



US010490603B2

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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 10,490,603 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Nov. 26, 2019**

(54) **DISPLAY DEVICE**

USPC 257/40
See application file for complete search history.

(71) Applicant: **Japan Display Inc.**, Minato-ku (JP)

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(72) Inventors: **Chunche Ma**, Minato-ku (JP); **Hajime Akimoto**, Minato-ku (JP); **Masakazu Gunji**, Minato-ku (JP)

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(73) Assignee: **Japan Display Inc.**, Minato-ku (JP)

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

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(21) Appl. No.: **15/943,826**

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(22) Filed: **Apr. 3, 2018**

JP 2015-53214 3/2015

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2018/0301519 A1 Oct. 18, 2018

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Apr. 13, 2017 (JP) 2017-080079

Primary Examiner — Karen Kusumakar
Assistant Examiner — Adam S Bowen
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Oblon, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, L.L.P.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

H01L 27/32 (2006.01)

H01L 51/52 (2006.01)

H01L 51/50 (2006.01)

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

CPC **H01L 27/3211** (2013.01); **H01L 27/3246** (2013.01); **H01L 27/3248** (2013.01); **H01L 27/3258** (2013.01); **H01L 51/5088** (2013.01); **H01L 51/5203** (2013.01); **H01L 51/5215** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC H01L 27/3211; H01L 51/5088; H01L 51/5203

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A display device may include an insulation layer having openings, the insulation layer having opening edges around the respective openings; pixel electrodes in the respective openings and on the respective opening edges; an electroluminescence layer continuously on the pixel electrodes, the electroluminescence layer consisting of some layers including a bottom layer thereof, the electroluminescence layer including a light emitting layer in one of the layers except for at least the bottom layer, the light emitting layer overlapping with a corresponding one of the pixel electrodes; and a counter electrode on the electroluminescence layer.

14 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets

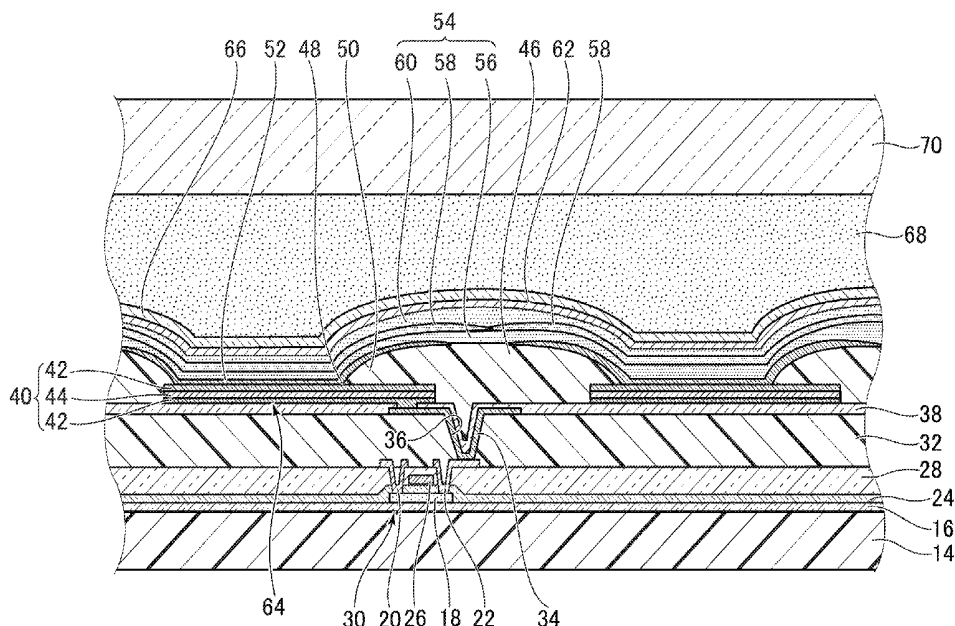


FIG. 1

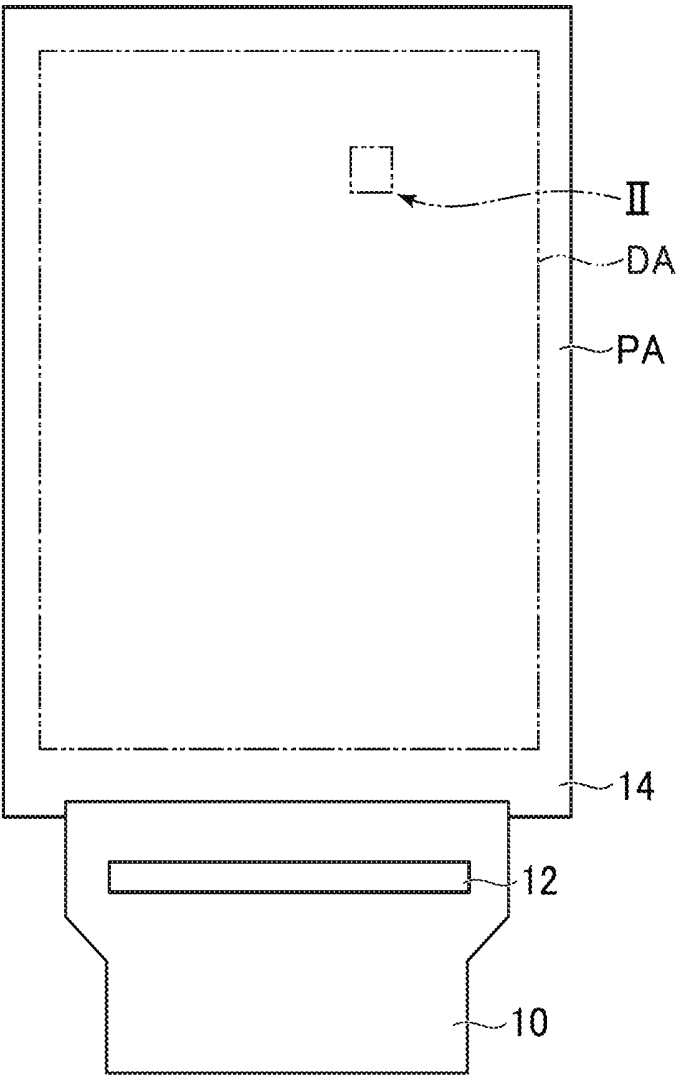


FIG. 2

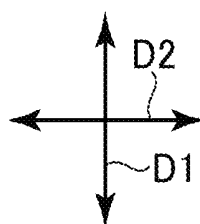
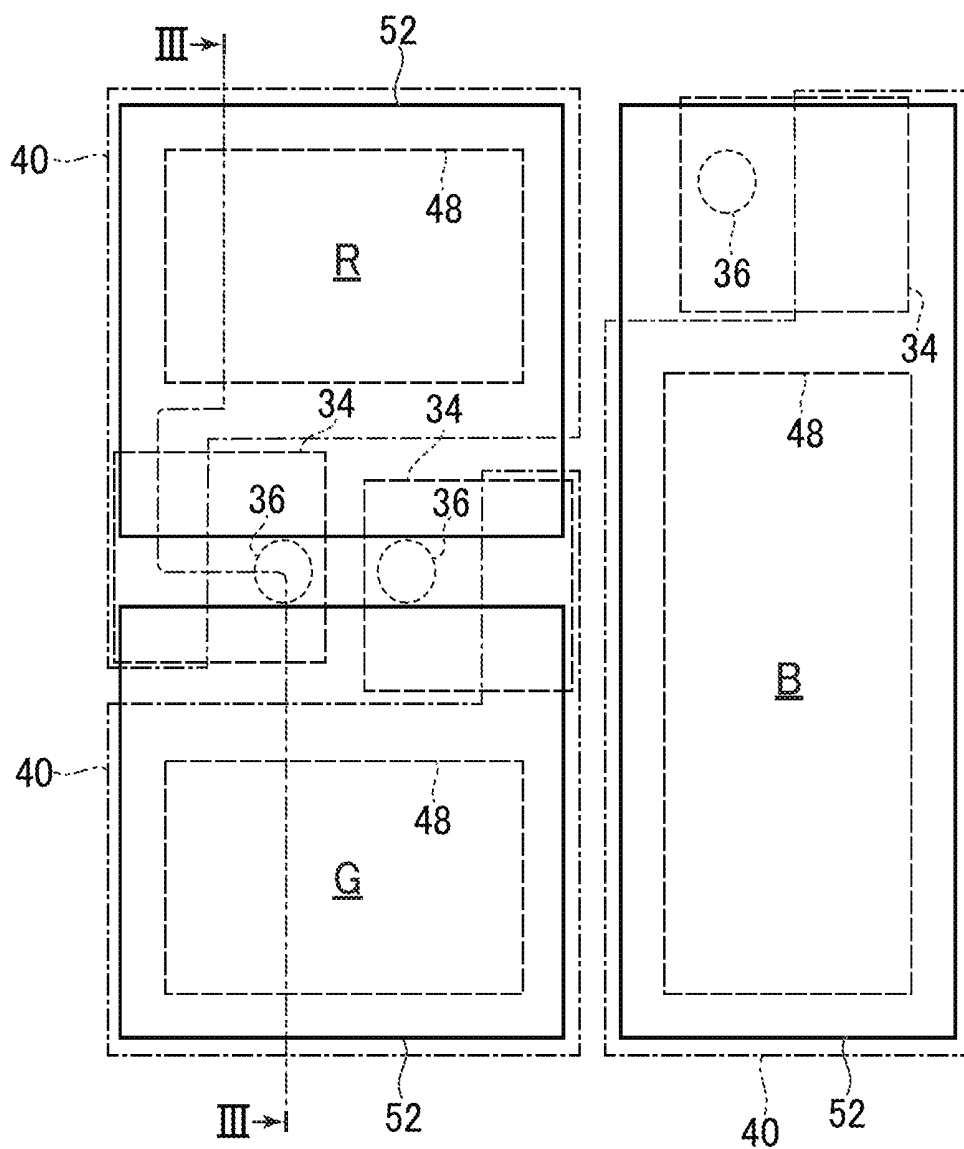


