



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
03.01.2007 Bulletin 2007/01

(51) Int Cl.:
G02F 1/1339 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **06012749.5**

(22) Date of filing: **21.06.2006**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR
Designated Extension States:
AL BA HR MK YU

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(30) Priority: **30.06.2005 KR 20050058301**

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(54) **Liquid crystal display device and method for manufacturing the same**

(57) An LCD device and a method for manufacturing the same are disclosed, in which a protrusion (55,110) is arranged to oppose to a column spacer (70,210) so as to reduce the contact area between the column spacer and the opposing substrate on which the protrusion (55,110) is formed; furthermore the protrusion is formed of an organic material to minimize deformation of the column spacer. The LCD device includes first (50,100) and second (60,200) substrates opposing each other, gate (101) and data (102) lines crossing each other on the first substrate to define pixel regions, thin film transistors formed at crossing portions of the gate lines and the data

lines, the column spacer (70,210) formed of a first organic material on a predetermined portion of the second substrate, the protrusion (55,110) formed of a second organic material on the first substrate so as to face the first column spacer, and a liquid crystal layer filled between the first and second substrates. The upper surface of the protrusion is chosen to be smaller than the lower surface of the column spacer, so as to reduce the contact area. The protrusion can be realised as a second column spacer (55) or as a ball spacer (110). Furthermore, the elastic recovery rate of the first and the second organic materials, defined by the formula $(L'/L) \times 100$, is chosen to be 60% or greater.

FIG. 3

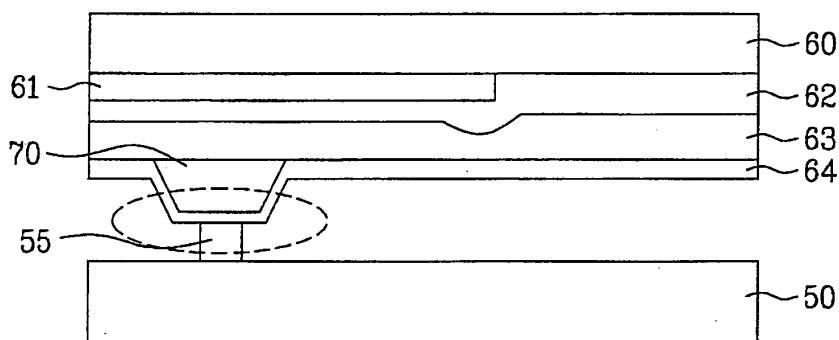
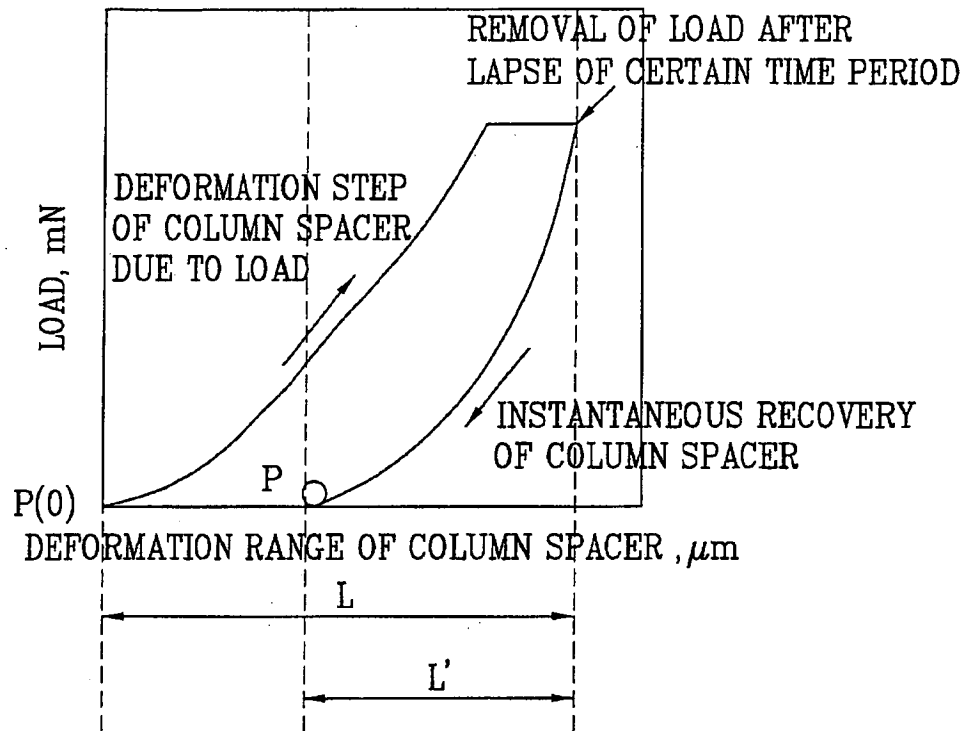


FIG. 5



Description

[0001] This application claims the benefit of the Korean Patent Application No. P2005-58301, filed on June 30, 2005, which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, and more particularly, to an LCD device and a method for manufacturing the same, in which a protrusion is arranged to oppose a column spacer so as to reduce a contact area between the column spacer and its opposing substrate, and the protrusion is formed of an organic material to minimize deformation of the column spacer.

Discussion of the Related Art

[0003] Demands for various display devices have increased with development of an information society. Accordingly, many efforts have been made to research and develop various flat display devices such as liquid crystal display (LCD), plasma display panel (PDP), electroluminescent display (ELD), and vacuum fluorescent display (VFD). Some species of flat display devices have already been applied to displays for various equipments.

[0004] Among the various flat display devices, liquid crystal display (LCD) devices have been most widely used due to advantageous characteristics of thin profile, lightness in weight, and low power consumption, whereby the LCD devices provide a substitute for a Cathode Ray Tube (CRT). In addition to mobile type LCD devices such as a display for a notebook computer, LCD devices have been developed for computer monitors and televisions to receive and display broadcasting signals.

[0005] In order to use LCD devices in various fields as a general display, the key to developing LCD devices depends on whether LCD devices can implement a high quality picture, such as high resolution and high luminance with a large-sized screen, while still maintaining lightness in weight, thin profile, and low power consumption.

[0006] Meanwhile, a spacer is formed between first and second substrates of the aforementioned LCD device to maintain a constant interval for a liquid crystal layer.

[0007] The spacer may be a ball spacer or a column spacer depending on a shape.

[0008] The ball spacer has a spherical shape, and is dispersed on the first and second substrates. Also, the ball spacer is relatively free in its movement even after the first and second substrates are bonded to each other. The ball spacer has a small contact area with the first and second substrates.

[0009] By contrast, the column spacer is formed by an array process on the first substrate or the second substrate. The column spacer is formed on a predetermined substrate in a column shape having a predetermined height. Therefore, the column spacer has a relatively great contact area with the first and second substrates.

[0010] Hereinafter, a related art LCD device provided with a column spacer will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

10 [0011] FIG. 1 is a sectional view illustrating a related art LCD device provided with a column spacer.

[0012] As shown in FIG. 1, the related art LCD device provided with a column spacer includes first and second substrates 30 and 40 opposing each other, a column spacer 20 formed between the first and second substrates 30 and 40, and a liquid crystal layer (not shown) filled between the first and second substrates 30 and 40.

[0013] The first substrate 30 includes a gate line 31 crossing a data line (not shown) to define a pixel region, a thin film transistor TFT formed on a crossing region of the gate line 31 and the data line, and a pixel electrode (not shown) formed in each pixel region.

[0014] The second substrate 40 includes a black matrix layer 41 corresponding to a region other than the pixel region, a stripe shaped color filter layer 42 corresponding to vertical pixel regions parallel with the data line, and a common electrode or an overcoat layer 43 formed on the color filter layer 42.

[0015] The column spacer 20 is formed to correspond to a predetermined position above the gate line 31.

