

FIG. 1

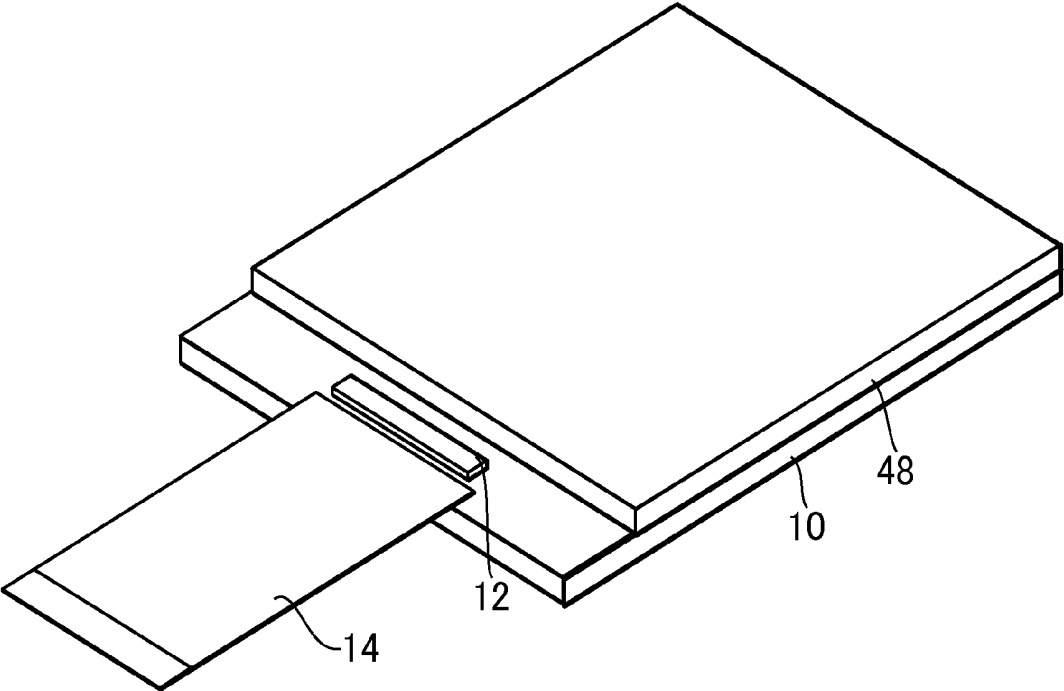


FIG. 2

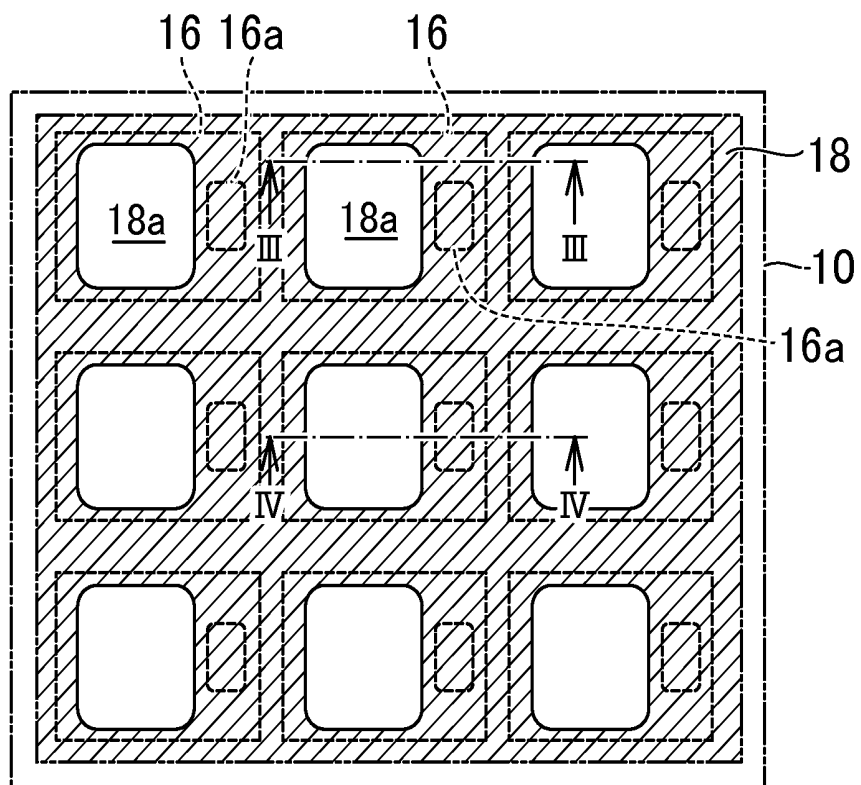


FIG.5A

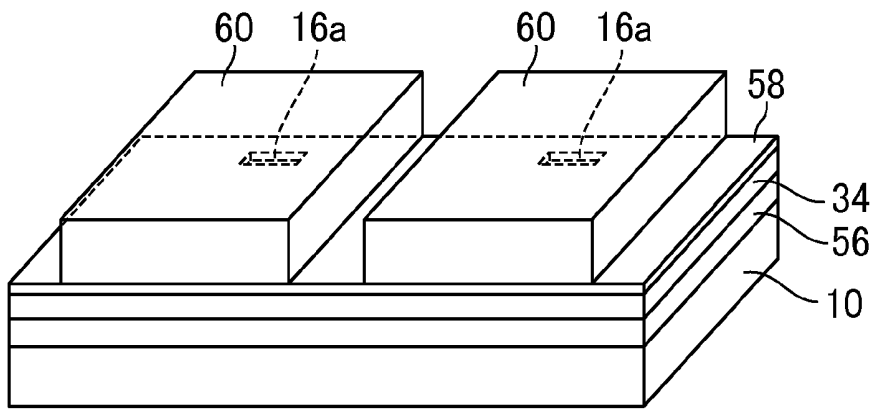


FIG.5B

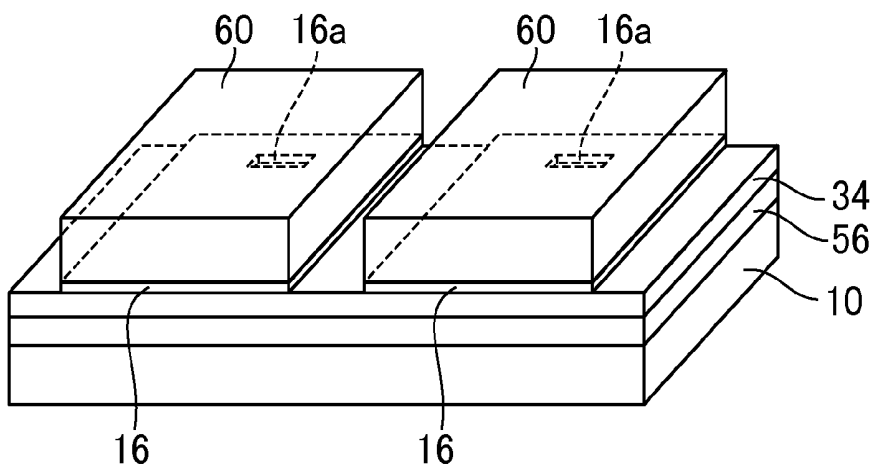


FIG.5C

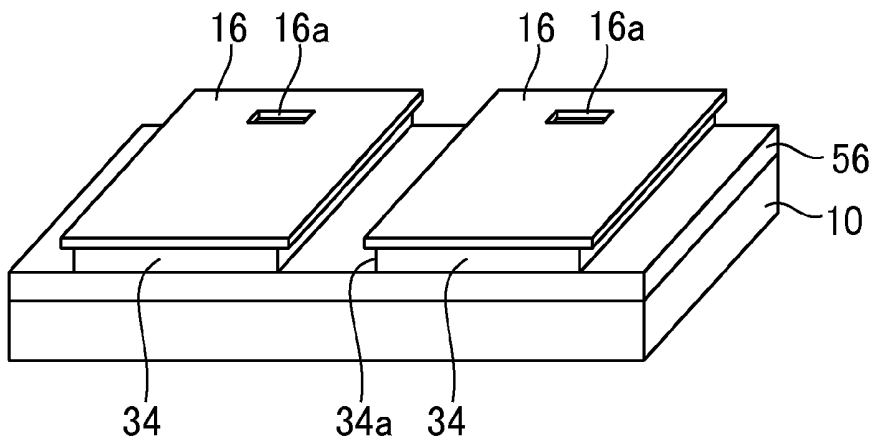


FIG. 6A

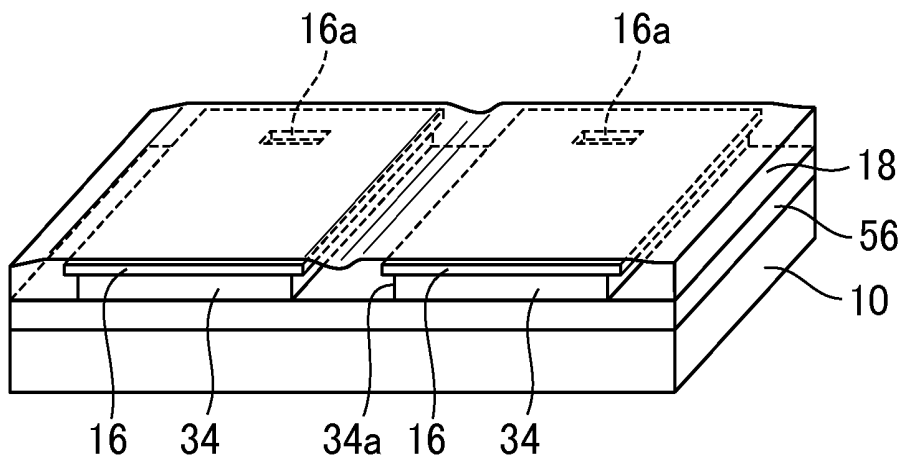


FIG. 6B

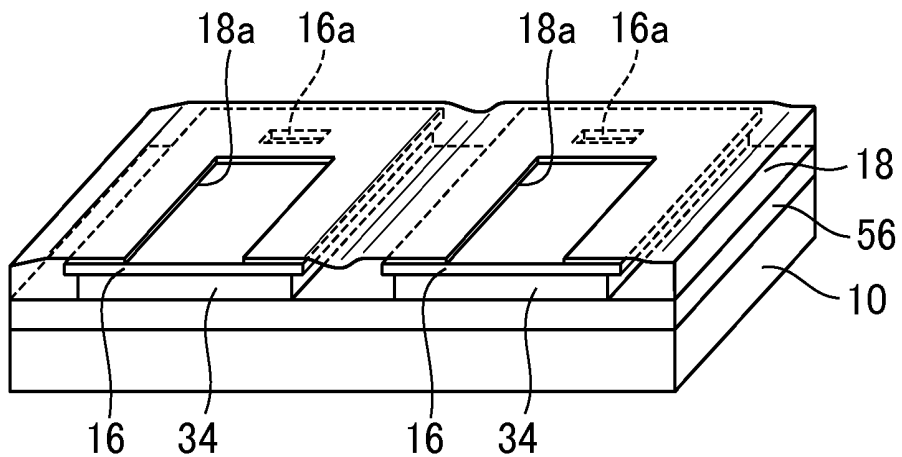


FIG. 7

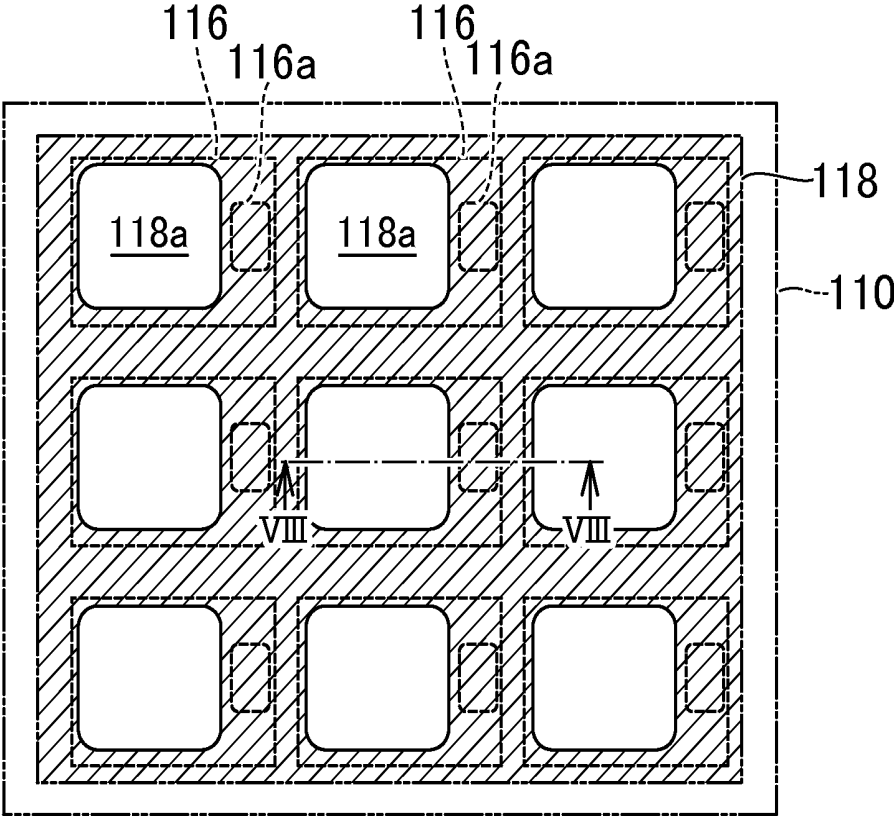


FIG. 8

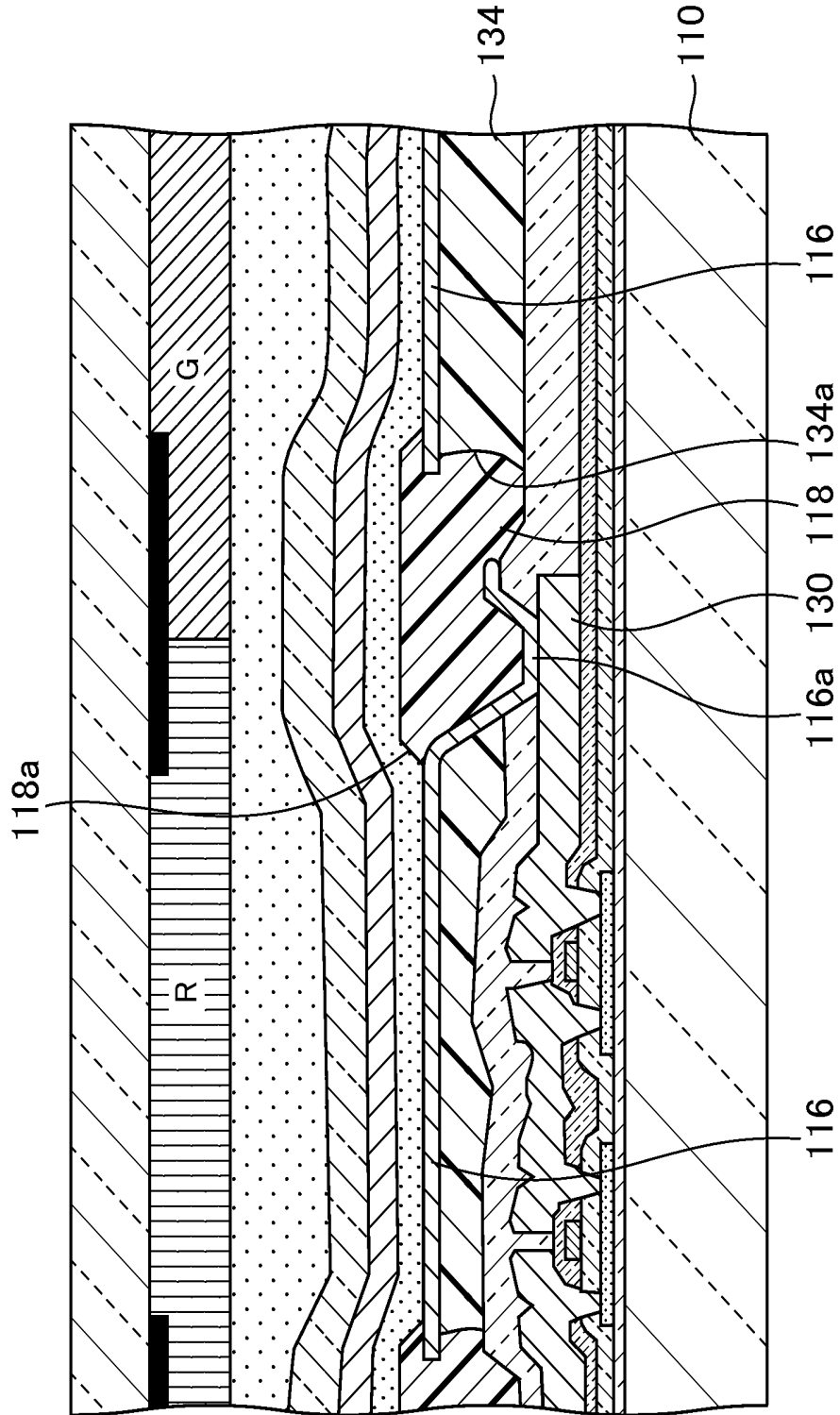


FIG. 9

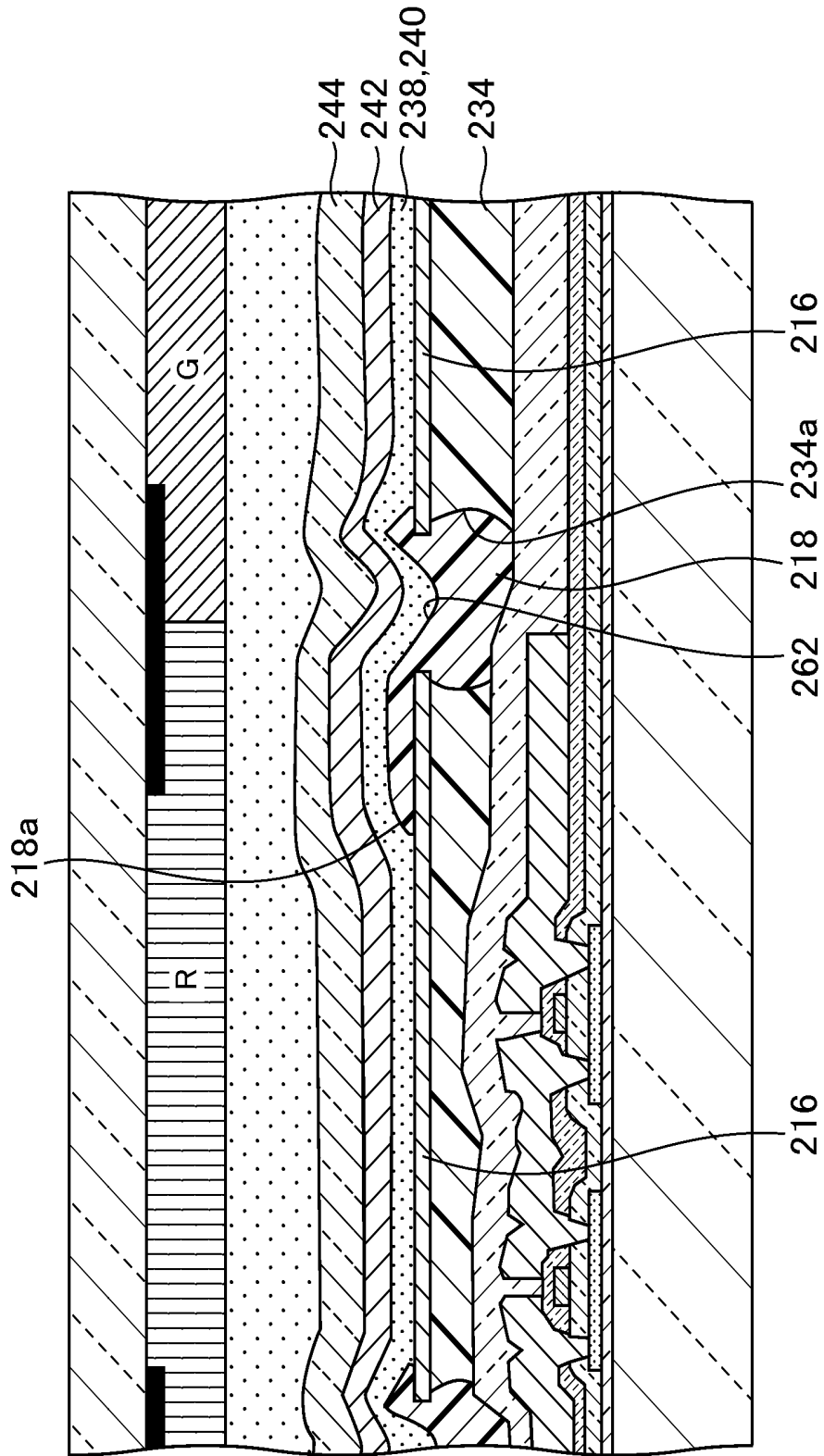
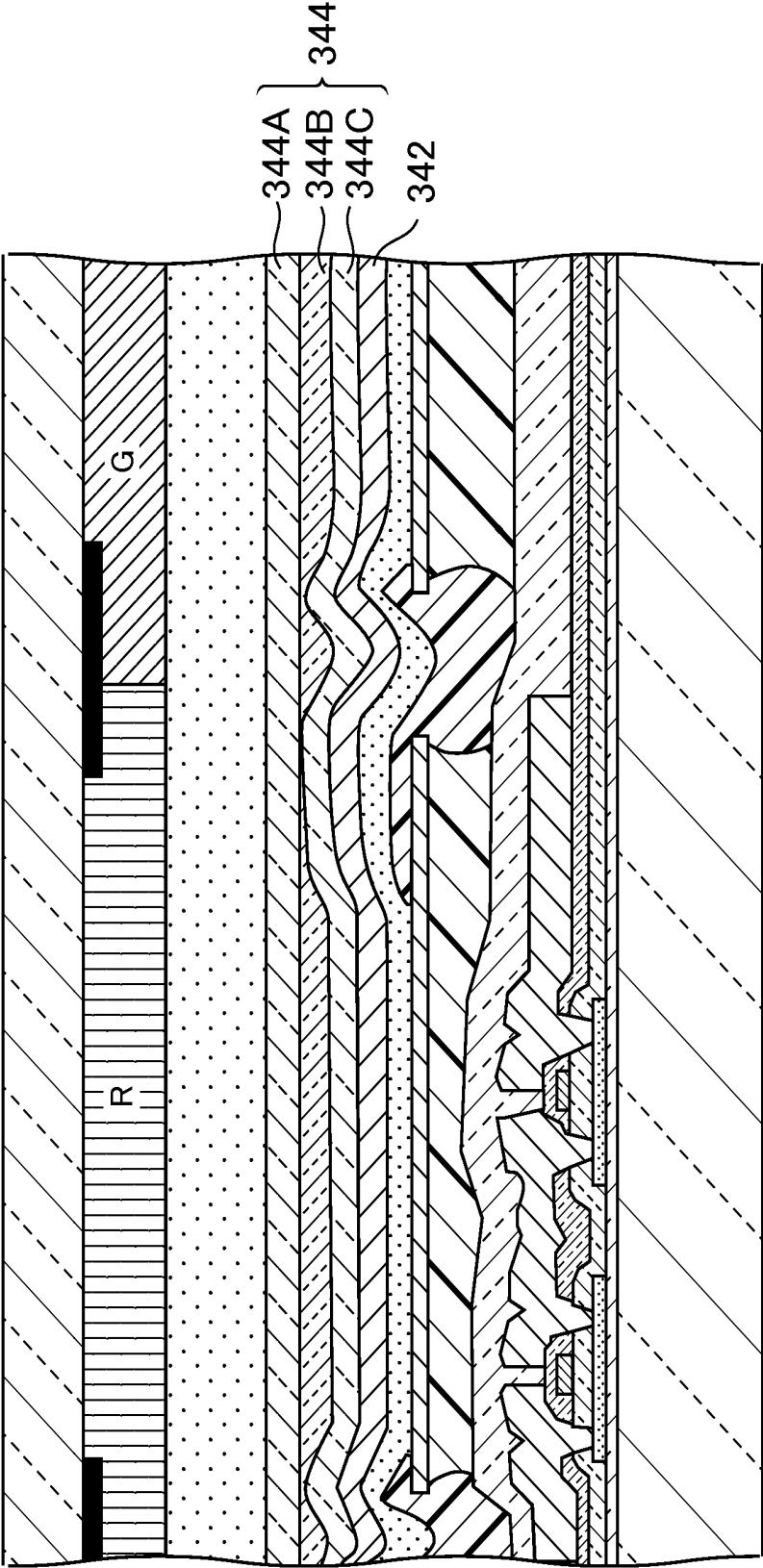


FIG. 10



ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

The present application claims priority from Japanese application JP2013-186141 filed on Sep. 9, 2013, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference into this application.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an organic electroluminescent display device, and a method for manufacturing the same.

2. Description of the Related Art

An organic electroluminescent display device has a structure in which an organic film is sandwiched between an anode and a cathode (refer to JP 2012-234748 A). As usual, plural organic films are laminated on each other, and one of those organic films is a light emitting layer. In order to obtain light emission of one color (for example, white) in plural pixels, the organic film for making the light emitting layer is wholly continuously formed (refer to JP 2008-123879 A). Alternatively, in order to obtain the light emission of plural colors in the plural pixels, the organic film for making the light emitting layer is separated for each of pixels, but the organic film for making a hole injection layer, an electron injection layer, a hole transport layer, an electron transport layer, or the like is continuously formed. Even in any case, at least one organic film is continuously formed over the pixels adjacent to each other.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In a high-quality display device, the pixels adjacent to each other come closer to each other by miniaturization of the pixels. For that reason, a light generated in any pixel may penetrate to the adjacent pixels. If colors of the pixels adjacent to each other are different from each other, there arises such a problem that the colors are mixed together. JP 2012-234748 A and JP 2008-123879 A fail to disclose the problem on the color mixture.

