



US009958720B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Okita

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,958,720 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **May 1, 2018**

(54) **DISPLAY DEVICE**

(71) Applicant: **Japan Display Inc.**, Tokyo (JP)

(72) Inventor: **Mitsutaka Okita**, Tokyo (JP)

(73) Assignee: **Japan Display Inc.**, Tokyo (JP)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days. days.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/688,420**

(22) Filed: **Apr. 16, 2015**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2015/0301381 A1 Oct. 22, 2015

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Apr. 17, 2014 (JP) 2014-085473
Apr. 17, 2014 (JP) 2014-085475

(51) **Int. Cl.**

G02F 1/136 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1333 (2006.01)
H01L 27/12 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1343 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1362 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **G02F 1/13338** (2013.01); **G02F 1/134363** (2013.01); **G02F 1/136286** (2013.01); **H01L 27/124** (2013.01); **G02F 1/133512** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC G02F 1/13338; G02F 1/134363; G02F 1/136286; H01L 27/124

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2002/0101557 A1* 8/2002 Ono G02F 1/134363
349/143
2005/0200791 A1* 9/2005 Ahn G02F 1/13439
349/141

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP 2720124 A2 4/2014
JP 2008-32899 A 2/2008

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Japanese Office Action dated Dec. 5, 2017 for the corresponding Japanese Patent Application No. 2014-085473.

(Continued)

Primary Examiner — James Dudek

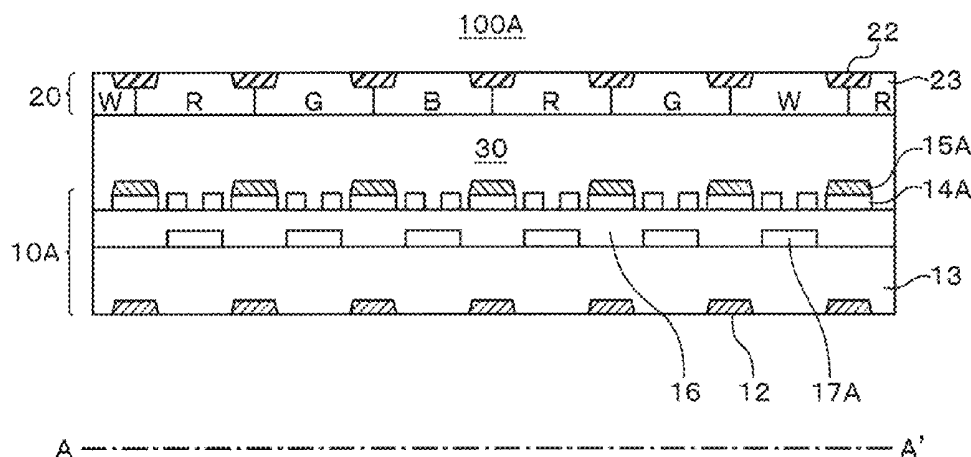
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — TYPHA IP LLC

(57)

ABSTRACT

If a divided area of common electrode layers is positioned on a source line, a leakage electric field on the source line has an effect on a liquid crystal layer through the divided area of the common electrode layers. A display device includes an array substrate and a counter substrate. The array substrate includes scanning signal wiring layers, video signal wiring layers, pixel electrode layers arranged in a layer higher than the video signal wiring layers, and common electrode layers arranged in a layer higher than the pixel electrode layers. The common electrode layers are arranged in positions covering the video signal wiring layers in a plan view. The common electrode layers are divided in the extending direction of the video signal line.

17 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2007/0024789 A1* 2/2007 Itou G02F 1/134363
349/139
2008/0024416 A1 1/2008 Onogi et al.
2010/0214262 A1 8/2010 Ishizaki et al.
2012/0105337 A1 5/2012 Jun et al.
2012/0133858 A1 5/2012 Shin et al.
2012/0327353 A1* 12/2012 Doi G02F 1/13338
349/143
2013/0077008 A1 3/2013 Kim et al.
2013/0250225 A1 9/2013 Maeda et al.
2013/0293491 A1* 11/2013 Doi G06F 3/044
345/173
2014/0071387 A1 3/2014 Sakai et al.
2014/0160066 A1 6/2014 Kim et al.
2015/0192814 A1 7/2015 Kosugi et al.

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

JP 2010-197576 A 9/2010
JP 2012-098687 A 5/2012
JP 2013-68949 A 4/2013
KR 101318448 B1 10/2013
WO 2012073792 A1 6/2012
WO 2012/165221 A1 12/2012
WO 2014/045601 A1 3/2014

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Japanese Office Action dated Dec. 5, 2017 for the corresponding
Japanese Patent Application No. 2014-085475.

