



US006900862B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Do

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,900,862 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **May 31, 2005**

(54) **IN-PLANE SWITCHING MODE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE**

JP 9-73101 3/1997

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 35 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/453,568**

(22) Filed: **Jun. 4, 2003**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2004/0114083 A1 Jun. 17, 2004

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Dec. 11, 2002 (KR) 10-2002-0078870

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **G02F 1/13**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/110; 349/111**

(58) **Field of Search** 349/110, 111, 349/141

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device includes first and second substrates, a plurality of gate lines and data lines on the first substrate to define a plurality of pixel areas, a driving element in each of the pixel areas of the first substrate, at least one first and second electrodes in each of the pixel areas of the first substrate, a black matrix on the second substrate, the black matrix being made of a black resin material having resistance not greater than $10^8 \Omega\text{cm}$ and a dielectric constant not less than 14, and a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates

17 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

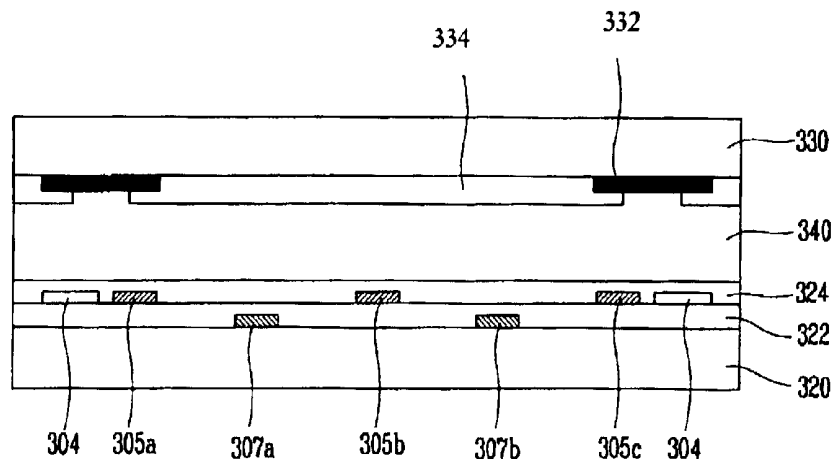


FIG. 1
RELATED ART

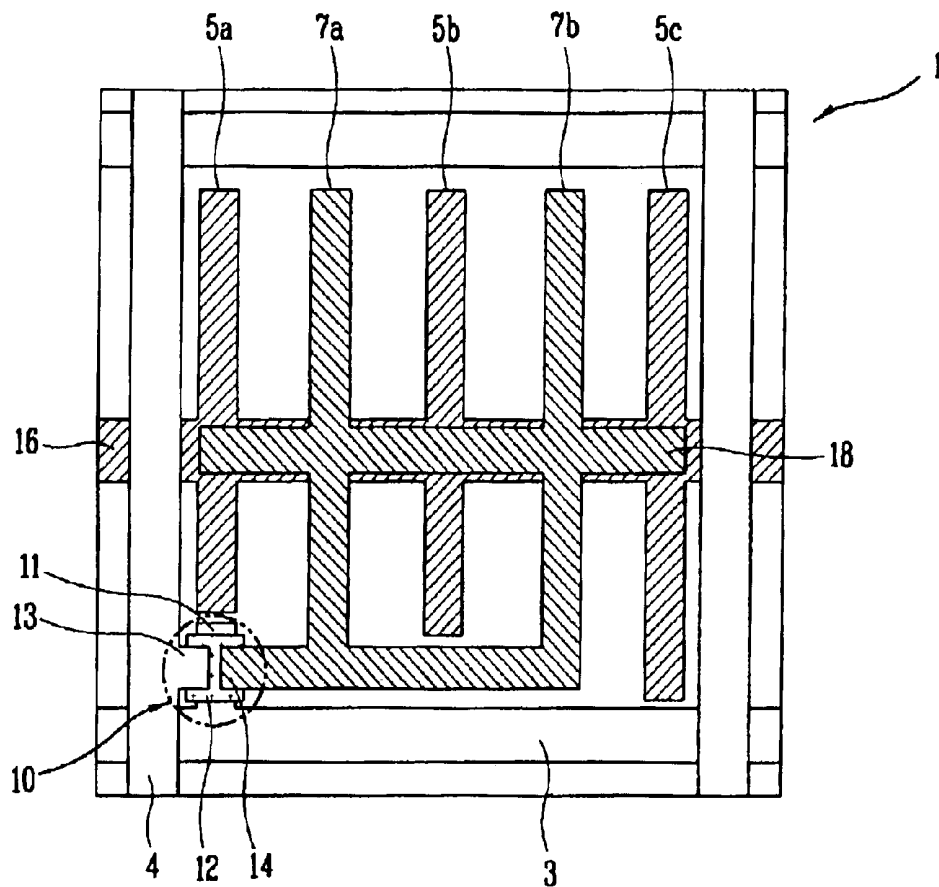


FIG. 3A

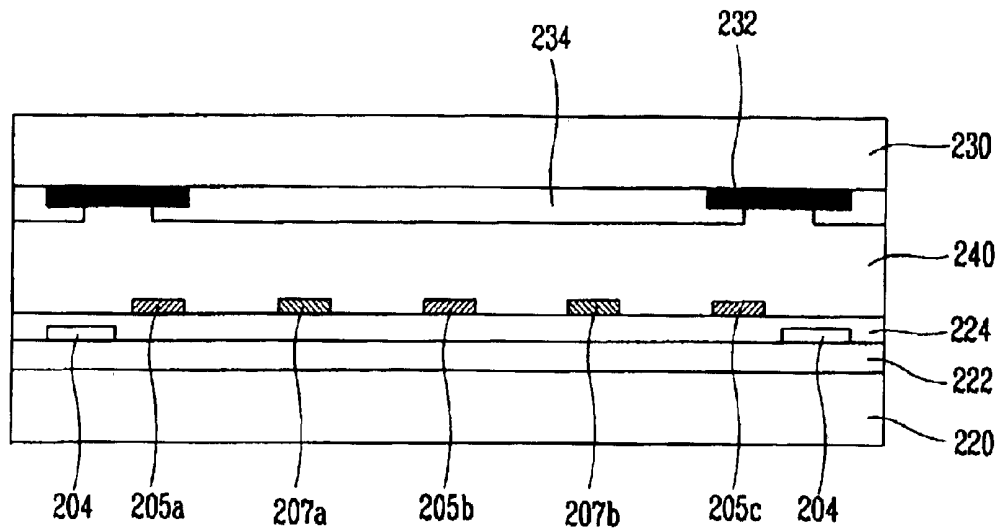
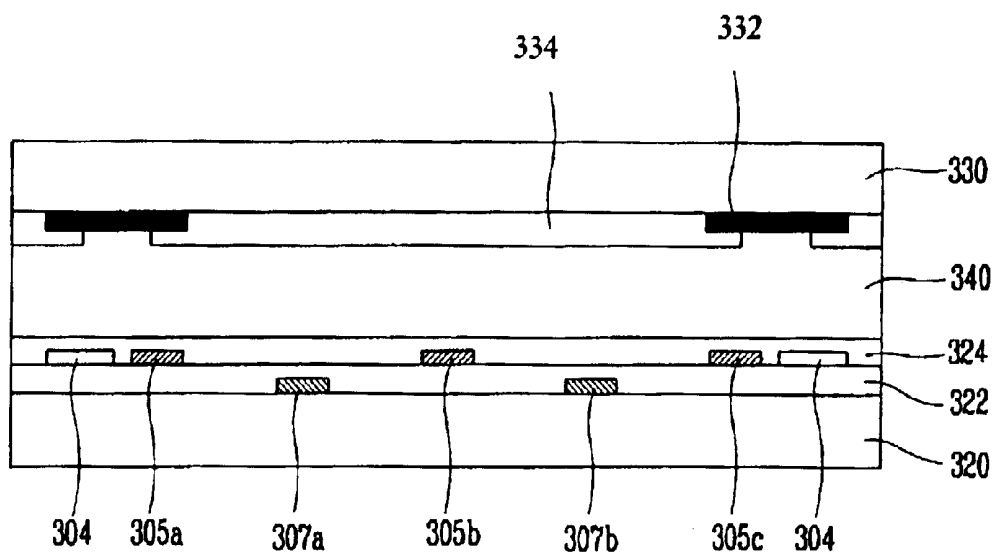