[0016] The first substrate 30 further includes a gate insulating layer 36 formed on the entire surface including the gate line 31, and a passivation layer 37 formed on the gate insulating layer 36.

35 [0017] FIGs. 2A and 2b are a plane view and a sectional view illustrating a touch defect of the related art LCD device provided with a column spacer.

[0018] As shown in FIGs. 2A and 2B, in the LCD device provided with the column spacer, if an LCD panel 10 is touched with a finger or other thing along a predetermined direction, a spot is generated on the touched portion. The spot is referred to as a touch spot or a touch defect because the spot is generated on the screen of the LCD panel.

45 [0019] It is noted that such a touch defect is caused by the frictional force generated by a large contact area between the column spacer 20 and its opposing first substrate 1. In other words, as shown in FIG. 2B, the column spacer 20 is in contact with the first substrate 1 to form a relatively large contact area unlike the ball spacer. Therefore, it takes a long time to restore the first and second substrates 1 and 2 shifted due to the touch to their original state. For this reason, the spot remains until the first and second substrates are restored to their original state.

[0020] The aforementioned related art LCD device provided with the column spacer has the following problems.

[0021] First, when the LCD panel is touched with a finger or other thing, the luminance of the black state of the panel becomes unbalanced. In other words, the substrate may be deformed by the load that pulls the substrate in a deformed direction of a polarizing plate attached onto a surface (rear surface) of the LCD panel when the polarizing plate is contracted or relaxed due to surrounding humidity and temperature change. For this reason, alignment of the liquid crystals may be disordered, and as a result, the unbalanced black state is caused. Also, the upper and lower substrates may be distorted in the range of 20 μ m to 100 μ m by touch (rubbing) of the LCD panel. In this case, even though the finger is removed from the LCD panel after touch, the two substrates fail to restore to their original state due to surface tension between them, thereby continuing to generate light leakage. As a result, the black screen becomes unbalanced.

[0022] This is because that the pulling load generated as the column spacer is closely attached onto its opposing substrate acts more greatly than the load to be restored to the shape before the deformation of the substrate.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0023] Accordingly, the present invention is directed to an LCD device and a method for manufacturing the same, which substantially obviate one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0024] An object of the present invention is to provide an LCD device and a method for manufacturing the same, in which an protrusion is arranged to oppose a column spacer so as to reduce a contact area between the column spacer and its opposing substrate, and the protrusion is formed of an organic material to minimize deformation of the column spacer.

[0025] Additional advantages, objects, and features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention may be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

[0026] To achieve these objects and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, an LCD device according to the present invention includes first and second substrates opposing each other, gate and data lines crossing each other on the first substrate to define pixel regions, thin film transistors formed at crossing portions of the gate lines and the data lines, a first column spacer formed of a first organic material on a predetermined portion of the second substrate, an protrusion formed of a second organic material on the first substrate corresponding to the first column spacer, and a liquid crystal

layer filled between the first and second substrates.

[0027] The first organic material and the second organic material have elastic recovery rate of 60% or greater.

5 **[0028]** The first organic material is the same as the second organic material.

[0029] The protrusion includes a ball spacer formed on a fixed position of the first substrate.

10 **[0030]** The ball spacer includes at least one of polystyrene, divinyl benzene, poly-vinyl alcohol, and polyacrylate.

[0031] The ball spacer has a diameter of 20 μ m or less.

15 **[0032]** The protrusion is formed of a second column spacer having an upper surface relatively smaller than that of the first column spacer.

[0033] The second column spacer includes a photo-initiator, a thermal-initiator, a responsive monomer, and an adhesion promoter.

20 **[0034]** The upper surface (contact area with the column spacer) of the protrusion has a critical dimension of 10 μ m or less.

[0035] The lower surface of the first column spacer corresponding to the second substrate has a critical dimension of 20 μ m to 50 μ m.

25 **[0036]** The first column spacer includes a photo-initiator, a thermal-initiator, a responsive monomer, and an adhesion promoter.

30 **[0037]** In another aspect of the present invention, a method for manufacturing an LCD device includes preparing first and second substrates opposing each other, forming a thin film transistor array on the first substrate and a color filter array on the second substrate, forming a column spacer of a first organic material on a predetermined portion of the second substrate, forming an protrusion formed of a second organic material on the first substrate to correspond to the column spacer, having an upper surface of a critical dimension relatively smaller than that of the column spacer, dropping liquid crystals onto any one of the first substrate and the second substrate, and bonding the first and second substrates to each other so that the protrusion on the first substrate opposes the column spacer on the second substrate.

35 **[0038]** The protrusion is formed by preparing a solution in which a resin including a ball spacer is dispersed and dotting the solution using an inkjet device.

40 **[0039]** The protrusion is formed by preparing a negative photoresist film including a ball spacer and dotting the negative photoresist film using an inkjet device.

45 **[0040]** The protrusion is formed by coating the second organic material on the first substrate and selectively exposing and developing the coated organic material.

50 **[0041]** The column spacer is formed by coating the first organic material on the second substrate and selectively exposing and developing the coated organic material.

55 **[0042]** The first organic material and the second organic material have elastic recovery rate of 60% or greater.

[0043] It is to be understood that both the foregoing

general description and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0044] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

[0045] FIG. 1 is a sectional view illustrating a related art LCD device provided with a column spacer;

[0046] FIGs. 2A and 2B are a plane view and a sectional view illustrating a touch defect of the related art LCD device provided with a column spacer;

[0047] FIG. 3 is a sectional view illustrating an LCD device provided with an protrusion structure of an inorganic material;

[0048] FIGs. 4A and 4B are sectional views illustrating the state when and after a column spacer corresponding to an protrusion structure of an inorganic material of FIG. 3 is pressurized;

[0049] FIG. 5 is a graph illustrating a deformation range of a column spacer depending on a load;

[0050] FIG. 6 is a graph illustrating recovery displacement of a column spacer per material depending on a time period;

[0051] FIG. 7 is a sectional view illustrating an LCD device having an protrusion structure of an organic material according to the present invention;

[0052] FIGs. 8A and 8B are sectional views illustrating the state when and after a column spacer corresponding to an protrusion structure of an inorganic material of FIG. 7 is pressurized; and

[0053] FIG. 9 is a plane view illustrating an LCD device according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0054] Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[0055] When an LCD panel of an LCD device is touched with a finger or other thing, a touch defect is caused by great friction generated due to a large contact area between a column spacer and its opposing substrate. For this reason, it takes a long time to restore the substrate shifted due to touch to its original state. Therefore, efforts to remove the touch defect have been suggested. One of the efforts is an LCD device having a protrusion in which the protrusion is formed to oppose a column spacer so that a column spacer is in contact with

its opposing substrate at a contact area smaller than an upper surface of the column spacer.

[0056] FIG. 3 is a sectional view illustrating an LCD device having a protrusion of an inorganic material according to the present invention.

[0057] As shown in FIG. 3, the LCD device having a protrusion of an inorganic material according to the present invention includes first and second substrates 50 and 60 opposing each other, a column spacer 70 formed at a predetermined portion on the second substrate 60, a protrusion 55 having a volume relatively smaller than that of the column spacer 70, formed on the first substrate 50 to contact a predetermined portion of the column spacer 70, and a liquid crystal layer (not shown) filled between the first and second substrates 50 and 60.

[0058] The first substrate 50 is a thin film transistor array substrate provided with a thin film transistor array, and the second substrate 60 is a color filter array substrate provided with a color filter array.

[0059] The thin film transistor array formed on the first substrate 50 is omitted in the drawing except for the protrusion 55.

[0060] For example, the thin film transistor array includes a gate line, a data line crossing the gate line to define a pixel region, a pixel electrode formed in the pixel region, and a thin film transistor formed at a crossing region of the gate and data lines.

