



US009256107B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Kim et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,256,107 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Feb. 9, 2016**

(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

(56) **References Cited**

(75) Inventors: **In-Woo Kim**, Suwon-si (KR); **Yi Li**, Yongin-si (KR); **Jang-Il Kim**, Asan-si (KR); **Seong-Jun Lee**, Seoul (KR); **Eun Cho**, Cheonan-si (KR); **Seon-Hong Ahn**, Suwon-si (KR); **Seung-Hyun Hur**, Cheonan-si (KR); **Jae-Young Lee**, Yongin-si (KR); **Ji-Hyeon Son**, Seongnam-si (KR); **Jae-Yong Shin**, Suwon-si (KR)

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

6,406,928	B1 *	6/2002	Jen et al.	438/30
7,130,012	B2 *	10/2006	Doi et al.	349/187
8,570,477	B2 *	10/2013	Kataoka et al.	349/143
2002/0159018	A1 *	10/2002	Kataoka et al.	349/143
2005/0099582	A1 *	5/2005	Doi et al.	349/187
2005/0110924	A1 *	5/2005	Kim et al.	349/111
2007/0024789	A1 *	2/2007	Itou et al.	349/139
2008/0030636	A1 *	2/2008	Huang et al.	349/38
2010/0157186	A1 *	6/2010	Kim et al.	349/39

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

KR	1019990003542	1/1999
KR	1020000062990	10/2000
KR	1020010039664	5/2001
KR	1020040031786	4/2004
KR	1020050058053	6/2005
KR	1020060080843	7/2006
KR	20100072852	A * 7/2010

(73) Assignee: **SAMSUNG DISPLAY CO., LTD.** (KR)

(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 537 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/481,858**

(22) Filed: **Jun. 10, 2009**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2010/0157186 A1 Jun. 24, 2010

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Dec. 22, 2008 (KR) ..... 10-2008-0131380

(51) **Int. Cl.**

**G02F 1/1343** (2006.01)

**G02F 1/1362** (2006.01)

**G02F 1/139** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC .... **G02F 1/134336** (2013.01); **G02F 1/136213** (2013.01); **G02F 1/1393** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC ..... 349/39, 144  
See application file for complete search history.

\* cited by examiner

*Primary Examiner* — Andrew Jordan

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Cantor Colburn LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display includes a first substrate and a second substrate facing the first substrate, a gate line and a data line disposed on the first substrate, and a pixel electrode disposed on the first substrate. The pixel electrode is connected to the gate line and the data line, and includes subregions. The liquid crystal display further includes a storage electrode disposed on the first substrate overlapping the pixel electrode to form a storage capacitor, a common electrode disposed on the second substrate, and a liquid crystal layer interposed between the pixel electrode and the common electrode and including liquid crystal molecules disposed therein. The pixel electrode includes a stem defining boundaries between the subregions, and a width of the stem changes from a center portion of the pixel electrode to a peripheral portion of the pixel electrode.

