

[0116] Moreover, it is fine to form a display part **2602** bonded to the dashboard part **2601** with a curved surface. The invention is implemented to the display part **2602**, whereby a low-profile, light-weight display for meters or image display device can be completed. Besides, the display part **2602** is curved in the directions indicated by arrows.

[0117] In addition, it is fine to form a display part **2600** bonded to an automobile windshield **2604** with a curved surface. When the invention is implemented to the display part **2600**, it is acceptable to use transparent materials. The invention allows completing a low-profile, light-weight display for meters or image display device. Furthermore, the display part **2600** is curved in the directions indicated by arrows. Here, the automobile windshield is exemplified, but the display part can be disposed over the other window glasses.

[0118] For example, it is fine to form a display part **2902** bonded to a rear window **2900** with a curved surface. FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrating around the back seat of the automobile. Moreover, FIG. 7 corresponds to FIG. 6, and the operating handle part is the same, thus using the same reference numerals and signs as those in FIG. 6.

[0119] In addition, when a flexible display device of the invention is bonded to the rear window **2900** and a camera capable of shooting backside is mounted outside the car to connect them each other, a driver can see places where an automobile body **2906** hinders the driver from seeing. Furthermore, the display part **2902** is curved in the directions indicated by arrows.

[0120] Moreover, as shown in FIG. 7, when the car is right-handed, a dead angle exists left backside because a part of the automobile body **2906** (a portion between window glasses) is there. However, when the display device of the invention (a display part **2901**) is bonded to the portion between the window glasses and a camera capable of shooting the direction of the dead angle is mounted outside the car to connect them each other, the driver can confirm the dead angle. Besides, the display part **2901** is curved in the directions indicated by arrows.

[0121] In addition, it is acceptable to dispose a display part **2905** over a seat **2904**. A person seated in the back seat can watch the television or can see the display of the car navigation system.

[0122] Furthermore, as not shown in the drawing here, a car ceiling is formed of a base material to bond a display device having an organic light emitting diode with a shape matched with the curved surface of the ceiling, whereby allowing image display or lighting the inside of the car.

[0123] In this manner, the display with a curved surface of the invention can be installed easily anywhere in the car with curved surfaces having a curvature radius of 50 to 200 cm.

[0124] Moreover, the embodiment shows the displays for the car audio system and the car navigation system for automobile use, but they can be used for displays for other vehicles or floor audio systems and navigation systems.

[0125] Besides, the embodiment can be combined with the embodiments 1 and 2.

[0126] [Embodiment 5]

[0127] In the embodiment, devices and the peripheral structure contained in the peeled layer are shown. Here, the cross-sectional structure of a single pixel in the active matrix display device, particularly the connection between a light emitting device and a TFT, and the form of a separator disposed between pixels will be described.

[0128] In FIG. 8A, reference numeral **40** denotes a substrate, reference numeral **41** denotes a separator (also called a bank), reference numeral **42** denotes an insulating film, reference numeral **43** denotes a first electrode (anode), reference numeral **44** denotes a layer including an organic compound, reference numeral **45** denotes a second electrode (cathode), and reference numeral **46** denotes a TFT.

[0129] In the TFT **46**, **46a** denotes a channel forming region, reference numeral **46b** and reference numeral **46c** denote a source region or drain region, reference numeral **46d** denotes a gate electrode, and reference numeral **46e** and reference numeral **46f** denote a source electrode or drain electrode. A top gate TFT is shown here, but the TFT is not defined particularly, it may be an inversely staggered TFT or may be a staggered TFT. In addition, reference numeral **46f** is the electrode that is partially overlapped with the first electrode **43**, whereby connecting it to the TFT **46**.

[0130] Furthermore, FIG. 8B shows the cross-sectional structure partly different from that in FIG. 8A.

[0131] In FIG. 8B, the manner to overlap the first electrode with the electrode is varied from the structure shown in FIG. 8A. The first electrode is patterned and then the electrode is formed so as to partially overlap with the first electrode, whereby connecting to the TFT.

[0132] Moreover, FIG. 8C shows the cross-sectional structure partly different from that in FIG. 8A.

[0133] In FIG. 8C, one layer of an interlayer dielectric is further disposed, and a first electrode is connected to the electrode of a TFT through a contact hole.

[0134] Besides, as the cross-sectional form of the separator **41**, it may be formed into a tapered shape as shown in FIG. 8D. The separator can be obtained in which a resist is exposed by the photolithographic technique and then a non-photosensitive organic resin or inorganic insulating film is etched.

[0135] In addition, when a positive photosensitive organic resin is used, the shape shown in FIG. 8E can be formed, the shape having a curved surface in the upper end part.

[0136] Furthermore, when a negative photosensitive organic resin is used, the shape shown in FIG. 8F can be formed, the shape having a curved surface in the upper end part and the lower end part.

[0137] Moreover, the embodiment can be combined with any of the embodiments 1, 3 and 4.

[0138] [Embodiment 6]

[0139] The embodiment shows an example of fabricating a passive matrix light emitting device (also called a simple matrix light emitting device).

[0140] First, over a substrate, a plurality of first wiring lines is formed in stripes with a material such as ITO (a material to be an anode). Subsequently, a separator made of a resist or photosensitive resin is formed as surrounding the