



US008421978B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Wang et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,421,978 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Apr. 16, 2013**

(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL COMPRISING FIRST CONNECTING ELECTRODES DISPOSED ON A PADDING DEVICE AND ELECTRICALLY CONNECTED TO ACTIVE DEVICES AND TO SECOND CONNECTING ELECTRODES**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/147, 349/155-157, 141, 12, 54
See application file for complete search history.

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(*) **Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 319 days.

(21) **Appl. No.:** **12/917,484**

(22) **Filed:** **Nov. 2, 2010**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2011/0102698 A1 May 5, 2011

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Nov. 3, 2009 (TW) 98137306 A

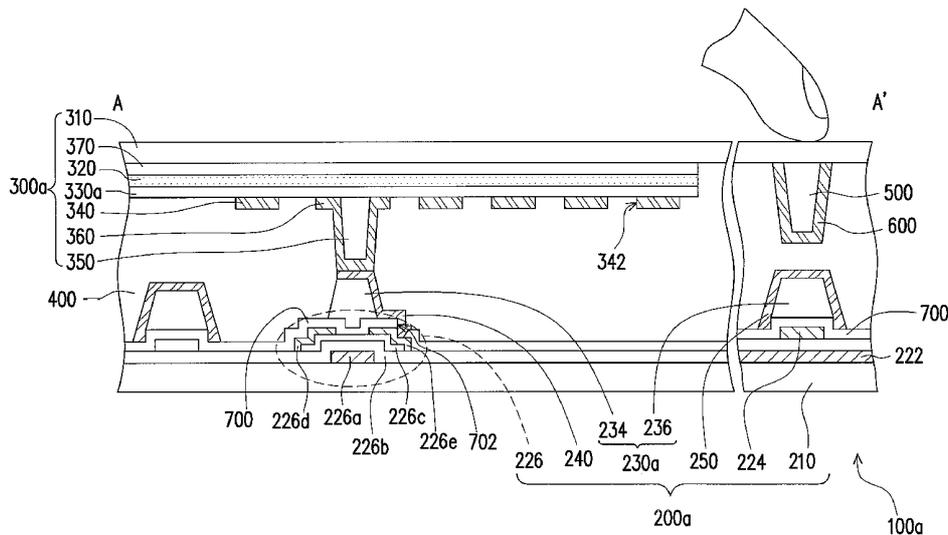
(51) **Int. Cl.**
G02F 1/1343 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1333 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1339 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC 349/147; 349/54; 349/157; 349/141; 349/12

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display panel including an active device matrix substrate, an opposite substrate, and a liquid crystal layer is provided. The active device matrix substrate includes a first substrate, an active device array, a padding device, first connecting electrodes, and shielding electrodes. The padding device is disposed on active devices and data lines of the active device array. The first connecting electrodes are located above the active devices and electrically connected to the active devices. The shielding electrodes are located above the data lines and electrically connected to a common voltage. The opposite substrate includes a second substrate, first electrodes, an insulating layer, second electrodes having slits and opposite to the first electrodes, spacers corresponding to the active devices, and second connecting electrodes covering the spacers to directly contact with the first connecting electrodes and electrically connected to the first electrodes or the second electrodes.

