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(54) **FLAT PANEL DISPLAY DEVICE CAPABLE OF REDUCING OR PREVENTING A VOLTAGE DROP AND METHOD OF FABRICATING THE SAME**

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H01L 51/56 (2006.01)
H05B 33/06 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **445/24; 313/504; 313/506;**
315/169.3

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **445/24,**
445/25

See application file for complete search history.

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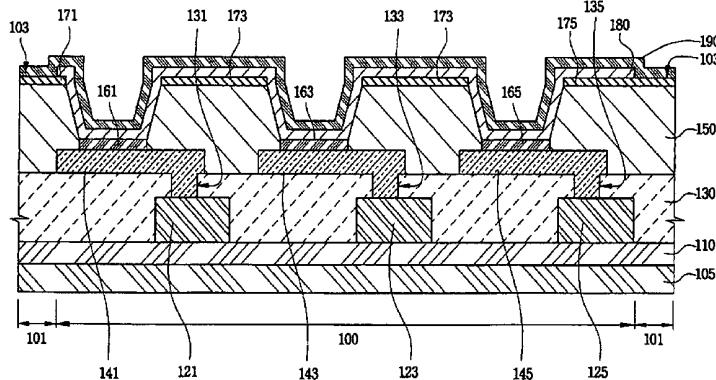
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A top-emitting organic light-emitting device can prevent a voltage drop by electrically coupling a cathode bus line to a cathode electrode. A method for fabricating the same is also disclosed. The flat panel display device comprises an insulating substrate having a pixel region and a non-pixel region, a first electrode arranged in the pixel region, a second electrode arranged in the pixel region and the non-pixel region, an organic emission layer and a charge transporting layer formed between the first electrode and the second electrode of the pixel region, and an electrode line formed in the pixel region and the non-pixel region. The electrode line and the second electrode are electrically and directly coupled to each other in the non-pixel region.

