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Park et al.

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(54) **METHOD OF MANUFACTURING A LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE COMPRISING AN ORGANIC FILM AND A REFLECTION ELECTRODE HAVING AN EMBOSSED PATTERN**

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G02F 1/1343 (2006.01)
G02F 1/13 (2006.01)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/114, 349/141, 138, 187; 438/30
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An LCD device adapted to implement a higher aperture ratio and to reduce its power consumption is disclosed. The LCD device includes: gate lines and data lines crossing each other to define pixel regions; a thin film transistor formed in each intersecting region of the gate lines and the data lines; a reflection electrode of plane shape, electrically connected to a drain electrode of the thin film transistor; a pixel electrode disposed in each of the pixel regions; and a common electrode having a slit structure, over the pixel electrode and the reflection electrode.

6 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets

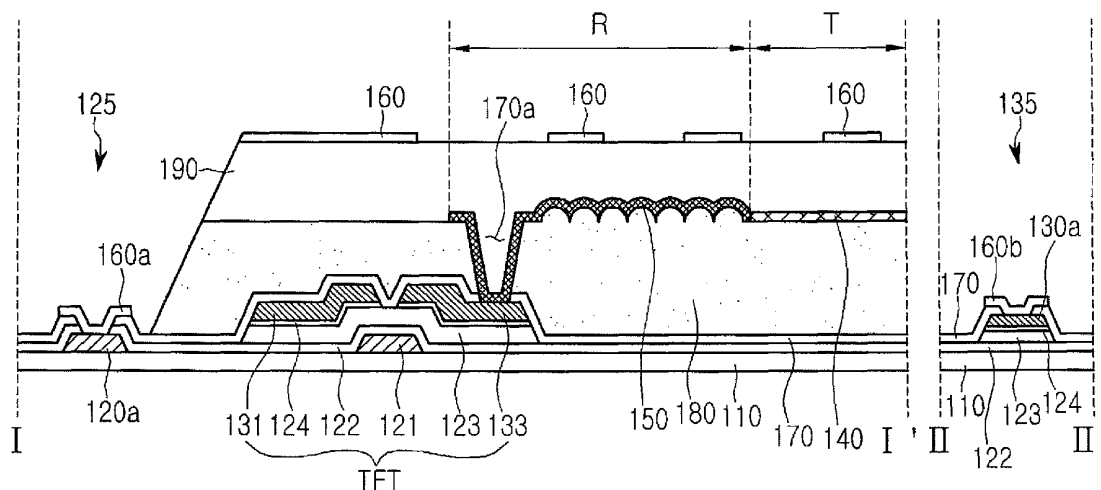


FIG. 1

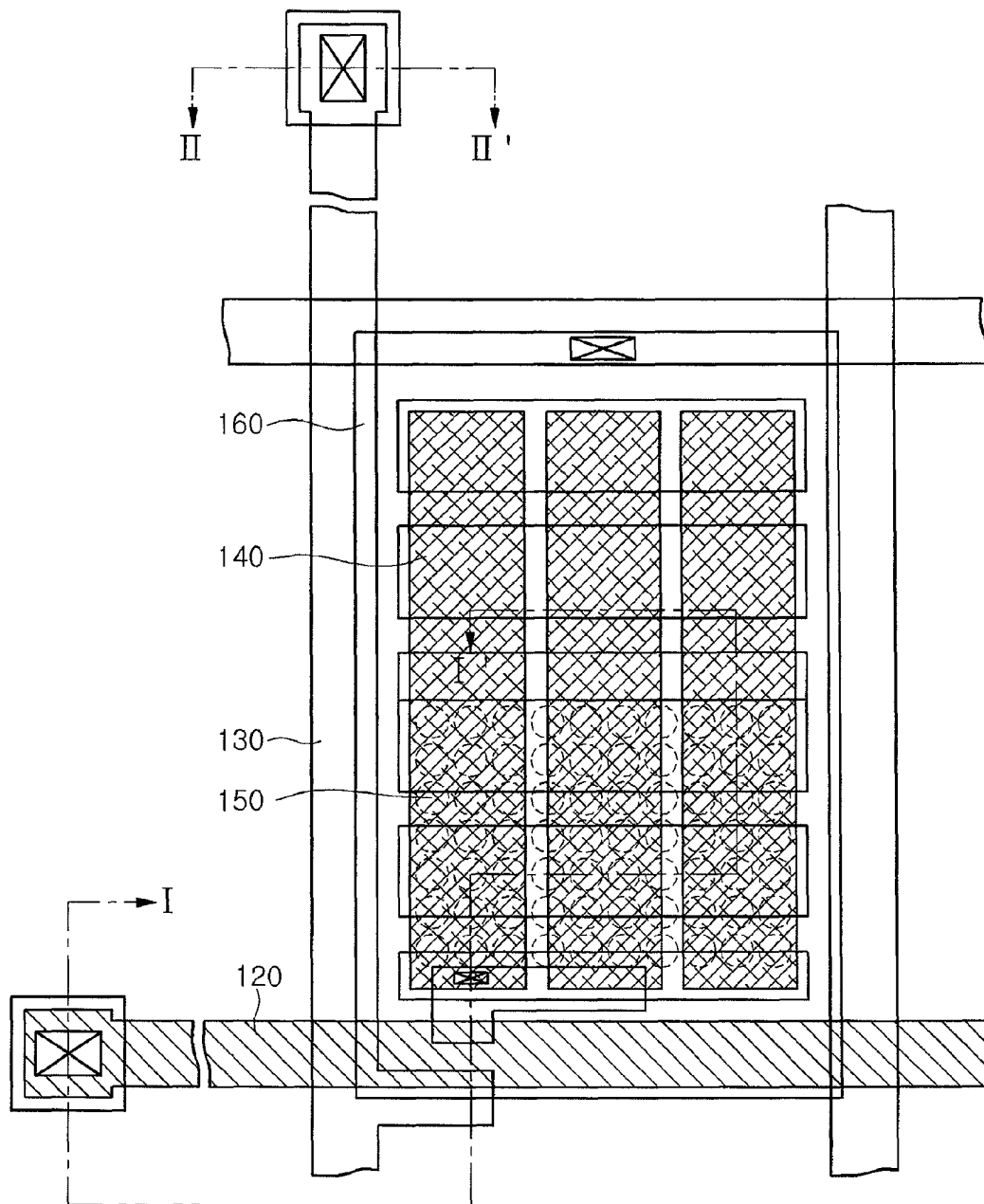


FIG. 2

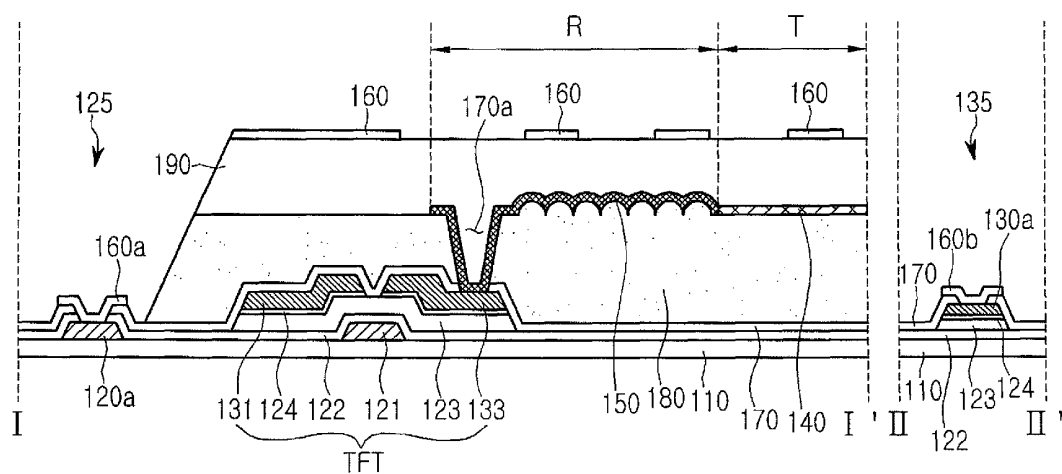


FIG. 3A

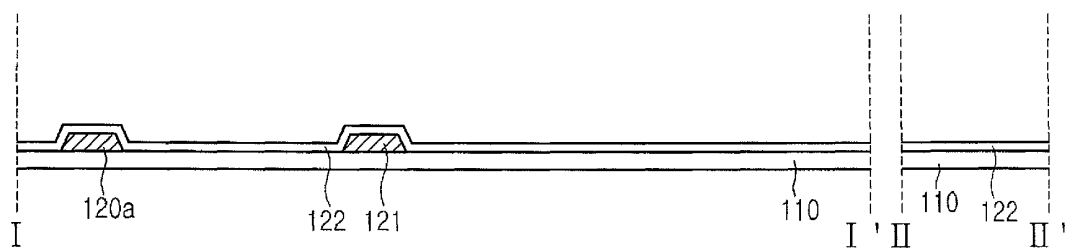


FIG. 3B

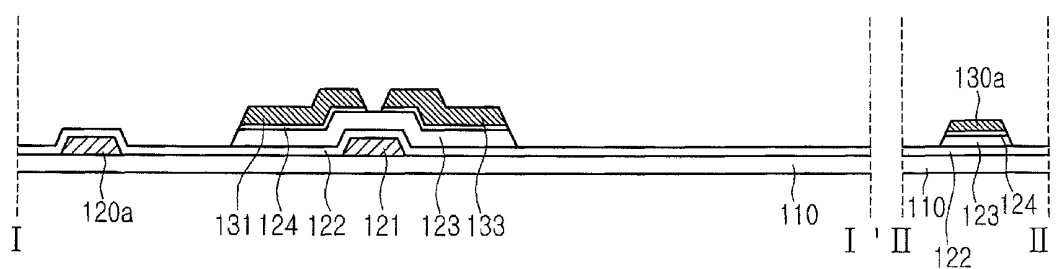


FIG. 3C

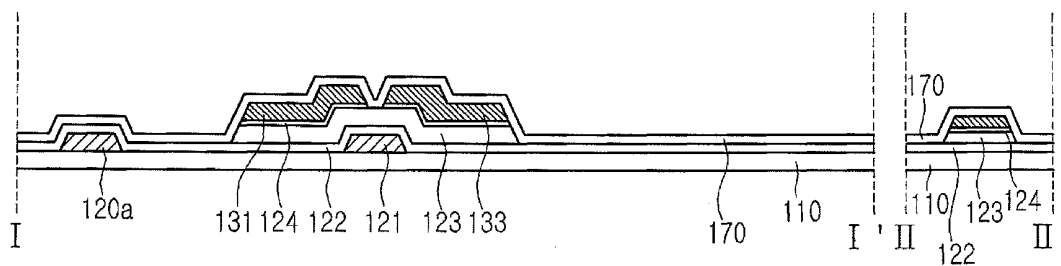


FIG. 3D

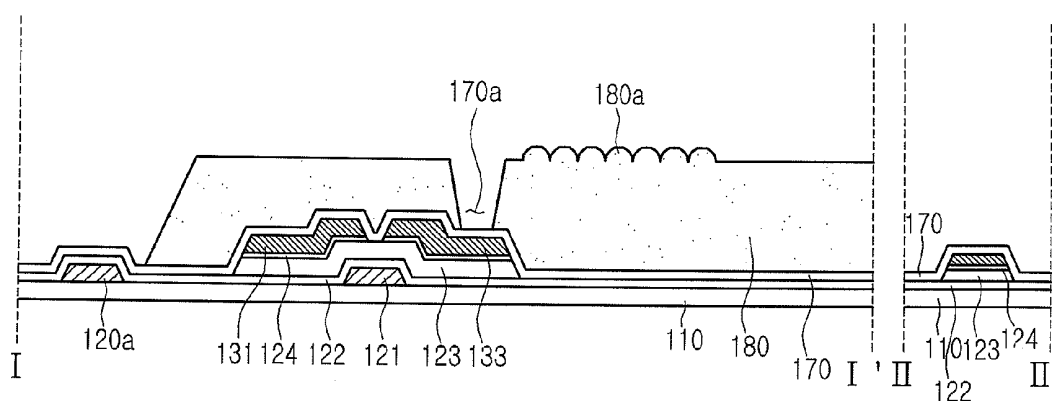


FIG. 3E

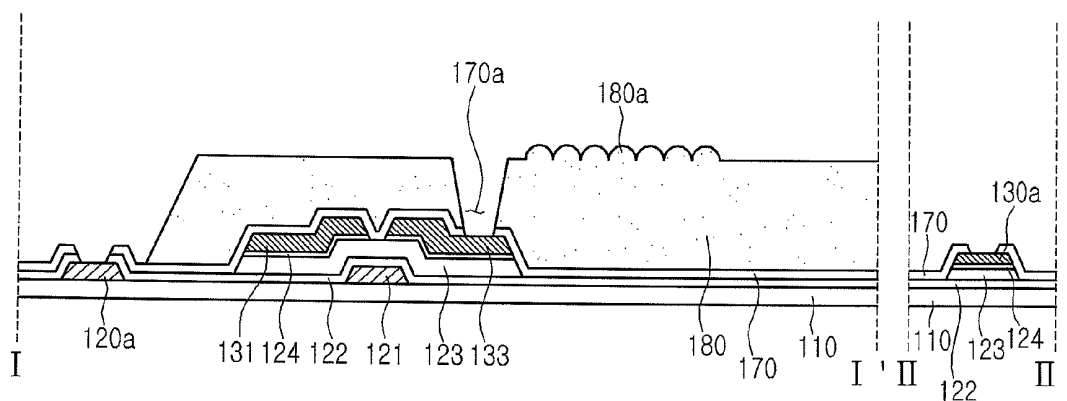


FIG. 3F

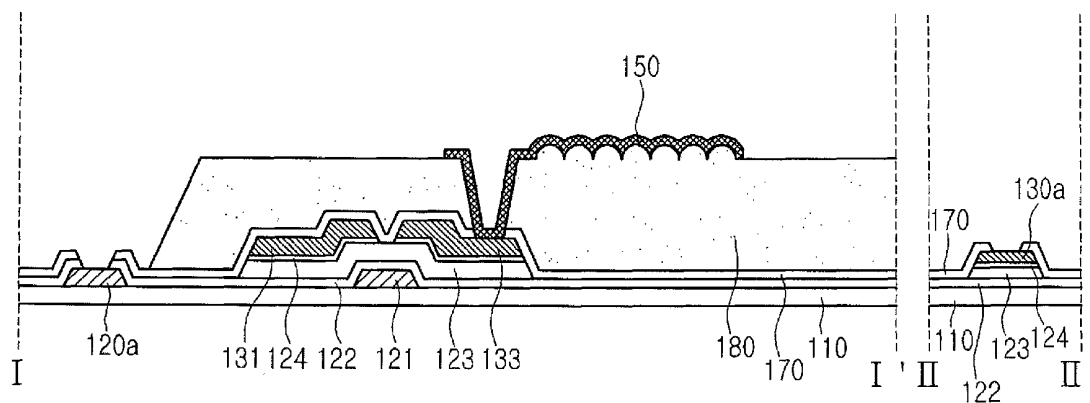


FIG. 3G

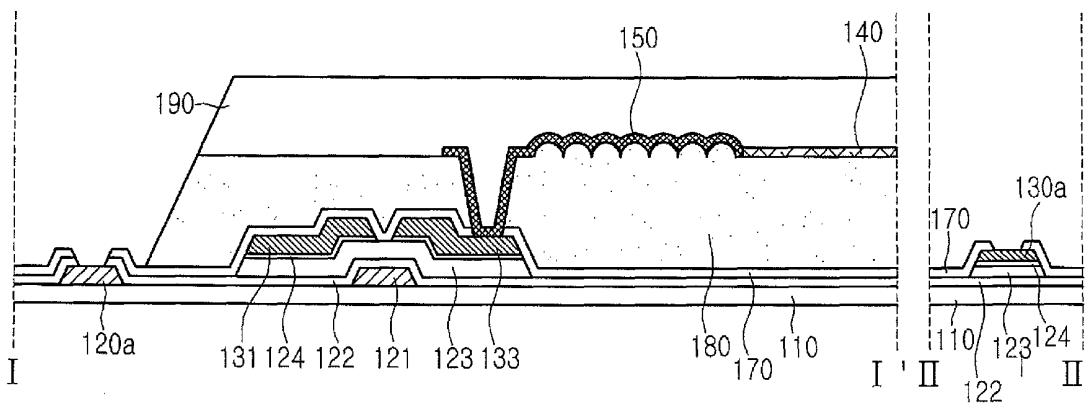


FIG. 3H

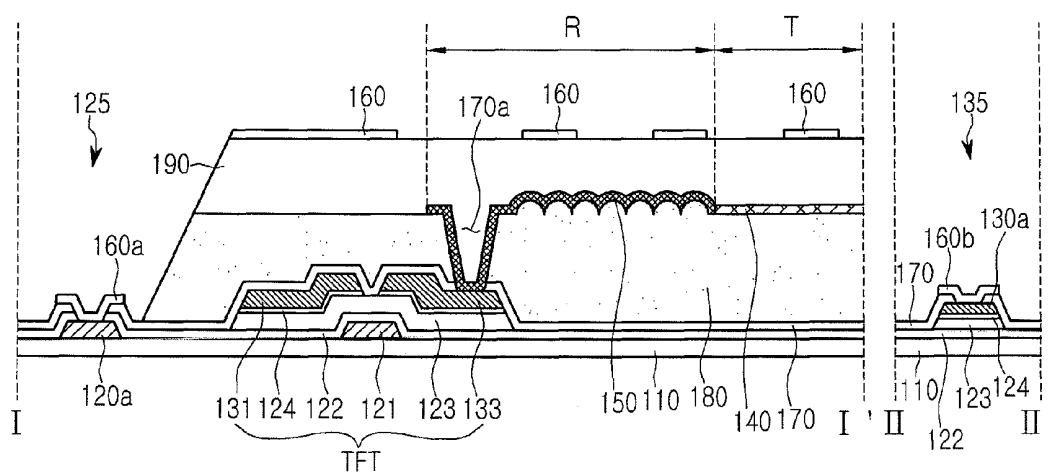


FIG. 4A

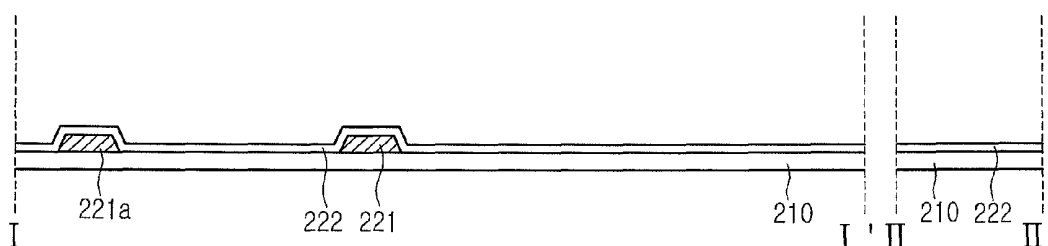


FIG. 4B

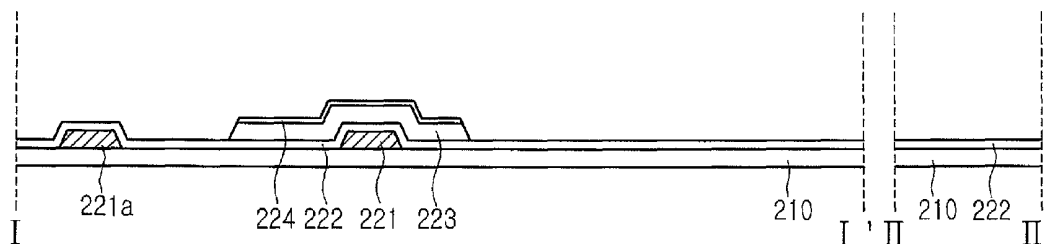


FIG. 4C

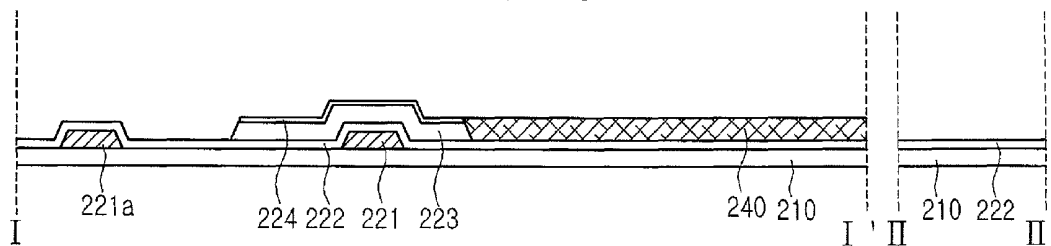


FIG. 4D

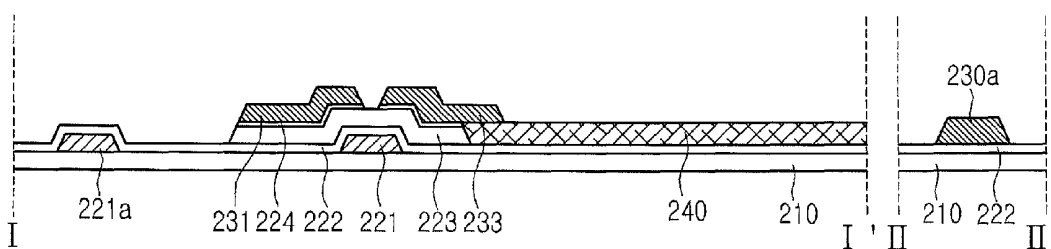


FIG. 4E

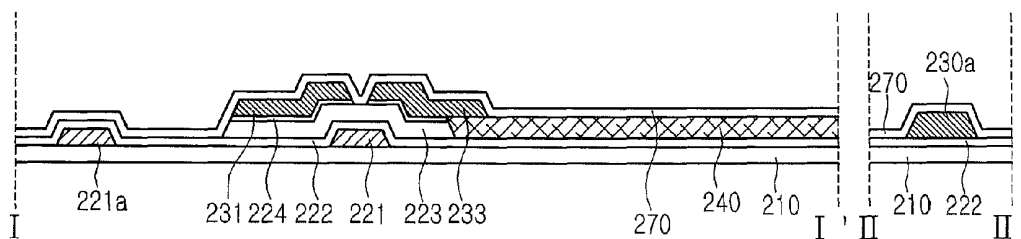


FIG. 4F

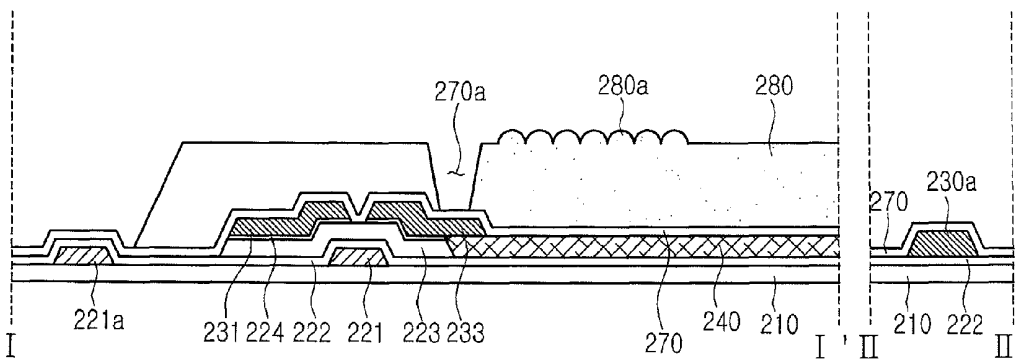


FIG. 4G

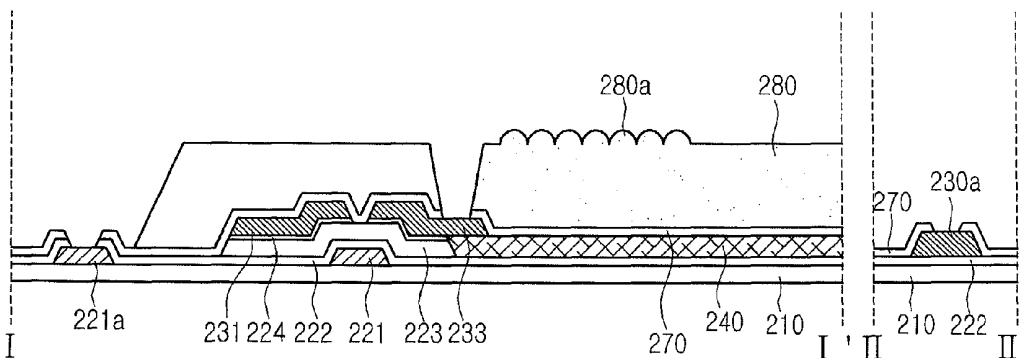


FIG. 4H

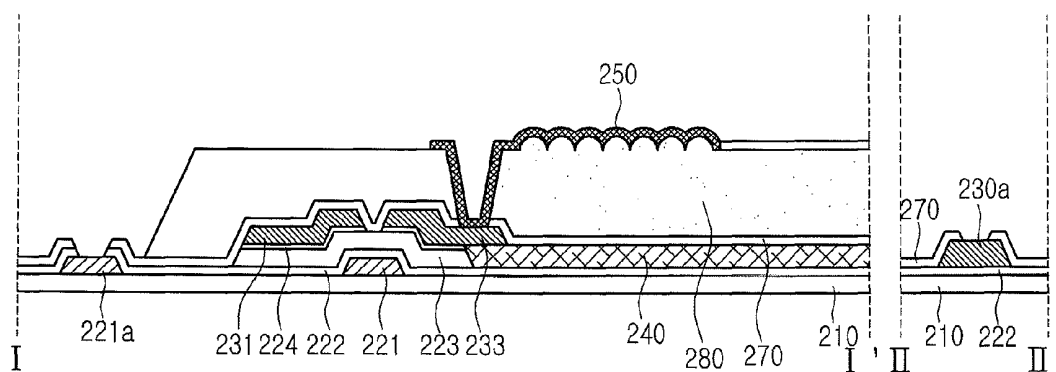


FIG. 4I

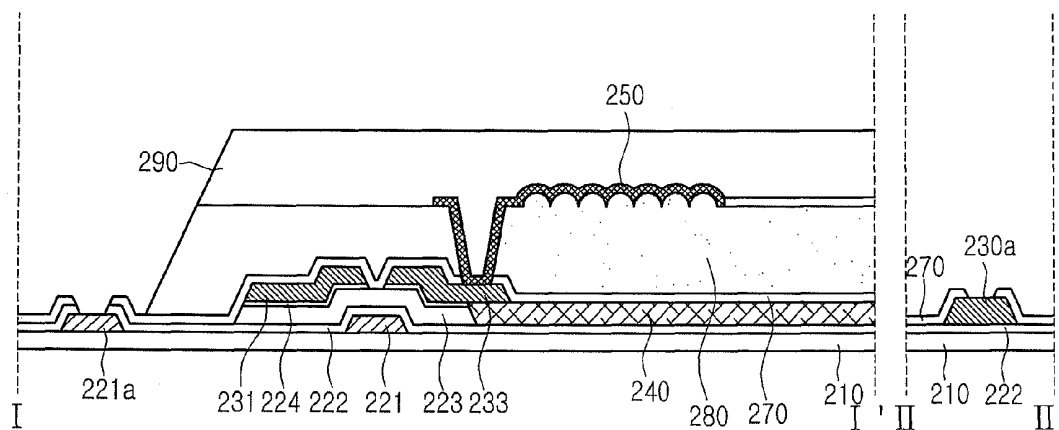
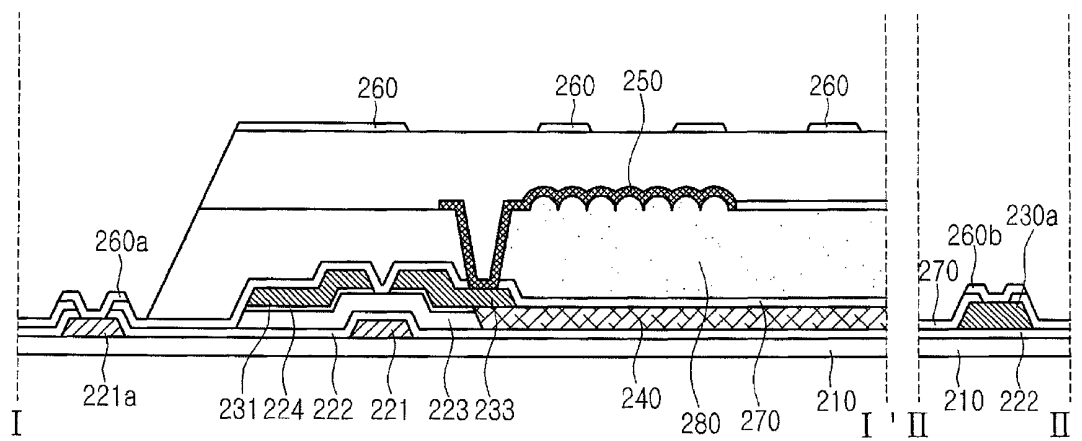


