

(19)



(11)

EP 2 881 784 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:

22.01.2020 Bulletin 2020/04

(51) Int Cl.:

G02F 1/1343 ^(2006.01)

G02F 1/1362 ^(2006.01)

H01L 23/522 ^(2006.01)

G02F 1/136 ^(2006.01)

G02F 1/1345 ^(2006.01)

H01L 27/12 ^(2006.01)

G09G 3/36 ^(2006.01)

(21) Application number: **14196714.1**

(22) Date of filing: **08.12.2014**

(54) **Liquid crystal display**

Flüssigkristallanzeige

Unité d'affichage à cristaux liquides

(84) Designated Contracting States:

**AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB
GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO
PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**

(30) Priority: **09.12.2013 KR 20130152662**

(43) Date of publication of application:

10.06.2015 Bulletin 2015/24

(73) Proprietor: **Samsung Display Co., Ltd.**

Gyeonggi-do (KR)

(72) Inventors:

• **Kim, Sung Man**

25-1001 Seoul (KR)

• **Song, Jun Ho**

101-601, 220 Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do (KR)

• **Kim, Tong Young**

304-212 Seoul (KR)

• **Lee, Su Jin**

Na-302, 58 Siheung-si, Gyeonggi-do (KR)

• **Jeon, Yeon-Mun**

No. 911 Hwaseong-si, Gyeonggi-do (KR)

• **Cho, Young Je**

103-2304, 37 Asan-si, Chungcheongnam-do (KR)

(74) Representative: **Dr. Weitzel & Partner**

Patent- und Rechtsanwälte mbB

Friedenstrasse 10

89522 Heidenheim (DE)

(56) References cited:

US-A1- 2002 131 003

US-A1- 2003 133 066

US-A1- 2004 189 917

US-A1- 2005 030 461

Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the Implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

EP 2 881 784 B1

Description

BACKGROUND

(a) Technical Field

[0001] The present disclosure relates to a liquid crystal display.

(b) Discussion of the Related Art

[0002] Liquid crystal displays (LCDs) are among the most widely used flat panel displays, and they display images by applying voltages to field-generating electrodes to generate an electric field in an LC layer that determines orientations of LC molecules therein to adjust polarization of incident light.

[0003] Liquid crystal displays are lightweight and thin, but have lower lateral visibility than front visibility, and various liquid crystal arrangements and driving methods have been developed to address this phenomena. To realize a wider viewing angle, liquid crystal displays with a pixel electrode and a reference or common electrode on one substrate have been studied.

[0004] In a liquid crystal display of this form, at least one of the two field generating electrodes, i.e. the pixel electrode and the common electrode, has a plurality of cutouts and a plurality of branch electrodes defined by the plurality of cutouts.

[0005] Different photomasks are required to form two field generating electrodes on one display panel, which increases the manufacturing cost.

[0006] In addition, when connecting the common electrodes, which are applied with a constant voltage, the data line and the common electrode overlap each other and couple such that a ripple of the common voltage may be generated.

[0007] The common voltage ripple can deteriorate display quality due to, e.g., flickering. Prior art concerning liquid crystal displays comprising electrodes with cutouts can be found in the documents US 2003/133066, US 2005/030461, US 2004/189917 and US 2002/131003.

SUMMARY

[0008] Embodiments of the present disclosure provide a liquid crystal display that can prevent an increase of a manufacturing cost and can prevent a common voltage ripple generated by coupling between a data line and a common electrode when forming two field generating electrodes on one display panel.

[0009] A liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure includes the features of appended independent claim 1. Other preferred embodiments can be found in the appended dependent claims.

[0010] According to a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure,

when forming two field generating electrodes on one display panel, a common voltage ripple generated by the coupling between the data line and the common electrode can be prevented and the manufacturing cost may be reduced. The following embodiments and drawings are not all claimed, some are included to help understanding the context of the invention which is defined in the appended claims. Any embodiment which does not fall within the scope of the claims does not form part of the invention, but rather represent background art (illustrative example) that is useful for understanding the invention. In the following description, although numerous features are introduced by "may" or "can", it is nevertheless acknowledged that all features comprised in the independent claims are not to be read as optional.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011]

FIG. 1 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

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

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 1 taken along line III-III'.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 1 taken along line IV-IV.

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 1 taken along line V-V.

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 1 taken along line VI-VI.

FIG. 7 is a waveform diagram of partial signals applied to a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 8 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 9 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 9 taken along line X-X.

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 9 taken along line XI-XI'.

FIG. 12 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 12 taken along line XIII-XIII'.

FIG. 14 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 12 taken along line XIV-XIV'.

FIG. 15 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 12 taken along line XV-XV.

FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 12 taken along line XVI-XVI'.

FIG. 17 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal

display of FIG. 12 taken along line XVII-XVII.

FIG. 18 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 19 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 18 taken along line XIX-XIX'.

FIG. 20 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 18 taken along line XX-XX'.

FIG. 21 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 18 taken along line XXI-XXI'.

FIG. 22 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 18 taken along line XXII-XXII'.

FIG. 23 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 18 taken along line XXIII-XXIII'.

FIG. 24 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 25 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 24 taken along line XXV-XXV'.

FIG. 26 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 24 taken along line XXVI-XXVI'.

FIG. 27 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 28 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 27 taken along the line XXVIII-XXVIII'.

FIG. 29 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 27 taken along the line XXIX-XXIX'.

FIG. 30 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 27 taken along the line XXX-XXX'.

FIG. 31 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 27 taken along the line XXXI-XXXI'.

FIG. 32 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 27 taken along the line XXXII-XXXII'.

FIG. 33 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 34 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 33 taken along the line XXXIV-XXXIV'.

FIG. 35 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 33 taken along the line XXXV-XXXV'.

FIG. 36 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 37 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 36 taken along the line XXXVII-XXXVII'.

FIG. 38 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 36 taken along the line XXXVIII-XXXVIII'.

FIG. 39 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

[0012] Embodiments of the present disclosure will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which exemplary embodiments of the disclosure are shown.

[0013] In the drawings, the thickness of layers, films, panels, regions, etc., may be exaggerated for clarity. Like reference numerals may designate like elements throughout the specification. It will be understood that when an element such as a layer, film, region, or substrate is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the other element or intervening elements may also be present.

[0014] Now, an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to accompanying drawings.

[0015] First, a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. 1 to FIG. 6. FIG. 1 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 1 taken along line II-II'. FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 1 taken along line III-III'. FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 1 taken along line IV-IV'. FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 1 taken along line V-V'. FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 1 taken along line VI-VI'.

[0016] Referring to FIG. 1 to FIG. 6, a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure includes a lower panel 100 and an upper panel 200 facing each other, and a liquid crystal layer 3 interposed therebetween.

[0017] Firstly, the lower panel 100 will be described.

[0018] A plurality of first and second gate lines 121a and 121b are disposed on a first insulation substrate 110 made of transparent glass or plastic.

[0019] The first gate line 121a and the second gate line 121b are disposed in pairs between pixel rows.

[0020] The first gate line 121a includes a first gate electrode 124a, and the second gate line 121b includes a second gate electrode 124b. Each of the gate lines 121a and 121b includes a wide gate pad portion 129 for connection with another layer or an external driving circuit.

[0021] A gate insulating layer 140 is disposed on the plurality of gate lines 121a and 121b.

[0022] A first semiconductor 154a and a second semiconductor 154b are disposed on the gate insulating layer 140. The semiconductors 154a and 154b may include an oxide semiconductor.

[0023] Ohmic contacts 163a and 165a are disposed on the semiconductors 154a and 154b. If the semiconductors 154a and 154b include an oxide semiconductor, the ohmic contacts 163a and 165a may be omitted.

[0024] A plurality of data lines 171, a plurality of drain

electrodes 175a and 175b, and a plurality of compensation voltage lines 131 are disposed on the ohmic contacts 163a and 165a.

[0025] The data line 171 transmits a data signal and extends in a substantially longitudinal direction thereby intersecting the gate lines 121a and 121b. One data line 171 is associated with two columns of pixels.

[0026] The data line 171 may have a first curved portion with a curved shape to maximize transmittance of the liquid crystal display, and the first curved portion may meet a second curved portion which forms a predetermined angle with the first curved portion at a "V" shape in a middle region of the pixel area.

[0027] Each data line 171 includes a first source electrode 173a that extends toward the first gate electrode 124a and a second source electrode 173b that extends toward the second gate electrode 124b.

[0028] Each data line 171 includes a wide data pad portion 179 for connection with another layer or an external driving circuit.

[0029] The first drain electrode 175a includes one end facing the first source electrode 173a and a wide other end, and forms a thin film transistor (TFT) along with the first gate electrode 124a and the first semiconductor 154a.

[0030] The second drain electrode 175b includes one end facing the second source electrode 173b and a wide other end, and forms a thin film transistor (TFT) along with the second gate electrode 124b and the second semiconductor 154b.

[0031] The compensation voltage line 131 extends parallel to the data line 171, and one compensation voltage line 131 may be associated with two pixel columns. The data line 171 and the compensation voltage line 131 may be alternately disposed.

[0032] The compensation voltage line 131 includes a plurality of extensions 135 and includes a wide compensation pad portion 139 for connection with another layer or an external driving circuit.

[0033] A first passivation layer 180x is disposed on the plurality of data lines 171, the plurality of drain electrodes 175a and 175b, and the plurality of compensation voltage lines 131. The first passivation layer 180x may be made of an organic insulating material or an inorganic insulating material.

[0034] An organic layer 180 is disposed on the first passivation layer 180x. The organic layer 180 may have a thicker than the first passivation layer 180x and may have a flat surface.

[0035] In a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the organic layer 180 may be omitted. In a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the organic layer 180 may be a color filter, and in this case, a layer disposed on the organic layer 180 may be further included. For example, an overcoat or capping layer may be disposed on the color filter to prevent a color pigment from flowing into the liquid

crystal layer, and the overcoat may be made of an insulating material such as a silicon nitride (SiNx).

[0036] The organic layer 180 may be positioned in a display area in which a plurality of pixels are positioned, and may not be positioned in a peripheral area in which the gate pad portion 129, the data pad portion 179, and the compensation pad portion 139 are positioned.

[0037] A first height H1 of the organic layer 180 in the display area is greater than a second height H2 of the organic layer 180 near the gate pad portion 129, the data pad portion 179, and the compensation pad portion 139.

[0038] The organic layer 180 and the first passivation layer 180x are penetrated by a first contact hole 185a that exposes the first drain electrode 175a, a second contact hole 185b that exposes the second drain electrode 175b, and a third contact hole 186a that exposes the extension 135 of the compensation voltage line 131.

[0039] A pixel electrode 191 and a compensation electrode 80 are disposed on the organic layer 180.

[0040] The pixel electrode 191 includes curved edges which are substantially parallel to the first curved portion and the second curved portion of the data line 171. The pixel electrode 191 is made of a transparent conductive layer such as ITO or IZO.

[0041] The pixel electrode 191 is positioned at both sides of the data line 171, and is connected to the first drain electrode 175a through the first contact hole 185a and the second drain electrode 175b through the second contact hole 185b.

[0042] The compensation electrode 80 includes a first longitudinal portion 81a, a second longitudinal portion 81b, a first transverse portion 82a, a second transverse portion 82b, and a shielding electrode 83. The first longitudinal portion 81a and the second longitudinal portion 81b overlap and extend parallel to the two compensation voltage lines 131 positioned at either side of the data line 171. The first transverse portion 82a extends from the first longitudinal portion 81a parallel to the direction of the gate lines 121a and 121b and the second transverse portion 82b extends from the second longitudinal portion 81b parallel to the direction of the gate lines 121a and 121b. The shielding electrode 83 is connected to the first transverse portion 82a and the second transverse portion 82b that overlap and are parallel to the data line 171.

[0043] The first longitudinal portion 81a and the second longitudinal portion 81b of the compensation electrode 80 include a plurality of first connections 84 that overlap the extension 135 of the compensation voltage line 131.

[0044] The first connection 84 of the compensation electrode 80 is connected to the compensation voltage line 131 through the third contact hole 186a.

[0045] The pixel electrode 191 and the compensation electrode 80 may be simultaneously formed from the same layer.

[0046] A second passivation layer 180y is disposed on the pixel electrode 191 and the compensation electrode 80.

[0047] The second passivation layer 180y, the first

passivation layer 180x, and the gate insulating layer 140 have a fourth contact hole 187 in a region positioned at the gate pad portion 129 where they do not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the gate pad portion 129. Similarly, the second passivation layer 180y and the first passivation layer 180x have a fifth contact hole 188 in a region positioned at the data pad portion 179 where they do not overlap the organic layer that exposes the data pad portion 179, and the second passivation layer 180y and the first passivation layer 180x have a sixth contact hole 189a in a region positioned at the compensation pad portion 139 where they do not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the compensation pad portion 139.

[0048] A common electrode 270, a first contact assistant 91, a second contact assistant 92, and a third contact assistant 93a are disposed on the second passivation layer 180y.

[0049] The common electrode 270 has a plurality of first cutouts 71 in the pixel area, and a plurality of first branch electrodes 271 defined by the plurality of first cutouts 71. The plurality of first branch electrodes 271 overlap the pixel electrode 191. The plurality of first branch electrodes 271 extend substantially parallel to the data line 171.

[0050] The first contact assistant 91 is positioned on the gate pad portion 129 exposed through the fourth contact hole, the second contact assistant 92 is positioned on the data pad portion 179 exposed through the fifth contact hole 188, and the third contact assistant 93a is positioned on the compensation pad portion 139 exposed through the sixth contact hole 189a.

[0051] The common electrode 270, the first contact assistant 91, the second contact assistant 92, and the third contact assistant 93a are formed from a transparent conductive layer such as ITO or IZO.

[0052] In addition, a horizontal first alignment layer that is rubbed in a predetermined direction may be disposed on the second passivation layer 180y and the common electrode 270. However, in a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the first alignment layer may include a photoreactive material to be photo-aligned.

[0053] Now, the upper display panel 200 will be described.

[0054] A light blocking member 220 is disposed on a second insulating substrate 210 that is made of transparent glass, plastic, etc. The light blocking member 220 is also called a black matrix and prevents light leakage.

[0055] A plurality of color filters 230 are also disposed on the second substrate 210.

[0056] An overcoat 250 is disposed on the color filter 230 and the light blocking member 220. The overcoat 250 is made of an organic insulator, prevents exposure of the color filter 230, and provides a flat surface. The overcoat 250 may be omitted.

[0057] In addition, a horizontal second alignment layer that is rubbed in a predetermined direction may be disposed on the overcoat 250. However, in a liquid crystal

display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the second alignment layer may include a photoreactive material to be photo-aligned.

[0058] The liquid crystal layer 3 includes a plurality of liquid crystal molecules positioned on the pixel electrode 191 and common electrode 270 that are arranged such that long axis direction thereof is aligned parallel to the display panels 100 and 200.

[0059] The pixel electrode 191 receives a data voltage from the drain electrodes 175a and 175b, and the common electrode 270 receives a common voltage having a predetermined magnitude from a common voltage applying unit disposed outside the display region.

[0060] The pixel electrode 191 and the common electrode 270 are field generating electrodes that generate an electric field that rotates the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer 3 in a direction parallel with a direction of the electric field. The polarization of light passing through the liquid crystal layer 3 changes according to the rotation direction of the liquid crystal molecules as described above.

[0061] In a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 6, the organic layer 180 is positioned on the first passivation layer 180x of the lower panel 100, and the color filter 230 and the light blocking member 220 are positioned on the upper panel 200. However, in a case of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the color filter 230 may replace the organic layer 180 on the lower panel 100 and the color filter 230 may be omitted from the upper panel 200. In this case, the light blocking member 220 may also be positioned on the lower panel 100 instead of the upper panel 200.

[0062] Next, signals applied to a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. 7. FIG. 7 is a waveform diagram of partial signals applied to a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0063] The data line 171 and the common electrode 270 overlap each other such that a ripple of the common voltage may be generated by a coupling of the voltages applied to the data line 171 and the common electrode 270. To compensate the common voltage ripple, the compensation electrode 80, which includes the shielding electrode 83 overlapping the data line 171, is applied with a voltage of a polarity opposite to the common voltage ripple, to prevent the ripple from being generated by the coupling between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270.

[0064] This will be described with reference to FIG. 7.

[0065] Referring to FIG. 7, the data line 171 and the common electrode 270 overlap each other, thereby forming a first capacitor C1. Accordingly, by the coupling with the data voltage D applied to the data line 171, the common voltage Vcom applied to the common electrode 270 may change by a first magnitude W1. At this time, a com-

pensation voltage C_{cps} applied to the compensation electrode 80 has the opposite polarity to that of the data voltage D applied to the data line 171.

[0066] The shielding electrode 83 of the compensation electrode 80, which overlaps the data line 171, also overlaps the common electrode 270, thereby forming a second capacitor C_2 . Accordingly, by the coupling between the shielding electrode 83 and the common electrode 270, the common voltage V_{com} applied to the common electrode 270 may change by a second magnitude W_2 . That is, by applying a voltage having a polarity opposite to the data voltage D to the compensation electrode 80, the first magnitude W_1 change of the common voltage V_{com} due to the data voltage D is compensated by the coupling due to the compensation voltage C_{cps} of the compensation electrode 80, thereby maintaining a uniform common voltage magnitude V_{com} applied to the common electrode 270.

[0067] Next, an arrangement of the compensation electrode 80 of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. 8. FIG. 8 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0068] Referring to FIG. 8, the compensation electrode 80 of a liquid crystal display according to a current exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure includes the shielding electrode 83 that overlaps some of the plurality of data lines 171. For example, the shielding electrode 83 overlaps the data line 171 positioned between the first pixel PXA and the second pixel PXB of four adjacent pixels PXA , PXB , PXC , and PXD , but does not overlap the data line 171 positioned between the third pixel PXC and the fourth pixel PXD .

[0069] Many features of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment described with reference to FIG. 1 to FIG. 6 and FIG. 7 may be applied to the liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment of FIG. 8.

[0070] Next, a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. 9 to FIG. 11. FIG. 9 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 9 taken along line X-X. FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 9 taken along line XI-XI.

[0071] Referring to FIG. 9 to FIG. 11, a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment includes the lower panel 100 and the upper panel 200 facing each other and the liquid crystal layer 3 interposed therebetween.

[0072] First, the lower panel 100 will be described.

[0073] A gate line 121 and a compensation voltage line 131 are disposed on a first insulation substrate 110 made of a transparent glass or plastic. The gate line 121 and the compensation voltage line 131 are formed together

from the same layer.

[0074] The gate line 121 includes the gate electrode 124 and the gate pad portion 129.

[0075] The compensation voltage line 131 extends parallel to the gate line 121 and includes a plurality of extensions 135 and the compensation pad portion 139.

[0076] A gate insulating layer 140 is disposed on the gate line 121 and the compensation voltage line 131.

[0077] A semiconductor 154 is disposed on the gate insulating layer 140.

[0078] Ohmic contacts 163 and 165 are disposed on the semiconductor 154. The ohmic contacts 163 and 165 may be disposed in a pair on the semiconductor 154. If the semiconductor 154 is an oxide semiconductor, the ohmic contacts 163 and 165 may be omitted.

[0079] A data conductor that includes a data line 171, a source electrode 173 and a drain electrode 175 is disposed on the ohmic contacts 163 and 165 and the gate insulating layer 140.

[0080] The data line 171 includes a wide end for connection with other layers or an external driving circuit. The data line 171 transmits a data signal and extends in a substantially longitudinal direction thereby intersecting the gate line 121.

[0081] In addition, the data line 171 may have a first curved portion with a curved shape to maximize transmittance of the liquid crystal display, and the first curved portion may meet a second curved portion at a center region of the pixel area thereby forming a "V" shape.

[0082] The source electrode 173 is a portion of the data line 171. The drain electrode 175 may be disposed parallel to the source electrode 173. Accordingly, the drain electrode 175 is parallel to the portion of the data line 171.

[0083] The gate electrode 124, the source electrode 173, and the drain electrode 175 form a thin film transistor (TFT) along with the semiconductor 154, and a channel of the thin film transistor forms in the semiconductor 154 between the source electrode 173 and the drain electrode 175.

[0084] A liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment includes the source electrode 173 positioned on the same line as the data line 171 and the drain electrode 175 extending parallel to the data line 171 such that the width of the thin film transistor may increase without increasing the area occupied by the data conductor, thereby increasing the aperture ratio of the liquid crystal display.

[0085] However, in a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the source electrode 173 and the drain electrode 175 have different shapes.

[0086] A first passivation layer 180x is disposed on the data conductor 171, 173, and 175, the gate insulating layer 140, and the portion of the semiconductor 154 exposed between the source electrode 173 and the drain electrode 175. The first passivation layer 180x may be made of an organic insulating material or an inorganic insulating material.

[0087] An organic layer 180 is disposed on the first passivation layer 180x. The organic layer 180 is thicker than the first passivation layer 180x and may have a flat surface.

[0088] The organic layer 180 may be positioned in the display area where a plurality of pixels are positioned, and may not be positioned in the peripheral area where the gate pad portion and the data pad portion are positioned. Alternatively, the organic layer 180 may be positioned in the peripheral area where the gate pad portion or the data pad portion are positioned, where the organic layer 180 may have a lower surface height than the organic layer 180 positioned at the display area.

[0089] The organic layer 180 and the first passivation layer 180x have a seventh contact hole 185 that exposes the drain electrode 175.

[0090] The organic layer 180, the first passivation layer 180x, and the gate insulating layer 140 have an eighth contact hole 186b that exposes the compensation voltage line 131.

[0091] A pixel electrode 191 and a compensation electrode 80 are disposed on the organic layer 180. The compensation electrode 80 overlaps the data line 171 and extends along with the data line 171. The compensation electrode 80 includes a second connection 80b that extends toward the extension 135 of the compensation voltage line 131.

[0092] The second connection 80b of the compensation electrode 80 is connected to the compensation voltage line 131 through the eighth contact hole 186b.

[0093] The pixel electrode 191 and the compensation electrode 80 may be simultaneously formed from the same layer.

[0094] A second passivation layer 180y is disposed on the pixel electrode 191 and the compensation electrode 80.

[0095] The second passivation layer 180y, the first passivation layer 180x, and the gate insulating layer 140 have a fourth contact hole 187 in a region positioned at the gate pad portion where they do not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the gate pad portion 129. Similarly, the second passivation layer 180y and the first passivation layer 180x have a fifth contact hole 188 in a region positioned at the data pad portion 179 where they do not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the data pad portion 179.

[0096] Referring to FIG. 11, the first passivation layer 180x, the second passivation layer 180y, and the gate insulating layer 140 have a ninth contact hole 189b in a region positioned at the compensation pad portion where they do not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the compensation pad portion 139.

[0097] A common electrode 270, a first contact assistant 91, a second contact assistant 92, and a fourth contact assistant 93b are disposed on the second passivation layer 180y.

[0098] The common electrode 270 includes a plurality of first cutouts 71 and a plurality of first branch electrodes

271 defined by the plurality of first cutouts 71. A plurality of first branch electrodes 271 overlap the pixel electrode 191. A plurality of first branch electrodes 271 extend substantially parallel to the data line 171.

[0099] The first contact assistant 91 is disposed on the gate pad portion 129 exposed through the fourth contact hole 187, and the second contact assistant 92 is disposed on the data pad portion 179 exposed through the fifth contact hole. In addition, the fourth contact assistant 93b is disposed on the compensation pad portion 139 exposed through the ninth contact hole 189b.

[0100] The common electrode 270, the first contact assistant 91, the second contact assistant 92, and the fourth contact assistant 93b are formed from a transparent conductive layer such as ITO or IZO.

[0101] Next, the upper panel 200 will be described.

[0102] A light blocking member 220 and a color filter 230 are disposed on the second insulation substrate 210, and an overcoat 250 is disposed on the color filter 230 and the light blocking member 220.

[0103] As shown in FIG. 9, according to a liquid crystal display of a present exemplary embodiment, the compensation electrode 80 overlaps some, but not all data lines 171. However, according to a liquid crystal display of a current exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the compensation electrode 80 may overlap all data lines 171.

