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(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY**

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G02F 1/1343 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/149; 349/143; 349/146**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/123-124, 349/149, 146, 158, 143, 43; 345/80, 90, 345/32

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

In a liquid crystal display, a plurality of gate lines and data lines are provided on a first substrate including a display area as a screen, and a peripheral area external to the display area wherein a plurality of pixel electrodes are electrically connected to the gate lines and to the data lines, and some of the pixel electrodes extend to be located in the peripheral area; and optionally, a black matrix is formed on a second substrate disposed opposite to the first substrate for screening the extended portions of the pixel electrodes located in the peripheral area, a rubbing direction of aligning films is formed on the first and the second substrates towards the extended portions of the pixel electrodes located in the peripheral area so that impurity ions on the surface of the aligning film travel along the rubbing direction to stop at the extended portions of the pixel electrodes, and an image defect area caused by the impurity ions is screened with the black matrix.

15 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets

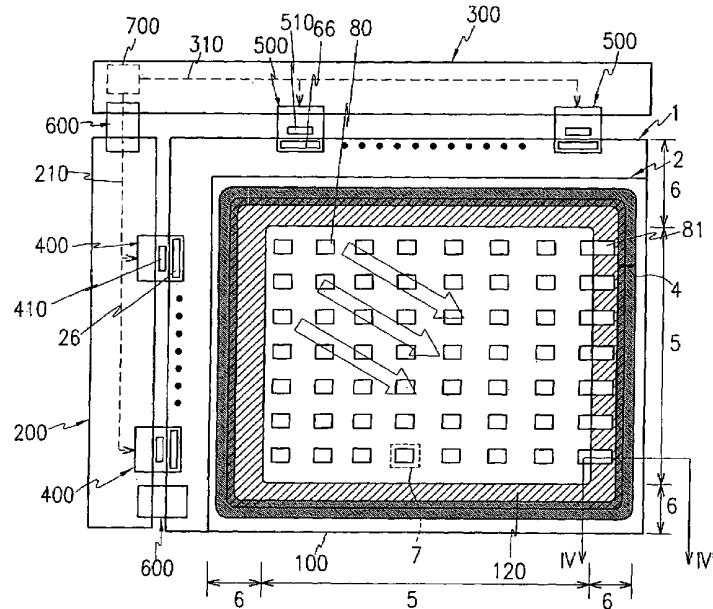


Fig. 1

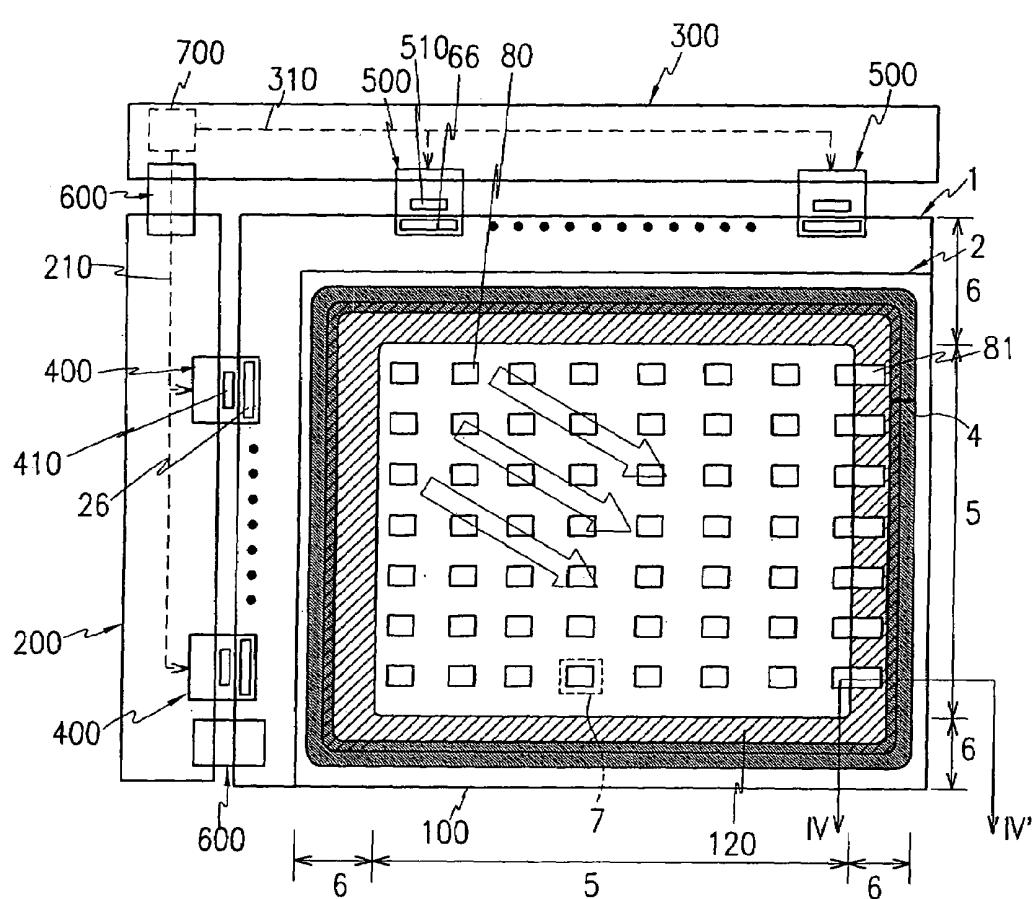


Fig.2

