



US007573554B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Song et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,573,554 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **\*Aug. 11, 2009**

(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAYS HAVING  
MULTI-DOMAINS AND A MANUFACTURING  
METHOD THEREOF**

(75) Inventors: **Jang-Kun Song**, Seoul (KR);  
**Seung-Beom Park**, Kyungki-do (KR);  
**Byoung-Sun Na**, Kyungki-do (KR)

(73) Assignee: **Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.** (KR)

(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this  
patent is extended or adjusted under 35  
U.S.C. 154(b) by 30 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal dis-  
claimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/068,461**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 23, 2005**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2005/0140887 A1 Jun. 30, 2005

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 10/684,524, filed on  
Oct. 15, 2003, now Pat. No. 6,954,248, which is a  
continuation of application No. 09/311,718, filed on  
May 14, 1999, now Pat. No. 6,710,837.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

May 16, 1998 (KR) ..... 98-17734

(51) **Int. Cl.**

**G02F 1/1337** (2006.01)

**G02F 1/1343** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **349/129; 349/139**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... 349/139,  
349/129, 142-143

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,385,806 A 5/1983 Ferguson

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP 0445777 A2 9/1991

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Koma N, Baba Y, Matsuoka K "No-rub multi-domain TFT-LCD  
using surrounding-electrode method" Sid International Symposium  
Digest of Technical Papers, 1995 - Society for Information Display  
pp. 869-872.

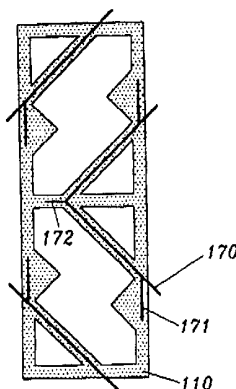
*Primary Examiner*—Dung T. Nguyen

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Cantor Colburn LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A black matrix and a color filter are formed on a substrate, a  
indium-tin-oxide (ITO) common electrode are deposited  
thereon and then protrusion pattern made of sensitive material  
such as photoresist are formed on the common electrode with  
3 to 20 micron width. A vertical alignment layer is coated  
thereon to complete a color filter substrate. After a thin film  
transistor (TFT) and a passivation film are formed on the other  
substrate, ITO is deposited on the passivation film and pat-  
terned to form a pixel electrode which contains open areas  
with 3 to 20 micron width. Then, a vertical alignment layer is  
coated to complete a TFT substrate. Two substrates are  
assembled in the manner that the apertures and the protrusion  
patterns are arranged on shifts and liquid crystal having nega-  
tive dielectric anisotropy is injected between the substrates.  
Each Polarizer is attached at the outer surfaces of the LCD  
substrates. Compensation films may be attached between the  
polarizer and the substrate.

**49 Claims, 21 Drawing Sheets**



U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS			JP	04251285	9/1992
			JP	05173142	7/1993
4,701,028	A	10/1987	JP	05203933	9/1993
4,786,147	A	11/1988	JP	06043461	2/1994
4,878,742	A	11/1989	JP	06082777	3/1994
4,889,412	A	12/1989	JP	06194656	7/1994
5,229,873	A	7/1993	JP	06258649	9/1994
5,298,199	A	3/1994	JP	06-301036	10/1994
5,309,264	A	5/1994	JP	07013164	1/1995
5,434,690	A	7/1995	JP	07020469	A 1/1995
5,473,455	A	12/1995	JP	07028063	1/1995
5,579,140	A	11/1996	JP	07043719	2/1995
5,583,679	A	12/1996	JP	07064089	A 3/1995
5,608,556	A	3/1997	JP	07104450	4/1995
5,673,092	A	9/1997	JP	07120767	5/1995
5,745,206	A	4/1998	JP	07147426	6/1995
5,757,451	A	5/1998	JP	07-199190	8/1995
5,872,611	A	2/1999	JP	07199193	8/1995
5,907,380	A	5/1999	JP	07199205	8/1995
5,917,572	A	6/1999	JP	07225389	8/1995
5,953,093	A	9/1999	JP	07230097	A 8/1995
5,986,732	A	11/1999	JP	07234414	9/1995
5,995,190	A	11/1999	JP	07281195	10/1995
6,061,116	A	5/2000	JP	7-311383	11/1995
6,061,117	A	5/2000	JP	07318950	12/1995
6,141,074	A	10/2000	JP	07333617	12/1995
6,147,729	A	11/2000	JP	08006052	1/1996
6,191,836	B1	2/2001	JP	08015714	1/1996
6,256,080	B1	7/2001	JP	08022023	1/1996
6,266,116	B1	7/2001	JP	08-043825	2/1996
6,266,166	B1	7/2001	JP	08029790	2/1996
6,285,431	B2	9/2001	JP	08029812	2/1996
6,288,762	B1 *	9/2001	JP	08076125	3/1996
6,342,938	B1	1/2002	JP	2507122	4/1996
6,407,794	B2	6/2002	JP	08095054	4/1996
6,704,083	B1	3/2004	JP	08101396	4/1996
6,710,837	B1	3/2004	JP	08101399	A 4/1996
6,724,452	B1 *	4/2004	JP	08220511	A 8/1996
6,738,120	B1	5/2004	JP	08220524	A 8/1996
FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS			JP	08292423	11/1996
			JP	09033882	2/1997
EP	0 636 917	A1 2/1995	JP	09043592	2/1997
EP	0676661	A2 10/1995	JP	09105908	4/1997
EP	0854377	A2 7/1998	JP	09120072	5/1997
EP	0568355	B1 6/2000	JP	09120075	6/1997
EP	0621501	B1 11/2002	JP	09160061	6/1997
GB	1462978	1/1977	JP	10048634	2/1998
JP	60-256121	12/1985	JP	10-301114	11/1998
JP	01189629	7/1989	JP	11109358	4/1999
JP	01196020	8/1989	JP	11-242225	9/1999
JP	02035416	2/1990	JP	11-305236	11/1999
JP	02151830	6/1990	KR	1992-1949	9/1993
JP	02190825	7/1990	KR	19930018308	9/1993
JP	03043701	2/1991	WO	9712275	4/1997
JP	03209220	9/1991			
JP	03261914	11/1991			
			* cited by examiner		

\* cited by examiner

FIG. 1A

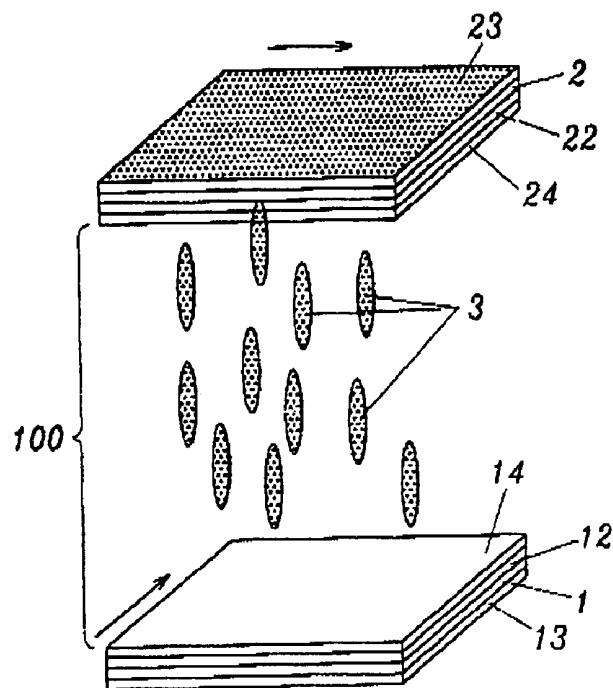
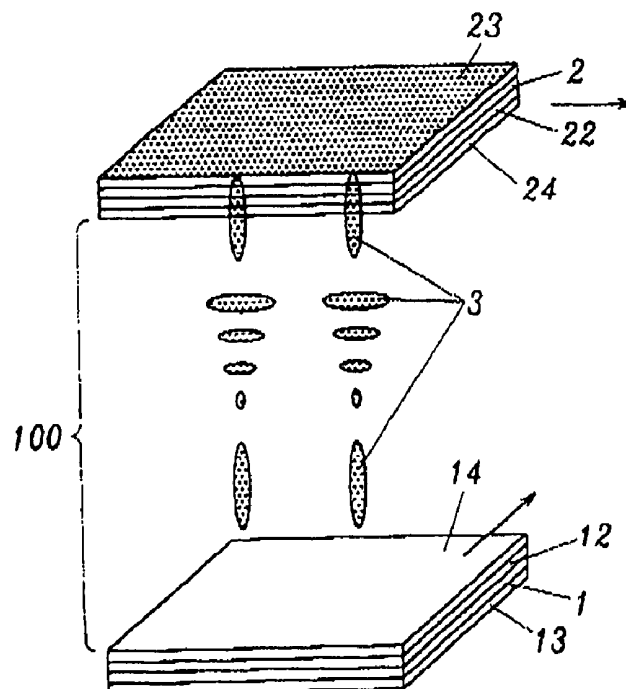