FIG. 3

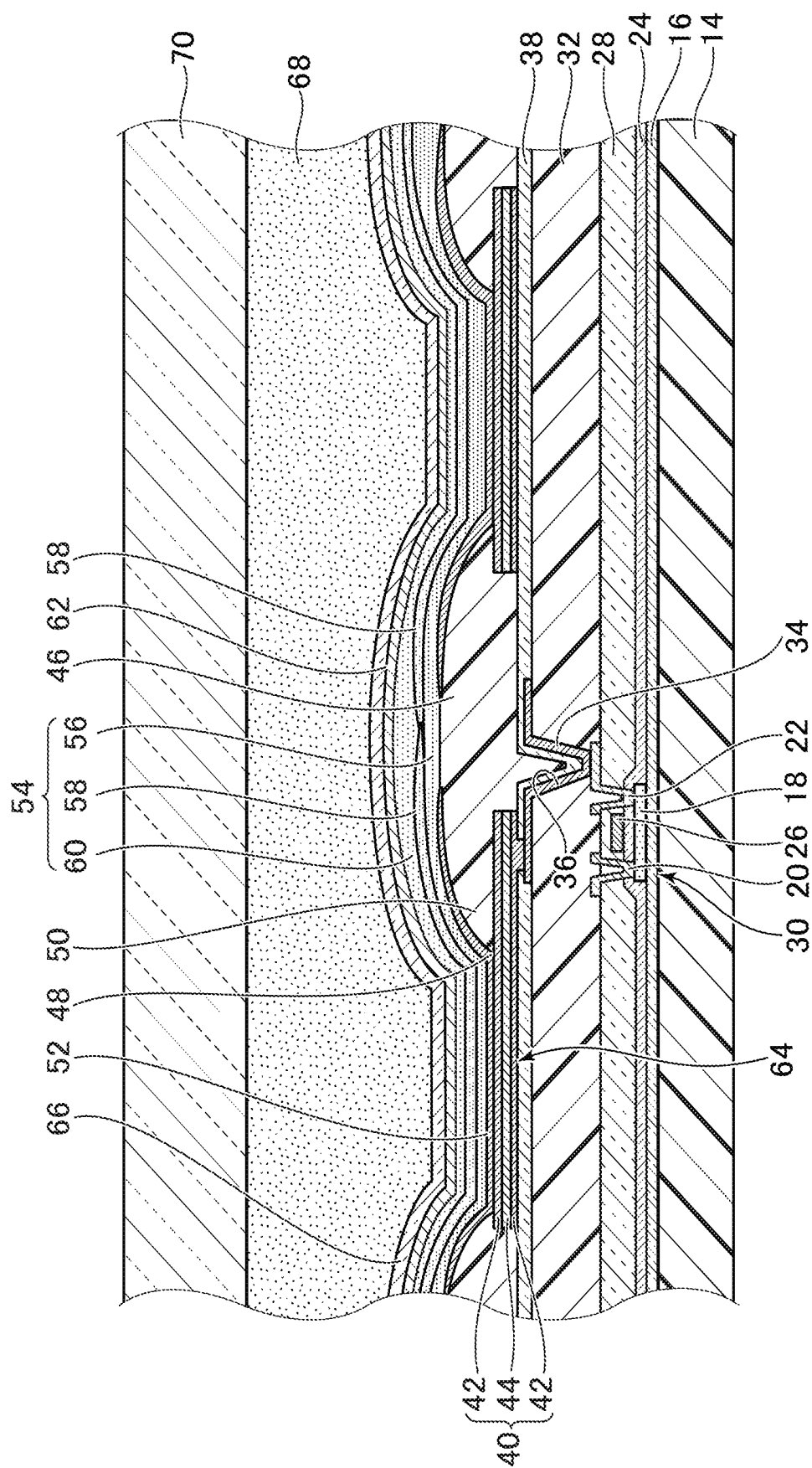


FIG. 4

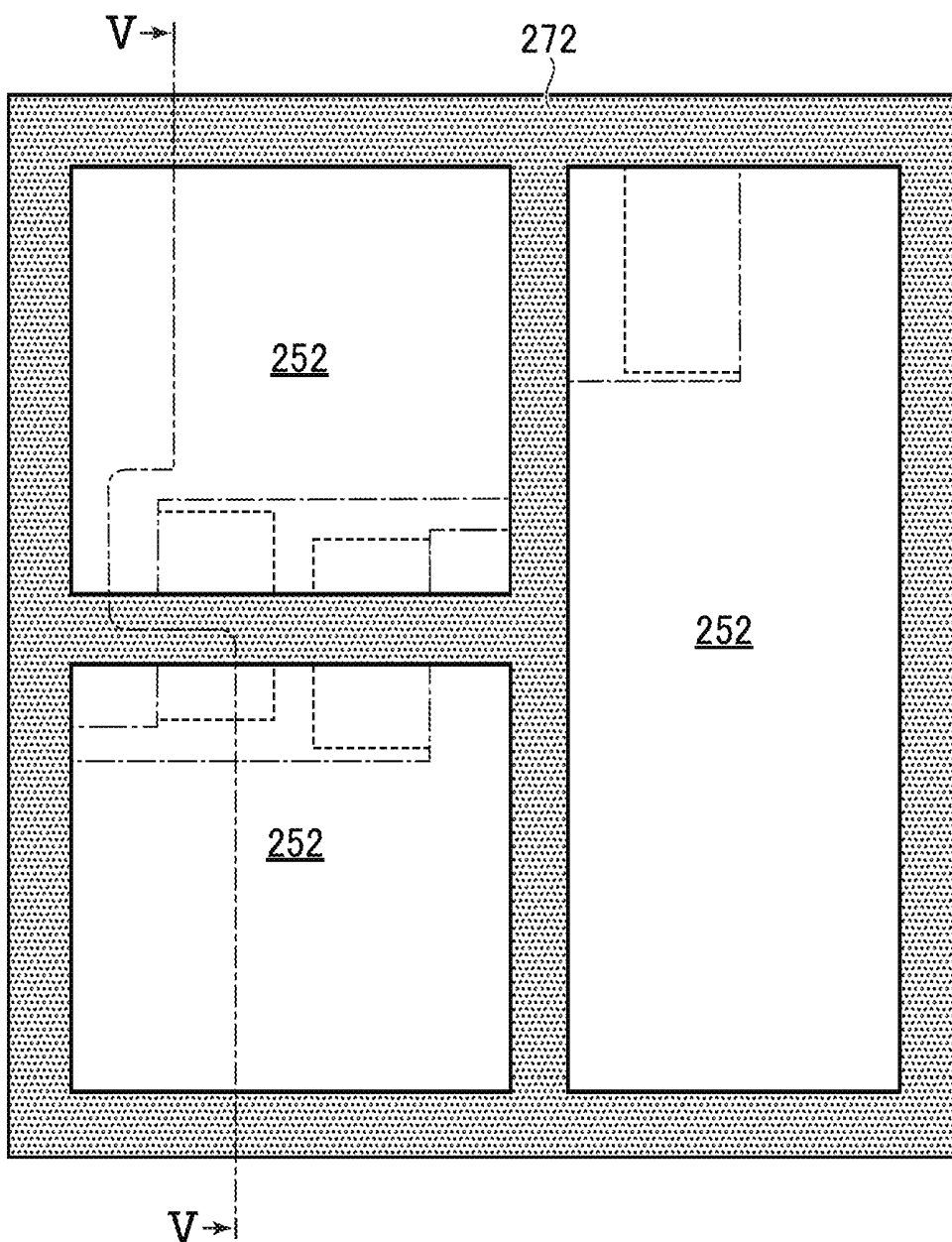


FIG. 5

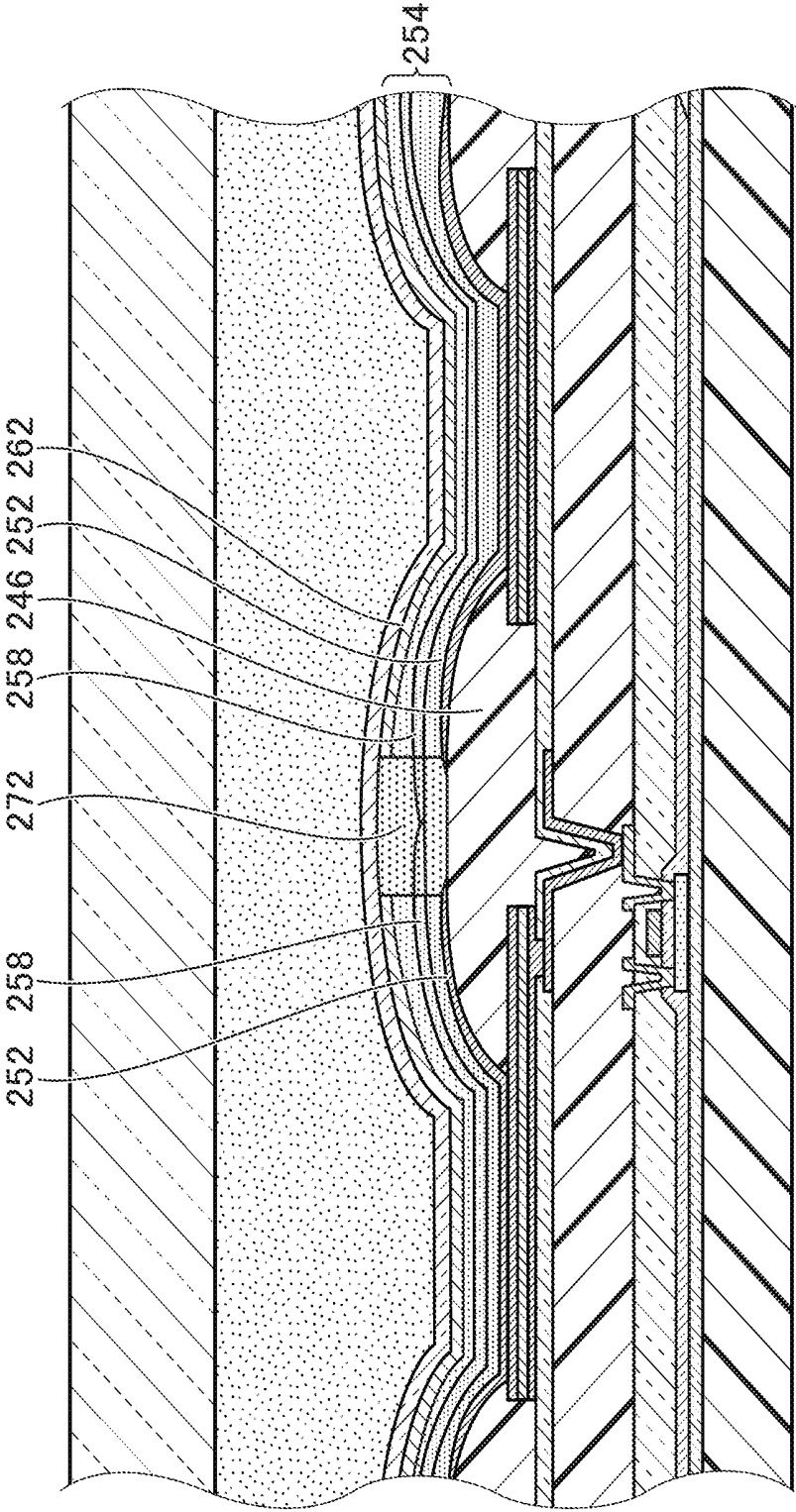


