



US008553161B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Song**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,553,161 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Oct. 8, 2013**

(54) **COLOR FILTER ARRAY SUBSTRATE,  
LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE  
COMPRISING THE SAME, AND METHOD  
FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

(75) Inventor: **In Hyuk Song**, Goyang-si (KR)

(73) Assignee: **LG Display Co., Ltd.**, Seoul (KR)

(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 312 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/073,614**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 28, 2011**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2011/0242444 A1 Oct. 6, 2011

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Mar. 30, 2010 (KR) ..... 10-2010-0028349

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

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
USPC ..... 349/12; 349/106; 349/108

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
USPC ..... 349/12, 106-109  
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

7,924,350 B2 \* 4/2011 Ma et al. .... 349/12  
8,052,498 B2 \* 11/2011 Chien et al. .... 445/24  
8,142,250 B2 \* 3/2012 Chien et al. .... 445/24  
2007/0195029 A1 8/2007 Jeon et al.

2008/0180400 A1 7/2008 Kim et al.  
2009/0096760 A1 \* 4/2009 Ma et al. .... 345/174  
2009/0179868 A1 7/2009 Ayres et al.  
2009/0322702 A1 \* 12/2009 Chien et al. .... 345/174  
2010/0136868 A1 \* 6/2010 Chien et al. .... 445/24  
2010/0149117 A1 \* 6/2010 Chien et al. .... 345/173  
2010/0171718 A1 \* 7/2010 Denda ..... 345/173  
2010/0316851 A1 \* 12/2010 Hirai et al. .... 428/195.1  
2010/0321327 A1 \* 12/2010 Liu ..... 345/174  
2011/0134055 A1 \* 6/2011 Jung et al. .... 345/173  
2011/0242444 A1 \* 10/2011 Song ..... 349/43  
2012/0015464 A1 \* 1/2012 Chien et al. .... 438/29

**FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS**

CN 101231563 A 7/2008  
CN 101470290 A 7/2009  
CN 101963713 A 2/2011  
KR 10-2007-0082959 A 8/2007

\* cited by examiner

*Primary Examiner* — Rhonda Peace

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Discussed are a color filter array substrate with sensing lines capable of sensing a user's touch, and a method for manufacturing the color filter array substrate, wherein the color filter array substrate comprises a plurality of first sensing electrodes at fixed intervals on a substrate; a plurality of second sensing electrodes respectively interposed between each of the first sensing electrodes, wherein each second sensing electrode is provided at a predetermined interval from each first sensing electrode; and a plurality of conductive black matrixes respectively overlapped with the plurality of first sensing electrodes, wherein the plurality of conductive black matrixes are formed to electrically connect the neighboring first sensing electrodes provided with the second sensing electrode interposed in-between.

