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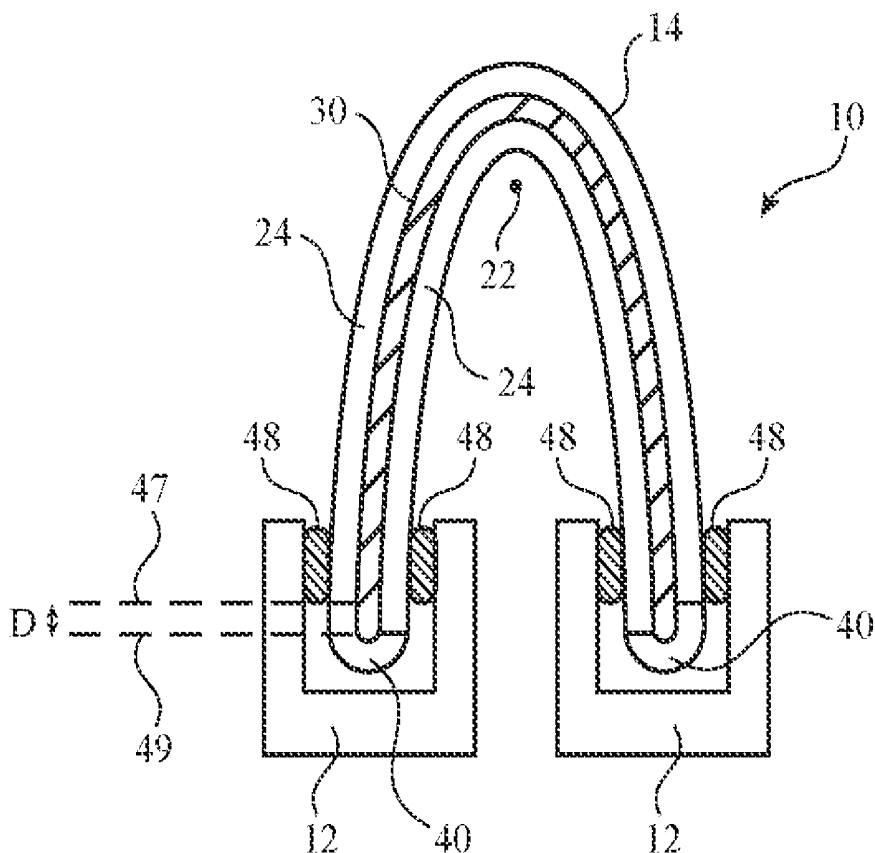
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H01L 51/52 (2006.01)
H01L 51/00 (2006.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An electronic device may have a display. The device and display may bend about a bend axis. The display may have layers such as an organic light-emitting diode layer or other layer with pixels, a touch sensor layer, a protective layer with a polarizer, and a support layer. Lubrication layers formed from textured surfaces, slippery coatings, and lubricants such as oil may be interposed between the layers of the display so that the display layers slip past each other during bending of the device and display and minimize display stress. A device housing may have a recess or other structures that retain the display within the housing while allowing the display layers to shift relative to each other during bending. Elastomeric gaskets and elastomeric lubricant retention structures may be used to mount the display layers in the housing and to retain liquid lubricant within the layers of the display.



