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CPC G02F 1/133; G02F 1/13338; G02F
1/133528; G02F 1/133512; G06F 3/0412;
(Continued)

- (56)
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- Primary Examiner — Hoan C Nguyen

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Brinks Gilson & Lione

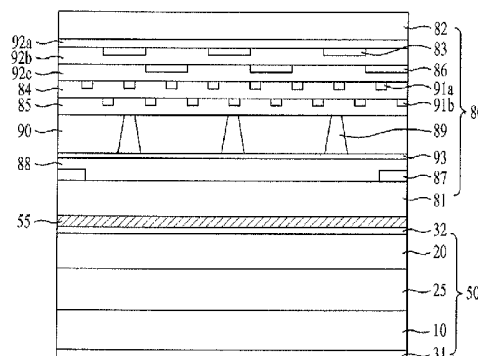
- (57) **ABSTRACT**

- Disclosed are a liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions and a method for manufacturing the same. The liquid crystal display device includes a touch and three-dimensional image display panel adhered to a liquid crystal panel through an adhesive layer, wherein the touch and three-dimensional image display panel includes a lower substrate provided with first and second electrodes for realizing a three-dimensional image, an upper substrate provided with third and fourth electrodes for sensing touch and a common electrode for realizing the three-dimensional image, and a liquid crystal display filled between the upper and lower substrates.

- 5 Claims, 30 Drawing Sheets**

- (Continued)

- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G06F 3/0412** (2013.01); **G02B 27/22**
(2013.01); **G02F 1/133** (2013.01);
(Continued)



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- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
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(2013.01); **G02F 1/133528** (2013.01); **G06F**
3/044 (2013.01); **G06F 2203/04103** (2013.01)

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- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G06F 2203/04103; G06F 3/044; G02B
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FIG. 1
Related art