17 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



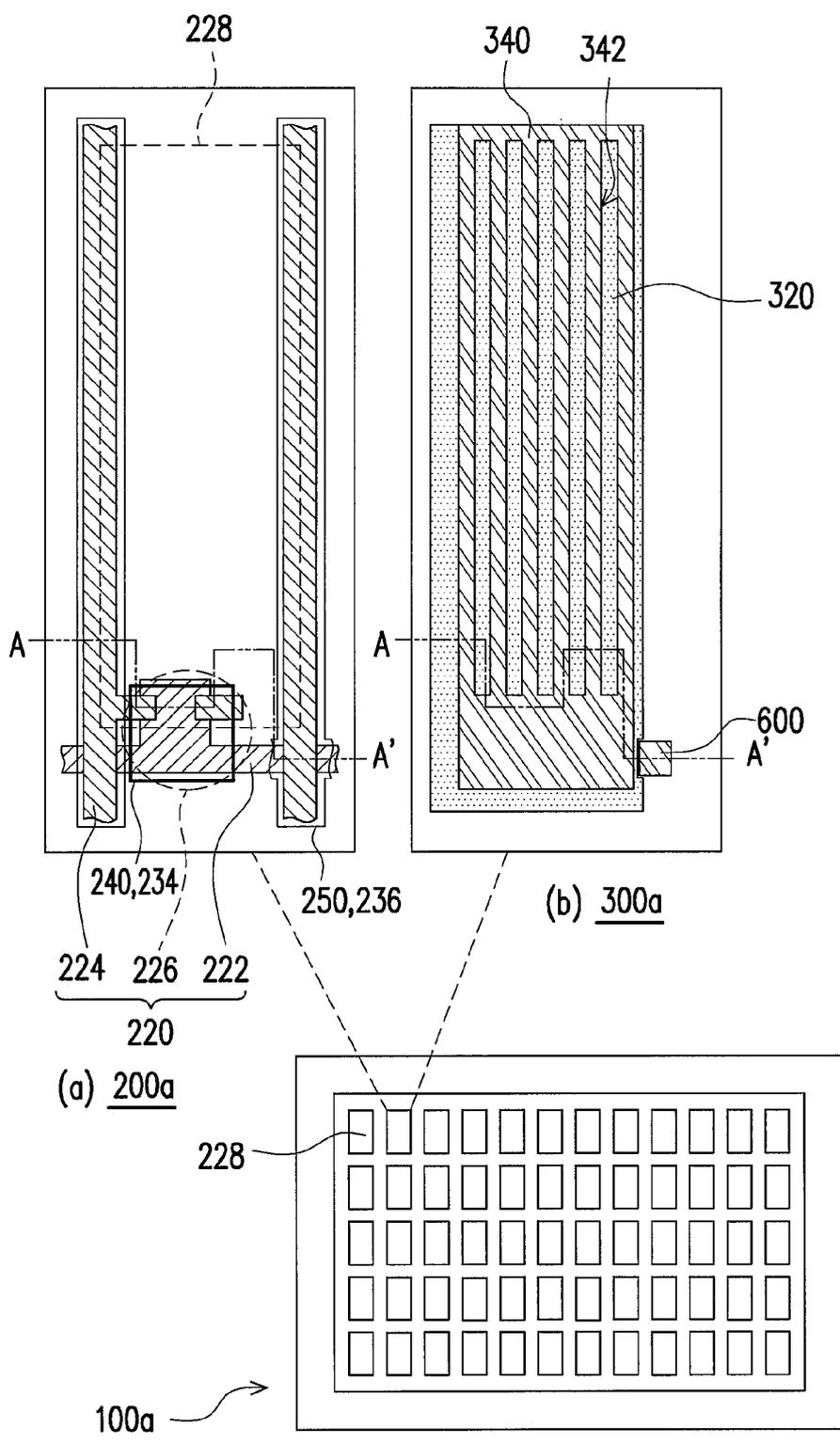


FIG. 1

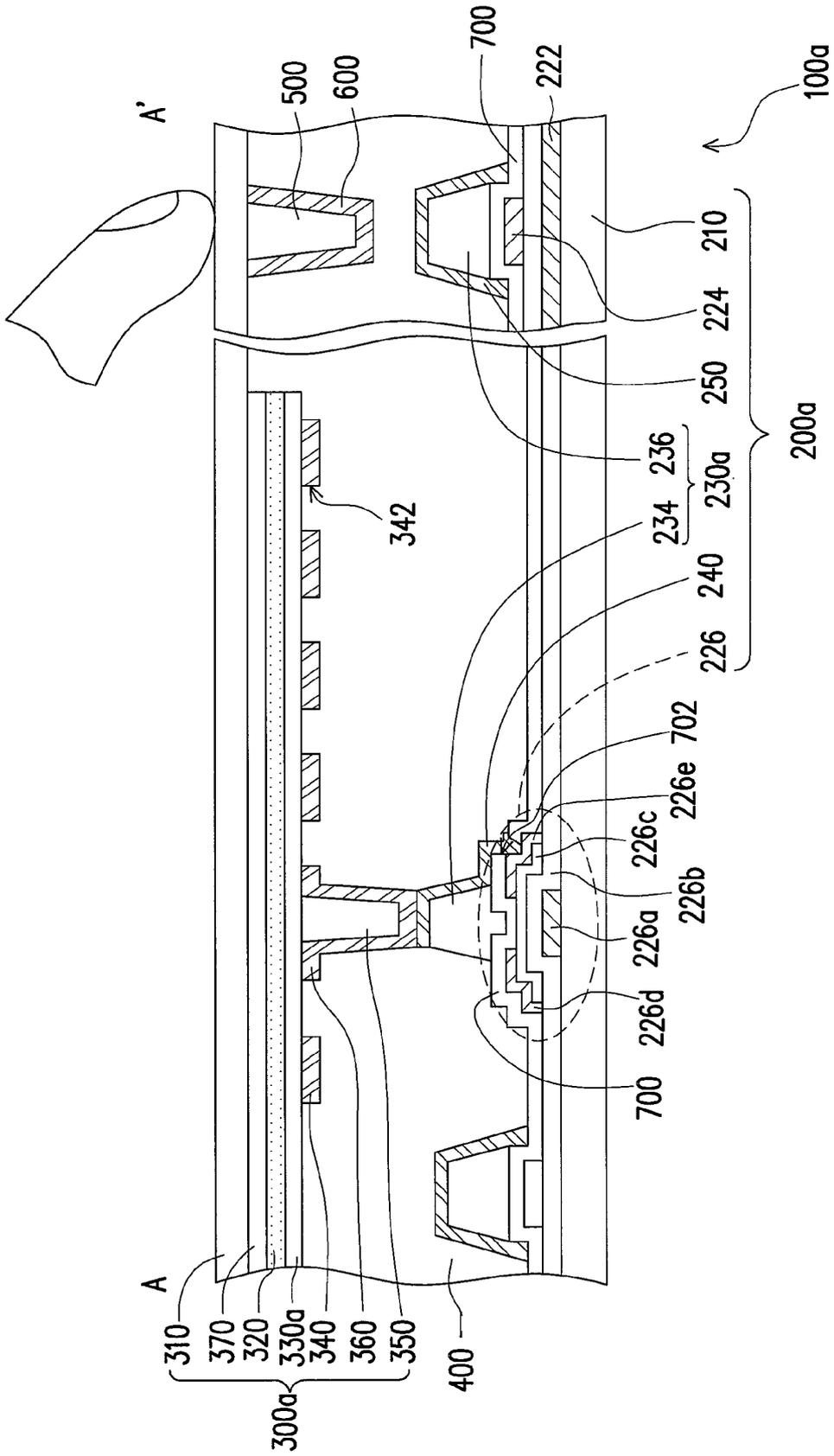


FIG. 2

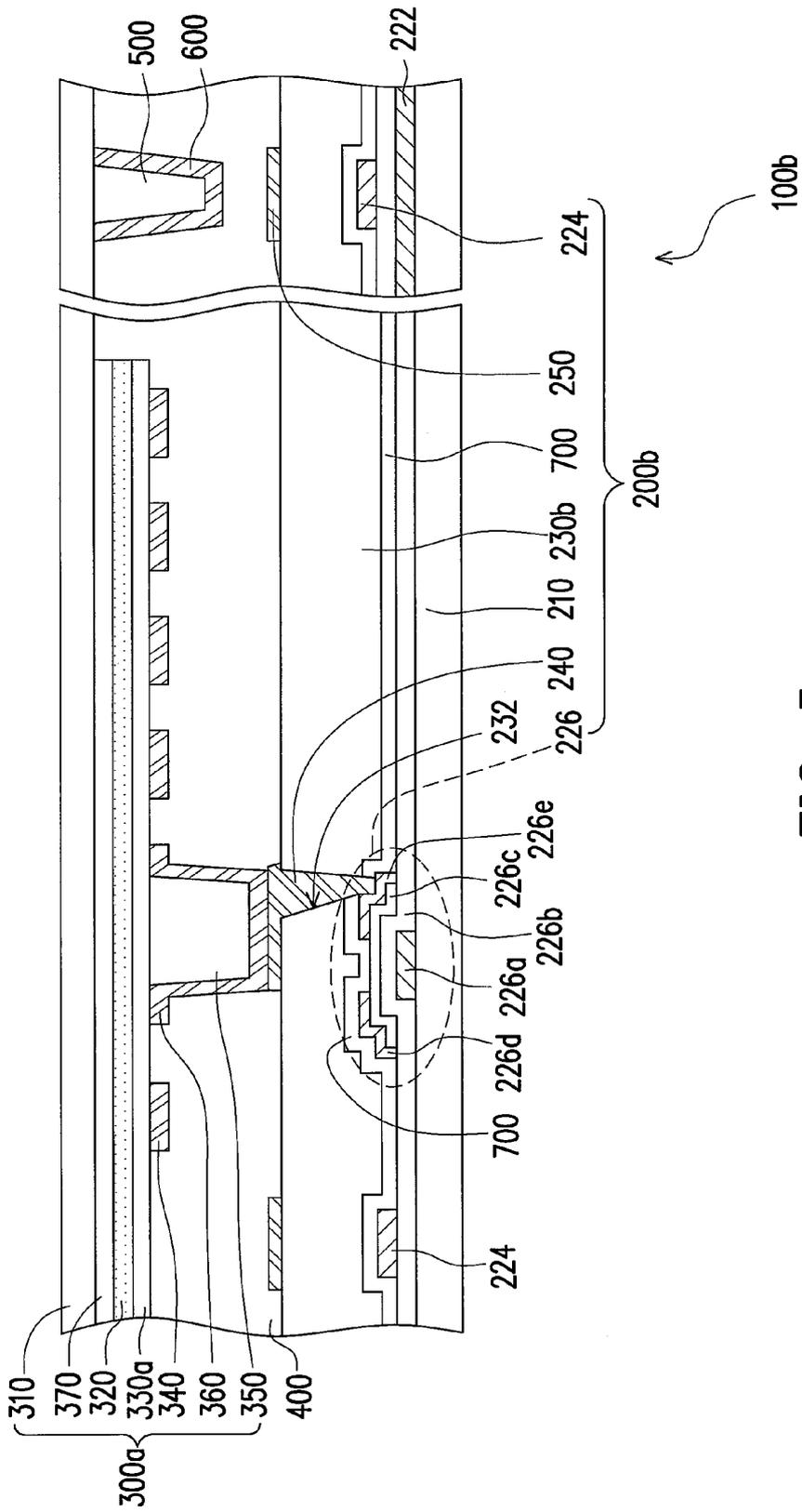


FIG. 3

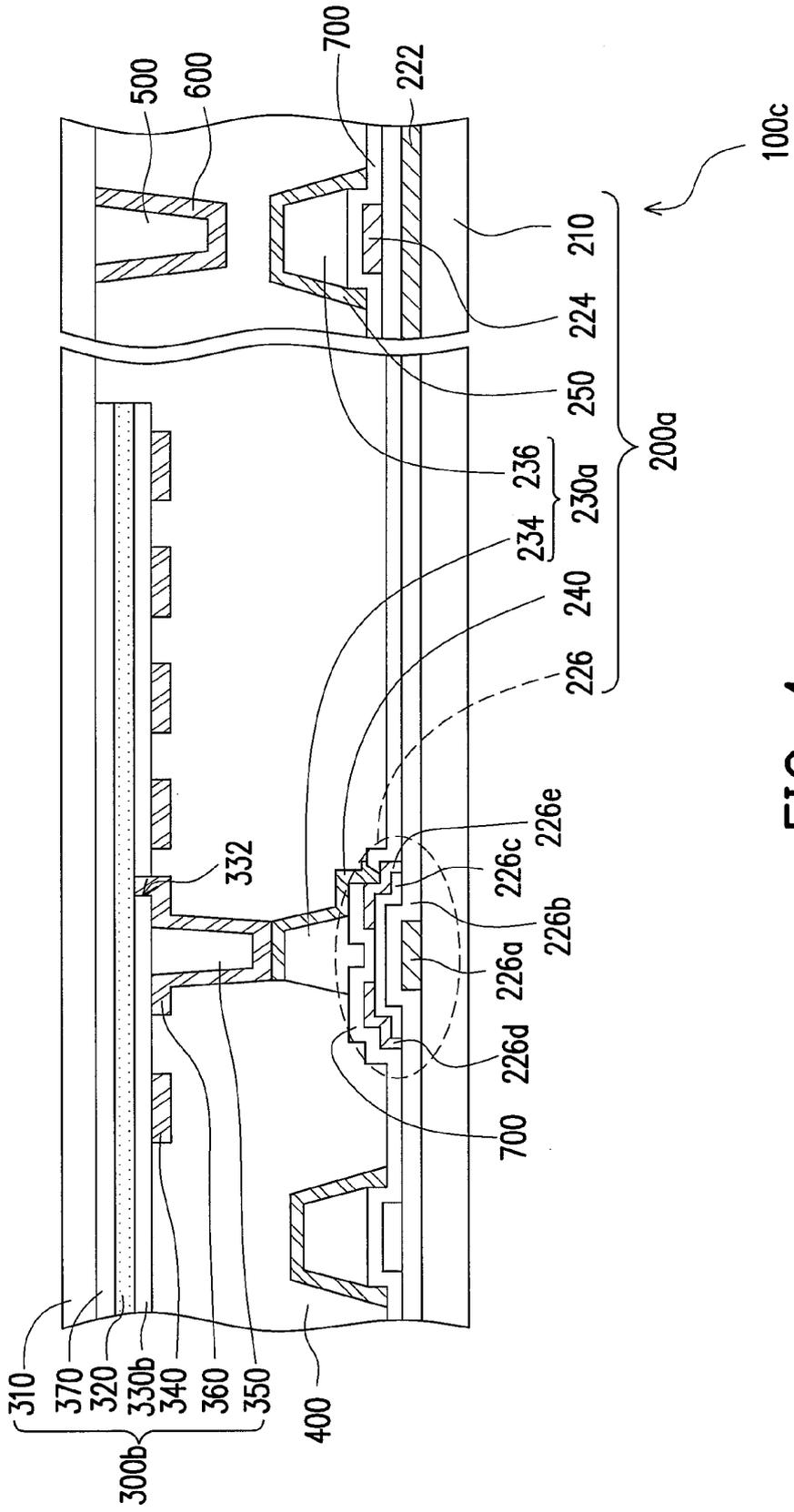


FIG. 4

**LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANEL
COMPRISING FIRST CONNECTING
ELECTRODES DISPOSED ON A PADDING
DEVICE AND ELECTRICALLY CONNECTED
TO ACTIVE DEVICES AND TO SECOND
CONNECTING ELECTRODES**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION

This application claims the priority benefit of Taiwan application serial no. 98137306, filed on Nov. 3, 2009. The entirety of the above-mentioned patent application is hereby incorporated by reference herein and made a part of this specification.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to a display panel and more particularly to a liquid crystal display panel.

2. Description of Related Art

In general, liquid crystal displays (LCDs) are mainly constituted by two substrates and a liquid crystal layer disposed therebetween, where a plurality of pixel structures is disposed on one of the substrates to control the arrangement of liquid crystal molecules for display. The pixel structures include a plurality of scanning lines, a plurality of data lines, a plurality of active devices, and a plurality of pixel electrodes. The pixel electrodes are located in the pixel regions intersected by the scanning lines and the data lines.

To increase a display aperture ratio of display panels, areas of the pixel electrodes are increased as much as possible. However, when a distance between the pixel electrodes and the data lines becomes too short, a fringe field between the data lines and the pixel electrodes then influences the tilting of liquid crystal molecules to result in bright/dark state light leakage, thereby affecting the display quality of LCD panels.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention is directed to a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel having high contrast and superior display quality.