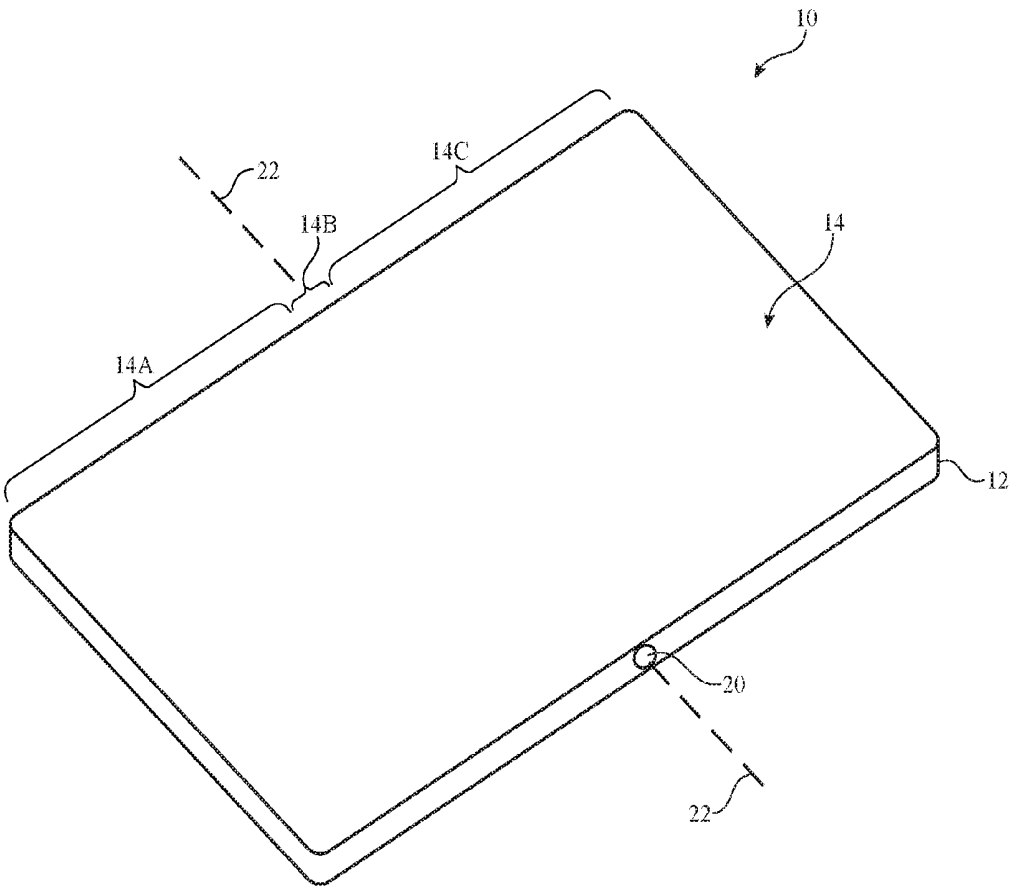


FIG. 1

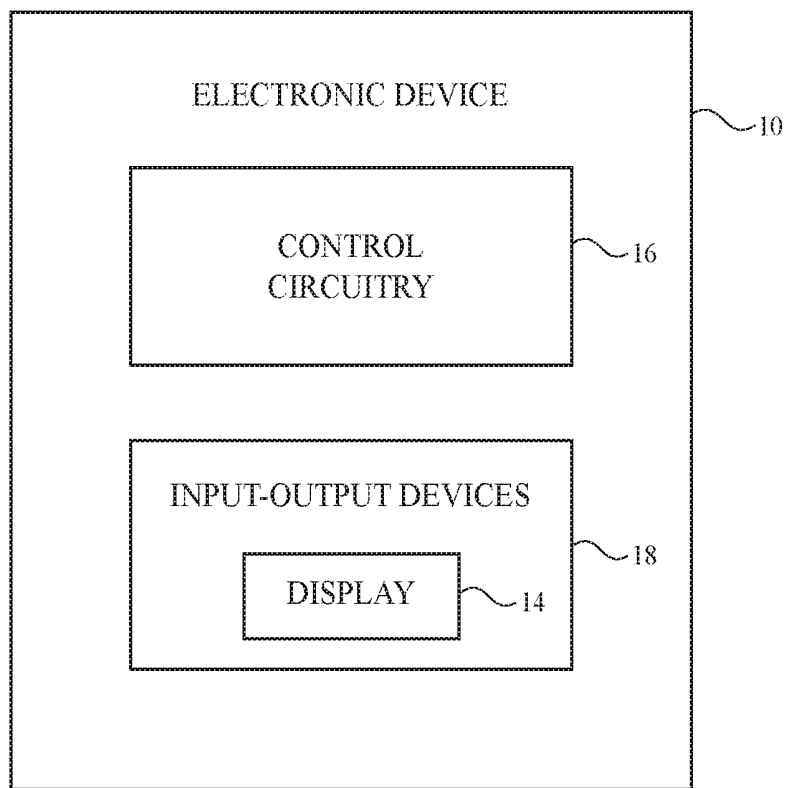


FIG. 2

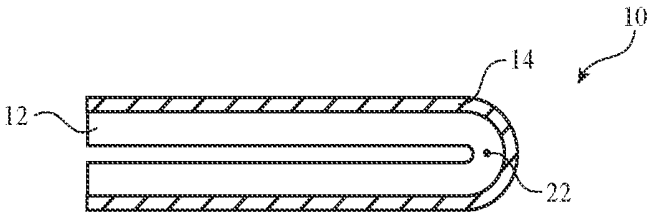


FIG. 3

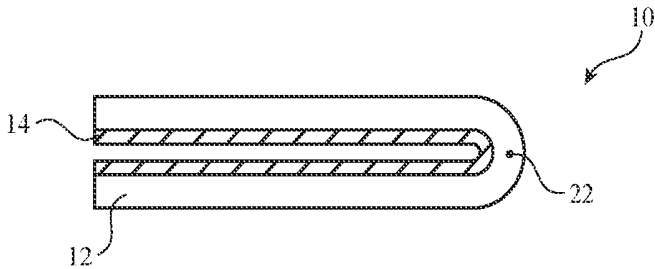


FIG. 4

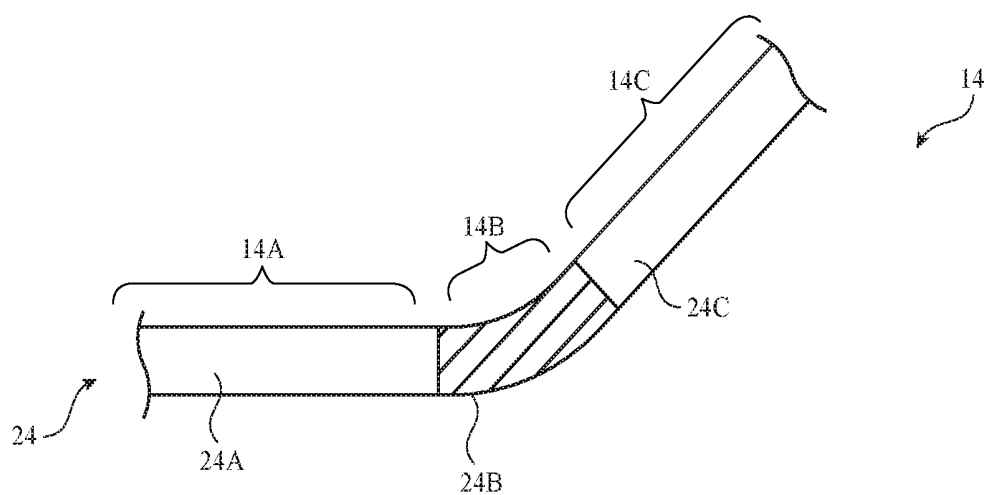
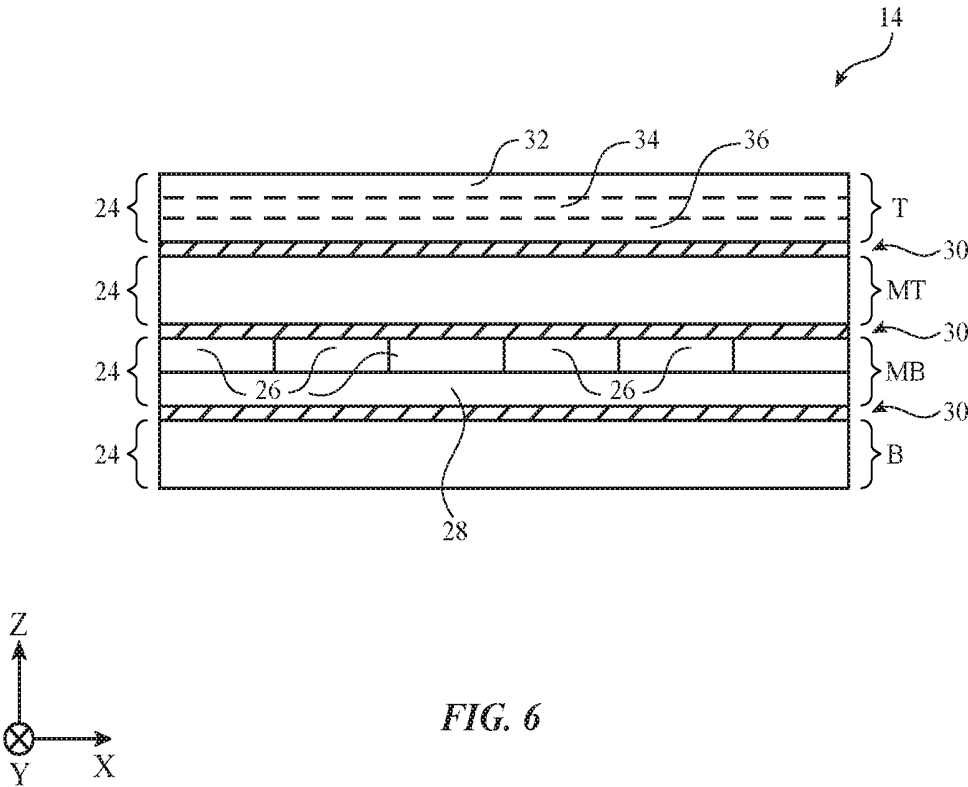