FIG. 6

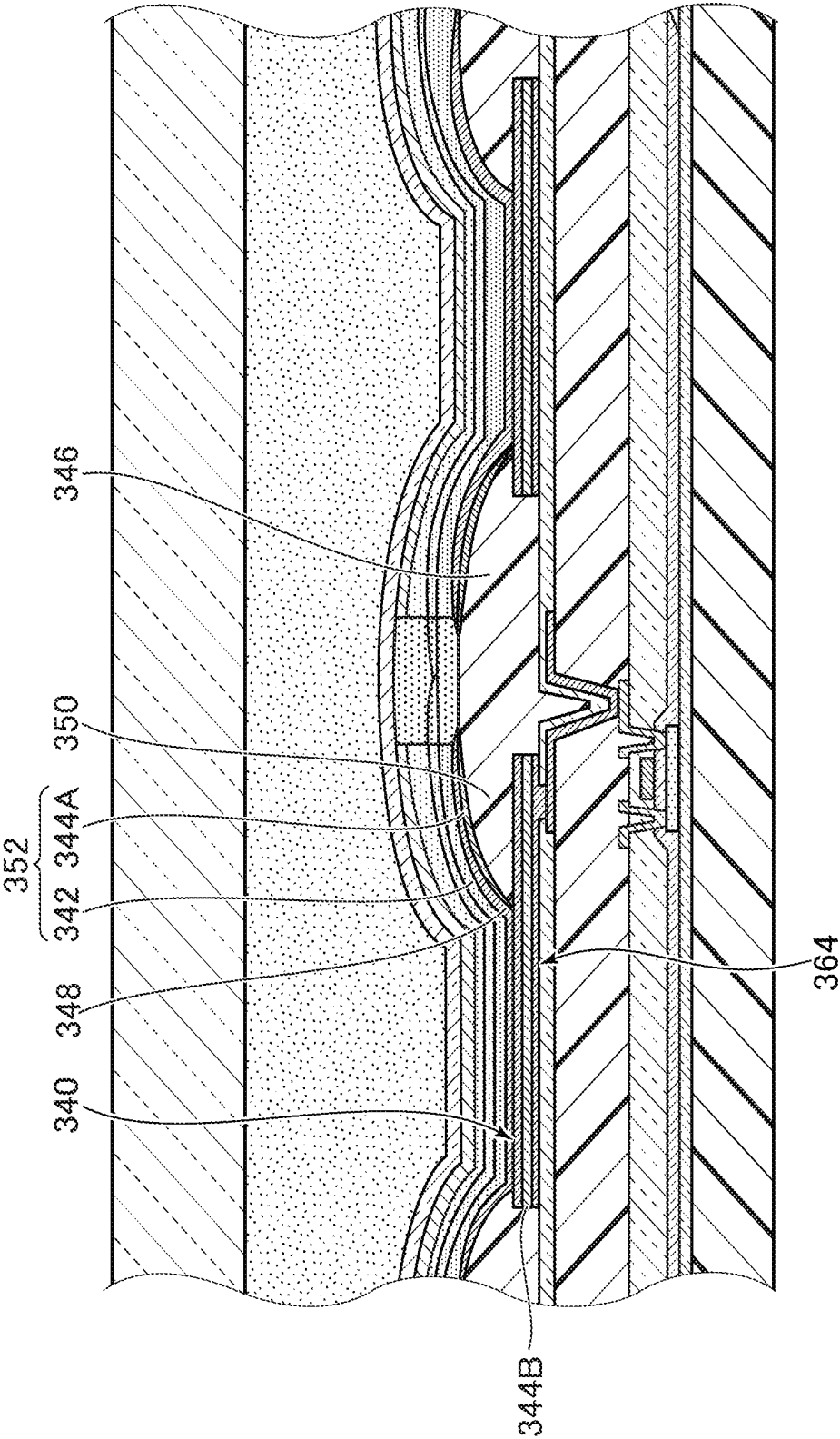


FIG. 7

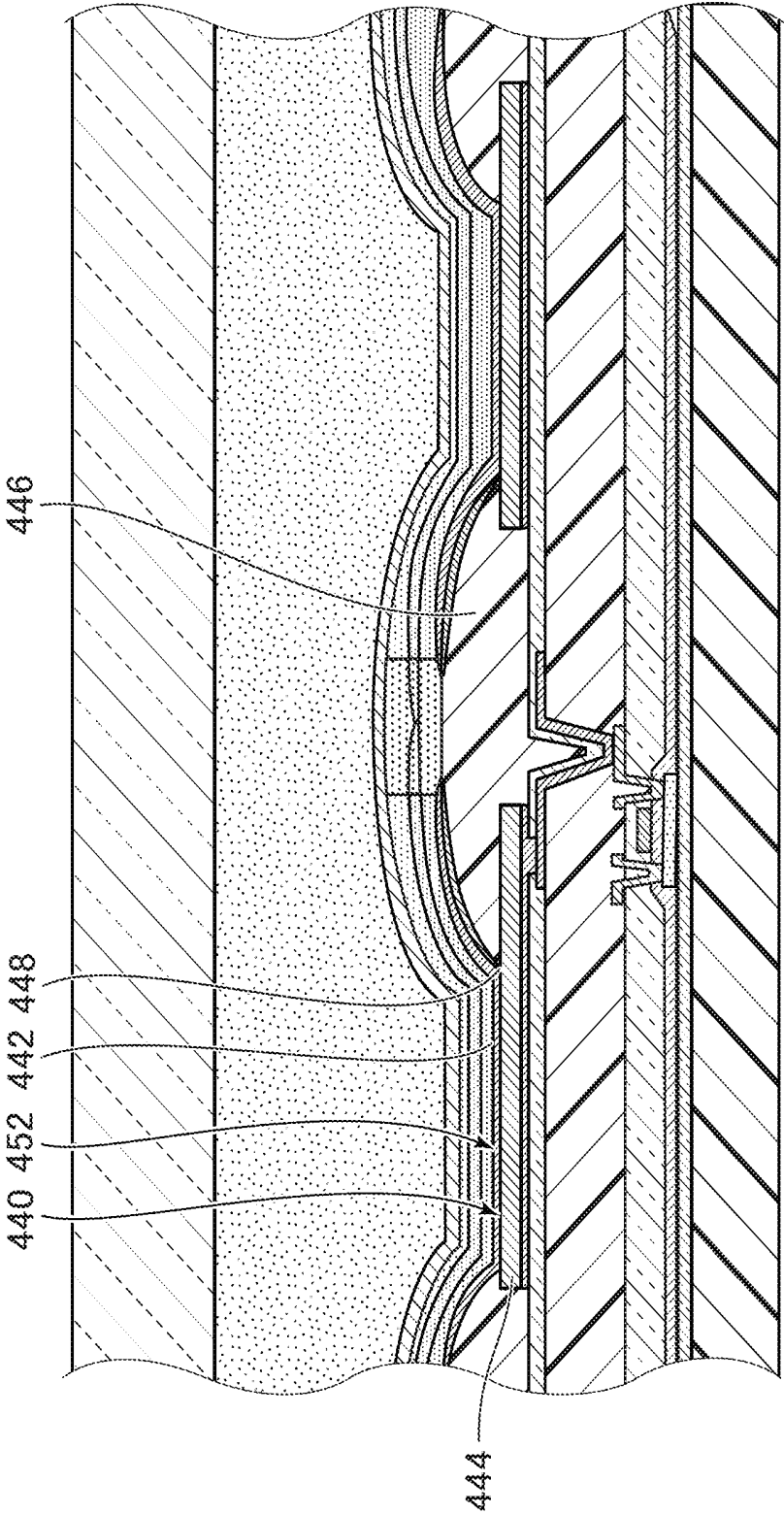


FIG. 8

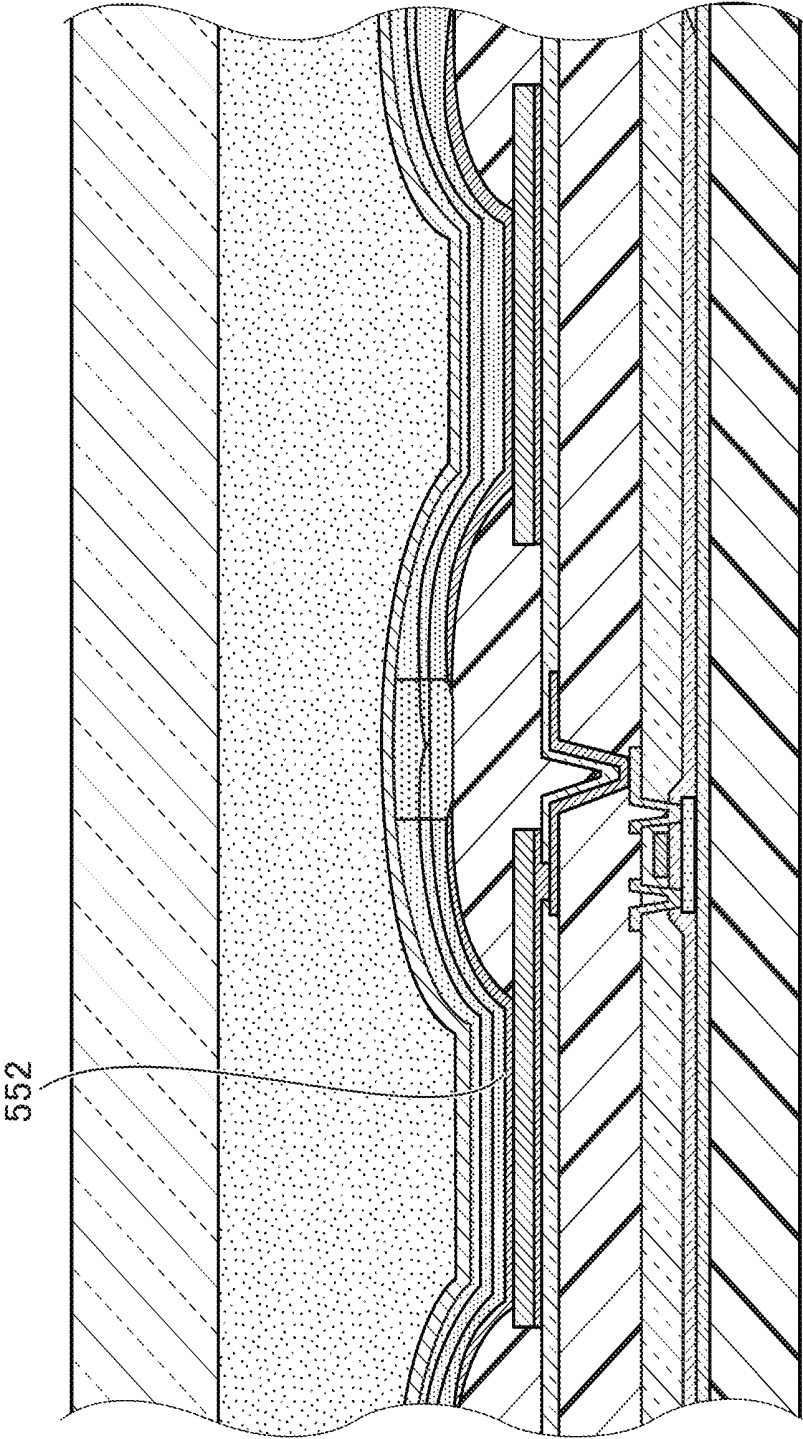


FIG.9