[0061] A black matrix layer 61, a color filter layer 62, and an overcoat layer 63 are formed on the second substrate 60. The column spacer 70 is formed on the overcoat layer 63 of the second substrate 60 corresponding to the protrusion 55. An alignment layer is formed on the entire surface of the overcoat layer 63 including the column spacer 70.

[0062] The column spacer 70 is formed by patterning an organic material using an exposure process.

[0063] For the protrusion 55 of an organic material, when the first substrate 50 or the second substrate 60 is shifted with respect to its opposing substrate as the surface of the first substrate 50 or the second substrate 60 is touched (rubbed or grazed in one direction), a contact area between the column spacer 70 and the protrusion 55 is reduced to an upper area of the protrusion 55 relatively smaller than an upper surface (where the column spacer opposes the protrusion 55, in this case, the portion where the column spacer is formed on the surface of the second substrate 50 is referred to as a lower surface) of the column spacer 70. In this case, a frictional force between the column spacer 70 and its opposing substrate, the first substrate 50 is reduced due to a reduced frictional area. Therefore, when the first substrate 50 or the second substrate 60 is pushed in one direction by touch, it is easy to restore either the first substrate 50 or the second substrate 60 to its original state.

[0064] However, if the protrusion 55 is formed of an inorganic material, since the protrusion 55 has elasticity relatively smaller than that of the column spacer, the col-

umn spacer is seriously deformed during a bonding process or when it is pressurized by the external load.

[0065] FIGs. 4A and 4B are sectional views illustrating the state when and after the column spacer corresponding to the protrusion of an inorganic material of FIG. 3 is pressurized.

[0066] As shown in FIG. 4A, after the column spacer of an organic material is formed to correspond to the protrusion of an inorganic material, if the column spacer is in contact with the protrusion by bonding or pressure, the column spacer 70 corresponding to the protrusion 55 may be pushed (imprinted).

[0067] As shown in FIG. 4B, even though the load applied to the upper portion of the column spacer 70 is removed, the shape of the column spacer 70 corresponding to the protrusion 55 remains deformed. The portion where the column spacer 70 is seriously pushed (imprinted) is observed by the naked eye. This acts as a display defect.

[0068] As described with reference to FIGs. 3 to 4B, the LCD device having a protrusion has been developed in order to improve unbalanced black luminance observed in the LCD device provided with a column spacer. In other words, an protrusion structure is inserted into the first substrate (thin film transistor array substrate) to quickly restore the first substrate to its original state even though stress is applied to the LCD panel, so that the contact area between the first substrate and the column spacer of the second substrate (color filter array substrate) can be reduced. As a result, unbalanced black luminance can remarkably be improved.

[0069] In the aforementioned protrusion structure, since the protrusion 55 is formed of an inorganic material, the external load is first contacted with the protrusion 55 on the first and second substrates 50 and 60 and thus concentrated thereon. The external load is transferred to the column spacer 70 contacted with the protrusion 55, and sometimes exceeds a limit load so as not to allow the organic material constituting the column spacer 70 to restore to its original state. For this reason, permanent deformation of the column spacer 70 is caused to locally deteriorate a cell gap, thereby resulting in a side effect in which a spot is found in a corresponding portion.

[0070] In other words, the column spacer 70 is designed to be pushed by the protrusion 55 and then restored to its original state (elastic force) if a load pushed by the protrusion 55 is removed. However, even though the load locally concentrated on the protrusion is removed after it is applied to the column spacer beyond its limit range, the column spacer remains deformed without being restored to its original state.

[0071] Hereinafter, the LCD device and a method for manufacturing the same will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which unbalanced black luminance is improved by the protrusion structure and at the same time the column spacer and its relevant layers are prevented from being deformed.

[0072] FIG. 5 is a graph illustrating a deformation range

of the column spacer depending on a load.

[0073] As shown in FIG. 5, when a predetermined load is applied to the column spacer in a vertical direction, the column spacer having elasticity is compressed and deformed in its height. If the load is removed, the column spacer is restored to its original state or a similar state depending on its elastic recovery rate. In this case, if the column spacer is restored to its original state well, it is determined that the elastic recovery rate is good. By contrast, if the column spacer is restored to its original state at a low level, it is determined that the elastic recovery rate is low.

[0074] As shown in FIG. 5, if a deformation range of the column spacer is tested with increase of pressure against the column spacer, it is noted that the column spacer is almost linearly deformed in proportion to pressure until the deformation range reaches a certain level. Even though the same load is applied to the column spacer under the pressure of a certain level, the column spacer is deformed in a direction of the load. In this case, the deformation range of the column spacer to reach a predetermined time period under the pressure of a certain level is L.

[0075] After the load is completely removed under the pressure of a certain level, the column spacer is instantaneously restored to its original state. In other words, even though the load is completely removed, the column spacer is not completely restored to its original state but restored to the state corresponding to L'. In this case, the elastic recovery rate of the column spacer is defined in the range of $[L'/L] \times 100\%$.

[0076] The initial displacement of the column spacer is referred to as P(0), and the displacement when the deformed column spacer is instantaneously restored to its original state under the pressure is referred to as P.

[0077] FIG. 6 is a graph illustrating recovery displacement of the column spacer per material depending on a time period.

[0078] Referring to FIG. 6, the recovery displacement of each column spacer formed of each material of A, B and C is shown depending on a time period when the applied pressure is removed. The recovery displacement of each column spacer is obtained by subtracting the initial displacement P(0) of the column spacer from the recovery displacement P when the column spacer is recovered after deformation. In this case, the recovery displacement of the column spacer formed of A is 0, and this value means that the column spacer is restored to its original state without deformation when the pressure applied to the column spacer is removed. The recovery displacement P of the column spacer formed of C means that the column spacer remains deformed without being restored to its original state after the column spacer is deformed by the pressure. The column spacer formed of B has intermediate characteristics between A and C. In this respect, the materials B and C generate plastic deformation, and especially are likely to generate deformation in the aforementioned protrusion structure of an in-

organic material.

[0079] Hereinafter, in order to prevent deformation of the column spacer when the substrates are pressurized or bonded to each other, the LCD device having a protrusion of an organic material according to the present invention will be described.

[0080] FIG. 7 is a sectional view illustrating an LCD device having a protrusion of an organic material according to the present invention.

[0081] As shown in FIG. 7, the LCD device having a protrusion of an organic material according to the present invention includes first and second substrates 100 and 200 opposing each other, a column spacer 210 formed at a predetermined portion on the second substrate 200, a protrusion 110 having a volume relatively smaller than that of the column spacer 210, formed on the first substrate 100 to contact a predetermined portion of the column spacer 210, and a liquid crystal layer (not shown) filled between the first and second substrates 100 and 200.

[0082] The first substrate 100 is a thin film transistor array substrate provided with a thin film transistor array, and the second substrate 200 is a color filter array substrate provided with a color filter array.

[0083] The thin film transistor array formed on the first substrate 100 is omitted in the drawing except for the protrusion 110. For example, the thin film transistor array includes a gate line, a data line crossing the gate line to define a pixel region, a pixel electrode in the pixel region, and a thin film transistor formed at a crossing region of the gate and data lines.

[0084] The protrusion 110 is formed by patterning an organic material when the thin film transistor array is formed on the first substrate 100. In this case, the thin film transistor array is formed by the process steps of forming a gate line including a gate electrode, a gate insulating layer, a semiconductor layer, a data line including source/drain electrodes, a passivation layer, and a pixel electrode. The protrusion 110 is formed by forming a pixel electrode and patterning the pixel electrode at the final step of the array process. Alternatively, the protrusion 110 is formed by additionally forming an organic layer between the process step of forming a gate line and the process step of forming a pixel electrode and patterning the organic layer. In either case, the protrusion 110 is formed at a predetermined portion on the gate and data lines.

