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(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING PANEL AND
MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF,
AND ORGANIC DISPLAY DEVICE**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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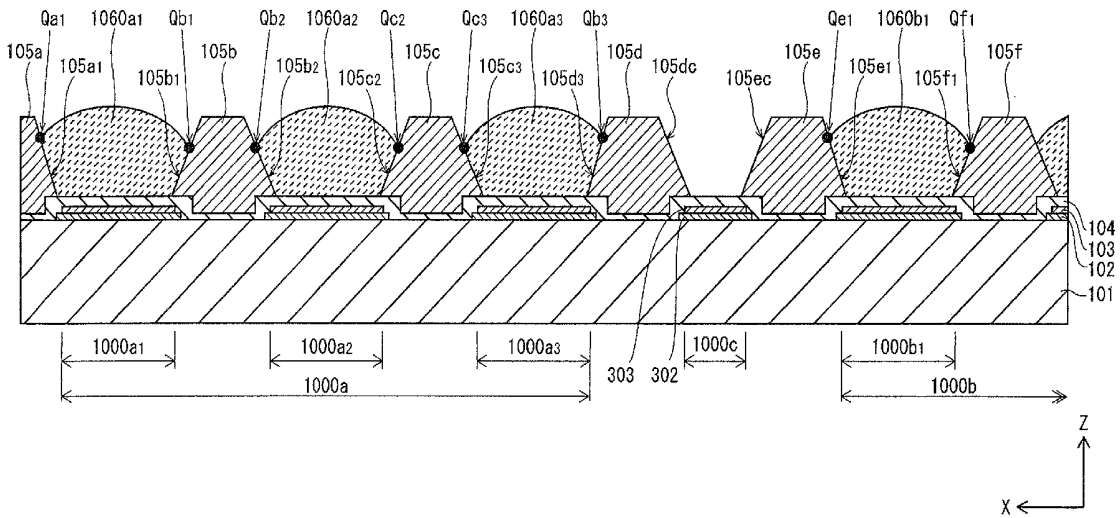
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A non-light-emitting cell 100c is provided between pixels 100a and 100b. Ink for forming an organic light-emitting layer is dripped substantially simultaneously into sub-pixels 100a1, 100a2, and 100a3 in the pixel 100a and a sub-pixel 100b1 in the pixel 100b. On the other hand, such ink is not dripped into the non-light-emitting cell 100c since the organic light-emitting layer is not formed in the non-light-emitting cell 100c. In a bank 105d, an inclination angle θ_{d3} of a wall 105d3 facing the sub-pixel 100a3 is larger than an inclination angle θ_{dc} of a wall 105dc facing the non-light-emitting cell 100c. Similarly, in a bank 105e, an inclination angle θ_{e1} of a wall 105e1 facing the sub-pixel 100b1 is larger than an inclination angle θ_{ec} of a wall 105ec facing the non-light-emitting cell 100c.

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. PCT/JP2010/006139, filed on Oct. 15, 2010.



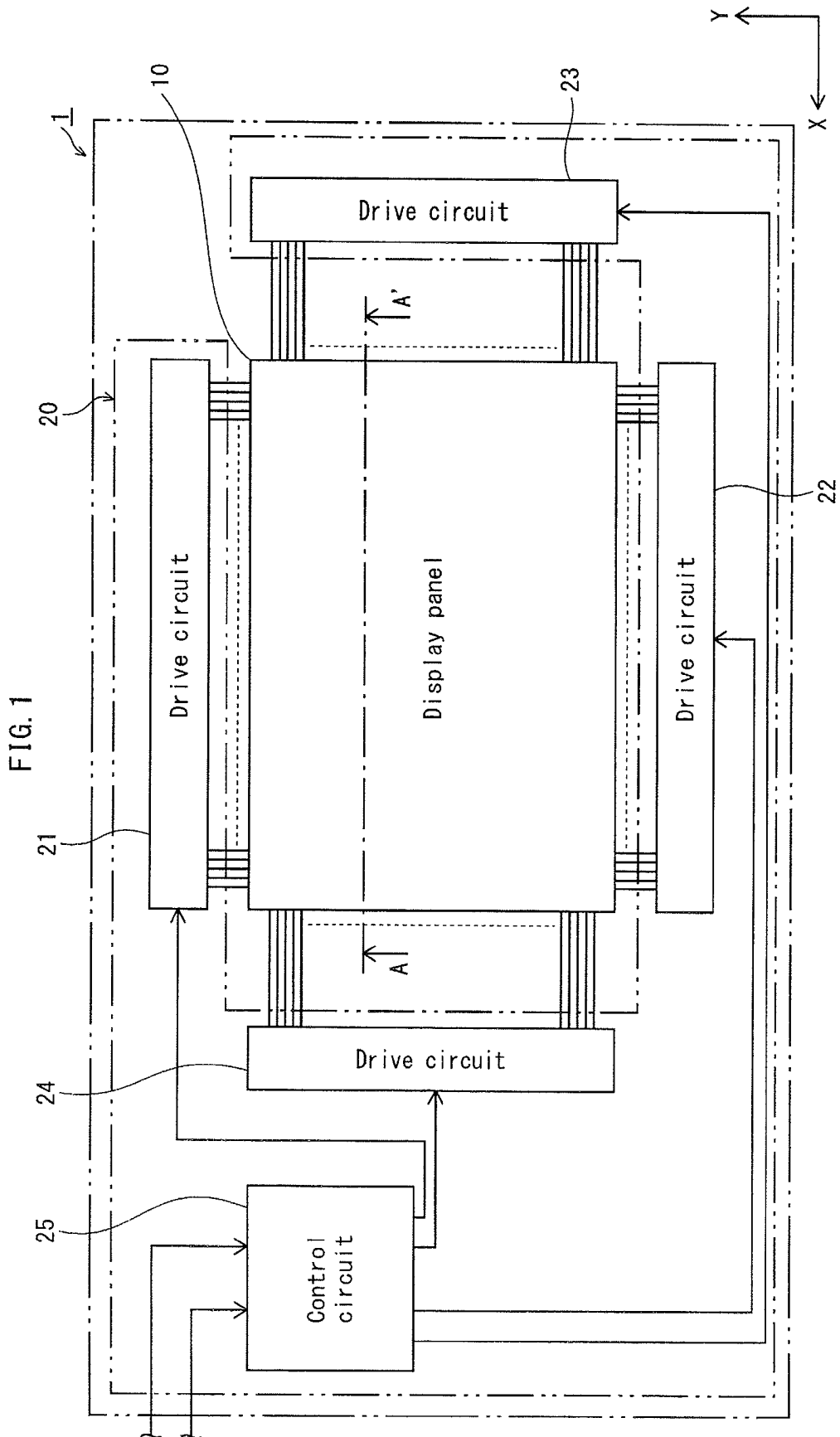


FIG. 2

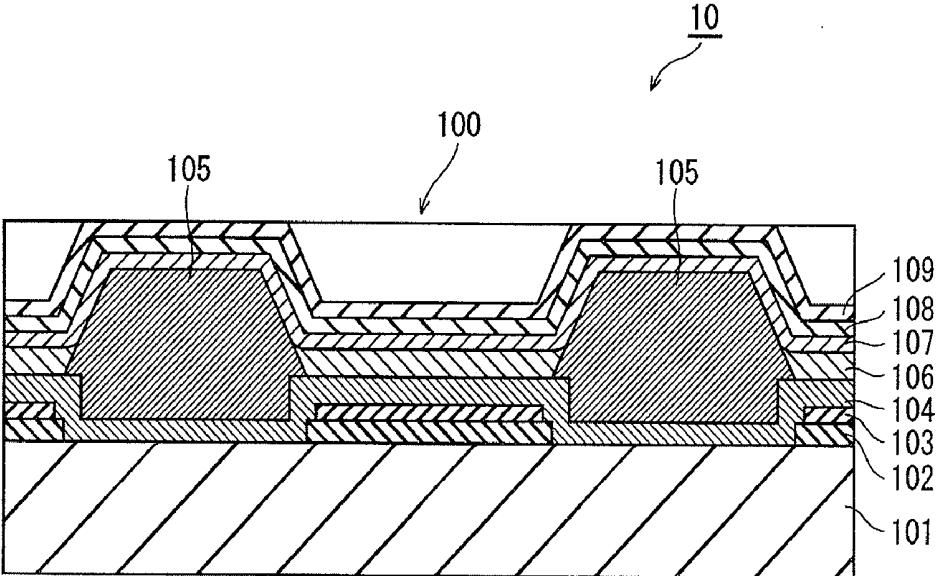
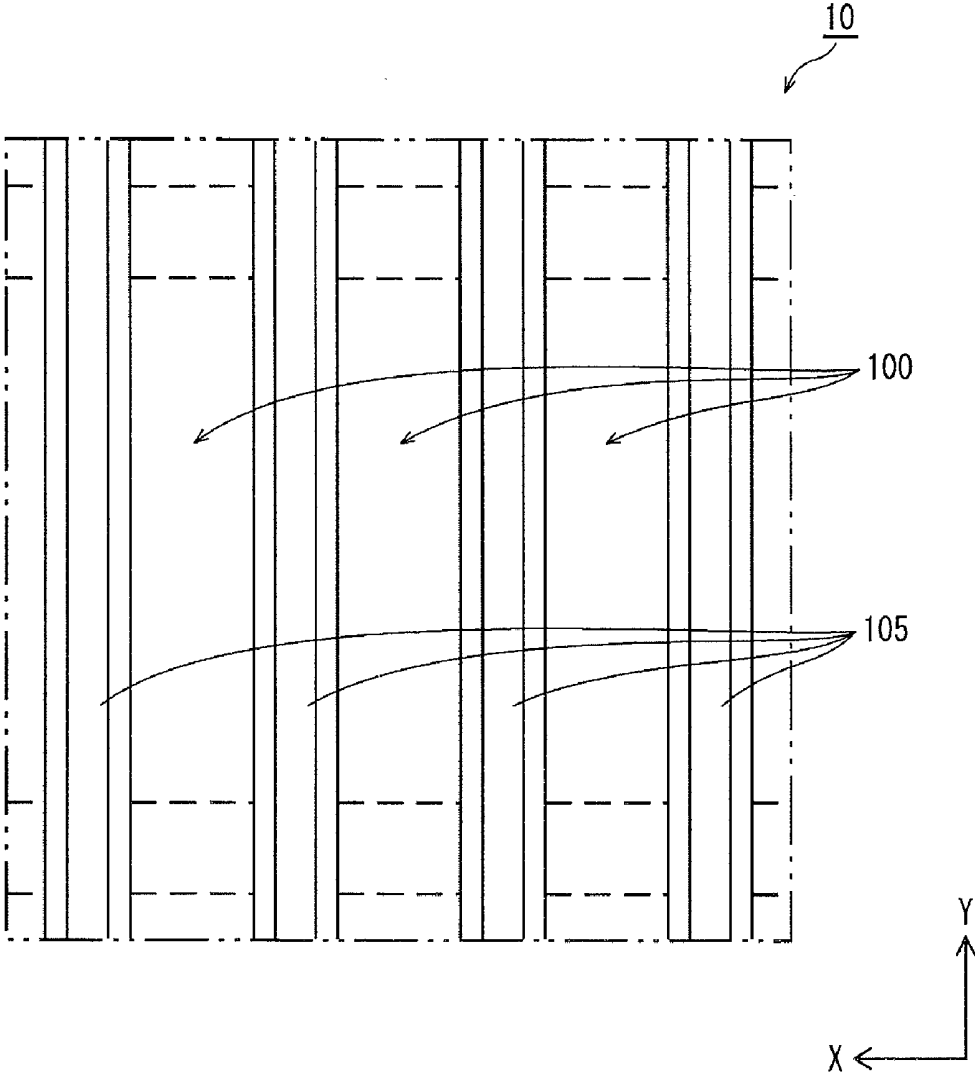


FIG. 3



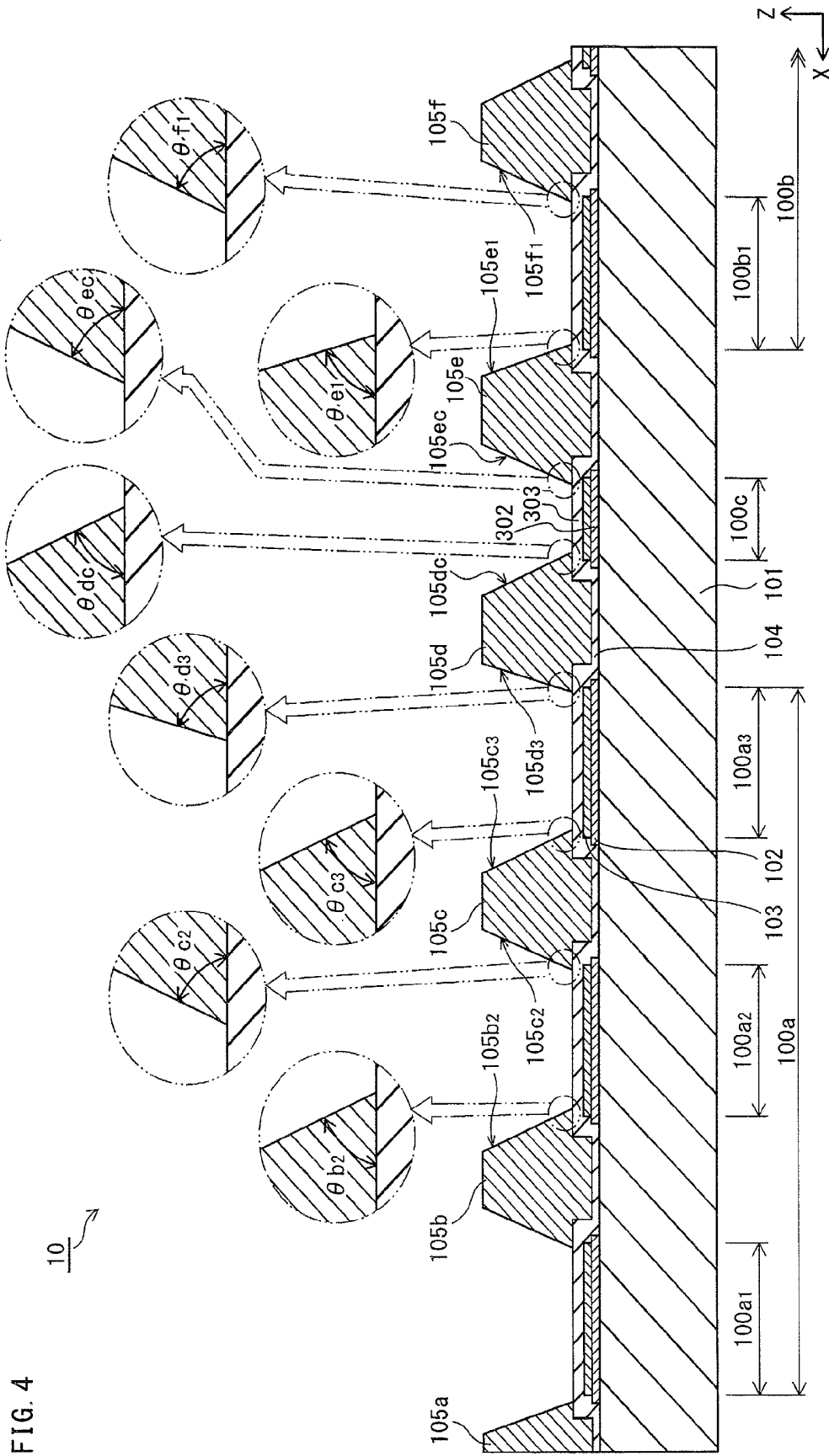


FIG. 4

10

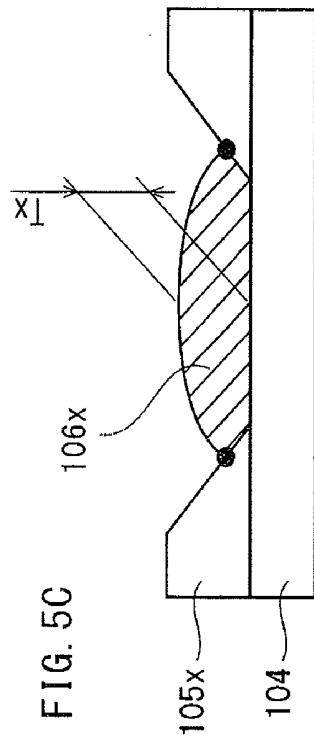
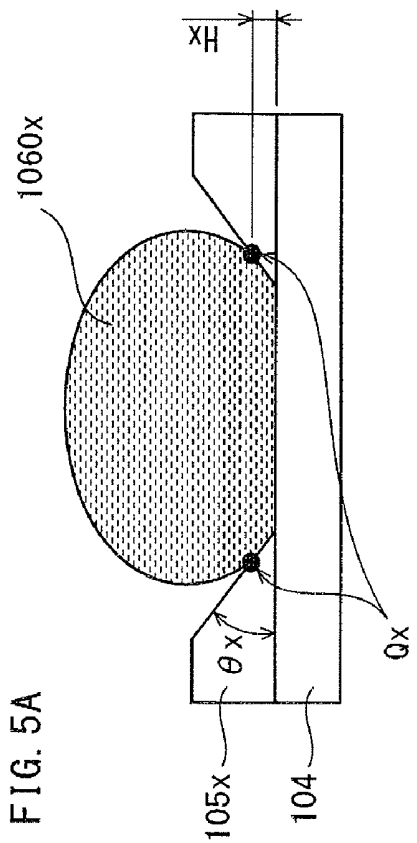
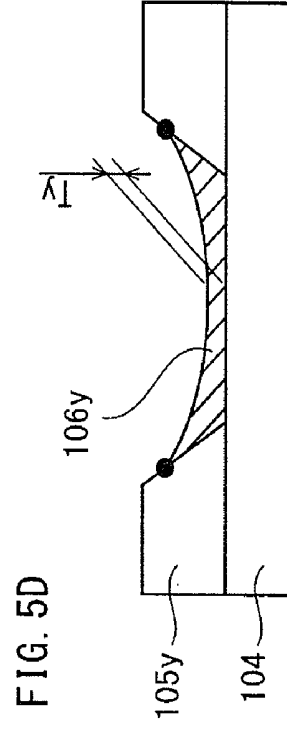
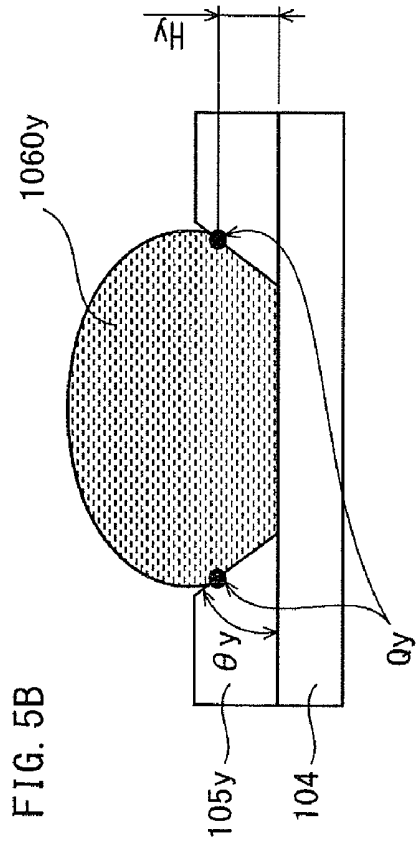


