



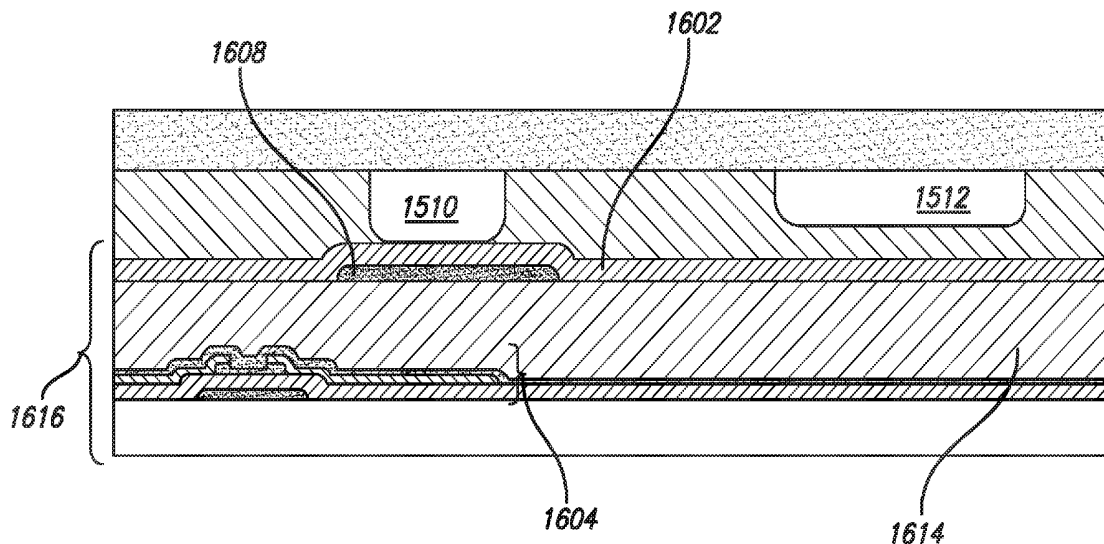
US 20160299372A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
KIM et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2016/0299372 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Oct. 13, 2016**(54) **COLUMN SPACER DESIGN FOR A DISPLAY
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Inc.**, Cupertino, CA (US)(21) Appl. No.: **15/186,620**(22) Filed: **Jun. 20, 2016****Related U.S. Application Data**(63) Continuation of application No. 13/605,918, filed on
Sep. 6, 2012, now Pat. No. 9,395,583.(60) Provisional application No. 61/656,476, filed on Jun.
6, 2012.**Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.****G02F 1/1339** (2006.01)**G02F 1/1335** (2006.01)**G06F 3/041** (2006.01)**G02F 1/1343** (2006.01)**G02F 1/1362** (2006.01)**G06F 3/044** (2006.01)**G02F 1/1333** (2006.01)**G02F 1/1368** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC **G02F 1/13394** (2013.01); **G02F 1/13338**
(2013.01); **G02F 1/133514** (2013.01); **G02F**
1/1368 (2013.01); **G02F 1/134309** (2013.01);
G02F 1/13439 (2013.01); **G02F 1/136286**
(2013.01); **G06F 3/044** (2013.01); **G06F**
3/0412 (2013.01); **G02F 2001/134372**
(2013.01); **G02F 2001/133302** (2013.01);
G02F 2201/121 (2013.01); **G02F 2001/13396**
(2013.01); **G02F 2201/123** (2013.01)

(57)

ABSTRACT

A display that contains a column spacer arrangement which takes advantage of a protrusion on a TFT substrate is provided. One set of column spacers is disposed on top of the protrusion, while a second set of column spacers of substantially the same height as the first set of column spacers are disposed throughout the display. In this way, the display is adequately protected against deformation from external forces while at the same maintaining enough room to allow for a liquid crystal to spread out during the manufacturing process.



