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(54) **DISPLAY PANEL AND METHOD OF
MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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2001/133388 (2013.01); **G02F 2202/022**
(2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Richard Kim

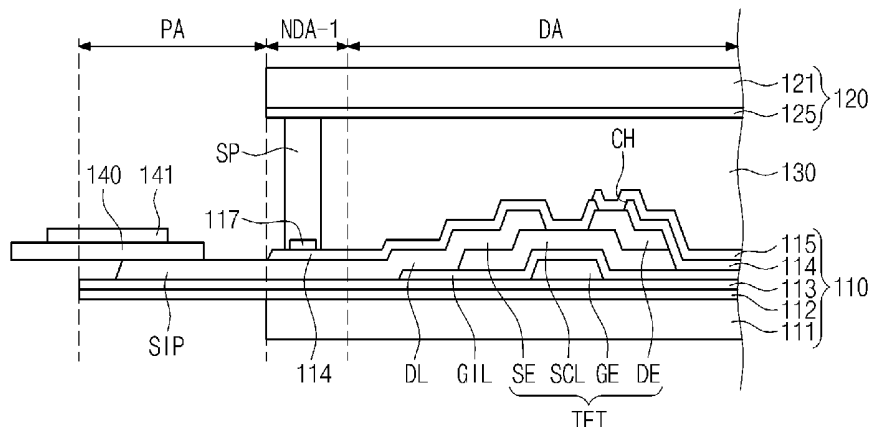
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A display apparatus includes an array substrate an opposite substrate facing the array substrate, and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the array substrate and the opposite substrate. The array substrate includes a display area, a non-display area, including first and second non-display areas, a pad area, the first non-display area adjacent to the pad area, a first base substrate disposed in the display area and in the non-display area, an organic polymer layer disposed in the pad area and in the first non-display area, a thin film transistor disposed in the display area, a pixel electrode connected to the thin film transistor, and a signal input pad connected to the thin film transistor and disposed on the organic polymer layer in the pad area. The organic polymer layer is disposed on the first base substrate in the first non-display area.

