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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

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G02F 1/1339 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/155**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/155
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display (LCD) device maintains a cell gap and prevents press defects via the use of ball spacers. The liquid crystal display device includes first and second substrates facing each other, a plurality of first spacers, a plurality of second spacers, and a liquid crystal layer filled between the first and second substrates. The first spacers are formed between the first and second substrates at portions of a black matrix layer of the second substrate. The first spacers include a plurality of first balls with a first diameter and a first solid to aggregate the first balls. The second spacers are formed at portions of the black matrix layer between the first and second substrates. The second spacers include a plurality of second balls with a second diameter 0.2 to 0.6 μm smaller than the first diameter and a second solid to aggregate the second balls.

10 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets

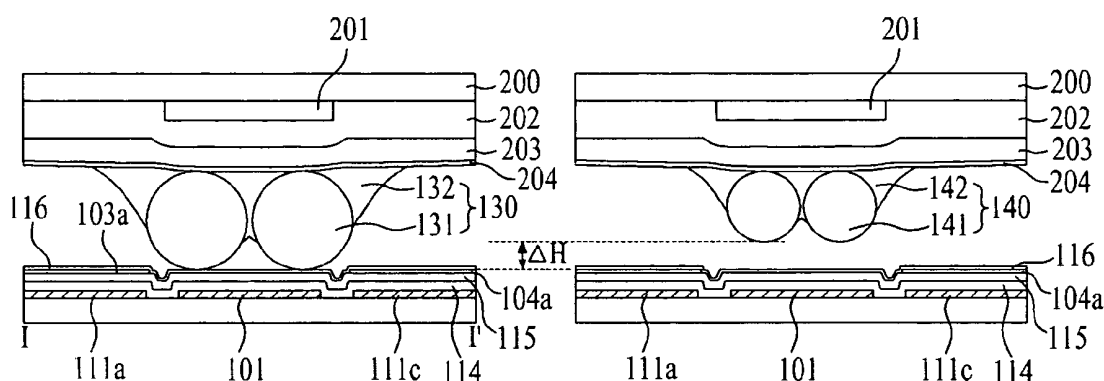


FIG. 1

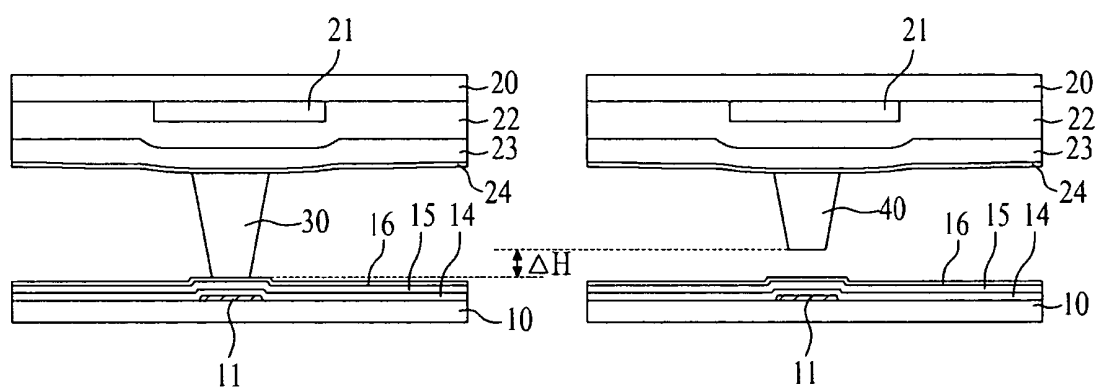


FIG. 2

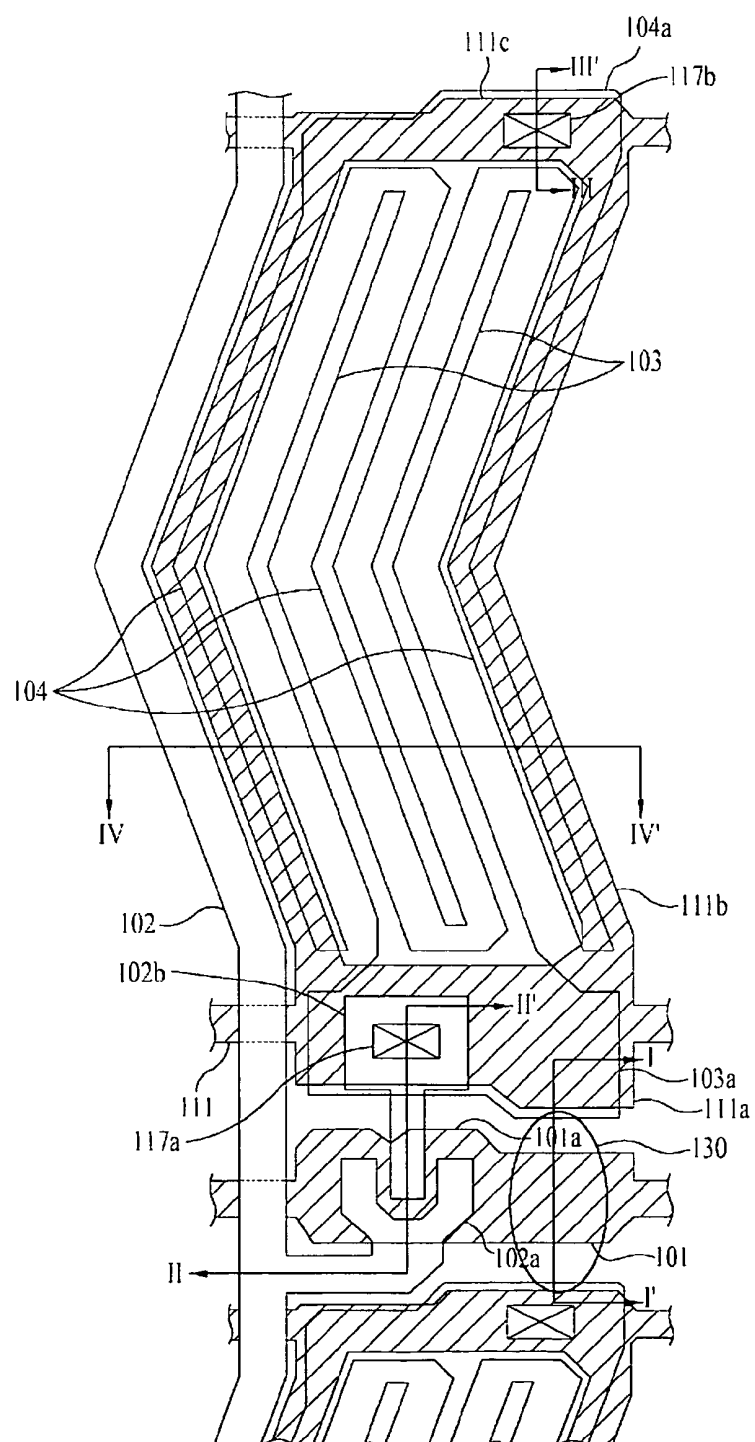


FIG. 3

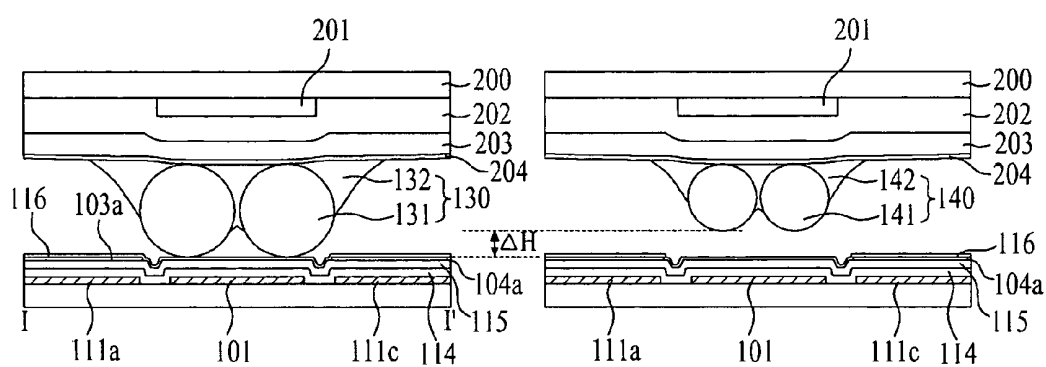


FIG. 4

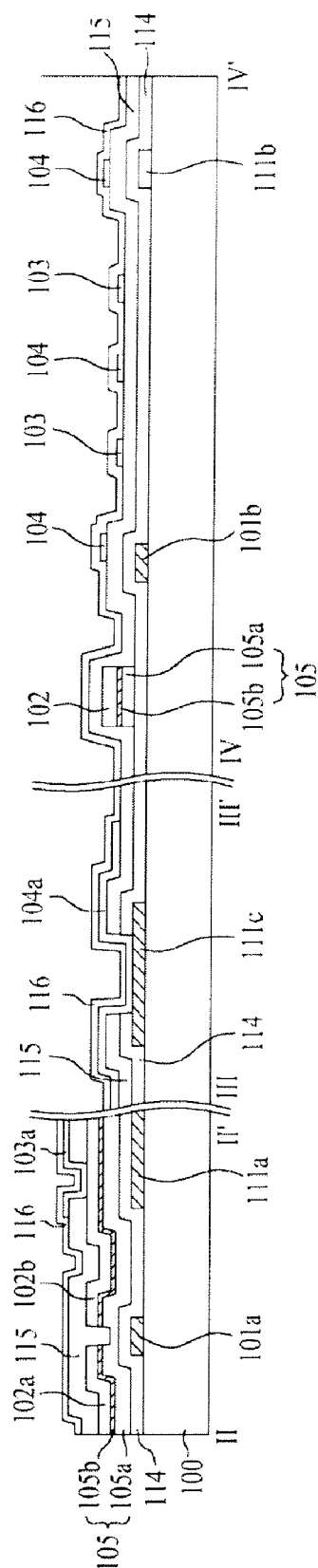


FIG. 5

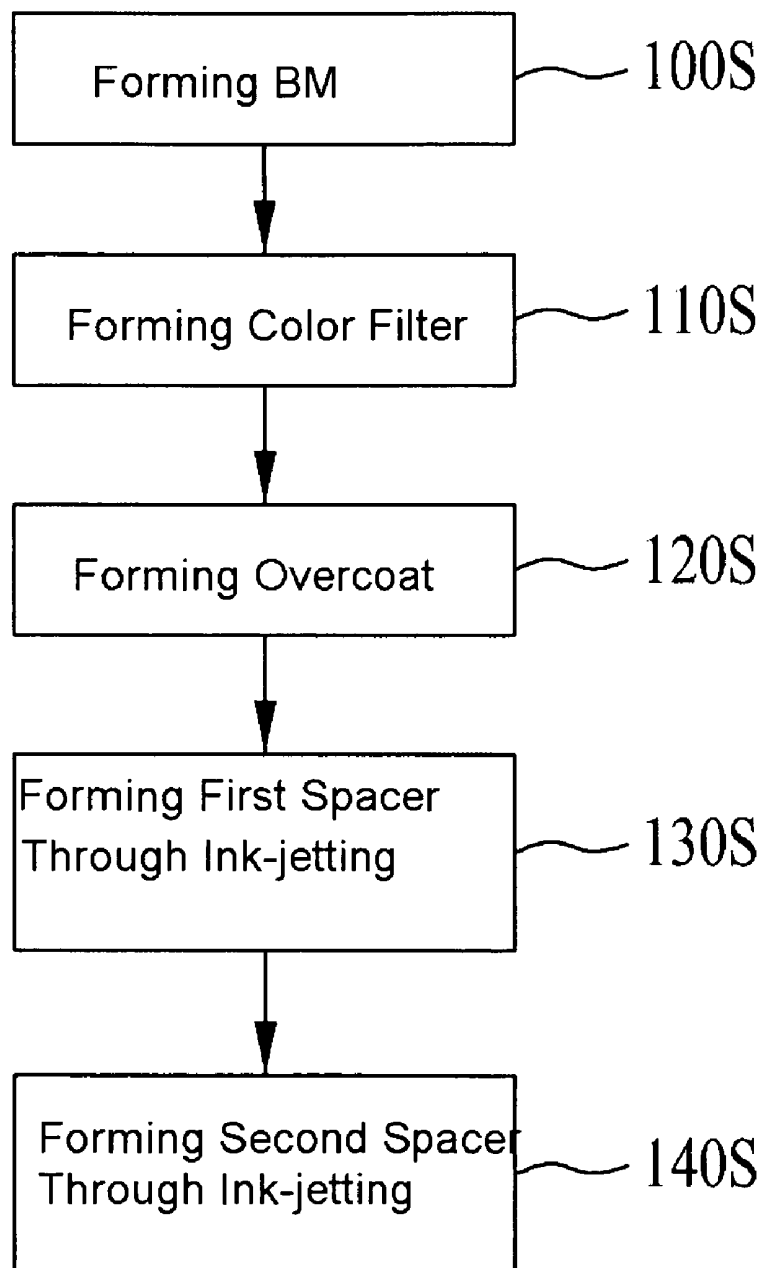


FIG. 6

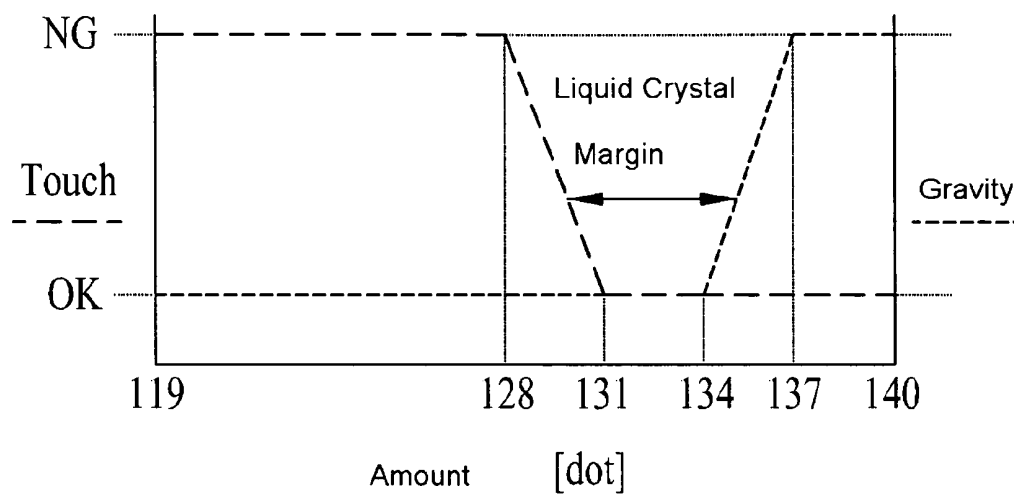
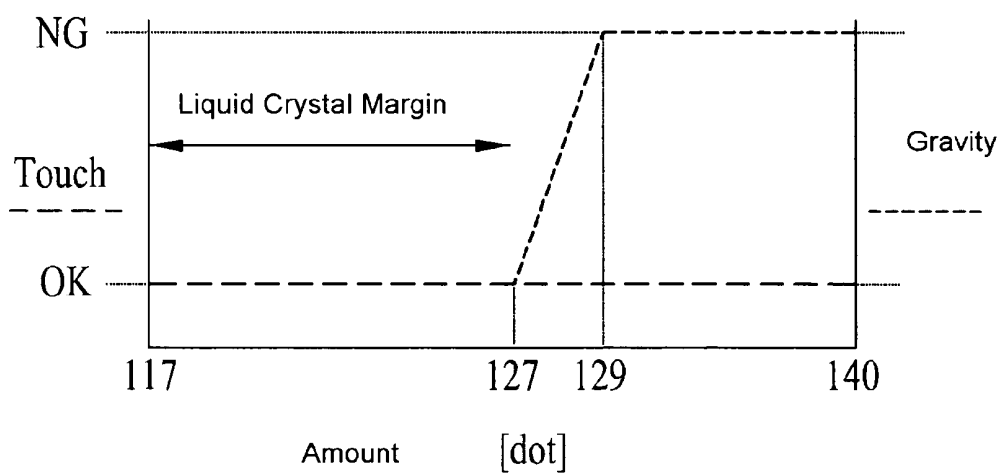


FIG. 7



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. P2007-097932, filed on Sep. 28, 2007, which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) device. More particularly, the present invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) device and a method for manufacturing the same, capable of maintaining a cell gap and preventing press defects caused by application of a predetermined external pressure via the use of ball spacers.

