



US 20030179333A1

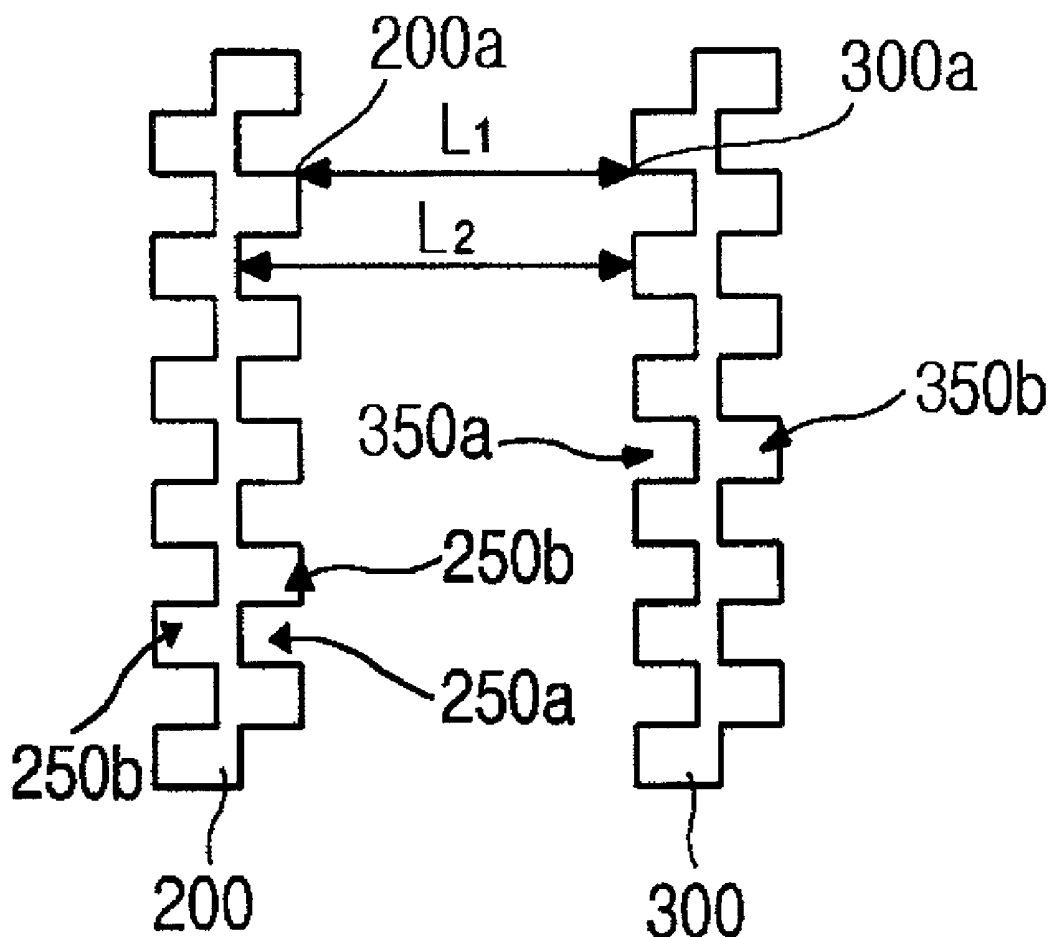
(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Kim(10) **Pub. No.: US 2003/0179333 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Sep. 25, 2003**(54) **IN-PLANE SWITCHING LCD PANEL****Publication Classification**(76) **Inventor: Jong-Sung Kim, Koyang-shi (KR)**(51) **Int. Cl.⁷ G02F 1/1343**(52) **U.S. Cl. 349/139**

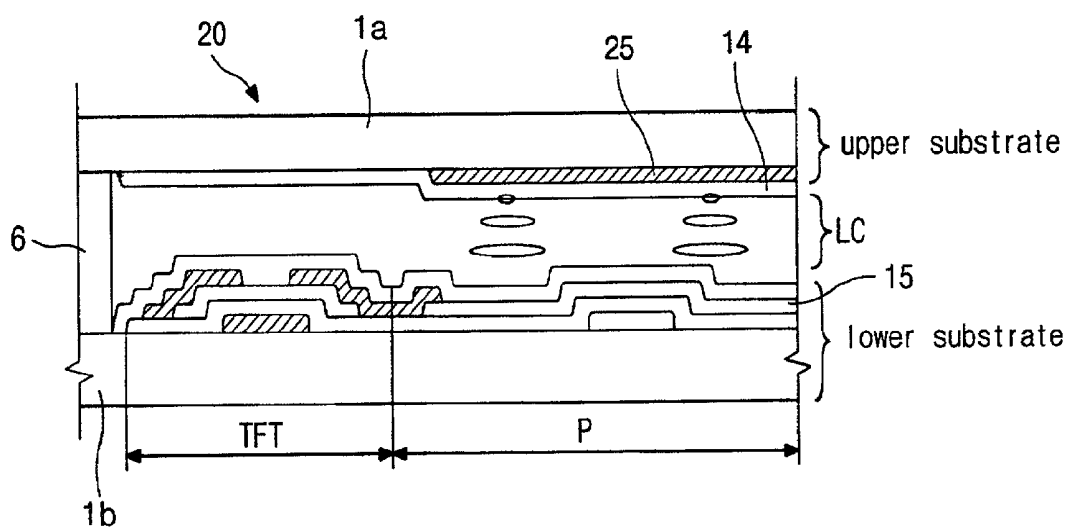
Correspondence Address:

MCKENNA LONG & ALDRIDGE LLP**1900 K STREET, NW****WASHINGTON, DC 20006 (US)**(57) **ABSTRACT**(21) **Appl. No.: 09/771,591**(22) **Filed: Jan. 30, 2001**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jan. 31, 2000 (KR) 2000-4748

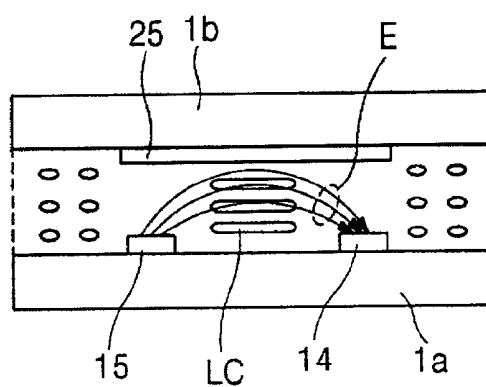
An IPS-LC panel includes first and second substrates, and a liquid crystal interposed therebetween. The first substrate includes common and pixel electrodes that are spaced apart from each other. Each of the common and pixel electrodes includes a zigzag pattern having a plurality of indentations and protrusions. The zigzag pattern increases an electric field level applied between the common and pixel electrodes.





