



US006873392B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Lim

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,873,392 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Mar. 29, 2005**

(54) **ARRAY SUBSTRATE FOR LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

6,636,279 B2 * 10/2003 Takasugi et al. 349/40
6,734,925 B1 * 5/2004 Lee et al. 349/40

* cited by examiner

(75) Inventor: **Byoung-Ho Lim**, Gyeongsangbuk-do (KR)

Primary Examiner—Tarifur R. Chowdhury

Assistant Examiner—Mike Qi

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

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Morgan Lewis & Bockius LLP

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 99 days.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An array substrate for a liquid crystal display device includes a plurality of gate lines formed of a first material and a plurality of data lines formed of a second material on a substrate, the plurality of gate lines and the plurality of data lines crossing each other, a plurality of thin film transistors electrically connected to the plurality of gate lines and the plurality of data lines, a plurality of pixel electrodes connected to the plurality of thin film transistors, a plurality of gate pads connected to the plurality of gate lines, a plurality of data pads connected to the plurality of data lines, a first shorting bar electrically connected to odd-numbered gate pads, the first shorting bar made of the first material, a second shorting bar electrically connected to even-numbered gate pads, the second shorting bar made of the second material, a third shorting bar electrically connected to odd-numbered data pads, the third shorting bar made of the first material, a fourth shorting bar electrically connected to even-numbered data pads, the fourth shorting bar made of the second material, first, second, third, and fourth connection lines electrically connected to the first, second, third, and fourth shorting bars, respectively, the first, second, third, and fourth connection lines made of the first material, and first, second, third, and fourth test pads connected to the first, second, third, and fourth connection lines, respectively, the first, second, third, and fourth test pads made of the first material.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/410,400**

(22) Filed: **Apr. 10, 2003**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2003/0193623 A1 Oct. 16, 2003

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Apr. 16, 2002 (KR) 10-2002-0020727

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **G02F 1/1333; G02F 1/1343; G02F 1/136**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/158; 349/54; 349/42; 349/147**

(58) **Field of Search** **349/158, 42, 54, 349/147**

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,177,577	A	*	1/1993	Taniguchi et al.	.....	257/59
5,668,032	A	*	9/1997	Holmberg et al.	.....	438/149
6,020,599	A	*	2/2000	Yeo	.....	257/59
6,353,464	B1	*	3/2002	Noumi et al.	.....	349/42
6,380,559	B1	*	4/2002	Park et al.	.....	257/59
6,545,359	B1	*	4/2003	Ohtani et al.	.....	257/758

15 Claims, 61 Drawing Sheets

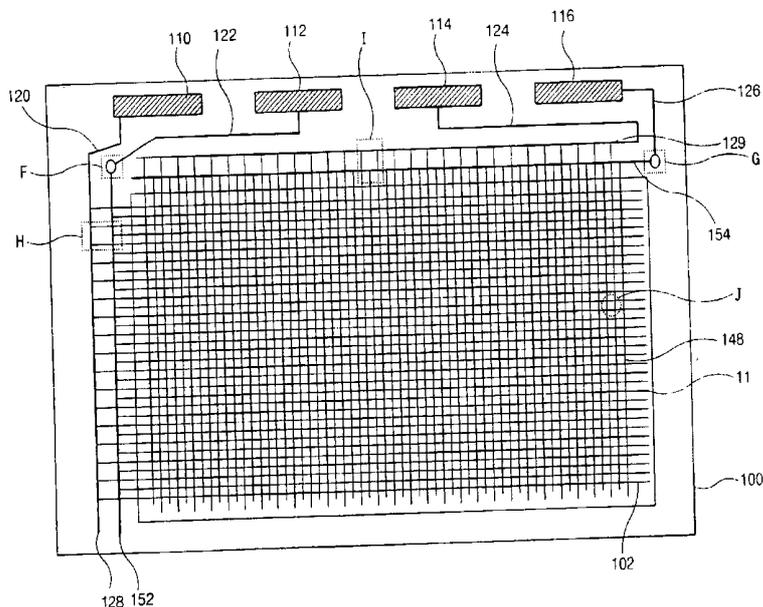
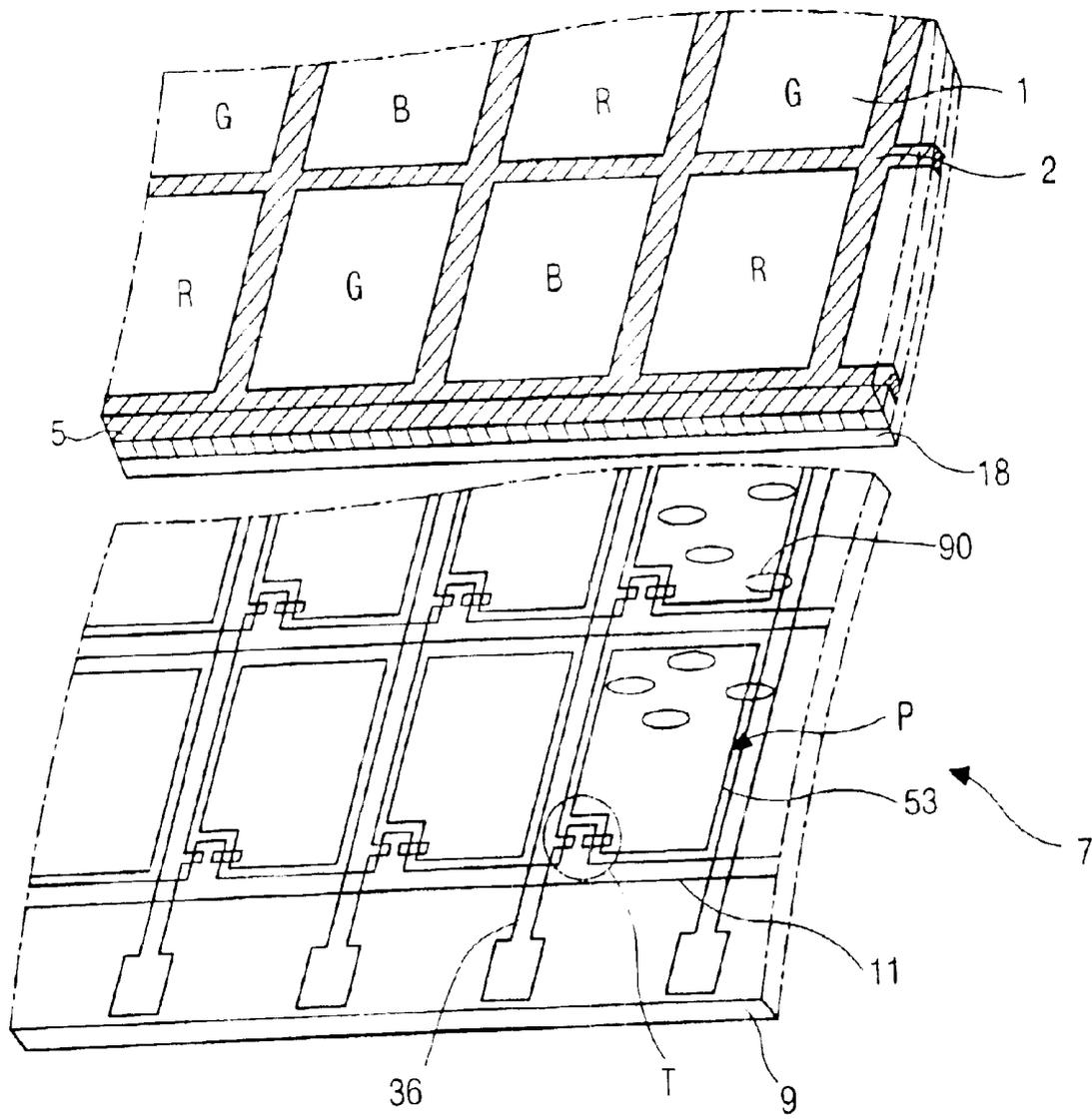


