



US008144296B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Kwon

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,144,296 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Mar. 27, 2012**

(54) **METHOD OF FABRICATING ARRAY
SUBSTRATE FOR IN-PLANE SWITCHING
MODE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE
HAVING DOUBLE-LAYERED METAL
PATTERNS**

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(73) Assignee: **LG Display Co., Ltd.**, Seoul (KR)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 266 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/461,005**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 29, 2009**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2010/0003775 A1 Jan. 7, 2010

Related U.S. Application Data

(62) Division of application No. 10/874,185, filed on Jun.
24, 2004, now Pat. No. 7,589,814.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jun. 24, 2003 (KR) 10-2003-0041166

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G02F 1/1343 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/141**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** None
See application file for complete search history.

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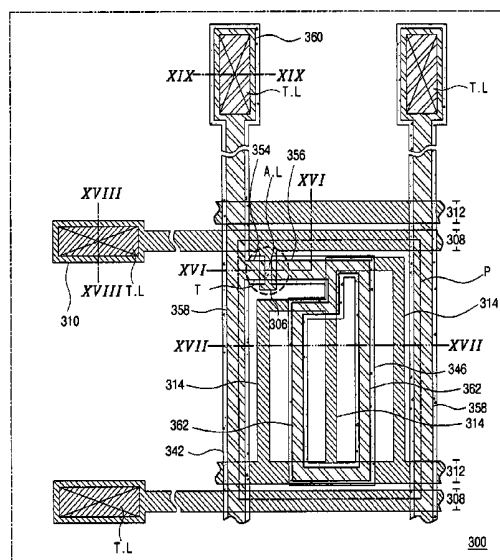
Primary Examiner — Thanh-Nhan P. Nguyen

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — McKenna Long &
Aldridge, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An array substrate of an in-plane switching liquid crystal display device includes, among other features, a gate electrode and a gate line having a first double-layered structure consisting of a first barrier layer and a first low resistance metallic layer; a data line defining a pixel region with the gate line, the data line having a second double-layered structure consisting of a second barrier layer and a second low resistance metallic layer; a plurality of common electrodes disposed in a direction opposite to an adjacent gate line; a thin film transistor (TFT) near a crossing of the gate and data lines, each of the source and drain electrodes of the TFT having the same double-layered structure as the data line; and a plurality of pixel electrodes arranged in an alternating pattern with the common electrodes and disposed in the direction opposite the adjacent gate line.

24 Claims, 44 Drawing Sheets



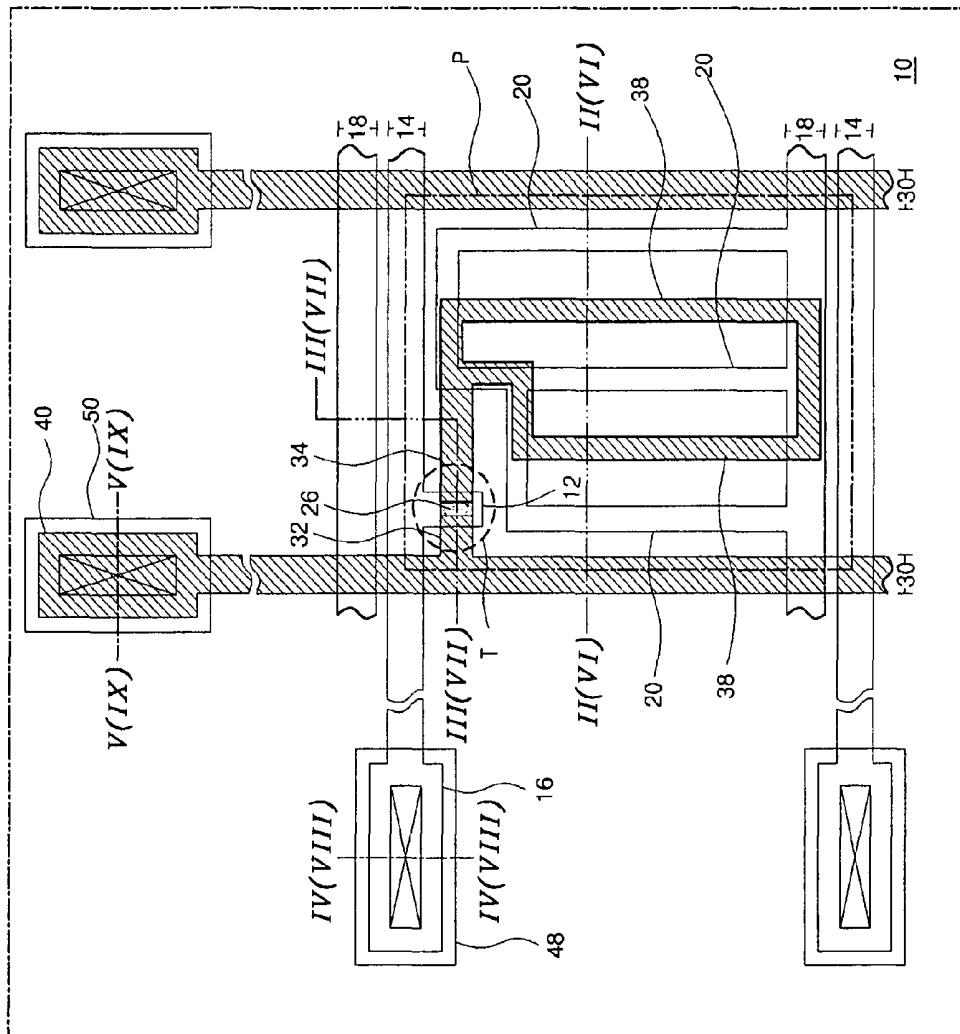


FIG. 1
(Related Art)

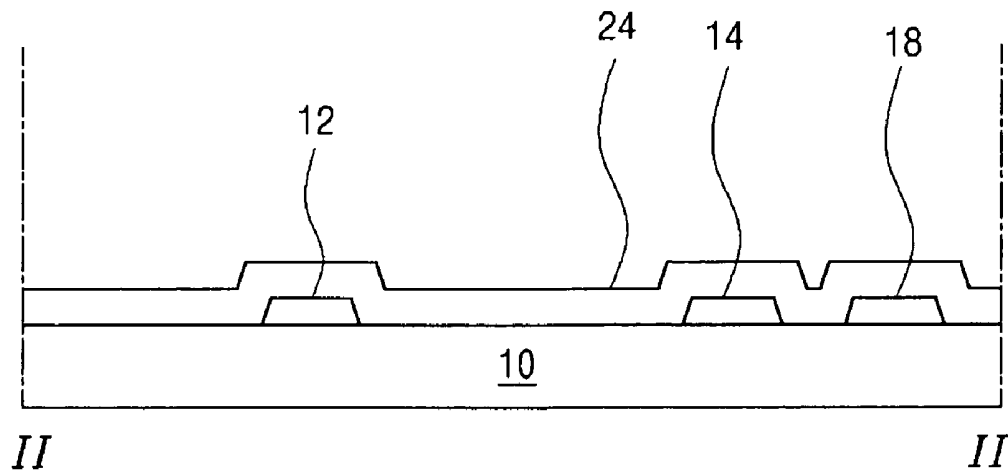


FIG. 2A
(Related Art)

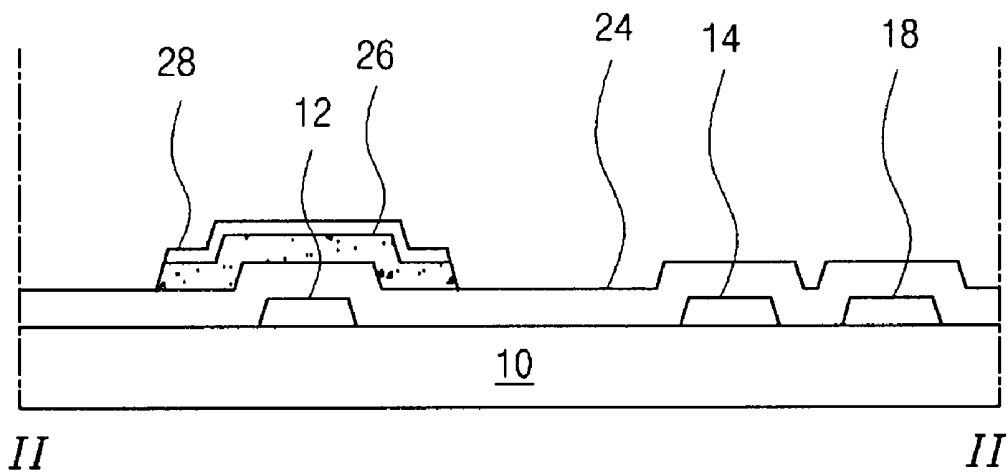


FIG. 2B
(Related Art)

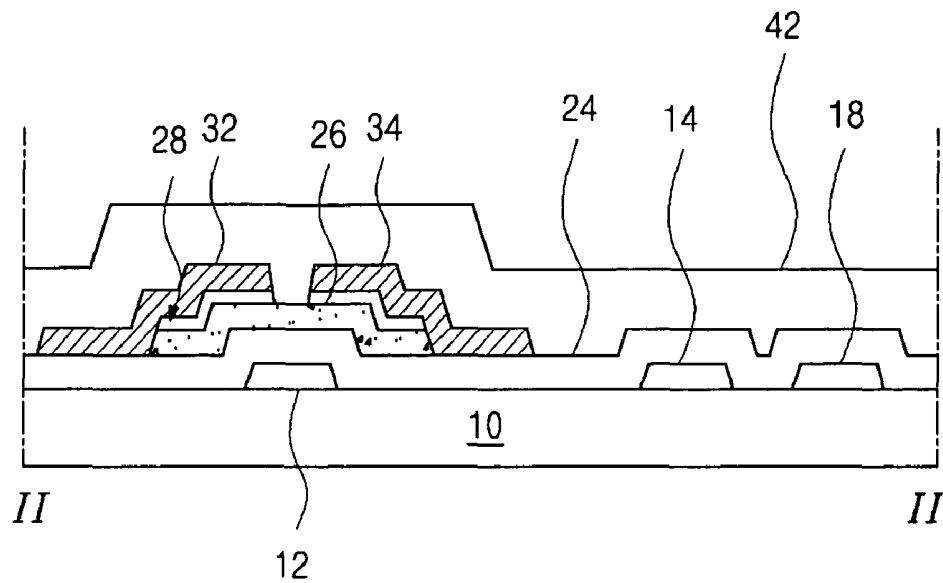


FIG. 2C
(Related Art)

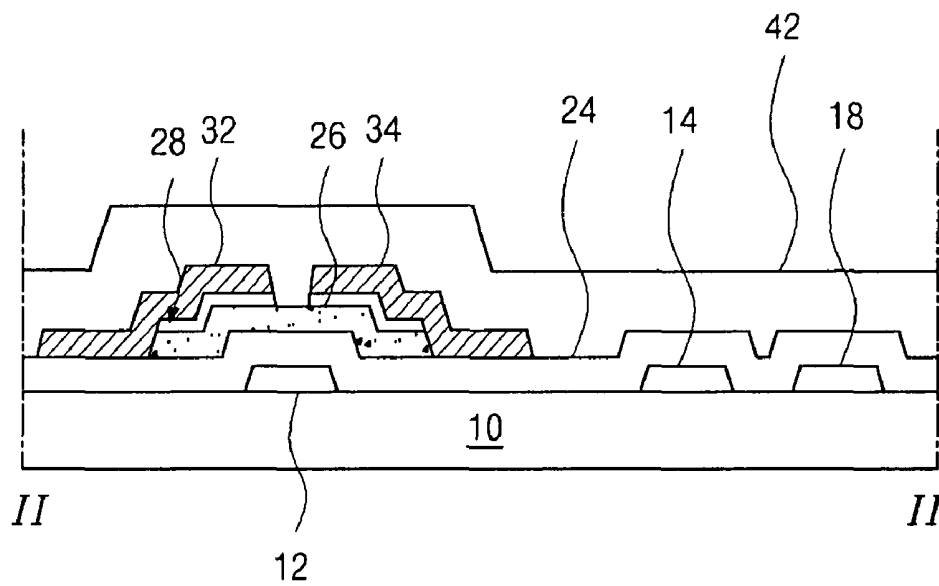


FIG. 2D
(Related Art)

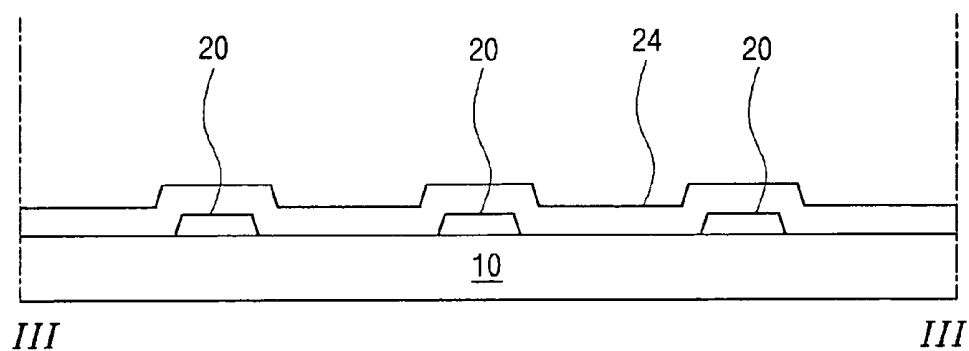


FIG. 3A
(Related Art)

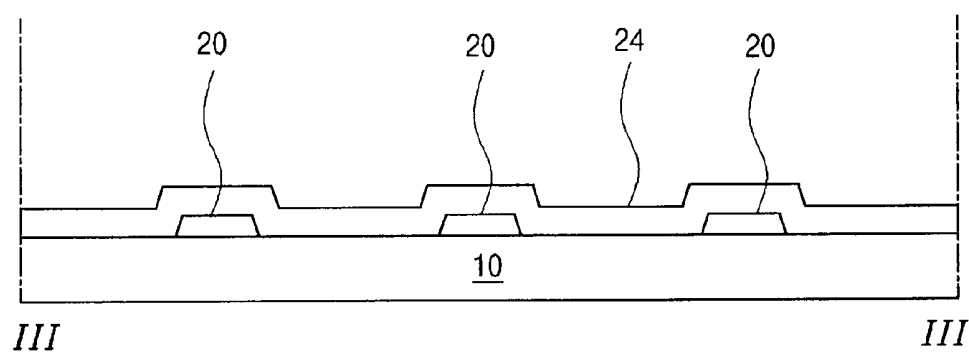


FIG. 3B
(Related Art)

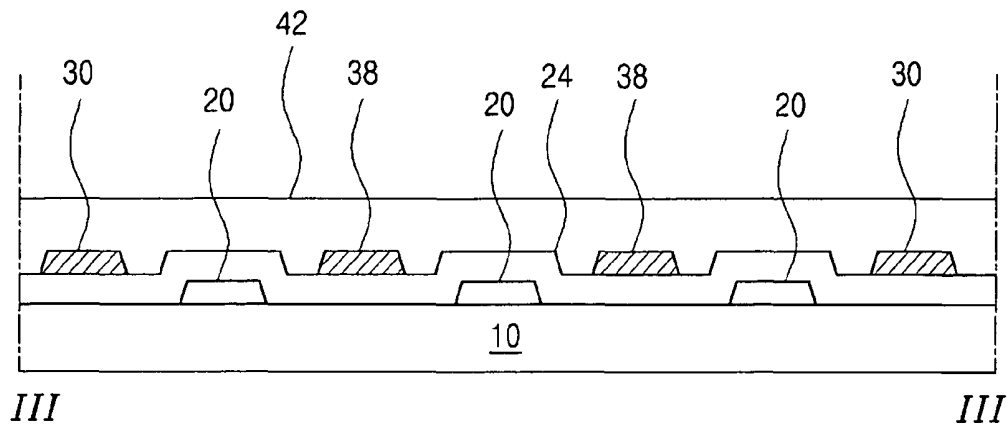


FIG. 3C
(Related Art)

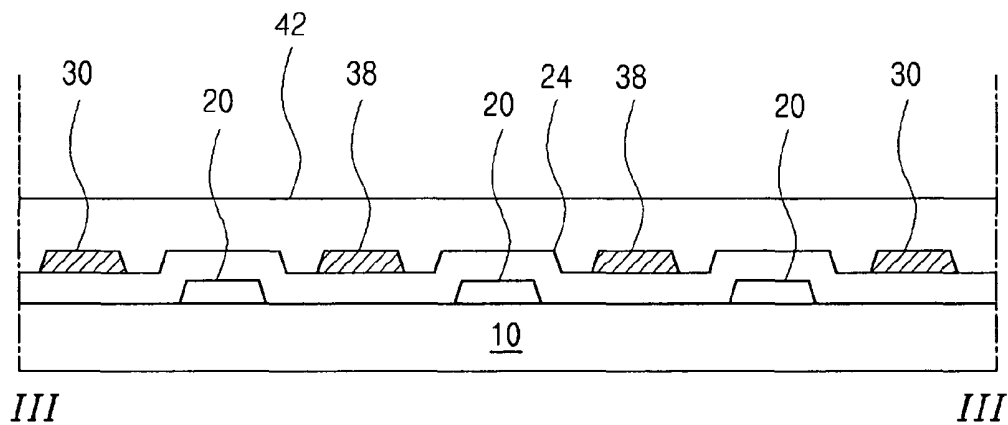


FIG. 3D
(Related Art)

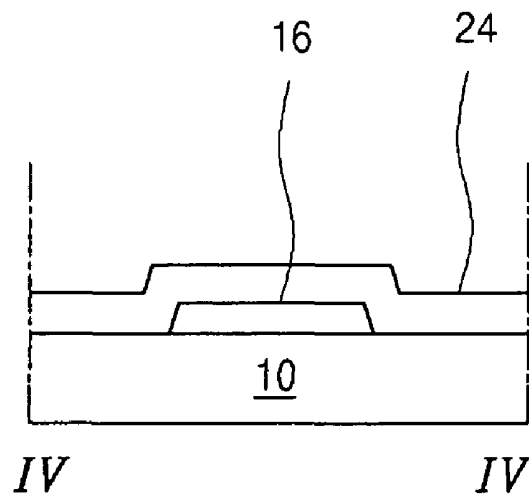


FIG. 4A
(Related Art)

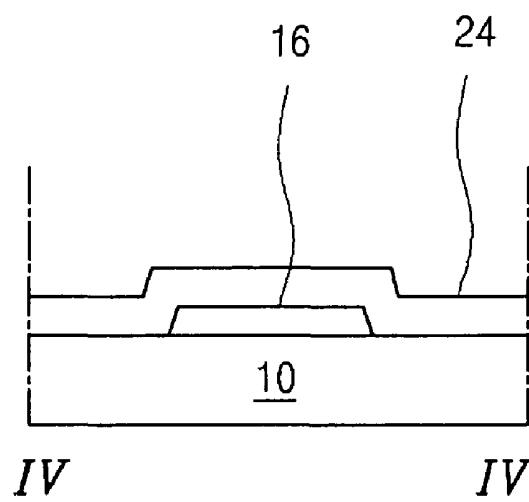


FIG. 4B
(Related Art)

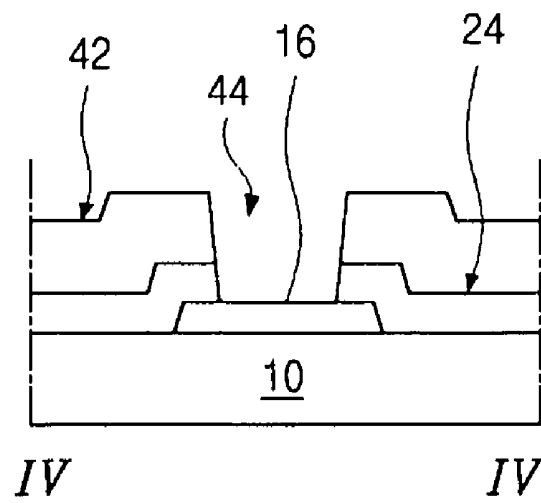


FIG. 4C
(Related Art)

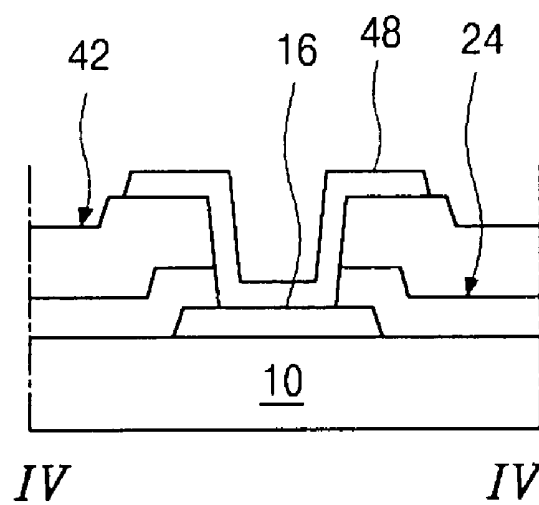


FIG. 4D
(Related Art)

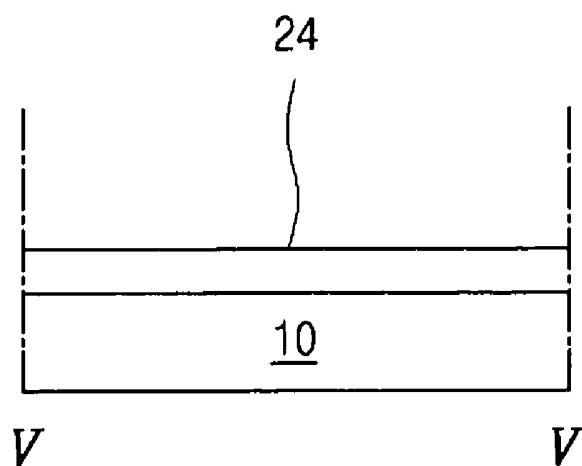


FIG. 5A
(Related Art)

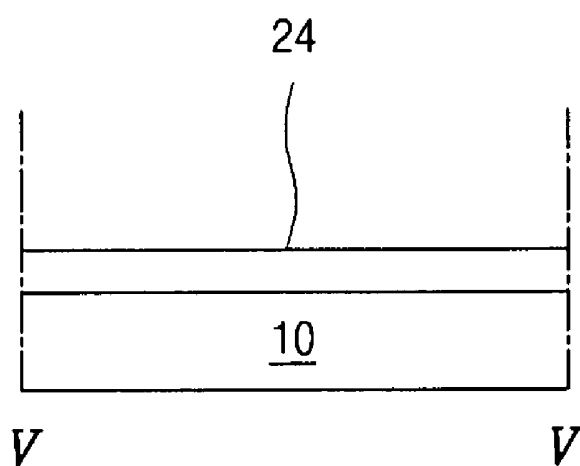


FIG. 5B
(Related Art)

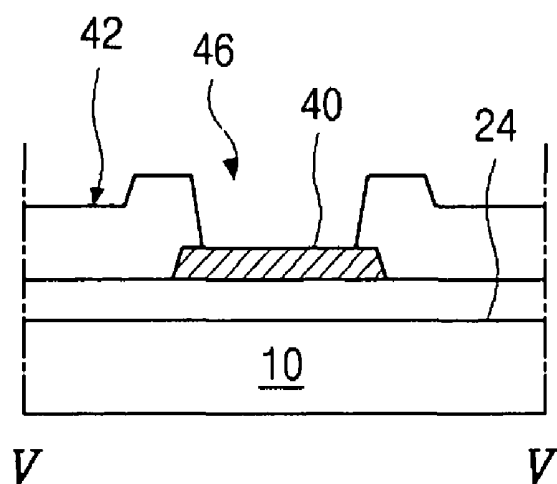


FIG. 5C
(Related Art)

