be formed. When necessary, the sealing layer **281** made of a material such as SiN or SiO is formed on the organic EL element layer **270**, and the sealing substrate **283** made of a transparent material is bonded at sealing substrate bonding step **S104**. A state of a stacked structure after the sealing substrate bonding step **S104** is shown by **S104** of FIG. 8.

Thereafter, as shown in FIG. 8, at substrate peeling step **S105**, the substrate **288** is separated by the interlayer separation film **289**. After the separation, for example, at etching step **S201** of FIG. 7, apart at the contact electrode **253** of the peeling surface is etched to expose the contact electrode **253**,

and the contact part **255** can be formed. However, the contact part **255** can be formed without using the etching step **S201**, and in this case, another step can be used. Finally, at electronic component pressure-bonding step **S106**, a terminal **300** of an electronic component such as the FPC **290** and the contact part **255** are pressure-bonded using the anisotropic conductive film **252** and the like. Thereafter, a frame and the like are attached to the completed organic EL panel **200**, so that the organic EL display device **100** is formed.

As described above, according to the manufacturing method of the embodiment, since the electronic component can be directly arranged on the back surface side of the display device without using a high cost process, the manufacturing cost is suppressed, and the organic EL display device having a smaller frame area can be formed.

FIG. 9 shows a modification of the plan view showing a front surface side of the organic EL panel **200** of FIG. 2. As shown in this drawing, in the modification, a signal distribution circuit **241** to distribute an image signal of a composite signal into an RGB image signal is arranged in a frame area **220** corresponding to two opposite sides of a display area **210**. Here, the signal distribution circuit **241** is a circuit formed in a TFT circuit layer **260** of the organic EL panel **200**. Besides, a signal distribution circuit contact part **242**, which is a contact part **255** to receive a control signal to the signal distribution circuit **241** from the outside, is formed near the signal distribution circuit **241**. Since the number of image signal line contact parts **224** can be reduced by providing the signal distribution circuit **241**, the manufacturing process can be simplified, and the yield can be improved. Besides, in the modification of FIG. 9, the image signal line contact part **224** is formed in the frame areas **220** at the two places corresponding to the two opposite sides of the rectangular display area **210**. Since the image signal line contact part **224** is dispersedly arranged in the frame area **220** of the two opposite sides, the arrangement density of the image signal line contact part **224** can be reduced, the manufacturing process is simplified, and the yield can be improved. Incidentally, in this modification, although the signal distribution circuit **241** is provided, and the image signal line contact part **224** formed in the frame area **220** at the two places corresponding to the two opposite sides is provided, only one of them may be provided.

FIG. 10 shows a modification of the plan view showing the back surface side of the organic EL panel **200** of FIG. 5. The modification is different in that an antenna wiring **294** is arranged in an FPC **290**. The antenna wiring **294** is configured to perform input and output to and from an external control equipment via wireless communication similarly to an FPC connector **295**. Accordingly, the number of terminals of the FPC connector **295** can be reduced by providing the antenna wiring **294**, the manufacturing process is simplified, and the yield can be improved.

FIG. 11 is a view showing a first modification of the section of the vicinity of the contact part **255** to which the FPC **290** of FIG. 6 is connected. A different point from FIG. 6 is that an inorganic insulating film **251** and a contact part **255** are formed on the same plane. Since other points are the same as those of FIG. 6, the description thereof is omitted. The inorganic insulating film **251** and the contact part **255** can be formed on the same plane as shown in FIG. 11 in such a way that at the inorganic insulating film forming step **S102** of FIG. 7, the contact electrode **253** is formed in the inorganic insulating film **251**, and at the etching step **S201**, the whole surface of the peeling surface is etched to expose the contact electrode **253**. Even when the inorganic insulat-

ing film **251** and the contact part **255** are formed on the same plane as stated above, the same effects as those of the foregoing embodiment can be obtained.

FIG. **12** is a view showing a second modification of the section of the vicinity of the contact part **255** to which the FPC **290** of FIG. **6** is connected. A different point from FIG. **6** is that a contact electrode **253** is formed between inorganic insulating films **251**, and a conductive film extending from a TFT circuit layer **260** or an organic EL element layer **270** contacts the contact electrode **253**. By doing so, the area of a contact part **255** can be made large, and the yield at forming step of the contact part **255** and at pressure-bonding step using an anisotropic conductive film **252** can be improved. In this case, the contact electrode **253** can be formed to overlap a thin film transistor **263** in plan view. In this case, the area of the contact part **255** is made large, and the semiconductor layer of the thin film transistor **263** can be shielded, and the thin film transistor **263** can be stably operated. Besides, the contact electrode **253** can be formed to overlap the inside of the display area **210** in plan view. In this case, the contact part **255** can be formed in not only the frame area **220** but also in the display area **210**. Thus, the area of the contact part **255** is made larger, and the yield can be improved. Here, the contact electrode **253** of FIG. **12** can be formed such that at the inorganic insulating film forming step **S102** of FIG. **7**, a conductive film which becomes the contact electrode **253** is formed to be sandwiched between the inorganic insulating films **251**.

