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(45) **Date of Patent:** Apr. 25, 2006

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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**G02F 1/1337** (2006.01)

**G09G 3/36** (2006.01)

(52) U.S. Cl. .... 349/40; 349/192; 345/93;  
345/98

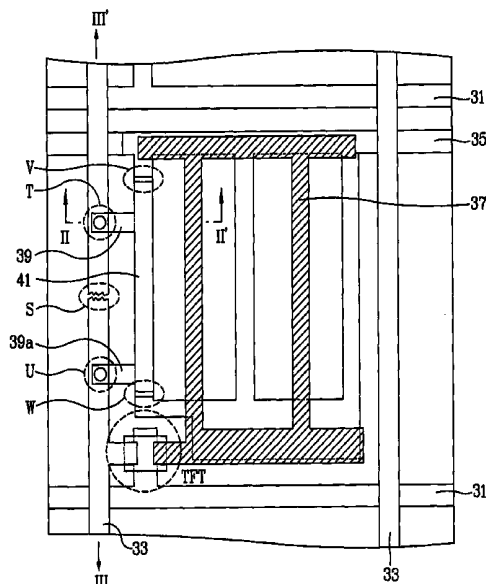
(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... 349/54,  
349/55, 139, 141, 40, 192; 345/93, 98, 99  
See application file for complete search history.

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**15 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets**