11 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets



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Fig. 1

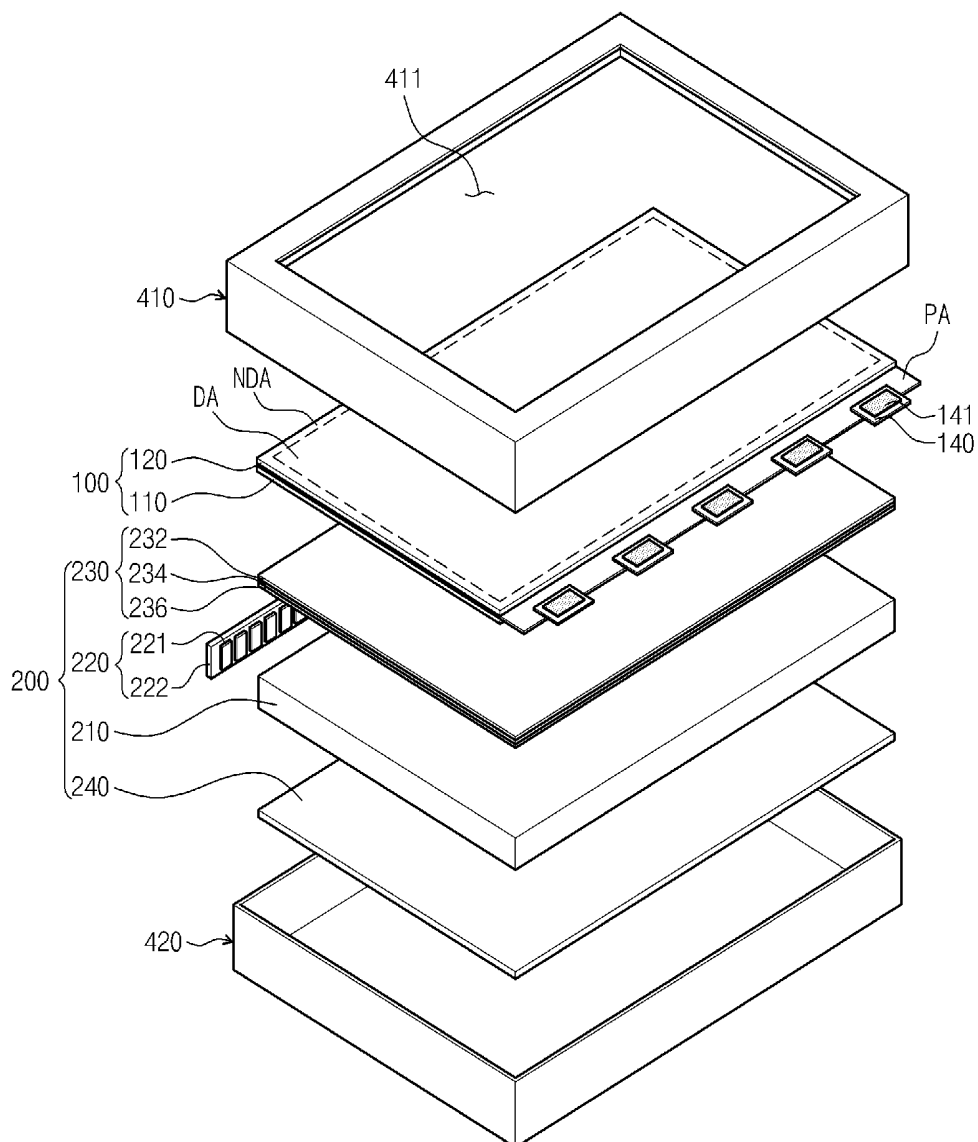


Fig. 2

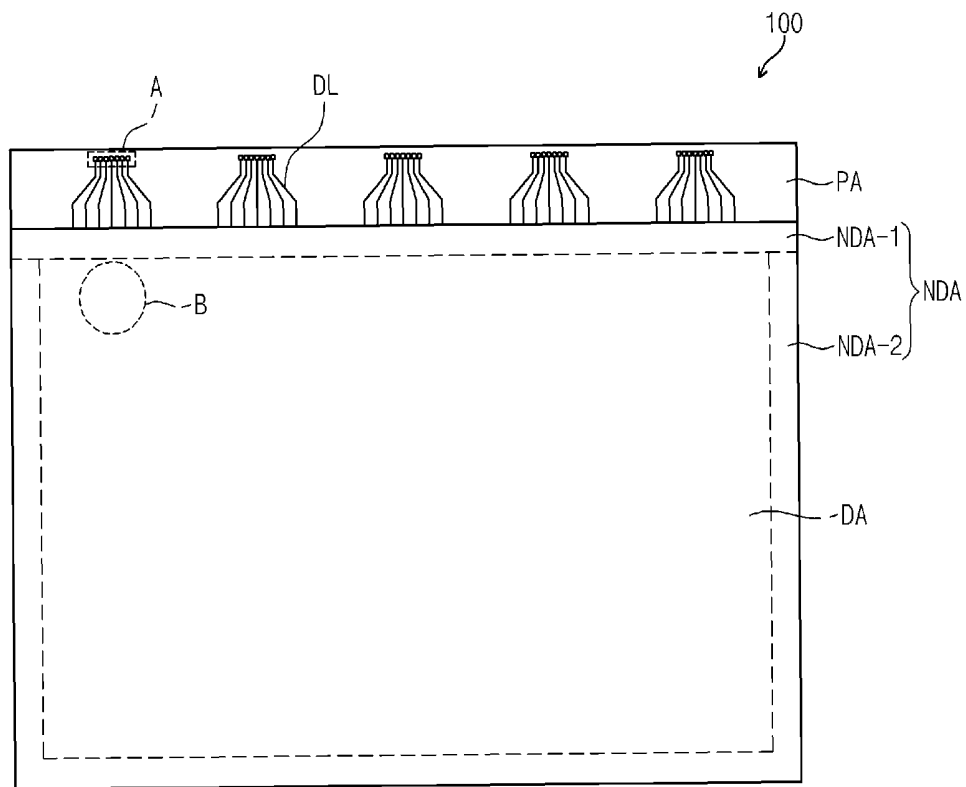


Fig. 3

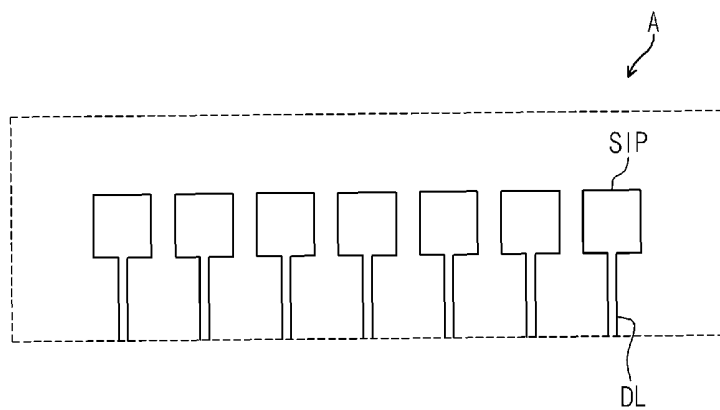


Fig. 4

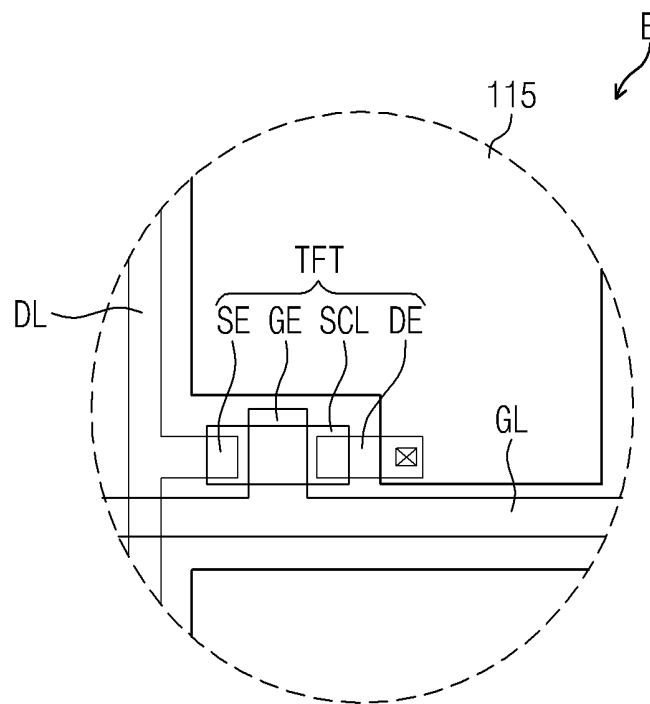


Fig. 5

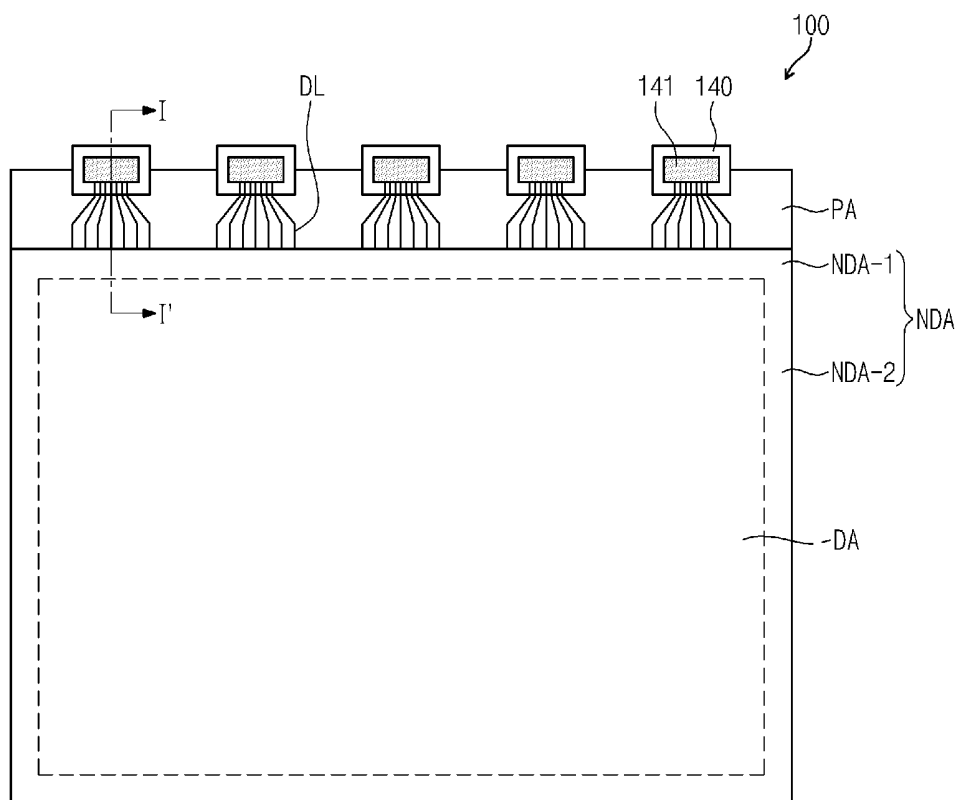


Fig. 6

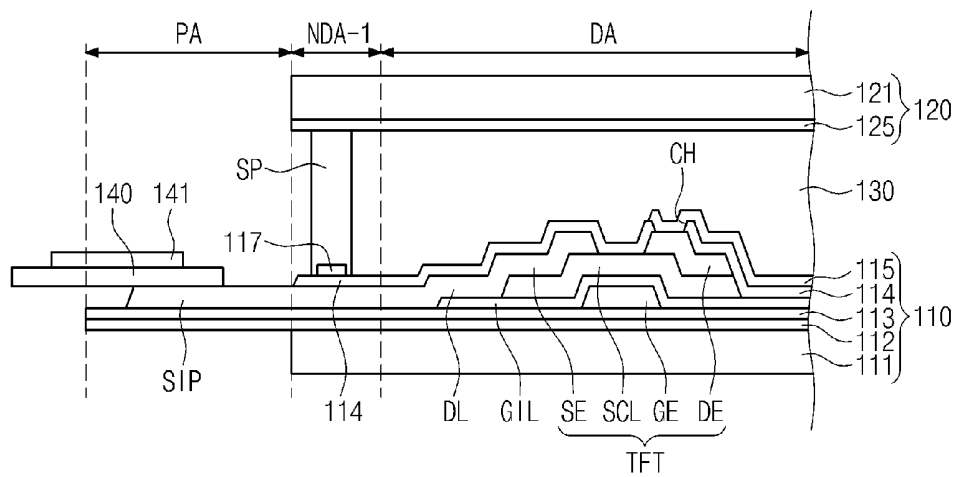


Fig. 7

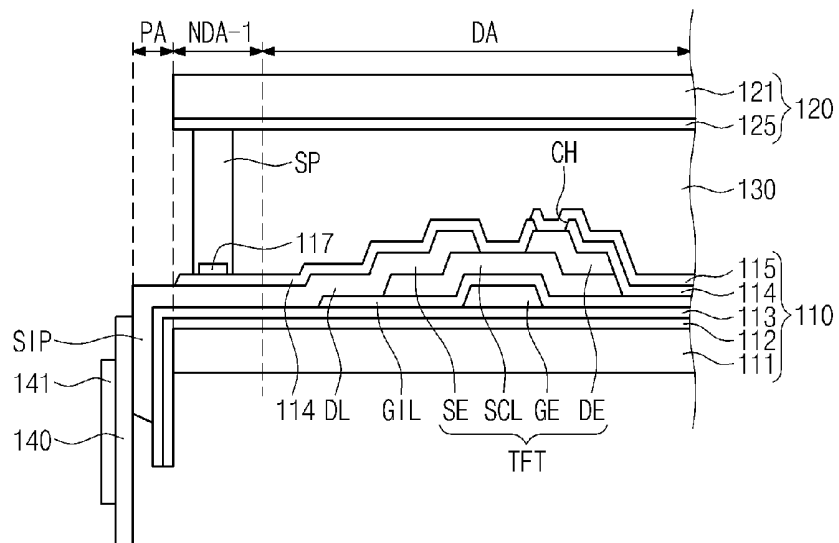


Fig. 8

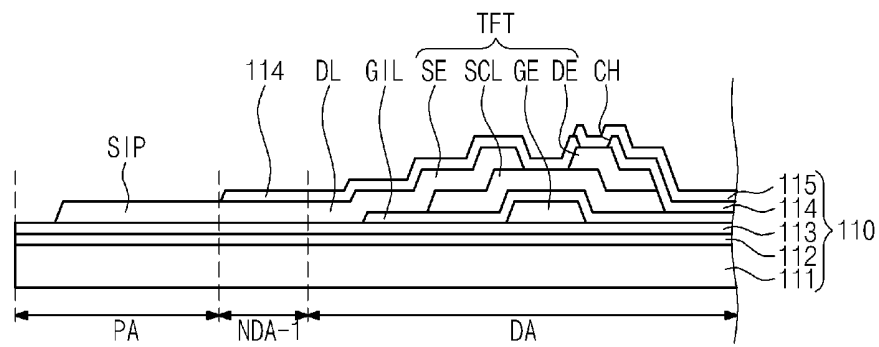


Fig. 9

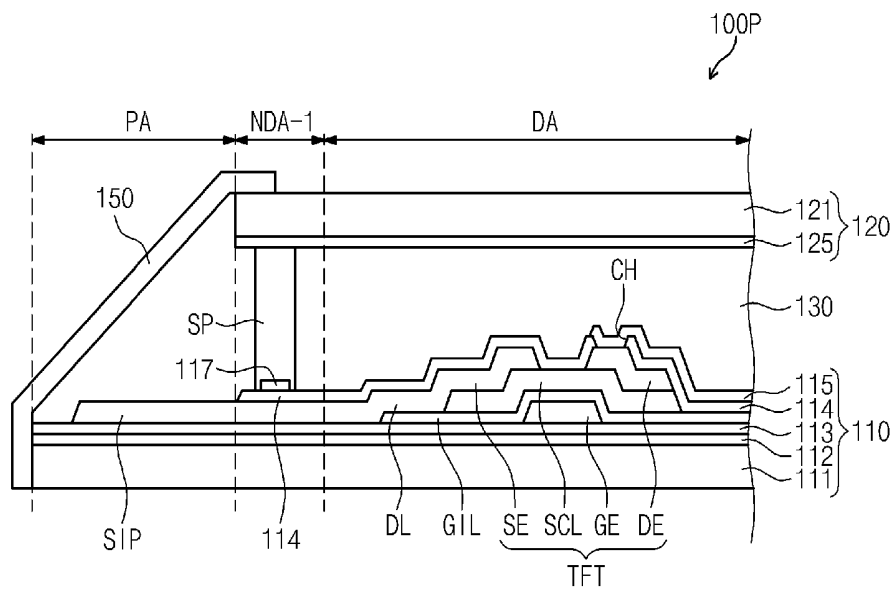


Fig. 13

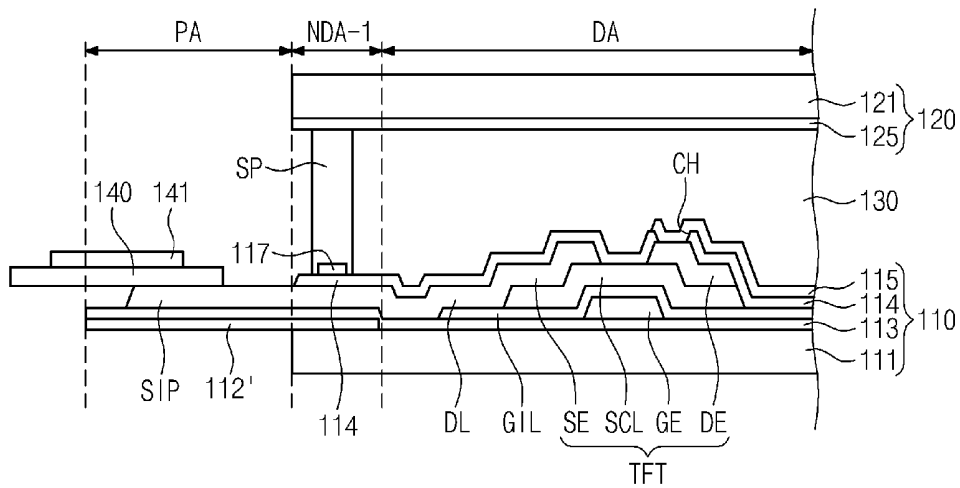


Fig. 14

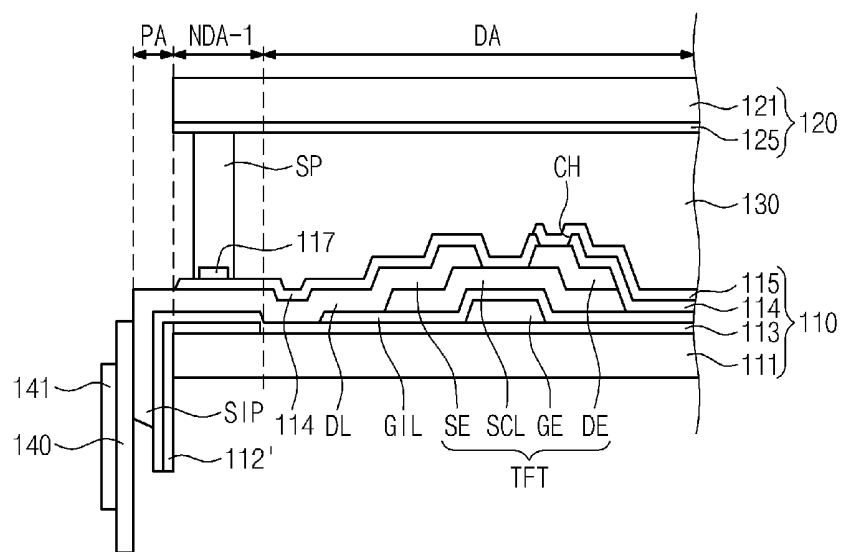


Fig. 15

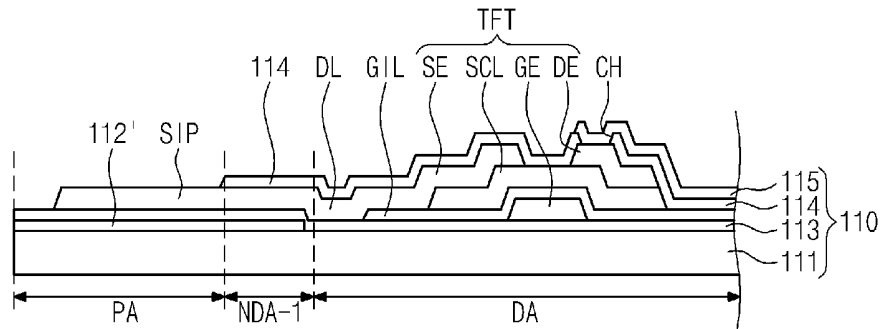


Fig. 16

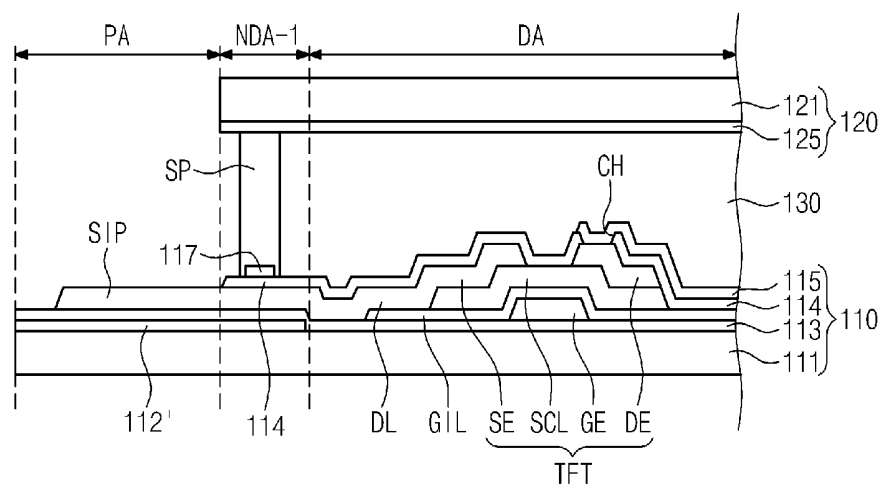


Fig. 17

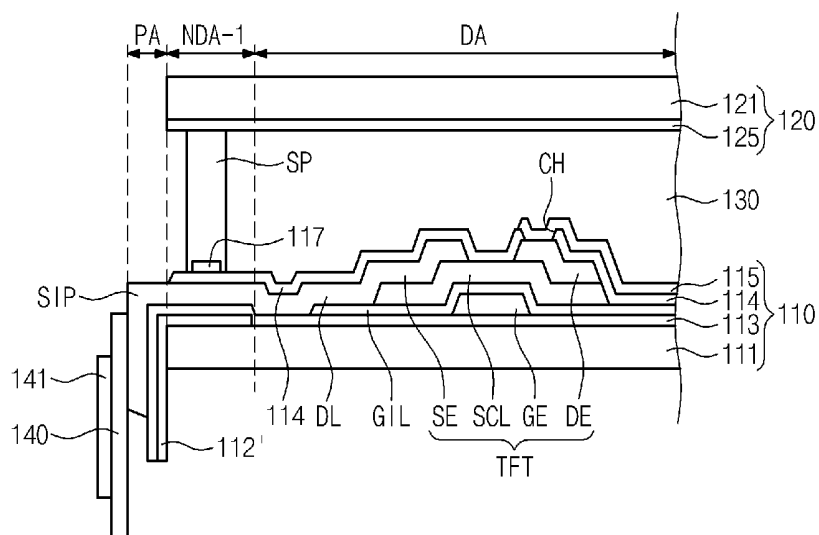


