



US 20040179161A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2004/0179161 A1**
Kim et al. (43) **Pub. Date: Sep. 16, 2004**(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY****Publication Classification**(75) **Inventors:** **Il-Gon Kim**, Suwon-city (KR);
Woon-Yong Park, Suwon-city (KR);
Byoung-Sun Na, Suwon-city (KR);
Yu-Ri Song, Seoul (KR); **Seung-Soo**
Baek, Suwon-city (KR); **Young-Mi**
Tak, Seoul (KR); **Sahng-Ik Jun**, Seoul
(KR)(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **G02F 1/1343**(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/141**(57) **ABSTRACT**

An LCD has a storage electrode wire between long sides of partitions of a pixel electrode and gate lines or data lines. A gate wire and a storage electrode wire are formed on a substrate and covered with a gate insulating layer. A data wire is formed on the gate insulating layer and covered with a passivation layer. A thin film transistor including gate, source and drain electrodes are provided on the substrate. A pixel electrode is formed on the passivation layer and connected to the drain electrode. The pixel electrode is divided into three partitions, a first one having long and short sides parallel to data lines and gate lines, respectively, and second and third ones vice versa. A storage electrode line and some storage electrodes are disposed between the long sides of the partitions and the gate or the data lines, and between the long sides of the partitions. Other storage electrodes disposed between the short sides of the partitions and the gate or the data lines are covered by the pixel electrode. A storage electrode between the short side of the first portion and the long side of the partition is spaced apart from the first partition by at least 3 μm .

Correspondence Address:

F. CHAU & ASSOCIATES, LLP
1900 Hempstead Turnpike, Suite 501
East Meadow, NY 11554 (US)(73) **Assignee:** **Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.**(21) **Appl. No.:** **10/811,049**(22) **Filed:** **Mar. 26, 2004****Related U.S. Application Data**(63) Continuation of application No. 10/054,079, filed on
Jan. 22, 2002.(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Apr. 6, 2001 (KR) 2001-18149