The invention is directed to a liquid crystal display panel including an active device matrix substrate, an opposite substrate, and a liquid crystal layer. The active device matrix substrate includes a first substrate, an active device array, a padding device, a plurality of first connecting electrodes, and a plurality of shielding electrodes. The active device array is disposed on the first substrate and includes a plurality of scanning lines, a plurality of data lines, and a plurality of active devices. The scanning lines and the data lines intersect to define a plurality of pixel regions. The active devices are electrically connected to the corresponding scanning lines and data lines. The padding device is disposed on the active devices and the data lines. The first connecting electrodes are disposed on the padding device, located above the active devices, and electrically connected to the active devices. The shielding electrodes are disposed on the padding device, located above the data lines, and electrically connected to a common voltage. The opposite substrate is located above the active device matrix substrate. The opposite substrate includes a second substrate, a plurality of first electrodes, an insulation layer, a plurality of second electrodes, a plurality of spacers, and a plurality of second connecting electrodes. The first electrodes are disposed on the second substrate corresponding to the pixel regions. The insulation layer is disposed

on the first electrodes. The second electrodes are disposed on the insulation layer corresponding to the first electrodes, where the second electrodes have a plurality of slits. The spacers are disposed on the insulation layer and correspond to the active devices respectively. The second connecting electrodes cover the spacers and contact the first connecting electrodes directly. The second connecting electrodes are electrically connected to the first electrodes or the second electrodes. The liquid crystal layer is disposed between the active device matrix substrate and the opposite substrate.

In light of the foregoing, in the invention, the first electrodes and the second electrodes for displaying images are disposed on the opposite substrate, and the shielding electrodes electrically connected to the common voltage are disposed above the data lines on the active device matrix substrate. When a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel of the invention displays, the shielding electrodes provide a shield to prevent signals transmitted by the data lines from interfering voltages in the first electrodes and the second electrodes for displaying images. Thus, the conventional dark state light leakage is improved. In addition, disposition areas of the first electrodes and the second electrodes can be suitably expanded to the top of the data lines so as to increase a display aperture ratio. In other words, the LCD panel of the invention has high contrast and superior display quality.

In order to make the aforementioned and other features and advantages of the invention more comprehensible, several embodiments accompanied with figures are described in detail below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings are included to provide further understanding, and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification. The drawings illustrate exemplary embodiments and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the disclosure.

FIG. 1 is a schematic top view of a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel according to an embodiment of the invention, wherein a sub-diagram (a) illustrates a partial schematic top view of an active device matrix substrate and a sub-diagram (b) illustrates a partial schematic top view of an opposite substrate.

FIG. 2 is a partial schematic cross-sectional view of the LCD panel taken along line A-A' in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an LCD panel according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an LCD panel according to another embodiment of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

FIG. 1 is a schematic top view of a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel according to an embodiment of the invention. A sub-diagram (a) illustrates a partial schematic top view of an active device matrix substrate. A sub-diagram (b) illustrates a partial schematic top view of an opposite substrate. FIG. 2 is a partial schematic cross-sectional view of the LCD panel taken along line A-A' in FIG. 1. Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2 simultaneously, in the present embodiment, an LCD panel **100a** includes an active device matrix substrate **200a**, an opposite substrate **300a**, and a liquid crystal layer **400**. The opposite substrate **300a** is located above the active device matrix substrate **200a**. The liquid crystal layer **400** is disposed between the active device matrix substrate **200a** and the opposite substrate **300a**.

The active device matrix substrate **200a** includes a first substrate **210**, an active device array **220**, a padding device **230a**, a plurality of first connecting electrodes **240**, and a plurality of shielding electrodes **250**. The active device array **220** is disposed on the first substrate **210** and includes a plurality of scanning lines **222**, a plurality of data lines **224**, and a plurality of active devices **226**. The scanning lines **222** and the data lines **224** intersect to define a plurality of pixel regions **228**. The active devices **226** are electrically connected to the corresponding scanning lines **222** and data lines **224**.

The padding device **230a** is disposed on the active devices **226** and the data lines **224**. In details, in the present embodiment, the padding device **230a** includes a plurality of first padding patterns **234** and a plurality of second padding patterns **236**. The first padding patterns **234** are disposed on the active devices **226** and the second padding patterns **236** are disposed on the data lines **224**. In the present embodiment, the first padding patterns **234** and the second padding patterns **236** are, for examples, in the same layer. That is, the first padding patterns **234** and the second padding patterns **236** can be fabricated simultaneously by the same fabrication process. Specifically, the first padding patterns **234** are substantially covered by the first connecting electrodes **240** so that the first padding patterns **234** are not shown in the top view of FIG. 1. Similarly, the second padding patterns **236** are covered by the shielding electrodes **250** and are omitted in the top view of FIG. 1.

