



US008314913B2

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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,314,913 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Nov. 20, 2012**

(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY WITH SUBPIXELS HAVING ALTERNATELY DISPOSED BRANCHES**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... 349/48, 349/141, 144, 129  
See application file for complete search history.

(75) Inventors: **Yoon-Sung Um**, Yongin-si (KR); **Su-Jeong Kim**, Seoul (KR); **Hye-Ran You**, Incheon (KR); **Jae-Jin Lyu**, Yongin-si (KR)

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2002/0163604 A1 \* 11/2002 Kim et al. .... 349/43  
2005/0275763 A1 \* 12/2005 Song et al. .... 349/43  
2006/0146243 A1 \* 7/2006 Nakanishi et al. .... 349/139  
2009/0040412 A1 \* 2/2009 Lee et al. .... 349/48

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

(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 559 days.

\* cited by examiner

*Primary Examiner* — Michael Caley

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Innovation Counsel LLP

(21) Appl. No.: **12/564,843**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 22, 2009**

A liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention includes: a first insulation substrate; a pixel electrode formed on the first insulation substrate, and including a first subpixel electrode and a second subpixel electrode separated from each other; a second insulation substrate facing the first insulation substrate; a common electrode formed on the second insulation substrate and facing the pixel electrode; and a liquid crystal layer formed between the pixel electrode and the common electrode, and including a plurality of liquid crystal molecules, wherein the first and second subpixel electrodes respectively include a plurality of minute branches, and the minute branches of the first subpixel electrode and the minute branches of the second subpixel electrode are alternately disposed in a unit of at least one minute branch.

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2010/0110358 A1 May 6, 2010

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Oct. 31, 2008 (KR) ..... 10-2008-0107984

(51) **Int. Cl.**

**G02F 1/1343** (2006.01)  
**G02F 1/136** (2006.01)  
**G02F 1/1337** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... 349/141; 349/48; 349/129; 349/144

**15 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets**

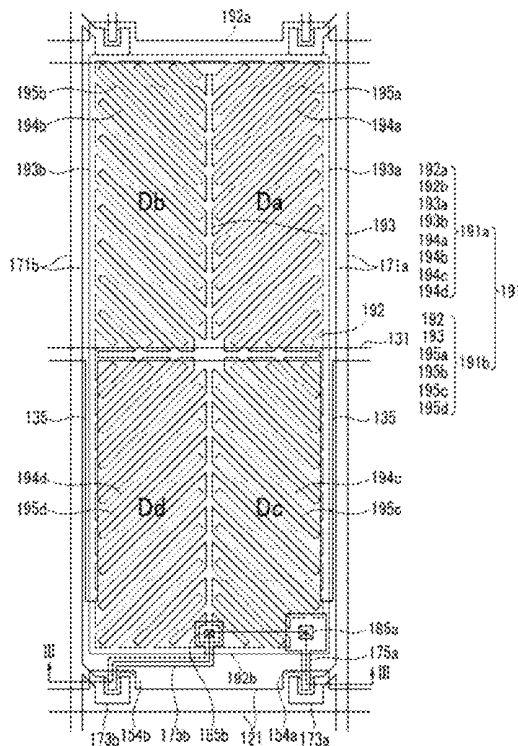






FIG.3

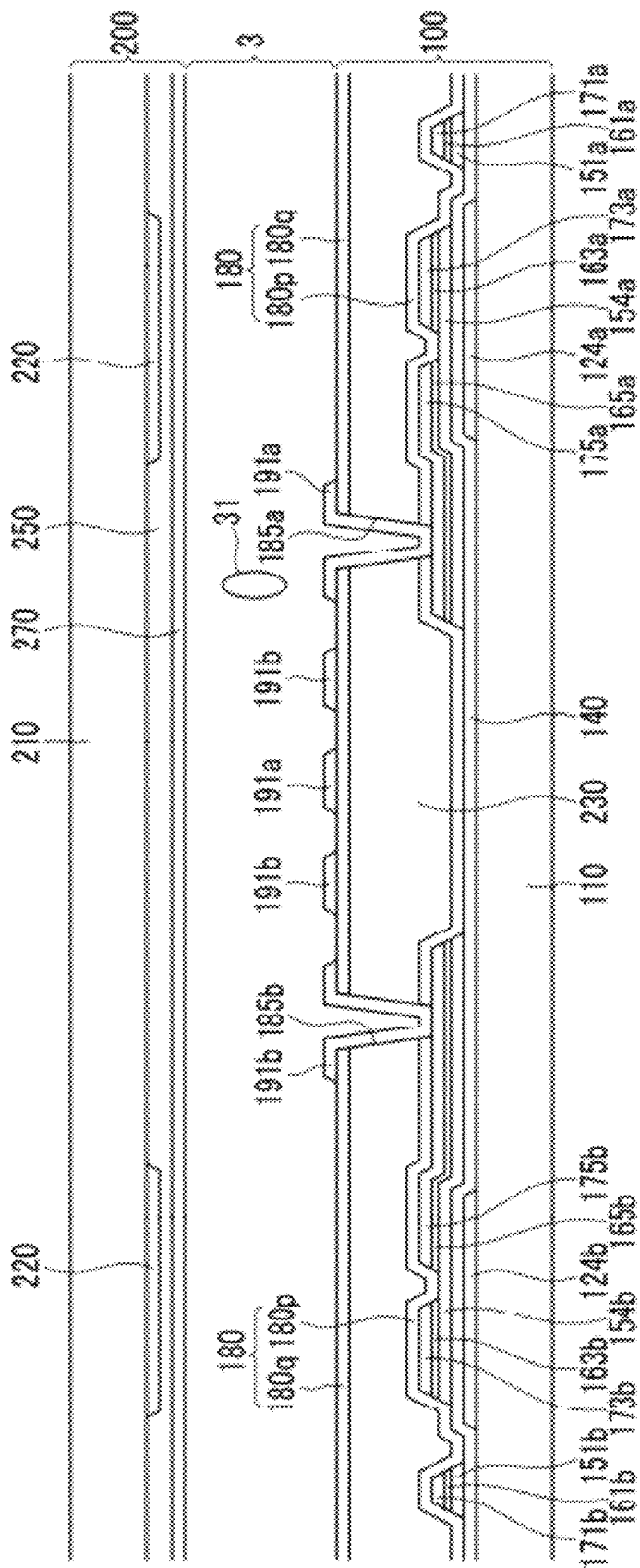
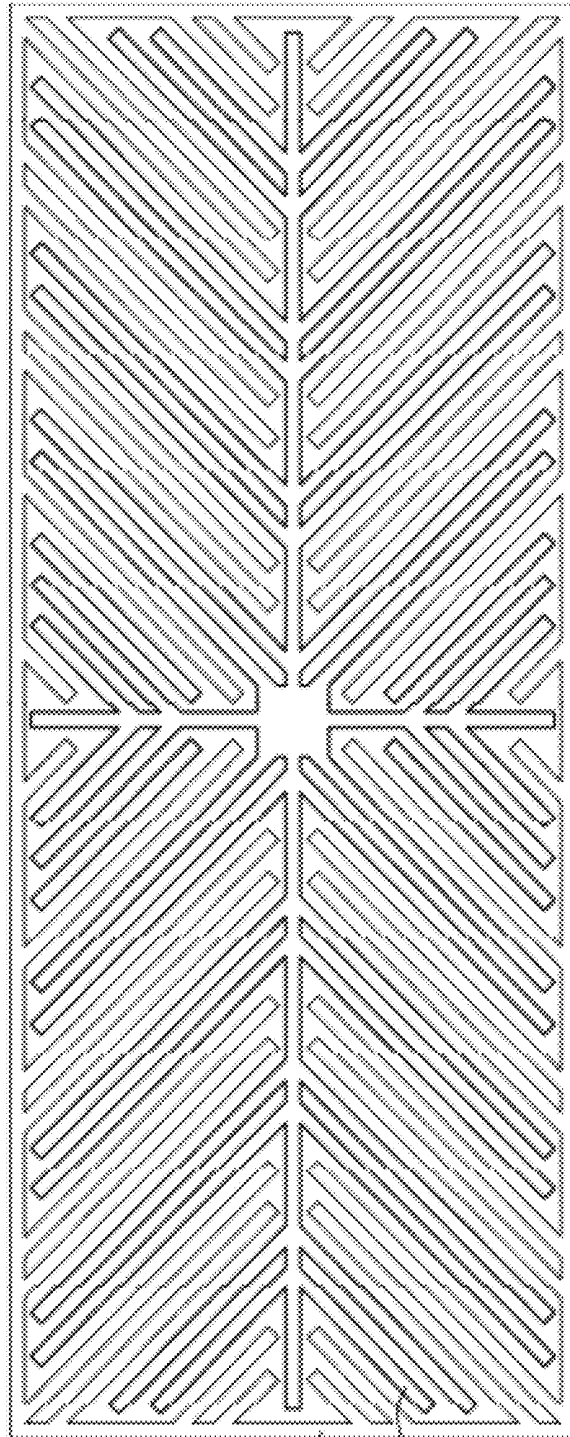
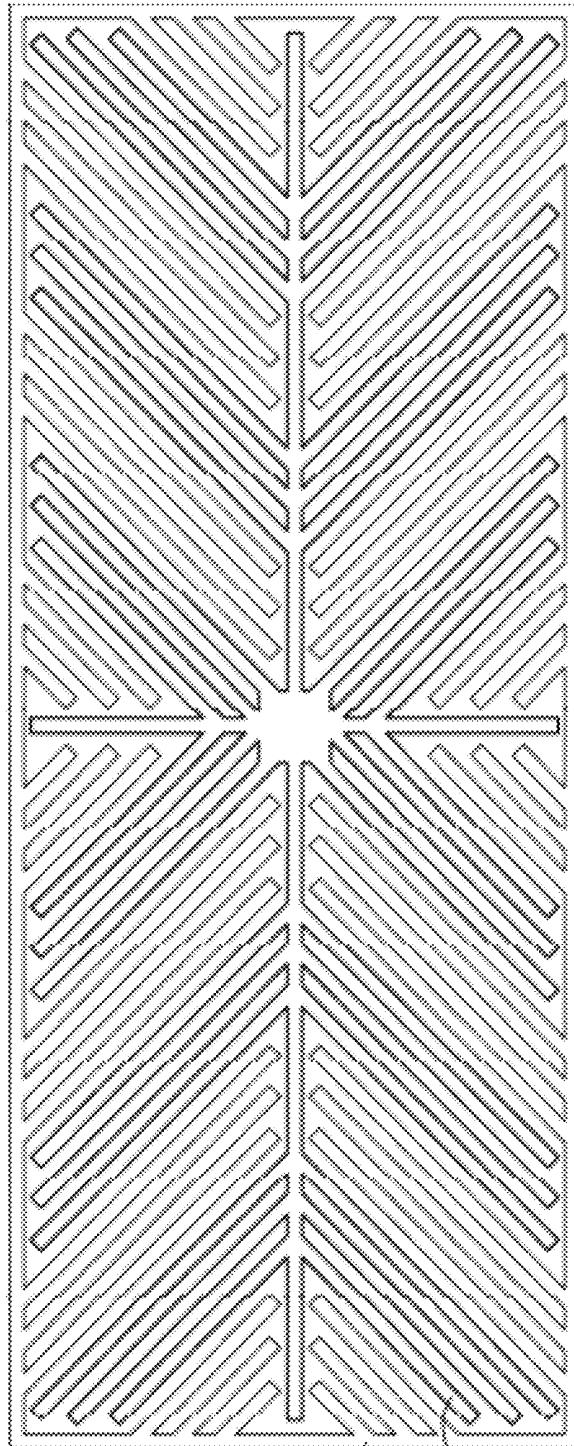