FIG. 1B



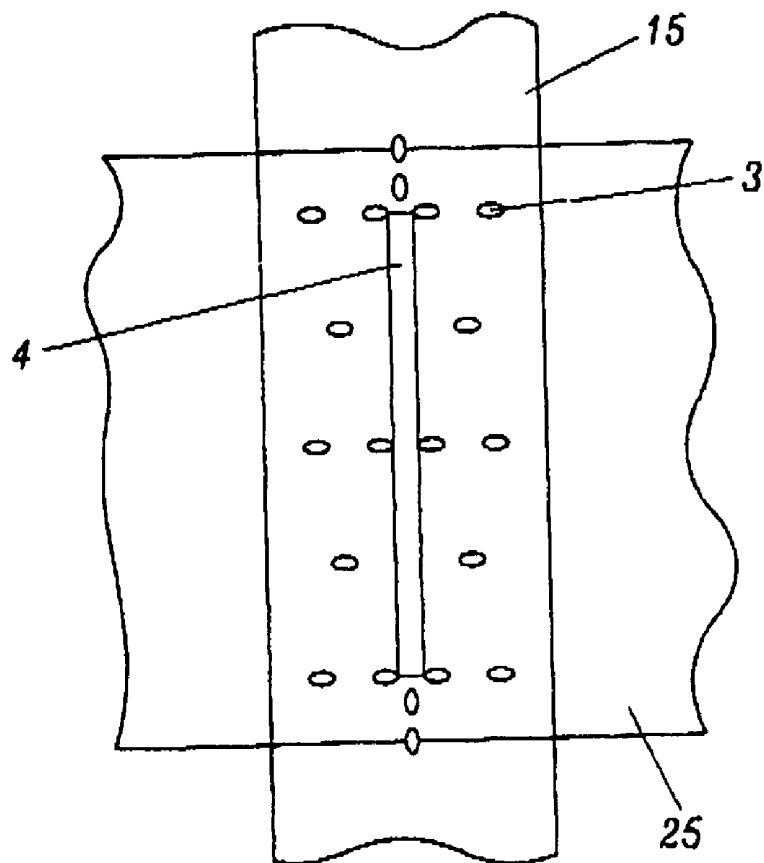
*FIG. 2*

FIG. 3A

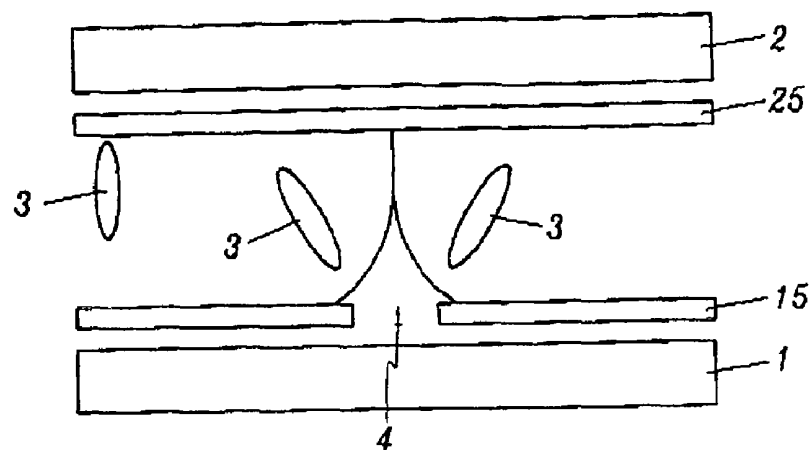


FIG. 3B

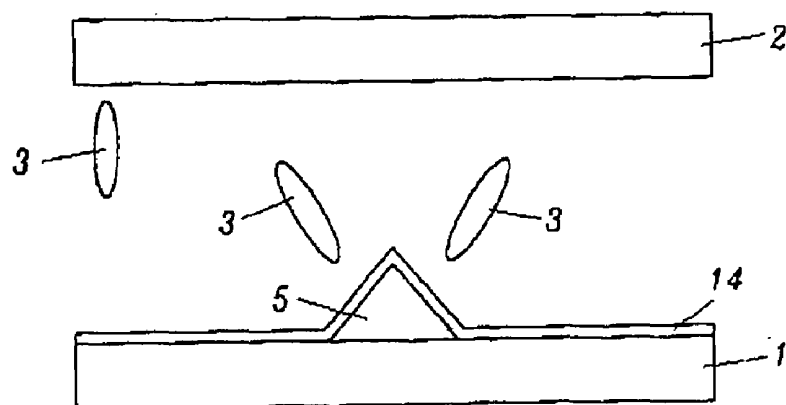


FIG. 4A

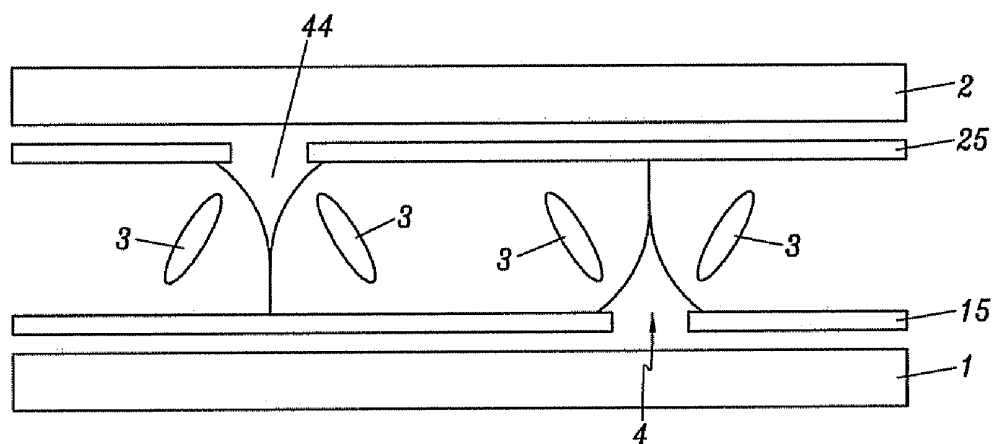


FIG. 4B

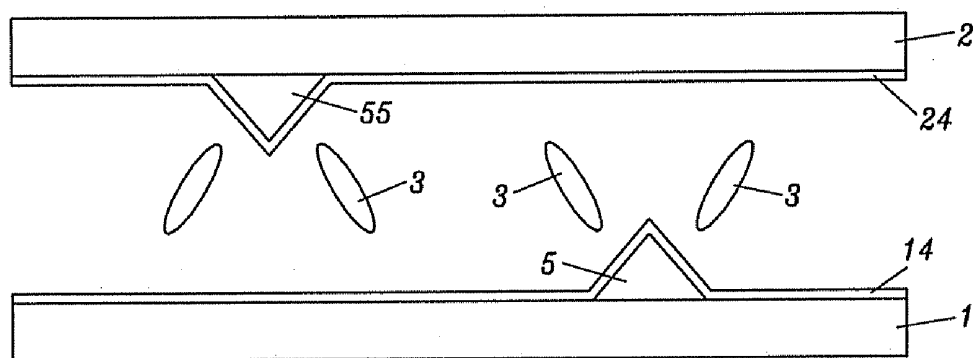


FIG. 5

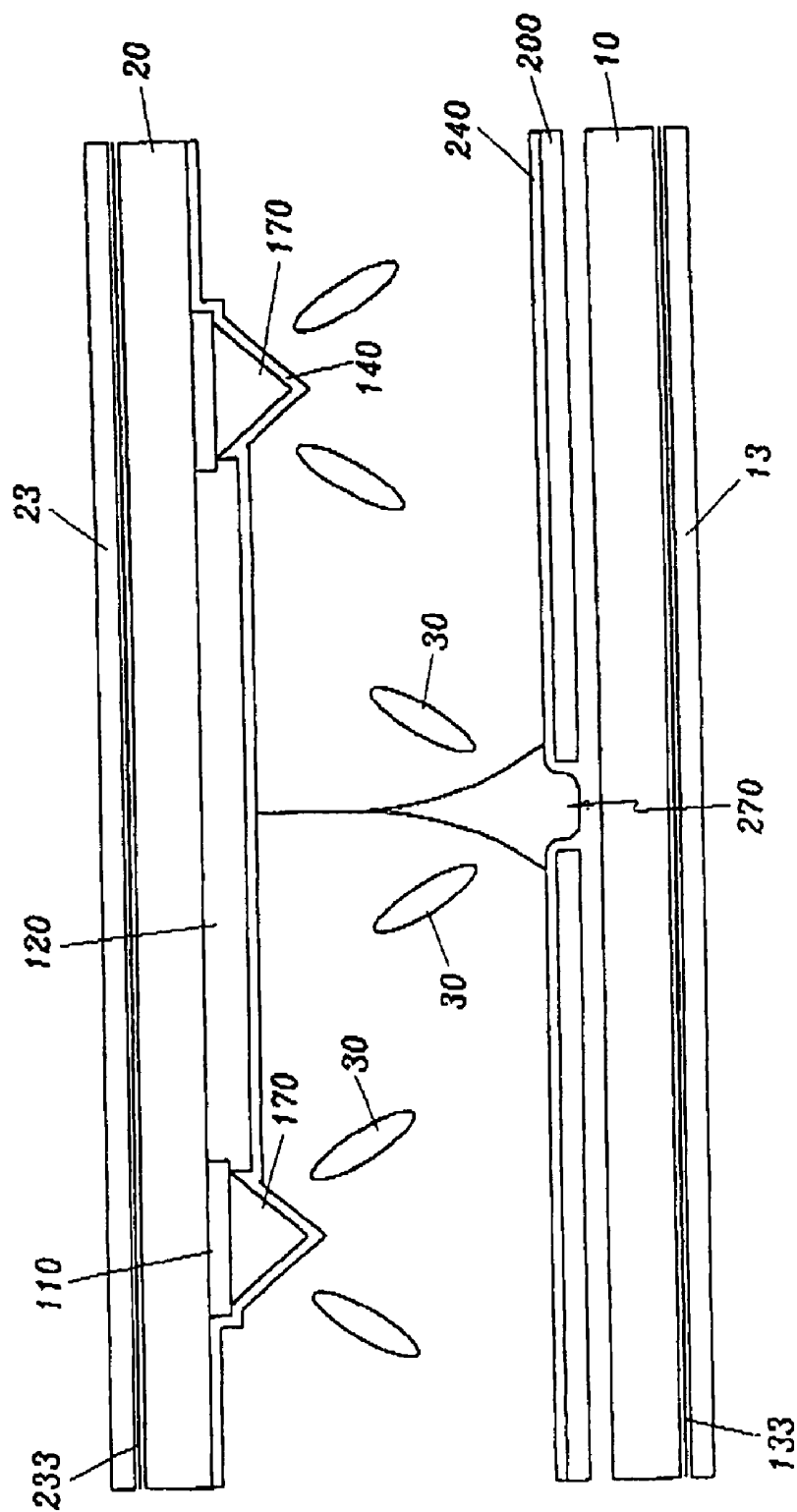


