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Kanda et al.

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(54) **METHOD OF MANUFACTURING AN ORGANIC EL DISPLAY DEVICE, AND ORGANIC EL DISPLAY DEVICE**

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H01L 51/52 (2006.01)

H01L 27/32 (2006.01)

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

CPC **H01L 51/5218** (2013.01); **H01L 27/3244** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC H01L 51/5218; H01L 27/3244
See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Peter Bradford

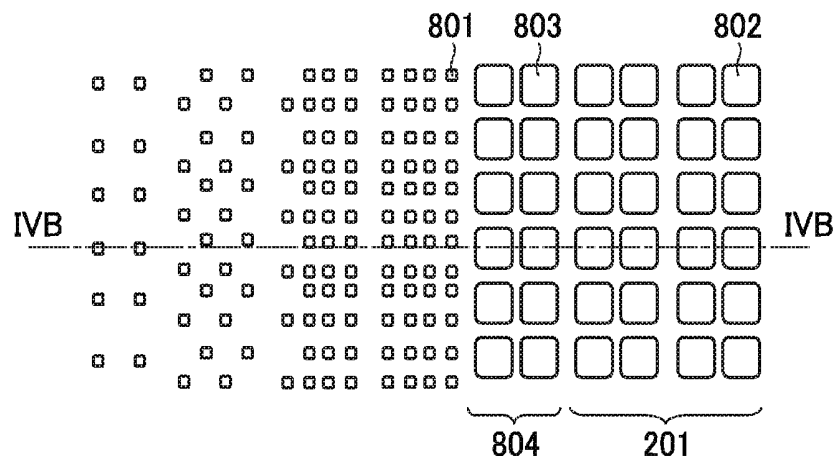
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(57)

ABSTRACT

A method of manufacturing a display device includes forming a three-layer laminate by laminating a first transparent conductive film, a metal film, and a second transparent conductive film in order from a substrate side. The three-layer laminate forms a plurality of anode electrodes arranged in a pixel region and a plurality of dummy electrodes arranged on an outer side of the pixel region. The method of manufacturing a display device also includes subjecting the second transparent conductive film and the metal film to etching and subjecting the first transparent conductive film to etching. A density of a pattern of the plurality of dummy electrodes is reduced as a distance from the pixel region is increased.