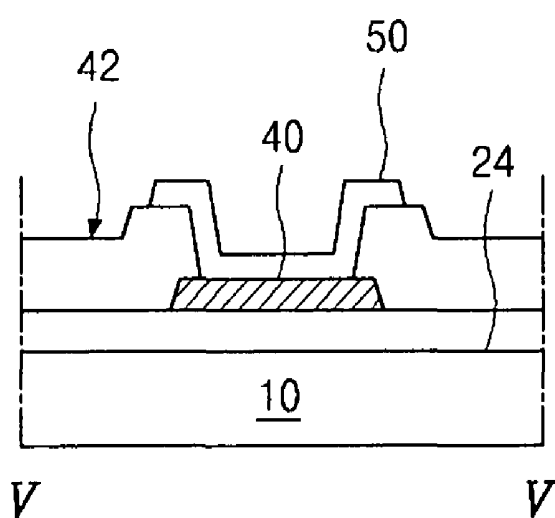


FIG. 5D
(Related Art)

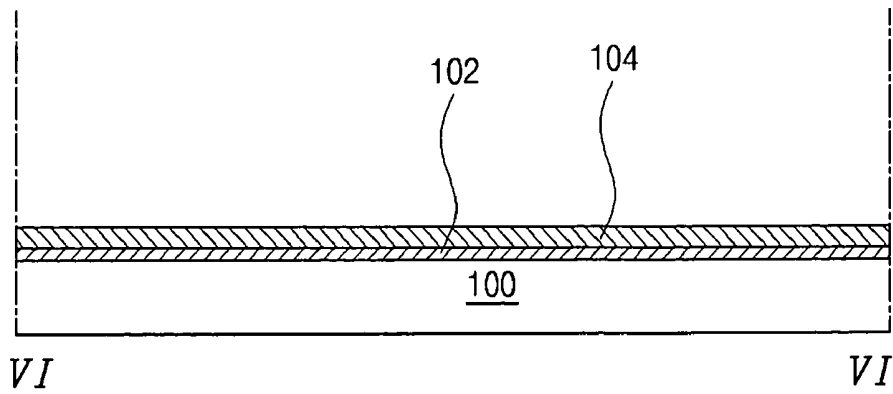


FIG. 6A

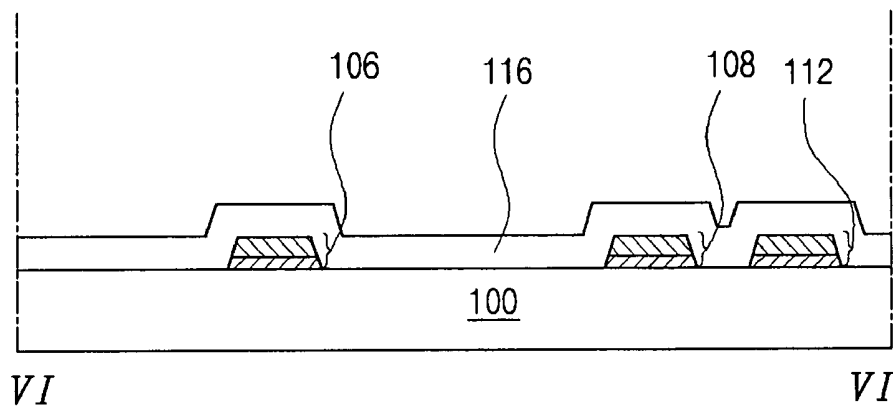


FIG. 6B

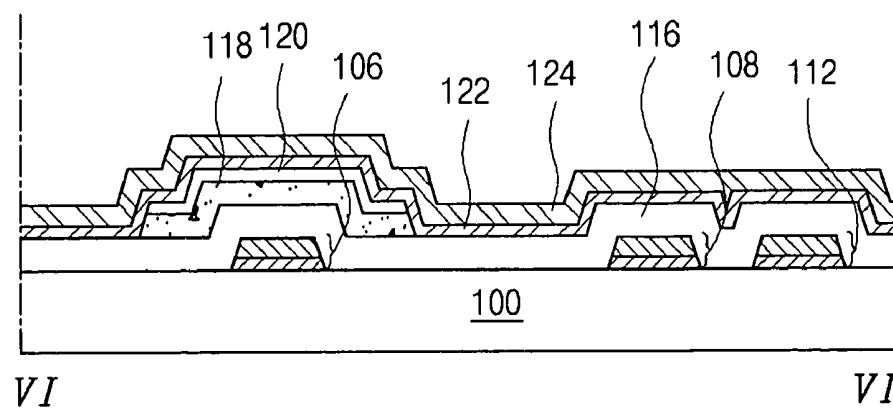


FIG. 6C

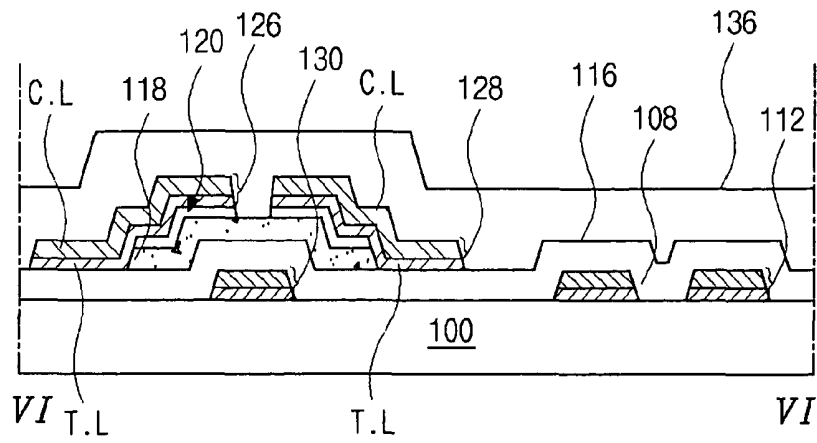


FIG. 6D

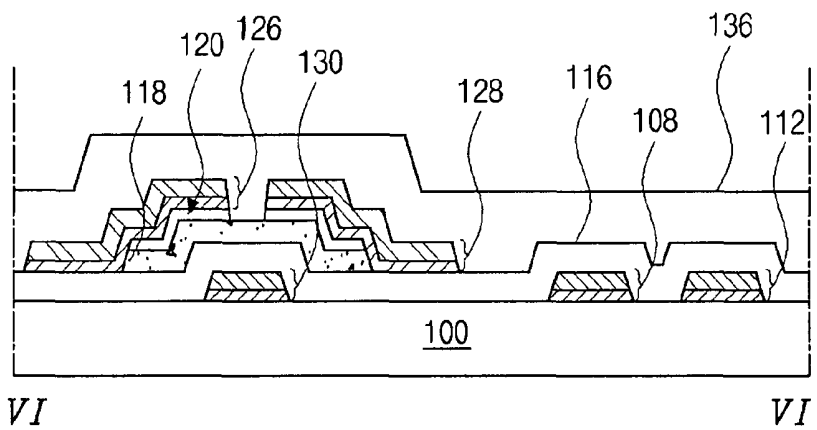


FIG. 6E

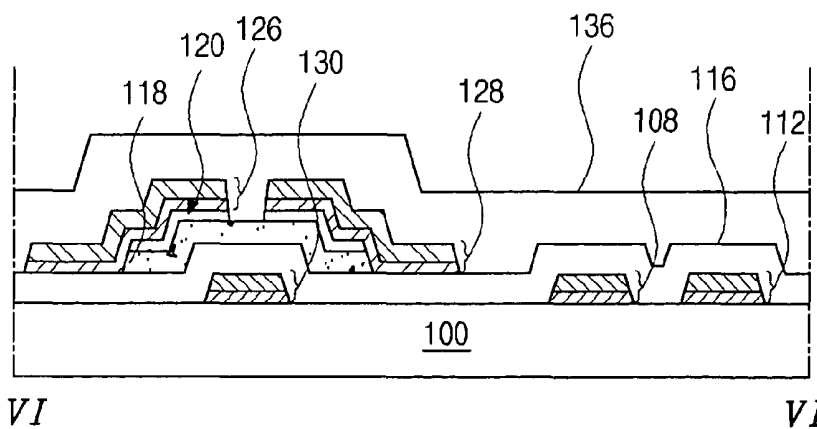


FIG. 6F

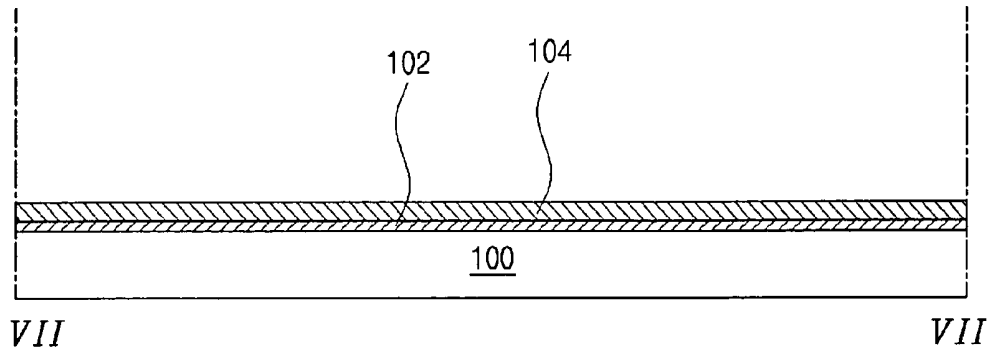


FIG. 7A

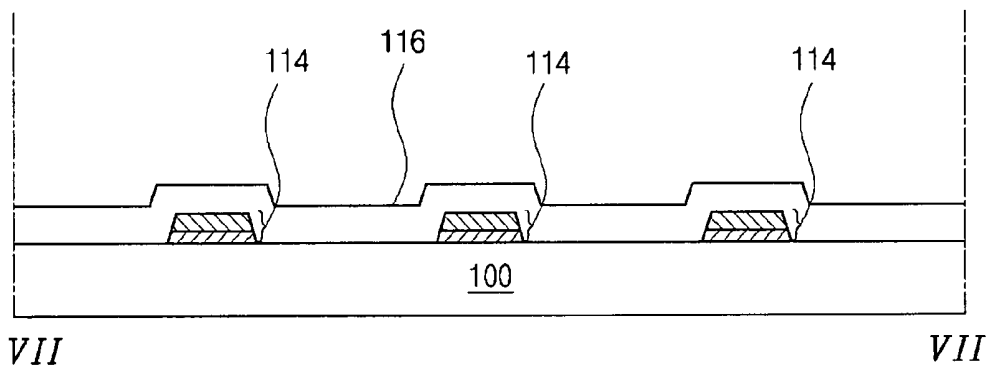


FIG. 7B

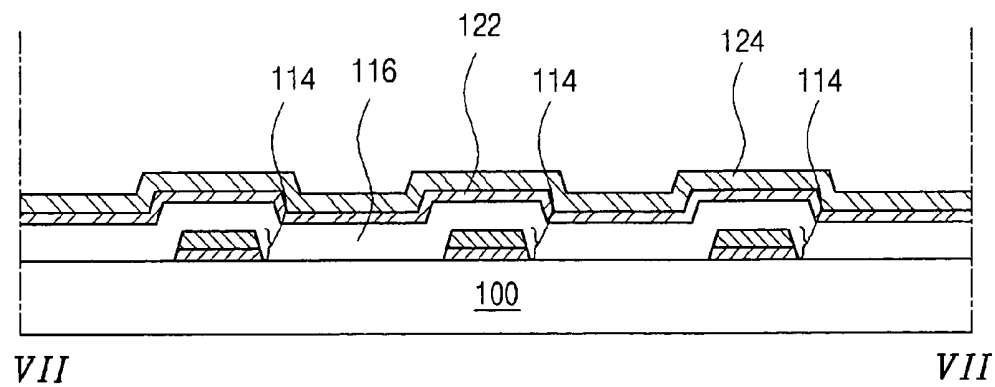


FIG. 7C

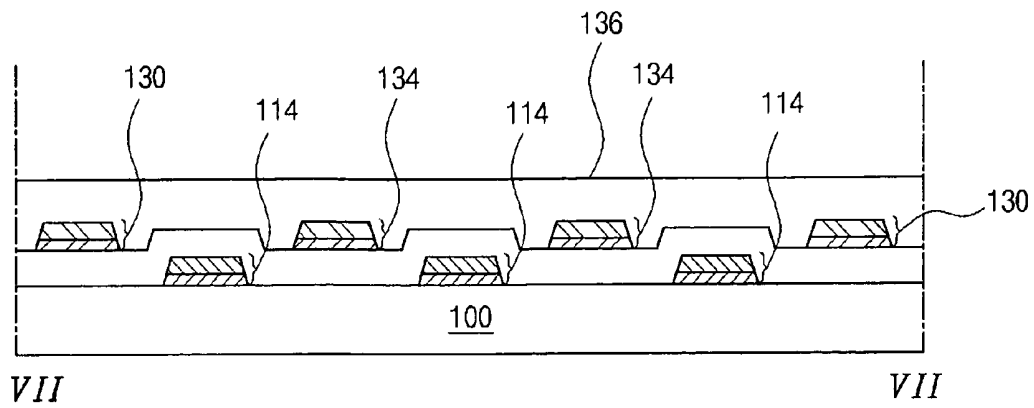


FIG. 7D

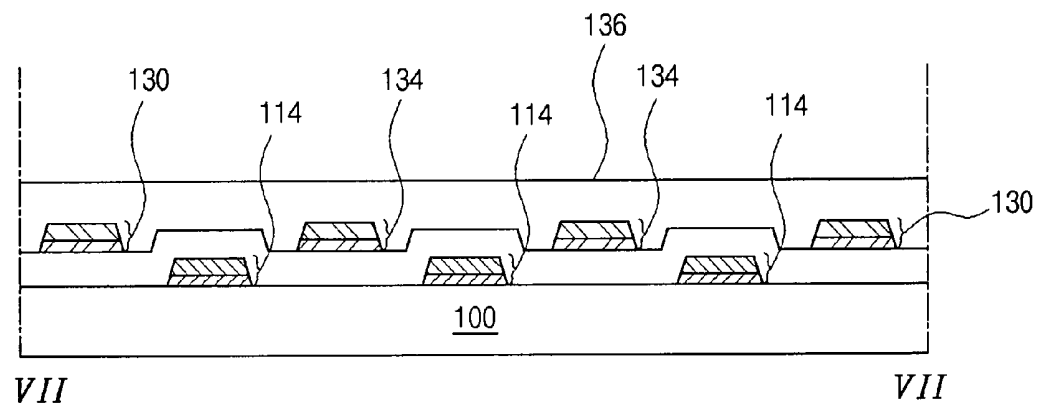


FIG. 7E

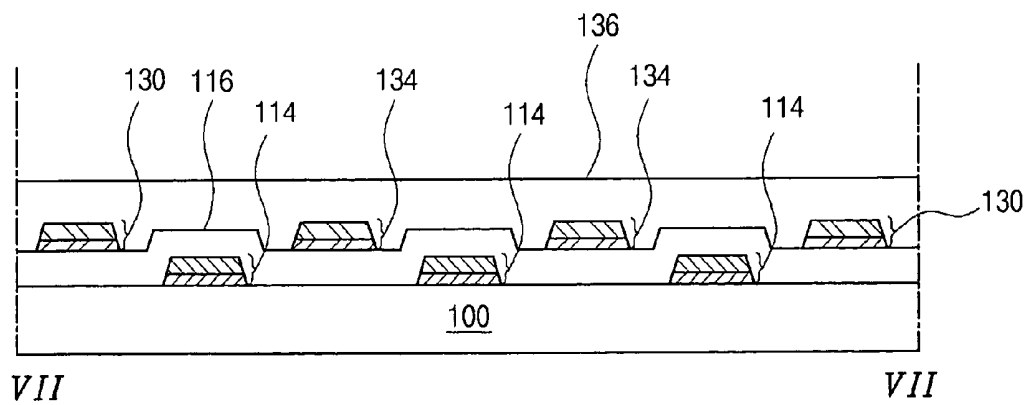


FIG. 7F

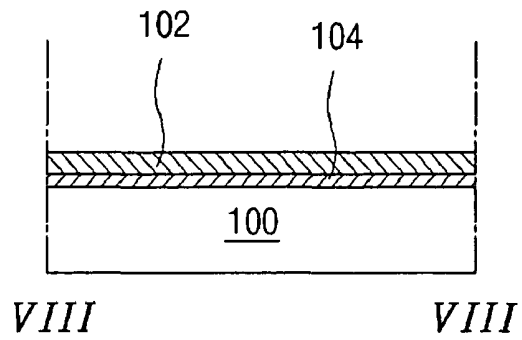


FIG. 8A

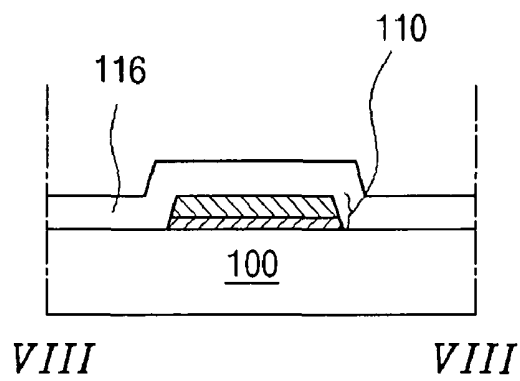


FIG. 8B

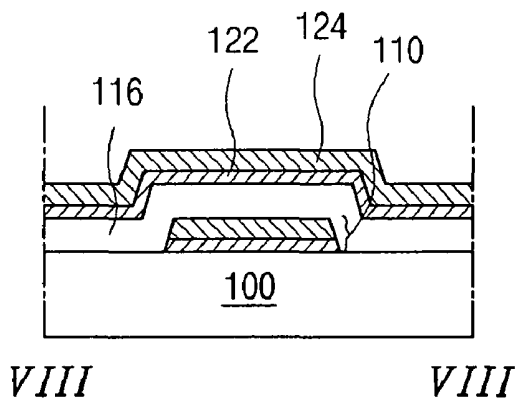


FIG. 8C

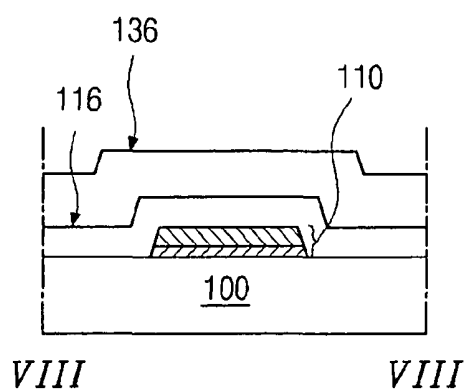


FIG. 8D

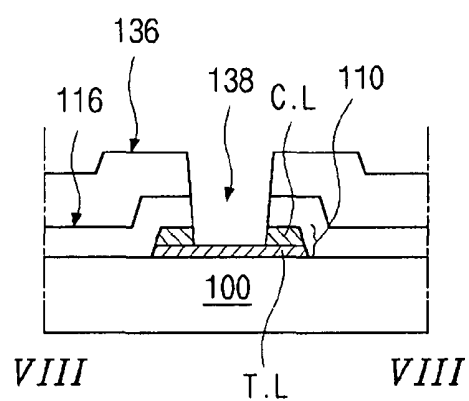


FIG. 8E

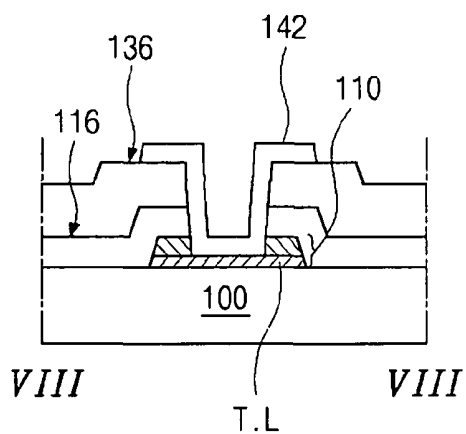


FIG. 8F

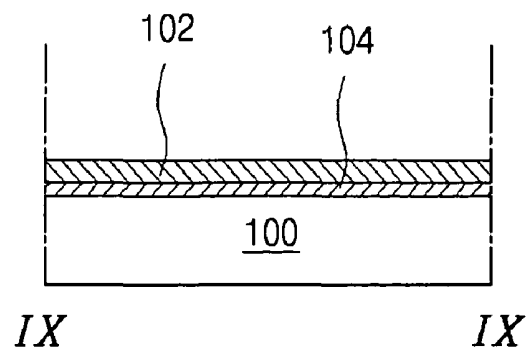


FIG. 9A

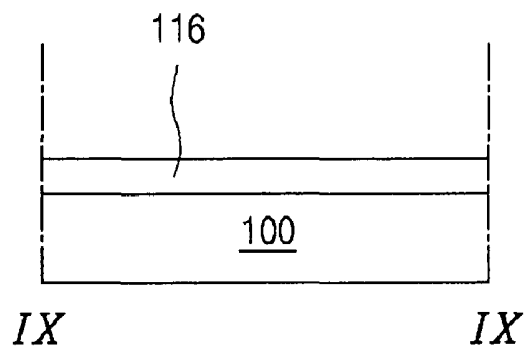


FIG. 9B

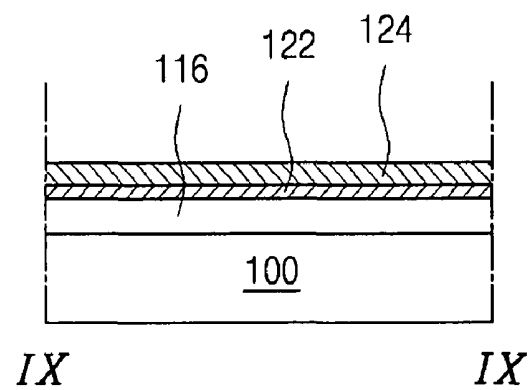


FIG. 9C

