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**Oohira**

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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE WITH GROUNDED BY THERMOCOMPRESSSION BONDING TAPE**

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**G02F 1/1335** (2006.01)  
**G02F 1/1333** (2006.01)  
(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... 349/149; 349/152; 349/112; 349/59  
(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... 349/149, 349/152; 345/103

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display device which can be manufactured at a low cost is provided. The liquid crystal display device includes a TFT substrate, a CF substrate of a size smaller than a size of the TFT substrate, and a liquid crystal layer sandwiched between the TFT substrate and the CF substrate. A ground pad is formed on a portion of the TFT substrate where the CF substrate does not overlap with the TFT substrate. A transparent conductive film is formed on an upper surface of the CF substrate. The transparent conductive film of the CF substrate and the ground pad formed on the TFT substrate are electrically connected with each other via a thermocompression bonding conductive tape. A double-sided adhesive tape is arranged between the thermocompression bonding conductive tape and an upper surface of the CF substrate and between the thermocompression bonding conductive tape and the TFT substrate.

**4 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets**

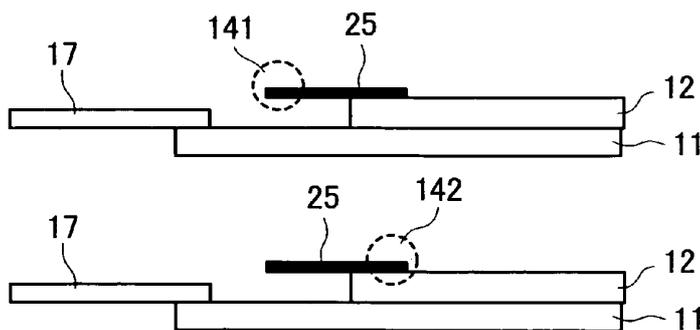


FIG. 1

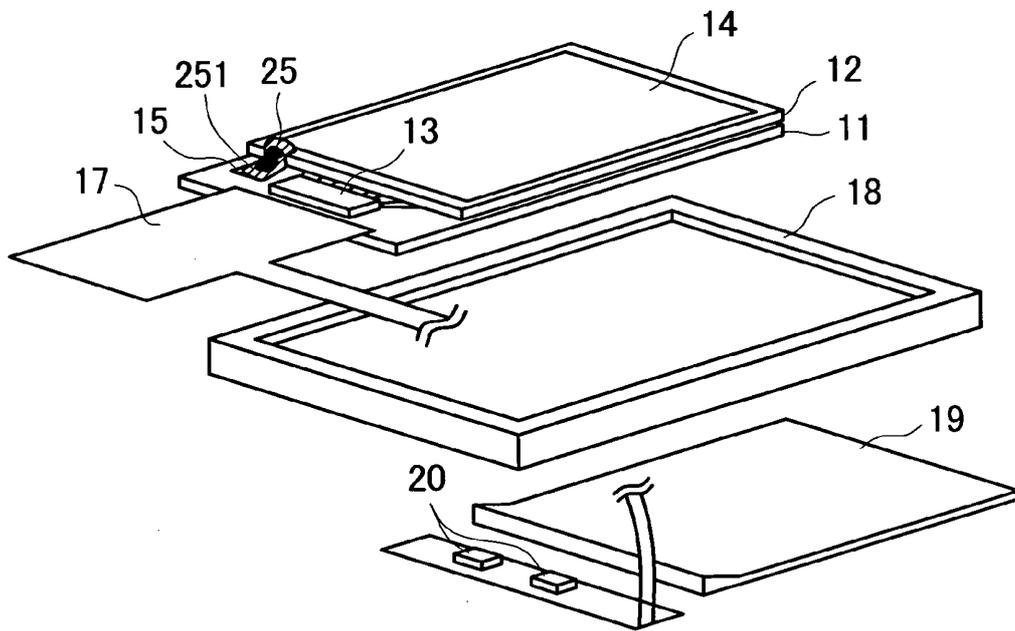
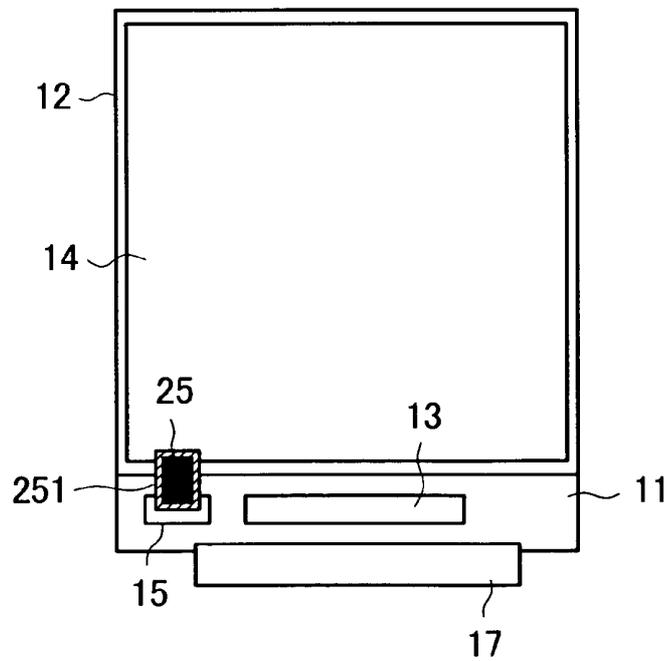
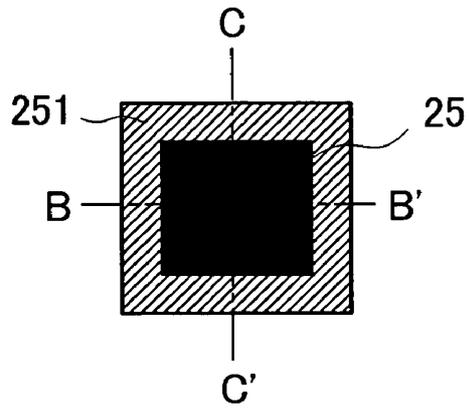