The first connecting electrodes **240** are disposed on the first padding patterns **234**, located above the active devices **226**, and electrically connected to the active devices **226**. The shielding electrodes **250** are disposed on the second padding patterns **236**, located above the data lines **224**, and electrically connected to a common voltage. Particularly, the first connecting electrodes **240** and the shielding electrodes **250** in the present embodiment are in the same layer. That is, the first connecting electrodes **240** and the shielding electrodes **250** are fabricated simultaneously by the same fabrication process. Moreover, the first connecting electrodes **240** are fabricated using indium tin oxide (ITO), for example. The shielding electrodes **250** are fabricated using ITO or other transparent conductive materials, for example.

Specifically, each of the active devices **226** is constituted by a gate **226a**, a gate insulating layer **226b**, a semiconductor layer **226c**, a source **226d**, and a drain **226e**. The gate **226a** is disposed on the first substrate **210** and electrically connected to the scanning line **222**. The gate insulating layer **226b** covers the gate **226a** and a portion of the first substrate **210**. The semiconductor layer **226c** is disposed on the gate insulating layer **226b**. The source **226d** and the drain **226e** are disposed on the semiconductor layer **226c**. The source **226d** is electrically connected to the data line **224**. In the present embodiment, the first connecting electrode **240** is electrically connected to the drain **226e** of the active device **226**.

Additionally, the LCD panel **100a** of the present embodiment further includes a passivation layer **700** on an active device matrix substrate **200a**. Here, the passivation layer **700** covers on the active device **226** and the data line **224**. The passivation layer **700** is located between the active device **226** and the first padding pattern **234** and between the data line **224** and the second padding pattern **236** to protect the active device **226** and the data line **224**. The passivation layer **700** is fabricated with dielectric materials, for instance, silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, or silicon oxynitride. It should be noted that the passivation layer **700**, for example, has a contact window **702** exposing the drain **226e**, so that the first connecting electrode **240** is electrically connected to the drain **226e**.

The opposite substrate **300a** includes a second substrate **310**, a plurality of first electrodes **320**, an insulation layer **330a**, a plurality of second electrodes **340**, a plurality of spacers **350**, and a plurality of second connecting electrodes **360**. In addition, the LCD panel **100a** further includes at least one sensing spacer **500** and at least one sensing electrode **600** disposed on the second substrate **310**. The first electrodes **320** are disposed on the second substrate **310** corresponding to the pixel regions **228**. The insulation layer **330a** is disposed on the first electrodes **320**. The second electrodes **340** are disposed on the insulation layer **330a** corresponding to the first electrodes **320**, where the second electrodes **340** have a plurality of slits **342**. The spacers **350** are disposed on the insulation layer **330a** and correspond to the active devices **226** respectively. The second connecting electrodes **360** cover the spacers **350** and contact the first connecting electrodes **240** directly. The second connecting electrodes **360** are electrically connected to the first electrodes **320** or the second electrodes **340**. In particular, the second connecting electrode **360** is electrically connected to the second electrode **340** directly, and the first electrode **320** is connected to the common voltage in the present embodiment.

In the present embodiment, the second electrodes **340** and the second connecting electrodes **360** are, for instance, in the same layer. In other words, the second electrodes **340** and the second connecting electrodes **360** are fabricated simultaneously by the same fabrication process. Practically, the second connecting electrode **360** can be a portion of the second electrode **340**. That is, the second connecting electrode **360** and the second electrode **340** are constituted by the same electrode pattern. The opposite substrate **300a** is, for example, a color filter layer substrate. That is to say, the opposite substrate **300** further includes a color filter layer **370**. Herein, the color filter layer **370** is disposed between the second substrate **310** and the first electrode **320**. Obviously, in other embodiments not illustrated herein, the opposite substrate **300a** can also be a transparent substrate and the color filter layer **370** is, for example, disposed on the first substrate **210**.

In the present embodiment, the first electrodes **320** and the second electrodes **340** for displaying images are disposed on the opposite substrate **300a**, and the shielding electrodes **250** electrically connected to the common voltage are disposed above the data lines **224** on the active device matrix substrate **200a**. Consequently, voltage signals of the first electrodes **320** and the second electrodes **340** are not easily affected by the data lines **224**. Accordingly, disposition areas of the first electrodes **320** and the second electrodes **340** can be suitably expanded to the top of the data lines **224** so as to increase a display aperture ratio. In short, the LCD panel **100a** of the present embodiment has high contrast and superior display quality. When the LCD panel **100a** displays, the shielding electrodes **250** provide a shield effect to prevent signals transmitted by the data lines **224** from interfering voltages in the first electrodes **320** and the second electrodes **340** for displaying images. The design of the LCD panel **100a** in the present embodiment thus improves the conventional dark state light leakage.