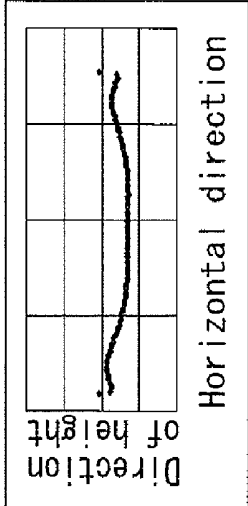
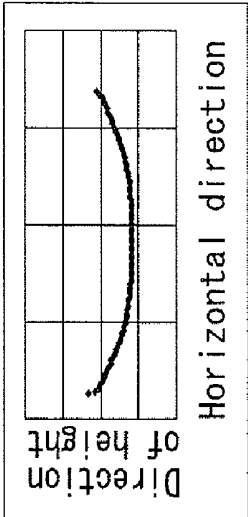
FIG. 6

Taper angle (θ)	Small ←-----→ Large
Pinning location (H)	Low ←-----→ High
Film thickness (T)	Thick ←-----→ Thin

FIG. 7

	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Bank height [μm]	0.3	0.5	0.6
Contact angle [$^{\circ}$]	—	55	44
Taper angle [$^{\circ}$]	28	22	24
Film thickness distribution			

FIG. 8

	Sample 4	Sample 5
Bank height [μm]	0.7	1.0
Contact angle [$^{\circ}$]	43	47
Taper angle [$^{\circ}$]	28	50
Film thickness distribution		

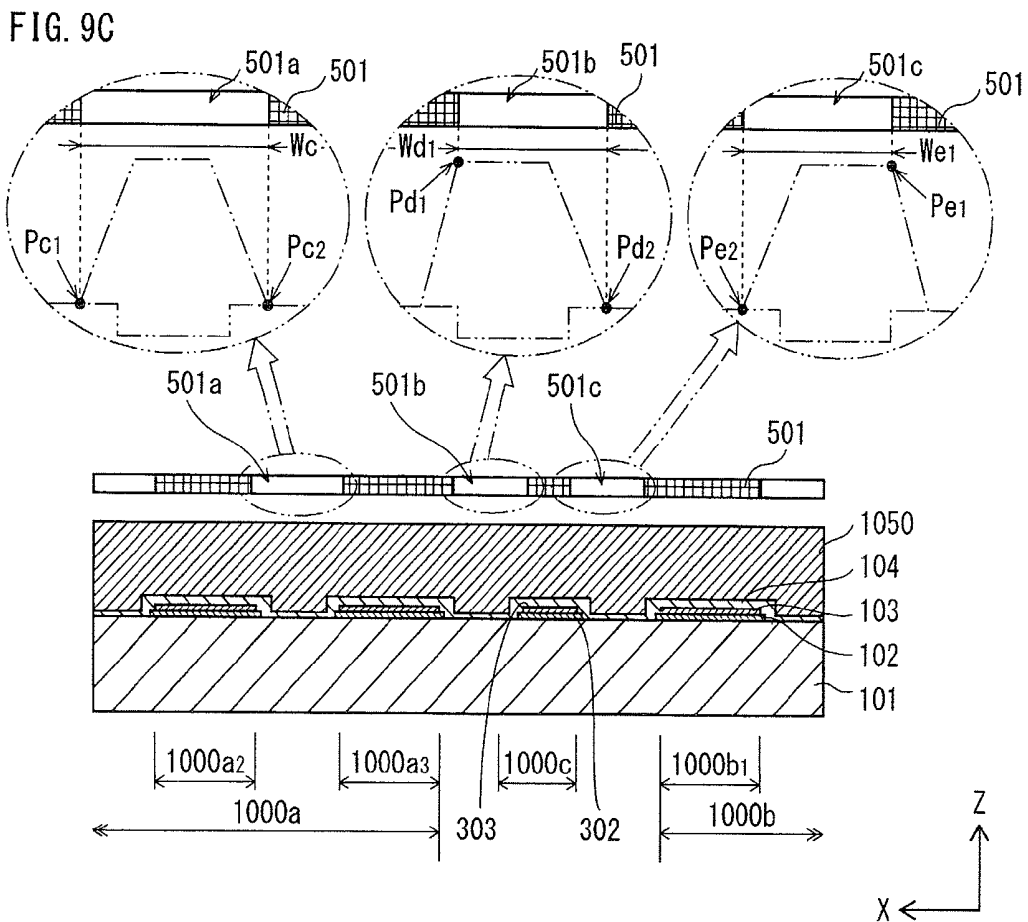
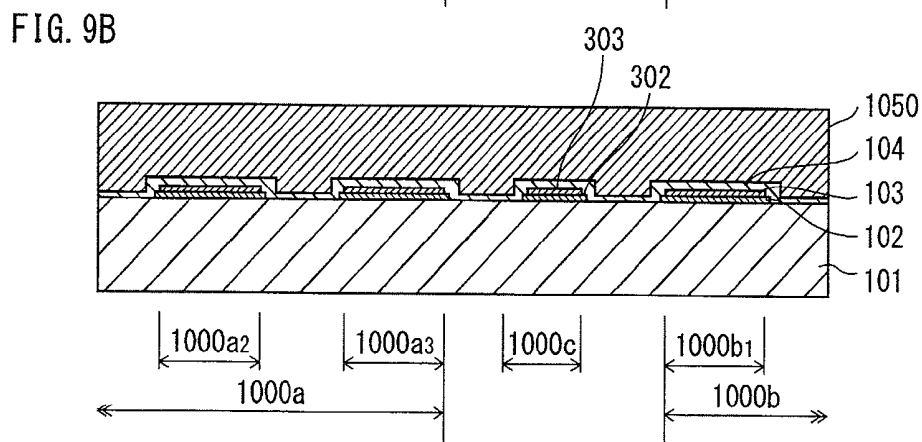
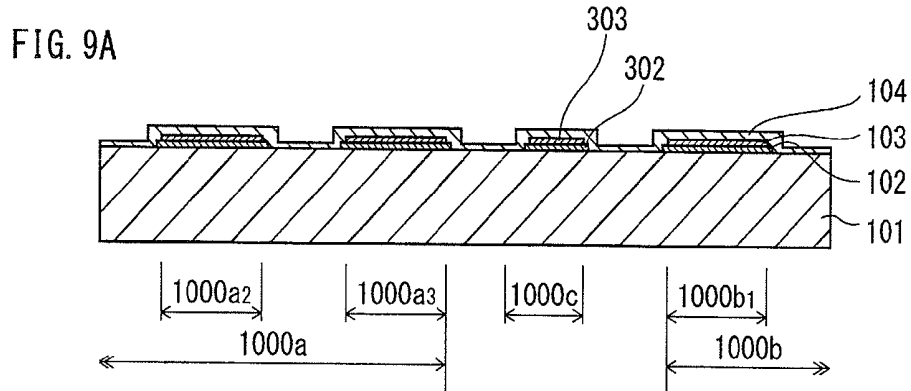