FIG. 4J



METHOD OF MANUFACTURING A LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE COMPRISING AN ORGANIC FILM AND A REFLECTION ELECTRODE HAVING AN EMBOSSED PATTERN

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. 119 to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2007-0101714, filed on Oct. 9, 2007, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Disclosure

This disclosure relates to a liquid crystal display device, and particularly to a liquid crystal display device adapted to realize (or implement) a higher aperture ratio and to be driven at a lower voltage, and a manufacturing method thereof.

2. Description of the Related art

It is the trend that liquid crystal display (LCD) devices are being used in a wider range of application fields because of their features, such as their light weight, slimness, a low driving voltage, and so on. This trend is evidently confirmed in the ways in which the LCD devices have been applied to office automation equipment, audio equipment, video equipment, and so on.

The LCD devices adopt a light transmittance characteristic of liquid crystal varying along an applied voltage and convert electric signals into visual information, thereby displaying an image (or a picture). The liquid crystal should be of a material which is in a medium state between the liquid and the crystal. To this end, the LCD devices each include two substrates having electrodes and a liquid crystal layer interposed between the substrates. Such LCD devices are lighter and thinner and are driven at a lower voltage in comparison with other display devices that have the same screen size.

Typical LCD devices, the devices of thin film transistor type, have a problem in a narrow viewing angle. To solve this problem, LCD devices of multi-domain structure, optically compensated birefringence (OCB) mode, in-plane switching (IPS) mode, and so on, have been proposed. The LCD device of multi-domain structure is complicated in processes of forming multi domains and is limited in the improvement of viewing angle. Also, the LCD device of OCB mode has electro-optical performances which are superior in the characteristics of viewing angle and response speed, but has a disadvantage in that it is difficult to stably control and maintain the liquid crystal by means of a bias voltage. Furthermore, the IPS mode LCD device has advantages in that a large screen and a large viewing angle can be implemented, but has a disadvantage in that its aperture ratio is low.

Since the LCD devices of related art have disadvantages in the narrow viewing angle and/or lower aperture ratio, it becomes necessary to address these matters. Moreover, as the display device becomes gradually larger in size, it is also necessary to find a way to prevent the power consumption from increasing along with the size of LCD device.

BRIEF SUMMARY

An LCD device includes: gate lines and data lines crossing each other to define pixel regions; a thin film transistor formed in each intersecting region of the gate lines and the data lines; a reflection electrode of plane shape, electrically

connected to a drain electrode of the thin film transistor; a pixel electrode disposed in each of the pixel regions; and a common electrode having a slit structure, over the pixel electrode and the reflection electrode.