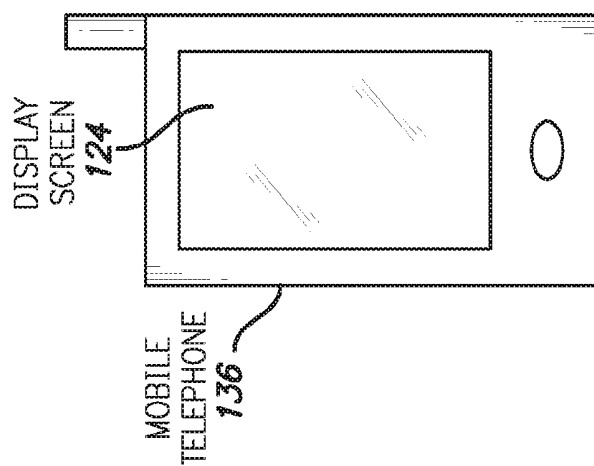


FIG. 1A

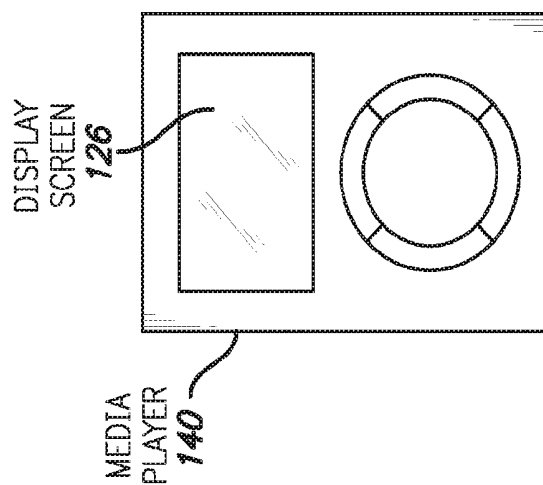


FIG. 1B

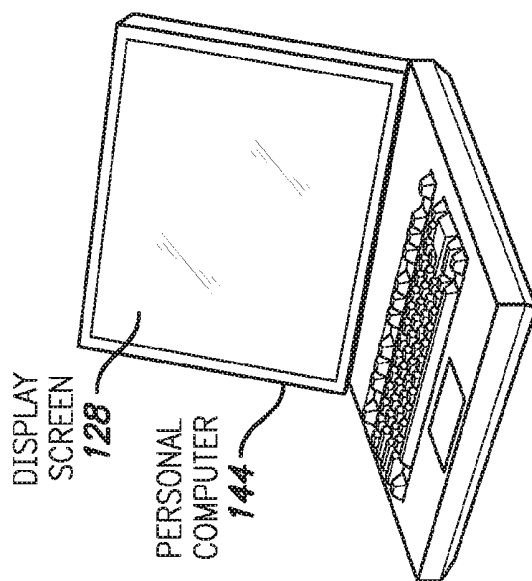


FIG. 1C

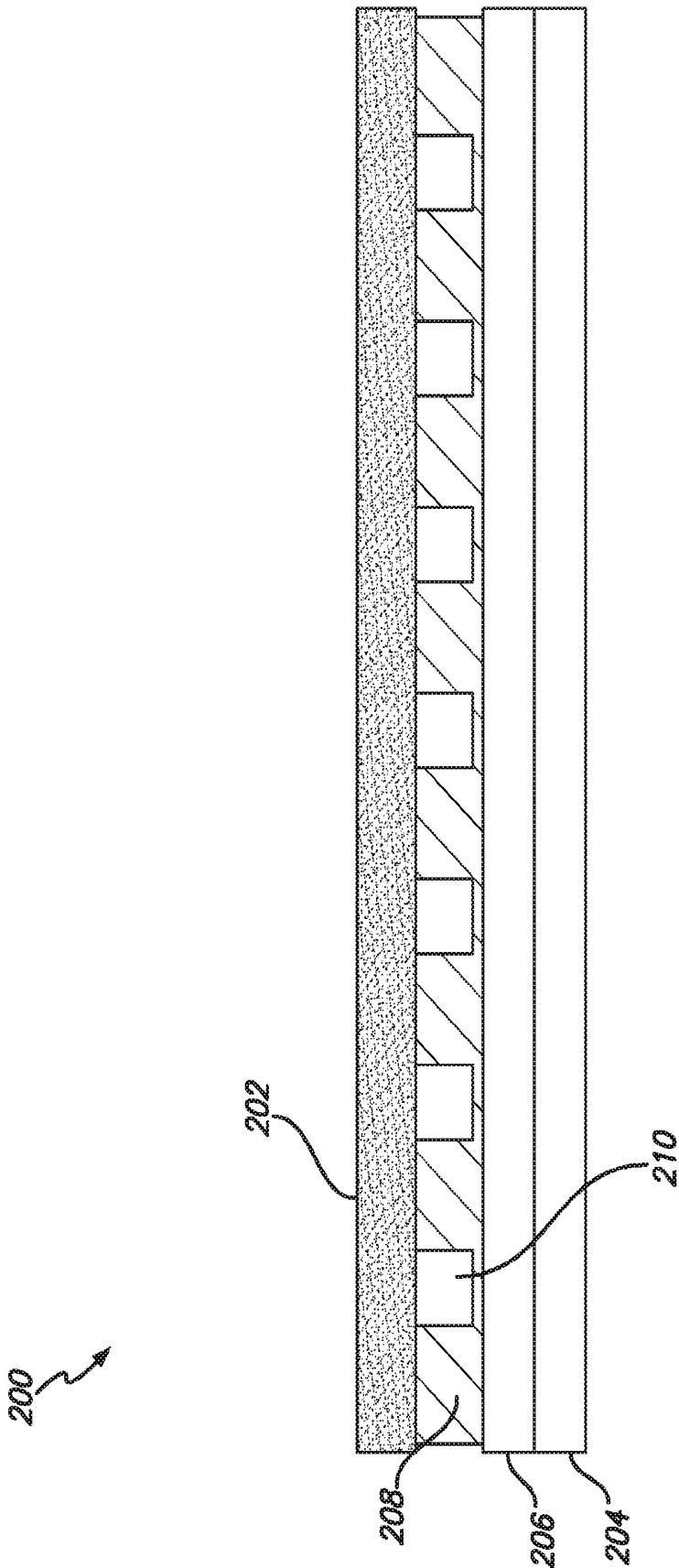


FIG. 2

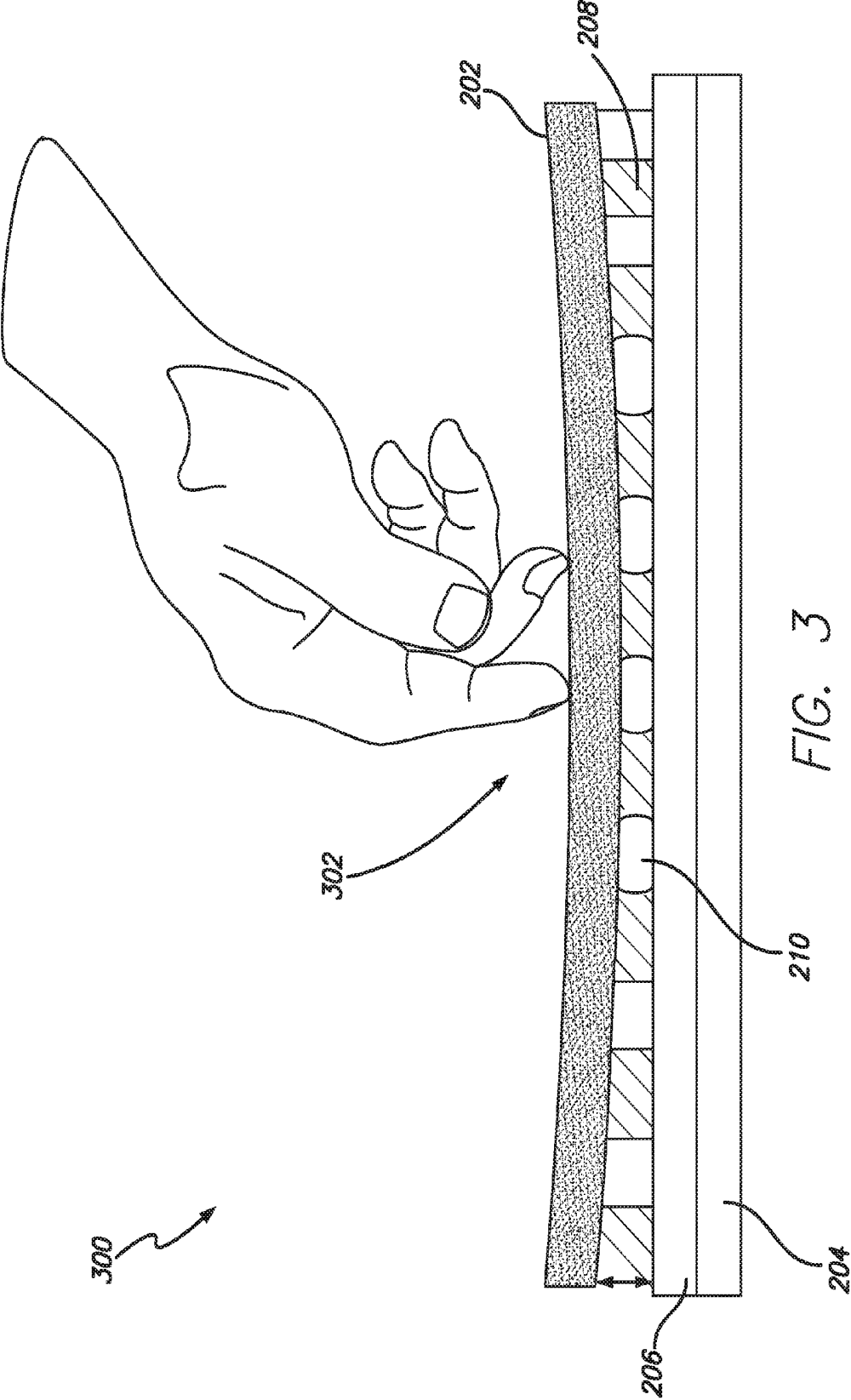
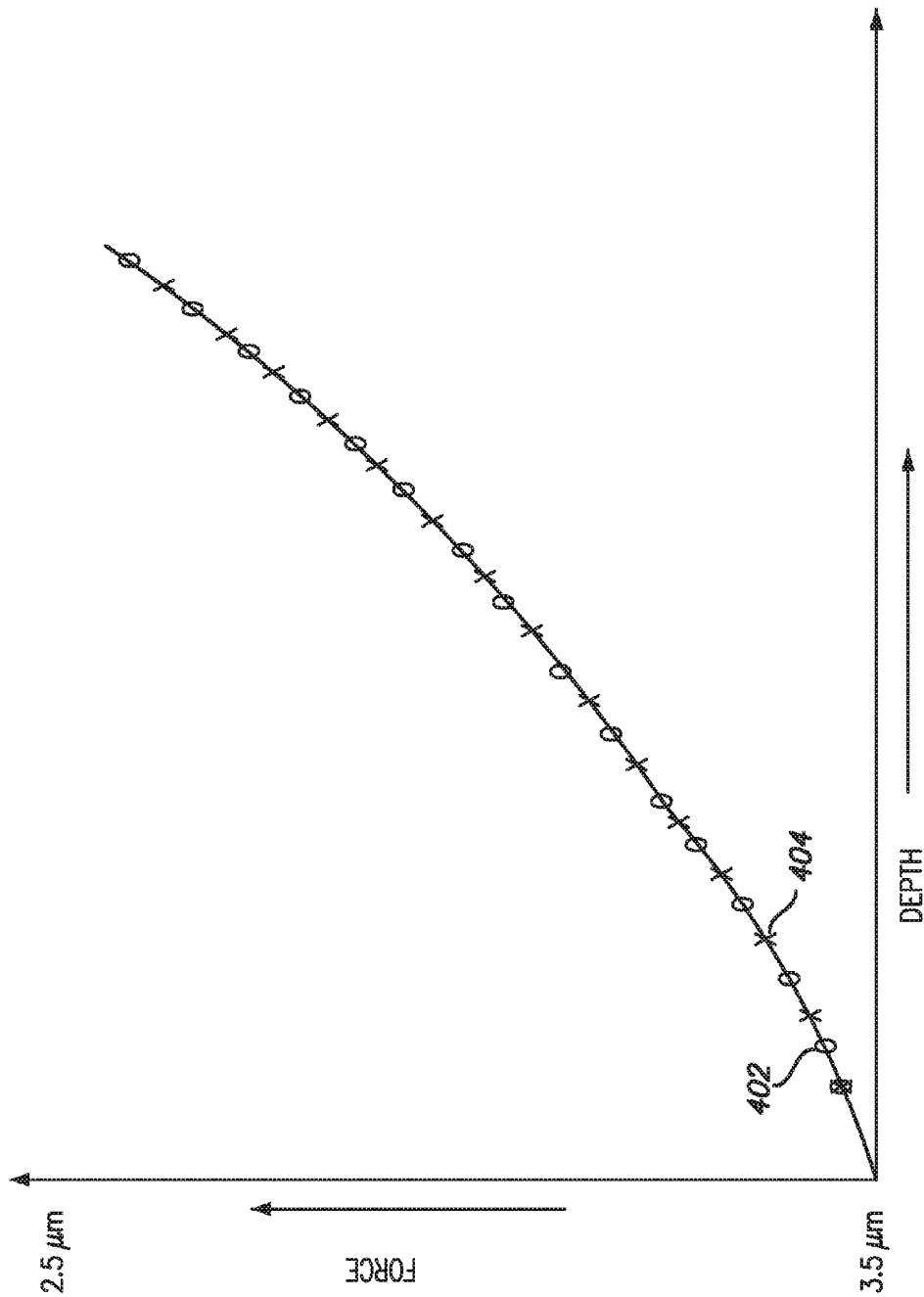


FIG. 4



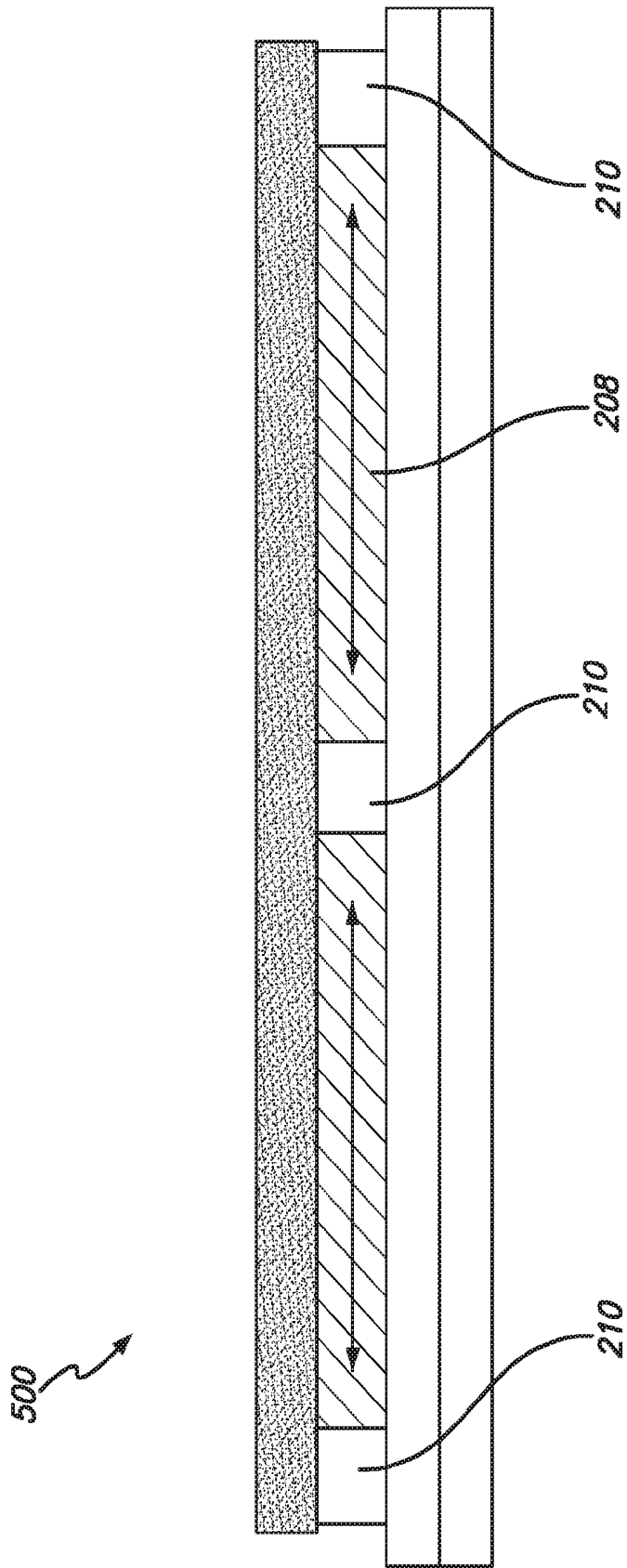
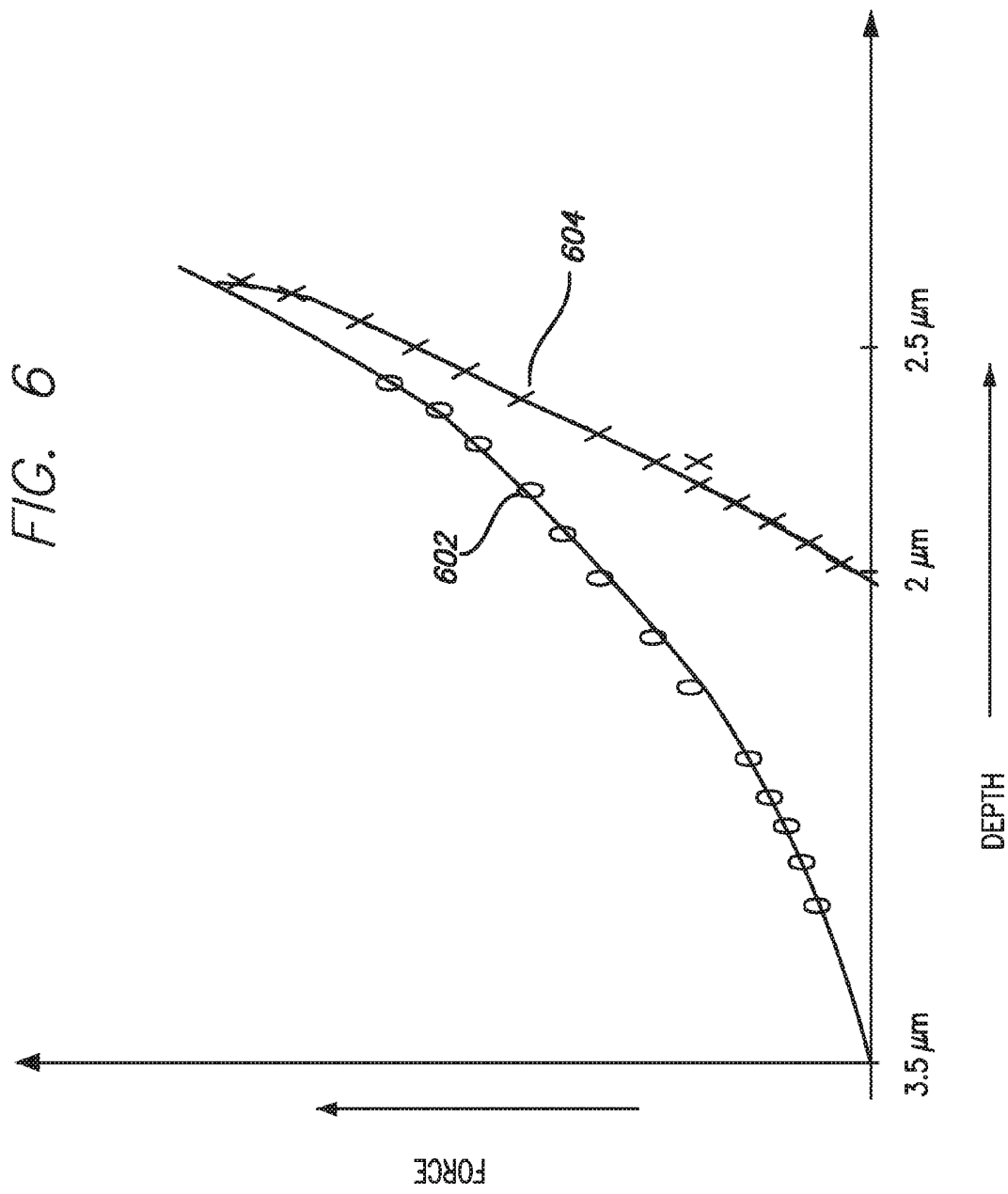