FIG. 10A

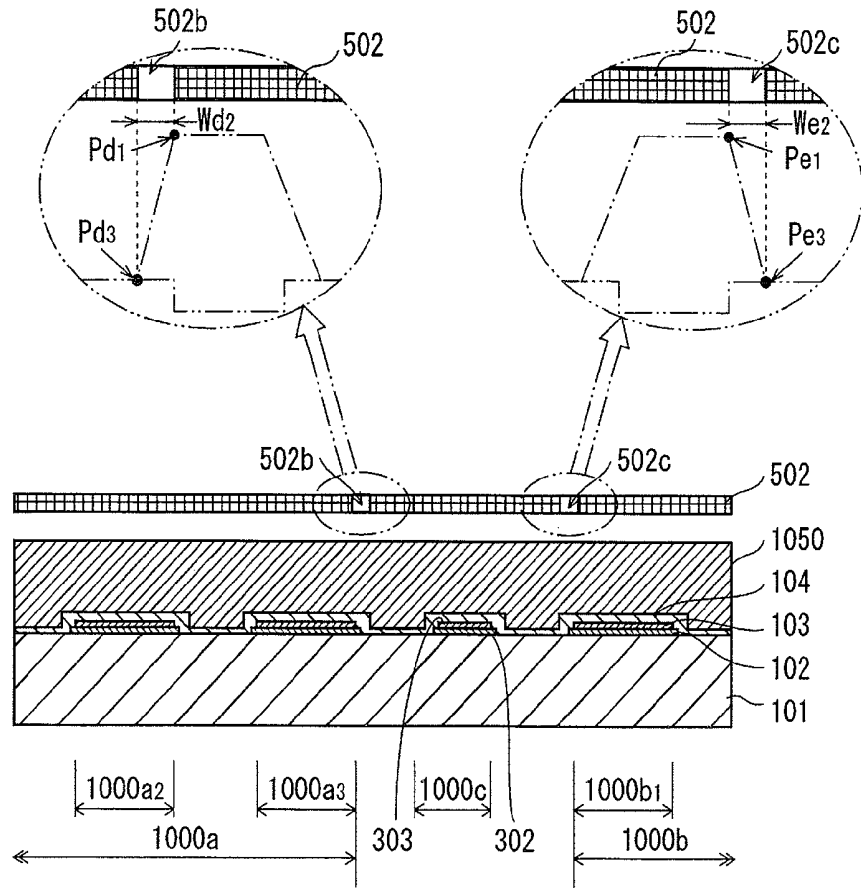


FIG. 10B

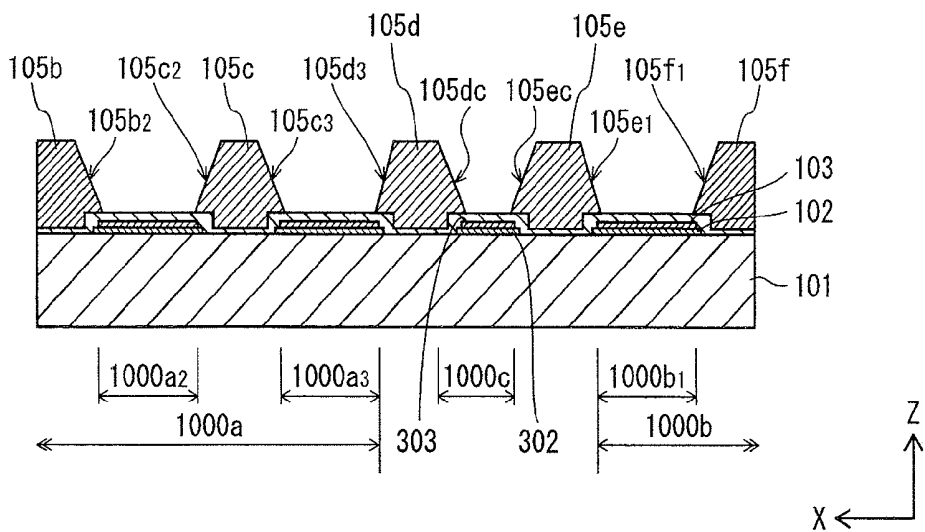


FIG. 11

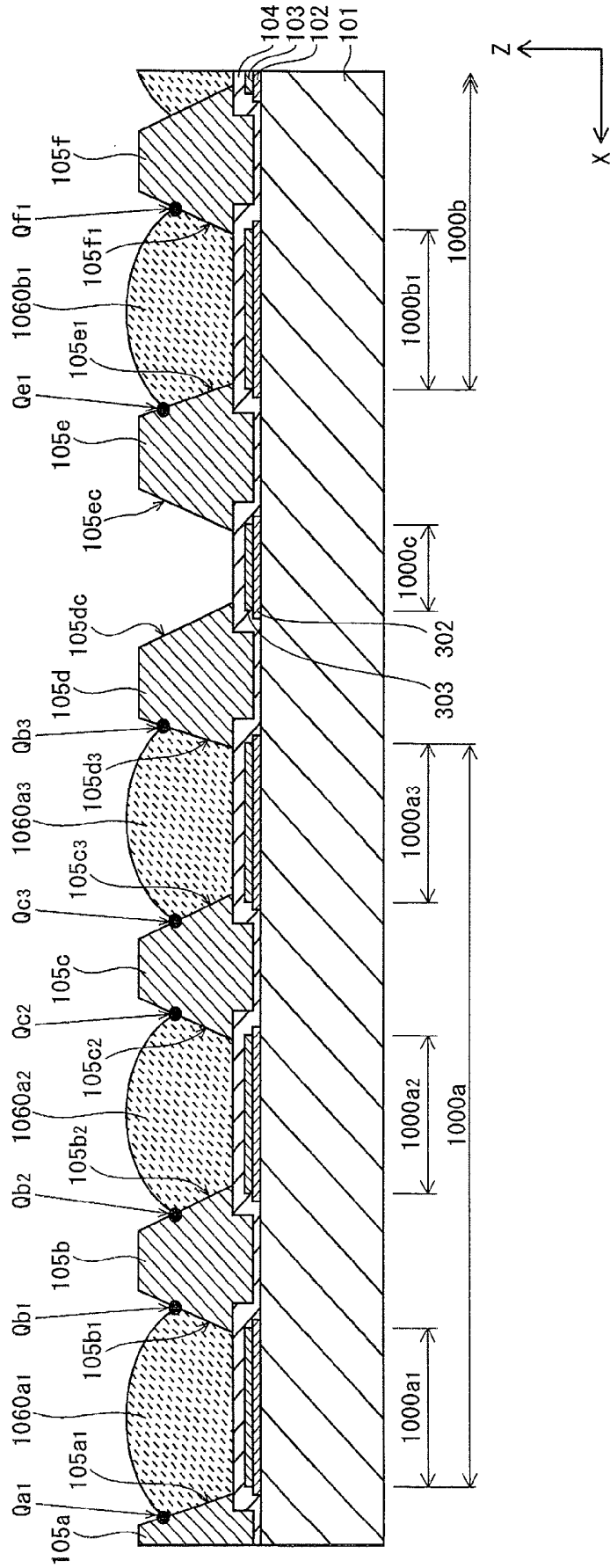


FIG. 12

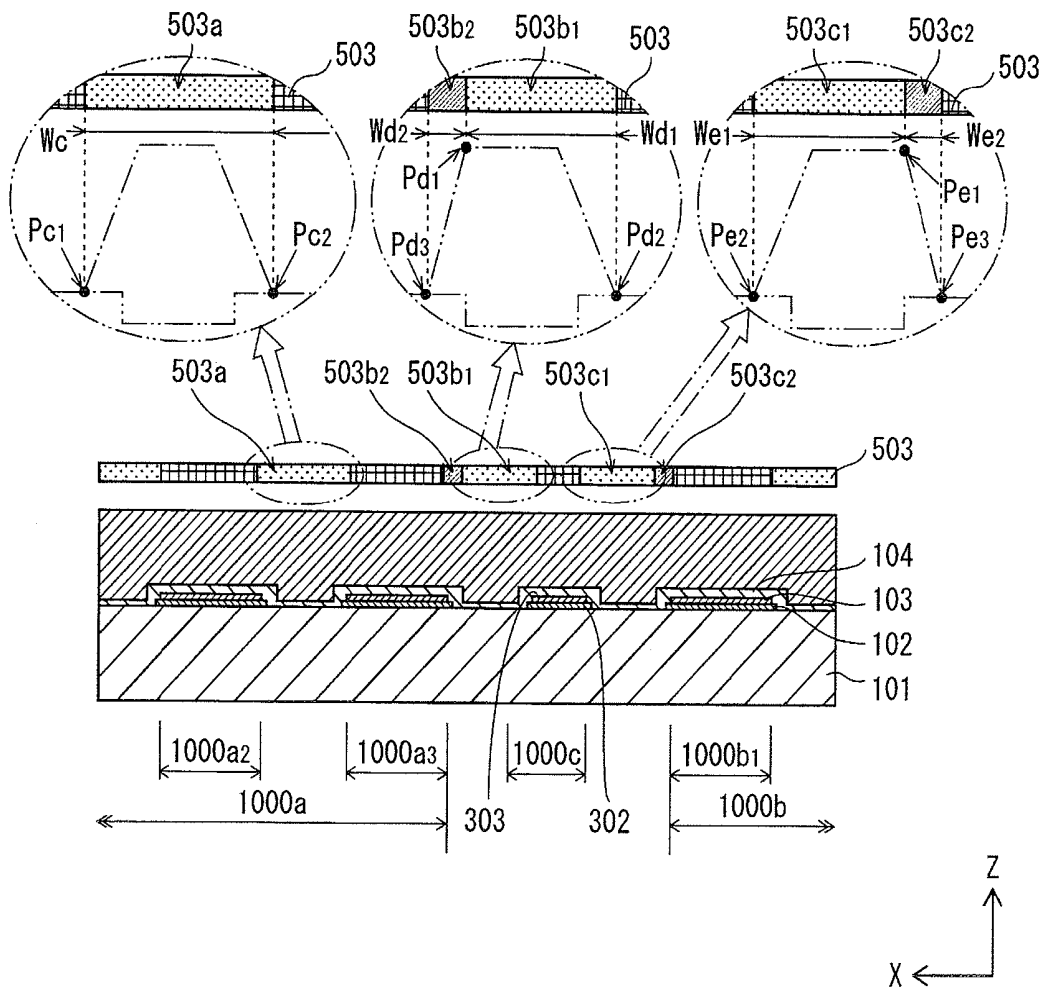


FIG. 13A

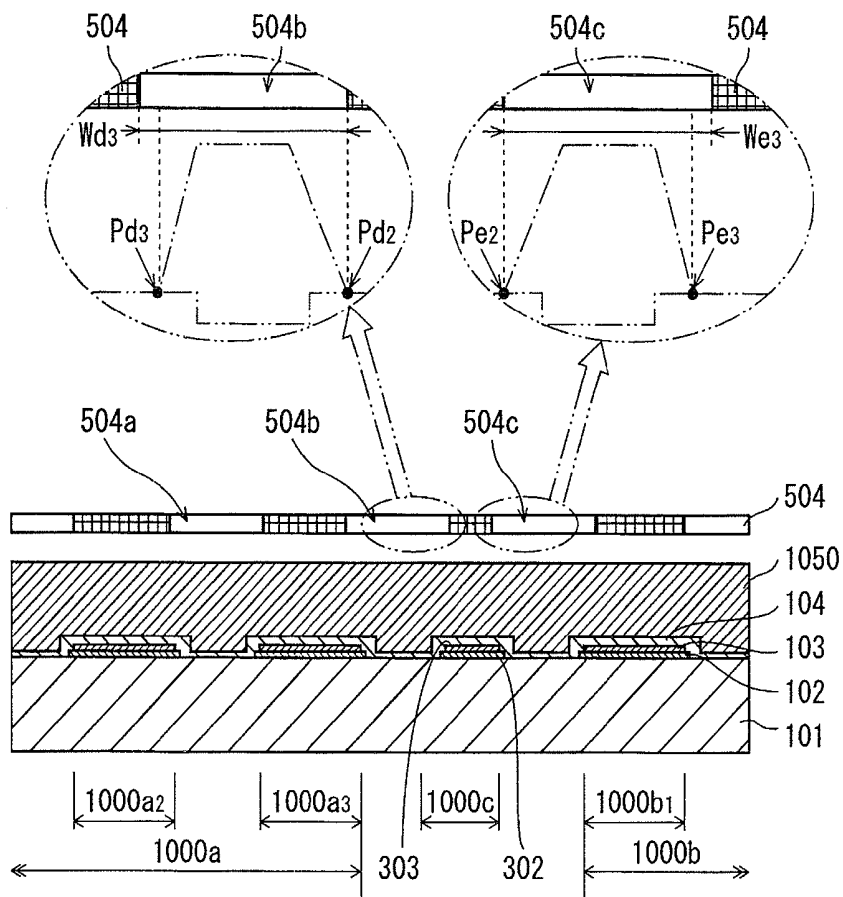


FIG. 13B

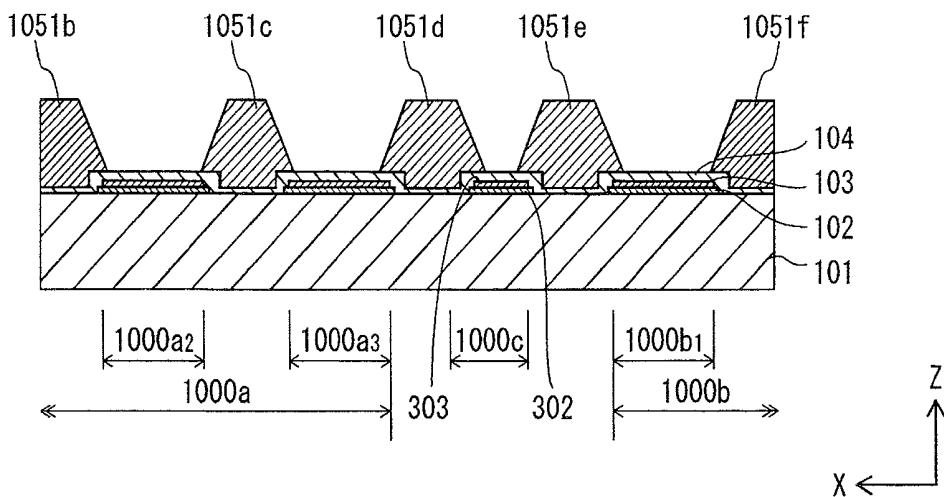


FIG. 14A

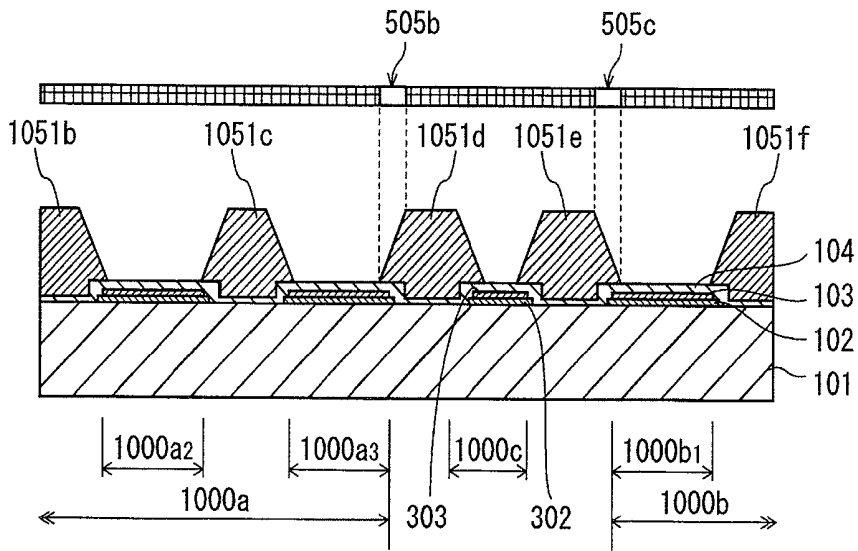


FIG. 14B

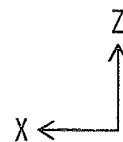
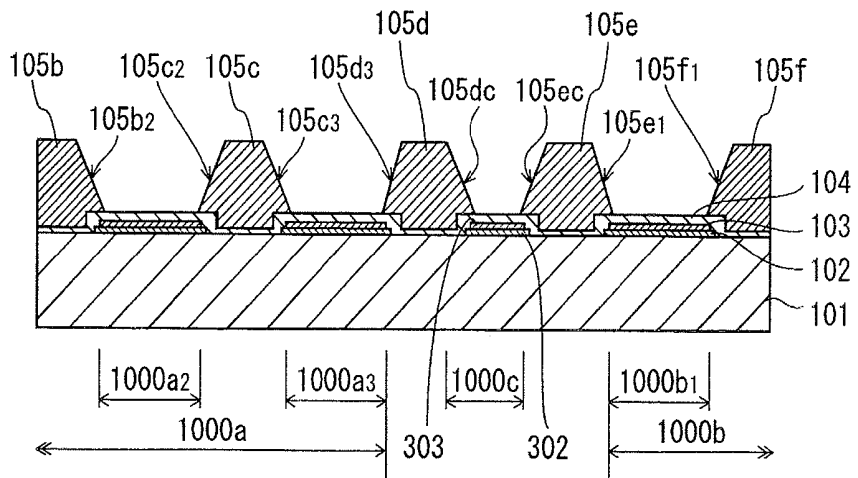


