

(19) (KR)  
 (12) (A)

(51) 。 Int. Cl. <sup>7</sup>  
 G02F 1/136 (11) 2002 - 0031455  
 (43) 2002 05 02

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(21) 10 - 2000 - 0061934  
 (22) 2000 10 20

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(71) .  
 , 20

(72) 2 930 - 43  
 43 - 8

(74)

:

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(54)

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가  
 2 , 1 , , , 1 2 ,  
 1 , 1 2 ,  
 , 1 2 .  
 가

4a

IPS, ,

1a

1b 1a A - A'

1c 1a B - B'

2 ITO - ITO

3a DC (+) 가

3b DC (-) 가

4a 1

4b 2

4c 3

5 1 4

6a 5

6b 6

6c 7

7 5 7

\*

213 : 214 :

215a, 215b : 325 :

(LCD ; Liquid Crystal Display Device) , 가

(TN : twisted nematic)

가 90 °

가

TN (twisted nematic mode)

가

(IPS:in-plane switching mode)

OCB (optical)

ly compensated birefringence mode)

가

2

가

2

가

TN

1a

,

1c

1a

B - B'

,

1b

1a

A - A'

0)

11)

(11)

(10)

(14)

1a

(11)

,

1

(12)

(10)

(13)

1b

(30)

1

(18)

2

(19)

(9)

(9)

(20)

(20)

(10)

(10)

(16/17)

/

(16/17)

(15)

(17)

(10)

(14)

(14)

(13)

(13)

(14)

(14)

(13)

ITO(Indium Tin Oxide)

ITO - ITO

ITO - ITO

2

2 (19)  
R, G B

(21)

(21)

(22)

(21)

가

(22)

(23)

ITO - ITO

DC

가

가

(+), (-)

DC(Direct Current) (+)  
DC (-) 가 3b가 3a  
(14)

(13)

3a DC (+) 가  
DC (-) 가

3b

가

가

가 (+), (-)

가

(fl

icker)

가

1  
가

2

1

1 1  
2 2

1

2

가

4a

1

1

/ /

$$, \quad 4a \quad , \quad , \quad (215b) \quad , \quad (213) \quad 가$$

(Cu), (Al), (Cr), (Mo), (Ti)  
 (215a, 215b) 가

가 , 2 가 , 가

(214) (213) .

4b , 4b 2  
3 .

, 1 2 ,  
(214) (213) ITO(Indium Tin Oxide)

가 DC 가 가  
(+), (-) .

, 1 4 가 ( 5 ).

, 6a 5 , 6b 6  
, 6c 7 , 6a 6c

, 1 4 , 5 7

, 6b , (313a,313b) (325) , (325)  
 (314) , 6c , (313a,313b) (314)

<sup>2</sup> See also the discussion of the relationship between the two concepts in the section on the "Concept of the State."

1 2

, (314) (313) ITO(Indium Tin Oxide), 6a 6c  
가

$$, \quad \quad \quad 5 \quad \quad \quad 7 \quad \quad \quad ( \quad 7 \quad ).$$

가

가

DC 가 가

(57)

1.

1            2        ;

1                      ;

가

;

1            2

2.

1                      ,

3.

1                      ,

4.

1                      ,

5.

1                      ,                      가

6.

5                      ,

7.

6                      ,                      2

8.

1                      ,

9.

3                      ,

10.

3

, , .

11.

1

, .

12.

1

2 ;

1

;

가

;

1

2

. .

13.

12

, .

,

,

1

1

,

2

, .

2

. .

14.

12

, .

,

,

1

1

,

2

2

15.

12

,

,

,

,

1

,

1

16.

13

14

,

가

17.

13

14

,

18.