**22 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets**

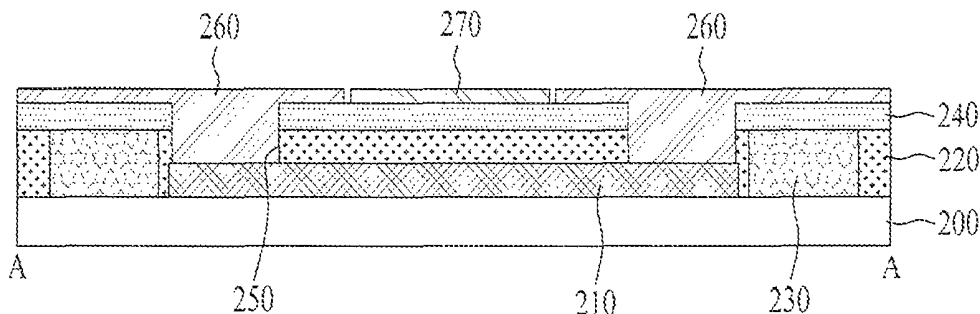


FIG. 1

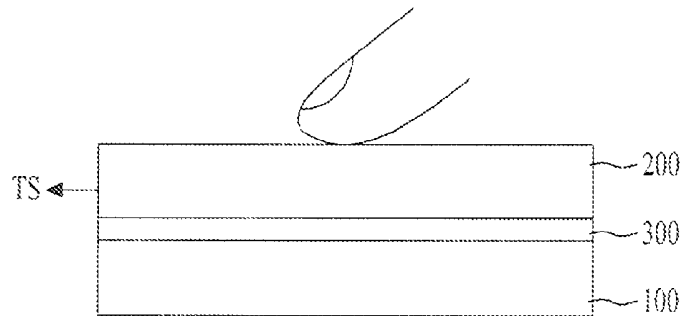


FIG. 2

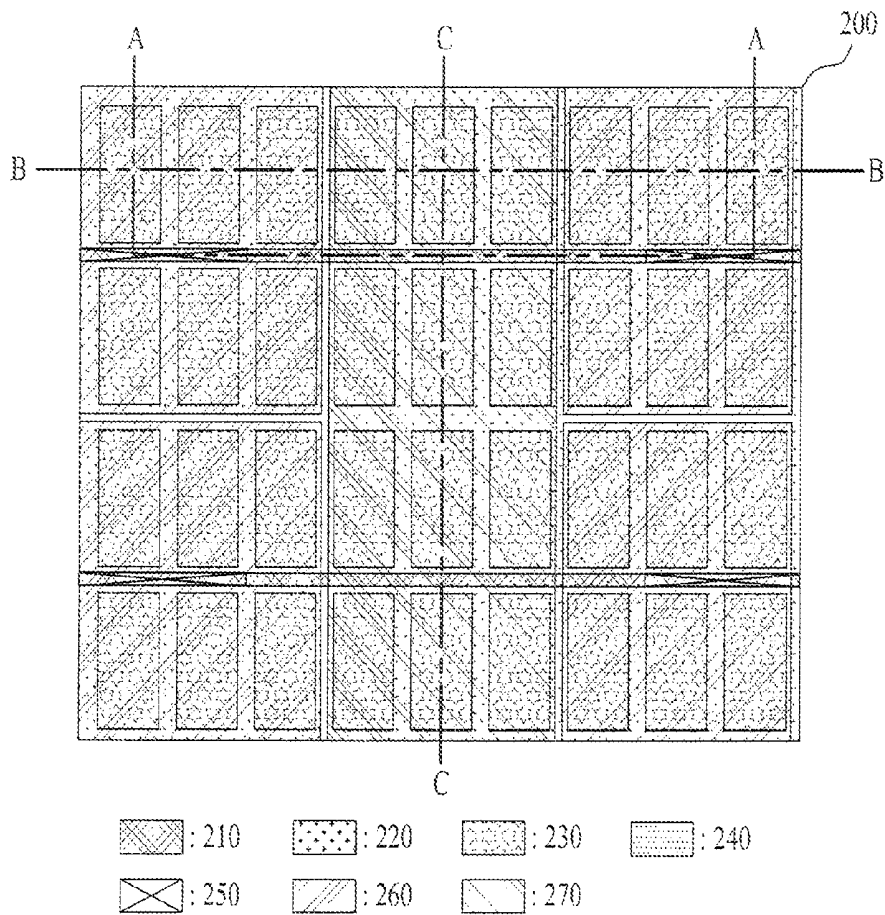


FIG. 3

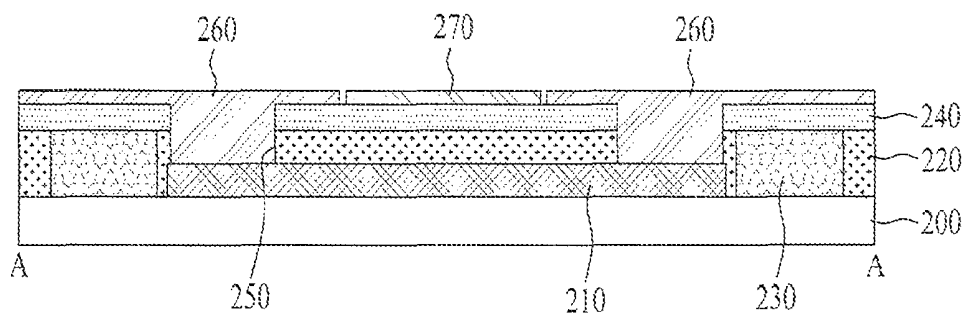


FIG. 4

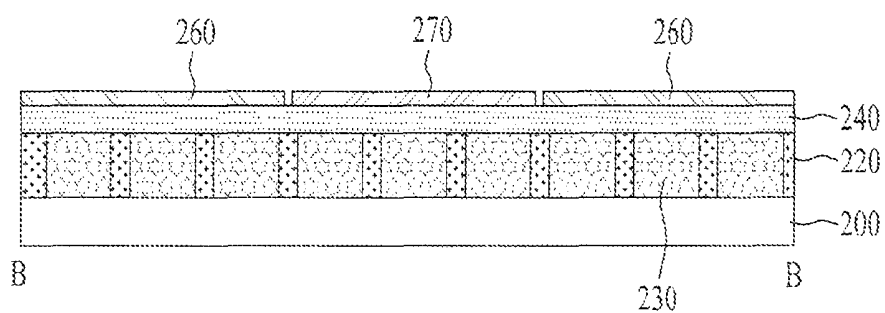


FIG. 5

