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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE
HAVING STRUCTURE OF COLOR FILTER
ON TFT AND USING IN PLANE SWITCHING
MODE**

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G02F 1/1333 (2006.01)

G02F 1/1343 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/141; 349/106; 349/110**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/103,
349/110, 141
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display device includes gate lines crossing data lines on a first substrate defining a pixel region; at least one common electrode formed in the pixel region; at least one pixel electrode in the pixel region, the at least one pixel electrode corresponding to the common electrode; a color filter layer formed within the pixel region excluding the gate line and the data line; a black matrix having at least three layers, an inner layer of the at least three layers being an electrode material.

11 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets

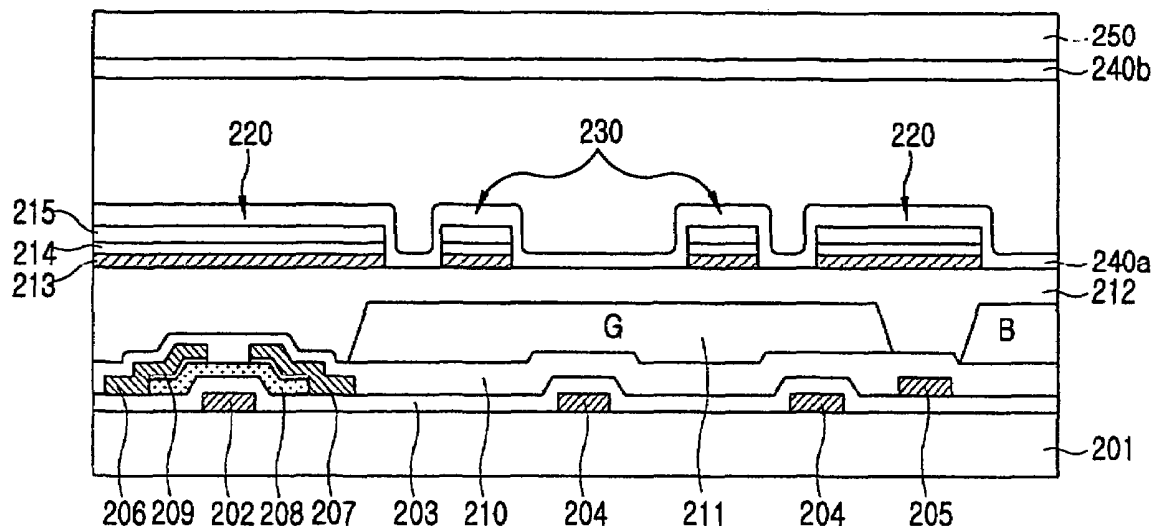


FIG. 1A
RELATED ART

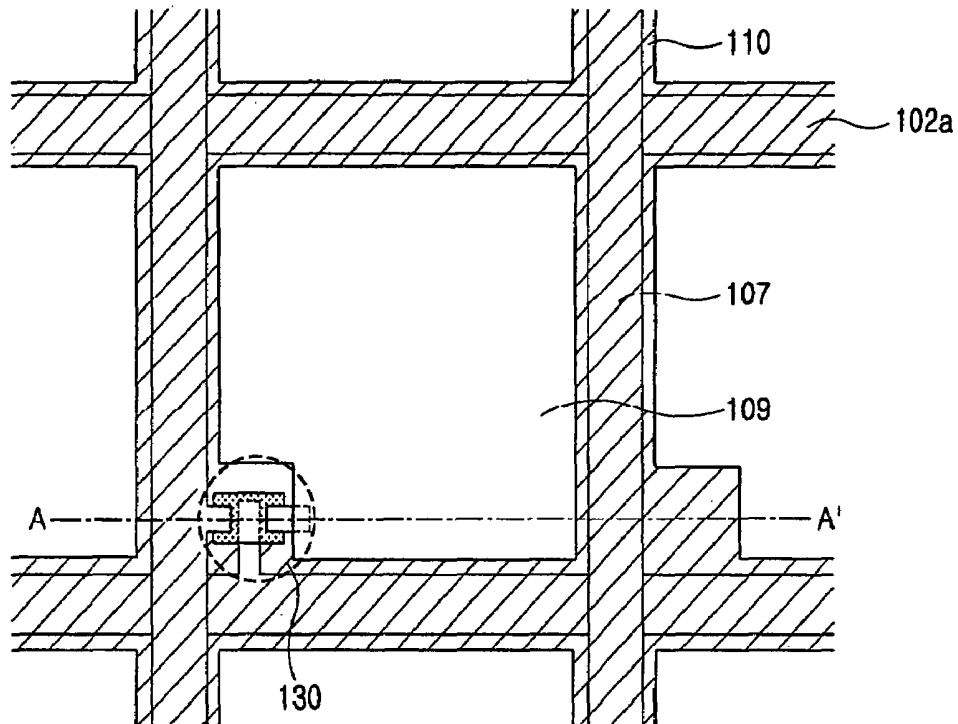
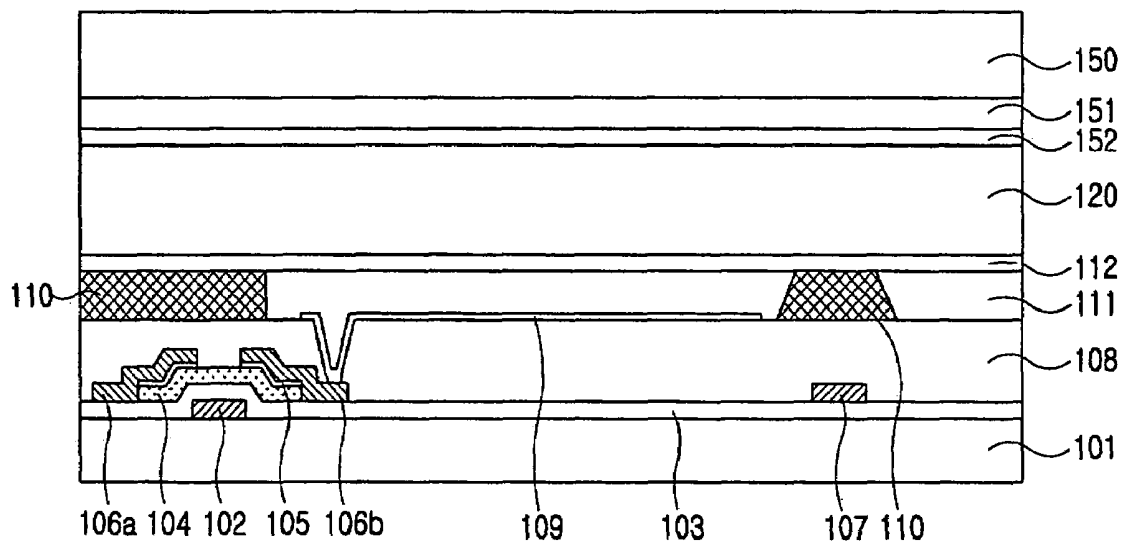


