



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**
published in accordance with Art. 153(4) EPC

(43) Date of publication:
08.08.2012 Bulletin 2012/32

(51) Int Cl.:
G02F 1/1339 (2006.01) G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **10820217.7**

(86) International application number:
PCT/JP2010/060379

(22) Date of filing: **18.06.2010**

(87) International publication number:
WO 2011/040097 (07.04.2011 Gazette 2011/14)

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO SE SI SK SM TR

(72) Inventors:
• **YOSHIDA Takehisa**
Osaka-shi, Osaka 545-8522 (JP)
• **KATAGAMI Masayuki**
Osaka-shi, Osaka 545-8522 (JP)
• **BAN Atsushi**
Osaka-shi, Osaka 545-8522 (JP)

(30) Priority: **30.09.2009 JP 2009228586**

(71) Applicant: **Sharp Kabushiki Kaisha**
Osaka-shi, Osaka 545-8522 (JP)

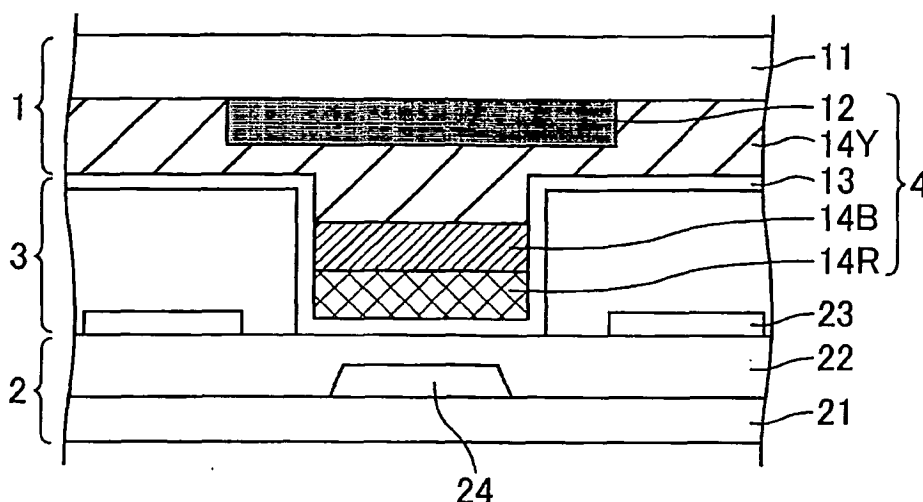
(74) Representative: **Müller - Hoffmann & Partner**
Innere Wiener Straße 17
81667 München (DE)

(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL**

(57) The present invention provides a liquid crystal display panel provided with a laminate spacer including a plurality of primary color filters which can avoid deterioration of the display quality and improve the production efficiency. The liquid crystal display panel of the present invention comprises: an array substrate provided with a first electrode; a color filter substrate provided with a second electrode; and a liquid crystal layer sandwiched be-

tween the array substrate and the color filter substrate, wherein the color filter substrate further includes: four or more differently colored transparent layers, the colors of which include red, green, blue, and at least one of yellow and white; and a laminate spacer formed by the second electrode and at least two layers among the four or more differently colored transparent layers, and the laminate spacer is surrounded by the yellow or white transparent layer when viewed in a plan view.

Fig. 1



Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display panel. More specifically, the present invention relates to a liquid crystal display panel provided with multiple primary color filters.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] A liquid crystal display (LCD) panel includes a liquid crystal layer sandwiched between a pair of substrates. In order to produce images, the polarization of light passing through the liquid crystal layer is changed by controlling the alignment of liquid crystal molecules by applying a voltage to the liquid crystal layer via electrodes formed on the substrates. Such a liquid crystal display panel is provided with a plurality of differently colored filters on one of the substrates to produce color images.

[0003] In such a liquid crystal display panel, the substrates are combined with each other through a sealing material but are spaced by a certain distance (cell gap) secured by a spacer. For example, transparent beads are used as a spacer. However, the use of such a spacer may lead to a low contrast level since the spacer beads may not be uniformly dispersed. To avoid this, a resin laminate spacer having a certain thickness may be used. Resin layers of such a spacer may be color filters.

[0004] More recently, attempts have been made on a liquid crystal display panel in which one of a pair of substrates is provided with color filter layers and a counter electrode that covers a spacer including color filters, and the other substrate is provided with pixel electrodes, in order to avoid electrical coupling between the counter electrode and the pixel electrodes and thereby an electrical short circuit therebetween which inhibits voltage application to liquid crystal. Specifically, for example, a portion of each pixel electrode facing the spacer or a portion of the counter electrode on the spacer is removed and an insulating film is formed between the counter electrode and the pixel electrodes (for example, Patent Document 1).

[0005]

Patent Document 1: JP 2002-55349 A

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0006] The present inventors have studied the structure of various spacers including transparent colored layers (hereinafter, also referred to as laminate spacers) in liquid crystal display panels provided with a plurality of transparent colored layers of primary colors, and focused on the insulating film formed between the counter elec-

trode and the pixel electrodes of Patent Document 1, and also focused that without the insulating film, electrical coupling between the counter electrode and the pixel electrodes can be prevented and the production processes can be simplified by securing a space between the counter electrode and the pixel electrodes.

[0007] Even if an insulating film is formed on a laminate spacer, there still remains a probability of display troubles. This is specifically because if the insulating film on the laminate spacer is not strong enough, the insulating film may be damaged when pressing force is applied to the laminate spacer due to, for example, an external pressure to the display device, and because, in this case, the positional relationship between the electrodes may be changed, resulting in a short circuit (leak) between the electrodes formed on the respective substrates.

[0008] The present invention has been made in view of the above problem, and an object of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display panel provided with a laminate spacer including a plurality of primary color filters which can avoid deterioration of the display quality and improve the production efficiency.

MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

[0009] After the intensive studies on the above problem, the present inventors have found that the display quality is not affected so much even if a short circuit in a yellow or white pixel causes a display trouble because desired colors can be produced by the other red, green, and blue transparent layers. Further, the present inventors found that in the case that laminate spacers including transparent colored layers of several colors are surrounded by yellow and/or white transparent layers serving as pixel openings, it is possible to avoid defects in red, green, and blue pixels even if a short circuit occurs between the electrodes of both substrates. Thus, the present inventors found a way to solve the above problem and completed the present invention.

[0010] Specifically, the present invention provides a liquid crystal display panel including:

an array substrate provided with a first electrode;
a color filter substrate provided with a second electrode; and
a liquid crystal layer sandwiched between the array substrate and the color filter substrate,

wherein the color filter substrate further includes: four or more differently colored transparent layers, the colors of which include red, green, blue, and at least one of yellow and white; and

a laminate spacer formed by the second electrode and at least two layers among the four or more differently colored transparent layers, and
the laminate spacer is surrounded by the yellow or white transparent layer when viewed in a plan view.

[0011] The liquid crystal display panel according to the

present invention includes an array substrate provided with a first electrode; a color filter substrate provided with a second electrode; and a liquid crystal layer sandwiched between the array substrate and the color filter substrate. If the first electrode formed on the array substrate is a plurality of pixel electrodes, the alignment of liquid crystal is controlled for each pixel, which in turn leads to control of the display color for each pixel. In this case, the second electrode formed on the color filter substrate, which faces the array substrate, is preferably a common electrode formed on the entire surface of the color filter substrate, from the viewpoint of the production efficiency. The mode for controlling liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer may be, but is not particularly limited to, a TN (Twisted Nematic), VA (Vertical Alignment), or IPS (In-Plane Switching) mode, or the like.

[0012] The color filter substrate further includes four or more differently colored transparent layers, the colors of which include at least red, green, blue, and one of yellow and white. The color filter substrate including four or more differently colored transparent layers provides a wider color reproduction range, compared to one including transparent colored layers of the three primary colors: red; green; and blue. In the present invention, the colors need to include the three colors of red, green, and blue, and one of yellow and white, and may optionally include other colors. For example, the colors may include both yellow and white. The terms "red", "green", "blue", and "yellow" herein mean colors that are characterized by a predominant component in a specific wavelength range and are perceived as colors by eyes. The term "white" herein means a color that cannot be characterized by a predominant component in a specific wavelength range and cannot be perceived as a color by eyes. More specifically, the term "red" herein means a wavelength component having a main wavelength of 650 to 780 nm; the term "green" herein means a wavelength component having a main wavelength of 510 to 570 nm; the term "blue" herein means a wavelength component having a main wavelength of 470 to 510 nm; and the term "yellow" herein means a wavelength component having a main wavelength of 570 to 650 nm. In particular, the "yellow" improves the transmittance and color reproducibility and the "white" remarkably improves the transmittance.

[0013] The color filter substrate includes a laminate spacer formed by the second electrode and at least two layers among the four or more differently colored transparent layers. Since the laminate spacer including transparent colored layers is formed as a spacer between the array substrate and the color filter substrate, the efficiency of the production processes is improved. The kind of transparent colored layers which constitutes a part of the laminate spacer is not particularly limited but at least the yellow transparent layer is included because, as described below, the laminate spacer overlaps the yellow transparent layer.

[0014] The laminate spacer is surrounded by the yellow or white transparent layer when viewed in a plan view.