FIG. 3B



IN-PLANE SWITCHING MODE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

The present invention claims the benefit of Korean Application No. 2002/78870 filed in Korea on Dec. 11, 2002, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device, and more particularly, to an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device that is capable of preventing distortion of a horizontal electric field applied to a liquid crystal layer.

1. Discussion of the Related Art

Recently, many efforts have been made to study and develop various types of flat display panels, such as liquid crystal display devices (LCDs), plasma display panels (PDPs), field emission display devices (FEDs), and vacuum fluorescent display devices (VFDs). Some of these types of flat display panels, especially LCDs, have been applied in and incorporated into various portable electronic equipment including mobile phones, personal data assistants devices (PDAs), and notebook computers because of their high quality image, lightness, small thickness, compact size and low power consumption.

In general, a liquid crystal display device has various display modes depending on an alignment of liquid crystal molecules deposited therein. Currently, a twisted nematic (TN) mode is commonly employed because of its ease of white-black display, rapid response time and low driving voltage. In a TN mode, when voltage is applied to liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal display device, the liquid crystal molecules are aligned at right angles to a substrate of the liquid crystal display device. However, a viewing angle of the liquid crystal display device thus is reduced due to refractive anisotropy of the liquid crystal molecules aligned at right angles to the substrate.

In order to solve the above-mentioned viewing angle problem, various types of liquid crystal display devices having wide viewing angle characteristics, such as in-plane switching (IPS) mode liquid crystal display devices, have been developed. For example, in an IPS mode liquid crystal display device, liquid crystal molecules generally are aligned in a plane by including at least a pair of electrodes arranged in parallel to each other in pixel areas and forming a horizontal electric field parallel to a substrate.

FIG. 1 is a plan view of an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device according to a related art. In FIG. 1, a liquid crystal display panel 1 includes a plurality of gate lines 3 arranged along one direction at a predetermined interval from each other, a plurality of data lines 4 arranged along a direction perpendicular to the gate lines 3 at a predetermined interval from each other, a plurality of pixel electrodes 7a and 7b formed within pixel areas defined by the gate and data lines 3 and 4 crossing each other, a plurality of common electrodes 5a-5c formed within the pixel areas, and a plurality of thin film transistors 10 formed within the pixel areas and switched by signals of the gate lines 3 to transfer signals of the data lines 4 to the pixel electrodes 7a and 7b. The common electrodes 5a-5c and the pixel electrodes 7a and 7b are generally formed of nontransparent metal.

In addition, each of the thin film transistors 10 includes a gate electrode 11 in which a scan signal is applied from a

corresponding one of the gate lines 3, a semiconductor layer 12 formed on the gate electrode 11, and source and drain electrodes 13 and 14 formed on the semiconductor layer 12 and receiving a picture signal through a corresponding one of the data lines 4. In particular, when the scan signal is applied to the gate electrode 11, the semiconductor layer 12 becomes a channel layer. In addition, the first, second and third common electrodes 5a-5c and the first and second pixel electrodes 7a and 7b are arranged parallel to the data lines 4. Further, at the middle of each of the pixel areas, a common line 16 connects to the common electrodes 5a-5c, and a pixel electrode line 18 connects to the pixel electrodes 7a and 7b, such that the pixel electrode line 18 overlaps with the common line 16.