FIG. 6

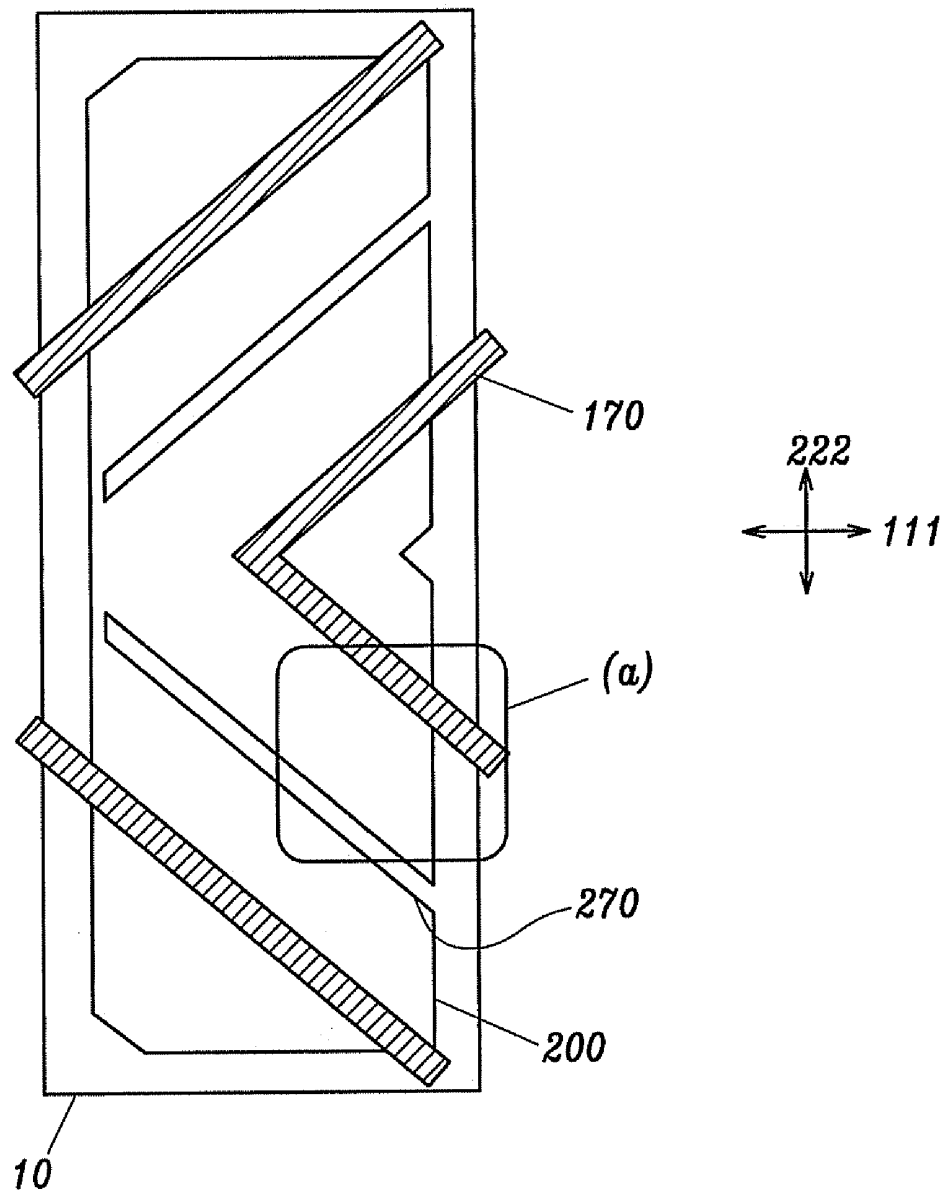




FIG. 7

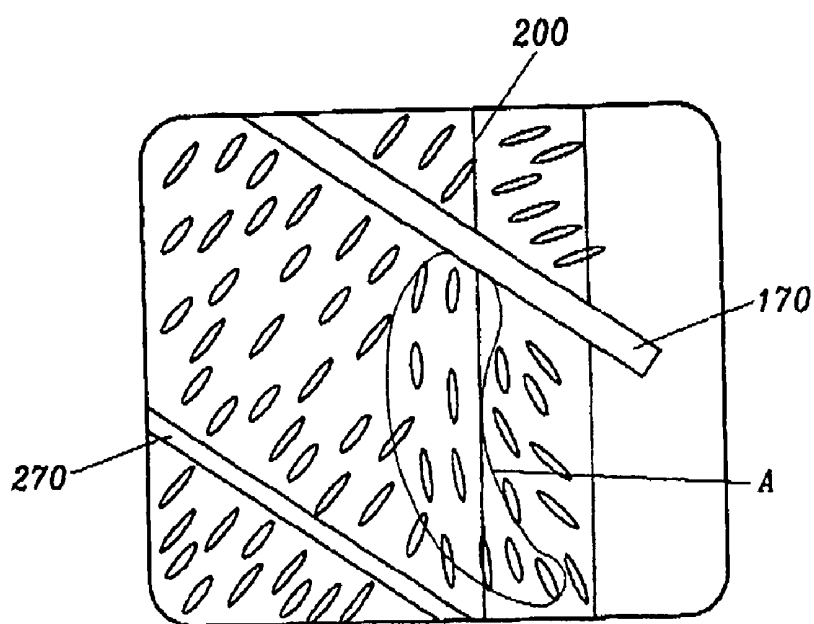


FIG. 8A

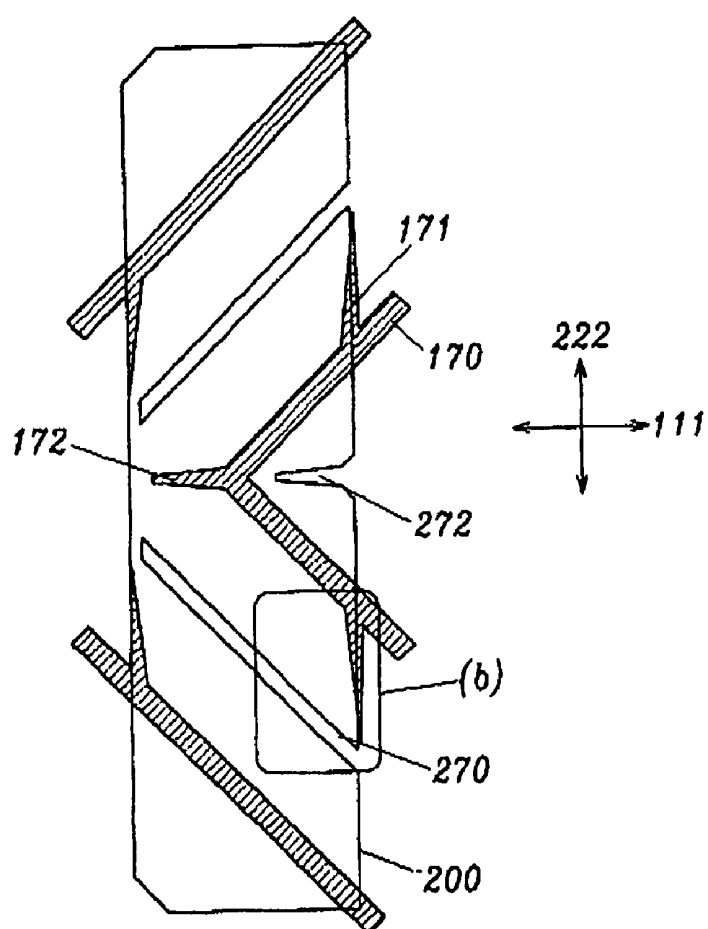
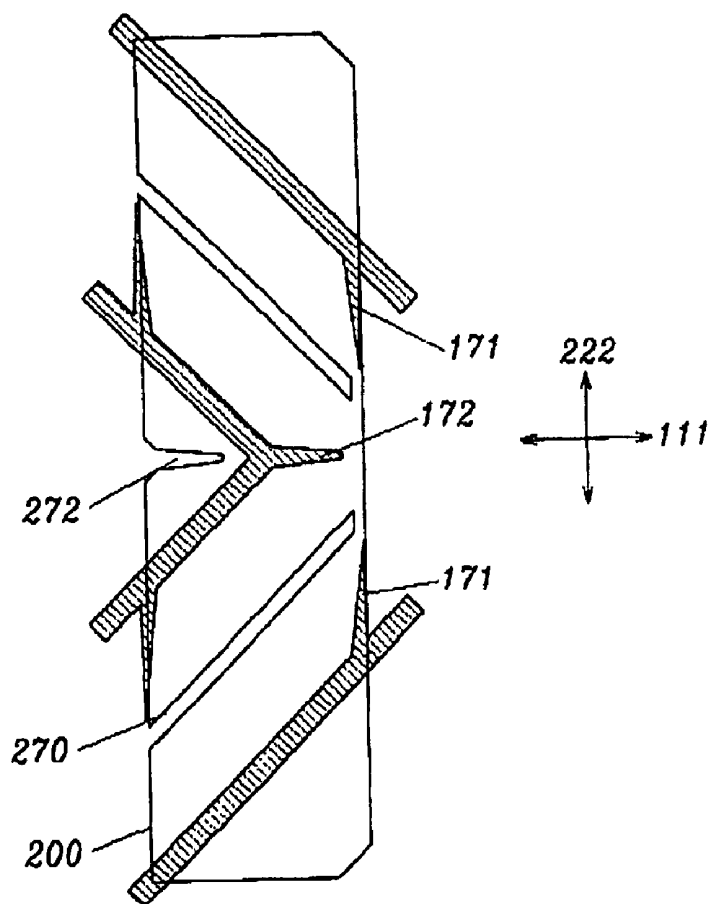


FIG. 8B



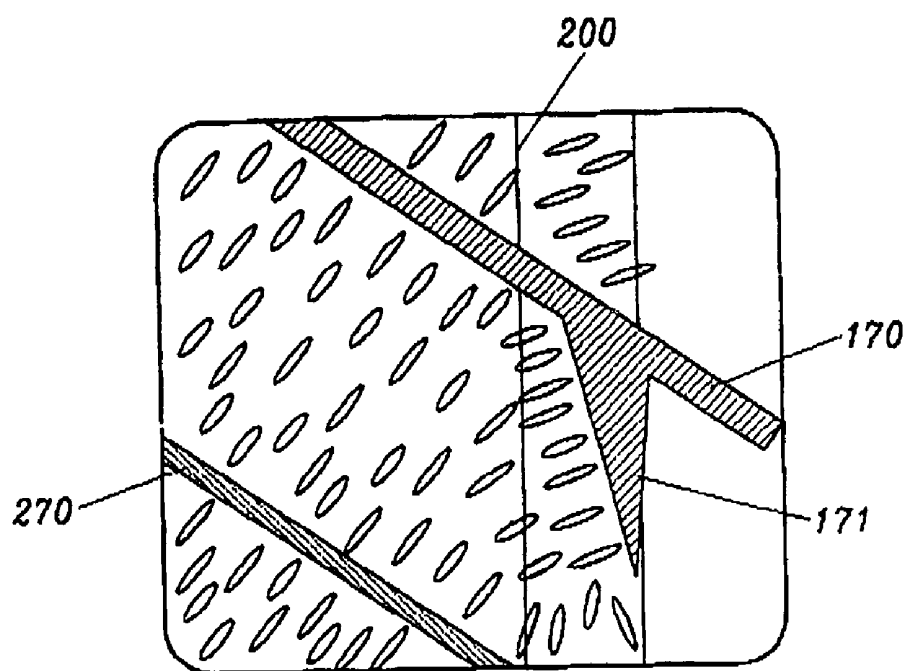
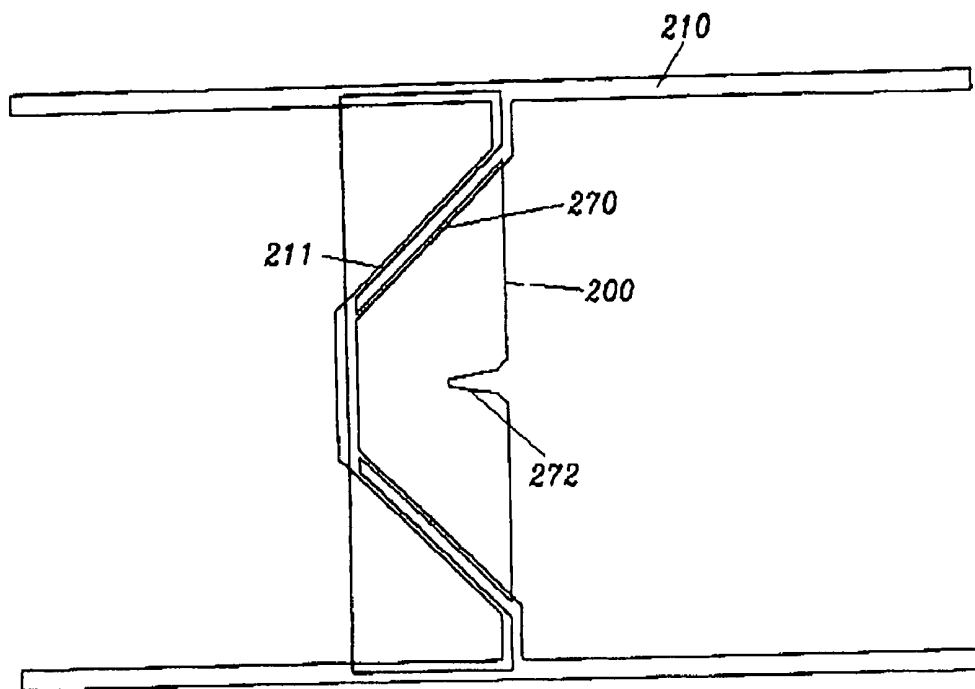
*FIG. 9*