2. Discussion of the Related Art

Hereinafter, a conventional liquid crystal display device will be illustrated with reference to the attached drawings.

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a conventional liquid crystal display device.

As shown in FIG. 1, the conventional LCD device comprises a first substrate 10 and a second substrate 20 facing each other, gate lines 11 and data lines (now shown) arranged on the first substrate 10 such that they intersect each other, to define pixel regions, pixel electrodes formed in each of the pixel regions, and a liquid crystal layer (not shown) sealed between the first substrate 10 and the second substrate 20.

Here, a gate insulating film 14 is arranged over the entire surface of the first substrate 10 including the gate lines 11, the data lines (not shown) are arranged on the gate insulating film 14 such that the data lines cross the gate lines 11, a passivation film 15 is arranged on portions provided by the gate insulating film 14 including the data lines and pixel electrodes (not shown) are arranged in portions provided by the passivation film 15 corresponding to the pixel region.

A black matrix layer 21 is arranged on the second substrate 20 in portions corresponding to the gate lines, the data lines and the thin film transistors, color filter layers 22 are arranged on the second substrate 20 including the black matrix layer 21, and an overcoat layer 23 is arranged over the entire surface of the black matrix layer 21 and the color filter layers 22.

A first alignment film 16 is arranged over the passivation film 15 including the resulting structure on the first substrate 10 and a second alignment film 24 is arranged over the overcoat layer 23 on the second substrate 20.

In addition, a first column spacer 30 and a second column spacer 40 are arranged in different predetermined portions on the gate lines 11, wherein the first column spacer 30 has a first height corresponding to the gap between the first and second substrates 10 and 20 and the second column spacer 40 has a second height ΔH smaller than the first height.

The first column spacer 30 functions to maintain the cell gap between the first and second substrates 10 and 20, and the second column spacer 40, together with the first column spacer 30, resists an applied predetermined external pressure, thereby preventing deformation resulting from concentration of the pressure in any one of the spacers.

The aforementioned conventional liquid crystal display device has the following disadvantages:

First, when column spacers are employed, they have a large area in contact with the opposing substrate. For this reason, when a frictional force is applied by touch operations, the column spacers take a long time to return to their original state after the column spacers are pushed in one direction. Before returning an original state, display defects occur.

Second, when ball spacers are used instead of the column spacers in order to solve the disadvantages such as touch-defects, they tend to roll into pixel regions due to their mobility, causing other defects e.g. display defects.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a liquid crystal display (LCD) device and a method for manufacturing the same that substantially obviate one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

An object of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display (LCD) device and a method for manufacturing the same, capable of maintaining a cell gap and preventing press defects caused by application of a predetermined external pressure via the use of ball spacers.

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.

To achieve these objects and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, a liquid crystal display device comprises: a first substrate and a second substrate facing each other, wherein a plurality of subpixels, each including a pixel region and a non-pixel region adjacent to the pixel region, are defined in the form of a matrix on the first substrate and the second substrate; a plurality of gate lines and a plurality of data lines formed in respective non-pixel regions on the first substrate such that the gate lines and the data lines intersect each other, to define the pixel regions; a plurality of thin film transistors each formed at an intersection between an associated one of the gate lines and an associated one of the data lines; a black matrix layer formed on the second substrate in portions corresponding to the non-pixel regions; a plurality of first spacers formed in predetermined portions on the black matrix layer between the first and second substrates, the first spacers comprising a plurality of first balls with a first diameter and a first solid to aggregate the first balls; a plurality of second spacers formed in predetermined portions on the black matrix layer between the first and second substrates, the second spacers comprising a plurality of second balls with a second diameter 0.2 to 0.6 μm smaller than the first diameter and a second solid to aggregate the second balls; and a liquid crystal layer filled between the first substrate and the second substrate.

In other aspect, a method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display device comprising: preparing a first substrate and a second substrate, wherein a plurality of sub-pixels, each including a pixel region and a non-pixel region adjacent to the pixel region, are defined in the form of a matrix on the first substrate and the second substrate; forming a plurality of gate lines and a plurality of data lines in respective non-pixel regions on the first substrate such that the gate lines and the data lines intersect each other, to define pixel regions; forming a plurality of thin film transistors at each intersection between an associated one of the gate lines and an associated one of the data lines; forming a black matrix layer on the second substrate in portions corresponding to the non-pixel regions; ink-jetting a first spacer material in predetermined portions on the black matrix layer between the first and second substrates to form a plurality of first spacers, wherein the

first spacer material comprises a plurality of first balls with a first diameter, a liquid thermosetting binder and a solvent; ink-jetting a second spacer material in predetermined portions on the black matrix layer between the first and second substrates to form a plurality of second spacers, wherein the second spacer material comprises a plurality of second balls with a second diameter 0.2 to 0.6 μm smaller than the first diameter, a liquid thermosetting binder and a solvent; and forming a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and the second substrate, and assembling the first substrate to the second substrate.

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

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:

FIG. 1 is a sectional view illustrating a conventional liquid crystal display device;

FIG. 2 is a plan view illustrating a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a liquid crystal display device comprising first and second spacers arranged along the line I-I' of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along the lines II-II', III-III' and IV-IV' of FIG. 2;

FIG. 5 is a flow chart illustrating a method for forming a second substrate of the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a graph showing correlation between touch defects, gravity defects and liquid crystal margin of the LCD device to which spacers comprising balls having the same size are applied; and

FIG. 7 is a graph showing correlation between touch defects, gravity defects and liquid crystal margin of the LCD device to which spacers comprising balls having different sizes are applied.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention associated with an LCD device and a method for manufacturing the same according to the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the annexed drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

Hereinafter, an LCD device and a method for manufacturing the same according to the present invention will be described with reference to the annexed drawings.

FIG. 2 is a plan view illustrating a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention. FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a liquid crystal display device comprising first and second spacers arranged along the line I-I' of FIG. 2. FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along the lines II-II', III-III' and IV-IV' of FIG. 2.

As shown in FIGS. 2 to 4, the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention comprises: a first substrate **100** and a second substrate **200** facing each other; a plurality

of gate lines **101** and a plurality of data lines **102** arranged on the first substrate **100** such that the gate lines **101** and the data lines **102** intersect each other to define pixel regions; thin film transistors (TFTS) located at each intersection of an associated data line and gate line, and pixel electrodes **103** and common electrodes **104** alternately arranged in the respective pixel regions; and a liquid crystal layer (not shown) sealed between the first substrate **100** and the second substrate **200**.

With reference to FIGS. 2 and 3, the structure of the second substrate **200** will be illustrated in more detail.

The second substrate **200** comprises a black matrix layer **201** for blocking incidence of light to regions other than the pixel regions, i.e., in portions corresponding to the gate lines, the data lines and the thin film transistors; R, G and B color filter layers **202** to render colors in the corresponding pixel regions; and an overcoat layer **203** arranged over the entire surface of the black matrix layer **201** and the color filter layers **202**.

The second substrate **200** further comprises a second alignment film **204** arranged on the overcoat layer **203**, and a first spacer **130** and a second spacer **140** arranged in different regions provided by the black matrix layer **201** on the second alignment film **204**.

As shown in FIG. 3, the first spacer **130** comprises a plurality of first balls **131** having a diameter which corresponds to the gap between the first and second substrates **100** and **200**, and a first solid **132** to allow the first balls **131** to be adhered in the form of aggregates onto the surface of the second alignment film **204**.

In addition, the second spacer **140** comprises a plurality of second balls **141** having a diameter smaller than that of the first balls **131** constituting the first spacer **130** and a second solid **142** to allow the second balls **141** to be adhered in the form of aggregates onto the surface of the second alignment film **204**.