FIG. 5



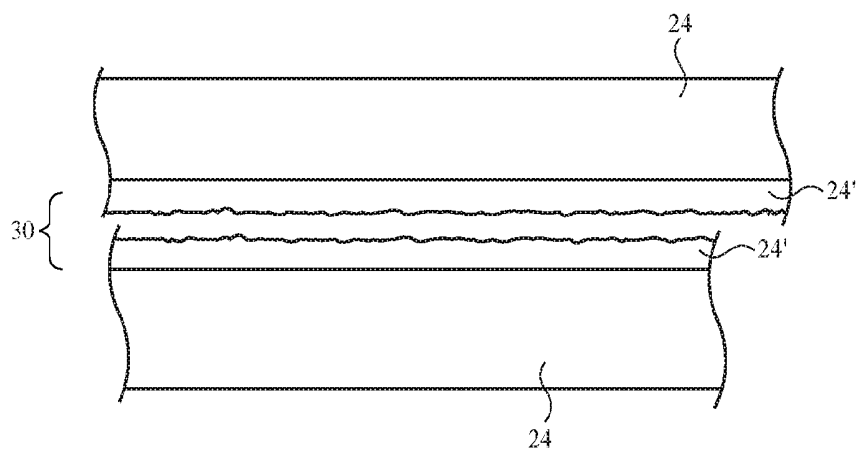


FIG. 7

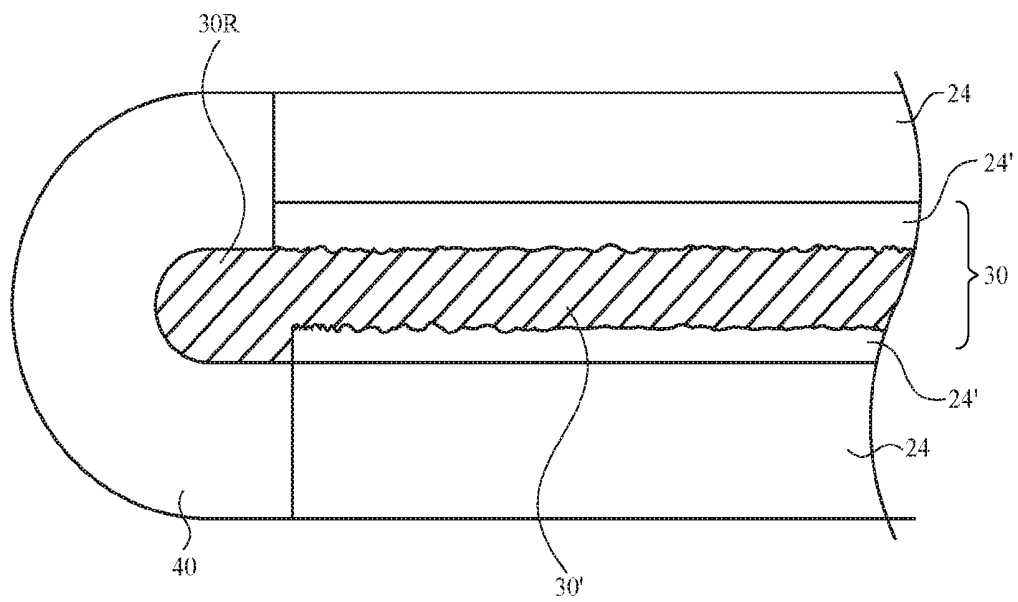
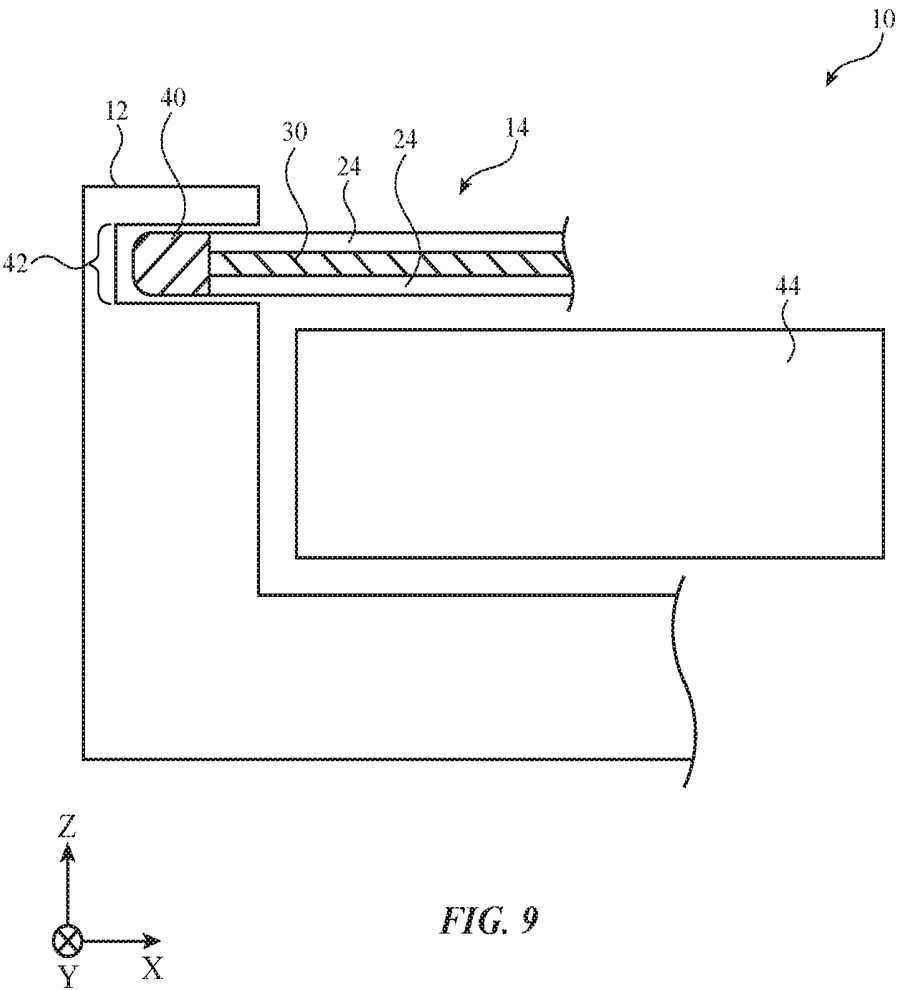