Moreover, the first electrodes **320**, the insulation layer **330a**, and the second electrodes **340** expose a portion of the second substrate **310** as shown in the right side portion of FIG. 2. The at least one sensing spacer **500** and the at least one sensing electrode **600** are disposed on the exposed portion of the second substrate **310**. Here, the sensing spacer **500** is disposed on the exposed portion of the second substrate **310** and located above the data lines **224**. The sensing electrode **600** covers the sensing spacer **500**. Additionally, the sensing

spacer **500** and the spacers **350** are in the same layer. That is, the sensing spacer **500** and the spacers **350** are fabricated using the same fabrication process. The sensing electrode **600** and the second electrode **340** are simultaneously formed and are in the same layer. The sensing electrode **600** can be selectively electrically connected to one of the first electrode **320** and the second electrode **340** so as to receive a common voltage. In the present embodiment, the second electrode **340** is electrically connected to the active device **226** and the first electrode **320** is served as a common electrode. Accordingly, the sensing electrode **600** is electrically connected to the first electrode **320** in the present embodiment. In an alternate embodiment, when the second electrode **340** is served as a common electrode and the first electrode **320** is electrically connected to the active device **226**, the sensing electrode **600** is, thus, electrically connected to the second electrode **340**.

More particularly, in the present embodiment, a width of a portion of the second padding patterns **236** corresponding to, i.e. opposite to, the sensing spacer **500** is larger than a width of other portions of the second padding patterns **236** as shown in the sub-diagram (a) of FIG. 1. In other words, a portion of the second padding patterns **236** above the data lines **224** and opposite to the sensing spacer **500** has a larger width. The sensing electrode **600** is fabricated by using ITO, for instance.

In the present embodiment, the sensing spacer **500** is disposed on the second substrate **310** directly. Consequently, the sensing spacer **500** in the LCD panel **100a** and the second padding patterns **236** above the data lines **224** have a distance therebetween. When a user touches the LCD panel **100a**, the opposite substrate **300a** is bent due to an external force, such that the sensing electrode **600** on the sensing spacer **500** directly contacts with the corresponding shielding electrode **250** to result in short circuit. At this time, a potential of the sensing electrode **600** is transmitted to the shielding electrode **250**, and a chip (not shown) connected to the shielding electrode **250** calculates coordinates of a point touched by the user from the potential received by the shielding electrode **250**. The LCD panel **100a** of the present embodiment also includes a touch sensing function.

Since the portion of the second padding patterns **236** opposite to the sensing spacer **500** has a larger width as shown in the sub-diagram (a) of FIG. 1, when the user touches the LCD panel **100a**, the conductance of the sensing electrode **600** on the sensing spacer **500** and the corresponding shielding electrode **250** on the second padding patterns **236** is further ensured to increase a yield of the LCD panel **100a**.

It should be noted that the external structure design of the padding device **230a** can have other variations. For example, referring to FIG. 3, an LCD panel **100b** in FIG. 3 is similar to the LCD panel **100a** in FIG. 2. The difference between the LCD panel **100b** and the LCD panel **100a** lies in that a padding device **230b** of FIG. 3 is a continuous padding layer and has a plurality of contact openings **232**. The first connecting electrodes **240** are electrically connected to the active devices **226** through the contact openings **232**.

Furthermore, a structural design of the insulation layer **330a** on the opposite substrate **300a** and an electrical property relationship among the first electrodes **320**, the second electrodes **340**, and the second connecting electrodes **360** can have other variations. For instance, referring to FIG. 4, an LCD panel **100c** in FIG. 2 is similar to the LCD panel **100a** in FIG. 2. The difference between the two lies in that an insulation layer **330b** has a contact window **332** exposing the first electrodes **320**, and the second connecting electrodes **360** is electrically connected to the first electrodes **320** through the contact window **332**. Here, the second electrodes **340** are connected to the common voltage, for example. Practically,

one of the first electrode **320** and the second electrode **340** is connected to the common voltage, and another of the first electrode **320** and the second electrode **340** is connected to the drain **226e** of the active device **226** to obtain a wide viewing angle display effect of a fringe field switch (FFS) type.

In summary, in the invention, the electrodes connected to the active devices on the active device matrix substrate and the electrodes connected to the common voltage are disposed on the opposite substrate, and the shielding electrodes are disposed above the data lines on the active device matrix substrate. Thus, during display, the electrodes on the opposite substrate receive different voltages respectively to generate a fringe electric field effect, so that the LCD panel represents a wide viewing angle display effect. Also, the shielding electrodes above the data lines have a shielding effect to prevent the conventional dark state light leakage. In other words, the LCD panel of the invention has high contrast and superior display quality. The LCD panel of the invention includes a device design of touch function. When the user touches the LCD panel, since the width of a portion of the padding patterns opposite to the spacers is larger than the width of other portions, the conductance of the sensing electrode on the sensing spacer and the shielding electrodes on the corresponding padding patterns is further ensured to increase the yield rate of the LCD panels.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made to the structure of the disclosed embodiments without departing from the scope or spirit of the disclosure. In view of the foregoing, it is intended that the disclosure cover modifications and variations of this disclosure provided they fall within the scope of the following claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display panel, comprising:
an active device matrix substrate, comprising:

