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Song

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(54) **THIN FILM TRANSISTOR SUBSTRATE FOR A LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY WHEREIN A BLACK MATRIX FORMED ON THE SUBSTRATE COMPRISES AN INNER APERTURE FORMED COMPLETELY WITHIN THE BLACK MATRIX**

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This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

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G02F 1/1333 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/44; 349/110; 349/54**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 349/43, 349/44, 130, 110, 158, 129, 141.54

See application file for complete search history.

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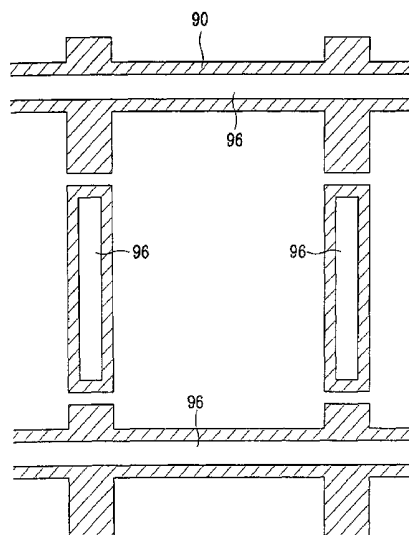
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed is a thin film transistor substrate for a liquid crystal display and a method for repairing the substrate. The substrate comprises an insulating substrate; a black matrix formed on the insulating substrate having apertures in areas of pixels, shaped as a net; an insulating layer covering the black matrix; gate wiring formed on the insulating layer, the gate wiring including gate lines extended in a first direction across the substrate and gate electrodes connected to the gate lines; a gate insulating layer formed over the gate wiring; a semiconductor layer formed over the gate insulating layer; an ohmic contact layer formed over the semiconductor layer; data wiring including source electrodes and drain electrodes formed separated from each other over the ohmic contact layer, and data lines connected to the source electrodes and crossing the gate lines to define pixels; a protection layer formed over the data wiring; and pixel electrodes electrically connected to the drain electrodes. The method comprises the step of shorting the disconnected gate line and the first portion of the black matrix or the disconnected data line and the second portion of the black matrix.