FIG. 8



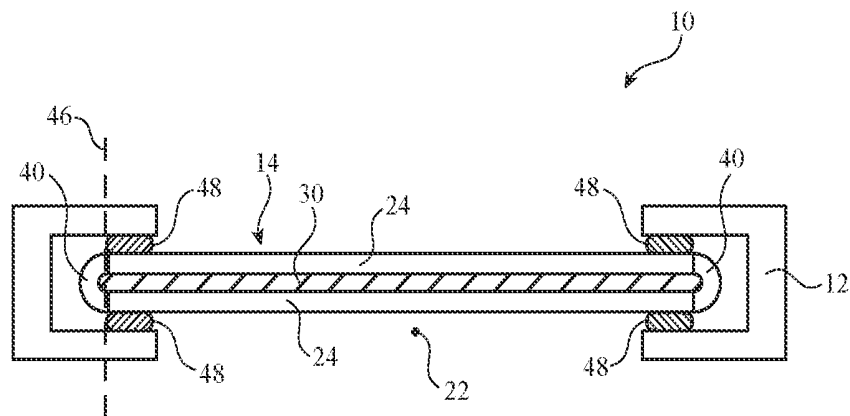


FIG. 10

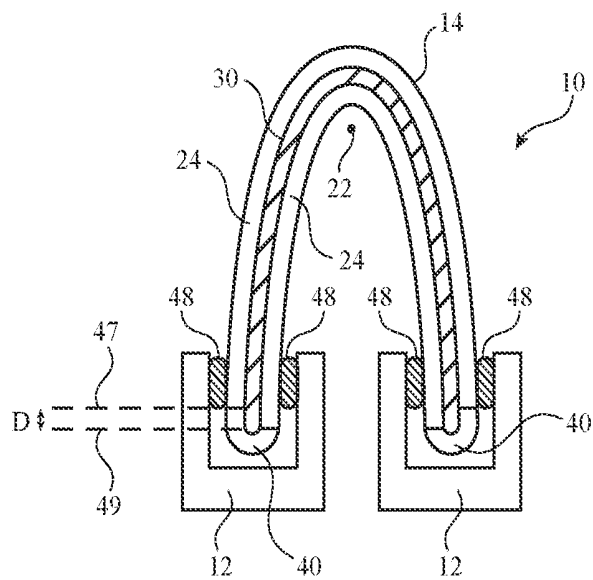


FIG. 11

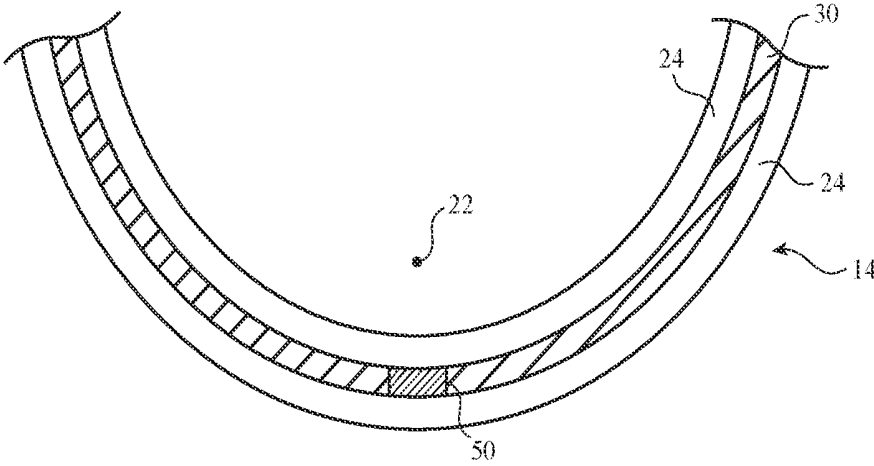


FIG. 12

FLEXIBLE DEVICE WITH DECOUPLED DISPLAY LAYERS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of provisional patent application No. 62/232,196, filed Sep. 24, 2015, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

[0002] This relates generally to electronic devices, and, more particularly, to electronic devices with displays.