- a first substrate;
- an active device array, disposed on the first substrate and comprising a plurality of scanning lines, a plurality of data lines, and a plurality of active devices, wherein the scanning lines and the data lines intersect to define a plurality of pixel regions, and the active devices are electrically connected to the corresponding scanning lines and the corresponding data lines;
- a padding device, disposed on the active devices and the data lines;
- a plurality of first connecting electrodes, disposed on the padding device, located above the active devices, and electrically connected to the active devices;
- a plurality of shielding electrodes, disposed on the padding device, located above the data lines, and electrically connected to a common voltage;
- an opposite substrate, located above the active device matrix substrate, the opposite substrate comprising:
 - a second substrate;
 - a plurality of first electrodes, disposed on the second substrate corresponding to the pixel regions;
 - an insulation layer, disposed on the first electrodes;
 - a plurality of second electrodes, disposed on the insulation layer corresponding to the first electrodes, wherein the second electrodes have a plurality of slits;
 - a plurality of spacers, disposed on the insulation layer and corresponding to the active devices respectively;
 - a plurality of second connecting electrodes, covering the spacers and contacted with the first connecting electrodes directly, wherein the second connecting electrodes are electrically connected to the first electrodes or the second electrodes; and

a liquid crystal layer, disposed between the active device matrix substrate and the opposite substrate.

2. The liquid crystal display panel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first connecting electrodes and the shielding electrodes are in a same layer.

3. The liquid crystal display panel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second electrodes and the second connecting electrodes are in a same layer.

4. The liquid crystal display panel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second connecting electrodes are connected to the second electrodes directly, and the first electrodes are connected to the common voltage.

5. The liquid crystal display panel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the insulation layer has a contact window exposing the first electrodes, the second connecting electrodes are electrically connected to the first electrodes through the contact window, and the second electrodes are connected to the common voltage.

6. The liquid crystal display panel as claimed in claim 1, further comprising at least one sensing spacer and at least one sensing electrode, disposed on the second substrate and located above the data lines, wherein the at least one sensing electrode covers the at least one sensing spacer.

7. The liquid crystal display panel as claimed in claim 6, wherein the first electrodes, the insulation layer, and the second electrodes expose a portion of the second substrate and the at least one sensing spacer is disposed on the exposed portion of the second substrate.

8. The liquid crystal display panel as claimed in claim 7, wherein the at least one sensing spacer and the spacers are in a same layer.

9. The liquid crystal display panel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the padding device is a continuous padding layer having a plurality of contact openings, and the first connecting electrodes are electrically connected to the active devices through the contact openings.

10. The liquid crystal display panel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the padding device comprises a plurality of first padding patterns and a plurality of second padding patterns, the first padding patterns are disposed on the active devices and the second padding patterns are disposed on the data lines.

11. The liquid crystal display panel as claimed in claim 10, wherein the first padding patterns and the second padding patterns are in a same layer.

12. The liquid crystal display panel as claimed in claim 10, further comprising at least one sensing spacer and at least one sensing electrode, disposed on the second substrate and located above the data lines, wherein the at least one sensing electrode covers the at least one sensing spacer.

13. The liquid crystal display panel as claimed in claim 12, wherein the first electrodes, the insulation layer, and the second electrodes expose a portion of the second substrate and the at least one sensing spacer is disposed on the exposed portion of the second substrate.

14. The liquid crystal display panel as claimed in claim 13, wherein the at least one sensing spacer and the spacers are in a same layer.

15. The liquid crystal display panel as claimed in claim 13, wherein a width of a portion of the second padding patterns corresponding to the at least one sensing spacer is larger than a width of other portions.

16. The liquid crystal display panel as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a passivation layer covering on the active devices and the data lines, and located between the active devices and the padding device and between the data lines and the padding device.

17. The liquid crystal display panel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the opposite substrate further comprises a filtering layer disposed between the second substrate and the first electrodes.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示面板，包括设置在填充装置上并且电连接到有源装置和第二连接电极的第一连接电极		
公开(公告)号	US8421978	公开(公告)日	2013-04-16
申请号	US12/917484	申请日	2010-11-02
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	胜华科技股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	胜华科技股份有限公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	胜华科技股份有限公司		
[标]发明人	WANG WEN CHUN YU MING CHANG CHANG YUNG CHENG CHANG TING YU TSAI WAN JEN		
发明人	WANG, WEN-CHUN YU, MING-CHANG CHANG, YUNG-CHENG CHANG, TING-YU TSAI, WAN-JEN		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1343 G02F1/1333 G02F1/1335 G02F1/1339		
CPC分类号	G02F1/13338 G02F1/13394 G06F3/0412 G02F2001/133562 G02F2001/13396 G02F2001/13398 G02F2001/134372 G02F2001/136218 G02F2202/16 G06F3/047		
优先权	098137306 2009-11-03 TW		
其他公开文献	US20110102698A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

提供一种液晶显示面板，包括有源器件矩阵基板，相对基板和液晶层。有源器件矩阵基板包括第一基板，有源器件阵列，填充器件，第一连接电极和屏蔽电极。填充设备设置在有源设备阵列的有源设备和数据线上。第一连接电极位于有源器件上方并电连接到有源器件。屏蔽电极位于数据线上方并电连接到公共电压。对向基板包括第二基板，第一电极，绝缘层，具有狭缝并与第一电极相对的第二电极，与有源器件对应的间隔物，以及覆盖间隔物以与第一连接电极直接接触的第二连接电极连接到第一电极或第二电极。

