

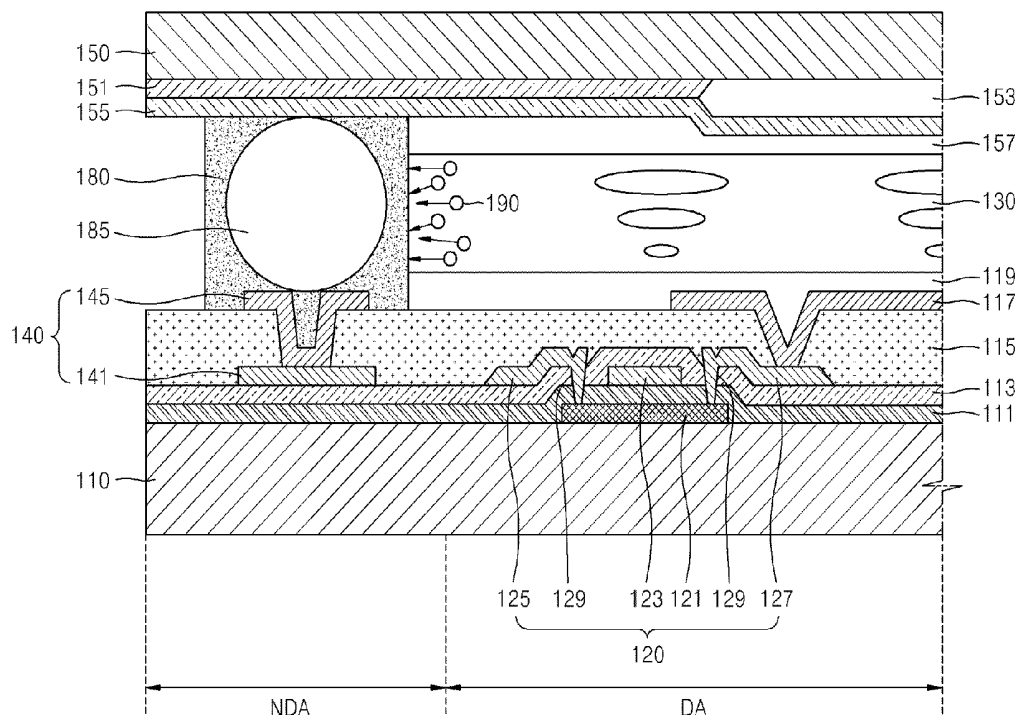
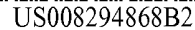


