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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication****Kim et al.**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2003/0223019 A1**(43) **Pub. Date:****Dec. 4, 2003**(54) **THIN FILM TRANSISTOR ARRAY PANEL
FOR LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY HAVING
PIXEL ELECTRODE**(52) **U.S. Cl.** 349/43; 349/139(75) **Inventors:** **Dong-Gyu Kim**, Yongin-city (KR);
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Publication Classification(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **G02F 1/136; G02F 1/1343**(57) **ABSTRACT**

A TFT array panel includes an insulating substrate, a gate line and a storage electrode line formed thereon. The gate line and the storage electrode line are covered with a gate insulating layer, and a semiconductor island is formed on the gate insulating layer. A pair of ohmic contacts are formed on the semiconductor island, and a data line and a drain electrode are formed thereon. The data line and the drain electrode are covered with a passivation layer having a contact hole exposing the drain electrode. A pixel electrode is formed on the passivation layer and connected to the drain electrode through the contact hole. The TFT array panel is covered with an alignment layer rubbed approximately in a direction from the upper left corner to the lower right corner of the TFT array panel or the pixel electrode. The pixel electrode has approximately a rectangular shape and overlaps the gate line and the data line. The pixel electrode has an expansion located near the upper left corner of the pixel electrode to increase the width of the corresponding overlapping area between the pixel electrode and the gate line and/or the data line.