FIG. 1
RELATED ART



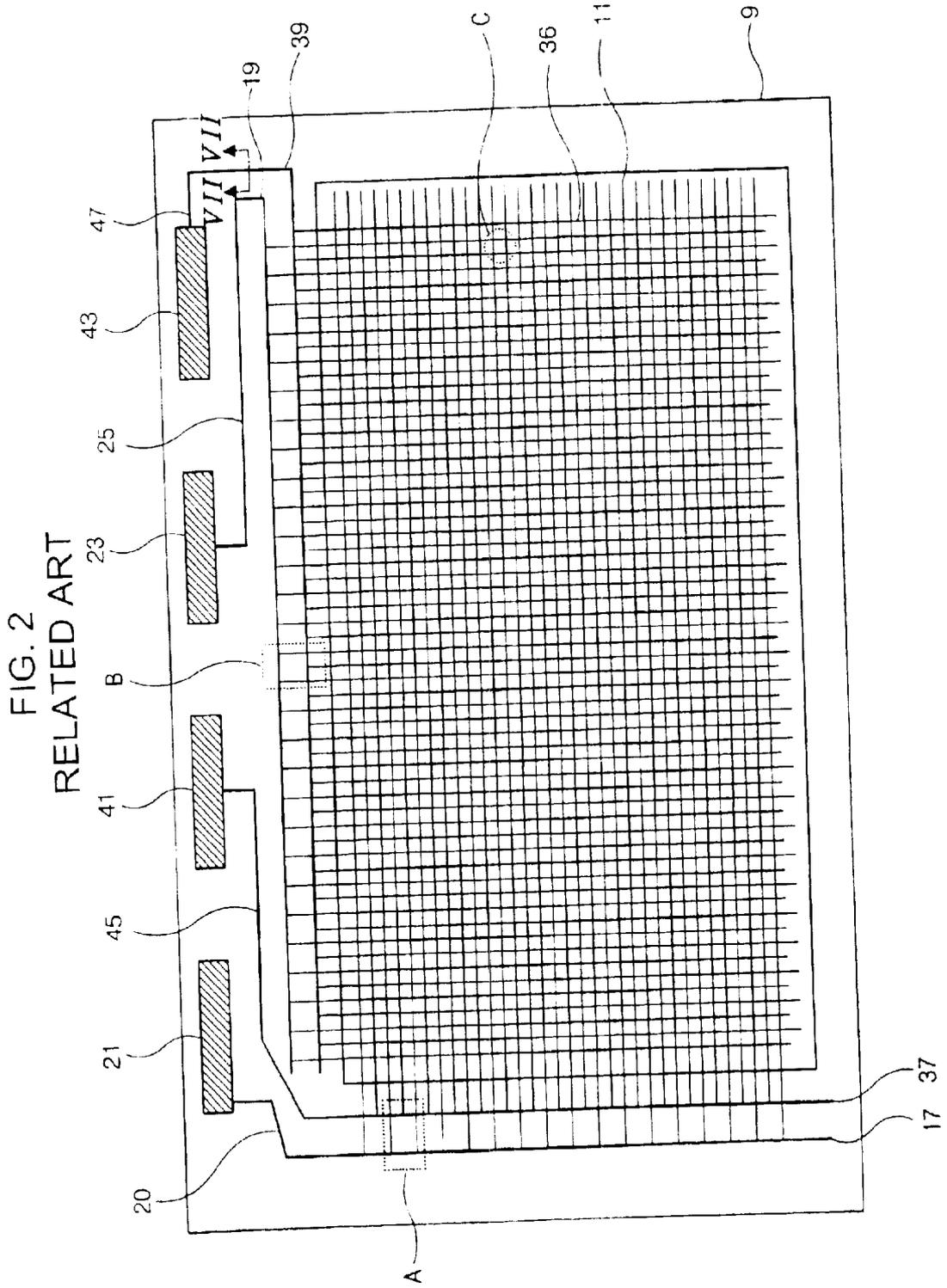


FIG. 3
RELATED ART

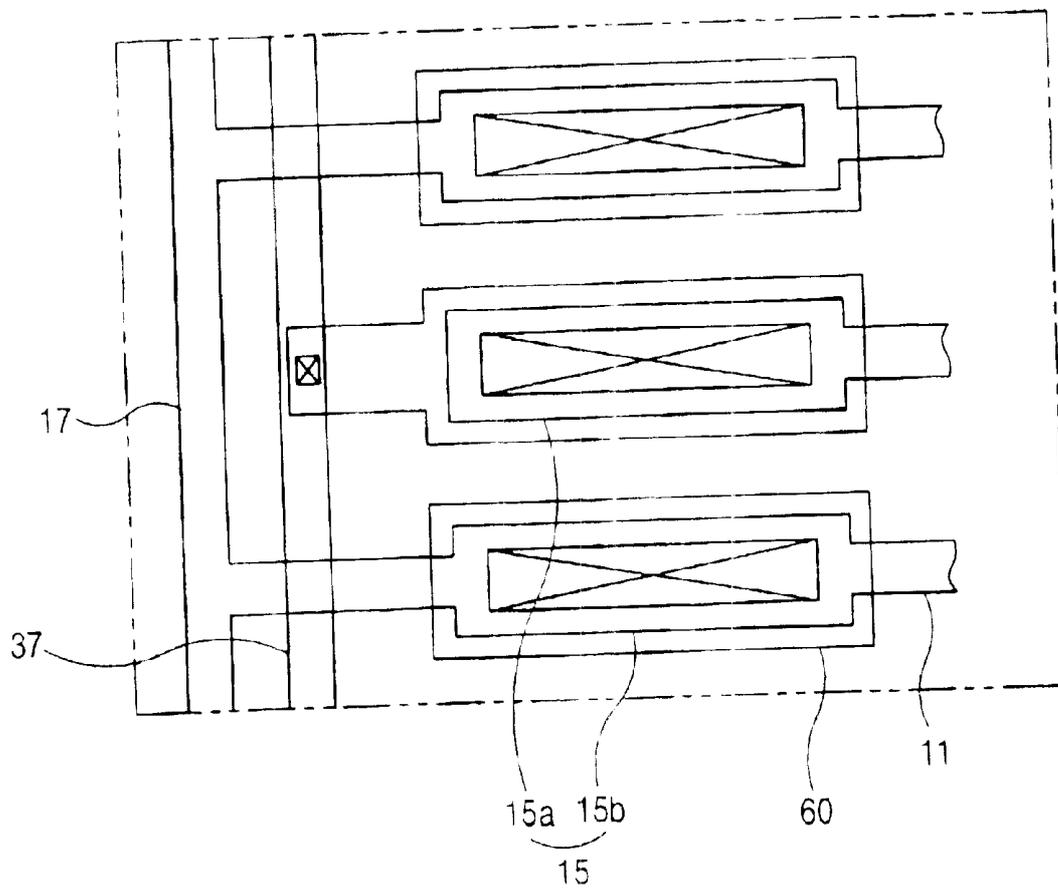


FIG. 4
RELATED ART

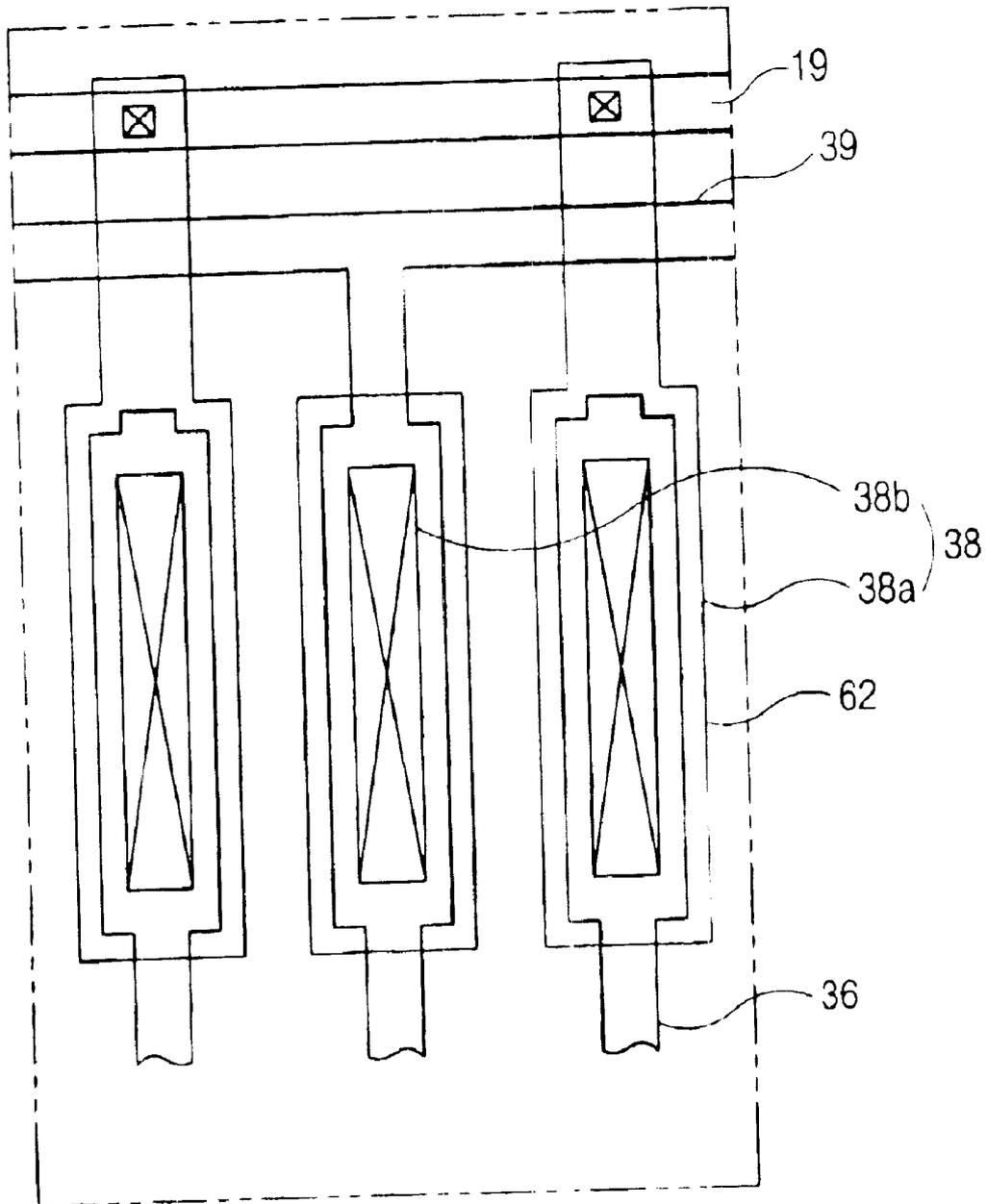


FIG. 5
RELATED ART

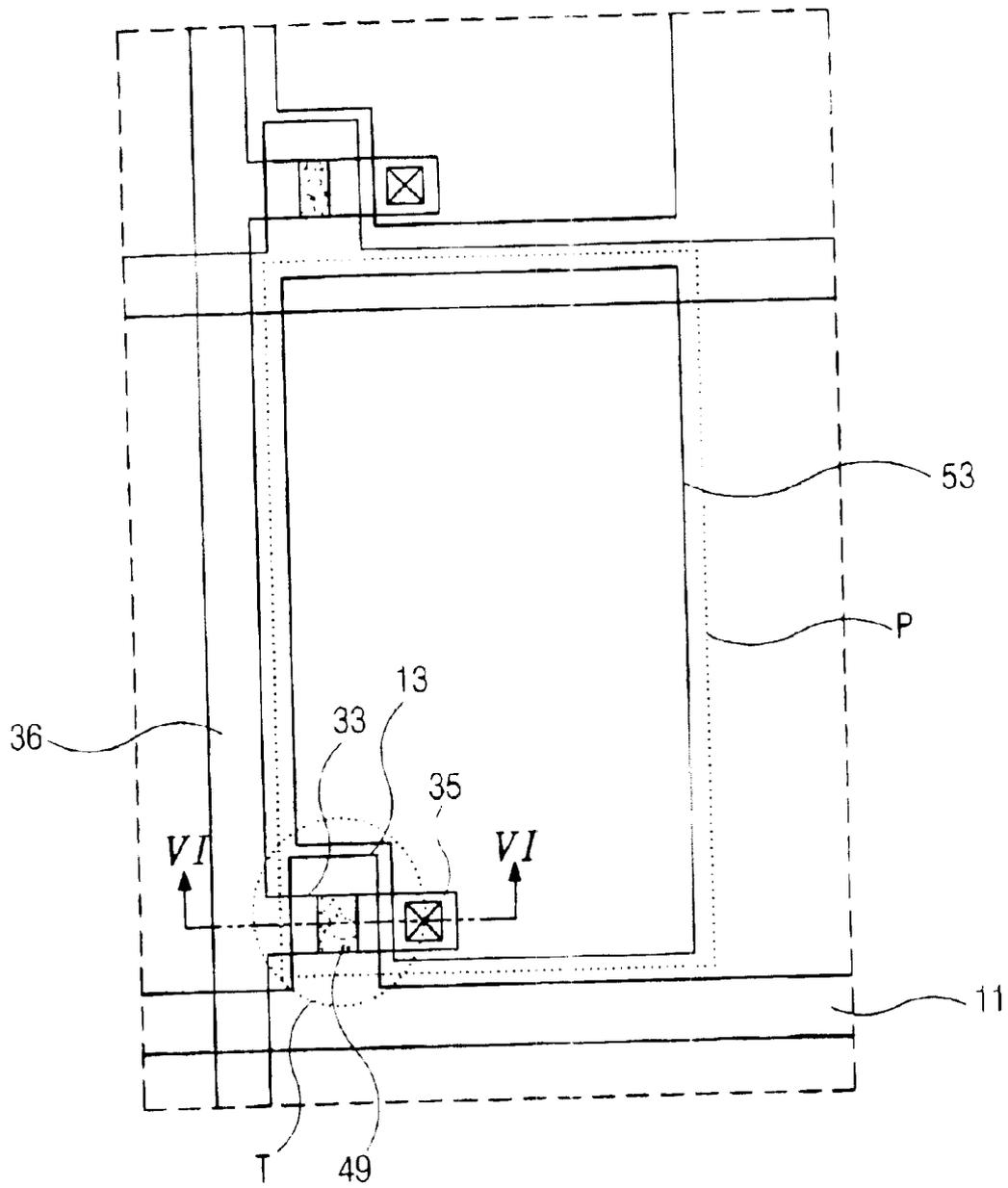


FIG. 6A
RELATED ART

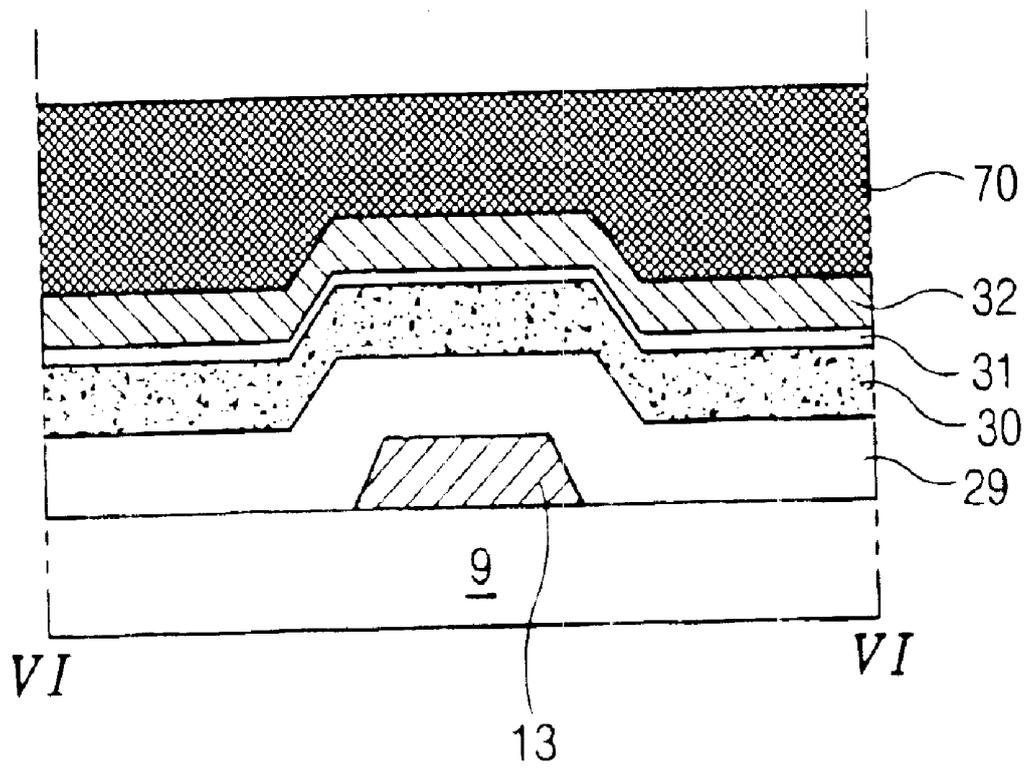


FIG. 6C
RELATED ART

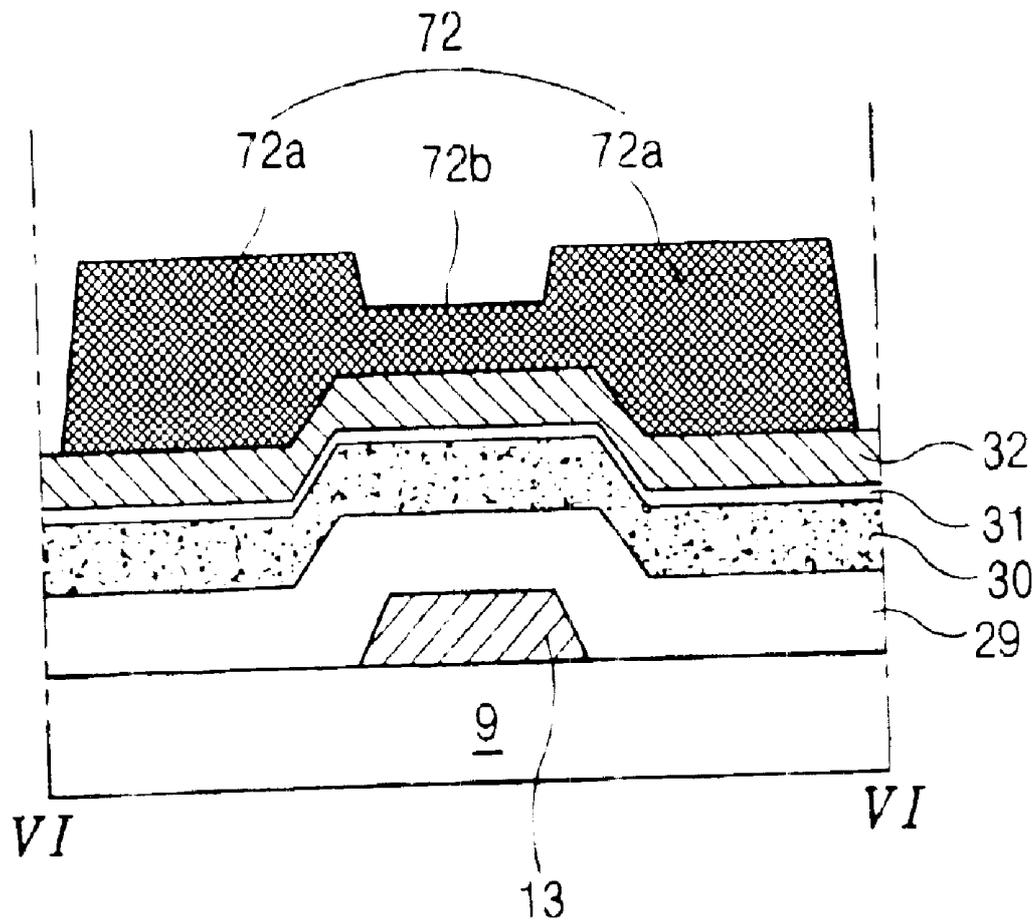


FIG. 6D
RELATED ART

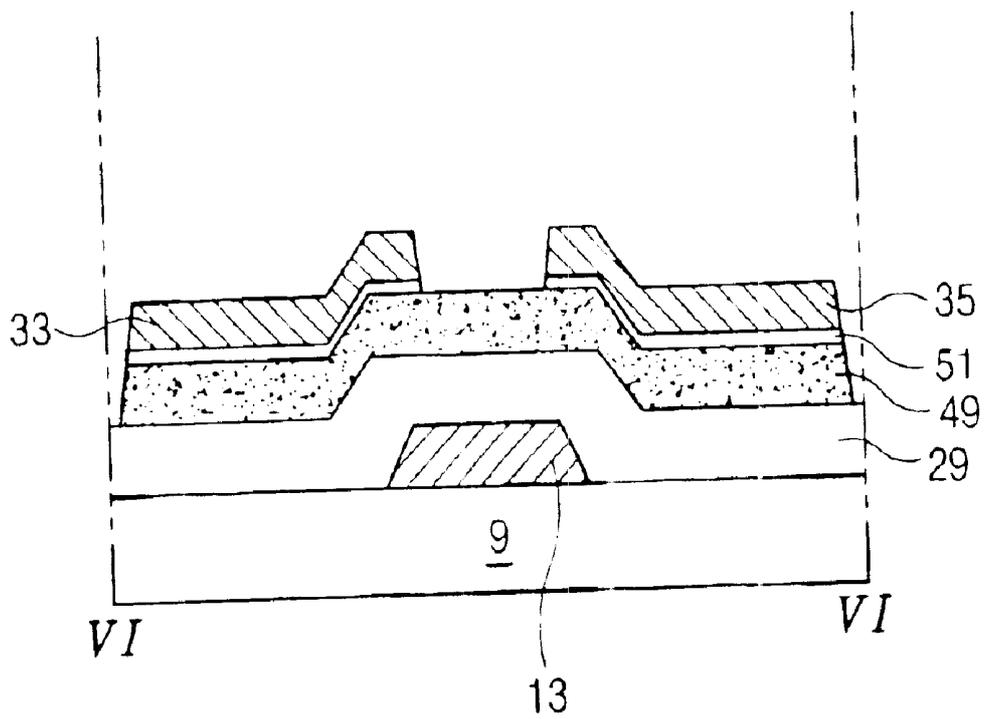


FIG. 6E
RELATED ART

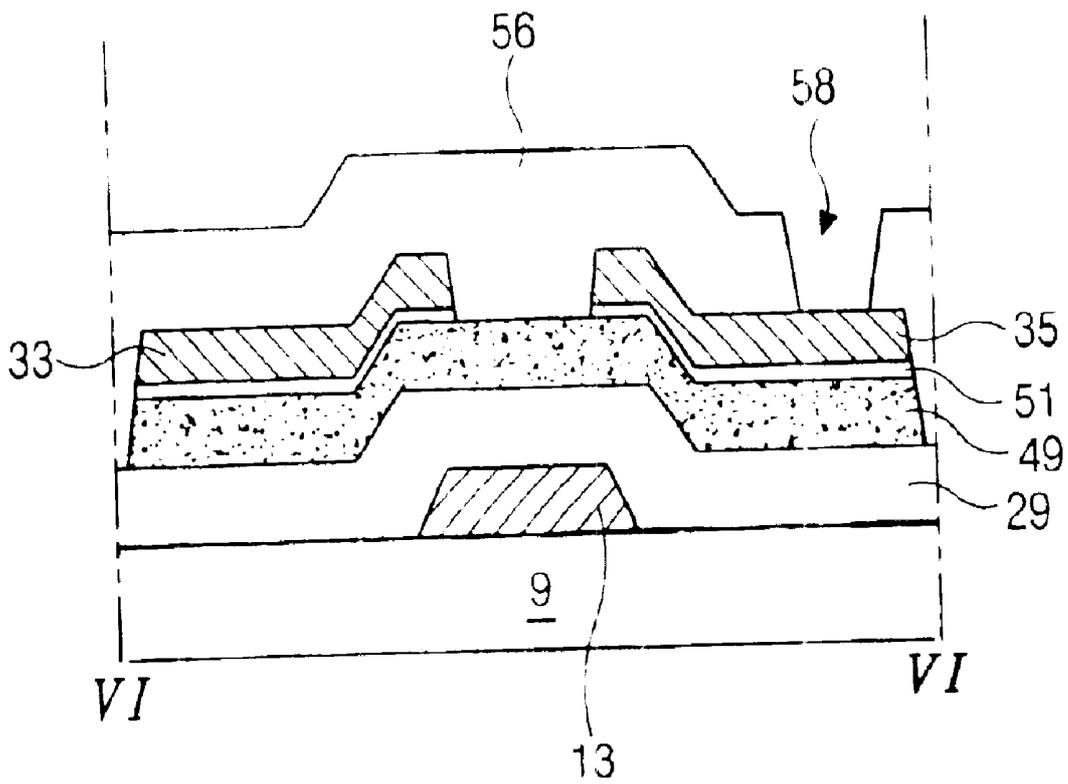


FIG. 6F
RELATED ART

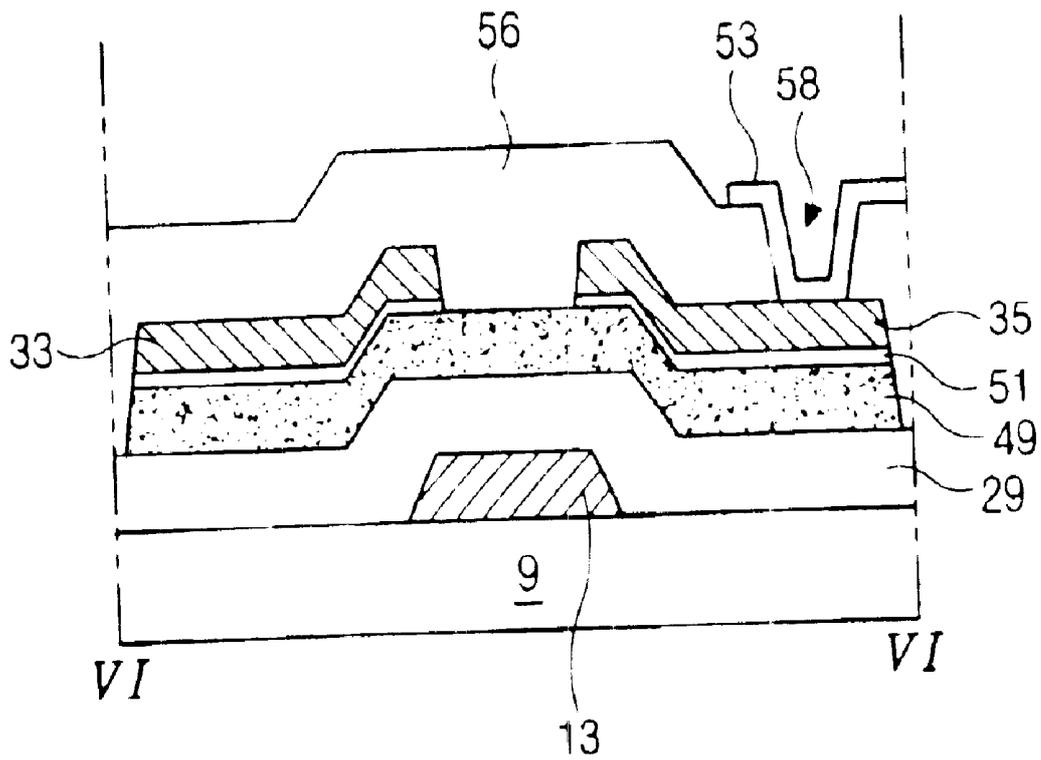


FIG. 7A
RELATED ART

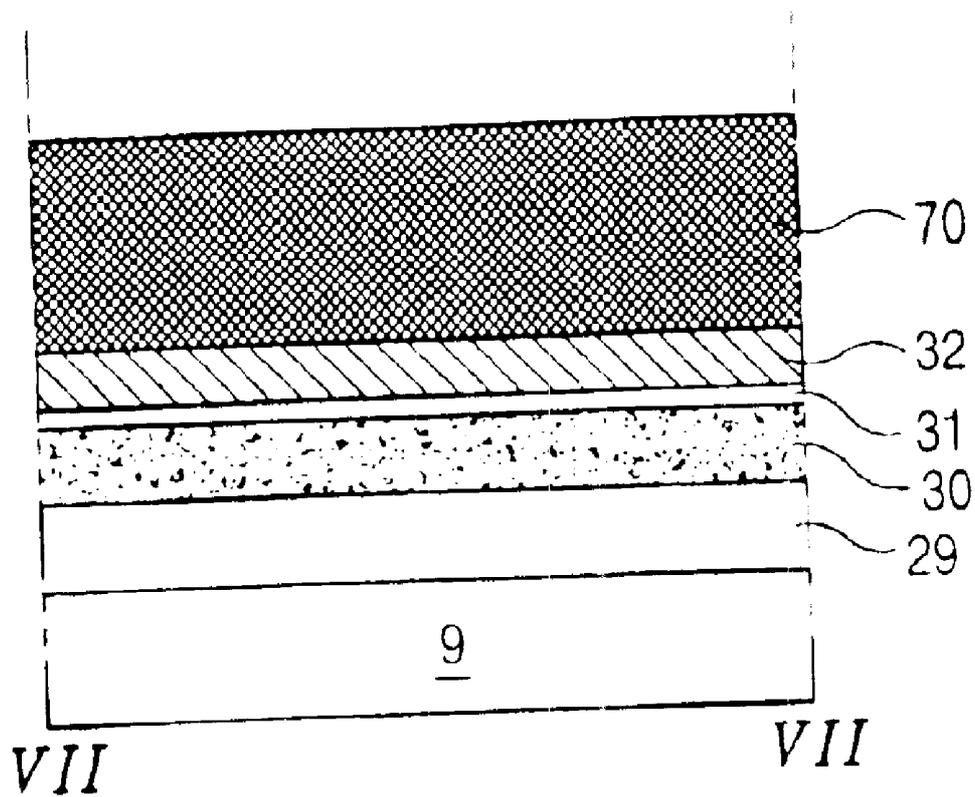


FIG. 7B
RELATED ART

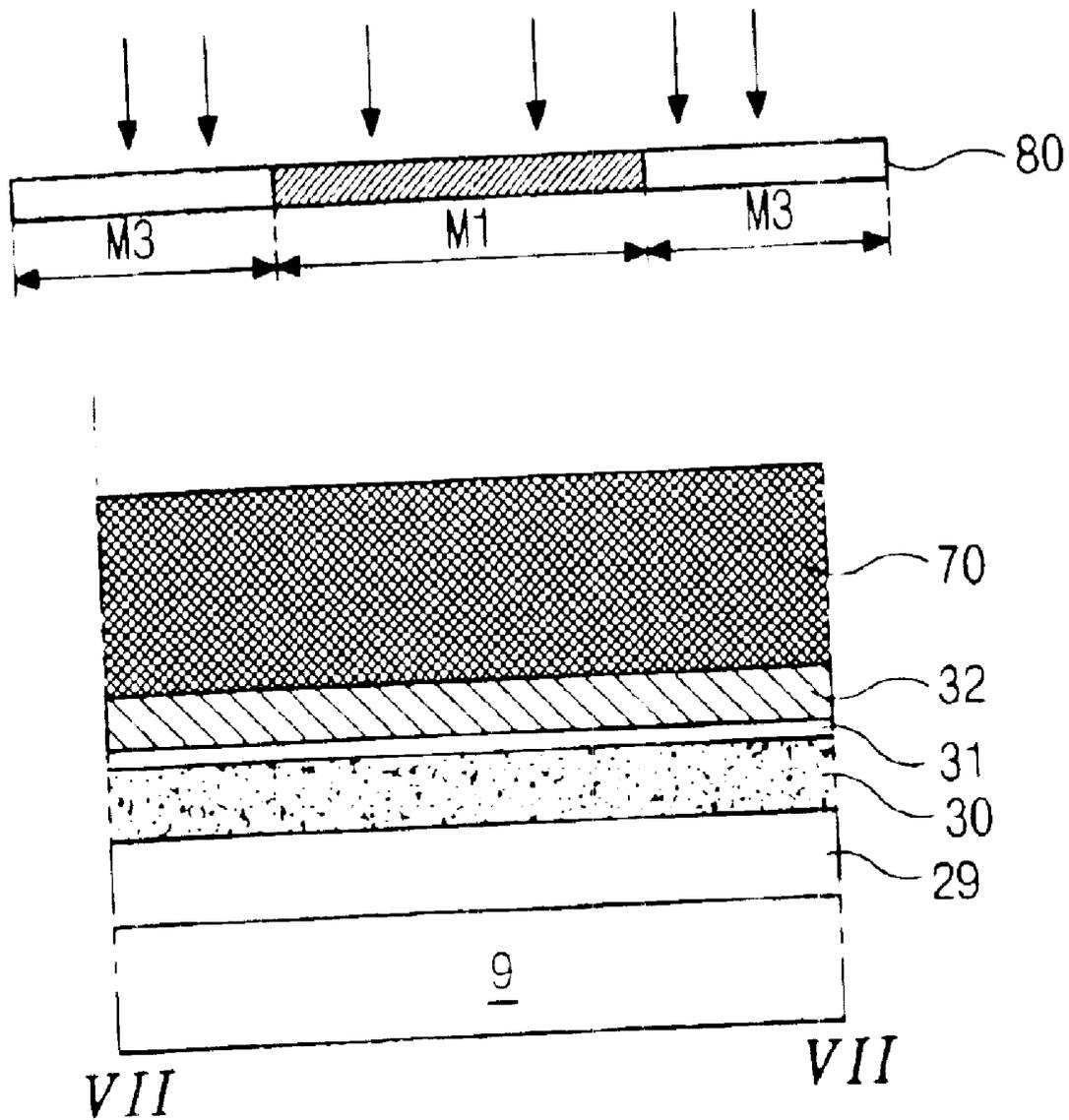


FIG. 7C
RELATED ART

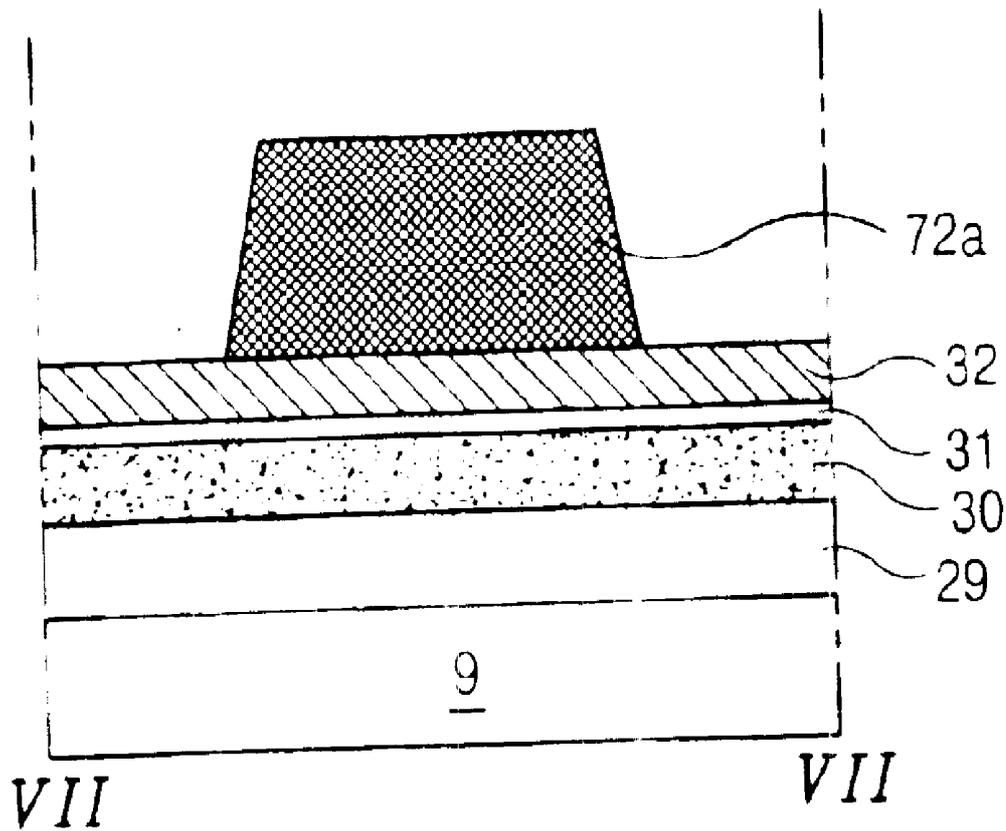


FIG. 7D
RELATED ART

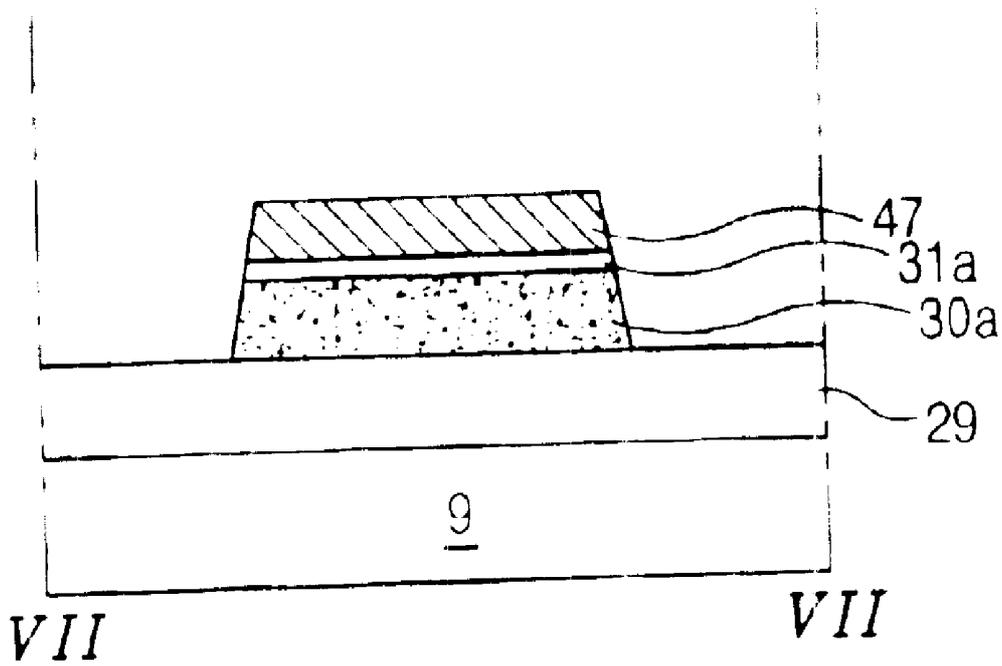


FIG. 7E
RELATED ART

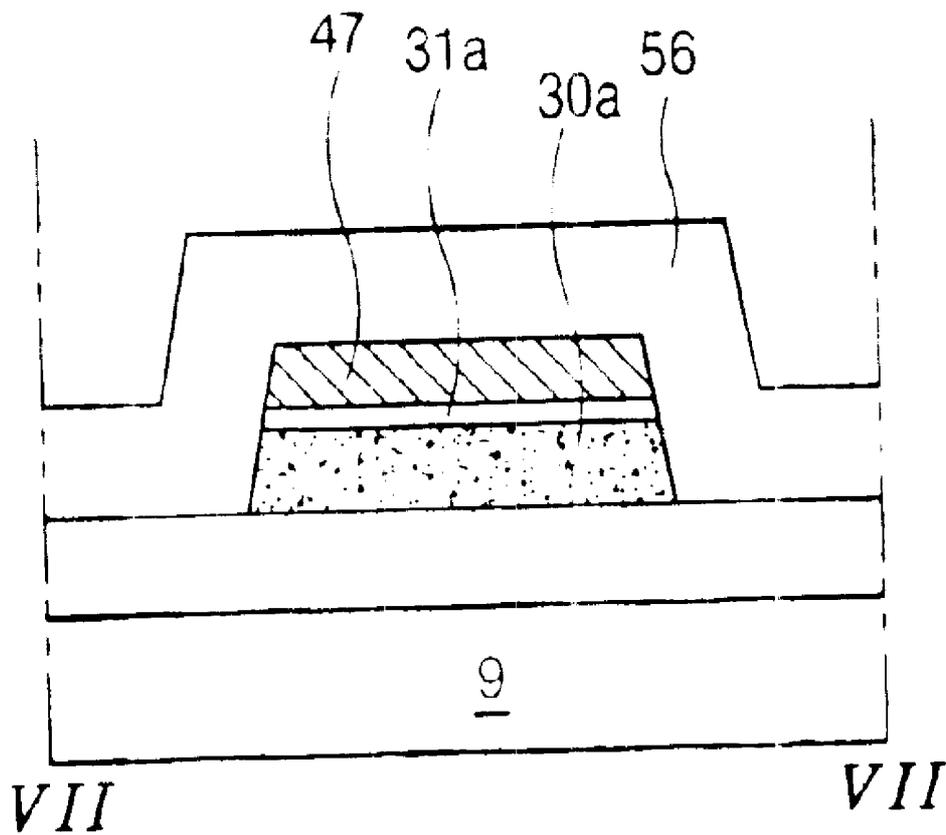


FIG. 7F
RELATED ART

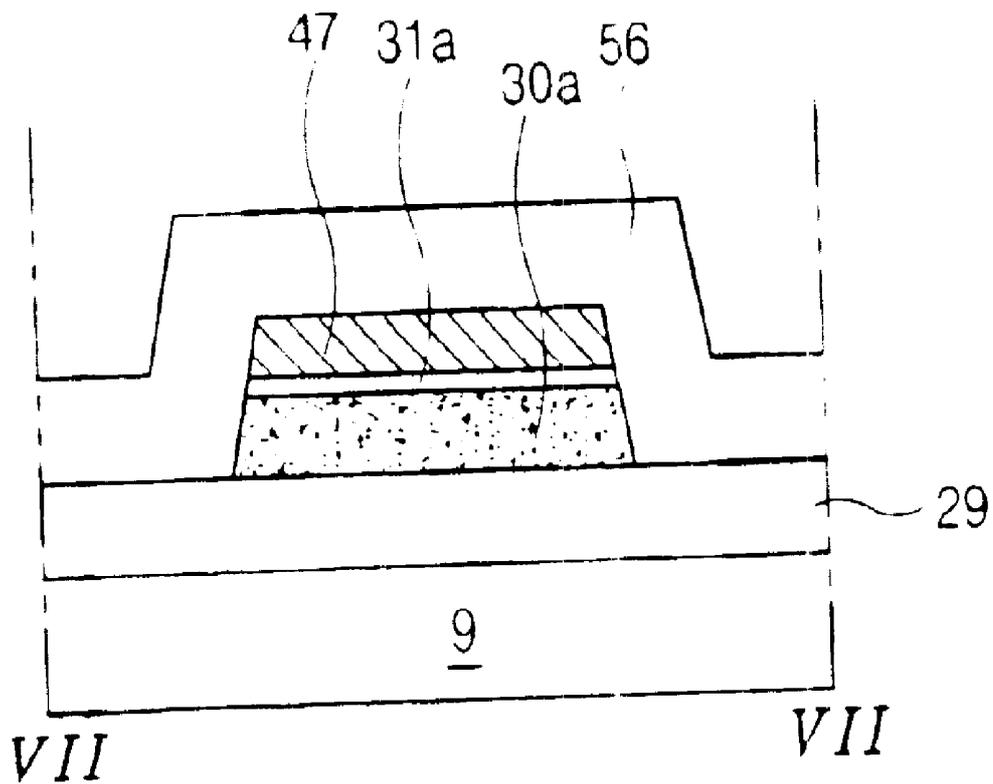


FIG. 8A
RELATED ART

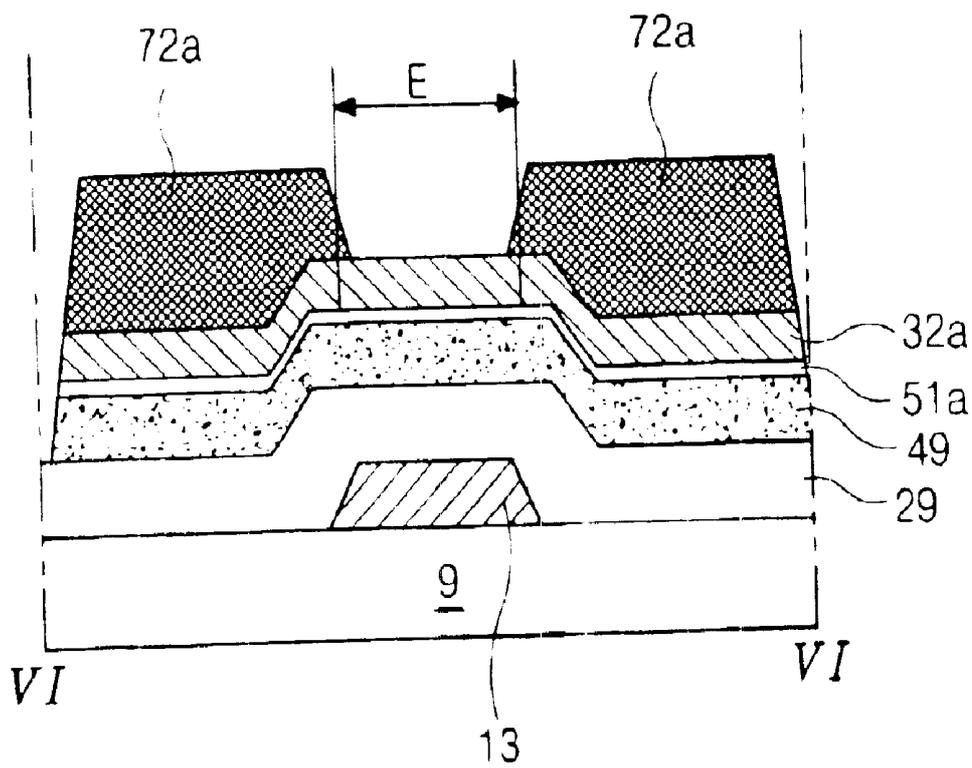


FIG. 8B
RELATED ART

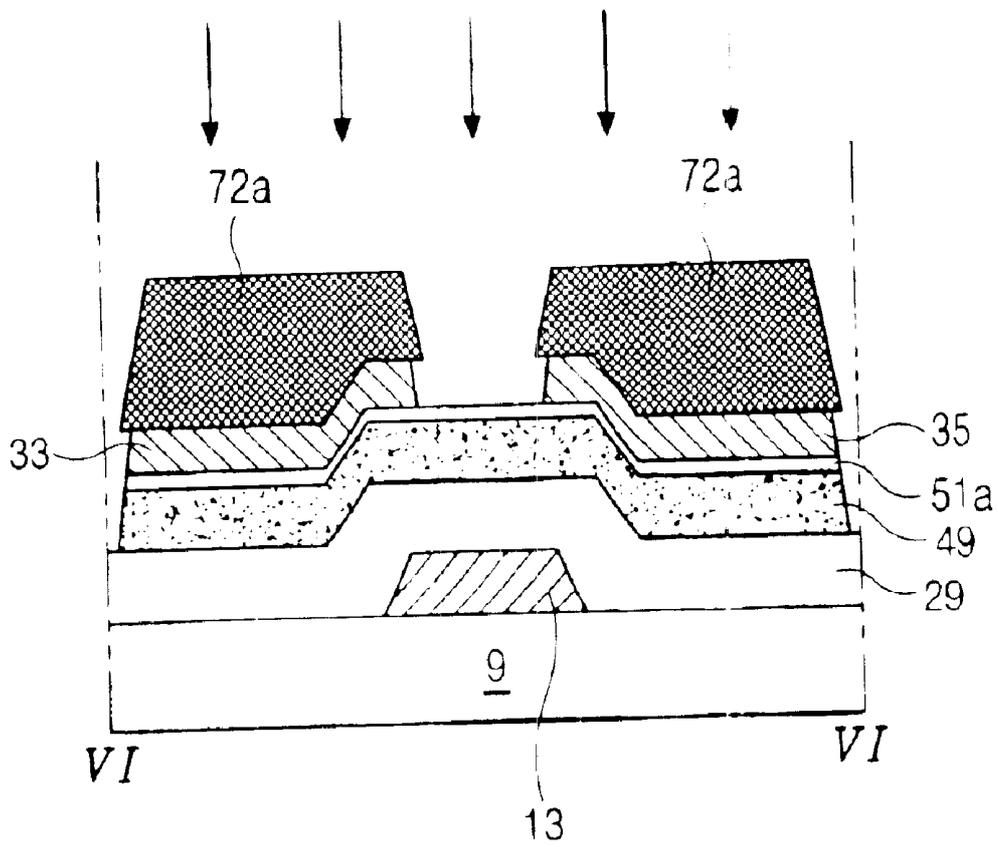


FIG. 8C
RELATED ART

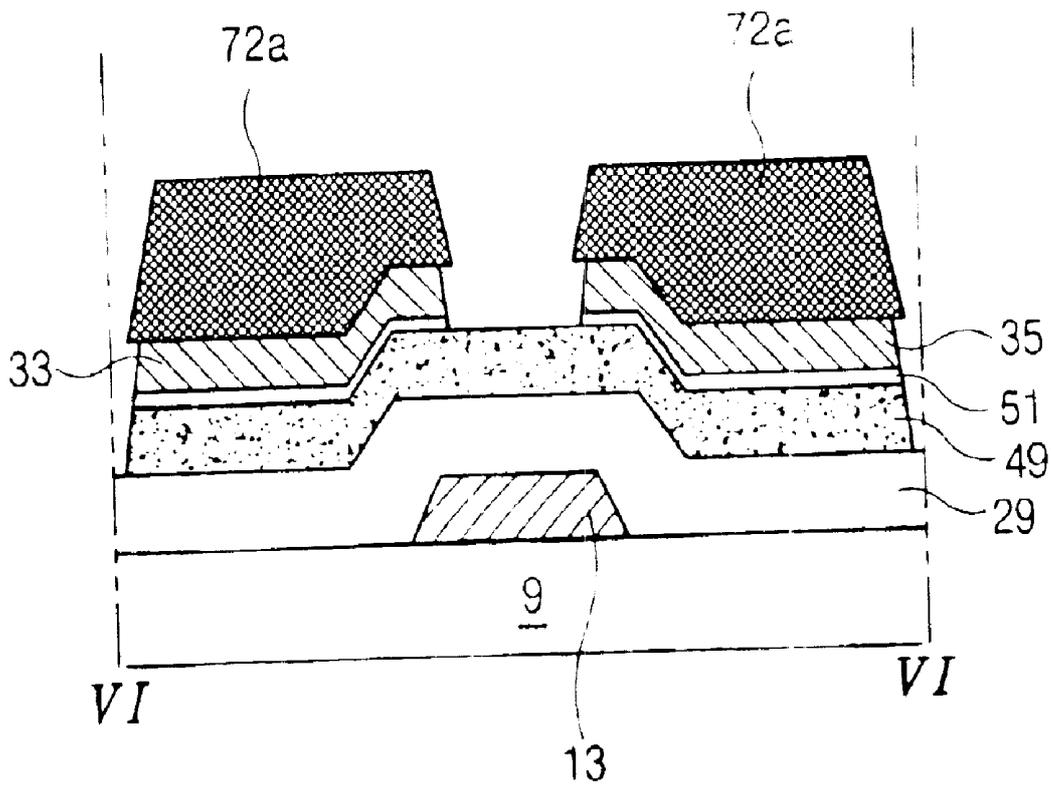


FIG. 9A
RELATED ART

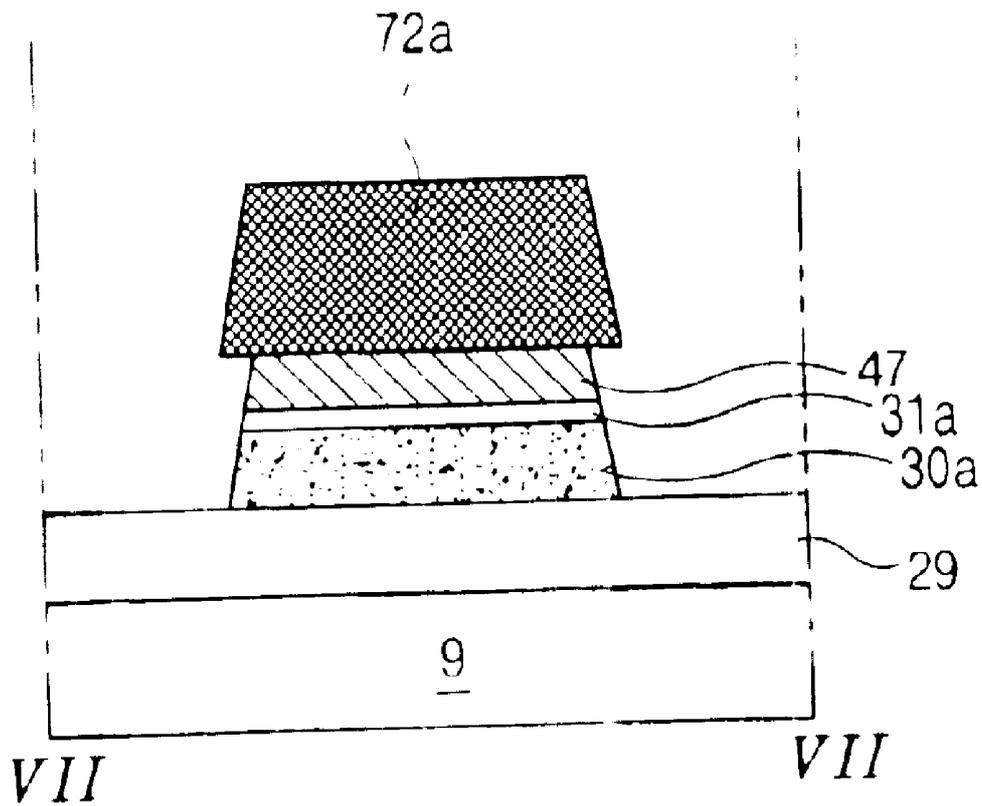


FIG. 9B
RELATED ART

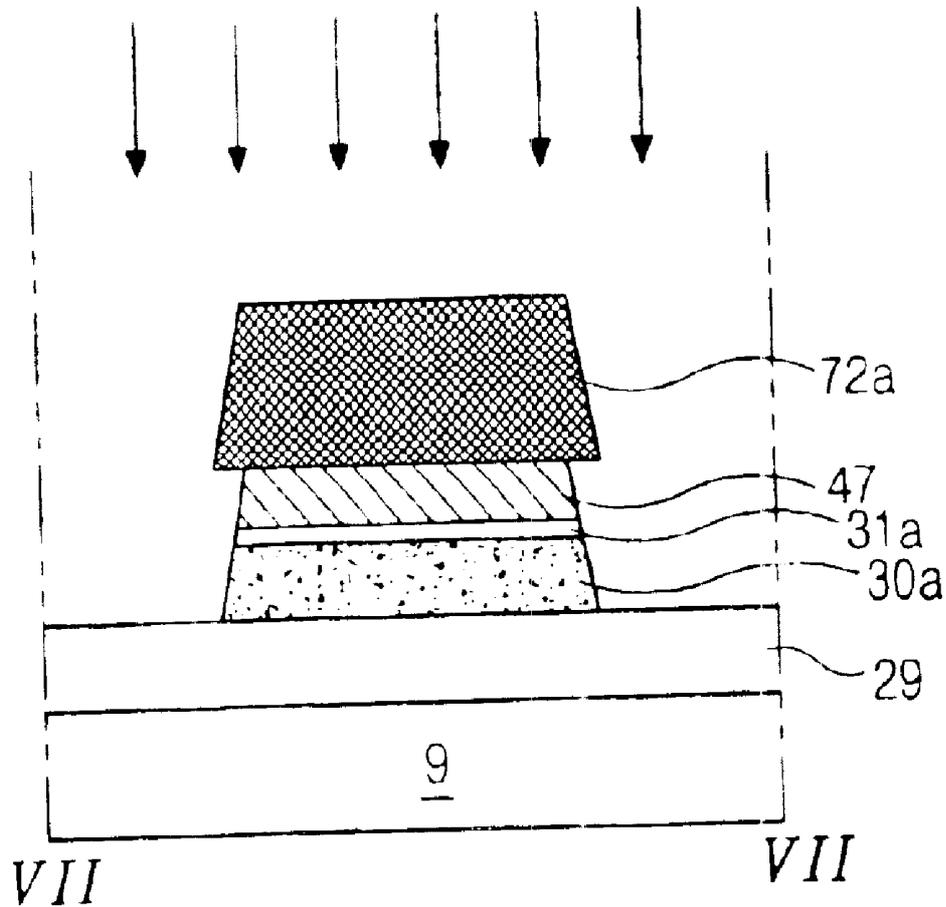


FIG. 9C
RELATED ART

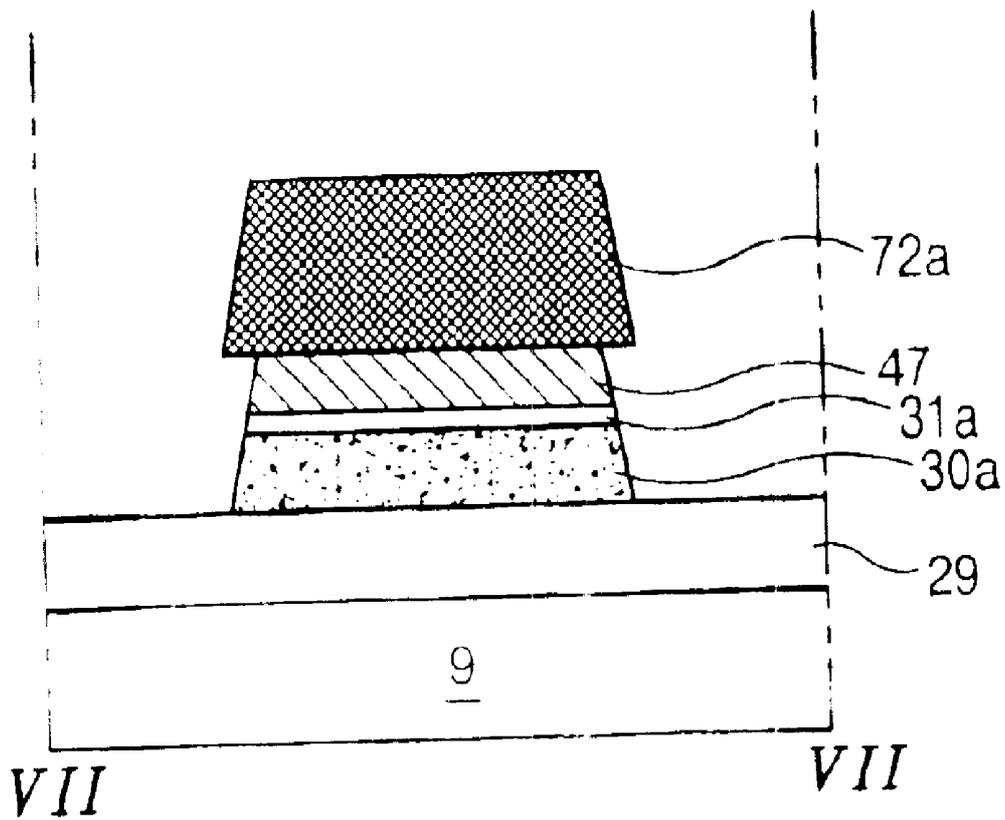


FIG. 10A
RELATED ART

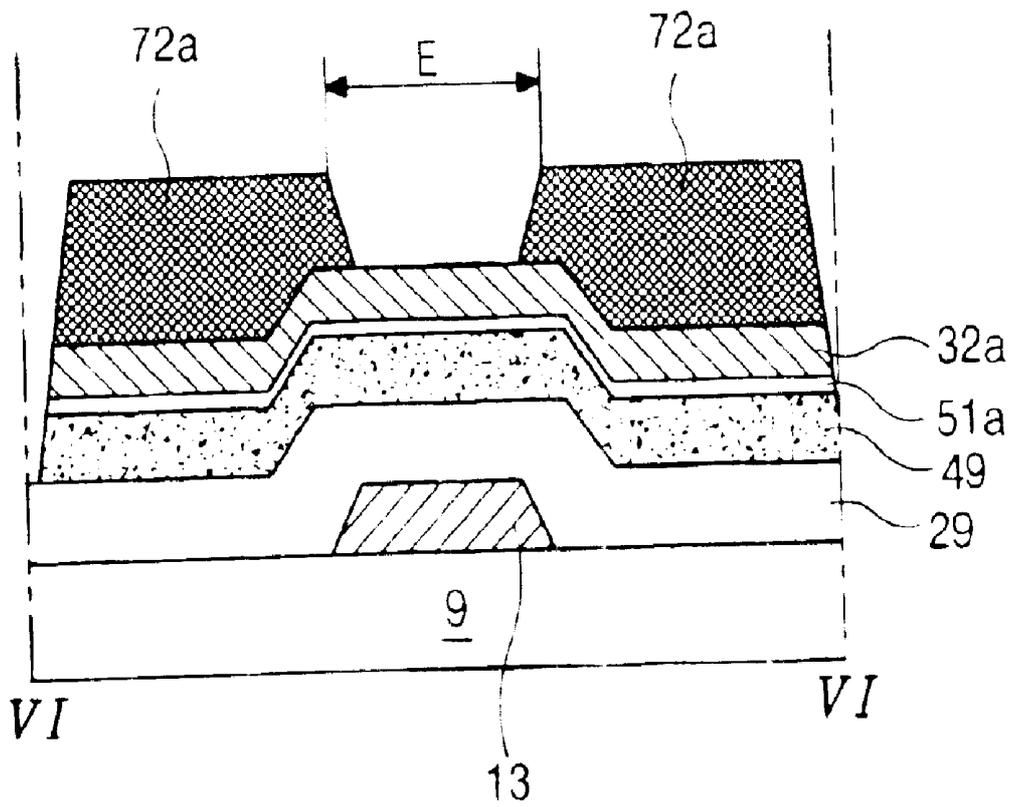


FIG. 10B
RELATED ART

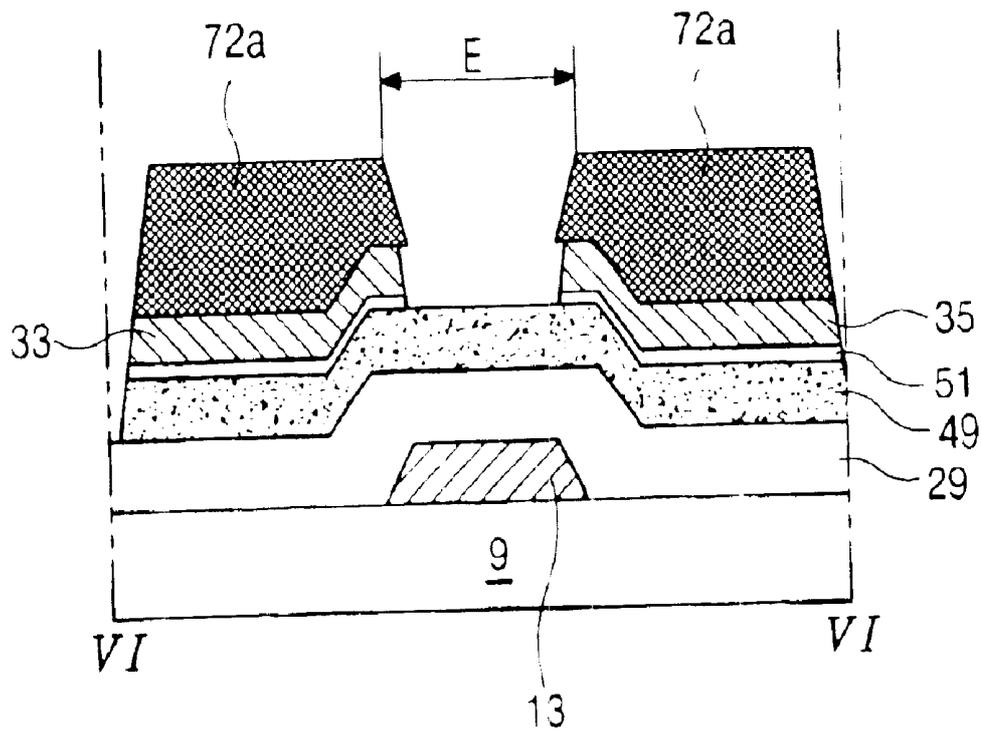


FIG. 11A
RELATED ART

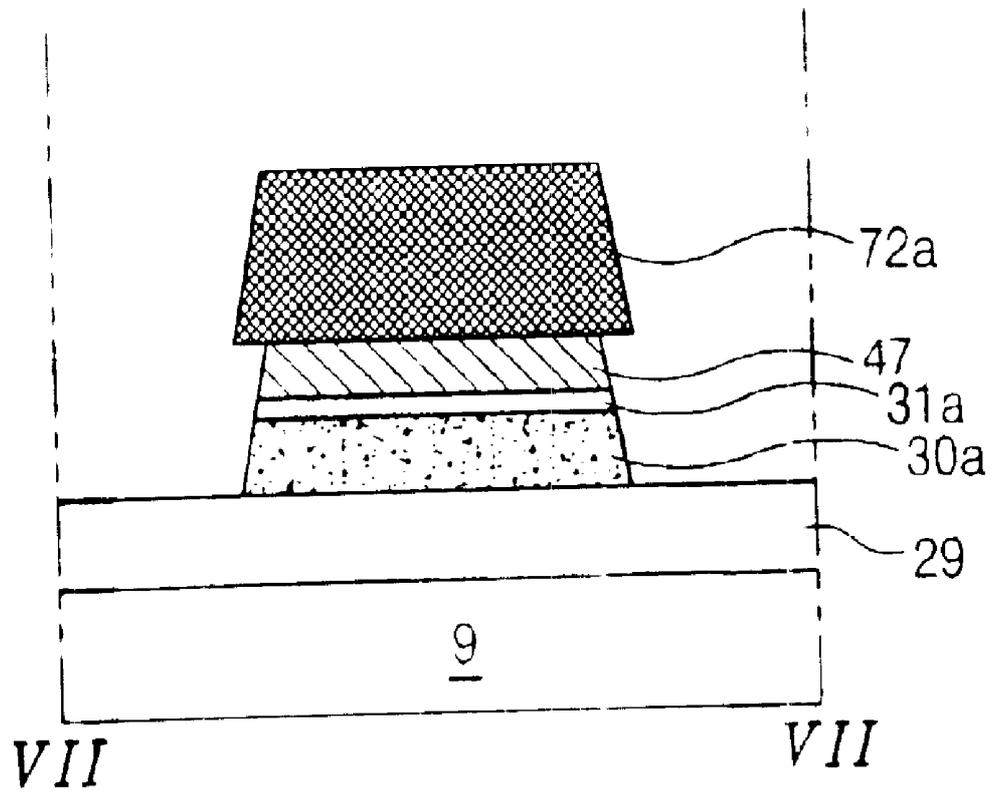


FIG. 11B
RELATED ART

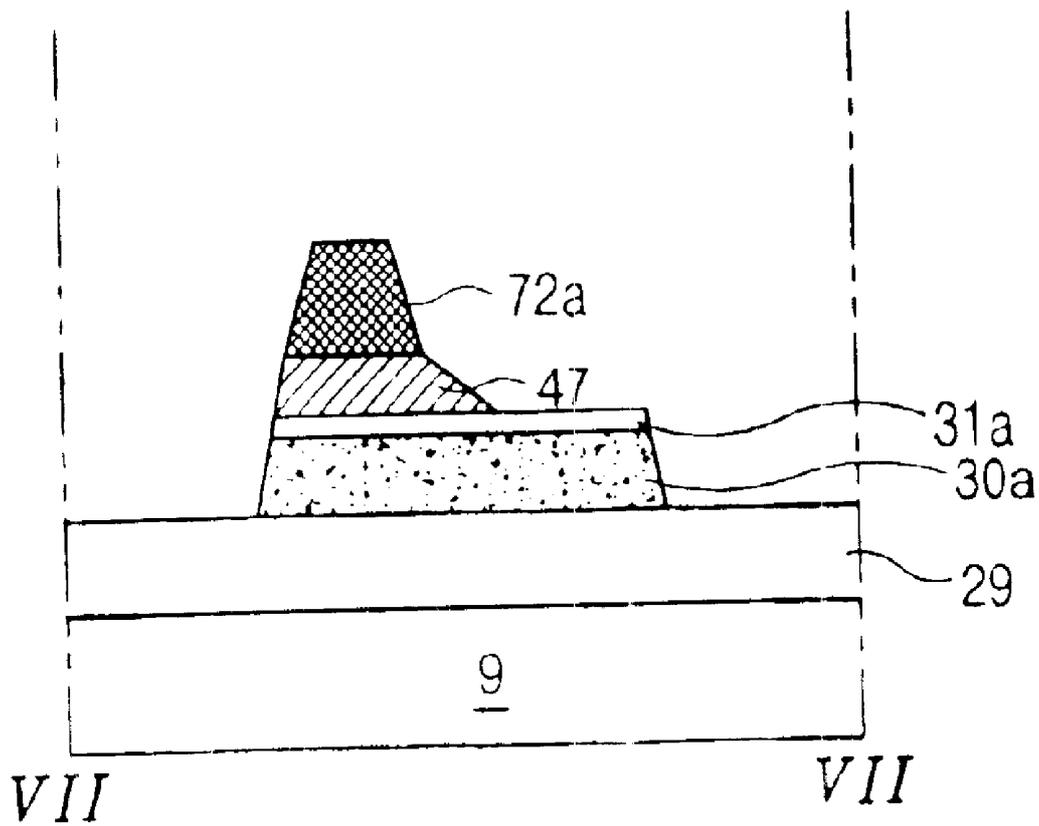


FIG. 12

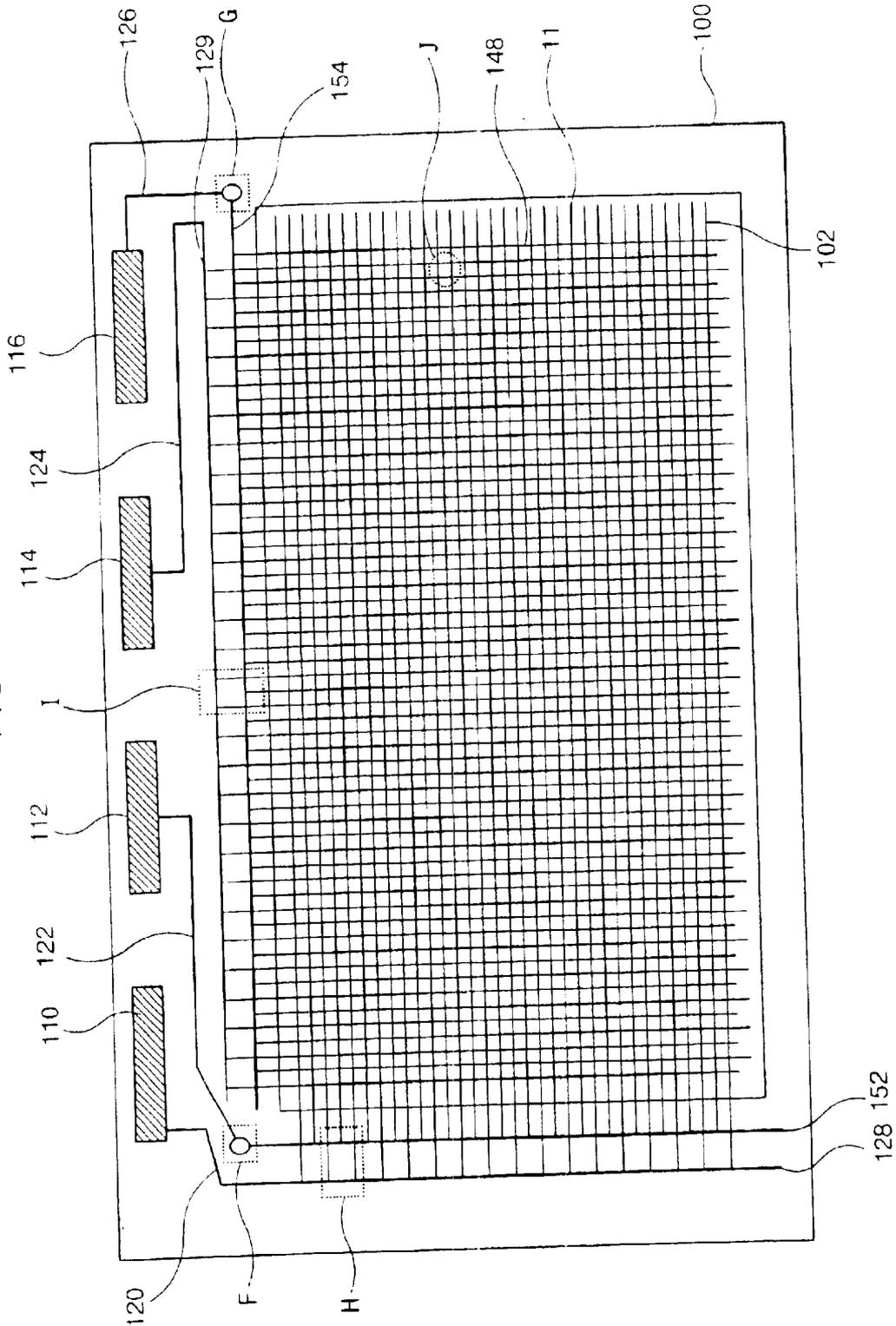


FIG. 13A

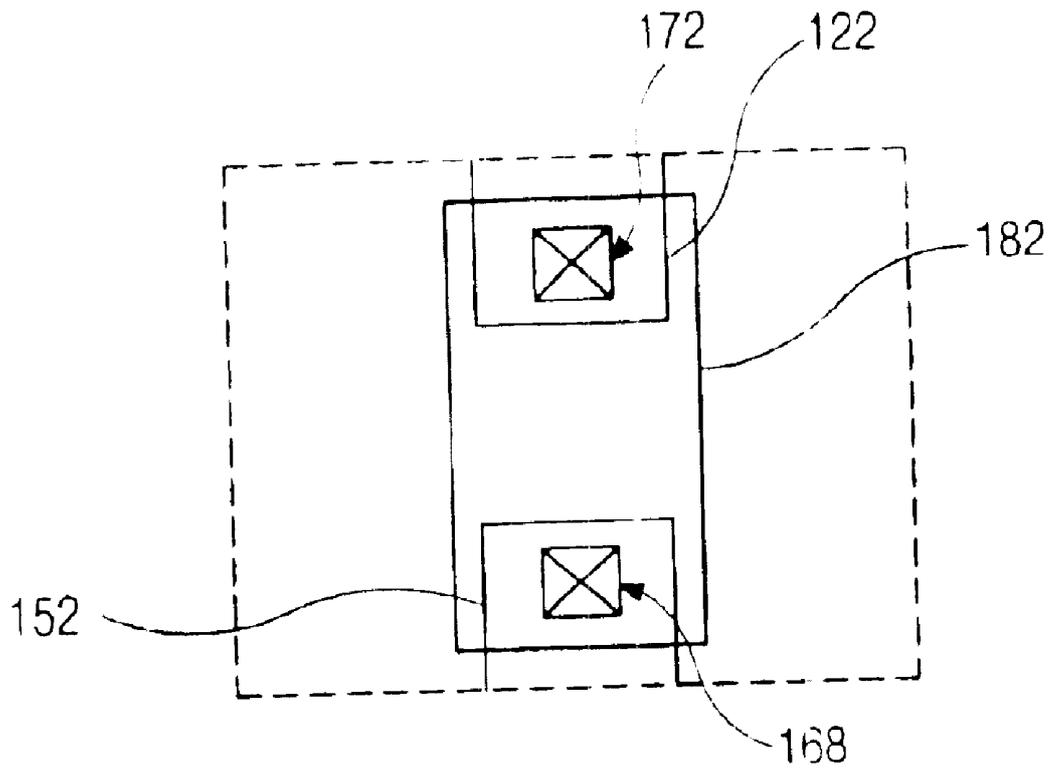


FIG. 13B

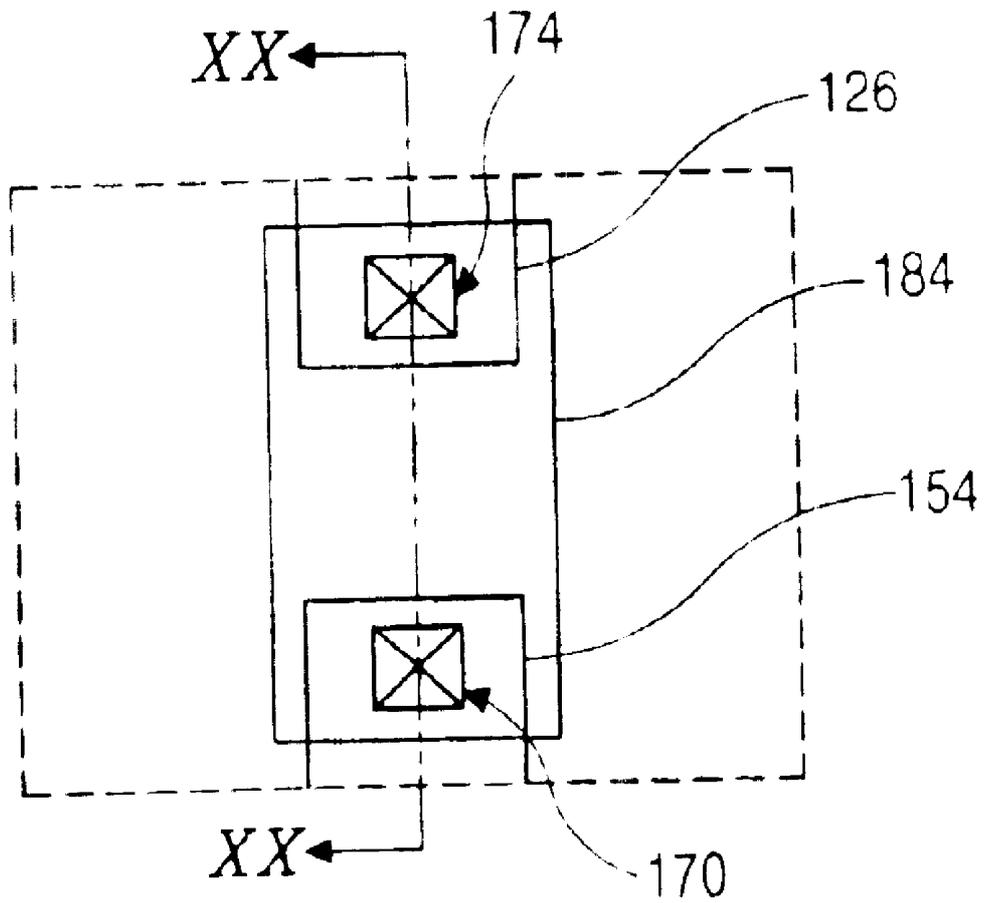


FIG. 14

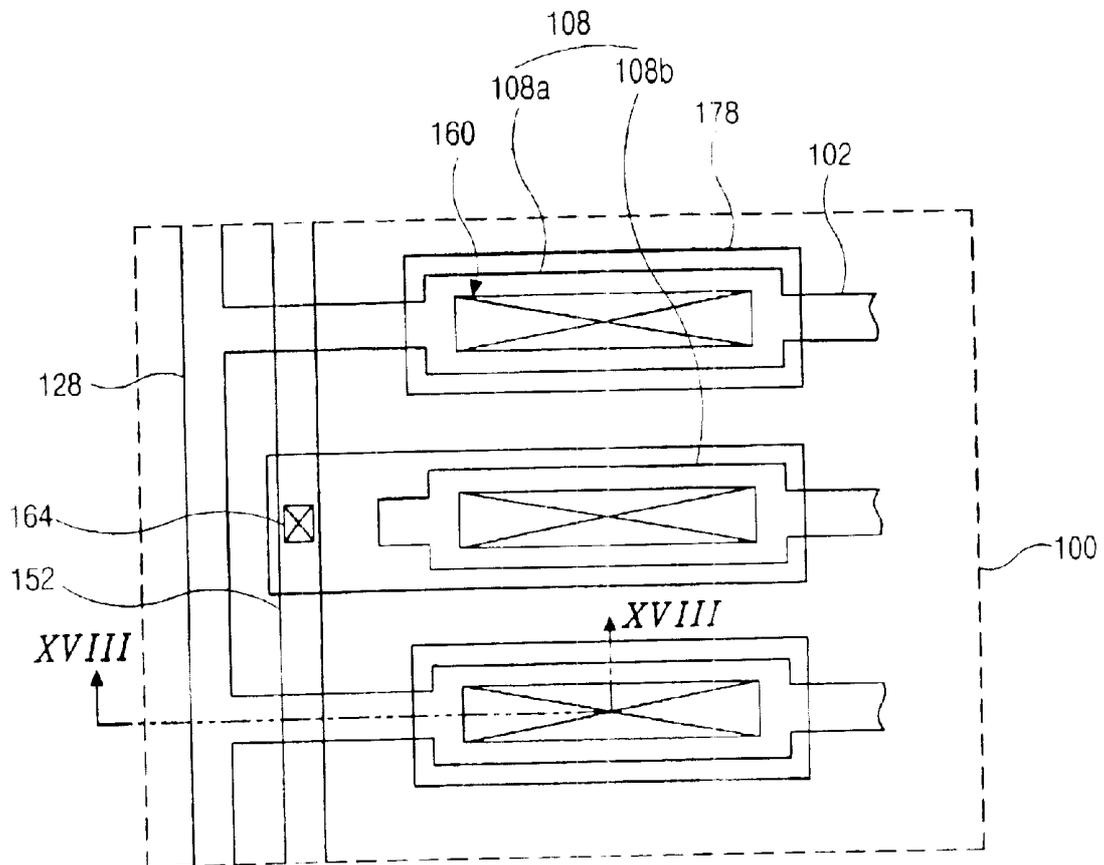


FIG. 15

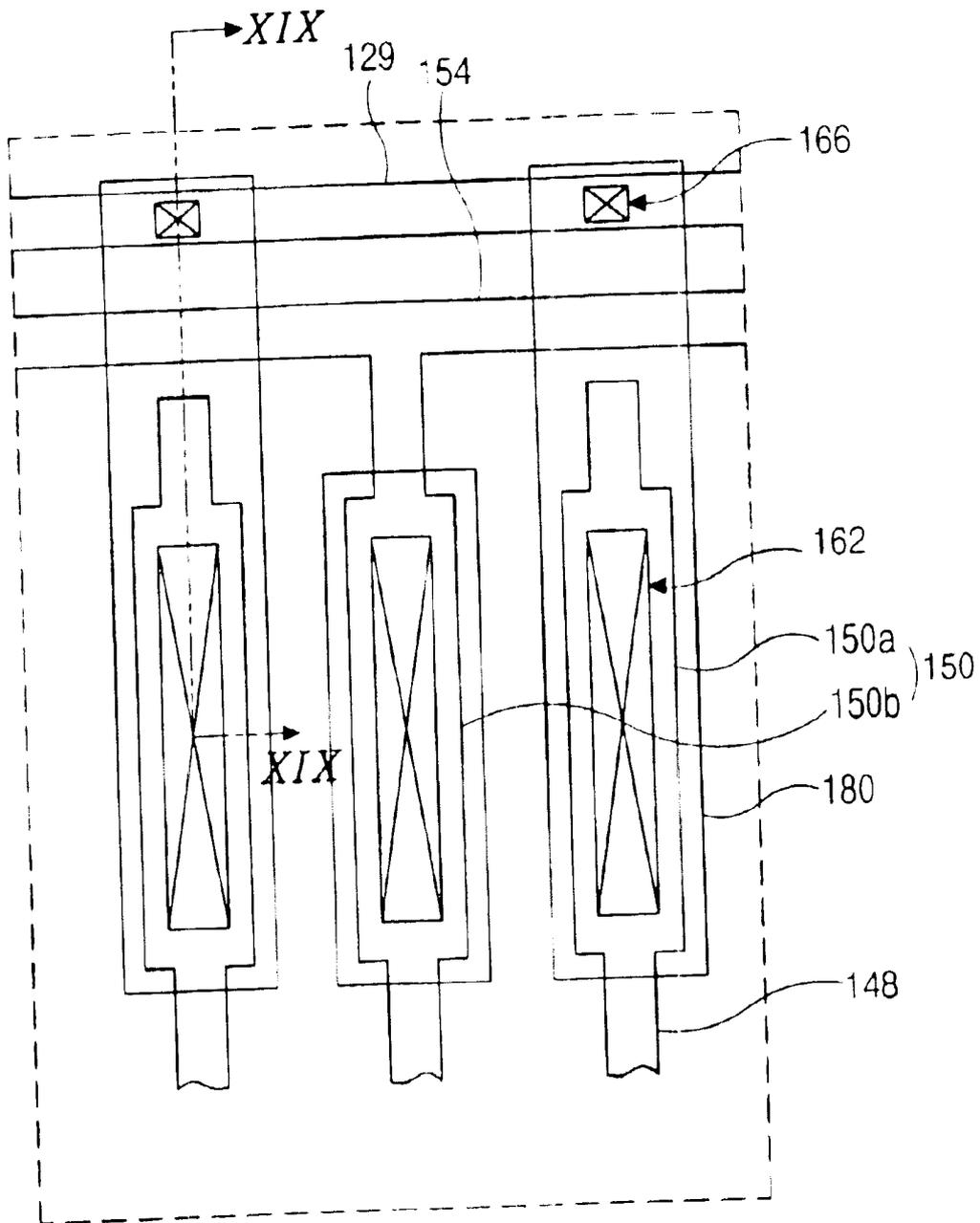


FIG. 16

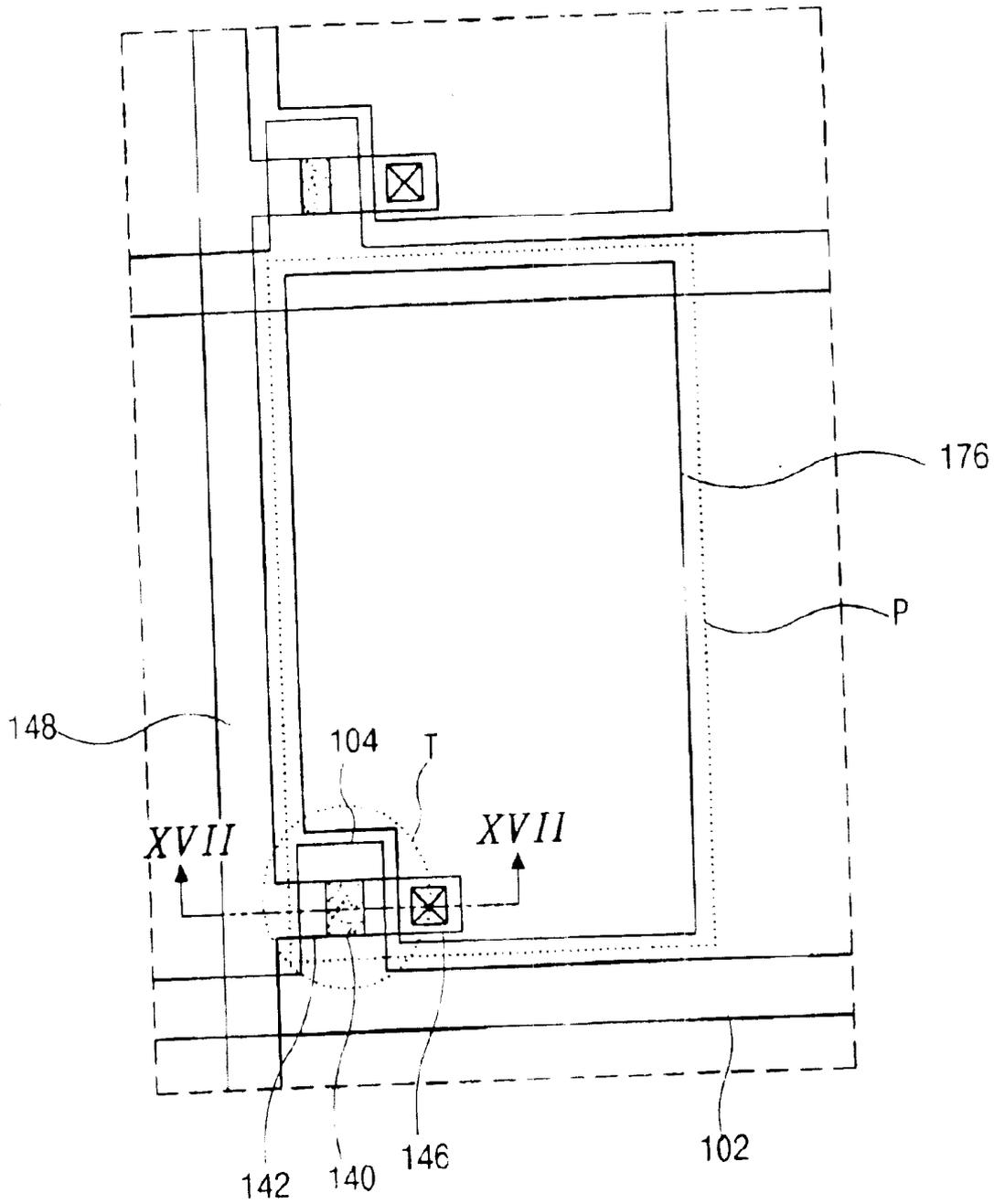


FIG. 17A

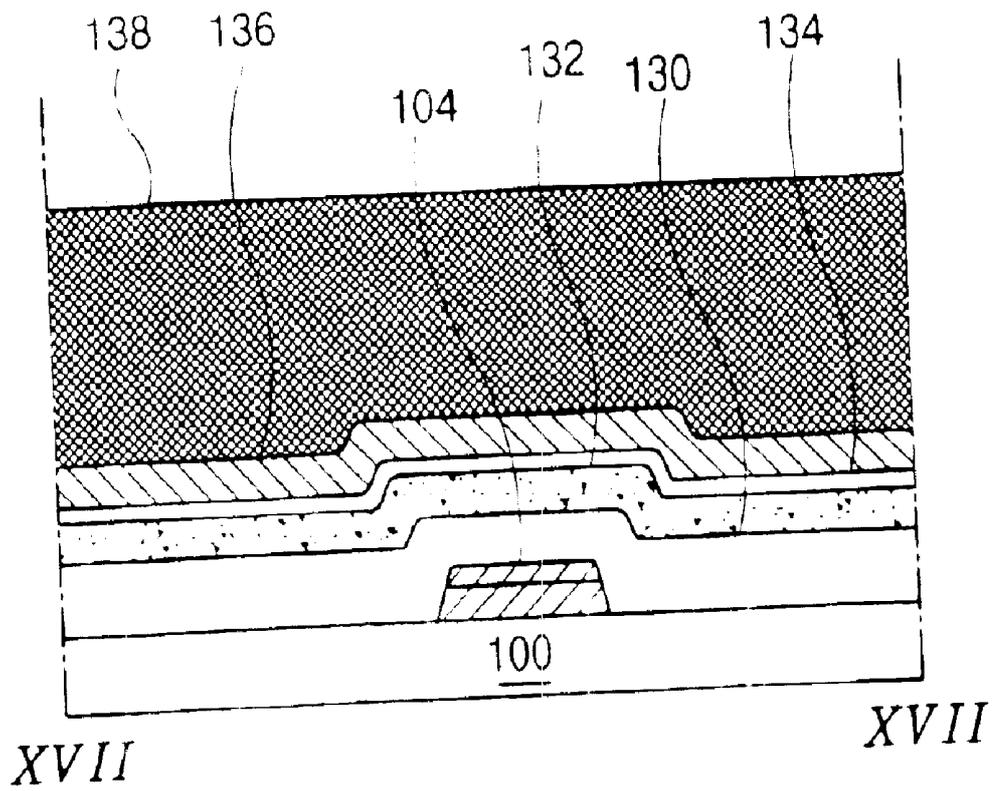


FIG. 17B

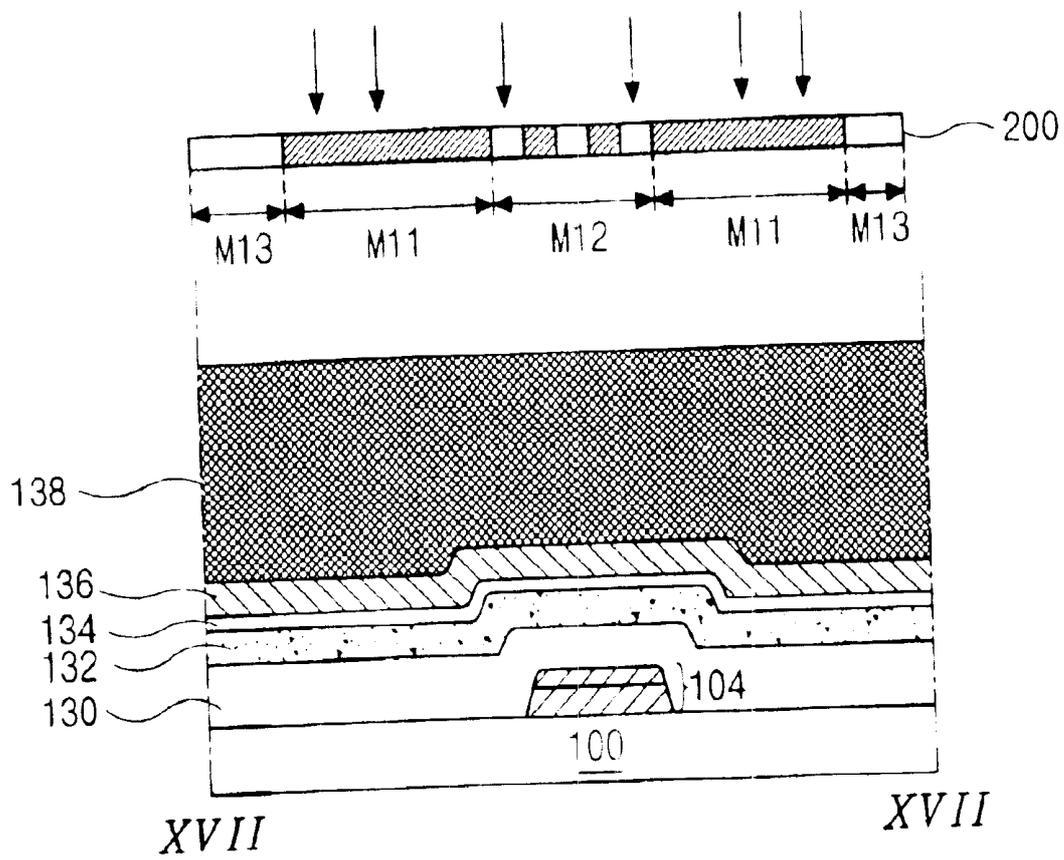


FIG. 17C

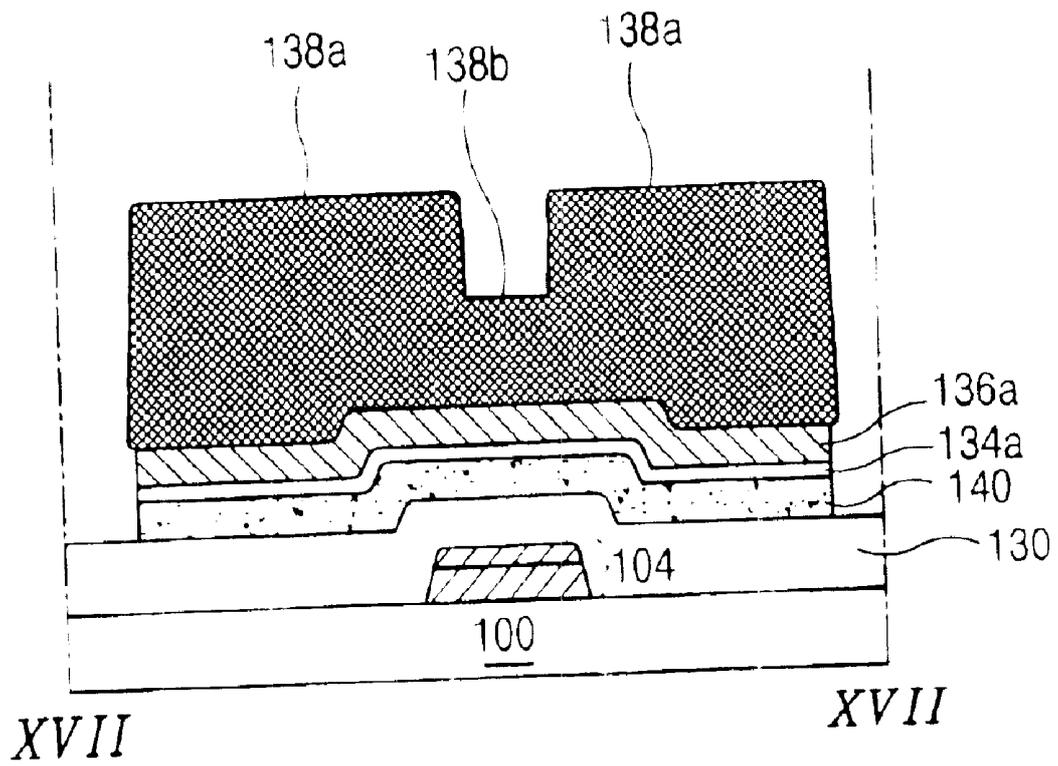


FIG. 17D

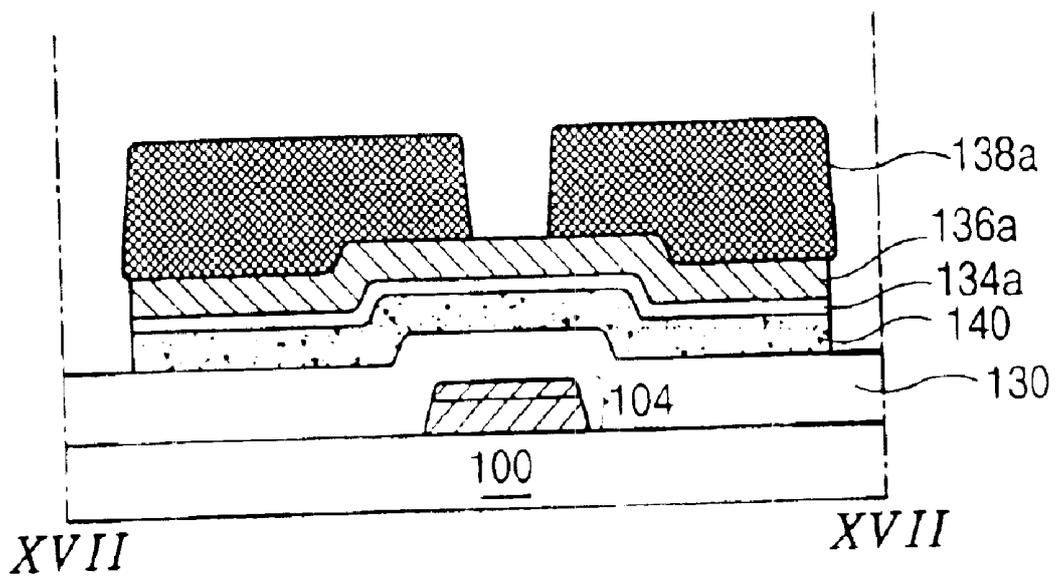


FIG. 17E

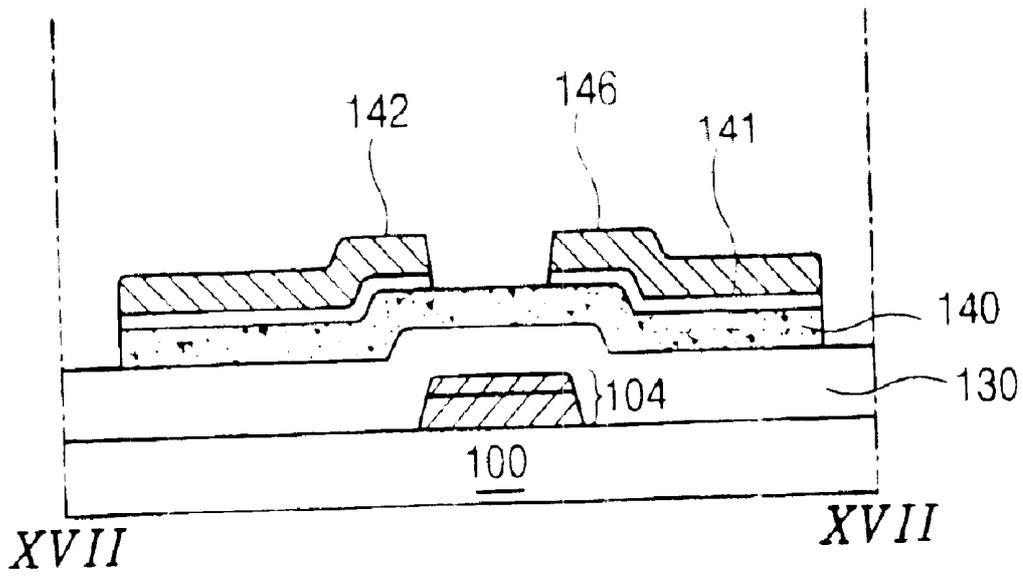


FIG. 17F

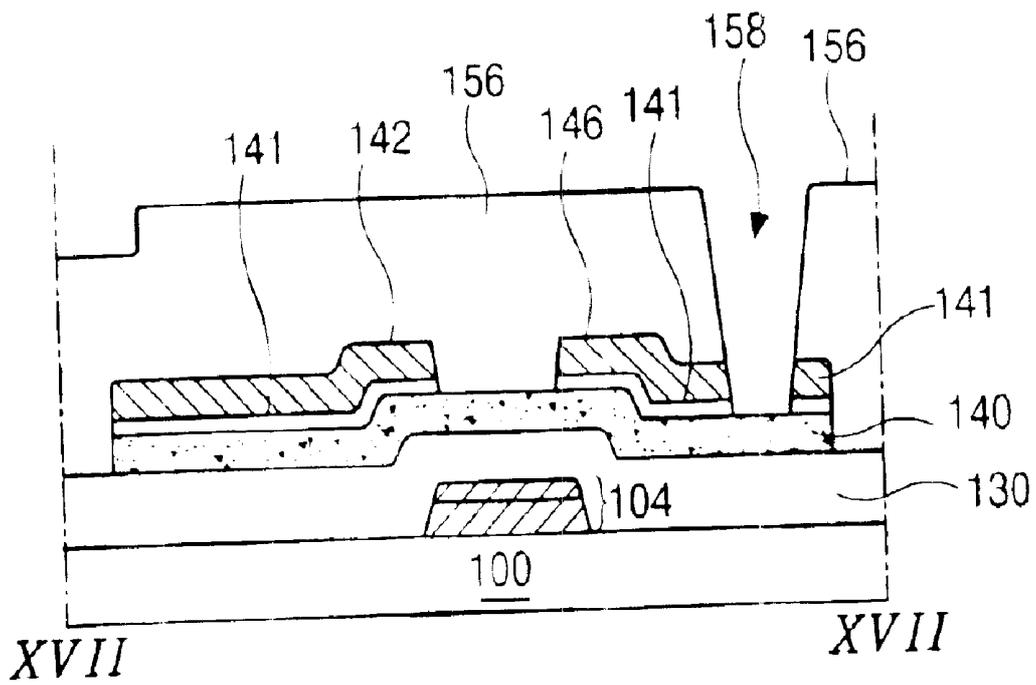


FIG. 17G

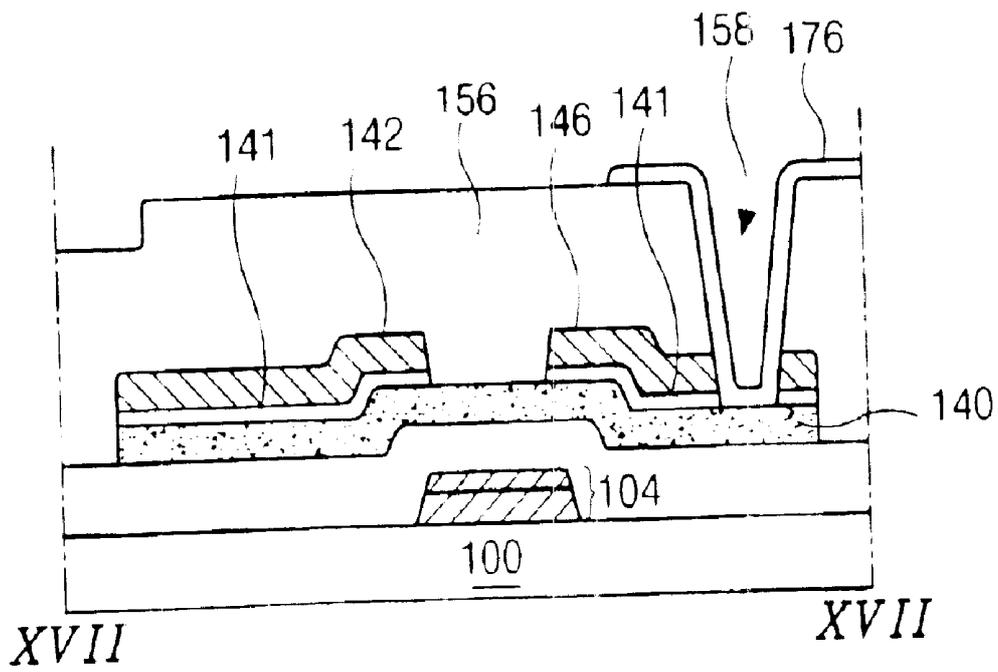


FIG. 18A

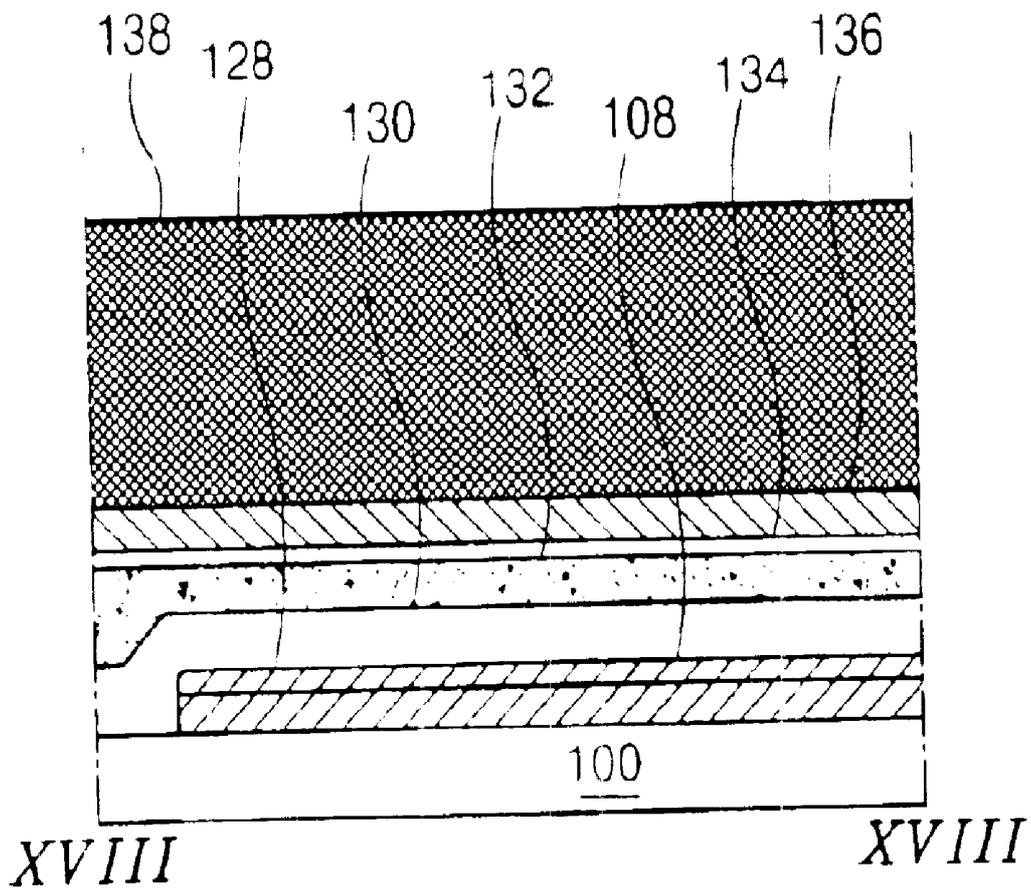


FIG. 18B

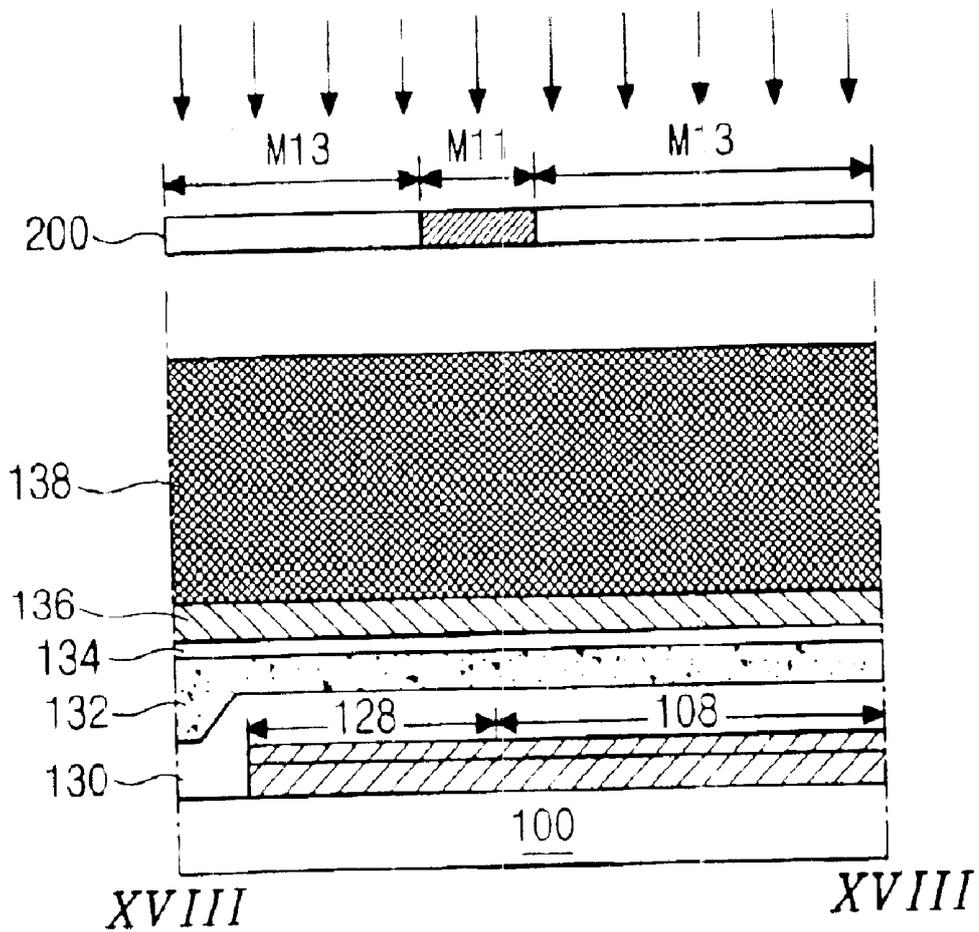


FIG. 18C

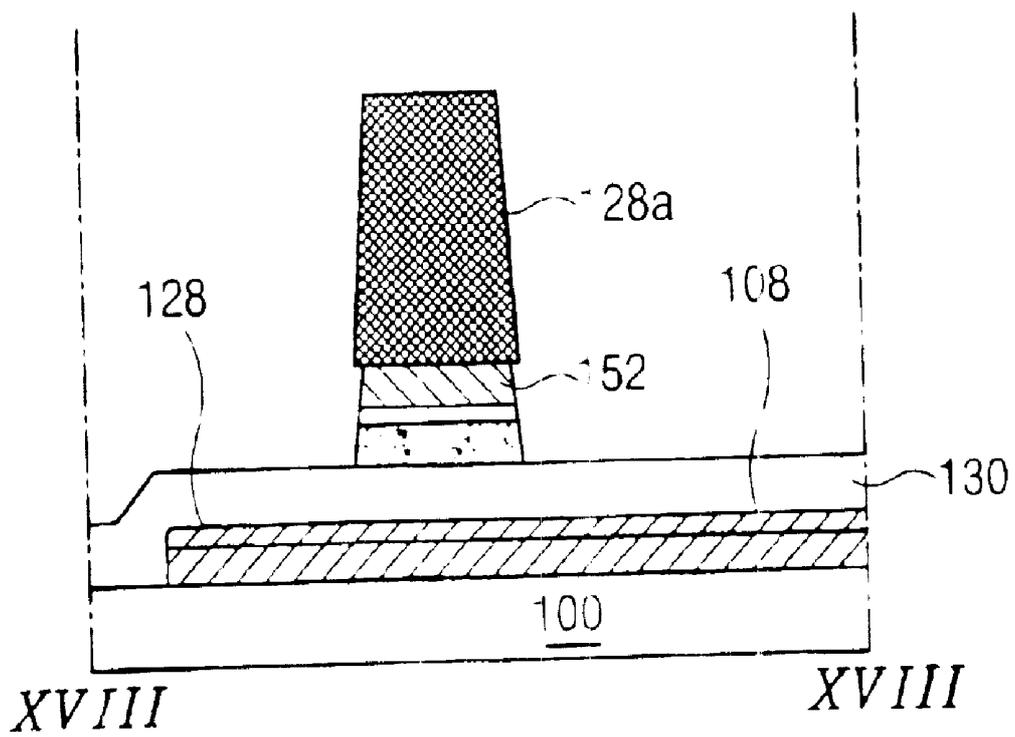


FIG. 18D

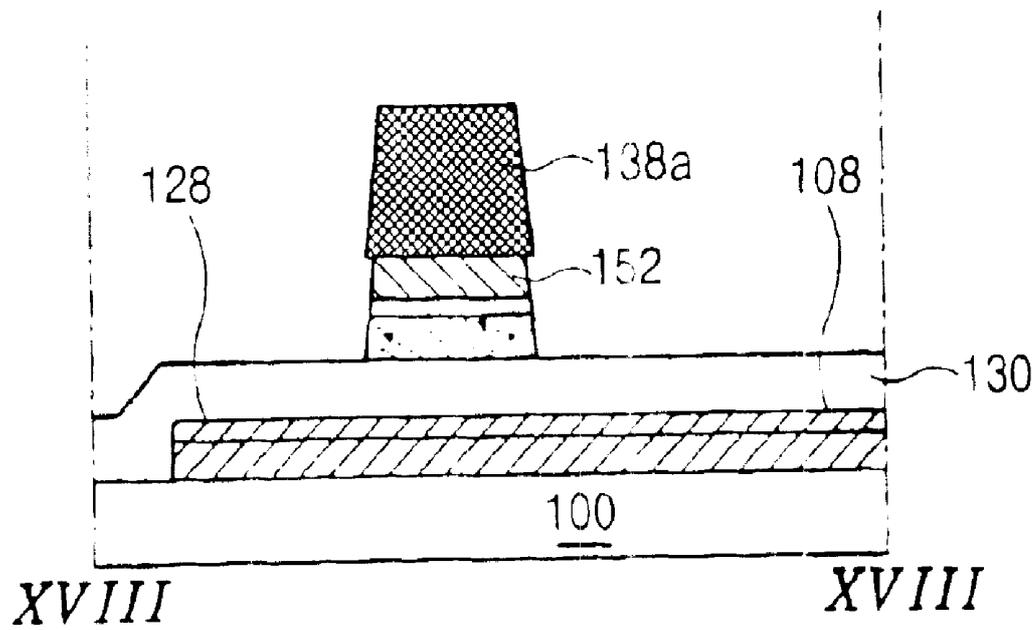


FIG. 18E

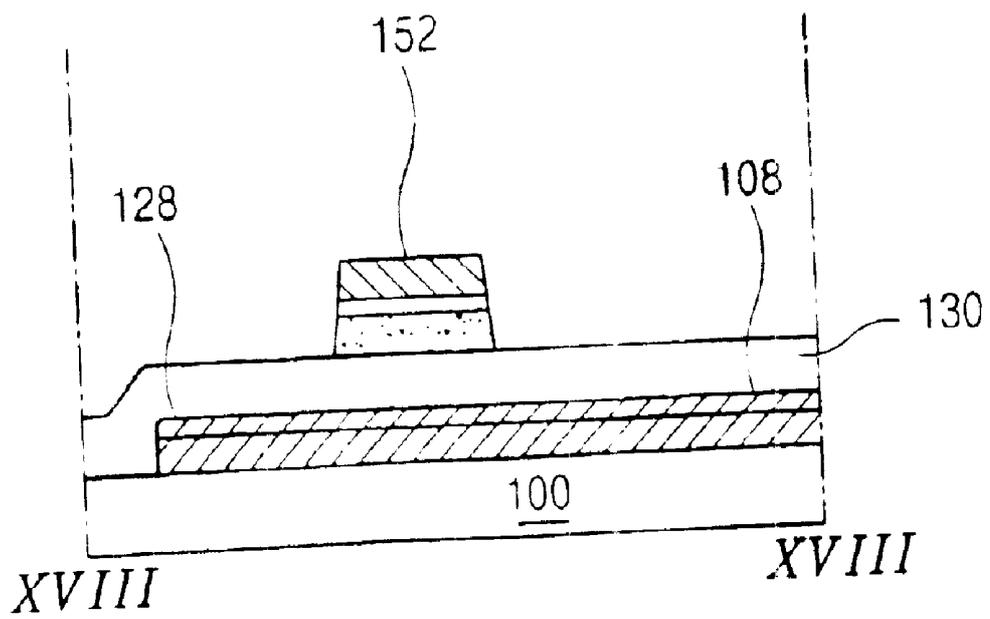


FIG. 18F

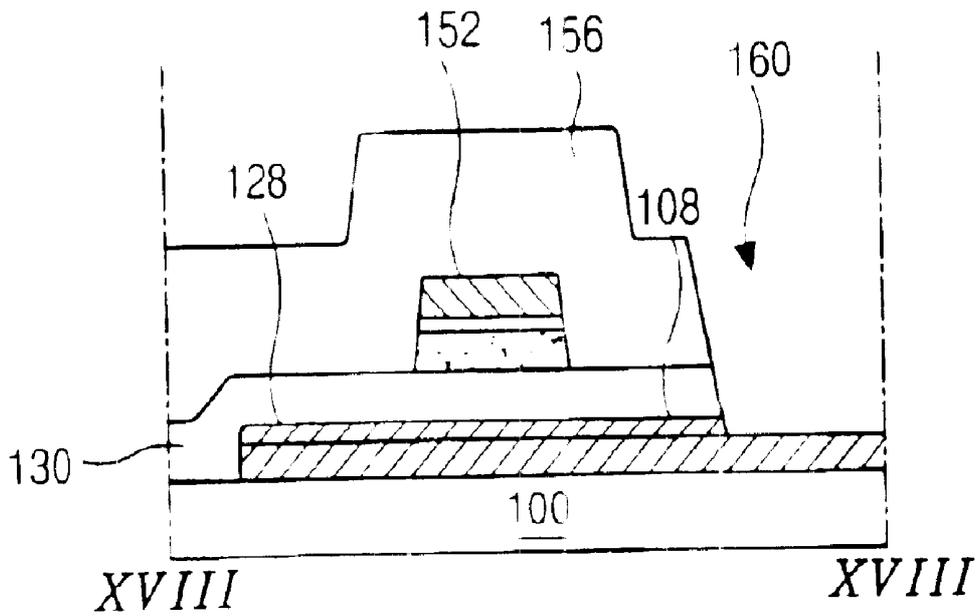


FIG. 18G

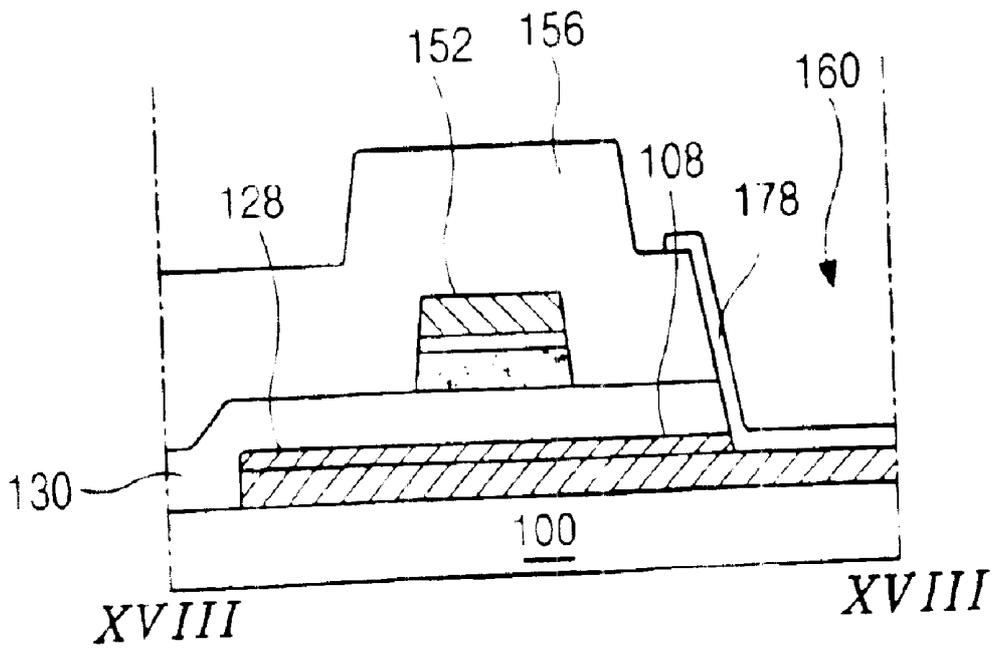


FIG. 19A

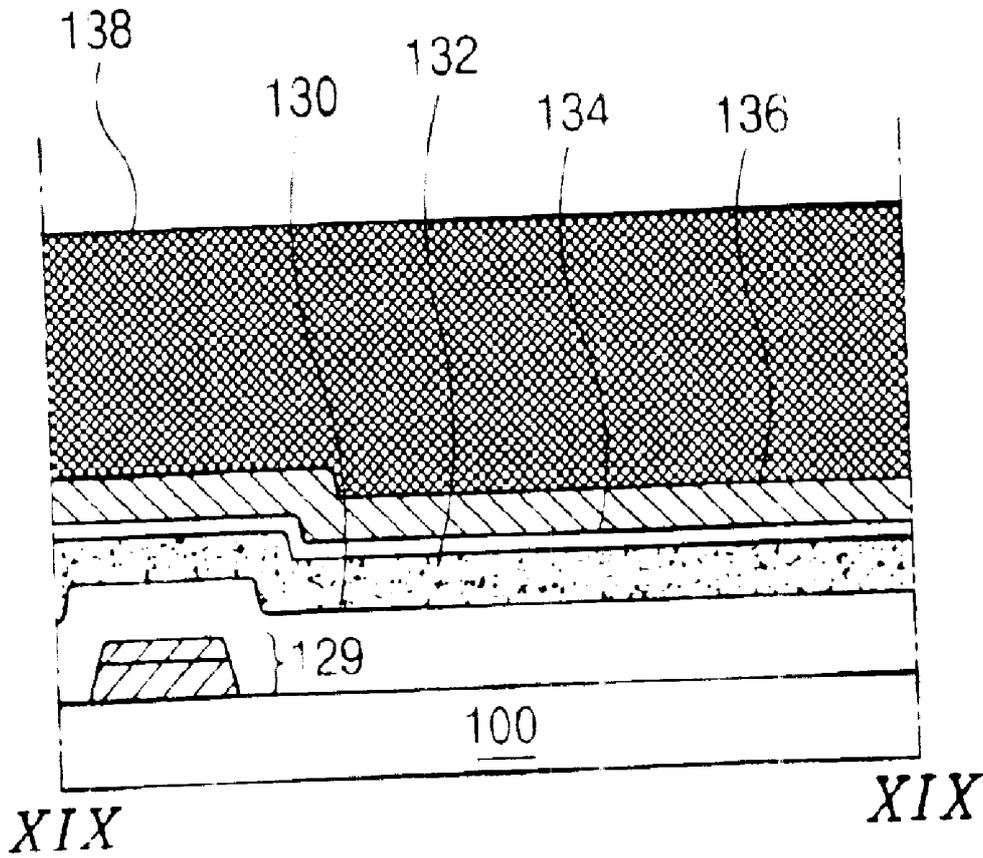


FIG. 19B

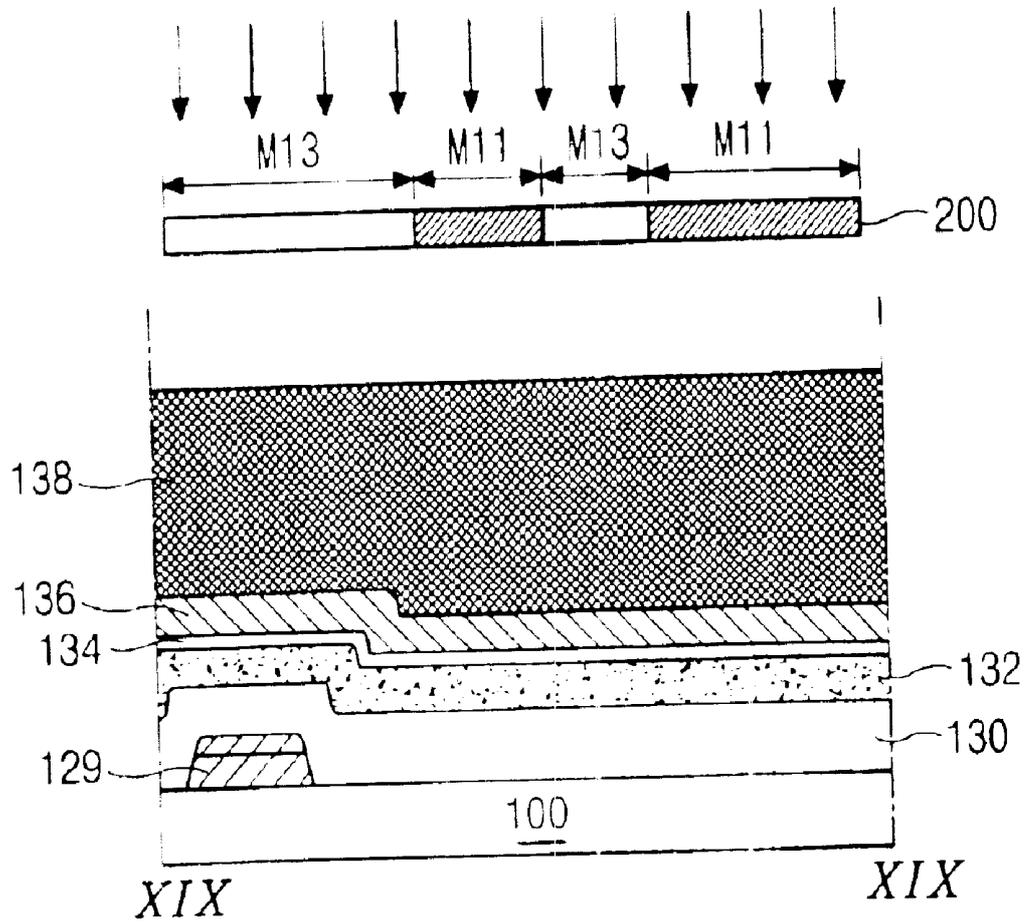


FIG. 19C

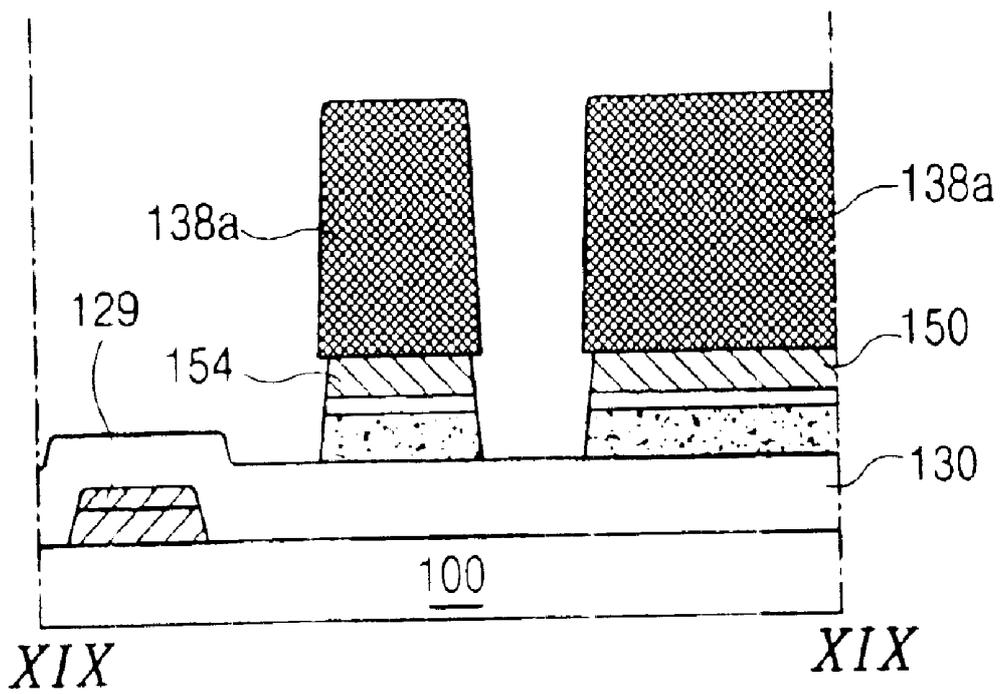


FIG. 19D

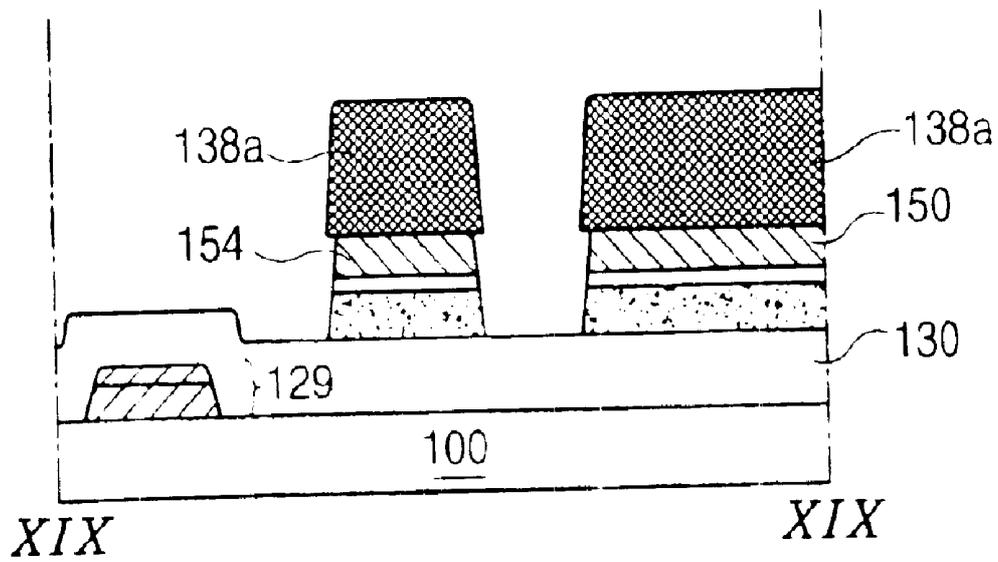


FIG. 19E

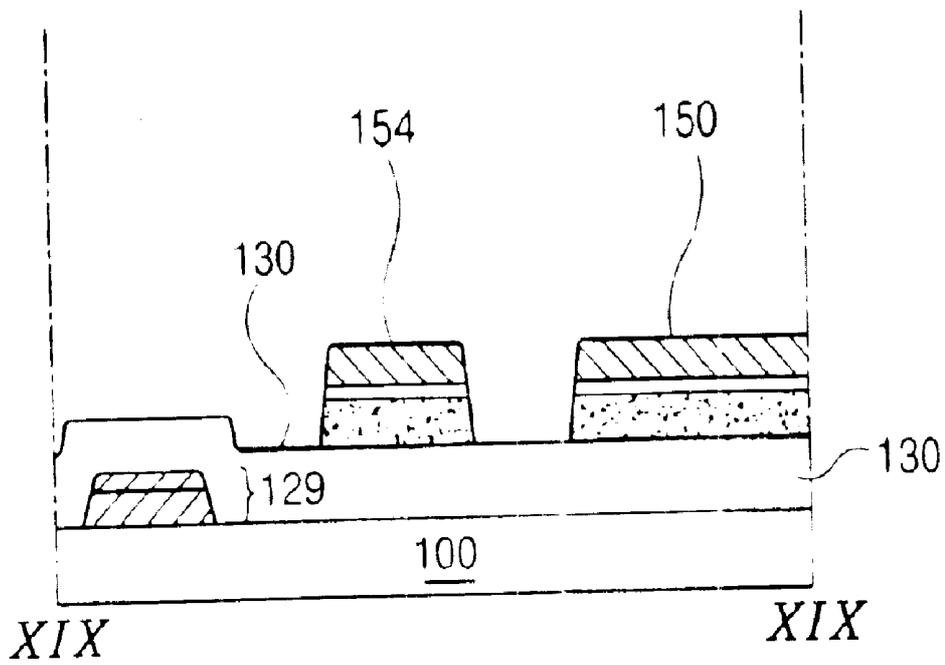


FIG. 19F

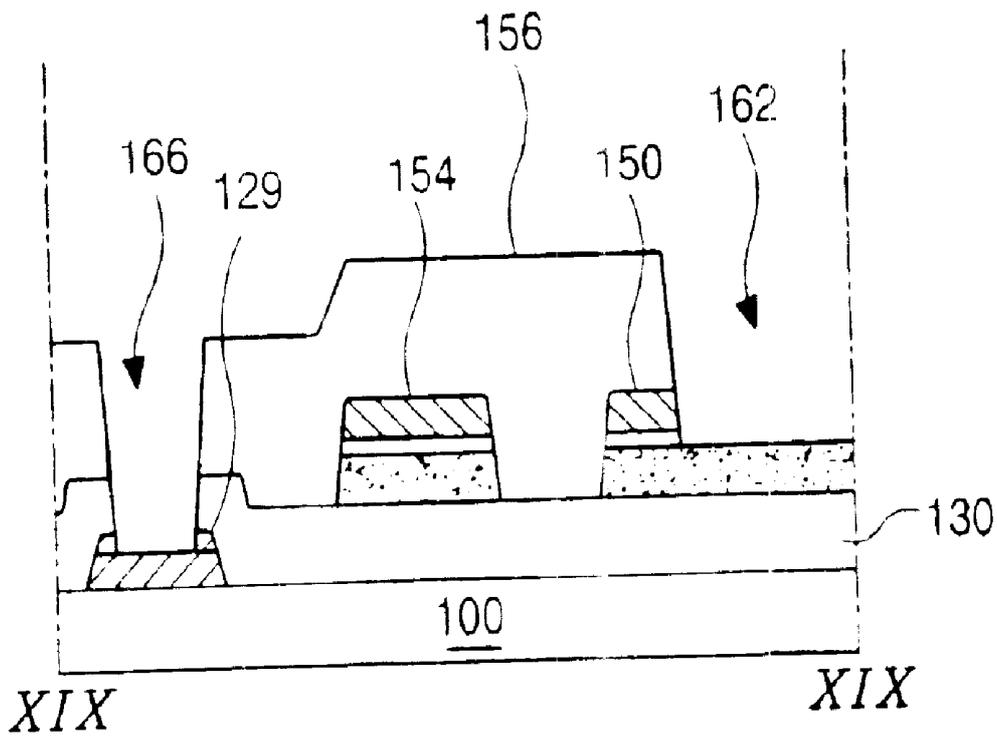


FIG. 19G

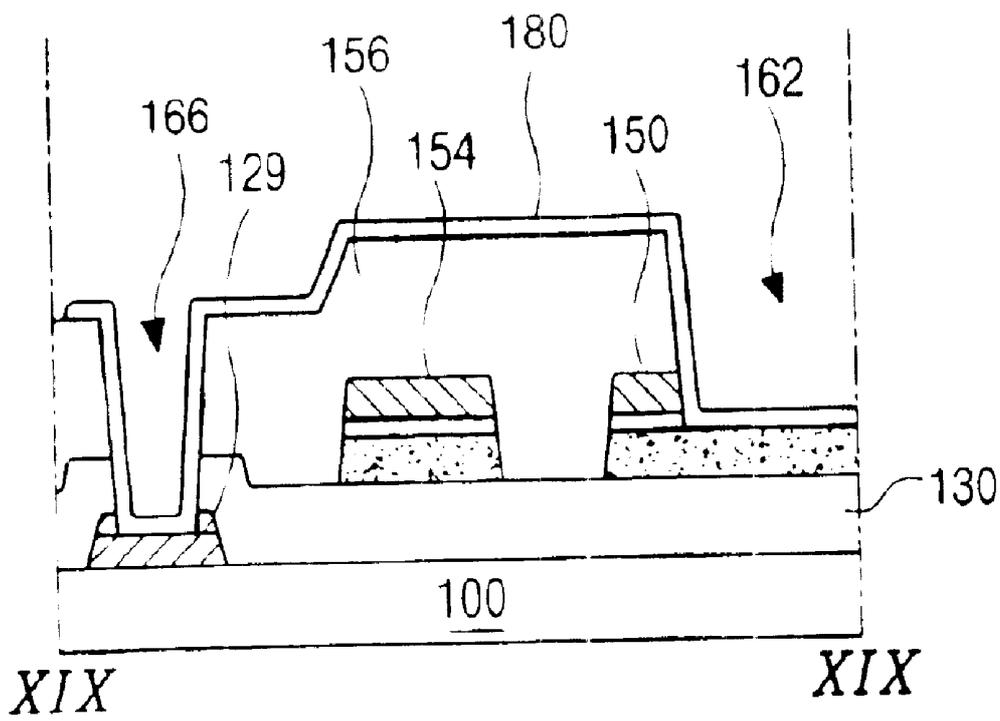


FIG. 20A