11 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

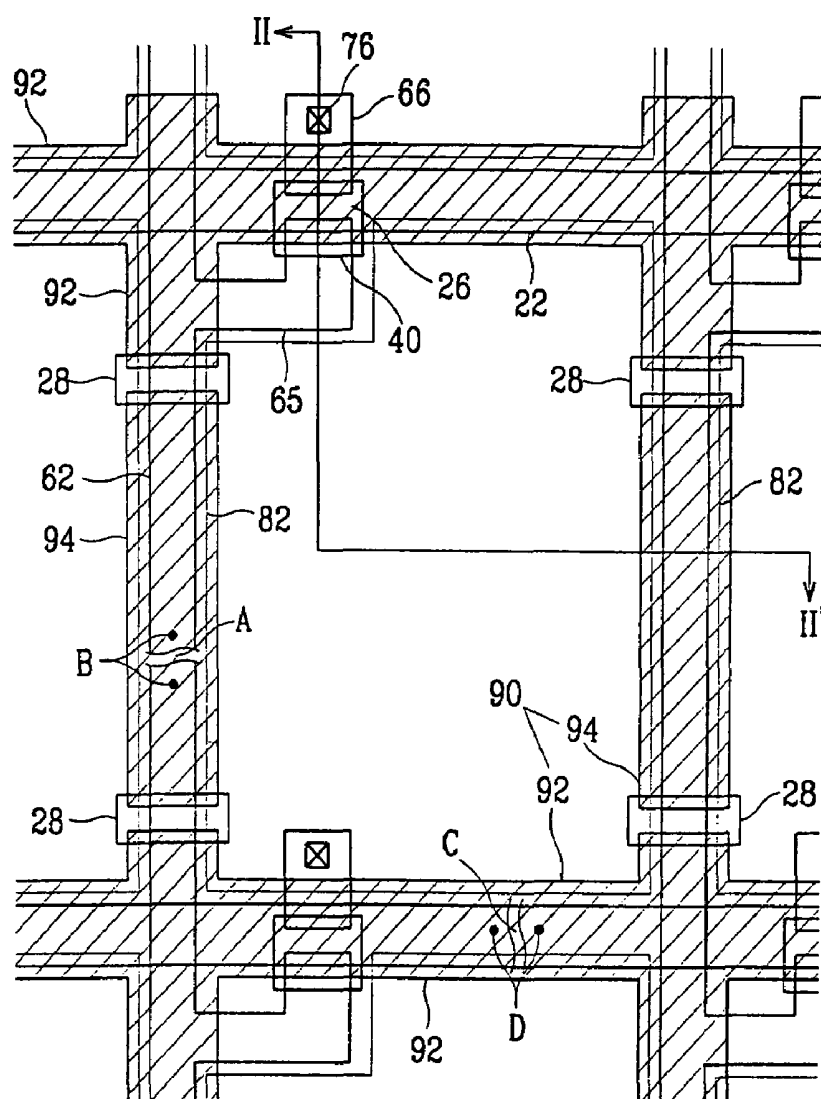


FIG. 2

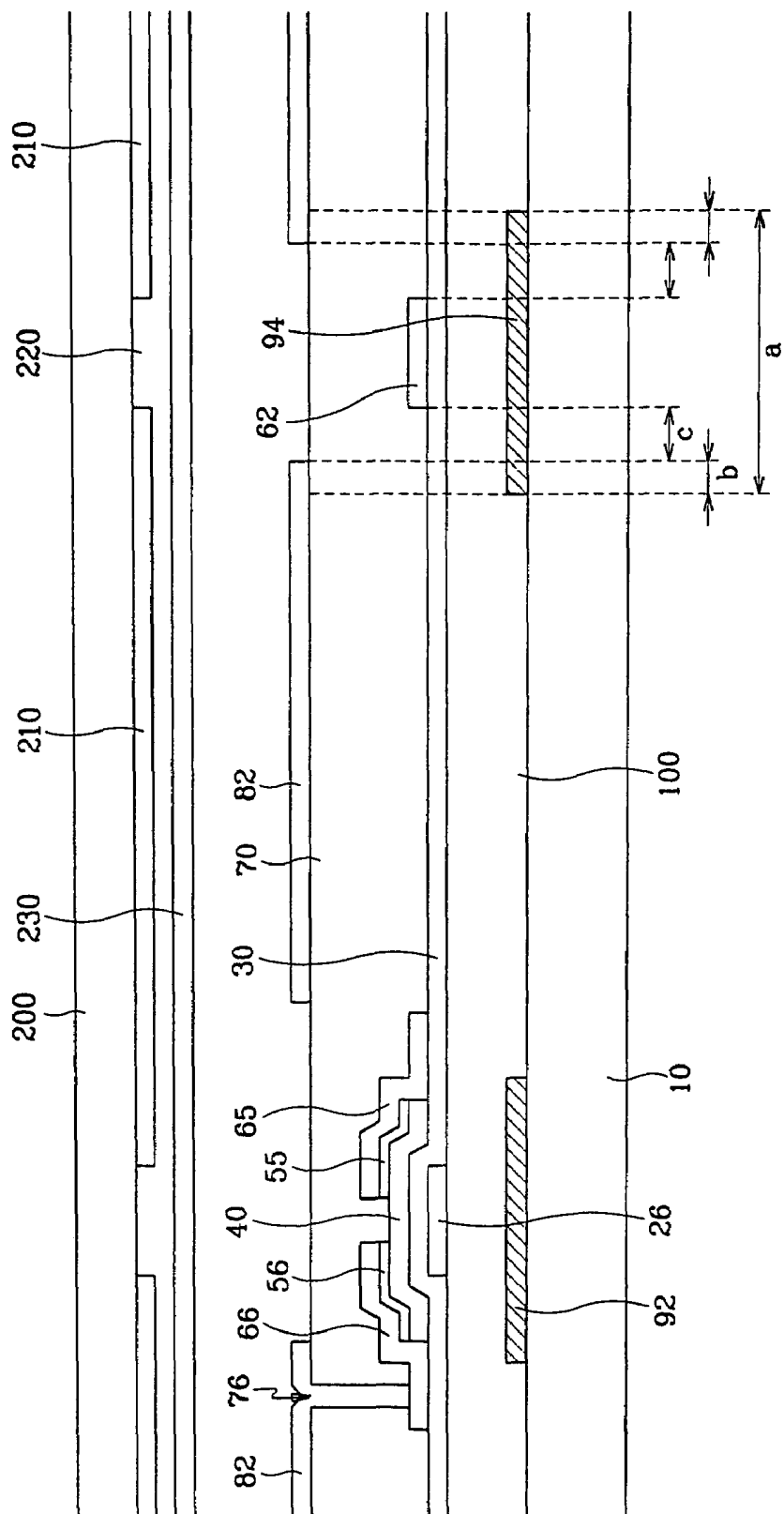


FIG. 3

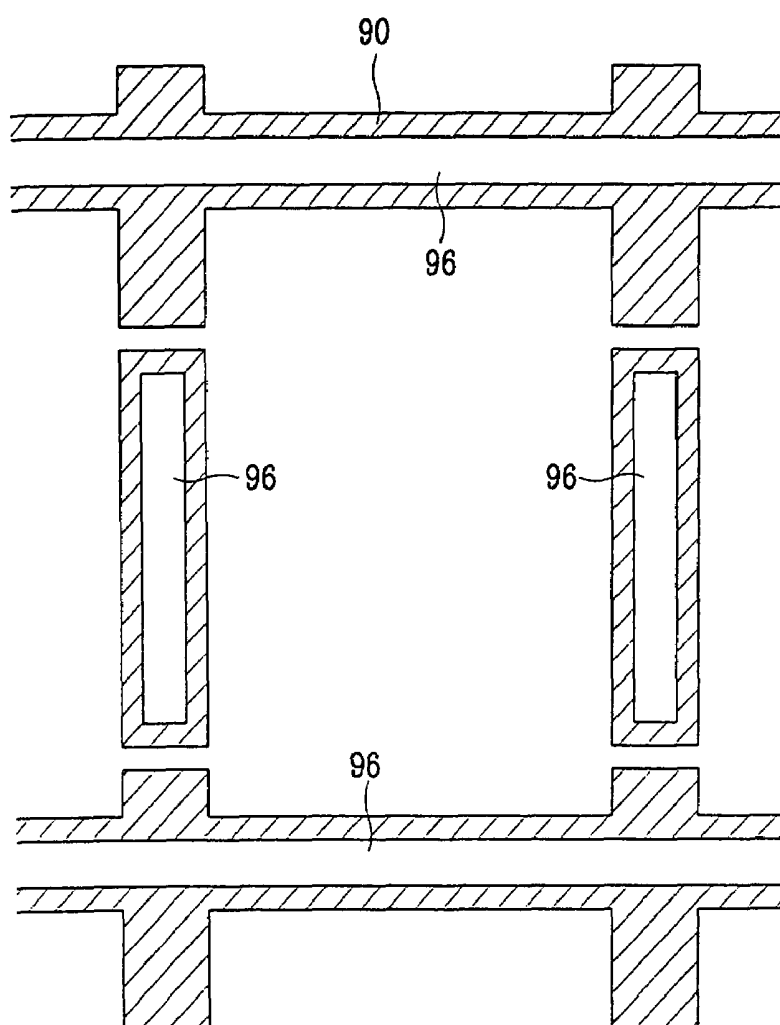


FIG. 5A

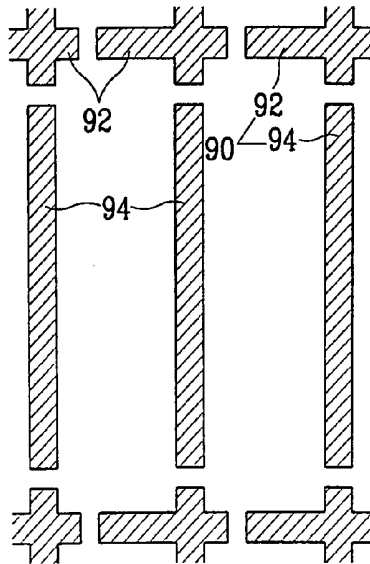


FIG. 5B

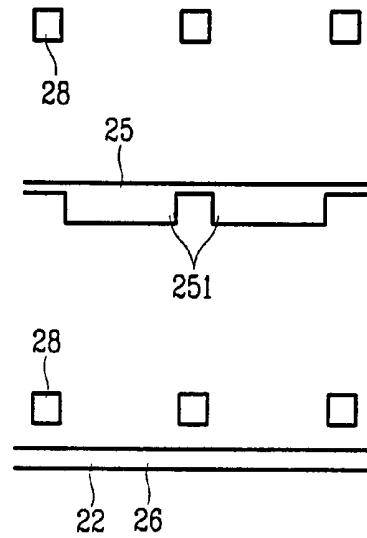


FIG. 5C

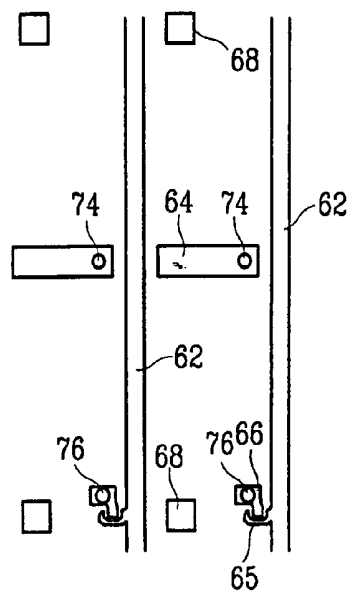


FIG. 5D

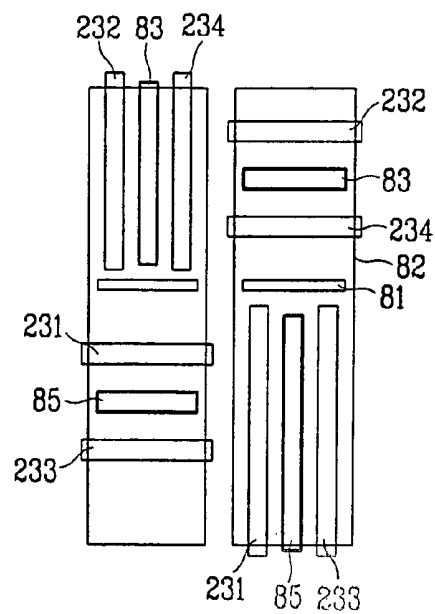


FIG. 6

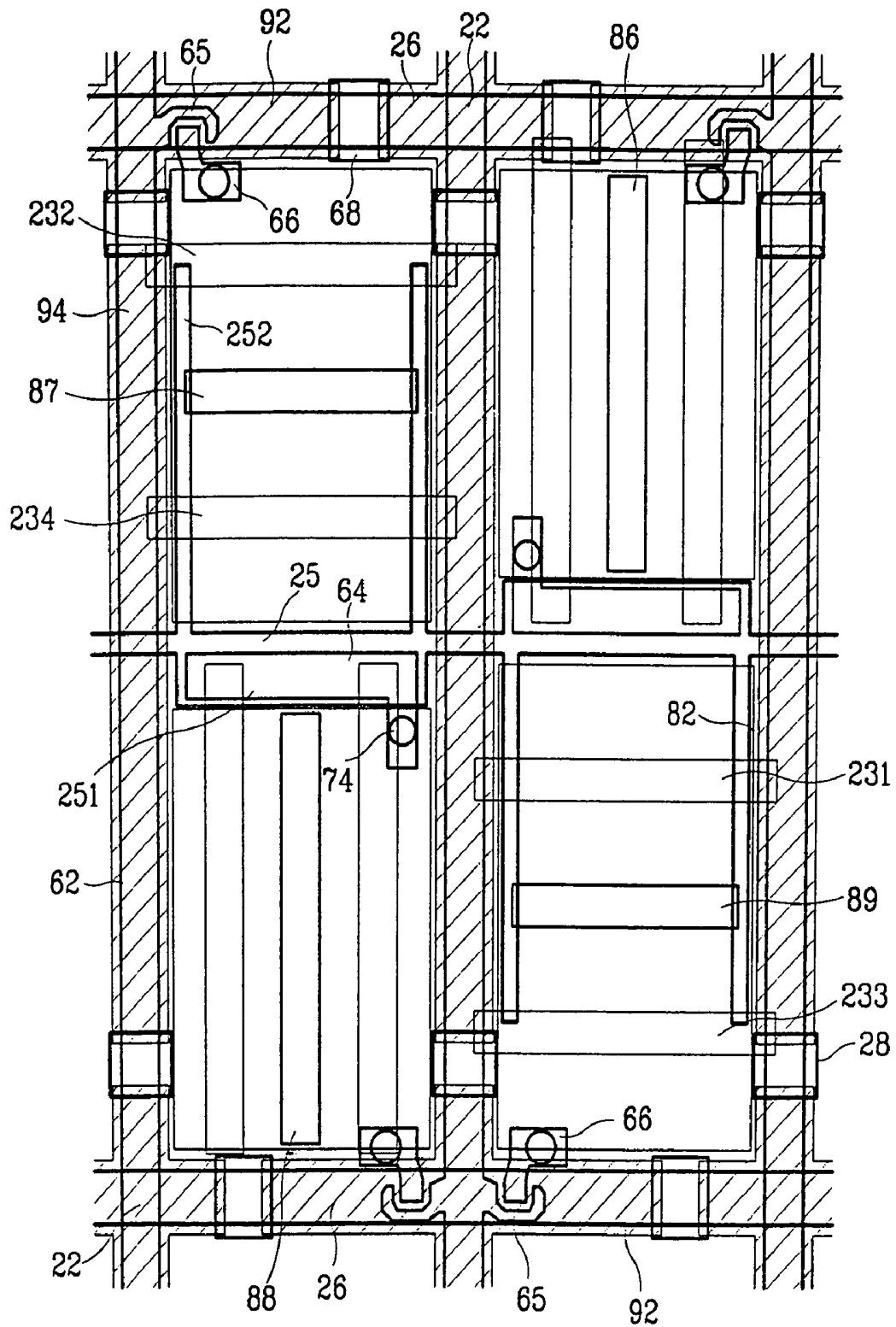


FIG. 7A

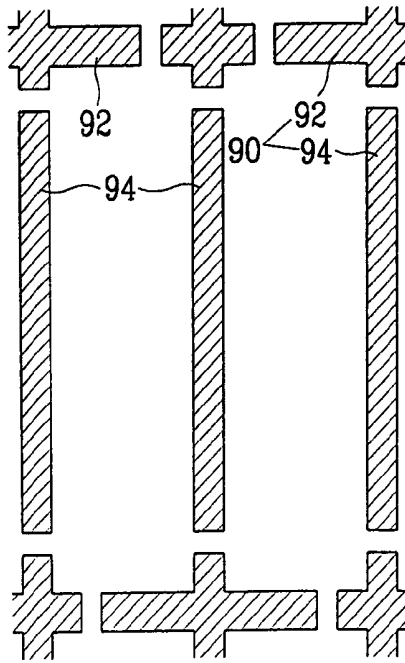


FIG. 7B

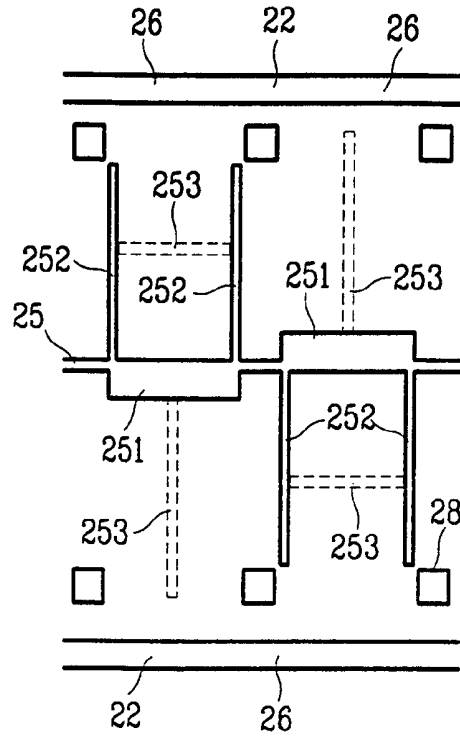


FIG. 7C

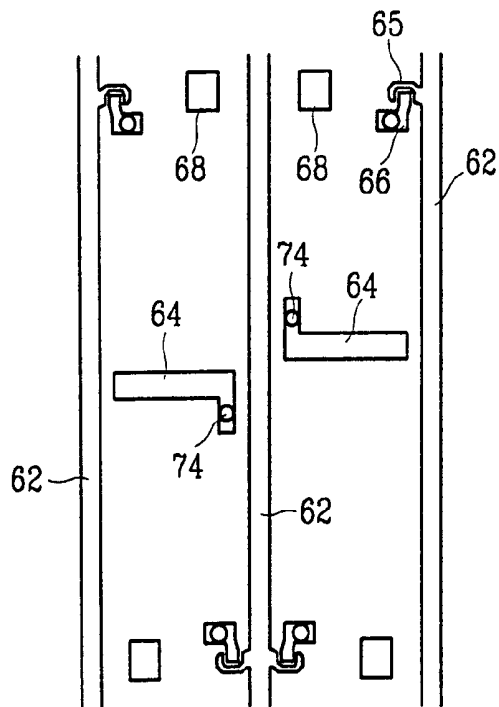
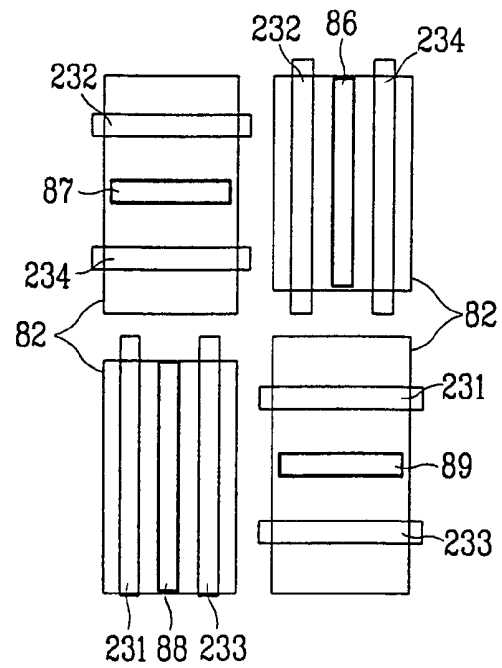


FIG. 7D



**THIN FILM TRANSISTOR SUBSTRATE FOR
A LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY WHEREIN A
BLACK MATRIX FORMED ON THE
SUBSTRATE COMPRISES AN INNER
APERTURE FORMED COMPLETELY
WITHIN THE BLACK MATRIX**

CROSS REFERENCE TO PRIOR APPLICATION