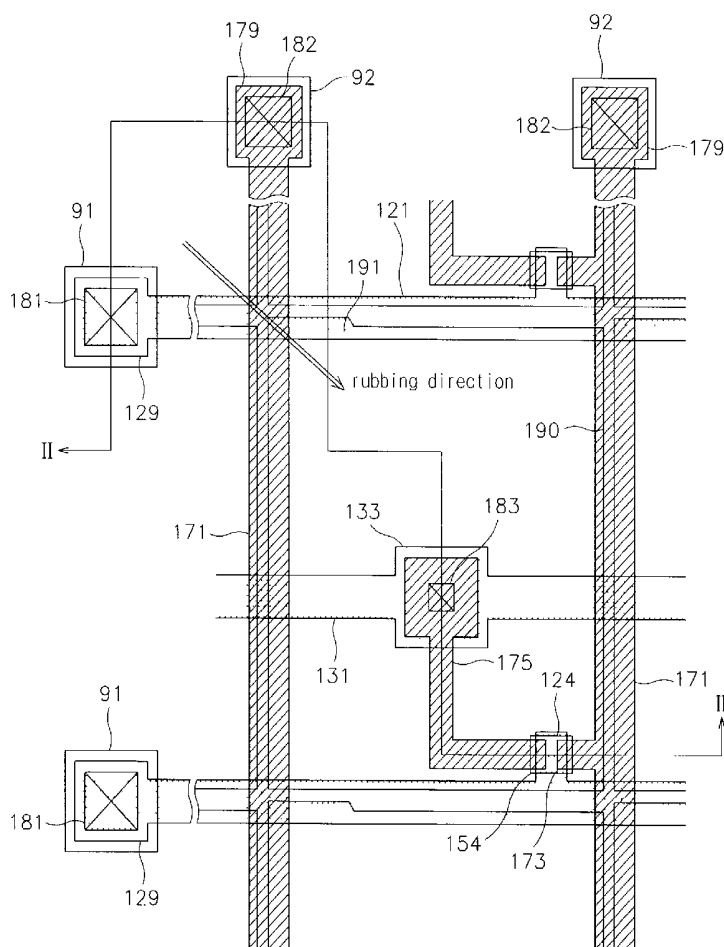


FIG. 1

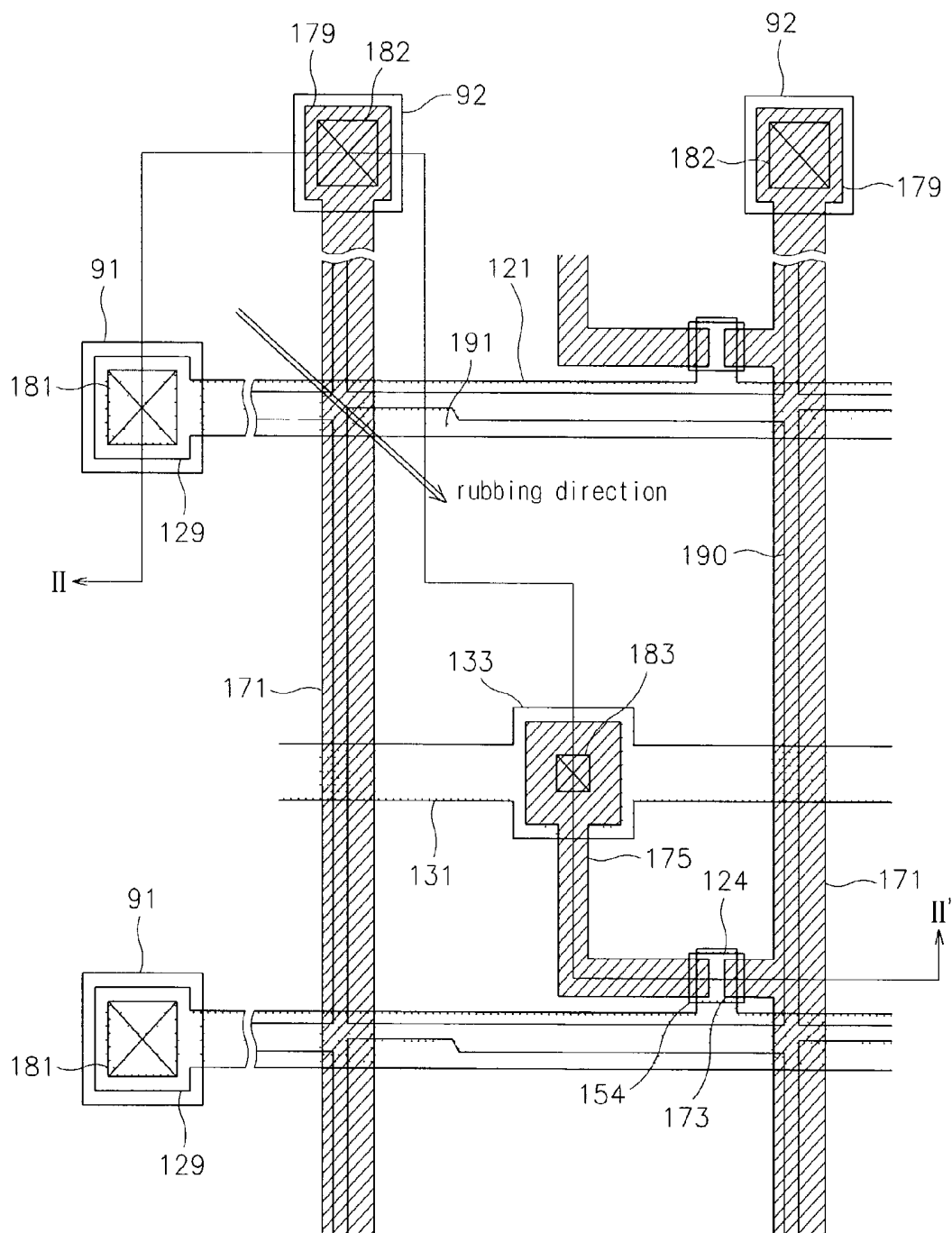


FIG. 2

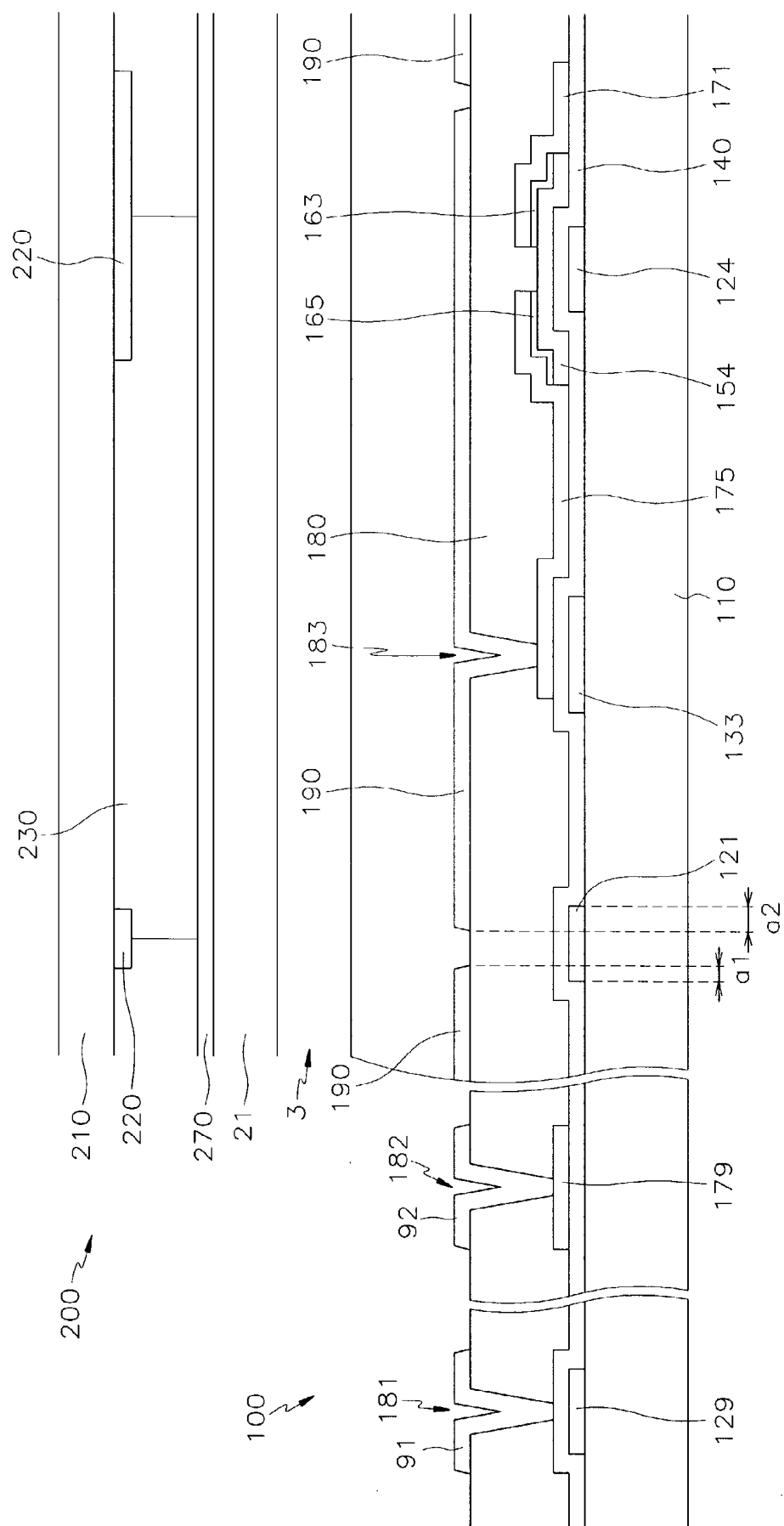


FIG. 3

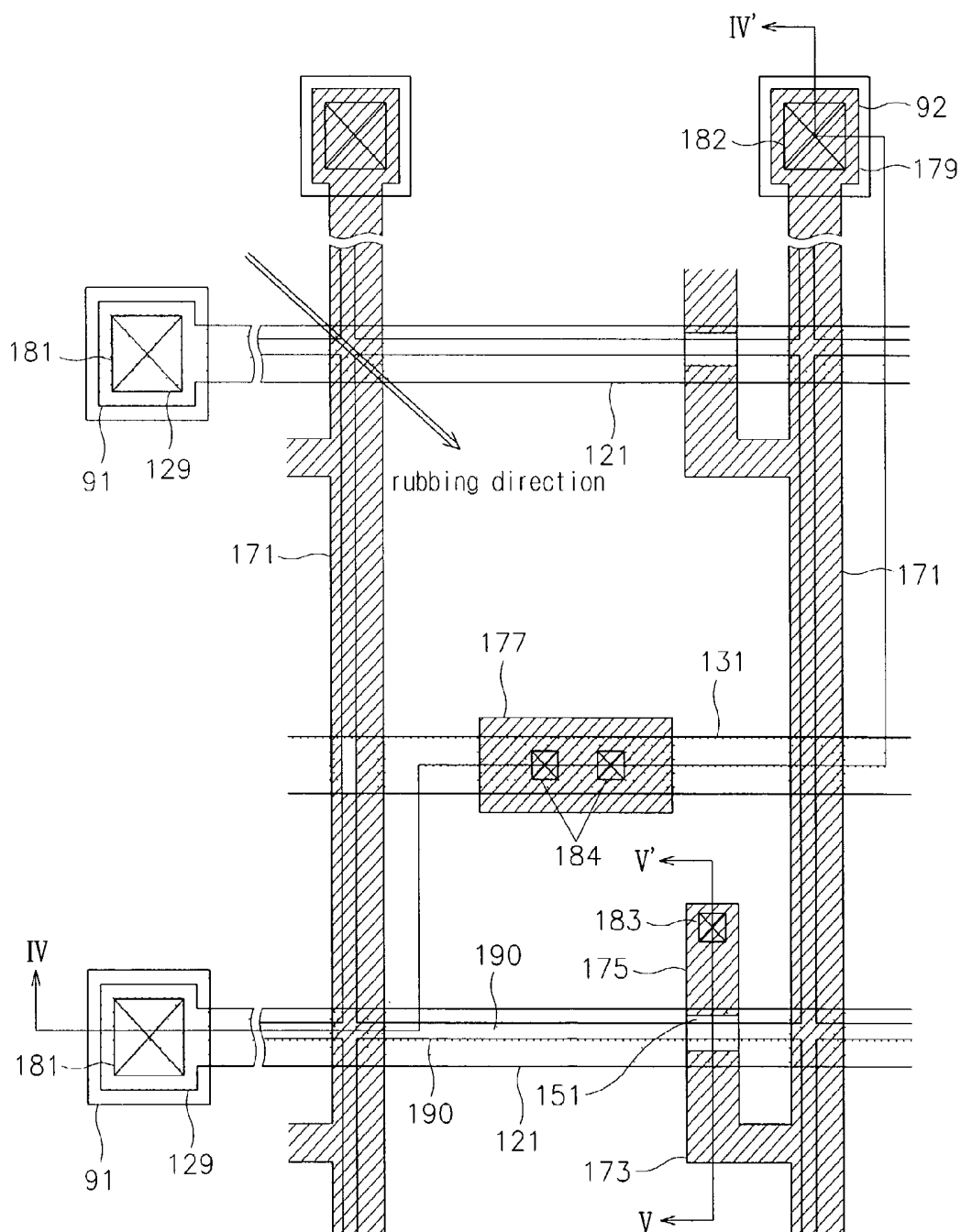
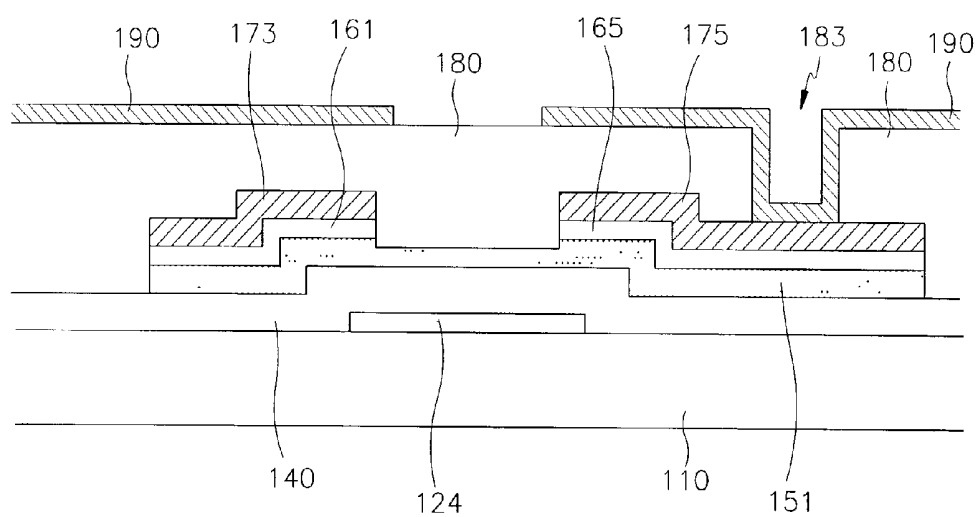


FIG. 5



THIN FILM TRANSISTOR ARRAY PANEL FOR LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY HAVING PIXEL ELECTRODE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] (a) Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a thin film transistor array panel for a liquid crystal display including a pixel electrode.

[0003] (b) Description of the Related Art

[0004] A liquid crystal display ("LCD") is one of the most widely used flat panel displays. An LCD includes two panels having field-generating electrodes and a liquid crystal layer interposed therebetween and controls the transmittance of light passing through the liquid crystal layer by realigning liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer with voltages applied to the electrodes.

[0005] One of the most commonly used LCDs provides a plurality of planar field-generating electrodes on one panel with switching elements switching the voltages applied to the electrodes and one large planar field-generating electrode on the other panel, which is applied with a fixed voltage or two swinging voltages. Thin film transistors ("TFTs") are usually used as the switching elements, and the panel including the TFTs is called the "TFT array panel."

[0006] The planar field-generating electrodes provided on respective panels generate electric field perpendicular to the panels. Some of the electric field lose that perpendicularity near the edges of the electrodes.

[0007] A typical LCD further includes an alignment layer for determining initial alignments of the liquid crystal molecules. One type of the alignment layer forces the director of the liquid crystal material to be parallel to the surface of the alignment layer (which is called homogeneous alignment), while another type forces the director to be normal to the surface (which is called homeotropic alignment). A proper surface treatment of the alignment layer such as rubbing and light exposure controls the tilt directions of the liquid crystal molecules. For example, the rubbing in a direction enforces the major axes of the liquid crystal molecules to tilt in that direction.

