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7 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets

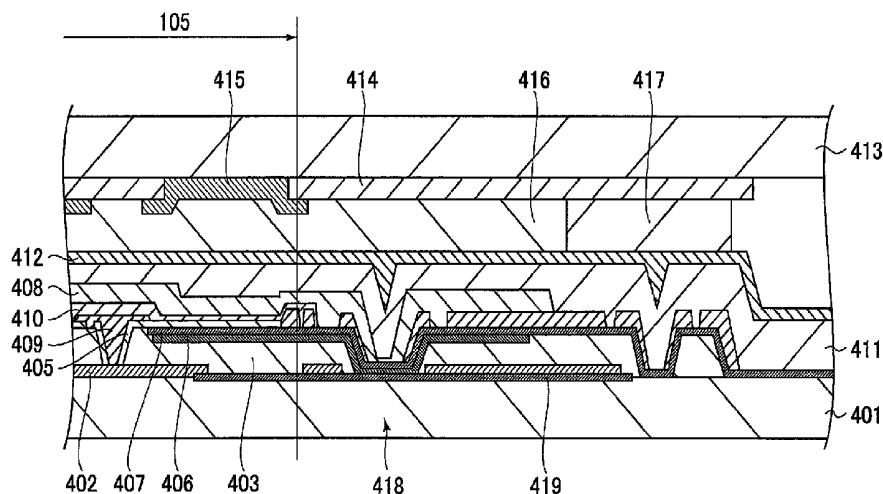


FIG. 1