**12 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets**

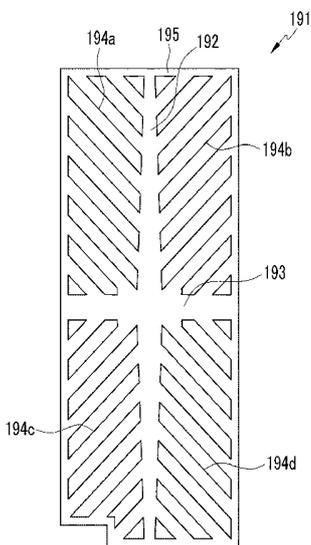


FIG. 1

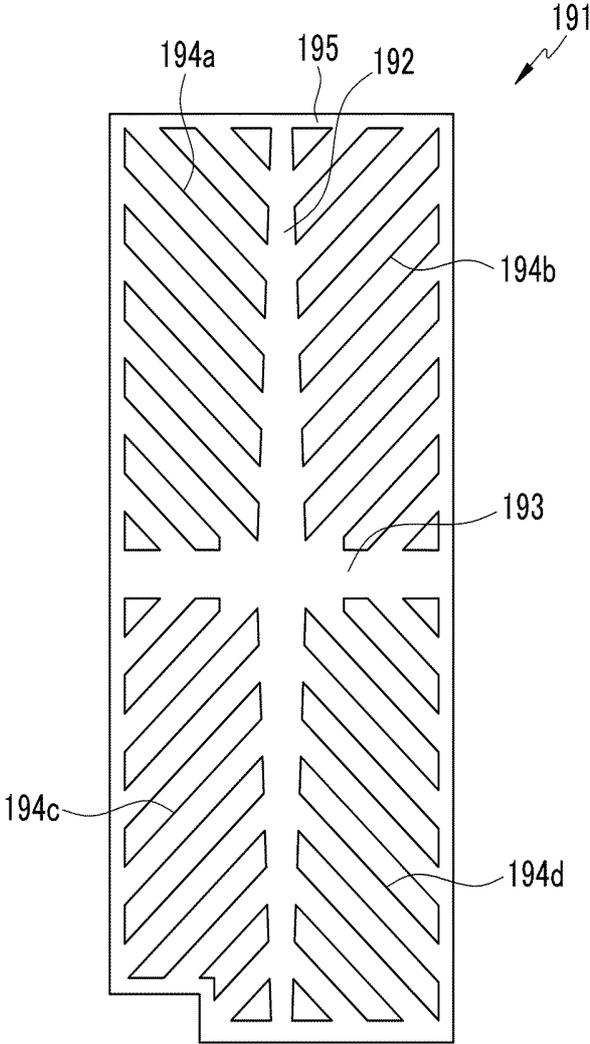


FIG. 2

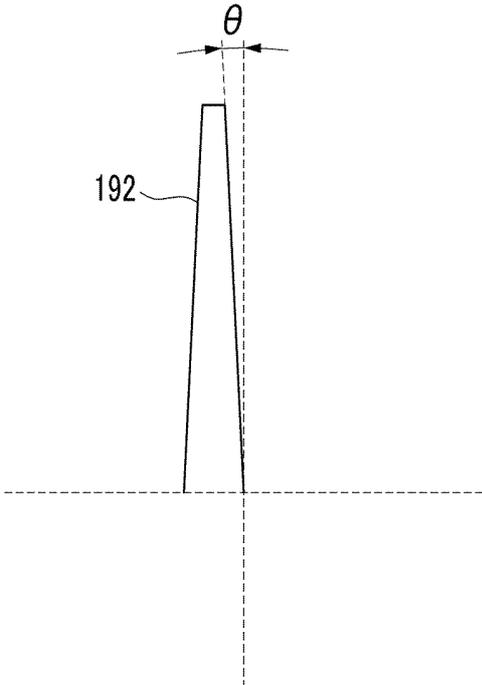


FIG.3

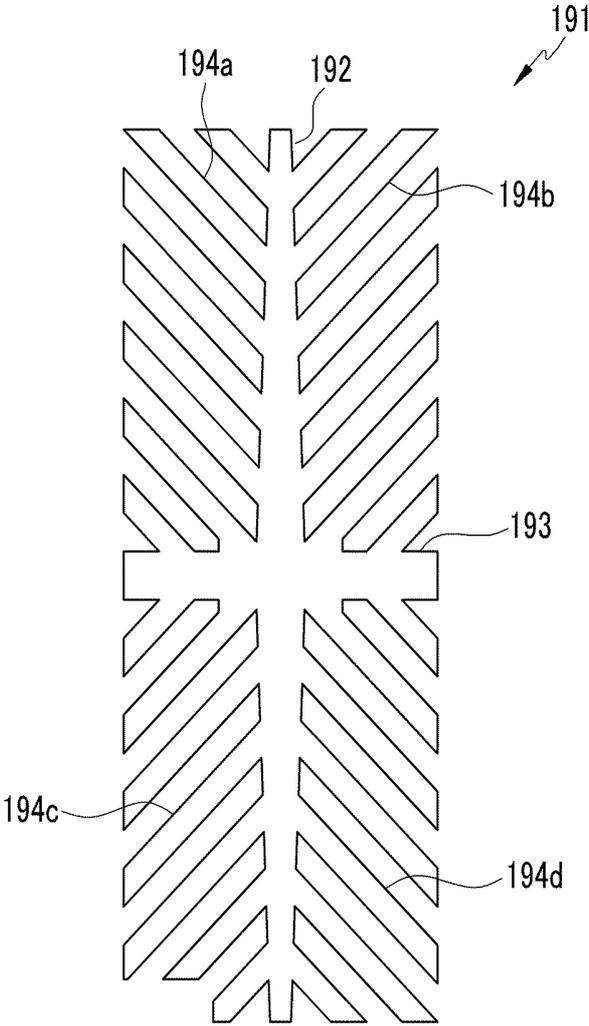


FIG. 4

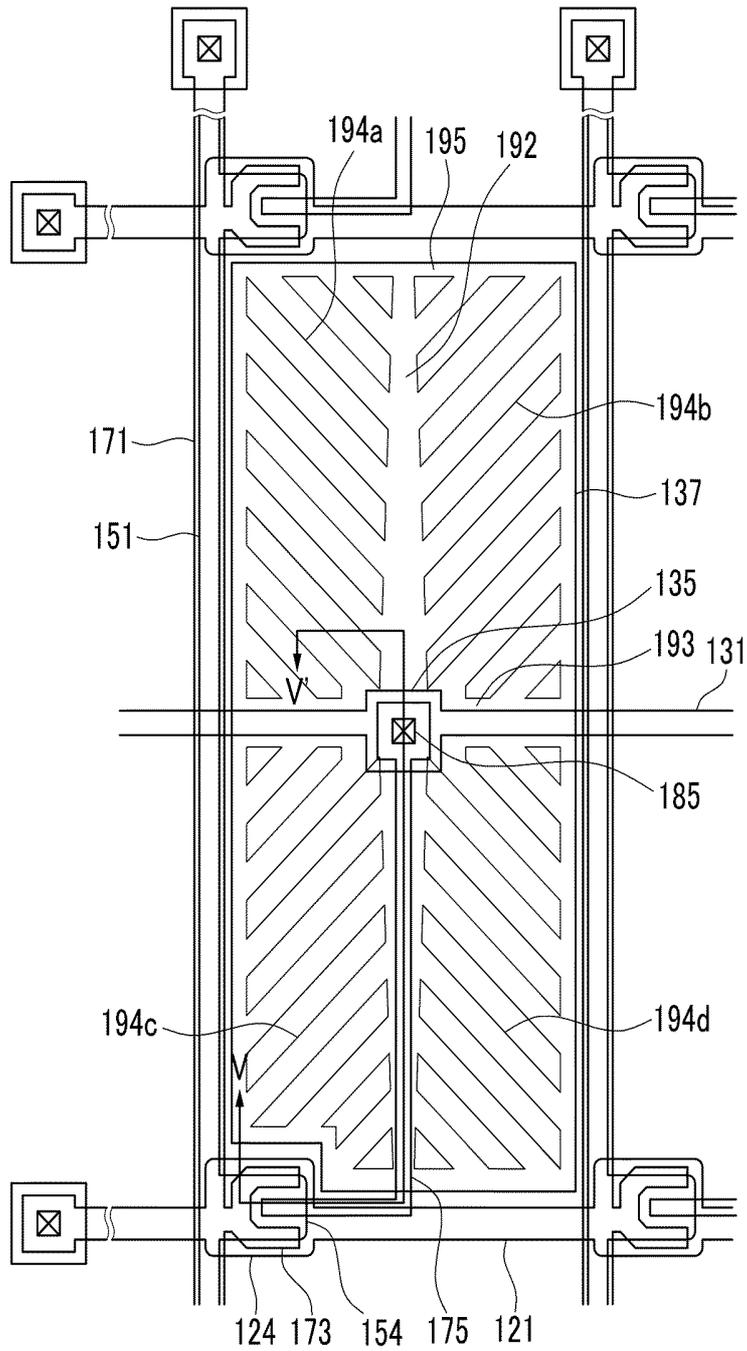


FIG. 5

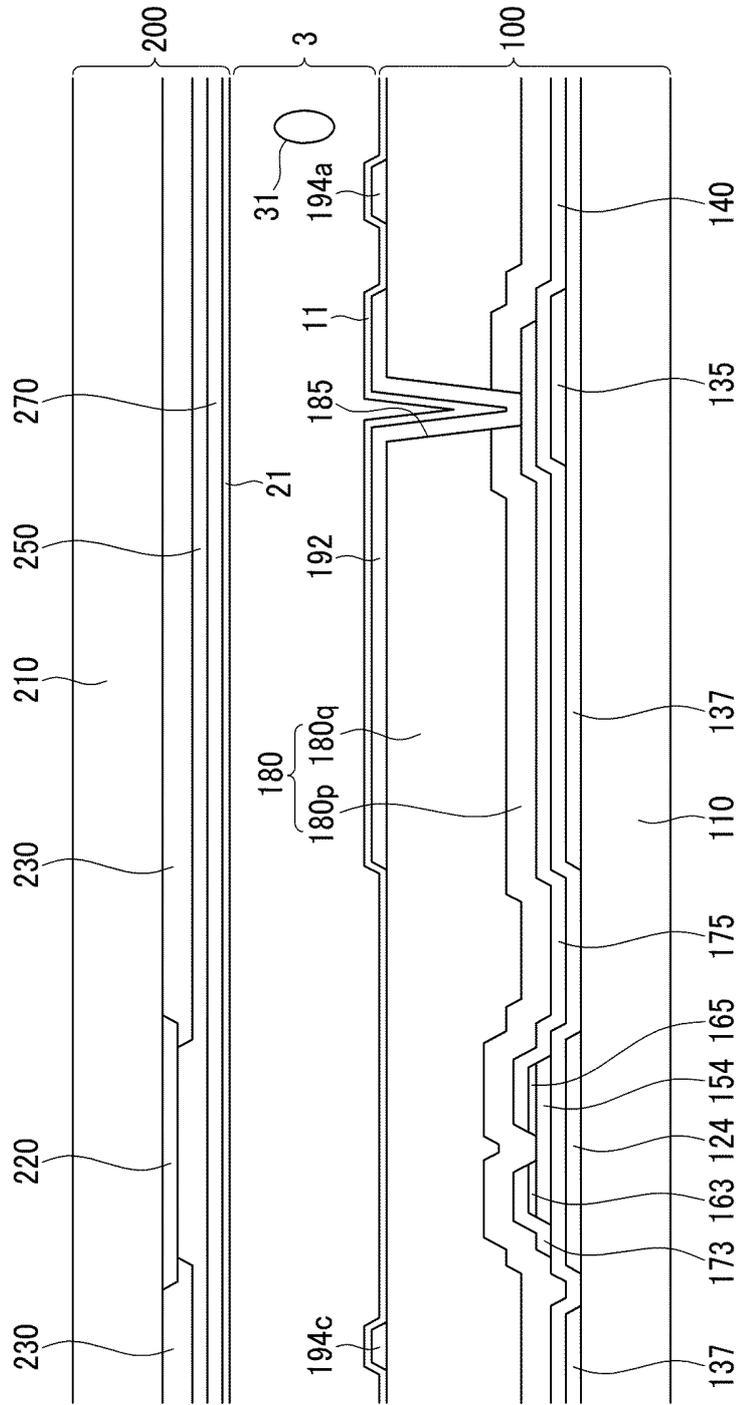


FIG. 6

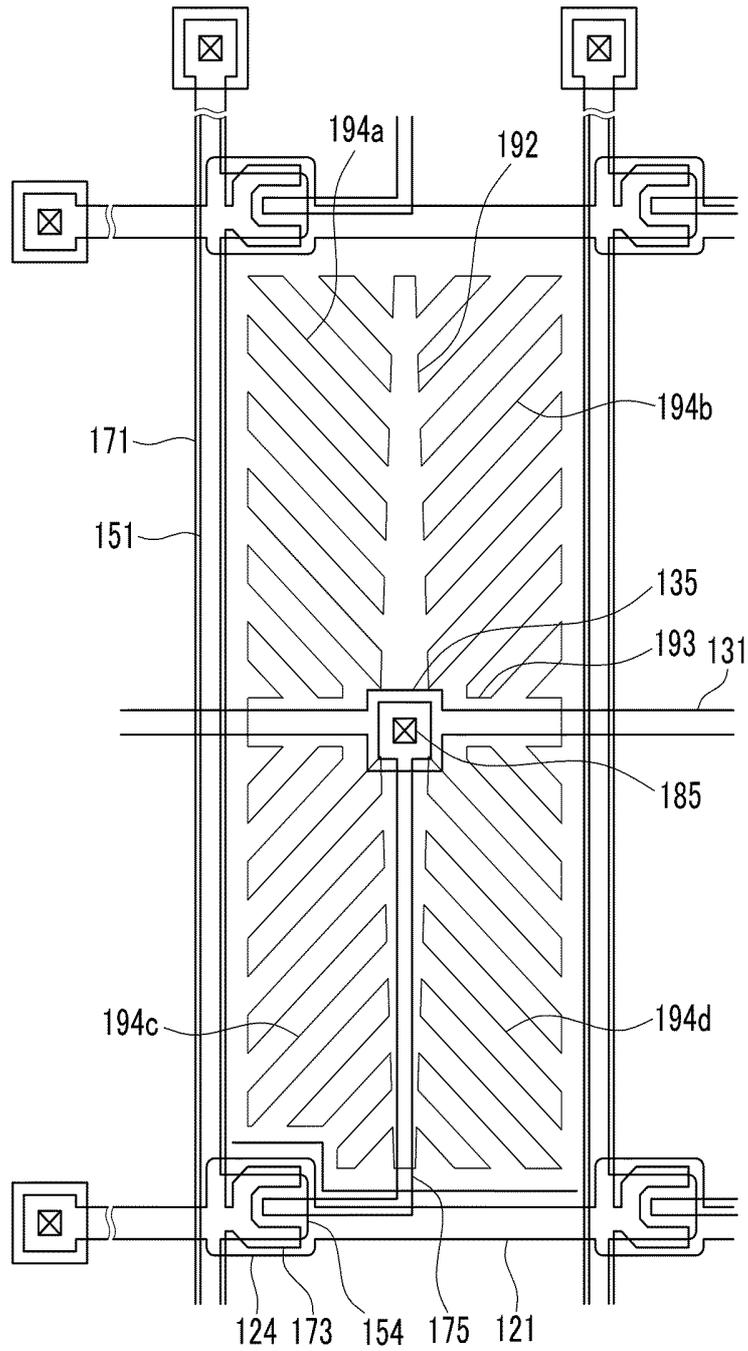


FIG. 7

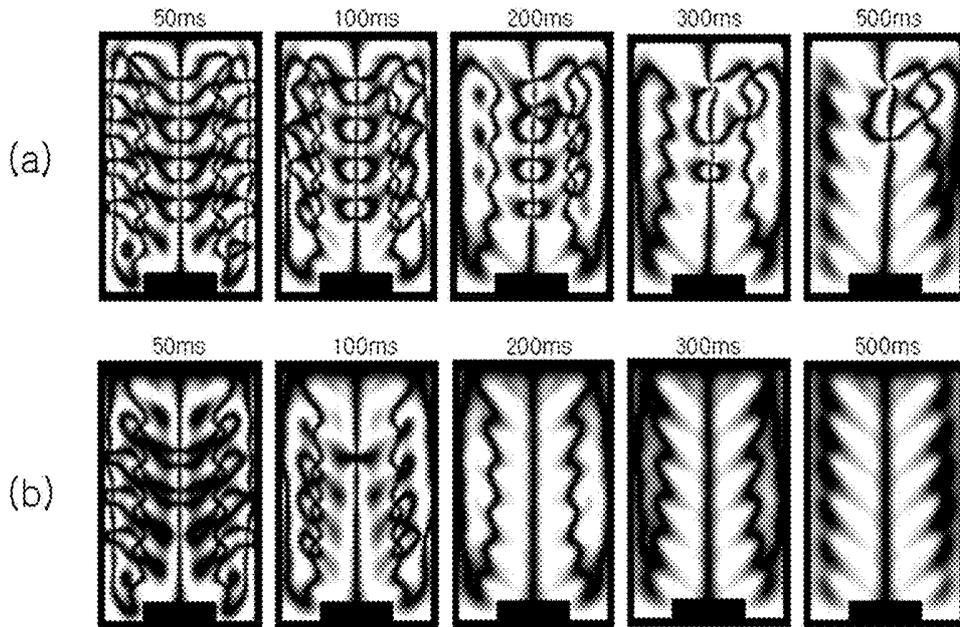


FIG. 8

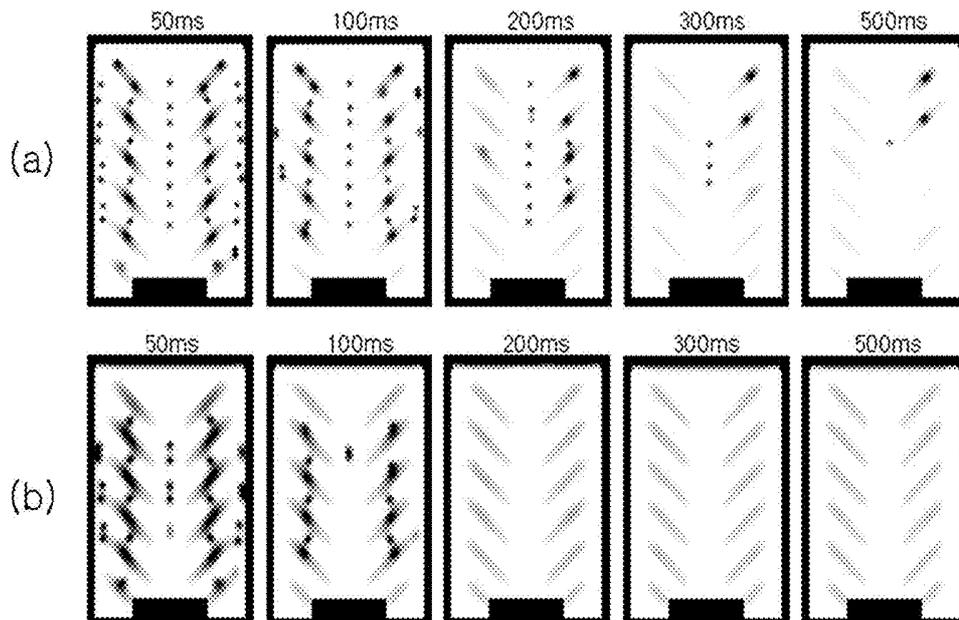
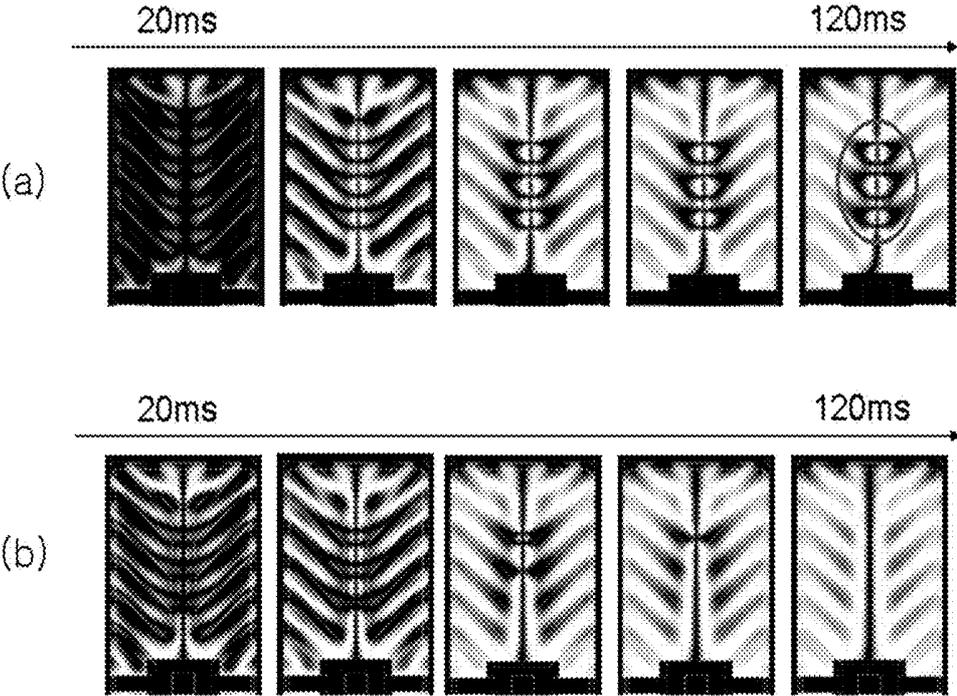


FIG.9



## LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

This application claims priority to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2008-0131380, filed on Dec. 22, 2008, and all the benefits accruing therefrom under 35 U.S.C. §119, the contents of which in its entirety are herein incorporated by reference.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display and, more particularly, the present invention relates to a liquid crystal display having a substantially improved response speed and viewing angle.