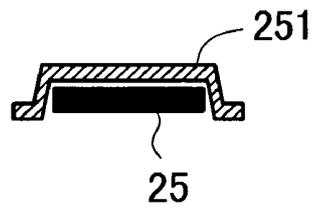
FIG. 2



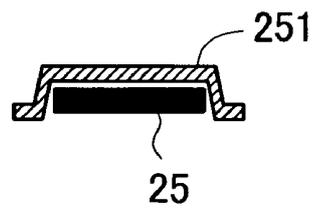
*FIG. 3A*



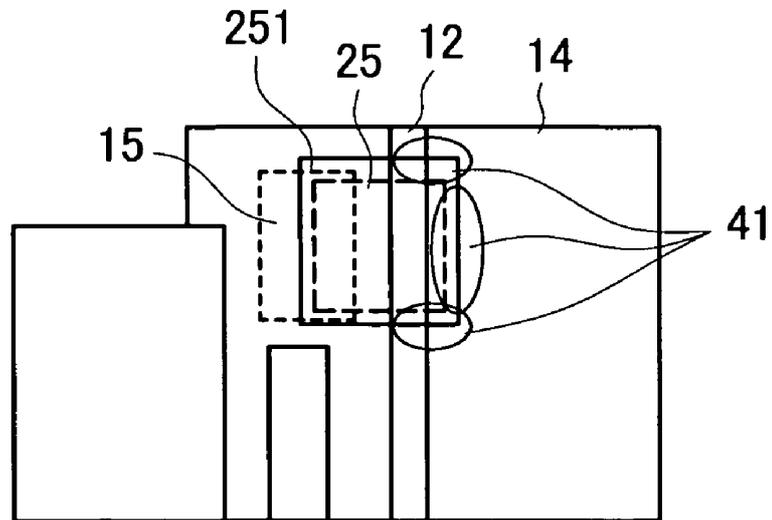
*FIG. 3B*



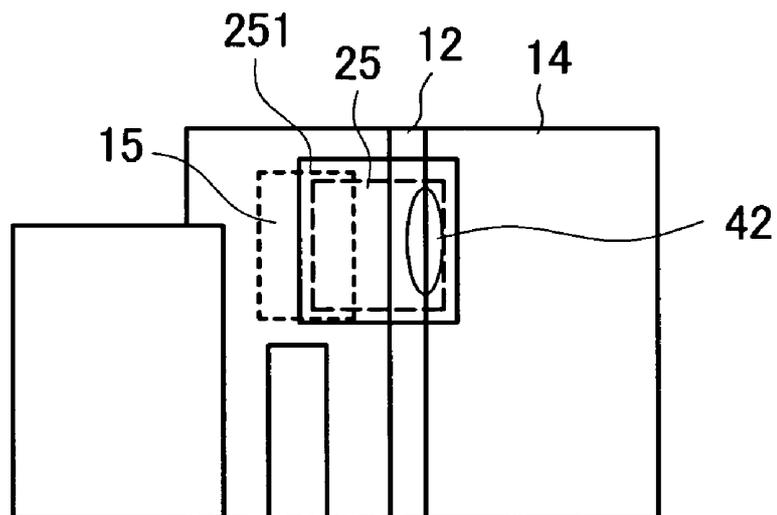
*FIG. 3C*



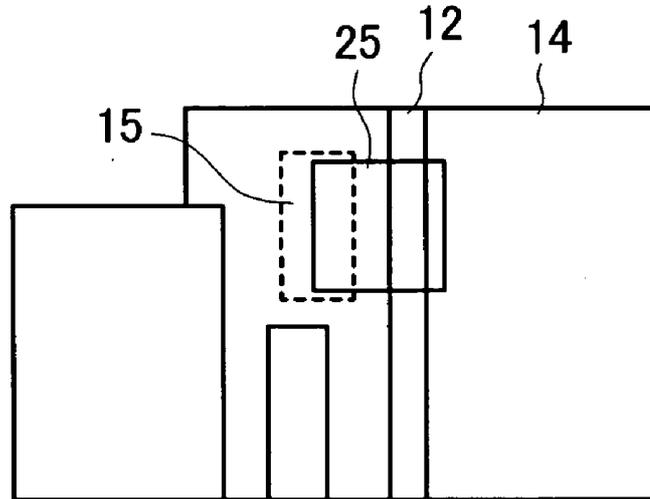