[0008] The combination of the irregularity of the electric field near the edges of the field-generating electrodes and the compulsive alignment of the liquid crystal molecules using the surface treatment of the alignment layer may result in loss of control for the liquid crystal molecules. This effect is called disclination, which causes light leakage.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] A thin film transistor array panel for a liquid crystal display is provided, which includes: a substrate; a plurality of signal lines provided on the substrate and including a gate line and a data line insulated from each other; a switching element electrically connected to the gate line and the data line; a pixel electrode electrically connected to the switching element and overlapping at least one of the signal lines via an insulator to form at least one overlapping area; and a rubbed alignment layer covering the pixel electrode, wherein at least one portion of the at least one overlapping

area near a starting position of rubbing of the alignment layer is wider than other portions of the at least one overlapping area.

[0010] According to an embodiment of the present invention, the pixel electrode has an expansion forming the at least one portion of the at least one overlapping area.

[0011] According to another embodiment of the present invention, the pixel electrode has a plurality of major edges, and at least one of the major edges proceeds into the at least one of the gate line and the data line more deeply than other major edges to form the at least one portion of the at least one overlapping area.

[0012] The switching element preferably includes a semiconductor layer electrically connected to the gate line and the pixel electrode, and the semiconductor layer extends along the data line. The switching element further includes an ohmic contact interposed between the semiconductor layer and the data line.

[0013] According to an embodiment of the present invention, the thin film transistor array panel further includes: a storage electrode separated from the signal lines; and a storage conductor electrically connected to the pixel electrode and overlapping the storage electrode via an insulating layer. The storage conductor is directly connected to the thin film transistor.

[0014] It is preferable that the pixel electrode is located on the insulator, and the thin film transistor is located under the insulator.

[0015] Another thin film transistor array panel for a liquid crystal display is provided, which includes: a substrate; a plurality of signal lines provided on the substrate and including a gate line and a data line; a gate insulating layer interposed between the gate line and the data line; a switching element electrically connected to the gate line and the data line; a pixel electrode electrically connected to the switching element; and a passivation layer interposed between the pixel electrode and the data line and between the pixel electrode and the gate line, wherein the pixel electrode overlaps at least one of the signal lines to form at least one overlapping area and includes an expansion providing larger width of a portion of the at least one overlapping area than other portions of the at least one overlapping area.

[0016] The at least one of the signal lines preferably includes the gate line.

[0017] According to an embodiment of the present invention, the pixel electrode has substantially a rectangular shape with four major edges including first two major edges substantially parallel to the gate line and second two major edges substantially parallel to the data line, and a portion of the first two major edges form the expansion.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0018] A more complete appreciation of the invention, and many of the attendant advantages thereof, will be readily apparent as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which like reference symbols indicate the same or the similar components, wherein:

[0019] FIG. 1 is a layout view of an exemplary TFT array panel for an LCD according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0020] FIG. 2 is a sectional view of the TFT array panel shown in FIG. 1 taken along the line II-II';

[0021] FIG. 3 is a layout view of an exemplary TFT array panel for an LCD according to another embodiment of the present invention; and

[0022] FIGS. 4 and 5 are sectional views of the TFT array panel shown in FIG. 3 taken along the lines IV-IV' and V-V', respectively.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0023] The present invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which preferred embodiments of the invention are shown.

[0024] In the drawings, the thickness of layers and regions are exaggerated for clarity. Like numerals refer to like elements throughout. It will be understood that when an element such as a layer, 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. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being "directly on" another element, there are no intervening elements present.

[0025] FIG. 1 is a layout view of an exemplary TFT array panel according to an embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 2 is a sectional view of an exemplary LCD including the TFT array panel shown in FIG. 1 taken along the line II-II'.

[0026] As shown in FIG. 2, an LCD according to an embodiment of the present invention includes a lower panel ("TFT array panel") 100, an upper panel ("color filter panel") 200 and a liquid crystal layer 3 interposed therebetween.

[0027] The color filter panel 200 includes an insulating substrate 210, a black matrix 220, a plurality of color filters 230 and a reference electrode 270 formed in sequence. In addition, an alignment layer 21 is provided on the reference electrode 270.