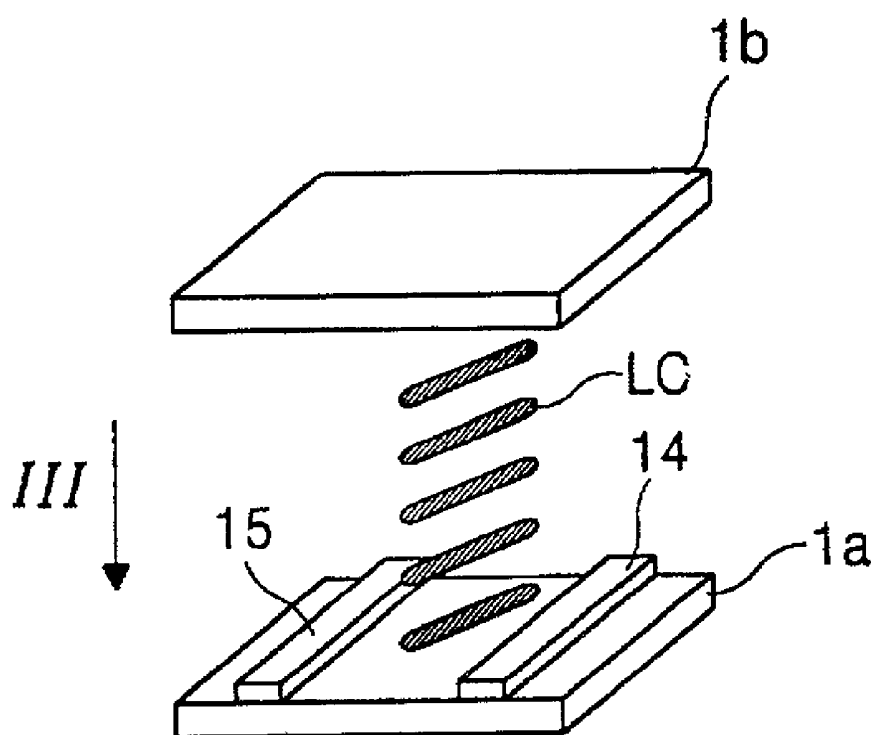
(related art)

FIG. 1

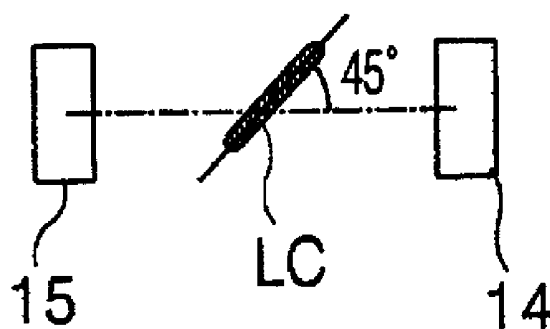


(related art)