* cited by examiner

1
G^x
F

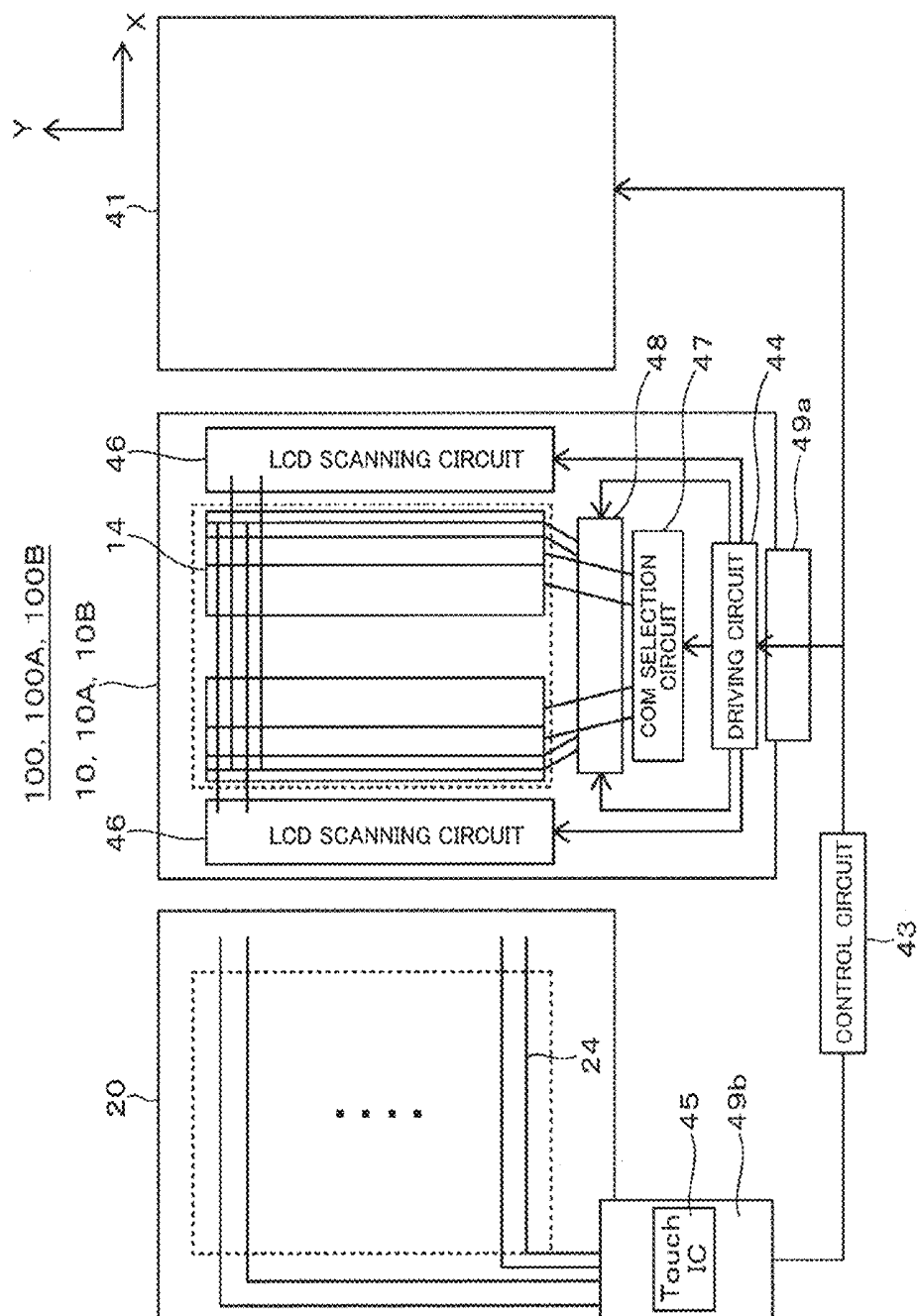


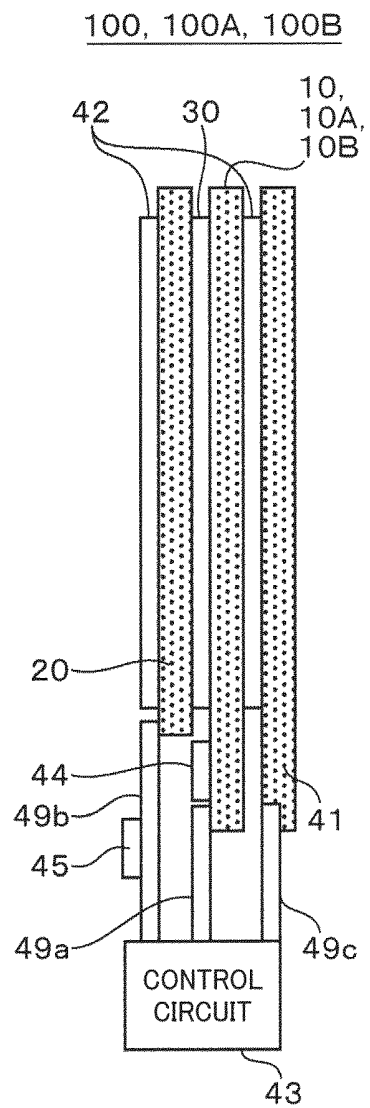
FIG. 2

FIG. 3

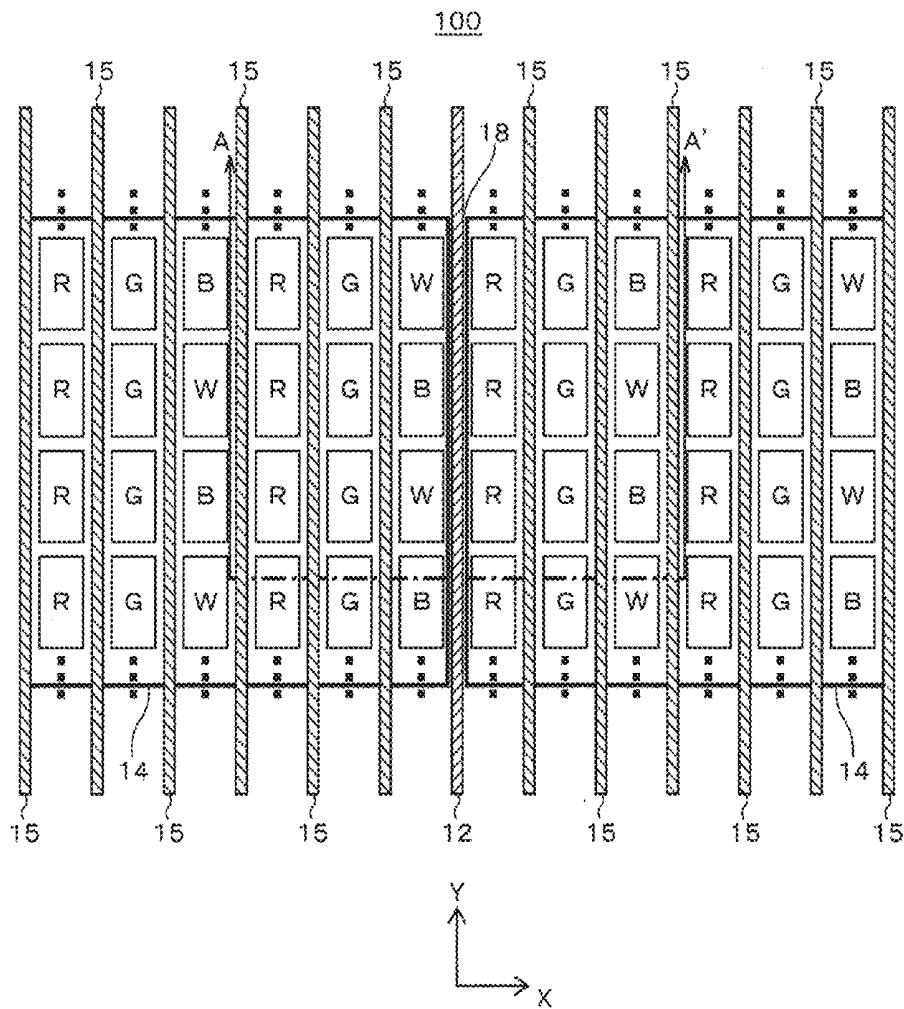


FIG. 4

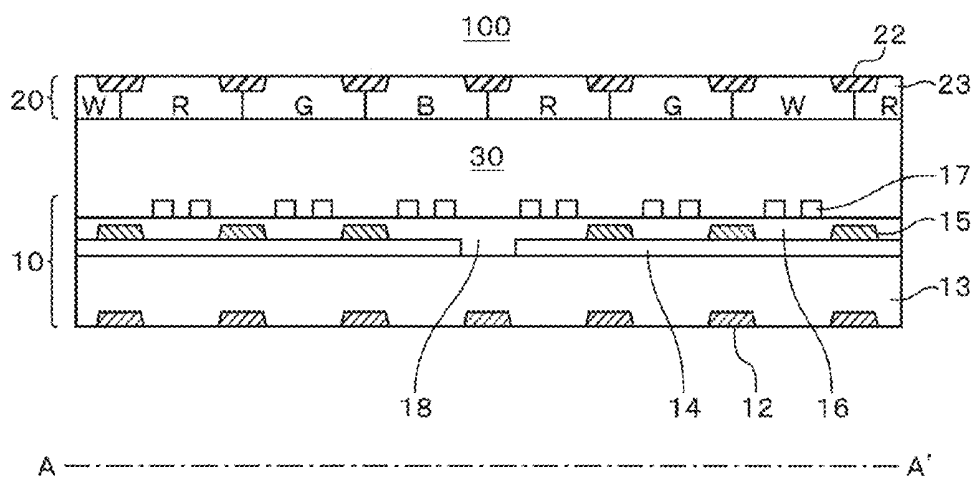


FIG. 5

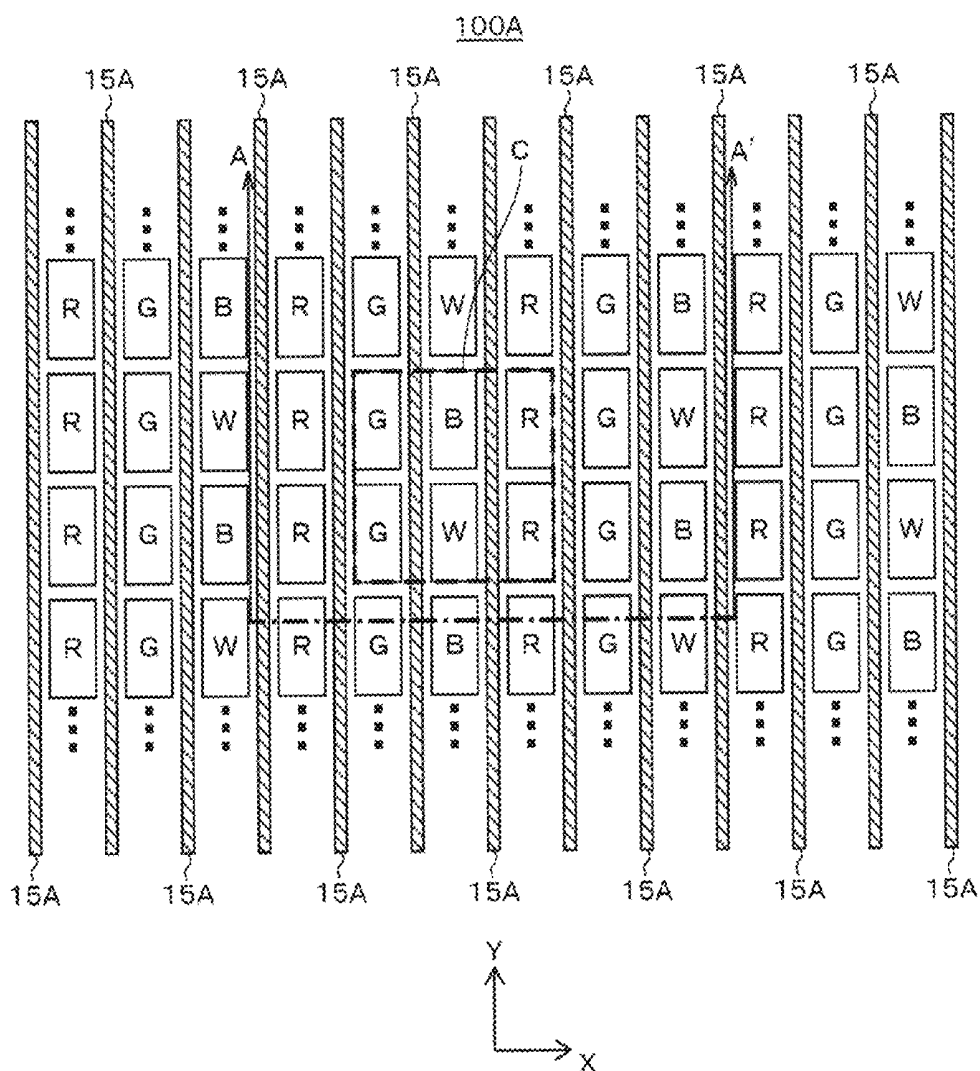


FIG. 6