FIG. 15A

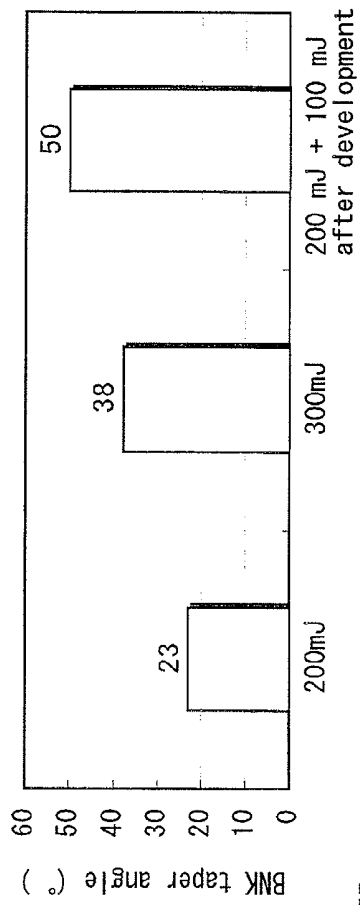


FIG. 15B

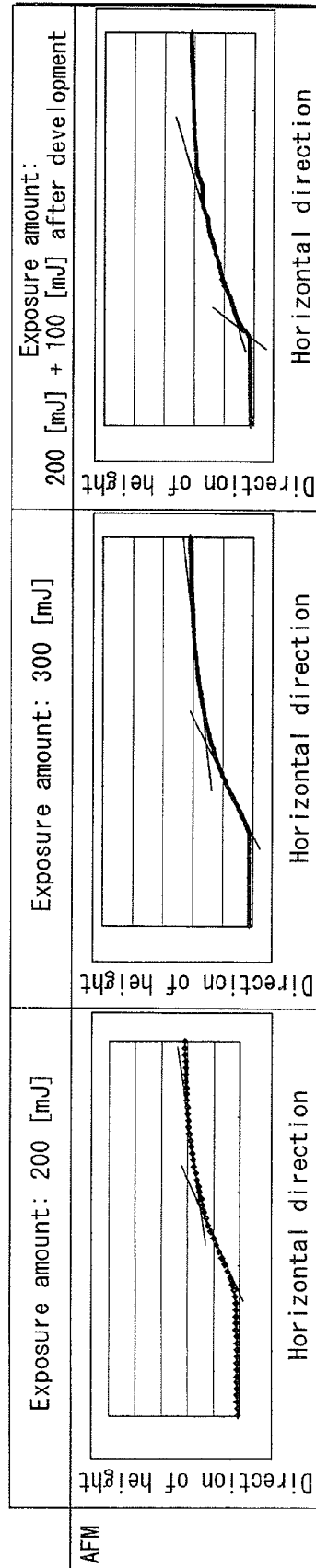


FIG. 16A

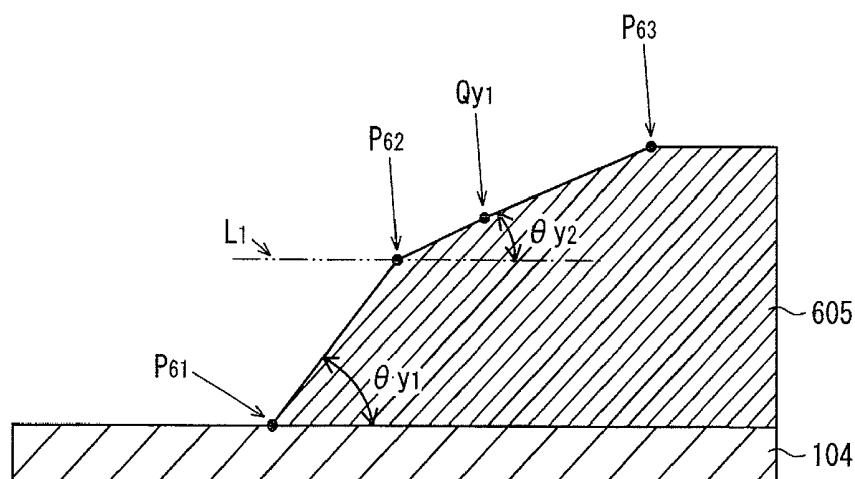


FIG. 16B

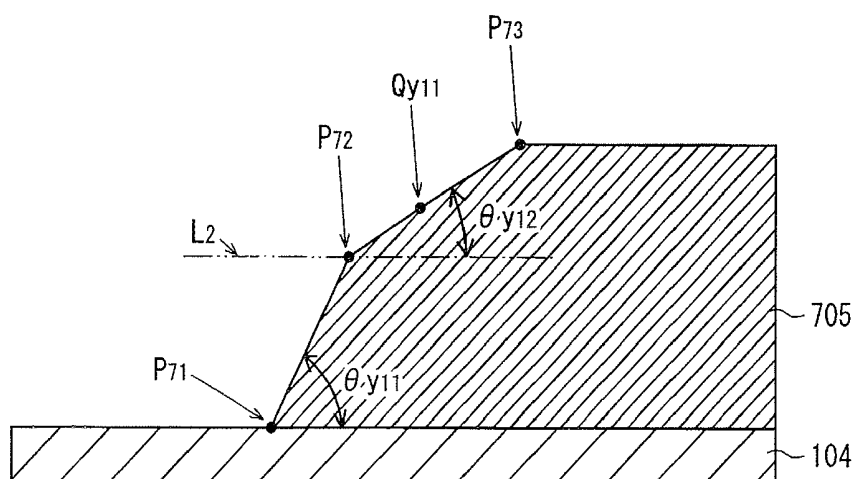


FIG. 17

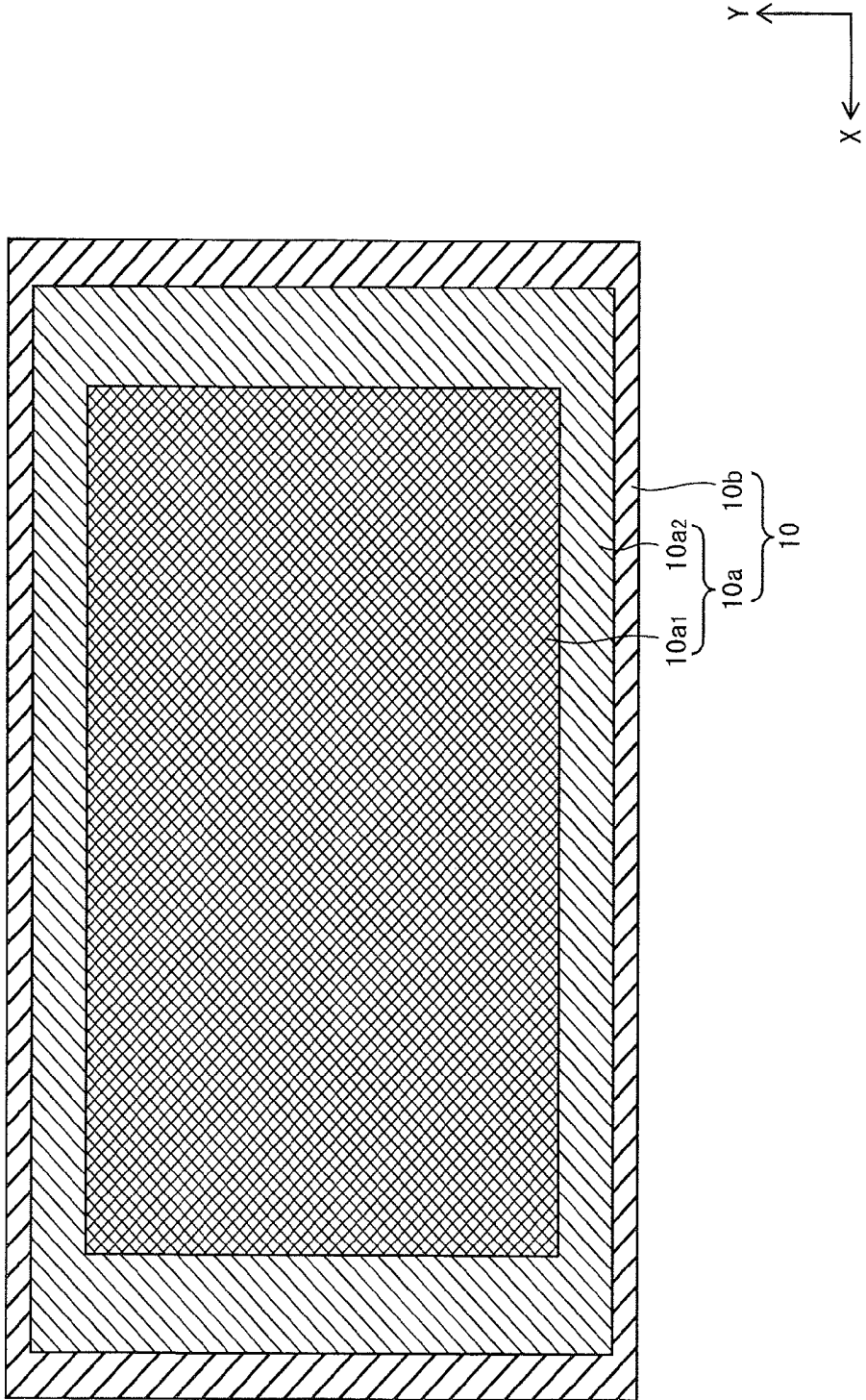


FIG. 18

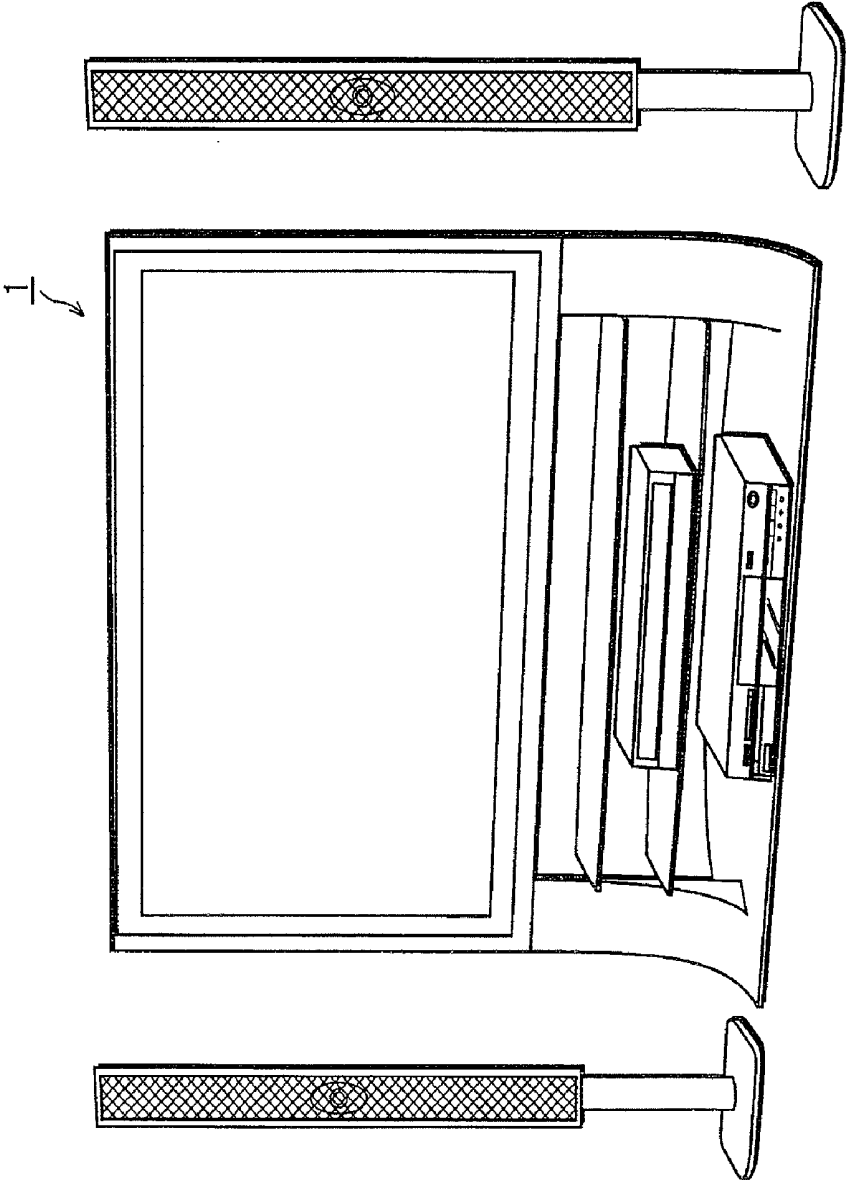


FIG. 19

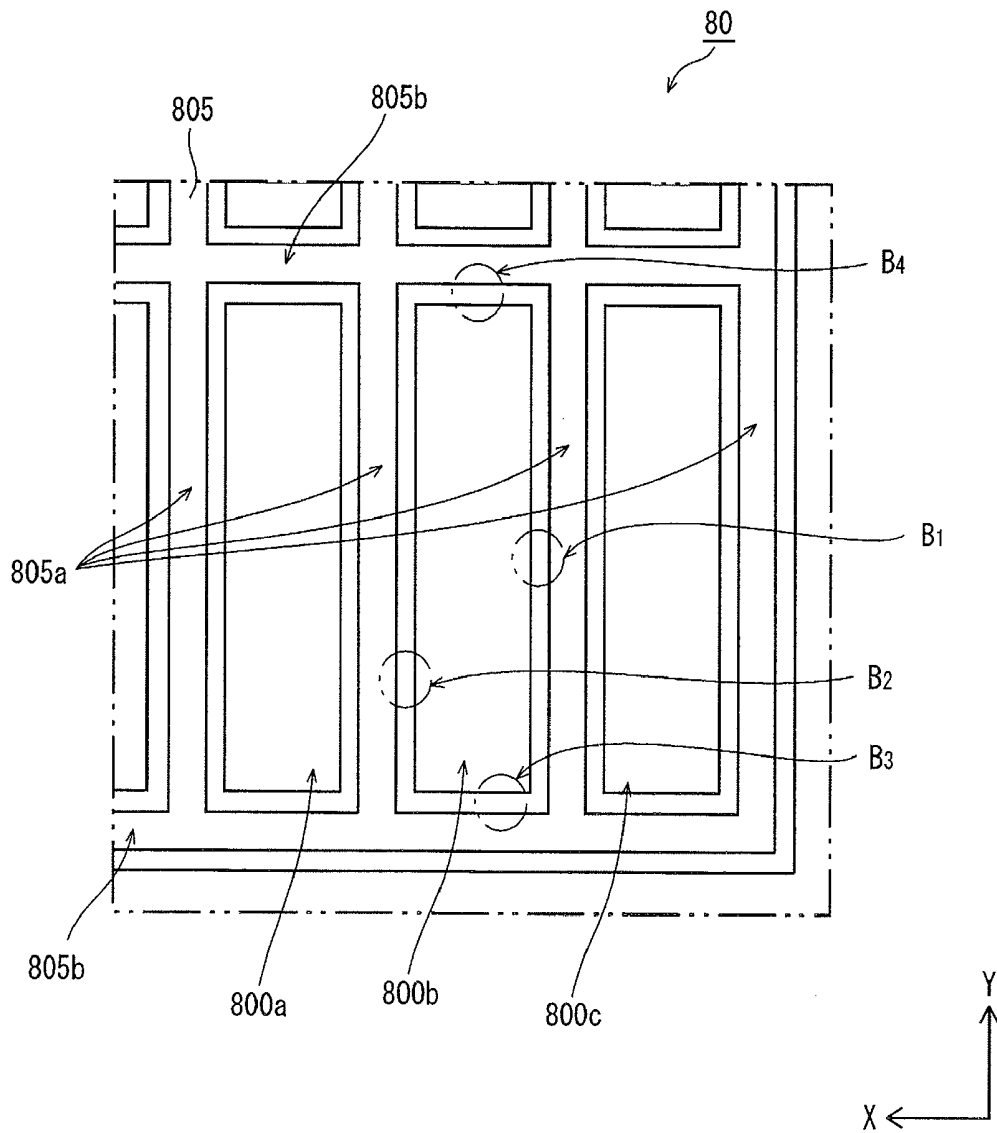


FIG. 20

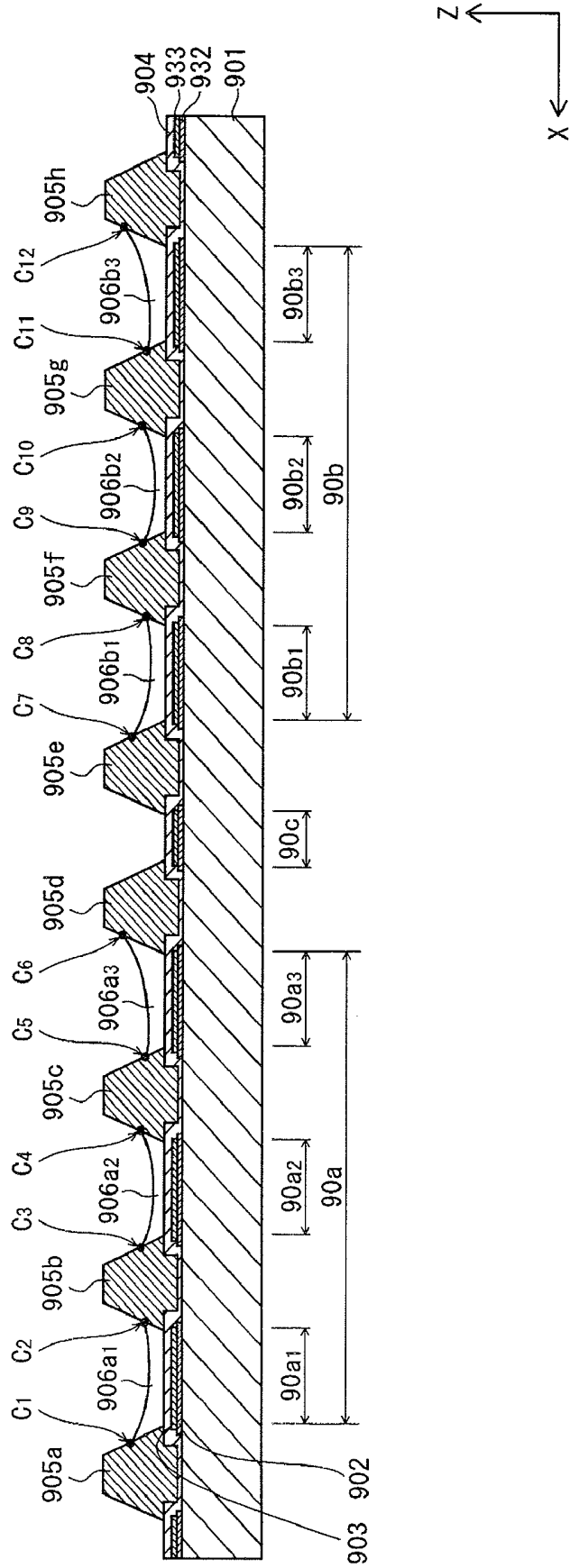


FIG. 21A

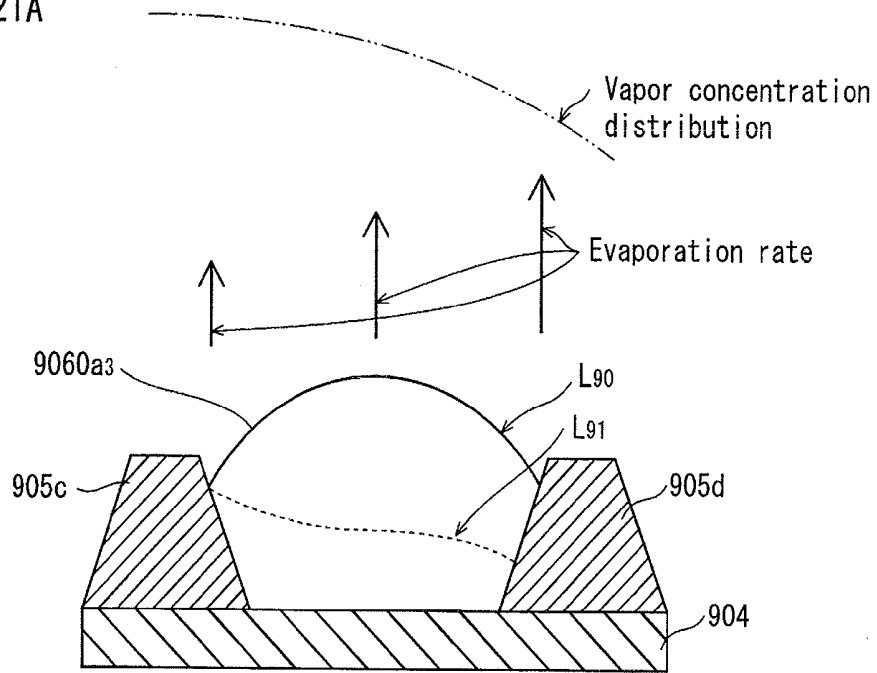


FIG. 21B

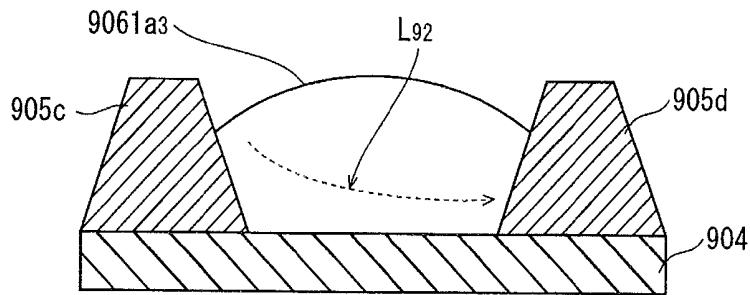
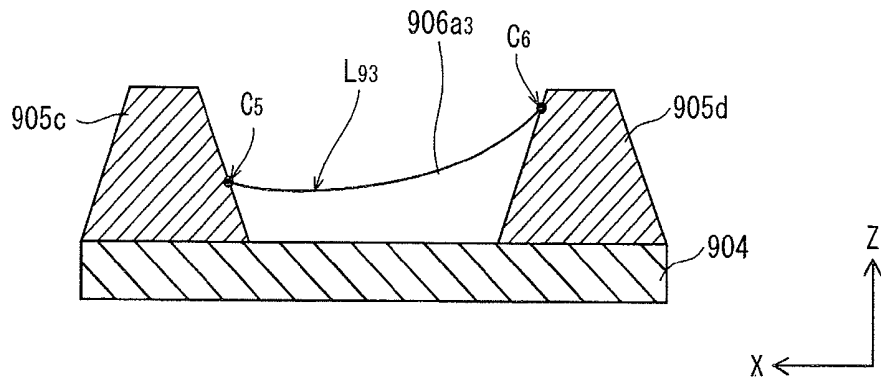


FIG. 21C



**ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING PANEL AND
MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF,
AND ORGANIC DISPLAY DEVICE**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION

[0001] This is a continuation application of PCT Application No. PCT/JP2010/006139 filed on Oct. 15, 2010, designating the United States of America, the disclosure of which, including the specification, drawings and claims, is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present invention relates to an organic light-emitting panel and a manufacturing method thereof, and an organic display device.

BACKGROUND ART

[0003] In recent years, progress has been made in the research and development of display devices that use the phenomenon of electroluminescence occurring in organic material. Each pixel of such a display device is composed of an anode and a cathode with an organic light-emitting layer therebetween. For driving the display device, holes are injected through the anode and electrons are injected through the cathode. Then, holes and electrons recombine in the organic light-emitting layer, and light is emitted.

[0004] Banks composed of insulating material partition the organic light-emitting layer between adjacent pixels. The organic light-emitting layer is formed by dripping ink that includes organic light-emitting material into each region partitioned by the banks and drying the ink.

[0005] However, it is problematic to even out the film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer formed in this way.

[0006] To even out the film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer, Patent Literature 1 for example recites technology to provide a convexity on the surface of the bank in order to control the pinning location of the ink. In other words, using the technology suggested in Patent Literature 1, the pinning location of the ink dripped in one pixel can be set to the convexity. As a result, uniform film thickness can be guaranteed to a certain degree.

[Citation List]

[Patent Literature]

[Patent Literature 1] Japanese Patent Application Publication No. 2007-311235

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Technical Problem

[0007] It is considered difficult, however, to use the technology suggested in Patent Literature 1 over the panel of a display device to form a minute convexity to a high degree of precision in each panel region or each bank surface as required, by grasping in advance how film shape is expected to be uneven. Therefore, it is not easy to maintain the organic light-emitting layer at a uniform film thickness over the entire panel of a display device.

[0008] It is an object of the present invention to solve the above problems by providing a display device, and a manufacturing method thereof, that has a uniform film thickness in

the organic light-emitting layer across the entire panel and has a substantially even luminance within the panel.

Solution to Problem

[0009] In order to solve the above problems, an organic light-emitting panel according to one aspect of the present invention has the following structure.

[0010] The organic light-emitting panel according to the aspect of the present invention includes a first pixel, a second pixel, a non-light-emitting cell, a first bank, and a second bank.

[0011] The first pixel comprises a first, a second, and a third light-emitting cell consecutively arranged for light emission in colors different from each other and applied with ink corresponding to a first, a second, and a third luminescent color, the second light-emitting cell arranged between the first and the third light-emitting cell. Each of the first, the second, and the third light-emitting cell comprises: a base layer including a first electrode; an organic light-emitting layer layered above the base layer and applied with ink including organic light-emitting material of the corresponding luminescent color; a second electrode disposed opposite the base layer with the organic light-emitting layer in between; and a plurality of banks formed above the base layer as partitions between adjacent light-emitting cells.

[0012] The second pixel, which is different from the first pixel, comprises a first, a second, and a third light-emitting cell consecutively arranged for light emission in colors different from each other and applied with ink corresponding to a first, a second, and a third luminescent color, the second light-emitting cell arranged between the first and the third light-emitting cell. Each of the first, the second, and the third light-emitting cell comprises: the base layer including a first electrode; an organic light-emitting layer layered above the base layer and applied with ink including the organic light-emitting material of the corresponding luminescent color; the second electrode disposed opposite the base layer with the organic light-emitting layer in between; and a plurality of banks formed above the base layer as partitions between adjacent light-emitting cells.

[0013] The non-light-emitting cell, which is between the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel, does not include the organic light-emitting layer and includes the second electrode and a third electrode which is identical in material to the first electrode, the third electrode isolated from the first electrode and electrically connected to the second electrode.

[0014] The first bank, which is different from the plurality of banks, is formed between the first pixel and the non-light-emitting cell as a partition between the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and the non-light-emitting cell.

[0015] The second bank, which is different from the first bank and from the plurality of banks, is formed between the second pixel and the non-light-emitting cell as a partition between the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel and the non-light-emitting cell.

[0016] In the above structure, in the first bank, an inclination angle of a wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel is larger than an inclination angle of a wall facing the non-light-emitting cell. Furthermore, in the second bank, an inclination angle of a wall facing the first light-emitting

cell of the second pixel is larger than an inclination angle of a wall facing the non-light-emitting cell.

ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECTS OF INVENTION

[0017] The organic light-emitting panel according to the above aspect of the present invention has the structure that, in the first bank, an inclination angle of a wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel is larger than an inclination angle of a wall facing the non-light-emitting cell. Accordingly, when ink for forming an organic light-emitting layer is dripped to the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank, a pinning location of the ink in this wall becomes higher than a pinning location of the ink in other wall of the first bank facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel. By making the pinning location high as mentioned above, the organic light-emitting panel according to the aspect of the present invention is capable of preventing uneven film thickness in the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel of the organic light-emitting layer, despite the fact that the film thickness of a section in the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel adjacent to the first bank tends to become relatively thick due to non-uniform vapor concentration distribution when the ink for forming the organic light-emitting layer is dripping.