FIG. 1

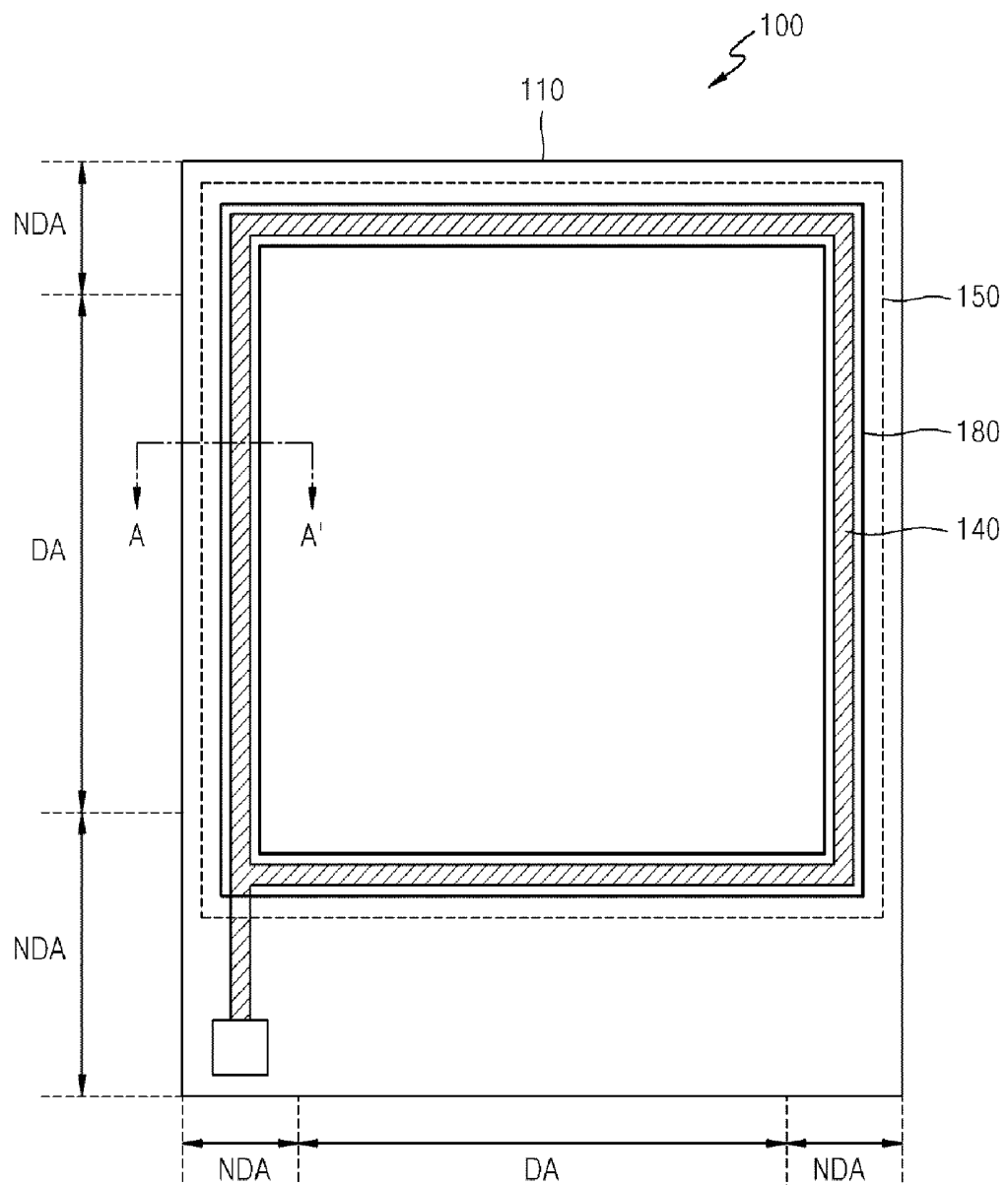


FIG. 2

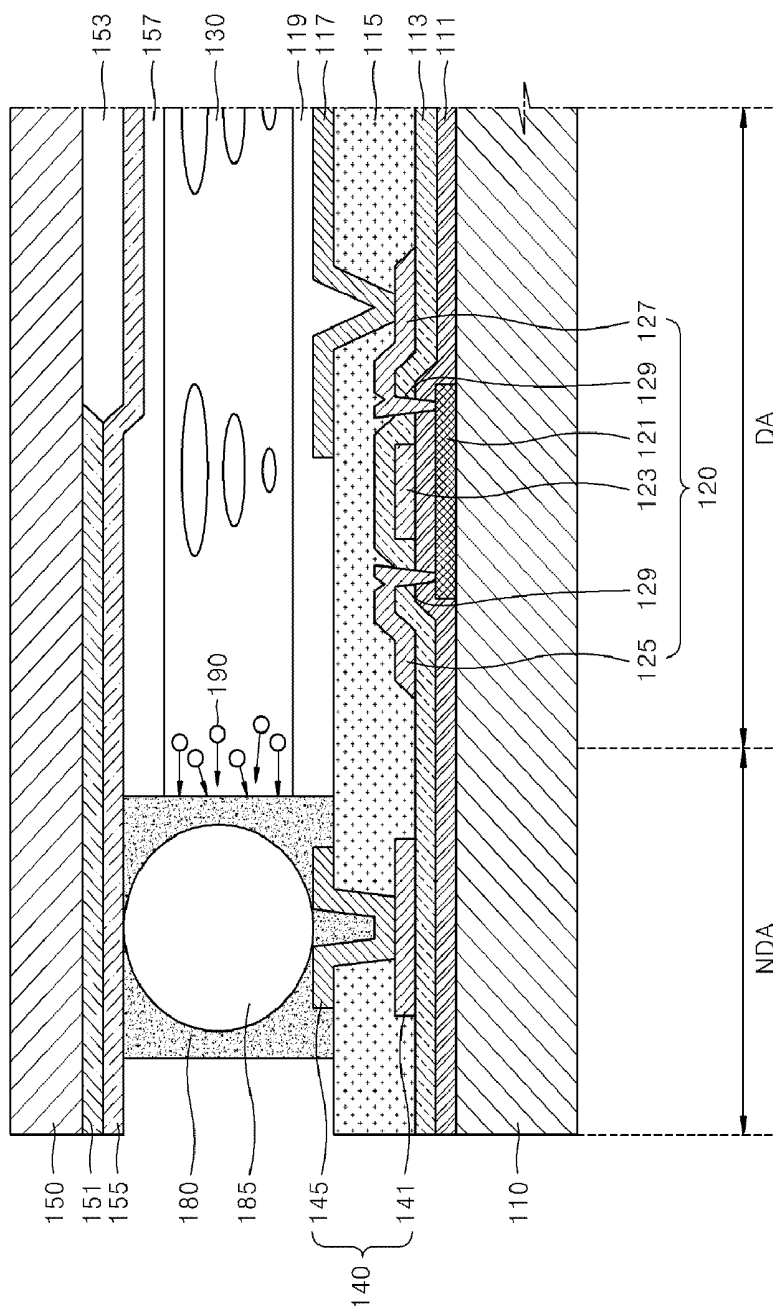


FIG. 3

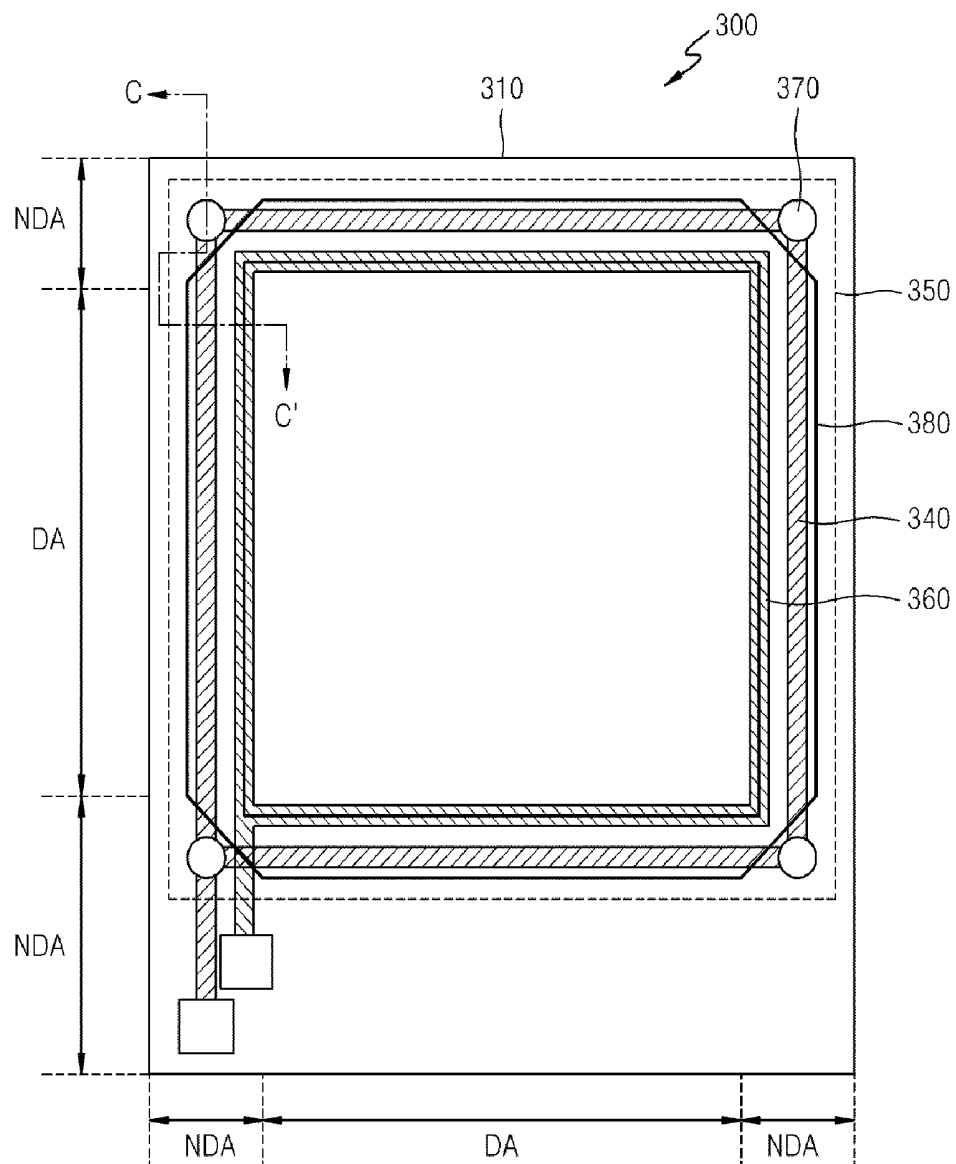
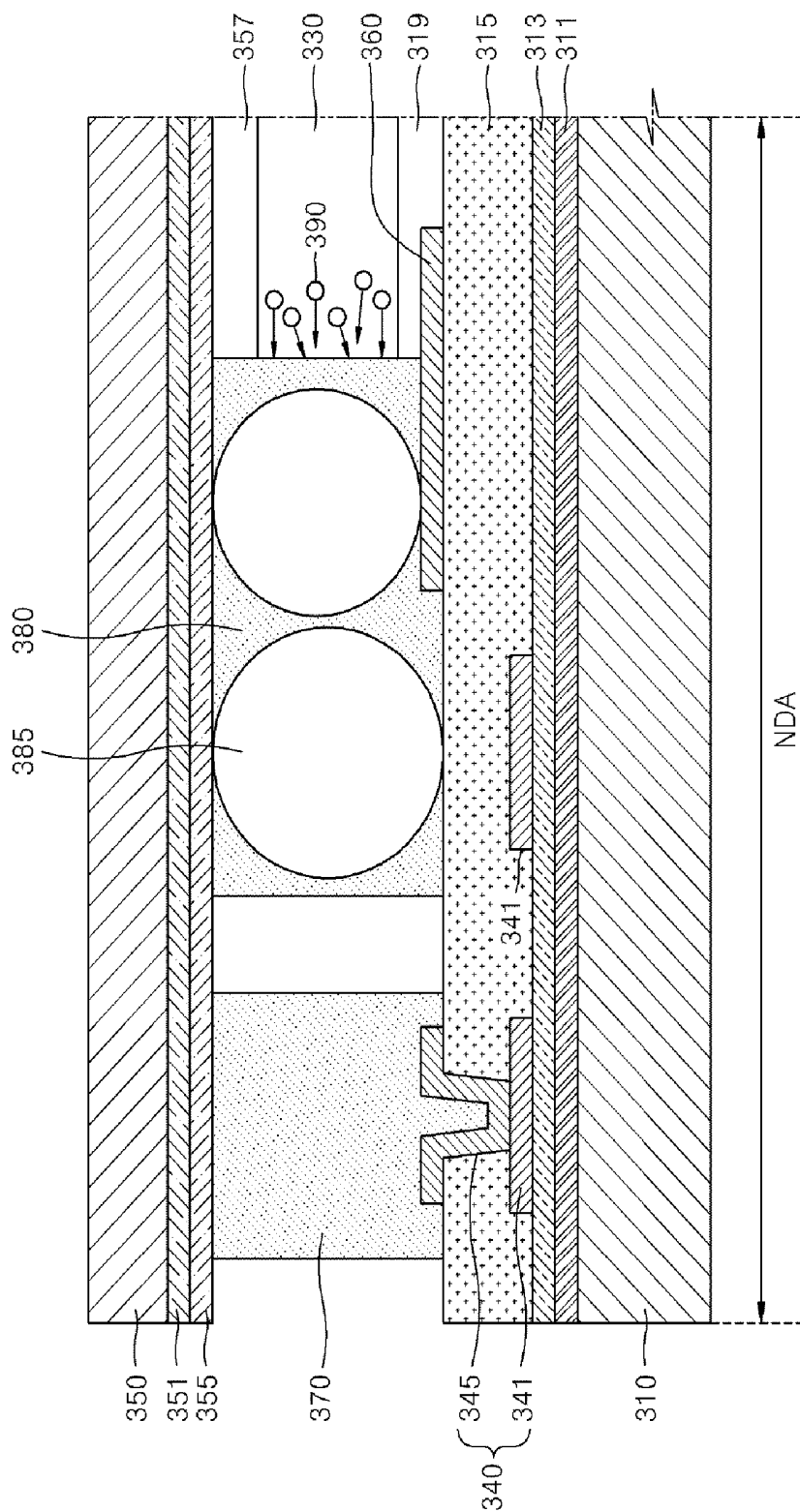


FIG. 4



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2010-0012899, filed on Feb. 11, 2010, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

BACKGROUND**1. Field**

The present disclosure relates to a liquid crystal display device, and more particularly, to a liquid crystal display device which prevents the occurrence of spots on its edge.

2. Description of the Related Technology

Liquid crystal display devices are light-weight, thin, and driven with low power consumption, and are thus widely used as display devices, such as laptop computers or portable televisions (TV).