[0104] In a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment, the organic layer 180 is positioned on the first passivation layer 180x of the lower panel 100, and the color filter 230 and the light blocking member 220 are positioned on the upper panel 200. However, in a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the color filter 230 may replace the organic layer 180 on the lower panel 100, and the color filter 230 may be omitted from the upper panel 200. In this case, the light blocking member 220 may also be positioned on the lower panel 100 instead of the upper panel 200.

[0105] As described with reference to FIG. 7, according to a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment, to compensate a common voltage ripple generated by the coupling of the voltage applied to the data line 171 and the common electrode 270, a voltage having a polarity opposite to the common voltage ripple is applied to the compensation electrode 80 to prevent the ripple due to the coupling between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270.

[0106] Many features of a liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment described with reference to FIG. 1 to FIG. 6 may be applied to a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment of FIG. 9 to FIG. 11.

[0107] Next, a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. 12 to FIG. 17. FIG. 12 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present dis-

closure. FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 12 taken along line XIII-XIII'. FIG. 14 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 12 taken along line XIV-XIV'. FIG. 15 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 12 taken along line XV-XV'. FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 12 taken along line XVI-XVI'. FIG. 17 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 12 taken along line XVII-XVII'.

[0108] Referring to FIG. 12 and FIG. 17, a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment is similar to the liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 1 to FIG. 6. The description of the same constituent elements is omitted.

[0109] Referring to FIG. 12 to FIG. 17, a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure includes a lower panel 100 and an upper panel 200 facing each other, and a liquid crystal layer 3 interposed therebetween.

[0110] First, the lower panel 100 will be described.

[0111] A plurality of first and second gate lines 121a and 121b are disposed on a first insulation substrate 110.

[0112] The first gate line 121a and the second gate line 121b are disposed in pairs between pixel rows.

[0113] The first gate line 121a includes a first gate electrode 124a, and the second gate line 121b includes a second gate electrode 124b. Each of the gate lines 121a and 121b includes a wide gate pad portion 129 for connection with another layer or an external driving circuit.

[0114] A gate insulating layer 140 is disposed on a plurality of gate lines 121a and 121b.

[0115] A first semiconductor 154a and a second semiconductor 154b are disposed on the gate insulating layer 140.

[0116] Ohmic contacts 163a and 165a are disposed on the semiconductors 154a and 154b.

[0117] A plurality of data lines 171, a plurality of drain electrodes 175a and 175b, and a plurality of compensation voltage lines 131 are disposed on the ohmic contacts 163a and 165a.

[0118] The data line 171 transmits a data signal and extends in a substantially longitudinal direction thereby intersecting the gate lines 121a and 121b. Each data line 171 is associated with two columns of pixels.

[0119] Each data line 171 includes a first source electrode 173a that extends toward the first gate electrode 124a and a second source electrode 173b that extends toward the second gate electrode 124b.

[0120] Each data line 171 includes a wide data pad portion 179 for connection with another layer or an external driving circuit.

[0121] The first drain electrode 175a faces the first source electrode 173a and forms a thin film transistor (TFT) along with the first gate electrode 124a and the first semiconductor 154a, and the second drain electrode 175b faces the second source electrode 173b and forms a thin film transistor (TFT) along with the second gate electrode 124b and the second semiconductor 154b.

[0122] The compensation voltage line 131 extends parallel to the data line 171, and each compensation voltage line 131 may be associated with two pixel columns. The data line 171 and the compensation voltage line 131 may be alternately disposed.

[0123] The compensation voltage line 131 includes a plurality of extensions 135 and a wide compensation pad portion 139 for connection with another layer or an external driving circuit.

[0124] A first passivation layer 180x is disposed on the plurality of data lines 171, the plurality of drain electrodes 175a and 175b, and the plurality of compensation voltage lines 131.

[0125] An organic layer 180 is disposed on the first passivation layer 180x. The organic layer 180 may be thicker than the first passivation layer 180x and have a flat surface.

[0126] The organic layer 180 may be positioned in the display area in which a plurality of pixels are positioned, and may not be positioned in a peripheral area in which the gate pad portion 129, the data pad portion 179, and the compensation pad portion 139 are disposed.

[0127] The organic layer 180 and the first passivation layer 180x have a first contact hole 185a that exposes the first drain electrode 175a, a second contact hole 185b that exposes the second drain electrode 175b, and a third contact hole 186a that exposes the extension 135 of the compensation voltage line 131.

[0128] A pixel electrode 191 and a compensation electrode 80 are disposed on the organic layer 180.

[0129] The pixel electrode 191 is positioned on both sides of the data line 171, and is connected to the first drain electrode 175a through the first contact hole 185a and the second drain electrode 175b through the second contact hole 185b.

[0130] The compensation electrode 80 includes a first longitudinal portion 81a, a second longitudinal portion 81b, a first transverse portion 82a, a second transverse portion 82b, and a shielding electrode 83. The first longitudinal portion 81a and the second longitudinal portion 81b overlap and extend parallel to two compensation voltage lines 131 positioned at both side of the data line. The first transverse portion 82a extends from the first longitudinal portion 81a parallel to the direction of the gate lines 121a and 121b, and the second transverse portion 82b extends from the second longitudinal portion 81b parallel to the direction of the gate lines 121a and 121b. The shielding electrode 83 is connected to the first transverse portion 82a and the second transverse portion 82b, and overlaps and is parallel to the data line 171.

[0131] The first longitudinal portion 81a and the second longitudinal portion 81b of the compensation electrode 80 include a plurality of first connections 84 that overlap the extension 135 of the compensation voltage line 131.

[0132] The pixel electrode 191 and the compensation electrode 80 may be simultaneously formed from the same layer.

[0133] The first connection 84 of the compensation

electrode 80 is connected to the compensation voltage line 131 through the third contact hole 186a.

[0134] A second passivation layer 180y is disposed on the pixel electrode 191 and the compensation electrode 80.

[0135] The second passivation layer 180y, the first passivation layer 180x, and the gate insulating layer 140 have a fourth contact hole 187 at a region positioned at the gate pad portion 129 where they do not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the gate pad portion 129. Similarly, the second passivation layer 180y and the first passivation layer 180x have a fifth contact hole 188 at a region positioned at the data pad portion 179 where they do not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the data pad portion 179, and the second passivation layer 180y and the first passivation layer 180x have a sixth contact hole 189a at a region positioned at the compensation pad portion 139 where they do not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the compensation pad portion 139.

[0136] A common electrode 270, a first contact assistant 91, a second contact assistant 92, and a third contact assistant 93a are disposed on the second passivation layer 180y.

[0137] The common electrode 270 has a plurality of first cutouts 71 in the pixel area and a plurality of first branch electrodes 271 defined by the plurality of first cutouts 71. A plurality of first branch electrodes 271 overlap the pixel electrode 191. A plurality of first branch electrodes 271 extend in a direction substantially parallel to the data line 171.

[0138] The common electrode 270 includes a second cutout 274 in a region that overlaps the data line 171.

[0139] The first contact assistant 91 is positioned on the gate pad portion 129 exposed through the fourth contact hole 187, the second contact assistant 92 is positioned on the data pad portion 179 exposed through the fifth contact hole 188, and the third contact assistant 93a is positioned on the compensation pad portion 139 exposed through the sixth contact hole 189a.

[0140] As described above, different from the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment as described with reference to FIG. 1 to FIG. 6, the common electrode 270 of a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment further has a second cutout 274 that overlaps the data line 171. The second cutouts 274 in the common electrode 270 may reduce the overlap area between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270. Accordingly, the coupling between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270 may be reduced, which may prevent a common voltage ripple from being generated by the coupling between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270.

[0141] Now, the upper display panel 200 will be described.

[0142] A light blocking member 220 and a color filter 230 are disposed on the second insulation substrate 210, and an overcoat 250 is disposed on the color filter 230

and the light blocking member 220.

[0143] The liquid crystal layer 3 includes a plurality of liquid crystal molecules positioned on the pixel electrode 191 and common electrode 270 that are aligned so that long axial directions thereof are parallel to the panels 100 and 200.

[0144] The pixel electrode 191 receives a data voltage from the drain electrode 175, and the common electrode 270 receives a common voltage having a predetermined magnitude from a common voltage application unit disposed outside the display area.

[0145] The pixel electrode 191 and the common electrode 270 are the field generating electrodes that generate an electric field that rotates the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer 3 in a direction parallel with a direction of the electric field. The polarization of light passing through the liquid crystal layer 3 changes according to the rotation direction of the liquid crystal molecules as described above.

[0146] In a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment as shown in FIG. 12 to FIG. 17, the organic layer 180 is positioned on the first passivation layer 180x of the lower panel 100, and the color filter 230 and the light blocking member 220 are positioned on the upper panel 200. However, in a case of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the color filter 230 may replace the organic layer 180 on the lower panel 100, and the color filter 230 may be omitted from the upper panel 200. In this case, the light blocking member 220 may also be positioned on the lower panel 100 instead of the upper panel 200.

[0147] As described with reference to FIG. 7, according to a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment, to compensate a common voltage ripple generated by the coupling of the voltage applied to the data line 171 and the common electrode 270, a voltage having a polarity opposite to the ripple voltage is applied to the compensation electrode 80 to prevent the ripple due to the coupling between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270.

[0148] In addition, in a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment, the second cutouts 274 in the common electrode 270 may reduce the overlap area between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270. Accordingly, by reducing the coupling between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270, the common voltage ripple generated by the coupling between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270 may be further prevented.

[0149] Many features of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment described with reference to FIG. 1 to FIG. 6 may be applied to the liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment.

[0150] Next, a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. 18 to FIG. 23.

FIG. 18 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 19 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 18 taken along line XIX-XIX'. FIG. 20 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 18 taken along line XX-XX'. FIG. 21 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 18 taken along line XXI-XXI. FIG. 22 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 18 taken along line XXII-XXII. FIG. 23 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 18 taken along line XXIII-XXIII.

[0151] Referring to FIG. 18 and FIG. 23, a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment is similar to the liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 1 to FIG. 6. The description of the same constituent elements is omitted.

[0152] Referring to FIG. 18 to FIG. 23, a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure includes a lower panel 100 and an upper panel 200 facing each other, and a liquid crystal layer 3 interposed therebetween.

[0153] First, the lower panel 100 will be described.

[0154] A plurality of first and second gate lines 121a and 121b are disposed on a first insulation substrate 110. The first gate line 121a and the second gate line 121b are disposed in pairs between pixel rows.

[0155] The first gate line 121a includes a first gate electrode 124a, and the second gate line 121b includes a second gate electrode 124b. Each of the gate lines 121a and 121b includes a wide gate pad portion 129 for connection with another layer or an external driving circuit.

[0156] A gate insulating layer 140 is disposed on the plurality of gate lines 121a and 121b.

[0157] A first semiconductor 154a and a second semiconductor 154b are disposed on the gate insulating layer 140.

[0158] Ohmic contacts 163a and 165a are disposed on the semiconductors 154a and 154b.

[0159] A plurality of data lines 171, a plurality of drain electrodes 175a and 175b, and a plurality of compensation voltage lines 131 are disposed on the ohmic contacts 163a and 165a.

[0160] The data line 171 transmits a data signal and extends in a substantially longitudinal direction thereby intersecting the gate lines 121a and 121b. Each data line 171 is associated with two columns of pixels.

[0161] Each data line 171 includes a first source electrode 173a that extends toward the first gate electrode 124a and a second source electrode 173b that extends toward the second gate electrode 124b.

[0162] Each data line 171 includes a wide data pad portion 179 for connection with another layer or an external driving circuit.

[0163] The first drain electrode 175a faces the first source electrode 173a and forms a thin film transistor (TFT) along with the first gate electrode 124a and the first semiconductor 154a, and the second drain electrode 175b faces the second source electrode 173b and forms

a thin film transistor (TFT) along with the second gate electrode 124b and the second semiconductor 154b.

[0164] The compensation voltage line 131 extends parallel to the data line 171 and each may be associated with two pixel columns. The data line 171 and the compensation voltage line 131 may be alternately disposed.

[0165] The compensation voltage line 131 includes a plurality of extensions 135 and a wide compensation pad portion 139 for connection with another layer or an external driving circuit.

[0166] A first passivation layer 180x is disposed on the plurality of data lines 171, the plurality of drain electrodes 175a and 175b, and the plurality of compensation voltage lines 131.

[0167] An organic layer 180 is disposed on the first passivation layer 180x. The organic layer 180 may be thicker than the first passivation layer 180x and have a flat surface.

[0168] The organic layer 180 may be positioned in the display area in which a plurality of pixels are positioned and may not be positioned in a peripheral area in which the gate pad portion 129, the data pad portion 179, and the compensation pad portion 139 are positioned.

[0169] A first height H1 of the organic layer 180 positioned at the display area may be greater than a second height H2 of the organic layer 180 positioned near the gate pad portion 129, the data pad portion 179, and the compensation pad portion 139.

[0170] The organic layer 180 and the first passivation layer 180x have a first contact hole 185a that exposes the first drain electrode 175a, a second contact hole 185b that exposes the second drain electrode 175b, and a third contact hole 186a that exposes the extension 135 of the compensation voltage line 131.

[0171] The second passivation layer 180y and the first passivation layer 180x have a fourth contact hole 187 at a region positioned at the gate pad portion 129 where they do not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the gate pad portion 129. Similarly, the first passivation layer 180x has a fifth contact hole 188 at a region positioned at the data pad portion 179 where it does not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the data pad portion 179, and the first passivation layer 180x has a sixth contact hole 189a at a region positioned at the compensation pad portion 139 where it does not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the compensation pad portion 139.

[0172] A pixel electrode 191 and a compensation electrode 80 are disposed on the organic layer 180.

[0173] The pixel electrode 191 includes a curved edge that is substantially parallel to a first curved portion of the data line 171. The pixel electrode 191 is formed from a transparent conductive layer such as ITO or IZO.

[0174] The pixel electrode 191 is positioned on both sides of the data line 171, and is connected to the first drain electrode 175a through the first contact hole 185a and the second drain electrode 175b through the second contact hole 185b.

[0175] The compensation electrode 80 includes a first longitudinal portion 81a, a second longitudinal portion 81b, a first transverse portion 82a, a second transverse portion 82b and a shielding electrode 83. The first longitudinal portion 81a and second longitudinal portion 81b overlap and extend parallel to two compensation voltage lines 131 positioned at both sides of the data line. The first transverse portion 82a extends from the first longitudinal portion 81a parallel to the direction of the gate lines 121a and 121b, and the second transverse portion 82b extends from the second longitudinal portion 81b parallel to the direction of the gate lines 121a and 121b. The shielding electrode 83 is connected to the first transverse portion 82a and the second transverse portion 82b, and overlaps and is parallel to the data line 171.

[0176] The pixel electrode 191 and the compensation electrode 80 may be simultaneously formed from the same layer.

[0177] The first longitudinal portion 81a and the second longitudinal portion 81b of the compensation electrode 80 include a plurality of first connections 84 that overlap the extension 135 of the compensation voltage line 131.

[0178] The first connection 84 of the compensation electrode 80 is connected to the compensation voltage line 131 through the third contact hole 186a.

[0179] A second passivation layer 180y is disposed on the pixel electrode 191 and the compensation electrode 80, and a common electrode 270, a first contact assistant 91, a second contact assistant 92, and a third contact assistant 93a are disposed on the second passivation layer 180y. The common electrode 270 is formed from a transparent conductive layer such as ITO or IZO.

[0180] The first contact assistant 91 is positioned on the gate pad portion 129 exposed through the fourth contact hole 187, the second contact assistant 92 is positioned on the data pad portion 179 exposed through the fifth contact hole 188, and the third contact assistant 93a is positioned on the compensation pad portion 139 exposed through the sixth contact hole 189a.

[0181] The second passivation layer 180y and the common electrode 270 have substantially the same planar shape.

[0182] The second passivation layer 180y and the common electrode 270 are positioned in the display area where a plurality of pixels are positioned, but are not positioned at the peripheral area where the gate pad portion 129 and the data pad portion 179 are positioned.

[0183] The common electrode 270 has a plurality of first cutouts 71, and the second passivation layer 180y has a plurality of third cutouts 181. The first cutouts 71 and the third cutouts 181 have substantially the same planar shape. That is, an edge of the first cutout 71 and an edge of the third cutout 181 overlap each other. Therefore, the second passivation layer 180y and the common electrode 270 may be formed together using one photo-mask.

[0184] The common electrode 270 includes a sixth cutout 38a and a seventh cutout 38b near the first drain

electrode 175a and the second drain electrode 175b.

[0185] In addition, a horizontal first alignment layer rubbed in a predetermined direction may be applied on the pixel electrode 191 and the common electrode 270 exposed through the third cutout. However, in a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the first alignment layer may include a photoreactive material to be photo-aligned.

[0186] Now, the upper display panel 200 will be described.

[0187] A light blocking member 220 is disposed on a second insulating substrate 210 made of transparent glass, plastic, etc. A plurality of color filters 230 are also disposed on the second substrate 210.

[0188] An overcoat 250 is disposed on the color filter 230 and the light blocking member 220.

[0189] In addition, a second alignment layer may be disposed on the overcoat 250.

[0190] The liquid crystal layer 3 includes a plurality of liquid crystal molecules positioned on the pixel electrode 191 and common electrode 270 that are arranged such that long axis direction thereof is aligned parallel to the display panels 100 and 200.

[0191] The pixel electrode 191 receives a data voltage from the drain electrodes 175a and 175b and the common electrode 270 receives a common voltage having a predetermined magnitude from a common voltage applying unit which is disposed outside the display region.

[0192] The pixel electrode 191 and the common electrode 270 are field generating electrodes that generate an electric field that rotate the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer 3 in a direction parallel with a direction of the electric field. The polarization of light passing through the liquid crystal layer 3 changes according to the rotation direction of the liquid crystal molecules as described above.

[0193] In a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment, the organic layer 180 is positioned on the first passivation layer 180x of the lower panel 100, and the color filter 230 and the light blocking member 220 are positioned on the upper panel 200. However, in a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the color filter 230 may replace the organic layer 180 on the lower panel 100 and the color filter 230 may be omitted from the upper panel 200. In this case, the light blocking member 220 may also be positioned on the lower panel 100 instead of the upper panel 200.

[0194] As described above, according to a liquid crystal display of a present exemplary embodiment, different from a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment described with reference to FIG. 1 to FIG. 6, the common electrode 270 has a plurality of first cutouts 71, the second passivation layer 180y has a plurality of third cutouts 181, and the first cutouts 71 and the third cutouts 181 have substantially the same planar shape. That is, an edge of the first cutout 71 and an edge of the third cutout 181 overlap. Therefore, the second pas-

sivation layer 180y and the common electrode 270 may be formed together with one photomask.

[0195] The second passivation layer 180y and the common electrode 270 are positioned in the display area where a plurality of pixels are positioned, but are not positioned in the peripheral area where the gate pad portion 129 and the data pad portion 179 are positioned.

[0196] By forming the second passivation layer 180y and the common electrode 270 with one photomask, manufacturing cost of the liquid crystal display may be reduced.

[0197] The data line 171 and the common electrode 270 overlap each other such that a common voltage ripple may be generated by the coupling of the voltage applied to the data line 171 and the common electrode 270. However, as described above, the compensation electrode 80 of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure includes a shielding electrode 83 that overlaps the data line 171, and to compensate the ripple of the common voltage, a voltage having a polarity opposite to the common voltage ripple is applied to the compensation electrode 80, thereby preventing the ripple due to the coupling between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270.

[0198] According to a liquid crystal display of another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the shielding electrode 83 of the compensation electrode 80 overlaps some, but not all of the plurality of data lines 171.

[0199] Many characteristics of a liquid crystal displays according to the exemplary embodiments described with reference to FIG. 1 to FIG. 6 and FIG. 8 may be applied to a liquid crystal display of a present exemplary embodiment.

[0200] Next, a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. 24 to FIG. 26. FIG. 24 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 25 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 24 taken along line XXV-XXV. FIG. 26 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 24 taken along line XXVI-XXVI.

[0201] Referring to FIG. 24 to FIG. 26, the liquid crystal display according to the present exemplary embodiment includes a lower panel 100 and an upper panel 200 facing each other, and a liquid crystal layer 3 interposed therebetween.

[0202] First, the lower panel 100 will be described.

[0203] A gate line 121 and a compensation voltage line 131 are disposed on a first insulation substrate 110 made of transparent glass or plastic. The gate line 121 and the compensation voltage line 131 are formed together from a same layer.

[0204] The gate line 121 includes a gate electrode 124 and a gate pad portion 129.

[0205] The compensation voltage line 131 extends parallel to the gate line 121 and includes a plurality of extensions 135 and a compensation pad portion 139.

[0206] A gate insulating layer 140 is disposed on the gate line 121 and the compensation voltage line 131.

[0207] A semiconductor 154 is disposed on the gate insulating layer 140.

[0208] Ohmic contacts 163 and 165 are disposed on the semiconductor 154.

[0209] A data conductor that includes a data line 171, a source electrode 173 and a drain electrode 175 is disposed on the ohmic contacts 163 and 165 and the gate insulating layer 140.

[0210] The source electrode 173 is a portion of the data line 171, and is positioned on the same line as the data line 171. The drain electrode 175 may be disposed parallel to the source electrode 173. Accordingly, the drain electrode 175 is parallel to a portion of the data line 171.

[0211] A first passivation layer 180x is disposed on the data conductors 171, 173, and 175, the gate insulating layer 140, and the exposed portion of the semiconductor 154.

[0212] An organic layer 180 is disposed on the first passivation layer 180x. The organic layer 180 is thicker than the first passivation layer 180x and may have a flat surface.

[0213] The organic layer 180 may be positioned in the display area where a plurality of pixels are positioned, and may not be positioned in the peripheral area where the gate pad portion and the data pad portion are positioned. Alternatively, the organic layer 180 may be positioned in the peripheral area where the gate pad portion and the data pad portion are positioned, where the organic layer 180 may have a lower surface height than the organic layer 180 positioned at the display area.

[0214] The organic layer 180 and the first passivation layer 180x have a seventh contact hole 185 that exposes the drain electrode 175.

[0215] The organic layer 180, the first passivation layer 180x, and the gate insulating layer 140 have an eighth contact hole 186b that exposes the compensation voltage line 131.

[0216] The first passivation layer 180x and the gate insulating layer 140 have a fourth contact hole 187 at a region positioned at the gate pad portion 129 where they do not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the gate pad portion 129. Similarly, the first passivation layer 180x has a fifth contact hole 188 at a region positioned at the data pad portion 179 where it does not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the data pad portion 179. The first passivation layer 180x and the gate insulating layer 140 have a ninth contact hole 189b at a region positioned at the compensation pad portion 139 where they do not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the compensation pad portion 139.

[0217] A pixel electrode 191 and a compensation electrode 80 are disposed on the organic layer 180. The compensation electrode 80 overlaps the data line 171 and extends along with the data line 171. The compensation electrode 80 includes a second connection 80b that extends toward the extension 135 of the compensation volt-

age line 131.

[0218] The second connection 80b of the compensation electrode 80 is connected to the compensation voltage line 131 through the eighth contact hole 186b.

[0219] The pixel electrode 191 and the compensation electrode 80 may be simultaneously formed from a same layer.

[0220] A second passivation layer 180y is disposed on the pixel electrode 191 and the compensation electrode 80, and a common electrode 270, a first contact assistant 91, a second contact assistant 92, and a fourth contact assistant 93b are disposed on the second passivation layer 180y. The common electrode 270 is formed from a transparent conductive layer such as ITO or IZO.

[0221] The first contact assistant 91 is positioned on the gate pad portion 129 exposed through the fourth contact hole 187, the second contact assistant 92 is positioned on the data pad portion 179 exposed through the fifth contact hole, and the fourth contact assistant 93b is positioned on the compensation pad portion 139 exposed through the nine contact hole 189b.

[0222] The second passivation layer 180y and the common electrode 270 positioned on the second passivation layer 180y have substantially the same planar shape.

[0223] The second passivation layer 180y and the common electrode 270 are positioned in the display area where a plurality of pixels are positioned, but are not positioned at the peripheral area where the gate pad portion 129 and the data pad portion 179 are positioned.