A manufacturing method of an LCD device according to another aspect of the present embodiment includes: forming a gate line extended in a direction on a substrate and a gate electrode; forming a gate insulation film on the entire surface of the substrate including the gate electrode; forming an active layer, an ohmic contact layer, and source/drain electrodes on the gate insulation film in opposition to the gate electrode; forming a passivation layer on the entire surface of the substrate including the source/drain electrodes; forming an organic film on the passivation layer, to have an embossed pattern and a contact hole at a region corresponding to the drain electrode; forming a reflection electrode of plane shape on the contact hole and embossed pattern of the organic film; forming a pixel electrode of plane shape to be electrically connected to the reflection electrode; and forming a common electrode having a slit structure opposite to and over the reflection and pixel electrodes.

A manufacturing method of an LCD device according to still another aspect of the present embodiment includes: forming a gate line extended in a direction on a substrate and a gate electrode; forming a gate insulation film on the entire surface of the substrate including the gate electrode; forming an active layer and an ohmic contact layer on the gate insulation film in opposition to the gate electrode; forming a pixel electrode on the gate insulation film within a pixel region; forming source/drain electrodes on the active and ohmic contact layers; forming a passivation layer on the entire surface of the substrate including the source/drain electrodes and the pixel electrode; forming an organic film which has an embossed pattern and a contact hole exposing the drain electrode; forming a reflection electrode of plane shape on the contact hole and embossed pattern of the organic film; and forming a common electrode having a slit structure opposite to and over the reflection and pixel electrodes.

Other systems, methods, features and advantages will be, or will become, apparent to one with skill in the art upon examination of the following figures and detailed description. It is intended that all such additional systems, methods, features and advantages be included within this description, be within the scope of the invention, and be protected by the following claims. Nothing in this section should be taken as a limitation on those claims. Further aspects and advantages are discussed below in conjunction with the embodiments. It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present disclosure are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the disclosure as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the embodiments and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the disclosure. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a plane view showing a thin film transistor substrate of an LCD device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 2 is a cross sectional view showing the thin film transistor substrate taken along lines I-I' and II-II' in FIG. 1;

FIGS. 3A to 3H are cross sectional views explaining a method manufacturing a thin film transistor substrate of an LCD device, according to an embodiment of present disclosure; and

FIGS. 4A to 4J are cross sectional views explaining a method manufacturing a thin film transistor substrate of an LCD device, according to another embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the embodiments of the present disclosure, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. These embodiments introduced hereinafter are provided as examples in order to convey their spirits to the ordinary skilled person in the art. Therefore, these embodiments might be embodied in a different shape, so are not limited to these embodiments described here. Also, the size and thickness of the device might be expressed to be exaggerated for the sake of convenience in the drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout this disclosure including the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

FIG. 1 is a plane view showing a thin film transistor substrate of an LCD device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 2 is a cross sectional view showing a thin film transistor substrate taken along lines I-I' and II-II' in FIG. 1. As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, a thin film transistor substrate of an LCD device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure includes gate lines 120 and data lines 130 which are disposed on the bare substrate 110 and cross each other in the center of a gate insulation film 122 interposed therebetween. Herein, FIG. 1 is a view showing only one of pixels on the thin film transistor substrate. The thin film transistor substrate also includes a thin film transistor TFT which is formed at each intersection region of the gate and data lines 120 and 130. The thin film transistor substrate further includes a passivation film (or a protection film) 170, an organic film 180, a pixel electrode 140, and a common electrode 160.

The thin film transistor TFT is disposed to partially overlap with a reflection region R of the mother substrate 110. This thin film transistor TFT includes a gate electrode 121, the gate insulation film 122, an active pattern 123, an ohmic contact pattern 124, a source electrode 131, and a drain electrode 133. More specifically, the gate insulation film 122 covers the gate electrode 121 so as to electrically insulate the gate electrode 121 from an upper layer which is described below. The active pattern 123 and the ohmic contact pattern 124 are disposed on the gate insulation film 122. The source electrode 131 is branched from the data line 130 which receives a data drive signal. The drain electrode 133 is disposed to be separated from the source electrode 131.

The passivation film 170 is formed on the entire surface of the mother substrate 110 to cover the thin film transistor TFT. Herein, the drain electrode 133 is exposed to the exterior of the passivation film 170 in the reflection region R through a contact hole 170a.

The organic film 180 is formed on the passivation film 170 except the areas corresponding to a gate pad portion 125 and a data pad portion 135. This organic film 180 includes the contact hole 170a provided over the drain electrode 133. The contact hole 170a exposes a part of the drain electrode 133 to the exterior of the organic film 180.

On the upper surface of the organic film 180, an embossed pattern is formed. The embossed pattern is positioned in opposition to the reflection region R which is expanded from the contact hole 170a.

A reflection electrode 150, having an embossed surface and reflecting lights, is disposed on a part of the organic film 180 which is opposed to the reflection region R. More specifically, the reflection electrode 150 is disposed on the contact hole 170a and embossed pattern of the organic film 180. In accordance therewith, the reflection electrode 150 is electrically connected to the drain electrode 133 which is exposed through the contact hole 170a.

On another part of the organic film 180 which is opposed to a transmission region T, the pixel electrode 140 formed of a transparent material is disposed. The pixel electrode 140 is formed in a plane shape and is electrically connected to the reflection electrode 150.

A planarization layer 190 is disposed on the organic film 180 so as to cover the reflection electrode 150 and the pixel electrode 140.

On the planarization layer 190, the common electrode 160 formed of a conductive transparent material is disposed. The common electrode 160 faces the reflection electrode 150 and the pixel electrode 140 and has a structure in which a plurality of slits are formed. Also, the common electrode 160 is overlapped with the gate line 120 and the data line 130 by a fixed region.

Such an LCD device according to the embodiment of the present disclosure drives a liquid crystal layer (not shown) by means of an electric field which is generated between the common electrode 160 and the reflection electrode 150 connected to the drain electrode 133. This electric field allows even liquid crystal molecules directly on the common electrode 160 can be normally driven, because a distance between the reflection electrode 150 and the common electrode 160 is greatly shortened. Moreover, the LCD device according to the embodiment of the present disclosure drives a liquid crystal layer by means of another electric field which is generated between the common electrode 160 and the pixel electrode 140 within the transmission region T. The another electric field also allows even the liquid crystal molecules directly on the common electrode 160 can be normally driven, because a distance between the pixel electrode 140 and the common electrode 160 is greatly shortened.