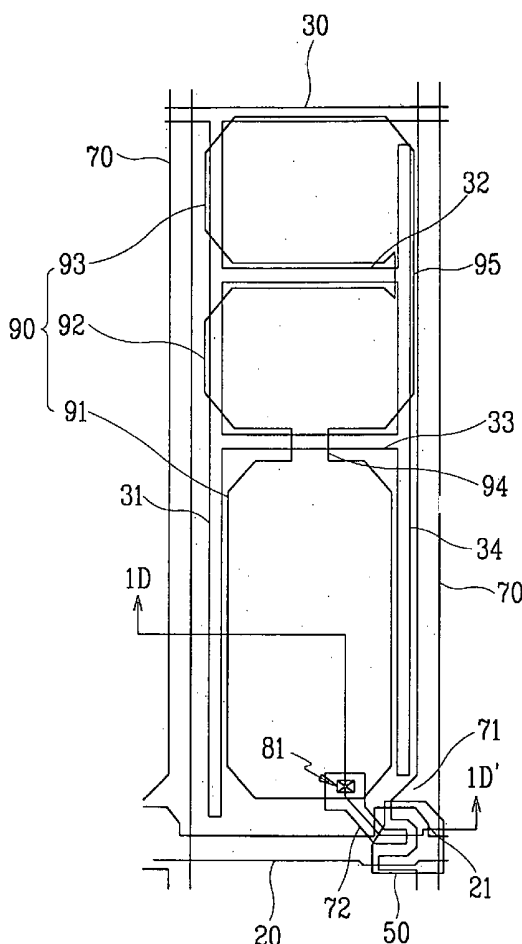


FIG. 1A

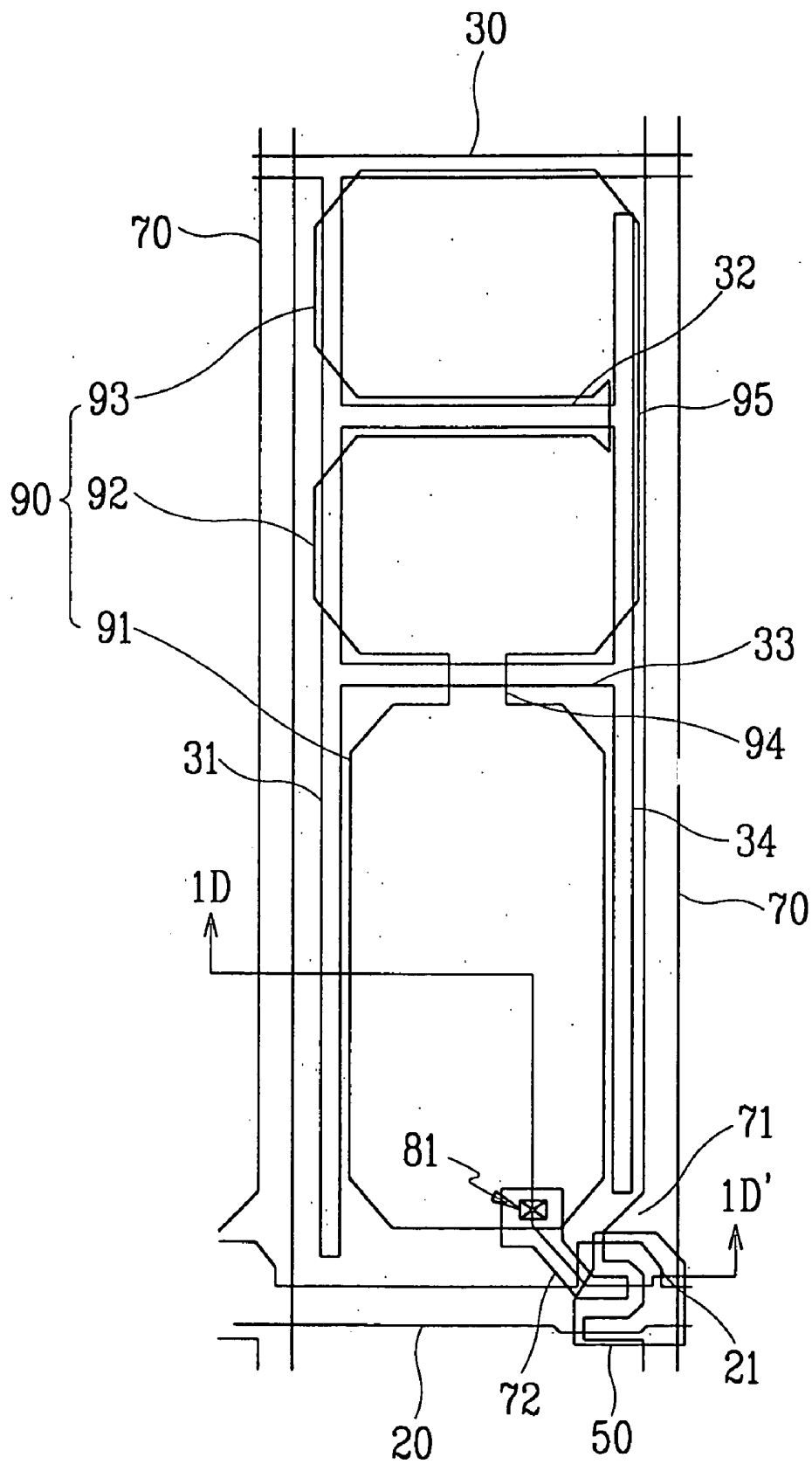


FIG. 1C

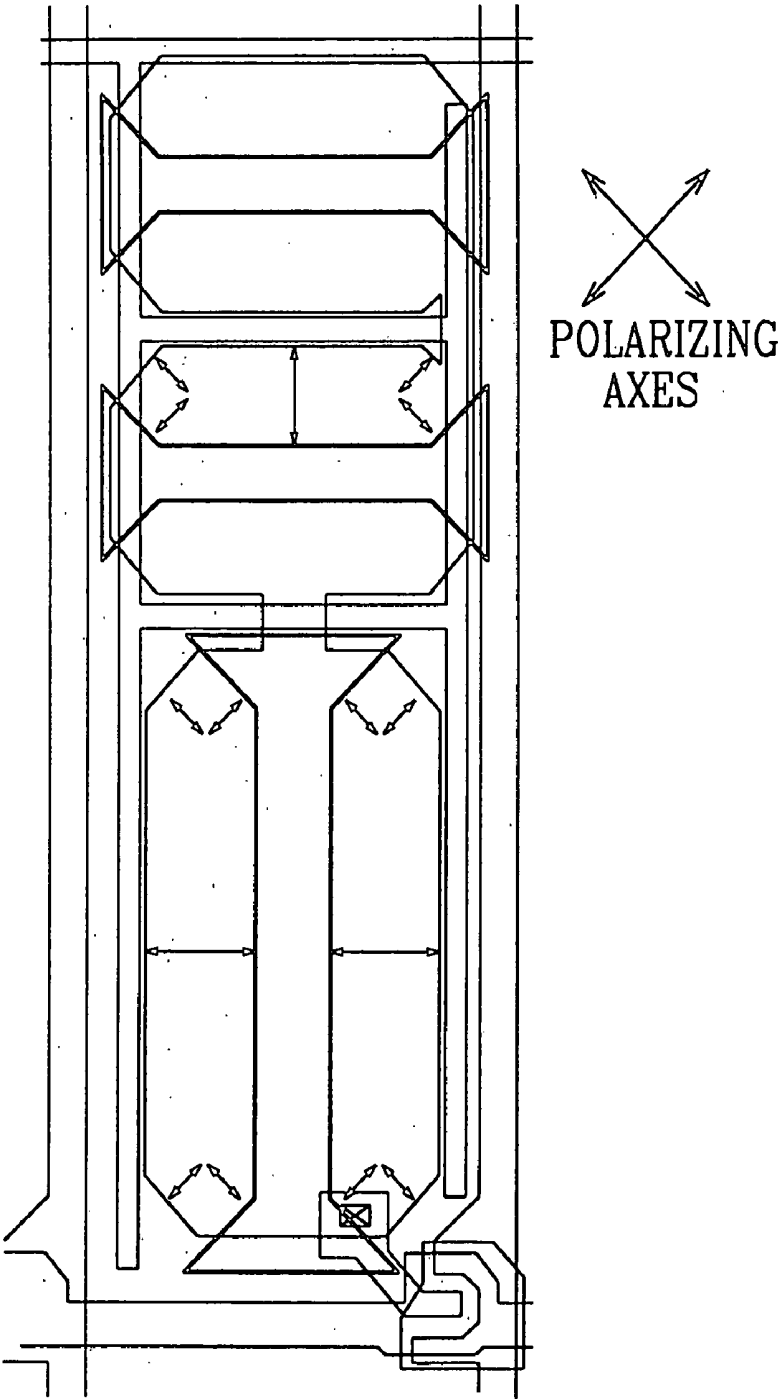


FIG. 1D

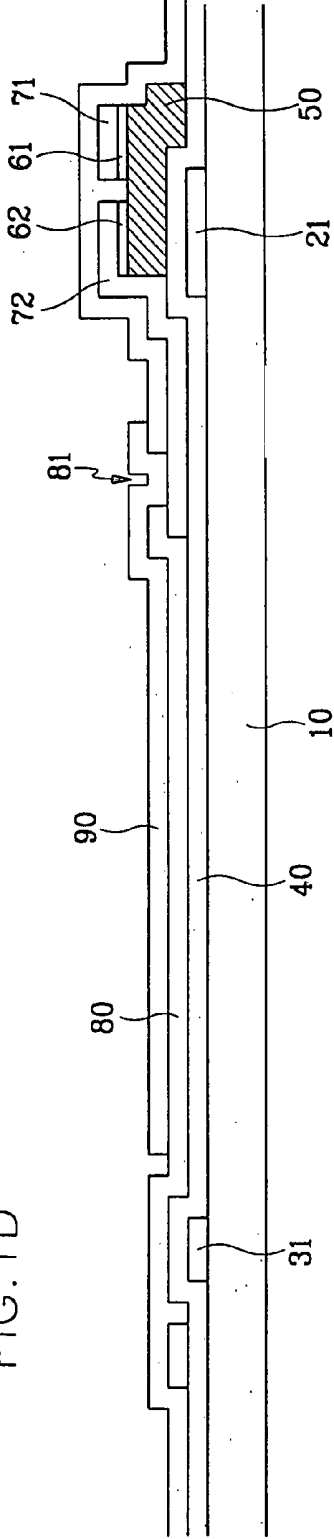


FIG. 1E

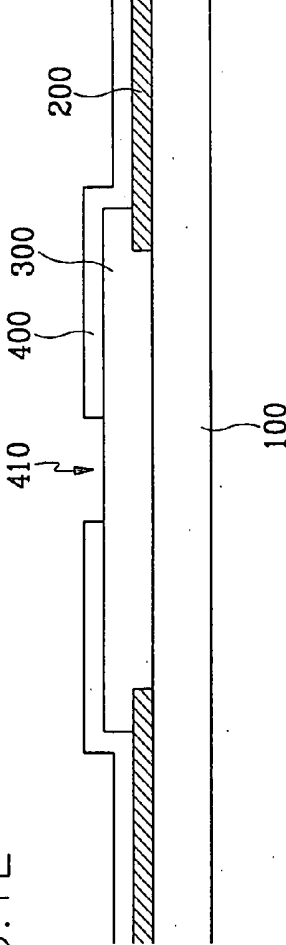


FIG. 1F

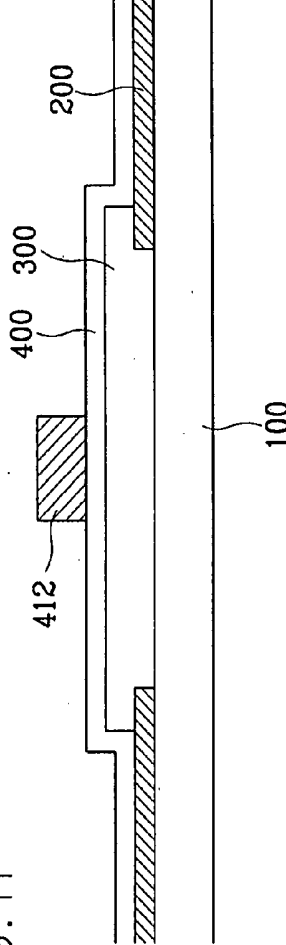


FIG. 2A

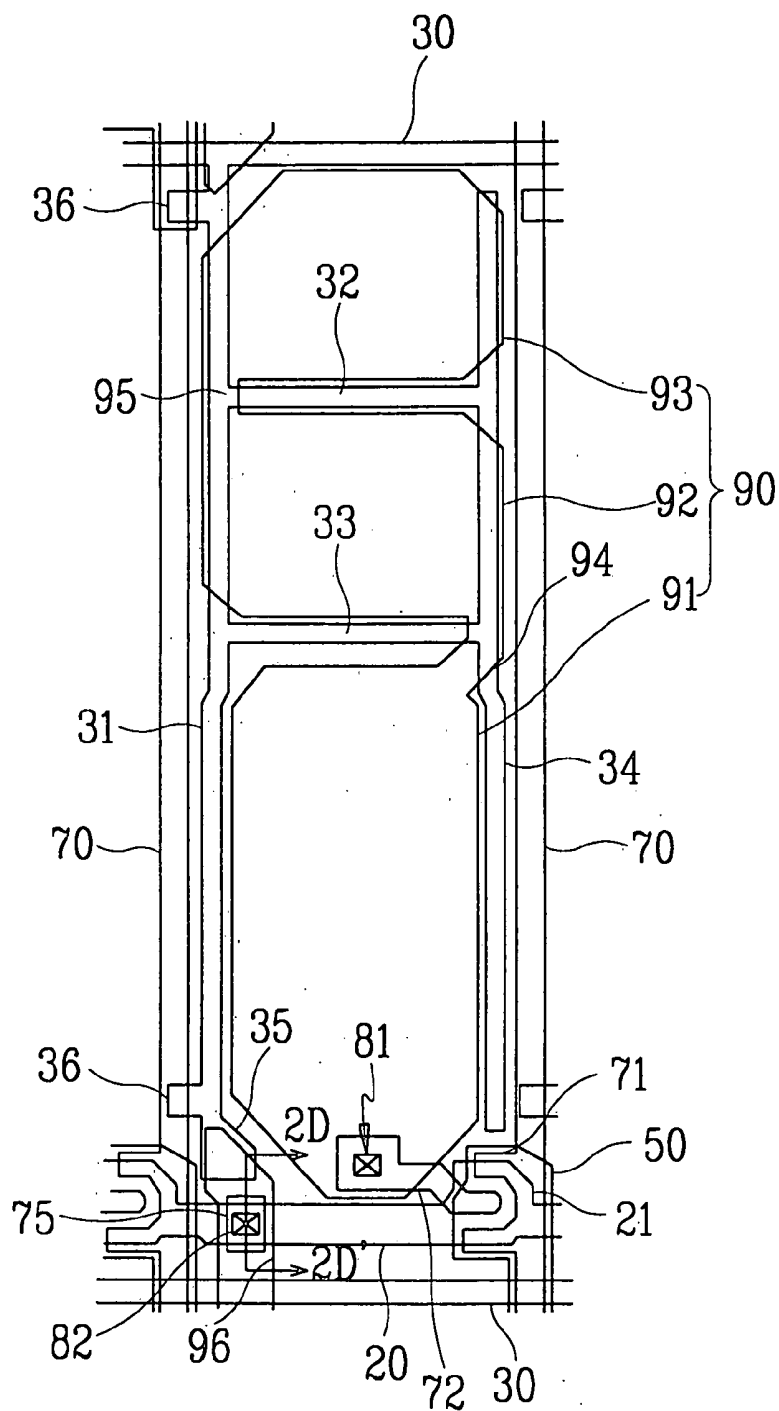


FIG.2B