[0224] The common electrode 270 has a plurality of first cutouts 71, and the second passivation layer 180y has a plurality of third cutouts 181. The first cutout 71 of the common electrode 270 and the third cutout 181 of the second passivation layer 180y have substantially the same planar shape. That is, an edge of the first cutout 71 and an edge of the third cutout 181 overlap each other. Therefore, the second passivation layer 180y and the common electrode 270 may be formed together using one photomask.

[0225] Now, the upper display panel 200 will be described.

[0226] A light blocking member 220 and a color filter 230 are disposed on the second insulation substrate 210, and an overcoat 250 is disposed on the color filter 230 and the light blocking member 220.

[0227] According to a liquid crystal display of the present exemplary embodiment, the compensation electrode 80 overlaps some, but not all data lines 171. However, according to a liquid crystal display of another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the compensation electrode 80 may overlap all data lines 171.

[0228] In a liquid crystal display according to the present exemplary embodiment, the organic layer 180 is positioned on the first passivation layer 180x of the lower panel 100, and the color filter 230 and the light blocking member 220 are positioned on the upper panel 200. However, in a liquid crystal display according to another ex-

emplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the color filter 230 may replace the organic layer 180 on the lower panel 100 and the color filter 230 may be omitted from the upper panel 200. In this case, the light blocking member 220 may also be positioned on the lower panel 100 instead of the upper panel 200.

[0229] As described above, according to a liquid crystal display of a present exemplary embodiment, different from a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment described with reference to FIG. 9 to FIG. 11, the common electrode 270 has a plurality of first cutouts 71, the second passivation layer 180y has a plurality of third cutouts 181, and the first cutouts 71 and the third cutouts 181 have substantially the same planar shape. That is, the edge of the first cutouts 71 and the edge of the third cutouts 181 overlap. Therefore, the second passivation layer 180y and the common electrode 270 may be formed together with one photomask.

[0230] The second passivation layer 180y and the common electrode 270 are positioned in the display area where a plurality of pixels are positioned, but are not positioned at the peripheral area where the gate pad portion 129 and the data pad portion 179 are positioned.

[0231] By forming the second passivation layer 180y and the common electrode 270 together with one photomask, manufacturing cost of the liquid crystal display may be reduced.

[0232] As described with reference to FIG. 7, according to a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment, to compensate a common voltage ripple generated by the coupling of the voltage applied to the data line 171 and the common electrode 270, a voltage having an opposite polarity to the ripple voltage is applied to the compensation electrode 80, to prevent the ripple due to the coupling between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270.

[0233] Many characteristics of a liquid crystal displays according to exemplary embodiments described with reference to FIG. 1 to FIG. 6, FIG. 9 to FIG. 11, FIG. 12 to FIG. 17, and FIG. 18 to FIG. 23 may be applied to a liquid crystal display of a present exemplary embodiment.

[0234] Next, the liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. 27 to FIG. 32. FIG. 27 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 28 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 27 taken along the line XXVIII-XXVIII. FIG. 29 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 27 taken along the line XXIX-XXIX. FIG. 30 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 27 taken along the line XXX-XXX. FIG. 31 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 27 taken along the line XXXI-XXXI. FIG. 32 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 27 taken along the line XXXII-XXXII.

[0235] Referring to FIG. 27 to FIG. 32, a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment

is similar to a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of FIG. 18 to FIG. 23. The description of the same constituent elements is omitted.

[0236] Referring to FIG. 27 to FIG. 32, a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure includes a lower panel 100 and an upper panel 200 facing each other, and a liquid crystal layer 3 interposed therebetween.

[0237] First, the lower panel 100 will be described.

[0238] A plurality of first and second gate lines 121a and 121b are disposed on a first insulation substrate 110. The first gate line 121a and the second gate line 121b are disposed in pairs between pixel rows.

[0239] The first gate line 121a includes a first gate electrode 124a, and the second gate line 121b includes a second gate electrode 124b. Each of the gate lines 121a and 121b includes a wide gate pad portion 129 for connection with another layer or an external driving circuit.

[0240] A gate insulating layer 140 is disposed on the plurality of gate lines 121a and 121b.

[0241] A first semiconductor 154a and a second semiconductor 154b are disposed on the gate insulating layer 140.

[0242] Ohmic contacts 163a and 165a are disposed on the semiconductors 154a and 154b.

[0243] A plurality of data lines 171, a plurality of drain electrodes 175a and 175b, and a plurality of compensation voltage lines 131 are disposed on the ohmic contacts 163a and 165a.

[0244] The data line 171 transmits a data signal and extends in a substantially longitudinal direction thereby intersecting the gate lines 121a and 121b. Each data line 171 is associated with two columns of the pixels.

[0245] Each data line 171 includes a first source electrode 173a that extends toward the first gate electrode 124a and a second source electrode 173b that extends toward the second gate electrode 124b.

[0246] Each data line 171 includes a wide data pad portion 179 for connection with another layer or an external driving circuit.

[0247] The first drain electrode 175a faces the first source electrode 173a and forms a thin film transistor (TFT) along with the first gate electrode 124a and the first semiconductor 154a, and the second drain electrode 175b faces the second source electrode 173b and forms a thin film transistor (TFT) along with the second gate electrode 124b and the second semiconductor 154b.

[0248] The compensation voltage line 131 extends parallel to the data line 171 and each may be associated with two pixel columns. The data line 171 and the compensation voltage line 131 may be alternately disposed.

[0249] The compensation voltage line 131 includes a plurality of extensions 135 and a wide compensation pad portion 139 for connection with another layer or an external driving circuit.

[0250] A first passivation layer 180x is disposed on a plurality of data lines 171, a plurality of drain electrode

175a and 175b, and a plurality of compensation voltage line 131.

[0251] An organic layer 180 is disposed on the first passivation layer 180x. The organic layer 180 may be thicker than the first passivation layer 180x and have a flat surface.

[0252] The organic layer 180 may be positioned in the display area in which a plurality of pixels are positioned, and may not be positioned in a peripheral area in which the gate pad portion 129, the data pad portion 179, and the compensation pad portion 139 are positioned.

[0253] The organic layer 180 and the first passivation layer 180x have a first contact hole 185a that exposes the first drain electrode 175a, a second contact hole 185b that exposes the second drain electrode 175b, and a third contact hole 186a that exposes the extension 135 of the compensation voltage line 131.

[0254] The first passivation layer 180x and the gate insulating layer 140 have a fourth contact hole 187 at a region positioned at the gate pad portion 129 where they do not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the gate pad portion 129. Similarly, the first passivation layer 180x has a fifth contact hole 188 at a region positioned at the data pad portion 179 where it does not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the data pad portion 179, and the first passivation layer 180x has a sixth contact hole 189a at a region positioned at the compensation pad portion 139 where it does not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the compensation pad portion 139.

[0255] A pixel electrode 191 and a compensation electrode 80 are disposed on the organic layer 180.

[0256] The pixel electrode 191 is positioned at both sides of the data line 171, and is connected to the first drain electrode 175a through the first contact hole 185a and the second drain electrode 175b through the second contact hole 185b.

[0257] The compensation electrode 80 includes a first longitudinal portion 81a, a second longitudinal portion 81b, a first transverse portion 82a, a second transverse portion 82b, and a shielding electrode 83. The first longitudinal portion 81a and the second longitudinal portion 81b overlap and extend parallel to two compensation voltage lines 131 positioned at both sides of the data line 171. The first transverse portion 82a extends from the first longitudinal portion 81a parallel to the direction of the gate lines 121a and 121b, and the second transverse portion 82b extends from the second longitudinal portion 81b parallel to the direction of the gate lines 121a and 121b. The shielding electrode 83 is connected to the first transverse portion 82a and the second transverse portion 82b, and overlaps and is parallel to the data line 171.

[0258] The first longitudinal portion 81a and the second longitudinal portion 81b of the compensation electrode 80 include a plurality of first connections 84 that overlap the extension 135 of the compensation voltage line 131.

[0259] The first connection 84 of the compensation electrode 80 is connected to the compensation voltage

line 131 through the third contact hole 186a.

[0260] The pixel electrode 191 and the compensation electrode 80 may be simultaneously formed from the same layer.

[0261] A second passivation layer 180y is disposed on the pixel electrode 191 and the compensation electrode 80, and a common electrode 270, a first contact assistant 91, a second contact assistant 92, and a third contact assistant 93a are disposed on the second passivation layer 180y.

[0262] The first contact assistant 91 is positioned on the gate pad portion 129 exposed through the fourth contact hole 187, the second contact assistant 92 is positioned on the data pad portion 179 exposed through the fifth contact hole 188, and the third contact assistant 93a is positioned on the compensation pad portion 139 exposed through the sixth contact hole 189a.

[0263] The second passivation layer 180y and the common electrode 270 positioned on the second passivation layer 180y have substantially the same planar shape.

[0264] The second passivation layer 180y and the common electrode 270 are positioned in the display area where a plurality of pixels are positioned, but are not positioned in the peripheral area where the gate pad portion 129 and the data pad portion 179 are positioned.

[0265] The common electrode 270 has a plurality of first cutouts 71, and the second passivation layer 180y has a plurality of third cutouts 181.

[0266] Different from a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment described with reference to FIG. 18 to FIG. 23, the common electrode 270 of a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment further includes a second cutout 274 at a region overlapping the data line 171, and the second passivation layer 180y further includes a fourth cutout 184 at a region overlapping the data line 171.

[0267] The first cutout 71 of the common electrode 270 and the third cutout 181 of the second passivation layer 180y have substantially the same planar shape, and the second cutout 274 of the common electrode 270 and the fourth cutout 184 of the second passivation layer 180y have substantially the same planar shape. An edge of the first cutout 71 overlaps an edge of the third cutout 181, and an edge of the second cutout 274 overlaps an edge of the fourth cutout 184. Therefore, the second passivation layer 180y and the common electrode 270 may be formed together using one photomask.

[0268] Now, the upper display panel 200 will be described.

[0269] A light blocking member 220 and a color filter 230 are disposed on the second insulation substrate 210, and an overcoat 250 is disposed on the color filter 230 and the light blocking member 220.

[0270] The liquid crystal layer 3 includes a plurality of liquid crystal molecules positioned on the pixel electrode 191 and the common electrode 270, and are arranged such that long axis direction thereof is aligned parallel to

the display panels 100 and 200.

[0271] The pixel electrode 191 receives a data voltage from the drain electrodes 175a and 175b, and the common electrode 270 receives a common voltage having a predetermined magnitude from a common voltage applying unit which is disposed outside the display region.

[0272] The pixel electrode 191 and the common electrode 270 are the field generating electrodes that generate an electric field that rotates the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer 3 in a direction parallel with a direction of the electric field. The polarization of light passing through the liquid crystal layer 3 changes due to the rotation direction of the liquid crystal molecules as described above.

[0273] In a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment, the organic layer 180 is positioned on the first passivation layer 180x of the lower panel 100, and the color filter 230 and the light blocking member 220 are positioned on the upper panel 200. However, in a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the color filter 230 may replace the organic layer 180 on the lower panel 100 and the color filter 230 may be omitted from the upper panel 200. In this case, the light blocking member 220 may also be positioned on the lower panel 100 instead of the upper panel 200.

[0274] As described with reference to FIG. 7, according to a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment, to compensate common voltage ripple generated by the coupling of the voltage applied to the data line 171 and the common electrode 270, the voltage having a polarity opposite to the ripple voltage is applied to the compensation electrode 80 to prevent the ripple due to the coupling between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270.

[0275] Also, in a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment, the common electrode 270 has a second cutout 274 in the region overlapping the data line 171, which may reduce the overlap area between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270. Accordingly, reducing the coupling between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270 may further prevent a common voltage ripple generated by the coupling between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270.

[0276] Many characteristics of liquid crystal displays according to exemplary embodiments described with reference to FIG. 1 to FIG. 6, FIG. 9 to FIG. 11, FIG. 12 to FIG. 17, and FIG. 18 to FIG. 23 may be applied to a liquid crystal display of the present exemplary embodiment.

[0277] Next, a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. 33 to FIG. 35. FIG. 33 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 34 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 33 taken along the line XXXIV-XXXIV'. FIG. 35 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display

play of FIG. 33 taken along the line XXXV-XXXV'.

[0278] Referring to FIG. 33 to FIG. 35, a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure includes a lower panel 100 and an upper panel 200 facing each other, and a liquid crystal layer 3 interposed therebetween.

[0279] First, the lower panel 100 will be described.

[0280] A plurality of first and second gate lines 121a and 121b are disposed on a first insulation substrate 110 made of a transparent glass or plastic.

[0281] The first gate line 121a and the second gate line 121b are disposed in pairs between pixel rows.

[0282] The first gate line 121a includes a first gate electrode 124a, and the second gate line 121b includes a second gate electrode 124b. Each of the gate lines 121a and 121b includes a wide gate pad portion 129 for connection with another layer or an external driving circuit.

[0283] A gate insulating layer 140 is disposed on the plurality of gate lines 121a and 121b.

[0284] A first semiconductor 154a and a second semiconductor 154b are disposed on the gate insulating layer 140. The semiconductors 154a and 154b may include an oxide semiconductor.

[0285] Ohmic contacts 163a and 165a are disposed on the semiconductors 154a and 154b. If the semiconductors 154a and 154b include an oxide semiconductor, the ohmic contacts 163a and 165a may be omitted.

[0286] A plurality of data lines 171, a plurality of drain electrodes 175a and 175b, and a plurality of compensation voltage lines 131 are disposed on the ohmic contacts 163a and 165a.

[0287] The data line 171 transmits a data signal and extends in a substantially longitudinal direction thereby intersecting the gate lines 121a and 121b. Each data line 171 is associated with two columns of pixels.

[0288] The data line 171 may have a first curved portion with a curved shape to acquire maximize transmittance of the liquid crystal display, and the first curved portion may meet a second curved portion which forms a predetermined angle with the first curved portion at a "V" shape in a middle region of the pixel area.

[0289] Each data line 171 includes a first source electrode 173a that extends toward the first gate electrode 124a and a second source electrode 173b that extends toward the second gate electrode 124b.

[0290] Each data line 171 includes a wide data pad portion 179 for connection with another layer or an external driving circuit.

[0291] The first drain electrode 175a includes one end that faces the first source electrode 173a and a wide other end, and forms a thin film transistor (TFT) along with the first gate electrode 124a and the first semiconductor 154a.

[0292] The second drain electrode 175b includes one end that faces the second source electrode 173b and a wide other end, and forms a thin film transistor (TFT) along with the second gate electrode 124b and the second semiconductor 154b.

[0293] The compensation voltage line 131 extends parallel to the data line 171 and each may be associated with two pixel columns. The data line 171 and the compensation voltage line 131 may be alternately disposed.

[0294] The compensation voltage line 131 includes a plurality of extensions 135, and includes a wide compensation pad portion 139 for connection with another layer or an external driving circuit.

[0295] A first passivation layer 180x is disposed on the plurality of data lines 171, the plurality of drain electrodes 175a and 175b, and the plurality of compensation voltage lines 131. The first passivation layer 180x may be made of an organic insulating material or an inorganic insulating material.

[0296] An organic layer 180 is disposed on the first passivation layer 180x. The organic layer 180 may be thicker than the first passivation layer 180x, and have a flat surface.

[0297] In a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the organic layer 180 may be omitted. In a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the organic layer 180 may be a color filter, and in this case, a layer disposed on the organic layer 180 may be further included. For example, an overcoat or capping layer may be disposed on the color filter to prevent a color filter pigment from flowing into the liquid crystal layer, and the overcoat may be made of an insulating material such as a silicon nitride (SiNx).

[0298] The organic layer 180 may be positioned in the display area in which a plurality of pixels are positioned, and may not be positioned in a peripheral area in which the gate pad portion 129, the data pad portion 179, and the compensation pad portion 139 are positioned.

[0299] A first height H1 of the organic layer 180 positioned in the display area is greater than a second height H2 of the organic layer 180 positioned near the gate pad portion 129, the data pad portion 179, and the compensation pad portion 139.

[0300] A common electrode 270 is disposed on the organic layer 180.

[0301] The common electrode 270 is disposed on the whole display area and may have a plate-type planar shape, and is connected to a common electrode 270 disposed in an adjacent pixel. A plate type means a planar shape without splitting.

[0302] The common electrode 270 includes a sixth cutout 38a at a region that overlaps the first drain electrode 175a, a seventh cutout 38b at a region that overlaps the second drain electrode 175b, and an eighth cutout 38c at a region that overlaps the extension 135 of the compensation voltage line 131.

[0303] A second passivation layer 180y is disposed on the common electrode 270.

[0304] The second passivation layer 180y, the organic layer 180, and the first passivation layer 180x have a first contact hole 185a that exposes the first drain electrode 175a, a second contact hole 185b that exposes the sec-

ond drain electrode 175b, and a third contact hole 186a that exposes the extension 135 of the compensation voltage line 131. The first contact hole 185a is disposed in the sixth cutout 38a of the common electrode 270, the second contact hole 185b is disposed in the seventh cutout 38b of the common electrode 270, and the third contact hole 186a is disposed in the eighth cutout 38c of the common electrode 270.

[0305] The second passivation layer 180y, the first passivation layer 180x, and the gate insulating layer 140 have a fourth contact hole 187 in a region positioned at the gate pad portion 129 where they do not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the gate pad portion 129. Similarly, the second passivation layer 180y and the first passivation layer 180x have a fifth contact hole 188 in a region positioned at the data pad portion where they do not overlap the organic layer that exposes the data pad portion 179, and the second passivation layer 180y and the first passivation layer 180x have a sixth contact hole 189a in a region positioned at the compensation pad portion 139 where they do not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the compensation pad portion 139.

[0306] A pixel electrode 191, a compensation electrode 80, a first contact assistant 91, a second contact assistant 92, and a third contact assistant 93a are disposed on the second passivation layer 180y.

[0307] The pixel electrode 191 has a plurality of fifth cutouts 193. The pixel electrode 191 includes a plurality of second branch electrodes 192 defined by the plurality of fifth cutouts 193. A plurality of second branch electrodes 192 of the pixel electrode 191 extend substantially parallel to the data line 171 and overlap the common electrode 270.

[0308] The pixel electrode 191 is positioned at both sides of the data line 171, and is connected to the first drain electrode 175a through the first contact hole 185a and the second drain electrode 175b through the second contact hole 185b.

[0309] The compensation electrode 80 includes a first longitudinal portion 81a, a second longitudinal portion 81b, a first transverse portion 82a, a second transverse portion 82b, and a shielding electrode 83. The first longitudinal portion 81a and the second longitudinal portion 81b extend parallel to and overlap two compensation voltage lines 131 positioned at both sides of the data line 171. The first transverse portion 82a extends from the first longitudinal portion 81a parallel to the direction of the gate lines 121a and 121b, and the second transverse portion 82b extends from the second longitudinal portion 81b parallel to the direction of the gate lines 121a and 121b. The shielding electrode 83 is connected to the first transverse portion 82a and the second transverse portion 82b and is parallel to and overlaps the data line 171.

[0310] The first longitudinal portion 81a and the second longitudinal portion 81b of the compensation electrode 80 include a plurality of first connections 84 that overlap the extension 135 of the compensation voltage line 131.

[0311] The first connection 84 of the compensation

electrode 80 is connected to the compensation voltage line 131 through the third contact hole 186a.

[0312] The first contact assistant 91 is positioned on the gate pad portion 129 exposed through the fourth contact hole 187, the second contact assistant 92 is positioned on the data pad portion 179 exposed through the fifth contact hole 188, and the third contact assistant 93a is positioned on the compensation pad portion 139 exposed through the sixth contact hole 189a.

[0313] The pixel electrode 191, the compensation electrode 80, the first contact assistant 91, the second contact assistant 92, and the third contact assistant 93a are formed from a transparent conductive layer such as ITO or IZO. The pixel electrode 191, the compensation electrode 80, the first contact assistant 91, the second contact assistant 92, and the third contact assistant 93a may be simultaneously formed from a same layer.

[0314] In addition, a horizontal first alignment layer rubbed in a predetermined direction may be applied on the second passivation layer 180y and the pixel electrode 191. However, in a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the first alignment layer may include a photoreactive material to be photo-aligned.

[0315] Now, the upper display panel 200 will be described.

[0316] A light blocking member 220 is disposed on a second insulating substrate 210 made of transparent glass, plastic, etc. The light blocking member 220 is also called a black matrix and prevents light leakage.

[0317] A plurality of color filters 230 are also disposed on the second substrate 210.

[0318] An overcoat 250 is disposed on the color filter 230 and the light blocking member 220. The overcoat 250 is made of an organic insulator, prevents exposure of the color filter 230, and provides a flat surface. The overcoat 250 may be omitted.

[0319] In addition, a horizontal second alignment layer rubbed in a predetermined direction may be disposed on the overcoat 250. However, in a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the second alignment layer may include a photoreactive material to be photo-aligned.

[0320] The liquid crystal layer 3 includes a plurality of liquid crystal molecules positioned on the pixel electrode 191 and the common electrode 270 that are arranged such that long axis direction thereof is aligned parallel to the display panels 100 and 200.

[0321] The pixel electrode 191 receives a data voltage from the drain electrodes 175a and 175b and the common electrode 270 receives a common voltage having a predetermined magnitude from a common voltage applying unit which is disposed outside the display region.

[0322] The pixel electrode 191 and the common electrode 270 are field generating electrodes that generate an electric field that rotates the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer 3 in a direction parallel with a direction of the electric field. The polarization of light

passing through the liquid crystal layer 3 changes due to the rotation direction of the liquid crystal molecules as described above.

[0323] In a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment, the organic layer 180 is positioned on the first passivation layer 180x of the lower panel 100, and the color filter 230 and the light blocking member 220 are positioned on the upper panel 200. However, in a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the color filter 230 may replace the organic layer 180 on the lower panel 100 and the color filter 230 may be omitted from the upper panel 200. In this case, the light blocking member 220 may also be positioned on the lower panel 100 instead of the upper panel 200.

[0324] In a liquid crystal display according to the present exemplary embodiment, different from liquid crystal displays according to exemplary embodiments described with reference to FIG. 1 to FIG. 6 and FIG. 8 to FIG. 32, the common electrode 270 has a planar shape, the second passivation layer 180y is an insulating layer disposed on the common electrode 270, the pixel electrode 191 has a plurality of second branch electrodes 192, and a plurality of second branch electrodes 192 of the pixel electrode 191 overlap the common electrode 270.

[0325] As described with reference to FIG. 7, according to a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment, to compensate a common voltage ripple generated by the coupling of the voltage applied to the data line 171 and the common electrode 270, a voltage having a polarity opposite to the common voltage ripple is applied to the compensation electrode 80 to prevent the ripple due to the coupling between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270.

[0326] The shielding electrode 83 of the compensation electrode 80 of the liquid crystal display according to the present exemplary embodiment may overlap some or all of the data lines 171.

[0327] Many characteristics of liquid crystal displays according to previously described exemplary embodiments may be applied to a liquid crystal display of a present exemplary embodiment.

[0328] Next, a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. 36 to FIG. 38. FIG. 36 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 37 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 36 taken along the line XXXVII-XXXVII. FIG. 38 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 36 taken along the line XXXVIII-XXXVIII.

[0329] Referring to FIG. 36 to FIG. 38, a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure includes a lower panel 100 and an upper panel 200 facing each other, and a liquid crystal layer 3 interposed therebetween.

[0330] First, the lower panel 100 will be described.

[0331] A gate line 121 and a compensation voltage line 131 are disposed on a first insulation substrate 110 made of transparent glass or plastic. The gate line 121 and the compensation voltage line 131 are formed together from a same layer.

[0332] The gate line 121 includes a gate electrode 124 and the gate pad portion 129.

[0333] The compensation voltage line 131 extends parallel to the gate line 121, and includes a plurality of extensions 135 and the compensation pad portion 139.

[0334] A gate insulating layer 140 is disposed on the gate line 121 and the compensation voltage line 131.

[0335] A semiconductor 154 is disposed on the gate insulating layer 140.

[0336] Ohmic contacts 163 and 165 are disposed on the semiconductor 154. The ohmic contacts 163 and 165 may be disposed as a pair on the semiconductor 154. If the semiconductor 154 is an oxide semiconductor, the ohmic contacts 163 and 165 may be omitted.