[0028] As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, the TFT array panel 100 includes a plurality of gate lines 121 and a plurality of storage electrode lines 131 extending substantially in a transverse direction formed on an insulating substrate 110. The gate lines 121 and the storage electrode lines 131 include either a single layer preferably made of material with low resistivity such as silver, silver alloy, aluminum and aluminum alloy, or multiple layers including such a single layer and a layer preferably made of material with good physical and electrical contact characteristics such as Cr, Ti and Ta. A plurality of branches of each gate line 121 form gate electrodes 124 of TFTs, and portions of storage electrode lines 131 expand upward and downward to form storage electrodes 133. A predetermined voltage such as a reference voltage or a common electrode voltage (referred to as "a common voltage" hereinafter) is applied to the storage electrode lines 131 from an external source. The common voltage is also applied to the reference electrode 270 of the color filter panel 200.

[0029] The gate lines 121 and the storage electrode lines 131 are covered by a gate insulating layer 140 preferably made of silicon nitride.

[0030] A plurality of semiconductor islands 154 preferably made of polysilicon or hydrogenated amorphous silicon are formed on the gate insulating layer 140 opposite the gate electrodes 124, and a plurality of pairs of ohmic contacts 163 and 165 preferably made of silicide or n+ hydrogenated amorphous silicon heavily doped with n type impurity are formed on the semiconductor islands 154. One of each pair of ohmic contacts 163 and 165 is separated from and disposed opposite to the other of the pair with respect to a corresponding one of the gate electrodes 124.

[0031] A plurality of data lines 171 and a plurality of drain electrodes 175 of the TFTs are formed on the ohmic contacts 163 and 165 and the gate insulating layer 140. The data lines 171 and the drain electrodes 175 preferably include Cr, Mo, Mo alloy, Al, Al alloy, Ta and Ti, and may have a double-layered structure including a low-resistivity metal layer and a good-contact metal layer exhibiting good contact characteristic with another material such as IZO (indium zinc oxide). Examples of the double-layered structure are an Al (or Al alloy) layer and a Cr layer; and an Al (or Al alloy) layer and a Mo (or Mo alloy) layer.

[0032] The data lines 171 extend substantially in a longitudinal direction and intersect the gate lines 121, and a plurality of branches of each data line 171 form source electrodes 173 of the TFTs. Each source electrode extending to one 163 of the corresponding pair of the ohmic contacts 163 and 165 is separated from and opposite the corresponding one of the drain electrodes 175, which is located at least in part on the other 165 of the pair of the ohmic contacts 163 and 165 with respect to corresponding one of the gate electrodes 124. The drain electrodes 175 extend onto the storage electrodes 133 to overlap.

[0033] The ohmic contacts 163 and 165 interposed between the semiconductor islands 154 and the data lines 171 and the drain electrodes 175 reduce the contact resistance therebetween.

[0034] A passivation layer 180 preferably made of silicon nitride, silicon oxide, low-permittivity insulating material such as SiO:C and SiO:F obtained by chemical vapor deposition or low-permittivity organic insulating material is formed on the data lines 171 and portions of the semiconductor islands 154, which are not covered by the data lines 171 and the drain electrodes 175.

[0035] The passivation layer 180 has a plurality of contact holes 182 and 183 exposing end portions 179 of the data lines 171 and the drain electrodes 175, and the passivation layer 180 and the gate insulating layer 140 has a plurality of contact holes 181 exposing end portions 129 of the gate lines 121. Contact holes 181 and 182 are provided for electrical connection between the signal lines 121 and 171 and respective driving circuits therefor.

[0036] A plurality of pixel electrodes 190 preferably made of transparent conductive material such as indium zinc oxide ("IZO") and indium tin oxide ("ITO") are formed on the passivation layer 180. Each pixel electrode 190 is electrically connected to respective one of the drain electrodes 175 through the corresponding contact hole 183.

[0037] Each pixel electrode **190** applied with voltages from the data lines **171** generate electric fields in cooperation with a corresponding reference electrode provided on the other panel, and the variation of the applied voltage changes the orientations of liquid crystal molecules in a liquid crystal layer between the two field-generating electrodes, the pixel electrode **190** and the reference electrode. In view of electrical circuits, each pair of the pixel electrode **190** and the reference electrode form a capacitor with liquid crystal dielectric for storing electrical charges. The storage capacitance due to the overlap of the drain electrodes **175** and the storage electrodes **133** enhances the charge storing capacity of the liquid crystal capacitors.

[0038] Furthermore, a plurality of contact assistants **91** and **92** preferably made of the same material as the pixel electrodes **190** are formed on the passivation layer **180**. The contact assistants **91** and **92** are connected to the exposed end portions **129** and **179** of the gate and the data lines **121** and **171** through the contact holes **181** and **182**, respectively. One skilled in the art can readily appreciate that the contact assistants **91** and **92** are not required but are preferred elements used to protect the exposed portions **129** and **179** of the gate and the data lines **121** and **171**, respectively, and to complement the adhesiveness of the TFT array panel and the driving circuits.