[0003] Electronic devices often include displays for presenting images to a user. Displays are typically formed from rigid planar substrates. Although satisfactory in many situations, rigid displays such as these may be difficult to integrate into certain devices, such as devices with bendable housings.

[0004] It would therefore be desirable to be able to provide improved displays for electronic devices.

SUMMARY

[0005] An electronic device may have a display. The device and display may bend about a bend axis. The display may have flexible layers to accommodate bending.

[0006] The display layers may include layers such as an organic light-emitting diode layer or other layer with pixels, a touch sensor layer, a protective layer with a polarizer, and a support layer. Lubrication layers formed from textured surfaces, slippery coatings, and lubricants such as oil or other liquids may be interposed between the layers of the display so that the display layers slip past each other during bending of the device and display. This helps prevent stress from building up in the display as the display bends and therefore allows the display to bend without damage.

[0007] The electronic device may have a housing in which the display is mounted. The housing may have a recess that receives the edges of the display or may have other structures that help retain the display within the housing while allowing the display layers to shift relative to each other during bending. Elastomeric gaskets and elastomeric lubricant retention structures may be used to mount the display layers in the housing and to retain liquid lubricant within the layers of the display. Anchors may be used to hold display layers together during bending. An anchor may, as an example, bridge a layer of liquid lubricant that is interposed between adjacent display layers and may overlap the bend axis.

[0008] Further features will be more apparent from the accompanying drawings and the following detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an illustrative electronic device having a flexible display in accordance with an embodiment.

[0010] FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of an illustrative electronic device having a flexible display in accordance with an embodiment.

[0011] FIGS. 3 and 4 are cross-sectional side views of electronic devices with flexible displays in accordance with an embodiment.

[0012] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional side view of an illustrative display layer with a flexible portion in accordance with an embodiment.

[0013] FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional side view of an illustrative flexible display in accordance with an embodiment.

[0014] FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional side view adjacent layers in a flexible display in accordance with an embodiment.

[0015] FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional side view of illustrative adjacent layers in a flexible display in a configuration in which a sealing structure such as a lubricant retention structure has been formed along an edge of the display in accordance with an embodiment.

[0016] FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional side view of a portion of an electronic device with a display retention groove in accordance with an embodiment.

[0017] FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional side view of an illustrative display and housing structure in an unbent display configuration in accordance with an embodiment.

[0018] FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional side view of the display and housing structure of FIG. 10 in a bent display configuration in accordance with an embodiment.

[0019] FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional side view of a bent display portion showing how anchor structures may be formed between adjacent layers and may bridge a lubrication layer such as a layer of liquid lubricant in accordance with an embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0020] An illustrative electronic device of the type that may be provided with a flexible display is shown in FIG. 1. Electronic device 10 may be a computing device such as a laptop computer, a computer monitor containing an embedded computer, a tablet computer, an electronic book, a cellular telephone, a media player, or other handheld or portable electronic device, a smaller device such as a wrist-watch device, a pendant device, a wearable or miniature device of other types, a computer display that does not contain an embedded computer, a computer display that includes an embedded computer, a gaming device, a navigation device, an embedded system such as a system in which electronic equipment with a display is mounted in a kiosk or automobile, equipment that implements the functionality of two or more of these devices, or other electronic equipment. In the illustrative configuration of FIG. 1, device 10 is a portable device such as a cellular telephone, media player, tablet computer, electronic book, watch or other wrist device, or other portable computing device. Other configurations may be used for device 10 if desired. The example of FIG. 1 is merely illustrative.

[0021] In the example of FIG. 1, device 10 includes a display such as display 14 mounted in housing 12. Housing 12, which may sometimes be referred to as an enclosure or case, may be formed of plastic, glass, ceramics, fiber composites, metal (e.g., stainless steel, aluminum, etc.), other suitable materials, or a combination of any two or more of these materials. Housing 12 may be formed using a unibody configuration in which some or all of housing 12 is machined or molded as a single structure or may be formed using multiple structures (e.g., an internal frame structure, one or more structures that form exterior housing surfaces, etc.). Housing 12 may have hinge structures such as hinge 20 to allow device 10 to fold or otherwise bend about bend axis 22 (sometimes referred to as a fold axis, hinge axis, etc.).

[0022] Display 14 may be a touch screen display that incorporates a layer of conductive capacitive touch sensor electrodes or other touch sensor components (e.g., resistive touch sensor components, acoustic touch sensor components, force-based touch sensor components, light-based touch sensor components, etc.) or may be a display that is not touch-sensitive. Capacitive touch sensor electrodes for display 14 may be formed from an array of indium tin oxide pads or other transparent conductive structures, metal electrode structures in a display layer, or other conductive electrode structures. A touch sensor may be formed using electrodes or other structures on a display layer that contains a pixel array or on a separate touch panel layer that is attached to the pixel array (e.g., using adhesive).

[0023] Display 14 may include pixels formed from liquid crystal display (LCD) components, electrophoretic pixels, microelectromechanical (MEMs) shutter pixels, electrowetting pixels, micro-light-emitting diodes (small crystalline semiconductor die), organic light-emitting diodes (e.g., a thin-film organic light-emitting diode display), quantum dot light-emitting diodes, or pixels based on other display technologies. Configurations in which display 14 is a light-emitting diode display such as an organic light-emitting diode display may sometimes be described herein as an example.

[0024] Center portion 14B of display 14 (and, if desired, some or all of the remaining portions of display 14) may be flexible to allow display 14 (e.g., rigid outer display portions 14A and 14C) to be bent along bend axis 22 of device 10. Display 14 may include multiple layers. The layers of display 14 may include one or more layers such as an outer protective layer with a polarizer, a touch panel layer, a thin-film transistor layer containing thin-film transistor circuitry and associated organic light-emitting diodes or other pixels on a polymer substrate, and a supporting backing layer. More display layers or fewer display layers and/or different types of layers may be included in display 14, if desired.