FIG. 1B
RELATED ART



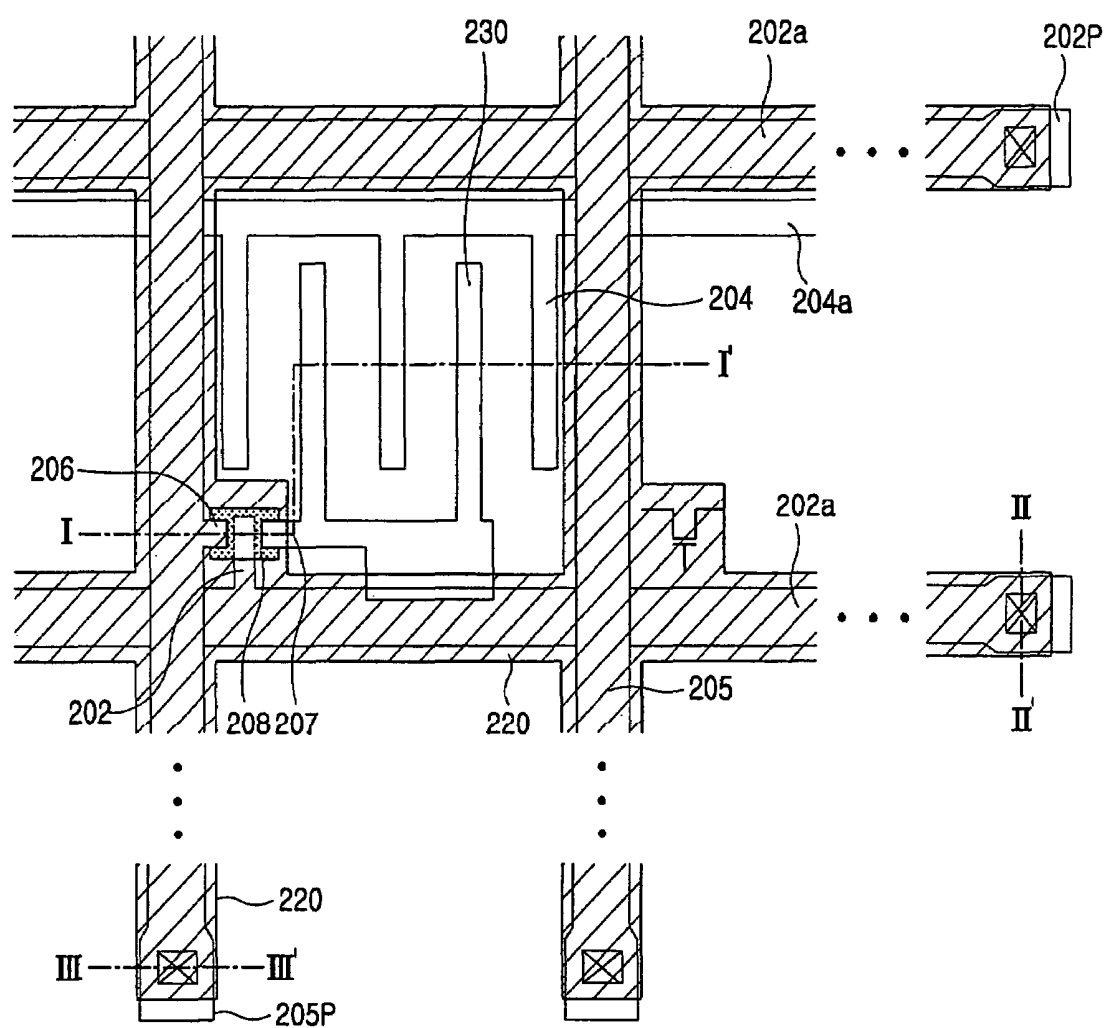


FIG. 4A

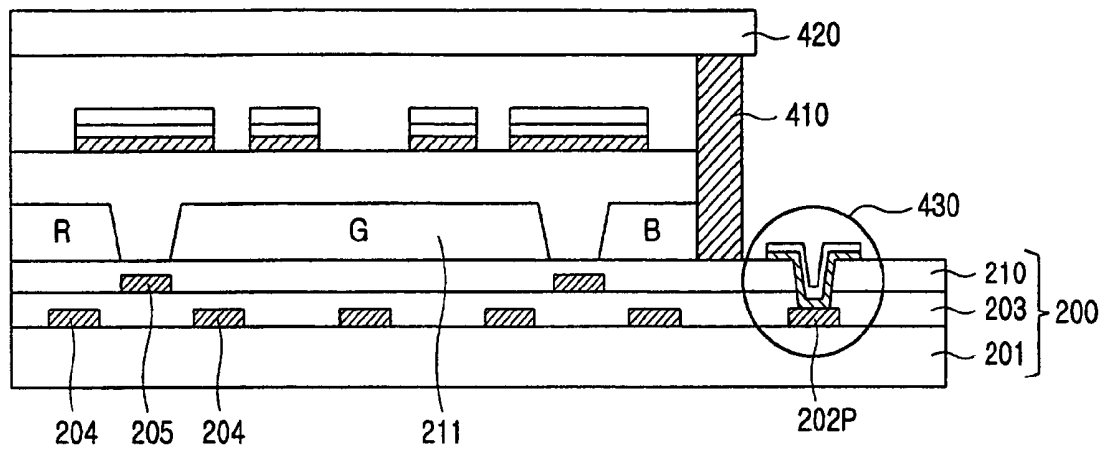


FIG. 4B

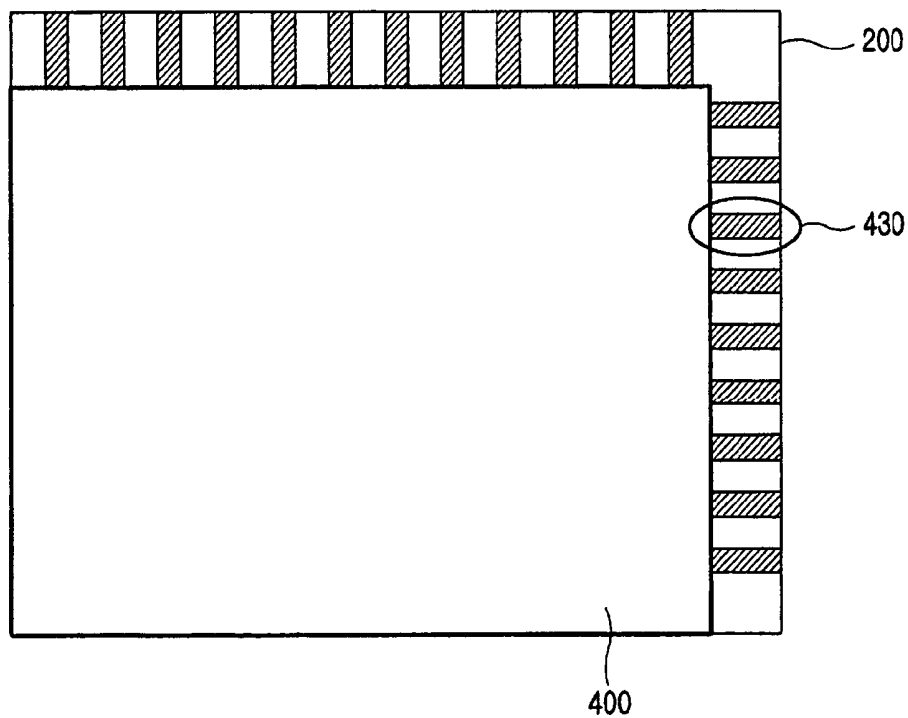


