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MARUYAMA et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2020/0012134 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Jan. 9, 2020**(54) **TOUCH PANEL AND ELECTRONIC DEVICE****G02F 1/1339** (2006.01)(71) Applicant: **Sharp Kabushiki Kaisha**, Sakai City,
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(2013.01); **G06F 3/0412** (2013.01)(21) Appl. No.: **16/490,909**(22) PCT Filed: **Mar. 1, 2018**(86) PCT No.: **PCT/JP2018/007874**

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Publication Classification(51) **Int. Cl.****G02F 1/1333** (2006.01)**G02F 1/1335** (2006.01)(57) **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the present invention is to achieve further miniaturization and performance improvement in a pressure detection-type touch panel. The touch panel (1) includes a TP upper side electrode layer (19) located above a CF substrate (18); and a TP lower side electrode layer (16) located below the CF substrate (18) and above a liquid crystal layer (14); an ITO layer (13) located above the TFT substrate (11) and below the liquid crystal layer (14); and a piezoelectric element layer (15) located between the TP lower side electrode layer (16) and the ITO layer (13).

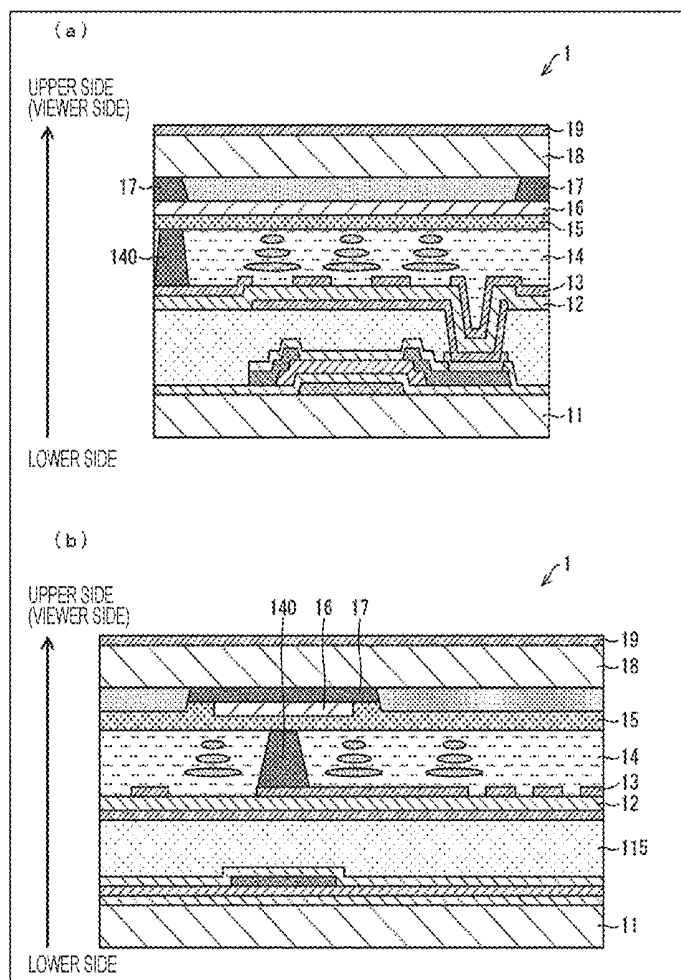


FIG. 1

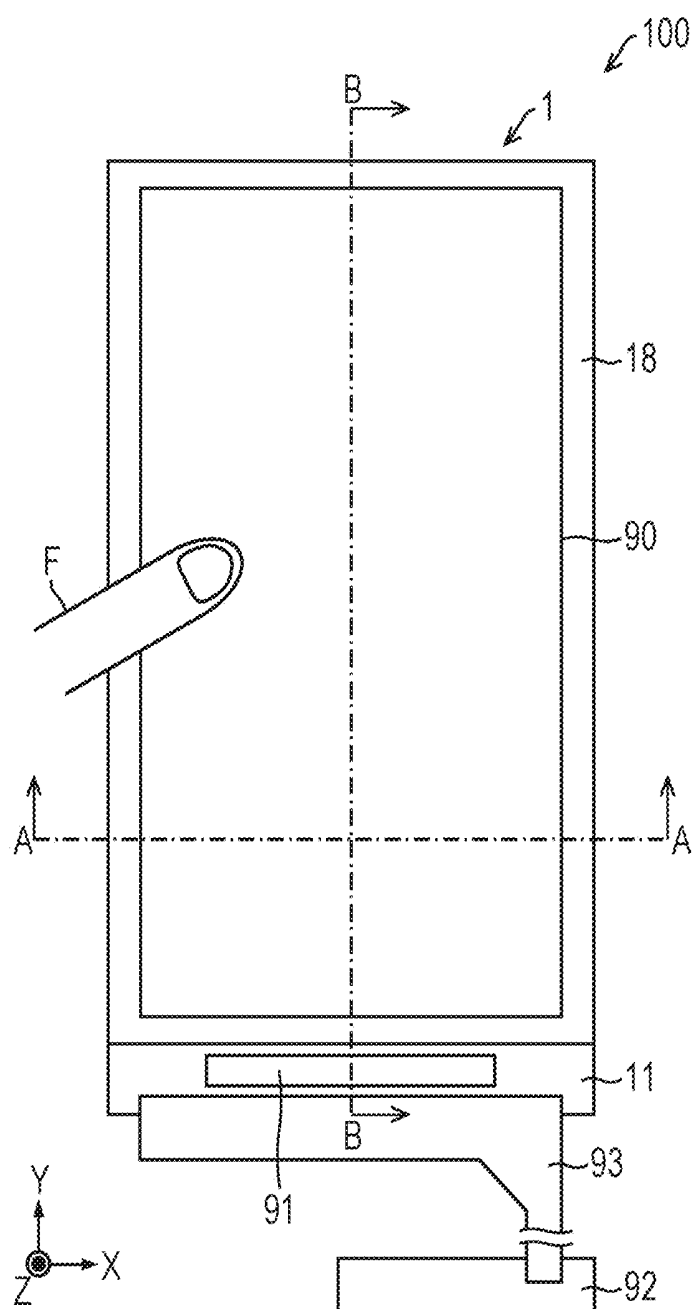


FIG. 2

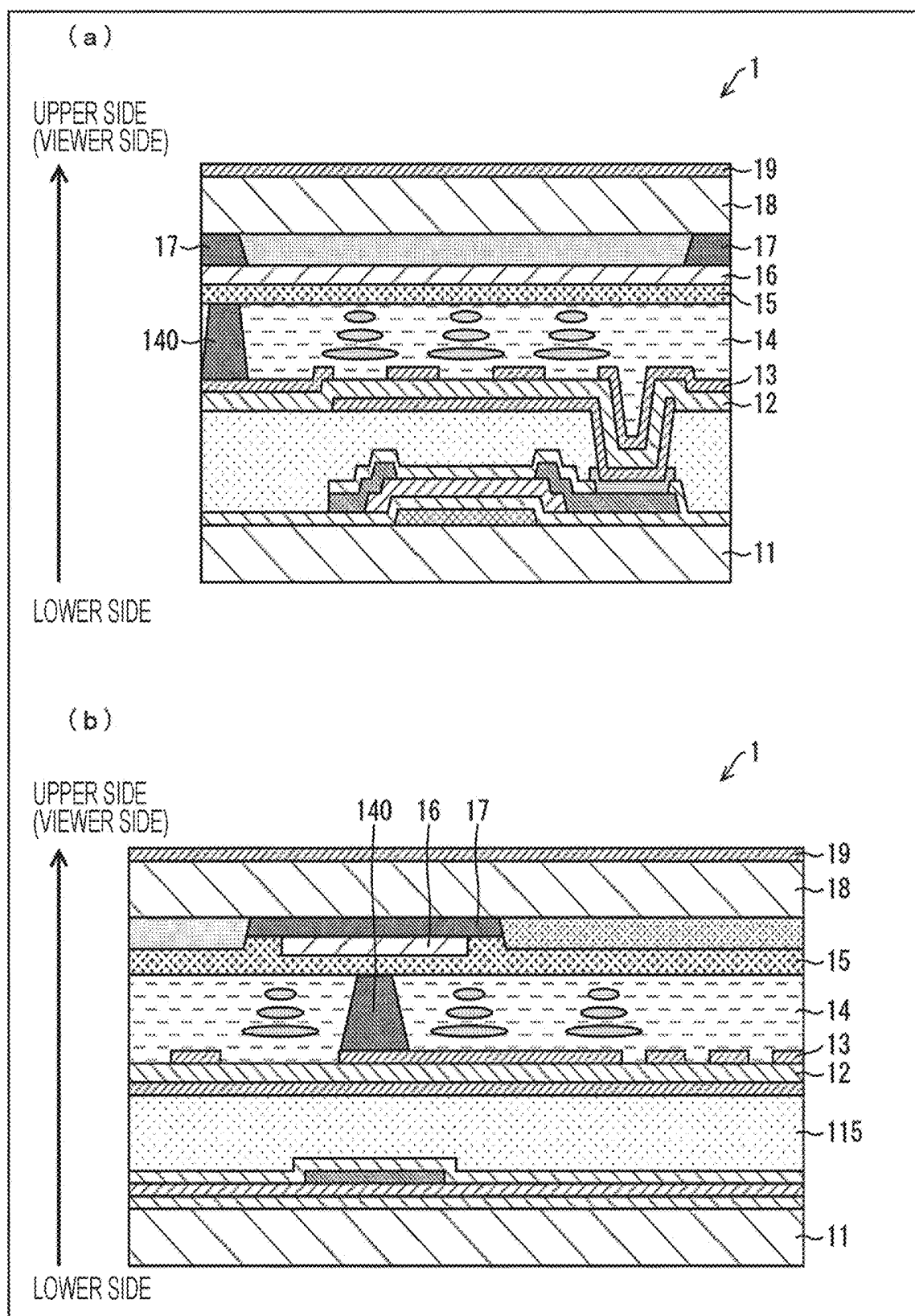


FIG. 3

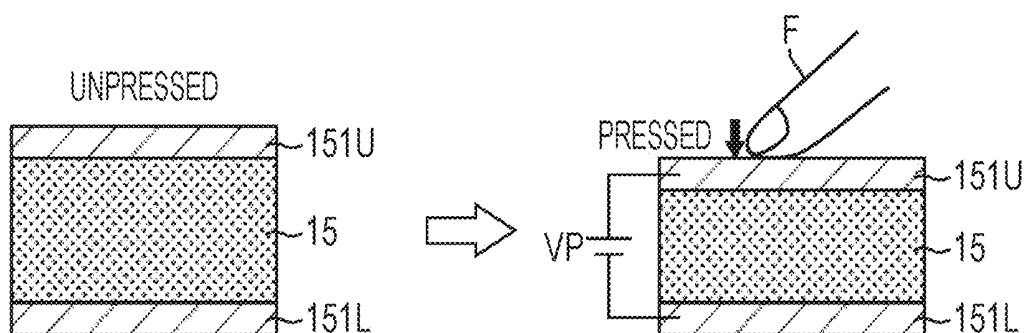


FIG. 4

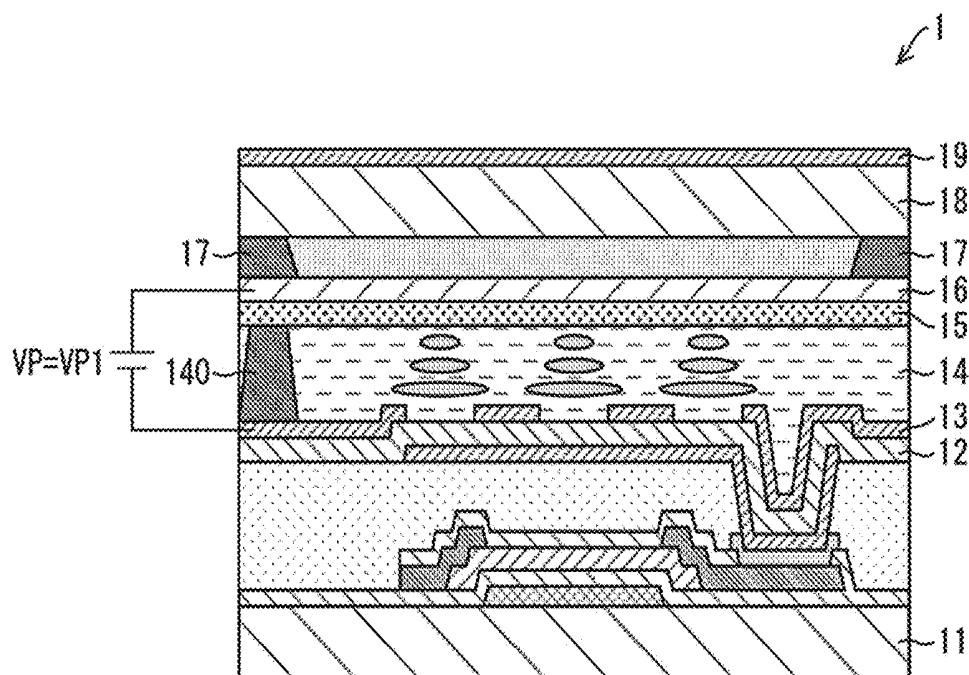


FIG. 5

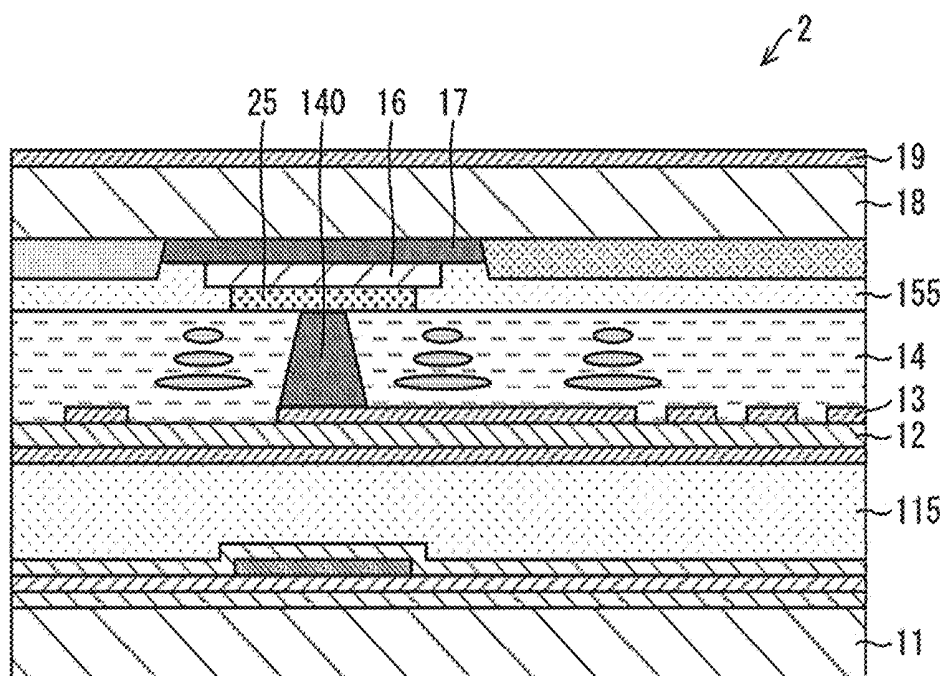


FIG. 6

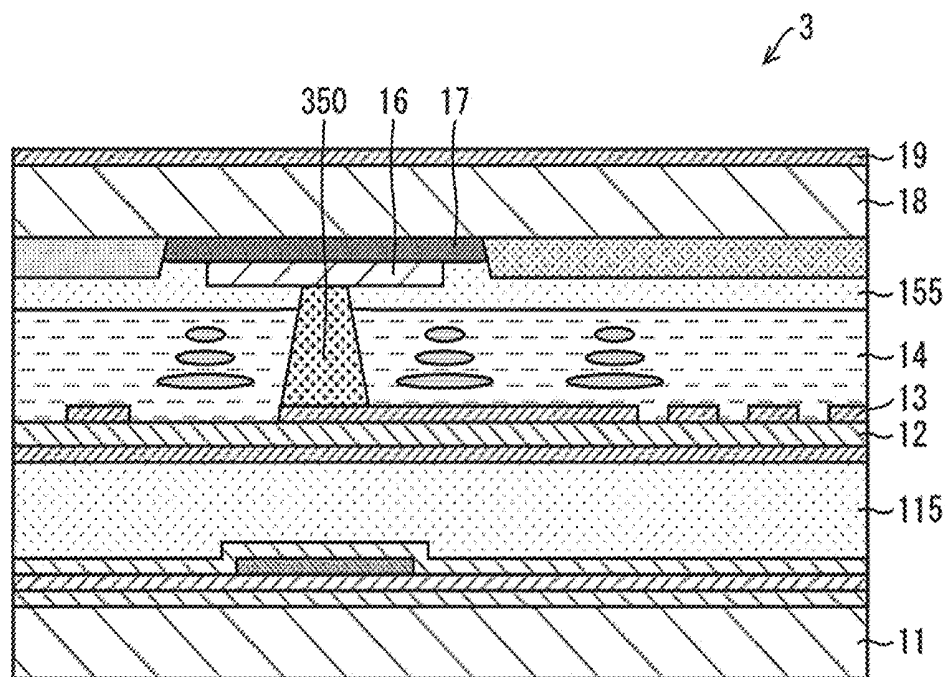


FIG. 7

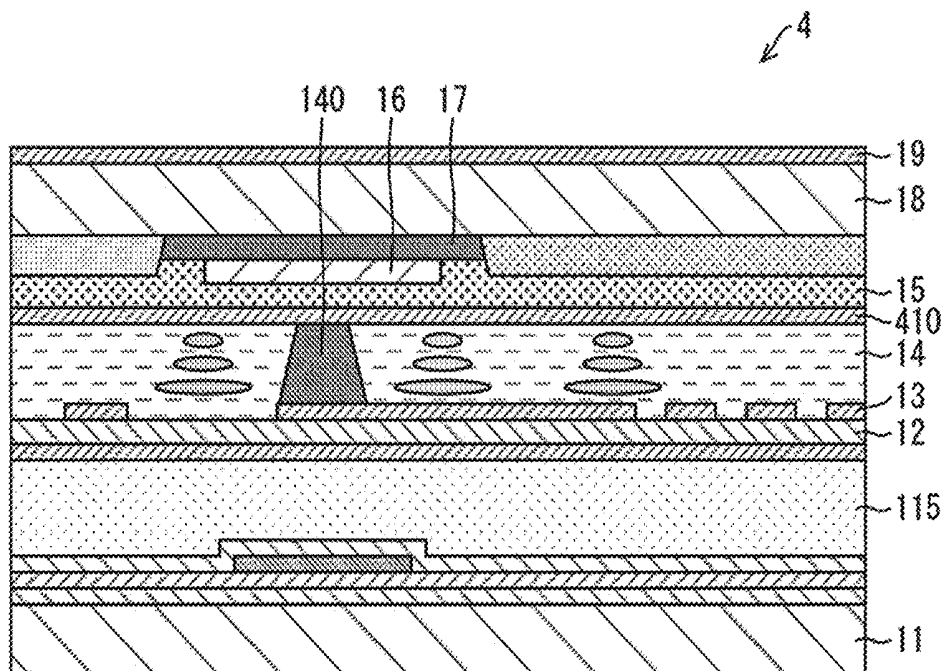
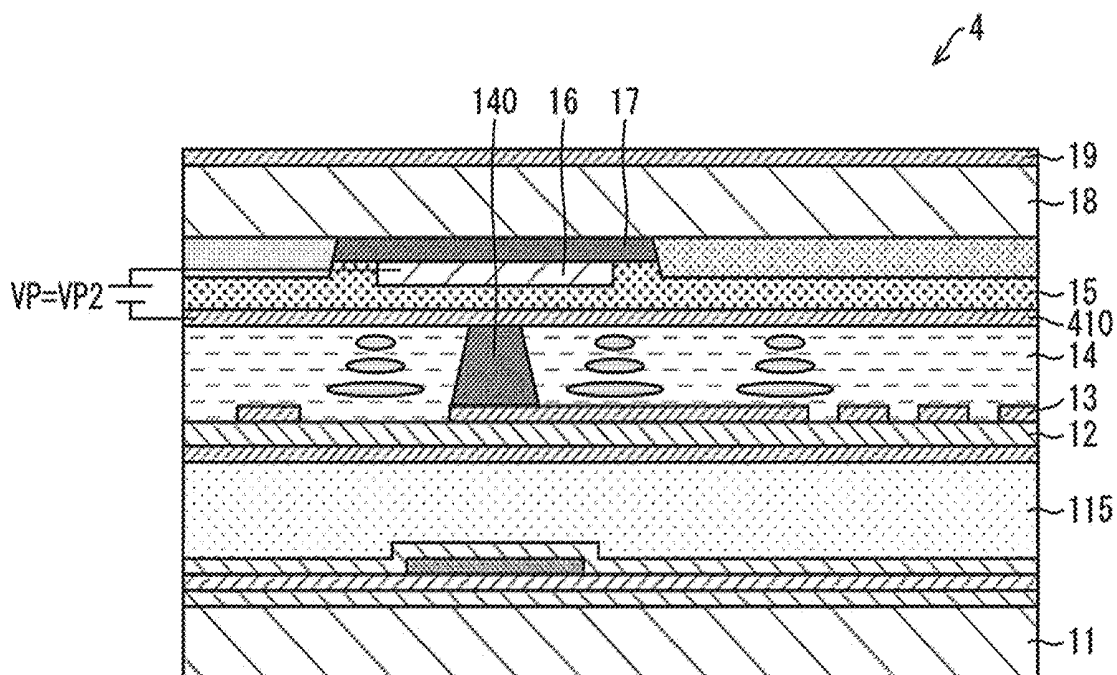


FIG. 8



TOUCH PANEL AND ELECTRONIC DEVICE

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] An aspect of the present invention relates to a touch panel having both an input position detection function and a pressure detection function.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] In recent years, in some of touch panels (TP), a function for detecting that pressure is applied to an input surface (display surface) (hereinafter, pressure detection) has been added in addition to the related input position detection function. Various techniques have been proposed for a touch panel having both the input position detection function and the pressure detection function (hereinafter, also referred to as a pressure detection type touch panel).