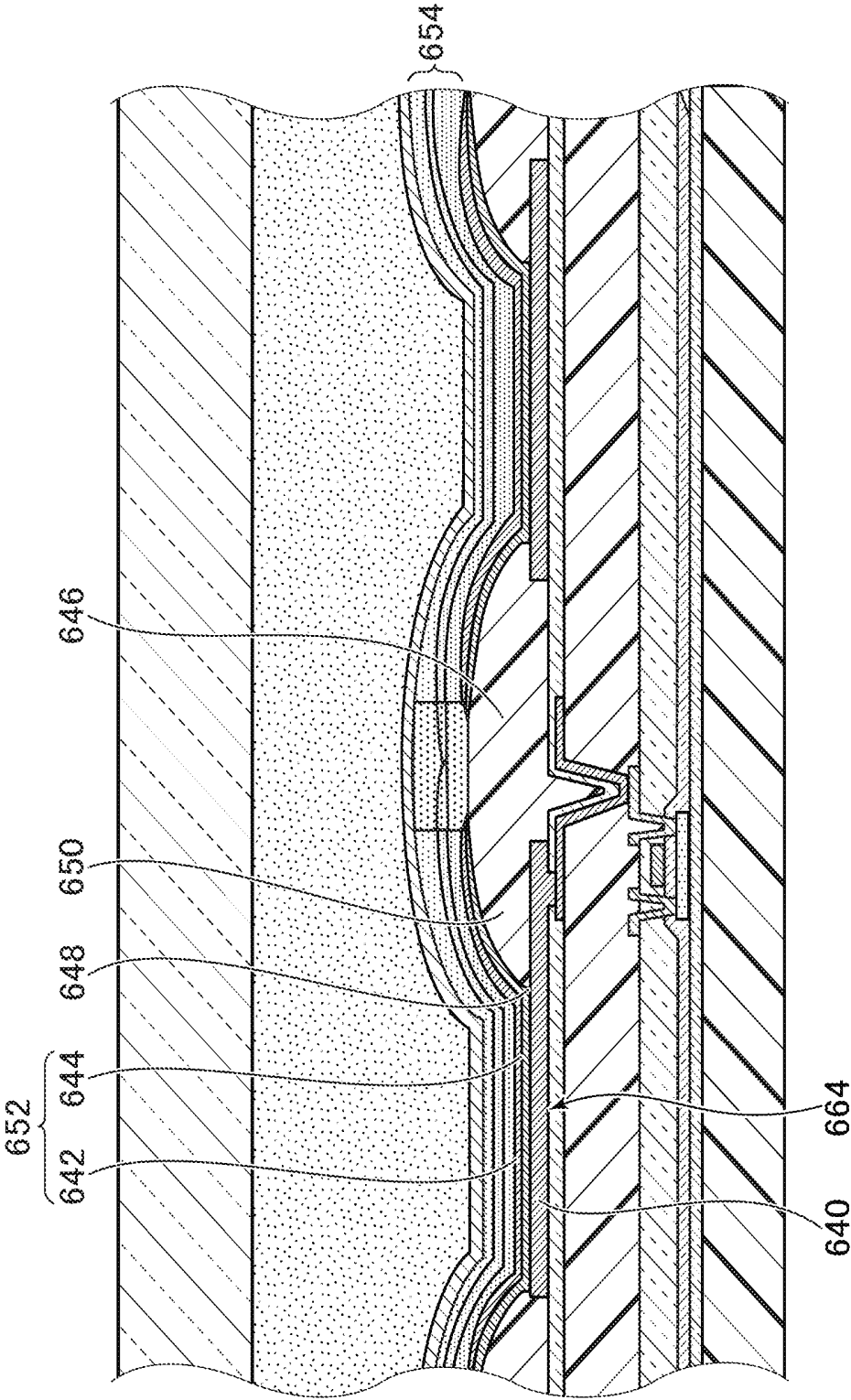


FIG. 10

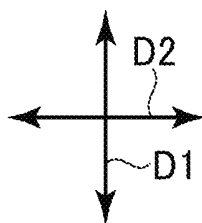
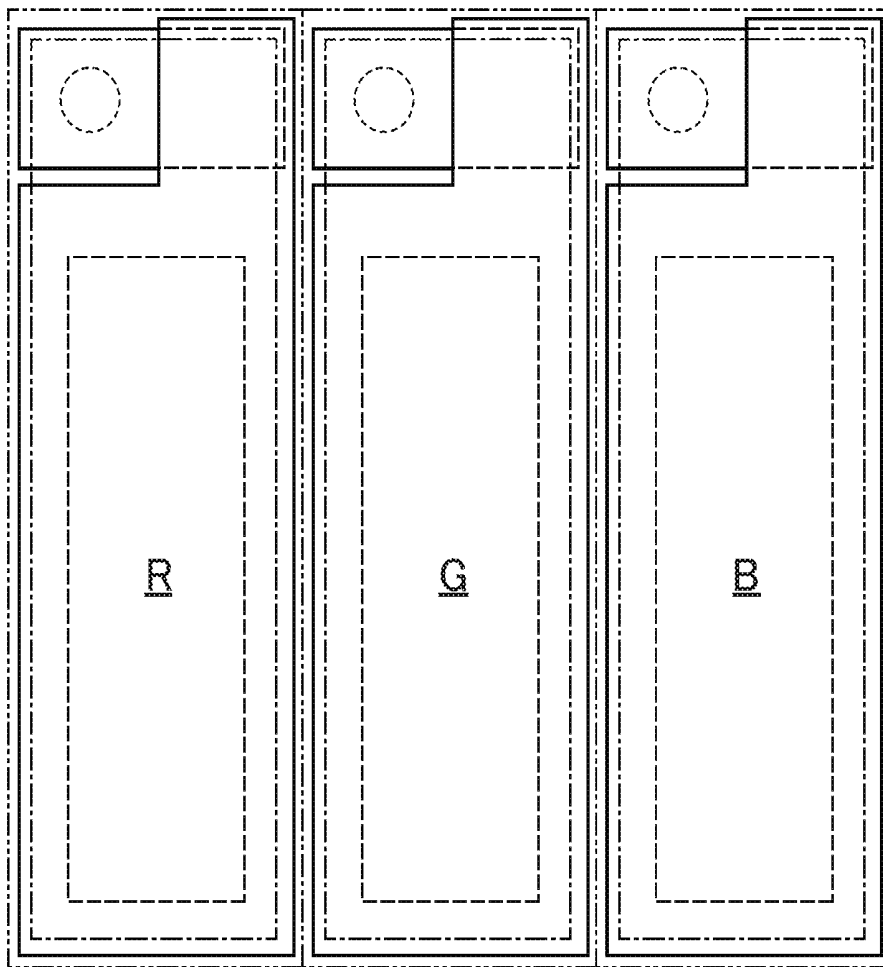


FIG. 11