Fig. 18

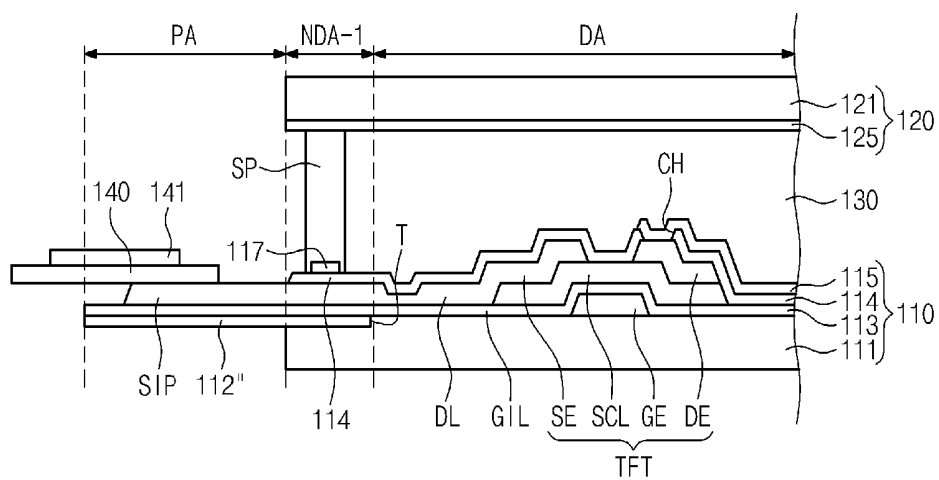


Fig. 19

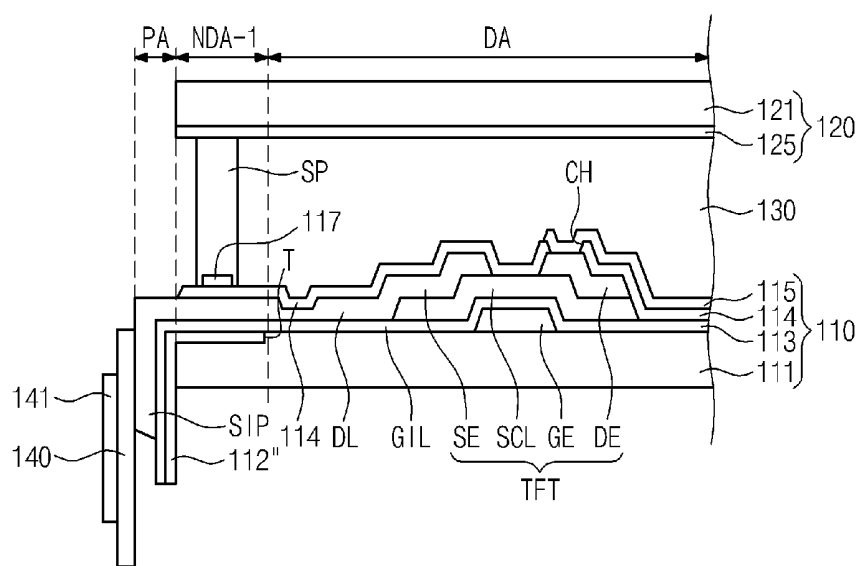
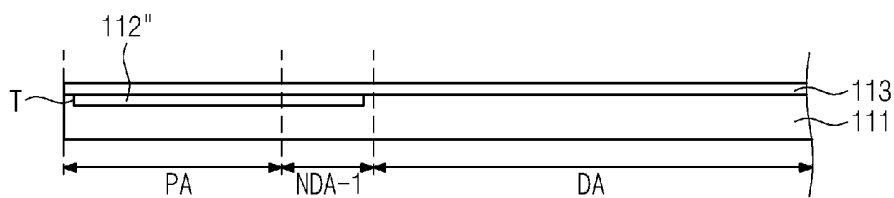
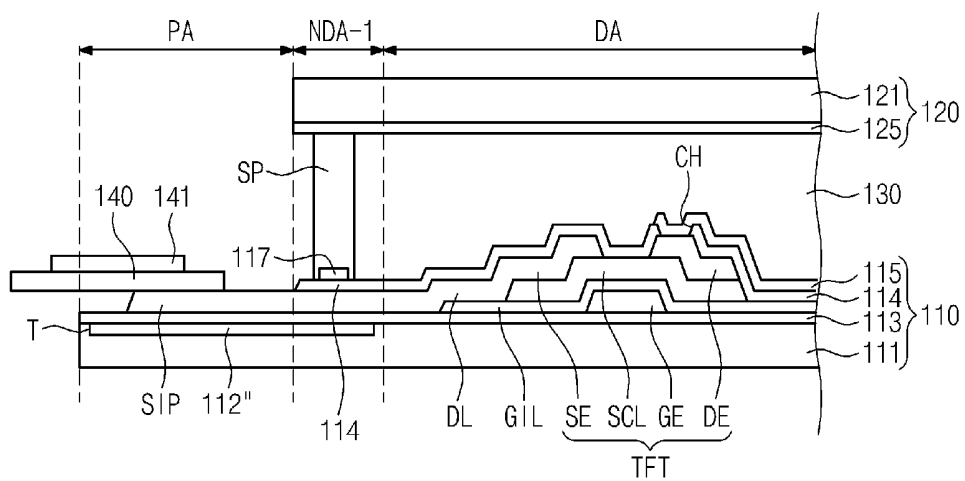


Fig. 20





DISPLAY PANEL AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

This patent application claims priority to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2012-0064917, filed on Jun. 18, 2012, and all the benefits accruing therefrom under 35 U.S.C. §119, the content of which is herein incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

The disclosure relates to a display panel and a method of manufacturing the same. More particularly, the disclosure relates to a display panel capable of reducing a pad area connected to an external circuit module and a method of manufacturing the display panel.