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FIG. 1  
Related Art

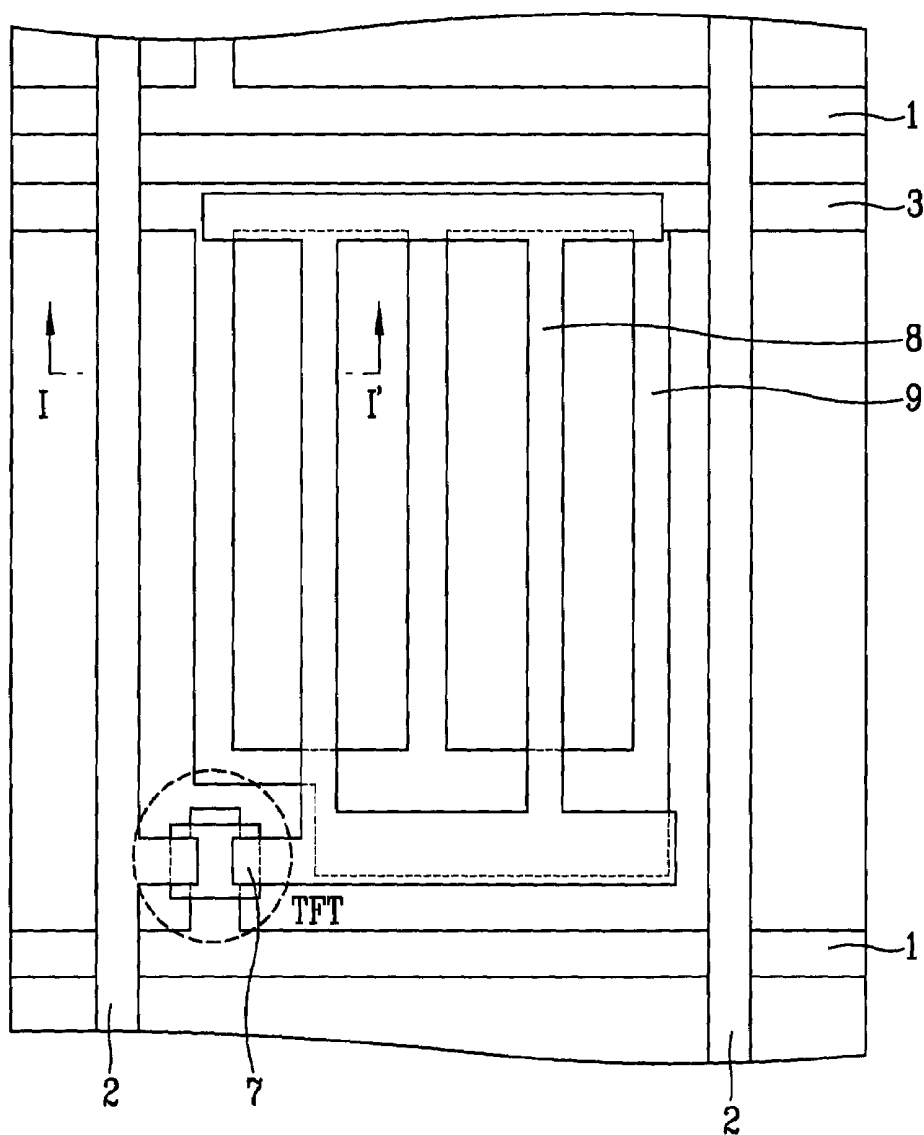


FIG. 2  
Related Art

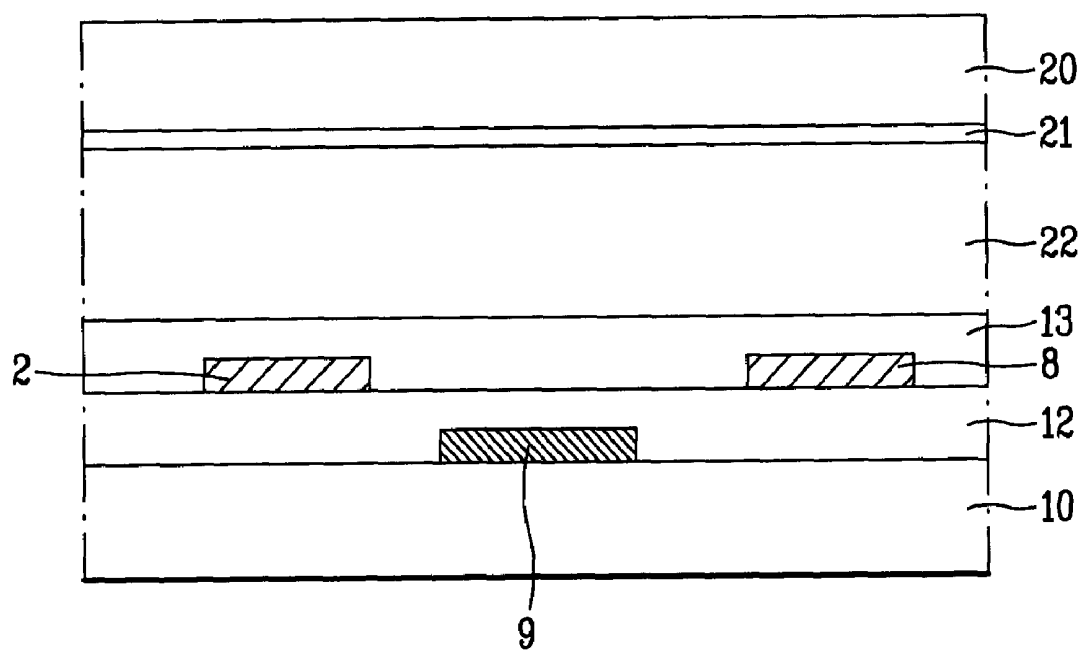


FIG. 3

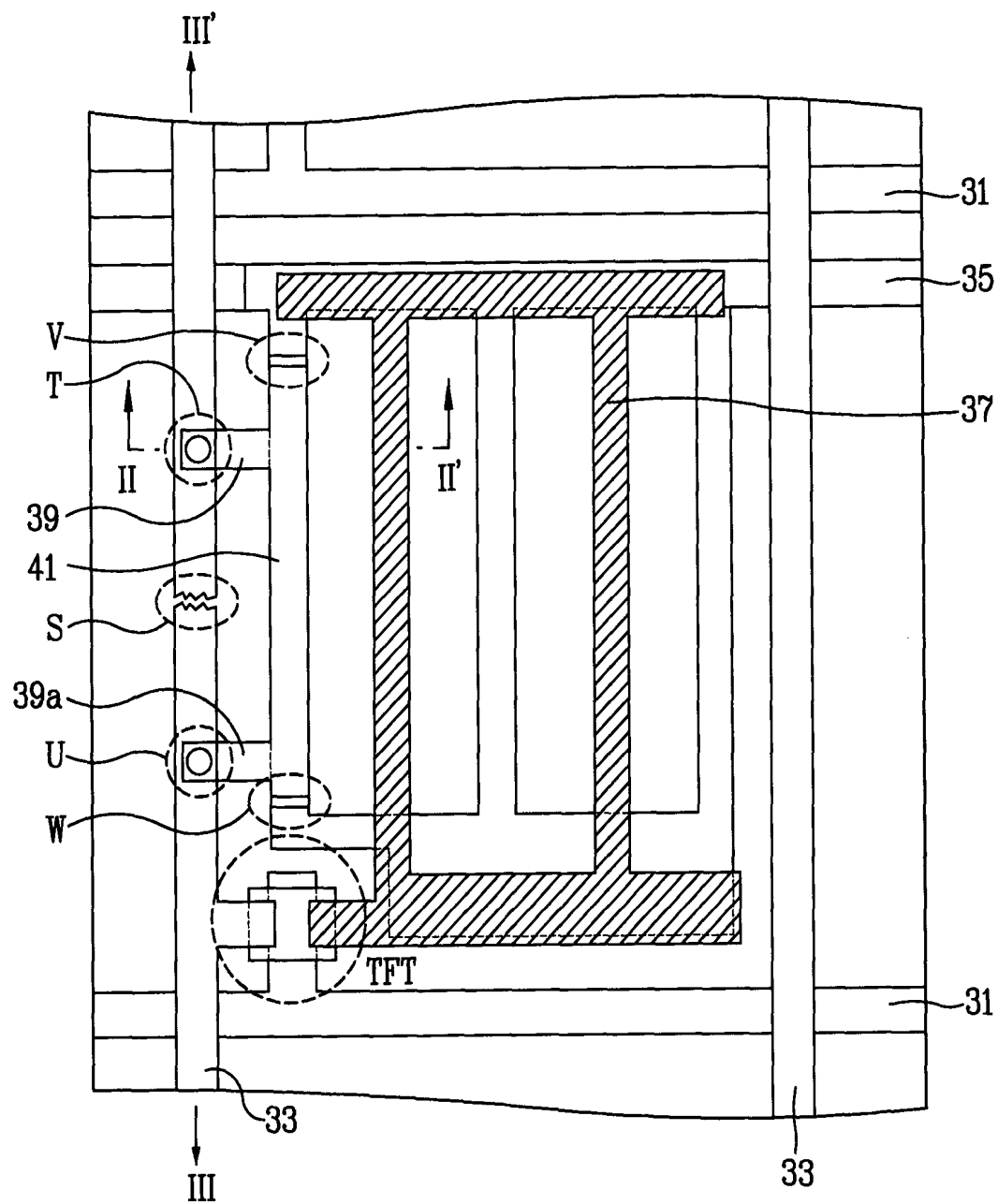


FIG. 4

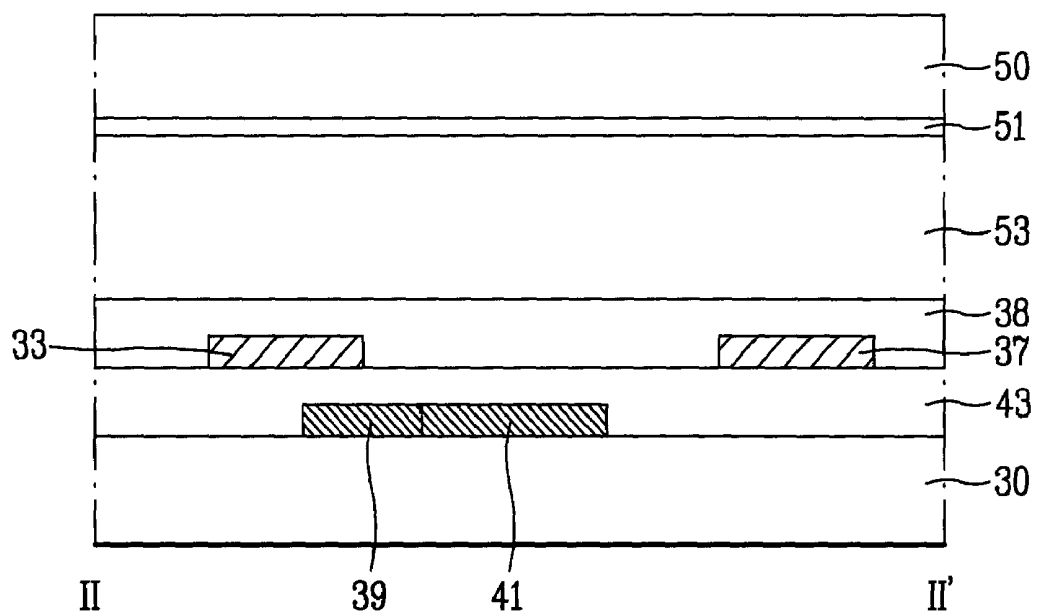


FIG. 5