FIG. 5



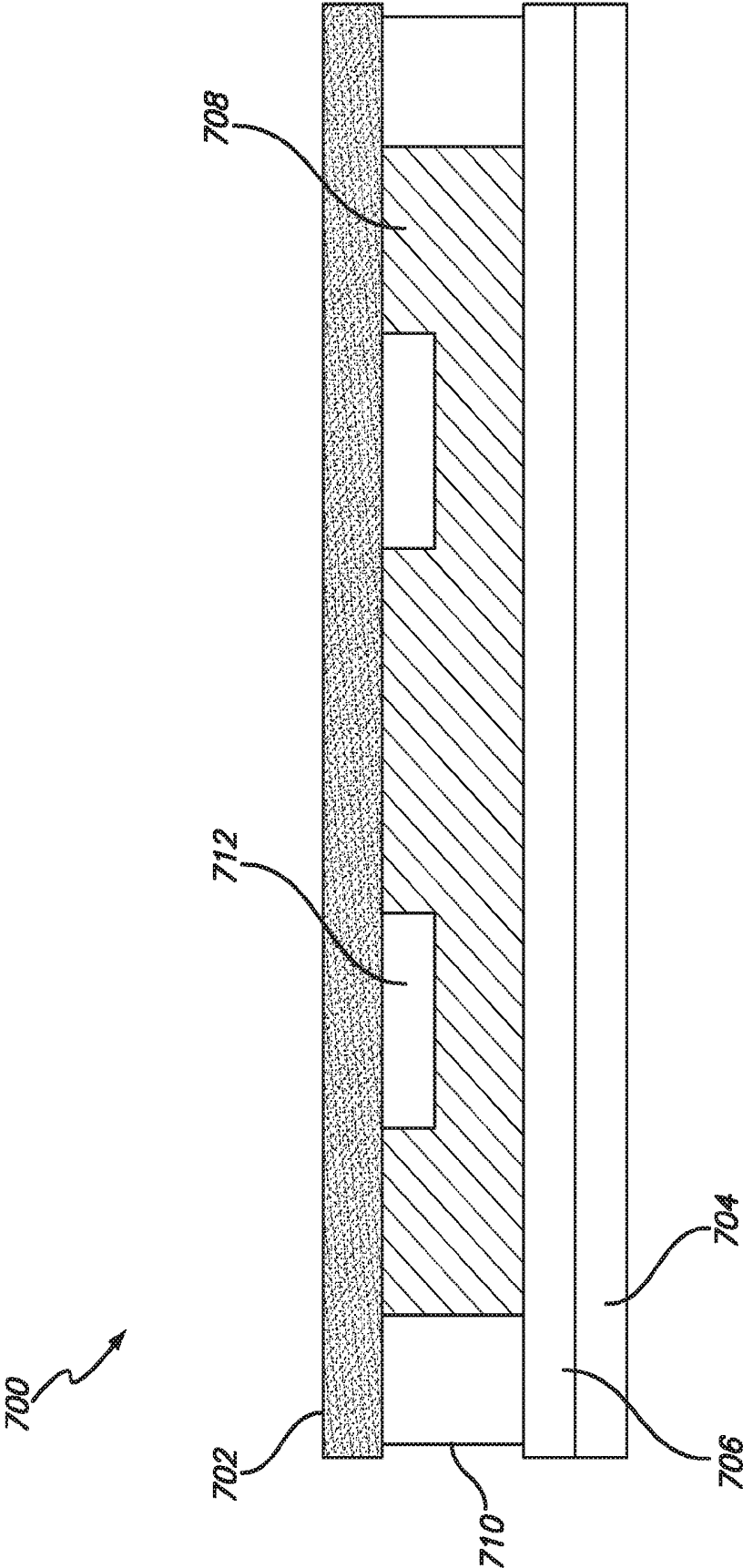
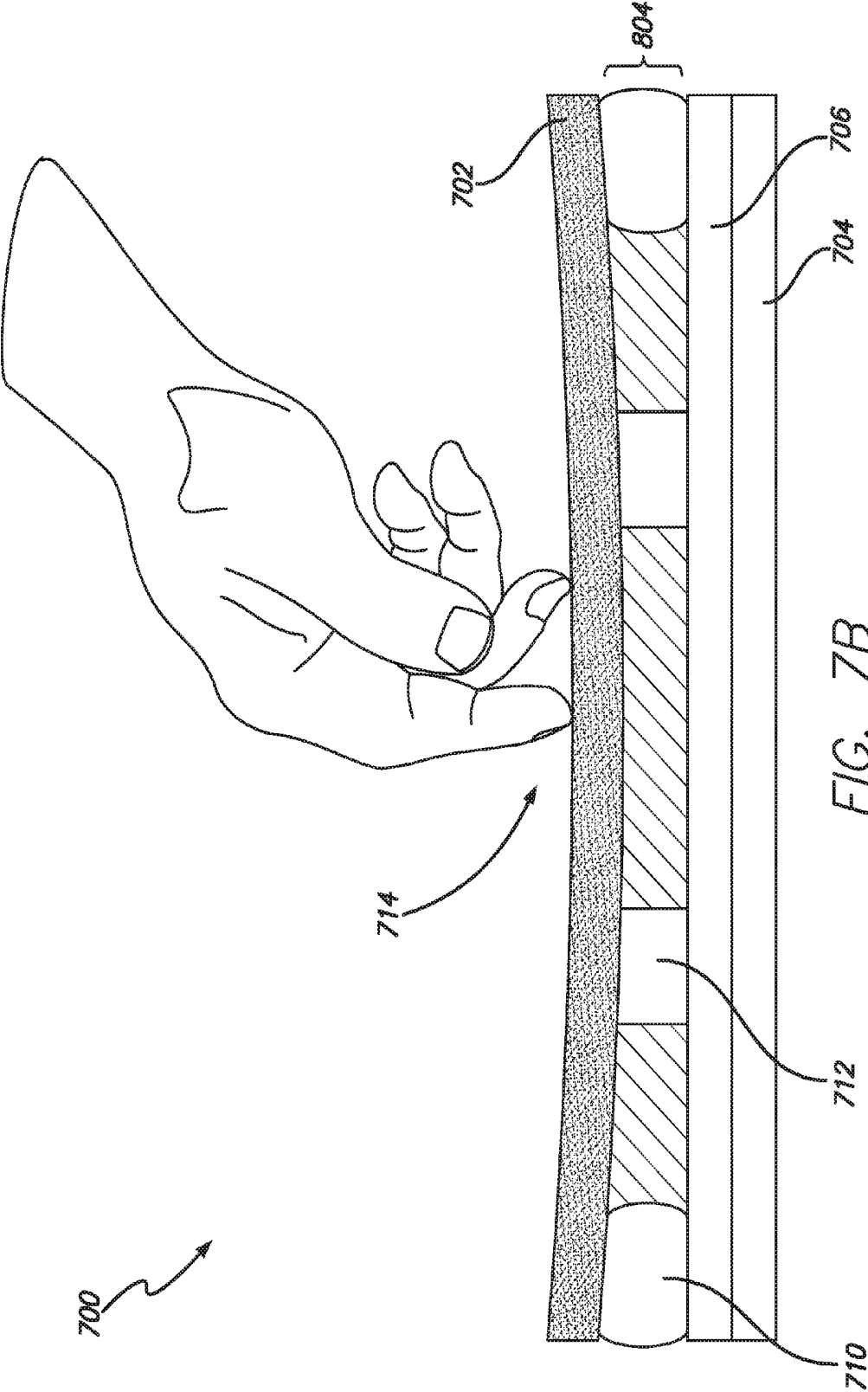


FIG. 7A



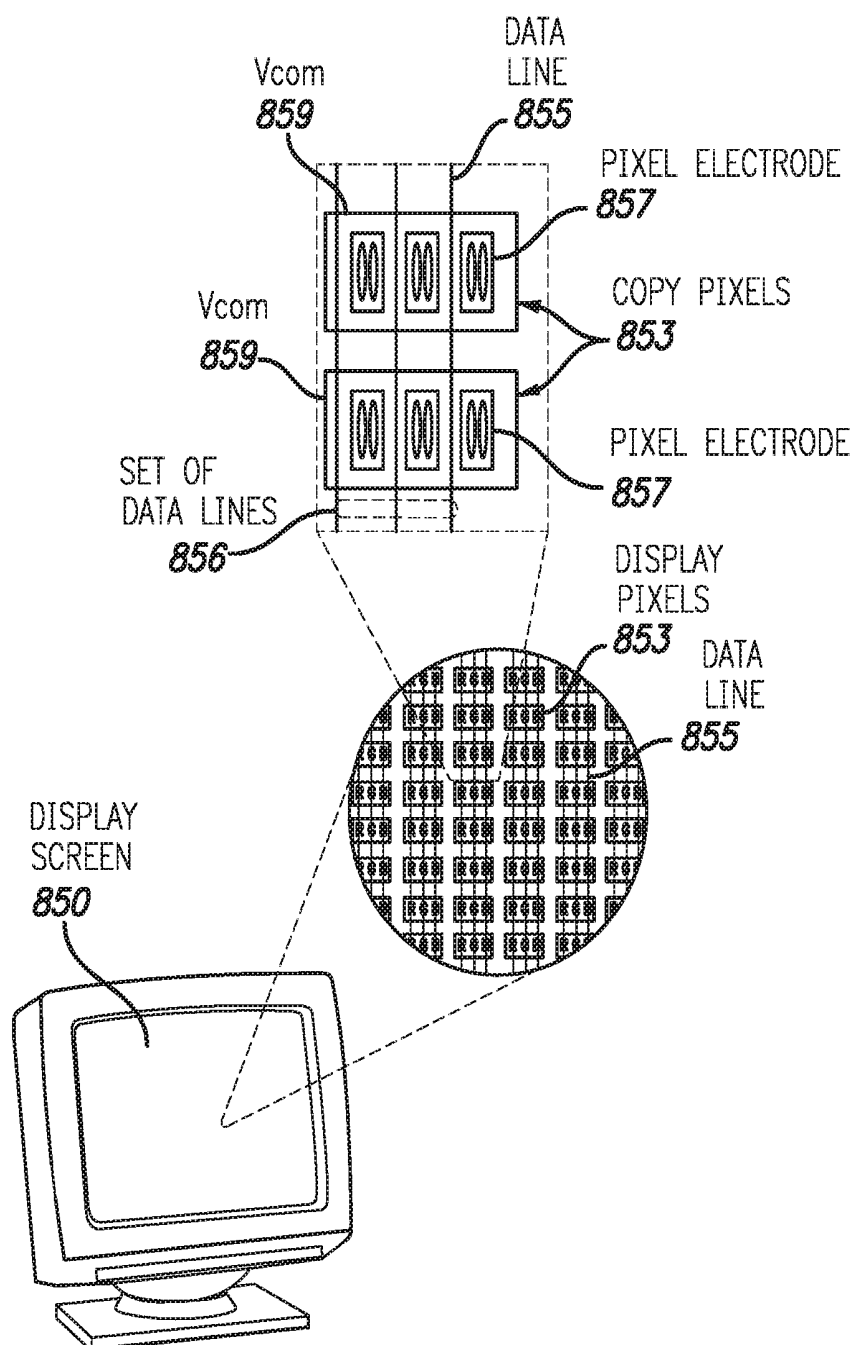
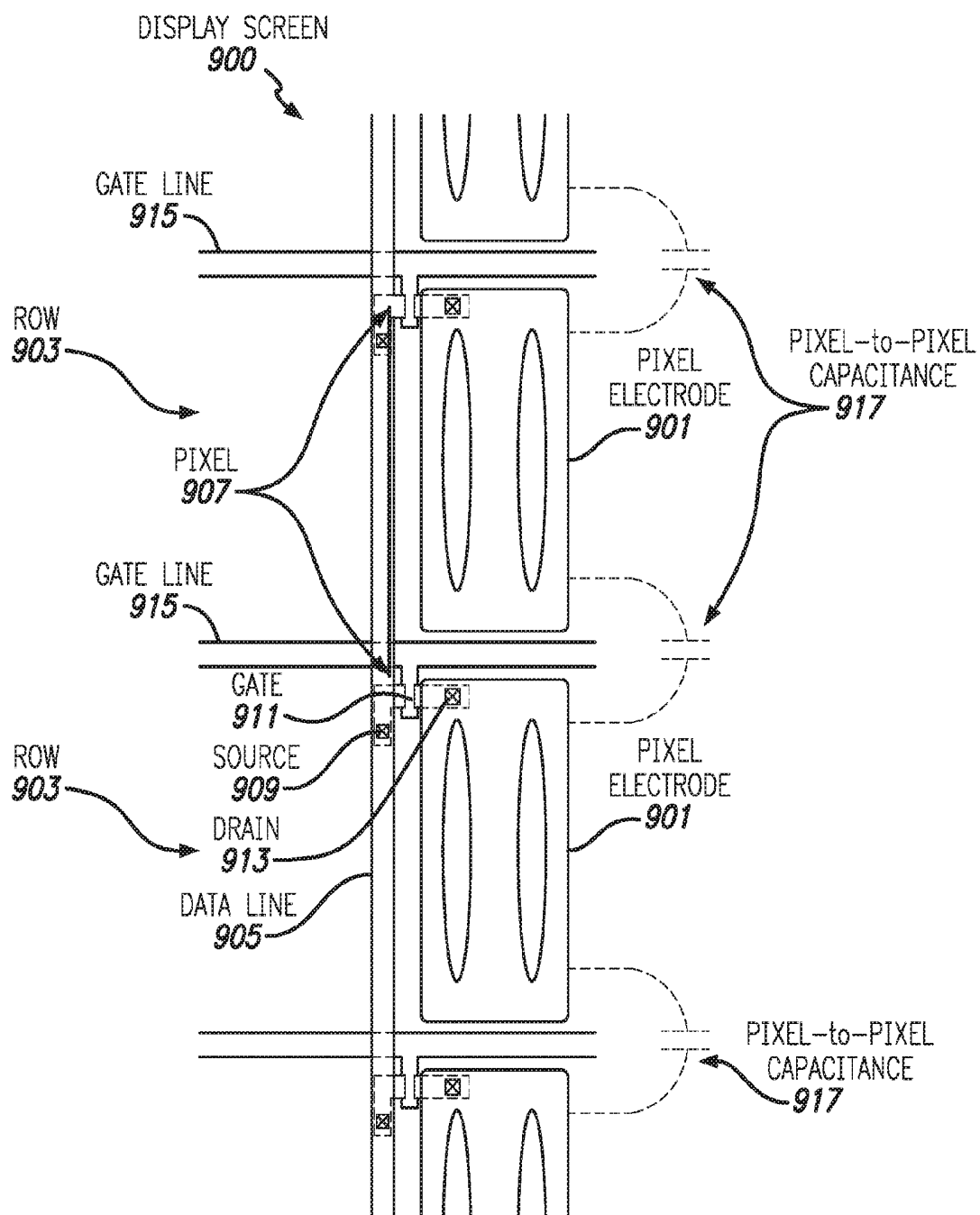


