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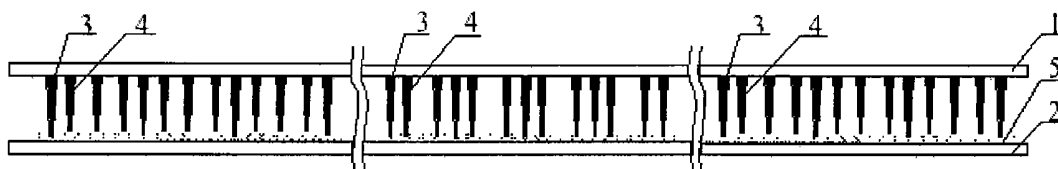
(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
ZHAO(10) **Pub. No.: US 2009/0066904 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Mar. 12, 2009**(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**(75) Inventor: **Haiyu ZHAO**, Beijing (CN)

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The present invention discloses a liquid crystal display panel, including an array substrate; a color filter substrate; and primary post spacers and secondary post spacers disposed between the array substrate and the color filter substrate, wherein the color filter substrate is divided into a side portion and a central portion inside the side portion, and the density of the secondary post spacers in the central portion is less than that in the side portion.



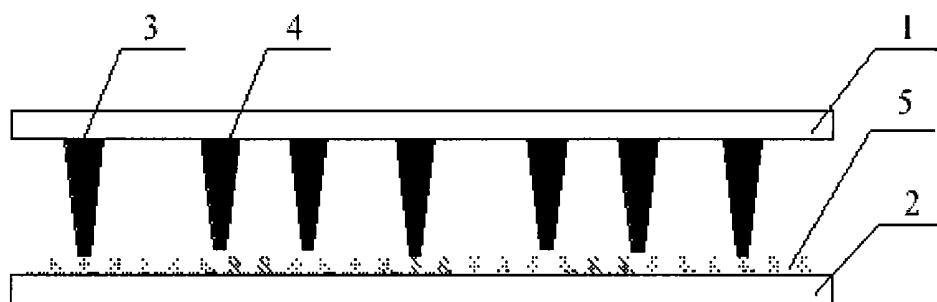


Fig.1

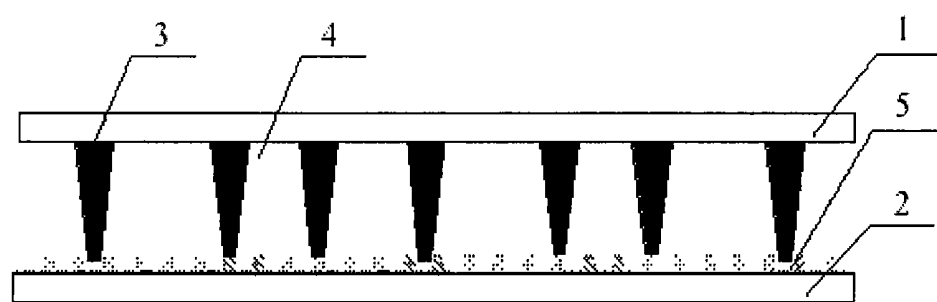


Fig.2

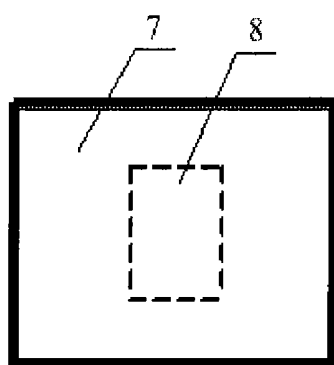


Fig.3



Fig.4



Fig.5

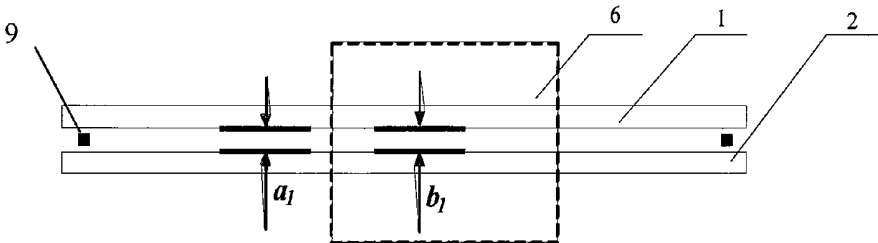


Fig.6

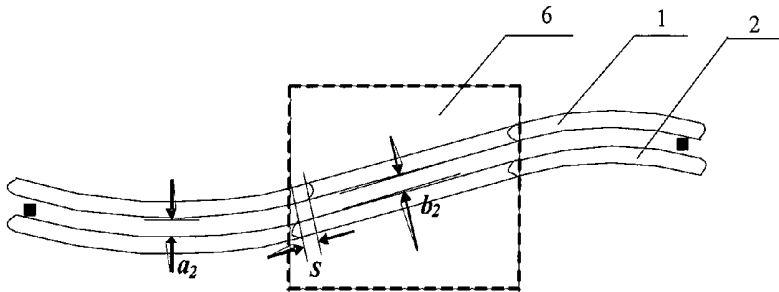


Fig.7

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, and more particularly, to a LCD panel for a LCD device.

[0002] A LCD panel is formed by an array substrate and a color filter substrate that are assembled together with liquid crystal material filled between the two substrates. During manufacturing of LCD panels, a distance between the array substrate and the color filter substrate, i.e., a cell gap, is an important parameter.

[0003] In order to maintain the cell gap between the array substrate and the color filter substrate consistent, spacers having a certain height are disposed between the two substrates before assembling the two substrates. The spacers typically used mainly include two kinds of spacers: ball spacers (BSs) and post spacers (PSs). With respect to LCD panels using ball spacers, the ball spacers are a component used individually in the manufacturing process and are dispersed onto the array substrate or the color filter substrate by a dispenser, and thus the cell gap is maintained consistent with the dimensional stability of ball spacers during the assembling procedure. However, when using the dispensing method, ball spacers may be dispensed onto pixel areas and