#### 2. Description of the Related Art

Liquid crystal displays ("LCDs") are widely used as flat panel displays. An LCD typically includes two display panels on which field generating electrodes, such as pixel electrodes and a common electrode, are disposed, and a liquid crystal layer interposed between the two display panels. In the LCD, voltages are applied to the field generating electrodes to generate an electric field in the liquid crystal layer, and an alignment of liquid crystal molecules in liquid crystal layer is thereby controlled. Accordingly, a polarization of incident light is controlled to display an image on the LCD.

An LCD which utilizes a vertical alignment ("VA") mode has been developed. In the VA mode LCD, major axes of the liquid crystal molecules are arranged to be substantially perpendicular to the display panel when an electric field is not applied to the liquid crystal layer.

In the VA mode LCD, a viewing angle is increased by forming cutouts, such as slits and/or protrusions, for example, in the field-generating electrodes. Since the cutouts and/or protrusions determine tilt directions of the liquid crystal molecules, the tilt directions can be distributed in various different directions such that a reference viewing angle is widened.

However, when forming the cutouts, irregular textures are generated in regions where an influence of the inclination direction determination member, e.g., the cutouts, is decreased, such as near edges of a pixel area, or in region where mutual influences of the inclination direction determination members are applied, such as near a central portion of the pixel area. As a result, a display quality of the LCD occurs due to the irregular textures.

The LCD generally includes a storage capacitor to maintain a pixel voltage of the pixel electrode. When a gate-on voltage is applied to a thin film transistor of the LCD, charges are charged into the liquid crystal layer, which is typically an optical-electric active layer, and the charges are maintained until another gate-on voltage is applied to the thin film transistor. When changing from the gate-on voltage to a gate-off voltage, however, the pixel voltage drops. Thus, the storage capacitor reduces the pixel voltage drop to reduce a range of fluctuation thereof to maintain a substantially constant pixel voltage. Therefore, a capacitance of the storage capacitor in the LCD should be as large as possible.

However, when a size of a storage electrode is increased, to increase the capacitance of the storage capacitor, an aperture ratio of the LCD, e.g., a ratio of an area of one pixel through which light is transmitted to a total area of the one pixel is decreased.

### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Exemplary embodiments of the present invention provide a liquid crystal display having a substantially improved

response speed and viewing angle and substantially reduced and/or effectively minimized irregular texture. Exemplary embodiments also provide a liquid crystal display having a substantially increased storage capacitance without a reduction of an aperture ratio of the liquid crystal display.

A liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment includes: a first substrate and a second substrate facing the first substrate; a gate line and a data line disposed on the first substrate; a pixel electrode disposed on the first substrate, connected to the gate line and the data line, and including subregions; a storage electrode disposed on the first substrate overlapping the pixel electrode to form a storage capacitor; a common electrode disposed on the second substrate; and a liquid crystal layer interposed between the pixel electrode and the common electrode and including liquid crystal molecules disposed therein. The pixel electrode includes a stem defining boundaries between the subregions, and a width of the stem changes from a center portion of the pixel electrode to a peripheral portion of the pixel electrode.

The stem may include a longitudinal stem and/or a transverse stem, and the pixel electrode may further include branches extending from the one of the longitudinal stem and the transverse stem toward the peripheral portion of the pixel electrode.

The width of the stem may decrease from the central portion of the pixel electrode to the peripheral portion of the pixel electrode.

The pixel electrode may further include branches extending from the stem toward the peripheral portion of the pixel electrode.

Lengths of two or more of the branches in each of the subregions may be different from each other.

The liquid crystal molecules may be pretilted such that a longitudinal axis of the liquid crystal molecules in each of the subregions is aligned substantially parallel to the lengths of the two or more of the branches therein.

An alignment layer may be disposed on the pixel electrode or the common electrode, and the alignment layer may be aligned substantially parallel to the lengths of the two or more of the branches.

The pixel electrode may include an outer connection surrounding the peripheral portion of the pixel electrode.

The branches of the pixel electrode may be connected to the outer connection.

The storage electrode may include a transparent conductive layer.

A storage electrode line may be disposed in a same layer as the gate line and be connected to the storage electrode.

In an alternative exemplary embodiment, a method of fabricating a liquid crystal display includes: disposing a first substrate to face a second substrate; forming a gate line and a data line on the first substrate; forming a pixel electrode having subregions on the first substrate; connecting the pixel electrode to the gate line and the data line; forming a storage capacitor having a transparent conductive layer by overlapping a storage electrode with the pixel electrode on the first substrate; forming a common electrode on the second substrate; and disposing a liquid crystal layer including liquid crystal molecules between the pixel electrode and the common electrode. The pixel electrode includes a stem defining boundaries between the subregions, and a width of the stem changes from a center portion of the pixel electrode a peripheral portion of the pixel electrode. The stem may include one of a longitudinal stem and a transverse stem, the width of the stem decreases from the center portion of the pixel electrode to the peripheral portion of the pixel electrode, and the pixel electrode may further include branches extending from the

one of the longitudinal stem and the transverse stem toward the peripheral portion of the pixel electrode.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other aspects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more readily apparent by describing in further detail exemplary embodiments thereof with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a plan view of an exemplary embodiment of a pixel electrode of a liquid crystal display according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is an enlarged view of a portion of an exemplary embodiment of a pixel electrode of a liquid crystal display according to the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a plan view of an alternative exemplary embodiment of a pixel electrode of a liquid crystal display according to the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a layout view of an exemplary embodiment of a liquid crystal display according to the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a partial cross-sectional view taken along line V-V' of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a layout view of another alternative exemplary embodiment of a liquid crystal display according to the present invention; and

FIGS. 7 to 9 are microphotographs showing experimental results of an exemplary embodiment of an operation of a liquid crystal display according to the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which exemplary embodiments of the invention are shown. The present invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the other element or intervening elements may be present therebetween. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being "directly on" another element, there are no intervening elements present. As used herein, the term "and/or" includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items.

It will be understood that although the terms "first," "second," "third" etc. may be used herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections, these elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer or section from another element, component, region, layer or section. Thus, a first element, component, region, layer or section discussed below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer or section without departing from the teachings of the present invention.

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the invention. As used herein, the singular forms "a," "an" and "the" are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms "comprises" and/or "comprising," or "includes" and/or "including," when used in this

specification, specify the presence of stated features, regions, integers, steps, operations, elements and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, regions, integers, steps, operations, elements, components and/or groups thereof.

Furthermore, relative terms, such as "lower" or "bottom" and "upper" or "top" may be used herein to describe one element's relationship to other elements as illustrated in the Figures. It will be understood that relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in addition to the orientation depicted in the Figures. For example, if the device in one of the figures is turned over, elements described as being on the "lower" side of other elements would then be oriented on the "upper" side of the other elements. The exemplary term "lower" can, therefore, encompass both an orientation of "lower" and "upper," depending upon the particular orientation of the figure. Similarly, if the device in one of the figures were turned over, elements described as "below" or "beneath" other elements would then be oriented "above" the other elements. The exemplary terms "below" or "beneath" can, therefore, encompass both an orientation of above and below.

Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which the present invention belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning which is consistent with their meaning in the context of the relevant art and the present disclosure, and will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein.

Exemplary embodiments of the present invention are described herein with reference to cross section illustrations which are schematic illustrations of idealized embodiments of the present invention. As such, variations from the shapes of the illustrations as a result, for example, of manufacturing techniques and/or tolerances, are to be expected. Thus, embodiments of the present invention should not be construed as limited to the particular shapes of regions illustrated herein but are to include deviations in shapes which result, for example, from manufacturing. For example, a region illustrated or described as flat may, typically, have rough and/or nonlinear features. Moreover, sharp angles which are illustrated may be rounded. Thus, the regions illustrated in the figures are schematic in nature and their shapes are not intended to illustrate the precise shape of a region and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention.