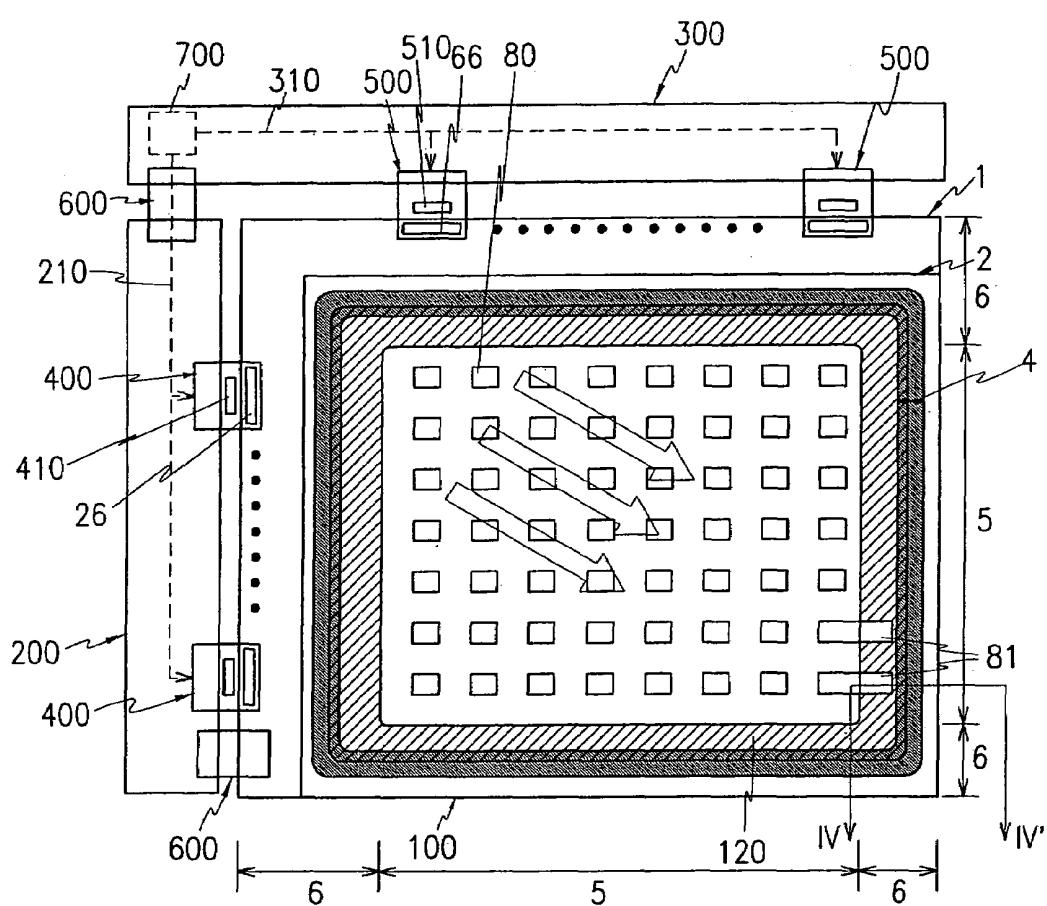


Fig.3A

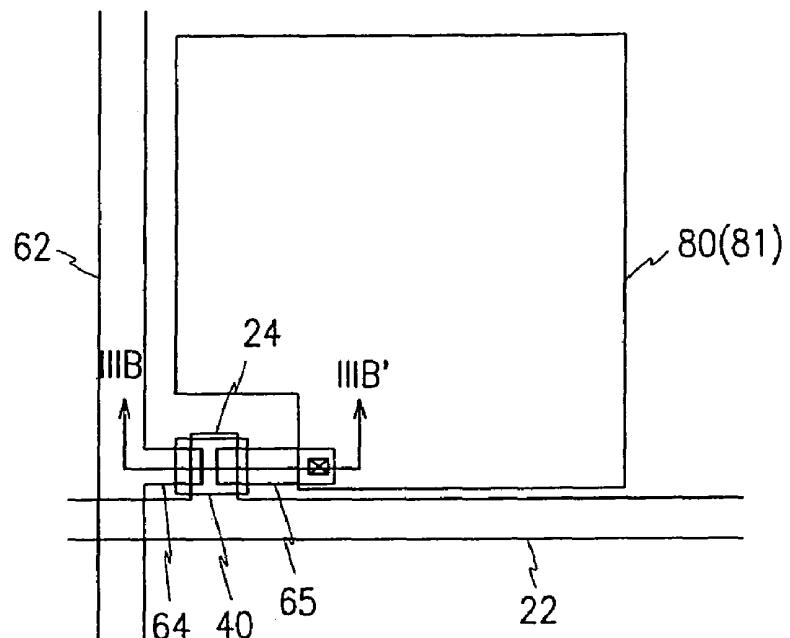


Fig.3B

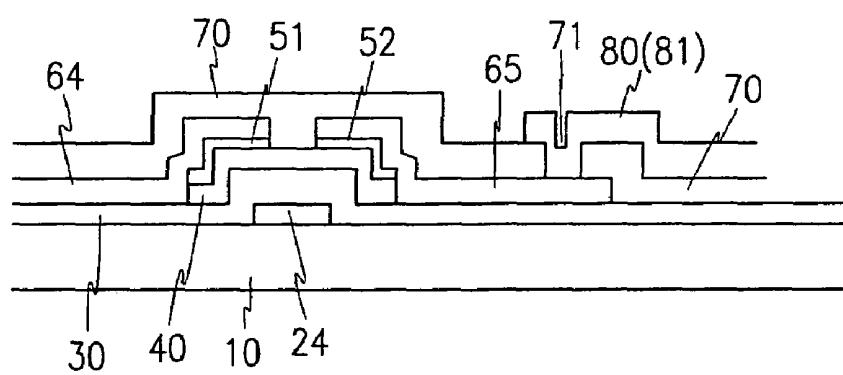


Fig.4

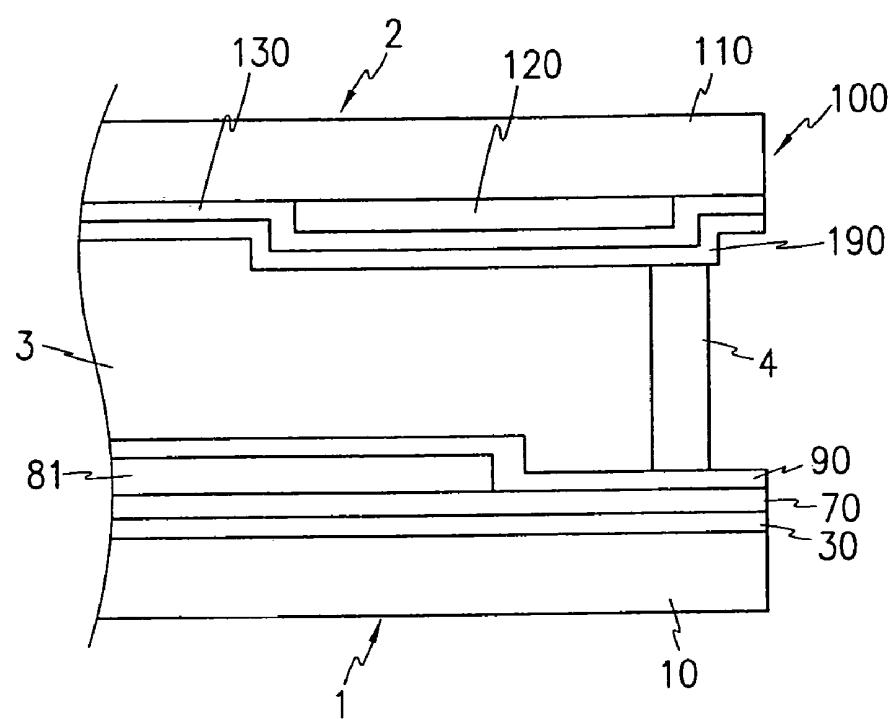


Fig.5

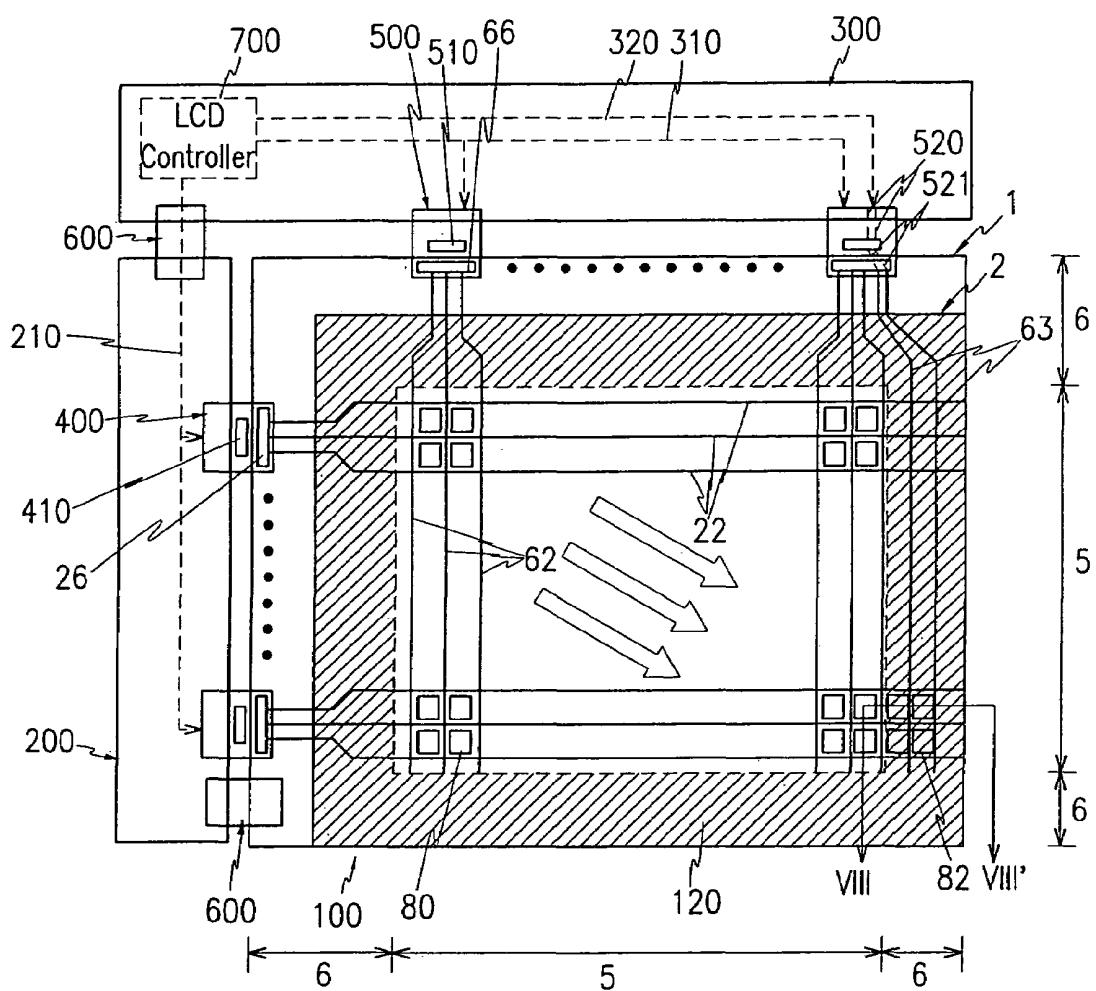


Fig.6

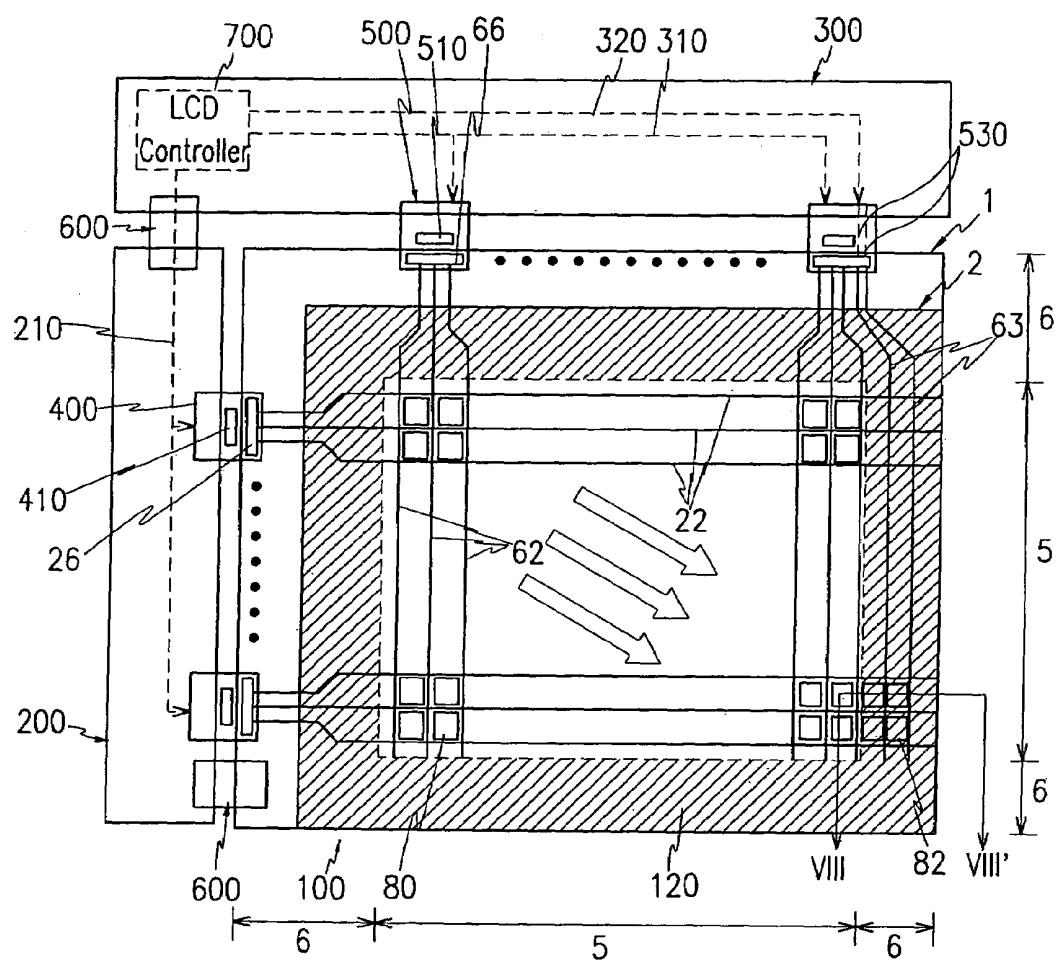


Fig. 7

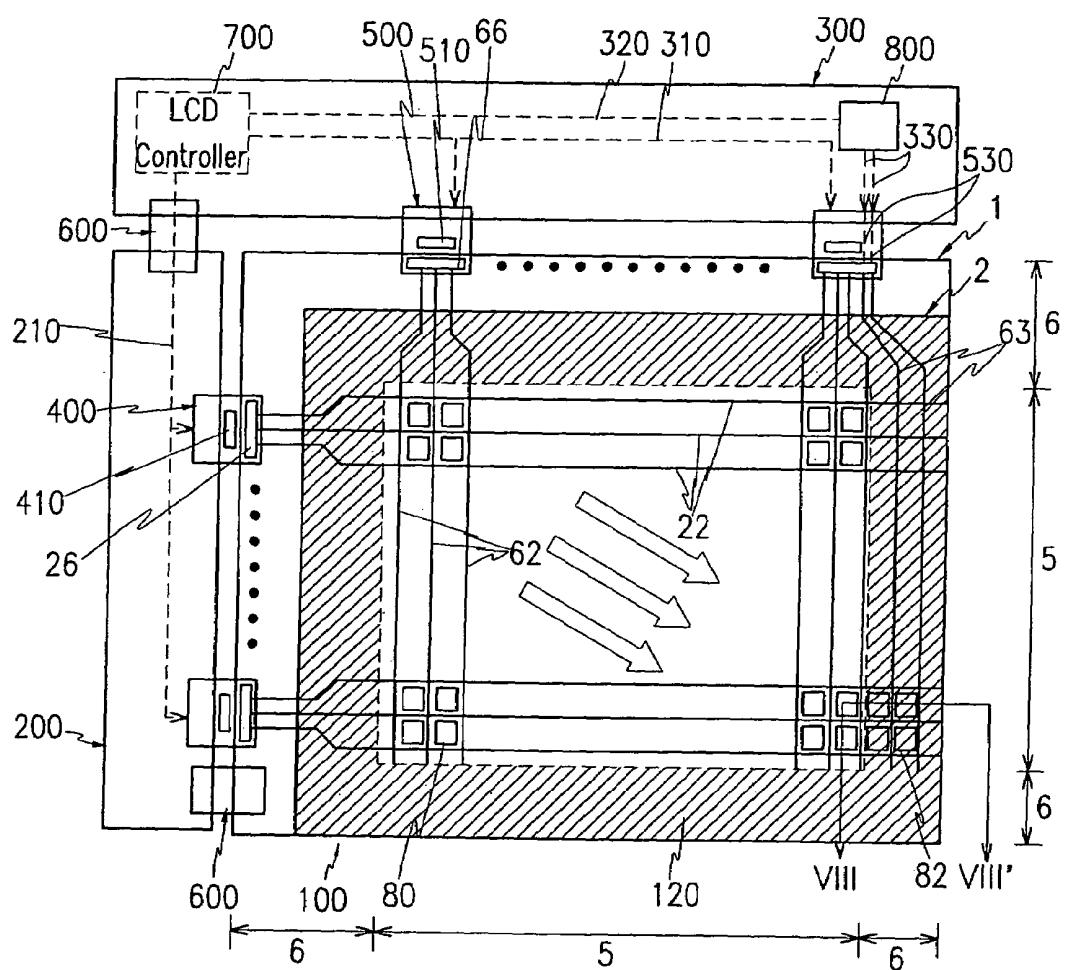


Fig.8

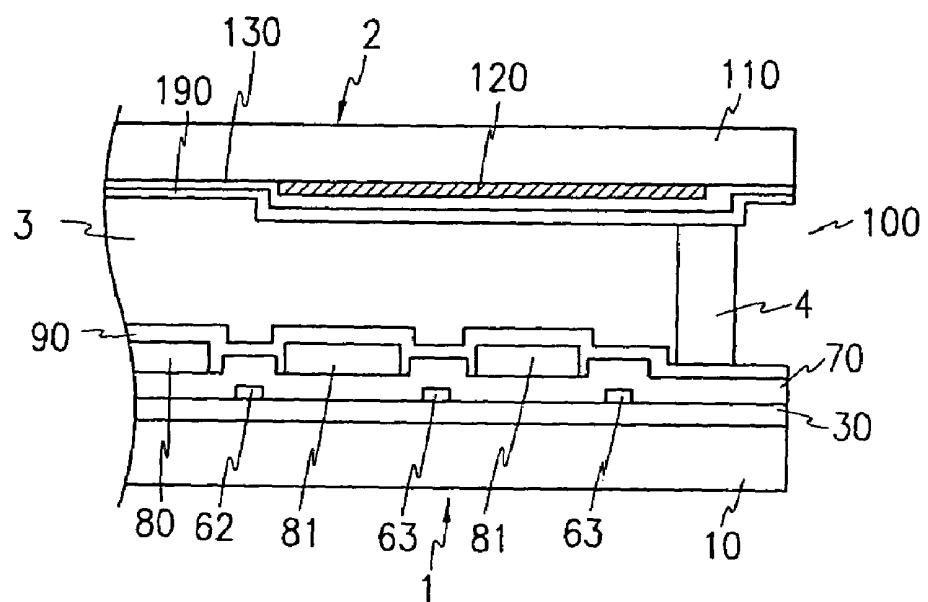


Fig.9

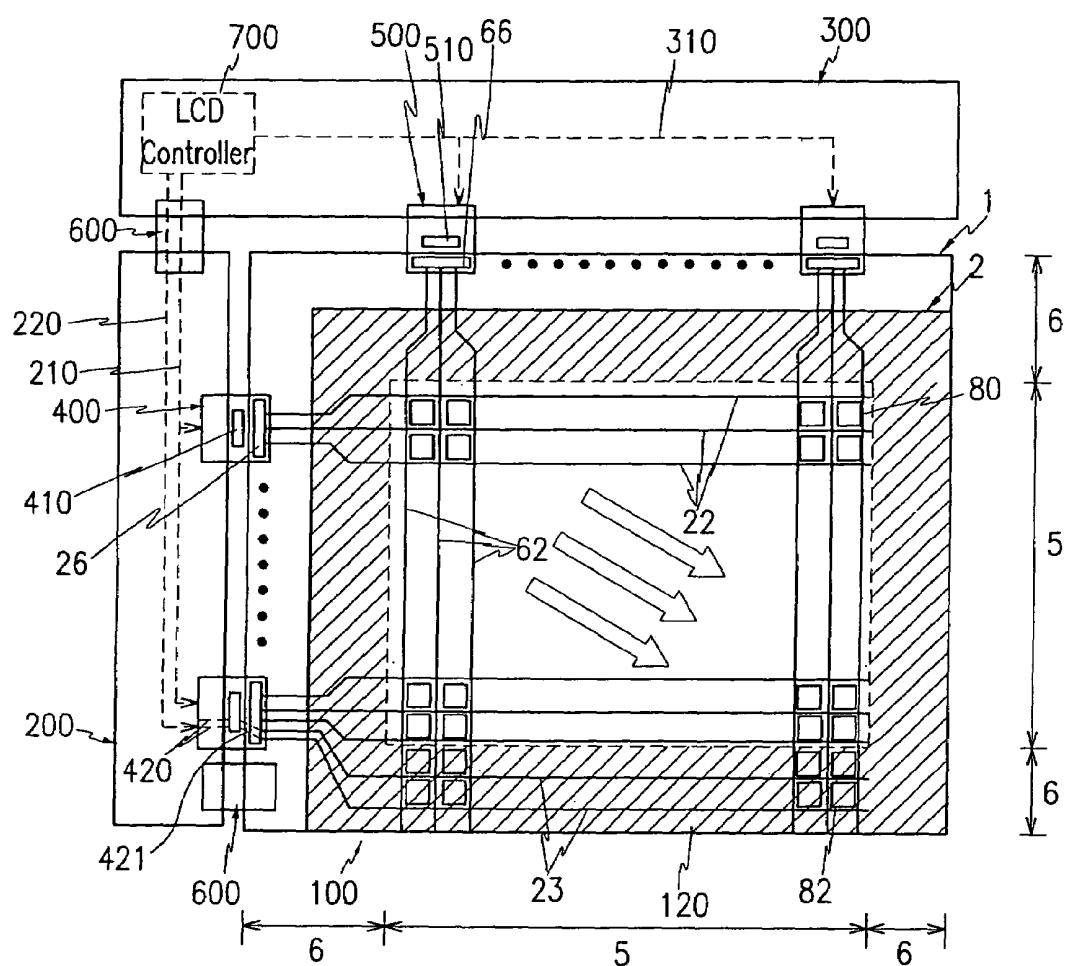


Fig.10

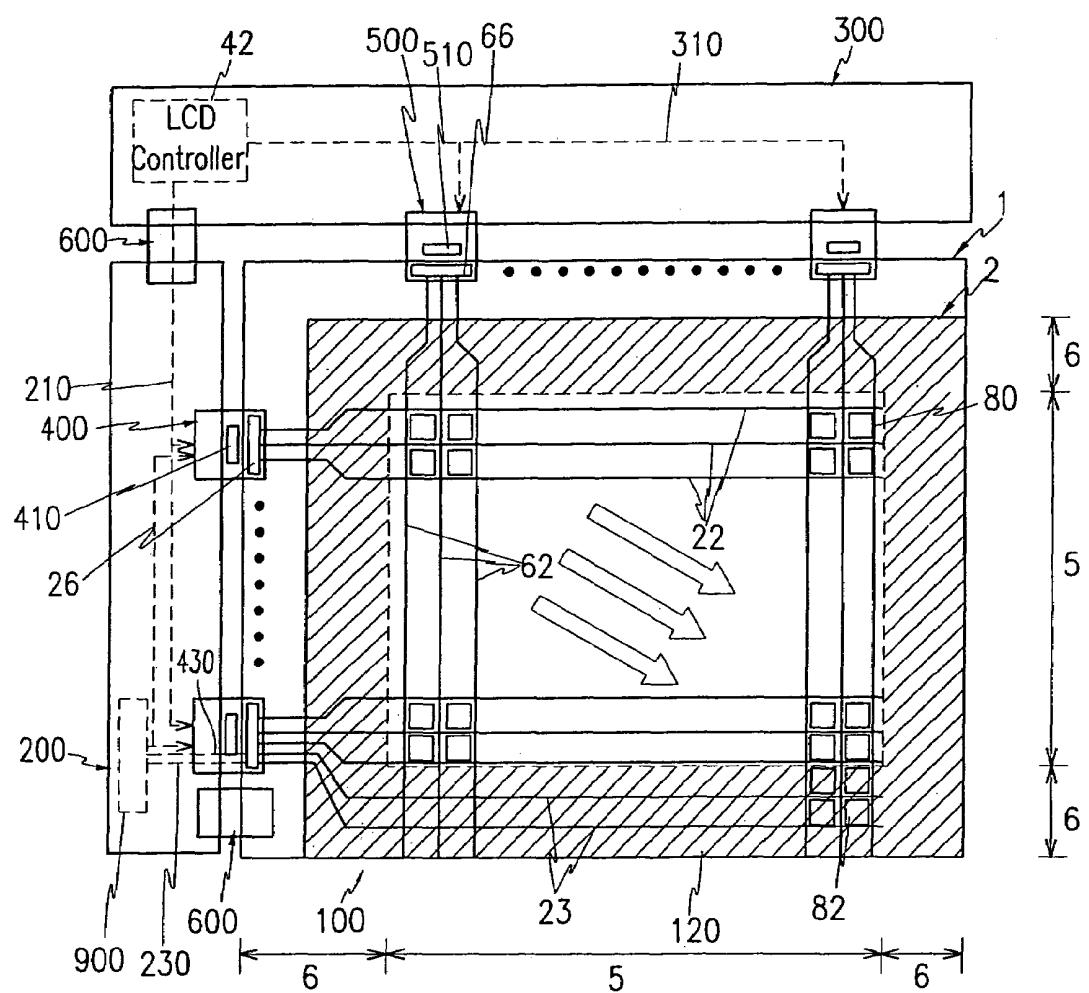
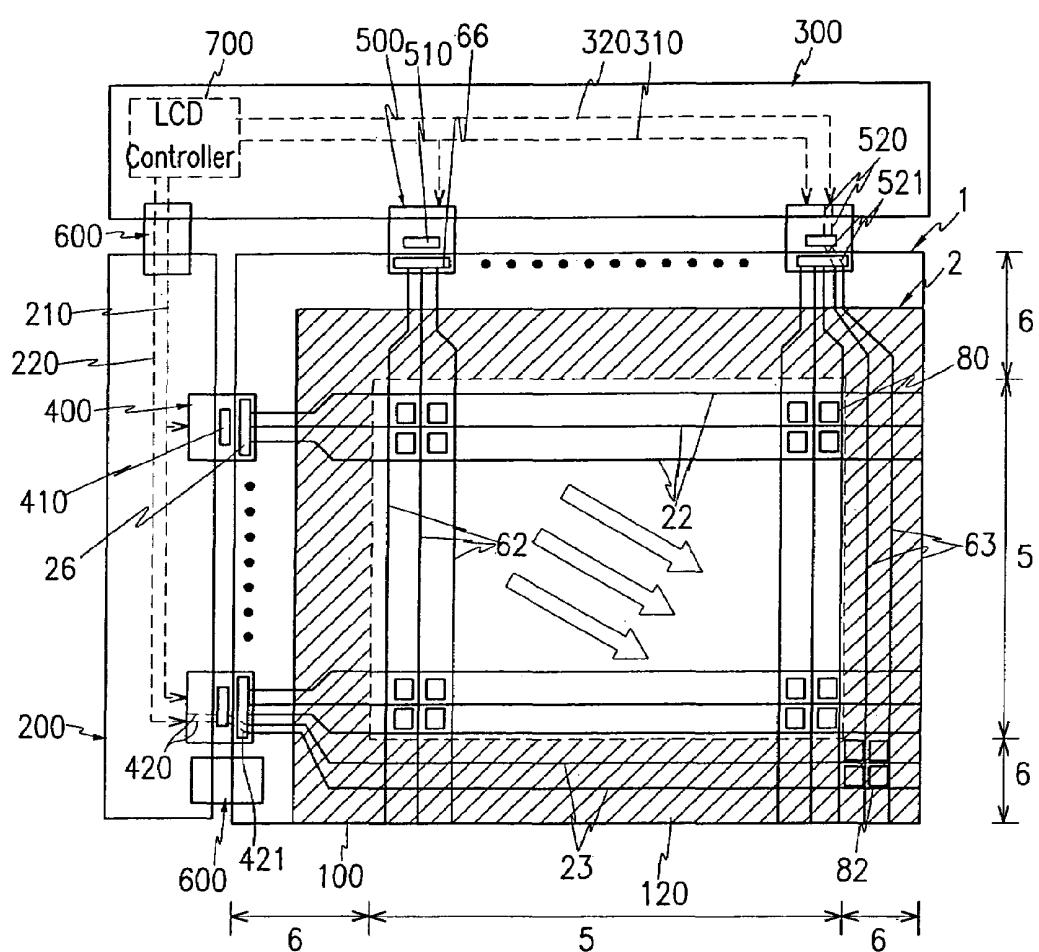


