



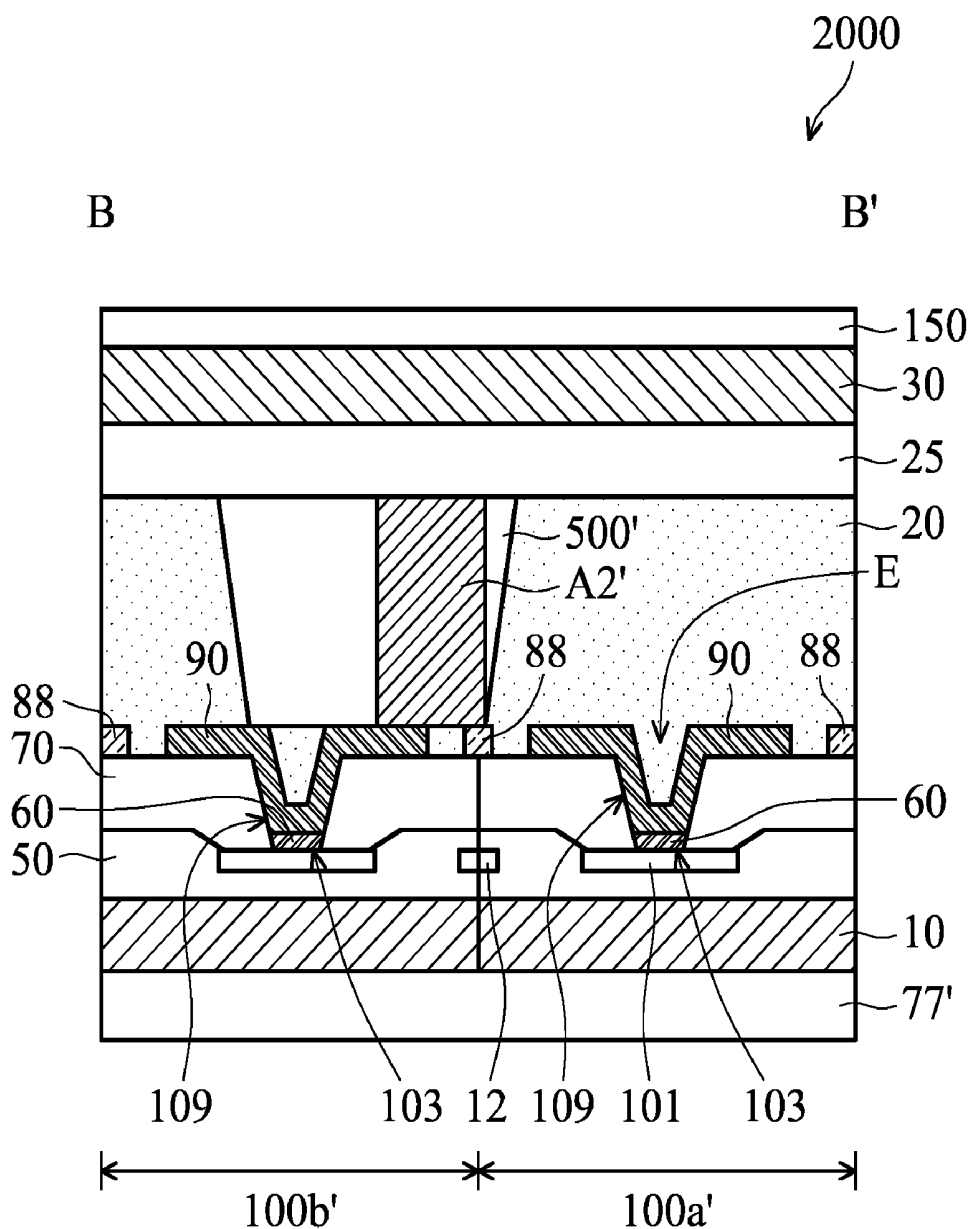
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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
SHIBAZAKI(10) **Pub. No.: US 2014/0028954 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Jan. 30, 2014**(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE**(52) **U.S. CL.**

USPC . 349/64; 349/138; 349/106; 349/61; 349/110

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(TW)(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid crystal display (LCD) device is provided. The LCD device includes a substrate having at least one pixel region defined by a pair of gate lines extending in a first direction and a pair of data lines extending in a second direction. A first insulating layer is disposed on the substrate corresponding to the pixel region. A first common electrode is disposed on the first insulating layer. A pixel electrode pattern is disposed above the first common electrode. A second insulating layer is interposed between the first common electrode and the pixel electrode pattern. A pair of second common electrodes is formed on the second insulating layer and corresponds to the pair of data lines.

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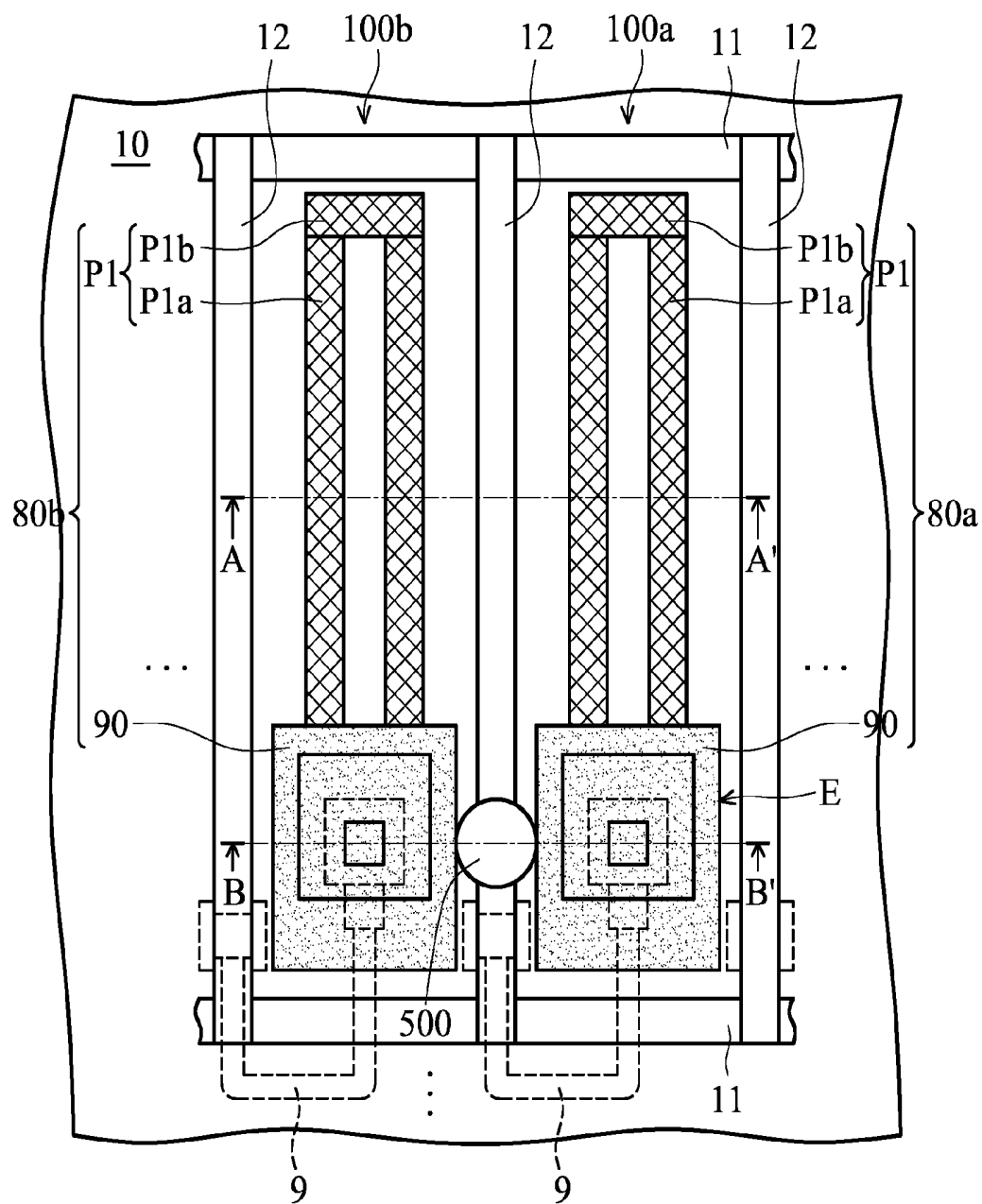