Hereinafter, exemplary embodiments will be described in further detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

A shape of a pixel electrode of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment will now be described in further detail with reference to FIGS. 1 and 2. FIG. 1 is a plan view of an exemplary embodiment of a pixel electrode of a liquid crystal display according to the present invention, and FIG. 2 is an enlarged view of a portion of an exemplary embodiment of a pixel electrode of a liquid crystal display according to the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 1, a shape of a periphery of pixel electrode 191 in a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment is a quadrangle, and the pixel electrode 191 includes a stem having a transverse stem 193 and a longitudinal stem 192 crossing the transverse stem 193 and an outer connection 195 enclosing edges thereof. The pixel electrode 191 further includes a first branch 194a, a second branch 194b, a third branch 194c and a fourth branch 194d

connected to the transverse stem **193**, the longitudinal stem **192**, and the outer connection **195**, and extending in different directions from the stem.

More specifically, the first branch **194a** extends obliquely from the transverse stem **193** or the longitudinal stem **192** in an upper left direction as viewed in FIG. 1, and the second branch **194b** extends obliquely from the transverse stem **193** or the longitudinal stem **192** in an upper right direction. The third branch **194c** extends obliquely from the transverse stem **193** or the longitudinal stem **192** in a lower left direction, and the fourth branch **194d** extends obliquely from the transverse stem **193** or the longitudinal stem **192** in a lower right direction.

The first branch **194a**, the second branch **194b**, the third branch **194c** and the fourth branch **194d** may form an angle of about 45 degrees or about 135 degrees with the outer connection **195**, and two neighboring branches of the first branch **194a**, the second branch **194b**, the third branch **194c** and the fourth branch **194d** may be substantially perpendicular to each other.

A width of the longitudinal stem **192** decrease closes to the outer connection **195** from the transverse stem **193** of the pixel electrode **191**. In an alternative exemplary embodiment, however, the width of the transverse stem **193** of the pixel electrode **191** may decrease closer to the outer connection **195** from the longitudinal stem **192**.

Thus, referring to FIG. 2, a width of the longitudinal stem **192** of the pixel electrode **191** decreases closer to the outer connection **195** from the transverse stem **193** such that a longitudinal side of the longitudinal stem **192** is inclined from a line substantially perpendicular to a periphery of the pixel electrode **191** by a predetermined angle  $\theta$ . In an exemplary embodiment, the predetermined angle  $\theta$  is in range of more than 0 degrees to less than about 2 degrees. In an alternative exemplary embodiment, the width of the transverse stem **193** of the pixel electrode **191** may decrease closer to the outer connection **195** from the longitudinal stem **192** such that a longitudinal side of the transverse stem **193** may be inclined with respect to the line substantially perpendicular to the periphery of the pixel electrode **191** by the predetermined angle  $\theta$ .

A shape of a pixel electrode of a liquid crystal display according to an alternative exemplary embodiment will now be described in further detail with reference to FIG. 3. FIG. 3 is a plan view of an alternative exemplary embodiment of a pixel electrode of a liquid crystal display according to the present invention.

The shape of the pixel electrode **191** shown in FIG. 3 is similar to as shown in FIG. 1. Specifically, a shape of a periphery of the pixel electrode **191** is a quadrangle, and the pixel electrode **191** includes a stem having a transverse stem **193** and a longitudinal stem **192**, and a first branch **194a**, a second branch **194b**, a third branch **194c** and a fourth branch **194d** extending from the transverse stem **193** and the longitudinal stem **192** in different directions therefrom.

However, in contrast to the pixel electrode **191** according to the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 1, the pixel electrode **191** according to an alternative exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 3 does not have the outer connection **195** for connecting the outer portions of the pixel electrode **191**.

A width of the longitudinal stem **192** of the pixel electrode **191** shown in FIG. 3 decreases closes to the upper and lower outer portions of the pixel electrode **191** from the transverse stem **193**. Accordingly, the outer line of the longitudinal stem **192** is inclined with respect to the outer line of the pixel electrode **191** by a predetermined angle  $\theta$  (FIG. 2). In an exemplary embodiment, the predetermined angle  $\theta$  of the

outer line of the longitudinal stem **192** is in range of more than 0 degrees to less than about 2 degrees. In an alternative exemplary embodiment, the width of the transverse stem **193** of the pixel electrode **191** decreases closer to outer portions of the pixel electrode **191** from the longitudinal stem **192**.

In an exemplary embodiment, the width of the longitudinal stem **192** of the pixel electrode **191** decreases closer to the upper and lower outer portions of the pixel electrode **191** from the transverse stem **193** such that the outer line of the longitudinal stem **192** is inclined with respect to the outer line of the pixel electrode **191** by the predetermined angle  $\theta$ . However, according to an alternative exemplary embodiment, the width of the longitudinal stem **192** of the pixel electrode **191** may increase closer to the upper and lower outer portions of the pixel electrode **191** from the transverse stem **193**, such that the outer line of the longitudinal stem **192** is inclined with respect to the outer line of the pixel electrode **191** by the predetermined angle  $\theta$ .

Thus, in an exemplary embodiment, the pixel electrode **191** of the liquid crystal display includes a substantially cross-shaped stem having the transverse stem **193**, the longitudinal stem **192**, and the first branch **194a**, the second branch **194b**, the third branch **194c** and the fourth branch **194d** extending from the transverse stem **193** and the longitudinal stem **192** in different directions. Moreover, in an exemplary embodiment, an overall shape of a pixel electrode of a liquid crystal display is a quadrangle, and a plurality of branches extend in a horizontal direction and a vertical direction, and a stem connecting the branches divides the pixel electrode **191** into subregions. In addition, widths of the longitudinal stem **192** and the transverse stem **193** may increase or, alternatively, decrease from the stem toward the outer portion of the pixel electrode **191** such that the outer line of the stem is inclined with respect to a central line bisecting the stem by the predetermined angle  $\theta$ . In an exemplary embodiment, the predetermined angle  $\theta$  is in a range of more than 0 degrees and less than about 2 degrees.

A liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment will now be described in further detail with reference to FIGS. 4 and 5.

FIG. 4 is a layout view of an exemplary embodiment of a liquid crystal display according to the present invention, and FIG. 5 is a partial cross-sectional view taken along line V-V' of FIG. 4.

A liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment includes include a thin film transistor array panel **100** and a common electrode panel **200** facing the thin film transistor array panel **100**, and a liquid crystal layer **3** disposed therebetween.

The thin film transistor array panel **100** will now be described in further detail.

Referring to FIGS. 4 and 5, storage electrodes **137** are disposed on an insulation substrate **110**. In an exemplary embodiment, the storage electrodes **137** are made of a transparent conductive material such as indium tin oxide ("ITO") or indium zinc oxide ("IZO"), for example.

Gate lines **121** and storage electrode lines **131** are disposed on the substrate **110** and the storage electrodes **137**.

The gate lines **121** transmit gate signals and extend in a substantially transverse direction. Each of the gate lines **121** includes gate electrodes **124** protruding substantially upward (as viewed in FIG. 4).

The storage electrode lines **131** extend substantially parallel to the gate lines **121**, and are supplied with a predetermined voltage. Each storage electrode line **131** is disposed between two neighboring gate lines **121**, and maintains a same distance from the two neighboring gate lines **121**. The storage

electrode line **131** includes an expansion **135** extending substantially upward and downward (as viewed in FIG. 4) and disposed in a central portion of the pixel electrode **191**.

The storage electrode line **131** is disposed directly on the storage electrode **137** and is electrically connected to the storage electrode **137**. The storage electrode **137** is supplied with the predetermined voltage from the storage electrode line **131**.

In an alternative exemplary embodiment, a shape and arrangement of the storage electrode lines **131** may be different than as shown in FIGS. 4 and 5.

Semiconductor stripes **151** including hydrogenated amorphous silicon ("a-Si") or polysilicon, for example, are disposed on the gate lines **121** and the storage electrode line **131**. The semiconductor stripes **151** generally extend in a substantially longitudinal direction, and include projections **154** which extended toward the gate electrodes **124**.

Ohmic contact stripes (not shown) and ohmic contact islands **163** and **165** are disposed on the semiconductor stripes **151**. The ohmic contact stripes and the ohmic contact islands **163** and **165** include a material such as n+ hydrogenated amorphous silicon in which an n-type impurity such as phosphor is doped with a high density, or, alternatively, may be made of silicide, but alternative exemplary embodiments are not limited thereto. The ohmic contact islands **163** and **165** are disposed in pairs on the projections **154** of the semiconductor stripes **151**, as shown in FIG. 5.