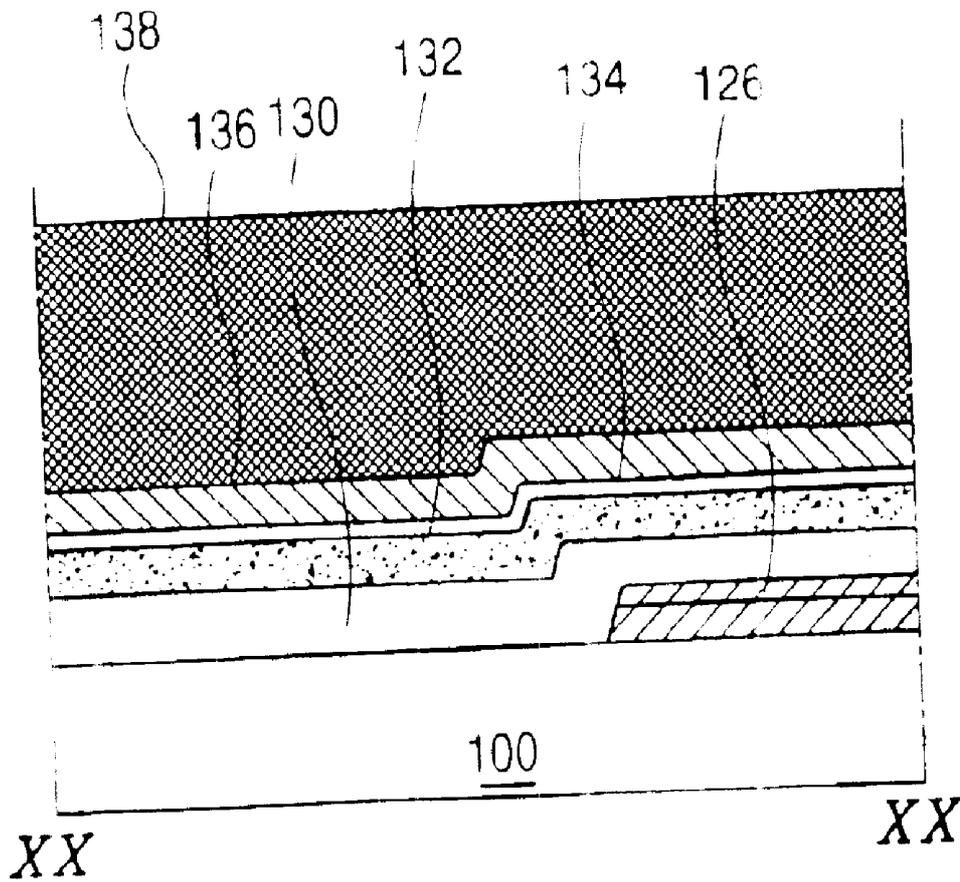


FIG. 20B

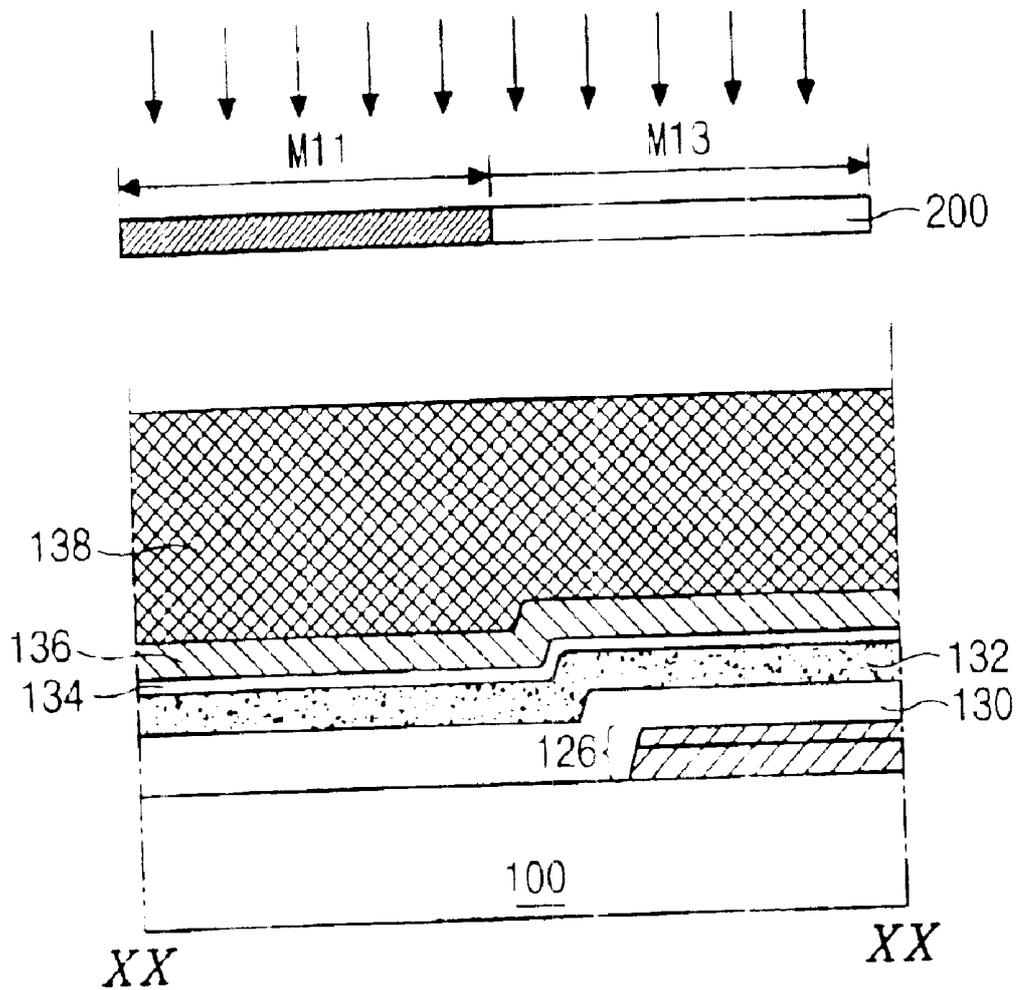


FIG. 20C

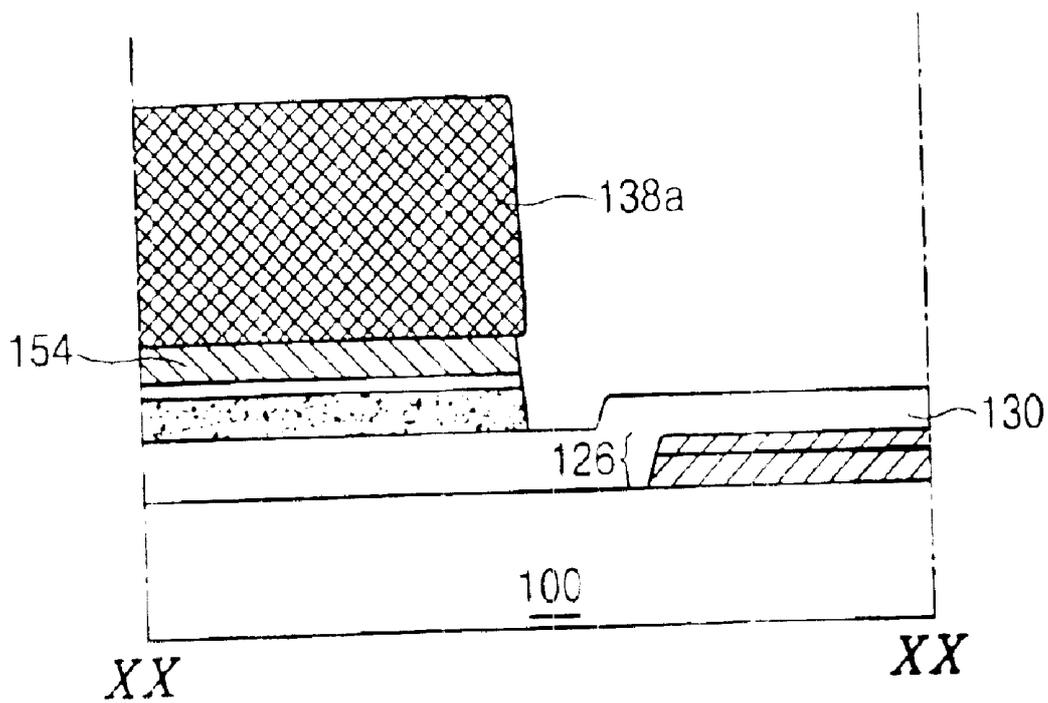


FIG. 20D

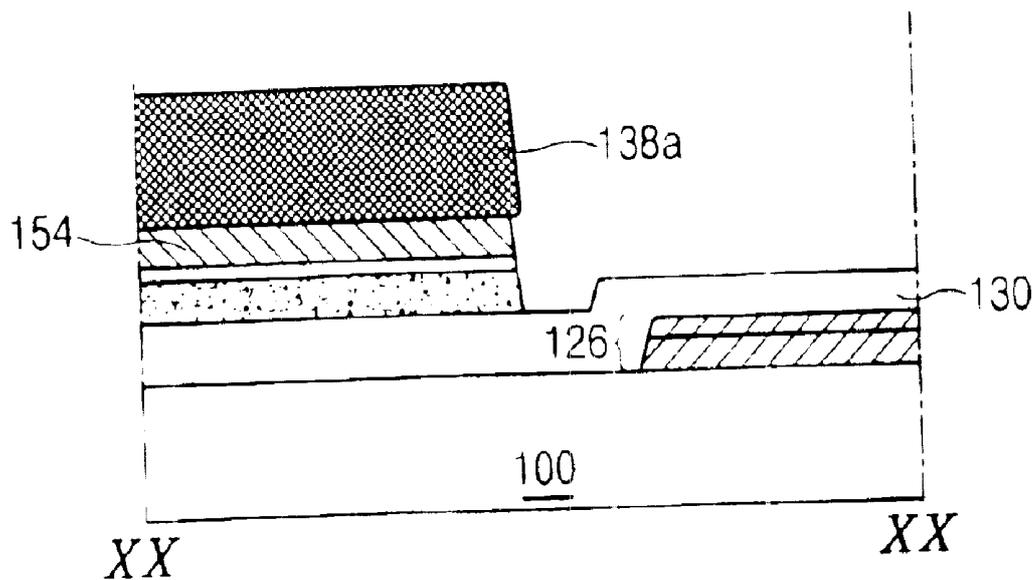


FIG. 20E

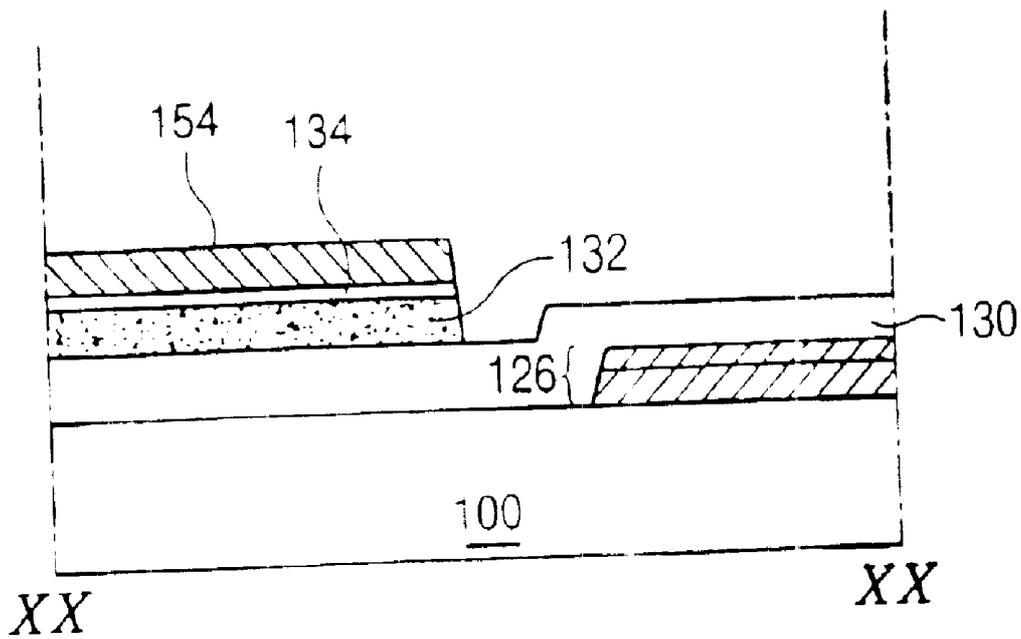


FIG. 20F

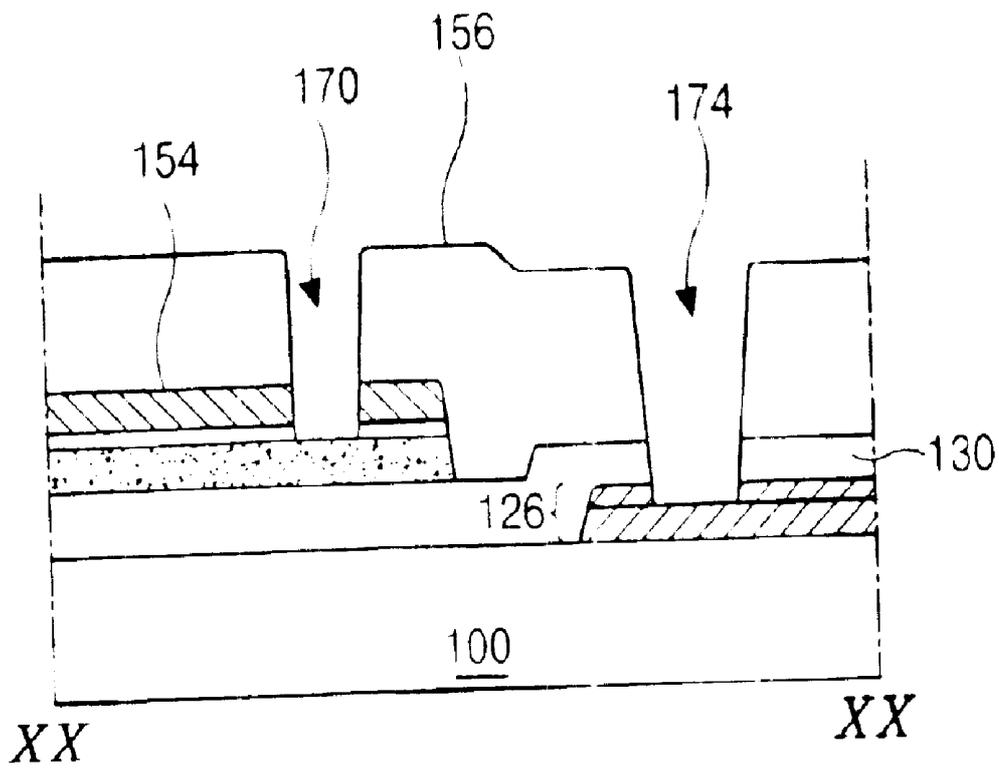
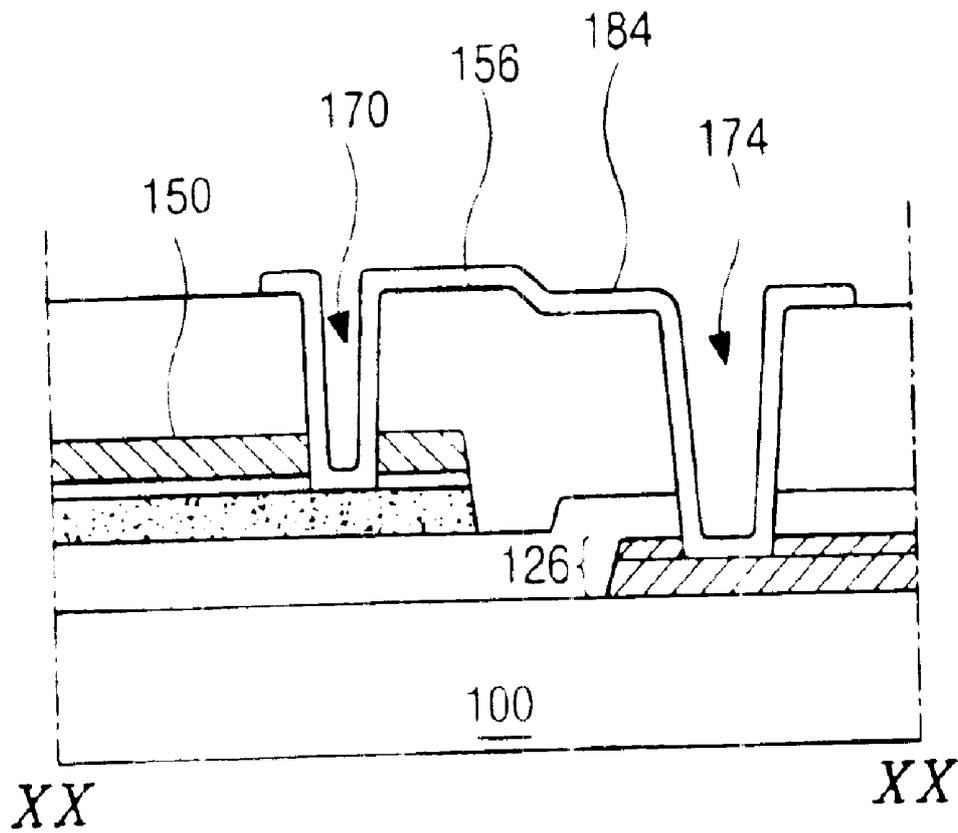


FIG. 20G



ARRAY SUBSTRATE FOR LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

The present invention claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 2002-20727, filed in Korea on Apr. 16, 2002, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) device and more particularly, to an array substrate for a liquid crystal display device and a manufacturing method thereof.

2. Discussion of the Related Art

Generally, a liquid crystal display (LCD) device includes two substrates that are spaced apart and face each other with a liquid crystal material layer interposed between the two substrates. Each of the substrates includes electrodes that face each other, wherein a voltage applied to each electrode induces an electric field between the electrodes and within the liquid crystal material layer. Alignment of liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal material layer is changed by varying an intensity or direction of the applied electric field. Accordingly, the LCD device displays an image by varying light transmissivity through the liquid crystal material layer in accordance with the arrangement of the liquid crystal molecules.

FIG. 1 is an enlarged perspective view of a liquid crystal display (LCD) device according to the related art. In FIG. 1, an LCD device 7 has upper and lower substrates 5 and 9, which are spaced apart from and facing each other, and a liquid crystal material layer 90 interposed between the upper and lower substrates 5 and 9. The upper substrate 5 includes a black matrix 2, a color filter layer 1, and a transparent common electrode 18 subsequently disposed on an interior surface thereof. The black matrix 2 includes openings having one of three sub-color filters of red (R), green (G), and blue (B).

A gate line 11 and a data line 36 are formed on an interior surface of the lower substrate 9, which is commonly referred to as an array substrate, such that the gate line 11 and the data line 36 cross each other to define a pixel area P. In addition, a thin film transistor T is formed at the crossing of the gate line 11 and the data line 36 and includes a gate electrode, a source electrode, and a drain electrode. A pixel electrode 53 is formed within the pixel area P to correspond to the sub-color filters (R), (G), and (B), and is electrically connected to the thin film transistor T. The pixel electrode 53 is made of a light transparent conductive material, such as indium-tin-oxide (ITO).