The phrase "when viewed in a plan view" specifically means viewing the liquid crystal display panel in the direction of the normal to a substrate surface. The phrase "the laminate spacer is surrounded by the yellow or white transparent layer" specifically means that (1) the laminate spacer is formed in an area which constitutes a part of a display region and in which the yellow or white transparent layer is formed, or that (2) the laminate spacer does not overlap the two different transparent colored layers in pixel openings but is formed between them, and thus does not strictly mean that transparent layers surround the entire laminate spacer. Examples of the "two different transparent colored layers" include yellow and yellow transparent layers, white and white transparent layers, and yellow and white transparent colored layers. Since the laminate spacer is surrounded by yellow and/or white transparent layer(s), a serious display trouble can be avoided because if a short circuit arises between the first and second electrodes, a display trouble may occur only in the yellow transparent layer and the corresponding first electrode, and this short circuit does not affect the red, green, and blue pixels. Therefore, additional production processes such as formation of an insulating film are not necessary.

[0015] The structure of the liquid crystal display panel of the present invention is not particularly limited by other components, provided that it essentially includes the above-mentioned components.

[0016] The following gives a detailed explanation of preferred embodiments of the liquid crystal display panel of the present invention.

[0017] Preferably, the yellow or white transparent layer is formed in a stripe pattern. The "stripe pattern" herein means both of a pattern in which a continuous line of the transparent yellow layer extends and a pattern in which dots of the yellow transparent layer are arranged in a line. If the yellow or white transparent layer is formed in a stripe pattern, a larger area can be secured for formation of the laminate spacer at a position surrounded by the yellow or white transparent layer, which facilitates formation of the laminate spacer. The stripe pattern of the yellow or white transparent layer (the direction of the stripes) may extend in either the column direction or the row direction. In terms of production efficiency, it is preferable that a line of the yellow or white transparent layer is formed instead of independent dots thereof.

[0018] The four or more differently colored transparent layers are preferably formed in a matrix pattern, and more preferably in a squared (2×2) pattern. The "matrix" pattern herein means that colors adjacent in the column and row directions are different. The "squared (2×2) pattern" means that the four colors are repeatedly arranged in a certain order along the column and row directions, thereby forming a polygonal shape such as square or rectangle (i.e. 2×2 pattern). This pattern can reduce the number of electric lines compared to the case of the three primary colors (for example, RGB).

[0019] It is preferable that the array substrate further

includes a line that extends in a direction perpendicular to a length direction of the stripe pattern of the yellow or white transparent layer, and the laminate spacer overlaps the line. In this case, the line also constitutes apart of the laminate spacer. Examples of such lines include gate lines of an active matrix substrate which supply a scan signal, source lines for supplying an image signal, and storage capacitor lines (Cs lines) for maintaining the capacitance of the first electrode constant. If the laminate spacer overlaps the line, a larger area of the transparent colored layers can be secured for display, thereby providing an enhanced aperture ratio.

[0020] The second electrode preferably constitutes the top layer of the laminate spacer. Specifically, it is preferable that the second electrode constituting a part of the laminate spacer is closer to the array substrate than the transparent colored layers and that the second electrode is in contact with the array substrate. Since in the production of the color filter substrate, the transparent colored layers, which are involved in display, are formed prior to the second electrode, it is preferable to form the transparent colored layers prior to the second electrode also in the production of the laminate spacer. In this case, the efficiency of the production processes is improved. According to the present embodiment, the production processes can be simplified because any process for forming an insulting film such as an alignment film on the laminate spacer is not necessary. In addition, the present invention can avoid a large deterioration on the display quality even though the electrode is exposed as described above. This is because a display trouble may occur only in the yellow or white transparent layer even if a short circuit arises.

EFFECTS OF THE INVENTION

[0021] The liquid crystal display panel of the present invention can achieve a wider color reproduction range, avoid a remarkable deterioration of the display quality even if a short circuit arises between substrates through a laminate spacer, and simplify the production method.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0022]

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a liquid crystal display panel of a first embodiment which schematically illustrates an area where a laminate spacer is formed;

Fig. 2 is a schematic plan view of the liquid crystal display panel of the first embodiment;

Fig. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a first modified example of the first embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a schematic plan view of a second modified example of the first embodiment;

Fig. 5 is a schematic cross-sectional view of the second modified example of the first embodiment;

Fig. 6 is a schematic plan view of a third modified example of the first embodiment;

Fig. 7 is a schematic plan view of a fourth modified example of the first embodiment;

Fig. 8 is a schematic plan view of a fifth modified example of the first embodiment;

Fig. 9 is a schematic cross-sectional view of the fifth modified example of the first embodiment.

Fig. 10 is a schematic plan view of a sixth modified example of the first embodiment;

Fig. 11 is a schematic plan view of a liquid crystal display panel of a second embodiment;

Fig. 12 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display panel of the second embodiment which schematically illustrates an area where a laminate spacer is formed;

Fig. 13 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a first modified example of the second embodiment;

Fig. 14 is a schematic plan view of a second modified example of the second embodiment;

Fig. 15 is a cross-sectional view of a liquid crystal display panel of a third embodiment which schematically illustrates an area where a laminate spacer is formed.

Fig. 16 is a schematic plan view of a liquid crystal panel of a fourth embodiment; and

Fig. 17 is a schematic plan view of a modified example of the fourth embodiment.

MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0023] Hereinafter, the present invention is described in more detail by way of embodiments, but these embodiments are not intended to limit the present invention.

First embodiment

[0024] Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a liquid crystal display panel of the first embodiment which schematically illustrates an area where a laminate spacer is formed. As shown in Fig. 1, the liquid crystal display panel of the first embodiment includes a liquid crystal layer 3 sandwiched between an array substrate 2 and a color filter substrate 1, and a laminate spacer 4 ensures a distance (cell gap) between the array substrate 2 and the color filter substrate 1. The laminate spacer 4 is formed on the color filter substrate 1 and their top layers are in contact with the array substrate 1.

[0025] Both the array substrate 2 and the color filter substrate 1 are mainly composed of insulating substrates 11 and 21, respectively, and various components are formed on the insulating substrate 11 and 21.

[0026] The laminate spacer 4 includes a black matrix (light blocking layer) 12; a yellow color filter (transparent colored layer) 14Y; a blue color filter (transparent colored layer) 14B; a red color filter (transparent colored layer) 14R; and a common electrode (second electrode) 13. These components are stacked in this order toward the

array substrate 2. Therefore, in the first embodiment, the top layer of the laminate spacer 4 is the common electrode 13, and the common electrode 13 is in contact with the array substrate 2.

[0027] The array substrate 2 has a plurality of pixel electrodes (first electrodes) 23. In the first embodiment 1, the array substrate 2 is an active matrix substrate that drives the pixel electrodes using a plurality of thin-film transistors (TFTs), and is provided with gate lines 24 for supplying a scan signal to the TFTs. The pixel electrodes 23 and the gate lines 24 are present at different levels separated by an insulating film 22. Each of the TFTs is a three-terminal field effect transistor provided with a semiconductor layer.

[0028] The color filter which surrounds the laminate spacer 4 is the yellow color filter 14Y, and the common electrode 13 is formed on the yellow color filter 14Y. The pixel electrodes 23 which surround the laminate spacer 4 among the pixel electrodes 23 of the array substrate 2 face the yellow color filter 14Y of the color filter substrate 1. Thus, the pixels which surround the laminate spacer 4 are yellow pixels. In order to avoid a short circuit between the common electrode 13 of the color filter substrate 1 and the pixel electrodes 23 of the array substrate 2, the above-mentioned components separate them by a certain distance.

[0029] In the structure of the first embodiment described above, a short circuit (leak) may arise between the common electrode 13 of the color filter substrate 1 and the pixel electrodes 23 of the array substrate 2 due to a change of their positional relationship which may be caused when pressing force is applied to the laminate spacer due to, for example, an external pressure to the liquid crystal display panel. The structure of the first embodiment, however, can avoid a large impact on the display quality. This is because the laminate spacer 4 is surrounded by the yellow pixels. Even if a display trouble occurs in a yellow pixel due to a short circuit, the red, green, and blue pixels can compensate colors as long as no display trouble occurs in these pixels.

[0030] Fig. 2 is a schematic plan view of the liquid crystal display panel of the first embodiment. As shown in Fig. 2, the color filter substrate 1 of the liquid crystal display panel of the first embodiment includes the four color filters involved in display: the red color filter 14R; the green color filter 14G; the blue color filter 14B; and the yellow color filter 14Y. Each of these color filters 14R, 14G, 14B, and 14Y is formed in a stripe pattern, and lines of these extend in the column direction across the boundaries of pixels.

[0031] The color filters 14R, 14G, 14B, and 14Y are capable of producing colored display light by allowing only a component in a specific wavelength range in the visible range to pass therethrough. Desired color display can be achieved by selecting an appropriate color combination of color filters. Thus, the areas where the color filters 14R, 14G, 14B, and 14Y are formed serve as pixel openings.

[0032] The black matrix 12 extends between the color filters 14R, 14G, 14B, and 14Y, that is, overlaps the gate lines 24 and the source lines 25 of the array substrate 1. The black matrix as a whole has a lattice shape.