*FIG. 4A*



*FIG. 4B*



*FIG. 5A*



*FIG. 5B*

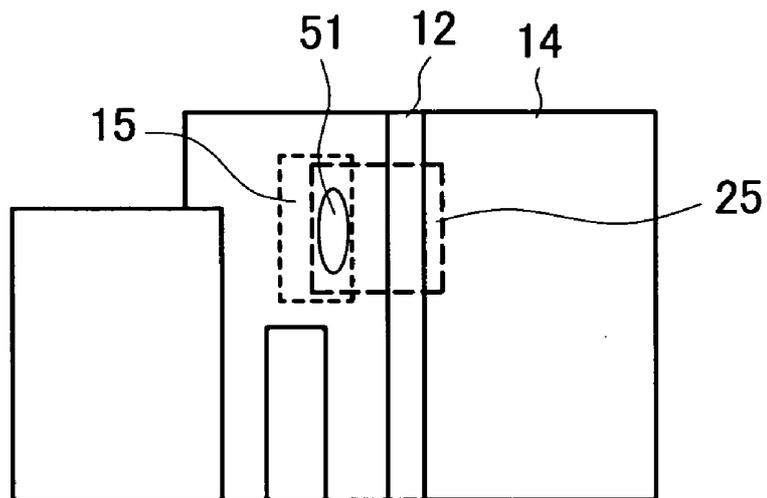


FIG. 6

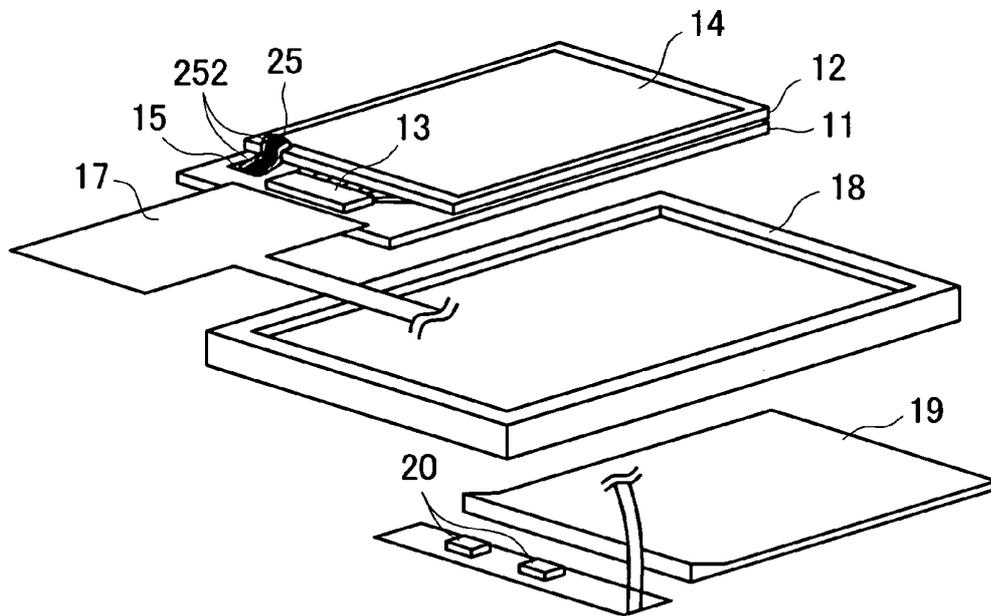
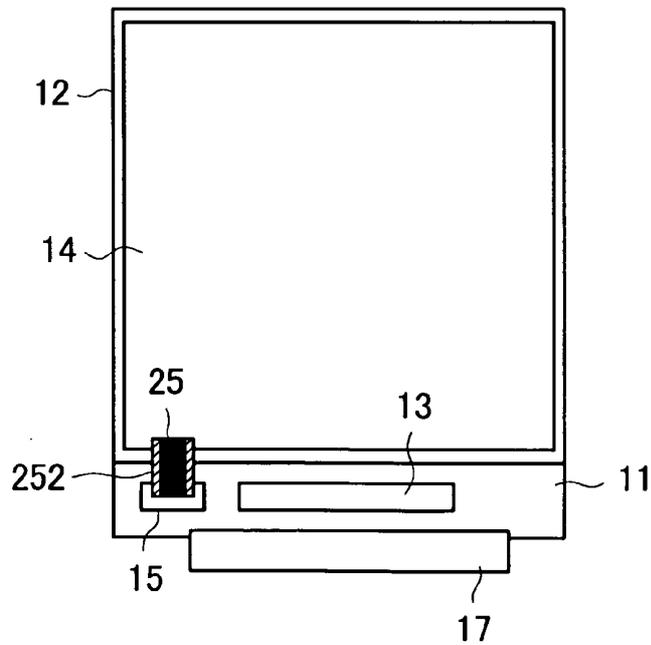
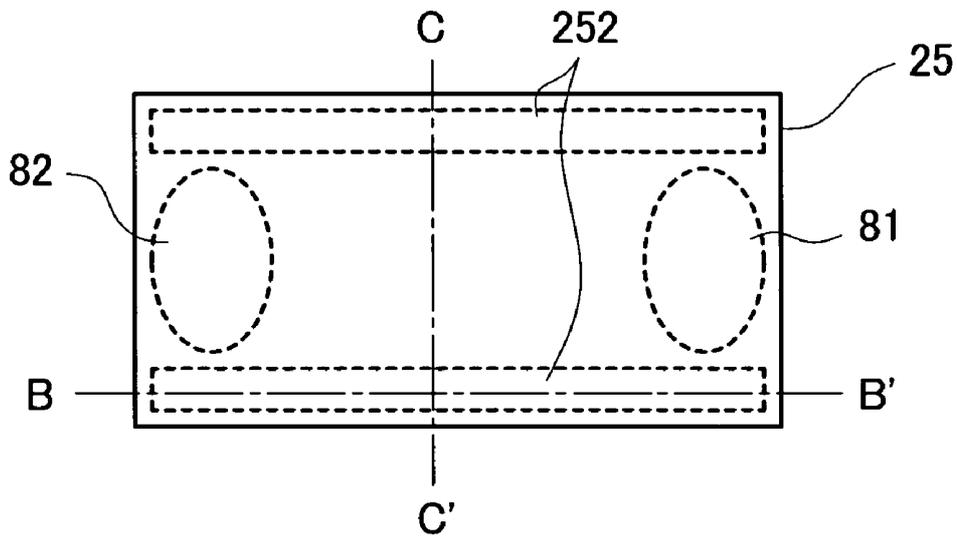