11 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

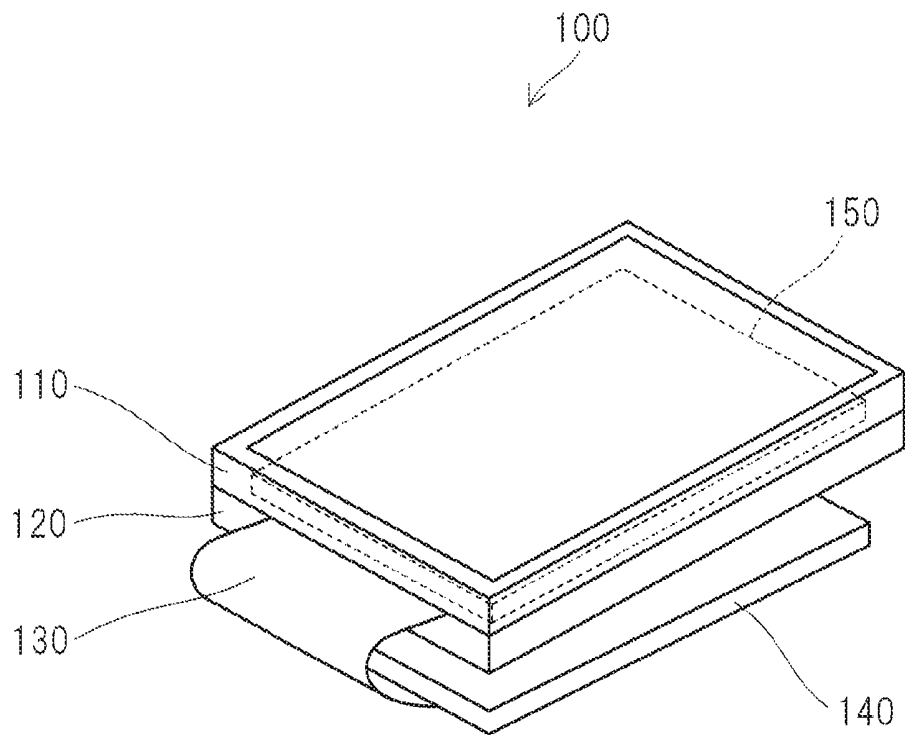


FIG. 2

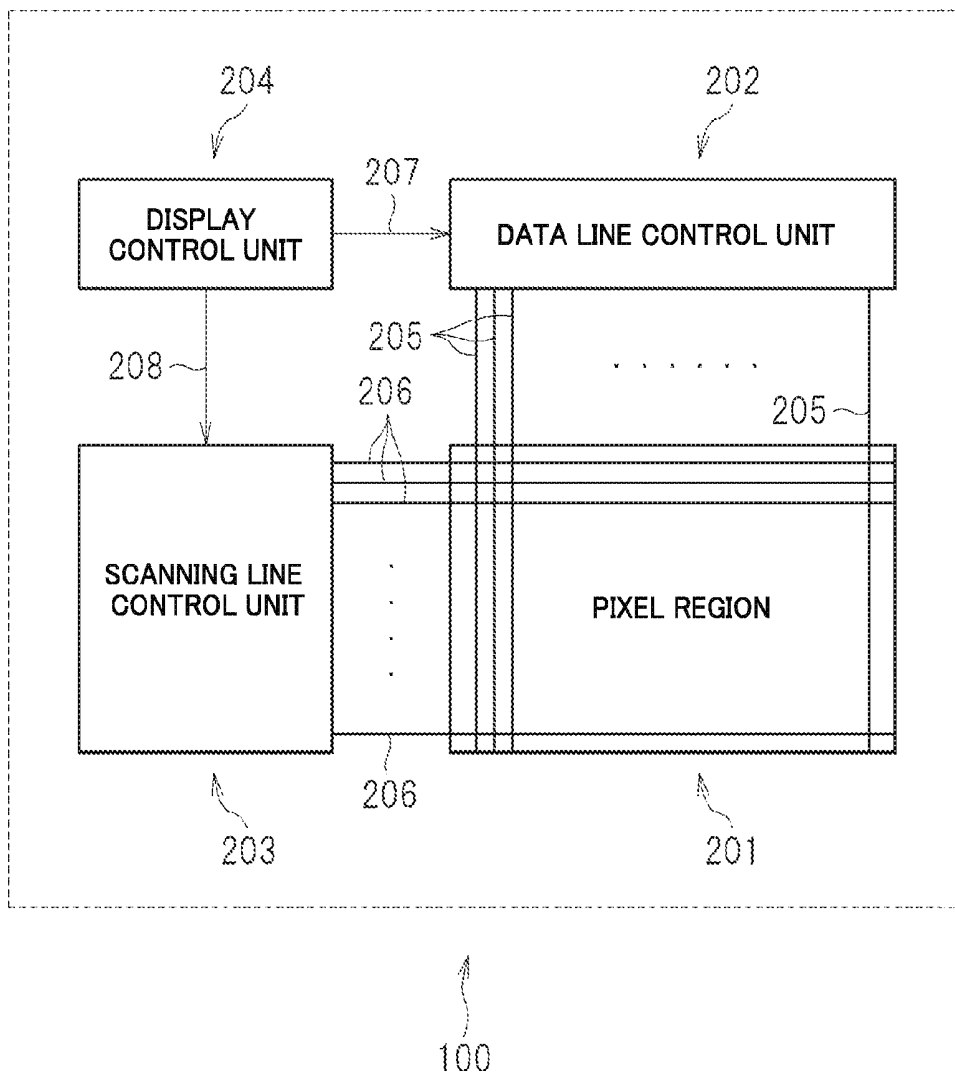


FIG. 3

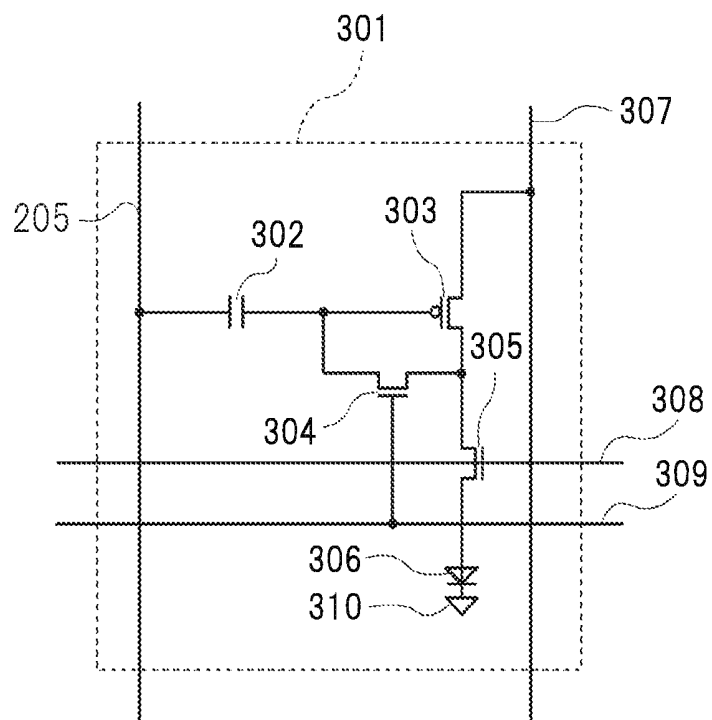


FIG. 4A

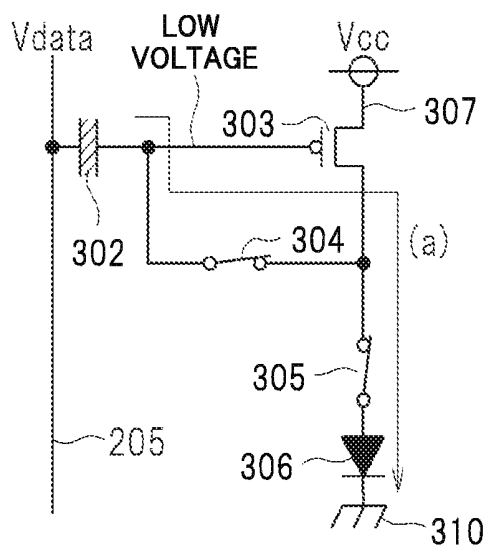


FIG. 4B

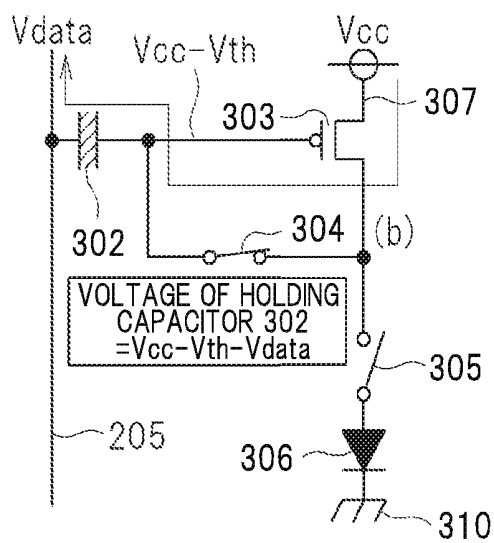


FIG. 4C

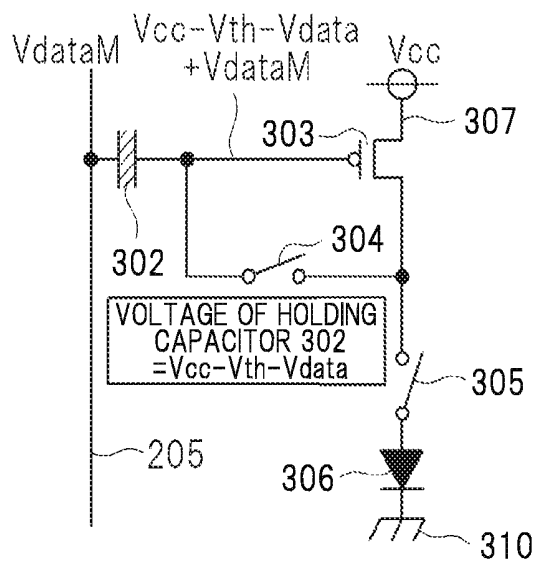


FIG. 4D

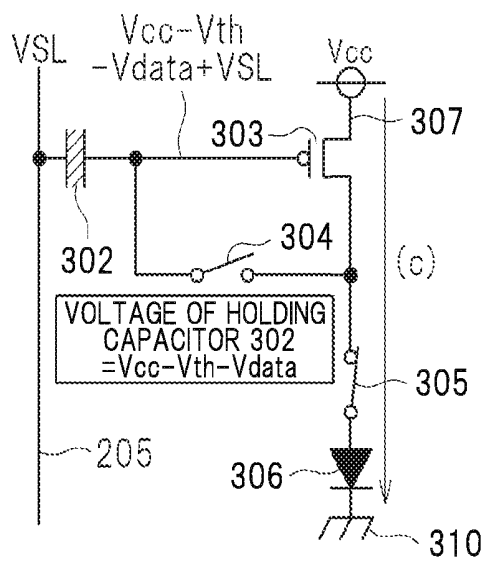


FIG. 5A

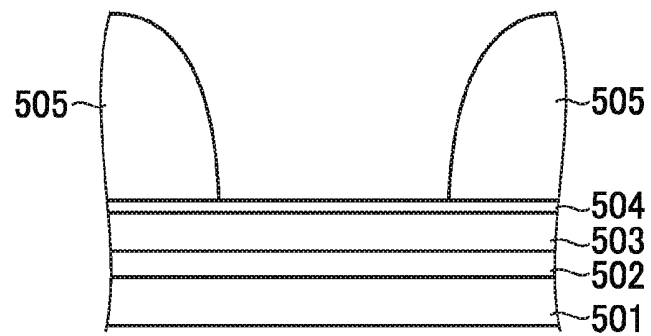


FIG. 5B

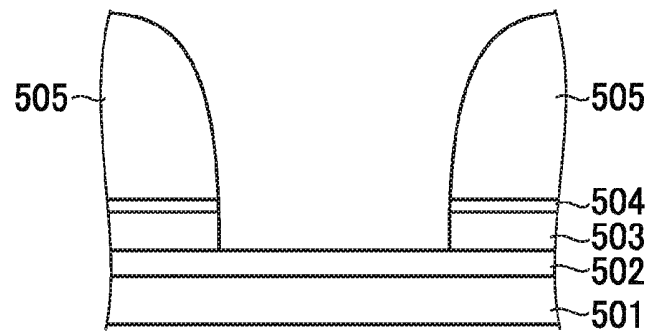


FIG. 5C

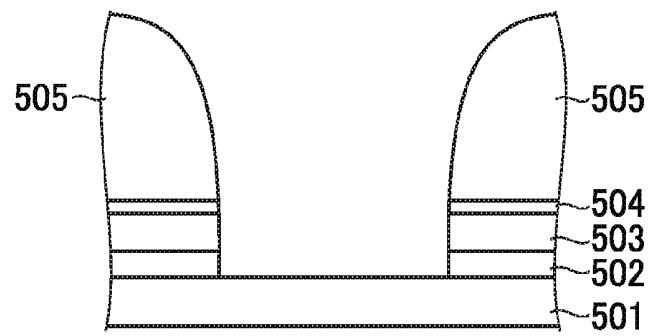


FIG. 5D

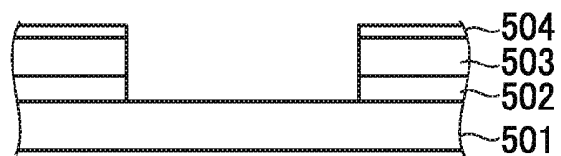


FIG. 6A

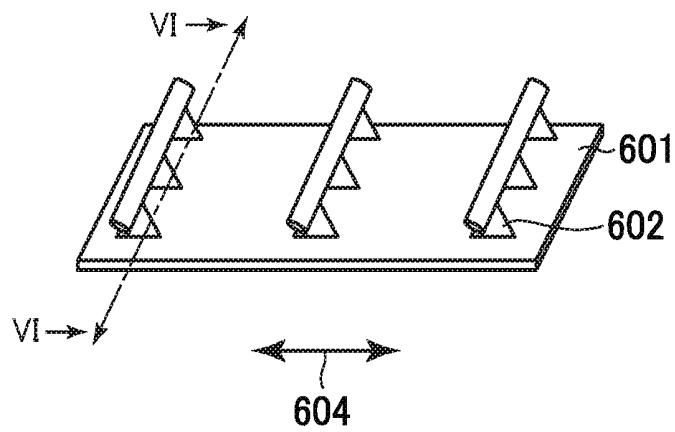


FIG. 6B

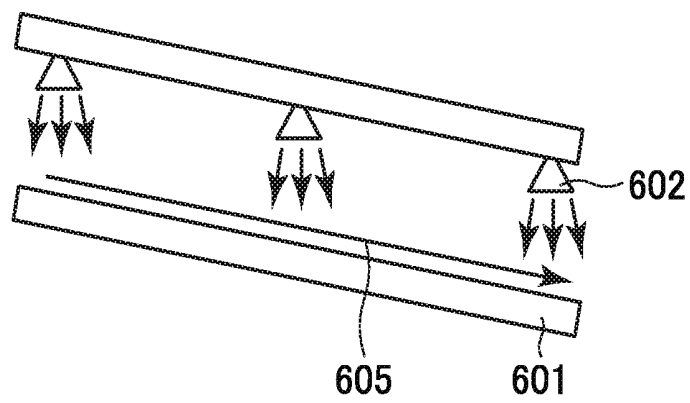


FIG. 7A

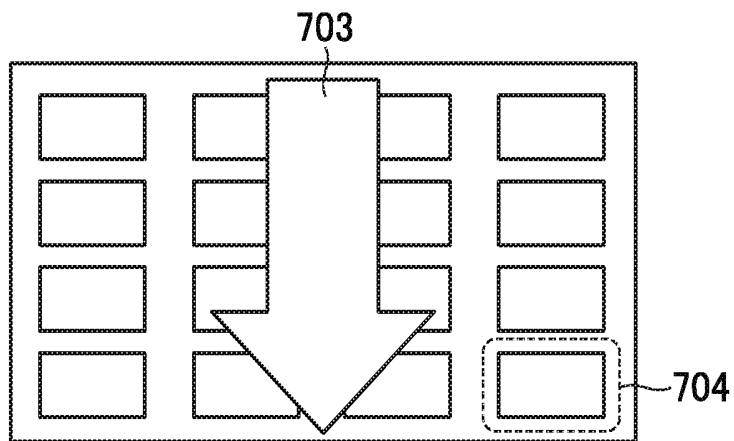


FIG. 7B

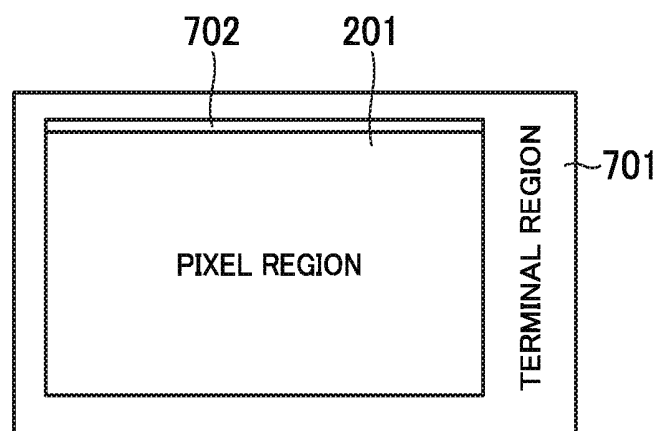


FIG. 7C

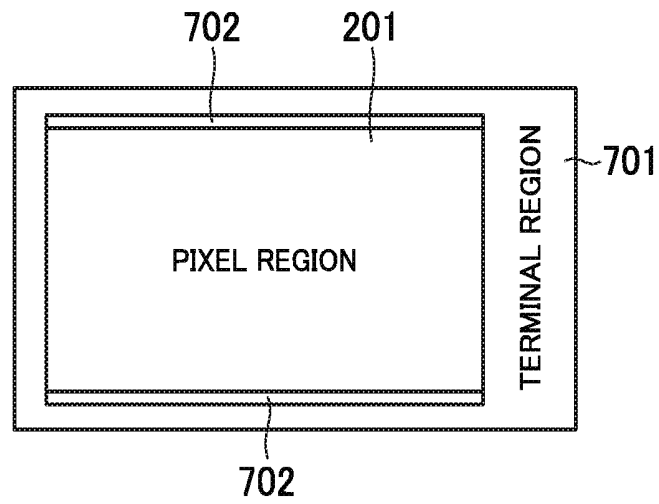


FIG. 7D

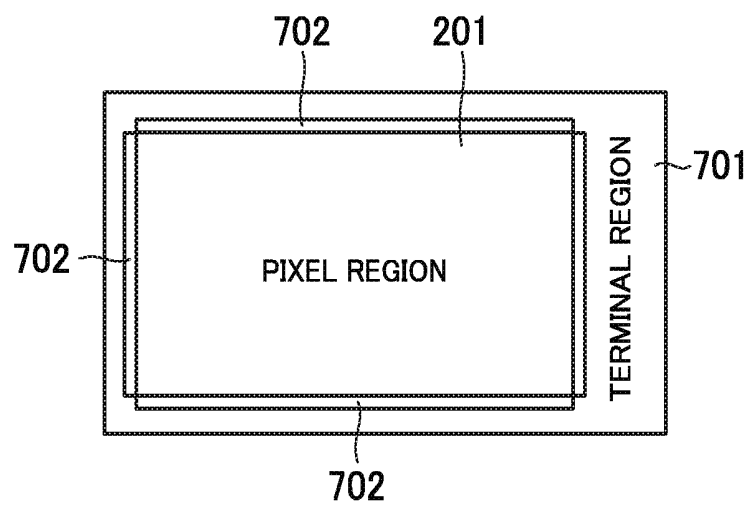


FIG. 8A

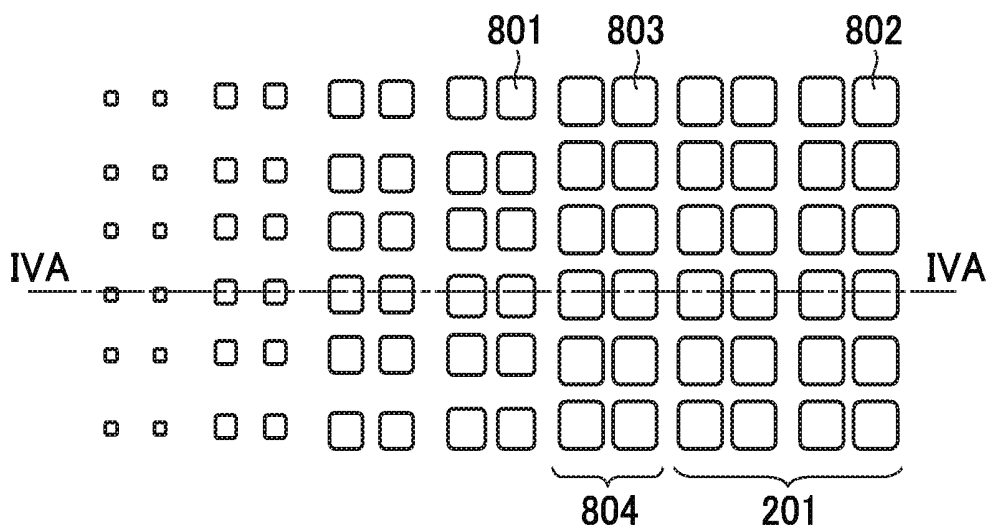


FIG. 8B

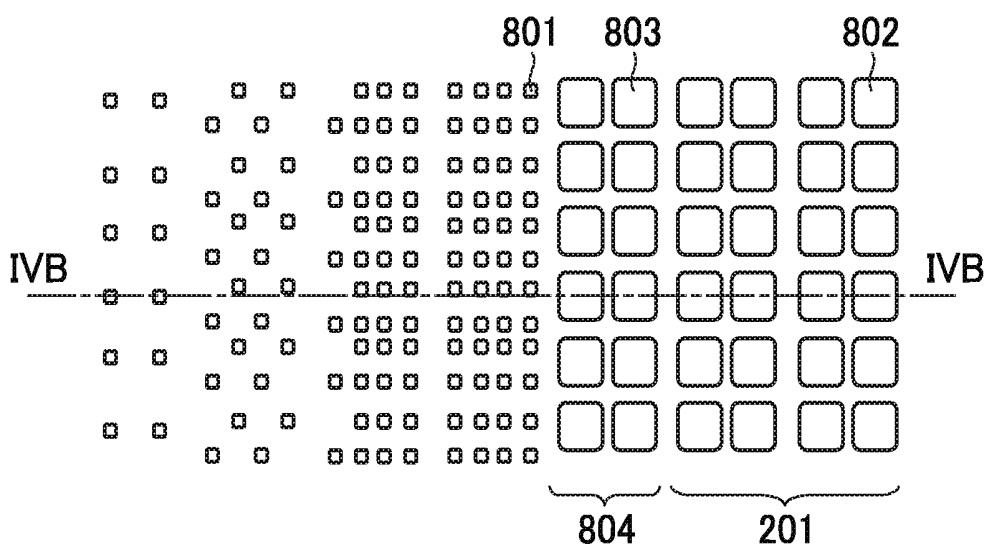


FIG. 9A

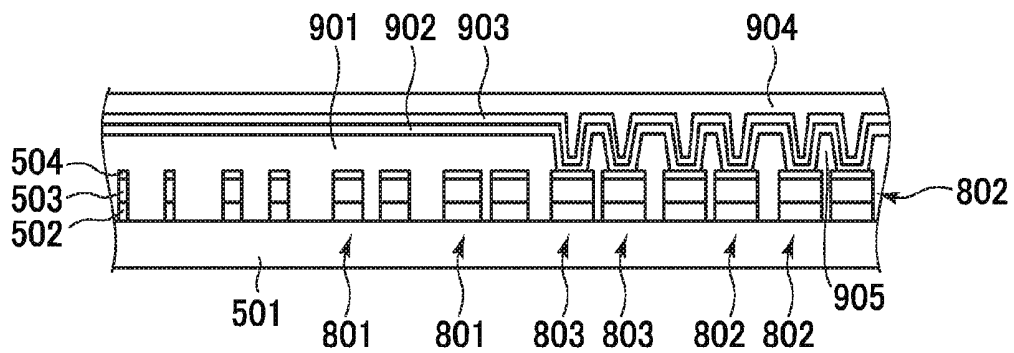


FIG. 9B

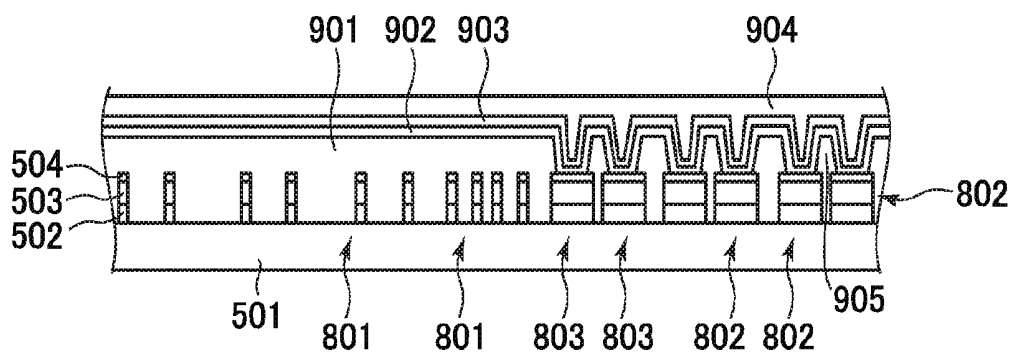


FIG. 10A

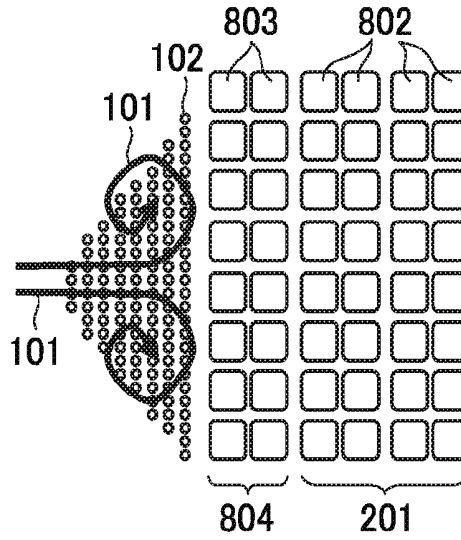


FIG. 10B

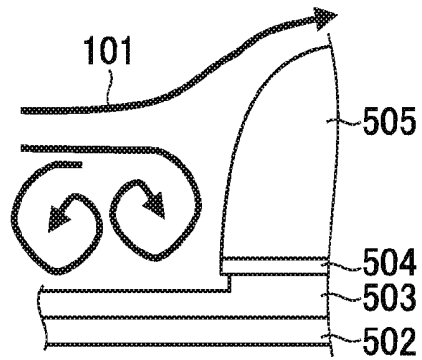


FIG. 10C

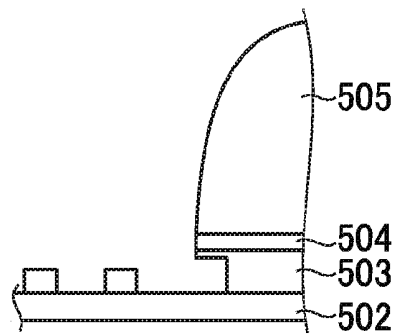


FIG. 11A

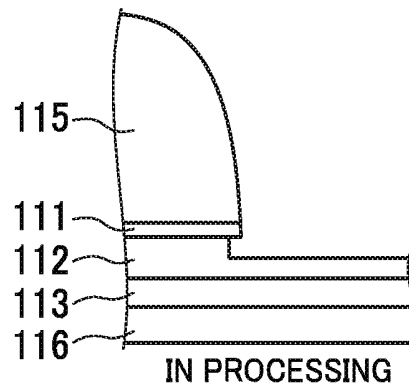


FIG. 11B

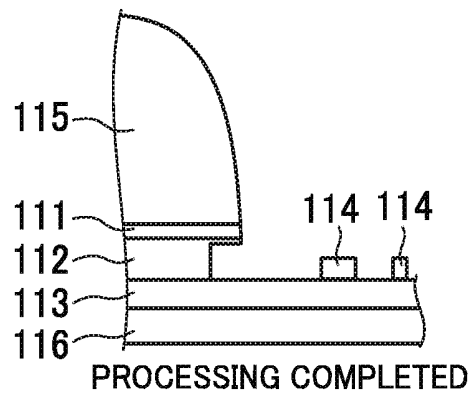


FIG. 11C

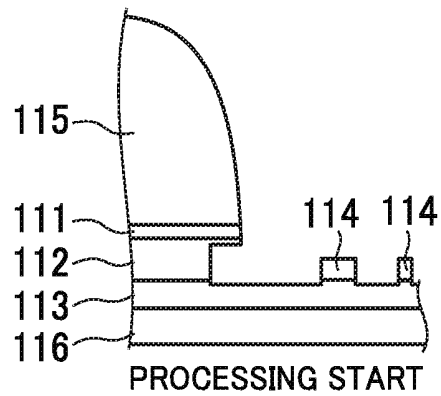


FIG. 11D

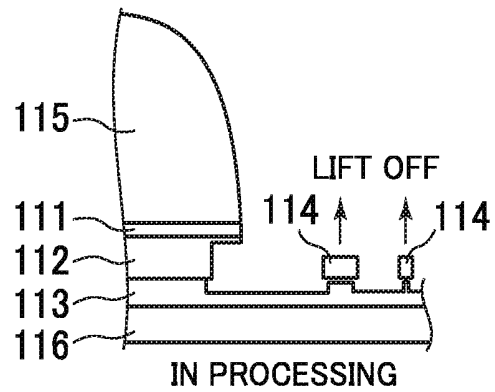
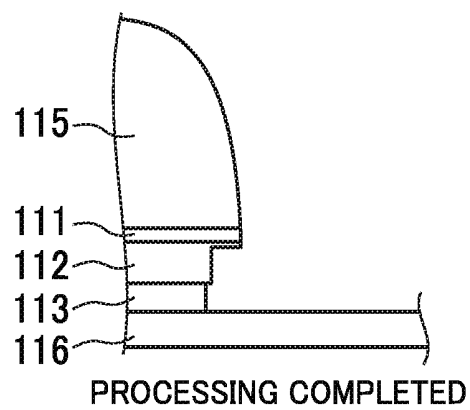


FIG. 11E



METHOD OF MANUFACTURING AN ORGANIC EL DISPLAY DEVICE, AND ORGANIC EL DISPLAY DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

