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Lee et al.

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(54) **THIN FILM TRANSISTOR ARRAY PANEL, LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY, METHOD FOR REPAIRING THE SAME, COLOR FILTER ARRAY PANEL AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC 349/56; 349/40; 349/55; 349/192

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 349/40, 54, 55, 192
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A thin film transistor array panel includes: a substrate; a gate line and a storage electrode that are disposed on the substrate; a data line that crosses the gate line and storage electrode line; a thin film transistor that is connected with the gate line and data line; and a pixel electrode that is connected to the thin film transistor. The storage electrode includes a first storage electrode that is parallel to the gate line, second storage electrodes that extend on opposing sides of the data line from the first storage electrode, a connection part that crosses the data line and connects pairs of the second storage electrodes, and a connection bridge that crosses the gate line and connects a second storage electrode to a second storage electrode of an adjacent pixel.

9 Claims, 16 Drawing Sheets

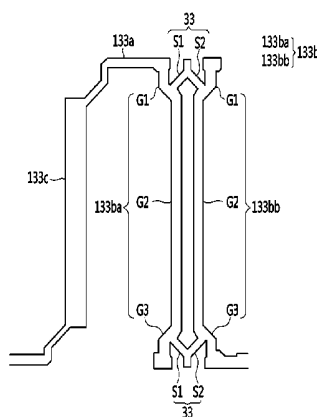


FIG. 2

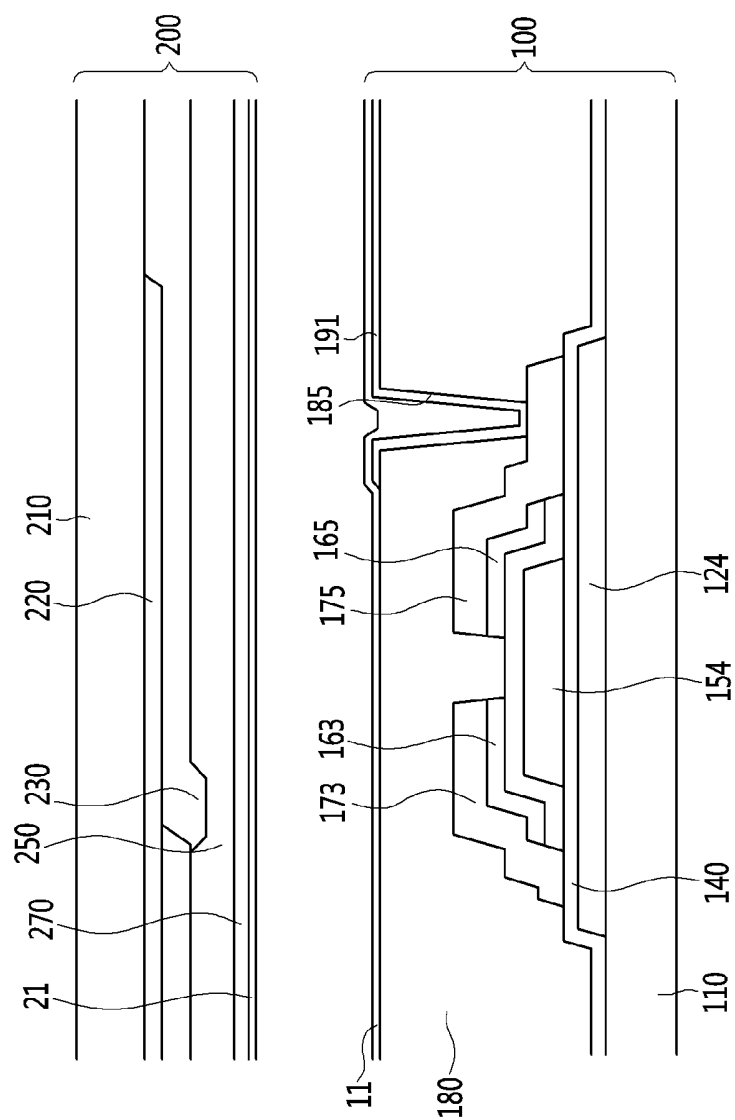
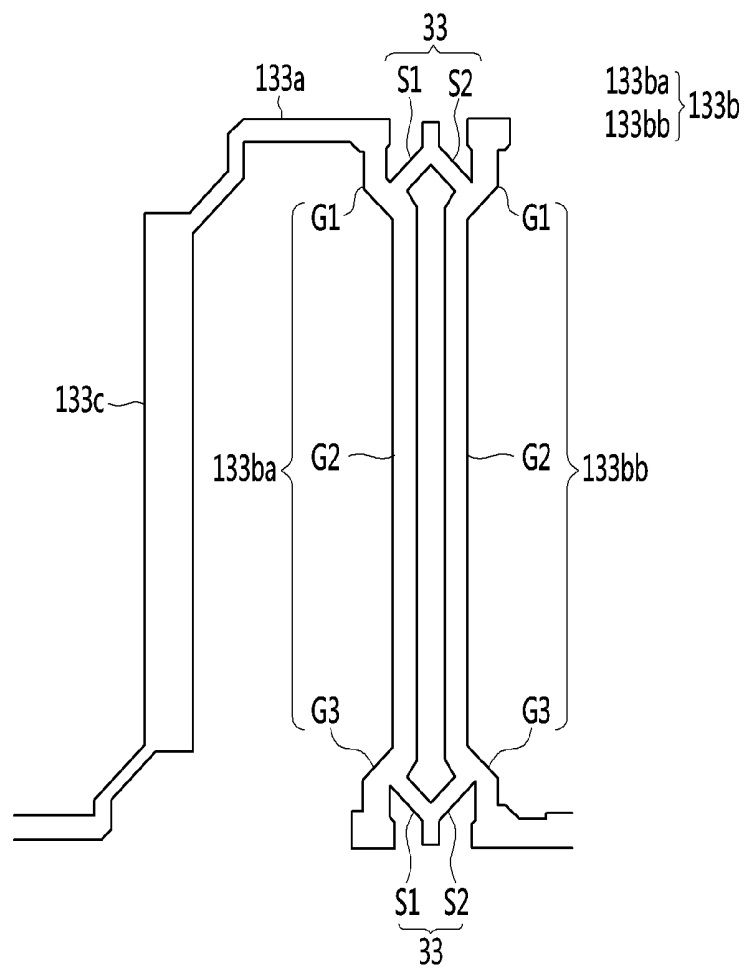