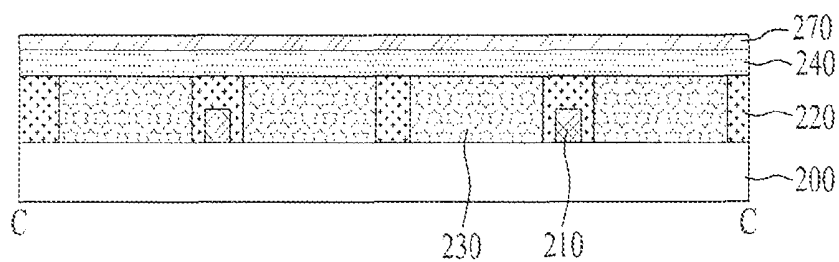


FIG. 6

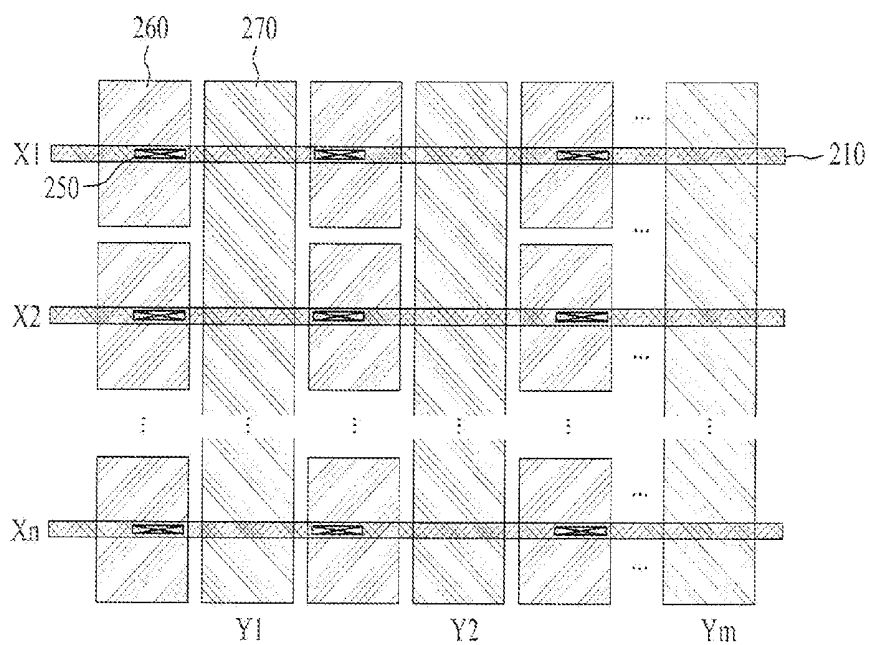


FIG. 7

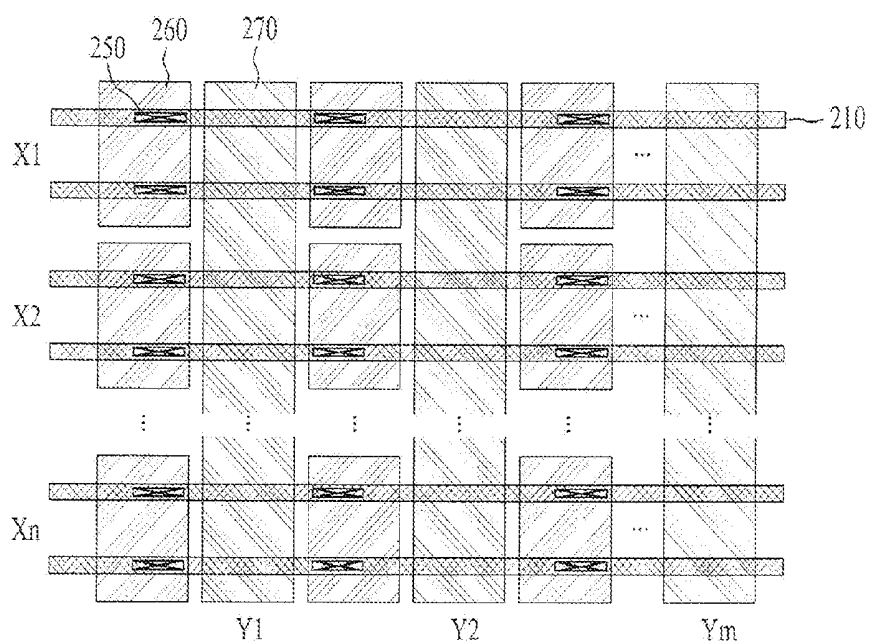


FIG. 8

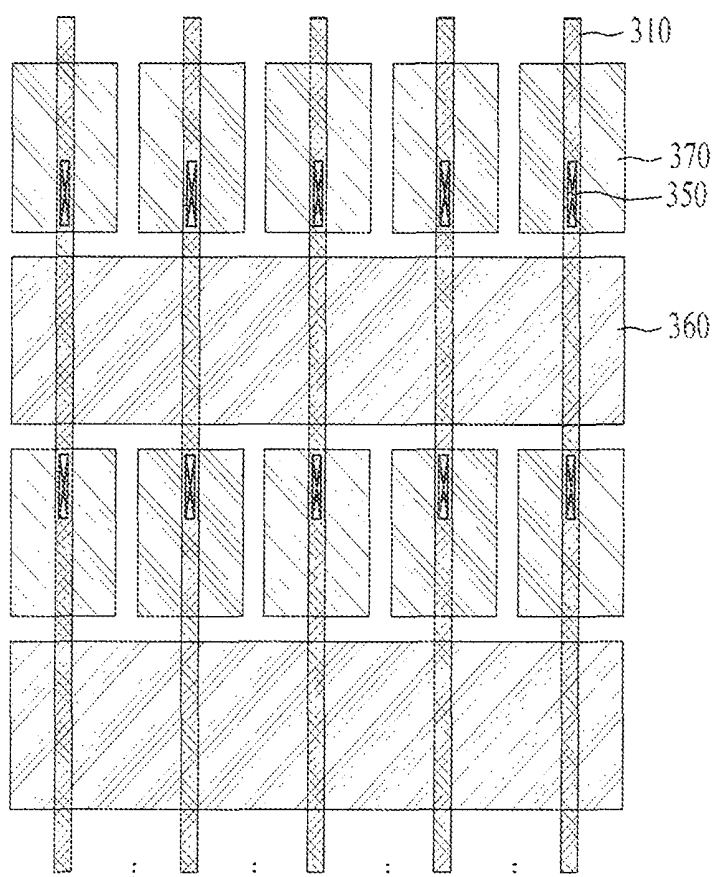


FIG. 9

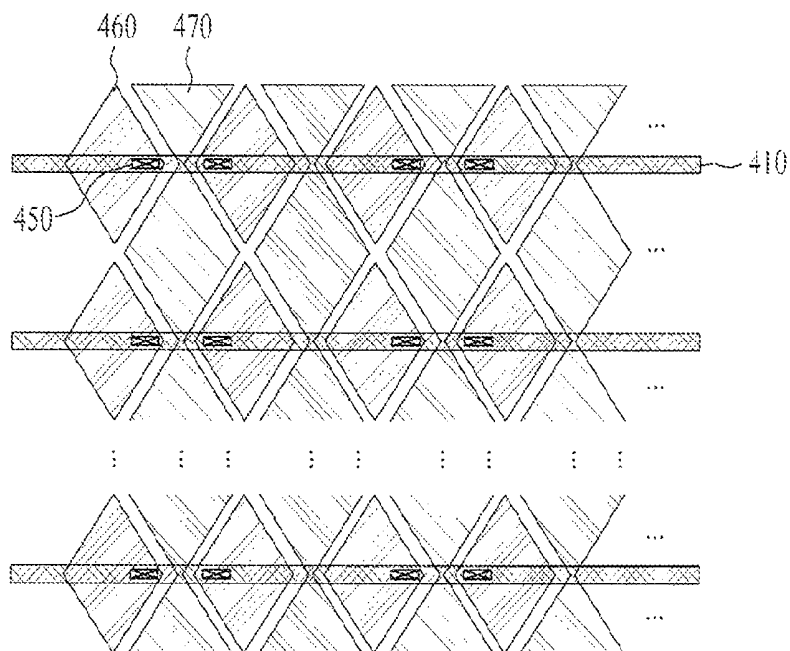


FIG. 10

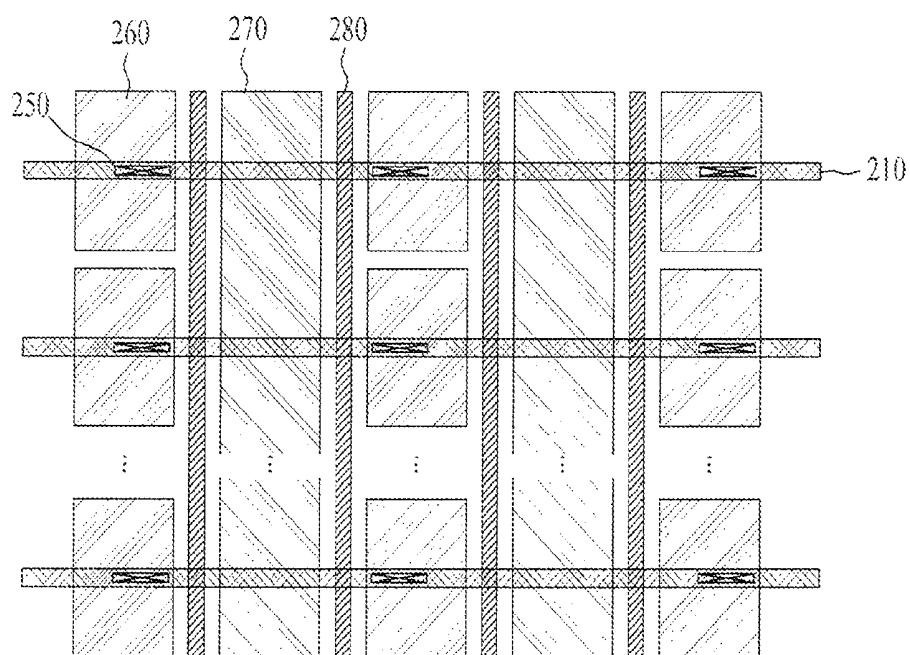


FIG. 11

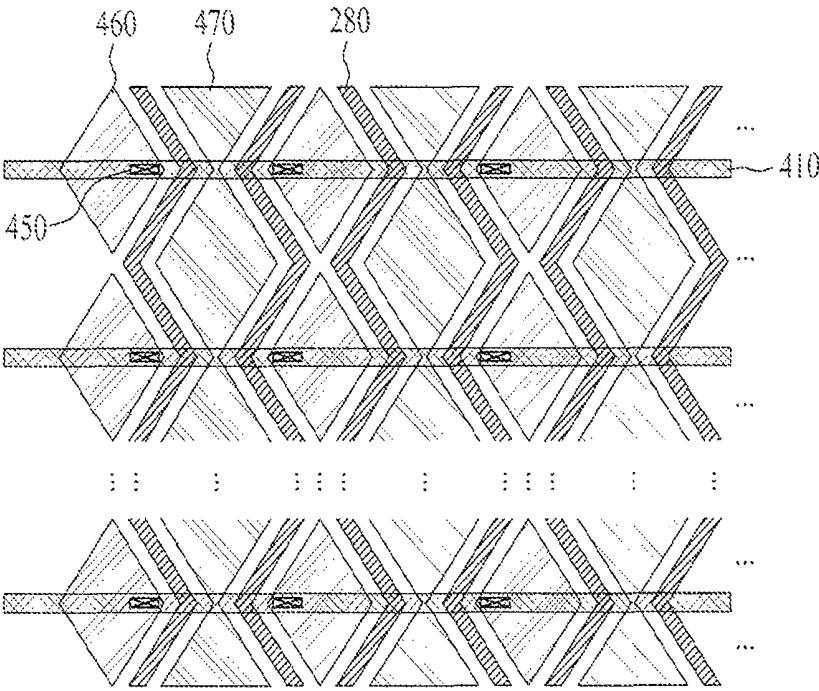