Data lines **171** and drain electrodes **175** are disposed on the ohmic contact stripes and the ohmic contact islands **163** and **165** and a gate insulation layer **140**.

The data lines **171** transfer data signals and extend substantially in the longitudinal direction, and intersect the gate lines **121** and the storage electrode lines **131**. Each data line **171** includes source electrodes **173**, shaped with a "C" shape, e.g., a curved shape, toward the gate electrode **124**, and the source electrodes **173** are disposed opposite to, e.g., facing, the drain electrode **175** with respect to the gate electrodes **124**.

Each drain electrode **175** includes an end portion which is relatively large and another end portion which has a bar shape. The relatively large end portion overlaps the expansion **135** of the storage electrode line **131**, and the bar-shaped end portion is partially surrounded by the source electrode **173**.

It will be noted that, in an alternative exemplary embodiment, a shape and arrangement of the drain electrodes **175** and the data lines **171** may be modified from as shown in FIGS. 4 and 5.

One gate electrode **124**, one source electrode **173** and one drain electrode **175** comprise a thin film transistor ("TFT") together with the protrusion **154** of the semiconductor stripe **151**. A channel of the TFT is disposed at the projection **154** between the source electrode **173** and the drain electrode **175**.

The ohmic contact stripes and the ohmic contact islands **163** and **165** are disposed between the underlying semiconductor stripes **151** and the overlying data lines **171** and drain electrodes **175** to lower a contact resistance therebetween. A portion of each of the semiconductor stripes **151** is narrower than the data line **171**, but as described above, the relatively wide portion of the semiconductor stripe **151** which meets the gate line **121** has a large width, thereby smoothing a profile of surface of the TFT array panel **100**, so that disconnections of the data line **171** can be prevented. Some portions of each of the semiconductor stripe **151**, including, for example, a portion between the source electrode **173** and the drain electrode **175**, are exposed, e.g., are not covered by the data line **171** and the drain electrode **175**.

A passivation layer **180** is disposed on the data lines **171**, the drain electrodes **175** and the exposed portions of the semiconductor stripes **151**.

In an exemplary embodiment, the passivation layer **180** includes an upper layer **180q** made of an inorganic insulator such as silicon nitride or silicon oxide, and a lower layer **180p** made of an organic insulator, for example. The organic insulator may include a flat surface and may have photosensitivity, and a dielectric constant thereof may be less than about 4.0. In an alternative exemplary embodiment, the passivation layer **180** may include a single-layered structure made of an inorganic insulator or an organic insulator, for example. The upper layer **180q** of the passivation layer **180** may have a thickness of more than about 10  $\mu\text{m}$  to substantially reduce coupling between the pixel electrode **191** and the data line **171** and to planarize the insulation substrate **110**.

The passivation layer **180** has a contact hole **185** formed therein to expose the expansion of the drain electrode **175**.

A plurality of the pixel electrodes **191** (FIG. 1) are disposed on the upper passivation layer **180q**.

As described above, a shape of a periphery of the pixel electrode **191** is a quadrangle, and the pixel electrode **191** includes a cross-shaped stem having a transverse stem **193** and a longitudinal stem **192** crossing the transverse stem **193**, as well as an outer connection **195** enclosing edges thereof. In addition, the pixel electrode **191** includes a first branch **194a**, a second branch **194b**, a third branch **194c** and a fourth branch **194d** connected to the transverse stem **193**, the longitudinal stem **192**, and the outer connection **195**, and extending in different directions therefrom.

More specifically, the first branch **194a** extends obliquely from the transverse stem **192a** or the longitudinal stem **192** in an upper left direction, and the minute branch **194b** extends obliquely from the transverse stem **193** or the longitudinal stem **192** in an upper right direction. Additionally, the third branch **194c** extends obliquely from the transverse stem **193** or the longitudinal stem **192** in a lower left direction, and the fourth branch **194d** extends obliquely from the transverse stem **193** or the longitudinal stem **192** in a lower right direction.

The first branch **194a**, the second branch **194b**, the third branch **194c** and the fourth branch **194d** may form an angle of about 45 degrees or about 135 degrees with the outer connection **195**, and two neighboring branches of the first branch **194a**, the second branch **194b**, the third branch **194c** and the fourth branch **194d** may be substantially perpendicular to each other.

A width of the longitudinal stem **192** of the pixel electrode **191** decreases closer to the outer connection **195** from the transverse stem **193** such that a longitudinal side of the longitudinal stem **192** is inclined from a line substantially perpendicular to a periphery of the pixel electrode **191** by a predetermined angle  $\theta$  (FIG. 2). In an exemplary embodiment, the predetermined angle  $\theta$  is in range of more than 0 degrees to less than about 2 degrees. In an alternative exemplary embodiment, the width of the transverse stem **193** of the pixel electrode **191** may decrease closer to the outer connection **195** from the longitudinal stem **192** such that a longitudinal side of the transverse stem **193** may be inclined with respect to the line substantially perpendicular to the periphery of the pixel electrode **191** by the predetermined angle  $\theta$ .

The pixel electrode **191** may include a transparent conductive material such as ITO or IZO, for example.

The pixel electrode **191** is physically and electrically connected to the drain electrode **175** through the contact hole **185**, and receives a data voltage from the drain electrode **175**.

A lower alignment layer **11** is disposed on the pixel electrode **191**.

The common electrode panel **200** will now be described in further detail with reference to FIG. 5.

A light blocking member **220** is disposed on an insulation substrate **210**. The light blocking member **220** may be a black matrix **220** which defines openings facing the pixel electrodes **191**, and effectively prevents light leakage between the pixel electrodes **191**.

Color filters **230** are disposed on the substrate **210**, and are positioned inside openings surrounded by the light blocking member **220**. The color filters **230** may extend along a longitudinal direction, e.g., along a column of the pixel electrodes **191**, thereby forming a stripe. Each color filter **230** may display one of the primary colors, e.g., red, green or blue.

An overcoat **250** made of an organic material is disposed on the color filters **230** and the light blocking member **220**. The overcoat **250** protects the color filters **230**. In an alternative exemplary embodiment, the overcoat **250** may be omitted.

A common electrode **270**, made of a transparent conductive material such as ITO or IZO, for example, is disposed on the overcoat **250**, and an alignment layer **21** is disposed on the common electrode **270**.

In an exemplary embodiment, the alignment layers **11** and **21** may be vertical alignment layers.

Polarizers (not shown) may be disposed on outer surfaces of the TFT array panel **100** and the common electrode panel **200**.

The liquid crystal layer **3** according to an exemplary embodiment includes liquid crystal molecules **31**. The liquid crystal molecules **31** may have a negative dielectric anisotropy. In an exemplary embodiment, the liquid crystal molecules **31** are pretilted, e.g., are aligned such that a longitudinal axis thereof is aligned substantially parallel to a length direction of the first branch **194a**, the second branch **194b**, the third branch **194c** and the fourth branch **194d** of the pixel electrode **191**, and to be substantially perpendicular to the surface of the TFT array panel **100** and the common electrode panel **200**. In an exemplary embodiment, the pixel electrode **191** has four subregions having pretilt directions which are different from each other.

As described above, each pixel electrode **191** is physically and electrically connected to the drain electrode **175** through the contact hole **185**, and receives a data voltage from the drain electrode **175**. The pixel electrode **191**, supplied with the data voltages, generates an electric field along with the common electrode **270** of the common electrode panel **200** which receives a common voltage. Thus, the liquid crystal molecules **31** of the liquid crystal layer **3** change directions so that the major axes thereof become substantially perpendicular to the direction of the electric field in response to the electric field. The degree of change in a polarization of light incident to the liquid crystal layer **3** is changed according to a degree of inclination of the liquid crystal molecules **31**, and this change of the polarization appears as a change of the transmittance by the polarizer, thereby displaying images on the liquid crystal display.

In an exemplary embodiment, edges of the first branch **194a**, the second branch **194b**, the third branch **194c** and the fourth branch **194d** distorts the electric field to make horizontal components substantially perpendicular to the edges of the first branch **194a**, the second branch **194b**, the third branch **194c** and the fourth branch **194d**, and the inclination direction of the liquid crystal molecules **31** is thereby determined by the horizontal components. Accordingly, the liquid crystal molecules **31** tend to tilt in a direction substantially perpendicular to the edges of the first branch **194a**, the second branch **194b**,

the third branch **194c** and the fourth branch **194d**. However, the directions of the horizontal components of the electric field by a, respective neighboring first branch **194a**, second branch **194b**, third branch **194c** and fourth branch **194d** are opposite to each other, and intervals between the first branch **194a**, the second branch **194b**, the third branch **194c** and the fourth branch **194d** are narrow, such that the liquid crystal molecules **31** that are arranged in opposite directions are tilted in the directions substantially parallel to the length direction of the first branch **194a**, the second branch **194b**, the third branch **194c** and the fourth branch **194d**.