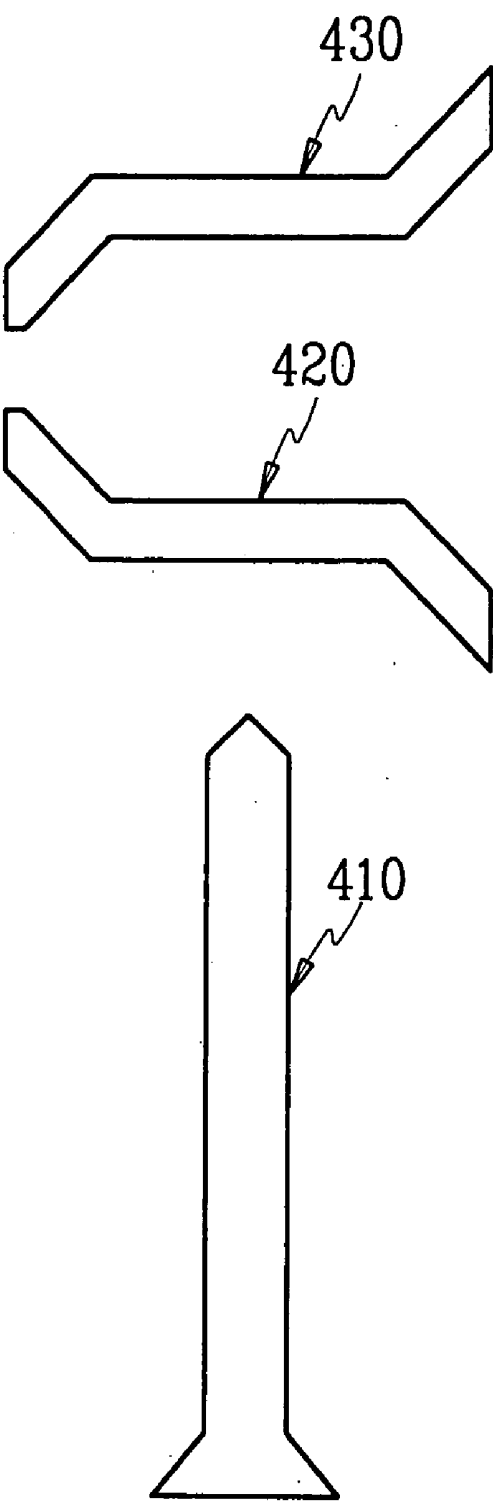


FIG.2C

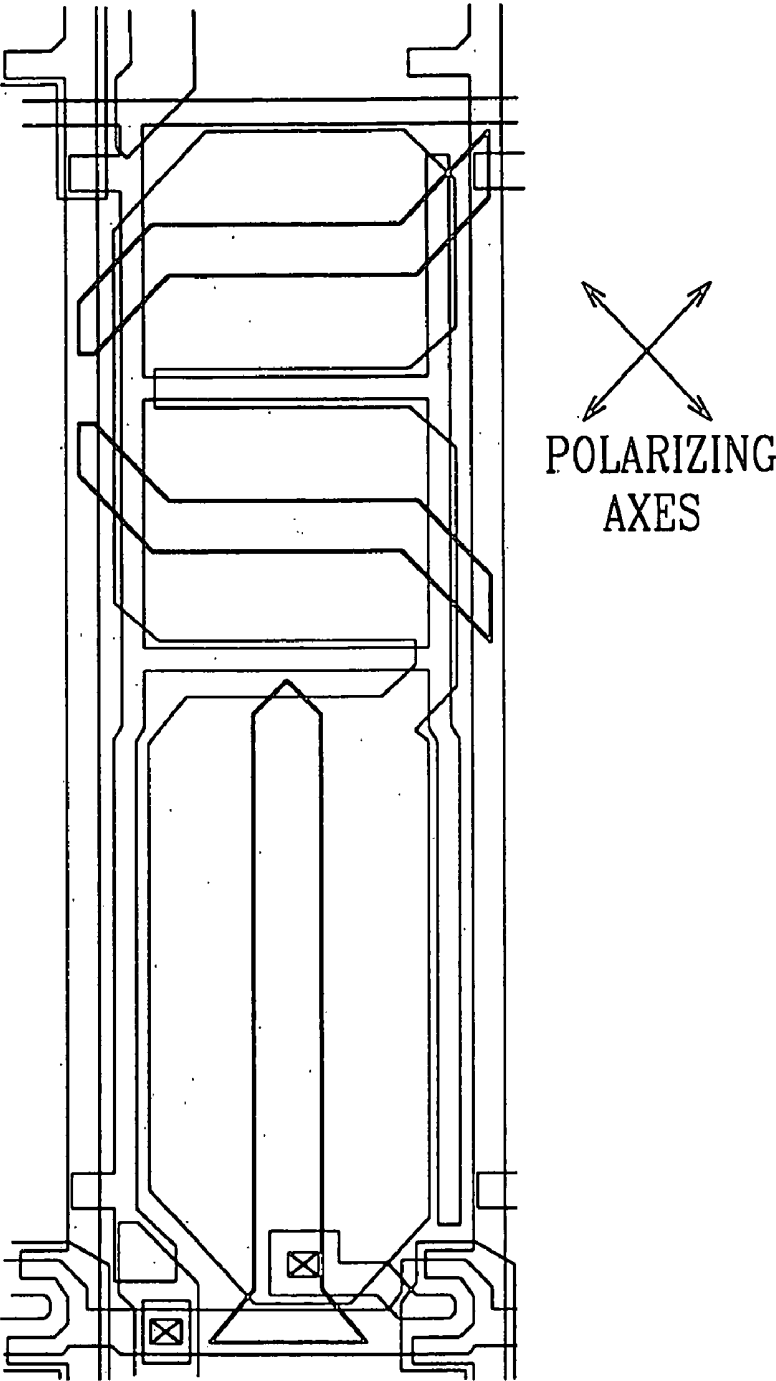


FIG. 2D

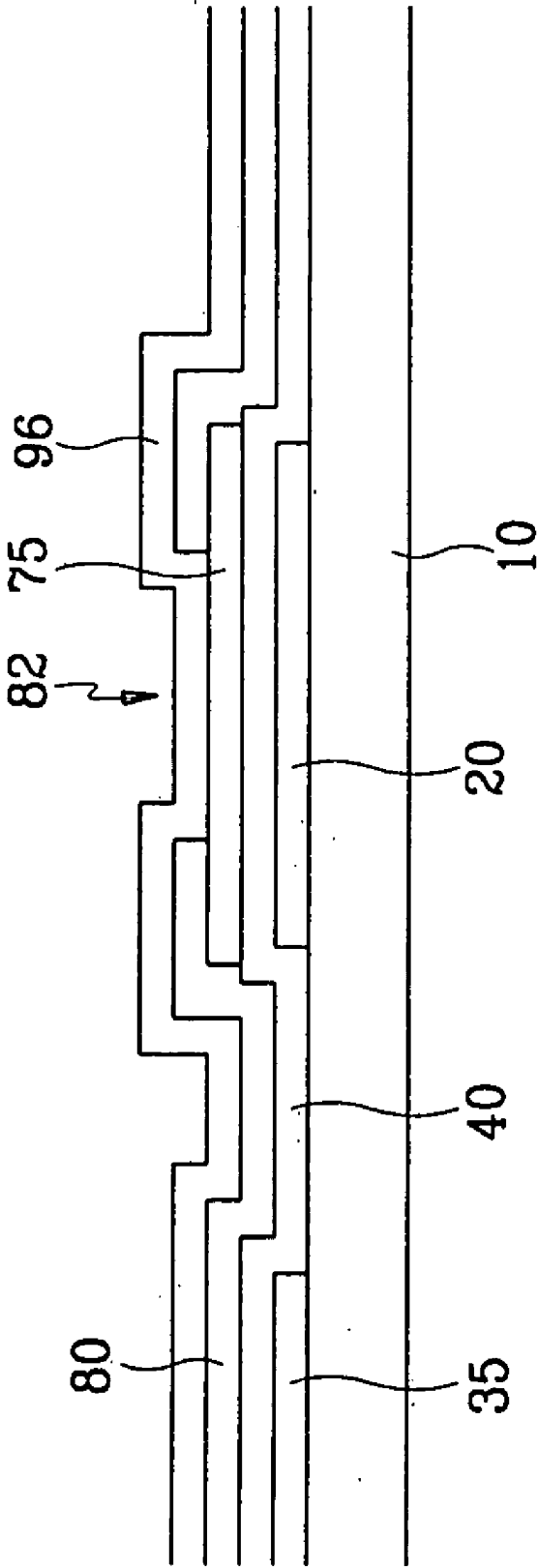


FIG.3A

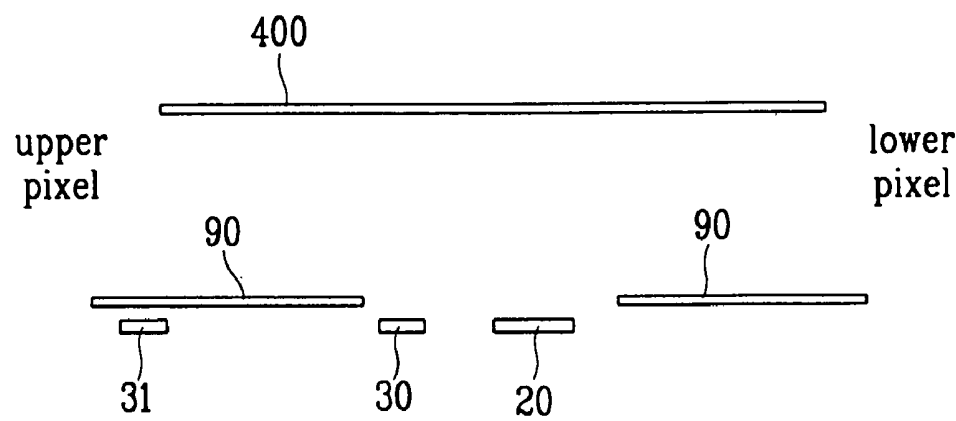


FIG. 3B

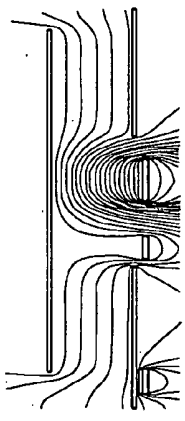
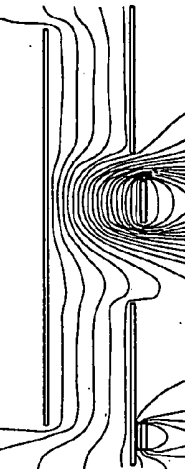
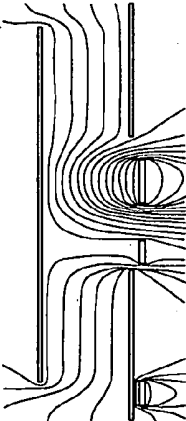
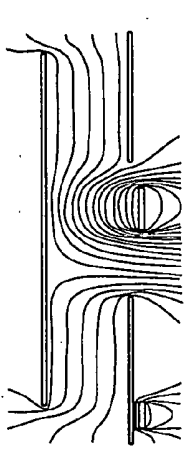
