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**Wang et al.**

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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY HAVING  
PARTICULAR CONDUCTIVE ELEMENT**

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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**G02F 1/1343** (2006.01)  
**G02F 1/1333** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... 349/155; 349/141; 349/158

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... 349/155,  
349/141, 158  
See application file for complete search history.

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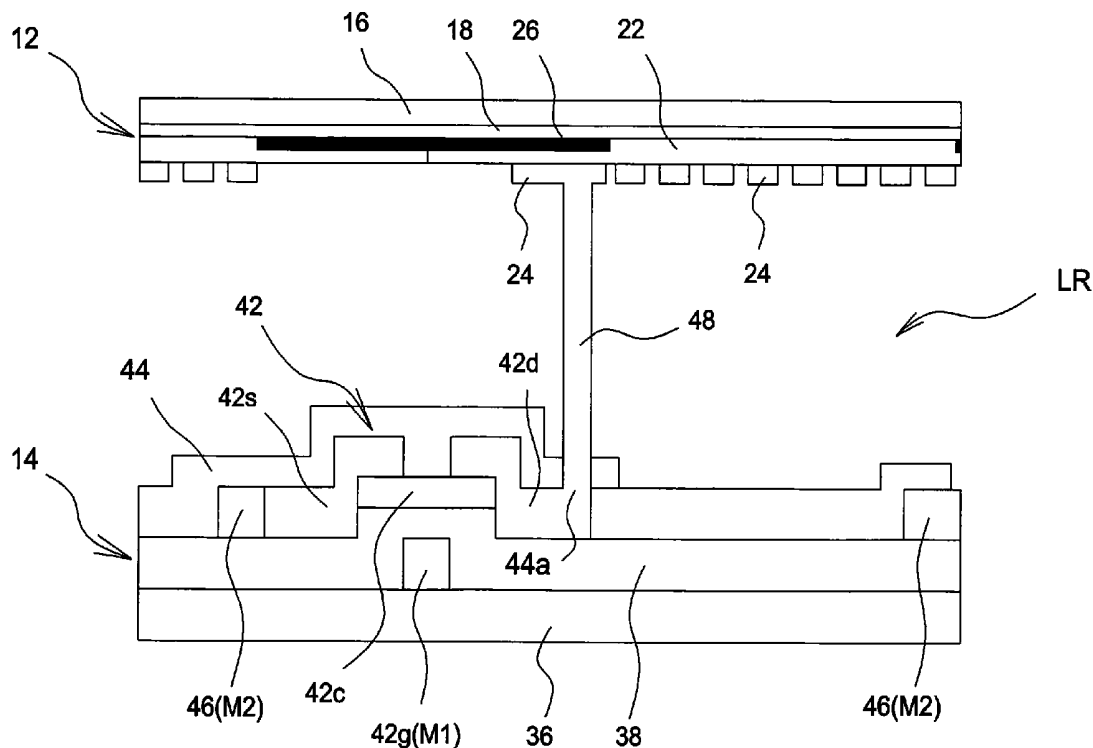
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display includes a color filter substrate, an array substrate, a liquid crystal layer, and at least one conductive element. The color filter substrate has at least one color filter, at least one first electrode, and at least one second electrode opposite the first electrode. The second electrode is comb-shaped and disposed between the first electrode and the liquid crystal layer, and one of the first and the second electrodes is electrically connected to a common voltage of the liquid crystal display. At least one conductive element electrically connects the source/drain region of a thin film transistor with the other one of the first and the second electrodes which is not connected to the common voltage.