Further, the IPS mode liquid crystal display device includes a liquid crystal layer, such that the liquid crystal molecules deposited therein are aligned parallel to the common electrodes 5a-5c and the pixel electrodes 7a and 7b. Also, the IPS mode liquid crystal display device includes a black matrix (not shown) for preventing light leakage, and the black matrix is made of nonconductive material having nonconductive characteristics. Thus, when the thin film transistor 10 is operated to apply signals to the pixel electrodes 7a and 7b, a horizontal electric field between the common electrodes 5a-5c and the pixel electrodes 7a and 7b is generated parallel to the liquid crystal display panel 1. Accordingly, the liquid crystal molecules become perpendicularly aligned to the common electrodes 5a-5c and the pixel electrodes 7a and 7b due to the horizontal electric field, thereby preventing gray level inversion caused by the refractive anisotropy of the liquid crystal molecules aligned at right angles to the liquid crystal display panel 1.

However, when the horizontal electric field is generated between the common electrodes 5a-5c and the pixel electrodes 7a and 7b, a second electric field also could be generated between the pixel electrodes 7a and 7b, and the data lines 4, such that this second electric field distorts the horizontal electric field. In this situation, the liquid crystal molecules would not be aligned perfectly parallel to the liquid crystal display panel 1, and cross talk in the vertical direction would be generated. Therefore, the first common electrode 5a is arranged between the first pixel electrode 7a and a corresponding one of data lines 4. Also, the third common electrode 5c is arranged between the second pixel electrode 7b and another corresponding one of the data lines 4, to thereby prevent an electric field from being generated between the pixel electrodes 7a and 7b and the data lines 4. In particular, to effectively prevent an electric field from being formed between the pixel electrodes 7a and 7b and the data lines 4, the first and third common electrodes 5a and 5c have to be arranged near to the corresponding data lines 4. Thus, the total number of the common electrodes 5a-5c is greater than the total number of the pixel electrodes 7a and 7b by one. Accordingly, by arranging one more common electrode in each of the pixel areas, a region for blocking light is increased. However, such arrangement undesirably lowers an aperture ratio of the IPS mode liquid crystal display device.

Alternatively, a width of the first and third common electrodes 5a and 5c has to be increased to effectively prevent an electric field being formed between the pixel electrodes 7a and 7b and the data lines 4. Similarly, such increase of a width of the common electrodes 5a and 5b also greatly lowers an aperture ratio of the IPS mode liquid crystal display device.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device that

substantially obviates one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

An object of the present invention is to provide an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device that is capable of preventing cross talk in the vertical direction by preventing distortion of a horizontal electric field applied to a liquid crystal layer by forming a black matrix of a dielectric material.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device that is capable of removing a common electrode arranged near a data line and is capable of preventing cross talk in the vertical direction.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device that is capable of improving an aperture ratio by decreasing a width of a common electrode arranged near to a data line and is capable of preventing cross talk in the vertical direction.

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 herein, the in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device includes first and second substrates, a plurality of gate lines and data lines on the first substrate to define a plurality of pixel areas, a driving element in each of the pixel areas of the first substrate, at least one first and second electrodes in each of the pixel areas of the first substrate, a black matrix on the second substrate, the black matrix being made of a black resin material having resistance not greater than $10^8 \Omega \text{ cm}$ and a dielectric constant not less than 14, and a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates.

In another aspect, the in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device includes first and second substrates, a plurality of gate lines and data lines on the first substrate to define a plurality of pixel areas, a driving element in each of the pixel areas of the first substrate, at least a pair of electrodes in each of the pixel areas of the first substrate, a black matrix on the second substrate, the black matrix being made of a black resin material having low resistance and high dielectric constant, and a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates.