The present application claims priority from Japanese application JP 2015-78053 filed on Apr. 6, 2015, which is incorporated by reference into this application.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method of manufacturing a display device, and to a display device.

2. Description of the Related Art

As disclosed, for example, in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. Hei 09-199481, in some cases, alloy wiring having an Al base is used as multi-layer wiring of a semiconductor device. In those cases, the alloy wiring contains different types of metal such as Cu and Si, and due to the difference in etching rate therebetween, etching residues of Cu, Si, or other types are generated. As a result, wiring short-circuit or other problems may be caused. Then, in order to suppress the generation of the residues, in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. Hei 09-199481, there is disclosed a technology involving forming, in an etching step of forming the alloy wiring, dummy wiring in a wide part of a substrate in which actual wiring or the like is not formed, to thereby suppress the generation of the residues in the etching step.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Incidentally, in a display device using a self-emission element called an organic electro-luminescent (EL) element typified by an organic light emitting diode, as an anode reflective electrode, for example, a three-layer laminate obtained by laminating ITO, Ag, and ITO in order is used.

In this case, the anode reflective electrode is formed by, for example, two stages of wet etching using mixed acid (phosphoric-nitric-acetic acid) and oxalic acid. Specifically, for example, as illustrated in FIG. 11A and FIG. 11B, an ITO layer 111 and a Ag layer 112 on the surface are first subjected to etching by mixed acid, and then, as illustrated in FIG. 110 and FIG. 11D, an ITO layer 113 below the Ag layer 112 is subjected to etching by oxalic acid. Note that, FIG. 11A is a view during the etching processing of the first stage, FIG. 11B is a view after the etching of the first stage is completed. FIG. 11C and FIG. 11D are views during the etching processing of the second stage, and FIG. 11E is a view after the etching processing of the second stage is completed.

In this case, as illustrated in FIG. 11D, residues 114 of the Ag layer 112 may be generated at a stage at which the etching by the mixed acid is completed, and the residues 114 of the Ag layer 112 may be lifted off by the next etching by the oxalic acid. The Ag layer 112 is insoluble to oxalic acid, and hence the lifted-off residues 114 of the Ag layer 112 float as particles in the oxalic acid. This state may cause short-circuit in a pixel circuit or other problems. As illustrated in FIG. 11A to FIG. 11D, a resist 115 is arranged in a part to be prevented from being processed by the etching described above. Further, the ITO layer 113 is arranged on a substrate 116 having TFTs and other components formed thereon. Next, as shown in FIG. 11E, as explained using FIG. 11D, after the residues 114 are lifted off, the ITO layer 113 is

removed at the opening of the resist 115, the substrate 116 is exposed at the part where the ITO 113 is removed, so that the etching process is completed.

In view of this, one or more embodiments of the present invention has an object to provide a method of manufacturing a display device, which is capable of reducing residues in forming, for example, the anode reflective electrode by etching, and to provide a display device having fewer residues.

(1) A method of manufacturing a display device includes forming a three-layer laminate by laminating a first transparent conductive film, a metal film, and a second transparent conductive film in order from a substrate side. The three-layer laminate forms a plurality of anode electrodes arranged in a pixel region and a plurality of dummy electrodes arranged on an outer side of the pixel region. The method of manufacturing a display device also includes subjecting the second transparent conductive film and the metal film to etching and subjecting the first transparent conductive film to etching. A density of a pattern of the plurality of dummy electrodes is reduced as a distance from the pixel region is increased.

(2) In the method of manufacturing a display device according to (1), an area of each of the plurality of dummy electrodes is reduced as the distance from the pixel region is increased.

(3) In the method of manufacturing a display device according to (1), a number of the plurality of dummy electrodes is reduced as the distance from the pixel region is increased.

(4) In the method of manufacturing a display device according to one of (1) to (3), the etching of the second transparent conductive film and the metal film is carried out under a state in which the substrate is inclined.