**19 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets**

**10**



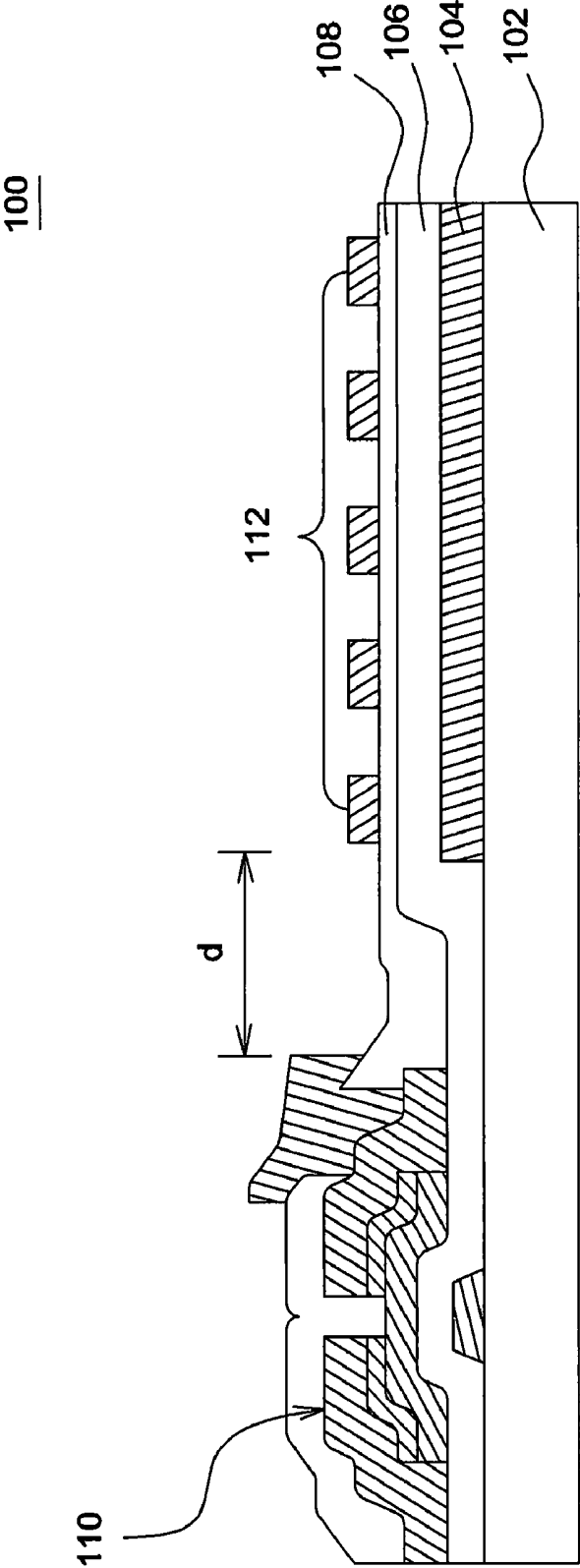


FIG. 1 (Prior Art)