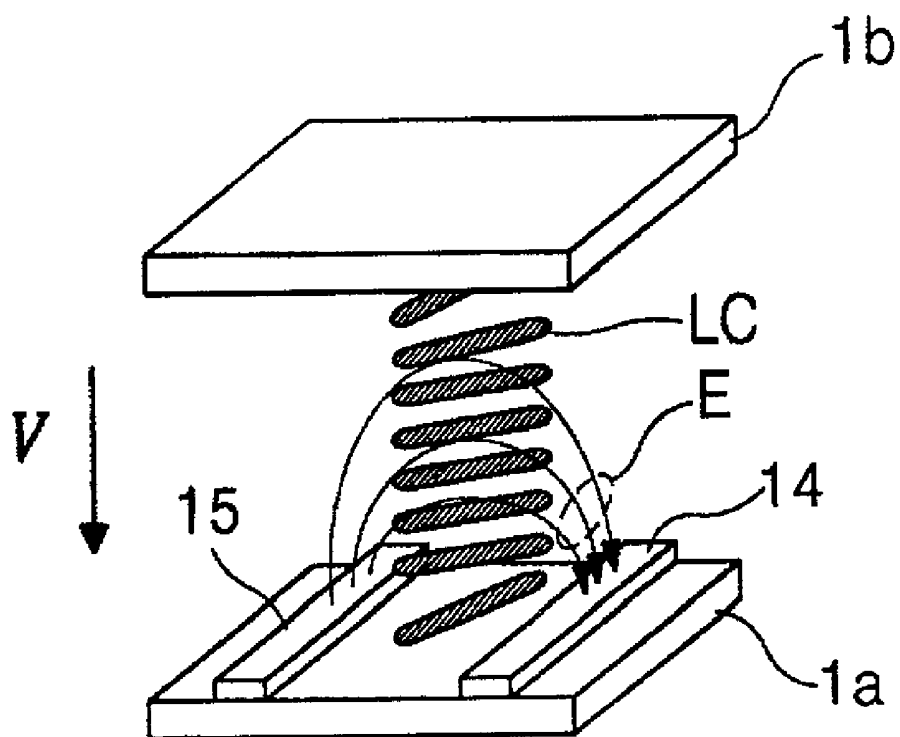
FIG. 2



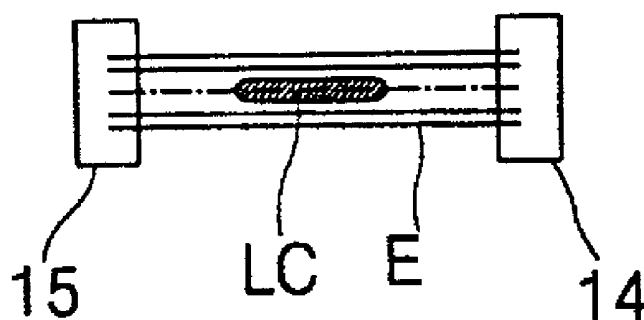
(related art)
FIG. 3



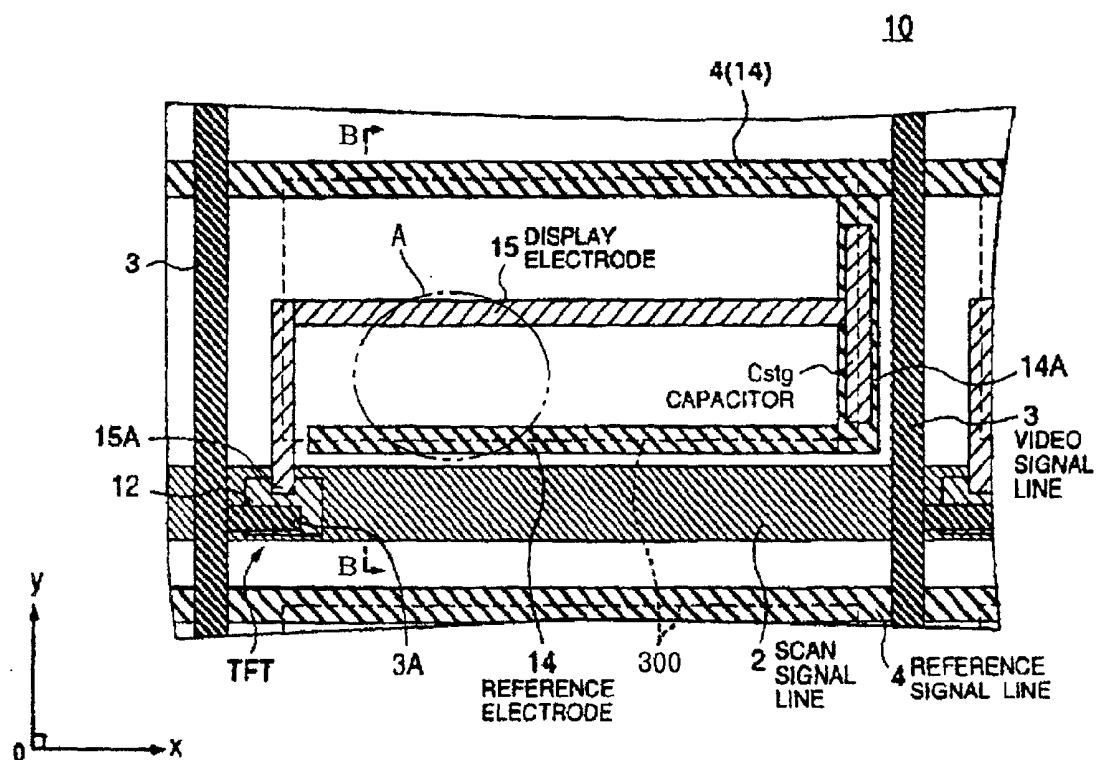
(related art)
FIG. 4



(related art)
FIG. 5

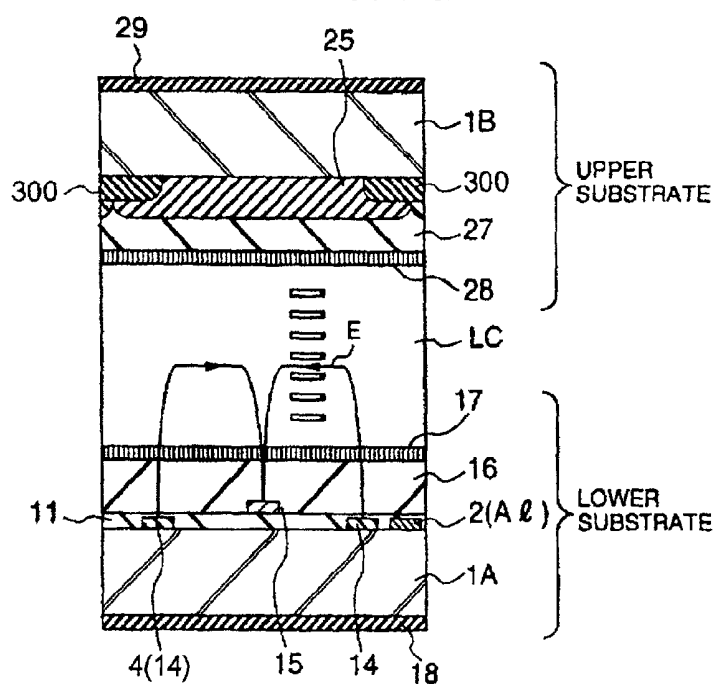


(related art)
FIG. 6



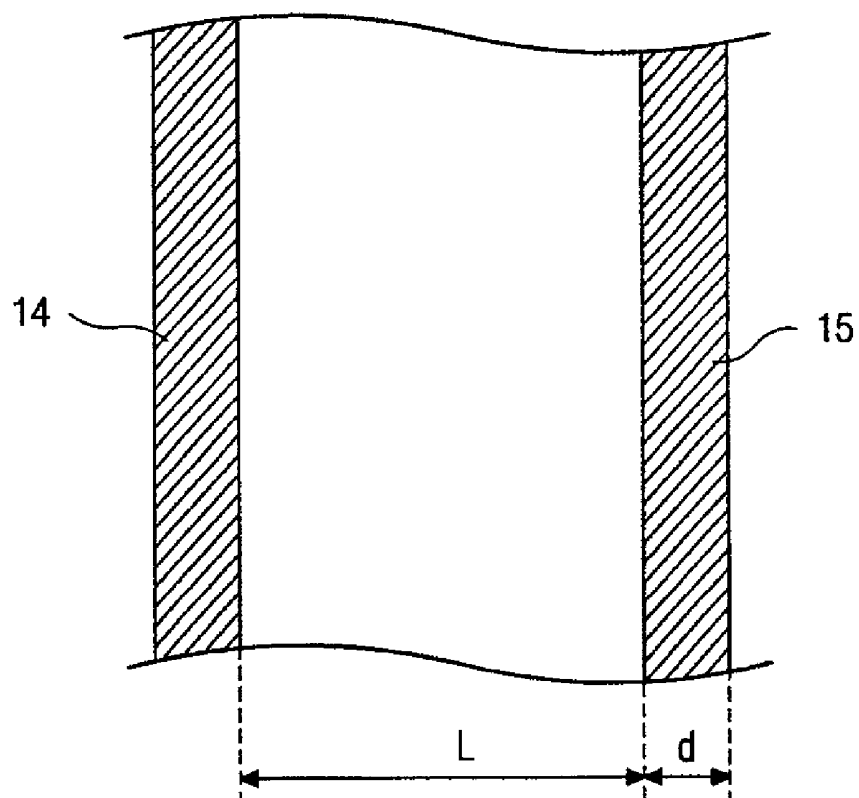
(related art)