12 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1A

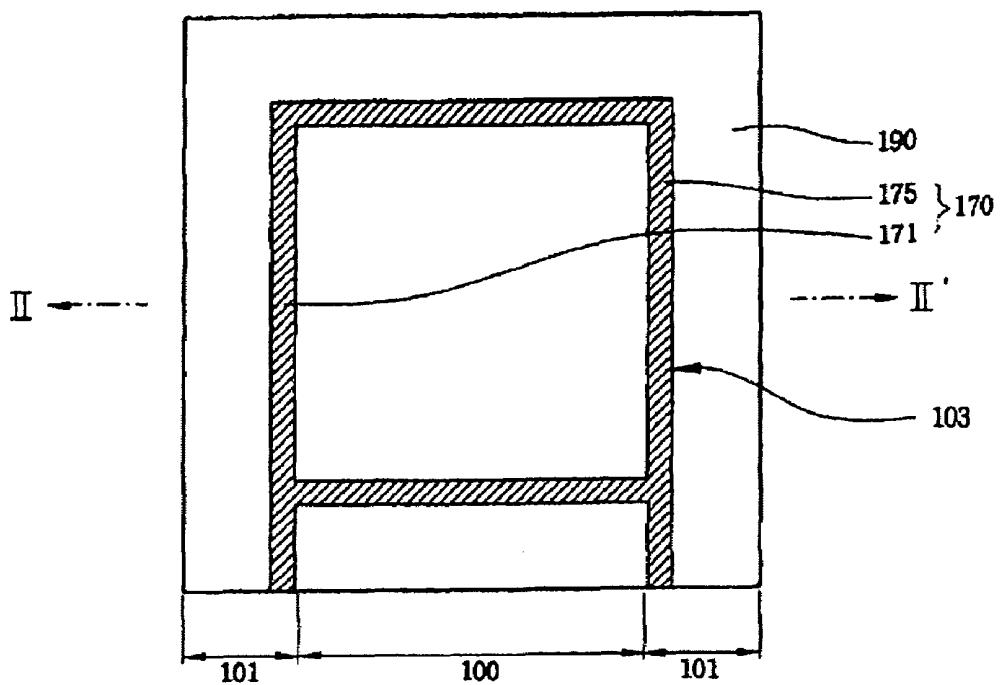


FIG. 1B

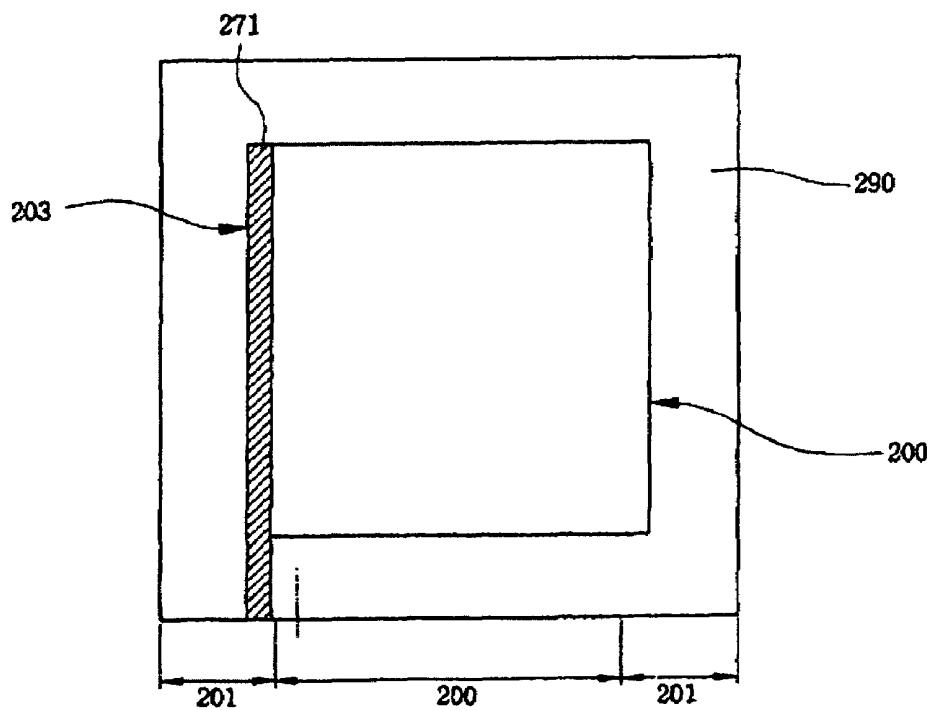


FIG. 2

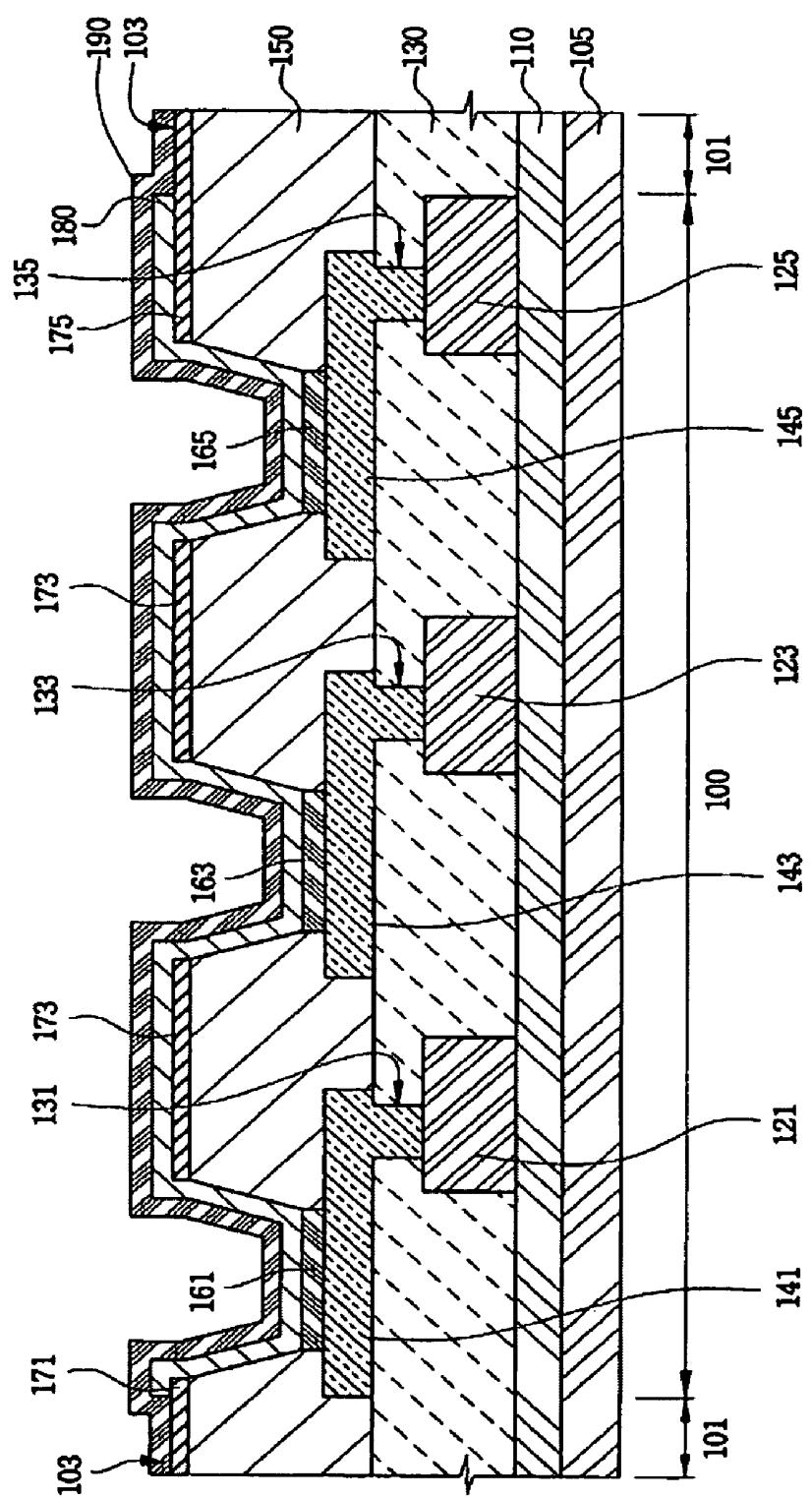


FIG. 3A

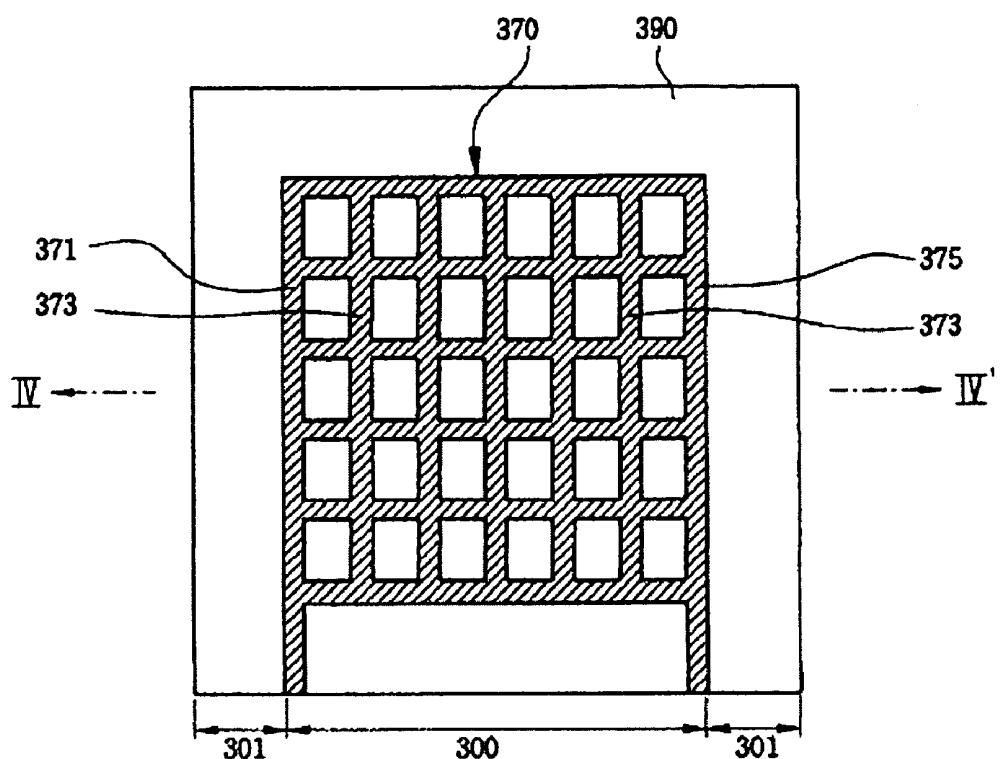


FIG. 3B

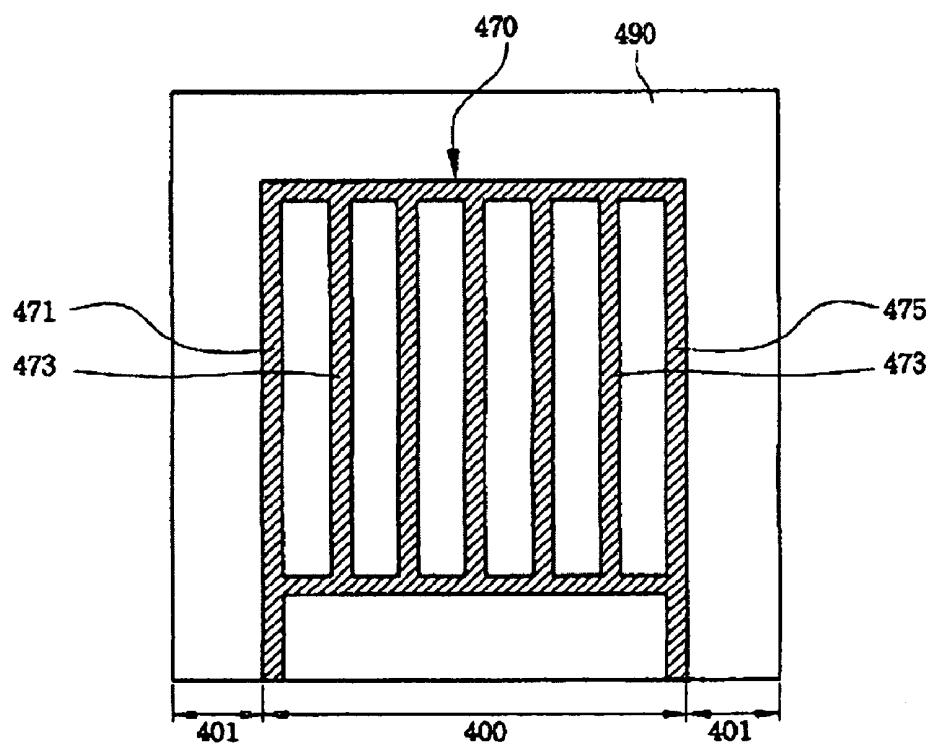
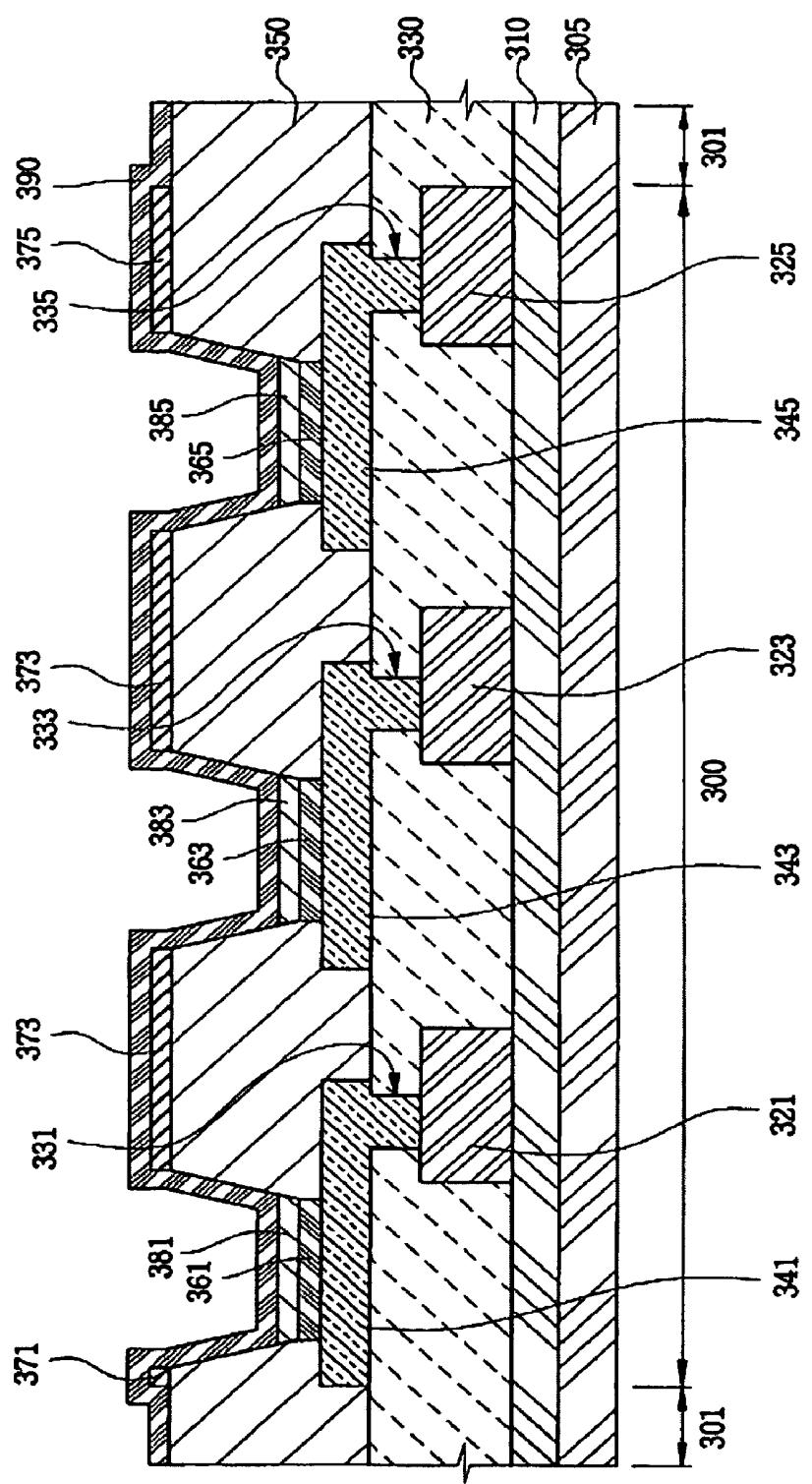


FIG. 4



**FLAT PANEL DISPLAY DEVICE CAPABLE
OF REDUCING OR PREVENTING A
VOLTAGE DROP AND METHOD OF
FABRICATING THE SAME**

**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS**

This application is a divisional application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/924,890, filed on Aug. 25, 2004, which claims the benefit of Korea Patent Application No. 2003-70338 filed on Oct. 9, 2003, the disclosure of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an active matrix type flat panel display device and, more particularly, to a top-emitting organic light-emitting device (OLED) capable of reducing or preventing a voltage drop, with a cathode bus line and a cathode electrode being electrically coupled and method for fabricating the same.