In this case, the first and second spacers **130** and **140** comprise the first and second balls **131** and **141** that differ from each other in size but are formed of the same material. That is, each of the materials for the first and second spacers **130** and **140** comprises a plurality of balls having the predetermined size, a liquid thermosetting binder which is in a liquid state prior being cured into a solid, and a solvent. In order to vary the number of balls contained in the first and second spacers **130** and **140**, and in order to vary the adherence level of the first and second spacers **130** and **140**, the amount of the thermosetting liquid binder may be increased or decreased.

In addition, the first and second spacers **130** and **140** are arranged on the black matrix layer **201** in the structure provided on the second substrate **200**, and at the same time, the first and second **130** and **140** are opposing to the gate lines **101**, the common lines **111** and other lines arranged in the same layer as these lines in the structure provided on the first substrate **100**.

The difference in height between the first and second spacers **130** and **140**, represented by " ΔH ", is about 0.1 to 1 μm . In this case, the height of the first spacer **130** is about 2.0 to 5.0 μm , the height of the second spacer **140** is A H smaller than that of the first spacer **130**, and the heights of the first and second spacers **130** and **140** are determined by the first and second balls constituting the first and second spacers, respectively.

It is preferable that ΔH , the difference in height between the first and second spacers **130** and **140**, be about 0.2 to 0.6 μm , taking into consideration efficient improvement in both touch defects and gravity defects. As can be seen from the graphs showing experimental results which will be illustrated below,

when ΔH is approximately 0.2 to 0.6 μm , a wider liquid crystal margin range can be secured.

Furthermore, the first spacer **130** functions to maintain the cell gap between the first and second substrates **100** and **200**, and the second spacer **140** together with the first spacer **130** resist a predetermined external pressure applied to the surfaces of the first and second substrates **100** and **200**, thereby preventing variation in the shape of any one spacer. For the purpose of realizing these functions, the arrangement ratio of the second spacer **140** is designed to be larger than that of the first spacer **130**. For example, the number of the first spacers **130** arranged in every 20 subpixels is 3.4, and the number of the second spacers **140** arranged in every 20 subpixels is 13.3. The gap between two adjacent second spacers **140** is designed to be smaller than the gap between two adjacent first spacers **130**. In some cases, the arrangement ratios of the first and second spacers **130** and **140** can be increased or decreased. The arrangement ratios of the spacers are determined within the range of 1 to 100 spacers per about 100 subpixels. At this time, preferably, the first and second spacers **130** and **140** are arranged on the second substrate **200** such that the ratio of the second spacers **140** to the first spacers **130** is 10 to 20.

The first spacer **130** includes a plurality of first balls **131** and the second spacer **140** includes a plurality of second balls **141**. In the process of ink-jetting to form the first and second spacers **130** and **140**, respective balls are not jetted separately in corresponding regions, but respective drops comprising the plurality of balls are jetted therein. Consequently, since the liquid spacer material exhibits spreadability, prior to being jetted and then cured, the first and second spacers **130** and **140** have an oval-like horizontal section. Accordingly, the horizontal sections of the first and second spacers **130** and **140** which comprise the first and second balls **131** and **141**, respectively, are not limited to circles.

Here, the first and second spacers **130** and **140** are formed in accordance with an ink-jetting method, which is conducted by jetting spacer materials from separate heads in predetermined positions on the second alignment film **204**. Upon each jetting, the plurality of balls **131** or **141** are jetted in a predetermined region from each of the heads, and then remain aggregated therein. The spacer material contained in each head comprises a liquid thermosetting binder (i.e., the liquid state of the solid **132** or **142**), a solvent (not shown), and a plurality of balls **131** or **141**, wherein providing the total weight of the liquid thermosetting binder and the solvent is equal to 100 wt %, the weight of the liquid thermosetting binder is 1 wt % to 20 wt %, and the weight of the solvent is 80 wt % to 99 wt %. And, the weight of the balls is 0.1 wt % to 3 wt % with respect to the total weight of the thermosetting binder and the solvent.

As a first exemplary example, providing the total weight of the liquid thermosetting binder and the solvent is equal to 100 wt %, the liquid thermosetting binder is 1 wt %, and the solvent is 99 wt %, and additional, the balls is 0.1 wt %. As a second exemplary example, providing the total weight of the liquid thermosetting binder and the solvent is equal to 100 wt % and the solvent is 20 wt %, and additional, the balls is 3 wt %. As a third exemplary example, providing the total weight of the liquid thermosetting binder and the solvent is equal to 100 wt %, the liquid thermosetting binder is 10 wt %, and the solvent is 90 wt %, and additional, the balls is 2 wt %.

In the process of ink-jetting, such a spacer material including the plurality of balls is jetted in the corresponding region and then cured at about 80 to 300° C. As a result, the liquid thermosetting binder is cured and then solidified in the form of aggregates including the plurality of first and second balls **131** and **141**, while the solvent is vaporized.

The solids **132** and **142** are in the liquid forms of thermosetting binder before it is subjected to curing. For example, the solids include at least one of organic acrylic, urethane and epoxy compounds, or a silicone compound. Specific examples of acrylic compounds may include ethyl methacrylate, N-butyl methacrylate, isobutyl methacrylate, dicyclopentanyl methacrylate, benzyl methacrylate, glycidyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, methacrylic acid isobornyl methacrylate, styrene monomers and polymers thereof. In addition, the acrylic compounds may be used alone or in combinations thereof.

Solvents that can be used for the spacer material must have a boiling point of 60 to 300° C. For example, glycol ether may be used as the solvent. Examples of glycol ethers which may be used include propylene glycol methyl ether (PGME), dipropylene glycol methyl ether (DGME), tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TGME), propylene glycol methyl ether acetate (PGMEA), dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DGMEA), propylene glycol n-propyl ether (PGPE), dipropylene glycol n-propyl ether (DGPE), propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PGBE), dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DGBE), tripropylene glycol n-butyl ether (TGBE), propylene glycol phenyl ether (PGPE), propylene glycol diacetate (PGD), dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether (DGDE), diethylene glycol ethyl ether (DGEE), diethylene glycol methyl ether (DGME), diethylene glycol n-butyl ether (DGBE), diethylene glycol hexyl ether (DGHE), diethylene glycol n-butyl ether acetate (DGBEA), ethylene glycol propyl ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol n-butyl ether (EGBE), ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE), ethylene glycol n-butyl ether acetate (EGBEA), triethylene glycol methyl ether (TGME), triethylene glycol ethyl ether (TGEE), triethylene glycol n-butyl ether (TGBE), ethylene glycol phenyl ether (EGPE) and ethylene glycol n-butyl ether mixtures (EGBEM).

Preferably, the solvent has a surface tension of 20 to 80 dynes/cm, a viscosity of 1 to 30 cP and a density of 0.8 to 1.2 g/cc at normal temperature, in example, at 18~25° C. Based on these properties, the solvent is vaporized and removed during curing at about 80 to 300° C.

In addition, the first and second balls **131** and **141** are made of an organic compound e.g. divinylbenzene. The first and second balls **131** and **141** can be distinguished from the solids **132** and **142** and the solvent in the respective heads, to form the first spacer **130** and the second spacer **140**, in that the balls are present in the form of white powders, while the solids **132** and **142** and the solvent are in liquid states. If necessary, the first and second balls **131** and **141** may be subjected to surface-treatment prior be mixed with the other spacer materials so that they can be distinguished from other liquid components.

As mentioned above, the first and second spacers **130** and **140** may be formed on the second alignment film **204**. Alternatively, in reverse, after the first and second spacers **130** and **140** are formed on the overcoat layer **203** or the common electrode, the second alignment film **204** may be formed on the overcoat layer **203** or the common electrode including the first and second spacers **130** and **140**.

The first and second spacers **130** and **140** have a two-dimensional oval-like shape within the range of the width of the black matrix layer **201**. That is, the number of corresponding balls **131** or **141** increases towards the center of the spacers, and on the other hand, the number of corresponding balls **131** or **141** decreases towards the edge of the spacers. The first and second solids **132** and **142** prevent the jetted first and second balls **131** and **141** from being dispersed in portions where the first and second spacers **130** and **140** are to be formed, instead being aggregated. Thus, the first and second

solids **132** and **142** function to set the first and second balls **131** and **141** on the second alignment film **204** or the overcoat layer **203**. The first and second spacers **130** and **140** have an oval-like shape, because they are jetted in a liquid state and thus partially spread.