In another aspect, the in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device includes first and second substrates, a plurality of gate lines and data lines on the first substrate to define a plurality of pixel areas, a driving element in each of the pixel areas of the first substrate, at least a pair of electrodes in each of the pixel areas of the first substrate, a dielectric black matrix on the second substrate, an electric field being generated between the dielectric black matrix and the data lines that does not distort a horizontal electric field between the pair of electrodes, and a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates.

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 incor-

porated 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. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a plan view of an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device according to a related art;

FIG. 2A is a sectional view of a thin film transistor of an exemplary in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device according to the present invention;

FIG. 2B is a sectional view of a pixel of the exemplary in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device according to the present invention;

FIG. 3A is a sectional view of another exemplary in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device according to the present invention; and

FIG. 3B is a sectional view of another exemplary in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device according to 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.

FIG. 2A is a sectional view of a thin film transistor of an exemplary in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device according to the present invention, and FIG. 2B is a sectional view of a pixel of the exemplary in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device according to the present invention. In FIG. 2A, an exemplary IPS mode liquid crystal display device may include a first substrate **120** and a thin film transistor formed on the first substrate **120**. The thin film transistor may include a gate electrode **111**, a semiconductor layer **112**, and source and drain electrodes **113** and **114**. The gate electrode **111** may be formed on the first substrate **120**, and a gate insulating layer **122** may be laminated onto an entire surface of the first substrate **120** covering the gate electrode **111**. In addition, the semiconductor layer **112** may be formed onto the gate insulating layer **122** above the gate electrode **111**, and the source electrode **113** and the drain electrode **114** may be formed thereon. A passivation layer **124** also may be formed on the entire surface of the first substrate **120** covering the source and drain electrodes **113** and **114**.

The IPS mode liquid crystal display device also may include a second substrate **130** bonded to the first substrate **120** with a predetermined space therebetween, such that a liquid crystal layer **140** may be interposed between the first and second substrates **120** and **130**. Also, a black matrix **132** and a color filter layer **134** may be formed on the second substrate **130**.

In particular, the black matrix **132** may be formed between a thin film transistor forming region and pixels, i.e., the gate and data lines regions, to prevent light leakage to a region in which liquid crystal molecules are not operated, i.e., a non-display region in which images are not displayed. In addition, the black matrix **132** may be formed of a black resin material, which has low resistance and high dielectric characteristics. For example, the black matrix **132** may be formed by a photolithography process by laminating a black resin including one of carbon pigment and red/green/blue mixture pigments onto the second substrate **130**, forming a pattern mask, irradiating light such as ultraviolet light and activating a developer to form a desired pattern. Thus, the black matrix **132** may be a dielectric having characteristics

opposite to a nonconductive material. Accordingly, an electric field may be formed between the black matrix **132** and another conductive/dielectric material. Preferably, the black matrix **132** may have a resistance not greater than about $10^8 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ and a dielectric constant not less than about 14 in a measure frequency of 1 kHz. Moreover, the black matrix **132** may be formed among R, G, B pixels (or sub-pixels). Accordingly, the black matrix **132** may be formed onto the second substrate **130** as a matrix shape, and the color filter layer **134** may be formed by laminating R, G, B color resist between the black matrix **132**.

Further, the color filter layer **134** may include red (R), green (G) and blue (B) color filter layers for producing colored light. Moreover, an overcoat layer (not shown) may be formed on the color filter layer **134** to improve flatness of the second substrate **130** and to protect the color filter layer **134**.

In FIG. 2B, the IPS mode liquid crystal display device may include a plurality of gate lines (not shown) formed on the first substrate **120**, a plurality of common electrodes **105a–105c** formed on the first substrate **120**, and a plurality of pixel electrodes **107a** and **107b** formed on the gate insulating layer **122**. The pixel electrodes **107a** and **107b** may be parallel to the common electrodes **105a–105c**. Also, the common electrodes **105a–105c** and the pixel electrodes **107a** and **107b** may be made of a nontransparent metal having small resistivity or a transparent material such as indium tin oxide (ITO) or indium zinc oxide (IZO).