[0039] An alignment layer **11** is formed on the TFT array panel **100**. As indicated by an arrow in **FIG. 1**, the alignment layer **21** is rubbed obliquely, preferably, about a direction from the upper left corner to the lower right corner of the TFT array panel **100** or the pixel electrodes **190**.

[0040] As shown in **FIG. 1**, the pixel electrodes **190** overlap the gate lines **121** and the data lines **171** to increase aperture ratio, and it is preferably adapted for low-permittivity passivation. The pixel electrode **190** is substantially rectangular in shape with two major edges substantially parallel to the gate lines **121** and the other two edges substantially parallel to the data lines **171**. The upper one of the two gate-parallel edges has an expansion **191** located near the upper left corner of the pixel electrode **190** to increase the width of the corresponding overlapping area between the pixel electrode **190** and the gate line **121** and/or the data line **171**. In addition, the left one of the two data-parallel edges of the pixel electrode proceeds into the data line **171** more deeply than the right one to increase the width of the left overlapping area.

[0041] The orientation of the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer **3** near the rubbing-starting corner of the pixel electrode **190** is distorted since the tilt direction of the liquid crystal molecules due to the rubbing makes a large angle with the field direction of the fringe field due to the discontinuity of the pixel electrode **190**. Since the overlapping area between the pixel electrode **190** and the signal lines **121** and **171** is light-blocked by the signal lines **121** and **171**, the increased overlapping area near the rubbing-starting corner means that the distorted area (or the disclination area) is sufficiently blocked by the signal lines **121** and **171**.

[0042] A TFT array panel for an LCD according to another embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to **FIGS. 3-5**.

[0043] **FIG. 3** is a layout view of an exemplary TFT array panel for an LCD according to another embodiment of the

present invention, and **FIGS. 4 and 5** are sectional views of the TFT array panel shown in **FIG. 3** taken along the lines IV-VI' and V-V', respectively.

[0044] As shown in **FIGS. 3-5**, a TFT array panel of an LCD according to this embodiment is almost the same as that of an LCD shown in **FIGS. 1 and 2**.

[0045] Different from the TFT array panel shown in **FIGS. 1 and 2**, a plurality of pixel electrodes **190** have no expansion for increasing the corresponding overlapping area. Instead, the upper one of two gate-parallel edges of the pixel electrode **190** proceeds into the gate line **121** more deeply than the lower one to increase the width of the upper overlapping area.

[0046] Furthermore, a plurality of storage conductors **177** overlapping a plurality of storage electrode lines **131** are spaced apart from a plurality of drain electrodes **175**. A plurality of contact holes **184** for exposing the storage conductors **177** are also provided to electrically connect the storage conductors **177** to the appropriate pixel electrodes **190**.

[0047] In addition, a plurality of gate electrodes **124** of TFTs are parts of respective gate lines **121** rather than their branches.

[0048] Furthermore, there are provided a plurality of semiconductor stripes and islands **151** and **157** under respective plurality of data lines **171**, a plurality of drain electrodes **175** and the storage conductors **177**. Each semiconductor stripe **151** extends onto the gate electrodes **124** along a plurality of source electrodes **173** and a plurality of drain electrodes **175** to form channels of the TFTs. A plurality of ohmic contacts **161**, **165** and **167** are provided between the semiconductor stripes and islands **151** and **157** and the data lines **171**, the drain electrodes **175** and the storage conductors **177**.

[0049] The semiconductor stripes **151** have similar planar shapes as the data lines **171** and the drain electrodes **175** except for channels of the TFTs. For example, although the data lines **171** are disconnected from the drain electrodes **175** on the channels of the TFTs, the semiconductor stripes **151** run continuously to form channels of the TFTs. The semiconductor islands **157** have similar planar shapes as the storage conductors **177**. The ohmic contacts **161**, **165** and **167** have similar planar shapes as the data lines **171**, the drain electrodes **175** and the storage conductors **177**.

[0050] While the present invention has been described in detail with reference to the preferred embodiments, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications and substitutions can be made thereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as set forth in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A thin film transistor array panel for a liquid crystal display, comprising:

a substrate;

a plurality of signal lines including a gate line and a data line insulated from each other, the plurality of signal lines being provided on the substrate;

a switching element electrically connected to the gate line and the data line;

a pixel electrode electrically connected to the switching element and overlapping at least one of the signal lines to form at least one overlapping area; and

an alignment layer covering the pixel electrode,

wherein at least one portion of the at least one overlapping area is wider than other portions of the at least one overlapping area.

2. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 1, wherein the alignment layer is positioned for receiving a rubbing action in a predetermined direction, and the wider overlapping area is disposed proximal to a starting position of the rubbing action of the alignment layer.

3. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 1, wherein the pixel electrode has an expansion forming the at least one portion of the at least one overlapping area.

4. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 1, wherein the pixel electrode has a plurality of major edges, and at least one of the major edges proceeds into the at least one of the gate line and the data line more deeply than other major edges to form the at least one portion of the at least one overlapping area.

5. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 1, wherein the switching element comprises a semiconductor layer electrically connected to the gate line and the pixel electrode, and the semiconductor layer extends along the data line.

6. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 5, wherein the switching element further comprises an ohmic contact interposed between the semiconductor layer and the data line.

7. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 1, further comprising:

a storage electrode separated from the signal lines; and

a storage conductor electrically connected to the pixel electrode and overlapping the storage electrode via an insulating layer.

8. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 7, wherein the storage conductor is directly connected to the thin film transistor.

9. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 1, wherein the pixel electrode is located on the insulator and the thin film transistor is located under the insulator.

10. A thin film transistor array panel for a liquid crystal display, comprising:

a substrate;

a plurality of signal lines provided on the substrate and including a gate line and a data line;

a gate insulating layer interposed between the gate line and the data line;

a switching element electrically connected to the gate line and the data line;

a pixel electrode electrically connected to the switching element; and

a passivation layer interposed between the pixel electrode and the data line and between the pixel electrode and the gate line,

wherein the pixel electrode overlaps at least one of the signal lines to form at least one overlapping area and includes an expansion providing larger width of a portion of the at least one overlapping area than other portions of the at least one overlapping area.

11. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 10, wherein the at least one of the signal lines includes the gate line.

12. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 10, wherein the pixel electrode has substantially a rectangular shape with four major edges including first two major edges substantially parallel to the gate line and second two major edges substantially parallel to the data line, and a portion of the first two major edges form the expansion.

13. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 10, wherein the switching element comprises a semiconductor layer electrically connected to the gate line and the pixel electrode, and the semiconductor layer extends along the data line.

14. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 13, wherein the switching element further comprises an ohmic contact interposed between the semiconductor layer and the data line.

15. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 10, further comprising:

a storage electrode separated from the signal lines; and

a storage conductor electrically connected to the pixel electrode and located opposite the storage electrode with respect to the gate insulating layer to overlap the storage electrode.

16. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 15, wherein the storage conductor is directly connected to the thin film transistor.

17. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 10, wherein the pixel electrode is located on the passivation layer and the thin film transistor is located under the passivation layer.

18. A process for making a thin film array panel for a liquid crystal display, comprising:

forming a plurality of signal lines including a gate line and a data line on a substrate;

positioning a switching element to electronically connect to the gate line and the data line;

positioning a pixel electrode to overlap at least one of the signal lines to form at least one overlapping area;

positioning an alignment layer to cover the pixel electrode;

positioning an alignment layer having a starting point for receiving a rubbing process for orienting liquid crystals; and

forming an overlapping area wherein the pixel electrode overlaps at least one of the signal lines, said overlapping area having a wide portion which is wider than other portions.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	用于液晶显示器的薄膜晶体管阵列面板，具有像素电极		
公开(公告)号	US20030223019A1	公开(公告)日	2003-12-04
申请号	US10/317591	申请日	2002-12-12
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子株式会社		
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发明人	KIM, DONG-GYU KONG, HYANG-SHIK KIM, JANG-SOO		
IPC分类号	G02F1/136 G02F1/1337 G02F1/1343 G02F1/1362		
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优先权	1020020031098 2002-06-03 KR		
其他公开文献	US7145620		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

TFT阵列面板包括绝缘基板，栅极线和形成在其上的存储电极线。栅极线和存储电极线覆盖有栅极绝缘层，并且半导体岛形成在栅极绝缘层上。在半导体岛上形成一对欧姆接触，并在其上形成数据线和漏电极。数据线和漏电极覆盖有钝化层，该钝化层具有暴露漏电极的接触孔。像素电极形成在钝化层上并通过接触孔连接到漏电极。TFT阵列面板覆盖有在TFT阵列面板或像素电极的左上角到右下角的方向上大致摩擦的取向层。像素电极具有近似矩形的形状并且与栅极线和数据线重叠。像素电极具有位于像素电极的左上角附近的扩展，以增加像素电极与栅极线和/或数据线之间的对应重叠区域的宽度。