In this manner, the LCD device according to the embodiment of present disclosure disposes the slit structured common electrode 160 on the reflection electrode 150 of the embossed plane shape, which is electrically connected to the drain electrode 133, and the pixel electrode 140 electrically connected to the reflection electrode 150. Accordingly, the LCD device normally drives even the liquid crystal molecules directly on the common electrode 160 through a fringe field effect. As a result, the LCD device can expand more of the transmission region in comparison with the one of the related art.

Also, the common electrode 160 at the most upper layer is partially overlapped with the gate line 120 and the data line 130, thereby normally driving even the liquid crystal molecules around the non-display region. Therefore, the LCD device according to the embodiment of the present disclosure improves the deteriorations of brightness and aperture ratio in the non-display region. In other words, the LCD device can implement the higher aperture ratio and also can improve the brightness.

Furthermore, the LCD device according to the embodiment of the present disclosure structurally includes the reflection region and the transmission region so that it can use an

external light. As a result, the LCD device not only can reduce more of the consumption power than the related art, but also can implement the higher aperture ratio.

FIGS. 3A to 3H are cross sectional views explaining a manufacturing method of a thin film transistor substrate of an LCD device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

As shown in FIG. 3A, a gate electrode **121** and a gate pad electrode **120a** are arranged on a bared substrate **110**. The gate electrode **121** and the gate pad electrode **120a** are formed through the process of forming a conduction material film through a deposition method such as sputtering, forming a photo resist pattern by using a mask, and etching the conduction material film. The gate electrode **121** and the gate pad electrode **120a** may include any one of Al, AlNd, W, Cu, Mo, Cr, and MoW. On the substrate **110** including the gate electrode **121** and the gate pad electrode **120a**, a gate insulation film is deposited. The gate insulation film **122** may include any one of silicon nitride SiN_x film, silicon oxide SiO_2 film, and a stack film thereof, which are formed through either a sputtering process or a chemical vapour deposition process.

Referring to FIG. 3B, an amorphous silicon layer, an amorphous dopant silicon layer, and a conduction layer are sequentially stacked on the gate insulation film **122**, and are patterned through a photo resist pattern formation process using a mask and an etching process. In accordance therewith, an active pattern **123**, an ohmic contact pattern **124**, and source/drain electrodes **131** and **133** are formed in a region opposite the gate electrode **121**, in such a manner to be stacked. Moreover, on a data pad portion **125**, another active pattern **123**, another ohmic contact pattern **124**, and data pad electrode **130a** are formed in a sequentially stacked structure.

On the entire surface of the substrate **110**, including the thin film transistor, a passivation film (or a protection film) **170** is formed, as shown in FIG. 3E.

In a state that a contact hole is not formed, an organic film **180** having a contact hole **170a** is formed on the passivation film **170** through the process of coating an organic group material, forming a photo resist pattern by using a mask, and etching the coated organic material, as shown in FIG. 3D. The organic film **180** includes an embossed pattern **180a**. The embossed pattern **180a** is expanded from the contact hole **170a**. In detail, the embossed pattern **180a** is disposed in a region corresponding to the reflection region R in FIG. 2.

Referring to FIG. 3E, a part of the passivation film **170** corresponding to the contact hole **170a** is removed through the process of forming a photo resist pattern by using a mask and then partially etching the passivation film **170**. Hereby, the contact hole **170a** exposes the drain electrode **133** to the exterior of the organic film **180**. Moreover, the gate pad electrode **120a** is exposed between the stacked layer of the gate insulation film **122** and passivation film **170**, the data pad electrode **130a** is exposed between the passivation film **170**.

On the contact hole **170a** and the embossed pattern **180a**, a reflection electrode **150** reflecting lights is formed through the process of depositing a metal material on the organic film **180**, forming a photo resist pattern by using a mask, and etching the deposited metal material, as shown in FIG. 3F. The reflection electrode **150** may be formed from one of Al, Ag, and AlNd. This reflection electrode **150** disposed in the contact hole **170a** and the embossed pattern **180a** is electrically connected to the drain electrode **133**.

A pixel electrode **140** is provided on a part of the organic film **180**, as shown in FIG. 3G. The pixel electrode **140** can be formed through the process of depositing a metal on the entire surface of the organic film **180**, including the reflection electrode **150**, forming a photo resist pattern by using a mask,

and etching the metal. The metal may be selected from a transparent conduction metal group including indium-tin-oxide ITO and indium-zinc-oxide IZO. This pixel electrode **140** is electrically connected to the reflection electrode **150**, since its side portion is in contact with a side portion of the reflection electrode **150**. On the entire surface of the organic film **180**, including the pixel and reflection electrodes **140** and **150**, a planarization layer **190** is formed by coating an organic group material.

Referring to FIG. 3H, a common electrode **160**, a gate pad contact electrode **160a**, and a data pad contact electrode **160b** are formed on the respective planarization layer **190**, gate pad portion **125**, and data pad portion **135**, through the photolithography processes. The photolithography processes include depositing a metal on the planarization layer **190** and the gate and data pad portions **125** and **135**, forming a photo resist pattern by using a mask, and etching the metal. The metal may be selected from a transparent conduction metal group including indium-tin-oxide ITO and indium-zinc-oxide IZO.

FIGS. 4A to 4J are cross sectional views explaining a manufacturing method of a thin film transistor substrate of an LCD device according to another embodiment of the present disclosure.

Referring to FIG. 4A, a gate electrode **221** and a gate pad electrode **221a** are formed on a bared substrate **210** through a depositing process of conduction material, a forming process of photo resist pattern, and an etching process. On the entire surface of the bared substrate **210** loaded with the gate electrode **221** and the gate pad electrode **221a**, a gate insulation film **222** is deposited.

An active pattern **223** and an ohmic contact pattern **224** are formed on the gate insulation film **222** by sequentially stacking an amorphous silicon layer and an amorphous dopant silicon layer and by patterning those, as shown in FIG. 4B.

As shown in FIG. 4C, a pixel electrode **240** is disposed on the gate insulation film **222**. The pixel electrode is formed through process of depositing one of transparent conduction material group on the entire surface of the bared substrate **210** which includes the active and ohmic contact patterns **223** and **224**, forming a photo resist pattern by a use of mask, and etching the transparent conduction group material. The transparent conduction material group includes indium-tin-oxide ITO and indium-zinc-oxide IZO.