the orientation of liquid crystal material around the ball spacers may be adversely affected, causing light leakage and decreasing contrast. If post spacers are used during manufacturing LCD panels, post spacers are disposed at the black matrix (BM) on color filter substrate (C/F) so as to control the cell gap and improve contrast. Also, light leakage in pixel areas, which may be caused by using ball spacers, can be prevented by precisely controlling the position of post spacers in each pixel area.

[0004] Post spacers include primary post spacers and secondary post spacers, when post spacers are used for manufacturing LCD panels. The primary post spacers and secondary post spacers are used in cooperation by many manufactures, and the post spacers are uniformly distributed over the whole color filter substrate. The primary post spacers are higher than the secondary post spacers, and the area of the bottom surface of each primary post spacer approximately equals to that of each secondary post spacer. The primary post spacers contact with the upper portion of the array substrate to control the cell gap, while in normal condition the secondary post spacers do not contact with the array substrate. As shown in FIG. 6, the periphery portion of a LCD panel is bonded together by sealant 9. Normally, the cell gap at all portions are consistent, that is, for example the cell gap "a1" equals to the cell gap "b1" in a central portion and a side portion in a normal condition before impact, respectively. However, if the left side of the panel is subject to compression or impact, as shown in FIG. 7, on one hand, the array substrate 2 deforms causing displacement between the array substrate 2 and the color filter substrate 1, as shown in portion S of FIG. 7, and on the other hand, cell gap changes due to the fluidity of liquid crystal materials, at which time, the cell gap "b2" at the light leakage portion after impact is greater than the cell gap "b1" before impact, which equals to the cell gap "a1," and the cell gap "a1" at the compressed portion before impact is greater than the cell gap "a2" at the compressed portion after impact. Therefore, when the panel is subject to impact, the secondary post spacers 4 shift move onto a thin film transistor (TFT) device or a data line. Meanwhile, because of the high density