FIG.3



133

FIG.4

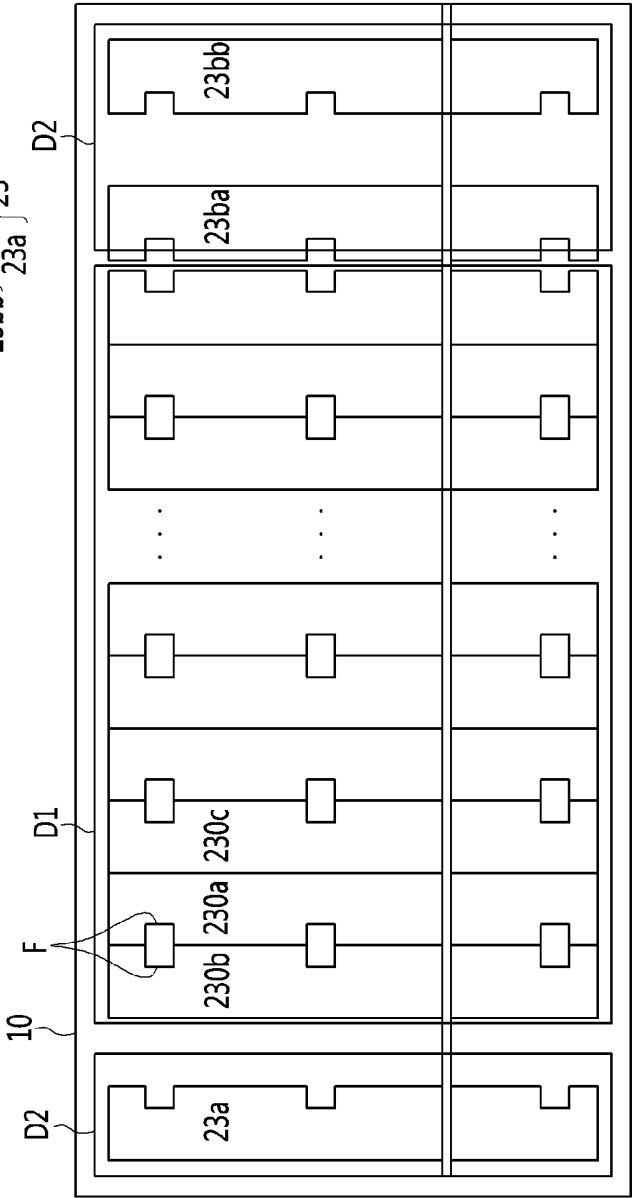
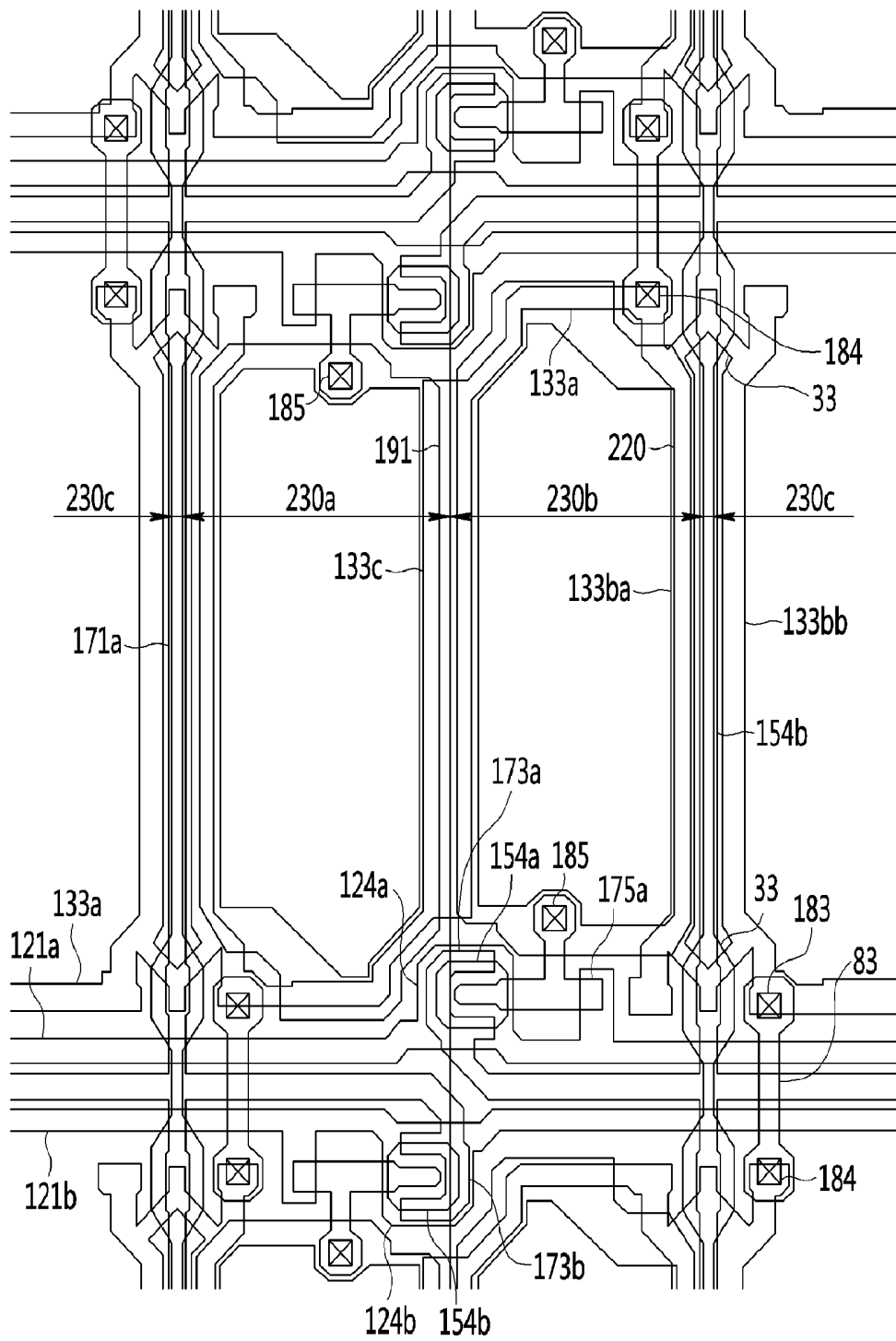
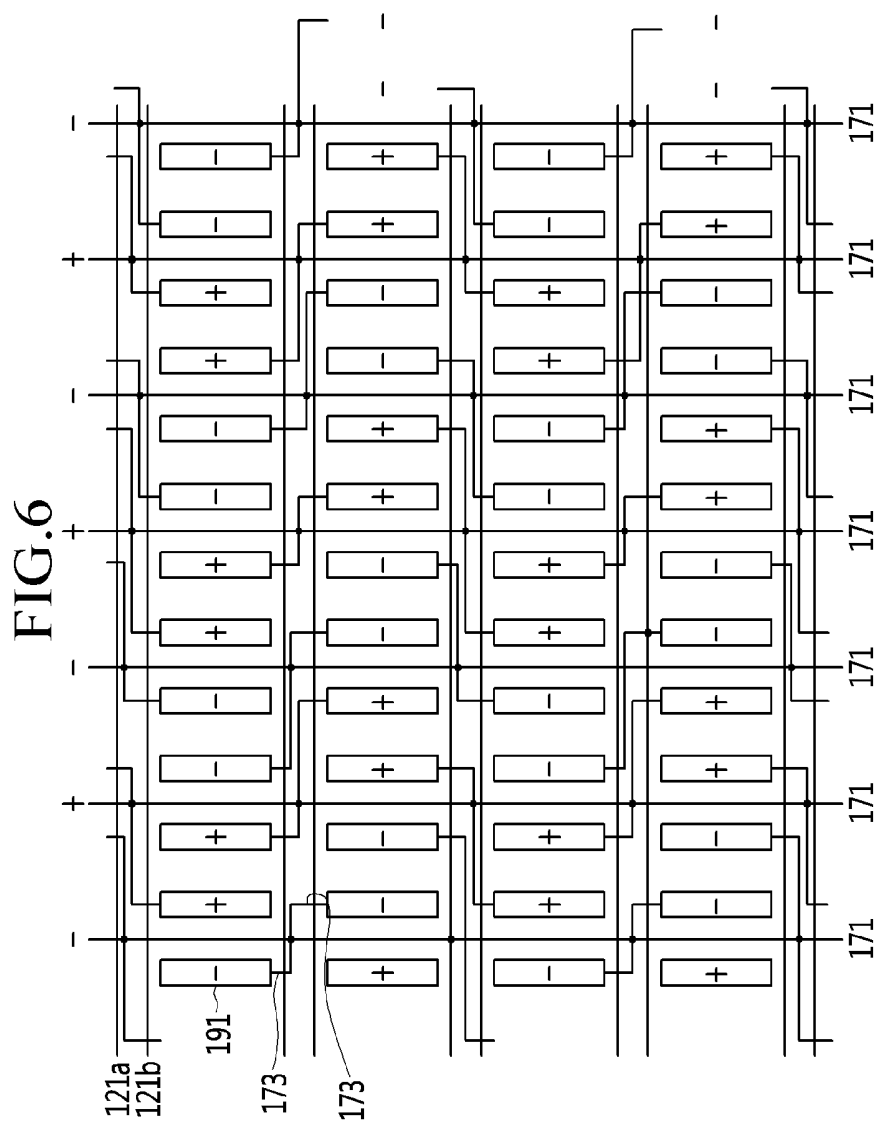