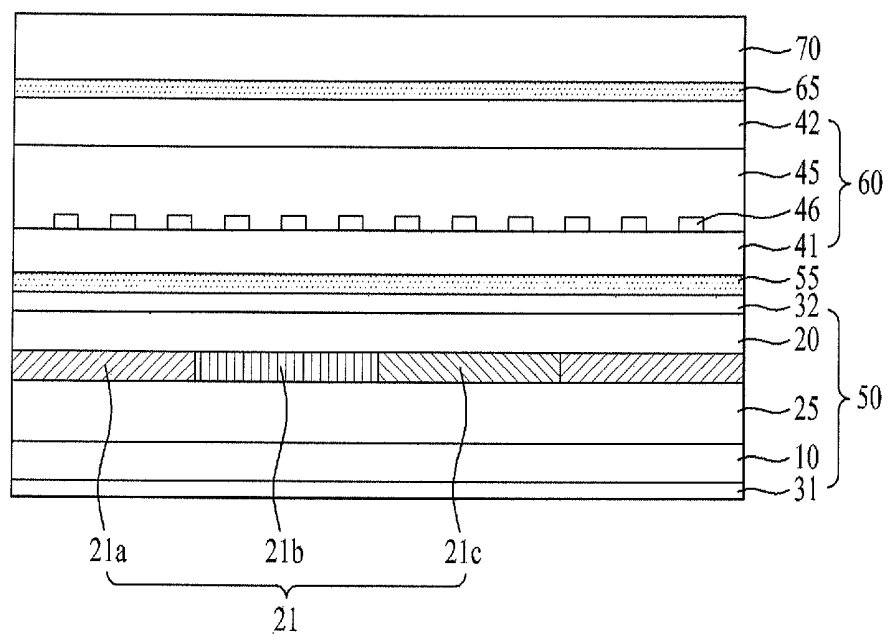


FIG. 2

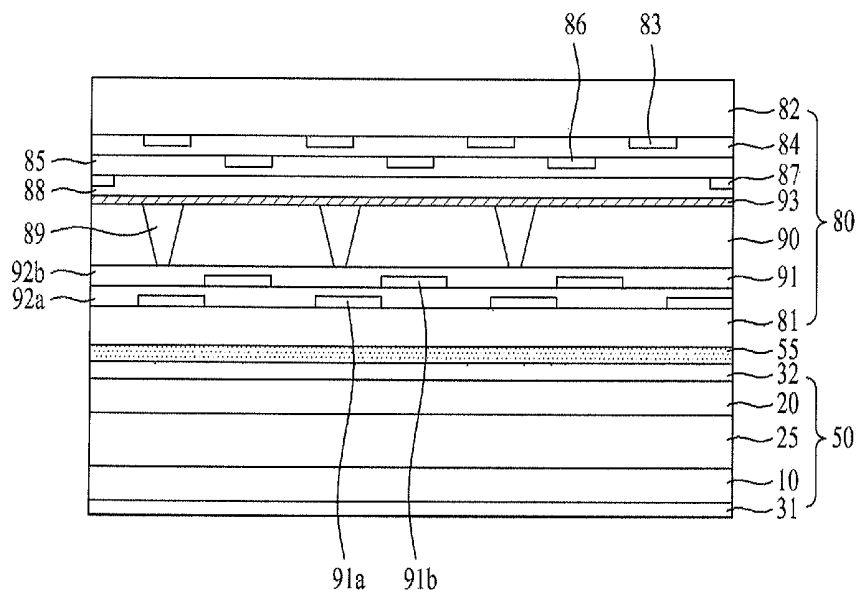


FIG. 3A

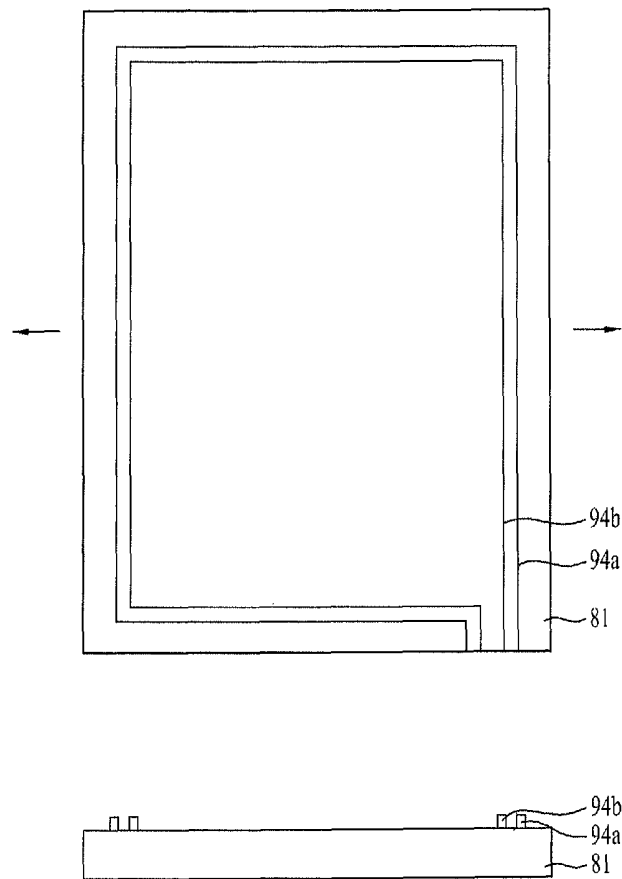


FIG. 3B

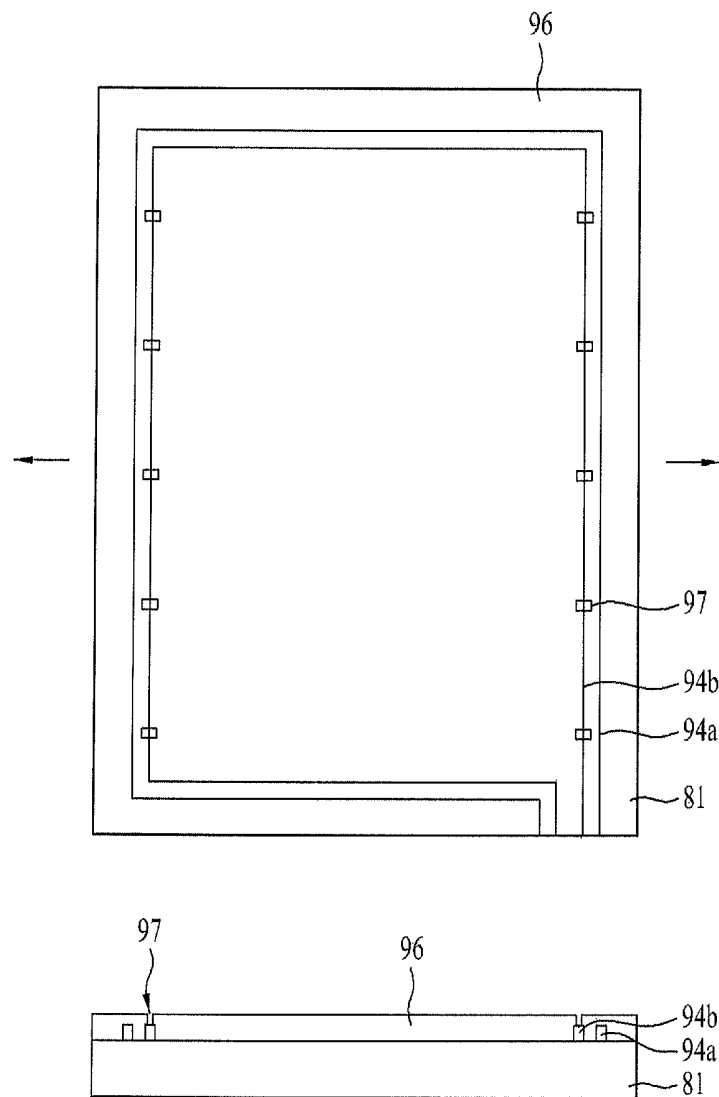


FIG. 3C

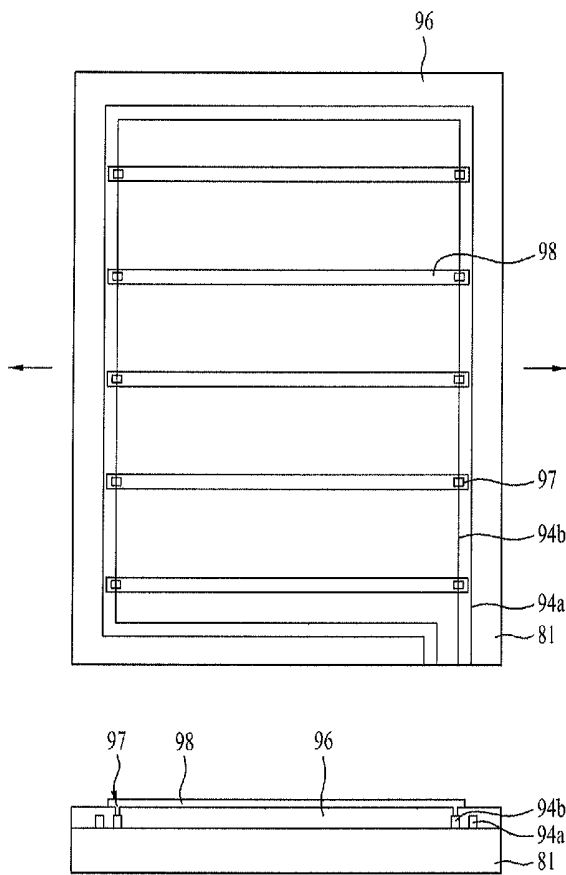


FIG. 3D

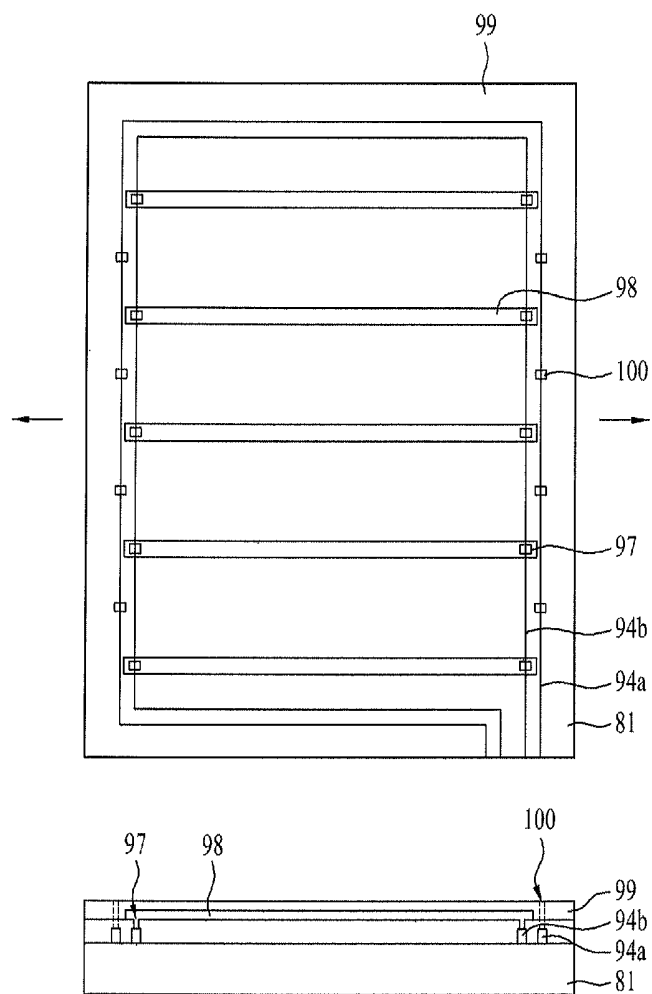


FIG. 3E

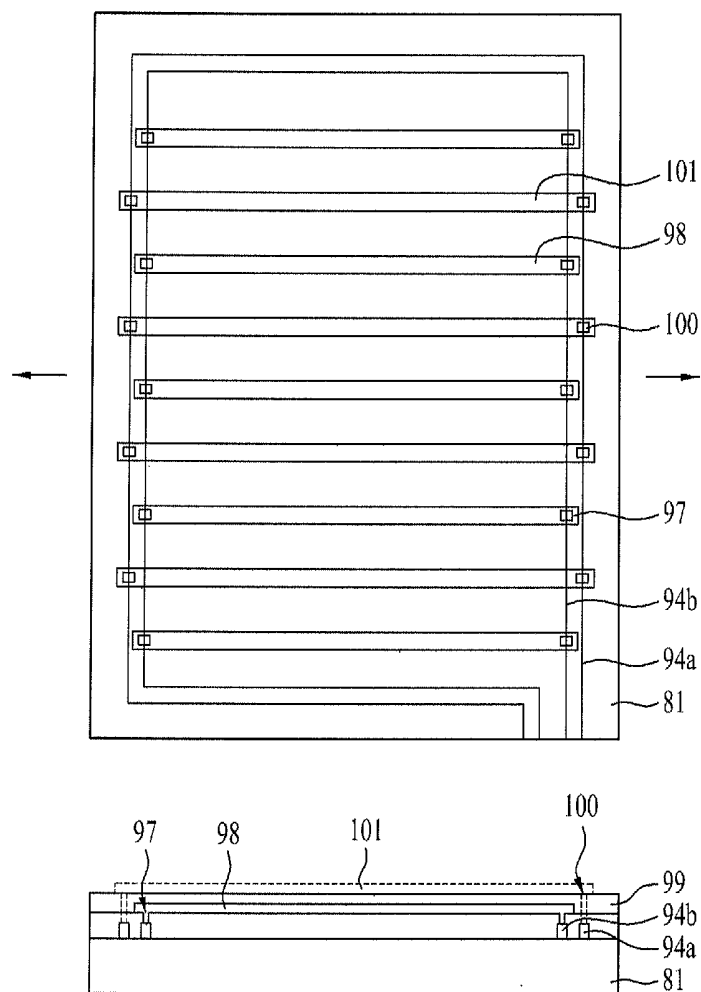


FIG. 4A

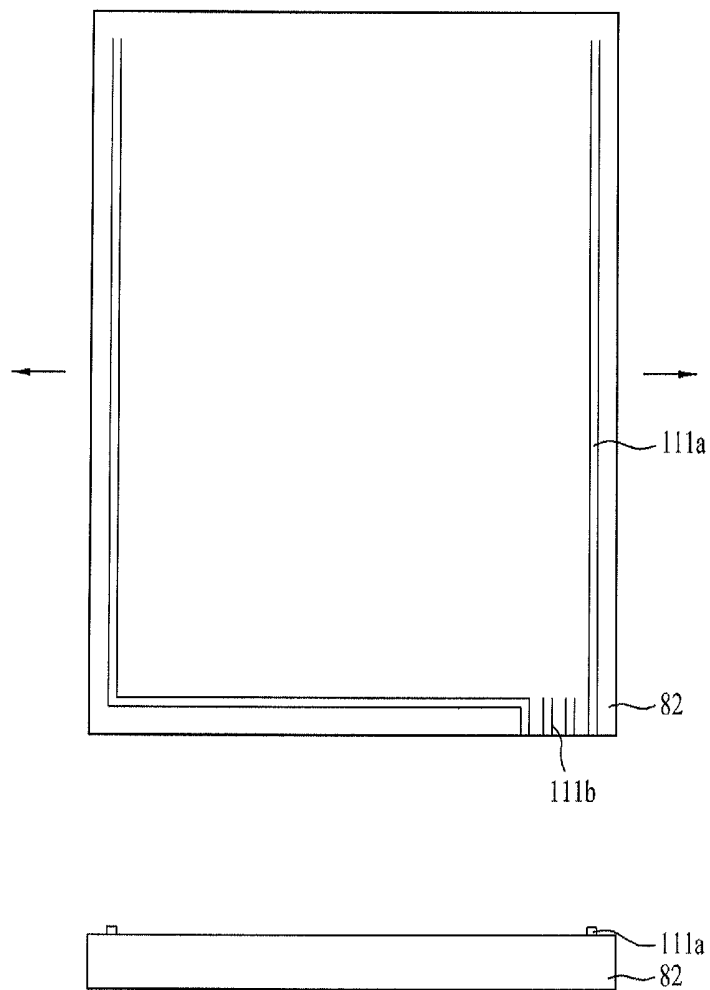


FIG. 4B

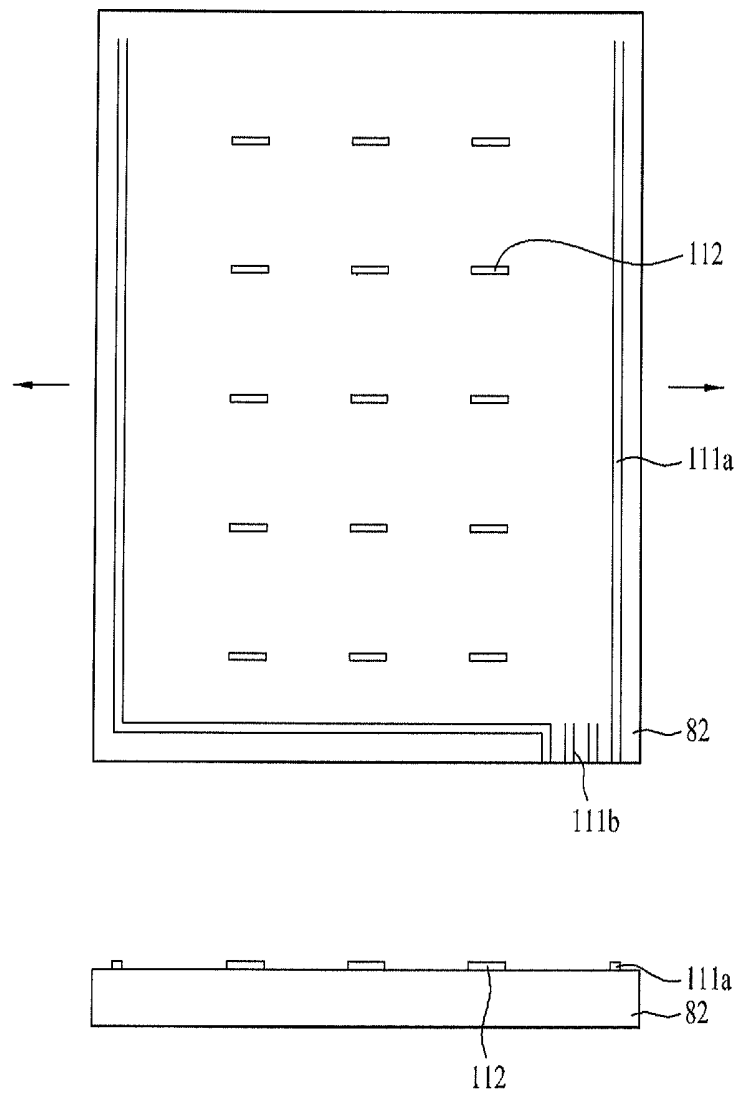


FIG. 4C

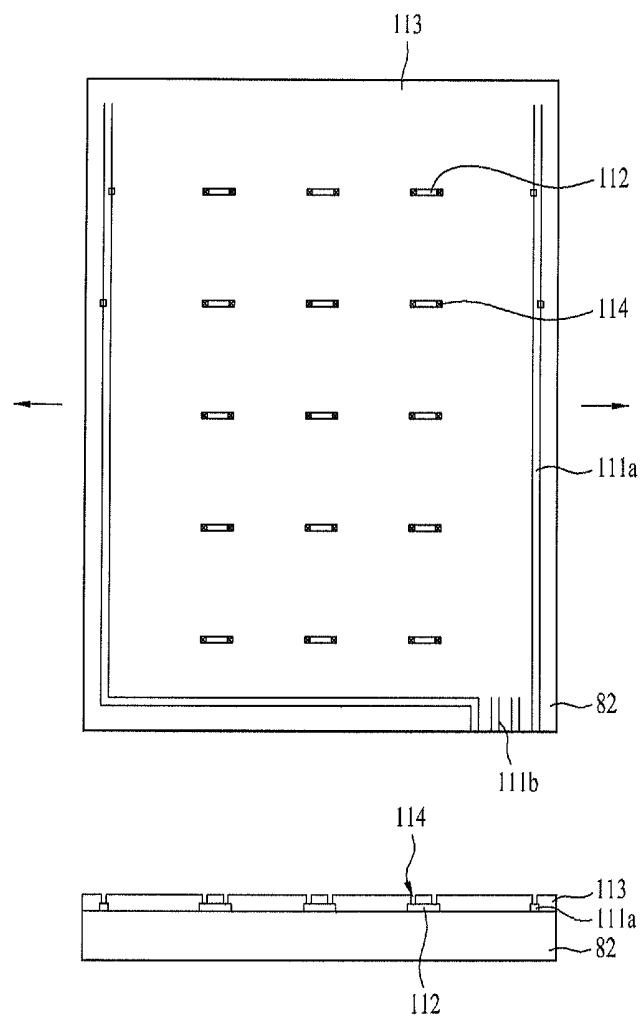


FIG. 4D

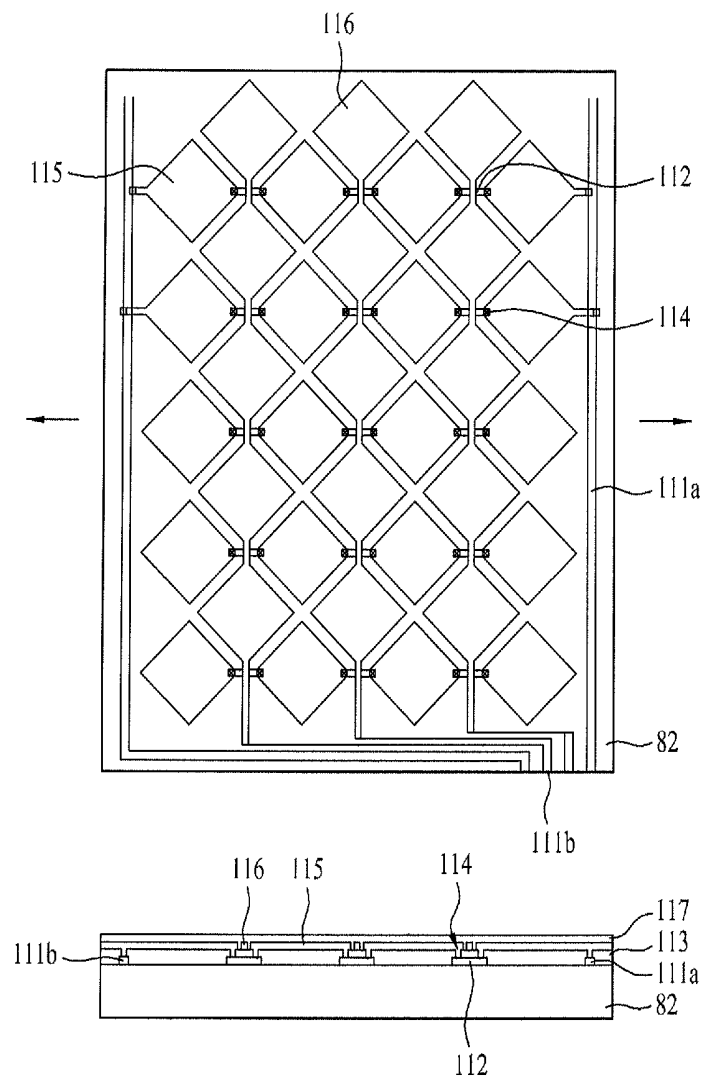


FIG. 4E

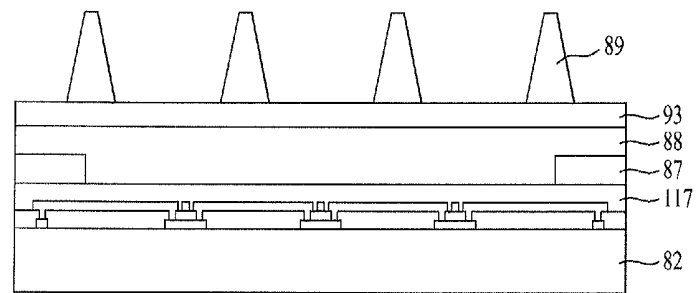


FIG. 5

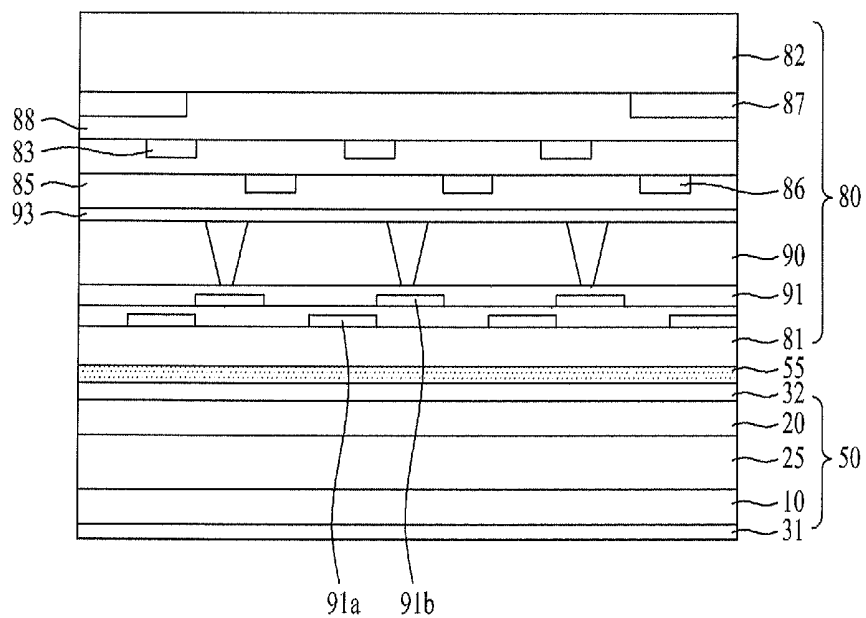


FIG. 6

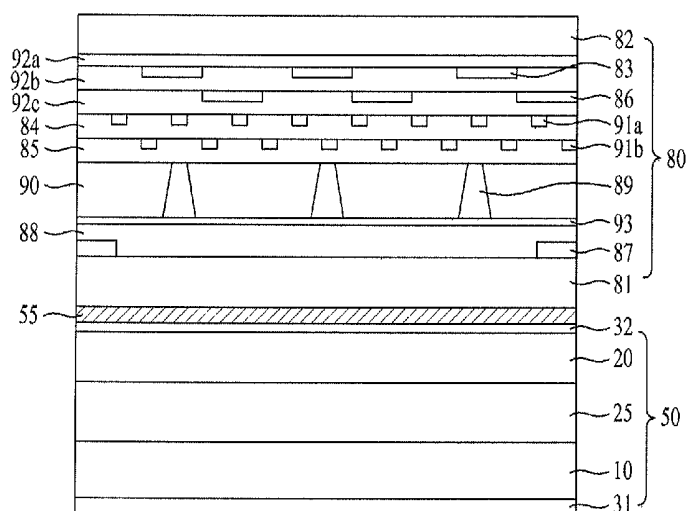


FIG. 7A

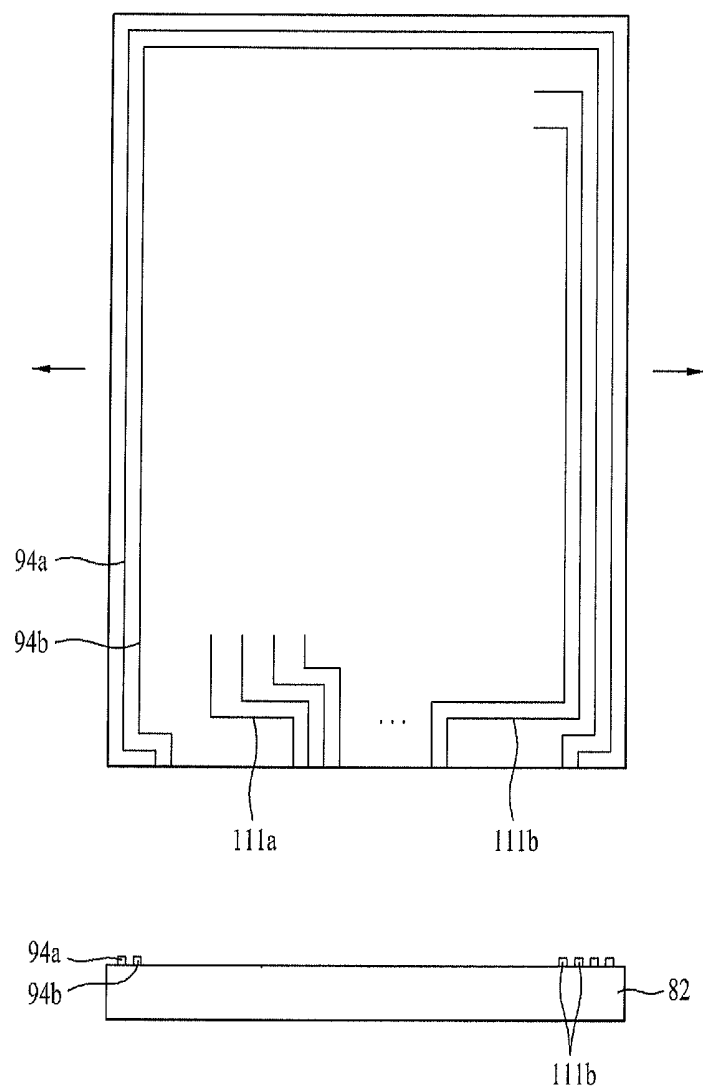


FIG. 7B

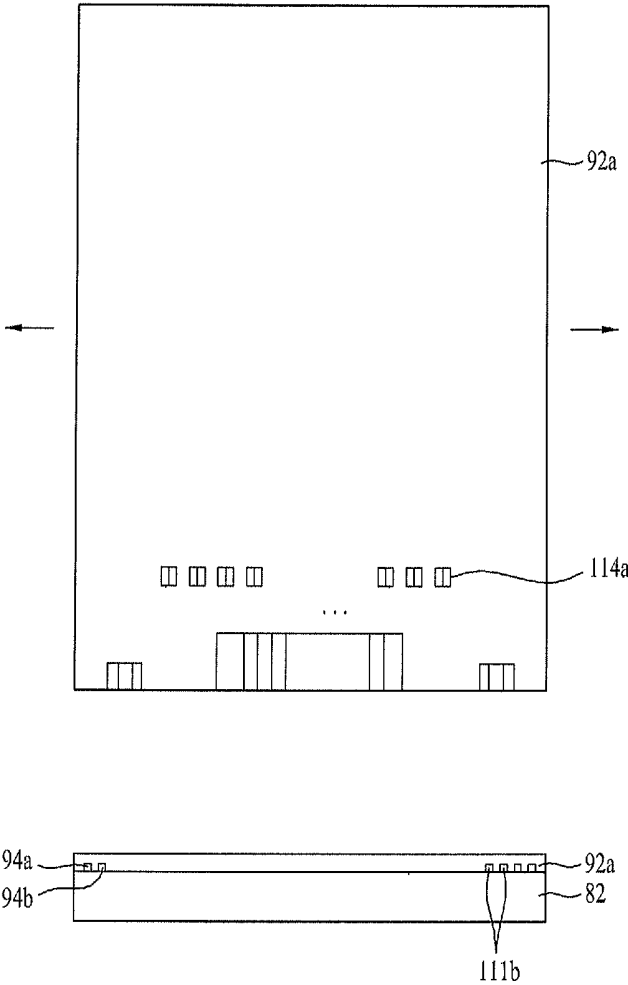


FIG. 7C

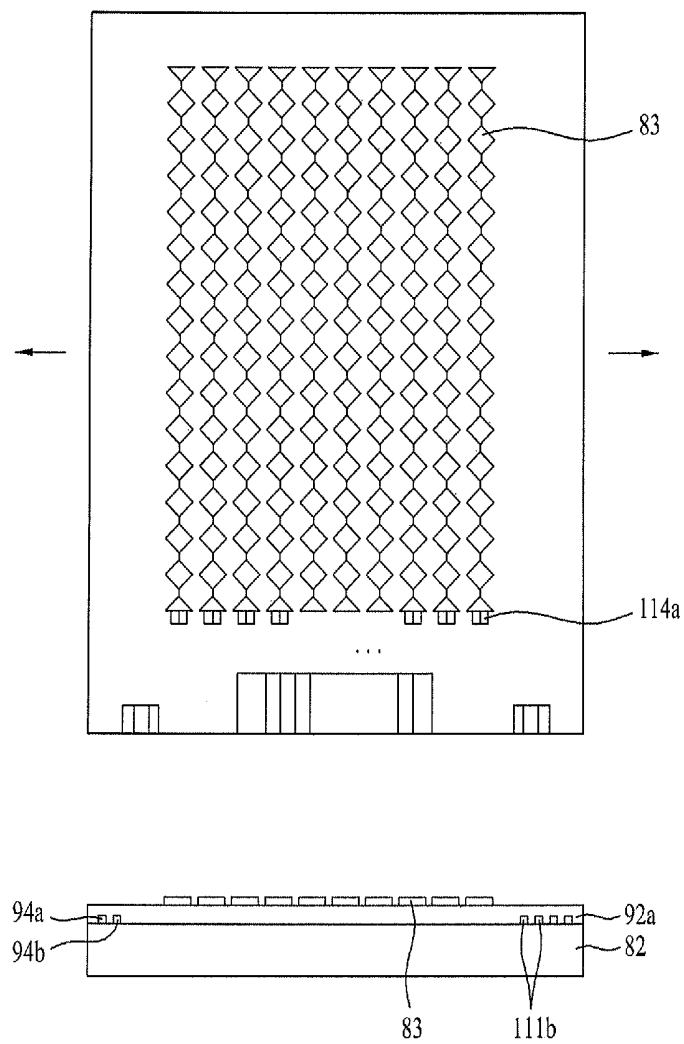


FIG. 7D

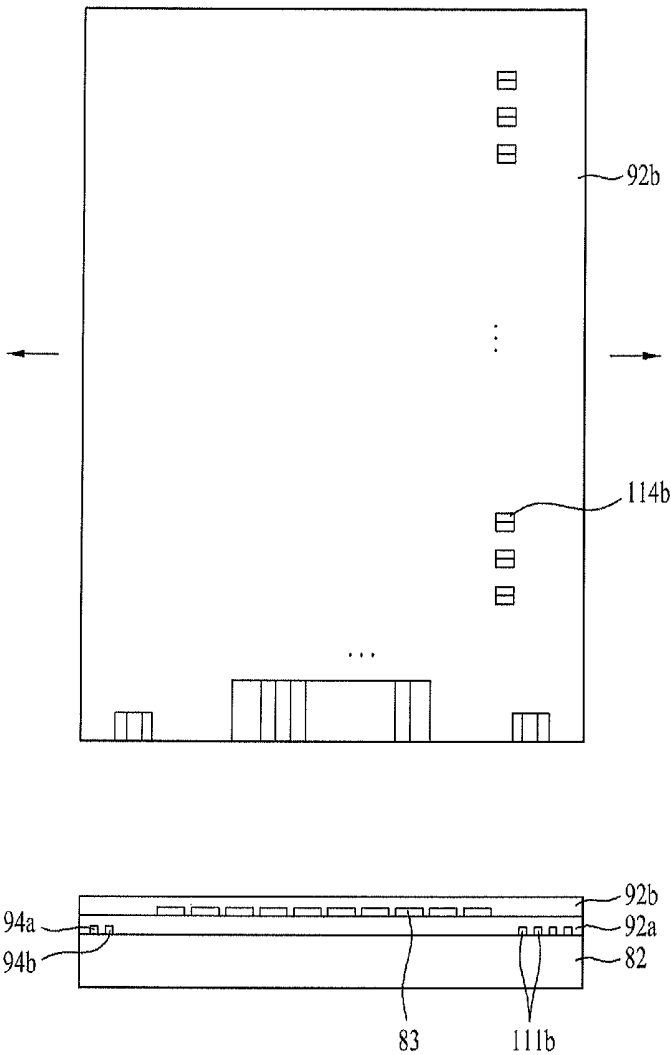


FIG. 7E

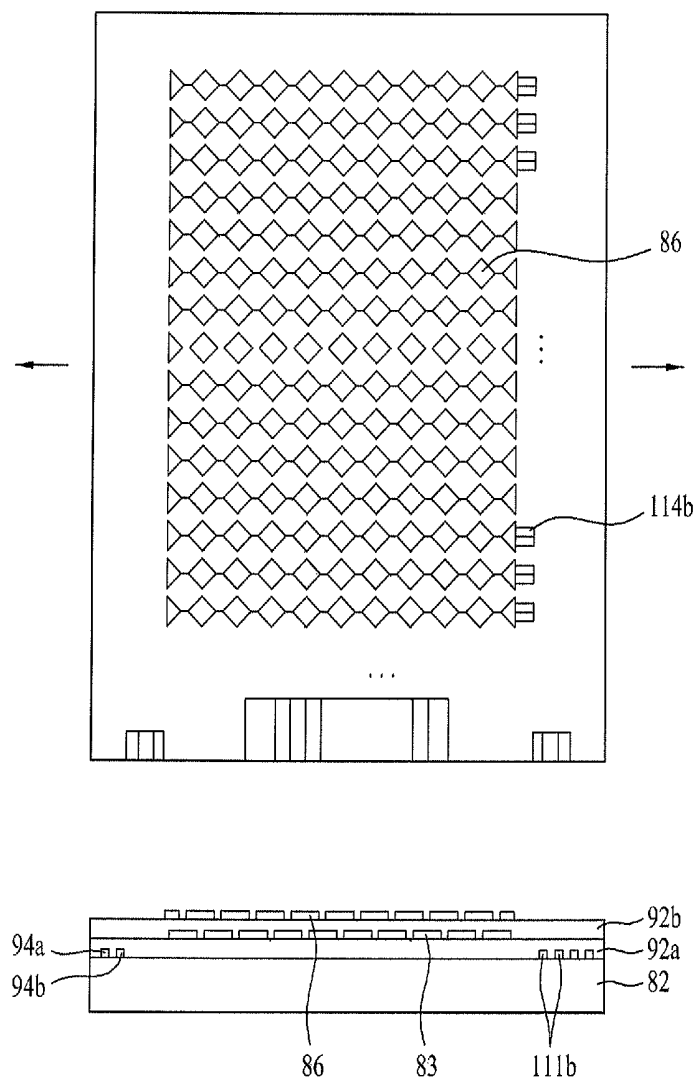


FIG. 7F

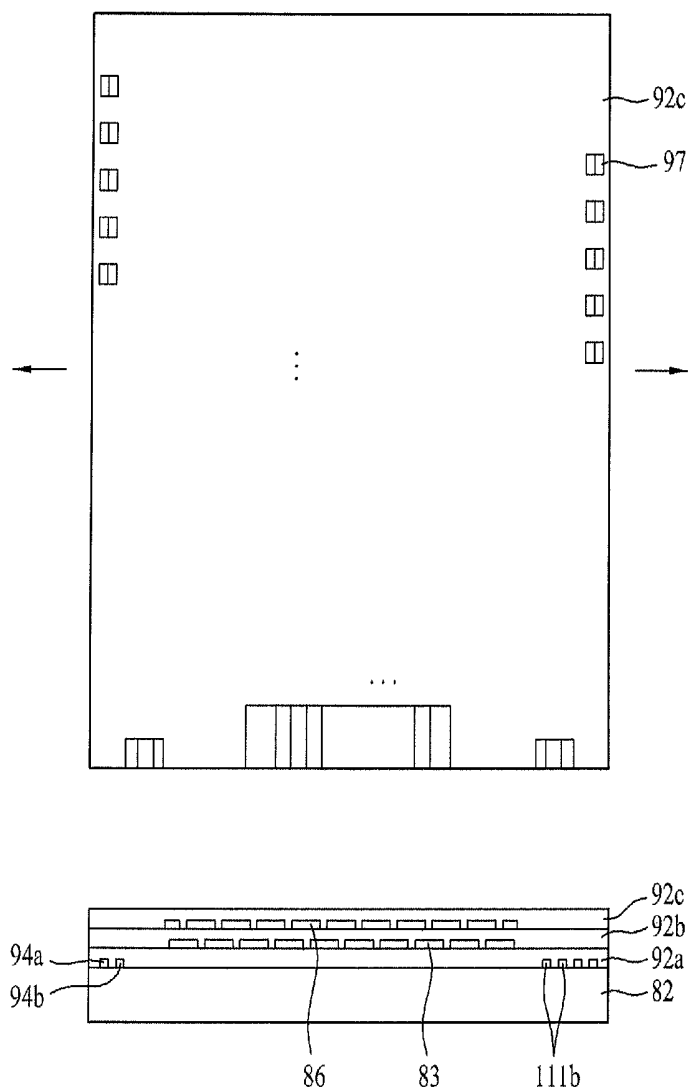


FIG. 7G

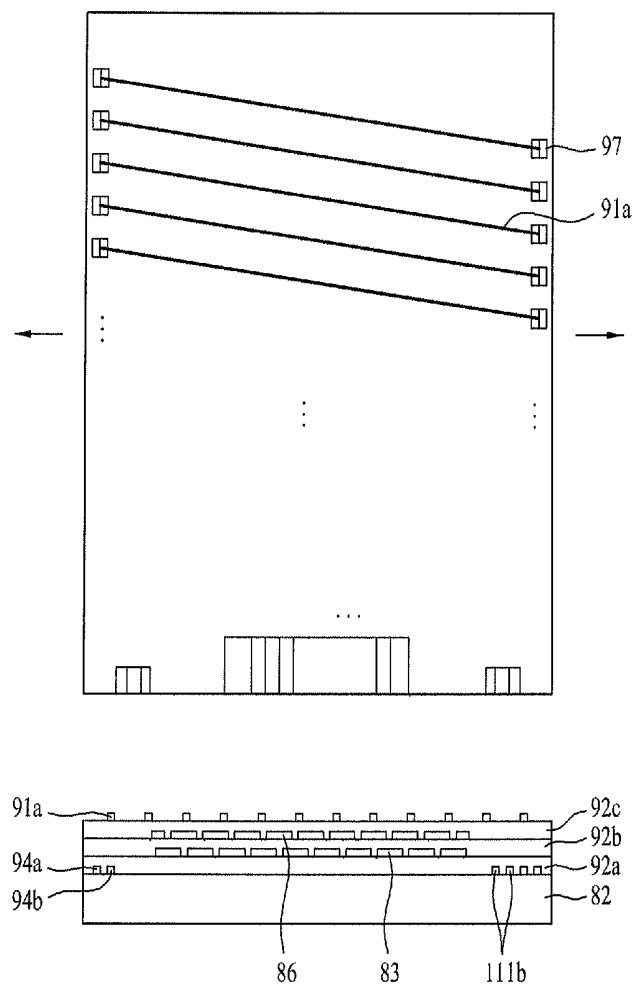


FIG. 7H

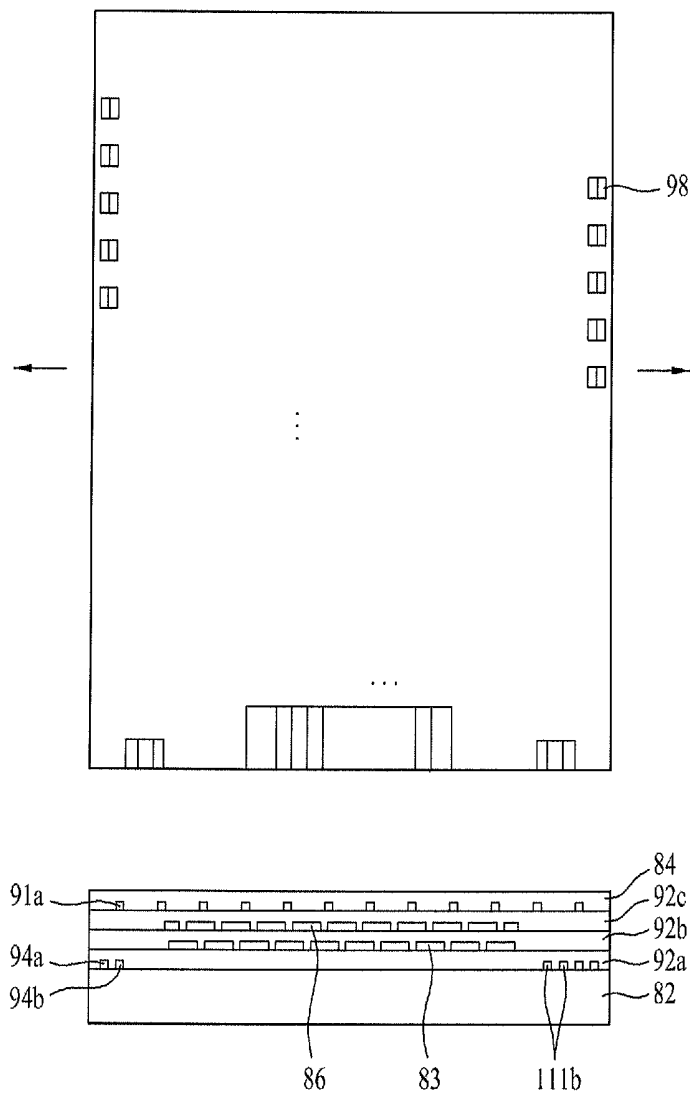


FIG. 7I

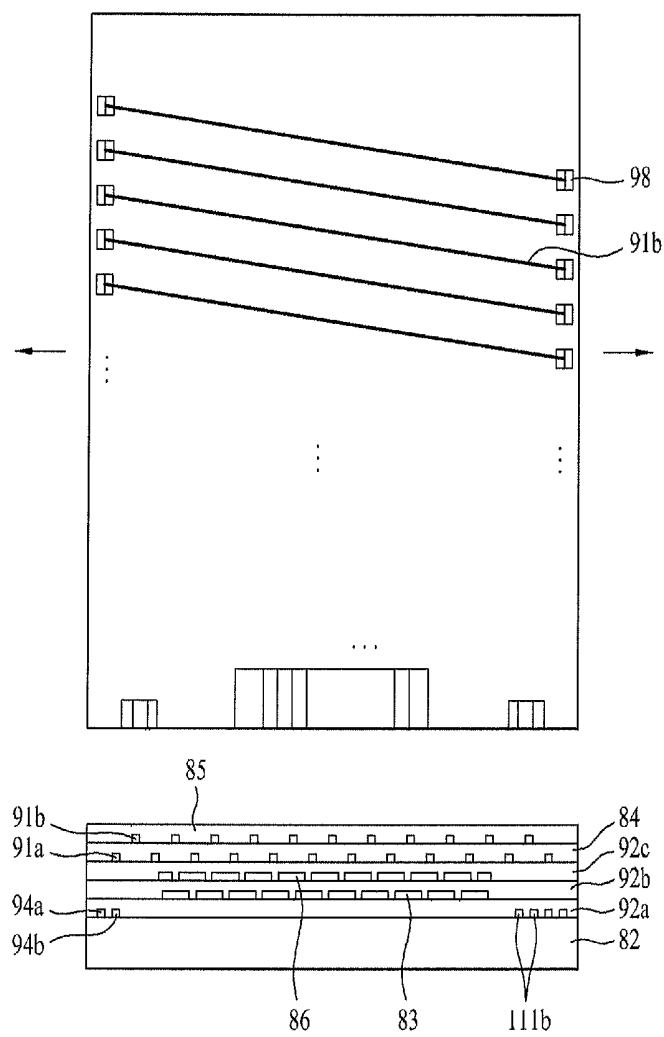


FIG. 8

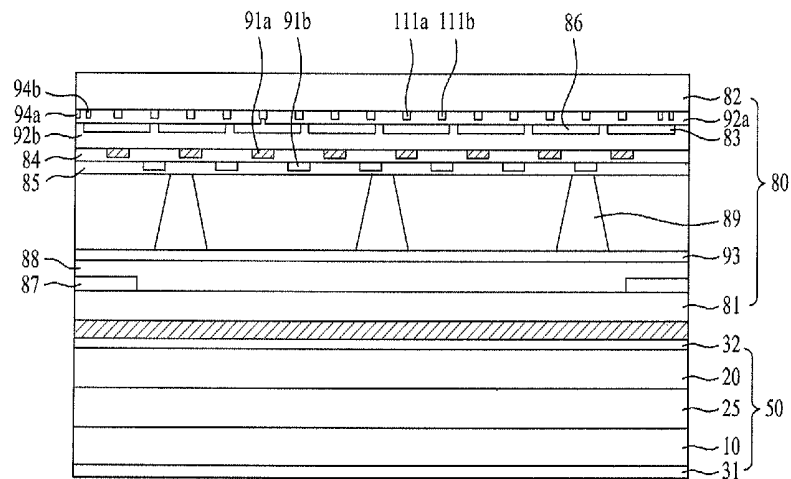


FIG. 9A

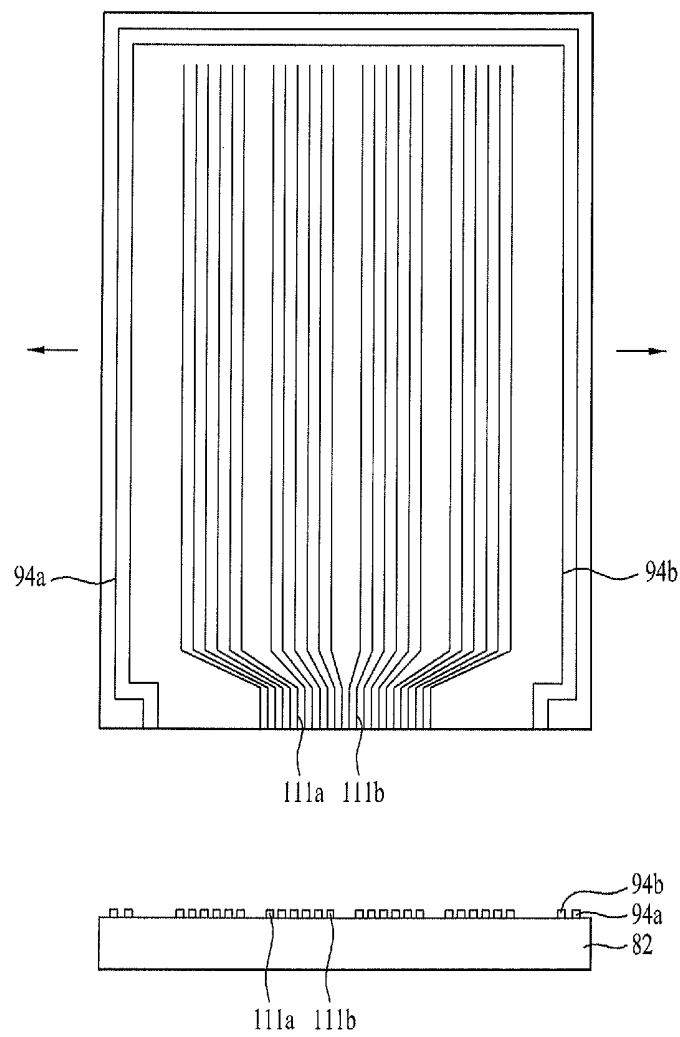


FIG. 9B

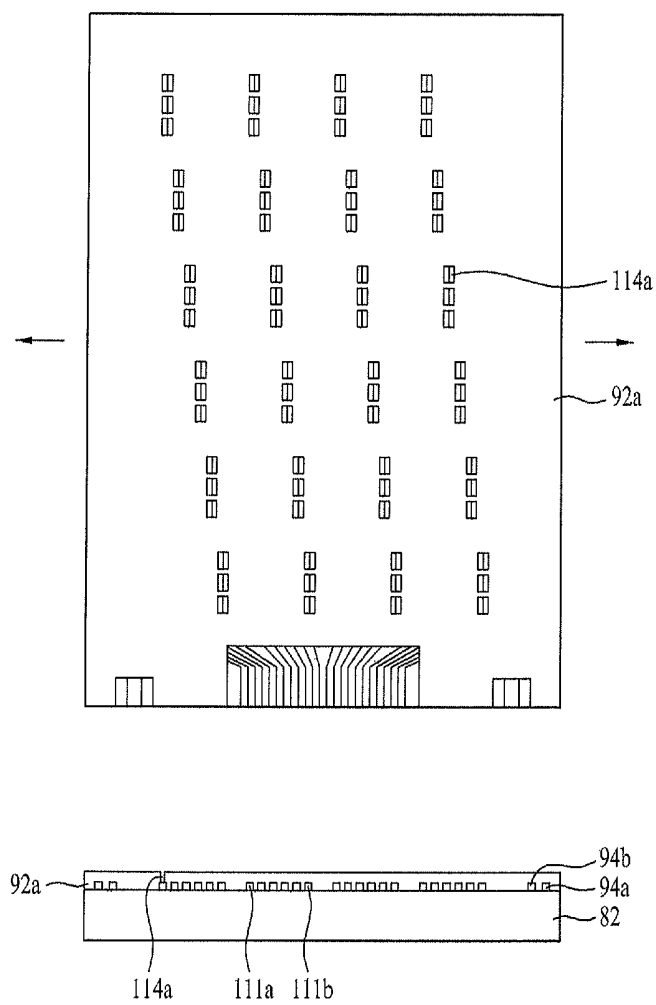


FIG. 9C

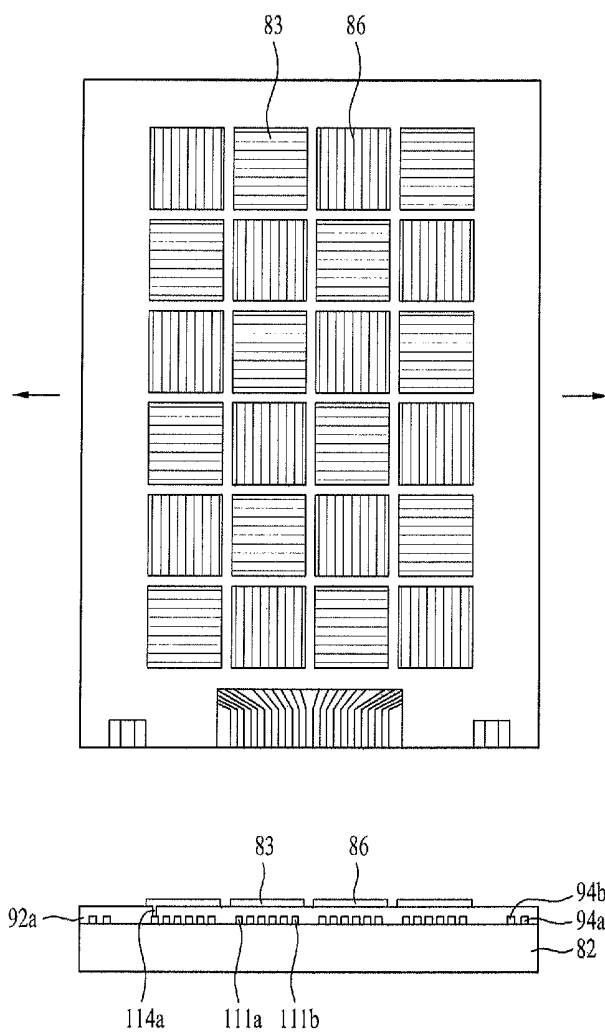


FIG. 9D

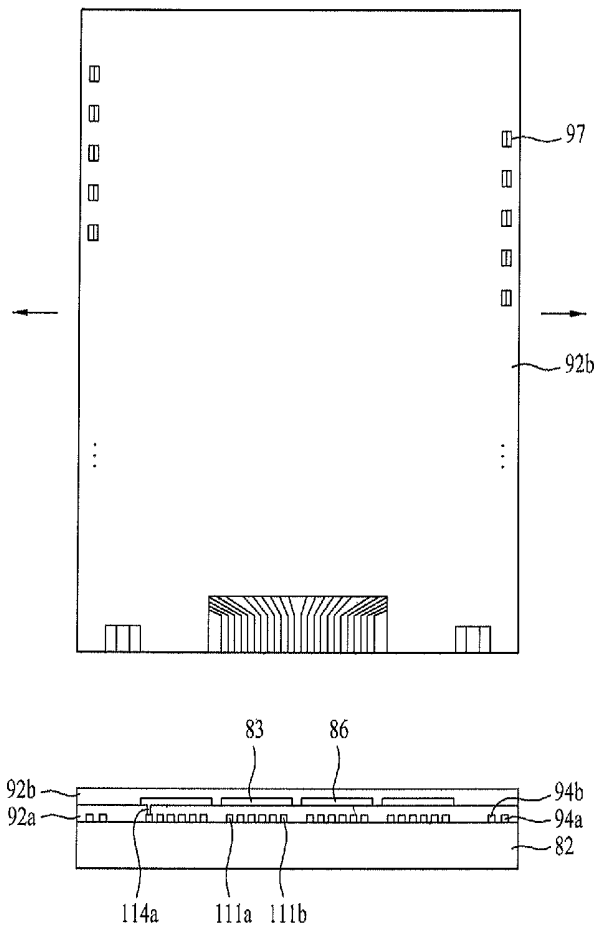


FIG. 9E

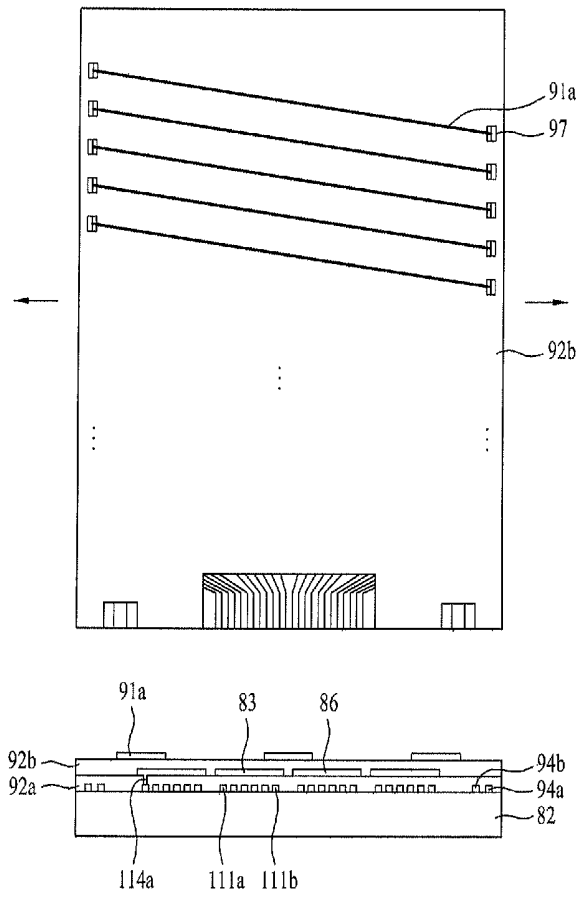


FIG. 9F

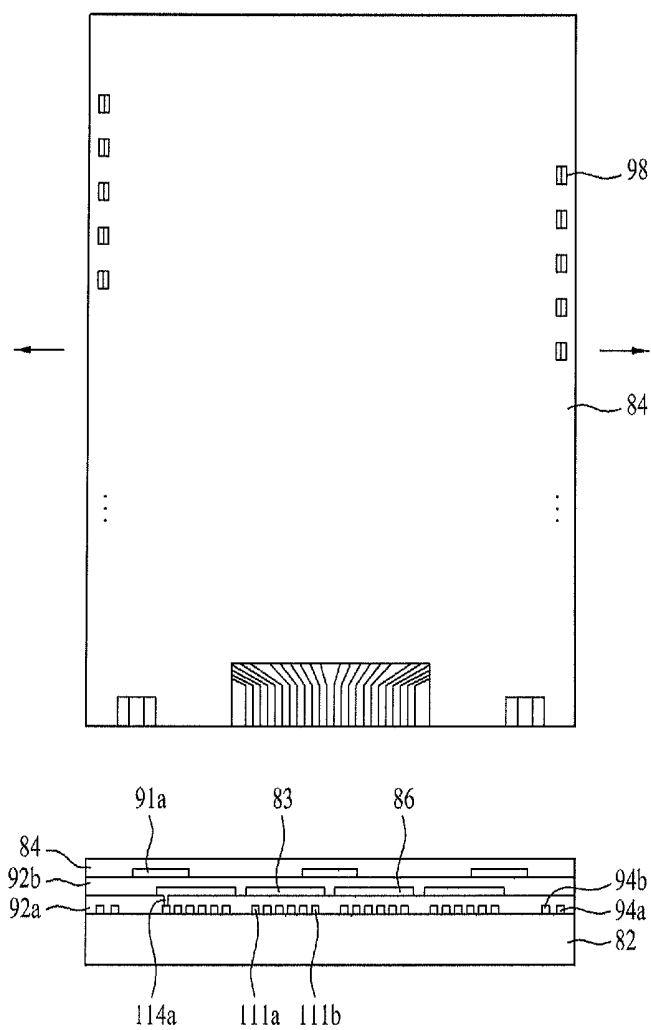
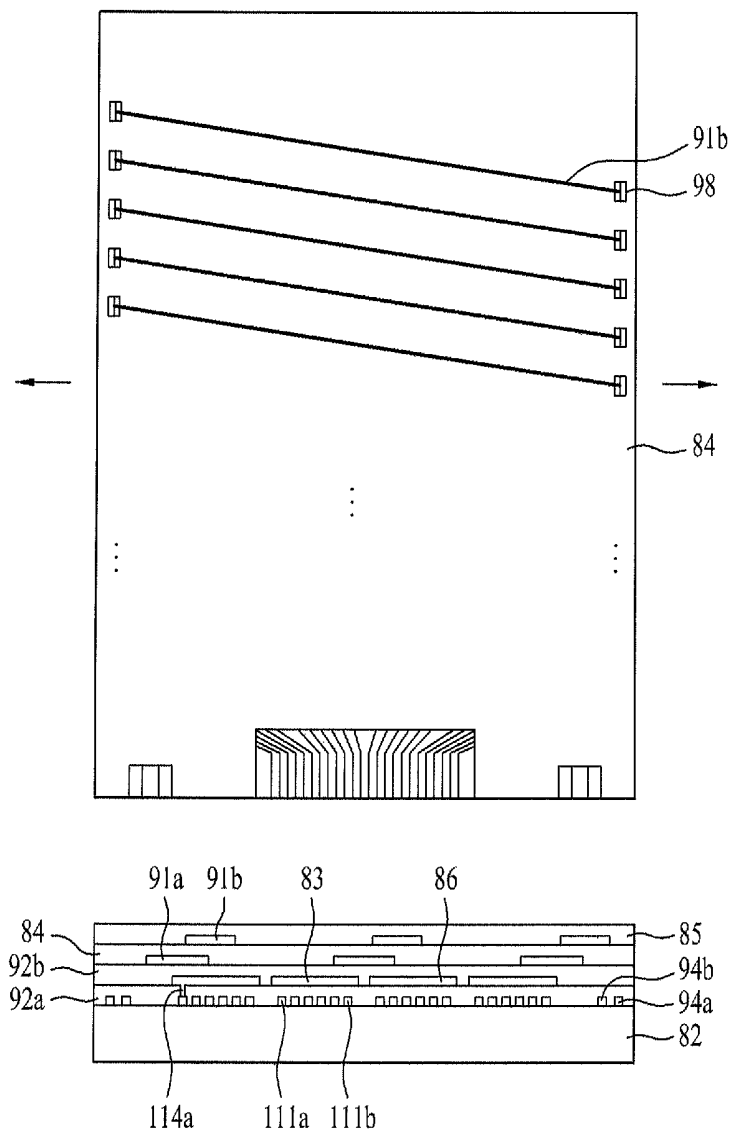


FIG. 9G



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING TOUCH AND THREE-DIMENSIONAL DISPLAY FUNCTIONS AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME

This application is a Divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/715,316 filed on Dec. 14, 2012, which claims the benefit of priority of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2011-0135511, filed on Dec. 15, 2011, which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND

Field of the Disclosure

The present disclosure relates to a liquid crystal display device, and more particularly, to a liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional image display functions, and a method for manufacturing the same.