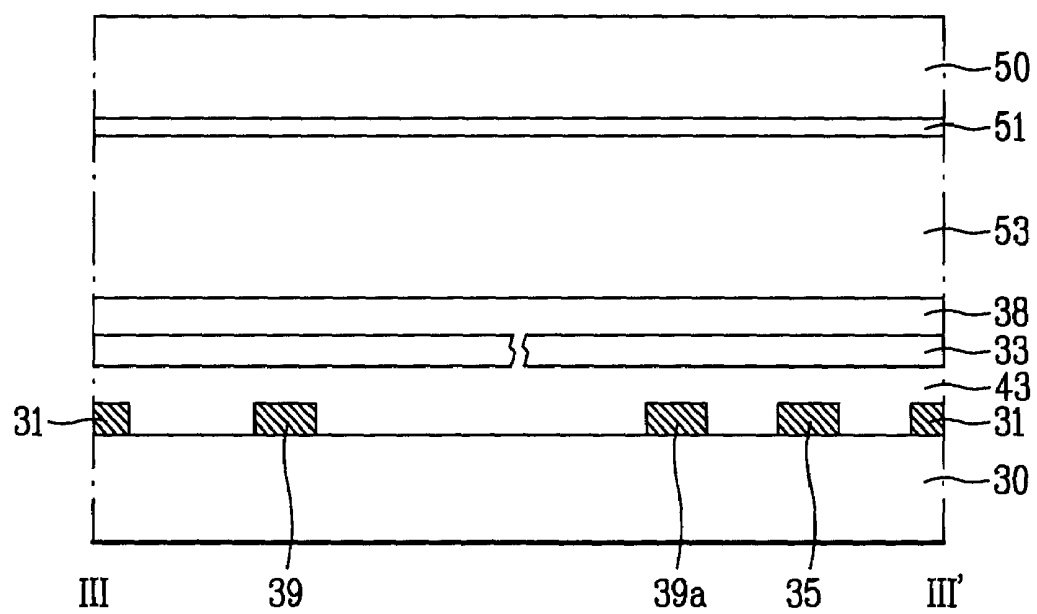


FIG. 6A

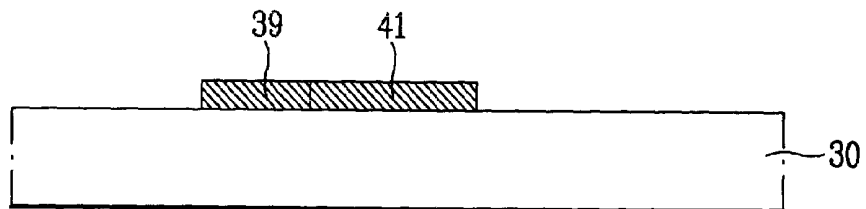


FIG. 6B

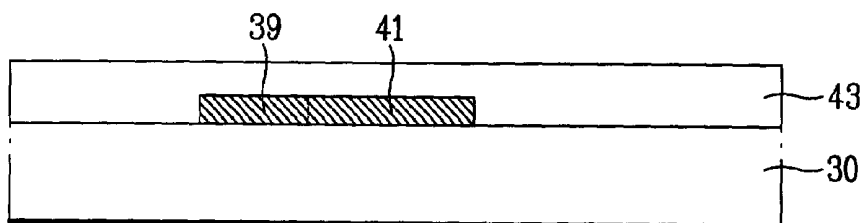


FIG. 6C

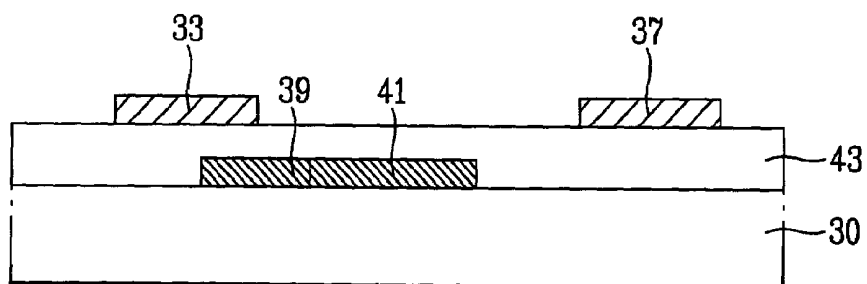
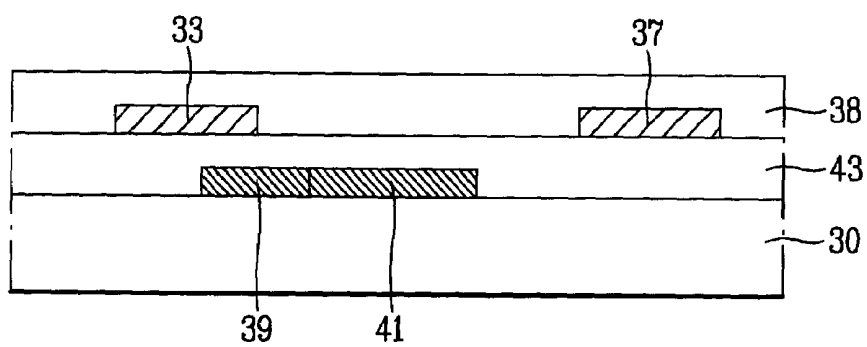


FIG. 6D



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# IN PLANE SWITCHING MODE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 2000-50773 filed on Aug. 30, 2000, which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a display device, and more particularly, to an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display (LCD) device and a method for manufacturing the same.