[0337] A data conductor that includes a data line 171, a source electrode 173 and a drain electrode 175 is disposed on the ohmic contacts 163 and 165 and the gate insulating layer 140.

[0338] The data line 171 includes a wide end for connection with other layers or an external driving circuit. The data line 171 transmits a data signal and extends in a substantially longitudinal direction thereby intersecting the gate line 121.

[0339] In addition, the data line 171 may have a first curved portion with a curved shape to maximize transmittance of the liquid crystal display, and the first curved portions may meet second curved portions which form a predetermined angle with the first curved portions at a center region of the pixel area thereby forming a "V" shape.

[0340] The source electrode 173 is a portion of the data line 171, and is positioned on the same line as the data line 171. The drain electrode 175 may be parallel to the source electrode 173. Accordingly, the drain electrode 175 is parallel to the data line 171.

[0341] The gate electrode 124, the source electrode 173, and the drain electrode 175 form a thin film transistor (TFT) along with the semiconductor 154, and a channel of the thin film transistor forms in the semiconductor 154 between the source electrode 173 and the drain electrode 175.

[0342] A liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment includes the source electrode 173 positioned on the same line as the data line 171 and the drain electrode 175 extending parallel to the data line 171 such that a width of the thin film transistor may increase without increasing an area occupied by the data conductor, thereby increasing an aperture ratio of the liquid crystal display.

[0343] However, in a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the source electrode 173 and the drain electrode

175 have different shapes.

[0344] A first passivation layer 180x is disposed on the data conductors 171, 173, and 175, the gate insulating layer 140, and the exposed portion of the semiconductor 154. The first passivation layer 180x may be made of an organic insulating material or an inorganic insulating material.

[0345] An organic layer 180 is disposed on the first passivation layer 180x. The organic layer 180 is thicker than the first passivation layer 180x and may have a flat surface.

[0346] The organic layer 180 may be positioned in the display area where a plurality of pixels are positioned, and may not be positioned in the peripheral area where the gate pad portion and the data pad portion are positioned. Alternatively, the organic layer 180 may be positioned in the peripheral area where the gate pad portion or the data pad portion are positioned, and may have a lower surface height than the organic layer 180 positioned in the display area.

[0347] A common electrode 270 is disposed on the organic layer 180.

[0348] The common electrode 270 is disposed on the whole display area and may have a planar shape, and is connected to a common electrode 270 disposed in an adjacent pixel. The common electrode 270 has a plate-type plane shape without splitting.

[0349] The common electrode 270 includes a ninth cutout 38d at a region that overlaps the drain electrode 175 and a tenth cutout 38e at a region that overlaps the extension 135 of the compensation voltage line 131.

[0350] A second passivation layer 180y is disposed on the common electrode 270.

[0351] The second passivation layer 180y, the organic layer 180, and the first passivation layer 180x have a seventh contact hole 185 that exposes the drain electrode 175.

[0352] The organic layer 180, the first passivation layer 180x, and the gate insulating layer 140 have an eighth contact hole 186b that exposes the compensation voltage line 131.

[0353] The seventh contact hole 185 is disposed in the ninth cutout 38d of the common electrode 270, and the eighth contact hole 186b is disposed in a tenth cutout 38e of the common electrode 270.

[0354] The second passivation layer 180y, the first passivation layer 180x, and the gate insulating layer 140 have a fourth contact hole 187 in a region positioned at the gate pad portion 129 where they do not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the gate pad portion 129. Similarly, the second passivation layer 180y, the first passivation layer 180x, and the gate insulating layer 140 have a ninth contact hole 189b in a region positioned at the compensation pad portion 139 where they do not overlap the organic layer 180 that exposes the compensation pad portion 139. The second passivation layer 180y and the first passivation layer have a fifth contact hole 188 in a region positioned at the data pad portion

179 where they do not overlap the organic layer that exposes the data pad portion 179.

[0355] A pixel electrode 191, a compensation electrode 80, a first contact assistant 91, a second contact assistant 92, and a fourth contact assistant 93b are disposed on the second passivation layer 180y.

[0356] The pixel electrode 191 has a plurality of fifth cutouts 193. The pixel electrode 191 includes a plurality of second branch electrodes 192 defined by a plurality of fifth cutouts 193. The plurality of second branch electrodes 192 extend substantially parallel to the data line 171 and overlap the common electrode 270.

[0357] The compensation electrode 80 overlaps and extends along with the data line 171. The compensation electrode 80 includes a second connection 80b that extends toward the extension 135 of the compensation voltage line 131.

[0358] The second connection 80b of the compensation electrode 80 is connected to the compensation voltage line 131 through the eighth contact hole 186b.

[0359] The first contact assistant 91 is disposed on the gate pad portion 129 exposed through the fourth contact hole 187, and the second contact assistant 92 is disposed on the data pad portion 179 exposed through the fifth contact hole 188. Also, the fourth contact assistant 93b is disposed on the compensation pad portion 139 exposed through the ninth contact hole 189b.

[0360] The pixel electrode 191, the compensation electrode 80, the first contact assistant 91, the second contact assistant 92, and the fourth contact assistant 93b are formed from a transparent conductive layer such as ITO or IZO. The pixel electrode 191, the compensation electrode 80, the first contact assistant 91, the second contact assistant 92, and the fourth contact assistant 93b may be simultaneously formed from a same layer.

[0361] Next, the upper panel 200 will be described.

[0362] A light blocking member 220 and a color filter 230 are disposed on the second insulation substrate 210, and an overcoat 250 is disposed on the color filter 230 and the light blocking member 220.

[0363] According to a liquid crystal display of a present exemplary embodiment, the compensation electrode 80 overlaps some, but not all of the data lines 171. However, according to a liquid crystal display of another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the compensation electrode 80 may overlap all data lines 171.

[0364] In a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment, the organic layer 180 is positioned on the first passivation layer 180x of the lower panel 100, and the color filter 230 and the light blocking member 220 are positioned on the upper panel 200. However, in a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the color filter 230 may replace the organic layer 180 on the lower panel 100 and the color filter 230 may be omitted from the upper panel 200. In this case, the light blocking member 220 may also be positioned on the lower panel 100 instead of the upper panel 200.

[0365] In a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment, different from liquid crystal displays according to exemplary embodiments described with reference to FIG. 1 to FIG. 6 and FIG. 8 to FIG. 32, the common electrode 270 has a planar shape, the second passivation layer 180y is an insulating layer disposed on the common electrode 270, the pixel electrode 191 has a plurality of second branch electrodes 192, and a plurality of second branch electrodes 192 of the pixel electrode 191 overlap the common electrode 270.

[0366] As described with reference to FIG. 7, according to a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment, to compensate a common voltage ripple generated by the coupling of the voltage applied to the data line 171 and the common electrode 270, a voltage having an opposite polarity to the common voltage ripple is applied to the compensation electrode 80 to prevent the ripple due to the coupling between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270.

[0367] Many characteristics of liquid crystal displays according to previously described exemplary embodiments may be applied to a liquid crystal display of a present exemplary embodiment.

[0368] Next, a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. 39. FIG. 39 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0369] Referring to FIG. 39, a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment is similar to a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment described with reference to FIG. 33 to FIG. 35. The description of the same constituent elements is omitted.

[0370] Referring to FIG. 39, different from an exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 33 to FIG. 35, the common electrode 270 of the liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment further includes a second cutout 274 at the region overlapping the data line 171.

[0371] The common electrode 270 further includes the second cutout 274 at the region overlapping the data line 171 to reduce the overlap area between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270. Accordingly, the coupling between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270 may be reduced to prevent a common voltage ripple generated by the coupling between the data line 171 and the common electrode 270.

[0372] Many features of a liquid crystal display according to previously described exemplary embodiments may be applied to a liquid crystal display according to a present exemplary embodiment.

[0373] As described above, according to a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, when forming two field generating electrodes on one display pane, manufacturing cost may be reduced while preventing a common voltage ripple generated by the coupling between the data line and the

common electrode.

[0374] While this disclosure has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be practical exemplary embodiments, it is to be understood that the disclosure is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. A liquid crystal display comprising:

a gate line (121a,b), a data line (171), and a compensation voltage line (131) disposed on an insulation substrate (110);
 a thin film transistor disposed on the insulation substrate (110) and connected to the gate line (121a,b) and the data line (171);
 a first passivation layer (180x) disposed on the gate line (121a,b), the data line (171), and the compensation voltage line (131);
 a pixel electrode (191) disposed on the first passivation layer (180x) and connected to the gate line (121a,b) and the data line (171) through the thin film transistor,
 a compensation electrode (80-84) disposed on the first passivation layer (180x) and connected to the compensation voltage line (131); and
 a common electrode (270, 271) arranged above the first passivation layer (180x),
 wherein the compensation electrode (80-84) and the compensation voltage line (131) are adapted to compensate a common voltage ripple generated by the capacitive coupling between the data line (171) and the common electrode (270, 271) by applying a voltage of a polarity opposite to the common voltage ripple, wherein the compensation electrode (80-84) overlaps at least a portion of the data line (171), the compensation voltage line (131) is formed from a same layer as the gate line (121a,b) or the data line (171), and the common electrode (270, 271) overlaps the data line (171) and the compensation electrode (80-84), and wherein the compensation voltage line (131) is connected to the compensation electrode (80-84) and not connected to the common electrode (270, 271),
 the pixel electrode (191) and the compensation electrode (80-84) are disposed on the same layer, and
 a second passivation layer (180y) is disposed between the pixel electrode (191) and the common electrode (270, 271) and the second passivation layer (180y) is also disposed between the compensation electrode (80-84) and the

common electrode (270, 271).

2. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the compensation voltage line (131) extends parallel to the data line (171). 5
3. The liquid crystal display of one of the preceding claims, wherein the data line (171) is part of a plurality of data lines, and wherein the compensation voltage line (131) is positioned between two adjacent data lines. 10
4. The liquid crystal display of one of the preceding claims, wherein the data line (171) is part of a plurality of data lines, and the compensation electrode (80-84) overlaps at least some of the plurality of data lines. 15
5. The liquid crystal display of one of the preceding claims, wherein the common electrode (270, 271) has a second cutout (274) formed at a position that overlaps the data line (171). 20
6. The liquid crystal display of one of the preceding claims, wherein the second passivation layer (180y) is disposed on the pixel electrode (191) and the compensation electrode (80-84), and under the common electrode (270, 271). 25 30
7. The liquid crystal display of claim 6, wherein the common electrode (270, 271) has a first cutout (71), the second passivation layer (180y) has a third cutout (181) and an edge of the first cutout (71) overlaps an edge of the third cutout (181). 35
8. The liquid crystal display of claim 4, wherein the second passivation layer (180y) is disposed on the common electrode (270, 271) and under the pixel electrode (191) and the compensation electrode (80-84). 40
9. The liquid crystal display of one of the preceding claims, wherein the pixel electrode (191) and the compensation electrode (80-84) are formed from a same layer. 45

Patentansprüche 50

1. Flüssigkristallanzeige, umfassend:
eine Gateleitung (121a,b), eine Datenleitung (171) und eine Kompensationsspannungsleitung (131), die auf einem Isolationssubstrat (110) angeordnet sind;
einen Dünnschichttransistor, der auf dem Isolationssubstrat (110) angeordnet und mit der Gateleitung (121a,b) und der Datenleitung (171) verbunden ist;
eine erste Passivierungsschicht (180x), die auf der Gateleitung (121a,b), der Datenleitung (171) und der Kompensationsspannungsleitung (131) angeordnet ist;
eine Pixelelektrode (191), die auf der ersten Passivierungsschicht (180x) angeordnet und durch den Dünnschichttransistor mit der Gateleitung (121a,b) und der Datenleitung (171) verbunden ist,
eine Kompensationselektrode (80-84), die auf der ersten Passivierungsschicht (180x) angeordnet und mit der Kompensationsspannungsleitung (131) verbunden ist; und
eine gemeinsame Elektrode (270, 271), die über der ersten Passivierungsschicht (180x) angeordnet ist,
wobei die Kompensationselektrode (80-84) und die Kompensationsspannungsleitung (131) dazu ausgelegt sind, eine gemeinsame Spannungswelligkeit, die durch die kapazitive Kopplung zwischen der Datenleitung (171) und der gemeinsamen Elektrode (270, 271) erzeugt wird, auszugleichen, indem eine Spannung einer Polarität entgegengesetzt zur gemeinsamen Spannungswelligkeit angelegt wird,
wobei die Kompensationselektrode (80-84) mindestens einen Abschnitt der Datenleitung (171) überlagert, die Kompensationsspannungsleitung (131) aus einer gleichen Schicht wie die Gateleitung (121a,b) oder die Datenleitung (171) gebildet ist und die gemeinsame Elektrode (270, 271) die Datenleitung (171) und die Kompensationselektrode (80-84) überlagert,
und wobei die Kompensationsspannungsleitung (131) mit der Kompensationselektrode (80-84) verbunden und nicht mit der gemeinsamen Elektrode (270, 271) verbunden ist, die Pixelelektrode (191) und die Kompensationselektrode (80-84) auf der gleichen Schicht angeordnet sind und eine zweite Passivierungsschicht (180y) zwischen der Pixelelektrode (191) und der gemeinsamen Elektrode (270, 271) angeordnet ist und die zweite Passivierungsschicht (180y) ebenfalls zwischen der Kompensationselektrode (80-84) und der gemeinsamen Elektrode (270, 271) angeordnet ist.

onssubstrat (110) angeordnet und mit der Gateleitung (121a,b) und der Datenleitung (171) verbunden ist;
eine erste Passivierungsschicht (180x), die auf der Gateleitung (121a,b), der Datenleitung (171) und der Kompensationsspannungsleitung (131) angeordnet ist;
eine Pixelelektrode (191), die auf der ersten Passivierungsschicht (180x) angeordnet und durch den Dünnschichttransistor mit der Gateleitung (121a,b) und der Datenleitung (171) verbunden ist,
eine Kompensationselektrode (80-84), die auf der ersten Passivierungsschicht (180x) angeordnet und mit der Kompensationsspannungsleitung (131) verbunden ist; und
eine gemeinsame Elektrode (270, 271), die über der ersten Passivierungsschicht (180x) angeordnet ist,
wobei die Kompensationselektrode (80-84) und die Kompensationsspannungsleitung (131) dazu ausgelegt sind, eine gemeinsame Spannungswelligkeit, die durch die kapazitive Kopplung zwischen der Datenleitung (171) und der gemeinsamen Elektrode (270, 271) erzeugt wird, auszugleichen, indem eine Spannung einer Polarität entgegengesetzt zur gemeinsamen Spannungswelligkeit angelegt wird,
wobei die Kompensationselektrode (80-84) mindestens einen Abschnitt der Datenleitung (171) überlagert, die Kompensationsspannungsleitung (131) aus einer gleichen Schicht wie die Gateleitung (121a,b) oder die Datenleitung (171) gebildet ist und die gemeinsame Elektrode (270, 271) die Datenleitung (171) und die Kompensationselektrode (80-84) überlagert,
und wobei die Kompensationsspannungsleitung (131) mit der Kompensationselektrode (80-84) verbunden und nicht mit der gemeinsamen Elektrode (270, 271) verbunden ist, die Pixelelektrode (191) und die Kompensationselektrode (80-84) auf der gleichen Schicht angeordnet sind und eine zweite Passivierungsschicht (180y) zwischen der Pixelelektrode (191) und der gemeinsamen Elektrode (270, 271) angeordnet ist und die zweite Passivierungsschicht (180y) ebenfalls zwischen der Kompensationselektrode (80-84) und der gemeinsamen Elektrode (270, 271) angeordnet ist.

2. Flüssigkristallanzeige nach Anspruch 1, wobei sich die Kompensationsspannungsleitung (131) parallel zur Datenleitung (171) erstreckt.
3. Flüssigkristallanzeige nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Datenleitung (171) Teil

einer Vielzahl von Datenleitungen ist und wobei die Kompensationsspannungsleitung (131) zwischen zwei benachbarten Datenleitungen positioniert ist.

4. Flüssigkristallanzeige nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Datenleitung (171) Teil einer Vielzahl von Datenleitungen ist und die Kompensationselektrode (80-84) mindestens einige der Vielzahl von Datenleitungen überlagert. 5
5. Flüssigkristallanzeige nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die gemeinsame Elektrode (270, 271) einen zweiten Ausschnitt (274) aufweist, der an einer Position gebildet ist, die die Datenleitung (171) überlagert. 10
6. Flüssigkristallanzeige nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die zweite Passivierungsschicht (180y) auf der Pixelelektrode (191) und der Kompensationselektrode (80-84) und unter der gemeinsamen Elektrode (270, 271) angeordnet ist. 15
7. Flüssigkristallanzeige nach Anspruch 6, wobei die gemeinsame Elektrode (270, 271) einen ersten Ausschnitt (71) aufweist, die zweite Passivierungsschicht (180y) einen dritten Ausschnitt (181) aufweist und eine Kante des ersten Ausschnitts (71) eine Kante des dritten Ausschnitts (181) überlagert. 25
8. Flüssigkristallanzeige nach Anspruch 4, wobei die zweite Passivierungsschicht (180y) auf der gemeinsamen Elektrode (270, 271) und unter der Pixelelektrode (191) und der Kompensationselektrode (80-84) angeordnet ist. 30
9. Flüssigkristallanzeige nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Pixelelektrode (191) und die Kompensationselektrode (80-84) aus einer gleichen Schicht gebildet sind. 35

Revendications

1. Afficheur à cristaux liquides comprenant : 45

une ligne de grille (121a,b), une ligne de données (171), et une ligne de tension de compensation (131) disposées sur un substrat d'isolation (110) ;

un transistor en couches minces disposé sur le substrat d'isolation (110) et connecté à la ligne de grille (121a,b) et à la ligne de données (171) ; une première couche de passivation (180x) disposée sur la ligne de grille (121a,b), la ligne de données (171), et la ligne de tension de compensation (131) ;

une électrode de pixel (191) disposée sur la première couche de passivation (180x) et connectée à la ligne de grille (121a,b) et à la ligne de données (171) par le biais du transistor en couches minces,

tée à la ligne de grille (121a,b) et à la ligne de données (171) par le biais du transistor en couches minces,

une électrode de compensation (80 à 84) disposée sur la première couche de passivation (180x) et connectée à la ligne de tension de compensation (131) ; et

une électrode commune (270, 271) agencée au-dessus de la première couche de passivation (180x),

dans lequel l'électrode de compensation (80 à 84) et la ligne de tension de compensation (131) sont adaptées pour compenser une ondulation de tension commune générée par le couplage capacitif entre la ligne de données (171) et l'électrode commune (270, 271) en appliquant une tension d'une polarité opposée à l'ondulation de tension commune,

dans lequel l'électrode de compensation (80 à 84) chevauche au moins une portion de la ligne de données (171), la ligne de tension de compensation (131) est formée à partir d'une même couche que la ligne de grille (121a,b) ou la ligne de données (171), et l'électrode commune (270, 271) chevauche la ligne de données (171) et l'électrode de compensation (80 à 84), et dans lequel

la ligne de tension de compensation (131) est connectée à l'électrode de compensation (80 à 84) et n'est pas connectée à l'électrode commune (270, 271),

l'électrode de pixel (191) et l'électrode de compensation (80 à 84) sont disposées sur la même couche, et

une seconde couche de passivation (180y) est disposée entre l'électrode de pixel (191) et l'électrode commune (270, 271) et la seconde couche de passivation (180y) est également disposée entre l'électrode de compensation (80 à 84) et l'électrode commune (270, 271).

2. Afficheur à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 1, dans lequel

la ligne de tension de compensation (131) s'étend parallèle à la ligne de données (171). 45

3. Afficheur à cristaux liquides selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel

la ligne de données (171) fait partie d'une pluralité de lignes de données, et dans lequel

la ligne de tension de compensation (131) est positionnée entre deux lignes de données adjacentes. 50

4. Afficheur à cristaux liquides selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel

la ligne de données (171) fait partie d'une pluralité de lignes de données, et l'électrode de compensation (80 à 84) chevauche au moins certaines de la

pluralité de lignes de données.

5. Afficheur à cristaux liquides selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel
l'électrode commune (270, 271) a une deuxième découpe (274) formée à une position qui chevauche la ligne de données (171). 5

6. Afficheur à cristaux liquides selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel 10
la seconde couche de passivation (180y) est disposée sur l'électrode de pixel (191) et l'électrode de compensation (80 à 84), et sous l'électrode commune (270, 271). 15

7. Afficheur à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 6, dans lequel
l'électrode commune (270, 271) a une première découpe (71), la seconde couche de passivation (180y) a une troisième découpe (181), et 20
un bord de la première découpe (71) chevauche un bord de la troisième découpe (181).