[0018] The organic light-emitting panel according to the above aspect of the present invention has the structure that, in the second bank, an inclination angle of a wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel is larger than an inclination angle of a wall facing the non-light-emitting cell. Accordingly, when ink for forming an organic light-emitting layer is dripped to the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank, a pinning location of the ink in this wall becomes higher than a pinning location of the ink in other wall of the second bank facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel. By making the pinning location high as mentioned above, the organic light-emitting panel according to the aspect of the present invention is capable of preventing uneven film thickness in the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel of the organic light-emitting layer, despite the fact that the film thickness of a section in the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel adjacent to the second bank tends to become relatively thick due to non-uniform vapor concentration distribution when the ink for forming the organic light-emitting layer is dripping.

[0019] Note that in the structure in which the non-light-emitting cell is provided between the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel, ink for forming the organic light-emitting layer is not applied to the non-light-emitting cell. For this reason, in the section in the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel adjacent to the first bank and in the section in the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel adjacent to the second bank, the vapor concentration tends to become relatively low in comparison with other sections in these light-emitting cells of the first and the second pixel remote from the first and the second bank due to the presence of the non-light-emitting cell in which ink is not dripping, whereby the film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer tends to be thick in these sections. In view of the above tendencies, the aspect of the present invention prevents uneven film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer in the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and in the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel, by setting the inclination angles of the bank walls to have the above relationships.

[0020] Furthermore, since the organic light-emitting panel according to the above aspect of the present invention has the structure that: in the first bank, the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell is smaller than the inclination angle of the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel; and in the second bank, the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell is smaller than the inclination angle of the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel, problems of disconnection of the second electrode and the production of leak current are prevented in a boundary area between the first and the second bank in the non-light-emitting cell. More particularly, since in the first and the second bank, the inclination angle of the walls facing the non-light-emitting cell is relatively smaller than the inclination angle of the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and the inclination angle of the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel, the second electrode, which is formed over the first and the second bank, is prevented from suffering from the problems of disconnection and the production of leak current, whereby the electrical connection between the second and the third electrodes is assured.

[0021] As a result, the organic light-emitting panel according to the aspect of the present invention prevents uneven film thickness in the organic light-emitting layer both in the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and in the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel on either side of the non-light-emitting cell, which allows for excellent light-emitting characteristics to be obtained.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0022] FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing the configuration of an organic display device 1 according to the Embodiment of the present invention.

[0023] FIG. 2 is a schematic cross-section diagram showing a sub-pixel 100 in a display panel 10.

[0024] FIG. 3 is a schematic plan view showing a bank 105 in the display panel 10.

[0025] FIG. 4 is a schematic cross-section diagram showing the structure of sub-pixels 100a1-100a3 and 100b1 in pixels 100a and 100b in the display panel 10, the structure of a non-light-emitting cell 100c, and the structure of banks 105a-105f.

[0026] FIG. 5A is a schematic cross-section diagram showing pinning locations when the taper angle of the bank side wall is small, FIG. 5B is a schematic cross-section diagram showing pinning locations when the taper angle of the bank side wall is large, FIG. 5C is a schematic cross-section diagram showing the condition of the organic light-emitting layer after drying when the taper angle of the bank side wall is small, and FIG. 5D is a schematic cross-section diagram showing the condition of the organic light-emitting layer after drying when the taper angle of the bank side wall is large.

[0027] FIG. 6 summarizes the relationship between the inclination angle of the bank (taper angle) θ , the pinning height H, and the film thickness T of the organic light-emitting layer.

[0028] FIG. 7 shows a distribution of film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer in samples 1-3.

[0029] FIG. 8 shows a distribution of film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer in samples 4 and 5.

[0030] FIGS. 9A, 9B, and 9C are schematic cross-section diagrams showing, in order, the main processes in a manufacturing method of the display panel 10.

[0031] FIGS. 10A and 10B are schematic cross-section diagrams showing, in order, the main processes in the manufacturing method of the display panel 10.

[0032] FIG. 11 is a schematic cross-section diagram showing the ink application process in the manufacturing method of the display panel 10.

[0033] FIG. 12 is a schematic cross-section diagram showing the main processes in the manufacturing method of Modification 1.

[0034] FIGS. 13A and 13B are schematic cross-section diagrams showing, in order, the main processes in the manufacturing method of Modification 2.

[0035] FIGS. 14A and 14B are schematic cross-section diagrams showing, in order, the main processes in the manufacturing method of Modification 2.

[0036] FIG. 15A shows the relationship between the taper angle of a bank and exposure/developing, and FIG. 15B shows AFM graphs that indicate the shapes of banks.

[0037] FIGS. 16A and 16B are schematic cross-section diagrams for illustrating the definition of the taper angle.

[0038] FIG. 17 is a schematic plan view for illustrating areas 10a1, 10a2, and 10b in the display panel 10.

[0039] FIG. 18 is an external perspective view showing an example of the appearance of a set that includes the organic display device 1.

[0040] FIG. 19 is a schematic plan view showing the structure of a bank 805 provided in a display panel 80 according to Modification 3.

[0041] FIG. 20 is a schematic cross-section diagram showing an uneven distribution of film thickness of an organic light-emitting layer in each sub-pixel of pixels 90a and 90b in the display panel.

[0042] FIGS. 21A, 21B, and 21C are schematic cross-section diagrams showing a vapor concentration distribution when forming an organic light-emitting layer, and an uneven film shape during an ink drying process.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[Outline of Aspects of the Present Invention]

[0043] An organic light-emitting according to one aspect of the present invention includes a first pixel, a second pixel, a non-light-emitting cell, a first bank, a first bank, and a second bank.

[0044] The first pixel comprises a first, a second, and a third light-emitting cell consecutively arranged for light emission in colors different from each other and applied with ink corresponding to a first, a second, and a third luminescent color, the second light-emitting cell arranged between the first and the third light-emitting cell. Each of the first, the second, and the third light-emitting cell comprises: a base layer including a first electrode; an organic light-emitting layer layered above the base layer and applied with ink including organic light-emitting material of the corresponding luminescent color; a second electrode disposed opposite the base layer with the organic light-emitting layer in between; and a plurality of banks formed above the base layer as partitions between adjacent light-emitting cells.

[0045] The second pixel, which is different from the first pixel, comprises a first, a second, and a third light-emitting cell consecutively arranged for light emission in colors different from each other and applied with ink corresponding to a first, a second, and a third luminescent color, the second light-emitting cell arranged between the first and the third

light-emitting cell. Each of the first, the second, and the third light-emitting cell comprises: the base layer including a first electrode; an organic light-emitting layer layered above the base layer and applied with ink including the organic light-emitting material of the corresponding luminescent color; the second electrode disposed opposite the base layer with the organic light-emitting layer in between; and a plurality of banks formed above the base layer as partitions between adjacent light-emitting cells.

[0046] The non-light-emitting cell, which is between the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel, does not include the organic light-emitting layer and includes the second electrode and a third electrode which is identical in material to the first electrode, the third electrode isolated from the first electrode and electrically connected to the second electrode.

[0047] The first bank, which is different from the plurality of banks included in the first and the second pixel, is formed between the first pixel and the non-light-emitting cell as a partition between the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and the non-light-emitting cell.

[0048] The second bank, which is different from the first bank and from the plurality of banks included in the first and the second pixel, is formed between the second pixel and the non-light-emitting cell as a partition between the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel and the non-light-emitting cell.

[0049] In the above structure, in the first bank, an inclination angle of a wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel is larger than an inclination angle of a wall facing the non-light-emitting cell. Furthermore, in the second bank, an inclination angle of a wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel is larger than an inclination angle of a wall facing the non-light-emitting cell.

[0050] Thus, the organic light-emitting panel according to the above aspect of the present invention has the structure that, in the first bank, the inclination angle of the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel is larger than the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell. Accordingly, when ink for forming an organic light-emitting layer is dripped to the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank, a pinning location of the ink in this wall becomes higher than a pinning location of the ink in other wall of the first bank facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel. By making the pinning location high as mentioned above, the organic light-emitting panel according to the aspect of the present invention is capable of preventing uneven film thickness in the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel of the organic light-emitting layer, despite the fact that the film thickness of a section in the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel adjacent to the first bank tends to become relatively thick due to non-uniform vapor concentration distribution when the ink for forming the organic light-emitting layer is dripping.

[0051] The organic light-emitting panel according to the above aspect of the present invention also has the structure that, in the second bank, the inclination angle of the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel is larger than the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell. Accordingly, when ink for forming an organic light-emitting layer is dripped to the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank, a pinning location of the ink in this wall becomes higher than a pinning location of the ink in other wall of the second bank

facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel. By making the pinning location high as mentioned above, the organic light-emitting panel according to the aspect of the present invention is capable of preventing uneven film thickness in the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel of the organic light-emitting layer, despite the fact that the film thickness of a section in the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel adjacent to the second bank tends to become relatively thick due to non-uniform vapor concentration distribution when the ink for forming the organic light-emitting layer is dripping.

[0052] Note that in the structure in which the non-light-emitting cell is provided between the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel, ink for forming the organic light-emitting layer is not applied to the non-light-emitting cell. For this reason, in the section in the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel adjacent to the first bank and in the section in the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel adjacent to the second bank, the vapor concentration tends to become relatively low in comparison with other sections in these light-emitting cells of the first and the second pixel remote from the first and the second bank due to the presence of the non-light-emitting cell in which ink is not dripping, whereby the film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer tends to be thick in these sections. In view of the above tendencies, the aspect of the present invention prevents uneven film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer in the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and in the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel, by setting the inclination angles of the bank walls to have the above relationships.

[0053] Furthermore, since the organic light-emitting panel according to the above aspect of the present invention has the structure that: in the first bank, the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell is smaller than the inclination angle of the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel; and in the second bank, the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell is smaller than the inclination angle of the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel, problems of disconnection of the second electrode and the production of leak current are prevented in a boundary area between the first and the second bank in the non-light-emitting cell. More particularly, since in the first and the second bank, the inclination angle of the walls facing the non-light-emitting cell is relatively smaller than the inclination angle of the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and the inclination angle of the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel, the second electrode, which is formed over the first and the second bank, is prevented from suffering from the problems of disconnection and the production of leak current, whereby the electrical connection between the second and the third electrodes is assured.

[0054] Thus, the organic light-emitting panel according to the aspect of the present invention prevents uneven film thickness in the organic light-emitting layer both in the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and in the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel on either side of the non-light-emitting cell, which allows for excellent light-emitting characteristics to be obtained.

[0055] The organic light-emitting panel according to the aspect of the present invention also has the structure that: with respect to two opposing banks (i.e. the first bank and the bank included in the first pixel) defining the third light-emitting cell

of the first pixel, the inclination angle of the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank is larger than an inclination angle of a wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the bank located closer to the second light-emitting cell; and with respect to two opposing banks (i.e. the second bank and the bank included in the second pixel) defining the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel, the inclination angle of the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank is larger than an inclination angle of a wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the bank located closer to the second light-emitting cell.

[0056] With the above structure, the height of a pinning location of the ink in the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank becomes higher than a pinning location of the ink in the opposing wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the opposing bank. As a result, the uneven film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer, which is caused by the vapor concentration distribution state when ink is dripping, is effectively prevented in the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel.

[0057] Furthermore, with the above structure, the height of a pinning location of the ink in the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank becomes higher than a pinning location of the ink in the opposing wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the opposing bank. As a result, the uneven film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer, which is caused by the vapor concentration distribution state when ink is dripping, is effectively prevented in the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel.

[0058] Thus, with the above structure, the organic light-emitting layer does not exhibit the uneven film thickness in the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and in the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel, which allows for excellent light-emitting characteristics to be obtained.

[0059] The organic light-emitting panel according to the above aspect of the present invention may further adopt the structure that in each of the first and the second pixel, inclination angles of opposing walls in two opposing banks defining the second light-emitting cell are equivalent to each other.

[0060] In an organic light-emitting panel, since the second light-emitting cell is located in the middle between the first and the third light-emitting cell in each of the first and the second pixel, non-uniformity of vapor concentration distribution tends not to arise in the second light-emitting cell. Accordingly, with the structure that, in each of the first and the second pixel, the inclination angles of opposing walls in the two opposing banks defining the second light-emitting cell are equivalent to each other, the organic light-emitting panel according to the above aspect of the present invention is capable of preventing uneven film thickness in the second light-emitting cell of each of the first and the second pixel.

[0061] Thus, with the above structure, the organic light-emitting layer does not exhibit the uneven film thickness in the second light-emitting cell of each of the first and the second pixel, which allows for excellent light-emitting characteristics to be obtained.

[0062] Note that the term "equivalent" above does not mean exact mathematical equivalence, but rather takes factors such as tolerance when manufacturing the organic light-emitting panel into account. Specifically, the term "equivalent" refers to making the inclination angles equivalent within practical tolerance for luminous efficiency (uneven luminance)

between the pixels in the central region and peripheral region of the panel. This applies throughout the following description.

[0063] The organic light-emitting panel according to the above aspect of the present invention may further adopt the structure that the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the first bank is equivalent to the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the second bank. With the above structure, the thicknesses of the second electrode in a portion of the first bank within the non-light-emitting cell and in a portion of the second bank within the non-light-emitting cell are made equivalent to each other, whereby the problems of disconnection and the production of leak current are prevented even more effectively.

[0064] The organic light-emitting panel according to the above aspect of the present invention may further adopt the structure that, in each of the first and the second pixel, the organic light-emitting layer is formed by dripping the ink corresponding to the first, the second, and the third luminescent color substantially simultaneously to the first, the second, and the third light-emitting cell, respectively. When ink of the respective colors is substantially simultaneously dripped, the film thickness of a section in the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel adjacent to the non-light-emitting cell and a section in the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel adjacent to the non-light-emitting cell tend to become thick due to the non-light-emitting cell arranged between the first and the second pixel.

[0065] In light of the above tendency, the inclination angle of the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank and the inclination angle of the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank are determined as mentioned above. As a result, the uneven film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer is prevented in the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and in the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel.

[0066] Thus, with the above structure, the organic light-emitting layer does not exhibit the uneven film thickness in each light-emitting cell of the first and the second pixel, which allows for excellent light-emitting characteristics to be obtained.

[0067] According to another aspect of the present invention, in the above organic light-emitting panel, it may be defined that each inclination angle is formed between a wall of the corresponding bank and an upper surface of the base layer (which corresponds to a first electrode, a hole injection transporting layer, or a hole injection layer) above which the bank is formed.

[0068] Another aspect of the present invention provides an organic display device including an organic light-emitting panel according to any of the above aspects. The organic display device according to this aspect of the present invention therefore provides the same advantageous effects as the organic light-emitting panel according to the aforementioned aspect of the present invention, i.e. preventing the uneven film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer, which allows for excellent light-emitting characteristics to be obtained.

[0069] Another aspect of the present invention provides a manufacturing method of an organic light-emitting panel including a first and a second pixel and a non-light-emitting cell between the first and the second pixel, the first and the second pixel each comprising a first, a second, and a third

light-emitting cell, the second light-emitting cell arranged between the first and the third light-emitting cell.

The Manufacturing Method Comprises the Following Steps.

[0070] A base layer is formed over a substrate, the base layer including a first electrode (a first step).

[0071] Photoresist material is layered above the base layer (a second step).

[0072] Via mask exposure and patterning of the photoresist material layered above the base layer, (i) a first, a second, and a third opening respectively corresponding to the first, the second, and the third light-emitting cell as the first pixel and a plurality of banks as partitions between adjacent light-emitting cells, (ii) a first, a second, and a third opening respectively corresponding to the first, the second, and the third light-emitting cell as the second pixel and a plurality of banks as partitions between adjacent light-emitting cells, (iii) an opening corresponding to the non-light-emitting cell between the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel, and (iv) a first and a second bank, the first bank formed as a partition between the first pixel and the non-light-emitting cell, the second bank formed as a partition between the second pixel and the non-light-emitting cell, are formed (a third step).

[0073] An organic light-emitting layer is formed by dripping ink that includes organic light-emitting material to each of the first, the second, and the third opening in the first and the second pixel and drying the ink (a fourth step).

[0074] A second electrode is formed above the organic light-emitting layer (a fifth step).

[0075] In the third step of the manufacturing method of an organic light-emitting panel according to the above aspect of the present invention: an inclination angle of a wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank is formed to be larger than an inclination angle of a wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the first bank; and an inclination angle of a wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank is formed to be larger than an inclination angle of a wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the second bank.

[0076] Furthermore, in the fourth step in each of the first and the second pixel, the organic light-emitting layer is formed by applying ink corresponding to a first, a second, and a third luminescent color substantially simultaneously to the first, the second, and the third light-emitting cell, respectively.

[0077] With the manufacturing method, an organic light-emitting panel is formed which is characterized in that: in the first bank, the inclination angle of the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel is larger than the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell; and in the second bank, the inclination angle of the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel is larger than the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell. As a result, the uneven film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer, which is caused by the vapor concentration distribution state when ink is dripping, is effectively prevented.

[0078] Thus, according to the manufacturing method of an organic light-emitting panel according to the above aspect of the present invention, an organic light-emitting panel with excellent light-emitting characteristics is manufactured.

[0079] The manufacturing method of an organic light-emitting panel according to the above aspect of the present invention may further adopt the following methods as a specific

way to increase the inclination angles of the above-mentioned walls in the banks (including the first and the second bank).

[0080] As an example of such methods that the manufacturing method of an organic light-emitting panel according to the above aspect of the present invention may adopt, when performing the mask exposure of the photoresist material in the third step: the inclination angle of the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank is formed to be larger than the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the first bank, by setting an exposure amount in a section corresponding to the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank larger than an exposure amount in a section corresponding to the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the first bank; and the inclination angle of the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank is formed to be larger than the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the second bank, by setting an exposure amount in a section corresponding to the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank larger than an exposure amount in a section corresponding to the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the second bank.

[0081] By thus using the mask in which the exposure amount is varied in the different sections, the inclination angles of the walls in the banks can be relatively enlarged.