A liquid crystal display device is typically formed by bonding a thin film transistor (TFT) substrate, on which a TFT array is formed, and a color filter substrate, on which a color filter array is formed to one another, and a liquid crystal layer is disposed between the substrates. The TFT substrate and the color filter substrate are typically bonded to each other by a seal line formed by using a sealant along an edge of the TFT substrate. An alignment layer is formed on surfaces of the TFT substrate and the color filter substrate, which face each other, and the alignment layer is rubbed so that liquid crystals of the liquid crystal layer are aligned in a uniform direction.

The liquid crystal display devices display desired images on a screen by adjustment of an amount of transmitted light, based on the intensity of an electric field applied to the liquid crystals.

During the application of the electric field, operation of the liquid crystals may be affected if the sealant or ion impurities of the liquid crystals get attached to the alignment layer, thereby leaving an afterimage on the liquid crystal display device or a spot on the edge of the liquid crystal display device.

Specifically, a spot is typically generated on the edge of the liquid crystal display device, where an electric field is not generally applied. Improvements to the materials of the alignment layer, the sealant, and the liquid crystals have been contemplated. However, each device has individuality according to its material, and many materials are chosen during mass-production of the liquid crystal display device.

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN INVENTIVE ASPECTS

The present disclosure provides a liquid crystal display device for preventing a spot on an edge thereof, wherein the spot is generated when a sealant and an ion impurity of an alignment layer react with each other.

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a liquid crystal display device including a first substrate, a second substrate facing the first substrate, and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first and second substrates, the liquid crystal display device further including: a common voltage line, which is formed on an outer area of the first substrate and to which a common voltage is applied; a common electrode formed on the second electrode; and a seal line, which is formed to cover the common voltage line to adhere the first and second substrates to each other, includes a conductive ball for receiving the common voltage applied to the

common voltage line, and attaches ion impurities of the liquid crystal layer to a surface of the seal line according to an electric field formed when the common voltage is applied.

The common voltage may be a polarization voltage.

The common voltage line may include: a first common voltage line to which the common voltage is applied from outside the liquid crystal display device; and a second common voltage line contacting the first common voltage line and the conductive ball.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a liquid crystal display device including a first substrate, a second substrate facing the first substrate, and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first and second substrates, the liquid crystal display device further including: a common voltage line, which is formed on an outer area of the first substrate and to which a common voltage is applied; a transparent electrode line formed on the first substrate along the common voltage line while being spaced apart from the common voltage line inward; a common electrode formed on the second electrode; and a seal line, which is formed to cover a portion of the common voltage line to adhere the first and second substrates to each other, includes a conductive ball for receiving a voltage applied to the transparent electrode line, and attaches ion impurities of the liquid crystal layer to a surface of the seal line according to an electric field formed when the voltage is applied.

A portion of the transparent electrode line that extends outside the seal line may be covered by an alignment layer formed on the first substrate and may be disposed within an outer black matrix area formed on the second substrate.

The voltage applied to the transparent electrode line may be a polarization voltage. The voltage applied to the transparent electrode line may be an alternating current voltage.

The common voltage line may include: a first common voltage line to which the common voltage is applied from outside the liquid crystal display device; and a second common voltage line which is formed on at least one corner of the first substrate where the first common voltage line is disposed, and contacts the first common voltage line.

The seal line may cover at least a portion of the common voltage line.

One aspect is a liquid crystal display device including: a first substrate, a second substrate facing the first substrate, a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first and second substrates, the liquid crystal layer including liquid crystal molecules and ionic impurities originated from a wall defining the liquid crystal layer, a common voltage line, formed on an outer area of the first substrate, a common electrode formed on the second substrate, and a seal line formed to cover the common voltage line the seal line including a conductive ball configured to attract ionic impurities toward a surface of the seal line when a polarized voltage is applied to the conductive ball.

The common voltage line of the liquid crystal device may include: a first common voltage line, and a second common voltage line configured to contact the first common voltage line and the conductive ball, formed of a transparent conductive material.

The second common voltage line of the liquid crystal device may be formed of an indium tin oxide (ITO) or an indium zinc oxide (IZO).

The liquid crystal display may further include a short point configured to transfer the common voltage to the common electrode.

Another aspect is a liquid crystal display device including: a first substrate, a second substrate facing the first substrate, a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first and second

substrates, the liquid crystal layer including liquid crystal molecules and ionic impurities originated from a wall defining the liquid crystal layer, a common voltage line formed on an outer area of the first substrate, a transparent electrode line formed on the first substrate along the common voltage line, spaced apart from the common voltage line inward and formed of a transparent conductive material, a common electrode formed on the second substrate, and a seal line formed to cover a portion of the common voltage line, including a conductive ball configured to receive a voltage applied to the transparent electrode line, and to attract ionic impurities toward a surface of the seal line when the voltage is applied.

A portion of the transparent electrode line that extends outside the seal line if the liquid crystal device may be covered by an alignment layer formed on the first substrate and is disposed within an outer black matrix area formed on the second substrate.

The transparent conductive material may include at least one of an indium tin oxide (ITO) and an indium zinc oxide (IZO).

The voltage applied to the transparent electrode line may be a polarization voltage.

The voltage applied to the transparent electrode line may be an alternating current voltage.

The liquid crystal display device may further include a short point for transferring the voltage to the common electrode.

The common voltage line of the liquid crystal device may include: a first common voltage line, and a second common voltage line formed on at least one corner of the first substrate where the first common voltage line is disposed, and configured to contact the first common voltage line.

The seal line may cover at least a portion of the common voltage line.

Another aspect is a liquid crystal display device including: a first substrate, a second substrate including an image display surface, a liquid crystal layer including a liquid crystal material and provided between the first and second substrates, where the liquid crystal layer has boundaries when viewed in a direction perpendicular to the image display surface, a common voltage line extending outside the boundaries of the liquid crystal layer when viewed in the direction perpendicular to the surface of the second substrate, a common electrode provided between the second substrate and the liquid crystal layer, and a seal extending between the common voltage line and the common electrode and defining the boundaries of the liquid crystal layer when viewed in the direction perpendicular to the surface of the second substrate, the seal including a sealant from which ionic impurities are dissolved into the liquid crystal material, the seal further including at least one conductive ball, where the at least one conductive ball is configured to attract at least part of the ionic impurities floating within the liquid crystal layer toward the boundaries thereof when a polarized voltage is applied to the at least one conductive ball.