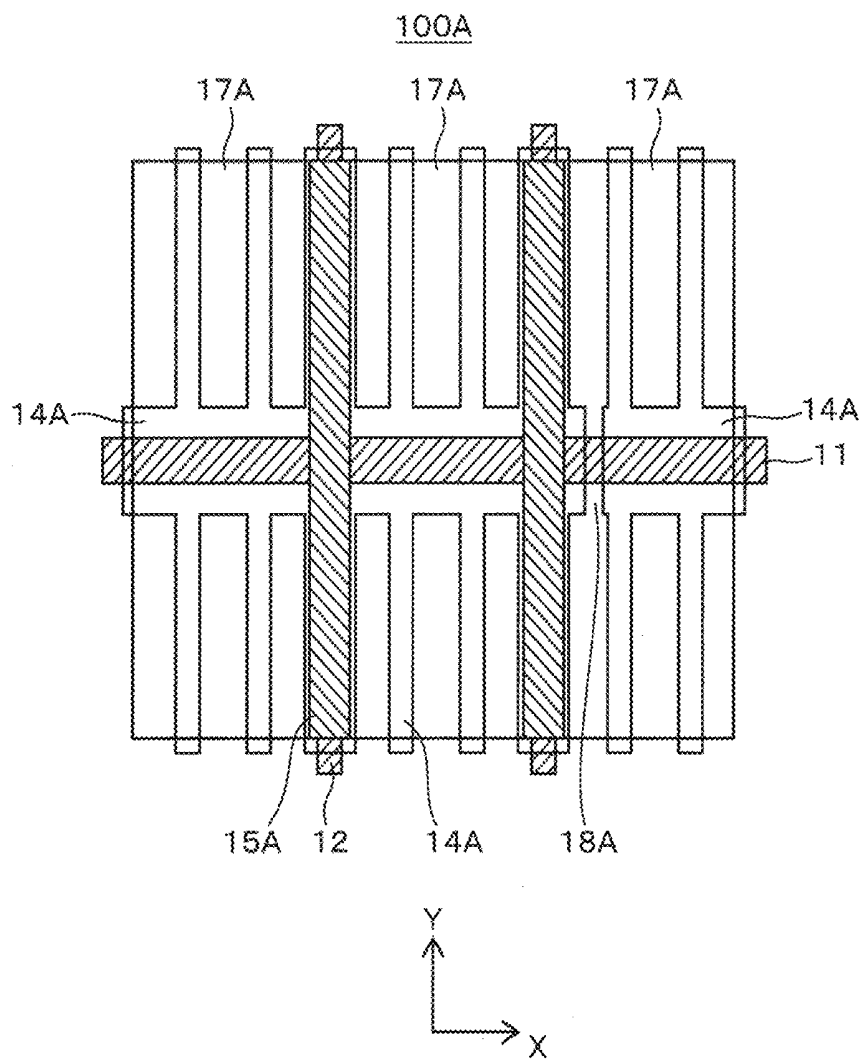


FIG. 7

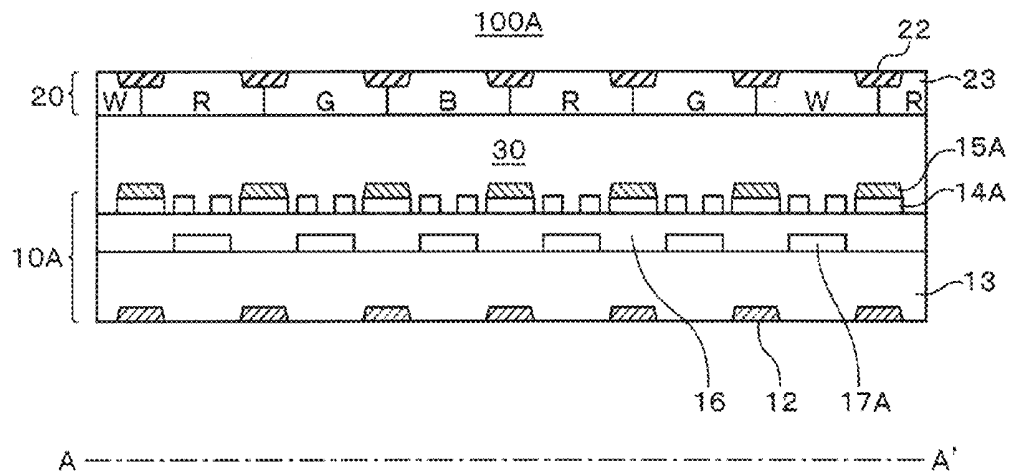


FIG. 8

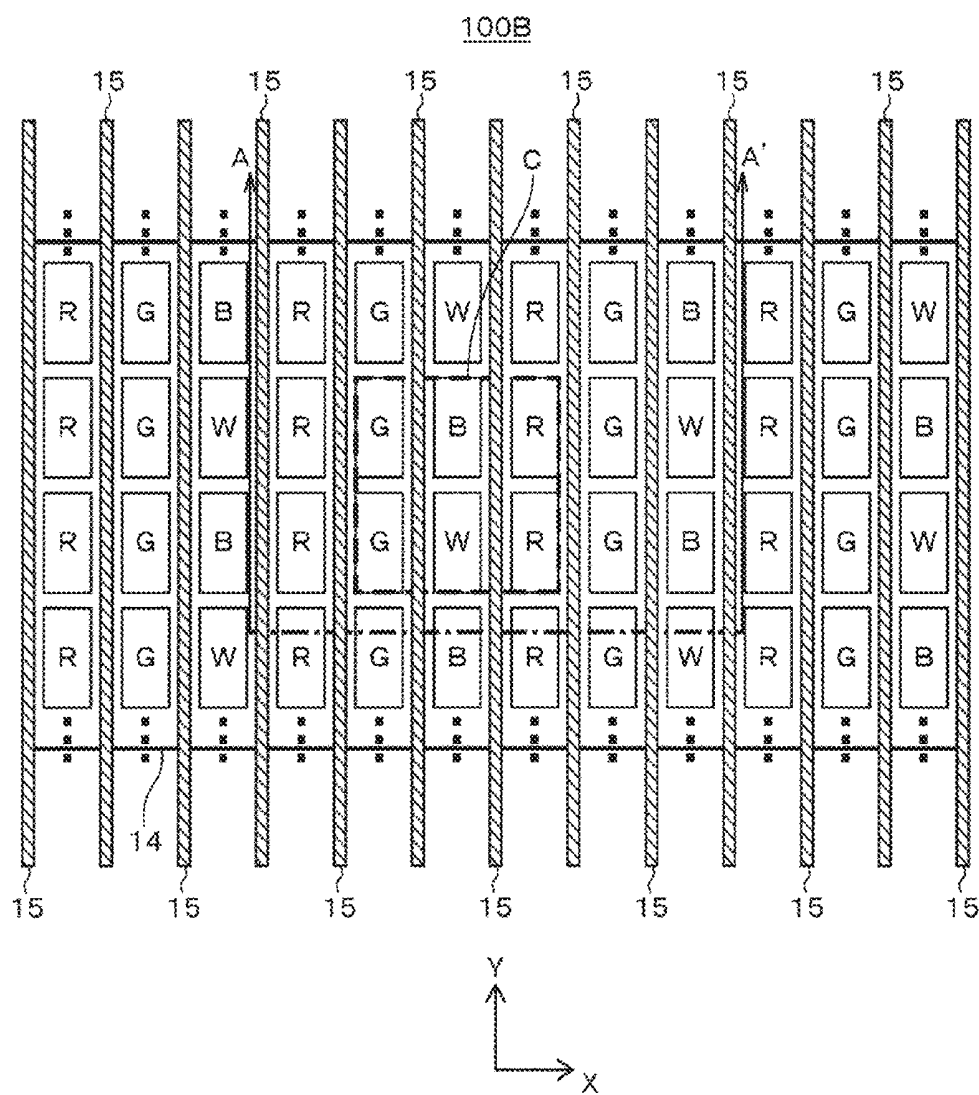


FIG. 9

100B

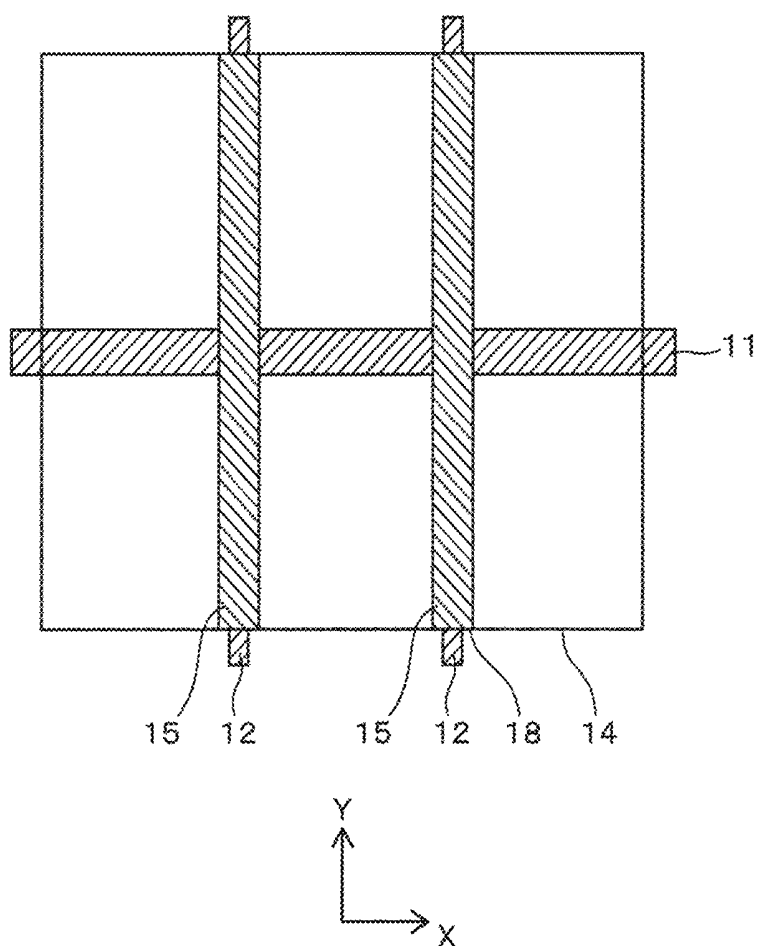


FIG. 10

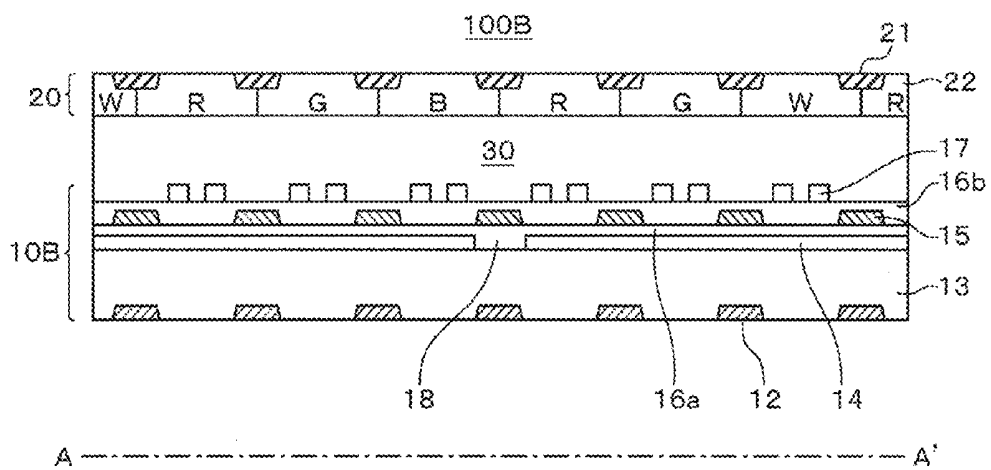
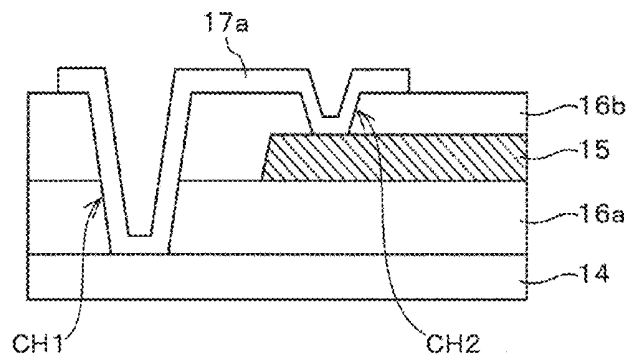


FIG. 11



1 DISPLAY DEVICE

CLAIM OF PRIORITY

The present application claims priority from Japanese patent application JP2014-085473 filed on Apr. 17, 2014, and Japanese patent application JP2014-085475 filed on Apr. 17, 2014, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference into this application.