The present invention relates to the prevention of color mixture in pixels adjacent to each other.

(1) According to the present invention, there is provided an organic electroluminescent display device, including: a substrate; a plurality of pixel electrodes that are disposed on the substrate; an insulating layer that is disposed in areas between the pixel electrodes adjacent to each other, and extends integrally to upper and lower portions of ends of the pixel electrodes adjacent to each other; an organic electroluminescent film that is disposed on the substrate with the inclusion of a common layer that continuously covers the plurality of pixel electrodes and the insulating layer; and a common electrode that is disposed on the organic electroluminescent film. According to the present invention, since the insulating layer rests on the ends of the pixel electrodes, short-circuiting between the ends of the pixel electrodes and the common electrode can be prevented. The insulating layer extends integrally to the upper and lower portions of the ends of the pixel electrodes. For that reason, since the insulating layer can be thinly formed on the ends of the pixel electrodes, a curvature of the organic electroluminescent film toward a swelling

direction thereof can be reduced. With this configuration, since light that has penetrated to the adjacent pixels hardly travels upward, the color mixture of the pixels adjacent to each other can be prevented.

(2) In the organic electroluminescent display device according to the item (1), the insulating layer may have a concave portion recessed in an upper surface thereof, and the common layer may be curved along the concave portion.

(3) In the organic electroluminescent display device according to the item (2), a bottom surface of the concave portion of the insulating layer may be located at a position lower than upper surfaces of the plurality of pixel electrodes, and a lower surface of the common layer may be located at a position lower than the upper surfaces of the plurality of pixel electrodes above the concave portion of the insulating layer.

(4) In the organic electroluminescent display device according to the item (2) or (3), the common electrode may be curved along a curvature of the common layer, the organic electroluminescent display device may further include a sealing layer that conducts sealing to cover the organic electroluminescent film and the common electrode, and a lower surface of the sealing layer may have irregularity along the curvature of the common layer.

(5) In the organic electroluminescent display device according to the item (4), the sealing layer may include a plurality of layers, a lowermost layer of the sealing layer may be curved along the curvature of the common electrode, and an uppermost layer of the sealing layer may be flat on an upper surface thereof.

(6) In the organic electroluminescent display device according to any one of the items (1) to (5), a wiring layer may be disposed over the substrate below the plurality of pixel electrodes, and each of the pixel electrodes may have a connection portion extended downward so as to be connected to the wiring layer.

(7) In the organic electroluminescent display device according to the item (6), the connection portion may be disposed to be bent toward the wiring layer with the avoidance of the ends of the pixel electrodes, and the insulating layer may be disposed to extend from the ends to an upper portion of the connection portion.

(8) In the organic electroluminescent display device according to the item (6), the connection portion may be bent toward the wiring layer with the inclusion of the ends of the pixel electrodes.

(9) According to the present invention, there is provided a method for manufacturing an organic electroluminescent display device, including the steps of: forming an underlying layer on a substrate; forming a conductive layer on the underlying layer; patterning the conductive layer into a shape of a plurality of pixel electrodes; patterning the underlying layer so as to overhang ends of the plurality of pixel electrodes; forming an insulating layer to cover the plurality of pixel electrodes and the underlying layer so as to extend between the pixel electrodes adjacent to each other, and below the ends of the plurality of pixel electrodes; patterning the insulating layer so as to expose at least center portions of the respective pixel electrodes except for the ends thereof; forming an organic electroluminescent film with the inclusion of a common layer that continuously covers exposed areas of the plurality of pixel electrodes from the insulating layer, and the insulating layer; and forming a common electrode on the organic electroluminescent film. According to the present invention, since the insulating layer rests on the ends of the pixel electrodes, short-circuiting between the ends of the pixel electrodes and the common electrode can be prevented. The insulating layer extends integrally to the upper and lower

portions of the ends of the pixel electrodes without conducting a complicated step such as half exposure.

(10) The method for manufacturing an organic electroluminescent display device according to the item (9) may further include the step of forming a mask layer having the shape of the plurality of pixel electrodes on the conductive layer before patterning the conductive layer, in which a portion of the conductive layer exposed from the mask layer may be removed in the step of patterning the conductive layer.

(11) In the method for manufacturing an organic electroluminescent display device according to the item (10), a portion of the insulating layer exposed from the mask layer may be removed in the step of patterning the insulating layer.

(12) In the method for manufacturing an organic electroluminescent display device according to the item (10), a portion of the insulating layer exposed from the plurality of pixel electrodes may be removed after removing the mask layer in the step of patterning the insulating layer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an organic electroluminescent display device according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a partially enlarged plan view of the organic electroluminescent display device illustrated in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the organic electroluminescent display device taken along a line III-III illustrated in FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the organic electroluminescent display device taken along a line IV-IV illustrated in FIG. 2;

FIGS. 5A to 5C are diagrams illustrating a method for manufacturing the organic electroluminescent display device according to the embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 6A and 6B are diagrams illustrating a method for manufacturing the organic electroluminescent display device according to the embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a partially enlarged plan view of an organic electroluminescent display device according to a modification 1 of the embodiment;

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of the organic electroluminescent display device taken along a line VIII-VIII illustrated in FIG. 7;

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view of an organic electroluminescent display device according to a modification 2 of the embodiment; and

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of an organic electroluminescent display device according to a modification 3 of the embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an organic electroluminescent display device according to an embodiment of the present invention. The organic electroluminescent display device includes a first substrate 10 having an optical transparency made of glass or the like. The first substrate 10 has an image display area for image display. An integrated circuit chip 12 for driving elements for displaying an image is mounted on the first substrate 10. The first substrate 10 is connected with a flexible wiring substrate 14 for electric connection with an external.

FIG. 2 is a partially enlarged plan view of the organic electroluminescent display device illustrated in FIG. 1. Plural

pixel electrodes 16 are disposed on the first substrate 10. The pixel electrodes 16 form anodes. The plural pixel electrodes 16 are arrayed in a vertical direction and a horizontal direction. An insulating layer 18 is so disposed as to rest on ends of the pixel electrodes 16. The insulating layer 18 is configured to surround the peripheries of the respective pixel electrodes 16. In other words, the insulating layer 18 has openings 18a from which center portions of the pixel electrodes 16 are exposed.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the organic electroluminescent display device taken along a line III-III illustrated in FIG. 2. FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the organic electroluminescent display device taken along a line IV-IV illustrated in FIG. 2.