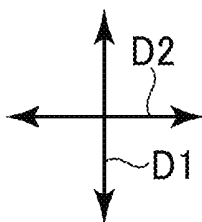
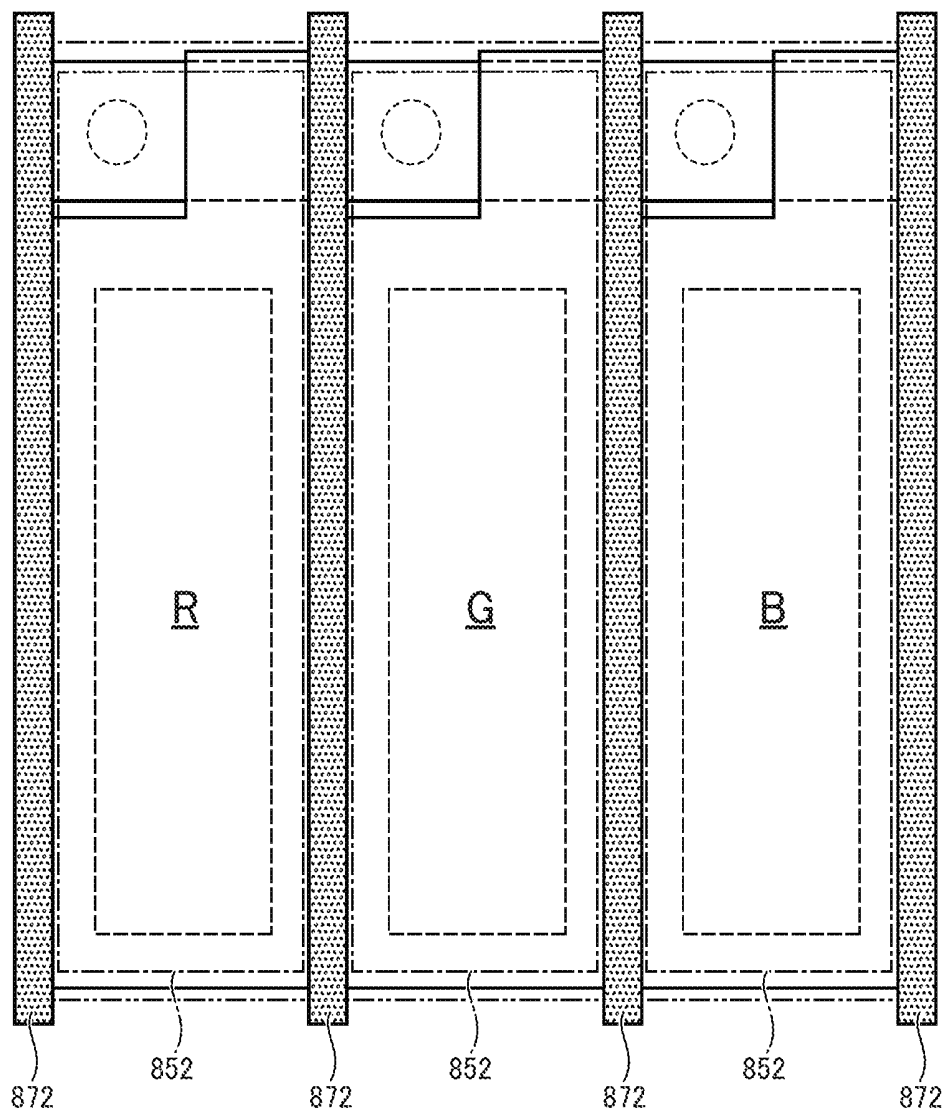
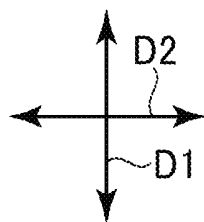
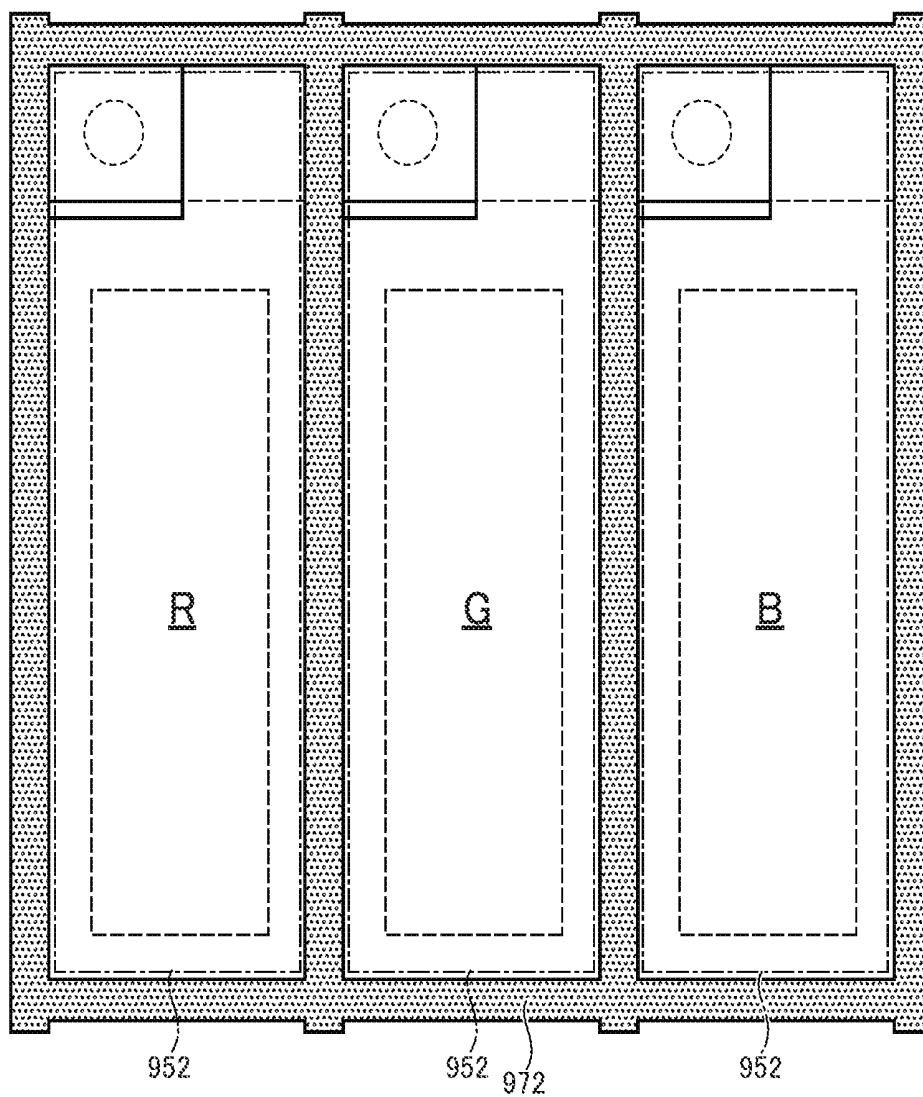