Here, the first spacer **130** functions to maintain the cell gap between the first substrate **100** and the second substrate **200**. Since the second spacer **140** is shorter than the first spacer **130** it comes into contact with the outmost top surface (i.e. the first alignment film **116**) of the structure provided on the first substrate **100**, only when a predetermined external pressure is applied. Consequently, the second spacer **140** resists the external pressure together with the first spacer **130**, thereby preventing plastic deformation resulting from concentration of pressure on the first spacer **130** alone. As a result, press defects due to the plastic deformation can be avoided.

The first spacer **130** includes balls **131** having a spherical shape and has a dot-like narrow contact area in contact with the outmost top surface of the structure provided on the first substrate **100**. For these reasons, upon touch operations in which the first substrate **100** or the second substrate **200** is pushed in one direction, the frictional force between the spacer and the opposite substrate can be reduced. This allows the substrate to readily return to its original state and thus prevents touch defects.

Meanwhile, the color filter layer **202** may be arranged in pixel regions together with the black matrix layer **201**, as shown in FIGS. 2 to 4. In some cases, the color filter layer **202** may be selectively arranged only in pixel regions, or partially or entirely overlapped with the black matrix layer **201** in portions provided by the black matrix layer **201**.

Hereinafter, the structure provided on the first substrate **100** will be illustrated with reference to FIGS. 2 to 4.

A plurality of gate lines **101** and a plurality of data lines **102** are arranged on the first substrate **100** facing the second substrate **200**, such that the gate lines **101** and the data lines **102** intersect each other, to define pixel regions. In addition, common lines **111** are arranged on the first substrate **100** such that the common lines extend in parallel to the gate lines **101**.

In addition, thin film transistors are located at each intersection of an associated data line and gate line. Each thin film transistor includes: a gate electrode **101a** protruding from the associated gate line **101**; a gate insulating film **114** formed over the entire surface of the first substrate **100** including the gate electrode **101a**, the gate lines **101** and the common line **111**; a "U"-shaped source electrode **102a** and a drain electrode **102b** arranged at both sides of the gate electrode **101a** such that the drain electrode **102b** is partially located in the "U"-shaped source electrode **102a**, respectively; and semiconductor layers **105** (**105a**, **105b**) arranged in regions including portions under the source electrode **102a** and the drain electrode **102b** and channel portions between the source electrode **102a** and the drain electrode **102b**. The semiconductor layers **105** include an amorphous silicon layer **105a** and an impurity-doped semiconductor layer (n+ layer) **105b** arranged thereon. The impurity-doped semiconductor layer **105b** is formed by removing the channel portions between the source electrode **102a** and the drain electrode **102b**. The shape of the source electrode **102a** is not limited to the "U"-shape and may be "-"- or "L"-shaped.

The data line **102** has a central bent portion at each subpixel such that the data line **102** forms a zigzag line. The common line **111** is integrally formed with a storage electrode **111a** at each pixel and the storage electrode **111a** is connected to a first common electrode connect electrode **111b** which lies adjacent to both sides of the data line **102** and protrudes in parallel to the data line **102**. As mentioned above, the data line

102 crosses the gate line **101** and has a bent portion at each pixel. Preferred embodiments of the present invention are not limited thereto and the data line may perpendicularly cross the gate line, or may be tilted at a predetermined angle with respect to the gate line. In the illustrated drawings, the reason for imparting the bent portion to the data line **102** at each pixel is because the common electrode **104** and the pixel electrode **103** extend in parallel to the data line, and a vertically symmetrical electric field is thus generated, on the basis of the bent portion, which allows for alignment of liquid crystals in different directions and thus leads to an improvement in viewing angle.

The common electrode **104** and the pixel electrode **103** constitute a transparent electrode in the same layer at each pixel region and have alternately arranged portions. The common electrode **104** is partially overlapped with the first common electrode connect electrode **111b** arranged therebeneath. A second common electrode connect electrode **111c** which extends in parallel to the gate line **101** includes as an electrical contact a second contact portion **117b**, which passes through the passivation film **115** and the gate insulating film **114** interposed between the first substrate **100** and the second common electrode connect electrode **111c**.

In addition, the pixel electrode **103** is branched from the second storage electrode **103a** overlapping the first storage electrode **111a**, and has as an electrical contact a first connect portion **117a** which passes through the passivation film **115** interposed between the pixel electrode **103** and the drain electrode **102b**.

Hereinafter, a method for manufacturing the structure of the first substrate **100** including the thin film transistors, the common electrodes, and the pixel electrodes will be illustrated in detail.

A metal such as Mo, Al or Cr is deposited on a first substrate **100** and is then patterned through photolithographic processes to simultaneously form a plurality of gate lines **101**, gate electrodes **101a**, common lines **111** extending parallel to the gate lines **101**, first storage electrodes **111a** integrally formed with the common lines **111**, and the first common electrode connect electrodes **111b** and the second common electrode connect electrodes **111c** branched from the first storage electrodes **111a** and protruded in pixel regions. At this time, the gate electrodes **101a** are formed in predetermined positions provided by pixel regions such that they are protruded from the gate lines **101**, and the first storage electrodes **111a**, the first common electrode connect electrodes **111b** and the second common electrode connect electrodes **111c** are formed in the boundaries between adjacent pixel regions.

Then, an inorganic material is deposited over the first substrate **100** provided with the gate lines **101**, the common lines **111**, the gate electrodes **101a**, the first storage electrodes **111a**, and the first and second common electrode connect electrodes **111b** and **111c**, to form a gate insulating film **114**.

Subsequently, an amorphous silicon layer **105a** and an impurity-doped semiconductor layer **105b** are sequentially deposited over the gate insulating film **114**.

A metal such as Mo, Al or Cr is deposited on the resulting structure and a photosensitive film is applied thereto. For example, the photosensitive film may be a negative photosensitive film.

The portions where the data lines, source electrodes and drain electrodes are formed define a light-transmission part, the channel portions of the semiconductor layers define a light-semitransmission part, and the remaining portions defined a light-shield part. In this regard, masks (not shown) corresponding to the light-shield part are positioned on the photosensitive film.

Subsequently, the photosensitive film is exposed to light through the masks and is then developed, to form a first photosensitive film pattern such that the portions provided by the light-transmission part maintain its total thickness (remain unetched), the portions provided by the light-semi-transmission part are removed to a predetermined thickness and the portions provided by the light-shield part are removed to the total thickness (thoroughly removed). The metal material is patterned using the first photosensitive film pattern (not shown) in accordance with photolithographic processes. The first photosensitive film pattern includes a first pattern which has a bent portion at each pixel region, while crossing the gate line **101**, and a second pattern (including light-transmission part where source and drain electrodes are formed, and the light-semi-transmission part of the masks) which is connected to the first pattern at the intersection of the gate line **101** and extends toward the pixel region. After the patterning of the metal using the first photosensitive film pattern, data lines **102a** having a bent portion at each pixel are formed, and a dummy pattern (not shown) connected to the data line **102** is formed in portions provided by the second pattern.

Subsequently, the impurity-doped semiconductor layer **105b** and the amorphous silicon layer **105a** are selectively removed using the data line **102** and the dummy pattern as masks.

Subsequently, the first photosensitive film pattern is subjected to ashing such that the photosensitive film corresponding to the light-semi-transmission part of the mask which has a relatively lower thickness in the first photosensitive film pattern (not shown) is removed, to form a second photosensitive film pattern (not shown).

Subsequently, the portions of the metal **102** (located in the same layer as the data line **102**) and the exposed the impurity-doped semiconductor layer **105b** in the dummy pattern are selectively removed using the second photosensitive pattern as a mask, to form source electrodes **102a** and drain electrodes **102b** and to pattern the impurity-doped semiconductor layer **105b** arranged thereunder. During this process, the impurity-doped semiconductor layer **105b** interposed between the source electrode **102a** and the drain electrode **102b** is removed. Such a removed region is defined as a channel part. At this time, the source electrode **102a** is formed in the "U" shape that protrudes from the data line **102** toward the pixel region. The drain electrode **102b** is spaced apart from the source electrode **102a** by a predetermined distance and is partially embedded in the "U" shape of the source electrode **102a**.

