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Kim et al.

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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE
COMPRISING A BLACK MATRIX HAVING A
FIRST SLOPED SIDE LESS STEEP THAN A
SECOND SLOPED SIDE**

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G02F 1/1333 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/110; 349/106; 349/123**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/110,
349/106, 123
See application file for complete search history.

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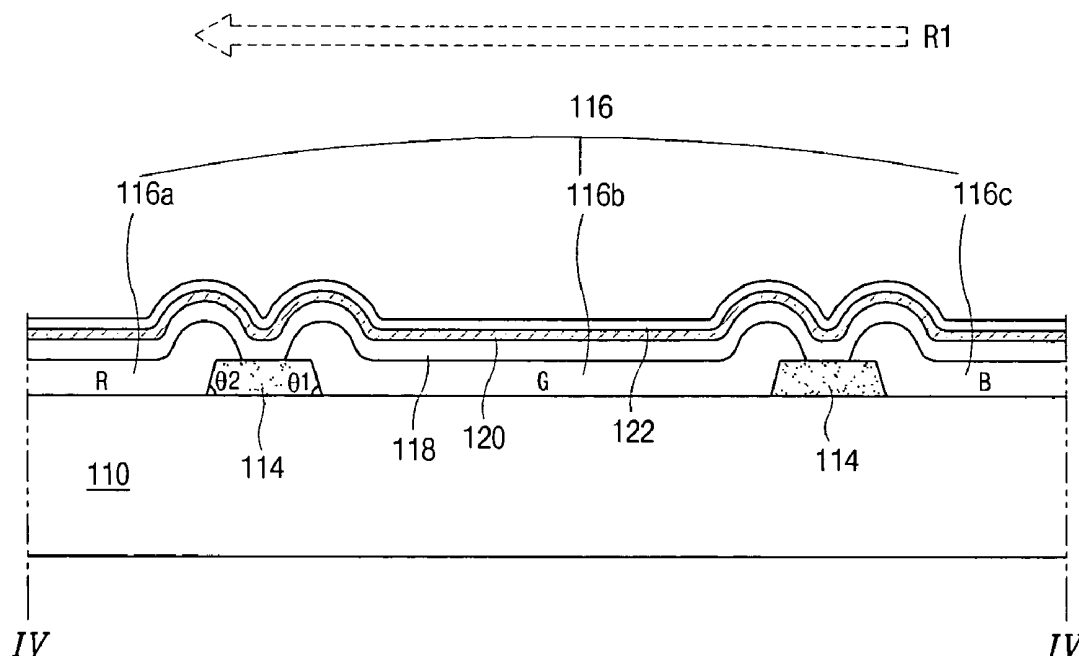
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display device include: a first substrate and a second substrate facing each other, the first and second substrate including pixel regions; a first alignment layer on the first substrate; a black matrix on the second substrate; a first sloped side of the black matrix that is less steep than a second sloped side of the black matrix; a color filter layer on the black matrix; a second alignment layer on the color filter layer; a liquid crystal material interposed between the first and second alignment layers; and a rubbing direction of the second alignment layer corresponding to a first direction from the first sloped side to the second sloped side.

14 Claims, 17 Drawing Sheets



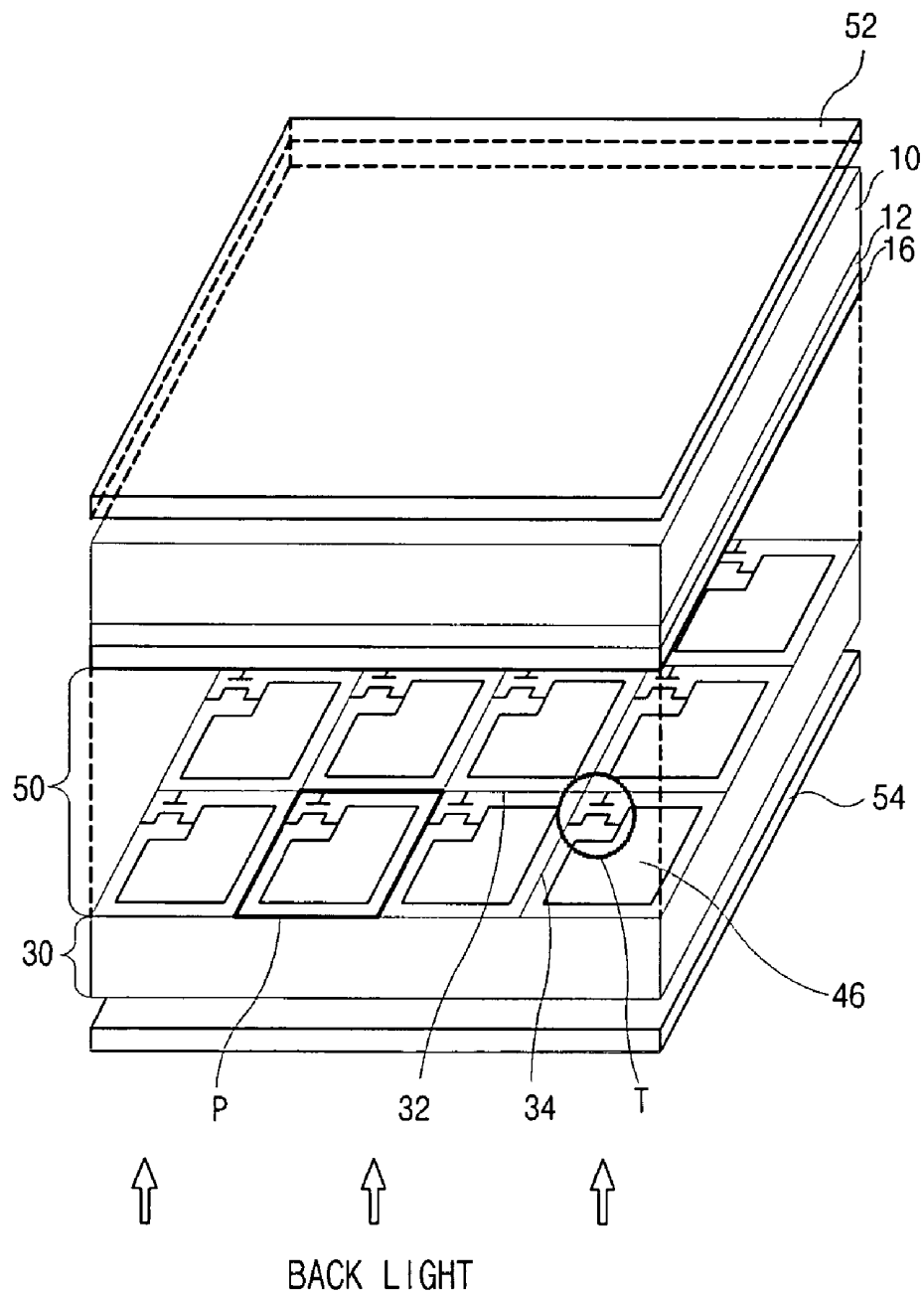


FIG. 1 (R/S)

(related art)