FIG. 1A

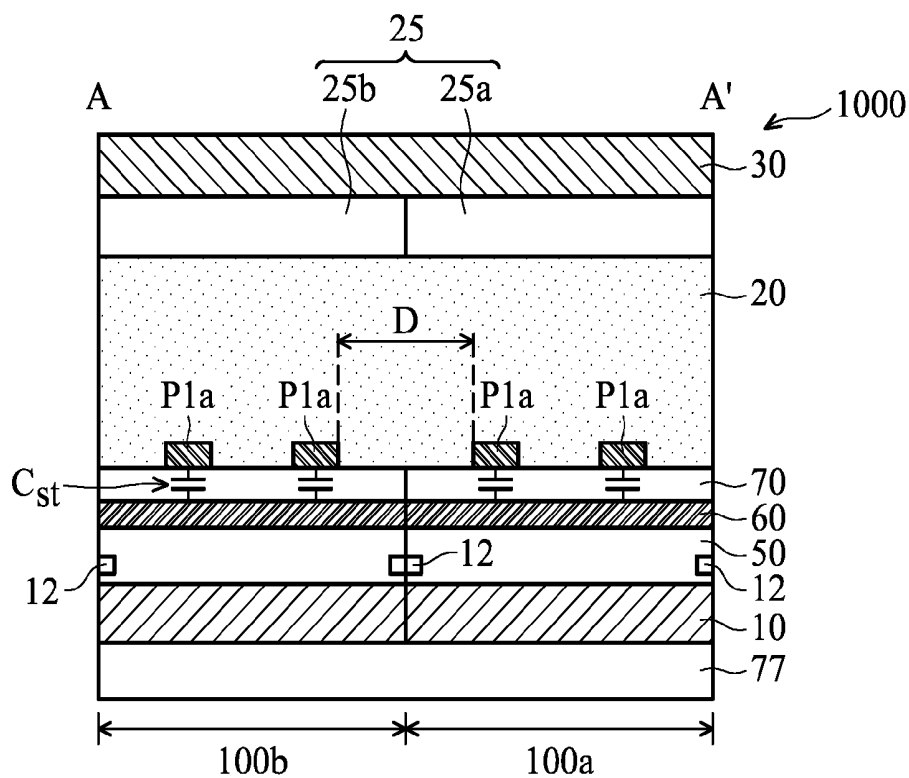


FIG. 1B

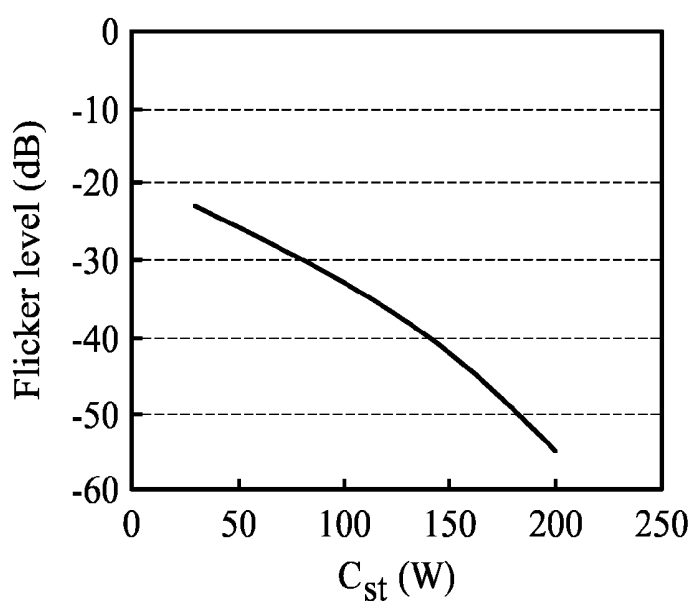


FIG. 1C

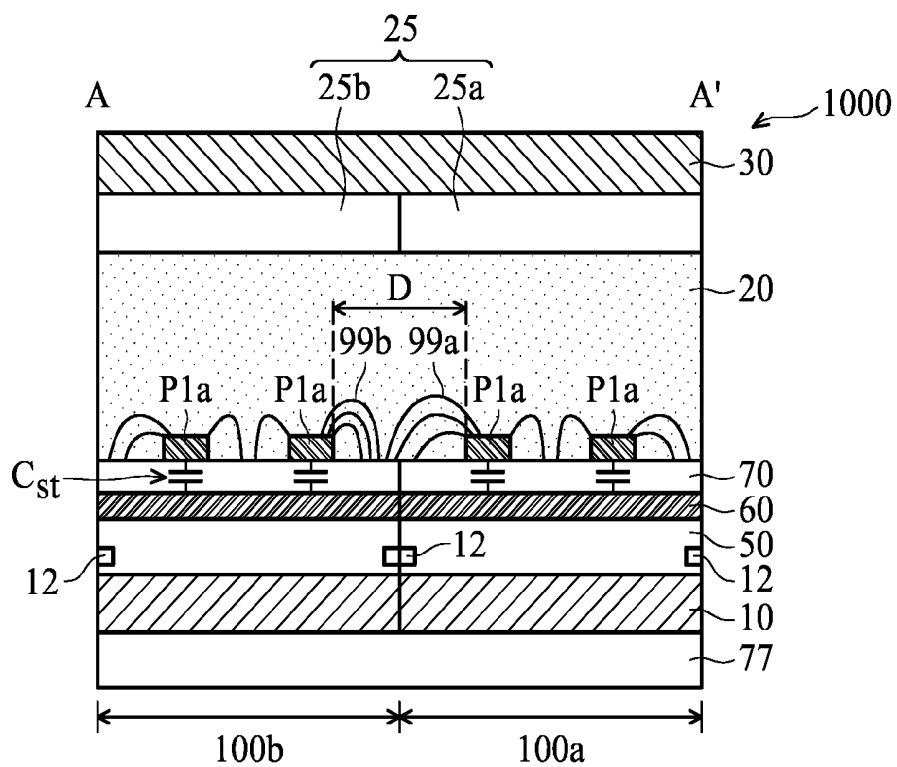


FIG. 1D

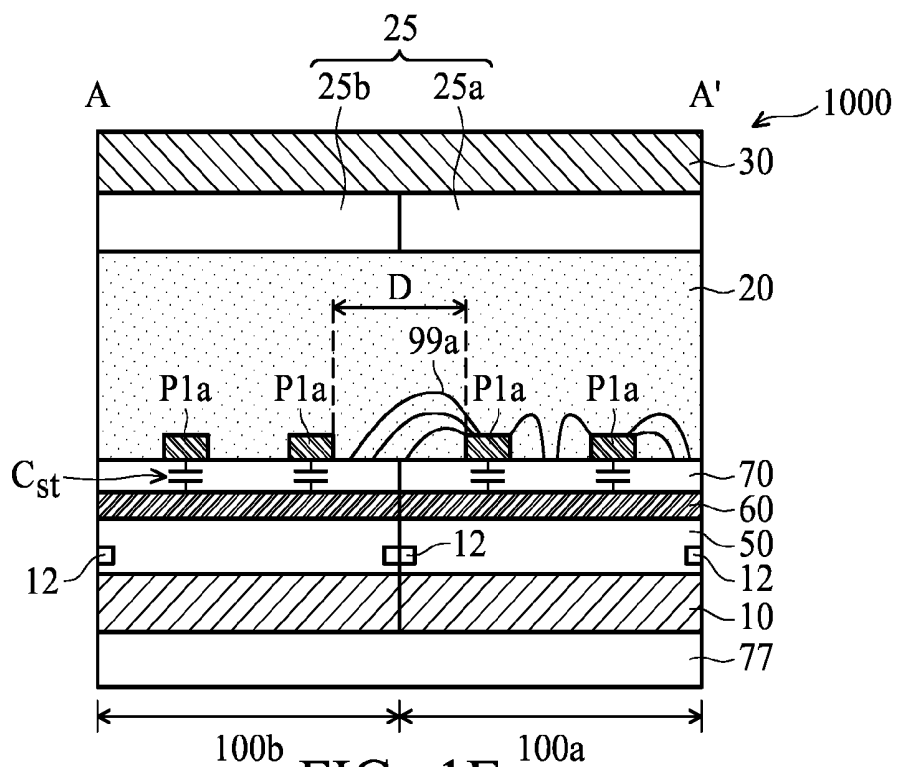


FIG. 1E

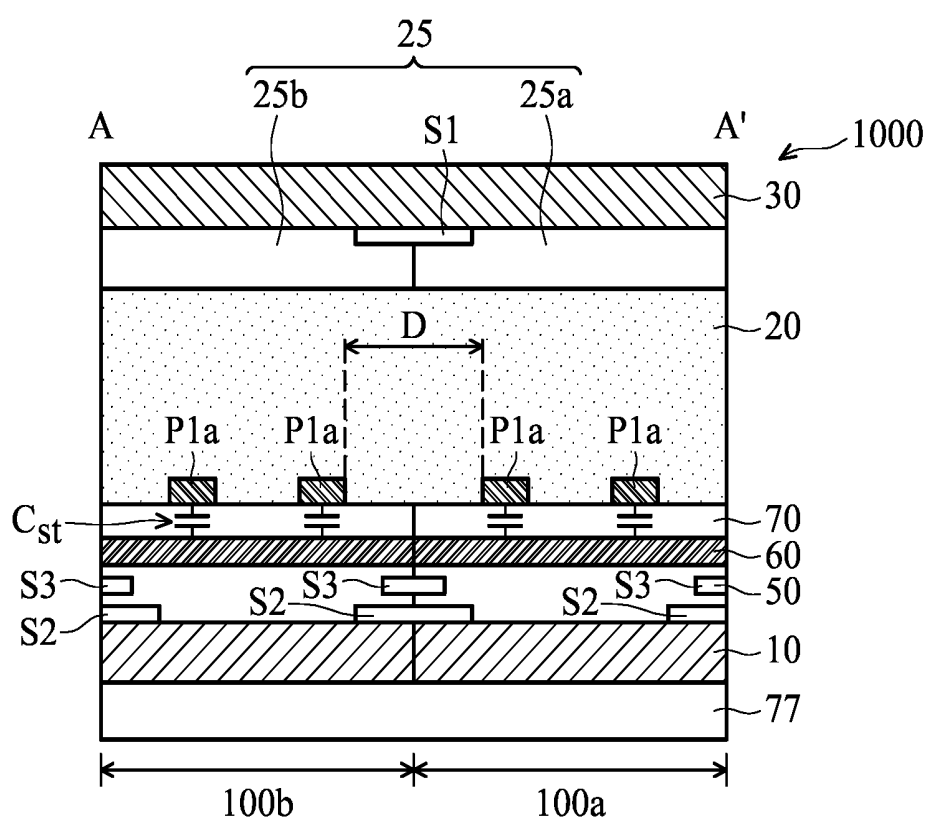


FIG. 2

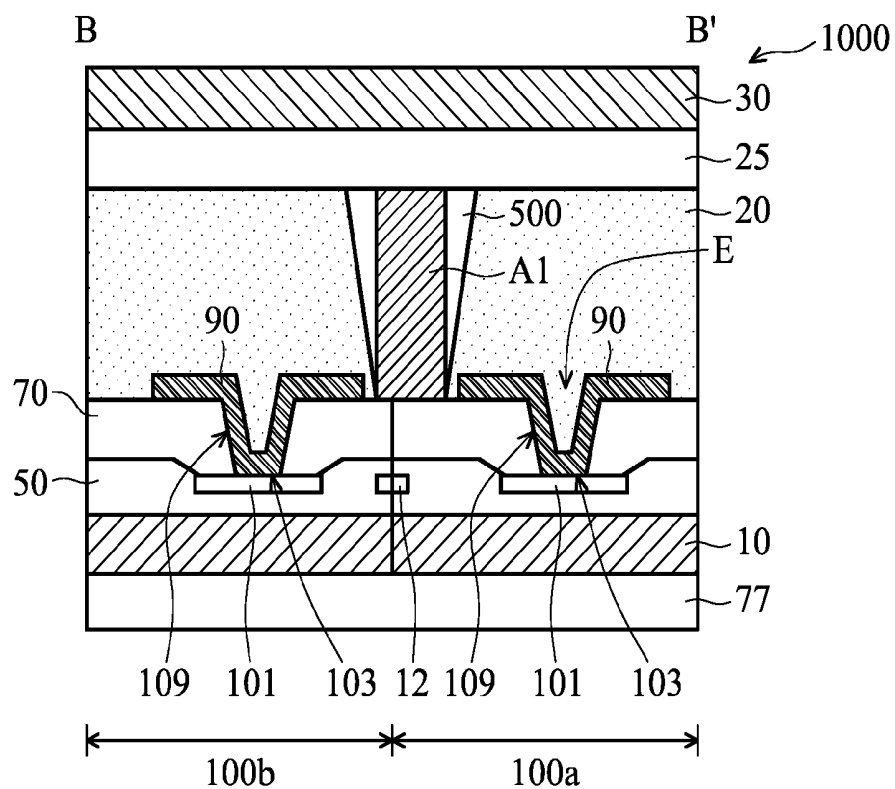


FIG. 3A

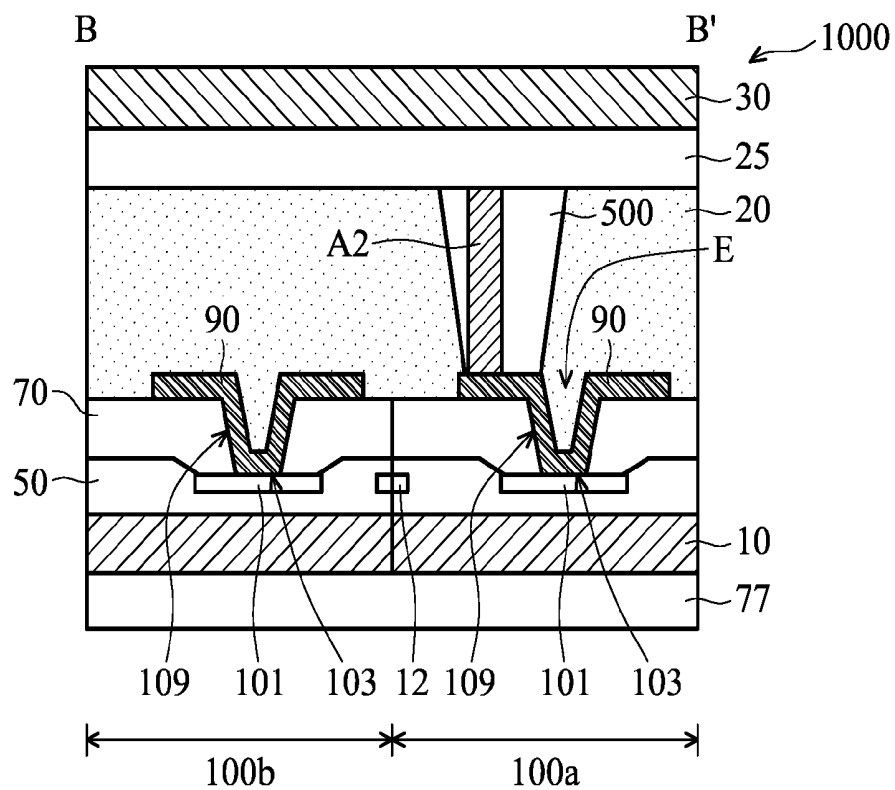


FIG. 3B

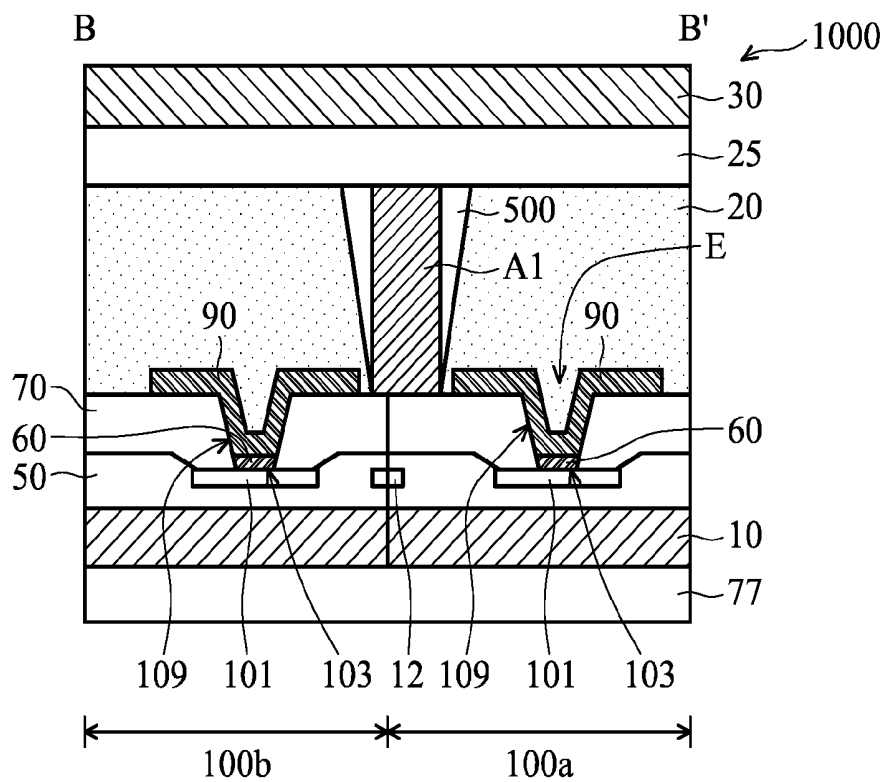


FIG. 3C

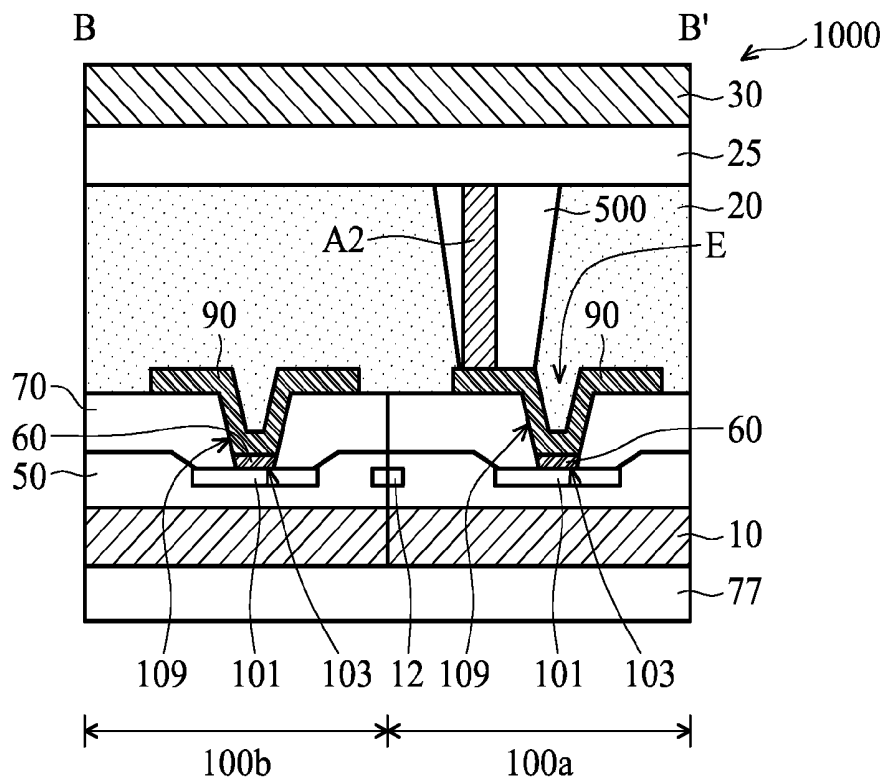


FIG. 3D

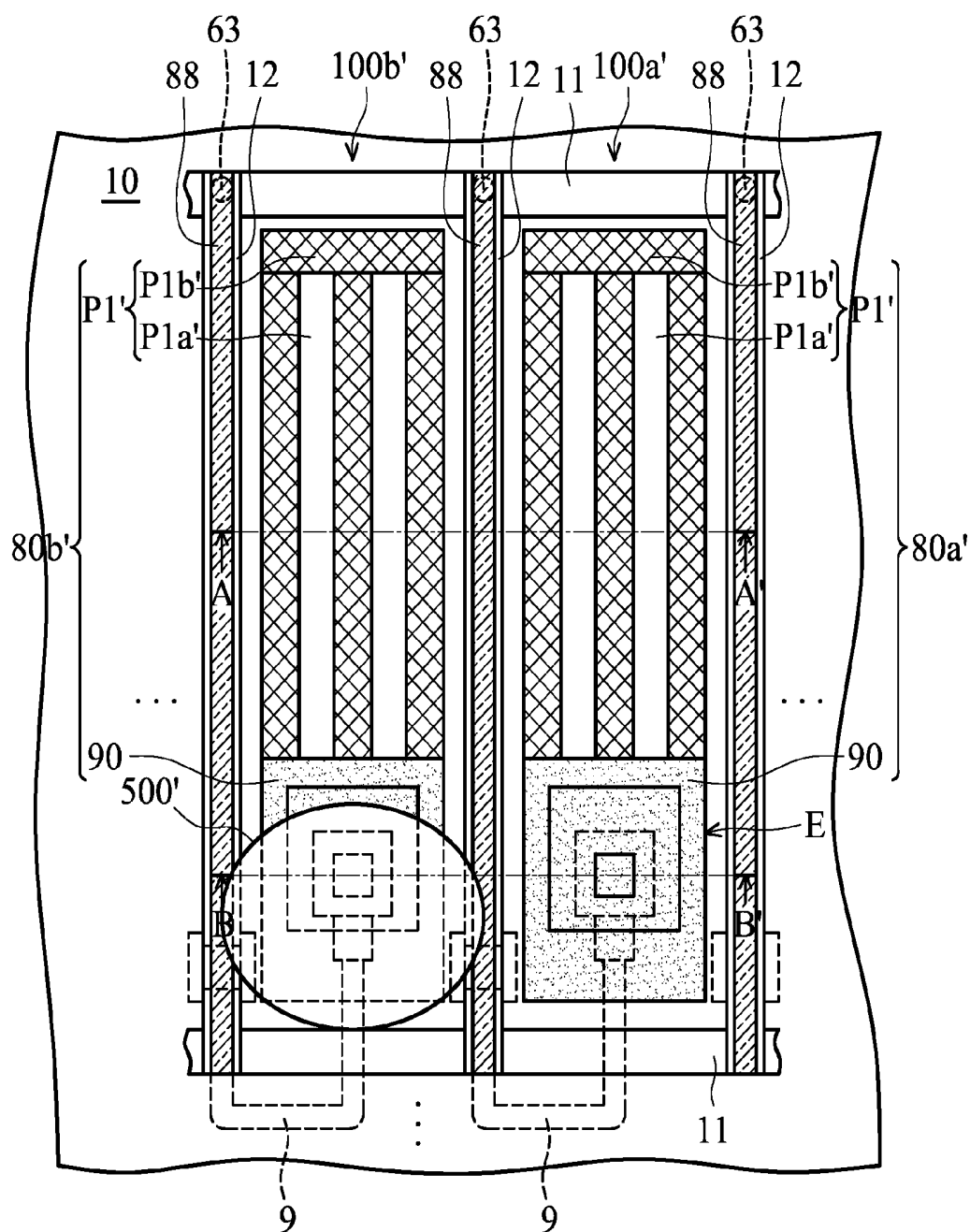


FIG. 4A

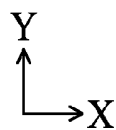


FIG. 4B