[0025] Display layers may be formed from plastic (polymer), glass, metal, or other suitable materials. When constructed from sufficiently thin layers of material (e.g., 20 microns or less, 30 microns or less, 50 microns or less, 1-40 microns, or other suitable thicknesses), the display layers will not generally experience potentially damaging plastic deformation or cracking. In a display configuration with multiple thin layers such as these, display 14 may therefore be bent back and forth about a bend axis without damaging display 14.

[0026] To prevent adjacent thin layers of display 14 from sticking to each other and thereby increasing undesired stresses within the display layers, adjacent layers of display 14 may be separated by structures that allow the layers to slip past each other during bending. For example, adjacent display layers may be separated by slippery structures. The slippery structures may include slippery textured surfaces, surfaces with slippery coatings, slippery materials (lubricants), and/or other non-stick structures. Index-of-refraction-matching oil may be used to suppress reflections between adjacent display layers while providing lubrication. Decoupling the layers of display 14 from each other in this way allows the layers to slide over each other (e.g., one layer may slip past another with a sheering motion) to prevent

excess stress from building up in display 14. As a result, tight bends may be formed in display 14 without adversely affecting display 14.

[0027] A schematic diagram of an illustrative electronic device such as device 10 of FIG. 1 is shown in FIG. 2. As shown in FIG. 2, electronic device 10 may have control circuitry 16. Control circuitry 16 may include storage and processing circuitry for supporting the operation of device 10. The storage and processing circuitry may include storage such as hard disk drive storage, nonvolatile memory (e.g., flash memory or other electrically-programmable-read-only memory configured to form a solid state drive), volatile memory (e.g., static or dynamic random-access-memory), etc. Processing circuitry in control circuitry 16 may be used to control the operation of device 10. The processing circuitry may be based on one or more microprocessors, microcontrollers, digital signal processors, baseband processors, power management units, audio chips, application specific integrated circuits, etc.

[0028] Input-output circuitry in device 10 such as input-output devices 18 may be used to allow data to be supplied to device 10 and to allow data to be provided from device 10 to external devices. Input-output devices 18 may include buttons, joysticks, scrolling wheels, touch pads, key pads, keyboards, microphones, speakers, tone generators, vibrators, cameras, sensors, light-emitting diodes and other status indicators, data ports, etc. A user can control the operation of device 10 by supplying commands through input-output devices 18 and may receive status information and other output from device 10 using the output resources of input-output devices 18. Input-output devices 18 may include a display such as display 14 of FIG. 1.

[0029] Control circuitry 16 may be used to run software on device 10 such as operating system code and applications. During operation of device 10, the software running on control circuitry 16 may display images on display 14 (e.g., video, still images such as text, alphanumeric labels, photographs, icons, other graphics, etc.) using an array of pixels in display 14.

[0030] As shown in FIG. 3, device 10 may be folded (bent outwardly by 180° or other suitable amount) about bend axis 22 so that display 14 is visible from the outside of device 10 in its folded state. In this configuration, a first portion of display 14 faces outwardly from one half of device 10 and a second portion of display 14 faces outwardly from another half of device 10 (and faces away from the first portion). FIG. 4 shows how device 10 may be folded inwardly by 180° or other suitable amount about bend axis 22 so that display 14 is protected within the interior of device 10. Device 10 may have hinges that allow outward bending (folding) of the type shown in FIG. 3, that allow inward bending (folding) of the type shown in FIG. 4, or that allow bending of both the type shown in FIG. 3 and the type shown in FIG. 4. Configurations in which device 10 is flexed by different amounts (e.g., more than 180° or less than 180°) may also be used.

[0031] As shown in FIG. 5, the layers of display 14 (i.e., display layers 24) may have outer portions 24A and 24C that are formed on opposing sides of center portion 24B. Outer portions 24A and 24C may be rigid planar layers or may be planar flexible layers. Configurations in which portions 24A and 24C have non-planar shapes (and are rigid or flexible) may also be used. Between portions 24A and 24C of display layers 24, display layers 24 may have a flexible portion such

as portion 24B. Portion 24B may bend about bend axis 22 to allow display 14 to bend as housing 12 is bent about hinge 20 (e.g., display portion 14B may bend about axis 22 to allow display portions 14A and 14C to rotate relative to each other).

[0032] Display 14 may have any suitable number of layers 24. A cross-sectional side view of display 14 in an illustrative configuration in which display 14 has four layers 24 is shown in FIG. 6. If desired, display 14 may have five or more layers 24 or may have fewer than four layers (i.e., two or three). The example of FIG. 6 is merely illustrative.

[0033] The bottommost of layers 24 in FIG. 6 (layer B) may be a supporting layer and may be formed from a material such as metal, plastic, or glass (as examples). This layer may provide the other layers 24 in display 14 with structural support, may help protect display 14 from damage (e.g., damage from impact from a hard object, damage from inadvertent twisting, etc.), may help ensure that display 14 is planar, and may otherwise help strengthen and support display 14. The thickness of layer B may be about 20-50 microns, less than 50 microns, less than 30 microns, or other suitable thickness (as an example).

[0034] Topmost display layer T of layers 24 may include functional layers such as layer 32 (e.g., a scratch resistant surface of the type that is sometimes referred to as a hardcoat, an antimudge layer, an antireflection layer, an antistatic layer, layers that perform the functions of two or more of these layers, etc.), a polarizer layer (e.g., layer 36), and an interposed supporting layer such as polymer substrate 34. The thickness of layer T may be, for example, about 15-35 microns, less than 50 microns, less than 30 microns, or other suitable thickness.

[0035] Layer MB may contain an array of pixels 26 such as pixels based on light-emitting diodes. Layer MB may, for example, include an array of pixels 26 formed from organic light-emitting diodes or other light-emitting diodes on substrate 28. Pixels 26 may include thin-film transistor circuitry (e.g., pixel circuits for controlling the application of current to light-emitting diodes in pixels 26), moisture barrier layers (sometimes referred to as encapsulation layers) that cover the sensitive portions of the pixels, patterned metal lines that form signal interconnects such as data lines and horizontal control lines in the thin-film transistor circuitry, buffer layers that separate the thin-film transistor circuitry from substrate 28, and/or other organic light-emitting diode display layer structures. Layer MB may sometimes be referred to as an organic light-emitting diode layer or pixel layer. The thickness of layer MB may be about 20 to 25 microns, may be less than 50 microns, may be less than 30 microns, or may have any other suitable thickness.

