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Kim(10) **Pub. No.: US 2004/0263702 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Dec. 30, 2004**(54) **ACTIVE MATRIX DISPLAY DEVICES
HAVING IMPROVED OPENING AND
CONTRAST RATIOS AND METHODS OF
FORMING SAME**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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(60) Continuation of application No. 10/427,139, filed on May 2, 2003, now Pat. No. 6,791,630, which is a division of application No. 09/829,818, filed on Apr. 10, 2001, now Pat. No. 6,580,473, which is a division of application No. 08/884,607, filed on Jun. 30, 1997, now Pat. No. 6,262,784, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 08/602,104, filed on Feb. 23, 1996, now Pat. No. 5,696,566, which is a division of application No. 08/070,717, filed on Jun. 1, 1993, now Pat. No. 5,517,341.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Active matrix display devices having improved opening and contrast ratios utilize light blocking lines to improve display contrast ratios yet position the light blocking lines on the same level of metallization as the gate lines to thereby limit parasitic capacitive coupling between the data lines and the pixel electrodes. The light blocking lines are also positioned on only one side of the data lines so that improvements in the display's opening ratio can also be achieved. The light blocking lines are preferably patterned so that no overlap occurs between a display's data lines and the light blocking lines. The elimination of overlap reduces the step height in the display's pixel electrodes and thereby reduces the extent of disclination of the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal material extending opposite the pixel electrodes. The light blocking lines are also preferably patterned beneath the display's data lines so that parasitic capacitive coupling between the data lines and the pixel electrodes is reduced. The light blocking lines are also preferably formed with beveled edges so that the step height in the display's pixel electrodes can be reduced even further.

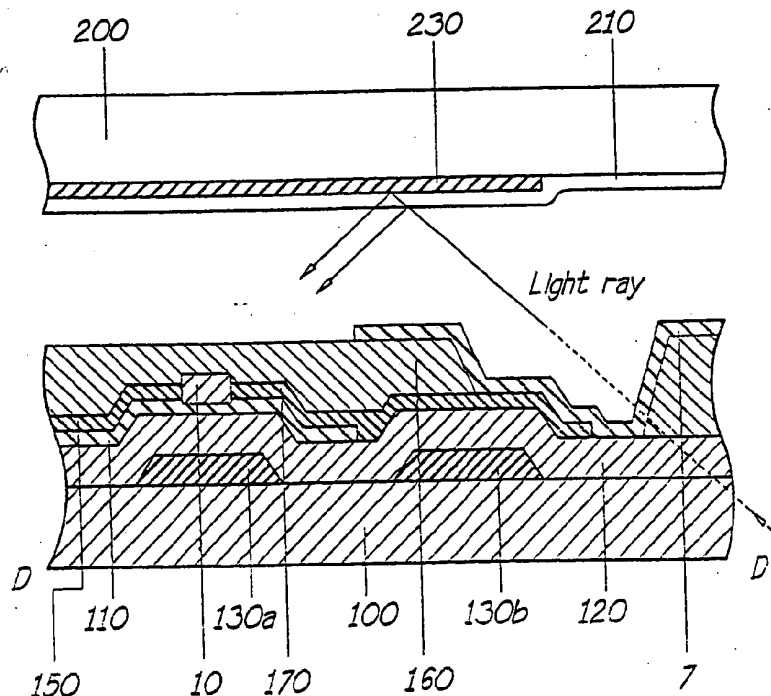


FIG.1 (Prior Art)

