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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF**

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G02F 1/1362 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1333 (2006.01)

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See application file for complete search history.

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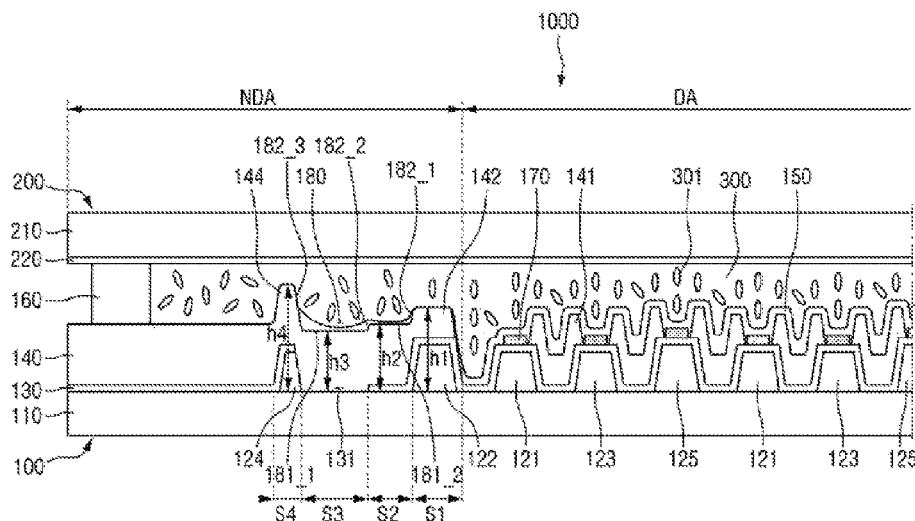
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display device includes first substrate including a display area in which a plurality of pixels are disposed and a non-display area which surrounds the display area, and a light-shielding member disposed on the first substrate, the light-shielding member disposed on boundaries between the plurality of pixels and on the entire non-display area and defining an alignment layer dam pattern, which is in the shape of a recess, in the non-display area, where the alignment layer dam pattern surrounds the display area and has step-type height differences on a side of the display area.

3 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets



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CPC *G02F 2001/133388* (2013.01); *G02F*
2001/133776 (2013.01)