13

14

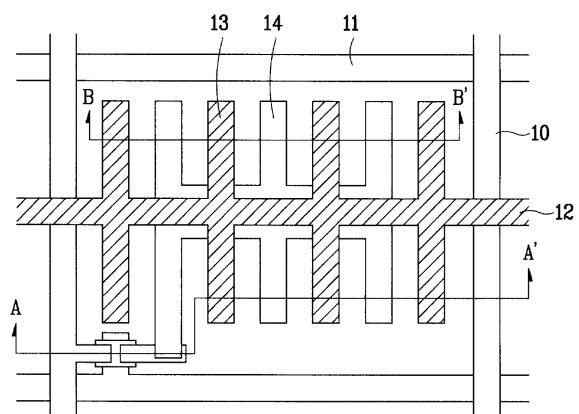
,

19.

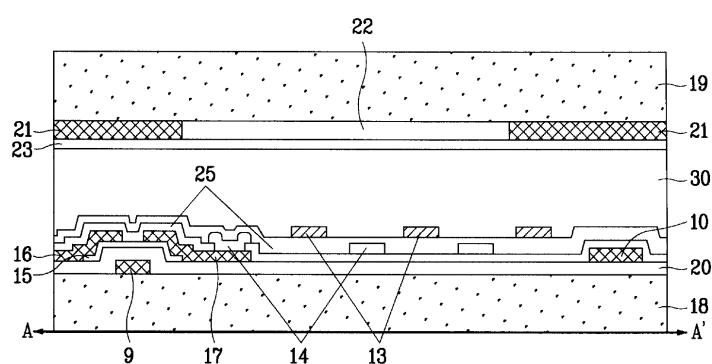
12

,

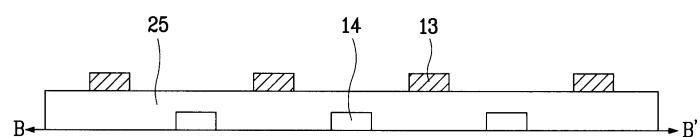
1a



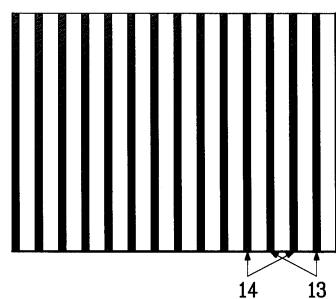
1b



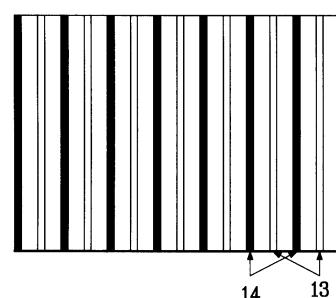
1c



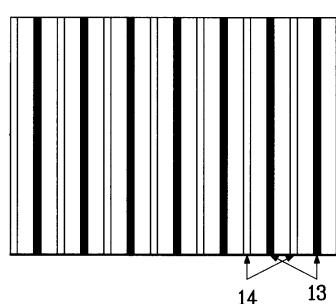
2



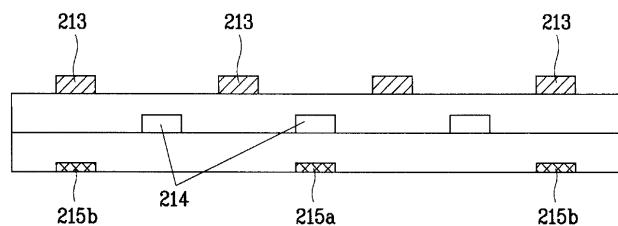
3a



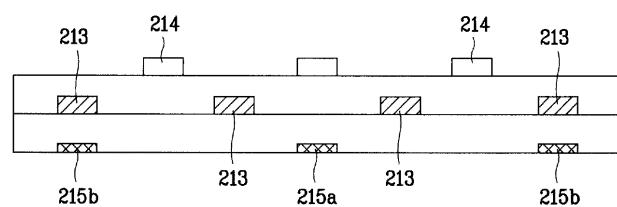
3b



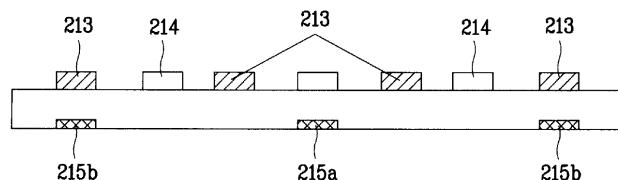
4a



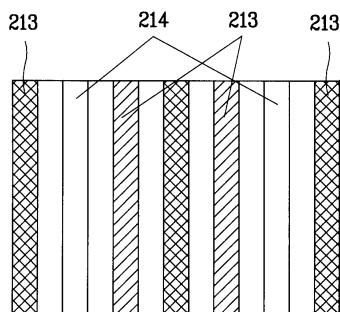
4b



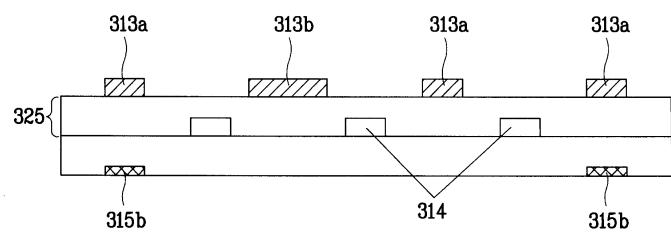
4c



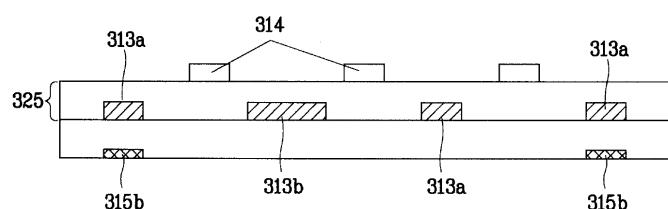
5



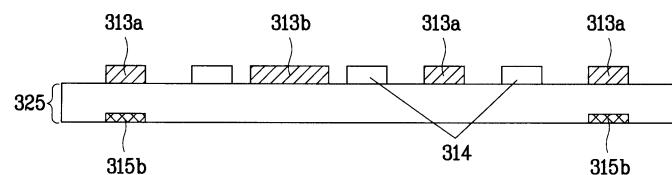
6a



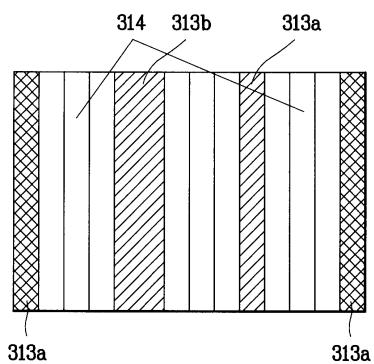
6b



6c



7



专利名称(译)	横向电场型液晶显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">KR1020020031455A</a>	公开(公告)日	2002-05-02