[0085] A black matrix layer 201, a color filter layer 202, and an overcoat layer 203 are formed on the second substrate 200. The column spacer 210 is formed on the overcoat layer 203 of the second substrate 200 corresponding to the protrusion 110. An alignment layer is formed on the entire surface of the overcoat layer 203 including the column spacer 210.

[0086] The column spacer 210 is formed by patterning an organic material using an exposure process.

[0087] Main components of the column spacer 210 include a photo-initiator, a thermal-initiator, a responsive

monomer (photo-responsive monomer, thermal-responsive monomer, monomer having photo-responsive characteristics and thermal-responsive characteristics, oligomer, or polygomer), and an adhesion promoter. When the column spacer is formed using an inkjet device, a non-responsive volatile solvent may be added to the components of column spacer to control viscosity in a head of the inkjet device.

[0088] The protrusion 110 is formed by dotting at a predetermined position (corresponding to the column spacer) using the inkjet device. In this case, the protrusion 110 is formed in such a manner that a resin solution is cured using an exposure process or a thermal treatment process and then fixed to the first substrate 100 after a ball spacer is dispersed in the resin solution and dotted at a predetermined position using the inkjet device. Alternatively, the protrusion 110 is formed in such a manner that an organic insulating material having the same or similar physical properties as or to those of the column spacer 210 is patterned in a column spacer shape having an upper surface smaller than that of the column spacer 210.

[0089] If the protrusion 110 is a ball spacer type, the protrusion 110 is formed after the alignment layer is formed. In more detail, after the solution in which the ball spacer is dispersed in a resin solution is prepared and coated on a corresponding position of the column spacer in a dotting manner using an inkjet nozzle, the resin solution is cured using an exposure process or a thermal treatment process and fixed to the substrate. At this time, the size of the ball spacer is controlled to have a diameter of 20 μ m or less, more preferably 10 μ m or less. The ball spacer shaped protrusion 110 is preferably formed to have a small size so that the column spacer 210 and the upper surface (contact area with the protrusion) all overlap the whole portion of the protrusion 110.

[0090] When the protrusion 210 is formed of the ball spacer, the ball spacer is made of at least one of polystyrene, divinyl benzene, poly-vinyl alcohol, and poly-acrylate. In more detail, when the protrusion is formed of the ball spacer, a core of the ball spacer is made of at least one of polystyrene and divinyl benzene. A response group (OH-) of the core includes poly-vinyl alcohol, poly-acrylate or a structure resulted from poly-vinyl alcohol or poly-acrylate. In this case, the response group of the core of the ball spacer is fixed onto the first substrate by surface treatment (thermal treatment).

[0091] If the protrusion 110 is formed of the column spacer, the alignment layer is formed after the protrusion 110 is formed. In this case, the protrusion 110 is formed of a photo-initiator, a thermal-initiator, a responsive monomer, and an adhesion promoter. In the LCD device of the present invention, the column spacer and the protrusion corresponding to the column spacer are formed of a material obtained by adding acryl or acryl epoxy resin to a responsive monomer.

[0092] The process of forming the column spacer includes the steps of coating an organic insulating material,

exposing a predetermined portion of the organic insulating material, removing the exposed portion or the non-exposed portion using a developer, and performing a baking process. In this case, the column spacer is formed using an organic insulating layer having good elastic recovery rate (60% or greater). Also, the lower surface (corresponding to the second substrate) of the column spacer has a critical dimension (CD) greater than that of the upper surface (corresponding to the first substrate) of the column spacer. At this time, the critical dimension of the lower surface is controlled in the range of 20 μ m to 50 μ m, more preferably 30 μ m to 40 μ m.

[0093] The protrusion 110 and the column spacer 210 are formed of a material obtained by adding acryl or acryl-epoxy resin to a responsive monomer so that they have similar physical properties. Particularly, materials having similar elastic recovery rates are used as the protrusion 110 and the column spacer 210.

[0094] FIGs. 8A and 8B are sectional views illustrating the state when and after the column spacer corresponding to the protrusion structure of an inorganic material of FIG. 7 is pressurized.

[0095] As shown in FIG. 8A, the external load is concentrated on a portion where the column spacer 210 is first contacted with the protrusion 110, in the same manner as the general protrusion structure. However, since the protrusion 110 is formed of an organic material having physical properties similar to those of the column spacer unlike a protrusion of a metal or semiconductor, the load applied to the first substrate 100 or the second substrate 200 is uniformly dispersed in the protrusion and the column spacer 210.

[0096] Therefore, the load applied to the column spacer 210 is reduced to half. This reduces the probability of the threshold load that causes plastic deformation of the column spacer 210. As shown in FIG. 8B, if the external load is removed, the external load is dispersed in a column spacer 210a and a protrusion 110a. In this case, the load less than the external load that causes plastic deformation is applied to the column spacer 210a. As a result, the column spacer 210a is completely restored to its original state (dimensions) even though it may take time in pressurizing and bonding processes.

[0097] As described above, the LCD device of the present invention depends on the mechanism in which the column spacer 210 and the protrusion 110 are together deformed by the external load and together restored to their original state when the external load is removed.

[0098] Hereinafter, the thin film transistor array formed below the protrusion 110 will be described with reference to FIG. 9.

[0099] FIG. 9 is a plane view illustrating the LCD device according to the present invention.

[0100] As shown in FIG. 9, in the LCD device of the present invention, the protrusion 110 of an organic material is formed before or after the alignment layer is formed.

[0101] The LCD device of the present invention includes first and second substrates 100 and 200 opposing each other, a protrusion 110 formed of an organic material on the first substrate 100, and a column spacer 210 formed on the second substrate 200 to correspond to the protrusion 110 (see FIG. 7).

[0102] In more detail, the first substrate 100 includes gate lines 101 including gate electrodes 101a, formed in a first direction, a gate insulating layer (not shown) formed on the entire surface of the first substrate 100 including the gate lines 101, island shaped semiconductor layers 104 formed on the gate insulating layer to cover the gate electrodes 101a, data lines 102 formed on the gate insulating layer in a second direction vertical to the gate lines 101 and provided with source electrodes 102a extended therefrom, a passivation layer (not shown) formed on the entire surface of the first substrate 100 including the data lines 102, and pixel electrodes 103 and common electrodes 107a alternately formed in pixel regions above the passivation layer. The common electrodes 107a are extended from common lines 107 adjacent to and parallel with the gate lines 101.

[0103] Each of the thin film transistor includes a gate electrode 101a extended from the gate line 101, a source electrode 102a extended from the data line 102 in a 'U' shape, a drain electrode 102b spaced apart from the source electrode 102a and partially inserted into the 'U' shaped pattern of the source electrode 102a, and a semiconductor layer 104 formed above the gate electrodes 101a to partially adjoin lower portions of the source/drain electrodes 102a/102b. The semiconductor layer 104 is formed by depositing an amorphous silicon layer on a lower portion and an impurity layer on an upper portion. The impurity layer is removed from a portion between the source electrode 102a and the drain electrode 102b.

[0104] The second substrate 200 includes a black matrix layer 201 shielding regions (gate and data lines) other than the pixel regions along with the region for the thin film transistor, a color filter layer 202 formed on the second substrate 200 including the black matrix layer 201 to correspond to the pixel regions, an overcoat layer 203 formed on the entire surface of the second substrate 200 including the black matrix layer 201 and the color filter layer 202, and a column spacer 210 formed on the overcoat layer 203 to correspond to the protrusion 110.

[0105] Meanwhile, a reference numeral 108, which is not described, denotes a contact hole that partially exposes the drain electrode 102b in the passivation layer 106. The contact hole serves to electrically connect the drain electrode 102b with the pixel electrode 103.

[0106] A method for manufacturing the LCD device of the present invention will now be described in brief.