In an exemplary embodiment, the length directions in which the first branch **194a**, the second branch **194b**, the third branch **194c** and the fourth branch **194d** extend in a given pixel are four different directions, such that the inclined directions of the liquid crystal molecules **31** therein are in the four different directions. Therefore, a viewing angle of the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment is substantially improved, e.g., is widened, by varying the inclined directions of the liquid crystal molecules **31**.

As described above, in the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment, the inclination directions of the liquid crystal molecules **31** is different in a given pixel, based on the first branch **194a**, the second branch **194b**, the third branch **194c** and the fourth branch **194d**, such that the pixel is divided into subregions. Boundaries of the subregions are defined by the stems of the pixel electrode **191**. Moreover, the width of the stems defining the boundary of the subregions of the pixel area increases or decreases from the central portion of the pixel electrode to the peripheral portion of the pixel electrode **191**, such that the outer line of the stems is inclined with respect to the central line bisecting the stems by the predetermined angle  $\theta$  (FIG. 2). In an exemplary embodiment, the predetermined angle  $\theta$  of the outer line is in a range of more than 0 degrees and less than about 2 degrees.

In addition, in another alternative exemplary embodiment, a plurality of the branches dividing the pixel area of the liquid crystal display into subregions may extend in the transverse direction and the longitudinal direction, and a given stem which connects the branches to each other and is a boundary dividing the subregions of the pixel area, and is formed in a substantially oblique direction. Moreover, like the longitudinal stem **192** and the transverse stem **193** described in greater detail above, the width of the stem increases or, alternatively, decreases from the stem to the outer part of the pixel electrode such that the outer line of the stem is inclined with respect to an imaginary central line bisecting the stem by the predetermined angle  $\theta$  (FIG. 2). In an exemplary embodiment, the predetermined angle  $\theta$  of the outer line is in a range of more than 0 degrees and less than about 2 degrees.

In the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment, both outer lines of the longitudinal stem **192** and the transverse stem **193** of the pixel electrode **191** are inclined with respect to the outer line of the pixel electrode **191** by the predetermined angle  $\theta$  such that intervals between the longitudinal stem **192** and the transverse stem **193**, and the first branch **194a**, the second branch **194b**, the third branch **194c** and the fourth branch **194d** and the outer connection **195**, are smoothly curved such that the direction of the liquid crystal molecules **31** near the longitudinal stem **192** and the transverse stem **193** and the outer connection **195** of the pixel electrode **191** is controlled, thereby substantially reducing a texture generated on portion thereof. Also, the liquid crystal molecules **31** near the longitudinal stem **192** and the transverse stem **193** and the outer connection **195** of the pixel electrode **191** are controlled such that a total response speed of the liquid crystal layer **3** is substantially increased.

The pixel electrode **191** and the common electrode **270** form a liquid crystal capacitor to maintain the voltages applied to the pixel electrode **191**, even after the TFT is turned off.

In addition, the pixel electrode **191** overlaps the storage electrode **137** to form a storage capacitor, and the storage capacitor enhances voltage storage capacity of the liquid crystal capacitor.

In the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment, the storage electrode **137** overlapping the pixel electrode **191** to form the storage capacitor is includes a transparent conductive layer such that an aperture ratio of the liquid crystal display is not deteriorated when the storage electrode **137** is increased in size to increase a capacitance of the storage capacitor.

Hereinafter, a liquid crystal display according to an alternative exemplary embodiment will be described in further detail with reference to FIG. 6. FIG. 6 is a layout view of an alternative exemplary embodiment of a liquid crystal display according to the present invention.

A structure of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 6 is substantially the same as in the exemplary embodiment shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, and any repetitive detailed description thereof will be omitted.

Storage electrodes **137** made of a transparent conductive material are disposed on a substrate **110**, and gate lines **121** and storage electrode lines **131** are disposed on the substrate **110** and the storage electrodes **137**.

Semiconductor stripes **151** are disposed on the gate lines **121** and the storage electrode lines **131**, and ohmic contacts (FIG. 5) are disposed on the semiconductor stripes **151**. Data lines **171**, including source electrodes **173**, and drain electrodes **175** are disposed on the ohmic contacts and a gate insulating layer **140**.

A passivation layer **180** (FIG. 5) having contact holes **185** formed therein, exposing the drain electrodes **175** is disposed on the data lines **171**, the drain electrodes **175** and exposed portions of the semiconductor stripes **151**.

A shape of the pixel electrode **191** of the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment is a quadrangle, and the pixel electrode **191** includes a cross-shaped stem having a transverse stem **193** and a longitudinal stem **192**, and a first branch **194a**, a second branch **194b**, a third branch **194c** and a fourth branch **194d** extending from the transverse stem **193** and the longitudinal stem **192** in different directions therefrom.

In contrast to the exemplary embodiment of the pixel electrode **191** shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, the pixel electrode **191** according to an alternative exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 6 does not have the outer connection **195** for connecting the outer portions of the pixel electrode **191**.

A width of the longitudinal stem **192** of the pixel electrode **191** of the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment decreases closer to the upper and lower outer portions of the pixel electrode **191** from the transverse stem **193**. Accordingly, the outer line of the longitudinal stem **192** is inclined with respect to the outer line of the pixel electrode **191** by a predetermined angle  $\theta$  (FIG. 2). In an exemplary embodiment, the predetermined angle  $\theta$  of the outer line of the longitudinal stem **192** is in a range of more than 0 degrees and less than about 2 degrees. Also, in yet another alternative exemplary embodiment, a width of the transverse stem **193** of the pixel electrode **191** decreases closer to the outer connection **195** from the longitudinal stem **192**.

Thus, in the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment, both outer lines of the longitudinal stem

**192** and the transverse stem **193** of the pixel electrode **191** are inclined with respect to the outer line of the pixel electrode **191** by the predetermined angle  $\theta$  such that intervals between the longitudinal stem **192** and the first branch **194a**, the second branch **194b**, the third branch **194c** and the fourth branch **194d** are smoothly curved and a direction of the liquid crystal molecules **31** near the longitudinal stem **192** of the pixel electrode **191** is controlled, thereby substantially reducing a texture generated on a portion thereof. Also, the liquid crystal molecules **31** near the longitudinal stem **192** and the transverse stem **193** are controlled such that a response speed of the liquid crystal layer **3** is substantially increased.

In the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment, the storage electrode **137** overlaps the pixel electrode **191** to form a storage capacitor which is formed of a transparent conductive layer. Accordingly, an aperture ratio is not deteriorated even though the storage electrode **137** is increased in size to increase a capacitance of the storage capacitor.

Hereinafter, a texture control and a response speed of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. 7 to 9. FIGS. 7 to 9 are microphotographs showing experimental results of an exemplary embodiment of an operation of a liquid crystal display according to the present invention.

In the experimental example shown in FIGS. 7 to 9, a case (a) in which the longitudinal stem **192** of the pixel electrode **191** is formed to have equal widths, and a case (b) in which the pixel electrode **191** is formed with the shape according to the exemplary embodiments described in greater detail above with reference to FIGS. 1 and 3, are illustrated, and operations over time of the liquid crystal display are measured after the application of a same voltage. The results are then compared to each other in the microphotographs. Conditions other than the shape of the outer portion of the longitudinal stem **192** of the pixel electrode **191** are the same in FIGS. 7 to 9. In the case (b), the inclined angle  $\theta$  of the outer line of the longitudinal stem **192** with respect to the outer line of the pixel electrode **191** is about 1.2 degrees.

FIG. 7 represents operation of the liquid crystal display over time after attaching a linear polarizer to the liquid crystal display for the case (a), in which the longitudinal stem **192** of the pixel electrode **191** has a constant width, and the case (b) in which the pixel electrode **191** is formed with the shape of the exemplary embodiment shown FIG. 1.