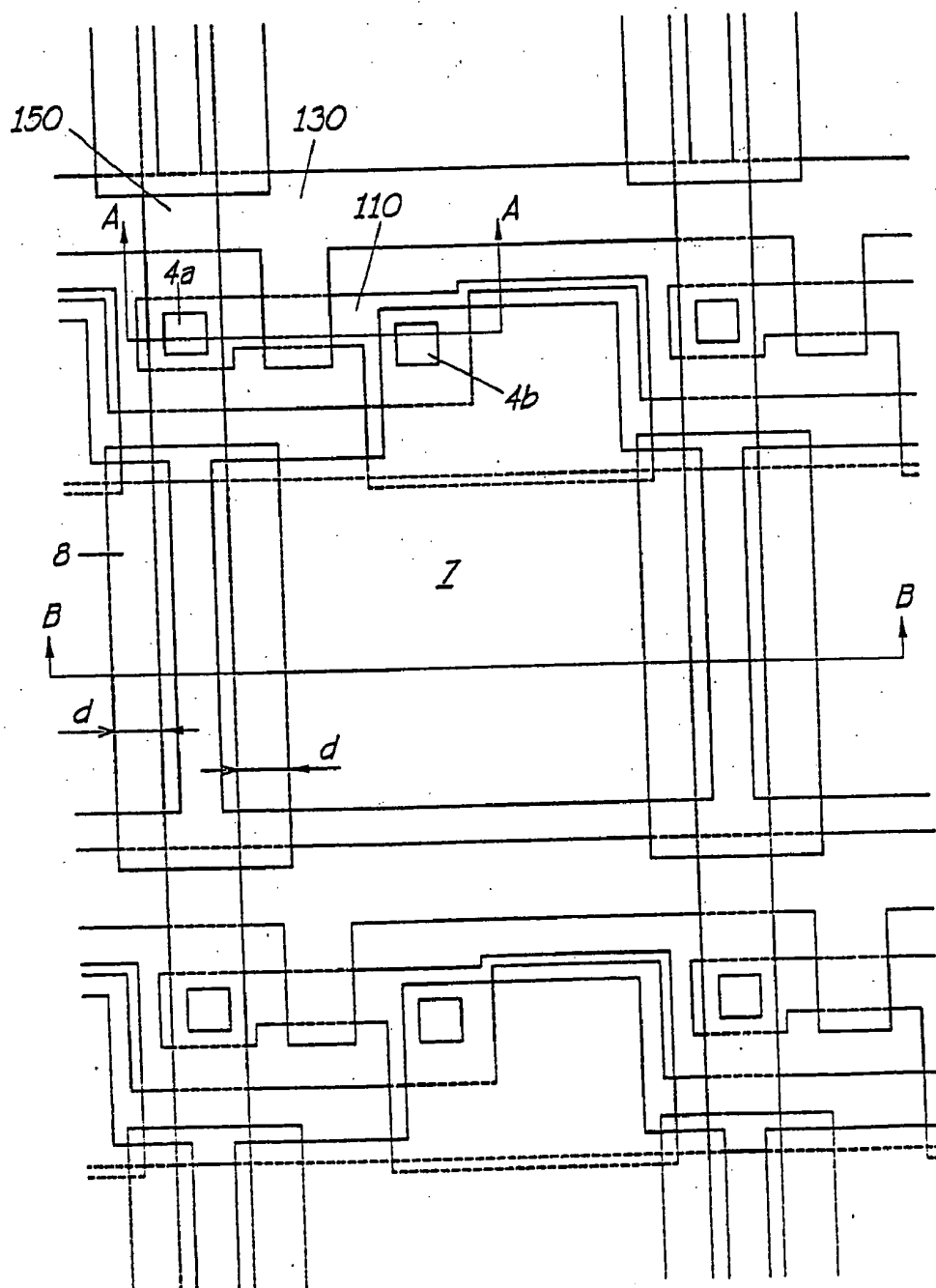


FIG.4

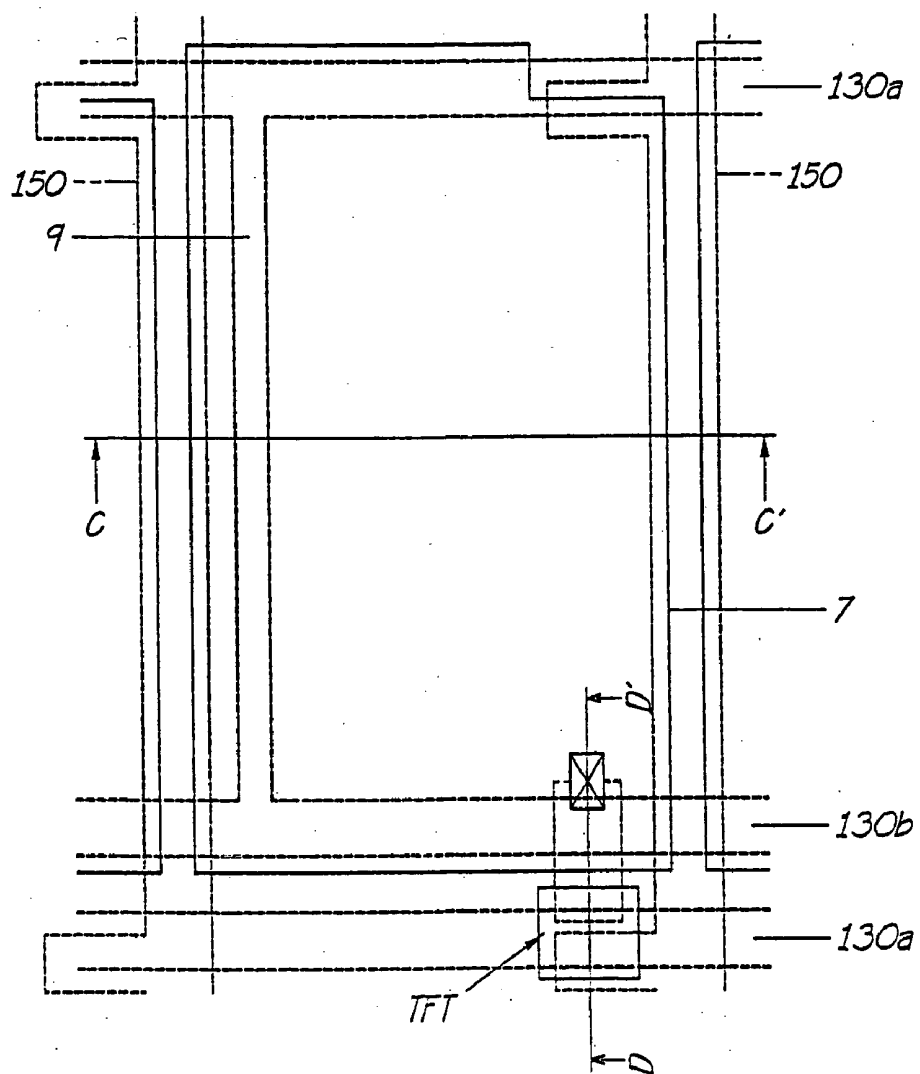


FIG. 5

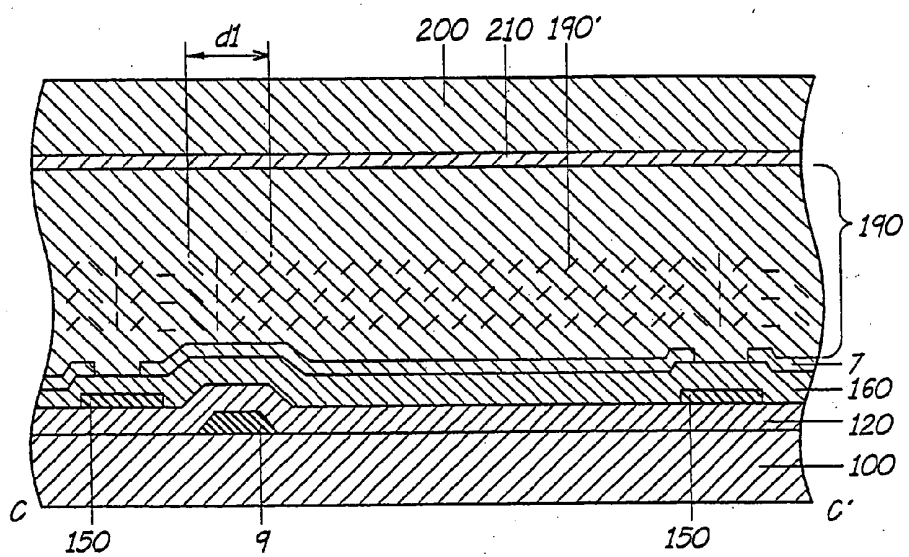


FIG. 6

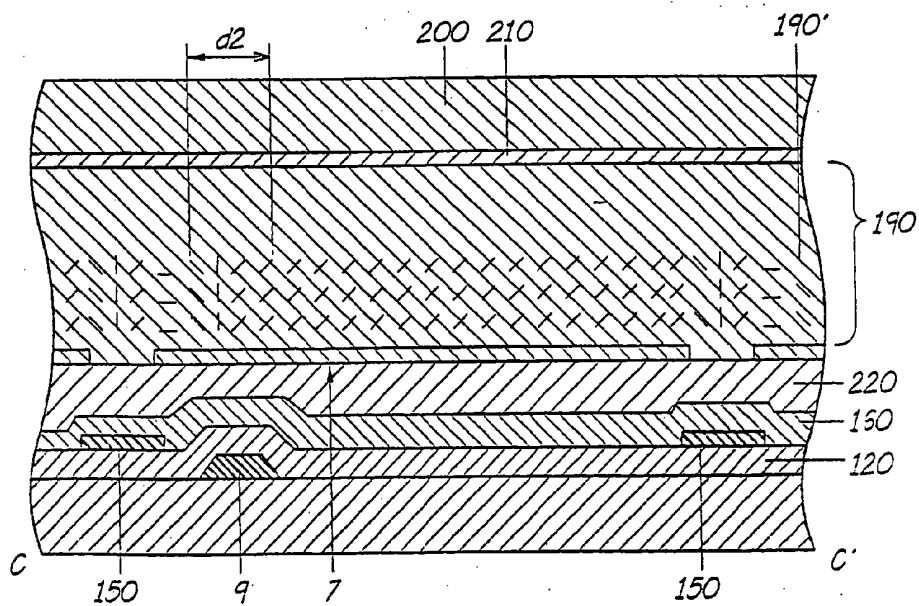


FIG. 7

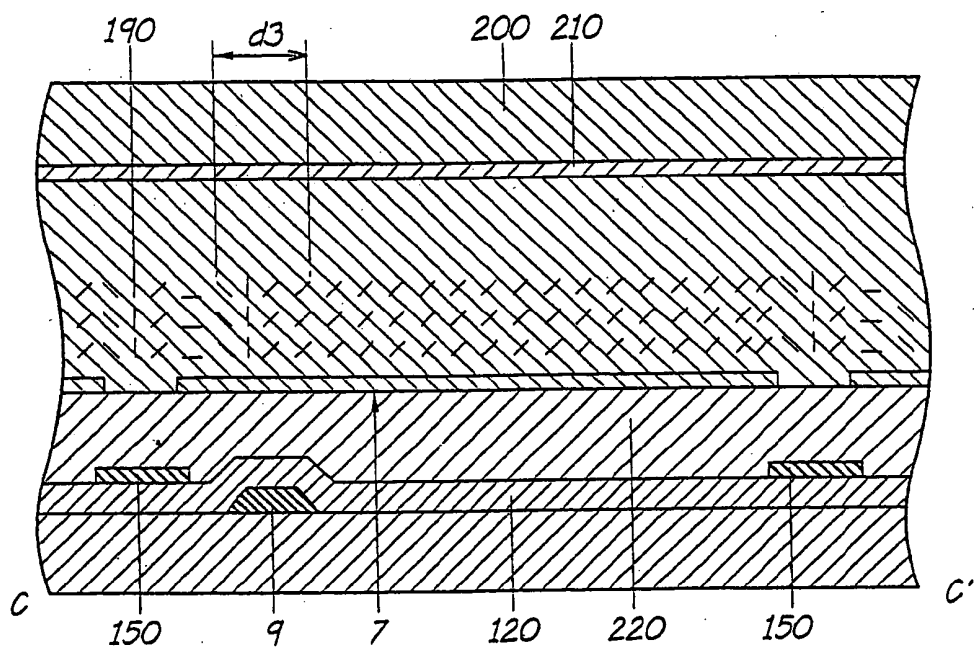


FIG. 8

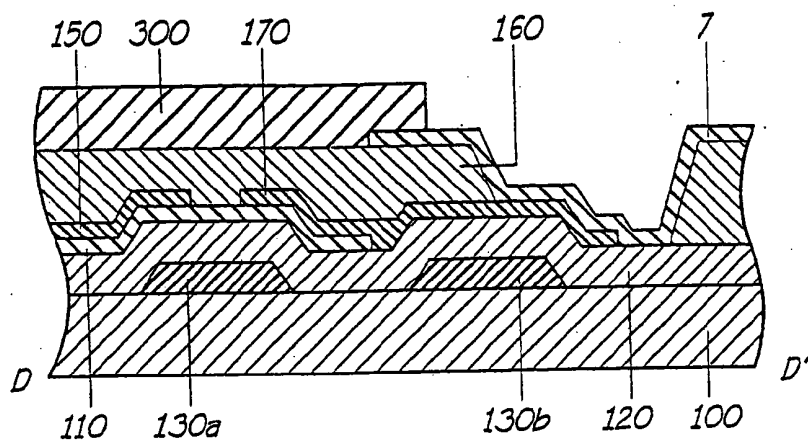


FIG. 9

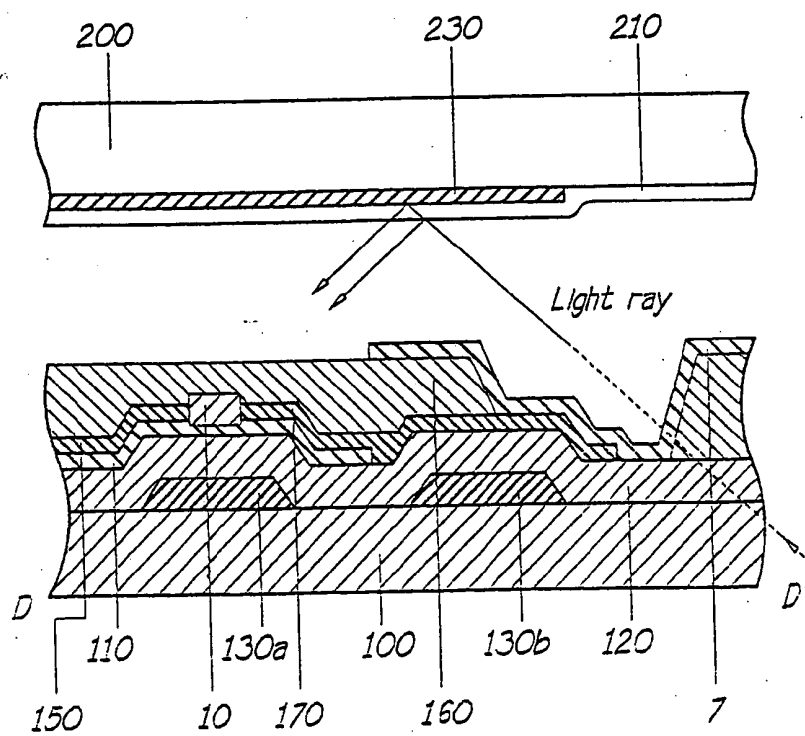
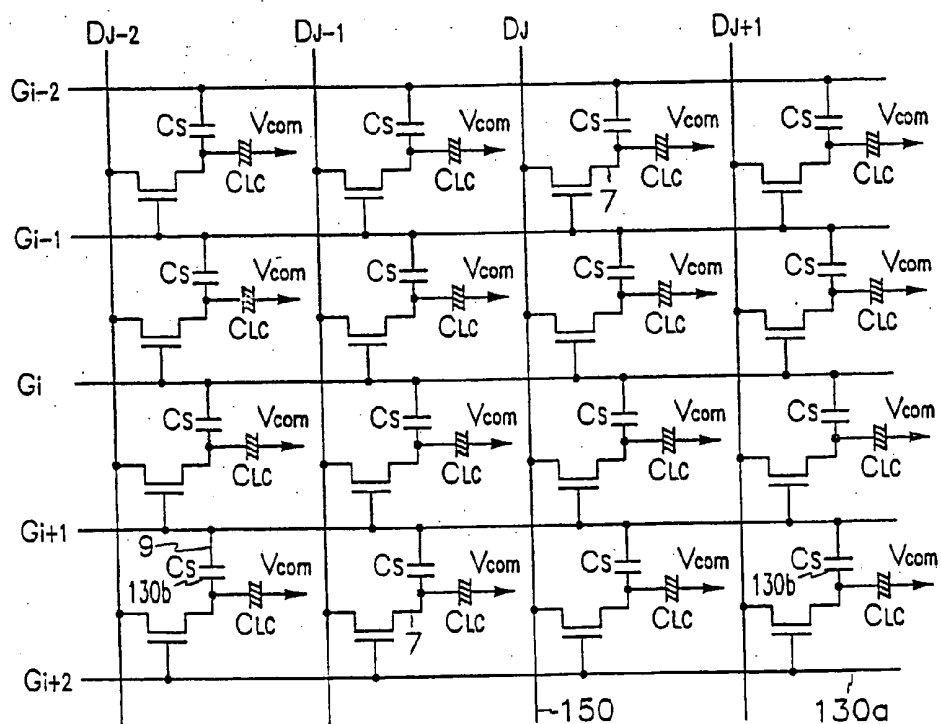


FIG.10



ACTIVE MATRIX DISPLAY DEVICES HAVING IMPROVED OPENING AND CONTRAST RATIOS AND METHODS OF FORMING SAME

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to display devices and methods of forming display devices, and more particularly to liquid crystal display devices and methods of forming liquid crystal display devices.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] In order to minimize the space required by display devices, research into the development of various flat panel display devices such as LCD display devices, plasma display panels (PDP) and electro-luminescence displays (EL), has been undertaken to displace larger