



(12) **Patent Application Publication**
TOKUDA et al.

(43) **Pub. Date:** Feb. 19, 2015

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**
H01L 27/32 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H01L 27/3272** (2013.01); **H01L 27/322**
(2013.01); **H01L 27/3251** (2013.01)
USPC **257/40**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An organic EL display device includes plural pixels that is arranged on a substrate in a matrix, a light shielding film that shields boundaries of the plurality of pixels, and a light emitting area in which an organic layer that is arranged between a lower electrode and an upper electrode, and formed of a plurality of layers including a light emitting layer that emits a light comes in contact with the lower electrode, in each of the plurality of pixels, in which the light shielding film has wide portions and narrow portions which are arranged along sides of the pixels, and different in width from each other.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Aug. 15, 2013 (JP) 2013-168995

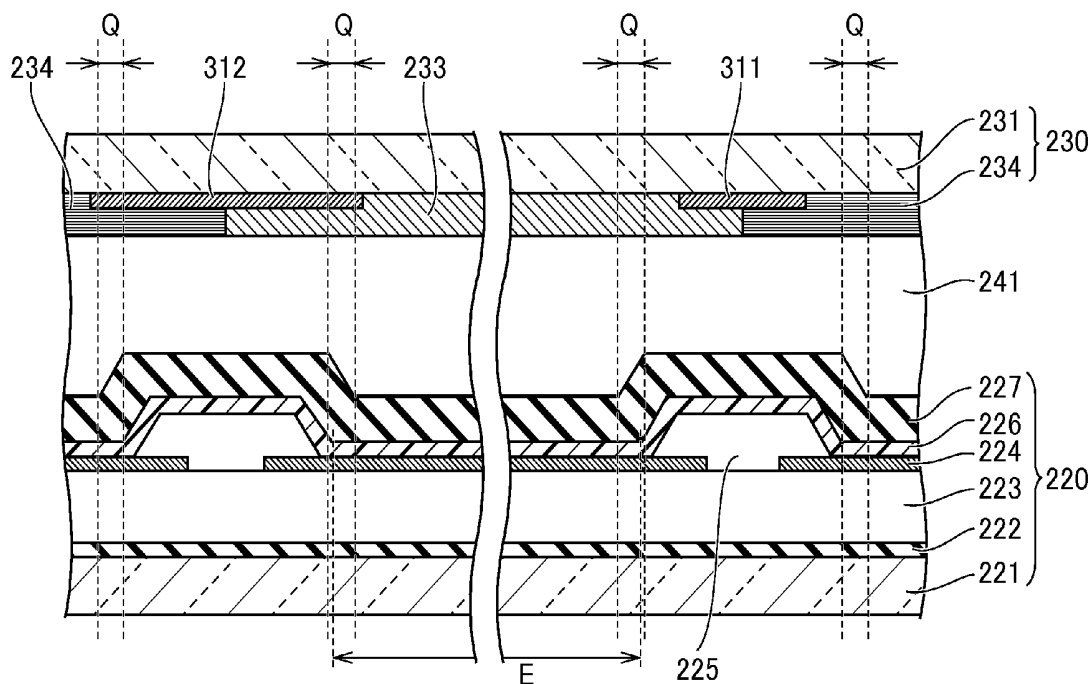