FIG. 8



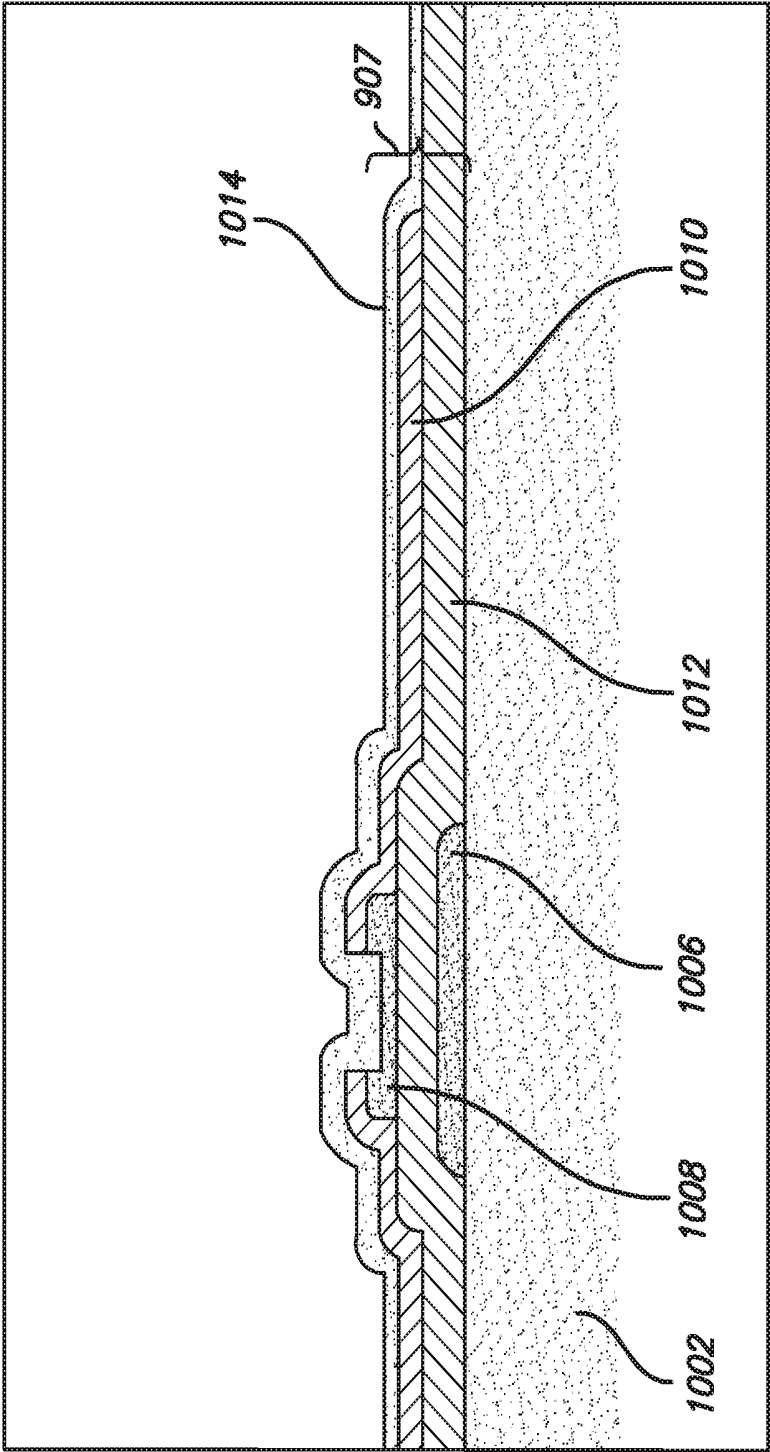


FIG. 10

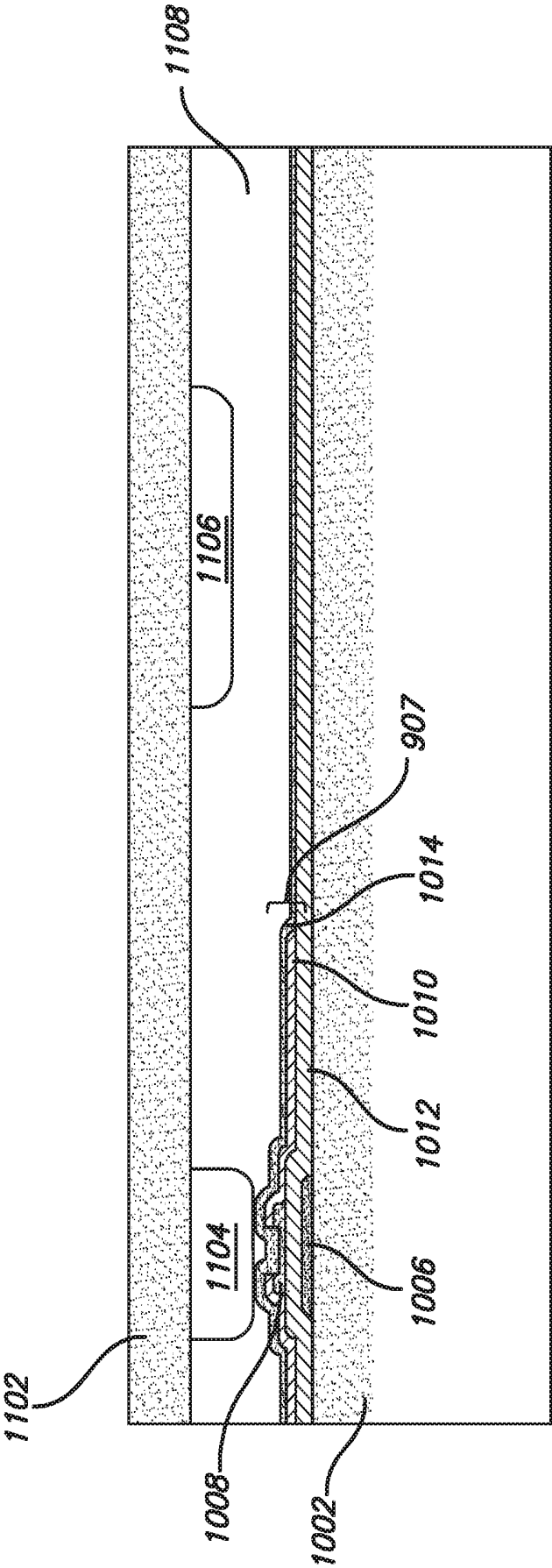


FIG. 11

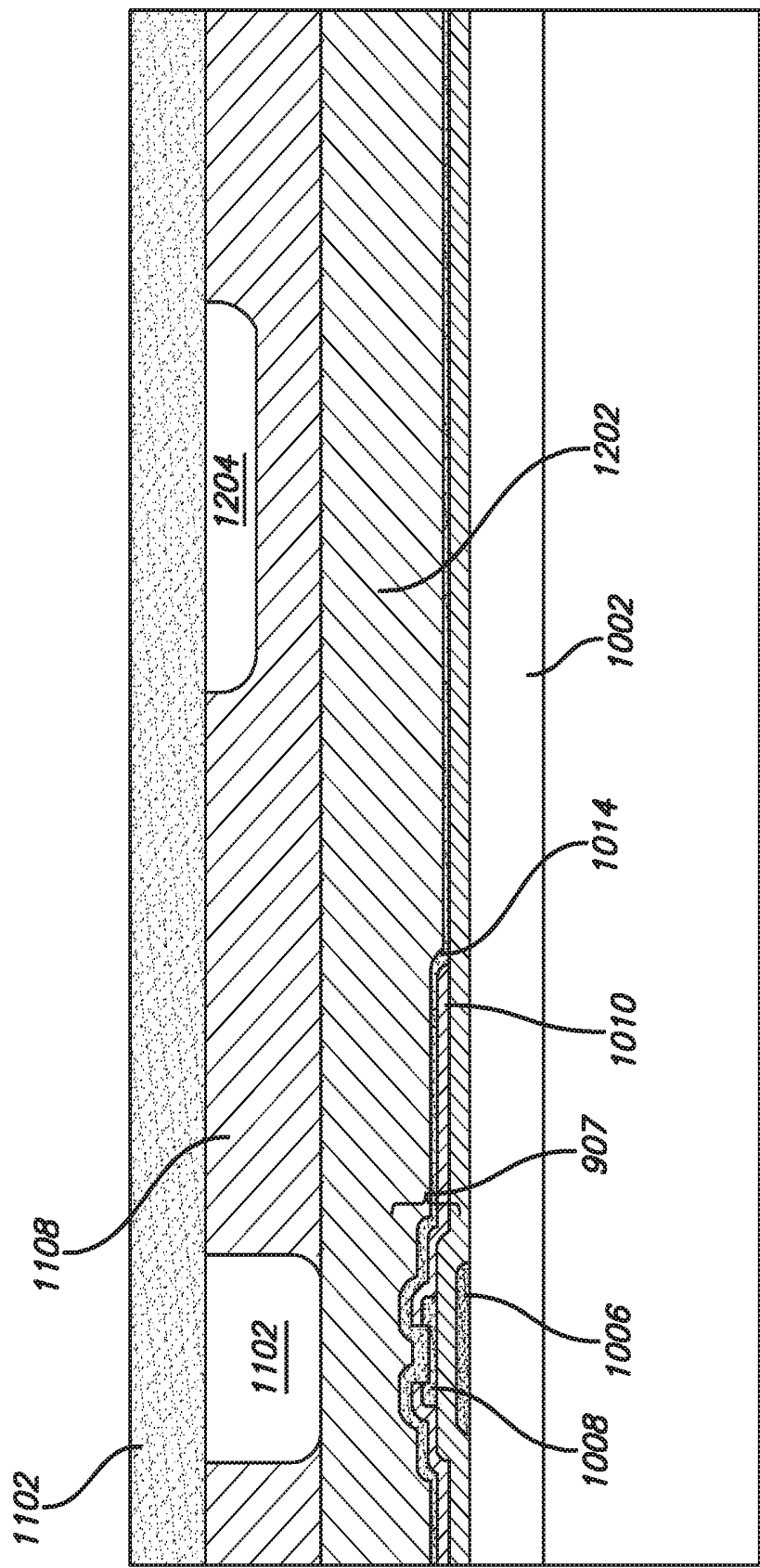


FIG. 12

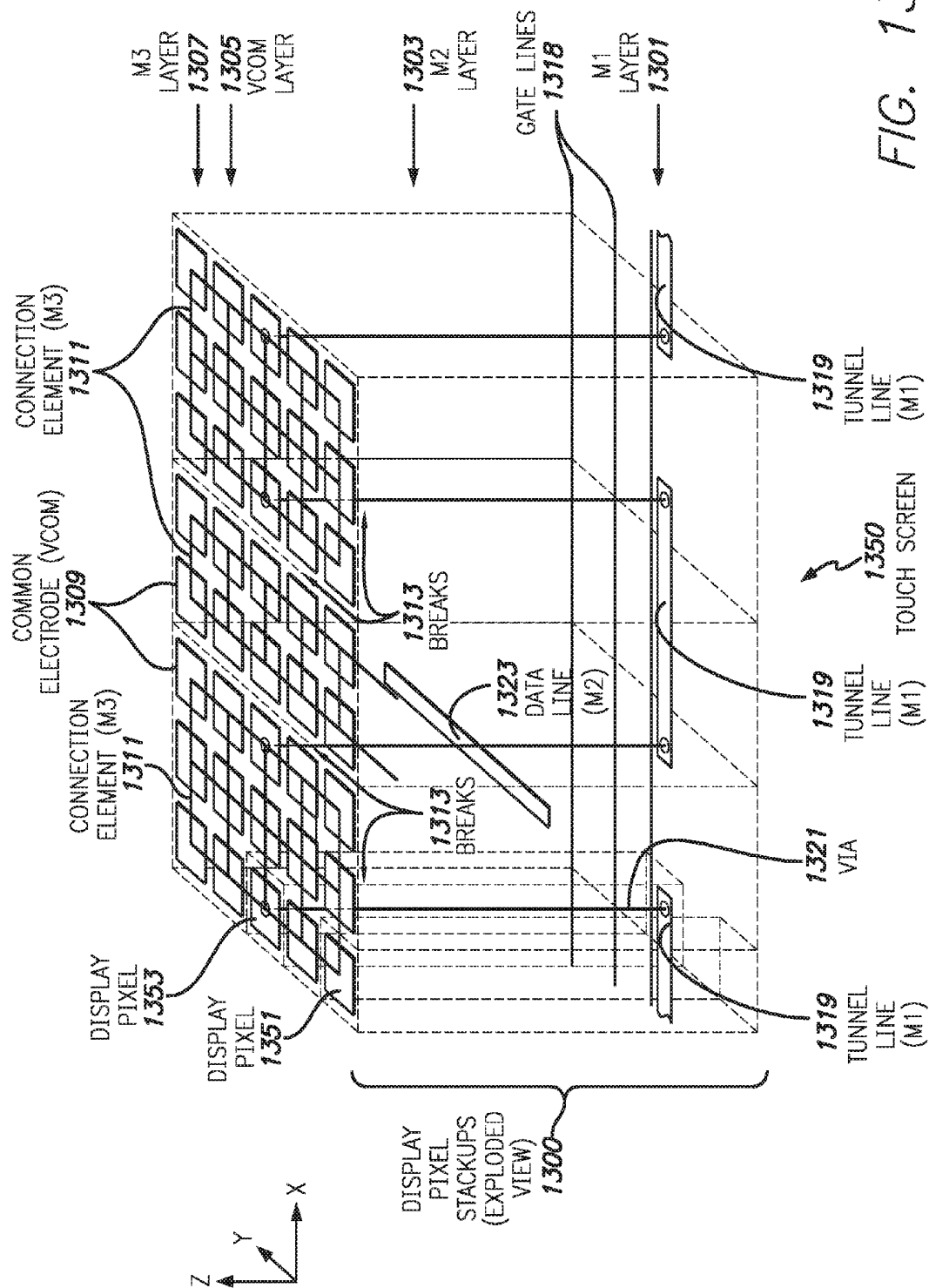


FIG. 13

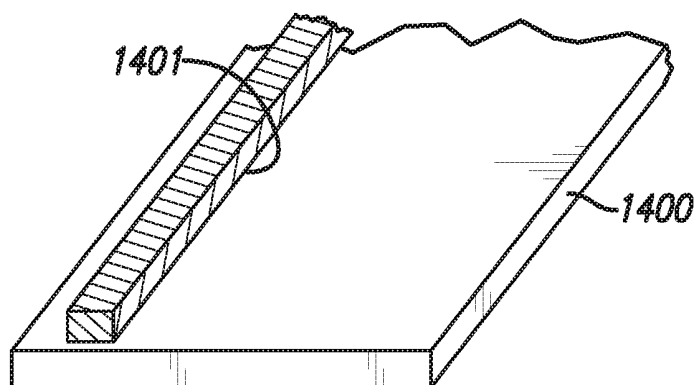


FIG. 14A

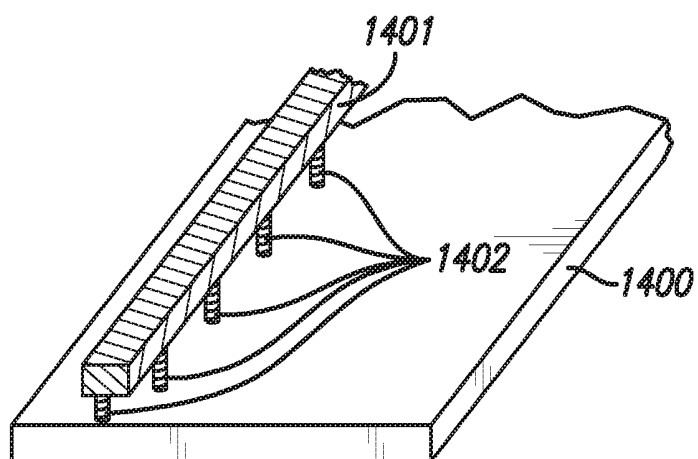


FIG. 14B

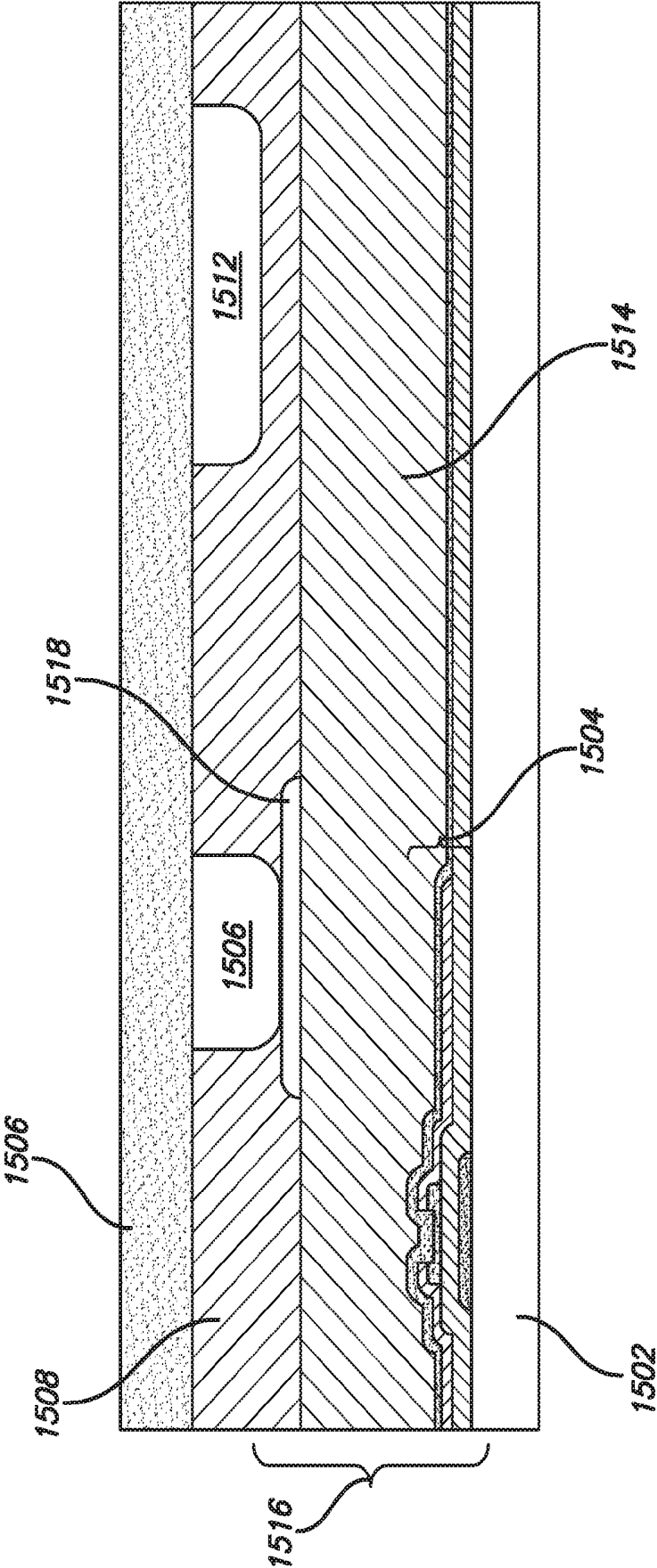


FIG. 15

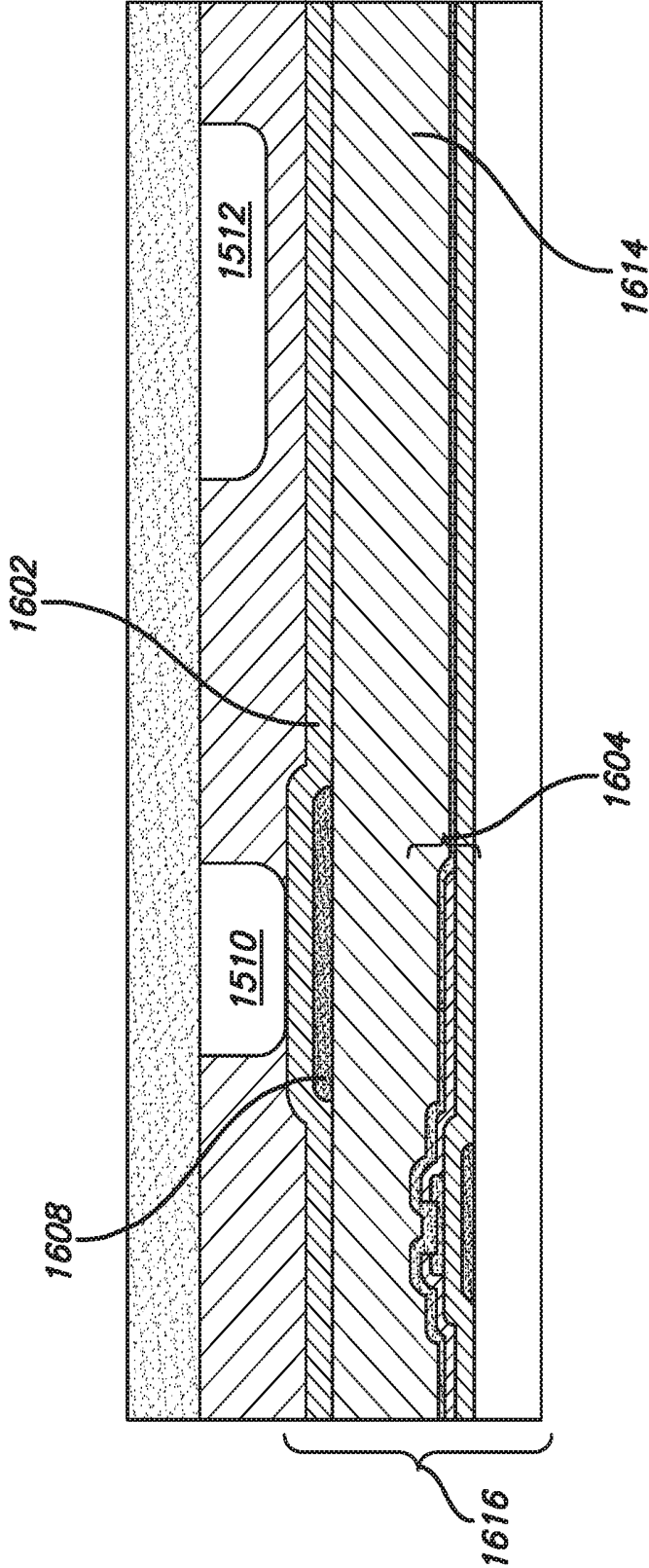


FIG. 16

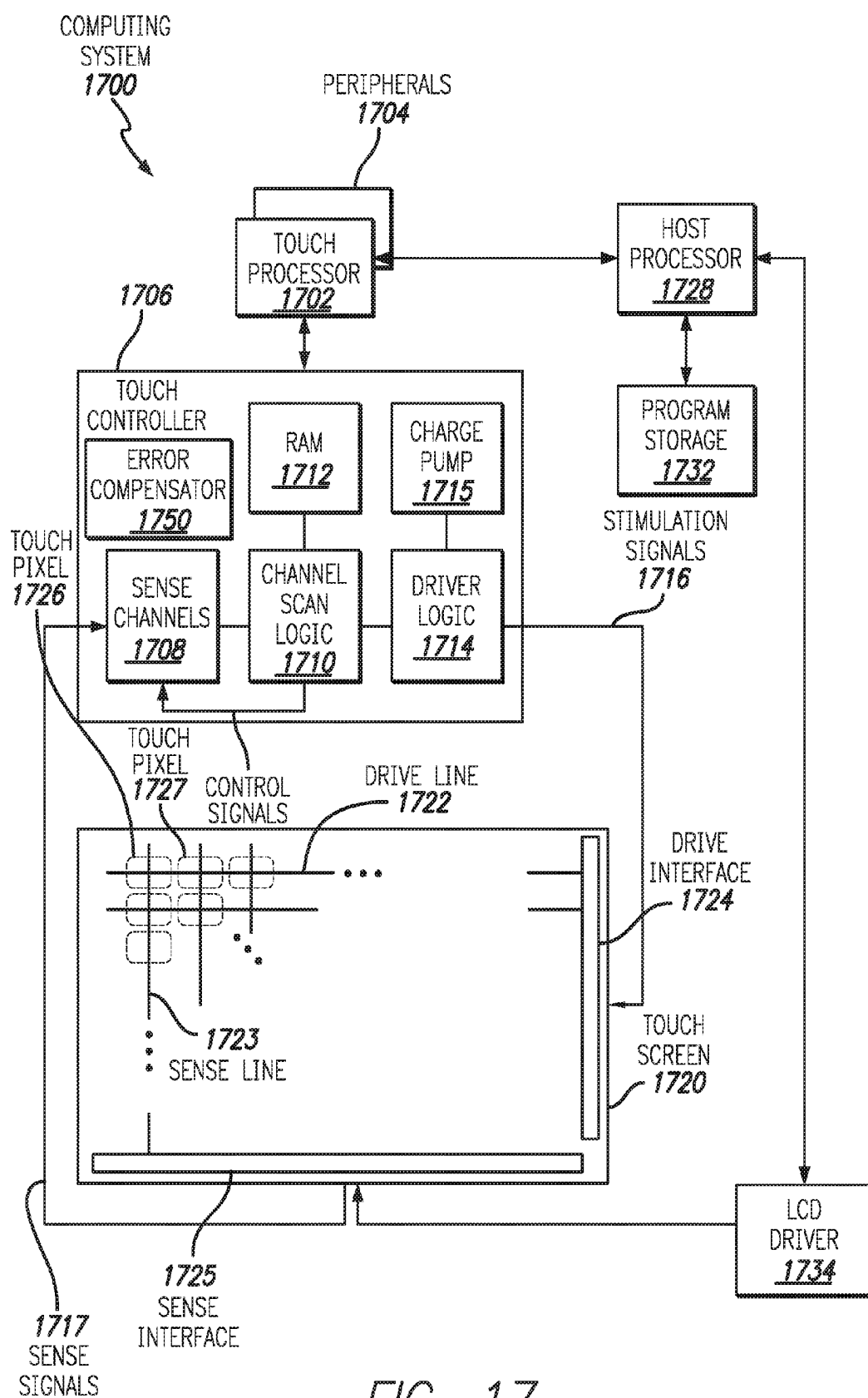


FIG. 17

COLUMN SPACER DESIGN FOR A DISPLAY INCORPORATING A THIRD METAL LAYER

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/605,918, filed Sep. 6, 2012 and published on Dec. 12, 2013 as U.S. Patent Publication No. 2013-0329150 which claims the benefit, under 35 U.S.C. §119(e), of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/656,476, filed Jun. 6, 2012, the contents of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety for all purposes.