5 **[0033]** The array substrate 2 of the liquid crystal display panel of the first embodiment is provided with the gate lines 24 which extend in the row direction; the source lines 25 which extend in the column direction; and the TFTs near the intersections between them. The pixel electrodes 23 are formed in the respective areas defined by the gate lines 24 and the source lines 25, and as a whole are arranged in a matrix pattern. The gate lines 24, the source lines 25, and the pixel electrodes 23 are formed at different levels separated by the insulating film 22. When receiving scan signals from the gate lines 24, the TFTs supply, to the pixel electrodes 23, image signals having been transmitted from the source lines 25. As the stripe pattern of the color filters 14R, 14G, 14B, and 14Y extends in the column direction, the gate lines 24 extending in the row direction are perpendicular to the stripe pattern of the color filters 14R, 14G, 14B, and 14Y.

10 **[0034]** In the first embodiment 1, the laminate spacer 4 is surrounded by the yellow color filter 14Y that is formed in a stripe pattern, and overlap the gate lines 24. As the laminate spacer 4 is formed at the above positions, they are surrounded by the yellow pixels, as described above. This structure can avoid a large impact on the display quality even if a short circuit arises between the common electrode 13 and the pixel electrodes 23.

15 **[0035]** The color filters 14R, 14B, and 14Y constituting a part of the laminate spacer 4 of Fig. 1 can be formed at the same time as the formation of color filters 14R, 14B, and 14Y serving as pixel openings shown in Fig. 2, which results in improvement in the production efficiency. Therefore, the red color filter 14R in the laminate spacer and the red color filter 14R serving as a pixel opening are preferably made of the same material, the blue color filter 14B in the laminate spacer and the blue color filter 14B serving as pixel opening are preferably made of the same material, and the yellow filter 14Y in the laminate spacer and the yellow filter 14Y serving as a pixel opening are preferably made of the same material.

20 **[0036]** Although in the example shown in Fig. 1, the color filters constituting a part of the laminate spacer are the red color filter 14R, the blue color filter 14B, and the yellow color filter 14Y, the type and the number of color filters constituting a part of the laminate spacer of the first embodiment are not particularly limited. For example, as shown in Fig. 3, the laminate spacer may include all the four color filters including the green color filter 14G. Fig. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view of the first modified example of the first embodiment.

25 **[0037]** Although in the example shown in Fig. 2, the color filters serving as pixel openings are the red color filter 14R, the green color filter 14G, the blue color filter 14B, and the yellow color filter 14Y, for example, a white color filter 14W may be formed instead of the yellow color filter 14Y, as shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is a schematic plan

view of the second modified example of the first embodiment in which the laminate spacer 4 is surrounded by the white color filter 14W. Fig. 5 is a schematic cross-sectional view of the second modified example of the first embodiment in which the laminate spacer 4 is surrounded by the pixel electrodes 23 which face the white color filter 14W.

[0038] In the first embodiment, the color filters serving as pixel openings may be five color filters: the red color filter 14R, the green color filter 14G, the blue color filter 14B, the yellow color filter 14Y, and the white color filter 14W, as shown in, for example, Fig. 6. Fig. 6 is a schematic plan view of the third modified example of the first embodiment in which the laminate spacer is surrounded by the yellow color filter 14Y and the white color filter 14W.

[0039] Although in the example shown in Fig. 2, each of the color filters 14R, 14G, 14B, and 14Y is formed in a stripe pattern, the pattern of the color filters is not particularly limited in the first embodiment. Fig. 7 is a schematic plan view of the fourth modified example of the first embodiment in which the red, green, and blue color filters 14R, 14G, and 14B are formed in a matrix pattern, and only the yellow color filter 14Y is formed in a stripe pattern.

[0040] Although in the example shown in Fig. 2, the black matrix 12 overlaps the gate lines 24 and the source lines 25, the black matrix 12 may not overlap the gate lines 24 in the first embodiment, as shown in, for example, Fig. 8. Fig. 8 is a schematic plan view of the fifth modified example of the first embodiment. Fig. 9 is a schematic cross-sectional view of the fifth modified example of the first embodiment.

[0041] Although, in Fig. 2, the yellow color filter 14Y is formed in a stripe pattern along the column direction, the yellow color filter 14Y may be formed in a stripe pattern along the row direction in the first embodiment, as shown in Fig. 10. Fig. 10 is a schematic plan view of the sixth modified example of the first embodiment. In the sixth modified example of the first embodiment, the laminate spacer overlaps the source lines which are perpendicular to the stripe pattern of the yellow color filter 14Y along the row direction.

[0042] In any of the modified examples of the first embodiment described above, the white color filter 14W may be formed instead of the yellow color filter 14Y.

[0043] The color filters 14R, 14G, 14B, and 14Y, and the black matrix 12 can be formed by any method. Examples of such methods include: (1) a method that includes forming a photosensitive resin film by applying a photosensitive resin material to the insulating substrate 11 with a coater, and patterning the photosensitive resin film by photolithography; (2) a method that includes transferring a photosensitive resin film on the insulating substrate 11 using a dry film that is composed of a base material and a photosensitive resin film attached thereto, and patterning the photosensitive resin film by photolithography.

[0044] Examples of methods for forming the common electrode 13 include a method that includes forming a

conductive film by applying a conductive material to the insulating substrate 11 with a coater, and patterning the conductive film by photolithography.

[0045] The color filters 14R, 14G, 14B, and 14Y, and the black matrix 12 may be formed in any order. Also, the common electrode 13 and the black matrix 12 may be formed in any order but the common electrode needs to be formed after the color filters 14R, 14G, 14B, and 14Y.

[0046] Examples of materials for the color filters 14R, 14G, 14B, and 14Y, and the black matrix 12 include resin materials such as photosensitive resins with various color pigments dispersed therein. Examples of materials for the common electrode 13 include metal oxides such as indium tin oxide (ITO) and indium zinc oxide (IZO).

Second embodiment

[0047] The liquid crystal display panel of the second embodiment has the same structure as the liquid crystal display panel of the first embodiment, except that dots of the yellow color filter 14Y are formed in accordance with the pixels unlike the stripe pattern.

[0048] Fig. 11 is a schematic plan view of the liquid crystal display panel of the second embodiment. As shown in Fig. 11, the yellow color filter 14Y of the second embodiment is divided in accordance with the pixels by the black matrix 12 that overlaps the gate lines 24 and the source lines 25. As a whole, a plurality of yellow filters 14Y are arranged in a stripe pattern along the column direction.

[0049] In the second embodiment, the laminate spacer 4 is surrounded by the yellow color filters 14Y and overlaps the gate lines 24. Since the laminate spacer 4 is surrounded by the yellow pixels, this structure can avoid a large impact on the display quality even if a short circuit arises between the common electrode 13 and the pixel electrodes 23.

[0050] Fig. 12 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display panel of the second embodiment which schematically illustrates an area where a laminate spacer is disposed, and Fig. 13 is a modified example thereof (the first modified example of the second embodiment). As shown in Figs. 12 and 13, the laminate spacer 4 includes the black matrix 12 and color filters. In the second embodiment, the laminate spacer 4 may include the yellow color filter 14Y, as shown in Fig. 12, or may not include the yellow color filter, as shown in Fig. 13.

[0051] Although, in Fig. 11, the red, green, and blue color filters 14R, 14G, and 14B as well as the yellow color filters 14Y are all formed in a stripe pattern, only the red, green, and blue color filters 14R, 14G, and 14B may be formed in a matrix pattern, as shown in, for example, Fig. 14. Fig. 14 is a schematic plan view of the second modified example of the second embodiment.

[0052] In both the second embodiment and the modified example thereof described above, the white color filter 14W may be formed instead of the yellow color filter

14Y.

Third embodiment

[0053] The liquid crystal display panel of the third embodiment has the same structure as the liquid crystal display panel of the first embodiment, except that the top layer of the laminate spacer is not the common electrode. Fig. 15 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display panel of the third embodiment which schematically illustrates an area where the laminate spacer is formed. In the third embodiment, as shown in Fig. 15, the black matrix 12 constitutes the top layer of the laminate spacer 4, the common electrode 13 is sandwiched between the red color filter 14R and the black matrix 12. This structure can be formed by changing the order of the production processes of the components of the laminate spacer 4 (the order of layers).

[0054] The laminate spacer 4 according to the third embodiment is surrounded by the yellow color filter 14Y that is formed in a stripe pattern, and overlap the gate lines 24. Since the laminate spacer 4 is surrounded by the yellow pixels, this structure can avoid a large impact on display quality even if a short circuit arises between the common electrode 13 and the pixel electrodes 23 due to damage to the black matrix 12 which may be caused when pressing force is applied to the laminate spacer due to, for example, an external pressure to the liquid crystal display panel. In the third embodiment, the white color filter 14W may be formed instead of the yellow color filter 14Y.

Fourth embodiment

[0055] The liquid crystal display panel of the fourth embodiment has the same structure as the liquid crystal display panel of the first embodiment, except that all the color filters 14R, 14G, 14B, and 14Y are formed in a matrix pattern (in particular, squared (2×2) pattern), and that the laminate spacer overlaps storage capacitor lines (CS lines) not the gate lines.