FIG. 7A



(related art)

FIG. 7B



(related art)
FIG. 7C

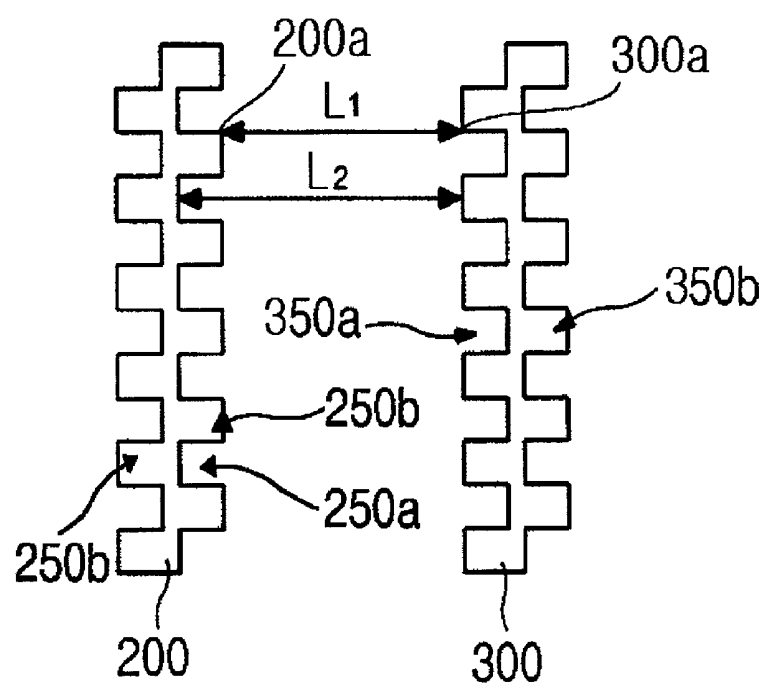


FIG. 8

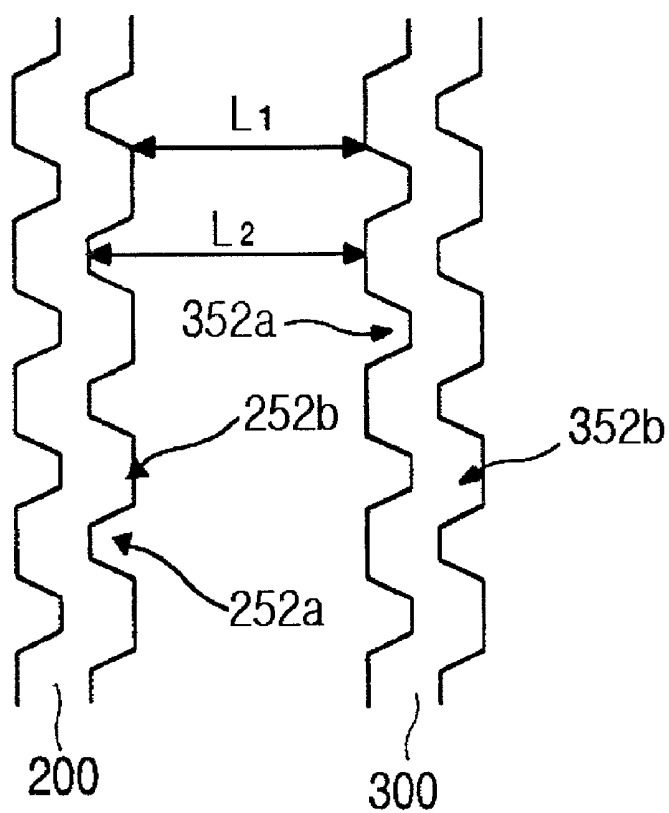


FIG. 9

IN-PLANE SWITCHING LCD PANEL

[0001] This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. **2000-4748**, filed on Jan. 31, 2000, which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device, and more particularly to a liquid crystal display device implementing in-plane switching (IPS) where an electric field to be applied to liquid crystal is generated in a plane parallel to a substrate.

[0004] 2. Discussion of the Related Art

[0005] Recently, light and thin liquid crystal display (LCD) devices with low power consumption are used in office automation equipment, video devices, and the like. Such LCDs typically use an optical anisotropy and spontaneous polarization of a liquid crystal (LC). The LC has thin and long LC molecules, which causes an orientational alignment of the LC molecules. Therefore, alignment direction of the LC molecules is controlled by applying an electric field to the LC molecules. When the alignment direction of the LC molecules are properly adjusted, the LC is aligned and light is refracted along the alignment direction of the LC molecules to display image data. Of particular interest is an active matrix (AM) LCD, in which a plurality of thin film transistors and pixel electrodes are arranged in the shape of an array matrix, because of its high resolution and superiority in displaying moving pictures. Driving methods for such LCDs typically include a twisted nematic (TN) mode and a super twisted nematic (STN) mode.