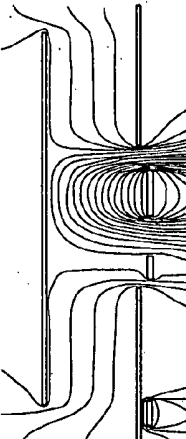
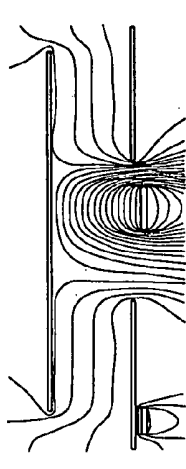
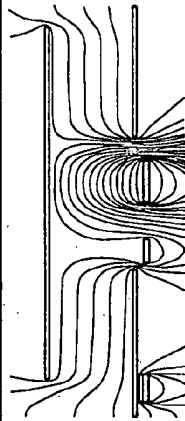
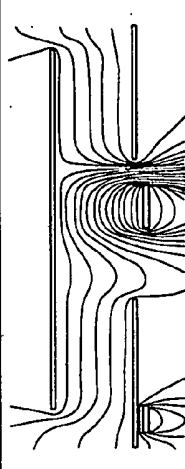
	TIME	POLARITY OF UPPER PIXEL	POLARITY OF LOWER PIXEL	WITH STORAGE ELECTRODE	WITHOUT STORAGE ELECTRODE
EXAMPLE 1	Gate ON	+	+		
	Gate OFF	+	-		
EXAMPLE 2	Gate ON	-	-		
	Gate OFF	-	+		