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0002] This relates generally to the formation of column spacers on display panels such as liquid crystal display (LCD) panels, and more particularly, to the formation of column spacers on display panels that can utilize a step height difference created by a third metal layer in order to minimize the possibility of damage to a display panel created by applying external forces to the panel.

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0003] Display screens of various types of technologies, such as liquid crystal displays (LCDs), organic light emitting diode (OLED) displays, etc., can be used as screens or displays for a wide variety of electronic devices, including such consumer electronics as televisions, computers, and handheld devices (e.g., cellular telephones, tablet computers, audio and video players, gaming systems, and so forth). LCD devices, for example, typically provide a flat display in a relatively thin package that is suitable for use in a variety of electronic goods. In addition, LCD devices typically use less power than comparable display technologies, making them suitable for use in battery-powered devices or in other contexts where it is desirable to minimize power usage.

[0004] LCD devices typically include multiple picture elements (pixels) arranged in a matrix. The pixels may be driven by scanning line and data line circuitry to display an image on the display that can be periodically refreshed over multiple image frames such that a continuous image may be perceived by a user. Individual pixels of an LCD device can permit a variable amount light from a backlight to pass through the pixel based on the strength of an electric field applied to the liquid crystal material of the pixel. The electric field can be generated by a difference in potential of two electrodes, a common electrode and a pixel electrode. In some LCDs, such as electrically-controlled birefringence (ECB) LCDs, the liquid crystal can be in between the two electrodes. In other LCDs, such as in-plane switching (IPS) and fringe-field switching (FFS) LCDs, the two electrodes can be positioned on the same side of the liquid crystal.

[0005] LCDs often require that the liquid crystal be “sandwiched” between two transparent glass substrates. The distance that is maintained between the glass substrates, can determine the thickness of the liquid crystal layer, and the thickness of the liquid crystal layer is correlated with the transmittance of light through the liquid crystal layer. A poor transmittance of light through the liquid crystal layer can have an adverse effect on the quality of an image being displayed. Therefore, maintaining a uniform distance between the glass substrates can be important to maintaining good image fidelity. Column spacers (otherwise known as

post spacers) can be used to create a gap between glass substrates, thus maintaining the distance between glass substrates necessary to obtain a desired transmittance of the liquid crystal layer. External forces on the display, however, can cause the column spacers to deform and alter the gap between the glass substrates, thus altering the transmittance of the liquid crystal layer. Column spacers of varying heights can be used to reinforce an LCD panel, so that the gap between the glass substrates is maintained; however, column spacers with varying heights can be difficult to reliably fabricate.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0006] This relates to displays with column spacers that take advantage of a protrusion on a Thin Film Transistor (TFT) substrate in order to provide adequate protection to the display from deformation caused by external pressure and forces, while at the same time maintaining enough room in liquid crystal layer to allow the liquid crystal to adequately spread out during fabrication.

[0007] The protrusion on the substrate can be created for instance by a pixel TFT or a metal layer (M3) deposited onto the TFT substrate. One set of column spacers can be deposited on top of the protrusion, while another set of column spacers of substantially the same height of the first set can be deposited elsewhere. Due to the protrusion, the second set of column spacers will leave a gap between it and the TFT substrate, allowing for enough room for the liquid crystal layer to spread out. Having the two sets of column spacers be of a substantially similar height, can make the fabrication of column spacers easier.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] FIG. 1A illustrates an example mobile telephone that includes an LCD display screen according to some disclosed embodiments.

[0009] FIG. 1B illustrates an example digital media player that includes an LCD display screen according to some disclosed embodiments.

[0010] FIG. 1C illustrates an example personal computer that includes an LCD display screen according to some disclosed embodiments.

[0011] FIG. 2 illustrates an exemplary layer stack up of an LCD panel according to some disclosed embodiments.

[0012] FIG. 3 illustrates an exemplary cross-section of a layer stack up of an LCD panel while an external force is being exerted on the panel according to some disclosed embodiments.

[0013] FIG. 4 illustrates an exemplary force-depth curve of an individual column spacer according to some disclosed embodiments.

[0014] FIG. 5 illustrates an exemplary panel stack up with a reduced column spacer density according to some disclosed embodiments.

[0015] FIG. 6 illustrates an exemplary force-depth curve for an LCD panel column spacer arrangement according to some disclosed embodiments.

[0016] FIG. 7a illustrates yet another exemplary panel stack up column spacer arrangement according to some disclosed embodiments.

[0017] FIG. 7b illustrates yet another exemplary cross-section of a layer stack up of the LCD panel while an

external force is being exerted on the panel according to some disclosed embodiments.

[0018] FIG. 8 illustrates an example LCD display screen with a magnified view of the two display pixels according to some disclosed embodiments.

[0019] FIG. 9 illustrates an example arrangement of pixel electrodes deposited on a TFT substrate according to some disclosed embodiments.

[0020] FIG. 10 illustrates an exemplary cross-sectional view of a partial LCD display layer stackup according to some disclosed embodiments.

[0021] FIG. 11 illustrates yet another cross-sectional view of a partial LCD display layer stackup according to some disclosed embodiments.

[0022] FIG. 12 illustrates an exemplary LCD panel layer stack up with a passivation layer according to some disclosed embodiments.

[0023] FIG. 13 illustrates an exploded view of display pixel stackups according to some embodiments.

[0024] FIGS. 14A and 14B illustrate a close up view of a common electrode with a metal layer disposed on top of it according to some embodiments of the disclosure.

[0025] FIG. 15 illustrates an exemplary LCD panel stack up with a column spacer arrangement that takes advantage of the step/protrusion created by a metal layer according to some embodiments of the disclosure.

[0026] FIG. 16 illustrates another exemplary LCD panel stack up with a column spacer arrangement that takes advantage of the step/protrusion created by a metal layer according to some embodiments of the disclosure.

[0027] FIG. 17 is a block diagram of an example computing system that illustrates one implementation of an example touch screen according to embodiments of the disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0028] In the following description of embodiments, reference is made to the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof, and in which it is shown by way of illustration specific embodiments that can be practiced. It is to be understood that other embodiments can be used and structural changes can be made without departing from the scope of the disclosed embodiments.

[0029] This relates to the formation of display spacers such as liquid crystal display (LCD) column spacers of a substantially uniform height that adequately protect a gap thickness between glass substrates without impeding the ability of the liquid crystal (or similar material) to spread out. A first set of column spacers can be disposed on top of a raised step portion of a metal layer so that the column spacer touches the substrate. A second set of column spacers, whose heights are approximately equal to the heights of the first set of column spacers, can be disposed such that a gap is created between the spacer and the substrate. This second set of spacers can be formed such that it provides adequate protection to the first set of column spacers against damage from external pressure, while at the same time maintaining a gap so that the liquid crystal can spread out through the panel. This can be achieved by having the first set of column spacers take advantage of a step height created by a metal layer.

[0030] Although embodiments disclosed herein may be described and illustrated herein in terms of Fringe Field Switching (FFS) Thin Film Transistor (TFT) LCDs, they can be used in other types of displays such as In Plane Switching

(IPS), Electrically Controlled Birefringence (ECB) and Twisted Nematic (TN) LCDs. Furthermore, although embodiments herein may be described in terms of common electrodes made from Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), they can also apply to common electrodes fabricated from any conductive material. Additionally, although embodiments disclosed herein may be described and illustrated herein in terms of LCD displays in a common electrode on top configuration, they are also applicable to LCD display configurations in a common electrode on bottom configuration, or any type of display other than an LCD for which a uniform gap thickness is to be maintained.

[0031] Display screens of various types of technologies, such as liquid crystal displays (LCDs), organic light emitting diode (OLED) displays, etc., can be used as screens or displays for a wide variety of electronic devices, including such consumer electronics as televisions, computers, and handheld devices (e.g., cellular telephones, tablet computers, audio and video players, gaming systems, and so forth). LCD devices, for example, typically provide a flat display in a relatively thin package that is suitable for use in a variety of electronic goods. In addition, LCD devices typically use less power than comparable display technologies, making them suitable for use in battery-powered devices or in other contexts where it is desirable to minimize power usage.

[0032] FIGS. 1A-1C show example systems in which LCD screens (which can be part of touch screens) according to embodiments of the disclosure may be implemented. FIG. 1A illustrates an example mobile telephone 136 that includes an LCD display screen 124. FIG. 1B illustrates an example digital media player 140 that includes an LCD display screen 126. FIG. 1C illustrates an example personal computer 144 that includes an LCD display screen 128. LCD display screens 124, 126 and 128 can include numerous layers that are stacked on top of each other and bonded together to form the display.

[0033] FIG. 2 illustrates an exemplary layer stack up of an LCD panel. LCD Panel 200 can include multiple layers bonded together to form one LCD panel. For instance, LCD panel 200 can consist of a color filter glass 202 and a TFT glass 204 which can be located on opposing ends of the stack up. TFT glass 204 can have a TFT substrate layer 206 disposed immediately on top of it. TFT substrate layer 206 can contain the electrical components necessary to create the electric field that drives the liquid crystal layer 208. More specifically, TFT substrate 206 can include various different layers that include display elements such as data lines, gate lines, TFTs, common and pixel electrodes, etc. These components can help create a controlled electric field that orients liquid crystals located in liquid crystal layer 208 into a particular orientation, based on the desired color to be displayed at any particular pixel. A set of column spacers 210 can be disposed on color filter glass 202. The column spacers 210 can maintain a gap between color filter glass 202 and TFT substrate 206, so that liquid crystal layer 208 can occupy the gap and maintain a desired thickness. Column spacers can be made from a photoresist material and can be fabricated using a photolithography or photoengraving process in which the photoresist material deposited on color filter glass 202 is exposed to ultraviolet light to form a pattern. One skilled in the art will recognize that the thickness of liquid crystal layer 208 can influence the transmittance of light through the liquid crystal layer from a back light (not pictured), which in turn can affect the quality of an

image display on the LCD. Therefore, maintaining a uniform liquid crystal layer thickness can be important in maintaining the image quality of a display. Column spacers 210 can work to ensure that the liquid crystal layer 208 is maintained at a uniform thickness.

[0034] FIG. 3 illustrates an exemplary cross-section of a layer stack-up of an LCD panel while an external force is being exerted on the panel. When external force 302 is applied to the panel 300, it can cause color filter glass 202 to compress due to the flexibility and elasticity inherent in the material used to fabricate the color filter glass 202. Column spacers 210 can help to give support to color filter glass 202, and can reduce the amount of compression to color filter glass 202 caused by external force 302. As illustrated in FIG. 3, column spacers 210 can be disposed between color filter glass 202 and TFT substrate 206, so that one side of the column spacer touches the color filter glass and the other side of the column spacer touches the TFT substrate. When external force 302 is applied, column spacers 210 can absorb some of the force. However in doing so, column spacers 210 can compress due to the flexibility and elasticity of the material used to fabricate the column spacer. Column spacer density expressed as a percentage of total surface area of the LCD display panel can represent the amount of column spacers used to maintain the gap between color filter glass 202 and TFT substrate 206. For instance, a column spacer density of 3% means that 3% of the surface area of the LCD panel is covered by a column spacer. An LCD panel with a column spacer density of 3% has more column spacers than an LCD panel with a column spacer density of 1%. A higher column spacer density can be achieved by placing the column spacers closer to each other, so that more can be deposited on the color filter glass. If column spacers 210 are placed in close proximity to each other as shown in FIG. 3, the compression experienced by an individual column spacer can be reduced.