[0036] Touch sensor structures may be formed from portions of layer MB (e.g., capacitive touch sensor electrodes may be formed as part of the layers of conductive material in layer MB) or may be formed from a separate touch panel layer such as illustrative touch sensor layer MT. With one illustrative configuration, layer MT includes a polymer substrate with a single-sided or double-sided array of transparent capacitive touch sensor electrodes formed from indium tin oxide, thin (and therefore transparent) metal, or other transparent conductive material. Layer MT of layers 24 may have a thickness of 5-70 microns, 10-25 microns, less than 50 microns, less than 30 microns, or other suitable thickness.

[0037] Non-stick structures such as slippery layers 30 may be interposed between adjacent layers 24. Layers 30 may include slippery coatings (e.g., fluoropolymer coatings and/or textured portions) on one or both of the opposing surfaces of a set of adjacent layers 24, may include layers of lubricants such as oils (e.g., index matching oil having an index of refraction that matches that of adjacent display layers to suppress light reflections), may include combinations of these structures (e.g., nanostructures or other textured surfaces and oil or other lubrication that is retained within recesses in the nanostructures or other textured surface structures), may include any other lubricating layers of material that prevent excess friction between adjacent layers, or may include biaxial adhesive layers (e.g., adhesives that hold layers 24 together along orthogonal direction Z while allowing slippage of adjacent layers 24 laterally in dimensions X and Y), or other layers that allow slippage between adjoining layers. Surface tension effects and other effects associated with oils and other liquid lubricants may help hold layers 24 together. Because layers 30 serve as non-stick structures (layers) that prevent layers 24 from sticking to each other, layers 24 can slide (slip) over each other to relieve stress that would otherwise build up in a thicker display formed from layers 24 that are stuck together with stiff adhesive. As a result, damage to display 14 is avoided, even when display 14 is bent about axis 22.

[0038] FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional side view of a pair of adjacent layers 24 each of which has a non-stick coating layer (layers 24'). Layers 24' may serve as lubrication layer 30 and may be formed from smooth layers of material and/or layers with patterned ridges and/or grooves, round bumps, round depressions, bumps or depressions with straight and/or curved edges, patterned protrusions and/or recesses of other shapes, nanostructures with pseudorandom patterns and/or other patterns, or other textured surfaces that help reduce friction between layers 24. Layers 24' may be formed on one or both of the opposing surfaces of layers 24 and may be separated by air, oil (e.g., index-of-refraction matching oil) or other liquid lubricant, lubricating particles, lubricant having particles suspended in liquid, or other lubricant. If desired, layers such as layers 24' may be formed from materials that are slippery (i.e., non-stick materials) such as polytetrafluoroethylene (e.g., Teflon®), other fluoropolymers, slippery polymers and other materials, and/or other non-stick structures.

[0039] FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional side view of a set of adjacent layers with an intervening slippery layer 30 formed from lubricating layer 30' between coating layers 24' (e.g., slippery coating layers and/or textured coatings for retaining liquid lubricant). Layer 30' may be oil (e.g., index-of-refraction matching oil) or other liquid lubricant, lubricating particles, lubricant having particles suspended in liquid, or other lubricant. Coating layers 24' may be smooth and/or textured layers (e.g., layers such as layers 24' of FIG. 7).

[0040] To help retain liquid lubricant within the gap between adjacent layers 24 (e.g., to prevent liquid from escaping laterally), a lubricant retention structure such as structure 40 may be formed along the edge of layers 24 (e.g., along one, two, three, or four or more edges of display 14). Lubricant retention structure 40 may be formed from silicone or other elastomeric material that can accommodate slippage between layers 24 without becoming detached from layers 24. Structures such as lubricant retention structure 40 may have the shape of a solid bead of elastomer that runs

along the peripheral edge of display **14** or may, as shown in FIG. **8**, have a partially hollow interior portion that serves as a reservoir **30R** for liquid lubricant. Other lubricant retention structures (sometimes referred to as edge sealing structures) may be used if desired.

[0041] Device **10** may be provided with structures such as bezel structure or other structures that help retain display **14** within housing **12** and device **10** during bending and lateral movement of layers **24**. In the illustrative example of FIG. **9**, housing **12** has an interior portion that is used to house internal device components **44** (e.g., integrated circuits, printed circuit boards, input-output devices and control circuitry, a battery, etc.). Housing **12** may also have a sidewall or other portion with a recessed portion such as peripheral inwardly facing housing groove **42**. Groove **42** or other recesses in housing **12** may have a shape that retains the edge of display **14** within housing **12** while allowing layers **24** of display **14** to slip laterally back and forth in dimensions X and/or Y during bending of device **10**.

[0042] When device **10** is bent about bend axis **22**, layers **24** of display **14** may slip over one another. Edge features of display **14** such as structure **40** may be formed from a material that can deform to accommodate shifting of the relative positions of the edges of layers **24**. This is illustrated in the example of FIGS. **10** and **11**.

[0043] In the illustrative configuration of FIG. **10**, device **10** is not bent, so display **14** is in a planar state. In this state, the edges **24E** of layers **24** may be laterally aligned with each other (e.g., edges **24E** may all be aligned along edge location **46** of FIG. **10**). Upon bending of device **10** and display **14** about axis **22** of FIG. **11**, the edge **24E** of the uppermost of layers **24** will be shifted inwardly to position **47** relative to edge position **49** for edge **24E** of the lowermost of layers **24**, leading to lateral displacement D between the edges **24E** of different layers **24**.

[0044] Structure **40** may be formed from an elastomeric material or other material that can deform to accommodate the lateral shift D between layers **24**. If desired, elastomeric gasket material **48** or other structures that can accommodate shifting of layers **24** relative to housing **12** and each other may be incorporated into device **10**. The use of elastomeric material or other compliant structures for forming display mounting structures such as gaskets **48** may help relieve stress that might otherwise build up between layers **24** and/or between layers **24** and housing **12** during bending.