BACKGROUND

The present invention relates to a display device, and is applicable to a display device having, for example, an in-cell touch panel.

In recent years, in liquid crystal display devices for use in mobile devices, an electrostatic capacitive touch panel has been introduced as an input function mainly for smartphones. In this electrostatic capacitive touch panel, an “in-cell” pattern of embedding its function into the liquid crystal display device has been advanced.

As disclosed in International Unexamined Patent Application No. 2012/073792 (Patent Literature 1), the common electrode is divided into a plurality of areas, to serve also as a driving electrode and a detection electrode for the in-cell touch panel. The divided areas of the common electrode extend in a row direction (a scanning line extending direction) and/or a column direction (a signal line extending direction) on the color pixel boundaries. Further, the common electrode has slits (long holes) which extend in a row direction and/or a column direction on the color pixel boundaries.

SUMMARY

Like in International Unexamined Patent Application No. 2012/073792, if the divided area of the common electrode is positioned on a signal line, a leakage electric field from the signal line has an effect on the liquid crystal layer through the divided area of the common electrode. Thus, in any pixel adjacent to the divided area of the common electrode, desired display is not achieved by the effect of the electric field from the signal line. In particular, when assembly deviation occurs between the counter substrate and the array substrate, the divided area of the common electrode appears to be as a line.

Other objects and new features will become apparent from the following detailed descriptions of the present disclosure and the attached drawings.

Of the present disclosure, the representative descriptions will briefly be made as follows.

(1) A display device includes a first substrate and a second substrate. The array substrate includes first signal wiring layers extending in a first direction, second signal wiring layers extending in a second direction different from the first direction, pixel electrode layers arranged in a layer higher than the second signal wiring layers, common electrode layers arranged in a layer higher than the pixel electrode layers, and wiring layers arranged on and in contact with the common electrode layers. The common electrode layers are arranged in positions covering the second signal wiring layers in a plan view. The wiring layers are arranged in positions covering the second signal wiring layer in a plan view. The common electrode layers are divided in the second direction.

(2) A display device includes a first substrate and a second substrate. The first substrate includes first signal wiring

2

layers extending in a first direction, second signal wiring layers extending in a second direction different from the first direction, first signal wiring layers extending in the second direction, a first insulating layer, a second insulating layer, common electrode layers arranged in a layer lower than the first insulating layers through the first insulating layer, and pixel electrode layers arranged in a layer higher than the first wiring layers through the second insulating layer. The first wiring layers are arranged in position covering the second signal wiring layers in a plan view. The common wiring layers are divided on the second signal wiring layers in the second direction.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a plan view illustrating a configuration of a display device according to an embodiment and a comparative example.

FIG. 2 is a side view illustrating a configuration of the display device according to the embodiment and the comparative example.

FIG. 3 is a plan view for explaining a configuration of the display device according to the comparative example.

FIG. 4 is a cross sectional view taken along a line A-A' of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a cross sectional view for explaining a configuration of a display device according to First Embodiment.

FIG. 6 is an enlarged view of a part shown with a dashed line C of FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a cross sectional view taken along the line A-A' of FIG. 5.

FIG. 8 is a plan view for explaining a configuration of a display device according to Second Embodiment.

FIG. 9 is an enlarged view of a part shown with a dashed line C of FIG. 8.

FIG. 10 is a cross sectional view taken along a line A-A' of FIG. 8.

FIG. 11 is a cross sectional view of a peripheral part of an array substrate.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments and a comparative example will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. The disclosure has been made by way of example only. Modifications or changes that can be easily made by those skilled in the art are inevitably included in the present invention, as long as they do not deviate from the spirit of the present invention. For the sake of clear explanations, in the illustrations, the width, thickness, and form of each part may schematically be expressed, as compared with their actual mode. However, they are for example only, and not to limit the interpretation of the present invention. In the present specifications and illustrations, the similar constituent elements as those described in previously described illustrations are identified with the same reference numerals, and may not repeatedly be described.

Descriptions will now be made to the contents that are common among the techniques examined prior to the present disclosure (hereinafter referred to as a comparative example), First Embodiment, and Second Embodiment, using FIG. 1 and FIG. 2.

FIG. 1 is a plan view illustrating a configuration of a display device according to an embodiment and a comparative example. FIG. 2 is a side view illustrating a configuration of the display device according to the embodiment

and the comparative example. Liquid crystal display devices **100**, **100A**, and **100B** according to the comparative example, the First Embodiment, and the Second Embodiment have an in-cell touch panel function. Their common electrode layer serves also as a function as a driving electrode layer for the touch panel.

The display devices **100**, **100A** and **100B** have array substrates **10**, **10A**, and **10B**, a counter substrate **20**, a liquid crystal layer **30**, a backlight **41**, a polarizing plate **42**, a control circuit **43**, a touch IC **45**, and cables **49a**, **49b**, and **49c**. The display devices **100**, **100A**, and **100B** are elongated in the vertical direction (the length in the Y direction is longer than that in the X direction). In each of the array substrates **10**, **10A**, and **10B**, an LCD scanning circuit **46**, a common electrode selection circuit (COM selection circuit) **47**, and a signal line selection circuit **48** are formed using a TFT. In each of the array substrates **10**, **10A**, and **10B**, a driving circuit (formed with a semiconductor integrated circuit (IC), such as a CMOS) **44** is mounted with a COG (Chip on Glass) method. The driving circuit **44** is connected to the control circuit **43** formed with an IC, through the cable **49a**. A plurality of detection electrode wiring layers **24** extending in the X direction are formed on the upper surface (the opposed side of the liquid crystal layer **30**) of the counter substrate **20**, and are connected to the touch IC **45** mounted on the cable **49b**, through the cable **49b**. The cable **49b** is connected to the control circuit **43**. The backlight **41** is connected to the control circuit **43** through the cable **49c**. The polarizing plate **42** is arranged between the backlight **41** and the array substrate **10**, **10A**, or **10B**, and on the upper surface of the counter substrate **20**.

Common electrode layers **14**, having a function also as the driving electrode wiring layer for the touch panel, extend in the Y direction, and are divided in the X direction and periodically arranged. The detection electrode wiring layers **24** extend in the X direction, and the plurality of the layers **24** are arranged in the Y direction. Because the common electrode layers (the driving electrode wiring layer for the touch panel) extend in the Y direction, the driving electrode wiring layer for the touch panel does not intersect the source wiring layer. Thus, it is possible to prevent an increase in the load on the driving electrode for the touch panel by the effect of the capacity between the driving electrode wiring layer for the touch panel and the source wiring layer.

The liquid crystal display devices **100**, **100A**, and **100B** according to the comparative example, the First Embodiment, and the Second Embodiment have substantially the same configuration, except the array substrates **10**, **10A**, and **10B**.

The comparative example will now be described using FIG. 3 and FIG. 4.

FIG. 3 is a plan view for explaining the configuration of the display device according to the comparative example. FIG. 4 is a cross sectional view taken along a line A-A' of FIG. 3.

The display device **100** according to the comparative example includes sub pixels with a vertical stripe form of red (R), green (G), blue (B), and white (W). One pixel is formed with RGB and RGW, respectively, and RGB pixels and RGW pixels are alternately arranged. B and W include the number of pixels that is half the number of pixels of R or G. The display device **100** includes the array substrate **10**, the counter substrate **20**, and the liquid crystal layer **30**, which is arranged between the array substrate **10** and the counter substrate **20**.