Discussion of the Related Art

In keeping with dramatic advances in information technology, displays to visualize electronic information signals have been rapidly developed. Various slim, lightweight, and low-power flat display devices are commonly used as alternatives to conventional cathode ray tubes (CRTs).

Examples of flat display devices include liquid crystal displays (LCDs), plasma display panels (PDPs), field emission displays (FEDs), electroluminescent displays (ELDs) and the like. These flat display devices necessarily require a flat display panel to realize an image wherein the flat display panel has a structure in which a pair of transparent insulating substrates are joined such that an inherent luminous or polarized material layer is interposed between the substrates. Among flat display devices, liquid crystal display devices control light transmittance of liquid crystals using an electric field to display an image. For this purpose, an image display device includes a display panel including liquid crystal cells, a backlight unit to irradiate light to the display panel and a driving circuit to drive the liquid crystal cells.

The display panel is formed such that a plurality of gate lines cross a plurality of data lines to define a plurality of unit pixel regions. The display panel includes a thin film transistor array substrate and a color filter array substrate that face each other, a spacer interposed between the thin film transistor array substrate and the color filter array substrate to maintain a predetermined cell gap, and a liquid crystal inserted into the cell gap.

The thin film transistor array substrate includes a plurality of gate lines and a plurality of data lines, a thin film transistor formed as a switching device at each intersection between the gate line and the data line, a pixel electrode arranged in each liquid crystal cell and connected to the thin film transistor, and an orientation film coated on the resulting structure. The gate lines and data lines receive signals from driving circuits through respective pad portions.