FIG. 12A

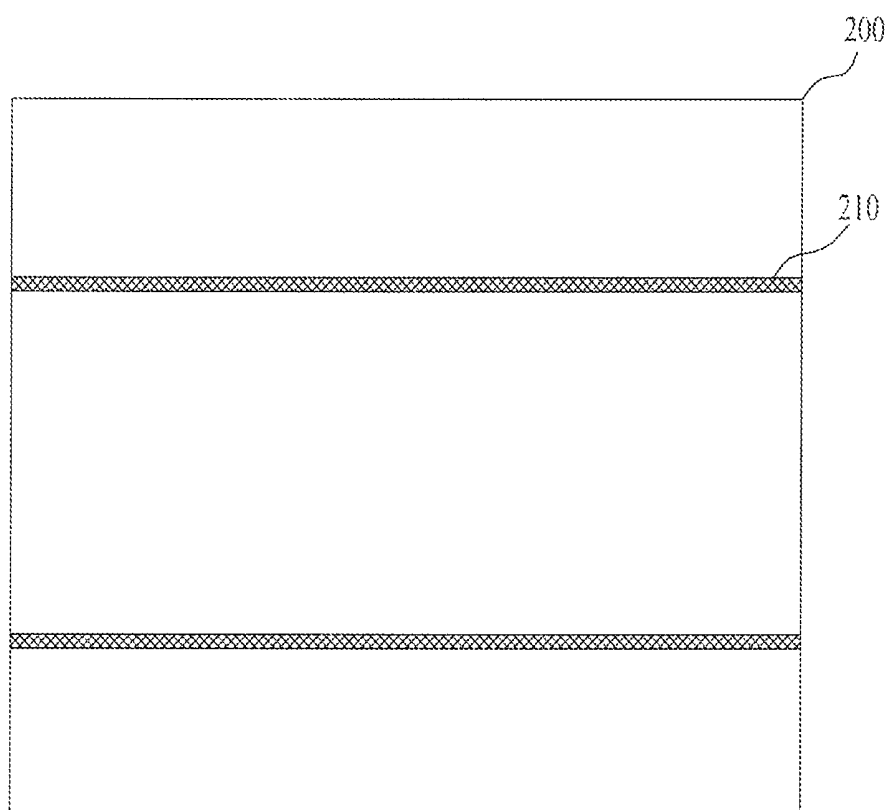




FIG. 12B

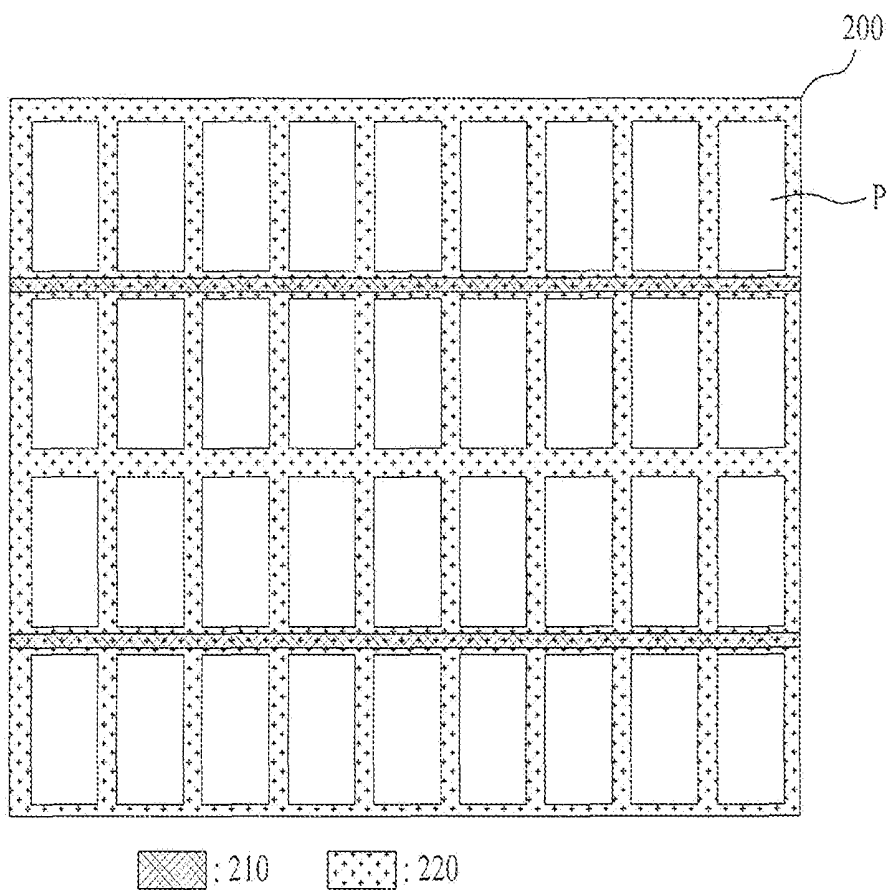


FIG. 12C

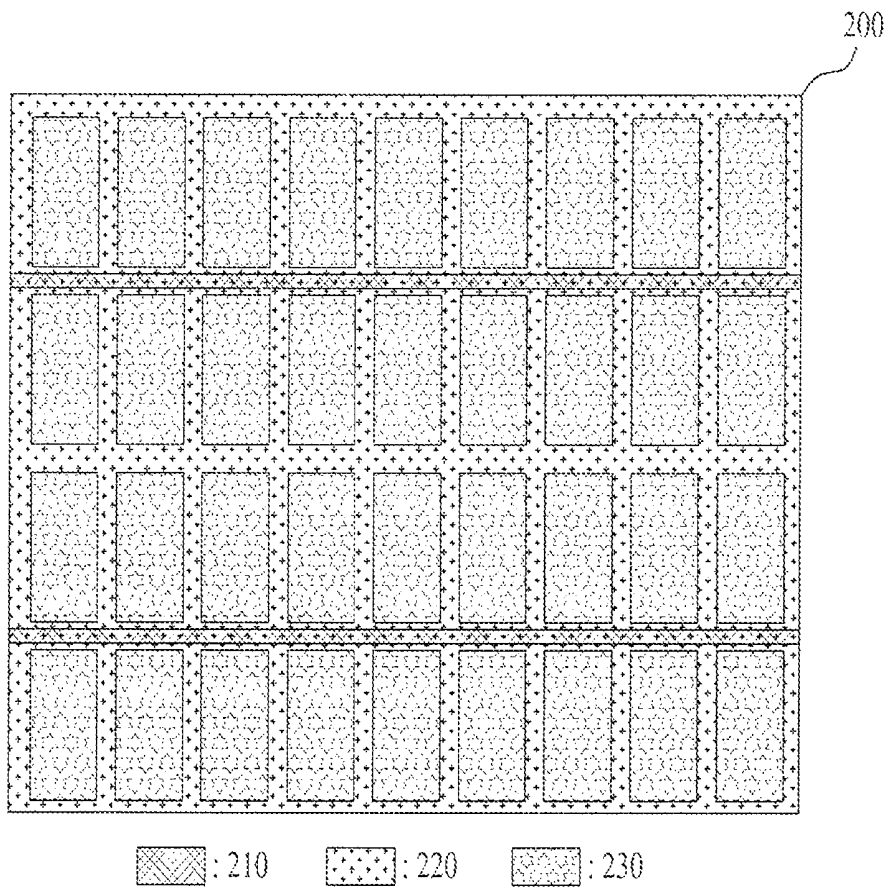


FIG. 12D

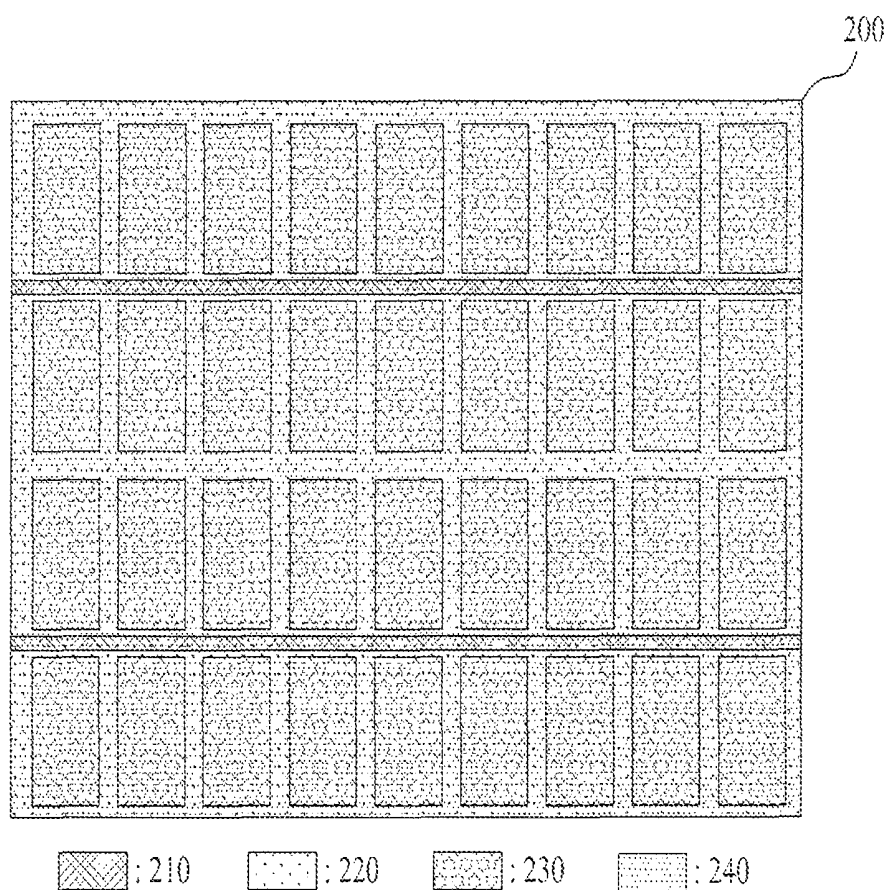


FIG. 12E

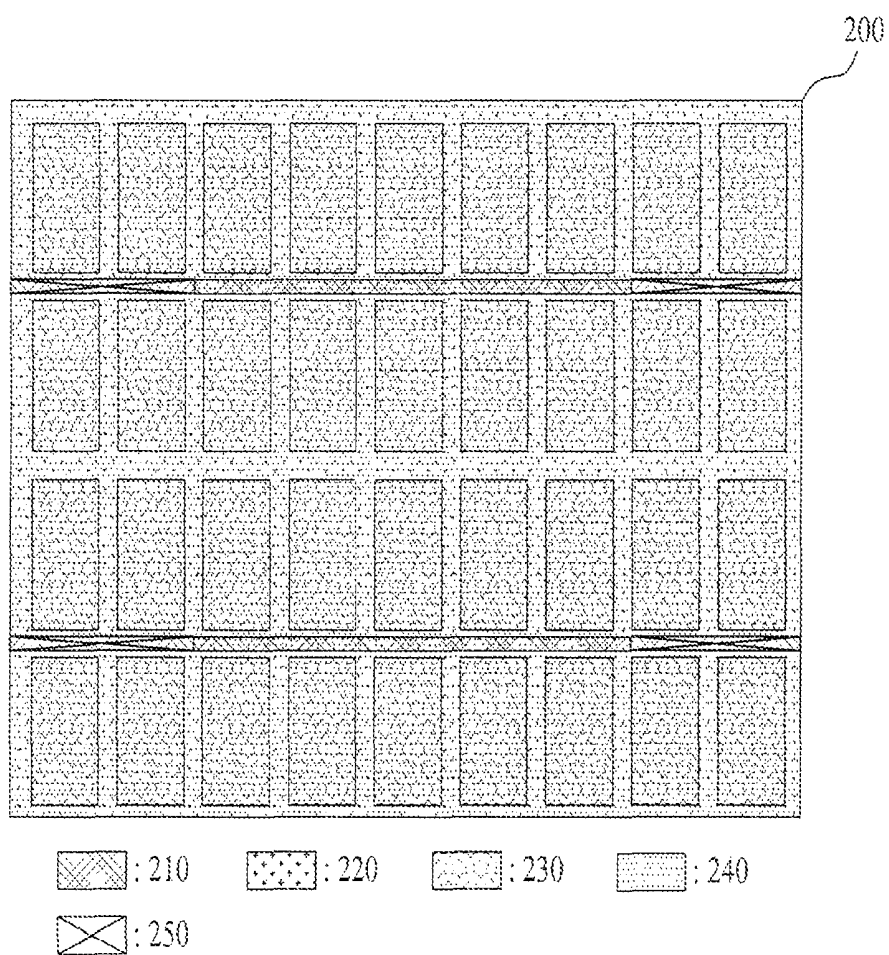
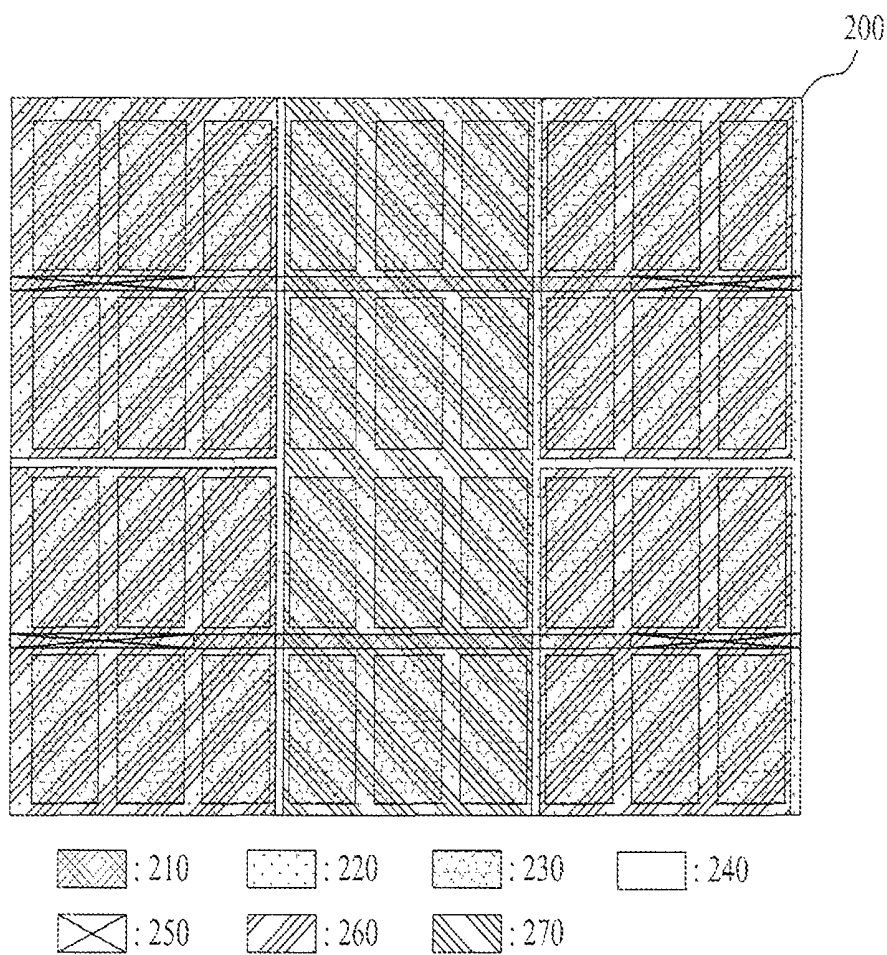