Further, a plurality of data lines **104** may be formed on the gate insulating layer **122**. Thus, when the thin film transistor is switched by signals of the gate lines (not shown) to transfer signals of the data lines **104** to the pixel electrodes **107a** and **107b**, a first horizontal electric field **E1** may be generated between the common electrodes **105a–105c** and the pixel electrodes **107a** and **107b**. Accordingly, liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer **140**, which may be initially arranged according to an alignment direction of an alignment layer (not shown), may then be rotated according to the first horizontal electric field **E1**, to thereby display images on the liquid crystal display device.

In addition, because the black matrix **132** may be formed of a black resin material having dielectric characteristics, second electric fields **E2** may be generated between the data lines **104** and the black matrix **132**. In particular, an intensity of the electric fields **E2** between the data lines **104** and the black matrix **132** may be very small in comparison with an intensity of the first horizontal electric field **E1** ($E1 \gg E2$). However, because the second electric fields **E2** may have a generally vertical direction, the second electric fields **E2** do not affect or distort the first horizontal electric field **E1**. The second electric fields **E2** may prevent a third electric field from being generated between the data lines **104** and the pixel electrodes **107a** and **107b**, thereby preventing a distortion of the first horizontal electric field **E1** and preventing cross talk in the vertical direction. Further, a width of the common electrodes **105a** and **105c** arranged close to the data lines **104** may be reduced, thereby improving an aperture ratio of the IPS mode liquid crystal display device.

Additionally, the second electric fields **E2** may be coupled with an arrangement of the common electrodes **105a** and **105c** being close to the data lines **104** to prevent a distortion of the first horizontal electric field **E1**. When the arrangement of the common electrodes **105a** and **105c** being close to the data lines **104** is coupled with the second electric fields **E2**, the intensity of the second electric fields **E2** may be lower than when the second electric fields **E2** are not

coupled with the arrangement of the common electrodes **105a** and **105c** being close to the data lines **104**.

FIG. 3A is a sectional view of another exemplary in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device according to the present invention. In FIG. 3A, another exemplary IPS mode liquid crystal display device may include a first substrate **220**, a plurality of common electrodes **205a–205c** formed on the first substrate **220**, and a plurality of pixel electrodes **207a** and **207b** formed on the first substrate **220**. A thin film transistor (not shown), a plurality of gate lines (not shown), and a plurality of data lines **204** also may be formed on the first substrate **220**. In particular, a gate insulating layer **222** may be formed on an entire surface of the first substrate **220**, and the data lines **204** may be formed on the gate insulating layer **222**. Also, a passivation layer **224** may be formed on the entire surface of the first substrate **220** covering the data lines **204**, and the common electrode **205a–205c** and the pixel electrodes **207a** and **207b** may be formed on the passivation layer **224**. In addition, the common electrodes **205a** and **205c** may be formed close to a corresponding one of the data lines **204**.

The IPS mode liquid crystal display device also may include a second substrate **230** bonded to the first substrate **220** with a predetermined space therebetween, such that a liquid crystal layer **240** may be interposed between the first and second substrates **220** and **230**. Also, a black matrix **232** and a color filter **234** may be formed on the second substrate **230**. In particular, the black matrix **232** may be formed of a black resin material, which has low resistance and high dielectric characteristics. Accordingly, an electric field may be formed between the black matrix **232** and another conductive/dielectric material. Thus, when the thin film transistor (not shown) is switched by signals of the gate lines (not shown) to transfer signals of the data lines **204** to the pixel electrodes **207a** and **207b**, a first horizontal electric field may be generated between the common electrodes **205a–205c** and the pixel electrodes **207a** and **207b**. Also, minute electric fields may be generated between the data lines **240** and the black matrix **232**, such that an intensity of the minute electric fields is much smaller than an intensity of the first horizontal electric field between the common electrodes **205a–205c** and the pixel electrodes **207a** and **207b**. Accordingly, the minute electric fields between the data lines **240** and the black matrix **232** do not distort the first horizontal electric field. Yet, the minute electric fields between the data lines **240** and the black matrix **232** may prevent an electric field from being generated between the data lines **204** and the pixel electrodes **207a** and **207b**, thereby preventing a distortion of the first horizontal electric field between the common electrodes **205a–205c** and the pixel electrodes **207a** and **207b** and preventing cross talk in the vertical direction. Further, a width of the common electrodes **205a** and **205c** arranged close to the data lines **204** may be reduced, thereby improving an aperture ratio of the IPS mode liquid crystal display device.