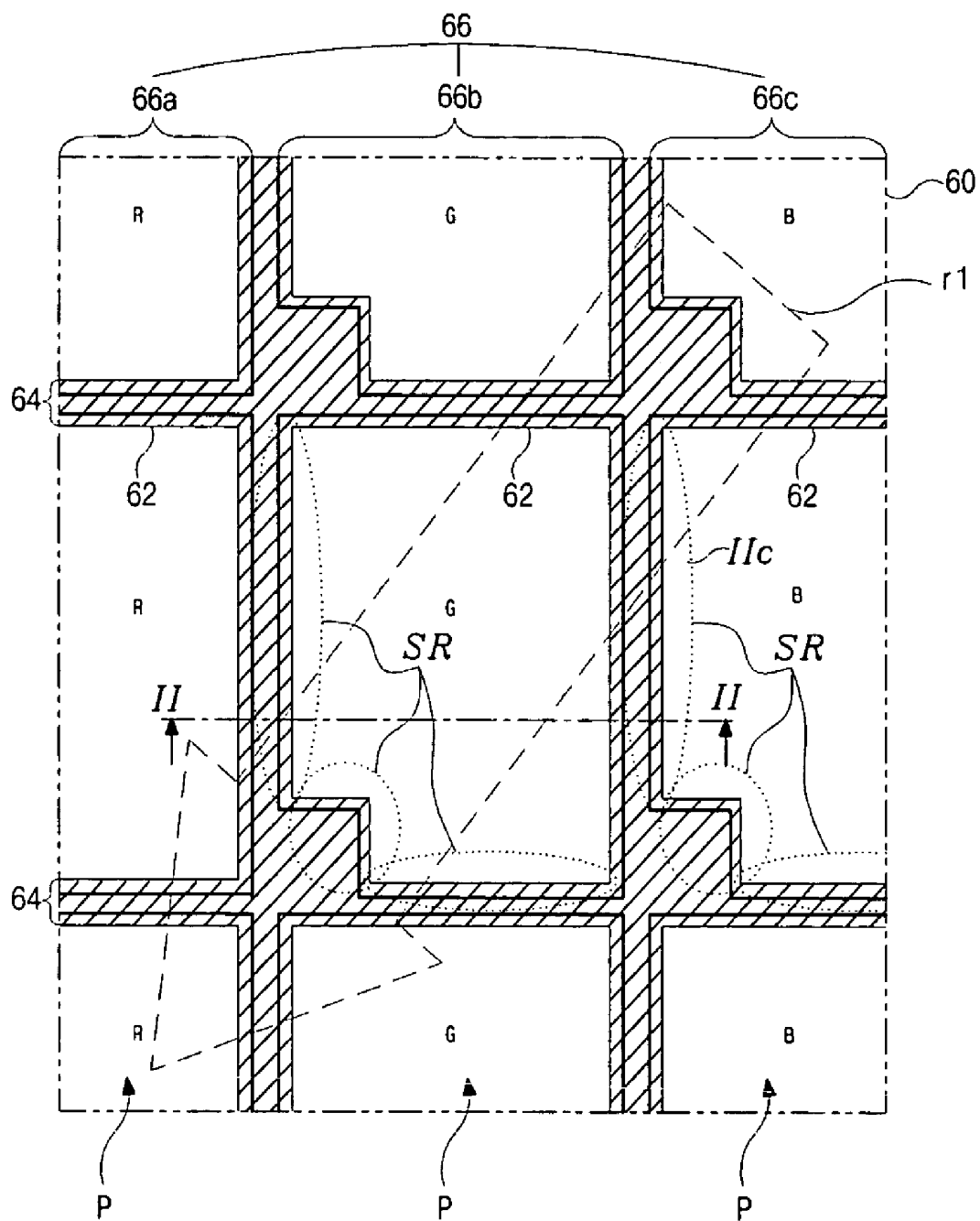
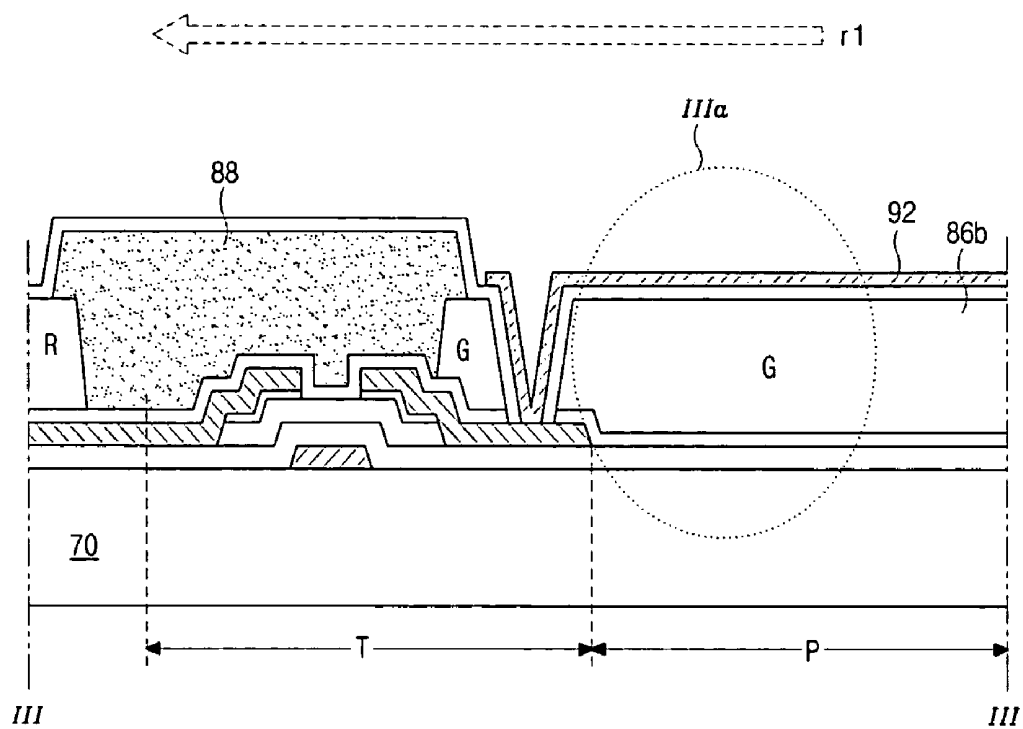
**FIG. 2A***(related art)*

FIG. 2B
(related art)

**FIG. 3B**

(related art)