The at least one conductive ball may electrically contact at least one of the common electrode and the common voltage line.

The at least one conductive ball may be substantially enclosed by the sealant

The seal may include only one conductive ball when viewed in a cross section of the seal taken in a plane perpendicular to the extension of the common voltage line.

The seal may include more than one conductive ball when viewed in a cross section of the seal taken in a plane perpendicular to the extension of the common voltage line.

The seal may have a width from about 500 to about 2,000 μm ,

The seal may overlap with first and second alignment layers formed between the common voltage line and the common electrode line, in a width from about 0 to about 2,000 μm .

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other features and advantages of the present disclosure will become more apparent by describing in detail certain exemplary embodiments with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a plan view schematically illustrating an embodiment of a liquid crystal display device;

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

FIG. 3 is a plan view schematically illustrating an embodiment of a liquid crystal display device; and

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of an outer area taken along line C-C' of FIG. 3.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN INVENTIVE EMBODIMENTS

Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the drawings, like reference numerals denote like elements, and the sizes and thicknesses of layers and regions are exaggerated for clarity.

FIG. 1 is a plan view schematically illustrating an embodiment of a liquid crystal display device 100.

Referring to FIG. 1, the liquid crystal display device 100 includes a thin film transistor (TFT) substrate 110 and a color filter substrate 150 that are bonded to each other, wherein liquid crystals are injected between the TFT substrate 110 and the color filter substrate 150.

Pixels including a gate line for transferring a scan signal, a data line for transferring a data signal, a TFT connected to the gate and data lines, and a pixel electrode connected to the TFT, are formed on the TFT substrate 110, in a matrix. The TFT is driven by a scan signal applied through the gate line, and the TFT applies a data signal to the pixel electrode.

A common voltage line 140 is disposed on an outer area of the TFT substrate 110. The common voltage line 140 receives a common voltage from an external power source, and applies the common voltage to a common electrode formed on the color filter substrate 150. In the embodiment of FIG. 1, the common voltage line 140 is formed along four sides of the TFT substrate 110, but in other embodiments, may be formed along two or three sides of the TFT substrate 110. In one embodiment, the common voltage may be a polarization voltage.

A common electrode facing the pixel electrode and a color filter realizing a predetermined color by light are formed on the color filter substrate 150.

A seal line 180 formed by printing a sealant is formed along the common voltage line 140 on the outer areas of the TFT substrate 110 and/or the color filter substrate 150, thereby bonding the TFT substrate 110 and the color filter substrate 150 to each other. In one embodiment, the sealant includes a conductive ball to transfer the common voltage applied to the common voltage line 140 to the common electrode by connecting to the common voltage line 140 and the common electrode.

Although not illustrated in FIG. 1, a short point for connecting the common voltage line 140 and the common electrode of the color filter substrate 150 may be further formed

on at least one of four corners of the liquid crystal display device **100**. In such embodiments, the seal line **180** may not be formed on the short point. The short point may receive the common voltage from the common voltage line **140** and transfer the common voltage to the common electrode.

The TFT substrate **110** and the color filter substrate **150** may be physically and electrically bonded to each other by the seal line **180**.

FIG. **2** is a cross-sectional view taken along line A-A' of FIG. **1**.

Referring to FIG. **2**, the liquid crystal display device **100** includes the TFT substrate **110**, the color filter substrate **150**, and a liquid crystal layer **130**.

The TFT substrate **110** includes a TFT **120** formed in a display area DA and the common voltage line **140** formed in an outer area, i.e., a non-display area NDA.

The TFT **120** includes an active layer **121**, a gate electrode **123** above the active layer **121**, and a source and drain electrodes **125** and **127** above the active layer **121**. The active layer **121** is formed of a semiconductor material and is disposed above the TFT substrate **110** in a predetermined pattern. An insulating layer (not shown), such as a barrier layer and/or a buffer layer, may be disposed on a top surface of the TFT substrate **110** before the active layer **121** is formed, to (1) prevent an impurity from being diffused on the TFT substrate **110**, (2) to prevent moisture or the air from penetrating into the TFT substrate **110**, and (3) to flatten the surface of the TFT substrate **110**.

A gate insulating layer **111** is disposed above the active layer **121**, and the gate electrode **123** is formed on the gate insulating layer **111** in a predetermined pattern. An interlayer insulating layer **113** is formed on the gate electrode **123** to cover the gate electrode **123**. After the interlayer insulating layer **113** is formed, the gate insulating layer **111** and the interlayer insulating layer **113** are etched according to a process such as a dry etching process, to form contact holes **129** to expose parts of the active layer **121**. The source and drain electrodes **125** and **127** are electrically connected to the active layer **121** through the contact holes **129**. A passivation layer **115** is formed to cover the source and drain electrodes **125** and **127**. A pixel electrode **117** is formed in a predetermined pattern by etching the passivation layer **115** to be electrically connected to one of the source and drain electrodes **125** and **127**. In some embodiments, the pixel electrode **117** may be formed of a transparent conductive material, such as an indium tin oxide (ITO) or an indium zinc oxide (IZO).

In some embodiments, the TFT **120** is a top gate type TFT. In other embodiments, it may be a bottom gate type TFT.

The common voltage line **140** is disposed along four sides on the outer area of the TFT substrate **110**. The common voltage line **140** may include a first common voltage line **141** formed above the interlayer insulating layer **113** and a second common voltage line **145** contacting the first common voltage line **141** and formed above the passivation layer **115**.

The first common voltage line **141** may be formed above the interlayer insulating layer **113** by using the same process as that used to form the source or drain electrode **125** or **127**, or by using a separate process. The first common voltage line **141** may be formed of any one of various conductive materials. In some embodiments, the first common voltage line **141** may be formed of Mg, Al, Ni, Cr, Mo, W, MoW, or Au and the like.