[0107] First, the first and second substrates 100 and 200 opposing each other are prepared.

[0108] The thin film transistor array (gate and data lines, pixel electrode, and thin film transistor) is formed on the first substrate, while the color filter array (black matrix layer, color filter layer, and overcoat layer) is

formed on the second substrate 200.

[0109] Subsequently, the column spacer of a first organic material is formed on a predetermined portion of the second substrate 200.

[0110] The protrusion 110 of a second organic material is then formed on a portion of the first substrate 100 corresponding to the column spacer 210, and has an upper surface of a critical dimension relatively smaller than that of the column spacer 210.

[0111] Afterwards, liquid crystals (not shown) are dropped onto any one of the first substrate 100 and the second substrate 200.

[0112] Next, the first and second substrates 100 and 200 are bonded to each other so that the protrusion 110 on the first substrate 100 opposes the column spacer 210 on the second substrate 200.

[0113] The protrusion can be formed by the following methods.

[0114] First, the protrusion can be formed by preparing a solution in which resin including the ball spacer is dispersed, and dotting the solution using the inkjet device.

[0115] Second, the protrusion can be formed by preparing a negative photoresist film including the ball spacer, and dotting the negative photoresist film using the inkjet device.

[0116] Finally, the protrusion can be formed by coating the second organic material on the first substrate and selectively exposing and developing the coated material.

[0117] The column spacer opposing the protrusion is formed by coating the first organic material on the second substrate and selectively exposing and developing the coated material.

[0118] The first organic material and the second organic material have the elastic recovery rate in the range of 60% or greater.

[0119] Although the aforementioned LCD device has been described based on the IPS mode, it may be applied to a twisted nematic (TN) mode using the same column spacer and the same protrusion.

[0120] As described above, the LCD device and the method for manufacturing the same according to the present invention have the following advantages.

[0121] Since the protrusion having a relatively small upper surface is formed to oppose the column spacer, the frictional force between the column spacer and the substrate can be reduced. In this case, even though distortion between the substrates occurs due to rubbing (touch), the substrates can be restored to their original state, thereby improving unbalanced black luminance.

[0122] In addition, since the protrusion is formed of an organic material the same as or similar to that of the column spacer, it is possible to prevent the column spacer from being deformed by the external load or the pressure during the bonding process and to easily restore the column spacer to its original state when the external load is removed.

[0123] Moreover, since the material of the protrusion is varied, the load is uniformly dispersed in the protrusion

and the column spacer when the external load is applied or the substrates are bonded to each other. As a result, it is possible to prevent plastic deformation of the protrusion or the column spacer from occurring and also avoid imprinting defect due to such plastic deformation.

[0124] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the inventions. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

15 Claims

1. An LCD device comprising:

first and second substrates opposing each other;
gate and data lines crossing each other on the first substrate to define pixel regions;
thin film transistors formed at crossing portions of the gate lines and the data lines;
a first column spacer formed of a first organic material on a predetermined portion of the second substrate;
a protrusion formed of a second organic material on the first substrate corresponding to the first column spacer, having an upper surface of a critical dimension relatively smaller than that of the column spacer; and
a liquid crystal layer filled between the first and second substrates.

2. The LCD device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first organic material and the second organic material have elastic recovery rate of 60% or greater.

3. The LCD device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the first organic material is the same as the second organic material.

4. The LCD device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the protrusion includes a ball spacer formed on a fixed position of the first substrate.

5. The LCD device as claimed in claim 4, wherein the ball spacer includes at least one of polystyrene, divinyl benzene, poly-vinyl alcohol, and poly-acrylate.

6. The LCD device as claimed in claim 4, wherein the ball spacer has a diameter of 20 μ m or less.

7. The LCD device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the protrusion is formed of a second column spacer having an upper surface relatively smaller than that of the first column spacer.

8. The LCD device as claimed in claim 7, wherein the second column spacer includes a photo-initiator, a thermal-initiator, a responsive monomer, and an adhesion promoter. 5
9. The LCD device as claimed in claim 7, wherein the upper surface (contact area with the column spacer) of the protrusion has a critical dimension of 10 μ m or less. 10
10. The LCD device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the lower surface of the first column spacer corresponding to the second substrate has a critical dimension of 20 μ m to 50 μ m. 15
11. The LCD device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first column spacer includes a photo-initiator, a thermal-initiator, a responsive monomer, and an adhesion promoter. 20
12. A method for manufacturing an LCD device comprising: 25
- preparing first and second substrates opposing each other; 25
- forming a thin film transistor array on the first substrate and a color filter array on the second substrate; 30
- forming a column spacer of a first organic material on a predetermined portion of the second substrate; 30
- forming a protrusion formed of a second organic material on the first substrate to correspond to the column spacer, having an upper surface of a critical dimension relatively smaller than that of the column spacer; 35
- dropping liquid crystals onto any one of the first substrate and the second substrate; and 40
- bonding the first and second substrates to each other so that the protrusion on the first substrate opposes the column spacer on the second substrate. 40
13. The method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the protrusion is formed by preparing a solution in which a resin including a ball spacer is dispersed and dotting the solution using an inkjet device. 45
14. The method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the protrusion is formed by preparing a negative photoresist film including a ball spacer and dotting the negative photoresist film using an inkjet device. 50
15. The method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the protrusion is formed by coating the second organic material on the first substrate and selectively exposing and developing the coated organic material. 55
16. The method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the column spacer is formed by coating the first organic material on the second substrate and selectively exposing and developing the coated organic material.
17. The method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the first organic material and the second organic material have elastic recovery rate of 60% or greater.