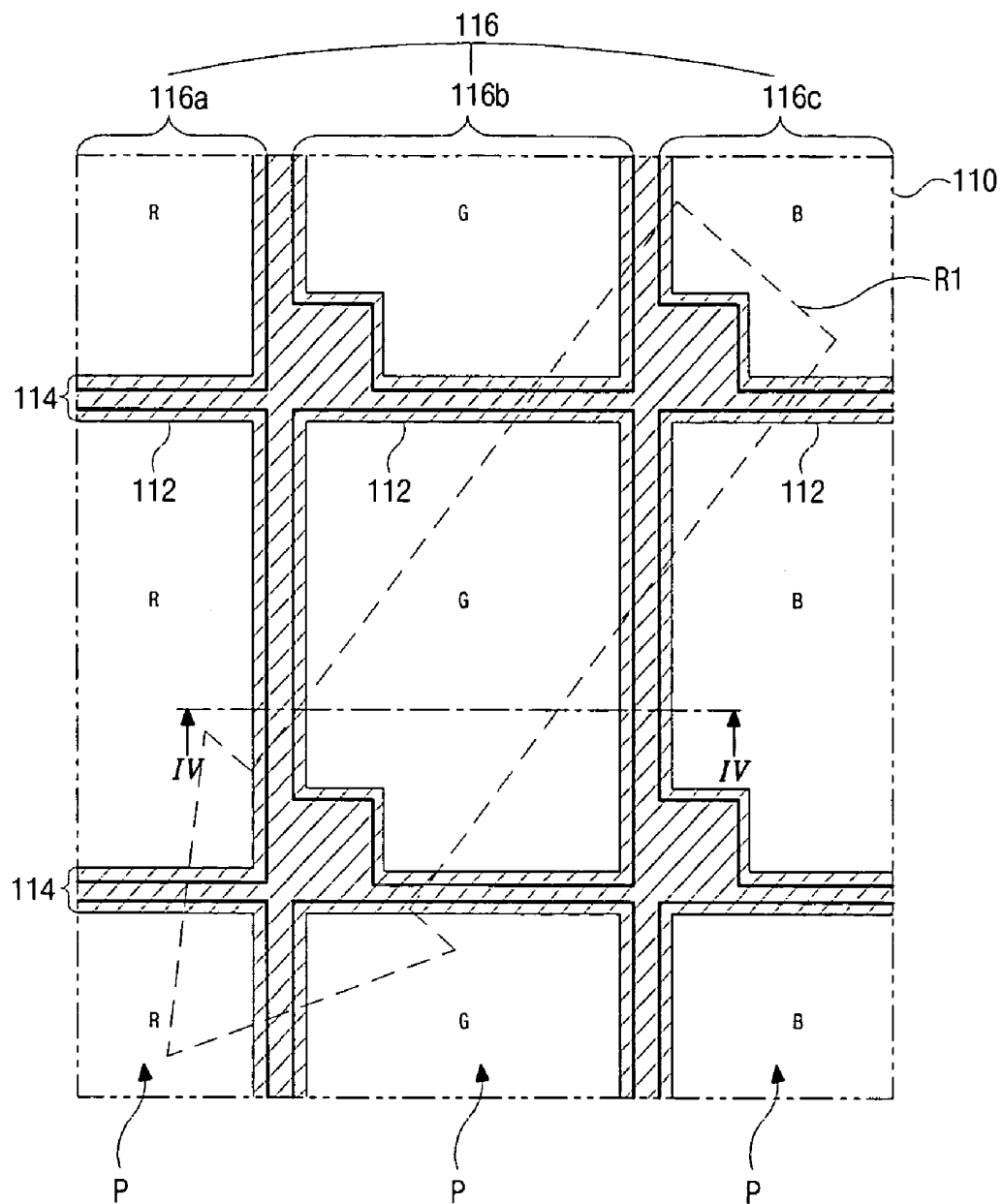


FIG. 4A

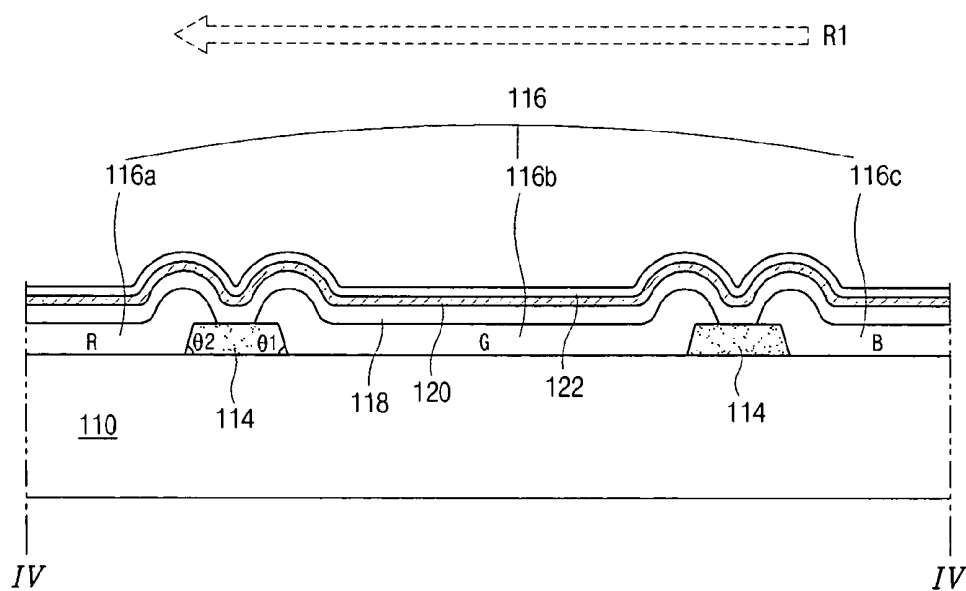
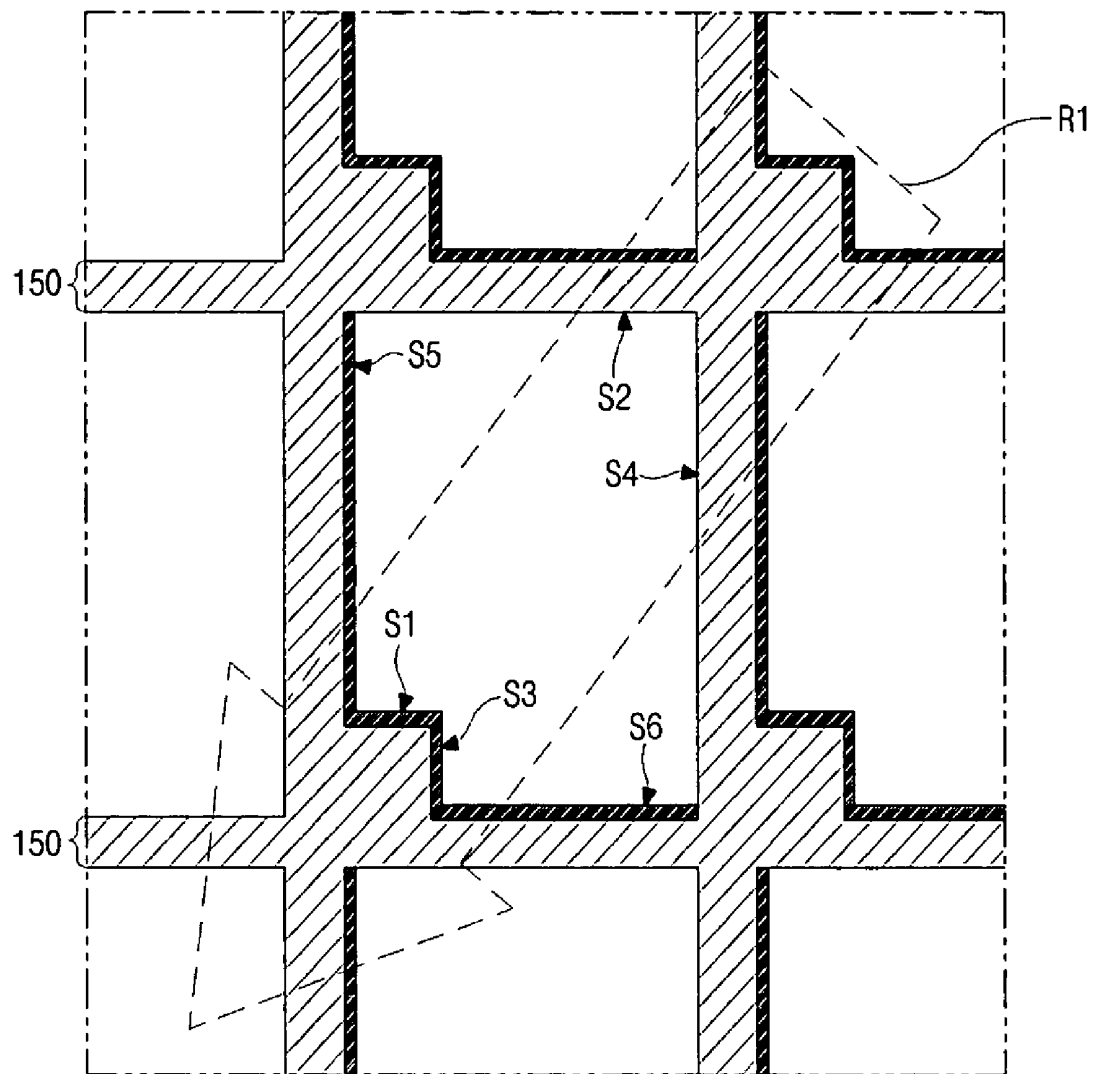
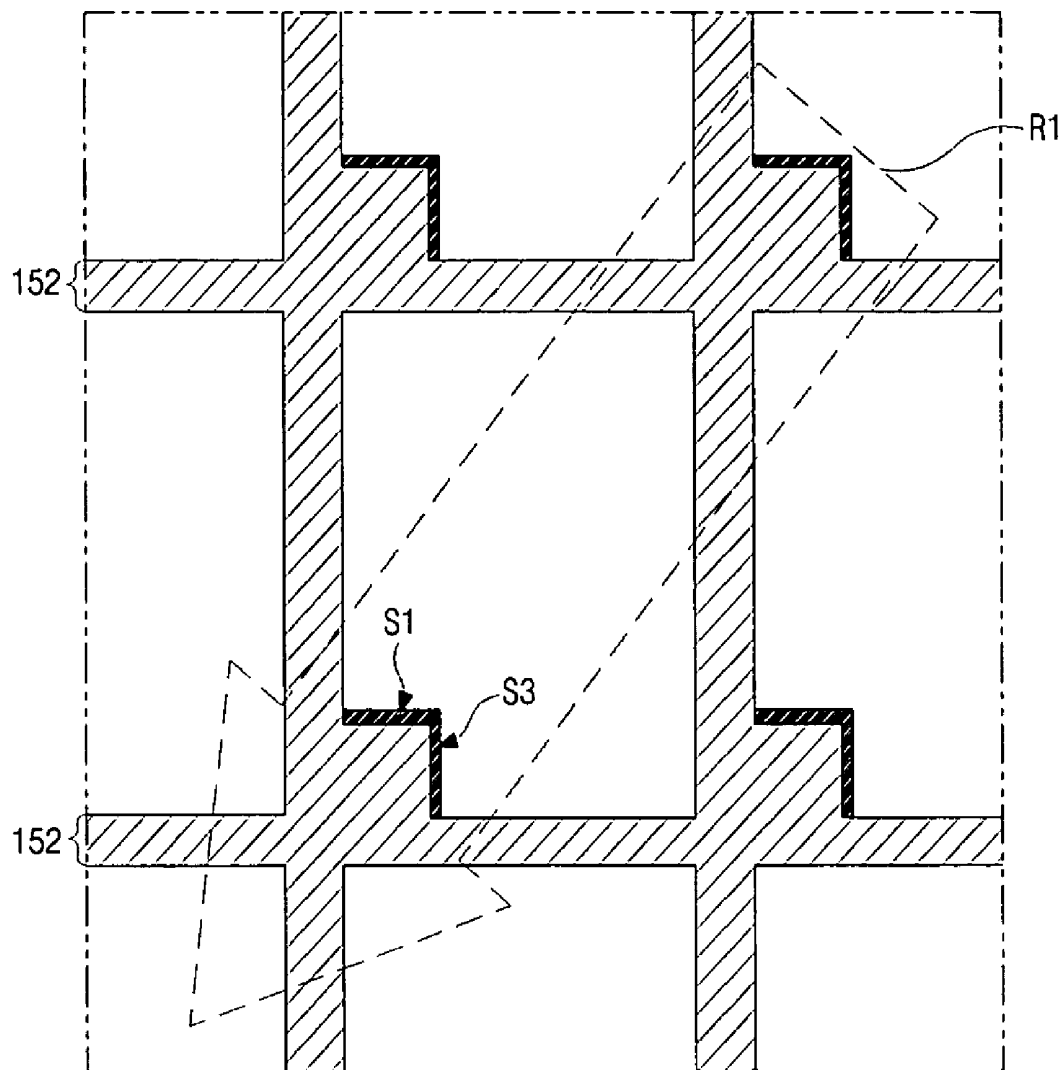