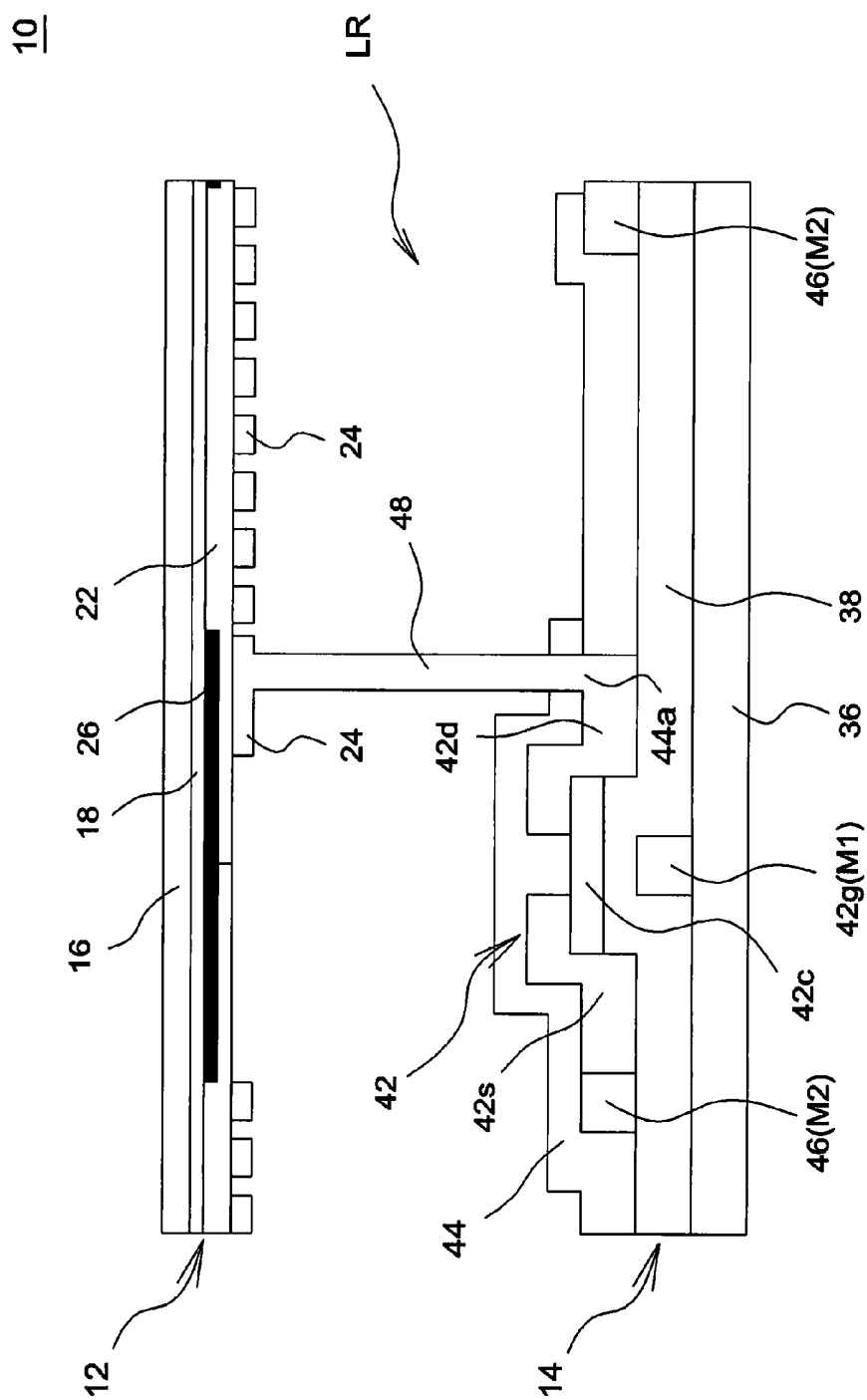


FIG. 2