FIG. 10



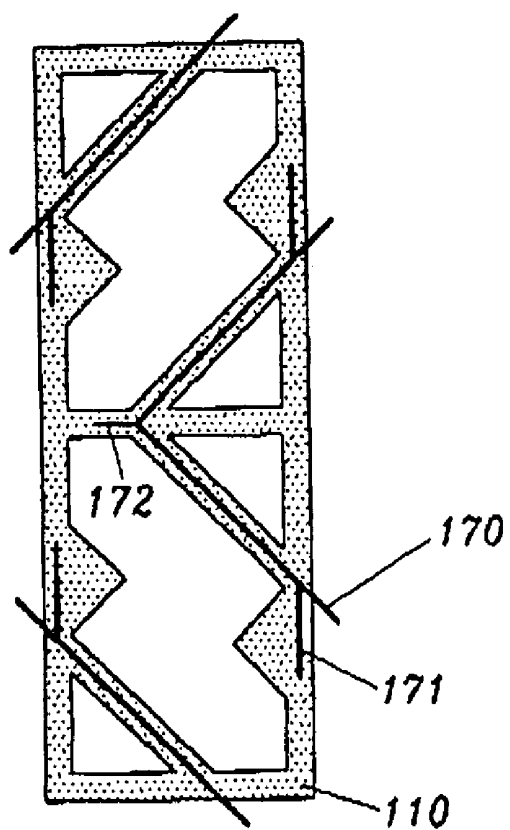
*FIG. 11*

FIG. 12

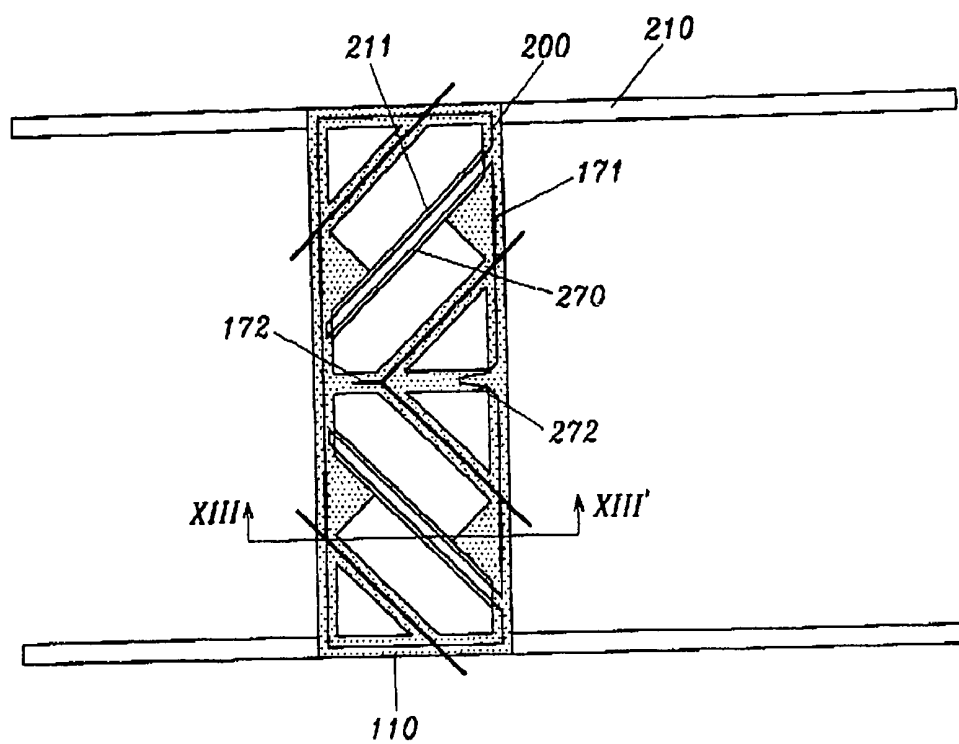
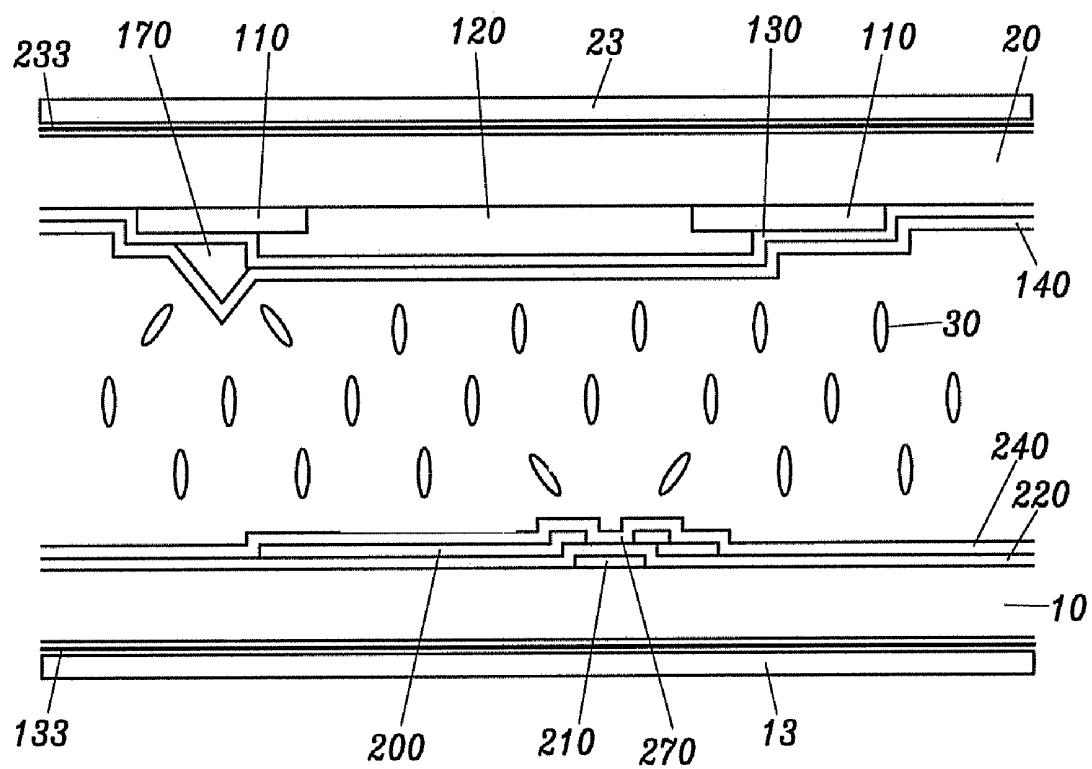
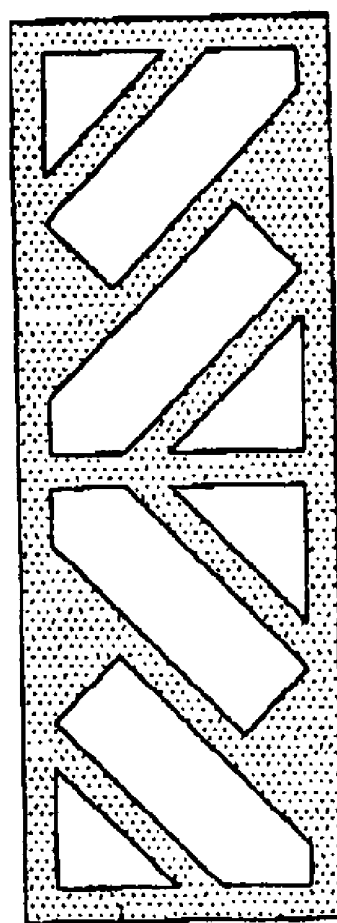