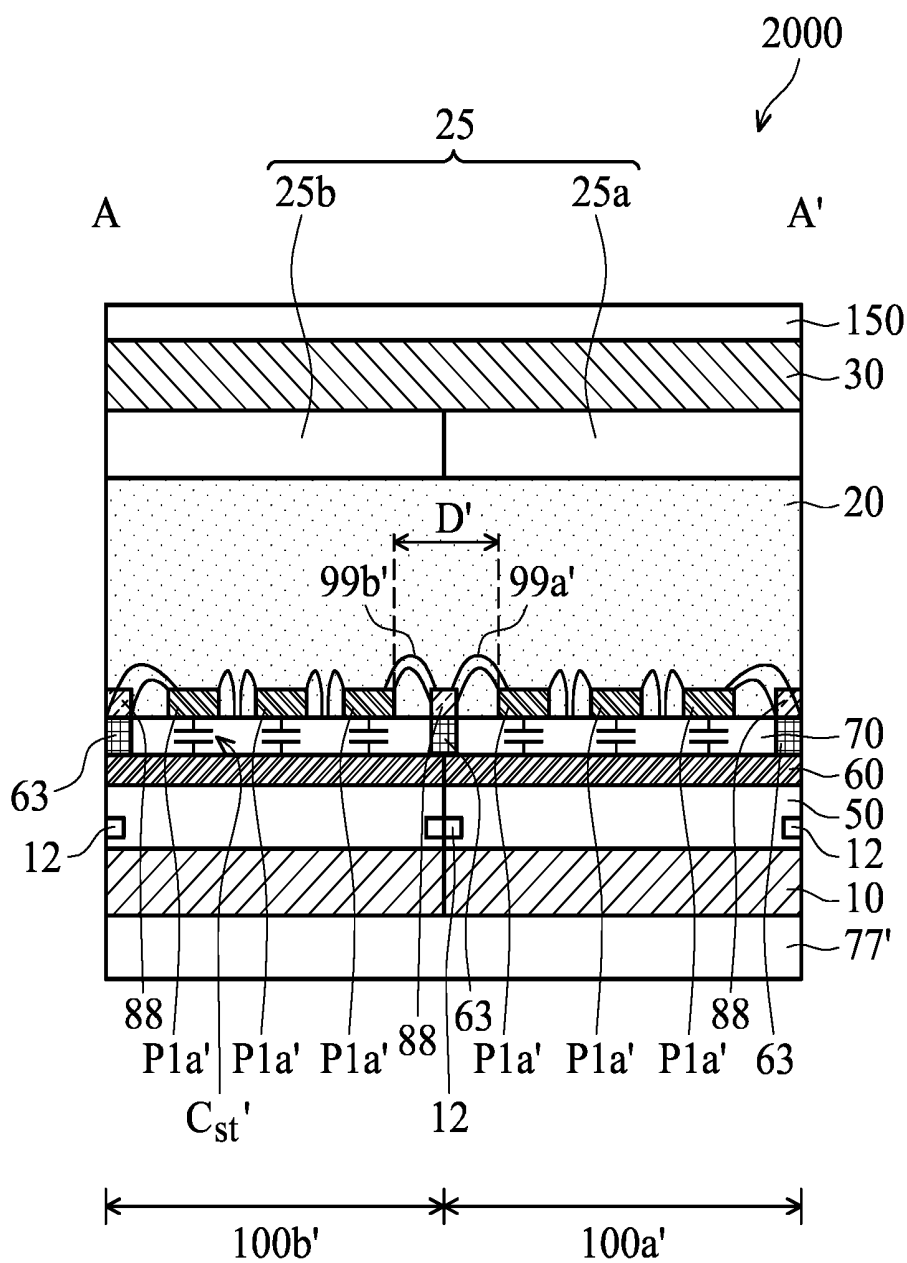


FIG. 4C

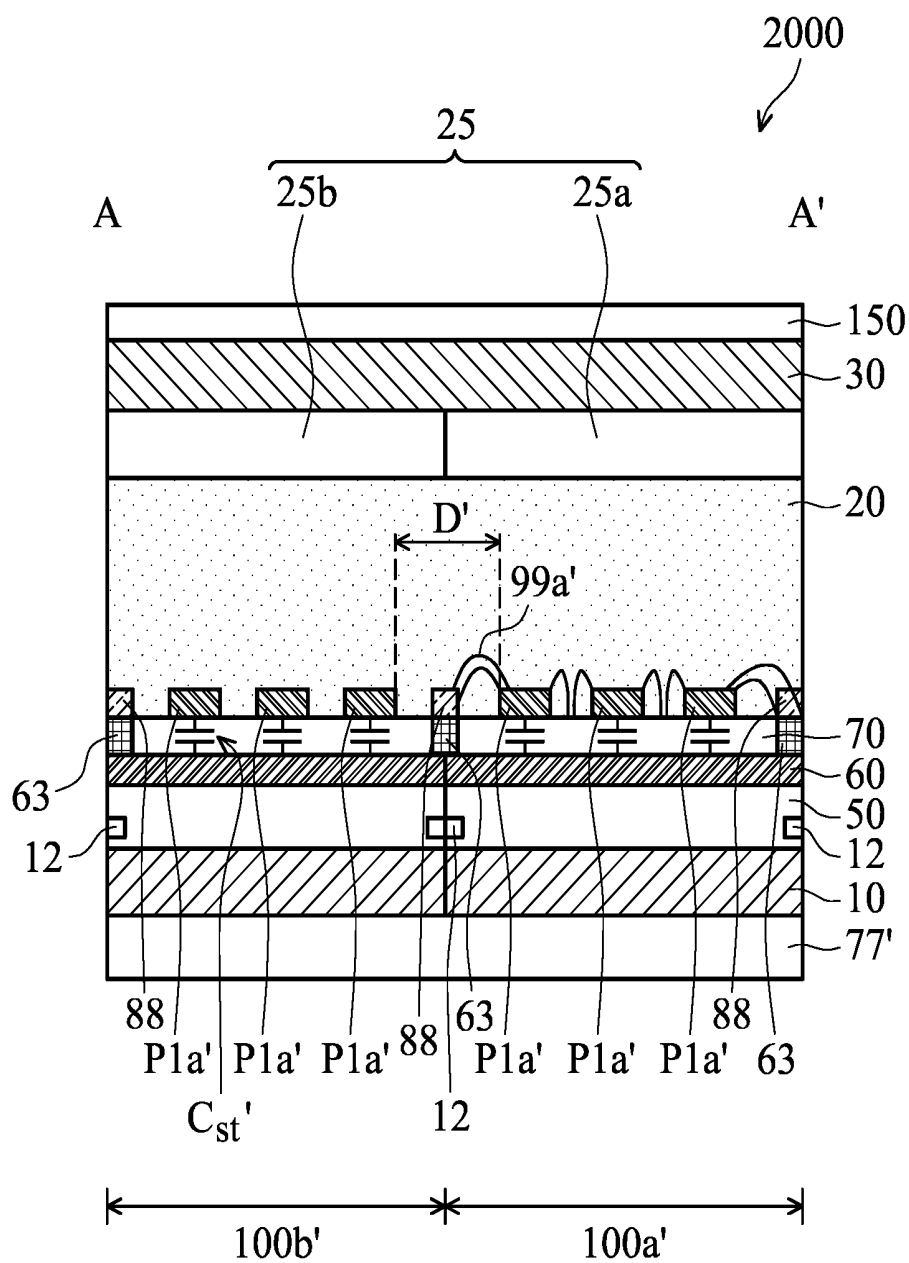


FIG. 4D

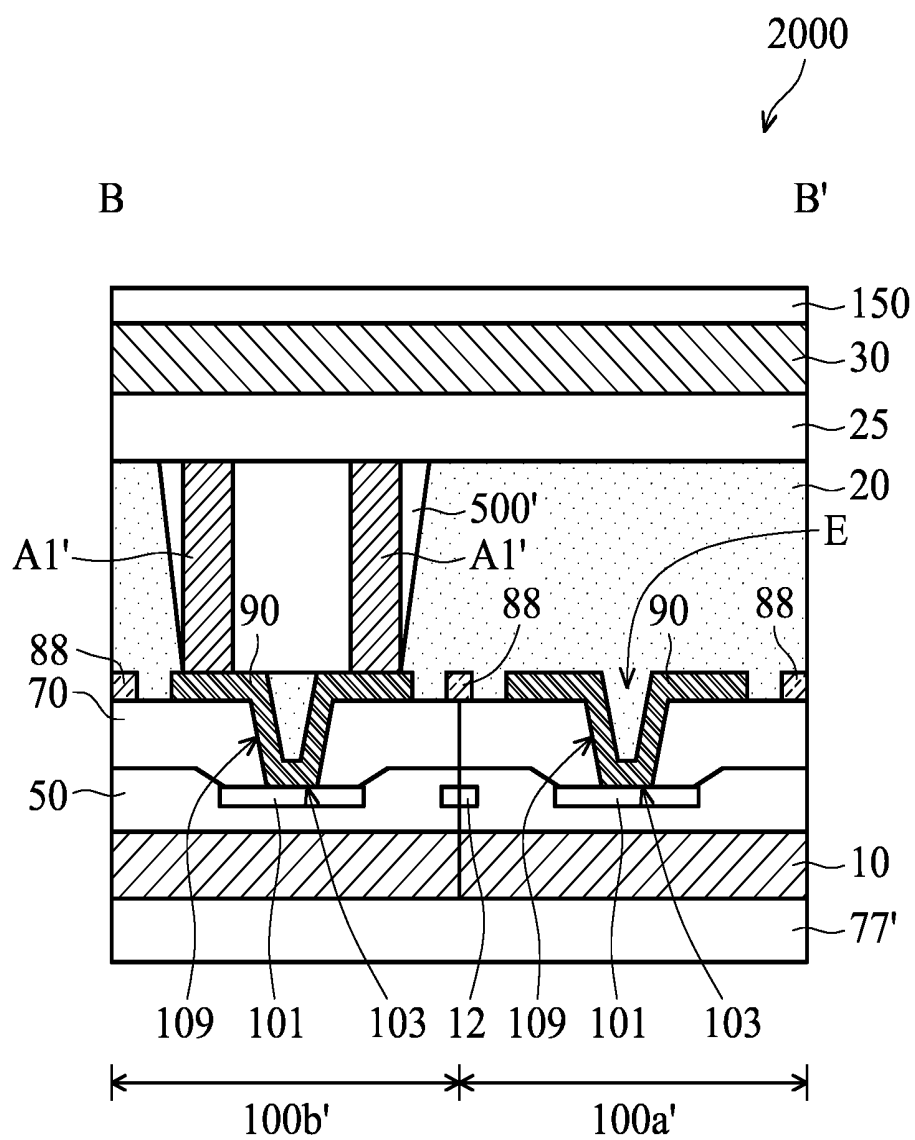


FIG. 5A

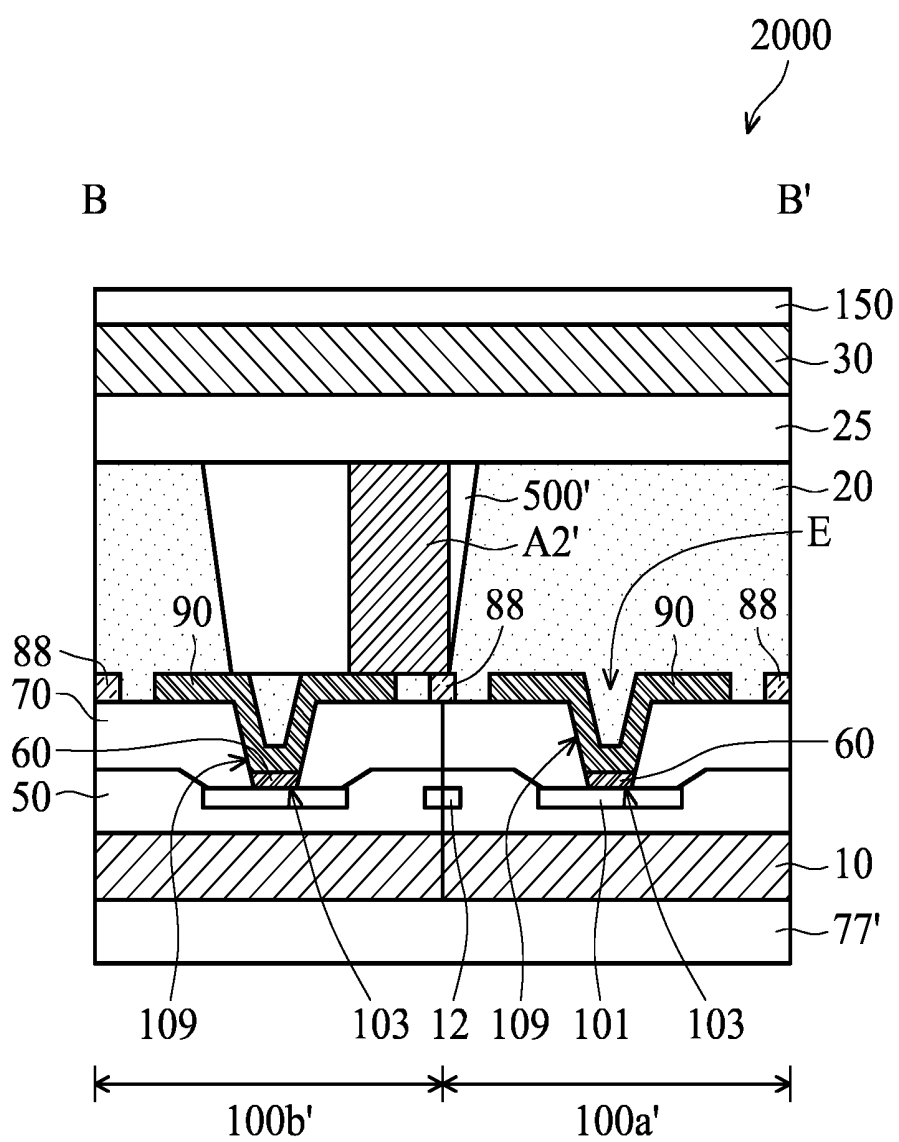


FIG. 5B

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

BACKGROUND

[0001] 1. Technical Field

[0002] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device, and in particular relates to a liquid crystal display device with a high pixel density.

[0003] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0004] Liquid crystal displays have become increasingly used in various electronic devices. In particular, active matrix liquid crystal displays (AMLCD) have attracted great interests because each pixel can be selectively turned on or off by a switching element provided in each pixel. Various modes of AMLCDs such as an in-plane switching (IPS) mode and a fringe field switching (FFS) mode have been developed. An IPS mode or a FFS mode LCD includes a pixel electrode pattern and a common electrode formed above a substrate, and liquid crystal molecules are controlled by a transverse electric field which is substantially parallel to the substrate surface. When a voltage is applied to the pixel electrode pattern, the liquid crystal molecules rotate in a plane which is substantially parallel to the substrate surface to allow light transmittance. One of the major advantages provided by an IPS mode or a FFS mode is a wide viewing angle, and compared to the IPS mode, the FFS mode has improved electrode design such that light transmission is enhanced. However, for currently available IPS or FFS mode LCDs, there are still issues to be resolved such as low light transmission, light leakage and color mixture.