This application is a Divisional application from a U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/862,588 filed May 23, 2001, which will be issued as U.S. Pat. No. 6,788,356, which is herein specifically incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(a) Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a thin film transistor substrate for a liquid crystal display and a method for repairing the substrate.

(b) Description of the Related Art

Liquid crystal displays are at present the most commonly used flat panel displays. The liquid crystal display (LCD) is structured to have liquid crystal material injected between two substrates. A voltage of a different potential is applied to electrodes of the substrates to form an electric field such that the alignment of liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal material changes. Accordingly, the transmittance of incident light is controlled to enable the display of images.

Among the different types of LCDs, the thin film transistor (TFT) LCD is the most typically applied configuration. In the TFT-LCD, thin film transistors and pixel electrodes are formed on one of the two substrates, and a color filter, a black matrix and a common electrode are formed on the other substrate, with the common electrode being formed over an entire surface of this substrate. The thin film transistors switch the voltage applied to the electrodes of the substrates.

To improve the brightness of the TFT-LCD, a high aperture ratio of the substrates must be obtained. However, the black matrix with a large width in order to compensate for differences in alignment of the two substrates reduces the aperture ratio.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made in an effort to solve the above problems.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a thin film transistor substrate for a liquid crystal display and a method for repairing the substrate, in which a high aperture ratio of the liquid crystal display is ensured.