FIG. **13** is a view showing a third modification of the section of the vicinity of the contact part **255** to which the FPC **290** of FIG. **6** is connected. In this drawing, a contact electrode **253** includes two electrodes of a contact electrode **253A** and a contact electrode **253B**. Two terminals of plural terminals of a drive IC **296** as an electronic component are connected to respective contact parts **255** of the contact electrode **253A** and the contact electrode **253B** through anisotropic conductive films **252**. Besides, the contact electrode **253B** is connected to a terminal of an FPC **290** at another contact part **255** through an anisotropic conductive film **252**. Like the contact electrode **253B**, plural electronic components can be electrically connected to each other. By adopting the configuration as stated above, the terminals of the electronic components can be electrically connected on the back surface side of the display device without specially providing a wiring substrate or the like.

FIG. **14** is a view showing a fourth modification of the section of the vicinity of the contact part **255** to which the FPC **290** of FIG. **6** is connected. Although the fourth modification has the same configuration as that of the second modification of FIG. **12**, a manufacturing method is different. FIG. **15** is a flowchart showing a manufacturing method of an organic EL display device **100** of the fourth modification. A different point from the flowchart of FIG. **7** is that conductive film exposing step **S207** and contact part forming step **S208** are added between substrate peeling step **S105** and electronic component pressure-bonding step **S106**. Since others are the same as the flowchart of FIG. **7**, the similar description is omitted. At the conductive film exposing step **S207** after the substrate peeling step **S105**, the whole surface of the peeling surface is etched, and a conductive film to be connected to the contact electrode **253** is exposed. The exposure of the conductive film may be

performed by a process other than the whole surface etching, and this process may not be performed. Next, at the contact part forming step **S208**, a conductive film which becomes the contact electrode **253** is formed, and the contact part **255** is formed. The section of the fourth modification can be formed by the manufacturing method including the steps as stated above.

FIG. **16** is a view showing a configuration of a tablet terminal **500** as an information processing apparatus including the organic EL display device **100** of the foregoing embodiment. The tablet terminal **500** includes the organic EL display device **100** of the foregoing embodiment, an input/output part **504** to perform input and output of a signal from and to hardware such as a wireless interface **505** including an antenna, a micro processor (MPU) **502** to process information from the input/output part **504** and to output display information to the organic EL display device **100** as an output device, a memory to temporarily store processing information of the micro processor **502**, and a power supply device **501** to supply power to the hardware. Since the tablet terminal **500** includes the organic EL display device **100**, the tablet terminal **500** can be realized in which the periphery of the display area **210** is a narrow frame area and is superior in design.

While there have been described what are at present considered to be certain embodiments of the invention, it will be understood that various modifications may be made thereto, and it is intended that the appended claim cover all such modifications as fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic EL display device comprising:

a first stack having an inorganic insulating film and a conductive film which has a contact part;

a TFT circuit layer provided on the first stack, the TFT circuit layer includes a circuit including a thin film transistor (TFT, which includes a gate, a source and a drain, is electrically connected with the conductive film;

an organic EL element layer provided on the TFT circuit layer and including an organic EL element; and a sealing layer covering the organic EL element layer and including an inorganic insulating material,

wherein the organic EL display device has a display area, in which pixels are arranged, and a frame area, and wherein the conductive film overlaps the display area in plan view.

2. The organic EL display device according to claim 1, further comprising a terminal at an opposite side of the TFT circuit layer through the conductive film, the terminal being connected with the conductive film.

3. The organic EL display device according to claim 1, further comprising a touch panel on the sealing layer.

4. The organic EL display device according to claim 3, wherein the touch panel has a substrate provided on the sealing layer via an adhesive layer.

5. The organic EL display device according to claim 2, further comprising an electronic component which is a driving integrated circuit element to control the organic EL element and includes the terminal.

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专利名称(译)	有机电致发光显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US9881984	公开(公告)日	2018-01-30
申请号	US15/334715	申请日	2016-10-26
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	株式会社日本显示器		
申请(专利权)人(译)	日本展示INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	日本展示INC.		
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发明人	AKIMOTO, HAJIME SATO, TOSHIHIRO		
IPC分类号	H01L51/52 H01L51/00 H01L51/56 H01L27/32 G09G3/3225 H01L27/12		
CPC分类号	H01L27/3262 H01L27/323 H01L27/3248 H01L27/3258 H01L27/3276 H01L51/003 H01L51/5253 H01L51/56 H01L51/5246 H01L2227/326 G09G3/3225 H01L27/1218 H01L2227/323		
优先权	2014143016 2014-07-11 JP		
其他公开文献	US20170047389A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种有机EL显示装置，包括：无机绝缘膜，包括作为开口的接触部分，其中暴露由导电膜制成的接触电极；TFT电路层，设置在无机绝缘膜上并包括包括薄膜晶体管的电路；有机EL元件层设置在TFT电路层上并包括其发光由电路控制的有机EL元件，以及覆盖有机EL元件层并由无机绝缘材料制成的密封层。