### 2. Discussion of the Related Art

A Cathode Ray Tube (CRT), one type of display devices, has been widely used for monitors of information terminals and measuring instruments including a television. However, it was difficult for the CRT to actively adapt to miniaturization and lightweight due to its weight and size.

A Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) device having a thin and small size has been actively developed in order to replace the CRT. Recently, the LCD device is used as a flat panel display device. Thus, demand for the LCD device has consistently increased.

In general, a low cost and high performance thin film transistor liquid crystal display (TFT-LCD) device uses an amorphous silicon thin film transistor as a switching device. At present, the LCD device is oriented towards a high resolution display that operates in a video graphic array (VGA) mode with the maximum resolution of 640×480 pixels, a super video graphic array (SVGA) mode of 800×600 pixels or in an extended video graphic array (XVGA) mode of 1024×768 pixels.

Development and application of TFT-LCD industries have been accelerated in accordance with increase of the dimensions and increase of the resolution. To increase the productivity and ensure the low cost, many efforts have been continued in view of simplified process steps and improvement of yield.

However, in spite of the trend toward a large sized area of the TFT-LCD, a problem arises in that contrast ratio depends on a viewing angle. To solve this problem, various LCDs such as a twisted nematic LCD provided with a retardation film and a multi-domain LCD have been proposed. However, a problem still arises in that contrast ratio and color depend on a viewing angle.

To ensure a wide-viewing angle, an in-plane switching mode LCD device that controls alignment of a liquid crystal by an electric field parallel to a substrate has been proposed.

FIG. 1 is a plan view of a related art in-plane switching mode LCD device. FIG. 2 is a sectional view taken along line I-I' of FIG. 1.

In the related art in-plane switching mode LCD device, as shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, a gate line 1 is formed on a first substrate 10, and then a common line 3 is formed in parallel to the gate line 1. A common electrode 9 extends from the common line 3 to a pixel region.

In addition, a gate insulating film 12 is formed on an entire surface of the first substrate including the gate line 1, the common line 3, and the common electrode 9.

A data line 2 crosses the gate line 1 on the gate insulating film 12, so that a plurality of pixel regions are defined. For reference, FIG. 1 shows a unit pixel.

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A thin film transistor (TFT) is formed on the gate insulating film 12 of a region where the gate line 1 crosses the data line 2. The TFT includes gate electrode, gate insulating film, semiconductor film, and source/drain electrodes.

A data electrode 8 is formed on the gate insulating film 12 within the pixel region. At this time, the data electrode 8 is arranged in parallel to the common electrode 9, and between the common electrodes 9. Also, the data electrode has an overlapping portion between the common line 3 and the common electrode 9 to form a storage capacitor. The data electrode 8 is connected with the drain electrode 7 of the TFT.

A passivation film 13 is formed on the gate insulating film 12 including the TFT, the data line 2, and the data electrode 8.

A color filter 21 is formed on a second substrate 20, and a liquid crystal layer 22 is formed between the first and second substrates 10 and 20.

Although not shown, polarizers are formed on external surfaces of the substrates 10 and 20 to polarize transmitted light, and alignment films adjacent to the liquid crystal layer are formed on internal surfaces of the substrates 10 and 20 to control an alignment direction of the liquid crystal layer.

A method for operating the related art in-plane switching mode LCD will be described in detail.

In the aforementioned related art in-plane switching mode LCD device, if a voltage is applied from an external driving circuit (not shown), an electric field parallel to the substrates 10 and 20 is generated between the data electrode 8 and the common electrode 9. A liquid crystal molecule aligned within the liquid crystal layer 22 is rotated along the electric field parallel to the substrates. As a result, an amount of light that passes through the liquid crystal layer 22 is controlled and gray scale is displayed in a state that the liquid crystal molecule is parallel to the substrate. For this reason, the difference of light transmittance depending on a viewing angle is reduced.

However, the related art in-plane switching mode LCD device has the following problems.

During the process, if the data line has an open region due to foreign particles, an extra repair line has to be installed by an additional process for repairing.

It is difficult to install the extra repair line. Even though the extra repair line is installed, the process is very complicated, thereby degrading reliability of the device.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to an in plane switching mode LCD device that substantially obviates one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

An object of the present invention is to provide an in plane switching mode LCD device and a method for manufacturing the same that can easily repair data line by forming dummy patterns to prepare an open region of data line during a process.