[0003] For example, PTL 1 discloses a technique for maintaining the accuracy of pressure detection even when the touch panel is miniaturized (with a reduced total number of films) in the pressure detection type touch panel.

[0004] Specifically, the touch panel disclosed in PTL 1 includes a touch panel unit provided with two touch panel electrodes (first touch panel electrode and second touch panel electrode), and a pressure sensor unit provided with two pressure sensor electrodes (first pressure sensor electrode and a second pressure sensor electrode).

[0005] Then, an electrode layer provided with the first pressure sensor electrode (first pressure sensor electrode layer) is formed as the same electrode layer as an electrode layer provided with the second touch panel electrode (second touch panel electrode layer).

CITATION LIST

Patent Literature

[0006] PTL 1: Japanese Patent No. 5871111 (issued on Mar. 1, 2016)

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Technical Problem

[0007] However, in the technique of PTL 1, the following two problems are found, for example.

[0008] (1): The electrode layer provided with the second pressure sensor electrode (second pressure sensor electrode layer) is not the same electrode layer as any of the electrode layer provided with the first touch panel electrode (first touch panel electrode layer) and the second touch panel electrode layer described above. For this reason, in order to provide the second pressure sensor electrode layer, since an individual substrate (for example: film or glass) and an adhesive layer are needed, the thickness of a touch panel is increased.

[0009] (2): In addition, there is a possibility that unintended capacitive coupling may occur between the second pressure sensor electrode layer and other members. For this reason, there is a possibility that noise of the touch panel may be increased due to the capacitive coupling.