8. Afficheur à cristaux liquides selon la revendication 4, dans lequel 25
la seconde couche de passivation (180y) est disposée sur l'électrode commune (270, 271) et sous l'électrode de pixel (191) et l'électrode de compensation (80 à 84). 30

9. Afficheur à cristaux liquides selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel
l'électrode de pixel (191) et l'électrode de compensation (80 à 84) sont formées à partir d'une même couche. 35

40

45

50

55

FIG. 1

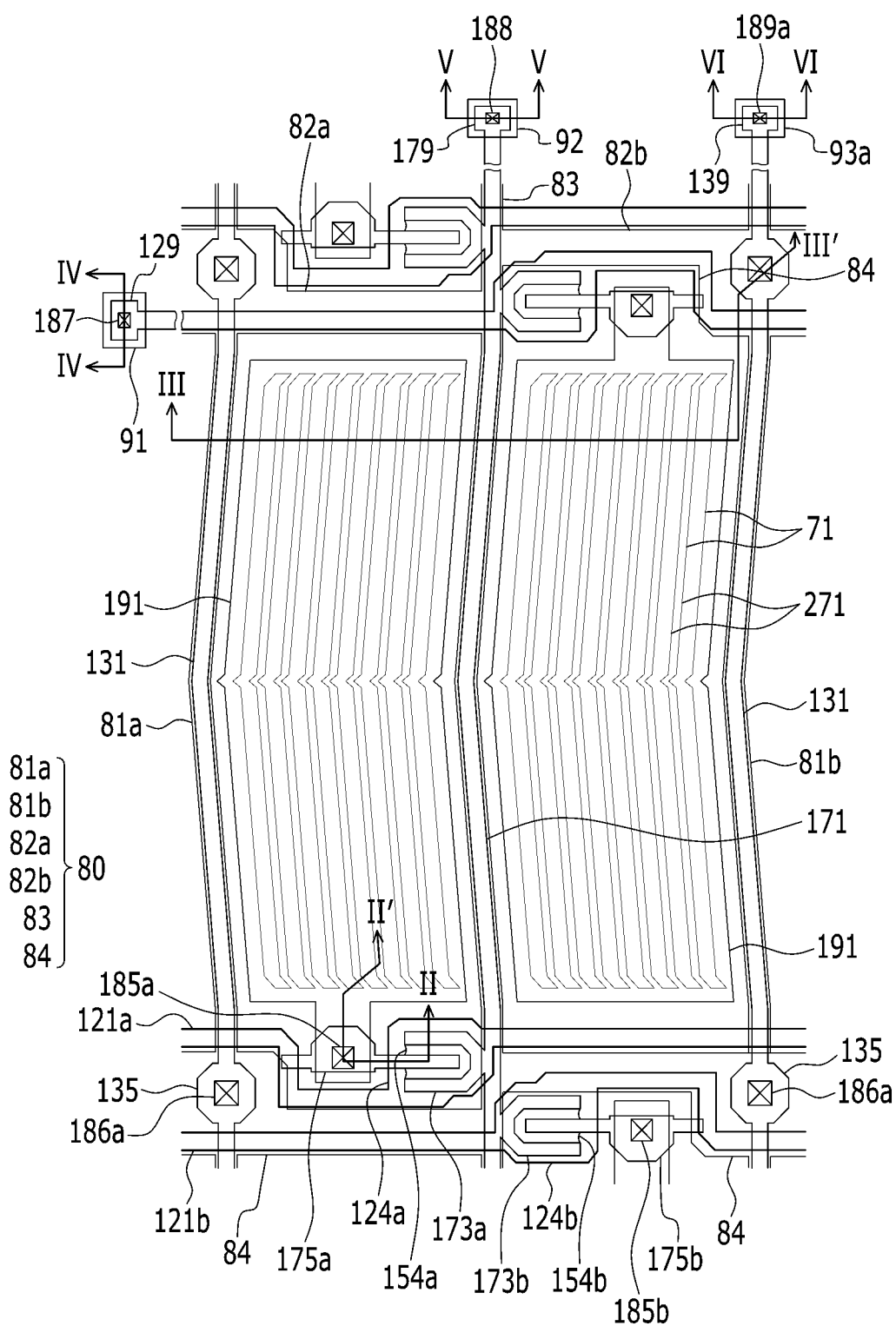


FIG. 2

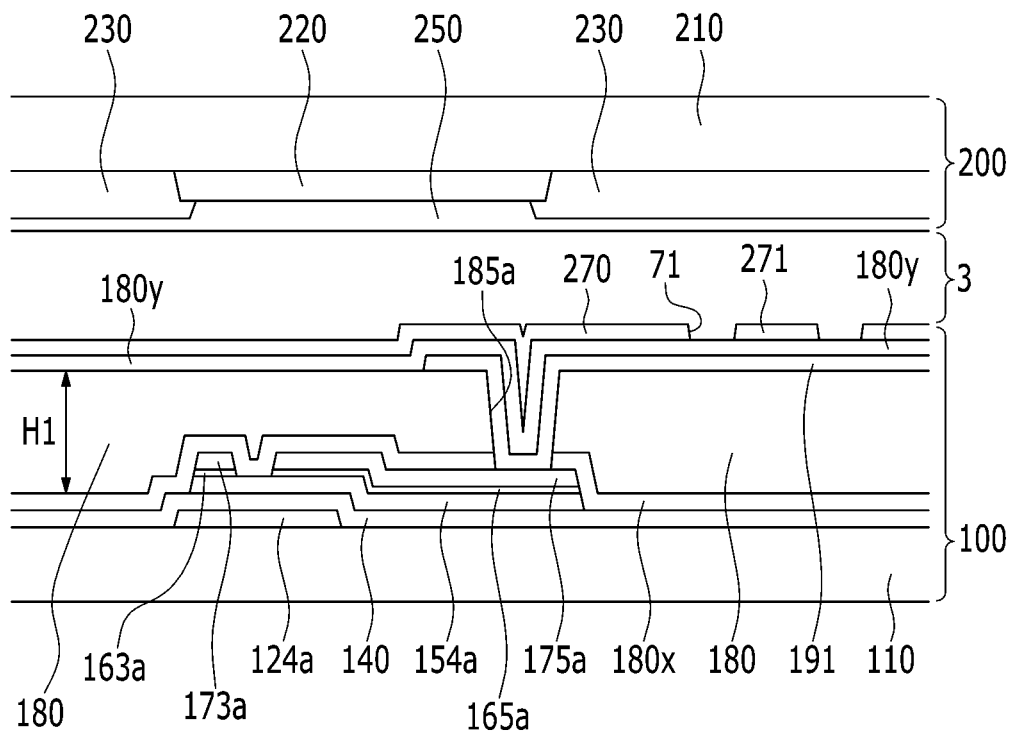


FIG. 3

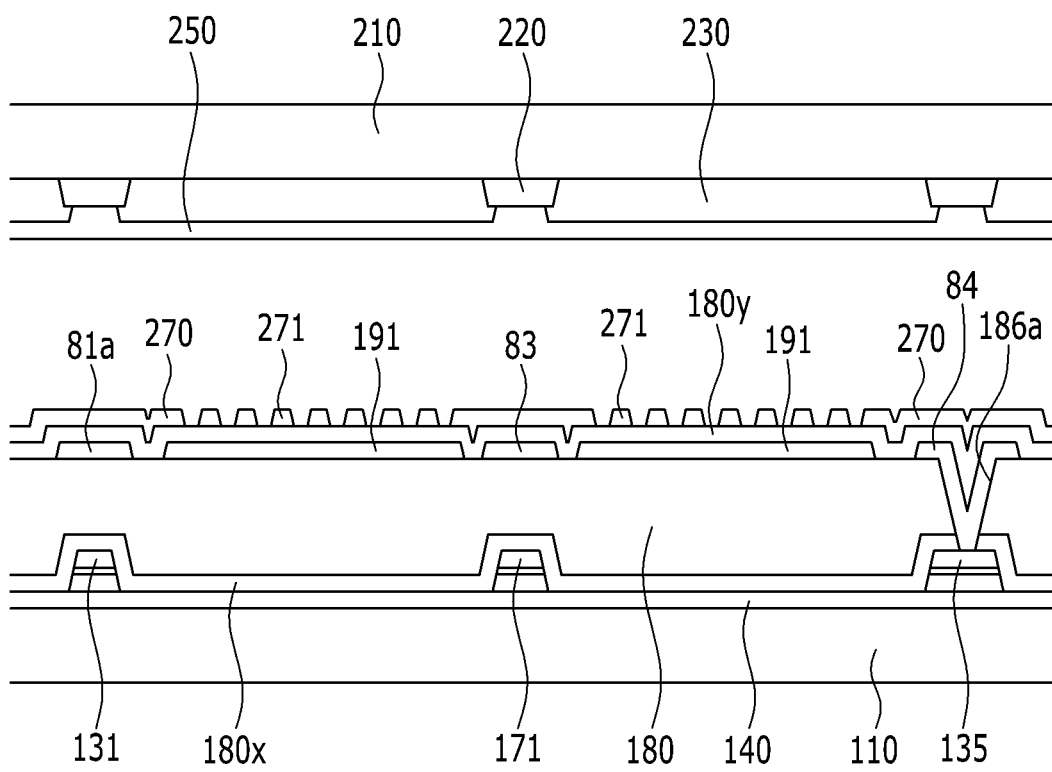


FIG. 4

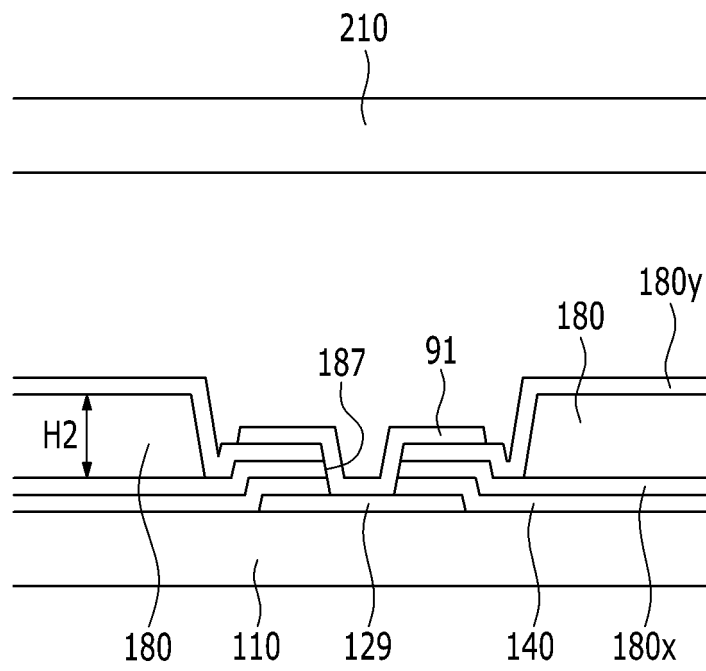


FIG. 5

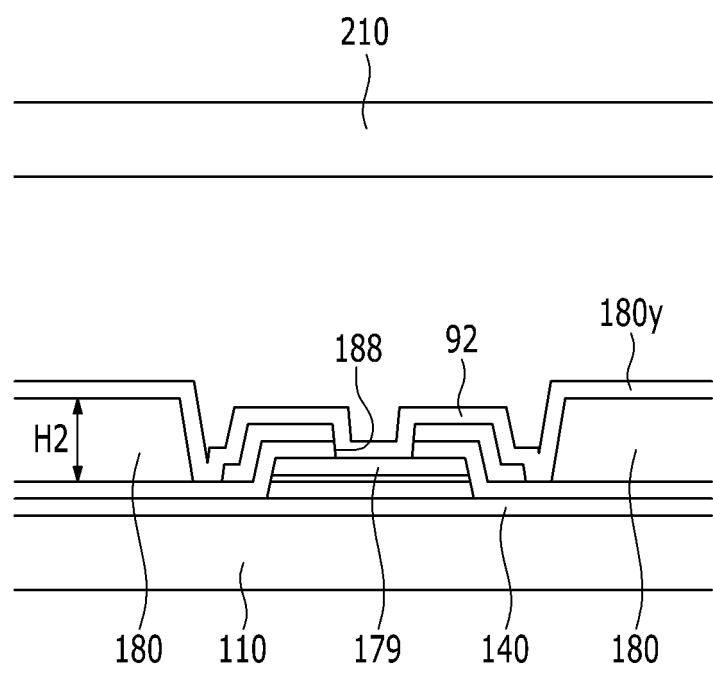


FIG. 6

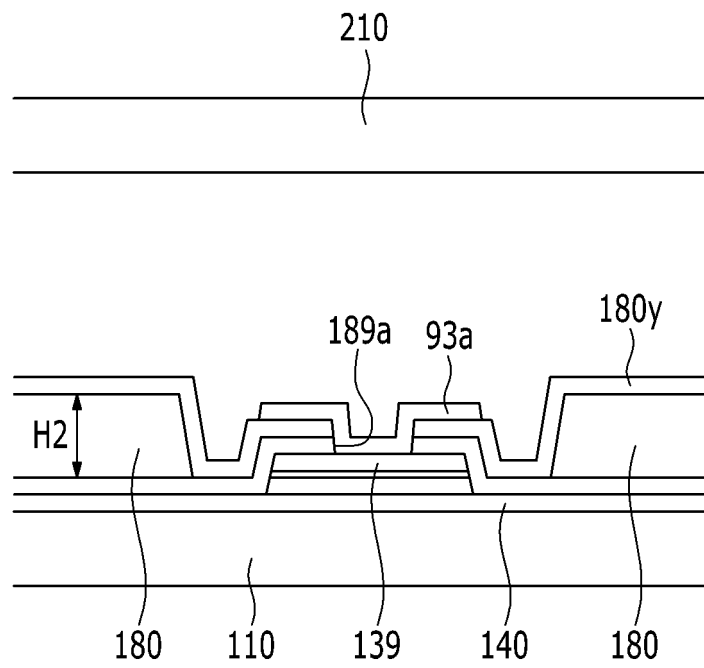


FIG. 7

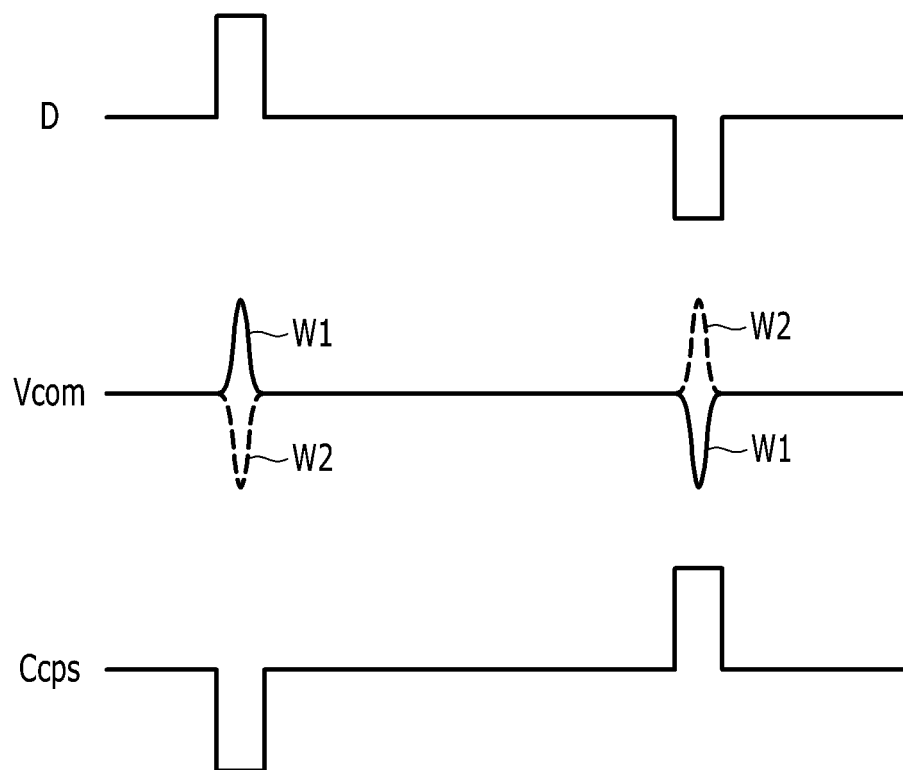


FIG. 8

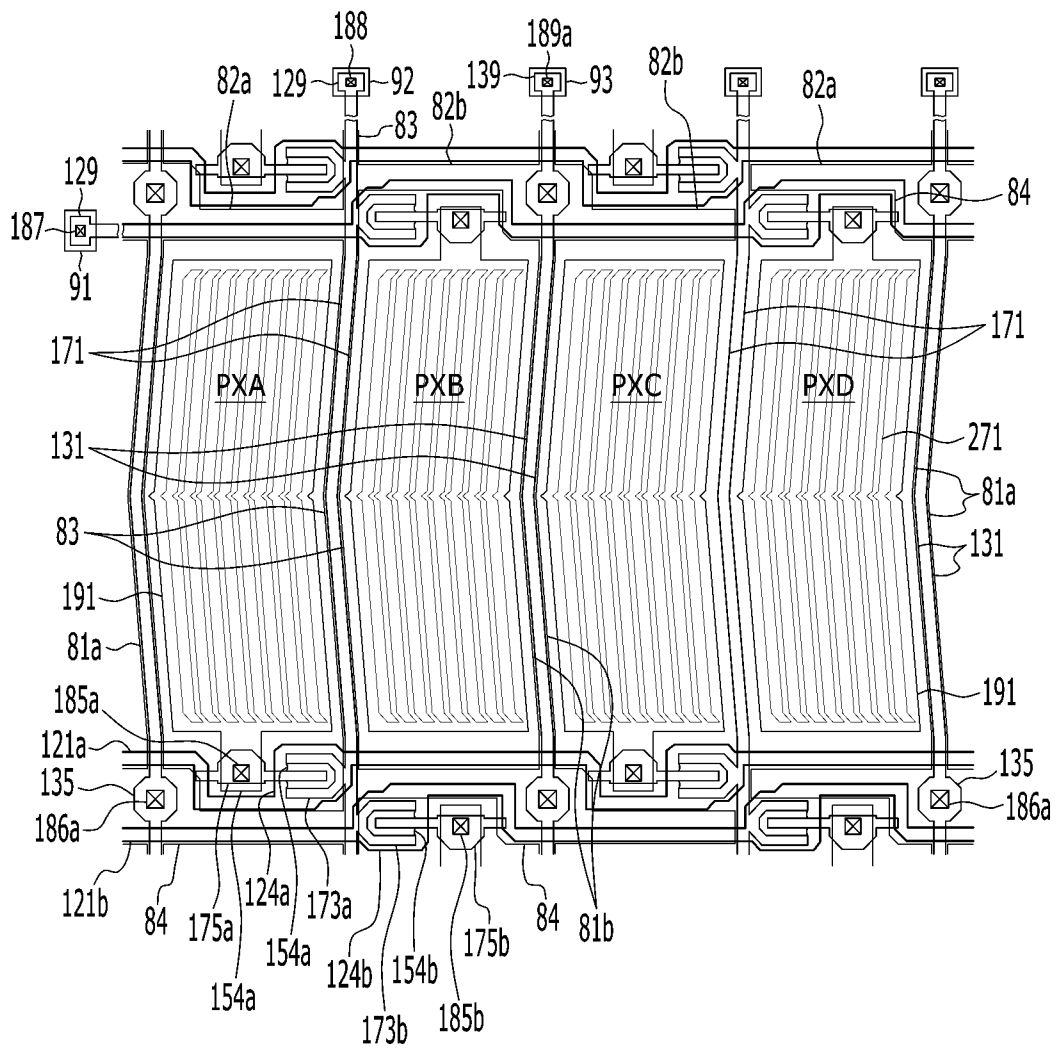


FIG. 9

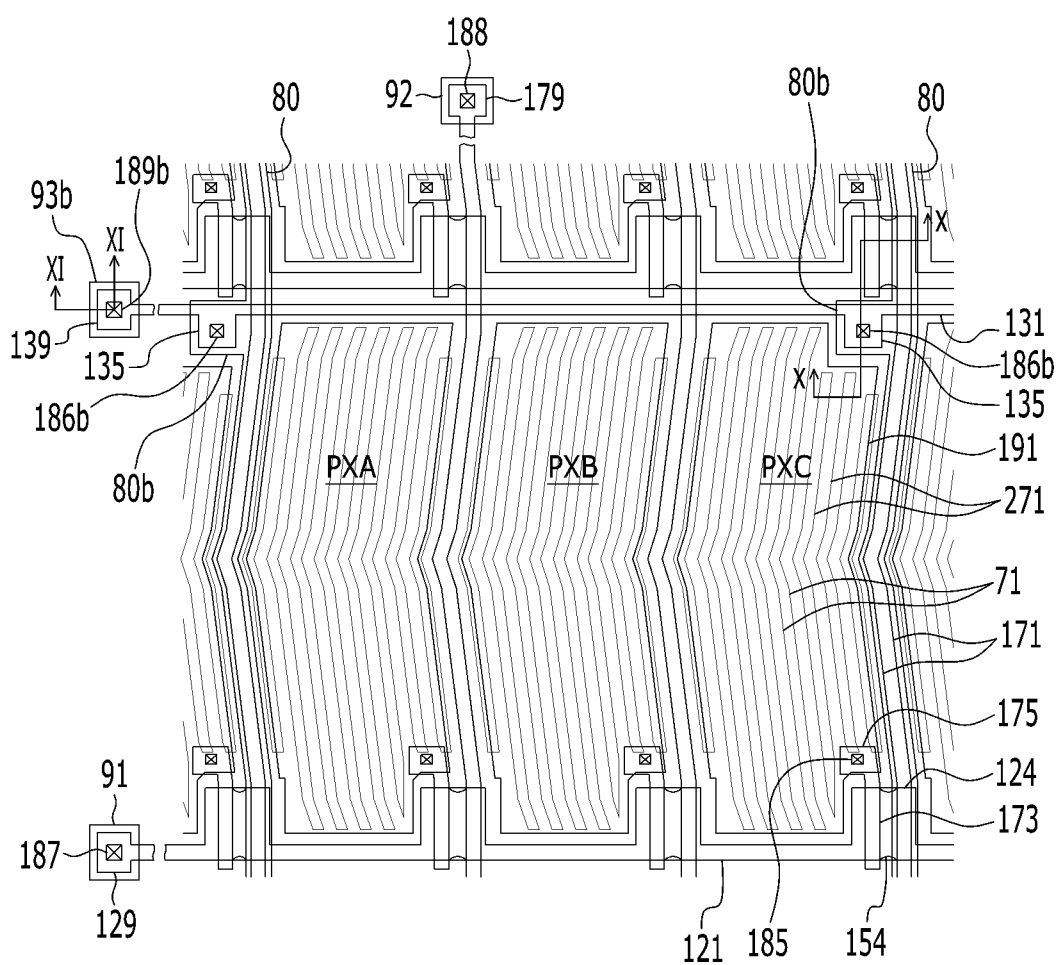