In response to scan signals supplied to the gate lines, the thin film transistor transfers pixel voltage signals from the data lines to the pixel electrode.

In addition, the color filter array substrate includes color filters arranged in respective liquid crystal cells, a black matrix to partition the color filters and reflect external light, a common electrode to supply a reference voltage to the liquid crystal cells, and an orientation film coated on the resulting structure.

The thin film transistor substrate and the color filter array substrate thus separately formed are arranged and then joined such that the two substrates face each other, liquid

crystal is injected into a region provided between the substrates and the region is sealed, thereby completing fabrication of the liquid crystal display device.

There is an increasing need for the liquid crystal display device thus fabricated including a touch panel, wherein a predetermined portion is touched by the hand or a separate input means and separate data can be transferred in response to the touch, and a three-dimensional image display panel to display a three-dimensional image. The touch panel and the three-dimensional image display panel are applied to the liquid crystal display by adhering the same to the outer surface of the liquid crystal display.

A conventional liquid crystal display wherein a touch panel and a three-dimensional image display panel are mounted on a liquid crystal display device will be described with reference to the annexed drawings.

FIG. 1 is a sectional view illustrating a conventional liquid crystal display device including a touch panel and a three-dimensional image display panel.

As shown in FIG. 1, the conventional liquid crystal display device including the touch panel and the three-dimensional image display panel broadly includes a liquid crystal panel 50, a three-dimensional image display panel 60 and a touch panel 70 formed in this order from the bottom. The liquid crystal panel 50, the three-dimensional image display panel 60 and the touch panel 70 are adhered to one another through a first adhesive layer 55 and a second adhesive layer 65. Here, the first and second adhesive layers 55 and 65 comprise double-sided adhesives.