FIG. 13





*FIG. 14*

110

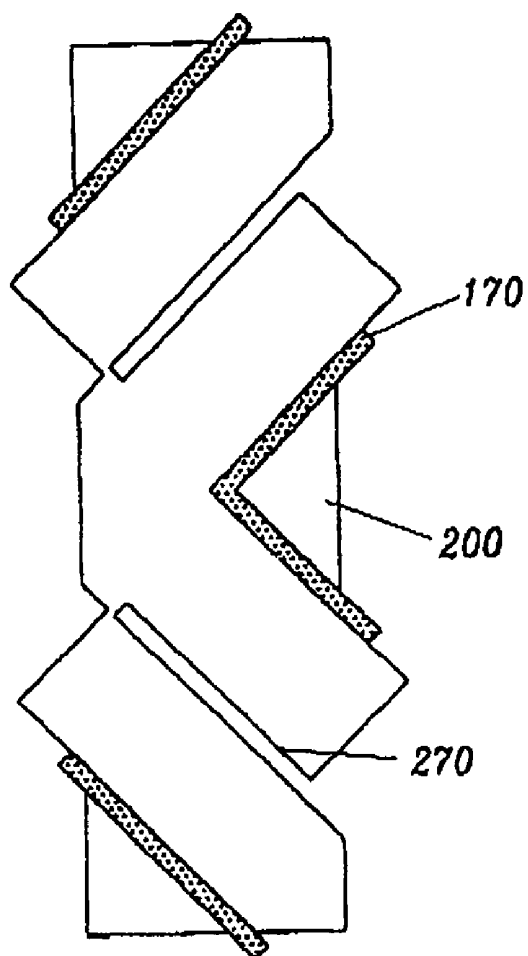
*FIG. 15*

FIG. 16

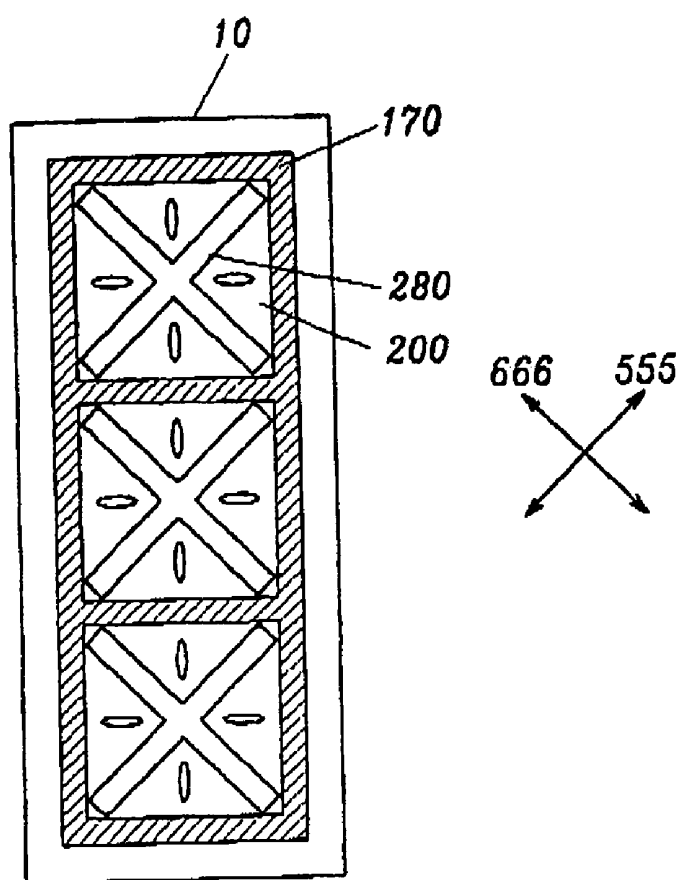


FIG. 17

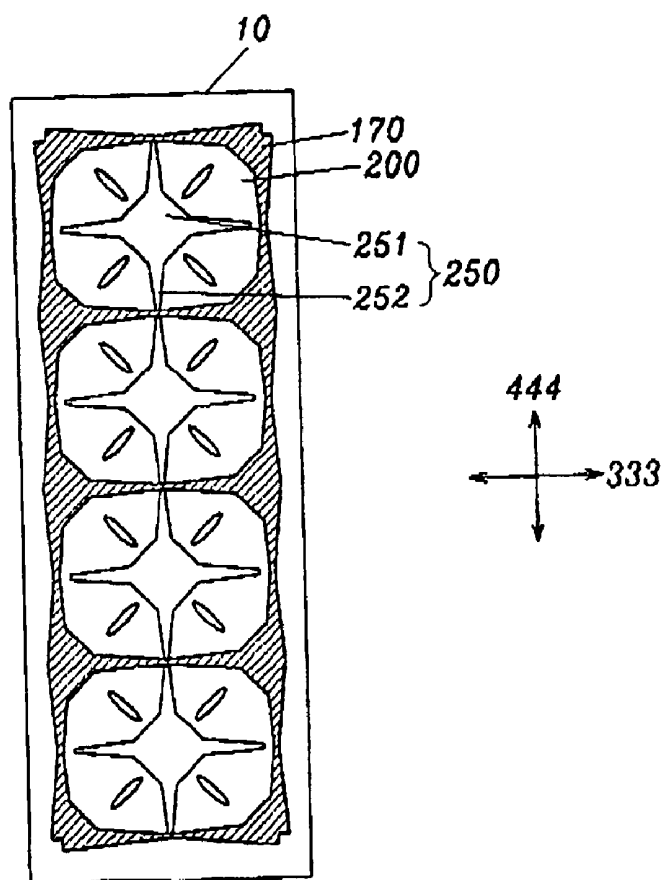


FIG. 18

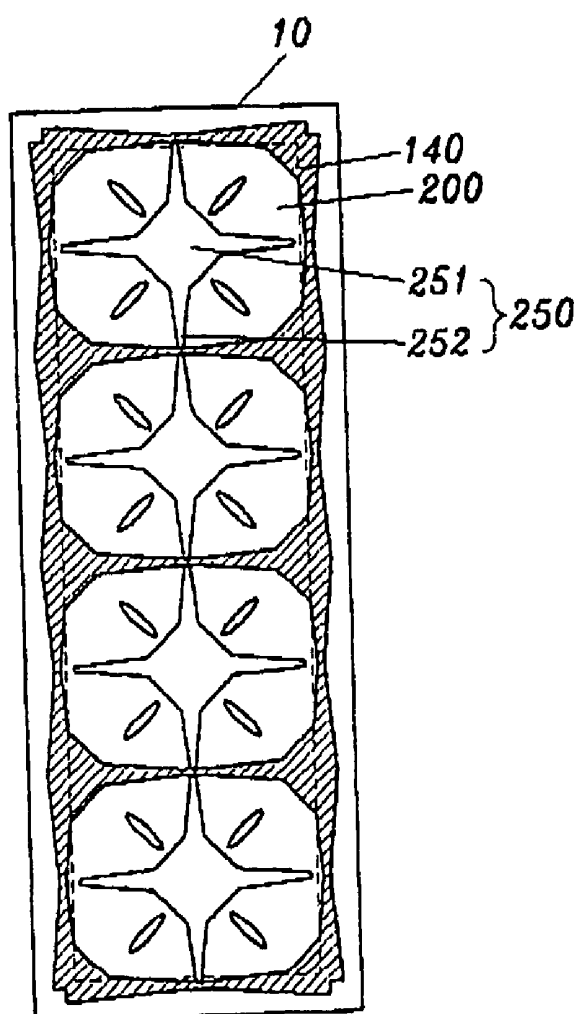


FIG. 19A

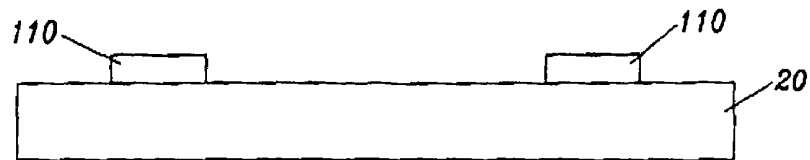


FIG. 19B

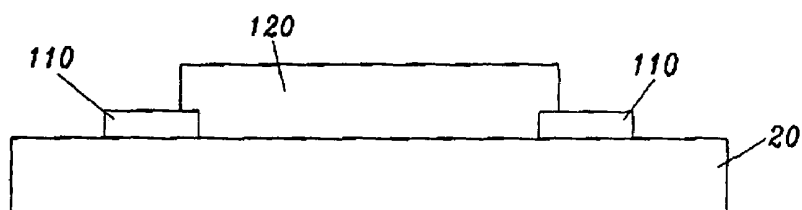


FIG. 19C

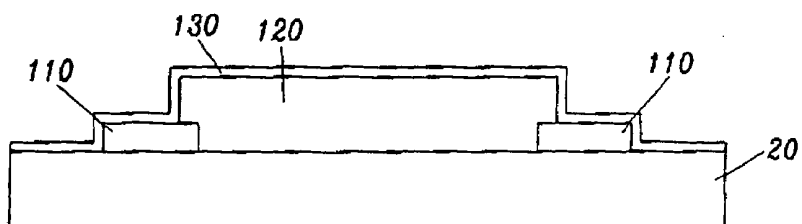


FIG. 19D

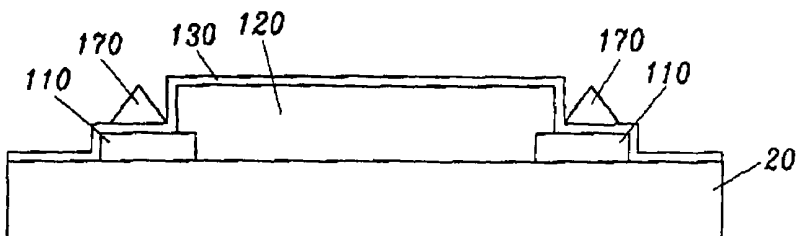


FIG. 19E

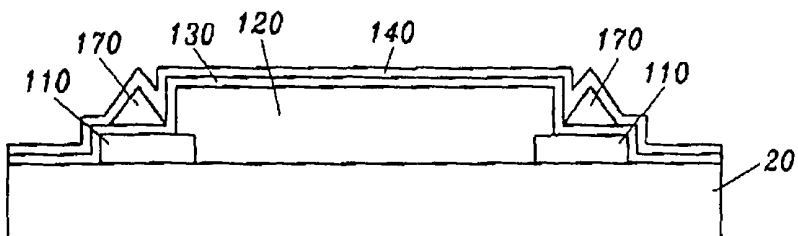


FIG. 20A

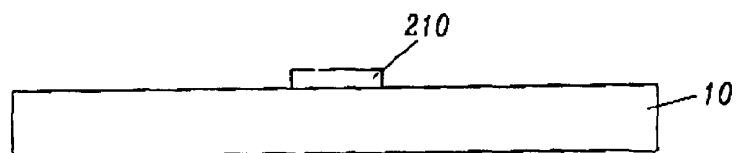


FIG. 20B

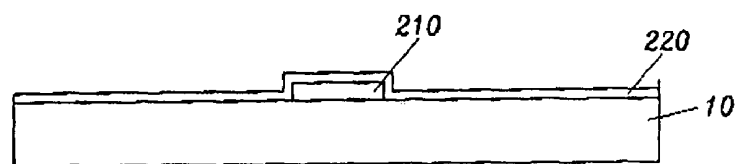


FIG. 20C

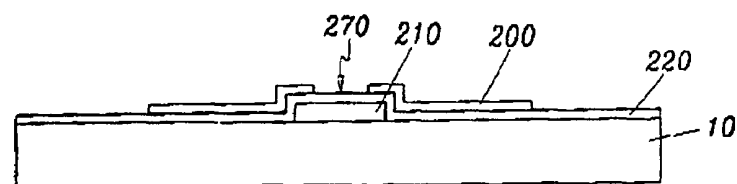
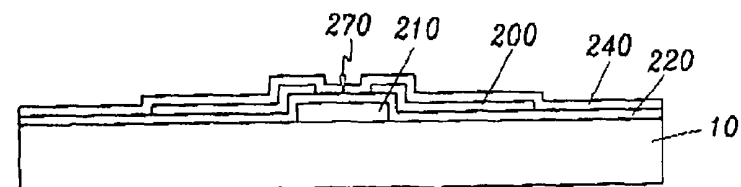


FIG. 20D



# LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAYS HAVING MULTI-DOMAINS AND A MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF

## CROSS REFERENCE TO PRIOR APPLICATIONS

This application is a Continuation Application of co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/684,524 filed on Oct. 15, 2003, which is a Continuation Application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/311,718 filed on May 14, 1999, issued as U.S. Pat. No. 6,710,837 on Mar. 23, 2004, which claims priority to and the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 1998-17734 filed on May 16, 1998, which are all hereby incorporated by reference for all purposes as if fully set forth herein.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### (a) Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to liquid crystal displays (LCDs) and a manufacturing method thereof, in particular, to vertically-aligned liquid crystal displays (VA LCDs) having multi-domains in a pixel region and a manufacturing method thereof

### (b) Description of the Related Art

A liquid crystal display (LCD) includes two substrates and a liquid crystal layer interposed therebetween. The transmittance of the incident light is controlled by the strength of the electric field applied to the liquid crystal layer.

A vertically aligned twisted nematic (VATN) liquid crystal display has a couple of transparent substrates which have transparent electrodes respectively on their inner surfaces, a chiral nematic liquid crystal layer having negative anisotropy between the substrates and a couple of polarizers which are respectively attached to the outer surfaces of the substrates. In the off state of the LCD, i.e., in the state that the electric field is not applied to the liquid crystal layer, the molecular axes or the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules are perpendicular to the substrates. On the other hand, in the on state of the LCD, i.e., in the state that the sufficient electric field caused by the voltage different between the electrodes is applied to the liquid crystal layer, the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules are parallel to the substrates by the negative anisotropy and twisted spirally by the chirality with a pitch from the inner surface of one substrate to that of the other substrate. Accordingly, the orientation of the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules vary continuously.

A VATN LCD in normally black mode may have an off state which is sufficiently dark because the molecular axes of the liquid crystal molecules are uniformly aligned perpendicular to the substrates in the off state. Therefore, the contrast ratio is relatively high compared with a conventional TN LCD. In addition, the viewing angle may be strongly dependent on the viewing directions. Therefore, it is suggested to form multi-domains in a pixel by providing apertures in the electrode by Clere in U.S. Pat. No. 5,136,407 and by Hirose in U.S. Pat. No. 5,229,873, etc.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One object of the present invention is to form patterns for multi-domains to enlarge the range of viewing angle.

Another object of the present invention is to reduce the steps of forming patterns for multi-domains.

Another object of the present invention is to reduce light leakage near the boundary of multi-domains to improve the contrast ratio.

To achieve these objects of the present invention, aperture pattern is formed in pixel electrodes on a TFT substrate and protrusion pattern is formed on a color filter substrate to form multi-domain alignment of liquid crystal.

A liquid crystal layer having negative dielectric anisotropy may be interposed between the substrates, and alignment layers may be formed on inner surfaces of the substrates respectively.

A pair of polarizers of which the polarizing directions are preferably perpendicular to each other may be attached to outer surfaces of the substrates.

Compensation films may be attached between one of the substrates and one of the polarizers attached thereto, and a biaxial or a combination of an a-plate and a c-plate compensation films may be used. The slow axis of the biaxial or the a-plate compensation film is preferably parallel or perpendicular to the polarizing directions of the polarizers.

The aperture pattern and the protrusion pattern may be formed as a shape of a wedge at an angle of 45 degrees with respect to the polarizing axis of the polarizers.

The aperture pattern may be cross-shaped or X-shaped perpendicular to the polarizing axis of the polarizer and the protrusion pattern may be tetragon shape surrounding the aperture pattern. The width of the cross-shaped pattern decreases as goes from a center to the edge of the pattern.

The width of the aperture pattern, the width of the protrusion pattern and the height of the protrusion pattern are 3 to 20 microns, 3 to 20 microns and 0.3 to 3 microns respectively.

A black matrix overlapping the protrusion pattern may be formed on the upper substrate and a wire overlapping the aperture pattern may be formed on the lower substrate.

To achieve the objects of the present invention, a pixel electrode having a wedge-shaped aperture pattern is formed on the lower substrate and a protrusion pattern is formed on the upper substrate, arranged alternately and in parallel to the aperture pattern.

In the upper substrate, a black matrix overlapping the aperture pattern may be formed.

The black matrix may include a first portion overlapping the protrusion pattern, the second portion disposed across the bent points of the wedge-shaped aperture pattern and the protrusion pattern, and a third portion covering a portion that the aperture pattern and the protrusion pattern meet at a boundary of the pixel electrode.

The third portion of the black matrix may be formed as a triangular shape.

The black matrix may include the fourth portion overlapping the aperture pattern.

The edge of the pixel electrode between the aperture pattern and the protrusion pattern may be perpendicular to the aperture pattern.

In a manufacturing method of the present invention, aperture patterns of the TFT substrate are simultaneously formed at the step of forming the pixel electrode. Then a protrusion pattern is formed on the color filter substrate in a manner to correspond with the aperture patterns alternately and in parallel.

The protrusion pattern may be formed by coating a photo-sensitive film, exposing, developing and baking the film.

As described, the aperture pattern is formed at the step of patterning the ITO pixel electrode and a passivation film may not be coated on color filters.

As a result, the number of the manufacturing steps decrease.



## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1A and 1B are schematic diagrams of a VATN LCD respectively in a black state and a white state according to the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a layout view of the pattern for forming multi-domains according to the present invention.

FIGS. 3A and 3B are schematic sectional views of VATN LCDs according to the present invention.

FIGS. 4A and 4B are schematic sectional views of VATN LCDs according to the first and the second embodiments of the present invention, respectively.

FIG. 5 is a schematic sectional view of a VATN LCD according to the third to the tenth embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a layout views of a pixel in a VATN LCD having patterns for forming multi-domains according to the third embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is an enlarged view of a portion (a) in FIG. 6.

FIGS. 8A and 8B are layout views of pixels in a VATN LCD having patterns for forming multi-domains according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 9 is an enlarged view of a portion (b) in FIG. 8A.

FIG. 10 is a layout view of a pixel region in a TFT substrate having a modified gate line according to the fifth embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 11 is a layout view of a pixel region in a color filter substrate having a black matrix and a protrusion pattern according to the fifth embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 12 is a layout view of a pixel in an LCD having the TFT substrate and the color filter substrate shown in FIGS. 10 and 11.

FIG. 13 is a sectional view of the LCD shown in FIG. 12 taken along the line XIII-XIII'.

FIG. 14 is a layout view of a pixel region in a color filter substrate having a black matrix according to the sixth embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 15 is a layout view of a pixel in an LCD having a modified pixel electrode according to the seventh embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 16 is a layout view of a pixel in an LCD having patterns for forming multi-domains according to the eighth embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 17 and 18 are layout views of pixels in a LCD having patterns for forming multi-domains according to the ninth and the tenth embodiments of the present invention, respectively.

FIG. 19A to FIG. 19E are cross sectional views of the intermediate structures of a color filter substrate when manufactured according to the embodiment shown in FIG. 5.

FIG. 20A to FIG. 20D are cross sectional views of the intermediate structures of a TFT substrate when manufactured according to the embodiment shown in FIG. 5.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which preferred embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be constructed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these inventions are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. In the drawings, the thickness of layers and regions are exaggerated for clarity. Like numbers refer to like elements

throughout. It will be understood that when an element such as a layer, region or substrate is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the other element or intervening elements may also be present.

FIGS. 1A and 1B are schematic diagrams showing the alignment of the liquid crystal molecules of a VATN LCD respectively in black state and white state, according to the present invention.

As shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B, two glass or quartz substrates 1 and 2 are spaced apart from each other. On the inner surfaces of the substrates 1 and 2, transparent electrodes 12 and 22 made of a transparent conductive material such as ITO (indium tin oxide) or the like are formed respectively, and homeotropic or vertical alignment layers 14 and 24 are formed thereon respectively. Between the substrates 1 and 2, a liquid crystal layer 100 including a chiral nematic liquid crystal material having negative dielectric anisotropy is disposed. Instead of the chiral nematic liquid crystal, a nematic liquid crystal mixed with chiral dopants may be used. On the outer surfaces of the substrates 1 and 2, polarizers 13 and 23 are attached. The polarizers 13 and 23 polarize the rays incident on the liquid crystal layer 100 and the rays out of the liquid crystal layer 100 respectively. The polarizing directions of the polarizers 13 and 23, represented as arrows in FIGS. 1A and 1B, are perpendicular to each other. The alignment layers 14 and 24 may be rubbed or not.

FIG. 1A shows the off state that the electric field is not applied. The long axes or the molecular axes of the liquid crystal molecules 3 in the liquid crystal layer 100 are aligned perpendicular to the surface of the substrates 1 and 2 by the aligning force of the alignment layers 14 and 24.

The polarized light by the polarizer 13 attached to the lower substrate 1 passes through the liquid crystal layer 100 without changing its polarization. Then, the light is blocked by the analyzer 23 attached to the upper substrate 2 to make a black state.

FIG. 1B shows the on state that the sufficient electric field is applied to the liquid crystal layer 100. The liquid crystal molecules 3 in the liquid crystal layer 100 are twisted spirally by 90° from the lower substrate 1 to the upper substrate 2, and the director of the liquid crystal layer 100 varies continuously. However, near the inner surfaces of two substrates 1 and 2, since the aligning force of the alignment layers 14 and 24 is larger than the force due to the applied electric field, the liquid crystal molecules stay vertically aligned.

The polarized light by the polarizer 13 passes through the liquid crystal layer 100, and its polarization is rotated by 90° according to the variation of the director of the liquid crystal layer 100. Therefore, the light passes through the analyzer 23 to make a white state.

The LCD shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B is a basic structure of the following embodiments of the present invention.

The basic structures and the principles for compensating the viewing angle according to the embodiments of the present invention are described with reference to FIGS. 2, 3A and 3B. Here, the liquid crystal layer is assumed to be chiral nematic or nematic mixed with chiral dopants, and to have negative anisotropy.

FIG. 2 is a layout view of a VATN LCD having an aperture for forming multi-domains, and FIG. 3A is a sectional view of a VATN LCD showing the structure of the electrodes and the alignment of the liquid crystal molecules according to the present invention. FIGS. 2 and 3A show only a few elements for simplicity and, therefore, the elements such as polarizers, etc., are eliminated.

As shown in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3A, an ITO electrode 15 formed on a lower substrate 1 has a linear aperture 4 extend-

ing in a horizontal direction. Although the aperture 4 has a linear shape, it actually has the width. The lower substrate 1 is opposite an upper substrate 2 having a transparent common electrode 25 thereon. A liquid crystal layer composed of liquid crystal molecules 3 is interposed between two substrates 1 and 2.

In absence of electric field, the liquid crystal molecules 3 are vertically aligned to show the black state under crossed-polarizers (not shown). When voltages are applied to the electrode 15 and 25, an electric field is generated in the liquid crystal layer due to the voltage difference between the electrodes 15 and 25. The field direction in most regions between the electrodes 15 and 25 is perpendicular to the substrates 1 and 2. However, near the aperture 4 of the ITO electrode 15, the electric field is curved and not completely perpendicular to the substrates 1 and 2. The electric field near the aperture 4 is called the fringe field, and the fringe field is symmetrical with respect to the aperture 4.

Since the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules 3 tend to be perpendicular to the field direction, the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules 3 near the aperture 4 are tilted symmetrically in opposite directions with respect to the aperture 4. In addition, the molecular axes tend to twisted on going from the upper substrate 2 to the lower substrate 1. As a result, two domains having opposite tilt directions of the liquid crystal molecules 3 are formed at both sides of the aperture 4, and may compensate the viewing angle.

The substitution of the aperture 4 with a protrusion having a symmetrical cross section may give a similar effect, which will be described next.

FIG. 3B is a sectional view of a VATN LCD having a protrusion according to the present invention. The layout view of the LCD is similar to FIG. 2 except the numeral 4, which may be assumed to be a protrusion.

As shown in FIG. 3B, a linear protrusion 5 having a wedge-shaped cross section is formed on a lower substrate 1 and extends in a horizontal direction. Although the protrusion 5 has a linear shape, it actually has the width. A vertical alignment layer 14 is formed thereon. A lower substrate 1 is opposite an upper substrate 2, and a liquid crystal layer including liquid crystal molecules 3 is interposed between the substrates 1 and 2.

In the absence of an electric field, the liquid crystal molecules 3 near the protrusion 5 are perpendicular to the surface of the protrusion 5 since the liquid crystal molecules 3 tend to erect perpendicularly to the surface of the alignment layer 14 by the aligning force of the alignment layer 14. Since the cross section of the protrusion 5 is symmetrical, the molecules 3 are symmetrically arranged with respect to the protrusion 5. Therefore, two domains having opposite tilt directions with respect to the protrusion 5 are generated at the both sides of the protrusion 5 even in the off state.

When an electric field is applied between the substrates 1 and 2, the liquid crystal molecules 3 in the two domains are tilted in opposite directions and tend to be horizontally arranged to the substrates 1 and 2.

However, the molecules 3 near the surface of the upper substrate 2 where the apertures or protrusions do not exist and near the center of a region between the apertures 4 or the protrusions 5, which are far from the apertures 4 or the protrusions 5, may not be affected by the electric field near the apertures 4 or the protrusions 5. The arrangement of the molecules 3 in the region may not be so uniform and the response time may not be so short. Therefore, it will be described that the patterns such as apertures or protrusions are provided in both substrates 1 and 2.

FIGS. 4A and 4B are cross sectional views of LCDs according to the first and the second embodiments of the present invention, respectively.

As shown in FIG. 4A, an ITO electrode 15 formed on a lower substrate 1 has a linear aperture 4 and a common electrode 25 formed on an upper substrate 2 opposite the lower substrate 1 also has a linear aperture 44. A liquid crystal layer composed of liquid crystal molecules 3 are interposed between the substrates 1 and 2. The aperture 44 is parallel to and spaced apart from the aperture 4 when viewed from the top.

The fringe fields due to both the apertures 4 and 44 make the molecules in a region between adjacent apertures 4 and 44 to incline in the same direction. Therefore, the liquid crystal molecules 3 in the region between the aperture 4 and the aperture 44 are aligned more uniformly and the response time becomes reduced.

Next, as shown in FIG. 4B, a linear protrusion 5 having a wedge-shaped cross section is formed on a lower substrate 1 and a vertical alignment layer 14 is formed thereon. A linear protrusion 55 having a wedge-shaped cross section is formed on an upper substrate 2 opposite the lower substrate 1, and a vertical alignment layer 24 is formed thereon. The protrusions 5 and 55 are parallel to and spaced apart from each other when viewed from the top. A liquid crystal layer including liquid crystal molecules 3 is interposed between the substrates 1 and 2 and the liquid crystal molecules 3 are perpendicular to the surfaces of the alignment layers 14 and 24 by the aligning force of the alignment layers 14 and 24.

As similar to the first embodiment, the molecules in a region between adjacent protrusions 5 and 55 are inclined in the same direction by the protrusions 5 and 55. Therefore, the liquid crystal molecules 3 in the region between the protrusions 5 and 55 are aligned more uniformly and the response time becomes reduced.

However, the LCDs of the first and the second embodiments may have some problems.

The number of the manufacturing steps of the LCD shown in FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B increases, as described below.

First, if the upper substrate 2 shown in FIG. 4A has color filters under the common electrode 25, while wet etch of the common electrode 25 are performed by using ITO etchant to form the apertures 4 and 44, the etchant may attack or contaminate the color filter. Therefore, a passivation film made of organic or inorganic material should be interposed between the color filter and the ITO electrode. Therefore, the step of forming the passivation film may be added.

Second, of the LCD shown in FIG. 4B, the step of forming the protrusions 5 and 55 may be added.

In addition, the light leakage may be yielded near the protrusions 5 and 55, since the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules 3 near the protrusions 5 and 55 are not perpendicular to the substrates 1 and 2 in the off state. Accordingly, brightness in dark state increases and the contrast ratio decreases.

Now, in order to solve these problems, LCDs according to the third to the tenth embodiments are described.

FIG. 5 shows a cross sectional view of a vertically aligned liquid crystal display having multi-domains according to the fifth to the twelfth embodiments of the present invention. The liquid crystal layers in the embodiments are interposed between an upper substrate and a lower substrate and are composed of liquid crystal material having negative anisotropy and chirality.

As shown in FIG. 5, a linear aperture 270 is formed in an ITO pixel electrode 200 on the inner surface of a lower insulating substrate 10, and a vertical alignment film 240 is coated

thereon. A black matrix **110** is formed on a color filter **120** and the black matrix is formed on the inner surface of an upper insulating substrate **20** facing the lower substrate **10**. A plurality of linear protrusions **170** are formed on the black matrix **110**, and a vertical alignment film **140** is coated thereon. The upper and lower substrates **20** and **10** are arranged in a manner that the protrusions **170** and the aperture **270** are alternately arranged. A liquid crystal layer having negative dielectric anisotropy is interposed between two substrates **10** and **20** and vertically aligned to the surfaces of the substrates **10** and **20** by the vertical alignment film **240** and **140**.

Furthermore, polarizers **13** and **23** are attached on the outer surfaces of the assembled substrates **10** and **20**. The polarizing axes of the polarizers **13** and **23** are perpendicular to each other.

Compensation films **133** and **233** are interposed between polarizer **13** and **23** and the substrates **20** and **200** respectively. One of the compensation films may be an a-plate compensation film and the other a c-plate compensation film. Otherwise, both the compensation films may be c-plate compensation films. A biaxial compensation film may be used instead of the uniaxial compensation film, and, in this case, the biaxial compensation film may be attached to only one substrate. The slow axis, which is the direction having a largest refractive index, of the a-plate or the biaxial compensation film may be parallel or perpendicular to the polarizing directions of the polarizers **13** and **23**.

Here, since the protrusions **170** are formed only on substrate **20**, the light leakage near the protrusions **170** decreases compared with the second embodiment.

Furthermore, since the protrusions **170** are formed on the color filter **120** and it is not necessary to etch the common electrode (not shown), the manufacturing process of the color filter substrate is simple compared with the first embodiment. In addition, since the lower substrate does not have protrusions, the manufacturing process of the lower substrate is simple compare with the second embodiment.

The manufacturing method of the LCD will be described in detail later.

The LCD shown in FIG. **5** may have various layouts, which will be described in third to the tenth embodiments.

The third to the tenth embodiments of the present invention are related to liquid crystal displays (LCDs) having patterns for forming four domains in a pixel region.

Now, the third embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIG. **6** showing a pixel having patterns for four domains.

A protrusion pattern including a plurality of linear protrusions **170** formed on a color filter substrate and an aperture pattern including a plurality of linear apertures **270** formed in a pixel electrode **200** on a TFT substrate **10** have substantially wedge shapes having bent portions placed on the transverse center line passing through the center of a pixel. The protrusions **170** and the apertures **270** are arranged alternately, and are parallel to each other in respective half portions located at upper and lower sides of the transverse center line.

The liquid crystal molecules in adjacent two regions divided by the aperture **270** or the protrusion **170** either in the upper half portion or in the lower half portion have opposite tilt directions. Therefore, two domains are obtained in each half portion.

Furthermore, the liquid crystal molecules in the upper half portion and in the lower half portion have different tilt directions. Therefore, four domains having different tilt directions are obtained in a single pixel to enlarge the viewing angle more than the first and the second embodiments.

The apertures **270** and the protrusions **170** are formed at an angle of 45 degrees with respect to the polarizing axis **111**, and the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules are perpendicular to the protrusions **170** and the apertures **270**. Therefore, the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules make 45 (or 135) angular degrees with the polarizing directions of the polarizing axes **111** and **222**. As described above, since four domains having different tilt directions, viewing angle is enlarged.