[0010] Thus, there is still room for improvement with regard to miniaturization and performance improvement in the pressure detection type touch panel. An aspect of the

present invention is to realize further miniaturization and performance improvement in the pressure detection type touch panel.

Solution to Problem

[0011] In order to solve the problems, including to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a touch panel having a display surface, including a pixel substrate, a liquid crystal layer, and a color filter layer in order from a side farthest from the display surface, in which when a direction from the pixel substrate toward the color filter layer is defined as an upper direction and a direction opposite to the upper direction is defined as a lower direction, the touch panel further includes a touch panel upper side electrode layer located above the color filter layer; a touch panel lower side electrode layer located below the color filter layer and above the liquid crystal layer; a first conductive layer as a pixel electrode layer located above the pixel substrate and below the liquid crystal layer; and a piezoelectric element layer that generates a voltage in accordance with pressing on the display surface, and in which the touch panel upper side electrode layer and the touch panel lower side electrode layer are provided with electrodes for detecting a position at which an object contacts or approaches the display surface, and the piezoelectric element layer is located between the touch panel lower side electrode layer and the first conductive layer.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0012] According to a touch panel according to an aspect of the present invention, there is an advantage that further miniaturization and performance improvement can be achieved in the pressure detection type touch panel.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0013] FIG. 1 is a view showing a schematic configuration of a display device provided with a touch panel according to a first embodiment.