A scanning pulse is supplied to the gate electrode of the thin film transistor T along the gate line 11, and a data signal is supplied to the source electrode of the thin film transistor T along the data line 36. Accordingly, light transmission through the liquid crystal material layer 90 is adjusted by controlling electrical and optical properties of the liquid crystal material layer 90. For example, the liquid crystal material layer 90 includes a dielectric anisotropic material having spontaneous polarization properties such that the liquid crystal molecules form a dipole when the electric field is induced. Thus, the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal material layer 90 are controlled by the applied electric field. In addition, optical modulation of the liquid crystal material layer 90 is adjusted according to the arrangement of the liquid crystal molecules. Therefore,

images of the LCD device are produced by controlling light transmittance of the liquid crystal material layer 90 due to optical modulation of the liquid crystal material layer 90.

FIG. 2 is a plan view of an array substrate for an LCD device according to the related art, FIG. 3 is an enlarged plan view of region "A" of FIG. 2 according to the related art, FIG. 4 is an enlarged plan view of region "B" of FIG. 2 according to the related art, and FIG. 5 is an enlarged plan view of region "C" of FIG. 2 according to the related art.

In FIG. 2, gate lines 11 and data lines 36 are formed on a substrate 9 to cross each other, thereby defining pixel areas P. A thin film transistor T (in FIG. 5) is formed at the crossing of each of the gate and data lines 11 and 36 to function as a switching element. The thin film transistor T includes a gate electrode 13 that is connected to the gate line 11 to receive scanning signals, a source electrode 33 is connected to the data line 36 and receives data signals, and a drain electrode 35 is spaced apart from the source electrode 33. In addition, the thin film transistor T includes an active layer 49 between the gate electrode 13 and the source and drain electrodes 33 and 35, and a transparent pixel electrode 53 is formed in the pixel area P and is connected to the drain electrode 35.

In FIG. 3, a gate pad 15 is formed at one end of the gate line 11, and a gate pad terminal 60 overlaps the gate pad 15. The gate pad terminal 60 may be formed of the same material as the pixel electrode 53. The gate pad 15 includes odd and even gate pads 15a and 15b, wherein the odd gate pad 15a is connected to a first shorting bar 17 and the even gate pad 15b is connected to a second shorting bar 37.

In FIG. 4, a data pad 38 is formed at one end of the data line 36, and a data pad terminal 62 overlaps the data pad 38. The data pad terminal 62 may be formed of the same material as the pixel electrode 53. The data pad 38 also includes odd and even data pads 38a and 38b, wherein the odd data pad 38a is connected to a third shorting bar 19 and the even data pad 38b is connected to a fourth shorting bar 39.