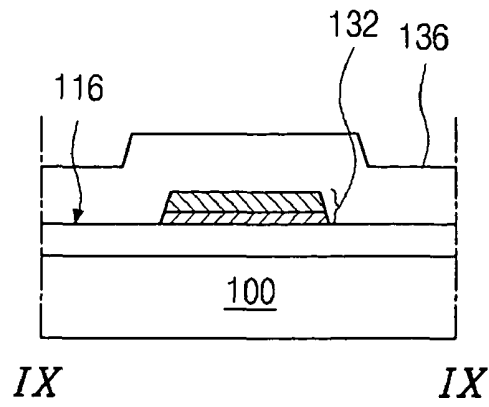


FIG. 9D

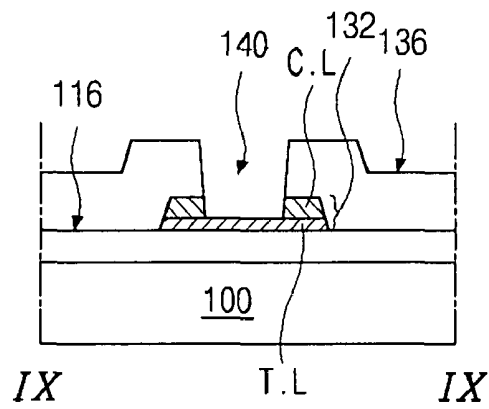


FIG. 9E

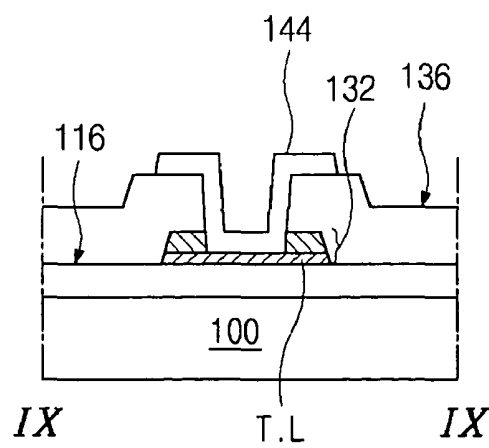


FIG. 9F

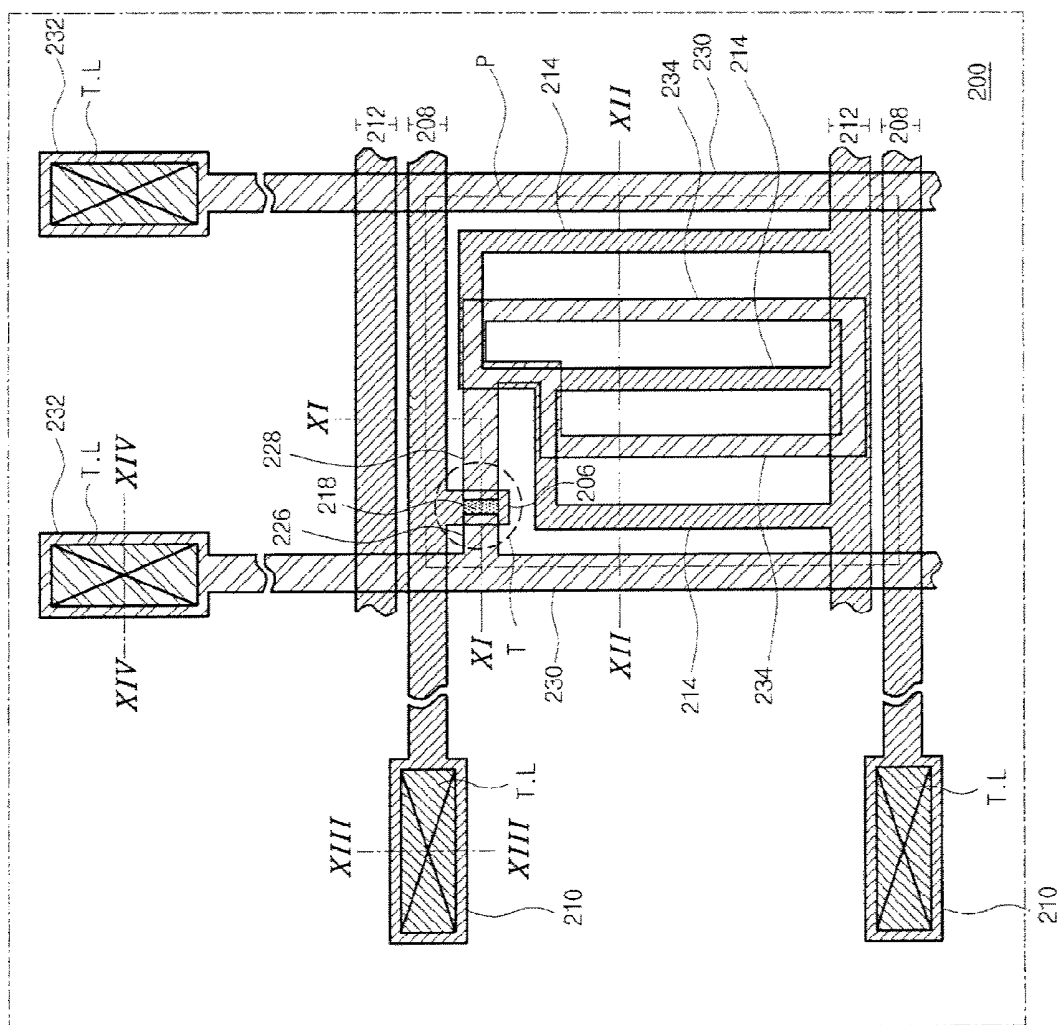


FIG. 10

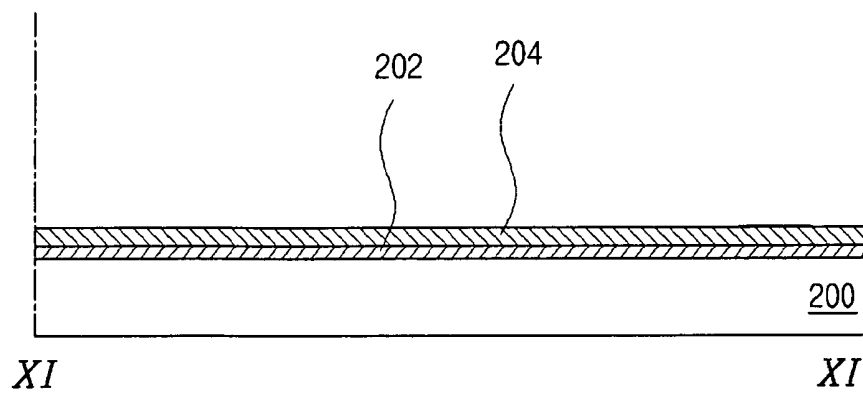


FIG. 11A

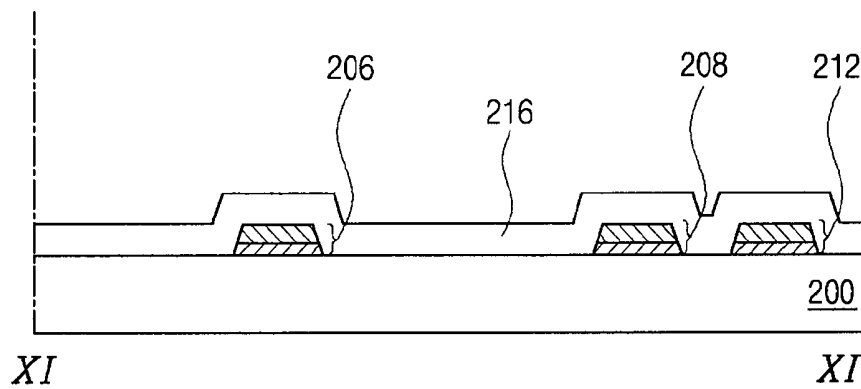


FIG. 11B

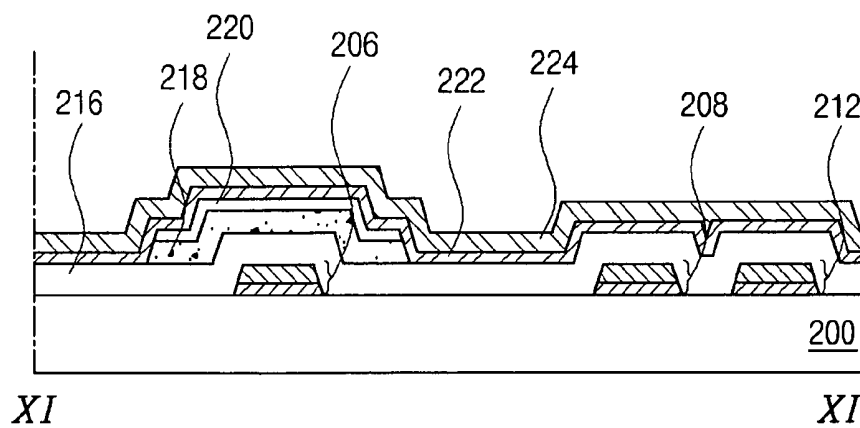


FIG. 11C

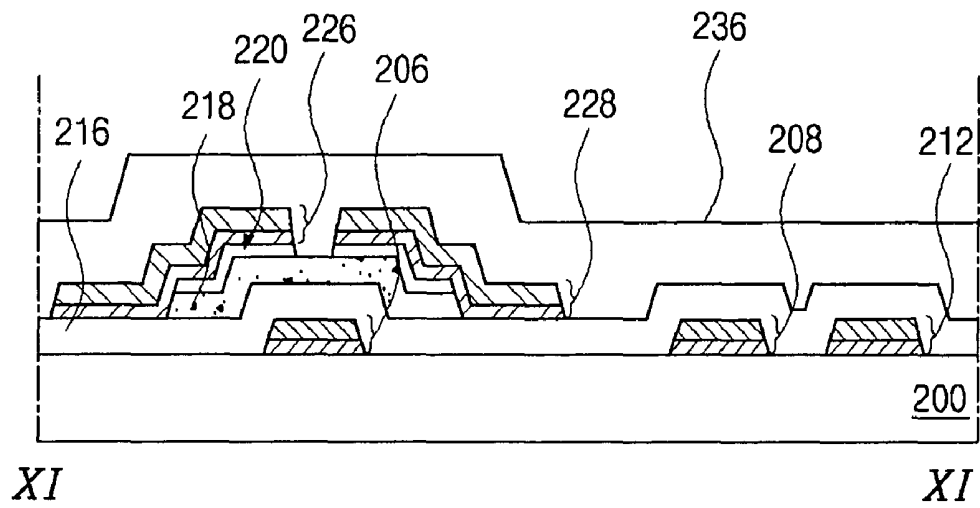


FIG. 11D

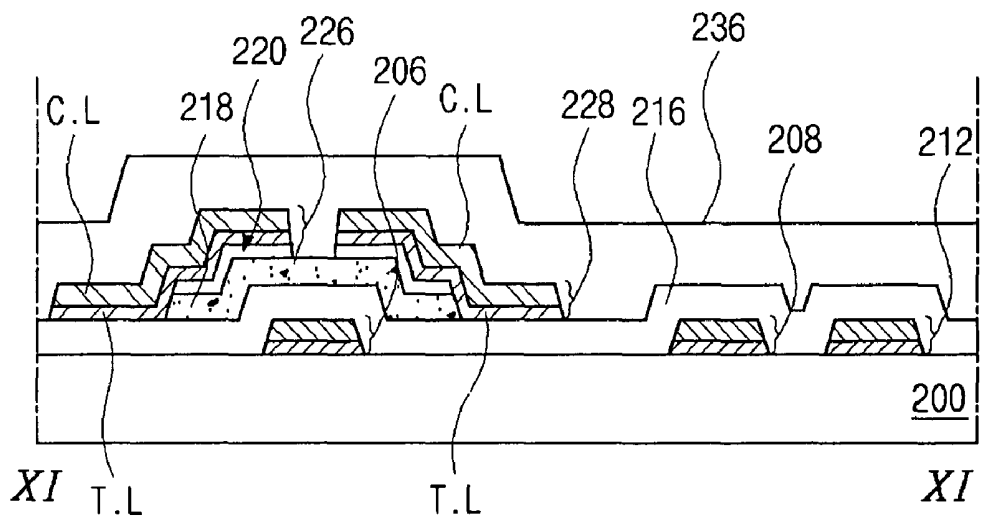


FIG. 11E

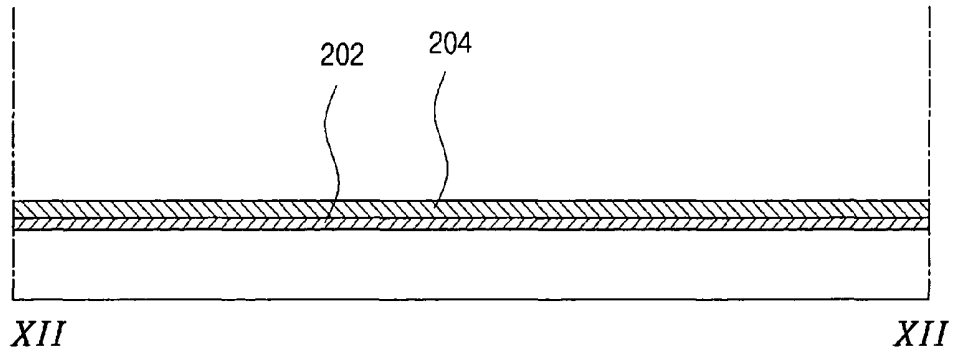


FIG. 12A

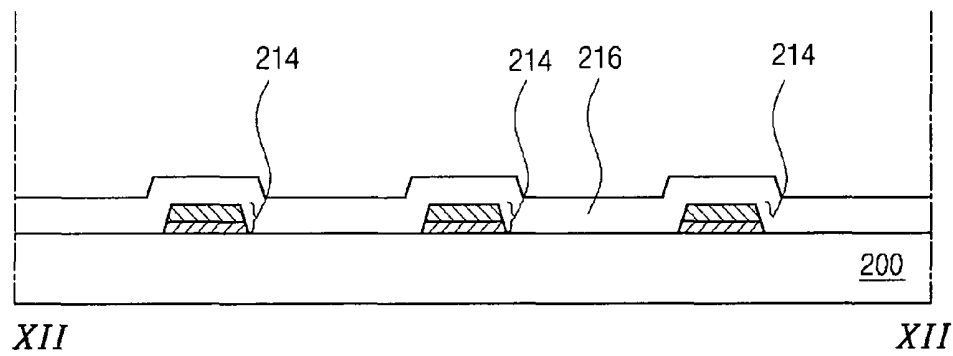


FIG. 12B

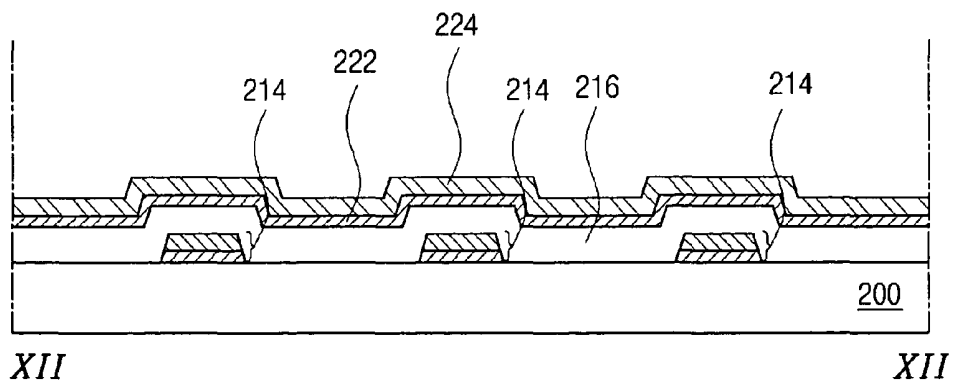


FIG. 12C

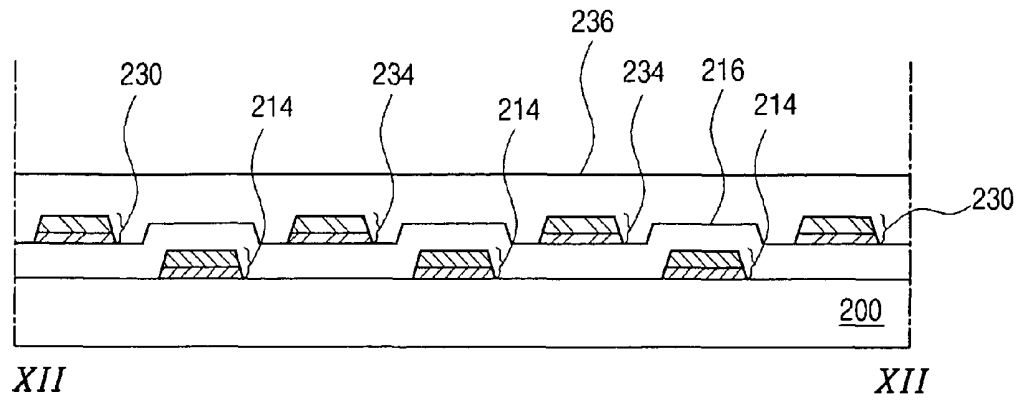


FIG. 12D

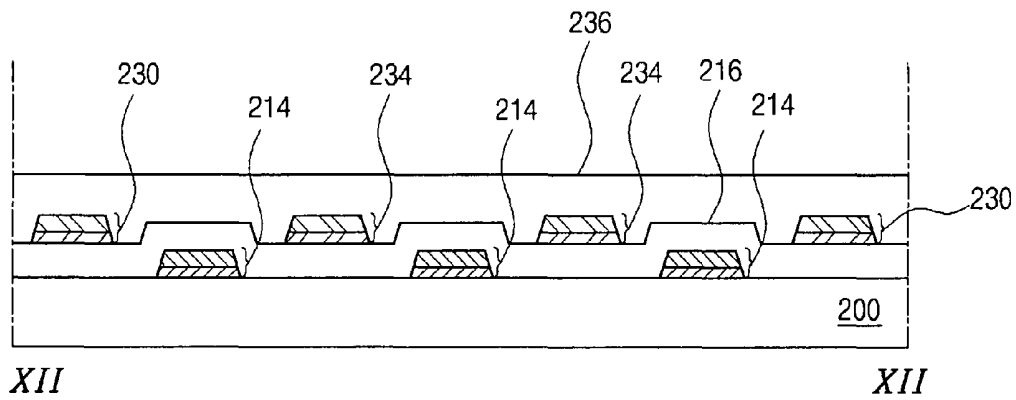


FIG. 12E

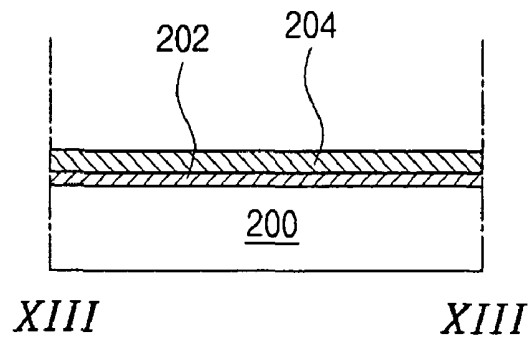


FIG. 13A

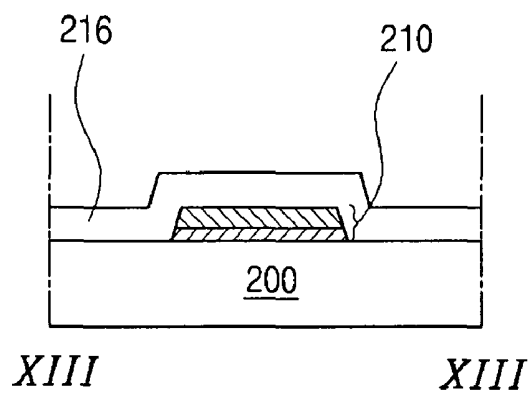


FIG. 13B

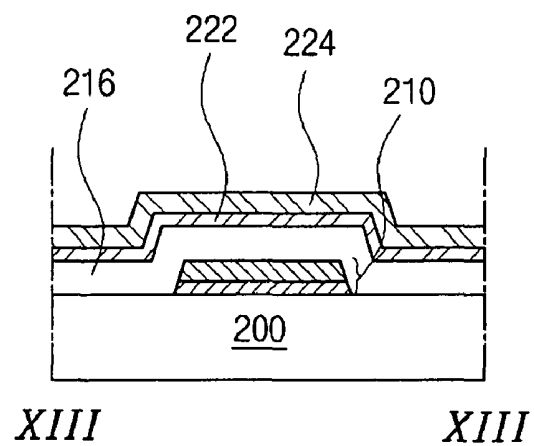
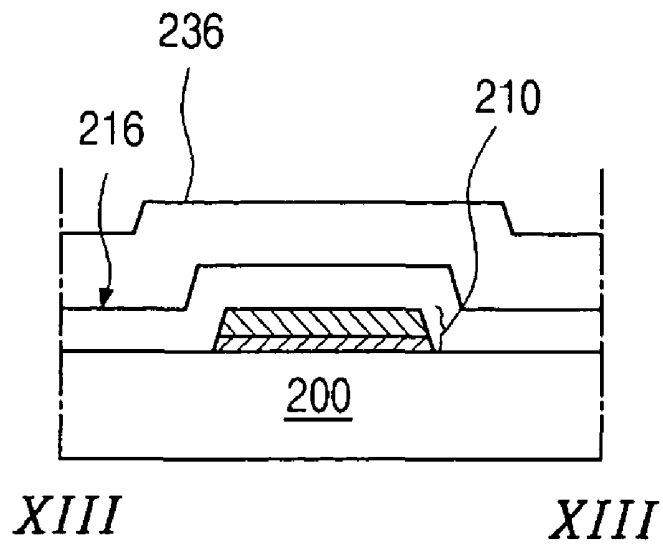
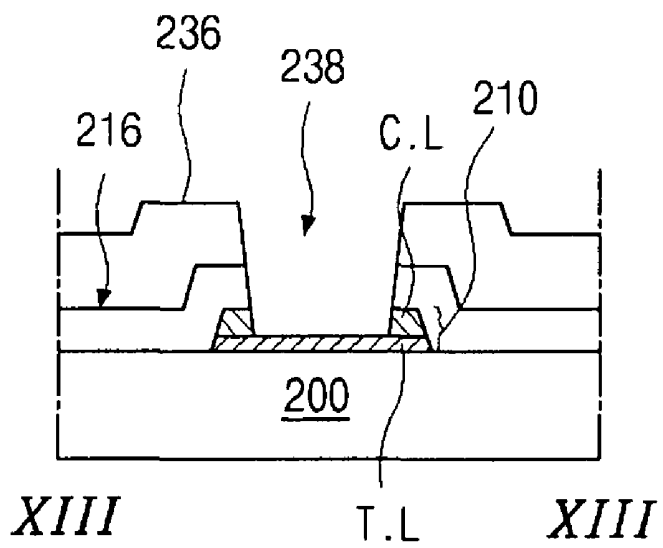
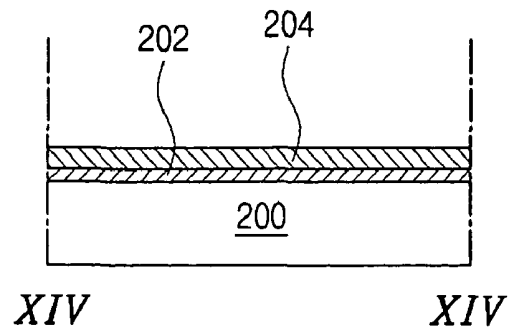
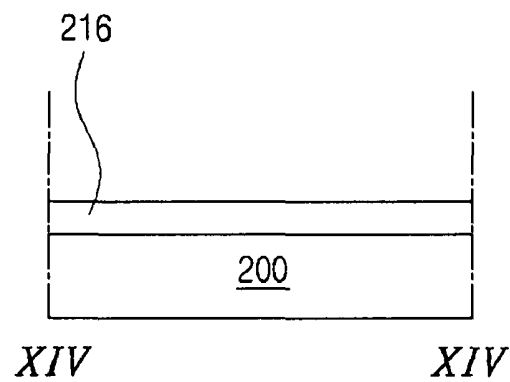
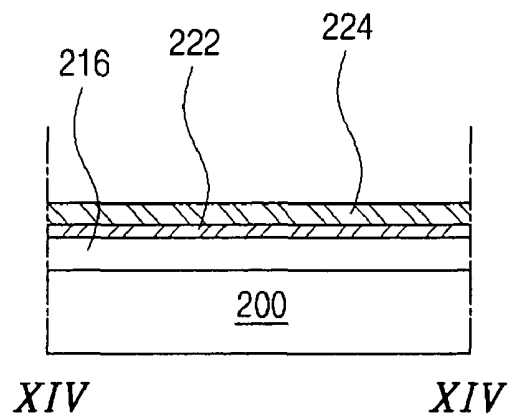
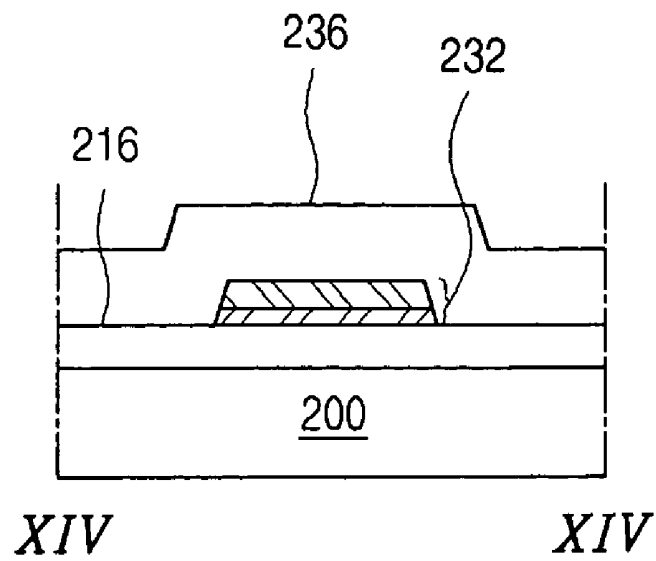
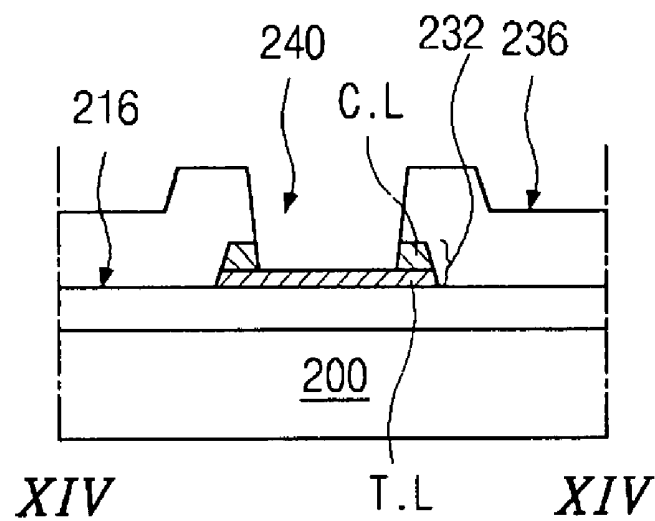