[0006] **FIG. 1** is a cross-sectional view illustrating a conventional LC panel in a typical LCD device. As shown in **FIG. 1**, the LC panel has lower and upper substrates **1a** and **1b** with a liquid crystal layer ("LC") interposed between the lower and upper substrates **1a** and **1b**. The lower substrate **1a** has a thin film transistor ("TFT") as a switching element for changing orientation of the LC molecules. The TFT includes a pixel electrode **15** to apply a voltage to the LC layer according to signals from the TFT. The upper substrate **1b** has a color filter **25** for implementing colors. There is a common electrode **14** on the color filter **25**. The common electrode **14** serves as an electrode for applying a voltage to the LC layer. The pixel electrode **15** is arranged over a pixel portion "P", i.e., a display area. Further, to prevent leakage of the liquid crystal injected into the space between the two substrates **1a** and **1b**, the two substrates **1a** and **1b** are sealed by a sealant **6**.

[0007] As described above, because the pixel and common electrodes **15** and **14** of the conventional LC panel are positioned on the lower and upper substrates **1a** and **1b**, respectively, the electric field induced therebetween is perpendicular to the lower and upper substrates **1a** and **1b**. The above-mentioned LC panel has high transmittance and aperture ratio. In addition, since the common electrode on the upper substrate serves as a ground, static electricity is prevented from destroying the LC panel.

[0008] Although TN-LCDs and STN-LCDs having the same structure as shown in **FIG. 1** have been put to practical

use, they have a drawback in that they have a very narrow viewing angle. In order to solve the problem of narrow viewing angle, IPS-LCD devices have been proposed. IPS-LCD devices typically include a lower substrate where a pixel electrode and a common electrode are disposed, an upper substrate having no electrode, and a liquid crystal interposed between the upper and lower substrates. The IPS-LCD device has advantages in contrast ratio, gray inversion, and color shift that are related to the viewing angle.

[0009] A detailed explanation about operation modes of a typical IPS-LC panel will be provided referring to **FIGS. 2** to **6**.

[0010] As shown in **FIG. 2**, lower and upper substrates **1a** and **1b** are spaced apart from each other, and a liquid crystal is interposed therebetween. The lower and upper substrates are called array and color filter substrates, respectively. Pixel and common electrodes **15** and **14** are disposed on the lower substrate **1a**. The pixel and common electrodes **15** and **14** are parallel with and spaced apart from each other. A color filter **25** is disposed on a surface of the upper substrate **1b** and opposes the lower substrate **1a**. The pixel and common electrodes **15** and **14** apply an electric field "E" to the liquid crystal. The liquid crystal has a negative dielectric anisotropy, and thus it is aligned parallel with the electric field "E".

[0011] **FIGS. 3** to **6** conceptually illustrate operation modes of a conventional IPS-LCD device. When there is no electric field between the pixel and the common electrodes **15** and **14**, the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules maintain an angle from a line perpendicular to the parallel pixel and common electrodes **15** and **14**. Herein, the angle is 45 degrees, for example.

[0012] On the contrary, when there is an electric field between the pixel and common electrodes **15** and **14**, there is an in-plane electric field "E" parallel to the surface of the lower substrate **1a** between the pixel and common electrodes **15** and **14**. The in-plane electric field "E" is parallel to the surface of the lower substrate **1a** because the pixel and common electrodes are formed on the lower substrate **1a**. Accordingly, the liquid crystal molecules are twisted so as to align the long axes thereof with the direction of the electric field, thereby the liquid crystal molecules are aligned such that the long axes thereof are parallel with the line perpendicular to the pixel and common electrodes **15** and **14**.

[0013] By the above-mentioned operation modes and with additional parts such as polarizers and alignment layers, the IPS-LCD device displays images. The IPS-LCD device has wide viewing angle and low color dispersion. Specifically, the viewing angle of the IPS-LCD device is about 70 degrees in direction of up, down, right, and left. In addition, the fabricating processes of this IPS-LCD device are simpler than other various LCD devices. However, because the pixel and common electrodes are disposed on the same plane of the lower substrate, the transmittance and aperture ratio are low.

[0014] For the sake of discussing the above-mentioned problem of the IPS-LCD device in detail, with reference to **FIGS. 7A** and **7B**, the basic structure of the IPS-LCD device will be described in detail.

[0015] **FIG. 7A** is a plan view illustrating in detail the structure of one pixel region in the IPS-LCD device, spe-

cifically, a unit pixel region **10**. In addition, a cross-sectional view taken along a line “B-B” in **FIG. 7A** is illustrated in **FIG. 7B**.

[0016] On the surface of the transparent substrate **1A** adjacent to the liquid crystal layer, a scan signal line **2** made of, for example, aluminum (Al) is formed extending along the x-direction, as shown in **FIG. 7A**. In addition, a reference signal line **4**, also known as a common line, is formed extending along the x-direction, close to the scan signal line **2** on the +y-direction side thereof. The reference signal line **4** is also made of, for example, Al. A region surrounded by the scan signal lines **2**, the reference signal line **4**, and the video signal lines **3** constitutes a pixel region **10**, as previously described.

[0017] In addition, the pixel region **10** includes a reference electrode **14** formed by the reference signal line **4**, and another reference electrode **14** formed adjacent to the scan signal line **2**. The pair of horizontally extending reference electrodes **14** are positioned adjacent to one of a pair of video signal lines **3** (on the right side of the figure), and are electrically connected to each other through a conductive layer **14A**, which is formed simultaneously with the reference electrodes **14**.

[0018] In the structure described above, the reference electrodes **14** form a pair extending in the direction parallel to the scan signal line **2**. Stated another way, the reference electrodes form a strip extending in a direction perpendicular to the video signal lines **3**, later described.

[0019] A first insulating film **11** (see **FIG. 7B**) made of, for example, silicon nitride is formed on the surface of the lower substrate **1A** on which the scan signal lines **2** are formed, overlying the scan signal line **2**, the reference signal lines **4**, and the reference electrodes **14**. The first insulating film **11** functions as (i) an inter-layer insulating film for insulating the scan signal line **2** and the reference signal line **4** from the video signal lines **3**, (ii) as a gate-insulating layer for a region in which a thin film transistor (TFT) is formed, and (iii) as a dielectric film for a region in which a capacitor Cstg is formed. The TFT includes a drain electrode **3A** and a source electrode **15A**. A semiconductor layer **12** for the TFT is formed near a cross point of the gate and data lines **2** and **3**. A first polarization layer **18** is formed on the other surface of the lower substrate **1A**.