In FIGS. 3 and 4, the first to fourth shorting bars 17, 37, 19, and 39 are electrically connected to first, second, third, and fourth test pads 21, 41, 23 and 43 (in FIG. 2) through first, second, third, and fourth connecting lines 20, 45, 25 and 47 (in FIG. 2), respectively. The first, second, third, and fourth test pads 21, 41, 23, and 43 are formed along a line on a portion of the substrate 9. The first and third shorting bars 17 and 19 are made of the same material as the gate line 11, and the second and fourth shorting bars 37 and 39 are formed of the same material as the data line 36. Furthermore, the first and third test pads 21 and 23 are made of the same material as the gate line 11, and the first and third connecting lines 20 and 25 are formed of the same material as the data line 36. Accordingly, the even gate pad 15b is electrically connected to the second shorting bar 37 through the gate pad terminal 60, and the even data pad 38b is electrically connected to the fourth shorting bar 39 through the data pad terminal 62. In addition, the shorting bars 17, 37, 19, and 39 are removed by cutting the substrate 9 after the testing process of the array substrate.

FIGS. 6A to 6F are cross sectional views of a manufacturing method of the array substrate using four masks along VI—VI of FIG. 5 according to the related art, and FIGS. 7A to 7F are cross sectional views of a manufacturing method of the array substrate using four masks along VII—VII of FIG. 2 according to the related art.

In FIGS. 6A and 7A, a gate electrode 13 is formed on a substrate 9 by depositing a first metal layer, and patterning

the first metal layer through a first mask process. In addition, a gate line **11** (in FIG. 5) and a gate pad **15** (in FIG. 3) are also formed on the substrate **9**. Next, a gate insulating layer **29**, an amorphous silicon layer **30**, a doped amorphous silicon layer **31**, and a second metal layer **32** are subsequently deposited on the substrate **9** and the gate electrode **13**. In addition, a photoresist layer **70** is formed on the second metal layer **32** by coating a photoresist material. The gate insulating layer **29** is made of an inorganic insulating material, such as silicon nitride (SiN_x) and silicon oxide (SiO₂), and the second metal layer **32** may be formed of chromium (Cr) or molybdenum (Mo).

In FIGS. 6B and 7B, a mask **80** includes a blocking portion **M1**, a half transmitting portion **M2**, and a transmitting portion **M3** that are disposed over the photoresist layer **70**, wherein the blocking portion **M1** corresponds to a source drain region D and the half transmitting portion **M2** corresponds to a channel region E. The photoresist layer **70** may be a positive type, wherein a portion exposed to light is developed and removed. Subsequently, the photoresist layer **70** is exposed to light such that the portion of the photoresist layer **70** corresponding to the half transmitting portion **M2** is exposed to the light in an amount less than the photoresist layer **70** corresponding to the transmitting portion **M3**. The half transmitting portion **M2** may include slits or semitransparent layer.