2. Description of the Related Art

In general, a display device includes a display panel displaying an image and an external circuit module applying various control signals to the display panel. The display panel includes a display area in which the image is displayed and a non-display area in which the image is not displayed. The display panel and the external circuit module are accommodated in a receiving container, e.g., a chassis. In addition, the display panel and the external circuit module are connected to each other by signal wires, such as a tape carrier package or a flexible printed circuit board.

The signal wires are attached between a side portion of the display panel and the external circuit module. Accordingly, the display panel is required to provide a space at the side portion, to which the signal wires are attached. The side portion of the display panel is in the non-display area of the display panel. Since the space at the side portion increases the non-display area of the display panel in which the image is not displayed, and thereby undesirably increases an overall planar dimension of the display panel, reduction of a size of the non-display area is desired.

SUMMARY

One or more exemplary embodiments, of the disclosure provides a display panel capable of reducing a pad area connected to an external circuit module.

One or more exemplary embodiments, of the disclosure provides a method of manufacturing the display panel.

Embodiments of the invention provide a display panel including an array substrate an opposite substrate that faces the array substrate and includes a second base substrate, and a common electrode disposed on the second base substrate, and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the array substrate and the opposite substrate. The array substrate includes a display area, a non-display area surrounding the display area, and a pad area extended from a side of the non-display area. The non-display area includes a first non-display area adjacent to the pad area and a second non-display area except for (e.g., excluding) the first non-display area. The array substrate further includes a first base substrate disposed in the display area and in the non-display area, an organic polymer layer disposed in the pad area and in the first non-display area, a thin film transistor disposed in the display area, a pixel electrode connected to the thin film transistor, and a signal input pad connected to the thin film transistor and disposed on the organic polymer layer in the pad area. The organic polymer layer is disposed on the first base substrate in the first non-display area.

The organic polymer layer extends from the first non-display area to the display area of the first base substrate. The

thin film transistor is disposed on the organic polymer layer. The array substrate further includes an insulating layer disposed between the organic polymer layer and the thin film transistor.

The first base substrate includes a trench having a concave shape in the first non-display area adjacent to the pad area. The organic polymer layer is disposed in the trench of the first non-display area adjacent to the pad area.

The organic polymer layer includes at least one of polyethyleneterephthalate, polyethylenenaphthalate, polycarbonate, polyetherimide, polyethersulfone, polyetheretherketone or polyimide.

Embodiments of the invention provide a method of manufacturing a display panel. The method includes forming a base substrate of an array substrate, the base substrate including a display area, a non-display area surrounding the display area and including a first non-display area adjacent to the pad area and a second non-display area except for the first non-display area, and a pad area extended from a side of the non-display area, providing an organic polymer layer of the array substrate, on the base substrate corresponding to the pad area and the first non-display area, providing a thin film transistor of the array substrate, on the base substrate, which corresponds to the display area, and a signal input pad in the pad area, which is connected to the thin film transistor, providing a pixel electrode of the array substrate connected to the thin film transistor, providing a liquid crystal layer between the array substrate and an opposite substrate including a common electrode facing the array substrate, coupling the array substrate to the opposite substrate, and removing the base substrate from the pad area.

According to one or more exemplary embodiment of the invention, a display panel includes a pad area connected to an external circuit module, and the pad area may be bent. Thus, a planar space required to accommodate the pad area of the display panel may be reduced.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other advantages of the invention will become readily apparent by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view showing an exemplary embodiment of a display apparatus according to the invention;

FIG. 2 is a plan view showing an exemplary embodiment of a display panel before a flexible printed circuit board is attached to the display panel;

FIG. 3 is an enlarged view showing portion A of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is an enlarged view showing portion B of FIG. 2;

FIG. 5 is a plan view showing an exemplary embodiment of a display panel after a flexible printed circuit board is attached to the display panel;

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along line I-I' of FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view showing an exemplary embodiment of a pad area which is bent downward, of the display panel of FIG. 6;

FIGS. 8 to 12 are cross-sectional views explaining an exemplary embodiment of a method of manufacturing the display panel shown in FIGS. 6 and 7;

FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional view showing another exemplary embodiment of a display panel according to the invention;

FIG. 14 is a cross-sectional view showing an exemplary embodiment of a pad area which is bent downward, of the display panel of FIG. 13;

FIGS. 15 to 17 are cross-sectional views explaining an exemplary embodiment of a method of manufacturing the display panel shown in FIGS. 13 and 14;

FIG. 18 is a cross-sectional view showing another exemplary embodiment of a display panel according to the invention;

FIG. 19 is a cross-sectional view showing an exemplary embodiment of a pad area which is bent downward, of the display panel of FIG. 18; and

FIGS. 20 to 23 are cross-sectional view explaining an exemplary embodiment of a method of manufacturing the display panel shown in FIGS. 18 and 19.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

It will be understood that when an element or layer is referred to as being “on,” “connected to” or “coupled to” another element or layer, it can be directly on, connected or coupled 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,” “directly connected to” or “directly coupled to” another element or layer, there are no intervening elements or layers present. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout. As used herein, the term “and/or” includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items.

It will be understood that, although the terms first, second, etc. may be used herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections, these elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer or section from another region, layer or section. Thus, a first element, component, region, layer or section discussed below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer or section without departing from the teachings of the invention.

Spatially relative terms, such as “under,” “lower,” “above,” “upper” and the like, may be used herein for ease of description to describe one element or feature’s relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or operation in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures. For example, if the device in the figures is turned over, elements described as “under” or “lower” relative to other elements or features would then be oriented “above” the other elements or features. Thus, the exemplary term “under” can encompass both an orientation of above and below. The device may be otherwise oriented (rotated 90 degrees or at other orientations) and the spatially relative descriptors used herein interpreted accordingly.

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the invention. As used herein, the singular forms, “a,” “an” and “the” are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms “includes” and/or “including,” when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as

commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the relevant art and will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein.

Hereinafter, the invention will be explained in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view showing an exemplary embodiment of a display apparatus according to the invention.

Referring to FIG. 1, a display apparatus includes a display panel 100, a backlight unit 200, an upper cover 410 and a lower cover 420.

The display panel 100 may be various display panels, such as a liquid crystal display panel, an electrophoretic display panel, an electrowetting display panel, etc. In the exemplary embodiment, as a representative example, the liquid crystal display panel will be described as the display panel.

The display panel 100 has a rectangular planar shape with long sides and short sides. The display panel 100 includes a display area DA in which an image is displayed, a non-display area NDA disposed adjacent to the display area DA in which an image is not displayed, and a pad area PA extended from at least one side of the non-display area NDA. In addition, the display panel 100 includes an array substrate 110, an opposite substrate 120 facing the array substrate 110 and a liquid crystal layer (not shown) interposed between the array substrate 110 and the opposite substrate 120. The display panel 100 further includes polarizing plates (not shown) respectively attached to its outer surfaces, e.g., an outer surface of the array substrate 110 and an outer surface of the opposite substrate 120.

The array substrate 110 includes a plurality of pixels (not shown) arranged in the display area DA in a matrix form. Each pixel may include a plurality of sub-pixels having different colors from each other, but is not limited thereto or thereby. In one exemplary embodiment, for instance, each sub-pixel has a red, green, blue, yellow or white color. Thus, a light exiting from each sub-pixel has one of the red, green, blue, yellow and white colors. In addition, each pixel includes a gate line (not shown), a data line (not shown) insulated from the gate line while crossing the gate line, and a pixel electrode (not shown). Further, each pixel is electrically connected to the gate line and the data line, and includes a thin film transistor (not shown) electrically connected to the pixel electrode. The thin film transistor switches a driving signal applied to the pixel electrode.

A seal pattern (not shown) is disposed in the non-display area NDA of the array substrate 110 and/or the opposite substrate 120 to couple the array substrate 110 to the opposite substrate 120.

A flexible printed circuit board 140 on which a driver integrated circuit (“IC”) 141 is mounted, is connected to the pad area PA of the array substrate 110. The flexible printed circuit board 140 is connected to a circuit module (not shown) external to the display panel 100 and/or to the display apparatus. The driver IC 141 receives various control signals from the external circuit module and outputs the driving signal to the thin film transistor in response to the control signals to drive the display panel 100.

The opposite substrate 120 includes color filters (not shown), each of which realizes a predetermined color using the light provided from the backlight unit 200, and a common electrode (not shown) disposed on the color filters to face the pixel electrode of the array substrate 110. Each color filter

may have one color of red, green, blue, yellow and white colors, but is not limited thereto or thereby. In one exemplary embodiment, the color filter may be formed by a deposition or coating process, but is not limited thereto or thereby. In the exemplary embodiment, the color filters are disposed on the opposite substrate **120**, but are not limited thereto or thereby. That is, the color filters may be disposed on the array substrate **110**.

The liquid crystal layer includes liquid crystal molecules arranged in a specific direction in response to an electric field generated by voltages respectively applied to the pixel electrode and the common electrode, and thus the liquid crystal layer controls a transmittance of the light passing through the liquid crystal molecules, thereby displaying desired images in the display area DA of the display panel **100**.

The backlight unit **200** is disposed in an opposite direction to a direction in which the light exiting from the display panel **100** travels. The backlight unit **200** includes a light guide plate **210**, a light source unit **220** including a plurality of light sources, an optical member **230** and a reflective sheet **240**.