FIG. 4A

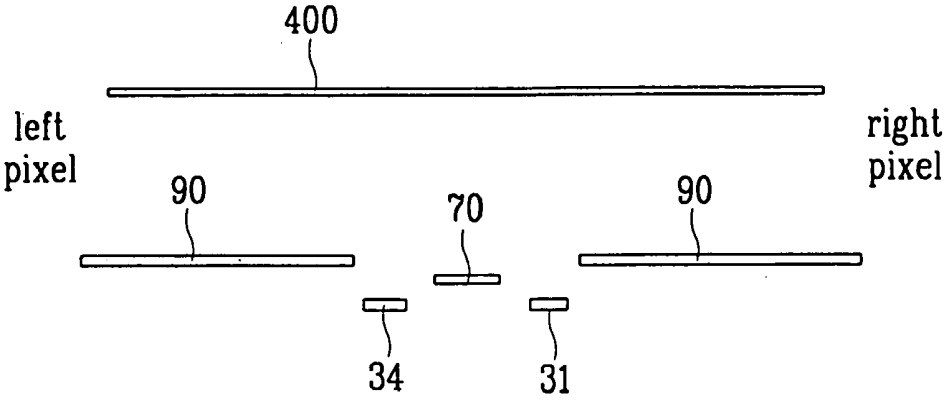
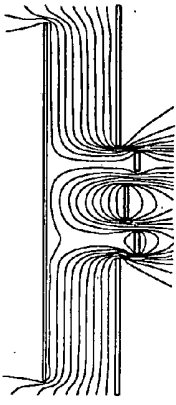
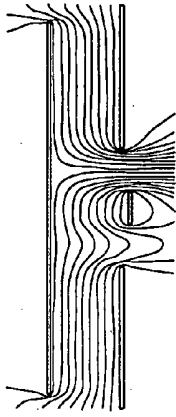
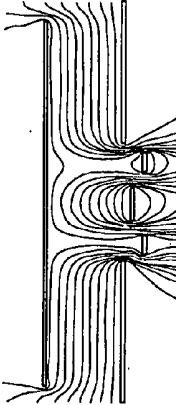
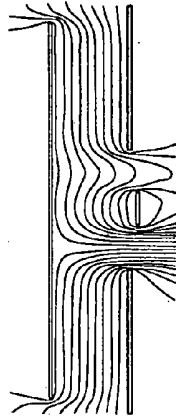
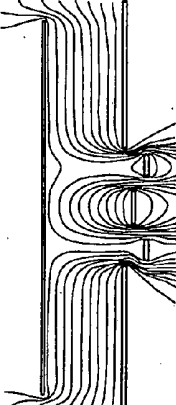
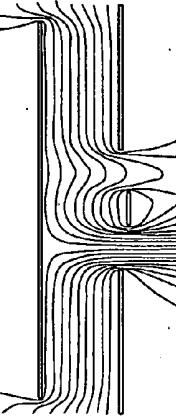
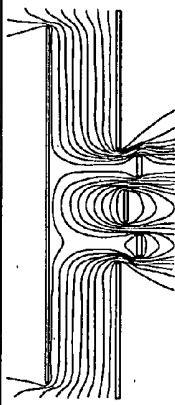
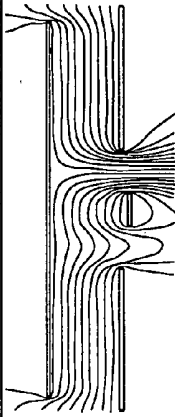


FIG. 4B

	POLARITY OF LEFT PIXEL	POLARITY OF RIGHT PIXEL	POLARITY OF DATA LINE	WITH STORAGE ELECTRODE	WITHOUT STORAGE ELECTRODE
EXAMPLE 1	+	-	+		
			-		
EXAMPLE 2	-	+	+		
			-		

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

[0001] This is a continuation application of copending U.S. application Ser. No. 10/054,079 filed Jan. 22, 2002.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] (a) Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display, and particularly to a vertically aligned liquid crystal display having a pixel area divided into a plurality of small domains for wide viewing angle.

[0004] (b) Description of Related Art

[0005] In general, a liquid crystal display (referred to as an "LCD" hereinafter) has an upper panel, a lower panel and a liquid crystal layer disposed therebetween. The upper panel has a common electrode, a plurality of color filters and the like, and the lower panel has a plurality of thin film transistors, a plurality of pixel electrodes connected thereto and so on. In addition, a pair of polarizers are attached to the panels. The pixel electrodes and the common electrode are applied with electrical voltages to generate electric field which varies the orientation of liquid crystal molecules. The variation of the orientation of the liquid crystal molecules changes the polarization of light incident on the liquid crystal layer after passing through one of the polarizers, thereby controlling the transmittance of the light out of the other polarizer.

[0006] One drawback of a conventional LCD is its narrow viewing angle. Several methods for widening the viewing angle have been developed. One of the methods is to align the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules vertical to the panels and to form apertures or protrusions in the pixel electrodes and/or in the common electrode facing the pixel electrodes. The domain defining members such as aperture or protrusions define domains, and the domains in turn define the alignment of the liquid crystal molecules therein.

[0007] The apertures formed in the pixel electrodes and the common electrode result in a fringe field. By using the fringe field, the tilt directions of the liquid crystal molecules are controlled to enlarge the viewing angle.

[0008] The protrusions are provided on the pixel electrodes and the common electrode formed in the upper and the lower panels. The electric field altered by the protrusions are used to control the tilt directions of the liquid crystal molecules.

[0009] Another method is by forming apertures in the pixel electrodes of the lower panel, while having protrusions on the common electrode of the upper panel. The tilt directions of the liquid crystal molecules are controlled to form domains by using the fringe field generated by the apertures and the protrusions.

[0010] In addition, gate lines and data lines provided in the lower panel and arranged in rows and columns carry scanning signals and image signals, and the pixel electrodes and the thin film transistors are disposed in rectangular areas defined by the intersections of the gate lines and the data lines. When the scanning signals and the image signals are transmitted by the gate lines and the data lines the signals influence the electric fields adjacent thereto, and the stability of the domains and the image quality deteriorate.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a liquid crystal display having improved image quality by preventing electric field of a gate line and a data line from influencing on the electric field in a domain.

[0012] According to the present invention, these and other objects are accomplished by disposing a storage electrode wire between a gate line or a data line and a pixel electrode.

[0013] According to one aspect of the present invention, first, second and third signal lines are formed on a first substrate. The second signal line is insulated from and intersects the first signal line, and the third signal line is insulated from the first and the second signal lines. A pixel electrode is formed in a pixel area, which is defined by intersections of the first and the second signal lines. The pixel electrode has a plurality of partitions and a plurality of connections connecting the partitions. A switch is connected to the first signal line, the second signal line and the pixel electrode.