[0056] Fig. 16 is a schematic plan view of a liquid crystal panel of the fourth embodiment. In the fourth embodiment, as shown in Fig. 16, the yellow color filter 14Y is divided by the black matrix 12 overlapping the gate lines 24 and the source lines 25, and is formed in a matrix pattern such that the adjacent colors in the row and column directions are different. More specifically, the red, green, blue, and yellow color filters of the fourth embodiment are formed such that each of the four colors constitutes a squared (2x2) pattern, as shown in Fig. 16. This structure reduces the number of source lines 25 to 2/3 compared to the case of only three primary colors: red; green; and blue.

[0057] In the fourth embodiment, the laminate spacer 4 is formed in the yellow color filters 14Y serving as pixel openings and overlap the Cs line 26. Since the laminate spacer 4 is surrounded by the yellow pixels, this structure

can avoid a large impact on display quality even if a short circuit arises between the common electrode 13 and the pixel electrode 23. In the fourth embodiment, the white color filter 14W may be formed instead of the yellow color filter 14Y.

[0058] In Fig. 16, the laminate spacer 4 overlaps the CS line 26. In the fourth embodiment, in the case of five color filters 14R, 14G, 14B, 14Y, and 14W, the laminate spacer may be formed above the gate lines 24 between the yellow color filters 14Y and the white color filters 14W, as shown in Fig. 17. Fig. 17 is a plan view schematically illustrating a modified example of the fourth embodiment. In this figure, the laminate spacer 4 is surrounded by the yellow color filters 14Y and the white color filters 14W.

[0059] The present application claims priority to Patent Application No. 2009-228586 filed in Japan on September 30, 2009 under the Paris Convention and provisions of national law in a designated State, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

[0060]

1:	Color Filter Substrate
2:	Array Substrate
3:	Liquid Crystal Layer
4:	Laminate Spacer
11:	Insulating Substrate
12:	Black Matrix
13:	Common Electrode (Second Electrode)
14R:	Red Color Filter (Transparent Colored Layer)
14G:	Green Color Filter (Transparent Colored Layer)
14B:	Blue Color Filter (Transparent Colored Layer)
14Y:	Yellow Color Filter (Transparent Colored Layer)
14W:	White Color Filter (Transparent Colored Layer)
21:	Insulating Substrate
22:	Insulating Film
23:	Pixel Electrode
24:	Gate Line
25:	Source Line
26:	CS Line

Claims

1. A liquid crystal display panel comprising:

an array substrate provided with a first electrode;
a color filter substrate provided with a second electrode;
and
a liquid crystal layer sandwiched between the array substrate and the color filter substrate,

wherein the color filter substrate further includes:
four or more differently colored transparent layers,
the colors of which include red, green, blue, and at

least one of yellow and white; and
a laminate spacer formed by the second electrode
and at least two layers among the four or more dif-
ferently colored transparent layers, and
the laminate spacer is surrounded by the yellow or 5
white transparent layer when viewed in a plan view.

2. The liquid crystal display panel according to Claim 1,
wherein the yellow or white transparent layer is
formed in a stripe pattern. 10
3. The liquid crystal display panel according to Claim 1,
wherein the four or more differently colored trans-
parent layers are formed in a matrix pattern. 15
4. The liquid crystal display panel according to Claim 2,
wherein the array substrate further includes a line
that extends in a direction perpendicular to a length
direction of the stripe pattern of the yellow or white
transparent layer, and 20
the laminate spacer overlaps the line.
5. The liquid crystal display panel according to any one
of Claims 1 to 4, 25
wherein the second electrode constitutes the top lay-
er of the laminate spacer.