In this embodiment, however, the arrangement of liquid crystal molecules falls into disorder near the bent portions of the patterns **170** and **270**, and disclination is generated near the position where the apertures **270** meet the boundary of the pixel electrode **200** because the angle therebetween is acute, as shown in FIG. **7** which is an enlarged layout view of portion (a) of FIG. **6**. FIG. **7** shows that the arrangement of the liquid crystal molecules falls into disorder in the region A, which causes the decrease of the luminance. Moreover, the disorder of the arrangement may cause the afterimage because the disordered region may move whenever different pixel voltages are applied.

According to the fourth embodiment of the present invention shown in FIGS. **8A** and **8B**, the disclination generated in the third embodiment may be removed.

The shapes of the patterns are substantially similar to the patterns of the fifth embodiment. That is, a protrusion pattern **170** formed on a color filter substrate and an aperture pattern **270** formed on a TFT substrate have wedge shapes, and the protrusions **170** and the apertures **270** are arranged alternately. The bent portions of the wedge-shaped patterns are placed on the transverse center line passing through the center of a pixel, and have a convex point and a concave point.

A first branch protrusion **172** extend from the convex point of the protrusion **170** toward the concave point of the aperture **270**, and a branch aperture **272** extend from the convex point of the aperture **270** toward the concave point of the protrusion **170** along the transverse center line.

Second branch protrusions **171** of the protrusion pattern **170** extend from the points where the protrusions **170** meet the edges of the pixel electrode **200** toward the points where the edges of the pixel electrode **200** and the wedge-shaped aperture pattern **270** substantially make an acute angle. Therefore, the ends of the patterns **270** and **170** formed on the two substrates are close to each other, and the patterns **270** and **170** have only obtuse angles to remove the disclination.

That is, the liquid crystal molecules are arranged relatively in order by the branch protrusion **171** as shown in FIG. **9** which is an enlarged layout view of portion (b) of FIG. **8A**.

The width of the first and the second branch protrusions **171** and **172** and the branch aperture **272** may gradually decrease from the point connected to the patterns **170** and **270** to the end of the branches **171**, **172** and **272**. The widths of the linear protrusions **170** and the linear apertures **270** are preferably in the range of 3 to 20 microns, and the distance therebetween are in the range of 5 to 20 microns.

In the fifth embodiment of the present invention, disclination may be prevented by a black matrix or a wire instead of forming branch patterns.

FIGS. **10** and **11** are layout views of a TFT substrate and a color filter substrate according to the fifth embodiment respectively.

As shown in FIG. **10**, a portion **211** of a gate line **210** which transmits a scanning signal is formed to have substantially the same shape as one of the apertures **270** which has the same shapes as those in FIGS. **8A** and **8B**. That is, the portion **211** has a trapezoid shape without the lower side. Then, the portion **211** made of opaque metal blocks the light from the

backlight, and, therefore the light leakage or the decrease of luminance due to the aperture 270 may be removed.

Next, as shown in FIG. 11, a black matrix 110 is formed on the color filter substrate to cover the regions where disclination is generated and the protrusions 170, 171 and 172 on the TFT substrate meet the edges of the pixel electrode 200 and the region where the wedge-shaped patterns 170 and 270 are bent.

The black matrix pattern which covers the disclination includes, as shown in FIG. 11, an edge portion surrounding and defining a pixel region, a wedge-shaped portion to cover the pattern 170, a triangular portion to cover the disclination between wedge-shaped protrusions 170 and apertures 270 and a central portion put across the pixel region to cover the disclination generated in the bent portion of the patterns 170 and 270.

Then, the light leakage generated by the disclination or the patterns 170 and 270 is prevented by the black matrix 110. Moreover, additional decrease of the aperture ratio does not occur though the black matrix 110 is formed to have relatively large area because the region where the black matrix covers may not be used for display.

FIG. 12 is a layout view of a pixel in an LCD having the TFT substrate and the color filter substrate shown in FIGS. 10 and 11. FIG. 13 is a sectional view of an LCD shown in FIG. 12 taken along the line XIII-XIII'.

As shown in FIGS. 12 and 13, a portion 211 of a gate line 210 is formed on a lower TFT substrate. The gate line 210 has a trapezoid shape without the lower side. An insulating layer 220 covers the gate line 210. A pixel electrode 200 is formed on the insulating layer 220, and portions of the pixel electrode 200 are removed to form wedge-shaped aperture pattern 270 over the portion 211 of the gate line 210. A vertical alignment layer 240 is formed on the pixel electrode 200.

On the other hand, a black matrix 110 is formed on an upper color filter substrate 20 to cover the outside of the pixel electrode 200, the protrusions 170 and the disclination regions. In the pixel region within the black matrix 110, a color filter 120 is formed and an ITO common electrode 130 is formed over the color filter substrate 20. Protrusions 170 made of organic or inorganic material is formed on the common electrode 130 over the black matrix 110. The protrusions 170 formed on the upper substrate overlap the black matrix 110 and is arranged alternately to the apertures 270 formed on the lower substrate, and the protrusions 170 and the apertures 270 are parallel to each other.

Polarizers 13 and 23 may be attached to the outer surfaces of two substrates 10 and 20, and their polarizing axes are perpendicular to each other.

Compensation films 133 and 233 may be attached between one of the substrates 10 and 20 and one of the polarizers 13 and 23 attached thereto.

A liquid crystal material layer 30 with negative dielectric anisotropy is interposed between two substrate 10 and 20, and the liquid crystal molecules are homotropically aligned to the substrates 10 and 20 by the aligning force of the alignment layers 140 and 240. Near the protrusions 170, the liquid crystal molecules are aligned to be perpendicular to the surface of the protrusions 170.

It is possible to form a gate line as in a conventional LCD, and then the aperture pattern formed on the lower substrate is also covered by the black matrix, as shown in FIG. 14 which is a layout view of a pixel region in a color filter substrate according to the sixth embodiment of the present invention.

A black matrix 110 is formed to define a pixel region and to cover the protrusions 170 for forming multi-domains, the disclination between wedge-shaped protrusion pattern 170 and aperture pattern 270 and the disclination generated in the bent portion of the protrusion pattern 170 and the aperture pattern 270 as in the fifth embodiment. In addition, the black matrix 110 includes another portion to cover the apertures 270 formed on the lower substrate.

If the black matrix covers the patterns 170 and 270 and the disclination as in the sixth embodiment, it is not necessary to consider the influence due to the change of the gate line and no additional process step is required.

Moreover, the shape of the pixel electrode may be changed instead of forming the branches in the fourth embodiment.

In the seventh embodiment of the present invention shown in FIG. 15, a pixel electrode is changed to prevent from decrease of the luminance.

As described above, the region where the disclination is generated is the region where the aperture pattern 270 on the TFT substrate meets the edges of the pixel electrode 200.

Therefore, in the seventh embodiment of the present invention, the edge of the pixel electrode 200 between the apertures 70 and the protrusions 170 is perpendicular to the protrusion pattern 170. The widths of the apertures 270 and the protrusions 170 are preferably 30 to 20 microns respectively, and the distance between the patterns 170 and 270 is preferably in the range of 5 to 50 microns.

The eighth embodiment having patterns for four-domains is shown in FIG. 16.

As shown in FIG. 16, an aperture pattern including a plurality of apertures 280 is formed in a pixel electrode 200 on a TFT substrate 10 and has a X shape having the first and the second portions crossing each other at a right angle. A protrusion 170 is formed of one portion corresponding to the edges of the pixel electrode 200 and the other portion transversing the spaces between the apertures 280.

The liquid crystal layer in the single pixel have four domains having different tilt directions by the apertures 280 and the protrusion 170, and the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules in the adjacent domains are arranged at an angle of 90 or 180 degrees.

It is suitable that the polarizers are attached to the substrate 10 and 20 (see FIG. 5) in a manner that polarizing directions 555 and 666 are perpendicular to each other. The polarizing directions 555 and 666 make an angle of 45 degrees with the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules.

FIGS. 17 and 18 are layout views of pixels in a LCD having patterns for multi-domains according to the ninth and the tenth embodiments of the present embodiment. A protrusion pattern overlaps substantially the boundary of a pixel electrode or is located substantially inside the pixel electrode in FIG. 17, while it is substantially located outside the pixel electrode in FIG. 18.

As shown in FIGS. 17 and 18, a substantially cross-shaped aperture pattern including a plurality of apertures 250 is formed in a pixel electrode 200 on a TFT substrate 10, and a protrusion pattern 170 surrounding the cross-shaped apertures 250 is formed on a color filter substrate.

The four domains are obtained by the apertures 250 and the protrusion 170, and the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules interposing between the substrates are perpendicular to each other.

It is possible to modify the shape of the cross shapes as in FIGS. 17 and 18.

The modified cross-shaped apertures 250 includes a diamond-shaped portion 251 and extended portions 252. The extended portions 252 extend outwards from the corners of

the diamond **251** and make a right angle with each other. The width of the extended portions **252** decreases gradually as they extend from the point connected to the portion **251** to the ends of the extended portions **252**. Oblique sides of the diamond portion **251** are parallel to the corresponding oblique sides of protrusion **170** respectively because the protrusion pattern **170** and aperture pattern **250** have substantially the same shapes each other even though the centers of the patterns **170** and **250** are alternately arranged.

Therefore, the liquid crystal molecules between the patterns **250** and **170** are arranged relatively uniformly, and the response time is reduced.

In this case, it is suitable that polarizing directions of the polarizers on two substrates are respectively a vertical direction **444** and a horizontal direction **333** such that the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules make an angle of 45 degrees with the polarizing directions.

The widths of the patterns **170** and **250** are preferably in the range of 3 to 20 microns respectively and the height of the protrusion pattern **170** is 0.3 to 3.0 microns. If the width is too narrow, the region where the liquid crystal molecules incline by the fringe field is too small, and therefore the effect of multi-domains is not sufficiently gained. On the contrary, if the width is too large, the aperture ratio becomes low.

The distance between the protrusion pattern **170** and the aperture pattern **250** is in the range of 10 to 50 microns. However, it depends on the size or the shape of the pixel.

For high-aperture ratio, the embodiment shown in FIG. **18** in which the protrusion pattern **170** outside the edges of the pixel electrode **200** is superior to the embodiment shown in FIG. **17** in which the protrusion pattern **170** overlaps the edges or is located inside the edges.

Next, a manufacturing method of a liquid crystal display for forming multi-domains is described.

FIGS. **19A** to FIG. **19E** are cross sectional views of the intermediate structures of a color filter substrate when manufactured according to the embodiment shown in FIG. **5**.

As shown in FIGS. **19A** and **19B**, a black matrix **110** is formed on a transparent insulating substrate **20** and a color filter **120** is formed within the black matrix **110**.

Then, as shown in FIG. **19C**, an ITO layer is deposited thereon to form a common electrode **130**.

As shown in FIGS. **19D** and **19E**, a photo-sensitive film such as photoresist or polyimide film is coated on the common electrode **130** with the thickness of 3 to 20 microns, exposed, developed and baked to form a protrusion pattern **170** with 0.3 to 3 micron width. The protrusion pattern **170** may overlap the black matrix **110**. Then, a vertical alignment layer **140** is coated thereon.

FIG. **20A** to FIG. **20D** are cross sectional views of the intermediate structures of a TFT substrate when manufactured according to the embodiment in FIG. **5**.

As shown in FIG. **20A** to **20D**, a gate wire including gate lines **210** is formed on a transparent insulating substrate **10**, and a gate insulating film **220** is deposited thereon. Afterward, an active layer (not shown) and a data wire (not shown) are formed to form a TFT.

As shown in FIG. **20C**, a passivation film **220** is formed, and a transparent conductive material such as ITO is deposited and patterned to form a pixel electrode **200**. In this step, an aperture pattern **270** with 3 to 20 micron width is formed in the pixel electrode **200**.

Then, a vertical alignment layer **240** is coated thereon.

As a result, the aperture pattern may be formed in the steps of forming the pixel electrode **200** without any additional step.

The TFT and the color filter substrate **10** and **20** formed according to the methods shown in FIG. **19A** to **19E** and in FIG. **20A** to **20D** are assembled with each other in a manner that the protrusions **170** and the aperture pattern patterns **270** are alternately arranged with a space therebetween. After liquid crystal having native dielectric anisotropy is injected between two substrates **10** and **20**, polarizers are attached on the surfaces of the substrates in a manner that the polarizing directions have a right angle each other.