[0014] (a) of FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view viewed from a direction of arrows A-A of FIG. 1, and (b) of FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view viewed from a direction of arrows B-B of FIG. 1.

[0015] FIG. 3 is a view for explaining the function of a piezoelectric element layer.

[0016] FIG. 4 is a view for explaining a pressure detection voltage obtained in the touch panel of FIG. 1.

[0017] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view showing a configuration of a touch panel according to a second embodiment.

[0018] FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view showing a configuration of a touch panel according to a third embodiment.

[0019] FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view showing a configuration of a touch panel according to a fourth embodiment.

[0020] FIG. 8 is a view for explaining a pressure detection voltage obtained in the touch panel according to the fourth embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

First Embodiment

[0021] Hereinafter, the first embodiment will be described in detail with reference to FIGS. 1 to 4. FIG. 1 is a view

showing a schematic configuration of a display device **100** (electronic device) provided with a touch panel **1** according to the first embodiment. First, an overview of the display device **100** will be described with reference to FIG. **1**. The display device **100** is an example of an electronic device provided with a touch panel according to one embodiment of the present invention.

[0022] However, the electronic device provided with the touch panel (example: touch panel **1**) according to one embodiment of the present invention is not limited to the display device. The electronic device may be a portable terminal such as a smartphone or a tablet, for example. Alternatively, the electronic device may be an information processing device such as a PC monitor, signage, an electronic blackboard, or an information display.

[0023] In addition, although various members of the touch panel **1** are shown in the drawings (in particular, FIG. **2** and the like) to be described below, descriptions of the members not related to the first embodiment will be omitted. It may be understood that these members with descriptions omitted are similar to well-known ones. It is to be noted that drawings are intended to provide an overview of the shape, structure, and positional relationship of members, and are not always drawn to scale.

(Overview of Display Device **100**)

[0024] As shown in FIG. **1**, the display device **100** includes a touch panel **1**, a display unit **90** (display surface), a driver **91**, a control substrate **92**, and a flexible printed circuit substrate (FPC) **93**. In addition, the touch panel **1** includes a thin film transistor (TFT) substrate **11**, a color filter (CF) substrate **18**, and a display unit **90** (see also FIG. **2** and the like described below).

[0025] The display unit **90** may be a liquid crystal (LC) panel, for example. The display unit **90** displays various images. Since the display device **100** is provided with the touch panel **1**, the display unit **90** also serves as an input unit (input surface) that receives an input operation of the user (for example, a touch input by the finger **F** of the user). The display unit **90** may be referred to as an active area.

[0026] The driver **91** serves as a display control unit that controls the display unit **90**. For example, the driver **91** may apply an instruction to the TFT substrate **11** and control lighting of the pixels (not shown) formed on the TFT substrate **11**.

[0027] The control substrate **92** is a substrate provided with a main control unit that collectively controls the operation of the display device **100**. A touch panel controller (not shown) that controls the operation of the touch panel **1** may be provided on the control substrate **92**. Alternatively, the main control unit described above may have the function of the touch panel controller.

[0028] The FPC **93** is a member that connects the control substrate **92** and the driver **91**. The FPC **93** has high flexibility and may be highly deformable. Therefore, the FPC **93** is suitable for manufacturing a small or thin electronic device (for example, a portable terminal).

[0029] In FIG. **1**, a direction parallel to the short side of the display device **100** (in other words, the short side of the display unit **90**) is referred to as the X direction. In addition, a direction parallel to the long side of the display device **100** (long side of the display unit **90**) is referred to as the Y direction. In FIG. **1**, the X direction and the Y direction are orthogonal to each other.

[0030] Further, in FIG. **1**, a direction perpendicular to the paper surface (that is, a direction perpendicular to the X direction and the Y direction) is referred to as the Z direction. It is assumed that a direction from the TFT substrate **11** toward the display unit **90** (that is, the side of the user (viewer) who views the image displayed on the display unit **90**) is a positive direction in the Z direction. Hereinafter, the positive direction in the Z direction is also referred to as the upper direction. The upper direction may also be defined as a direction from the TFT substrate **11** toward the CF substrate **18** in FIG. **2** described below.

[0031] Meanwhile, the negative direction in the Z direction (a direction opposite to the upper direction) is also referred to as the lower direction. Hereinafter, for convenience of description, the Z direction is also referred to as the vertical direction. Further, the upper side in the vertical direction is also referred to as a viewer side.

(Touch Panel **1**)

[0032] Subsequently, the touch panel **1** will be described with reference to FIG. **2**. FIG. **2** is a cross-sectional view showing the configuration of the touch panel **1**. Specifically, in (a) of FIG. **2** is a cross-sectional view viewed from a direction of arrows A-A of FIG. **1**, and Fig. (b) is a cross-sectional view viewed from a direction of arrows B-B of FIG. **1**. That is, in (a) of FIG. **2**, (a) is a cross-sectional view in the XZ plane of FIG. **1**, and Fig. (b) is a cross-sectional view in the YZ plane of FIG. **1**.

[0033] In the touch panel **1**, an electrode layer (a TP lower side electrode layer **16** and a TP upper side electrode layer **19**) for realizing an input position detection function is formed on a lower side (inner) than the display unit **90** when viewed from the upper side (viewer side). From this, the touch panel **1** is also referred to as an in-cell type touch panel.

[0034] As shown in (a) of FIG. **2**, the touch panel **1** includes, from the lower side toward the upper side (that is, in order of distance from the display unit **90**), a TFT substrate **11** (pixel substrate), an insulating layer **12**, and an indium tin oxide (ITO) layer **13**, a liquid crystal layer **14**, a piezoelectric element layer **15**, a TP lower side electrode layer **16** (touch panel lower side electrode layer), a black matrix (BM) **17**, a CF substrate **18** (color filter layer), and a TP upper side electrode layer **19** (touch panel upper side electrode layer) in this order. In addition, on the upper side of the TP upper side electrode layer **19**, a display unit **90** (not shown except for FIG. **1**) is further provided.

[0035] In the inside of the liquid crystal layer **14**, a photo spacer (PS) **140** is provided. The PS **140** is a member (spacer) for maintaining a uniform thickness (length in the Z direction) of the liquid crystal layer **14**. The PS **140** may be formed in a columnar shape.

[0036] As shown in (b) of FIG. **2**, in the touch panel **1**, a planarization layer **115** may be provided above the TFT substrate **11** and below the insulating layer **12**.

[0037] On the TFT substrate **11**, (i) a plurality of pixels of red, green, blue (RGB) (that is, pixels forming an image displayed on the display unit **90**), and (ii) TFTs corresponding to the respective pixels are spatially regularly arranged. The TFT serves as a switching element that controls the lighting of the pixels. The light emitted from each pixel is directed upward. In FIG. **2** and the like, the pixels and the TFTs are not illustrated for simplification.

[0038] In the ITO layer 13 (first conductive layer, pixel electrode layer), a pixel electrode (not shown) for driving the pixels in the TFT substrate 11 is formed. The ITO layer 13 is a transparent layer because ITO is a material that is particularly excellent in light-transmitting. Therefore, the ITO layer 13 does not hinder the viewability of the user who views the image displayed on the display unit 90. The insulating layer 12 is provided to protect various wirings of the TFT substrate 11 and the ITO layer 13.

[0039] The liquid crystal layer 14 contains a liquid crystal material of which coordination is changed according to the voltage applied to the liquid crystal layer 14. Therefore, the light transmittance of the liquid crystal layer 14 may be adjusted according to the voltage applied to the liquid crystal layer 14.

[0040] The piezoelectric element layer 15 is a layer formed of a piezoelectric material. The piezoelectric element layer 15 serves as a piezoelectric element (also referred to as a piezoelectric element). The piezoelectric element layer 15 is formed on an upper surface of the liquid crystal layer 14. That is, the piezoelectric element layer 15 is located below the TP lower side electrode layer 16 described below. The piezoelectric element layer 15 also serves as a planarization layer on the upper surface of the liquid crystal layer 14. Alternatively, as described in the second embodiment to be described below, a planarization layer 155 may be provided on at least a portion of the upper surface of the liquid crystal layer 14 (see FIG. 5 described below).