FIG. 4B

**FIG. 5A**

**FIG. 5B**

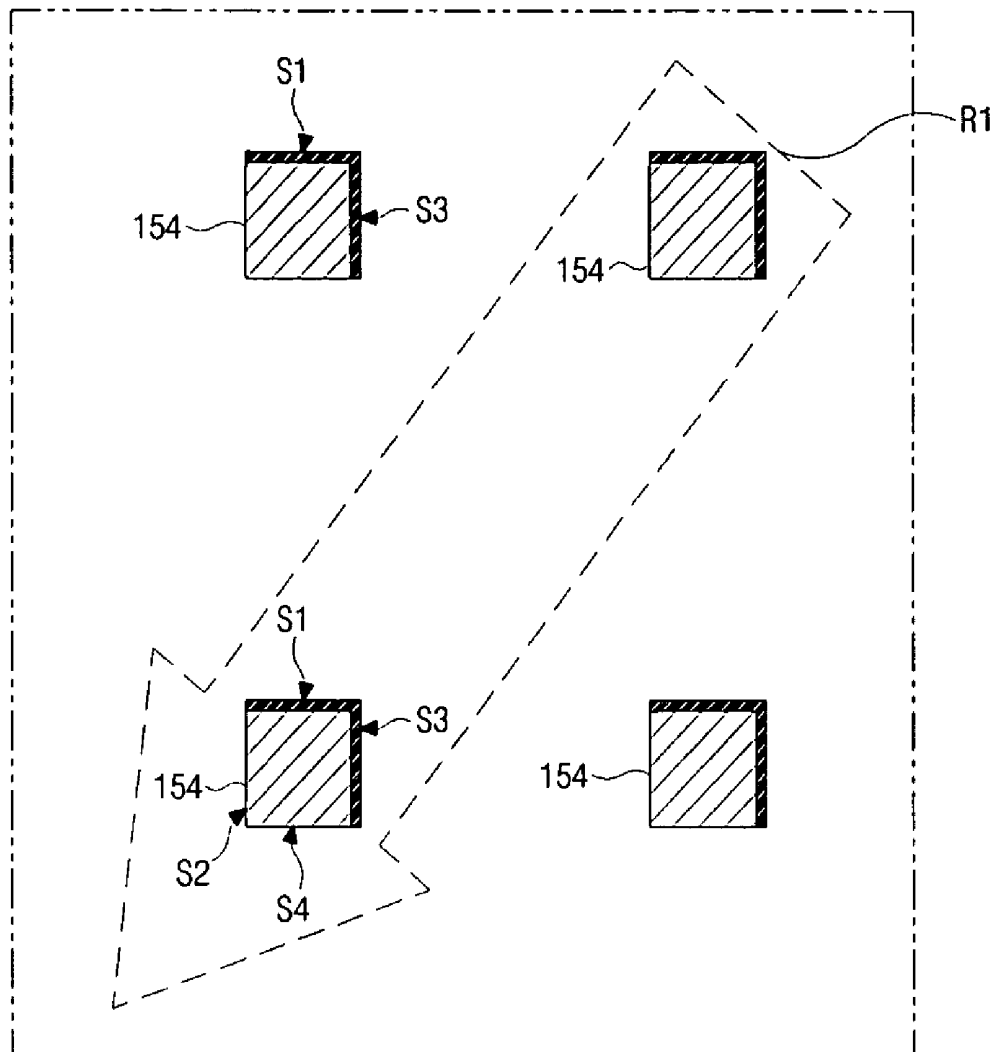


FIG. 5C

FIG. 6A

FIG. 6B

FIG. 7

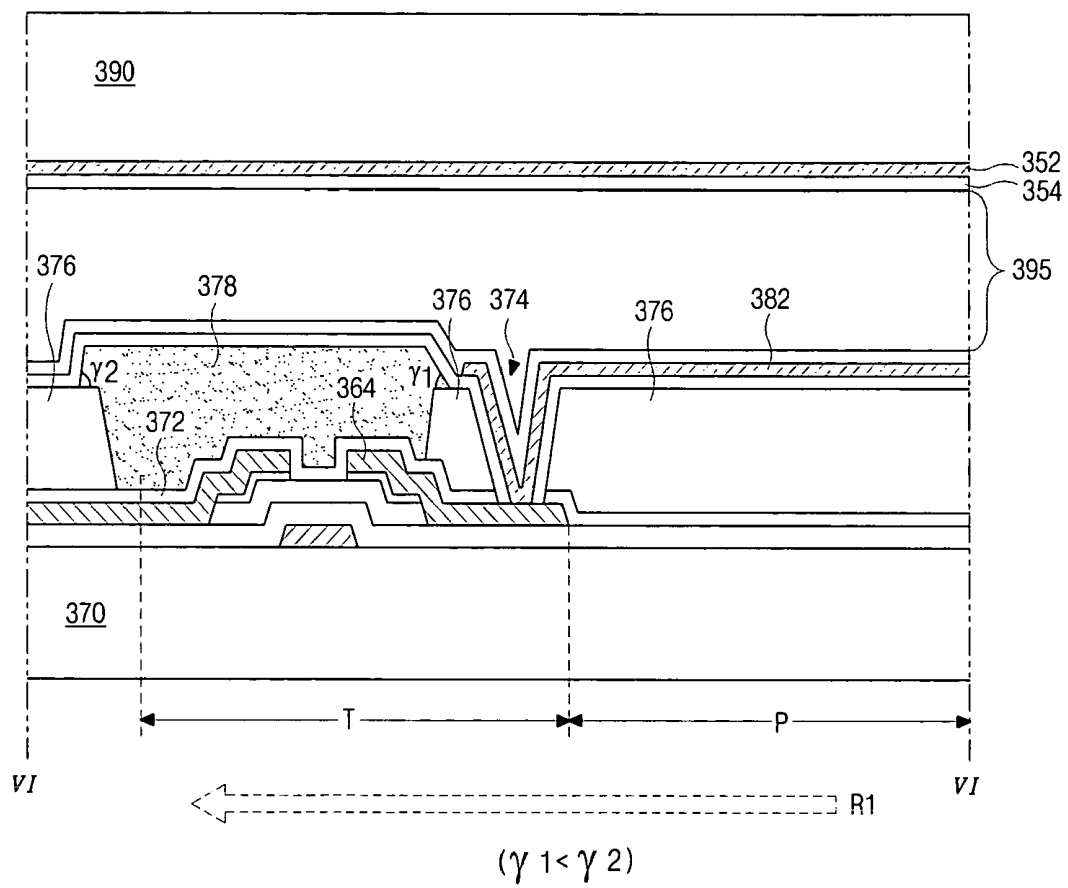


FIG. 8

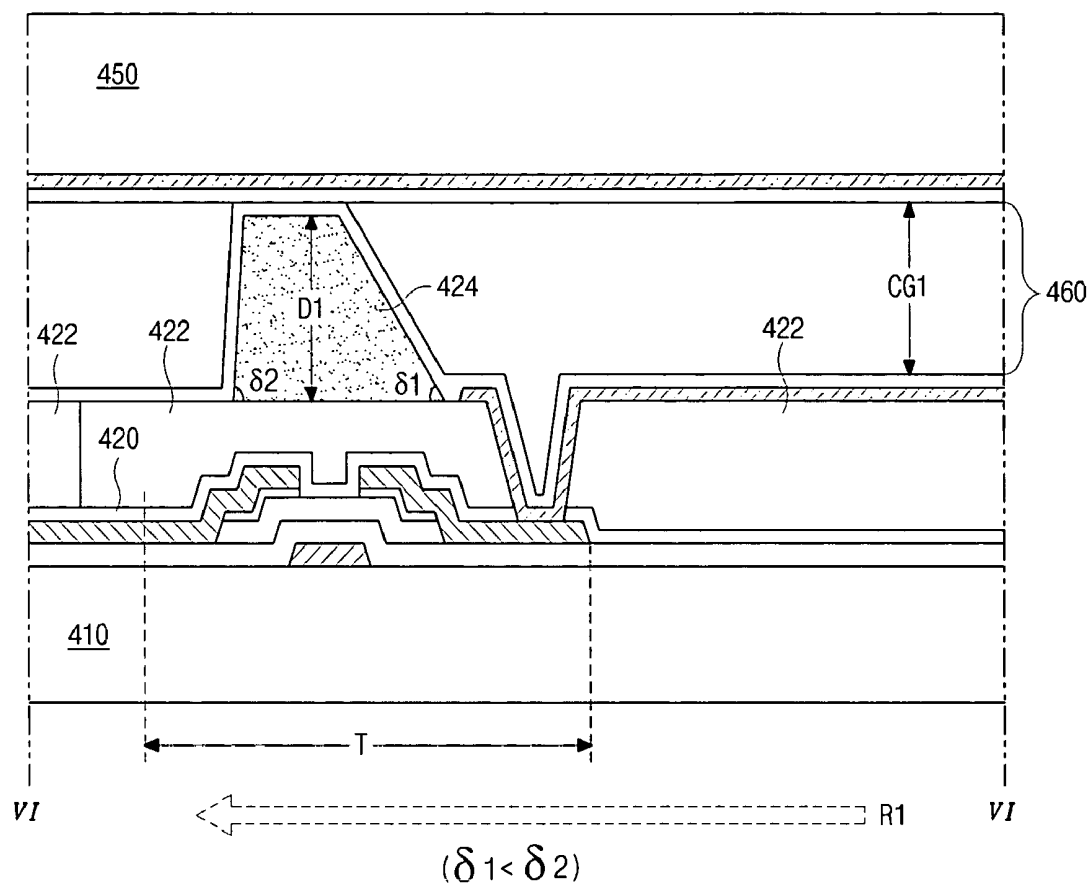


FIG. 9

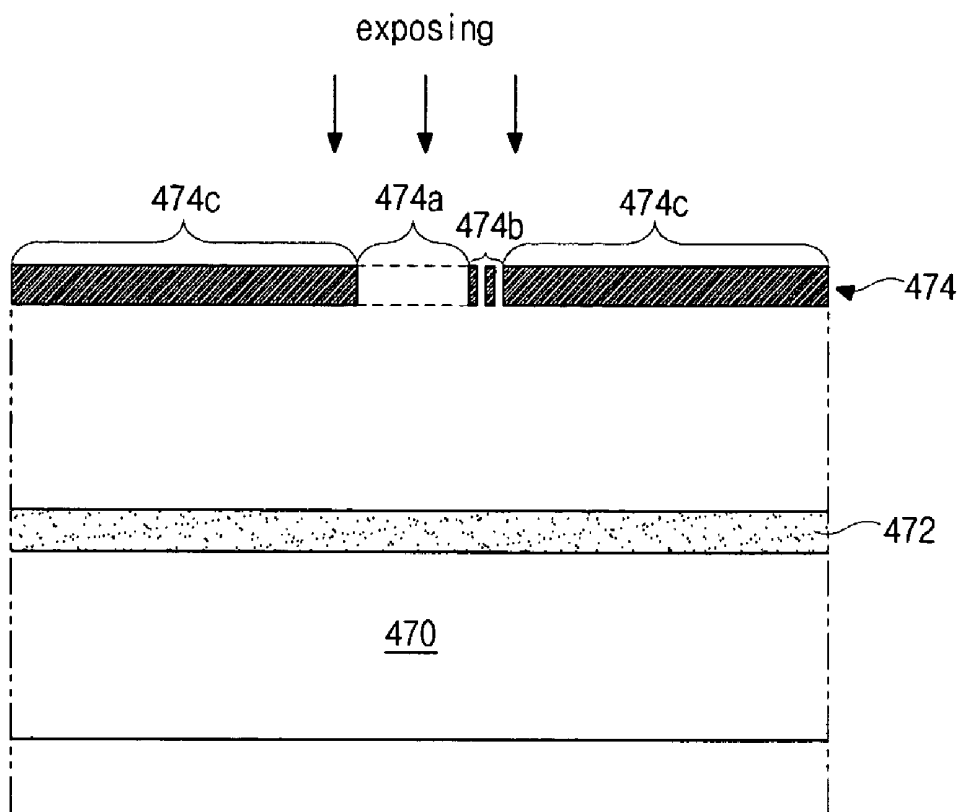


FIG. 10A

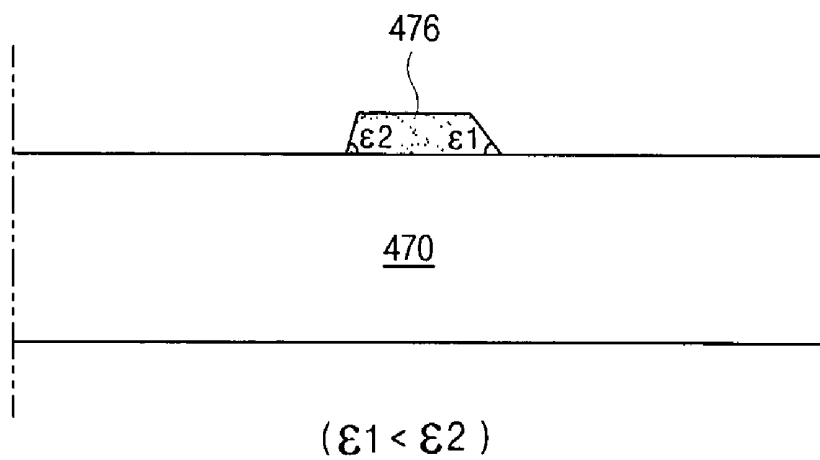
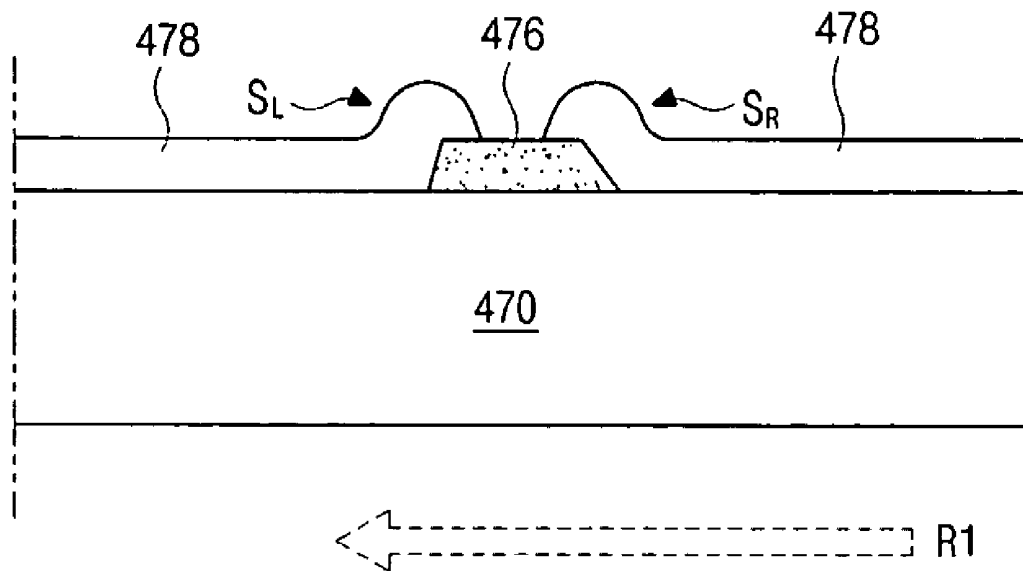


FIG. 10B

***FIG. 10C***

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE COMPRISING A BLACK MATRIX HAVING A FIRST SLOPED SIDE LESS STEEP THAN A SECOND SLOPED SIDE

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 2003-86362, filed on Dec. 01, 2003, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, and more particularly, to an LCD device and a method of fabricating the LCD device.

2. Description of the Related Art

Presently, LCD devices are being developed as the next generation of display devices because of their light weight, thin profile, and low power consumption. In general, an LCD device is a non-emissive display device that displays images using a refractive index difference utilizing optical anisotropy properties of a liquid crystal material that is interposed between an array (TFT) substrate and a color filter substrate. Among the various type of LCD devices commonly used, active matrix LCD (AM-LCD) devices have been developed because of their high resolution and superiority in displaying moving images. The AM-LCD device includes a thin film transistor (TFT) in each pixel region as a switching device, a pixel electrode in each pixel region, and a second electrode used for a common electrode.

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an LCD device according to the related art. In FIG. 1, first and second substrates 10 and 30 are arranged to face each other with a liquid crystal material 50 interposed therebetween. On an inner surface of the first substrate 10, a color filter layer 12 and a common electrode 16, which functions as an electrode for applying an electric field to the liquid crystal layer 50, are subsequently formed. The color filter layer 12 includes a color filter for passing only a specific wavelength of light, and a black matrix (not shown) that is disposed at the boundary of the color filter and shields light from a region in which alignment of the liquid crystal material is uncontrollable. On an inner surface of the second substrate 30, a plurality of gate lines 32 and a plurality of data lines 34 are formed in a matrix array defining individual pixel regions P. A TFT T, which functions as a switching device, is disposed in each pixel region P where a gate line 32 and a data line 34 cross. A pixel electrode 46 is connected to the TFT T. Although not shown, the thin film transistor T includes a gate electrode to where a gate voltage is applied, source and drain electrodes for applying a data voltage to the pixel electrode.