FIG. 13C

**FIG. 13D****FIG. 13E**

**FIG. 14A****FIG. 14B****FIG. 14C**

**FIG. 14D****FIG. 14E**

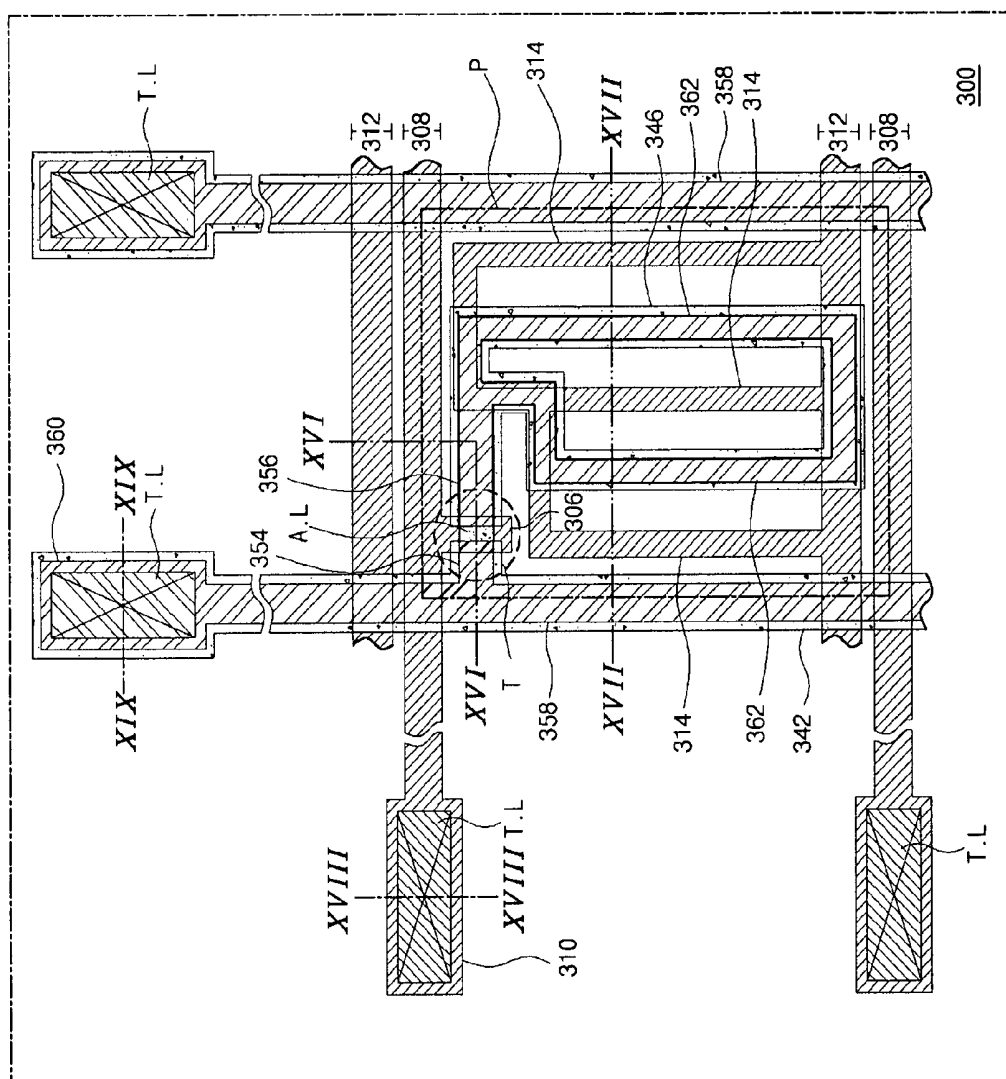


FIG. 15

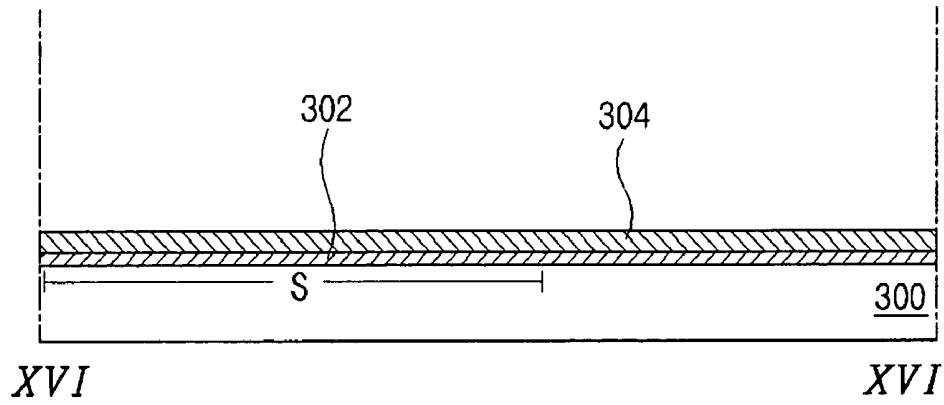


FIG. 16A

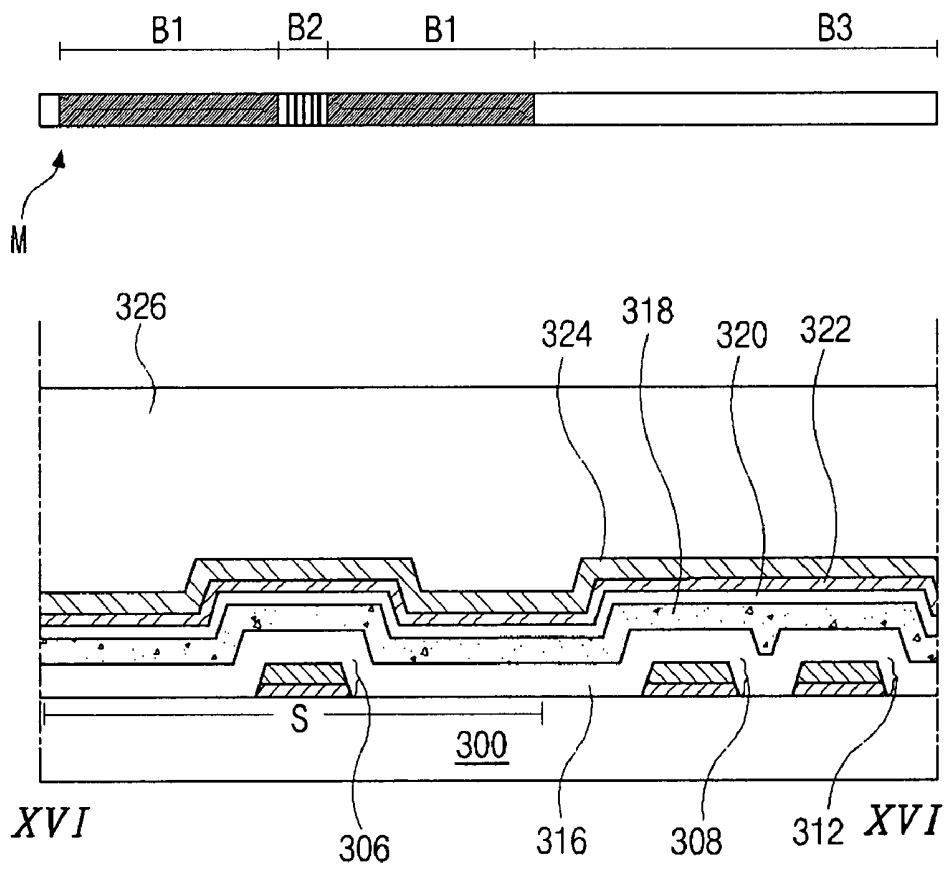


FIG. 16B

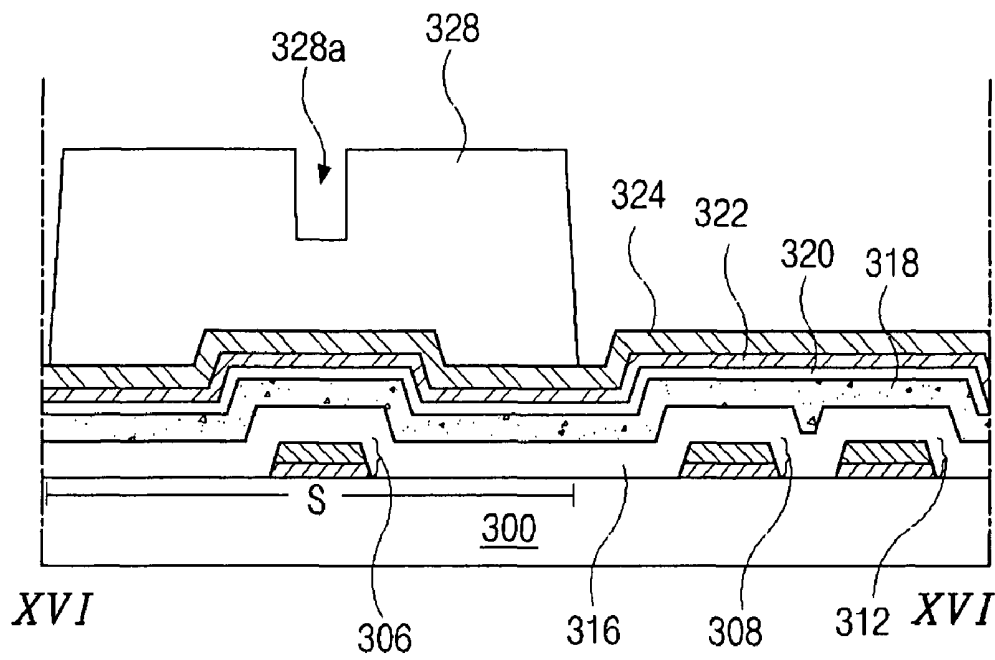


FIG. 16C

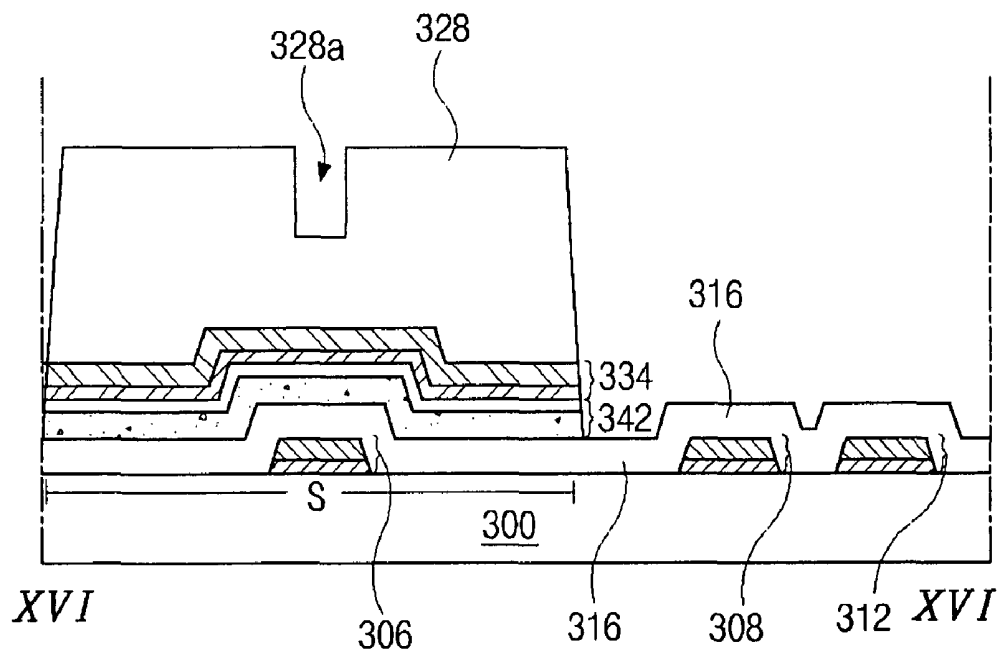


FIG. 16D

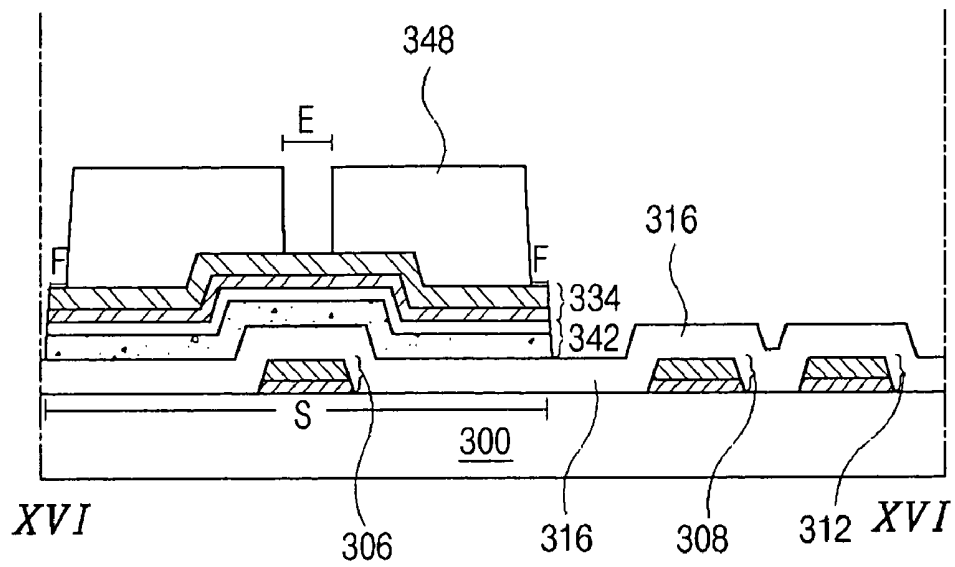


FIG. 16E

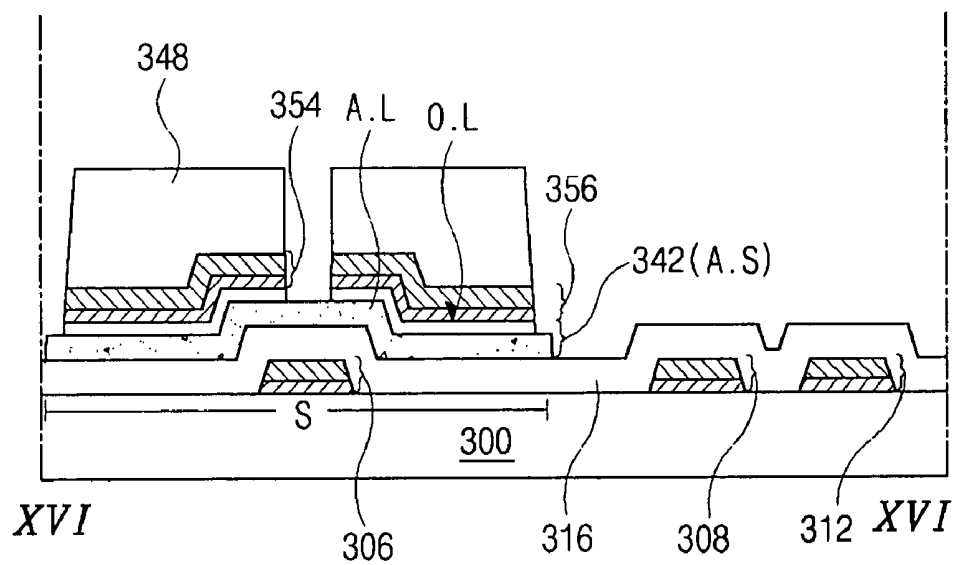


FIG. 16F

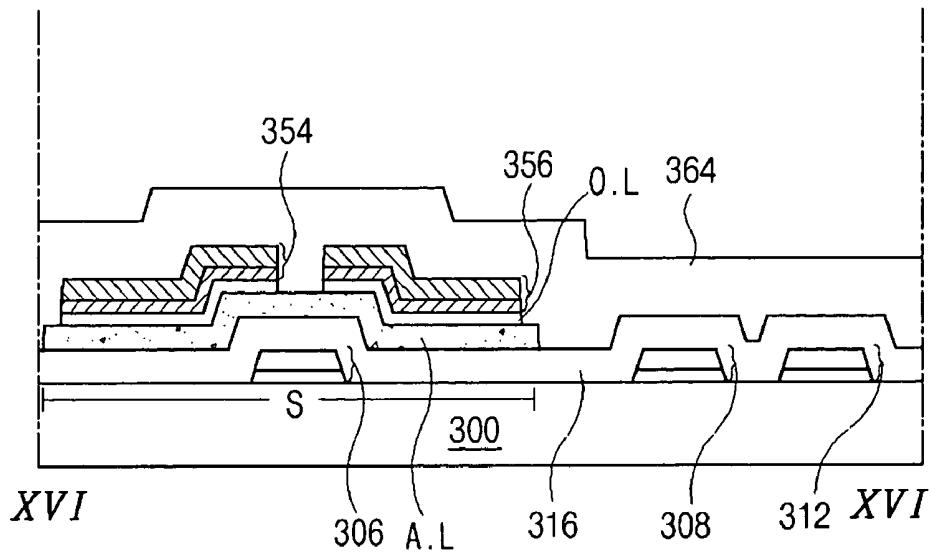


FIG. 16G

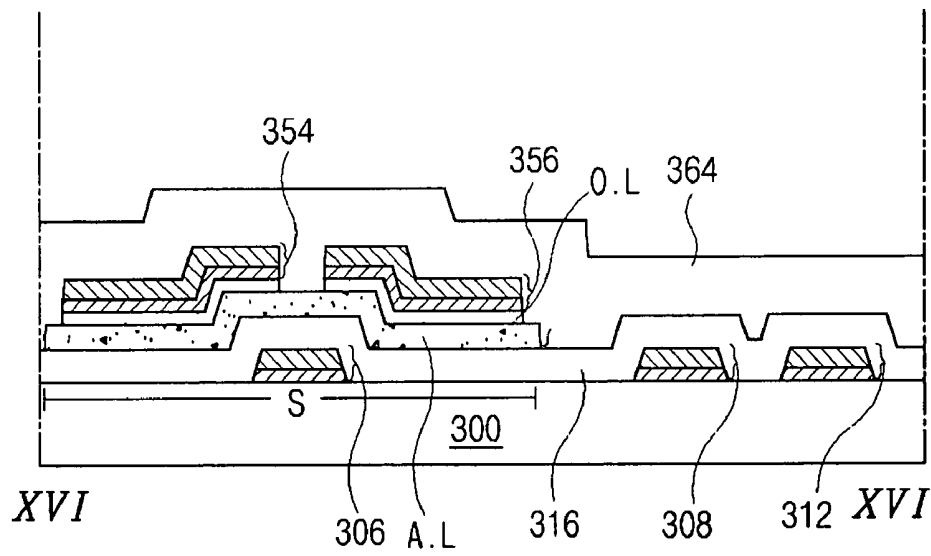


FIG. 16H

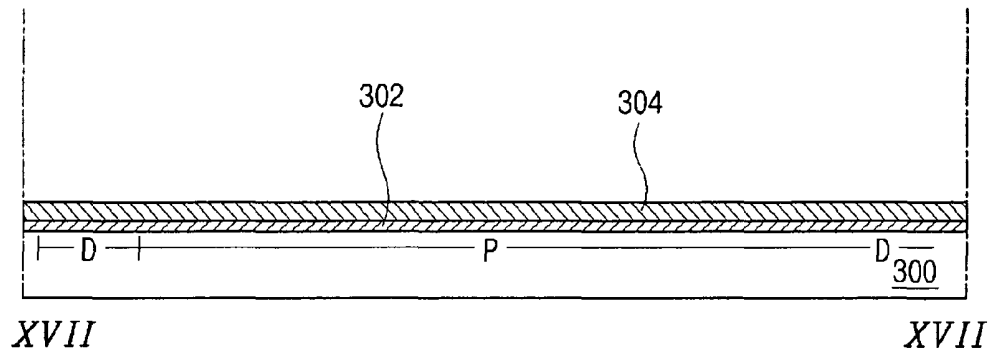


FIG. 17A

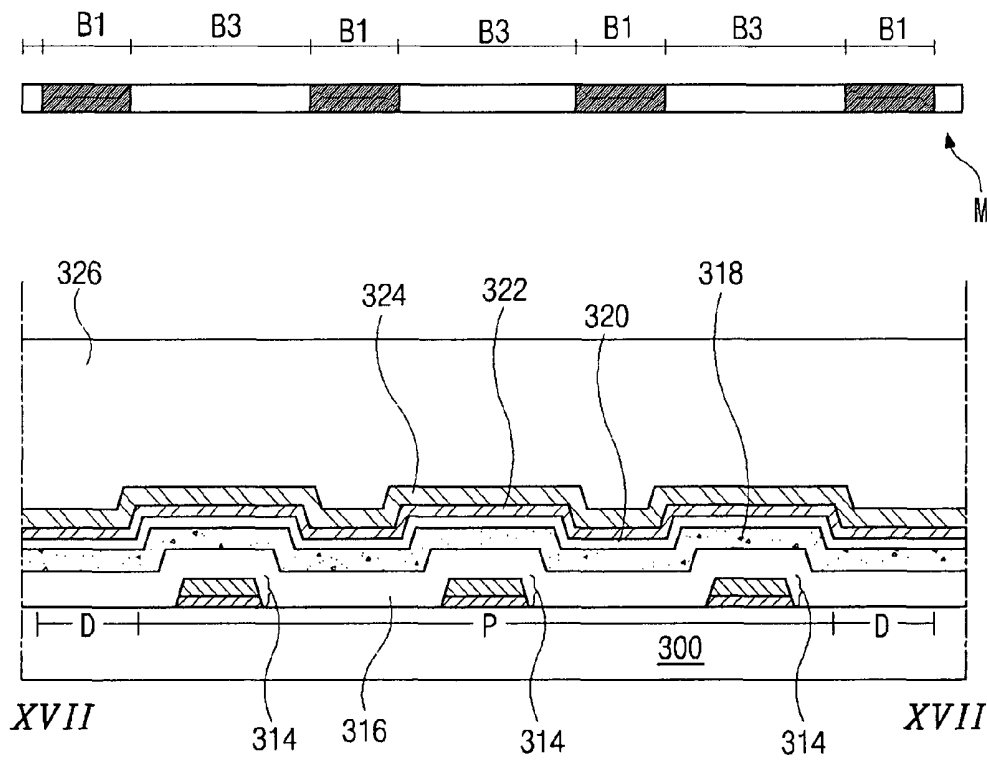


FIG. 17B

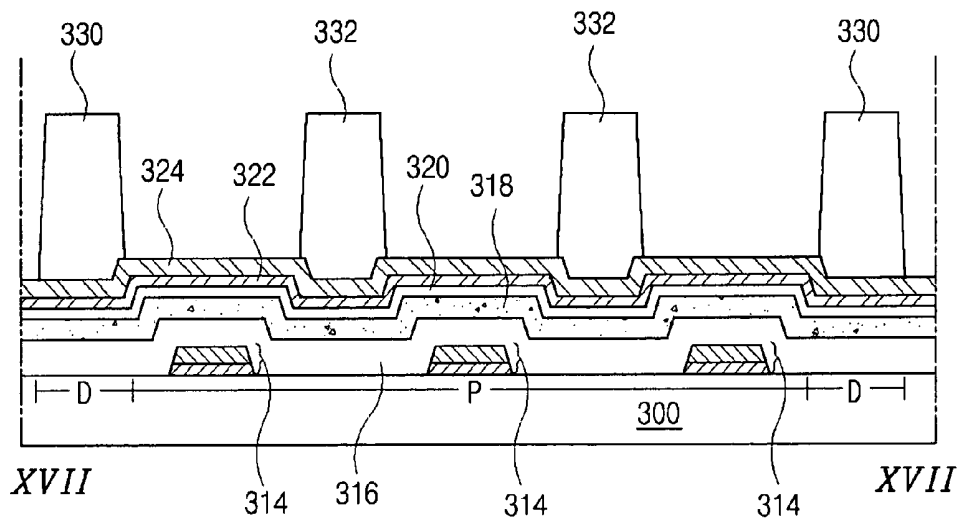


FIG. 17C

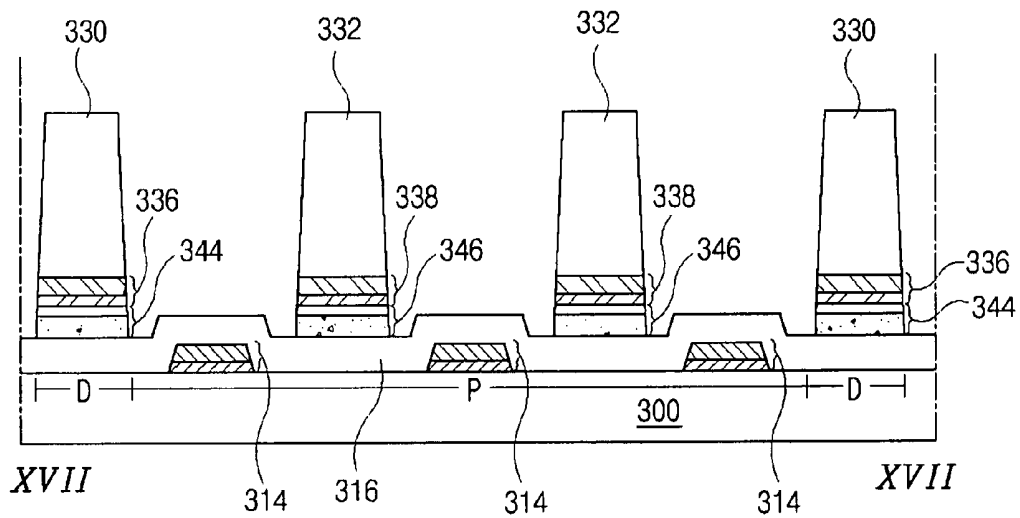