The passivation layer **115** is formed to cover the first common voltage line **141**. The second common voltage line **145** is formed in a predetermined pattern by etching the passivation layer **115** to be electrically connected to the first common voltage line **141**. The second common voltage line **145** may

be formed of a transparent conductive material, such as ITO or IZO. The second common voltage line **145** may be formed by using a process identical to or different from the process used to form the pixel electrode **117**.

The common voltage line **140** may receive a common voltage and apply the common voltage to a common electrode **155**. In one embodiment, the common voltage may be a direct current (DC) voltage having a polarity.

A first alignment layer **119** for aligning the liquid crystal layer **130** may be formed above the TFT substrate **110** to cover the pixel electrode **117**. In the embodiment of FIG. **2**, the first alignment layer **119** is not formed above the second common voltage line **145**. In other embodiments, the first alignment layer **119** may be formed above the entire TFT substrate **110** to cover the second common voltage line **145** and the pixel electrode **117**.

A color filter **153** and a black matrix **151** are disposed on a bottom surface of the color filter substrate **150**, which faces the TFT substrate **110**.

The color filter **153** includes RGB color filters that emit red, green, and blue according to incident light, and may be formed by patterning a color photoresist layer via a photolithography process, or by ejecting a color ink.

The black matrix **151** improves contrast of the liquid crystal display device **100** by blocking a light transmitted due to an undesired liquid crystal alignment, and prevents an optical leakage current of the TFT **120** by blocking light from being directly irradiated on the TFT **120**. The black matrix **151** may be formed by ejecting an organic ink or by patterning a metal layer using a photolithography process. In some embodiments, in order to prevent the common voltage line **140** from being projected on a screen of the liquid crystal display device **100**, the black matrix **151** may be formed around the seal line **180**. The black matrix **151** may be formed of chrome (Cr), chrome oxide (CrOx), or an organic material.

The common electrode **155** is formed below the bottom surface of color filter substrate **150** including the black matrix **151** and the color filter **153**. The common electrode **155** may be formed to cover the entire surface of the color filter substrate **150**, without patterning a transparent electrode layer. The common electrode **155** may be formed of ITO or IZO. An over coating layer (not shown) formed of acrylic resin may be formed on the surface of the color filter substrate **150** including the black matrix **151** and the color filter **153**, before the common electrode **155** is formed.

A second alignment layer **157** is formed below the color filter substrate **150** below which the common electrode **155** is formed. The second alignment layer **157** is not formed around the seal line **180** in the embodiment shown in FIG. **2**. In other embodiments, the second alignment layer **157** may cover the entire surface of the color filter substrate **150** where the common electrode **155** is formed.

The seal line **180** is formed by printing a sealant on the common voltage line **140**. The seal line **180** is continuously formed along the common voltage line **140**, and bonds the TFT substrate **110** and the color filter substrate **150** to each other so as to encapsulate a liquid crystal material therebetween, while preventing the external air or moisture from penetrating into the liquid crystal layer **130**. The seal line **180** may have a width from about 500 to about 2,000 μm , and may be formed to overlap with the first and second alignment layers **119** and **157** in a width from about 0 to about 2,000 μm .

The sealant may be a conductive sealant, and may include a conductive ball **185** formed of a conductive material, such as silver (Ag) or gold (Au) to electrically connect the common voltage line **140** to the common electrode **155** formed on a surface of the color filter substrate **150**. A voltage applied to

the first common voltage line **141** is transferred to the common electrode **155** through the second common voltage line **145** and the conductive ball **185**.

A spot on an edge of a liquid crystal display device may be generated when an ion impurity of a sealant forming a seal line on the outer area of the liquid crystal display device diffuses to a display area of the liquid crystal display device and reacts with an alignment layer.

In one embodiment, the seal line **180** is formed by using the sealant including the conductive ball **185**, and a polarization voltage is applied to the common voltage line **140** so that the ion impurity **190** having an opposite polarity is attached to the seal line **180**. An electric field may be formed in the seal line **180** by applying a common voltage of a given polarity to the common voltage line **140**, and the ion impurity **190** having the opposite polarity may be attached to the seal line **180**. For example, when a voltage having a positive polarity (+), such as +10 V, is applied to the common voltage line **140**, the voltage is applied to the conductive ball **185**, and thus the ion impurity **190** having a negative polarity (−) may be attached to the seal line **180**.

In one embodiment, during visual inspection of the liquid crystal display device **100**, the electric field may be quickly formed in the seal line **180** by applying a high polarization voltage to the common voltage line **140**, thereby attaching the ion impurity **190** to the seal line **180**.

The ion impurity **190** may be attached to the seal line **180** by using the seal line **180** including the conductive ball **185** as an electric field forming path, without having to change a general layout of the liquid crystal display device **100**. Accordingly, by holding the ion impurity **190** to the outer area of the liquid crystal display device **100**, the ion impurity **190** is prevented from reacting with the first alignment layer **119** and/or the second alignment layer **157**. Thus, formation of a spot on an edge of the liquid crystal display device **100** is prevented.

FIG. 3 is a plan view schematically illustrating another embodiment of a liquid crystal display device **300**. Detailed descriptions about structures of the liquid crystal display device **300**, which are identical to those of the liquid crystal display device **100** of FIG. 1, will not be repeated.

Referring to FIG. 3, the liquid crystal display device **300** includes a TFT substrate **310** and a color filter substrate **350** bonded to each other, wherein liquid crystals are injected between the TFT substrate **310** and the color filter substrate **350**.

The TFT substrate **310** includes a TFT and a pixel electrode in a display area, and includes a common voltage line **340**, a short point **370**, and a transparent electrode line **360** spaced apart from the common voltage line **340** in an outer area, i.e., a non-display area. The color filter substrate **350** includes a color filter, a black matrix, and a common electrode.