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Fig. 1

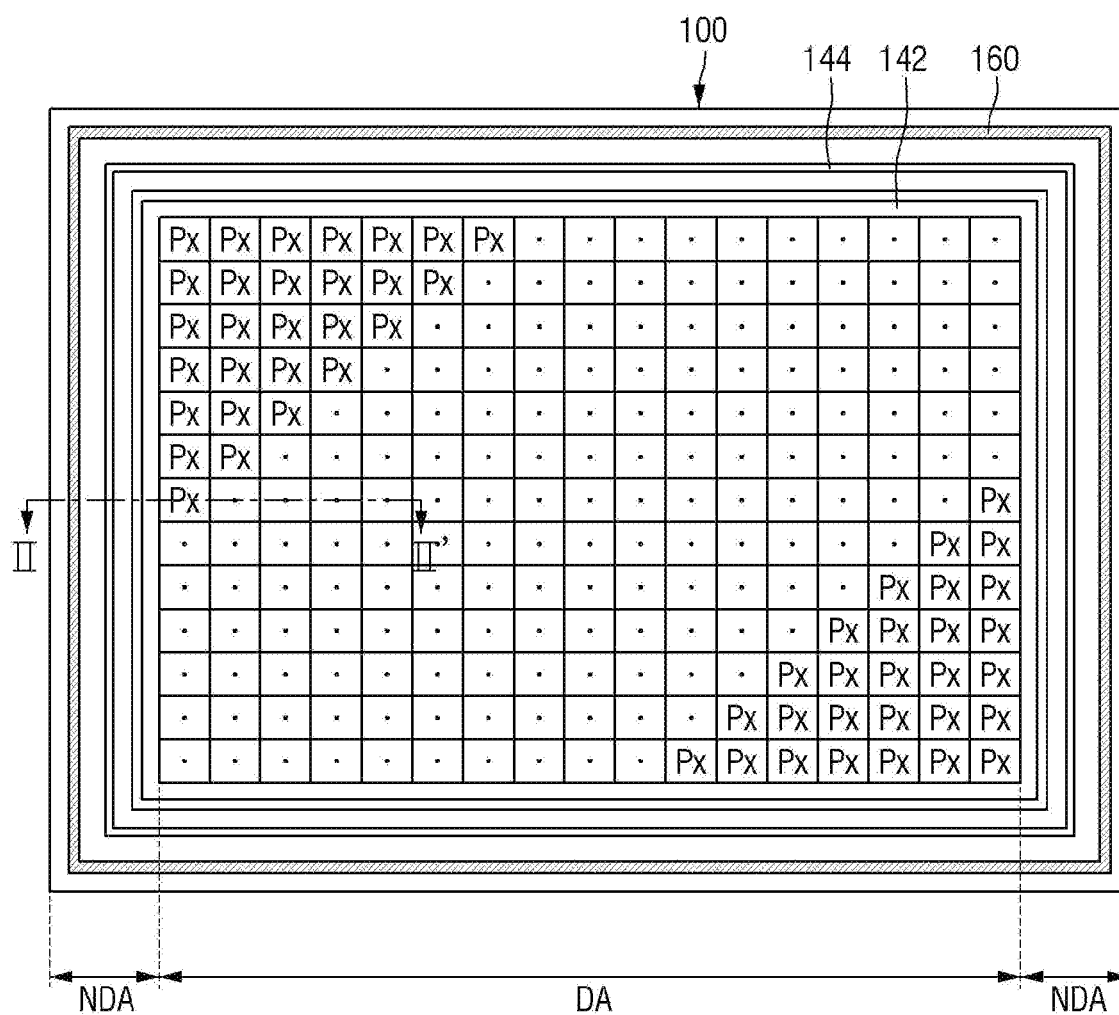


Fig. 2

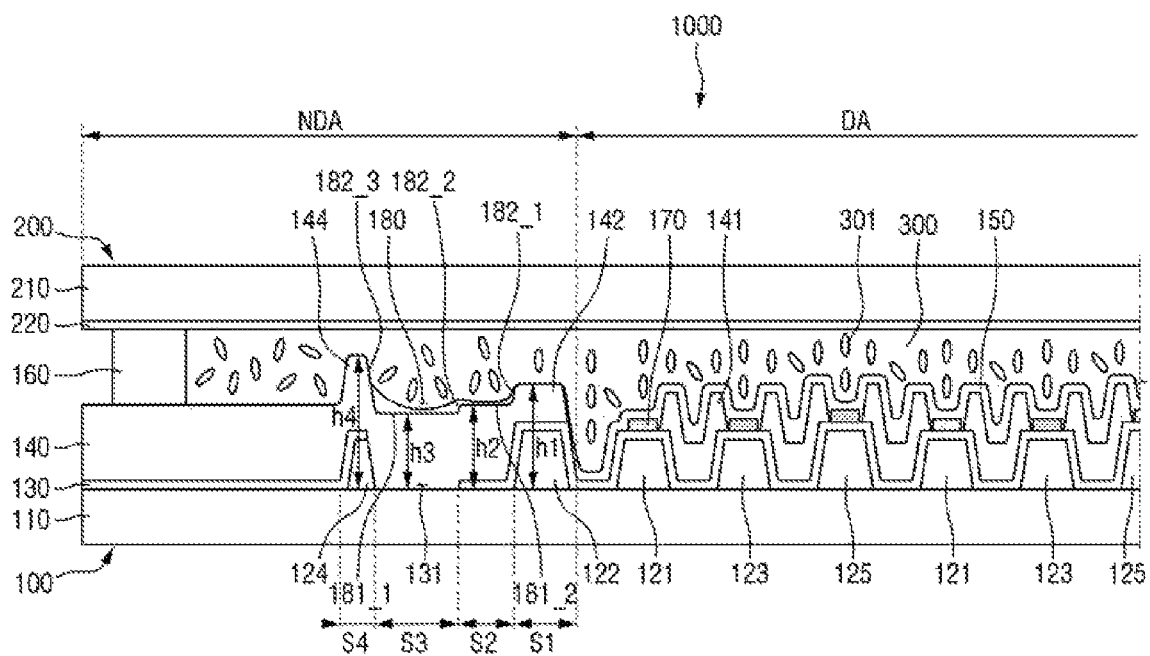


Fig. 3

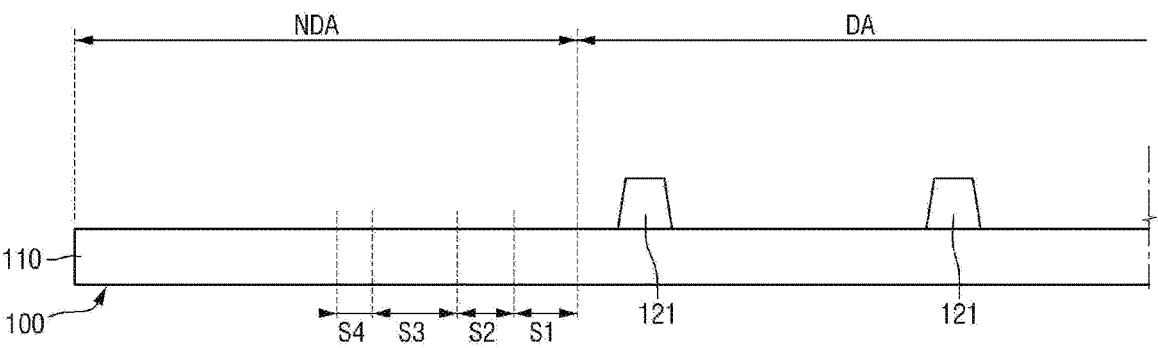


Fig. 4

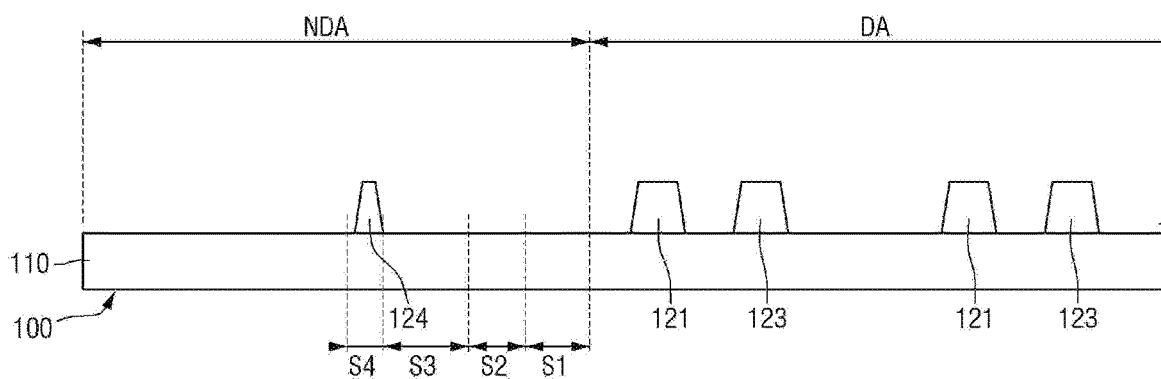


Fig. 5

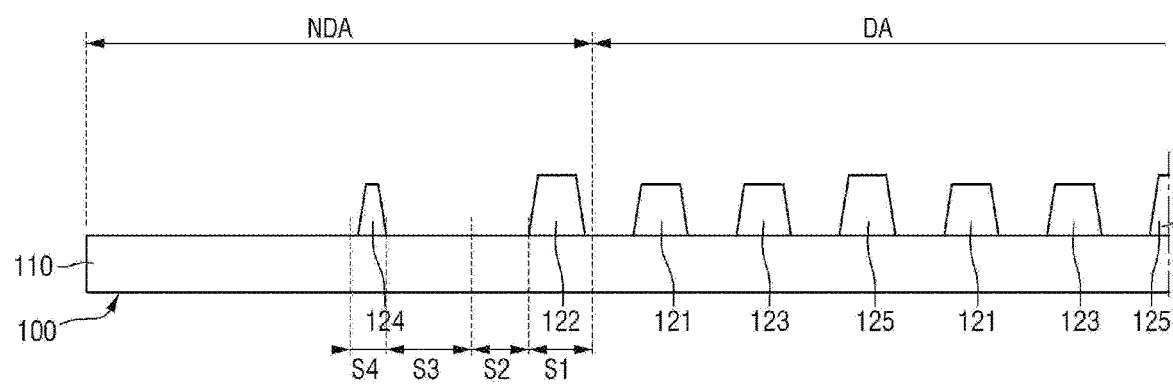


Fig. 6

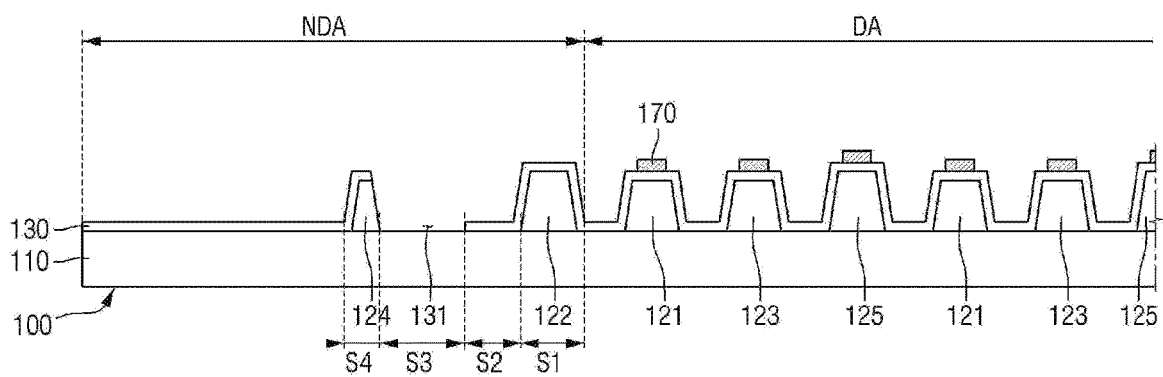


Fig. 7

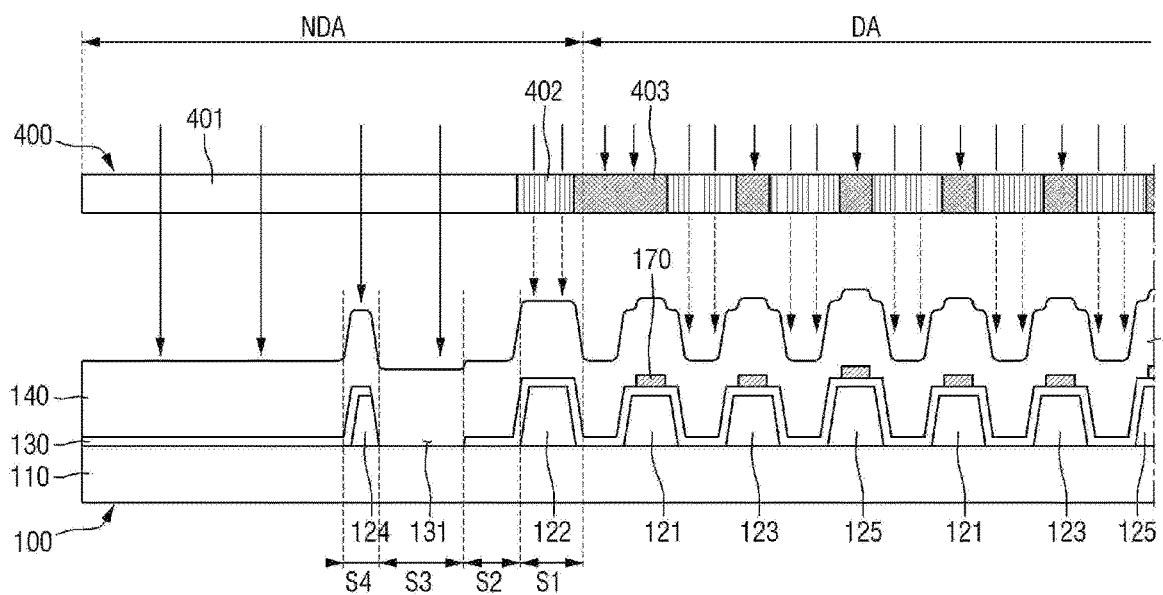


Fig. 8

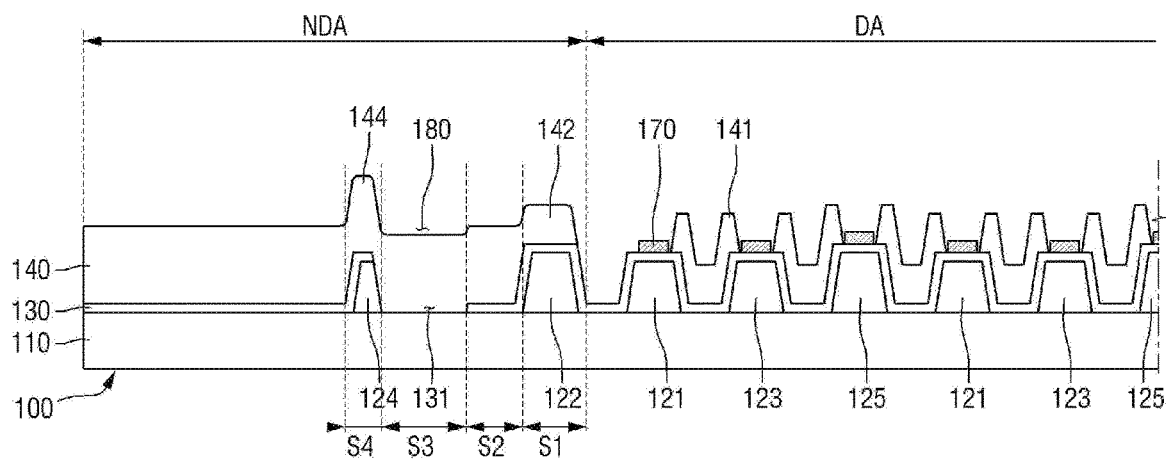


Fig. 9

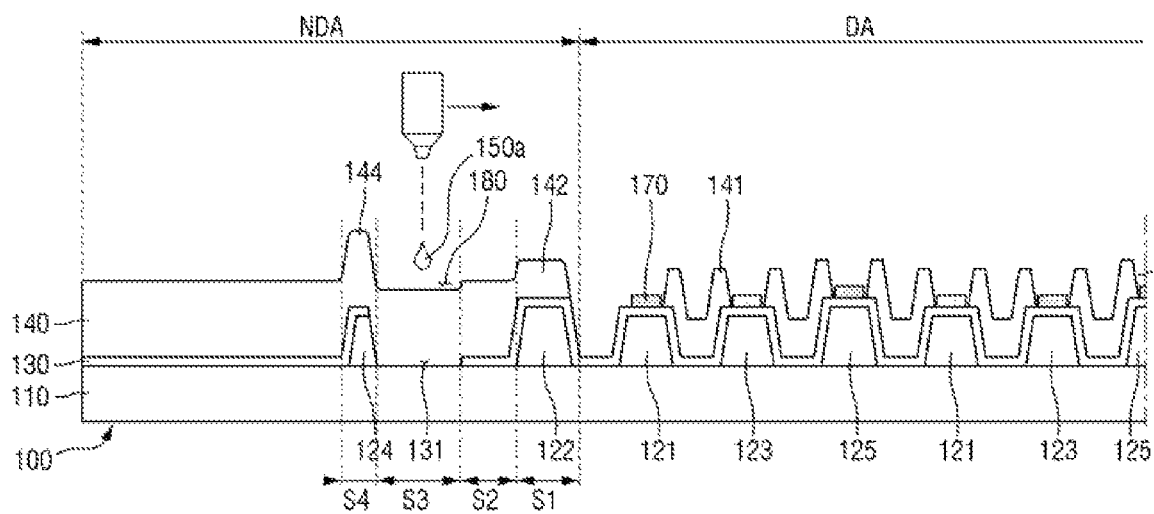


Fig. 10

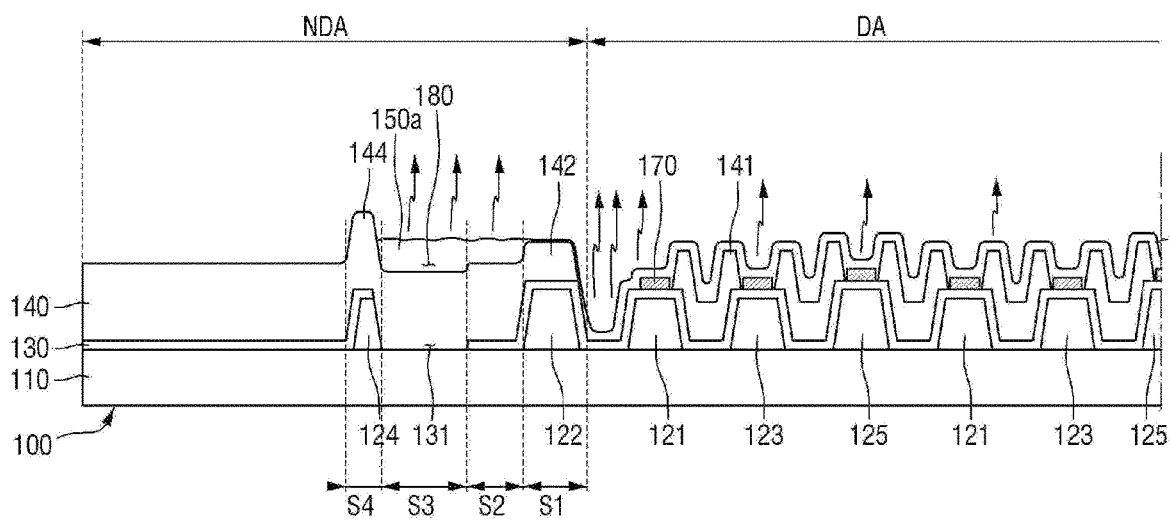
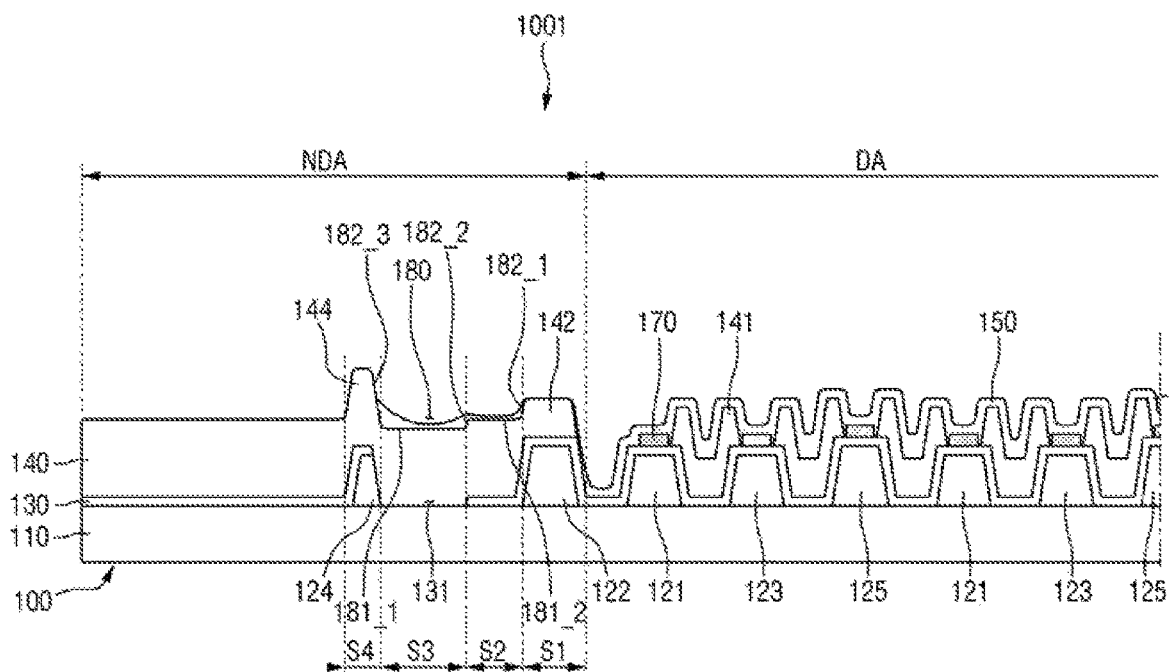


Fig. 11



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LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF

This application is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/197,880, filed on Jun. 30, 2016, which claims priority to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2016-0002802, filed on Jan. 8, 2016, and all the benefits accruing therefrom under 35 U.S.C. § 119, the content of which in its entirety is herein incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

Exemplary embodiments of the invention relate to a liquid crystal display ("LCD") device and a manufacturing method thereof.

2. Description of the Related Art

A liquid crystal display ("LCD") device displays an image by injecting a liquid crystal material between two substrates which face each other, and applies a voltage to the liquid crystal material so as to change a molecular arrangement of the liquid crystal material. Since it is difficult to obtain a uniform molecular arrangement of the liquid crystal material simply by injecting the liquid crystal material between the two substrates, an alignment film aligns the liquid crystal material in a particular direction. Polyimide ("PI") is generally used to form the alignment layer, and has advantages in that it reduces a reflection of a transparent electrode and improves withstand-direct current ("DC") characteristics while stabilizing the alignment of liquid crystal molecules. The alignment layer is formed by preparing a PI solution, applying the PI solution to a display area of a substrate through inkjet printing, and drying the PI solution. The PI solution vaporizes first at an edge area of the display area where the attraction between the molecules is relatively weak compared to a middle area of the display area.

SUMMARY

Since a PI solution is dried first at an edge area of a display area, discoloration stains are generated due to regional differences in a degree of drying of the polyimide ("PI") solution.

Exemplary embodiments of the invention provide a liquid crystal display ("LCD") device including an alignment layer dam pattern which stores an alignment layer composition in a light-shielding member so as to compensate for a speed of drying of the alignment layer composition at the edge of a display area and thus to form an alignment layer having a uniform thickness throughout the display area.

However, exemplary embodiments of the invention are not restricted to those set forth herein. The above and other exemplary embodiments of the invention will become more apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art to which the invention pertains by referencing the detailed description of the invention given below.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the invention an LCD device that includes a first substrate including a display area in which a plurality of pixels are disposed and a non-display area which surrounds the display area, and a light-shielding member formed on the first substrate, the light-shielding member disposed on boundaries between the plurality of pixels and on the entire non-display area and defining an alignment layer dam pattern, which is in the