The first substrate 10 is formed with an undercoat 20 that functions as a barrier against impurities from the first substrate 10, and a semiconductor layer 22 is formed on the undercoat 20. A gate insulating film 24 is formed to cover the semiconductor layer 22. A gate electrode 26 is formed on the gate insulating film 24, and an interlayer insulating film 28 is formed to cover the gate electrode 26. Plural wiring layers 30 are disposed on the first substrate 10 (on the interlayer insulating film 28). Apart of the wiring layers 30 penetrates through the interlayer insulating film 28, and functions as a source electrode or a drain electrode on the semiconductor layer 22, and forms a thin film transistor. A passivation film 32 is formed on the interlayer insulating film 28 so as to cover the wiring layers 30. Since an upper surface of the passivation film 32 becomes irregular, an underlying layer 34 is formed for the purpose of planarizing the passivation film 32. The underlying layer 34 is made of resin such as acrylic resin.

The pixel electrodes 16 are disposed on the underlying layer 34. The pixel electrodes 16 form anodes. The wiring layers 30 are disposed below the plural pixel electrodes 16. As illustrated in FIG. 4, each of the pixel electrodes 16 has a connection portion 16a extending downward so as to be connected to the wiring layer 30. The connection portion 16a is disposed to be bent toward the wiring layer 30 with the avoidance of the end of each pixel electrode 16. The pixel electrodes 16 each penetrate through the underlying layer 34, and are electrically connected to the wiring layers 30.

The underlying layer 34 has a hole 34a (for example, through-hole) between the pixel electrodes 16 adjacent to each other. The hole 34a is shaped to enter a lower portion of the end of each pixel electrode 16. That is, the end of the pixel electrode 16 is overhung from the opening of the hole 34a. As illustrated in FIG. 4, the underlying layer 34 has a partition part 36 between the hole 34a formed between the pixel electrodes 16 adjacent to each other, and the connection portion 16a of one pixel electrode 16.

The insulating layer 18 is disposed in the hole 34a of the underlying layer 34. The insulating layer 18 is disposed between the pixel electrodes 16 adjacent to each other. The insulating layer 18 extends below the end of the pixel electrode 16. Also, the insulating layer 18 rests on the end of the pixel electrode 16. That is, the insulating layer 18 extends integrally to upper and lower portions of the ends of the pixel electrodes 16 adjacent to each other. Further, as illustrated in FIG. 4, the insulating layer 18 extends from the end of the pixel electrode 16 to the upper portion of the connection portion 16a.

An organic electroluminescent film 38 is disposed over the first substrate 10. The organic electroluminescent film 38 is configured to rest on the plural pixel electrodes 16 and the insulating layer 18. The organic electroluminescent film 38 is formed of plural layers although not shown, includes at least a light emitting layer, and further includes at least one layer of

an electron transport layer, a hole transport layer, an electron injection layer, and a hole injection layer. The light emitting layer is configured to emit only a light of one color (for example, white).

The organic electroluminescent film **38** includes a common layer **40** that continuously covers the plural pixel electrodes **16** and the insulating layer **18**. In an example illustrated in FIGS. **2** and **3**, the overall organic electroluminescent film **38** forms the common layer **40**. Alternatively, at least one layer (except for at least one layer) of the organic electroluminescent film **38** formed of the plural layers may be formed by the common layer **40** (for example, the electron injection layer), and the remaining layers formed of at least one layer may be cut for each of the pixel electrodes **16**. In the organic electroluminescent film with a tandem structure including two or more light emitting layers, a charge generation layer for supplying electrons and holes which is arranged between the light emitting layers adjacent to each other may be formed by the common layer **40**.

A common electrode **42** is disposed on the organic electroluminescent film **38**. The common electrode **42** is a cathode. A voltage is applied to the pixel electrodes **16** and the common electrode **42** to inject holes and electrons into the organic electroluminescent film **38** from the respective electrodes **16** and **42**. The injected holes and electrons are coupled together in the light emitting layer to emit a light. Since the insulating layer **18** is interposed between the end of the pixel electrode **16** and the common electrode **42**, short-circuiting between the pixel electrode **16** and the common electrode **42** is prevented.

According to this embodiment, since the insulating layer **18** rests on the ends of the pixel electrodes **16**, short-circuiting between the ends of the pixel electrodes **16** and the common electrode **42** can be prevented. The insulating layer **18** extends integrally to the upper and lower portions of the ends of the pixel electrodes **16**. For that reason, since the insulating layer **18** can be thinly formed on the ends of the pixel electrodes **16**, a curvature of the organic electroluminescent film **38** toward a swelling direction thereof can be reduced. With this configuration, since light that has penetrated to the adjacent pixels hardly travels upward, the color mixture of the pixels adjacent to each other can be prevented.

A sealing layer **44** is disposed on the common electrode **42**. The sealing layer **44** seals the organic electroluminescent film **38** so as to block moisture. A filler layer **46** is disposed on the sealing layer **44**.

A second substrate **48** is arranged to face the first substrate **10** at an interval. A color filter **50** is disposed on a surface of the second substrate **48** on the first substrate **10** side. The color filter **50** includes a black matrix **52** and a colored layer **54**. Since a light emitting layer (not shown) of the above organic electroluminescent film **38** emits the light of a single color (for example, white), the color filter **50** is provided to enable full color display in this embodiment. When the organic electroluminescent film **38** includes plural light emitting layers that emit the light of different colors (for example, red, green, blue), since the light emitting layers emit the light of the plural colors, the colored layer **54** is not required. The filler layer **46** is disposed between the first substrate **10** and the second substrate **48**.

FIGS. **5A** to **6B** are diagrams illustrating a method for manufacturing the organic electroluminescent display device according to the embodiment of the present invention.

As illustrated in FIG. **5A**, the first substrate **10** is prepared. A circuit layer **56** is disposed on the first substrate **10**. The circuit layer **56** includes plural layers including the passivation film **32** and so on laminated over the first substrate **10**, as

illustrated in FIGS. **3** and **4**. The underlying layer **34** is formed on the circuit layer **56**. A conductive layer **58** is formed on the underlying layer **34**. The conductive layer **58** is formed with the inclusion of the connection portion **16a**. A mask layer **60** having a shape of the plurality of pixel electrodes **16** is formed on the conductive layer **58**. The mask layer **60** is patterned through photolithography.