FIG. 4A



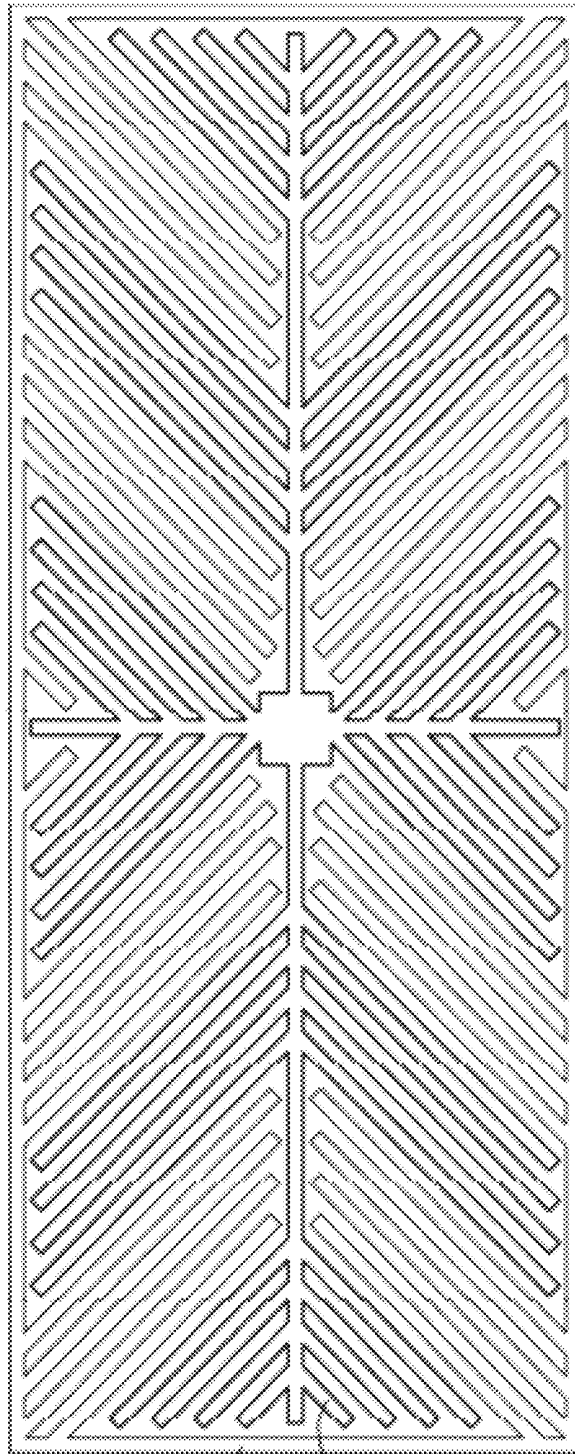
191a 191b

FIG. 4B



191a 191b

FIG. 4C



191a 191b

FIG. 5

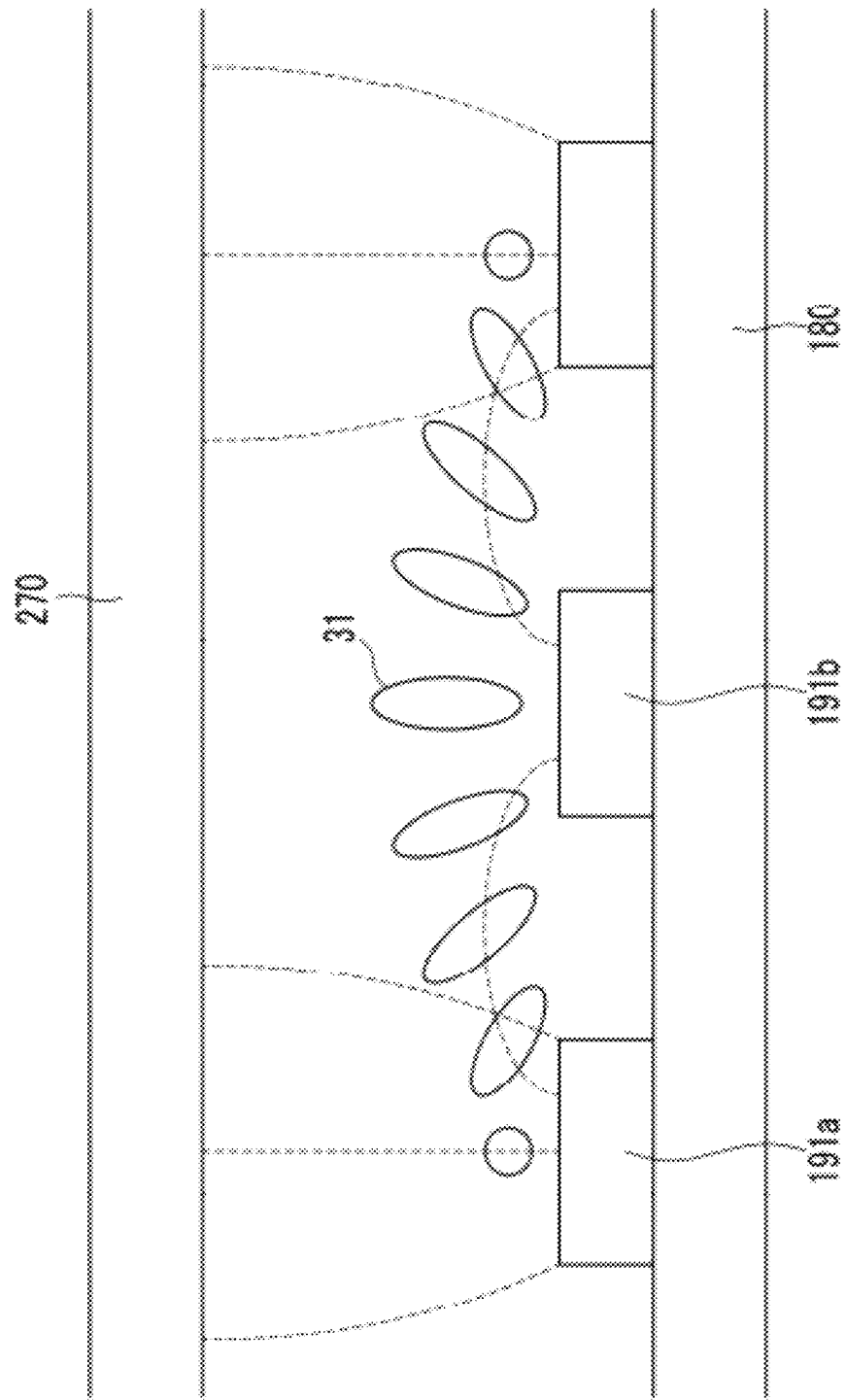


FIG. 6

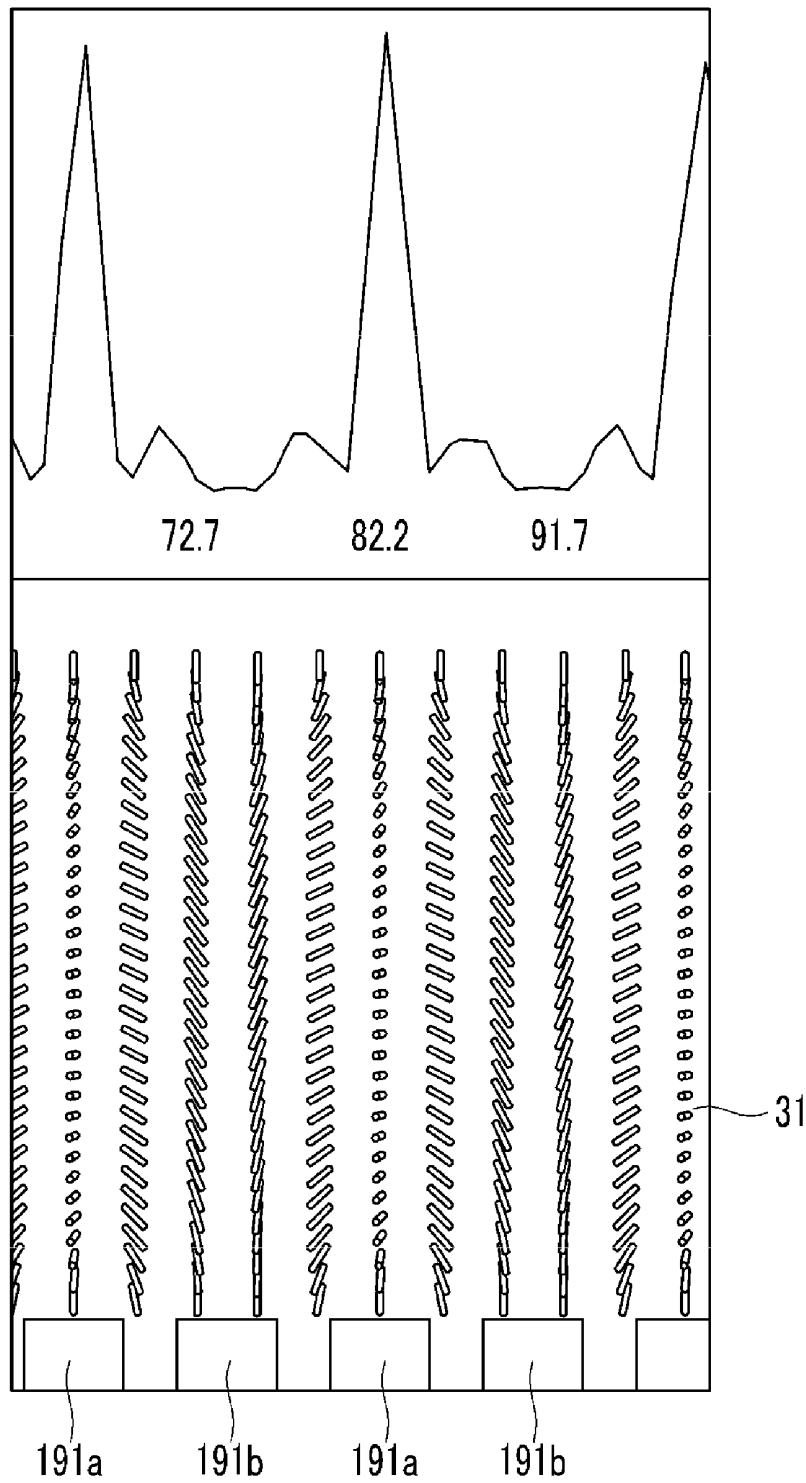


FIG. 7

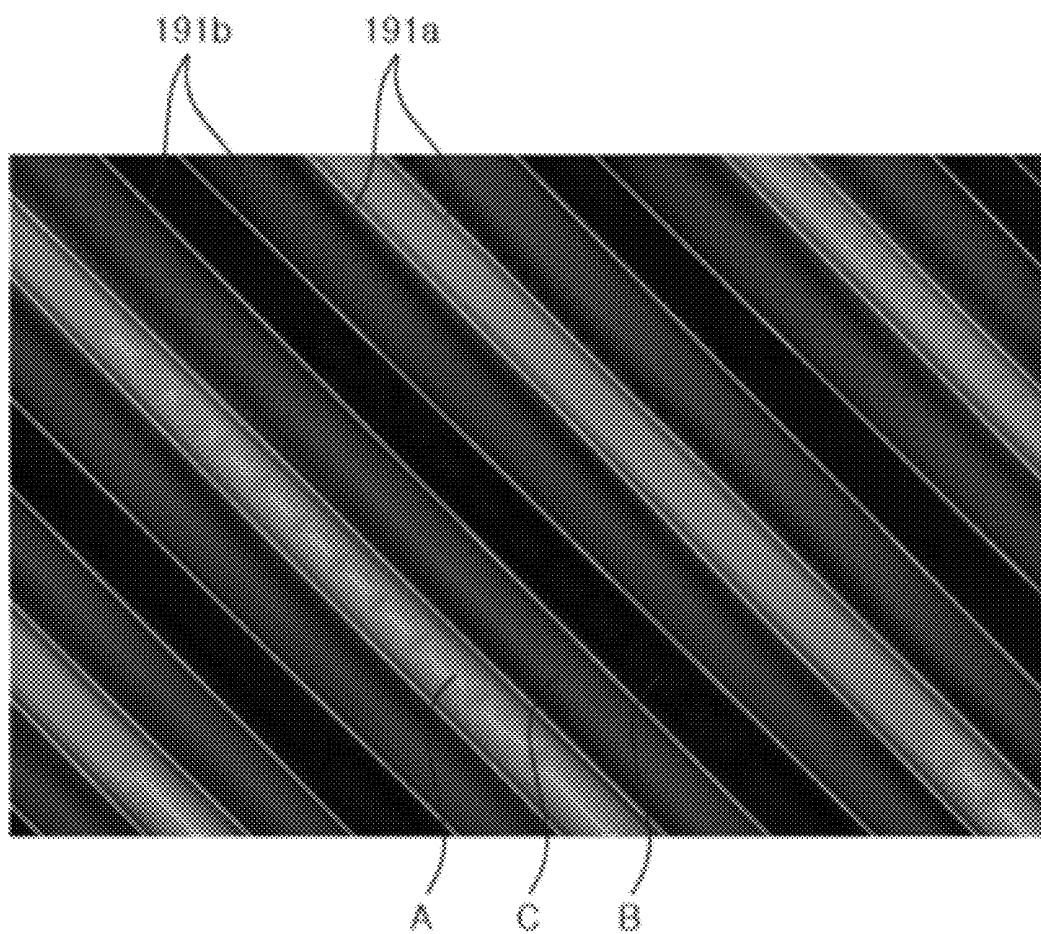


FIG. 8

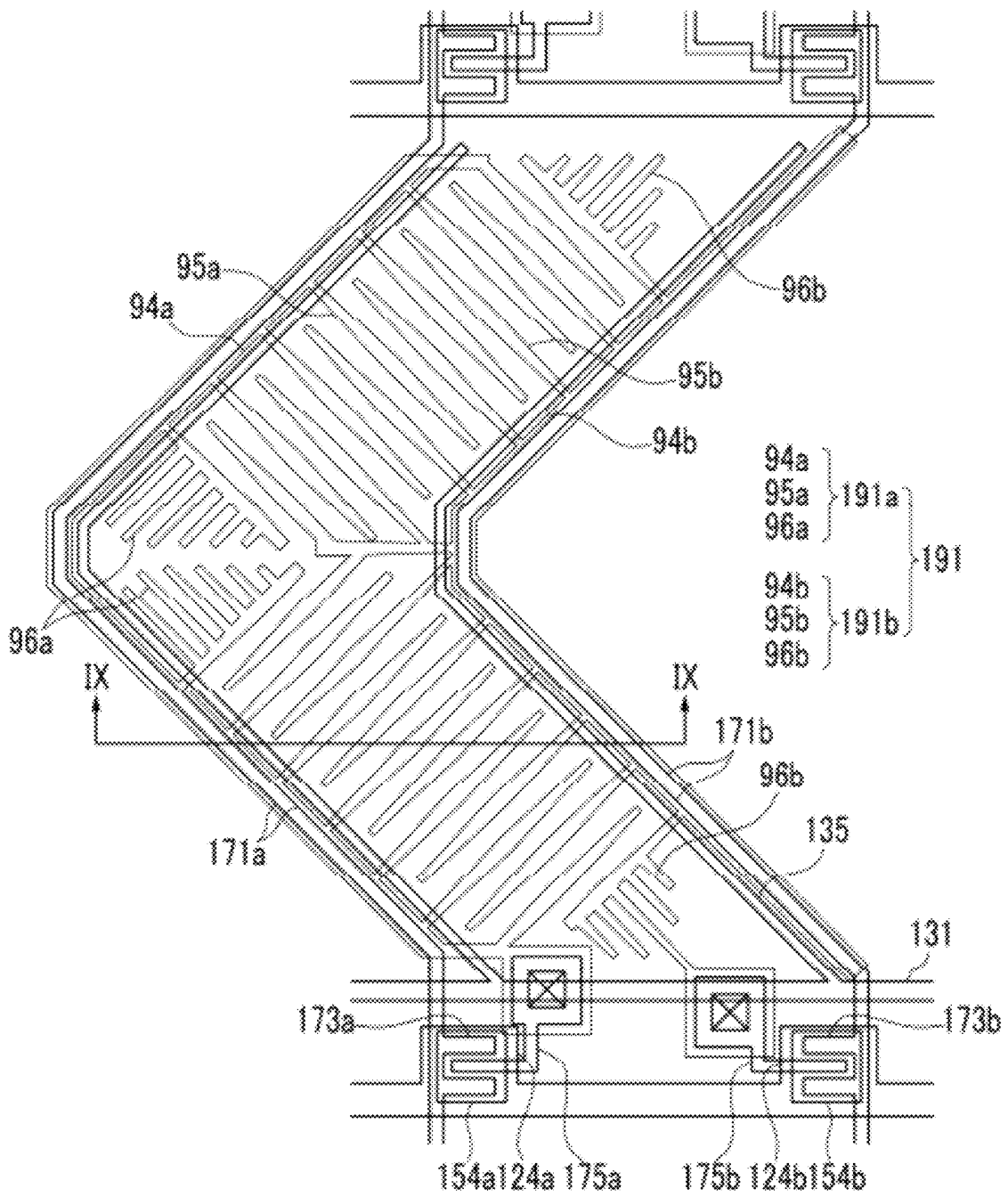


FIG. 9