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG显示器有限公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG显示器有限公司		
[标]发明人	KIM GIHONG 김기홍 LEE YUNBOK 이윤복		
发明人	김기홍 이윤복		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1343 G02F1/136		
CPC分类号	G02F2001/133397 G02F1/136286 G02F1/133512 G02F1/134363 G02F2201/122		
代理人(译)	金勇 新昌		
其他公开文献	KR100587367B1		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a>		

#### 摘要(译)

本发明涉及一种横向电场型的液晶显示装置和用于根据电压施加状态改善的亮度差，通过数据电极相同的光透射区域和公共电极的单位像素中，本发明的横向电场系统的制造方法该液晶显示装置包括第一基板和第二基板，其中，所述图案化以具有多个像素区域，并且在同一透光区域根据第一衬底中的数据电极上定义的电压施加在每个像素区域中交替地形成和公共电极，其包括：本发明的在第一基板和第二基板，和横向电场型的液晶显示装置的制造方法之间形成的所述第一液晶层包括的步骤和，制备第一基板和第二基板在其上在第一基板上形成多个栅极布线和数据布线，以限定多个像素区域；它的特征在于包括在同一为具有透光区和形成多个数据电极和公共电极，以及形成在所述第一基板和所述第二基板之间的第二液晶层的工序。 图4a 指数方面 IPS，残像，闪烁 - 1 -