As illustrated in FIG. **5B**, the conductive layer **58** is patterned into the shape of the plurality of pixel electrodes **16**. In detail, a portion of the conductive layer **58** exposed from the mask layer **60** is removed by wet etching or the like. When the conductive layer **58** is formed of plural different layers, for example, made of indium tin oxide and silver, the conductive layer **58** is etched by respective different solutions.

As illustrated in FIG. **5C**, the underlying layer **34** is so patterned as to overhang the ends of the plural pixel electrodes **16**. Ashing can be applied to patterning. The patterning is conducted by removing a portion of the insulating layer **18** exposed from the mask layer **60**. Alternatively, after the mask layer **60** has been removed, portions of the insulating layer **18** exposed from the plural pixel electrodes **16** may be removed with the plural pixel electrodes **16** as a mask.

As illustrated in FIG. **6A**, the insulating layer **18** is formed to cover the plural pixel electrodes **16** and the underlying layer **34**. The insulating layer **18** is formed to extend between the pixel electrodes **16** adjacent to each other, and below the ends of the plural pixel electrodes **16**. The insulating layer **18** is formed to enter the hole **34a** of the underlying layer **34**. The insulating layer **18** can be formed to extend integrally to the upper and lower portions of the ends of the pixel electrodes **16** without conducting a complicated step such as half exposure. Also, when the insulating layer **18** is made of a liquid material, even if the viscosity of the material is high, the insulating layer **18** can be thinly formed on the ends of the pixel electrodes **16**.

As illustrated in FIG. **6B**, the insulating layer **18** is patterned to expose at least center portions of the respective pixel electrodes **16** except for the ends of the pixel electrodes **16**. That is, the openings **18a** are formed in the insulating layer **18**.

Thereafter, as illustrated in FIGS. **3** and **4**, the organic electroluminescent film **38** is formed with the inclusion of the common layer **40** that continuously covers exposed areas of the plural pixel electrodes **16** from the insulating layer **18**, and the insulating layer **18**. Then, the common electrode **42** is formed on the organic electroluminescent film **38**. Since the insulating layer **18** rests on the ends of the pixel electrodes **16**, short-circuiting between the ends of the pixel electrodes **16** and the common electrode **42** can be prevented.

Further, as illustrated in FIGS. **3** and **4**, the second substrate and the color filter **50** are disposed. According to this embodiment, since the insulating layer **18** can be thinned on the pixel electrodes **16**, a thickness between the first substrate **10** and the second substrate **48** can be thinned.

FIG. **7** is a partially enlarged plan view of an organic electroluminescent display device according to a modification **1** of the embodiment. FIG. **8** is a cross-sectional view of the organic electroluminescent display device taken along a line VIII-VIII illustrated in FIG. **7**. This example is different from the above embodiment (FIG. **4**) in that a connection portion **116a** is bent toward a wiring layer **130** with the inclusion of the end of each of pixel electrodes **116**.

Therefore, the end of the pixel electrode **116** is also arranged in a hole **134a** of an underlying layer **134**. Since the connection portion **116a** is disposed on the end of the pixel electrode **116**, and separated from a center portion of the pixel

electrode **116**, each opening **118a** of an insulating layer **118** for exposing the center portion of each pixel electrode **116** can be enlarged.

The hole **134a** of the underlying layer **134** is largely formed so as to extend from an area between the pixel electrodes **116** adjacent to each other to an end (connection portion **116a**) of one pixel electrode **116**. For that reason, the liquid material for forming the insulating layer **118** is liable to be filled. On the contrary, the underlying layer **34** illustrated in FIG. **4** has the partition part **36** between the hole **34a** formed between the pixel electrodes **16** adjacent to each other, and the connection portion **16a** of one pixel electrode **16**. Therefore, the liquid material for forming the insulating layer **18** is accumulated on the connection portion **16a**.

The other details correspond to those described in the embodiments. For example, the wiring layer **130** is disposed below the plural pixel electrodes **116** in a first substrate **110**, and the connection portion **116a** of the pixel electrode **116** extends downward so as to be connected to the wiring layer **130**.

FIG. **9** is a cross-sectional view of an organic electroluminescent display device according to a modification **2** of the embodiment. In this example, an insulating layer **218** has a concave portion **262** recessed in an upper surface thereof. The concave portion **262** is formed with the avoidance of above of the end of each pixel electrode **216**. That is, the concave portion **262** is formed above a hole **234a** of an underlying layer **234**. If the viscosity of a liquid material for forming the insulating layer **218** is set to be higher, the concave portion **262** is formed. A bottom surface of the concave portion **262** is located at a position lower than an upper surface of the pixel electrode **216**.

A common layer **240** is curved along the concave portion **262**. Since the insulating layer **218** is thin on the pixel electrodes **216**, a curvature of the common layer **240** in a swelling direction is small. On the other hand, the common layer **240** is curved downwardly along an inner surface of the concave portion **262** of the insulating layer **218**. A lower surface of the common layer **240** is located at a position lower than the upper surface of the pixel electrode **216** above the concave portion **262** of the insulating layer **218**. When the common layer **240** is curved downwardly, the waveguide of light can be prevented, and the color mixture caused by the entrance of the light from the adjacent pixels can be reduced.

A common electrode **242** is curved along a curvature of the common layer **240**. An organic electroluminescent film **238** and the common electrode **242** are covered and sealed with a sealing layer **244**. The sealing layer **244** has irregularities on a lower surface thereof along the curvature of the common electrode **242**.

FIG. **10** is a cross-sectional view of an organic electroluminescent display device according to a modification **3** of the embodiment. In this example, a sealing layer **344** is formed of plural layers (an uppermost layer **344A**, an intermediate layer **344B**, and a lowermost layer **344C**). The lowermost layer **344C** of the sealing layer **344** is curved along the curvature of a common electrode **342**. The uppermost layer **344A** of the sealing layer **344** is flat on an upper surface thereof.

The present invention is not limited to the above embodiments, but can be variously modified. For example, the configurations described in the embodiments can be replaced with substantially the same configurations, configurations having the identical operational advantages, or configurations that can achieve the same purpose.