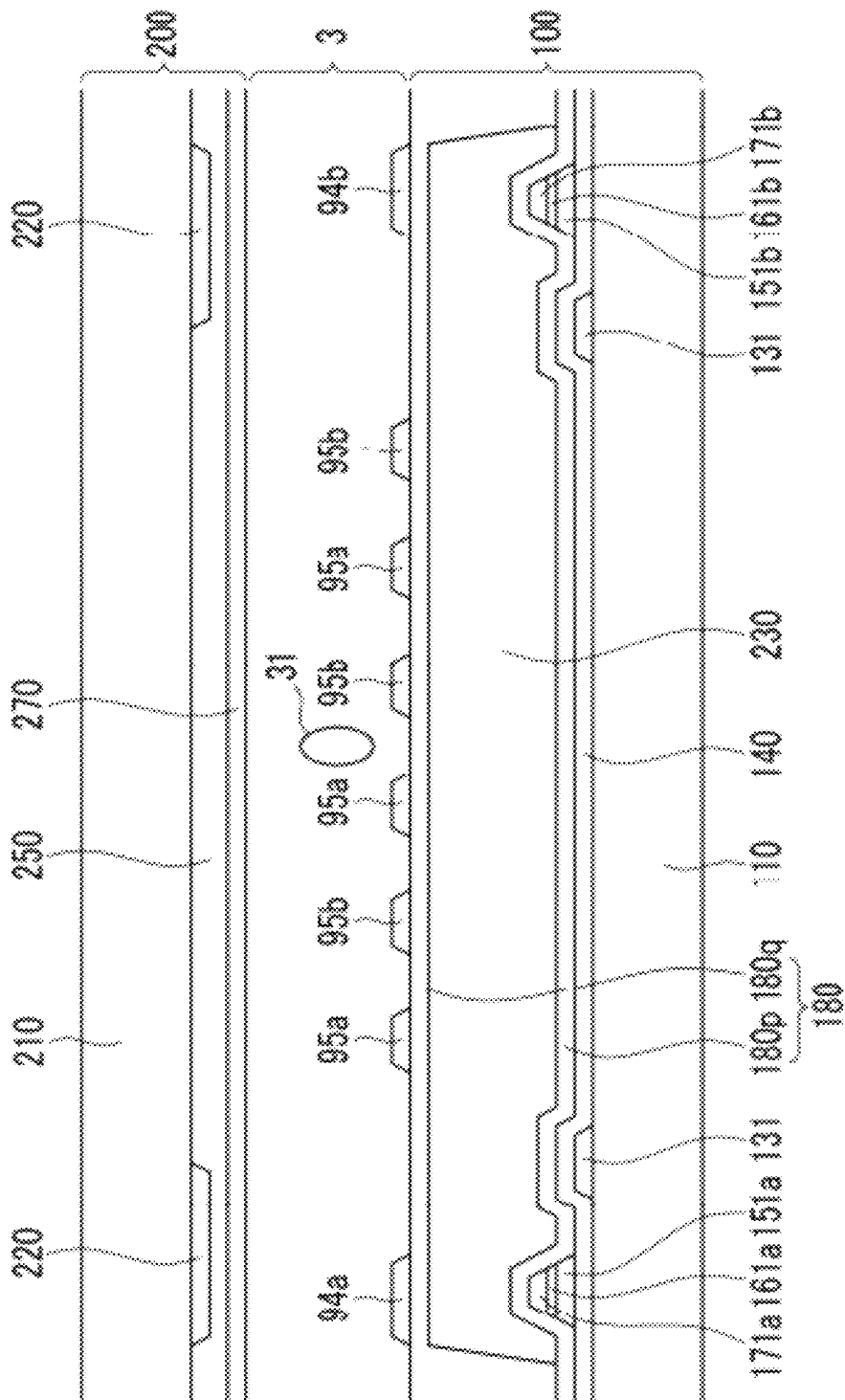


FIG. 10

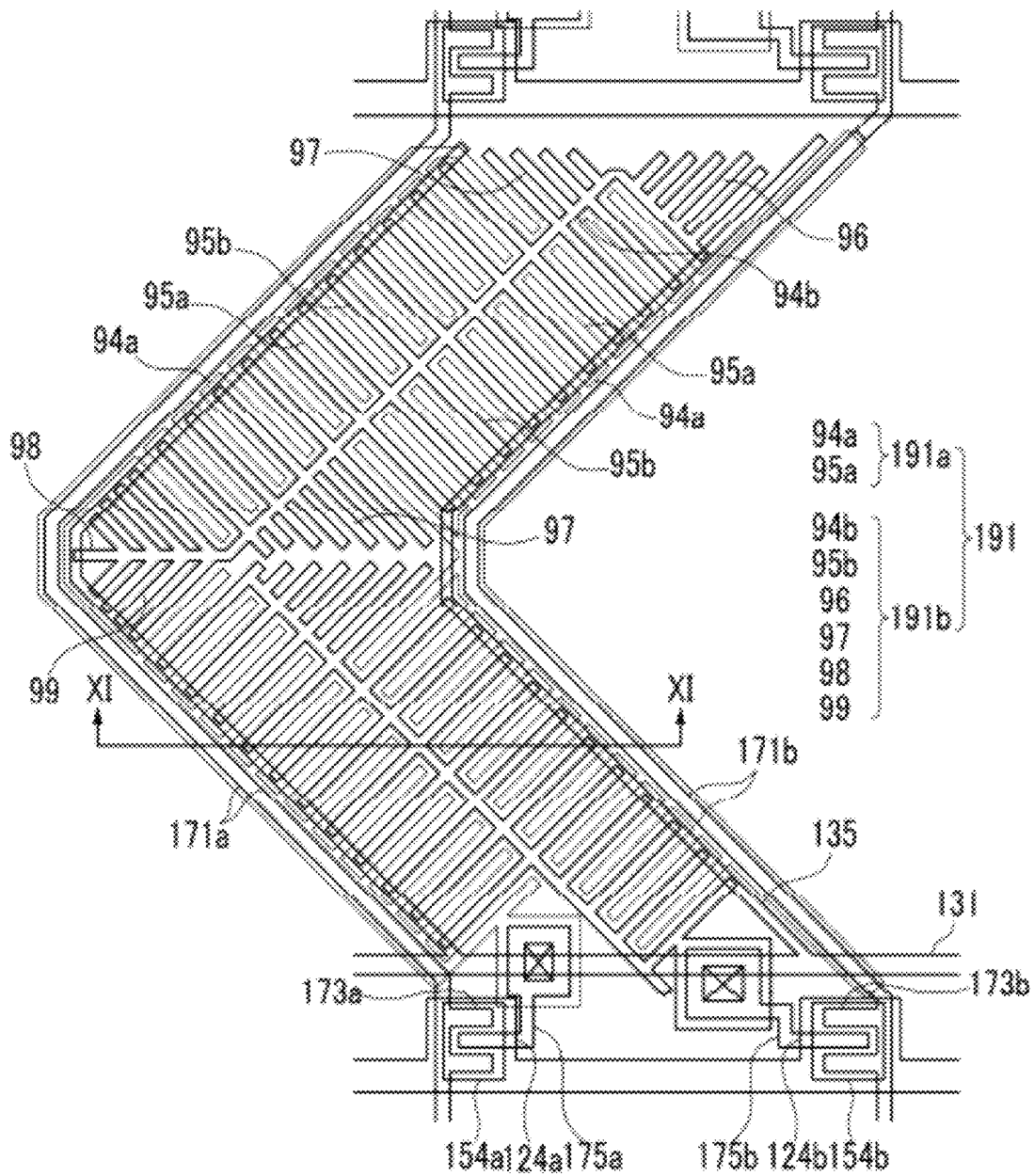
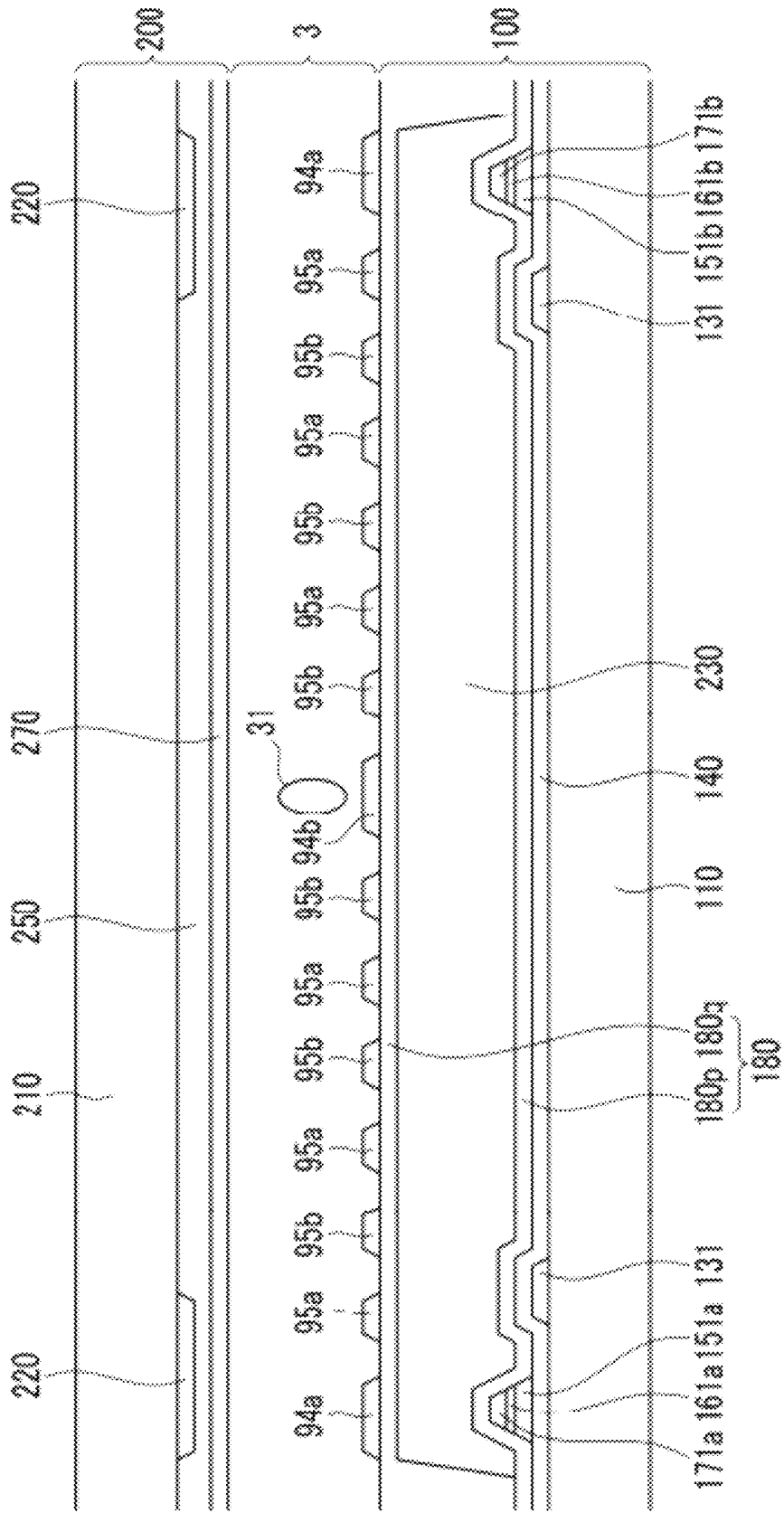


FIG. 11



**LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY WITH  
SUBPIXELS HAVING ALTERNATELY  
DISPOSED BRANCHES**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED  
APPLICATION

This application claims priority to and the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2008-0107984 filed in the Korean Intellectual Property Office on Oct. 31, 2008, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

(a) Technical Field

Embodiments of the present invention generally relate to a liquid crystal display.