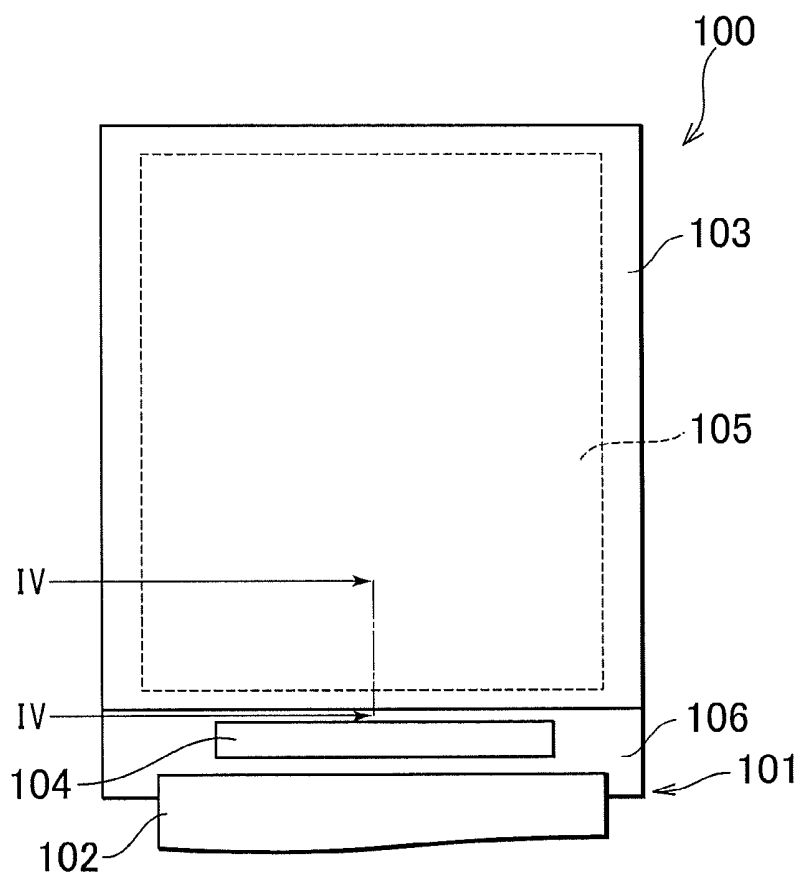


FIG.2

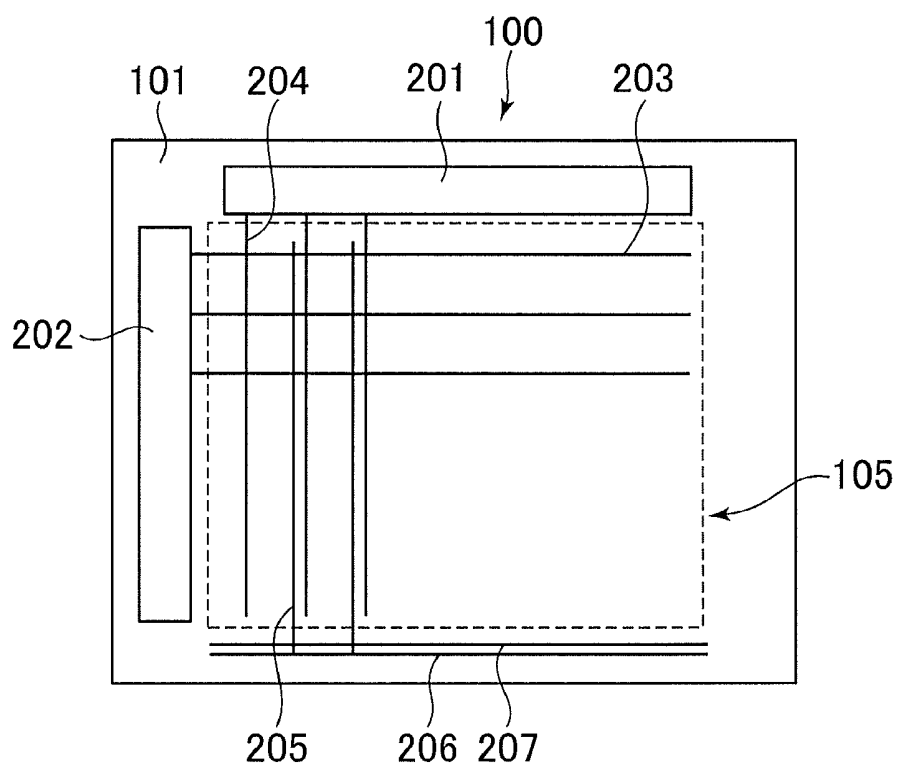


FIG. 3

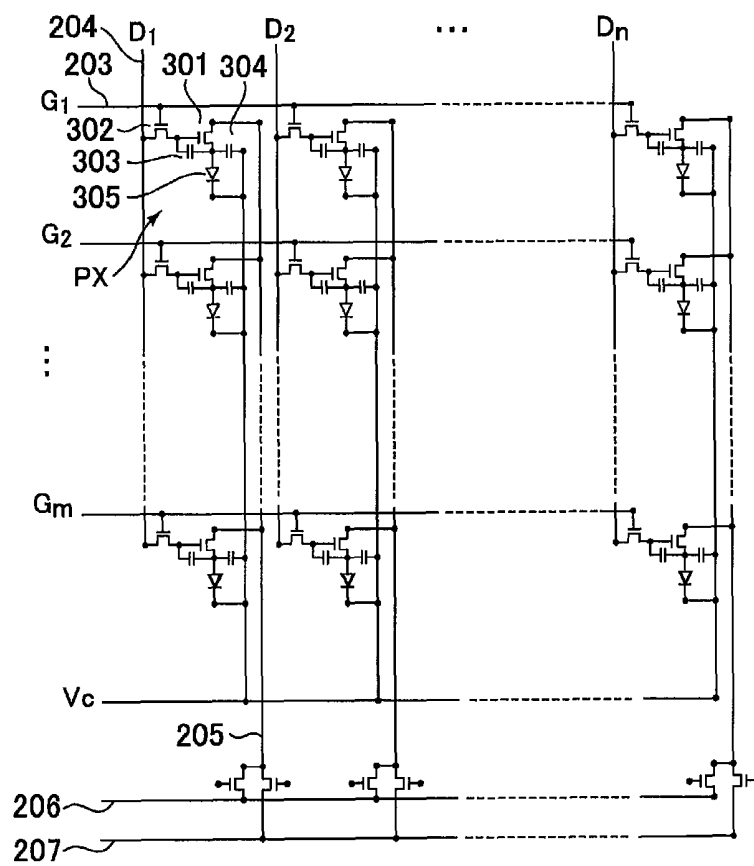
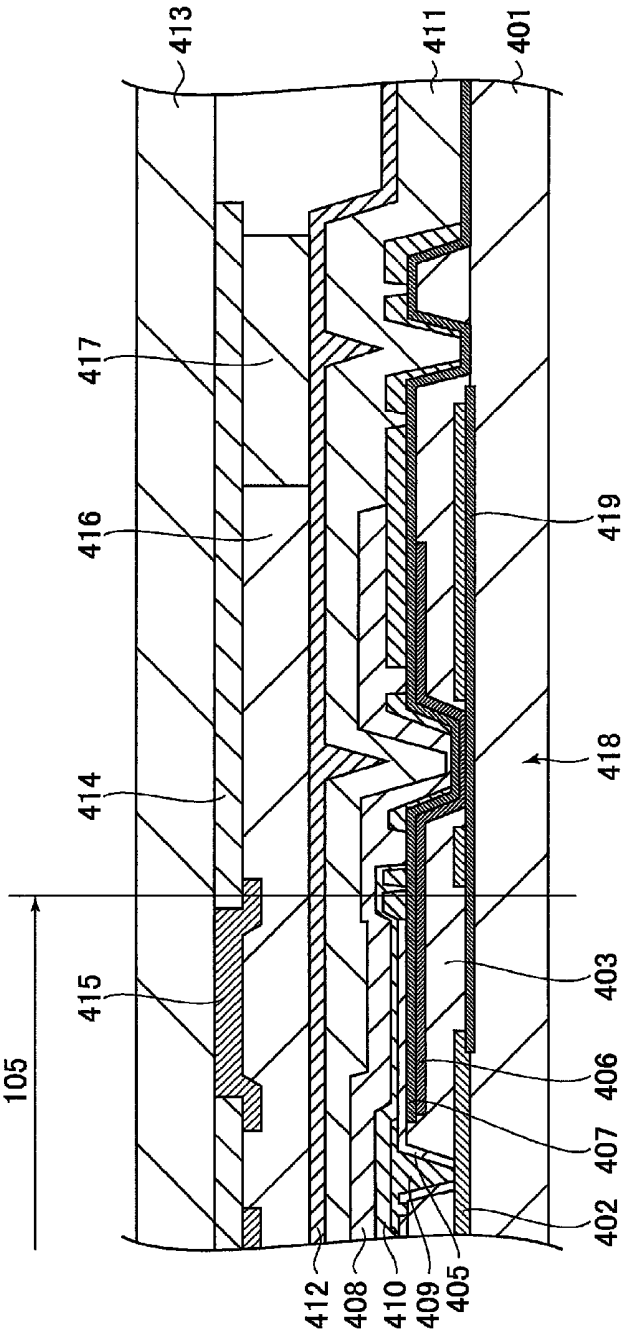