Fig.11



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This is a continuation application of U.S. application Ser. No. 10/178,016 filed Jun. 20, 2002 U.S. Pat. No. 6,927,830, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(a) Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display.

(b) Description of the Related Art

A typical liquid crystal display ("LCD") includes an upper panel having a common electrode and an array of color filters, and a lower panel having a plurality of pixel electrodes and thin film transistors ("TFT's"). A pair of aligning films are coated on the upper and the lower panels, and a liquid crystal layer is interposed between the aligning films of the upper and the lower panels. The orientations of molecules of the liquid crystal layer are changed by adjusting an electric field generated by the potential difference between the pixel electrodes and the common electrode, which are applied with appropriate voltages. The change of the orientations of the liquid crystal molecules causes the transmittance of light passing through the LCD to be varied, thereby obtaining desired images.

During the fabricating process of such a conventional LCD, impurity ions are often generated and remained on the surface of the aligning films. When the fabricated LCD operates for a time, these impurity ions travel along an alignment direction formed by rubbing the aligning films, to gather at one corner of the liquid crystal display. As a result, this causes a defect that one corner of a display area is bright when displaying dark images.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention provide for liquid crystal displays having improved image qualities. According to an embodiment of the present invention, at least one portion of at least one pixel electrode is located in a peripheral area external to a display area.

A liquid crystal display is provided, which includes: a first insulating substrate including a display area as a screen and a peripheral area external to the display area; a plurality of signal lines provided on the first substrate; and a plurality of pixel electrodes electrically connected to the signal lines, wherein the plurality of pixel electrodes include at least one first electrode having a first portion located in the peripheral area and at least one second electrode located in the display area.

Preferably, the liquid crystal display further includes a second insulating substrate disposed opposite the first substrate and a black matrix provided on the second substrate, wherein the black matrix screens the first portion of the at least one first electrode.

It is preferable that the liquid crystal display further includes a common electrode provided on the second substrate and disposed opposite the plurality of pixel electrodes, wherein the plurality of pixel electrodes and the common electrode are applied with signals having periodically inverting polarity, respectively.

An aligning layer is preferably provided on the first substrate, and the rubbing direction preferably head toward the first portion of the at least one first electrode.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the at least one first electrode further includes a second portion located in the display area. The area of the at least one first electrode is preferably larger than the area of the at least one second electrode.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, the first portion of the at least one first electrode forms an entire portion of the at least one first electrode.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the plurality of pixel electrodes are arranged in a matrix, and the plurality of the signal lines include a plurality of gate lines substantially parallel to each other and extending in a row direction and a plurality of data lines substantially parallel to each other and extending in a column direction, and the liquid crystal display further includes a plurality of switching elements transmitting first signals from the plurality of data lines to the plurality of pixel electrodes in response to second signals from the plurality of gate lines.

Preferably, the at least one first electrode is located at an edge column or an edge row of the matrix.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the liquid crystal display further includes a controller controlling the liquid crystal display.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the plurality of data lines include at least one first data line electrically connected to the at least one first electrode and at least one second data line electrically connected to the at least one second electrode, and the at least one first data line and the at least one second data line are electrically connected to the controller via different paths.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, the plurality of gate lines include at least one first gate line electrically connected to the at least one first electrode and at least one second gate line electrically connected to the at least one second electrode, and the at least one first gate line and the at least one second gate line are electrically connected to the controller via different paths.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the liquid crystal display further includes a printed circuit board ("PCB") having the controller therein or electrically connected to the controller, wherein the PCB includes a first signal path electrically connecting the at least one first data line or the at least one first gate line to the controller and a second signal path electrically connecting the at least one second data line or the at least one first gate line to the controller.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the liquid crystal display further includes a tape carrier package connecting the PCB to the first substrate, and a driving circuit transmitting the first signals or the second signals to the at least one second data line or the at least one second gate line in response to a control signal from the controller. The driving circuit is preferably mounted as an integrated circuit chip on the tape carrier package or on the first substrate, or is directly formed on the first substrate with the same layers as the plurality of data lines, the plurality of gate lines and the plurality of switching elements.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the driving circuit has at least one first terminal electrically connected to the at least one first data line or the at least one first gate line and a second terminal electrically connected to the first signal path so that the at least one first data line or the at least one gate line is electrically connected to the first signal path.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, the tape carrier package has at least one lead wire electrically connected between the first signal path and the at least one first data line or the at least one gate line. Preferably, the liquid crystal display further includes a voltage level shifter increasing voltage level from the controller, wherein the at least one first data line or the at least one first gate line is electrically connected to the controller via the lead wire of the tape carrier package and the voltage level shifter.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the liquid crystal display further includes a driving voltage generator provided on the PCB and generating a gate-on voltage, wherein the tape carrier package has at least one lead wire electrically connected between the at least one first gate line and the driving voltage generator.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, an edge column and an edge row of the matrix include the at least one first electrode.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other objects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing preferred embodiments thereof in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIGS. 1 and 2 are schematic plan views of LCDs according to embodiments of the present invention, respectively;

FIG. 3A is an enlarged layout view of a pixel area shown in FIGS. 1 and 2;

FIG. 3B is a cross-sectional view taken along the line IIIB-IIIB' in FIG. 3A;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of an LCD taken along the line IV-IV' in FIGS. 1 and 2;

FIGS. 5 to 7 are schematic plan views of LCDs according to embodiments of the present invention, respectively;

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of an LCD taken along the line VIII-VIII' in FIGS. 5 to 7; and

FIGS. 9 to 11 are schematic plan view of LCDs according to embodiments of the present invention, respectively.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will be described 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, film, region, substrate or panel 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. Then, liquid crystal displays according to embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the drawings.