FIG. 5





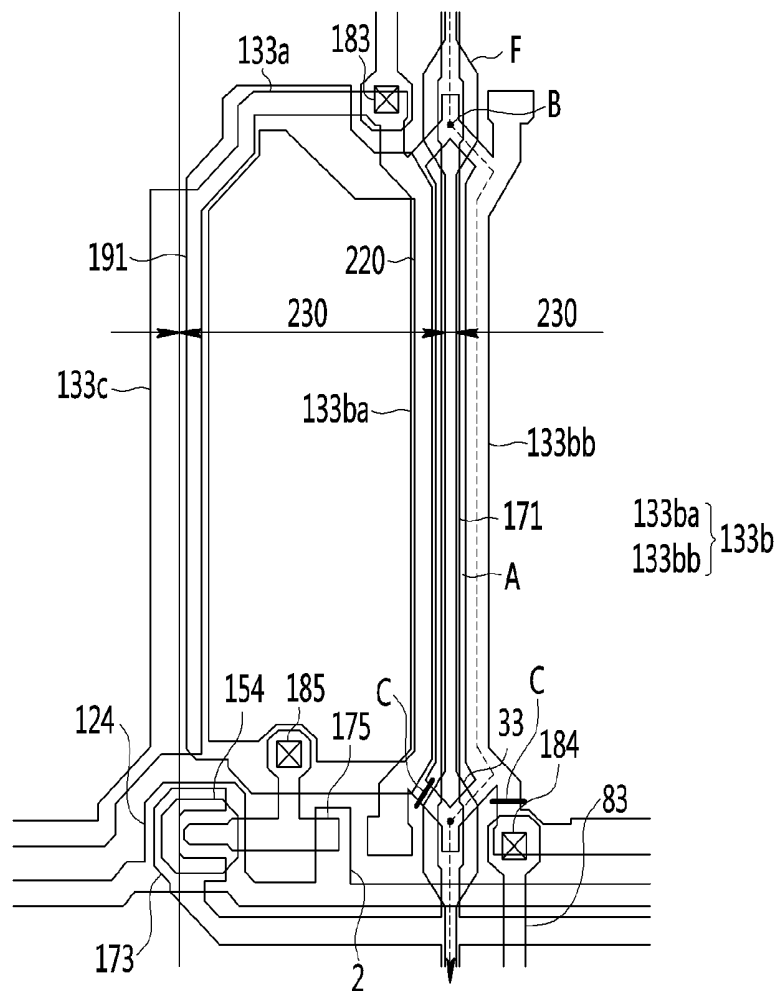


FIG. 8

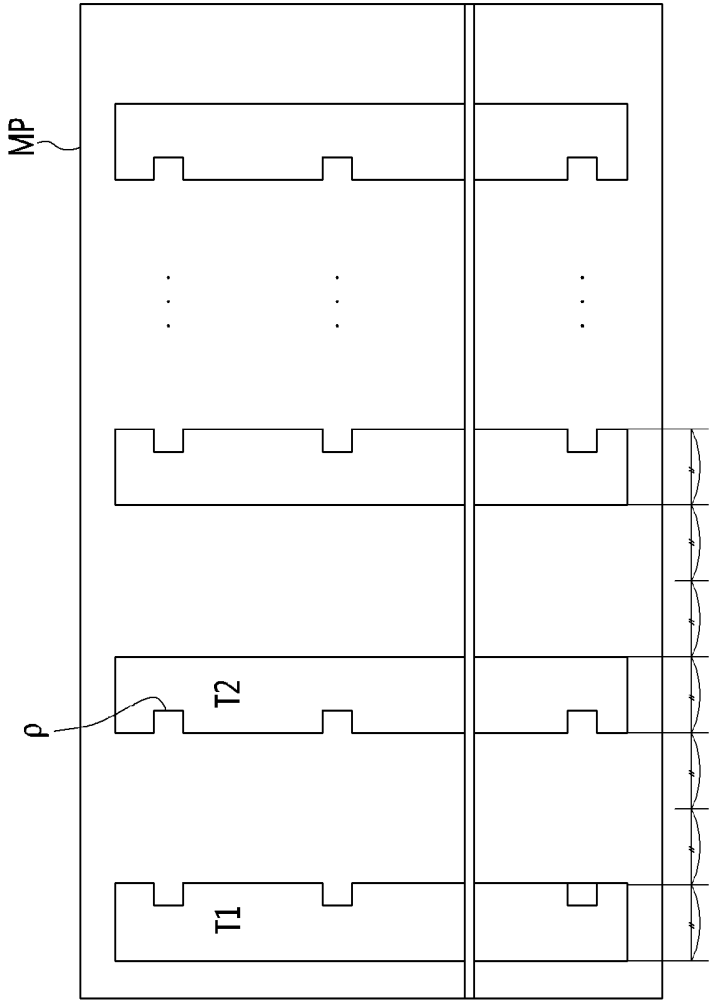


FIG. 9

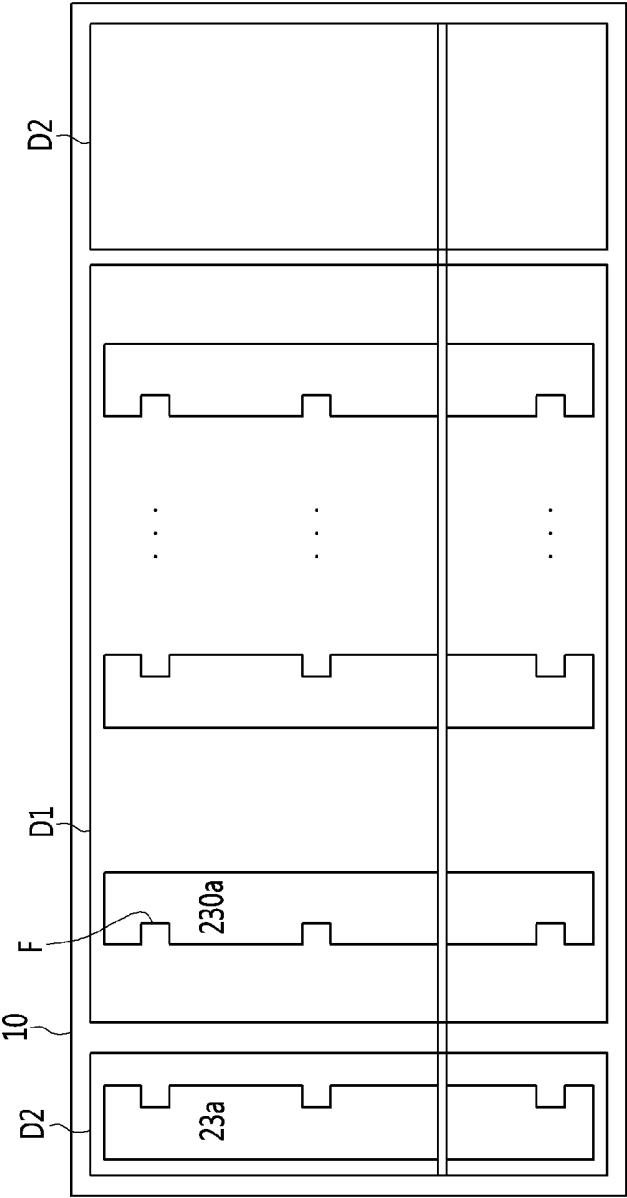


FIG.10

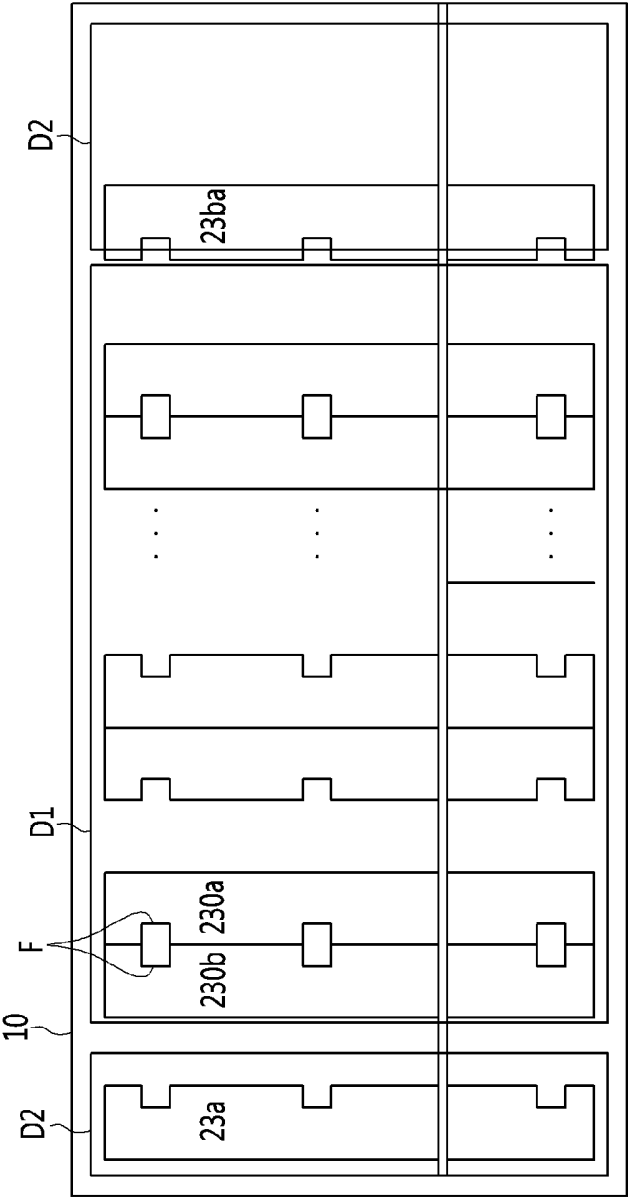


FIG.11

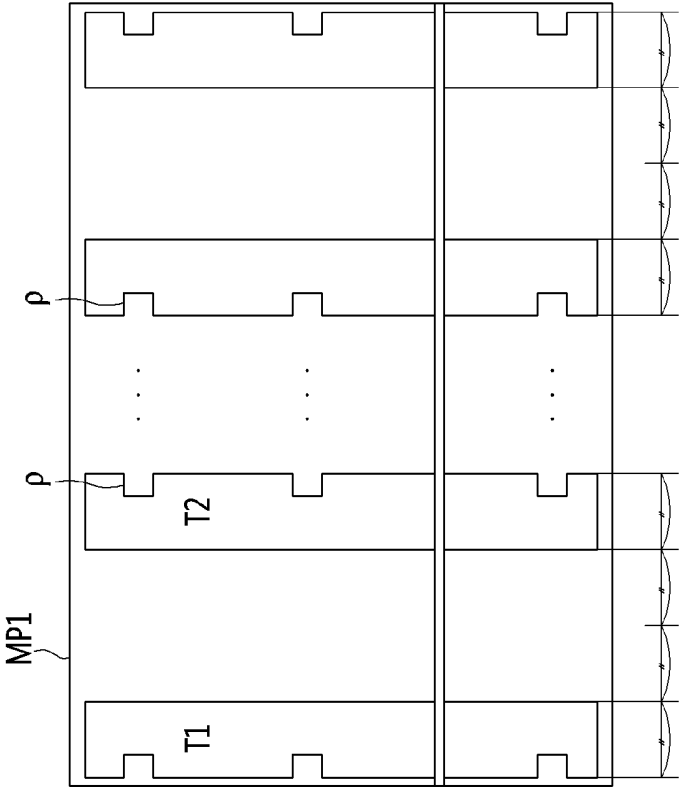


FIG.12

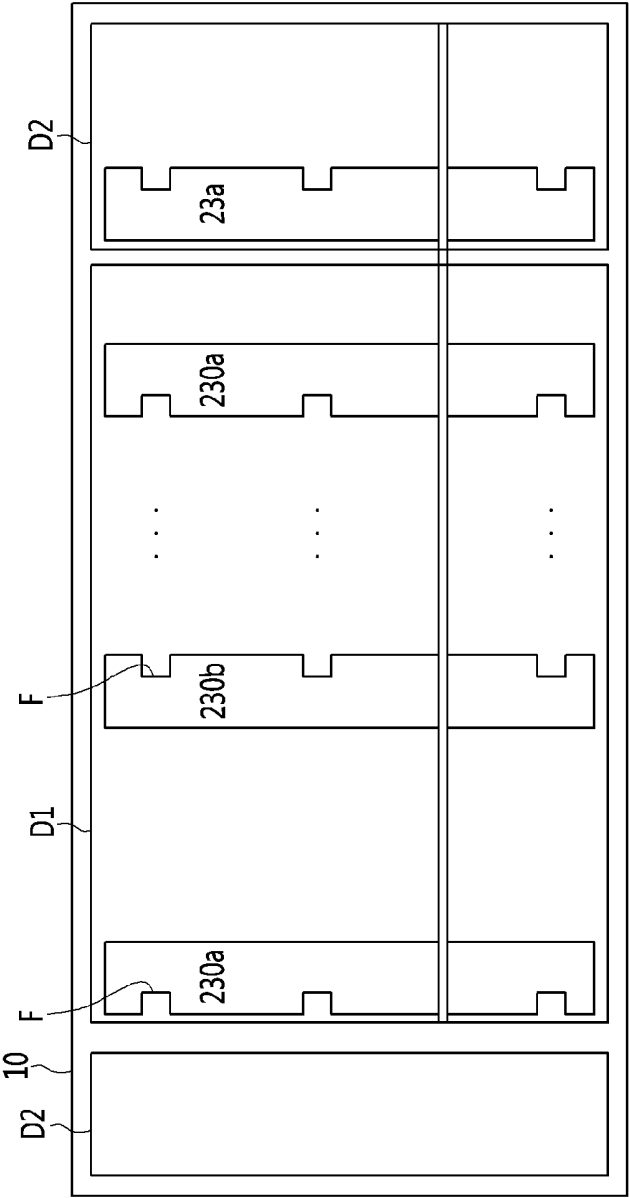


FIG.13

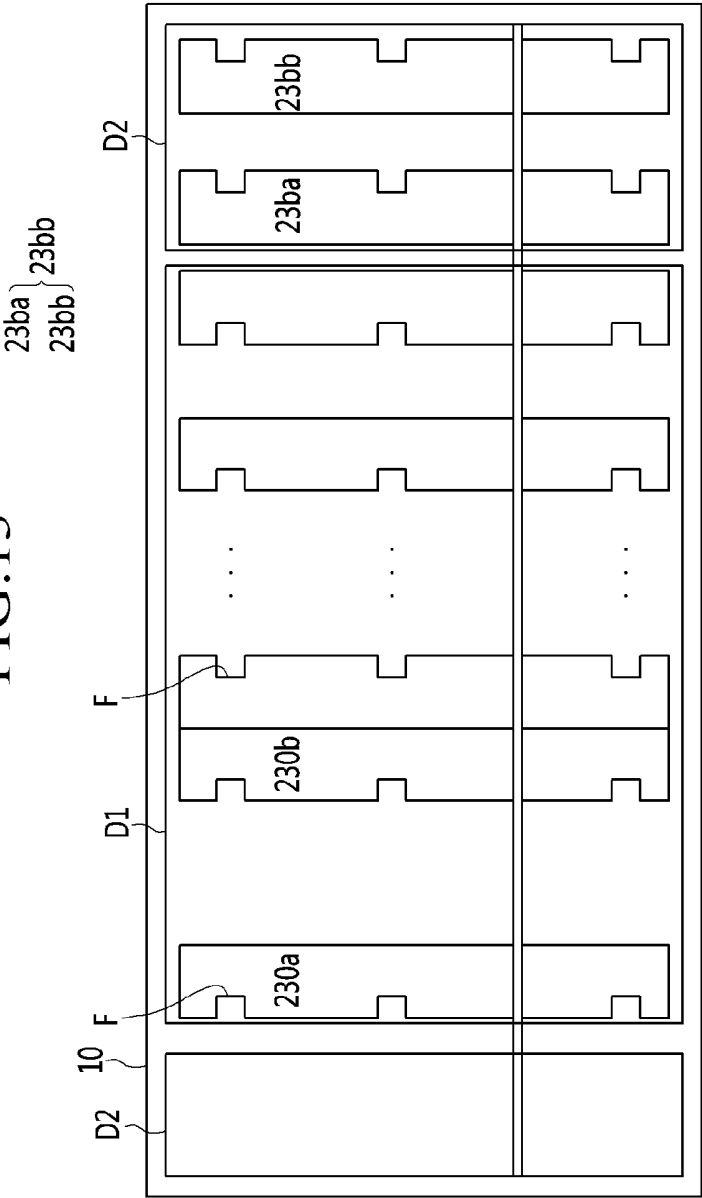


FIG. 14

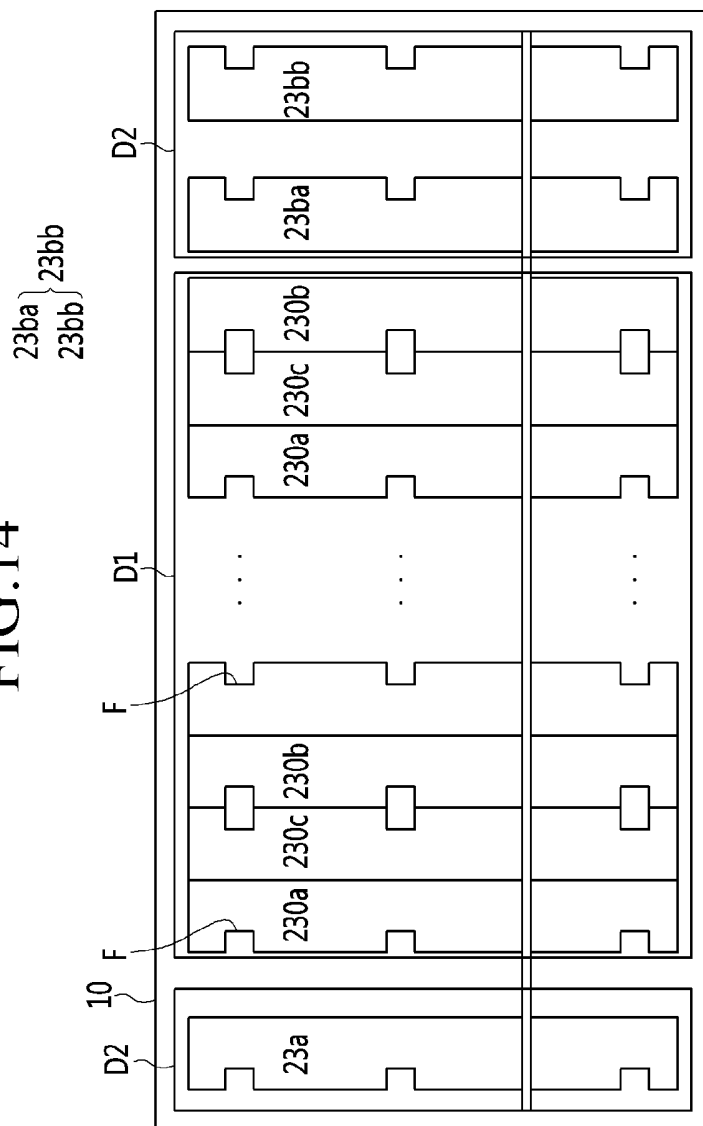


FIG.15

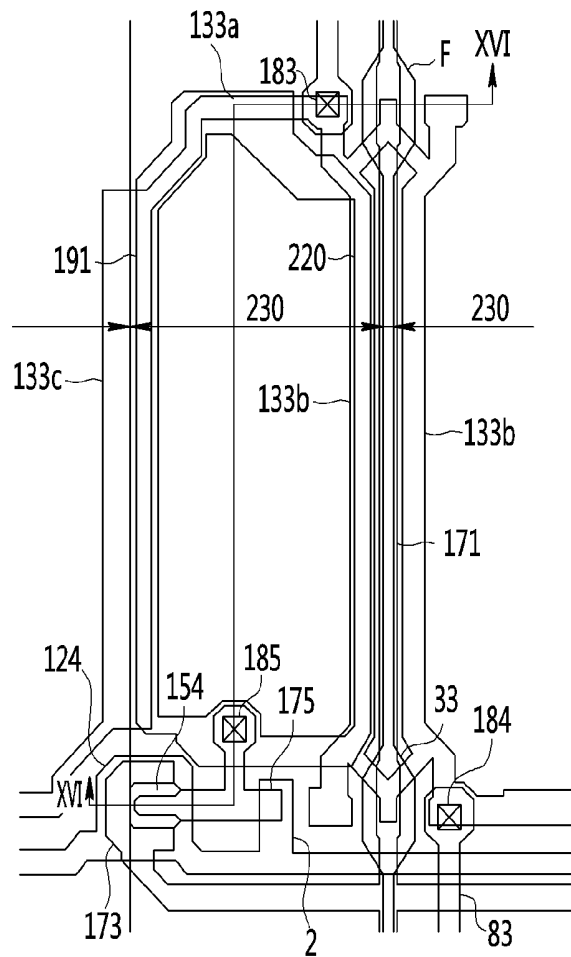
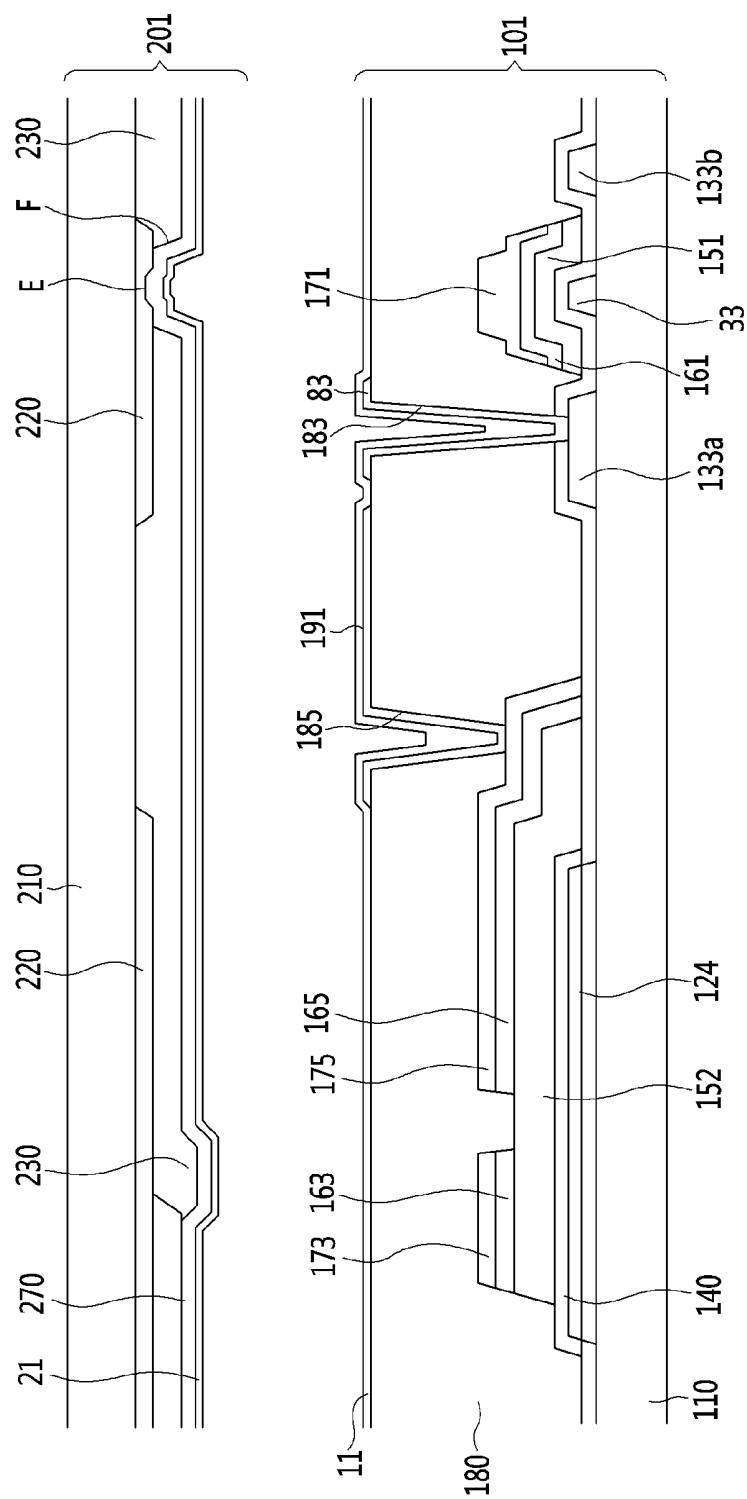


FIG.16



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**THIN FILM TRANSISTOR ARRAY PANEL,
LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY, METHOD FOR
REPAIRING THE SAME, COLOR FILTER
ARRAY PANEL AND METHOD FOR
MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION**