FIG. 5A

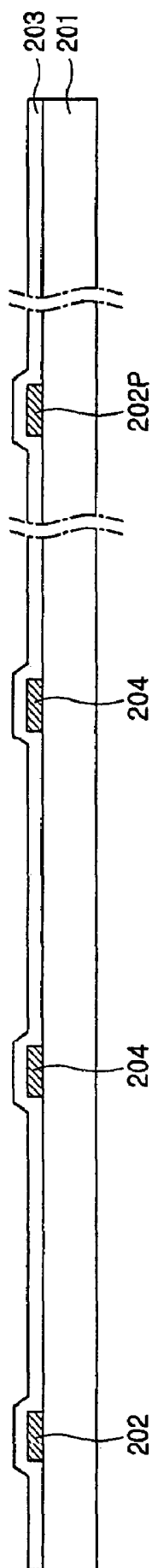


FIG. 5B

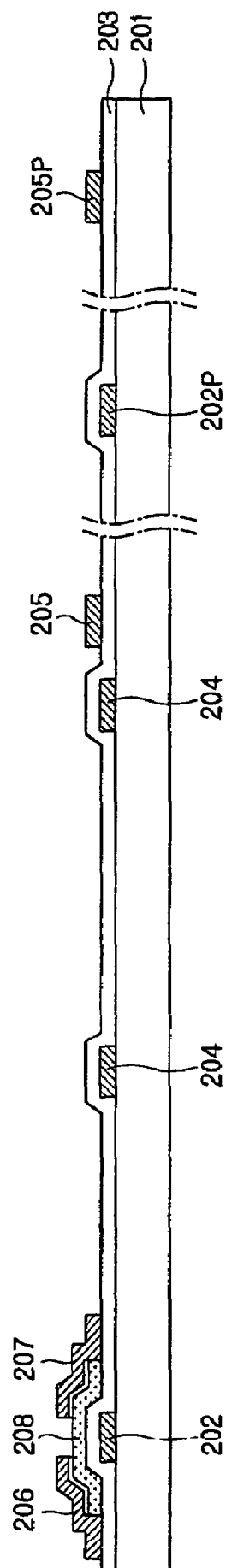


FIG. 5C

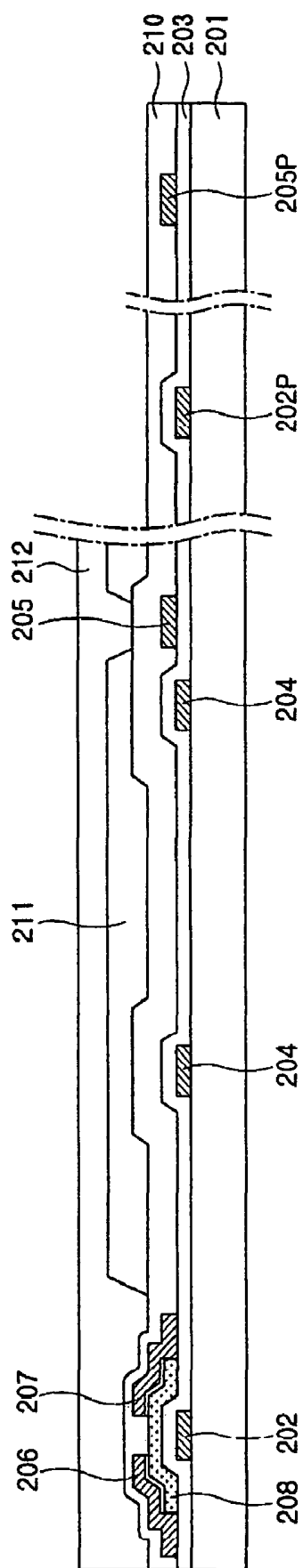


FIG. 5D.