With reference to FIGS. 1 to 4, the structures of LCDs according to embodiments of the present invention will be described.

FIGS. 1 and 2 are schematic plan views of LCDs according to embodiments of the present invention, respectively. FIG. 3A is an enlarged layout view of a pixel area shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, FIG. 3B is a cross-sectional view taken along

the line IIIB-IIIB' in FIG. 3A, and FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of LCDs taken along the line IV-IV' in FIGS. 1 and 2.

As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, each of LCDs according to the embodiments of the present invention includes a liquid crystal panel assembly 100, a gate printed circuit board ("PCB") 200, a data PCB 300, a plurality of gate tape carrier packages ("TCP's") 400, a plurality of data TCPs 500, and two flexible printed circuit ("FPC") films 600. The gate TCPs 400 are attached to the panel assembly 100 and the gate PCB 200, and the data TCPs 500 are attached to the panel assembly 100 and the data PCB 300. The FPC films 600 connect the panel assembly 100 to the gate PCB 200 and connect the gate PCB 200 to the data PCB 300. The gate PCB 200 and the data PCB 300 are disposed external to the left and the right edges of the panel assembly 100, respectively.

As shown in FIGS. 1 to 4, the panel assembly 100 includes a thin film transistor (TFT) array panel 1 and a color filter panel 2, opposite each other. The panel assembly 100 further includes a liquid crystal layer 3 of liquid crystal material disposed in a gap between the two panels 1 and 2, and a sealant 4 supporting the two panels 1 and 2 and sealing the liquid crystal material.

With reference to FIGS. 1 to 4, the TFT array panel 1 will be described in detail.

A gate wire transmitting scanning signals or gate signals is formed on an insulating substrate 10 preferably made of transparent glass. The gate wire includes a plurality of gate lines 22 extending in a row direction, a plurality of gate electrodes 24 connected thereto, and a plurality of gate pads 26 connected to one ends of the gate lines 22.

The gate wire 22, 24 and 26 is covered with a gate insulating film 30, and a semiconductor layer 40 preferably made of amorphous silicon or polysilicon is formed on the gate insulating film 30 opposite the gate electrode 24. An ohmic contact layer having two separated portions 51 and 52 is formed on the semiconductor layer 40. The ohmic contact layer 51 and 52 is preferably made of amorphous silicon doped with high concentration N-type impurity such as phosphorous.

A data wire transmitting image signals or data signals is formed on the gate insulating film 30 and the ohmic contact layer 51 and 52. The data wire includes a plurality of data lines 62 extending in a column direction, a plurality of source electrodes 64 connected thereto, a plurality of drain electrodes 65 separated from the data lines 62 and the source electrodes 64, and a plurality of data pads 66 connected to one ends of the data lines 62.

One gate electrode 24, one source electrode 64 and one drain electrode 65 serve as three terminals of a TFT, and an exposed portion of the semiconductor layer 40 interposed between the source electrode 64 and the drain electrode 65 acts as a channel layer of the TFT.

Adjacent two gate lines 22 and adjacent two data lines 62 define a pixel area 7 as shown in FIGS. 1 and 3A.

The data wire 62, 64, 65 and 66, and exposed portions of the semiconductor layer 40 and the gate insulating film 30 are covered with a passivation layer 70, which has contact holes 71 exposing the drain electrodes 65.

A plurality of pixel electrodes 80 and 81, preferably made of transparent conducting material or opaque conducting material with high reflectivity, are disposed on the passivation layer 70. The pixel electrodes 80 and 81 are connected to the drain electrodes 65 through the contact holes 71 of the passivation layer 70 so that the TFTs provide the image signals from the data lines 62 to the pixel electrodes 80 and 81 in response to the scanning signals from the gate lines 22.

All the pixel electrodes **81** in the rightmost column as shown in FIG. 1, or some pixel electrodes **81** near the lower right corner in the rightmost column as shown in FIG. 2, are elongated in the row direction compared with other pixel electrodes **80**.

An aligning film **90** forms an uppermost layer of the TFT array panel 1 as shown in FIG. 4, and the aligning film **90** is rubbed in a direction indicated by arrows shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, i.e., in the direction from the upper left to the lower right.

The TFT array panel 1 is divided into a display area **5** seen as a screen to a user of an LCD and a peripheral area **6** surrounding the display area. The pixel electrodes **81** in the rightmost column extend from the display area **5** to the peripheral area **6**, while the other pixel electrodes **80** are remained within the display area **5**. Most portions of the TFTs, the gate lines **22** and the data lines **66** are disposed in the display area **5**, while the gate pads **26** and the data pads **66** are located in the peripheral area **6**.

Next, the color filter panel 2 will be described with reference to FIGS. 1, 2 and 4.

A black matrix **120** preferably made of an organic material is formed on an insulating substrate **110** preferably made of transparent glass. The black matrix **120** surrounds and defines the display area **5**. The black matrix **120** overlaps the extended right portions of the pixel electrodes **81** in the rightmost column. Although it is not shown, the black matrix **120** screens the borders between the pixel electrodes **80** and **81** to define pixel areas. Red, green and blue color filters (not shown) are formed in respective pixel areas of the display area **5**. A common electrode **130** preferably made of transparent conducting material is formed on the color filters and the black matrix **120** and covers the entire area of the substrate **110**. An aligning film **190** forms an uppermost layer of the color filter panel 2, and the rubbing direction thereof is the same as that of the aligning film **90** of the TFT array panel 1.

As can be seen in FIGS. 1 and 2, since the TFT array panel 1 is larger than the color filter panel 2, the gate pads **26** and the data pads **66** protrude from the color filter panel 2. The sealant **4** is located external to the display area **5** and interposed between the two panels 1 and 2. The sealant **4** partly overlaps the black matrix **120**.

The gate PCB **200** and the data PCB **300** are electrically connected via the FPC film **600** therebetween for signal transmission. Signal paths **210** and **310** preferably made of conducting wires for transmitting signals are provided on the PCBs **200** and **300** and the FPC film **600** therebetween. An LCD controller **700** is provided on the data PCB **300** but it may be provided on the gate PCB **200**. A driving voltage generator (**900** in FIG. 10) is also provided on the gate PCB **200**. The driving voltage generator **900** generates a gate-on voltage, a gate-off voltage and a common voltage as a reference voltage. A gray voltage generator (not shown) generating gray voltages is provided on the data PCB **300**. At least one of the gate PCB **200** and the data PCB **300** may be omitted, and then the associated circuits and signal paths may be formed in the TFT array panel 1.

A plurality of gate driving integrated circuits (ICs) **410** and the data driving ICs **510**, preferably made in chips, are mounted on the gate TCPs **400** and the data TCPs **500**, respectively. A plurality of lead wires (not shown) connected between the gate driving ICs **410** and the signal path **210** and between the gate driving ICs and the gate pads **26** are formed on the gate TCPs **410**. Another plurality of lead wires (not shown) connected between the data driving ICs **510** and the

data pads **66** and between the gate driving ICs **410** and the gate pads **26** are formed on the data TCPs **500**.