FIG. 12F



**COLOR FILTER ARRAY SUBSTRATE,  
LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE  
COMPRISING THE SAME, AND METHOD  
FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED  
APPLICATIONS

This application claims the priority benefit of the Korean Patent Application No. 10-2010-0028349 filed on Mar. 30, 2010, which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, and more particularly, to a color filter array substrate with sensing lines capable of sensing a user's touch, and a method for manufacturing the color filter array substrate.

2. Discussion of the Related Art

A touch screen is a newly-developed input method which substitutes for an input method using mouse or keyboard in a display device. In the touch screen, information may be directly input on a screen by the use of finger or pen. Especially, a user may carry out a desired work while viewing the screen, and furthermore anybody can operate the touch screen with easiness. In this respect, the touch screen is regarded as an optimal input method under the circumstance of GUI (Graphical User Interface).

Recently, the touch screen has been widely applied in various fields, for example, navigation, terminal for industrial use, notebook computer, automatic teller machine (ATM), mobile phone, MP3, PDA, PMP, PSP, mobile game machine, DMB receiver, refrigerator, microwave oven, and washing machine.

Among products using the related art touch screen, an LCD device is designed to use an external-type touch screen, that is, the external-type touch screen should be additionally attached to an upper surface of a complete liquid crystal display panel.

In case of the LCD device using the related art touch screen, a thickness of the liquid crystal display panel is increased due to a thickness of the touch screen, whereby a total thickness of the LCD device is increased.

SUMMARY

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a color filter array substrate, an LCD device comprising the color filter array substrate, and a method for manufacturing the color filter array substrate that substantially obviates one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

An aspect of the present invention is to provide a color filter array substrate with sensing lines capable of sensing a user's touch, and a method for manufacturing the color filter array substrate.

Another aspect of the present invention is to provide an LCD device which decreases a thickness of a liquid crystal display panel with a touch screen by the use of color filter array substrate with sensing lines capable of a user's touch.

Additional advantages 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 and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, there is provided a color filter array substrate comprising: a plurality of first sensing electrodes at fixed intervals on a substrate; a plurality of second sensing electrodes respectively interposed between each of the first sensing electrodes, wherein each second sensing electrode is provided at a predetermined interval from each first sensing electrode; and a plurality of conductive black matrixes respectively overlapped with the plurality of first sensing electrodes, wherein the plurality of conductive black matrixes are formed to electrically connect the neighboring first sensing electrodes provided with the second sensing electrode interposed in-between.

In another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a liquid crystal display device comprising: a thin film transistor array substrate including a plurality of pixels in respective regions defined by gate and data lines crossing each other; a color filter array substrate; and a liquid crystal layer between the thin film transistor array substrate and the color filter array substrate, wherein the color filter array substrate comprises a plurality of first sensing electrodes at fixed intervals on a substrate; a plurality of second sensing electrodes respectively interposed between each of the first sensing electrodes, wherein each second sensing electrode is provided at a predetermined interval, from each first sensing electrode; and a plurality of conductive black matrixes respectively overlapped with the plurality of first sensing electrodes, wherein the plurality of conductive black matrixes are formed, to electrically connect the neighboring first sensing electrodes provided with the second sensing electrode interposed in-between.

In another aspect of the present invention; there is provided a method for manufacturing a color filter array substrate comprising: forming a plurality of conductive black matrixes at fixed intervals on a substrate; defining a plurality of pixel regions by forming a non-conductive black matrix on an entire surface of the substrate including the plurality of conductive black matrixes; forming a plurality of color filters in respective pixel regions; forming an overcoat layer to cover the plurality of color filters and the non-conductive black matrix; forming a plurality of contact holes by removing a predetermined portion of the overcoat layer and the non-conductive black matrix to expose a predetermined portion of the conductive black matrix; forming a transparent electrode on an entire surface of the overcoat layer including the plurality of contact holes; and forming a plurality of first and second sensing electrodes by selectively removing the transparent electrode, wherein the plurality of first sensing electrodes are formed at fixed intervals, and are electrically connected with the conductive black matrix via the contact hole; and the plurality of second sensing electrodes are respectively interposed between each of the first sensing electrodes, and each second sensing electrode is provided at a predetermined interval from each first sensing electrode.

In another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for manufacturing an LCD device comprising: preparing a thin film transistor array substrate including a plurality of pixels in respective regions defined by gate and data lines crossing each other; preparing a color filter array substrate; and forming a liquid crystal layer between the thin film transistor array and the color filter array substrate, wherein the process of preparing the color filter array substrate com-

prises forming a plurality of conductive black matrixes at fixed intervals on a substrate; defining a plurality of pixel regions by forming a non-conductive black matrix on an entire surface of the substrate including the plurality of conductive black matrixes; forming a plurality of color filters in respective pixel regions; forming an overcoat layer to cover the plurality of color filters and the non-conductive black matrix; forming a plurality of contact holes by removing a predetermined portion of the overcoat layer and the non-conductive black matrix to expose a predetermined portion of the conductive black matrix; forming a transparent electrode on an entire surface of the overcoat layer including the plurality of contact holes; and forming a plurality of first and second sensing electrodes by selectively removing the transparent electrode, wherein the plurality of first sensing electrodes are formed at fixed intervals, and are electrically connected with the conductive black matrix via the contact hole; and the plurality of second sensing electrodes are respectively interposed between each of the first sensing electrodes, and each second sensing electrode is provided at a predetermined interval from each first sensing electrode.

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 illustrates an LCD device according to the embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates a color filter array substrate according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a cross section view along A-A of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a cross section view along B-B of FIG. 2;

FIG. 5 is a cross section view along C-C of FIG. 2;

FIG. 6 illustrates an electrode structure of a touch screen shown in FIG. 2;

FIG. 7 illustrates an electrode structure of a touch screen shown in FIG. 2;

FIG. 8 illustrates a color filter array substrate according to the second embodiment of the present invention, which is a plane view illustrating an electrode structure of a touch screen;

FIG. 9 illustrates a color filter array substrate according to the third embodiment of the present invention, which is a plane view illustrating an electrode structure of a touch screen;

FIG. 10 illustrates a color filter array substrate according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention, which is a plane view illustrating an electrode structure of a touch screen;

FIG. 11 is a plane view illustrating a modified example of an electrode structure of a touch screen shown in FIG. 10; and

FIGS. 12A to 12F illustrate a method for manufacturing a color filter array substrate according to the embodiment of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the exemplary embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are

illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

FIG. 1 illustrates an LCD device according to the embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 1, the LCD device according to the present invention comprises a thin film transistor array substrate **100**, a color filter array substrate, and a liquid crystal layer **300**.

The thin film transistor array substrate **100** comprises a plurality of pixels (not shown) for driving the liquid crystal layer **300**. Each pixel switches a thin film transistor (not shown) according to a gate signal applied to a gate line, to thereby form an electric field according to a data voltage applied to a data line. By the electric field, the liquid crystal layer **300** is driven. For this, each pixel includes the thin film transistor, and a pixel electrode (not shown) connected with the thin film transistor.