FIG. 1
Related Art

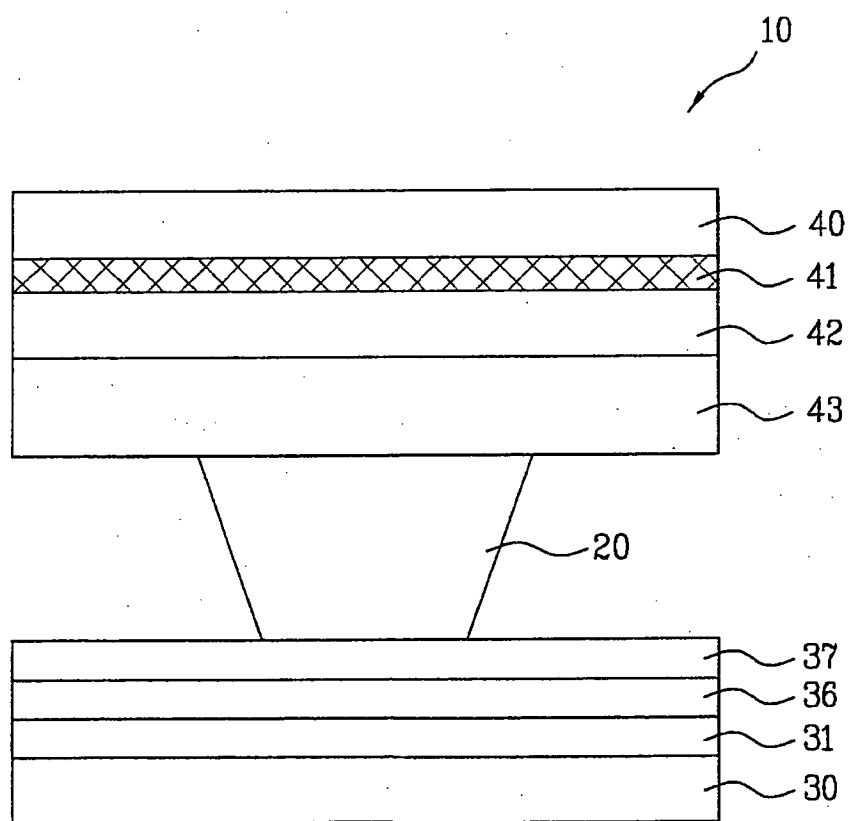


FIG. 2A
Related Art

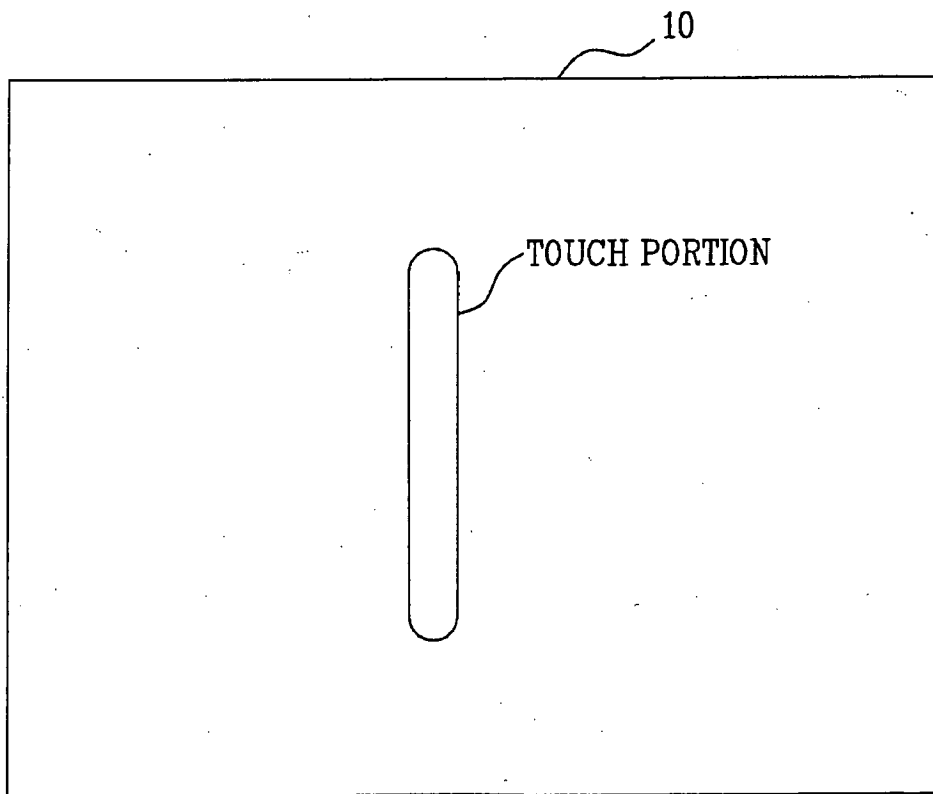


FIG. 2B

Related Art

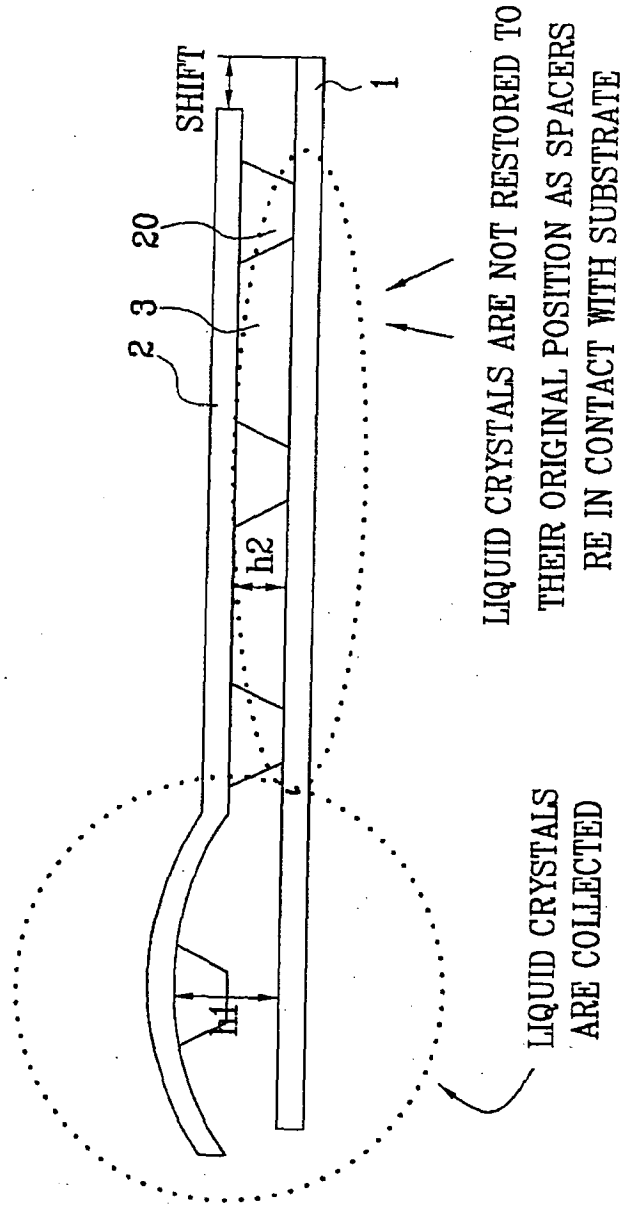


FIG. 3

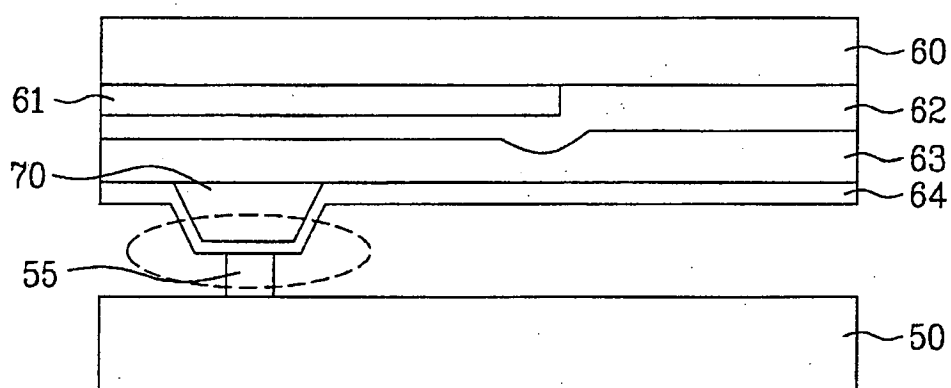


FIG. 4A

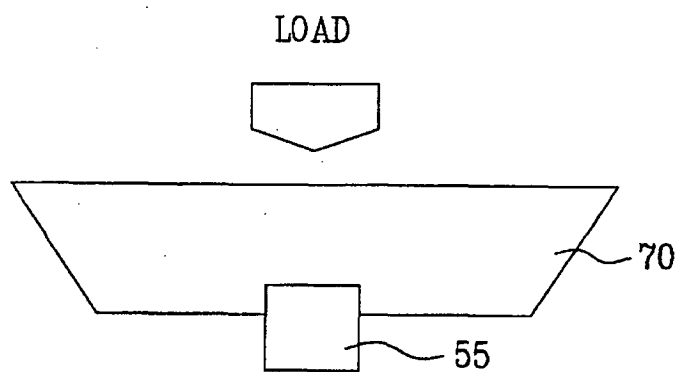


FIG. 4B

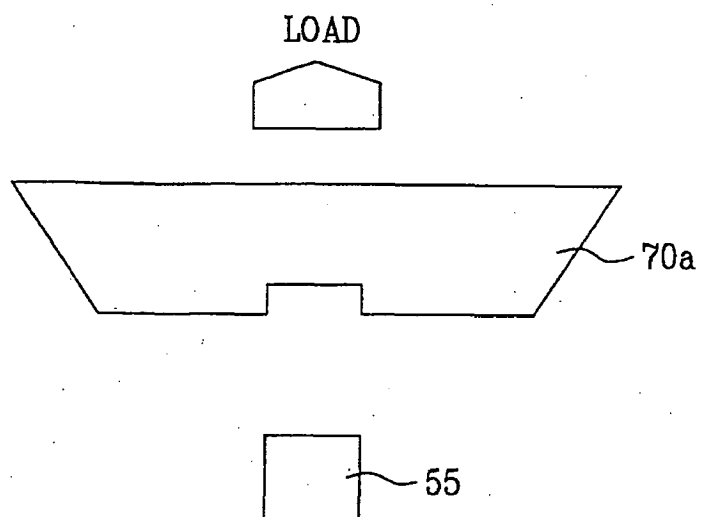


FIG. 5

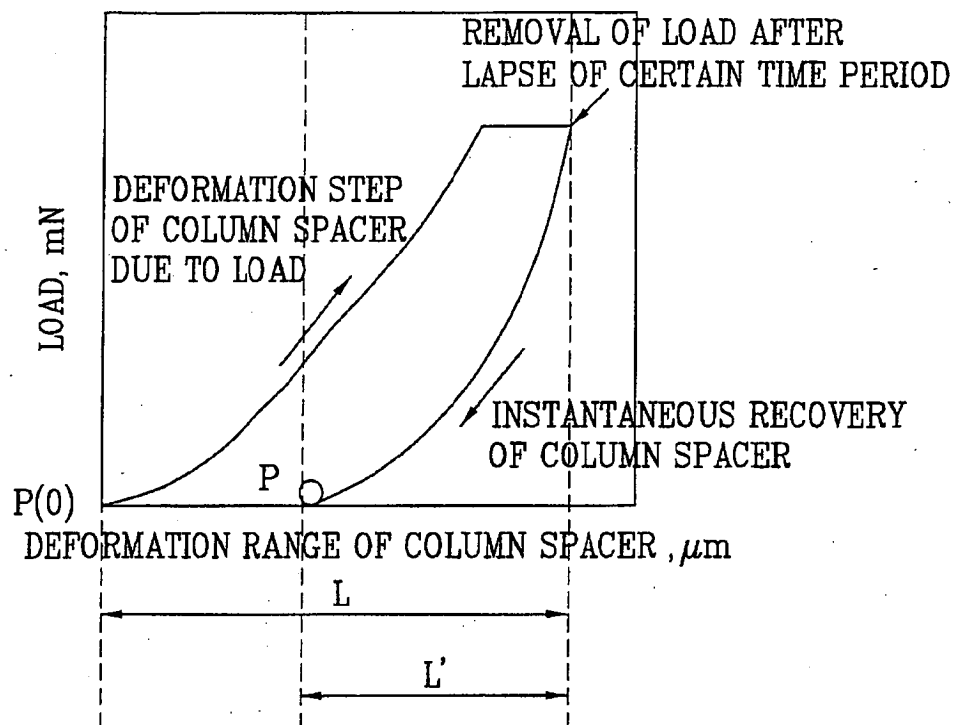


FIG. 6

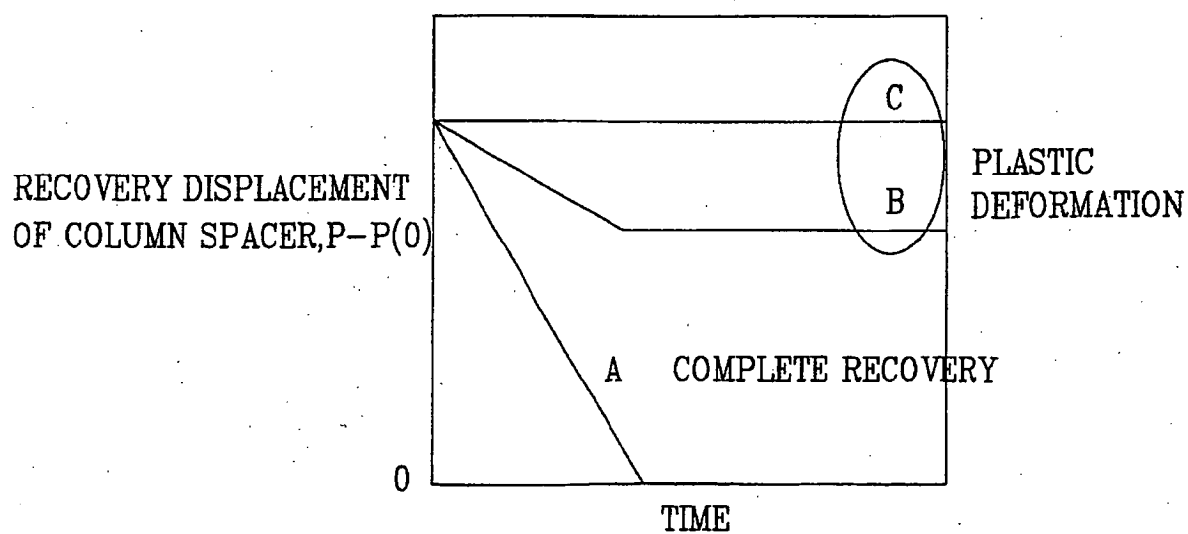


FIG. 7

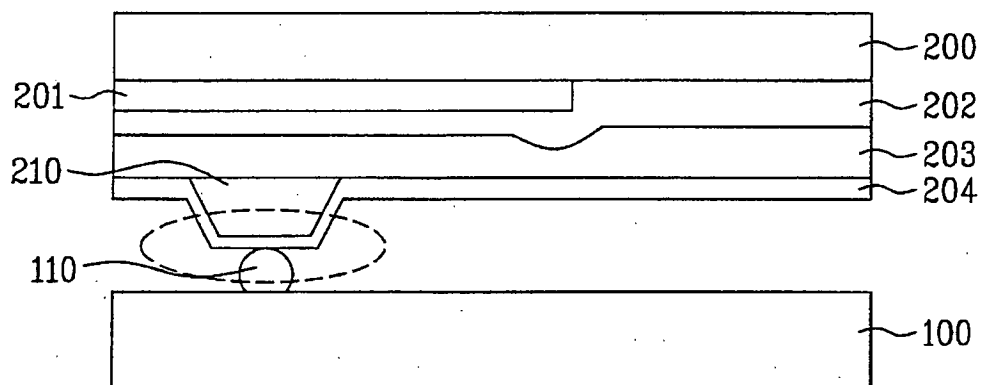


FIG. 8A

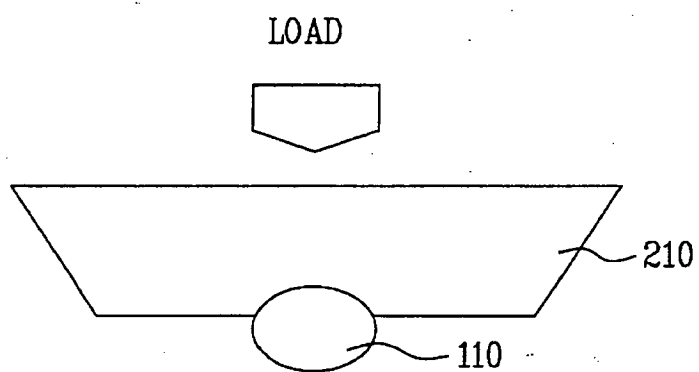


FIG. 8B

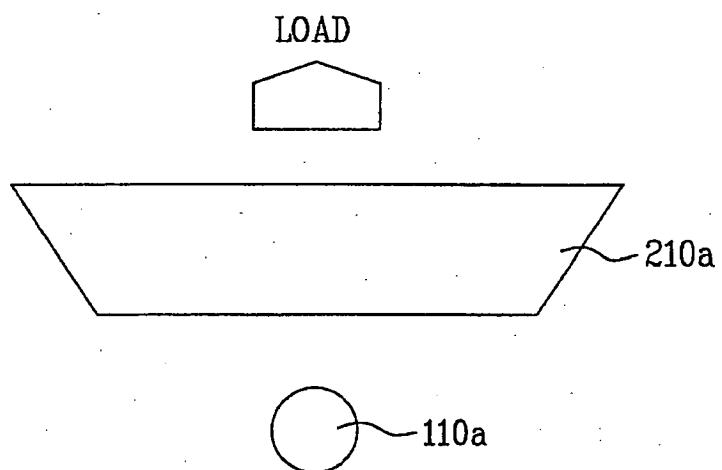
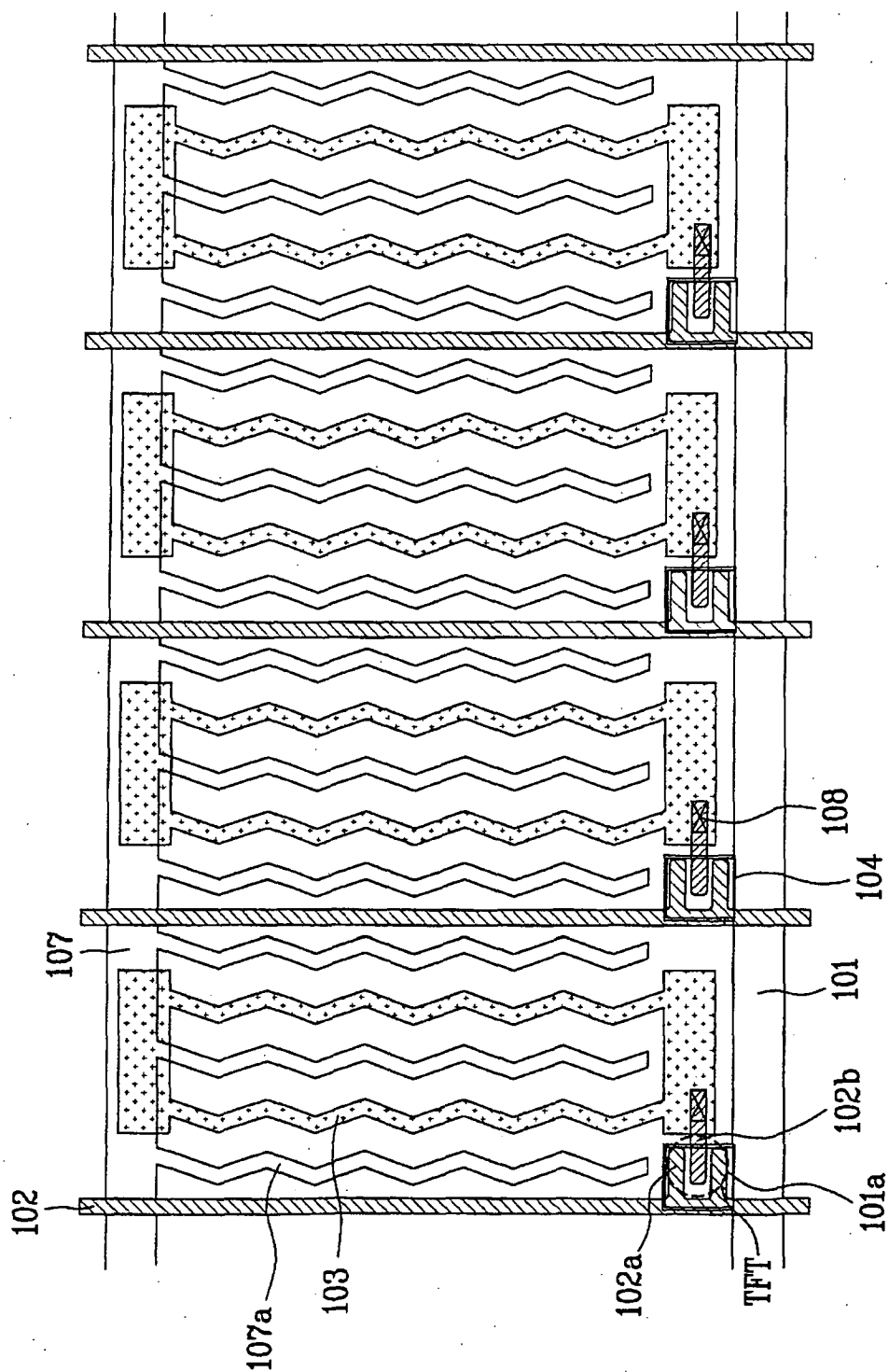


FIG. 9





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 06 01 2749

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Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1998, no. 06, 30 April 1998 (1998-04-30) -& JP 10 039318 A (TOSHIBA CORP), 13 February 1998 (1998-02-13) * abstract * * paragraphs [0029], [0030] * * paragraph [0037]; claim 5; figure 1 * * paragraphs [0039] - [0044]; figure 4 *	1,3, 7-12,15, 16	INV. G02F1/1339
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Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2003, no. 12, 5 December 2003 (2003-12-05) -& JP 2004 301933 A (DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD), 28 October 2004 (2004-10-28) * abstract * * paragraphs [0045] - [0052]; figure 2 * * figures 3,4 *	2,17	