FIG. 12



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DISPLAY DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

The present application claims priority from Japanese application JP2017-080079 filed on Apr. 13, 2017, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference into this application.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This relates to display devices.

2. Description of the Related Art

An organic electroluminescence display device has an organic film, with a light emitting layer, between a pixel electrode (e.g. anode) and a counter electrode (e.g. cathode). Due to thinness of the ordinary organic film, an insulation layer, called a bank, sits between adjacent pixel electrodes and on a periphery of each pixel electrode. This prevents the organic film from being broken by step and prevents the pixel electrode and the counter electrode from being connected. The light emitting layer emits no light in an area overlapping with the bank, where the light emitting layer is insulated. The area is a non-light-emitting region.

Recently, pixels have got closer to one another because of their increase in number, leading to current leakage through a continuous organic film and light emission in adjacent pixels. JP 2015-53214A discloses providing the organic film with low conductivity above an area between adjacent pixel electrodes, whereby preventing the electric leakage.

Higher image quality preferably requires a smaller non-light-emitting region (higher aperture ratio), whereas JP 2015-53214A fails to disclose means therefor. A larger non-light-emitting region (lower aperture ratio) leads to lower brightness or necessitates high current drive, which raises a problem of short lifetime.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This aims to make the non-light-emitting region smaller (aperture ratio higher).

A display device may include an insulation layer having a plurality of openings, the insulation layer having a plurality of opening edges around the respective openings; a plurality of pixel electrodes in the respective openings and on the respective opening edges; an electroluminescence layer continuously on the plurality of pixel electrodes, the electroluminescence layer consisting of some layers including a bottom layer thereof, the electroluminescence layer including a light emitting layer in one of the layers except for at least the bottom layer, the light emitting layer overlapping with a corresponding one of the pixel electrodes; and a counter electrode on the electroluminescence layer.

The pixel electrodes are on the insulation layer, making a non-light emitting region smaller (making an aperture ratio larger).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a plan view of a display device in accordance with a first embodiment.

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FIG. 2 is an enlarged view of a portion of II-II line cross section of the display device in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged view of line cross section of the display device in FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is an enlarged plan view of a portion of a display device in accordance with a second embodiment.

FIG. 5 is an enlarged view of V-V line cross section of the display device in FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a cross sectional view of a display device in accordance with a third embodiment.

FIG. 7 is a cross sectional view of a display device in accordance with a fourth embodiment.

FIG. 8 is a cross sectional view of a display device in accordance with a fifth embodiment.

FIG. 9 is a cross sectional view of a display device in accordance with a sixth embodiment.

FIG. 10 is an enlarged plan view of a portion of a display device in accordance with a seventh embodiment.

FIG. 11 is an enlarged plan view of a portion of a display device in accordance with an eighth embodiment.

FIG. 12 is an enlarged plan view of a portion of a display device in accordance with a ninth embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, embodiments will be described with reference to the drawings. Here, the invention can be embodied according to various aspects within the scope of the invention without departing from the gist of the invention and is not construed as being limited to content described in the embodiments exemplified below.

The drawings are further schematically illustrated in widths, thickness, shapes, and the like of units than actual forms to further clarify description in some cases, but are merely examples and do not limit interpretation of the invention. In the present specification and the drawings, the same reference numerals are given to elements having the same functions described in the previously described drawings and the repeated description will be omitted.

Further, in the detailed description, “on” or “under” in definition of positional relations of certain constituents and other constituents includes not only a case in which a constituent is located just on or just under a certain constituent but also a case in which another constituent is interposed between constituents unless otherwise mentioned.

First Embodiment

FIG. 1 is a plan view of a display device in accordance with a first embodiment. The display device is an organic electroluminescence display device. The display device is configured to display a full-color image in full-color pixels, each of which consists of combination of unit pixels (sub-pixels) of colors such as red, green, and blue. The display device includes a display area DA on a substrate 14 and a peripheral area PA around the display area DA. The peripheral area PA is outside the display area DA. A flexible printed circuit board 10 is connected to the peripheral area PA on the substrate 14. On the flexible printed circuit board 10 is mounted an integrated circuit chip 12 for driving elements to display the image. The integrated circuit chip 12 may be alternatively mounted on the substrate 14.

FIG. 2 is an enlarged view of a portion of II-II line cross section of the display device in FIG. 1. In this example, the full color pixel consists of a red subpixel R, a green subpixel

G, and a blue subpixel B. The blue subpixel B has a larger light emitting area than the red and green subpixels R, G, due to its low photopic luminous efficiency function. Specifically, the red and green subpixels R, G are arranged in a first direction D1 (longitudinal direction in FIG. 2), whereas the blue subpixel B is next to the red and green subpixels R, G in a second direction D2 (lateral direction in FIG. 2) perpendicular to the first direction D1.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged view of line cross section of the display device in FIG. 2. The substrate 14 may be formed from polyimide resin or polyethylene terephthalate, having flexibility. The substrate 14 has an underlying insulation film 16 formed thereon for a barrier against impurities contained therein. The underlying insulation film 16 may be a silicone oxide film or a silicon nitride film or may be a laminate structure thereof.

On the underlying insulation film 16 is a semiconductor layer 18. The semiconductor layer 18 is electrically connected to a source electrode 20 and a drain electrode 22. The semiconductor layer 18 is covered with a gate insulation layer 24. On the gate insulation layer 24 is a gate electrode 26, which is covered with an interlayer dielectric 28. The source electrode 20 and the drain electrode 22 penetrate the gate insulation layer 24 and the interlayer dielectric 26. The semiconductor layer 18, the source electrode 20, the drain electrode 22, the gate electrode 26, and the gate insulation layer 24 constitute at least part of a thin film transistor 30. The thin film transistor 30 is in a display area DA. The thin film transistor 30 is covered with a planarization film 32. The planarization film 32 is made from an organic material such as a polyimide resin or a photosensitive acrylic resin.