While there have been described what are at present considered to be certain embodiments of the invention, it will be understood that various modifications may be made thereto,

and it is intended that the appended claim cover all such modifications as fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic electroluminescent display device, comprising:
 - a substrate;
 - a plurality of pixel electrodes that are disposed in the substrate;
 - an insulating layer that is disposed in areas between the pixel electrodes adjacent to each other;
 - an organic electroluminescent film that is disposed in the substrate with the inclusion of a common layer that continuously covers the plurality of pixel electrodes and the insulating layer; and
 - a common electrode that is disposed on the organic electroluminescent film;
 wherein each of the pixel electrodes adjacent to each other has an end,
 - the end includes a lower portion facing the substrate, an upper portion opposite to the lower portion, and a side portion intersects with the lower portion and the upper portion,
 - the insulating layer is in contact with the lower portion, the upper portion, and the side portion, and
 - the insulating layer overlaps the lower portion and the upper portion in a planar view.
2. The organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 1,
 - wherein the insulating layer has a concave portion, and
 - wherein the common layer is curved along the concave portion.
3. The organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 2,
 - wherein a bottom surface of the concave portion of the insulating layer is located at a position lower than upper surfaces of the plurality of pixel electrodes, and
 - wherein a lower surface of the common layer is located at a position lower than the upper surfaces of the plurality of pixel electrodes above the concave portion of the insulating layer.
4. The organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 2,
 - wherein the common electrode is curved along a curvature of the common layer,
 - wherein the organic electroluminescent display device further comprises a sealing layer that conducts sealing to cover the organic electroluminescent film and the common electrode, and
 - wherein a lower surface of the sealing layer has irregularity along the curvature of the common electrode.
5. The organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 4,
 - wherein the sealing layer includes a plurality of layers,
 - wherein a lowermost layer of the sealing layer is curved along the curvature of the common electrode, and
 - wherein an uppermost layer of the sealing layer is flat on an upper surface thereof.
6. The organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 1,
 - wherein a wiring layer is disposed in the substrate below the plurality of pixel electrodes, and
 - wherein each of the pixel electrodes has a connection portion extended downward so as to be connected to the wiring layer.
7. The organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 6,

wherein the connection portion is disposed to be bent toward the wiring layer with the avoidance of the ends of the pixel electrodes, and

wherein the insulating layer is disposed to extend from the ends to an upper portion of the connection portion.

8. The organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 6,

wherein the connection portion is bent toward the wiring layer with the inclusion of the ends of the pixel electrodes.

9. A method for manufacturing an organic electroluminescent display device, comprising the steps of:

forming an underlying layer on a substrate;

forming a conductive layer on the underlying layer;

forming a mask layer having the shape of the plurality of pixel electrodes on the conductive layer;

removing a portion of the conductive layer exposed from the mask layer so as to pattern the conductive layer into a shape of a plurality of pixel electrodes;

patterning the underlying layer so as to overhang ends of the plurality of pixel electrodes;

forming an insulating layer to cover the plurality of pixel electrodes and the underlying layer so as to extend between the pixel electrodes adjacent to each other, and below the ends of the plurality of pixel electrodes;

patterning the insulating layer so as to expose at least center portions of the respective pixel electrodes except for the ends thereof;

forming an organic electroluminescent film with the inclusion of a common layer that continuously covers exposed areas of the plurality of pixel electrodes from the insulating layer, and the insulating layer; and forming a common electrode on the organic electroluminescent film.

10. The method for manufacturing an organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 9,

wherein a portion of the insulating layer exposed from the mask layer is removed in the step of patterning the insulating layer.

11. The method for manufacturing an organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 9,

wherein a portion of the insulating layer exposed from the plurality of pixel electrodes is removed after removing the mask layer in the step of patterning the insulating layer.

12. The organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 1,

wherein the plurality of pixel electrodes include a first pixel electrode and a second pixel electrode which are adjacent to each other,

the first pixel electrode has a first lower portion facing the substrate, a first upper portion opposite to the first lower portion, and a first side portion intersects with the first lower portion and the first upper portion,

the second pixel electrode has a second lower portion facing the substrate, a second upper portion opposite to the second lower portion, and a second side portion intersects with the second lower portion and the second upper portion,

the insulating layer is in contact with the first and second lower portions, the first and second upper portions, and the first and second side portions, and

the insulating layer overlaps the first and second lower portions and the first and second upper portions in a planar view.

13. The organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 1,

wherein the pixel electrodes is located on an underlying layer,

the underlying layer has a hole between the pixel electrodes adjacent to each other, and

the hole exposes the lower portion and is filled with the insulating layer.

14. An organic electroluminescent display device, comprising:

a substrate;

a plurality of pixel electrodes that are disposed in the substrate;

an insulating layer that is disposed in areas between the pixel electrodes adjacent to each other, and extends integrally to upper and lower portions of ends of the pixel electrodes adjacent to each other;

an organic electroluminescent film that is disposed in the substrate with the inclusion of a common layer that continuously covers the plurality of pixel electrodes and the insulating layer; and

a common electrode that is disposed on the organic electroluminescent film;

wherein the insulating layer has a concave portion, wherein the common layer is curved along the concave portion,

wherein a bottom surface of the concave portion of the insulating layer is located at a position lower than upper surfaces of the plurality of pixel electrodes, and wherein a lower surface of the common layer is located at a position lower than the upper surfaces of the plurality of pixel electrodes above the concave portion of the insulating layer.

15. The organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 14,

wherein the common electrode is curved along a curvature of the common layer,

wherein the organic electroluminescent display device further comprises a sealing layer that conducts sealing to cover the organic electroluminescent film and the common electrode, and

wherein a lower surface of the sealing layer has irregularity along the curvature of the common electrode.

16. The organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 15,

wherein the sealing layer includes a plurality of layers, wherein a lowermost layer of the sealing layer is curved along the curvature of the common electrode, and wherein an uppermost layer of the sealing layer is flat on an upper surface thereof.

17. The organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 14,

wherein a wiring layer is disposed in the substrate below the plurality of pixel electrodes, and wherein each of the pixel electrodes has a connection portion extended downward so as to be connected to the wiring layer.

专利名称(译)	有机电致发光显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US9312317	公开(公告)日	2016-04-12
申请号	US14/480823	申请日	2014-09-09
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	株式会社日本显示器		
申请(专利权)人(译)	日本展示INC.		
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IPC分类号	H01L27/32		
CPC分类号	H01L27/3246		
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助理审查员(译)	巴顿PAUL		
优先权	2013186141 2013-09-09 JP		
其他公开文献	US20150069360A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种有机电致发光显示装置，包括：基板；多个像素电极，设置在基板上；绝缘层，设置在彼此相邻的像素电极之间的区域中，并且一体地延伸到像素电极的端部的上部和下部彼此相邻的有机电致发光膜，其设置在基板上，包括连续覆盖多个像素电极和绝缘层的公共层；以及设置在有机电致发光膜上的公共电极。