30

35

40

45

50

55

Fig. 1

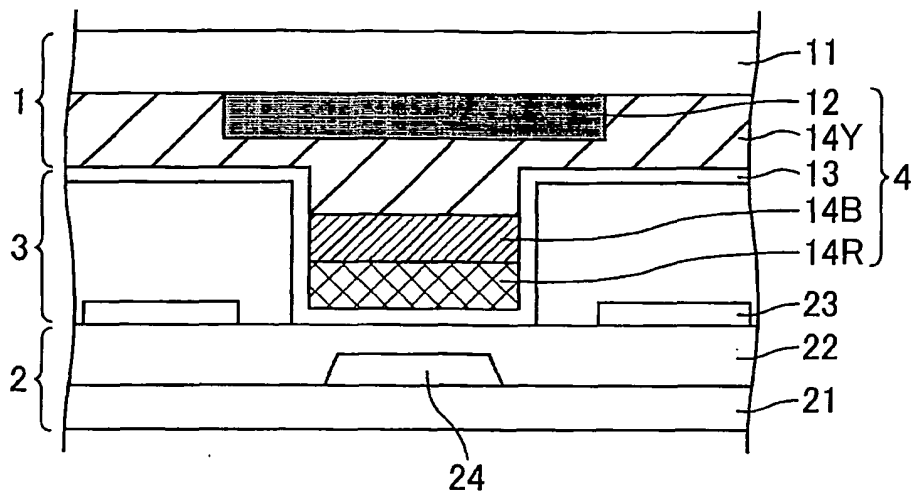


Fig. 2

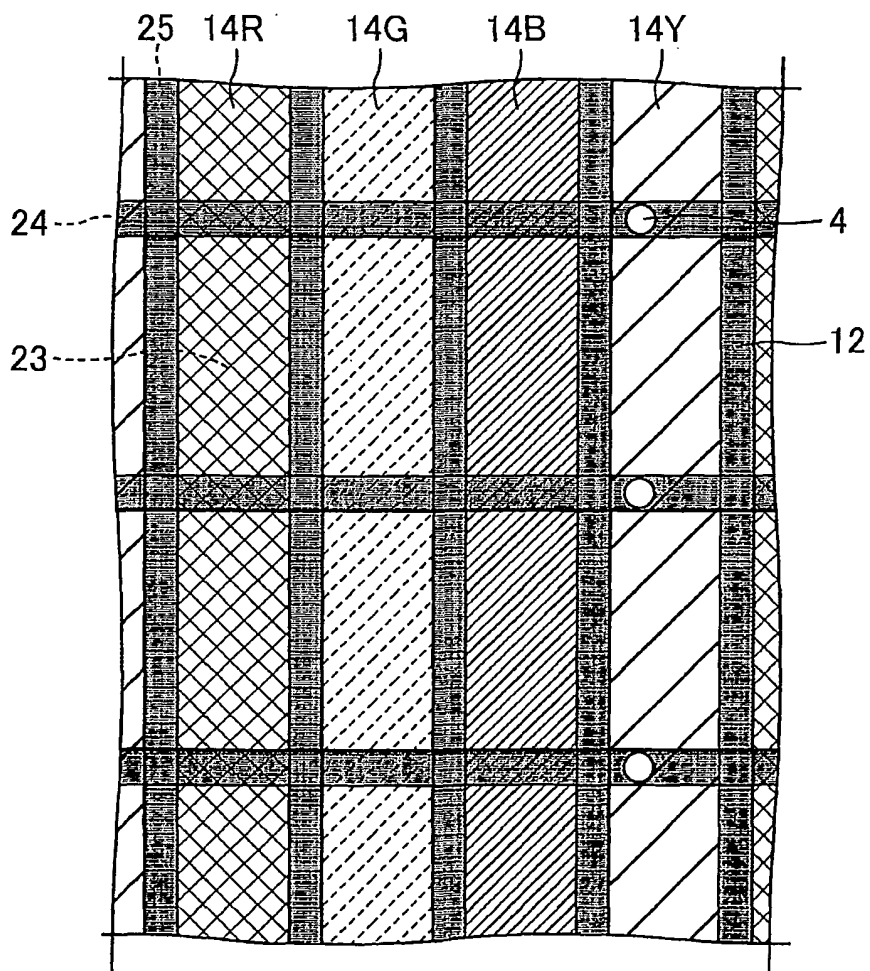


Fig. 3

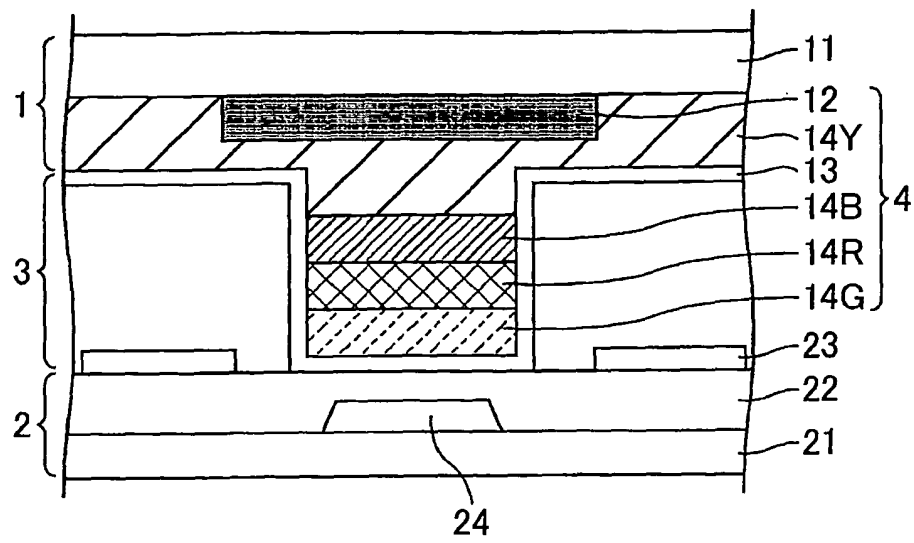


Fig. 4

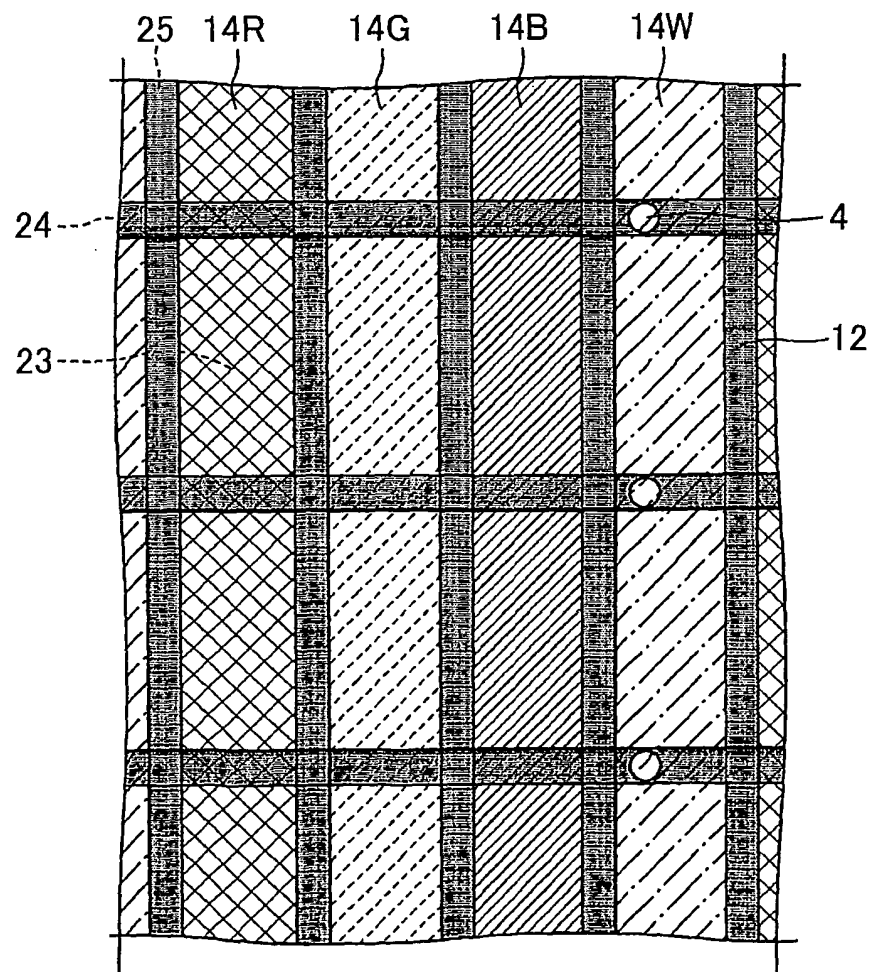


Fig. 5

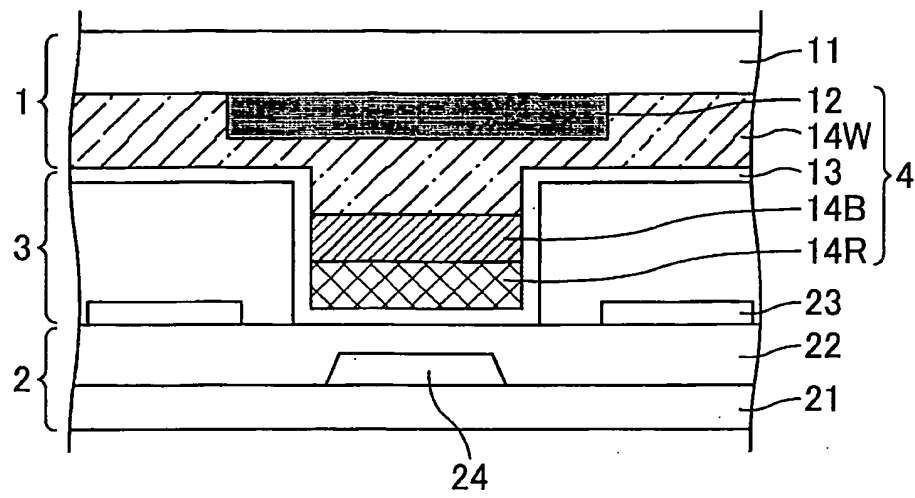


Fig. 6

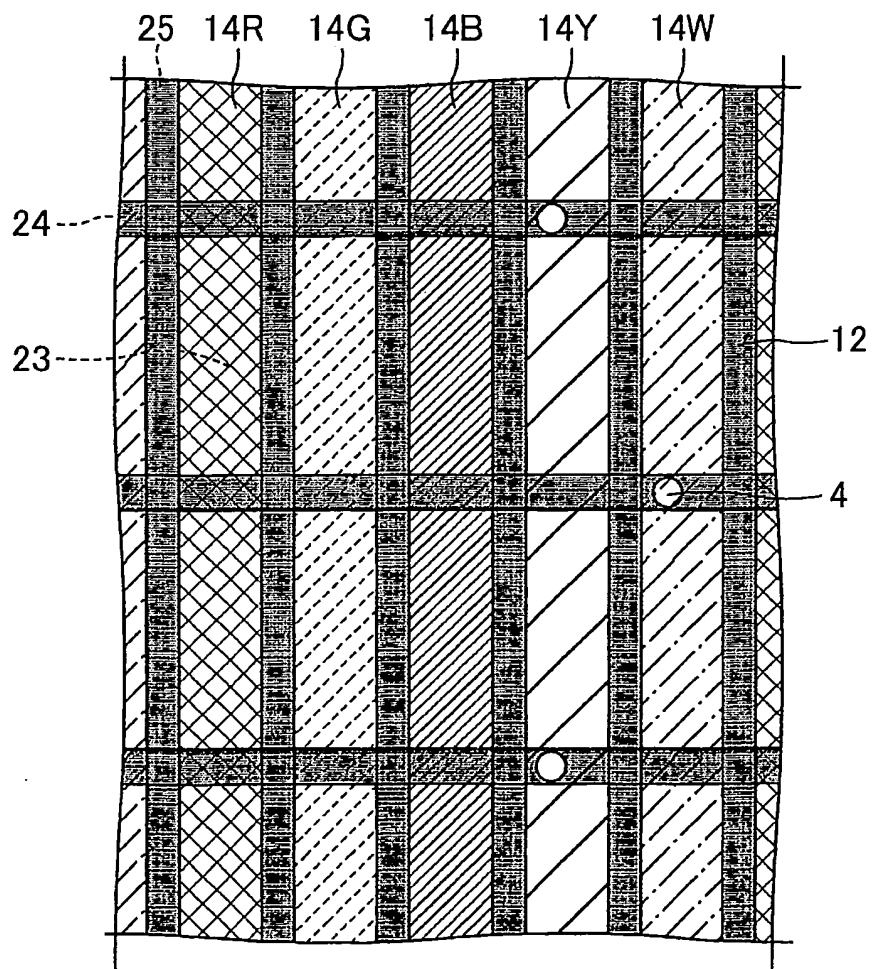


Fig. 7

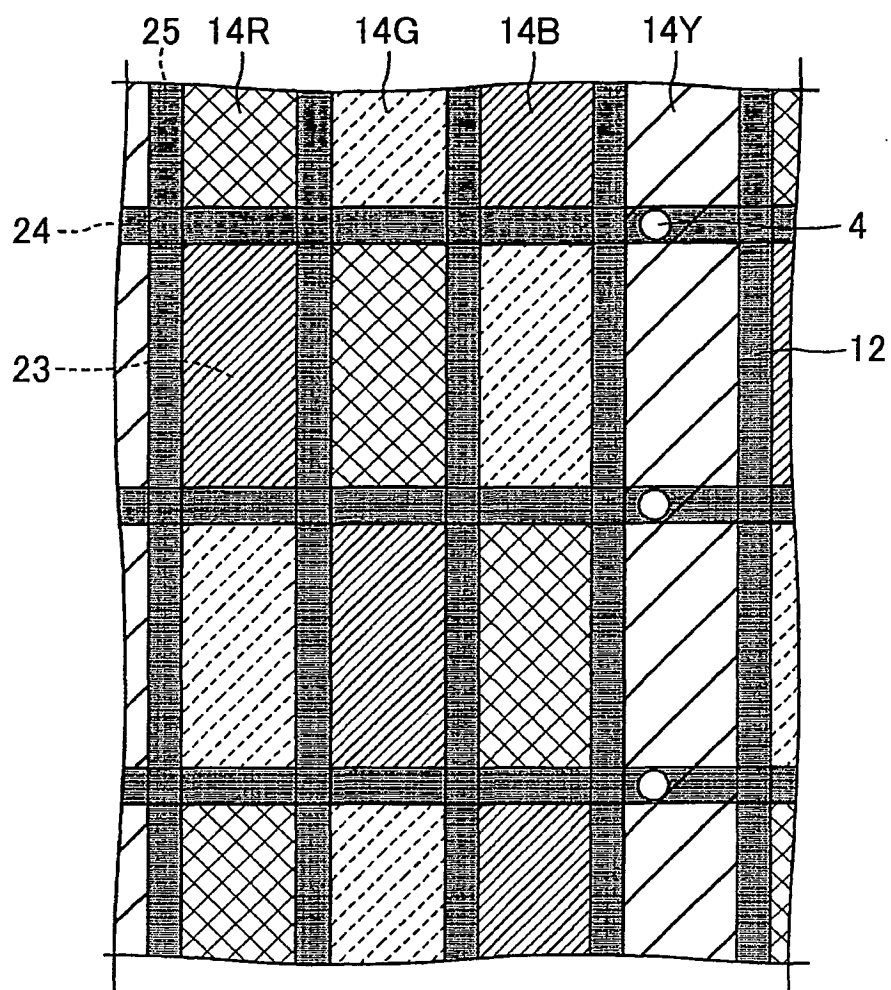


Fig. 8

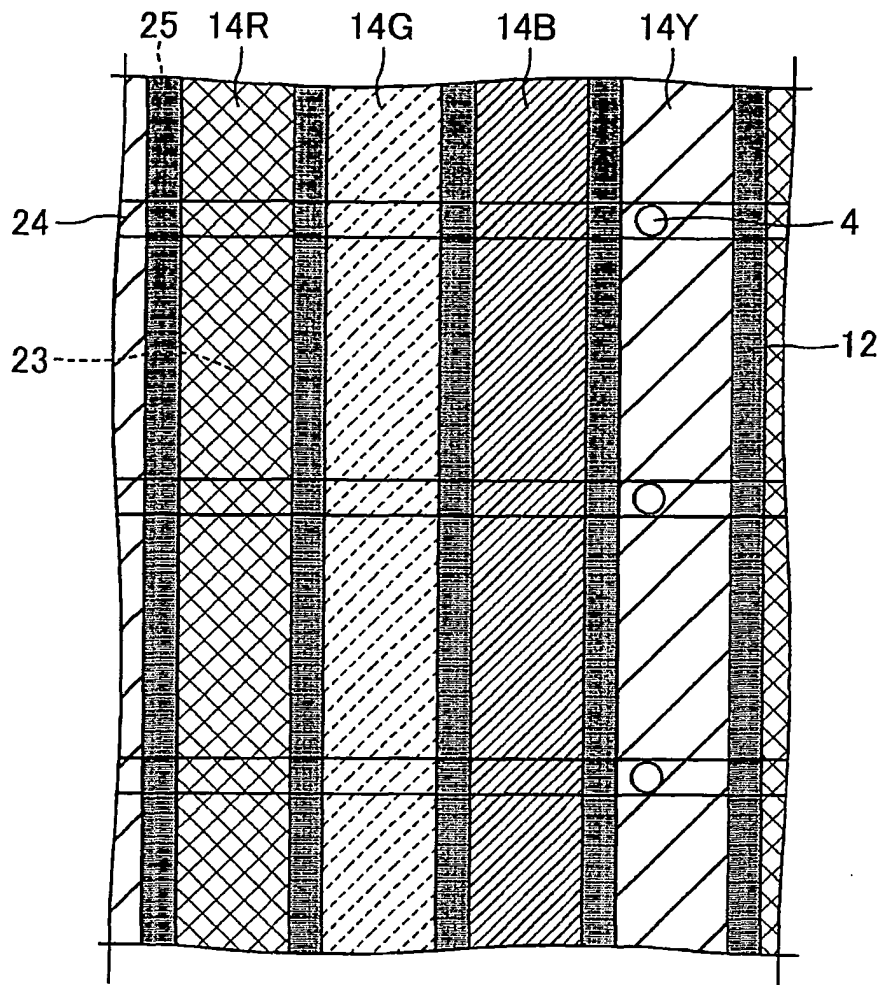


Fig. 9

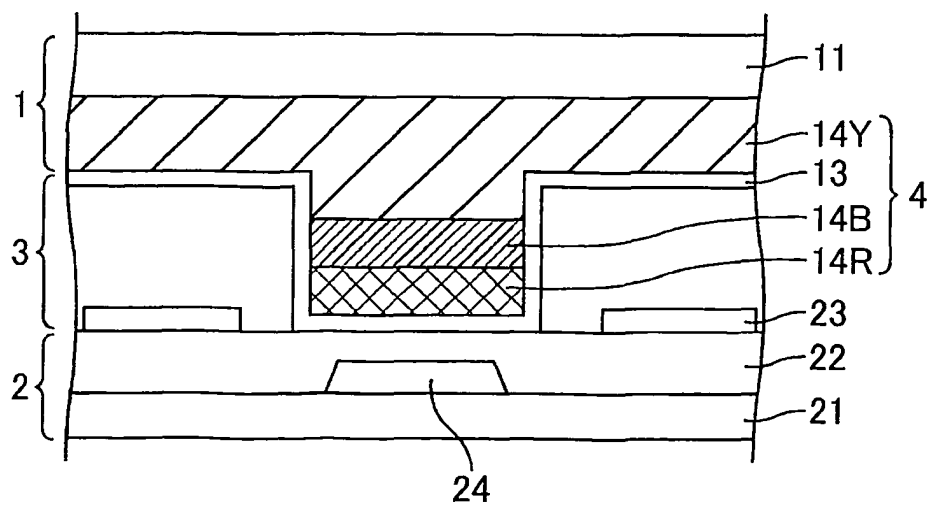


Fig. 10

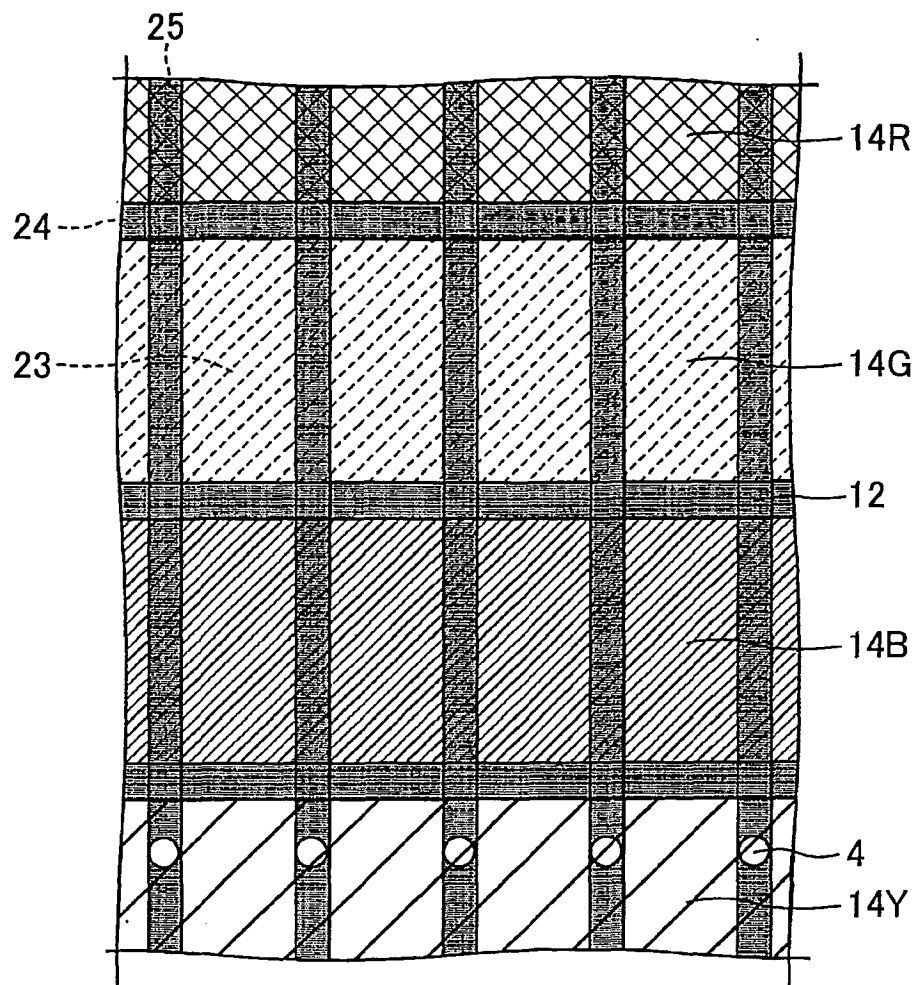


Fig. 11

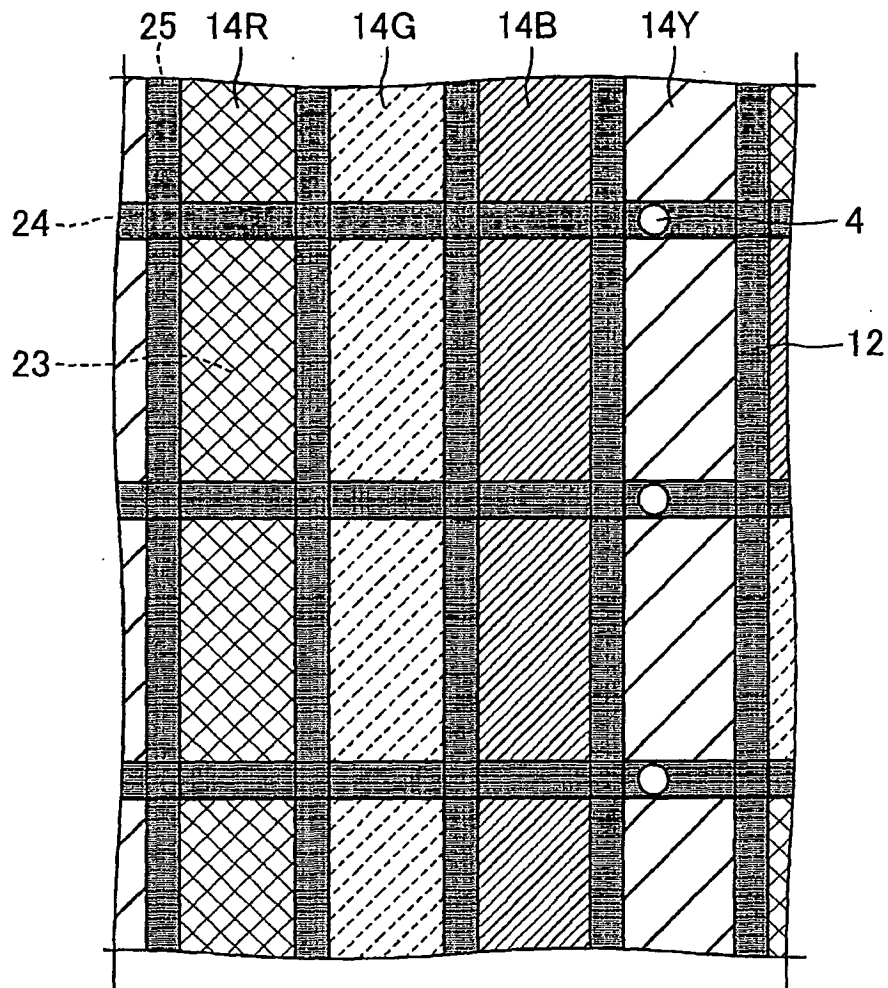


Fig. 12

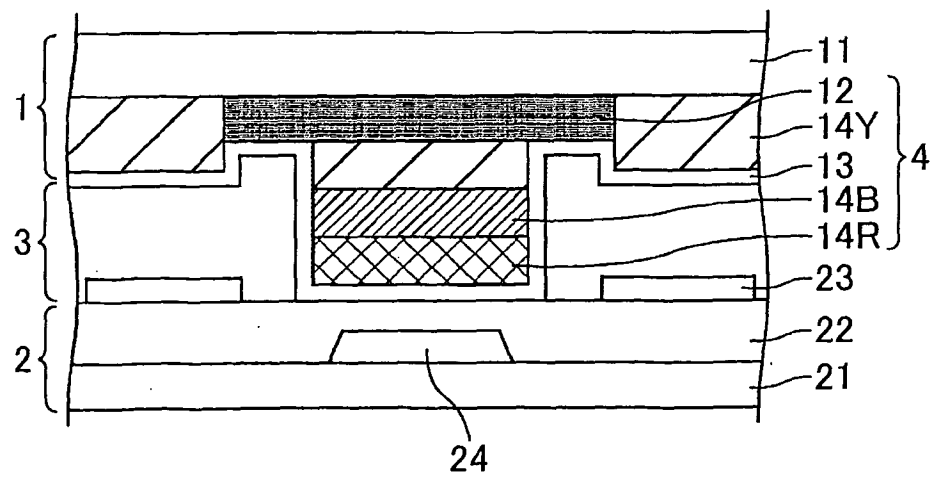


Fig. 13

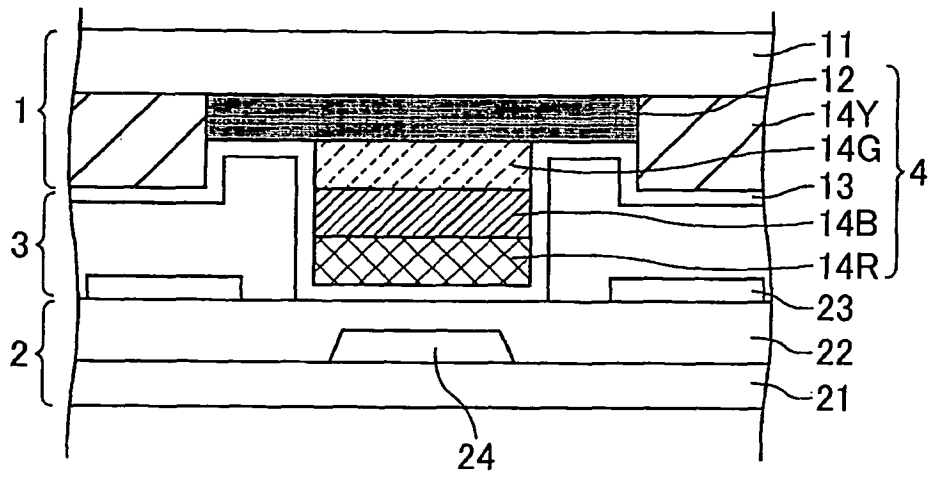


Fig. 14

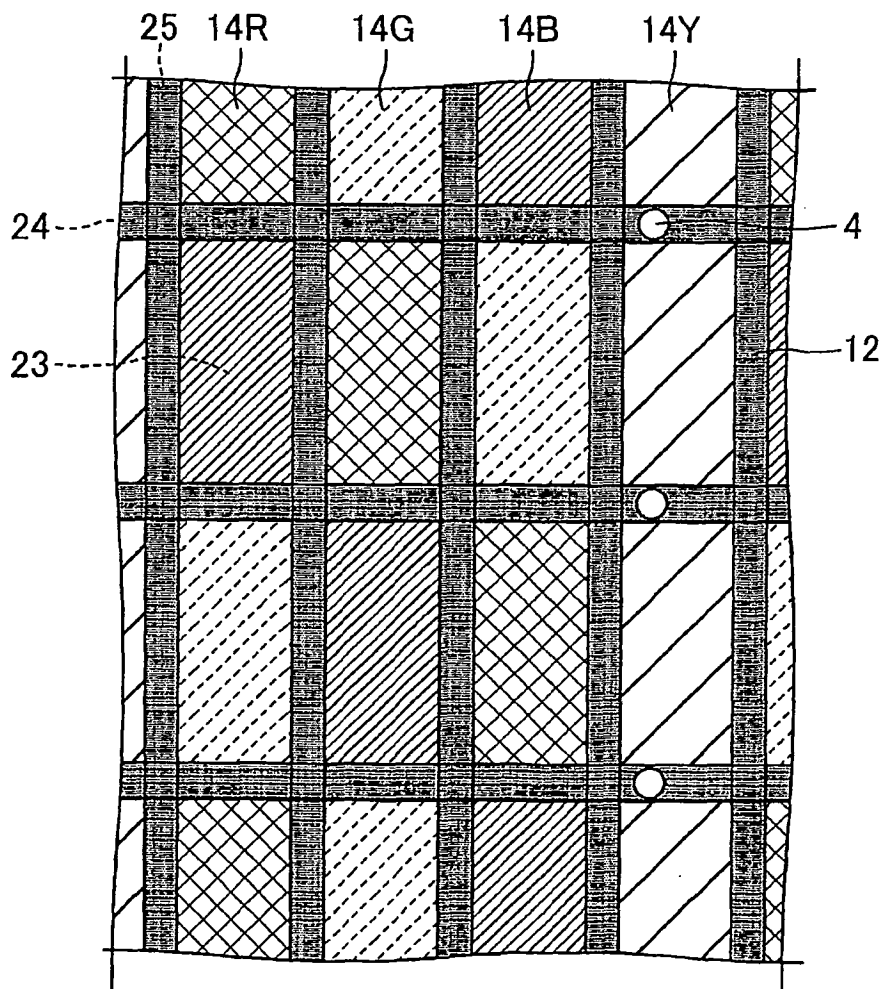


Fig. 15

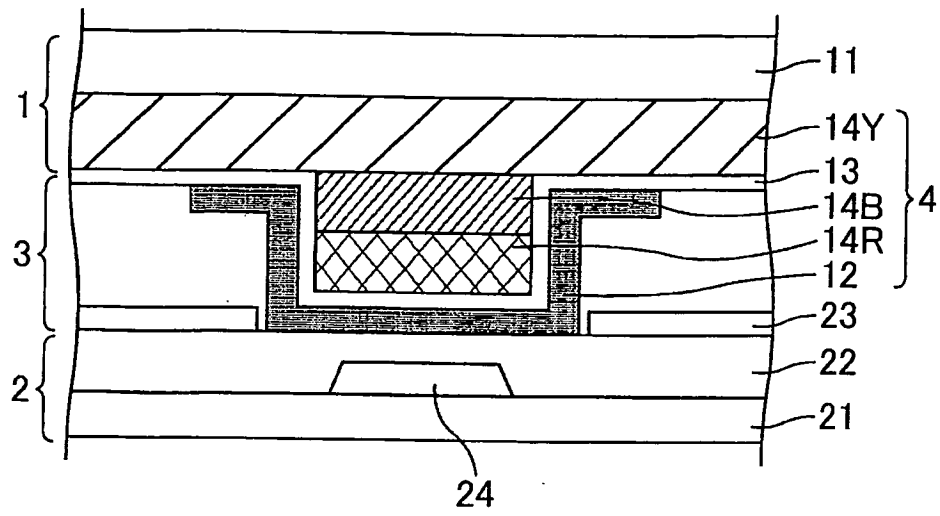


Fig. 16

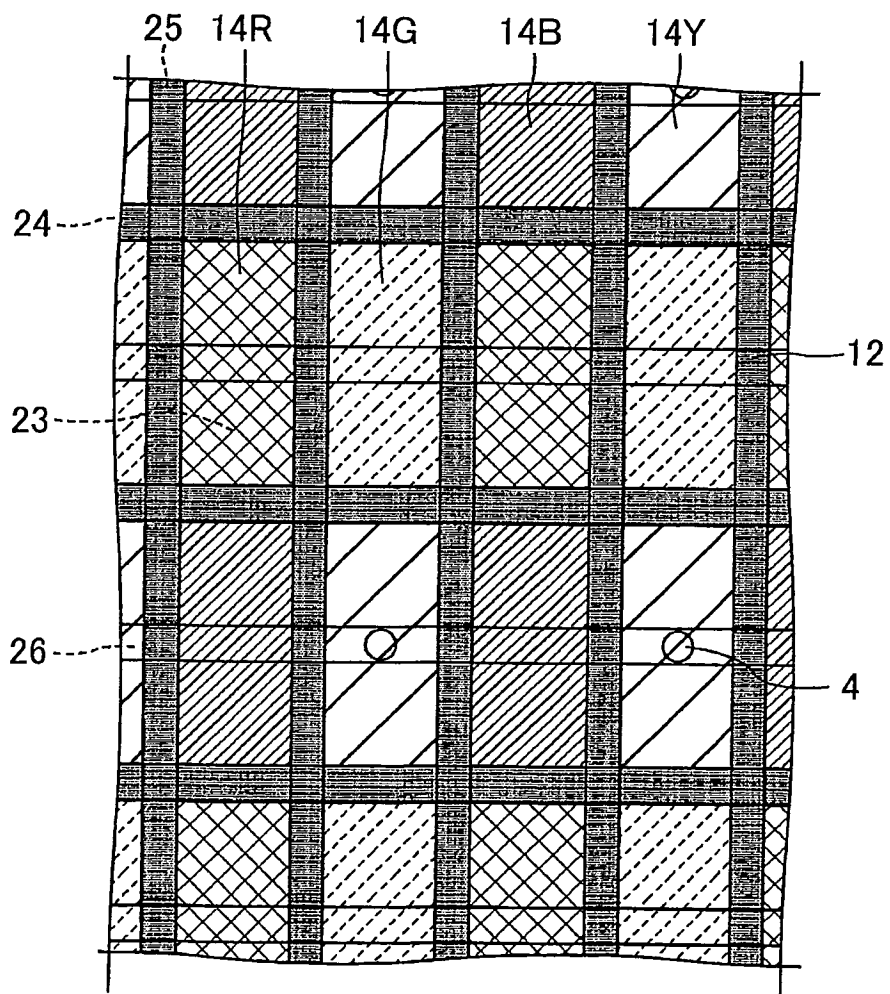
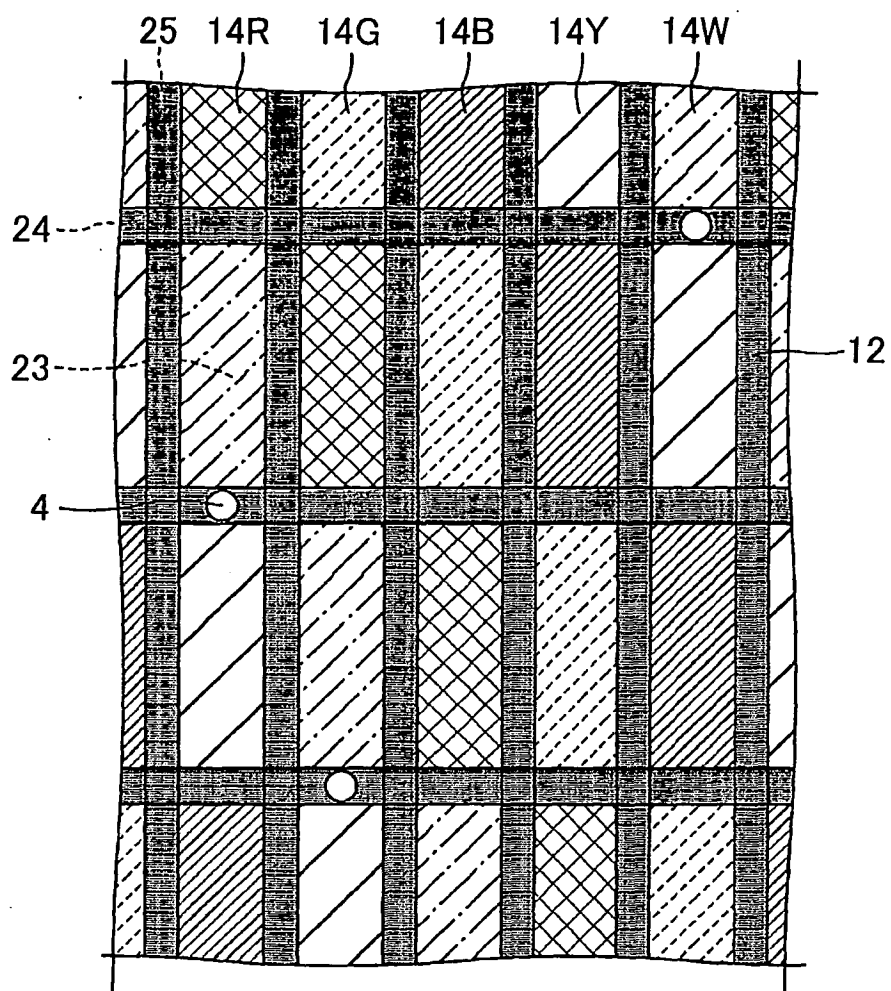