(5) In the method of manufacturing a display device according to (4), the density of the pattern of the plurality of dummy electrodes is reduced in a direction toward an upstream side of a flow of an etchant, which is caused by the inclination.

(6) In the method of manufacturing a display device according to one of (1) to (5), the metal film is made of silver.

(7) In the method of manufacturing a display device according to one of (1) to (6) the first transparent conductive film and the second transparent conductive film are made of ITO.

(8) In the method of manufacturing a display device according to one of (1) to (7), the etching of the first transparent conductive film is carried out by oxalic acid.

(9) In the method of manufacturing a display device according to one of (1) to (8), the etching of the second transparent conductive film and the metal film is carried out by mixed acid.

(10) In the method of manufacturing a display device according to one of (1) to (9), the plurality of dummy electrodes are arranged on an upstream side of an etchant used in the etching of the metal film.

(11) In the method of manufacturing a display device according to one of (1) to (10), the plurality of dummy electrodes are arranged adjacent to a plurality of dummy pixels arranged adjacent to and on the outer side of the pixel region.

(12) A display device includes a plurality of anode electrodes arranged in a pixel region and a plurality of dummy electrodes arranged on an outer side of the pixel region. A density of a pattern of the plurality of dummy electrodes is reduced as a distance from the pixel region is increased.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic illustration of an example of a display device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a diagram for illustrating an example of a functional configuration of the display device.

FIG. 3 is a diagram for illustrating an example of a circuit configuration of each pixel.

FIG. 4A is a diagram for illustrating an example of an operation of each pixel.

FIG. 4B is a diagram for illustrating the example of the operation of each pixel.

FIG. 4C is a diagram for illustrating the example of the operation of each pixel.

FIG. 4D is a diagram for illustrating the example of the operation of each pixel.

FIG. 5A is a view for illustrating an etching step in a method of manufacturing a display device.

FIG. 5B is a view for illustrating an etching step in the method of manufacturing a display device.

FIG. 5C is a view for illustrating an etching step in the method of manufacturing a display device.

FIG. 5D is a view for illustrating an etching step in the method of manufacturing a display device.

FIG. 6A is a view for illustrating an etching step in the method of manufacturing a display device.

FIG. 6B is a view for illustrating an example of a VI-VI cross section of FIG. 6A.

FIG. 7A is a view for illustrating formation of a dummy pattern.

FIG. 7B is a view for illustrating formation of a dummy pattern.

FIG. 7C is a view for illustrating formation of a dummy pattern.

FIG. 7D is a view for illustrating formation of a dummy pattern.

FIG. 8A is a view for illustrating an arrangement pattern of a plurality of dummy electrodes.

FIG. 8B is a view for illustrating an arrangement pattern of the plurality of dummy electrodes.

FIG. 9A is a view for illustrating an example of an IVA-IVA cross section of FIG. 8A.

FIG. 9B is a view for illustrating an example of an IVB-IVB cross section of FIG. 8B.

FIG. 10A is a view for illustrating an effect in the embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 10B is a view for illustrating the effect in the embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 10C is a view for illustrating the effect in the embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 11A is a view for illustrating an example of an object of the present invention.

FIG. 11B is a view for illustrating the example of the object of the present invention.

FIG. 11C is a view for illustrating the example of the object of the present invention.

FIG. 11D is a view for illustrating the example of the object of the present invention.

FIG. 11E is a view for illustrating the example of the object of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring to the accompanying drawings, an embodiment of the present invention is described below. In the drawings,

the same or similar components are denoted by the same reference symbols, and repetitive description thereof is omitted.

FIG. 1 is a view for schematically illustrating an example of a display device **100** according to an embodiment of the present invention. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the display device **100** includes an upper frame **110** and a lower frame **120**, which are configured to sandwich and fix a thin film transistor (TFT) substrate **150** having an organic EL panel mounted thereon, a circuit board **140** including a circuit element configured to generate information to be displayed, and a flexible board **130** configured to transmit RGB information generated in the circuit board **140** to the TFT substrate **150**. The display device **100** illustrated in FIG. 1 is merely an example, and this embodiment is not limited thereto.

FIG. 2 is a diagram for illustrating an example of the functional configuration of the display device illustrated in FIG. 1. As illustrated in FIG. 2, the display device **100** includes a pixel region **201** configured, to display a display screen, a data line control unit **202**, a scanning line control unit **203**, and a display control unit **204**. In FIG. 2, the display control unit **204**, the data line control unit **202**, and the scanning line control unit **203** are illustrated as different units, but those units may be formed as one unit.

The pixel region **201** includes a plurality of pixels (not shown) arranged in matrix. The plurality of pixels are each connected to a corresponding data line **205** and a corresponding scanning line **206**. Each data line **205** is connected to the data line control unit **202**, and further, each scanning line **206** is connected to the scanning line control unit **203**. In addition, a drive voltage supply line **307** configured to drive a drive transistor **303** or other lines is connected to the pixel region **201**, but illustration thereof is omitted in FIG. 2 for simplification of description.

The display control unit **204** is connected to the data line control unit **202** and the scanning line control unit **203**. The display control unit **204** is configured to input, for example, a control signal group (not shown), and to output a data line control signal **207** and a scanning line control signal **208** to the data line control unit **202** and the scanning line control unit **203**, respectively, based on the control signal group. The data line control signal **207** and the scanning line control signal **208** include a control signal group of a horizontal synchronizing signal or other signals.

The data line control unit **202** is configured to output a display voltage corresponding to a grayscale value to each pixel via each data line **205** based on the data line control signal **207** from the display control unit **204**.

The scanning line control unit **203** is configured to output a scanning signal for controlling a TFT switch (not shown) arranged in each pixel via each scanning line **206** based on the scanning line control signal **208** from the display control unit **204**.

Based on the display voltage and the scanning signal from the data line control unit **202** and the scanning line control unit **203**, respectively, each pixel is controlled to emit light.

FIG. 3 is a diagram for illustrating an example of the circuit configuration of each pixel. As illustrated in FIG. 3, each pixel **301** includes, for example, a holding capacitor **302**, the drive transistor **303**, a writing control switch **304**, a light emission control switch **305**, and an organic EL element **306**.

The holding capacitor **302** is connected to the data line **205** and the drive transistor **303**. A gate of the drive transistor **303** is connected to the holding capacitor **302**, one of a source and a drain thereof is connected to the drive voltage

supply line **307**, and the other thereof is connected to the light emission control switch **305**.

A gate of the light emission control switch **305** is connected to a light emission control line **308**, one of a source and a drain thereof is connected to the output side of the drive transistor **303**, and the other thereof is connected to the organic EL element **306**.

A gate of the writing control switch **304** is connected to a writing control line **309**, one of a source and a drain thereof is connected to the gate of the drive transistor **303**, and the other thereof is connected to the output side of the drive transistor **303** and the organic EL element **306**. One end of the organic EL element **306** is connected to the light emission control switch **305**, and the other end thereof is connected to a ground **310**.

Next, an example of the operation of the display device **100** is described. First, operations of each pixel **301** in a writing period and a light emission period are described. In the writing period, as illustrated in FIG. 4A to FIG. 4C, a pre-charge operation, a writing operation, and a non-writing state operation are performed in order, and then a light emission operation is performed in the light emission period.

In FIG. 4A to FIG. 4D, for simplification of description, the writing control switch **304** and the like are illustrated as symbols of switches and the like, but it is needless to say that the same reference symbols represent the same elements. Further, Vcc represents a drive supply voltage for driving the drive transistor **303**, and the drive supply voltage is supplied by an external power supply (not shown), for example.