[0045] The lateral shift that may result between two decoupled layers **24** in display **14** upon bending is illustrated in the example of FIGS. **10** and **11**. Elastomeric structures may be used for structures **40** and **48** and/or other structures in device **10** and display **14** to allow layers **24** to slide relative to each other in displays with three or more layers **24** or four or more layers **24**. The example of FIGS. **10** and **11** in which display **14** includes two layers **24** is merely illustrative.

[0046] Lateral shifts between adjacent layers **24** will generally be minimized in the portion of display **14** overlapping bend axis **22** (e.g., in portion **14B** of FIG. **1**). If desired, inter-layer anchor structures such as illustrative anchor **50** of FIG. **12** may be used to help hold layers **24** together without defeating the decoupling function provided by layer **30**. Anchors such as anchor **50** may have the shapes of strips, dots, rectangles, or other suitable shapes. Anchor **50** of FIG. **12** may, for example, include a single strip or a series of segments separated by small gaps running parallel to bend

axis across some or all of the width of display **14**. Anchor structures such as anchor **50** of FIG. **12** may bridge lubricant layer **30** to hold adjacent layers **24** together even when layers **24** are bent.

[0047] The foregoing is merely illustrative and various modifications can be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the described embodiments. The foregoing embodiments may be implemented individually or in any combination.

What is claimed is:

1. An electronic device, comprising:
 - a housing that bends about a bend axis; and
 - a display in the housing that overlaps the bend axis and bends as the housing bends about the bend axis, wherein the display includes display layers separated by at least one layer that allows the display layers to slip past each other as the display bends about the bend axis.
2. The electronic device defined in claim 1 wherein the layer that allows the display layers to slip past each other comprises lubricant.
3. The electronic device defined in claim 2 wherein the lubricant comprises liquid lubricant.
4. The electronic device defined in claim 3 wherein the display layers have indices of refraction and wherein the liquid lubricant comprise an oil that is index matched to the indices of refraction of the display layers.
5. The electronic device defined in claim 3 further comprising a lubricant retention structure along at least one edge of the display layers.
6. The electronic device defined in claim 5 wherein the lubricant retention structure is formed from an elastomeric material and is configured to form a reservoir for at least some of the liquid lubricant.
7. The electronic device defined in claim 3 further comprising an anchor structure that overlaps the bend axis and spans the liquid lubricant to hold the display layers together.
8. The electronic device defined in claim 1 wherein the layer that allows the display layers to slip past each other comprises a biaxial adhesive.
9. The electronic device defined in claim 1 wherein the layer that allows the display layers to slip past each other includes a coating on at least one of the display layers.
10. The electronic device defined in claim 9 wherein the coating comprises a fluoropolymer coating.
11. The electronic device defined in claim 9 wherein the coating has a textured surface.
12. The electronic device defined in claim 11 wherein the layer that allows the display layers to slip past each other includes liquid lubricant.
13. The electronic device defined in claim 12 wherein the at least one layer that allows the display layers to slip past each other display layers includes first, second, and third slippery layers and wherein the display layers include:
 - a support layer;
 - an organic light-emitting diode layer that is separated from the support layer by the first slippery layer;
 - a touch panel that is separated from the organic light-emitting diode layer by the second slippery layer; and
 - a layer that includes a polarizer and that is separated from the touch panel by the third slippery layer.
14. The electronic device defined in claim 1 further comprising a recess in the display that retains the display

layers while allowing the display layers to slip past each other as the display is bent about the bend axis.

15. The electronic device defined in claim **1** further comprising an elastomeric gasket that holds the display layers in place within the housing while allowing the display layers to shift relative to each other as the display is bent about the bend axis.

16. A display, comprising:

at least first and second layers that bend about a bend axis; and

a lubrication layer interposed between the first and second layers that allows the first and second layers to slip past each other as the first and second layers are bent about the bend axis.

17. The display defined in claim **16** wherein the first layer comprises an organic light-emitting diode display layer having pixels.

18. The display defined in claim **17** wherein the lubrication layer comprises oil.

19. The display defined in claim **16** wherein the lubrication layer comprises a liquid lubricant and wherein the first layer has a textured surface in contact with the liquid lubricant.

20. A display, comprising:

first, second, third and fourth layers; and

a first lubrication layer between the first and third layers, a second lubrication layer between the second and third layers, and a third lubrication layer between the third and fourth layers, wherein the first, second, and third lubrication layers include at least one structure selected from the group consisting of: a fluoropolymer coating, a textured surface, and a liquid lubricant.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	具有解耦显示层的灵活设备		
公开(公告)号	US20170092892A1	公开(公告)日	2017-03-30
申请号	US15/234416	申请日	2016-08-11
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	苹果公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	苹果公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	苹果公司.		
[标]发明人	ZHANG ZHEN DRZAIC PAUL S		
发明人	ZHANG, ZHEN DRZAIC, PAUL S.		
IPC分类号	H01L51/52 H01L51/00		
CPC分类号	H01L51/5237 H01L51/525 H01L51/5246 H01L51/0097		
优先权	62/232196 2015-09-24 US		
其他公开文献	US10069100		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

电子设备可以具有显示器。设备和显示器可以围绕弯曲轴弯曲。显示器可以具有诸如有机发光二极管层或具有像素的其他层，触摸传感器层，具有偏振器的保护层和支撑层的层。由纹理表面，光滑涂层和诸如油之类的润滑剂形成的润滑层可以插入显示器的层之间，使得显示层在装置和显示器的弯曲期间彼此滑过并且使显示应力最小化。装置壳体可以具有凹槽或其他结构，其将显示器保持在壳体内，同时允许显示层在弯曲期间相对于彼此移位。弹性垫圈和弹性体润滑剂保持结构可用于将显示器层安装在壳体中并将液体润滑剂保持在显示器的层内。