The light guide plate **210** is disposed under the display panel **100** and guides the light emitted from the light source unit **220** to the display panel **100**. Particularly, the light guide plate **210** overlaps at least the display area DA of the display panel **100**. The light guide plate **210** includes an exit surface from which the light exits, a lower surface facing the exit surface, and side surfaces connecting the exit surface and the lower surface. At least one of the side surfaces faces the light source unit **220** to serve as a light incident surface into which the light emitted from the light source unit **220** is incident. A side surface facing the light incident surface serves as a light reflective surface to reflect the light.

The light source unit **220** includes a printed circuit board **222**, and a light source **221**, e.g., a light emitting diode, mounted on the printed circuit board **222**. The light source unit **220** may include a plurality of light sources **221**. The light sources **221** may emit lights having different colors from each other, but are not limited thereto or thereby. In detail, a portion of the light sources **221** may emit a red light, a portion of the light sources **221** may emit a green light, and a remaining portion of the light sources **221** may emit a blue light.

In addition, the light source unit **220** is disposed to emit the light while facing at least one side surface of the side surfaces of the light guide plate **210** and provides the light to the display panel **100** through the light guide plate **210**.

The optical member **230** is disposed between the light guide plate **210** and the display panel **100**. The optical member **230** controls the light exiting through the light guide plate **210** from the light source unit **220**. In addition, the optical member **230** may include a diffusion sheet **236**, a prism sheet **234** and a protective sheet **232**, which are sequentially stacked one on another, but is not limited thereto or thereby.

The diffusion sheet **236** diffuses the light exiting from the light guide plate **210**. The prism sheet **234** condenses the light diffused by the diffusion sheet **236** to allow the light to travel in a direction substantially vertical (e.g., perpendicular) to the display panel **100**. The light exiting from the prism sheet **234** is vertically incident into the display panel **100**. The protective sheet **232** protects the prism sheet **234** from external impacts.

In the exemplary embodiment, the optical member **230** includes one diffusion sheet **236**, one prism sheet **234** and one protective sheet **232**, but is not limited thereto or thereby. That is, at least one of the diffusion sheet **236**, the prism sheet **234** and the protective sheet **232** of the optical member **230** may be provided in plural number, or one of the diffusion sheet

236, the prism sheet **234** and the protective sheet **232** may be omitted from the optical member **230**.

The reflective sheet **240** is disposed under the light guide plate **210**. The reflective sheet **240** reflects the light leaked from the light guide plate **210** that is not directed to the display panel **100**, to change a path of the light leaked from the light guide plate **210** to the display panel **100**. The reflective sheet **240** includes a light reflective material to reflect the light. The reflective sheet **240** is disposed on the lower cover **420** and reflects the light emitted from the light source unit **220**. As a result, the reflective sheet **240** increases an amount of the light provided to the display panel **100**.

In the exemplary embodiment, the light source unit **220** is disposed to provide the light to a side surface of the light guide plate **210**, but is not limited thereto or thereby. That is, the light source unit **220** may be disposed to provide the light to a lower surface of the light guide plate **210**. In addition, in a case that the light guide plate **210** is omitted from the backlight unit **200**, the light source unit **220** may be disposed under and overlapping the display panel **100**, and thus the light emitted from the light source unit **220** may be directly provided to the display panel **100**.

The upper cover **410** is disposed on the display panel **100**. The upper cover **410** may include an upper plate, and sidewalls which extend downward towards the lower cover **420** from the upper plate. The upper plate of the upper cover **410** is provided with a display window **411** extended through a thickness thereof, to expose the display area DA of the display panel **100**. The upper cover **410** is coupled with the lower cover **420** to overlap and support a front edge portion of the display panel **100**.

The lower cover **420** is disposed under the backlight unit **200**. The lower cover **420** may include a lower plate, and sidewalls which extend upward towards the upper cover **410** from the lower plate. The lower cover **420** provides a space to accommodate the display panel **100** and the backlight unit **200**, such as within a space defined by the lower plate and the sidewalls thereof. In addition, the lower cover **420** is coupled with the upper cover **410** to accommodate the display panel **100** and the backlight unit **200** therein.

FIG. 2 is a plan view showing an exemplary embodiment of a display panel before a flexible printed circuit board is attached to the display panel, FIG. 3 is an enlarged view showing portion A of FIG. 2, FIG. 4 is an enlarged view showing portion B of FIG. 2, FIG. 5 is a plan view showing an exemplary embodiment of a display panel after a flexible printed circuit board is attached to the display panel, FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along line I-I' of FIG. 5, and FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view showing an exemplary embodiment of a pad area bent downward, of the display panel of FIG. 6.

Referring to FIGS. 2 to 7, the display panel **100** includes the display area DA, the non-display area NDA surrounding the display area DA, and the pad area PA extended from at least one side of the non-display area NDA. Here, the non-display area NDA includes a first non-display area NDA-1 adjacent to the pad area PA and a second non-display area NDA-2 except for (e.g., excluding) the first non-display area NDA-1. The pad area PA may also be considered a part of the non-display area NDA of the display panel **100**.

In addition, the display panel **100** includes the array substrate **110**, the opposite substrate **120** facing the array substrate **110**, and the liquid crystal layer **130** disposed between the array substrate **110** and the opposite substrate **120**.

The array substrate **110** has a planar shape substantially corresponding to that of the overall display panel **100**, and thus includes the display area DA, the non-display area NDA and the pad area PA.

The pixels are arranged in the display area DA of the array substrate **110** in the matrix form, and each pixel includes the thin film transistor TFT and a pixel electrode **115**.

A seal pattern SP is disposed in the non-display area NDA of the array substrate **110**. The seal pattern SP is disposed to surround the display area DA and couples the array substrate **110** to the opposite substrate **120**, so as to prevent the liquid crystal molecules of a liquid crystal layer **130** from leaking.

The pad area PA of the array substrate **110** includes a signal input pad SIP electrically and/or physically connected to the thin film transistor TFT.

In addition, the array substrate **110** includes a first base substrate **111**, an organic polymer layer **112** disposed on the first base substrate **111**, an insulating layer **113** disposed on the organic polymer layer **112**, the thin film transistor TFT disposed on the insulating layer **113**, and the pixel electrode **115** physically and/or electrically connected to the thin film transistor TFT.

The first base substrate **111** corresponds to the display area DA and the non-display area NDA, and has the rectangular plate shape with long sides and short sides. A planar dimension of the first base substrate **111** may be substantially the same as a sum of the display area DA and the non-display area NDA. That is, the first base substrate **111** does not overlap the pad area PA.

The first base substrate **111** includes a transparent insulating material and transmits the light therethrough. In addition, the first base substrate **111** may be a rigid type substrate, such as a glass substrate, a quartz substrate, a glass ceramic substrate, a crystalline glass substrate, etc., or may be a flexible type substrate, such as a film substrate containing the organic polymer layer, a plastic substrate, etc. In one exemplary embodiment, the materials used to form the first base substrate **111** have high heat-resistance when the first base substrate **111** is formed.

The organic polymer layer **112** is disposed on the first base substrate **111** to face the opposite substrate **120**. In addition, the organic polymer layer **112** is disposed on the display area DA, the non-display area NDA and the pad area PA. That is, the first base substrate **111** is absent under the organic polymer layer **112** in the pad area PA.

In addition, the organic polymer layer **112** includes an organic polymer that transmits the light, e.g., polyethylene-terephthalate ("PET"), polyethylenephthalate (PEN), polycarbonate ("PC"), polyetherimide ("PEI"), polyethersulfone ("PES"), polyetheretherketone ("PEEK") or polyimide ("PI"), but is not limited thereto or thereby. Further, the organic polymer layer **112** has a thickness of about 3 micrometers to about 50 micrometers to support the signal input pad SIP which extends from the non-display area NDA.

The insulating layer **113** is disposed on the organic polymer layer **112**. In addition, the insulating layer **113** includes an insulating material that transmits the light, e.g., silicon nitride (SiNx) or silicon oxide (SiOx), but is not limited thereto or thereby. The insulating layer **113** reduces or effectively prevents diffusion of the materials contained in the organic polymer layer **112** into the thin film transistor TFT, thereby reducing or effectively preventing deterioration of driving characteristics of the thin film transistor TFT.

The thin film transistor TFT is disposed on the insulating layer **113**. The thin film transistor TFT includes a semiconductor layer SCL, a gate electrode GE, a source electrode SE and a drain electrode DE. In detail, the thin film transistor

TFT includes the gate electrode GE disposed on the insulating layer **113**, a gate insulating layer GIL covering the gate electrode GE, the semiconductor layer SCL disposed on the gate insulating layer GIL, and source and drain electrodes SE and DE physically and/or electrically connected to both ends of the semiconductor layer SCL. In the exemplary embodiment, the semiconductor layer SCL includes a channel area overlapped with the gate electrode GE when viewed in a plan view of the display panel **100**, a source area making contact with the source electrode SE, and a drain area making contact with the drain electrode DE.

The gate electrode GE of the thin film transistor TFT is physically and/or electrically connected to the gate line GL that transmits a scan signal and/or a gate signal to the thin film transistor TFT. The gate electrode GE may be continuously extended from the gate line GL to be physically and/or electrically connected to the gate line GL. The source electrode SE is physically and/or electrically connected to the data line DL that transmits the data voltage to the thin film transistor TFT. The source electrode SE may be continuously extended from the data line DL, to be physically and/or electrically connected to the data line DL. The signal input pad SIP is physically and/or electrically connected to the data line DL. The signal input pad SIP may be continuously extended from the data line DL to be physically and/or electrically connected to the data line DL. The source electrode SE, the data line DL and the signal input pad SIP may collectively form a single, unitary, indivisible member.

As the above-mentioned thin film transistor TFT, a bottom gate thin film transistor TFT in which the gate electrode GE is disposed between the semiconductor layer SCL and the first base substrate **111** has been described, but the thin film transistor TFT is not limited to the bottom gate thin film transistor. That is, a top gate thin film transistor TFT in which the semiconductor layer SCL is between the gate electrode GE and the first base substrate **111** may be used as the above-mentioned thin film transistor TFT.