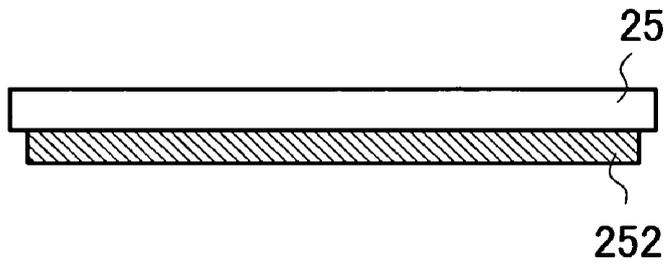
FIG. 7



*FIG. 8A*



*FIG. 8B*



*FIG. 8C*

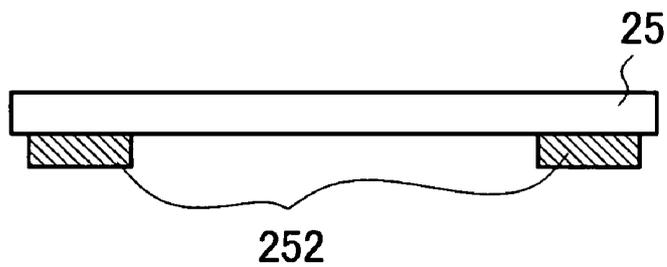


FIG. 9

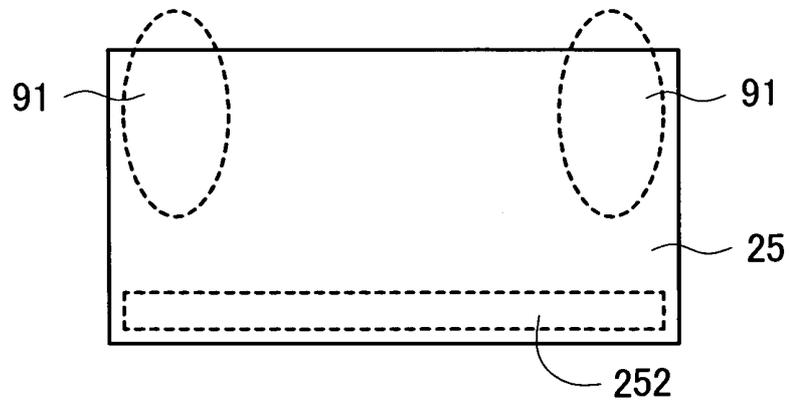


FIG. 10

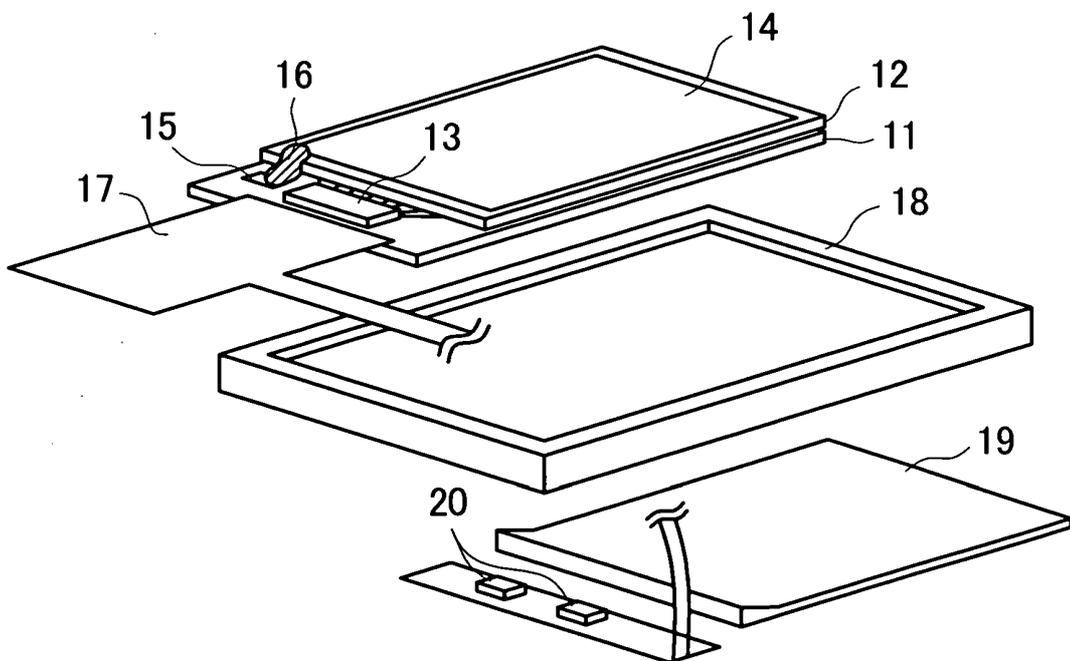


FIG. 11

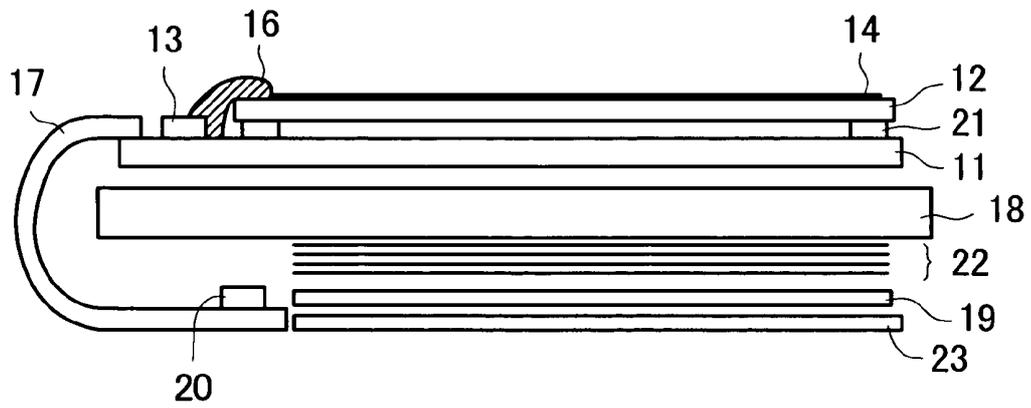


FIG. 12

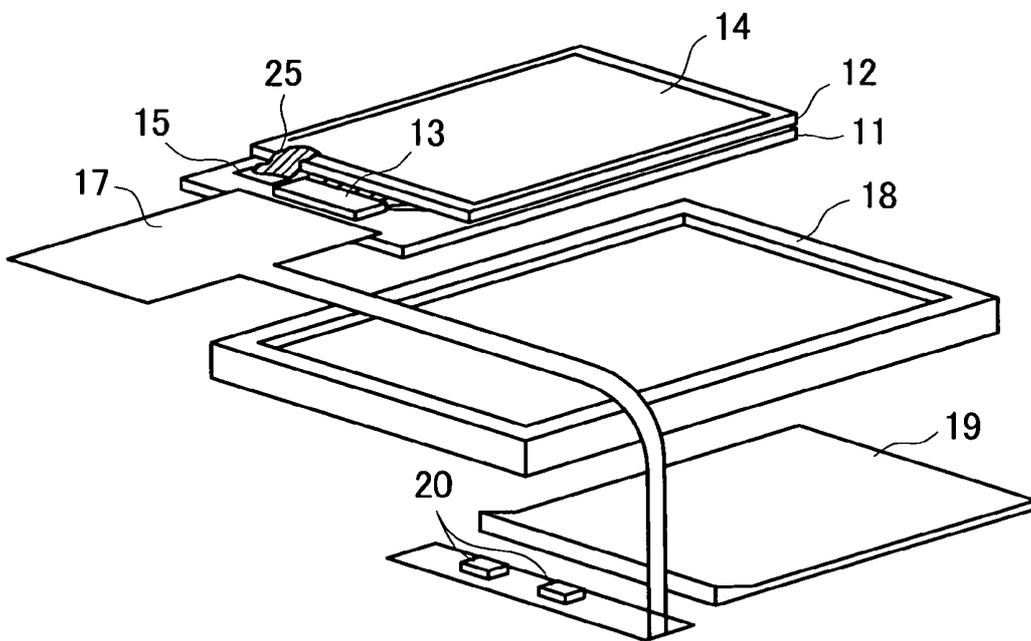
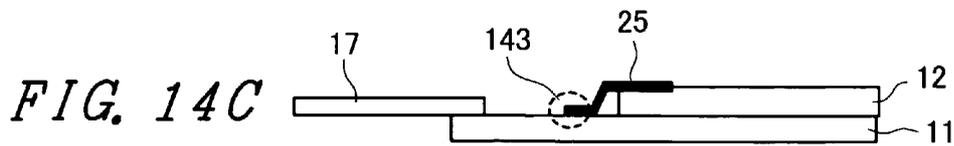
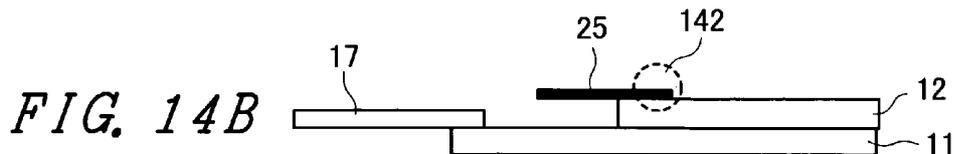
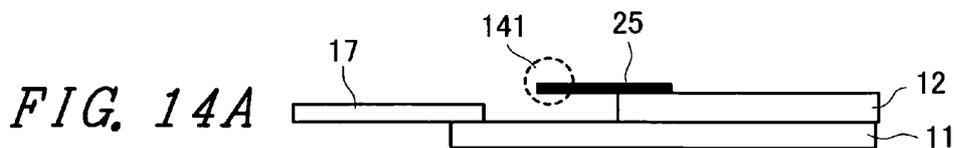
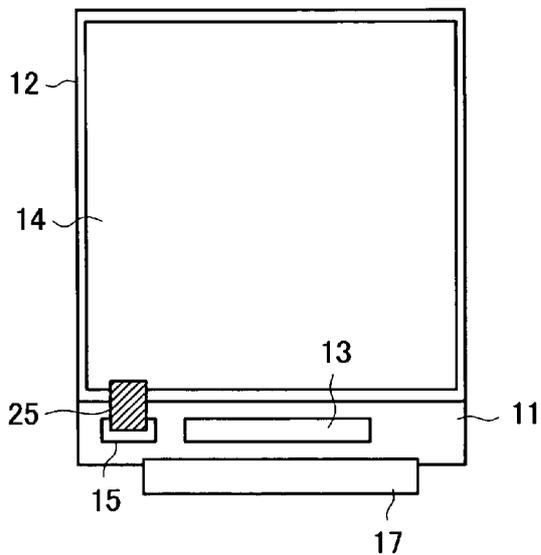


FIG. 13



# LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE WITH GROUNDED BY THERMOCOMPRESSION BONDING TAPE

## CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The disclosure of Japanese Patent Application No. 2007-295039 filed on Nov. 14, 2007 including the specification, drawings and abstract is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

## BACKGROUND

### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device, and more particularly to an IPS-method liquid crystal display device which uses a thermocompression bonding conductive tape.

### 2. Description of the Related Art

FIG. 10 is a perspective view showing the whole constitution of a conventional liquid crystal display device.

A TFT substrate **11** and a color filter substrate **12** are made to overlap with each other with a liquid crystal layer sandwiched therebetween thus constituting a liquid crystal display panel. When an IPS-method liquid crystal display panel is used as such a liquid crystal display panel, common electrodes are not arranged on a color filter substrate side and hence, the color filter substrate is charged with static electricity. In the IPS-method liquid crystal display device, for releasing the charged static electricity, a transparent conductive film **14** made of ITO or the like is arranged on an upper surface (a surface on a side opposite to a side on which the liquid crystal layer is arranged) of the color filter substrate **12**, and for grounding the transparent conductive film **14**, a ground pad **15** is formed or arranged on a portion of the TFT substrate **11** where the TFT substrate **11** does not overlap with the color filter substrate **12**, and the transparent conductive film **14** and the ground pad **15** are electrically connected with each other using a conductive resin **16**.

Further, on a portion of the TFT substrate **11** where the color filter substrate **12** does not overlap with the TFT substrate **11**, a driver chip **13** for controlling the driving of the liquid crystal display panel is formed. Further, a flexible printed circuit board **17** is arranged on the TFT substrate **11** for supplying a signal to the driver chip **13**.