First, at a time T1, a display voltage (Vdata) corresponding to a video signal output to the data line **205** is output. Next, as illustrated in FIG. 4A, at a next time T2, the writing control switch **304** and the light emission control switch **305** are turned on. Thus, a current flows as indicated by the arrow (a), and a low voltage is applied to the gate of the drive transistor **303**.

At a next time T3, as illustrated in FIG. 4B, the light emission control switch **305** is turned off, and the voltage of the gate of the drive transistor **303** becomes Vcc-Vth, which is a difference between the voltage Vcc of the drive voltage supply line **307** and a threshold voltage Vth of the drive transistor **303**. At this time, the voltage of the holding capacitor **302** is Vcc-Vth-Vdata. At this time, a current flows as indicated by the arrow (b).

At a next time T4, as illustrated in FIG. 4C, the writing control switch **304** is turned off, and writing of other pixels is performed. At this time, the voltage of the holding capacitor **302** is held.

At a next time T5, as illustrated in FIG. 4D, a reference voltage (hereinafter represented by "VSL") is applied to all of the data lines **205**, and the light emission control switch **305** is turned on. With this, a current corresponding to Vcc-Vth-Vdata+VSL flows through the organic EL element **306**, and the organic EL element **306** emits light. By repeating the operation as described above, each pixel **301** is driven. The configuration and the operation of each pixel **301** described above are merely an example, and this embodiment is not limited to the above.

Next, a method of manufacturing the display device **100** according to this embodiment is described. As illustrated in FIG. 5A, first, on a substrate **601**, for example, a TFT layer **501** is formed, which includes wiring and TFTs each forming the drive transistor **303**.

Next, as illustrated in FIG. 5A, on the above-mentioned TFT layer **501**, a first transparent conductive film **502** (bottom indium tin oxide (ITO)), a metal film, **503** (Ag), and a second transparent conductive film **504** (Top ITO) are

laminated in order. In the display device **100**, the metal film **503** functions as a reflective film, and a so-called anode reflective electrode (anode electrode) is formed of a three-layer laminate including the first transparent conductive film **502**, the metal film **503**, and the second transparent conductive film **504**. Further, the thickness of the second transparent conductive film **504** may be for example, about 30 nm, the thickness of the metal film **503** may be, for example, about 150 nm, the thickness of the first transparent conductive film **502** may be, for example, about 30 nm, and the thickness of the TFT layer **501** may be, for example, about 200 nm. Further, the three-layer laminate is merely an example, and this embodiment is not limited thereto.

Next, as illustrated in FIG. 5A, a resist **505** is applied at predetermined positions on the substrate **601** having the above-mentioned three-layer laminate and the like formed thereon, such as positions at which anode electrodes **802** (lower electrodes) of the pixels, anode electrodes (dummy anode electrodes) **803** for forming dummy pixels, and dummy electrodes **801**, which are all described later, are formed.

Next, the second transparent conductive film **504** and the metal film **503** are subjected to etching (first etching) by mixed acid. With this, as illustrated in FIG. 5B, unnecessary parts of the second transparent conductive film **504** and the metal film **503** are removed.

Next, the first transparent conductive film **502** is subjected to etching (second etching) by oxalic acid. With this, as illustrated in FIG. 5C, unnecessary parts of the first transparent conductive film **502** are removed.

In this case, the first etching and the second etching described above are performed while moving the substrate **601** and further inclining the substrate **601** with respect to the horizontal direction as illustrated in FIG. 6A and FIG. 6B. FIG. 6B is a schematic illustration of a VI-VI cross section of FIG. 6A. Further, as illustrated in FIG. 6A and FIG. 6B, for example, an etchant is dropped from a plurality of nozzles **602** installed at predetermined intervals in vertical and lateral directions of the substrate **601**. In this case, the substrate **601** corresponds to the substrate **601** having the first transparent conductive film **502**, the metal film **503**, the second transparent conductive film **504**, and other films formed thereon as described above. Further, the arrow **604** in FIG. 6A indicates a moving direction of the substrate **601**, and the arrow **605** in FIG. 6B indicates a direction in which the dropped etchant flows.

Next, as illustrated in FIG. 5D, the resist **505** is removed.

Next, with reference to FIG. 7A and FIG. 7B, the arrangement position of the pattern of the dummy electrodes **801** is described. FIG. 7A is a view for illustrating a case where, as an example, a substrate having a plurality of pixel regions **201** formed thereon is used to subject the plurality of pixel regions **201** to etching at once. In FIG. 7A, the upper side corresponds to the upstream side of the inclination of the first etching and the second etching described above and corresponds to the left side in FIG. 6B, and the lower side corresponds to the downstream side of the inclination of the first etching and the second etching described above and corresponds to the right side in FIG. 6B. Further, the arrow **703** indicates a direction in which the etchant flows along with the inclination.

FIG. 7B is a view for illustrating in an enlarged manner the pixel region **201** and a terminal region **701** surrounding the pixel region **201** (region **704** surrounded by the dotted line in FIG. 7A) of FIG. 7A. As illustrated in FIG. 7B, for example, the pattern of the plurality of dummy electrodes **801** (dummy pattern **702**) to be described later is formed

along one side of the pixel region **201** on the upstream side so as to be adjacent to the pixel region **201**.

Besides, the dummy pattern **702** may also be formed on the downstream side as illustrated in FIG. 7C, or may be formed along four sides of the pixel region **201** so as to be adjacent to the pixel region **201** as illustrated in FIG. 7D. Further, in FIG. 7A, one substrate **601** having the plurality of pixel regions **201** formed thereon is illustrated, but, for example, the dummy pattern **702** may be formed for the substrate **601** that has been cut for each single pixel region **201**. Further, the pixel region **201** in FIG. 7A to FIG. 7D includes a dummy pixel region **804** to be described later, but for simplification of the figure, the dummy pixel region **804** is omitted in FIG. 7A to FIG. 7D.

Next, the arrangement pattern of the plurality of dummy electrodes **801** in one dummy pattern **702** is described with reference to FIG. 8A and FIG. 8B. FIG. 8A is a plan view for illustrating an example of the arrangement pattern of the plurality of dummy electrodes **801**. The shape of the dummy electrode **801** is merely an example, and this embodiment is not limited to the shape illustrated in FIG. 8A and FIG. 8B.

For example, the plurality of dummy electrodes **801** are arranged so that the density of the plurality of dummy electrodes **801** is reduced as the distance from the pixel region **201** is increased. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 8A, the plurality of dummy electrodes **801** are arranged so that the area of the dummy electrode **801** is reduced as compared to the anode electrode **802** formed in the pixel region **201** as the distance from the pixel region **201** is increased. More specifically, for example, in FIG. 8A, as an example, there is illustrated a case where the area is sequentially reduced by 20% for every two dummy electrodes **801** from the left side of the dummy pixel region **804**.

Further, as illustrated in FIG. 8B, for example, the plurality of dummy electrodes **801** may be arranged so that the number of the dummy electrodes **801** is reduced as the distance from the pixel region **201** is increased. More specifically, for example, in FIG. 8B, as an example, there is illustrated a case where the number of the dummy electrodes **801** is sequentially reduced by 20% for every two dummy electrodes **801** from the left side of the dummy pixel region **804**.