The protective layer **114** is disposed on the thin film transistor TFT. The protective layer **114** is provided with a contact hole CH extended through a thickness thereof, to expose a portion of the drain electrode DE. In addition, the protective layer **114** may have a multi-layer structure, but is not limited thereto or thereby. In one exemplary embodiment, for instance, the protective layer **114** may include an inorganic protective layer to cover the thin film transistor TFT and the gate insulating layer GIL, and an organic protective layer disposed on the inorganic protective layer. The organic protective layer removes a step-difference occurring due to the thin film transistor TFT to planarize an upper surface thereof.

The pixel electrode **115** is disposed on the protective layer **114** and is physically and/or electrically connected to the drain electrode DE through the contact hole CH. The pixel electrode **115** includes a transparent conductive oxide, such as indium tin oxide ("ITO") or indium zinc oxide ("IZO"), but is not limited thereto or thereby.

A common voltage pad **117** is disposed on the protective layer **114** in the first non-display area NDA-1. The common voltage pad **117** contacts the seal pattern SP and applies a common voltage to the common electrode **125**. The common voltage pad **117** includes a transparent conductive oxide, e.g., indium tin oxide (ITO) or indium zinc oxide (IZO).

At least one of the gate line GL and the data line DL, for example, the data line DL, is physically and/or electrically extended to the pad area PA and connected to the signal input pad SIP to which an external signal is applied. That is, the signal input pad SIP may be disposed on the insulating layer **113** of the pad area PA.

The flexible printed circuit board **140** on which the driver IC **141** is mounted is physically and/or electrically connected to the signal input pad SIP. The driver IC **141** receives the various control signals from the external circuit module and outputs the driving signal to the thin film transistor TFT in response to the control signals to drive the display panel **100**.

The opposite substrate **120** is disposed in the display area DA and the non-display area NDA. In addition, the opposite substrate **120** includes a second base substrate **121**, and a common electrode **125** disposed on the second base substrate **121**. The second base substrate **121** may be the rigid type substrate or the flexible type substrate, similar to the first base substrate **111**. The common electrode **125** includes a transparent conductive oxide, similar to the pixel electrode **115**. Further, the common electrode **125** applies a common voltage from an external source (not shown) to each pixel.

The liquid crystal layer **130** includes the liquid crystal molecules. The liquid crystal molecules are arranged in the specific direction by the electric field generated between the pixel electrode **115** and the common electrode **125** to control the transmittance of the light passing through the liquid crystal layer **130**. Accordingly, the liquid crystal layer **130** transmits the light provided from the backlight unit **200** in response to the electric field, and thus the display panel **100** displays the image in the display area DA.

As described above, the first base substrate **111** and the second base substrate **121** do not exist in the pad area PA of the display panel **100**. Additionally, the organic polymer layer **112**, the insulating layer **113**, the signal input pad SIP and the flexible printed circuit board **140** do exist in the pad area PA. Referring to FIG. 6, the display panel **100** has an overall planar dimension and shape including planar areas of the organic polymer layer **112**, the insulating layer **113**, the signal input pad SIP and a portion of the flexible printed circuit board **140** within the pad area PA. Each of the organic polymer layer **112**, the insulating layer **113** the signal input pad SIP may have relatively smaller thickness than a planar width of the pad area PA.

Referring to FIG. 7, since the signal input pad SIP is disposed on the organic polymer layer **112** and the insulating layer **113**, the pad area PA may have a thin film profile. Thus, the signal input pad SIP, the organic polymer layer **112** and the insulating layer **113** within the pad area PA may be bent toward the backlight unit **200**, so that a planar width of the pad area PA of the display panel **100** may be reduced. That is, the planar width of the pad area PA may be defined by thicknesses of the organic polymer layer **112**, the insulating layer **113** and the signal input pad SIP, taken from an outer edge of the non-display area NDA, instead of being defined by planar areas of the organic polymer layer **112**, the insulating layer **113** and the signal input pad SIP.

In addition, when the display apparatus employs the exemplary embodiment of display panel **100**, a planar size of the upper cover **410** and the lower cover **420** that accommodate the display panel **100** therebetween may be reduced by the reduction in the planar width of the pad area PA.

FIGS. 8 to 12 are cross-sectional views explaining an exemplary embodiment of a method of manufacturing a display panel shown in FIGS. 6 and 7.

Referring to FIG. 8, the array substrate **110** is manufactured. The array substrate **110** includes the display area DA, the non-display area NDA surrounding the display area DA, and the pad area PA extended from at least one side of the non-display area NDA. Here, the non-display area NDA includes the first non-display area NDA-1 adjacent to the pad area PA, and the second non-display area NDA-2 except for the first non-display area NDA-1.

In addition, the array substrate **110** includes the first base substrate **111**, the organic polymer layer **112** disposed on the first base substrate **111**, the insulating layer **113** disposed on the organic polymer layer **112**, the thin film transistor TFT disposed on the insulating layer **113**, and the pixel electrode **115** physically and/or electrically connected to the thin film transistor TFT.

The method of manufacturing the array substrate **110** is as follows.

The first base substrate **111** is prepared. The first base substrate **111** transmits the light and has the rectangular plate shape with long sides and short sides. In addition, the first base substrate **111** is divided into the display area DA, the non-display area NDA and the pad area PA.

The organic polymer layer **112** is formed over an entire surface of the first base substrate **111** to have the thickness of about 3 micrometers to about 50 micrometers taken perpendicular to the first base substrate **111**. The organic polymer layer **112** may be formed by various methods, e.g., a slit coating method, a spin coating method, a roll coating method, an inkjet coating method, etc. That is, the organic polymer layer **112** is divided into the display area DA, the non-display area NDA and the pad area PA, similar to the first base substrate **111**.

The organic polymer layer **112** is formed using at least one of an organic polymer that transmits the light, e.g., polyethyleneterephthalate ("PET"), polyethylenenaphthalate ("PEN"), polycarbonate ("PC"), polyetherimide ("PEI"), polyethersulfone ("PES"), polyetheretherketone ("PEEK") or polyimide ("PI").

The insulating layer **113** is formed on the organic polymer layer **112**. The insulating layer **113** is formed of at least one of silicon nitride (SiNx) or silicon oxide (SiOx) to transmit the light, but is not limited thereto or thereby. In addition, the insulating layer **113** may be formed by a physical vapor deposition method or a chemical vapor deposition method, but is not limited thereto or thereby.

The insulating layer **113** has superior adhesive force with respect to a metal material. Therefore, the insulating layer **113** may reduce or effectively prevent detachment of a metal layer, which occurs when the metal material of the thin film transistor TFT is directly deposited on the organic polymer layer **112**.

In addition, the insulating layer **113** may reduce or effectively prevent diffusion of the material contained in the organic polymer layer **112** into the thin film transistor TFT. Accordingly, the insulating layer **113** reduces or effectively prevents deterioration of the driving characteristics of the thin film transistor TFT.

The thin film transistor TFT is formed on the insulating layer **113**. The thin film transistor TFT includes the gate electrode GE, the semiconductor layer SCL, the source electrode SE and the drain electrode DE.

According to the method of forming the thin film transistor TFT, the gate electrode GE is formed on the insulating layer **113**, and the gate insulating layer GIL is formed on the insulating layer **113** to cover the gate electrode GE. The semiconductor layer SCL is formed on the gate insulating layer GIL. The source electrode SE and the drain electrode DE are respectively formed in the source area and the drain area of the semiconductor layer SCL. The channel area of the thin film transistor TFT is disposed between the source area and the drain area.

In addition, the data line DL physically and/or electrically connected to the source electrode SE and the signal input pad SIP physically and/or electrically connected to the data line DL, which are disposed on the insulating layer **113** of the pad

area PA, may be substantially simultaneously formed with the source electrode SE and the drain electrode DE. Since the data line DL, the source electrode SE, the signal input pad SIP and the drain electrode DE may be substantially simultaneously formed, these elements may be considered formed from a same layer or formed in a same layer of the array substrate **110**.

The protective layer **114** is formed to cover the thin film transistor TFT. The protective layer **114** is formed of the inorganic material, the organic material or the organic-inorganic material, but is not limited thereto or thereby.

The protective layer **114** is partially removed to form the contact hole CH through which the portion of the drain electrode DE is exposed.

A transparent conductive oxide is deposited on the protective layer **114** and patterned. Accordingly, the pixel electrode **115** is formed to be electrically connected to the drain electrode DE of the thin film transistor TFT through the contact hole CH. The common voltage pad **117** is formed in the first non-display area NDA-1 by a patterning process.

Referring to FIG. 9, after the array substrate **110** is manufactured, the seal pattern SP is formed in the non-display area NDA to surround the display area DA.

The seal pattern SP is disposed between the array substrate **110** and the opposite substrate **120** in the non-display area NDA. The seal pattern SP disposed to surround the display area DA couples the array substrate **110** to the opposite substrate **120** and reduces or prevents leaking of the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer **130**.

The sealant pattern SP has conductivity and makes contact with the common electrode **125** to apply the common voltage to each pixel. In one exemplary embodiment, for instance, the seal pattern SP may include a mixture of a polymer resin including at least one of an epoxy-containing resin, a phenol-containing resin or an acryl-containing resin, a conductive particle including at least one of gold, silver, copper or aluminum, and an organic binder.

After the seal pattern SP is formed, the liquid crystal layer **130** including the liquid crystal molecules is disposed in the display area DA.

Then, the opposite substrate **120** that includes the second base substrate **121**, and the common electrode **125** disposed on the second base substrate **121** is prepared. In the exemplary embodiment, the opposite substrate **120** is divided into the display area DA and the non-display area NDA.

The opposite substrate **120** is disposed such that the common electrode **125** faces the array substrate **110**. The array substrate **110** and the opposite substrate **120** are coupled to each other by the seal pattern SP.

In the exemplary embodiment, after the seal pattern SP is formed and the liquid crystal layer **130** is disposed, the array substrate **110** and the opposite substrate **120** are coupled to each other, but should not be limited thereto or thereby. In one exemplary embodiment, for instance, the liquid crystal molecules are injected between the array substrate **110** and the opposite substrate **120** to form the liquid crystal layer **130** after the seal pattern SP is formed and the array substrate **110** and the opposite substrate **120** are coupled to each other.

When heat or light is irradiated to the seal pattern SP after the array substrate **110** and the opposite substrate **120** are coupled to each other, the seal pattern SP is cured so as to manufacture an initial display panel **100P**.