Subsequently, a passivation film **115** is deposited over the gate insulating film **114** provided with the data lines **102**, the source electrodes **102a** and the drain electrodes **102b**. At this time, the passivation film **115** is generally made of an inorganic material e.g. SiNx. In order to increase an aperture ratio of liquid crystal cells, recently introduced low dielectric organic materials such as benzocyclobutene (BCB), spin on glass (SOG) or acrylic compounds may be used.

Subsequently, the passivation film **115** is selectively etched in predetermined portions on the drain electrode **102b** to form a first contact portion **117a**, and the passivation film **115** and gate insulating film **114** provided in predetermined portions on the second common electrode connect electrode **111c** are selectively removed to form a second contact portion **117b**.

Subsequently, a transparent electrode is deposited over the passivation film **115** including the first and second contact portions **117a** and **117b** and is then selectively removed, to form a plurality of common electrodes **104** partially overlapped with the common electrode connect electrodes **111b** at respective pixels and spaced apart from one another, third

common electrode connect electrodes **104a** overlapping the second common electrode connect electrodes **111c** arranged on the common electrodes **104**, while connecting the common electrodes **104** to the second common electrode connect electrodes **111c**, and a plurality of the pixel electrodes **103** alternating with the common electrodes **104**.

Subsequently, a first alignment film **116** is formed over the entire surface of the passivation film **115** including the pixel electrode **103** and the common electrodes **104**.

FIG. 5 is a flow chart illustrating a method for forming the second substrate of the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention.

With reference to FIGS. 3 and 5, a method for forming the second substrate of the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention will be illustrated in detail.

First, a black matrix layer **201** is formed on the second substrate **200** in a region other than the pixel regions (**100S**). The black matrix layer **201** is designed to block transmission of light into portions corresponding to gate lines, data lines and thin film transistors provided in the region other than the pixel regions.

Subsequently, R, G, B color filter layers **202** for rendering colors are formed at respective pixels (**110S**).

Subsequently, an overcoat layer **203** is formed over the black matrix layer **201** and the color filter layers **202**. (**120S**).

Subsequently, a second alignment film **204** is formed on the overcoat layer **203**.

Subsequently, a predetermined spacer material is jetted from a first head (not shown) on the second alignment film **204** in predetermined portions provided by the black matrix layer **201** and then cured, to form first spacers **130** (**130S**). At this time, the first head is filled with the spacer material which comprises a thermosetting binder in the liquid stage prior to curing of a first solid **132**, a solvent and a plurality of first balls **131** having a first diameter in an amount not more than 3 wt %, based on the total weight of the liquid thermosetting binder and the solvent. The solvent is vaporized and then removed in the process of curing the first spacers **130**.

Subsequently, a predetermined spacer material is jetted from a second head (not shown) on the second alignment film **204** in predetermined portions where there is no first spacer **130** provided by the black matrix layer **201** and then cured, to form second spacers **140** (**140S**). At this time, the second head is filled with the spacer material which comprises a thermosetting binder in the liquid stage prior to curing of a second solid **142**, a solvent and a plurality of second balls **141** having a second diameter in an amount not more than 3 wt %, based on the total weight of the liquid thermosetting binder and the solvent. The solvent is vaporized and then removed in the progress of curing the second spacers **140**.

The first and second balls **131** and **141** contained in the first and second heads, respectively, differ in size from each other. By setting the content of the liquid thermosetting binder in the state prior to curing of the first solid, which is to be mixed with the first balls **131**, contained in the first head, functioning as the cell gap due to their relatively large diameter, greater than the content of the liquid thermosetting binder contained in the second head in the state prior to curing of the second solid, the aggregation force of the first balls having the higher diameter is greater than the aggregation force of the second balls. The spacer materials contained in the respective heads comprise 20 wt % or less of a liquid thermosetting binder in the liquid state of the first solid **132**, and 20 wt % or less of a liquid thermosetting binder in the liquid state of the second solid **142**. The liquid thermosetting binder of the first solid **132** is mixed in a higher amount within the defined range, with the first balls **131** having a relatively larger diameter.

The number of the first spacers **130** functioning to maintain the cell gap, arranged per 100 subpixels, is in the range of 1 to 50. The number of the second spacers **140** functioning to prevent press defects, arranged per 100 subpixels, is in the range of 1 to 100. The second spacers **140** function when external pressure is applied thereto. By increasing the number of second spacers **140**, the second spacers exhibit excellent pressure resistance. Accordingly, the density of the second spacers **140** is designed to be higher than that of the first spatters **130**.

In addition, the first balls **131** and the second balls **141** contained in the first spacers **130** and second spacer **140**, respectively, are formed to have a density of 1 to several tens in mm² of total area of the second substrate **200**.

As shown in FIG. 3, the first spacer **130** comprises a plurality of first balls **131** having a diameter which corresponds to the gap between the first and second substrates **100** and **200**, and a first solid **132** to allow the first balls **131** to be adhered in the form of aggregates onto the surface of the second alignment film **204**.

In addition, the second spacer **140** comprises a plurality of second balls **141** having a diameter smaller than that of the first balls **131** constituting the first spacer **130** and a second solid **142** to allow the second balls **141** to be adhered in the form of aggregates onto the surface of the second alignment film **204**.

In this case, the first and second spacers **130** and **140** comprise the first and second balls **131** and **141** that differ from each other in size but are formed of the same material. That is, each of the materials for the first and second spacers **130** and **140** comprises a plurality of balls having the predetermined size, a liquid thermosetting binder which is in a liquid state prior being cured into a solid, and a solvent. In order to vary the number of balls contained in the first and second spacers **130** and **140** and adherence level thereof, the amount of the liquid thermosetting binder may be increased or decreased.

In addition, the first and second spacers **130** and **140** are arranged on the black matrix layer **201** in the structure provided on the second substrate **200**, and at the same time, on the gate lines **101**, the common lines **111** and other lines arranged in the same layer as these lines in the structure provided on the first substrate **100**.

The difference in height between the first and second spacers **130** and **140**, represented by " ΔH ", is about 0.1 to 1 μm . In this case, the height of the first spacer **130** is about 2.0 to 5.0 μm , the height of the second spacer **140** is ΔH smaller than that of the first spacer **130**, and the heights of the first and second spacers **130** and **140** are determined by the first and second balls constituting the first and second spacers, respectively.

It is preferable that ΔH , the difference in height between the first and second spacers **130** and **140**, be about 0.2 to 0.6 μm , taking into consideration efficient improvement in both touch defects and gravity defects. As can be seen from the graphs showing experimental results which will be illustrated below, when ΔH is approximately 0.2 to 0.6 μm , a wider liquid crystal margin range can be secured.

Furthermore, the first spacer **130** functions to maintain the cell gap between the first and second substrates **100** and **200**, and the second spacer; **140** together with the first spacer **130** resist a predetermined external pressure applied to the surfaces of the first and second substrates **100** and **200**, thereby preventing variation in the shape of any one spacer. For the purpose of realizing these functions, the arrangement ratio of the second spacer **140** is designed to be larger than that of the first spacer **130**. For example, the number of the first spacers

130 arranged in every 20 subpixels is 3.4, and the number of the second spacers **140** arranged in every 20 subpixels is 13.3. The gap between two adjacent second spacers **140** is designed to be smaller than the gap between two adjacent first spacers **130**. In some cases, the arrangement ratios of the first and second spacers **130** and **140** can be increased or decreased. The arrangement ratios of the spacers are determined within the range of 1 to 100 spacers per about 100 subpixels.

The first and second spacers **130** and **140** include a plurality of first balls **131** and a plurality of second balls **141**, respectively. In the process of ink-jetting to form the first and second spacers **130** and **140**, respective balls are not jetted separately in corresponding regions, but respective drops comprising the plurality of balls are jetted therein. Consequently, since the liquid spacer material exhibits spreadability, prior to being jetted and then cured, the first and second spacers **130** and **140** have an oval-like horizontal cross-section. Accordingly, the horizontal cross-sections of the first and second spacers **130** and **140** which comprise the first and second balls **131** and **141**, respectively, are not limited to circles.