Additional advantages, objects, and features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention may 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 objects and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, an in-plane switching mode LCD device includes first and second substrates arranged to opposing each other; a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates, gate and data lines arranged to cross each other on the first substrate, a plurality of common electrodes and data electrodes for applying an electric field parallel to the first substrate within a pixel region defined by the gate and data lines, and first and second dummy patterns integral with at least one of the common electrodes respectively overlapping first and second portions of the data lines defining the pixel region.

In another aspect of the present invention, a method for manufacturing an in-plane switching mode LCD device according to the present invention includes the steps of forming a gate line, a gate electrode, a common electrode, first and second dummy patterns integral with the common electrode, and a common line on a first substrate; forming a gate insulating film on an entire surface of the first substrate including the first and second dummy patterns and the common electrode, forming a data line crossing the gate line to partially overlap the first and second dummy patterns, forming a data electrode integral with the data line; forming a passivation film on the entire surface including the data line and the data electrode, and forming a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate opposite to the first substrate.

In such an in-plane switching mode LCD device of the present invention, if a data line has an open region, it can be repaired using a common electrode. That is, when the common electrode is patterned, a dummy pattern of the common electrode material is formed to overlap the data line, so that a signal disconnected by an open region is bypassed using the dummy pattern and the common electrode, thereby forming a path for transmitting the signal.

Generally, in a pixel unit, a gate line is long enough to have an open region. However, the data line is long enough that an open region may be caused by foreign particles during the manufacturing process. That is, in a single pixel unit, the length of the data line and the gate line are substantially the same. In an XGA, there are 768 gate lines and 1024\*3 data lines. Therefore, the overall length of the data lines is greater than that of gate lines. Thus, the data lines may have a large number of open regions compared to the gate lines.

Accordingly, the signal of the data line is bypassed through the dummy pattern which is integral with the common electrode, so that a problem of the open region can be solved.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present invention 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 application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a plan view of a related art in-plane switching mode LCD device;

FIG. 2 is a sectional view taken along line I-I' of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a plan view of the in-plane switching mode LCD device according to the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a sectional view taken along line II-II' of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a sectional view taken along line III-III' of FIG. 3; and

FIG. 6A to FIG. 6D are showing manufacturing process steps of the in-plane switching mode LCD device according to the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

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

FIG. 3 is a plan view of the in-plane switching mode LCD device according to the present invention. FIG. 4 is a sectional view taken along line II-II' of FIG. 3. FIG. 5 is a sectional view taken along line III-III' of FIG. 3. First, as shown in FIG. 3, gate and data lines 31 and 33 are formed on a first substrate 30. The gate and data lines 31 and 33 cross each other at a predetermined distance for defining a plurality of pixel regions. Then, a common line 35 is formed in parallel to the gate line 31 within the pixel region. A thin film transistor (TFT) is formed in a portion where the gate line 31 crosses the data line 33. Subsequently, a data electrode 37 is formed in parallel to the data line 33 within the pixel region, which is electrically connected with a drain electrode of the TFT. Then, a common electrode 41 is connected with the common line 35 and formed in parallel to the data electrode 37. First and second dummy patterns 39 and 39a are integral with the common electrode. Also, one portion of each of the first and second dummy patterns overlaps the data line 33.

At this time, as shown, the data line 33 may have an open region in the middle ("S" portion) of the data line defining a unit pixel. Accordingly, the first and second dummy patterns 39 and 39a are respectively formed at both sides of the middle portion of the data line, thereby forming a signal path inclusive of the data line 33, the first dummy pattern 39, the common electrode 41, and the second dummy pattern 39a.

Meanwhile, the data electrode 37 partially overlaps the common line 35 and the common electrode 41 to form a storage capacitor. The degree of overlap between the dummy pattern 39 and the data line 33 is determined by the degree of load of the data line according to a predetermined model. For reference, FIG. 3 shows a unit pixel.

A sectional structure of the in-plane switching mode LCD device is shown in FIG. 4 to FIG. 5.

The gate line 31 (not shown in FIG. 4) is formed in one direction on the first substrate 30, and then common line 35 is formed in parallel to the gate line 31. At this time, the first dummy pattern 39 is formed to be extended to a portion of the data line 33, and the common electrode 41 is formed integrally with the first dummy pattern 39.

The gate insulating film 43 is formed on the entire surface of the first substrate including the gate line 31, the common electrode 41, the first and second dummy patterns 39 and 39a, and common line 35. The data line 33 crosses the gate line 31 to partially overlap the first dummy pattern 39 on the gate insulating film 43. Then, the data electrode 37 is formed on the gate insulating film 43 within the pixel region, and the passivation film 38 is formed on the entire surface of the first substrate including the data electrode 37 and the data line 33.