After the seal pattern SP is cured, the first base substrate **111** is removed from the pad area PA, such as by using a laser cutting method or a wet etch method. In the exemplary embodiment, the first base substrate **111** in the pad area PA is removed by using the wet etch method.

Referring to FIG. 10, a protective film **150** is attached to an end of the initial display panel **100P**. In one exemplary embodiment, for example, the protective film **150** is attached to the pad area PA of the array substrate **110** and the non-display area NDA of the opposite substrate **120**.

After the protective film **150** is attached, the initial display panel **100P** is immersed into an etching bath E.B including an etchant material. As illustrated in the exemplary embodiment, the initial display panel **100P** is immersed into the etching bath E.B such that the protective film **150** faces downward. In addition, the initial display panel **100P** is immersed into the etchant by a depth equal to or more than the planar width of the pad area PA and equal to or less than a sum of the planar width of the pad area PA and the planar width of the non-display area NDA.

When the initial display panel **100P** is immersed into the etching bath E.B, the first base substrate **111** in the pad area PA is removed by the etchant. Accordingly, only the organic polymer layer **112**, the insulating layer **113** and the signal input pad SIP exist in the pad area PA of the display panel **100** as shown in FIG. 11.

Referring to FIG. 12, after removing a portion of the first base substrate **111** within the pad area PA, the protective film **150** is removed. The flexible printed circuit board **140** connected to the external circuit module is attached to the signal input pad SIP of the pad area PA to electrically connect the signal input pad SIP to the driver IC **141**, thereby manufacturing the display panel **100**.

When the signal input pad SIP is connected to the flexible printed circuit board **140**, the pad area PA is bent toward the backlight unit **200**.

With the pad area PA is bent toward the backlight unit **200**, the display panel **100** and the backlight unit **200** are accommodated in the space between the upper cover **410** and the lower cover **420**.

According to the display panel **100** manufactured by the above-mentioned processes, the pad area PA may be bent toward the backlight unit **200**. Thus, the planar space required for the pad area PA of in the display panel **100** may be reduced.

Hereinafter, display panels according to other exemplary embodiments will be described with reference to FIGS. 13 to 23. In FIGS. 13 to 23, the same reference numerals denote the same elements in FIGS. 1 to 12, and thus detailed descriptions of the same elements will be omitted in order to avoid redundancy.

FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional view showing another exemplary embodiment of a display panel according to the invention and FIG. 14 is a cross-sectional view showing an exemplary embodiment of a pad area bent downward, of the display panel of FIG. 13.

Referring to FIGS. 13 and 14, the display panel **100** includes the display area DA, the non-display area NDA surrounding the display area DA, and the pad area PA extended from at least one side of the non-display area NDA. Here, the non-display area NDA includes the first non-display area NDA-1 adjacent to the pad area PA, and the second non-display area NDA-2 except for the first non-display area NDA-1. The pad area PA may also be considered a part of the non-display area NDA of the display panel **100**.

In addition, the display panel **100** includes the array substrate **110**, the opposite substrate **120** facing the array substrate **110**, and the liquid crystal layer **130** disposed between the array substrate **110** and the opposite substrate **120**.

The array substrate **110** has a planar shape substantially corresponding to that of the overall display panel **100**, and thus includes the display area DA, the non-display area NDA

13

and the pad area PA. In addition, the array substrate **110** includes the first base substrate **111**, an organic polymer layer **112'** disposed on a portion of the first base substrate **111**, an insulating layer **113** disposed on the organic polymer layer **112'** and on the first base substrate **111**, the thin film transistor TFT disposed on the insulating layer **113**, and the pixel electrode **115** physically and/or electrically connected to the thin film transistor TFT.

The organic polymer layer **112'** may be disposed in the pad area PA and the first non-display area NDA-1. That is, the first base substrate **111** does not exist under the organic polymer layer **112'** in the pad area PA. In addition, the organic polymer layer **112'** does not overlap with the display area DA. Since the organic polymer layer **112'** is not overlapped with the display area DA, the organic polymer layer **112'** may include colored materials. Accordingly, the organic polymer layer **112'** may reduce or effectively prevent leaking of the light traveling to the display area DA an area of the display panel **100** other than the display area DA.

The insulating layer **113** covers the organic polymer layer **112'** and the first base substrate **111**. That is, the insulating layer **113** covers the display area DA, the non-display area NDA and the pad area PA.

The thin film transistor TFT is disposed on the insulating layer **113**. The thin film transistor includes the semiconductor layer SCL, the gate electrode GE, the source electrode SE and the drain electrode DE. The source electrode SE makes contact with the data line DL that transmits the data voltage to the thin film transistor TFT.

The protective layer **114** is disposed on the thin film transistor TFT. The protective layer **114** is provided with the contact hole CH extended through a thickness thereof, to expose a portion of the drain electrode DE.

The pixel electrode **115** is disposed on the protective layer **114** and is physically and/or electrically connected to the drain electrode DE through the contact hole CH.

The seal pattern SP is disposed between the array substrate **110** and the opposite substrate **120** in the non-display area NDA.

The source electrode SE is physically and/or electrically connected to the data line DL, and the data line DL is continuously extended to the pad area PA to be physically and/or electrically connected to the signal input pad SIP. In other words, the signal input pad SIP is disposed on the insulating layer **113** in the pad area PA. The signal input pad SIP is physically and/or electrically connected to the flexible printed circuit board **140** on which the driver IC connected to the external circuit module is mounted.

FIGS. **15** to **17** are cross-sectional views explaining an exemplary embodiment of a method of manufacturing a display panel shown in FIGS. **13** and **14**.

Referring to FIG. **15**, the array substrate **110** is manufactured. The array substrate **110** includes the display area DA, the non-display area NDA and the pad area PA. Here, the non-display area NDA includes the first non-display area NDA-1 adjacent to the pad area PA and the second non-display area NDA-2 except for the first non-display area NDA-1.

In addition, the array substrate **110** includes the first base substrate **111**, the organic polymer layer **112'** disposed on the portion of the first base substrate **111**, the insulating layer **113** disposed on the organic polymer layer **112'**, the thin film transistor TFT disposed on the insulating layer **113**, and the pixel electrode **115** physically and/or electrically connected to the thin film transistor TFT.

14

The organic polymer layer **112'** is disposed only in the pad area PA and the first non-display area NDA-1 of the first base substrate **111**.

The method of manufacturing the array substrate **110** is as follows.

The first base substrate **111** is prepared. The first base substrate **111** transmits the light and has the rectangular plate shape with long sides and short sides.

An organic polymer material is formed over an entire surface of the first base substrate **111**. The organic polymer material is patterned to form the organic polymer layer **112'**. In one exemplary embodiment, for instance, the organic polymer material is removed from areas of the first base substrate **111** except for the pad area PA and the first non-display area NDA-1. The organic polymer layer **112'** may be disposed only in the pad area PA and the first non-display area NDA-1 of the first base substrate **111**, but is not limited thereto or thereby. In addition the organic polymer material may be patterned by an etching method or a laser cutting method, but is not limited thereto or thereby.

Further, the organic polymer layer **112'** may be formed only in the pad area PA and the first non-display area NDA-1 using a roll coating method, an inkjet coating method, or a screen coating method, but is not limited thereto or thereby.

The insulating layer **113** is formed on the organic polymer layer **112'** and the first base substrate **111**. The insulating layer **113** is formed of at least one silicon nitride (SiNx) or silicon oxide (SiOx), but is not limited thereto or thereby.

The thin film transistor TFT is formed on the insulating layer **113**. The thin film transistor TFT includes the gate electrode GE, the semiconductor layer SCL, the source electrode SE and the drain electrode DE.

The gate insulating layer GIL is formed between the gate electrode GE and the semiconductor layer SCL. The gate insulating layer GIL insulates the gate electrode GE from the semiconductor SCL, the source electrode SE and the drain electrode DE, respectively.

The data line DL physically and/or electrically connected to the source electrode SE and the signal input pad SIP physically and/or electrically connected to the data line DL, which are disposed on the insulating layer **113** of the pad area PA, may be substantially simultaneously formed with the source electrode SE and the drain electrode DE.

The protective layer **114** is formed to cover the thin film transistor TFT.

The protective layer **114** is partially removed to form the contact hole CH through which the portion of the drain electrode DE is exposed.

The pixel electrode **115** is formed to be physically and/or electrically connected to the drain electrode DE of the thin film transistor TFT through the contact hole CH.

Referring to FIG. **16**, after the array substrate **110** is manufactured, the seal pattern SP is formed in the non-display area NDA of the array substrate **110**. The seal pattern SP has conductivity and is cured by heat or light.

After the seal pattern SP is formed, the liquid crystal layer **130** including the liquid crystal molecules is disposed in the display area DA.

Then, the opposite substrate **120** that includes the second base substrate **121**, and the common electrode **125** disposed on the second base substrate **121** is prepared. The opposite substrate **120** is disposed such that the common electrode **125** faces the array substrate **110**. The array substrate **110** and the opposite substrate **120** are coupled to each other by the seal pattern SP.

15

When heat or light is irradiated to the seal pattern SP after the array substrate **110** and the opposite substrate **120** are coupled to each other, the seal pattern SP is cured.

Referring to FIG. **17**, after the seal pattern SP is cured, a portion of the first base substrate **111** is removed from the pad area PA, such as by using the laser cutting method or the etching method.

After removing a portion of the first base substrate **111** within the pad area PA, the flexible printed circuit board **140** is attached to the pad area PA to electrically connect the signal input pad SIP to the driver IC **141**.

When the signal input pad SIP is connected to the flexible printed circuit board **140**, the pad area PA is bent.

With the pad area PA bent, the display panel **100** and the backlight unit **200** are accommodated in the space between the upper cover **410** and the lower cover **420**.

FIG. **18** is a cross-sectional view showing another exemplary embodiment of a display panel according to the invention and FIG. **19** is a cross-sectional view showing an exemplary embodiment of a pad area bent downward, of the display panel of FIG. **18**.

Referring to FIGS. **18** and **19**, the display panel **100** includes the display area DA, the non-display area NDA surrounding the display area DA, and the pad area PA extended from at least one side of the non-display area NDA. Here, the non-display area NDA includes the first non-display area NDA-1 adjacent to the pad area PA and the second non-display area NDA-2 except for the first non-display area NDA-1. The pad area PA may also be considered a part of the non-display area NDA of the display panel **100**.