Here, the first and second spacers **130** and **140** are formed in accordance with an ink-jetting method, which is conducted by jetting spacer materials from separate heads in predetermined positions on the second alignment film **204**. Upon each jetting, the plurality of balls **131** or **141** are jetted in a predetermined region from each of the heads, and then remain aggregated therein. The spacer material contained in each head comprises 1 wt % to 20 wt % of a liquid thermosetting binder, the liquid state of the solid **132** or **142**, the remaining weight of a solvent (not shown), and 0.1 to 3 wt % of a plurality of balls **131** or **141**, with respect to the total weight of the thermosetting binder and the solvent.

In the process of ink-jetting, such a spacer material including the plurality of balls is jetted in the corresponding region and then cured at about 80 to 300° C. As a result, the liquid thermosetting binder is cured and then solidified in the form of aggregates including the plurality of first and second balls **131** and **141**, while the solvent is vaporized. At this time, the first and second spacers are sequentially formed using heads containing first and second balls **131** and **141**, respectively. Alternatively, the first and second spacers may be simultaneously formed through ink-jetting using a first ball **131**—containing head and a second ball **141**—containing head arranged in parallel to each other.

The solids **132** and **142** are in the liquid forms of thermosetting binder before it is subjected to curing. For example, the solids include at least one of organic acrylic, urethane and epoxy compounds, or a silicone compound. Specific examples of acrylic compounds may include ethyl methacrylate, N-butyl methacrylate, isobutyl methacrylate, dicyclopentanyl methacrylate, benzyl methacrylate, glycidyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, methacrylic acid isobornyl methacrylate, styrene monomers and polymers thereof. In addition, the acrylic compounds may be used alone or in combinations thereof.

Solvents that can be used for the spacer material must have a boiling point of 60 to 300° C. For example, glycol ether may be used as the solvent. Examples of glycol ethers which may be used include propylene glycol methyl ether (PGME), dipropylene glycol methyl ether (DGME), tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TGME), propylene glycol methyl ether acetate (PGMEA), dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DGMEA), propylene glycol n-propyl ether (PGPE), dipropylene glycol n-propyl ether (DGPE), propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PGBE), dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DGBE), tripropylene glycol n-butyl ether (TGBE), propylene glycol phenyl ether (PGPE), propylene glycol diacetate (PGD),

dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether (DGDE), diethylene glycol ethyl ether (DGEE), diethylene glycol methyl ether (DGME), diethylene glycol n-butyl ether (DGBE), diethylene glycol hexyl ether (DGHE), diethylene glycol n-butyl ether acetate (DGBEA), ethylene glycol propyl ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol n-butyl ether (EGBE), ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE), ethylene glycol n-butyl ether acetate (EGBEA), triethylene glycol methyl ether (TGME), triethylene glycol ethyl ether (TGEE), triethylene glycol n-butyl ether (TGBE), ethylene glycol phenyl ether (EGPE) and ethylene glycol n-butyl ether mixtures (EGBEM).

Preferably, the solvent has a surface tension of 20 to 80 dynes/cm, a viscosity of 1 to 30 cP and a density of 0.8 to 1.2 g/cc at ambient temperature. Based on these properties, the solvent is vaporized and removed during curing at about 80 to 300° C.

In addition, the first and second balls **131** and **141** are made of an organic compound e.g. divinylbenzene. The first and second balls **131** and **141** can be distinguished from the solids **132** and **142** and the solvent in the respective heads, to form the first spacer **130** and the second spacer **140**, in that the balls are present in the form of white powders, while the solids **132** and **142** and the solvent are in liquid states. If necessary, the first and second balls **131** and **141** may be subjected to surface-treatment prior be mixed with the other spacer materials so that they can be distinguished from other liquid components.

As mentioned above, the first and second spacers **130** and **140** may be formed on the second alignment film **204**. Alternatively, in reverse, after the first and second spacers **130** and **140** are formed on the overcoat layer **203** or the common electrode, the second alignment film **204** may be formed on the overcoat layer **203** or the common electrode including the first and second spacers **130** and **140**.

The first and second spacers **130** and **140** have a two-dimensional oval-like shape within the range of the width of the black matrix layer **201**. That is, the number of corresponding balls **131** or **141** increases towards the center of the spacers, and on the other hand, the number of corresponding balls **131** or **141** decreases towards the edge of the spacers. The first and second solids **132** and **142** prevent the jetted first and second balls **131** and **141** from being dispersed in portions where the first and second spacers **130** and **140** are to be formed, instead being aggregated. Thus, the first and second solids **132** and **142** function to set the first and second balls **131** and **141** on the second alignment film **204** or the overcoat layer **203**. The first and second spacers **130** and **140** have an oval-like shape, because they are jetted in a liquid state and thus partially spread.

Here, the first spacer **130** functions to maintain the cell gap between the first substrate **100** and the second substrate **200**. Since the second spacer **140** is shorter than the first spacer **130** it comes into contact with the outmost top surface (i.e. the first alignment film **116**) of the structure provided on the first substrate **100**, only when a predetermined external pressure is applied. Consequently, the second spacer **140** resists the external pressure together with the first spacer **130**, thereby preventing plastic deformation resulting from concentration of pressure on the first spacer **130** alone. As a result, press defects due to the plastic deformation can be avoided.

The first spacer **130** includes balls **131** having a spherical shape and has a dot-like narrow contact area in contact with the outmost top surface of the structure provided on the first substrate **100**. For these reasons, upon touch operations in which the first substrate **100** or the second substrate **200** is pushed in one direction, the frictional force between the

spacer and the opposite substrate can be reduced. This allows the substrate to readily return to its original state and thus prevents touch defects.

Meanwhile, the color filter layer **202** may be arranged in pixel regions together with the black matrix layer **201**, as shown in FIGS. **2** to **4**. In some cases, the color filter layer **202** may be selectively arranged only in pixel regions, or partially or entirely overlapped with the black matrix layer **201** in portions provided by the black matrix layer **201**.

FIG. **6** is a graph showing correlation between touch defects, gravity defects and liquid crystal margin of the LCD device to which spacers comprising balls having the same size are applied. FIG. **7** is a graph showing correlation between touch defects, gravity defects and liquid crystal margin of the LCD device to which spacers comprising balls having different sizes are applied.

More specifically, FIG. **6** shows a graph showing a defect level in the case where balls with a uniform size of 3.0 μm are used to form spacers. As can be seen from the graph of FIG. **6**, both touch defects and gravity defects are near zero and display defects are nonexistent, provided that the amount of liquid crystals is in the range of about 131 to 134 dots, i.e. either 131, 132, 133, or 134 dots. In addition, as can be confirmed, when the amount of liquid crystals is less than 131 dots, touch defects is excessively increased, and when the amount of liquid crystals exceeds 134 dots, gravity defects are increased. In these cases, spacers having balls with a uniform size of 3.0 μm are arranged at a density of one per subpixel. The margin of liquid crystals herein calculated corresponds to 3.02%

$$\left(\frac{4}{(131 + 134)/2} \right)$$

On the other hand, the graph shown in FIG. **7** is the case of the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention where the diameters of the first balls **131** and the second balls **141** contained in the first spacers **130** and second spacers **140**, respectively, are 2.75 μm and 2.5 μm, and the first spacers **130** are arranged in a ratio of one per 20 subpixels and the second spacers are arranged in a ratio of 16 per 20 subpixels. In this case, touch defects and gravity defects are zero in the range of about 117 to 127 dots of liquid crystals, i.e., within an 11 liquid crystal dot range. This range of about 117 to 127 dots is defined as the margin of liquid crystals. That is, when the amount of liquid crystals is less than about 117 dots, touch defects are increased, and when the amount of liquid crystals exceeds 127 dots, gravity defects are increased. The margin of liquid crystals herein calculated corresponds to 9.02%

$$\left(\frac{11}{(117 + 127)/2} \right)$$

FIGS. **6** and **7** show the results of experiments of the case where 1 dot is 4.0 mg and a test model is 23". As can be seen from the results shown in FIGS. **6** and **7**, the margin of liquid crystals is increased by about 6%, when spacers with the different size are applied, as compared to when spacers with same sizes are applied.