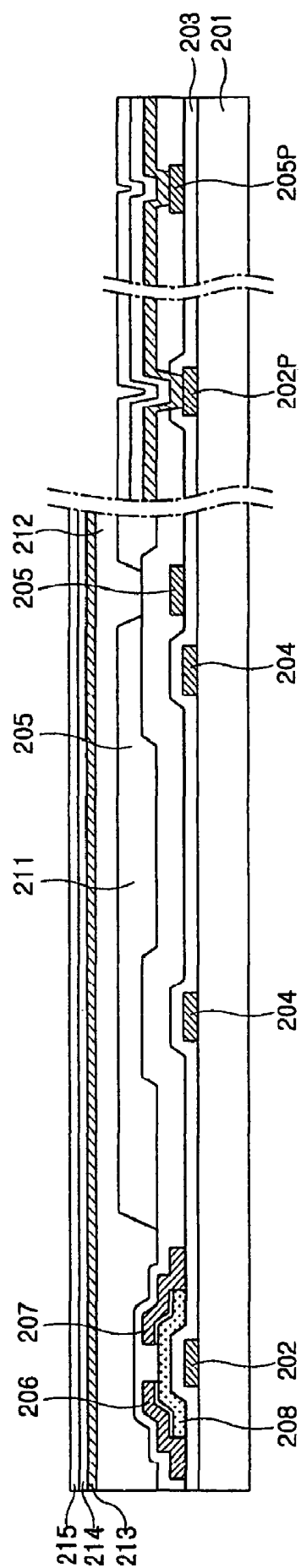


FIG. 5E

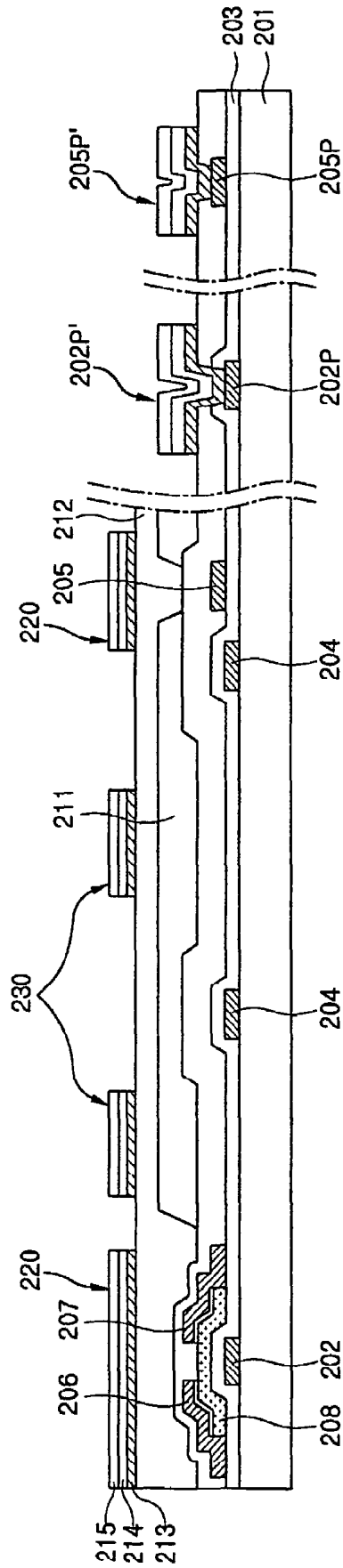
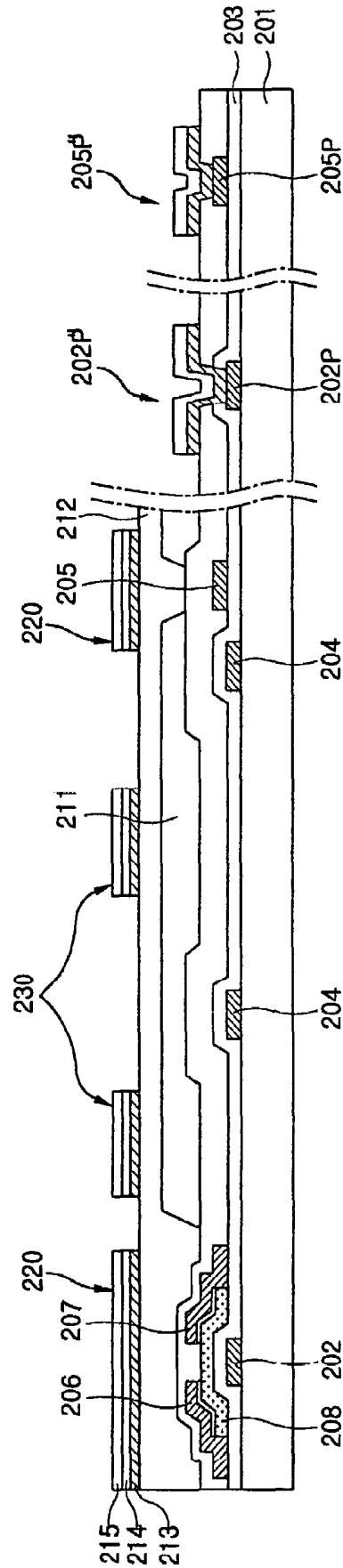


FIG. 5F



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING STRUCTURE OF COLOR FILTER ON TFT AND USING IN PLANE SWITCHING MODE

The present application claims the benefit of the Korean Application No. 2004-39344 filed in Korea on May 31, 2004, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal device, and more particularly to a liquid crystal display device having a color filter.

2. Description of the Related Art

With the development of various portable electronic devices such as mobile phones, PDAs, notebook computers, or the like, the demand for light, thin, and small Flat Panel Display (FPD) devices is increasing. Research is active in the area of flat panel display devices, such as an LCD (liquid crystal display), a PDP (Plasma Display Panel), an FED (Field Emission Display), a VFD (Vacuum Fluorescent Display), or the like. Currently, interest is in liquid crystal display (LCD) devices amenable to simple mass-production, using a simple driving system, and providing high picture quality.

The LCD devices have various display modes according to the arrangements of liquid crystal molecules. However, among the various display modes, Twisted Nematic (TN) mode liquid crystal display device has widely been used because of its high contrast ratio, rapid response, and low driving voltage. The TN mode liquid crystal display device includes an array substrate on which pixel regions are arranged, a color filter substrate facing the array substrate, and liquid crystals formed between the array substrate and the color filter substrate. In addition, polarizing plates are formed at outer surfaces of the array substrate and the color filter substrate such that polarized light may reach the liquid crystals. In addition, the liquid crystals are twisted in a spiral shape and arranged between the array substrate and the color filter substrate.

In a related art liquid crystal display device, gate lines and data lines are arranged on the array substrate. Thin film transistors (TFTs) are arranged on the array substrate. Color filter layers for displaying color images are formed on a color filter substrate facing the array substrate. Pixels are arranged on the TFT array substrate and the color filter substrate to form a matrix of pixels that are precisely aligned to each other. If the pixel regions formed on the TFT array substrate and the color filter substrate are imprecisely aligned, a light generated from a backlight may leak. Thus, the alignment of the TFT array substrate and the color filter substrate in the related art liquid crystal device is very important.

To address the misalignment problem, and to focus on a specific substrate for fabricating a liquid crystal display device, a liquid crystal display device having a color filter on TFT (COT) has been provided. In the COT liquid crystal device, the color filter layer is formed on the TFT array substrate. In the liquid crystal display device having the COT structure, since the color filter layers are formed on the TFT array substrate, potentially complicated processes for forming the color filter may be performed when the TFT array substrate is fabricated. The aperture ratio of the display device may be improved by forming the color filter layers on the TFT array substrate. Also, it is easier to arrange the TFT array substrate and an upper substrate when the TFT array substrate includes the color filter layers.

FIG. 1A is a plan view illustrating a pixel region of a related art liquid crystal display device having a COT structure. Referring to FIG. 1, a plurality of gate lines **102a**, and a plurality of data lines **107** perpendicularly crossing the gate lines **102a**, define pixel regions. In addition, a thin film transistor **130** is formed at one side of the pixel region. The thin film transistor **130** is connected to the gate line **102a** and the data line **107**.