FIG. 4



ORGANIC EL DISPLAY DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

The present application claims priority from Japanese Application JP2015-203256 filed on Oct. 14, 2015. The content of the application is 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.

2. Description of the Related Art

As to an organic EL (Organic Electro Luminescent) material used for an Organic EL display device, its light emission characteristics of the organic EL material deteriorates if there is moisture, and a dark spot can be generated where the organic EL material is degenerated by the moisture and no longer emits light after a long-time operation. Therefore, it is examined before shipping whether moisture infiltrated inside, for the purpose of preventing a generation of such a dark spot after the device is distributed to the market. For example, JP2012-79658A discloses a technology to provide a pin hole detection layer which changes its color due to a reaction with moisture between an organic EL layer and a barrier film and detect a pin hole in an examination in a factory.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

For example, to perform what is called a screening to examine whether moisture infiltrated inside as above, moisture inside an organic EL panel is used. However, there is a case where that moisture is insufficient and it takes a long time for the screening.

The present invention realizes an organic EL display device which can shorten the time to conduct the screening to see whether moisture infiltrated into an organic EL layer.

(1) An organic EL display device according to the present invention includes a light emitting region including a lower electrode, an organic EL layer, and an upper electrode; a barrier film covering the light emitting region; and a moisture retaining film which is formed over the barrier film and is moisture retentive.

(2) In the organic EL display device according to above (1), the moisture retaining film may be a porous film.

(3) In the organic EL display device according to above (2), the porous film may be formed of SiO.

(4) In the organic EL display device according to above (2), the porous film may be formed of SiO₂.

(5) In the organic EL display device according to above (1), the moisture retaining film may be an organic film.

(6) In the organic EL display device according to any of above (1) to (5), the moisture retaining film may extend out of a display region which includes the light emitting region.

(7) The organic EL display device according to above (6) further may include a substrate including the light emitting region and the barrier film; a color filter substrate; and a sealing member which fixes the substrate and the color filter substrate. The moisture retaining film may extend between the sealing member and the barrier film, and an area where the moisture retaining film does not exist may be provided between the sealing member and the barrier film.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 schematically illustrates an organic EL display device according to an embodiment of this invention

FIG. 2 schematically illustrates a circuit configuration of the organic EL display device illustrated in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 illustrates one example of a circuit of the organic EL display device illustrated in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 schematically illustrates IV-IV section of FIG. 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the following, a description is given of an embodiment of the present invention with reference to the drawings. It should be noted that, in the following drawings, the same reference symbols are appended to elements that are the same or equivalent, and duplicated explanation is omitted.