Referring to FIG. 7, in the case (a) in which the longitudinal stem **192** of the pixel electrode **191** has a uniform width, arrangement directions of the liquid crystal molecules **31** change substantially on a main edge of the longitudinal stem **192** and an outer portion of the pixel electrode **191**, particularly on the right-upper portion of the microphotographs. However, in the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment in the case in which the width of the longitudinal stem **192** of the pixel electrode **191** is decrease closer to the outer portion of the pixel electrode (as described in greater detail above and shown in FIG. 1), the arrangement directions of the liquid crystal molecules **31** are substantially uniform, and a time in which the liquid crystal molecules **31** are arranged is thereby substantially improved. Accordingly, in the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment, wherein the width of the longitudinal stem **192** of the pixel electrode **191** decrease closer to the outer portion of the pixel electrode **191**, the arrangement of the liquid crystal molecules **31** is uniform, and a response speed is thereby substantially increased.

FIG. 8 represents operation of the liquid crystal display over time after attaching a circular polarizer to the liquid crystal display for the case (a) in which the longitudinal stem 192 of the pixel electrode 191 has a uniform width, and the case (b) in which the pixel electrode 191 is formed with the shape according to the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 1.

Referring to FIG. 8, in the case (a) in which the longitudinal stem 192 of the pixel electrode 191 has the uniform width, a singular point at which the arrangement direction of the liquid crystal molecules 31 are changed is generated on the main edge of the longitudinal stem 192 and the outer portion of the pixel electrode 191, particularly on the right upper portion.

However, in the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment, wherein the width of the longitudinal stem 192 of the pixel electrode 191 decrease closes to the outer portion of the pixel electrode 191 (as shown in the exemplary embodiment in FIG. 1), a singular point at which the portion where the arrangement directions of the liquid crystal molecules 31 are changed is not generated, and a time in which the liquid crystal molecules 31 are arranged is thereby substantially improved. Accordingly, in the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment, when the width of the longitudinal stem 192 of the pixel electrode 191 is decrease toward the outer portion of the pixel electrode 191, the arrangement of the liquid crystal molecules 31 is substantially uniform, and a response speed is thereby substantially increased.

FIG. 9 represents operation of the liquid crystal display over time after attaching a linear polarizer to the liquid crystal display for the case (a) in which the longitudinal stem 192 of the pixel electrode 191 has a uniform width, and the case (b) in which the pixel electrode 191 is formed with the shape of the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 3.

Referring to FIG. 9, in the case (a) in which the longitudinal stem 192 of the pixel electrode 191 has the uniform width, the arrangement directions of the liquid crystal molecules are substantially changed near the longitudinal stem 192, as indicated by a circle in FIG. 9.

However, in the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment, in a case in which the width of the longitudinal stem 192 of the pixel electrode 191 decreases closer to the outer portion of the pixel electrode 191, as in the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 3, the singular point at which the arrangement directions of the liquid crystal molecules 31 are substantially changed near the longitudinal stem 192 is not generated, and a time in which the liquid crystal molecules 31 are arranged is substantially improved. Accordingly, in the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment, when the width of the longitudinal stem 192 of the pixel electrode 191 decreases toward the outer portion of the pixel electrode 191 such that the arrangement of the liquid crystal molecules 31 may be substantially uniform, a response speed is thereby substantially increased.

Thus, according to exemplary embodiments of a liquid crystal display, the liquid crystal molecules 31 are stably arranged such that a texture generated near the edge portions of the pixel electrode 191 and the longitudinal stem 192 of the pixel electrode 191 are effectively prevented. Accordingly, in the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment, a deterioration of display quality due to the texture is substantially reduced and/or is effectively prevented.

The present invention should not be construed as being limited to the exemplary embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these exemplary embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete and will fully convey the concept of the present invention to those skilled in

the art. For example, in an alternative exemplary embodiment, a method of manufacturing a liquid crystal display includes: disposing a first substrate to face a second substrate; forming a gate line and a data line on the first substrate; forming a pixel electrode having subregions on the first substrate; connecting the pixel electrode to the gate line and the data line; forming a storage capacitor having a transparent conductive layer by overlapping a storage electrode with the pixel electrode on the first substrate; forming a common electrode on the second substrate; and disposing a liquid crystal layer including liquid crystal molecules between the pixel electrode and the common electrode. The pixel electrode includes a stem defining boundaries between the subregions, and a width of the stem changes from a center portion of the pixel electrode a peripheral portion of the pixel electrode.

While the present invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to exemplary embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit or scope of the present invention as defined by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display comprising:

a first substrate and a second substrate facing the first substrate;

a gate line and a data line disposed on the first substrate; a thin film transistor connected to the gate line and the data line;

a pixel electrode disposed on the first substrate, connected to the gate line and the data line, and including subregions;

a storage electrode disposed on the first substrate overlapping the pixel electrode to form a storage capacitor;

a common electrode disposed on the second substrate; and a liquid crystal layer interposed between the pixel electrode and the common electrode and including liquid crystal molecules disposed therein,

wherein the pixel electrode is defined by

a cross-shaped stem having a transverse stem and longitudinal stem crossing the transverse stem; and

a plurality of minute branches extending from the cross-shaped stem toward the peripheral portion of the pixel electrode, and

wherein the stem has a width increasing from one edge of the pixel electrode to a center portion of the cross-shaped stem and subsequently decreasing from the center portion of the cross-shaped stem to another edge of the pixel electrode.

2. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein lengths of two or more of the branches in each of the subregions are different from each other.

3. The liquid crystal display of claim 2, wherein the liquid crystal molecules are pretilted such that a longitudinal axis of the liquid crystal molecules in each of the subregions is aligned substantially parallel to the lengths of the two or more of the branches therein.

4. The liquid crystal display of claim 3, further comprising an alignment layer disposed on one of the pixel electrode and the common electrode,

wherein the alignment layer is aligned substantially parallel to the lengths of the two or more of the branches.

5. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the pixel electrode further includes an outer connection surrounding the peripheral portion of the pixel electrode.

6. The liquid crystal display of claim 5, wherein the branches of the pixel electrode are connected to the outer connection.

7. The liquid crystal display of claim 5, wherein lengths of two or more of the branches in each of the subregions are different from each other. 5

8. The liquid crystal display of claim 7, wherein the liquid crystal molecules are pretilted such that a longitudinal axis of the liquid crystal molecules in each of the subregions are aligned substantially parallel to the lengths of the two or more of the branches therein. 10

9. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the storage electrode comprises a transparent conductive layer.

10. The liquid crystal display of claim 9, wherein a storage electrode line is disposed in a same layer as the gate line, and the storage electrode line is connected to the storage electrode. 15

11. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, further comprising a storage electrode line disposed in a same layer as the gate line, wherein the storage electrode line is connected to the storage electrode. 20

12. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the pixel electrode further includes branches extending from the one of the longitudinal stem and the transverse stem toward the peripheral portion of the pixel electrode. 25

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	液晶显示器及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US9256107</a>	公开(公告)日	2016-02-09
申请号	US12/481858	申请日	2009-06-10
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	KIM IN WOO LI YI KIM JANG IL LEE SEONG JUN CHO EUN AHN SEON HONG HUR SEUNG HYUN LEE JAE YOUNG SON JI HYEON SHIN JAE YONG		
发明人	KIM, IN-WOO LI, YI KIM, JANG-IL LEE, SEONG-JUN CHO, EUN AHN, SEON-HONG HUR, SEUNG-HYUN LEE, JAE-YOUNG SON, JI-HYEON SHIN, JAE-YONG		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1343 G02F1/1362 G02F1/139		
CPC分类号	G02F1/134336 G02F1/136213 G02F1/1393		
代理机构(译)	康托科尔伯恩LLP		
审查员(译)	JORDAN , ANDREW		
优先权	1020080131380 2008-12-22 KR		
其他公开文献	US20100157186A1		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

#### 摘要(译)

液晶显示器包括：第一基板和面对第一基板的第二基板；栅极线和数据线，设置在第一基板上；像素电极，设置在第一基板上。像素电极连接到栅极线和数据线，并包括子区域。液晶显示器还包括：存储电极，设置在第一基板上，与像素电极重叠，形成存储电容器；公共电极，设置在第二基板上；液晶层，插入在像素电极和公共电极之间，包括液体其中的晶体分子。像素电极包括限定子区域之间的边界的杆，并且杆的宽度从像素电极的中心部分变化到像素电极的外围部分。