On the planarization film 32 are a plurality of connection electrodes 34 for the respective unit pixels (subpixels). The connection electrode 34 is made of a transparent conductive film such as indium tin oxide (ITO) and is electrically connected to one of the source electrode 20 and drain electrode 22 on the interlayer dielectric 28 through a contact hole 36 penetrating the planarization film 32.

As shown in FIG. 2, the connection electrodes 34, of the red and green subpixels R, G arranged in the first direction D1, are arranged in the second direction D2, extending from the respective contact holes 36 and in respective directions opposite to each other. The planarization film 32 and the connection electrode 34 are covered with an inorganic insulation film 38, which may be made from SiN.

On the inorganic insulation film 38 are a plurality of underlying electrodes 40. Each underlying electrode 40 consists of some layers including a transparent conductive layer 42, which may be made from indium tin oxide (ITO), in a top layer and in a bottom layer. The layers further include a light reflective layer 44 in an interlayer. The transparent conductive layer 42 in the bottom layer is connected to the connection electrode 34 through a penetrating hole in the inorganic insulation film 38.

The drain electrode 22 and the underlying electrode 40, which are herein connected through the connection electrode 34, may be alternatively connected directly to each other, with the planarization film 32 and the inorganic insulation film 38 having respective openings at the same position above the drain electrode 22.

On the underlying electrodes 40 is an insulation layer 46, which may be made from a polyimide resin or an acrylic resin. The insulation layer 46 has a plurality of openings 48. The insulation layer 46 is on a periphery of each underlying electrode 40. The underlying electrode 40 has a portion (e.g., central portion) exposed from the insulation layer 46 in the opening 48. As shown in FIG. 2, the opening 48 for the

subpixel B with lower brightness is larger than the opening 48 for each of the red and green subpixels R, G. The insulation layer 46 has a plurality of opening edges 50 around the respective openings 48. The insulation layer 46 constitutes a bank around a portion of each underlying electrode 40.

A plurality of pixel electrodes 52 are laminated on the respective underlying electrodes 40. The pixel electrode 52 (e.g., anode) is in the opening 48 of the insulation layer 46 extending to the opening edge 50 thereof; that is, the pixel electrode 52 is larger than the opening 48 of the insulation layer 46 in a plan view. The opening edge 50 of the insulation layer 46 is interposed between a periphery of the underlying electrode 40 and a periphery of the pixel electrode 52. The pixel electrode 52 is connected to the underlying electrode 40 in the opening 48 and is on the insulation layer 46. The pixel electrode 52 at its surface has a transparent conductive film such as indium tin oxide (ITO).

In accordance with this embodiment, the pixel electrode is on the insulation layer 46, making the light emitting region larger, or making the non-light emitting region smaller (making the aperture ratio greater). The underlying electrode 40 is thicker than the pixel electrode 52. A level difference between the pixel electrode 52 and the insulation layer 46 thereunder is smaller than a level difference between the underlying electrode 40 and the inorganic insulation film 38 thereunder. The pixel electrode 52 has its periphery thinner at a position closer to its edge, making the level difference further smaller. In this example, the pixel electrode 52 includes no light reflective layer.

On the plurality of pixel electrodes 52 is an organic electroluminescence layer 54. The organic electroluminescence layer 54 may be continuously on the plurality of pixel electrodes 52. As mentioned above, since the level difference between the pixel electrode 52 and the insulation layer 46 thereunder is relatively small, the organic electroluminescence layer 54 can be continuously formed without a break by vapor deposition or sputtering.

The organic electroluminescence layer 54 consists of some layers including a light emitting layer 58. The organic electroluminescence layer 54 includes a first carrier injection transport layer 56 between the light emitting layer and the pixel electrode 52 and continuously on the plurality of pixel electrodes 52. In a case where the pixel electrode 52 is an anode, the first carrier injection transport layer 56 may be a hole injection layer or a hole injection layer with a transport layer.

The organic electroluminescence layer 54, at a position except for at least a bottom layer thereof, includes emitting layers 58 overlapping with the respective pixel electrodes 52. The light emitting layers 58 are separated from one another for the respective pixel electrodes 52. The light emitting layers 58 are individually disposed for the respective pixel electrode 52 to emit light in red, green, or blue in the respective pixels. The color of each pixel is not limited thereto and may be yellow or white.

The light emitting layer 58 protrudes from a periphery of the corresponding pixel electrode 52; that is, the light emitting layer 58 covers a whole top surface of the corresponding pixel electrode 52 and a side edge surface of it as well. Therefore, the pixel electrode 52 over at least the whole top surface thereof can be a light emitting region. An adjacent pair of the light emitting layer 58 overlap with each other at their end portions. The light emitting layers 58, for example, for the subpixels R, G, B in red, green, and blue, overlap with one another at their end portions. Alternatively, an adjacent pair of the light emitting layers 58 may be in

contact with each other without overlap of their end portions or may have their end portions spaced from each other.

The organic electroluminescence layer **54** has a second carrier injection transport layer **60** between the light emitting layer **58** and the counter electrode **62**. In a case where the counter electrode **62** is a cathode, the second carrier injection transport layer **60** is an electron injection layer or an electron injection layer with an electron transport layer. Among some layers constituting the organic electroluminescence layer **54**, except for the light emitting layers **58**, other layers (the first carrier injection transport layer **56** and the second carrier injection transport layer **60**) are formed to entirely cover the display area DA (FIG. 1) and to extend over the plurality of pixels. The organic electroluminescence layer **54** is continuous over the insulation layer **46**.

On the organic electroluminescence layer **54** is a counter electrode **62** (e.g., a cathode). Opposed to the plurality of pixel electrodes **52** is one continuous counter electrode **62**. The counter electrode **62** is also on the insulation layer **46** for a bank. The plurality of pixel electrodes **52** and the counter electrode **62**, and the organic electroluminescence layer **54** therebetween constitute a plurality of light emitting element **64**. The organic electroluminescence layer **54** is between the pixel electrode **52** and the counter electrode **62** and is configured to emit light with its brightness controlled by a current flowing therebetween.

The counter electrode **62** is made from a transparent conductive film such as indium tin oxide (ITO). The light generated in the light emitting element **64** passes through the counter electrode **62**, while reflected on the light reflective layer **44** included in the underlying electrode **40**. Since the light reflective layer **44** has its edge under the insulation layer **46**, the light passing through the insulation layer **46** is reflected on the underlying electrode **40** (light reflective layer **44**), thus improving light utilization efficiency.

On the counter electrode **62** is a sealing film **66**. The plurality of light emitting elements **64** are sealed with the sealing film **66** to be blocked from moisture. The sealing film **66** may include at least one organic film made from a material such as a resin between a pair of inorganic layers made from material such as silicon nitride. The sealing film **66** spreads over the display area DA (FIG. 1). On the sealing film **66** is laminated a counter substrate **70** made from material such as glass, with an adhesive layer **68** interposed therebetween.

Second Embodiment

FIG. 4 is an enlarged plan view of a portion of a display device in accordance with a second embodiment. FIG. 5 is an enlarged view of V-V line cross section of the display device in FIG. 4. In this embodiment the organic electroluminescence layer **254** has a low conductive portion **272** with lower conductivity than other portions. The low conductive portion **272** is between an adjacent pair of pixel electrodes **252** among the plurality of pixel electrodes **252**. The low conductive portion **272** continuously surrounds at least a central portion of each of the plurality of pixel electrodes **252**.

The plurality of pixel electrodes **252** fall into some groups for respective colors. The light emitting layer **258** is configured to emit light of a corresponding one of the colors in the groups. The details are explained in the first embodiment. The low conductive portion **272** is between an adjacent pair of pixel electrodes **252** in different groups. The

light emitting layer **258**, between the adjacent pair of pixel electrodes **252**, has a portion included in the low conductive portion **272**.

The low conductive portion **272** impedes a flow of carriers (electrons or holes) in a spreading direction of the organic electroluminescence layer **254**. The low conductive portion **272**, which is on the insulation layer **246**, impedes the flow of carriers on the insulation layer **246** and in the spreading direction of the organic electroluminescence layer **254**.

According to this embodiment, the organic electroluminescence layer **254** has low conductivity over an area between adjacent pixel electrodes **252**, preventing current leakage between adjacent pixels. Any pixel, next to another pixel where a current flows, does not emit light.

The organic electroluminescence layer **254** is formed by vapor deposition or sputtering. Subsequently, the organic electroluminescence layer **254** is irradiated with energy beams such as ultraviolet rays, electron beams, and infrared rays. The energy beams are applied to an area between adjacent pixel electrodes **252**. Applying the energy beams makes the organic electroluminescence layer **254** have lower conductivity, thus forming the low conductive portion **272** in the organic electroluminescence layer **254**.