cathode-ray tube displays (CRT) as the most commonly used display devices. Particularly, in the case of LCD display devices, liquid crystal technology has been explored because the optical characteristics of liquid crystal material can be controlled in response to changes in electric fields applied thereto. As will be understood by those skilled in the art, a thin film transistor liquid crystal display (TFT LCD) typically uses a thin film transistor as a switching device and the electrical-optical effect of liquid crystal molecules to display data visually.

[0003] At present, the dominant methods for fabricating liquid crystal display devices and panels are typically methods based on amorphous silicon (a-Si) thin film transistor technologies. Using these technologies, high quality image displays of substantial size can be fabricated using low temperature processes. As will be understood by those skilled in the art, conventional LCD devices typically include a transparent (e.g., glass) substrate with an array of thin film transistors thereon, pixel electrodes, orthogonal gate and data lines, a color filter substrate and liquid crystal material between the transparent substrate and color filter substrate. The use of a-Si TFT technology typically also requires the use of separate peripheral integrated circuitry to drive the gates and sources (i.e., data inputs) of the TFTs in the array. In particular, gate driving signals from a gate driving integrated circuit are typically transmitted to the gate electrodes of TFTs in respective rows and data driving signals from a data driving integrated circuit are typically transmitted to the source electrodes of TFTs in respective columns. A display is typically composed of a TFT substrate in which a plurality of liquid crystal pixels are formed. Each pixel typically has at least one TFT and a pixel electrode coupled to the drain of the respective TFT. Accordingly, the application of a gate driving signal to the gate of a TFT will electrically connect the pixel electrode of a respective TFT to the data line connected thereto.