Here, the liquid crystal display panel is arranged above a frame-shaped mold frame **18**, and one end of the above-mentioned flexible printed circuit board **17**, a group of optical sheets not shown in the drawings, and a light guide plate **19** are arranged below the mold frame **18**. Here, an LED light source **20** is arranged on one end of the flexible printed circuit board in a state that the LED light source **20** faces a side surface of the light guide plate **19** in an opposed manner. Further, a reflection sheet not shown in the drawing is arranged below the light guide plate **19**.

As a known technique, Japanese Patent Laid-Open Hei 1-149085 (patent document 1) discloses a technique in which a transparent conductive film is formed on a color filter substrate of an IPS-method liquid crystal display device.

## SUMMARY

FIG. 11 is a side view showing the constitution of a conventional liquid crystal display device which is explained in conjunction with FIG. 10.

In FIG. 11, the TFT substrate **11** and the color filter substrate **12** are arranged to face each other in an opposed manner with the liquid crystal layer sandwiched therebetween in a region which is surrounded by a sealing material **21**. The TFT substrate includes a region where a driver chip **13** which controls the driving of the liquid crystal display device is mounted and hence, the TFT substrate **11** is made larger than the color filter substrate **12** in size.

Here, in FIG. 11, numeral **22** indicates the group of optical sheets not shown in FIG. 10 which is constituted of an upper diffusion sheet, an upper prism sheet, a lower prism sheet, a lower diffusion sheet and the like, and numeral **23** indicates a reflection sheet which is arranged below the light guide plate **19** and is adhered to the mold frame **18** using a double-sided adhesive tape or the like.

As shown in FIG. 10 and FIG. 11, there may be a case in which the conductive resin **16** is used for connecting the transparent conductive film **14** and the ground pad **15**. However, it is difficult to decrease a height of the conductive resin **16** after applying the conductive resin and hence, the process management at the time of the mass-production of the liquid crystal display devices becomes a problem. To overcome such a problem, the use of a thermocompression bonding conductive tape in place of the conductive resin has been proposed recently.

FIG. 12 shows the constitution which uses a thermocompression bonding conductive tape **25** for connecting the transparent conductive film **14** and the ground pad **15**. In FIG. 12, the constitution of the liquid crystal display device is substantially equal to the constitution of the liquid crystal display device shown in FIG. 10 except for such a connection. Further, FIG. 13 is a top plan view of the constitution shown in FIG. 12.

Here, an actual mounting method of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape **25** which is used for connecting the transparent conductive film **14** and the ground pad **15** shown in FIG. 12 and FIG. 13 is explained in conjunction with FIG. 14A to FIG. 14C.

FIG. 14A shows a state in which the thermocompression bonding conductive tape **25** is arranged to be in contact with the transparent conductive film formed on the color filter substrate **12**.

When heat is applied to the thermocompression bonding conductive tape in a state that a lamination position of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape becomes irregular and an end portion of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape is brought into contact with a polarizer, there arises a drawback that the polarizer is thermally generated. Accordingly, as shown in FIG. 14A, it is necessary to hold a portion **141** of the thermocompression bonding conductive film tape with tweezers until heat and pressure are applied to the thermocompression bonding conductive tape, for example.

Next, as shown in FIG. 14B, by applying heat and pressure to a portion **142** of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape **25**, the portion **142** is adhered to the transparent conductive film and the glass substrate which is used as the color filter substrate.

Further, as shown in FIG. 14C, by applying heat and pressure to a portion **143** of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape **25**, the portion **143** is adhered to the ground pad and the glass substrate which is used as the TFT substrate.

Such an operation which requires time and efforts becomes necessary because of a fact that the thermocompression bonding conductive tape **25** does not have an adhesion strength at a room temperature. That is, a thickness of the color filter substrate **12** and a lamination position of the thermocompres-

sion bonding conductive tape **25** or the like differ depending on kinds of liquid crystal display panels and hence, a series of such operations must be performed manually. Accordingly, such a manual operation cannot improve production efficiency sufficiently thus giving rise to a drawback that the mass-production of the liquid crystal display panels becomes extremely costly.

The present invention has been made to overcome the above-mentioned drawback and it is an object of the present invention to provide the constitution which realizes the manufacture of a liquid crystal display device at a low cost.

As described above, the thermocompression bonding conductive tape does not generate the adhesiveness at a room temperature and hence, the simple use of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape has a drawback in mass productivity.

Inventors of the present invention have made efforts to find out a means which can realize a liquid crystal display device at a low cost and have arrived at the present invention.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a liquid crystal display device which includes a TFT substrate, a color filter substrate of a size smaller than a size of the TFT substrate, and a liquid crystal layer which is sandwiched between the TFT substrate and the color filter substrate, wherein a ground pad is formed on a portion of the TFT substrate where the color filter substrate does not overlap with the TFT substrate, a transparent conductive film is formed on an upper surface of the color filter substrate, the transparent conductive film of the color filter substrate and the ground pad formed on the TFT substrate are electrically connected with each other via a thermocompression bonding conductive tape, and a double-sided adhesive tape is arranged between the thermocompression bonding conductive tape and an upper surface of the color filter substrate and between the thermocompression bonding conductive tape and the TFT substrate.

According to such an aspect of the present invention, it is possible to provide a liquid crystal display device which can be manufactured at a low cost.

Further, the present invention is also characterized in that, in the above-mentioned constitution, the double-sided adhesive tape is continuously arranged over a region ranging from the upper surface of the color filter to the TFT substrate.

Further, the present invention is also characterized in that, in the above-mentioned constitution, the double-sided adhesive tape is continuously arranged over a region ranging from the upper surface of the color filter substrate to the TFT substrate along one side of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape.