This application claims priority to and the benefit of Korean Patent Application Nos. 10-2010-0106266 and 10-2010-0117471 filed on Oct. 28, 2010 and Nov. 24, 2010, respectively, which are hereby incorporated by reference for all purposes as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

Aspects of the present invention relate to a thin film transistor array panel, a liquid crystal display, a method for repairing the same, a color filter array panel, and a method for manufacturing the same.

2. Description of the Related Art

A liquid crystal display (LCD) is currently one of the most widely used types of flat panel display. An LCD includes two substrates on which electrodes are formed and a liquid crystal layer that is disposed there between. An LCD controls the intensity of transmitted light by rearranging the liquid crystal molecules, by applying a data signal to the electrodes.

A thin film transistor (TFT) substrate that is one of two substrates constituting the liquid crystal display is used as a circuit board for independently driving each pixel in a liquid crystal display, an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display, and the like.

In the thin film transistor substrate, a gate line that transmits a gate signal and a data line that transmits a data signal cross each other. A thin film transistor is connected to the gate line and data line, and a pixel electrode is connected to thin film transistor.

When a wire of the liquid crystal display is disconnected or short-circuited, a corresponding pixel becomes a defective pixel. Thus, it is often necessary to perform a repair process. There is a problem in that the repaired pixel and the adjacent pixels have a lower or higher luminance, as compared to a normal pixel.