2. Description of Background

In general, an organic light emitting device is an emissive display device which may be classified into a bottom-emitting structure type and a top-emitting structure type based on the direction of light emitted from an organic emission layer. The top-emitting organic light-emitting device emits light in a direction opposite to a substrate where pixels are arranged, and may increase an aperture ratio when compared to the bottom-emitting structure which emits light toward the substrate where the pixels are arranged.

The light is emitted toward the substrate for encapsulation in the top-emitting structure, so that a transparent electrode is used for a cathode electrode. A transparent conductive layer, such as ITO or IZO, is used for the transparent electrode. However, the transparent conductive layer may have a higher work function, so that it is difficult to use it for the cathode electrode.

To cope with this problem, a thin metal having a lower work function is deposited on an organic emission layer for the cathode electrode to form a semitransparent metal layer. A thick transparent conductive layer is then deposited on the semitransparent metal layer to form a transparent electrode having a stacked structure.

However, in the cathode electrode of the stacked structure, since the transparent conductive layer, such as ITO or IZO, is deposited after an organic thin-film layer is formed, a low temperature deposition process minimizes degradation of an electroluminescence (EL) layer due to heat or plasma. When the ITO or IZO is deposited at a lower temperature, film quality may become worse and specific resistance may become higher.

The cathode electrode is a common electrode, and the same voltage should be applied to all pixels arranged in a pixel portion. However, a voltage drop (namely, an IR drop) occurs due to the high specific resistance of the cathode electrode. This causes different voltage levels to be applied to the pixels in accordance with their arranged positions. Thus, when a cathode voltage is applied from an external terminal to the cathode electrode, pixels arranged near the external terminal and pixels spaced apart from the external terminal do not have the same voltage, which causes the voltage drop. This voltage difference per pixel position may cause non-uniformity of luminance and/or image quality.

In particular, the voltage drop problems may become more serious in a top-emitting organic light-emitting device of medium and large size. Korea Patent Application No. 2002-0057336 discloses a technique that uses a cathode bus line in the top-emitting structure. The cathode bus line is connected to an external terminal and contacts a cathode electrode, so that the cathode electrode is connected to the external terminal through the cathode bus line.

The method for connecting the cathode bus line to the cathode electrode may prevent the voltage drop of the cathode electrode with respect to the pixel position. However, when a carrier transporting layer, such as an organic layer, is formed on the entire surface of the substrate between the cathode bus line and the cathode electrode, the cathode bus line and the cathode electrode are not electrically coupled to with each other.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 The present invention provides an organic light emitting device capable of performing entire surface deposition of a carrier transporting layer by electrically coupling a cathode bus line to a cathode electrode in a non-pixel region and method for fabricating the same.

25 The present invention further provides an organic light emitting device capable of connecting a cathode bus line to a cathode electrode per pixel in a pixel region by depositing a carrier transporting layer by means of a fine metal mask and method for fabricating the same.

30 The present invention also provides an organic light emitting device having a structure for connecting a cathode bus line to a cathode electrode suitable for the organic light emitting device of medium and large size and method for fabricating the same.

35 To achieve the above purpose, one aspect of the present invention provides a flat panel display, which comprises an insulating substrate having a pixel region and a non-pixel region, a first electrode arranged in the pixel region, a second electrode arranged in the pixel region and the non-pixel region, an organic emission layer and a charge transporting layer formed between the first electrode and the second electrode of the pixel region, and an electrode line formed over the pixel region and the non-pixel region of the insulating substrate, wherein the electrode line and the second electrode are electrically contacted with each other in the non-pixel region.

40 In addition, the present invention provides a method for fabricating a flat panel display, which comprises providing an insulating substrate having a pixel region and a non-pixel region, forming a first electrode on the pixel region of the insulating substrate, forming an organic emission layer and a charge transporting layer on the first electrode, forming an electrode line in the pixel region and the non-pixel region, forming a second electrode in the pixel region and the non-pixel region, wherein the electrode line and the second electrode are electrically contacted in the non-pixel region.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

45 The above and other features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art by describing in detail preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings.

50 FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrate plan views of an organic light emitting device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

55 FIG. 2 illustrates a cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 3A and 3B illustrate plan views of an organic light emitting device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 illustrates a cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which exemplary embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will more fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. In the drawings, the thickness of layers and regions are exaggerated for clarity. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout the specification.