The liquid crystal panel 50 includes first and second substrates 10 and 20 that face each other, a liquid crystal layer 25 filled between the first and second substrates 10 and 20, color filter layers 21 (21a, 21b, 21c) formed on the second substrate 20, and a first polarizing plate 31 and a second polarizing plate 32 formed on the outer surfaces of the first and second substrates 10 and 20.

Also, the three-dimensional image display panel 60 includes a third substrate 41 provided with electrodes made of a transparent material, a fourth substrate 42 provided with a black matrix layer (not shown), and a liquid crystal layer 45 filled between the third and fourth substrates.

An inner configuration of the touch panel layer 70 is changed into various forms according to driving mode of the touch panel.

The conventional liquid crystal display device including a touch panel and a three-dimensional image display panel have the following problems.

First, as described above, the three-dimensional image display panel and the touch panel are adhered to the liquid crystal display device through an adhesive, thus increasing a thickness and a weight of the liquid crystal display.

Second, the respective panels should be adhered through an adhesive, thus making the overall manufacture process complicated.

Third, the respective panels use separate substrates and the overall process is complicated, thus increasing manufacture costs.

SUMMARY

A liquid crystal display device includes a touch and three-dimensional image display panel adhered to a liquid crystal panel through an adhesive layer, wherein the touch and three-dimensional image display panel includes: a lower substrate provided with first and second electrodes for realizing a three-dimensional image; an upper substrate provided with third and fourth electrodes for sensing touch and

a common electrode for realizing the three-dimensional image; and a liquid crystal display filled between the upper and lower substrates.