A black matrix **110** is formed at an upper portion of the gate line **102a** and the data line **107**. The black matrix **110** blocks unnecessary light from being transmitted from under lower portions of the gate lines and the data lines. In addition, a color filter layer, including a red, green and blue sub-color filter layers (not shown), is formed in the pixel region. The color filter layer provides color display capability for the liquid crystal display device. A pixel electrode **109** is also formed in the pixel region. The pixel electrode **109** applies an electric field to liquid crystals in the pixel region.

Since the color filter layer is formed on the array substrate on which a TFT is formed, a liquid crystal display device having such a structure is referred to as a color filter on array (COA) or a color filter on TFT (COT).

FIG. 1B is a cross-sectional view along line A-A' of the related art liquid crystal display device having the COT structure of FIG. 1A. Referring to FIG. 1B, the gate line (not shown) and a gate electrode **102** diverging from the gate line are formed on a transparent substrate **101**, and a gate insulating layer **103** is formed on the gate electrode **102**. An active layer **104** of the thin film transistor is formed on the gate insulating layer **103**, and source and drain electrodes **106a** and **106b** are connected to the active layer **104**. An ohmic layer **105** is interposed between the source and drain electrodes **106a** and **106b**. The data line **107** is formed on the gate insulating layer **103**. The data line **107** is connected to the source electrode **106a** and concurrently formed with the source electrode **106a**. A pixel electrode **109** connected to the drain electrode **106b** is formed at the pixel region to thereby apply an electric field to a liquid crystal layer **120**. The source and drain electrodes **106a** and **106b** and the data line **107** are insulated by an interlayer passivation layer **108**. The black matrix **110** and a color filter layer **111** are separately formed on the passivation layer **108**.

A color filter layer, including red, green and blue sub-color filter layers, is formed in each pixel region. The black matrix **110** is formed at a reverse tilt domain region, such as the gate line, the data line and a region where the TFT is formed, thereby preventing light leakage. An upper substrate is located facing the TFT array substrate. The upper substrate includes a transparent substrate **150** and the common electrode **151** formed on the substrate **150**. In addition, alignment layers **112** and **152** for aligning the liquid crystals **120** may be further formed on the TFT array substrate. A liquid crystal material **120** is filled between the upper substrate **150** and the TFT array substrate **101**.

When fabricating a liquid crystal display device having the COT structure, processes for forming the black matrix **110** and the color filter layer **111** are performed after forming the pixel electrode **109** in each pixel. Since the black matrix **110** and the color filter layer **111** are formed of photosensitive organic layers, photo-mask processes should be performed when forming the black matrix **110** and the color filter layer **111**, respectively. The photo-mask processes increase the fabrication time of a liquid crystal display device. Moreover, a photo-mask is so expensive that fabrication costs of liquid crystal displays increase significantly.

The related art, a color filter layer is commonly formed by a pigment dispersing method in which red, green and blue

sub-color filters are formed by respective photo-mask processes. The color filter layer is formed by using the pigment dispersing method. The black matrix is separately formed. Accordingly, a total of four photo-mask processes are required. There is a strong felt need in the art to reduce the number of masks.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a liquid crystal display device having structure of color filter on TFT and using in-plane switching mode 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 a method for fabricating a liquid crystal display device having a structure of color filter on TFT using a reduced number of fabrication processes.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display device having a wide viewing angle.

Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description that follows, and in part will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objectives and other features, aspects and advantages of the present 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, a liquid crystal display device includes gate lines crossing data lines on a first substrate defining a pixel region; at least one common electrode formed in the pixel region; at least one pixel electrode in the pixel region, the at least one pixel electrode corresponding to the common electrode; a color filter layer formed within the pixel region excluding the gate line and the data line; a black matrix having at least three layers, an inner layer of the at least three layers being an electrode material.

In another aspect, a method of fabricating a liquid crystal display device includes forming gate lines and a gate pad electrode on a first substrate; forming data lines and a data pad electrode on the first substrate; forming an interlayer on the data lines and the data pad electrode; forming a color filter layer on the interlayer; forming a passivation layer on the color filter layer; forming contact holes exposing the gate pad electrode and the data pad electrode; and forming at least three layers on the color filter layer to form a black matrix and a pixel electrode, one of the at least three layers including an electrode material.

In another aspect, a liquid crystal display device includes gate lines crossing data lines on a first substrate defining a pixel region; at least one common electrode formed in the pixel region; at least one pixel electrode in the pixel region, the at least one pixel electrode having at least three layers, and the at least one pixel electrode corresponding to the common electrode; a color filter layer formed within the pixel region excluding the gate line and the data line; a black matrix having a same at least three layers as the at least one pixel electrode, an inner layer of the at least three layers being an electrode material.

It is to be understood that both 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. 1A is a plan view illustrating a pixel region of a related art liquid crystal display device having a COT structure.

FIG. 1B is a cross-sectional view along line A-A' of the related art liquid crystal display device having a COT structure of FIG. 1A.

FIG. 2 is a plan view of exemplary pixel regions in an array substrate of a liquid crystal display device having a color filter on thin film transistor structure in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3A is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary pixel region along line I-I' in the array substrate of the liquid crystal display device of FIG. 2.

FIG. 3B is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary gate pad and an exemplary data pad along lines II-II' and III-III', respectively, in the array substrate of the liquid crystal display device of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4A is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary pad unit outside a pixel region of a liquid crystal display panel in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4B is a plan view of exemplary pad units outside a liquid crystal display panel in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5A is a cross-sectional view of the formation of exemplary gate electrodes and common electrodes in a process of fabricating an array substrate of a liquid crystal device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5B is a cross-sectional view of the formation of exemplary thin film transistors and data electrodes in the process of fabricating an array substrate of a liquid crystal device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5C is a cross-sectional view of the formation of exemplary layers of an interlayer and a color filter in the process of fabricating an array substrate of a liquid crystal device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5D is a cross-sectional view of the lamination of exemplary layers of metal, ITO layer and CrOx in the process of fabricating an array substrate of a liquid crystal device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5E is a cross-sectional view of the formation of exemplary patterns of black matrix parts and electrodes in the process of fabricating an array substrate of a liquid crystal device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5F is a cross-sectional view of the completion of exemplary gate pads and data pads in the process of fabricating an array substrate of a liquid crystal device in accordance with 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.