[0004] Referring now to FIGS. 1-3, an active matrix substrate of a conventional TFT LCD with a light blocking film will be described. This and other TFT LCDs are more fully described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,426,523 to Shimada et al. In particular, FIG. 1 is a plan view showing a conventional active matrix display device. FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the active matrix display device of FIG. 1, taken along line A-A' and FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the active matrix display device of FIG. 1, taken along line B-B'. As illustrated by FIG. 1, a gate line 130 is formed in a horizontal direction, and a data line 150 crosses the gate

line 130. A light blocking film 8, with a width larger than that of the data line 150, is formed on each data line 150. Each of the side excess portions over the data line 150 in the transverse direction is set to a length "d". In each region defined by the gate and data lines, a pixel electrode 7 is formed so that both sides of the pixel electrode 7 overlap the neighboring blocking films and data lines by a constant length. In each pixel region, a TFT is formed. Specifically, the region of a silicon film 110 under the branch of the gate line 130 forms a gate of the TFT, the region of the silicon film 110 connected to the data line 150 by way of a contact hole 4a forms a source of the TFT, and the region of the silicon film 110 connected to the pixel electrode 7 by way of a contact hole 4b forms a drain of the TFT. If a turn-on voltage is applied to the gate line 130, a conduction path between source and drain becomes active due to the ON state of the TFT, and, therefore a video signal from the data line 150 can be transmitted to the pixel electrode 7 via the silicon film 110.

[0005] Referring now to FIG. 2, a silicon film 110 is formed on a transparent substrate 100, and serves as a source electrode, a drain electrode and a semiconductor active layer of the TFT. A gate insulating film 120 is formed on the silicon film 110 and the transparent substrate 100 so as to cover the entire surface. On a certain region of the gate insulating film 120, a gate electrode 130 is formed. Moreover, an insulating film 140 is formed on the entire surface of the gate electrode 130 and the gate insulating film 120. A contact hole 4a is formed through the gate insulating film 120 and the insulating film 140. On the insulating film 140, the data line 150 is formed and connected to the silicon film 110 via the contact hole 4a.

[0006] On the entire surface of the insulating film 140 and the data line 150, a passivation film 160 is formed, and a contact hole 4b is formed through the gate insulating film 120, the insulating film 140 and the passivation film 160. A pixel electrode 7, made of an indium-tin-oxide (ITO) film, is formed on the passivation film 160 and connected to the silicon film 110 via the contact hole 4b. A video signal received from the data line 150 passes through the silicon film 110 via the contact hole 4a, and, then, is transmitted to the ITO pixel electrode 7 via the contact hole 4b. The TFT with such a structure where the gate electrode 130 is located on the semiconductor layer is called a top gate type TFT.

[0007] A cross-sectional structure of the prior active matrix substrate coupled with a liquid crystal layer and a counter substrate will now be described with reference to FIG. 3. Here, a gate insulating film 120 is formed on a transparent substrate 100, and a data line 150 is formed thereon. A passivation film 160 is formed on the entire film of the gate insulating film 120 and the data line 150, and a light blocking film 8 is formed on the passivation film so as to cover a certain region of the passivation film over the data line 150. An insulating film 180 is formed on the entire surface of the light blocking film 8 and the passivation film 160, and an ITO pixel electrode 7 is formed thereon. In the above mentioned structure of the prior active matrix substrate, the data line 150 has a thickness of 500 nm, and is usually formed of aluminum (Al). The passivation film 160 is formed of silicon oxide (SiO₂) having a thickness of 400 nm. Furthermore, the light blocking film 8 having a thickness of 100 nm is formed of the same material as the data line 150, and each of the lengths "d" of the side excess

portions of the light blocking film **8** over the data line **150** in the transverse direction, is set to be $5\ \mu\text{m}$.

[0008] A counter substrate **200**, including a transparent counter electrode **210** formed on the surface thereof, is attached to the active matrix substrate. Into a space between the two substrates, liquid crystal is injected to form the liquid crystal layer **190**, and the thickness of the liquid crystal layer **190** is set to be about $5\ \mu\text{m}$. Here, even though abnormal light leakage occurs due to the orientation disorder of the liquid crystal molecules in the edge regions of the data line **150** (caused by a step of the data line **150**), the light leakage can be blocked considerably since the light blocking film **8** is broader than the data line **150** and is formed to cover the data line **150**. In these circumstances, the orientation disorder of the liquid crystal molecules by a step of the light blocking film **8** can be negligible, since the thickness of the light blocking film **8** is very small than that of the data line **150**.

[0009] However, some light leakage still remains due to the considerable step of the data line **150**. Especially, in a normally white mode display, the vicinity of the step of the data line **150** is not absolutely black even when a voltage is applied to the liquid crystal for a black display. Thus, the contrast of the display apparatus is degraded. In addition, the opening ratio of the liquid crystal display apparatus is made smaller since the light blocking film **8** is formed to exceed $5\ \mu\text{m}$ at its side portions over the data line **150** and thus covers the pixel electrode **7** with its excess regions.

[0010] In the illustrated display device, the light blocking film **8** is located between the pixel electrode **7** and the data line **150** while overlapping one another. Accordingly, the capacitive coupling between the pixel electrode **7** and the data line **150** increases because the light blocking film **8** serves as an intermediate conductive layer. Moreover, the fabrication of this structure where the light blocking film **8** is formed on the data line **150** increases manufacturing cost since it requires additional processes such as metal deposition and etching.

[0011] Thus, notwithstanding the above described prior art active matrix liquid crystal display devices, there continues to be a need for improved liquid crystal display devices which have high contrast and opening ratios and are less susceptible to light leakage caused by disordered or misaligned liquid crystal molecules.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0012] It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide improved liquid crystal display (LCD) devices and methods of forming same.

[0013] It is another object of the present invention to provide liquid crystal display devices having improved opening ratios and methods of forming same.

[0014] It is a further object of the present invention to provide liquid crystal display devices having improved contrast ratios and methods of forming same.

[0015] It is still a further object of the present invention to provide liquid crystal display devices having light blocking lines which do not contribute to parasitic capacitive coupling between data lines and pixel electrodes, and methods of forming same.

[0016] These and other objects, advantages and features of the present invention are provided by liquid crystal display devices which having pixel electrodes, data lines and gate lines and utilize light blocking lines to improve display contrast ratios yet position the light blocking lines on the same level of metallization as the gate lines to thereby limit parasitic capacitive coupling between the data lines and the pixel electrodes. In addition, the light blocking lines are positioned on only one side of the data lines so that improvements in the display's opening ratio can also be achieved.