In another aspect of the present invention, provided is a method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display device including a touch and three-dimensional image display panel adhered to a liquid crystal panel through an adhesive layer, the method including: forming first and second routing lines for realizing a three-dimensional image on a lower substrate of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel; forming a first protective film over the entire surface of the lower substrate including the first and second routing lines and forming a plurality of first contact holes in the first routing line; forming a plurality of first electrodes on the first protective film such that the first electrodes are electrically connected to the first routing line through the first contact holes; forming a second protective film over the entire surface of the lower substrate including the first electrodes and forming a plurality of second contact holes in the second routing line; forming a plurality of second electrodes on the second protective film such that the second electrodes are electrically connected to the second routing line through the second contact holes; forming third and fourth routing lines for sensing touch on an upper substrate of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel; forming a plurality of bridges on the upper substrate to connect electrodes arrayed in an X-axis direction; forming a third protective film over the entire surface of the substrate and forming a plurality of third contact holes in the third and fourth routing lines and the bridges; forming X- and Y-axial electrodes on the third protective film such that the X- and Y-axial electrodes are connected to the third and fourth routing lines and the bridges through the third contact holes; forming a fourth protective film over the entire surface of the substrate; forming a common electrode for realizing the three-dimensional image on the fourth protective film; and joining the upper substrate and the lower substrate such that the upper substrate faces the lower substrate, and forming a liquid crystal layer between the upper substrate and the lower substrate.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a sectional view illustrating a conventional liquid crystal display device including a touch panel and a three-dimensional image display panel.