FIG. 2 is a plan view of exemplary pixel regions in an array substrate of a liquid crystal display device having a color filter on thin film transistor (COT) structure in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 2, a liquid crystal display device includes an array substrate and an upper substrate facing the array substrate. Thin film transistors are arranged in a matrix within the array substrate. Color filter layers also are formed on the array substrate. A plurality of gate lines **202a** and a plurality of data lines **205** crossing the gate lines **202a** define pixel regions on a transparent substrate, such as glass. Specifically, an M-number of gate lines **202a** and an N-number of data lines **205** define an (MxN)-number of pixel regions.

A common line **204a** is provided in the pixel region. The common line **204a** is parallel to the gate line **202a**. At least one common electrode **204** extends from the common line **204a** in the pixel region. The at least one common electrode **204** is parallel to the data lines **205**. In addition, at least one pixel electrode **230** is provided in the pixel region. The at least one pixel electrode **230** is parallel to the at least one common electrode **204**. The common electrode **204** can be made of the same material as the gate line **202a** and can be formed on the same layer as the gate line **202a**. However, in order to improve an aperture ratio, the common electrode **204** may be formed of indium tin oxide (ITO) on the same layer as the pixel electrode **230**. Liquid crystals are driven by an horizontal electric field formed between the at least one common electrode **204** and the at least pixel electrode **230**.

In an embodiment of the present invention, an insulating layer (not shown) may be provided between the pixel electrode **230** and the common electrode **204**. In addition, a part of the pixel electrode **230** overlaps the gate line **202a** with an insulating layer interposed between, thereby forming a capacitor.

Although not shown in FIG. 2, a color filter layer is formed within each pixel region. The color filter layer formed in each pixel region includes one of red, green and blue sub-color filter layers. The color filter layer is formed only within the pixel region. That is, the color filter layer is not formed on the gate line or the data line. Instead, black matrix parts **220** are formed on the gate lines **202a** and the data line **205** for blocking undesired light emitted from a lower portion outside the pixel region.

In embodiments of the present invention, the black matrix parts **220** are formed concurrently with the at least one pixel electrode **230** and are formed of an opaque metal thin film to prevent light leakage. The black matrix parts **220** are not formed on the same layer as the color filter layer, but on the same layer as the at least one pixel electrode **230**. An opaque and thin metal layer can be used for the black matrix parts **220** in order to block undesired light. For example, a Cr layer may be used as the thin metal layer. However, since the Cr layer is highly reflective to external light, a contrast ratio of the liquid crystal display device may be reduced. Accordingly, a CrOx layer having a low reflectance is formed on the Cr layer within the black matrix **220**, thereby preventing the black matrix **220** from reflecting external light.

The black matrix **220** further includes a transparent electrode, such as ITO (Indium Tin Oxide), forming a pixel electrode concurrently made with the black matrix. Specifically, the Cr layer, the CrOx layer, and the transparent electrode layer are laminated in a sequential order, and the three layers are patterned concurrently to form the pixel electrode **230** and the black matrix **220**. However, the lamination sequence of the Cr layer, CrOx layer and the ITO layer may in general be one of: (a) Cr layer-CrOx layer-ITO layer; (b) Cr layer-ITO layer-CrOx layer; (c) ITO layer-Cr layer-CrOx layer; (d) ITO

layer-CrOx layer-Cr layer; (e) CrOx layer-Cr layer-ITO layer; and (f) CrOx layer-ITO layer-Cr layer. Since the CrOx layer prevents reflection of the Cr layer, a lamination sequence in which the CrOx layer is formed under the Cr layer, cannot be used. Thus, in embodiments of the present invention, lamination sequences (d) ITO layer-CrOx layer-Cr layer, (e) CrOx layer-Cr layer-ITO layer, and (f) CrOx layer-ITO layer-Cr layer are not used.

Since the CrOx layer has a weak electric conductivity, the lamination sequence (a), which is Cr layer-CrOx layer-ITO layer, cannot be used to form a gate pad or a data pad, where the lamination is made from the Cr layer. Also, the lamination sequence (c), which is ITO layer-Cr layer-CrOx layer, may cause an etchant of the Cr layer to penetrate the porous ITO layer and etch the gate pad or the data pad formed under the ITO layer. Thus, among the lamination sequences listed above, the lamination order (b), which is Cr layer-ITO layer-CrOx layer, is used in embodiments of the present invention. The black matrix **220** resulting from such a lamination sequence prevents light leakage. Moreover, the black matrix **220** and the pixel electrode **230** are concurrently formed. Thus, in embodiments of the present invention, the number of processes can be reduced.

As shown in FIG. 2, a gate pad electrode **202P** is formed at an end of the gate line **202a** and a data pad electrode **205P** is formed at an end of the data line **205** to thereby supply externally provided signals to the gate lines **205a** and the data lines **205**. In an embodiment of the present invention, the more conductive ITO layer is the uppermost layer of the gate and data pad. However, in accordance with the lamination sequence (b), which is Cr layer-ITO layer-CrOx layer, the CrOx layer covers the ITO layer. Thus, portion of the CrOx layer overlapping the gate pad and data pad is removed as described below.

FIG. 3A is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary pixel region along line I-I' in the array substrate of the liquid crystal display device of FIG. 2. Referring to FIG. 3A, a gate electrode **202** and a plurality of common electrodes **204** are formed on a substrate **201**. The gate electrode **202** and the common electrodes **204** may be formed of a conductive metal layer, such as aluminum or a dual layer of aluminum and molybdenum. A gate insulating layer **203** is formed on the gate electrode **202** and the common electrodes **204**. For example, the gate insulating layer **203** may include a silicon oxide (SiO₂) layer. A thin film transistor is formed on a TFT region of the gate insulating layer **203**. The thin film transistor includes an active layer **208** formed of a semiconductor layer, and source and drain electrodes **206** and **207** connecting with the active layer **208**, respectively. The source and drain electrodes **206** and **207** connect with the active layer **208**. An ohmic contact layer **209** is interposed between the source and drain electrodes **206** and **207**.

A data line **205** is formed at a predetermined location on the gate insulating layer **203**. In addition, a silicon oxide (SiO₂) layer or a silicon nitride (SiNx) layer may be formed as an interlayer **211** on the source and drain electrodes **206** and **207** and the data line **205**. A color filter layer **211** is formed on the interlayer **210** within each pixel region. The color filter layer **211** is formed only within the pixel region so as not to overlap the gate line **202a** (shown in FIG. 2) and the data line **205**. The color filter layer **211** includes one of red, green and blue sub-color filter layers. A passivation layer **212** is formed on the color filter layer **211** to protect the components underneath. The passivation layer **212** may be formed of a transparent organic layer.