The color filter array substrate **200** comprises a black matrix (not shown) for defining a pixel region corresponding to each of the pixels; red, green, and blue color filters (not shown) in each pixel region defined by the black matrix; an overcoat layer (not shown) for covering the red, green, and blue color filters and black matrix; and a plurality of first and second sensing electrodes (not shown) which are supplied with a common voltage for a driving state of the pixel, and also output a touch signal (TS) corresponding to a user's touch for a non-driving state of the pixel.

The liquid crystal layer **300** is formed between the thin film transistor array substrate **100** and the color filter array substrate **200** facing each other. The liquid crystal layer **300** is driven based on the driving of the pixel, to thereby adjust transmittance of light transmitting via the thin film transistor array substrate **100**.

FIG. 2 illustrates a color filter array substrate according to the first embodiment of the present invention; FIG. 3 is a cross section view along A-A of FIG. 2; FIG. 4 is a cross section view along B-B of FIG. 2; and FIG. 5 is a cross section view along C-C of FIG. 2.

Referring to FIGS. 2 to 5, the color filter array substrate **200** according to the first embodiment of the present invention comprises a plurality of conductive black matrixes **210**, a non-conductive black matrix **220**, a plurality of color filters **230**, an overcoat layer **240**, a plurality of contact holes **250**, and a plurality of first and second sensing electrodes **260** and **270**. At this time, the plurality of conductive black matrixes **210**, and the plurality of first and second sensing electrodes **260** and **270** constitute a touch screen. The plurality of conductive black matrixes **210** and the plurality of first sensing electrodes **260** may be the X-axis sensing line of the touch screen; and the plurality of second sensing electrodes **270** may be the Y-axis sensing line of the touch screen.

The plurality of conductive black matrixes **210** are formed at fixed intervals, and are simultaneously arranged in parallel to a horizontal direction (or first direction) of the substrate **200**. For forming the plurality of conductive black matrixes **210** at fixed intervals in parallel to the horizontal direction, a metal material is firstly formed on an entire surface of the substrate **200**, and is then removed selectively.

The plurality of pixel regions may be formed between the neighboring conductive black matrixes **210**.

The non-conductive black matrix **220** is formed on the entire surface of the substrate **200** except the plurality of pixel regions, to thereby cover the plurality of conductive black matrixes **210**. In this case, the non-conductive black matrix **220** is formed of resin material. The non-conductive black matrix **220** prevents light leakage in the pixel region.

The plurality of color filters **230** are formed in the plurality of pixel regions defined by the non-conductive black matrix **220**. For example, the plurality of color filters **230** may be formed of the red, green, and blue color filters arranged repetitively.

The overcoat layer **240** is formed on the entire surface of the substrate **200** to cover the plurality of color filter layers **230** and the non-conductive black matrix **220**.

The plurality of contact holes **250** may be formed by removing a predetermined portion of the overcoat layer **240** on the non-conductive black matrix **210**, to thereby expose a predetermined portion of the non-conductive black matrix **210**. At this time, the plurality of contact holes **250** are formed in the predetermined portion of the first sensing electrodes **260** provided with the second sensing electrode **270** interposed in-between, whereby the first sensing electrodes **260** are electrically connected with the conductive black matrix **210**. Thus, the first sensing electrodes **260** provided in the horizontal direction are electrically connected with one another via the non-conductive black matrix **210**.

The plurality of first sensing electrodes **260** are formed at fixed intervals along the horizontal and vertical directions (or second direction perpendicular to the first direction), and are formed on the overcoat layer **240** while being, overlapped with the conductive black matrix **210**. At this time, each of the first sensing electrodes **260** is electrically connected with the conductive black matrix **210** via the contact hole **250** formed to expose the predetermined portion of the conductive black matrix **210**.

Accordingly, the first sensing electrodes **260** provided with the second sensing electrode **270** interposed in-between are electrically connected with, the conductive black matrix **210** via the contact hole **250**, whereby the plurality of first sensing electrodes **260** formed along the horizontal direction are electrically connected with the conductive black matrix **210** formed along the horizontal direction.

The plurality of first sensing electrodes **260** may be formed of any one among transparent materials such as ZnO, ZnO:B, ZnO:Al, SnO<sub>2</sub>, SnO<sub>2</sub>:F, ITO (Indium Tin Oxide), IZO (Indium Zinc Oxide), ITZO (Indium Tin Zinc Oxide), ZTO (Zinc Tin Oxide), and ATO (Antimony Tin Oxide).

Each of the first sensing electrodes **260** electrically connected with the plurality of conductive black matrixes **210** function as a common electrode to be supplied with a predetermined common voltage for the driving state of the pixel. For the non-driving state of the pixel, each of the first sensing electrodes **260** functions as the X-axis sensing line of the touch screen to be supplied with a sensing input signal to sense the user's touch. In this case, the sensing input signal may be supplied in a pulse type supplied every frame including the driving and non-driving of the pixel, but it is not limited to this type. The sensing input signal may be supplied every two frames.

The plurality of second sensing electrodes **270** may be respectively interposed between each of the first sensing electrodes **260**, wherein the plurality of second sensing electrodes **270** may be provided in the vertical direction. The plurality of second sensing electrodes **270** interposed in between each of the first sensing electrodes **260** may be formed as one body. In this case, the plurality of second sensing electrodes **270** are electrically insulated from the conductive black matrix **210** by the non-conductive black matrix **220** and the overcoat layer **240** provided on the conductive black matrix **210**.

Each of the second sensing electrodes **270** corresponding to the vertical direction functions as a common electrode to be supplied with a predetermined common voltage together with each of the first sensing electrodes **260** for the driving state of

the pixel. For the non-driving state of the pixel, each of the second sensing electrodes **270** functions as the Y-axis sensing line of the touch screen to output the touch signal (TS) corresponding to the user's touch to an externally-provided touch controller (not shown).

For the above explanation, the plurality of first sensing electrodes **260** function as the X-axis sensing line of the touch screen; and the plurality of second sensing electrode **270** function as the Y-axis sensing line of the touch screen, but not necessarily. Instead, the plurality of first sensing electrodes **260** may function as the Y-axis sensing line of the touch screen; and the plurality of second sensing electrode **270** may function as the X-axis sensing line of the touch screen.

As shown in FIG. 6, the color filter array substrate according to the first embodiment of the present invention outputs the touch signal on the basis of capacitance change corresponding to the user's touch through the X-axis sensing lines (X1 to Xn) corresponding to the plurality of first sensing electrodes **260** electrically connected with one another via the conductive black matrix **210**, and the Y-axis sensing lines (Y1 to Ym) corresponding to the plurality of second sensing electrodes **270** respectively formed between each of the first sensing electrodes **260**.

Meanwhile, as shown in FIG. 7, the color filter array substrate according to the first embodiment of the present invention electrically connects each of the plurality of first sensing electrodes **260** to the two conductive black matrixes **210**, to thereby reduce resistance in the plurality of first sensing electrodes **260**.

FIG. 8 illustrates a color filter array substrate according to the second embodiment of the present invention, which is a plane view illustrating an electrode structure of a touch screen.

Referring to FIG. 8, the touch screen of the color filter array substrate according to the second embodiment of the present invention includes a plurality of conductive black matrixes **310** formed at fixed intervals along the vertical direction of the substrate (not shown); a plurality of contact holes **350** to expose a predetermined portion of the conductive black matrix **310**; a plurality of second sensing electrodes **370** formed at fixed intervals along the horizontal and vertical directions of the substrate, and electrically connected with the conductive black matrix **310** via the contact hole **350**; and a plurality of first sensing electrodes **360** respectively interposed between each of the plurality of second sensing electrodes **370** while being in parallel to the horizontal direction of the substrate, wherein the first sensing electrodes **360** interposed between each of the second sensing electrodes **370** are formed as one body.

Except that the plurality of second sensing electrodes **370** are formed at fixed intervals and electrically connected with the conductive black matrix **310** via the contact hole **350**; and the plurality of first sensing electrode **360** are respectively interposed between each of the plurality of the first sensing electrodes **360**, wherein the first sensing electrodes **360** interposed between each of the second sensing electrodes **370** are formed as one body, the touch screen of the color filter array substrate according to the second embodiment of the present invention is identical in structure to the touch screen shown in FIG. 6.

Thus, the touch screen of the color filter array substrate according to the second embodiment of the present invention enables the same effect as the aforementioned first embodiment of the present invention.



FIG. 9 illustrates a color filter array substrate according to the third embodiment of the present invention, which is a plane view illustrating an electrode structure of a touch screen.

Referring to FIG. 9, the touch screen of the color filter array substrate according to the third embodiment of the present invention is identical in structure to the aforementioned touch screen according to the first embodiment of the present invention except the shape of first and second sensing electrodes 460 and 470.

Each of the plurality of first sensing electrodes 460 is formed in a diamond-like shape, which is electrically connected with a conductive black matrix 410 via a contact hole 450.