of the secondary post spacers and the high friction force between secondary post spacers 4 and the TFT device or the data line, the color filter substrate cannot return to its original position quickly, causing light leakage. In the figure, the light leakage portion 6 is on the right side from the central portion of the color filter substrate, deteriorating the display quality.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] In an embodiment of the invention, a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel with post spacers is provided, an array substrate; a color filter substrate; and primary post spacers and secondary post spacers disposed between the array substrate and the color filter substrate, wherein the color filter substrate is divided into a side portion and a central portion inside the side portion, and the density of the secondary post spacers in the central portion is less than that in the side portion.

[0006] The LCD panel according to the embodiment of the invention decreases the friction force between the secondary post spacers and a TFT device, a data line or a gate line by decreasing the density of the secondary post spacers in the central portion, so that the panel surface can return to its original position in a short time after compression or impact is released, so as to prevent occurrence of light leakage and improve display quality.

[0007] Further scope of applicability of the present invention will become apparent from the detailed description given hereinafter. However, it should be understood that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] The present invention will become more fully understood from the detailed description given hereinafter and the accompanying drawings which are given by way of illustration only, and thus are not limitative of the present invention and wherein:

[0009] FIG. 1 is a view illustrating the position of the post spacers of the LCD panel in the central portion according to an embodiment of the invention;

[0010] FIG. 2 is a view illustrating the position of the post spacers of the LCD panel in the central portion after compression at the left side according to an embodiment of the invention;

[0011] FIG. 3 is a view illustrating the position of a apparent light leakage portion of the color filter substrate according to an embodiment of the invention;

[0012] FIG. 4 is a view illustrating the densities of the post spacers of the LCD panel in different positions according to an embodiment of the invention;

[0013] FIG. 5 is a view illustrating the density of the post spacers of the LCD panel in the central portion according to an embodiment of the invention;

[0014] FIG. 6 is a view illustrating the panel cell gap of a conventional LCD panel under normal conditions; and

[0015] FIG. 7 is a view illustrating the panel cell gap of the conventional LCD panel after compression at the left side.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0016] Exemplary embodiments of the present invention will be described hereafter with reference to the accompanying drawings. It will be understood that when a layer or element is referred to as being “on” or “connected to” another layer or substrate, it can be directly on or connected to the other layer or substrate, or intervening layers may also be present. The same reference number refers to the same part in the following description.

[0017] FIG. 1 is a view illustrating the positions of post spacers in a central portion of a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel according to an embodiment of the invention. As shown in FIG. 1, the LCD panel includes an array substrate 2, a color filter substrate 1, and primary post spacers 3 and secondary post spacers 4 disposed between the array substrate 2 and the color filter substrate 1. The color filter substrate 1 can be divided into a side portion 7 and a central portion 8 inside the side portion 7, as shown in the plan view of FIG. 3. The density of the secondary post spacers 4 in the central portion 8 is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of that in the side portion 7. Before the panel is subject to compression or impact, primary post spacers 3 contact a thin film transistor (TFT) device 5, a data line or a gate line, but secondary post spacers 4 do not contact the array substrate 2. FIG. 2 is a view illustrating the positions of the post spacers in the central portion 8 of the LCD panel after impact is applied at the left side. The cell gap increases and the color filter substrate 1 shifts to the right side after impact, so that the secondary post spacers may shift onto a TFT device 5, a data line or a gate line. However, when the impact force is released, the color filter substrate 1 returns rapidly to its original position because the density of the secondary post spacers 4 decreases, and occurrence of light leakage can be avoided and display quality can be improved.

[0018] The density of the secondary post spacers 4 decreases within a certain range. If the density of the secondary post spacers 4 in the central portion where light leakage is liable to occur is too low, the cell gap may change permanently when the panel is subject to a great compression or impact in the central portion.