[0035] FIG. 4 illustrates an exemplary force-depth curve (otherwise known as a modulus curve) of an individual column spacer 210 in a configuration illustrated in FIG. 3. The y-axis of the graph is a representation of the amount external force 302 being applied to the panel 300, with increasing force indicated by the arrow. The x-axis represents the height/depth of column spacer 210 when an external force 302 is being applied to it, with decreasing height/depth indicated by the arrow. As one of ordinary skill in the art will recognize, a force-depth curve actually represents two curves. The first curve, represented by circles 402, shows the height/depth of column spacer 210 as the external force 302 is increased. As shown, as the external force 302 increases, the height of column spacer 210 is decreased due to the compression experienced by the column spacer as discussed above. The second curve, represented by Xs 404, which is read from right to left, represents the height/depth of column spacer 210 as the external force 302 is being removed from the column spacer. Since the panel 300 of FIG. 3 has column spacers 210 which are placed in close proximity to each other, the second curve completely overlaps the first curve, meaning that as the force is removed, the height/depth of the column spacer returns to its original height when no force is being applied. This can mean that the close proximity of column spacers 210 allows for individual column spacers to experience minimal deformation due to an external force being applied to the panel 300. When the external force 302 is removed from the panel

300, the column spacers can return to their original height, and the gap between color filter glass 202 and TFT substrate 206 is maintained such that the thickness of liquid crystal layer 208 is maintained, which in turn means that the transmittance of light through the liquid crystal layer is maintained.

[0036] While placing column spacers 210 in close proximity to one another can minimize the deformation/compression experienced by column spacers, it can cause problems in fabrication of a liquid crystal display, in so far as the liquid crystal may not have adequate room to spread out through the panel. If the liquid crystal layer does not adequately spread out during fabrication of the panels, the LCD display may become inoperable. Thus, while one would place column spacers 210 in close proximity to each other in order to ensure that no individual column spacer becomes deformed when an external force is applied to it, the proximity of column spacers to one another is constrained by the need for a liquid crystal material to adequately spread out during the panel fabrication process.

[0037] FIG. 5 illustrates an exemplary panel stack up with a reduced column spacer density according to one disclosed embodiment. Column spacers 210 are now placed at a greater distance apart from each other, so as to reduce the total column spacer density of the panel. A reduced column spacer density can provide more space for liquid crystal layer 208 to spread out during the fabrication of the panel.

[0038] FIG. 6 illustrates an exemplary force-depth curve for the LCD panel column spacer arrangement of FIG. 5. As an external force 302 is increased, the column spacer 210 becomes compressed, reducing its height/depth as represented by the first curve 602. However, since the column spacer density is now lower, each individual column spacer 210 can be required to bear more of the force, meaning that a particular applied force 302 may cause the height/depth of the column spacer to decrease to a greater extent than an LCD panel whose column spacer density is higher. This increased compression on an individual column spacer 210 can permanently deform the column spacer, meaning that even when the force is removed from the panel, the column spacer may no longer return to its original height/depth and instead may become permanently compressed. This phenomenon is expressed by curve 604 which shows that as the force 302 is removed from the panel, the column spacer does not return to its original height of 3.5 μm , but instead returns to a compressed height of 2.0 μm .

[0039] If a column spacer 210 becomes permanently compressed/deformed by an excess amount of force, the column spacer may no longer be able to maintain a uniform gap between the color filter glass 202 and the TFT substrate 206. A non-uniformity in the gap between color filter glass 202 and TFT substrate 206 means that the thickness of liquid crystal layer 208 may no longer be uniform, which in turn can mean that the transmittance of light through liquid crystal layer 208 at the site of the deformation/compression of the column spacer can be altered. An altered transmittance of light at a particular spot on the LCD panel can render a permanent and visible visual defect at the site of the compression.

[0040] FIG. 7a illustrates an exemplary panel stack up column spacer arrangement according to one disclosed embodiment. Panel stack up 700 is arranged similarly to panel stack up 200 of FIG. 2. Panel 700 can contain a color filter glass 702 and a TFT glass 704 which can be located on

opposing ends of the stack up. TFT glass **704** can have a TFT substrate layer **706** disposed immediately on top of it. TFT substrate layer **706** can contain the electrical components necessary to create the electric field that drives the liquid crystal layer **708**. More specifically, TFT substrate **706** can include various different layers that include display elements such as data lines, gate lines, TFTs, common and pixel electrodes, etc. These components can help to create a controlled electric field that orients liquid crystals located in liquid crystal layer **708** into a particular orientation based on the desired color to be displayed at any particular pixel. Panel **700** differs from the panel illustrated in FIG. 2, in so far as it contains two sets of column spacers **710** and **712**. Column spacers **710** and **712** can differ in height. Column spacers **710** can be of a height so that one end of the column spacer touches the color filter glass **702** and the other end of the column spacer touches the TFT substrate **706**. Column spacers **712** can be of height such that one end of the column spacer touch the color filter glass **702** and the other end leaves a gap between the end of the column spacer and the TFT substrate, which leaves room for the liquid crystal to flow underneath them and spread out. As an example, the gap could be approximately 0.5 μm , meaning that the heights of column spacers **710** and **712** differ by that amount. Furthermore, in some embodiments, the column spacer density of column spacer **710** can be different from the column spacer density of column spacer **712**.

[0041] FIG. 7b illustrates the cross-section of the layer stack up of the LCD panel while an external force is being exerted on the panel according to one disclosed embodiment. When an external force **714** pushes down on panel **700**, column spacers **710**, whose heights are sufficient to span the gap between the color filter glass **702** and TFT substrate **706**, can begin to compress due to the force. The compression can cause the gap **804** between color filter glass **702** and TFT substrate **706** to be reduced. Eventually, as force **714** causes the panel **700** to compress, the gap **804** becomes small enough so that column spacers **712** no longer have a gap between their ends and TFT substrate **706**. When column spacer **712** begins to touch TFT substrate **706**, it can then begin to absorb some of the force **714** being applied, and minimize or reduce the amount of compression being experienced by column spacer **710**. From a force-depth curve point of view, this can mean that column spacer **710** can have a force-depth curve similar to that of FIG. 4 in that when the force is removed, the column spacer can return to its original height. Column spacer **712** can make this possible by providing additional support to column spacer **710** prior to column spacer **710** compressing to the point where it becomes permanently deformed. This can allow the column spacer density of column spacers **710** to remain lower, allowing for adequate room for the liquid crystal layer **708** to spread out. The column spacer density of column spacers **712** can remain high as compared to column spacers **710**, since it does not impede the liquid crystal layer. Since column spacers **712** are short enough to provide a gap between the column spacer and the TFT substrate **706**, they do not impede the liquid crystal layer; however, when the panel becomes compressed it can provide the necessary support to prevent the main column spacers **710** from becoming permanently deformed.

[0042] While an LCD panel that incorporates column spacers of different heights can provide various benefits as discussed above, it can provide some disadvantages. One

such disadvantage is that the fabrication of the column spacers can become more difficult when the column spacers vary in height. Column spacers can be fabricated by depositing a photoresist layer on a color filter glass and then exposing the photoresist layer to a ultraviolet (UV) light. Portions of the photoresist layer can be masked (covered so that it is not exposed or partially exposed to light) to form a desired pattern. The masking required to generate a pattern of column spacers that vary in height can be more difficult to generate than a pattern in which the column spacers have a uniform height. This difficulty can make the fabrication process of the LCD panel more complex and time consuming.

[0043] One method of creating a column spacer arrangement as described above and illustrated in FIG. 7 is to take advantage of various physical properties of the TFT substrate layer.

[0044] FIG. 8 illustrates an example LCD display screen with a magnified view of two display pixels. Each display pixel can include pixel electrodes **857**. Each display pixel can include a common electrode (Vcom) **859** that can be used in conjunction with pixel electrodes **857** to create an electrical potential across a pixel material (not shown). Varying the electrical potential across the pixel material can correspondingly vary an amount of light emanating from the pixel. In some embodiments, for example, the pixel material can be liquid crystal. A common electrode voltage can be applied to a Vcom **859** of a display pixel, and a data voltage can be applied to a pixel electrode **857** of a sub-pixel of the display pixel through the corresponding data line **855**. A voltage difference between the common electrode voltage applied to Vcom **859** and the data voltage applied to pixel electrode **857** can create the electrical potential through the liquid crystal of the pixel. The electrical potential can generate an electric field through the liquid crystal, which can cause inclination of the liquid crystal molecules to allow polarized light from a backlight (not shown) to emanate from the sub-pixel with a luminance that depends on the strength of the electric field (which can depend on the voltage difference between the applied common electrode voltage and data voltage). In other embodiments, the pixel material can include, for example, a light-emitting material, such as can be used in organic light emitting diode (OLED) displays.

[0045] FIG. 9 illustrates an example arrangement of pixel electrodes **901** deposited on a TFT substrate in an example display screen **900**. Pixel electrodes **901** can have an arrangement similar to pixel electrodes **857** in FIG. 8, for example, in which the pixel electrodes can be arranged in horizontal lines, such as rows **803**. For the purpose of clarity, other pixel electrodes in rows **803** of display screen **900** are not shown in this figure. Pixel electrodes **901** shown in FIG. 9 can each be associated with a data line **905**, such as data line **855** in FIG. 8. Each pixel TFT **907** can include a source **909** connected to data line **905**, a gate **911**, and a drain **913** connected to pixel electrode **901**. Each pixel TFT **907** in one row **903** of pixels can be switched on by applying an appropriate gate line voltage to a gate line **915** corresponding to the row. During a scanning operation of display screen **900**, a target voltage of each pixel electrode **901** in one row **903** can be applied individually to the pixel electrode by switching on pixel TFTs **907** of the of the row with the corresponding gate line **915** while the target voltages of each pixel electrode in the row are being applied to data lines **905**.

[0046] FIG. 10 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a partial LCD display layer stackup according to some disclosed embodiments. As previously illustrated, a TFT glass 1002 can have a TFT substrate deposited on top of it. The TFT substrate layer can contain the pixel electronics described in FIG. 9. In this particular view, only the pixel TFT 907 is shown. The pixel TFT 907 can be composed of gate line 1006, data line 1010, gate insulator 1012 and dielectric layer 1014. As illustrated, the pixel TFT 907 can create a protrusion or step on the TFT substrate layer.

[0047] FIG. 11 illustrates the cross-sectional view of FIG. 10 with the color filter glass 1102, liquid crystal layer 1108 and column spacers 1104 and 1106 disposed on top. As illustrated, the first set of column spacers 1104 are now disposed on top of the protrusion on the TFT substrate created by pixel TFT 907. The fact that the first set of column spacers 1104 sits on top of a step created by the pixel TFT 907 can mean that the second set of column spacers 1106 can be of the same or substantially the same height as the first set of column spacers 1104, while still maintaining a gap between the bottom of the column spacer 1106 and the TFT substrate. By taking advantage of a step/protrusion created pixel TFT 907, a second set of column spacers 1106 can be created to provide adequate support to the first set of columns spacers 1104, while maintaining a gap, so that the liquid crystal layer 1108 can have adequate room to spread out. Since the step created by pixel TFT 907 allows for the second set of column spacers 1106 to be of equal or substantially equal height as the first set of column spacers 1104, the column spacers can be more easily fabricated than if the heights were different as discussed above.

[0048] As one skilled in the art will recognize, any RC time constant delay on the conductive components of a pixel TFT 907 can constrain the refresh rate of an LCD display by slowing down the speed in which voltage on data lines can change. One way to reduce an RC delay of the pixel electrode 901 or pixel TFT 907 is to place a passivation layer on top the pixel TFT. A passivation layer can help to electrically isolate the pixel TFT so that any stray capacitances caused by external conductors to the TFT don't increase the total capacitance of the TFT, thus keeping the RC time delay of the TFT smaller. FIG. 12 illustrates an LCD stackup with a passivation layer. As illustrated, passivation layer 1202 is disposed on top of the TFT substrate in order to reduce RC delay. In doing so however, the passivation layer 1202 can cause a planarization of the TFT substrate, which can remove the step/protrusion created by the pixel TFT 907. With the step created by the pixel TFT 907 removed by the planarization, the second set of column spacers 1106 can no longer be the same height or substantially the same height as the first set of column spacers 1104 and still maintain a gap to allow the liquid crystal layer 1108 to spread out. In order to maintain a gap, a second set of column spacers 1204 can be fabricated. The height of column spacers 1204 can be shorter than column spacers 1104 in order to maintain the gap necessary for the liquid crystal layer 1108 to spread out. However, as discussed above, an LCD panel with column spacers of varying heights can be difficult to fabricate.