First and second polarizing plates 52 and 54, which transmit only light parallel to a polarizing axis, are disposed on outer surfaces of the first and second substrates 10 and 30, respectively. An additional light source, such as a backlight, is disposed under the polarizing plate 54. Although not shown, first and second alignment layers contacting the liquid crystal layer 50 are formed on inner surfaces of the first and second substrates. The surfaces of the first and second alignment layers are aligned along predetermined rubbing directions, respectively.

FIGS. 2A and 2B are schematic views showing a liquid crystal display device according to the related art. FIG. 2A is a plan view and FIG. 2B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line II—II of FIG. 2A.

As shown in FIG. 2A, a plurality of pixel regions P are defined on a substrate 60. A black matrix 64 is formed on the

substrate 60 and has a plurality of open portions 62. Each of the open portions 62 corresponds to each of the pixel regions P.

A color filter layer 66 is formed over the substrate 60 having the black matrix 64 and includes red, green and blue sub-color filters 66a, 66b and 66c. The red, green and blue sub-color filters 66a, 66b and 66c are located in the open portions 62. In addition, a common electrode 68 and an alignment layer 70 are sequentially formed over the black matrix 64 and the color filter layer 66 on the substrate 60.

The black matrix 64 is made of one of chromium (Cr)-based materials and resin materials. Typically, the black matrix material is made of resin materials. A black matrix formed by coating a resin material is formed thicker than a black matrix formed by depositing a Cr-based material. Therefore, a large step difference is created by a portion of the color filter layer 66 that overlaps edges of the black matrix 64, as shown in FIG. 2B. When a rubbing direction rl of the substrate 60 is from a right upper portion to a left lower portion in 45 degrees as shown in FIG. 2A (similarly, the rubbing direction is from right to left in the cross sectional view of FIG. 2B), a rubbing defect occurs at a first sloped side SR, as shown in FIG. 2B, that causes light leakage. This light leakage severely degrades a black picture state.

To improve an aperture ratio by reducing an align margin, a structure in which both the thin film transistors and color filters are formed on the same substrate has been suggested. In such a structure, the black matrix has a thicker thickness than the black matrix shown in FIG. 2B in order to effectively block light due to an increased step difference caused by forming a thin film transistor. Thus, a rubbing defect caused by an even larger step difference becomes more severe. Hereinafter, color filter layer on thin film transistor (COT) type LCD device in which the color filter device is formed on the substrate having the thin film transistor will be explained.

FIGS. 3A and 3B are schematic views showing a COT type LCD device according to the related art. FIG. 3A is a plan view and FIG. 3B is a cross sectional view taken along a line III—III of FIG. 3A.

As shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B, a gate line 72 is formed on a substrate 70 along a first direction, a data line 80 is formed along a second direction orthogonal to the first direction. A thin film transistor T is located adjacent to a crossing of the gate line 72 and the data line 80.

A color filter layer 86 that includes red, green and blue sub-color filters 86a, 86b and 86c is formed over the thin film transistor T, the gate line 72 and the data line 80 on the substrate 70. Each of the red, green and blue sub-color filters 86a, 86b and 86c is located in a pixel region P defined by the gate line 72 and the data line 80. Specifically, each of the red, green and blue sub-color filters 86a, 86b and 86c overlaps portions of the gate and data lines 72 and 80. A black matrix 88 is formed over the thin film transistor T as an island pattern. An insulating layer (not shown) is formed over the entire surface of the color filter layer 86 and the black matrix 88. A pixel electrode 92 is formed on the insulating layer and is connected to the thin film transistor T.

As shown in FIG. 3B, the black matrix 88 is thickly formed to minimize parasitic capacitance in the COT structure. Therefore, when the rubbing direction rl is from a right upper portion to a left lower portion at a 45 degree angle from one corner of the pixel electrode, as shown in FIG. 3A, and from right to left, as shown in FIG. 3B, light leakage caused by a rubbing defect in region RD can occur.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to an LCD device and a method of fabricating the LCD device that substantially obviates one or more of the problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

An object of the present invention is to provide an LCD device having an improved aperture ratio.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an LCD device having an image quality by preventing a rubbing defect that causes light leakage.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a method of fabricating the LCD device to prevent a rubbing defect that causes light leakage.

Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the present invention, as embodied and broadly described, a liquid crystal display device includes a first substrate and a second substrate facing the first substrate, the first and second substrate including a pixel region; a first alignment layer over the first substrate; a black matrix on the second substrate, the black matrix includes a first sloped side and a second sloped sides that is gentler than the first sloped side; a color filter layer on the black matrix; a second alignment layer over the color filter layer, the first and second alignment layers aligned along predetermined rubbing directions, respectively; a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and second alignment layers, wherein the rubbing direction of the second alignment layer corresponds to a first direction from the second sloped side to the first sloped side.

In another aspect, a liquid crystal display device includes: a gate line on a first substrate; a data line crossing the gate line; a thin film transistor adjacent to a crossing of the gate line and the data line; a pixel electrode connected to the thin film transistor; a black matrix on the first substrate; a first sloped side of the black matrix that is less steep than a second sloped side of the black matrix; a first alignment layer over the pixel electrode; a second substrate facing the first substrate; a second alignment layer over the second substrate; and a rubbing direction of the second alignment layer corresponding to a first direction from the first sloped side to the second sloped side.

Yet, in another aspect, a method of fabricating a substrate for a liquid crystal display device includes: forming a black matrix material layer on a substrate; exposing the black matrix material layer through a mask, the mask including a transmissive portion, a shielding portion and a slit portion between the transmissive portion and the shielding portion; patterning the black matrix material layer into a black matrix, the black matrix having a first sloped side that is less steep than a second sloped side; and forming an alignment layer having a rubbing direction, wherein the first sloped side is formed by aligning with the slit portion in the step of exposing, the rubbing direction corresponds to a first direction from the first sloped side to the second sloped side.

Still, in another aspect, a method of fabricating a substrate for a liquid crystal display device includes: forming a black matrix material layer on a substrate; exposing the black matrix material layer through a mask, the mask includes a transmissive portion, a shielding portion and a half trans-

missive portion between the transmissive portion and the shielding portion; patterning the black matrix material layer into a black matrix, the black matrix having a first sloped side that is less steep than a second sloped side; and forming an alignment layer having a rubbing direction, wherein the first sloped side is formed by aligning with the slit portion in the step of exposing, the rubbing direction corresponds to a first direction from the first sloped side to the second sloped side

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an LCD device according to the related art.

FIGS. 2A and 2B are schematic views showing a liquid crystal display device according to the related art.

FIGS. 3A and 3B are schematic views showing a COT type LCD device according to the related art. FIG. 3A is a plan view and FIG. 3B is a cross sectional view taken along a line III—III of FIG. 3A.

FIGS. 4A and 4B are schematic views showing a liquid crystal display device according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 4A is a plan view and FIG. 4B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line IV—IV of FIG. 4A.

FIGS. 5A to 5C are schematic views showing a black matrix pattern structure according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 6A and 6B are schematic views showing a COT type LCD device according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 6A is a plan view, FIG. 6B is a cross sectional view taken along a line VI—VI of FIG. 6A.

FIGS. 7 to 9 are schematic cross sectional views taken along a line VI—VI of FIG. 6A showing a COT type LCD device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 10A to 10C are schematic cross sectional view of the manufacturing process of a black matrix pattern having different sloped sides from each other according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or the like parts.

FIGS. 4A and 4B are schematic views showing a liquid crystal display device according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 4A is a plan view and FIG. 4B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line IV—IV of FIG. 4A.

As shown in FIG. 4A, a plurality of pixel regions P are defined on a substrate 110. A black matrix 114 is formed on the substrate 110 and has a plurality of open portions 112. Each of the open portions 112 corresponds to each of the pixel regions P. The black matrix 114 is formed from resin materials including at least one of carbon particles, titanium oxide (TiOx) and color pigments.

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A color filter layer **116** is formed over the black matrix **114** on the substrate **110** and includes red, green and blue sub-color filters **116a**, **116b** and **116c**. Each of red, green and blue sub-color filters **116a**, **116b** and **116c** is located in one of the open portions **112**. An overcoat layer **118**, a common electrode **120** and an alignment layer **122** are sequentially formed over the black matrix **114** and the color filter layer **116** on the substrate **110**.

A direction from the right sloped side to the left sloped side corresponds to the rubbing direction **R1**. Although not shown, when a rubbing direction of the substrate **110** is from a right upper portion to a left lower portion at a 45 degree angle, as shown in FIG. 4A, the right sloped side of the black matrix **114** is less steep than a left sloped side of the black matrix **114**.