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shape of a recess, in the non-display area, where the alignment layer dam pattern surrounds the display area and has step-type height differences on a side of the display area.

In an exemplary embodiment, an alignment layer may dispose on the entire display area and on the alignment layer dam pattern in the non-display area, where the alignment layer has a uniform thickness throughout the entire display area.

In an exemplary embodiment, a surface height of the light-shielding member that define the alignment layer dam pattern may change from a first height to a second height, which is lower than the first height, to a third height, which is lower than the second height, to a fourth height, which is higher than the first height, in an outward direction from the display area.

In an exemplary embodiment, an alignment layer dam pattern may have dam-type height differences, which are larger than the step-type height differences on the side of the display area, on an outer side of the non-display area.

In an exemplary embodiment, a second substrate may be spaced apart from the first substrate and facing the first substrate, and a sealing member disposed in the non-display area, the sealing member interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate to bond the first substrate and the second substrate together, where the alignment layer dam pattern is disposed on an inner side of the sealing member.

In an exemplary embodiment, the plurality of color filters may disposed between the first substrate and the light-shielding member and provided for the plurality of pixels, respectively, and a plurality of dummy color filters disposed in the non-display area, where the alignment layer dam pattern is defined by a shape of the surface of the light-shielding member on the dummy color filters.

In an exemplary embodiment, the plurality of color filters may include first, second, and third color filters, which are alternately disposed on the display area and display different colors, a thickness of the third color filter is larger than thicknesses of the first and second color filters.

In an exemplary embodiment, the plurality of dummy color filters may include a first dummy color filter, which is disposed adjacent to the display area and a second dummy color filter, which is disposed on an outer side of the first dummy color filter and is spaced apart from the first dummy color filter, the first dummy color filter includes the same material as that of the third color filter, and the second dummy color filter includes the same material as that of one of the first and second color filters.

In an exemplary embodiment, the plurality of dummy color filters may further include a third dummy color filter, which is disposed on an outer side of the second dummy color filter and is spaced apart from the second dummy color filter, and the third dummy color filter includes the same material as that of one of the first, second, and third color filters.

In an exemplary embodiment, an interlayer dielectric layer may disposed between the light-shielding member and the color filters and between the light-shielding member and the dummy color filters, where the interlayer dielectric layer covers the display area and the non-display area and an opening, which partially exposes a space between the dummy color filters, is defined in the interlayer dielectric layer.