FIG. 17D

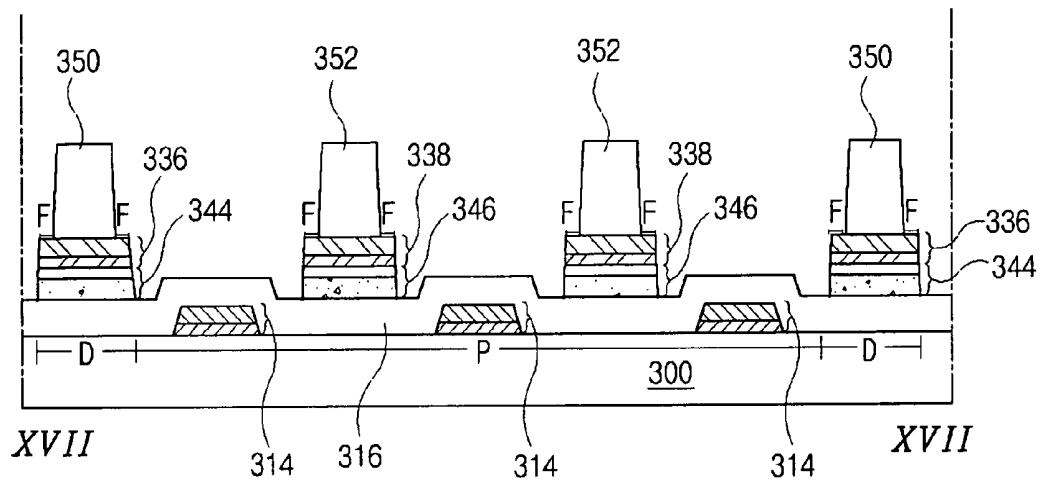


FIG. 17E

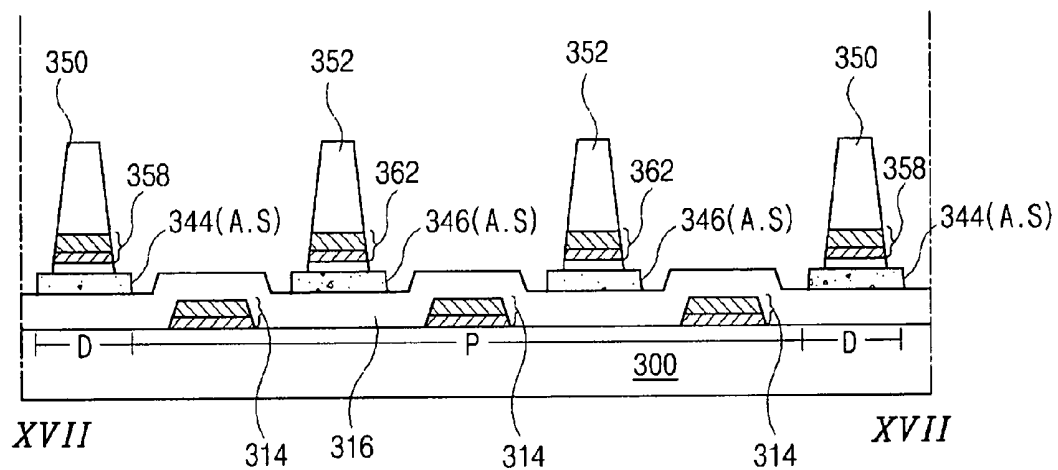


FIG. 17F

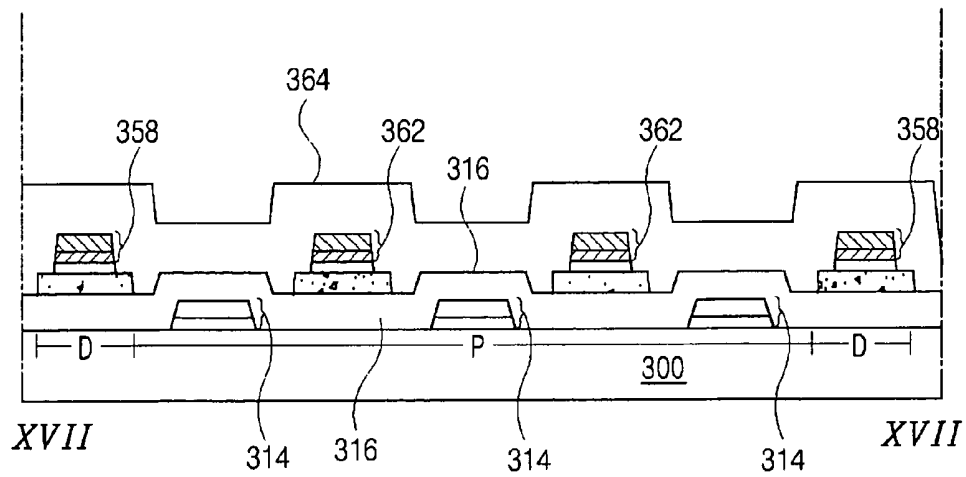


FIG. 17G

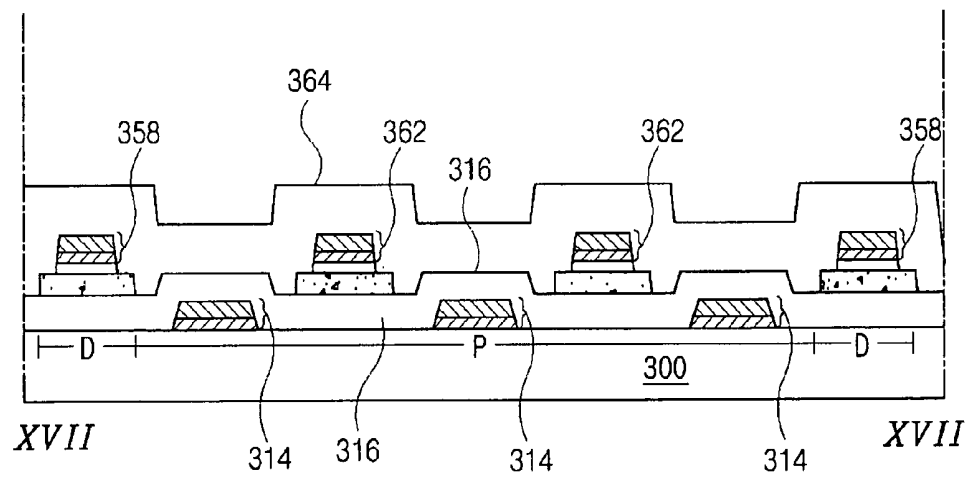
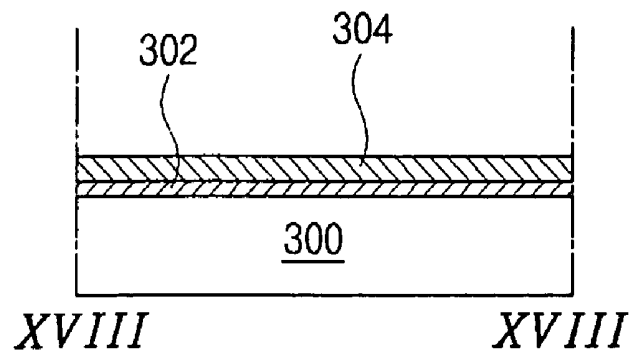
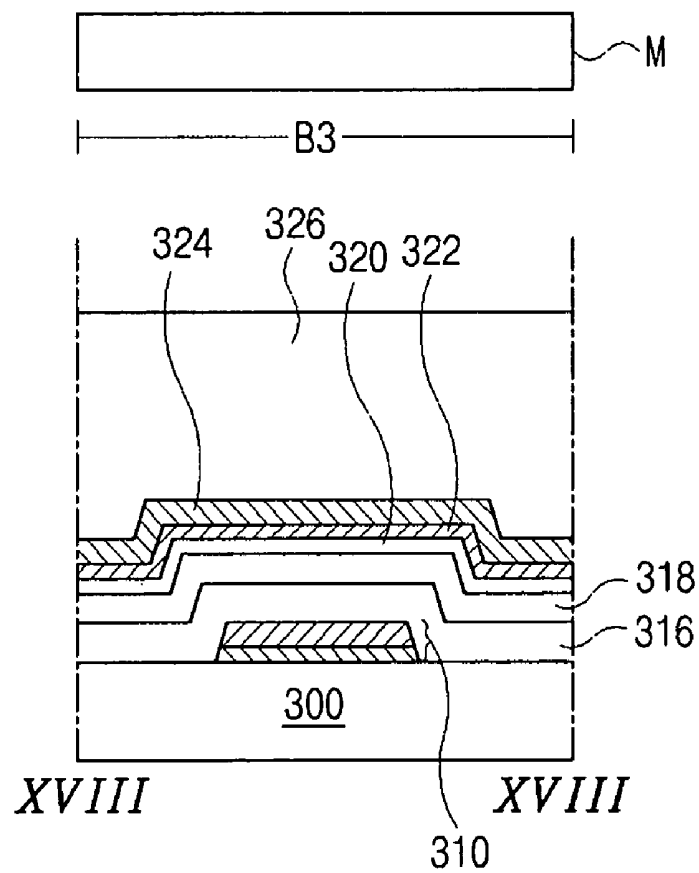


FIG. 17H

**FIG. 18A****FIG. 18B**

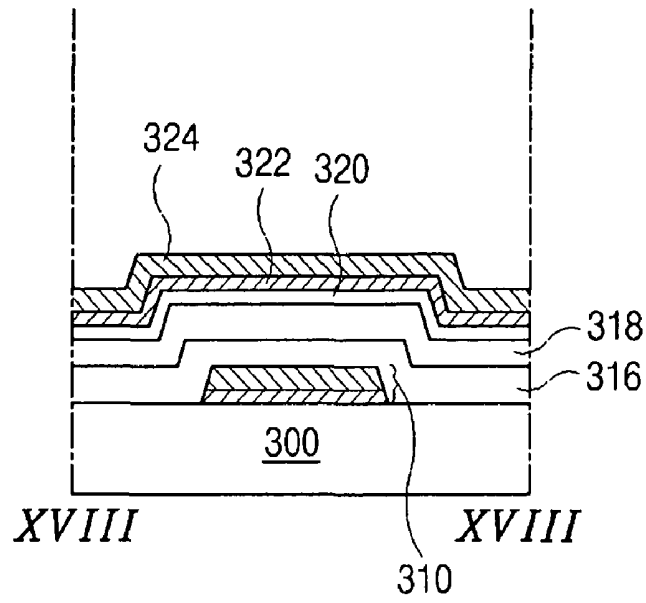


FIG. 18C

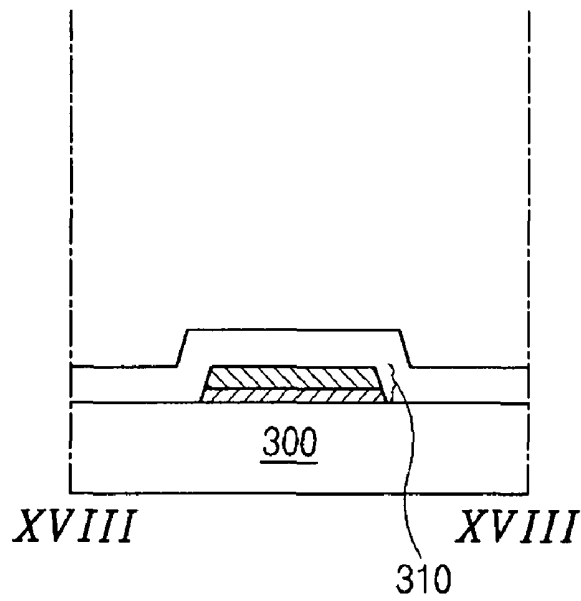
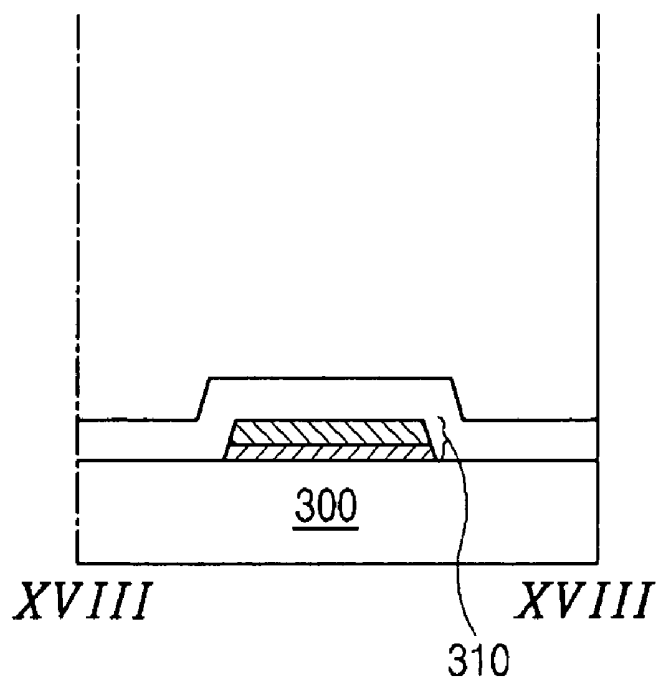
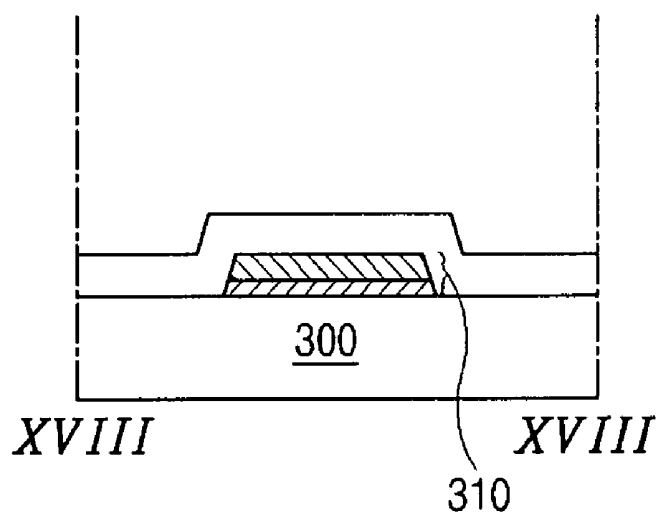
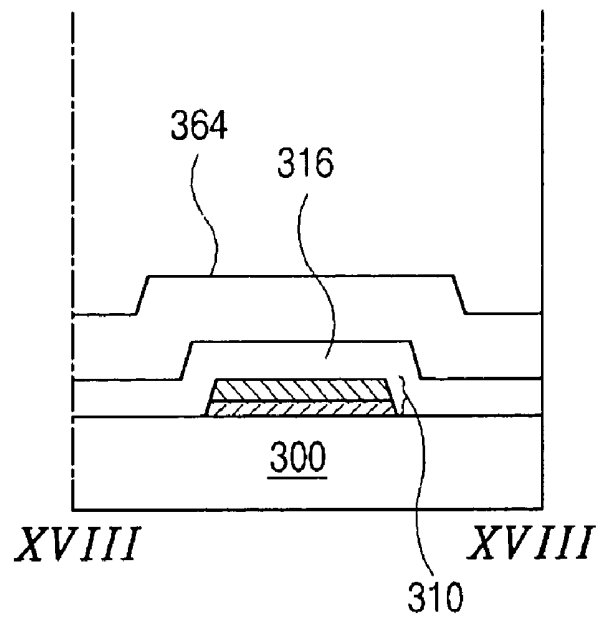
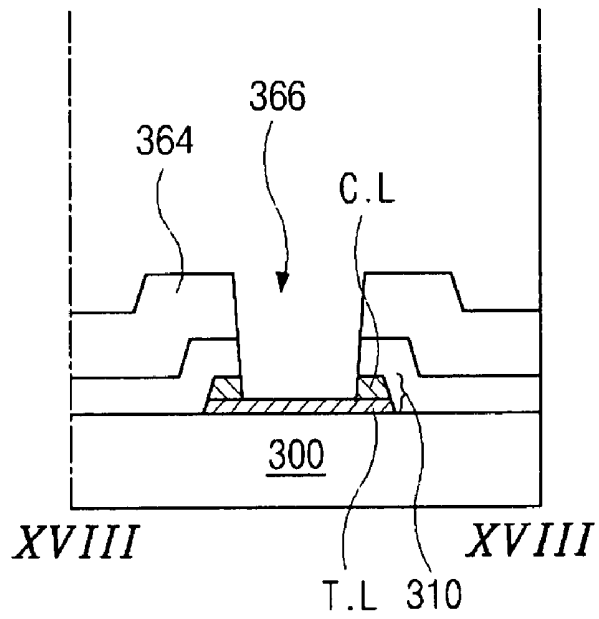
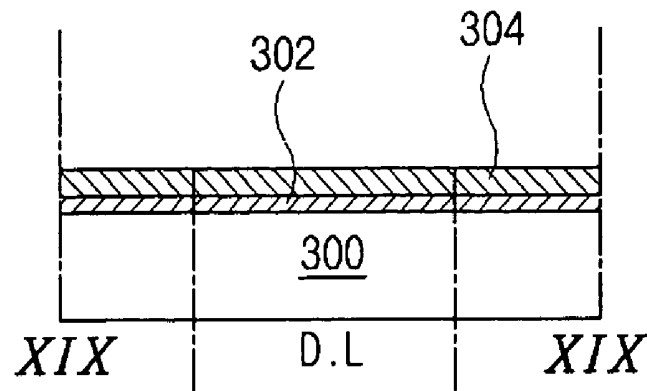
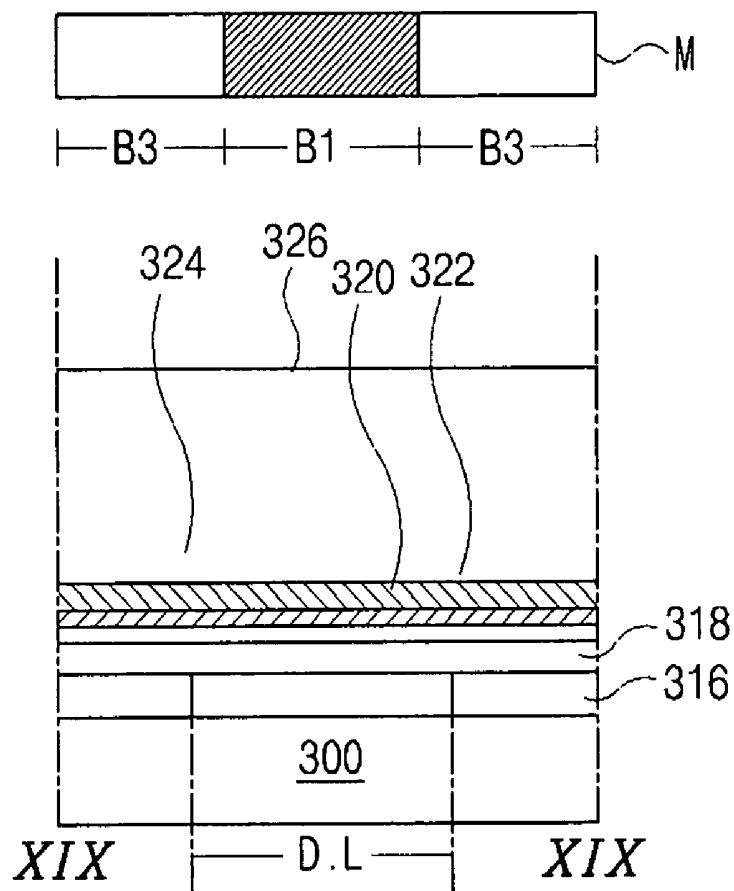
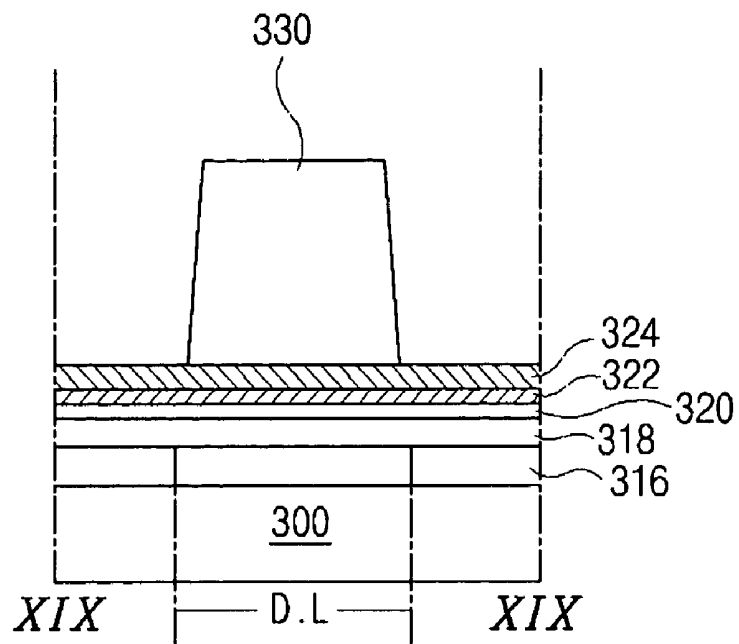
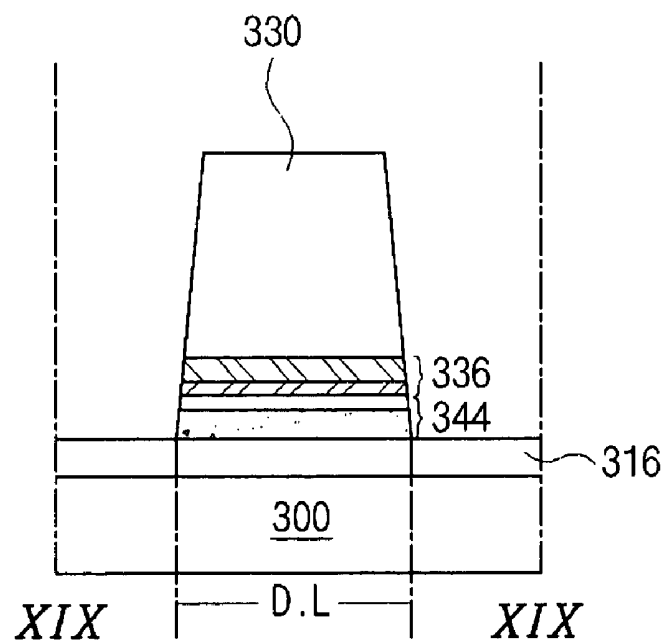