[0020] On the first insulating film **11**, a display electrode **15** is formed parallel with the reference electrode **14**. One end portion of the display electrode **15** is electrically connected with the conductive layer **14A**, and the other end portion thereof is electrically connected with the source electrode **15A**. Still on the first insulating film **11**, a first planar film **16** is formed to cover the display electrode **15**. A first alignment film **17** is formed on the first planar film **16**.

[0021] **FIG. 7B** illustrates a cross-sectional view of the upper substrate **1B** on which a black matrix **300** is formed. A color filter **25** is formed to close an opening in the black matrix **300**. Then, a second planar film **27** is formed to cover the color filter **25** and the black matrix **300**. A second alignment layer **28** is formed on the surface of the second planar film **27** facing the liquid crystal layer.

[0022] The color filter **25** is formed to define three sub-pixel regions adjacent to and extending along the video signal line **3** and to position a red (R) filter, a green (G) filter,

and a blue (B) filter, for example, from the top of the three sub-pixel regions. The three sub-pixel regions constitute one pixel region for color display.

[0023] A second polarization layer **29** is also arranged on the surface of the upper substrate **1B** that is opposite to the surface of the upper substrate **1B** adjacent to the liquid crystal layer, on which various films are formed as described above.

[0024] It will be understood that in **FIG. 7B**, a voltage applied between the reference electrodes **14** and the display electrode **15** causes an electric field E to be generated in the liquid crystal layer LC in parallel with the respective surfaces of the lower and upper substrates **1A**, **1B**. This is why the illustrated structure is referred to as the in plane switching, as mentioned above.

[0025] To improve the aperture ratio, the distance between the reference and display electrodes **14** and **15** should be enlarged. In that case, a driving voltage to induce the electric field between the reference and display electrodes **14** and **15** must be increased to maintain a normal display. Further, since the low aperture ratio results in a low brightness quality of the liquid crystal display device, the incident light from the backlight device must be brighter to compensate, which increases power consumption of the liquid crystal display device.

[0026] Since the pixel and common electrodes **15** and **14** are formed on the same substrate, the aperture ratio is reduced. That is to say, the opaque pixel and common electrodes prevent incident light produced by a backlight (not shown) from passing through pixel areas covered by the pixel and common electrodes. If distances between the common and pixel electrodes are enlarged to improve the aperture ratios, much stronger driving voltage must be generated between the electrodes to compensate for the loss of the electric fields due to the greater distance therebetween. In addition, the intensity of the backlight must be increased to compensate for the loss of the backlight due to the decrease in the aperture ratios. Therefore, power consumption will be increased.

[0027] Now, the above-mentioned aperture problem of the conventional IPS-LCD device will be explained in detail with reference to **FIG. 7C**. **FIG. 7C** is an enlarged (and rotated) plan view of a portion “A” of **FIG. 7A**.

[0028] As shown in **FIG. 7C**, if a distance “L” between the common and pixel electrodes **14** and **15** is increased, the aperture ratio problem can be solved. However, in that case, a threshold voltage to drive the liquid crystal should be higher. That is to say, the threshold voltage “V_{th}” is proportional to “L/d”, where “d” is the width of the pixel electrode **15** (V_{th} L/d). If the distance “L” is increased, the electric field applied between the pixel and common electrodes becomes weaker. Therefore, the voltage difference to generate the electric field must be increased to maintain normal operation of the IPS-LCD device. However, because the driving circuits that provide the voltage difference to the electrodes have limited capability to further increase the voltage difference, the distance “L” cannot be increased enough to solve the aperture ratio problem.

[0029] In short, when the distance L between the common and pixel electrodes **14** and **15** is increased, the aperture ratio is improved to achieve a higher luminance. However, the

increase in the distance L causes a loss of the electric field between the common and pixel electrodes. To compensate for the loss of the electric field, the voltage difference between the common and pixel electrodes should become higher. However, the exterior driving circuits cannot provide enough voltage difference to compensate for the loss of the electric field.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0030] Accordingly, the present invention is directed to an IPS-LCD device that substantially obviates one or more of the problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0031] An object of the present invention is to provide an IPS-LCD device having a high aperture ratio and a low operating voltage.

[0032] In order to achieve the above object, the first preferred embodiment of the present invention provides a liquid crystal display device, which includes a substrate; a thin film transistor on the substrate; a pixel electrode on the substrate, the pixel electrode including a zigzag pattern having a plurality of protrusions and indentations; and a common electrode on the substrate, the common electrode having the same shape as the pixel electrode.

[0033] At least one of the pixel and common electrodes includes a material selected from a group consisting of chromium (Cr), aluminum (Al), aluminum alloy (Al alloy), molybdenum (Mo), tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W), antimony (Sb), an alloy thereof, indium zinc oxide (IZO), and indium tin oxide (ITO).

[0034] The protrusion and indentation have a rectangular shape.

[0035] The device further includes an alignment layer on the pixel and common electrodes. The alignment layer is selected from a group consisting of polyamic acid and polyimide.

[0036] In another aspect, the present invention provides a liquid crystal display device, which includes a first substrate including a switching device; a second substrate including a color filter; a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates; and first and second electrodes on the first substrate, each of the first and second electrodes having a zigzag pattern having plurality of protrusions and indentations.

[0037] The second electrode has the same shape as the first electrode.

[0038] At least one of the first and second electrodes includes a material selected from a group consisting of chromium (Cr), aluminum (Al), aluminum alloy (Al alloy), molybdenum (Mo), tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W), antimony (Sb), an alloy thereof, indium zinc oxide (IZO), and indium tin oxide (ITO).

[0039] The device further includes a first alignment layer on the first substrate. The first alignment layer is selected from a group consisting of polyamic acid and polyimide.

[0040] The device further includes a second alignment layer on the second substrate. The second alignment layer is selected from a group consisting of polyamic acid and polyimide.

[0041] 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 DRAWING

[0042] 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.