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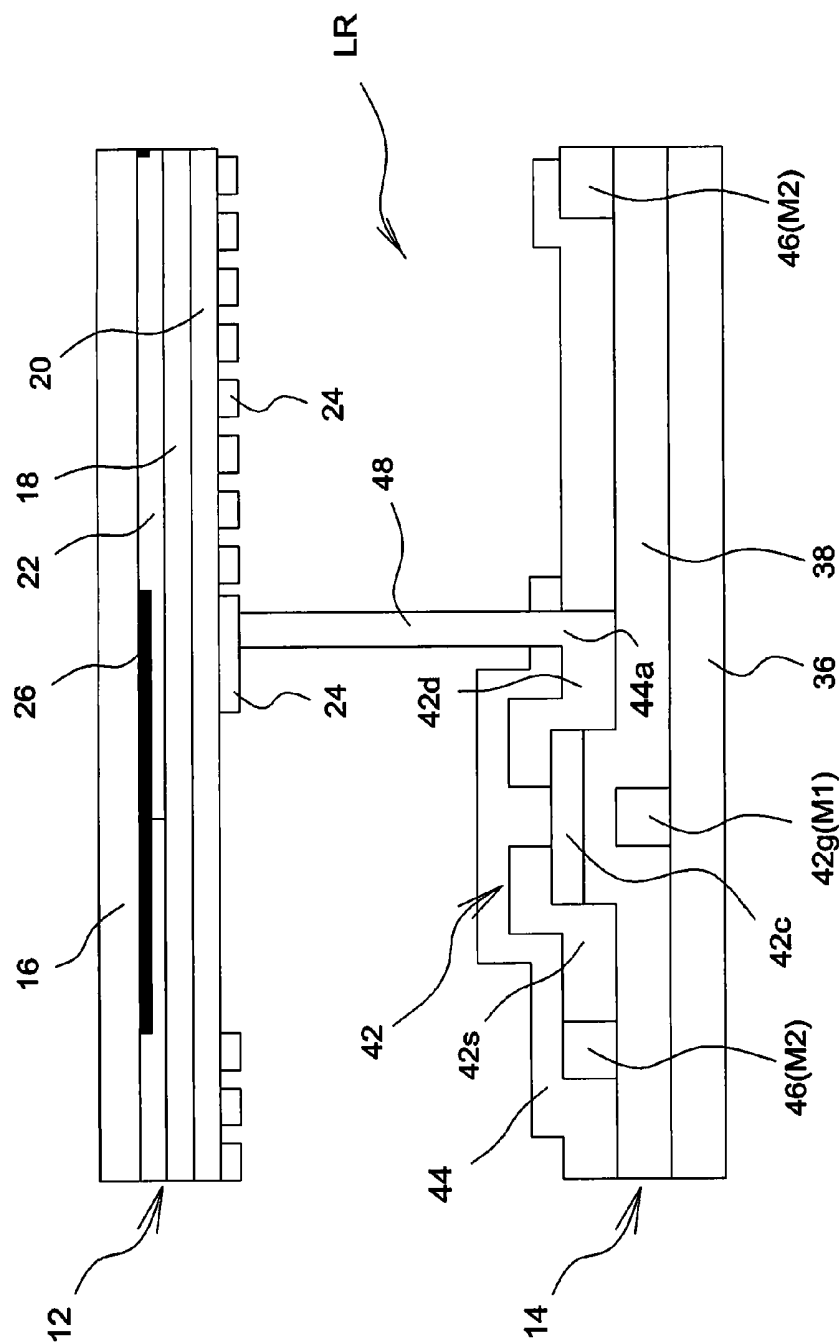