[0019] Also, preferably, the length of a first pair of opposite sides of the central portion 8 may be about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the corresponding sides of the color filter substrate, and the length of a second pair of opposite sides may be about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the length of the corresponding sides of the color filter substrate. The first pair of the opposite sides may be in a lengthwise direction, and correspondingly the second pair of the opposite sides may be in a widthwise direction. The central portion 8 can further be divided into a first central portion and a second central portion inside the first central portion. The density of the secondary post spacers in the second central portion is less than that in the first central portion, and the density in the second central portion may be about $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{5}$ of the density in the first central portion, preferably about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the density in the first central portion. The length of the first pair of opposite sides of the second central portion may be about $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{5}{6}$ of the length of the corresponding sides of the first central portion, and the length of the second pair of opposite sides of the second central portion may be about $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the corresponding sides of the first central portion, preferably about $\frac{2}{3}$, and the length of the first pair of opposite

sides of the second central portion is preferably the length of the corresponding sides of the first central portion, preferably about $\frac{1}{2}$. Also, The first pair of the opposite sides may be in a lengthwise direction, and correspondingly the second pair of the opposite sides may be in a widthwise direction.

[0020] In the foregoing LCD panel, by decreasing the number of secondary post spacers in the central portion, the friction force between the secondary post spacers and a TFT device, a data line or a gate line decreases, so that the panel surface can return to its original position in a short time after compression or impact is released; therefore, the occurrence of light leakage can be avoided and the display quality can be improved.

[0021] In a conventional LCD panel, when the left side of a panel is subject to compression or impact, secondary post spacers 4 may shift onto a TFT device 5 or a data line; meanwhile, the friction force between the secondary post spacers 4 and the TFT device 5 or the data line is great due to the high density of secondary post spacers 4, so the color filter substrate 1 cannot return to its original position in a short time, and the area where light leakage occurs seriously is on the right side from the central position of the color filter substrate. Similarly, when the right side of a panel is subject to compression or impact, the area where light leakage occurs seriously is on the left side from the central position of the color filter substrate.

[0022] Also, in a conventional LCD panel, when the top side of panel is subject to compression or impact, secondary post spacers 4 may shift onto a TFT device 5 or a gate line; meanwhile, the friction force between the secondary post spacers 4 and the TFT device 5 or a gate line is great due to the high density of the secondary post spacers 4, so the color filter substrate 1 cannot return to its original position in a short time, and thus light leakage occurs. The area where light leakage occurs seriously is on the lower side from the central position of the color filter substrate 1. Similarly when the bottom side of panel is subject to compression or impact, the area where light leakage occurs seriously is on the upper side from the central position of the color filter substrate 1.

[0023] Accordingly, no matter the left side, right side, upper side, or the lower side is subject to compression or impact, the central portion 8 is the area where light leakage occurs seriously. As the length of the secondary pair of opposite sides of the central portion 8 is less than the length of the first pair of opposite sides, the ratio of the area where light leakage is prone to occurrence to the whole area along the direction of the secondary pair of opposite sides is greater than the ratio of the area where light leakage is prone to occurrence to the whole area along the direction of the first pair of opposite sides, as shown in FIG. 3. When the central portion 8 is subject to impact or compression, the displacement of the primary post spacers 3 and the variation of cell gap are small because the edge of panel is fixed, and substantial no light leakage occurs at the periphery.

[0024] FIG. 4 is a view illustrating the density of the post spacers of the LCD panel in different positions of the panel. The central portion 8 is the area where light leakage occurs seriously. At the central portion 8, the length of the first pair of opposite sides is preferably about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the corresponding sides of the color filter substrate, and the length of the secondary pair of opposite sides is preferably about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the length of the corresponding sides of the color filter substrate. The density of the secondary post spacers disposed in the central portion 8 is small, and the density of

the secondary post spacers disposed in the side portion 7 is great and more than that of the central portion 8. As shown in FIG. 4, the density of the secondary post spacers in the central portion 8 is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the density of the secondary post spacers in the side portion 7. Meanwhile, the central portion 8 can be further divided into a first central portion and a second central portion. The density in the second central portion is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the density in the first central portion, the length of the first pair of opposite sides of the second central portion is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the corresponding sides of the first central portion, and the length of the second pair of opposite sides of the second central portion is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the length of the corresponding sides of the first central portion. The density and position relationship of the secondary post spacers in the central portion is shown in FIG. 5, for example.