The first and second dummy patterns **39** and **39a** are the same material as that of the common electrode **41**, which is generally formed of a transparent conductive material such as an Indium Tin Oxide (ITO). And the outmost common electrode may be formed of metal or of ITO on the above. Also, the common electrode **41** is electrically connected with the common line **35** on the first substrate **30**. The data electrode **37** is formed on the gate insulating film **43**, and, at the same time, source/drain electrodes are formed on the gate insulating film **43**. Then, the data electrode **37** is connected with the drain electrode.

On the second substrate **50**, a light shielding layer (not shown) and a color filter layer **51** are formed. The light-shielding layer is to shield light leaked from the TFT, the gate line and the data line. The color filter layer **51** is to display colors. Then, the liquid crystal layer **53** is formed between the first and second substrates **30** and **50**. Also, although not shown, polarizers are formed on external surfaces of the substrates **30** and **50** to polarize transmitted light, and alignment films attached to the liquid crystal layer are formed on internal surfaces of the substrate **30** and **50** to control an alignment direction of the liquid crystal layer.

In such an in-plane switching mode LCD device according to the present invention, if the data line has an open region ("S" portion of FIG. 3), the data line **33** is electrically connected with the first and second dummy patterns by a laser welding ("T" and "U" portions of FIG. 3), while a portion ("V" and "W" portions) connected with the common line **35** among the common electrode **41** is cut off by a laser, thereby electrically insulating the common electrode **41** from the common line **35**.

Accordingly, video signals applied from a driving circuit are transmitted through a path in the order of the data line **33**, the first dummy pattern **39**, the common electrode **41** disconnected from the common line **35**, the second dummy pattern **39a**, and the data line **33**.

A method for manufacturing the in-plane switching mode LCD device of the present invention will be described with reference to FIG. 6A to FIG. 6D. For reference, sectional views shown in FIG. 6A to FIG. 6D are taken along line II-II' of FIG. 3.

First, as shown in FIG. 6A, a conductive material such as Al, Mo, Ta, Al alloy or ITO is formed on the first substrate **30** by a sputtering process, and then the gate line **31**, the gate electrode, the common electrode **41** and the common line **35** are formed by a photolithography process. At this time, the common line **35** is formed in parallel to the gate line **31**. The common electrode **41** is formed integrally with the first and second dummy patterns **39** and **39a** (not shown) that extend to a region where the data line **33** will be formed to overlap with the data line **33** at a predetermined portion. That is, the first and second dummy patterns **39** and **39a** are the same material as that of the common electrode **41**. The first and second dummy patterns **39** and **39a** are patterned at the same time as the common electrode **41** by the photolithography process.

As shown in FIG. 6B, the gate insulating film **43** of SiN<sub>x</sub> or SiO<sub>x</sub> is formed on an entire surface of the first substrate **30** including the common electrode **41** and the gate line **31** by a plasma chemical vapor deposition (CVD) process.

As shown in FIG. 6C, a metal such as Al, Cr, Ti, and Al alloy is formed on the gate insulating film **43**, and then crosses the gate line **31** by the photolithography process. Also, data line **33** is formed to overlap the first and second dummy patterns **39** and **39a**, and then the data electrode **37** is formed substantially in parallel to the data line **33** within the pixel region.

As shown in FIG. 6D, a passivation film **38** is of an inorganic material such as SiN<sub>x</sub> and SiO<sub>x</sub>, or an organic material such as Benzocyclobutene (BCB) and Acryl is formed on the entire surfaces including the data line **33** and the data electrode **37**. After that, the liquid crystal layer is injected between the second substrate **50** and the first substrate **30**, so that the manufacturing process steps are completed.

Additionally, it is possible to form the alignment film on the first and second substrates **30** and **50**. After polyamide, a polyimide-based compound, polyvinylalcohol (PVA), or polyamic acid is deposited on the first and second substrates **30** and **50**, rubbing may be performed to determine the alignment direction. After a photo-alignment material such as polysiloxanecinnamate, polyvinylcinnamate, and cellulosecinnamate is formed on the first and second substrates **30** and **50**, light may be irradiated to determine the alignment direction and the pretilt angle. At this time, polarized light, non-polarized light, unpolarized light or partially polarized light, is irradiated one or more time. Preferably, ultraviolet rays are used.