[0043] In the drawings:

[0044] **FIG. 1** is a cross-sectional view illustrating a liquid crystal display device according to the related art;

[0045] **FIGS. 2 to 6** are perspective views illustrating operation modes of the conventional IPS-LCD device;

[0046] **FIG. 7A** is a plan view illustrating an array substrate of the conventional IPS-LCD device;

[0047] **FIG. 7B** is a cross-sectional view taken along a line "B-B" in **FIG. 7A**;

[0048] **FIG. 7C** is an enlarged plan view of a portion "A" of **FIG. 7A**;

[0049] **FIG. 8** is an enlarged plan view of a couple of common and pixel electrodes according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

[0050] **FIG. 9** is an enlarged plan view of a modification of the common and pixel electrodes according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0051] Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

[0052] **FIG. 8** is a partially enlarged plan view of an array substrate of an IPS-LCD device according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0053] As shown, on a pixel region, a common electrode **200** and a pixel electrode **300** are formed substantially parallel with each other. Each of the common and pixel electrodes **200** and **300** has a plurality of inwardly extending indentations **250a**, **350a** and outwardly extending protrusions **250b**, **350b**. The indentations and protrusions **250a**, **250b**, **350a** and **350b** are alternately formed in each electrode such that each electrode has an alternating or zigzag pattern. Because the common electrode **200** has the same alternating or zigzag pattern as the pixel electrode **300**, each protrusion **250b** of the common electrode **200** opposes a corresponding indentation **350a** of the pixel electrode, and vice versa. Each of the indentations **250a**, **350a**, and protrusions **250b**, **350b** have a substantially rectangular shape.

[0054] A first distance L1 denotes a distance between opposing innerfacing (i.e., toward the center line of the pixel region) edges of the inward projecting protrusions **250b**, **350b** of the common electrode **200** and pixel electrode **300**, while a second distance L2 denotes a distance between an innerfacing edge of the inner indentation **250a** of the com-

mon electrode **200** and an innerfacing edge of the inward projecting protrusion **350b** of pixel electrode **300** and vice versa, as shown in **FIG. 8**. Therefore, the first distance **L1** is smaller than the second distance **L2**, which preferably has the same value as a distance “**L**” measured between conventional common and pixel electrodes shown in **FIG. 7C**. That is to say, each outermost apex **200a** of the common electrode **200** and each corresponding outermost apex **300a** of the pixel electrode **300** has the first distance **L1** therebetween, and the first distance **L1** is smaller than the distance **L** between the conventional pixel electrode and common electrode.

[0055] With a voltage difference generated between the common and pixel electrodes **200** and **300**, a stronger electric field is achieved because of the smaller distance **L1** between the apexes **200a** and **300a**. Therefore, in comparison with the conventional pixel and common electrodes of **FIG. 7C**, though a smaller voltage difference is applied between the common and pixel electrodes **200** and **300**, at least the same electric field level is induced therebetween. Namely, low power consumption is achieved by the preferred embodiment.

[0056] A threshold voltage to operate the IPS-LCD device is proportional to the distance between the common and pixel electrodes. Namely, as the distance between the common and pixel electrodes increase, the threshold voltage to operate a liquid crystal should increase. In other words, with a large distance between the common and pixel electrodes, a high aperture ratio is achieved for an improved luminance of the IPS-LCD device. However, to compensate for an electric field loss due to the enlarged distance between the common and pixel electrodes, a higher voltage difference should be generated between the common and pixel electrodes. Therefore, a higher threshold voltage is needed. If the distance between the common and pixel electrodes is decreased to decrease the threshold voltage, the aperture ratio rapidly decreases and a sufficient luminance greater than **200** candelas per square meter (**200** nit) cannot be achieved.

[0057] Recently, users need a large scale and a high resolution (for example, an UXGA) for an LCD device, increasingly. With the larger scale and higher resolution, a pixel region of the LCD device becomes much smaller and thus it is difficult to achieve a sufficient aperture ratio. A wide viewing angle is the most important quality factor for the large-scaled LCD device, and the IPS-LCD device is preferred for the wide viewing angle. However, the IPS-LCD device has a disadvantage in providing the high resolution due to its configuration of the common and pixel electrodes.

[0058] To achieve both of the wide viewing angle and high resolution, the preferred embodiment of the present invention provides the alternating or zigzag pattern for the common electrode **200** and the pixel electrode **300** of the IPS-LCD device. Because of the alternating or zigzag-patterned common and pixel electrodes, a sufficient distance for good aperture ratio is achieved between the common and pixel electrodes without loss of the electric field therebetween, or without increasing the operation voltage.

[0059] The common electrode **200** and the pixel electrode **300** are preferably selected from a group consisting of chromium (Cr), aluminum (Al), aluminum alloy (Al alloy),

molybdenum (Mo), tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W), antimony (Sb), an alloy thereof, indium tin oxide (ITO), and indium zinc oxide (IZO).

[0060] An alignment layer (reference **17** of **FIG. 7B**) is formed over the common electrode **200** and pixel electrode **300** to face a liquid crystal layer (not shown). The alignment layer is selected from a group consisting of polyamic acid and polyimide.

[0061] **FIG. 9** illustrates a modification of the preferred embodiment shown in **FIG. 8**. As shown in **FIG. 9**, each of the common and pixel electrodes **200** and **300** includes a plurality of substantially trapezoidal indentations **252a**, **352a**, and substantially trapezoidal protrusions **252b**, **352b**. While the present examples include substantially rectangular and substantially trapezoidal protrusions and indentations, the protrusions and indentations have no limit in their shapes. For example, each of them may have a substantially triangular shape.

[0062] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variation can be made in the method of manufacturing a thin film transistor 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 liquid crystal display device comprising:

a substrate;

a thin film transistor on the substrate;

a pixel electrode on the substrate, the pixel electrode including a zigzag pattern having a plurality of protrusions and indentations; and

a common electrode on the substrate, the common having the same shape as the pixel electrode.

2. The device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the pixel and common electrodes includes a material selected from a group consisting of chromium (Cr), aluminum (Al), aluminum alloy (Al alloy), molybdenum (Mo), tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W), antimony (Sb), an alloy thereof, indium zinc oxide (IZO), and indium tin oxide (ITO).