As shown in FIG. 4B, the black matrix **114** includes a first sloped side having a first internal acute angle $\theta 1$ with respect to the substrate **110**, and a second sloped side having second internal acute angle $\theta 2$ with respect to the substrate **110**. When the rubbing direction **R1** corresponds to a direction from the first internal acute angle $\theta 1$ to the second internal acute angle $\theta 2$, the first internal acute angle $\theta 1$ is less than the second internal acute angle $\theta 2$. For example, when the rubbing direction **R1** is from right to left, the right internal acute angle is less than the left internal acute angle. In another example, when the rubbing direction from left to right, the left internal acute angle is less than the right internal acute angle.

The color filter layer **116** is formed over the black matrix **114** on the substrate **110**. The red, green and blue sub-color filter layers **116a**, **116b** and **116c** are located in the open portions **112**. The color filter layer **116** has a step difference with respect to the black matrix **114** at portion of the color filter layer **116** that overlaps the black matrix **114**. Such a difference can be more than about 5,000 angstrom. In addition, an overcoat layer **118**, a common electrode **120** and an alignment layer **122** are sequentially formed over the black matrix **114** and the color filter layer **116** on the substrate **110**.

As explained above, according to an embodiment of the present invention, the internal angles of sloped sides of the black matrix **114** are decreased depending on the rubbing direction **R1** to increase surface flatness of the overcoat layer **118** in comparison the related art, thereby improving permeability by reducing the thickness of the overcoat layer **118**. Further, image quality problems, such as light leakage caused by a rubbing defect in the pixel region **P** can be prevented.

FIGS. 5A to 5C are schematic views showing a black matrix pattern structures according to an embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 5A, a black matrix **150** has first to sixth sloped sides **S1** to **S6**. When the rubbing direction **R1** is from a right upper portion to a left lower portion at a 45 degree angle from one corner of the pixel electrode, the first, third, fifth and sixth sloped sides **S1**, **S3**, **S5** and **S6** are less steep than the second and fourth sloped sides **S2** and **S4**. For example, a direction from the second and fourth sloped sides **S2** and **S4** to the first, third, fifth and sixth sloped sides **S1**, **S3**, **S5** and **S6** corresponds to the rubbing direction **R1**. In an alternative, as shown in FIG. 5B, the first and third sloped sides **S1** and **S3** surrounding a thin film transistor of an array substrate (not shown) are less steep than the other sloped sides, such as the second, fourth, fifth and sixth sloped sides **S2**, **S4**, **S5** and **S6** shown in FIG. 5A.

FIG. 5C shows yet another alternative in which a black matrix **154** has a square shape covering a thin film transistor.

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The square-shaped matrix **154** that includes first to fourth sloped sides **S1** to **S4**. More particularly, the first sloped side is located near the third sloped side and the second sloped side is located near the fourth sloped side. A direction from the first and third sloped sides **S1** and **S3** to the second and fourth sloped sides **S2** and **S4** corresponds to the rubbing direction **R1**. As a result, when the rubbing direction **R1** is from right to left, right sloped sides such as the first and third sloped sides **S1** and **S3** should be less steep than left sloped sides, such as the second and fourth sloped sides **S2** and **S4**.

FIGS. 6A and 6B are schematic views showing a COT type LCD device according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 6A is a plan view, FIG. 6B is a cross sectional view taken along a line VI—VI of FIG. 6A. As shown in FIG. 6A, a gate line **216** is formed on a substrate **210** along a first direction, a data line **226** is formed along a second direction orthogonal to the first direction. A thin film transistor **T** is located adjacent to a crossing of the gate line **216** and the data line **226**.

As shown in FIG. 6A, a color filter layer **232** that includes red, green and blue sub-color filters **232a**, **232b** and **232c** is formed over the gate line **216**, the data line **226** and the thin film transistor **T** on the substrate **210**. Each of the red, green and blue sub-color filters **232a**, **232b** and **232c** is located in one of the pixel regions **P** that are defined by the gate line **216** and the data line **226**. Moreover, a black matrix **234**, a square pattern, is formed on the color filter layer **232** over the thin film transistor **T**. A pixel electrode **242** is formed on the black matrix **234** and is connected to the thin film transistor **T**.

In FIG. 6B, a gate electrode **212** is formed on a substrate **210**, a gate insulating layer **218** is formed over an entire surface of the substrate **210** having the gate electrode **212**. A semiconductor layer **220** is formed on the gate insulating layer **218** over the gate electrode **212**. The semiconductor layer **220** includes an active layer **220a** of intrinsic amorphous silicon and an ohmic contact layer **220b** of impurity doped amorphous silicon. In addition, a source electrode **222**, a drain electrode **224** that is spaced apart from the source electrode **222**, and a data line **226** that is connected to the source electrode **222**. The gate electrode **212**, the semiconductor layer **220**, the source electrode and the drain electrode **222** and **224** constitute a thin film transistor **T**.

An interlayer **230** is formed over an entire surface of the substrate **210** having the thin film transistor **T**. A color filter layer **232** is formed on the black matrix **234** over the thin film transistor **T**. More specifically, the color filter layer **232** includes red, green and blue sub-color filters **232a**, **232b** and **232c** that are arranged in a repeating order. Red, green and blue sub-color filters **232a**, **232b** and **232c** are located in the pixel regions **P** and overlap portions of the gate and data lines **216** and **226**. Therefore, a portion of the black matrix **234** overlapping the gate and the data lines **216** and **226** may be omitted, as shown in FIG. 6A.

Next, a passivation layer **238** is formed on an entire surface of the black matrix **234** and the color filter layer **232**. A drain contact hole **240** in the gate insulating layer **218**, the interlayer **230**, the color filter layer **232** and the passivation layer **238** exposes a portion of the drain electrode **226**. In other words, the gate insulating layer **218**, the color filter layer **232** and the passivation layer **238** define the drain contact hole **240**. A pixel electrode **240** is formed on the passivation layer **238** and is connected to the drain electrode **224** via the drain contact hole **240**.

As shown, when a rubbing direction **R1** is from right to left, a first internal acute angle $\alpha 1$ or right angle made by the second sloped side **SS2** with respect to the substrate is less

steep than a second acute angle $\alpha 2$ or left angle made by the third sloped side SS3 with respect to the substrate in the same horizontal plane. For example, the value of the second internal acute angle $\alpha 2$ is within a range of 60 to 80 degrees.

When a rubbing direction R1 is from a right upper portion to a left lower portion at a 45 degree angle from a pixel electrode, the R1 direction is from first and second sloped sides SS1 and SS2 of the black matrix 234 to third and fourth sloped sides SS3 and SS4 of the black matrix 234. Because the third and fourth sloped sides SS3 and SS4 of the black matrix 234 are adjacent to a non-display region surrounding the pixel region P, a rubbing defect can be caused by the slope of the third and fourth sloped sides SS3 and SS4 of the black matrix 234 does not cause light leakage that would affect image quality. In addition, if the third and fourth sloped sides SS3 and SS4 are as steep as the first and second sloped sides SS1 and SS2, the rubbing non-uniformity range of the third and fourth sloped sides SS3 and SS4 becomes bigger. Therefore, a less steep third and fourth sloped sides SS3 and SS4 with respect to the first and second sloped sides SS1 and SS2 will adversely affect image quality of the pixel regions.

As a result, the black matrix 234 having the square shape as the thin film transistor shielding means according to an embodiment of the present invention can improve an aperture ratio by relatively lowering sloped sides depending on the rubbing direction and can block light leakage phenomenon. However, the black matrix 234 according to an embodiment of the present invention is not limited to a square structure but can be formed as polygon or circular structures in some cases.

The black matrix is thicker than the insulating layer according to the related art in order to minimize parasitic capacitance using black matrix materials, such as carbon particles having conductive characteristics, so a rate of rubbing defect caused by increasing the thickness become higher. Therefore, by controlling the angle of the black matrix depending on rubbing direction, light leakage phenomenon caused by the rubbing defect can be prevented.

FIGS. 7 to 9 are schematic cross sectional views taken along a line VI—VI of FIG. 6A showing a COT type LCD device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in FIG. 7, a passivation layer 330 is formed on a first substrate 310 having a thin film transistor T and it directly covers the thin film transistor T, a black matrix 332 is formed on the passivation layer 330 over the thin film transistor T, and a color filter layer 334 is formed within the black matrix 332 in the pixel region P shown in FIG. 6B. The color filter layer 334 overlaps edges of the black matrix 332. The thin film transistor T includes the gate electrode 312, the semiconductor layer 314, the source electrode 316 and the drain electrode 318. The color filter layer 334 and the passivation layer 330 have a drain contact hole 336 that exposes the portion of the drain electrode 318. A pixel electrode 338 is formed on the passivation layer 330 and is connected to the drain electrode 318 via the drain contact hole 336, a first alignment layer 340 having a predetermined rubbing direction is formed on an entire surface of the pixel electrode 338.