In some embodiments, the common voltage line **340** receives a common voltage from an external power source, and applies the common voltage to the common electrode formed on the color filter substrate **350**. In other embodiments, the transparent electrode line **360** may receive a separate voltage applied from the external power source, and transfer the separate voltage to the common electrode.

The short point **370** may be formed on at least one of the four corners of the TFT substrate **110**, and connects the common voltage line **340** and the common electrode of the color filter substrate **350**. The short point **370** may be formed by coating a conductive paste on the common voltage line **340** and hot-pressing the conductive paste. The short point **370**

receives the common voltage from the common voltage line **340**, and transfers the common voltage to the common electrode.

A seal line **380** printed with a sealant is formed on the outer areas of the TFT substrate **310** and the color filter substrate **350** to bond the TFT substrate **310** and the color filter substrate **350** to each other. The seal line **380** may cover a part of the transparent electrode line **360** and further cover at least a part of the common voltage line **340**. In some embodiments, the seal line **380** may only cover the transparent electrode line **360**. The sealant includes a conductive ball to transfer a polarization voltage or an alternating current (AC) voltage applied to the transparent electrode line **360** to the common electrode.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of an outer area taken along line C-C' of FIG. 3.

Referring to FIG. 4, the liquid crystal display device **300** includes a TFT substrate **310**, a color filter substrate **350**, and a liquid crystal layer **330**.

The TFT substrate **310** includes a TFT (not shown) in a display area, and the common voltage line **340**, the short point **370**, and the transparent electrode line **360** in an outer area. The color filter substrate **350** includes a color filter (not shown) and a black matrix **351** on a surface facing the TFT substrate **310**.

The structure of the TFT is identical to that of the TFT in the embodiment of FIG. 1, and thus detailed descriptions thereof are not repeated.

The common voltage line **340** is disposed along the four sides of the outer area of the TFT substrate **310**. The common voltage line **340** may be formed of two parts, i.e., a first common voltage line **341** and a second common voltage line **345**. The first common voltage line **341** is disposed on an interlayer insulating layer **313**. The second common voltage line **345** is disposed on at least one corner of the TFT substrate **310** where the first common voltage line **341** is disposed. The second common voltage line contacts the first common voltage line **341**, and is formed on a passivation layer **315**.

The first common voltage line **341** may be formed on the interlayer insulating layer **313** by using the same process as that used to form a source or drain electrode of the TFT, or a separate process. The first common voltage line **341** may be formed of any one of various conductive materials. In some embodiments, the first common voltage line **341** may be formed of Mg, Al, Ni, Cr, Mo, W, MoW, or Au and the like.

The second common voltage line **345** is formed in a predetermined pattern by etching the passivation layer **315** covering the first common voltage line **341** to expose the first common voltage line **341**. The second common voltage line **345** may be formed at a corner where the short point **370** is formed. The second common voltage line **345** may be formed of a transparent conductive material, such as ITO or IZO, and is electrically connected to the first common voltage line **341** by contacting the first common voltage line **345**. The second common voltage line **345** may be formed by using a process identical to or separate from the process used to form the pixel electrode.

The common voltage line **340** may receive a common voltage and apply the common voltage to a common electrode **355** via the short point **370**. The common voltage may be a DC voltage having a polarity.

The short point **370** electrically connects the second common voltage line **345** and the common electrode **355**, and applies the common voltage applied to the first common voltage line **341** to the common electrode **355**.

The transparent electrode line **360** is disposed above the passivation layer **315** and is spaced apart from the common

voltage line 340. A part of the transparent electrode line 360 that extends toward outside the seal line 380 in a display area direction is covered by a first alignment layer 319 to overlap with the first alignment layer 319, and the transparent electrode line 360 is disposed correspondingly in an area of the black matrix 351 disposed on the outer area of the color filter substrate 350. The transparent electrode line 360 may be formed of a transparent conductive material, such as ITO or IZO. The transparent electrode line 360 may have a thickness from about 100 to about 2,000 μm .

The seal line 380 is formed along the transparent electrode line 360, and covers a part of the transparent electrode line 360. The seal line 380 may further cover at least a part of the common voltage line 340. The seal line 380 may have a width from about 500 to about 2,000 μm , and may overlap with the first alignment layer 319 and a second alignment layer 357 in a width from about 0 to about 2,000 μm .

The sealant may be a conductive sealant, and may include a conductive ball 385 formed of a conductive material, such as Ag or Au. The conductive ball 385 contacts the common electrode 355 and the transparent electrode line 360 to transfer a voltage applied to the transparent electrode line 360, to the common electrode 355.

The common voltage applied to the common voltage line 340 is transferred to the common electrode 355 via the short point 370, and the voltage applied to the transparent electrode line 360 is transferred to the common electrode 355 via the conductive ball 385.

The transparent electrode line 360 is disposed in the area of the black matrix 351, and a polarization voltage or an AC voltage may be applied to the transparent electrode line 360. When the polarization voltage is applied to the transparent electrode line 360, an ion impurity 390 having an opposite polarity is attached to the seal line 380 in an area of the black matrix 351. Accordingly, the ion impurity 390 is prevented from being diffused to the display area. Similarly, when an AC voltage is applied to the transparent electrode line 360, the ion impurity 390 is prevented from being attached to the first alignment layer 319. The ion impurity 390 is held near the seal line 380 and/or the transparent electrode line 360, and thus the ion impurity 390 is prevented from reacting with the first alignment layer 319 and/or the second alignment layer 357 by being diffused into the display area. Thus, a spot on an edge of the liquid crystal display device 300 may be prevented.

An ion impurity due to a sealant may be held in an outer area of a liquid crystal display device by applying a common voltage or a polarity-variable voltage to a common voltage line or a separate transparent electrode line. Accordingly, the ion impurity is prevented from diffusing to a display area of the liquid crystal display device, thereby preventing formation of a spot on an edge thereof.