In an exemplary embodiment, an area in which the alignment layer dam pattern may be defined includes a plurality of sections having different heights, the plurality of sections include a first section in which the first dummy

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color filter is stacked on the first substrate, the interlayer dielectric layer is stacked on the first dummy color filter, and the light-shielding member is stacked on the interlayer dielectric layer, a second section in which the interlayer dielectric layer is stacked on the first substrate and the light-shielding member is stacked on the interlayer dielectric layer, a third section in which the light-shielding member is stacked directly on the first substrate, and a fourth section in which the second dummy color filter is stacked on the first substrate, the interlayer dielectric layer is stacked on the second dummy color filter, and the light-shielding member is stacked on the interlayer dielectric layer, and the first, second, third, and fourth sections are disposed adjacent to one another or in series along the outward direction from the display area.

In an exemplary embodiment, a thickness of the light-shielding member in the first section may be less than thicknesses of the light-shielding members in the second through fourth sections, respectively.

In another exemplary embodiment of the invention, there is provided a liquid device comprising a first substrate including a display area in which a plurality of pixels are disposed and a non-display area which surrounds the display area, a plurality of color filters disposed on the first substrate in the display area and provided for the plurality of pixels, respectively, first and second dummy color filters disposed on the non-display area of the first substrate, an interlayer dielectric layer which is disposed on the plurality of color filters and the first and second dummy color filters on the first substrate and in which a first opening, which partially exposes a space between the first and second dummy color filters, is defined, and a light-shielding member disposed on the interlayer dielectric layer, on boundaries between the plurality of pixels, and on the entire non-display area, where a surface height of the light-shielding member on and around a boundary between the display area and the non-display area changes from a first height to a second height, which is lower than the first height, to a third height, which is lower than the second height, to a fourth height, which is higher than the first height, in an outward direction from the display area.

In an exemplary embodiment, a third disposed on an outer side of the second dummy color filter and may spaced apart from the second dummy color filter, where a second opening, which exposes a space between the second and third dummy color filters, is defined in the interlayer dielectric layer.

In an exemplary embodiment, the non-display area may include a plurality of sections, which have different heights and are disposed along the outward direction from the display area, the plurality of sections include a first section in which the first dummy color filter is stacked on the first substrate, the interlayer dielectric layer is stacked on the first dummy color filter, and the light-shielding member is stacked on the interlayer dielectric layer, a second section in which the interlayer dielectric layer is stacked on the first substrate and the light-shielding member is stacked on the interlayer dielectric layer, a third section in which the light-shielding member is stacked directly on the first substrate, and a fourth section in which the second dummy color filter is stacked on the first substrate, the interlayer dielectric layer is stacked on the second dummy color filter, and the light-shielding member is stacked on the interlayer dielectric layer, and the first, second, third, and fourth sections are disposed adjacent to one another or in series along an outward direction from the first substrate.

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In an exemplary embodiment, the light-shielding member may have a second thickness on the boundaries between the plurality of color filters in the display area and in the first section of the non-display area and has a first thickness, which is larger than the second thickness, on the entire non-display area except for the first section, and a height from the surface of the light-shielding member from the first substrate is the first height in the first section and is a fourth height in the fourth section, the fourth height higher than the first height.

In an exemplary embodiment, an alignment layer may be disposed on the entire display area and on the first through fourth sections of the non-display area, where the alignment layer has a uniform thickness throughout the entire display area.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the invention A manufacturing method of an LCD device comprising preparing a first substrate including a display area and a non-display area, which surrounds the display area, forming a first color filter on the display area of the first substrate, forming a second color filter on the display area of the first substrate on which the first color filter is formed and forming a second dummy color filter on the non-display area, forming a third color filter on the display area of the first substrate on which the first and second color filters and the second dummy color filter are formed and forming a first dummy color filter on the non-display area, forming an interlayer dielectric layer in which an opening, which partially exposes a space between the first and second dummy color filters, is defined on the entire surface of the first substrate on which the first, second, and third color filters and the first and second dummy color filters are formed, applying a light-shielding material on the entire surface of the first substrate on which the interlayer dielectric layer is formed, and forming a light-shielding member among the first, second, and third color filters in the display area and on an entirety of the non-display area by patterning the light-shielding material, the light-shielding member defining an alignment layer dam pattern, which is a recess, in the non-display area.

In an exemplary embodiment, after the forming the light-shielding member, applying an alignment layer composition on the inside of the alignment layer dam pattern and on the entire display area, and forming an alignment layer having a uniform thickness throughout the display area by compensating for a drying speed of the alignment layer composition at the edge of the display area with the alignment layer composition stored in the alignment layer dam pattern.

In an exemplary embodiment, comprises performing an exposure process using a photomask including a first light-transmitting area, which transmits light therethrough in a first tone, a second light-transmitting area, which transmits light therethrough in a second tone, and a light-shielding area, which does not transmit light therethrough.

In an exemplary embodiment, the performing the exposure process using the photomask, comprises performing the exposure process by placing the photomask such that the light-shielding area corresponds to tops of the first, second, and third color filters, the second light-transmitting area corresponds to spaces among the first, second, and third color filters and a top of the first dummy color filter, and the first light-transmitting area corresponds to the entire non-display area except for the top of the first dummy color filter.

According to the exemplary embodiments, regional differences in the speed of drying of an alignment layer composition applied to a display area may be compensated for by storing the alignment layer composition in an alignment layer dam pattern.

In addition, deviations in the thickness of an alignment layer may be improved.

Therefore, discoloration stains that may be formed as the alignment layer composition is dried may be improved.

Moreover, since the alignment layer dam pattern is provided between the display area and a sealing member and performs the functions of a dam, the alignment layer composition applied to the display area may be prevented from spilling over to the sealing member.

Other features and exemplary embodiments will be apparent from the following detailed description, the drawings, and the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other exemplary embodiments, advantages and features of this disclosure will become more apparent by describing in further detail exemplary embodiments thereof with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a plan view of an exemplary embodiment of a liquid crystal display ("LCD") device according to the invention.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along line II-II' of FIG. 1.

FIGS. 3 through 10 are cross-sectional views illustrating an exemplary embodiment of a manufacturing method of an LCD device, according to the invention.

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view of another exemplary embodiment of an LCD device according to the invention.

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view of another exemplary embodiment of an LCD device according to the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Advantages and features of the invention and methods of accomplishing the same may be understood more readily by reference to the following detailed description of preferred embodiments and the accompanying drawings. The invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as being limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete and will fully convey the concept of the invention to those skilled in the art, and the invention will only be defined by the appended claims.

It will be understood that when an element or layer is referred to as being "on" another element or layer, it can be directly on the other element or layer or intervening elements or layers may be present. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.

It will be understood that, although the terms first, second, etc. may be used herein to describe various elements, these elements should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish one element from another element. Thus, for example, a first element, a first component or a first section discussed below could be termed a second element, a second component or a second section without departing from the teachings of the invention.

It will be understood that, although the terms "first," "second," "third" etc. may be used herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections, these elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer or section from another element, component, region, layer or section. Thus, "a first element," "component," "region," "layer" or "section" discussed below could be termed a

second element, component, region, layer or section without departing from the teachings herein.

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting. As used herein, the singular forms "a," "an," and "the" are intended to include the plural forms, including "at least one," unless the content clearly indicates otherwise. "Or" means "and/or." As used herein, the term "and/or" includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items. It will be further understood that the terms "comprises" and/or "comprising," or "includes" and/or "including" when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, regions, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, regions, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

Furthermore, relative terms, such as "lower" or "bottom" and "upper" or "top," may be used herein to describe one element's relationship to another element as illustrated in the Figures. It will be understood that relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in addition to the orientation depicted in the Figures. In an exemplary embodiment, when the device in one of the figures is turned over, elements described as being on the "lower" side of other elements would then be oriented on "upper" sides of the other elements. The exemplary term "lower," can therefore, encompass both an orientation of "lower" and "upper," depending on the particular orientation of the figure. Similarly, when the device in one of the figures is turned over, elements described as "below" or "beneath" other elements would then be oriented "above" the other elements. The exemplary terms "below" or "beneath" can, therefore, encompass both an orientation of above and below.

"About" or "approximately" as used herein is inclusive of the stated value and means within an acceptable range of deviation for the particular value as determined by one of ordinary skill in the art, considering the measurement in question and the error associated with measurement of the particular quantity (i.e., the limitations of the measurement system). For example, "about" can mean within one or more standard deviations, or within $\pm 30\%$, 20% , 10% , 5% of the stated value.

Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the relevant art and the invention, and will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein.

Exemplary embodiments are described herein with reference to cross section illustrations that are schematic illustrations of idealized embodiments. As such, variations from the shapes of the illustrations as a result, for example, of manufacturing techniques and/or tolerances, are to be expected. Thus, embodiments described herein should not be construed as limited to the particular shapes of regions as illustrated herein but are to include deviations in shapes that result, for example, from manufacturing. In an exemplary embodiment, a region illustrated or described as flat may, typically, have rough and/or nonlinear features. Moreover, sharp angles that are illustrated may be rounded. Thus, the regions illustrated in the figures are schematic in nature and

their shapes are not intended to illustrate the precise shape of a region and are not intended to limit the scope of the claims.

In the specification, a light emitting device refers to a device providing light and for example, may include a lighting device or a display device such as an organic light-emitting diode display device, an inorganic light-emitting diode display device, a plasma display device or the like, displaying a screen using light.

Exemplary embodiments of the invention will hereinafter be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

The elements of a liquid crystal display ("LCD") device according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention will hereinafter be described.

FIG. 1 is a plan view of an LCD device according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention. FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along line II-II' of FIG. 1.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, an LCD device 1000 includes a display area DA and a non-display area NDA, which surrounds the display area DA.

The display area DA is located at the center of the LCD device 1000 and displays an image. In an exemplary embodiment, the display area DA may be rectangular, for example, but the invention is not limited thereto. In an exemplary embodiment, the display area DA may be circular or may be in the form of a closed curve as in an automotive display, for example.