[0014] In addition, a common electrode and a plurality of domain defining members are formed on a second substrate. According to the present invention, a first of the partitions of the pixel electrode has a first side and a second side shorter than the first side, which are substantially parallel to the first and the second signal lines, respectively. The third signal line has a first portion located between the first side of the first partition and the first signal line adjacent to the first side of the first partition.

[0015] A second of the partitions of the pixel electrode may have a first side and a second side shorter than the first side, which are substantially parallel to the second and the first signal lines, respectively. In this case, it is preferable that the third signal line has a second portion disposed between the first sides of the second partition and the second signal line.

[0016] The second portion of the third signal line preferably overlaps in part the first sides of the partitions of the pixel electrode.

[0017] The third signal line may further have a third portion adjacent to the second sides of the partitions of the pixel electrode, and it is preferable that the second portion of the third signal line is substantially covered by the pixel electrode. In addition, the third signal line may have a fourth portion spaced apart by at least 3 μm from the second sides of the pixel electrode. The third signal line is preferably formed of the same layer as the first signal line.

[0018] Alternatively, the third signal line may further have a portion located between the partitions of the pixel electrode.

[0019] A third of the partitions of the pixel electrode may have a first side and a second side shorter than the first side, which are substantially parallel to the second and the first signal lines, respectively. In this case, the first to the third partitions are preferably arranged along the first signal lines.

[0020] Preferably, the third signal line is applied with a common voltage which is applied to the common electrode.

[0021] According to another aspect of the present invention, an LCD includes first and second panels opposite each other and a liquid crystal layer therebetween. The first panel

has a first electrode, a first domain defining member and a signal wire, and the second panel has a second electrode and a second domain defining member. According to the present invention, the first and the second domain defining members define a domain where molecules of the liquid crystal layer are aligned substantially in one direction. The planar shape of the domain has a first side and a second side of being shorter than the first side. The first panel also has an interference protection wire which is located between the first side of the domain and the signal wire adjacent thereto.

[0022] Preferably, the first or second domain defining members include a plurality of partitions with a first partition disposed in one of two halves of a pixel area for further dividing into two domains the one half pixel area and a second and third partition for dividing the second half of the pixel areas into three domains. The first partition is preferably disposed in a direction transverse to the direction of the second and third partitions.

[0023] According to still another embodiment of the invention, a liquid crystal display (LCD) comprising: a gate wire and a storage electrode wire formed on a substrate and covered with a gate insulating layer; a data wire formed on the gate insulating layer and covered with a passivation layer; a pixel electrode formed on the passivation layer, the pixel electrode is divided into a plurality of partitions, wherein the storage electrode wire is disposed between the partitions and the gate or the data wires. Preferably, the storage electrode wire is spaced apart from a first partition by at least 3 μm .

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0024] **FIGS. 1A and 2A** are layout views of thin film transistor array panels for LCDs according to the first and second embodiments of the present invention, respectively.

[0025] **FIGS. 1B and 2B** are layout views of color filter panels for LCDs according to the first and second embodiments of the present invention, respectively.

[0026] **FIGS. 1C and 2C** are layout views of LCDs made by assembling the thin film transistor array panels shown in **FIGS. 1A and 2A** and the color filter panels shown in **FIGS. 1B and 2B** according to the first and second embodiments of the present invention, respectively.

[0027] **FIG. 1D** is a cross-sectional view of the thin film transistor array panel taken along the line 1D-1D' of **FIG. 1A**.

[0028] **FIG. 1E** is a cross-sectional view of the color filter panel taken along the line 1E-1E' of **FIG. 1B**.

[0029] **FIG. 1F** shows a modified example of the color filter panel shown in **FIG. 1E**.

[0030] **FIG. 2D** is a cross-sectional view of the thin film transistor array panel taken along the line 2D-2D' of **FIG. 2A**.

[0031] **FIG. 3A** shows an exemplary arrangement of conductors near a gate line of an LCD according to the present invention.

[0032] **FIG. 3B** shows equipotential lines of an LCD having a storage electrode of a common voltage between a gate line and a pixel electrode as shown in **FIG. 3A**, and those of an LCD without storage electrode.

[0033] **FIG. 4A** shows an exemplary arrangement of conductors near a data line of an LCD according to the present invention.

[0034] **FIG. 4B** shows equipotential lines of an LCD having a storage electrode of a common voltage between a data line and a pixel electrode as shown in **FIG. 4A**, and those of an LCD without storage electrodes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0035] The present invention will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which preferred embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. In the drawings, the thickness of layers and regions are exaggerated for clarity. Like numerals refer to like elements throughout. It will be understood that when an element such as a layer, 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.

[0036] A liquid crystal display according to a first embodiment will now be described with reference to **FIGS. 1A to 1E**.

[0037] **FIGS. 1A, 1B and 1C** are layout views of a thin film transistor array panel, a color filter panel and an LCD according to the first embodiment of the present invention, respectively. **FIGS. 1D and 1E** are cross-sectional views taken along the lines 1D-1D' and 1E-1E' of **FIGS. 1A and 1B**, respectively.

[0038] Referring to **FIG. 1A** and **FIG. 1D**, a thin film transistor array panel according to the present invention will be described. A gate wire **20** and **21**, and a storage electrode wire **30-34** are formed on a transparent insulating substrate **10**, preferably made of glass. The gate wire includes a gate line **20** extending in a transverse direction and a gate electrode **21** which is a branch of the gate line **20**. The storage electrode wire includes a storage electrode line **30** extending in a direction parallel to the gate line **20**, and first to fourth storage electrodes **31, 32, 33** and **34**, which are branches of the storage electrode line **30**. The first storage electrode **31** directly connected to the storage electrode line **30** extends in a longitudinal direction, and the second and the third storage electrodes **32** and **33** are connected to points between two opposite ends of the first storage electrode **31** and extend in the transverse direction. The fourth storage electrode **34** extends in the longitudinal direction, and the second and the third storage electrodes **32** and **33** are connected to the fourth storage electrode **34** at points between the two opposite ends of the storage electrode **34**.

[0039] The gate wire **20** and **21**, and the storage electrode wire **30-34** are covered with a gate insulating layer **40**. A semiconductor layer **50**, preferably made of amorphous silicon, is formed on a portion of the gate insulating layer **40** on the gate electrode **21**. An ohmic contact layer **61** and **62**, preferably made of amorphous silicon doped with N-type dopant such as phosphorus and having two separated portions **61** and **62** is formed on the semiconductor layer **50**. A

data wire **70**, **71** and **72** is formed on the gate insulating layer **40** and the contact layer **61** and **62**. The data wire includes a plurality of data lines **70** on the gate insulating layer **40**, which extends in a vertical direction. The data wire further includes a source electrode **71** and a drain electrode **72** disposed on the two portions **61** and **62** of the contact layer, respectively. The source electrode **71** has a U-shaped portion. It is a branch of the data line **70** and is separated from the drain electrode **72**. A portion of the semiconductor layer **50** disposed between the source and the drain electrodes **71** and **72** are exposed.

[0040] A passivation layer **80**, which has a contact hole **81** exposing the drain electrode **72**, is formed on the data wire **70**, **71** and **72**, and the exposed portion of the semiconductor layer **50**. A pixel electrode **90**, which is connected to the drain electrode **72** through the contact hole **81**, is formed on the passivation layer **80** and located in a pixel area surrounded by pairs of the gate lines and the data lines. The pixel electrode **90** is preferably made of a transparent conductive material such as ITO (indium tin oxide) or IZO (indium zinc oxide).