[0005] Furthermore, there has been a demand in recent years for developing liquid crystal displays having a high pixel density or pixels per inch (PPI) such that a higher resolution can be achieved. However, challenges still exist for the development of high pixel density liquid crystal displays.

BRIEF SUMMARY

[0006] An exemplary embodiment of a liquid crystal display device comprises a substrate having at least one pixel region defined by a pair of gate lines extending in a first direction and a pair of data lines extending in a second direction. A first insulating layer is disposed on the substrate corresponding to the pixel region. A first common electrode is disposed on the first insulating layer. A pixel electrode pattern is disposed above the first common electrode. A second insulating layer is interposed between the first common electrode and the pixel electrode pattern. A pair of second common electrodes is formed on the second insulating layer and corresponds to the pair of data lines.

[0007] A detailed description is given in the following embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] The present invention can be more fully understood by reading the subsequent detailed description and examples with references made to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

[0009] FIG. 1A is a plan view of an embodiment of a portion of a liquid crystal display (LCD) device;

[0010] FIG. 1B is a cross-sectional view along A-A' line shown in FIG. 1A;

[0011] FIG. 1C is a graph of storage capacitance C_{st} versus flicker level of the LCD device in FIG. 1A;

[0012] FIG. 1D is a cross-sectional view of two neighboring pixel regions of the LCD device in FIG. 1B, wherein the two neighboring pixel regions are both in the on state;

[0013] FIG. 1E is a cross-sectional view of two neighboring pixel regions of the LCD device in FIG. 1B, wherein one of the pixel regions is in the on state and the other pixel region is in the off state;

[0014] FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of the LCD device in FIG. 1B, wherein the LCD device comprises at least one shielding element;

[0015] FIGS. 3A and 3B are cross-sectional views of an embodiment along B-B' line shown in FIG. 1A, showing the LCD device without and with spacer misalignment, respectively;

[0016] FIGS. 3C and 3D are cross-sectional views of another embodiment along B-B' line shown in FIG. 1A, showing the LCD device without and with spacer misalignment, respectively;

[0017] FIG. 4A is a plan view of an embodiment of a portion of an LCD device according to the invention;

[0018] FIG. 4B is a cross-sectional view along A-A' line shown in FIG. 4A;

[0019] FIG. 4C is a cross-sectional view of two neighboring pixel regions of the LCD device in FIG. 4B, wherein the two neighboring pixel regions are both in the on state;

[0020] FIG. 4D is a cross-sectional view of two neighboring pixel regions of the LCD device in FIG. 4B, wherein one of the pixel regions is in the on state and the other pixel region is in the off state; and

[0021] FIGS. 5A-5B are cross-sectional views along B-B' line shown in FIG. 4A, showing the LCD device without and with spacer misalignment, respectively.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0022] The following description is of the preferred mode of carrying out the invention. This description is made for the purpose of illustrating the general principles of the invention and should not be taken in a limiting sense. The scope of the invention is best determined by reference to the appended claims.

[0023] Refer to FIGS. 1A-1B, in which FIG. 1A illustrates a plan view of an embodiment of a portion of a liquid crystal display (LCD) device 1000 and FIG. 1B illustrates a cross-sectional view along A-A' line shown in FIG. 1A, respectively. In the embodiment, the LCD 1000 may comprise a substrate 10 having at least one pixel region 100a or 100b, a counter substrate 30 opposed to the substrate 10, a liquid crystal layer 20 sandwiched between the two substrates 10 and 30, a color filter layer 25 formed between the liquid crystal layer 20 and the counter substrate 30, and a backlight module 77 disposed under the substrate 10. A light (not shown) emitted from the backlight module 77 may pass through the substrate 10, the liquid crystal layer 20, the color filter layer 25, and the counter substrate 30, in the order described, to reach a viewer viewing the LCD device 1000. Generally, the backlight module 77 uses a diffusing light. However, light transmittance through the LCD device 1000 is considered low when a diffusing light is used. In some embodiments, the substrate 10 and the counter substrate 30 may each comprise glass, quartz or other suitable light transmissive materials.

[0024] The substrate 10 typically includes a plurality of pixel regions which are arranged in an array (i.e. pixel array). Moreover, each pixel region is defined by a pair of gate lines

11 extending in a first direction X and a pair of data lines **12** extending in a second direction Y. For the sake of simplicity, only two pixel regions **100a** and **100b** are depicted. Each pixel region **100a** or **100b** may comprise a pixel electrode pattern **80a** or **80b** formed above the substrate **10**. The pixel electrode pattern **80a** or **80b** may comprise a first portion **P1** and a conductive layer **90**. In some embodiments, the first portion **P1** may be a single columnar structure (not shown). In some embodiments, the first portion **P1** may comprise a multiple columnar structure. For example, the first portion **P1** may have a pair of first columns **P1a** spaced apart and extended substantially in the second direction Y. Each of the first columns **P1a** may respectively be connected to a second column **P1b** extending substantially in the first direction X. The conductive layer **90** may be part of an electrical connection E formed in the pixel region **100a** or **100b**. The details of the electrical connection structure E will be further discussed below with reference to FIGS. 3A-3B. Further, each of the pixel regions **100a** and **100b** may comprise a connecting layer **9** that is electrically connected to the electrical connection E and one of the pair of data lines **12**, as shown in FIG. 1A. In some embodiments, the connecting layer **9** may be formed of a semiconductor material such as polysilicon.

[0025] Referring to FIG. 1B, the color filter layer **25** may comprise a plurality of color filter regions. Each of the color filter regions may correspond to a respective pixel region. Each color filter region may be red, green, or blue in color, but it is not limited thereto. In some embodiments, adjacent color filter regions may have the same color or have different colors. In FIG. 1B, for example, two color filter regions **25a** and **25b** are depicted, wherein the color filter region **25a** corresponds to the pixel region **100a** and the color filter region **25b** corresponds to the pixel region **100b**.

[0026] In each pixel region **100a** or **100b**, a first insulating layer **50** may be disposed on the substrate **10**, and a first common electrode **60** may be disposed on the first insulating layer **50**. The pixel electrode pattern **80a** or **80b** may be disposed above the first common electrode **60** with a second insulating layer **70** interposed between the pixel electrode pattern **80a** or **80b** and the first common electrode **60**. In some embodiments, the first common electrode **60** and the pixel electrode pattern **80a** or **80b** may each be formed of a transparent conductive material such as indium tin oxide (ITO) or indium zinc oxide (IZO).

[0027] A storage capacitance C_{st} may be established between the first common electrode **60** and the pixel electrode pattern **80a** or **80b**. The magnitude of the storage capacitance C_{st} is determined by at least two factors: the distance between the pixel electrode pattern **80a** or **80b** and the first common electrode **60**; and the area of a vertical projection of the pixel electrode pattern **80a** or **80b** on the first common electrode **60**. Generally, a larger storage capacitance is desired. A larger storage capacitance may help lower flicker level of the LCD device **1000**.

[0028] FIG. 1C is a graph of storage capacitance C_{st} versus flicker level of the LCD device **1000**. As can be seen from FIG. 1C, as the capacitance C_{st} increases, flicker level of the LCD device **1000** decreases. The storage capacitance C_{st} may be increased by increasing the area (or the number of first columns **P1a**) of the pixel electrode pattern **80a** or **80b** above the first common electrode **60**. However, there may be an upper limit to the area (or the number of first columns **P1a**) of the pixel electrode pattern **80a** or **80b** as will be discussed later. Alternatively or additionally, the storage capacitance C_{st}

may be increased by increasing the area of the connecting layer **9**. For example, the connecting layer **9** may further comprise an extended portion (not shown) for increasing the area thereof. The connecting layer **9** having an increased area, however, blocks out more light transmitted through the LCD device **1000** from the backlight module **77**, thus lowering the light transmittance through the LCD device **1000**.

[0029] For obtaining high pixel density LCD devices, the pixel regions of the LCD devices are generally required to have a smaller size so that the LCD devices can comprise more pixel regions to achieve a higher pixel density. However, several factors need to be taken into consideration when decreasing the size of the pixel regions, and these factors will be discussed below.

[0030] FIG. 1D is a cross-sectional view of two neighboring pixel regions **100a** and **100b** of the LCD device **1000** in FIG. 1B, wherein the two neighboring pixel regions **100a** and **100b** are both in the on state. Referring to FIG. 1D, when a voltage is applied to turn on two neighboring pixel regions **100a** and **100b**, an electric field is generated in each of the pixel regions **100a** and **100b**. In more detail, in the pixel region **100a**, an electric field **99a** associated with the pixel electrode pattern **80a** is generated in a plane substantially parallel to an upper surface of the substrate **10**, and in the pixel region **100b**, an electric field **99b** associated with the pixel electrode pattern **80b** is generated also in the plane substantially parallel to the upper surface of the substrate **10**. For the embodiment shown in FIG. 1D, if the nearest distance D between the first columns **P1a** of the pixel electrode pattern **80a** in the pixel region **100a** and the first columns **P1a** of the pixel electrode pattern **80b** in the pixel region **100b** is too small, then the electric field generated in one pixel region **100a** or **100b** may not be confined to only the pixel region **100a** or **100b** but may extend into the other neighboring pixel region **100b** or **100a**. This is not an issue if both pixel regions **100a** and **100b** are in the on state. However, in the case where only the pixel region **100a** is turned on and the pixel region **100b** is in the off state, but the nearest distance D is too small, for example due to the pixel regions **100a** and **100b** being too small, the electric field **99a** generated in the particular pixel region **100a** may extend into the neighboring pixel region **100b** to cause light leakage from the pixel region **100b**, as shown in FIG. 1E. Furthermore, if the pixel region **100a** and the pixel region **100b** correspond to a color filter region **25a** and a color filter region **25b**, respectively, wherein the two color filter regions **25a** and **25b** differ in color, color mixture results.