[0082] As another example of such methods that the manufacturing method of an organic light-emitting panel according to the above aspect of the present invention may adopt, when performing the mask exposure of the photoresist material in the third step: the inclination angle of the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank is formed to be larger than the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the first bank, by using a mask in which a degree of transparency in a section corresponding to the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank is larger than a degree of transparency in a section corresponding to the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the first bank; and the inclination angle of the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank is formed to be larger than the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the second bank, by using a mask in which a degree of transparency in a section corresponding to the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank is larger than a degree of transparency in a section corresponding to the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the second bank.

[0083] By thus using the mask in which the degree of transparency is varied in the different sections, the inclination angles of the walls in the banks can be relatively enlarged.

[0084] As another example of such methods that the manufacturing method of an organic light-emitting panel according to the above aspect of the present invention may adopt, when exposing and developing the photoresist material in the third step: the inclination angle of the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank is formed to be larger than the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the first bank, by exposing and developing the photoresist material to the first bank, and then additionally exposing the photoresist material in a section corresponding to the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank; and the inclination angle of the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank is formed to be larger than the inclination

angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the second bank, by exposing and developing the photoresist material to the second bank, and then additionally exposing the photoresist material in a section corresponding to the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank.

[0085] By thus varying the number of times of exposure according to the corresponding sections, the inclination angles of the walls in the banks can be relatively enlarged.

[0086] Note that, in the above aspects of the present invention, the term "bank" refers to a bank portion formed as a partition between adjacent light-emitting cells or a bank portion formed as a partition between a pixel and a non-light-emitting cell.

[Process by Which the Embodiment According to the Present Invention was Achieved]

[0087] Earnest study of the inventor of the present invention revealed the following with regard to the organic light-emitting display device recited in the [Background Art] section.

[0088] As shown in FIG. 20, in an X-axis direction, a pixel **90a** and a pixel **90b** are arranged with a non-light-emitting cell **90c** therebetween. Each of the pixels **90a** and **90b** includes sub-pixels **90a1**, **90a2**, and sub-pixels **90a3**, and **90b1**, **90b2**, and **90b3** corresponding to three light-emitting colors of red (R), green (G), and blue (B), respectively. In each of the sub-pixels **90a1**, **90a2**, **90a3**, **90b1**, **90b2**, and **90b3**, an anode **902** and electrode coating layer **903** are formed in this order on a substrate **901**. A hole injection transporting layer **904** is further formed to coat the electrode coating layer **903** and the substrate **901**, and over the hole-injection layer **904**, organic light-emitting layers **906a1**, **906a2**, **906a3**, **906b1**, **906b2**, and **906b3** are each layered for a corresponding light-emitting color. Banks **905a-905d**, and **905e-905h** are provided on the hole-injection layer **904** as partitions between the organic light-emitting layers **906a1**, **906a2**, **906a3**, **906b1**, **906b2**, and **906b3**.

[0089] On the other hand, although the non-light-emitting cell **90c** includes a busbar **932** and an electrode coating layer **933**, the non-light-emitting cell **90c** does not include the organic light-emitting layer.

[0090] As shown in FIG. 20, the organic light-emitting panel according to conventional technology tends to have a less uniform film thickness at the organic light-emitting layer **906a3** and **906b1** at the sub-pixels **90a3** and **90b1** in the pixels **90a** and **90b** that are adjacent to the non-light-emitting cell **90c**. Specifically, the surface of the organic light-emitting layer **906a3** located at the sub-pixel **90a3** becomes higher at a point C_6 near the bank **905d** than at a point C_5 near the bank **905c** and at points C_3 and C_4 near the banks **905b** and **905c** in the organic light-emitting layer **906a2** located at the sub-pixel **90a2**. Similarly, the surface of the organic light-emitting layer **906b1** located at the sub-pixel **90b1** becomes higher at a point C_7 near the bank **905e** than at a point C_8 near the bank **905f** and at points C_9 and C_{10} near the banks **905f** and **905g** in the organic light-emitting layer **906b2** located at the sub-pixel **90b2**.

[0091] Similarly, in the organic light-emitting layers **906a1** and **906b3** located at the sub-pixels **90a1** and **90b3**, portions C_1 and C_{12} near the banks **905a** and **905h** each become high.

[0092] After repeated examination of the above phenomenon, the inventor determined that reduction in uniformity of film thickness in the organic light-emitting layer causes a

non-uniform vapor concentration distribution during ink drying, as described below. Specifically, as shown in FIG. 21A, suppose a state in which ink 9060a3 for forming the organic light-emitting layer has been sprayed in an area defined between the bank 905c and the bank 905d, and the vapor concentration distribution at the right side of FIG. 21A is lower than at the left side as shown by a line with alternate long and two short dashes. In this case, the uneven film thickness in the organic light-emitting layer can be explained as follows. Note that the vapor concentration distribution is lower at the right side of FIG. 21A than at the left side because the right side of the bank 905d is located next to the non-light-emitting cell 90c (refer to FIG. 20) which does not require ink spraying.

[0093] As shown by the surface profile L_{90} of ink 9060a3 in FIG. 21A, the ink 9060a3 is swollen up at the central region of the sub-pixel immediately after being dripped. When drying the ink, due to the non-uniform vapor concentration distribution as mentioned above, the evaporation rate varies in reverse proportion to the vapor concentration, and therefore it can be theoretically considered that the ink 9060a3 changes to have a surface profile L_{91} .

[0094] However, as shown in FIG. 21B, solvent in the ink 9061a3 flows during drying as shown by the dashed arrow L_{92} . This is because solvent flows to compensate for solvent that has evaporated (i.e. flows to minimize surface free energy), and along with the flow of the solvent, the solute (organic light-emitting material) also flows. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 21C, because of the non-uniform vapor concentration distribution, the organic light-emitting layer 906a3 with a surface profile L_{93} that swells up as it approaches the right side of the sub-pixel (i.e. that is higher at the point C_5 than at the point C_6).

[0095] The inventor therefore deduced that, in an organic light-emitting display panel, uniformity of film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer decreases due to non-uniformity of vapor concentration distribution in ink drying during manufacturing.

[0096] The inventor also discovered technology to vary, within the panel, the pinning location of ink on a bank side wall by varying the inclination angle of the bank side wall, which improves uniformity of film thickness in the organic light-emitting layer.

Embodiment

[0097] The following describes an example of an embodiment of the present invention with reference to the drawings.

[0098] Note that the following Embodiment is simply an example to clearly illustrate a structure of the present invention and the effects and advantages thereof. The present invention is in no way limited to the following Embodiment except in its essential characteristic elements.

1. Configuration of Display Device 1

[0099] The overall structure of the display device 1 according to the present Embodiment is described with reference to FIG. 1.

[0100] As shown in FIG. 1, the display device (organic display device) 1 includes a display panel unit 10 and a drive control unit 20 connected to the display panel unit 10. The display panel unit 10 is an organic EL panel that uses the phenomenon of electroluminescence occurring in organic

material and is composed of an array of a plurality of pixels arranged two-dimensionally in X and Y directions.

[0101] The drive control unit 20 is composed of four drive circuits 21-24 and a control circuit 25.

[0102] Note that in an actual display device 1, the placement of the drive control unit 20 with respect to the display panel unit 10 is not limited in this way.

2. Structure of Display Panel 10

[0103] The structure of the display panel 10 is described with reference to FIG. 2. Note that, as an example, the display panel 10 in the present Embodiment is a top emission type organic light-emitting panel composed of a plurality sub-pixels that are each provided with an organic light-emitting layer having a luminescent color of either red (R), green (G), or blue (B) arranged in a matrix. FIG. 2 depicts one sub-pixel 100 in one pixel.

[0104] As shown in FIG. 2, in the display panel 10, an anode 102 is formed on a TFT substrate (hereinafter simply referred to as a "substrate") 101, and an electrode coating layer 103 and hole injection transporting layer 104 are layered on the anode 102 in this order. Note that the anode 102 and electrode coating layer 103 are formed separately for each sub-pixel 100.

[0105] On the hole injection transporting layer 104, banks 105 formed from insulating material are established as partitions between sub-pixels 100. An organic light-emitting layer 106 is formed in the region in each sub-pixel 100 partitioned by the banks 105, and an electron injection layer 107, a cathode 108, and a passivation layer 109 are layered on the organic light-emitting layer 106 in this order.

a) Substrate 101

[0106] The substrate 101 is formed with a base of an insulating material such as alkalifree glass, soda glass, nonfluorescent glass, phosphate glass, borate glass, quartz, acrylic resin, styrenic resin, polycarbonate resin, epoxy resin, polyethylene, polyester, silicone resin, alumina, etc. Although not shown, in the substrate 101, a TFT layer, a passivation film, an interlayer insulation film, etc. are laminated.

b) Anode 102

[0107] The anode 102 is composed of a single layer or of a laminate of a plurality of layers of a conductive material, such as Al (aluminum) or Al alloy, Ag (silver), APC (alloy of silver, palladium, and copper), ARA (alloy of silver, rubidium, and gold), MoCr (alloy of molybdenum and chromium), NiCr (alloy of nickel and chromium), etc. Note that in the case of a top emission type panel such as in the present Embodiment, it is preferable that the anode 102 be formed with highly reflective material.

c) Electrode Coating Layer 103

[0108] The electrode coating layer 103 is formed, for example, using indium tin oxide (ITO) and covers at least part of a surface of the anode 102, the surface being on the upper side of the anode 102 along the Z axis.

d) Hole Injection Transporting Layer 104

[0109] The hole injection transporting layer 104 is a layer of an oxide of a metal such as silver (Ag), molybdenum (Mo), chromium (Cr), vanadium (V), tungsten (W), nickel (Ni),

iridium (Ir), etc. The hole injection transporting layer **104** may also be formed with conductive polymer material such as PEDOT (a mixture of polythiophene and polystyrene sulfonic acid). A hole injection transporting layer **104** formed from such a metal oxide has the function of assisting with hole generation and of injecting and transporting holes stably into the organic light-emitting layer **106**. The hole injection transporting layer **104** has a high work function.

[0110] When the hole injection transporting layer **104** is formed from an oxide of a transition metal, a plurality of levels can be occupied since there are a plurality of oxidation numbers. This makes hole injection easy and allows for reduction of driving voltage.

e) Banks **105**

[0111] The banks **105** are formed with an organic material such as resin and have insulating properties. Examples of the organic material used to form the banks **105** include acrylic resin, polyimide resin, novolac-type phenolic resin, etc. It is also preferable that the banks **105** have organic solvent resistance.

[0112] Furthermore, since the banks **105** are etched and baked when formed, it is preferable that the banks be formed from highly resistant material that will not change in shape or quality during the etching and baking processes. To provide the banks with liquid repellency, the side walls can be fluoridated.

[0113] Note that as the insulating material used in forming the banks **105**, any liquid repellent material with a resistivity of $10^5 \Omega\text{-cm}$ or greater can be used, starting with the above materials. Using a material with a resistivity of less than $10^5 \Omega\text{-cm}$ leads to production of leak current between the anode **102** and the cathode **108**, or between adjacent sub-pixels **100**, which causes a variety of problems such as increased power consumption.

[0114] Furthermore, if a hydrophilic material is used to form the banks **105**, the difference in hydro-philicity/hydro-repellency between the side wall of the banks **105** and the surface of the hole injection transporting layer **104** becomes small, and it thus becomes difficult to selectively maintain the ink, which includes an organic substance for forming the organic light-emitting layer **106**, at the opening of the banks **105**.

[0115] The structure of the banks **105** need not be a single layer as shown in FIG. 2, but may adopt a two or more layered structure. In such a case, the above materials may be combined for each layer, or layers may alternate between non-organic and organic material.

f) Organic Light-emitting Layer **106**

[0116] The organic light-emitting layer **106** has a function of emitting light when an excitation state is produced by the recombination of holes injected through the anode **102** with electrons injected through the cathode **108**. The material used to form the organic light-emitting layer **106** needs to be a light-emitting organic material, a film of which can be formed by wet printing.

[0117] Specifically, it is preferable that the organic light-emitting layer **106** be formed from a fluorescent material such as an oxinoid compound, perylene compound, coumarin compound, azacoumarin compound, oxazole compound, oxadiazole compound, perinone compound, pyrrolo-pyrrole compound, naphthalene compound, anthracene compound,

fluorene compound, fluoranthene compound, tetracene compound, pyrene compound, coronene compound, quinolone compound and azaquinolone compound, pyrazoline derivative and pyrazolone derivative, rhodamine compound, chrysenene compound, phenanthrene compound, cyclopentadiene compound, stilbene compound, diphenylquinone compound, styryl compound, butadiene compound, dicyanomethylene pyran compound, dicyanomethylene thiopyran compound, fluorescein compound, pyrylium compound, thiapyrylium compound, selenapyrylium compound, telluropyrylium compound, aromatic aldadiene compound, oligophenylene compound, thioxanthene compound, anthracene compound, cyanine compound, acridine compound, metal complex of a 8-hydroxyquinoline compound, metal complex of a 2-bipyridine compound, complex of a Schiff base and a group three metal, metal complex of oxine, rare earth metal complex, etc., as recited in Japanese Patent Application Publication No. H05-163488.

[0118] g) Electron Injection Layer **107**

[0119] The electron injection layer **107** has the function of transporting electrons injected through the cathode **108** to the organic light-emitting layer **106** and is preferably formed, for example, of barium, phthalocyanine, lithium fluoride, or a combination thereof.

[0120] h) Cathode **108**

[0121] The cathode **108** is formed, for example, of ITO, indium zinc oxide (IZO), etc. In the case of the top-emission type display panel **10**, it is preferable that the passivation layer **109** be formed with a transparent material. It is preferable that the degree of transparency be 80% or greater.

[0122] The material used to form the cathode **108** may, in addition to the above materials, be for example an alkali metal or alkali earth metal, or a laminate structure having, in the following order, a layer that includes a halide of an alkali metal or alkali earth metal and a layer that includes silver. The layer that includes silver may be formed with silver alone, or with a silver alloy. Also, in order to increase light takeoff efficiency, a highly transparent refraction index adjustment layer may be provided above the layer that includes silver.

[0123] i) Passivation Layer **109**

[0124] The passivation layer **109** has the function of controlling the organic light-emitting layer **106** or other layers from being exposed to water or air and is formed, for example, with silicon nitride (SiN), silicon oxynitride (SiON) etc. In the case of the top-emission type display panel **10**, it is preferable that the passivation layer **109** be formed with a transparent material.

3. Structure of Banks **105**

[0125] As shown in FIG. 3, the banks **105** arranged in a line are adopted as one example in the display panel **10** according to the present Embodiment. Specifically, the banks **105** each extend along the Y axis to provide partitions between adjacent sub-pixels in each pixel along the X axis. The banks **105** also serve as partitions between pixels and non-light-emitting cells (the non-light-emitting cells not shown in FIG. 3). The sub-pixels **100** in each pixel are formed so that adjacent regions partitioned by banks **105** have different luminescent colors. For example, three sub-pixels having three different luminescent colors of red (R), green (G), and blue (B) form one pixel.

4. Structure of Display Panel **10** in One Region

[0126] The structure of the display panel **10** in a region is described with reference to FIG. 4. Note that FIG. 4 is a partial

schematic cross-section diagram of a cross-section A-A' of the display panel 10 in FIG. 1.

[0127] As shown in FIG. 14, the display panel 10 includes the TFT substrate (hereinafter simply referred to as the "substrate") as a base, on which a pixel 100a and a pixel 100b are arranged with a non-light-emitting cell 100c therebetween. In the pixels 100a and 100b, the anode 102 is formed for each of the sub-pixels 100a1, 100a2, 100a3, 100b1, . . . , and the electrode coating layer 103 and hole injection transporting layer 104 are layered on the anode 102 in this order.

[0128] On the hole injection transporting layer 104, banks 105a-105f formed from insulating material are established to define each sub-pixel 100a1, 100a2, 100a3, 100b1, The organic light-emitting layer is formed in the region in each sub-pixel 100a1, 100a2, 100a3, 100b1, . . . partitioned by the banks 105a-105f, and the electron injection layer, the cathode, and the passivation layer are layered on the organic light-emitting layer in this order (these layers not shown in FIG. 4).

[0129] In the display panel 10 according to the present Embodiment, the pixel 100a is composed of three sub-pixels 100a1-100a3, and the pixel 100b is composed of the sub-pixels 100b1, . . . (three sub-pixels as in the pixel 100a). As mentioned above, the non-light-emitting cell 100c is provided between the pixel 100a and the pixel 100b. The bank 105d forms a partition between the sub-pixel 100a3 of the pixel 100a and the non-light-emitting cell 100c, and bank 105e forms a partition between the pixel 100b and the non-light-emitting cell 100c.

[0130] As shown in FIG. 4, in the non-light-emitting cell 100c, provided is an electrode (busbar) 302 which is formed of the same material as the anode 102 and isolated from the anode 102, and the electrode coating layer 303 is provided on the busbar 302. On the electrode coating layer 303, the hole injection transporting layer 104 is extendedly provided. Although not shown, the cathode is formed above the hole injection transporting layer 104, and the busbar 302 is electrically connected to the cathode 108.

[0131] Note that the organic light-emitting layer is not formed in the non-light-emitting cell 100c. The above structures help reduce electrical resistance in the cathode 108 (FIG. 2) formed of ITO or the like, thus preventing a voltage drop.

[0132] As shown in FIG. 4, in the display panel 10 according to the present Embodiment, walls 105b2, 105c2, 105c3, 105d3, 105dc, 105ec, 105e1, and 105f1 of the banks 105b-105f respectively form angles $\theta b2$, $\theta c2$, $\theta c3$, $\theta d3$, θdc , θec , $\theta e1$, and $\theta f1$ with a surface of the underlayer, i.e. the hole injection transporting layer 104.