The size of the dummy electrode **801** is desired to be, for example, 1.5 μm or more in one-side length when the shape of the dummy electrode **801** is assumed to be a square in plan view. With this, the lift off of the dummy electrode **801** itself can be more effectively prevented. Further, the arrangement pattern illustrated in FIG. 8A and FIG. 8B described above is merely an example, and other patterns may be employed as long as the density of the dummy electrodes **801** is reduced as the distance from the pixel region is increased. For example, both of the number and the area of the dummy electrodes **801** may be reduced.

Next, with reference to FIG. 9A and FIG. 9B, a part of the cross section of the display device formed as described above is described. In this case, FIG. 9A corresponds to an IVA-IVA cross section of FIG. 8A, and FIG. 9B corresponds to an IVB-IVB cross section of FIG. 8B.

As illustrated in FIG. 9A, on the TFT layer **501**, the plurality of anode electrodes **802**, anode electrodes **803** of the dummy pixels (dummy anode electrodes), and dummy electrodes **801**, which are all subjected to etching as described above, are arranged. Further, on the TFT layer **501** having the plurality of anode electrodes **802** arranged thereon, an insulating layer **901** (rib) is arranged, and on the insulating layer **901**, an organic EL layer **902** is arranged. On the organic EL layer **902**, an upper electrode **903** is arranged.

Further, on the upper electrode **903**, a sealing film **904** is arranged. As described above, the pixel region **201** and the dummy pixel region **804** in which the dummy pixels are arranged include the anode electrodes **802** (lower electrodes) or the dummy anode electrodes **803**, the organic EL layer **902**, the upper electrode **903**, and banks **905**. Moreover, in the display device **100**, in the terminal region **701** positioned on the outer side of the pixel region **201** and the dummy pixel region **804**, the dummy electrodes **801** remain as illustrated in FIG. 9A.

On the above-mentioned sealing film **904**, filler or the like (not shown) is further filled, and a filter substrate (not shown) including a color filter or other components is arranged so as to be opposed to the substrate **601** filled with the filler or the like. The sectional structure itself of the display device using the organic EL element is known, and hence detailed description thereof is omitted. Further, the cross section illustrated in FIG. 9B is similar to that in FIG. 9A except for the point that the number of the dummy electrodes **801** is reduced as the distance from the pixel region **201** is increased, and hence description thereof is omitted.

According to this embodiment, the generation of Ag residues in the etching step of forming the anode reflective electrodes can be suppressed. Specific description is made with reference to FIG. 10A to FIG. 10C. FIG. 10A, FIG. 10B, and FIG. 10C are views for illustrating generation of Ag residues in a case where, as a comparative example, the pattern of the dummy electrodes **801** is not formed, unlike this embodiment. FIG. 10A corresponds to FIG. 8A and FIG. 8B. Further, FIG. 10B and FIG. 10C correspond to FIG. 11A and FIG. 11B, respectively.

As indicated by the arrow **101** of FIG. 10A and FIG. 10B, in mixed acid etching performed in the step of forming the anode reflective electrodes, a turbulent flow of mixed acid is generated due to change in coarseness and fineness of the pattern of the resists **505** (thickness of 1 μm or more) or the like. Then, due to sudden change in physical density between the pattern of the resists **505**, which are arranged in the dummy pixel region **804**, or the like and the region adjacent to the dummy pixel region **804** in the terminal region **701**, the difference between a point at which the flow rate of the turbulent flow is large and a point at which the flow rate of the turbulent flow is small becomes remarkable. In this case, the etching of Ag by the mixed acid has a feature in that the etching rate in an immersion condition is large, while the etching rate in a stirring condition is small. In other words, the etching of Ag by the mixed acid has a feature in that the etching rate is large when the flow rate of the mixed acid is small, and the etching rate is small when the flow rate of the mixed acid is large. Therefore, there is a tendency that in a part in which the density suddenly changes as described above, a turbulent flow of mixed acid is generated to generate the Ag residues at the point at which the flow rate is large.

According to this embodiment, the pattern of the plurality of dummy electrodes **801** is formed so as to gradually change the physical density between the pattern of the resists **505**, which are arranged in the dummy pixel region **804**, or the like and another region (for example, the region adjacent to the dummy pixel region **804** in the terminal region **701**). In this manner, the difference in flow rate of the turbulent flow of the etchant (mixed acid) described above can be suppressed. With this, for example, the display device having fewer residues can be realized.

The present invention is not limited to the above-mentioned embodiment, and various modifications can be made

thereto. For example, the configuration described in the embodiment may be replaced by substantially the same configuration, a configuration having the same action and effect, or a configuration that can achieve the same object. For example, in the above, the case where the transparent conductive films 502 and 504 are made of ITO is described, but other transparent conductive materials such as indium zinc oxide (IZO) may be used. Further, in the above, as the display device, an organic EL display device is described as an example, but other self-emission type display devices may be employed.

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 claims cover all such modifications as fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of manufacturing an organic EL display device, comprising:
 - forming a three-layer laminate by laminating a first transparent conductive film, a metal film, and a second transparent conductive film in order from a substrate side, wherein the three-layer laminate forms a plurality of anode electrodes arranged in a pixel region and a plurality of dummy electrodes arranged on an outer side of the pixel region;
 - subjecting the second transparent conductive film and the metal film to etching; and
 - subjecting the first transparent conductive film to etching, wherein a number of the plurality of dummy electrodes per area is reduced as a distance from the pixel region is increased.
2. The method of manufacturing an organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein the number of the plurality of dummy electrodes is reduced as the distance from the pixel region is increased.
3. The method of manufacturing an organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein the etching of the second transparent conductive film and the metal film is carried out under a state in which the substrate is inclined.

4. The method of manufacturing an organic EL display device according to claim 3, wherein the number of the plurality of dummy electrodes per area is reduced in a direction toward an upstream side of a flow of an etchant, which is caused by the inclination.

5. The method of manufacturing an organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein the metal film is made of silver.

6. The method of manufacturing an organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein the first transparent conductive film and the second transparent conductive film are made of ITO.

7. The method of manufacturing an organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein the etching of the first transparent conductive film is carried out by oxalic acid.

8. The method of manufacturing an organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein the etching of the second transparent conductive film and the metal film is carried out by mixed acid.

9. The method of manufacturing an organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of dummy electrodes are arranged on an upstream side of an etchant used in the etching of the metal film.

10. The method of manufacturing an organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of dummy electrodes are arranged adjacent to a plurality of dummy pixels arranged adjacent to and on the outer side of the pixel region.

11. An organic EL display device, comprising:

a plurality of anode electrodes arranged in a pixel region; and

a plurality of dummy electrodes arranged on an outer side of the pixel region,

wherein a number of the plurality of dummy electrodes per area is reduced as a distance from the pixel region is increased,

wherein the plurality of anode electrodes and the plurality of dummy electrodes comprise a three-layer laminate in which a first transparent conductive film, a metal film, and a second transparent conductive film are laminated in order from a substrate side.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机EL显示装置的制造方法和有机EL显示装置		
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[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	KANDA NORIYOSHI KAIDA MASAKAZU		
发明人	KANDA, NORIYOSHI KAIDA, MASAKAZU		
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摘要(译)

制造显示装置的方法包括通过从基板侧依次层叠第一透明导电膜，金属膜和第二透明导电膜来形成三层层压板。三层层叠体形成布置在像素区域中的多个阳极电极和布置在像素区域的外侧的多个虚设电极。制造显示装置的方法还包括对第二透明导电膜和金属膜进行蚀刻并对第一透明导电膜进行蚀刻。随着与像素区域的距离增加，多个虚设电极的图案的密度减小。