To achieve the above object, the present invention provides a thin film transistor substrate for a liquid crystal display and a method for repairing the substrate. The thin film transistor substrate for a liquid crystal display comprises an insulating substrate; a black matrix formed on the insulating substrate having apertures in areas of pixels, which are provided in a matrix, such that the black matrix resembles a net; an insulating layer covering the black matrix; gate wiring formed on the insulating layer, the gate wiring including gate lines extended in a first direction across the substrate and gate electrodes connected to the gate lines; a gate insulating layer formed over the gate wiring; a semiconductor layer formed over the gate insulating layer; an ohmic contact layer formed over the semiconductor layer; data wiring including source electrodes and drain electrodes

formed separated from each other over the ohmic contact layer, and data lines connected to the source electrodes and crossing the gate lines to define pixels; a protection layer formed over the data wiring; and pixel electrodes electrically connected to the drain electrodes.

According to a feature of the present invention, the substrate further comprises a buffer layer formed on the same layer as the gate wiring and the data wiring, the buffer layer being formed between portions of the black matrix.

According to another feature of the present invention, the black matrix includes first portions overlapping the gate lines, and second portions separated from the first portions and overlapping the data lines.

According to yet another feature of the present invention, a portion of the black matrix overlapping the gate wiring or the data wiring is removed.

According to still yet another feature of the present invention, the black matrix is formed overlapping adjacent pixel electrodes.

According to still yet another feature of the present invention, a width of overlapping of the pixel electrodes and the black matrix is in the range of 0.5–2 μm .

According to still yet another feature of the present invention, the pixel electrodes and the data lines are spaced apart at a distance in the range of 2–6 μm .

According to still yet another feature of the present invention, the insulating layer contains silicon oxide.

According to still yet another feature of the present invention, the insulating layer is formed at a thickness of 0.5–3 μm .

According to still yet another feature of the present invention, the substrate is used in a vertically-aligned liquid crystal display, in which liquid crystal molecules are aligned vertically to the substrate.

According to still yet another feature of the present invention, liquid crystal molecules are aligned parallel to the substrate and the pixel electrodes are formed linearly, and it further comprises a linear common electrode opposing the pixel electrodes.

According to still yet another feature of the present invention, the substrate further comprises storage electrodes overlapping the pixel electrodes to form a storage capacitance.

The method for repairing a thin film transistor substrate for a liquid crystal display comprises the step of shorting the disconnected gate line and the first portion matrix or the disconnected data line and the second portion of the black matrix.

A liquid crystal display comprises an insulating first substrate; a black matrix formed on the insulating substrate having apertures in areas of pixels, which are provided in a matrix, such that the black matrix resembles a net; an insulating layer covering the black matrix; gate wiring formed on the insulating layer, the gate wiring including gate lines extended in a first direction across the substrate and gate electrodes connected to the gate lines; a gate insulating layer formed over the gate wiring; a semiconductor layer formed over the gate insulating layer; an ohmic contact layer formed over the semiconductor layer; data wiring including source electrodes and drain electrodes formed separated from each other over the ohmic contact layer, and data lines connected to the source electrodes and crossing the gate lines to define pixels; a protection layer formed over the data wiring; pixel wiring including pixel electrodes electrically connected to the drain electrodes through contact holes of the protection layer; an insulating second substrate provided opposing the first substrate; and a common electrode formed

on the second substrate, the common electrode opposing the pixel electrodes to form an electric field for driving liquid crystal molecules.

According to a feature of the present invention, the liquid crystal display further comprises a buffer layer formed on the same layer as the gate wiring and the data wiring, the buffer layer being formed between portions of the black matrix.

According to another feature of the present invention, the black matrix includes first portions overlapping the gate lines, and second portions separated from the first portions and overlapping the data lines.

According to yet another feature of the present invention, the liquid crystal molecules are aligned vertically to the first and second substrates.

According to still yet another feature of the present invention, the pixel electrodes include one or more aperture patterns to disperse a slanting direction of the liquid crystal molecules such that the liquid crystal molecules are aligned in different directions.

According to still yet another feature of the present invention, the common electrode includes one or more aperture patterns to disperse a slanting direction of the liquid crystal molecules such that the liquid crystal molecules are aligned in different directions.

According to still yet another feature of the present invention, the aperture patterns align the liquid crystal molecules into four different directions.

According to still yet another feature of the present invention, the liquid crystal display further comprises storage electrodes overlapping the pixel electrodes to form a storage capacitance.

According to still yet another feature of the present invention, the liquid crystal display further comprises a light-blocking layer formed in a center portion of the aperture patterns or at areas corresponding to edges of the aperture patterns.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate an embodiment of the invention, and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention:

FIG. 1 is a schematic view of a thin film transistor substrate according to a first preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a sectional view taken along line 11-11' of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a schematic view showing a structure of a black matrix in transistor substrate according to a second preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a schematic view showing a structure of pixels in a PVA-type liquid crystal display according to a third preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 5A, 5B, 5C and 5D are schematic views respectively showing a black matrix pattern, gate wiring, data wiring and an electrode pattern of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a schematic view showing a structure of pixels in a PVA-type liquid crystal display according to a fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

FIGS. 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D are schematic views respectively showing a black matrix pattern, gate wiring, data wiring and an electrode pattern of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 6.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 shows a schematic view of thin film transistor substrate according to a first preferred embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 2 shows a sectional view taken along line 11-11' of FIG. 1.

A black matrix 90 is formed on an inner surface of an insulating lower substrate 10. The black matrix 90 is a single- or multi-layered material that includes a non-transparent insulating material, chromium nitride, or molybdenum nitride. Also, the black matrix 90 includes apertures in areas of pixels such that the black matrix 90 forms a net-like shape when viewed as a whole. That is, the black matrix 90 includes horizontal portions 92 that horizontally extend (in FIG. 1) in parallel over the surface of the lower substrate 10 at a predetermined distance from each other, and vertical portions 94 that vertically extend (in FIG. 1) in parallel over the surface of the lower substrate 10 at a predetermined distance from each other. With this configuration, the black matrix 90 blocks the leakage of light between the pixels. The black matrix 90 may be formed differently to block light irradiated onto a semiconductor layer 40 (to be described below). In addition, areas where the horizontal portions 92 intersect the vertical portions 94 act to minimize interference between scanning signals and data signals, which are transmitted to gate lines 22 and data lines 62 (to be described below), and to minimize the delay of the signals.

An insulating layer 100 is formed over the black matrix 90. It is preferable that the insulating layer 100 is made of SiO_x, which has a low level of anisotropy in the range of 3.0-4.0, and that the insulating layer 100 has a thickness of between 0.5 and 3.0 μm. If these conditions are met, the delay of signals is minimized.