The above information disclosed in this Background section is only for enhancement of understanding of the background of the invention and therefore it may contain information that does not constitute prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In order to repair a defective pixel, and particularly, when defects occur in the pixel because of the disconnection of a data line, laser cutting and laser short-circuiting processes are performed in order to repair the data line. As the number of laser processes is increased, repair times are also increased.

In addition, the laser process produces impurities. Since the impurities are conductive particle, a common electrode and a pixel electrode or a common electrode and a data line may be short-circuited. As a result, image quality may be reduced.

Exemplary embodiments of the present invention provide a thin film transistor array panel and a liquid crystal display and a method for repairing the same, in which short-circuiting due to laser-generated impurity is reduced.

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An exemplary embodiment of the present invention provides a thin film transistor array panel including: an substrate; gate lines and storage electrode lines that are disposed on the substrate; data lines that cross the gate lines and storage electrode lines; thin film transistors that are connected to the gate lines and data lines; and pixel electrodes that are connected to the thin film transistors. The storage electrode lines include first storage electrodes that are parallel to the gate lines, second storage electrodes that extend along opposing sides of the data lines, connection parts that cross the data lines and connect the second storage electrodes, and connection bridges cross the gate lines and connect the second storage electrodes.

Yet another exemplary embodiment of the present invention provides a method for repairing the thin film transistor array panel, wherein the connection part includes a first connection part and a second connection part that are adjacent to two adjacent gate lines, the method including: cutting a portion between the left second storage electrode and first connection part, a portion between the left second storage electrode and second connection part, and a portion between the connection bridge and second bent part using a laser, and short-circuiting the data line to the first connection part using the laser.

Still another exemplary embodiment of the present invention provides a liquid crystal display including: a first substrate; a plurality of color filters that are disposed on the first substrate; a common electrode that is disposed on the color filter; a second substrate that faces the first substrate; a gate line and a storage electrode line that are disposed on the second substrate; a data line that crosses the gate line; a thin film transistor that is connected to the gate line and data line; and a pixel electrode that is connected to the thin film transistor. The color filter has a recess that exposes an intersection of the storage electrode line and data line cross.

Another exemplary embodiment of the present invention provides a method for manufacturing a color filter, the method including: forming a first photosensitive film that includes a first pigment on an substrate that includes pixel areas disposed in rows and columns; forming a first color filter by exposing and developing the first photosensitive film using a photomask; forming a second photosensitive film that includes a second pigment on the substrate; ; and forming a second color filter by exposing and developing the second photosensitive film through the photomask, after moving the photomask by two columns. The photomask includes a first opening, a second opening, and projections that extend into the openings.

According to exemplary embodiments of the present invention, the connection part allows for a reduction in a number of repair operations.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention, and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a layout view illustrating one pixel of a liquid crystal display, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view that is taken along the line II-II of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a layout view that illustrates only a storage electrode in the pixel of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a layout view illustrating the arrangement of a color filter, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 and FIG. 6 are layout views of the thin film transistor array panel, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, which includes the pixel of FIG. 1.

FIG. 7 is a layout view that illustrates a method for repairing a disconnected data line.

FIG. 8 and FIG. 10 are layout views that sequentially illustrate a method for forming a color filter, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 9 is a top plan view of a photomask, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 11 is a top plan view of a photomask, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 12, 13, 14 are layout views that sequentially illustrate a method for forming a color filter according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 15 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional view that is taken along the line II-II of FIG. 15.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which exemplary embodiments of the invention are shown. As those skilled in the art would realize, the described embodiments may be modified in various different ways, all without departing from the spirit or scope of the present invention.

In the drawings, the thickness of layers, films, panels, regions, etc., are exaggerated for clarity. Like reference numerals designate like elements throughout the specification. It will be understood that when an element or layer is referred to as being "on" or "connected to" another element or layer, it can be directly on or directly connected to the other element or layer, or intervening elements or layers may be present. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being "directly on" or "directly connected to" another element or layer, there are no intervening elements or layers present.

FIG. 1 is a layout view illustrating one pixel of a liquid crystal display, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view that is taken along line II-II of FIG. 1, and FIG. 3 is a layout view that illustrates storage electrodes in the pixel of FIG. 1. Referring to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, the liquid crystal display includes a thin film transistor array panel 100, an opposing common electrode panel 200, and a liquid crystal layer (not shown) interposed there between.

The thin film transistor array panel 100 includes a transparent insulating substrate 110. The thin film transistor array panel 100 includes a gate line 121 and a storage electrode line 133 formed on the substrate 110.

The gate line 121 transfers a gate signal and extends in a generally horizontal direction. A gate electrode 124 protrudes from the gate line 121. A protrusion 2 also from the gate line 121. The protrusion 2 may form a storage capacitance by overlapping a drain electrode that will be described later.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 3, the storage electrode line 133 includes a first storage electrode 133a, a second storage elec-

trode 133b, a third storage electrode 133c, and a pair of connection parts 33. The first storage electrode 133a extends in the same direction as the gate line 121. The first storage electrode 133a is connected to the second storage electrode 133b and the third storage electrode 133c.

The second storage electrode 133b includes a left second storage electrode 133ba and a right second storage electrode 133bb that are separated from each other and are connected by connection parts 33. The electrodes 133ba and 133bb are inversely symmetrical to each other and each have an end that is connected to the first storage electrode 133a and an end that is not connected to the first storage electrode 133a. For convenience of description, the ends that are connected to the first storage electrode 133a are referred to as a fixed end, and the ends that are not connected are referred to as a free end of the second storage electrode 133b.

The left second storage electrode 133ba and right second storage electrode 133bb each include a first bent part G1, a linear part G2, and a second bent part G3. The connection parts 33 include first oblique parts S1 that extend toward the data line 171 from the first bent parts G1 and the second bent part G3 of the left second storage electrode 133ba, and second oblique parts S2 that extend toward the data line 171 from the first bent part G1 and the second bent part G2 of the right second storage electrode 133bb.

The first oblique parts S1 and second oblique parts S2 are angled with respect to the data line 171. The connection parts 33 may be generally V-shaped or Y-shaped.

Referring again to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, a gate insulating layer 140 is formed on the gate conductor. On the gate insulating layer 140, semiconductors 154 that overlap the gate electrode 124 are formed. The semiconductors 154 may be formed of amorphous silicon, crystalline silicon, or the like, and may be in the form of U-shaped strips.

A pair of ohmic contacts 163 and 165 is disposed on each semiconductor 154. The ohmic contacts 163a and 165a may be made of a material such as a silicide or an n+ hydrogenated amorphous silicon, which is a type of silicon that is doped with a high concentration of an n-type impurity, such as phosphorus.

On the ohmic contacts 163 and 165 and the gate insulating layer 140, data lines 171, and drain electrodes 175 are formed. The data lines 171 transfer a data signal and mainly extend in a vertical direction, across the gate lines 121. Each data line 171 includes a source electrode 173 extending toward one of the gate electrodes 124.

The drain electrodes 175 extend in a horizontal direction. Each drain electrode 175 includes a rod part that faces one of the source electrodes 173, and an extension part that protrudes from the rod part. The source electrodes 173 are generally U-shaped and each surrounds an end of the rod part of a corresponding drain electrode 175.

The gate electrodes 124, semiconductors 154, source electrodes 173, and drain electrodes 175 form thin film transistors. Each semiconductor 154 includes a channel formed between the corresponding source electrode 173 and drain electrode 175. Although not shown in the drawing, a semiconductor strip that is disposed along the data line 171 may be formed while forming the thin film transistors.

A passivation layer 180 that is made of an organic insulator is formed on the thin film transistors. A first contact hole 185 that exposes the extension part of the drain electrode 175 is formed in the passivation layer 180. A second contact hole 183 and a third contact hole 184 that expose the fixed end and free end of the second storage electrode 133b are also formed in the passivation layer 180.

Pixel electrodes **191** and connection bridges **83** are formed on the passivation layer **180**. Each connection bridge **83** may be made of a transparent conductive material, such as ITO (indium tin oxide) or IZO (indium zinc oxide), or a reflective metal, such as aluminum, silver, chromium, or an alloy thereof. The pixel electrode **191** is connected to the drain electrode **175** through the first contact hole **185** and receives a data signal from the drain electrode **175**. The pixel electrode **191** is substantially rectangular and may overlap the second storage electrode **133b** and the third storage electrode **133c**.

The connection bridge **83** crosses the gate line **121**, and connects the second storage electrodes **133b** of two pixel areas that are disposed on opposing sides of the gate line **121**, through the second contact hole **183** and the third contact hole **184**. An alignment layer **11** is formed on the pixel electrode **191**. The alignment layer **11** may be a horizontal alignment layer.