A plurality of pixels PX is disposed in the display area DA. The pixels PX may be arranged in a matrix form. Each of the pixels PX includes a color filter. A light-shielding member 140 is disposed along the boundaries between the pixels PX. The light-shielding member 140 may extend into the non-display area NDA. That is, the light-shielding member 140 may be disposed along the boundaries between the pixels PX in the display area DA and may cover the entire non-display area NDA.

The non-display area NDA is disposed in the periphery of the display area DA. The non-display area NDA may completely surround the display area DA.

A sealing member 160 is disposed on an outer side of the non-display area NDA. The sealing member 160 is interposed between a first display panel 100 and a second display panel 200, bonds the first display panel 100 and the second display panel 200 together, and seals the space between the first display panel 100 and the second display panel 200.

An alignment layer dam pattern 180 is disposed along the boundary between the display area DA and the non-display area NDA. That is, the alignment layer dam pattern 180 may be disposed on a further inner side of the LCD device 1000 than the sealing member 160.

The alignment layer dam pattern 180 may be obtained by adjusting the surface height of the light-shielding member 140 to differ from one region to another region. The alignment layer dam pattern 180 prevents an alignment layer 150 from spilling over to an outer side of the non-display area NDA to contact the sealing member 160 and at the same time, makes the thickness of the alignment layer 150 in the display area DA uniform. The alignment layer dam pattern 180 will be described later in detail.

The cross-sectional structure of the LCD device 1000 will hereinafter be described. As illustrated in FIG. 2, the LCD device 1000 includes the first display panel 100 and the second display panel 200, which face each other, and a liquid crystal layer 300, which is interposed between the first display panel 100 and the second display panel 200.

The first display panel 100 has a first substrate 110 as a base substrate. In an exemplary embodiment, the first sub-

strate 110 may be provided as a transparent insulating substrate including glass or a transparent plastic material, for example.

Color filters are disposed on the display area DA of the first substrate 110 and are provided for the pixels PX, respectively. In an exemplary embodiment, the color filters include red color filters 121, green color filters 123, and blue color filters 125, for example. However, the invention is not limited thereto, and color filters may include various other colors. The red color filters 121, the green color filters 123, and the blue color filters 125 may be alternately arranged on the first substrate 110 in the display area DA. The red color filters 121, the green color filters 123, and the blue color filters 125 may have different thicknesses (or heights). FIG. 2 illustrates an example in which the red color filters 121 and the green color filters 123 have the same thickness (or height) in a direction perpendicular a direction along which the first substrate 110 extends, and the blue color filters 125 are thicker than the red color filters 121 and the green color filters 123, but the invention is not limited thereto.

A plurality of dummy color filters 122 and 124 may be disposed on the non-display area NDA of the first substrate 110. The dummy color filters 122 and 124 may include the same material as that of the color filters 121, 123, and 125 that are disposed in the display area DA. In an exemplary embodiment, the dummy color filters 122 and 124 and the color filters 121, 123, and 125 may be provided at the same time by the same process.

The dummy color filters 122 and 124 may be disposed on the non-display area NDA of the first substrate 110. The dummy color filters 122 and 124 may be disposed in an area between the boundary between the non-display area NDA and the display area DA and the outer side of the non-display area NDA. In an exemplary embodiment, the dummy color filters 122 and 124 in the non-display area NDA may include a first dummy color filter 122, which is disposed along the boundary between the display area DA and the non-display area NDA, and a second dummy color filter 124, which is disposed between the first dummy color filter 122 and the sealing member 160. FIG. 2 illustrates an example in which the first dummy color filter 122 is disposed along the circumference of the display area DA to surround the display area DA and the second dummy color filter 124 is disposed along the circumference of the first dummy color filter 122. The first dummy color filter 122 and the second dummy color filter 124 may both have a linear shape forming a closed curve.

The distance between the first dummy color filter 122 and the second dummy color filter 124 may be larger than the gap between a pair of adjacent color filters 121, 123, and 125 in the display area DA. The presence of the dummy color filters 122 and 124 may change the surface height of the light-shielding member 140 and may thus contribute to the formation of the alignment layer dam pattern 180.

The first dummy color filter 122 and the second dummy color filter 124 may include photosensitive organic materials including pigments of the same color or of different colors. More specifically, the first dummy color filter 122 may extend from one of the red color filters 121 that is disposed adjacent to the edge of the display area DA, or may be provided simultaneously with the red color filters 121, the green color filters 123, or the blue color filters 125 that are disposed in the display area DA. The second dummy color filter 124, which is spaced apart from the first dummy color filter 122, may be provided simultaneously with the red color filters 121 or the green color filters 123 that are disposed in the display area DA.

In an exemplary embodiment, the first dummy color filter **122** may include the same material as that of the blue color filters **125**, and the second dummy color filter **124** may include the same material as that of the red color filters **121** or the green color filters **123**. In a case in which the blue color filters **125** are thicker than the red color filters **121** or the green color filters **123**, the first dummy color filter **122** may be thicker than the second dummy color filter **124**. However, the invention is not limited thereto. That is, the combination of the colors of the first dummy color filter **122** and the second dummy color filter **124** is not particularly limited.

In an exemplary embodiment, the first dummy color filter **122** and the second dummy color filter **124** may have different widths in a direction parallel to a direction along which the first substrate **110** extends. More specifically, the first dummy color filter **122** may have a larger width than the second dummy color filter **124**. However, the invention is not limited thereto. That is, the widths of the first dummy color filter **122** and the second dummy color filter **124** are not particularly limited.

An interlayer dielectric layer **130** is disposed on the color filters **121**, **123**, and **125** and the dummy color filters **122** and **124**. The interlayer dielectric layer **130** may be an organic layer including an organic material, but an inorganic layer including an inorganic insulating material, a stack of an organic layer and an inorganic layer, or a hybrid layer including the combination of an organic material and an inorganic material may also be applicable to the interlayer dielectric layer **130**.

The interlayer dielectric layer **130** covers most of the first substrate **110** in and across the display area DA and the non-display area NDA. The interlayer dielectric layer **130** may be conformally provided along the shape of the surface of the underlying structure including, for example, the color filters **121**, **123**, and **125**, the dummy color filters **122** and **124**, or the element (i.e., the first substrate **110** of FIG. 2) beneath the color filters **121**, **123**, and **125** and the dummy color filters **122** and **124**, but the invention is not limited thereto.

An opening **131**, which partially exposes the space between the first dummy color filter **122** and the second dummy color filter **124**, is defined in the interlayer dielectric layer **130**. The opening **131** does not expose the first dummy color filter **122**, which is disposed on a relatively inner side of the non-display area NDA close to the display area DA, but may partially expose the second dummy color filter **124**, which is disposed on a relatively outer side of the non-display area NDA. More specifically, the interlayer dielectric layer **130** begins to extend from the display area DA to the non-display area NDA to completely cover the first dummy color filter **122**, and extends further toward the second dummy color filter **124**, but stops extending at a location on the first substrate **110** between the first dummy color filter **122** and the second dummy color filter **124** before reaching the second dummy color filter **124**. Then, the interlayer dielectric layer **130** resumes extending from the top surface of the second dummy color filter **124** to cover the outer sidewall of the second dummy color filter **124**, and continues to extend toward the outer side of the non-display area NDA.

Due to the aforementioned structure of the LCD device **1000**, a plurality of sections having different combinations of the dummy color filters **122** and **124** and the interlayer dielectric layer **130** stacked therein and thus having different heights are defined on the first substrate **110**. The plurality of sections include a first section S1 in which the first dummy

color filter **122** and the interlayer dielectric layer **130** are stacked on the first substrate **110**, a second section S2 in which the interlayer dielectric layer **130** is stacked on the first substrate **110**, a third section S3 in which the first substrate **110** is exposed without the interlayer dielectric layer **130** and the dummy color filters **122** and **124** stacked thereon, and a fourth section S4 in which the second dummy color filter **124** and the interlayer dielectric layer **130** are stacked on the first substrate **110**. The first section S1, the second section S2, the third section S3, and the fourth section S4 may be disposed adjacent to one another or in series along an outward direction from the first substrate **110**. The second section S2 and the first section S1 have a relatively small height difference with the third section S3, but the fourth section S4 has a relatively large "dam-type" height difference with the third section S3. FIG. 2 illustrates an example in which the third section S3 has a larger width than the second width S2, but the invention is not limited thereto.

The light-shielding member **140** is disposed on the interlayer dielectric layer **130**. The light-shielding member **140** may be disposed in the display area DA along the boundaries between the pixels PX, i.e., the boundaries between the color filters **121**, **123**, and **125**. Hereinafter, the light-shielding member **140** in the display area DA may be also referred to as light-shielding member **141** for convenience. The light-shielding member **140** may be disposed in the non-display area NDA to cover the entire non-display area NDA. In an exemplary embodiment, the light-shielding member **140** may comprise a black organic polymer material including a black dye or pigment, for example. In an exemplary embodiment, the light-shielding member **140** may comprise a photosensitive material, for example.

The shape of the surface of the light-shielding member **140** may conform to the shape of the underlying structure. That is, the light-shielding member **140** alleviates the height differences in the underlying structure. However, since the light-shielding member **140** has different thicknesses in different areas, the light-shielding member **140** does not realize the same height differences as the underlying structure.

More specifically, the light-shielding member **140** may be divided into an area in which the light-shielding member **140** has a first thickness through full exposure and an area in which the light-shielding member **140** has a second thickness, which is less than the first thickness, through halftone exposure. In the display area DA, the light-shielding member **140** is disposed along the boundaries between the pixels PX and has the second thickness. In the non-display area NDA, the light-shielding member generally has the first thickness except for the first section S1, which is adjacent to the boundary between the non-display area NDA and the display area DA. That is, in the first section S1, the light-shielding member **140** is disposed on the first dummy color filter **122** and has the second thickness.