FIG. 1

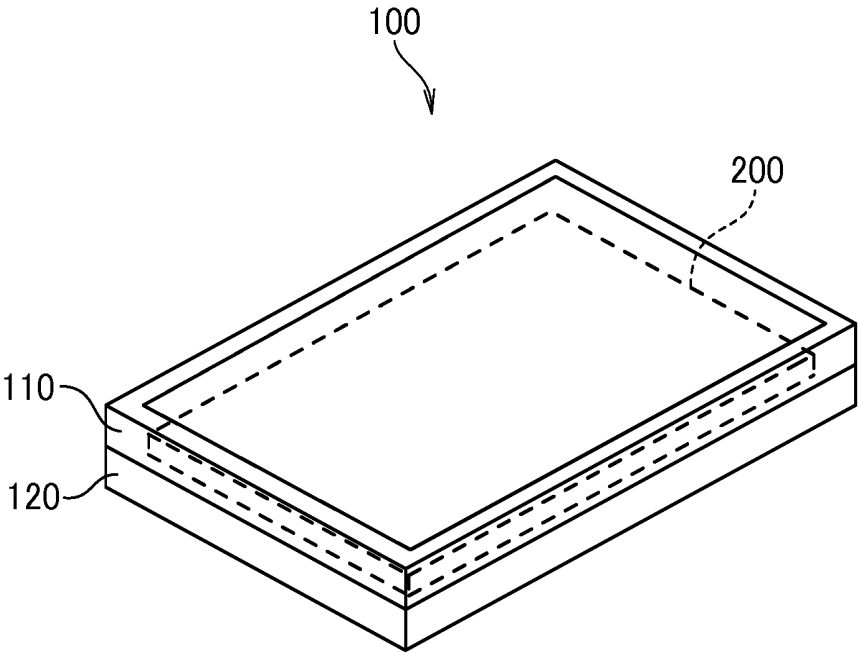


FIG.2

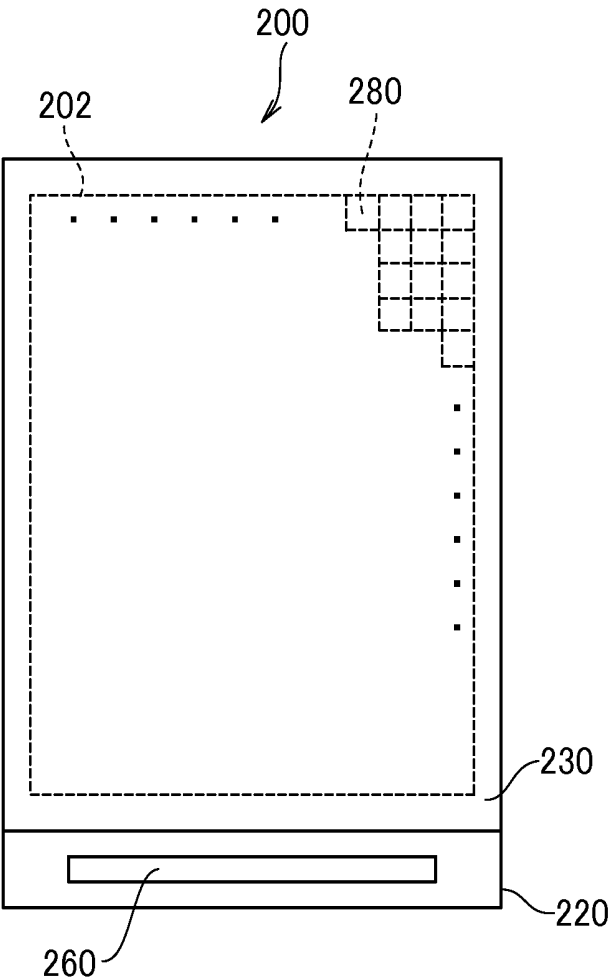


FIG.3

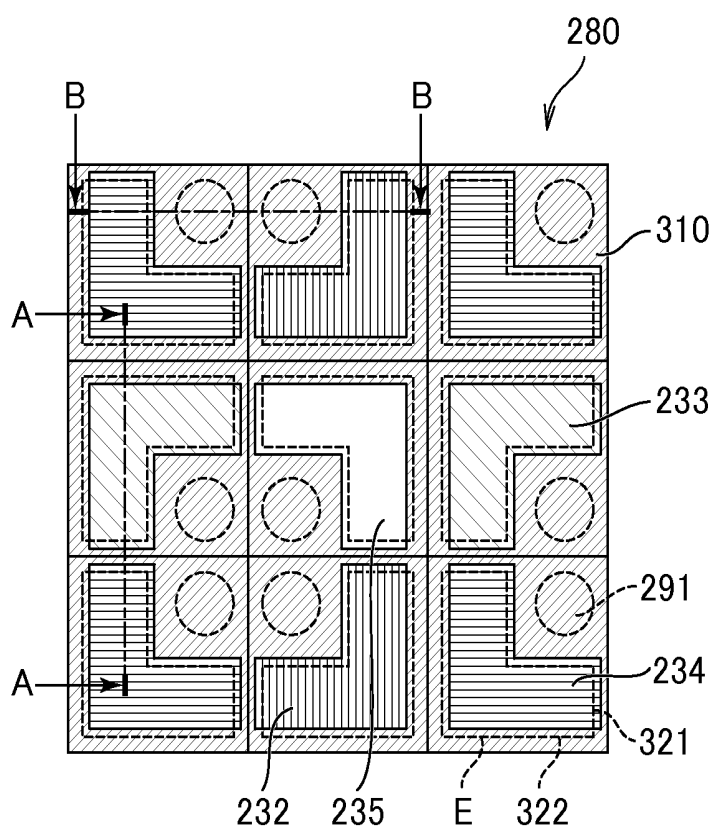


FIG.4

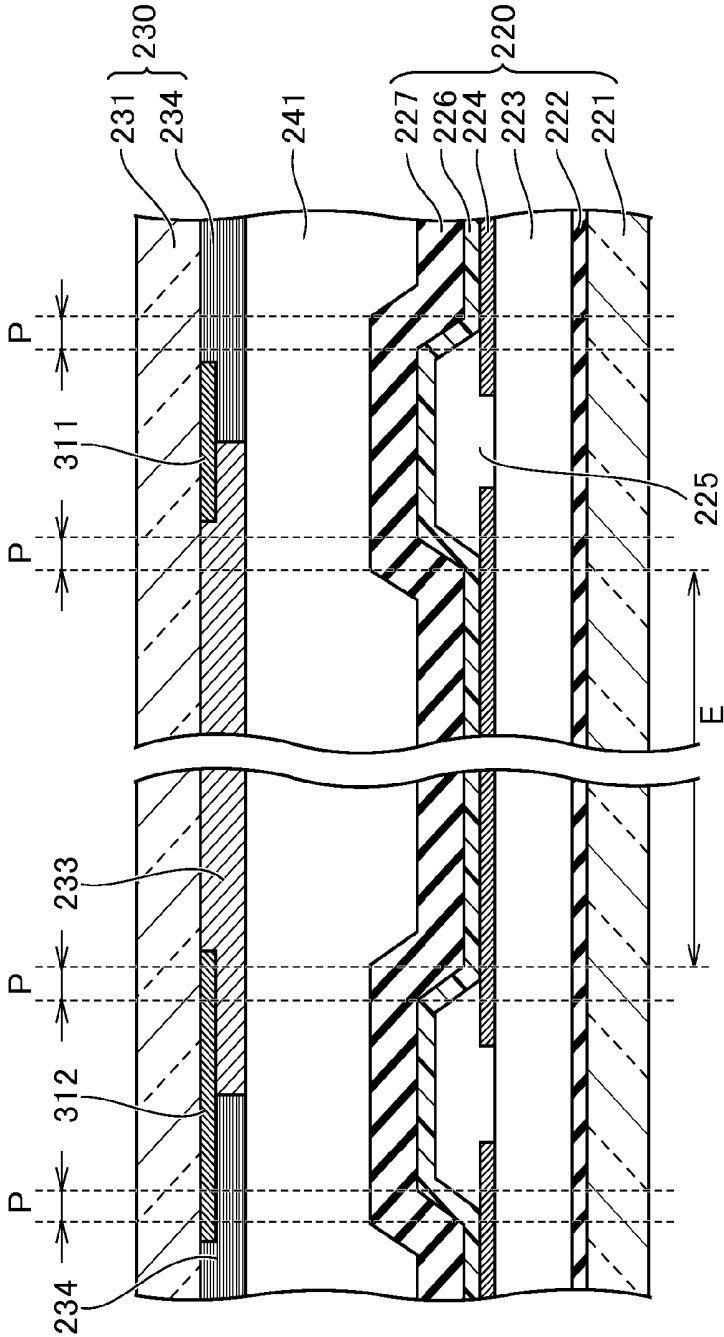


FIG.5

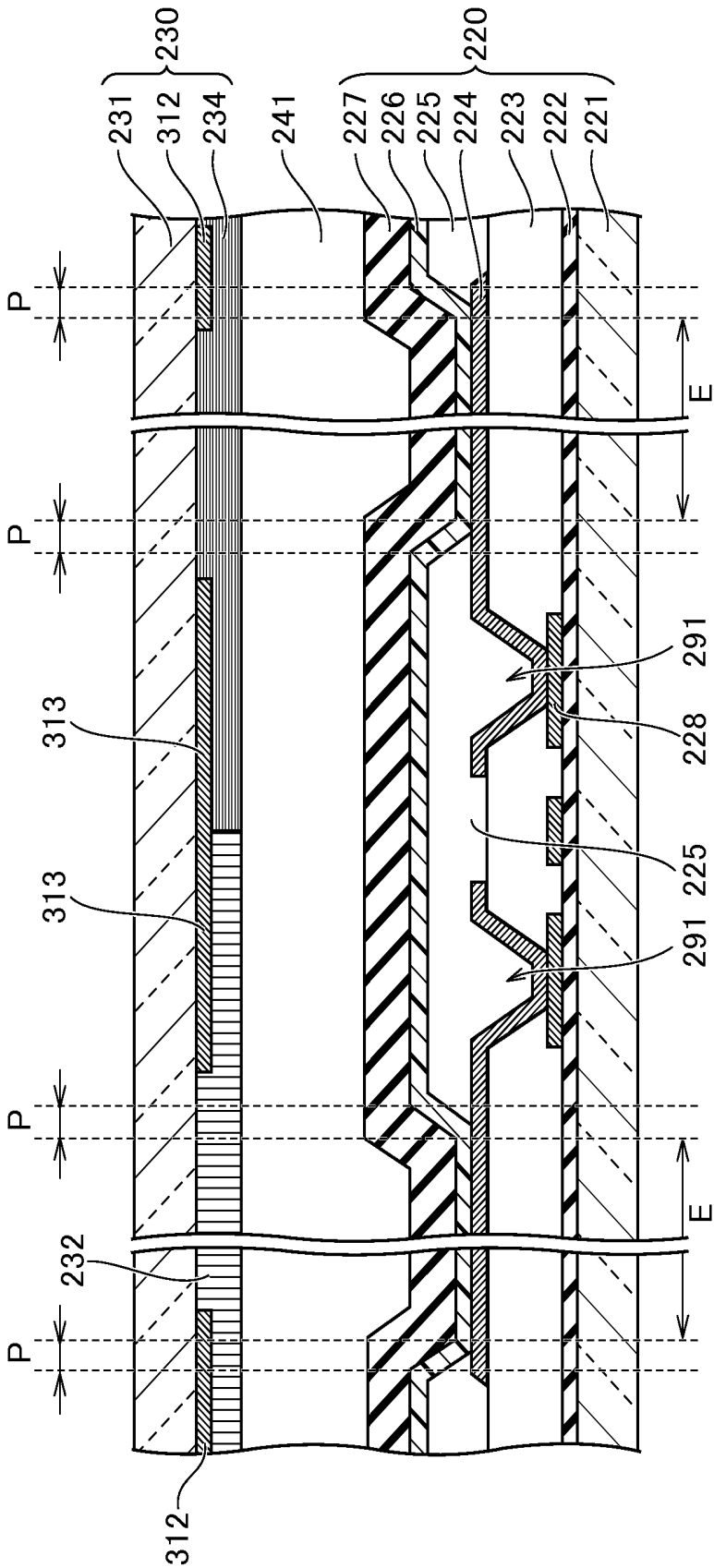


FIG. 6

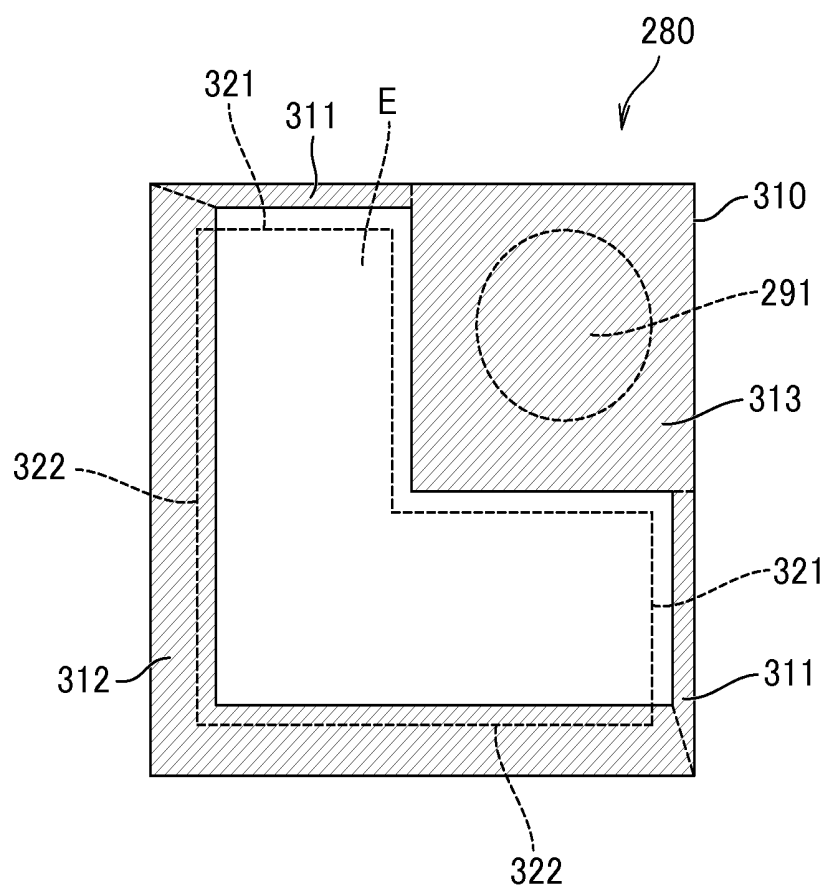
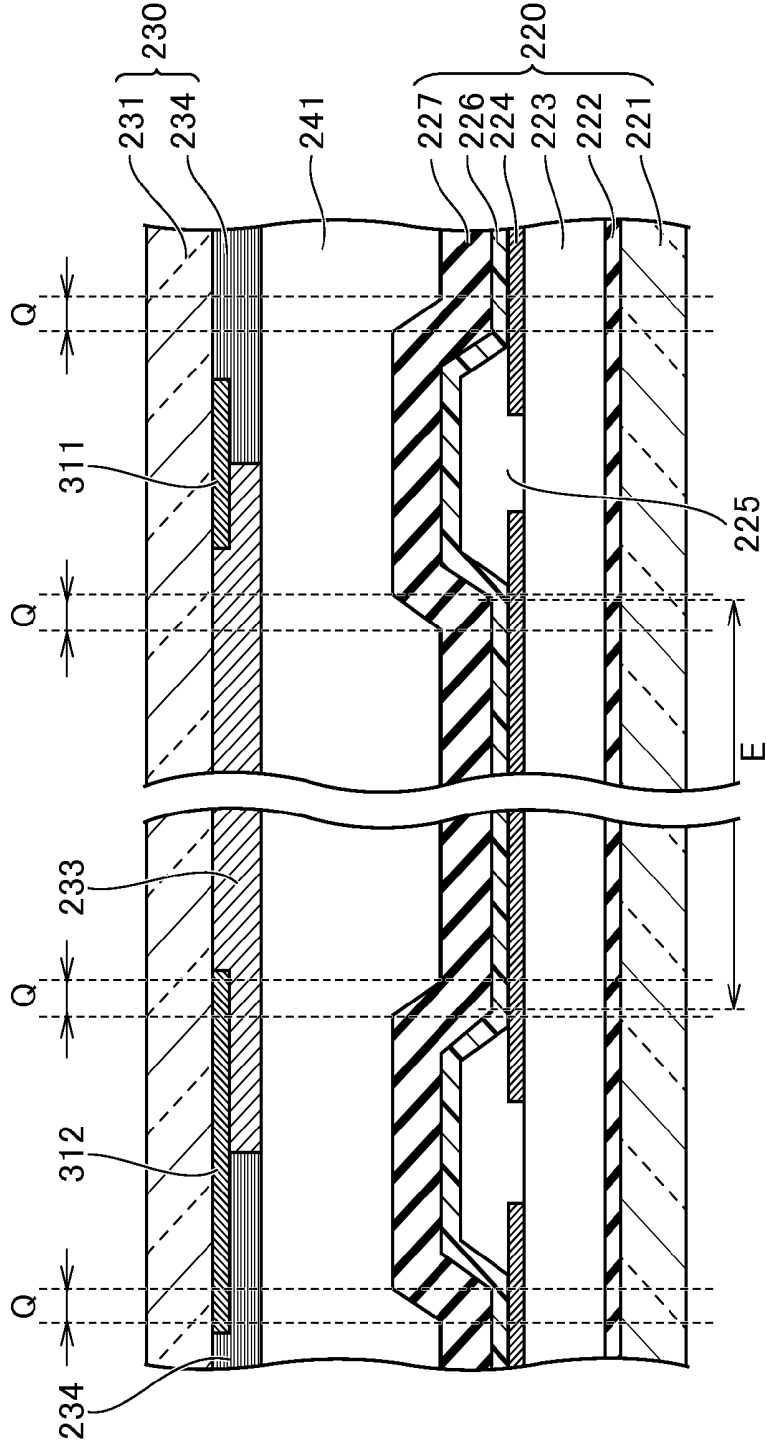