Each of the plurality of second sensing electrodes 470 is interposed between of the plurality of first sensing electrodes 460. Herein, each of the plurality of second sensing electrodes 470 is formed in a diamond-like shape, and the plurality of second sensing electrodes 470 are repetitively formed and connected as one body.

The touch screen including the first and second sensing electrodes 460 and 470 senses the user's touch by the use of touch controller. The touch controller differently applies a touch screen driving method based on the shape of first and second sensing electrodes 460 and 470, that is, the square shape shown in FIG. 2 and FIGS. 6 to 8, or the diamond-like shape shown in FIG. 9.

The touch screen of the color filter array substrate according to the third embodiment of the present invention may be controlled by the touch controller adopting the driving method of the first and second sensing electrodes 460 and 470 with the diamond-like shape. Also, the touch screen of the color filter array substrate according to the third embodiment of the present invention may maximize a sensing area, and also minimize a light difference between the sensing electrodes for the driving state of the pixel.

The first and second sensing electrodes 460 and 470 may be formed in various shapes such as regular tetragon, circle, ellipse, triangle, rectangle, and any other shape as well as the diamond-like shape.

FIG. 10 illustrates a color filter array substrate according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention, which is a plane view illustrating an electrode structure of a touch screen.

Referring to FIG. 10, except that a plurality of guard lines 280 are provided with a plurality of second sensing electrodes 270 respectively interposed in-between so as to improve touch sensitivity according to a user's touch, the touch screen of the color filter array substrate according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention is identical in structure to the touch screen according to the first embodiment of the present invention, whereby a detailed explanation for the same parts will be omitted.

Each of the plurality of guard lines 280 is interposed between each of the first and second sensing electrodes 260, wherein each of the plurality of guard lines 280 is supplied with a predetermined reference voltage provided from the external. At this time, the reference voltage may be a ground voltage.

The touch screen of the color filter array substrate according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention improves the touch sensitivity by preventing noise or coupling which might generate between the first and second sensing electrodes for the user's touch.

Meanwhile, the plurality of guard lines 280 may be applied to the second and third embodiments shown in FIGS. 8 and 9.

For example, the touch screen of the color filter array substrate according to the third embodiment of the present invention, which includes the plurality of guard lines 280, comprises the plurality of first and second sensing electrodes 460 and 470 formed in the diamond-like shape; and the plurality of guard lines 280 respectively formed in the zigzag pattern between the first and second sensing electrodes 460 and 470, as shown in FIG. 11.

In case of an LCD device including the color filter array substrate 200 of the aforementioned embodiment, the touch screen is formed on the color filter array substrate 200, to thereby decrease a total thickness of a liquid crystal display panel.

FIGS. 12A to 12F illustrate a method for manufacturing a color filter array substrate according to the embodiment of the present invention.

First, as shown in FIG. 12A, the plurality of conductive black matrixes 210 are formed at fixed intervals on the substrate 200.

Then, as shown in FIG. 12B, the non-conductive black matrix 220 is formed on the entire surface of the substrate 200 including the conductive black matrixes 210, to thereby define the plurality of pixel regions (P). At this time, the non-conductive black matrixes 220 may be formed of resin material.

As shown in FIG. 12C, the plurality of color filters 230 are respectively formed in the plurality of pixel regions defined by the non-conductive black matrix 220. In this case, the conductive black matrix 210 is formed among the color filters 230.

As shown in FIG. 12D, the overcoat layer 240 is formed to cover the plurality of color filters 230 and the non-conductive black matrix 220.

As shown in FIG. 12E, the plurality of contact holes 250 are formed by removing the predetermined portion of the overcoat layer 240 and the non-conductive black matrix 220 to expose the predetermined portion of the conductive black matrix 210.

Then, a transparent electrode is formed on the entire surface of the overcoat layer 240 including the plurality of contact holes 250.

As shown in FIG. 12F, the plurality of first and second sensing electrodes 260 and 270 are simultaneously formed by selectively removing the transparent electrode. The plurality of first sensing electrodes 260 are formed at fixed intervals, and are electrically connected with the conductive black matrix 210 via the contact hole 250. The plurality of second sensing electrodes 270 are respectively interposed between each of the first sensing electrodes 260, wherein each second sensing electrode 270 is provided at a predetermined interval from each first sensing electrode 260. At this time, the plurality of second sensing electrodes 270 are formed in parallel to the plurality of first sensing electrodes 260, wherein the second sensing electrodes 270 interposed between each of the first sensing electrodes 260 are formed as one body. At this time, the first and second sensing electrodes 260 and 270 may be formed in various shapes such as regular tetragon, circle, ellipse, triangle, rectangle, and any other shape as well as the diamond-like shape. Also, the first and second sensing electrodes 260 and 270 may be formed in the different shapes.

The aforementioned method for manufacturing the color filter array substrate, of the present invention may further comprise forming the guard line (not shown, See FIG. 10) between each of the first and second sensing electrodes 260 and 270 by selectively removing the transparent electrode when forming the first and second sensing electrodes 260 and 270. The guard line may be formed in the zigzag pattern

between each of the first and second sensing electrodes 260 and 270 according to the shape of the first and second sensing electrodes 260 and 270.

Except that the aforementioned transparent electrode is selectively removed according to the shape of the first and second sensing electrodes, the method for manufacturing the color filter array substrate according to another embodiment of the present invention shown in FIGS. 7 to 11 is identical to the aforementioned manufacturing method.

The method for manufacturing the LCD device according to the embodiment of the present invention enables to reduce the total thickness of the liquid crystal display panel by preparing the thin film transistor array substrate with the plurality of pixels in the respective regions defined by gate and data lines crossing each other; preparing the color filter array substrate obtained by the aforementioned manufacturing method; and forming the liquid crystal layer between the thin film transistor array substrate and the color filter array substrate.

Accordingly, the touch screen is formed on the color filter array substrate, thereby decreasing the total thickness of the liquid crystal display panel.

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 color filter array substrate comprising:

a plurality of first sensing electrodes at fixed intervals on a substrate;

a plurality of second sensing electrodes respectively interposed between each of the first sensing electrodes, wherein each second sensing electrode is provided at a predetermined interval from each first sensing electrode; a plurality of conductive black matrixes respectively overlapped with the plurality of first sensing electrodes, wherein the plurality of conductive black matrixes are formed to electrically connect the neighboring first sensing electrodes provided with the second sensing electrode interposed in-between;

a non-conductive black matrix on an entire surface of the substrate to cover the conductive black matrixes, the non-conductive black matrix defining a plurality of pixel regions;

a plurality of color filters in the respective pixel regions; an overcoat layer covering the plurality of color filters and the non-conductive black matrix, the overcoat layer on the upper surface of the first and second sensing electrodes; and

a contact hole in a predetermined portion of the overcoat layer, the contact hole for electrically connecting the first sensing electrodes with the conductive black matrix.

2. The color filter array substrate according to claim 1, wherein the conductive black matrix is formed between each of the color filters.

3. The color filter array substrate according to claim 1, wherein the non-conductive black matrix is formed of resin material.

4. A color filter array substrate comprising:

a plurality of first sensing electrodes at fixed intervals on a substrate;

a plurality of second sensing electrodes respectively interposed between each of the first sensing electrodes,

wherein each second sensing electrode is provided at a predetermined interval from each first sensing electrode; and

a plurality of conductive black matrixes respectively overlapped with the plurality of first sensing electrodes, wherein the plurality of conductive black matrixes are formed to electrically connect the neighboring first sensing electrodes provided with the second sensing electrode interposed in-between,

wherein the plurality of second sensing electrodes are formed as one body while being in parallel to the plurality of first sensing electrodes.

5. A color filter array substrate comprising:

a plurality of first sensing electrodes at fixed intervals on a substrate;

a plurality of second sensing electrodes respectively interposed between each of the first sensing electrodes, wherein each second sensing electrode is provided at a predetermined interval from each first sensing electrode; a plurality of conductive black matrixes respectively overlapped with the plurality of first sensing electrodes, wherein the plurality of conductive black matrixes are formed to electrically connect the neighboring first sensing electrodes provided with the second sensing electrode interposed in-between; and

a plurality of guard lines respectively interposed between each of the first and second sensing electrodes.

6. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a thin film transistor array substrate including a plurality of pixels in respective regions defined by gate and data lines crossing each other;

a color filter array substrate; and

a liquid crystal layer between the thin film transistor array substrate and the color filter array substrate,

wherein the color filter array substrate comprises:

a plurality of first sensing electrodes at fixed intervals on a substrate;

a plurality of second sensing electrodes respectively interposed between each of the first sensing electrodes, wherein each second sensing electrode is provided at a predetermined interval from each first sensing electrode; a plurality of conductive black matrixes respectively overlapped with the plurality of first sensing electrodes, wherein the plurality of conductive black matrixes are formed to electrically connect the neighboring first sensing electrodes provided with the second sensing electrode interposed in-between;

a non-conductive black matrix on an entire surface of the substrate to cover the conductive black matrixes, the non-conductive black matrix defining a plurality of pixel regions;

a plurality of color filters in the respective pixel regions; an overcoat layer covering the plurality of color filters and the non-conductive black matrix, the overcoat layer on the upper surface of the first and second sensing electrodes; and

a contact hole in a predetermined portion of the overcoat layer, the contact hole for electrically connecting the first sensing electrodes with the conductive black matrix.

7. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 6, wherein the conductive black matrix is formed between each of the color filters.

8. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 6, wherein the non-conductive black matrix is formed of resin material.

## 11

9. A liquid crystal display device comprising:  
 a thin film transistor array substrate including a plurality of  
 pixels in respective regions defined by gate and data  
 lines crossing each other;  
 a color filter array substrate; and  
 a liquid crystal layer between the thin film transistor array  
 substrate and the color filter array substrate,  
 wherein the color filter array substrate comprises:  
 a plurality of first sensing electrodes at fixed intervals on a  
 substrate;  
 a plurality of second sensing electrodes respectively inter-  
 posed between each of the first sensing electrodes,  
 wherein each second sensing electrode is provided at a  
 predetermined interval from each first sensing electrode;  
 and  
 a plurality of conductive black matrixes respectively overl-  
 apped with the plurality of first sensing electrodes,  
 wherein the plurality of conductive black matrixes are  
 formed to electrically connect the neighboring first sens-  
 ing electrodes provided with the second sensing elec-  
 trode interposed in-between,  
 wherein the plurality of second sensing electrodes are  
 formed as one body while being in parallel to the plu-  
 rality of first sensing electrodes.

10. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 9,  
 wherein the color filter array substrate further comprising:  
 a non-conductive black matrix on an entire surface of the  
 substrate to cover the conductive black matrixes, the  
 non-conductive black matrix defining a plurality of pixel  
 regions;  
 a plurality of color filters in the respective pixel regions;  
 an overcoat layer covering the plurality of color filters and  
 the non-conductive black matrix, the overcoat layer on  
 the upper surface of the first and second sensing elec-  
 trodes; and  
 a contact hole in a predetermined portion of the overcoat  
 layer, the contact hole for electrically connecting the  
 first sensing electrodes with the conductive black  
 matrix.

11. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 10,  
 wherein the conductive black matrix is formed between each  
 of the color filters.

12. A liquid crystal display device comprising:  
 a thin film transistor array substrate including a plurality of  
 pixels in respective regions defined by gate and data  
 lines crossing each other;  
 a color filter array substrate; and  
 a liquid crystal layer between the thin film transistor array  
 substrate and the color filter array substrate,  
 wherein the color filter array substrate comprises:  
 a plurality of first sensing electrodes at fixed intervals on a  
 substrate;  
 a plurality of second sensing electrodes respectively inter-  
 posed between each of the first sensing electrodes,  
 wherein each second sensing electrode is provided at a  
 predetermined interval from each first sensing electrode;  
 and  
 a plurality of conductive black matrixes respectively overl-  
 apped with the plurality of first sensing electrodes,  
 wherein the plurality of conductive black matrixes are  
 formed to electrically connect the neighboring first sens-  
 ing electrodes provided with the second sensing elec-  
 trode interposed in-between,  
 wherein the color filter array substrate further comprise a  
 plurality of guard lines respectively interposed between  
 each of the first and second sensing electrodes.

## 12

13. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 10,  
 wherein the color filter array substrate further comprising:  
 a non-conductive black matrix on an entire surface of the  
 substrate to cover the conductive black matrixes, the  
 non-conductive black matrix defining a plurality of pixel  
 regions;  
 a plurality of color filters in the respective pixel regions;  
 an overcoat layer covering the plurality of color filters and  
 the non-conductive black matrix, the overcoat layer on  
 the upper surface of the first and second sensing elec-  
 trodes; and  
 a contact hole in a predetermined portion of the overcoat  
 layer, the contact hole for electrically connecting the  
 first sensing electrodes with the conductive black  
 matrix.

14. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 13,  
 wherein the conductive black matrix is formed between each  
 of the color filters.

15. A method for manufacturing a color filter array sub-  
 strate comprising:  
 forming a plurality of conductive black matrixes at fixed  
 intervals on a substrate;  
 defining a plurality of pixel regions by forming a non-  
 conductive black matrix on an entire surface of the sub-  
 strate including the plurality of conductive black  
 matrixes;  
 forming a plurality of color filters in respective pixel  
 regions;  
 forming an overcoat layer to cover the plurality of color  
 filters and the non-conductive black matrix;  
 forming a plurality of contact holes by removing a prede-  
 termined portion of the overcoat layer and the non-  
 conductive black matrix to expose a predetermined por-  
 tion of the conductive black matrix;  
 forming a transparent electrode on an entire surface of the  
 overcoat layer including the plurality of contact holes;  
 and  
 forming a plurality of first and second sensing electrodes  
 by selectively removing the transparent electrode,  
 wherein the plurality of first sensing electrodes are  
 formed at fixed intervals, and are electrically connected  
 with the conductive black matrix via the contact hole;  
 and the plurality of second sensing electrodes are  
 respectively interposed between each of the first sensing  
 electrodes, and each second sensing electrode is pro-  
 vided at a predetermined interval from each first sensing  
 electrode.

16. The method according to claim 15, further comprising  
 forming a plurality of guard lines between each of the first and  
 second sensing electrodes by selectively removing the trans-  
 parent electrode when forming the first and second elec-  
 trodes.

17. The method according to claim 15, wherein the con-  
 ductive black matrix is formed between each of the color  
 filters.

18. The method according to claim 15, wherein the plural-  
 ity of second sensing electrodes are formed as one body while  
 being in parallel to the plurality of first sensing electrodes.

19. A method for manufacturing an LCD device compris-  
 ing:  
 preparing a thin film transistor array substrate including a  
 plurality of pixels in respective regions defined by gate  
 and data lines crossing each other;  
 preparing a color filter array substrate; and  
 forming a liquid crystal layer between the thin film tran-  
 sistor array and the color filter array substrate,

**13**

wherein the process of preparing the color filter array substrate comprises:  
forming a plurality of conductive black matrixes at fixed intervals on a substrate;  
defining a plurality of pixel regions by forming a non-  
conductive black matrix on an entire surface of the sub-  
strate including the plurality of conductive black  
matrixes;  
forming a plurality of color filters in respective pixel  
regions;  
forming an overcoat layer to cover the plurality of color  
filters and the non-conductive black matrix;  
forming a plurality of contact holes by removing a prede-  
termined portion of the overcoat layer and the non-  
conductive black matrix to expose a predetermined por-  
tion of the conductive black matrix;  
forming a transparent electrode on an entire surface of the  
overcoat layer including the plurality of contact holes;  
and  
forming a plurality of first and second sensing electrodes  
by selectively removing the transparent electrode,

**14**

wherein the plurality of first sensing electrodes are  
formed at fixed intervals, and are electrically connected  
with the conductive black matrix via the contact hole;  
and the plurality of second sensing electrodes are  
respectively interposed between each of the first sensing  
electrodes, and each second sensing electrode is pro-  
vided at a predetermined interval from each first sensing  
electrode.

**20.** The method according to claim **19**, wherein the process  
of preparing the color filter array substrate further comprise  
forming a plurality of guard lines between each of the first and  
second sensing electrodes by selectively removing the trans-  
parent electrode when forming the first and second elec-  
trodes.

**21.** The method according to claim **19**, wherein the con-  
ductive black matrix is formed between each of the color  
filters.

**22.** The method according to claim **19**, wherein the plural-  
ity of second sensing electrodes are formed as one body while  
being in parallel to the plurality of first sensing electrodes.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	滤色器阵列基板，包括该滤色器阵列基板的液晶显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US8553161</a>	公开(公告)日	2013-10-08
申请号	US13/073614	申请日	2011-03-28
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	宋HYUK		
申请(专利权)人(译)	宋HYUK		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	SONG IN HYUK		
发明人	SONG, IN HYUK		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1335		
CPC分类号	G06F3/0412		
代理机构(译)	桦木， STEWART， KOLASCH与桦木， LLP		
优先权	1020100028349 2010-03-30 KR		
其他公开文献	US20110242444A1		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

#### 摘要(译)

讨论了一种滤色器阵列基板，其具有能够感测用户触摸的感测线，以及制造该滤色器阵列基板的方法，其中，所述滤色器阵列基板包括在基板上以固定间隔的多个第一感测电极;多个第二感应电极，分别插在每个第一感应电极之间，其中每个第二感应电极与每个第一感应电极之间以预定间隔设置;多个导电黑矩阵分别与多个第一感应电极重叠，其中多个导电黑矩阵形成电连接设置有插入其间的第二感应电极的相邻第一感应电极。