Accordingly, the light-shielding member **140** has the second thickness in the first section S1 among other sections between the first dummy color filter **122** and the second dummy color filter **124**, and has the first thickness, which is larger than the second thickness, in the second section S2, the third section S3, and the fourth section S4. However, the invention is not limited thereto. That is, the thicknesses of the light-shielding member **140** in the display area DA and the non-display area NDA, respectively, are not particularly limited. In an exemplary embodiment, in a case in which the light-shielding member **140** is provided as a column spacer,

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part of the light-shielding member **140** in the display area DA may have the first thickness.

In an exemplary embodiment, the difference between the first thickness and the second thickness may be larger than the difference between the thickness of the first dummy color filter **122** and the thickness of the second dummy color filter **124**. Thus, a first height **h1** from the surface of the first substrate **110** to the surface of a light-shielding member **142** in the first section **S1** may be less than a fourth height **h4** of a light-shielding member **144** in the fourth section **S4**. Also, in an exemplary embodiment, the sum of the thickness of the first dummy color filter **122**, the thickness of the interlayer dielectric layer **130**, and the second thickness of the light-shielding member **140** may be less than the sum of the thickness of the second dummy color filter **124**, the thickness of the interlayer dielectric layer **130**, and the first thickness of the light-shielding member **144**. Thus, the first height **h1** from the surface of the first substrate **110** to the surface of the light-shielding member **142** in the first section **S1** may be less than the fourth height **h4** of the light-shielding member **144** in the fourth section **S4**.

In conclusion, the height of the light-shielding member **140** relative to the surface of the first substrate **110** increases in the order of a third height **h3** in the third section **S3**, a second height **h2** in the second section **S2**, the first height **h1** in the first section **S1**, and the fourth height **h4** in the fourth section **S4**.

Accordingly, the alignment layer dam pattern **180**, which is in the form of a recess whose surface height changes from the first height **h1** to the second height **h2** to the third height **h3** to the fourth height **h4** along a direction from the first dummy color filter **122** to the second dummy color filter **124**, may be defined. The alignment layer dam pattern **180** stores an alignment layer composition **150a** (refer to FIG. 10) for forming the alignment layer **150** and makes the thickness of the alignment layer **150** uniform throughout the entire display area DA by additionally supplying the alignment layer composition **150a** to the edge of the display area DA where the alignment layer composition **150a** is relatively quickly dried or by lowering the speed of drying the alignment layer composition **150a** along the edge of the display area DA.

The alignment layer dam pattern **180** may surround the display area DA and may store and supply the alignment layer composition **150a**. First and second bottom surfaces **181_1** and **181_2** and first through third sidewalls **182_1**, **182_2**, and **182_3** of the alignment layer dam pattern **180** may be provided by the surface of the light-shielding member **140**. The first bottom surface **181_1** of the alignment layer dam pattern **180** may be the top surface of the light-shielding member **140** in the third section **S3** in which the alignment layer dam pattern **180** has a lowest surface height, and the second bottom surface **181_2** may be the top surface of the light-shielding member **140** in the second section **S2**. The first sidewall **182_1** of the alignment layer dam pattern **180** may be a side of the light-shielding member **140** at the boundary between the first section **S1** and the second section **S2**, the second sidewall **182_2** of the alignment layer dam pattern **180** may be a side of the light-shielding member **140** at the boundary between the second section **S2** and the third section **S3**, and the third sidewall **182_3** of the alignment layer dam pattern **180** may be a side of the light-shielding member **140** at the boundary between the third section **S3** and the fourth section **S4**.

The alignment layer dam pattern **180**, similarly to the interlayer dielectric layer **130**, may have small step-type height differences on an inner side of the LCD device **1000**,

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but may have large dam-type height differences on an outer side of the LCD device **1000**. The step-type height differences, which are provided near the boundary between the non-display area NDA and the display area DA, may alleviate the height difference between the non-display area NDA and the display area DA, and may serve as a passage for facilitating the spread of the alignment layer composition **150a** stored in the alignment layer dam pattern **180** to the display area DA. The dam-type height differences, which are larger than the step-type height differences, may prevent the alignment layer composition **150a** stored in the alignment layer dam pattern **180** from spilling out of the alignment layer dam pattern **180** and spreading to the sealing member **160**.

Pixel electrodes **170** may be disposed on the interlayer dielectric layer **130** in the display area DA. The pixel electrodes **170** may be provided for the pixels PX, respectively. In an exemplary embodiment, the pixel electrodes **170** may include a transparent conductive material such as indium tin oxide ("ITO") or indium zinc oxide ("IZO"). The alignment layer **150** is disposed on the pixel electrodes **170**.

The alignment layer **150** may be disposed on the entire display area DA and on the alignment layer dam pattern **180** in the non-display area NDA. The alignment layer **150** determines the orientation of the liquid crystal layer **300** and aligns the liquid crystal layer **300**. In an exemplary embodiment, the alignment layer **150** may include polyimide, polyamic acid, polyamide, polyester, polyethylene, polyurethane or polystyrene, for example.

The alignment layer **150** may be conformally disposed on the surface of the underlying structure in the display area DA. The thickness of the alignment layer **150** may be uniform in the display area DA. That is, the thickness of the alignment layer **150** in the middle of the display area DA may be substantially the same as the thickness of the alignment layer **150** at the edge of the display area DA. In an exemplary embodiment, the thickness of the alignment layer **150** on the color filters **121**, **123**, and **125** may differ from the thickness of the alignment layer **150** on the light-shielding member **141** in the display area DA. In an exemplary embodiment, the thickness of the alignment layer **150** on the light-shielding member **141** in the display area DA may be less than the thickness of the alignment layer **150** on the color filters **121**, **123**, and **125**, in which case, the thickness of the alignment layer **150** may still be substantially uniform on the color filters **121**, **123**, and **125**, for example.

The alignment layer **150** may also be disposed on the alignment layer dam pattern **180** of the light-shielding member **140**. In response to the alignment layer composition **150a** stored in the alignment layer **150** being dried, the alignment layer **150** may be disposed on the alignment layer dam pattern **180**. The thickness of the alignment layer **150** may be irregular in the alignment layer dam pattern **180**.

More specifically, the thickness of the alignment layer **150** on the first bottom surface **181_1**, which is between the second sidewall **182_2** and the third sidewall **182_3** of the alignment layer dam pattern **180**, may increase closer to the second sidewall **182_2** and the third sidewall **182_3** and may decrease away from the second sidewall **182_2** and the third sidewall **182_3**. Accordingly, the alignment layer **150** on the first bottom surface **181_1** may be provided between the second sidewall **182_2** and the third sidewall **182_3** in the form of a recess. The alignment layer **150** on the first bottom surface **181_1** may be thickest adjacent to the third sidewall **182_3** and may be thinnest in a central area between the second sidewall **182_2** and the third sidewall **182_3**.

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The thickness of the alignment layer **150** on the second bottom surface **181_2**, which is between the first sidewall **182_1** and the second sidewall **182_2** of the alignment layer dam pattern **180**, may increase closer to the first sidewall **182_1** and the second sidewall **182_2** and may decrease away from the first sidewall **182_1** and the second sidewall **182_2**. Accordingly, the alignment layer **150** on the second bottom surface **181_2**, like the alignment layer **150** on the first bottom surface **181_1**, may be provided between the first sidewall **182_1** and the second sidewall **182_2** in the form of a recess. The alignment layer **150** on the second bottom surface **181_2** may be thickest adjacent to the first sidewall **182_1** and may be thinnest in a central area between the first sidewall **182_1** and the second sidewall **182_2**.

The average thickness of the alignment layer **150** on the first bottom surface **181_1** may be larger than the average thickness of the alignment layer **150** on the second bottom surface **181_2**.

FIG. 2 illustrates an example in which the alignment layer **150** covers the entire display area DA and is also provided in the non-display area NDA, but only on the inside of the alignment layer dam pattern **180**, but the invention is not limited thereto. That is, the alignment layer **150** may also be disposed in the first section S1, i.e., on the top surface of the light-shielding member **142** on the first dummy color filter **122**, in which case, the average thickness of the alignment layer **150** in the first section S1 may be less than the average thickness of the alignment layer **150** in the second section S2 or the third section S3.

The second display panel **200** will hereinafter be described. The second display panel **200** has a second substrate **210** as a base substrate. In an exemplary embodiment, the second substrate **210** may be provided as a transparent insulating substrate including glass or a transparent plastic material, for example.

A common electrode **220** may be disposed on the second substrate **210**. The common electrode **220** may be provided as a transparent conductive layer. In an exemplary embodiment, the common electrode **220** may include a transparent conductive material such as ITO or IZO. The common electrode **220** may have a unitary body on the entire display area DA and the entire non-display area NDA.

The first display panel **100** and the second display panel **200** may face each other while maintaining a predetermined cell gap therebetween, and the liquid crystal layer **300** may be interposed between the first display panel **100** and the second display panel **200**. FIG. 2 illustrates an example in which the alignment layer **150** is disposed only on the surface of the first display panel **100**, but another alignment layer (not illustrated) may also be provided on the surface of the second display panel **200**.

The liquid crystal layer **300** may be disposed on the inside of the sealing member **160**, which is disposed in the non-display area NDA, and the alignment of liquid crystal molecules **301** in the liquid crystal layer **300** may vary depending on the presence and the thickness of the alignment layer **150**. Since in the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 2, the alignment layer **150** is disposed in the alignment layer dam pattern **180** to have an irregular thickness and is not disposed outside the alignment layer dam pattern **180**, it may be difficult to form the same alignment of liquid crystal molecules **301** as in the display area DA in the non-display area NDA. However, since the entire non-display area NDA is covered with the light-shielding member **140**, problems such as light leakage may be prevented.

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A manufacturing method of an LCD device, according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention, will hereinafter be described.

FIGS. 3 through 10 are cross-sectional views illustrating a manufacturing method of an LCD device, according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention.