Fig. 17



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2010/060379

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

G02F1/1339(2006.01) i, G02F1/1335(2006.01) i

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

G02F1/1339, G02F1/1335

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Jitsuyo Shinan Koho	1922-1996	Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho	1996-2010
Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho	1971-2010	Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho	1994-2010

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP 2007-003778 A (Mitsubishi Electric Corp.), 11 January 2007 (11.01.2007), paragraphs [0037] to [0048]; fig. 3, 4 & US 2006/0290830 A1 & KR 10-2006-0134848 A & CN 1896821 A	1, 5
Y	JP 10-268356 A (Toshiba Corp.), 09 October 1998 (09.10.1998), paragraph [0015]; fig. 2 (Family: none)	1, 5
Y	JP 9-043592 A (Toray Industries, Inc.), 14 February 1997 (14.02.1997), paragraph [0045]; fig. 1 (Family: none)	1, 5

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"I" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search
02 September, 2010 (02.09.10)Date of mailing of the international search report
14 September, 2010 (14.09.10)Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Japanese Patent Office

Authorized officer

Facsimile No.

Telephone No.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2010/060379

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 2008-039802 A (Toppan Printing Co., Ltd.), 21 February 2008 (21.02.2008), entire text; all drawings (Family: none)	1-5

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 2009)

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- JP 2002055349 A [0005]