FIG. 1 schematically illustrates an organic EL display device according to the present embodiment. As illustrated in FIG. 1, an organic EL display device **100** includes a TFT substrate **101**, a flexible circuit substrate **102**, an IC (Integrated Circuit) chip **104** disposed on a non-display region **103** of the TFT substrate **101**, and a color filter substrate **413** (refer to FIG. 4) disposed opposed to a display region **105** of the TFT substrate **101**.

On the TFT substrate **101**, a plurality of pixels are arranged in a matrix, as described later. The IC chip **104** is supplied with image data from outside the organic EL display device **100** through the flexible circuit substrate **102**. Further, the IC chip **104** is an IC (Integrated Circuit) disposed on the TFT substrate **101**. Specifically, the IC chip **104** is disposed on a non-disposition region **106** where the opposing substrate (color filter substrate **413**) which is disposed opposed to the TFT substrate **101** is not disposed, out of an upper surface of the TFT substrate **101**. Further, the IC chip **104** is connected to a thin film transistor **11** to be described later by a line (not shown) formed in the non-display region **103**.

FIG. 2 schematically illustrates a circuit configuration of the organic EL display device illustrated in FIG. 1. The organic EL display device **100** controls respective pixels formed in the display region **105** on the TFT substrate **101** by a data driving circuit **201** and a scan driving circuit **202** to display an image. For example, the data driving circuit **201** is an IC (Integrated Circuit) which generates and transmits a data signal sent to each pixel. The scan driving circuit **202** is an IC which generates and transmits a gate signal for a TFT (Thin Film Transistor) provided in a pixel.

A scanning line **203** that transmits a signal from the scan driving circuit **202** is connected to a gate electrode of a switch transistor **302** to be described later. Further, a data line **204** that transmits a signal from the data driving circuit **201** is connected to a source/drain electrode of the switch transistor **302**. A reference electric potential to make an organic light emitting diode **305** emit light is applied to an electric potential line **205**. The electric potential line **205** is connected to a source/drain electrode of a driver transistor **301**. A first electric potential supplying line **206** and a second electric potential supplying line **207** are connected to an electric potential supply source, and are connected to the electric potential line **205** through transistors. Note that the circuit illustrated in FIG. 2 is merely one example, and the present embodiment is not limited to the above.

FIG. 3 illustrates one example of a circuit of the organic EL display device illustrated in FIG. 1. The display region **105** of the organic EL display device **100** has data lines **204**

and the scan lines **203** formed thereon. The data lines **204** include a first line (D1) to a n-th line (Dn), and the total number of the data lines is n. The scan lines **203** include a first line (G1) to a m-th line (Gm), and the total number of the scanning lines is m. A plurality of pixels PX are arranged in a matrix and arrayed in the extending direction of the scan lines **203** and the extending direction of the data lines **204**. For example, a pixel PX is formed in a part surrounded by G1 and G2 and D1 and D2.

The first scan line G1 is connected to the gate electrode of the switch transistor **302**. When a signal is applied to the first scan line G1 from the scan driving circuit **202**, the switch transistor **302** is turned to the ON state. When a signal is applied from the data driving circuit **201** to the first data line D1, a charge is stored in a storage capacitor **303**, and a voltage is applied to a gate electrode of the driver transistor **301**, which turns the driver transistor **301** to the ON state. Even when the switch transistor **302** turns to the OFF state, the driver transistor **301** stays in the ON state for a predetermined period due to the charge stored in the storage capacitor **303**. The positive electrode of the organic light emitting diode **305** is connected to the electric potential line **205** through the source and the drain of the driver transistor **301**, and the negative electrode of the organic light emitting diode **305** is fixed to a reference electric potential Vc. Therefore, an electric current according to the gate voltage of the driver transistor **301** runs in the organic light emitting diode **305**, and the organic light emitting diode **305** emits light. Further, an additional capacitor **304** is formed between the positive electrode and the negative electrode of the organic light emitting diode **305**. The additional capacitor **304** shows an effect to stabilize the voltage applied to the storage capacitor **303**, and contributes to a stable operation of the organic light emitting diode **305**. This effect appears by making the capacitance of the additional capacitor **304** larger than that of the storage capacitor **303**. Note that the circuit configuration shown in FIG. 3 is merely one example, and the present embodiment is not limited to the above.