FIG. 7



ORGANIC ELECTRO LUMINESCENT DISPLAY DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] The present application claims priority from Japanese application JP2013-168995 filed on Aug. 15, 2013, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference into this application.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to an organic EL (electro-luminescent) display device.

[0004] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0005] In recent years, an image display device (hereinafter referred to as "organic EL display device") using self-luminous bodies called "organic light emitting diodes" has been input into practical use. As compared with a conventional liquid crystal display device, the organic EL display device not only is excellent in visibility and response speed, but also requires no auxiliary lighting device such as a backlight because of the use of the self-luminous bodies. Therefore, the organic EL display device can be further thinned.

[0006] As a method of conducting color display in the organic EL display device of this type, there are a method in which a light emitting element emits light of three colors of R(red), G(green), and B(blue) for each of pixels, a method in which the light emitting element emits light of white, and color filters in each pixel transmit respective wavelength ranges of three colors of RGB, and a method in which those methods are combined together.

[0007] JP 2008-091069 A discloses a light emitting device having a color adjustment layer which is put on a light emitting layer, and a diffraction layer which is disposed on the color adjustment layer in view of a parallax when viewed obliquely. JP 2002-216960 A discloses an OLED element structure in a full-color organic light emitting display.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] In the organic EL display device that emits light having wavelengths of plural colors with the use of a color filter substrate, an organic layer including a light emitting layer that emits the light of a single color such as W (white) can be formed on an overall surface of a display area. For that reason, an evaporation mask is not required in formation of the light emitting layer with the advantage that pixels each having a large light emitting area can be manufactured. However, because a transparent resin is held between a TFT substrate and a sealing substrate on which the color filters are formed for adhesion, the TFT substrate and the sealing substrate are distant from each other. As a result, there is a risk that a so-called color mixture that a light emitted from the light emitting layer in an oblique direction or in a horizontal direction is output through the color filter of an adjacent pixel may be generated. The present inventors have found that a diffuse reflection in a boundary of a material which has different refractive index, such as a portion of a pixel separation film (so-called bank) that covers the end of the pixel electrode and forms a boundary of the pixel, can cause the above optical color mixture.

[0009] The present invention has been made in view of the above circumstances, and therefore an object of the present

invention is to provide an organic EL display device that suppresses optical color mixture while suppressing a reduction in the light emitting efficiency.

[0010] According to the present invention, there is provided an organic EL display device, including: a plurality of pixels that is arranged on a substrate in a matrix; a light shielding film that shields boundaries of the plurality of pixels; and a light emitting area in which an organic layer that is arranged between a lower electrode and an upper electrode, and formed of a plurality of layers including a light emitting layer, in each of the plurality of pixels, in which the light shielding film has wide portions and narrow portions which are arranged along sides of the pixels, and different in width from each other.