The polarizing directions are at an angle of 45 degrees or at a right angle with respect to the protrusions **170** and apertures **270**.

As described above, the apertures are formed at the step of forming the ITO pixel electrode and a passivation film may not be coated on color filters before forming step of the protrusions so that additional steps to realize VA-LCD having four-domains may not be performed.

Therefore, wide-viewing angle is obtained.

Furthermore, the black matrix or the gate line corresponds to the portions where the protrusions and the apertures are formed or the structure of the pixel electrode are changed so that lightness and contrast ratio are improved.

In the drawings and specification, there have been disclosed typical preferred embodiments of the invention and, although specific terms are employed, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation, the scope of the invention being set forth in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display, comprising:

a first substrate;

a pixel electrode disposed on the first substrate;

a second substrate disposed substantially opposite the first substrate;

a common electrode disposed on the second substrate;

a first polarizer comprising a first polarization axis disposed on the first substrate;

a second polarizer comprising a second polarization axis disposed on the second substrate;

a plurality of partitioning members, which divide a pixel region into a plurality of domains, disposed on at least one of the first substrate and the second substrate; and at least one partitioning member extension which extends obliquely from at least one of the plurality of partitioning members in a direction substantially parallel to at least one of the polarization axes and substantially parallel to an edge of the pixel electrode.

2. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the plurality of partitioning members includes a first partitioning member disposed on the first substrate and a second partitioning member disposed on the second substrate.

3. The liquid crystal display of claim 2, wherein the first partitioning member includes at least one aperture in the pixel electrode.

4. The liquid crystal display of claim 3, wherein the first partitioning member includes a plurality of apertures in the pixel electrode.

5. The liquid crystal display of claim 3, wherein a longitudinal axis of the at least one aperture is disposed at an angle of substantially 45 degrees with respect to at least one of the polarization axes.

6. The liquid crystal display of claim 3, further comprising a first aperture disposed in the pixel electrode and substantially parallel to a line running substantially transverse to the pixel electrode.

7. The liquid crystal display of claim 6, wherein the at least one aperture further includes a second aperture and a third

13

aperture disposed substantially opposite each other with respect to the first aperture on the pixel electrode.

8. The liquid crystal display of claim 3, wherein the at least one aperture includes a second aperture and a third aperture disposed substantially opposite each other along a line running transverse to the pixel electrode.

9. The liquid crystal display of claim 2, wherein the second partitioning member includes at least one protrusion disposed on the second substrate.

10. The liquid crystal display of claim 9, wherein the second partitioning member includes a plurality of protrusions disposed on the second substrate.

11. The liquid crystal display of claim 9, wherein a cross-section of the at least one protrusion is substantially symmetrical.

12. The liquid crystal display of claim 9, wherein a longitudinal axis of the at least one protrusion is disposed at an angle of substantially 45 degrees with respect to at least one of the polarization axes.

13. The liquid crystal display of claim 9, wherein the at least one protrusion includes a first protrusion having a first portion and a second portion, an end of the first portion is joined with an end of the second portion and the first protrusion is substantially symmetrical about a line running transverse to the pixel electrode.

14. The liquid crystal display of claim 13, wherein the at least one partitioning member extension includes a second partitioning member extension, which extends from the first portion of the first protrusion, and a third partitioning member extension, which extends from the second portion of the first protrusion.

15. The liquid crystal display of claim 14, wherein the second partitioning member extension tapers in width as it extends from the first protrusion and the third partitioning member extension tapers in width as it extends from the first protrusion.

16. The liquid crystal display of claim 14, wherein the second and third partitioning member extensions overlap at least one edge of the pixel electrode.

17. The liquid crystal display of claim 14, wherein a width of the second partitioning member extension near from the first protrusion is wider than that of the second partitioning member extension;

a width of the third partitioning member extension near from the first protrusion is wider than that of the second partitioning member extension far from the first protrusion.

18. The liquid crystal display of claim 13, wherein the at least one protrusion further includes a second protrusion and a third protrusion disposed substantially opposite each other with respect to the first protrusion on the second substrate.

19. The liquid crystal display of claim 18, wherein the at least one partitioning member extension includes a fourth partitioning member extension, which extends from the second protrusion, and a fifth partitioning member extension, which extends from the third protrusion.

20. The liquid crystal display of claim 19, wherein the fourth partitioning member extension tapers in width as it extends from the second protrusion and the fifth partitioning member extension tapers in width as it extends from the third protrusion.

21. The liquid crystal display of claim 19, wherein the fourth and fifth partitioning member extensions overlap at least one edge of the pixel electrode.

22. The liquid crystal display of claim 19, wherein a width of the fourth partitioning member extension near from the

14

second protrusion is wider than that of the fourth partitioning member extension far from the second protrusion,

a width of the fifth partitioning member extension near from the third protrusion is wider than that of the fifth partitioning member extension far from the third protrusion.

23. The liquid crystal display of claim 13, wherein the at least one partitioning member extension includes a first partitioning member extension which extends from an area where the first and second portions of the first protrusion are joined.

24. The liquid crystal display of claim 23, wherein the at least one partitioning member extension further includes a second partitioning member extension, which extends from the first portion of the first protrusion, and a third partitioning member extension, which extends from the second portion of the first protrusion.

25. The liquid crystal display of claim 24, wherein the second and third partitioning member extensions overlap at least one edge of the pixel electrode.

26. The liquid crystal display of claim 24, wherein the first partitioning member extension tapers in width as it extends from the first protrusion, the second partitioning member extension tapers in width as it extends from the first protrusion and third partitioning member extension tapers in width as it extends from the first protrusion.

27. The liquid crystal display of claim 24, wherein a width of the first partitioning member extension near from the first protrusion is wider than that of the first partitioning member extension far from the first protrusion.

28. The liquid crystal display of claim 27, wherein a width of the second partitioning member extension near from the first protrusion is wider than that of the second partitioning member extension;

a width of the third partitioning member extension near from the first protrusion is wider than that of the second partitioning member extension far from the first protrusion.

29. The liquid crystal display of claim 2, wherein the first and second partitioning members are alternately arranged with respect to each other.

30. The liquid crystal display of claim 29, wherein the first and second partitioning member include a plurality of partitioning members and the plurality of partitioning members are alternately arranged along a longitudinal axis of the pixel electrode.

31. The liquid crystal display of claim 29, wherein the first partitioning member is one of an aperture and a protrusion and the second partitioning member is the other one of an aperture and a protrusion.

32. The liquid crystal display of claim 1, wherein the at least one partitioning member extension tapers in width as it extends from at least one of the plurality of partitioning members.

33. A liquid crystal display, comprising:

a first substrate;

a gate line disposed on the first substrate;

a data line intersecting the gate line;

a pixel electrode disposed on the first substrate;

a second substrate disposed substantially opposite the first substrate;

a common electrode disposed on the second substrate;

a plurality of partitioning members, which divide a pixel region into a plurality of domains, disposed on at least one of the first substrate and the second substrate; and

at least one partitioning member extension formed obliquely with respect to at least one of the plurality of

15

partitioning members and formed substantially parallel to at least one edge of the pixel electrode,

wherein the at least one partitioning member extension includes a first partitioning member extension formed on the first substrate and a second partitioning member extension formed on the second substrate substantially parallel to a line running transverse to the pixel electrode, respectively.

34. The liquid crystal display of claim 33, wherein the plurality of partitioning members comprises a first partitioning member disposed on the first substrate and a second partitioning member disposed on the second substrate and wherein the first partitioning member includes at least one aperture and the second partitioning member includes at least one protrusion.

35. The liquid crystal display of claim 34, wherein the at least one protrusion includes a first protrusion having a first portion and a second portion, an end of the first portion is joined with an end of the second portion and the first protrusion is symmetrical about a line running transverse to the pixel electrode.

36. The liquid crystal display of claim 35, wherein the second partitioning member extension extends from an area where the first and second portions of the first protrusion are joined.

37. The liquid crystal display of claim 36, wherein the at least one partitioning member extension further includes a third partitioning member extension, which extends from the first portion of the first protrusion, and a fourth partitioning member extension, which extends from the second portion of the first protrusion.

38. The liquid crystal display of claim 37, wherein the third and fourth partitioning member extensions overlap at least one edge of the pixel electrode.

39. The liquid crystal display of claim 35, wherein the at least one protrusion further includes a second protrusion and a third protrusion disposed substantially opposite each other with respect to the first protrusion on the second substrate.

40. The liquid crystal display of claim 39, wherein the at least one partitioning member extension includes a fifth partitioning member extension, which extends from the second protrusion, and a sixth partitioning member extension, which extends from the third protrusion.

41. The liquid crystal display of claim 34, wherein the at least one aperture includes a first aperture and a second aperture disposed substantially opposite each other along the line running transverse to the pixel electrode.

42. The liquid crystal display of claim 41, wherein the at least one protrusion includes a first protrusion having a first portion and a second portion, an end of the first portion is

16

joined with an end of the second portion and the first protrusion is symmetrical about a line running transverse to the pixel electrode.

43. The liquid crystal display of claim 42, wherein the second partitioning member extension extends from an area where the first and second portions of the first protrusion are joined.

44. The liquid crystal display of claim 43, wherein the at least one partitioning member extension further includes a third partitioning member extension, which extends from the first portion of the first protrusion, and a fourth partitioning member extension, which extends from the second portion of the first protrusion.

45. The liquid crystal display of claim 44, wherein the third and fourth partitioning member extensions overlap at least one edge of the pixel electrode.

46. The liquid crystal display of claim 42, wherein the at least one partitioning member extension includes a third partitioning member extension, which extends from the first portion of the first protrusion, and a fourth partitioning member extension, which extends from the second portion of the first protrusion.

47. The liquid crystal display of claim 46, wherein the at least one protrusion further includes a second protrusion and a third protrusion disposed substantially opposite each other with respect to the first protrusion on the second substrate.

48. The liquid crystal display of claim 47, wherein the at least one partitioning member extension includes a fifth partitioning member extension, which extends from the second protrusion, and a sixth partitioning member extension, which extends from the third protrusion.

49. A liquid crystal display, comprising:

a first substrate;

a gate line disposed on the first substrate;

a data line intersecting the gate line;

a pixel electrode disposed on the first substrate;

a second substrate disposed substantially opposite the first substrate;

a common electrode disposed on the second substrate;

a plurality of partitioning members, which divide a pixel region into a plurality of domains, disposed on at least one of the first substrate and the second substrate; and

a first partitioning member extension which extends obliquely from at least one of the plurality of partitioning members in a direction substantially parallel to the gate line; and

a second partitioning member extension which extends obliquely from at least one of the plurality of partitioning members in a direction substantially parallel to the data line.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	具有多畴的液晶显示器及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US7573554</a>	公开(公告)日	2009-08-11
申请号	US11/068461	申请日	2005-02-23
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	SONG JANG KUN 朴升BEOM NA BYOUNG SUN		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SONG JANG-KUN 朴升BEOM NA BYOUNG-SUN		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	SONG JANG KUN PARK SEUNG BEOM NA BYOUNG SUN		
发明人	SONG, JANG-KUN PARK, SEUNG-BEOM NA, BYOUNG-SUN		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1337 G02F1/1343 G09F9/35 G02F1/1333 G02F1/1335 G02F1/1347 G02F1/139		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133707 G02F1/134336 G02F1/1393		
代理机构(译)	康托科尔伯恩LLP		
审查员(译)	NGUYEN , 龚便T.		
优先权	1019980017734 1998-05-16 KR		
其他公开文献	US20050140887A1		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

#### 摘要(译)

在基板上形成黑矩阵和滤色器，在其上沉积氧化铟锡（ITO）公共电极，然后在公共电极上形成由3至20微米宽度的敏感材料（例如光致抗蚀剂）制成的突起图案。在其上涂覆垂直取向层以完成滤色器基板。在另一个基板上形成薄膜晶体管（TFT）和钝化膜之后，在钝化膜上沉积ITO并图案化以形成包含3至20微米宽度的开口区域的像素电极。然后，涂覆垂直取向层以完成TFT基板。以孔和突起图案布置在移位上的方式组装两个基板，并且在基板之间注入具有负介电各向异性的液晶。每个偏振器连接在LCD基板的外表面上。补偿膜可以附着在偏振器和基板之间。

