[0205] Further, it is also possible to form a display portion **2602** attached onto the dashboard **2601** having a curved surface. By executing the present invention in the display portion **2602**, a thin and lightweight mechanical display instrument or image display device can be achieved. Note that the display portion **2602** is curved in the direction shown by the arrows.

[0206] Further, it is also possible to form a display portion **2600** onto the front windshield **2604** that has a curved surface. In the case where the present invention is adapted for the display portion **2600**, a permeable material may be used, so that a thin and lightweight mechanical display instrument or image display device can be achieved by means of the present invention. Note that, the display portion **2600** is curved in the direction shown by the arrows. Here, the display portion **2600** was applied in on the windshield, but it may also be provided to other window glass areas.

[0207] It is also possible to form the display portion **2902** attached onto a rear window **2900**, for example. **FIG. 14** is a diagram showing the vicinity surrounding rear seats in the automobile. Note that, **FIG. 14** and **FIG. 13** correspond to each other, and since the steering wheel portions are identical, the same reference numerals has been used as in **FIG. 13**.

[0208] Further, by applying a flexible display device according to the present invention onto the rear window **2900** and mounting onto the exterior of the car a camera which can capture the area behind the car, and then by connecting the display device and the camera, the driver can see places which are obstructed by the car and could not be seen otherwise. Note that, the display portion **2902** is curved in the direction shown by the arrows.

[0209] Further, if the automobile is driven from the right side as shown in **FIG. 14**, there is a blind spot on the rear-left side since there is a portion of the vehicle body **2906** there (i.e., the part between windows). However, by applying a flexible display device (display portion **2901**) according to the present invention onto the part between the windows and mounting onto the exterior of the car a camera which can capture the blind spot, and by connecting the display device and the camera, the driver can check the blind spot. Note that, the display portion **2901** is curved in the direction shown by the arrows.

[0210] Further, it is also possible to provide a display portion **2905** onto a seat **2904**. A person sitting in the rear seat can watch television and view the display of the car navigational system.

[0211] Further, although it is not shown in the diagrams, the ceiling of the car may serve as a base, and a display device having a light emitting element in which a layer containing an organic compound serves as a light emitting layer is curved along the curved surface of the ceiling and is attached thereto, whereby image display and illumination inside the vehicle can be performed.

[0212] As described above, the display having the curved surface according to the present invention can be mounted easily onto any curved surface in the vehicle having a radius of curvature of 50 cm to 200 cm.

[0213] Further, the present embodiment illustrated an on-board car audio system and car navigating system, but the present invention may be used on other vehicle display instruments and on free-standing audio and navigational systems.

[0214] Further, the present embodiment may be combined freely with any one of Embodiments 1 through 4.

[0215] [Embodiment 6]

[0216] In Embodiments 1 through 5, the peeling method utilized the film stress (stress deformation) between the two layers to perform the peeling, but restriction is not made to this method. It is possible to use a method in which a separation layer is formed between the layer to be peeled and the substrate, and an etchant is used to separate the separation layer and the substrate, and also a method in which a layer constituted of a amorphous silicon (or a polysilicon) is provided between the layer to be peeled and the substrate, and a laser light is radiated through the substrate to drive out hydrogen contained in the amorphous silicon, thereby creating gaps so as to make the layer to be peeled and the substrate separate, for example.

[0217] Here, **FIGS. 15A** to **15**D show an example in which the amorphous silicon (or the polysilicon) containing a large amount of hydrogen as its separating layer is used and laser light is irradiated onto the separation layer to perform the peeling.

[0218] In **FIG. 15**A, reference numeral **600** indicates a substrate, reference numeral **601** indicates a separation layer, and reference numeral **602** indicates an layer to be peeled.

[0219] In **FIG. 15A, a** translucent substrate such as a glass substrate or a quartz substrate or the like is used for the substrate **600**.

[0220] Then, the separation layer **601** is formed. Amorphous silicon or polysilicon is used for the separation layer **601**. Note that, a sputtering method or a plasma CVD method, or other film application methods may be used as the separation layer **601** so as to put a large amount of hydrogen into it as needed.

[0221] Next, the layer to be peeled **602** is formed onto the separation layer **601**. (See **FIG. 15A**). The layer to be peeled **602** may contain various elements, of which a TFT is a typical example (others include thin film diodes, and photoelectric conversion elements and silicon resistant elements made with silicon PIN-junctions). Further, thermal processing may be performed within the temperature range that the substrate **600** can withstand. However, the separation layer **601** is handled in such a way that peeling off of the film and other problems potentially caused by the thermal processing in the manufacturing of the layer to be peeled **602** do not occur. In the case such as the present embodiment where the laser light is used to perform the peeling, in order that the hydrogen does not escape before the peeling is performed, it is desirable that the thermal processing temperature is set at 410° C. or below when forming the elements included in the layer to be peeled.

[0222] Next, laser light is irradiated through the substrate **600** onto the separation layer. (See **FIG. 15B**). For the laser light, it is possible to use an excimer laser or other such gas laser, a YAG laser or other such solid-state laser, or a semiconductor laser. Further, the oscillation of the laser light may be continuous oscillation or pulse oscillation, and the