On the array substrate **10**, the common electrode layers **14** are arranged on a signal wiring layer **12** through a flattening

film **13**. Pixel electrode layers **17** are provided on the common electrode layers **14** through an insulating layer **16**. The common electrode layers **14** extend in a direction (Y direction) parallel to the signal wiring layer **12**, and are divided in the X direction and periodically arranged. Wiring auxiliary layers **15** are arranged in the form that they are connected to the common electrode layers **14**, on the signal wiring layers **12**. In other words, the wiring auxiliary layers **15** are arranged between sub pixels of different colors. To prevent that the divided common electrode layers **14** are short out each other, the wiring auxiliary layers **15** are not arranged in a divided position (divided area) **18** of each of the common electrode layers **14**. The common electrode layers **14** and the pixel electrode layers **17** are formed with a light transmissive conductive film, such as an ITO (Indium Tin Oxide), while the wiring auxiliary layers **15** and the signal wiring layer **12** are formed with a light shielding conductive film (a low resistive conductive film or a metal film). The wiring auxiliary layers **15** are provided to reduce the resistance of the common electrode layers **14**.

The counter substrate **20** includes a black matrix (a light shielding layer) **22** and color filters (coloring layers) of R, G, B, and W. The color filters **23** are repeatedly arranged in a row direction (X direction) sequentially in the order of R, G, B, R, G, and W. The same colors of the color filters **23** of R and G are arranged in a column direction (Y direction), while the filters of B and W are alternately arranged. The color filters **23** forma stripe pattern (a rectangular form), in which the length in the X direction is shorter than the length in the Y direction, in a plan view.

As described above, in the display device **100**, the divided area is positioned above the signal wiring layer **12**. Thus, a leakage electric field from the signal wiring layer **12** through the divided area **18** has an effect on the liquid crystal layer **30**. This may result in that desired display is not achieved by the effect of the electric field from the signal wiring layer **12**, with the sub pixels adjacent to the divided area **18**. When the assembly deviation occurs, particularly, between the counter substrate **20** and the array substrate **10**, the divided area **18** appears to be as a line.

In the display device according to the embodiment, a shield layer is provided on the signal wiring layer **12** to prevent that the leakage electric field from the signal wiring layer **12** effects the liquid crystal layer **30**. As a shield layer, it is preferred to use a wiring layer with a fixed potential.

In the embodiment as will be described later, descriptions will be made to an FFS (Fringe Field Switching) mode liquid crystal display panel. However, it is not limited to this panel, and is applicable also to a horizontal field liquid crystal display panel, such as an IPS (In-Plane-Switching) mode panel.

First Embodiment

Descriptions will now be made to a first embodiment (First Embodiment) in which a shield layer is provided on the signal wiring layer, using FIG. 5 to FIG. 7.

FIG. 5 is a plan view for explaining a configuration of a display device according to the First Embodiment. FIG. 6 is an enlarged view of a part shown with a dashed line C of FIG. 5. FIG. 7 is a cross sectional view taken along a line A-A' of FIG. 5.

A display device **100A** according to the First Embodiment has the same pixel configuration and alignment as those of the display device **100** according to the comparative example. That is, the counter substrate **20** has the same structure. The display device **100A** includes the array sub-

strate **10A**, the counter substrate **20**, and the liquid crystal **30** arranged between the array substrate **10A** and the counter substrate **20**. It may include sub pixels of R, G, and B with a vertical stripe form, in which R, B, and B form one pixel. That is, the color filters **23** may repeatedly be arranged in the row direction (X direction) sequentially in the order of R, G, and B, and the same colors may be arranged in the column direction (Y direction) of the color filters **23**.

On array substrate **10A**, pixel electrode layers **17A** are arranged on the signal wiring layer (a video signal wiring layer or a second signal wiring layer(s)) **12** through the flattening film **13**. The common electrode layers **14A** are arranged on the pixel electrode layers **17A** through the insulating layer **16**. The common electrode layers **14A** extend in a direction (Y direction) parallel to the signal wiring layer **12**, and is divided in the X direction and periodically arranged. Scanning wiring layers (a scanning signal wiring layer(s) or a first signal wiring layer(s)) **11** extends in the X direction. A divided area **18A** of the common electrode layers **14A** is arranged in a position, in which the signal wiring layer **12** is not arranged and which intersects the scanning wiring layer **11**. Slits are formed in the common electrode layers **14A** of the opening of the sub pixels. The signal wiring layer **12** is covered with the common electrode layers **14A**. Wiring auxiliary layers (first wiring layers) **15A** are arranged on the signal wiring layer **12**, by being in contact with the common electrode layers **14A**. In other words, the wiring auxiliary layers **15A** are arranged between the sub pixels of different colors. The wiring auxiliary layers **15A** are arranged to be covered with the light shielding layer **22**. The common electrodes **14A** exist on the scanning wiring layer **11**. The divided area **18A** is arranged in a position, in which the wiring auxiliary layers **15A** are not arranged and which intersects the scanning wiring layer **11**. The divided area **18A** is arranged to be covered with the light shielding layer **22**. The common electrode layer **14A** and the pixel electrode layers **17A** are formed with light transmissive conductive films, such as an ITO (Indium Tin Oxide), while the wiring auxiliary layers **15A** and the signal wiring layer **12** are formed with a metal film (a light shielding conductive film).

As described above, in the display device **100A**, the common electrode layers **14A** are arranged on the signal wiring layer **12**, thus enabling to shield the leakage electric field from the signal wiring layer **12** using the common electrode layers **14A**. As a result, it is possible to prevent that the divided area **18** appears to be as a line, like in the display device according to the comparative example.

To shield the leakage electric field from the signal wiring layer **12**, the wiring auxiliary layers **15A** are not necessarily provided. When the wiring auxiliary layers **15A** are formed with light shielding films, in a high definition panel, it is possible to reduce color mixture, in the viewing field, due to the assembly deviation of the counter substrate **20** and the array substrate **10**. When the wiring auxiliary layers **15A** are formed with low resistive films, it is possible to reduce the resistance of the common electrode layers **14A**.

The above-described First Embodiment will briefly be described as follows.

(1) The display device includes the array substrate, the counter substrate, and the liquid crystal layer arranged between the array substrate and the counter substrate. The array substrate includes the scanning signal wiring (s) extending in a first direction, the video signal wiring layer(s) extending in a second direction different from the first direction, the pixel electrode layers arranged in a layer higher than the video signal wiring layer, and the common

electrode layers arranged in a layer higher than the pixel electrode layers. The common electrode layers are arranged in a position to cover the video signal wiring layers in a plan view, and the common electrode layers are divided in the second direction.

(2) In the above-described display device of (1), the divided part of the common electrode layers is in a position intersecting the scanning signal wiring layer(s) between those adjacent video signal wiring layers.

(3) In the above-described display device of (1), the wiring auxiliary layers are arranged on and in contact with the common electrode layers, and the wiring auxiliary layers are arranged in positions covering the video signal wiring layers in a plan view.

(4) In the display device of (3), the divided part of the common electrode layers is in a position in which the wiring auxiliary layers are not arranged.

(5) In the display device of (3), the wiring auxiliary layers are light shielding conductive films.

(6) In the display device of (1), the common electrode layers are arranged in positions covering the scanning signal wiring layer in a plan view.

(7) In the display device of (1), the counter substrate includes the light shielding layer and the color filters. The light shielding layer is arranged in a position covering the wiring auxiliary layers in a plan view.

(8) In the display device of (1), the light shielding layer is arranged in a position covering the divided part of the common electrode layers in a plan view.

(9) In the display device of (1), the pixel electrodes and the common electrode layers are a transparent conductive film.

(10) In the display device of (1), the counter substrate includes the detection electrode wiring layers extending in the first direction. The common electrode layers serve also as a function of the driving electrode wiring layer for the in-cell touch panel.