In FIGS. 6C and 7C, the exposed photoresist layer **70** (in FIGS. 6B and 7B) is developed, whereby a photoresist pattern **72** having different thicknesses is formed. A first thickness photoresist pattern **72a** corresponds to the blocking portion **M1** (in FIGS. 6B and 7B) and a second thickness photoresist pattern **72b**, which is thinner than the first thickness **72a**, corresponds to the half transmitting portion **M2** (in FIG. 6B). In addition, there is no photoresist pattern in a region corresponding to the transmitting portion **M3** (in FIGS. 6B and 7B).

In FIGS. 6D and 7D, the second metal layer **32**, the doped amorphous silicon layer **31**, and the amorphous silicon layer **30** (of FIGS. 6C and 7C) that have been exposed by the photoresist pattern **72** are patterned, and the photoresist pattern **72** is removed. Thus, source and drain electrodes **33** and **35**, an ohmic contact layer **51**, an active layer **49**, and a fourth connecting line **47** (also in FIG. 2) are formed through a second mask process using the mask **80** (in FIGS. 6B and 7B). Accordingly, in FIG. 7D, an amorphous silicon pattern **30a** and a doped amorphous silicon pattern **31a** are also formed under the fourth connecting line **47**.

In FIGS. 6E and 7E, a passivation layer **56** is formed on the source and drain electrodes **33** and **35** and the fourth connecting line **47** by coating a transparent organic material, such as benzocyclobutene (BCB) and an acrylic resin, or by depositing an inorganic material, such as silicon nitride (SiN_x) and silicon oxide (SiO₂). Next, in FIG. 6E, the passivation layer **56** is patterned through a third mask process, thereby forming a drain contact hole **58** that exposes a portion of the drain electrode **35**.

In FIG. 6F, a pixel electrode **53** is formed on the passivation layer **56** by depositing a transparent conductive material, such as indium-tin-oxide (ITO) and indium-zinc-oxide (IZO), and patterning the transparent conductive material through a fourth mask process. The pixel electrode **53** is connected to the drain electrode **35** via the drain contact hole **58**.

Alternatively, the second mask process progresses differently depending on a material of the second metal layer **32** (in FIGS. 6C and 7C), such as chromium and molybdenum.

The second mask process according to the chromium material will be described hereinafter with reference to figures.

FIGS. 8A to 8C are cross sectional views of a second mask process of the array substrate along VI—VI of FIG. 5 according to the related art, and FIGS. 9A to 9C are cross sectional views of a second mask process of the array substrate along VII—VII of FIG. 2 according to the related art.