[0133] In the present Embodiment, the angles $\theta b2$, $\theta c2$, $\theta c3$, $\theta d3$, θdc , θec , $\theta e1$, and $\theta f1$ satisfy the relationships in the following expressions.

$$\theta d3 > \theta dc \quad [\text{Expression 1}]$$

$$\theta e1 > \theta ec \quad [\text{Expression 2}]$$

$$\theta d3 > \theta c3 \quad [\text{Expression 3}]$$

$$\theta e1 > \theta f1 \quad [\text{Expression 4}]$$

$$\theta b2 = \theta c2 \quad [\text{Expression 5}]$$

$$\theta de = \theta ec \quad [\text{Expression 6}]$$

[0134] Note that in the present Embodiment, the angles $\theta b2$, $\theta c2$, $\theta c3$, $\theta d3$, θde , θec , $\theta e1$, and $\theta f1$ are within the following ranges for an example.

$$25^\circ < \theta b2 = \theta c2 = \theta c3 = \theta dc = \theta ec = \theta f1 < 35^\circ \quad [\text{Expression 7}]$$

$$35^\circ < \theta d3 < 45^\circ \quad [\text{Expression 8}]$$

$$35^\circ < \theta e1 < 45^\circ \quad [\text{Expression 9}]$$

[0135] The inclination angles $\theta b2$, $\theta c2$, $\theta c3$, $\theta d3$, θde , θec , $\theta e1$, and $\theta f1$ of the walls 105b2, 105c2, 105c3, 105d3, 105dc, 105ec, 105e1, and 105f1 are set to satisfy the above Expressions 1 to 9 because of the non-light-emitting cell 100c provided between the pixel 100a and the pixel 100b which are adjacent to each other and the spray conditions of ink 1060a1-1060a3, 1060b1, . . . which are described later.

5. Relationship Between Inclination Angle θ of Side Wall of Banks 105 and Film Thickness of Organic Light-emitting Layer 106

[0136] The relationship between the inclination angle θ of the wall of the banks 105 and the film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer 106 is described with reference to FIGS. 5 and 6. Note that FIG. 5 is a schematic rendering of the structure of a sub-pixel.

[0137] As shown in FIG. 5A, the inclination angle of the wall of bank 105x (the angle between the wall of the bank 105x and the surface of the hole injection transporting layer 104) is θx , and as shown in FIG. 5B, the inclination angle of the wall of bank 105y (the angle between the wall of the bank 105y and the surface of the hole injection transporting layer 104) is θy . θx and θy satisfy the following relationship.

$$\theta y > \theta x \quad [\text{Expression 10}]$$

[0138] When ink 1060x and ink 1060y, both of which includes organic light-emitting material, is dripped into the opening partitioned by the banks 105x and 105y, the pinning locations Px and Py respectively have heights Hx and Hy that satisfy the following relationship.

$$H_y > H_x \quad [\text{Expression 11}]$$

[0139] As shown in FIG. 5C, after drying the ink 1060x, the height Hx of the pinning location Px is relatively low, which causes the organic light-emitting layer 106x to swell at the central portion of the sub-pixel to a film thickness of Tx.

[0140] On the other hand, as shown in FIG. 5D, after drying the ink 1060y, the height Hy of the pinning location Py is relatively high, which causes the organic light-emitting layer 106y to sag at the central portion of the sub-pixel to a film thickness of Ty.

[0141] The thicknesses Tx and Ty satisfy the following relationship.

$$T_x > T_y \quad [\text{Expression 12}]$$

[0142] FIG. 6 summarizes the above relationships. As shown in FIG. 6, as the inclination angle (taper angle) θ of the bank 105 grows smaller, the pinning height H lowers, and as a result, the film thickness T of the organic light-emitting layer 106 becomes thicker. Conversely, as the inclination angle (taper angle) θ of the bank 105 grows larger, the pinning height H becomes higher, and as a result, the film thickness T of the organic light-emitting layer 106 becomes thinner

[0143] Based on the above factors, five samples were created and evaluated. FIGS. 7 and 8 show the results.

[0144] As shown in FIGS. 7 and 8, as compared to the distribution of film thickness of sample 2, the pinning location is higher in samples 3 and 4, which have a larger taper angle. Note that in FIGS. 7 and 8, the horizontal axis represents the horizontal direction, and the vertical axis represents the direction of height.

[0145] In sample 5, however, in which the bank has a taper angle (inclination angle) of 50°, the film thickness is less uniform than in sample 2.

6. Manufacturing Method of Display Panel 10

[0146] The following describes the characteristic steps of the manufacturing method of the display panel 10 according to the present Embodiment with reference to FIGS. 9, 10, and 11. Note that with regard to the manufacturing processes that are omitted in the following description, any of the variety of processes suggested by conventional technology may be used.

[0147] First, as shown in FIG. 9A, on the substrate 101 in the direction of the Z axis, anodes 102 and electrode coating layers 103 are layered in this order in regions 1000a1-1000a3, 1000b1, . . . in which sub-pixels are to be formed in regions 1000a and 1000b in which pixels are to be formed. Furthermore, a busbar 302 and an electrode coating layer 303 are layered in this order in the region 1000c in which a non-light-emitting cell is to be formed. A hole injection transporting layer 104 is then layered on top of the electrode coating layers 103 and 303 so as to cover the entire surface. The anodes 102 and the busbar 302 are formed, for example, by first forming a thin film made of Al or Al alloy or a thin Ag film via the sputtering method or vacuum deposition method and then patterning the thin Ag film via photolithography.

[0148] The electrode coating layers 103 and 303 are formed, for example, by forming a thin ITO film on the surfaces of the anodes 102 and the busbar 302 using a method such as the sputtering method and then patterning the thin ITO film via a method such as photolithography. To form the hole injection transporting layer 104, first a metal film is formed on the surface of the substrate 101, including the surface of the electrode coating layers 103 and 303, via a method such as the sputtering method. Subsequently, the metal film becomes oxidized, forming the hole injection transporting layer 104.

[0149] Next, as shown in FIG. 9B, the spin coat method, for example, is used to form a bank material layer 1050 so as to cover the top of the hole injection transporting layer 104. Photoresist material is used to form the bank material layer 1050. Specifically, as described above, an organic material having insulating properties such as acrylic resin, polyimide resin, novolac-type phenolic resin, etc. can be used.

[0150] Next, as shown in FIG. 9C, a mask 501 is placed above the bank material layer 1050, the mask 501 having openings 501a, 501b, and 501c at the locations for forming the banks. Light is exposed through the openings 501a, 501ab, and 501c in the mask 501.

[0151] Note that, as shown in FIG. 9C, a width We of the opening 501a in the mask 501 is defined by points Pc1 and Pc2 at the bottom edges of walls 105c2 and 105c3 of the bank 105c (see FIG. 4) that is being formed.

[0152] On the other hand, a width Wd1 of the opening 501b in the mask 501 located between the region 1000a3 in which a sub-pixel is to be formed and the region 1000c in which the non-light-emitting cell is to be formed is defined by points Pd1 and Pd2, the point Pd1 being at the upper edge of the wall

105d3 and the point Pd2 at the foot of a wall facing the non-light-emitting cell region 1000c of the bank 105d that is being formed (see FIG. 4). Also, a width We1 of the opening 501c in the mask 501 located between the region 1000b1 in which a sub-pixel is to be formed and the region 1000c in which the non-light-emitting cell is to be formed is defined by points Pe1 and Pe2, the point Pe1 being at the upper edge of the wall 105e1 and the point Pe2 being at the foot of a wall facing the non-light-emitting cell region 1000c of the bank 105e that is being formed (see FIG. 4).

[0153] Next, as shown in FIG. 10A, a mask 502 is placed above the bank material layer 1050, the mask 501 having openings 502b and 502c at the locations corresponding to respective walls 105dc and 105ec of the banks 105d and 105e (see FIG. 4). Light is exposed for the second time through the openings 502b and 502c in the mask 502.

[0154] Note that, as shown in FIG. 10A, a width Wd2 of the opening 502b in the mask 502 is defined by a point Pd3 at the lower edge and a point Pd1 at the upper edge of the bank 105d that is being formed, and a width We2 of the opening 502c in the mask 502 is defined by a point Pe3 at the lower edge and a point Pe1 at the upper edge of the bank 105e that is being formed.

[0155] Next, as shown in FIG. 10B, the banks 105b-105f are formed by development and baking. The wall 105d3 of the bank 105d facing the region 1000a3 in which the sub-pixel is to be formed and the wall 105e1 of the bank 105e facing the region 1000b1 in which the sub-pixel is to be formed, as described above, have a larger inclination angle than the wall 105b2 of the bank 105b, the wall 105c3 of the bank 105c, the wall 105dc of the bank 105d, the wall 105ec of the bank 105e, and the wall 105f1 of the bank 105f.

[0156] Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 11, ink 1060a1 (that includes an organic light-emitting material), ink 1060a2 (that includes an organic light-emitting material), ink 1060a3 (that includes an organic light-emitting material), and ink 1060b1 (that includes an organic light-emitting material) is substantially simultaneously dripped into the opening (the region 1000a1 in which a sub-pixel is to be formed) partitioned by the banks 105a and 105b, the opening (the region 1000a2 in which a sub-pixel is to be formed) partitioned by the banks 105b and 105b, the opening (the region 1000a3 in which the sub-pixel is to be formed) partitioned by the banks 105c and 105d, and the opening (the region 1000b1 in which the sub-pixel is to be formed) partitioned by the banks 105e and 105f, respectively, by the inkjet method or other method. Note that, while not shown in the figures, ink that includes an organic light-emitting material is substantially simultaneously dripped into other regions in which sub-pixels are to be formed.

[0157] By forming the banks as mentioned above, a wall 105a1 of the bank 105a facing the region 1000a1 in which the sub-pixel is to be formed, the wall 105d3 of the bank 105d facing the region 1000a3 in which the sub-pixel is to be formed, and the wall 105e1 of the bank 105e facing the region 1000b1 in which the sub-pixel is to be formed have a larger inclination angle than the wall 105b2 of the bank 105b, the wall 105c3 of the bank 105c, the wall 105dc of the bank 105d, the wall 105ec of the bank 105e, and the wall 105f1 of the bank 105f. As a result, the height of the pinning location Qa1 of the ink 1060a1 in the wall 105a1 of the bank 105a, the height of the pinning location Qd3 of the ink 1060a3 in the wall 105d3 of the bank 105d, and the height of the pinning location Qe1 of the ink 1060b1 in the wall 105e1 of the bank

105e become higher than the heights of other pinning locations **Qb1**, **Qb2**, **Qc2**, **Qc3**, and **Qf1**.

[0158] The heights of the pinning locations **Qa1**, **Qd3**, **Qe1** are thus higher than other pinning locations **Qb1**, **Qb2**, **Qc2**, **Qc3**, and **Qf1**. Consequently, the uneven film thickness in the organic light-emitting layer is prevented. More particularly, when the ink **1060a1**, **1060a2**, **1060a3**, and **1060b1** is substantially simultaneously dripped, since the region **1000a3** in which the sub-pixel is to be formed is located on the left side of the region **1000c** in which the non-light-emitting cell is to be formed and ink is not dripping, and the region **1000b1** in which the sub-pixel is to be formed is located on the right side of the region **1000c** in which the non-light-emitting cell is to be formed and ink is not dripping, non-uniformity of vapor concentration distribution arises between these two regions **1000a3** and **1000b1** on either side of the region **1000c**. In view of the non-uniformity of vapor concentration distribution, the respective inclination angles $\theta d3$, $\theta e1$, ... of the wall **105a1** of the bank **105a**, the wall **105d3** of the bank **105d**, and the wall **105e1** of the bank are increased. As a result, the organic light-emitting layer **106** thus formed does not exhibit the uneven film thickness.

[0159] Note that, although omitted from the drawings, the display panel **10** is formed by drying the ink, and subsequently layering, in order, the electron injection layer **107**, the cathode **108**, the passivation layer **109**, etc.

7. Advantageous Effects

[0160] As shown in FIG. 4, in the display panel **10** of the display device **1** according to the present Embodiment, the inclination angle of the wall **105** of the bank **105a** facing the sub-pixel **100a1**, the inclination angle $\theta d3$ of the wall **105d3** of the bank **105d** facing the sub-pixel **100a3**, and the inclination angle $\theta e1$ of the wall **105e1** of the bank **105e** facing the sub-pixel **100b1** are set larger than the inclination angles $\theta b2$, $\theta c2$, $\theta c3$, θde , θec , and $\theta f1$ of other walls **105b2**, **105c2**, **105c3**, **105dc**, **105ec**, and **105f1**. As a result, as shown in FIG. 11, the pinning locations **Qa1**, **Qd3**, and **Qe1** are higher than other pinning locations **Qb1**, **Qb2**, **Qc2**, **Qc3**, **Qf1**, ... when the ink **1060a1**, **1060a2**, **1060a3**, **1060b1**, ... is dripping.

[0161] Furthermore, the respective inclination angles $\theta b2$, $\theta c2$, $\theta c3$, θdc , θec , $\theta f1$, ... of the walls **105b1**, **105b2**, **105c2**, **105c3**, **105dc**, **105ec**, and **105f1** are equivalent to each other.

[0162] Accordingly, in the display panel **10**, the film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer **106** after drying is uniform between all sub-pixels including the sub-pixels **100a1**, **100a2**, **100a3**, and **100b1**, which has the advantageous effect of substantially even luminance.

[0163] Note that the manufacturing method of the display device **1** according to the present Embodiment as described with reference to FIGS. 9, 10, and 11 can be used to manufacture a display device **1** having these advantageous effects.

[0164] Note that the term "equivalent" above does not mean exact mathematical equivalence, but rather takes factors such as tolerance when manufacturing the display device **1** into account. Specifically, the term "equivalent" refers to making the inclination angles equivalent within practical tolerance for luminous efficiency (uneven luminance) between the sub-pixels **100a1**, **100a2**, **100a3**, **100b1**, ... defined between the banks of the display panel **10**.

[0165] Furthermore, in the banks **105d** and **105e**, the inclination angle θdc and θec of the walls **105dc** and **105ec** facing the non-light-emitting cell **100c** is relatively smaller than the inclination angle $\theta d3$ of the wall **105d3** of the bank **105d** and

the inclination angle $\theta e1$ of the wall **105e1** of the bank **105e**. This prevents the problems of disconnection in the cathode **108** and the production of leak current, which is formed over the banks **105d** and **105e**, thereby assuring the electrical connection between the cathode **10** and the busbar **302**.

[Modification 1]

[0166] Next, with reference to FIG. 12, Modification 1 of the manufacturing method of the display device **1** is described. FIG. 12 shows processes corresponding to the processes shown from FIGS. 9C-10A.

[0167] As shown in FIG. 12, after layering the bank material layer **1050** on top of the hole injection transporting layer **104**, a mask **503** is placed above the bank material layer **1050**. The mask **503** has optical transmission sections **503a**, **503b1**, **503b2**, **503c1**, and **503c2**. The optical transmission section **503a** is provided in correspondence to the location where the bank **105c** is to be formed, the optical transmission sections **503b1** and **503b2** are provided in correspondence to the location where the bank **105d** is to be formed, and the optical transmission sections **503c1** and **503c2** are provided in correspondence to the location where the bank **105e** is to be formed.

[0168] In the manufacturing method of the display device **1** according to

[0169] Modification 1, the width Wc of the optical transmission section **503a**, which is almost between the regions **1000a2** and **1000a3** in which the sub-pixels are to be formed, is defined by the points $Pc1$ and $Pc2$ at the bottom edges of the walls **105c2** and **105c3** of the banks **105a** and **105b** (see FIG. 4) that are being formed.

[0170] On the other hand, the width $Wd1$ of the optical transmission section **503b1**, which is between the region **1000a3** in which the sub-pixel is to be formed and the region **1000c** in which the non-light-emitting cell is to be formed, is defined by a point $Pd2$ at the bottom edge of the wall **105dc** of the bank **105d** (see FIG. 4) that is being formed, and the width $We1$ of the optical transmission section **503c1**, which is between the region **1000b1** in which the sub-pixel is to be formed and the region **1000c** in which the non-light-emitting cell is to be formed, is defined by a point $Pe2$ at the bottom edge of the wall **105ec** of the bank **105e** (see FIG. 4) that is being formed. The width $Wd2$ of the optical transmission section **503b2** is also defined by a point $Pd1$ at the upper edge and a point $Pd3$ at the bottom edge of the wall **105d3** of the bank **105d** (see FIG. 4), and the width $We2$ of the optical transmission section **503c2** is defined by a point $Pe1$ at the upper edge and a point $Pe3$ at the bottom edge of the wall **105e1** of the bank **105e** (see FIG. 4).

[0171] The mask **503** is formed using a half-tone or other mask, and the degree of transparency of the optical transmission sections **503a**, **503b1**, and **503c1** differs from that of the optical transmission sections **503b2** and **503c2**. Specifically, the degree of transparency of the optical transmission sections **503b2** and **503c2** is larger than the degree of transparency of the optical transmission sections **503a**, **503b1**, and **503c1**.

[0172] The mask **503** with the above-described structure is put in place, and after exposure and development, the banks **105b-105f** are formed as shown in FIG. 10B by baking. In other words, at the locations exposed to light via the optical transmission sections **503b2** and **503c2**, which have a larger degree of transparency, the side walls have a larger inclination angle than at the locations exposed to light via the optical

transmission sections **503a**, **503b1**, and **503c1**, as in the relationships indicated in Expressions 1-4.

[0173] Note that subsequent processes are the same as the above Embodiment.

[0174] The display device **1** can be manufactured with this type of manufacturing method.

[Modification 2]

[0175] Next, with reference to FIGS. **13** and **14**, Modification 2 of the manufacturing method of the display device **1** is described. FIGS. **13** and **14** show processes corresponding to the processes shown from FIGS. **9C-10B**.

[0176] As shown in FIG. **13A**, after layering the bank material layer **1050** on top of the hole injection transporting layer **104**, a mask **504** is placed above the bank material layer **1050**. The mask **504** has openings **504a**, **504b**, and **504c** which are provided in correspondence to the locations where the banks **105** are to be formed.

[0177] The opening **504a** is formed to have the same width as the opening **501a** in the mask **501** used in the manufacturing method of the above Embodiment.