By forming a seal line through the addition of a conductive ball to the sealant, an electric field is formed in the seal line. Accordingly, the ion impurity is further prevented from diffusing to the display area.

While the present disclosure has been particularly shown and described with reference to certain exemplary embodiments, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device comprising:
 - a first substrate;
 - a second substrate facing the first substrate;

a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first and second substrates, the liquid crystal layer comprising liquid crystal molecules and ionic impurities originated from a wall defining the liquid crystal layer;

a common voltage line, formed on an outer area of the first substrate;

a common electrode formed on the second substrate; and
a seal line formed to cover the common voltage line the seal line comprising a conductive ball configured to attract ionic impurities toward a surface of the seal line when a polarized voltage is applied to the conductive ball.

2. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, wherein the common voltage line comprises:

a first common voltage line; and

a second common voltage line configured to contact the first common voltage line and the conductive ball, formed of a transparent conductive material.

3. The liquid crystal display device of claim 2, wherein the second common voltage line is formed of an indium tin oxide (ITO) or an indium zinc oxide (IZO).

4. The liquid crystal display device of claim 1, further comprising a short point configured to transfer the common voltage to the common electrode.

5. A liquid crystal display device comprising

a first substrate;

a second substrate facing the first substrate;

a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first and second substrates, the liquid crystal layer comprising liquid crystal molecules and ionic impurities originated from a wall defining the liquid crystal layer;

a common voltage line formed on an outer area of the first substrate;

a transparent electrode line formed on the first substrate along the common voltage line, spaced apart from the common voltage line inward and formed of a transparent conductive material;

a common electrode formed on the second substrate; and
a seal line formed to cover a portion of the common voltage line, comprising a conductive ball configured to receive a voltage applied to the transparent electrode line, and to attract ionic impurities toward a surface of the seal line when the voltage is applied.

6. The liquid crystal display device of claim 5, wherein a portion of the transparent electrode line that extends outside the seal line is covered by an alignment layer formed on the first substrate and is disposed within an outer black matrix area formed on the second substrate.

7. The liquid crystal display device of claim 2, wherein the transparent conductive material comprises at least one of an indium tin oxide (ITO) and an indium zinc oxide (IZO).

8. The liquid crystal display device of claim 5, wherein the voltage applied to the transparent electrode line is a polarization voltage.

9. The liquid crystal display device of claim 5, wherein the voltage applied to the transparent electrode line is an alternating current voltage. The liquid crystal display device of claim 5, further comprising a short point for transferring the voltage to the common electrode.

10. The liquid crystal display device of claim 5, wherein the common voltage line comprises:

a first common voltage line; and

a second common voltage line formed on at least one corner of the first substrate where the first common voltage line is disposed, and configured to contact the first common voltage line.

11

11. The liquid crystal display device of claim 10, wherein the second common voltage line is formed of a transparent conductive material.

12. The liquid crystal display device of claim 11, wherein the transparent conductive material comprises ITO or IZO. 5

13. The liquid crystal display device of claim 5, wherein the seal line covers at least a portion of the common voltage line.

14. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a first substrate;

a second substrate comprising an image display surface;

a liquid crystal layer comprising a liquid crystal material and provided between the first and second substrates, wherein the liquid crystal layer has boundaries when viewed in a direction perpendicular to the image display surface; 15

a common voltage line extending outside the boundaries of the liquid crystal layer when viewed in the direction perpendicular to the surface of the second substrate; 20

a common electrode provided between the second substrate and the liquid crystal layer; and

a seal extending between the common voltage line and the common electrode and defining the boundaries of the liquid crystal layer when viewed in the direction perpendicular to the surface of the second substrate, the seal comprising a sealant from which ionic impurities are dissolved into the liquid crystal material, the seal further 25

12

comprising at least one conductive ball, wherein the at least one conductive ball is configured to attract at least part of the ionic impurities floating within the liquid crystal layer toward the boundaries thereof when a polarized voltage is applied to the at least one conductive ball.

15. The liquid crystal display device of claim 14, wherein the at least one conductive ball electrically contacts at least one of the common electrode and the common voltage line.

16. The liquid crystal display device of claim 14, wherein the polarized voltage is applied through the common voltage line.

17. The liquid crystal display device of claim 14, further comprising a transparent electrode line formed on the first substrate along the common voltage line, spaced apart from the common voltage line inward and formed of a transparent conductive material.

18. The liquid crystal display device of claim 17, wherein the polarized voltage is applied through transparent electrode line.

19. The liquid crystal display device of claim 14, wherein the seal has a width from about 500 to about 2,000 μm .

20. The liquid crystal display device of claim 14, wherein the seal overlaps with first and second alignment layers formed between the common voltage line and the common electrode line, in a width from about 0 to about 2,000 μm .

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 8,294,868 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 13/006747
DATED : October 23, 2012
INVENTOR(S) : Lee

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

In the Specifications:

In column 3 at line 61, please delete "sealant", and insert --sealant.--.

In column 4 at line 2, please delete "μm,", and insert --μm.--.

In the Claims:

In column 10, line 58, Claim 9, please delete "The liquid crystal display device of claim 5,
further comprising a short point for transferring the voltage to the common electrode."

Signed and Sealed this
Fourteenth Day of May, 2013



Teresa Stanek Rea
Acting Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置		
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申请号	US13/006747	申请日	2011-01-14
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星移动显示器有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	LEE JIN SUK		
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审查员(译)	KIM , RICHARD		
优先权	1020100012899 2010-02-11 KR		
其他公开文献	US20110194062A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

公开了一种液晶显示装置。液晶显示装置包括：第一基板，面对第一基板的第二基板，设置在第一和第二基板之间的液晶层，液晶层包括液晶分子和源自限定液晶的壁的离子杂质层，公共电压线，形成在第一基板的外部区域上，公共电极形成在第二基板上，以及密封线，形成为覆盖公共电压线，密封线包括导电球，该导电球构造造成朝向吸引离子杂质当极化电压施加到导电球时，密封线的表面。