FIG. 10

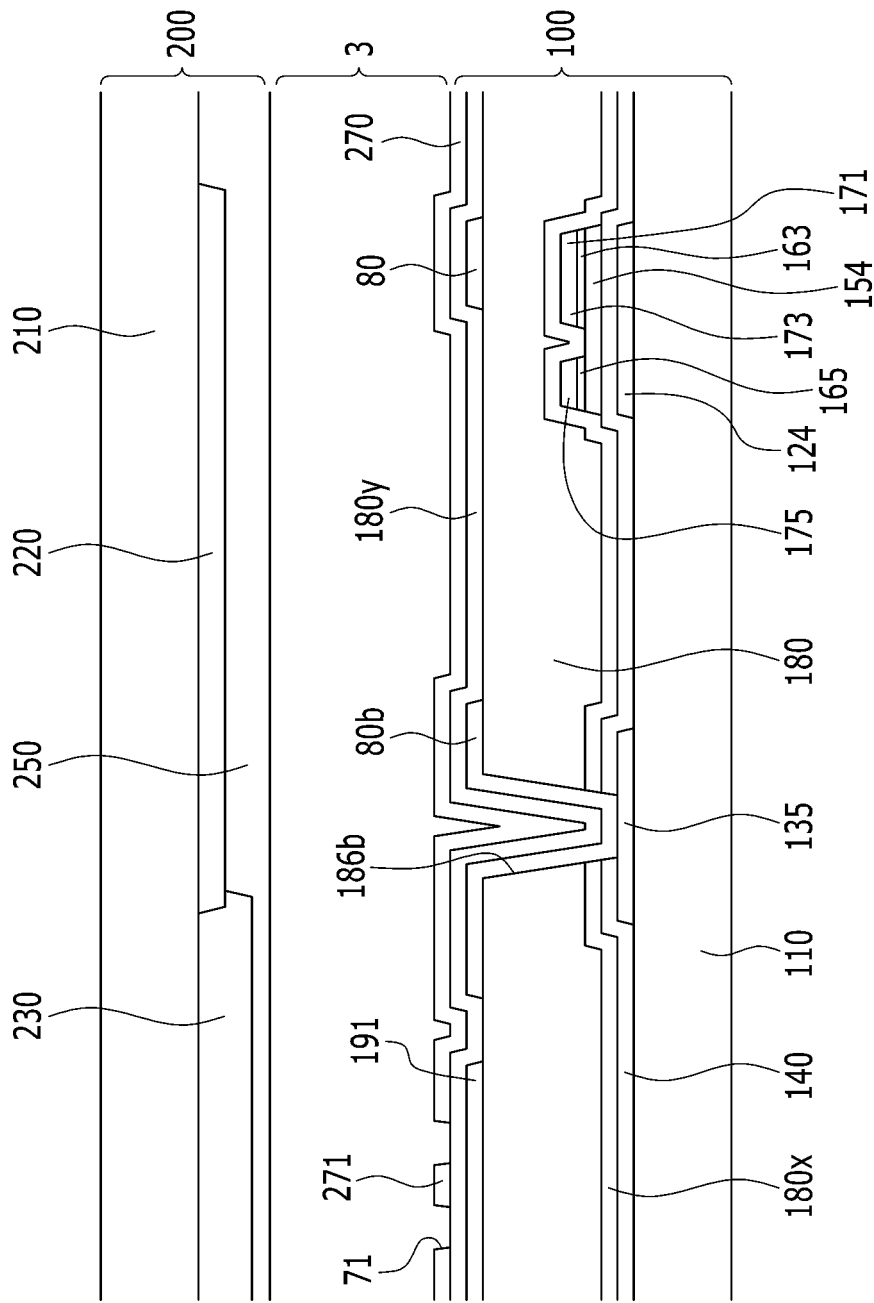


FIG. 11

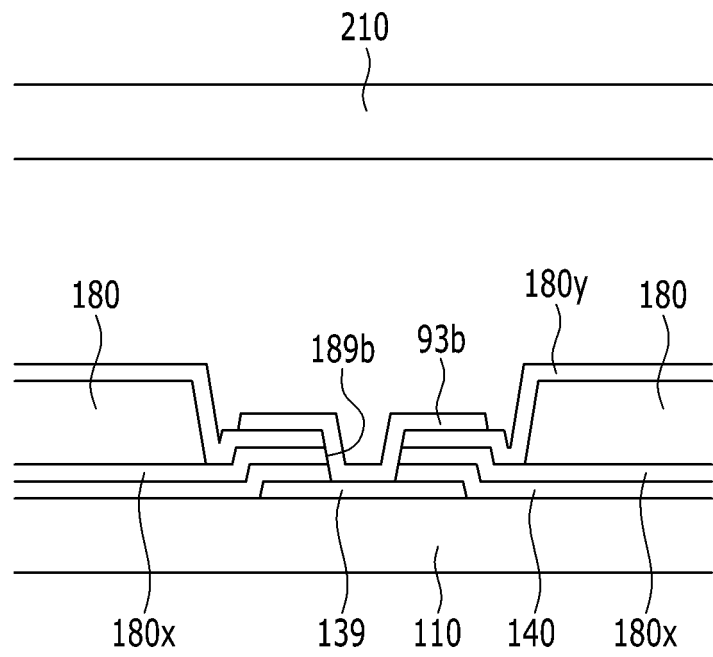


FIG. 12

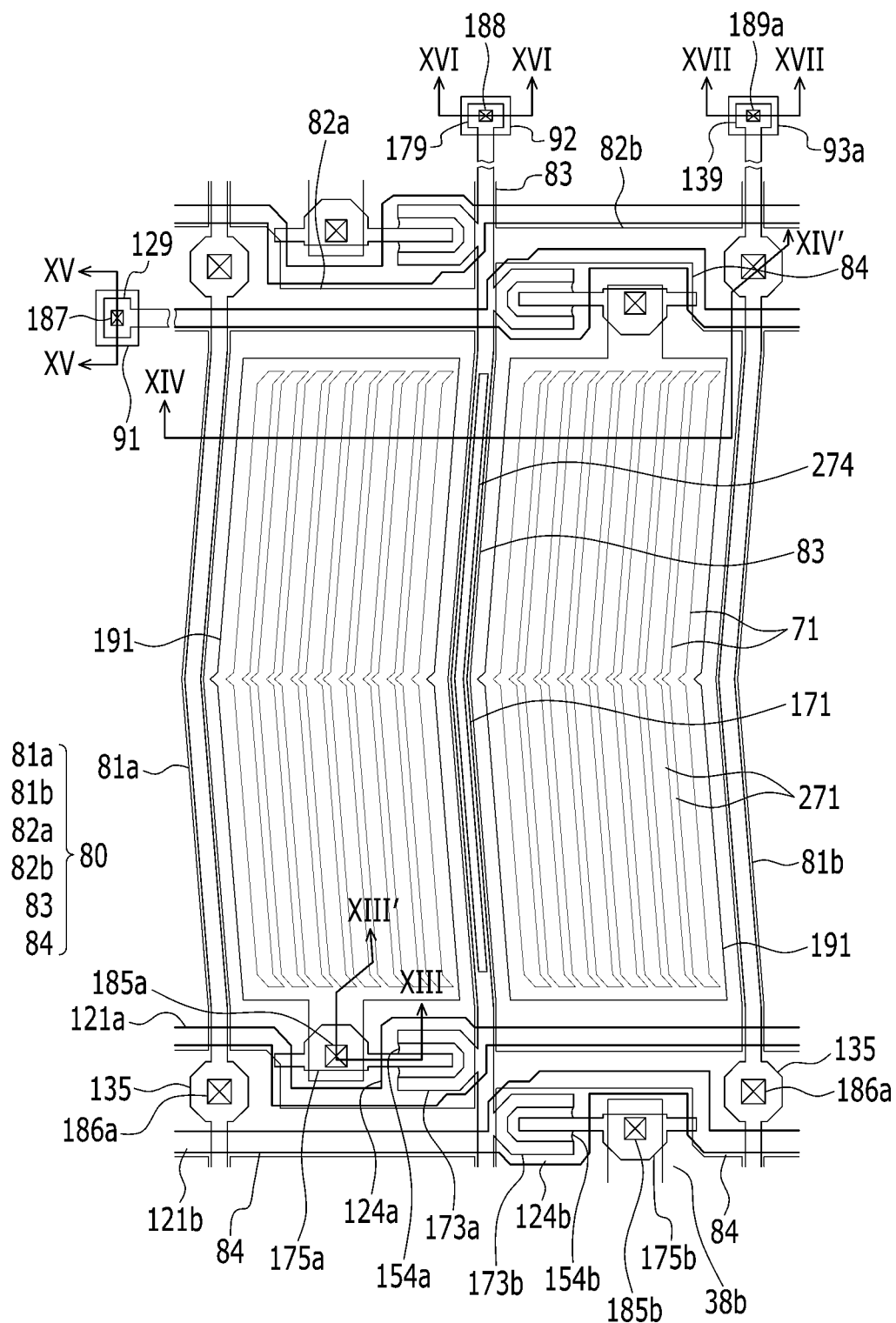


FIG. 13

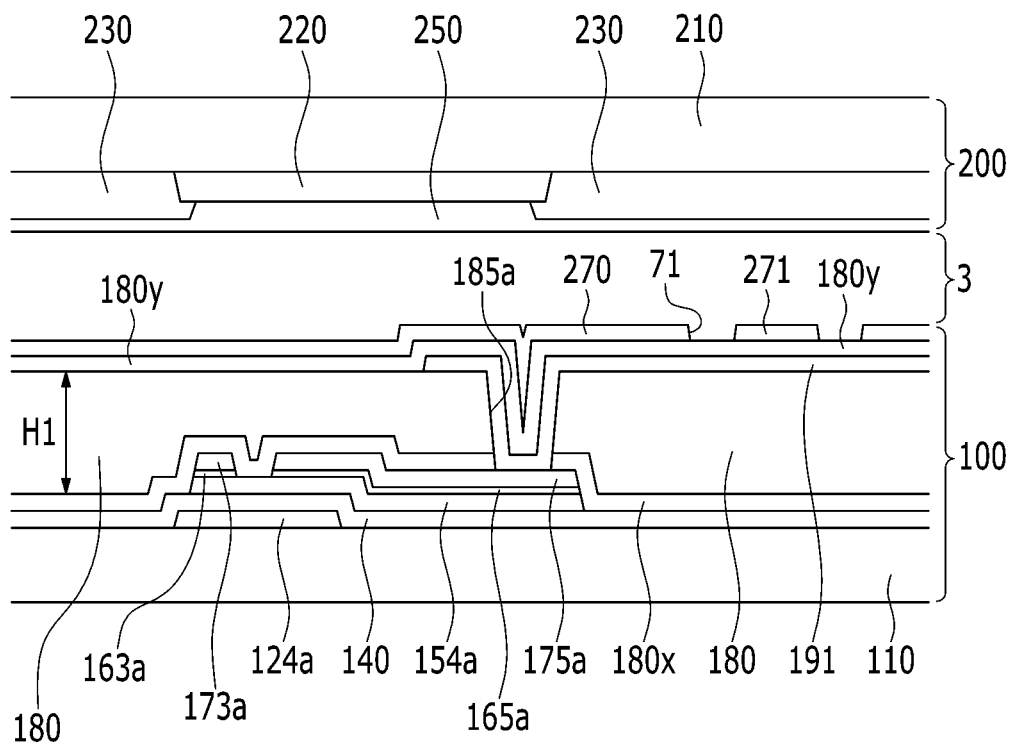


FIG. 14

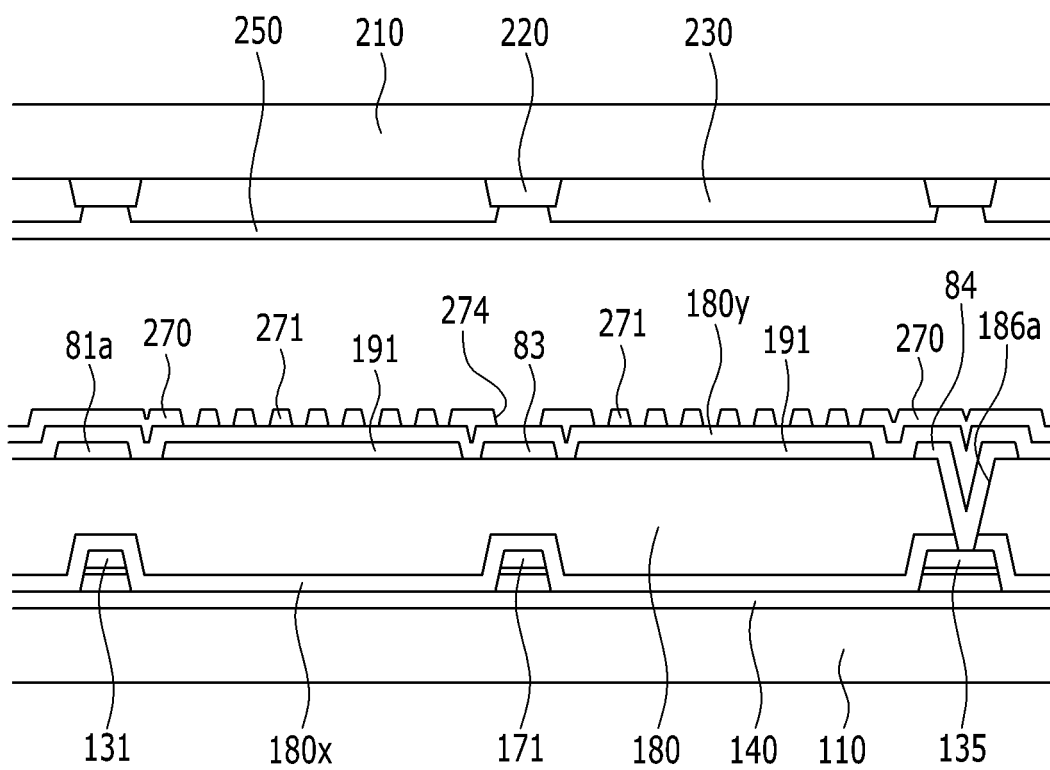


FIG. 15

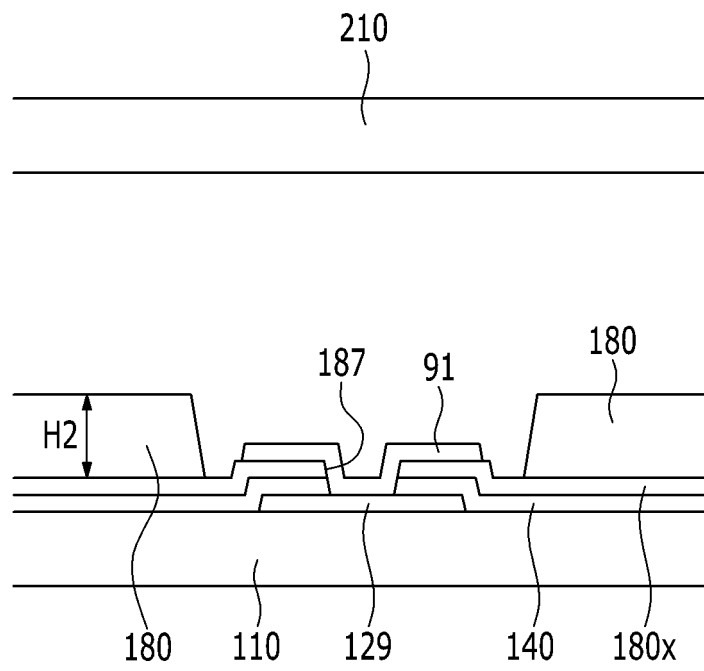


FIG. 16

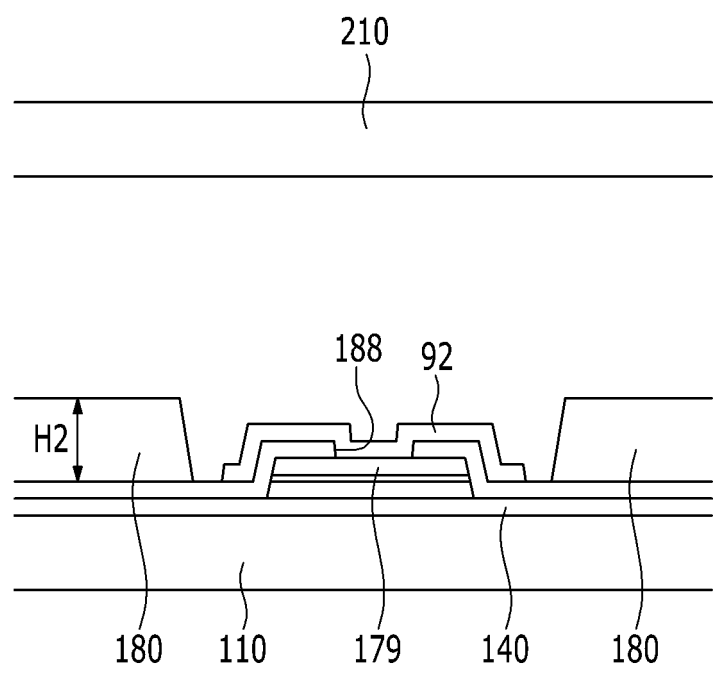


FIG. 17

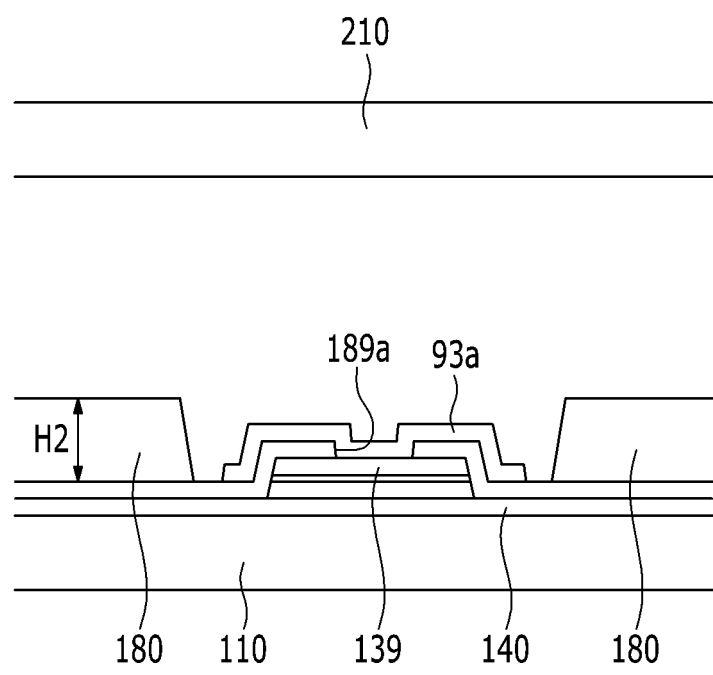


FIG. 18

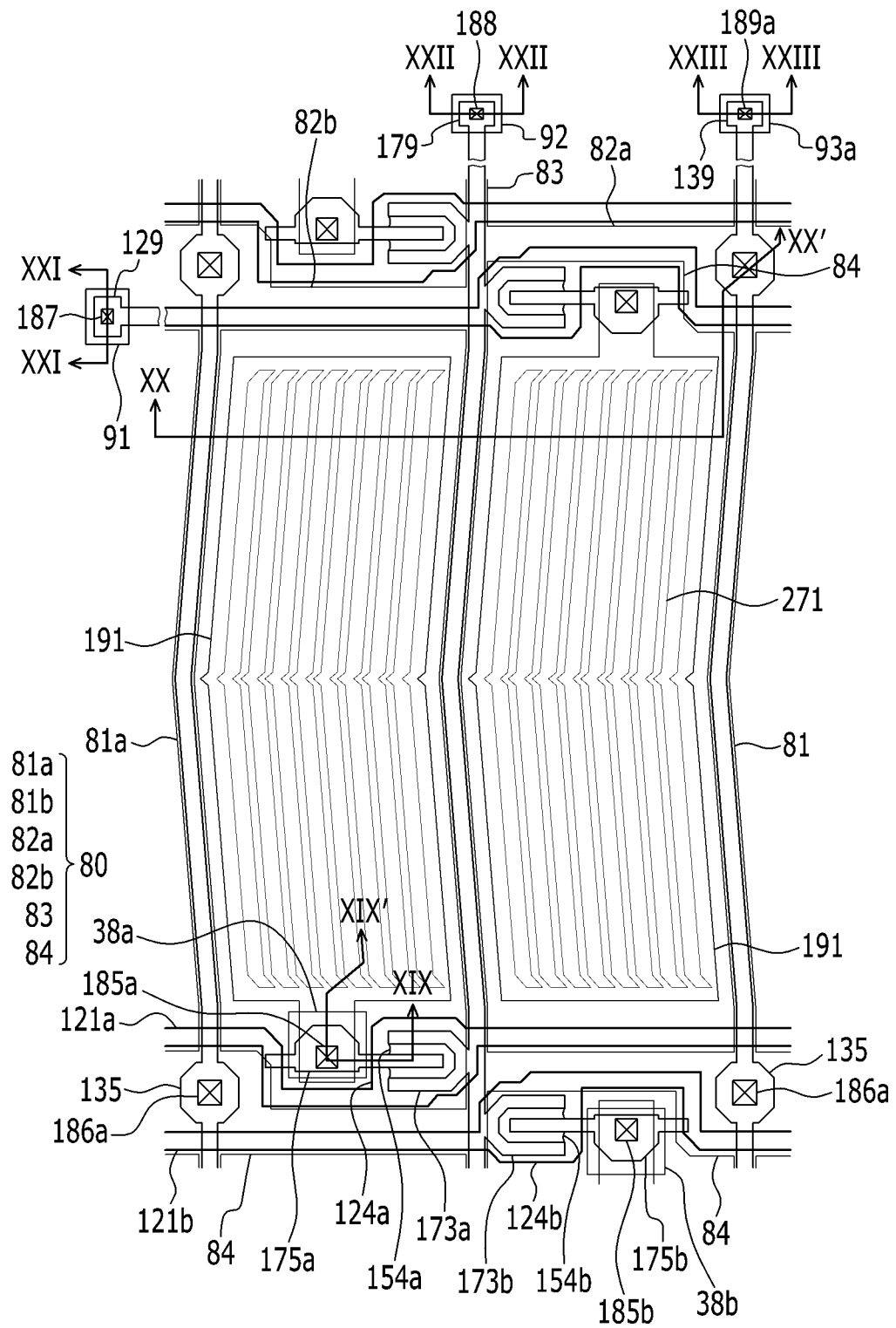


FIG. 19

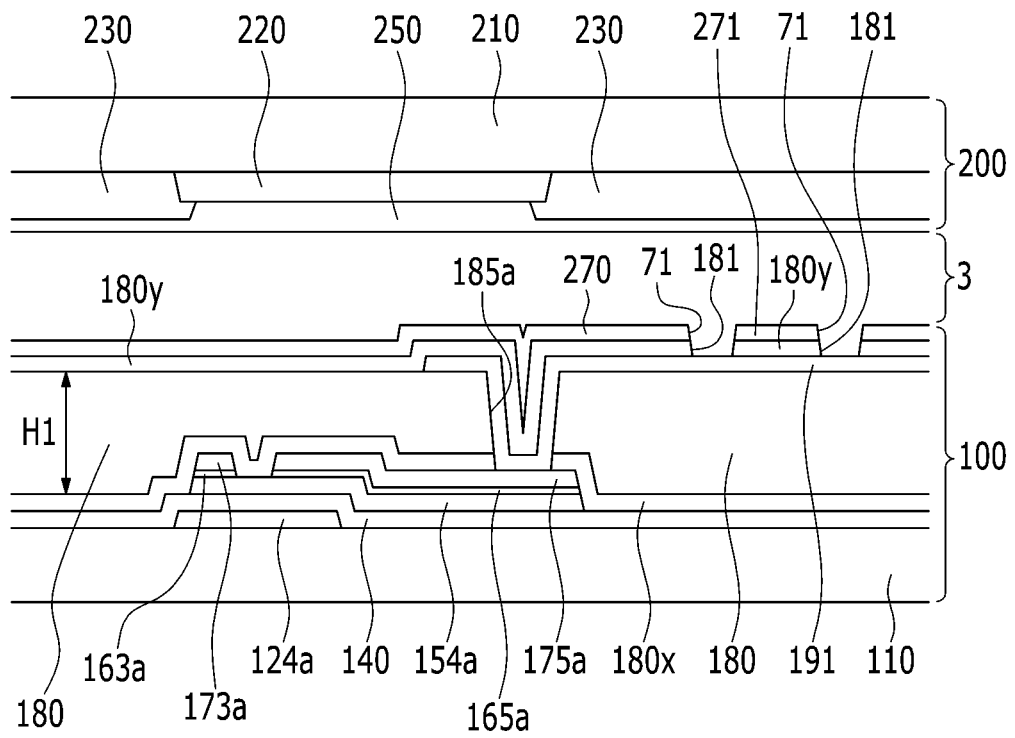


FIG. 20

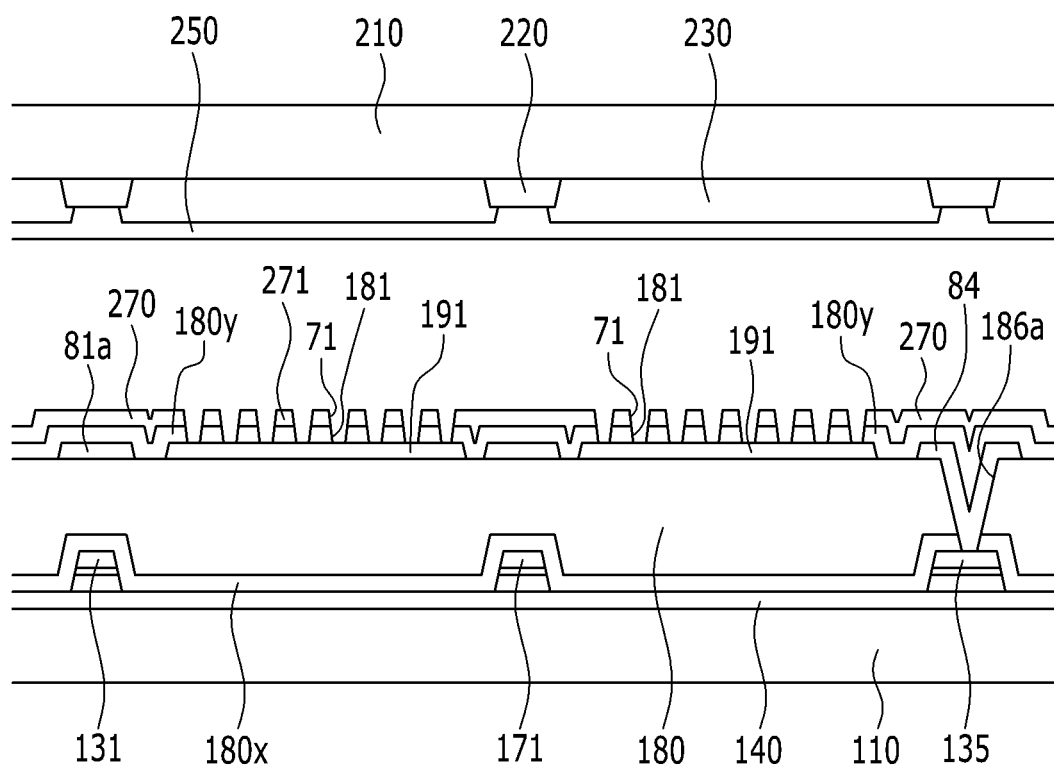


FIG. 21

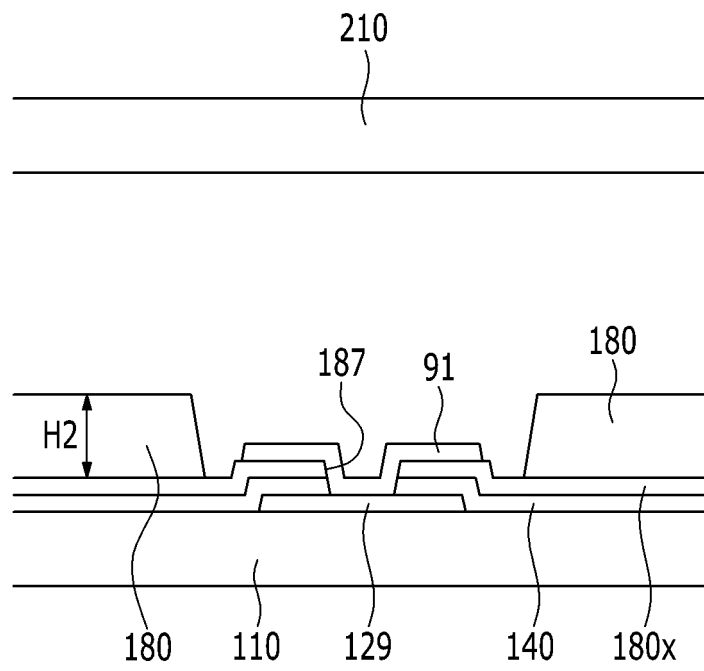


FIG. 22

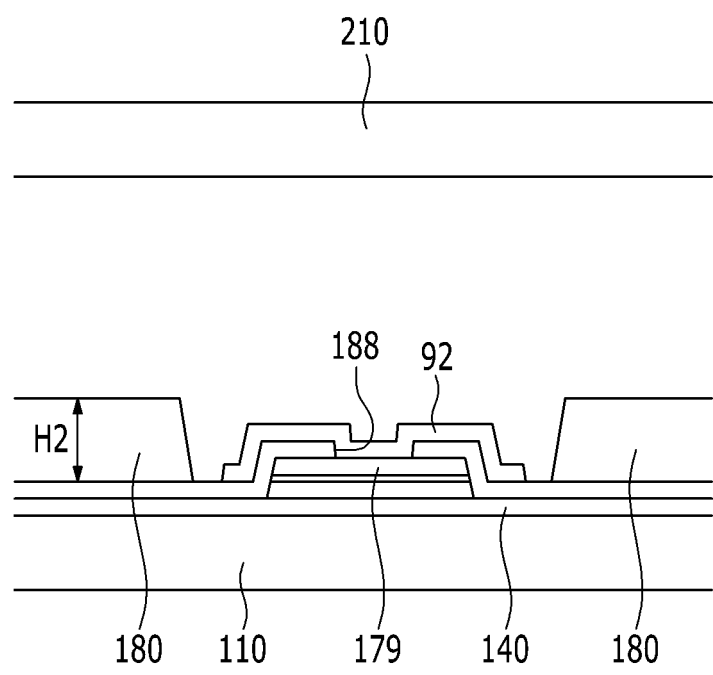


FIG. 23

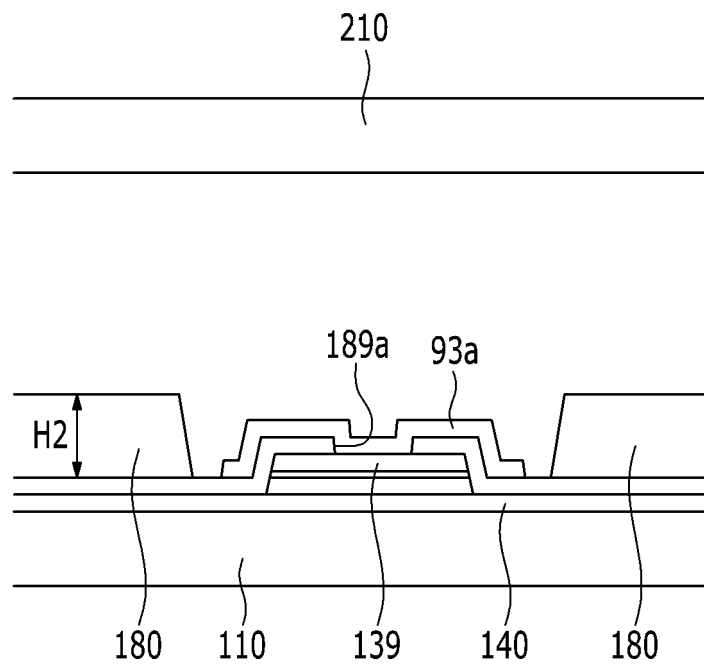


FIG. 24

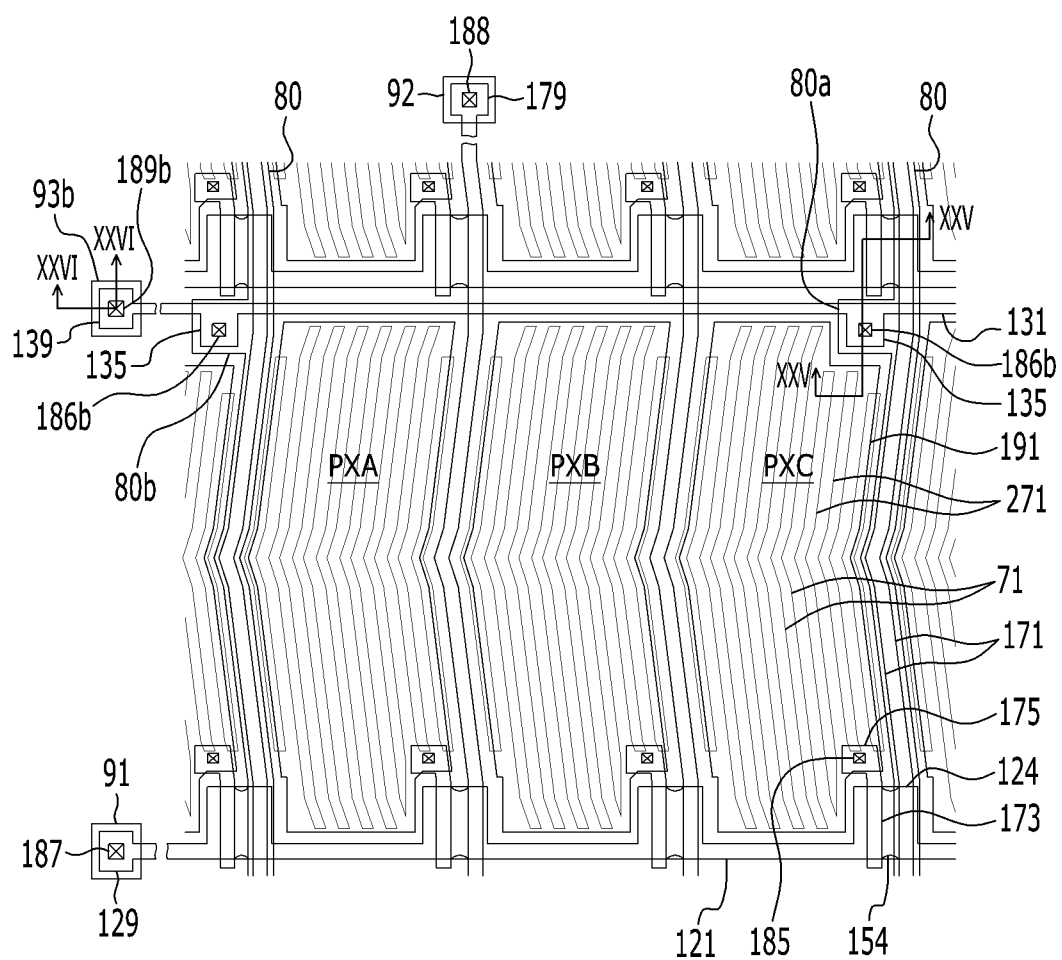


FIG. 25

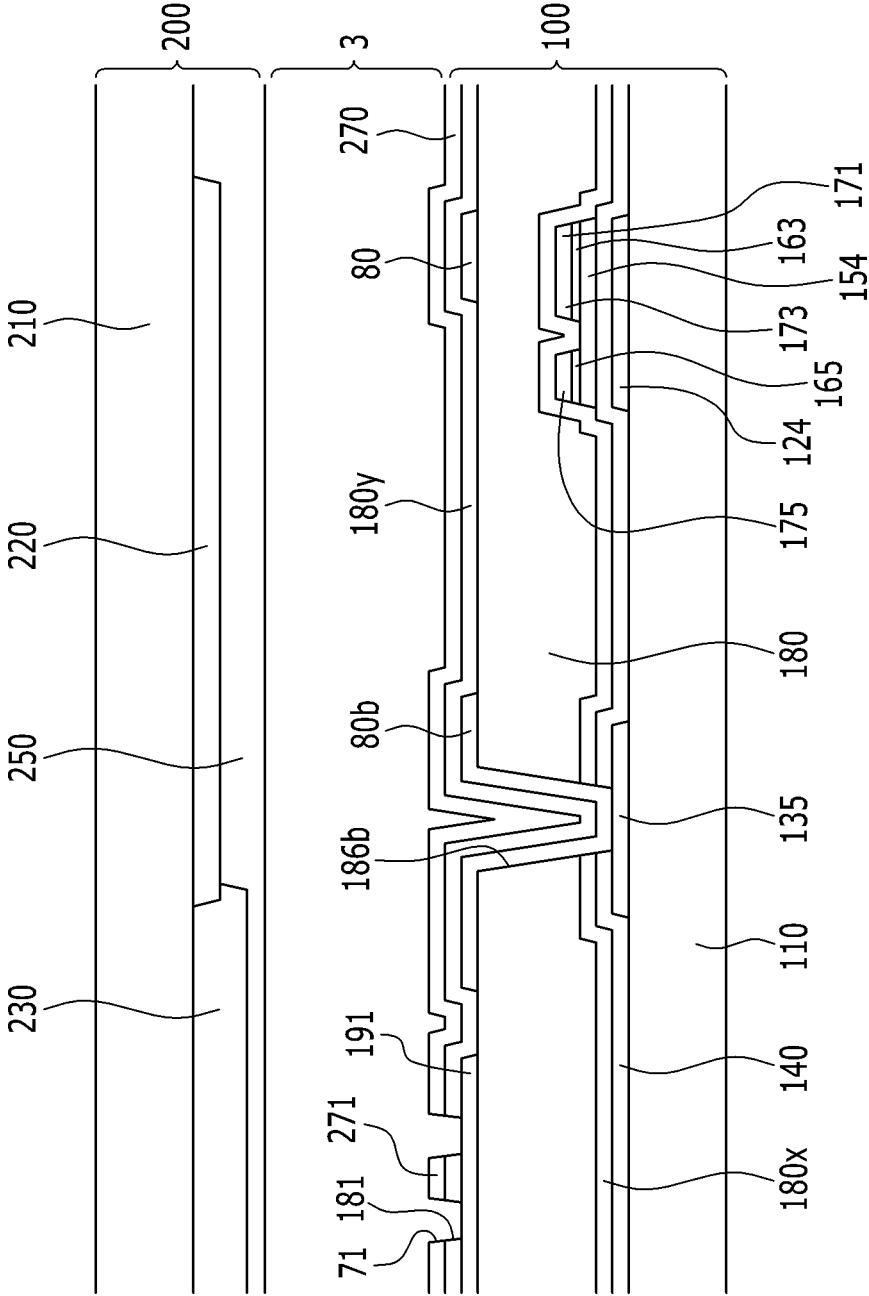


FIG. 26

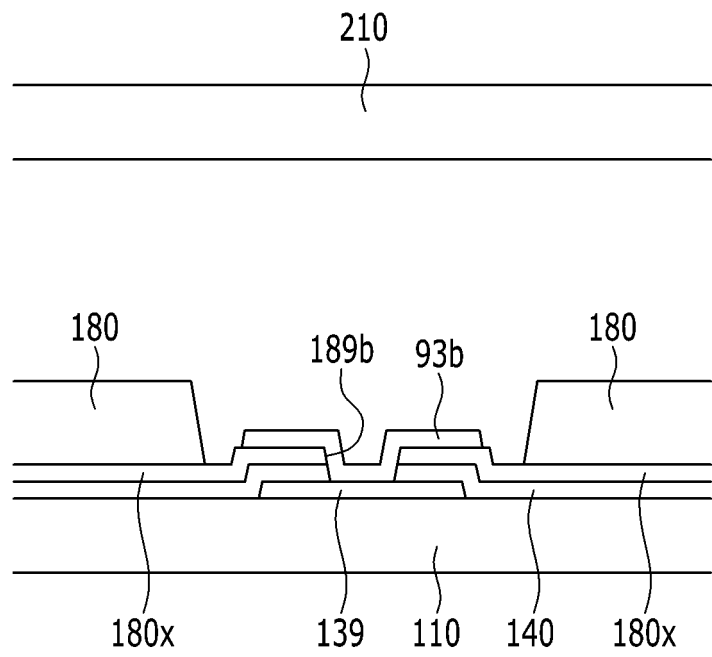


FIG. 27