(b) Description of the Related Art

A liquid crystal display (LCD) is one of the most widely used flat panel displays (FPD), and it is composed of two display panels on which field generating electrodes are formed, and a liquid crystal layer interposed between the two display panels. A voltage is applied to the field generating electrodes to generate an electric field on the liquid crystal layer, and the orientation of liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer is determined and the polarization of incident light is controlled through the generated electric field to display an image.

Among the LCDs, a vertical alignment (VA) mode LCD, which aligns LC molecules such that their long axes are perpendicular to the panels in the absence of an electric field, is spotlighted because of its high contrast ratio and wide reference viewing angle. A reference viewing angle is defined as a viewing angle that makes the contrast ratio equal to 1:10 or as a limit angle for inversion in luminance between the grays.

In the VA mode LCD, a wide viewing angle can be realized by cutouts such as minute slits in the field-generating electrodes and protrusions on the field-generating electrodes. Since the cutouts and protrusions can determine the tilt directions of the LC molecules, the tilt directions can be distributed in several ways by using the cutouts and protrusions such that the reference viewing angle is widened.

On the other hand, the VA mode liquid crystal display has lower side visibility compared with front visibility, such that one pixel is divided into two subpixels and a high voltage and a low voltage are applied to the two subpixels to solve this problem. Accordingly, the arrangement directions of the liquid crystal molecules corresponding to two subpixel electrodes are different, thereby improving the visibility of the right and left viewing angle directions.

According to the conventional method in which the pixel electrode is divided into two subpixel electrodes that are applied with different voltages to increase the visibility, it is advantageous for the size of the pixel area applied with the low voltage to be larger than the size of the pixel area applied with the high voltage for the improvement of visibility.

However, there may be a problem in that the brightness of the liquid crystal display is decreased according to the increasing of the size of the pixel area applied with the low voltage.

The above information disclosed in this Background section is only for enhancement of understanding of the background of the disclosure and therefore it may contain infor-

mation that does not form the prior art that is already known in this country to a person of ordinary skill in the art.

SUMMARY

Embodiments of the present invention provide a liquid crystal display having excellent visibility without a decrease of the brightness of the liquid crystal display.

A liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention includes: a first insulation substrate; a pixel electrode formed on the first insulation substrate, and including a first subpixel electrode and a second subpixel electrode separated from each other; a second insulation substrate facing the first insulation substrate; a common electrode formed on the second insulation substrate and facing the pixel electrode; and a liquid crystal layer formed between the pixel electrode and the common electrode, and including a plurality of liquid crystal molecules, wherein the first and second subpixel electrodes respectively include a plurality of minute branches, and the minute branches of the first subpixel electrode and the minute branches of the second subpixel electrode are alternately disposed in a unit of at least one minute branch.

The first subpixel electrode and the second subpixel electrode may be disposed in one pixel, and the ratio of the areas of the first subpixel electrode and the second subpixel electrode is in the range of 1.5:1 to 1:1.5.

The voltage applied to the first subpixel electrode and the voltage applied to the second subpixel electrode may have the same polarity, and the magnitude of the voltage applied to the first subpixel electrode may be larger than that of the voltage applied to the second subpixel electrode.

The entire shape of the pixel electrode may be a quadrangle, the first subpixel electrode may include a first stem formed according to the quadrangle edge of the pixel electrode, and the minute branches of the first subpixel electrode may obliquely extend from the first stem.

The second subpixel electrode may include a second stem with a crossed-shape formed on the center of the pixel electrode, and the minute branches may extend obliquely from the second stem of the second subpixel electrode.

The minute branches of the first subpixel electrode and the minute branches of the second subpixel electrode may be alternatively disposed in the unit of a plurality of minute branches, and the plurality of minute branches may include two to four minute branches.

The liquid crystal display may further include a pair of data lines formed on the first substrate, and disposed on the left and right sides of the pixel electrode, wherein the pair of data lines may include curved portions alternately connected to each other and periodically curved, the first subpixel electrode may include a third stem closely parallel to one data line of the pair of data lines, and the minute branches of the first subpixel electrode may be extended from the third stem.

The second subpixel electrode may include a fourth stem closely parallel to the remaining data line of the pair of data lines, and the minute branches of the second subpixel electrode may be extended from the fourth stem.

The first subpixel electrode and the second subpixel electrode may include an assistant extending from the minute branches.

The liquid crystal display may further include a pair of data lines formed on the first substrate, and disposed on the left and right sides of the pixel electrode, wherein the pair of data lines may include curved portions alternately connected to each other and periodically curved, the first subpixel electrode may include a pair of third stems parallel to the pair of data lines,

and the minute branches of the first subpixel electrode may be extended from the pair of third stems.

The second subpixel electrode may include a fourth stem disposed parallel to and between the pair of data lines, and the minute branches of the second subpixel electrode may be extended from the fourth stem.

The pixel electrode may include four regions having different directions of the minute branches.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, one pixel is divided into two subpixel electrodes having almost the same area, and two subpixel electrodes are alternately disposed with respect to each other such that visibility may be improved while maintaining the areas of the regions of the subpixel electrode applied with the high voltage and the subpixel electrode applied with the low voltage substantially the same. Accordingly, a liquid crystal display having excellent visibility and transmittance may be provided.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 an equivalent circuit diagram of one pixel in a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display shown in FIG. 2 taken along the line III-III.

FIG. 4A to FIG. 4C are top plan views of examples of a pixel electrode in a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a schematic view showing an operation per each region in a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a view showing a cross-section of a liquid crystal display of one experimental example according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is a view showing a portion of a first subpixel electrode and a second subpixel electrode of the liquid crystal display of one experimental example according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a top plan view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view of a liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment of the present invention of FIG. 8.

FIG. 10 is a top plan view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display shown in FIG. 10 taken along the line XI-XI.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Embodiments of the present invention will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings. As those skilled in the art would realize, the described embodiments may be modified in various different ways, all without departing from the spirit or scope of the present disclosure.

In the drawings, the thickness of layers, films, panels, regions, etc., are exaggerated for clarity. Like reference numerals designate like elements throughout the specification. It will be understood that when an element such as a layer, film, region, or substrate is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the other element, or

intervening elements may also be present. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being "directly on" another element, there are no intervening elements present.

A liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIG. 1. FIG. 1 is an equivalent circuit diagram of one pixel in a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 1, a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention includes signal lines including a plurality of gate lines GL (not shown) and a plurality of data lines DL (not shown), and a plurality of pixels PE connected to the signal lines. In the point of view of a structure, the liquid crystal display includes a lower panel **100** and an upper panel **200** facing each other, and a liquid crystal layer **3** interposed therebetween.

Each pixel PE includes a pair of subpixels PEa and PEb. Each of the subpixels PEa and PEb respectively include a switching element (not shown) connected to the signal lines GL and DL, and a liquid crystal capacitor Clca and Clcb and a storage capacitor Cst (not shown) connected thereto. The storage capacitor Cst may be omitted, if necessary. The respective areas of the regions occupied with the subpixels PEa and PEb may be almost the same.

The switching element may be a three terminal element such as a thin film transistor provided on the lower panel **100**, a control terminal thereof is connected to the gate line GL, an input terminal thereof is connected to the data line DL, and an output terminal thereof is connected to the liquid crystal capacitors Clca/Clcb. Each of the subpixels PEa and PEb may be connected to different switching elements or to one switching element.

The liquid crystal capacitors Clca/Clcb may have two terminals of subpixel electrodes PEa/PEb of the lower panel **100** and a common electrode CE of the upper panel **200**, and the liquid crystal layer **3** between the two subpixel electrodes PEa/PEb and CE serves as a dielectric material. Each of the pair of subpixel electrodes PEa and PEb are separated from each other and form one pixel electrode PE. The common electrode CE is formed on the whole surface of the upper panel **200** and receives the common voltage Vcom. The liquid crystal layer **3** has negative dielectric anisotropy. The liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer **3** may be arranged such that a longitudinal axis thereof is perpendicular to the surfaces of the two panels in the case that an electric field does not exist.

The data voltage applied to the liquid crystal capacitor Clca of the first subpixel PEa is higher than the data voltage applied to the liquid crystal capacitor Clcb of the second subpixel PEb. Therefore, when the voltages of the first and second liquid crystal capacitors Clca and Clcb are appropriately adjusted, it is possible to make an image viewed from the side be as similar as possible to an image viewed from the front, and as a result, it is possible to improve side visibility.

The storage capacitor Cst functions as an auxiliary capacitor for the liquid crystal capacitor Clca/Clcb. The storage capacitor Cst includes a pixel electrode **191** (shown, e.g., in FIG. 2) and a separate signal line (not shown), which is provided on the lower panel **100** and overlaps the pixel electrode **191** via an insulator, and the separate signal line is applied with a predetermined voltage such as a common voltage Vcom. Alternatively, the storage capacitor Cst may include the pixel electrode PE and a previous gate line, which overlaps the pixel electrode PE via an insulator.

For color display, each pixel PE uniquely represents one of three primary colors (i.e., spatial division) or each pixel PE sequentially represents the three primary colors in turn (i.e.,

temporal division), such that a spatial or temporal sum of the primary colors is recognized as a desired color. An example of a set of the three primary colors includes red, green, and blue colors. Although not shown, the color filter may be disposed on or under the subpixel electrodes PEa and PEb of the lower panel **100**, or may be formed under the common electrode CE of the upper panel **200**.

At least one polarizer (not shown) may be attached on the outer side of the liquid crystal panel assembly, and the polarization axes of two polarizers may be crossed. In a reflective liquid crystal display, one of two polarizers may be omitted. In the case of the crossed polarizers, light incident on the liquid crystal layer **3** is blocked in the absence of the application of the electric field.