[0011] Also, in the organic EL display device according to the present invention, the light emitting area may have long sides and short sides that extend along sides of a shape of the pixel, and are different in length, in each of the plurality of pixels, the wide portions may be arranged along the sides of the pixel corresponding to the short sides, and the narrow portions may be arranged along the sides of the pixel corresponding to the long sides.

[0012] Also, in the organic EL display device according to the present invention, each of the wide portions may have a width that covers an organic layer slope area in which the organic layer and the upper electrode around the light emitting area are inclined as compared with the light emitting area in a plan view, and each of the narrow portions may have a width that does not arrive at the organic layer slope area.

[0013] Also, in the organic EL display device according to the present invention, each of the wide portions may have a width that covers a sealing film slope area in which an inorganic sealing film formed on the upper electrode to cover the plurality of pixels is inclined as compared with a center portion of the light emitting area on the inorganic sealing film when viewed from an upper surface.

[0014] Also, in the organic EL display device according to the present invention, the light shielding film may cover a contact hole that connects the lower electrode and a transistor in the plan view.

[0015] Also, in the organic EL display device according to the present invention, the side of the light emitting area of an adjacent pixel facing the short side may be short side, and the side of the light emitting area of an adjacent pixel facing the long side may be long side.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] FIG. 1 is a diagram schematically illustrating an organic EL display device according to this embodiment;

[0017] FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a configuration of an organic EL panel in FIG. 1;

[0018] FIG. 3 is a plan view illustrating an arrangement of a black matrix on a sealing substrate, and an arrangement of light emitting areas and contact holes on a TFT substrate in comparison for nine sub-pixels in a display area of FIG. 2;

[0019] FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line A-A in FIG. 3;

[0020] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line B-B in FIG. 3;

[0021] FIG. 6 is a plan view illustrating a black matrix of one sub-pixel; and

[0022] FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrating a modification of the organic EL display device in the same viewing field as that of FIG. 4.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0023] Hereinafter, an embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the drawings, the identical or equivalent elements are denoted by the same symbols, and a repetitive description will be omitted.

[0024] FIG. 1 schematically illustrates an organic EL display device 100 according to this embodiment. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the organic EL display device 100 includes an organic EL panel 200 that is fixedly held between an upper frame 110 and a lower frame 120.

[0025] FIG. 2 illustrates a configuration of the organic EL panel 200 in FIG. 1. The organic EL panel 200 has two substrates of a TFT (thin film transistor) substrate 220 and a sealing substrate 230, and a space between those substrates 220 and 230 is filled with a transparent resin 241 (refer to FIG. 4). The TFT substrate 220 has pixels arranged in a display area 202 in a matrix. In this example, each of the pixels is configured by the combination of sub-pixels 280 each emitting a different color. Also, a drive IC (integrated circuit) 260 which is a driver circuit that applies an electric potential for conducting between a source and a drain of a pixel transistor to a scanning signal line (not shown) of the pixel transistor arranged in each of the sub-pixels 280, and also applies a voltage corresponding to a gray scale value of a pixel to a data signal line of each pixel transistor is mounted on the TFT substrate 220. The TFT can be formed of an LTPS semiconductor, an amorphous semiconductor, an oxide semiconductor, or other semiconductors.

[0026] Also, in the organic EL panel 200 according to this embodiment, the light emitting elements of the respective sub-pixels 280 arranged in the display area 202 of the TFT substrate 220 emit white light, and allow the light to transmit through the sealing substrate 230 as four-color light of R(red), G(green), B (blue), and W (white) to conduct color display. Alternatively, the combination of three colors of RGB, or the other colors maybe used, or the light emitting elements on the TFT substrate 220 may emit the light of not one white color but plural colors to conduct color display. In this case, no color filter may be used for the sealing substrate 230.

[0027] FIG. 3 is a plan view illustrating an arrangement of black matrixes 310 on the sealing substrate 230, and an arrangement of light emitting areas E and contact holes 291 on the TFT substrate 220 in comparison for the nine sub-pixels 280 in the display area 202 of FIG. 2. In this example, each of the black matrixes 310 is a light shielding film for preventing the transmission of the light from the adjacent sub-pixels 280 between the respective sub-pixels 280 on which the color filters are arranged, and formed between adjacent light transmission areas. As illustrated in FIG. 3, each of the pixels includes the four sub-pixels 280 having an R sub-pixel having an R area 232 in which a color filter of R is formed, a G sub-pixel having a G area 233 in which a color filter of G is formed, a B sub-pixel having a B area 234 in which a color filter of B is formed, and a W sub-pixel having a W area 235 having no color filter. The combination of those four sub-pixels 280 functions as one pixel.