According to the in-plane switching mode LCD device of the present invention and the method for manufacturing the same, if the data line **33** has the open region, the portion that the data line **33** is overlapped with the first and second dummy patterns **39** and **39a** is electrically connected with each other by a laser welding, and the common electrode **41** formed integral with the first and second dummy patterns **39** and **39a** is electrically insulated from the common line **35** by a laser cutting. Accordingly, once the open region of the data line is generated, a signal path is bypassed in the order of the data line **33**, the first dummy pattern **39**, the common electrode **41** (electrically disconnected from the common line), the second dummy pattern **39a**, and the data line **33**, thereby repairing the open region of the data line.

As aforementioned, in the in-plane switching mode LCD device and the method for manufacturing the same according to the present invention, the dummy patterns are formed in a single body with the common electrode to overlap the data line during forming the common electrode for repairing the open region of the data line, so that the open region of the data line can be easily repaired by a laser welding and a laser cutting without an additional process for forming an extra repair line.

The foregoing embodiments are merely exemplary and are not to be construed as limiting the present invention. The present teachings can be readily applied to other types of apparatuses. The description of the present invention is intended to be illustrative, and not to limit the scope of the claims. Many alternatives, modifications, and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

What is claimed is:

1. An in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device comprising:
  - first and second substrates;
  - a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates;
  - gate and data lines arranged to cross each other on the first substrate to define a plurality of pixel regions;
  - a plurality of common electrodes and data electrodes on the first substrate, wherein the common and data electrodes apply an electric field to the liquid crystal layer that is parallel to the first substrate; and
  - at least one dummy pattern overlapping at least one portion of the data lines for repairing an open region of the data lines,

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wherein the portion of the data lines overlapped with the dummy pattern is electrically connected to the dummy pattern,

wherein the dummy pattern is integral with at least one of the common electrodes and is of a same material as the common electrodes. 5

2. The device as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a gate insulating film between the data line and the dummy pattern.

3. The device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the dummy pattern overlaps first and second portions of the data line. 10

4. The device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the dummy pattern includes a transparent conductive material.

5. The device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the common electrode includes a transparent conductive material. 15

6. The device as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a common line in parallel to the gate lines.

7. The device as claimed in claim 6, wherein the common line is electrically connected with the plurality of common electrodes. 20

8. The device as claimed in claim 1, wherein a portion of the at least one of the common electrodes integral with the dummy pattern is electrically insulated from the common line.

9. An in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device comprising: 25

first and second substrates;

a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates;

gate and data lines arranged to cross each other on the first substrate to define a plurality of pixel regions; 30

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a plurality of common electrodes and data electrodes on the first substrate wherein the common and data electrodes apply an electric field parallel to the liquid crystal layer that is parallel to the first substrate; and

at least one dummy pattern overlapping at least one portion of the data lines for repairing an open region of the data lines,

wherein the dummy pattern is integral with at least one of the common electrodes and is of a same material as the common electrodes,

wherein a portion of the at least one of the common electrodes integral with the dummy pattern is electrically insulated from the common line.

10. The device as claimed in claim 9, further comprising a gate insulating film between the data line and the dummy pattern.

11. The device as claimed in claim 9, wherein the dummy pattern overlaps first and second portions of the data line.

12. The device as claimed in claim 9, wherein the dummy pattern includes a transparent conductive material.

13. The device as claimed in claim 9, wherein the common electrode includes a transparent conductive material.

14. The device as claimed in claim 9, further comprising a common line in parallel to the gate lines.

15. The device as claimed in claim 14, wherein the common line is electrically connected with the plurality of common electrodes.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	在平面切换模式中的液晶显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US7034903</a>	公开(公告)日	2006-04-25
申请号	US09/940544	申请日	2001-08-29
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	LEE JOUN HO		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LEE JOUN HO		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	LEE JOUN HO		
发明人	LEE, JOUN HO		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1333 G02F1/1337 G09G3/36 G02F1/136 G02F1/1343 G02F1/1362		
CPC分类号	G02F1/136259 G02F1/134363 G02F2001/136272		
审查员(译)	PHAM , LONG		
优先权	1020000050773 2000-08-30 KR		
其他公开文献	US20020047977A1		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

#### 摘要(译)

公开了一种面内切换模式LCD装置及其制造方法，其可以通过形成虚设图案来容易地修复数据线，以在处理期间准备数据线的开放区域。面内切换模式LCD装置包括彼此相对的第一和第二基板以及其间的液晶层，布置成在第一基板上彼此交叉的栅极线和数据线，多个公共电极和用于施加电场的数据电极平行于由栅极线和数据线限定的像素区域内的衬底，以及与公共电极集成并分别与限定像素区域的数据线的一部分重叠的第一和第二虚设图案。如果数据线具有开放区域，则数据线与第一和第二虚设图案电连接，而与第一和第二虚设图案一体的公共电极部分与公共线绝缘。