Next, the structure of the liquid crystal display will be described in detail with reference to FIG. 2 and FIG. 3. FIG. 2 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display shown in FIG. 2 taken along the line III-III.

Referring to FIG. 3, the liquid crystal display according to the present exemplary embodiment includes a lower panel **100** and an upper panel **200** that face each other, and a liquid crystal layer **3** interposed therebetween.

First, the lower panel **100** will be described according to an embodiment.

A plurality of gate lines **121** and a plurality of storage electrode lines **131** are formed on an insulation substrate **110**.

The gate lines **121** transmit gate signals and extend in a transverse direction. Each of the gate lines **121** includes a plurality of the first and second gate electrodes **124a** and **124b** protruding upward.

The storage electrode lines **131** extend substantially parallel to the gate lines **121**, and a plurality of storage electrodes **135** extend parallel to a direction of data lines **171a** and **171b**. The shape and arrangement of the storage electrode lines **131** may be changed in a variety of ways.

A gate insulating layer **140** is formed on the gate lines **121** and the storage electrode lines **131**.

A plurality of semiconductor stripes **151a** and **151b** may be made of hydrogenated amorphous silicon ("amorphous silicon" is simply referred to as "a-Si") and may be formed on the gate insulating layer **140**. The semiconductor stripes **151a** and **151b** extend in the longitudinal direction, and include a plurality of projections **154a** and **154b** extending toward the gate electrodes **124a** and **124b**.

A plurality of pairs of ohmic contact stripes and islands **161a**, **161b**, **163a**, **163b**, **165a**, and **165b** are formed on the semiconductor stripes **151a** and **151b**, and the ohmic contacts **161a**, **161b**, **163a**, **163b**, **165a**, and **165b** may be made of silicide or n+ hydrogenated amorphous silicon in which an n-type impurity such as phosphorus is highly doped.

A plurality of pairs of data lines **171a** and **171b** and a plurality of pairs of drain electrodes **175a** and **175b** are formed on the ohmic contacts **161a**, **161b**, **163a**, **163b**, **165a** and **165b**, and the gate insulating layer **140**.

The data lines **171a** and **171b** extend substantially in a longitudinal direction, thereby intersecting the gate lines **121** and the storage electrode lines **131**. The data lines **171a** and **171b** respectively have a plurality of first and second source electrodes **173a** and **173b** toward the first and second gate electrodes **124a** and **124b** and curved with a substantially "U" shape, and the first and second source electrodes **173a** and **173b** are opposite to the first and second drain electrodes **175a** and **175b** with respect to the first and second gate electrodes **124a** and **124b**.

Each first and second drain electrode **175a** and **175b** extends upward from one end portion enclosed by the source electrode **173a** and has the other end portion having a wide area for connection with another layer.

However, the shape and arrangement of the data lines **171a** and **171b** as well as the first and second drain electrodes **175a** and **175b** may be changed in a variety of ways.

A first/second gate electrode **124a/124b**, a first/second source electrode **173a/173b**, and a first/second drain electrode **175a/175b** respectively form a first/second thin film transistor (TFT) Qa/Qb along with a first/second semiconductor **154a/154b**, and a channel of the first/second thin film transistor Qa/Qb is formed on the first/second semiconductor **154a/154b** between the first/second source electrode **173a/173b** and the first/second drain electrode **175a/175b**.

The ohmic contacts **161a**, **161b**, **163a**, **163b**, **165a**, and **165b** are interposed only between the underlying semiconductor islands **154a** and **154b**, and the overlying data lines **171a** and **171b** and drain electrodes **175a** and **175b**, and reduce contact resistance between them. The semiconductors **151a** and **151b** have a portion that is exposed without being covered by the data lines **171a** and **171b** and the drain electrodes **175a** and **175b**, and a portion between the source electrodes **173a** and **173b** and the drain electrodes **175a** and **175b**.

The ohmic contacts **161a**, **161b**, **163a**, **163b**, **165a**, and **165b**, the data lines **171a**, **171b**, **173a**, and **173b** and the drain electrodes **175a** and **175b** have the same planar shape, and also have substantially the same planar shape as the semiconductors **151a** and **151b** except for the exposed portion between the drain electrodes **175a** and **175b**, and the source electrodes **173a** and **173b**.

A lower passivation layer **180p** may be made of silicon nitride or silicon oxide and may be formed on the data lines **171a** and **171b**, the drain electrodes **175a** and **175b**, and the exposed portions of the semiconductors **151a** and **151b**.

A plurality of color filters **230** are formed on the lower passivation layer **180p**. Here, the lower passivation layer **180p** may prevent the pigments of the color filters **230** from flowing into the exposed semiconductors **151a** and **151b**. Each color filter **230** may display one of the primary colors such as the three primary colors of red, green, and blue. The color filters **230** may include a photosensitive organic material.

An upper passivation layer **180q** is formed on the color filters **230**. The upper passivation layer **180q** may be made of an inorganic insulating material. The upper passivation layer **180q** prevents the color filters **230** from lifting and suppresses contamination of the liquid crystal layer **3** by the organic material such as a solvent flowing from the color filters **230** such that defects, for example an afterimage that may be generated during driving, may be prevented.

A plurality of pixel electrodes **191** is formed on the upper passivation layer **180q**. Each pixel electrode **191** includes first and second subpixel electrodes **191a** and **191b** that are separated from each other and are alternately disposed.

The overall shape of the first subpixel electrode **191a** may be substantially a quadrangle, and the four edges include two transverse stems **192a** and **192b** that are parallel to each other and two longitudinal stems **193a** and **193b** that are parallel to each other wherein each meets respective ends of the transverse stems **192a** and **192b**. Also, the first subpixel electrode **191a** includes minute branches **194a**, **194b**, **194c**, and **194d** extending from the two transverse stems **192a** and **192b** and the two longitudinal stems **193a** and **193b**. Each first pixel electrode is divided into first to fourth subregions Da-Dd by the minute branches **194a**, **194b**, **194c**, and **194d**.

The first minute branch **194a** obliquely extends from the transverse stem **192a** or the longitudinal stem **193a** in the lower-left direction, and the second minute branch **194b** obliquely extends from the transverse stem **192a** or the longitudinal stem **193a** in the lower-right direction. Also, the third minute branch **194c** obliquely extends from the transverse stem **192a** or the longitudinal stem **193a** in the upper-left direction, and the fourth minute branch **194d** obliquely extends from the transverse stem **192a** or the longitudinal stem **193a** in the upper-right direction.

The first to fourth minute branches **194a-194d** form an angle of about 45 degrees or 135 degrees with the gate lines **121** or the transverse stems **192a** and **192b**. Also, the minute branches **194a-194d** of two neighboring subregions may be crossed.

The overall shape of the second subpixel electrodes **191b** may be substantially a quadrangle, and includes a cross-shaped stem having a transverse stem **192** and a longitudinal stem **193** that are crossed. Also, the second subpixel electrode **191b** includes minute branches **195a**, **195b**, **195c**, and **195d** extending from the transverse stem **192** and the longitudinal stem **193**.

The first minute branch **195a** obliquely extends from the transverse stem **192** or the longitudinal stem **193** in the upper-right direction, and the second minute branch **195b** obliquely extends from the transverse stem **192** or the longitudinal stem **193** in the upper-left direction. Also, the third minute branch **195c** obliquely extends from the transverse stem **192** or the longitudinal stem **193** in the lower-right direction, and the fourth minute branch **195d** obliquely extends from the transverse stem **192** or the longitudinal stem **193** in the lower-left direction.

The first to fourth minute branches **195a-195d** of the second subpixel electrode **191b** also form an angle of about 45 degrees or 135 degrees with the gate lines **121** or the transverse stem **192**. Also, the minute branches **195a-195d** of two neighboring subregions Da-Dd may be crossed.

The first to fourth minute branches **194a-194d** of the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the first to fourth minute branches **195a-195d** of the second subpixel electrode **191b** are alternately disposed.

The first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** may occupy almost the same area of the region.

The first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** are physically and electrically connected to the first drain electrode **175a** and the second drain electrode **175b** through contact holes **185a** and **185b**, and may receive different data voltages from the first drain electrode **175a** and the second drain electrode **175b**. The polarities of the data voltages applied to the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** may be the same.

On the other hand, in a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** may be applied with the data voltage from one drain electrode, however, the voltage may be controlled so that the voltage applied between the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the common electrode **270** and the voltage applied between the second subpixel electrode **191b** and the common electrode **270** are different from each other because of an additional storage capacitor.

Next, the upper panel **200** will be described according to an embodiment.

A light blocking member **220** is formed on an insulating substrate **210** that may be made of transparent glass or plastic.

The light blocking member **220** may be referred to as a black matrix and prevents light leakage.

The light blocking member **220** has a plurality of openings (not shown) facing the pixel electrodes **191** and having substantially the same shape thereof, and prevents light leakage between them. However, the light blocking member **220** may include portions corresponding to the gate lines **121**, the data lines **171**, and the thin film transistors.

An overcoat **250** is formed on the light blocking member **220**. The overcoat **250** may be made of an organic insulator, and provides a flat surface. The overcoat **250** may be omitted.

A common electrode **270** is formed on the overcoat **250**. The common electrode **270** may be made of a transparent conductor such as ITO or IZO.

Alignment layers (not shown) may be formed on the inner surface of the display panels **100** and **200**, and may be vertical alignment layers. Polarizers (not shown) may be formed on the outer surface of the display panels **100** and **200**, the polarization axis of two polarizers may be crossed, and one polarization axis thereof may be parallel to the gate lines **121**. In the case of a reflective liquid crystal display, one of two polarizers may be omitted.

The liquid crystal display according to the present exemplary embodiment may further include a retardation film (not shown) to compensate the retardation of the liquid crystal layer **3**. The liquid crystal display may include a backlight unit (not shown) for providing light to the polarizers, the phase retardation film, the display panels **100** and **200**, and the liquid crystal layer **3**.

The liquid crystal layer **3** has negative dielectric anisotropy, and may be oriented such that the major axes of the liquid crystal molecules **31** of the liquid crystal layer **3** are almost perpendicular to the surfaces of the two display panels **100** and **200** when no electric field is applied. Accordingly, incident light is blocked by the crossed polarizers in the state where no electric field is applied.