[0028] In each of the sub-pixels 280 in FIG. 3, the arrangement of light emitting areas E that emits the white light on the TFT substrate 220, and the arrangement of the contact holes 291 for connecting lower electrodes 224 which will be described later to an electrode 228 (refer to FIG. 4) of a source or a drain of the transistor are shown. In this way, in this embodiment, the respective light emitting areas E are

L-shaped with the avoidance of the contact holes 291. Also, the respective RGBW areas 232 to 235 are formed along the L-shaped light emitting areas E. However, those areas 232 to 235 do not completely match the L-shaped light emitting areas E. The L-shaped light emitting areas E each include a long side 322 formed to be longer along a side of the pixel, and a short side 321 formed to be shorter than the long side 322 in a portion close to adjacent pixels which is easily affected by the emitted light in the adjacent pixels. In this embodiment, each of the black matrixes 310 is formed to cover the long side 322 of the light emitting area E, and formed to expose the short side 321 of the light emitting area E. Also, the black matrix 310 is formed to cover the contact hole 291.

[0029] FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line A-A in FIG. 3. As illustrated in FIG. 4, the TFT substrate 220 includes a transparent insulating substrate 221 made of a glass substrate, an interlayer insulating film 222 that isolates wirings used for control of the transistor, and a planarization film 223 made of an organic insulating material. The TFT substrate 220 also includes the lower electrodes 224 that are each electrically connected to one electrode of the transistor, and formed on the planarization film 223, and pixel separation films 225 that each cover ends of the lower electrodes 224, and isolate between the adjacent sub-pixels. The TFT substrate 220 further includes an organic layer/upper electrode layer 226 that is formed on the lower electrodes 224 and the pixel separation films 225 so as to cover the overall display area 202, and formed of an organic layer including the light emitting layer that emits the white light, and an upper electrode formed of a transparent electrode formed on the organic layer, and an inorganic sealing insulating film 227 formed to cover the organic layer/upper electrode layer 226.

[0030] Also, FIG. 4 illustrates, as a part of the configuration of the sealing substrate 230, a transparent insulating substrate 231 such as a glass substrate, a narrow portion 311 formed with a narrower width and a wide portion 312 formed with a wider width in the black matrix 310 that shields the light leaked from between the respective sub-pixels, and a G area 233 and B areas 234 which are color filters. The TFT substrate 220 and the sealing substrate 230 adhere to each other with the transparent resin 241. In this example, the light emitting areas E are areas in which the lower electrodes 224 come in contact with the organic layer/upper electrode layer 226. The wide portion 312 of the black matrix 310 covers organic layer slope areas P where the pixel separation films 225 around the light emitting areas E are formed in which the organic layer/upper electrode layer 226 is inclined as compared with the light emitting areas E, and the narrow portion 311 of the black matrix 310 does not cover the organic layer slope areas P. That is, the black matrix 310 corresponding to the long side 322 of the light emitting areas E is formed in the wide portion 312 that covers the organic layer slope areas P, and the black matrix 310 corresponding to the short side 321 of the light emitting areas E is formed in the narrow portion 311 that does not cover the organic layer slope areas P.

[0031] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line B-B in FIG. 3. This cross-section traverses the sub-pixels having the R area 232, and the sub-pixels having the B area 234. Unlike the cross-section taken along a line A-A in FIG. 4, the cross-section taken along the line B-B traverses the contact holes 291. As illustrated in FIG. 5, the black matrix 310 has a contact hole shield portion 313 of the black matrix 310 formed to cover each contact hole 291. In this example,

because the contact hole shield portion **313** is distant from the adjacent pixel at an end thereof, the contact hole shield portion **313** is so formed as not to cover the organic layer slope areas P, and the light emission efficiency is enhanced.

[0032] FIG. 6 is a plan view illustrating the black matrix **310** of one sub-pixel **280**. As illustrated in FIG. 6, the light emitting area E has the long sides **322** longer in length which extend along sides of a shape of the sub-pixel **280**, and the short sides **321** shorter in length which extend along other sides of the shape of the sub-pixel **280**. Also, the black matrix **310** corresponding to the sides of the sub-pixels **280** along the long sides **322** forms the wide portions **312** that cover the organic layer slope areas P, and the black matrix **310** corresponding to the sides of the sub-pixels **280** along the short sides **321** forms the narrow portions **311** that do not cover the organic layer slope areas P. The contact hole shield portion **313** is so formed as to cover the overall contact hole **291**, and also so formed as not to cover the organic layer slope area P at the light emitting area E side.

[0033] As has been described above, according to this embodiment, because the wide portions **312** shield the organic layer slope areas P of the long sides **322** of the light emission area in which a large amount of diffuse reflection is generated, the optical color mixture can be suppressed. Also, the narrow portions **311** formed not to cover the organic layer slope areas P of the short sides **321** of the light emitting area E can suppress the deterioration of the light emission efficiency even if the wide portions **312** shield the organic layer slope areas P. Also, because the contact hole shield portion **313** covers the overall contact hole **291**, the optical color mixture caused by the diffuse reflection generated on the slope of the contact hole **291** can be suppressed. On the other hand, because the contact hole shield portion **313** does not cover the organic layer slope areas P on the sides facing the light emitting area E, the deterioration of the light emission efficiency is suppressed. Therefore, according to the organic EL display device of this embodiment, the optical color mixture can be suppressed while suppressing the deterioration of the light emission efficiency.