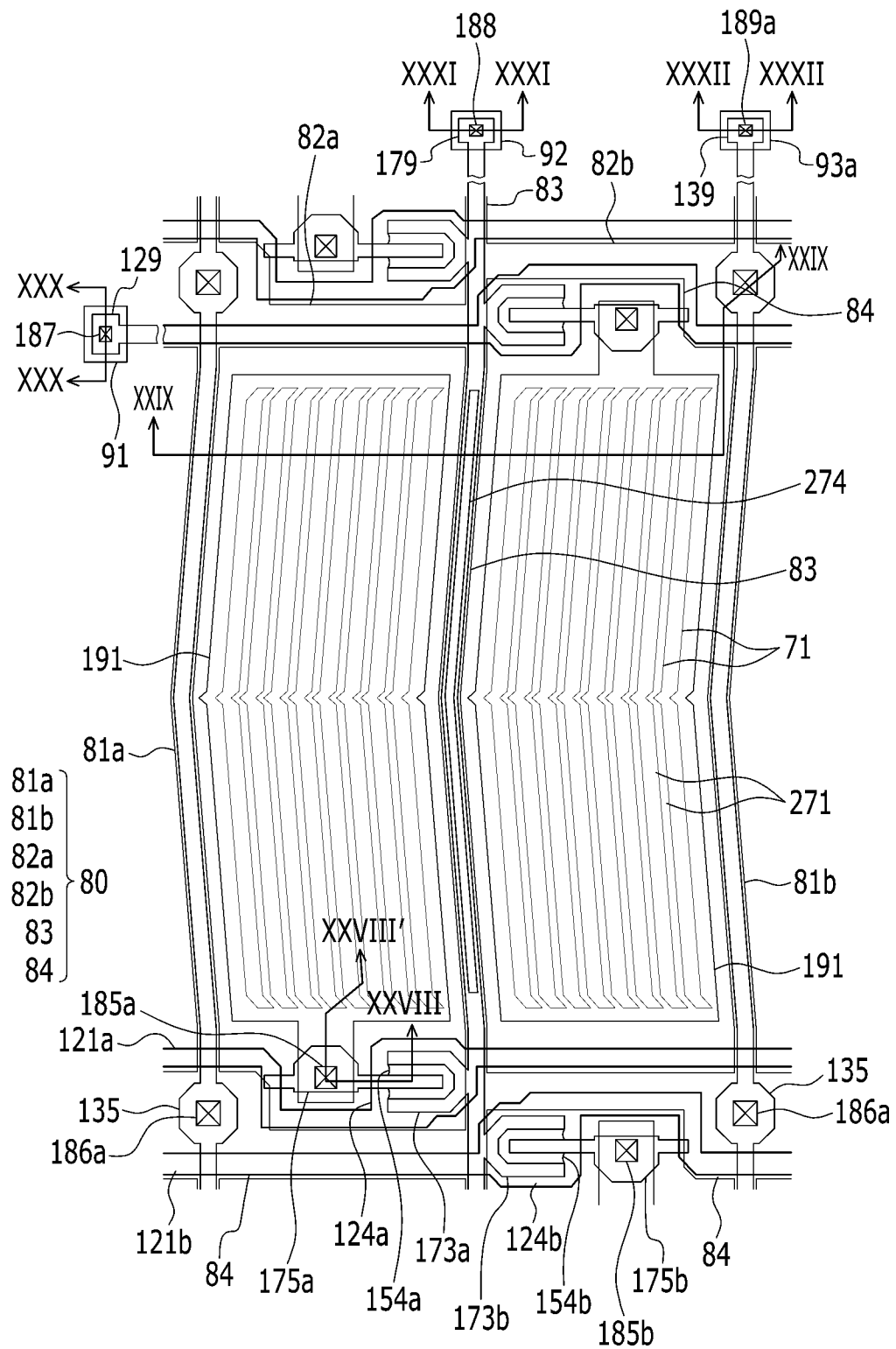


FIG. 28

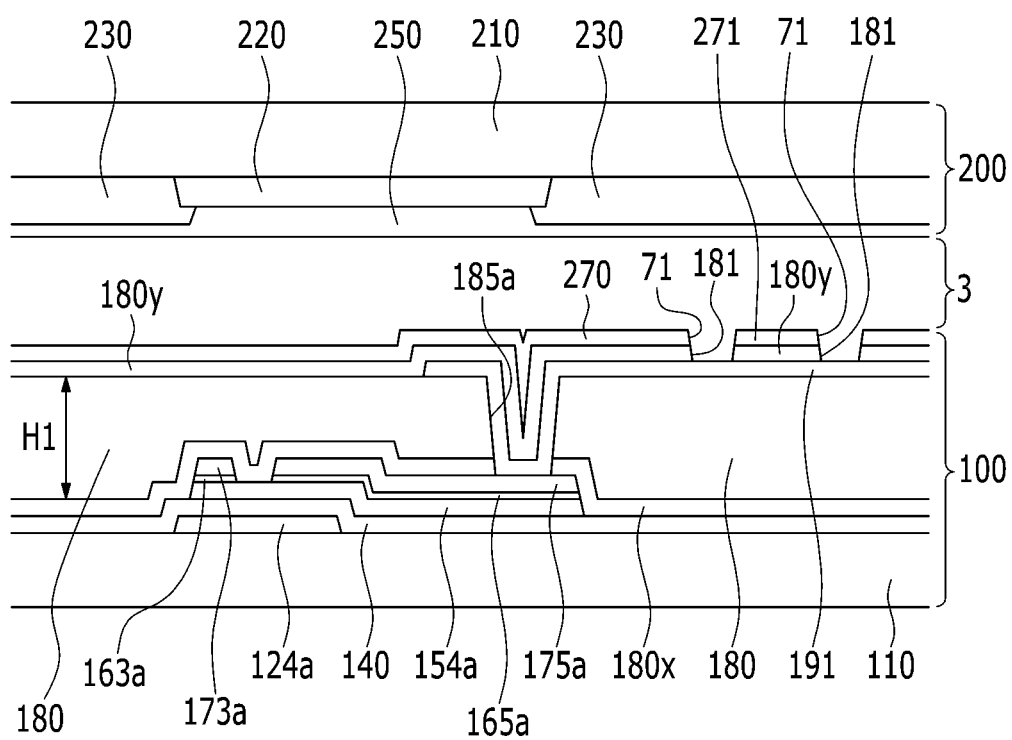


FIG. 29

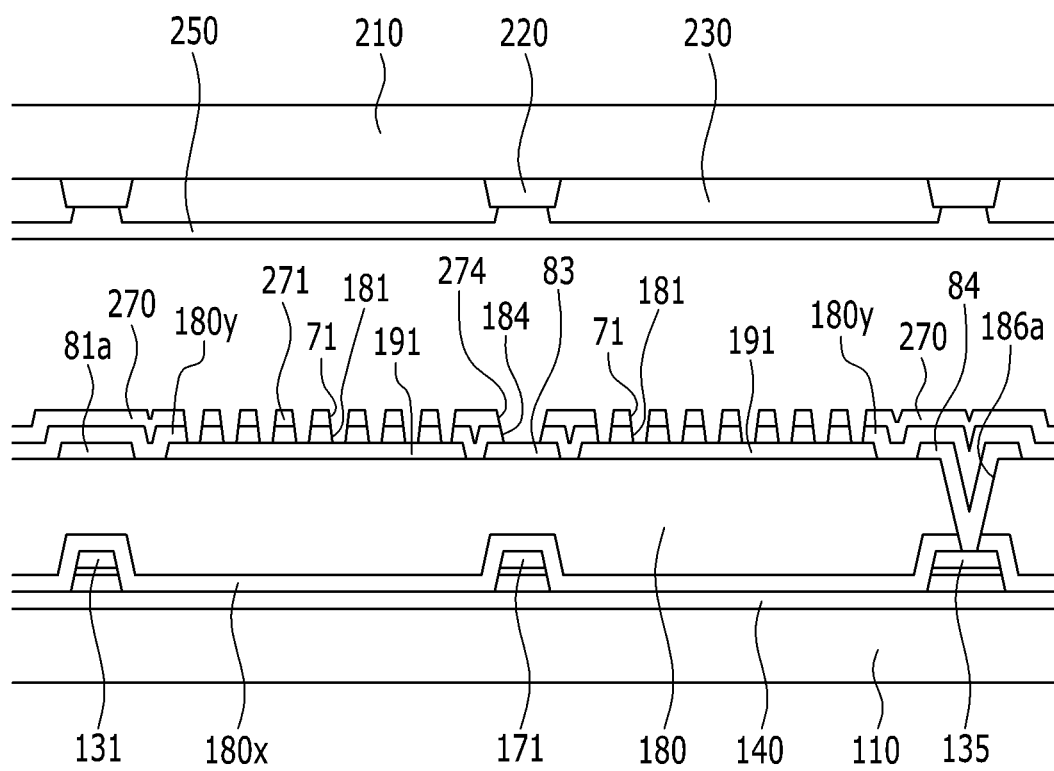


FIG. 30

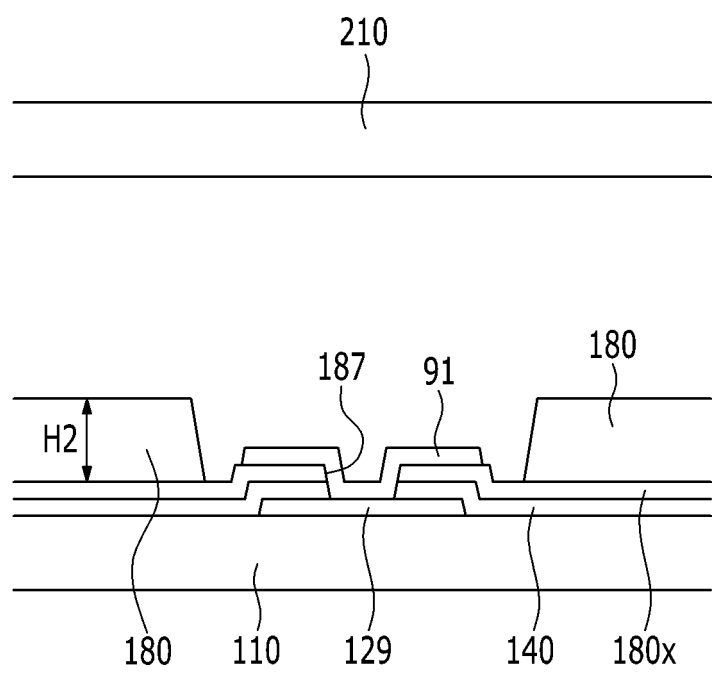


FIG. 31

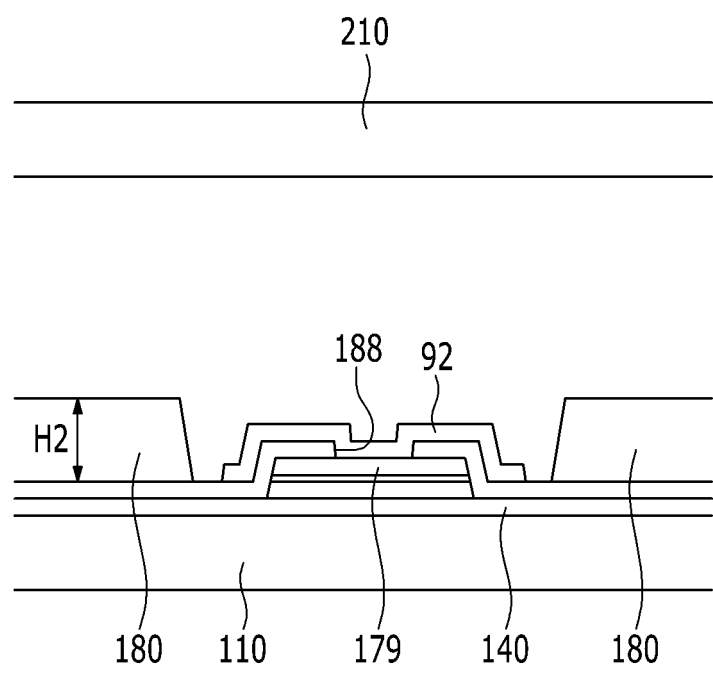


FIG. 32

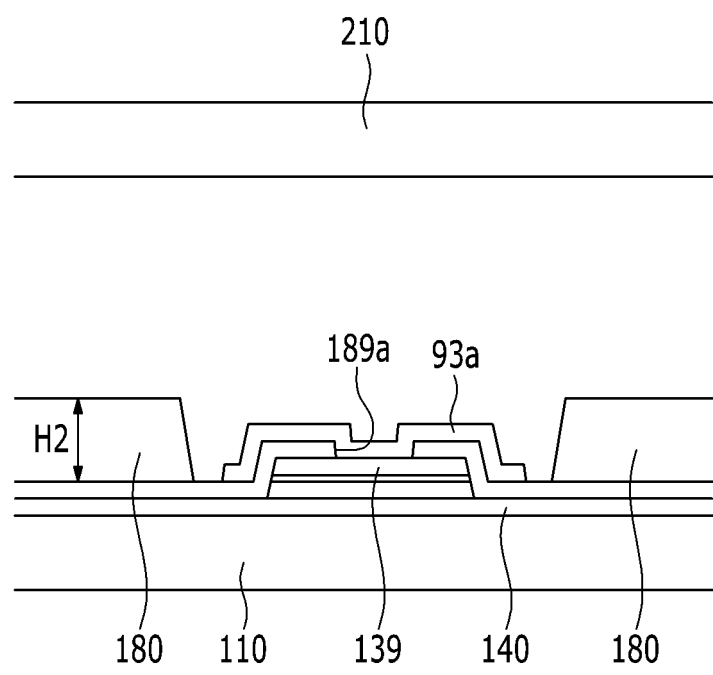


FIG. 33

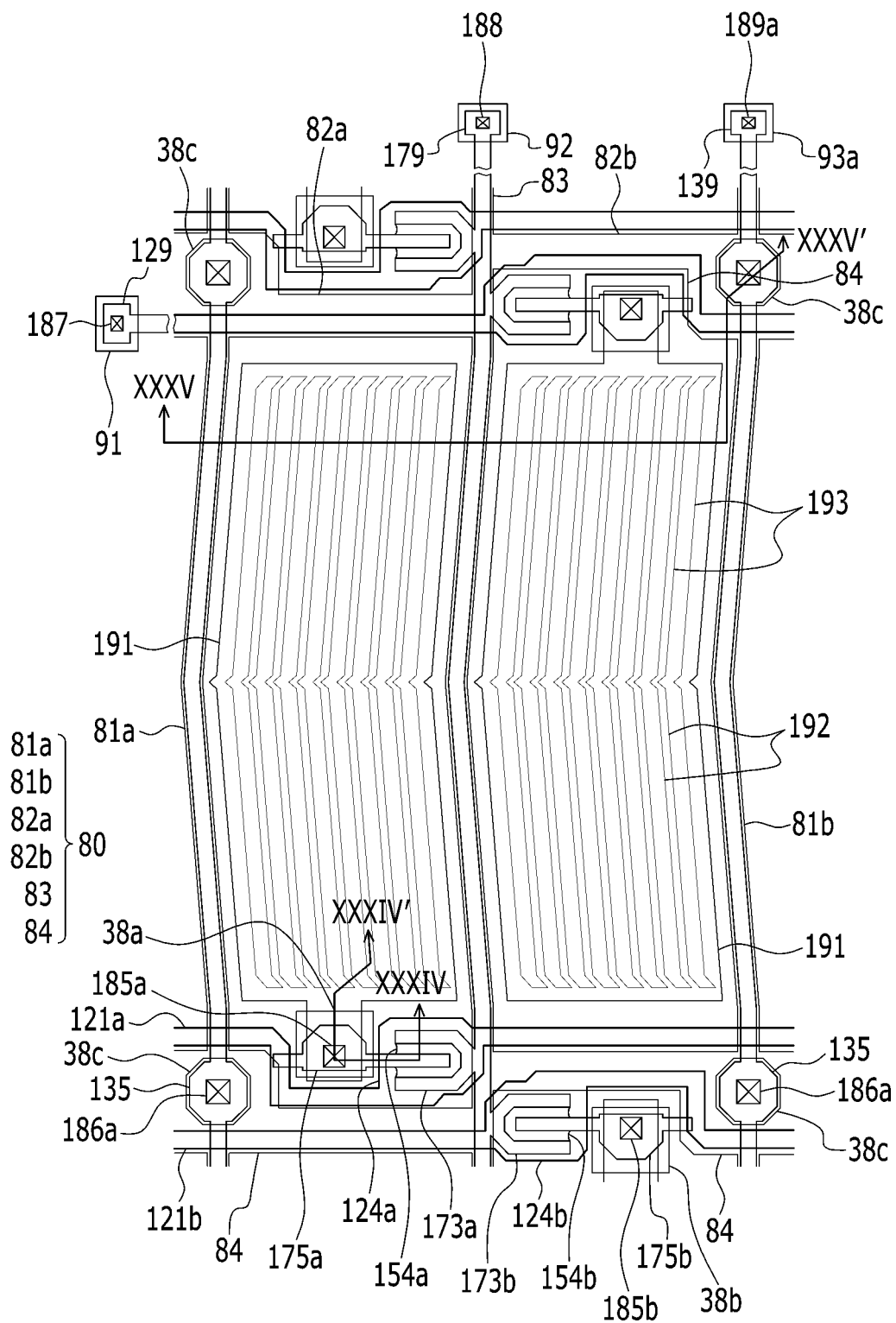


FIG. 34

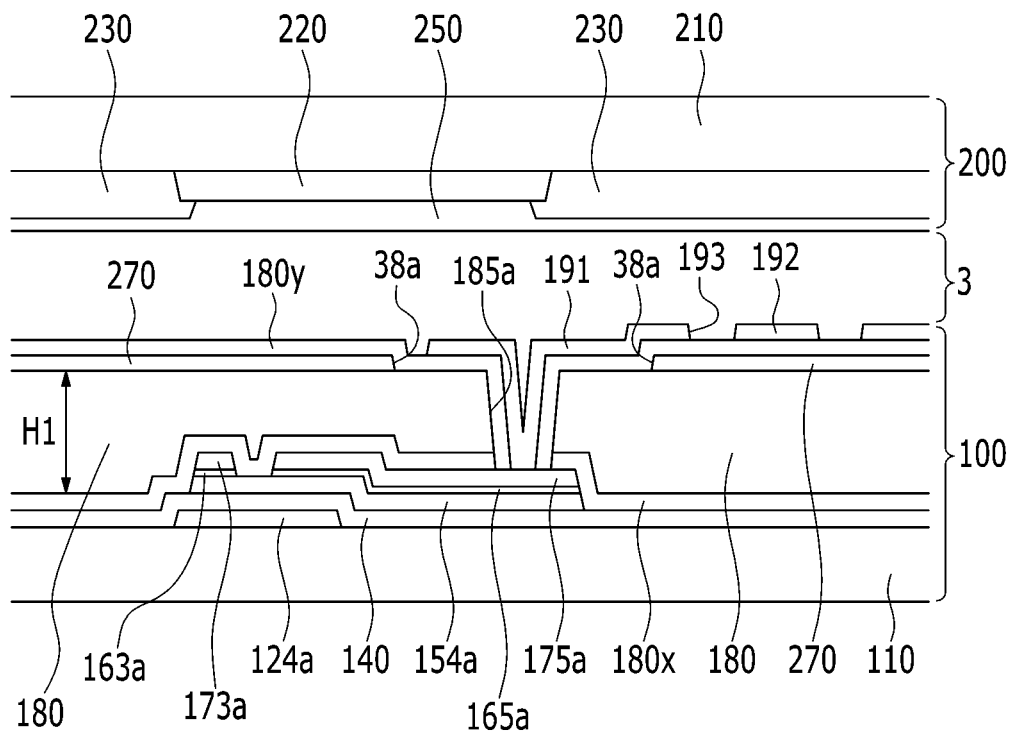


FIG. 35

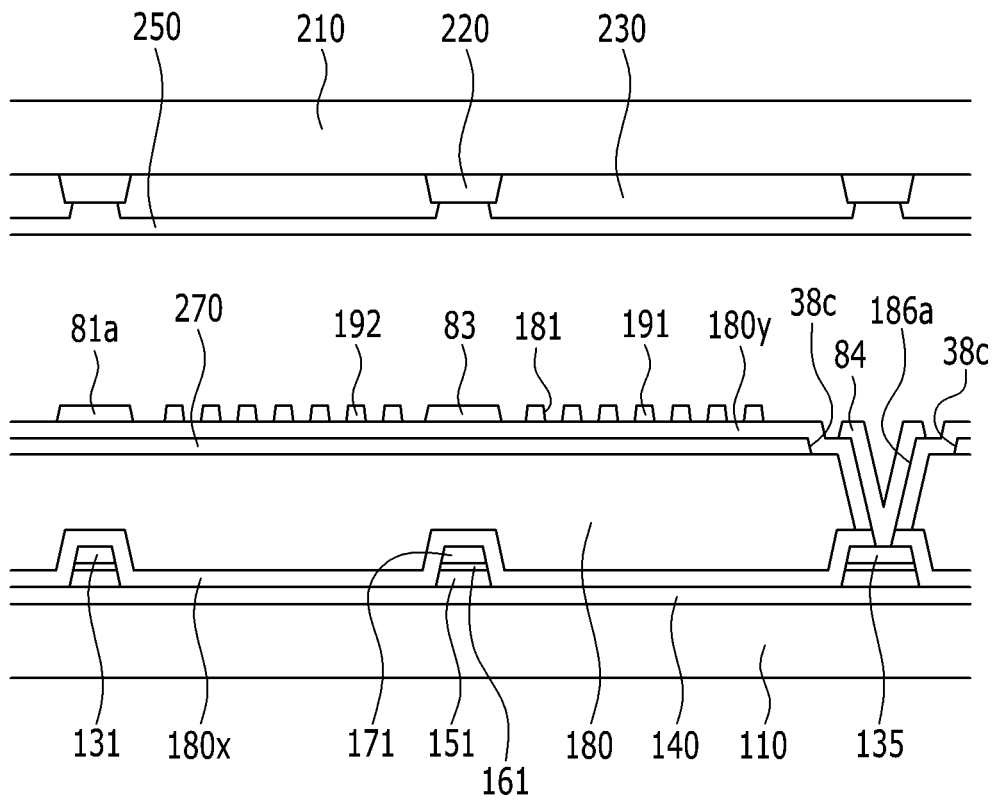


FIG. 36

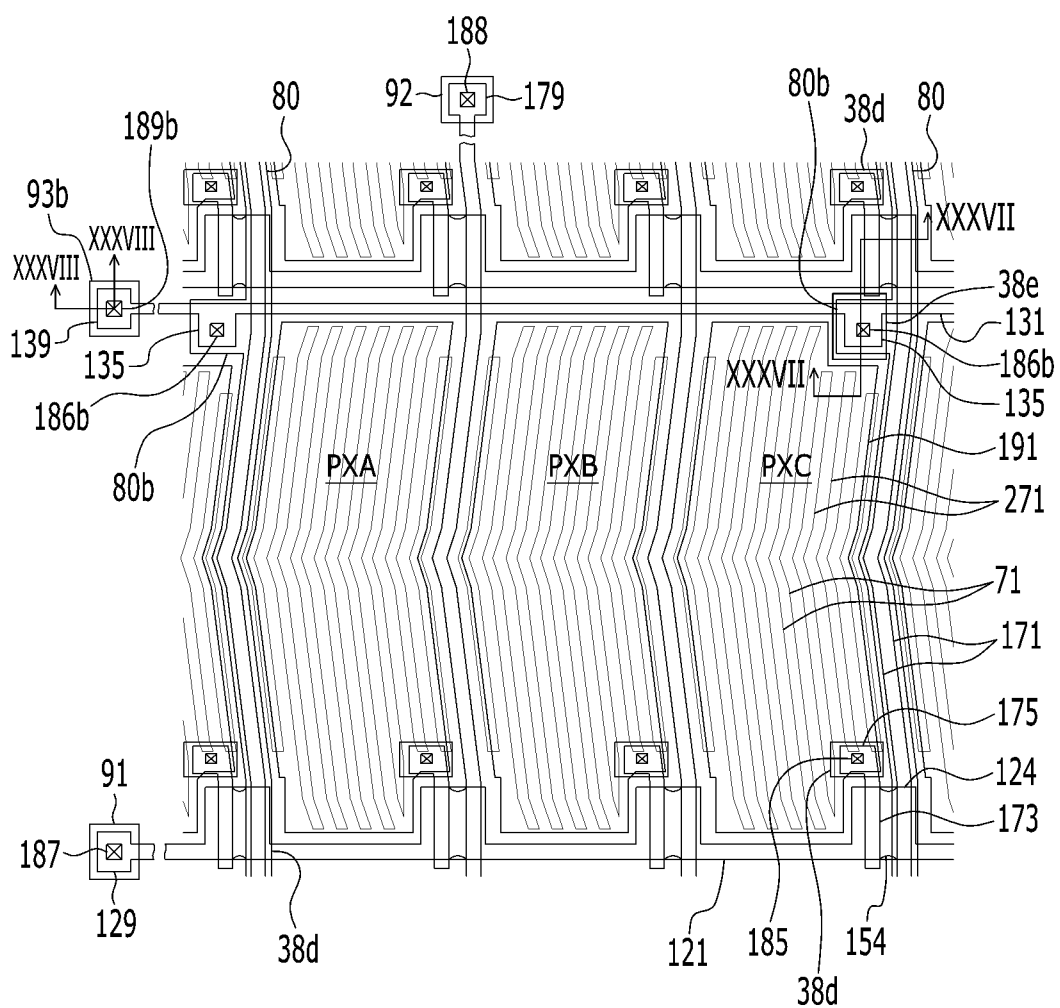


FIG. 37

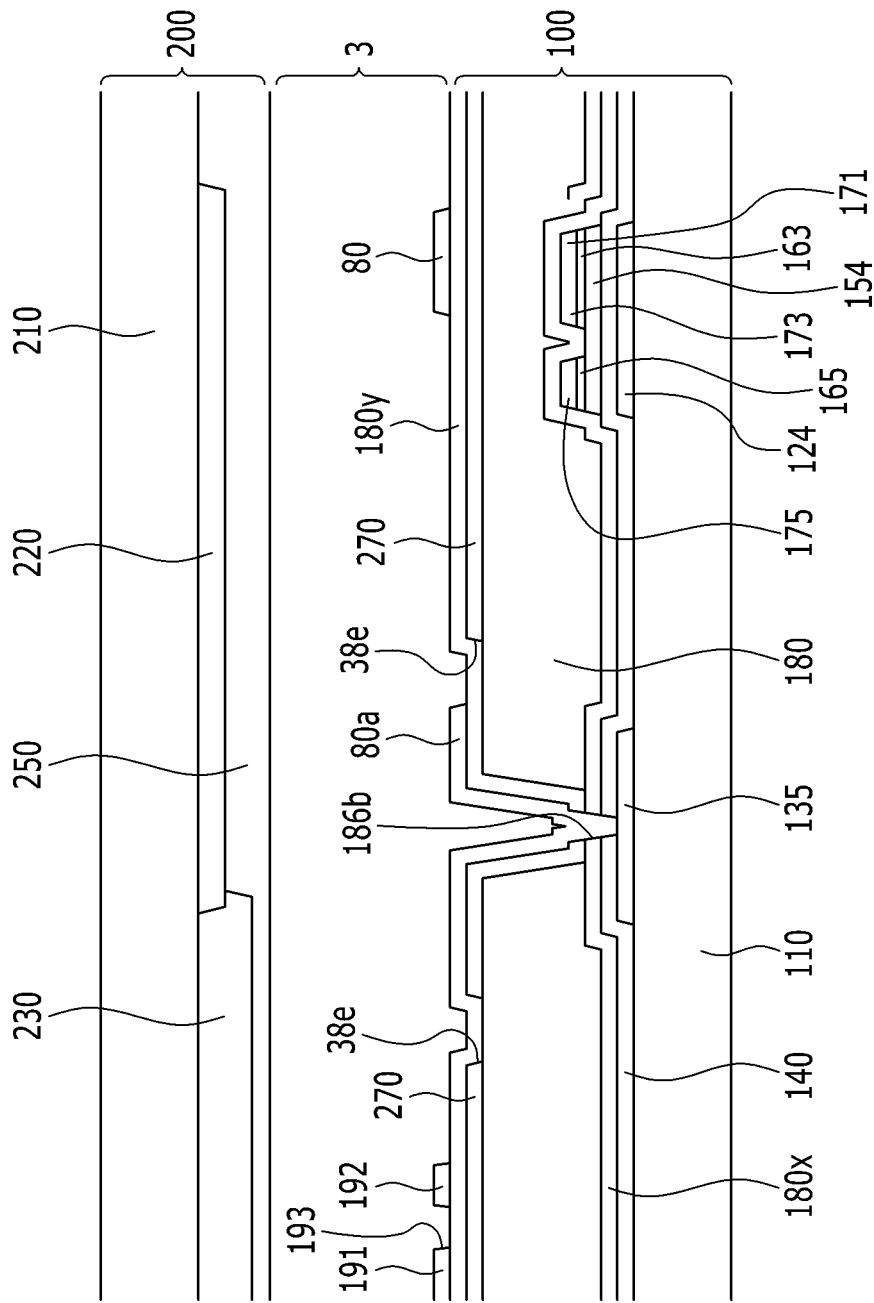


FIG. 38

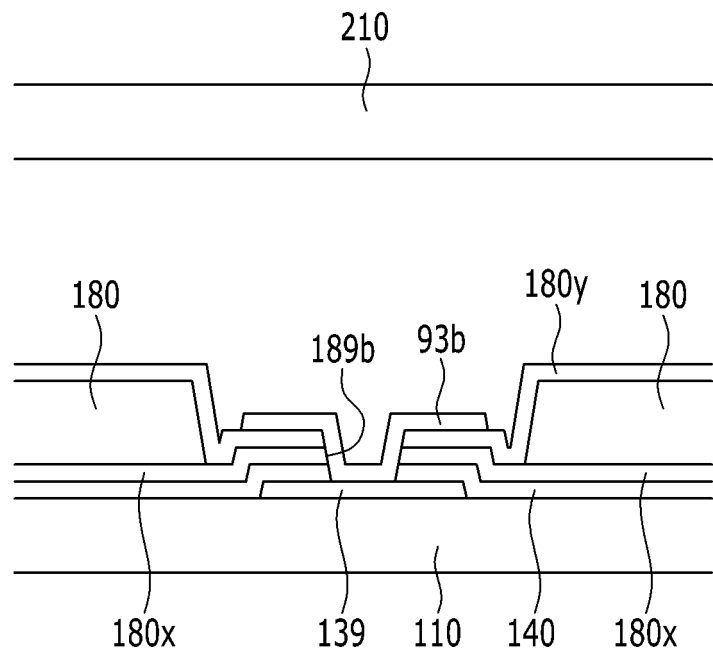
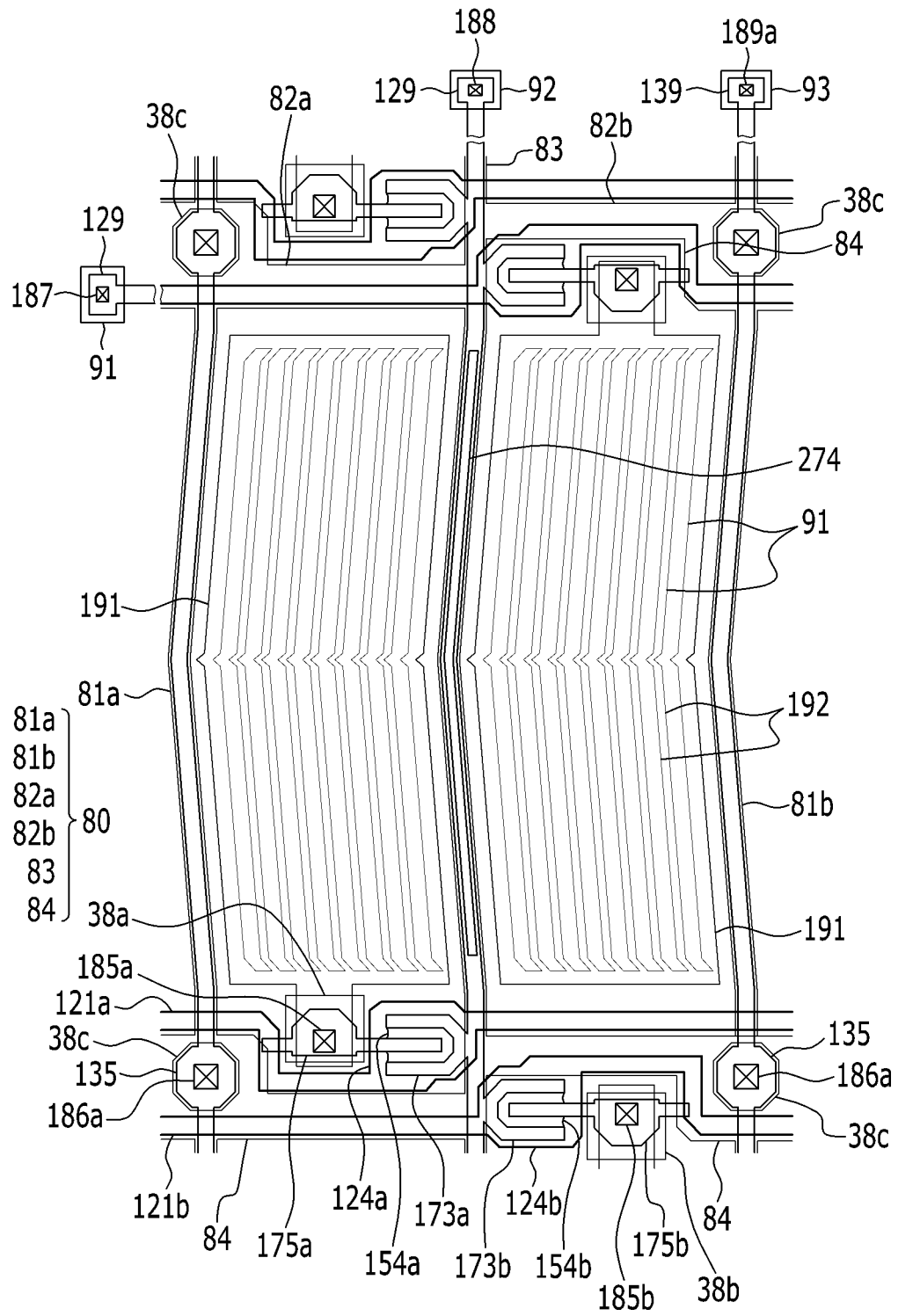


FIG. 39



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- US 2003133066 A [0007]
- US 2005030461 A [0007]
- US 2004189917 A [0007]
- US 2002131003 A [0007]

专利名称(译)	液晶显示器		
公开(公告)号	EP2881784B1	公开(公告)日	2020-01-22
申请号	EP2014196714	申请日	2014-12-08