[0041] The TP lower side electrode layer 16 is a layer, within which one of a drive electrode (also referred to as a drive line) or a sense electrode (also referred to as a sense line) is formed. The first embodiment exemplifies a case in which the TP lower side electrode layer 16 is a drive electrode layer within which a drive electrode is formed. The TP lower side electrode layer 16 is formed on an upper surface of the piezoelectric element layer 15. In addition, the TP lower side electrode layer 16 is located below the CF substrate 18. In FIG. 2 and the like, the drive electrodes and the sense electrodes are not illustrated for simplification.

[0042] The material of the drive electrode (in other words, the material of the TP lower side electrode layer 16) is not particularly limited. The first embodiment exemplifies a case in which the material of the drive electrode is Cu (copper). In addition, since Cu is a non-transparent material, it is desirable that the drive electrode be formed so as not to hinder the viewability of the user. For example, the drive electrode may be formed in a metal mesh shape. Alternatively, a transparent conductive material (for example, ITO) may be used for the drive electrode from the viewpoint of improving the viewability of the user.

[0043] The BM 17 (light shielding member) is a light shielding member disposed so as to surround the neighbor of each pixel described above when viewed from the upper direction. The outline of each pixel is emphasized by partitioning each pixel with the BM 17. Therefore, the contrast of the image displayed on the display unit 90 is improved.

[0044] The CF substrate 18 is a substrate provided with a color filter that transmits light in a certain wavelength range. For example, the CF substrate 18 may include three types of color filters: (i) a first color filter that transmits red (R) light, (ii) a second color filter that transmits green (G) light, and (iii) a third color filter that transmits blue (B) light. On the CF substrate 18, a plurality of color filters are spatially

regularly arranged. In FIG. 2 and the like, the corresponding color filter is not illustrated for the simplification of drawing.

[0045] The TP upper side electrode layer 19 is a layer having one of the drive electrode or the sense electrode formed therewithin, which is a different type of electrode from the electrode (for example, the drive electrode) formed on the TP lower side electrode layer 16. The first embodiment exemplifies the case in which the TP upper side electrode layer 19 is the sense electrode layer within which a sense electrode is formed. The TP upper side electrode layer 19 is formed on an upper surface of the CF substrate 18.

[0046] The material of the sense electrode (in other words, the material of the TP upper side electrode layer 19) is not particularly limited, as in the case of the material of the drive electrode described above. The first embodiment exemplifies the case in which the material of the sense electrode is ITO. Alternatively, a non-transparent material (for example, Cu) may also be used as the material of the sense electrode.

[0047] The drive electrode and the sense electrode are electrodes for detecting a position where an object (for example, the finger F in FIG. 1 described above) contacts or approaches the display unit 90. In the first embodiment, a plurality of drive electrodes are arranged along the X direction, for example. In addition, a plurality of sense electrodes are arranged along the Y direction, for example.

[0048] The touch panel 1 may detect a value (signal value) of the capacitance formed at the intersection of each of the plurality of drive electrodes and each of the plurality of sense electrodes. Then, based on the signal value, the touch panel 1 may detect (i) contact or proximity of an object to the display unit 90, and (ii) a position on the display unit 90 at which the contact or approach occurs. That is, the touch panel 1 may be a capacitive touch panel.

[0049] The TP lower side electrode layer 16 and the TP upper side electrode layer 19 (in other words, the drive electrode and the sense electrode) are connected to the touch panel controller described above with wirings (not shown). The drive electrode and the sense electrode are each driven by a touch panel controller. The operation of the touch panel controller for performing the signal value detection and the input position detection is well-known and thus the description thereof is not repeated.

[0050] As described above, the touch panel 1 is provided with the TP upper side electrode layer 19 and the TP lower side electrode layer 16, so that the position on the display unit 90 where the touch input is performed with the finger F, for example, may be detected.

[0051] As described above, the first embodiment exemplifies the case in which the TP lower side electrode layer 16 is the drive electrode layer and the TP upper side electrode layer 19 is the sense electrode layer. Alternatively, the TP lower side electrode layer 16 may be provided as the sense electrode layer, and the TP upper side electrode layer 19 may be provided as the drive electrode layer.

(Function of Piezoelectric Element Layer 15)

[0052] FIG. 3 is a diagram for explaining the function of the piezoelectric element layer 15 (piezoelectric element). As shown in FIG. 3, it is assumed that the upper side electrode layer 151U is provided on an upper surface of the piezoelectric element layer 15 and the lower side electrode layer 151L is provided on a lower surface of the piezoelectric element layer 15. The upper side electrode layer 151U

and the lower side electrode layer **151L** are layers in which electrodes are formed for detecting a voltage generated in the piezoelectric element layer **15** (that is, a potential difference between the upper side electrode layer **151U** and the lower side electrode layer **151L**).

[0053] The piezoelectric element is an element that generates polarization charge on the surface in accordance with pressure (distortion) when the pressure is applied to the element itself (more strictly speaking, when distortion is generated in the element itself). That is, the piezoelectric element generates a potential difference (voltage) in accordance with the pressure between a pressing surface and a surface opposed to the pressing surface. More specifically, as the pressure applied to the piezoelectric element increases, the voltage generated in the piezoelectric element also increases.

[0054] As an example, as shown with the legend “unpressed” in FIG. 3, when the upper side electrode layer **151U** is not pressed, the piezoelectric element layer **15** is not pressed as well. Therefore, the piezoelectric element layer **15** does not generate a voltage.

[0055] Meanwhile, as shown with the legend “pressed” in FIG. 3, when the upper side electrode layer **151U** is pressed by the finger F of the user, for example, the piezoelectric element layer **15** is also pressed. Therefore, the piezoelectric element layer **15** generates a voltage.

[0056] Hereinafter, in the touch panel **1**, a voltage for detecting a pressing on the display unit **90** is referred to as a voltage VP. The voltage VP may be referred to as a pressure detection voltage. In the configuration of FIG. 3, when the piezoelectric element layer **15** is pressed, the voltage generated in the piezoelectric element layer **15** may be acquired as a voltage VP (the pressure detection voltage).

[0057] FIG. 4 is a view for explaining the voltage VP (the pressure detection voltage) obtained in the touch panel **1**. As described above, in the touch panel **1**, the piezoelectric element layer **15** is located between the TP lower side electrode layer **16** and the ITO layer **13**. Therefore, in the touch panel **1**, the TP lower side electrode layer **16** may play the role of the upper side electrode layer **151U**, and the ITO layer **13** may play the role of the lower side electrode layer **151L**, respectively.

[0058] That is, in the touch panel **1**, the potential difference between the TP lower side electrode layer **16** and the ITO layer **13** may be acquired as the voltage VP (the pressure detection voltage) described above. Note that, for the sake of distinguishing from the voltage VP in FIG. 3, the voltage VP in FIG. 4 (the potential difference between the TP lower side electrode layer **16** and the ITO layer **13**) is also referred to as a voltage VP1. In the touch panel **1**, a voltage is generated in the piezoelectric element layer **15** by the piezoelectric element layer **15** being pressed in accordance with the pressing of the display unit **90**.

[0059] In the touch panel **1**, at least one of the TP lower side electrode layer **16** and the ITO layer **13** is connected to the touch panel controller by wirings (not shown). The touch panel controller performs a processing (pressure detection processing) of detecting whether or not the display unit **90** is pressed based on the voltage VP1 acquired through the wirings. Since the pressure detection processing is well-known, the description is skipped.

[0060] Note that the material of the piezoelectric element layer **15** is not particularly limited. For example, as a

material of the piezoelectric element layer **15**, polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), poly L-lactide (PLLA), and the like may be used.

[0061] Meanwhile, since the piezoelectric element layer **15** is a member provided on the touch panel **1** (in-cell type touch panel) including the display unit **90**, it is desirable that it does not hinder the viewability of the user. Therefore, for a material of the piezoelectric element layer **15**, for example, it is desirable to select a material excellent in light transmittance.

[0062] Further, in consideration of the color of members in a neighbor of the piezoelectric element layer **15** in the touch panel **1**, it is desirable to select a material having a color close to that of the members in the neighbor as the material of the piezoelectric element layer **15**.