[0017] In particular, according to the present invention, liquid crystal display devices comprise an array of liquid crystal display cells (e.g., TFT display cells) and a plurality of light blocking lines to improve the contrast ratios of the display devices. The light blocking lines are preferably patterned so that no overlap occurs between a display's data lines and the light blocking lines. The elimination of overlap reduces the step height in the display's pixel electrodes and thereby reduces the extent of disclination of the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal material extending opposite the pixel electrodes. The light blocking lines are also preferably patterned beneath the display's data lines so that parasitic capacitive coupling between the data lines and the pixel electrodes is reduced. Moreover, although the light blocking lines are formed parallel to the data lines, they are preferably formed on only one side of the data lines so that improved opening ratios can be achieved. The light blocking lines are also preferably formed with beveled edges so that the step height in the display's pixel electrodes can be reduced even further. Thus, the light blocking lines are formed to compensate for light leakage (which may occur because of the presence of parasitic electric fields between a display's data lines and pixel electrodes during operation) yet still maintain the degree of disclination of the liquid crystal molecules at a low level by allowing the pixel electrodes to be formed with reduced step height.

[0018] According to one embodiment of the present invention, a liquid crystal display device comprises a transparent substrate having a face thereon, and first and second display cells on the substrate. The first display cell contains a first pixel electrode and has a control input (e.g., gate electrode of a TFT) electrically coupled to a first gate line. The second display cell contains a second pixel electrode and a control input electrically coupled to a second gate line. A first light blocking line is also provided on the substrate. The first light blocking line is preferably electrically coupled to the first gate line by patterning the first gate line and the first light blocking line using the same level of metallization. A first data line is also provided on the substrate. According to a preferred aspect of the present invention, the first data line overlaps the first and second pixel electrodes by not the first light blocking line. The first data line is also preferably formed at a higher level of metallization relative to the first light blocking line so that, among other things, parasitic capacitive coupling between the first data line and the first and second pixel electrodes can be maintained at a relatively low level.

[0019] According to another embodiment of the present invention, a liquid crystal display device comprises an array of liquid crystal display cells on a transparent substrate, arranged as a plurality of rows and columns of display cells. A plurality of data lines are also provided on the substrate so that each data line is disposed between adjacent columns of

display cells. A plurality of ladder-shaped electrodes are also provided on the substrate and each of the ladder-shaped electrodes is disposed opposite a row of display cells so that the pixel electrodes in each row of display cells overlap a respective ladder-shaped electrode. The ladder-shaped electrodes are also preferably formed with beveled edges to improve the planar uniformity of the subsequently formed pixel electrodes and reduce the extent of disclination between the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal material extending opposite the pixel electrodes.

[0020] The present invention also includes methods of forming liquid crystal display devices having improved opening and contrast ratios. In particular, according to yet another embodiment of the present invention, a method of forming a liquid crystal display device (e.g., active matrix display) includes the steps of forming a first conductive layer (e.g., aluminum) on a face of a transparent substrate and then patterning the first conductive layer to define a ladder-shaped electrode having first and second side electrodes and a plurality of rungs electrically interconnecting the first and second side electrodes. A first electrically insulating layer (e.g., SiO_2) is then formed on the ladder-shaped electrode. Next, a layer of amorphous silicon (a-Si) is formed on the first electrically insulating layer. The layer of amorphous silicon is then patterned to define an amorphous silicon active region extending opposite a portion of the first side electrode. A second conductive layer is then formed on the first electrically insulating layer and amorphous silicon active region. The second conductive layer is then patterned into a data line and a drain electrode so that the data line and drain electrode contact first and second portions of the amorphous silicon active region, respectively. A second electrically insulating layer (e.g., Si_3N_4) is then formed on the patterned second conductive layer and then patterned to expose a portion of the drain electrode. A layer of indium-tin-oxide (ITO) is then deposited and patterned to define a pixel electrode which is electrically connected to the exposed portion of the drain electrode.

[0021] Thus, the present invention provides for liquid crystal display devices having improved contrast ratios by incorporating light blocking lines therein. The light blocking lines are also patterned so that any step height in the display's pixel electrodes is maintained at a low level so that the degree of disclination in the liquid crystal material is reduced. This is achieved by patterning the light blocking lines so that they do not overlap the display's data lines. In addition, the light blocking lines are preferably positioned on only one side of the data lines so that improved opening ratios can be achieved. The parasitic loading capacitance between the data lines and pixel electrodes can also be improved by patterning the light blocking lines below the data lines, using the same level of metallization as used to form the gate lines.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0022] FIG. 1 is a layout schematic view of a liquid crystal display device according to the prior art.

[0023] FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display device of FIG. 1, taken along line A-A'.

[0024] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display device of FIG. 1, taken along line B-B'.

[0025] FIG. 4 is a layout schematic view of an active matrix liquid crystal display device according to the present invention.

[0026] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of a first embodiment of the device of FIG. 4, taken along line C-C'.

[0027] FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of a second embodiment of the device of FIG. 4, taken along line C-C'.

[0028] FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of a third embodiment of the device of FIG. 4, taken along line C-C'.

[0029] FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of the device of FIG. 4, taken along line D-D'.

[0030] FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of the device of FIG. 4, taken along line D-D'.

[0031] FIG. 10 is an electrical schematic of an active matrix liquid crystal display device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0032] The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which preferred embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.

[0033] Referring to FIGS. 4 and 10, layout and electrical schematic diagrams of an active matrix liquid crystal display device according to the present invention will now be described. In particular, an active matrix liquid crystal display device is provided which comprises a two-dimensional array of thin-film transistor (TFT) liquid crystal display cells arranged as a plurality of columns of display cells and a plurality of rows of display cells.