[0049] Common electrodes 859 of FIG. 8 can be made from Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), which is a clear conductive material that can be used in display screens so as to not obscure an aperture of a display. One skilled in the art will recognize that a large RC delay is inherent in ITO. The RC

delay inherent in ITO can be large enough that simply applying a passivation layer may not be sufficient to adequately decrease the delay to a required level. One method to reduce an RC delay of an ITO common electrode is disclosed in "Common Bus Design for a TFT-LCD Display" (Chang et. al, U.S. Patent Publication No. 2010/0123866), incorporated herein by reference in its entirety for all purposes. Chang discloses utilizing a metal layer to create a common bus for the common electrodes 859 so as to reduce their resistivity, thus decreasing the RC time delay caused by the ITO material of the common electrode.

[0050] FIG. 13 is a three-dimensional illustration of an exploded view (expanded in the z-direction) of example display pixel stackups 1300 showing some of the elements within the TFT substrate of an example display.

[0051] Stackups 1300 can include elements in a first metal (M1) layer 1301, a second metal (M2) layer 1303, a common electrode (Vcom) layer 1305, and a third metal (M3) layer 1307. Each display pixel can include a common electrode 1309 that is formed in Vcom layer 1305. M3 layer 1307 can include connection element 1311 that can electrically connect together common electrodes 1309 in order to form a common bus as disclosed in Chang. M1 layer 1301 can include tunnel lines (also referred to as "bypass lines") 1319 that can electrically connect together different groups of common electrodes through connections, such as conductive vias 1321, which can electrically connect tunnel line 1319 to the grouped common electrodes in drive region segment display pixels. M2 layer 1303 can include data lines 1323, which drive each individual pixel. Only one data line 1323 is shown for the sake of clarity; however, a display can include multiple data lines running through each vertical row of pixels, for example, one multiplexed data line for each red, green, blue (RGB) color sub-pixel in each pixel in a vertical row of an RGB display integrated touch screen. FIG. 13 shows a "common on top" pixel arrangement for an LCD display that uses a fringe-field switching (FFS) method to a liquid crystal layer. One skilled in the art will recognize that in a common on top arrangement, the pixel electrodes (not shown) will be disposed underneath each common electrode. Thus in a common on top arrangement, the common electrode layer 1305 and the M3 layer 507 can be disposed closer to the color filter glass than the pixel electrode and the pixel TFT.

[0052] FIGS. 14A and 14B illustrate a close up view of a common electrode with an M3 layer disposed on top of it. In FIG. 14A, the common bus line 1401 is immediately above the common electrode 1400. In FIG. 14B, the common bus line 1401 is above the common electrode 1400, but not immediately above it. Instead, there may be some space between the common electrode and the common bus line. This space may be occupied by another layer, such as a dielectric. Connections 1402 can be used to connect the common electrode to the common bus line instead. The addition of an M3 layer can create a protrusion/step on the common electrode layer. As discussed above, the common electrode layer can be disposed on the top of a TFT layer. Since it is disposed on the top of the TFT active layer, the M3 layer can create a protrusion on the TFT substrate layer.

[0053] FIG. 15 illustrates an LCD panel stack up with a column spacer arrangement that takes advantage of the step/protrusion created by an M3 layer. The stackup can contain a TFT glass 1502 which has a TFT substrate 1516 disposed on top of it. TFT substrate can consist of a pixel

electrode layer **1504** with a passivation layer **1514** disposed on top of it. In a common on top arrangement, common electrode **1508** can be disposed above the passivation layer **1514**. An M3 layer **1518** is disposed above the common electrode **1508**. As shown in FIG. **15**, the M3 layer can cause a protrusion on the TFT substrate layer **1516**. A first set of column spacers **1510** can be disposed on top of the M3 layer such that column spacer **1510** rests on top of the column spacer. As discussed above in reference to FIG. **11**, when a set of column spacers can be disposed on top of a protrusion or step of a TFT substrate layer, a second set of column spacers whose heights are equal or substantially equal to the first set of column spacers can be disposed on the color filter glass, such that a gap is created that is adequate to allow for the liquid crystal layer to spread out. In this case, the M3 layer **1518** can create the step necessary to allow column spacers **1510** and **1512** to be of the same height, while allowing column spacer **1512** to leave an adequate gap between it and TFT substrate **1516** for the liquid crystal layer to spread out. Furthermore, the step created by M3 layer **1518** can act to prevent scratching of the TFT substrate **1516** when the color filter glass is moved laterally since if the column spacer **1510** becomes misaligned with the step created by the M3 layer, it will not scratch the surface of the TFT substrate because there will be a gap between the spacer and the TFT substrate. This advantage can also be realized in a display that utilizes a protrusion created by a TFT substrate as described in FIG. **11**.

[0054] In some embodiments, a first set of column spacers **1510** does not have to directly contact an M3 layer **1518**. As shown in FIG. **16**, a dielectric layer **1602** can be disposed over the M3 layer **1518**, while still maintaining the step created by the M3 layer.

[0055] FIG. **17** is a block diagram of an example computing system **1700** that illustrates one implementation of an example display with the column spacer design described above integrated with a touch screen **1720** according to embodiments of the disclosure. Computing system **1700** could be included in, for example, mobile telephone **136**, digital media player **140**, personal computer **144**, or any mobile or non-mobile computing device that includes a touch screen. Computing system **1700** can include a touch sensing system including one or more touch processors **1702**, peripherals **1704**, a touch controller **1706**, and touch sensing circuitry. Peripherals **1704** can include, but are not limited to, random access memory (RAM) or other types of memory or storage, watchdog timers and the like. Touch controller **1706** can include, but is not limited to, one or more sense channels **1708**, channel scan logic **1710** and driver logic **1714**. Channel scan logic **1710** can access RAM **1712**, autonomously read data from the sense channels and provide control for the sense channels. In addition, channel scan logic **1710** can control driver logic **1714** to generate stimulation signals **1716** at various frequencies and phases that can be selectively applied to drive regions of the touch sensing circuitry of touch screen **1720**, as described in more detail below. In some embodiments, touch controller **1706**, touch processor **1702** and peripherals **1704** can be integrated into a single application specific integrated circuit (ASIC).

[0056] Computing system **1700** can also include a host processor **1728** for receiving outputs from touch processor **1702** and performing actions based on the outputs. For example, host processor **1728** can be connected to program storage **1732** and a display controller, such as an LCD driver

1734. Host processor **1728** can use LCD driver **1734** to generate an image on touch screen **1720**, such as an image of a user interface (UI), and can use touch processor **1702** and touch controller **1706** to detect a touch on or near touch screen **1720**, such a touch input to the displayed UI. The touch input can be used by computer programs stored in program storage **1732** to perform actions that can include, but are not limited to, moving an object such as a cursor or pointer, scrolling or panning, adjusting control settings, opening a file or document, viewing a menu, making a selection, executing instructions, operating a peripheral device connected to the host device, answering a telephone call, placing a telephone call, terminating a telephone call, changing the volume or audio settings, storing information related to telephone communications such as addresses, frequently dialed numbers, received calls, missed calls, logging onto a computer or a computer network, permitting authorized individuals access to restricted areas of the computer or computer network, loading a user profile associated with a user's preferred arrangement of the computer desktop, permitting access to web content, launching a particular program, encrypting or decoding a message, and/or the like. Host processor **1728** can also perform additional functions that may not be related to touch processing.

[0057] Integrated display and touch screen **1720** can include touch sensing circuitry that can include a capacitive sensing medium having a plurality of drive lines **1722** and a plurality of sense lines **1723**. It should be noted that the term "lines" is sometimes used herein to mean simply conductive pathways, as one skilled in the art will readily understand, and is not limited to elements that are strictly linear, but includes pathways that change direction, and includes pathways of different size, shape, materials, etc. Drive lines **1722** can be driven by stimulation signals **1716** from driver logic **1714** through a drive interface **1724**, and resulting sense signals **1717** generated in sense lines **1723** can be transmitted through a sense interface **1725** to sense channels **1708** (also referred to as an event detection and demodulation circuit) in touch controller **1706**. In this way, drive lines and sense lines can be part of the touch sensing circuitry that can interact to form capacitive sensing nodes, which can be thought of as touch picture elements (touch pixels), such as touch pixels **1726** and **1727**. This way of understanding can be particularly useful when touch screen **1720** is viewed as capturing an "image" of touch. In other words, after touch controller **1706** has determined whether a touch has been detected at each touch pixel in the touch screen, the pattern of touch pixels in the touch screen at which a touch occurred can be thought of as an "image" of touch (e.g. a pattern of fingers touching the touch screen).

[0058] In some example embodiments, touch screen **1720** can be an integrated touch screen in which touch sensing circuit elements of the touch sensing system can be integrated into the display pixels stackups of a display.

[0059] Although the disclosed embodiments have been fully described with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be noted that various changes and modifications will become apparent to those skilled in the art. Such changes and modifications are to be understood as being included within the scope of the disclosed embodiments as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A display pixel stackup, comprising:
 - a top cover;
 - a transistor substrate;
 - a fluid layer disposed between the top cover and the transistor substrate; and
 - a plurality of column spacer sets wherein at least a first set of column spacers is disposed above a protrusion of the transistor substrate.
2. The display of claim 1, wherein the transistor substrate is a TFT substrate, and the protrusion of the transistor substrate is created by a pixel TFT of the TFT substrate.
3. The display of claim 2, wherein the first set of column spacers are disposed on top of a plurality of pixel TFTs.
4. The display of claim 1, wherein the protrusion of the transistor substrate is created by a metal layer and an active layer of the transistor substrate.
5. The display of claim 4, wherein the metal layer is deposited on a plurality of common electrodes of the display.
6. The display of claim 5, wherein the plurality of common electrodes are disposed of the TFT substrate in a common on top arrangement.
7. The display of claim 5, wherein the plurality of common electrodes are disposed on the transistor substrate in a common on bottom arrangement.
8. The display of claim 1, wherein the first set of column spacers is disposed above the protrusion of the transistor substrate such that the first set of column spacers directly touches the protrusion on the transistor substrate.
9. The display of claim 7, wherein the first set of column spacers directly touches a metal layer.
10. The display of claim 7, wherein the first set of column spacers directly touches a dielectric material disposed on top of a metal layer.
11. The display of claim 1 wherein a height of the first set of column spacers is substantially equal to a height of a second set of column spacers within the plurality of column spacer sets.
12. A method of arranging a plurality of column spacer sets on a display pixel stackup, the method comprising:
 - disposing a first set of column spacers of the plurality of column spacer sets on a protrusion of a transistor substrate of the display pixel stackup; and
 - disposing a second set of column spacers of the plurality of column spacer sets such that a gap is created between the second set of column spacers and the transistor substrate.
13. The method of claim 12, wherein the transistor substrate is a TFT substrate, and the protrusion of the transistor substrate is created by a pixel TFT of the TFT substrate.
14. The method of claim 12, wherein the protrusion of the transistor substrate is created by a metal layer of the transistor substrate.
15. The method of claim 14, wherein the metal layer is deposited on a plurality of common electrodes of the display.
16. The method of claim 15, wherein the plurality of common electrodes are disposed on the transistor substrate in a common on top arrangement.
17. The method of claim 15, wherein the plurality of common electrodes are disposed on the transistor substrate in a common on bottom arrangement.
18. The method of claim 12, wherein the first set of column spacers is disposed above the protrusion of the transistor substrate such that the first set of column spacers directly touches the protrusion on the transistor substrate.
19. The method of claim 18, wherein the first set of column spacers directly touches a pixel TFT.
20. The method of claim 18, wherein the first set of column spacers directly touches a metal layer.
21. The method of claim 18, wherein the first set of column spacers directly touches a dielectric material disposed on top of a metal layer.
22. The method of claim 12 wherein a height of the first set of column spacers is substantially equal to a height of the second set of column spacers within the plurality of column spacer sets.

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专利名称(译)	用于包含第三金属层的显示器的柱间隔物设计		
公开(公告)号	US20160299372A1	公开(公告)日	2016-10-13
申请号	US15/186620	申请日	2016-06-20
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	苹果公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	苹果公司.		
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IPC分类号	G02F1/1339 G02F1/1335 G06F3/041 G02F1/1343 G02F1/1362 G06F3/044 G02F1/1333 G02F1/1368		
CPC分类号	G02F1/13394 G02F1/13338 G02F1/133514 G02F1/1368 G02F1/134309 G02F1/13439 G02F2201/123 G06F3/044 G06F3/0412 G02F2001/134372 G02F2001/133302 G02F2201/121 G02F2001/13396 G02F1/136286 G02F1/134363 G02F2201/12 G06F3/0446 G02F1/1333 G02F1/1339 G02F1/1343		
优先权	61/656476 2012-06-06 US		
其他公开文献	US10061164		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

提供了包含利用TFT基板上的突起的柱间隔体布置的显示器。一组柱状间隔物设置在突起的顶部，而具有与第一组柱状间隔物基本上相同高度的第二组柱状间隔物设置在整个显示器上。以这种方式，充分地保护显示器免受来自外力的变形，同时保持足够的空间以允许液晶在制造过程中展开。