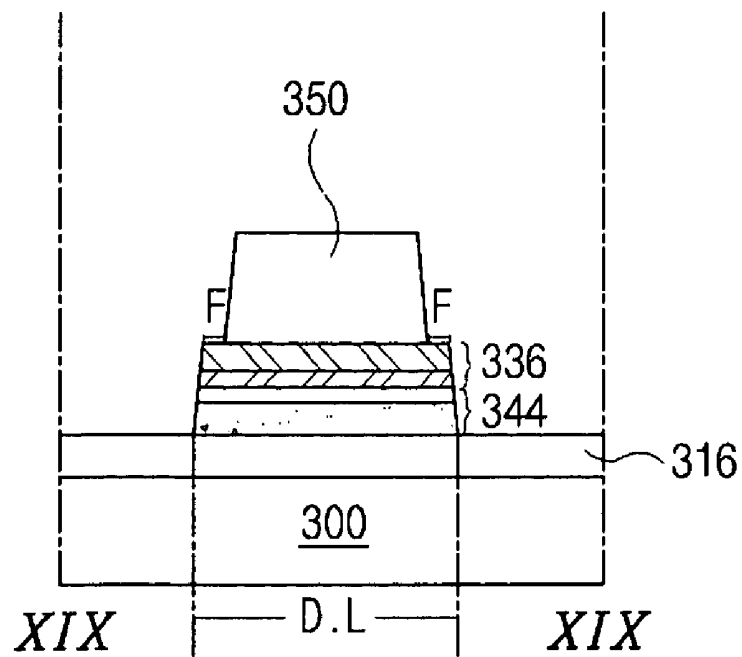
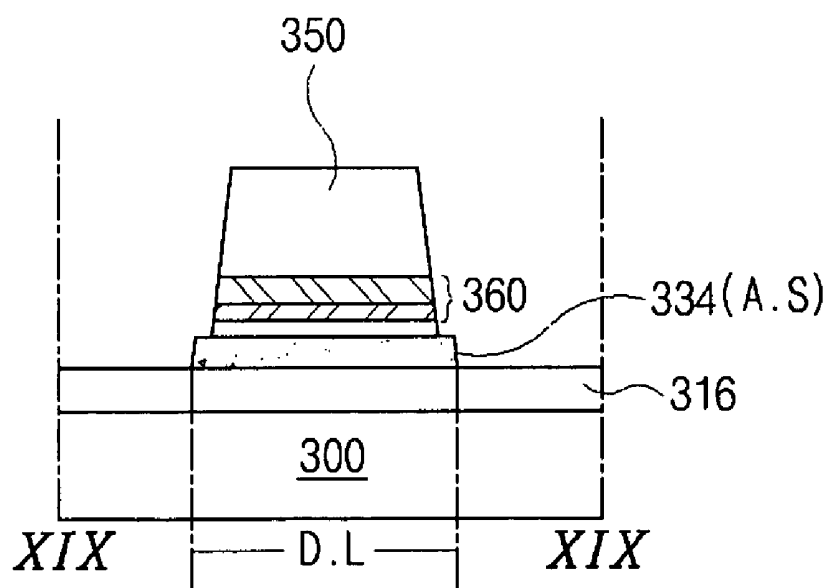
FIG. 18D

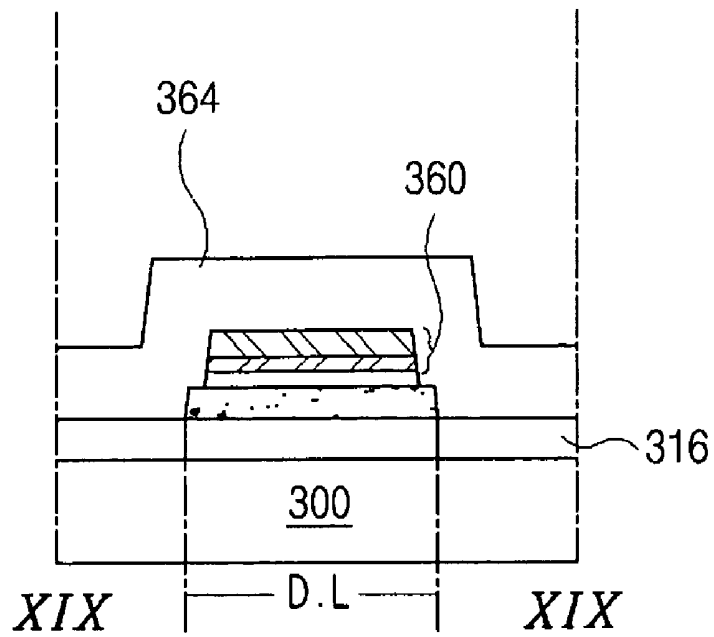
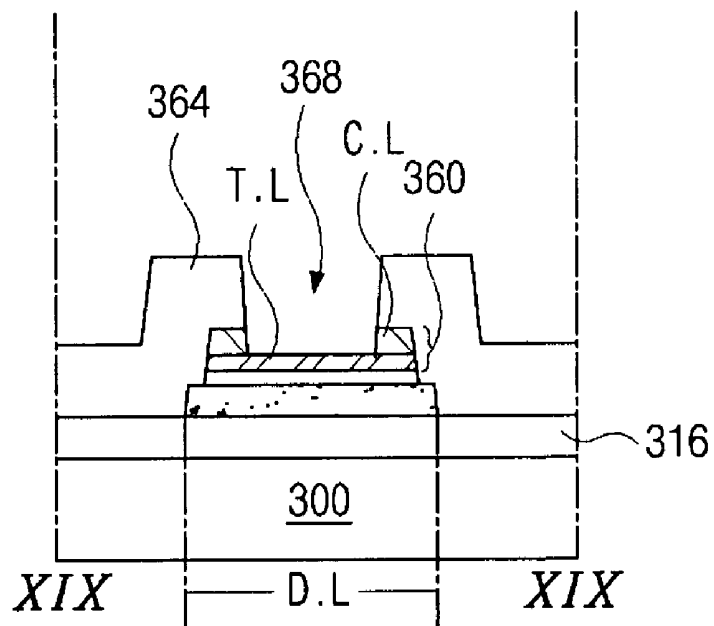
**FIG. 18E****FIG. 18F**

**FIG. 18G****FIG. 18H**

**FIG. 19A****FIG. 19B**

**FIG. 19C****FIG. 19D**

**FIG. 19E****FIG. 19F**

**FIG. 19G****FIG. 19H**

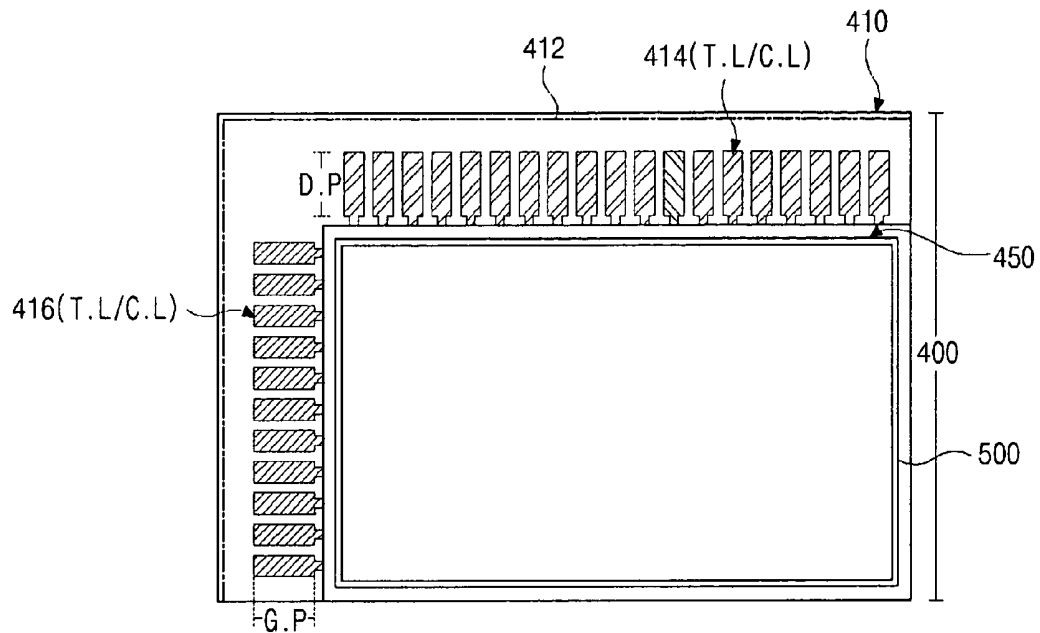


FIG. 20

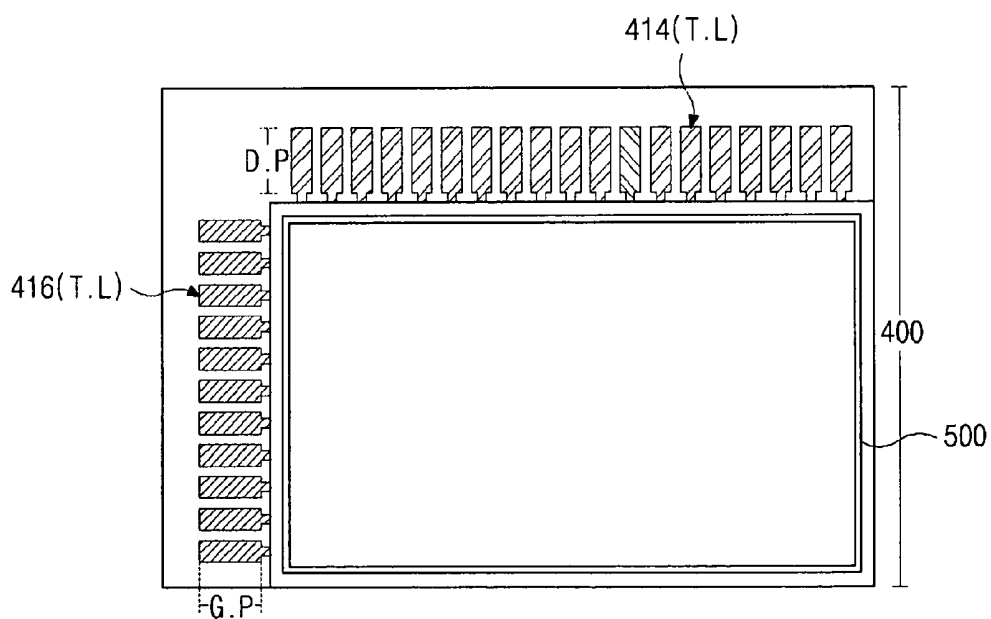


FIG. 21

1

**METHOD OF FABRICATING ARRAY
SUBSTRATE FOR IN-PLANE SWITCHING
MODE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE
HAVING DOUBLE-LAYERED METAL
PATTERNS**

**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS**

This application is a Divisional of application Ser. No. 10/874,185 filed Jun. 24, 2004, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,589,814; which claims priority to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2003-0041166, filed Jun. 24, 2003 all of which are hereby incorporated by reference for all purposes as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to liquid crystal display devices. More particularly, the present invention relates to liquid crystal display devices implementing in-plane switching (IPS) where an electric field applied to liquid crystals is generated in a plane parallel to a substrate.

2. Discussion of the Related Art

A liquid crystal display device uses the optical anisotropy and polarization properties of liquid crystal molecules to produce an image. Liquid crystal molecules have a definite orientational alignment as a result of their long, thin shapes. The alignment direction can be controlled by an applied electric field. In other words, as an applied electric field changes, so does the alignment of the liquid crystal molecules. Due to the optical anisotropy, the refraction of incident light depends on the alignment direction of the liquid crystal molecules. Thus, by properly controlling an applied electric field, a desired light image can be produced.

Of the different types of known liquid crystal displays (LCDs), active matrix LCDs (AM-LCDs), which have thin film transistors (TFTs) and pixel electrodes arranged in a matrix form, are the subject of significant research and development because of their high resolution and superiority in displaying moving images.

LCD devices have wide application in office automation (OA) equipment and video units because they are light and thin and have low power consumption characteristics. The typical liquid crystal display panel has an upper substrate, a lower substrate and a liquid crystal layer interposed therebetween. The upper substrate, commonly referred to as a color filter substrate, usually includes a common electrode and color filters. The lower substrate, commonly referred to as an array substrate, includes switching elements, such as thin film transistors and pixel electrodes.

LCD device operation is based on the principle that the alignment direction of the liquid crystal molecules is dependent upon an electric field applied between the common electrode and the pixel electrode. Thus, the alignment direction of the liquid crystal molecules is controlled by the application of an electric field to the liquid crystal layer. When the alignment direction of the liquid crystal molecules is properly adjusted, incident light is refracted along the alignment direction to display image data. The liquid crystal molecules function as an optical modulation element having variable optical characteristics that depend upon polarity of the applied voltage.

In a related art LCD device, the pixel and common electrodes are positioned on the lower and upper substrates, respectively, and the electric field induced between the pixel and common electrodes is substantially perpendicular to the

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lower and upper substrates. However, these related art LCD devices have a very narrow viewing angle. In order to solve the problem of narrow viewing angle, in-plane switching liquid crystal display (IPS-LCD) devices have been proposed. The IPS-LCD devices typically include a lower substrate in which a pixel electrode and a common electrode are disposed, an upper substrate having no electrode, and a liquid crystal interposed between the upper and lower substrates. A detailed explanation of a related art IPS-LCD panel will be provided with reference to FIG. 1.

FIG. 1 is a plan view illustrating an array substrate for use in a related art IPS-LCD device. As shown in FIG. 1, a plurality of gate lines 14 are disposed in a transverse direction and spaced apart from each other by a predetermined distance. A plurality of common lines 18 are also disposed parallel to the gate lines 14, and each common line 18 is adjacent to each gate line 14. A plurality of data lines 30 are disposed in a longitudinal direction substantially perpendicular to the gate and data lines 14 and 18. Pairs of the gate and data lines 14 and 30 define a pixel region P. A gate pad 16 is disposed at one end of each gate line 14, and a data pad 40 is disposed at one end of each data line 30. Near a crossing of the gate and data lines 14 and 30, a thin film transistor T is provided including a gate electrode 12, an active layer 26, a source electrode 32, and a drain electrode 34. The gate electrode 12 extends from the gate line 14, whereas the source electrode 32 extends from the data line 30. The active layer 26 is disposed over the gate electrode 12, and the source and drain electrodes 32 and 34 are in contact with the active layer 26.

In the pixel region P, a plurality of pixel electrodes 38 are substantially parallel to the data lines 30. The plurality of pixel electrodes 38 are electrically connected to the drain electrode 34 of the thin film transistor T. A plurality of common electrodes 20 are also disposed within the pixel region P and substantially parallel to the data lines 30. The common electrodes 20 are substantially perpendicular to and connected to the common line 18. The common electrodes 20 are arranged in an alternating pattern with the pixel electrodes 30.

In the pad portions where the gate and data pads 16 and 50 are located, there are provided gate pad electrodes 48 and data pad electrodes 50. The gate pad electrodes 48 contact the gate pads 16, respectively, and the data pad electrodes 50 contact the data pads 40, respectively.

In the above illustrated array substrate for use in the IPS-LCD panel, the source and drain electrodes 32 and 34 and the data lines 30 are usually single-layered patterns formed of molybdenum (Mo) or chromium (Cr). However, the Mo and Cr metals have a high electrical resistance, the array substrate including the Mo or Cr patterns may not be used for an IPS-LCD panel that requires a large size and an ultra high resolution.

FIGS. 2A-2D, 3A-3D, 4A-4D and 5A-5D are cross sectional views taken along lines II-II, III-III, IV-IV and V-V of FIG. 1, respectively, and illustrate the process of forming the array substrate of FIG. 1 according to a related art.

In FIGS. 2A, 3A, 4A and 5A, a conductive metallic material, for example, aluminum (Al) or aluminum alloy, is deposited on a substrate 10, and then patterned using a first mask (not shown), to form a gate electrode 12, a gate line 14, a gate pad 16, a common line 18, and a plurality of common electrodes 20. As described with reference to FIG. 1, the gate and common lines 14 and 18 are formed adjacent to and parallel to each other. The gate electrode 12 extends from the gate line 14, and the gate pad 16 is disposed at one end of the gate line 14. The common electrodes 20 perpendicularly extend from the common line 18 in a direction opposite to the adjacent

gate line. After patterning the conductive metallic material, a gate insulating layer **24** is formed over an entire surface of the substrate **10** to cover all of the gate electrode **12**, the gate line **14**, the gate pad **16**, the common line **18**, and the plurality of common electrodes **20**.

In FIGS. **2B**, **3B**, **4B** and **5B**, pure amorphous silicon (a-Si:H) and doped amorphous silicon (n+ a-Si:H) are sequentially deposited on the gate insulating layer **24**, and then patterned using a second mask, to form an active layer **26** and an ohmic contact layer **28** on the gate insulating layer **24** in series. Especially, the active and ohmic contact layers **26** and **28** are disposed over the gate electrode **12**.

Next in FIGS. **2C**, **3C**, **4C** and **5C**, a second metallic material (e.g., chromium or molybdenum) is deposited over the gate insulating layer **24** and covers the active and ohmic contact layers **26** and **28**. Thereafter, the second metallic material is patterned by a third mask process, to form a data line **30**, a source electrode **32** and a drain electrode **34**. The data line **30** perpendicularly crosses the gate line (reference **14** of FIG. **1**), and defines a pixel region P. The source electrode **32** extends from the data line **30**, and contacts the ohmic contact layer **28**. The drain electrode **34** is spaced apart from the source electrode across the gate electrode **12**, and also contacts the ohmic contact layer **28**. When patterning the second metallic material in order to form the data line **30**, a plurality of pixel electrodes **38** are also formed on the gate insulating layer **38**. Each pixel electrode **38** being parallel with the data line **30** is disposed between the common electrodes **20**. Additionally, a gate pad **40** is formed at one end of the gate line **30**. After patterning the second metallic material, a passivation layer **42** is formed over an entire surface of the substrate **10** to cover all of the data line **30**, the source and drain electrodes **32** and **34**, the pixel electrodes **38**, and the data pad **40**. The passivation layer **42** is silicon oxide (SiO₂) or silicon nitride (SiN_x). Thereafter, the passivation layer **42** is patterned using a fourth mask to form a gate pad contact hole **44** and a data pad contact hole **46**. The gate pad contact hole **44** exposes a portion of the gate pad **16**, whereas the data pad contact hole **46** exposes a portion of the data pad **40**, as shown in FIGS. **4C** and **5C**.

In FIGS. **2D**, **3D**, **4D** and **5D**, a transparent conductive material, for example, indium tin oxide (ITO), is deposited on the passivation layer **42** and then patterned using a fifth mask. Thus, a gate pad electrode **48** contacting the gate pad **16** is formed, and a data pad electrode **50** contacting the data pad **40** is also formed.

However, the array substrate fabricated by the above-mentioned process has some disadvantages. Because the data lines and the source and drain electrodes are all formed of the metallic material having a low electrical resistance, for example, molybdenum (Mo) or chromium (Cr), the array substrate is not adequate in a LCD panel requiring a ultra high resolution.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to an array substrate for an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display LCD device and method of manufacturing the same that substantially obviates one or more of the problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

An advantage of the present invention is to provide an array substrate and a method of forming the array substrate for use in an IPS-LCD device which have a double-layered metallic patterns in order to reduce a signal delay in the lines.

Another advantage of the present invention is to provide a method of forming the array substrate for use in an IPS-LCD device which provides a reduced fabrication process and decreases processing costs.

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. These 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, an array substrate for an in-plane switching liquid crystal display device comprising a gate line disposed in a first direction on a substrate; a gate electrode extending from the gate line, wherein the gate electrode and the gate line have a first double-layered structure consisting of a first barrier layer and a first low resistance metallic layer; a gate pad connected to one end of the gate line; a common line substantially parallel and adjacent to the gate line; a data line disposed in a second direction and defining a pixel region with the gate line, wherein the data line has a second double-layered structure consisting of a second barrier layer and a second low resistance metallic layer; a data pad disposed at one end of the data line; a plurality of common electrodes extending from the common line to the pixel region and disposed in a direction opposite to the adjacent gate line; a thin film transistor disposed near a crossing of the gate and data lines, the thin film transistor including a semiconductor layer, the gate electrode, a source electrode, and a drain electrode, wherein each of the source and drain electrodes has the same double-layered structure as the data line; and a plurality of pixel electrodes disposed in the direction opposite the adjacent gate lines and connected to the drain electrode, wherein the pixel electrodes are arranged in an alternating pattern with the common electrodes.

In another aspect, a method of forming an array substrate for use in an in-plane switching liquid crystal display device is provided. The method includes forming a gate line and a gate electrode on a substrate, the gate line being disposed in a first direction and the gate electrode extending from the gate line, wherein the gate electrode and the gate line have a first double-layered structure consisting of a first barrier layer and a first low resistance metallic layer; forming a gate pad connected to one end of the gate line; forming a common line substantially parallel and adjacent to the gate line; forming a data line in a second direction, the data line defining a pixel region with the gate line, wherein the data line has a second double-layered structure consisting of a second barrier layer and a second low resistance metallic layer; forming a data pad at one end of the data line; forming a plurality of common electrodes in a direction opposite to an adjacent gate line, the common electrodes extending from the common line to the pixel region; forming a thin film transistor near a crossing of the gate and data lines, the thin film transistor including a semiconductor layer, the gate electrode, a source electrode, and a drain electrode, wherein each of the source and drain electrodes has the same double-layered structure as the data line; and forming a plurality of pixel electrodes in the direction opposite the adjacent gate lines and connected to the drain electrode, wherein the pixel electrodes are arranged in an alternating pattern with the common electrodes.