[0178] On the other hand, the width $Wd3$ ($We3$) of the opening **504b** (**504c**) provided in the location between the region **1000a3** in which the sub-pixel is to be formed and the region **1000c** in which the non-light-emitting cell is to be formed (between the region **1000b1** in which the sub-pixel is to be formed and the region **1000c** in which the non-light-emitting cell is to be formed) where the bank **105d** (**105e**) is to be formed (see FIG. **4**) is set to be larger than the width defined by the points $Pd2$ and $Pd3$ ($Pe2$ and $Pe3$) at the lower edges of the bank **105d** (**105e**) (see FIG. **4**), as shown by the section surrounded by lines with alternate long and two short dashes in FIG. **13A**. Specifically, the width is made larger at the sections where the inclination angle is to be greater.

[0179] The mask **504** shown in FIG. **13A** is put in place, and exposure and development take place for the first time. As shown in FIG. **13B**, bank material layers **1051b-1051f** remain in the locations corresponding to the openings **504a-504c**. . .

[0180] Note that, as shown in FIG. **13B**, the inclination angles of walls in the bank material layers **1051b-1051f** are uniform after the first exposure and development. Note that, however, the widths of the bank material layers **1051d** and **1051e** are greater than those of the bank material layers **1051a**, **1051c**, and **1051f** in the X-axis direction.

[0181] In Modification 2, baking does not take place at this point.

[0182] As shown in FIG. **14A**, a mask **505** is placed above the bank material layers **1051b-1051f** that have been formed. Among the locations in the mask **505** corresponding to the walls of the banks **105b-105f**, . . . that are being formed, openings **505b** and **505c** are provided only at the locations (the wall **105d3** of the bank **105d** and the wall **105e1** of the bank **105e**) where the inclination angles are to be made larger.

[0183] With the mask **505** set in place, exposure and development takes place for the second time, and the banks **105b-105f** shown in FIG. **14B** are formed by baking. Thus, the inclination angle of the wall **105d3** of the bank **105d** and the inclination angle of the wall **105e1** of the bank **105e** are larger than those of other walls **105b2**, **105c2**, **105c3**, **105dc**, **105ec**, and **105f1**.

[0184] Subsequently, the display device **1** can be manufactured by performing the same processes as in the above Embodiment and Modification.

[Verification of Manufacturing Method]

[0185] Using a concrete example, the shape of the banks after formation was verified for the manufacturing method according to the above Embodiment and Modifications 1 and 2. The results are described with reference to FIG. **15**.

[0186] As shown in FIG. **15A**, as the exposure amount increases, the inclination angle of the side wall of the bank that is formed becomes larger. Specifically, when exposure and development take place with an exposure amount of 200 mJ, the inclination angle of the side wall of the bank that is formed is 23°, whereas when exposure and development take place with an exposure amount of 300 mJ, the inclination angle of the side wall of the bank that is formed is 38°. This result was also shown by the Atomic Force Microscope (AFM) shown in FIG. **15B**.

[0187] Furthermore, as shown in FIGS. **15A** and **15B**, after light exposure and development take place for the first time with an exposure amount of 200 mJ and subsequently for the second time with an exposure amount of 100 mJ, the inclination angle of the side wall of the bank that is formed is 50°. This corresponds to the manufacturing method according to Modification 2 and is considered to be effective for creating a large inclination angle of the bank side wall.

[0188] Note that in FIG. **15B**, the horizontal axis represents the horizontal direction, and the vertical axis represents the direction of height.

[Other Considerations]

[0189] Firstly, although in the above Embodiment and Modifications 1 and 2 the banks **105**, **105a-105f**, **105x**, and **105y** each having planar walls are schematically shown, it is not always necessary to make the bank walls planar. For example, as shown in FIG. **16A**, in a case of the bank **605**, a wall extending from a point P_{61} to a point P_{62} intersects with a wall extending from a point P_{62} to a point P_{63} . In this case, a pinning location $Qy1$ lies somewhere on the wall between the point P_{62} and the point P_{63} when ink is dripping. What is important with respect to a relationship with the pinning location is an inclination angle $\theta y2$ formed between the wall and a virtual line L_1 , which is drawn to pass through the point P_{62} .

[0190] However, when forming the bank **605**, the angle $\theta y2$ can be controlled by controlling an angle $\theta y1$ formed between the hole injection transporting layer **104**, which is the base layer, and the point P_{61} of the bank **605**, and thus actually the above effects can be achieved by controlling the inclination angle $\theta y1$. Specifically, imagine that a bank **705**, in which an angle $\theta y11$ formed by a wall extending from a point P_{71} to a point P_{72} is larger than the angle $\theta y1$ shown in FIG. **16A**, is formed (see FIG. **16B**). As shown in FIG. **16B**, an angle $\theta y12$ formed between the wall extending from a point P_{72} to a point P_{73} and a virtual line L_2 is also larger than the angle $\theta y2$ shown in FIG. **16A**.

[0191] Secondly, although in the above Embodiment and Modifications 1 and 2 the extent of regions in the display panel **10** to which the above-described structure is applicable is not specified, the above-described structure may be applied to all or only part of the regions in the display panel. As shown in FIG. **17**, the display panel **10** can be theoretically divided

into an area **10a** in the central region and an area **10b** around the central region in a direction along a main surface of the display panel **10**. Note that the area **10a** is connected to a source electrode or a drain electrode of the TFT layer below which the anodes are formed, and contributes to light-emitting. On the other hand, the area **10b** is not connected to the source electrode nor to the drain electrode below which the anodes are formed, and does not contribute to light-emitting. Now, assume that the area **10a** is further divided into a central area **10a1** and a surrounding area **10a2** in terms of a formation stage. Due to a vapor concentration distribution state when ink is dripping, the uneven film thickness in the organic light-emitting layer is expected to become more evident in sub-pixels within the surrounding area **10a2**.

[0192] It is therefore considered preferable for the surrounding area **10a2** and the area **10b** to encompass pixels located, for example, in a range of 0.5% to a few percentage points (e.g. 1%) of the peripheral region of the panel in total. This range is based on a consideration of variety in film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer in a case where the inclination angles of the bank walls are not adjusted.

[0193] In the above Embodiment and Modifications 1 and 2, structures were adopted by way of example in order to clearly illustrate a structure of the present invention and the effects and advantages thereof. Except for its essential elements, the present invention is not limited to the above structures. For example, in the above Embodiment, as shown in FIG. 2, a structure was adopted by way of example in which anodes **102** are located below the organic light-emitting layer **106** in the direction of the Z axis. The present invention is not limited, however, to this structure; a structure may be adopted in which cathodes **108** are located below the organic light-emitting layer **106** in the direction of the Z axis.

[0194] In the case in which cathodes **108** are located below the organic light-emitting layer **106** in the direction of the Z axis, since the panel is a top-emission structure, a structure is adopted in which the cathodes **108** are a reflecting electrode layer, above which the electrode coating layer **103** is formed.

[0195] Furthermore, in the above Embodiment and Modifications, a specific example of the appearance of the display device **1** is not shown. The display device **1** may be part of a system as shown, for example, in FIG. 18. Note that an organic EL display device does not require a backlight, as does a liquid crystal display device, and is therefore suitable for producing a thinner display, a superior characteristic from the perspective of system design.

[0196] Also, in the above Embodiment and Modifications 1 and 2, a so-called line bank structure is adopted as the shape of the banks **105**, **105a-105f**, **105x**, **105y**, **605**, and **705**, as shown in FIG. 3. However, as shown in FIG. 19, a pixel bank **805** may be adopted in the structure of a display panel **80**, the pixel bank **805** being formed by bank elements **805a** that extend in the direction of the Y axis and bank elements **805b** that extend in the direction of the X axis.

[0197] As shown in FIG. 19, when using the pixel bank **805**, the same advantageous effects as above can be achieved by enlarging the inclination angles of the side walls on each side in the directions of the X axis and the Y axis of the bank **805** defining the sub-pixels **800a**, **800b**, and **800c**. Specifically, the same advantageous effects as above can be achieved by appropriately adjusting the inclination angles of the side walls indicated by the arrows **B₁**, **B₂**, **B₃**, and **B₄**.

[0198] In the above Embodiment and Modifications 1 and 2, the inclination angles of the side walls of the banks are

individually adjusted depending on the vapor concentration distribution observed in the ink application process and drying process in formation of an organic light-emitting layer in manufacturing. For example, if the flow of vapor during drying of the ink is from the outer periphery of the panel towards the central region of the panel due to some factor such as the structure of the drying device, then the inclination angle of the bank side walls may be made larger at locations where the film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer becomes thicker. The film thickness of the organic light-emitting layer can thus be made uniform, which has the advantageous effect of making luminance more even throughout the panel.

[0199] Although in the above Embodiment and in Modifications 1 and 2 no distinction is made in inclination angle (i.e. taper angle) of each bank wall between the luminescent colors (red, green, blue), the characteristics of the ink including the organic light-emitting material can change according to luminescent color. The inclination angle of the corresponding bank wall can be specified in accordance with the ink characteristics of each luminescent color.

[0200] Furthermore, although in the above Embodiment and in Modifications 1 and 2 the busbar **302** and the anode **102** are formed of the same material, it is not always necessary to use the same material. Note that, however, when the busbar **302** and the anode **102** are formed of the same material, these members are formed in the identical process, thus reducing manufacturing cost.

[0201] Furthermore, although in the present application document the term “on”, such as in phrases “layered on” and “formed on”, is used for illustrative purposes, “on” does not denote that elements etc. must be in a direct contact with each other, and includes the meanings of “above” and “over”. The term “above” includes the meanings of “on” and “over” as well.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0202] The present invention is useful for achieving an organic light-emitting panel and an organic display device that exhibit substantially even luminance and are capable of high image quality.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

- [0203] **1** display device
- [0204] **10, 80** display panel
- [0205] **10a1** light-emitting central area
- [0206] **10a2** light-emitting surrounding area
- [0207] **10b** dummy area
- [0208] **20** drive control unit
- [0209] **21-24** drive circuit
- [0210] **25** control circuit
- [0211] **100a, 100b** pixel
- [0212] **100a1-100a3, 100b1** sub-pixel
- [0213] **100a, 100b** non-light-emitting cell
- [0214] **101** substrate
- [0215] **102** anode
- [0216] **103, 303** electrode coating layer
- [0217] **104** hole injection layer
- [0218] **105, 105a-105f, 105x, 105y, 605, 705, 805** bank
- [0219] **106, 106x, 106y** organic light-emitting layer
- [0220] **107** electron injection layer
- [0221] **108** cathode
- [0222] **109** passivation layer
- [0223] **302** busbar

[0224] 501-505 mask

[0225] 1000a, 1000b region in which pixel is to be formed

[0226] 1000a1-1000a2, 1000b1 region in which sub-pixel is to be formed

[0227] 1000c region in which non-light-emitting cell is to be formed

[0228] 1050, 1051b, 1051c, 1051d, 1051e, 1051f bank material layer

[0229] 1060a1-1060a3, 1060b1, 1060x, 1060y ink

1. An organic light-emitting panel comprising:

a first pixel comprising a first, a second, and a third light-emitting cell consecutively arranged for light emission in colors different from each other and applied with ink corresponding to a first, a second, and a third luminescent color, the second light-emitting cell arranged between the first and the third light-emitting cell, each of the first, the second, and the third light-emitting cell comprising: a base layer including a first electrode; an organic light-emitting layer layered above the base layer and applied with ink including organic light-emitting material of the corresponding luminescent color; a second electrode disposed opposite the base layer with the organic light-emitting layer in between; and a plurality of banks formed above the base layer as partitions between adjacent light-emitting cells;

a second pixel different from the first pixel, the second pixel comprising a first, a second, and a third light-emitting cell consecutively arranged for light emission in colors different from each other and applied with ink corresponding to a first, a second, and a third luminescent color, the second light-emitting cell arranged between the first and the third light-emitting cell, each of the first, the second, and the third light-emitting cell comprising: the base layer including a first electrode; an organic light-emitting layer layered above the base layer and applied with ink including organic light-emitting material of the corresponding luminescent color; the second electrode disposed opposite the base layer with the organic light-emitting layer in between; and a plurality of banks formed above the base layer as partitions between adjacent light-emitting cells;

a non-light-emitting cell between the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel, the non-light-emitting cell not including the organic light-emitting layer and including the second electrode and a third electrode which is identical in material to the first electrode, the third electrode isolated from the first electrode and electrically connected to the second electrode;

a first bank different from the plurality of banks, the first bank formed between the first pixel and the non-light-emitting cell as a partition between the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and the non-light-emitting cell; and

a second bank different from the first bank and from the plurality of banks, the second bank formed between the second pixel and the non-light-emitting cell as a partition between the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel and the non-light-emitting cell, wherein

in the first bank, an inclination angle of a wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel is larger than an inclination angle of a wall facing the non-light-emitting cell, and

in the second bank, an inclination angle of a wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel is larger than an inclination angle of a wall facing the non-light-emitting cell.

2. The organic light-emitting panel of claim 1, wherein with respect to two opposing banks defining the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel, the inclination angle of the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank is larger than an inclination angle of a wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the bank located closer to the second light-emitting cell, and

with respect to two opposing banks defining the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel, the inclination angle of the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank is larger than an inclination angle of a wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the bank located closer to the second light-emitting cell.

3. The organic light-emitting panel of claim 1, wherein in each of the first and the second pixel, inclination angles of opposing walls in two opposing banks defining the second light-emitting cell are equivalent to each other.

4. The organic light-emitting panel of claim 1, wherein the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the first bank is equivalent to the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the second bank.

5. The organic light-emitting panel of claim 1, wherein in each of the first and the second pixel, the organic light-emitting layer is formed by dripping the ink corresponding to the first, the second, and the third luminescent color substantially simultaneously to the first, the second, and the third light-emitting cell, respectively.

6. The organic light-emitting panel of claim 1, wherein each inclination angle is formed between a wall of the corresponding bank and an upper surface of the base layer above which the bank is formed.

7. An organic display device including an organic light-emitting panel of claim 1.

8. A manufacturing method of an organic light-emitting panel including a first and a second pixel and a non-light-emitting cell between the first and the second pixel, the first and the second pixel each comprising a first, a second, and a third light-emitting cell, the second light-emitting cell arranged between the first and the third light-emitting cell, the manufacturing method comprising:

a first step of forming a base layer over a substrate, the base layer including first electrodes;

a second step of layering photoresist material above the base layer;

a third step of forming, via mask exposure and patterning of the photoresist material layered above the base layer, (i) a first, a second, and a third opening respectively corresponding to the first, the second, and the third light-emitting cell as the first pixel and a plurality of banks as partitions between adjacent light-emitting cells, (ii) a first, a second, and a third opening respectively corresponding to the first, the second, and the third light-emitting cell as the second pixel and a plurality of banks as partitions between adjacent light-emitting cells, (iii) an opening corresponding to the non-light-emitting cell

between the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel and the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel, and (iv) a first and a second bank, the first bank formed as a partition between the first pixel and the non-light-emitting cell, the second bank formed as a partition between the second pixel and the non-light-emitting cell;

a fourth step of forming an organic light-emitting layer by dripping ink that includes organic light-emitting material to each of the first, the second, and the third opening in the first and the second pixel and drying the ink; and

a fifth step of forming a second electrode above the organic light-emitting layer, wherein

in the third step,

an inclination angle of a wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank is formed to be larger than an inclination angle of a wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the first bank, and

an inclination angle of a wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank is formed to be larger than an inclination angle of a wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the second bank, and

in the fourth step,

in each of the first and the second pixel, the organic light-emitting layer is formed by applying ink corresponding to a first, a second, and a third luminescent color substantially simultaneously to the first, the second, and the third light-emitting cell, respectively.

9. The manufacturing method of claim **8**, wherein

when performing the mask exposure of the photoresist material in the third step,

the inclination angle of the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank is formed to be larger than the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the first bank, by setting an exposure amount in a section corresponding to the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank larger than an exposure amount in a section corresponding to the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the first bank, and

the inclination angle of the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank is formed to be larger than the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the second bank, by setting an exposure amount in a section corresponding to the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank larger than an exposure amount in a section corresponding to the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the second bank.

10. The manufacturing method of claim **8**, wherein

when performing the mask exposure of the photoresist material in the third step,

the inclination angle of the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank is formed to be larger than the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the first bank, by using a mask in which a degree of transparency in a section corresponding to the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank is larger than a degree of transparency in a section corresponding to the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the first bank, and

the inclination angle of the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank is formed to be larger than the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the second bank, by using a mask in which a degree of transparency in a section corresponding to the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank is larger than a degree of transparency in a section corresponding to the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the second bank.

11. The manufacturing method of claim **8**, wherein

when exposing and developing the photoresist material in the third step,

the inclination angle of the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank is formed to be larger than the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the first bank, by exposing and developing the photoresist material to the first bank, and then additionally exposing the photoresist material in a section corresponding to the wall facing the third light-emitting cell of the first pixel in the first bank, and

the inclination angle of the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank is formed to be larger than the inclination angle of the wall facing the non-light-emitting cell in the second bank, by exposing and developing the photoresist material to the second bank, and then additionally exposing the photoresist material in a section corresponding to the wall facing the first light-emitting cell of the second pixel in the second bank.

12. An organic display device including an organic light-emitting panel obtained by a manufacturing method according to claim **8**.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机发光面板及其制造方法和有机显示装置		
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摘要(译)

在像素100a和100b之间提供非发光单元100c。用于形成有机发光层的墨水基本上同时滴入像素100a中的子像素100a1,100a2和100a3以及像素100b中的子像素100b1。另一方面,由于在非发光单元100c中没有形成有机发光层,因此这种油墨不会滴入非发光单元100c中。在堤105d中,面对子像素100a3的壁105d3的倾斜角 θ_{d3} 大于面对非发光单元100c的壁105dc的倾斜角 θ_{dc} 。类似地,在堤105e中,面对子像素100b1的壁105e1的倾斜角 θ_{e1} 大于面对非发光单元100c的壁105ec的倾斜角 θ_{ec} 。