Moreover, the IPS mode liquid crystal display device also may be referred to as a 4 block IPS mode liquid crystal display device because the arrangement of the three common electrodes **205a–205c** and the two pixel electrodes **207a** and **207b** forms four light transmittance regions. Furthermore, the arrangement of the common electrodes **205a–205c** and the pixel electrode **207a** and **207b** may be similarly applied to form various block-types IPS mode liquid crystal display devices. For example, a 2 block IPS mode liquid crystal display device may be formed by arranging one pixel electrode between two common electrodes, or a 6 block IPS mode liquid crystal display

device may be formed by arranging three pixel electrodes interposed between four common electrodes.

FIG. 3B is a sectional view of another exemplary in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device according to the present invention. In FIG. 3B, another exemplary IPS mode liquid crystal display device may include a first substrate 320, a plurality of common electrode 305a–305c formed on the first substrate 320, and a plurality of pixel electrodes 307a and 307b formed on the first substrate 320. A thin film transistor (not shown), a plurality of gate lines (not shown), a plurality of data lines 304 also may be formed on the first substrate 320. In particular, the pixel electrodes 307a and 307b may be formed on the first substrate 320, and a gate insulating layer 322 may be formed on an entire surface of the first substrate 320 covering the pixel electrodes 307a and 307b. Also, the data lines 304 and the common electrodes 305a–305c may be formed on the gate insulating layer 322. A passivation layer 324 may be formed on the entire surface of the first substrate 320 covering the data lines 304 and the common electrodes 305a–305c. In addition, the common electrodes 305a and 305c may be formed close to a corresponding one of the data lines 304.

The IPS mode liquid crystal display device also may include a second substrate 330 bonded to the first substrate 320 with a predetermined space therebetween, such that a liquid crystal layer 340 may be interposed between the first and second substrates 320 and 330. Also, a black matrix 332 and a color filter 334 may be formed on the second substrate 330. In particular, the black matrix 332 may be formed of a black resin material, which has low resistance and high dielectric characteristics. Accordingly, an electric field may be formed between the black matrix 332 and another conductive/dielectric material. Thus, when the thin film transistor (not shown) is switched by signals of the gate lines (not shown) to transfer signals of the data lines 304 to the pixel electrodes 307a and 307b, a first horizontal electric field may be generated between the common electrodes 305a–305c and the pixel electrodes 307a and 307b. Also, minute electric fields may be generated between the data lines 340 and the black matrix 332, such that an intensity of the minute electric fields is much smaller than an intensity of the first horizontal electric field between the common electrodes 305a–305c and the pixel electrodes 307a and 307b. Accordingly, the minute electric fields between the data lines 340 and the black matrix 332 do not distort the first horizontal electric field. The minute electric fields between the data lines 340 and the black matrix 332 may prevent an electric field from being generated between the data lines 304 and the pixel electrodes 307a and 307b, thereby preventing a distortion of the first horizontal electric field between the common electrodes 305a–305c and the pixel electrodes 307a and 307b and preventing cross talk in the vertical direction. Further, a width of the common electrodes 305a and 305c arranged close to the data lines 304 may be reduced, thereby improving an aperture ratio of the IPS mode liquid crystal display device.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device of the present 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. An in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device, comprising:
first and second substrates;

a plurality of gate lines and data lines on the first substrate to define a plurality of pixel areas;

a driving element in each of the pixel areas of the first substrate;

at least one first and second electrodes in each of the pixel areas of the first substrate;

a black matrix on the second substrate, the black matrix being made of a black resin material having resistance not greater than $10^8 \Omega\text{cm}$ and a dielectric constant not less than 14; and

a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates.