[0031] Two solutions known to the inventor for solving light leakage and color mixture issues are providing sufficiently large nearest distance D as well as further providing light shielding elements in the LCD device **1000**. The two solutions may be used separately or in combination depending on practical requirements. In terms of providing sufficiently large nearest distance D between the pixel electrode pattern **80a** of pixel region **100a** and the pixel electrode pattern **80b** of the neighboring pixel region **100b**, although light leakage and color mixture are reduced as the nearest distance D increases, other issues may arise as a result. For example, lower pixel densities and/or lower light transmittances through the LCD device **1000**. As described previously, if pixel regions **100a** and **100b** are to be increased in size to obtain a larger nearest distance D, it may be difficult to achieve high pixel densities. In addition, if the area and/or the number of first or second columns **P1a** or **P1b** of the pixel

electrode pattern **80a** or **80b** are to be decreased in size to obtain a larger nearest distance **D**, it may decrease the storage capacitance C_{st} .

[0032] In terms of further providing light shielding elements in the LCD device **1000**, the LCD device **1000** may further comprise at least one light shielding element for preventing light leakage. FIG. 2 is an embodiment of the LCD device **1000** with at least one shielding element according to the invention. In the embodiment, three light shielding elements may be formed in the LCD device **1000**. For example, a first light shielding element **S1** may be formed on the counter substrate **30** and partially embedded in the two neighboring color filter regions **25a** and **25b**, a second light shielding element **S2** may be formed on the substrate **10** and partially embedded in the first insulating layer **50**, and a third light shielding element **S3** may be formed above the light shielding element **S2** and fully embedded in the first insulating layer **50**. In another embodiment, only one of the three light shielding elements **S1-S3** may be formed. In yet another embodiment, only two of the three light shielding elements **S1-S3** may be formed.

[0033] FIGS. 3A and 3B are cross-sectional views of an embodiment along B-B' line shown in FIG. 1A, showing the LCD device **1000** without and with spacer misalignment, respectively. The electrical connection structure **E** may be electrically connected to one of the pair of data lines **12** through the connecting layer **9** (shown in FIG. 1A). As shown in FIG. 3A, the electrical connection structure **E** may comprise a metal layer **101** embedded in the first insulating layer **50**, wherein a first via opening **103** is formed in the first insulating layer **50** to expose the metal layer **101**. The metal layer **101** may extend from one of the pair of data lines **12** or may be electrically connected thereto. A second insulating layer **70** is disposed on the first insulating layer **50**, wherein a second via opening **109** is formed in the second insulating layer **70** to expose the metal layer **101**. The conductive layer **90** is disposed on the second insulating layer **70** and filled into the first via opening **103** and the second via opening **109**, to be electrically connected to the metal layer **101**. Accordingly, the metal layer **101** and the conductive layer **90** are electrically connected with each other. In another embodiment, as shown in FIG. 3C-3D, the first common electrode **60** is filled into the first via opening **103**, to be electrically connected to the exposed metal layer **101**. The second insulating layer **70** is disposed on the first common electrode **60**, wherein a second via opening **109** is formed in the second insulating layer **70** to expose the first common electrode **60**. A conductive layer **90** is disposed on the second insulating layer **70** and filled into second via opening **109**, to be electrically connected to the first common electrode **60**. Accordingly, the metal layer **101** and the conductive layer **90** are electrically connected with each other through the first common electrode **60**.

[0034] At least one spacer **500** may be formed in the liquid crystal layer **20** between the substrate **10** and the counter substrate **30** and correspond to at least one of the pair of data lines **12**, as shown in FIG. 3A or 3C. As shown in FIG. 3B or 3D, when there is serious spacer misalignment, the spacer **500** may be formed partially on the second via opening **109**. In the case shown in FIG. 3A, the spacer **500** without misalignment is fully supported at the bottom, and the stable area is indicated as the shaded area **A1**. However, referring to FIG. 3B or 3D, when the spacer **500** with misalignment is formed partially on the second via opening **109**, the spacer **500** is only partially supported at the bottom, and the stable area **A2**

indicated is smaller in comparison to the stable area **A1** shown in FIG. 3A or 3C. Since the spacer **500** functions to space keep apart the two opposing substrates **10** and **30** of the LCD device **1000**, if the spacer **500** is destabilized due to serious misalignment, the structural integrity of the LCD device **1000** may be adversely affected. Further, as the dimension of the pixel regions of an LCD device of a given size shrinks for developing high pixel density LCD devices, the problem of spacer misalignment may become more prominent. This is due to for example the tolerance in mounting the spacer on the substrate becoming more significant as the dimension of the pixel region shrinks. One solution known to the inventor for avoiding spacer misalignment is to decrease the spacer size.

[0035] Another embodiment of the LCD device **2000** will be described below with reference to FIGS. 4A-4D and FIGS. 5A-5B. In the LCD device **2000**, elements similar to that in the LCD device **1000** will have the same or similar reference numerals and similar descriptions. For the sake of simplicity, the same descriptions will not be repeated unless it is necessary, and only the differences between the LCD device **1000** and the LCD device **2000** will be discussed herein.

[0036] Refer to FIGS. 4A-4B, in which FIG. 4A illustrates a plan view of an embodiment of a portion of an LCD device **2000** according to the invention and FIG. 4B illustrate a cross-sectional view along A-A' line shown in FIG. 4A, respectively. In the embodiment, the LCD device **2000** may similarly comprise a substrate **10**, a counter substrate **30** opposed to the substrate **10**, at least one pixel region **100'** formed on the substrate **10**, a liquid crystal layer **20** sandwiched between the two substrates **10** and **30**, a color filter layer **25** formed between the liquid crystal layer **20** and the counter substrate **30**, and a backlight module **77'** disposed under the substrate **10**. A light (not shown) emitted from the backlight module **77'** may pass through the substrate **10**, the liquid crystal layer **20**, the color filter layer **25**, and the counter substrate **30**, in the order described, to reach a viewer viewing the LCD device **2000**. It is noted that the substrate **10**, the counter substrate **30**, the liquid crystal layer **20**, and the color filter layer **25** of the LCD device **2000** may be similar to that of the LCD device **1000** as shown in FIGS. 1A-1B.

[0037] Moreover, the substrate **10** typically comprises a plurality of pixel regions which are arranged in an array (i.e. pixel array). Each pixel region is defined by a pair of gate lines **11** extending in a first direction **X** and a pair of data lines **12** extending in a second direction **Y**. For the sake of simplicity, only two pixel regions **100a'** and **100b'** are depicted. Each pixel region **100a'** or **100b'** may comprise a pixel electrode pattern **80a'** and **80b'** formed above the substrate **10**. The pixel electrode patterns **80a'** and **80b'** may comprise a first portion **P1'** and a conductive layer **90**. In some embodiments, the first portion **P1'** may be a single columnar structure (not shown). In some embodiments, the first portion **P1'** may comprise a multiple columnar structure. For example, the first portion **P1'** may have a plurality of first columns **P1a'** spaced apart and extended substantially in the second direction **Y**. Each of the first columns **P1a'** may respectively be connected to a second column **P1b'** extending substantially in the first direction **X**. Due to reasons that will be discussed later, the first portion **P1'** may have an increased area compared with the first portion **P1** shown in FIG. 1A. Further, each of the pixel regions **100a'** and **100b'** may also comprise a connecting layer **9** that is electrically connected to the electrical connection **E** and one of the pair of data lines **12**, as shown in FIG. 4A. In some embodi-

ments, the connecting layer 9 may be formed of a semiconductor layer such as polysilicon.

[0038] Further, a pair of second common electrodes 88 may be formed on the second insulating layer 70 and corresponding to the pair of data lines 12. In the embodiment, the pair of second common electrodes 88 may extend substantially in the second direction Y. In some embodiments, the pair of second common electrodes 88 may be formed of a transparent conductive material such as ITO or IZO. In some embodiments, the pair of second common electrodes 88 may be formed of the same material as the first common electrode 60 and/or the pixel electrode patterns 80a' and 80b'. In the embodiment, the pair of second common electrodes 88 may be formed of the same material and by the same process as that of the pixel electrode pattern 80a' and 80b', and thus no additional process is required.

[0039] At least one switching device (not shown) such as a thin film transistor (TFT) may be provided in each pixel region 100a' or 100b'. In some embodiments, each pixel region 100a' or 100b' may comprise two TFTs. In other embodiments, each pixel region 100a' or 100b' may comprise three TFTs.