Further, the present invention is also characterized in that, in the above-mentioned constitution, the double-sided adhesive tape is continuously arranged over a region ranging from the upper surface of the color filter substrate to the TFT substrate along two opposing sides of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a liquid crystal display device having an IPS-method liquid crystal display panel, wherein the liquid crystal display panel is formed of a pair of substrates consisting of one large substrate and one small substrate and a liquid crystal layer sandwiched between the pair of substrates, a transparent conductive film is formed on a surface of the small substrate of the liquid crystal display panel on a side opposite to a surface of the small substrate on which the liquid crystal layer is arranged, a ground pad is arranged on a region of the large substrate of the liquid crystal display panel where the large substrate does not overlap with the small substrate, and the

transparent conductive film and the ground pad are connected with each other using a thermocompression bonding conductive tape, and a double-sided adhesive tape is arranged between the thermocompression bonding conductive tape and the large substrate or between the thermocompression bonding conductive tape and the small substrate.

Here, the thermocompression bonding conductive tape **25** which is applicable to the present invention has a property which allows the thermocompression bonding conductive tape **25** to be adhered to an object and is cured by applying heat (for example, approximately 140° C. although not limited to 140° C.) and does not possess an adhesion strength at a room temperature.

According to the present invention, it is possible to provide a liquid crystal display device which can be manufactured at a low cost.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing the constitution of a liquid crystal display device of an embodiment 1 according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a top plan view of the liquid crystal display device of the embodiment 1 as shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C are views for explaining a positional relationship between a thermocompression bonding conductive tape and a film of the embodiment 1;

FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B are views for explaining a method of connecting the thermocompression bonding conductive tape with a transparent conductive film and a ground pad by laminating the film to the thermocompression bonding conductive tape and by applying heat and pressure to the film;

FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B are views for explaining a method of connecting the thermocompression bonding conductive tape with the transparent conductive film and the ground pad by laminating the film to the thermocompression bonding conductive tape and by applying heat and pressure to the film;

FIG. 6 is a perspective view showing the constitution of a liquid crystal display device of an embodiment 2 according to the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a top plan view of the liquid crystal display device of the embodiment 2 as shown in FIG. 6;

FIG. 8A to FIG. 8C are views for explaining a positional relationship between a thermocompression bonding conductive tape and a double-sided adhesive tape of the embodiment 2;

FIG. 9 is a view showing a modification of the liquid crystal display device of the embodiment 2;

FIG. 10 is a perspective view showing the whole constitution of a conventional liquid crystal display device;

FIG. 11 is a side view showing the constitution of the conventional liquid crystal display device explained in conjunction with FIG. 10;

FIG. 12 is a view showing the constitution of the liquid crystal display device in which the thermocompression bonding conductive tape is used for connecting the transparent conductive film and the ground pad;

FIG. 13 is a top plan view showing the constitution in FIG. 12; and

FIG. 14A to FIG. 14C are views showing an actual mounting method of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape when the thermocompression bonding conductive tape is used for connecting the transparent conductive film and the ground pad shown in FIG. 12 and FIG. 13.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, the present invention is explained in detail in conjunction with drawings.

## Embodiment 1

FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing the constitution of a liquid crystal display device of an embodiment 1 of the present invention.

In the embodiment 1 explained hereinafter, parts other than parts which constitute technical features of the present invention are substantially equal to the parts explained in conjunction with FIG. 10 unless otherwise specified.

The constitution of the liquid crystal display device of the embodiment 1 is characterized as follows. A transparent conductive film 14 and a ground pad 15 formed on the TFT substrate 11 are connected with each other using a thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25. Here, the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 is covered with an adhesive film 251 (for example, polyimide-based one-sided adhesive tape or the like) which is one size larger than the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 so as to temporarily fix the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25. FIG. 2 is a top plan view of the liquid crystal display device of the embodiment 1 shown in FIG. 1.

Here, in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, to facilitate the understanding of the invention, the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 is formed on the film 251. However, in the actual arrangement of these parts, the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 is covered with the film 251 and hence, the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 is formed below the film 251.

FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C are views for explaining a positional relationship between the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 and the film 251 of the embodiment 1.

FIG. 3A is a view corresponding to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2 and shows the positional relationship between the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 and the film 251. Further, FIG. 3B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line B-B' in FIG. 3A, and FIG. 3C is a cross-sectional view taken along a line C-C' in FIG. 3A.

As shown in FIG. 3B and FIG. 3C, the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 is temporarily fixed by covering the whole thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 with the adhesive film 251 one size larger than the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25.

In conjunction with FIG. 4 and FIG. 5, the explanation is made with respect to a method of connecting the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 with the transparent conductive film 14 and the ground pad 15 by laminating the film 251 to the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 and by applying heat and pressure to the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25.

First of all, as shown in FIG. 4A, the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 is covered with the film 251 from above and portions 41 of the film 251 are temporarily fixed. Next, as shown in FIG. 4B, by applying heat and pressure to the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 at a position 42 from above the film 251, the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 and the transparent conductive film 14 are connected with each other. In such a state, the film 251 is peeled off as shown in FIG. 5A and, finally, the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 and the ground pad 15 are connected with each other by applying heat and pressure to a portion 51 of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 as shown in FIG. 5B.

Here, in this embodiment, heat and pressure are applied from above the film 251 as described above and hence, as the film 251, this embodiment uses a film which possesses heat resistance and adhesiveness on a side thereof which faces the ground pad 15 and the transparent conductive film 14.

Thereafter, the film 251 is peeled off. This operation is performed for preventing the occurrence of side effects including a following side effect. That is, when the film 251 is held on the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25, a protective material which is applied to a periphery of the driver chip 13 by coating impregnates into a polarizer by way of the film 251 due to a capillary phenomenon and, thereafter, reaches an upper surface of the polarizer.

According to the present invention, it is possible to temporarily fix the thermocompression bonding material which does not generate an adhesive strength unless heat and pressure are applied thereto.