[0063] In addition, as the material of the piezoelectric element layer **15**, it is desirable to select a material which does not cause the phase difference (retardation) of light as much as possible so that the phase of light emitted from the upper surface of the piezoelectric element layer **15** does not greatly differ from the phase of light incident on the lower surface of the piezoelectric element layer **15**.

[0064] From the viewpoint of further reducing the phase difference of light, a phase difference film may be provided above the piezoelectric element layer **15**. This is because even when a phase difference of light occurs in the piezoelectric element layer **15**, the phase difference film may compensate (lessen) the phase difference.

(Effect of Touch Panel 1)

[0065] As described above, in the touch panel **1**, the input position detection function of the touch panel **1** is realized with the TP upper side electrode layer **19** and the TP lower side electrode layer **16**. In addition, the TP lower side electrode layer **16** and the ITO layer **13** are provided so as to sandwich the piezoelectric element layer **15** therebetween.

[0066] Therefore, as shown in FIG. 4 described above, the TP lower side electrode layer **16** and the ITO layer **13** may be used as the electrode layers (electrodes) for acquiring the voltage VP1 (pressure detection voltage). Therefore, the pressure detection function of the touch panel **1** is realized by the piezoelectric element layer **15** located between the TP lower side electrode layer **16** and the ITO layer **13**.

[0067] As described above, according to the touch panel **1**, a pressure detection type touch panel (a touch panel having both input position detection function and pressure detection function) can be configured without requiring the second pressure sensor electrode layer that was present in the touch panel of PTL 1 described above. The main advantages of the touch panel **1** obtained by this configuration are as follows in (1) and (2).

[0068] (1): In the touch panel of PTL 1, since a separate substrate and an adhesive layer are employed to provide the second pressure sensor electrode layer, the thickness of the touch panel is increased. On the other hand, according to the configuration of the touch panel **1**, since the second pressure sensor electrode layer is not present, the substrate and adhesive layer described above may not be employed.

[0069] As described above, in the touch panel **1**, compared to the touch panel described in PTL 1, an increase in the thickness of the touch panel may be suppressed, so that it is possible to realize further miniaturization of the touch panel.

[0070] (2): In the touch panel 1, the second pressure sensor electrode layer is not present. For this reason, there is no capacitive coupling (capacitive coupling unintended in design, which is present in the touch panel of PTL 1) caused by the second pressure sensor electrode layer.

[0071] Therefore, compared with the touch panel of PTL 1, the touch panel 1 can suppress unintended capacitive coupling in design. Therefore, an increase in noise of the touch panel due to the capacitive coupling can be suppressed, so that it is possible to further improve the performance of the touch panel (for example, the performance of at least one of the position detection function and the pressure detection function).

[0072] As described above, according to the touch panel 1, it is possible to realize further miniaturization and performance improvement in the pressure detection type touch panel (a touch panel having both the input position detection function and the pressure detection function).

(Supplemental Note)

[0073] As shown in FIG. 4 described above, according to the arrangement of the piezoelectric element layer 15 in the touch panel 1, the voltage VP1 (pressure detection voltage) may be acquired using the TP lower side electrode layer 16 and the ITO layer 13.

[0074] That is, in the touch panel 1, two electrode layers (upper side electrode layer and lower side electrode layer sandwiching the piezoelectric element layer 15 therebetween) for detecting the pressure detection voltage are both provided below the CF substrate 18. Therefore, the viewability of the user can be improved as compared with the case in which the upper side electrode layer is provided above the CF substrate 18, for example.

[0075] Further, in the touch panel 1, the two electrode layers may be provided only in the vicinity of the liquid crystal layer 14, so that the manufacturing process of the touch panel 1 can be simplified. As a result, the manufacturing cost of the touch panel 1 can also be reduced.

Modification Example

[0076] In the first embodiment, for convenience of explanation, the configuration in which the TP upper side electrode layer 19 is located on the upper surface of the CF substrate 18 has been exemplified. It is to be noted that the TP upper side electrode layer 19 does not need to be in direct contact with the upper surface of the CF substrate 18, and may be in indirect contact with the upper surface of the CF substrate 18 through a certain member (for example, an additional layer). The TP upper side electrode layer 19 may be disposed above the CF substrate 18.

[0077] Further, in the first embodiment, the configuration in which the TP lower side electrode layer 16 is located on the upper surface of the piezoelectric element layer 15 has been exemplified. Alternatively, the TP lower side electrode layer 16 also does not need to be in direct contact with the upper surface of the piezoelectric element layer 15, and may be in indirect contact with the upper surface of the piezoelectric element layer 15 through a certain member (for example, additional layer). The TP lower side electrode layer 16 may be located below the CF 18 layer and above the piezoelectric element layer 15.

[0078] The same applies to each of the members except the TP upper side electrode layer 19 and the TP lower side electrode layer 16.

Second Embodiment

[0079] Hereinafter, the second embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 5. It is to be noted that, for convenience of explanation, parts having the same function as the parts described in the embodiment described above are denoted by the same reference numerals, and description thereof will not be repeated.

[0080] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view showing the configuration of the touch panel 2 according to the second embodiment. Specifically, FIG. 5 shows a cross-sectional view viewed from a direction of arrows B-B in FIG. 1 described above. In the following embodiments, for convenience of explanation, the cross-sectional view viewed from a direction of arrows A-A in FIG. 1 will be skipped.

[0081] The touch panel 2 has a configuration in which the piezoelectric element layer 15 is replaced with a piezoelectric element layer 25 in the touch panel 1 according to the first embodiment. The piezoelectric element layer 25 is the same as the piezoelectric element layer 15 of the first embodiment in that it is disposed so as to be sandwiched between the TP lower side electrode layer 16 and the ITO layer 13.

[0082] Alternatively, the piezoelectric element layer 25 is disposed so as to be covered by a lower surface of the BM 17. That is, when viewed from the upper side, the piezoelectric element layer 25 is provided so as to be blocked by the BM 17 and not visually recognized by the user. In other words, when viewed in the Z direction (the normal line direction of the piezoelectric element layer 25), the piezoelectric element layer 25 is disposed so as to overlap the BM 17 as much as possible. Regarding this point, the piezoelectric element layer 25 is different from the piezoelectric element layer 15.

[0083] Note that, in the touch panel 2, the planarization layer 155 may be provided on a portion of the upper surface of the liquid crystal layer 14. In the touch panel 2, the planarization layer 155 is provided so as to fill a portion in the touch panel 1 where the piezoelectric element layer 15 was present and where the piezoelectric element layer 25 is not present.

[0084] As an example, the piezoelectric element layer 25 may be formed by patterning only a portion of the lower surface of the TP lower side electrode layer 16. Note that the thickness of the piezoelectric element layer 25 may be equal to the thickness of the TP lower side electrode layer 16 or may be different from the thickness of the TP lower side electrode layer 16. The piezoelectric element layer 25 may be formed thicker than the TP lower side electrode layer 16 or may be formed thicker than the TP lower side electrode layer 16.

[0085] According to the arrangement of the piezoelectric element layer 25, when viewed from the upper side, the piezoelectric element layer 25 may be covered and hidden by the BM 17. Therefore, it is possible to prevent the viewability of the user from being hindered by the piezoelectric element layer 25. That is, according to the touch panel 2, compared with the touch panel 1, it is possible to further improve the viewability of the user.

Third Embodiment

[0086] Hereinafter, the third embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 6. FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view showing the configuration of the touch panel 3 according to the third embodiment. Specifically, specifically, FIG. 6 shows a cross-sectional view viewed from a direction of arrows B-B in FIG. 1 described above.

[0087] As shown in FIG. 6, the touch panel 3 has a configuration in which, in the touch panel 2 according to the second embodiment, (i) the piezoelectric element layer 25 is removed and (ii) the PS 140 is replaced with the piezoelectric element layer 350. As described below, the piezoelectric element layer 350 serves as both the piezoelectric element layer 25 and the PS 140.

[0088] The piezoelectric element layer 350 is the same as the piezoelectric element layer 25 (or the piezoelectric element layer 15) in view of the function of the piezoelectric element itself. In the touch panel 3, the piezoelectric element layer 350 is pressed in accordance with the pressing on the display unit 90. Therefore, the piezoelectric element layer 350 generates a voltage in accordance with the pressure applied thereto.