FIG. 3

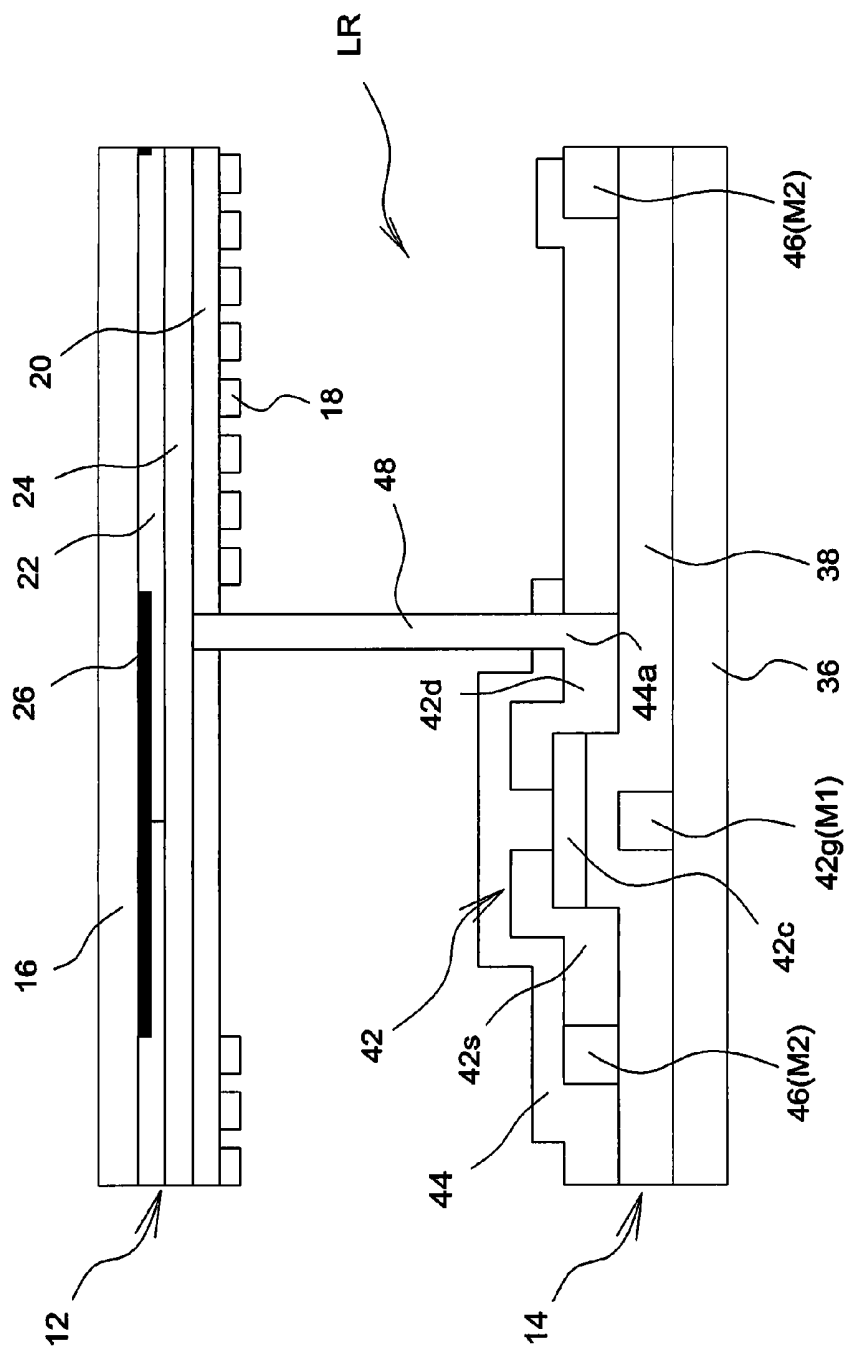


FIG. 4

# LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY HAVING PARTICULAR CONDUCTIVE ELEMENT

## CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority of application No. 097130753 filed on Aug. 13, 2008 and application No. 098113080 filed on Apr. 20, 2009 in Taiwan R.O.C under 35 U.S.C. §119; the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to a liquid crystal display having a high aperture ratio.

### 2. Description of the Related Art

FIG. 1 shows a schematic diagram of an array substrate 100 of a conventional liquid crystal display. Referring to FIG. 1, a common electrode (counter electrode) 104 is formed on a bottom transparent substrate 102, a gate insulation layer 106 and a passivation layer 108 are deposited on the common electrode 104 in succession, and a comb-shaped pixel electrode 112 is formed on the passivation layer 108. According to the design shown in FIG. 1, the common electrode 104 is allowed to cooperate with the comb-shaped pixel electrode 112 to produce fringe fields. However, since the common electrode 104 and the comb-shaped pixel electrode 112 are both formed on the array substrate 100, a gap d between an active display area (on which the comb-shaped pixel electrode 112 spreads) and driving circuitry components (such as a TFT 110 and signal transmission lines) must be provided to avoid signal interference like capacitive coupling effect. The occupied area of the gap d considerably decreases the aperture ratio of a pixel.

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides a liquid crystal display having a high aperture ratio.

According to an embodiment of the invention, a liquid crystal display includes a color filter substrate, an array substrate, a liquid crystal layer, and at least one conductive element. The color filter substrate has at least one color filter, at least one first electrode, and at least one second electrode opposite the first electrode. The array substrate has a plurality of scan lines and data lines intersected with each other and at least one thin film transistor electrically connected with the scan lines and the data lines. The second electrode is comb-shaped and disposed between the first electrode and the liquid crystal layer, and one of the first and the second electrodes is electrically connected to a common voltage of the liquid crystal display. At least one conductive element electrically connects the source/drain region of the thin film transistor with the other one of the first and the second electrodes which is not connected to the common voltage.

In one embodiment, the conductive element is a conductive bump made of electrically conductive materials or an insulating bump coated with electrically conductive films.

In one embodiment, the conductive element is a conductive spacer.

According to the above embodiments, fringes fields are produced between the pixel electrode and the common electrode (at least one of them is comb-shaped) to twist horizontally-aligned liquid crystal molecules between two transparent substrates to effect a display. Since the comb-shaped pixel

electrode or comb-shaped common electrode for inducing fringe fields is formed on the color filter substrate rather than the array substrate, the gap formerly provided between an active display area and driving circuitry components such as TFTs, data lines and scan lines is no longer needed. Hence, the active display area is allowed to extend to a great extent to considerably improve the aperture ratio of a pixel.

Other objectives, features and advantages of the present invention will be further understood from the further technological features disclosed by the embodiments of the present invention wherein there are shown and described preferred embodiments of this invention, simply by way of illustration of modes best suited to carry out the invention.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a schematic diagram of an array substrate of a conventional liquid crystal display.