If the common electrode **270** is applied with the common voltage and the pixel electrode **191** is applied with the data voltage, an electric field is formed on the liquid crystal layer **3**. Thus, liquid crystal molecules **31** of the liquid crystal layer **3** change directions so that the major axes thereof become perpendicular to the direction of the electric field in response to the electric field. The degree of change of the polarization of the light that is incident on the liquid crystal layer **3** is changed according to the inclination degree of the liquid crystal molecules **31**, and this change of the polarization appears as a change of the transmittance by the polarizer, thereby displaying images of the liquid crystal display.

Here, the edges of the minute branches **194a-194d** and **195a-195d** of the first and second subpixel electrodes **191a** and **191b** distort the electric field to make the horizontal components perpendicular to the edges of the minute branches **194a-194d** and **195a-195d**, and the inclination direction of the liquid crystal molecules **31** is determined by the horizontal components.

Also, as above-described in an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the length directions in which the minute branches **194a-194d** and **195a-195d** of the first and second subpixel electrodes **191a** and **191b** are extended in one pixel PE are all four directions such that the inclined directions of the liquid crystal molecules **31** are also in all four directions. Therefore, the viewing angle of the liquid crystal display is widened by varying the inclined directions of the liquid crystal molecules.

Next, a shape of the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present

invention will be described with reference to FIG. 4A to FIG. 4C. FIG. 4A to FIG. 4C are top plan views of examples of a pixel electrode in a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 4A, the shape of the first and second subpixel electrodes **191a** and **191b** is almost the same as that of the first and second subpixel electrodes **191a** and **191b** of the liquid crystal display of the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 2, however, the first to fourth minute branches **194a-194d** and **195a-195d** are formed closely two by two, and the first to fourth minute branches **194a-194d** of the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the first to fourth minute branches **195a-195d** of the second subpixel electrode **191b** are alternately disposed two by two. The areas of the region occupied by the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** are substantially the same.

Referring to FIG. 4B, the shape of the first and second subpixel electrodes **191a** and **191b** is almost the same as that of the first and second subpixel electrodes **191a** and **191b** of the liquid crystal display of the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 2, however the first to fourth minute branches **194a-194d** and **195a-195d** are formed closely three by three, and the first to fourth minute branches **194a-194d** of the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the first to fourth minute branches **195a-195d** of the second subpixel electrode **191b** are alternately disposed three by three. The areas of the region occupied by the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** are substantially the same.

Referring to FIG. 4C, the shape of the first and second subpixel electrodes **191a** and **191b** is almost the same as that of the first and second subpixel electrodes **191a** and **191b** of the liquid crystal display of the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 2, however the first to fourth minute branches **194a-194d** and **195a-195d** are formed closely four by four, and the first to fourth minute branches **194a-194d** of the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the first to fourth minute branches **195a-195d** of the second subpixel electrode **191b** are alternately disposed four by four. The areas of the region occupied by the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** are substantially the same.

Similarly, if the shape of the first and second subpixel electrodes **191a** and **191b** in the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention may be changed in a variety of ways, the areas of the region occupied by the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** may be substantially the same, and the first to fourth minute branches **194a-194d** and **195a-195d** may be alternately disposed, the present invention may be applied to various shapes.

Next, an operation of a region in a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIG. 5 as well as FIG. 2 and FIG. 3. FIG. 5 is a schematic view showing an operation per each region in a liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 2 and FIG. 3, if the gate signal is applied to the gate line **121**, the data voltage is applied to the first and second subpixel electrodes **191a** and **191b** through the data lines **171a** and **171b**. Thus, the first and second subpixel electrodes **191a** and **191b** applied with the data voltage and the common electrode **270** applied with the common voltage form the electric field to the liquid crystal layer **3**. Thus, liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer **3** change directions so that the major axes thereof become perpendicular to the direction of the electric field in response to the electric field. The degree of change of the polarization of the light that is incident on the liquid crystal layer **3** is changed according

to the inclination degree of the liquid crystal molecules, and this change of the polarization appears as a change of the transmittance by the polarizer, thereby displaying images of the liquid crystal display.

In the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the voltage between the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the common electrode **270** is larger than the voltage between the second subpixel electrode **191b** and the common electrode **270**. Accordingly, the voltage applied to the first liquid crystal capacitor **Clca** formed between the first sub-pixel electrode **191a** and the common electrode **270** and the voltage applied to the second liquid crystal capacitor **Clcb** formed between the second sub-pixel electrode **191b** and the common electrode **270** are different from each other such that the declination angle of the liquid crystal molecules of the subpixels **PEa** and **PEb** are different from each other, and as a result the luminance of the two subpixels becomes different.

As shown in FIG. 5, if the first and second subpixel electrodes **191a** and **191b** are applied with the data voltage and the common electrode **270** is applied with the common voltage, the electric field is formed on the liquid crystal layer **3** between the two display panels **100** and **200**. In FIG. 5, the electric field is indicated by a dotted line. As shown in FIG. 5, the edges of the first and second subpixel electrodes **191a** and **191b** distort the electric field such that the horizontal components determining the inclination direction of the liquid crystal molecules **31** are made, and if the voltage of the pixel electrode **191** is larger than the voltage of the common electrode **270**, the horizontal components tend toward the outside of the pixel electrode **191**. Also, as above-described, the polarities of the data voltages applied with the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** may be the same, and the magnitude of the data voltage applied to the first subpixel electrode **191a** is larger than the magnitude of the data voltage applied to the second subpixel electrode **191b**. Accordingly, the potential difference is generated between the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** such that a sub-electric field is generated, and the sub-electric field has the horizontal components substantially parallel to the horizontal components of the main electric field. Accordingly, as in the present exemplary embodiment, when the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** are alternately disposed, the strong horizontal electric field is generated between the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b**.

By the main electric field and the sub-electric field, the long axes of the liquid crystal molecule **31** are arranged to change the direction to be perpendicular to the direction of the electric field. Accordingly, as shown in FIG. 5, the liquid crystal molecules **31** disposed in the region occupied by the first subpixel electrode **191a** applied with the large voltage along with the common electrode **270** are inclined to have the long axis parallel to the first and second display panels **100** and **200** by the electric field of the vertical direction formed between the common electrode **270** and the first subpixel electrode **191a**, and receive the influence of the sub-electric field of the horizontal direction closer to the edge of the first subpixel electrode **191a** such that the liquid crystal molecules **31** are rotated in the horizontal direction and the inclination angle from the upper panel **200** is decreased.

The liquid crystal molecules **31** disposed between the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** increasingly receive the influence of the sub-electric field of the horizontal direction compared to the main electric field of the vertical direction further from the first subpixel

electrode **191a** such that the liquid crystal molecules **31** are gradually rotated in the horizontal direction and the inclination angle from the upper panel **200** is gradually decreased.

Also, the magnitude of the main electric field of the vertical direction generated between the common electrode **270** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** is small such that the liquid crystal molecules **31** disposed in the region occupied by the second subpixel electrode **191b** are partially rotated by the sub-electric field of the horizontal direction and are a little inclined.

Therefore, in the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** applied with the different voltages with respect to the common voltage are alternately disposed, the liquid crystal molecules **31** are rotated with the increasing angle in the horizontal direction from the center of the first subpixel electrode **191a** to the center of the second subpixel electrode **191b** by the sub-electric field of the horizontal direction between the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** besides the main electric field of the vertical direction formed between the pixel electrode **191** and the common electrode **270**, and the inclination angle from the upper panel **200** is gradually decreased. Accordingly, through one pixel PE, the liquid crystal molecules **31** are inclined with the various angles such that the different luminance is formed between the regions between the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** as well as the regions occupied by the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b**.

Next, the operation of the liquid crystal display according one experimental example of the present invention will be described with reference to FIG. 6 and FIG. 7. FIG. 6 is a view showing a cross-section of a liquid crystal display according to one experimental example of the present invention, and FIG. 7 is a view showing a portion of the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** of the liquid crystal display according to the experimental example of the present invention.

In this experimental example, to view the operation of the liquid crystal molecules **31**, the common electrode **270** is applied with a voltage of about 0V, the first subpixel electrode **191a** is applied with a voltage of about 7V, and the second subpixel electrode **191b** is applied with a voltage of about 2.5V.

Referring to FIG. 6, it may be confirmed that the liquid crystal molecules **31** disposed on the first subpixel electrode **191a** having a potential difference of 7V with respect to the common electrode **270** are partially rotated by the influence of the sub-electric field in the horizontal direction formed according to the edge of the first subpixel electrode **191a**, and the long axes thereof are inclined parallel to the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the common electrode **270**. Also, it may be confirmed that the liquid crystal molecules **31** between the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** are rotated in the horizontal direction by the electric field of the horizontal direction between the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** and the inclination angle from the common electrode **270** is decreased, and the liquid crystal molecules **31** on the circumference of the second subpixel electrode **191b** are rotated in the horizontal direction and the inclination angle from common electrode **270** is further decreased.

The change of the luminance of the liquid crystal display according to the operation of the liquid crystal molecule **31** will be described with reference to FIG. 7.

Referring to FIG. 7, there is a middle region C representing a middle luminance between a region A occupied by the first subpixel electrode **191a** representing the brightest luminance and a region B occupied by the second subpixel electrode **191b** representing the darkest luminance. Accordingly, in the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the area of the regions occupied by the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** are the same such that the entire luminance of the liquid crystal display may be increased, and the regions B and C having the low luminance are wider than the region A occupied by the first subpixel electrode **191a** having the brightest luminance such that an effect like that of the second subpixel electrode **191b** that is formed to be wider than the first subpixel electrode **191a** may be gained, compared with the conventional liquid crystal display in which the size of the subpixel electrode applied with the low voltage is larger than the size of the subpixel electrode applied with the high voltage by about 2 to 2.5 times.

According to the experimental example, in the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** are alternately disposed such that the liquid crystal molecules **31** are operated to change an azimuth angle such that the liquid crystal molecules **31** are horizontally rotated and a zenith angle such that the liquid crystal molecules **31** are vertically rotated, and thereby the luminance difference of the liquid crystal display may be changed in a variety of ways. Accordingly, the transmittance of the liquid crystal display may be increased and the lateral visibility may be increased.