A second substrate 350 faces the first substrate 310. A common electrode 352 and a second alignment layer 354 are sequentially formed in an inner surface of the second substrate 350. A liquid crystal material 360 is interposed between the first and second alignment layers 340 and 354. As shown in FIG. 7, when a rubbing direction R1 is from right to left, a first internal acute angle $\beta 1$ of the second

sloped side SS2 of the black matrix 332 is less than a second internal acute angle $\beta 2$ of the third sloped side SS3 in the same horizontal plane.

In FIG. 8, a characteristic structure distinguished from FIG. 7 will be explained. A passivation layer 372 is formed on a first substrate 370 having a thin film transistor T and it directly covers the thin film transistor T, a black matrix 378 is formed on the passivation layer 372 over the thin film transistor T, and a color filter layer 376 is formed within the black matrix 378. A color filter layer 376 is formed on a first substrate 370 having a thin film transistor T and a passivation layer 372 shares a drain contact hole 374 with the passivation layer 372. A pixel electrode 382 is formed on the passivation layer 372 and is connected to the drain electrode 364 via the drain contact hole 374.

When a rubbing direction R1 is from right to left, a first internal acute angle $\gamma 1$ of the second sloped side SS2 of the black matrix 378 has is less than a second internal acute angle $\gamma 2$ of the third sloped side SS3 in the same horizontal plane. A second substrate 390 faces the first substrate 370, a liquid crystal material 395 is interposed between the first and second substrates 370 and 390.

In FIG. 9, a black matrix 424 that can be use as both a spacer and a black matrix. The black matrix 424 has a thickness corresponding to a cell gap CG1 that defines the thickness of the liquid crystal material 460. The black matrix 424 is positioned on the color filter layer 422 over the thin film transistor T. When a rubbing direction R1 is from right to left, a first internal acute angle $\delta 1$ of the second sloped side SS2 of the black matrix 424 is less than a second internal acute angle $\delta 2$ of the third sloped side SS3 in the same horizontal plane. Because the black matrix 424 also acts as a spacer, its thickness is larger than the black matrix according to the related art. As a result, by decreasing the steepness of the sloped sides of the black matrix 424 depending on the rubbing direction R1, light leakage in the pixel region P can be effectively minimized.

FIGS. 10A to 10C are schematic cross sectional view of the manufacturing process of a black matrix pattern having sloped sides at different angles according to an embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 10A, a black matrix material layer 472 is formed on a substrate 470. Then, the black matrix material layer 472 is patterned using a mask 474. The black matrix material layer 472 is selected from resin including at least one of carbon particles, titanium oxide (TiOx) and color pigments. Specifically, by selecting photosensitive resin as black matrix materials, the step of patterning can be performed without using other photosensitive materials. For example, the photosensitive resin is a negative type material and the portion of the photosensitive resin exposed with a mask will remain.

A slit portion 474b of the mask 474 is positioned between the transmissive portion 474a and the shielding portion 474c. The mask 474 includes a transmissive portion 474a corresponding to a portion of a black matrix that will later be formed. A slit portion 474b positioned on the right of the transmissive portion 474a.

The exposure dose of light that transmits through the slit portion 474b is less than the exposure dose of light that transmits the transmissive portion 474a. Although not shown, a half-tone mask that controls irradiating dose of light by using half transparent material portion may be utilized instead of the slit portion 474b.

In FIG. 10B, it shows patterning the black matrix material layer 472 as shown in FIG. 10A into a black matrix 476. When a rubbing direction is from right to left, a right sloped side of the black matrix 476 is less steep than a left sloped

side of the black matrix 476. Therefore, a first internal acute angle $\epsilon 1$ of the right sloped side is less than a second internal acute angle $\epsilon 2$ of the left sloped side.

In FIG. 10C, a color filter layer 478 is formed on the substrate 470 having the black matrix 476. Actually, the color filter layer 478 is divided into pixel regions as shown in FIG. 6A and overlaps edges of the black matrix 476 in the non-pixel regions. For example, the right sloped side S_R of the black matrix 476 is less steep than the left sloped side S_L because of the rubbing direction R1 from right to left. In other words, a first overlapped side between the right portion of the black matrix 476 and the color filter layer 478 is less steep than a second overlapped side between the left portion of the black matrix 476 and the color filter layer 478. By decreasing the steepness of the first overlapped side that may be more severely rubbed than the second overlapped portion, rubbing defects in the LCD device can be effectively reduced. Specifically, a small portion of angle corresponds to the near portion at the pixel region.

According to the LCD device having the exemplary black matrix pattern structure of the present invention, by forming the black matrix having sides with different steepnesses such that a first internal acute angle is less than a second internal acute angle when the rubbing direction is in a direction from the first internal acute angle to the second internal acute angle. Therefore, rubbing defects can be lowered. In addition, light leakage in the pixel region caused by the rubbing defect is prevented, thereby improving an aperture ratio and image quality.

In general, a black matrix structure is used in a LCD device such that a color filter is formed over the black matrix. Image deterioration caused by non-uniformity of cell gap in the step portion of the color filter overlapping black matrix can be prevented. Moreover, in the case of the lack matrix and the color filter layer are formed in an array substrate such as COT (color filter layer on thin film transistor) or TOC (thin film transistor on color filter layer), step difference between the black matrix and the color filter layer can be lowered due to minimization of the formation thickness of an overcoat layer that is located between the black matrix and the color filter layer. Therefore, a transparent ratio can become higher.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the liquid crystal display devices of the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:
a first substrate and a second substrate facing each other,
the first and second substrate including pixel regions;

- a first alignment layer on the first substrate;
- a black matrix on the second substrate;
- a first sloped side of the black matrix that is less steep than a second sloped side of the black matrix;
- a color filter layer on the black matrix;
- a second alignment layer on the color filter layer;
- a liquid crystal material interposed between the first and second alignment layers; and,
- a rubbing direction of the second alignment layer corresponding to a first direction from the first sloped side to the second sloped side.

2. The device according to claim 1, wherein the color filter layer has a step difference of more than about 5,000 angstroms with respect to the black matrix at portion of the color filter layer that overlaps the black matrix.

3. The device according to claim 1, wherein the color filter layer includes red, green and blue sub-color filters located in the pixel regions.

4. The device according to claim 1, wherein the black matrix has an open portion corresponding to each of the pixel regions.

5. The device according to claim 4, wherein the color filter layer overlaps edges of the black matrix.

6. The device according to claim 1, further comprising a gate line on the first substrate, a data line crossing the gate line, a thin film transistor adjacent to a crossing of the gate line and the data line, and a pixel electrode connected to the thin film transistor.

7. The device according to claim 6, wherein the black matrix has an island shape over the thin film transistor.

8. The device according to claim 6, wherein the black matrix includes a third sloped side and a fourth sloped side such that the first and third sloped sides from a first internal acute angle with respect to the second substrate that is less than a second internal acute angle that the second and fourth sloped sides make with respect to the second substrate.

9. The device according to claim 8, wherein the first sloped side is adjacent to the second and third sloped sides.

10. The device according to claim 6, wherein the black matrix covers the thin film transistor.

11. The device according to claim 10, wherein the value of the second internal acute angle is within a range of 60 to 80 degrees.

12. The device according to claim 1, wherein the black matrix includes a light shielding material.

13. The device according to claim 1, wherein the black matrix includes a resin material.

14. The device according to claim 1, wherein the resin material includes one of carbon particles, titanium oxide (TiOx) and color pigments.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置包括黑色矩阵，该黑色矩阵具有比第二倾斜侧更不陡的第一倾斜侧		
公开(公告)号	US7212264	公开(公告)日	2007-05-01
申请号	US10/989417	申请日	2004-11-17
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG.飞利浦液晶CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	KIM WOONG KWON PARK SEUNG RYULL		
发明人	KIM, WOONG-KWON PARK, SEUNG-RYULL		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1333 G02F1/133 G02F1/1335 G02F1/1337 G02F1/136 G02F1/1362 H01L21/00 H01L29/786		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133512 G02F1/133514 G02F1/133784 G02F1/136209 G02F2001/136222		
优先权	1020030086362 2003-12-01 KR		
其他公开文献	US20050117094A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种液晶显示装置，包括：第一基板和第二基板，彼此面对，所述第一基板和第二基板包括像素区域；第一基板上的第一取向层；第二基板上的黑色矩阵；黑色矩阵的第一个倾斜侧面比黑色矩阵的第二个倾斜侧面陡峭；黑色矩阵上的滤色层；滤色器层上的第二对准层；介于第一和第二取向层之间的液晶材料；第二取向层的摩擦方向对应于从第一倾斜侧到第二倾斜侧的第一方向。