FIG. 2 shows a schematic diagram of a liquid crystal display according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 3 shows a schematic diagram of a liquid crystal display according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 shows a schematic diagram of a liquid crystal display according to another embodiment of the invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments, reference is made to the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof, and in which are shown by way of illustration specific embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. In this regard, directional terminology, such as "top," "bottom," "front," "back," etc., is used with reference to the orientation of the Figure(s) being described. The components of the present invention can be positioned in a number of different orientations. As such, the directional terminology is used for purposes of illustration and is in no way limiting. On the other hand, the drawings are only schematic and the sizes of components may be exaggerated for clarity. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and structural changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention. Also, it is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology used herein are for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting. The use of "including," "comprising," or "having" and variations thereof herein is meant to encompass the items listed thereafter and equivalents thereof as well as additional items. Unless limited otherwise, the terms "connected," and variations thereof herein are used broadly and encompass direct and indirect connections, couplings, and mountings. Similarly, "adjacent to" and variations thereof herein are used broadly and encompass directly and indirectly "adjacent to". Therefore, the description of "A" component "adjacent to" "B" component herein may contain the situations that "A" component directly faces "B" component or one or more additional components are between "A" component and "B" component. Also, the description of "A" component "adjacent to" "B" component herein may contain the situations that "A" component is directly "adjacent to" "B" component or one or more additional components are between "A" component and "B" component. Accordingly, the drawings and descriptions will be regarded as illustrative in nature and not as restrictive.

FIG. 2 shows a schematic diagram of a liquid crystal display (LCD) 10 according to an embodiment of the invention. Referring to FIG. 2, the LCD 10 includes a color filter substrate 12, an array substrate 14, and a liquid crystal layer LR

interposed between the color filter substrate **12** and the array substrate **14**. In the color filter substrate **12**, a common electrode **18** is formed on a transparent substrate **16**. In this embodiment, the common electrode **18** spreads over an entire surface of the transparent substrate **16**. However, the common electrode **18** is not limited to be surface-shaped, and it may also be comb-shaped. The common electrode **18** may be formed from transparent metal-oxide conductive films, and at least one color filter **22** is formed on the common electrode **18**. At least one comb-shaped pixel electrode **24** is formed on the color filter **22**, and the pixel electrode **24** may be formed from transparent metal-oxide conductive films and patterned to have the shape of a comb. Besides, a black matrix **26** is formed between two adjacent color filters **22**. In the array substrate **14**, multiple scan lines are intersected with multiple data lines, and at least one thin film transistor is formed in the vicinity of each intersection of the scan line and the data line. Certainly, the position of the thin film transistor can be changed according to any design demand. An example of a stack of optical films on the array substrate **14** is described below. In the array substrate, a first metal layer **M1** is formed on the transparent substrate **36** and patterned through etching to form scan lines (not shown) and the gate **42g** of a thin film transistor (TFT) **42**. A dielectric gate insulation layer **38** is formed to cover the first metal layer **M1**. A channel region **42c** made of amorphous silicon and a second metal layer **M2** are formed on the gate insulation layer **38**. Specifically, the second metal layer **M2** is patterned through etching to form the source **42s** and the drain **42d** of the TFT **42** and data lines **46**. A dielectric passivation layer **44** is formed on the gate insulation layer **38** to cover the source **42s** and the drain **42d** of the TFT **42** and the data lines **46**. Further, at least one contact hole **44a** is formed on the passivation layer **44** to expose a part of the source/drain region of the TFT **42**. Then, a conductive bump **48** electrically connects the comb-shaped pixel electrode **24** on the color filter substrate **12** with the TFT **42** on the array substrate **14** through the contact hole **44a**. Thereby, fringe fields are produced between the comb-shaped pixel electrode **24** and the opposite common electrode **18** on the color filter substrate **12** to twist horizontally-aligned liquid crystal molecules between two transparent substrates so as to effect a display.

According to this embodiment, since the comb-shaped pixel electrode **24** for inducing fringe fields is formed on the color filter substrate **12** rather than the array substrate **14**, the gap formerly provided between an active display area and driving circuitry components such as TFTs, data lines and scan lines is no longer needed. Hence, the active display area is allowed to extend to a great extent to considerably improve the aperture ratio of a pixel.

FIG. 3 shows a liquid crystal display **50** according to another embodiment of the invention. This embodiment is similar to the embodiment shown in FIG. 2, except this embodiment has a different stack of optical films on the color filter substrate **12**. Referring to FIG. 3, in the color filter substrate **12**, at least one color filter **22** and black matrix **26** are formed on a transparent substrate **16**, and a common electrode **18** spreads over an entire surface of the color filter **22**. However, the common electrode **18** is not limited to be surface-shaped, and it may also be comb-shaped. An insulating layer **20** is formed on the common electrode **18**, and at least one comb-shaped pixel electrode **24** is formed on the insulating layer **20** to cooperate the common electrode **18** to produce fringe fields. Similarly, a conductive bump **48** electrically connects the comb-shaped pixel electrode **24** on the color filter substrate **12** with the TFT **42** on the array substrate **14** through the contact hole **44a**.