Next, a liquid crystal display according to further exemplary embodiments of the present inventions will be described with reference to FIG. 8 to FIG. 11. FIG. 8 is a top plan view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention, FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view of a liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 8, FIG. 10 is a top plan view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display shown in FIG. 10 taken along the line XI-XI.

A layered structure of a liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 8 and FIG. 9 is similar to the liquid crystal display shown in the embodiments of FIG. 2 and FIG. 3.

However, differently from the liquid crystal display shown in the embodiments of FIG. 2 and FIG. 3, each data line **171** includes a plurality of curved portions alternately connected to each other, and is periodically curved. The curved portions include a pair of oblique portions that are connected to each other thereby forming a substantially chevron shape, and the oblique portions form an angle of about 45° with the gate lines **121**. Also, each pixel electrode **191** includes the first subpixel electrode **191a** including a stem **94a** parallel to the curved portion of the left data line **171b** and a plurality of minute branches **95a** extending from the stem **94a**, and the second subpixel electrode **191b** including a stem **94b** parallel to the curved portion of the right data line **171a** and a plurality of minute branches **95b** extending vertically from the stem **94b**, while the areas of the regions occupied by the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** are almost the same, and the minute branches **95a** of the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the minute branches **95b** of the second subpixel electrode **191b** are alternately disposed. The minute branches **95a** disposed on the most central position among the minute branches **95a** of the first subpixel electrode

**191a** include assistance branches **96a** extending vertically from the minute branches **95a**, and the minute branches **95b** disposed on the most upper and most lower positions among the minute branches **95b** of the second subpixel electrode **191b** include assistance branches **96b** extending vertically from the minute branches **95b**. The assistance branches **96a** and **96b** prevent the generation of regions that do not contribute to the display due to a bend of the pixel.

The various characteristics of the liquid crystal display shown in the embodiments of FIG. 2 to FIG. 3 may be applied to the liquid crystal display shown in FIG. 8 and FIG. 9.

Next, referring to FIG. 10 and FIG. 11, a layered structure of a liquid crystal display according to the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 10 and FIG. 11 is similar to the liquid crystal display shown in the embodiments of FIG. 2 and FIG. 3.

However, differently from the liquid crystal display shown in the embodiments of FIG. 2 and FIG. 3, each data line **171** includes a plurality of curved portions alternately connected to each other, and is periodically curved. The curved portions include a pair of oblique portions that are connected to each other thereby forming a substantially chevron shape, and the oblique portions form an angle of about 45° with the gate lines **121**. Also, each pixel electrode **191** includes the first subpixel electrode **191a** including a stem **94a** parallel to the curved portion of two data lines **171a** and **171b** and a plurality of minute branches **95a** extending from the stem **94a**, and the second subpixel electrode **191b** including a stem **94b** parallel to the central portion between the curved portions of two data lines **171a** and **171b** and a plurality of minute branches **95b** extending left and right from the stem **94b**, while the areas of the regions occupied by the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** are almost the same, and the minute branches **95a** of the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the minute branches **95b** of the second subpixel electrode **191b** are alternately disposed. The second subpixel electrode **191b** includes minute branches **97** disposed on the upper and central portions of the pixel and extending from the stem **94b**. The interval between the minute branches **97** is narrower compared to the other minute branches **94b**, and they are not alternately disposed with the minute branches **95a** of the first subpixel electrode **191a**. The minute branches **95b** disposed on the most upper position among the minute branches **95b** of the second subpixel electrode **191b** include an assistance branch **96** vertically extending from the minute branches **95b**. Also, the second subpixel electrode **191b** includes a transverse branch **98** extending in the horizontal direction from the stem **94b**, and assistance branches **99** extending in the upper and lower diagonal directions from the transverse branch **98**. The minute branches **97** and the assistance branches **96** and **99** prevent the generation of regions that do not contribute to the display due to the curve of the pixel.

The various characteristics of the liquid crystal display shown in the embodiments of FIG. 2 to FIG. 3 may be applied to the liquid crystal display shown in FIG. 10 and FIG. 11.

In the above-described exemplary embodiment, the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** may be applied with different data voltages through different switching elements. However, the magnitude of the voltages applied to the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** may be controlled by using an additional capacitor while applying the same data voltage through one switching element to apply a larger voltage to the first subpixel electrode **191a** than the second subpixel electrode **191b**, and a liquid crystal display may be provided according to one or more embodiments.

As above-described, in the liquid crystal display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the areas occupied by the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** are almost the same, and the first subpixel electrode **191a** and the second subpixel electrode **191b** are alternately disposed such that the liquid crystal molecules **31** are operated to change an azimuth angle at which the liquid crystal molecules **31** are horizontally rotated and a zenith angle at which the liquid crystal molecules **31** are vertically rotated, and thereby the luminance difference of the liquid crystal display may be variously changed while increasing the entire luminance. Accordingly, the transmittance of the liquid crystal display may be increased and the lateral visibility may be increased.

While embodiments of the invention have been described, it is to be understood that the disclosure is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display comprising:

a first insulation substrate;

a pixel electrode formed on the first insulation substrate, and including a first subpixel electrode and a second subpixel electrode separated from each;

a second insulation substrate facing the first insulation substrate;

a common electrode formed on the second insulation substrate and facing the pixel electrode; and

a liquid crystal layer formed between the pixel electrode and the common electrode, and including a plurality of liquid crystal molecules,

wherein the first subpixel electrode includes a first stem disposed along an edge of the pixel electrode and a plurality of first minute branches obliquely extending from the first stem, and the second subpixel electrode includes a second stem with a cross-shape formed at the center of the pixel electrode and a plurality of second minute branches obliquely extending from the second stem, and

the first minute branches of the first subpixel electrode and the second minute branches of the second subpixel electrode are alternately disposed.

2. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the first subpixel electrode and the second subpixel electrode are disposed in one pixel, and the ratio of the areas of the first subpixel electrode and the second subpixel electrode is in the range of 1.5:1 to 1:1.5.

3. The liquid crystal display of claim 2, wherein the voltage applied to the first subpixel electrode and the voltage applied to the second subpixel electrode have the same polarity, and the magnitude of the voltage applied to the first subpixel electrode is larger than that of the voltage applied to the second subpixel electrode.

4. The liquid crystal display of claim 2, wherein the shape of the pixel electrode is substantially a quadrangle.

5. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the first minute branches of the first subpixel electrode and the second minute branches of the second subpixel electrode are alternately disposed in the unit of a plurality of minute branches, and the plurality of minute branches include two to four minute branches.

6. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, further comprising: a pair of data lines formed on the first substrate, and disposed on the left and right sides of the pixel electrode,

15

wherein the pair of data lines include curved portions alternately connected to each other and periodically curved, the first subpixel electrode includes a third stem closely parallel to one data line of the pair of data lines, and the first minute branches of the first subpixel electrode are extended from the third stem.

7. The liquid crystal display of claim 6, wherein: the second subpixel electrode includes a fourth stem closely parallel to the remaining data line of the pair of data lines, and the second minute branches of the second subpixel electrode are extended from the fourth stem.

8. The liquid crystal display of claim 7, wherein the first subpixel electrode and the second subpixel electrode include an assistant extending from the first and second minute branches.

9. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, further comprising a pair of data lines formed on the first substrate, and disposed on the left and right sides of the pixel electrode, wherein the pair of data lines include curved portions alternately connected to each other and periodically curved, the first subpixel electrode includes a pair of third stems parallel to the pair of data lines, and the first minute branches of the first subpixel electrode are extended from the pair of third stems.

10. The liquid crystal display of claim 9, wherein the second subpixel electrode includes a fourth stem disposed parallel to and between the pair of data lines, and the second minute branches of the second subpixel electrode are extended from the fourth stem.

16

11. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the pixel electrode includes four regions having different directions of the minute branches.

12. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the first subpixel electrode and the second subpixel electrode are disposed in one pixel, a voltage applied to the first subpixel electrode and a voltage applied to the second subpixel electrode have the same polarity, and the magnitude of the voltage applied to the first subpixel electrode is larger than the magnitude of the voltage applied to the second subpixel electrode.

13. The liquid crystal display of claim 12, further comprising a pair of data lines formed on the first substrate, and disposed on the left and right sides of the pixel electrode, wherein the pair of data lines include curved portions alternately connected to each other and periodically curved, the first subpixel electrode includes a third stem parallel to one data line of the pair of data lines, and the first minute branches of the first subpixel electrode are extended from the third stem.

14. The liquid crystal display of claim 13, wherein the second subpixel electrode includes a fourth stem closely parallel to the remaining data line of the pair of data lines, and the second minute branches of the second subpixel electrode are extended from the fourth stem.

15. The liquid crystal display of claim 12, wherein the pixel electrode includes four regions having different directions of the minute branches.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	具有子像素的液晶显示器具有交替设置的分支		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US8314913</a>	公开(公告)日	2012-11-20
申请号	US12/564843	申请日	2009-09-22
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	UM尹成 金秀JEONG 你HYE RAN LYU JAE金		
申请(专利权)人(译)	UM YOON-SUNG KIM秀贞 YOU HYE-RAN LYU JAE-JIN		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	UM YOON SUNG KIM SU JEONG YOU HYE RAN LYU JAE JIN		
发明人	UM, YOON-SUNG KIM, SU-JEONG YOU, HYE-RAN LYU, JAE-JIN		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1343 G02F1/136 G02F1/1337		
CPC分类号	G02F1/134363 G02F2001/134381		
优先权	1020080107984 2008-10-31 KR		
其他公开文献	US20100110358A1		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

摘要(译)

根据本发明示例性实施例的液晶显示器包括：第一绝缘基板；像素电极，形成在第一绝缘基板上，并包括彼此分开的第一子像素电极和第二子像素电极；第二绝缘基板，面对第一绝缘基板；公共电极形成在第二绝缘基板上并面向像素电极；液晶层形成在像素电极和公共电极之间，并包括多个液晶分子，其中第一和第二子像素电极分别包括多个微小分支，以及第一子像素电极的微小分支和第二子像素电极的微小分支以至少一分钟的分支为单位交替设置。