Subsequently, a counter electrode **262** is formed on the organic electroluminescence layer **254**. The counter electrode **262** is formed after applying the energy beams to the organic electroluminescence layer **254**. Applied before forming the counter electrode **262**, the energy beams lose less irradiation energy. What is explained in the first embodiment is applicable to this embodiment.

Third Embodiment

FIG. 6 is a cross sectional view of a display device in accordance with a third embodiment. This embodiment is different from the second embodiment in FIG. 5 in that the pixel electrode **352** includes a light reflective layer **344A**.

The light reflective layer **344A** is on an opening edge **350** without overlapping with an opening **348** of an insulation layer **346**. The pixel electrode **352** further includes a transparent conductive layer **342** made from material such as indium tin oxide (ITO). The light reflective layer **344A** is under the transparent conductive layer **342**; a light emitting element **364** generates light, which passes through the transparent conductive layer **342** and is reflected on the light reflective layer **344A** over the insulation layer **346**, reducing attenuation of the light because of its reflection without passing through the insulation layer **346**. The transparent conductive layer **342** is connected to the underlying electrode **340** in the opening **348**. The underlying electrode **340** also includes a light reflective layer **344B**. What is explained in the second embodiment is applicable to this embodiment.

Fourth Embodiment

FIG. 7 is a cross sectional view of a display device in accordance with a fourth embodiment. This embodiment is different from the third embodiment in FIG. 6 in that the underlying electrode **440** at its top layer includes a light reflective layer **444**. The pixel electrode **452** includes a transparent conductive layer **442**, which is connected to the light reflective layer **444** of underlying electrode **440** in the opening **448** of the insulation layer **446**. What is explained in the third embodiment is applicable to this embodiment.

Fifth Embodiment

FIG. 8 is a cross sectional view of a display device in accordance with a fifth embodiment. This embodiment is

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different from the fourth embodiment in FIG. 7 in that the pixel electrode 552 includes no light reflective layer. What is explained in the fourth embodiment is applicable to this embodiment.

Sixth Embodiment

FIG. 9 is a cross sectional view of a display device in accordance with a sixth embodiment. In this embodiment the underlying electrode 640 has no light reflective layer. The underlying electrode 640 is entirely made from a transparent conductive film such as indium tin oxide (ITO). The pixel electrode 652 includes a transparent conductive layer 642 at its top layer in contact with the organic electroluminescence layer 654; the pixel electrode 652 includes a light reflective layer 644 in a layer except for the top layer. The light reflective layer 644 extends from an opening 648 of the insulation layer 646 to an opening edge 650, enabling the light generated in the light emitting element 664 to be reflected on pixel electrode 652 (light reflective layer 644). What is explained in the second embodiment is applicable to this embodiment.

Seventh Embodiment

FIG. 10 is an enlarged plan view of a portion of a display device in accordance with a seventh embodiment. This embodiment is different from the first embodiment in FIG. 2 in arrangement of the unit pixels (subpixels). In this embodiment the red subpixel R, the green subpixel G, and the blue subpixel B are equivalent in size. The same color subpixels are arranged in the first direction D1 (longitudinal direction in FIG. 10) and the different color subpixels are arranged in the second direction D2 (lateral direction in FIG. 2). What is explained in the first embodiment is applicable to this embodiment.

Eighth Embodiment

FIG. 11 is an enlarged plan view of a portion of a display device in accordance with an eighth embodiment. This embodiment is different from the seventh embodiment in FIG. 10 in that the organic electroluminescence layer has a low conductive portion 872. What is explained in the second embodiment is applicable to the low conductive portion 872.

The plurality of pixel electrodes 852 fall into some groups for respective colors. The light emitting layers are configured to emit light of the respective colors in the groups. The low conductive portion 872 is between an adjacent pair of pixel electrode 852 included in different groups. What is explained in the seventh embodiment is applicable to this embodiment.

Ninth Embodiment

FIG. 12 is an enlarged plan view of a portion of a display device in accordance with a ninth embodiment. This embodiment is different from the eighth embodiment in FIG. 11 in that the low conductive portion 972 continuously surrounds at least a central portion of each pixel electrode 952. What is explained in the eighth embodiment is applicable to this embodiment.

The display device is not limited to the organic electroluminescence display device but may be a display device with a light-emitting element disposed in each pixel, such as a quantum-dot light-emitting diode (QLED).

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

What is claimed is:

1. A display device comprising:

an insulation layer having a plurality of openings, the insulation layer having a plurality of opening edges around the respective openings;

a plurality of pixel electrodes in the respective openings and on the respective opening edges;

an electroluminescence layer continuously on the plurality of pixel electrodes, the electroluminescence layer consisting of some layers including a bottom layer thereof, the electroluminescence layer including a light emitting layer in one of the layers except for at least the bottom layer, the light emitting layer overlapping with a corresponding one of the pixel electrodes;

a counter electrode on the electroluminescence layer; and a plurality of underlying electrodes under the respective pixel electrodes and the insulation layer, wherein

the plurality of underlying electrodes are connected to the respective pixel electrodes in the respective openings, and

each of the plurality of opening edges of the insulation layer is interposed between a periphery of a corresponding one of the underlying electrodes and a periphery of a corresponding one of the pixel electrodes.

2. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of underlying electrodes have a thickness greater than the plurality of pixel electrodes.

3. The display device according to claim 1, wherein at least one of each of the plurality of pixel electrodes and each of the plurality of underlying electrodes includes a light reflective layer.

4. The display device according to claim 3, wherein each of the plurality of underlying electrodes includes the light reflective layer, and

none of the plurality of pixel electrodes includes the light reflective layer.

5. The display device according to claim 3, wherein each of the plurality of underlying electrodes includes the light reflective layer, and

each of the plurality of pixel electrodes includes the light reflective layer so as not to overlap with a corresponding one of the openings.

6. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the periphery of each of the plurality of pixel electrodes has a less thickness at a position closer to a tip thereof.

7. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the bottom layer of the electroluminescence layer is a carrier injection transport layer continuously on the plurality of pixel electrodes.

8. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the light emitting layer protrudes from a corresponding one of the pixel electrodes.

9. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the light emitting layer is each of light emitting layers disposed to be separated from one another in response to the respective pixel electrodes.

10. The display device according to claim 9, wherein an adjacent pair of the light emitting layers have end portions overlapping with each other.

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11. A display device comprising:
 an insulation layer having a plurality of openings, the
 insulation layer having a plurality of opening edges
 around the respective openings;
 a plurality of pixel electrodes in the respective openings 5
 and on the respective opening edges;
 an electroluminescence layer continuously on the plural-
 ity of pixel electrodes, the electroluminescence layer
 consisting of some layers including a bottom layer
 thereof, the electroluminescence layer including a light 10
 emitting layer in one of the layers except for at least the
 bottom layer, the light emitting layer overlapping with
 a corresponding one of the pixel electrodes; and
 a counter electrode on the electroluminescence layer, 15
 wherein the electroluminescence layer has a low conduc-
 tive portion, with lower conductivity than other por-
 tions, between an adjacent pair of the pixel electrodes.

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12. The display device according to claim 11, wherein the
 light emitting layer has a portion, which is included in the
 low conductive portion, between the adjacent pair of the
 pixel electrodes.

13. The display device according to claim 11, wherein the
 low conductive portion continuously surrounds at least a
 central portion of each of the plurality of pixel electrodes.

14. The display device according to claim 11, wherein
 the plurality of pixel electrodes fall into some groups in
 response to respective colors,

the light emitting layer is configured to emit light in a
 corresponding one of the colors in response to the
 respective groups, and

the low conductive portion is between an adjacent pair of
 the pixel electrodes included in different two of the
 groups.

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专利名称(译)	显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US10490603	公开(公告)日	2019-11-26
申请号	US15/943826	申请日	2018-04-03
[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	MA CHUNCHE AKIMOTO HAJIME GUNJI MASAKAZU		
发明人	MA, CHUNCHE AKIMOTO, HAJIME GUNJI, MASAKAZU		
IPC分类号	H01L27/32 H01L51/52 H01L51/50		
CPC分类号	H01L51/5215 H01L51/5088 H01L27/3248 H01L27/3258 H01L51/5203 H01L27/3211 H01L27/3246		
优先权	2017080079 2017-04-13 JP		
其他公开文献	US20180301519A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

显示装置可以包括：具有开口的绝缘层，该绝缘层具有围绕各个开口的开口边缘；以及绝缘层。在各个开口中以及在各个开口边缘上的像素电极；在像素电极上连续的电致发光层，该电致发光层由包括其底层的一些层组成，该电致发光层在除至少底层之外的层之一中包括发光层，该发光层与发光层重叠。对应的像素电极之一；电致发光层上的对电极。