Black matrix parts **220** and pixel electrodes **230** are concurrently formed on the passivation layer **212**. The pixel

electrodes **230** are parallel to the common electrodes **204**. In one embodiment of the present invention, each of the pixel electrodes **230** is located between adjacent common electrodes **204**. Thus, the pixel electrodes **230** and the common electrodes **204** alternate with each other. Thus, the pixel electrodes **230** and the common electrodes **204** form a pair of pixel and common electrodes. The black matrix parts **220** form a matrix on the gate lines **202a** (shown in FIG. 2), the data lines **205** and the TFT region. The color filter layer is formed in areas surrounded by the black matrix parts **220**.

In embodiments of the present invention, an opaque metal layer **213**, such as a Cr layer **213** for the black matrix, a transparent layer **214**, such as an ITO layer **214** for the pixel electrodes **230**, and a low reflectance layer **215**, such as a CrOx layer **215** for preventing the Cr layer **213** from reflecting external light, are laminated in a sequential order to form the black matrix **220** and the pixel electrodes **230**. An alignment layer **240a** for initial alignment of liquid crystals may be further formed on the black matrix **220** and the pixel electrode **230**. The black matrix **220** covers the gate pad electrode **202P** and the data pad electrode **205P** formed at the ends of the gate lines **202a** and the data lines **205**. An upper substrate **250** facing the array substrate **201** is formed at one side of the array substrate, which includes the thin film transistors. A liquid crystal material is filled between the array substrate **201** and the upper substrate **250**.

FIG. 3B is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary gate pad and an exemplary data pad along lines II-II' and III-III', respectively, in the array substrate of the liquid crystal display device of FIG. 2. Referring to FIG. 3B, a gate pad includes a gate pad electrode **202P**, which may be at one end of one of the gate lines **202a**. Portions of the Cr layer **213**, the ITO layer **214** and the CrOx layer **215**, which form the pixel electrode **230** and black matrix **220**, overlap the gate pad electrode **202P**. A data pad includes a data pad electrode **205P** formed on the gate insulating layer **203**. Portions of the Cr layer **213**, the ITO layer **214** and the CrOx layer **215**, which form the pixel electrode **230** and black matrix **220**, overlap the data pad electrode **205P**.

Since the gate pad and the data pad should respectively supply an externally provided scan signal and an externally provided data signal to the gate lines **202a** and the data lines **205**, and are in contact with a TCP (Tape Carrier Package) for connecting the pads with a driving circuit, the more conductive ITO layer should be exposed as the uppermost layer. Thus, in embodiments of the present invention, the CrOx layer **215** on the ITO layer **214** is removed.

FIG. 4A is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary pad unit outside a pixel region of a liquid crystal display panel in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 4B is a plan view of exemplary pad units outside a liquid crystal display panel in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 4a, an array substrate **200** and an upper substrate **420** are attached to each other by a sealant **410**, and liquid crystals are filled between the array substrate **200** and the upper substrate **420**. Common electrodes **204**, data lines **205**, and a color filter layer **211** are formed in the array substrate **200**. Gate pads and data pads are formed outside the sealant **410** of the array substrate **200**. For example, as shown in FIG. 4A a gate pad **430**, including a gate pad electrode **202P**, is formed outside the sealant **420**. As shown in FIG. 4B, the gate pad **430** is located outside the liquid crystal display panel **400**.

A weakly conductive CrOx layer is formed on an upper portion of the gate pad electrode **202P** and has to be removed to expose a more conductive ITO layer. Specifically, after the array substrate **200** and the upper substrate **420** are attached,

the CrOx layer on the gate pad unit **202P** is subsequently removed by an ashing process. As a result of the ashing process, a black matrix and a pixel electrode are formed using a metallic material, especially a dual layer of a Cr film and a CrOx film, and an ITO layer laminated together with the dual layer.

Accordingly, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention, a liquid crystal display device having a COT structure is provided. Each of a gate pad and a data pad of the liquid crystal display device includes laminated layers, including a Cr layer and an ITO layer. The ITO layer is exposed. A method of fabricating a liquid crystal display device having a COT structure in which a pixel electrode and a black matrix are concurrently formed will be described with reference to FIGS. 5A to 5F.

FIG. 5A is a cross-sectional view of the formation of exemplary gate electrodes and common electrodes in a process of fabricating an array substrate of a liquid crystal device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 5A, gate electrodes **202** and common electrodes **204** are formed on the substrate **201**, for example by a photolithography process. Concurrently, a gate pad electrode **202P** is also formed at the gate pad portion of the substrate. Subsequently, a gate insulating layer **203** is formed on the gate electrode **202** and the common electrodes **204**, for example by plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD). The gate insulating layer **203** may be formed of an silicon oxide layer.

FIG. 5B is a cross-sectional view of the formation of exemplary thin film transistors and data electrodes in the process of fabricating an array substrate of a liquid crystal device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. Next, referring to FIG. 5B, a thin film transistor is formed on the gate insulating layer and over the gate electrode **202**. The process of forming the thin film transistor includes forming an active layer **208** formed of a semiconductor layer on the gate insulating layer **203** and over the gate electrode **202**, and forming source and drain electrodes **206** and **207** contacting the active layer **208**.

Concurrently with the source and drain electrodes **206** and **207**, data pad electrode **205P** and data lines **205** are further formed on the gate insulating layer **203**. The source and drain electrodes **206** and **207**, the data lines **205** and the data pad electrode **205P** may be formed by a photolithography process.

FIG. 5C is a cross-sectional view of the formation of exemplary layers of an interlayer and a color filter in the process of fabricating an array substrate of a liquid crystal device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 5C, an interlayer **210** subsequently is formed on the source and drain electrodes **206** and **207**. An inorganic insulating layer or an organic insulating layer may be used as the interlayer **210**. After the interlayer **210** is formed, a photosensitive color filter layer **211**, including red, green, and blue sub-color filter layers, is formed on the interlayer **210**. Specifically, a color filter layer **211**, including one of red, green, and blue sub-color filter layers, is formed in each pixel region. The color filter layer **211** is not formed on upper portions of the gate line (not shown) and the data lines **205**. After applying the photosensitive color filter layer **210** to the interlayer **210**, the red, green and blue sub-color filter layers are formed at the respective pixel regions by photo-mask processes. A passivation layer **212** is further formed on the color filter layer **211**.