In FIGS. 8A and 9A, the second metal layer **32**, the doped amorphous silicon layer **31**, and the amorphous silicon layer **30** (in FIGS. 6C and 7C) that have been exposed by the photoresist pattern **72** (in FIGS. 6C and 7C) are removed. The second metal layer **32** (in FIGS. 6C and 7C) that is made of chromium is etched by a wet etching method, and the doped amorphous silicon layer **31** and the amorphous silicon layer **30** (in FIGS. 6C and 7C) are patterned by a dry etching method. Thus, a source and drain pattern **32a**, a doped amorphous silicon pattern **51a**, an active layer **49**, and a fourth connecting line **47** are formed. Next, the second thickness photoresist pattern **72b** (in FIG. 6C) corresponding to the channel region “E” is removed through an ashing process, whereby exposing a portion of the source and drain pattern **32a**. Accordingly, the first thickness photoresist pattern **72a** is partially removed, thereby reducing the thickness of the first thickness photoresist pattern **72a**.

In FIGS. 8B and 9B, the source and drain pattern **32a** (in FIG. 8A) is wet-etched by using the first thickness photoresist pattern **72a** as an etching mask. Accordingly, in FIG. 8B, source and drain electrodes **33** and **35** are formed, and a portion of the doped amorphous silicon pattern **51a** is exposed.

In FIGS. 8C and 9C, the doped amorphous silicon pattern **51a** (in FIG. 8B) that is exposed by the source and drain electrodes **33** and **35** is dry-etched. Thus, an ohmic contact layer **51** is formed. In addition, in FIGS. 6D and 7D, the remaining photoresist pattern **72a** (in FIGS. 8C and 9C) is removed. Thus, if the second metal layer **32** (of FIGS. 6C and 7C) is made of chromium, the second mask process is composed of a first wet-etch step, a first dry-etch step, a second wet-etch step, and a second dry-etch step. Accordingly, total manufacturing time increases.

Alternatively, the second metal layer **32** (in FIGS. 6C and 7C) may be formed of molybdenum, and can be dry-etched. The second mask process according to the molybdenum material will be described hereinafter with reference to figures.

FIGS. 10A and 10B are cross section views of another second mask process of the array substrate along VI—VI of FIG. 5 according to the related art, and FIGS. 11A and 11B are cross sectional views of another second mask process of the array substrate along VII—VII of FIG. 2 according to the related art.

In FIGS. 10A and 11A, the second metal layer **32**, the doped amorphous silicon layer **31**, and the amorphous silicon layer **30** (in FIGS. 6C and 7C) that have been exposed by the photoresist pattern **72** (in FIGS. 6C and 7C) are removed by a dry-etching method, wherein the second metal layer **32** is made of molybdenum. Thus, a source and drain pattern **32a**, a doped amorphous silicon pattern **51a**, an active layer **49**, and a fourth connecting line **47** are formed. Next, the second thickness photoresist pattern **72b** (in FIG. 6C) is removed through an ashing process, whereby exposing a portion of the source and drain pattern **32a** corresponding to the channel region “E.” At this time, the first thickness photoresist pattern **72a** is partially removed, whereby the thickness of the first thickness photoresist pattern **72a** is reduced.