FIG. 4 shows a schematic diagram of an LCD **60** according to another embodiment of the invention. Referring to FIG. 4, in the color filter substrate **12**, at least one color filter **22** and a black matrix **26** are formed on a transparent substrate **16**, and a pixel electrode **24** spreads over an entire surface of the color filter **22**. However, the pixel electrode is not limited to be surface-shaped, and it may also be comb-shaped. Also, an insulating layer **20** is formed on the pixel electrode **24**, and at least one comb-shaped common electrode **18** is formed on the insulating layer **20** to cooperate with the surface-shaped pixel electrode **24** to produce fringe fields. Similarly, a conductive bump **48** electrically connects the pixel electrode **24** on the color filter substrate **12** with the TFT **42** on the array substrate **14** through the contact hole.

According to the above embodiments, a first electrode and a second electrode are both provided on the color filter substrate **12**, the second electrode is disposed between the first electrode and the liquid crystal layer, the second electrode is comb-shaped, and the first electrode is surface-shaped or comb-shaped. One of the first and the second electrodes is connected to a common voltage (Vcom) of the LCD, and the other is connected to the source/drain region of a thin film transistor to produce fringe fields. This configuration is allowed to effectively increase the active display area and the aperture ratio as a result. Note the way of connecting the pixel electrode **24** on the color filter substrate **12** with the source/drain region of the TFT **42** is not limited. Except that the conductive bump **48** made of electrically conductive materials is provided, an insulating bump coated with conductive films may also be used. Alternatively, conductive spacers may be implanted between two substrates to achieve electrical connection.

The foregoing description of the preferred embodiments of the invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form or to exemplary embodiments disclosed. Accordingly, the foregoing description should be regarded as illustrative rather than restrictive. Obviously, many modifications and variations will be apparent to practitioners skilled in this art. The embodiments are chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention and its best mode practical application, thereby to enable persons skilled in the art to understand the invention for various embodiments and with various modifications as are suited to the particular use or implementation contemplated. It is intended that the scope of the invention be defined by the claims appended hereto and their equivalents in which all terms are meant in their broadest reasonable sense unless otherwise indicated. Therefore, the term "the invention", "the present invention" or the like does not necessarily limit the claim scope to a specific embodiment, and the reference to particularly preferred exemplary embodiments of the invention does not imply a limitation on the invention, and no such limitation is to be inferred. The invention is limited only by the spirit and scope of the appended claims. The abstract of the disclosure is provided to comply with the rules requiring an abstract, which will allow a searcher to quickly ascertain the subject matter of the technical disclosure of any patent issued from this disclosure. It is submitted with the understanding that it will not be used to interpret or limit the scope or meaning of the claims. Any advantages and benefits described may not apply to all embodiments of the invention. It should be appreciated that variations may be made in the embodiments described by persons skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the present invention as defined by the following claims. Moreover, no element and component in the present disclosure is intended to be dedicated to the

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public regardless of whether the element or component is explicitly recited in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display, comprising:
  - a color filter substrate having at least one color filter, at least one first electrode, and at least one second electrode opposite the first electrode;
  - an array substrate having a plurality of scan lines and data lines intersected with each other and at least one thin film transistor electrically connected with the scan lines and the data lines;
  - a liquid crystal layer interposed between the color filter substrate and the array substrate, wherein the second electrode is comb-shaped and disposed between the first electrode and the liquid crystal layer, and one of the first and the second electrodes is electrically connected to a common voltage of the liquid crystal display; and
  - at least one conductive element electrically connecting the source/drain region of the thin film transistor with the other one of the first and the second electrodes which is not connected to the common voltage.
2. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first electrode is surface-shaped or comb-shaped.
3. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the conductive element is a conductive bump made of electrically conductive materials.
4. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the conductive element is an insulating bump coated with electrically conductive films.
5. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the conductive element is a conductive spacer.
6. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first and the second electrodes are made of transparent metal-oxide conductive films.
7. A liquid crystal display, comprising:
  - a color filter substrate, comprising:
    - a first transparent substrate;
    - at least one common electrode formed on the first transparent substrate; and
    - at least one comb-shaped pixel electrode formed on the first transparent substrate to cooperate with the common electrode to produce fringe fields;
  - an array substrate, comprising:
    - a second transparent substrate;
    - a plurality of scan lines and data lines intersected with each other and formed on the second transparent substrate;
    - at least one thin film transistor electrically connected with the scan lines and the data lines; and
    - a first insulating layer covering the thin film transistor, the insulating layer having at least one contact hole to expose a part of the source/drain region of the thin film transistor;
  - a liquid crystal layer interposed between the color filter substrate and the array substrate; and
  - at least one conductive element electrically connecting the comb-shaped pixel electrode with the source/drain region of the thin film transistor through the contact hole.