(11) The display device includes a first substrate and a second substrate. The array substrate includes the first signal wiring layers extending in a first direction, the second signal wiring layers extending in the second direction different from the first direction, the pixel electrode layers arranged in a layer higher than the second signal wiring layers, the common electrode layers arranged in a layer higher than the pixel electrode layers, and the first wiring layers arranged on and in contact with the common electrode layers. The common electrode layers are arranged in positions covering the second signal wiring layers in a plan view. The first wiring layers are arranged in positions covering the second signal wiring layer in a plan view. The common electrode layers are divided in the second direction.

(12) In the display device of (11), the divided part of the common electrode layers is in a position in which the first wiring layer is not arranged.

(13) In the display device of (11), the common electrode layers are arranged in positions covering the first signal wiring layers in a plan view.

(14) In the display device of (11), the second substrate includes a light shielding layer. The light shielding layer is arranged in a position covering the wiring layer in a plan view.

(15) In the display device of (11), the first wiring layers are arranged between the sub pixels of different colors in a plan view.

(16) In the display device of (11), the pixel electrodes and the common electrode layers are transparent conductive films. The first wiring layer is a light shielding conductive film.

(17) In the display device of (11), the second substrate includes the detection electrode wiring layers extending in the first direction. The common electrode layers serve also as a function of the driving electrode wiring layer for the in-cell touch panel.

(18) In the display device of (11), the first signal wiring layers are scanning signal wiring layers. The second signal wiring layers are video signal wiring layers.

(19) In the display device of (11), the liquid crystal layer is arranged between the first substrate and the second substrate.

Second Embodiment

Descriptions will now be made to a second embodiment (Second Embodiment), in which a shield layer is provided on the signal wiring layer, using FIG. 8 to FIG. 11.

FIG. 8 is a plan view for explaining a configuration of the display device according to the Second Embodiment. FIG. 9 is an enlarged view of a part shown with a dashed line C of FIG. 8. FIG. 10 is a cross sectional view taken along a line A-A' of FIG. 8. FIG. 11 is a cross sectional view of a peripheral part of an array substrate.

A display device 100B according to the Second Embodiment has the same pixel configuration and alignment as those of the display device according to the comparative example. That is, a counter substrate 20 has the same structure. The display device 100B includes an array substrate (a first substrate) 10B, the counter substrate (a second substrate) 20, and a liquid crystal layer 30 arranged between the array substrate 10B and the counter substrate 20. It may include sub pixels with a vertical strip form of R, G, and B, in which R, G, and B form one pixel. That is, the color filters 23 may repeatedly be arranged in the row direction (X direction) sequentially in the order of R, G, and B, and the same colors of the color filters 23 may be arranged in the column direction (Y direction).

On the array substrate 10B, the common electrode layers 14 are arranged on the signal wiring layer (the video signal wiring layer or the second signal wiring layer) 12 through the flattening film 13. The wiring auxiliary layers (first wiring layers) 15 are arranged on the common electrode layers 14 through an insulating layer (a first insulating layer) 16a. The pixel electrode layers 17 are arranged on the wiring auxiliary layers 15 through an insulating layer (a second insulating layer) 16b. The common electrode layers 14 extend in a direction (Y direction) parallel to the signal wiring layer 12, and are divided in the X direction and periodically arranged. The scanning wiring layer (the scanning signal wiring layer or the first signal wiring layer) 11 extends in the X direction. The wiring auxiliary layers 15 extend in a direction (Y direction) parallel to the signal wiring layer 12, and are arranged between the sub pixels of different colors. In a high definition panel, the wiring auxiliary layers 15 serve also as a light shielding layer for preventing color mixture in the viewing angle, due to the assembly deviation of the counter substrate 20 and the array substrate 10B, and a role for reducing the resistance of the common electrode layers 14. The wiring auxiliary layers 15 are arranged also on the divided position (divided area) 18 of the common electrode layers 14. The common electrode layers 14 and the pixel electrode layers 17 are formed with light transmissive conductive layers, such as ITO, while the

wiring auxiliary layers 15 and the signal wiring layer 12 are formed with light shielding conductive layers (low resistive conductive layers or metal layers).

As illustrated in FIG. 11, in the peripheral area outside the display area of the array substrate 10B, the common electrode layers 14 and the wiring auxiliary layers 15 are connected through the wiring layer (the second wiring layer) 17a. The wiring layer 17a is wiring in the same layer as the pixel electrode layers 17. The insulating layer 16a and the insulating layer 16b are simultaneously patterned to form a contact hole CH1. The insulating layer 16b is patterned to form a contact hole CH2. An ITO film is formed in the contact hole CH1 and the contact hole CH2 and on the upper surface of the insulating layer 16b, and is patterned, thereby forming the pixel electrode layers 17 and the wiring layer 17a.

As described above, in the display device 100B, the wiring auxiliary layers 15 are arranged on the divided area 18 of signal wiring 12, thereby enabling to shield the leakage electric field from the signal wiring layer 12 toward the pixel electrodes 17. As a result, it is possible to prevent that the divided area 18 appears to be as a line, like in the display device according to the comparative example.

Unlike the display device according to the comparative example, the wiring auxiliary layers 15 can be arranged on each signal wiring, thereby reducing color mixture in the viewing angle, due to the assembly deviation of the counter substrate 20 and the array substrate 10B.

A plurality of layers of the insulating films are provided between the common electrode layers 14 and the pixel electrode layers 17. The plurality of insulating films are simultaneously patterned. As a result, the number of times of film formation is increased, but the number of times of photolithography process is the same as that of the comparative example, thereby reducing the load on the manufacturing process.

The common electrode layers 14 and the wiring auxiliary layers 15 are connected, for example, on the peripheral part of the panel outside the display area. It is possible to enhance the shielding effect of the leakage electric field from the signal wiring layer to the pixel electrode layers without providing, in the pixels, the contact hole, which causes to reduce the numerical aperture. The wiring auxiliary layers 15 can be connected to the common electrode layers 14, thus reducing the resistance of the common electrode layers 14.

The above-described Second Embodiment will briefly be described as follows.

(1) The display device includes the array substrate, the counter substrate, and liquid crystal layer arranged between the array substrate and the counter substrate. The array substrate includes the scanning signal wiring layers extending in a first direction, the video signal wiring layers extending in a second direction which is different from the first direction, the wiring auxiliary layers extending in the second direction, the first insulating layer, the second insulating layer, the common electrode layers arranged in a layer lower than the wiring auxiliary layers through the first insulating layer, and the pixel electrode layers arranged in a layer higher than the wiring auxiliary layers through the second insulating layer. The wiring auxiliary layers are arranged in positions covering the video signal wiring layers in a plan view. The common electrode layers are divided in the second direction on the video signal wiring layers.

(2) In the display device of (1), the pixel electrode layers are isolated from the pixel electrode layer, and have the wiring layers in the same layer as the pixel electrode layer.

The common electrode layers are arranged in contact with the wiring auxiliary layers through the wiring layer.

(3) The display device of (1) has a first contact hole penetrating through the first insulating layer and the second insulating layer on the common electrode layers, and a second contact hole of the second insulating layer on the wiring auxiliary layers. The wiring layer is arranged to connect the common electrode layers inside the first contact hole and the wiring auxiliary layers inside the second contact hole.

(4) In the display device of (1), the counter substrate includes the color filters and the light shielding layer. The light shielding layer is arranged in a position covering the wiring auxiliary layers in a plan view.

(5) In the display device of (1), the wiring auxiliary layers are arranged between sub pixels of different colors in a plan view.

(6) In the display device of (1), the common electrode layers and the pixel electrode layers formed with transparent conductive films. The wiring auxiliary layers are formed with a light shielding conductive film.