[0034] As illustrated, each column of display cells is defined between adjacent data lines 150 (e.g., $D_{j-2}, D_{j-1}, \dots, D_{j+1}$) and each row of display cells is defined between adjacent gate lines 130a (e.g., $G_{i-2}, G_{i-1}, \dots, G_{i+2}$). Each display cell may comprise an amorphous silicon (a-Si) thin-film field effect transistor (TFT) having a source region electrically coupled to a corresponding data line 150 via an orthogonal data line extension, a gate electrically coupled to a corresponding gate line 130a and a drain region electrically coupled to a respective pixel electrode 7 preferably formed of a transparent material such as indium-tin-oxide (ITO). Each display cell also preferably comprises a storage capacitor (C_s). As will be understood by those skilled in the art, the value of the storage capacitor is a function of, among other things, the area of overlap between a pixel electrode 7 and an electrode coupled to an adjacent lower order gate line. As best illustrated by FIG. 4, the value of the storage capacitor is a function of the area of overlap between each pixel electrode 7 and an underlying ladder-shaped electrode which, as described more fully hereinbelow, is comprised of a gate line 130a, a light blocking line 9 and a storage electrode line 130b. A liquid crystal capacitor C_{LC} is also defined by each cell as the capacitance between a pixel

electrode on a lower TFT substrate and a counter electrode **210** on an upper counter substrate **200**. As illustrated, the counter electrode **210** may be biased to a common potential (V_{com}).

[0035] Referring again to **FIG. 4**, the data lines **150** are preferably patterned as a plurality of parallel lines of metallization and each row of display cells is defined opposite a respective ladder-shaped electrode which is comprised of a plurality of light blocking lines **9** at the rungs of the ladder-shaped electrode, a gate line **130a** and a storage electrode line **130b** which extends parallel to the gate line **130a**. According to a preferred aspect of the present invention, each light blocking line **9** is defined in parallel with a corresponding data line **150**, however, these lines are spaced laterally from each other so there is no overlap between them. This reduces the extent of any parasitic capacitive coupling between the data lines **150** and the light blocking lines **9**. Moreover, because each light blocking line **9** is located on only one side of a respective data line **150** and pixel electrode **7**, in contrast to the prior art active matrix substrates where both sides of a pixel electrode extend opposite a light blocking line, the opening ratio of the liquid crystal display device is increased. As described more fully hereinbelow, the location of each light blocking line **9** relative to a respective pixel electrode **7** is a function of the angle of orientation of the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal material which separates the lower TFT substrate **100** from the upper counter substrate **200**. As illustrated, the light blocking lines **9** are located on the left side of the pixel electrodes to correspond to the angle of orientation of the liquid crystal molecules **190'** illustrated by **FIGS. 5-7**.

[0036] Referring now to **FIGS. 5-8**, cross-sectional views of various embodiments of the device of **FIG. 4** are illustrated. In particular, the display device of **FIG. 4** may be formed by forming a first conductive layer (e.g., aluminum, titanium, tungsten and alloys thereof) on a face of a transparent substrate **100** and then patterning the first conductive layer as a ladder-shaped electrode comprised of a plurality of light blocking lines **9** (at the rungs of the ladder-shaped electrode), a gate line **130a** and storage electrode line **130b**. In **FIG. 8**, the illustrated cross-sections of the gate line **130a** and the storage electrode line **130b** are part of adjacent ladder-shaped electrodes. The first conductive layer may be formed to have a thickness of about 2,000 Å. After the first conductive layer has been patterned to define a plurality of ladder-shaped electrodes, the edges of the ladder-shaped electrodes are beveled, using conventional techniques, to reduce the abruptness of their cross-sectional profile to subsequently formed layers. A first electrically insulating layer **120** (e.g., SiO_2) is then formed on the patterned first conductive layer and face of the transparent substrate **100**, as illustrated.

[0037] Next, a layer of amorphous silicon (a-Si) is formed on the first electrically insulating layer **120** and then patterned to define a plurality of amorphous silicon active regions **110** of subsequently formed TFTs. Then, a blanket second electrically conductive layer, which may have thickness of less than about 2,000 Å, is formed on the first electrically insulating layer **120** and active regions **110**. The second electrically conductive layer is then patterned using conventional techniques to define (i) a plurality of parallel data lines **150** which have orthogonal extensions in ohmic

contact with source region portions of the active regions **110**, and (ii) a plurality of drain electrodes **170** in ohmic contact with drain region portions of the active regions **110**. A second electrically insulating region **160** is then formed on the patterned second electrically conductive layer. This second electrically insulating layer **160** may comprise an inorganic passivation layer of silicon nitride (Si_3N_4) having a thickness of less than about 4,000 Å, for example. The second electrically insulating layer **160** is then patterned to define a plurality of openings therein which expose respective drain electrodes **170** of the display cells. An optically transparent layer of indium-tin-oxide is then formed on the second electrically insulating layer **160** and patterned to define a plurality of pixel electrodes **7**. As illustrated, the opposing ends of adjacent pixel electrodes preferably overlap opposing edges of each data line **150**.

[0038] As best illustrated by **FIG. 5**, a upper counter substrate **200** containing a counter electrode **210** is then mounted in spaced relation opposite the lower TFT substrate **100**. As will be understood by those skilled in the art, liquid crystal material is then injected into the space between the lower and upper substrates to define a liquid crystal material layer **190** having a pre-tilt angle. As will be understood by those skilled in the art, the tilt of the liquid crystal molecules **190'** in the liquid crystal material layer **190** is influenced by the magnitude of the vertical electric field which can be established between each pixel electrode **7** and the counter electrode **210**. However, near the vicinity of each data line **150**, the tilt orientations of the liquid crystal molecules **190'** in the liquid crystal material **190** are altered or scattered by stray and horizontal electric fields in the gap between adjacent pixel electrodes **7**. As illustrated, the stray electric fields may be sufficient to switch the pre-tilt orientation of the liquid crystal molecules **190'** to an opposite direction in what is commonly referred to as a "disclination region" illustrated as region d1. Unfortunately, the transmission of light through the disclination region is typically nonuniform and in a normally white display, light may be allowed to pass through the disclination region even when the pixel electrodes **7** are biased to provide a black display image. When this occurs, the contrast ratio of the display is adversely affected. However, according to the present invention, the light blocking lines **9** are designed to block light which otherwise would be pass through the transparent substrate **100** (from a backlight) and into the disclination region. Here, the light blocking lines **9** are typically patterned to be wider than the disclination region d1. Moreover, because the width of the disclination region d1 typically increases with any increase in step height associated with the pixel electrodes **7**, the light blocking lines **9** are spaced laterally from the data lines **150** so there is no overlap therebetween which might increase the step height of the pixel electrodes **7** (and also increase the magnitude of any parasitic load capacitance between the data lines **150**). Finally, because the light blocking lines **9** are positioned along only one side of the pixel electrode **7**, the opening ratio of the display device may be increased.