3. The device of claim 1, wherein the protrusion and indentation have a substantially rectangular shape.

4. The device of claim 1, further comprising an alignment layer on the pixel and common electrodes.

5. The device of claim 4, wherein the alignment layer is selected from a group consisting of polyamic acid and polyimide.

6. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a first substrate including a switching device;

a second substrate including a color filter;

a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates; and

first and second electrodes on the first substrate, each of the first and second electrodes having a zigzag pattern having plurality of protrusions and indentations.

7. The device of claim 6, wherein the second electrode has substantially the same shape as the first electrode.

8. The device of claim 6, wherein at least one of the first and second electrodes includes a material selected from a group consisting of chromium (Cr), aluminum (Al), aluminum alloy (Al alloy), molybdenum (Mo), tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W), antimony (Sb), an alloy thereof, indium zinc oxide (IZO), and indium tin oxide (ITO).

9. The device of claim 6, further comprising a first alignment layer on the first substrate.

10. The device of claim 9, wherein the first alignment layer is selected from a group consisting of polyamic acid and polyimide.

11. The device of claim 6, further comprising a second alignment layer on the second substrate.

12. The device of claim 11, where in the second alignment layer is selected from a group consisting of polyamic acid and polyimide.

13. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a substrate;

a thin film transistor on the substrate;

a first electrode on the substrate, the first electrode including a first plurality of alternating indentations and protrusions; and

a second electrode on the substrate, spaced apart from the first electrode and including a second plurality of alternating indentations and protrusions.

14. The liquid crystal display device of claim 13, wherein the first electrode and the second electrode have substantially the same shape.

15. The liquid crystal display device of claim 13, wherein the first plurality of alternating indentations and protrusions include inner indentations and protrusions such that the inner indentations and protrusions are on a side of the first electrode adjacent to the second electrode and the second plurality of alternating indentations and protrusions include inner indentations and protrusions such that the inner indentations and protrusions are on a side of the second electrode adjacent to the first electrode; and

wherein a distance between an apex of an inner protrusion of the first plurality of indentations and protrusions and an apex of an inner protrusion of the second plurality of indentations and protrusions is less than a distance between an apex of an inner protrusion of a first plurality of indentations and protrusions and a bottom of an inner indentation of the second plurality of indentations and protrusions.

16. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a first substrate including a switching device;

a second substrate including a color filter;

a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates; and

first and second electrodes on the first substrate, each of the first and second electrodes having an alternating pattern having a plurality of protrusions and indentations;

wherein the plurality of protrusions and indentations include inner indentations and protrusions such that the inner indentations and protrusions are on a side of one of the first and second electrodes adjacent to the other of the second and first electrodes such that a distance

between an apex of an inner protrusion of the first electrode and an apex of an inner protrusion of the second electrode is less than a distance between an apex of an inner protrusion of one of the first and second electrodes and a bottom of an inner indentation of the other of the second and first electrodes.

17. The liquid crystal display device of claim 16, wherein the alternating pattern forms a zigzag pattern.

18. The device of claim 16, wherein the second electrode has substantially the same shape as the first electrode.

19. The device of claim 16, wherein at least one of the first and second electrodes includes a material selected from a group consisting of chromium (Cr), aluminum (Al), aluminum alloy (Al alloy), molybdenum (Mo), tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W), antimony (Sb), an alloy thereof, indium zinc oxide (IZO), and indium tin oxide (ITO).

20. The device of claim 16, further comprising a first alignment layer on the first substrate.

21. The device of claim 20, wherein the first alignment layer is selected from a group consisting of polyamic acid and polyimide.

22. The device of claim 16, further comprising a second alignment layer on the second substrate.

23. The device of claim 22, wherein the second alignment layer is selected from a group consisting of polyamic acid and polyimide.

24. The device of claim 13, wherein at least one of the first and second electrodes includes a material selected from a group consisting of chromium (Cr), aluminum (Al), aluminum alloy (Al alloy), molybdenum (Mo), tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W), antimony (Sb), an alloy thereof, indium zinc oxide (IZO), and indium tin oxide (ITO).

25. The device of claim 13, wherein the protrusion and indentations have a substantially rectangular shape.

26. The device of claim 13, further comprising an alignment layer on the first and second electrodes.

27. The device of claim 26, wherein the alignment layer is selected from a group consisting of polyamic acid and polyimide.

28. The device of claim 1, wherein the indentations and protrusions have a substantially trapezoidal shape.

29. The device of claim 6, where in the indentations and protrusions have a substantially trapezoidal shape.

30. The device of claim 13, wherein the indentations and protrusions have a substantially trapezoidal shape.

31. The device of claim 16, wherein the indentations and protrusions have a substantially trapezoidal shape.

32. The device of claim 1, wherein the indentations and protrusions have a substantially triangular shape.

33. The device of claim 6, wherein the indentations and protrusions have a substantially triangular shape.

34. The device of claim 13, wherein the indentations and protrusions have a substantially triangular shape.

35. The device of claim 16, wherein the indentations and protrusions have a substantially triangular shape.

36. The device of claim 6, wherein the indentations and protrusions have a substantially rectangular shape.

37. The device of claim 13, wherein the indentations and protrusions have a substantially rectangular shape.

38. The device of claim 16, wherein the indentations and protrusions have a substantially rectangular shape.

专利名称(译)	面内切换LCD面板		
公开(公告)号	US20030179333A1	公开(公告)日	2003-09-25
申请号	US09/771591	申请日	2001-01-30
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	金钟成		
申请(专利权)人(译)	金正SUNG		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	金正SUNG		
[标]发明人	KIM JONG SUNG		
发明人	KIM, JONG-SUNG		
IPC分类号	G02F1/136 G02F1/1343		
CPC分类号	G02F1/134363		
优先权	1020000004748 2000-01-31 KR		
其他公开文献	US7414688		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

IPS-LC面板包括第一和第二基板，以及插入其间的液晶。第一基板包括彼此间隔开的共用电极和像素电极。每个公共电极和像素电极包括具有多个凹口和突起的Z字形图案。Z字形图案增加了在公共电极和像素电极之间施加的电场电平。