Y	----- US 6 359 667 B1 (KOYANAGI TSUGUO ET AL) 19 March 2002 (2002-03-19) * column 5, paragraph 60-67 * * column 7, line 48 - column 8, line 45; figure 1 * * column 9, line 16 - column 11, line 39 * * column 14, line 40 - column 15, line 28 *	2,4-6,17	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC) G02F C08G
Y	----- US 6 501 527 B1 (HIROSE MASASHI ET AL) 31 December 2002 (2002-12-31) * column 2, lines 20-25 * * column 3, line 50 - column 7, line 39; figures 1-5 * * column 9, line 31 - column 10, line 6 * ----- -/--	13,14	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search Munich		Date of completion of the search 28 September 2006	Examiner Cossu, Alessandro
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)



European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 06 01 2749

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2000, no. 20, 10 July 2001 (2001-07-10) -& JP 2001 083526 A (SHARP CORP), 30 March 2001 (2001-03-30) * abstract * * paragraphs [0034], [0044], [0047]; figure 1 * -----	4-6	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search Munich		Date of completion of the search 28 September 2006	Examiner Cossu, Alessandro
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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EPO FORM 1503 03/02 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 06 01 2749

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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28-09-2006

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专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	EP1739474A1	公开(公告)日	2007-01-03
申请号	EP2006012749	申请日	2006-06-21
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG.飞利浦液晶CO., LTD.		
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IPC分类号	G02F1/1339		
CPC分类号	G02F1/13394 G02F1/13392		
优先权	1020050058301 2005-06-30 KR		
其他公开文献	EP1739474B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明公开了一种LCD装置及其制造方法，其中突起（55,110）设置成与柱状间隔物（70,210）相对，以减小柱状间隔物与其上的相对基板之间的接触面积。（55,110）成立；此外，突起由有机材料形成，以使柱状衬垫的变形最小化。LCD装置包括彼此相对的第一（50,100）和第二（60,200）个基板，在第一基板上彼此交叉的栅极（101）和数据（102）线以限定像素区域，在栅极的交叉部分处形成的薄膜晶体管线和数据线，在第二基板的预定部分上由第一有机材料形成的柱状间隔物（70,210），在第一基板上由第二有机材料形成的突起（55,110），以面向第一柱状间隔物，以及填充在第一和第二基板之间的液晶层。选择质子的上表面小于柱状间隔物的下表面，以减小接触面积。该突出可以实现为第二柱状间隔物（55）或球状间隔物（110）。此外，由式（ $L \times 100 / L$ ）x100定义的第一和第二有机材料的弹性回复率选择为60%或更高。

FIG. 3

