



ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A transparent conductive laminate in which a transparent conductive layer (an ITO film) mainly comprising indium, tin and oxygen is formed on one main surface of a transparent substrate such as a polymeric film and which is excellent in moist heat resistance and scuff resistance and which can be applied to various kinds of transparent electrodes. The transparent conductive layer has a stable amorphous structure, and its resistivity is $1 \times 10^{-2} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ or less, and its electron mobility is $20 \text{ cm}^2/(\text{V} \cdot \text{sec})$ or more. This transparent conductive laminate can be prepared by forming an amorphous film mainly comprising indium, tin and oxygen and having a resistivity of more than $1 \times 10^{-2} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ on the substrate by a sputtering process under a high oxygen concentration atmosphere, and then subjecting the film to a heat treatment in the range of 80 to 180 °C to decrease the resistivity to $1 \times 10^{-2} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ or less, while the amorphous structure is maintained. This transparent conductive laminate can suitably be utilized as the transparent electrode of an electroluminescence light-emitting element equipped with a layer containing zinc sulfide as a light-emitting layer, and in this case, the deterioration of luminance during continuous light emission can be remarkably inhibited.