FIG. 2 is a sectional view illustrating a configuration of a liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3A to 3E are a plan view and a sectional view illustrating a method for manufacturing the liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to the first embodiment of the present invention, and specifically, a plan view and a sectional view

illustrating a process of a lower substrate (third substrate) of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel;

FIGS. 4A to 4E are a plan view and a sectional view illustrating a method for manufacturing the liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to the first embodiment and specifically, are a plan view and a sectional view illustrating a process of an upper substrate (fourth substrate) of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel;

FIG. 5 is a sectional view illustrating a configuration of a liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a sectional view illustrating a configuration of a liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 7A to 7I are a plan view and a sectional view illustrating the liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to the third embodiment of the present invention, and specifically, are a plan view and a sectional view illustrating a process of a fourth substrate (upper substrate) of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel;

FIG. 8 is a sectional view illustrating a configuration of a liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to a fourth embodiment; and

FIG. 9A to 9G are a plan view and a sectional view illustrating a method for manufacturing the liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention, and specifically, a plan view and a sectional view illustrating a process of an upper substrate (fourth substrate) of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

The liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions and a method for manufacturing the same according to the present invention will be described in more detail with reference to the annexed drawings.

First Embodiment

FIG. 2 is a sectional view illustrating a configuration of a liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in FIG. 2, the liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to a first embodiment of the present invention broadly includes a liquid crystal panel 50 and a touch and three-dimensional image display panel 80 formed in this order from the bottom, and the liquid crystal panel 50 is adhered to the touch and three-dimensional image display panel 80 through an adhesive layer 55. Here, the adhesive layer 55 is a double-sided adhesive agent.

Like a conventional liquid crystal panel, the liquid crystal panel 50 includes first and second substrates 10 and 20

facing each other, a liquid crystal layer **25** filled between the first and second substrates **10** and **20**, a color filter layer formed on the second substrate **20**, and a first polarizing plate **31** and a second polarizing plate **32** formed on the outer surfaces of the first and second substrates **10** and **20**, respectively.

Also, the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80** includes a third substrate (lower substrate) **81** provided with electrodes **91a** and **91b** made of a transparent material for realizing a three-dimensional image, a fourth substrate (upper substrate) **82** provided with electrodes **83** and **86** made of a transparent material for sensing touch and a black matrix layer **87**, and a liquid crystal layer **90** filled between the third and fourth substrates. Here, the fourth substrate **82** is formed of a hardened glass substrate.

The touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80** includes a plurality of electrodes **83** (Rx) for sensing touch formed on the fourth substrate **82**, a protective film **84** formed over the entire surface of the fourth substrate **82** including the plurality of electrodes **83**, and a plurality of electrodes **86** (Tx) for sensing touch formed on the protective film **84**. Here, the electrodes **83** and **86** for sensing touch may be realized with various methods.

The touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80** includes a protective film **85** formed on the protective film **84** including the electrodes **86**, a black matrix layer **87** formed on the protective film **85**, an over-coating layer **88** formed on the protective film **85** including the black matrix layer **87**, a transparent common electrode **93** to realize a three-dimensional image formed on the over-coating film **88**, an insulating film (not shown) formed over the entire surface of the common electrode **93**, and a column spacer **89** formed on the insulating film.

A plurality of electrodes **91a** and **91b** to realize a three-dimensional image and protective films **92a** and **92b** are formed on the third substrate **81** of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80**.

The third substrate **81** and the fourth substrate **82** thus formed are joined to each other through a sealant (not shown) such that they face each other and a liquid crystal layer **90** is formed between the third and fourth substrates.

The third substrate **81** of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80** and the liquid crystal panel **50** are adhered to each other through the adhesive **55**.

A method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to the first embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail.

FIG. 3A to 3E are a plan view and a sectional view illustrating the method for manufacturing the liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to the first embodiment of the present invention, and specifically, a plan view and a sectional view illustrating a process of a lower substrate (third substrate) of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel.

As shown in FIG. 3A, routing lines **94a** and **94b** to realize three-dimensional images are formed on the edge of the third substrate **81** of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80**.

As shown in FIG. 3B, a protective film **96** is formed over the entire surface of the third substrate **81** including the routing lines **94a** and **94b** and is then selectively removed, to form a plurality of contact holes **97** in one routing line **94b** of the routing lines **94a** and **94b**.

As shown in FIG. 3C, a transparent conductive layer is deposited on the protective film **96** including the plurality of contact holes **97** and is selectively removed to form a

plurality of even electrodes **98** such that the even electrodes **98** are electrically connected to the routing line **94b** through the contact holes **97**.

As shown in FIG. 3D, a protective film **99** is formed over the entire surface of the protective film **96** including the even electrodes **98** and the protective film **99** is selectively removed through an etching process using a mask to form a plurality of contact holes **100** in the routing line **94a**.

As shown in FIG. 3E, a transparent conductive layer is deposited over the protective film **99** including the contact holes **100** and is selectively removed to form a plurality of odd electrodes **101** such that the odd electrodes **101** are electrically connected to the routing line **94a** through the contact holes **100**. Also, an insulating film (not shown) is formed over the resulting structure.

Although not shown, after the protective films are formed and the contact holes are then formed, pad portions of the routing lines are exposed.

Also, a method for manufacturing an upper substrate (fourth substrate) of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel will be described in detail.

FIGS. 4A to 4E are a plan view and a sectional view illustrating a method for manufacturing the liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to the first embodiment and specifically, are a plan view and a sectional view illustrating a process of the upper substrate (fourth substrate) of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel.

As shown in FIG. 4A, routing lines **111a** and **111b** for sensing touch are formed on the edge of the fourth substrate **82** of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80**.

As shown in FIG. 4B, a transparent conductive layer is deposited on the fourth substrate **82** and is selectively removed to form a plurality of bridges **112** to connect electrodes arrayed in an X axis.

As shown in FIG. 4C, a protective film **113** is formed over the entire surface of the fourth substrate **82**, and the protective film **113** is selectively removed through an etching process using a mask to form a plurality of contact holes **114** in the routing lines **111a** and **111b** and the bridges **112**.

As shown in FIG. 4C, a transparent conductive layer is deposited over the entire surface of the protective film **113** to form a plurality of X- and Y-axial electrodes **115** and **116**. Here, the X-axial electrodes **115** are connected to one another through the bridges **112**. The X-axial electrodes **115** are connected to the routing lines **111a**, and the Y-axial electrodes **116** are connected to the routing lines **111b**.

Although an example in which the X- and Y-axial electrodes **115** and **116** are formed in the same layer is illustrated in FIG. 4D, the present invention is not limited to this example, the electrodes (represented by reference numerals "83" and "86" in FIG. 2) may be formed in different layers, as shown in FIG. 2. That is, FIG. 2 illustrates a configuration in which the X-axial electrode is isolated from the Y-axial electrode through the protective film and FIG. 4D illustrates a configuration in which the X-axial and Y-axial electrodes are formed in the same layer and the X-axial electrodes are connected to one another through the bridges. In the present invention, the both cases may be used and other electrode patterns may be also used.

Also, a protective film **117** is formed over the entire surface of the substrate including the X-axial electrodes **115** and the Y-axial electrodes **116**.

FIG. 2 illustrates a configuration in which the electrodes **83** and **86** for sensing touch are formed as a double layer structure and FIG. 4 illustrates a configuration in which the

electrodes **115** and **116** for sensing touch are formed in the same layer. The reason for this is that the electrodes for sensing touch may be formed by various methods depending on a resistant film method or a capacitive method.

As shown in FIG. **4E**, a black matrix layer **87** is formed on the protective film **117**.

An over-coating layer **88** is formed on the fourth protective film **117** including the black matrix layer **87**, a transparent common electrode **93** to realize a three-dimensional image is formed on the over-coating film **88**, an insulating film (not shown) is formed over the entire surface of the transparent common electrode **93**, and a column spacer **89** is formed on the insulating film.

Similarly, although not shown, after protective films are formed and the contact holes are then formed, the pad portion of the routing lines is exposed.

The third substrate **81** and the fourth substrate **82** thus formed are joined to each other using a sealant (not shown) such that the third substrate **81** faces the fourth substrate **82**, and a liquid crystal layer **90** is formed between the third and fourth substrates to complete formation of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel.

Also, the touch and three-dimensional image display panel is adhered to the liquid crystal panel through an adhesive.

According to the first embodiment, the black matrix layer **87** is formed on the touch electrode, but the present invention is not limited thereto.

Second Embodiment

FIG. **5** is a sectional view illustrating a configuration of a liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

Before formation of the X- and Y-axial electrodes for sensing touch, a black matrix layer **87** is formed on the fourth substrate **82**, and touch electrodes and a common electrode are sequentially formed thereon.

That is, as shown in FIG. **5**, a black matrix layer **87** is formed on the fourth substrate **82** of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80**, an over-coating layer **88** is formed on the fourth substrate **82** including the black matrix layer **87**, X-axial (first) electrodes **83** (Rx) for sensing touch is formed, a first protective film **84** is formed over the over-coat layer **88** including the third electrodes **83**, and Y-axial (second) electrodes **86** (Tx) for sensing touch are formed on the first protective film **84**. Here, the first and second electrodes for sensing touch may be realized by various methods.

A second protective film **85** is formed on the first protective film **84** including the second electrode **86**, a transparent common electrode **93** to realize a three-dimensional image is formed on the second protective film **85**, an insulating film (not shown) is formed over the entire surface of the common electrode **93**, and a column spacer **89** is formed on the insulating film.

The configuration of the third substrate is the same as in FIG. **2** illustrating the first embodiment of the present invention.

Third Embodiment

Meanwhile, the touch electrode and the electrode for displaying a three-dimensional image may be formed on the same substrate. Such a configuration will be described in detail below.

FIG. **6** is a sectional view illustrating a configuration of a liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

First, as shown in FIG. **6**, the liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to the third embodiment of the present invention broadly includes a liquid crystal panel **50**, and a touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80** arranged in this order from the bottom, and the liquid crystal panel **50** is adhered to the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80** through an adhesive layer **55**. Here, the adhesive layer **55** comprises a double-sided adhesive.

Like a conventional liquid crystal panel, the liquid crystal panel **50** includes first and second substrates **10** and **20** facing each other, a liquid crystal layer **25** filled between the first and second substrates **10** and **20**, a color filter layer formed on the second substrate **20**, and a first polarizing plate **31** and a second polarizing plate **32** formed on outer surfaces of the first and second substrates **10** and **20**, respectively.

Also, the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80** includes a fourth substrate (upper substrate) **82** provided with electrodes **83** and **86** for sensing touch, and electrodes **91a** and **91b** for displaying three-dimensional images, a third substrate **81** provided with a black matrix layer **87** and a common electrode **93**, and a liquid crystal layer **90** filled between the third and fourth substrates **81** and **82**. Here, the fourth substrate **82** may be a tempered glass substrate.

A black matrix layer **87** is formed on the third substrate **81**, an over-coating layer **88** is formed over the entire surface of the substrate including the black matrix layer **87**, a transparent common electrode **93** for displaying a three-dimensional image is formed on the over-coating film **88**, and a column spacer **89** is formed on the common electrode **93**.

Electrodes **83** and **86** for sensing touch are formed on the fourth substrate **82** of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80**, and electrodes **91a** and **91b** for displaying three-dimensional images are formed on the electrodes **83** and **86**. In this case, the respective electrodes **83**, **86**, **91a** and **91b** are electrically isolated from one another through protective films **92a**, **92b**, **92c**, **84**, and **85**. Here, the electrodes for sensing touch may be realized by various methods, as shown in FIGS. **2** and **4**.

The third substrate **81** and the fourth substrate **82** thus formed are joined to each other through a sealant (not shown) such that the third substrate **81** faces the fourth substrate **82**, and the liquid crystal layer **90** is formed between the third and fourth substrates.