[0034] FIG. 7 illustrates a modification of the above-mentioned organic EL display device in the same viewing field as that of FIG. 4. A difference from the configuration illustrated in FIG. 4 resides in that the wide portion **312** covers sealing film slope areas Q which are slope portions of the inorganic sealing insulating film **227**, and the narrow portion **311** does not cover the sealing film slope areas Q. The sealing film slope areas Q are areas formed in the vicinity of edges of the light emitting area E, which are inclined as compared with a center portion of the light emitting area E. It is conceivable that the diffuse reflection is generated in not only the organic layer slope areas P, but also the sealing film slope areas Q. Therefore, the wide portion **312** is configured to cover the sealing film slope areas Q formed on the light emitting areas E side of the organic layer slope areas P, as a result of which the optical color mixture can be further suppressed. Also, even in this configuration, the same effects as those described in the above-mentioned embodiment can be obtained.

[0035] In the above-mentioned embodiment, the light emitting areas

[0036] E are L-shaped, but not limited to this shape, and the black matrix has only to have the wide portion and the narrow portion. Further, when the light emitting areas E each have the short sides and the long sides along the sides of the pixel, the

black matrix corresponding to the short sides can be configured by the narrow portions, and the black matrix corresponding to the long sides can be configured by the wide portions.

[0037] 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 plurality of pixels that is arranged on a substrate in a matrix;

a light shielding film that shields boundaries of the plurality of pixels; and

a light emitting area in which an organic layer that is arranged between a lower electrode and an upper electrode, and formed of a plurality of layers including a light emitting layer, in each of the plurality of pixels, wherein the light shielding film has wide portions and narrow portions which are arranged along sides of the pixels, and different in width from each other.

2. The organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein the light emitting area has long sides and short sides that extend along sides of a shape of the pixel, and are different in length, in each of the plurality of pixels, wherein the narrow portions are arranged along the sides of the pixel corresponding to the short sides, and wherein the wide portions are arranged along the side of the pixel corresponding to the long sides.

3. The organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein each of the wide portions has a width that covers an organic layer slope area in which the organic layer and the upper electrode around the light emitting area are inclined as compared with the light emitting area in a plan view, and

wherein each of the narrow portions has a width that does not arrive at the organic layer slope area.

4. The organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein each of the wide portions has a width that covers a sealing film slope area in which an inorganic sealing film formed on the upper electrode to cover the plurality of pixels is inclined as compared with a center portion of the light emitting area on the inorganic sealing film when viewed from an upper surface.

5. The organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein the light shielding film covers a contact hole that connects the lower electrode and a transistor in the plan view.

6. The organic EL display device according to claim 2, wherein the side of the light emitting area of an adjacent pixel facing the short side is short side, and wherein the side of the light emitting area of an adjacent pixel facing the long side is long side.

7. The organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein the pixels are formed on a first substrate, and the light shielding film is formed on a second substrate.

8. The organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein the pixels are formed on a first substrate, and the light shielding film is formed on a second substrate, and wherein the light emitting area of each pixel emits a white light, and the second substrate includes a color filter.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机电致发光显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US20150048347A1	公开(公告)日	2015-02-19
申请号	US14/458304	申请日	2014-08-13
[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.		
[标]发明人	TOKUDA NAOKI MIYAMOTO MITSUhide		
发明人	TOKUDA, NAOKI MIYAMOTO, MITSUhide		
IPC分类号	H01L27/32		
CPC分类号	H01L27/3272 H01L27/3251 H01L27/322 H01L27/3213 H01L27/3218 H01L27/3246 H01L51/5284		
优先权	2013168995 2013-08-15 JP		
其他公开文献	US9184416		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种有机EL显示装置，包括：多个像素，以矩阵形式布置在基板上；遮光膜，用于屏蔽所述多个像素的边界；以及发光区域，其中，有机层布置在下电极和下电极之间。在所述多个像素中的每个像素中，所述上电极由包括发光层的发光层形成的多个层形成，所述多个层中的所述光屏蔽膜具有宽的部分和布置的窄部分沿着像素的两侧，并且彼此的宽度不同。

An organic EL display device includes plural pixels that is arranged on a substrate in a matrix, a light shielding film that shields boundaries of the plurality of pixels, and a light emitting area in which an organic layer that is arranged between a lower electrode and an upper electrode, and formed of a plurality of layers including a light emitting layer that emits a light comes in contact with the lower electrode, in each of the plurality of pixels, in which the light shielding film has wide portions and narrow portions which are arranged along sides of the pixels, and different in width from each other.