[0039] Referring now specifically to **FIG. 6**, the width of the disclination region (shown as d2) may be reduced even further by improving the planar uniformity of the pixel electrodes **7**. According to another preferred aspect of the present invention, this reduction in the width of the disclination region can be achieved by forming an organic electrically insulating/passivation layer **220** on the inorganic

insulating layer **160**. The organic insulating layer **220** preferably comprises a layer of polyimide or an acrylic resin having a smooth upper surface and a thickness in a range between about 5,000 and 7,000 Å. In particular, the organic insulating layer **220** is made sufficiently thick to offset step-height variations in the inorganic insulating layer **160**. The organic insulating layer **220** may also be planarized using conventional techniques to define a planarized upper surface on which the pixel electrodes **7** can be formed.

[0040] Referring now specifically to **FIG. 7**, the above-described method of forming a liquid crystal display device may be simplified by omitting the step of forming an inorganic insulating layer **160** which typically involves a chemical vapor deposition step. However, to compensate for the missing inorganic insulating layer **160**, an organic insulating layer **220** may be formed to have a thickness in a range between about 15,000 and 35,000 Å, however, thicker insulating layer **220** may also be used. This organic insulating layer **220** may also be planarized so that the pixel electrodes **7** have reduced step height. As will be understood by those skilled in the art, increasing the thickness of the organic insulating layer **220** increases the vertical distance between the data lines **150** and the pixel electrodes **7** and thereby reduces the magnitudes of the stray electric fields adjacent the spaces between the pixel electrodes **7**. As described above, this reduction in field strength and step height reduces the width of the disclination region so that $d3 < d2 < d1$. Accordingly, the widths of the light blocking lines **9** may also be decreased as the vertical spacing between the data lines **150** and pixel electrodes **7** is increased. Thus, increased opening ratios may be achieved by increasing the thickness of the passivation layer(s) disposed between the data lines **150** and pixel electrodes **7**.

[0041] **FIGS. 8 and 9** also illustrated two examples for limiting light leakage in the upper and lower sides of each pixel. The two figures are cross-sectional views of the device of **FIG. 4**, taken along the line D-D'. The view of **FIG. 8** corresponds to an etch back type amorphous silicon LCD apparatus, and the view in **FIG. 9** corresponds to an etch stopper type amorphous silicon LCD apparatus. As shown in **FIG. 8**, an organic black matrix layer **300** is formed to cover the end portions of the gate lines **130a** and storage electrode lines **130b**. The organic black matrix **300** may have a thickness of about 8,000 Å or more for a higher luminous intensity. Even though the step of the black matrix **300** may raise the orientation disorder of the liquid crystal molecules **190'** due to its thickness, the gate lines **130a** and storage electrode lines **130b** can effectively block the leakage of light which may be caused by step height of the black matrix **300** layer.

[0042] Referring now to **FIG. 9**, a black matrix layer **230** containing chromium is formed on the counter substrate **200**. In this embodiment, the light rays reflected on the black matrix **230** may be transmitted to the channel region **10** of the TFT in the active matrix substrate, and thus light leakage can occur since the light rays produce an induced current in the channel region. However, since the amorphous silicon film layer **110** is formed very thin in the etch stopper type TFT, this light leakage can be considerably reduced.

[0043] In the drawings and specification, there have been, disclosed typical preferred embodiments of the invention and, although specific terms are employed, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation, the scope of the invention being set forth in the following claims.

1-45. (Cancelled)

46. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

- a transparent substrate;
- a first conductive layer formed on said substrate, and having a plurality of gate lines and storage electrode lines;
- a first electrically insulating layer formed on said first conductive layer;
- a semiconductor layer formed on said first electrically insulating layer;
- a second conductive layer formed on said semiconductor layer, and having a plurality of parallel data lines which have extensions in ohmic contact with source region portions of said semiconductor layer, and a plurality of drain electrodes in ohmic contact with drain region portion of said semiconductor layer, wherein at least a portion of drain electrodes overlap said storage electrode lines;
- a second electrically insulating layer formed on said second conductive layer and having a plurality of openings therein which expose said drain electrodes; and
- an optically transparent layer formed on said second electrically insulating layer and electrically connected to said drain electrodes via said openings.

47. The liquid crystal display device of claim 46, wherein the semiconductor layer is made of amorphous silicon.

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专利名称(译)	具有改进的开口和对比度的有源矩阵显示装置及其形成方法		
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摘要(译)

具有改进的开口和对比度的有源矩阵显示装置利用光阻挡线来改善显示对比度，同时将光阻挡线定位在与栅极线相同的金属化水平上，从而限制数据线和像素电极之间的寄生电容耦合。光阻挡线也仅位于数据线的侧，从而也可以实现显示器开口率的改善。光阻挡线优选地被图案化，使得在显示器的数据线和光阻挡线之间不发生重叠。消除重叠减小了显示器的像素电极中的台阶高度，从而减小了与像素电极相对延伸的液晶材料中的液晶分子的向错程度。光阻挡线也优选地在显示器的数据线下方案化，使得数据线和像素电极之间的寄生电容耦合减小。光阻挡线也优选地形成有斜边，使得显示器的像素电极中的台阶高度可以进一步减小。