[0041] The pixel electrode **90** is divided into first to third partitions **91**, **92** and **93** connected via first and second connections **94** and **95**. The partitions **91-93** are arranged in the longitudinal direction, and have rectangular shapes with four chamfered corners. The first partition **91** is located at the lower half part of the pixel area, which is defined by intersections of the two gate lines **20** and two data lines **70**. The first partition **92** is directly connected to the drain electrode **72** through the contact hole **81** near the lower edge of the pixel electrode **90**. The second and the third partitions **92** and **93** are located at the upper half part of the pixel area and connected by the second connection **95** near the data line **70**. The second partition **92** is connected to the first partition **91** by the first connection **94** near the center of the pixel area. The second and the third storage electrodes **32** and **33** are located between the second and the third partitions **92** and **93** and between the first and the second partitions **91** and **92**, respectively. The first and the fourth storage electrodes **31** and **34** are located between the pixel electrode **90** and the data lines **70**. The long sides of the partition **91** are parallel to the data line **70**, while the short sides are parallel to the gate line **20**. On the contrary, the short sides of the second and third partitions **92** and **93** are parallel to the data line **70**, while the long sides are parallel to the gate line **20**. The second and the third partitions **92** and **93** overlap the first and the fourth storage electrodes **31** and **34**, but the first partition **91** does not. In addition, the storage electrode line **30** is located between the third partition **93** and the gate line **20** adjacent thereto. It is common to apply a common potential, which is also applied to a common electrode of a color filter panel, to the storage electrode wire **30-34**.

[0042] The storage electrode wire **30-34** having the common potential is disposed between the pixel electrode **90** and the data lines or the gate lines adjacent thereto. The storage electrode wire **30-34** acts to shield the electric fields in the pixel area from the interference of the electric field of the data line **70** and the gate line **20**.

[0043] Next, referring to FIGS. **1B** and **1E**, a color filter panel according to the first embodiment of the present invention will be described.

[0044] A black matrix **200**, preferably having a double-layered structure of Cr/CrO₂, is formed on a transparent

substrate **100**. The transparent substrate is preferably made of glass. The black matrix **200** defines a pixel area by enclosing the pixel area, and a color filter **300** covers the pixel area. A common electrode **400**, a transparent conductor, is formed over the substrate **100**, and has first, second and third apertures **410**, **420** and **430**. The lower half part of the pixel area is divided into two subareas arranged laterally in a transverse direction by the first aperture **410** extending in a longitudinal direction while the upper half part is divided into three subareas arranged laterally in the longitudinal direction by the second and the third apertures **420** and **430** extending in the transverse direction. Both ends of the apertures **410**, **420** and **430** are enlarged to form triangular shapes, preferably isosceles triangles.

[0045] FIG. **1F** shows a modified example of the color filter panel shown in FIG. **1E**, where the aperture **410** shown in FIG. **1E** is replaced with a protrusion **412**. In this embodiment, the common electrode **400** has no aperture, and the protrusion **412** is formed on the common electrode **400**. The protrusion **412** is preferably made of organic material. The black matrix **200** is preferably made of organic material, and the color filter is preferably formed on the thin film transistor array panel instead.

[0046] Next, an LCD, which is an assembly of the thin film transistor array panel shown in FIG. **1A** and the color filter panel shown in FIG. **1B** will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to FIG. **1C**.

[0047] The LCD according to the first embodiment of the present invention is prepared by assembling the thin film transistor array panel of FIG. **1A** and the color filter panel of FIG. **1B**, injecting and vertically aligning liquid crystal material therebetween, and disposing two polarizers on the outer surfaces of the panels such that their polarization axes are perpendicular to each other and make 45 degrees with the sides of the partitions **91**, **92** and **93**.

[0048] When assembling the two panels, the pixel areas of the two panels are aligned as shown in FIG. **1C**. A pixel region, a portion of the liquid crystal layer between the corresponding pixel areas of both panels, is then divided into a plurality of domains encircled by the boundaries of the partitions **91**, **92** and **93** of the pixel electrode **90** of the thin film transistor array panel and the apertures **410**, **420** and **430** in the common electrode **400** of the color filter panel.

[0049] If the long sides of the partitions **91**, **92** and **93** of the pixel electrode **90** are adjacent to the data line **70** or the gate line **20**, the storage electrode line **30** or the storage electrodes **31-34** are disposed between the long sides and the data line **70** or the gate line **20**. The storage electrode line **30** or the storage electrodes **31-34** may partly overlap the pixel electrode **90**. On the other hand, there is no storage electrode wire near one short side of the partition **91** of the pixel electrode **90**. The storage electrode **33** is spaced apart by at least 3 mm from the partition **91**, and the portions of the storage electrodes **31** and **34** near the short sides of the partitions **92** and **93** are almost fully covered by the partitions **92** and **93**.

[0050] As mentioned above, the storage electrode wire **30-34** having the common potential between the long sides of the partitions and the gate lines **20** or the data lines **70** blocks the interfering effects generated by the electric fields from the gate and the data lines **20** and **70** in the domain. In

addition, the storage electrode wire **30-34** near the long sides of the partitions **91-93** strengthens the fringe field in the domain, thereby obtaining more stable domains. The fringe field means a tilted electric field intentionally generated to control the tilt directions of the liquid crystal molecules.

[0051] Meanwhile, it is preferable that the liquid crystal molecules near the short sides of the partitions **91-93** gradually vary their tilt directions depending on their positions. The storage electrode wire **30-34** near the short sides of the partitions **91-93** generates an electric field for each domain, which forces the liquid crystal molecules to align in a direction and thus prevents the positional variation of the liquid crystal molecules. Accordingly, it is preferable that there is no storage electrode wire near the short sides of the partitions **91-93**, or that the storage electrode wire near the short sides is covered by the pixel electrode **90**.

[0052] FIGS. 2A, 2B and 2C are layout views of a thin film transistor array panel, a color filter panel and an LCD according to the second embodiment of the present invention, respectively. FIG. 2D is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 2D-2D' of FIG. 2A.

[0053] As shown in FIGS. 2A and 2C, the structure of the thin film transistor array panel of a second embodiment is similar to that of the first embodiment except for the shapes of some elements and some additional elements. In detail, a storage electrode wire according to this embodiment includes a pair of repairing portions **36**, as well as first to fifth storage electrode wires **30-34**.

[0054] The repairing portions **36** are branches of the first storage electrode **31**, and overlap a data line **70** via a gate insulating layer (**40** in FIG. 1D) and a semiconductor layer **50**). In addition, referring to FIG. 2D, the end portion **35** of the first storage electrode **31** is enlarged to overlap a repairing connection **96** via the gate insulating layer **40** and a passivation layer **80**. The passivation layer **80** has a contact hole **82** exposing a buffer **75**, and the buffer **75** formed on the same layer as the data line **70** is disposed on the gate insulating layer **40**. The repairing connection **96** on the passivation layer **80** overlaps the buffer **75** near the end portion **35**, and a storage electrode line **30** and the first storage electrode **31** adjacent thereto.

[0055] Another feature of the second embodiment is the shape of a pixel electrode **90**. A first connection **94** between first and second partitions **91** and **92** is located at a corner of the partitions **91** and **92** rather than at the center thereof, and a second connection **95** between the second and third partitions **92** and **93** is disposed opposite the first connection **94**.

[0056] Next, referring to FIGS. 2B and 2C, a color filter panel according to the second embodiment of the invention will be described.