Referring to FIG. 3, red color filters **121** are disposed on a display area DA of a first substrate **110**. The red color filters **121** are patterned in the display area DA to be a predetermined distance from one another. In an exemplary embodiment, the red color filters **121** may be provided by photolithography or inkjet printing, for example, but the invention is not limited thereto.

Referring to FIG. 4, green color filters **123** and a second dummy color filter **124** are disposed on the first substrate **110** on which the red color filters **121** are provided. The green color filters **123** are patterned in the display area DA to be a predetermined distance from one another. The second dummy color filter **124** is provided in the non-display area NDA in a linear shape forming a closed curve to surround the display area DA. The green color filters **123** and the second dummy color filter **124** may be provided at the same time by a single process. The green color filters **123**, the second dummy color filter **124**, and the red color filters **121** may have the same thickness.

Referring to FIG. 5, blue color filters **125** and a first dummy color filter **122** are disposed on the first substrate **110** on which the red color filters **121**, the green color filters **123**, and the second dummy color filter **124** are provided. The blue color filters **125** are patterned in the display area DA to be a predetermined distance from one another. The first dummy color filter **122** is provided in the non-display area NDA in a linear shape forming a closed curve to surround the display area DA. The blue color filters **125** and the first dummy color filter **122** may be provided at the same time by a single process. The blue color filters **125** and the first dummy color filter **122** may have the same thickness, but may both be thicker than the red color filters **121**, the green color filters **123**, and the second dummy color filter **124**.

FIGS. 3 through 5 illustrate an example in which the red color filters **121**, the green color filters **123**, the second dummy color filter **124**, and the blue color filters **125** and the first dummy color filter **122** are sequentially provided, but the order in which the color filters **121**, **123**, and **125** and the dummy color filters **122** and **124** are provided may vary.

Referring to FIG. 6, an interlayer dielectric layer **130** in which an opening **131** is defined is disposed on the first substrate **110** on which the color filters **121**, **123**, and **125** and the dummy color filters **122** and **124** are disposed. In an exemplary embodiment, the interlayer dielectric layer **130** in which the opening **131** is defined may be provided by depositing an interlayer insulating material on the entire surface of the first substrate **110** and patterning the interlayer insulating material to partially expose the space between the first dummy color filter **122** and the second dummy color filter **124**. The opening **131** does not expose the first dummy color filter **122**, which is disposed on a relatively inner side, but may partially expose the second dummy color filter **124**, which is disposed on a relatively outer side. The interlayer dielectric layer **130** may extend from the display area DA to the non-display area NDA to completely cover the first dummy color filter **122** and may extend further toward the second dummy color filter **124**, but may not be disposed at a location on the first substrate **110** between the first dummy color filter **122** and the second dummy color filter **124** before reaching the second dummy color filter **124**. The expression "the interlayer dielectric layer **130** stopping extending at a

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particular location”, as used herein, means that the sidewall of the interlayer dielectric layer 130 is located at the particular location.

The interlayer dielectric layer 130 in which the opening 131 is defined may be provided by coating an organic material including a photosensitive material and subjecting the organic material to an exposure process. In an alternative exemplary embodiment, the interlayer dielectric layer 130 in which the opening 131 is defined may be provided by depositing an inorganic material and subjecting the inorganic material to a photolithography process. In response to the interlayer dielectric layer 130 being provided, a plurality of first through fourth sections S1 through S4 having different combinations of the dummy color filters 122 and 124 and the interlayer dielectric layer 130 stacked therein and thus having different heights are defined between the first dummy color filter 122 and the second dummy color filter 124.

Thereafter, referring to FIG. 7, a light-shielding member 140 is disposed on the interlayer dielectric layer 130. The light-shielding member 140, which has different thicknesses in the display area DA and the non-display area NDA, may be formed by a single mask process.

More specifically, a light-shielding material including a negative photosensitive material is applied on the entire surface of the first substrate 110 to a uniform thickness. Thereafter, a photomask 400 is disposed over the light-shielding material. The photomask 400 includes a light-shielding area 403, a first light-transmitting area 401, and a second light-transmitting area 402. The light-shielding area 403 is an area that does not transmit light therethrough, the first light-transmitting area 401 is an area that transmits light therethrough in a full tone, and the second light-transmitting area 402 is an area that transmits light therethrough in a halftone. The second light-transmitting area 402 may be implemented as a halftone area or may be realized by slits.

The first light-transmitting area 401 corresponds to the entire non-display area NDA except for the first section S1. The second light-transmitting area 402 corresponds to the gaps between the color filters 121, 123, and 125 of the display area DA and the first section S1 of the non-display area NDA. The light-shielding area 403 corresponds to the color filters 121, 123, and 125 of the display area DA.

Thereafter, once the light-shielding material is subjected to exposure and development processes using the photomask 400, the light-shielding material is completely removed from the light-shielding area 403 to expose the color filters 121, 123, and 125 therebelow and remains in the first light-transmitting area 401 and the second light-transmitting area 402. Since the second light-transmitting area 402 is exposed to a smaller amount of light than the first light-transmitting area 401, the thickness of the light-shielding material remaining in the second light-transmitting area 402 is smaller than the thickness of the light-shielding material remaining in the first light-transmitting area 401.

Thereafter, referring to FIG. 8, the light-shielding member 140 may define an alignment layer dam pattern 180 that surrounds the display area DA.

The exemplary embodiment has been described, taking as an example forming the light-shielding member 140 using a light-shielding material including a negative photosensitive material, but a light-shielding material including a positive photosensitive material may also be used to form the light-shielding member 140, in which case, the positions of the light-shielding area 403 and the first light-transmitting area 401 of the photomask 400 are reversed.

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Thereafter, referring to FIG. 9, a liquid-phase alignment layer composition 150a is applied. The liquid-phase alignment layer composition 150a may be applied by inkjet printing or nozzle printing.

The alignment layer composition 150a is applied on the inside of the alignment layer dam pattern 180 and on the entire display area DA. The alignment layer dam pattern 180 stores the alignment layer composition 150a supplied thereto. The alignment layer composition 150a may be intentionally jetted into the alignment layer dam pattern 180. In an alternative exemplary embodiment, the alignment layer composition 150a may be jetted onto the display area DA and may be allowed to spread into the alignment layer dam pattern 180 and thus to be stored in the alignment layer dam pattern 180.

As mentioned above, the height of the light-shielding member 140 in the first section S1 may be lower than the height of the light-shielding member 140 in the fourth section S4. Accordingly, even when a large amount of alignment layer composition 150a is supplied into the alignment layer dam pattern 180, the alignment layer composition 150a may spill over the first sidewall 182_1 (refer to FIG. 2) to the display area DA, but not over the third sidewall 182_3 (refer to FIG. 2) to the opposite side of the display area DA. Therefore, the alignment layer composition 150a may be prevented from spreading beyond the alignment layer dam pattern 180 to an area where a sealing member 160 is disposed.

The thickness of the alignment layer composition 150a stored in the alignment layer dam pattern 180 may be larger than the thickness of the alignment layer composition 150a applied on the display area DA, but the invention is not limited thereto.

Thereafter, referring to FIG. 10, an alignment layer 150 is provided by drying the alignment layer composition 150a. The drying condition for the alignment layer composition 150a may differ from the center to the edge of the display area DA. More specifically, the alignment layer composition 150a is dried from all sides thereof at the center of the display area DA, but is dried from only one side thereof at the edge of the display area DA. Thus, the humidity is relatively lower at the edge of the display area DA than at the center of the display area DA, and as a result, the alignment layer composition 150a is dried faster at the edge of the display area DA than at the center of the display area DA. Accordingly, the thickness of the alignment layer 150 may become irregular at the edge and the center of the display area DA, and as a result, it may become difficult to precisely control liquid crystal molecules 301 (refer to FIG. 2).

In the exemplary embodiment, the alignment layer dam pattern 180 is disposed adjacent to the edge of the display area DA, and the alignment layer composition 150a is stored in the alignment layer dam pattern 180. Thus, the alignment layer composition 150a is dried from all sides thereof even at the edge of the display area DA, and as a result, almost the same drying condition for the alignment layer composition 150a as at the center of the display area DA may be established at the edge of the display area DA. Accordingly, the thickness of the alignment layer 150 may become uniform throughout the display area DA.

The alignment layer composition 150a in the alignment layer dam pattern 180 is dried and remains. The shape of the alignment layer 150 provided in the alignment layer dam pattern 180 has already been described above, and thus, a detailed description thereof will be omitted.

Thereafter, a second display panel 200 is provided, the sealing member 160 is provided in the non-display area

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NDA of the first substrate **110**, a liquid crystal layer **300** is applied on the first substrate **110**, and the second display panel **200** is bonded onto the first substrate **110**, thereby obtaining the LCD device **1000** of FIG. 2. These processes are already well known in the art to which the invention pertains, and thus, detailed descriptions thereof will be omitted.

An LCD device according to another exemplary embodiment of the invention will hereinafter be described.

FIG. **11** is a cross-sectional view of an LCD device according to another exemplary embodiment of the invention.

Referring to FIG. **11**, an LCD device **1001** differs from the LCD device **1000** of FIG. **2** in that it further includes a third dummy color filter **126**, which is disposed between a second dummy color filter **124** and a sealing member **160**.