In another aspect, a method of forming an array substrate for use in an in-plane switching liquid crystal display device is provided. The method includes sequentially forming a first barrier layer and a first low resistance metallic layer on a

substrate; simultaneously patterning the first barrier layer and the first low resistance metallic layer using a first mask process to form a gate line, a gate electrode, a gate pad and a plurality of common electrodes on the substrate, wherein the gate line is disposed in a first direction, the gate pad is connected to one end of the gate line, the gate electrode extends from the gate line, and the plurality of common electrodes are disposed in a direction opposite to an adjacent gate line, and wherein the gate electrode and the gate line have a first double-layered structure consisting of the first barrier layer and the first low resistance metallic layer; forming a gate insulating layer over the substrate to cover the gate line, the gate electrode, the gate pad and the plurality of common electrodes; forming an active layer and an ohmic contact layer on the gate insulating layer using a second mask, the active layer and the ohmic contact layer disposed over the gate electrode; sequentially forming a second barrier layer and a second low resistance metallic layer on the gate insulating layer to cover the active and ohmic contact layers; simultaneously patterning the second barrier layer and the second low resistance metallic layer using a third mask to form a data line in a second direction, a data pad at one end of the data line, a source electrode extending from the data line, a drain electrode spaced apart from the source electrode across the gate electrode, and a plurality of pixel electrodes in the direction opposite the adjacent gate line and arranged in an alternating pattern with the common electrodes, wherein the data line defines a pixel region with the gate line, the pixel electrodes are connected to the drain electrode, and the data line and the source and drain electrodes have a second double-layered structure consisting of the second barrier layer and the second low resistance metallic layer; forming a passivation layer over the gate insulating layer to cover the data line, the data pad, the source electrode, the drain electrode, and the plurality of pixel electrodes; and patterning the passivation layer using a fourth mask to form a gate pad contact hole and a data pad contact hole, the gate pad contact hole exposing the gate pad and the data pad contact hole exposing the data pad.

In another aspect, a method of forming an array substrate for an in-plane switching liquid crystal display device is provided. The method includes sequentially forming a first barrier layer and a first low resistance metallic layer on a substrate; simultaneously patterning the first barrier layer and the first low resistance metallic layer using a first mask process to form a gate line, a gate electrode, a gate pad and a plurality of common electrodes on the substrate, wherein the gate line is disposed in: a first direction, the gate pad is connected to one end of the gate line, the gate electrode extends from the gate line, and the plurality of common electrodes are disposed in a direction opposite to an adjacent gate line, and wherein the gate electrode and the gate line have a first double-layered structure consisting of the first barrier layer and the first low resistance metallic layer; forming a gate insulating layer over the substrate to cover the gate line, the gate electrode, the gate pad and the plurality of common electrodes; sequentially forming a pure amorphous silicon layer, a doped amorphous silicon layer, a second barrier layer and a second low resistance on the gate insulating layer; simultaneously patterning the pure and doped amorphous silicon layers and the second barrier and low resistance metallic layers using a second mask process to form a data line in a second direction, a data pad at one end of the data line, a source electrode extending from the data line, a drain electrode spaced apart from the source electrode across the gate electrode, a plurality of pixel electrodes in the direction opposite the adjacent gate line and arranged in an alternating pattern with the common electrodes, and a plurality of semi-

conductor layer under the data line, the data pad, the source and drain electrodes, and the plurality of pixel electrodes, wherein the semiconductor layer is a double-layered structure consisting of a first layer of pure amorphous silicon and a second layer of doped amorphous silicon, and wherein the data line defines a pixel region with the gate line, the pixel electrodes is connected to the drain electrode, and the data line and the source and drain electrodes have a second double-layered structure consisting of the second barrier layer and the second low resistance metallic layer; forming a passivation layer over the gate insulating layer to cover the data line, the data pad, the source electrode, the drain electrode, the plurality of pixel electrodes; and patterning the passivation layer using a third mask process to form a gate pad contact hole and a data pad contact hole, the gate pad contact hole exposing the gate pad and the data pad contact hole exposing the data pad.

In another aspect, a method of forming an array substrate for an in-plane switching liquid crystal display device is provided. The method includes providing first and second substrates; sequentially forming a first barrier layer and a first low resistance metallic layer on the first substrate; simultaneously patterning the first barrier layer and the first low resistance metallic layer using a first mask process to form a gate line, a gate electrode, a gate pad and a plurality of common electrodes on the first substrate, wherein the gate line is disposed in a first direction, the gate pad is connected to one end of the gate line, the gate electrode extends from the gate line, and the plurality of common electrodes are disposed in a second direction opposite to an adjacent gate line, and wherein the gate electrode and the gate line have a first double-layered structure consisting of the first barrier layer and the first low resistance metallic layer; forming a gate insulating layer over the first substrate to cover the gate line, the gate electrode, the gate pad and the plurality of common electrodes; forming an active layer and an ohmic contact layer on the gate insulating layer using a second mask, the active layer and the ohmic contact layer disposed over the gate electrode; sequentially forming a second barrier layer and a second low resistance metallic layer on the gate insulating layer to cover the active and ohmic contact layers; simultaneously patterning the second barrier layer and the second low resistance metallic layer using a third mask to form a data line in the second direction, a data pad at one end of the data line, a source electrode extending from the data line, a drain electrode spaced apart from the source electrode across the gate electrode, and a plurality of pixel electrodes in the second direction and connected to the drain electrode, wherein the pixel electrodes are arranged in an alternating pattern electrodes, wherein the data line defines a pixel region with the gate line, and the data line and the source and drain electrodes have a second double-layered structure consisting of the second barrier layer and the second low resistance metallic layer; forming a passivation layer over the gate insulating layer to cover the data line, the data pad, the source electrode, the drain electrode, and the plurality of pixel electrodes; attaching the second substrate to the first substrate using a sealant; cropping peripheral portions of the second substrate to expose gate and data portions; and etching a portion of the passivation layer corresponding to the gate and data portions to expose the gate and data pads.

In another aspect, a method of forming an array substrate for an in-plane switching liquid crystal display device is provided. The method includes providing first and second substrates; sequentially forming a first barrier layer and a first low resistance metallic layer on a first substrate; simultaneously patterning the first barrier layer and the first low

resistance metallic layer using a first mask process to form a gate line, a gate electrode, a gate pad and a plurality of common electrodes on the first substrate, wherein the gate line is disposed in a first direction, the gate pad is connected to one end of the gate line, the gate electrode extends from the gate line, and the plurality of common electrodes are disposed in a second direction opposite to an adjacent gate line, and wherein the gate electrode and the gate line have a first double-layered structure consisting of the first barrier layer and the first low resistance metallic layer; forming a gate insulating layer over the first substrate to cover the gate line, the gate electrode, the gate pad and the plurality of common electrodes; sequentially forming a pure amorphous silicon layer, a doped amorphous silicon layer, a second barrier layer and a second low resistance on the gate insulating layer; simultaneously patterning the pure and doped amorphous silicon layers and the second barrier and low resistance metallic layers using a second mask process to form a data line in the second direction, a data pad at one end of the data line, a source electrode extending from the data line, a drain electrode spaced apart from the source electrode across the gate electrode, a plurality of pixel electrodes in the second direction and arranged in an alternating pattern with the common electrodes, and a plurality of semiconductor layer under the data line, the data pad, the source and drain electrodes, and the plurality of pixel electrodes, wherein the semiconductor layer is a double-layered structure consisting of a first layer of pure amorphous silicon and a second layer of doped amorphous silicon, and wherein the data line defines a pixel region with the gate line, the pixel electrodes are connected to the drain electrode, and the data line and the source and drain electrodes have a second double-layered structure consisting of the second barrier layer and the second low resistance metallic layer; forming a passivation layer over the gate insulating layer to cover the data line, the data pad, the source electrode, the drain electrode, and the plurality of pixel electrodes; attaching the second substrate to the first substrate using a sealant; cropping peripheral portions of the second substrate to expose gate and data portions; and etching a portion of the passivation layer corresponding to the gate and data portions to expose the gate and data pads.

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 present invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of that invention.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a plan view illustrating an array substrate for use in a related art IPS-LCD device;

FIGS. 2A-2D, 3A-3D, 4A-4D and 5A-5D are cross sectional views taken along lines II-II, III-III, IV-IV and V-V of FIG. 1, respectively, and illustrate the process of forming the array substrate of FIG. 1 according to the related art;

FIGS. 6A-6F, 7A-7F, 8A-8F and 9A-9F are cross sectional views taken along lines VI-VI, VII-VII, VIII-VIII and IX-IX of FIG. 1, respectively, and illustrate the process of forming the array substrate of FIG. 1 according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a plan view illustrating an array substrate for use in an IPS-LCD device according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 11A-11E, 12A-12E, 13A-13E and 14A-14E are cross sectional views taken along lines XI-XI, XII-XII, XIII-XIII and XIV-XIV of FIG. 10, respectively, and illustrate the process of forming the array substrate of FIG. 10;

FIG. 15 is a plan view illustrating an array substrate for use in an IPS-LCD device according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 16A-16H, 17A-17H, 18A-18H and 19A-19H are cross sectional views taken along lines XVI-XVI, XVII-XVII, XVIII-XVIII and XIX-XIX of FIG. 15, respectively, and illustrate the process of forming the array substrate of FIG. 15; and

FIGS. 20 and 21 are schematic plan views of an IPS-LCD panel and illustrate the process according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATED EMBODIMENTS

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

FIGS. 6A-6F, 7A-7F, 8A-8F and 9A-9F are cross sectional views taken along lines VI-VI, VII-VII, VIII-VIII and IX-IX of FIG. 1, respectively, and illustrate the process of forming the array substrate according to a first embodiment of the present invention. A discussion of elements similar to those in FIG. 1 are omitted. In the first embodiment, the array substrate is fabricated using a five-mask process, and includes double-layered metal patterns consisting of a first layer of titanium (Ti) and a second layer of copper (Cu).

In FIGS. 6A, 7A, 8A and 9A, titanium (Ti) and copper (Cu) are sequentially deposited on a substrate 100, to form a first Ti layer 102 and a first Cu layer 104 in series. The first Ti layer 102 may have a thickness of about 100-150 angstroms (Å) or about 1000 angstroms (Å), and the first Cu layer 104 may have a thickness of about 1500-2000 angstroms (Å). The first Ti layer 102 functions as a barrier layer that helps the first Cu layer 104 to adhere to the substrate 100. Specifically, because the first Cu layer 104 does not adhere well to the substrate 100, the first Ti layer 102 compensates and increases the adherence between the substrate 100 and the first Cu layer 104.

In FIGS. 6B, 7B, 8B and 9B, the first Ti layer 102 and the first Cu layer 104 are simultaneously patterned using a first mask process to form a gate electrode 106, a gate line 108 and a gate pad 110. Additionally, a common line 112 and a plurality of common electrodes 114 are formed. The gate and common lines 108 and 112 are formed adjacent to and substantially parallel to each other. The gate electrode 106 extends from the gate line 108, and the gate pad 110 is disposed at one end of the gate line 108. The common electrodes 114 are substantially perpendicular to and extend from the common line 112 in a direction opposite to the adjacent gate line.

When patterning the double-layered metal layer of Ti and Cu, a mixed solution is used. The mixed solution includes hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), an etching agent, a solution having fluoride (F), and an additive for controlling an etch profile. The etching agent includes SO₄ components (i.e., 2KHSO₅, KHSO₄, K₂SO₄), COOH components (i.e., acetic acid), or

PO₄ components. The solution having fluoride (F) is hydrogen fluoride (HF) or ammonium fluoride (NH₄F), for example.

After patterning the Ti and Cu layers **102** and **104**, a gate insulating layer **116** is formed over an entire surface of the substrate **100** to cover all the first double-layered metal patterns, such as the gate electrode **106**, the gate line **108**, the gate pad **110**, the common line **112**, and the plurality of common electrodes **114**. The gate insulating layer **116** is an inorganic material, for example, silicon nitride (SiN_x) or silicon oxide (SiO₂).

Next in FIGS. **6C**, **7C**, **8C** and **9C**, pure amorphous silicon (a-Si:H) and doped amorphous silicon (n+ a-Si:H) are sequentially deposited on the gate insulating layer **116**, and then patterned using a second mask. Thus, an active layer **118** and an ohmic contact layer **120** are formed in series on the gate insulating layer **116**. The active and ohmic contact layers **118** and **120** are disposed over the gate electrode **106**. After that, titanium (Ti) and copper (Cu) are sequentially deposited on the gate insulating layer **116** to cover the active and ohmic contact layers **118** and **120**, to form a second Ti layer **122** and a second Cu layer **124**.

Now in FIGS. **6D**, **7D**, **8D** and **9D**, the second Ti and Cu layers **122** and **124** are simultaneously patterned using a third mask to form second double-layered metal patterns, such as a source electrode **126**, a drain electrode **128**, a data line **130**, a data pad **132**, and a plurality of pixel electrodes **134**. The data line **130** is substantially perpendicular to and crosses the gate and common lines **108** and **112** to define a pixel region P. The source electrode **126** extends from the data line **130** and contacts the ohmic contact layer **120**. The drain electrode **128** is spaced apart from the source electrode **126** across the gate electrode **106**, and also contacts the ohmic contact layer **120**. The data pad **132** is disposed at one end of the data line **130**. Each pixel electrode **134** is substantially parallel to the data line **130** and disposed between the common electrodes **114**. The plurality of pixel electrodes **134** are electrically connected to the drain electrode **128**.

As described in FIG. **6D**, each of the source and drain electrodes **126** and **128** consists of a first layer T.L of titanium (Ti) and a second layer C.L of copper (Cu). The first layer T.L directly contacts the underlying ohmic contact layer **120** so that it prevents the second layer C.L from directly connecting to the ohmic contact layer **120**. If the second layer C.L of copper contacts the ohmic contact layer **120** without the first layer T.L of titanium, the copper of the second layer C.L reacts with silicon (Si) of the ohmic contact layer **120** and to produce an interlayer between the second layer C.L and the ohmic contact layer **120**. The interlayer deteriorates and degrades characteristics of the thin film transistor. Accordingly, the first layer T.L of titanium prevents the direct contact between the second layer C.L and the ohmic contact layer **120**.

After forming the source and drain electrodes **126** and **128** having the double-layered metal patterns, a portion of the ohmic contact layer **120** exposed between the source and drain electrodes **126** and **128** is removed. Furthermore, a passivation layer **136** is formed over an entire surface of the substrate **100** to cover the source and drain electrodes **126** and **128**, the data line **130**, the data pad **132**, and the plurality of pixel electrodes **134**. The passivation layer **136** may be an organic material, for example, benzocyclobutene (BCB) or acrylic resin.

FIGS. **6E**, **7E**, **8E** and **9E** illustrate a fourth mask process of forming a gate pad contact hole **138** and a data pad contact hole **140**. Portions of the gate insulating layer **116** and the passivation layer **136** over the gate pad **110** are simulta-

neously etched, and at the same time a portion of the passivation layer **136** over the data pad **132** is also etched. Thus, a gate pad contact hole **138** and a data pad contact hole **140** are formed, respectively, exposing a portion of the gate pad **110** and a portion of the data pad **132**. Thereafter, the second layers C.L of the gate and data pads **110** and **132**, which are exposed respectively by the gate pad and data pad contact holes **138** and **140**, are removed to expose the underlying first layers T.L of the gate and data pads **110** and **132**.

When forming the gate and data pad contact holes **138** and **140**, the passivation layer **136** is removed by a dry etch, and some of the organic material may remain on the surface of the second layer C.L of the gate and data pads **110** and **132**. Some of the residual of the organic material is not removed during a later-conducted washing process, and the residual increases the contact resistance of the gate and data pads **110** and **132** when the outer circuit is connected to the gate and data pads **110** and **132**. Thus, the second layers C.L exposed by the gate and data pad contact holes **138** and **140** are removed to eliminate the organic residual of the passivation layer **136** from the gate and data pads **110** and **132**. The second layers C.L of copper exposed by the gate and data pad contact holes **138** and **140** are etched by a wet etch using a mixed solution of hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) and acetic acid (CH₃COOH).

FIGS. **6F**, **7F**, **8F** and **9F** illustrate a fifth mask process of forming a gate pad terminal **142** and a data pad terminal **144**. A transparent conductive material, for example, indium tin oxide (ITO) or indium zinc oxide (IZO), is formed over the passivation layer **136** having the gate pad and data pad contact holes **138** and **140**. Then, the transparent conductive material is patterned using a fifth mask process to form the gate pad terminal **142** contacting the first layer T.L of the gate pad **110**, and the data pad terminal **144** contacting the first layer T.L of the data pad **132**. Accordingly, the array substrate for use in the IPS-LCD device is fabricated according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **10** is a plan view illustrating an array substrate for use in an IPS-LCD device according to a second embodiment of the present invention. Unlike the first embodiment, a four-mask process can fabricate the array substrate in the second embodiment.

As shown in FIG. **10**, a plurality of gate lines **208** are disposed in a transverse direction and spaced apart from each other by a predetermined distance. A plurality of common lines **212** are also disposed substantially parallel to the gate lines **208**, and each common line **212** is adjacent to each gate line **208**. A plurality of data lines **230** are disposed in a longitudinal direction substantially perpendicular to the gate and data lines **208** and **212**. Pairs of the gate and data lines **208** and **230** define a pixel region P. A gate pad **210** is disposed at one end of each gate line **208**, and a data pad **232** is disposed at one end of each data line **230**.

Near a crossing of the gate and data lines **208** and **230**, there is provided a thin film transistor T including a gate electrode **206**, an active layer **218**, a source electrode **226**, and a drain electrode **228**. The gate electrode **206** extends from the gate line **208**, whereas the source electrode **226** extends from the data line **230**. The active layer **218** is disposed over the gate electrode **206**, and the source and drain electrodes **226** and **228** are over the active layer **218**.

A plurality of pixel electrodes **234** that are substantially parallel to the data lines **30** are located in the pixel region P. The plurality of pixel electrodes **234** are electrically connected to the drain electrode **228** of the thin film transistor T. A plurality of common electrodes **214** are also disposed within the pixel region P and substantially parallel to the data lines **230**. The common electrodes **214** are substantially per-

pendicular and connected to the common line **212**. The common electrodes **214** are arranged in an alternating pattern with the pixel electrodes **234**.

In the second embodiment shown in FIG. **10**, the gate electrode **206**, the gate line **208**, the source and drain electrodes **226** and **228**, and the data line **230** have a double layered structure of titanium (Ti) and copper (Cu). Because copper (Cu) has a low electrical resistance, the signal delay may be prevented and the array substrate having those double-layered metal patterns can be used for the IPS-LCD panel having a large size.

Referring back to FIG. **10**, the gate and data pads **210** and **232** also have a double-layered metal structure of Ti and Cu, and the underlying Ti layers T.L are exposed by removing overlying Cu layers, respectively. Thus, the external driving circuits may be connected to the exposed Ti layers T.L in the second embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. **11A-11E**, **12A-12E**, **13A-13E** and **14A-14E** are cross sectional views taken along lines XI-XI, XII-XII, XIII-XIII and XIV-XIV of FIG. **10**, respectively, and illustrates the process of forming the array substrate of FIG. **10**. FIGS. **11A-11E** illustrate the process of forming the thin film transistor, FIGS. **12A-12E** illustrate the process of forming the pixel region, FIGS. **13A-13E** illustrate the process of forming the gate pad, and FIGS. **14A-14E** illustrate the process of forming the data pad.

In FIGS. **11A**, **12A**, **13A** and **14A**, titanium (Ti) and copper (Cu) are sequentially deposited on a substrate **200** to form a first Ti layer **202** and a first Cu layer **204** in series. The first Ti layer **202** may have a thickness of 150-200 angstroms (Å) or 1000 angstroms (Å), and the first Cu layer **204** may have a thickness of 1500-2000 angstroms (Å). The first Ti layer **202** functions as a barrier layer that helps the first Cu layer **204** to adhere to the substrate **200**. Specifically, because the first Cu layer **204** does not have a good adherence to the substrate **200**, the first Ti layer **202** compensates and increases the adherence between the substrate **200** and the first Cu layer **204**.

In FIGS. **11B**, **12B**, **13B** and **14B**, the first Ti layer **202** and the first Cu layer **204** are simultaneously patterned using a first mask process, to form a gate electrode **206**, a gate line **208** and a gate pad **210**. Further at this time of patterning, a common line **212** and a plurality of common electrodes **214** are also formed. The gate and common lines **208** and **212** are disposed adjacent to and substantially parallel to each other. The gate electrode **206** extends from the gate line **208**, and the gate pad **210** is disposed at one end of the gate line **208**. The common electrodes **214** are substantially perpendicular to and extend from the common line **212** in a direction opposite to the adjacent gate line.

When patterning the double-layered metal layers of Ti and Cu, a mixed solution is used. The mixed solution includes hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), an etching agent, a solution having fluoride (F), and an additive for controlling an etch profile. The etching agent includes SO₄ components (i.e., 2KHSO₅, KHSO₄, K₂SO₄), COOH components (i.e., acetic acid), or PO₄ components. The solution having fluoride (F) is hydrogen fluoride (HF) or ammonium fluoride (NH₄F), for example.

After patterning the Ti and Cu layers **202** and **204**, a gate insulating layer **216** is formed over an entire surface of the substrate **200** to cover all first double-layered metal patterns, such as the gate electrode **206**, the gate line **208**, the gate pad **210**, the common line **212**, and the plurality of common electrodes **214**. The gate insulating layer **216** is an inorganic material, for example, silicon nitride (SiN_x) or silicon oxide (SiO₂).

Next in FIGS. **11C**, **12C**, **13C** and **14C**, pure amorphous silicon (a-Si:H) and doped amorphous silicon (n+ a-Si:H) are sequentially deposited on the gate insulating layer **216**, and then patterned using a second mask. Thus, an active layer **218** and an ohmic contact layer **220** are formed in series on the gate insulating layer **216**. The active and ohmic contact layers **218** and **220** are disposed over the gate electrode **206**. Next, titanium (Ti) and copper (Cu) are sequentially deposited on the gate insulating layer **216** to cover the active and ohmic contact layers **218** and **220** to form a second Ti layer **222** and a second Cu layer **224**.

In FIGS. **11D**, **12D**, **13D** and **14D**, the second Ti and Cu layers **222** and **224** are simultaneously patterned using a third mask to form second double-layered metal patterns, such as a source electrode **226**, a drain electrode **228**, a data line **230**, a data pad **232**, and a plurality of pixel electrodes **234**. The data line **230** perpendicularly crosses the gate and common lines **208** and **212** and defines a pixel region P with the gate lines **208**. The source electrode **226** extends from the data line **230** and contacts the ohmic contact layer **220**. The drain electrode **228** is spaced apart from the source electrode **226** across the gate electrode **206**, and also contacts the ohmic contact layer **220**. The data pad **232** is disposed at one end of the data line **230**. Each pixel electrode **234** is substantially parallel to the data line **230** and disposed between the common electrodes **214**. The plurality of pixel electrodes **234** are electrically connected to the drain electrode **228**.

As described in FIG. **6D**, each of the source and drain electrodes **226** and **228** consists of a first layer of titanium (Ti) and a second layer of copper (Cu). The first layer directly contacts the underlying ohmic contact layer **220** so that it prevents the second layer from directly connecting to the ohmic contact layer **220**. If the second layer of copper contacts the ohmic contact layer **220** without the underlying first layer of titanium, the copper of the second layer reacts with silicon (Si) of the ohmic contact layer **220** and then produces an interlayer therebetween. The interlayer deteriorates and degrades characteristics of the thin film transistor. Accordingly, the first layer of titanium prevents the direct contact between the second layer of copper and the ohmic contact layer **220**.

Still referring to FIG. **6D**, after forming the source and drain electrodes **226** and **228** having the double-layered metal patterns, a portion of the ohmic contact layer **220** exposed between the source and drain electrodes **226** and **228** is removed.

Furthermore, a passivation layer **236** is formed over an entire surface of the substrate **200** to cover the source and drain electrodes **226** and **228**, the data line **230**, the data pad **232**, and the plurality of pixel electrodes **234**. The passivation layer **236** may be an organic material, for example, benzocyclobutene (BCB) or acrylic resin.

FIGS. **11E**, **12E**, **13E** and **14E** illustrate the process of using a fourth mask to form a gate pad contact hole **238** and a data pad contact hole **240**. Portions of the gate insulating layer **216** and the passivation layer **236** over the gate pad **210** are simultaneously etched, and at the same time a portion of the passivation layer **236** over the data pad **232** is also etched. Thus, a gate pad contact hole **238** and a data pad contact hole **240** are formed, respectively, exposing a portion of the gate pad **210** and a portion of the data pad **232**. Thereafter, the second layers C.L of the gate and data pads **210** and **232**, which are exposed respectively by the gate pad and data pad contact holes **238** and **240**, are removed to expose the underlying first layers T.L of the gate and data pads **210** and **232**.