2. The device of claim 1, wherein the first electrode is arranged near to a corresponding one of the data lines.

3. The device of claim 1, wherein the driving element is a thin film transistor.

4. The device of claim 3, wherein the thin film transistor includes:

a gate electrode on the first substrate;

an insulating layer on the first substrate covering the gate electrode;

a semiconductor layer on the insulating layer;

a source electrode and a drain electrode on the semiconductor layer; and

a passivation layer on the first substrate covering the source and drain electrodes.

5. The device of claim 4, wherein the first electrode is disposed on the first substrate, and the second electrode is disposed on the gate insulating layer, and wherein the first electrode is arranged near to the data line.

6. The device of claim 4, wherein the first electrode is disposed on the gate insulating layer, and the second electrode is disposed on the first substrate, and wherein the first electrode is arranged near to the data line.

7. The device of claim 4, wherein the first and second electrodes are disposed on the passivation layer.

8. The device of claim 4, wherein the first and second electrodes are disposed on the gate insulating layer.

9. The device of claim 4, wherein the first and second electrodes are disposed on the first substrate.

10. The device of claim 1, further comprising a color filter layer on the second substrate.

11. An in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device, comprising:

first and second substrates;

a plurality of gate lines and data lines on the first substrate to define a plurality of pixel areas;

a driving element in each of the pixel areas of the first substrate;

at least a pair of electrodes in each of the pixel areas of the first substrate;

a black matrix on the second substrate, the black matrix being made of a black resin material having low resistance and high dielectric constant; and

a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates.

12. The device of claim 11, wherein the black resin material has resistance not greater than $10^8 \Omega\text{cm}$.

13. The device of claim 11, wherein the black resin material has a dielectric constant not less than 14 in a measure frequency of 1 kHz.

14. An in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device, comprising:

first and second substrates;

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a plurality of gate lines and data lines on the first substrate to define a plurality of pixel areas;
a driving element in each of the pixel areas of the first substrate;
at least a pair of electrodes in each of the pixel areas of the first substrate;
a black matrix on the second substrate, the black matrix being formed by material having characteristics opposite to a nonconductive material, whereby an electric field being generated between the black matrix and the data lines to prevent an electric field from being generated between the at least one electrode of the pair of electrodes and the data line; and

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a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates.

15. The device of claim **14**, wherein the black matrix is made of a black resin material having low resistance and high dielectric constant characteristics.

16. The device of claim **15**, wherein the black resin material has resistance not greater than $10^8 \Omega\text{cm}$.

17. The device of claim **15**, wherein the black resin material has a dielectric constant not less than 14 in a measure frequency of 1 kHz.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	面内切换模式液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US6900862	公开(公告)日	2005-05-31
申请号	US10/453568	申请日	2003-06-04
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG.PHILIPS LCD CO. , LTD		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	DO MYUNG HO		
发明人	DO, MYUNG-HO		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1335 G02F1/13 G02F1/1343		
CPC分类号	G02F1/134363 G02F1/133512		
优先权	1020020078870 2002-12-11 KR		
其他公开文献	US20040114083A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

面内切换模式液晶显示装置包括第一和第二基板，在第一基板上的多条栅极线和数据线以限定多个像素区域，在第一基板的每个像素区域中的驱动元件，在第一基板的每个像素区域中的至少一个第一和第二电极，在第二基板上的黑色矩阵，黑色矩阵由具有不大于 $108\Omega\text{cm}$ 的电阻和不少于 $10\Omega\text{cm}$ 的介电常数的黑色树脂材料制成。如图14所示，在第一和第二基板之间有液晶层