The common electrode panel **200** includes a light blocking member **220** formed on a transparent insulating substrate **210**. The light blocking member **220** prevents light leakage and covers upper surfaces of the gate line **121**, data line **171**, thin film transistor **Q**, and storage electrodes **133a**, **133b**, and **133c**.

On the light blocking member **220**, a color filter **230** is formed. The color filter **230** forms the colors of the liquid crystal display. For example, the color filter **230** may have areas that form red, green, or blue primary colors, and the areas may be sequentially disposed. The color filter **230** may be longitudinally formed along the data lines **171**.

FIG. **4** is a layout view of the arrangement of a color filter **230** in a liquid crystal display **10**, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. **1** and FIG. **4**, the color filter **230** includes concave recesses **F** that are generally not disposed directly above the corresponding pixel areas.

The recesses **F** expose the intersections of the data lines **171** and connection parts **33**. In this case, the recesses **F** of two adjacent portions of the color filters **230** face each other. The intersection of the data line **171** and connection part **33** is exposed through an opening formed by two adjacent recesses **F**.

As shown in FIG. **4**, the liquid crystal display **10** includes a display unit **D1** and a driving unit **D2**. The display unit **D1** includes pixel areas. The driving unit **D2** includes driving circuits for controlling the thin film transistors of the display unit **D1**. A dummy color filter **23** is formed on the driving unit **D2**.

The dummy color filter **23** includes a first dummy color filter **23a** and a second dummy color filter **23b**. The first dummy color filter **23a** and the second dummy color filter **23b** are disposed on the driving unit **D2**, outside the display unit **D1**. In this case, the first dummy color filter **23a** and second dummy color filter **23b** are disposed on opposing sides of the display unit **D1**.

The driving unit **D2** is shown as being disposed on opposing sides of the display unit **D1**. However, according to some embodiments, the driving units **D2** may be disposed at only one side of the display unit **D1**. Accordingly, the driving unit **D2** may be disposed under only one of the first dummy color filter **23a** and the second dummy color filter **23b**.

The color filter **230** includes first color filters **230a**, second color filters **230b**, and third color filters **230c** that produce corresponding colors. For example, the first color filters **230a** may be green color filters, the second color filters **230b** may be red color filters, and the third color filters **230c** may be blue color filters. However, the present invention is not limited to any particular colors.

The first dummy color filter **23a** may have the same color as the first color filters **230a**. In addition, the second dummy color filter **23b** may include a first small dummy color filter **23ba** and a second small dummy color filter **23bb**. The first small dummy color filter **23ba** and the second small dummy color filter **23bb** may have the same color as the second color filters **230b** and the third color filters **230c**, respectively. The first dummy color filter **23a** may have the same width as the first color filter **230a**, the first small dummy color filter **23ba** may have the same width as the second color filter **230b**, and the second small dummy color filter **23bb** may have the same width as the third color filter **230c**.

In this case, the first small dummy color filter **23ba** and second small dummy color filter **23bb** are separated from each other by the width of the first color filter **230a**, and the first dummy color filter **23a** is separated from the display unit **D1** by the width of the second color filter **230b** or third color filter **230c**.

The edges of the color filters **230a**, **230b**, **230c** of two adjacent pixels, as shown in FIG. **2**, may overlap each other. However, the edges in which the recesses **F** are formed may not overlap.

A common electrode **270** is formed on the color filter **230**. The common electrode **270** may be formed of the same transparent conductive material as the pixel electrode **191**. If a predetermined voltage is applied to the common electrode **270**, an electric field is generated in the liquid crystal layer, according to the voltage that is applied to the pixel electrode **191**. The alignment of the liquid crystal molecules controls the light transmission thereof, such that an image may be formed. An alignment layer **21** is formed on the common electrode **270**, and the alignment layer **21** may be a horizontal alignment layer.

The thin film transistor array panel may transmit data signals to two pixels by using one data line, in order to reduce the number of data lines. FIG. **5** and FIG. **6** are layout views of the thin film transistor array panel according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, which includes the pixel of FIG. **1**.

As shown in FIG. **5**, a first gate line **121a** that has a protruding first gate electrode **124a**, and a second gate line **121b** that has a protruding second gate electrode **124b** are formed. The first gate electrode **124a** and second gate electrode **124b** are disposed on an extension line of a third storage electrode **133c**.

One data line **171a** is formed for each two pixel areas, in order to reduce the number of data lines. In other words, the data lines **171a** are disposed between every other column of pixel areas. First and second source electrodes **173a** and **173b** extend perpendicularly to the data line **171a**. Connection parts **33** connect left and right second storage electrode **133ba** and **133bb**, while crossing the data lines **171a**. In other words, the connection parts **33** connect the storage electrodes of pixel areas in adjacent rows.

Third storage electrodes **133c** are disposed equidistantly between each two adjacent data lines **171**, and overlap edges of each two adjacent pixel electrodes **191**. The first storage electrodes **133a** are alternately connected to the fixed ends of the left second storage electrodes **133ba** and the fixed ends of the right second storage electrodes **133bb**, in adjacent columns. Therefore, the storage electrodes **133a**, **133b**, and **133c** may form an approximately spherical wave.

The storage electrodes of adjacent pixels in different columns are electrically connected by the connection parts **33**. The storage electrodes of adjacent rows are connected by the connection bridges **83**. Accordingly, the storage electrode line **133** maintains a uniform storage voltage.

As shown in FIG. 6, the connection of the pixel electrode and data line allow for 2 dot inversion driving. That is, pixels that are disposed between two adjacent data lines **171** have the same polarity, pixels on opposing sides of a data line **191** have opposite polarities, and pixels on opposing sides of first and second gate lines **121a** and **121b** have opposite polarities.

Although not shown in the drawing, since the thin film transistors extend to opposing sides of the data lines **171**, the correlation between the pixel electrodes **191** and data lines **171** can be confirmed through the source electrodes **173**. The pixel electrodes **191** receive a gate signal from the first or second gate lines **121a** or **121b** that overlap the corresponding source electrode **173**. The plane pattern or connection relationship of the pixel electrodes **191** and thin film transistors of two pixels disposed on opposing sides of a data line **171** may be inversely symmetric or symmetric during an image phase, based on the data line.

FIG. 7 is a layout view that illustrates a method for repairing a disconnected data line of a pixel. Since the pixel is similar to the pixel shown in FIG. 1, the detailed description thereof is omitted. As shown in FIG. 7, a portion A of the data line **171** is disconnected.

Since the data line **171** is disconnected, a portion B, in which the data line **171** and connection part **33** overlap, is short-circuited using a laser. In addition, the left second storage electrode **133ba** or right second storage electrode **133bb** that is connected to the connection part **33** is severed by a cut C.

For convenience of description, the left second storage electrode **133ba** is cut. In addition, a portion between the connection bridge **83** and second bent part G3 is severed by a cut C. As such, the data signal (dotted line) is transmitted through the right second storage electrode **133bb**.

If the right second storage electrode **133bb** is cut, the data signal is transmitted through the left second storage electrode **133ba**. If the connection part **33** is formed as shown in the exemplary embodiment, three portions are cut by the laser, which reduces the number of cuts, as compared to the related art.

In addition, in the exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the color filter **230** includes the recesses F, which expose the portion B that is short-circuited by the laser. When a laser is used for such cutting, particles may be generated that can short-circuit the common electrode and pixel electrode. Therefore, the recesses F increase the interval between the common electrode and pixel electrode, so it is possible to prevent such short-circuiting of the common electrode and pixel electrode.

FIG. 8 and FIG. 10 are layout views that sequentially illustrate a method for forming a color filter, and FIG. 9 is a top plan view of a photo-mask, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in FIG. 8, a first color filter **230a** is formed by coating a first photosensitive film (not shown) on the substrate **110**, and exposing and developing the coating using a photomask. The first photosensitive film may include a green pigment, for example. A light blocking member is also formed on the substrate **110**. A first dummy color filter **23a** is formed in conjunction with the first color filter **230a**, outside the display unit D1.

The photomask MP, as shown in FIG. 8, includes a first opening T1 and a second opening T2, which correspond to the pixel areas. The photomask MP includes projections P that extend into the openings T1 and T2. The projections P of the first opening T1 and the second opening T2 face away from each other and correspond to the recesses F. The first opening T1 and second opening T2 are separated from each other by a

distance that is two times of the width of one of the openings T1 or T2, i.e., the width of one of the color filters **230a**, **230b**, of **230c**.