专利名称(译)	液晶显示面板		
公开(公告)号	EP2485086A4	公开(公告)日	2013-10-09
申请号	EP2010820217	申请日	2010-06-18
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	夏普株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	夏普株式会社		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	夏普株式会社		
[标]发明人	YOSHIDA TAKEHISA KATAGAMI MASAYUKI BAN ATSUSHI		
发明人	YOSHIDA TAKEHISA KATAGAMI MASAYUKI BAN ATSUSHI		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1339 G02F1/1335		
CPC分类号	G02F1/13394 G02F1/133514 G02F2001/13398 G02F2201/506 G02F2201/52		
优先权	2009228586 2009-09-30 JP		
其他公开文献	EP2485086A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明提供一种液晶显示面板，其具有层叠间隔物，该层叠间隔物包括多个原色滤色器，其能够避免显示质量的劣化并提高生产效率。本发明的液晶显示面板包括：阵列基板，设置有第一电极；滤色器基板，具有第二电极；夹在阵列基板和滤色器基板之间的液晶层，其中滤色器基板还包括：四个或更多个不同颜色的透明层，其颜色包括红色，绿色，蓝色，以及黄色和黄色中的至少一种。白色；以及由所述第二电极和所述四个或更多个不同颜色的透明层中的至少两个层形成的层压间隔物，并且当在平面图中观察时，所述层压间隔物被所述黄色或白色透明层包围。