In the experiments of FIGS. **6** and **7**, the thermosetting binder in the liquid state of the first solid **132** and the thermosetting binder in the liquid state of the second solid **142** are used in amounts of 8 wt % and 4 wt %, respectively. In this

case, the contents of the thermosetting binders in the liquid state of the first and second solids **132** and **142** are controlled according to the sizes of first and second balls **131** and **141** mixed therewith, respectively, and are increased as diameters of the balls increase.

Meanwhile, as to the first and second spacers **130** and **140**, the first solid **132** and the second solid **142** contained together with the first balls **131** and the second balls **141**, respectively, function to prevent balls constituting the respective spacers from being protruded, due to their excessively large diameters, and set a plurality of balls in the form of aggregates. More specifically, the solids **132** and **142** prevent the movement of balls, smooth the surface of spacers **130** and **140**, and prevent damage to the spacers **130** and **140** or the first alignment film **116**. Accordingly, when ball spacers are provided, bright defects can be prevented, which is caused by damage to the alignment films or spacers.

An example where the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention employing an in-plane switching (IPS) mode was illustrated with reference to FIGS. **2** to **5**. In the cases where the aforementioned first and second spacers are applied to TN-mode liquid crystal display devices in which pixel electrodes are formed at respective pixels and common electrodes are further formed on the second substrate, it is possible to obtain the same effects as in the example.

As apparent from the foregoing, the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention and the method for manufacturing the same have the following advantages:

First, spacers provided with balls are formed on a substrate, thereby decreasing a contact area between the balls and the opposing substrate. Accordingly, upon touch operation in which the substrate where balls are formed is pushed in one direction with respect to the opposite substrate, the frictional force between the spacers and the opposite substrate can be reduced. This allows the substrate to rapidly return to its original state and thus allows for prevention of touch defects. As a result, it is possible to prevent touch defects that may be occurred before returning after touched.

Second, the first and second spacers comprising balls that differ from each other in diameter are used. More specifically, the first spacer having a larger diameter function to maintain a cell gap, and the second spacer having a smaller diameter come in contact with the opposing substrate only when a predetermined external pressure is applied thereto. Consequently, the second spacers resists the external pressure together with the first spacers, thereby preventing occurrence of press defects in which plastic deformation results from concentration of pressure on one spacer.

Third, through formation of first and second spacers with different heights, it is possible to increase the margin of liquid crystals, while avoiding both touch defects and gravity defects, as compared to the case where spacers with the same size, functioning to maintain the cell gap, are used. That is, when the amount of liquid crystals is less than a predetermined level which is necessary for the gap between the first and second substrates, touch defects occur. When the amount of liquid crystals exceeds the predetermined level, gravity defects occur. The margin of liquid crystals refers to the range of liquid crystal amounts in which neither touch defects nor gravity defects occur. It is possible to reduce sensitivity to touch and gravity defects by increasing the arrangement ratio of the second spacers spaced apart from the opposite substrate, as compared to the first spacers which function to maintain the gap.

Fourth, a material for spacers comprising a solid and a solvent in addition to a plurality of balls is prepared in order

to reduce mobility of the balls. The spacer material is jetted to a desired region through an ink-jet head and is then cured to form spacers. Accordingly, spacers have no ball protrusions and have smooth surfaces, which prevents friction between the balls and the opposite surface and damage thereby. Furthermore, the inclusion of the solid enables formation of spacers provided with balls that can be fixed, although they have a narrow area in contact with the opposite substrate.

Fifth, different sizes of ball spacers are applied to develop ink-jet spacer processes, thereby improving the margin of liquid crystals. Furthermore, the density of spacers for press prevention is controlled, to reduce press intensity. At the same time, solid content is controlled, preventing the spacers for press prevention from being protruded and thereby lowering bright defects.

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.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

- a first substrate and a second substrate facing each other, wherein a plurality of subpixels, each including a pixel region and a non-pixel region adjacent to the pixel region, are defined in the form of a matrix on the first substrate and the second substrate;
- a plurality of gate lines and a plurality of data lines formed in respective non-pixel regions on the first substrate such that the gate lines and the data lines intersect each other, to define the pixel regions;
- a plurality of thin film transistors each formed at an intersection between an associated one of the gate lines and an associated one of the data lines;
- a black matrix layer formed on the second substrate in portions corresponding to the non-pixel regions;
- a plurality of first spacers formed on the black matrix layer between the first and second substrates, the first spacers comprising a plurality of first balls with a first diameter and a first solid to aggregate the first balls, wherein the first diameter of the first ball is 2.0 to 5.0 μm ;
- a plurality of second spacers formed on the black matrix layer between the first and second substrates, the second spacers comprising a plurality of second balls with a second diameter smaller than the first diameter and a second solid to aggregate the second balls, wherein the difference between the first diameter and the second diameter is 0.2 to 0.6 μm ; and
- a liquid crystal layer filled between the first substrate and the second substrate, wherein the first spacers and the second spacers are arranged on the different regions of the black matrix layer, wherein, the first spacers are formed by ink-jetting a first spacer material onto the predetermined portions on the black matrix layer, followed by curing, and the second spacers are formed by ink-jetting a second spacer material onto the predetermined portions on the black matrix layer, followed by curing; wherein the first spacer material comprise a liquid thermosetting binder, a solvent, a first balls; when the total weight of the liquid thermosetting binder and the solvent is equal to 100 wt %, wherein the weight of the liquid thermosetting binder is 1 wt % to 20 wt %, and the weight of the solvent is 80 wt % to 99 wt %; and,

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the weight of the first balls is 0.1 wt % to 3 wt % with respect to the total weight of the liquid thermosetting binder and the solvent; and
 when the second spacer material comprise a liquid thermosetting binder, a solvent, a second ball, if the total weight of the liquid thermosetting binder and the solvent is equal to 100 wt %, wherein the weight of the liquid thermosetting binder is 1 wt % to 20 wt %, and the weight of the solvent is 80 wt % to 99 wt %; and, the weight of the second balls is 0.1 wt % to 3 wt % with respect to the total weight of the liquid thermosetting binder and the solvent; and
 wherein the first balls and the second balls includes at least of divinylbenzene polymer.

2. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the ratio of the first spacers arranged at each subpixel is from 1/100 to 1/2, and the ratio of the second spacers arranged at each subpixel is from 1/100 to 1/1.

3. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 2, wherein the first and second spacers are arranged on the second substrate such that the ratio of the second spacers to the first spacers is from 10 to 20.

4. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the content (wt %) of the liquid thermosetting binder contained in the first spacer material is higher than that of the liquid thermosetting binder contained in the second spacer material.

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5. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the first and second solids include at least one of organic acrylic, urethane and epoxy compounds.

6. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the first and second solids include a silicone compound.

7. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, further comprising a color filter layer formed on the second substrate including the black matrix layer.

8. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 7, further comprising an overcoat layer formed over the entire surface of the second substrate including the black matrix layer and the color filter layer.

9. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 7, further comprising a common electrode formed over the entire surface of the second substrate including the black matrix layer and the color filter layer.

10. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 8 or 9, further comprising a first alignment film formed on the first substrate including the gate lines and the data lines, and a second alignment film formed on the overcoat layer or the common electrode arranged on the second substrate.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示器及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US8325312	公开(公告)日	2012-12-04
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	SEO HYEON JIN LEE JEONG HOON KWON DHANG CHO HANG SUP KIM HO SU		
发明人	SEO, HYEON JIN LEE, JEONG HOON KWON, DHANG CHO, HANG SUP KIM, HO SU		
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摘要(译)

液晶显示 (LCD) 装置通过使用球间隔物保持单元间隙并防止压制缺陷。液晶显示装置包括彼此面对的第一和第二基板，多个第一间隔物，多个第二间隔物，以及填充在第一和第二基板之间的液晶层。第一间隔物在第二基板的黑色矩阵层的部分处形成在第一和第二基板之间。第一间隔件包括多个具有第一直径的第一球和用于聚集第一球的第一实心。第二间隔物形成在第一和第二基板之间的黑色矩阵层的部分处。第二间隔物包括多个第二球，第二球的第二直径比第一直径小0.2至0.6 μm ，第二固体用于聚集第二球。