[0089] In addition, the piezoelectric element layer 350 also has a function as the PS 140 (function as a spacer). The piezoelectric element layer 350 is formed in the same size and shape (columnar shape) as the PS 140. As shown in FIG. 6, a portion of the piezoelectric element layer 350 is provided within the liquid crystal layer 14.

[0090] Hereinafter, in the piezoelectric element layer 350, a portion provided within the liquid crystal layer 14 is also referred to as a spacer portion. The piezoelectric element layer 350 is formed to be sufficiently thicker than the piezoelectric element layer 25 of the second embodiment (or the piezoelectric element layer 15 of the first embodiment) in order to maintain a uniform thickness of the liquid crystal layer 14 with the spacer portion.

[0091] Alternatively, the entire piezoelectric element layer 350 may be provided within the liquid crystal layer 14. That is, the entire piezoelectric element layer 350 may be used as the spacer portion. As described above, the piezoelectric element layer 350 may be formed to have a spacer portion (so that at least a portion of the piezoelectric element layer 350 is provided within the liquid crystal layer 14).

[0092] The piezoelectric element layer 350 serves as a spacer, so that relatively large pressure is applied to the upper surface of the piezoelectric element layer 350 when the display unit 90 is pressed. Therefore, when the display unit 90 is pressed, a voltage may be generated in the piezoelectric element layer 350.

[0093] Further, the piezoelectric element layer 350 serves as a spacer, so that an increase in the thickness of the touch panel 3 can be suppressed even when the piezoelectric element layer 350 which is thicker than the piezoelectric element layer 25 is provided. Therefore, the configuration of the piezoelectric element layer 350 is also desirable from the viewpoint of miniaturization of the touch panel 3. In addition, since some of the plurality of PSs 140 provided on the touch panel 2 can be replaced with the piezoelectric element layer 350, the number of parts of the touch panel 3 can be reduced by providing the piezoelectric element layer 350.

[0094] As shown in FIG. 6, the piezoelectric element layer 350 is provided at the same position as the PS 140. That is, like the piezoelectric element layer 25, the piezoelectric element layer 350 is also disposed so as to be covered by the

lower surface of the BM 17. As described above, the piezoelectric element layer 350 is also disposed so as to overlap the BM 17 when viewed in the Z direction (the normal line direction of the piezoelectric element layer 350).

[0095] By arranging the piezoelectric element layer 350 in this manner, when viewed from the upper side, the piezoelectric element layer 350 is, like the piezoelectric element layer 25, also blocked by the BM 17 and not visually recognized by the user. Therefore, even when the piezoelectric element layer 350 which is thicker than the piezoelectric element layer 25 is provided, the viewability of the user can be enhanced as in the touch panel 2.

[0096] Alternatively, that is, the piezoelectric element layer 350 may not be disposed so as to be covered and hidden by the BM 17 when viewed from the upper side. For example, in the touch panel 1 according to the first embodiment, the touch panel 3 may be configured by (i) removing the piezoelectric element layer 15 and (ii) replacing the PS 140 with the piezoelectric element layer 350.

Fourth Embodiment

[0097] Hereinafter, the fourth embodiment will be described with reference to FIGS. 7 and 8. FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view showing the configuration of the touch panel 4 according to the fourth embodiment. Specifically, specifically, FIG. 7 shows a cross-sectional view viewed from a direction of arrows B-B in FIG. 1 described above.

[0098] The touch panel 4 has a configuration in which the conductive layer 410 (the second conductive layer) is added to the touch panel 1 according to the first embodiment. Alternatively, the touch panel 4 may be configured by adding the conductive layer 410 to the touch panel 2 according to the second embodiment.

[0099] The conductive layer 410 is provided below the piezoelectric element layer 15 (piezoelectric element layer located below the TP lower side electrode layer 16 and above the liquid crystal layer 14) and above the liquid crystal layer 14. As an example, the conductive layer 410 may be formed on the lower surface of the piezoelectric element layer 15. The conductive layer 410 may be formed of ITO (the same material as the ITO layer 13 which is a first conductive layer (pixel electrode layer)) in order to improve the viewability of the user, for example. Alternatively, as the material of the conductive layer 410, a non-transparent material may be used.

[0100] FIG. 8 is a view for explaining the voltage VP (the pressure detection voltage) obtained in the touch panel 4. In the touch panel 4, the TP lower side electrode layer 16 and the conductive layer 410 are located to sandwich the piezoelectric element layer 15 therebetween.

[0101] That is, in the touch panel 4, instead of the ITO layer 13, the conductive layer 410 plays a role of the lower side electrode layer 151L (see FIG. 3 described above). Regarding this point, the touch panel 4 is different from the touch panel 1.

[0102] For this reason, in the touch panel 4, the potential difference between the TP lower side electrode layer 16 and the conductive layer 410 may be acquired as the voltage VP. Hereinafter, for being distinguished from the voltage VP1 in the first embodiment, the voltage VP (the potential difference between the TP lower side electrode layer 16 and the conductive layer 410) in FIG. 8 is also referred to as a voltage VP2.

(Possible Improvements in Touch Panel 1)

[0103] Here, prior to the description of the effects of the touch panel 4, the touch panel 1 according to the first embodiment will be described again. In the touch panel 1, in order to detect (acquire) the voltage VP (pressure detection voltage) with high accuracy, it is desirable to fix the potential of one of the two electrode layers (upper side electrode layer and lower side electrode layer sandwiching the piezoelectric element layer 15 therebetween) for detecting the voltage VP.

[0104] Meanwhile, the TP lower side electrode layer 16 (upper side electrode layer) is an electrode layer for realizing the input position detection function of the touch panel 1, and in the state where the pressure (stress) is not applied to the display unit 90, the potential thereof is calibrated in advance. Therefore, in terms of maintaining the input position detection performance of the touch panel 1, it is not desirable to fix the potential of the TP lower side electrode layer 16.

[0105] Therefore, in order to improve the accuracy of the voltage VP, it is conceivable to fix the potential of the ITO layer 13 (lower side electrode layer). As an example, it is conceivable that the potential of the ITO layer 13 is fixed (for example, the ITO layer 13 is connected to a constant voltage source (not shown)) during a certain time (hereinafter, pressure detection time) in which the pressure detection processing is performed.

[0106] On the other hand, the ITO layer 13 is a pixel electrode layer that drives the pixels. Therefore, when the potential of the ITO layer 13 is fixed, the pixel may not be driven by the ITO layer 13 (more specifically, the pixel electrode formed in the ITO layer 13) in the pressure detection time. That is, the degree of freedom in driving the pixels by the ITO layer 13 is reduced.

[0107] That is, in the touch panel 1, when the potential of the ITO layer 13 (lower side electrode layer) is fixed (when the accuracy of the voltage VP is improved), the pressure detection processing and the driving of the pixel may not be performed independently (simultaneously). Regarding this point, it can be said that the touch panel 1 has room for improvement.

(Effect of Touch Panel 4)

[0108] In the touch panel 4, in order to improve the accuracy of the voltage VP, the potential of the conductive layer 410 (lower side electrode layer) may be fixed instead of fixing the potential of the ITO layer 13 (pixel electrode layer). For example, the conductive layer 410 may be connected to a ground terminal (not illustrated) to fix the potential of the conductive layer 410.

[0109] Since the conductive layer 410 in the touch panel 4 is an electrode layer different from the ITO layer 13, even when the potential of the conductive layer 410 is fixed, driving of pixels by the ITO layer 13 is not affected. As described above, in the touch panel 4, the accuracy of the voltage VP can be improved without fixing the potential of the ITO layer 13.

[0110] Therefore, even when the touch panel 4 improves the accuracy of the voltage VP, the pressure detection processing and the driving of the pixel may be performed independently. That is, it is possible to improve the pressure detection performance while maintaining the input position detection performance and the image display performance of the touch panel 4.

[0111] As described above, according to the touch panel 4, it is possible to obtain the pressure detection voltage (voltage VP 2) with higher accuracy than the pressure detection voltage (voltage VP1) in the touch panel 1. As a result, the accuracy of pressure detection can be enhanced.