FIG. 4 schematically illustrates IV-IV section of FIG. 1. Note that the section shown in FIG. 4 is merely one example, and this embodiment is not limited to this.

As illustrated in FIG. 4, the substrate **401** has a TAT (Ti/Al/Ti) **402** that forms a source electrode and a drain electrode and is disposed in a certain region on the substrate **401**. The TAT **402** is a conductive material formed in a three layer structure of Ti, Al and Ti. The source electrode of the driver transistor **301** (refer to FIG. 3) is connected to an anode electrode **405** via a through hole formed in a flat layer **403** formed of HRC (hard resin coat) or the like. In a region located toward a sealing member **417** from the through hole, the TAT **402** is disposed on a predetermined region of the substrate **401** and is formed on an insulation layer **419** that is disposed on the substrate **401**.

A metal layer **406**, an insulation layer **407** and the anode electrode **405** are formed in order on the flat layer **403** in a predetermined region including a light emitting region to be described later. The metal layer **406** is what is called the 3rd METAL, and is formed of, for example, an ITO (Indium Tin Oxide) layer, an MO layer, an AL layer and the like that are laminated. Further, the metal layer **406** and a cathode electrode **408** to be described later are electrically connected to each other, and thus the metal layer **406** is used as an auxiliary line for the cathode electrode **408**. Moreover, the insulation layer **407** is sandwiched between the metal layer **406** and the anode electrode **405**, and thus a capacitor layer (the additional capacitor **304**) is formed. Note that the

connection of the metal layer **406** and the cathode electrode **408** is made by, for example, a through hole formed outside the display region **105**.

The insulation layer **407** is formed of, for example, SiN. Further, the anode electrode **405** is formed of, for example, ITO. Note that other materials such as IZO (Indium Zinc Oxide) and ZnO (Zinc Oxide) may be used as a material for the anode electrode **405**.

The flat layer **403** has a through hole formed in a part thereof that is located on the TAT **402**. The through hole has the anode electrode **405** that is layered on the lateral surface of the through hole. A rib layer **409** which divides pixels is formed over the through hole. A region where the anode electrode **405** and an organic layer **410** are in contact is the light emitting region, and the rib layer **409** defines the outer edge of the light emitting region.

The organic layer **410** is disposed in a predetermined region over the rib layer **409** and the anode electrode **405**. Further, the cathode electrode **408** is disposed so as to cover the organic layer **410**. The cathode electrode **408** is formed of, for example, a transparent electrode such as ITO and IZO. Further, the cathode electrode **408** may be formed over two or more of the pixels or over all of the pixels arranged in a matrix. Note that the organic layer **410** includes, for example, a hole transfer layer, a light emitting layer, and an electron transfer layer that are arrayed from the side of the anode electrode **405**, but a detailed explanation is not given here because it is well known.

A barrier film **411** is formed on the cathode electrode **408**. A moisture retaining film **412** which is moisture retentive is formed on the barrier film **411**. The moisture retaining film **412** is formed of, for example, a porous film. More specifically, it is formed of, for example, SiO and/or SiO₂. Further, the moisture retaining film **412** may be formed of, for example, an organic film. Note that the moisture retaining film **412** may be formed of other materials as long as it is moisture retentive. Further, it is sufficient that the thickness of the moisture retaining film **412** is, for example, around 1 μm.

The color filter substrate **413** has a black matrix **414** and a color filter **415**. A filler **416** is filled between the color filter substrate **413** and the TFT substrate **101** where the moisture retaining film **412** or the like are formed. Further, on the edge of the color filter substrate **413**, the sealing member **417** is disposed.

The above moisture retaining film **412** is, as illustrated in FIG. 4, formed so as to extend out of the display region **105**, for example. Specifically, for example, the moisture retaining film **412** reaches outside the sealing member **417**, extending over the organic layer **410** and under the sealing member **417**. It is favorable that an area where no moisture retaining film **412** exists is provided between the sealing member **417** and the barrier film **411**, and the moisture retaining film **412** extends between the sealing member **417** and the barrier film **411** out of that region. For example, the sealing member **417** may have, at its part such as a corner part, an area that has no moisture retaining film **412** thereunder. Due to such an arrangement, an adhesion of the sealing member **417** and the barrier film **411** can be improved.