[0040] FIG. 4C is a cross-sectional view of two neighboring pixel regions 100a' and 100b' of the LCD device 2000 in FIG. 4B, wherein the two neighboring pixel regions 100a' and 100b' are both in the on state. Similar to that shown in FIG. 1E, an electric field 99a' associated with the pixel electrode pattern 80a' is generated in the pixel region 100a' in a plane substantially parallel to an upper surface of the substrate 10, and an electric field 99b' associated with the pixel electrode pattern 80b' is generated in the pixel region 100b' also in the plane substantially parallel to the substrate surface. Particularly, it is noted that the pair of second common electrodes 88 now formed on the pair of data lines 12 between neighboring pixel regions 100a' and 100b' may help reduce or eliminate light leakage and color mixture by confining the electric field 99a' or 99b' to the corresponding pixel region 100a' or 100b'. FIG. 4D is a cross-sectional view of two neighboring pixel regions of the LCD device in FIG. 4B, wherein one of the pixel regions is in the on state and the other pixel region is in the off state. Referring to 4D, only the pixel region 100a' is in the on state, and the pixel region 100b' is in the off state, the electric field 99a' is confined to the pixel region 100a'. The reasons for electric field confinement to the corresponding pixel region by the pair of second common electrodes 88 may be that the pair of second common electrodes 88 has a shielding function. As a result of the reduction or elimination of electric fields extending into a neighboring pixel region, the nearest distance D' between the first columns P1a' of the pixel electrode pattern 80a' in the pixel region 100a' and the first columns P1b' of the pixel electrode pattern 80b' in the neighboring pixel region 100b' may be reduced. As described previously, the first portion P1' of the LCD device 2000 may have a structure similar to that of the first portion P1 of the LCD device 1000. However, due to the decreased nearest distance D', if the spacing between the first columns remains fixed, then the structure of first portion P1' may have more than two first columns P1a', as shown in FIG. 4A. Thus, the storage capacitance C_{st}' of the LCD device 2000 may be increased.

[0041] At least one of the light shielding elements S1-S3 as shown in FIG. 2 may be optionally provided in LCD device 2000 in the same manner, although light leakage and color mixture may readily be largely reduced or eliminated due to the arrangement of the pair of second common electrodes 88.

In some embodiments, to further eliminate light leakage and color mixing, a collimated light may be used for the backlight module 77'. In some embodiments, an optional diffusing film 150 may be optionally provided on the counter substrate 30 and opposing the substrate 10.

[0042] In the embodiment, the first common electrode 60 may be electrically connected to the pair of second common electrodes 88. For example, the first common electrode 60 may be electrically connected to the pair of second common electrodes 88 through a plurality of vias 63 formed in the insulating layer 70 and between the first common electrode 60 and the pair of second common electrodes 88, as shown in FIG. 4B. In some embodiments, the plurality of vias 63 may be respectively formed on intersections of one of the pair of gate lines 11 and the pair of data lines 12. Moreover, the pixel region 100a' or 100b' including the plurality of vias 63 may be a peripheral pixel region included in a pixel array (not shown) of substrate 10 for convenience of inputting a common voltage (not shown) in parallel, as shown in FIG. 4A.

[0043] FIGS. 5A-5B are cross-sectional views of an embodiment along B-B' line shown in FIG. 4A, showing the LCD device 2000 without and with spacer misalignment, respectively. It is understood that in another embodiment (not shown), the electrical connection structure E may be similar to that shown in FIGS. 3D-3E. In this embodiment, the first common electrode 60 may be filled into the first via opening 103 to be electrically connected to the exposed metal layer 101, the second insulating layer 70 may be disposed on the first common electrode 60, wherein a second via opening 109 is formed in the second insulating layer 70 to expose the first common electrode 60, and a conductive layer 90 may be disposed on the second insulating layer 70 and filled into second via opening 109 to be electrically connected to the first common electrode 60. Accordingly, the metal layer 101 and the conductive layer 90 may be electrically connected with each other through the first common electrode 60. Referring to FIGS. 5A-5B, at least one spacer 500' may be formed in the liquid crystal layer 20 between the substrate 10 and the counter substrate 30. In the embodiment, the spacer 500' may have a significantly larger size compared with the spacer 500 described previously with reference to FIGS. 3A-3B. In particular, the spacer 500' may have a size (or diameter) significantly larger than that of the second via opening 109 so that the bottom area of spacer 500' that is supported remains relatively unchanged regardless of where the spacer 500' may be formed, as can be seen from FIGS. 5A-5B. Thus, although the spacer 500' may be formed in different areas, the stable areas A1' and A2' of the spacer 500' in each of FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B, respectively, may still be similar. Thus, the adverse effects caused by spacer misalignment may be eliminated by using the improved spacer design according to the embodiments of the invention.

[0044] It is understood that the spacer 500' may have any size (or diameter) or shape desired as long as its size (or diameter) is significantly larger than that of the second via opening 109. In one embodiment, the spacer 500' may have an elliptical shape having a major axis substantially in the second direction Y. In another embodiment, the spacer 500' may have an elliptical shape having a major axis substantially in the first direction X. In yet another embodiment, the spacer 500' may be substantially round in shape. Thus, the spacer 500' of the LCD device 2000 has improved stability, which improves the structural integrity of the LCD device 2000.

Further, since spacer misalignment may not be a serious concern, it allows a more flexible spacer design.

[0045] According to foregoing embodiments, an improved LCD device with a high storage capacitance, reduced or no light leakage and color mixture issues, enhanced spacer stability and LCD device structural integrity, and a more flexible spacer design is provided.

[0046] While the invention has been described by way of example and in terms of the preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments. To the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements (as would be apparent to those skilled in the art). Therefore, the scope of the appended claims should be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar arrangements.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:
 - a substrate having at least one pixel region defined by a pair of gate lines extending in a first direction and a pair of data lines extending in a second direction;
 - a first insulating layer disposed on the substrate corresponding to the pixel region;
 - a first common electrode disposed on the first insulating layer;
 - a pixel electrode pattern disposed above the first common electrode;
 - a second insulating layer interposed between the first common electrode and the pixel electrode pattern;
 - a pair of second common electrodes formed on the second insulating layer and corresponding to the pair of data lines; and
 - a counter substrate opposed to the substrate.
2. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first common electrode, the pixel electrode pattern, or the pair of second common electrodes is formed of a transparent conductive material.
3. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first common electrode is electrically connected to the second common electrode through a plurality of vias formed in the second insulating layer therebetween.
4. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 3, wherein the plurality of vias are formed on intersections of one of the pair of gate lines and the pair of data lines of the pixel region.
5. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 4, wherein the pixel region is a peripheral pixel region included in a pixel array of the substrate.
6. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the pixel electrode pattern comprises a structure having at least two first columns that are spaced apart and extended substantially in the second direction, wherein each of the first columns is respectively connected to a second column that extends substantially in the first direction.
7. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the pair of second common electrodes extends substantially in the second direction.
8. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a color filter layer formed between the counter substrate and the substrate.
9. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the pixel electrode pattern comprises a conductive layer, the liquid crystal display further comprising an electrical connection structure electrically connected to one of the pair of data lines, wherein the electrical connection structure comprises:
 - a metal layer embedded in the first insulating layer, wherein a first via opening is formed in the first insulating layer to expose the metal layer;
 - a second via opening formed in the second insulating layer to expose the metal layer; and
 - the conductive layer disposed on the second insulating layer and filling into the first via and the second via opening, to be electrically connected to the metal layer.
10. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 9, further comprising a spacer in the liquid crystal layer between the substrate and the counter substrate, wherein the spacer has a size larger than a diameter of the second via opening.
11. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 10, the spacer has a round shape or has an elliptical shape having a major axis substantially in the first direction or the second direction.
12. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the pixel electrode pattern comprises a conductive layer, the liquid crystal display further comprising an electrical connection structure electrically connected to one of the pair of data lines, wherein the electrical connection structure comprises:
 - a metal layer embedded in the first insulating layer, wherein a first via opening is formed in the first insulating layer to expose the metal layer;
 - the first common electrode filling into the first via opening, to be electrically connected to the exposed metal layer;
 - the second insulating layer disposed on the first common electrode, wherein a second via opening is formed in the second insulating layer to expose the first common electrode; and
 - the conductive layer disposed on the second insulating layer and filling into the second via opening, to be electrically connected to the first common electrode.
13. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 12, further comprising a spacer in the liquid crystal layer between the substrate and the counter substrate, wherein the spacer has a size larger than a diameter of the second via opening.
14. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 13, the spacer has a round shape or has an elliptical shape having a major axis substantially in the first direction or the second direction.
15. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a backlight module disposed under the substrate.
16. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 15, wherein a collimated light is used for the backlight module.
17. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a diffusing film on the counter substrate and opposing the substrate.
18. The liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 1, further comprising at least one light shielding element embedded in the first insulating layer or formed on the counter substrate.

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US20140028954A1	公开(公告)日	2014-01-30
申请号	US13/558782	申请日	2012-07-26
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	柴崎MINORU		
申请(专利权)人(译)	柴崎稔		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	群创光电 INNOCOM科技(深圳)有限公司.		
[标]发明人	SHIBAZAKI MINORU		
发明人	SHIBAZAKI, MINORU		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1343 G02F1/13357 G02F1/1335		
CPC分类号	G02F1/134309 G02F1/133345 G02F1/133512 G02F1/133514 G02F1/13394 G02F1/134363 G02F2001/134372		
其他公开文献	US9239501		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

提供一种液晶显示(LCD)装置。LCD装置包括具有至少一个像素区域的基板,该像素区域由沿第一方向延伸的一对栅极线和沿第二方向延伸的一对数据线限定。第一绝缘层设置在与像素区域对应的基板上。第一公共电极设置在第一绝缘层上。像素电极图案设置在第一公共电极上方。第二绝缘层插入在第一公共电极和像素电极图案之间。一对第二公共电极形成在第二绝缘层上并对应于该对数据线。