As shown in FIG. 10, a second color filter **230b** is formed by coating a second photosensitive film (not shown) on the substrate, and exposing and developing the second photosensitive film using the photomask MP. The second photosensitive film may include a red pigment, for example. As shown in FIG. 10, the photomask MP is moved horizontally, thus disposing the photomask MP so that the recesses F of the first color filter **230a** and the recesses F of the second color filter **230b** face each other.

Next, as shown in FIG. 4, a third color filter **230c** is formed by coating a third photosensitive film (not shown) on the substrate **110**, and exposing and developing the third photosensitive film using the photomask. The third photosensitive film may include a blue pigment, for example. In this case, the color filter **230** and dummy color filter **23**, as shown in FIG. 4, are formed by horizontally moving the photomask, so that the recesses F of the second color filter **230b** and the recess portion of the third color filter **230a** face each other.

FIG. 11 is a top plan view of a photomask MP1, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 12 to FIG. 14 are layout views that sequentially illustrate a method for forming a color filter using the photomask MP1, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 12, a first color filter **230a** is formed by coating a first photosensitive film (not shown) on a substrate **110**, exposing and developing the film using the photomask MP1. In this case, the film may include a red pigment. A first small dummy color filter **23ba** is also formed.

The photomask MP1, as shown in FIG. 11, includes a first opening T1 and a second opening T2 that include projections P. The projections P of the first opening T1 and the second opening T2 do not extend in the same direction. The first opening T1 and second opening T2 are separated from each other by a distance that is two times of the width of one of the openings T1 or T2.

As shown in FIG. 13, a second color filter **230b** is formed by coating a second photosensitive film (not shown) and exposing and developing the film using the photomask MP1. The second photosensitive film includes a blue pigment, for example. The photomask MP1, as shown in FIG. 13, is moved horizontally, thus disposing the photomask MP1, so that the recesses F of the first color filter **230a** and the recesses F of the second color filter **230b** face in opposite directions. In this case, the second small dummy color filter **23bb** is also formed.

As shown in FIG. 14, a third color filter **230c** is formed by coating a third photosensitive film (not shown) on the substrate **110** and exposing and developing the film using the photomask MP1. The third photosensitive film includes a green pigment, for example. The photomask MP1 is moved horizontally, so that the recesses F of the second color filter **230b** and the third color filter **230c** face each other. In this case, the first dummy color filter **23a** is also formed.

FIG. 15 is a layout view of a liquid crystal display, according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional view that is taken along line XVI-XVI of FIG. 11. Since the interlayer structure of the liquid crystal display of FIG. 15 and FIG. 16 is mainly the same as the liquid crystal display of FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, only the differences there between will be described in detail.

Referring to FIG. 15 and FIG. 16, the liquid crystal display includes a thin film transistor array panel **101** and a common electrode panel **201** that face each other, and a liquid crystal layer (not shown) interposed there between. The thin film

transistor array panel **101** includes a gate electrode **124**, a gate line **121** that includes a protrusion **2** and a storage electrode formed on a transparent insulating substrate **110**.

The storage electrode includes a first storage electrode **133a**, a second storage electrode **133b**, a third storage electrode **133c**, and a pair of connection parts **33**. A gate insulating layer **140** is formed on the gate conductor, and a semiconductor **151** is formed on the gate insulating layer **140**. The semiconductor **151**, unlike the semiconductor **154** of FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, is longitudinally formed along the data line **171**, and includes a protrusion (not shown) that protrudes toward the gate electrode **124**.

A pair of ohmic contacts **163** and **165** is disposed on the semiconductor strip **154**. On the ohmic contacts **163** and **165** and gate insulating layer **140**, a plurality of data lines **171** that include the source electrode **173**, and a data conductor that includes a plurality of drain electrodes **175** are formed. The gate electrode **124**, semiconductor **154**, source electrode **173**, and drain electrode **175** form a thin film transistor, and a channel of the thin film transistor is formed in the semiconductor **154**, between the source electrode **173** and drain electrode **175**.

According to various embodiments, the thin film transistor and the semiconductor **151** may be formed in the same process. As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, an island-type semiconductor **154** that overlaps the gate electrode **124**, drain electrode **175** and source electrode **173** may be formed. An ohmic contact **161** may be disposed between the semiconductor **151** and data line **171**.

A passivation layer **180** that is made of the organic insulator is formed on the thin film transistor and includes a first contact hole **185**, a second contact hole **183**, and a third contact hole **184**. A pixel electrode **191** and a connection bridge **83** are formed on the passivation layer **180**. The pixel electrode **191** is connected to the drain electrode **175** through the first contact hole **185**.

An alignment layer **11** is formed on the pixel electrode **191**. The common electrode panel **201** includes a light blocking member **220** formed on a transparent insulating substrate **210**. The light blocking member **220** prevents light leakage and corresponds to upper parts of the gate line **121**, data line **171**, thin film transistor, and storage electrodes **133a**, **133b**, and **133c**.

The thickness of the light-blocking member **220** is reduced at an overlapping area E that faces the connection part **33** and data line **171**. Since the thickness of the overlapping area E is thinner than the other portions of the light-blocking member **220**, a cell gap of this portion is increased. Thus, short-circuiting of the common electrode and pixel electrode, caused by an impurity that is generated by the disconnection or short-circuiting is performed using the laser, can be reduced. In order to make the thicknesses of the light blocking members **220** different, it may be formed using a photomask that includes a slit pattern or semi-transparent film.

A color filter **230** is formed on the light blocking member **220**. The color filter **230** includes a concave recess F that overlaps the area E of the light blocking member **220**. Therefore, the cell gap of the overlapping area E may further increased, by the reduced thickness of the color filter **230**. The color filter **230** may be formed using the same method as FIG. 4, and FIGS. 8 to 14.

A common electrode **270** is formed on the color filter **230**, and an alignment layer **21** is formed on the common electrode **270**. In the case when the data line **171** is disconnected, it may be repaired by using the method of FIG. 7.

Like in an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, it is possible to prevent short-circuit of the common electrode and pixel electrode, due to particles, by removing portions of the color filter **230** and increasing the interval between the common electrode **270** and pixel electrode **183**, by reducing the thickness of the light blocking member **220** thin.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variation can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the present invention cover the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A thin film transistor array panel, comprising:

a substrate comprising pixel areas that are arranged in columns and rows;

gate lines that extend along each of the rows;

data lines that extend along the columns;

thin film transistors that are disposed in the pixel areas and are connected to the gate lines and the data lines;

pixel electrodes that are disposed in the pixel areas and are connected to the thin film transistors;

the storage electrodes comprising:

first storage electrodes that extend along the gate lines;

second storage electrodes that extend from the first storage electrodes and are paired along opposing sides of each data line; and

connection parts that extend across the data lines and directly connect the second storage electrodes of each pair; and

connection bridges that extend across the gate lines and connect the second storage electrodes of adjacent rows.

2. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 1, wherein the second storage electrodes each comprise a fixed end that is connected to one of the first storage electrodes and a free end that is not connected to one of the first storage electrodes.

3. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 2, wherein the second storage electrodes each comprise a first bent part connected to the fixed end, a second bent part connected to the free end, and a linear part that extends between the first bent part and the second bent part.

4. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 3, wherein the connection parts are generally Y-shaped or V-shaped.

5. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 4, wherein the second storage electrodes of each pair are bilaterally symmetrical with respect to the corresponding data line.

6. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 5, wherein the connection bridges connect the fixed ends of the second storage electrodes of the rows to the free ends of the second storage electrodes of adjacent rows.

7. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 6, wherein the connection bridges and the pixel electrodes comprise the same type of material and are formed directly on the same layer.

8. The thin film transistor array panel of claim 1, wherein the pixel electrode and thin film transistor of adjacent pixel areas in the same row are inversely symmetrical with respect to the corresponding data line.

9. A thin film transistor array panel including the thin film transistor array panel of claim 2, wherein each of the paired second electrodes are connected by two of the connection parts.

专利名称(译)	薄膜晶体管阵列面板，液晶显示器，其修复方法，滤色器阵列面板及其制造方法		
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摘要(译)

一种薄膜晶体管阵列面板，包括：基板；栅极线和存储电极设置在基板上；穿过栅极线和存储电极线的数据线；薄膜晶体管，与栅极线和数据线连接；以及连接到薄膜晶体管的像素电极。存储电极包括与栅极线平行的第一存储电极，在第一存储电极的数据线的相对侧上延伸的第二存储电极，与数据线交叉并连接第二存储电极对的连接部分以及连接桥，其跨越栅极线并将第二存储电极连接到相邻像素的第二存储电极。