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	KIM SUNG MAN SONG JUN HO KIM TONG YOUNG LEE SU JIN JEON YEON MUN CHO YOUNG JE		
发明人	KIM, SUNG MAN SONG, JUN HO KIM, TONG YOUNG LEE, SU JIN JEON, YEON-MUN CHO, YOUNG JE		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1343 G02F1/1345 G02F1/1362 H01L27/12 H01L23/522 G09G3/36 G02F1/136		
CPC分类号	G02F1/1343 G02F1/134309 G02F1/136286 G02F2001/134318 G02F1/134336 G02F1/134363 G02F1/1345 G02F2001/13606 G02F2001/136218 G02F2001/13629 G09G3/3648 G09G2300/043 G09G2300/0434 G09G2300/0876 H01L27/124		
代理机构(译)	DR.威猛和合作伙伴		
优先权	1020130152662 2013-12-09 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2881784A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

根据本公开的示例性实施例的液晶显示器包括：栅极线（121a，b），数据线（171）和设置在绝缘基板（110）上的补偿电压线（131）；设置在栅极线，数据线和补偿电压线上的第一钝化层（180x）；设置在第一钝化层上的像素电极（191）连接到栅极线 and 数据线，补偿电极（80-84）连接到补偿电压线。形成在第一钝化层上的公共电极（270、271），其中，补偿电极与数据线的至少一部分重叠，并且补偿电压线形成成为与数据线相同的层。