Gate wiring is formed on the insulating layer 100. The gate wiring is made of metal or conducting material such as aluminum (Al), aluminum alloy, molybdenum (Mo), molybdenum-tungsten (MoW) alloy, chrome, tantalum (Ta), copper (Cu), or copper alloy. The gate wiring is formed extending horizontally (in FIG. 1) and includes scanning signal lines or the gate lines 22, and gate electrodes 26 of a thin film transistor. The gate lines 22 overlap pixel electrodes 82 (to be described below) to form storage capacitors that improve the charge retention capability of the pixels. When the storage capacity resulting from the overlapping of the pixel electrodes 82 and gate lines 22 is not sufficient enough, storage capacity wiring may be additionally formed. A buffer layer 28 is formed on the same layer as the gate lines 22 and the gate electrodes 26 of the gate wiring. The buffer layer 28 acts to block the leakage of light in areas between the horizontal portions 92 and the vertical portions 94 of the black matrix 90.

A gate insulating layer 30 made of a material such as SiN_x is formed on the insulating layer 100 covering the elements 22 and 26 of the gate wiring. Also, the semiconductor layer 40 is formed over the gate insulating layer 30 at areas corresponding to the gate electrodes 26. The semiconductor layer 40 is made of a semiconductor material such as hydrogenated amorphous silicon. By forming the gate insulating layer 30 and the semiconductor layer 40 overlapping the gate electrodes 26, the gate insulating layer 30 and the semiconductor layer 40 (and all elements to be formed thereon) protrude upward.

Ohmic contact layers **55** and **56** are formed over the semiconductor layer **40**. The ohmic contact layers **55** and **56** include amorphous silicon doped at a high concentration with n-type impurities, minutely crystallized silicon, or metal silicide. The ohmic contact layers **55** and **56** are separated about the gate electrodes **26**.

Data wiring is formed over the gate insulating layer **30** and the ohmic contact layers **55** and **56**. The data wiring is made of such low-resistance material as an aluminum group, copper group, or silver group. The data wiring includes the data lines **62**, which are formed vertically (in FIG. 1) to intersect the gate lines **22** and thereby form unit pixels; source electrodes **65** of a thin film transistor; and drain electrodes **66** of a thin film transistor. The source electrodes **65** is connected to the data lines **62** and positioned over the ohmic contact layer **55**. The drain electrodes **66** is formed on the ohmic contact layer **56** separated from the source electrodes **65** on an opposite side of gate electrodes **26**.

A protection layer **70** is formed over the elements **62**, **65** and **66** of the data wiring. The protection layer **70** is made of an organic insulating material such as silicon nitride or an acryl group material. Also, the protection layer **70** includes contact holes **76** that expose the drain electrodes **66**.

The pixel electrodes **82** are formed on the protection layer **70**. The pixel electrodes **82** receive image signals from the thin film transistor and form an electric field together with an electrode of an opposing substrate. Further, the pixel electrodes **82** are made of a transparent conducting material such as indium tin oxide (ITO) or indium zinc oxide (IZO), and are physically and electrically connected to the drain electrodes **66** via the contact holes **76** of the protection layer **70** to receive the image signals.

Using an imaginary axis formed in parallel with the lower substrate **10**, it is preferable that a distance (b) of an overlapping portion of the pixel electrodes **82** and the black matrix **94** is 0.5–2 μm , and a distance (c) from the pixel electrodes **82** to the data lines **62** is 2–61 μm . A width (a) of the black matrix **94** is determined by the sum of a width of the data lines **62** and twice each of the distances (b) and (c), and may vary depending on the type of metal used for the data lines **62**.

Formed on an inner surface of an insulating upper substrate **200**, which opposes the lower substrate **10**, and in the area of the pixels are RGB color filters **210**. A protection layer **220** is formed over the color filters **210**. The protection layer **220** may be omitted, as it is not an essential element. A common electrode **230** is formed over an entire surface of the protection layer **220**. The common electrode **230** forms an electric field with the pixel electrodes **82** to drive liquid crystal molecules. It is preferable that the color filters **210** are formed apart from each other less than 4 μm to minimize the light reflected by the elements **22** and **26** of the gate wiring, and by the elements **62**, **65** and **66** of the data wiring. Also, the color filters **210** may be formed with edges overlapping an area corresponding to edges of the black matrix **90**. Reflection preventing layers may be formed between the color filters **210** in such a way that an aperture ratio is not negatively influenced.

In the liquid crystal display described above, since the black matrix **90** is also provided on the lower substrate **10**, on which are formed the pixel electrodes **82** and the thin film transistors, the alignment error in assembling the two substrates **10** and **200** is dramatically reduced. Accordingly, the black matrix **90** is formed with a minimal width to increase the aperture ratio.

A black matrix may be provided with apertures to minimize the overlap with gate lines and data lines to decrease

the delay of signals transmitted through the gate lines and data lines. This will be described in more detail with reference to FIG. 3.

FIG. 3 is a schematic view showing a structure of a black matrix in a thin film transistor substrate according to an example of the present invention.

As shown in the drawing, a black matrix **90** includes inner apertures **96** formed along a longitudinal direction within the horizontal and vertical portions **92** and **94** of the black matrix **90**. The elements **22** and **26** of the gate wiring (FIG. 1) and the elements **62**, **65** and **66** of the data wiring (FIG. 1) fully cover the inner apertures **96** and block the light passing through the inner apertures **96**. With this configuration, the area of overlapping between the black matrix **90** and the elements **22** and **26** of the gate wiring, and also the elements **62**, **65** and **66** of the data wiring is minimized to prevent the delay of the signals transmitted through the elements **22** and **26** of the gate wiring, and the elements **62**, **65** and **66** of the data wiring.

The thin film transistor substrate of the first preferred embodiment described above may be identically applied to a planar-drive-type LCD in which the liquid crystal molecules are driven by forming substantially a flat electric field with respect to the common electrode **230** and the pixel electrodes **82**, or to a LCD in which the liquid crystal molecules are aligned vertically to the substrates **10** and **200**, or to a vertically-aligned LCD having a negative anisotropy. The present invention is particularly effective in reducing lateral crosstalk in the planar-drive-type LCD. In other words, since side crosstalk is generated by the leakage of light irradiated at an angle in the area on both sides of the data lines, by forming black matrix **94** under the data lines **62** of a width greater than that of the data lines **62**, most of the light irradiated at an angle under the data lines **62** is blocked. In the planar-drive-type LCD, in order to form an electric field that is substantially parallel to the substrates, the common electrode and pixel electrodes are formed opposing each other linearly on the same substrate. Also, the common electrode and the pixel electrodes are formed on the same or different layers on the gate wiring, data wiring, or the protection layer.