(7) In the display device of (1), the counter substrate includes the detection electrode wiring layers extending in the first direction. The common electrode layers serve also as a driving electrode wiring layer for the in-cell touch panel.

(8) The display device includes the first substrate and the second substrate. The first substrate includes the first signal wiring layers extending in a first direction, the second signal wiring layers extending in a second direction different from the first direction, the first wiring layers extending in the second direction, the first insulating layer, the second insulating layer, the common electrode layers arranged in a layer lower than the first wiring layers through the first insulating layer, and the pixel electrode layers arranged in a layer higher than the first wiring layers through the second insulating layer. The first wiring layers are arranged in positions covering the second signal wiring layers in a plan view. The common electrode layers are divided in the second direction on the second signal wiring layers.

(9) The display device of (8) is isolated from the pixel electrode layers, and has the second wiring layers in the same layer as the pixel electrode layers. The common electrode layers are connected to the first wiring layers through the second wiring layers.

(10) The display device of (9) has a first contact hole penetrating through the first insulating layer on the common electrode layers and the second insulating layer, and a second contact hole of the second insulating layer on the first wiring layers. The second wiring layers are arranged to connect the common electrode layers inside the first contact hole and the wiring auxiliary layers inside the second contact hole.

(11) In the display device of (8), the second substrate includes the light shielding layer and the color layers. The light shielding layer is arranged in a position covering the first wiring layer in a plan view.

(12) In the display device of (8), the first wiring layers are arranged between the sub pixels of different colors in a plan view.

(13) In the display device of (8), the common electrode layers and the pixel electrode layers are transparent conductive films. The first wiring layers are light shielding conductive films.

(14) In the display device of (8), the second substrate includes the detection electrode wiring layers extending in

the first direction. The common electrode layers serve also as the driving electrode wiring layer for the in-cell touch panel.

(15) In the display device of (8), the first signal wiring layers are wiring layers for a scanning signal. The second signal wiring layers are wiring layers for a video signal.

(16) The display device (8) includes the liquid crystal layer arranged between the first substrate and the second substrate.

What is claimed is:

1. A display device comprising:

an array substrate;

a counter substrate; and

a liquid crystal layer which is arranged between the array substrate and the counter substrate, and

wherein the array substrate comprises scanning signal wiring layers extending in a first direction,

video signal wiring layers extending in a second direction different from the first direction,

sub pixels arranged between the adjacent scanning signal wiring layers and the adjacent video signal wiring layers,

pixel electrode layers arranged in a layer higher than the video signal wiring layers,

common electrode layers arranged in a layer higher than the pixel electrode layers, and

auxiliary wiring layers arranged along and adjacent to the common electrode layers in the second direction, and

wherein the auxiliary wiring layers are arranged in positions covering the video signal wiring layers in a plan view,

the common electrode layers extend continuously in the layer higher than the pixel electrode layers and over a plurality of the sub pixels that are arranged consecutively in the first and second directions,

the auxiliary wiring layers extend continuously over a plurality of the sub pixels that are arranged consecutively,

the common electrode layers are arranged in positions covering the video signal wiring layers in a plan view and are arranged in positions that correspondingly cover the video signal wiring layers in a cross-sectional view,

the common electrode layers are divided in the second direction,

the counter substrate includes a light shielding layer and coloring layers, and

the light shielding layer is arranged in a position covering the auxiliary wiring layers in a plan view.

2. The display device according to claim 1, wherein a divided part of the common electrode layers is in a position intersecting the scanning signal wiring layers between adjacent video signal wiring layers.

3. The display device according to claim 1, wherein a divided part of the common electrode layers is in a position in which the wiring auxiliary layer is not arranged.

4. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the wiring auxiliary layers are light shielding conductive films.

5. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the common electrode layers are arranged in positions covering the scanning signal wiring layers in a plan view.

11

6. The display device according to claim 1,
wherein the light shielding layer is arranged in positions
covering divided parts of the common electrode layers.
7. The display device according to claim 1,
wherein the pixel electrodes and the common electrode 5
layers are transparent conductive films.
8. The display device according to claim 1,
wherein the counter substrate includes detection electrode
wiring layers extending in the first direction, and
the common electrode layers serve also as a function of a 10
driving electrode wiring layer for an in-cell touch
panel.
9. A display device comprising:
a first substrate; and
a second substrate, and 15
wherein the first substrate comprises
first signal wiring layers extending in a first direction,
second signal wiring layers extending in a second
direction different from the first direction,
sub pixels arranged between the adjacent first signal 20
wiring layers and the adjacent second signal wiring
layers,
pixel electrode layers arranged in a layer higher than
the second signal wiring layers,
common electrode layers arranged in a layer higher 25
than the pixel electrode layers, and
first wiring layers arranged on and in contact with the
common electrode layers,
wherein the common electrode layers extend continu- 30
ously in the layer higher than the pixel electrode layers
and over a plurality of the sub pixels that are arranged
consecutively in the first and second directions,
the first wiring layers extend continuously over a plurality
of the sub pixels that are arranged consecutively,
the common electrode layers are arranged in positions 35
covering the second signal wiring layers in a plan view
and are in positions that correspondingly cover the
second signal wiring layers in a cross-sectional view,
the first wiring layers are arranged in positions covering
the second signal wiring layers in a plan view, and

12

- the common electrode layers are divided in the second
direction.
10. The display device according to claim 9,
wherein a divided part of the common electrode layers is
in a position in which the first wiring layer is not
arranged.
11. The display device according to claim 9,
wherein the common electrode layers are arranged in
positions covering the first signal wiring layers in a
plan view.
12. The display device according to claim 9,
wherein the second substrate includes a light shielding
layer, and
the light shielding layer is arranged in a position covering
the first wiring layers in a plan view.
13. The display device according to claim 9,
wherein the first wiring layers are arranged between sub
pixels of different colors in a plan view.
14. The display device according to claim 9,
wherein the pixel electrodes and the common electrode
layers are transparent conductive films, and
the wiring layers are light shielding conductive films.
15. The display device according to claim 9,
wherein the second substrate includes detection electrode
wiring layers extending in the first direction, and
the common electrode layers serve also as a function of a
driving electrode wiring layer for an in-cell touch
panel.
16. The display device according to claim 9,
wherein the first signal wiring layers are scanning signal
wiring layers, and
the second signal wiring layers are video signal wiring
layers.
17. The display device according to claim 9, further
comprising:
a liquid crystal layer arranged between the first substrate
and the second substrate.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	显示设备		
公开(公告)号	US9958720	公开(公告)日	2018-05-01
申请号	US14/688420	申请日	2015-04-16
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	株式会社日本显示器		
申请(专利权)人(译)	日本展示INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	日本展示INC.		
[标]发明人	OKITA MITSUTAKA		
发明人	OKITA, MITSUTAKA		
IPC分类号	G02F1/136 G02F1/1343 H01L27/12 G02F1/1333 G02F1/1362 G02F1/1335		
CPC分类号	G02F1/13338 G02F1/134363 H01L27/124 G02F1/136286 G02F1/133512		
优先权	2014085473 2014-04-17 JP 2014085475 2014-04-17 JP		
其他公开文献	US20150301381A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

如果公共电极层的分割区域位于源极线上，则源极线上的泄漏电场对通过公共电极层的分割区域的液晶层产生影响。显示装置包括阵列基板和対置基板。阵列基板包括扫描信号布线层，视频信号布线层，布置在比视频信号布线层高的层中的像素电极层以及布置在高于像素电极层的层中的公共电极层。公共电极层在平面图中布置在覆盖视频信号布线层的位置上。公共电极层在视频信号线的延伸方向上被分开。