The third substrate **81** of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **8** is adhered to the liquid crystal panel **50** through the adhesive **55**.

The method for manufacturing the liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to the third embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail.

FIGS. **7A** to **7I** are a plan view and a sectional view illustrating the liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to the third embodiment of the present invention and are a plan view and a sectional view illustrating the process of the fourth substrate (upper substrate) of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel.

As shown in FIG. **7A**, routing lines **94a** and **94b** for realizing three-dimensional images and X- and Y-axial rout-

ing lines **111a** and **111b** for sensing touch are formed on an edge of the fourth substrate **82** of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80**.

As shown in FIG. 7B, a protective film **92a** is formed over the entire surface of the fourth substrate **82** including the routing lines **94a**, **94b**, **111a** and **111b**, and the protective film **92a** is then selectively removed through an etching process using a mask, to form a plurality of contact holes **111a** in the Y-axis routing line **111a** among the routing lines **111a** and **111b** for sensing touch.

As shown in FIG. 7C, a transparent conductive layer is deposited over the entire surface of the protective film **92a** including the plurality of contact hole **114a** and is then selectively removed, to form a plurality of electrodes **83** (Rx) for sensing touch such that the electrode **83** are electrically connected to the Y-axis routing lines **111a** through the contact holes **114a**.

As shown in FIG. 7D, a protective film **92b** is formed over the entire surface of the substrate and is then selectively removed through an etching process using a mask the protective film **92b** to form a plurality of contact holes **114b** in the X-axis routing line **111b** among the routing lines **111a** and **111b**.

As shown in FIG. 7E, a transparent conductive layer is deposited on the protective film **92b** and is selectively patterned to form electrodes **86** (Tx) for sensing touch such that the electrode **86** are electrically connected to the X-axis routing lines **111b** through the contact holes **114b**.

As shown in FIG. 7F, a protective film **92c** is formed over the entire surface of the substrate including the electrodes **86** and is then selectively removed through an etching process using a mask the protective film **92c** to form a plurality of contact holes **97** on the routing line **94a** among the routing lines **94a** and **94b** for displaying the three-dimensional image.

As shown in FIG. 7G, a transparent conductive layer is deposited on the protective film **92c** and is then selectively removed, to form a plurality of even electrodes **91a** such that the even electrodes are electrically connected to the routing line **94a** through the contact hole **97**.

As shown in FIG. 7H, a protective film **84** is formed over the entire surface of the protective film **92c** including the even electrodes **91a** and is then selectively removed through an etching process using a mask to form a plurality of contact holes **98** in the routing line **94b**.

As shown in FIG. 7I, a transparent conductive layer is deposited over the protective film **84** including the contact holes **98** and is then selectively removed, to form a plurality of odd electrodes **91b** such that the odd electrodes **91b** are electrically connected through the contact holes **98** to the routing line **94b**. Also, a protective film **85** is formed over the entire surface of the resulting structure.

Similarly, although not shown, after the protective films are formed and the contact holes are then formed, the pad portion of the routing lines is exposed.

Also, as shown in FIG. 6, a black matrix layer **87** is formed on the third substrate **81** of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel, an over-coating layer **88** is formed over the third substrate **81** including the black matrix layer **87**, a transparent common electrode **93** for realizing a three-dimensional image is formed over the over-coating layer **88** and a column spacer **89** is formed on the common electrode **93**.

The third substrate **81** and the fourth substrate **82** thus are joined to each other using a sealant (not shown) such that the third substrate **81** faces the fourth substrate **82**, and a liquid crystal layer **90** is formed between the third and fourth

substrates **81** and **82** to complete formation of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel.

Also, the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **8** is adhered to the liquid crystal panel **95** through an adhesive **55**.

Fourth Embodiment

Narrow bezel models having a narrow bezel region, excluding a pixel array region, in order to make the pixel array region displaying an image wide as possible at a predetermined size are being introduced.

A configuration of the liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions and a method for manufacturing the same, which are suitable for realization of the narrow bezel as described above will be described in detail.

FIG. 8 is a sectional view illustrating a configuration of a liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to the fourth embodiment.

First, as shown in FIG. 8, the liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to the fourth embodiment broadly includes a liquid crystal panel **50** and a touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80** disposed in this order from the bottom, and the liquid crystal panel **50** is adhered to the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80** through an adhesive layer **55**. Here, the adhesive layer **55** comprises a double-sided adhesive.

Like a conventional liquid crystal panel, the liquid crystal panel **50** includes first and second substrates **10** and **20** facing each other, a liquid crystal layer **25** filled between the first and second substrates **10** and **20**, a color filter layer formed on the second substrate **20**, and a first polarizing plate **31** and a second polarizing plate **32** formed on outer surfaces of the first and second substrates **10** and **20**, respectively.

Also, the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80** includes a fourth substrate (upper substrate) **82** provided with electrodes **83** and **86** for sensing touch and electrodes **91a** and **91b** for realizing three-dimensional images, a third substrate (lower substrate) **81** provided with a black matrix layer **87** and a common electrode **93**, and a liquid crystal layer **90** filled between the third and fourth substrates **81** and **82**. Here, the fourth substrate **82** is formed of a tempered glass substrate.

A black matrix layer **87** is formed on the third substrate **81**, and an over-coating layer **88** is formed over the entire surface of the substrate including the black matrix layer **87**, a transparent common electrode **93** for realizing three-dimensional images is formed on the over-coating film **88** and a column spacer **89** is formed on the common electrode **93**.

Electrodes **83** and **86** for sensing touch are formed on the fourth substrate **82** of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80**, and electrodes **91a** and **91b** for realizing three-dimensional images are formed on the electrodes **83** and **86**. In this case, the respective electrodes **83**, **86**, **91a**, and **91b** are electrically isolated from one another through the protective films **92a**, **92b** and **84**.

Here, the electrodes for sensing touch are formed by a method which is different from that of the first to third embodiments.

That is, in order to provide the liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions, suitable for the narrow bezel model, a plurality of

routing lines **111a** and **111b** for sensing touch are formed in a display region and a plurality of touch electrodes **83** and **86** are formed in the routing lines such that they correspond to one-to-one the routing lines.

When 160 routing lines **111a** and **111b** are formed, 160 touch electrodes are also formed.

The third substrate **81** and the fourth substrate **82** are joined to each other through a sealant (not shown) such that they face each other, and a liquid crystal layer **90** is formed between the third and fourth substrates.

The third substrate **81** of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80** and the liquid crystal panel **50** are adhered through the adhesive **55**.

A method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail.

FIG. 9A to 9G are a plan view and a sectional view illustrating the method for manufacturing the liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention, and specifically, a plan view and a sectional view illustrating a process of a upper substrate (fourth substrate) of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel.

As shown in FIG. 9A, a plurality of routing lines **94a** and **94b** for realizing three-dimensional images are formed on the edge of the fourth substrate **82** of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **80**, and a plurality of routing lines **111a** and **111b** for sensing touch are formed in the center thereof corresponding to a display region.

As shown in FIG. 9B, a protective film **92a** is formed over the entire surface of the fourth substrate **82** including the routing lines **94a**, **94b**, **111a** and **111b**, and is then selectively removed through an etching process using a mask the protective film **92a** to form a plurality of contact holes **114a** in the respective routing lines **111a** and **111b** for sensing touch.

As shown in FIG. 9C, a transparent conductive layer is deposited the protective film **92a** including the contact holes **114a** and is then selectively removed to form a plurality of electrodes **83** and **86** for sensing touch such that they are electrically connected to the respective routing lines **111a** and **111b** through the contact holes **114a**.

As shown in FIG. 9D, a protective film **92b** is formed over the entire surface of the substrate and is selectively removed through an etching process using a mask the protective film **92b** to form a plurality of contact holes **97** in the routing line **94a** among the routing lines **94a** and **94b** for displaying three-dimensional images.

As shown in FIG. 9E, a transparent conductive layer is deposited over the protective film **92b** and is then selectively removed to form a plurality of even electrodes **91** such that they are electrically connected to the routing line **94a** through the contact holes **97**.

As shown in FIG. 9F, a protective film **84** is formed over the entire surface of the protective film **92b** including the even electrodes **91a** and is then selectively removed through an etching process using a mask, to form a plurality of contact holes **98** in the routing line **94b**.

As shown in FIG. 9G, a transparent conductive layer is deposited on the protective film **84** including the contact holes **98** and is selectively removed, to form a plurality of odd electrodes **91b** such that they are electrically connected to the routing line **94b** through the contact holes **98**. Also, an insulating film **85** is formed over the entire surface of the resulting structure.

Also, as shown in FIG. 8, a black matrix layer **87** is formed on the lower substrate (third substrate) **81** of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel, an over-coating layer **88** is formed on the substrate **81** including the black matrix layer **87**, a transparent common electrode **93** for realizing three-dimensional images is formed on the over-coating layer **88** and a column spacer **89** is formed on the common electrode **93**.

The third substrate **81** and the fourth substrate **82** thus formed are joined to each other using a sealant (not shown) such that the third substrate **81** faces the fourth substrate **82**, and a liquid crystal layer **90** is formed between the third and fourth substrates to complete formation of the touch and three-dimensional image display panel.

Also, the touch and three-dimensional image display panel **8** is adhered to the liquid crystal panel **95** through an adhesive **55**.

Fifth Embodiment

The first to fourth embodiments illustrate examples in which the fourth substrate (upper substrate) is formed of a tempered glass substrate.

However, the present invention is not limited to these examples. For example, rigidity of a substrate can be secured by using a polarized glass substrate, instead of the tempered glass substrate, and hard-coating the upper surface of the polarized glass substrate.

Also, instead of the hard coating, a tempered glass substrate may be adhered to the polarized glass substrate through an adhesive. That is, in order to prevent an increase in size, the polarized glass substrate is etched and a tempered glass substrate is adhered thereto.

The electrode for sensing touch may have a configuration shown in FIG. 4D, or may have a configuration, as shown in FIGS. 7C and 7D.

As apparent from the fore-going, the liquid crystal display device having touch and three-dimensional display functions and a method for manufacturing the same according to the present invention have the following advantages.

A three-dimensional image display panel includes electrodes for sensing touch, thus eliminating the necessity of separate electrodes for touch panels and decreasing a weight and thickness of the liquid crystal display device. Also, only one adhesive is used, thus simplifying the overall manufacture process and reducing manufacture costs.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the inventions. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device comprising a touch and three-dimensional image display panel adhered to a liquid crystal panel through an adhesive layer,

wherein the touch and three-dimensional image display panel comprises:

an upper substrate provided with third and fourth electrodes which sense touch along an X-axis and an Y-axis, respectively, and first and second electrodes which realize a three-dimensional image;

a lower substrate provided with a single layer of common electrode which realizes the three-dimensional image; and

a liquid crystal display filled between the upper and lower substrates.

2. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, the upper substrate further comprises: a plurality of routing lines which sense touch, and routing lines which realize a three-dimensional image, and, 5

wherein the routing lines for realizing a three-dimensional image are disposed on an edge of the upper substrate, the routing lines which sense touch are disposed in the center thereof, and the third and fourth electrodes 10 which sense touch correspond with one-to-one to the plurality of routing lines for sensing touch.

3. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the upper substrate is formed of a tempered glass substrate. 15

4. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the upper substrate or the lower substrate further comprises a black matrix layer.

5. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the upper substrate is formed of a polarized glass substrate having a hard-coated surface. 20

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专利名称(译)	具有触摸和三维显示功能的液晶显示装置及其制造方法		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	LEE SO HYUNG KANG BYUNG KOO KIM DONG SUP HAN JONG HYUN		
发明人	LEE, SO-HYUNG KANG, BYUNG-KOO KIM, DONG-SUP HAN, JONG-HYUN		
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摘要(译)

公开了一种具有触摸和三维显示功能的液晶显示装置及其制造方法。液晶显示装置包括通过粘合层粘附到液晶面板的触摸和三维图像显示面板，其中触摸和三维图像显示面板包括设置用于实现三个的第一和第二电极的下基板 - 维图像，上基板，设置用于感测触摸的第三和第四电极以及用于实现三维图像的公共电极，以及填充在上基板和下基板之间的液晶显示器。