In the present invention, horizontal portions **92** of the black matrix **90** of adjacent pixels are connected, while the vertical portions **94** are separated. However, it is possible to provide the opposite structure in which the vertical portions **94** are connected and the horizontal portions **92** are separated. It is also possible to separate both the horizontal and vertical portions **92** and **94** of the black matrix **90**.

In the thin film transistor substrate of the preferred embodiments of the present invention, the black matrix can be used to repair disconnected wiring. With reference to FIG. 1, in the case where area A of the leftmost data line **62** is severed, a laser is irradiated on areas B of the black matrix **90** on both sides of area A such that the corresponding vertical portion **94** of the black matrix **90** shorts with the data line **62**, thereby repairing the disconnected data line **62**. Accordingly, the image signals transmitted through the repaired data line **62** pass through the black matrix **90** at the area of repair, then are again directed to the data line **62** after this portion is traversed.

In the same manner, if area C of the lower gate line **22** (in the drawing) is severed, a laser is irradiated on areas D of the black matrix **90** on both sides of area C to short-circuit the corresponding horizontal portion **92** of the black matrix **90** with the gate line **22**, thereby repairing the disconnected gate line **22**. At this time, the scanning signals transmitted through the repaired gate line **22** pass through the black

matrix **90** at the area of repair, and then are again directed to the gate line **22** after this portion is traversed. In the case where there are a plurality of locations where lines have become disconnected, it is most effective for the repair of the gate lines **22** and the data lines **62** if the horizontal portions **92** and the vertical portions **94** of the black matrix **90** are formed intersecting to define areas corresponding to the unit pixels.

A vertically-aligned LCD, which aligns long axes of the liquid crystal molecules vertically to the upper and lower substrates when no voltage is applied to the electrodes of the substrates, has a high contrast ratio. Thus, such an LCD configuration is widely used and in a variety of ways. To obtain a wide viewing angle in the vertically aligned LCD, aperture patterns (patterned vertically-aligned liquid crystal displays—PVA LCDs) and protrusions are formed in the pixel electrodes **82** and the common electrode **230**. The patterns and protrusions form a fringe field and control a pretilt angle of the molecules such that the liquid crystal molecules are slanted uniformly in four different directions. This enables to obtain a wide viewing angle. In the PVA LCD, by forming one or more aperture patterns in the electrodes **82** and **230**, a fringe field of a desired shape may be easily generated. It is also possible in the PVA LCD to form the black matrix **90** together with the thin film transistors to increase aperture portions. This will be described in more detail with reference to the drawings.

FIG. **4** is a schematic view showing a structure of pixels in a PVA-type liquid crystal display according to an example of the present invention. FIGS. **5A**, **5B**, **5C** and **5D** are schematic views respectively showing a black matrix pattern, gate wiring, data wiring and an electrode pattern of the liquid crystal display of FIG. **4**. As shown in the drawings, much of the structure of the PVA-type LCD example is similar to that of the first preferred embodiment. Accordingly, like reference numerals are used for like elements and a detailed description of many of the elements will be omitted.

With reference to FIGS. **4**, **5A**, **5B**, **5C** and **5D**, gate wiring includes gate lines **22** extending horizontally (in FIG. **4**) and gate electrodes **26** of a thin film transistor, the gate electrodes **26** being a part of the gate lines **22**. The gate wiring also includes storage electrodes **25**, which overlap pixel electrodes **82** to form a storage capacitance. The storage electrodes **25** include protrusions **251** to ensure a sufficient storage capacitance. Formed on the same layer as the elements **22**, **26**, **25** and **251** of the gate wiring are first buffer layers **28**. That is, the buffer layers **28** are formed over separated areas of vertical portions **94** of a black matrix **90** to block the leakage of light passing therethrough.

With reference to FIGS. **4** and **5C**, data wiring includes data lines **62**, which are formed vertically (in the drawings) to intersect the gate lines **22** and thereby form unit pixels; source electrodes **65** connected to the data lines **62** and extending over the gate electrodes **26**; and drain electrodes **66** opposing the source electrodes **65** about the gate electrodes **26**. The data wiring also includes storage electrode patterns **64**. The storage electrode patterns **64** are positioned at areas corresponding to the storage electrodes **25** and are electrically connected to pixel electrodes **82** (to be described below) to form a storage capacitance with the storage electrodes **25**.

Formed on the same layer as the elements **62**, **65**, **66** and **64** are second buffer layers **68**. A plurality of the second buffer layers **68** are formed in locations corresponding to disconnected areas of horizontal portions **92** of the black matrix **90** to block the passage of light therethrough. Ref-

erence numerals **76** and **74** of the drawings refer to contact holes of a protection layer (see FIG. **2**). The contact holes **76** and **74** expose the drain electrodes **66** and the storage electrode patterns **64**, respectively, to make contact with the pixel electrodes **82**.

With reference to FIGS. **4** and **5D**, first apertures **81** are formed horizontally (in the drawings) at a center portion of the pixel electrodes **82** to divide the pixel electrodes **82** into upper and lower portions (in the drawings). Further, second apertures **83** are formed either horizontally or vertically (in the drawings) at substantially a center of the upper portions of the pixel electrodes **82**, and third apertures **85** are formed either horizontally or vertically at substantially a center of the lower portions of the pixel electrodes **82**. Reference numerals **232** and **234** refer respectively to fourth and fifth apertures formed in the common electrode **230** (see FIG. **2**) on opposing sides of the second apertures **83**, and reference numerals **231** and **233** refer respectively to sixth and seventh apertures formed in the common electrode **230** on opposing sides of the third apertures **85**.

In the structure of the PVA LCD described above, the horizontal portions **92** and the vertical portions **94** of the black matrix **90** can be used to repair the gate wiring and the data wiring as described with the previous embodiments. Since the black matrix **90** is formed together with the thin film transistors, an aperture ratio can be increased about 10%.