[0025] Depending on whether light leakage occurs obviously in case of impact, the foregoing LCD panel can be divided into two areas, that is, an area where light leakage is prone to occurrence and an area where light leakage is not prone to occurrence relatively. By decreasing the density of the secondary post spacers in the area where light leakage is prone to occurrence, i.e., the central portion, the friction force between the secondary post spacers and a TFT device, a data line, or a gate line decreases, so that the color filter substrate is able to return to its original position in a short time after compression or impact is released, and therefore, the occurrence of light leakage can be avoided, and the display quality can be improved.

[0026] The embodiments of the invention being thus described, it will be obvious that the same may be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention, and all such modifications as would be obvious to those skilled in the art are intended to be included within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display (LCD) panel, composing:
an array substrate;
a color filter substrate; and
primary post spacers and secondary post spacers disposed between the array substrate and the color filter substrate, wherein the color filter substrate is divided into a side portion and a central portion inside the side portion, and

the density of the secondary post spacers in the central portion is less than that in the side portion.

2. The LCD panel of claim 1, wherein the density of the secondary post spacers in the central portion is about $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{5}{6}$ of that in the side portion.

3. The LCD panel of claim 2, wherein the density of the secondary post spacers in the central portion is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of that in the side portion.

4. The LCD panel of claim 1, wherein the length of a first pair of opposite sides of the central portion in a lengthwise direction is about $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{5}{6}$ of that of the corresponding sides of the color filter substrate, and the length of a second pair of opposite sides in a widthwise direction is about $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ of that of the corresponding sides of the color filter substrate.

5. The LCD panel of claim 4, wherein the length of the first pair of opposite sides of the central portion is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of that of the corresponding sides of the color filter substrate, and the length of the second pair of opposite sides of the central portion is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of that of the corresponding sides of the color filter substrate.

6. The LCD panel of claim 1, wherein the central portion is further divided into a first central portion and a second central portion inside the first central portion, and the density of the secondary post spacers in the second central portion is less than that in the first central portion.

7. The LCD panel of claim 6, wherein the density of the secondary post spacers in the second central portion is about $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{5}$ of that in the first central portion.

8. The LCD panel of claim 7, wherein the density of the secondary post spacers in the second central portion is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of that in the first central portion.

9. The LCD panel of claim 6, wherein the length of a first pair of opposite sides of the second central portion in a lengthwise direction is about $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{5}{6}$ of that of the corresponding sides of the first central portion, and the length of a second pair of opposite sides of the second central portion in a widthwise direction is about $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ of that of the corresponding sides of the first central portion.

10. The LCD panel of claim 9, wherein the length of the first pair of opposite sides of the second central portion is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of that of the corresponding sides of the first central portion, and the length of the second pair of opposite sides of the second central portion is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of that of the corresponding sides of the first central portion.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示面板		
公开(公告)号	US20090066904A1	公开(公告)日	2009-03-12
申请号	US12/126320	申请日	2008-05-23
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	北京京东方光电科技有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	北京京东方光电科技有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	北京京东方光电科技有限公司LTD. 京东方科技集团股份有限公司.		
[标]发明人	ZHAO HAIYU		
发明人	ZHAO, HAIYU		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1339		
CPC分类号	G02F1/13394		
优先权	200710121554.7 2007-09-10 CN		
其他公开文献	US8488095		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本发明公开了一种液晶显示面板，包括：阵列基板;滤色器基板;以及设置在所述阵列基板和所述滤色器基板之间的主柱间隔件和次柱间隔件，其中所述滤色器基板被划分为侧部和所述侧部内侧的中心部分，部分的直径小于侧部中的直径。