More specifically, the third dummy color filter **126** may be disposed between the second dummy color filter **124** and the sealing member **160**. The third dummy color filter **126** may be disposed along the circumference of the second dummy color filter **124** to surround the second dummy color filter **124**. The third dummy color filter **126**, like a first dummy color filter **122** and the second dummy color filter **124**, may have a linear shape forming a closed curve. The third dummy color filter **126** may be provided simultaneously with red color filters **121** or green color filters **123**, which are disposed in a display area DA. Thus, the third dummy color filter **126** may include a photosensitive organic material comprising a pigment of the same color as, or a different color from, the first dummy color filter **122** and the second dummy color filter **124**. In an exemplary embodiment, the first dummy color filter **122** may include the same material as that of the blue color filters **125**, the second dummy color filter **124** may include the same material as that of the red color filters **121**, and the third dummy color filter **126** may include the same material as that of the green color filters **123**. Accordingly, as mentioned above, in a case in which the blue color filters **125** are thicker than the red color filters **121** or the green color filters **123**, the first dummy color filter **122** may be thicker than the second dummy color filter **124** and the third dummy color filter **126** over a first substrate **110**. However, the invention is not limited thereto. That is, the combination of the colors of the first dummy color filter **122**, the second dummy color filter **124**, and the third dummy color filter **126** is not particularly limited.

In an exemplary embodiment, the first dummy color filter **122** and the third dummy color filter **126** have different widths, and the second dummy color filter **124** and the third dummy color filter **126** may have the same width. More specifically, the first dummy color filter **122** may have a larger width than the second dummy color filter **124** and the third dummy color filter **126**. However, the invention is not limited thereto. That is, the widths of the first dummy color filter **122**, the second dummy color filter **124**, and the third dummy color filter **126** are not particularly limited.

An interlayer dielectric layer **130** is disposed on the third dummy color filter **126**. The interlayer dielectric layer **130** may extend from the top of the second dummy color filter **124**. That is, as illustrated in FIG. **11**, the interlayer dielectric layer **130** may begin to extend from the top surface of the second dummy color filter **124** to cover the outer sidewall of the second dummy color filter **124**, may extend further toward the third dummy color filter **126** to completely cover the third dummy color filter **126**, and may continue to extend toward the outer side of the non-display area NDA.

Due to the aforementioned structure of the LCD device **1001**, a plurality of first through sixth sections S1 through S6

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having different combinations of the second dummy color filter **124**, the third dummy color filter **126**, and the interlayer dielectric layer **130** stacked therein and thus having different heights are defined.

More specifically, the fifth section S5 in which the interlayer dielectric layer **130** is stacked on the first substrate **110** is defined between the second dummy color filter **124** and the third dummy color filter **126**. The surface height of the fifth section S5 may be the same as the surface height of the second section S2.

A section in which the third dummy color filter **126** and the interlayer dielectric layer **130** are stacked on the first substrate **110** is defined as the sixth section S6, and in a case in which the thickness of the second dummy color filter **124**, which is disposed on the first substrate **110**, is the same as the thickness of the third dummy color filter **126**, which is also disposed on the first substrate **110**, as in the previous exemplary embodiment, the surface height of the sixth section S6 may be the same as the surface height of the fourth section S4.

That is, the first section S1, the second section S2, the third section S3, the fourth section S4, the fifth section S5, and the sixth section S6 may be disposed on the non-display area NDA of the first substrate **110** along an outward direction from the first substrate **110**. In response to a light-shielding member **140** being conformally provided along the shape of the surface of the underlying structure, a first alignment layer dam pattern **180_1** whose surface height changes from a first height h1 to a second height h2 to a third height h3 to a fourth height h4 along a direction from the first dummy color filter **122** to the third dummy color filter **126** and a second alignment layer dam pattern **180_2** whose surface height changes from the fourth height h4 to the second height h2 to the fourth height h4 may be sequentially defined in the light-shielding member **140** along a direction from the first dummy color filter **122** to the third dummy color filter **126**. The second alignment layer dam pattern **180_2** may be defined between an outer side **182_4** of the light-shielding member **144** and an inner side **182_5** of the light-shielding member **146**. The third bottom surface **181_3** may be a top surface of the light-shielding member **140** in the fifth section S5.

An alignment layer dam pattern **180** including the first alignment layer dam pattern **180_1** and the second alignment layer dam pattern **180_2** has small step-type height differences on an inner side of the LCD device **1001** and large dam-type height differences on an outer side of the LCD device **1001**.

Accordingly, even when a large amount of alignment layer composition **150a** is stored between the first section S1 in which the first dummy color filter **122** is disposed and the fourth section S4 in which the second dummy color filter **124** is disposed and spills over to the fourth section S4 in which the second dummy color filter **124** is disposed, the alignment layer composition **150a** may be completely blocked from spilling over to the sealing member **160** due to the presence of the sixth section S6 in which the third dummy color filter **126** is disposed.

An LCD device according to another exemplary embodiment of the invention will hereinafter be described.

FIG. **12** is a cross-sectional view of an LCD device according to another exemplary embodiment of the invention.

Referring to FIG. **12**, an LCD device **1002** differs from the LCD device **1000** of FIG. **2** in that it further includes a third

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dummy color filter 126 and an opening 133 is defined between a second dummy color filter 124 and a sealing member 160.

The third dummy color filter 126 has already been described, and thus, a detailed description thereof will be omitted.

As illustrated in FIG. 12, an interlayer dielectric layer 130 may begin to extend from the top surface of the second dummy color filter 124 and may stop extending after covering the outer sidewall of the second dummy color filter 124. Then, the interlayer dielectric layer 130 may resume extending from the top surface of the third dummy color filter 126 and may continue to extend toward the outer side of the non-display area NDA.

Due to the aforementioned structure of the LCD device 1002, a plurality of first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth sections S1, S2, S3, S4, S5', and S6' having different combinations of the second dummy color filter 124, the third dummy color filter 126, and the interlayer dielectric layer 130 and thus having different heights are defined.

More specifically, the fifth section S5' in which the interlayer dielectric layer 130 is not stacked on a first substrate 110 is defined between the second dummy color filter 124 and the third dummy color filter 126. The surface height of the fifth section S5' may be the same as the surface height of the third section S3.

A section in which the third dummy color filter 126 and the interlayer dielectric layer 130 are stacked on the first substrate 110 is defined as the sixth section S6', and in a case in which the thickness of the second dummy color filter 214, which is disposed on the first substrate 110, is the same as the thickness of the third dummy color filter 126, which is also disposed on the first substrate 110, as in the previous exemplary embodiments, the surface height of the sixth section S6' may be the same as the surface height of the fourth section S4.

That is, the first section S1, the second section S2, the third section S3, the fourth section S4, the fifth section S5', and the sixth section S6' are disposed on the non-display area NDA of the first substrate 110 in an outward direction from the first substrate 110.

In response to a light-shielding member 140 being conformally provided along the shape of the surface of the underlying structure, a first alignment layer dam pattern 180_1 whose surface height changes from a first height h1 to a second height h2 to a third height h3 to a fourth height h4 along a direction from the first dummy color filter 122 to the third dummy color filter 126 and a second alignment layer dam pattern 180_2' whose surface height changes from the third height h3 to the fourth height h4 may be sequentially defined in the light-shielding member 140 along a direction from the first dummy color filter 122 to the third dummy color filter 126.

An alignment layer dam pattern 180 including the first alignment layer dam pattern 180_1 and the second alignment layer dam pattern 180_2' has small step-type height differences on an inner side of the LCD device 1002 and large dam-type height differences on an outer side of the LCD device 1002. A fourth bottom surface 181_4 having the third height h3 may be provided between the large dam-type height differences on the outer side of the LCD device 1002.

Accordingly, even when a large amount of alignment layer composition 150a (refer to FIG. 10) is stored between the first section S1 in which the first dummy color filter 122 is disposed and the fourth section S4 in which the second dummy color filter 124 is disposed and spills over to the fourth section S4 in which the second dummy color filter

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124 is disposed, the alignment layer composition 150a may be stored in the fifth section S5' in which the fourth bottom surface 181_4 is provided. Also, the alignment layer composition 150a may be completely blocked from spilling over to the sealing member 160 due to the presence of the sixth section S6' in which the third dummy color filter 126 is disposed.

In concluding the detailed description, those skilled in the art will appreciate that many variations and modifications can be made to the preferred embodiments without substantially departing from the principles of the invention. Therefore, the disclosed preferred embodiments of the invention are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation.

What is claimed is:

1. A manufacturing method of a liquid crystal display device, comprising:

preparing a first substrate including a display area and a non-display area which surrounds the display area;

forming a first color filter on the display area of the first substrate;

forming a second color filter on the display area of the first substrate on which the first color filter is disposed and forming a second dummy color filter on the non-display area;

forming a third color filter on the display area of the first substrate on which the first and second color filters and the second dummy color filter are disposed and forming a first dummy color filter on the non-display area;

forming an interlayer dielectric layer in which an opening, which partially exposes a space between the first and second dummy color filters, is defined, on an entirety of a surface of the first substrate on which the first, second, and third color filters and the first and second dummy color filters are disposed;

applying a light-shielding material on the entirety of the surface of the first substrate on which the interlayer dielectric layer is disposed;

forming a light-shielding member among the first, second, and third color filters in the display area and on an entirety of the non-display area by patterning the light-shielding material, the light-shielding member defining an alignment layer dam pattern, which is a recess, in the non-display area;

after the forming the light-shielding member:

applying an alignment layer composition on an inside of the alignment layer dam pattern and on an entirety of the display area; and

forming an alignment layer having a uniform thickness throughout the display area by compensating for a drying speed of the alignment layer composition at an edge of the display area with the alignment layer composition stored in the alignment layer dam pattern.

2. The manufacturing method of claim 1, wherein the forming the light-shielding member, comprises performing an exposure process using a photomask including a first light-transmitting area, which transmits light therethrough in a first tone, a second light-transmitting area, which transmits light therethrough in a second tone, and a light-shielding area, which does not transmit light therethrough.

3. The manufacturing method of claim 2, wherein the performing the exposure process using the photomask, comprises performing the exposure process by placing the photomask such that the light-shielding area corresponds to tops of the first, second, and third color filters, the second light-transmitting area corresponds to spaces among the first, second, and third color filters and a top of the first

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dummy color filter, and the first light-transmitting area corresponds to the entirety of the non-display area except for the top of the first dummy color filter.

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