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8. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 7, further comprising:
  - at least one color filter formed on the common electrode, wherein the comb-shaped pixel electrode is formed on the color filter.
9. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 8, wherein the conductive element is a conductive bump made of electrically conductive materials.
10. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 8, wherein the conductive element is an insulating bump coated with electrically conductive films.
11. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 8, wherein the conductive element is a conductive spacer.
12. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 7, further comprising:
  - at least one color filter formed on the first transparent substrate, wherein the common electrode is formed on the color filter; and
  - a second insulating layer covering the common electrode, wherein the comb-shaped pixel electrode is formed on the second insulating layer.
13. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 12, wherein the conductive element is a conductive bump made of electrically conductive materials.
14. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 12, wherein the conductive element is an insulating bump coated with electrically conductive films.
15. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 12, wherein the conductive element is a conductive spacer.
16. A liquid crystal display, comprising:
  - a color filter substrate, comprising:
    - a first transparent substrate;
    - at least one color filter formed on the first transparent substrate;
    - at least one pixel electrode formed on the color filter;
    - a first insulating layer covering the pixel electrode; and
    - at least one comb-shaped common electrode formed on the first insulating layer to cooperate with the pixel electrode to produce fringe fields;
  - an array substrate, comprising:
    - a second transparent substrate;
    - a plurality of scan lines and data lines intersected with each other and formed on the second transparent substrate;
    - at least one thin film transistor electrically connected with the scan lines and the data lines; and
    - a second insulating layer covering the thin film transistor, the insulating layer having at least one contact hole to expose a part of the source/drain region of the thin film transistor;
  - a liquid crystal layer interposed between the color filter substrate and the array substrate; and
  - at least one conductive element electrically connecting the pixel electrode with the source/drain region of the thin film transistor through the contact hole.
17. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 16, wherein the conductive element is a conductive bump made of electrically conductive materials.
18. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 16, wherein the conductive element is an insulating bump coated with electrically conductive films.
19. The liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 16, wherein the conductive element is a conductive spacer.

\* \* \* \* \*

|                |                                                    |         |            |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| 专利名称(译)        | 具有特定导电元件的液晶显示器                                     |         |            |
| 公开(公告)号        | <a href="#">US8243246</a>                          | 公开(公告)日 | 2012-08-14 |
| 申请号            | US12/540057                                        | 申请日     | 2009-08-12 |
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| [标]发明人         | WANG WEN CHUN<br>LIU CHIN CHANG                    |         |            |
| 发明人            | WANG, WEN-CHUN<br>LIU, CHIN-CHANG                  |         |            |
| IPC分类号         | G02F1/1339 G02F1/1343 G02F1/1333                   |         |            |
| CPC分类号         | G02F1/134363 G02F2001/134372 G02F2201/40           |         |            |
| 优先权            | 098113080 2009-04-20 TW<br>097130753 2008-08-13 TW |         |            |
| 其他公开文献         | US20100039592A1                                    |         |            |
| 外部链接           | <a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>    |         |            |

#### 摘要(译)

液晶显示器包括滤色器基板，阵列基板，液晶层和至少一个导电元件。滤色器基板具有至少一个滤色器，至少一个第一电极和与第一电极相对的至少一个第二电极。第二电极是梳形的并且设置在第一电极和液晶层之间，并且第一和第二电极中的一个电连接到液晶显示器的公共电压。至少一个导电元件将薄膜晶体管的源/漏区与第一和第二电极中的另一个电连接，该第一和第二电极中的另一个未连接到公共电压。