FIG. 1A illustrates a plan view of an organic light emitting device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 1A, a substrate has a pixel region 100, where pixels are arranged, and a non-pixel region 101. A cathode bus line 170 is formed at a peripheral portion of the pixel region 100, namely, the non-pixel region 101, so that the cathode bus line 170 and a cathode electrode 190 are electrically coupled to each other at a contact region 103 of the peripheral portion of the pixel region 100.

While FIG. 1A illustrates the cathode bus line 170 formed only in the non-pixel region 101, the cathode bus line 170 also may be formed to have a matrix or stripe shape in the pixel region 100 as illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B, or to have other shapes which allow the voltage drop to be prevented by supplying voltage to the pixels arranged in the pixel region 100.

FIG. 2 illustrates a cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting device taken along line II-II' of FIG. 1A, and, in particular, illustrates pixels arranged in the middle and edges of the pixel region 100.

Referring to FIG. 2, a buffer layer 110 is formed on an insulating substrate 105 comprised of the pixel region 100 and the non-pixel regions 101. Thin film transistors 121, 123, 125 are formed in the pixel region 100 of the insulating substrate 105. The thin film transistor 121 is arranged in the left most position of the pixel region 100, the thin film transistor 125 is arranged in the right most position of the pixel region 100, and the thin film transistor 123 is arranged for the pixel between the thin film transistor 121, 125 in the pixel region 100.

Anode electrodes 141, 143, 145 are formed on a passivation layer 130 and act as lower electrodes to be coupled to the thin film transistors 121, 123, 125 through via holes 131, 133, 135. The anode electrode 141 is arranged for the pixel in the left most position of the pixel region 100, the anode electrode 145 is arranged for the pixel in the right most position of the pixel region 100, and the anode electrode 143 is arranged for the pixel between the anode electrode 141 and anode electrode 145.

A pixel defining layer 150 is formed to expose some portions of the anode electrodes 141, 143, 145. Cathode bus lines 171, 173, 175 are formed on the pixel defining layer 150, and an organic thin-film layer is formed to include organic emission layers 161, 163, 165, for R, G, B, respectively, and a charge transporting layer 180. A cathode electrode 190, as an

upper electrode, is deposited on the entire surface of the substrate, including the pixel region 100 and the non-pixel region 101.

The charge transporting layer 180 is a common layer for R, G, B, and is deposited on the entire surface of the pixel region 100 using, for example, an open mask. The charge transporting layer 180 may include at least one of a hole injecting layer, a hole transporting layer, a hole blocking layer, an electron transporting layer, or an electron injecting layer, which are not shown in the same figure.

R, G, B organic emission layers 161, 163, 165 are deposited on the exposed portions of the anode electrodes 141, 143, 145, respectively, using, for example, a fine metal mask. The organic emission layer 161 is arranged for the pixel in the left most position of the pixel region 100, the organic emission layer 165 is arranged for the pixel in the right most position of the pixel region 100, and the organic emission layer 163 is arranged for the pixel between organic emission layer 161 and organic emission layer 165.

The cathode bus line 171 is formed in the pixel region 100 and the non-pixel region 101, and is arranged in the left most position of the pixel region 100. The cathode bus line 175 is formed in the pixel region 100 and the non-pixel region 101, and is arranged in the right most position of the pixel region 100, and the cathode bus line 173 is arranged between the right most and left most positions of the pixel region 100.

The cathode bus lines 171 and 175, of the cathode bus line 170 arranged in the right most and left most positions of the pixel region, are extended to the contact region 103 of the non-pixel region 101, as well as to the pixel region 100. The cathode bus line 170 is formed along the peripheral portion of the pixel region 100 in the non-pixel region 101 to be electrically and directly coupled. The pixel region 100 has an emission region and a non-emission region. The emission region corresponds to the region where light is emitted from the organic emission layers 161, 163, 165, and the non-emission region corresponds to the pixel defining layer 150, namely the region except the emission region. Some portions of the cathode bus line 170 in the pixel region 100 are formed on the pixel defining layer 150, so that these portions of the cathode bus line are not electrically coupled with the cathode electrode 190 in the pixel region by the charge transporting layer 180 interposed therebetween.

The cathode bus line 170 may use a conductive material that absorbs light, such as, for example, a MIHL (metal insulator hybrid layer) thin-film layer having a concentration gradient of a transparent conductive layer and a metal layer, to act as an electrode as well as a black matrix for blocking light. The cathode bus line 170 may be a supplementary electrode of the cathode electrode, wherein a voltage, having the same polarity and the same level as that applied to the cathode electrode 190, is applied to the cathode bus line 170 to prevent the voltage drop through the cathode electrode.