As previously described, when forming the gate and data pad contact holes **238** and **240**, the passivation layer **236** is

removed by a dry etch, and some of the organic material may remain on the surface of the second layer C.L. of the gate and data pads **210** and **232**. A residual of the organic material is not entirely removed during a later-conducted washing process. The residual increases the contact resistance of the gate and data pads **210** and **232** and may block the electrical connection when the outer circuit is connected to the gate and data pads **210** and **232**. Thus, the second layers C.L. exposed by the gate and data pad contact holes **238** and **240** are removed to eliminate the organic residual of the passivation layer **236** from the gate and data pads **210** and **232**. The second layers C.L. of copper exposed by the gate and data pad contact holes **238** and **240** are etched by a wet etch using a mixed solution of hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) and acetic acid (CH_3COOH).

Accordingly with respect to FIGS. **11A-11E**, **12A-12E**, **13A-13E** and **14A-14E**, the array substrate for use in the IPS-LCD device is fabricated using four-mask processes according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **15** is a plan view illustrating an array substrate for use in an IPS-LCD device according to a third embodiment of the present invention. In this third embodiment, the array substrate not only includes double-layered metal patterns, but also is fabricated using a three-mask process.

As shown in FIG. **15**, a plurality of gate lines **308** are disposed in a transverse direction and spaced apart from each other by a predetermined distance. A plurality of common lines **312** are also disposed substantially parallel to the gate lines **308**, and each common line **312** is adjacent to each gate line **308**. A plurality of data lines **358** are disposed in a longitudinal direction substantially perpendicular to the gate and data lines **308** and **312**. Pairs of the gate and data lines **308** and **358** define a pixel region P. A gate pad **310** is disposed at one end of each gate line **308**, and a data pad **360** is disposed at one end of each data line **358**.

Near a crossing of the gate and data lines **308** and **358**, there is provided a thin film transistor T including a gate electrode **306**, an active layer A.L., a source electrode **354**, and a drain electrode **356**. The gate electrode **306** extends from the gate line **308**, whereas the source electrode **354** extends from the data line **358**. The active layer A.L. is disposed over the gate electrode **306**, and the source and drain electrodes **354** and **356** are over the active layer A.L.

A plurality of pixel electrodes **362** substantially parallel to the data lines **358** are located in the pixel region P. The plurality of pixel electrodes **362** are electrically connected to the drain electrode **356** of the thin film transistor T. A plurality of common electrodes **314** are also disposed within the pixel region P and substantially parallel to the data lines **358**. The common electrodes **314** are substantially perpendicular to and connected to the common line **312**. The common electrodes **314** are arranged in an alternating pattern with the pixel electrodes **362**.

In the third embodiment illustrated in FIG. **15**, the gate electrode **306**, the gate line **308**, the common line **312** and electrodes **314**, the source and drain electrodes **354** and **356**, the data line **358**, and the pixel electrode **362** each a double layered structure of titanium (Ti) and copper (Cu). Because copper (Cu) has a low electrical resistance, a signal delay may be prevented and the array substrate having those double-layered metal patterns can be used for the IPS-LCD panel having a large size.

In FIG. **15**, the gate and data pads **310** and **360** also have a double-layered metal structure of Ti and Cu, and the underlying Ti layers T.L. are exposed by way of removing overlying Cu layers, respectively. Thus, the external driving circuits

may be connected to the exposed Ti layers T.L. in the gate and data pads **310** and **360** of the third embodiment of the present invention.

Furthermore, the double-layered metal patterns, such as the source and drain electrodes **354** and **356**, the data line **358**, the data pad **360** and the pixel electrodes **362**, are formed with the active layer A.L. Thus, semiconductor layers **342** and **346** are formed underneath the double-layered patterns. Such semiconductor layers **342** function to increase the adhesion of the overlying double-layered metal patterns of the source and drain electrodes **354** and **356**, the data line **358**, the data pad **360** and the pixel electrodes **362**.

FIGS. **16A-16H**, **17A-17H**, **18A-18H** and **19A-19H** are cross sectional views taken along lines XVI-XVI, XVII-XVII, XVIII-XVIII and XIX-XIX of FIG. **15**, respectively, and illustrate a process of forming the array substrate of FIG. **15**. FIGS. **16A-16H** show the process of forming the thin film transistor, FIGS. **17A-17H** show the process of forming the pixel region, FIGS. **18A-18H** show the process of forming the gate pad, and FIGS. **19A-19H** show the process of forming the data pad.

In FIGS. **16A**, **17A**, **18A** and **19A**, a pixel region P, a switching region S, data regions D, and a data pad region D.L. are defined on a substrate **300**. The pixel region P is an area where the pixel electrode is formed, and the switching region S is an area where the thin film transistor is defined and disposed at one corner of the pixel region P. The data regions D are areas where the data lines are formed and are disposed at both sides of the pixel region P. The data pad region D.L. is an area where the data pad is formed.

Titanium (Ti) and copper (Cu) are sequentially deposited on an entire surface of the substrate **300** to form a first Ti layer **302** and a first Cu layer **304** in series on the substrate **300**. The first Ti layer **302** may have a thickness of about 100-200 angstroms ($\text{\AA}$), and the first Cu layer **304** may have a thickness of about 1500-2000 angstroms ($\text{\AA}$). The first Ti layer **302** functions as a barrier layer that helps the first Cu layer **304** to strongly adhere to the substrate **300**. Specifically, because the first Cu layer **304** does not have good adhesion to the substrate **300**, the first Ti layer **302** compensates and increases the adhesion between the substrate **300** and the first Cu layer **304**.

In FIGS. **16B**, **17B**, **18B** and **19B**, the first Ti layer **302** and the first Cu layer **304** are simultaneously patterned using a first mask process to form first double-layered metal patterns, such as a gate electrode **306**, a gate line **308** and a gate pad **310**. Further at this time of patterning, a common line **312** and a plurality of common electrodes **314** are also formed in the pixel region P. The common line and common electrodes **312** and **314**, respectively, also have the double-layered metal structure. The gate and common lines **308** and **312** are disposed adjacent to and substantially parallel to each other. The gate electrode **306** extends from the gate line **308**, and the gate pad **310** is disposed at one end of the gate line **308**. The common electrodes **314** perpendicularly extend from the common line **312** in a direction opposite to the adjacent gate line.

After patterning the Ti and Cu layers **302** and **304**, a gate insulating layer **316** is formed over an entire surface of the substrate **300** to cover all first double-layered metal patterns, such as the gate electrode **306**, the gate line **308**, the gate pad **310**, the common line **312**, and the plurality of common electrodes **314**. The gate insulating layer **316** is an inorganic material, for example, silicon nitride (SiN_x) or silicon oxide (SiO_2). Thereafter, a pure amorphous silicon (a-Si:H) layer **318**, a doped amorphous silicon (n+ a-Si:H) **320**, a second Ti layer **322**, and a second Cu layer **324** are sequentially depos-

ited on the gate insulating layer **316**. Then, a photoresist layer **326** is formed on the second Cu layer **324**.

After forming the photoresist layer **326**, a second mask process is conducted. A mask M having first to third portions **B1-B3** is disposed over the photoresist layer **326**. Light irradiates through the mask M to partially expose the photoresist layer **326**. The first portions **B1** are light-shielding areas that completely block the light, the second portion **B2** is a half transmitting area that permits half the light to pass, and the third portions **B3** are light-transmitting areas where the light thoroughly passes. The first portions **B1** correspond to the areas where the second double-layered metal patterns are formed, and the second portion **B2** corresponds to the area where a channel is formed over the gate electrode **306**.

In FIGS. **16C**, **17C**, **18C** and **19C**, after the light exposure process using the mask M, the photoresist layer **326** is developed to form first to third photoresist patterns **328**, **330** and **332**. The first photoresist pattern **328** corresponds in position to the switching region S, and the second photoresist patterns **330** correspond in position to the data region D and the data pad region D.L. The third photoresist patterns **332** are disposed within the pixel region P in positions between the common electrodes **314**. The first photoresist pattern **328** has an indented portion **328a** that corresponds to the second portion **B2** of the mask. Because half of the light irradiates through the second portion **B2** during the light exposure process, the indented portion **328a** has a height half the other portion of the first photoresist pattern **328**.

In FIGS. **16D**, **17D**, **18D** and **19D**, the pure amorphous silicon layer **318**, the doped amorphous silicon layer **320**, the second Ti layer **322** and the second Cu layer **324** are simultaneously patterned. Specifically, the portions of the second Ti and Cu layers **322** and **324** exposed by the first to third photoresist patterns **328**, **330** and **332** are simultaneously removed using an etching solution, i.e., the wet etching, and the pure and doped amorphous silicon layer **318** and **320** are etched using a dry etch method. Therefore, first to third metal patterns **334**, **336** and **338** each comprised of Ti—Cu double layers are formed underneath the first to third photoresist patterns **328**, **330** and **332**, respectively. Furthermore, first to third silicon patterns **342**, **344** and **346** each comprising a first layer of pure amorphous silicon and a second layer of doped amorphous silicon are formed underneath the first to third metal patterns **334**, **336** and **338**, respectively.

As described hereinbefore, when patterning the second Ti and Cu layers **322** and **324**, a mixed etching solution is used. The mixed solution includes hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), an etching agent, a solution having fluoride (F), and an additive for controlling an etch profile. The etching agent includes SO_4 components (i.e., $2KHSO_5$, $KHSO_4$, K_2SO_4), $COOH$ components (i.e., acetic acid), or PO_4 components. The solution having fluoride (F) is hydrogen fluoride (HF) or ammonium fluoride (NH_4F), for example.

FIGS. **16E**, **17E**, **18E** and **19E** illustrate a process of ashing the first to third photoresist patterns **328**, **330** and **332**. The ashing process is conducted until the indented portion **328a** of the first photoresist pattern **328** is completely removed to expose an underlying portion E of the first metal pattern **334** corresponding to the gate electrode **306** to form first to third ashed photoresist patterns **348**, **350** and **352**. After the ashing process, peripheral portions F of the first to third metal patterns **334**, **336** and **338** are exposed because the peripheral portions of photoresist patterns are also removed during the ashing process.

In FIGS. **16F**, **17F**, **18F** and **19F**, the exposed peripheral portions F of the first to third metal patterns **334**, **336** and **338** are removed to form a source electrode **354**, a drain electrode

356, data lines **358**, a data pad **360** and a plurality of pixel electrodes **362**. Furthermore, the exposed portion E of the first metal pattern **334** is also removed. After that, portions of the doped amorphous silicon layers, which are exposed by the removal of the exposed portions E and F of the metal patterns **334**, **336** and **338**, are also removed so that the underlying pure amorphous silicon layers **342(A.S)**, **344(A.S)** and **346(A.S)** are exposed in peripheries. Further, the first pure amorphous silicon layer **342(A.S)** becomes an active layer A.L and has a channel between the source and drain electrodes **354** and **356**. The doped amorphous silicon layer on the active layer **342(A.S)** becomes an ohmic contact layer O.L.

Accordingly, the second mask process is complete as described with reference to FIGS. **16B-16F**, **17B-17F**, **18B-18F** and **19B-19F**.

In FIGS. **16G**, **17G**, **18G** and **19G**, all of the first to third ashed photoresist patterns **348**, **350** and **352** are completely eliminated from the underlying metal patterns. Thereafter, a passivation layer **364** is formed over an entire surface of the substrate **300** to cover the source and drain electrodes **354** and **356**, the data line **358**, the data pad **360**, and the plurality of pixel electrodes **362**. The passivation layer **364** may be an organic material, for example, benzocyclobutene (BCB) or acrylic resin.

FIGS. **16H**, **17H**, **18H** and **19H** illustrate a process of a third mask of forming a gate pad contact hole **366** and a data pad contact hole **368**. Portions of the gate insulating layer **316** and the passivation layer **364** over the gate pad **310** are simultaneously etched, and at the same time a portion of the passivation layer **364** over the data pad **360** is also etched. Thus, the gate pad contact hole **366** and a data pad contact hole **368** are formed, respectively, exposing a portion of the gate pad **310** and a portion of the data pad **360**. Thereafter, second layers C.L of the gate and data pads **310** and **360**, which are exposed respectively by the gate pad and data pad contact holes **366** and **368**, are removed to expose underlying first layers T.L of the gate and data pads **310** and **360**.

As previously described, when forming the gate and data pad contact holes **366** and **368**, the passivation layer **364** are removed by a dry etch, and some of the organic material of the passivation layer **364** may remain on the surface of the second layer C.L of the gate and data pads **310** and **360**. The residuals of the organic material are not completely removed during a later-conducted washing process. The residuals increase the contact resistance of the gate and data pads **310** and **360** and may block the electrical connection when the outer circuit is connected to the gate and data pads **310** and **360**. Thus, the second layers C.L exposed by the gate and data pad contact holes **366** and **368** are removed to eliminate the organic residuals of the passivation layer **326** from the gate and data pads **310** and **360**. The second layers C.L of copper exposed by the gate and data pad contact holes **366** and **368** are etched by a wet etch process using a mixed solution of hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) and acetic acid (CH_3COOH).

Accordingly, with respect to FIGS. **16A-16H**, **17A-17H**, **18A-18H** and **19A-19H**, the array substrate for use in the IPS-LCD device is fabricated using a three-mask processes according to the third embodiment of the present invention. In particular, the first mask process forms the gate line, the gate pad, the gate electrode, the common line and the common electrodes, and the second mask process forms the active layer, the source and drain electrodes, the data line, the data pad, and the pixel electrodes. Finally, the third mask process forms the gate and data pad contact holes that expose the gate and data pads.

In the second and third embodiments, the final mask processes etch the passivation layer and the gate insulating layer

to expose the gate and data pads. However, if the gate and data pads are exposed without the mask process, the array substrates of the second and third embodiments will be fabricated using the three- and two-mask processes, respectively. The pad exposing process, which does not use a mask, will be explained in detail with reference to FIGS. 20 and 21.

FIGS. 20 and 21 are schematic plan views of an IPS-LCD panel and illustrate a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 20 shows the IPS-LCD panel after the third mask process of the second embodiment or after the second mask process of the third embodiment. FIG. 21 is a schematic plan view after exposing the gate and data pads according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in FIG. 20, the IPS-LCD panel 400 includes a first substrate 410 and a second substrate 450 with a liquid crystal layer (not shown) interposed therebetween. The first substrate 410 is the array substrate including the double-layered metal patterns. The first substrate 410 is fabricated using the mask processes described above without a final mask process of forming the pad contact holes. The second substrate 450 is a color filter substrate in which a plurality of color filters are disposed. The first and second substrates 410 and 450 are aligned and attached to each other by a sealant 500. After attaching, the peripheral portions of the second substrate 450 are cut and cropped to expose a gate pad portion G.P and a data pad portion D.P of the lower substrate 410. A plurality of gate pads 416 having a first layer T.L of titanium and a second layer C.L of copper are located in the gate pad portion G.P, and a plurality of data pads 414 having a first layer T.L of titanium and a second layer C.L of copper are located in the data pad portion D.P. The lower substrate 410 still includes a passivation layer over the gate and data pad portions G.P and D.P that covers the gate and data pads 416 and 414.

In FIG. 21, the passivation layer in the gate and data portions G.P. and D.P is removed to expose the gate and data pads 416 and 414. Thereafter, the copper layer C.L of each of the gate and data pads 416 and 414 is removed using a wet etch method to expose the underlying Ti layer T.L. Accordingly, the array substrate can be fabricated using the three-mask process or the two-mask process.

The present invention has the following advantages. First, because a metallic material having a low electrical resistance, for example, copper (Cu), is used for the array lines, the array substrate can be employed in the large IPS-LCD device requiring a high resolution.

Second, because the copper layers of the Ti/Cu double-layered gate and data pads are removed, the residuals of organic material remaining on the copper layer during the patterning process of the organic passivation layer can be completely removed. Thus, a signal interruption or blocking caused in the gate and data pads can be prevented. Tantalum (Ta) or Tungsten (W) may be used in place of the Ti layer, and silver (Ag) or platinum (Pt) may be used in place of the Cu layer.

Third, because the array substrate can be fabricated using a four-, three- or two-mask process, it is possible to decrease and simplify the process steps. Therefore, the fabrication time and the production cost will be reduced.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variation can be made in 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 method of forming an array substrate for use in an in-plane switching liquid crystal display device, comprising: sequentially forming a first barrier layer and a first low resistance metallic layer on a substrate; simultaneously patterning the first barrier layer and the first low resistance metallic layer using a first mask process to form a gate line, a gate electrode, a gate pad and a plurality of common electrodes on the substrate, wherein the gate line is disposed in a first direction, the gate pad is connected to one end of the gate line, the gate electrode extends from the gate line, and the plurality of common electrodes are disposed in a direction perpendicular to an adjacent gate line, and wherein the gate electrode and the gate line have a first double-layered structure consisting of the first barrier layer and the first low resistance metallic layer; forming a gate insulating layer over the substrate to cover the gate line, the gate electrode, the gate pad and the plurality of common electrodes; forming an active layer and an ohmic contact layer on the gate insulating layer using a second mask, the active layer and the ohmic contact layer disposed over the gate electrode; sequentially forming a second barrier layer and a second low resistance metallic layer on the gate insulating layer to cover the active and ohmic contact layers; simultaneously patterning the second barrier layer and the second low resistance metallic layer using a third mask to form a data line in a second direction, a data pad at one end of the data line, a source electrode extending from the data line, a drain electrode spaced apart from the source electrode across the gate electrode, and a plurality of pixel electrodes in the direction perpendicular to the adjacent gate line and arranged in an alternating pattern with the common electrodes, wherein the data line defines a pixel region with the gate line, the pixel electrodes are connected to the drain electrode, and the data line and the source and drain electrodes have a second double-layered structure consisting of the second barrier layer and the second low resistance metallic layer; forming a passivation layer over the gate insulating layer to cover the data line, the data pad, the source electrode, the drain electrode, and the plurality of pixel electrodes; and patterning the passivation layer using a fourth mask to form a gate pad contact hole and a data pad contact hole, the gate pad contact hole exposing the gate pad and the data pad contact hole exposing the data pad.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the pixel electrodes have the same double-layered structure as the data line, and the common electrodes have the same double-layered structure as the gate line.
3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the first mask process forms a common line substantially parallel and adjacent to the gate line, the common electrodes extend from the common line to the pixel region, the common line has the same double-layered structure as the gate line and is spaced apart from the gate line, the gate pad has the same double-layered structure as the gate line, and the data pad has the same double-layered structure as the data line.
4. The method according to claim 3, further comprising removing the first low resistance metallic layer of the gate pad so that the gate pad has a single-layered structure of the first barrier layer.

5. The method according to claim 3, further comprising removing the second low resistance metallic layer of the data pad so that the data pad has a single-layered structure of the second barrier layer.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the first and second barrier layers include a metallic material selected from a group consisting of titanium (Ti), tantalum (Ta) and tungsten (W), and the first and second low resistance metallic layer includes a material selected from a group consisting of copper (Cu), silver (Ag) and platinum (Pt).

7. The method according to claim 1, further comprising forming a semiconductor layer under the data line, the data pad, and the plurality of pixel electrodes, wherein the semiconductor layer is a double-layered structure consisting of a first layer of pure amorphous silicon and a second layer of doped amorphous silicon.

8. The method according to claim 1, wherein the first and second barrier layers are titanium layers each having a thickness of about 100-200 angstroms, and the first and second low resistance metallic layers are copper layers each having a thickness of about 1500-2000 angstroms.

9. The method according to claim 1, wherein the first and second barrier layers are titanium layers each having a thickness of about 1000 angstroms, and the first and second low resistance metallic layers are copper layers each having a thickness of about 1500-2000 angstroms.

10. The method according to claim 1, wherein patterning the first barrier layer and the first low resistance metallic layer and patterning the second barrier layer and the second low resistance metallic layer use a mixed etching solution including hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), an etching agent, a solution having fluoride (F), and an additive for controlling an etch profile.

11. The method according to claim 10, wherein the etching agent includes one of SO_4 components, $COOH$ components, and PO_4 components, wherein the SO_4 components includes one of 2 $KHSO_5$, $KHSO_4$, and K_2SO_4 , and wherein the $COOH$ components is acetic acid.

12. The method according to claim 10, wherein the solution having fluoride (F) is one of hydrogen fluoride (HF) and ammonium fluoride (NH_4F).

13. The method according to claim 1, further comprising forming a transparent conductive layer on the passivation layer having the gate and data pad contact holes, and patterning the transparent conductive layer using a fifth mask to form a gate pad terminal and a data pad terminal, wherein the gate and data pad terminals contact the gate and data pads, respectively, through the gate and data pad contact holes.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the pixel electrodes have the same double-layered structure as the data line, and the common electrodes have the same double-layered structure as the gate line.

15. The method according to claim 13, wherein the first mask process forms a common line substantially parallel and

adjacent to the gate line, wherein the common electrodes extend from the common line to the pixel region, wherein the common line has the same double-layered structure as the gate line and is spaced apart from the gate line, wherein the gate pad has the same double-layered structure as the gate line, and wherein the data pad has the same double-layered structure as the data line.

16. The method according to claim 15, further comprising removing the first low resistance metallic layer of the gate pad so that the gate pad has a single-layered structure of the first barrier layer.

17. The method according to claim 15, further comprising removing the second low resistance metallic layer of the data pad so that the data pad has a single-layered structure of the second barrier layer.

18. The method according to claim 13, wherein the first and second barrier layers includes a metallic material selected from a group consisting of titanium (Ti), tantalum (Ta) and tungsten (W), and wherein the first and second low resistance metallic layer includes a material selected from a group consisting of copper (Cu), silver (Ag) and platinum (Pt).

19. The method according to claim 13, further comprising forming a semiconductor layer under the data line, the data pad, and the plurality of pixel electrodes, wherein the semiconductor layer is a double-layered structure consisting of a first layer of pure amorphous silicon and a second layer of doped amorphous silicon.

20. The method according to claim 13, wherein the first and second barrier layers are titanium layers each having a thickness of about 100-200 angstroms, and the first and second low resistance metallic layers are copper layers each having a thickness of about 1500-2000 angstroms.

21. The method according to claim 13, wherein the first and second barrier layers are titanium layers each having a thickness of about 1000 angstroms, and the first and second low resistance metallic layers are copper layers each having a thickness of about 1500-2000 angstroms.

22. The method according to claim 13, wherein patterning the first barrier layer and the first low resistance metallic layer and patterning the second barrier layer and the second low resistance metallic layer use a mixed etching solution including hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), an etching agent, a solution having fluoride (F), and an additive for controlling an etch profile.

23. The method according to claim 22, wherein the etching agent includes one of SO_4 components, $COOH$ components, and PO_4 components, wherein the SO_4 components includes one of 2 $KHSO_5$, $KHSO_4$, and K_2SO_4 , and wherein the $COOH$ components is acetic acid.

24. The method according to claim 11, wherein the solution having fluoride (F) is one of hydrogen fluoride (HF) and ammonium fluoride (NH_4F).

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	制造具有双层金属图案的面内开关模式液晶显示器件的阵列基板的方法		
公开(公告)号	US8144296	公开(公告)日	2012-03-27
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	KWON OH NAM		
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当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	KWON OH NAM		
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摘要(译)

面内切换液晶显示装置的阵列基板除了其他特征之外，还包括栅电极和栅极线，栅极线具有由第一阻挡层和第一低电阻金属层构成的第一双层结构。定义具有栅极线的像素区域的数据线，该数据线具有由第二阻挡层和第二低电阻金属层组成的第二双层结构；多个公共电极设置在与相邻栅极线相反的方向上；薄膜晶体管（TFT）靠近栅极线和数据线的交叉点，TFT的源极和漏极电极中的每一个具有与数据线相同的双层结构；多个像素电极与公共电极交替排列，并设置在与相邻栅极线相对的方向上。