Note that as illustrated in FIG. 4, a moisture blocking structure **418** may be formed in the rib layer **409**, the barrier film **411** and the like, and be located under the sealing member **417** or between the display region **105** and the sealing member **417**. That moisture blocking structure **418** is a structure to prevent an infiltration of moisture into the organic layer **410** from the external side. The moisture

blocking structure **418** illustrated in FIG. **4** is merely one example, and it is not limited thereto. Further, an arrangement of the organic EL display device **100** is merely an example, and the present embodiment is not limited to the arrangement illustrated in FIG. **4**.

Next, explained is a work of the moisture retaining film **412** in a screening of the organic EL display device **100** in the present embodiment. As described above, for the organic EL display device **100**, what is called screening in which whether moisture has infiltrated inside is examined is performed before its shipment to the market. Specifically, the screening is performed using moisture inside a panel that includes the color filter substrate **413** and the TFT substrate **101** on which the moisture retaining film **412** and the like are formed. In the present embodiment, the moisture retaining film **412** contains moisture. Accordingly, enough moisture can be supplied inside the panel for the screening, and an extension of a time period of the screening due to insufficient moisture can be avoided. Specifically, for example, in a case where the moisture retaining film **412** is not provided, it takes about 100 hours for the screening. According to the present embodiment, it can be shortened to about 24 hours.

The present invention is not limited to the above embodiment, and can be substituted with an arrangement which is substantially the same with the arrangement shown in the above embodiment, an arrangement which can achieve the same objective. For example, in the above, an explanation is given of the case in which the moisture retaining film **412** extends outside the sealing member **417** from a part over the organic layer **410**. However, the moisture retaining film **412** may be arranged, for example, so that the moisture retaining film **412** does not extend outside and is formed only inside the sealing member **417**. Further, the arrangement of the section of the organic EL display device **100** illustrated in FIG. **4** is merely one example, and it may have another arrangement as long as there is the moisture retaining film **412** which is moisture retentive as above. For example, in FIG. **4**, the moisture blocking structure **418** or the like which blocks moisture is provided besides the barrier film **411**, but it is fine if this moisture blocking structure **418** or the like is not provided. Note that the lower electrode and the upper electrode in the claims correspond, for example, to the anode electrode **405** and the cathode electrode **408**, respectively.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic EL display device comprising:
 - a light emitting region including a lower electrode, an organic EL layer, and an upper electrode;
 - a barrier film covering the light emitting region;
 - a substrate including the light emitting region and the barrier film;
 - a color filter substrate;
 - a filler filling between the substrate and the color filter substrate;
 - a sealing member which is formed around the filler and fixes the substrate and the color filter substrate; and
 - a moisture retaining film which is formed on the barrier film and is moisture retentive;
 wherein
 - the moisture retaining film extends between the filler and the barrier film, and extends between the sealing member and the barrier film,
 - the moisture retaining film includes a first surface and a second surface, the first surface includes first and second convex portions that project to the barrier film, the first convex portion is formed under the filler, the second convex portion is formed under the sealing member, and
 - the second surface is flat at positions where the first and second convex portions are provided respectively.
2. The organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein the moisture retaining film is a porous film.
3. The organic EL display device according to claim 2, wherein the porous film is formed of SiO.
4. The organic EL display device according to claim 2, wherein the porous film is formed of SiO₂.
5. The organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein the moisture retaining film is an organic film.
6. The organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein the moisture retaining film extends out of a display region which includes the light emitting region.
7. The organic EL display device according to claim 6, wherein an area where the moisture retaining film does not exist is provided between the sealing member and the barrier film.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机EL显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US9960385	公开(公告)日	2018-05-01
申请号	US15/278731	申请日	2016-09-28
[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	KAMIYA AKINORI		
发明人	KAMIYA, AKINORI		
IPC分类号	H01L51/52 H01L27/32		
CPC分类号	H01L51/5253 H01L27/322 H01L51/5246 H01L2251/303 H01L51/5234		
优先权	2015203256 2015-10-14 JP		
其他公开文献	US20170110686A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

由于面板内的水分不足，可能需要很长时间进行筛选。一种有机EL显示装置，包括：发光区域，包括下电极，有机EL层和上电极；阻挡膜，形成覆盖发光区域；以及保湿膜，形成在阻挡膜上并保持水分。