CONCLUSION

[0112] The touch panel 1 according to a first aspect of the present invention is a touch panel including a display surface (display unit 90), which further includes a touch panel upper side electrode layer (TP upper side electrode layer 19) including a pixel substrate (TFT substrate 11), a liquid crystal layer (14), and a color filter layer (CF substrate 18) in order of distance from the display surface, and located above the color filter layer, with a direction from the pixel substrate toward the color filter layer being an upper direction and a direction opposite to the upper direction being a lower direction, a touch panel lower side electrode layer located below the color filter layer and above the liquid crystal layer (TP lower side electrode layer 16), a first conductive layer (ITO layer 13) as a pixel electrode layer located above the pixel substrate and below the liquid crystal layer, and a piezoelectric element layer 15 that generates a voltage in accordance with a pressing on the display surface, in which the touch panel upper side electrode layer and the touch panel lower side electrode layer are provided with electrodes for detecting a position at which an object contacts or approaches the display surface, and the piezoelectric element layer is located between the touch panel lower side electrode layer and the first conductive layer.

[0113] With this configuration, the input position detection function of the touch panel can be realized by the touch panel upper side electrode layer and the touch panel lower side electrode layer. In addition, the pressure detection function of the touch panel can be realized by the piezoelectric element layer located between the touch panel lower side electrode layer and the first conductive layer.

[0114] Therefore, a pressure detection type touch panel (a touch panel having both input position detection function and pressure detection function) can be configured without employing the second pressure sensor electrode layer that was present in the touch panel of PTL 1 described above.

[0115] As a result, as described above, (i) the increase in the thickness of the touch panel due to the presence of the second pressure sensor electrode layer, and (ii) the increase in noise due to the presence of the second pressure sensor electrode layer can both be suppressed. Therefore, it is possible to implement further miniaturization and performance improvement in the pressure detection type touch panel.

[0116] In the touch panel according to the second aspect of the present invention, it is desirable that, in the first aspect described above, a light shielding member (17) located above the piezoelectric element layer is further included, in which the piezoelectric element layer is disposed in the position covered by the light shielding member when viewed from the upper side.

[0117] With this configuration, when viewed from the upper side (for example, when the user views an image displayed on the display surface), the piezoelectric element layer can be covered and hidden by the shielding member. Therefore, it is possible to improve the viewability of the user.

[0118] In the touch panel according to the third aspect of the present invention, it is desirable that, in the first or second aspect described above, at least a portion of the piezoelectric element layer (350) is provided within the liquid crystal layer, and the piezoelectric element layer serves as a spacer for maintaining the thickness of the liquid crystal layer.

[0119] With this configuration, the piezoelectric element layer can have the function of the spacer. For this reason, since some of the plurality of spacers (for example: PSs 140) provided in the touch panel may be replaced with the piezoelectric element layer, it is possible to reduce the number of parts of the touch panel. Further, even when the piezoelectric element layer is thickly formed, the increase in the thickness of the touch panel can be suppressed.

[0120] In the touch panel according to the fourth aspect of the present invention, in any one of the first to third aspects described above, a potential difference between the touch panel lower side electrode layer and the first conductive layer is acquired as a voltage (voltage VP1) for detecting the pressing on the display surface.

[0121] As described above, in the touch panel according to an aspect of the present invention, the touch panel lower side electrode layer and the first conductive layer are provided to sandwich the piezoelectric element layer therebetween. Therefore, as in the above configuration, the touch panel lower side electrode layer and the first conductive layer may be used as two electrode layers (electrodes) for acquiring a voltage (potential difference generated between the upper surface and the lower surface of the piezoelectric element layer) generated in the piezoelectric element layer in accordance with the pressing on the display surface.

[0122] According to the touch panel according to the fifth aspect of the present invention, in the first or second aspect described above, the piezoelectric element layer may be located below the touch panel lower side electrode layer and above the liquid crystal layer and may further include a second conductive layer (conductive layer 410) located below the piezoelectric element layer and above the liquid crystal layer, and may acquire a potential difference between the touch panel lower side electrode layer and the second conductive layer as a voltage (voltage VP2) for detecting the pressure on the display surface.

[0123] With this configuration, the piezoelectric element layer can be sandwiched by the touch panel lower side electrode layer and the second conductive layer. Therefore, as in the above configuration, the touch panel lower side electrode layer and the second conductive layer may also be used as two electrode layers for acquiring a voltage generated in the piezoelectric element layer in accordance with the pressing on the display surface.

[0124] According to the touch panel according to the sixth aspect of the present invention, in the fifth aspect described above, it is desirable that the potential of the second conductive layer is fixed.

[0125] With this configuration, the voltage for detecting the pressure on the display surface can be acquired in a state in which the potential of the first conductive layer (pixel electrode layer) is not fixed, but the potential (voltage VP, pressure detection voltage) of the second conductive layer is fixed. Therefore, it is possible to improve the pressure detection performance while maintaining the image display performance of the touch panel.

[0126] According to the electronic device (display device 100) according to the seventh aspect of the present invention, it is desirable that the touch panel according to any one of the first to sixth aspects described above is included.

[0127] With this configuration, the same effect as the touch panel according to an aspect of the present invention is achieved.

Additional Note

[0128] An aspect of the present invention is not limited to the embodiments described above, and various modifications may be realized within the scope of the claims, and embodiments obtained by appropriately combining the technical means disclosed in the different embodiments are also included in the technical scope of an aspect of the present invention. Furthermore, new technical features may be formed by combining the technical means disclosed in the embodiments.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

- [0129] 1, 2, 3, 4 touch panel
- [0130] 11 TFT substrate (pixel substrate)
- [0131] 13 ITO layer (first conductive layer, pixel electrode layer)
- [0132] 14 liquid crystal layer
- [0133] 15, 25, 350 piezoelectric element layer
- [0134] 16 TP lower side electrode layer (touch panel lower side electrode layer)
- [0135] 17 BM (light shielding member)
- [0136] 18 CF substrate (color filter layer)
- [0137] 19 TP upper side electrode layer (touch panel upper side electrode layer)
- [0138] 90 display unit (display surface)
- [0139] 100 display device (electronic device)
- [0140] 410 conductive layer (second conductive layer)
- [0141] F finger (object)
- [0142] VP voltage
- [0143] VP1 voltage (potential difference between touch panel lower side electrode layer and first conductive layer)
- [0144] VP2 voltage (potential difference between touch panel lower side electrode layer and second conductive layer)

1. A touch panel having a display surface, comprising:
a pixel substrate, a liquid crystal layer, and a color filter layer in order from a side farthest from the display surface,

wherein when a direction from the pixel substrate toward the color filter layer is defined as an upper direction and a direction opposite to the upper direction is defined as a lower direction, the touch panel further comprises
a touch panel upper side electrode layer located above the color filter layer;

a touch panel lower side electrode layer located below the color filter layer and above the liquid crystal layer;

a first conductive layer as a pixel electrode layer located above the pixel substrate and below the liquid crystal layer; and

a piezoelectric element layer that generates a voltage in accordance with a pressing on the display surface, and wherein the touch panel upper side electrode layer and the touch panel lower side electrode layer are provided with electrodes for detecting a position at which an object contacts or approaches the display surface, and

the piezoelectric element layer is located between the touch panel lower side electrode layer and the first conductive layer.

2. The touch panel according to claim 1, further comprising:

a light shielding member located above the piezoelectric element layer,

wherein the piezoelectric element layer is disposed at a position covered with the light shielding member when viewed from the upper side.

3. The touch panel according to claim 1,

wherein at least a portion of the piezoelectric element layer is provided within the liquid crystal layer, and the piezoelectric element layer serves as a spacer for maintaining a thickness of the liquid crystal layer.

4. The touch panel according to claim 1,

wherein a potential difference between the touch panel lower side electrode layer and the first conductive layer is acquired as a voltage for detecting the pressing on the display surface.

5. The touch panel according to claim 1,

wherein the piezoelectric element layer is located below the touch panel lower side electrode layer and above the liquid crystal layer,

the touch panel further comprises a second conductive layer located below the piezoelectric element layer and above the liquid crystal layer, and

a potential difference between the touch panel lower side electrode layer and the second conductive layer is acquired as a voltage for detecting the pressing on the display surface.

6. The touch panel according to claim 5,

wherein a potential of the second conductive layer is fixed.

7. An electronic device comprising the touch panel according to claim 1.

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摘要(译)

本发明的目的是在压力检测型触摸面板中实现进一步的小型化和性能改善。触摸面板1包括位于CF基板18上方的TP上侧电极层19；TP下侧电极层16位于CF基板18的下方且液晶层14的上方。位于TFT基板11的上方和液晶层14的下方的ITO层13；压电元件层15位于TP下侧电极层16和ITO层13之间。