FIG. 5D is a cross-sectional view of the lamination of exemplary layers of metal, ITO layer and CrOx in the process of fabricating an array substrate of a liquid crystal device in

accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 5D, following the formation of the passivation layer on the color filter layer 211, contact holes are formed to expose the gate electrode in the gate pad region, and the data electrode in the data pad region. Then, an opaque metal layer 213, an ITO layer 214 used as a pixel electrode, and a CrOx layer 215 are formed on the passivation layer 212 in a sequential order. The opaque metal layer 213 may be a Cr layer. A triple layer of the opaque metal layer 213, the ITO layer 214 and the CrOx layer 215 is concurrently formed on the gate pad and the data pad.

Referring to FIGS. 5C and 5D, in another embodiment of the present invention, following the formation of the color filter layer 211 on the interlayer 210, contact holes (not shown in FIGS. 5C and 5D) are formed to expose the gate electrode in the gate pad region, and the data electrode in the data pad region. The contact holes may concurrently be formed while forming a contact hole for exposing a drain electrode. Then, the passivation layer 212 is formed on the color filter layer 211 after forming the contact holes on the gate pad and the data pad. Then, an opaque metal layer 213, an ITO layer 214 used as a pixel electrode, and a CrOx layer 215 are formed on the passivation layer 212 in a sequential order. The opaque metal layer 213 may be a Cr layer. A triple layer of the opaque metal layer 213, the ITO layer 214 and the CrOx layer 215 is concurrently formed on the gate pad and the data pad.

FIG. 5E is a cross-sectional view of the formation of exemplary patterns of black matrix parts and electrodes in the process of fabricating an array substrate of a liquid crystal device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 5E, the opaque metal layer 213, the ITO layer 214 and the CrOx layer 215 laminated in the sequential order are patterned using a photolithography process. The CrOx layer 215 and the ITO layer 214 may be etched using the same etchant during the photolithography process. But, the opaque metal layer 213 is etched using different etchant than for the ITO layer 214. However, if the opaque metal layer 213 may be etched by the same etchant being used for the ITO layer, only one etchant may be used for etching the triple layer. The black matrix parts 220, which cover regions where the gate line, the data line and the thin film transistor are to be formed, and the pixel electrodes 230, which supply an horizontal electric field to liquid crystals, are formed by photolithography. Concurrently with the black matrix parts 220 and the pixel electrodes 230, a gate pad pattern 202P' and a data pad pattern 205P', each of which including laminated layers of the opaque metal layer 213, the ITO layer 214, and the CrOx layer 215, are further formed on the gate pad and the data pad.

As a result of these processes, an array substrate having a COT structure using in-plane switching mode is formed, including the color filter layer, the pixel electrodes and the common electrodes formed on the array substrate. Then, the array substrate and an upper substrate, which is formed by a separate process, are attached to each other. While attaching the upper and array substrates, a seal line (not shown) is formed on the array substrate. After the array substrate and the upper substrate are attached to each other by a sealant, the gate pad and the data pad, which are formed outside the sealant are completed. Specifically, within the gate pad region and the data pad region, the conductive ITO layer should be exposed to provide electric contacts.

FIG. 5F is a cross-sectional view of the completion of exemplary gate pads and data pads in the process of fabricating an array substrate of a liquid crystal device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 5F, after the array substrate and the upper substrate are

attached to each other, since the gate pad unit and the data pad unit are covered with the weakly conducting CrOx layer 215, the CrOx layer 215 is removed from the gate pad and the data pad regions. An ashing process is performed for removing the CrOx layer 215. Subsequently, a liquid crystal material (not shown in FIG. 5F) is filled in a space between the array substrate and the upper substrate by a liquid crystal injection process to complete the liquid crystal display device.

In embodiments of the present invention, when fabricating a liquid crystal display device having a COT structure using an in-plane switching mode, the number of fabrication processes is reduced by concurrently forming a black matrix and a pixel electrode. In particular, the black matrix and the pixel electrode layer are fabricated by using a plurality of laminated layers, in which the opaque metal layer, the ITO layer and the CrOx layer are laminated in a sequential order. Thus, the black matrix and the pixel electrode may concurrently be formed.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the liquid crystal display device having structure of color filter on TFT and using in-plane switching mode of the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the present invention cover 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:

gate lines crossing data lines on a first substrate defining a pixel region;

at least one common electrode formed in the pixel region; at least one pixel electrode in the pixel region, the at least one pixel electrode corresponding to the common electrode;

a color filter layer formed within the pixel region excluding the gate line and the data line;

a black matrix having at least three layers, an inner layer of the at least three layers being an electrode material.

2. The device of claim 1, wherein the pixel electrode and the black matrix have the same laminated layers.

3. The device of claim 1, wherein the at least three layers of the black matrix include a first layer of conductive opaque layer, a second layer of electrode material, and a third layer of reflective shielding layer in a sequential order.

4. The device of claim 3, wherein the first layer is a Cr layer, the second layer is an ITO layer and the third layer is a CrOx layer.

5. The device of claim 1, wherein the at least one common electrode is formed in the same layer as the gate lines.

6. The device of claim 1, further comprising a passivation layer formed on the color filter layer, wherein the black matrix and the at least one pixel electrode are formed on the passivation layer.

7. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

gate lines crossing data lines on a first substrate defining a pixel region;

at least one common electrode formed in the pixel region; at least one pixel electrode in the pixel region, the at least one pixel electrode having at least three layers, and the at least one pixel electrode corresponding to the common electrode;

a color filter layer formed within the pixel region excluding the gate line and the data line;

a black matrix having a same at least three layers as the at least one pixel electrode, an inner layer of the at least three layers being an electrode material.

11

8. The device of claim 7, wherein the at least three layers of the at least one pixel electrode include a first layer of conductive opaque layer, a second layer of electrode material, and a third layer of reflective shielding layer in a sequential order.

9. The device of claim 8, wherein the first layer is a Cr layer, the second layer is an ITO layer and the third layer is a CrOx layer.

12

10. The device of claim 7, wherein the at least one common electrode is formed in the same layer as the gate lines.

11. The device of claim 7, further comprising a passivation layer formed on the color filter layer, wherein the black matrix and the at least one pixel electrode are formed on the passivation layer.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置具有TFT上的滤色器结构并使用平面切换模式		
公开(公告)号	US7528917	公开(公告)日	2009-05-05
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[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	KIM DONG GUK PARK SEUNG RYULL		
发明人	KIM, DONG-GUK PARK, SEUNG-RYULL		
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摘要(译)

一种液晶显示装置，包括在限定像素区域的第一基板上与数据线交叉的栅极线；至少一个公共电极形成在像素区域中；像素区域中的至少一个像素电极，所述至少一个像素电极对应于所述公共电极；除了栅极线和数据线之外的像素区域内形成的滤色器层；具有至少三层的黑色矩阵，所述至少三层的内层是电极材料。