## Embodiment 2

In the embodiment 1, the explanation has been made with respect to the method of temporarily fixing the thermocompression bonding conductive tape using the film. In this case, however, there arises a different drawback that the additional film becomes necessary and hence, a member used as the film is expensive, and an additional operation for peeling off the adhesive film becomes necessary.

Here, in the embodiment 2, the explanation is made with respect to a liquid crystal display device which can be manufactured at a lower cost compared to the liquid crystal display device of the embodiment 1.

FIG. 6 is a perspective view showing the constitution of the liquid crystal display device of the embodiment 2 of the present invention.

In the embodiment 2 explained hereinafter, parts other than the parts which constitute the technical features of this embodiment are substantially equal to the parts explained in conjunction with FIG. 10 unless otherwise specified.

The constitution of the liquid crystal display device of the embodiment 2 is characterized in that a transparent conductive film 14 and a ground pad 15 formed on a TFT substrate 11 are connected with each other using a thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25, and a temporarily-fixing-use double-sided adhesive tape is arranged on two sides of a lower surface of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 at the time of performing such a connection operation. FIG. 7 is a top plan view of the liquid crystal display device of the embodiment 2 shown in FIG. 6.

Here, in FIG. 6 and FIG. 7, to facilitate the understanding of the invention, the double-sided adhesive tape 252 is formed on the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25. However, in the actual arrangement of these parts, the double-sided adhesive tape 252 is formed below the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25.

FIG. 8A to FIG. 8C are views for explaining a positional relationship between the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 and the double-sided adhesive tapes 252 of the embodiment 2.

FIG. 8A is the view corresponding to FIG. 6 and FIG. 7 and shows the positional relationship between the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 and the double-sided adhesive tapes 252. Further, FIG. 8B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line B-B' in FIG. 8A and FIG. 8C is a cross-sectional view taken along a line C-C' in FIG. 8A.

As shown in FIG. 8B and FIG. 8C, the double-sided adhesive tape 252 is adhered to two opposing sides of a lower side of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape 25 thus

temporarily fixing the thermocompression bonding conductive tape **25** using the double-sided adhesive tape **252**. In the case of the embodiment 2, after temporarily fixing the thermocompression bonding conductive tape **25**, heat and pressure are applied to a portion **81** shown in FIG. **8A** so as to connect the thermocompression bonding conductive tape **25** and the transparent conductive film **14** with each other. Then, heat and pressure are further applied to a portion **82** so as to connect the thermocompression bonding conductive tape **25** and the ground pad **15** with each other.

In this embodiment, heat and pressure are applied to the thermocompression bonding conductive tape **25** from above the film **251** as described above and hence, as the film **252**, this embodiment uses a film which possesses heat resistance and also possesses adhesiveness on a side thereof which faces the ground pad **15** and the transparent conductive film **14**.

According to this embodiment, different from the related art, it is unnecessary to hold the thermocompression bonding conductive tape with tweezers or the like. Further, the combination of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape and the heat-resistance adhesive tape explained in conjunction with the embodiment 1 is also unnecessary.

Here, the double-sided adhesive tape which is used in this embodiment may cause a trouble in the electrical connection in thermocompression bonding and also may contaminate a thermocompression bonding heater portion. Accordingly, a thermocompression bonding head is configured to apply a pressure to the thermocompression bonding conductive tape while avoiding the double-sided-adhesive-tape applied portions.

Here, when a screen size of the liquid crystal display panel is small or when it is necessary to ensure tolerance with respect to a pressure applying region at the time of performing the thermocompression bonding, the double-sided adhesive tape may be arranged on one side of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape as shown in FIG. **9** in place of the case shown in FIG. **6** to FIG. **8** in which the double-sided adhesive tape is adhered to two opposing sides of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape. By arranging the double-sided adhesive tape on only one side of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape in this manner, it is possible to connect the thermocompression bonding conductive tape **25** with the transparent conductive film **14** and the ground pad **15** by applying heat and pressure to portions **91** of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape **25** shown in

FIG. **9**. Accordingly, it is possible to apply pressure to one side of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape **25** where the double-sided adhesive tape is not arranged without taking the contamination of the heater portion or the like into consideration thus reducing a width of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape. This enables the application of the present invention to an LCD panel having a small screen size.

The invention claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device comprising: a TFT substrate; a color filter substrate of a size smaller than a size of the TFT substrate; and a liquid crystal layer which is sandwiched between the TFT substrate and the color filter substrate, wherein a ground pad is formed on a portion of the TFT substrate where the color filter substrate does not overlap with the TFT substrate, a transparent conductive film is formed on an upper surface of the color filter substrate, the transparent conductive film of the color filter substrate and the ground pad formed on the TFT substrate are electrically connected with each other via a thermocompression bonding conductive tape, and a double-sided adhesive tape is arranged between the thermocompression bonding conductive tape and an upper surface of the color filter substrate and between the thermocompression bonding conductive tape and the TFT substrate.
2. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the double-sided adhesive tape is continuously arranged over a region ranging from the upper surface of the color filter substrate to the TFT substrate.
3. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 2, wherein the double-sided adhesive tape is continuously arranged over a region ranging from the upper surface of the color filter substrate to the TFT substrate along one side of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape.
4. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 2, wherein the double-sided adhesive tape is continuously arranged over a region ranging from the upper surface of the color filter substrate to the TFT substrate along two opposing sides of the thermocompression bonding conductive tape.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置，通过热压粘合带接地		
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摘要(译)

提供一种可以低成本制造的液晶显示装置。液晶显示装置包括TFT基板，尺寸小于TFT基板尺寸的CF基板，以及夹在TFT基板和CF基板之间的液晶层。在TFT基板的一部分上形成接地焊盘，其中CF基板不与TFT基板重叠。在CF基板的上表面上形成透明导电膜。CF基板的透明导电膜和形成在TFT基板上的接地焊盘通过热压接合导电带彼此电连接。双面胶带布置在热压粘合同导电带和CF基板的上表面之间以及热压粘合同导电带和TFT基板之间。