FIG. 1B illustrates another plan view of an organic light emitting device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, wherein a cathode bus line 271 is formed only at one outer portion of a pixel region 200 in a non-pixel region 201. The cathode bus line 271 and a cathode electrode 290 are electrically and directly coupled to each other only at the outer portion of the pixel region 200. This differs from FIG. 1A in that the cathode bus line 170 is formed along the pixel region 100 in the non-pixel region 101, so that the cathode bus line 170 and the cathode electrode 190 are electrically and directly coupled to each other in all directions of the non-pixel region 100.

In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the cathode bus line is formed in at least one portion of

the non-pixel region, so that the cathode bus line and the cathode electrode are electrically and directly coupled to each other through the contact region of the non-pixel region, even when the charge transporting layer is deposited on the entire surface of the pixel region using an open mask.

In addition to the structure connecting the cathode bus line to the cathode electrode, as shown in an embodiment of the present invention, the cathode bus line and the cathode electrode may be connected in the non-pixel region, which is the outer portion of the pixel region.

FIG. 3A illustrates a plan view of an organic light emitting device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 3A, a cathode bus line 370 is formed in a grid or matrix shape only in the pixel region 100, so that the cathode bus line 370 and a cathode electrode 390 are electrically and directly coupled to each other through a contact region 303 per each pixel.

FIG. 4 illustrates a cross-sectional view of the organic light emitting device taken along line IV-IV' of FIG. 3A, and, in particular, illustrates pixels arranged in the middle and edge portions of the pixel region 300.

Referring to FIG. 4, a buffer layer 310 is formed on an insulating substrate 305 comprised of a pixel region 300 and a non-pixel region 301. Thin film transistors 321, 323, 325 are formed in the pixel region 300 of the insulating substrate 305. The thin film transistor 321 is arranged for the pixel in the left most position of the pixel region 300, and the thin film transistor 325 is arranged in the right most position of the pixel region 300. The thin film transistor 323 is arranged, for the pixel between thin film transistor 321 and thin film transistor 325.

Anode electrodes 341, 343, 345 are formed on a passivation layer 330, and act as lower electrodes to be connected to the thin film transistors 321, 323, 325 through via holes 331, 333, 335, respectively. The anode electrode 341 is arranged for the pixel in the left most position of the pixel region 300, and the anode electrode 345 is arranged for the pixel in the right most position of the pixel region 300. The anode electrode 343 is arranged, for the pixel between the anode electrode 341 and the anode electrode 345.

A pixel defining layer 350 is formed to expose some portions of the anode electrodes 341, 343, 345, and cathode bus lines 371, 373, 375 are formed on the pixel defining layer 350. Organic thin-film layers, including organic emission layers 361, 363, 365 for R, G, B and charge transporting layers 381, 383, 385 as an organic EL common layer, are selectively formed on the exposed portions of the anode electrodes 341, 343, 345, respectively, using, for example, a fine metal mask (not shown in the same figure), which correspond to an emission regions of the pixel region 300. The cathode electrode 390 is deposited on the entire surface of the substrate, including the pixel region 300 and the non-pixel region 301.

The organic emission layer 361 corresponds to the pixel arranged in the left most position of the pixel region 300, the organic emission layer 365 corresponds to the pixel arranged in the right most position of the pixel region 300, and the organic emission layer 363 corresponds to the pixel arranged between the right most and left most positions. The charge transporting layer 380 as a common layer for R, G, B, is deposited on only the organic emission layers using, for example a fine metal mask (not shown). In this case, the charge transporting layer 380 may include at least one of a hole injecting layer, a hole transporting layer, a hole blocking layer, an electron transporting layer and/or an electron injecting layer, which are not shown in the figure.

The cathode bus lines 371, 373, 375 are formed only in the pixel region 300. The cathode bus line 371 corresponds to the pixel arranged in the left most position of the pixel region 300, the cathode bus line 375 corresponds to the pixel arranged in the right most position of the pixel region 300, and the cathode bus line 373 corresponds to the pixel arranged between the right most and left most positions of the pixel region 300.

The cathode bus line 370 is formed to have a grid or matrix shape on the pixel defining layer 350 in the pixel region 300 as shown in FIG. 3A. The cathode bus line 370 may use a material that absorbs light and has conductivity, such as, for example, an MIHL thin-film layer having a concentration gradient of a transparent conductive layer and a metal layer to act as an electrode as well as a black matrix for blocking light. The cathode bus line 370 may act as a supplementary electrode of the cathode electrode 390, wherein a voltage having the same polarity and the same level as that applied to the cathode electrode 390 is applied to the cathode bus line 370 to prevent the voltage drop through the cathode electrode.