Referring to FIG. 4D, a conduction film is formed on the entire surface of the bared substrate **210** inclusive the active and ohmic contact patterns **223** and **224** and the pixel electrode **240** and is patterned, thereby forming source/drain electrodes **231** and **233** and a data pad electrode **230a**. The drain electrode **233** is partially overlapped with the pixel electrode **240** and is electrically connected to the pixel electrode **233**.

Sequentially, a passivation film (or a protection film) **270** is formed on the entire surface of the bared substrate **210** including a thin film transistor TFT and the data pad electrode **230a**, as shown in FIG. 4E. Herein, the thin film transistor TFT includes the gate electrode **221**, the active and ohmic contact pattern **223** and **224**, and the source/drain electrodes **231** and **233**.

In a state that a contact hole is not formed, an organic film **280** including a contact hole **270a** is formed on the passivation film **270**, as shown in FIG. 4F. The contact hole **270a** is positioned in a region opposite the drain electrode **233**. The organic film **280** includes an embossed pattern **280a** thereon.

As shown in FIG. 4G, a part of the passivation film **270** opposite the contact hole **270a** is removed through a photo resist pattern formation process using a mask and an etching process, thereby exposing the drain electrode **233**. Moreover,

the gate pad electrode **221a** and the data pad electrode **230a** also are exposed between the gate insulation film **222** and/or the passivation film **270**.

On the contact hole **270a** and embossed pattern **280a** of the organic film **280**, a reflection electrode **250** is formed. Herein, the reflection electrode **250** is electrically connected to the drain electrode **233**. In accordance therewith, the reflection electrode **250**, the drain electrode **233**, and the pixel electrode **240** are electrically connected to one another.

Referring to FIG. 4I, a planarization layer **290** is formed on the organic film **280** including the reflection electrode **250**.

Finally, one of transparent conduction material group including indium-tin-oxide ITO and indium-zinc-oxide IZO is deposited on the planarization layer **290**, the gate pad portion **225**, and the data pad portion **235** and is patterned, thereby forming a common electrode **260**, a gate pad contact electrode **260a**, and a data pad contact electrode **260b**.

In this way, the LCD device according to the embodiment of present disclosure disposes partially overlaps the pixel electrode **240** of plane shape with the drain electrode **233** in way of being in contact with them, connects the reflection electrode **250** of a plane shape to the drain electrode **233**, and disposes the common electrode **260** of a slit shape at the uppermost portion. Accordingly, the LCD device of the present embodiment normally drives even the liquid crystal molecules directly on the common electrode **260** through a fringe field effect. As a result, the LCD device of the present embodiment can further improve the transmittance in comparison with the one of the related art.

Also, the common electrode **160** disposed at the uppermost portion is partially overlapped with the gate line **120** (not show) and the data line **130** (not shown), thereby normally driving even the liquid crystal molecules around the non-display region. Therefore, the LCD device according to the embodiment of the present disclosure prevents the deterioration of brightness and aperture ratio in the non-display region, i.e., the gate and data line regions. In other words, the LCD device can implement the higher aperture ratio and also can improve the brightness.

Moreover, the LCD device according to the embodiment of the present disclosure structurally includes the reflection region and the transmission region so that an external light can be used. As a result, the LCD device of the present embodiment not only can reduce more of the consumption power in comparison with the one of the related art, but also can implement the higher aperture ratio.

As described above, in the LCD devices according to the embodiments of the present disclosure, the slit structured common electrode is disposed on the reflection electrode of plane shape, which is electrically connected to the drain electrode, and the pixel electrode electrically connected to the reflection electrode. Accordingly, the LCD device normally drives even the liquid crystal molecules directly on the common electrode **160** through a fringe field effect. As a result, the LCD devices of the present embodiments can expand more of the transmission region in comparison with the one of the related art.

Moreover, the common electrode **160** at the most upper layer is partially overlapped with the gate line **120** and the

data line **130** in structure, thereby normally driving even the liquid crystal molecules around the non-display region. Therefore, the LCD devices according to the embodiments of the present disclosure can prevent the deterioration of brightness and aperture ratio in the non-display region. In other words, the LCD devices of the present embodiments can implement the higher aperture ratio and further can improve the brightness.

Furthermore, the LCD devices according to the embodiments of the present disclosure structurally include the reflection region and the transmission region so as to use an external light. As a result, the LCD devices of the present embodiments not only can reduce more of the consumption power in comparison with the one of the related art, but also can implement the higher aperture ratio.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present disclosure. Thus, it is intended that the present disclosure cover the modifications and variations of this embodiment provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of manufacturing a liquid crystal display device comprising:

forming a gate line extended in a direction on a substrate and a gate electrode;
forming a gate insulation film on the entire surface of the substrate including the gate electrode;
forming an active layer, an ohmic contact layer, and source/drain electrodes on the gate insulation film in opposition to the gate electrode;
forming a passivation layer on the entire surface of the substrate including the source/drain electrodes;
forming an organic film on the passivation layer, to have an embossed pattern and a contact hole at a region corresponding to the drain electrode;
forming a reflection electrode of plane shape on the contact hole and embossed pattern of the organic film;
forming a pixel electrode of plane shape to be electrically connected to the reflection electrode;
forming a planarization layer on the reflection and pixel electrodes; and
forming a common electrode having a slit structure and being directly contacted on a surface of the planarization layer,
wherein the common electrode is overlapped with the reflection and pixel electrodes.

2. The method claimed as claim 1, wherein the reflection electrode and the pixel electrode are arranged in the same layer.

3. The method claimed as claim 1, wherein the common electrode is partially overlapped with the gate and data lines.

4. The method claimed as claim 1, wherein the common electrode is overlapped with the gate and data lines.

5. The method claimed as claim 1, wherein the slit structure has a plurality of slits.

6. The method claimed as claim 5, wherein the plurality of slits are formed in parallel with the gate line.

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专利名称(译)	制造液晶显示装置的方法包括有机膜和具有压纹图案的反射电极		
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摘要(译)

公开了一种适于实现更高孔径比并降低其功耗的LCD装置。LCD装置包括：栅极线和数据线彼此交叉以限定像素区域；薄膜晶体管形成在栅极线和数据线的每个交叉区域中；平面形状的反射电极，电连接到薄膜晶体管的漏电极；像素电极设置在每个像素区域中；在像素电极和反射电极上方具有狭缝结构的公共电极。