[0057] As shown in FIGS. 2B and 2C, the color filter panel according to the second embodiment is substantially the same as that of the first embodiment except for the shape of the apertures **410**, **420** and **430** in a common electrode (**400** in FIG. 1E). In detail, a first aperture **410** in the lower half part of a pixel area has a shape like a nail having a flattening head and a pointed end. Second and third apertures **420** and **430** in the upper half part of the pixel area have two bent end portions in the opposite directions, and one pair of

the facing end portions of the second and the third portions converge, while the other pair diverge.

[0058] Now, the effect of the present invention will be described hereinafter with reference to FIGS. 3A, 3B, 4A and 4B.

[0059] FIG. 3A shows an arrangement of conductors near a gate line according to the present invention, and FIG. 3B shows equipotential lines of LCDs with and without a storage electrode line of a common voltage, based on the arrangement shown in FIG. 3A.

[0060] FIG. 3A shows a storage electrode line **30** of a common voltage disposed between a gate line **20** and a pixel electrode **90**, and upper and lower pixels with respect to the gate line **20** are illustrated to be located at left and right sides, respectively in FIG. 3A. In FIG. 3B, it is shown the equipotential lines for LCDs with and without the storage electrode line **30** of FIG. 3A when the gate is in "ON" state (i.e., when the gate line **20** has "ON" potential due to the application of the scanning signal) and when in "OFF" state (i.e., the gate line **20** has "0" potential in the absence of the scanning signal). The polarities of upper and lower pixels are the same in the "ON" state, while opposite in the "OFF" state. In case of EXAMPLE 1, the polarities of the upper and the lower pixels are positive (+) in the "ON" state, while positive (+) and negative (-), respectively, in the "OFF" state. On the contrary, in case of EXAMPLE 2, the polarities of the upper and the lower pixels are negative in the "ON" state, while negative (-) and positive (+), respectively, in the "OFF" state. With the storage electrode line **30**, there is little difference in the equipotential lines between in the "ON" state and in the "OFF" state. However, without the storage electrode, there exists much difference therebetween. Accordingly, it can be seen that the storage electrode line **30**, which is always applied with a common voltage, effectively blocks the interfering effects from the scanning signal transmitted through the gate line **20**.

[0061] FIG. 4A shows an arrangement of conductors near a data line according to the present invention, and FIG. 4B shows equipotential lines of LCDs with and without a storage electrode of a common voltage based on the arrangement shown in FIG. 4A.

[0062] FIG. 4A shows storage electrodes **31** and **34** disposed between a data line **70** and pixel electrodes **90**. In FIG. 4B, it is shown the equipotential lines for LCDs with and without the storage electrodes **31** and **34** of FIG. 4A when the polarity of the signal in the data line **70** is positive (+) and negative (-). The polarities of the left and the right pixels are opposite. That is, in case of EXAMPLE 1, the polarities of the left and the right pixels are positive (+) and negative (-), respectively, and vice versa in case of EXAMPLE 2. With the storage electrode lines **31** and **34**, there is little difference in the equipotential lines between in cases of positive (+) and negative (-) polarities of the signal in the data line **70**. However, without the storage electrode, there exists much difference therebetween. Accordingly, it is understood that the storage electrode lines **31** and **34**, which are always applied with a common voltage, block the interfering effects of the scanning signal transmitted through the data line **70**.

[0063] Advantageously, according to the present invention, while the storage electrode wire blocks the interfering

effects of the scanning signal and the image signal transmitted through the gate lines and the data lines, the common voltage applied to the storage electrode wire maintains the fringe field of the domains, thereby stabilizing the electric field of the pixel areas and improving the stability of the domains.

[0064] The number of partitions of the pixel electrode and that of the domains being divided by the domain dividing member such as apertures and the partitions can be varied if necessary. In addition, the shapes of the pixel electrode and the domain defining member can be modified in various manner by one skilled in the art and yet arrive at the same result as described above.

[0065] Although the present invention has been described herein with reference to the accompany drawings, it is to be understood that the present invention is not limited to those precise embodiments, and various other changes and modifications may be affected therein by one skilled in the art without departing from the scope or spirit of the present invention. All such changes and modifications are intended to be included within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. The liquid crystal display comprising:
 - a first insulating substrate;
 - a gate line formed on the first substrate;
 - a data line insulated from and intersecting the gate line;
 - a storage line insulated from the first and the data lines;
 - a pixel electrode formed in a pixel area defined by intersections of the gate and the data line, the pixel electrode having a plurality of partitions and a plurality of connections connecting the partitions;
 - a switch connected to the gate line, the data line and the pixel electrode;
 - a second substrate facing the first substrate;
 - a common electrode formed on the second substrate; and

a plurality of domain defining members formed on the second substrate,

wherein a first of the partitions of the pixel electrode has a first side and a second side shorter than the first side, and the storage line having a first portion located between the second side of the first partition and the data line adjacent to the second side of the first partition.

2. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein a second of the partitions of the pixel electrode has a first side and a second side shorter than the first side, and the storage line further includes a second portion disposed between the first side of the second partition and the data line.

3. The liquid crystal display of claim 2, wherein at least one of the first and the second portions of the storage line partly overlaps the partitions of the pixel electrode.

4. The liquid crystal display of claim 3, wherein the storage line further has a third portion disposed between the partitions of the pixel electrode.

5. The liquid crystal display of claim 4, wherein the first portion of the storage line is spaced apart by at least 3 μm from the second sides of the first partition.

6. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the storage line is formed of the same layer as the gate line.

7. The liquid crystal display of claim 2, wherein a third of the partitions of the pixel electrode has a first side and a second side shorter than the first side, and the first to the third partitions are arranged along the data lines.

8. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the storage line is applied with a common voltage which is applied to the common electrode.

9. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, further including a pair of polarizing films holding the first and second substrate therebetween wherein the first and the second sides of the first partition make an angle of 45 degrees with the polarizing axis of the polarizing films.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示器		
公开(公告)号	US20040179161A1	公开(公告)日	2004-09-16
申请号	US10/811049	申请日	2004-03-26
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	KIM IL GON PARK WOON YONG NA BYOUNG SUN SONG YU RI BAEK SEUNG SOO TAK YOUNG MI JUN SAHNG IK		
发明人	KIM, IL-GON PARK, WOON-YONG NA, BYOUNG-SUN SONG, YU-RI BAEK, SEUNG-SOO TAK, YOUNG-MI JUN, SAHNG-IK		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1337 G02F1/1333 G02F1/1343 G02F1/1362 G02F1/1368 G09F9/30 G09F9/35 H01L21/336 H01L29/786		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133707 G02F2201/121 G02F1/136213 G02F1/134336		
优先权	1020010018149 2001-04-06 KR		
其他公开文献	US6842213		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

LCD在像素电极的隔板的长边与栅极线或数据线之间具有存储电极线。栅极线和存储电极线形成在基板上并覆盖有栅极绝缘层。数据线形成在栅极绝缘层上并用钝化层覆盖。包括栅极，源极和漏极的薄膜晶体管设置在基板上。像素电极形成在钝化层上并连接到漏电极。像素电极被分成三个分区，第一个分区具有分别平行于数据线和栅极线的长边和短边，第二个和第三个分区反之亦然。存储电极线和一些存储电极设置在隔板的长边与栅极或数据线之间，以及隔板的长边之间。设置在隔板的短边与栅极或数据线之间的其他存储电极被像素电极覆盖。在第一部分的短边和隔板的长边之间的存储电极与第一隔板间隔开至少 $3\mu\text{m}$ 。