Although the apertures of the present invention are formed linearly or in a quadrilateral shape, it is possible to form the apertures in other shapes. Further, one or more pixels may be used so that the liquid crystal molecules are slanted in four directions, and the positioning and shape of the thin film transistors may be altered. This will be described with reference to the drawings.

FIG. **6** is a schematic view showing a structure of pixels in a PVA-type liquid crystal display according to another example of the present invention, and FIGS. **7A**, **7B**, **7C** and **7D** are schematic views respectively showing a black matrix pattern, gate wiring, data wiring and an electrode pattern of the liquid crystal display of FIG. **6**. As shown in the drawings, much of the structure of this example is similar to that of the previous example. Accordingly, like reference numerals are used for like elements and a detailed description of many of the elements will be omitted.

In this example, pixels are arranged such that the liquid crystal molecules are aligned to four directions. A black matrix **90** is formed having a single aperture for each pair of pixels. That is, each aperture of the black matrix **90** extends over an area of two pixels, the widths of which are adjacent to one another. Storage electrodes **25** are formed in these areas between adjacent pixels, and elements **22** and **26** of gate wiring are provided extending at ends of each pair of pixels.

First light blocking layers **252** are formed extending from the storage electrodes to cover edges of first, second, third and fourth apertures **86**, **87**, **88** and **89**, which are provided in pixels **82**, when the apertures **86**, **87**, **88** and **89** are formed horizontally or vertically (in the drawings). Accordingly, texture, which dark on the screen as a result of the abnormal driving of the liquid crystal molecules, is covered and prevents the picture quality degradation. Further, second light blocking layers **253**, as shown by the dotted lines of FIG. **7B**, are formed horizontally across the first light blocking layers **252**, or vertically in pixels where the first light blocking layers **252** are not extended. The second light blocking layers **253** prevent the leakage of light resulting from the abnormal driving of the liquid crystal molecules.

The second light blocking layers **253** are optional. Reference numerals **231**, **232**, **233** and **234** of FIG. 7D are apertures formed in a common electrode **230**.

In the thin film transistor substrate and method for repairing the same according to the present invention, the black matrix is formed together with the thin film transistors and wiring on the same substance to achieve a high aperture ratio. Further, the black matrix may be used to repair disconnected wires of the substrate.

Although preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described in detail hereinabove, it should be clearly understood that many variations and/or modifications of the basic inventive concepts herein taught which may appear to those skilled in the present art will still fall within the spirit and scope of the present invention, as defined in the appended claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display, comprising:

an insulating first substrate;

a black matrix formed on said insulating first substrate shaped as a net substantially defining areas of pixels, and wherein the black matrix comprises an inner aperture formed completely within the black matrix shaped as the net;

an insulating layer covering said black matrix;

a gate wiring formed on said insulating layer, said gate wiring including gate lines extended in a first direction across the substrate and gate electrodes connected to the gate lines;

a gate insulating layer formed over said gate wiring;

a semiconductor layer formed over said gate insulating layer;

an ohmic contact layer formed over said semiconductor layer;

a data wiring including source electrodes and drain electrodes formed separated from each other over said ohmic contact layer, and data lines connected to the source electrodes and crossing the gate lines to define the pixels;

a protection layer formed over said data wiring;

a pixel wiring including pixel electrodes electrically connected to the drain electrodes through contact holes formed in said protection layer;

an insulating second substrate provided opposing said insulating first substrate; and

a common electrode formed on said insulating second substrate, said common electrode opposing the pixel electrodes to form an electric field for driving liquid crystal molecules.

2. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the pixel electrodes include one or more aperture patterns to disperse a slanting direction of the liquid crystal molecules such that the liquid crystal molecules are aligned in different directions.

3. The liquid crystal display of claim 2, wherein the aperture patterns align the liquid crystal molecules into four different directions.

4. The liquid crystal display of claim 3, further comprising storage electrodes overlapping the pixel electrodes to form a storage capacitor.

5. The liquid crystal display of claim 4, further comprising a light-blocking layer formed in a center portion of the aperture patterns or at areas corresponding to edges of the aperture patterns.

6. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the common electrode includes one or more aperture patterns to disperse a slanting direction of the liquid crystal molecules such that the liquid crystal molecules are aligned in different directions.

7. The liquid crystal display of claim 6, wherein the aperture patterns align the liquid crystal molecules into four different directions.

8. The liquid crystal display of claim 7, further comprising storage electrodes overlapping the pixel electrodes to form a storage capacitor.

9. The liquid crystal display of claim 8, further comprising a light-blocking layer formed in a center portion of the aperture patterns or at areas corresponding to edges of the aperture patterns.

10. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the gate wiring covers the inner aperture.

11. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the data wiring covers the inner aperture.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	一种用于液晶显示器的薄膜晶体管基板，其中形成在基板上的黑色矩阵包括完全形成在黑色矩阵内的内孔		
公开(公告)号	US7106391	公开(公告)日	2006-09-12
申请号	US10/933540	申请日	2004-09-03
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	SONG JANG KUN		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SONG JANG-KUN		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	SONG JANG KUN		
发明人	SONG, JANG-KUN		
IPC分类号	G02F1/136 G02F1/1333 G02F1/1335 G02F1/13 G02F1/1343 G02F1/1362 G02F1/1368		
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优先权	1020000027832 2000-05-23 KR		
其他公开文献	US20050030441A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

公开了一种用于液晶显示器的薄膜晶体管基板和用于修复基板的方法。基板包括绝缘基板;形成在绝缘基板上的黑色矩阵，其具有像素区域中的孔，形状为网;覆盖黑色矩阵的绝缘层;栅极布线形成在绝缘层上，栅极布线包括在第一方向上延伸穿过衬底的栅极线和连接到栅极线的栅极电极;栅极绝缘层形成在栅极布线上;形成在栅极绝缘层上的半导体层;形成在半导体层上的欧姆接触层;数据线包括在欧姆接触层上彼此分开形成的源电极和漏电极，以及连接到源电极并与栅线交叉以限定像素的数据线;在数据布线上形成保护层;像素电极与漏电极电连接。该方法包括使断开的栅极线和黑矩阵的第一部分或断开的信号线和黑矩阵的第二部分短路的步骤。