FIG. 3B illustrates a cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. The cathode bus line 470 is a stripe shape, so that the cathode bus line 470 and the cathode electrode 490 are electrically and directly coupled to each other on a line basis in the pixel region 400. This is different from FIG. 3A in that the cathode bus line 370 is formed to have a grid shape in the pixel region 300 so that the cathode bus line 370 and the cathode electrode 390 are electrically and directly coupled in the pixel region 310 per each pixel.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the cathode bus line 370 is a grid shape only in the pixel region 300, so that the charge transporting layers 381, 383, 385 are formed only on each of the anode electrodes 341, 343, 345 per each pixel. This may be formed using a fine metal mask, for example, and the cathode electrode 390 is formed on the entire surface of the substrate. The charge transporting layers 381, 383, 385 are partially formed only on the organic emission layers 361, 363, 365, so that the cathode bus line 370 and the cathode electrode 390 are electrically coupled to each other per each pixel in the pixel region 300.

In addition to the structure of the cathode bus line described in other embodiments of the present invention, other structures may be applied such that the cathode bus line is connected to the cathode electrode in the pixel region.

As mentioned above, the organic light emitting device in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention allow the cathode bus line to be formed only in the pixel region and, concurrently, charge transporting layers to be separated from one another for each pixel, so that the cathode bus line and the cathode electrode may be electrically coupled to each other in the pixel region. Further exemplary embodiments of the present invention allow the cathode bus line to be formed in the non-pixel region so that the cathode bus line and the cathode electrode may be electrically and directly coupled to each other at the outer portion of the pixel region. Therefore, the cathode electrode and the cathode bus line may be easily coupled to each other and, at the same time, the voltage drop of the cathode electrode per each pixel may be prevented.

While the present invention has been described with reference to particular embodiments, it is understood that the disclosure has been made for purpose of illustrating the invention by way of examples and is not limited to limit the scope of the invention. And one skilled in the art can make amend and change the present invention without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for fabricating a flat panel display, comprising: providing an insulating substrate having a pixel region and

a non-pixel region;

forming a first electrode on the pixel region of the insulating substrate;

forming an organic emission layer and a charge transporting layer on the first electrode;

forming an electrode line in the pixel region and the non-pixel region; and

forming a second electrode in the pixel region and the non-pixel region,

wherein the electrode line and the second electrode physically contact each other only in the non-pixel region, wherein the electrode line supplies power from the outside 15 to the second electrode,

wherein the pixel region includes an emission region where light is emitted from the organic emission layer, and a non emission region, and

wherein the electrode line is arranged in a portion of the 20 non-emission region in the pixel region.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the organic emission layer is partially formed only on the first electrode using a fine metal mask, and the charge transporting layer is deposited on an entire surface of the substrate in the pixel region using an 25 open mask.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the pixel region includes an emission region where light is emitted from the organic emission layer, and a 30 non-emission region, and

wherein the electrode line is formed in a portion of the non-emission region.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the electrode line arranged in the portion of the non-emission region is a material that absorbs external light and has conductivity.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the charge transporting layer is formed between a portion of the electrode line which is formed in the portion of the non-emission region of the pixel region and the second electrode.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the electrode line is arranged in at least one outer side of the pixel region in the non-pixel region to be electrically coupled to the second electrode.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein a portion of the electrode line arranged in the pixel region have any one of a stripe shape and a matrix shape.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the charge transporting layer is formed on an entire surface of the pixel region.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the electrode line has a current of voltage having the same polarity as the second electrode.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the electrode line is a supplementary electrode of the second electrode.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the electrode line is arranged along an outer periphery of the non-pixel region so that the electrode line is electrically coupled to the second electrode in the non-pixel region.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the electrode line is formed in an outer side of the pixel region in the non-pixel region so that the electrode line is electrically coupled to the second electrode in the non-pixel region.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	能够减小或防止电压降的平板显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US7686666	公开(公告)日	2010-03-30
申请号	US12/353054	申请日	2009-01-13
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星移动显示器有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	KOO JAE BON LEE UL HO		
发明人	KOO, JAE-BON LEE, UL-HO		
IPC分类号	H01L51/56 H05B33/06 H05B33/26 H01L27/32 H01L51/50 H05B33/08 H05B33/10 H05B33/12 H05B33/14 H05B33/20 H05B33/28		
CPC分类号	H01L27/3244 H01L27/3276 H01L51/5228 H01L51/5284 H01L2251/5315 Y10S428/917		
优先权	1020030070338 2003-10-09 KR		
其他公开文献	US20090130788A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

顶部发射有机发光装置可以通过将阴极总线电耦合到阴极电极来防止电压降。还公开了一种制造该方法的方法。平板显示装置包括具有像素区域和非像素区域的绝缘基板，布置在像素区域中的第一电极。布置在像素区域和非像素区域中的第二电极，形成在像素区域的第一电极和第二电极之间的有机发光层和电荷输送层，以及形成在像素区域和非像素区域中的电极线像素区域。电极线和第二电极在非像素区域中彼此电连接和直接连接。