In addition, the display panel **100** includes the array substrate **110**, the opposite substrate **120** facing the array substrate **110**, and the liquid crystal layer **130** disposed between the array substrate **110** and the opposite substrate **120**.

The array substrate **110** has a planar shape substantially corresponding to that of the overall display panel **100**, and thus includes the display area DA, the non-display area NDA, and the pad area PA. In addition, the array substrate **110** includes the first base substrate **111**, an organic polymer layer **112"** disposed on a portion of the first base substrate **111**, an insulating layer **113** disposed on the organic polymer layer **112"** and on the first base substrate **111**, the thin film transistor TFT disposed on the insulating layer **113**, and the pixel electrode **115** physically and/or electrically connected to the thin film transistor TFT.

The first base substrate **111** is disposed in the display area DA and the non-display area NDA and has the rectangular plate shape with long sides and short sides. In addition, the first base substrate **111** includes a trench T or stepped portion recessed from an upper surface of the first base substrate **111** and adjacent to the pad area PA. The trench T has a concave shape. In one exemplary embodiment the trench T may be formed by removing a portion of the first base substrate **111** in the non-display area NDA.

The organic polymer layer **112"** may be disposed in the pad area PA and the first non-display area NDA-1. In addition, the organic polymer layer **112"** may be disposed in the trench T of the first non-display area NDA-1. In the pad area PA, the first base substrate **111** does not exist under the organic polymer layer **112"**. In addition, the organic polymer layer **112"** does not overlap with the display area DA.

The insulating layer **113** covers the organic polymer layer **112"** and the first base substrate **111**.

The thin film transistor TFT is disposed on the insulating layer **113**. The thin film transistor TFT includes the semiconductor layer SCL, the gate electrode GE, the source electrode SE and the drain electrode DE. The source electrode SE

16

makes contact with the data line DL that transmits the data voltage to the thin film transistor TFT.

The protective layer **114** is disposed on the thin film transistor TFT. The protective layer **114** is provided with the contact hole CH extended through a thickness thereof, to expose a portion of the drain electrode DE.

The pixel electrode **115** is disposed on the protective layer **114** and is physically and/or electrically connected to the drain electrode DE through the contact hole CH.

The seal pattern SP is disposed between the array substrate **110** and the opposite substrate **120** in the non-display area NDA.

The source electrode SE is physically and/or electrically connected to the data line DL, and the data line DL is continuously extended to the pad area PA to be physically and/or electrically connected to the signal input pad SIP. In other words, the signal input pad SIP is disposed on the insulating layer **113** in the pad area PA. The signal input pad SIP is physically and/or electrically connected to the flexible printed circuit board **140** on which the driver IC connected to the external circuit module is mounted.

FIGS. **20** to **23** are cross-sectional view explaining an exemplary embodiment of a method of manufacturing a display panel shown in FIGS. **18** and **19**.

First, the array substrate **110** is manufactured. The array substrate **110** includes the display area DA, the non-display area NDA and the pad area PA. Here, the non-display area NDA includes the first non-display area NDA-1 adjacent to the pad area PA and the second non-display area NDA-2 except for the first non-display area NDA-1. In addition, the array substrate **110** includes the first base substrate **111**, the organic polymer layer **112"** disposed on the portion of the first base substrate **111**, the insulating layer **113** disposed on the organic polymer layer **112"**, the thin film transistor TFT disposed on the insulating layer **113**, and the pixel electrode **115** physically and/or electrically connected to the thin film transistor TFT.

The organic polymer layer **112"** is disposed only in the pad area PA and the first non-display area NDA-1 of the first base substrate **111**.

The method of manufacturing the array substrate **110** is as follows.

Referring to FIG. **20**, the first base substrate **111** is prepared. The first base substrate **111** transmits the light and has the rectangular plate shape with long sides and short sides.

A portion of the first base substrate **111** in the pad area PA and the first non-display area NDA-1 is removed to form the trench T.

The organic polymer layer **112"** is formed to fill the trench T. The organic polymer layer **112"** is formed by coating an organic polymer material on the first base substrate **111** and removing the organic polymer material except for the organic polymer material in the trench T. Accordingly, the organic polymer layer **112"** may be disposed in the pad area PA and the first non-display area NDA-1 of the trench T.

The insulating layer **113** is formed on the organic polymer layer **112"** and the first base substrate **111**. The insulating layer **113** is formed of at least one of silicon nitride (SiNx) or silicon oxide (SiOx), but is not limited thereto or thereby.

Referring to FIG. **21**, the thin film transistor TFT is formed on the insulating layer **113**. The thin film transistor TFT includes the gate electrode GE, the semiconductor layer SCL, the source electrode SE and the drain electrode DE.

The gate insulating layer GIL is formed between the gate electrode GE and the semiconductor layer SCL. The gate

17

insulating layer GIL insulates the gate electrode GE from the semiconductor SCL, the source electrode SE and the drain electrode DE.

The data line DL physically and/or electrically connected to the source electrode SE and the signal input pad SIP physically and/or electrically connected to the data line DL, which are disposed on the insulating layer **113** of the pad area PA, may be substantially simultaneously formed with the source electrode SE and the drain electrode DE.

The protective layer **114** is formed to cover the thin film transistor TFT.

Then, the protective layer **114** is partially removed to form the contact hole CH through which the portion of the drain electrode DE is exposed.

The pixel electrode **115** is formed to be physically and/or electrically connected to the drain electrode DE of the thin film transistor TFT through the contact hole CH so as to manufacture the array substrate **110**.

Referring to FIG. **22**, after the array substrate **110** is manufactured, the seal pattern SP is formed in the non-display area NDA of the array substrate **110**. The seal pattern SP has conductivity and is cured by heat or light.

After the seal pattern SP is formed, the liquid crystal layer **130** including the liquid crystal molecules is disposed in the display area DA.

Then, the opposite substrate **120** that includes the second base substrate **121**, and the common electrode **125** disposed on the second base substrate **121** is prepared. The opposite substrate **120** is disposed such that the common electrode **125** faces the array substrate **110**. The array substrate **110** and the opposite substrate **120** are coupled to each other by the seal pattern SP.

When heat or light is irradiated to the seal pattern SP after the array substrate **110** and the opposite substrate **120** are coupled to each other, the seal pattern SP is cured.

Referring to FIG. **23**, after the seal pattern SP is cured, a portion of the first base substrate **111** is removed from the pad area PA.

After removing the portion of the first base substrate **111** within the pad area PA, the flexible printed circuit board **140** is attached to the pad area PA to electrically connect the signal input pad SIP to the driver IC **141**.

When the signal input pad SIP is connected to the flexible printed circuit board **140**, the pad area PA is bent.

With the pad area PA bent, the display panel **100** and the backlight unit **200** are accommodated in the space between the upper cover **410** and the lower cover **420**.

Although exemplary embodiments of the invention have been described, it is understood that the invention should not be limited to these exemplary embodiments but various changes and modifications can be made by one ordinary skilled in the art within the spirit and scope of the invention as hereinafter claimed.

What is claimed is:

1. A display panel comprising:

an array substrate comprising:

a display area, a non-display area surrounding the display area, and a pad area extended from a side of the non-display area,

the non-display area comprising a first non-display area adjacent to the pad area, and a second non-display area except for the first non-display area;

18

a first base substrate in the display area and in the non-display area, disposed non-overlapping with the pad area;

an organic polymer layer in the display area, in the pad area and in the first non-display area;

a thin film transistor in the display area;

a pixel electrode connected to the thin film transistor; and

a signal input pad connected to the thin film transistor and on the organic polymer layer in the pad area, wherein

the organic polymer layer in the display area is between the thin film transistor and the first base substrate, and the organic polymer layer in the first non-display area is between the signal input pad and the first base substrate, the organic polymer layer in the first non-display area extending further than the first base substrate to be disposed in the pad area nonoverlapping with the first base substrate,

an opposite substrate facing the array substrate, the opposite substrate comprising a second base substrate, and a common electrode on the second base substrate; and a liquid crystal layer between the array substrate and the opposite substrate.

2. The display panel of claim 1, wherein the organic polymer layer extends from the first non-display area to the display area of the first base substrate.

3. The display panel of claim 1, wherein the array substrate further comprises an insulating layer between the organic polymer layer and the thin film transistor.

4. The display panel of claim 3, wherein the insulating layer comprises at least one of silicon nitride or silicon oxide.

5. The display panel of claim 1, wherein

the array substrate further comprises an insulating layer which overlaps the organic polymer layer and the first base substrate, and

the thin film transistor is on the insulating layer.

6. The display panel of claim 1, wherein a trench is defined in the first base substrate, the trench in the non-display area and adjacent to the pad area.

7. The display panel of claim 6, wherein the organic polymer layer is in the trench defined in the first base substrate and extends further than the first base substrate to be disposed in the pad area non-overlapping with the first base substrate.

8. The display panel of claim 7, wherein

the array substrate further comprises an insulating layer which overlaps the organic polymer layer and the first base substrate, and

the thin film transistor is on the insulating layer.

9. The display panel of claim 1, wherein the organic polymer layer has a thickness of about 3 micrometers to about 50 micrometers.

10. The display panel of claim 9, wherein the organic polymer layer comprises at least one of polyethyleneterephthalate, polyethylenenaphthalate, polycarbonate, polyetherimide, polyethersulfone, polyetheretherketone or polyimide.

11. The display panel of claim 1, wherein the organic polymer layer comprises colored material which prevents leaking of light traveling to the display area.

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专利名称(译)	显示面板及其制造方法		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
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摘要(译)

一种显示装置，包括阵列基板，面对阵列基板的相对基板，以及设置在阵列基板和相对基板之间的液晶层。阵列基板包括显示区域，非显示区域，包括第一和第二非显示区域，焊盘区域，与焊盘区域相邻的第一非显示区域，设置在显示区域中的第一基础基板非显示区域，设置在焊盘区域和第一非显示区域中的有机聚合物层，设置在显示区域中的薄膜晶体管，连接到薄膜晶体管的像素电极，以及连接的信号输入焊盘薄膜晶体管设置在焊盘区域的有机聚合物层上。有机聚合物层设置在第一非显示区域中的第一基础基板上。