In FIGS. 10B and 11B, the source and drain pattern 32a (in FIG. 10A) and the doped amorphous silicon layer 31a are dry-etched by using the first thickness photoresist pattern 72a as an etching mask at a time. Accordingly, source and drain electrodes 33 and 35 and an ohmic contact layer 51 are formed, and a portion of the active layer 49 is exposed. As shown in FIGS. 6D and 7D, the remained photoresist pattern 72a (of FIGS. 10B and 11B) is then removed.

However, during the ashing process, the photoresist layer in an outer area on the substrate 9, that is, the photoresist pattern 72a corresponding to the fourth connecting line 47 (in FIG. 11A) is removed at a rate faster than the photoresist pattern 72a on the source and drain pattern 32a (in FIG. 10A). In addition, as shown in FIG. 11B, a part of the fourth connecting line 47 is unintentionally removed. If molybdenum is used as the second metal layer 32 (in FIGS. 6C and 7C), manufacturing time can be reduced, but testing lines, such as shorting bars and connecting lines, may be disconnected.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to an array substrate for a liquid crystal display device and a manufacturing method thereof that substantially obviates one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

An advantage of the present invention is to provide an array substrate for a liquid crystal display device and a manufacturing method thereof that prevents signal disconnection.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an array substrate for a liquid crystal display device and a manufacturing method thereof that shorten manufacturing time.

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

To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the present invention, as embodied and broadly described, an array substrate for a liquid crystal display device includes a substrate, a plurality of gate lines formed of a first material and a plurality of data lines formed of a second material on the substrate, the plurality of gate lines and the plurality of data lines crossing each other, a plurality of thin film transistors electrically connected to the plurality of gate lines and the plurality of data lines, a plurality of pixel electrodes connected to the plurality of thin film transistors, a plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered gate pads connected to the plurality of gate lines, a plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered data pads connected to the plurality of data lines, a first shorting bar electrically connected to each of the odd-numbered gate pads, the first shorting bar made of the first material, a second shorting bar electrically connected to each of the even-numbered gate pads, the second shorting bar made of the second material, a third shorting bar electrically connected to each of the odd-numbered data pads, the third shorting bar made of the first material, a fourth shorting bar electrically connected to each of the even-numbered data pads, the fourth shorting bar made of the second material, first, second, third, and fourth connection lines electrically connected to the first, second, third, and fourth shorting bars,

respectively, the first, second, third, and fourth connection lines made of the first material, and first, second, third, and fourth test pads connected to the first, second, third, and fourth connection lines, respectively, the first, second, third, and fourth test pads made of the first material.

In another aspect, a manufacturing method of an array substrate for a liquid crystal display device includes forming a plurality of gate lines, a plurality of gate electrodes, and a plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered gate pads on a substrate, forming a gate insulating layer on the plurality of gate lines, the plurality of gate electrodes and the plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered gate pads, forming a plurality of active layers on the gate insulating layer, forming a plurality of ohmic contact layers on the plurality of active layers, forming a plurality of data lines, a plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered data pads, a plurality of source electrodes, and a plurality of drain electrodes on the plurality of ohmic contact layers, forming a first shorting bar electrically connected to each of the odd-numbered gate pads, forming a second shorting bar electrically connected to each of the even-numbered gate pads, forming a third shorting bar electrically connected to each of the odd-numbered data pads, forming a fourth shorting bar electrically connected to each of the even-numbered data pads, forming first, second, third, and fourth connection lines electrically connected to the first, second, third, and fourth shorting bars, respectively, forming first, second, third, and fourth test pads connected to the first, second, third, and fourth connection lines, respectively, forming a passivation layer on the plurality of data lines, the plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered data pads, the plurality of source electrodes, and the plurality of drain electrodes, and forming a plurality of pixel electrodes on the passivation layer, wherein the steps of forming the first shorting bar, the third shorting bar, the first, second, third, and fourth connection lines, and the first, second, third, and fourth test pads are simultaneously performed with the steps of forming the plurality of gate lines, the plurality of gate electrodes, and the plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered gate pads, and wherein the steps of forming the second shorting bar and the fourth shorting bar are simultaneously performed with the step of forming the plurality of data lines, the plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered data pads, the plurality of source electrodes, and the plurality of drain electrodes.

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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

FIG. 1 is an enlarged perspective view of a liquid crystal display (LCD) device according to the related art;

FIG. 2 is a plan view of an array substrate for an LCD device according to the related art;

FIG. 3 is an enlarged plan view of region "A" of FIG. 2 according to the related art;

FIG. 4 is an enlarged plan view of region "B" of FIG. 2 according to the related art;

FIG. 5 is an enlarged plan view of region "C" of FIG. 2 according to the related art;

FIGS. 6A to 6F are cross sectional views of a manufacturing method of the array substrate using four masks along VI—VI of FIG. 5 according to the related art;

FIGS. 7A to 7F are cross sectional views of a manufacturing method of the array substrate using four masks along VII—VII of FIG. 2 according to the related art;

FIGS. 8A to 8C are cross sectional views of a second mask process of the array substrate along VI—VI of FIG. 5 according to the related art;

FIGS. 9A to 9C are cross sectional views of a second mask process of the array substrate along VII—VII of FIG. 2 according to the related art;

FIGS. 10A and 10B are cross sectional views of another second mask process of the array substrate along VI—VI of FIG. 5 according to the related art;

FIGS. 11A and 11B are cross sectional views of another second mask process of the array substrate along VII—VII of FIG. 2 according to the related art;

FIG. 12 is a plan view of an exemplary array substrate for a liquid crystal display (LCD) device according to the present invention;

FIG. 13A is an enlarged plan view of region “F” of FIG. 12 according to the present invention;

FIG. 13B is an enlarged plan view of region “G” of FIG. 12 according to the present invention;

FIG. 14 is an enlarged plan view of region “H” of FIG. 12 according to the present invention;

FIG. 15 is an enlarged plan view of region “I” of FIG. 12 according to the present invention;

FIG. 16 is enlarged plan view of region “J” of FIG. 12 according to the present invention;

FIGS. 17A to 17G are cross sectional views of an exemplary manufacturing method along XVII—XVII of FIG. 16 according to the present invention;

FIGS. 18A to 18G are cross sectional views of the exemplary manufacturing method along XVIII—XVIII of FIG. 14 according to the present invention;

FIGS. 19A to 19G are cross sectional views of the exemplary manufacturing method along XIX—XIX of FIG. 15 according to the present invention; and

FIGS. 20A to 20G are cross sectional views of the exemplary manufacturing method along XX—XX of FIG. 13B according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the illustrated embodiments of the present invention, which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 12 is a plan view of an exemplary array substrate for a liquid crystal display (LCD) device according to the present invention, FIG. 13A is an enlarged plan view of region “F” of FIG. 12 according to the present invention, FIG. 13B is an enlarged plan view of region “G” of FIG. 12 according to the present invention, FIG. 14 is an enlarged plan view of region “H” of FIG. 12 according to the present invention, FIG. 15 is an enlarged plan view of region “I” of FIG. 12 according to the present invention, and FIG. 16 is enlarged plan view of region “J” of FIG. 12 according to the present invention.

As shown in FIGS. 12–16, a plurality of gate lines 102 and a plurality of data lines 148 may be formed on a substrate 100 to cross each other, thereby defining pixel areas P. In addition, a thin film transistor T may be formed

at the crossing of the gate and data lines 102 and 148 to function as a switching element, and may include a gate electrode 104 connected to the gate line 102 for receiving scanning signals, a source electrode 142 connected to the data line 148 for receiving data signals, a drain electrode 146 spaced apart from the source electrode 142, and an active layer 140 disposed between the gate electrode 104 and the source and drain electrodes 142 and 146. In addition, a pixel electrode 176 may be formed in the pixel area P, and may be connected to the drain electrode 146.

In FIG. 14, a gate pad 108 may be formed at one end of the gate line 102, and may include odd and even gate pads 108a and 108b. In addition, a gate pad terminal 178 may contact and overlap the gate pad 108, and may be formed of the same material as the pixel electrode 176. The odd gate pad 108a may be connected to a first shorting bar 128, and the even gate pad 108b may be connected to a second shorting bar 152 through the gate pad terminal 178.

In FIG. 15, a data pad 150 may be formed at one end of the data line 148, and may include odd and even data pads 150a and 150b. In addition, a data pad terminal 180 may contact and overlap the data pad 150, and may be formed of the same material as the pixel electrode 176. The odd data pad 150a may be connected to a third shorting bar 129 through the data pad terminal 180, and the even data pad 150b may be connected to a fourth shorting bar 154.

In FIGS. 12, 14 and 15, first to fourth test pads 110, 112, 114, and 116 may be formed along a line parallel with the third shorting bar 129 on the substrate 100, and may be spaced apart from each other. The first to fourth test pads 110, 112, 114, and 116 may be electrically connected to first, second, third, and fourth shorting bars 128, 152, 129, and 154 via first, second, third, and fourth connecting lines 120, 122, 124, and 126, respectively.

In addition, the first and third shorting bars 128 and 129, the first to fourth test pads 110, 112, 114, and 116, and the first to fourth connecting lines 120, 122, 124, and 126 may be formed of the same material as the gate electrode 104, and the second and fourth shorting bars 152 and 154 may be made of the same material as the source and drain electrodes 142 and 146, such as molybdenum (Mo). Thus, the second and fourth shorting bars 152 and 154 and the second and fourth connecting lines 122 and 126 may be connected to each other through first and second connecting patterns 182 and 184, respectively (in FIGS. 13A and 13B). Accordingly, the fourth connecting line 126 may not be removed even if the source and drain electrodes 142 and 146 are formed of molybdenum, thereby reducing manufacturing processing time.

FIGS. 17A to 17G are cross sectional views of an exemplary manufacturing method along XVII—XVII of FIG. 16 according to the present invention, FIGS. 18A to 18G are cross sectional views of the exemplary manufacturing method along XVIII—XVIII of FIG. 14 according to the present invention, FIGS. 19A to 19G are cross sectional views of the exemplary manufacturing method along XIX—XIX of FIG. 15 according to the present invention, and FIGS. 20A to 20G are cross sectional views of the exemplary manufacturing method along XX—XX of FIG. 13B according to the present invention.

In FIGS. 17A, 18A, 19A, and 20A, a gate line 102 (in FIG. 16), a gate electrode 104 and a gate pad 108 may be formed on a substrate 100 by depositing a first metal layer, and patterning the first metal layer through a first mask process. The gate electrode 104 may extend from the gate line 102, and the gate pad 108 may be located at one end of the gate line 102.

First to fourth test pads **110**, **112**, **114**, and **116** (in FIG. 12), first to fourth connecting lines **120**, **122**, **124** (in FIG. 12), and **126**, a first shorting bar **128**, and a third shorting bar **129** may also be formed on the substrate **100**. As detailed above, the first shorting bar **128** may be connected to the odd gate pad **108a** (in FIG. 14) and the third shorting bar **129** may be connected to the odd data pad **150a** (in FIG. 15) to be formed later. The first to fourth test pads **110**, **112**, **114**, and **116** may be disposed along one side on the substrate **100**, and may be parallel to the gate line **102** (in FIG. 12). The first to fourth connecting lines **120**, **122**, **124**, and **126** may be connected to the first to fourth test pads **110**, **112**, **114**, and **116**, respectively. In addition, the first shorting bar **128** may be connected to the first connecting line **120**, and the third shorting bar **129** may be connected to the third connecting line **124**.

Alternatively, the first metal layer may include a double layer structure composed of a first layer including aluminum or an aluminum alloy that has relatively low resistance and a second layer including a metal material that can protect the first layer from chemical and thermal degradation, such as chromium (Cr) and molybdenum (Mo).

Next, a gate insulating layer **130**, an amorphous silicon layer **132**, a doped amorphous silicon layer **134**, and a second metal layer **136** may be subsequently deposited on the substrate **100** including the gate electrode **104**, the gate pad **108**, the first shorting bar **128**, the third shorting bar **129**, and the fourth connecting line **126**. A photoresist layer **138** is formed on the second metal layer **136** by coating photoresist material. The gate insulating layer **130** may include an inorganic insulating material, such as silicon nitride (SiN_x) and silicon oxide (SiO₂), and the second metal layer **136** may include molybdenum.

In FIGS. 17B, 18B, 19B, and 20B, a mask **200** having a blocking portion **M11**, a half transmitting portion **M12**, and a transmitting portion **M13** may be disposed over the photoresist layer **138**. The half transmitting portion **M12** may correspond to a channel of a thin film transistor, and the blocking portion **M11** may correspond to a data line, source and drain electrodes, a second shorting bar, and a fourth shorting bar to be formed later. The photoresist layer **138** may be a positive type, wherein a portion exposed to light is developed and removed. Subsequently, the photoresist layer **138** may be exposed to light, and the photoresist layer **138** corresponding to the half transmitting portion **M12** may be exposed to the light by an amount less than the photoresist layer **138** corresponding to the transmitting portion **M13**.

In FIGS. 17C, 18C, 19C, and 20C, the photoresist layer **138** (in FIGS. 17B, 18B, 19B, and 20B) may be developed, wherein a photoresist pattern having different thicknesses may be formed. A first thickness of the photoresist pattern **138a** may correspond to the blocking portion **M11** (in FIGS. 17B, 18B, 19B, and 20B), and a second thickness of the photoresist pattern **138b**, which is thinner than the first thickness, may correspond to the half transmitting portion **M12** (in FIG. 17B). The second metal layer **136**, the doped amorphous silicon layer **134**, and the amorphous silicon layer **132** (in FIGS. 17B, 18B, 19B, and 20B) that has been exposed by the photoresist pattern **138a** and **138b** may be removed. Thus, a source and drain pattern **136a**, a data line **148** (of FIG. 16), a data pad **150**, a second shorting bar **152**, a fourth shorting bar **154**, a doped amorphous silicon pattern **134a**, and an active layer **140** may be formed. Then, the second metal layer **136**, the doped amorphous silicon layer **134**, and the amorphous silicon layer **118** (in FIGS. 17B, 18B, 19B, and 20B) may be patterned by a dry etching

method since the second metal layer **136** may include molybdenum. Accordingly, fabricating time and costs may be reduced.

In addition, layers including amorphous silicon and doped amorphous silicon may also be formed under the second shorting bar **152** and the fourth shorting bar **154**. The layers may have the same shape as the second and fourth shorting bars **152** and **154**.

Next, in FIGS. 17D, 18D, 19D, and 20D, the first thickness photoresist pattern **138b** (in FIG. 17C) may be removed through an ashing process, thereby exposing portions of the source and drain pattern **136a**. At this time, the second thickness photoresist pattern **138a** may also be partially removed and the thickness of the photoresist pattern **138a** may be reduced.

In FIGS. 17E, 18E, 19E, and 20E, the source and drain pattern **136a** (in FIG. 17D) and the doped amorphous silicon pattern **134a** (in FIG. 17D) that have been exposed by the photoresist pattern **138a** may be etched, thereby forming source and drain electrodes **142** and **146** and an ohmic contact layer **141**. Next, the photoresist pattern **138a** (in FIGS. 17D, 18D, 19D, and 20D) is removed. The active layer **140** exposed by the source and drain electrodes **142** and **146** may correspond to the half transmitting portion **M12** (in FIG. 17B). In addition, the source and drain electrodes **142** and **146**, the data line **148** (in FIG. 16), the ohmic contact layer **141**, and the active layer **140** may be formed through a second mask process using the mask **200** (in FIGS. 17B, 18B, 19B, and 20B).

In FIGS. 17F, 18F, 19F, and 20F, a passivation layer **156** may be formed on the data line, the source and drain electrodes **142** and **146**, and the second and fourth shorting bars **152** and **154** by coating a transparent organic material, such as benzocyclobutene (BCB) and an acrylic resin, or by depositing an inorganic material, such as silicon nitride (SiN_x) and silicon oxide (SiO₂). Next, the passivation layer **156** may be patterned through a third mask process, thereby forming a first contact hole **158**, a second contact hole **160**, a third contact hole **162**, a fourth contact hole **164** (in FIG. 14), a fifth contact hole **166**, a sixth contact hole **168** (in FIG. 13A), a seventh contact hole **170**, an eighth contact hole **172** (in FIG. 13A), and a ninth contact hole **174**. The first contact hole **158** exposes a portion of the drain electrode **146**, the second contact hole **160** exposes a portion of the gate pad **108**, the third contact hole **162** exposes a portion of the data pad **150**, the fourth contact hole **164** (in FIG. 14) exposes a portion of the second shorting bar **152**, the fifth contact hole **166** exposes a portion of the third shorting bar **129**, the sixth contact hole **168** (in FIG. 13A) exposes a portion of the second shorting bar **152**, the seventh contact hole **170** exposes a portion of the fourth shorting bar **154**, the eighth contact hole **172** (in FIG. 13A) exposes a portion of the second connecting line **122** (in FIG. 13A), and the ninth contact hole **174** exposes a portion of the fourth connecting line **126**.

In FIGS. 17G, 18G, 19G, and 20G, a pixel electrode **176** may be formed on the passivation layer **156** by depositing a transparent conductive material, such as indium-tin-oxide (ITO) and indium-zinc-oxide (IZO), and patterning the transparent conductive material through a fourth mask process. The pixel electrode **176** may be connected to the drain electrode **146** via the first contact hole **158**. At this time, a gate pad terminal **178**, a data pad terminal **180**, a first conducting pattern **182** (in FIG. 13A), and a second conducting pattern **184** are also formed of the transparent conductive material. The gate pad terminal **178** is connected

to the gate pad **108** through the second contact hole **160**. The gate pad terminal **178** may be connected to the second shorting bar **152** through the fourth contact hole **164** (in FIG. **14**). The data pad terminal **180** is connected to the data pad **150** and the third shorting bar **129** through the third and fifth contact holes **162** and **166**, respectively. The first conducting pattern **182** (in FIG. **13A**) is connected to the second shorting bar **152** and the second connecting line **122** through the sixth contact hole **168** and the eighth contact hole **172**, respectively. The second conducting pattern **184** is connected to the fourth shorting bar **154** and the fourth connection line **126** through the seventh contact hole **170** and the ninth contact hole **174**, respectively.

Accordingly, the array substrate of the present invention may be manufactured by using four masks. In the present invention, the first to fourth connection lines **120**, **122**, **124**, and **126**, and the first and third shorting bars **128** and **129** may be formed of the same material as the gate electrode material, and the second and fourth shorting bars **152** and **154** may be formed of the same material as the source and drain electrodes material. The second and fourth shorting bars **152** and **154** may be connected to the second and fourth connection lines **122** and **126** using the first and second conducting patterns **182** and **184**, respectively. Thus, there is no disconnection between the shorting bar and the connection line, even if the source and drain electrodes are made of molybdenum. Accordingly, fabricating time and costs are reduced, and productivity of the liquid crystal display device increases.

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

What is claimed is:

1. A manufacturing method of an array substrate for a liquid crystal display device, comprising:

forming a plurality of gate lines, a plurality of gate electrodes, and a plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered gate pads on a substrate;

forming a gate insulating layer on the plurality of gate lines, the plurality of gate electrodes and the plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered gate pads;

forming a plurality of active layers on the gate insulating layer;

forming a plurality of ohmic contact layers on the plurality of active layers;

forming a plurality of data lines, a plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered data pads, a plurality of source electrodes, and a plurality of drain electrodes on the plurality of ohmic contact layers;

forming a first shorting bar electrically connected to each of the odd-numbered gate pads;

forming a second shorting bar electrically connected to each of the even-numbered gate pads;

forming a third shorting bar electrically connected to each of the odd-numbered data pads;

forming a fourth shorting bar electrically connected to each of the even-numbered data pads;

forming first, second, third, and fourth connection lines electrically connected to the first, second, third, and fourth shorting bars, respectively;

forming first, second, third, and fourth test pads connected to the first, second, third, and fourth connection lines, respectively;

forming a passivation layer on the plurality of data lines, the plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered data pads, the plurality of source electrodes, and the plurality of drain electrodes; and

forming a plurality of pixel electrodes on the passivation layer,

wherein the steps of forming the first shorting bar, the third shorting bar, the first, second, third, and fourth connection lines, and the first, second, third, and fourth test pads are simultaneously performed with the steps of forming the plurality of gate lines, the plurality of gate electrodes, and the plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered gate pads, and

wherein the steps of forming the second shorting bar and the fourth shorting bar are simultaneously performed with the step of forming the plurality of data lines, the plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered data pads, the plurality of source electrodes, and the plurality of drain electrodes.

2. The method according to claim **1**, wherein the step of forming the plurality of data lines, the plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered data pads, the plurality of source electrodes, and the plurality of drain electrodes uses a dry etching method.

3. The method according to claim **2**, wherein the plurality of data lines, the plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered data pads, the plurality of source electrodes, and the plurality of drain electrodes include molybdenum.

4. The method according to claim **1**, further comprising steps of forming a first conducting pattern electrically connecting the second shorting bar to the second connection line, and forming a second conducting pattern electrically connecting the fourth shorting bar to the fourth connection line.

5. The method, according to claim **4**, wherein the steps of forming the first conducting pattern and the second conducting pattern are simultaneously performed with the step of forming the plurality of pixel electrodes.

6. The method according to claim **1**, wherein the steps of forming the plurality of active layers, forming the plurality of ohmic contact layers, and forming the plurality of data lines, the plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered data pads, the plurality of source electrodes, and the plurality of drain electrodes are accomplished through a photolithographic process.

7. The method according to claim **6**, wherein the photolithographic process uses a mask that includes a transmitting portion, a blocking portion, and a half transmitting portion.

8. The method according to claim **7**, wherein the photolithographic process includes a step of forming a photoresist pattern having a first thickness and a second thickness thinner than the first thickness.

9. The method according to claim **8**, wherein the first thickness of the photoresist pattern corresponds to the blocking portion of the mask and the second thickness of the photoresist pattern corresponds to the half transmitting portion.

10. The method according to claim **8**, wherein the photoresist pattern is a positive type material such that a portion of the material exposed to light is developed and removed.

11. The method according to claim **1**, wherein each of the plurality of active layers has the same shape as each of the plurality of source electrodes and each of the plurality of drain electrodes except for a portion between each of the plurality of source electrodes and each of the plurality of drain electrodes.

12. The method according to claim **11**, wherein each of the plurality of ohmic contact layers has the same shape as

13

each of the plurality of source electrodes and each of the plurality of drain electrodes.

13. The method according to claim **1**, wherein the step of forming the plurality of pixel electrodes includes a step of forming a plurality of gate pad terminals and a plurality of data pad terminals, the plurality of gate pad terminals contacting the plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered gate pads, the plurality of data pad terminals contacting the plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered data pads.

14

14. The method according to claim **1**, wherein the plurality of gate lines, the plurality of gate electrodes, and the plurality of odd-numbered and even-numbered gate pads include a double layer structure having a first layer and a second layer.

15. The method according to claim **14**, wherein the first layer includes aluminum, and the second layer includes one of chromium and molybdenum.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	用于液晶显示装置的阵列基板及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US6873392	公开(公告)日	2005-03-29
申请号	US10/410400	申请日	2003-04-10
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG.PHILIPS LCD CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	LIM BYOUNG HO		
发明人	LIM, BYOUNG-HO		
IPC分类号	G02F1/13 G02F1/1362 G02F1/1368 C08K5/5419 G02F1/1345 G02F1/136 G03G5/00 G03G5/14 G03G5/147 H01L29/786 G02F1/1333 G02F1/1343		
CPC分类号	G02F1/13458 G02F1/136286 G02F2001/136254 H01L27/1288 H01L2924/0002 H01L27/124 H01L2924/00		
代理机构(译)	摩根路易斯律师事务所		
优先权	1020020020727 2002-04-16 KR		
其他公开文献	US20030193623A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种用于液晶显示装置的阵列基板，包括：多条栅极线，由第一材料形成；多条数据线，由第二材料形成在基板上，所述多条栅极线和多条数据线彼此交叉，多个薄膜晶体管，电连接到多条栅极线和多条数据线，多个像素电极连接到多个薄膜晶体管，多个栅极焊盘连接到多条栅极线，多个连接到多条数据线的的数据焊盘，电连接到奇数栅极焊盘的第一短路棒，第一短路棒由第一材料制成，第二短路棒电连接到偶数栅极焊盘，第二短路棒由第二材料制成，第三短路棒电连接到奇数数据焊盘，第三短路棒由第一材料制成，第四短路棒电连接到偶数-编号数据焊盘，由第二材料制成的第四短路棒，第一，第二，第三和第四连接线分别电连接到第一，第二，第三和第四短路棒，第一，第二，第三和第四短路棒第四连接线由第一材料制成，第一，第二，第三和第四测试焊盘分别连接到第一，第二，第三和第四连接线，第一，第二，第三和第四测试焊盘由第一，第二，第三和第四测试焊盘制成第一材料。