The gate TCPs **410** and the data TCPs **510** are respectively attached to the gate PCB **200** and the data PCB **300** to be electrically connected thereto, and are attached to the panel assembly **100** to be electrically connected to the gate pads **26** and the data pads **66**, respectively. Alternatively, the gate driving ICs **410** and/or the data driving ICs **510** are mounted on the TFT array panel 1, which is called a COG (chip on glass) type. Alternatively, the gate driving ICs **410** and/or the data driving ICs **510** are substituted with driving circuits formed in the TFT array panel 1, which are made of the same layers as the gate lines **22**, the data lines **62** and the TFTs. These alternatives may be applicable to subsequent embodiments

The LCD controller **700** provides a plurality of red, green and blue gray signals for the data driving ICs **510** and a plurality of control signals for the driving ICs **410** and **510** via the signal paths **210** and **310** on the PCBs **200** and **300** and the FPC film **600** to control the driving ICs **410** and **510**. The gate driving ICs **410** generate the scanning signals based on the gate-on voltage and the gate-off voltage from the driving voltage generator **900** to apply to the gate lines **22** via the gate pads **26** in synchronization with the control signals from the LCD controller **700**. The data driving ICs **510** select the gray voltages from the gray voltage generator based on the gray signals from the LCD controller **700** to apply as the image signals to the appropriate data lines **62** via the data pads **66** in synchronization with the control signals from the LCD controller **700**.

In this LCD, the impurity ions on the surface of the aligning films **90** and **190** travel along the rubbing direction, and gather at the right portions of the pixel electrodes **81** in the rightmost column, in particular, near the lower right corner. As described above, since the pixel electrodes **81** in the rightmost column overlap the black matrix **120**, the area with defect image caused by such ions is screened by the black matrix **120**.

The size of the pixel electrodes **81** is varied depending on the size of the image defected area.

Since the number of the pixel electrodes **81** having larger size shown in FIG. 2 is smaller than that shown in FIG. 1, the former has an advantage that the load of the entire driving circuits is reduced. However, since most of the load of the entire driving circuits is caused by signal wires and the load caused by the pixel electrodes **81** is very small, for example, about a hundredth of the wire load, it is also a good choice to adopt the structure of the latter embodiment.

The following embodiments of the present invention introduce a plurality of additional pixel electrodes external to a display area, which induce the image defect area to be generated out of the display area. These embodiments will be described in detail with reference to FIGS. 5 to 11.

FIGS. 5 to 7 are plan views of LCDs according to embodiments of the present invention, and FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of LCDs taken along the line VIII-VIII' in FIGS. 5 to 7. FIGS. 9 and 11 are plan views of LCDs according to other embodiments of the present invention.

As shown in FIGS. 5 to 11, LCDs according to these embodiments have the same structures as those shown in FIGS. 1-4 except for pixel electrodes, additional gate lines, additional data lines and some signal paths and connections.

As shown in FIGS. 5 to 11, a plurality of additional pixel electrodes **82** as well as a plurality of normal pixel electrodes **80**, preferably, both having the same shapes are formed on a TFT array panel 1, preferably by using the same method. The normal pixel electrodes **80** are located within a display

area **5**, while the additional pixel electrodes **82** are located in a peripheral area **6** out of the display area **5** to overlap a black matrix **120** on a color filter panel **2**. The additional pixel electrodes **82** are disposed near the locations where the rubbing of an aligning film **90** finishes. In these embodiments, since the aligning film **90** is rubbed in a direction from the upper left side to the lower right side indicated by arrows as shown in FIGS. 5 to 7 and 9 to 11, the additional pixel electrodes **82** are disposed at the right edge as shown in FIGS. 5-7, at the lower edge as shown in FIGS. 9 and 10, or both at the right edge and the lower edge as shown in FIG. 11.

In order to supply signals to the additional pixel electrodes **82**, a plurality of additional signal lines such as a plurality of additional data lines **63** and a plurality of additional gate lines **23** are provided. Two additional data lines **63** and their pads are provided near the additional pixel electrodes **82** disposed at the right side as shown in FIGS. 5-8, or two additional gate lines **23** and their pads are provided near the additional pixel electrodes **82** located at the lower side as shown in FIGS. 9 and 10. In particular, two additional gate lines **23** and two additional data lines **63** as well as their pads are provided when the additional pixel electrodes **82** are located at both the right side and the lower side, as shown in FIG. 11.

The additional data lines **63** are parallel to normal data lines **62** electrically connected to the normal pixel electrodes **80**, while the additional gate lines **23** are parallel to normal gate lines **22** electrically connected to the normal pixel electrodes **82**. Preferably, the additional gate lines **23**, the additional data lines **63** and their pads have the same shapes and are formed by the same method as the normal gate lines **22**, the normal data lines **62** and their pads **26** and **66**.

A plurality of additional TFTs (not shown) are also provided in the TFT array panel **1** for electrically connecting the additional pixel electrodes **82** to the additional gate lines **23** and/or the additional data lines **63**. Preferably, the additional TFTs have the same shapes and are formed by the same method as normal TFTs connected to the normal pixel electrodes **80**.

Each additional TFT has a source electrode connected to one of the additional data lines **63** and the normal data lines **62**, a drain electrode connected to one of the additional pixel electrodes **82** and a gate electrode connected to one of the normal gate lines **22** and the additional gate lines **23**. The additional TFTs supply signals from the additional data lines **63** or the normal data lines **62** to the additional pixel electrodes **82** in response to signals from the normal gate lines **22** or the additional gate lines **23**.

As shown in FIGS. 5-9 and 11, an additional signal path or signal paths such as **320** and **220** preferably made of conducting wires for electrically connecting the additional signal lines **63** and/or **23** to an LCD controller **700** are provided on a data PCB **300** and/or a gate PCB **200** and/or an FPC film **600**. FIGS. 5-11 illustrates the LCD controller **700** provided at the data PCB **200**.

As shown in FIGS. 5-7, an additional signal path **320** is provided on the data PCB **300** to electrically connect the additional data lines **63** and the LCD controller **700**. On the contrary, an additional signal path **220** is provided on a gate PCB **200**, the data PCB **300** and a FPC film **600** to electrically connect the additional gate lines **23** and the LCD controller **700**, as shown in FIG. 9. In the meantime, FIG. 11 shows two additional signal paths **320** and **220** shown in FIGS. 5-7 and 9, respectively.

Referring to FIGS. 5 and 11, a plurality of additional input/output terminals are provided at one of the data driving

ICs **510**, and a plurality of additional lead wires **520** and **521** connected to the additional input/output terminals of the data driving IC **510** are provided on one of the data TCPs **500**, which carries the data driving IC **510** with the additional input/output terminals. Two additional input/output terminals are electrically connected to the additional signal path **320**, which in turn is connected to the LCD controller **700**, via the additional lead wires **520**, and other two additional input/output terminals are electrically connected to the additional data pads via the additional lead wires **521**.

Referring to FIGS. 6 and 7, a plurality of additional lead wires **530** are provided on one of the data TCPs **500**. The additional lead wires **530** shown in FIG. 6 are directly connected between the additional data pads and the additional signal path **320**, which in turn is connected to the LCD controller. Referring to FIG. 7, a voltage level shifter **800** and two connections **330** connected to output terminals of the voltage level shifter **800** are further provided at the data PCB **300**. The additional signal path **320** is connected between the LCD controller **700** and the voltage level shifter **800**, and the connections **330** are connected between the voltage level shifter **800** and the additional lead wires **530**, which in turn are connected to the additional data pads. The voltage level shifter **800** increases the voltage level of signals from the LCD controller **700**, and may be substituted with other external circuits.

Referring to FIGS. 9 and 11, a plurality of additional input/output terminals **420** are provided at one of the gate driving ICs **410**, and a plurality of additional lead wires **420** and **421** connected to the additional input/output terminals of the gate driving IC **410** are provided on one of the gate TCPs **400**, which carries the gate driving IC **410** with the additional input/output terminals. Two additional input/output terminals are electrically connected to the additional signal path **220** via the additional lead wires **420**, and other two additional input/output terminals electrically connected to the additional gate pads via the additional lead wires **421**. Since the LCD controller **700** is provided on the data PCB **300**, the additional signal path **220** includes conducting wires formed on the data PCB **300**, on the FPC film **600** disposed between the gate PCB **200** and the data PCB **300**, and on the gate PCB **200**.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, lead wires directly connecting the additional signal path **220** and the additional gate pad **430** are provided on one of the gate TCPs **400**.

According to still another embodiment of the present invention, a voltage level shifter having an input terminal connected to the additional signal path **220** and a plurality of connections connected between output terminals of the voltage level shifter and the lead wires of the gate TCP **400** are provided on the gate PCB **200**. In this manner, a voltage level of a signal provided from the LCD controller **700** for the additional gate lines **23** can be increased to turn on the additional TFTs.

In the meantime, an LCD shown in FIG. 10 has no signal path between an LCD controller **700** and the additional gate lines **23**. Instead, a driving voltage generator **900** and two connections **230** connected to the driving voltage generator **900** is provided at a gate PCB **200**. Two additional lead wires **430** connected between the connections **230** and the additional gate lines **23** are provided on one of the gate TCPs **400**. The driving voltage generator **900** provides a gate-on voltage and a gate-off voltage for the additional gate lines **23**.

The LCDs shown in FIGS. 5-11 cause the impurity ions on the surface of the aligning layers **90** and **100** to travel

along the alignment direction (along the direction indicated by the arrows shown in FIGS. 5 to 7 and 9 to 11) and to stay at the additional pixel electrodes 82 external to the display area 5. Therefore, the image defect area formed by such impurity ions is screened by the black matrix 120.

On the other hand, a constant DC signal or an alternating signal periodically inverting its polarity may be applied to the common electrode 130. Periodically inverting the polarity of the signal applied to the common electrode 130 as well as those of image signals enables a liquid crystal layer associated with the normal pixel electrodes and the additional pixel electrodes to be driven with a low voltage less than 5V. Such an alternating signal may be provided by using the LCD controller 700 or the voltage level shifter 800.

Although preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described in detail hereinabove, it shall be clearly understood that many embodiments having variations and/or modifications of the basic inventive concepts herein taught are possible, which may appear to those of ordinary skill in the pertinent art based on the teachings herein. Such embodiments will fall within the spirit and scope of the present invention, as defined in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for forming a liquid crystal display, the method comprising:

providing a first insulating substrate having a display area and a peripheral area;

aligning a plurality of gate signal lines substantially extending in a row direction of the substrate;

aligning a plurality of data signal lines substantially extending in a column direction of the substrate;

locating at least one first pixel electrode with a first portion thereof in the peripheral area and a second portion thereof in the display area; and

locating at least one second pixel electrode in the display area, wherein a larger portion of the gate and data signal lines is disposed in the display area rather than in the peripheral area.

2. A method as defined in claim 1, further comprising providing a second insulating substrate disposed opposite to the first insulating substrate wherein the second insulating substrate comprises a black matrix that screens the first portion of the at least one first pixel electrode.

3. A method as defined in claim 1 wherein the first insulating substrate comprises an aligning film, the method further comprising rubbing the aligning film in a rubbing direction directed to the first portion of the at least one first electrode.

4. A method as defined in claim 1, further comprising: arranging a plurality of pixel electrodes comprising the at least one first pixel electrode and the at least one second pixel electrode into a matrix.

5. A liquid crystal display comprising: first insulating means for insulating having a display area and a peripheral area;

gate signaling means for signaling along a plurality of gate signal lines substantially extending in a row direction of the first insulating means;

data signaling means for signaling along a plurality of data signal lines substantially extending in a column direction of the first insulating means;

first pixel means for transmitting through at least one first pixel electrode with a first portion thereof in the peripheral area and a second portion thereof in the display area; and

second pixel means for transmitting through at least one second pixel electrode in the display area, wherein a larger portion of the gate and data signaling means is disposed in the display area rather than in the peripheral area.

6. A liquid crystal display as defined in claim 5, further comprising second insulating means for insulating disposed opposite to the first insulating means wherein the second insulating means comprises a black matrix means for screening the first portion of the at least one first pixel electrode.

7. A liquid crystal display as defined in claim 5 wherein the first insulating means comprises aligning means, the aligning means having a rubbing direction disposed towards the first portion of the at least one first electrode.

8. A liquid crystal display as defined in claim 5, further comprising:

matrix means for maintaining a plurality of pixel electrodes comprising the at least one first pixel electrode and the at least one second pixel electrode in a matrix arrangement;

matrix gate means for signaling along a plurality of gate signal lines substantially parallel to each other and extending in a row direction of the matrix; and

matrix data means for signaling along a plurality of data signal lines substantially parallel to each other and extending in a column direction of the matrix.

9. A liquid crystal display comprising:

a first insulating substrate including a display area as a screen and a peripheral area external to the display area;

a plurality of signal lines provided on the first substrate; and

a plurality of pixel electrodes electrically connected to the signal lines, wherein the plurality of pixel electrodes includes at least one first electrode having a first portion located in the peripheral area and at least one second electrode located in the display area and the at least one first electrode further includes a second portion located in the display area.

10. The liquid crystal display of claim 9, wherein the plurality of pixel electrodes are arranged in a matrix, and the plurality of the signal lines include a plurality of gate lines substantially parallel to each other and extending in a row direction and a plurality of data lines substantially parallel to each other and extending in a column direction, and the liquid crystal display further comprises a plurality of switching elements transmitting first signals from the plurality of data lines to the plurality of pixel electrodes in response to second signals from the plurality of gate lines.

11. The liquid crystal display of claim 9, wherein the at least one first electrode is located at an edge column of the matrix.

12. A liquid crystal display comprising:

a first insulating substrate having a display area and a peripheral area;

a plurality of gate signal lines substantially extending in a row direction of the substrate;

a plurality of data signal lines substantially extending in a column direction of the substrate;

at least one first pixel electrode with a first portion thereof in the peripheral area and a second portion thereof in the display area; and

at least one second pixel electrode in the display area, wherein a larger portion of the gate and data signal lines is disposed in the display area rather than in the peripheral area.

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13. A liquid crystal display as defined in claim **12**, further comprising a second insulating substrate disposed opposite to the first insulating substrate wherein the second insulating substrate comprises a black matrix that screens the first portion of the at least one first pixel electrode.

14. A liquid crystal display as defined in claim **12**, further comprising an aligning film on the first insulating substrate, the aligning film having a rubbing direction disposed towards the first portion of the at least one first electrode.

15. A liquid crystal display as defined in claim **12**, further comprising:

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a plurality of pixel electrodes comprising the at least one first pixel electrode and the at least one second pixel electrode into a matrix;

a plurality of gate signal lines substantially parallel to each other and extending in a row direction of the matrix; and

a plurality of data signal lines substantially parallel to each other and extending in a column direction of the matrix.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	液晶显示器		
公开(公告)号	US7218371	公开(公告)日	2007-05-15
申请号	US11/166010	申请日	2005-06-24
[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	CHUNG WOO SUK KIM CHI WOO AN BO YOUNG LEE HYONG GON CHO SUNG HEE		
发明人	CHUNG, WOO-SUK KIM, CHI-WOO AN, BO-YOUNG LEE, HYONG-GON CHO, SUNG-HEE		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1345 G02F1/1343 G02F1/1337 G02F1/1333 G02F1/1335 G02F1/1362		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133512 G02F1/134336 G02F1/1345 G09G3/3648 G02F2001/133337 G02F2001/133388 G02F2001/133397 G09G2330/08 G09G2330/10		
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外部链接	Espacenet	USPTO	

摘要(译)

在液晶显示器中，多条栅极线和数据线设置在包括作为屏幕的显示区域的第一基板上，以及在显示区域外部的外围区域中，其中多个像素电极电连接到栅极线数据线和一些像素电极延伸到外围区域；可选地，在与第一基板相对设置的第二基板上形成黑矩阵，用于屏蔽位于周边区域的像素电极的延伸部分，在第一基板和第二基板上形成对准膜的摩擦方向朝向位于周边区域的像素电极的延伸部分使得对准膜表面上的杂质离子沿着摩擦方向行进而停止在像素电极的延伸部分处，并且筛选由杂质离子引起的图像缺陷区域用黑色矩阵。

